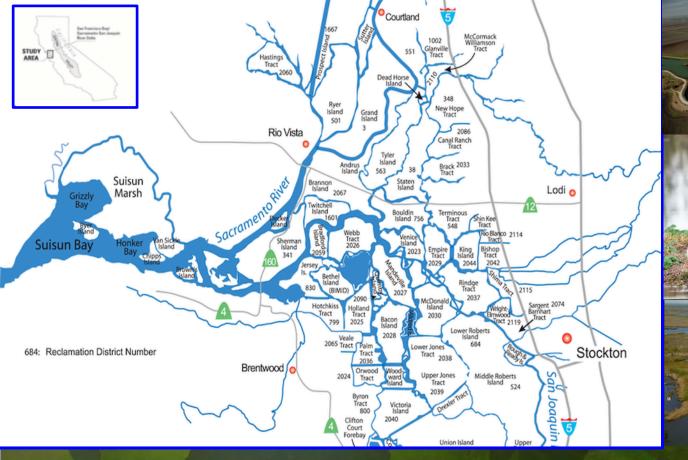


ECOSTRESS Surface Temperature Applications in the San Francisco Estuary

ECOSTRESS Science and Applications Team February 13, 2020

Christine M. Lee and Gregory Halverson
Glynn Hulley, Erin Hestir, Kerry Cawse-Nicholson, Amye Osti, Bryan Downing, Shruti
Khanna, Russ Ryan, Shawn Acuña

Jet Propulsion Laboratory, California Institute of Technology © 2020 California Institute of Technology. Government sponsorship acknowledged.





- Highly altered system, 1100 miles of levees
- Hub of California's water supply
- Largest Pacific side estuary, and part of a world biodiversity hotspot
- Receives 40-50% of streamflow generated by Sierra Nevada

Reduction in freshwater outflows

Entrainment losses to water diversion

High outflows

Changes in food organisms

Toxic substances

Disease, predation, invasive species

Hypomesus transpacificus aka "Delta Smelt" Reduction in freshwater outflows

Entrainment losses to water diversion

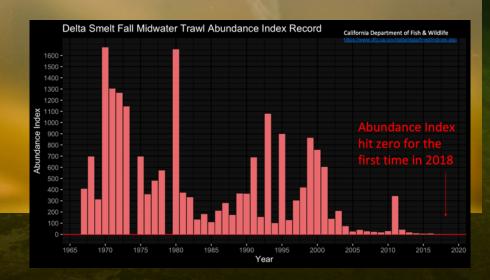
High outflows

Changes in food organisms

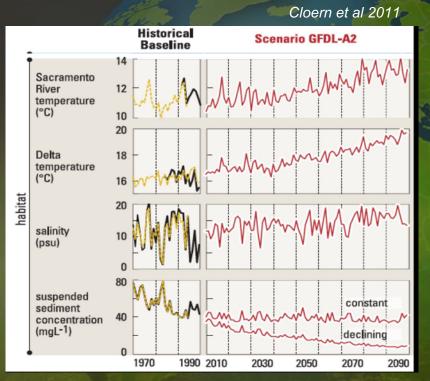
Toxic substances

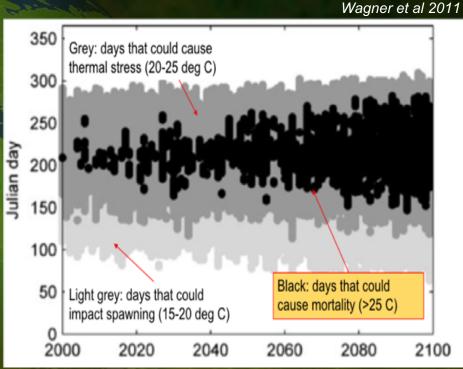
Disease, predation, invasive species





Water temperature is a critical factor, possibly the most important, governing habitat suitability in aquatic and estuarine systems





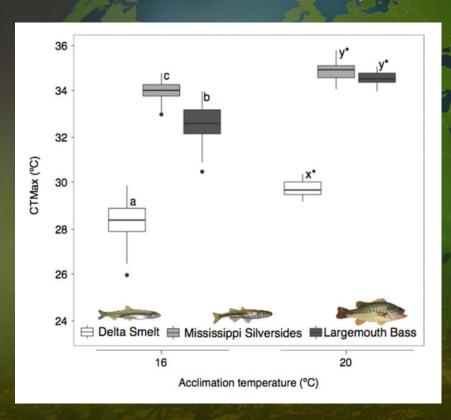
Temperatures in Delta habitat projected to increase

