

Putah Creek Case Study: Fish Response to an Environmental Flow Regime

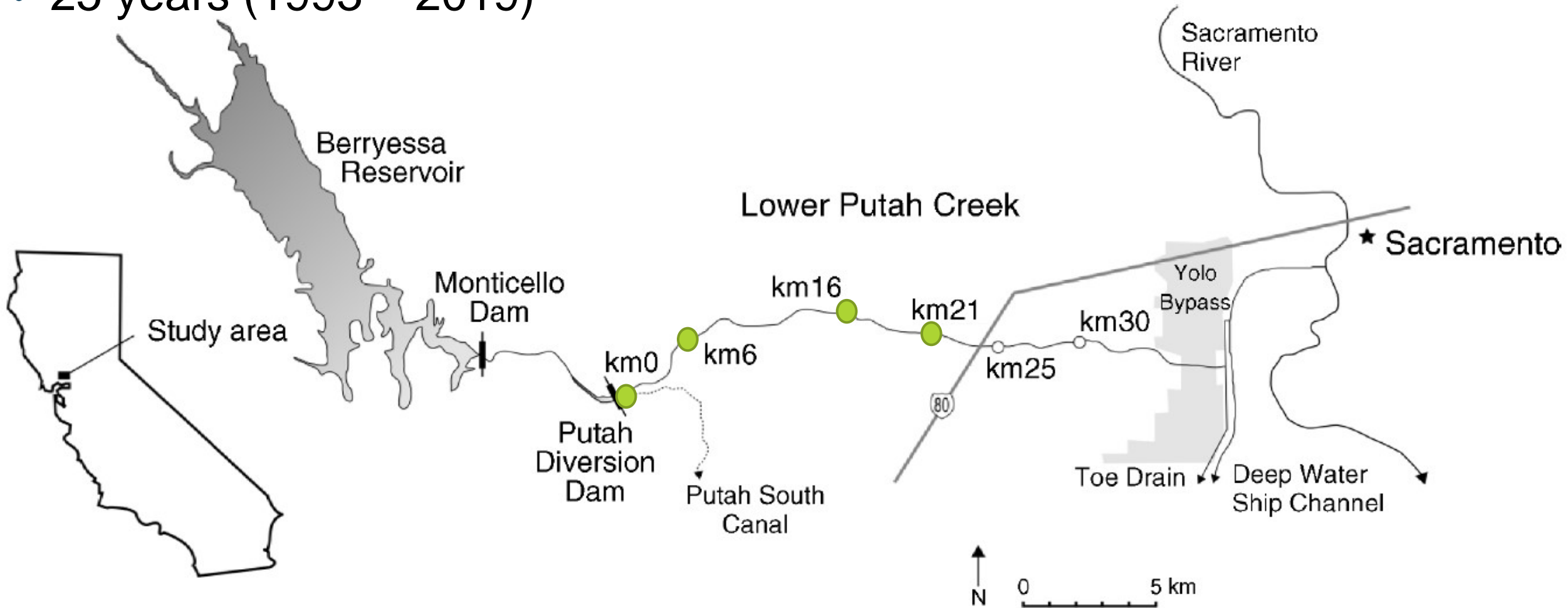
Ethan Baruch, Sarah Yarnell, Ted Grantham,
Jessica Ayers, Andrew Rypel, and Rob Lusardi





Putah Creek data collection

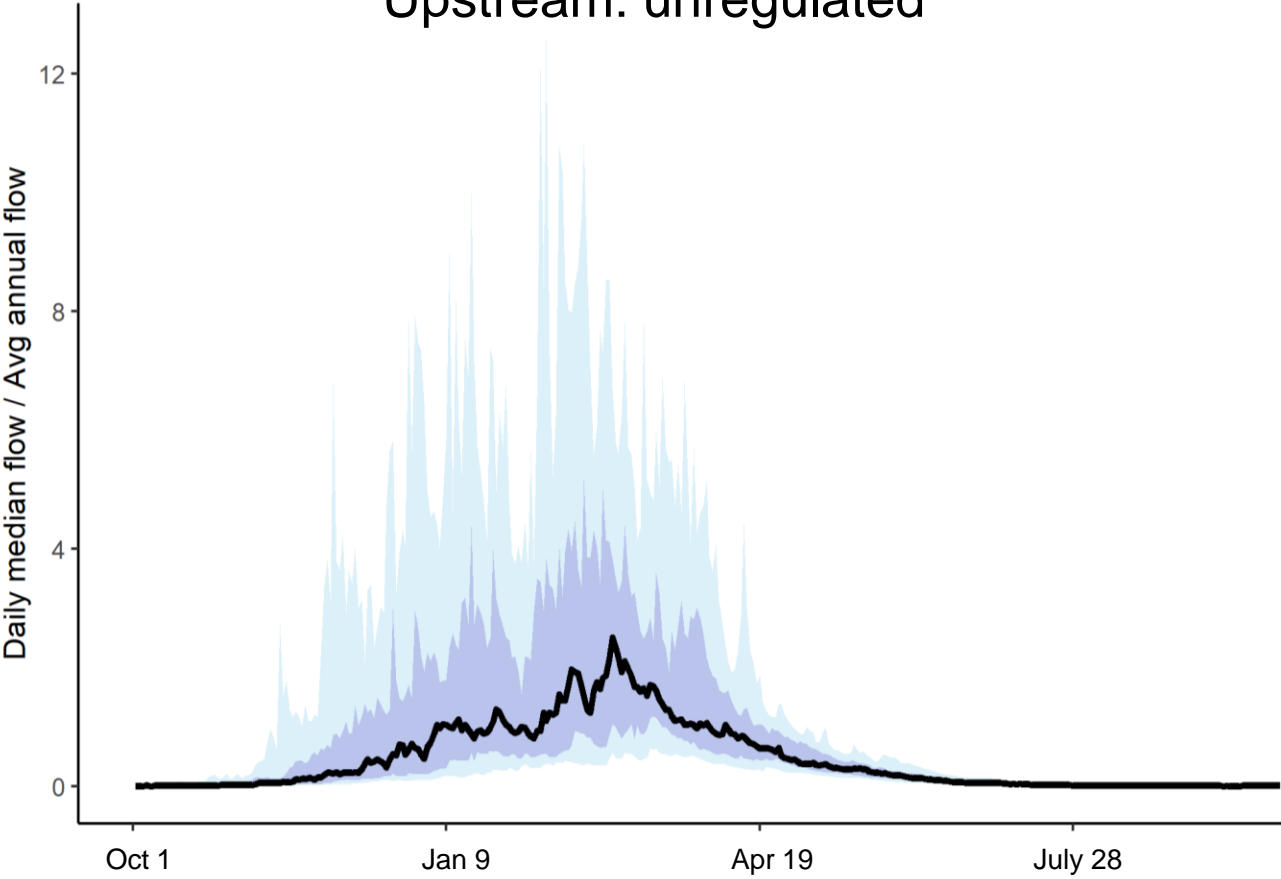
- Four sample sites
- 25 years (1993 – 2019)



