



Managing wetlands for fish and fowl





Presenter: Jason Hassrick Research Fish Biologist (ICF)

Principal Investigators: Jake Sousa, John Durand (UC Davis)

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Agenda



- Tidal Wetlands What are they?
- Why are they important?
- Status of wetlands across historical record (i.e., decline)
- Why juvenile salmon are in trouble
- How managed wetlands work
- Restored and managed wetlands
 - Salmon growth study
 - Species diversity study

Jake Sousa

→ What are Tidal Wetlands?

Tidally inundated by water some or all year and dominated by poorly drained soils and hydrophilic plants. Highly productive aquatic food webs





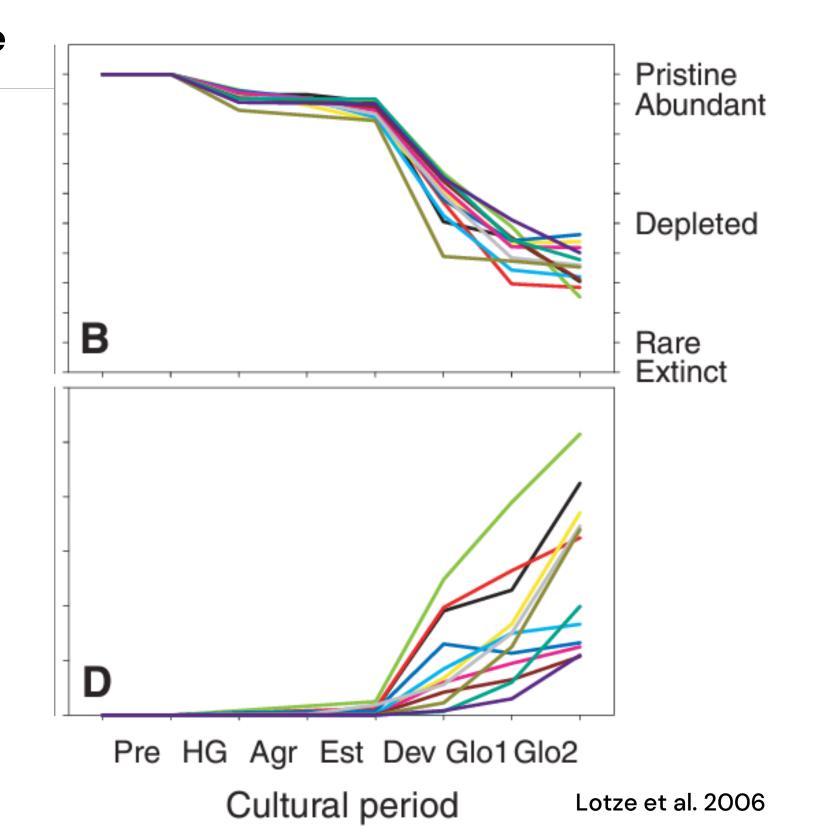
Wetlands aren't always pretty!

- Often smelly, muddy and full of bugs.
- Highly productive.
- Intense human impacts.



Wetlands are in trouble worldwide

- 12 estuaries / coastal wetlands
- N. America, Europe, Australia
- B. Relative abundance of 6 taxa
- D. Human population growth by cultural period
- Dark green SF Estuary

