

A Seasonally Oscillating Hydrograph for Salmon Population and Salmon Habitat Management

Derek Rupert

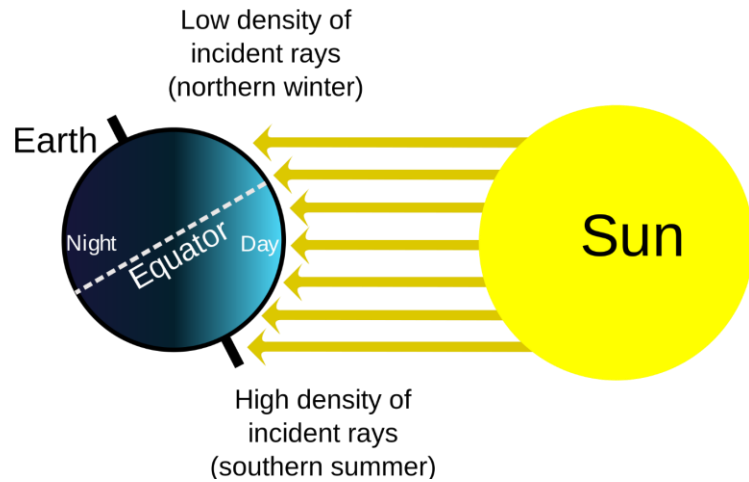
July 2023

Key Goals in presenting to the TRRP's Flow Work Group

- 1) Explain rationale for Seasonally Oscillating Hydrograph
- 2) Define what a SOH could look like for the Trinity River.
- 3) Explain how a SOH would require changes to physical habitat restoration strategies.
- 4) Questions for the Flow Work Group.

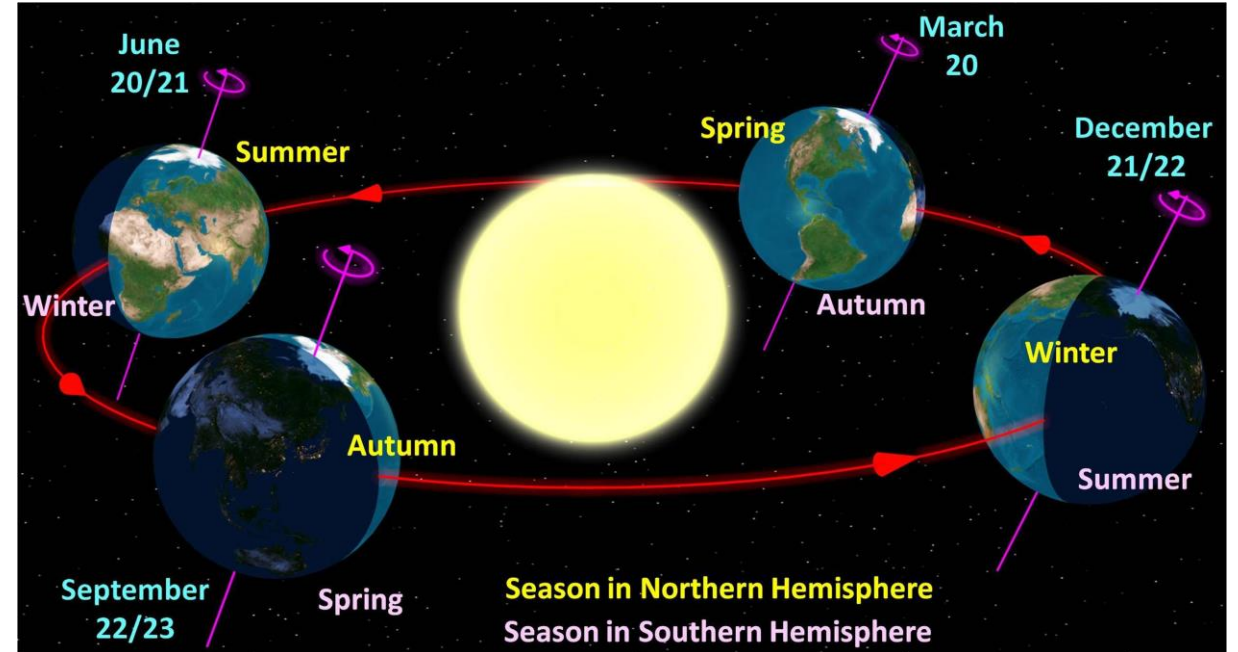
The Astronomical Seasons

A Day is ...



Earth has a $\sim 23^\circ$ tilt

A Year is ...



Stellar day (aligned with non-sun stars) is 23 hours 56 min 4 sec

One year is ~ 365.2422 days

Earth moves ~ 1 degree around the sun every day.

The Astronomical Seasons in the Northern Hemisphere

Life forms across the planet have evolved under daily and yearly daylength oscillations.

