



Weekly Assessment for Delta Operations on ESA and CESA-listed Salmonids and Osmerids including Current Delta Hydrologic Conditions

Last updated: Tuesday, February 10, 2026

Executive Summary

ESA and CESA-listed Salmonids

- Entrainment management season is active.
- Season Loss: 0 (0.00% of annual loss threshold) natural winter-run, 0 (0.00% of annual loss threshold) hatchery winter-run, 87 natural steelhead, 500 (8.46% of annual loss threshold) hatchery steelhead, and 1041 (47.33% of annual loss threshold) spring-run surrogates.
- Single-year Incidental Take Limit (ITL) Status: 0 (0.00% of 5,922 ITL) natural winter-run; 0 (0.00% of 1,301 ITL) hatchery winter-run; 87 (1.64% of 5,294 ITL) natural steelhead.
- Spring-run surrogate yearlings (0.5% ITL per experimental release group): Group 1: 0 (0% of 376 ITL); Group 2: 257 (84.64% of 304 ITL); Group 3: 25 (8.62% of 286 ITL).
- LAD winter-run presence in the Delta is high based on historical monitoring.
- Steelhead presence in the Delta is high based on historical monitoring.

ESA and CESA-listed Osmerids

- Entrainment management is currently active.
- Delta smelt were recently detected at Suisun Marsh.
- No Delta smelt or longfin smelt salvage has been observed this water year.
- Turbidity in the central/south Delta is low.

Current Delta Hydrologic Conditions

Operational and Regulatory Conditions

Entrainment management is the current controlling factor. See most recent weekly outlook for more information.

Current Conditions

Most recent inflow at Freeport in the Sacramento River and Vernalis in the San Joaquin River is 28,831 and 2,344 cfs respectively. Most recent 1-day, 5-day, and 14-day OMRI measurements were -3,446, -2,797, and -5,061 cfs respectively, and most recent export data were 3,551 cfs for Jones Pumping Plant and 1,734 cfs for Henry O. Banks Pumping Plant.

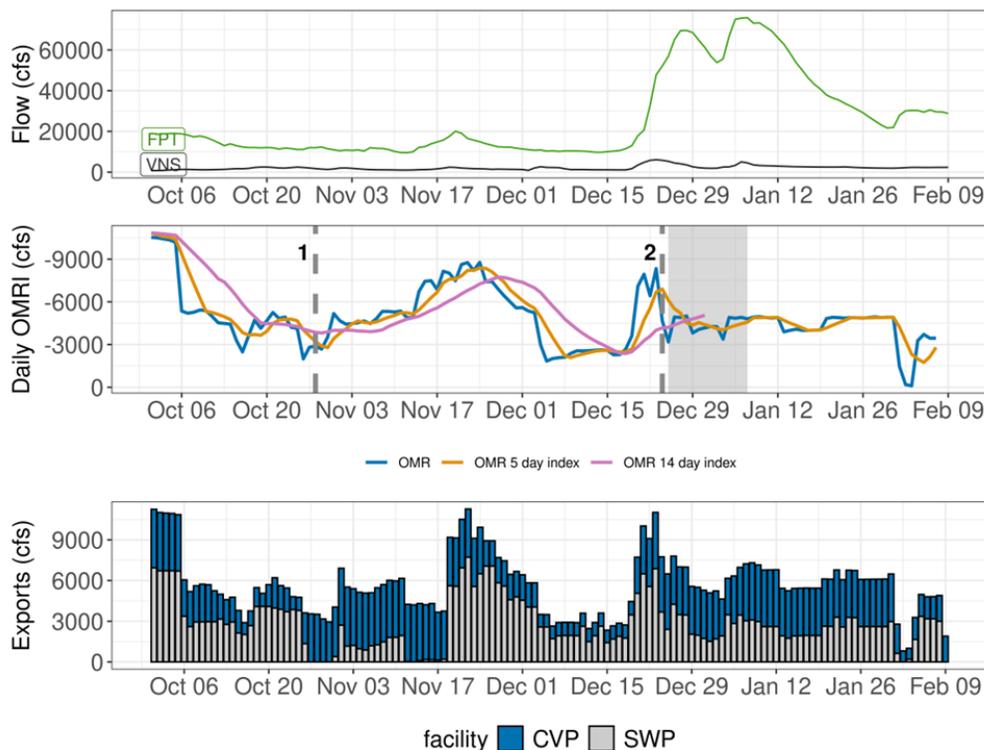


Figure 1: Operations and Action Summary, WY 2026. The numbers and dashed lines in the OMRI plot indicate different triggers (see Table 1), with shading representing specific action periods. OMRI data (colored lines) calculated by SacPAS, Freeport (FPT) and Vernalis (VNS) flow data from CDEC, and CVP (TRP) and SWP (HRO) exports data from CDEC.