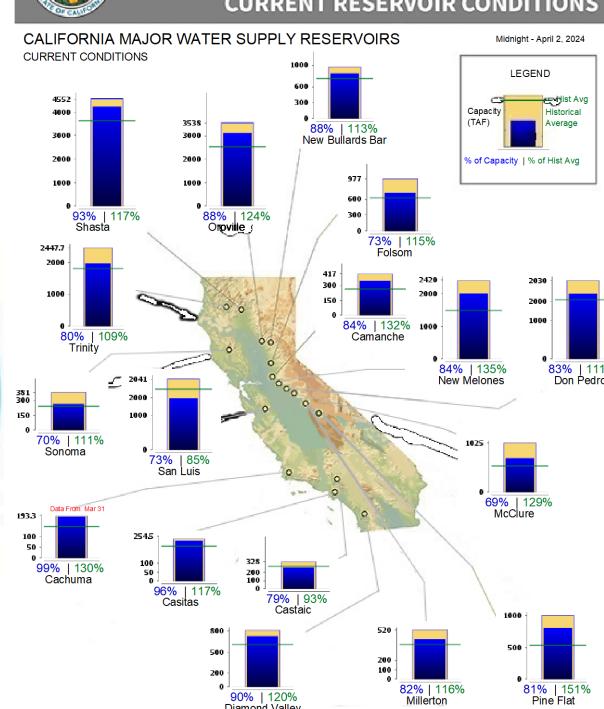




A highly altered estuary





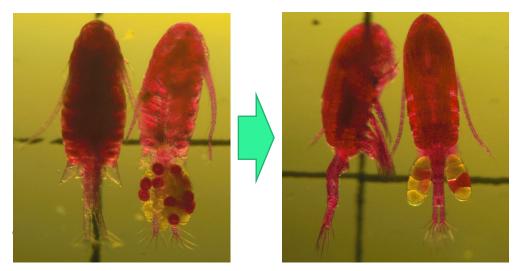


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Pelagic organism decline





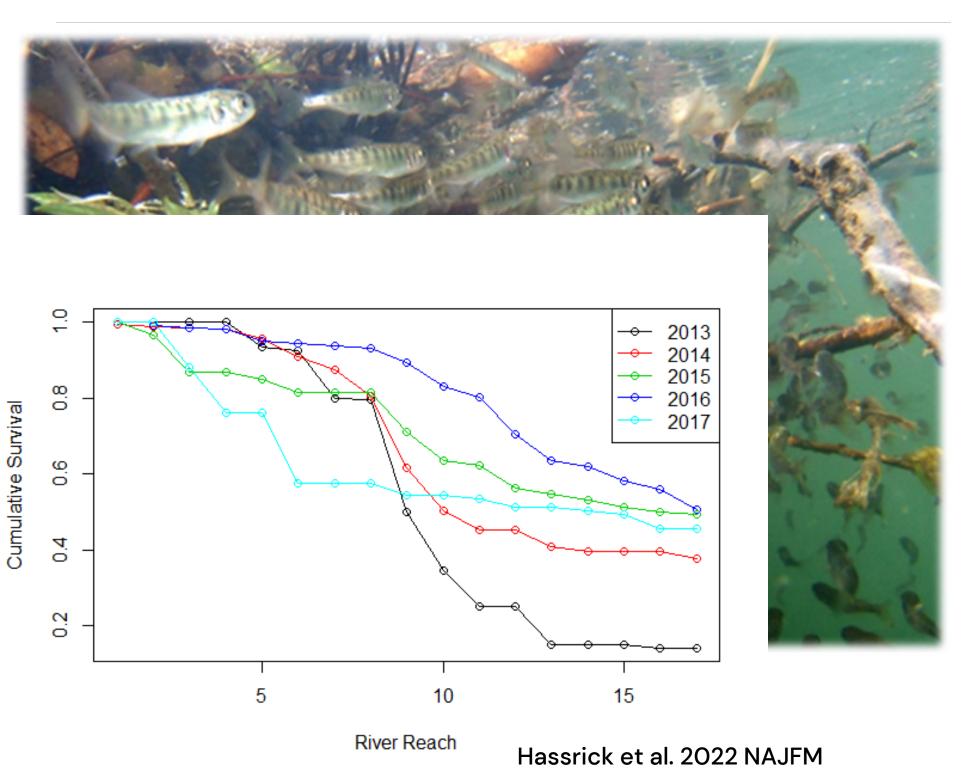


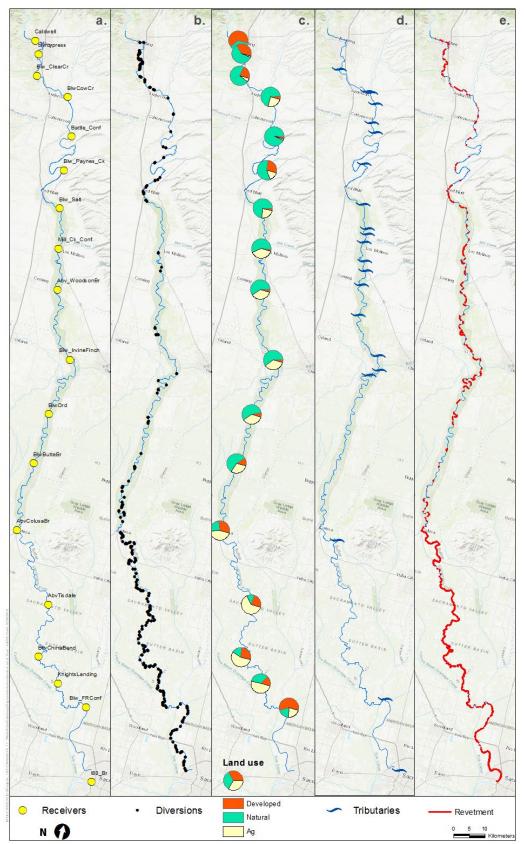
 Filter-feeding invasive clams reduce productivity

• Larger mysid shrimp are replaced with smaller, less nutritious exotics

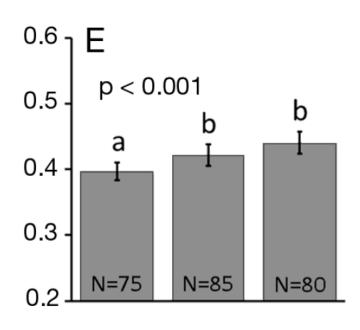
 Highly nutritious zooplankton compete with new exotic species

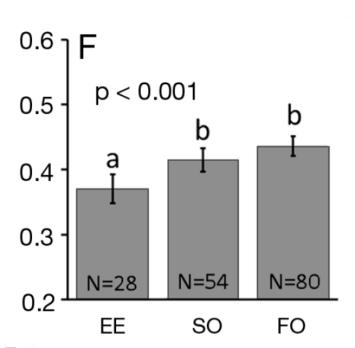
Salmon rearing habitat, size selective mortality

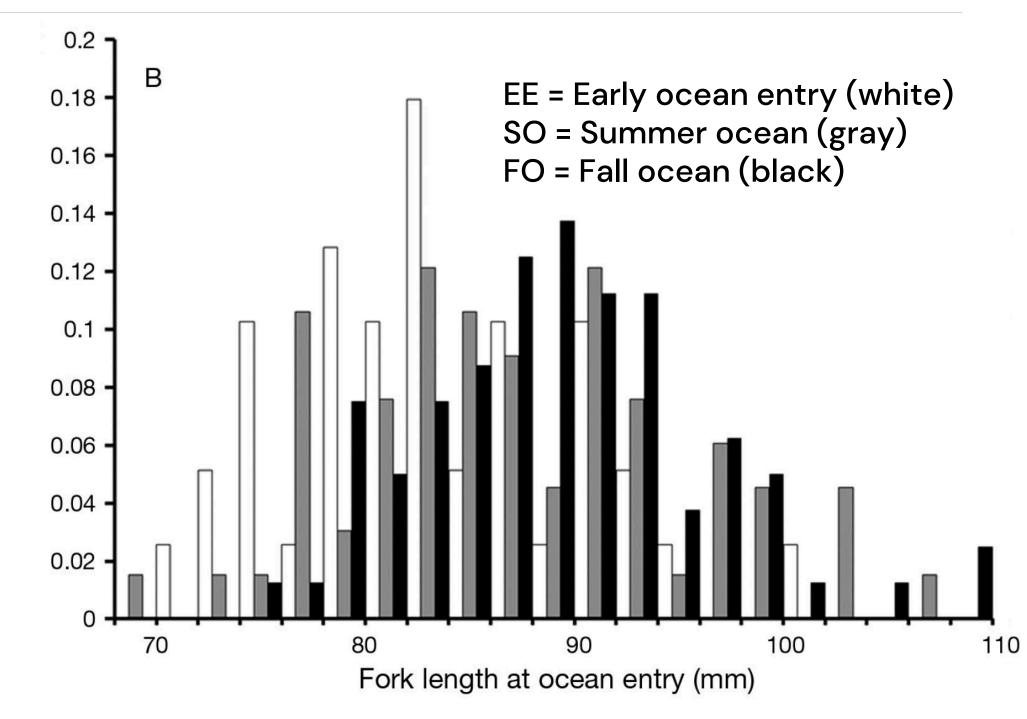




Size-selective mortality (Woodson et. al 2013 MEPS)



