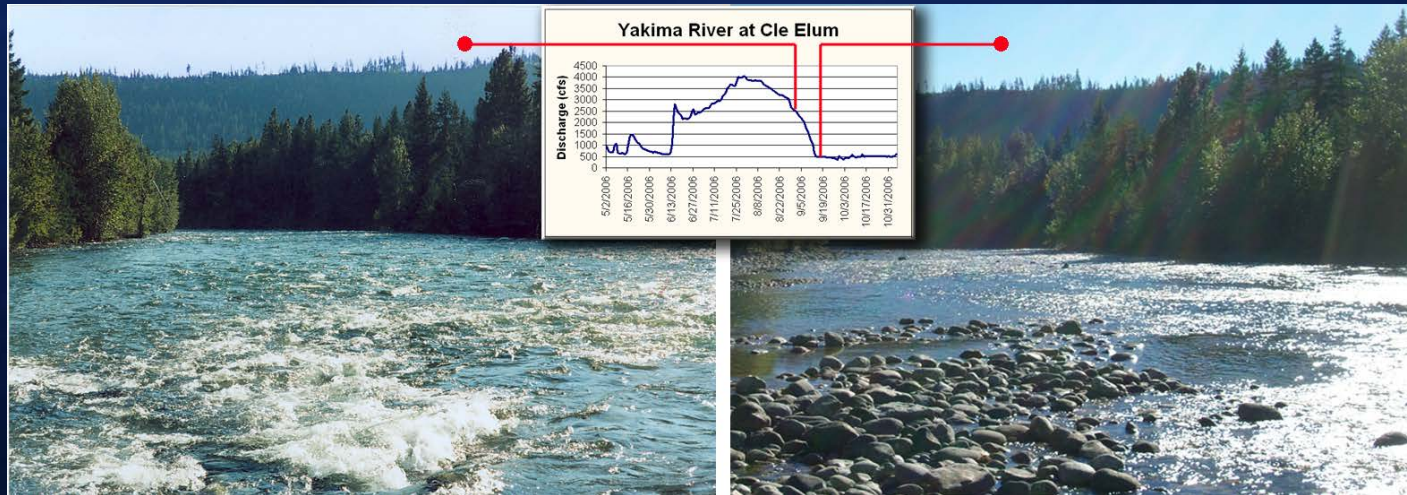


# ANALYSIS OF SPRING CHINOOK RECRUITMENT IN RESPONSE TO “FLIP-FLOP” OPERATIONS OF THE YAKIMA PROJECT

## DRAFT RESULTS

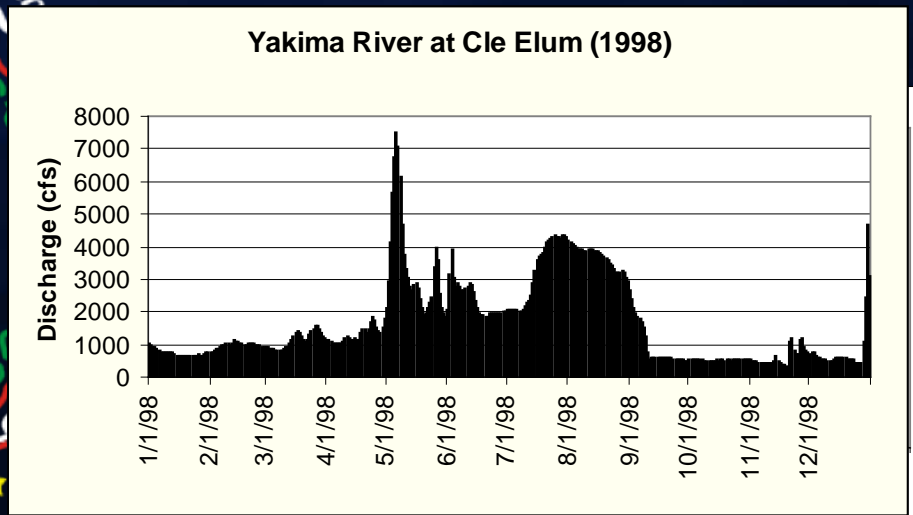
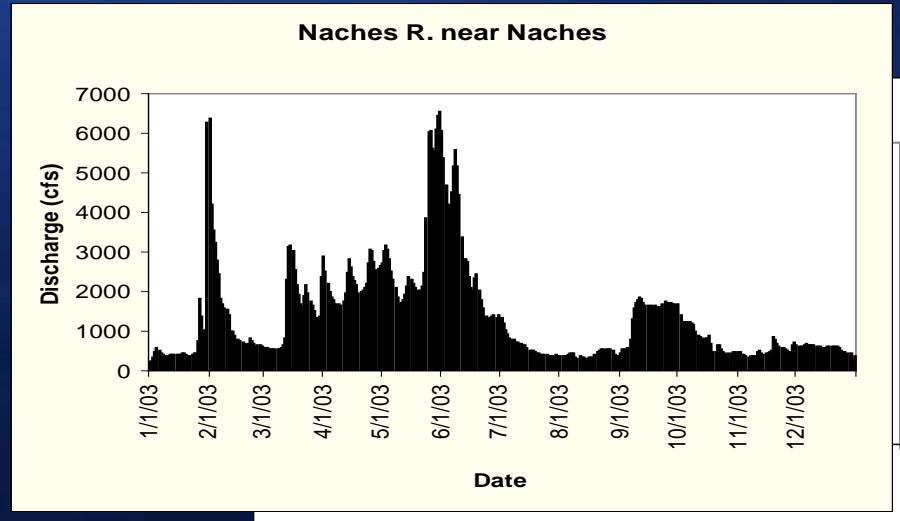


Martin Fox<sup>1</sup>, Ian Courter<sup>2</sup>, Brian Pyper<sup>2</sup>, Steve Cramer<sup>2</sup>

# Objectives of this Study

- Review in-basin and out-of-basin research related to the potential effects of Flip-Flop
- Analyze currently available data to quantify the effects of Flip-flop on spring Chinook
- Conduct a cause-and-effect analysis of potential alterations to the Flip-flop flow management strategy if possible
- Identify any needs for studies to fill critical data gaps