Figure 1 depicts three stacked graphs. The first two are line charts depicting flow and daily OMRI in cfs for OMR, and OMR 5- and 14-day indexes. The last chart is a bar graph depicting exports in cfs through the Central Valley Project and State Water Project facilities. The x-axis for all three graphs list October 6 – early February.

Table 1: Summary of Actions and Triggers, WY 2026

Label	Action	Date Triggered	Date Implemented	Number Days Implemented	Regulation
1	DCC Gate Closure	10/28/2025	10/30/2025	Ongoing	DCC gates
2	First Flush	12/24/2025	12/25/2025	14 days	Entrainment Management

Zone of Influence

Zone of Influence (ZOI) analysis is discussed in detail in the December 22 assessment. Current conditions were queried from most recent Freeport flow data on the Sacramento River and Vernalis flow data on the San Joaquin river from [SacPAS](#). Forecasted flows were queried from short range deterministic flows provided by the [California Nevada River Forecast Center](#).

Current conditions at Freeport and Vernalis indicate that delta hydrology falls within the ‘himed’ category. Forecasted conditions averaged across the next 7 days falls within the ‘himed’ category.

The altered channel length for the current “himed” hydrology is 23, 53, 118 and 111 kilometers (km) across OMR bins of -2000, -3500, -5000 and <-5500 respectively. The altered channel length for forecasted “himed” hydrology is 23, 53, 118 and 111 kilometers (km) across OMR bins of -2000, -3500, -5000 and <-5500 respectively.

Change in altered channel length between OMR levels is 88 km for current conditions and 88 km for forecasted conditions indicating that ZOI impacts across OMR scenarios would not change between current and forecasted conditions. Across the nine hydrology bins, changes in altered channel length across OMR scenarios are moderate (between 25th and 75th percentiles) for both current and forecasted hydrology.

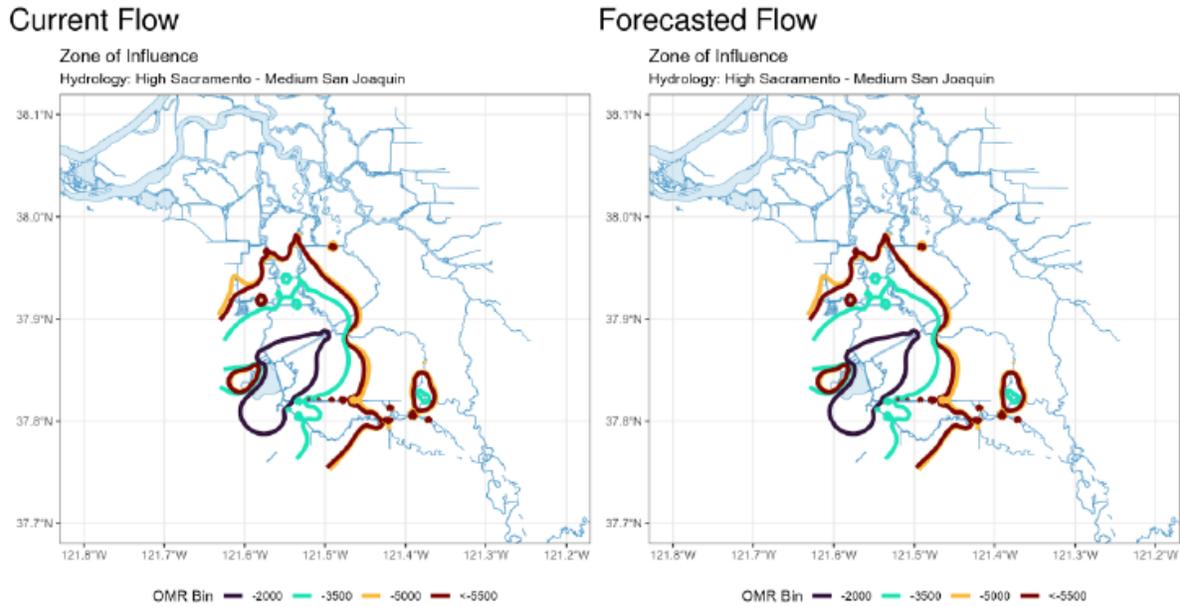


Figure 2: Modeled Zone of Influence at different OMRI scenarios based on current inflow hydrology (left) and forecasted inflow hydrology (right) from the Sacramento River and San Joaquin River