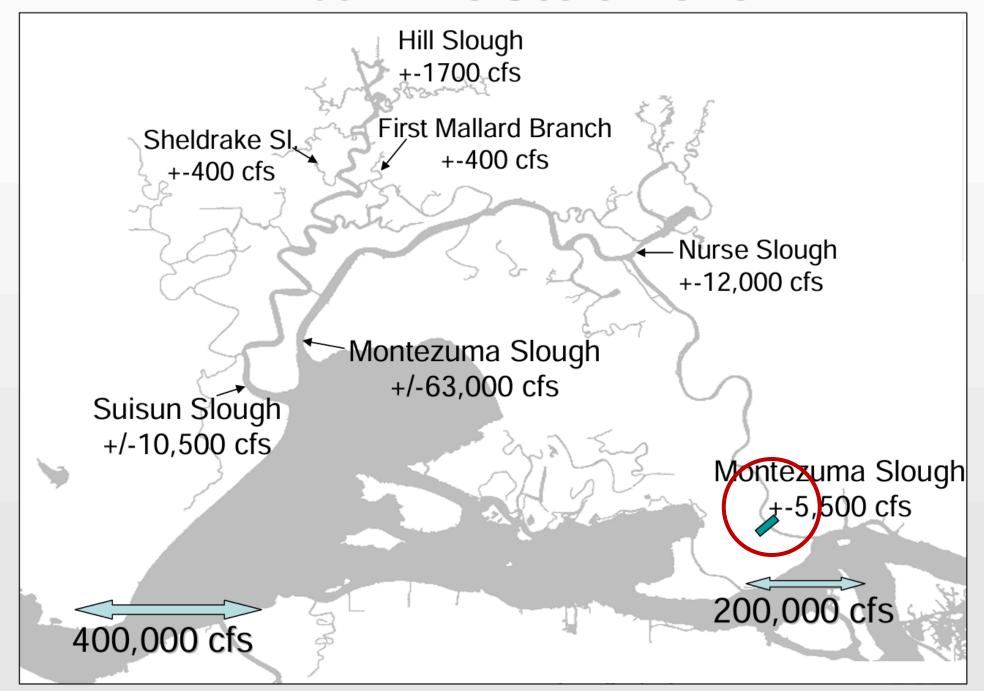




Suisun Marsh – an oasis

- 116,000 acres
- Largest contiguous brackish marsh in the West
- On the Pacific
 Flyway
- Diversity of native fishes
- A complex of tidal wetlands