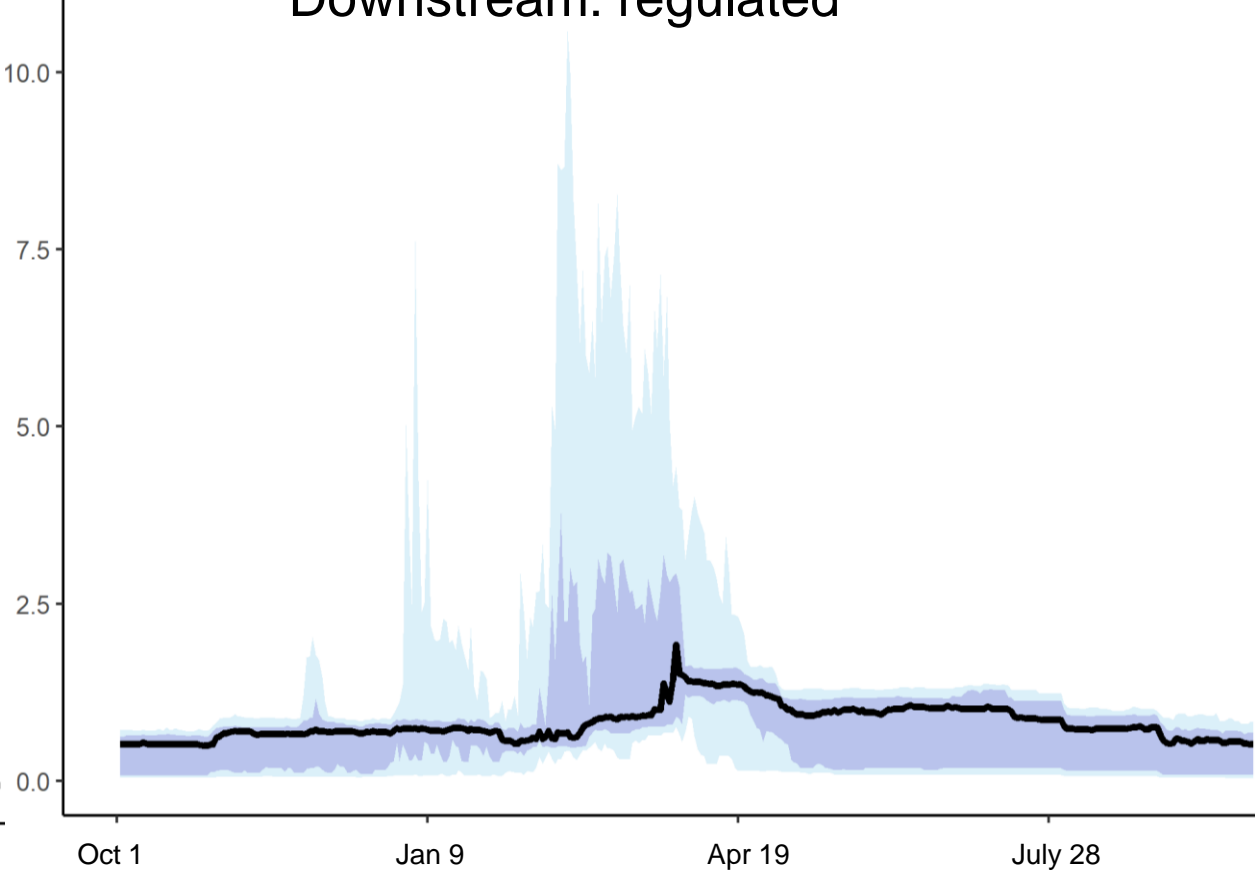
Hydrograph of a regulated river

Daily median flow with 10/90 percentiles (light blue), and 25/75 percentiles (purple)

Upstream: unregulated



Downstream: regulated



Putah Creek flow accord

- Five-day fall pulse (Nov or Dec)
- Three-day spring pulse (Feb 15 – Mar 31)
 - Followed by month-long release higher than baseflow
- Baseline monthly minimum flows

Before the Accord



Below Mace Blvd., June 1996

After the Accord



Above Mace Blvd., October 2019

Before the Accord



Pedrick Rd. Bridge, 1974, University mines gravel from creek and bridge construction



