



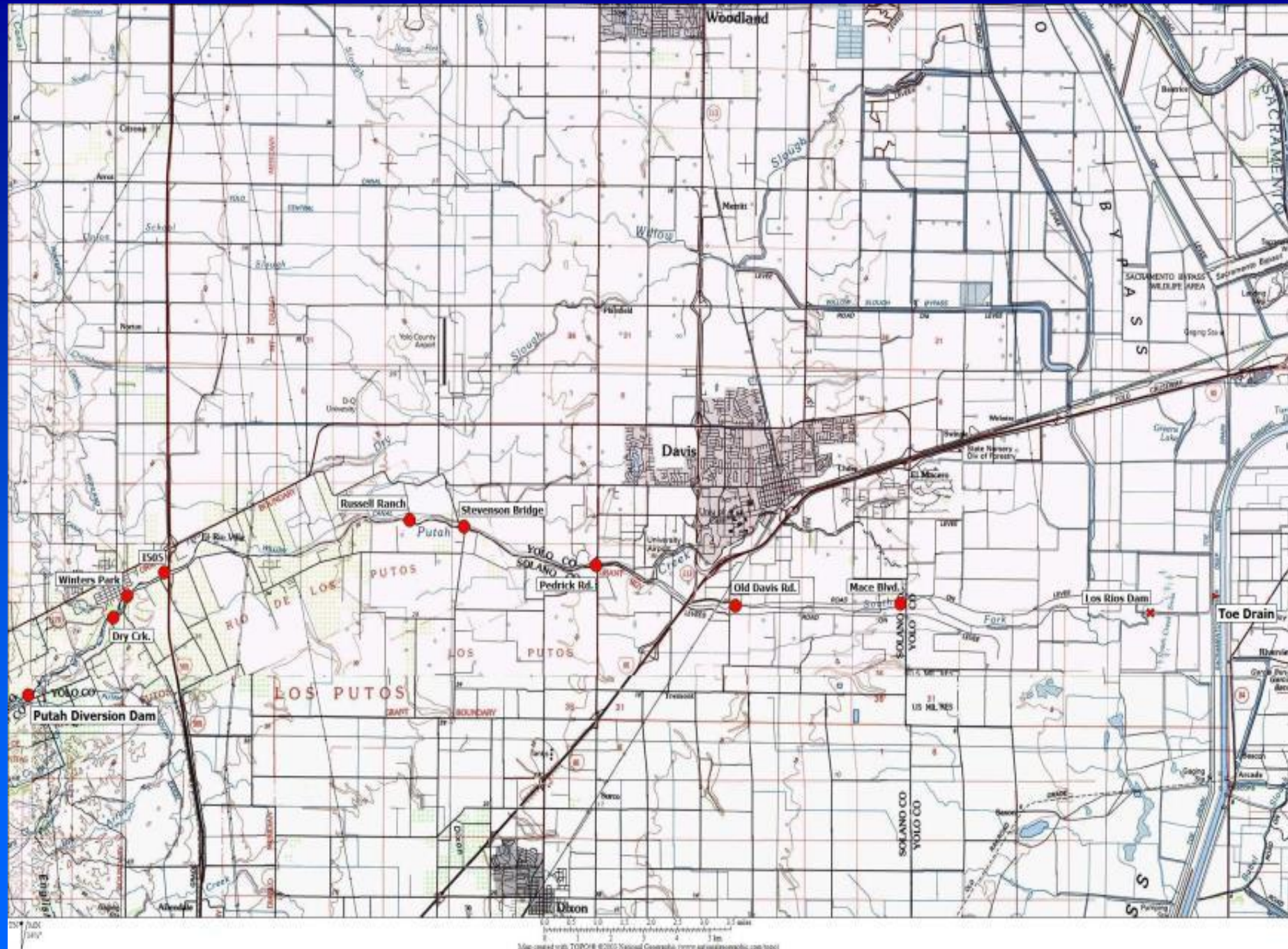
Putah Creek Fish Monitoring

TRPA Fish Biologists

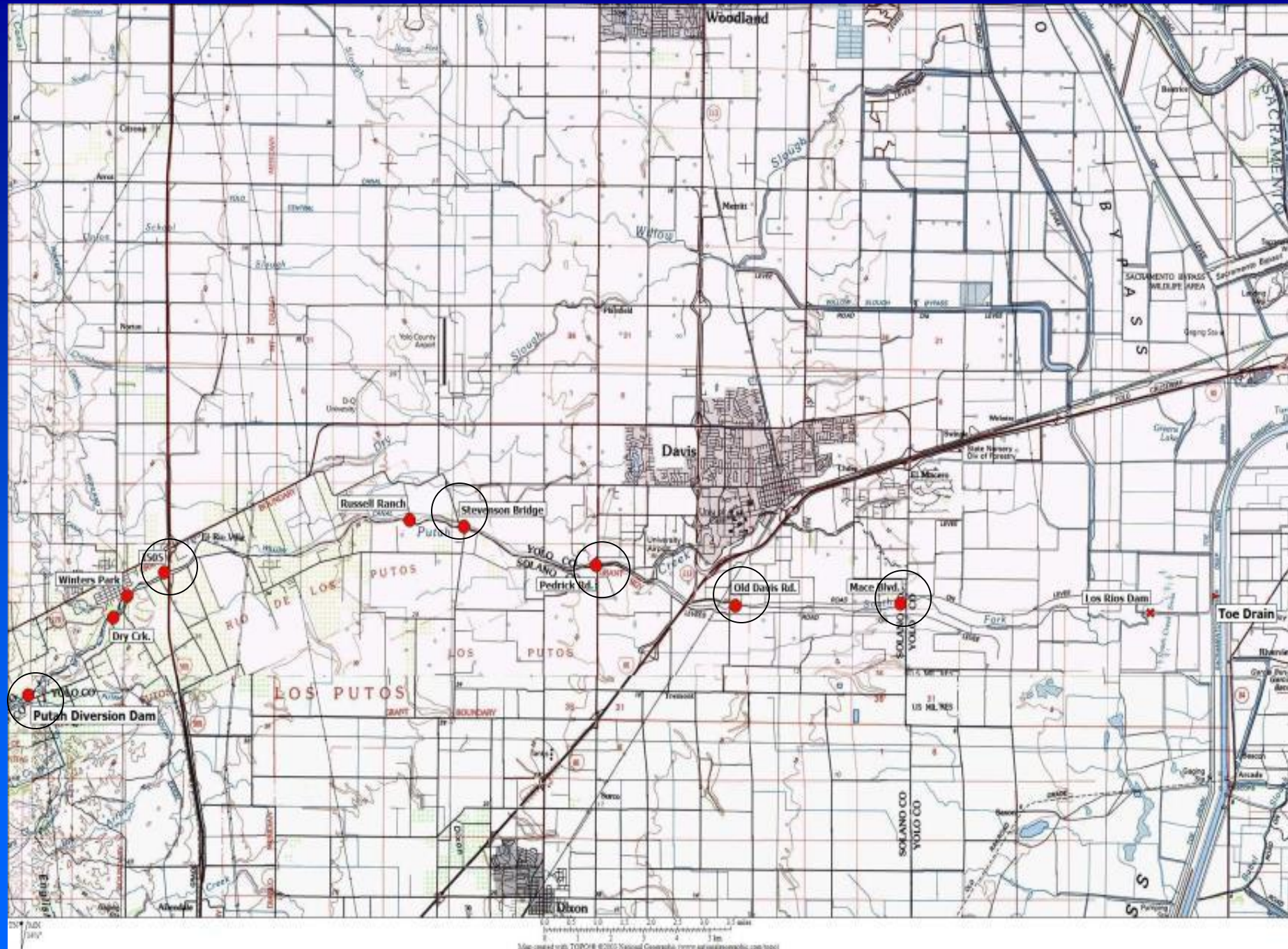
TRPA Fish Biologists staff have
been conducting fish and water
quality monitoring surveys on
Putah Creek since 1991

The October 2018 fish survey represents the latest in a long-term monitoring effort that have documented the benefits of of the Putah Creek Accord and other restoration efforts

We currently survey nine sites along the 25.4 miles of creek between the PDD and the Toe Drain.