# Overview of “Flip-flop Operations in the Yakima Basin

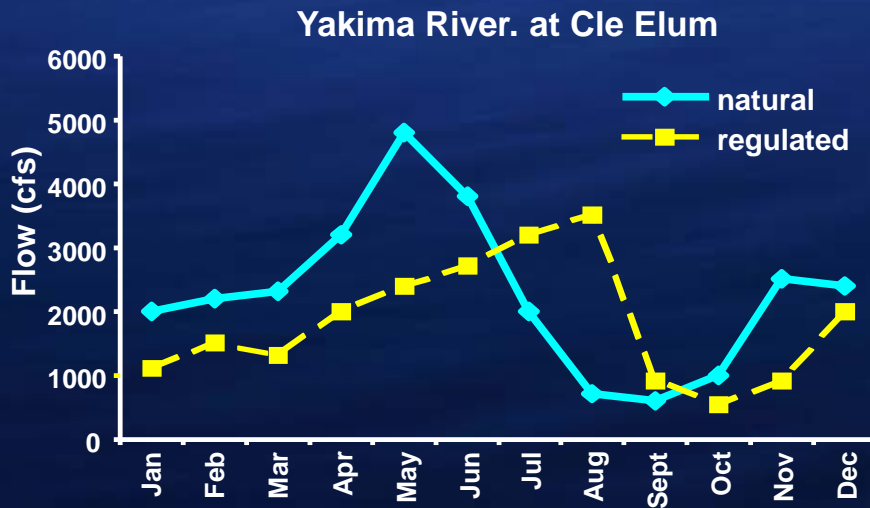


# Critical Questions— Over 20 Years of Flip-Flop

- Is the operation successful at sustaining aquatic life while meeting the water demands in the Yakima Basin?
- What are the positive and negative impacts of Flip-flop to Chinook and other salmonids?
- Are there more effective means to support salmonid production and water uses by modifying the Flip-flop operation?

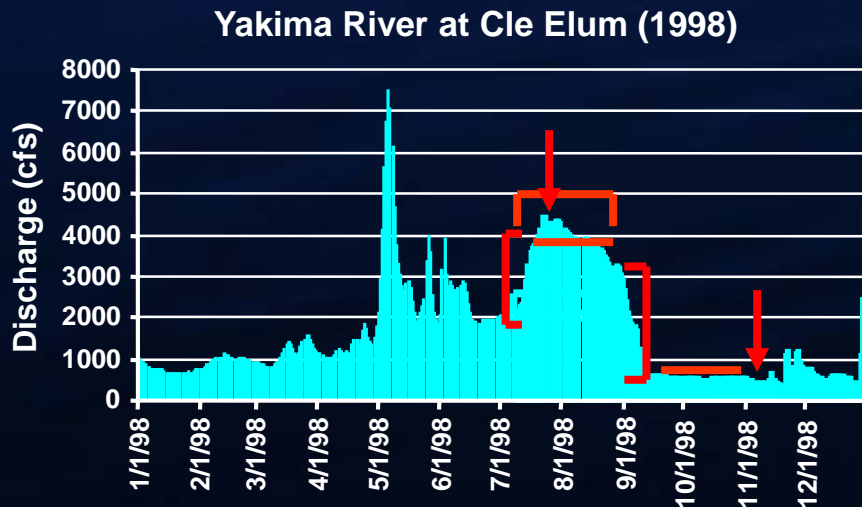
# Flip-flop Flow Operations Potentially Affecting Salmon Production

# Upper Yakima Subbasin



## *Flow Variables Potentially Impacting Chinook*

- Mean summer high flow (7/1 to 8/15)
- Max. summer high flow (6/1 to 9/1)
- Duration (# days of high flow release)
- Mean Fall Base flow (9/15 to 11/30)
- Min. fall low flow (10/1 to 11/30)
- Max ramp-up flow magnitude
- Max ramp-down flow magnitude
- Max ramp-up ratio ( $\Delta\text{cfs}/\text{days}$ )
- Max ramp-down ratio ( $\Delta\text{cfs}/\text{days}$ )





# Upper Yakima Subbasin



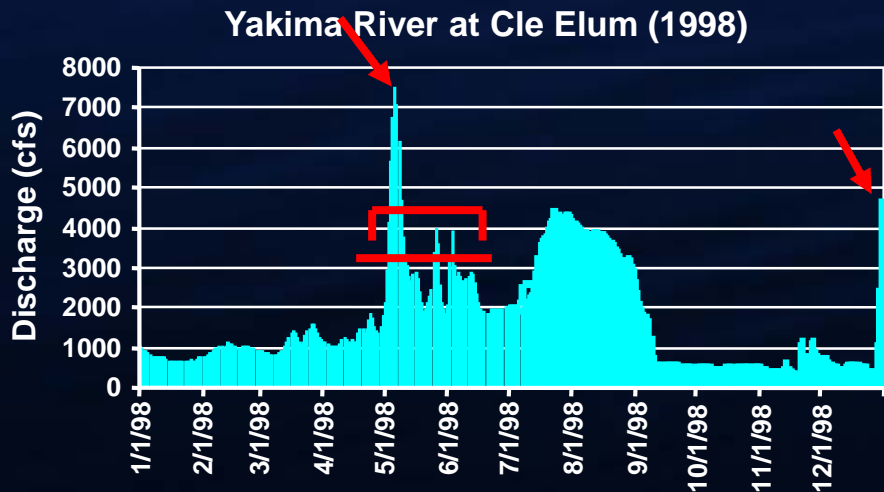
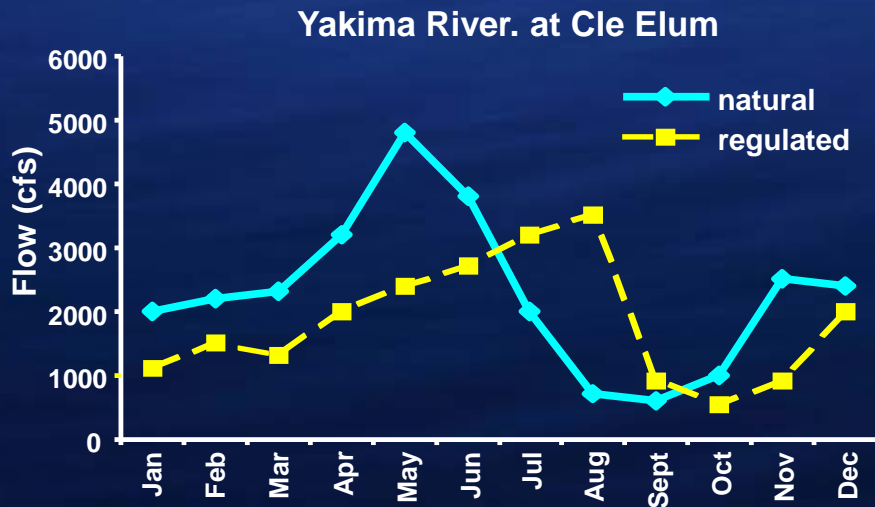