Figure 2 contains two maps of current and forecasted flow for the zone of influence. Each map contains lines of different colors depicting OMRI Bin -2000, -3500, -500, and less than -5500 modeling scenarios.

Assessment for Delta Operations on Salmonids

For more detailed data on salmonid conditions in the Delta see corresponding webpage on [SacPAS](#).

Natural Winter-run Chinook

Juvenile Production Estimate

The Juvenile Production Estimate for winter-run is 1,057,452 for the current water year.

Current Status

Delta Entry Timing - Historically, as of Feb 09, 50% of length-at-date (LAD) winter-run have entered the Delta based on Knights Landing RST catch, 6% have exited the Delta based on Chipps Island Trawl Catch, and 10% of DNA confirmed winter-run have been salvaged.

Table 2: Average percent of annual emigrating population for unclipped LAD winter-run captured at monitoring locations and salvaged at Delta facilities for the past 10 years.

Species	Red Bluff Diversion Dam	Tisdale RST	Knights Landing RST	Sac Trawl (Sherwood)	Chippis Island Trawl	Salvage
Chinook, LAD Winter-run, Unclipped	99%	94%	93%	50%	6%	30%
Chinook, DNA Winter-run, Unclipped (Water Year)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10%

Red Bluff Diversion Dam Passage Estimate - As of Feb 04 estimated passage to date of LAD winter-run at Red Bluff Diversion is approximately 4.17 million fish. Note that outmigration timing overlaps with spring-run migrating fish, and true winter-run abundance likely differs from these estimates.

Delta Monitoring - Total catch of LAD winter-run at RSTs at Delta Entry (Tisdale, Knights Landing, Lower Sacramento River) between Jan 27 and Feb 09 is 14 individuals. Total catch at Sacramento Trawl and Beach Seines in the delta between Jan 28 and Feb 09 is 4 individuals. Total catch at Delta Exit at Chippis Island between Jan 28 and Feb 09 is 2 individuals.