Six of the nine sites currently surveyed
have been surveyed since 1991



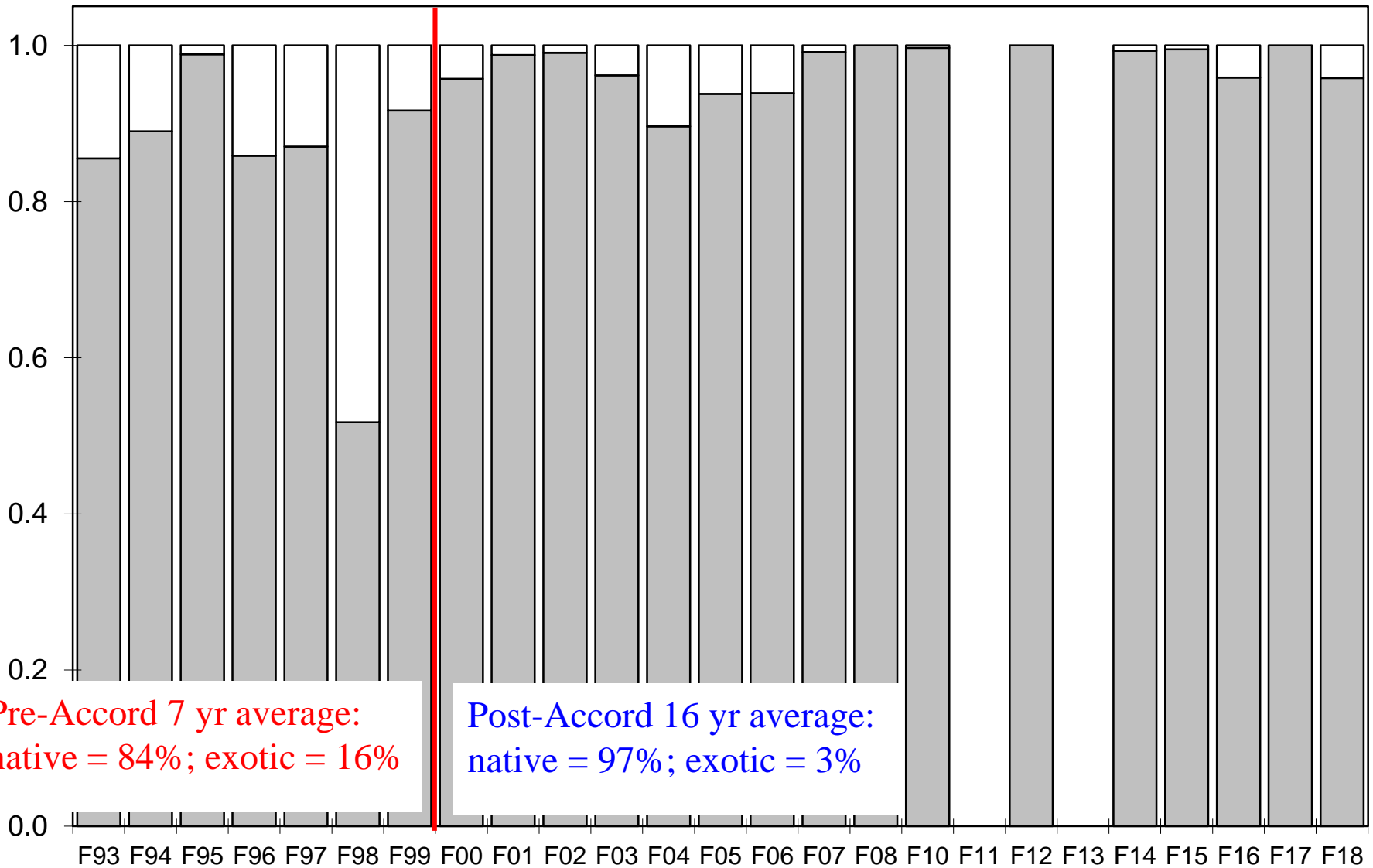
These sites were first surveyed in the summer of 1991, then in both the summer and fall (1993-2000) then only the fall (2001-2018)

I am going to limit my remarks to the longest sequence of 24 fall surveys (1993-2018)