Spring
March 16 – June 19



Winter
December 21 – March 15

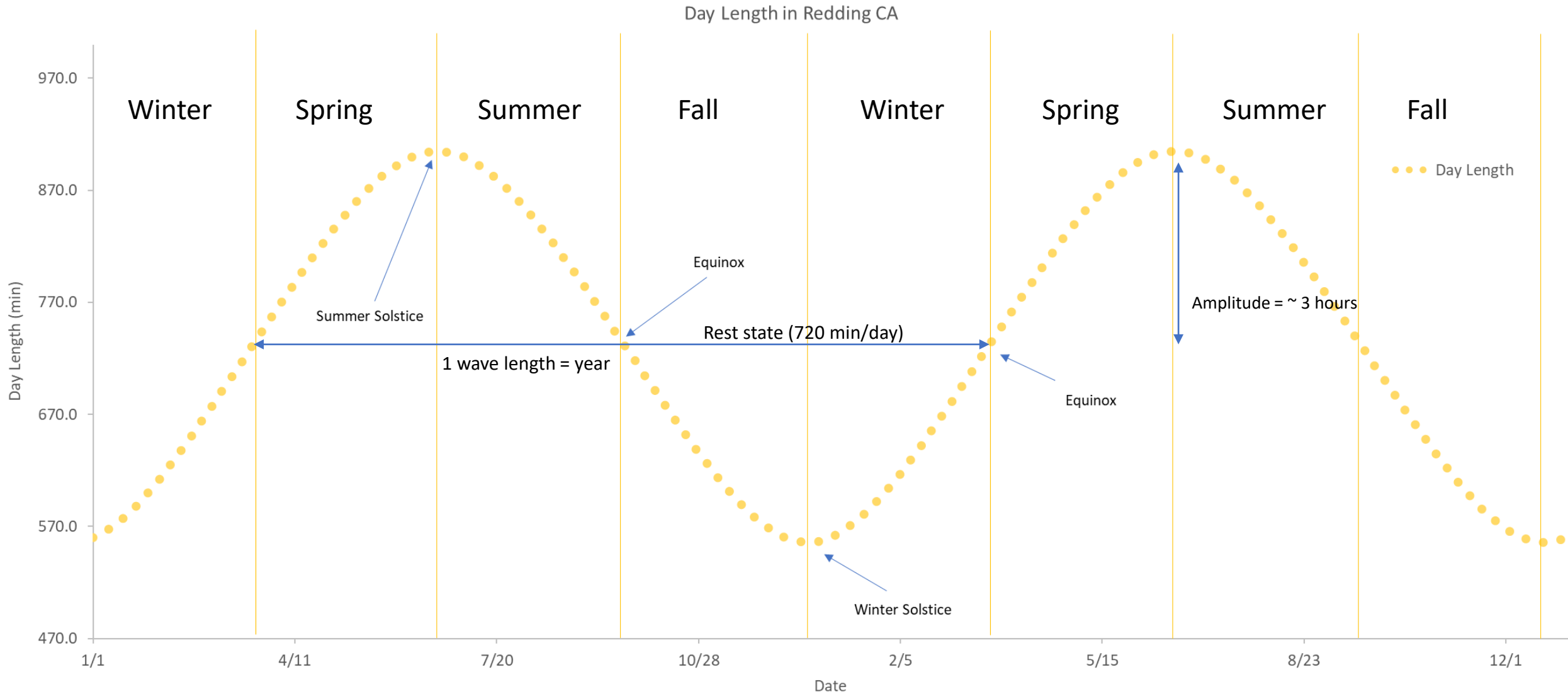


Summer
June 20 – September 25

Autumn
September 26 – December 20

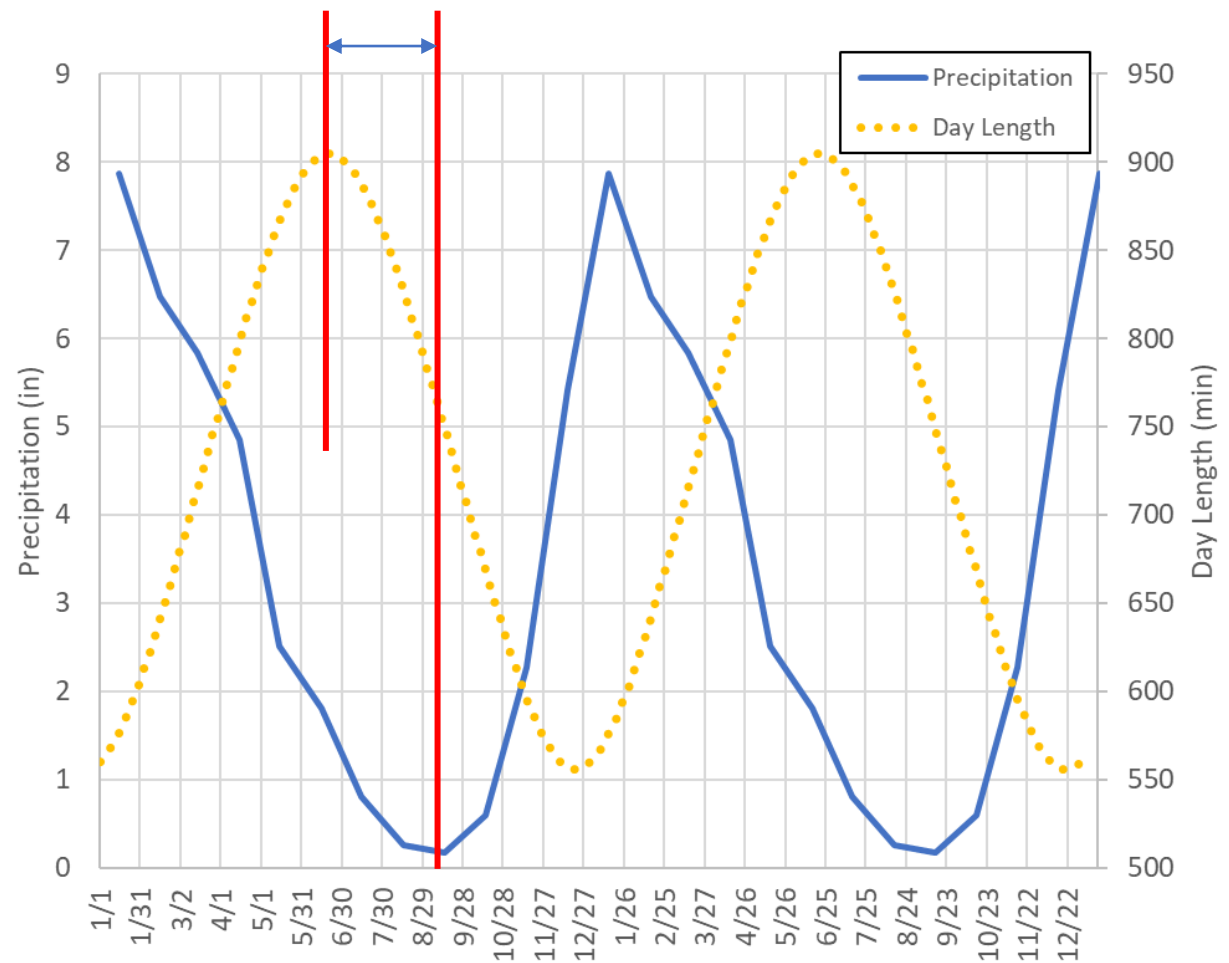
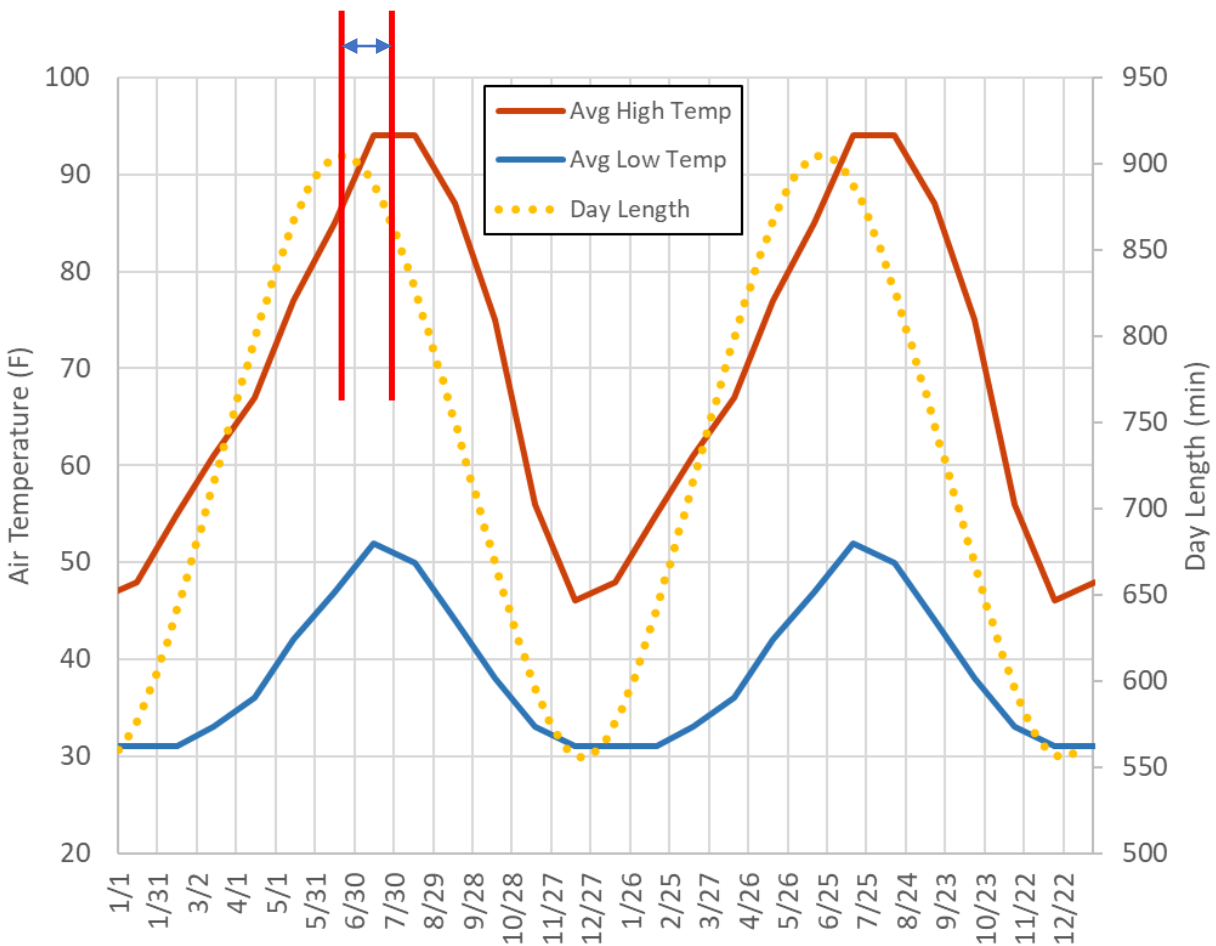


The Astronomical Seasons in Redding, CA (40° N latitude)



Day length is continuous wave (... -> Summer solstice -> vernal equinox -> winter solstice -> autumnal equinox -> ...)

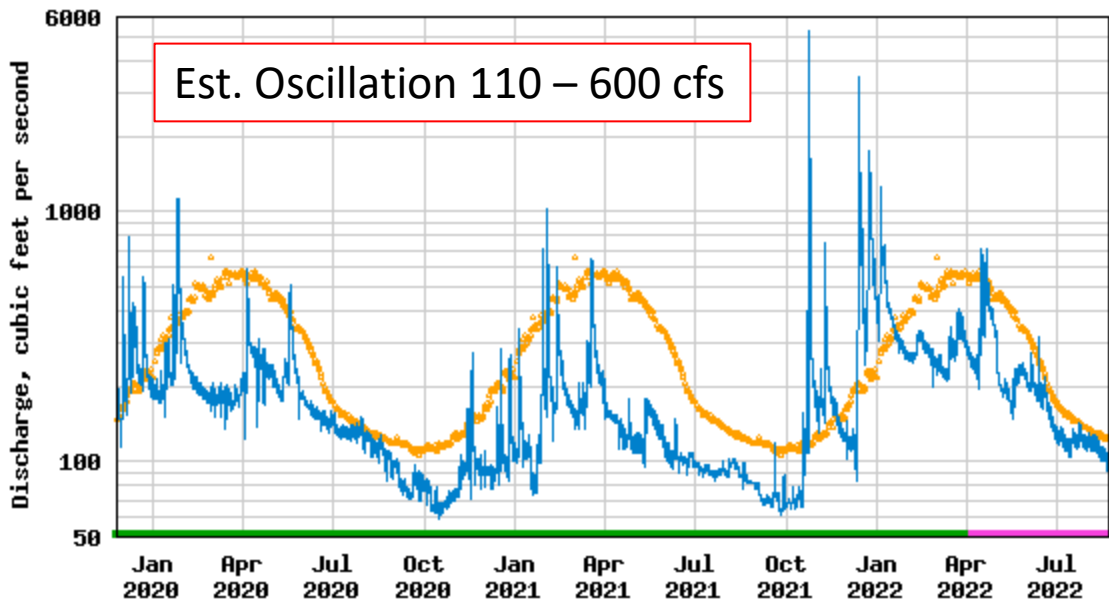
Seasonal Lag



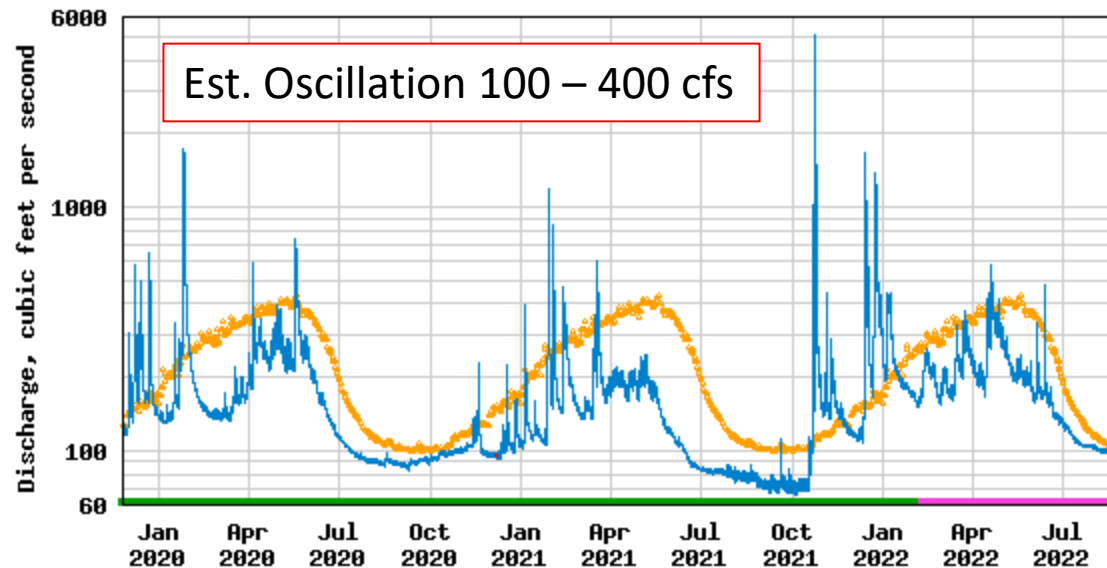
Weaverville air temps and precipitation compared to daylengths.

Air temperature (positively correlated) and precip (negatively correlated) are also a seasonal waves.