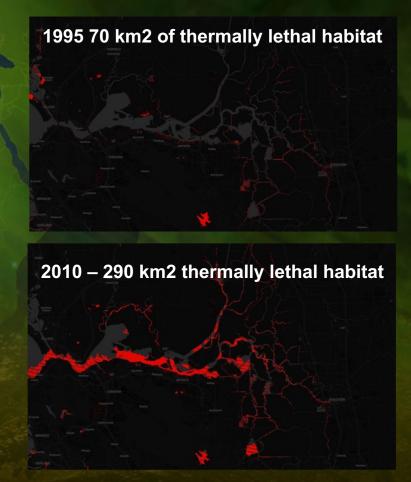


Along with increases in conditions that are considered lethal to the Delta Smelt s

Parallel Project Using Landsat Work

We are actively investigating Landsat series in a parallel project and linking remotely sensed temperature to thermal tolerances of invasive fish species and the Delta smelt.

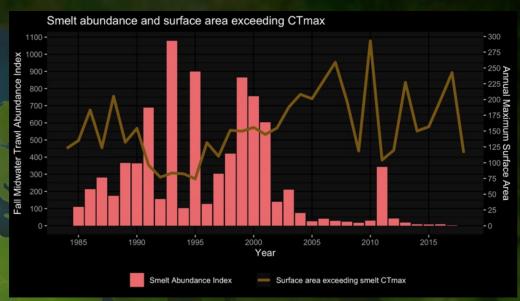


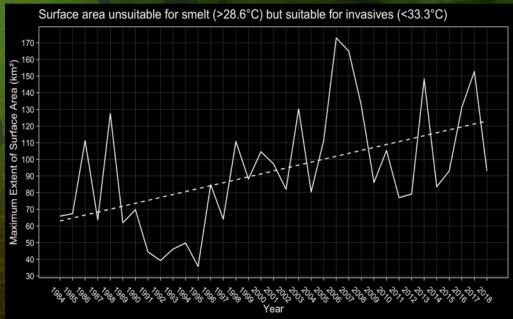


Davis et al. 2019

Observation 1:
Increases in thermally unsuitable habitat appear to correspond with smelt declines.

Observation 2: We are only observing increases in lethal conditions for the delta smelt, but not for the invasive fish which have higher thermal tolerances.



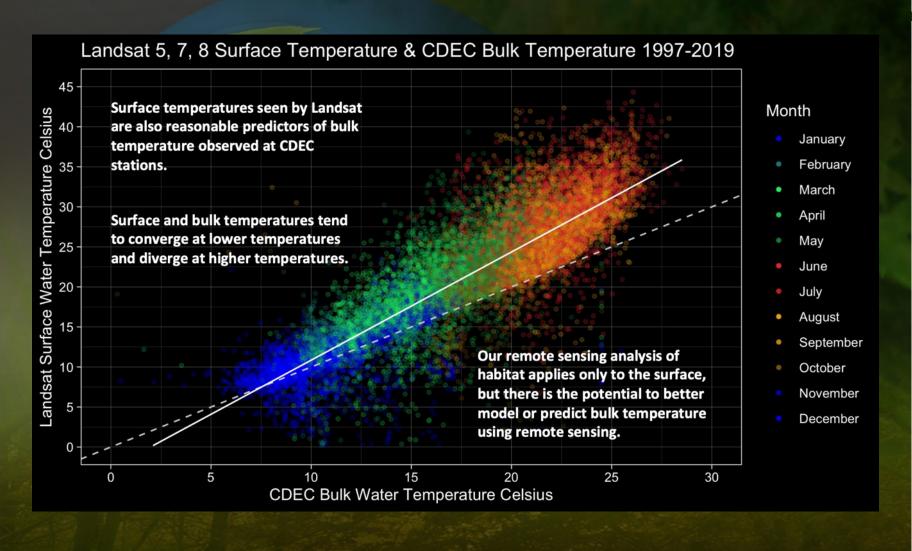


Applications Questions for ECOSTRESS Project

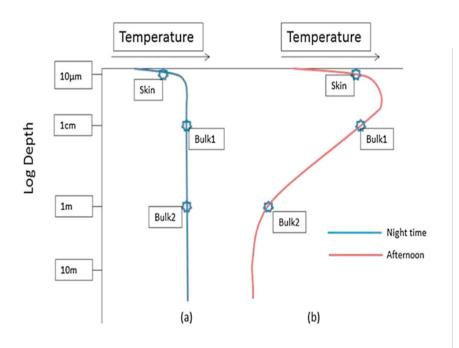
- How representative is surface temperature to bulk temperature?
- How can we use this to inform improvements to habitat quality via water operations?