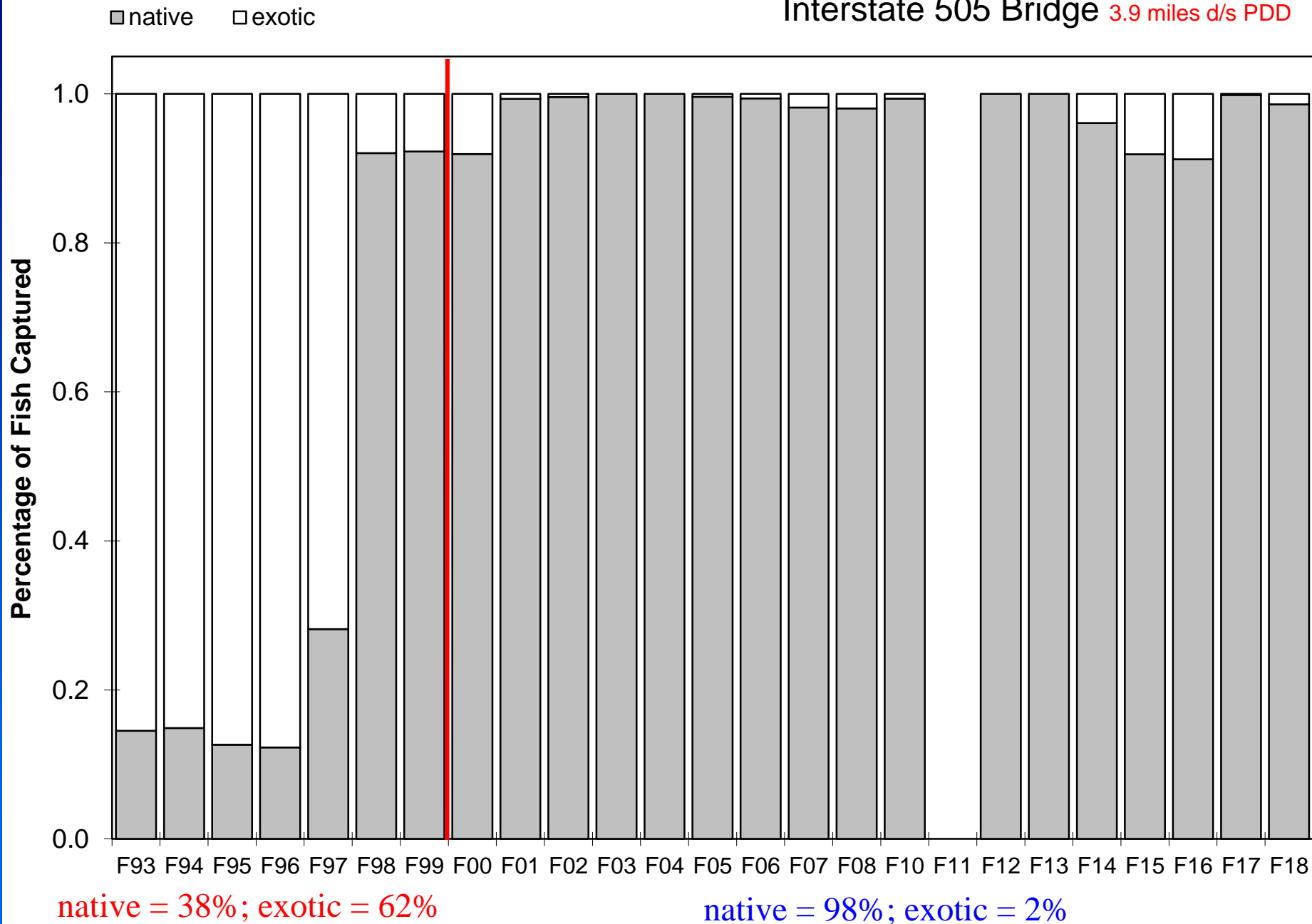
Putah Diversion Dam

■ native □ exotic

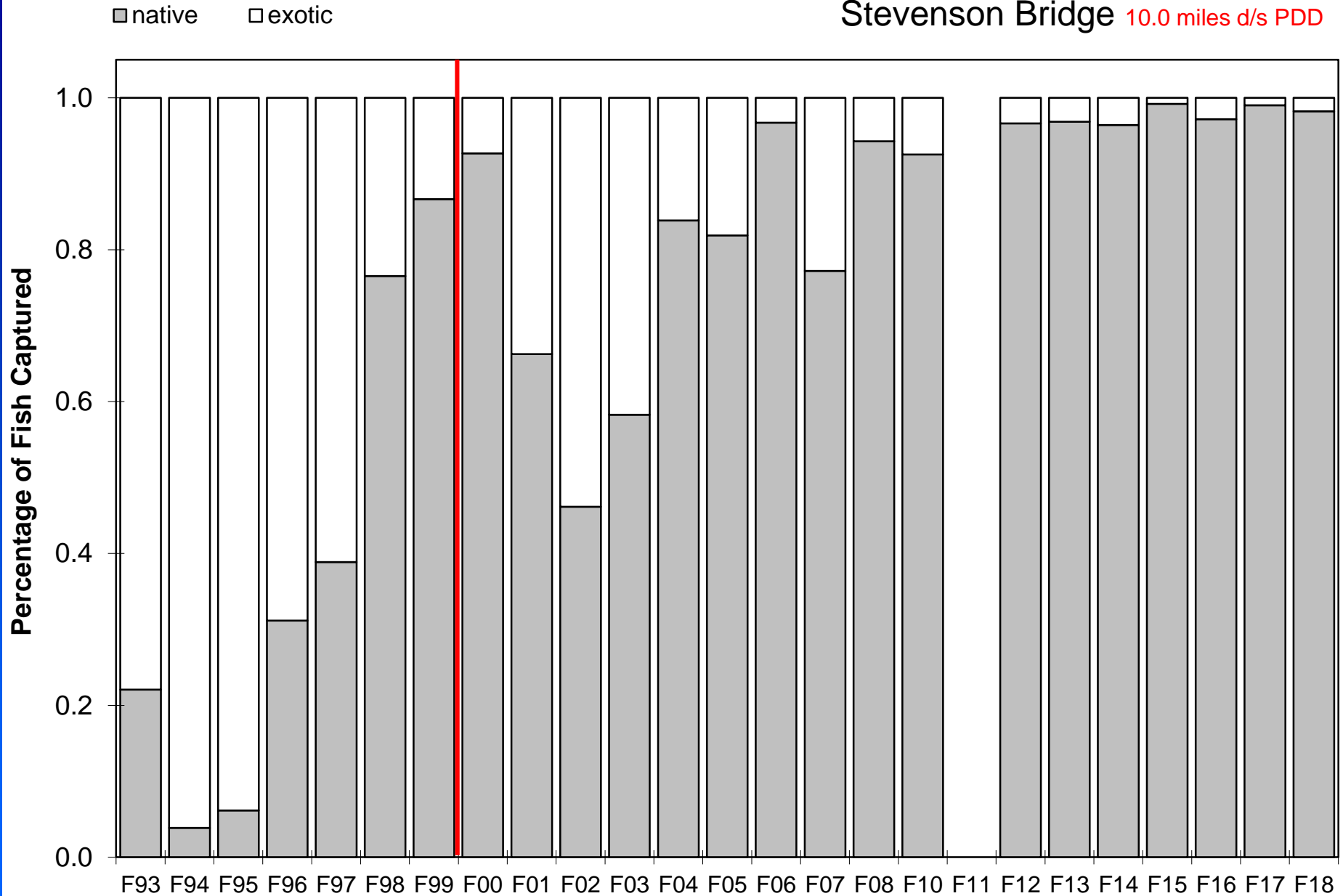
Percentage of Fish Captured



Interstate 505 Bridge 3.9 miles d/s PDD



Stevenson Bridge 10.0 miles d/s PDD

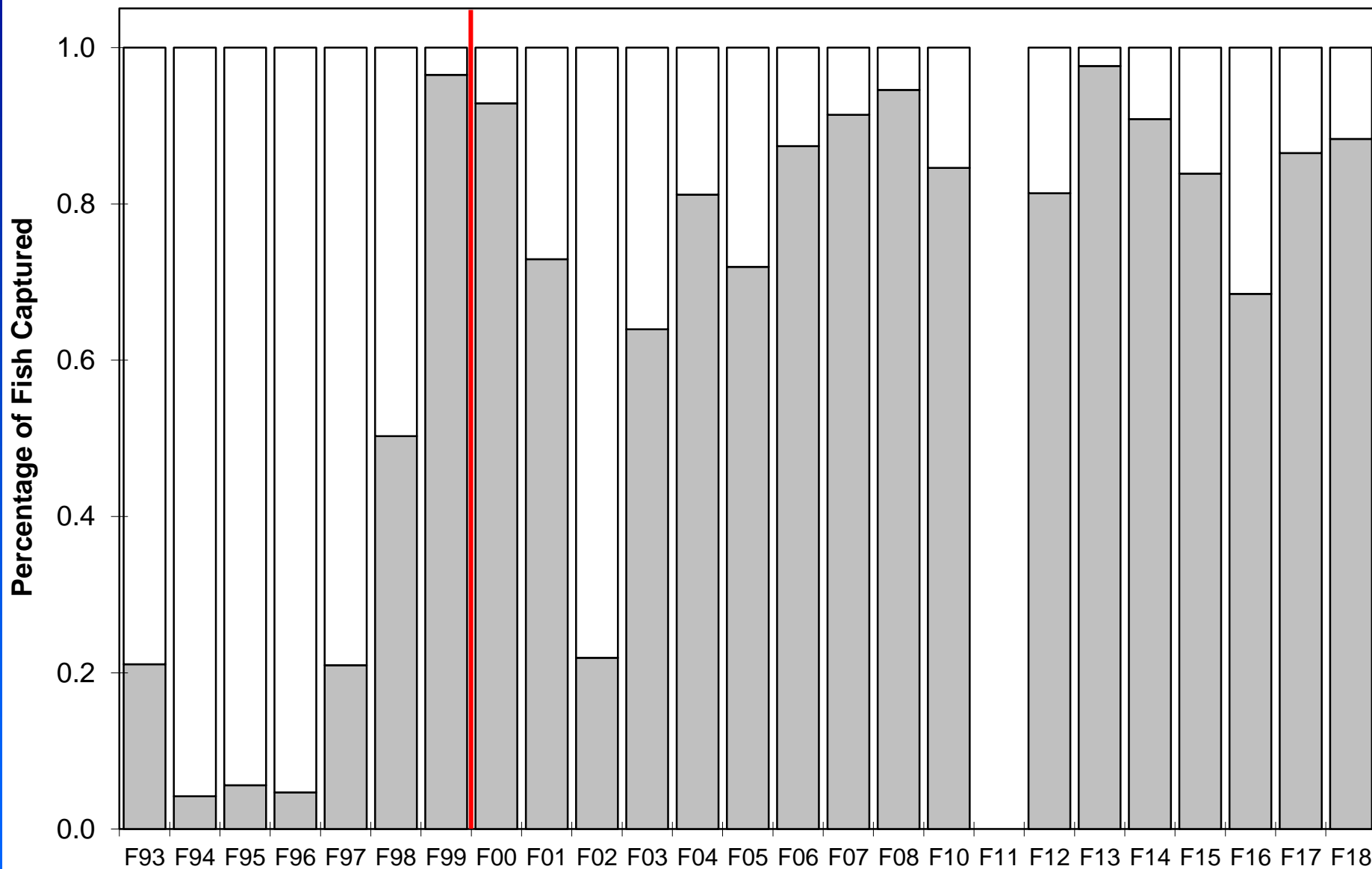


native = 38%; exotic = 62%

native = 87%; exotic = 13%

■ native □ exotic

Pedrick Road Bridge 12.8 miles d/s PDD

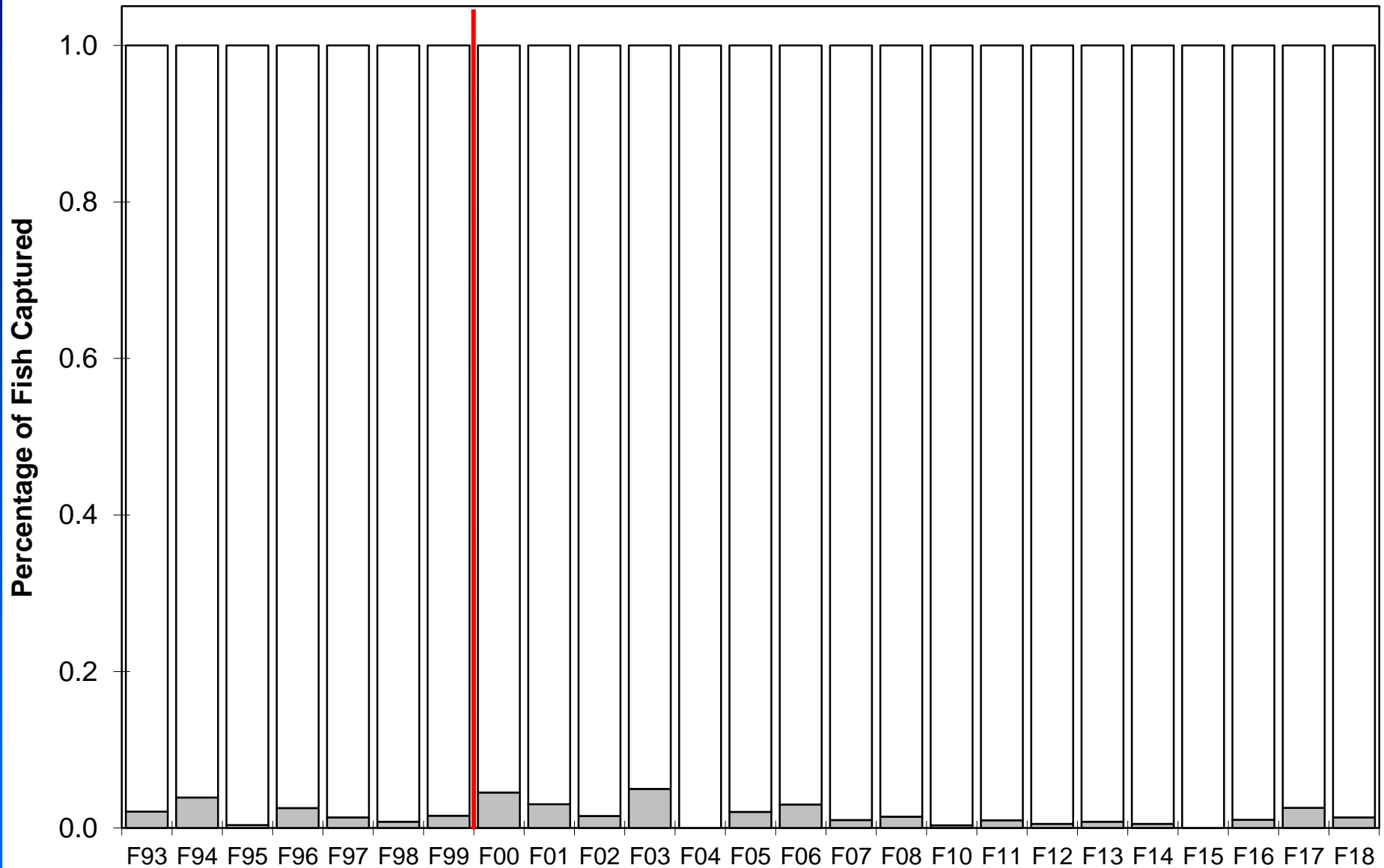


native = 29%; exotic = 71%

native = 80%; exotic = 20%

■ native □ exotic

Old Davis Bridge 15.6 miles d/s PDD

