## Impact of Water Project Infrastructure and Operations on Salmon and Salmon Habitats Steve Lindley, 8/12/2024 steve.lindley@noaa.gov

Habitat	Life Stage and Process	Requirements	Impact of Project Infrastructure	Impact of Project Operations	Other Stressors
Headwaters	Adults spawning Eggs	Cold water, suitable substrate Cold water, suitable	Inaccessible Inaccessible	NA NA	
	incubation Juveniles rearing	substrate Cold water, suitable substrate, food, refugia	Inaccessible	NA	
Mainstem	Adults migration	Cool water, attraction flows	Diversion into managed floodplains without upstream exit	Warm water and low flows delay migration, increases pre-spawn mortality.	River sport fisheries
	Adults spawning	Cold water, suitable substrate	Disrupt sediment supply	Warm temperatures delay spawning; increasingly restrict spawning to small area below dam	
	Eggs incubation	Cold water, suitable substrate	Encourage spawning in deep areas	Warm water kills eggs (1,2); flow fluctuations strand nests; flow effects on O2 supply (11,12)	Thiamine deficiency in parents (10)
	Juveniles rearing	Cool water, food, refugia	Channelization and bank armoring reduces refugia	11,7,7,7	Disease (C. shasta) (9). Aggravated by hatchery practices that are intended to mitigate
	Smolts migration	Cool water, pulse flows, turbidity	Dams reduce sediment supply, increase water clarity and therefore predation risk	Flattening of hydrograph removes migration cues (3); lower velocities increase travel time and predation (4,5); lower velocities and exports increase entrainment into export facilities; lower velocities increase temperatures and reduce survival (13)	Disease (C. shasta).
Floodplains	Juveniles rearing	Cool water, food	Bank armoring and levees limit access to and from floodplain	Reduce frequency and duration of floodplain activation	Toxics (Hg, pesticides)
Estuary	Adults migration	Cool water, attraction flows	Looped channels and tidal flows increase travel time through Delta		
	Juveniles rearing	Cool water, food, refugia	Transformed nature of tidal channels from mostly small blind channels to large, deep and looped channels; greatly reduced food production; conditions support non-native salmon predators and SAV (6)		Non-native predators (15), increased water clarity due to invasive clam and SAV (16,17)
	Smolts migration	Cool water, turbidity	Looped channels and tidal flows increase travel time through Delta and exposure to predators; SAV increases water clarity	the prevalance (and upstream extent) of tidal flows in channels resulting	Non-native predators (15), increased water clarity due to invasive clam and SAV (16,17)

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