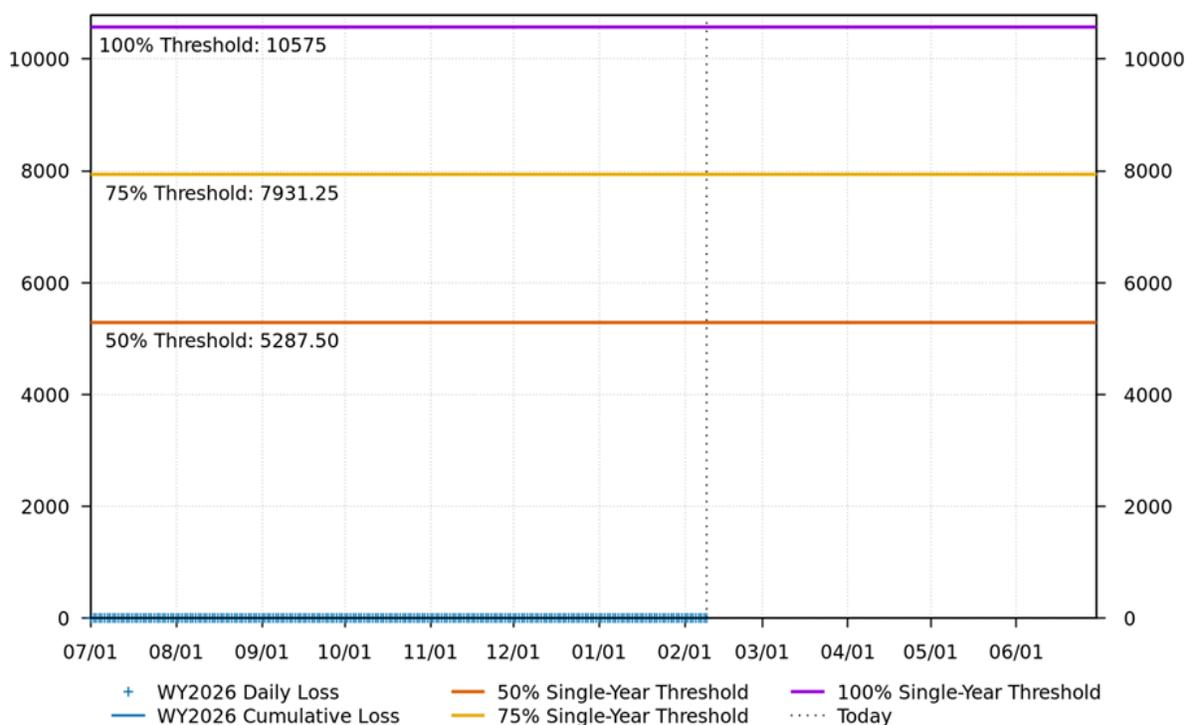
Annual Loss

The annual loss threshold for natural winter-run is 1% of the JPE or 10,575 fish. The single-year incidental take limit (ITL) is 0.56% of the JPE (5,922 fish) or 0.36% on a 3-year rolling average (BiOp Table 184). As of February 09, cumulative loss of genetically confirmed winter-run is 0 or 0.00% of the annual loss threshold. Cumulative loss in the past 7 days has been 0.

WY2026 Natural DNA Winter-run Chinook Loss

Cumulative Loss to date: 0

Cumulative Loss percent of Threshold: 0.00%



Winter-run based on genetic sampling.

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Figure 3. Cumulative loss of natural-origin winter-run for WY 2026. Cumulative loss is based on genetically confirmed winter-run captured in salvage or length-at-date winter-run in which genetic confirmation was unable to be obtained.

Figure 3 displays daily and cumulative winter-run Chinook loss based on genetic sampling for Water Year 2026. Points represent daily estimated loss and the line shows cumulative loss over time, with a vertical dashed line indicating the current date. The 100% threshold: 10575, 75% threshold: 7931.25, and 50% threshold: 5287.50 are shown as horizontal lines. As of February 10, 2026, the cumulative loss to date is 0, and the cumulative loss percent of the threshold is 0%.