# Upper Yakima Subbasin





# Upper Yakima Subbasin

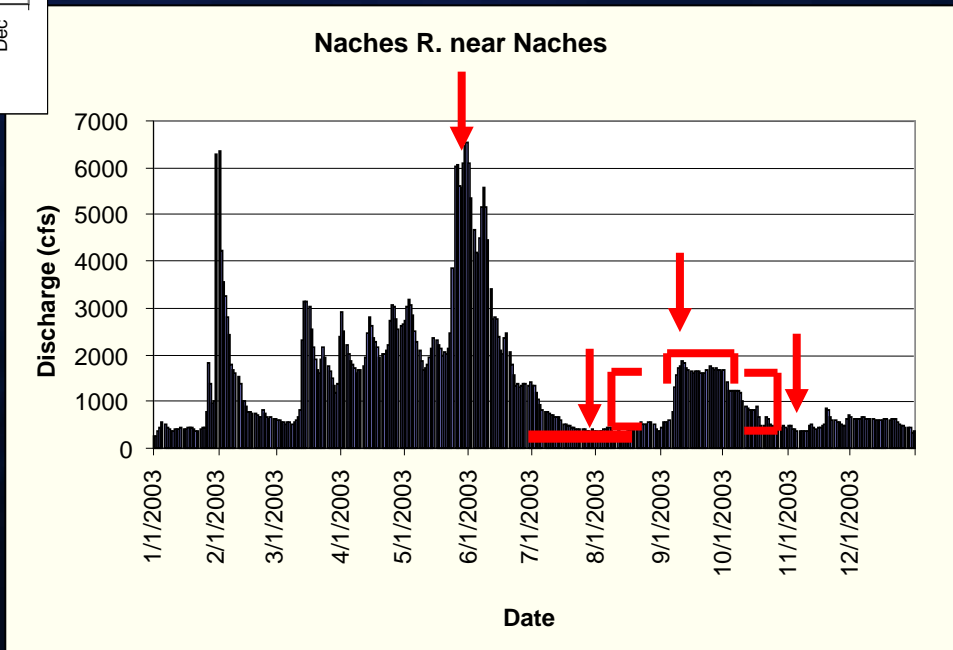
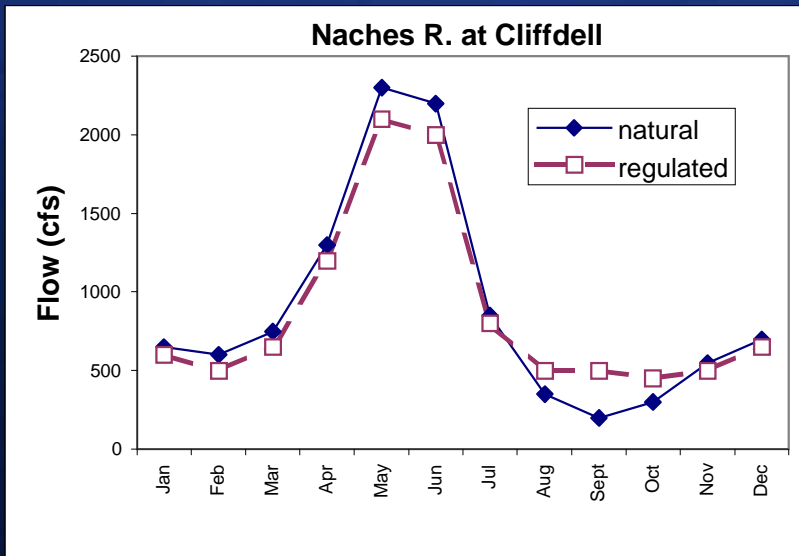


## *Flow Variables Potentially Impacting Chinook*

- Peak winter flood flow for incubation (12/1 to 2/28)
- Peak flow during primary outmigration period (4/1 to 5/30)
- Mean flow during primary outmigration period (4/1 to 5/30)
- Duration of high spring flows (number of days with flows greater than 1500 cfs [60th percentile] occurring during primary outmigration period [4/1 to 5/30])

# Naches Subbasin

*Flow Variables Potentially Impacting Chinook*



# Analysis Of Effects On Fish Production

1) “Recruits-per-spawner”—estimates for each subbasin\*

- Fit to spawner abundance (Ricker stock-recruitment relationship)
- Include ocean survival index (‘common-year-effect’)

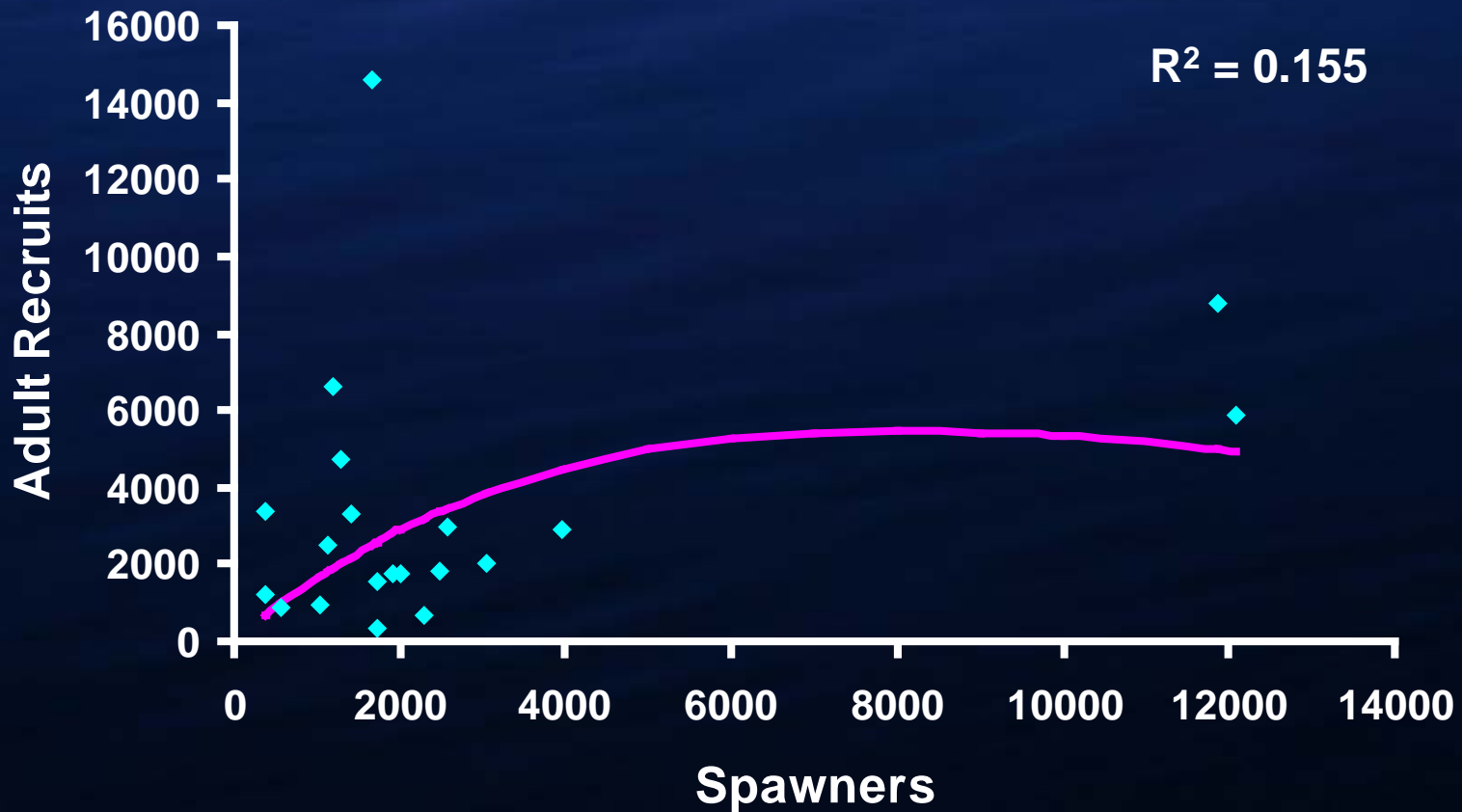
$$\log(R/S) = a + b*S + c*CYE + d*FlowVariable$$