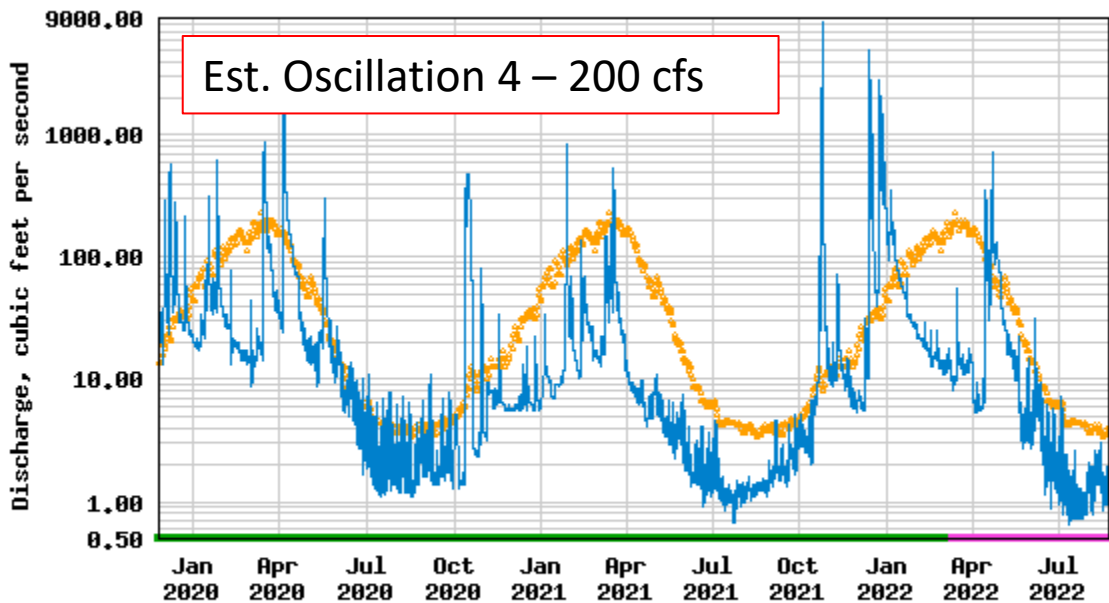
USGS 11390000 BUTTE C NR CHICO CA



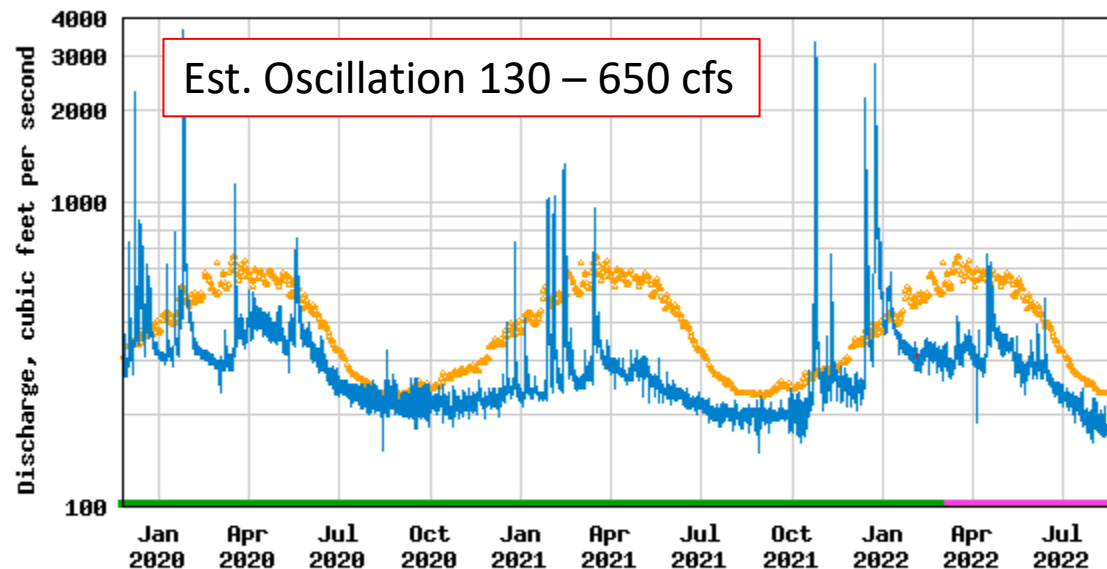
USGS 11381500 MILL C NR LOS MOLINOS CA



USGS 11418500 DEER C NR SMARTSVILLE CA



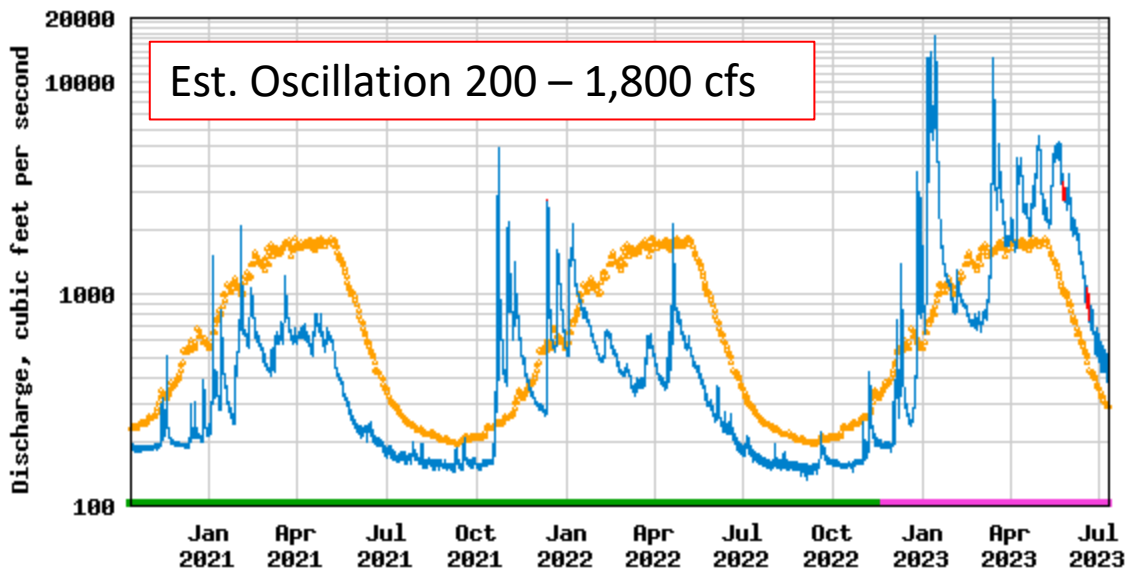
USGS 11376550 BATTLE C BL COLEMAN FISH HATCHERY NR COTTONWOOD CA



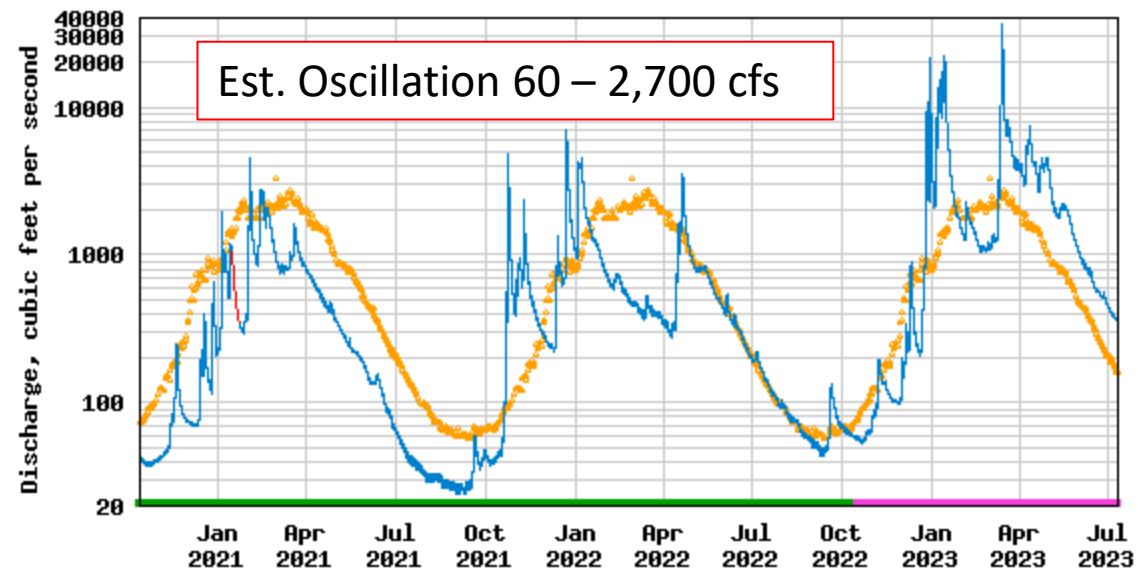
• Median daily statistic (86 years)
 ■ Period of approved data
— Discharge
 ■ Period of provisional data

• Median daily statistic (59 years)
 ■ Period of approved data
— Discharge
 ■ Period of provisional data
— Estimated discharge

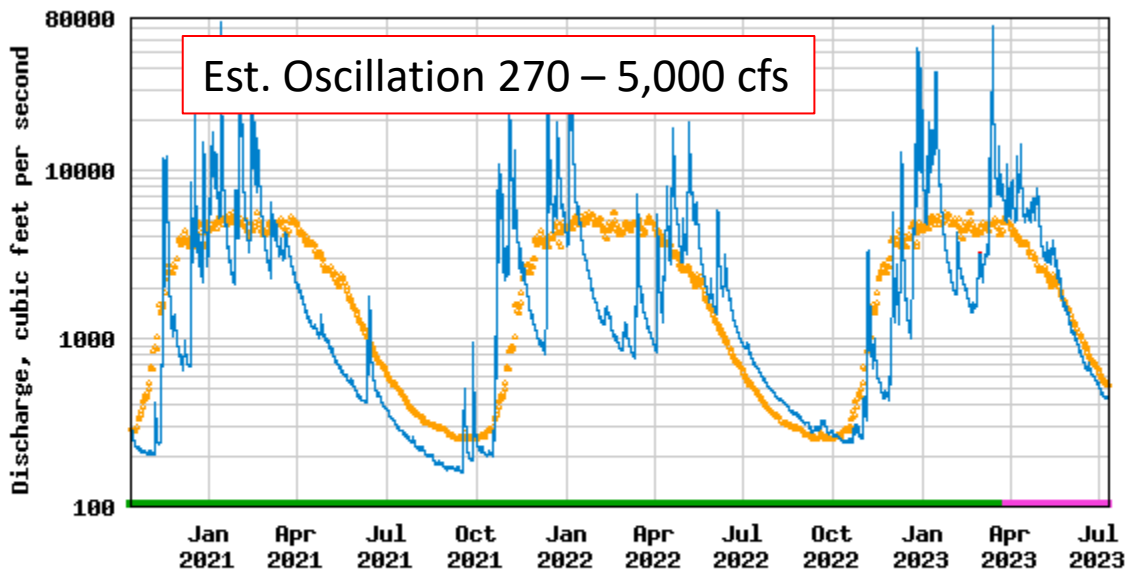
USGS 11342000 SACRAMENTO R A DELTA CA



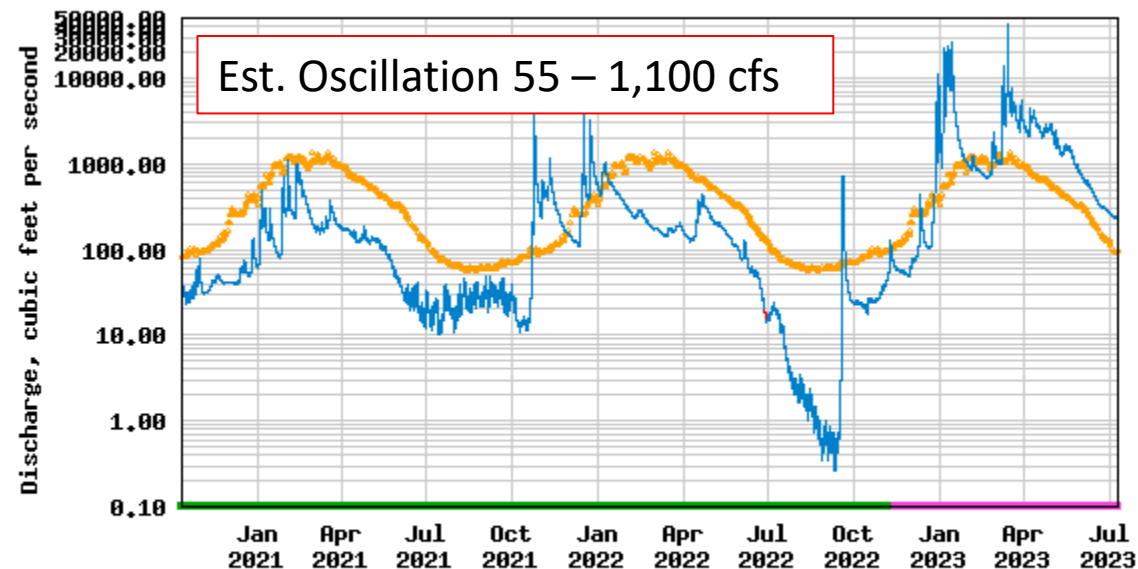
USGS 11528700 SF TRINITY R BL HYAMPON CA