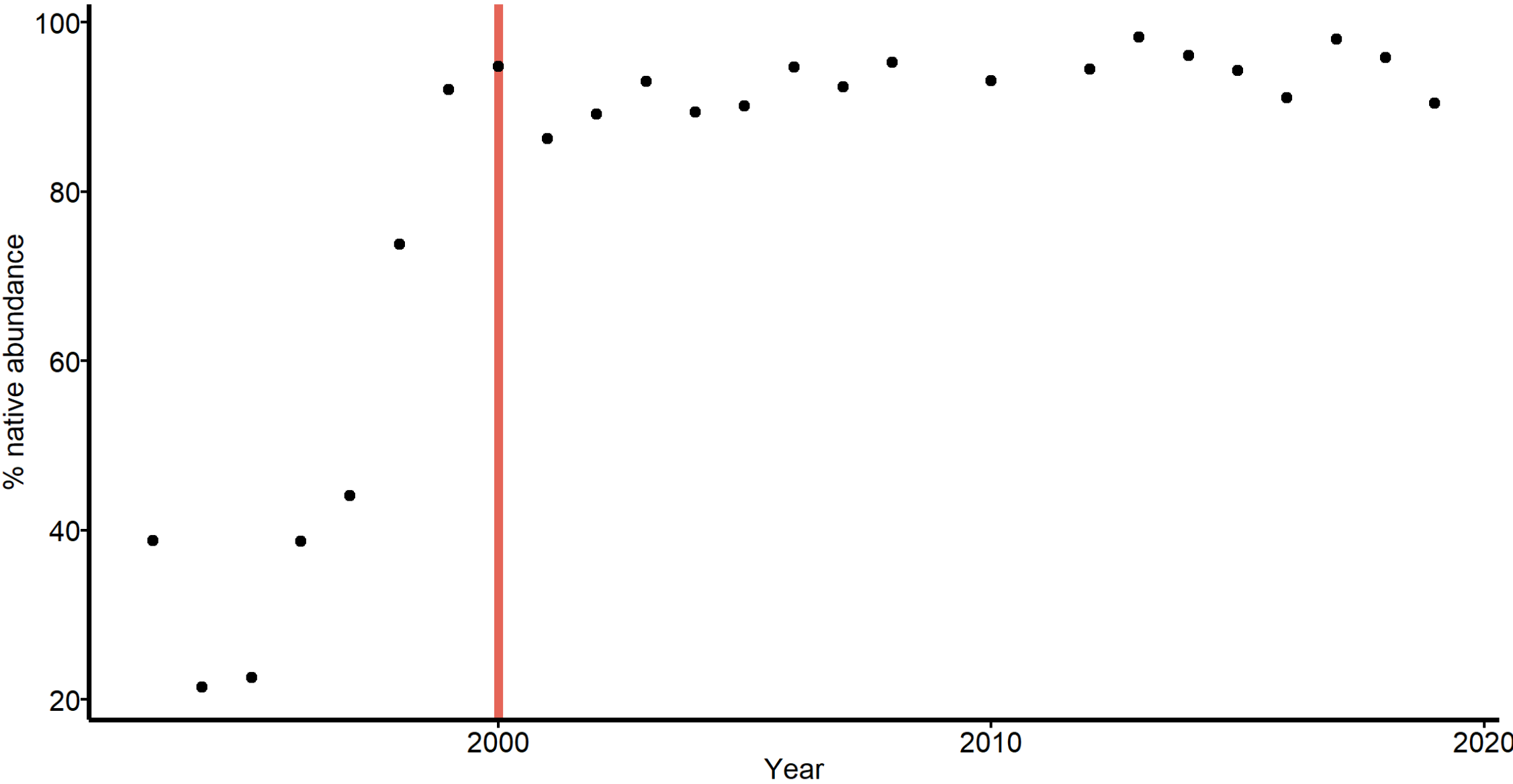
Above Pedrick Rd Bridge, 1991

After the Accord



Above Pedrick Rd Bridge, Oct 2018

Putah Creek native fish



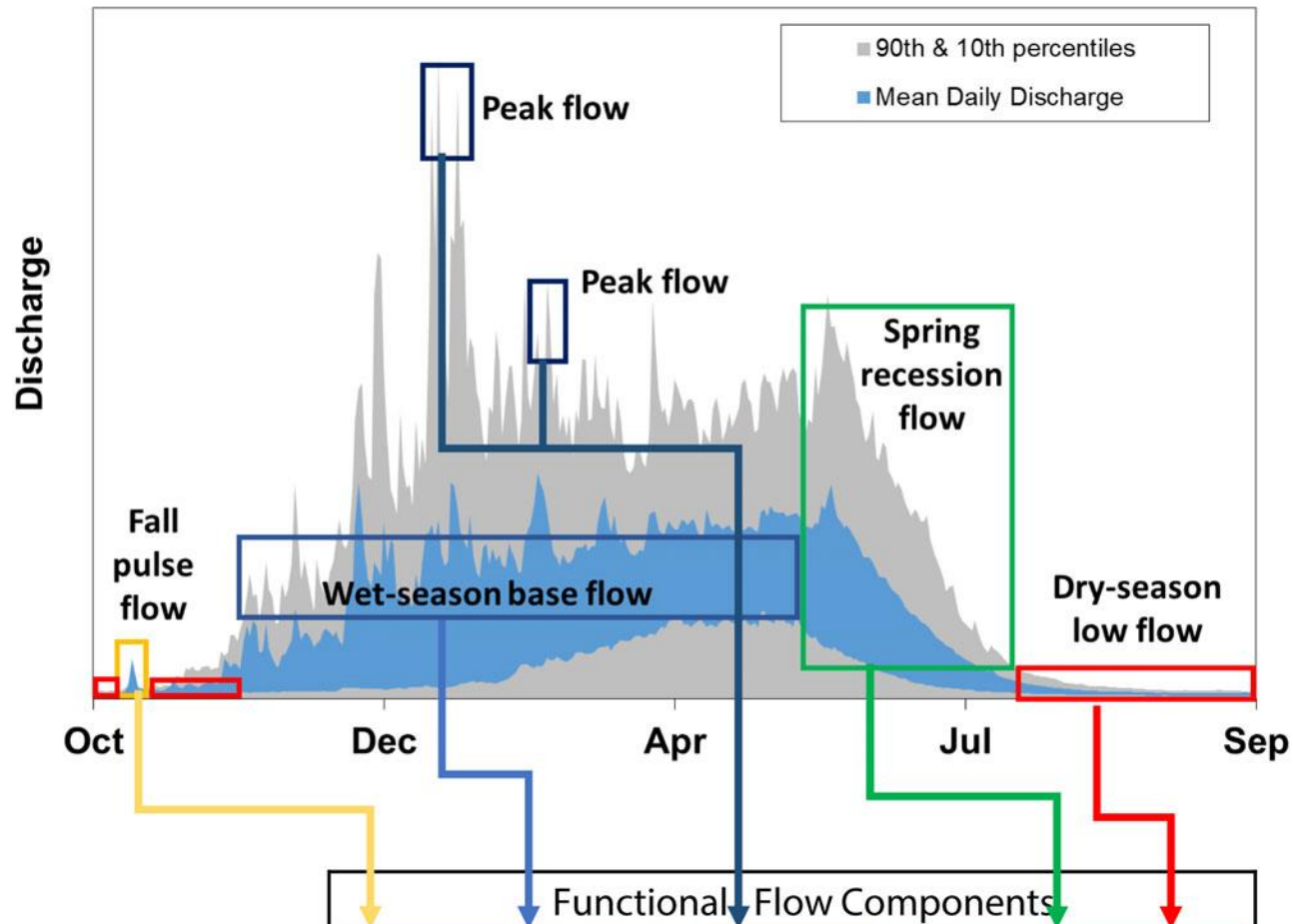
A functional flows approach to restoring a native fish community

- Which components of the flow regime influenced the fish community?
- How would the trajectory of the fish community differ under alternative flow regimes?



Photo: Peter Moyle

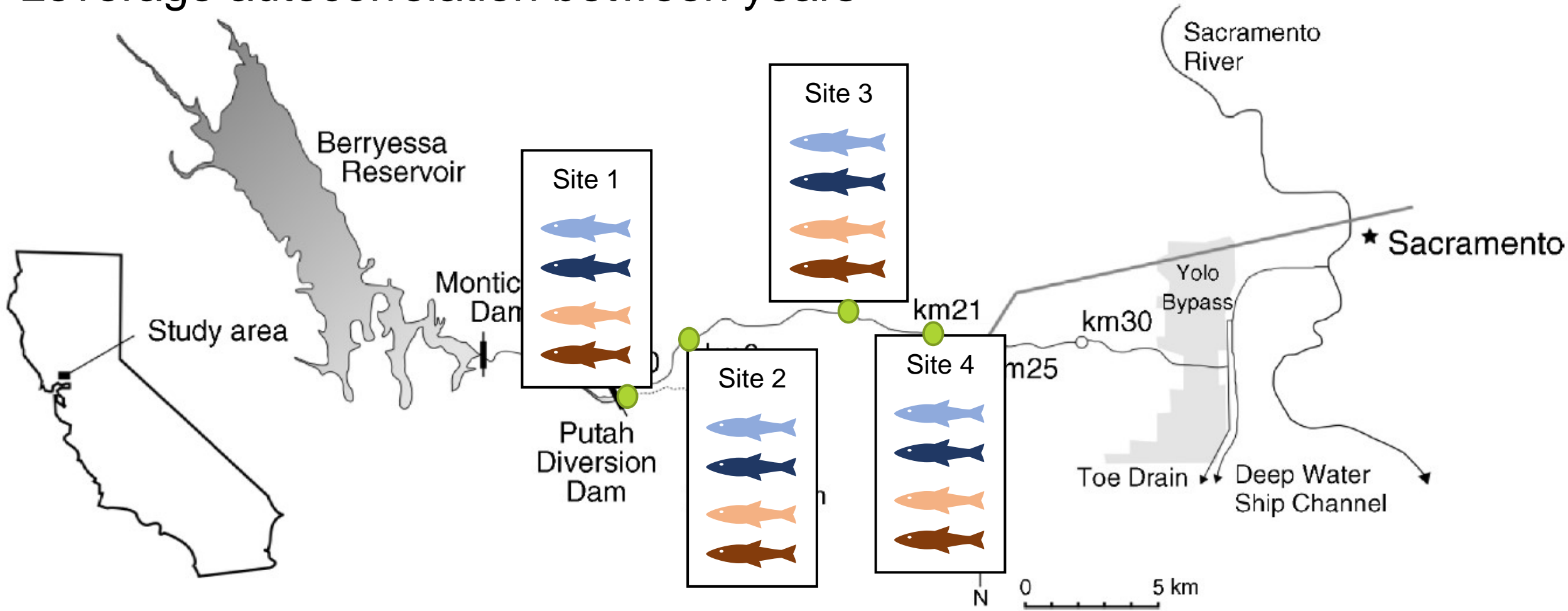
Functional Flow Components



	Functional Flow Components				
Flow Characteristics	Fall Pulse	Wet Baseflow	Peak Flow	Spring Recession	Dry Low Flow
Magnitude	X	X	X	X	X
Timing	X	X	X	X	X
Duration		X	X	X	X
Frequency			X		
Rate of Change				X	X