2) “Smolts-per-spawner” (Yakima and Naches subbasins combined)\*

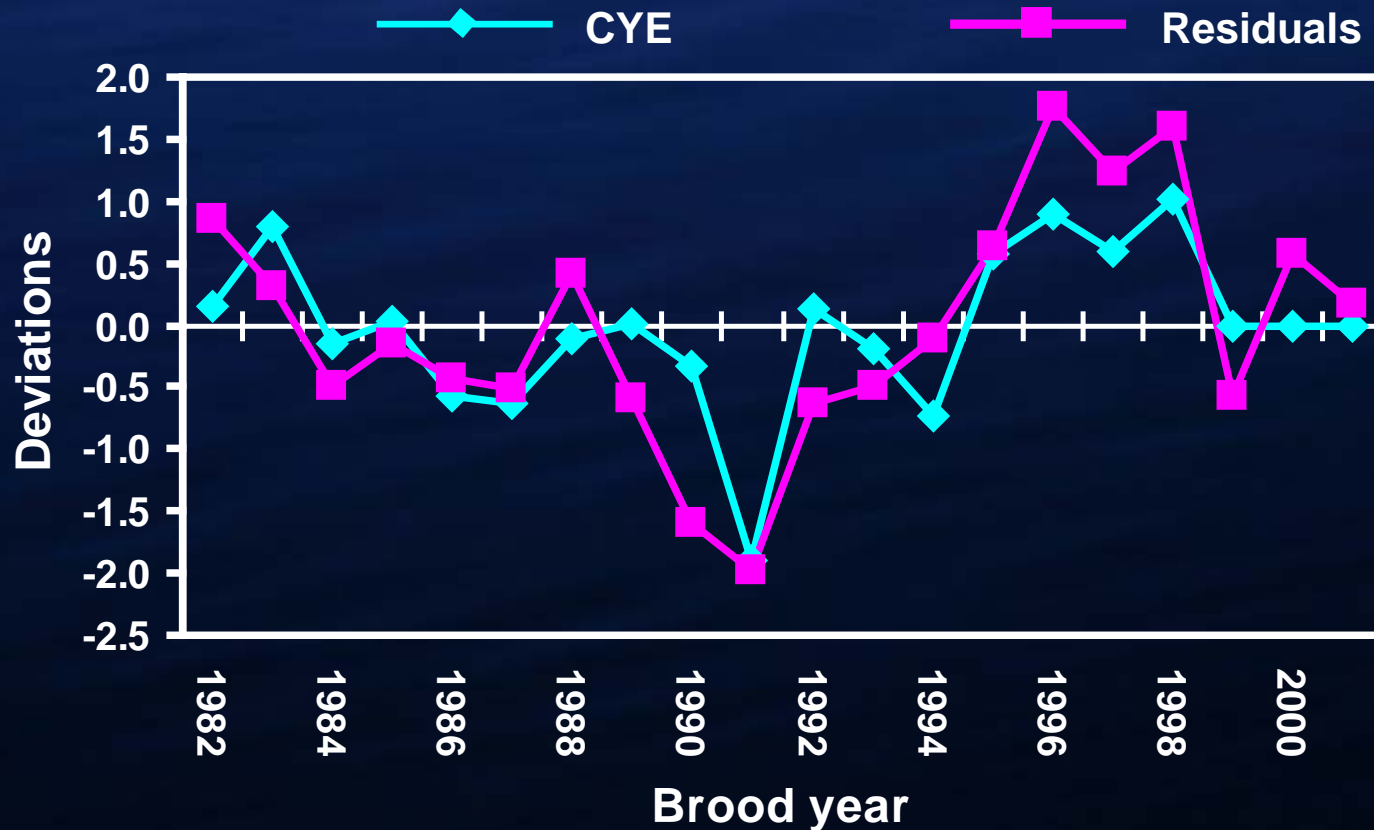
$$\log(\text{Smolts}/S) = a + b*S + d*FlowVariable$$