We proposed to:

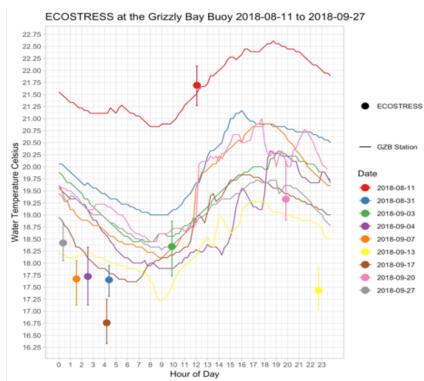
- Evaluate ECOSTRESS Surface Temperature relative to Bulk Temperature Measurements
- Leveraging the diurnal sampling, characterize the variability of the skin effect
- With the station data, apply ECOSTRESS estimates of bulk temperature to support management actions
- Deliver ECOSTRESS products to our partners at 34N for vis/user services



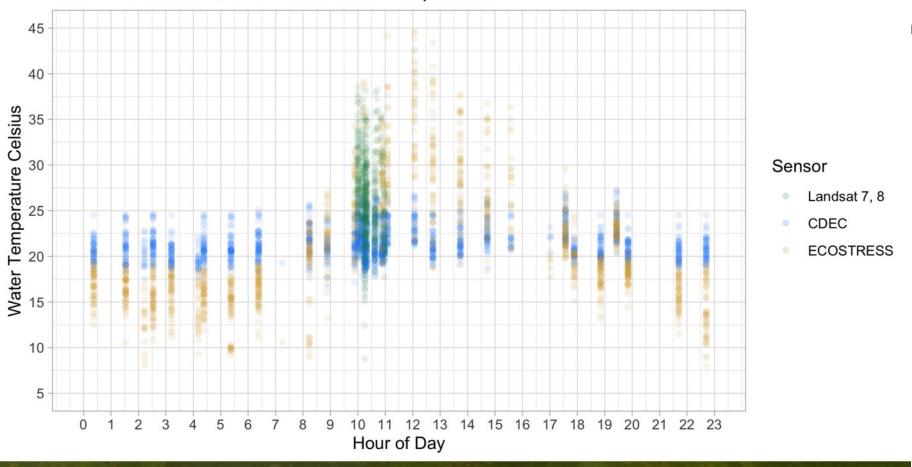




<u>LAKE TAHOE:</u> TEMPERATURE PROFILE NEAR THE SURFACE OF A WATER BODY, WITH REPRESENTATIONS OF THE SKIN EFFECT IN THE (A) EVENING VERSUS IN THE (B) AFTERNOON.



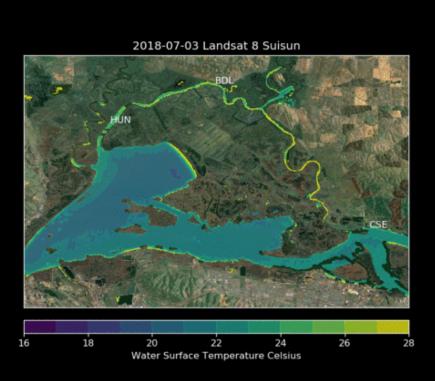
Summer 2018 ECOSTRESS & Landsat 7, 8 Water Surface Temperature with Co-Indicent CDEC Bulk Water Temperature



- We see here a lot of Landsat acquisitions at about 1030AM, which reasonable matchup.
- Variable sampling of ST from ECOSTRESS allows us to begin investigating patterns in diurnal variability of water temperature and skin effect in the Delta. This will be important for timing restoration actions pertaining to water operations

Future Work with Control Gates

Examining changes in bulk and surface temperature in Suisun Marsh during an experimental continuous control gate operation in 2018.



How can temperature data be used to monitor and mitigate changes in thermally suitable habitat?