USGS 11532500 SMITH R NR CRESCENT CITY CA



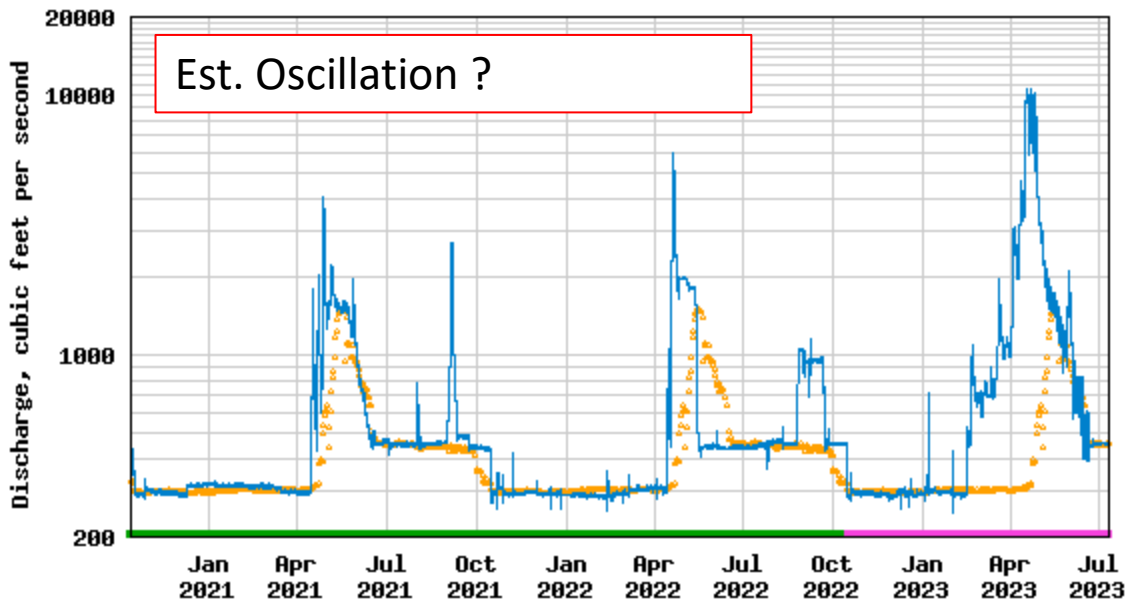
USGS 11376000 COTTONWOOD C NR COTTONWOOD CA



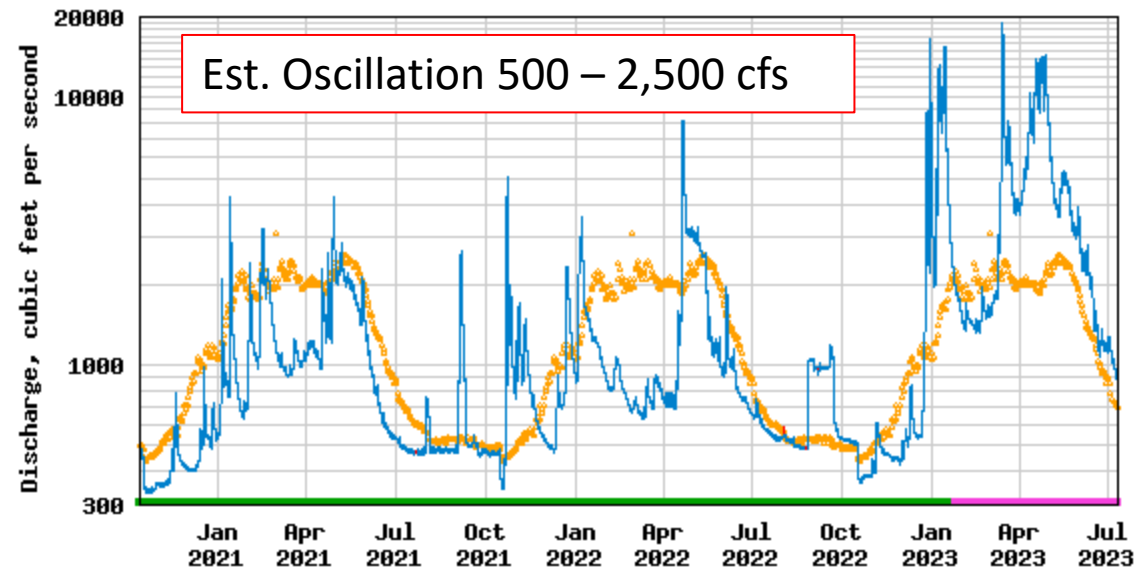
• Median daily statistic (91 years) ■ Period of approved data
— Discharge ■ Period of provisional data
— Estimated discharge

• Median daily statistic (82 years) ■ Period of approved data
— Discharge ■ Period of provisional data
— Estimated discharge

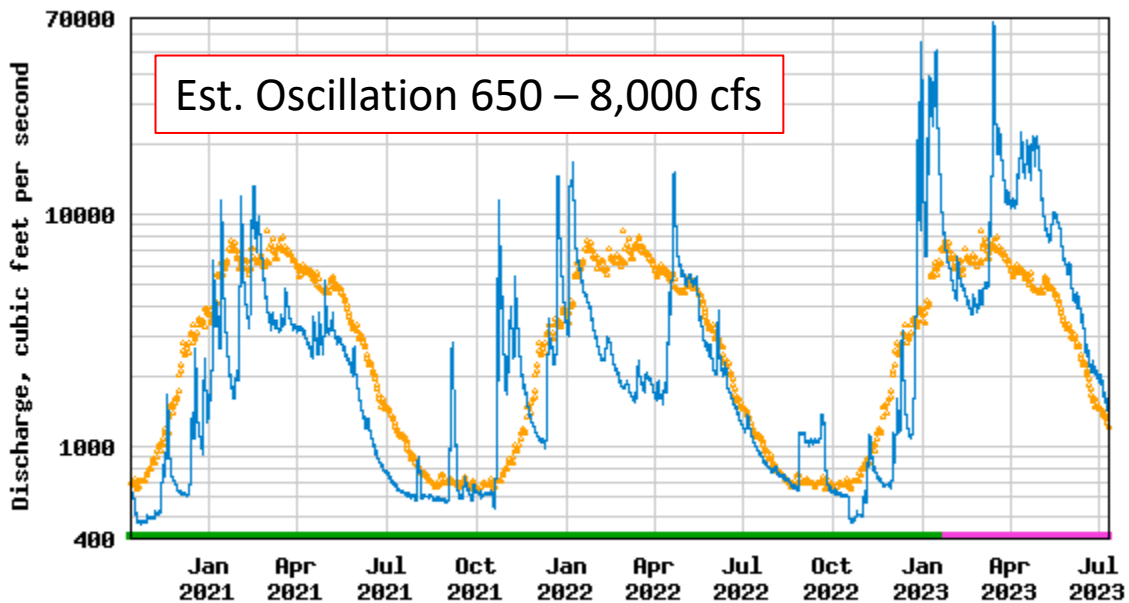
USGS 11525500 TRINITY R A LEMISTON CA



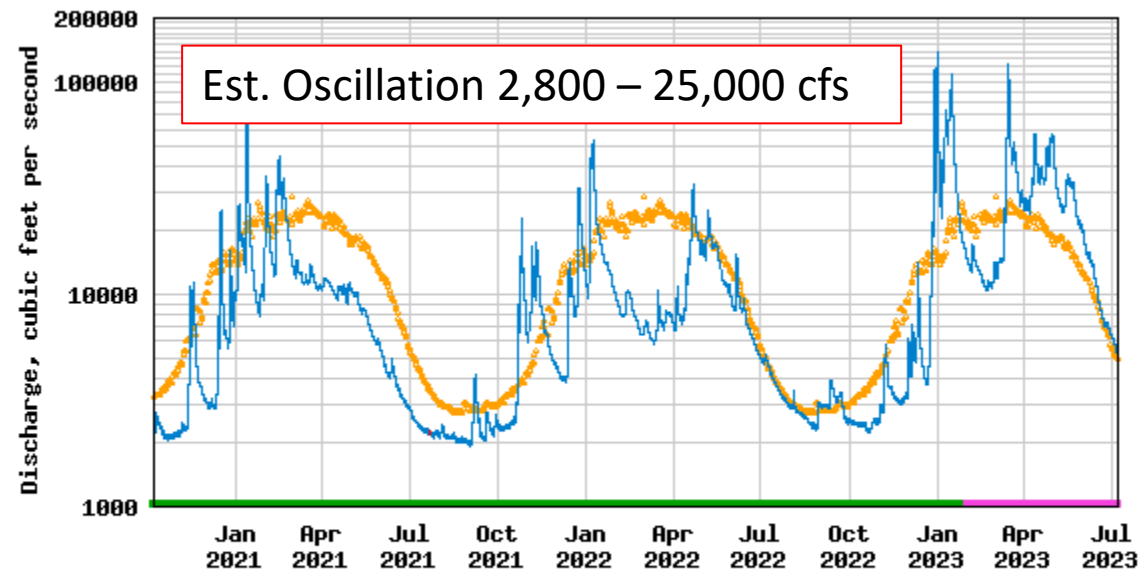
USGS 11527000 TRINITY R NR BURNT RANCH CA