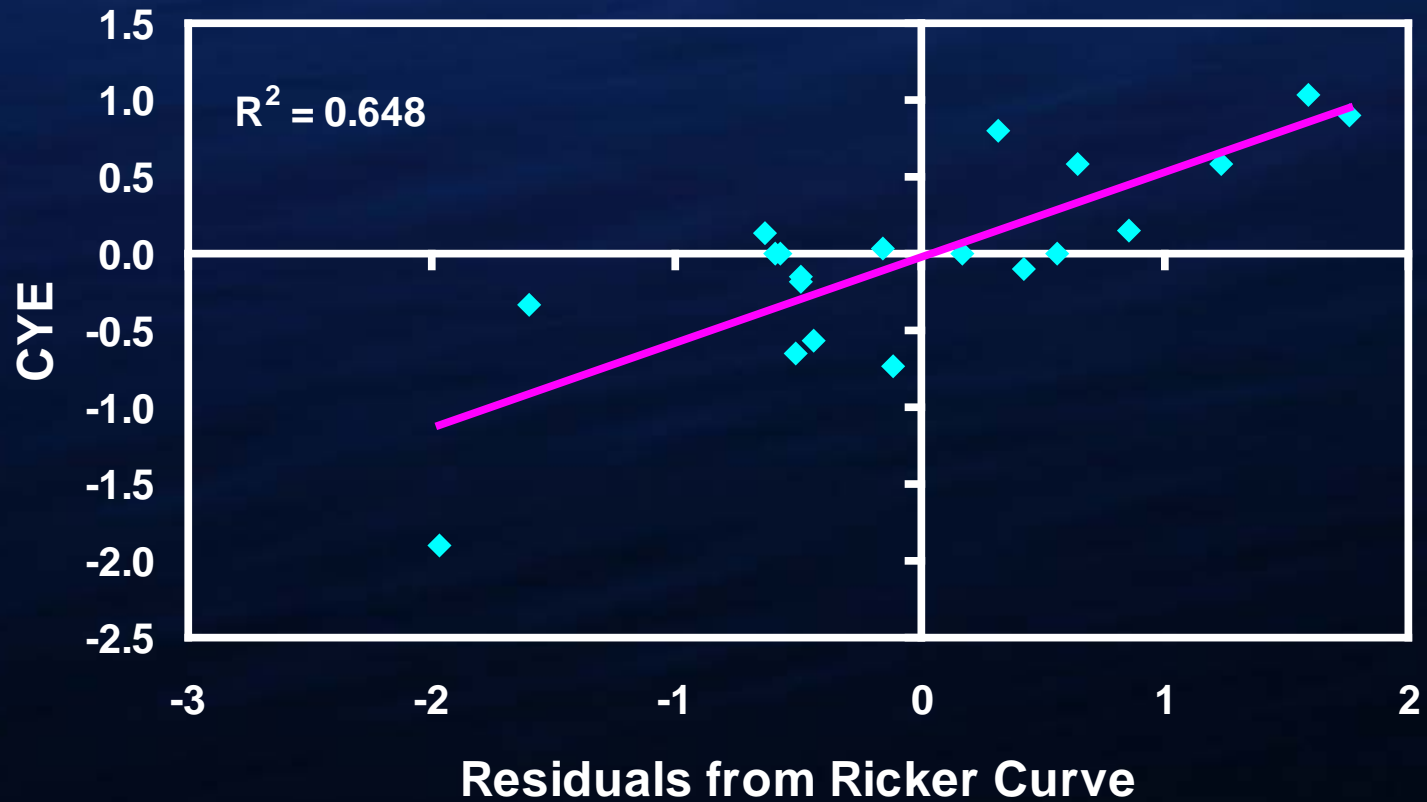
# Ricker Stock-Recruitment Relationship for the Upper Yakima Spring Chinook