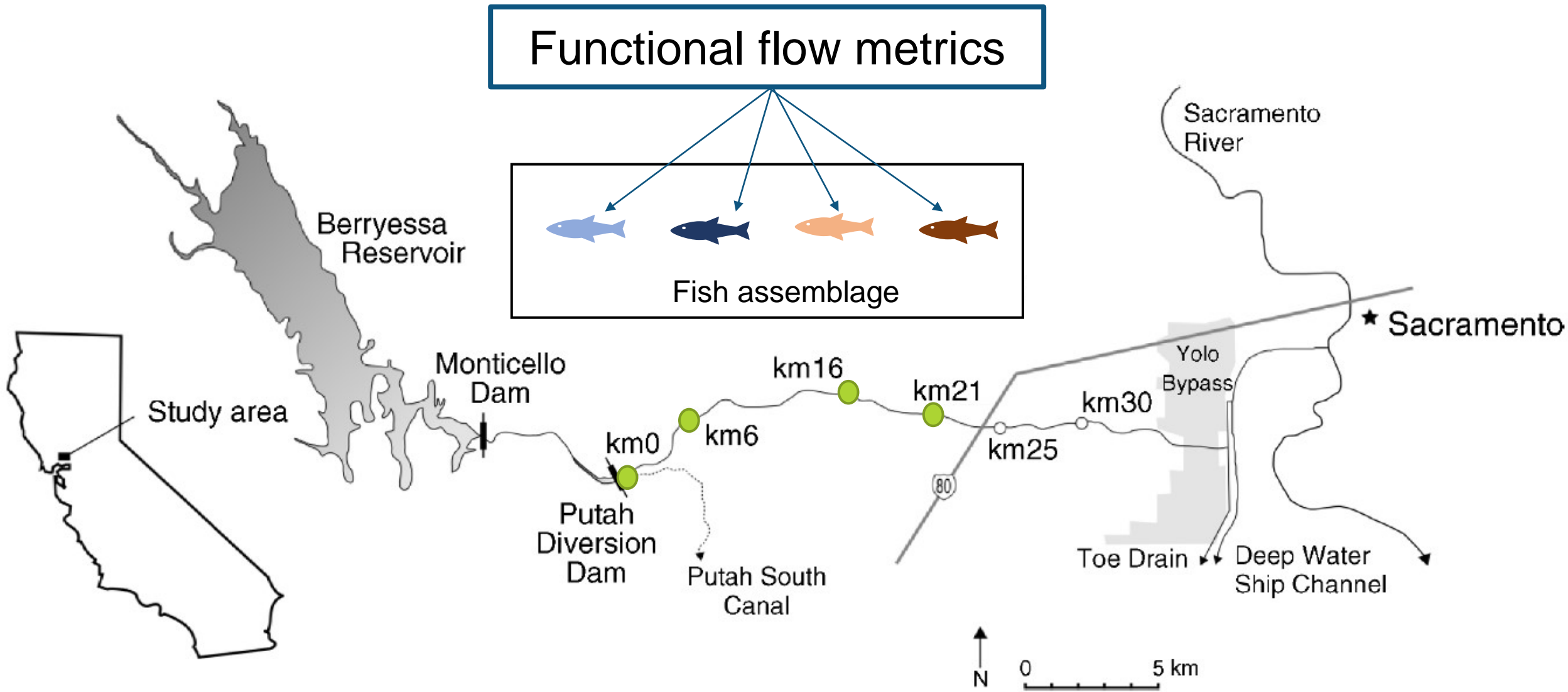
Fish population models

- Account for observation error
- Leverage autocorrelation between years

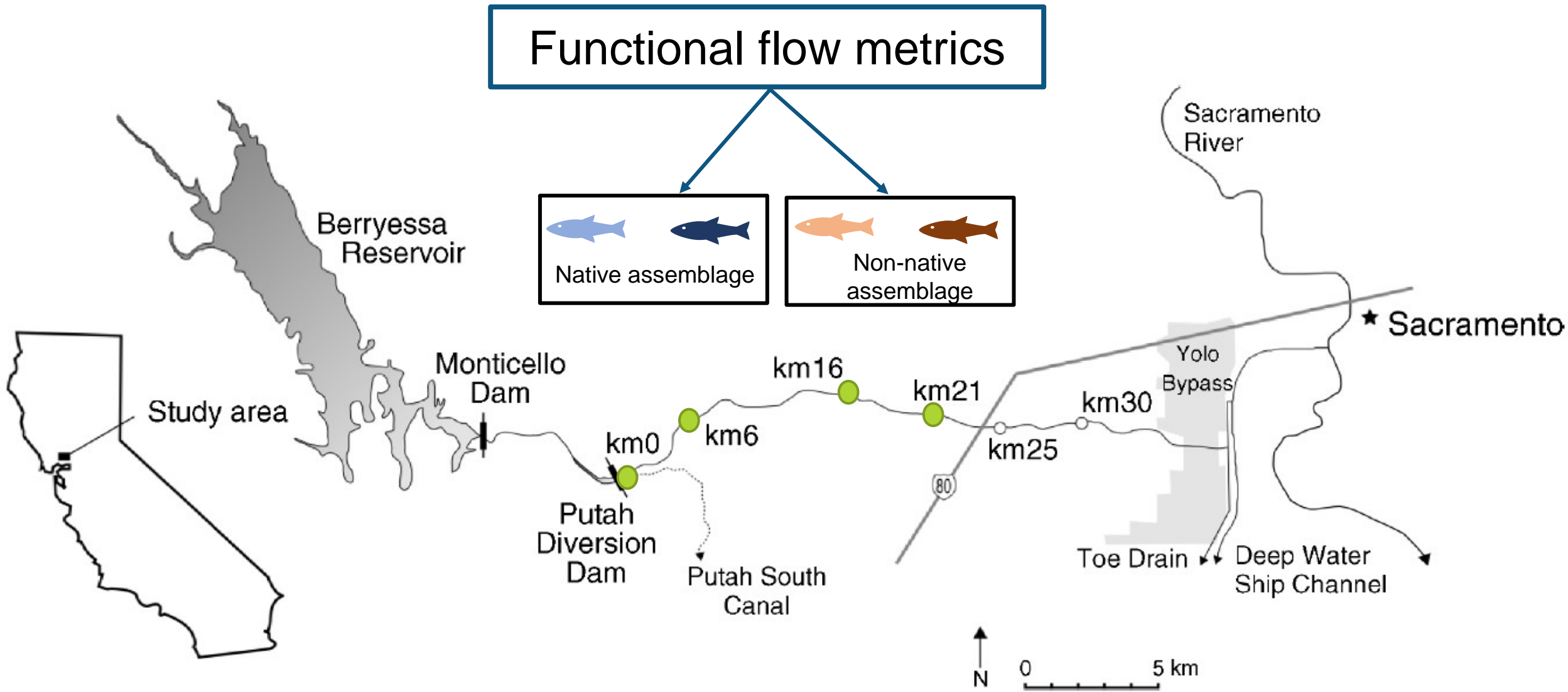


Map: Kiernan et al. 2012

Fish population models



Fish population models



Restoring flows for native fish

- Which components of the flow regime influenced the fish community?
- Do native and non-native assemblages have different responses?