Tidal Time Scale Flows



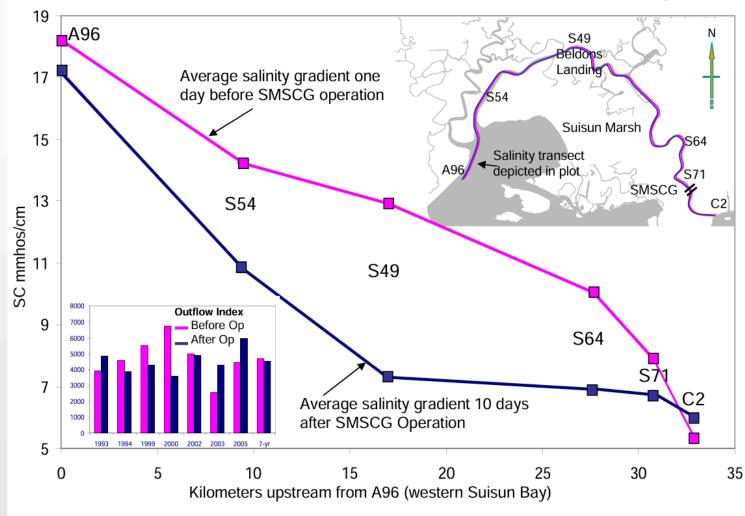


Controlling salt water intrusion

 Salinity control gates close in Sept-Oct

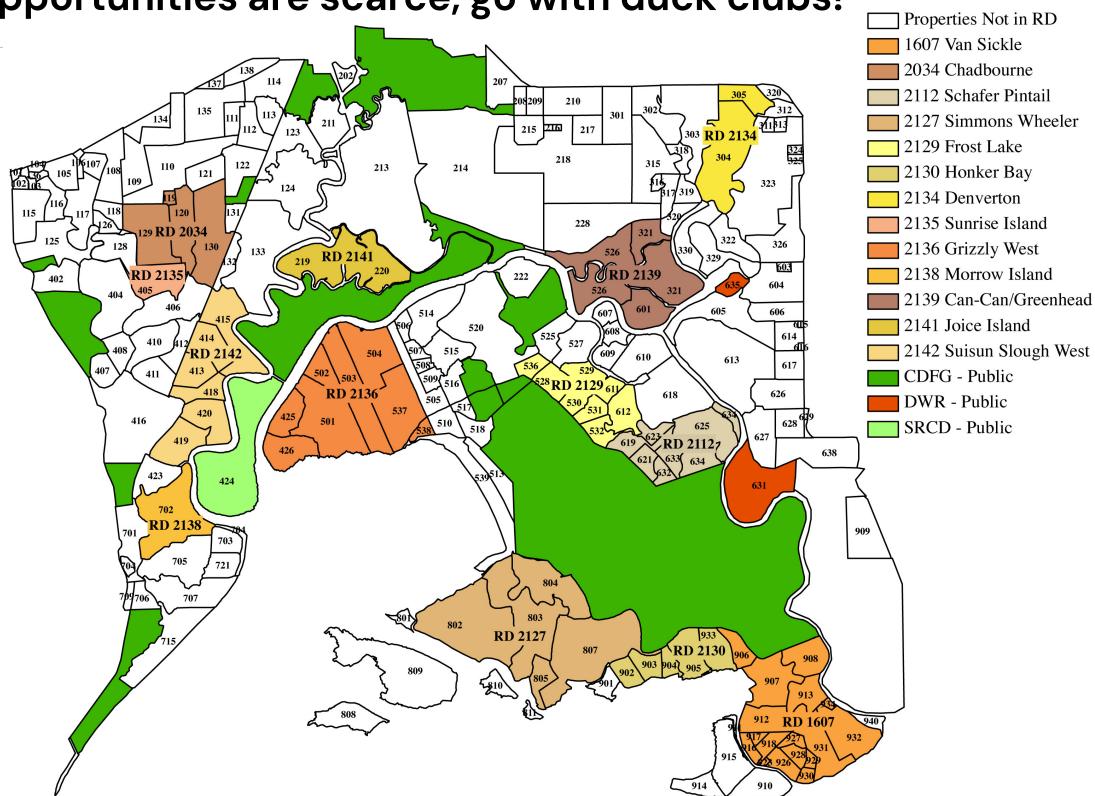


SMSCG effect on Montezuma Slough



When restoration opportunities are scarce, go with duck clubs!

- More than 80% is managed wetlands!
- 158 duck clubs
- 15,000 acres
 state managed
 hunting clubs
- Muted tidal ponds
- Winter flood
- Summer drained
 - Forbes grow



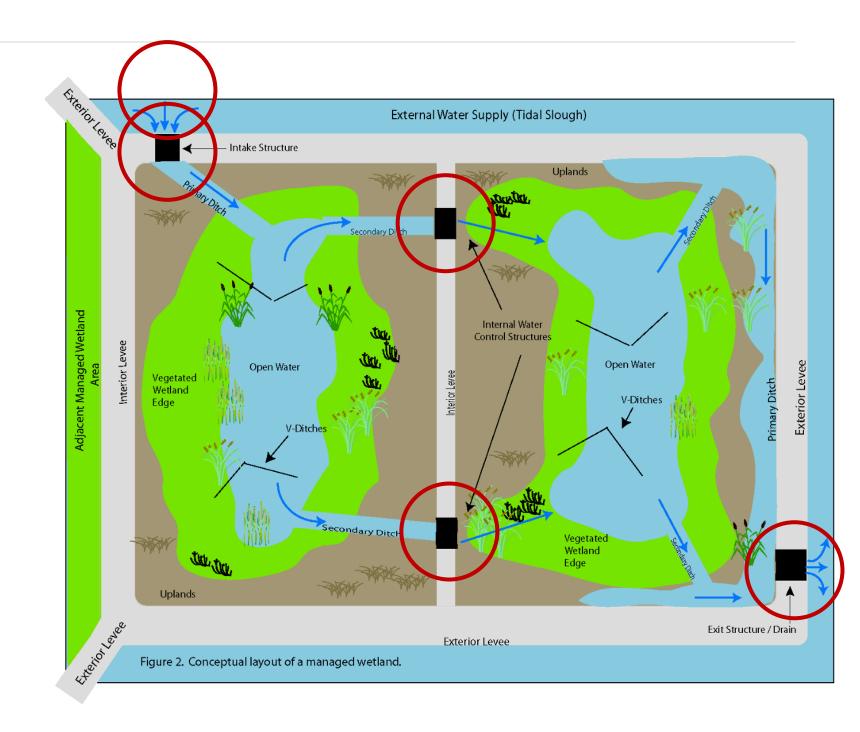
Suisun Marsh

Reclamation Districts



How managed wetlands work

- External supply (tidal slough)
- 2. Tide gate pulls water in
- 3. Flaps one way to allow water in but not out
- 4. Highly controlled water circulation
- 5. Water circulates during hunting season
- 6. Ponds are drained (leaching cycles) when season is over



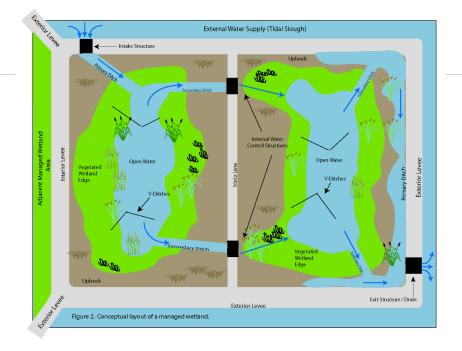


Creating a benefit out of a potential problem

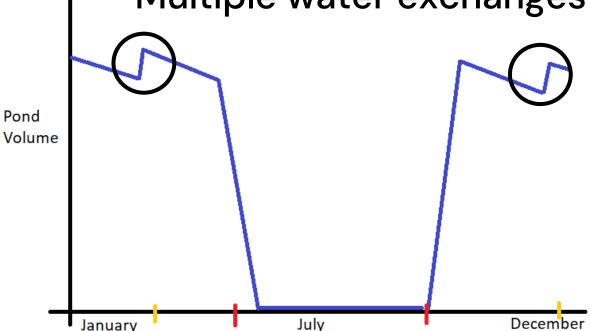
Potential problems if mismanaged

- Concentrate salt and heavy metals in soils
- Dumping all at once can produce a plume of toxic sludge
- Can get fish kills from low DO

Regular leaching cycles can handle this problem!