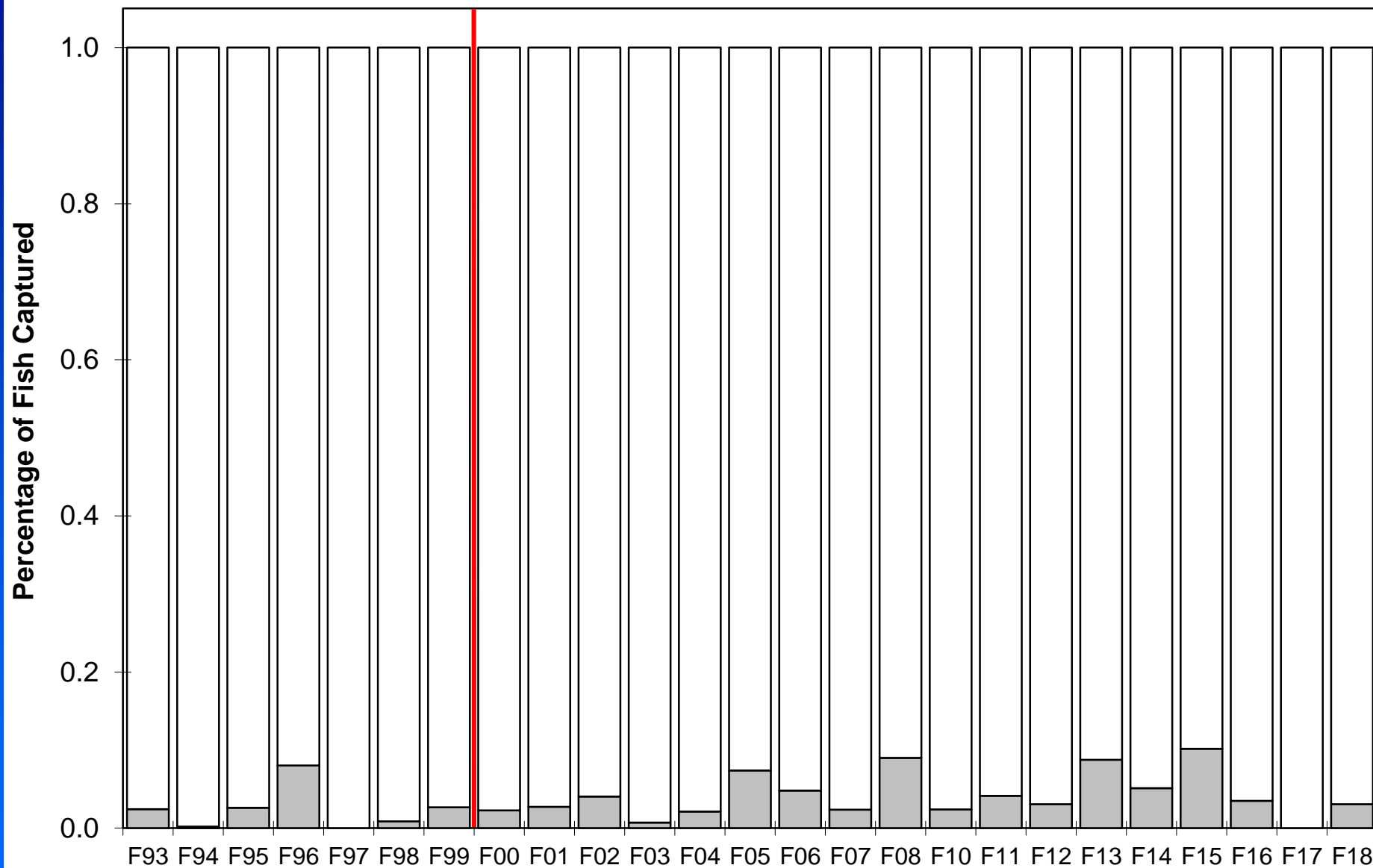


native = 2%; exotic = 98%

native = 2%; exotic = 98%

■ native □ exotic

Mace Boulevard 19.0 miles d/s PDD



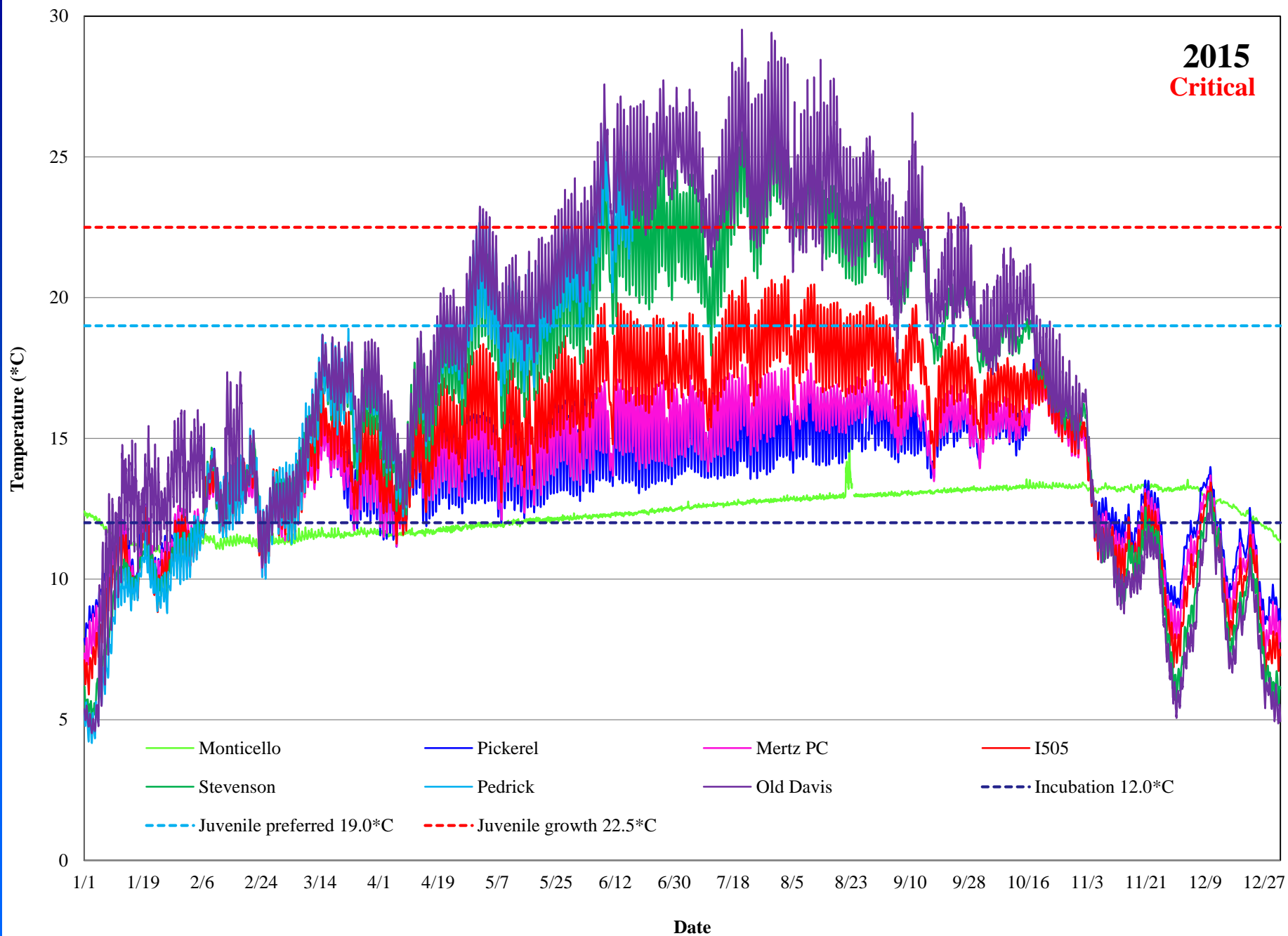
native = 4%; exotic = 96%

native = 2%; exotic = 98%

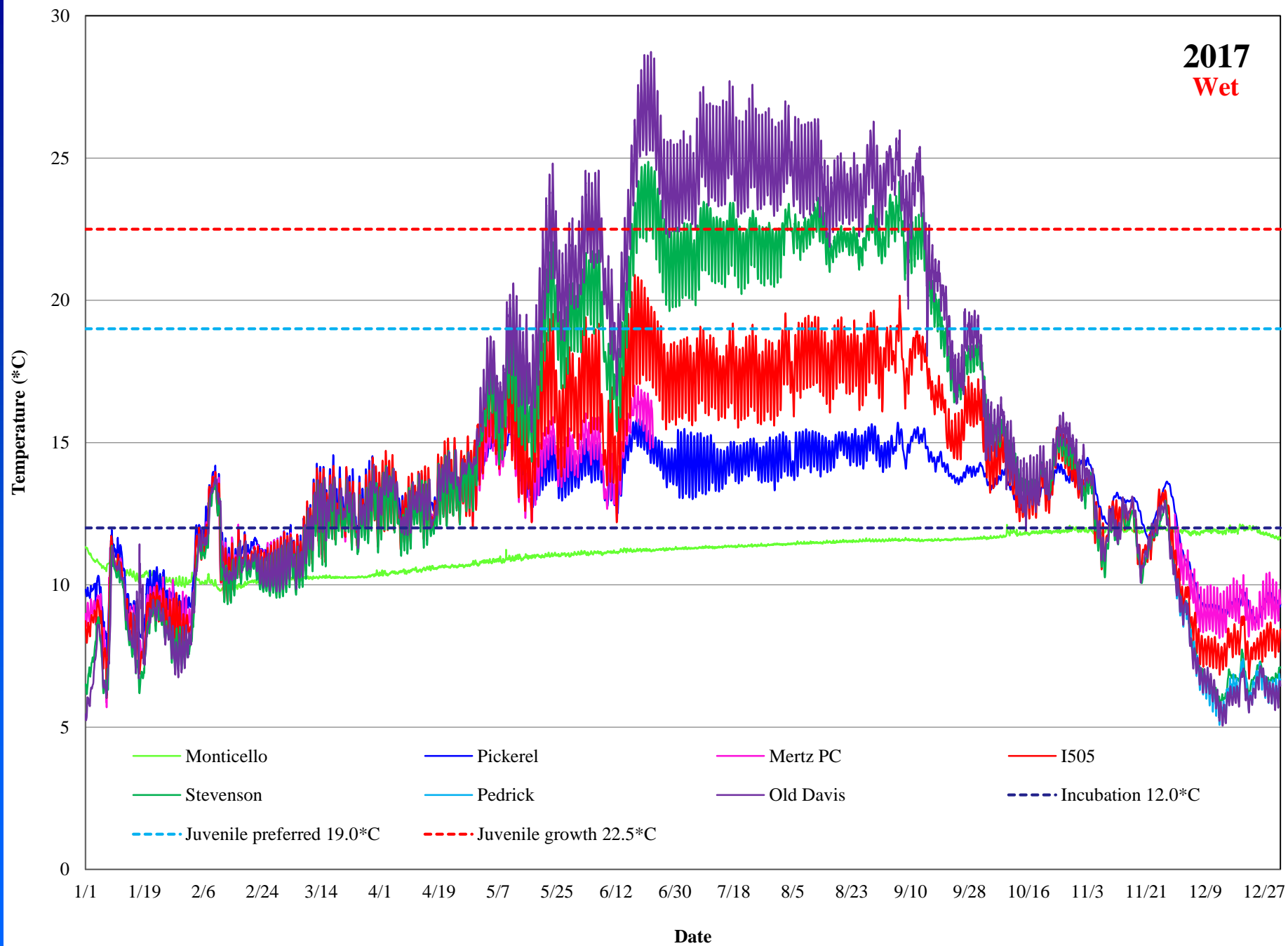
24 years of surveys (1993-2018)
Conditions for native fish in 13 miles of
Putah Creek between PDD and Pedrick
Road have improved since the May 2000
Accord and the 'live stream' flows as
measured at I-80, with highest
reductions in exotics occurring between
miles 4 and 13 (I505 to Pedrick).