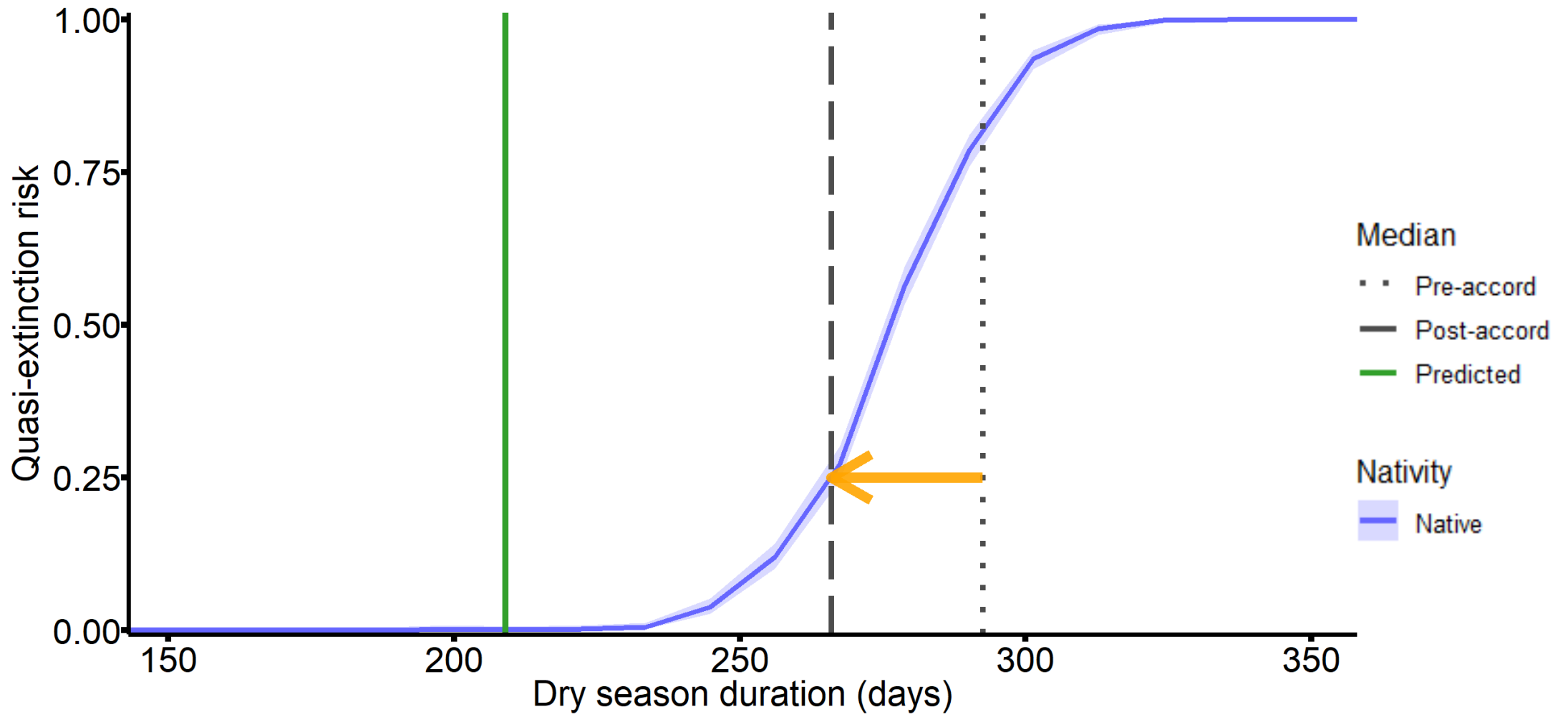
Metric	Native response	Non-native response
Dry season duration	–	+
Dry season median magnitude	–	+
Fall pulse magnitude	+	
Wet season 10 th percentile magnitude	+	–
Wet season median magnitude	+	–
Wet season timing	–	+
Spring recession magnitude	+	–
Spring recession rate of change		
Spring recession timing	+	–

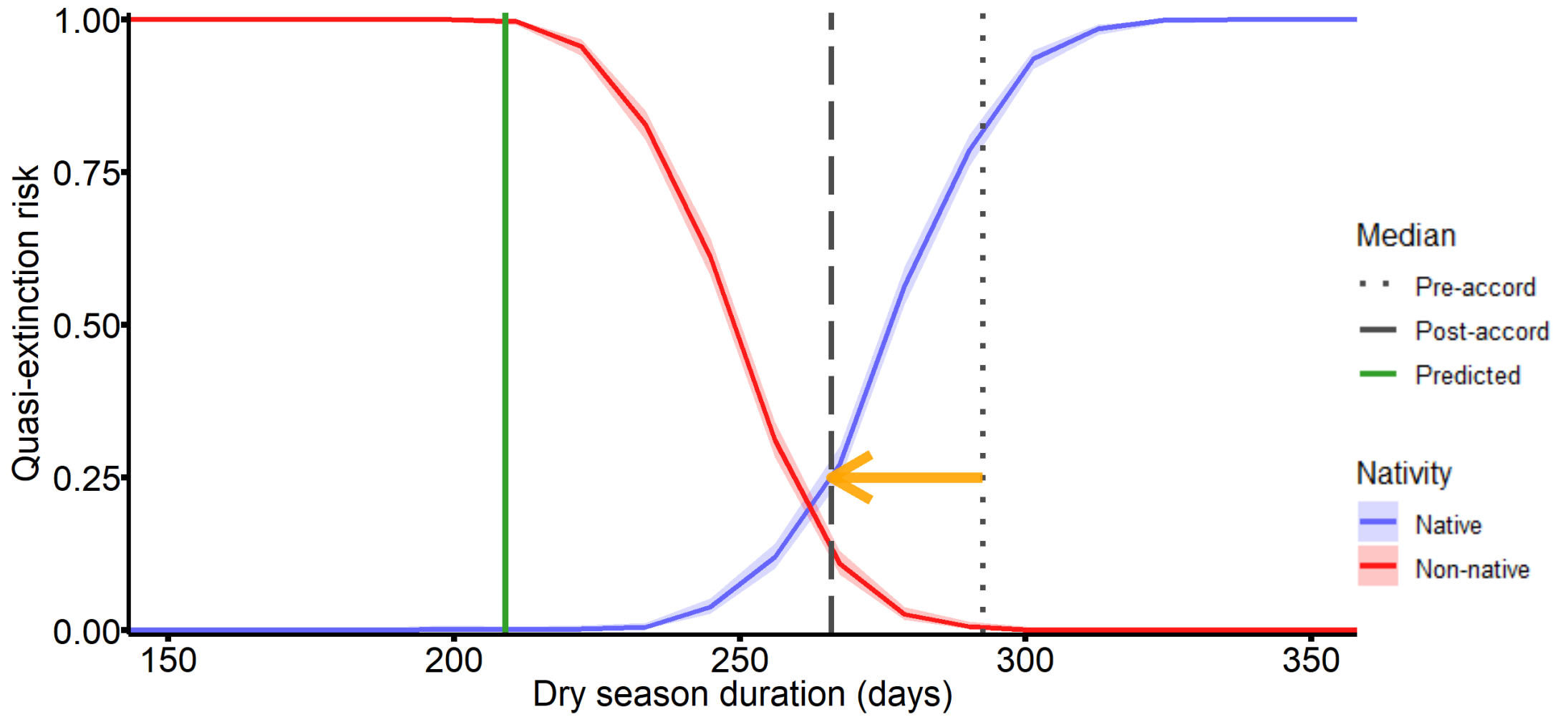
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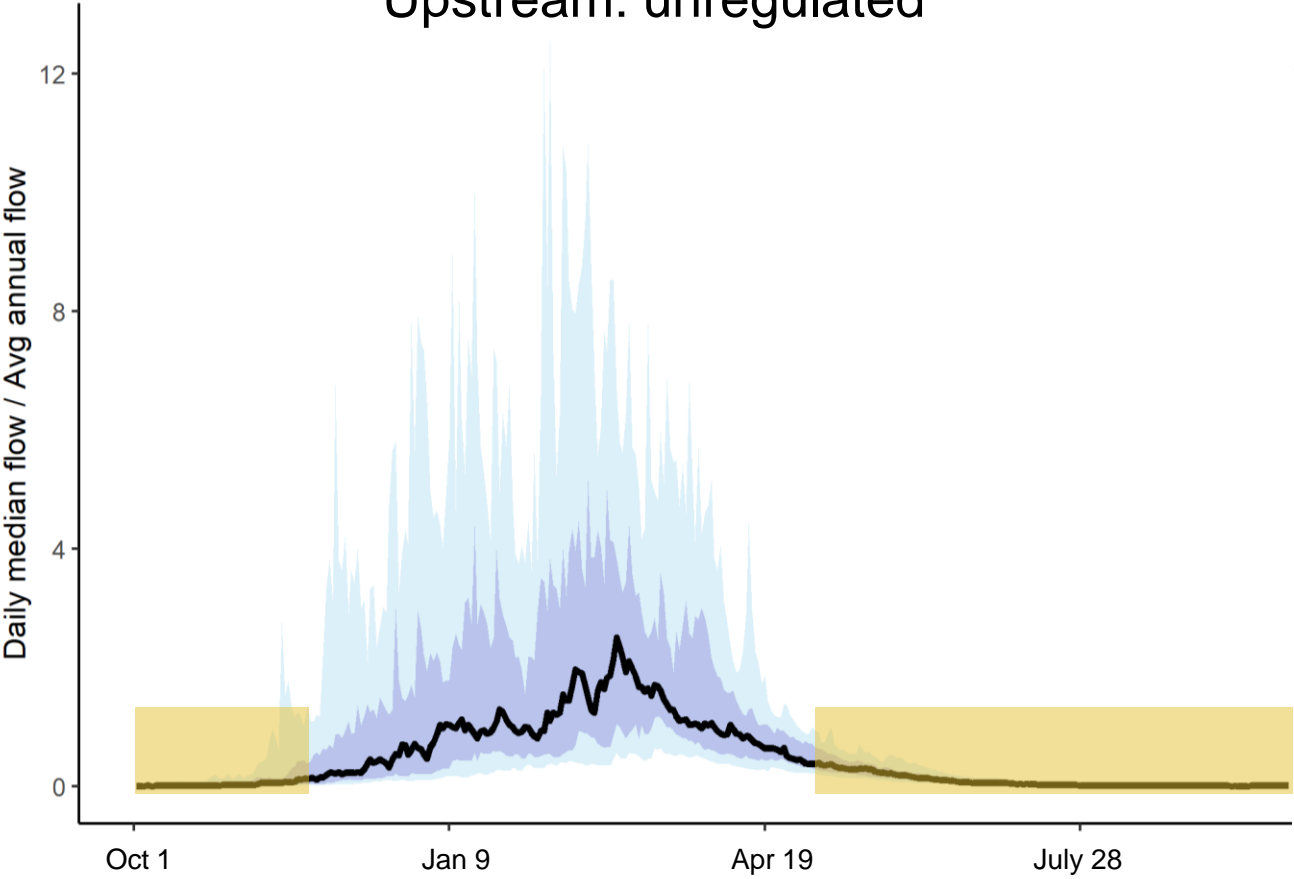