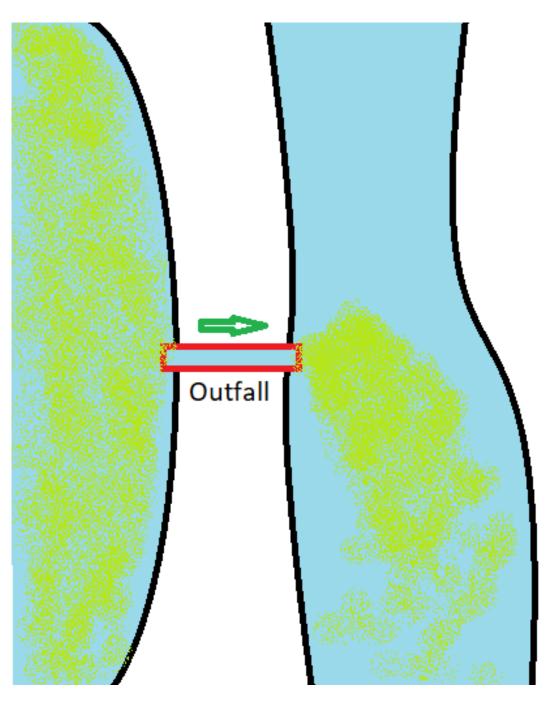
Filled October - May
Multiple water exchanges





What about off the ponds?





 Leaching cycles and pond draining subsidize local marsh

 How large are the subsidies, and how long do they last?

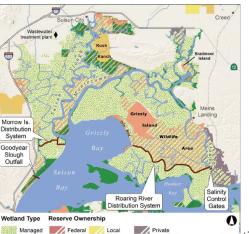
Study goals



1. Quantify productivity in ponds and adjacent sloughs



2. Identify differences in the ecological community (managed ponds, tidal ponds, and sloughs)



3. Connect productivity and community differences to management strategies

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Sampling stations in Suisun Marsh

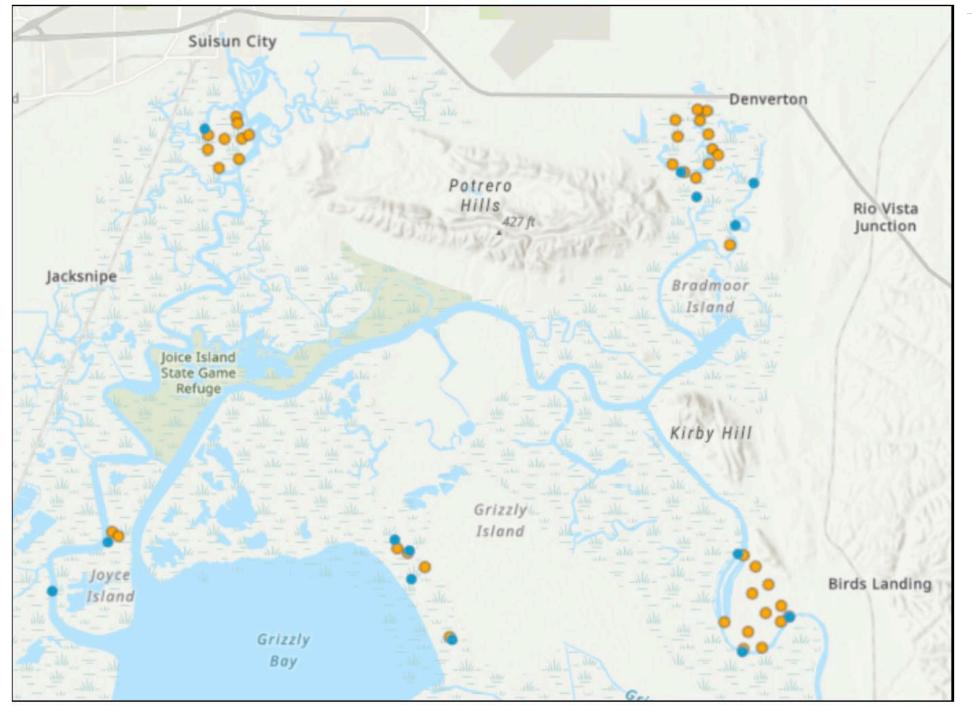




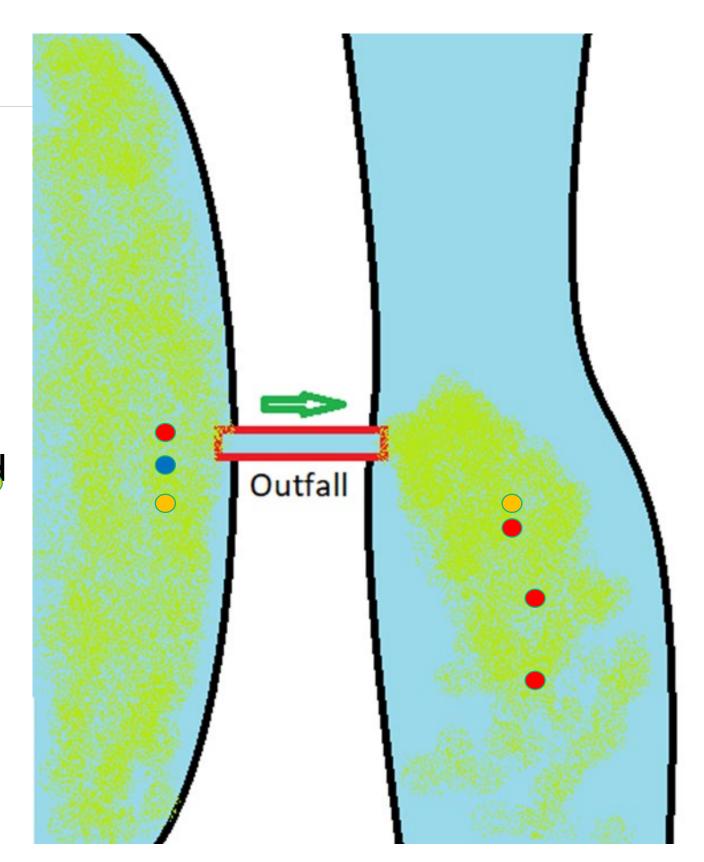
Figure 4.2. Sampling stations in Suisun Marsh. Orange dots indicate sampling locations within managed ponds.

Blue dots indicate sampling locations in tidal waterways.