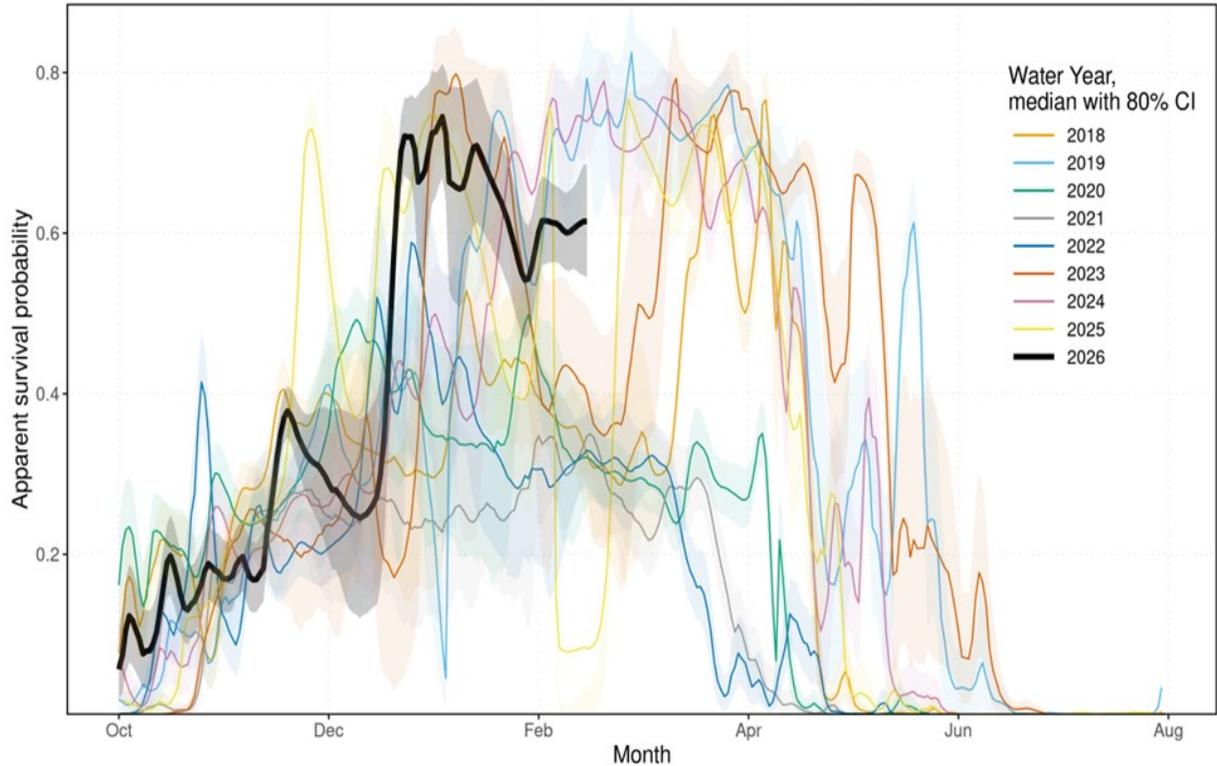
STARS

The Delta STARS Model is an individual-based simulation model that predicts survival, travel time, and routing of juvenile salmon migrating through the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta. This model gives insight into survival and routing patterns of winter-run based on most current conditions.

As of February 09, overall through delta STARS estimated survival probability (with 80% credible intervals) is 0.6 (0.56-0.64) placing it in the 71st percentile of historical STARS survival estimates for the month of February (WYs 2018-2025). STARS estimated routing

and survival probabilities (with 80% credible intervals) into the interior delta are 0.12 (0.1-0.14) and 0.32 (0.21-0.42), respectively, corresponding to the 38th and 62nd percentiles of historical February estimates (WYs 2018-2025).

Overall Survival: Median survival of daily cohorts for all routes combined
Delta STARS Model -
Predicted Natural Winter-run Chinook Daily Cohorts Passage, Knights Landing to Chipps Island



Data source: Delta STARS developed by USGS Quantitative Fisheries Ecology Section and deployed by SacPAS. 10 Feb 2026 09:10:39 PST

Figure 4: Estimated overall winter-run survival from Knights Landing to Chipps Island. Black line indicates the current water-year, and other colored lines correspond to past water years.

Figure 4 is a line graph depicting median survival of daily cohorts for all routes combined from Knights Landing to Chipps Island. Survival is shown by water year for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026, with different-colored lines from October to August and an 80% confidence interval.

Interior Delta Route-specific Survival Probability: Median survival of daily cohorts using the Interior Delta STARS Model - Predicted Natural Winter-run Chinook Daily Cohorts Passage, Knights Landing to Chipps Island