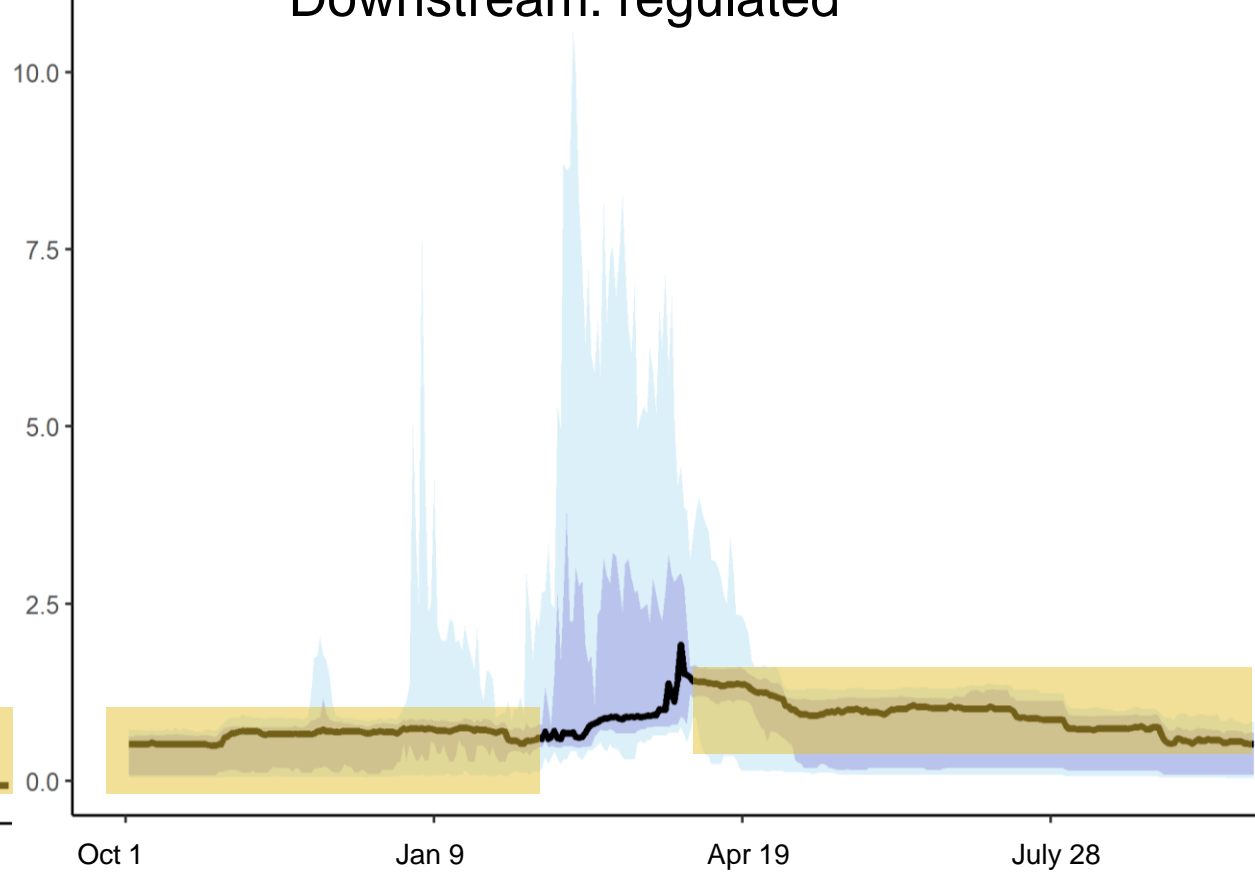
Flow regulation increases dry season duration