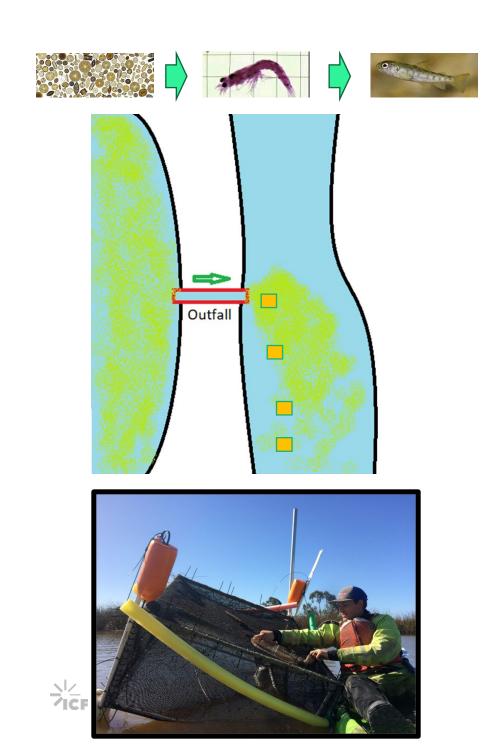
Tung et al. 2021

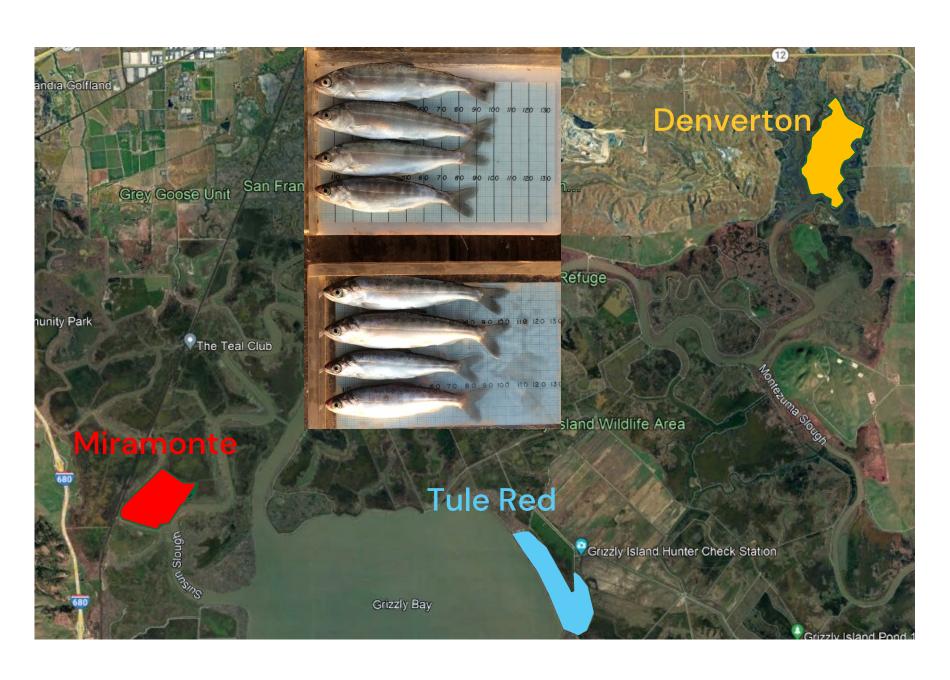
Outfall subsidies

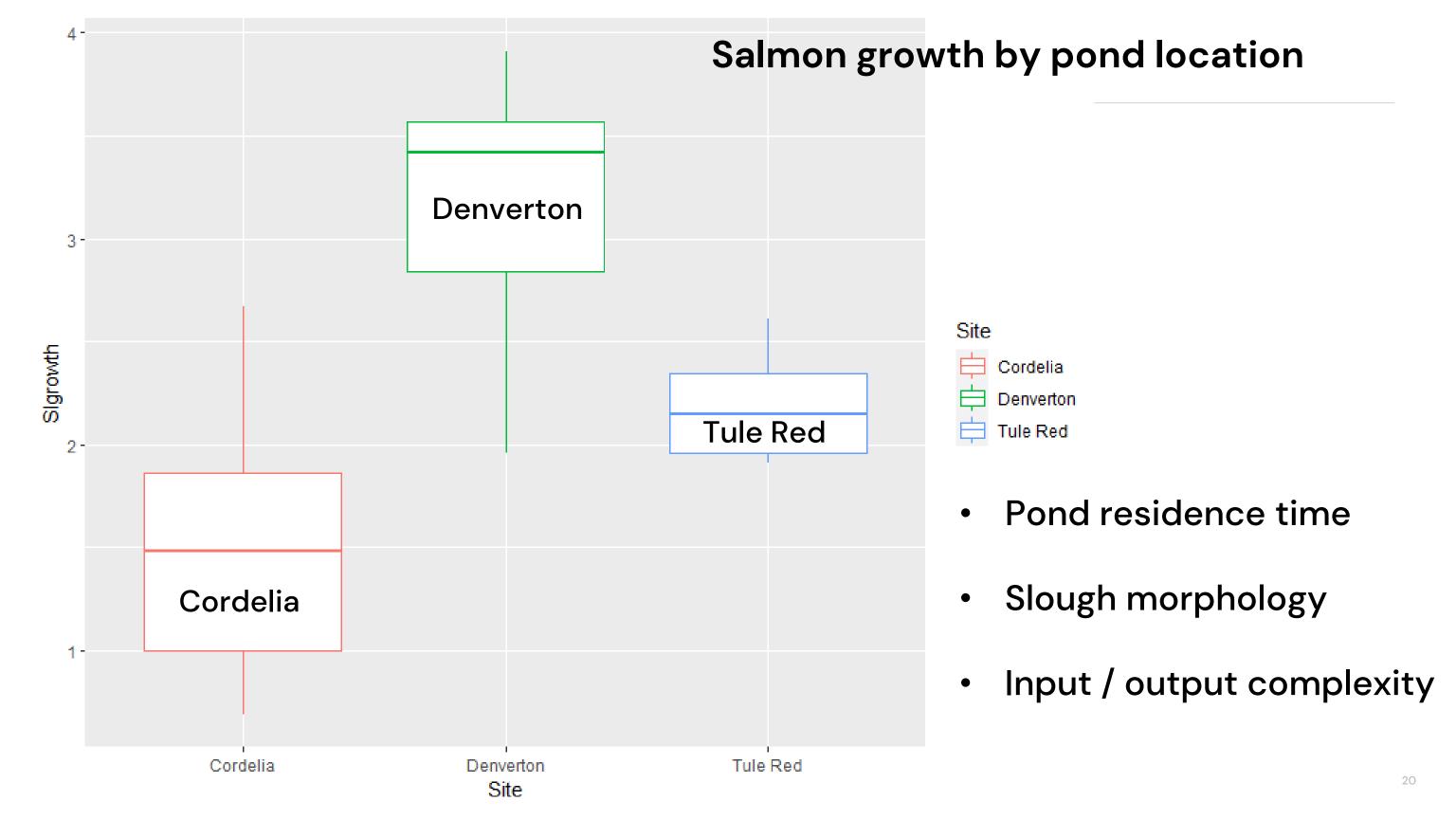
- Depth loggers water exchange
 - Bathymetry, water height for water drained
- Dissolved oxygen overall productivity
 - Whole habitat metabolism inside and out of ponds
- Salinity logger environmental dissipation
 - Water dispersion during outfall
 - Concentration gradient
 - proxy for productivity plume