USGS 11530000 TRINITY R A HOOPA CA



USGS 11530500 KLAMATH R NR KLAMATH CA

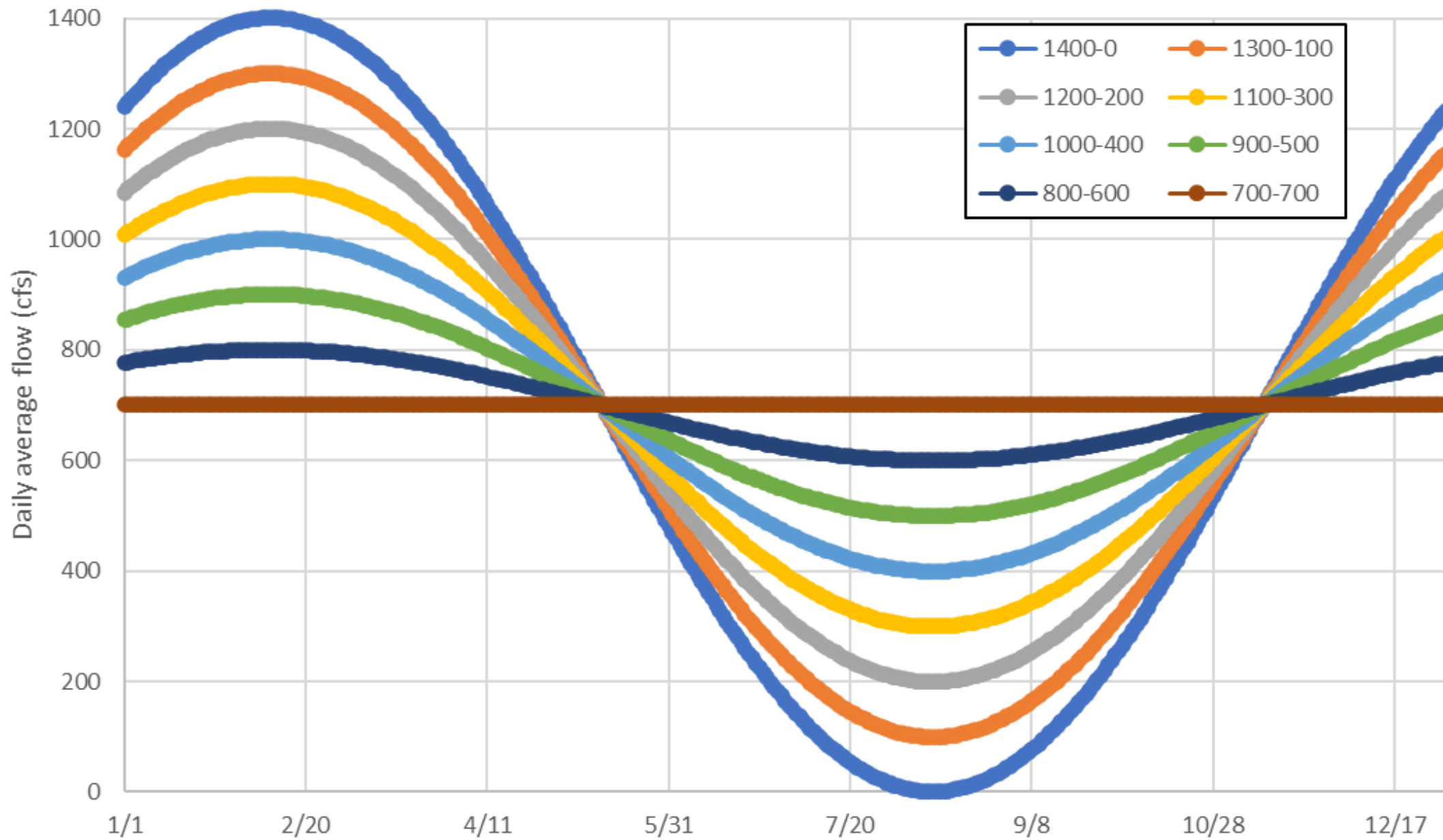


● Median daily statistic (59 years)
 ■ Period of approved data
 — Discharge
 ■ Period of provisional data

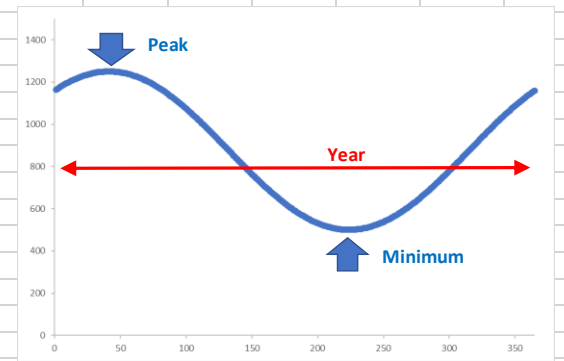
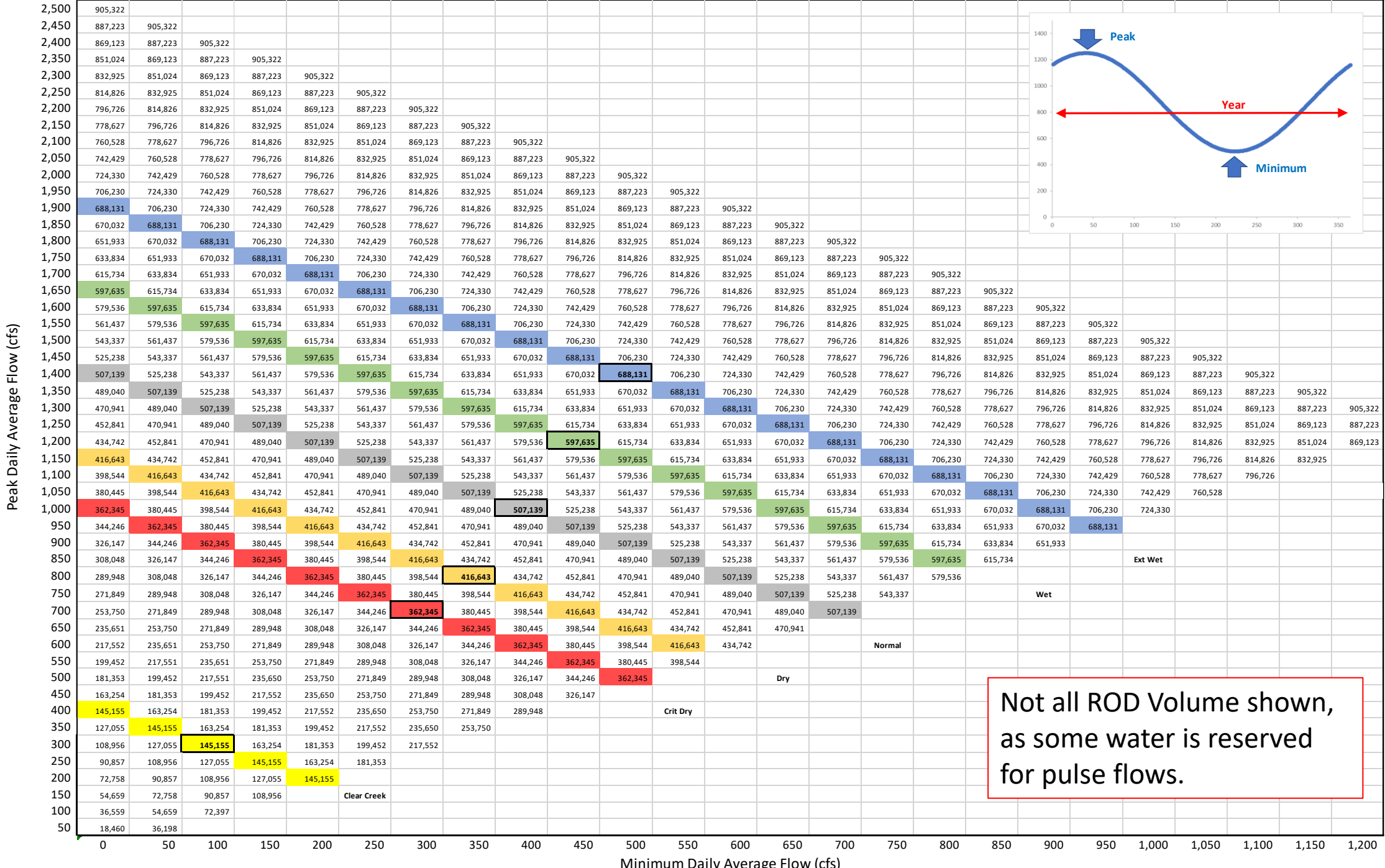
● Median daily statistic (58 years)
 ■ Period of approved data
 — Discharge
 ■ Period of provisional data
 — Estimated discharge

Variable Amplitudes

Annual Hydrographs using 507,000 ac*ft



Total Acre*ft of Water Required for a Range of Seasonally Oscillating Hydrographs



Not all ROD Volume shown,
as some water is reserved
for pulse flows.

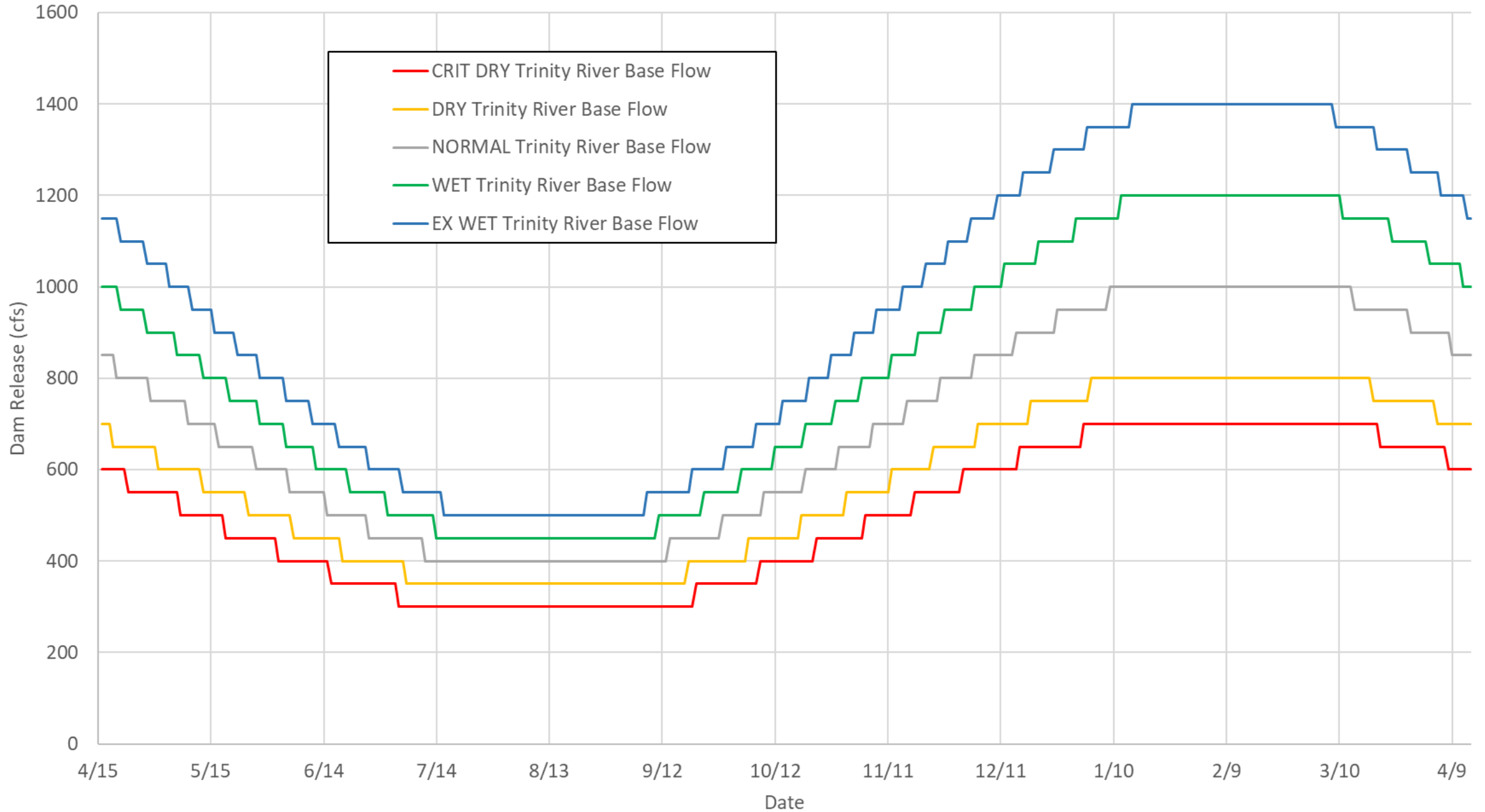
Water Year SOH and Pulse Flow Volumes

Water Year Designation	ROD Volume Allocation	SOH Lowest Flow (cfs)	SOH Highest Flow (cfs)	SOH Volume (acre*ft)	Pulse(s) Volume (acre*ft)	Total Volume (acre*ft)
Critical	369,000	300	700	361,984	7,016	369,000
Dry	453,000	350	800	426,232	36,768	463,000
Normal	647,000	400	1,000	506,778	140,222	647,000
Wet	701,000	450	1,200	597,225	103,775	701,000
Ext Wet	815,000	500	1,400	687,770	127,230	815,000