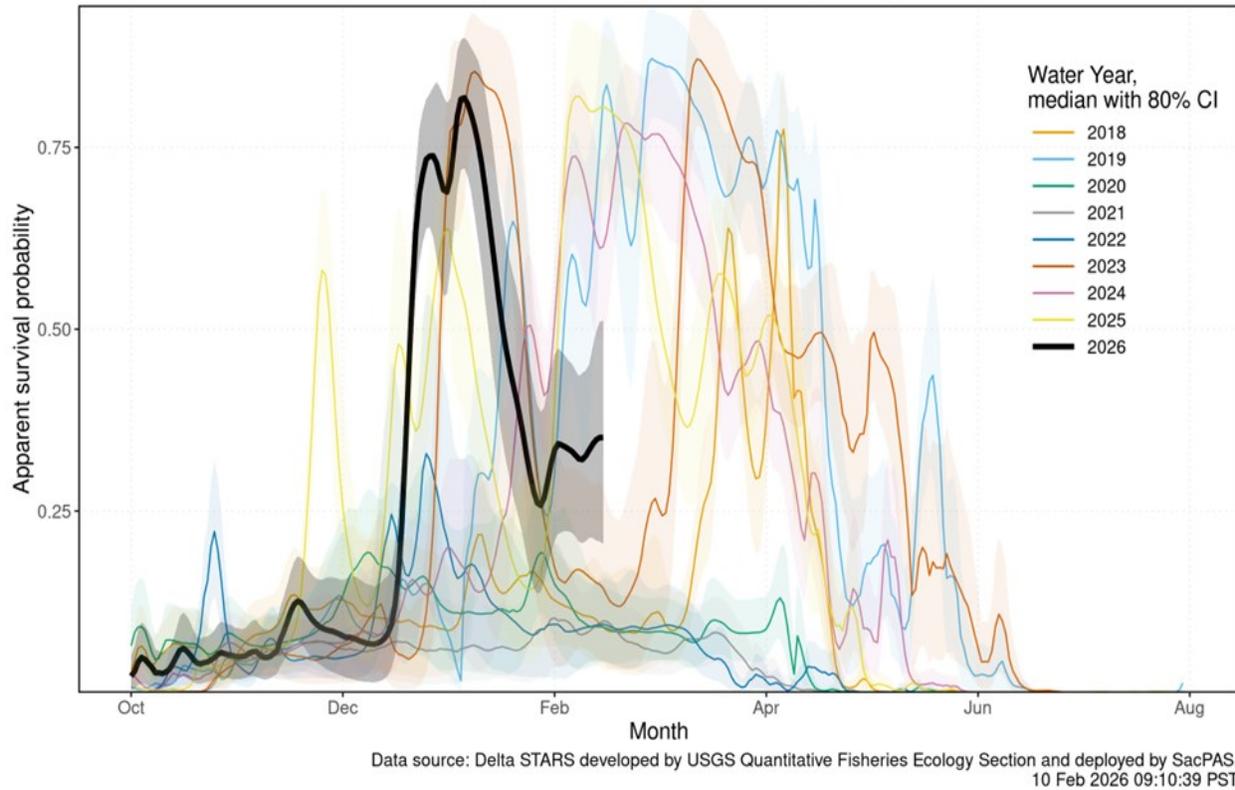
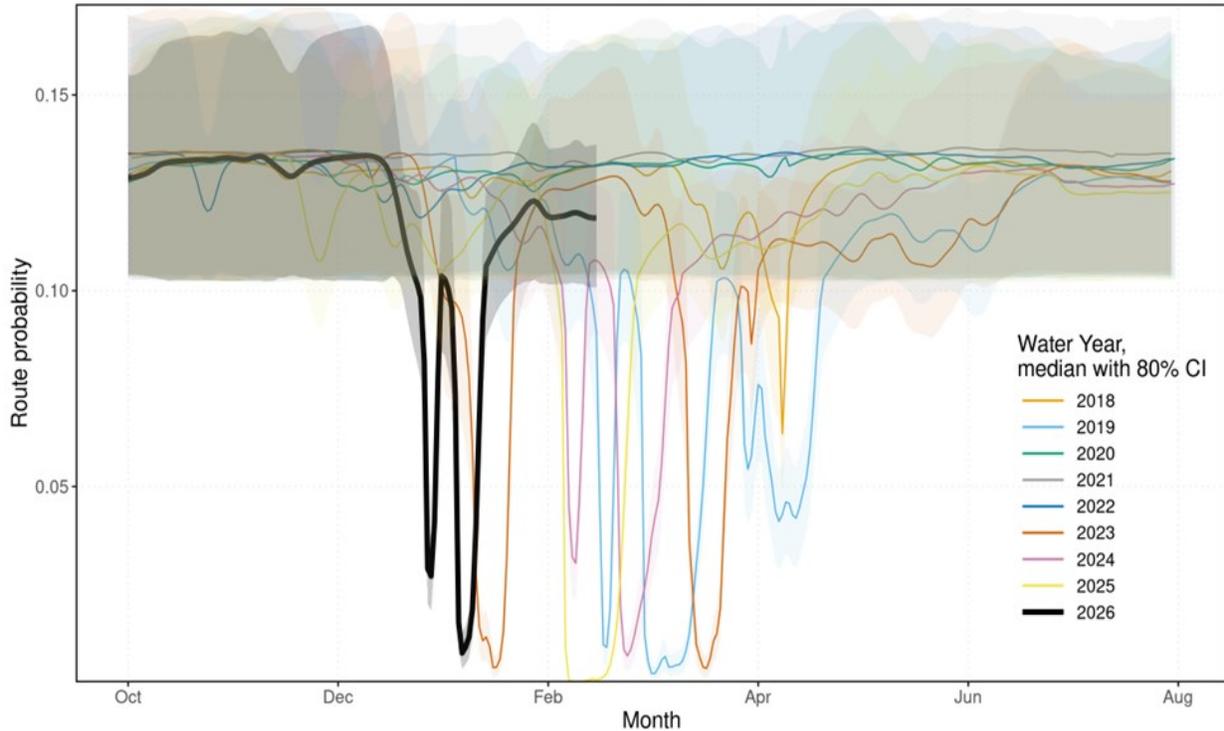