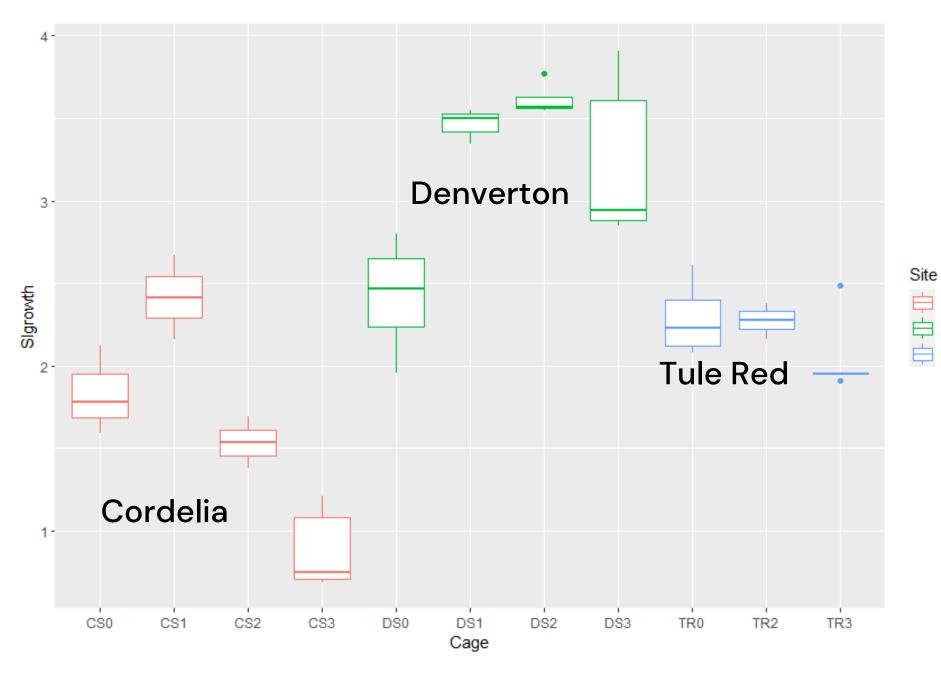
Outfall subsidies for salmon growth







Salmon growth by pond and distance from outfall

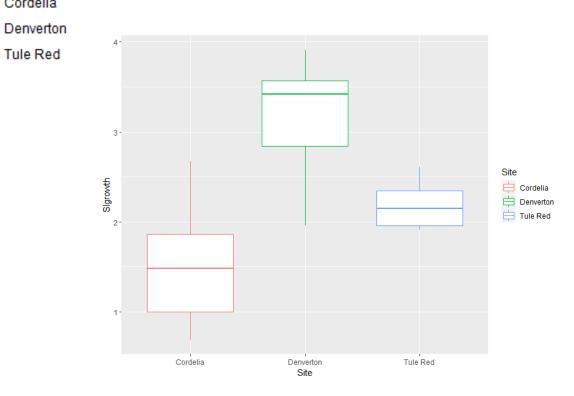


Lower at outfall

Cordelia

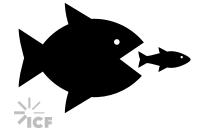
Tule Red

- Highest just downstream
- Declining with distance



Differences in fish communities in and outside ponds



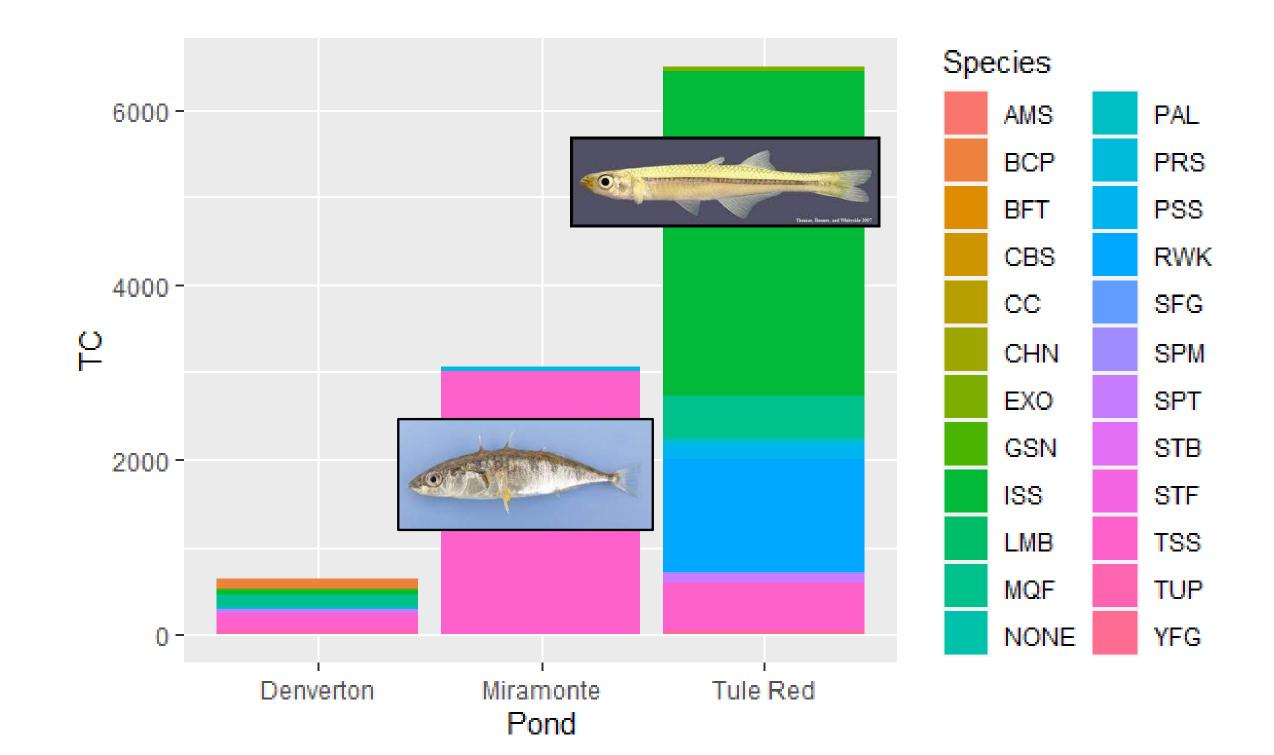


53 pond seines23 species



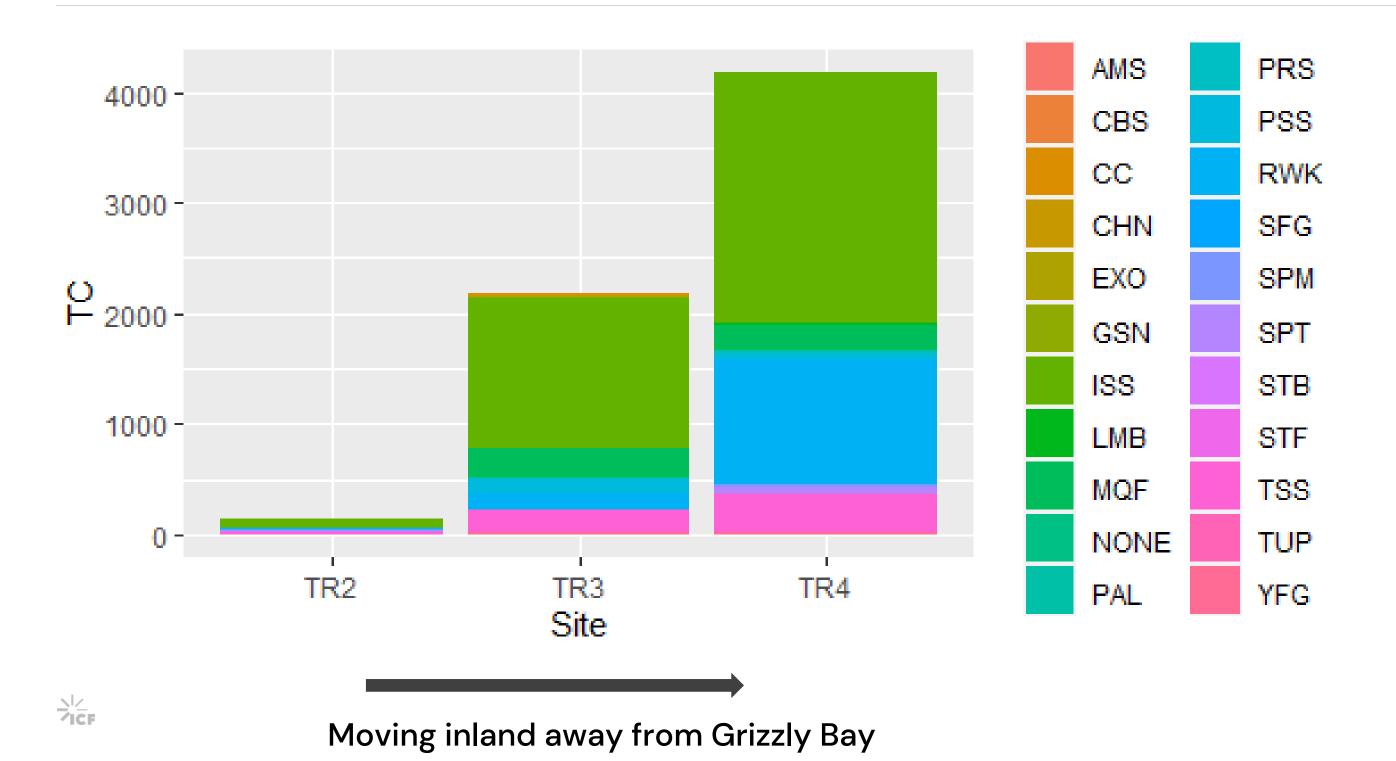
40 trawls in adjacent sloughs 14 fish species Salmon

Comparison of sites with different management strategies





Tule Red restoration site



In conclusion

- 1. Despite being highly productive, wetlands are in trouble worldwide
- 2. Salmon are in trouble and need rearing habitat to survive the ocean
- 3. The muted tidal wetlands of Suisun Marsh support a higher diversity of native fishes than elsewhere in the estuary
- 4. Tule Red restoration initially supported a large population of natives, but now appears to support more non-native species, particularly inland silversides.
- 5. Managed wetlands with regular leaching cycles can be more productive for native fishes than restored wetlands!
- 6. This is a great opportunity to achieve multi-benefits where restoration opportunities are scarce and private lands dominate the marsh.



Get in touch with us:

Jason Hassrick

Research Fish Biologist +1.530.312.3275 jason.hassrick@icf.com



Jake Sousa

PhD. Candidate – UC Davis +1.510.965.7292 jpsousa@ucdavis.edu

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