# Common Year Effect and Residuals from Ricker Model by Brood Year



# Common Year Effect vs. Residuals



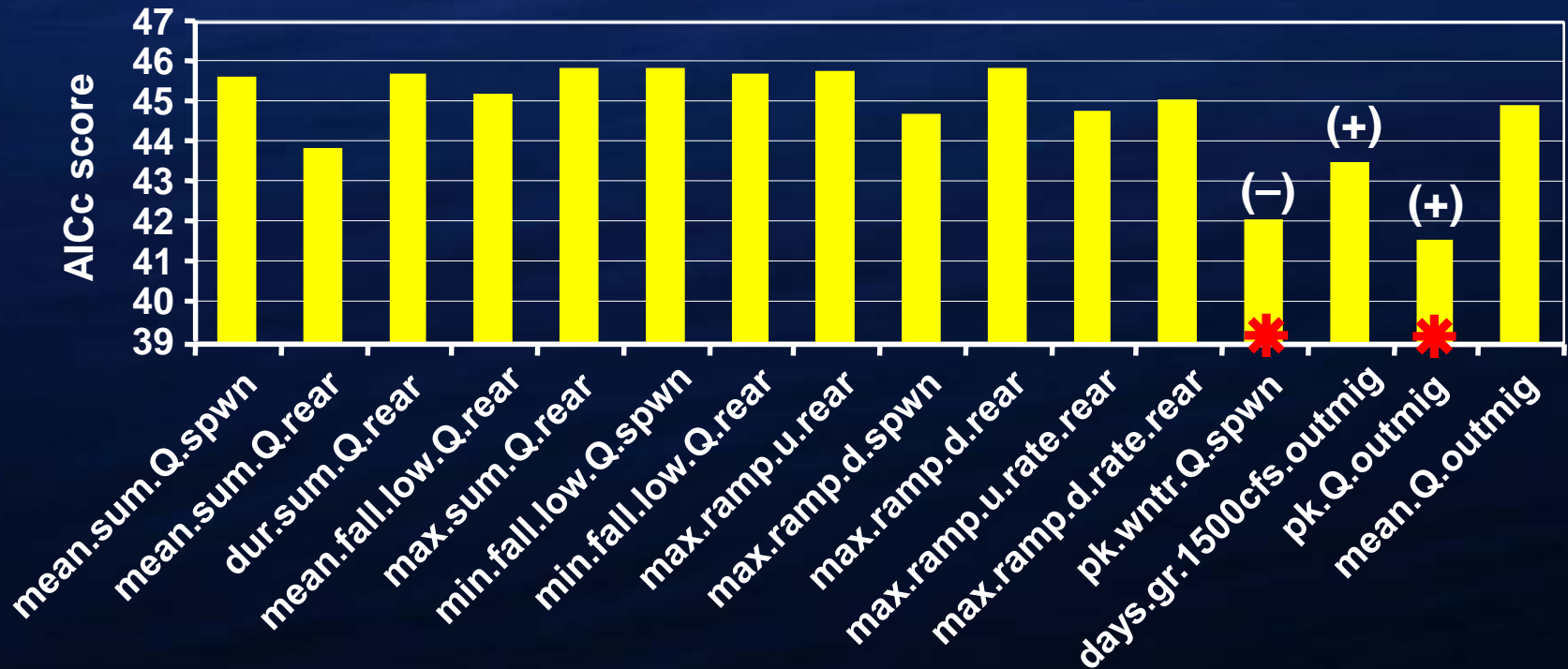


# Results

# Upper Yakima subbasin

## *Predicting Recruits per Spawner*

Strength of Variable Influence



(+) positive relationship

(-) negative relationship

Lower AICc = stronger influence

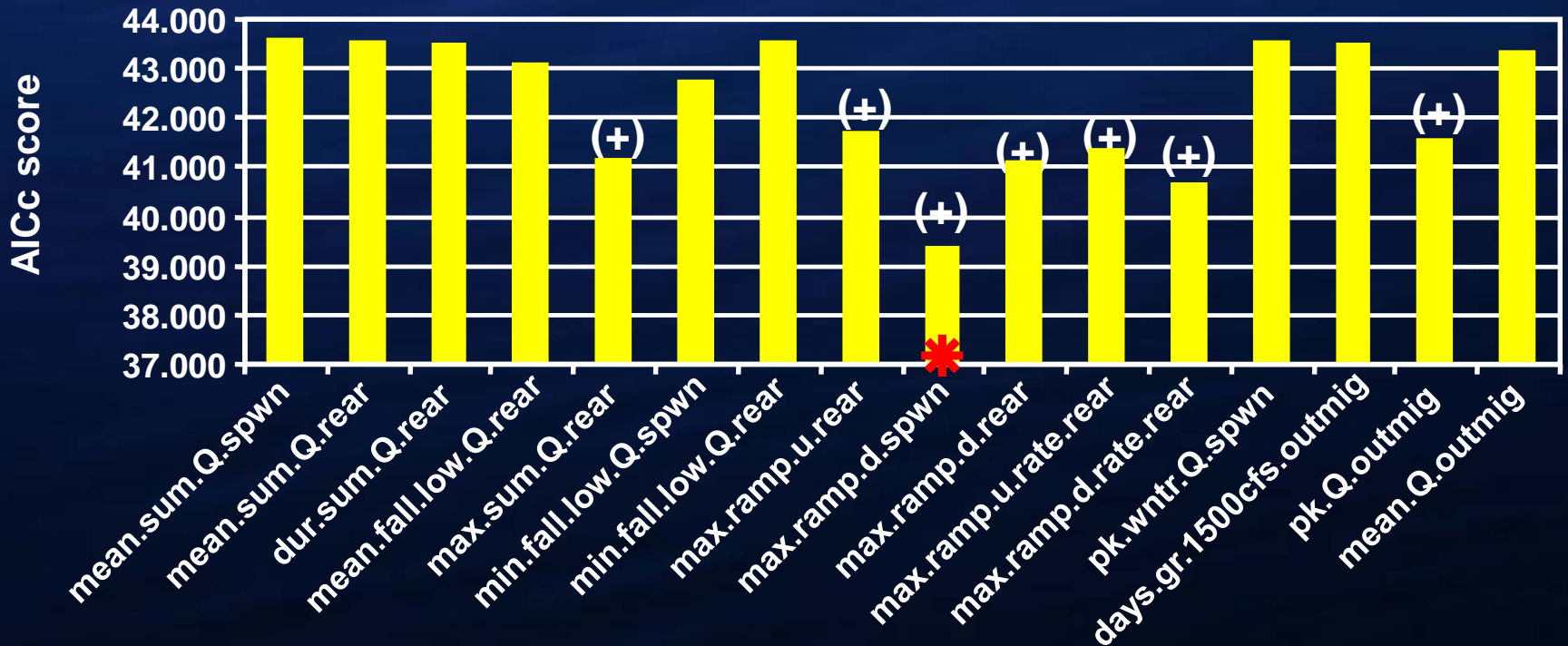
Flow variables

\* -significant ( $\alpha < 0.10$ )

# Upper Yakima subbasin

## *Predicting Recruits per Spawner*

### Strength of Variable Influence



(+) positive relationship

(-) negative relationship

Lower AICc = stronger influence

Flow variables

\* -significant ( $\alpha < 0.10$ )

