

Memorandum

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Subject: 2021 Yuba River Sturgeon Spawning Study

Purpose

This report documents findings of the fifth year of a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) study to determine spawning occurrences of southern Distinct Population Segment (sDPS) green sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris*) and white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*) in the Yuba River and the temporal, spatial, and habitat requirements associated with sturgeon spawning events.

Background

Southern DPS green sturgeon and white sturgeon populations have been severely reduced because of dams, diversions, habitat degradation, and both legal and illegal harvest. The Sacramento River system is the only river system supporting spawning of the federal threatened sDPS green sturgeon and is the primary river system supporting spawning of white sturgeon. Green sturgeon spawning has been documented in a 93 km section of the Sacramento River from Hamilton City (river kilometer [RK] 332.5) upstream to Cottonwood (RK 426) (Poytress et al. 2013) and in the Feather River in the vicinity of the Thermalito Bay Outlet in mid-June 2011 (Seesholtz et al. 2015). The majority of white sturgeon are thought to spawn in the middle Sacramento River between Knights Landing (RK 142) and Colusa (RK 237) (Schaffter 1997). Because green sturgeon are federally listed as threatened, it is crucial to identify and support additional spawning populations. One of the Demographic Recovery Criteria points in the *Recovery Plan for Southern Distinct Population Segment of the North American*

Green Sturgeon (Acipenser medirostris) is that “SDPS green sturgeon spawn successfully within at least two rivers in their historical range on an annual basis...”

Both green sturgeon and white sturgeon have been observed in the Yuba River. Southern DPS green sturgeon were observed in the Yuba River in 2011; and from 2016 through 2020 in the pool immediately downstream of Daguerre Point Dam (DPD pool). In early May 2011, CDFW staff observed at least one green sturgeon in the DPD pool (personal communication with C. McKibbin). Cramer Fish Sciences conducted underwater video surveys 24-26 May 2011 and determined that there were at least four green sturgeon holding in the DPD pool (Cramer Fish Sciences 2011). In July of 2016, CDFW divers conducted a visual survey of the DPD pool and observed at least eight adult SDPS green sturgeon holding in the pool (personal communication with M. Healy). CDFW conducted the initial sturgeon spawning survey in the Yuba River in 2017 but did not collect any sturgeon eggs, although staff observed green sturgeon in the DPD pool during egg mat deployment and retrieval site visits (CDFW 2017). In 2018, CDFW documented spawning of green sturgeon for the first time in the Yuba River by collecting approximately 270 sturgeon eggs from an egg mat deployed in the DPD pool. Of these, 33 eggs were vouchered for species verification and developmental staging to determine a spawning date (CDFW 2018). CDFW documented a green sturgeon spawning event in the Yuba River in 2019 by the capture of one late-stage larva or early-stage juvenile (approximately 40 mm) 200 m downstream of Daguerre Point Dam on 19 August 2019. Although spawning events were not documented by the collection of eggs or larvae in 2020, CDFW staff observed between two and six adult sDPS green sturgeon in the DPD pool during most site visits (CDFW 2020).

Suitable sturgeon spawning habitat typically consists of pools or deep runs with depths ranging from 1.8 to 11.2 meters and flow velocities of ≥ 1.0 meter per second with substrates consisting of gravel, cobble, and boulder (Poytress 2013, Schaffter 1997). Although DPD blocks upstream passage, the DPD pool appears to be suitable sturgeon spawning habitat based on the combination of depth, flow turbulence, and substrate composition. Coupled with visual observations of sDPS green sturgeon in the DPD pool in 2011, 2016, and 2017, the collection of green sturgeon eggs in 2018, the collection of a single green sturgeon late-stage larva in 2019, and visual observations of adult green sturgeon in the pool below DPD again in 2020, CDFW staff focused sturgeon egg mat sampling in this habitat unit (**Figure 1**).

Methods

Egg mat sampling. Egg mats were constructed by securing a furnace filter insert to a 76x107x5-cm rectangular steel frame rigged with a 9.5 mm diameter braided polypropylene rope attachment bridle. A 9.5 mm diameter buoy line of sufficient length (depending on depth) and a 10-inch diameter inflatable buoy were used to mark the egg mat location from the surface and facilitate retrieval. Factors considered for mat deployment sites included presence of sDPS green sturgeon as determined by visual observation from the surface and during snorkeling surveys; site depth, flow, and substrate composition requirements for green sturgeon spawning habitat as reported in the literature. Once a suitable sampling site was selected, the mat was deployed by gradually lowering it to the river bottom from the bow of the boat while holding the boat stationary in the current. When the egg mat reached the river bottom, the buoy was deployed and observed for several minutes to ensure the egg mat remained in place.

Egg mats were retrieved by slowly hauling in the buoy line to avoid dislodging adhered sturgeon eggs and gently lifting the mat into the boat for inspection. Two to three CDFW staff conducted a thorough visual inspection of both surfaces of each egg mat to check for sturgeon eggs prior to re-deployment.