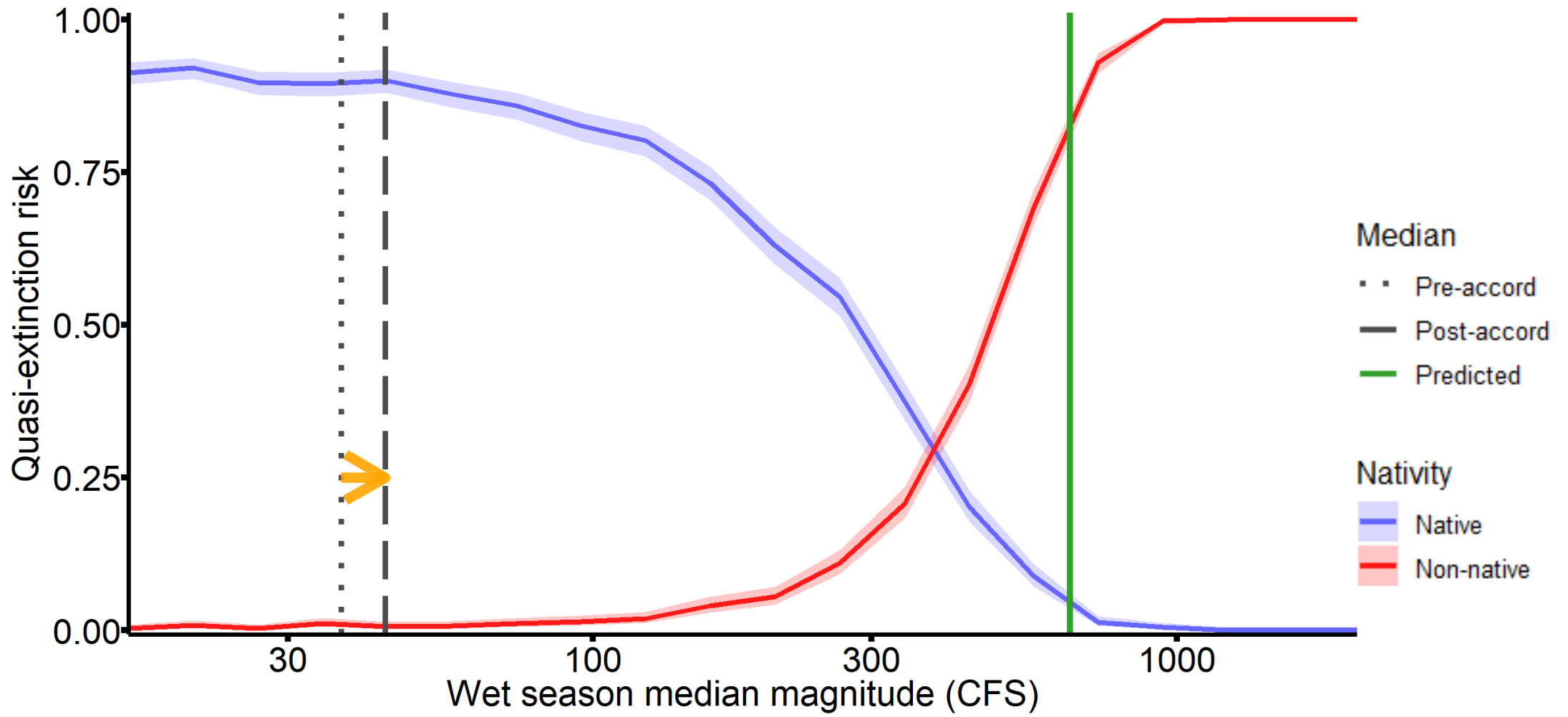
Daily median flow with 10/90 percentiles (light blue), and 25/75 percentiles (purple)