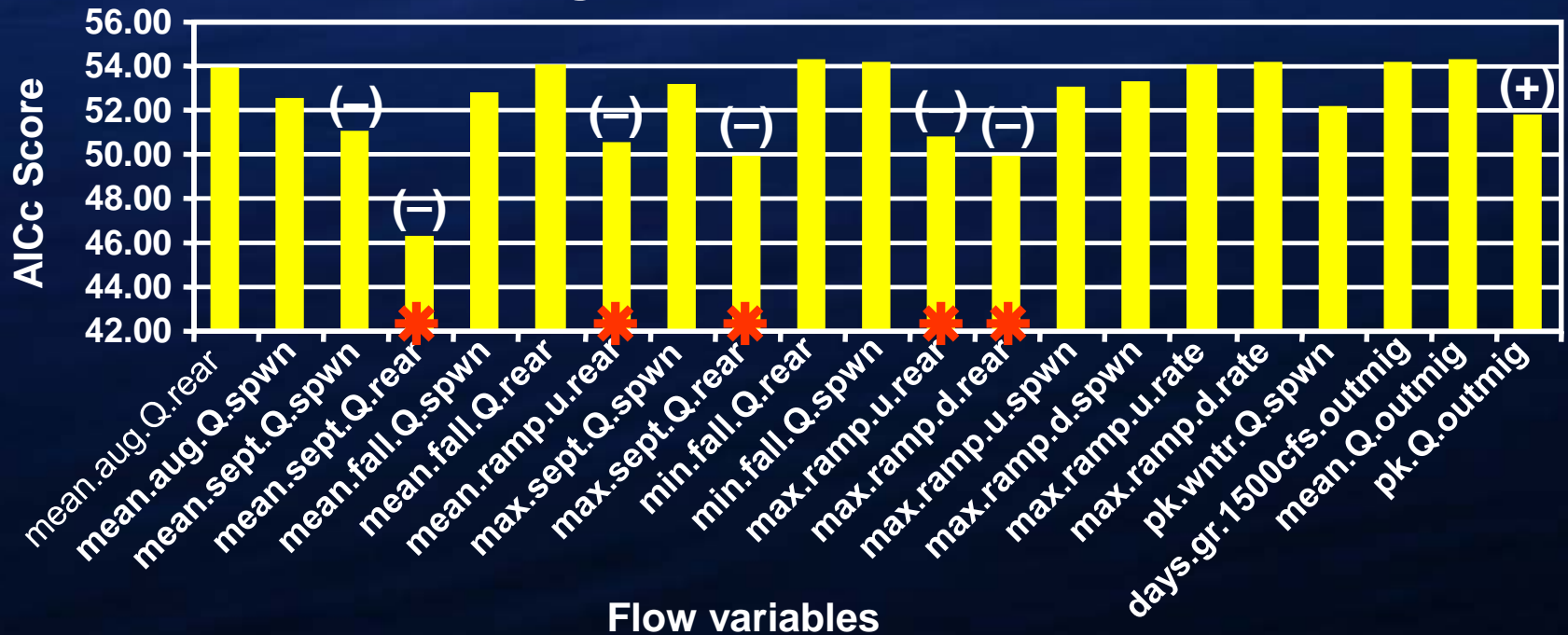




# Naches subbasin

## Predicting Recruits per Spawner

### Strength of Variable Influence



(+) positive relationship  
 (-) negative relationship

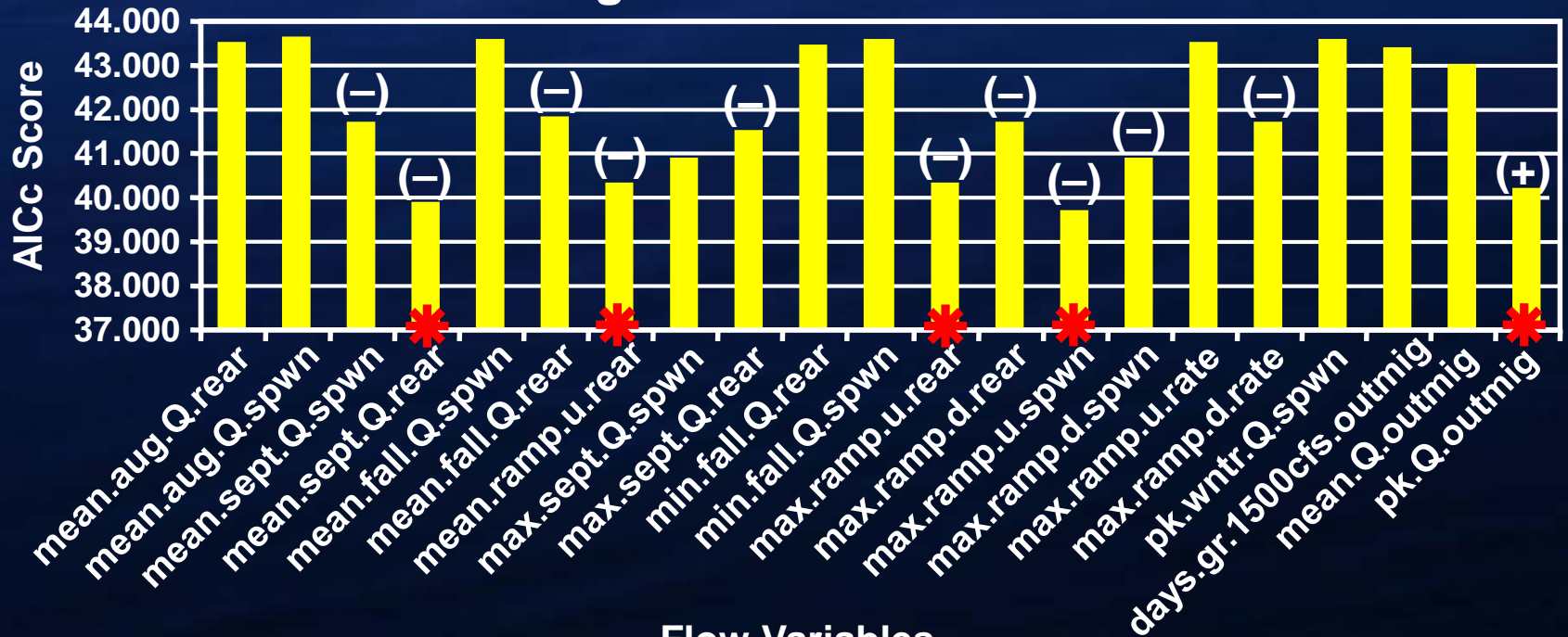
Lower AICc = stronger influence

\* -significant ( $\alpha < 0.10$ )