Egg mat sampling to document spawning by sDPS green sturgeon was conducted in the Yuba River in the pool immediately downstream of Daguerre Point Dam (DPD) **Figure 1**. Sampling was initiated on 25 May 2021 and terminated on 2 July 2021 for a sampling period of 38 days. Site visits were conducted 25 and 28 May; 4, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 28 June; and 2 July. Four egg mats were deployed during the first two site visits, and an additional four mats were deployed beginning with the 4 June site visit. Water temperature, mat deployment depth, and Yuba River flow at Marysville were recorded for each site visit. Water temperature was measured with a multiprobe water quality meter or a hand-held thermometer, water depth was measured using a hand-held sonar device, and Yuba River flow data was obtained from the United States Geological Survey gage near Marysville (CDEC 2021). During several of the site visits, CDFW staff conducted monitoring for the presence of adult green sturgeon tagged with acoustic transmitters by deploying a VEMCO® VR100 receiver in the DPD pool prior to egg mat retrieval. Data sheets for the 2021 Yuba River sturgeon spawning survey are provided in **Attachment 1**.



Figure 1. 2021 Yuba River sturgeon spawning survey; approximate location of egg mat deployments.

Results

No green sturgeon eggs were collected during the 2021 sampling season, although CDFW staff made visual observations of between two and at five adult green sturgeon holding in the DPD pool during most site visits. Other fish species observed during site visits included adult Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), adult steelhead or rainbow trout (*O. mykiss*), Sacramento sucker (*Catostomus occidentalis*), Sacramento pikeminnow, (*Ptychocheilus grandis*), prickly sculpin (*Cottus asper*), riffle sculpin (*Cottus gulosus*), American shad (*Alosa sapidissima*), and striped bass (*Morone saxatilis*). Benthic macroinvertebrates such as stonefly nymphs (*Calinuria californica* and *Hesperoperla pacifica*), caddisfly larvae (Hydropsychidae, Glossosomatidae), and Ephemeroptera larvae (Baetidae, Heptageniidae) were commonly observed on the egg mats. Yuba River flows during the sampling period ranged from a low of 419 cubic feet per second (cfs) on 25 May to a high of 450 cfs on 25 June. Water temperatures over the duration of the study ranged from a low of 15.4° C on 18 June to a high of 17.2° C on 4 June. Water depth and substrate composition in the DPD pool sampling site were within ranges reported in the literature for green sturgeon spawning habitat. Although flow velocity measurements

were not taken, estimated surface velocities where egg mats were deployed were about 0.3 m/s meter per second, which were much lower than velocities estimated during the 2017 through 2020 sampling seasons.

Table 1. Deployment and retrieval dates, metadata, and number of sturgeon eggs sampled, 2021 Yuba River Sturgeon Spawning Study.

Deployment date	Retrieval date	Water temp. (° C)	Deployment depth range (ft)	Flow (cfs)	Sturgeon eggs (n)
5/25	5/28	15.5	11.5-13.0	419	0
5/28	6/4	16.1	13.1-14.9	436	0
6/4	6/11	17.2	13.0-18.5	423	0
6/11	6/15	NR	12.8-16.1	435	0
6/15	6/18	NR	11.1-13.4	439	0
6/18	6/22	15.4	13.1-15.2	436	0
6/22	6/25	16.1	11.4-13.4	443	0
6/25	6/29	16.1	12.2-13.9	450	0
6/29	7/2	16.1	11.1-16.5	426	0

Discussion

The most likely explanation why no green sturgeon eggs were collected during the 2021 sampling season is that no adult green sturgeon entered the Yuba River during the 2021 spawning migration. Flows were extremely low during the sDPS green sturgeon migration period compared to previous years when green sturgeon spawning was documented, or in other years when green sturgeon were observed in the DPD pool (**Figure 3**).