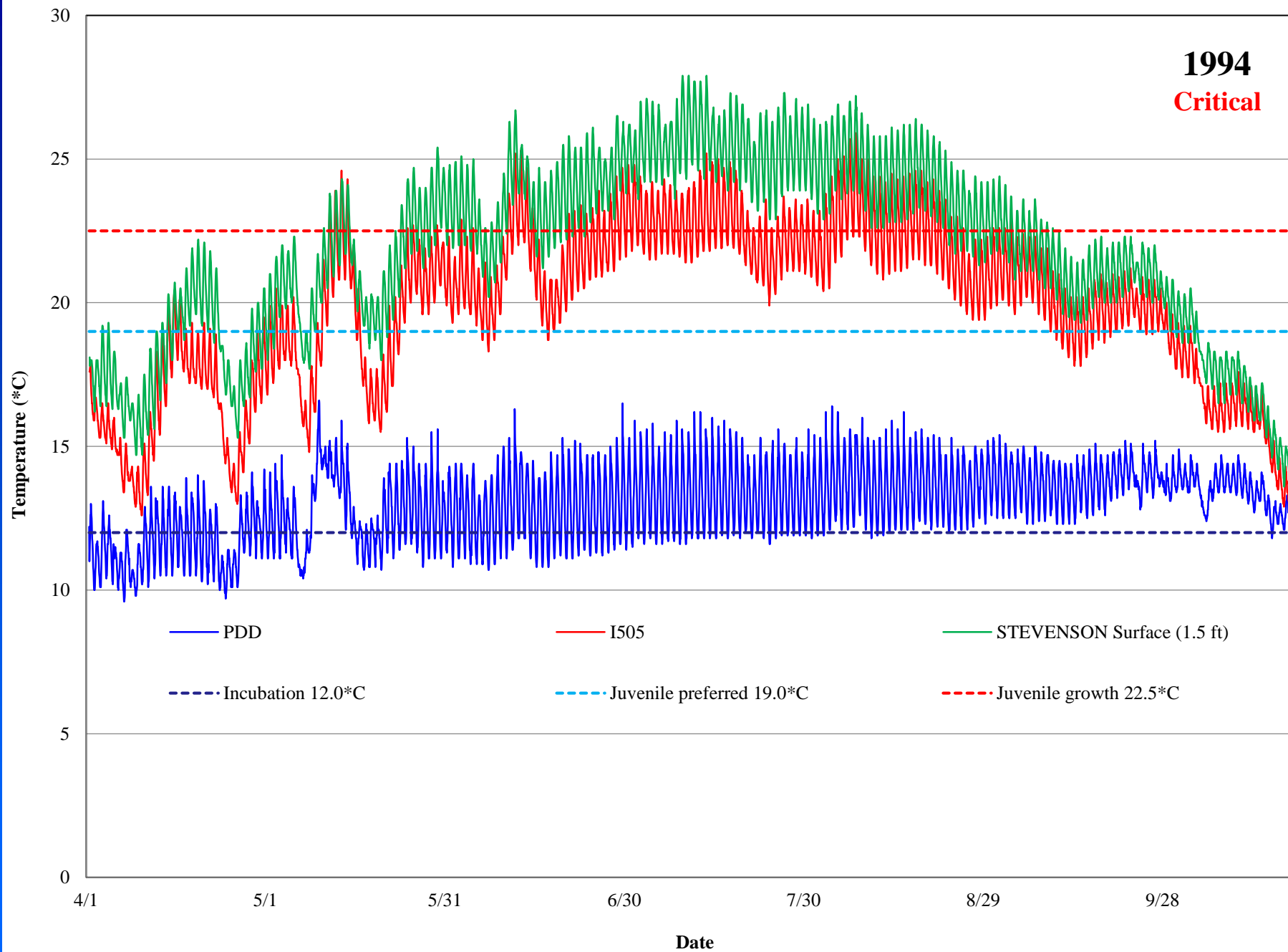
Temperature monitoring indicates suitable temperatures for year-round rearing of steelhead (and resident trout) extend to I-505 (3.9 miles below PDD) and probably beyond toward Stevenson area (10 miles below PDD). We now catch juvenile trout as far downstream as Russell Ranch area (9.2 miles below PDD).