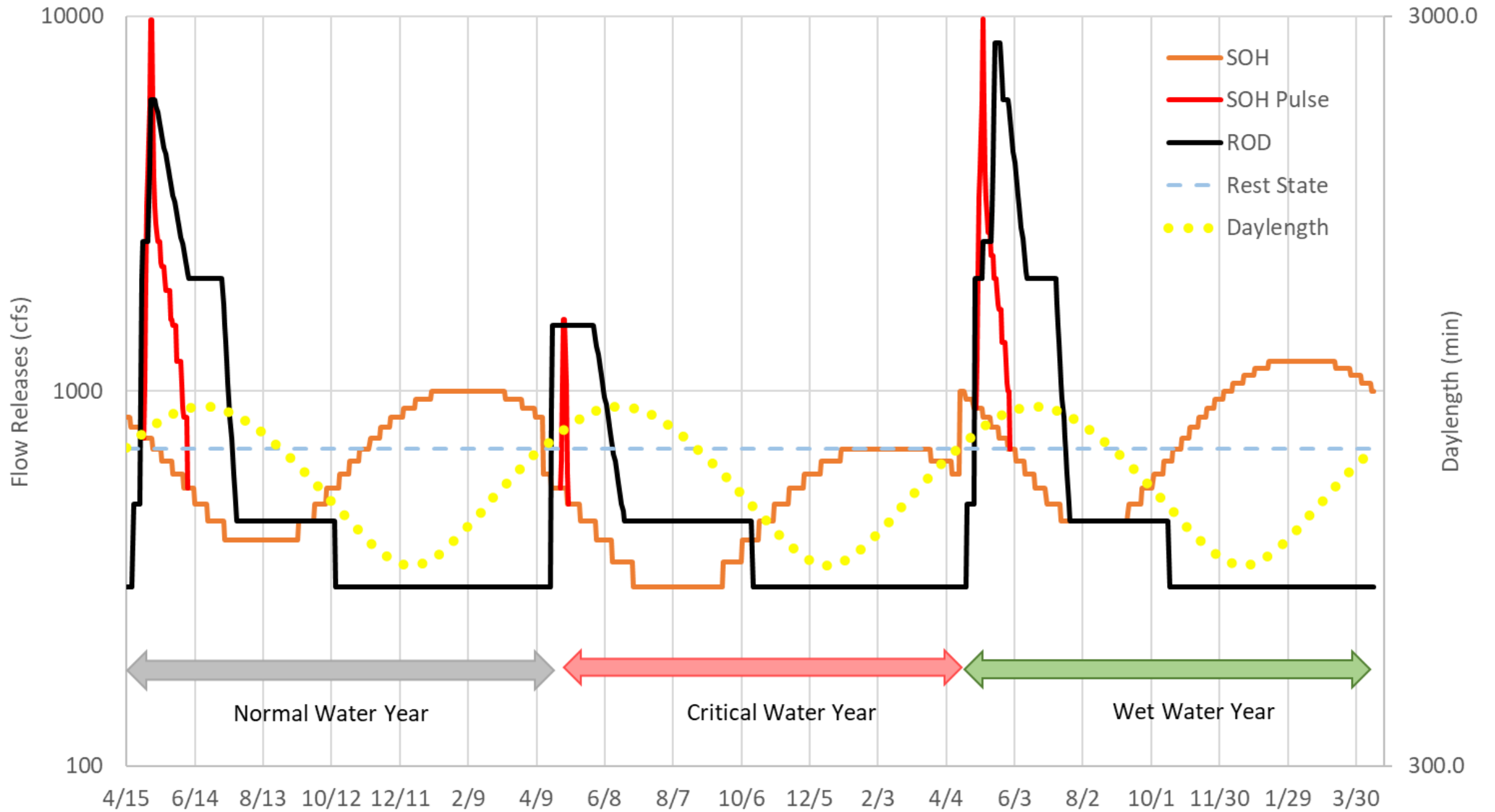
The pulse volumes to be shaped and timed through the normal TRRP/TMC process.