Figure 5: Estimated survival from Knights Landing to Chipps Island of simulate winter-run cohorts that route through the interior delta. Black line indicates the current water-year, and other colored lines correspond to past water years.

Figure 5 is a line graph depicting median survival of daily cohorts using the Interior Delta routes from Knights Landing to Chipps Island. Survival is shown by water year for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026, with different-colored lines from October to August with an 80% confidence interval.

Interior Delta Route-specific Probability: Proportion of daily cohorts using the Interior Delta route
 Delta STARS Model -
 Predicted Natural Winter-run Chinook Daily Cohorts Passage, Knights Landing to Chipps Island



Data source: Delta STARS developed by USGS Quantitative Fisheries Ecology Section and deployed by SacPAS.
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Figure 6: Estimated probability of winter-run routing into the interior delta. Black line indicates the current water-year, and other colored lines correspond to past water years.

Figure 6 is a line graph depicting survival probability for winter-run Chinook daily cohorts using the Interior Delta routes from Knights Landing to Chipps Island. The survival is shown by water year for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026, with different-colored lines from October to August with an 80% confidence interval.

Hatchery Winter-run Chinook

Hatchery Releases

To date, no winter-run Livingston Stone hatchery releases have occurred in WY 2026.

Juvenile Production Estimate

The Juvenile Production Estimate for hatchery winter-run is 130,096 based on current Livingston Stone production estimates. The annual loss threshold is 1% of the JPE (1,301 fish), which is the same as the single-year ITL (BiOp Table 184). Note: Physical releases have not yet occurred in WY 2026.

Annual Loss

To date, no loss has occurred as no hatchery winter-run have been released.

Natural-origin Central Valley Steelhead

Current Status

Delta Entry Timing - Historically, as of Feb 09, 28% of CCV steelhead have entered the Delta based on Knights Landing RST catch, 11% have exited the Delta based on Chipps Island Trawl Catch, and 14% have been salvaged.

Table 3. Average Percent of annual emigrating population for unclipped CCV steelhead captured at the following locations and salvaged at SWP and CVP Delta facilities for the past 10 years.

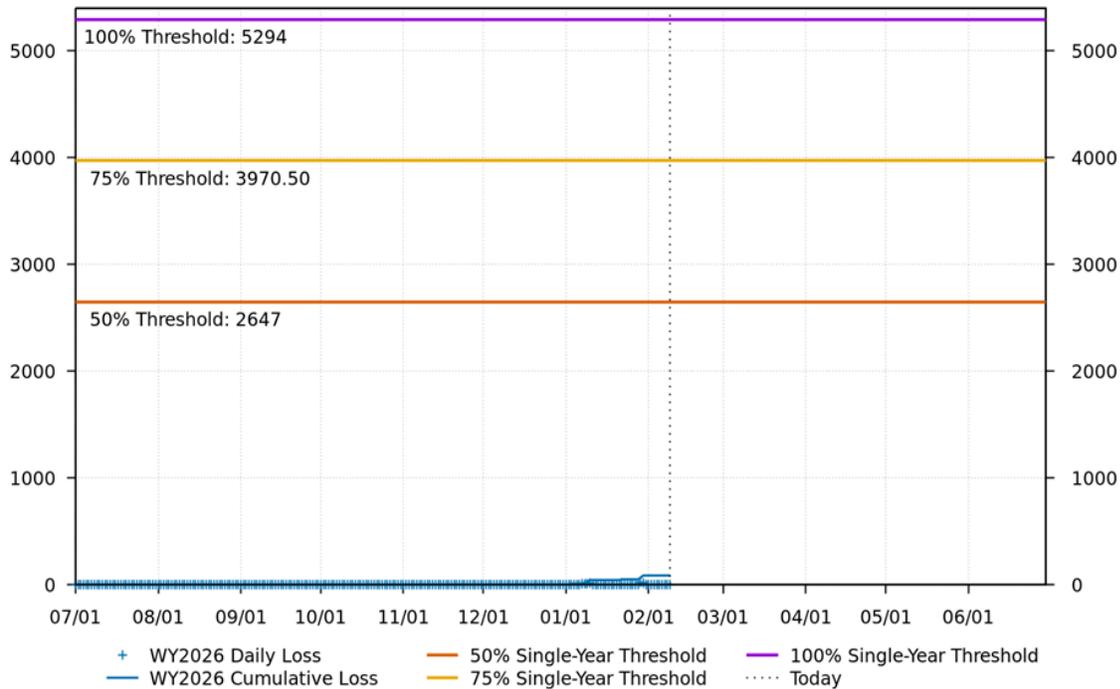
Species	Red Bluff Diversion Dam	Tisdale RST	Knights Landing RST	Sac Trawl (Sherwood)	Chipps Island Trawl	Salvage
Steelhead, Unclipped	11%	41%	1%	28%	14%	28%