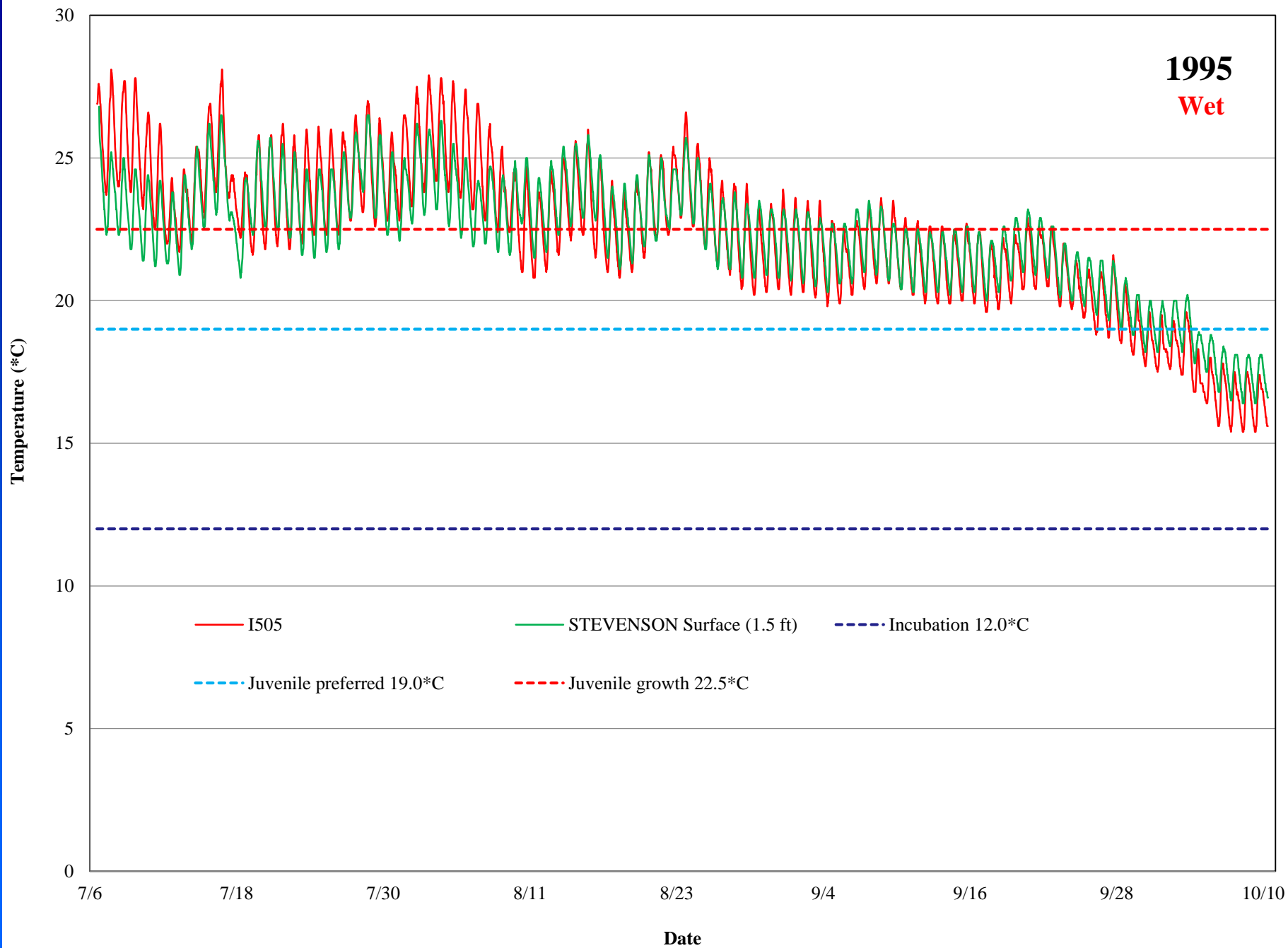
2015
Critical



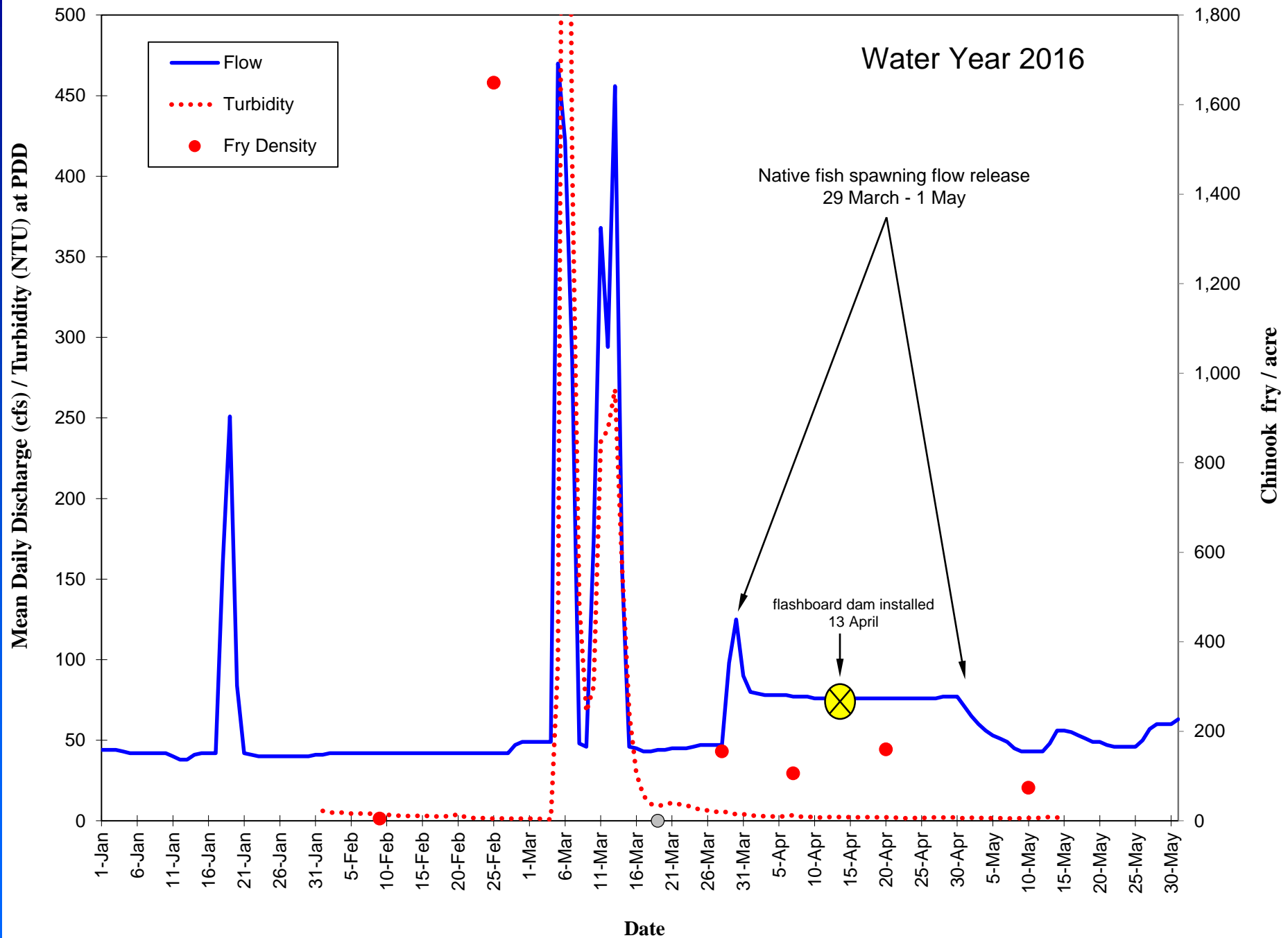
2017
Wet



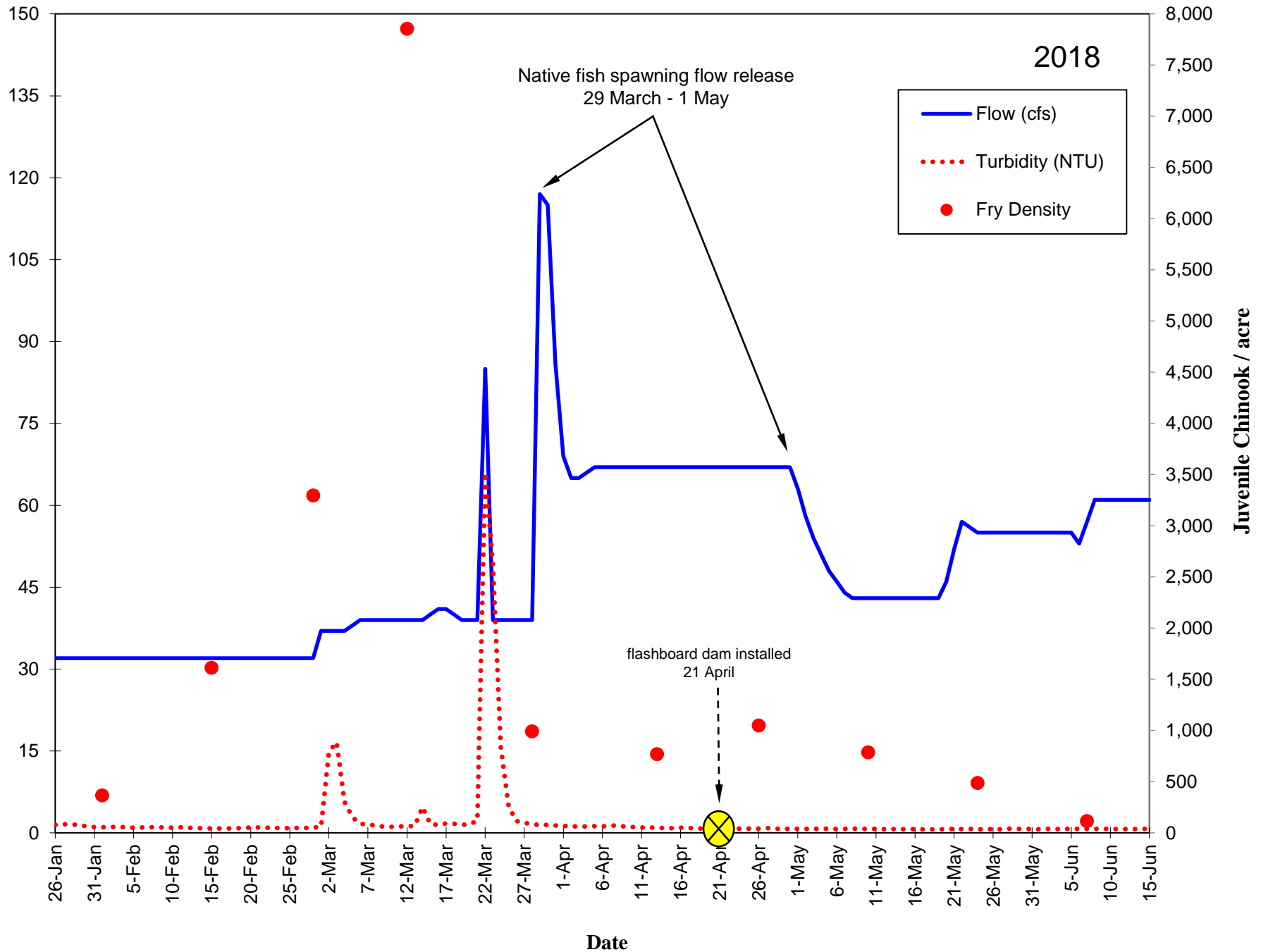




Juvenile Chinook salmon surveys conducted
in 2016 and 2018 to determine emergence,
distribution and abundance patterns and
emigration/over-summering



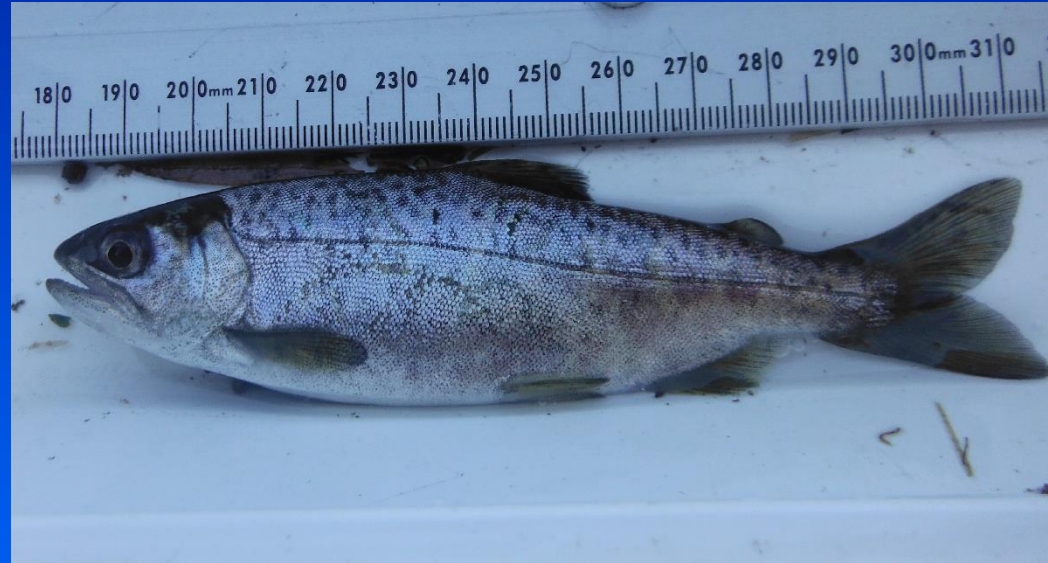
Mean Daily Discharge (cfs) / Turbidity (NTU) at PDD