SOH for the Trinity River

TRRP River Allocations Displayed Through a Seasonally Oscillating Hydrograph

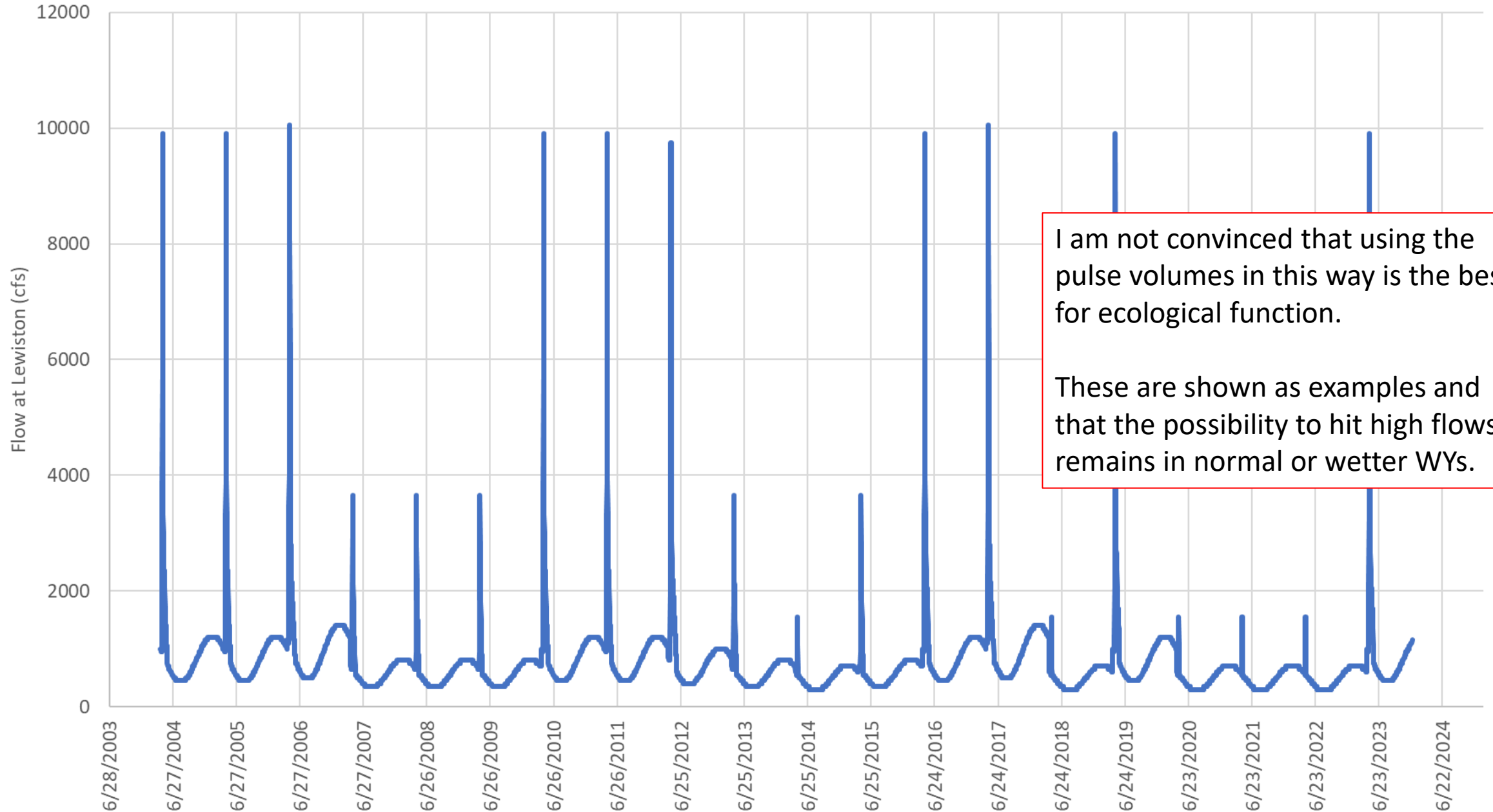


SOH compared to TRRP ROD Hydrograph

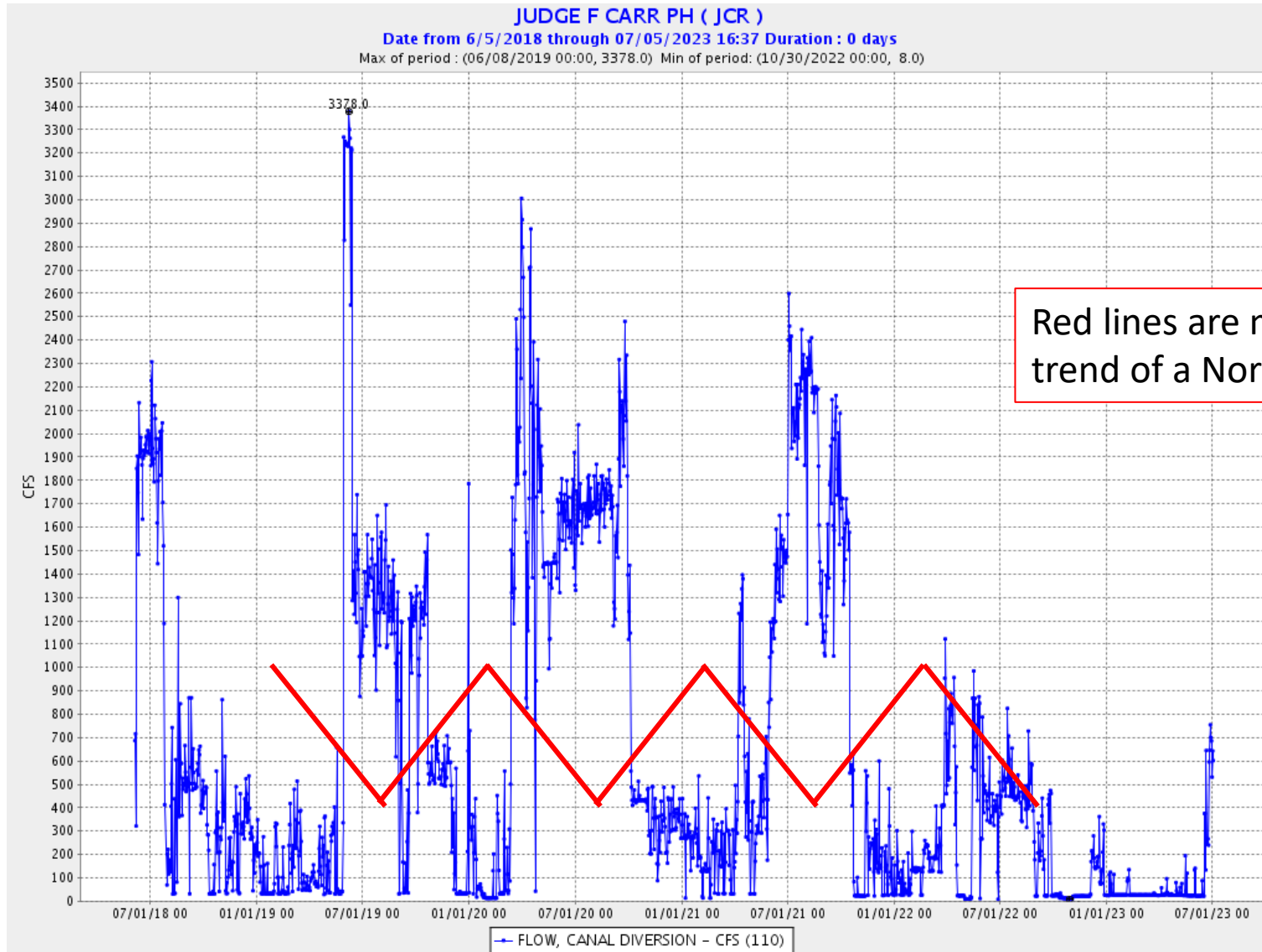


Retrospective look at river releases with a SOH and generic pulses

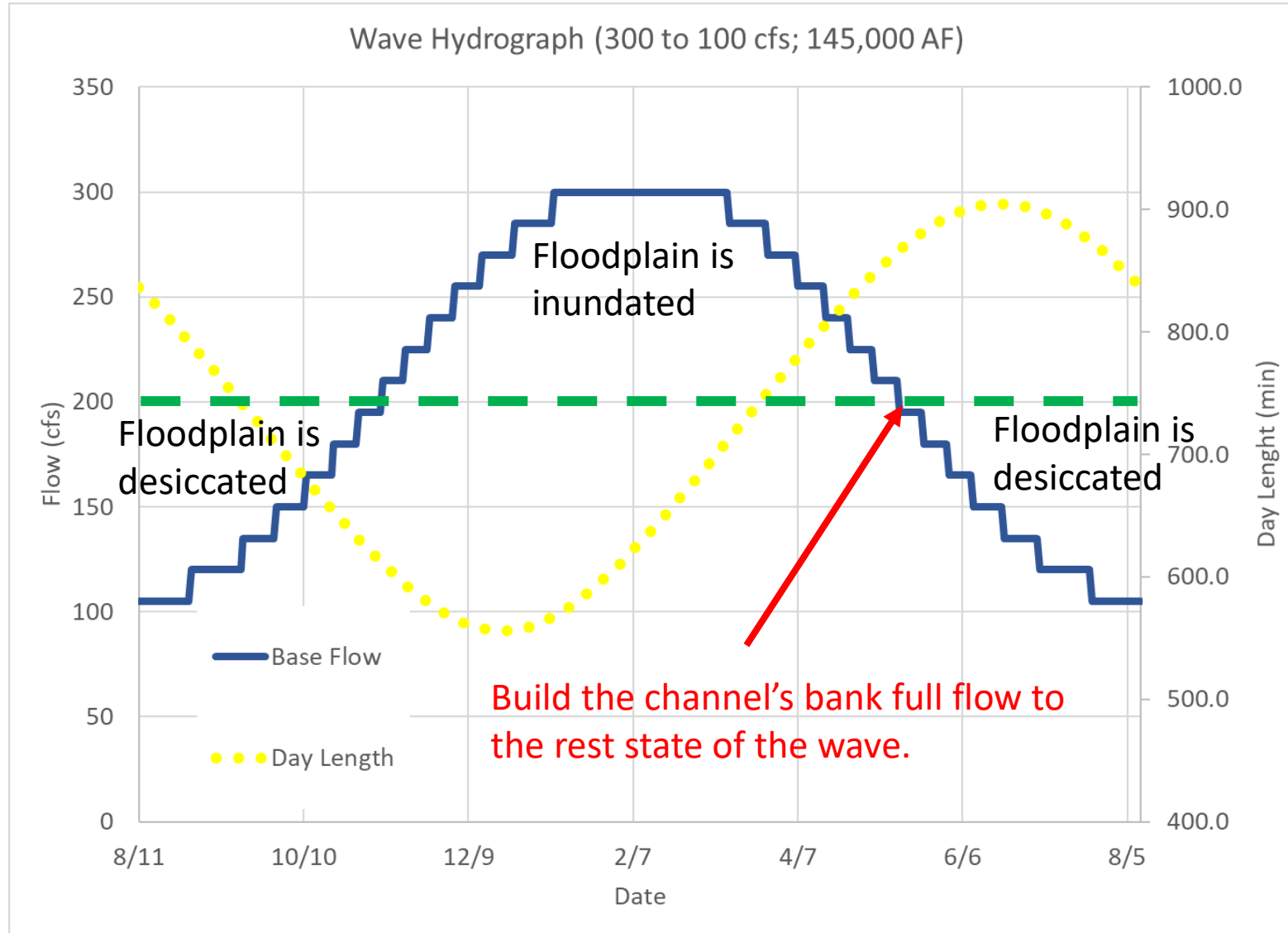
SOH with Pulses 2004 - 2023



Water temperature management and Power Generation



Altering channel capacity to SOH rest state



Intra-annual variation is more important and inter-annual variation

Relationships between Hydrograph and Channel Geometry



LCCFRP Phase 2A/Gold Dredge @ 200 cfs, south floodplain.

Relationships between Hydrograph and Channel Geometry



LCCFRP Phase 2A/Gold Dredge @ 200 cfs, following
2020 gravel augmentations.

Relationships between Hydrograph and Channel Geometry



Gold Dredge Area
200 cfs



Gold Dredge Area (with gravel augmentations)
840 cfs in Mid-May

Seasonally Oscillating Hydrograph - Features

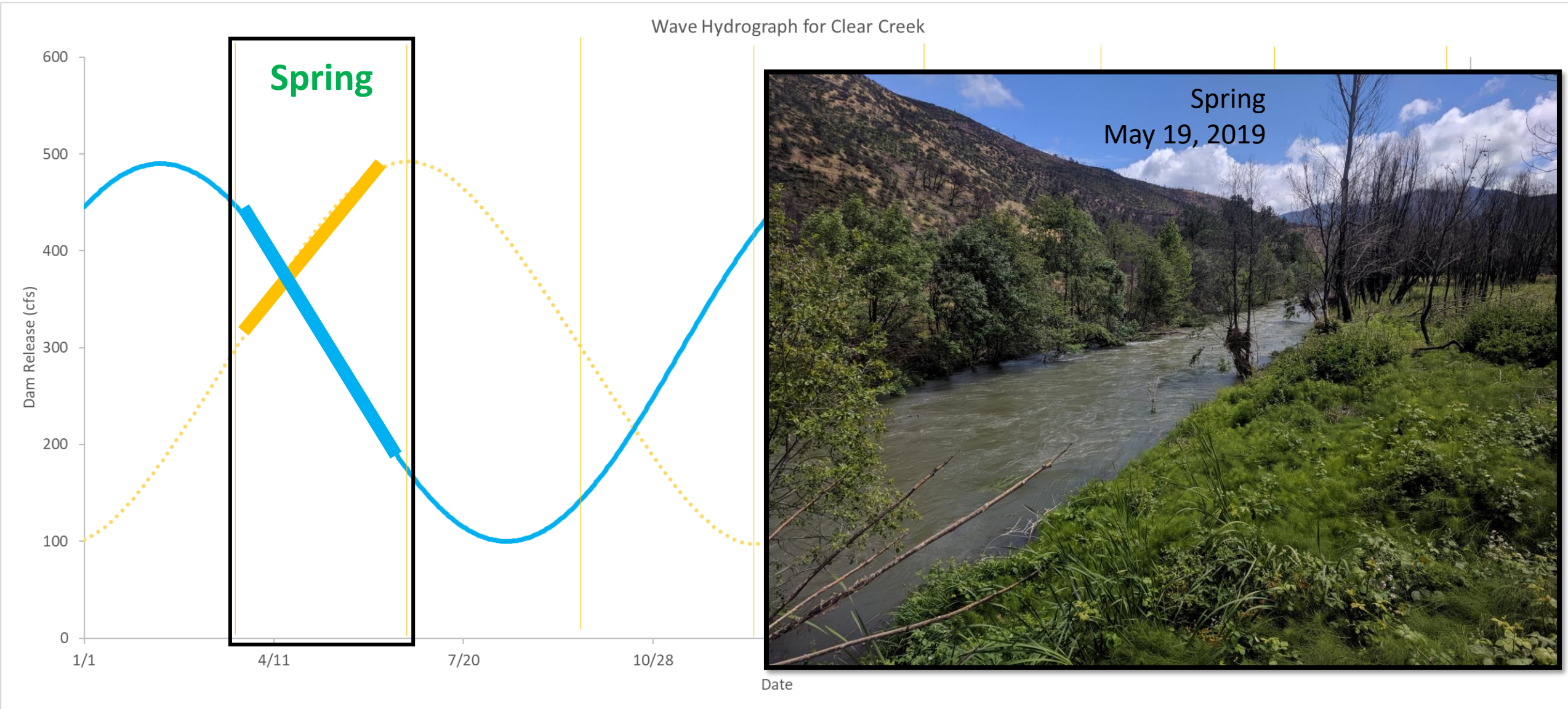
- Normal WY rest state flows (700 cfs) should define the bank-full goal for restoration efforts.
- Each WY type provides variable low flows. May help reduce riparian berm development.
- Cottonwood seed dispersal (May 15) occurs when the SOH drops below the rest state (normal year).
- Low flow periods will allow riparian vegetation to grow into the river channel. These areas will inundate this vegetation in the high flow periods (i.e., formation of prime fish habitat).
- Maintains conditions for high power generation potential at Trinity Dam. SOH and trans-basin deliveries are opposite waves.
- Relatively easy to implement for operators. Base flows change at 25 cfs increments, with flow changes every 6 to 79 days (exclusive of pulses).
- Utilizing ROD volumes late in the WY will leave more storage in the reservoir across the summer, potentially improving water temperature in the fall.
- Reduce or remove opportunity for redd dewatering, as flows gradually increase through the fall.
- The spatial distribution of spawning habitat changes through spawning season, reducing redd superimposition.
- Requires use of ROD volumes within 365 days of the WY determination on April 15 (i.e., crosses Oct 1-Sept 30 Water Years).

Questions for Flow Work Group

I recommend that the TRRP to include day lengths and a SOH as fundamental components of future baseflows/dam releases.