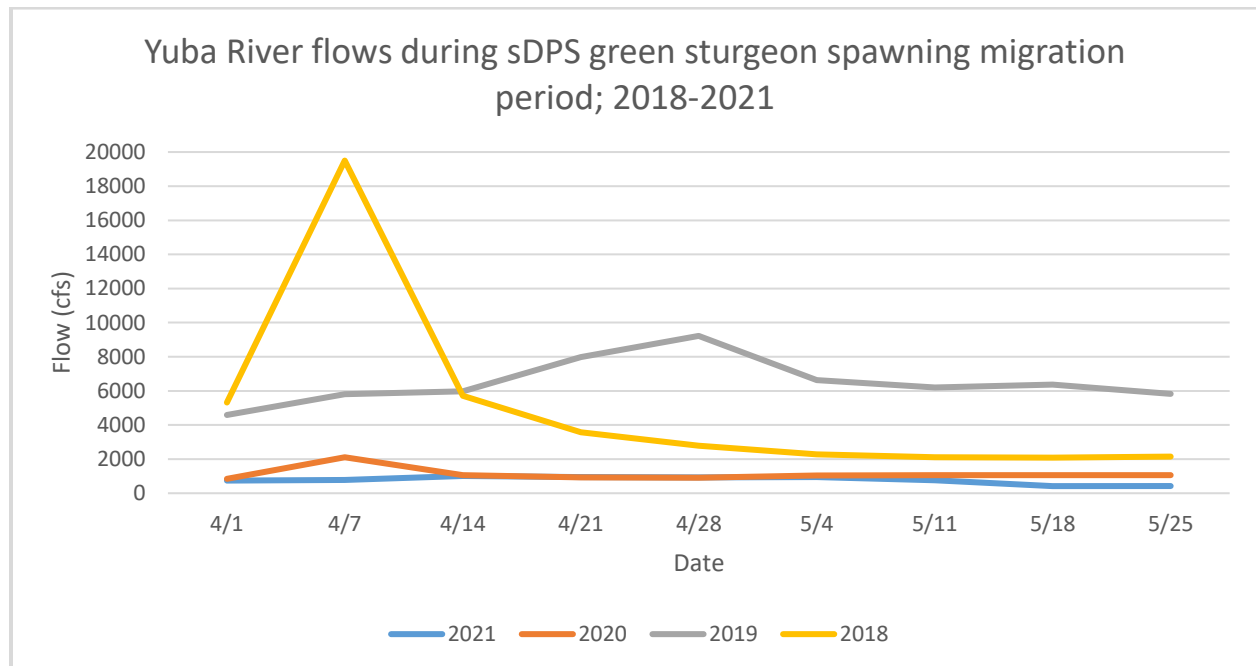


Figure 3. Yuba River flows during sDPS green sturgeon spawning migration period; 2018-2021.

Southern DPS green sturgeon enter the Feather and Yuba rivers between early-April and mid-May (CDFW and DWR unpublished data). Although five or six adult green sturgeon were observed during mat deployment and retrieval and by opportunistic snorkeling surveys conducted during site visits, it was most likely that all the fish observed were holdovers from the 2020 spawning migration. Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission staff captured six adult green sturgeon in the DPD pool during the summer of 2020 and tagged them with acoustic transmitters. Of these, CDFW staff recorded detections for five of the tag IDs during 2021 site visits. After spawning, sDPS green sturgeon typically either migrate back to the marine environment soon after spawning or hold in riverine habitat until late fall or early winter flow increases. However, recent telemetry data from the Feather and Sacramento rivers suggest that some fish remain in riverine environments for well over one year after spawning (DWR and CDFW unpublished data). sDPS green sturgeon spawn every three to four years (Brown 2007; Poytress et al. 2012; NMFS 2015), therefore it is extremely unlikely that the green sturgeon observed during the 2021 spawning survey spawned in 2021. Although spawning and larval recruitment of sDPS green sturgeon was not confirmed during the 2020 sampling season, the presence of five or six adult green sturgeon holding in the DPD pool during the known spawning period suggests that spawning may have still occurred. Therefore, it is possible that green sturgeon spawned in the Yuba River over five consecutive years (2016 through 2020).

As in previous years, an abundance of fish species known to prey on fish eggs or larvae were observed in the DPD pool. These species including steelhead/rainbow trout, Sacramento sucker, Sacramento pikeminnow, riffle sculpin, prickly sculpin, striped bass, and smallmouth bass. Although American shad (*Alosa sapidissima*) have not been documented to feed on fish eggs or larvae, the Yuba River supports a considerable spawning run of this species, with hundreds to thousands of individuals typically present in the DPD pool during the sDPS green sturgeon spawning season. Stomach content analysis through direct observation of consumed eggs or environmental-DNA analysis would provide evidence of green sturgeon egg or larval predation by American shad.

In summary, CDFW has conducted five consecutive years of sturgeon spawning surveys in the Yuba River DPD pool since 2017 and has documented spawning in two years, 2018 and 2019. Adult sDPS green sturgeon were observed in the DPD pool in all five survey years during site visits. In 2018, eggs were collected on only one of eight egg mats deployed during sturgeon spawning; no sturgeon eggs were collected on the other seven mats retrieved and checked on the same day, although the next closest mat was deployed less than five meters away. Green sturgeon are broadcast spawners, and their eggs are negatively buoyant. Water velocities and hydraulic characteristics in spawning locations likely play major roles in egg deposition that results in patchiness of distribution (Carrofino et. al 2010). Coupled with the relatively small sampling area of the total available spawning habitat in the DPD pool, it is challenging to document spawning through egg collection.

The Yuba River DPD pool appears to support spawning of sDPS green sturgeon, at least in years when Feather and Yuba River flows are sufficient to attract them during their spawning migration. Removal of the Daguerre Point Dam would provide access to additional upstream habitat in the lower Yuba River for sDPS green sturgeon and would

also likely decrease predator densities during spawning events and the subsequent larval growth period when early life stages are most susceptible to predation.

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