October 2016 and 2018 found juvenile Chinook that over-summered in Putah Creek near PDD

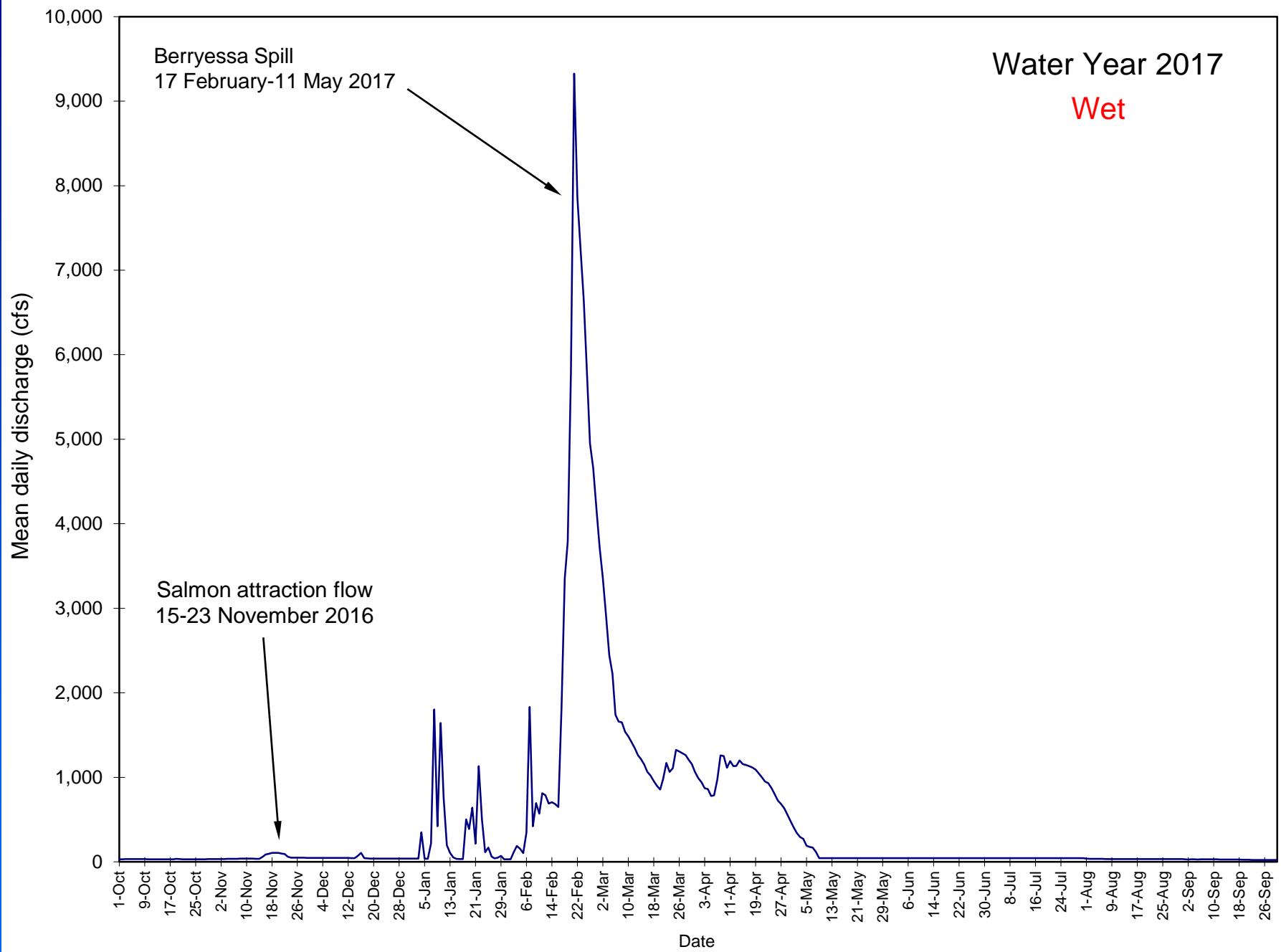


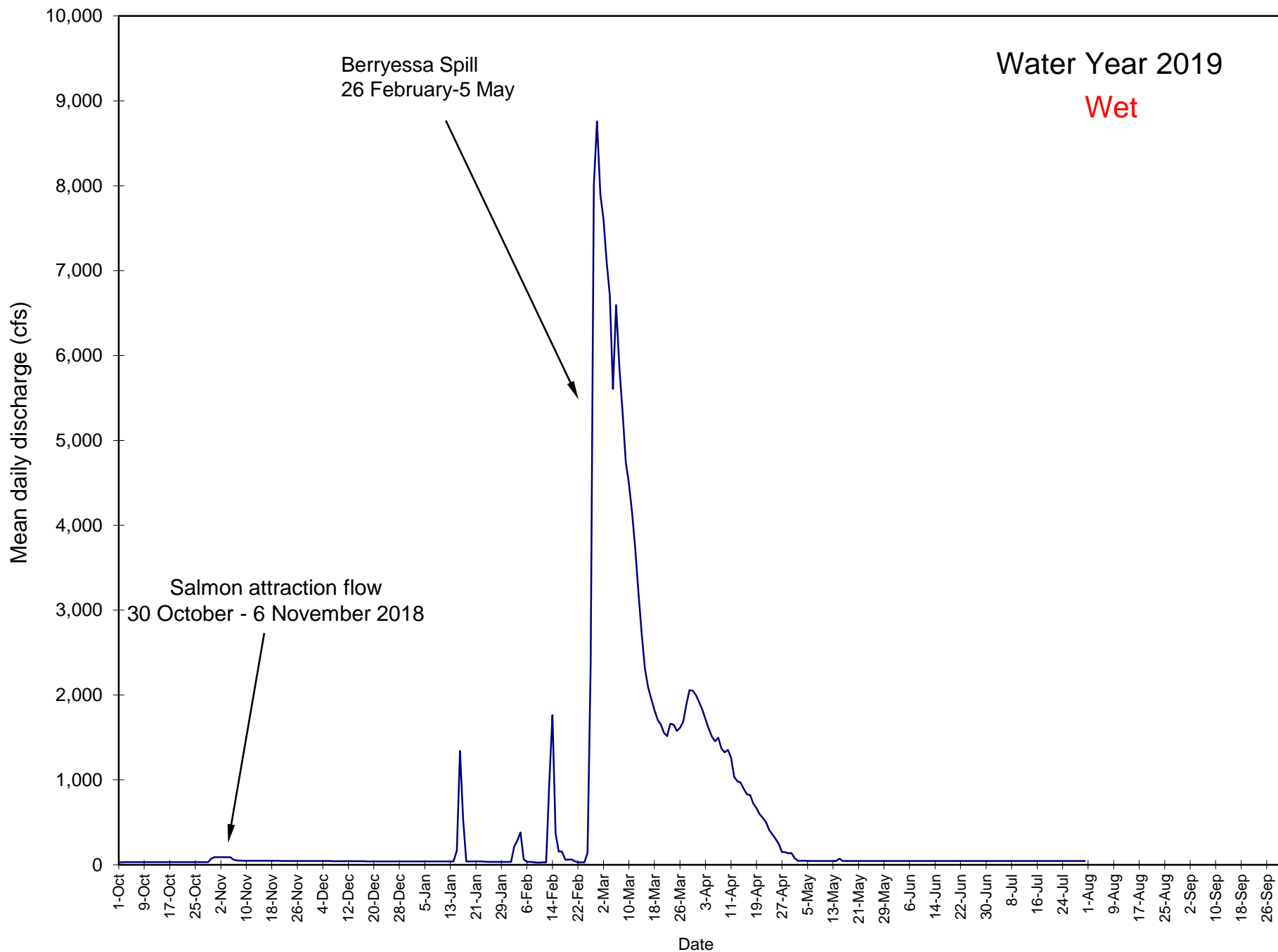
October 2016



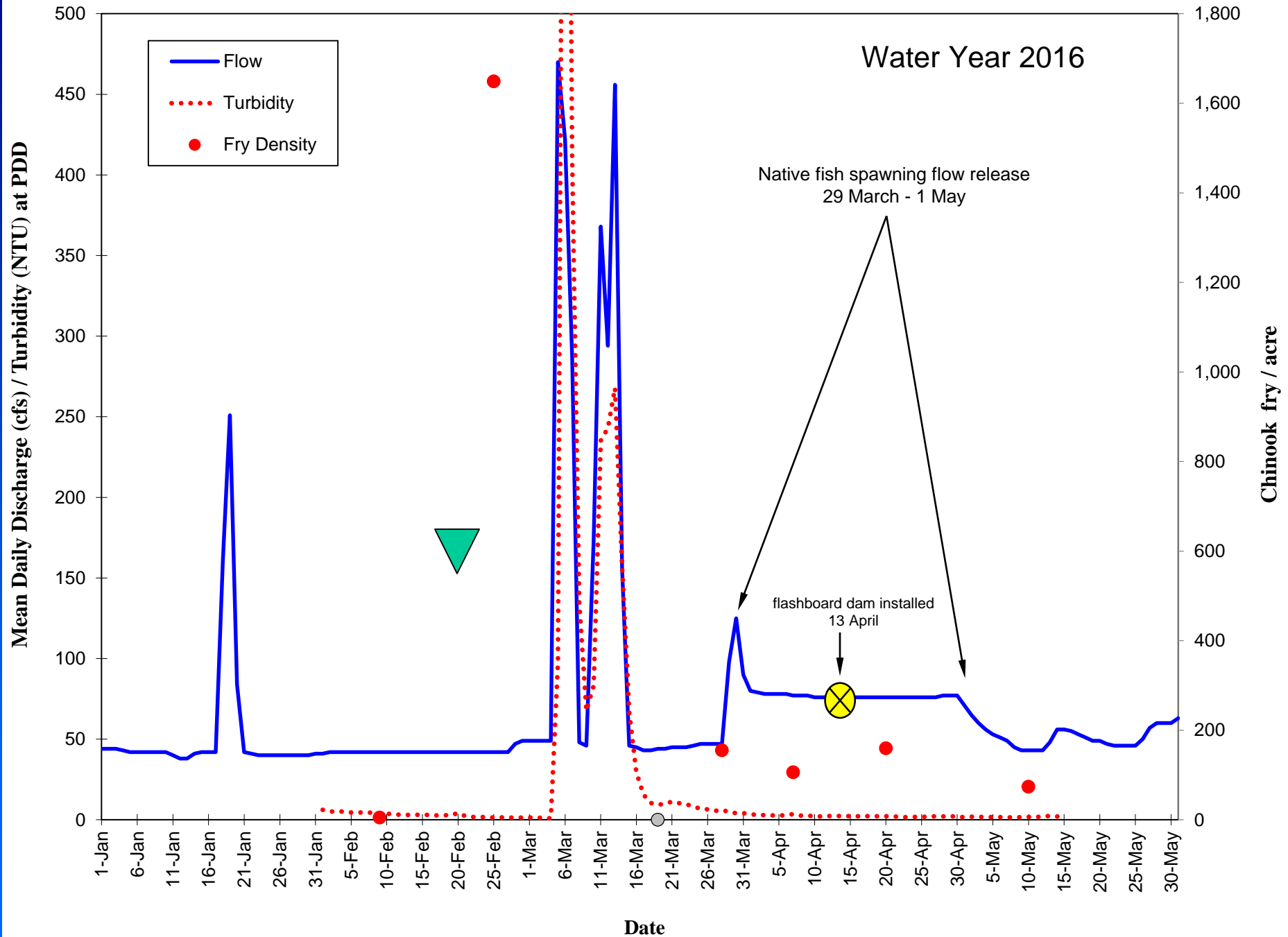
October 2018

No surveys in 2017 or 2019 as these were wet years when Lake Berryessa spilled

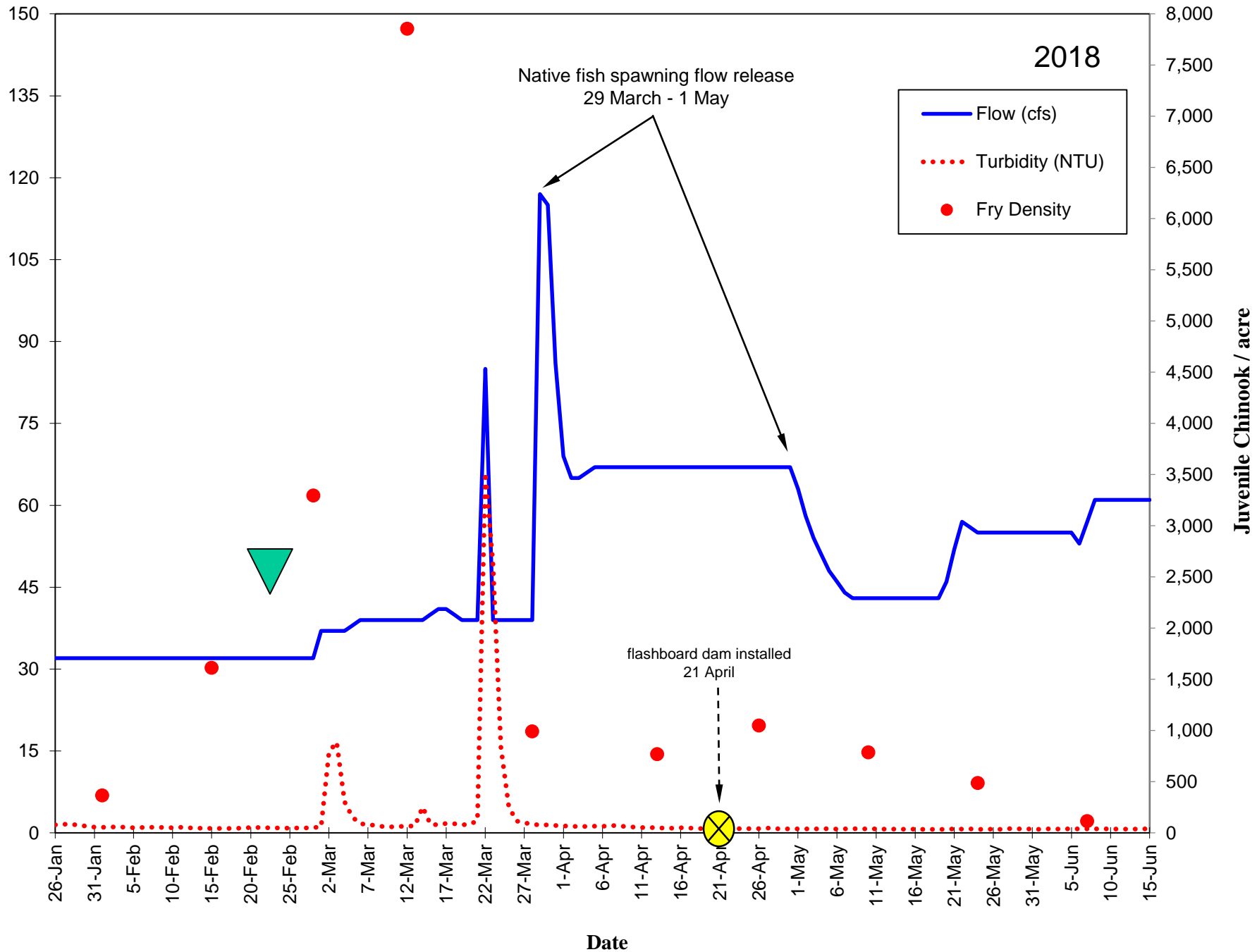




The 2017 and 2019 spills and extended high flows probably destroyed most of the fry production by burying/scouring redds prior to emergence or washing small and