# Naches subbasin

## Predicting Recruits per Spawner

Strength of Variable Influence



(+) positive relationship  
 (-) negative relationship

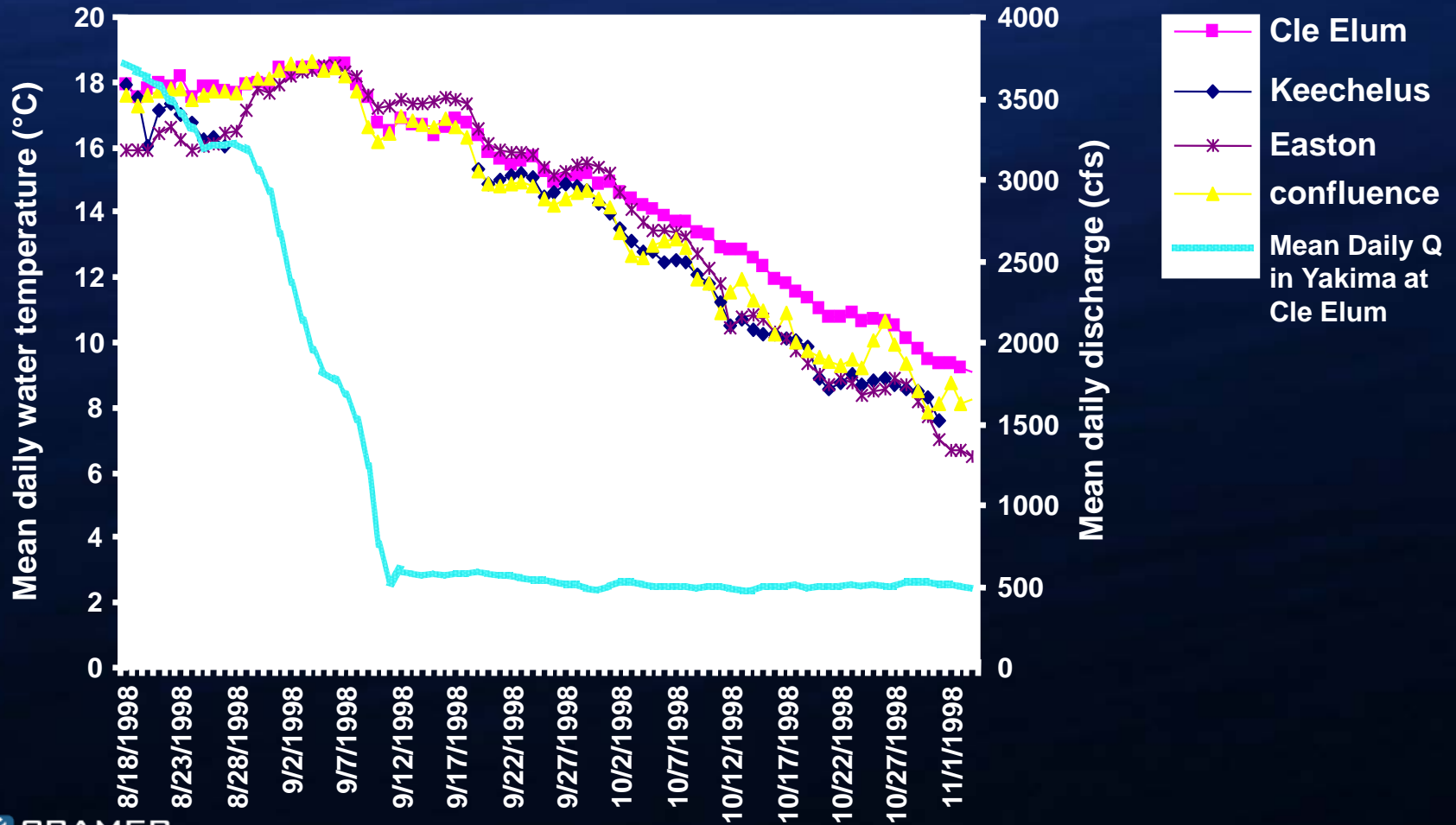
Lower AICc = stronger influence

Flow Variables

\* -significant ( $\alpha < 0.10$ )

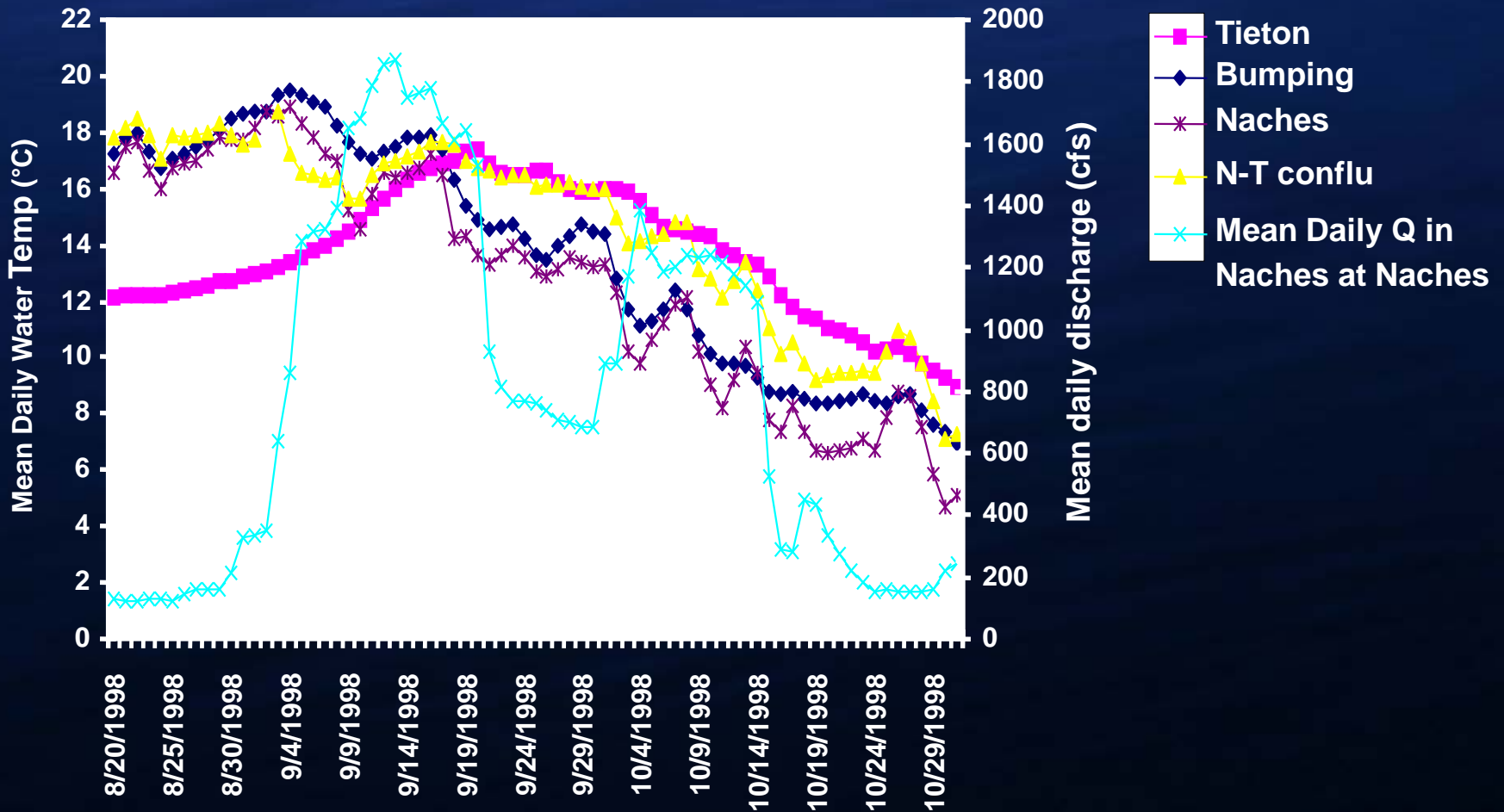
# Stream Temperature

## Upper Yakima Subbasin



# Stream Temperature

## Naches Subbasin



# Uncertainty

## Recruits-per-spawner

- out-of-Yakima basin influences

## Smolts per spawner

- out-of-subbasin influences

## Flow Variables

- Within-basin influences



# Data Needs

- Can we further pin-point the causal mechanisms Flip-Flop may have upon salmon?
- What information do we need in order to produce an effective remedy?
- What data do we need to have conclusive evidence for modifying the Flip-flop flow operations?
- Collecting information that will link operations to specific impacts to salmon is necessary to make informed choices.

# Conclusions

- These coarse metrics for assessing the effects of Flip-flop operations on Chinook survival are suggestive that effects have been neutral in the upper Yakima Basin but may be detrimental to juvenile rearing in the Naches Basin.
- Specific studies will be needed to determine what parameters of the Flip-flop operations are the most influential on Chinook productivity (if any).
- Parsing out impacts will enable managers to explore whether alternatives to the Flip-flop flow operations may produce more salmon while meeting irrigation needs of the basin