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Downstream: regulated

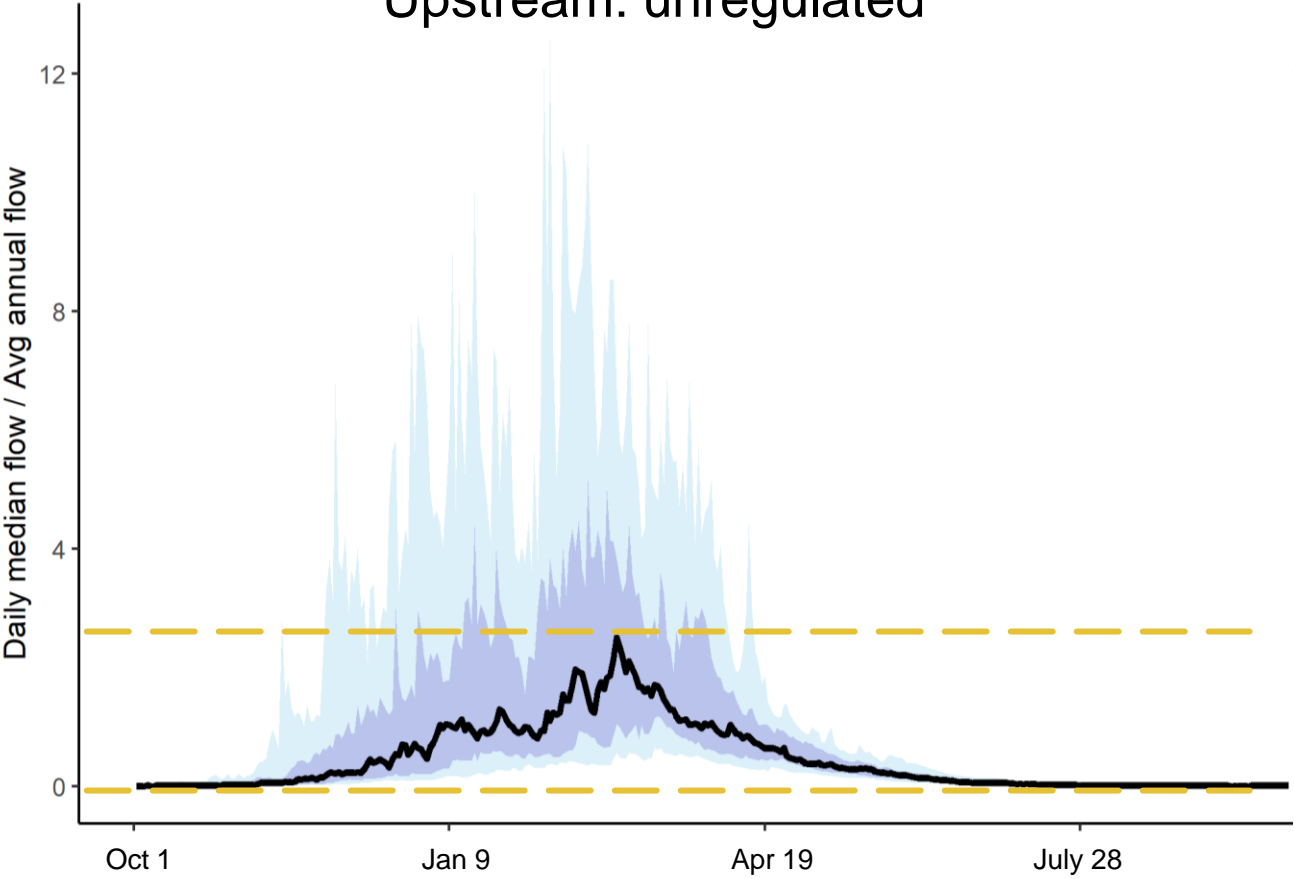




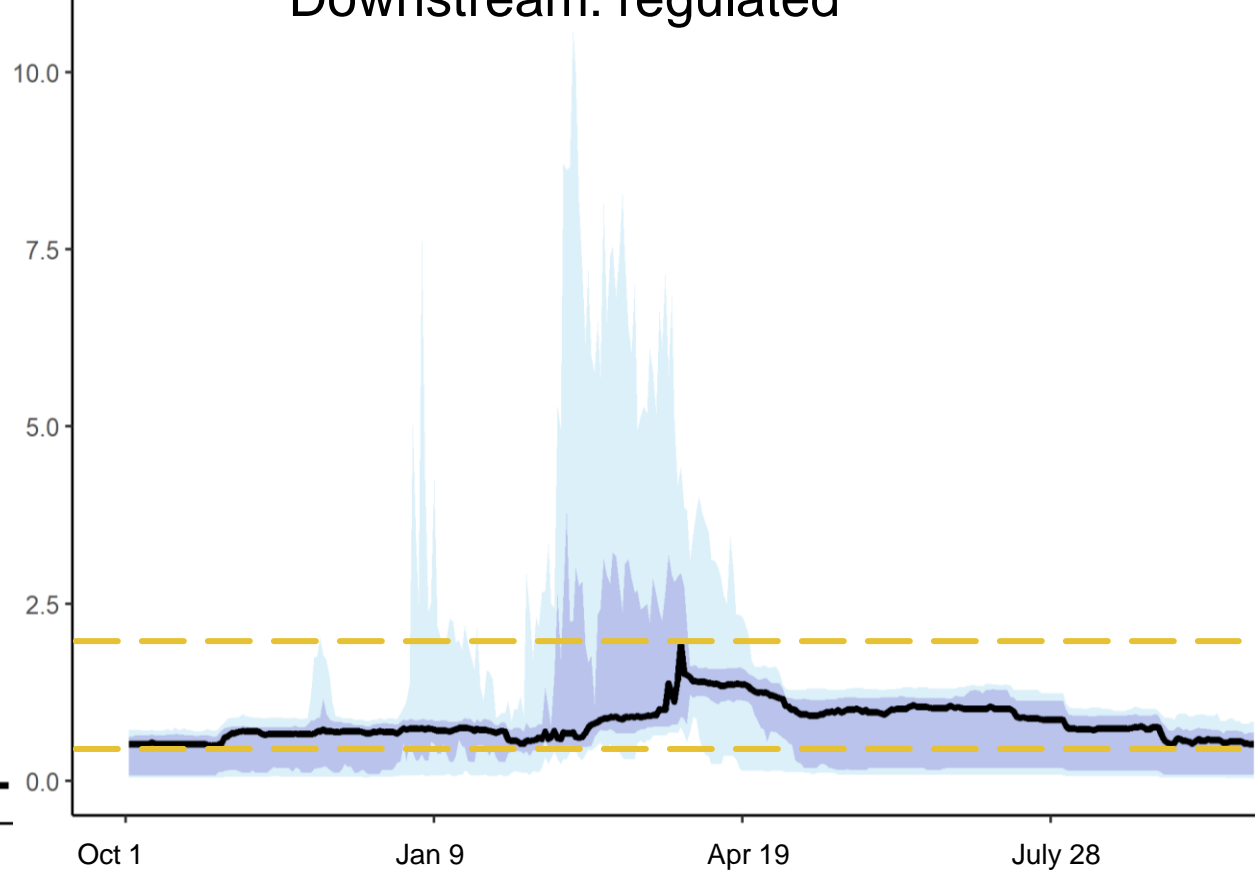
Reduced seasonality benefits non-native fish

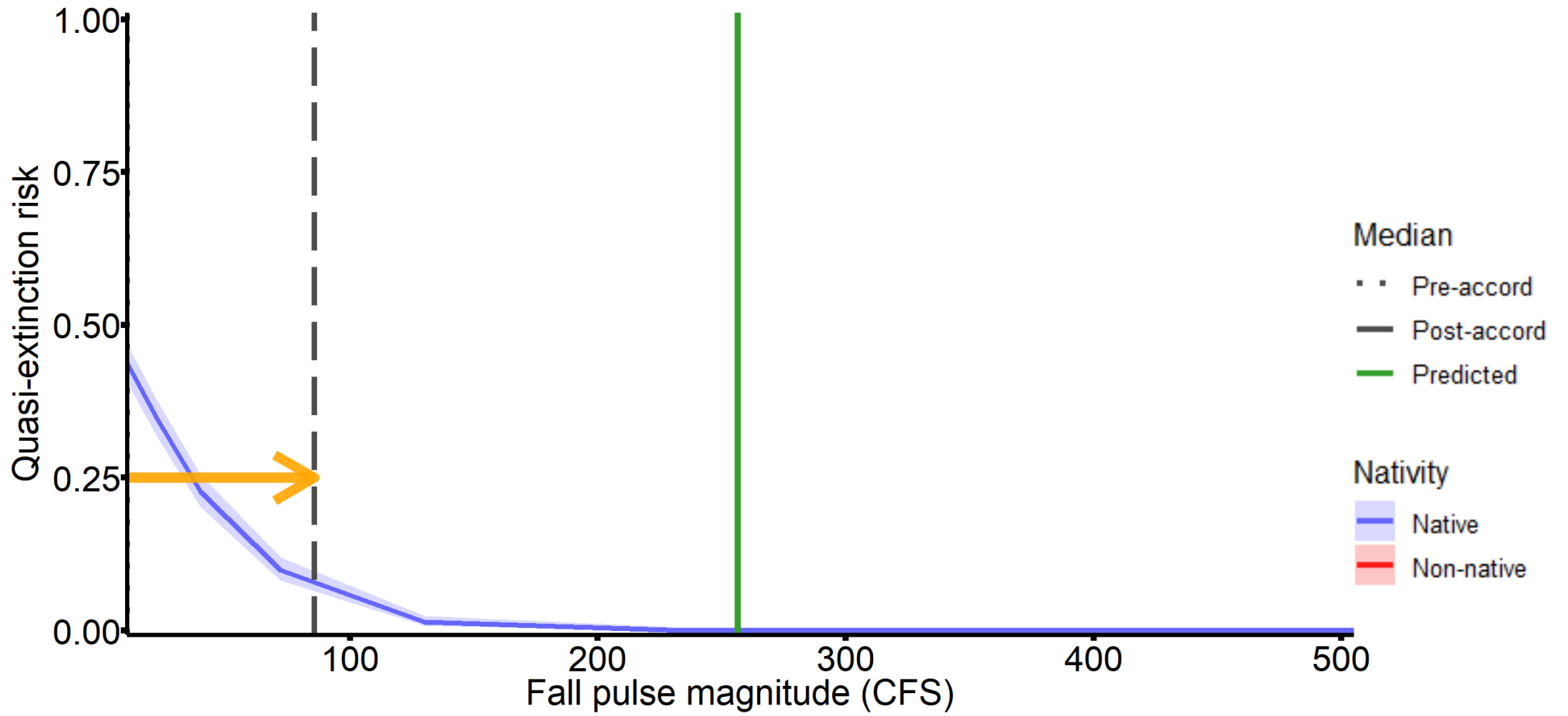
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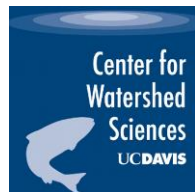
Functional flows to support ecosystems

- Functional flows metrics predicted fish community change over time
- Natural flows can inform environmental flow management
- Habitat restoration may be necessary for flows to provide required functions



References

- Arthington, A. H. *et al.* 2023. Accelerating environmental flows implementation to bend the curve of global freshwater biodiversity loss. *Environmental Reviews in press*:1–64.
- Kiernan, J. D., P. B. Moyle, and P. K. Crain. 2012. Restoring native fish assemblages to a regulated California stream using the natural flow regime concept. *Ecological Applications* 22:1472–1482.
- Yarnell, Sarah M., *et al.* 2020. A Functional Flows Approach to Selecting Ecologically Relevant Flow Metrics for Environmental Flow Applications. *River Research and Applications* 36 (2): 318–24.



Acknowledgements

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Photo: Peter Moyle