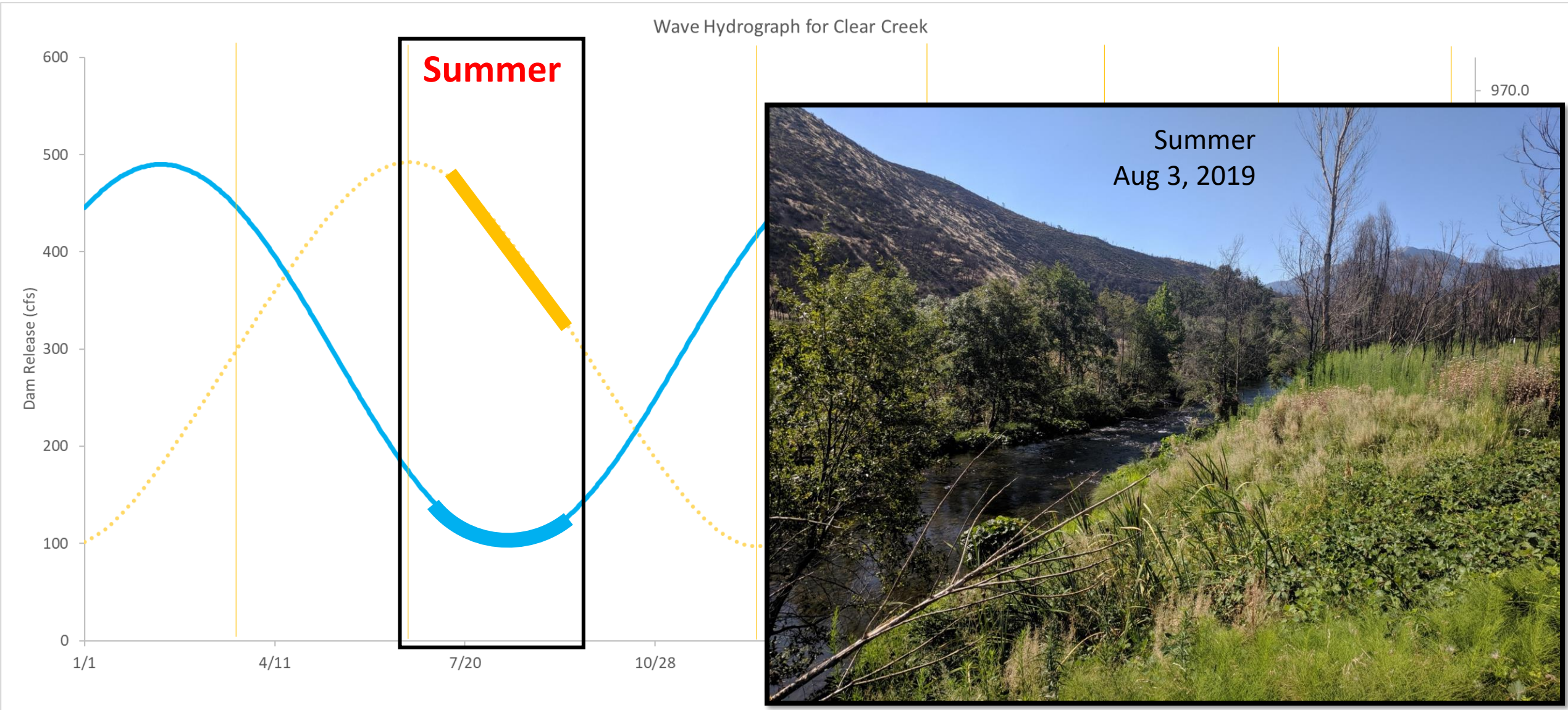
- a) What is the best date to select for the lowest/highest flow? What is the Seasonal Offset?
 - Currently lowest flow day is set to August 11.
- b) What is the lowest flow that we should aim for in the various water year types?
 - Currently 300 cfs in Crit WY and increases at 50 cfs increments, up to 500 in Ex Wet WY.
- c) What is the best wave shape?
 - Currently based on a sine wave geometry, with 50 cfs increments.
- d) What % of total ROD volume should go to SOH vs pulses? How should the pulse volumes be utilized to best meet biological and physical objectives?
- e) What are your key criticisms of the SOH?

Astronomical Seasons and Relationships to Flow



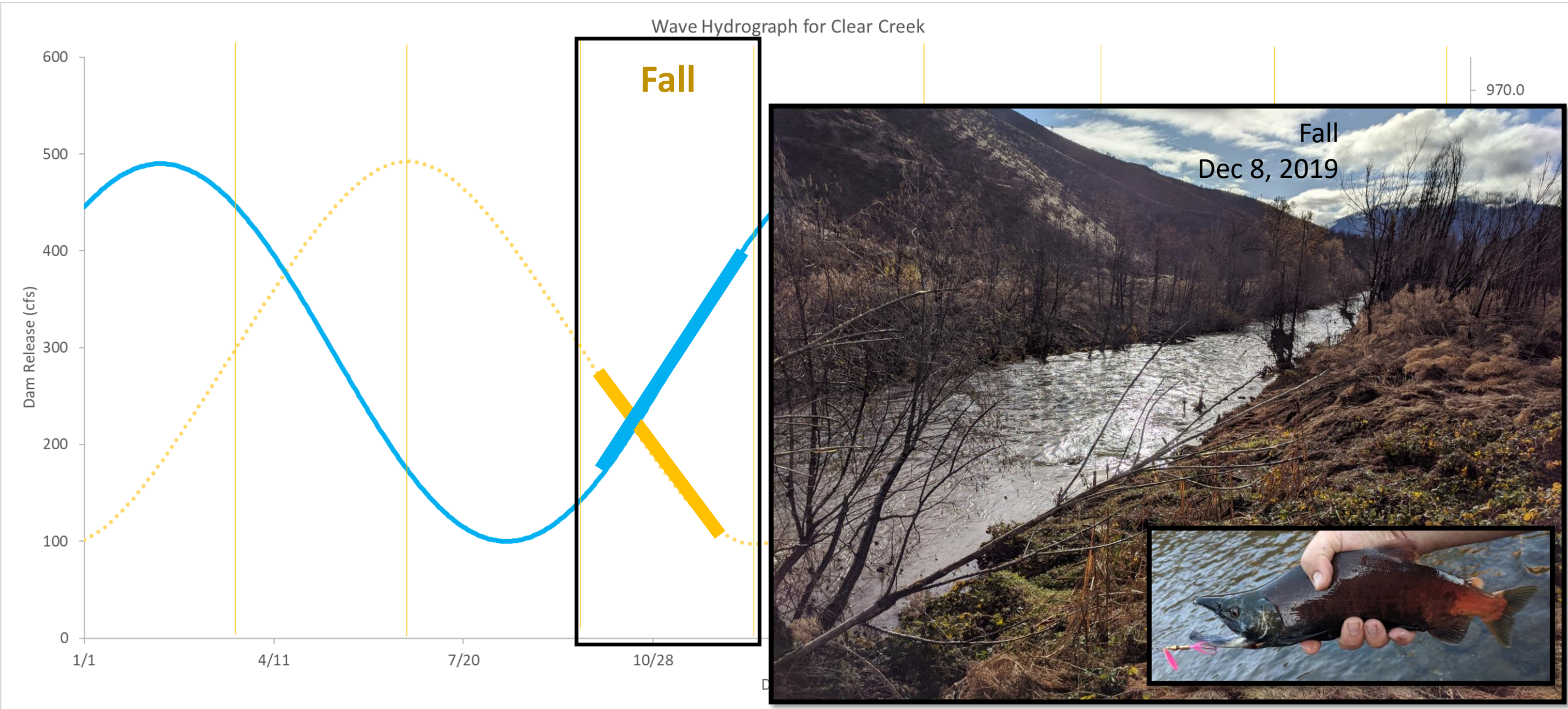
Spring: Increasingly long days and rapidly decreasing flow.

Astronomical Seasons and Relationships to Flow



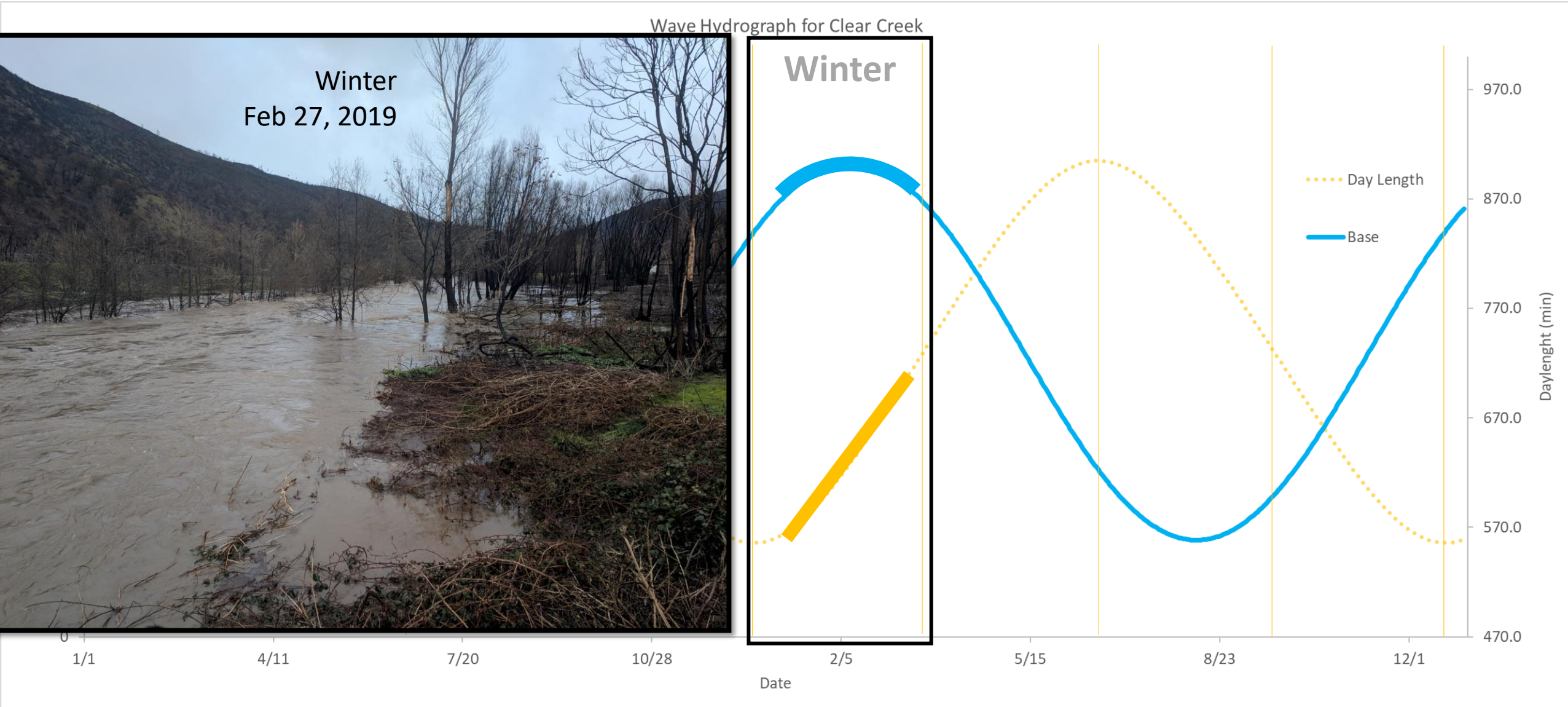
Summer: Longest days that rapidly shorten and steady, lowest flows.

Astronomical Seasons and Relationships to Flow



Fall: Rapidly increasing flow and decreasingly short days.

Astronomical Seasons and Relationships to Flow



Winter: Shortest days that continually increase in length and steady high flows.