vulnerable newly emergent fry downstream into less suitable habitat or out of basin

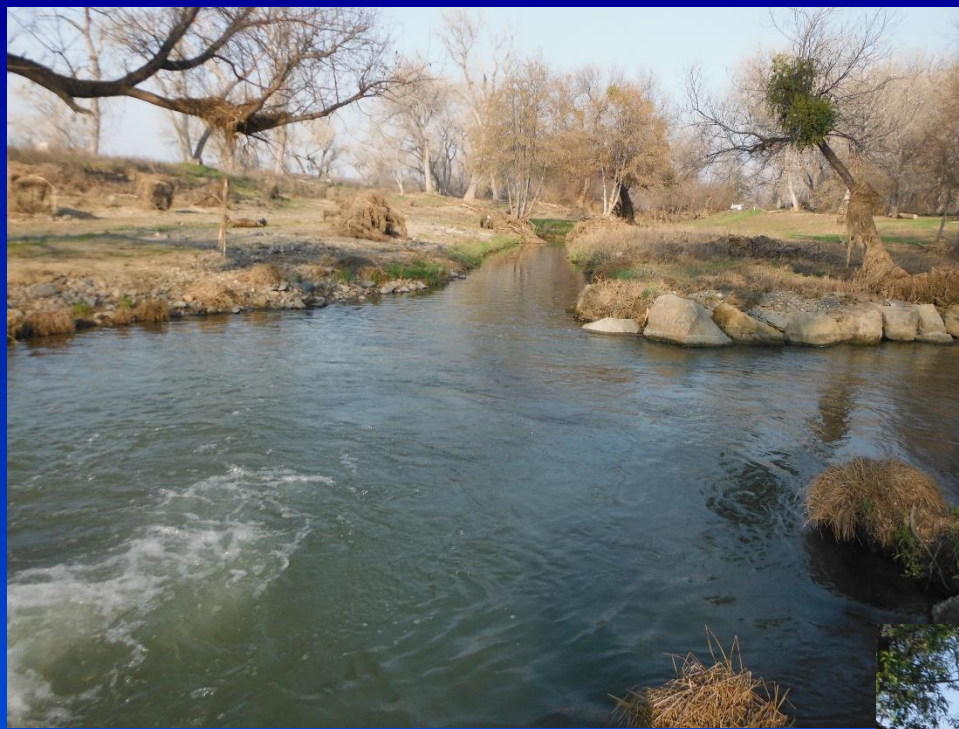


Mean Daily Discharge (cfs) / Turbidity (NTU) at PDD



Noted channel and substrate changes during our January and late May 2019 snorkel surveys

Largest and most severe changes occurred just below PDD, but some at Dry Creek confluence and at Winters Bridge











Next fish monitoring scheduled for mid-October
2019 and hope to continue winter/spring
juvenile chinook snorkel surveys in late
January 2020