Delta Monitoring - Total catch of unclipped steelhead at RSTs at Delta Entry (Tisdale, Knights Landing, Lower Sacramento River) between Jan 27 and Feb 09 is 3 individuals. Total catch at Sacramento Trawl and Beach Seines in the delta between Jan 28 and Feb 09 is 0 individuals. Total catch at Delta Exit at Chipps Island between Jan 28 and Feb 09 is 0 individuals.

Annual Loss

As of February 09, cumulative loss of unclipped steelhead is 87 or 1.64% of the single-year incidental take limit (ITL). There is no annual loss threshold for natural steelhead. The single-year ITL is 5,294 juveniles or 2,319 juveniles as a 3-year rolling average (BiOp Table 184). Cumulative loss in the past 7 days has been 39.

WY2026 Natural Steelhead Loss
Cumulative Loss to date: 86.71
Cumulative Loss percent of Threshold: 1.64%



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Figure 7: Cumulative loss of natural-origin steelhead for WY 2026. The 5,294 line represents the single-year incidental take limit (ITL), not a loss threshold.

Figure 7 displays daily and cumulative natural steelhead loss based on genetic sampling for Water Year 2026. Points represent daily estimated loss and the line shows cumulative loss over time, with a vertical dashed line indicating the current date. Horizontal lines represent the 100% single-year threshold of 5,294, 75% threshold of 3970.50, and 50% threshold of 2647. As of February 10, 2026, cumulative loss to date is 86.71 fish, representing 1.64% of the threshold.

Hatchery-origin Central Valley Steelhead

Surrogate Releases

There have been a total of 5 releases totaling 1,373,848 steelhead in Water Year 2026. JPE for the hatchery releases as of today is 591,419 based on estimated survivals using forecasted water year types (see details in table below). The annual loss threshold, equal to 1% of the JPE, is currently 5,914, but is subject to change with additional steelhead releases.

Table 4. Summary of steelhead hatchery releases in Water Year 2026. JPE calculated using hatchery-specific survival estimates to Delta entry from release location.

Hatchery	Date of Release	Number Released	Estimated Survival	Juvenile Production Estimate
NIM	2025-11-10	233,109	72%	167,838
Coleman	2025-12-15	555,720	38%	211,174
Coleman	2025-12-17	90,019	38%	34,207
FRH	2026-01-06	371,250	36%	133,650
FRH	2026-01-09	123,750	36%	44,550

Table 5: Hatchery-specific survival estimates used for JPE calculations.

Hatchery	Survival Estimate	Source
Coleman NFH	0.205 – 0.433	Sandstrom et al. 2020
Feather River Hatchery	0.09 – 0.45	Kurth 2013
Nimbus Hatchery	0.62 – 0.83	Brodsky et al. 2020
Mokelumne River Hatchery	0.25 – 0.33	Del Real et al. 2012

Total loss of hatchery-origin steelhead is 500 or 8.46% of the annual loss threshold. *Note that hatchery origin of salvaged fish cannot be determined at this time and salvage is based on the assumption of similar routing and survival probabilities of individual hatchery releases.

WY2026 Hatchery Steelhead Loss
Cumulative Loss to date: 500.29
Cumulative Loss percent of Threshold: 8.46%

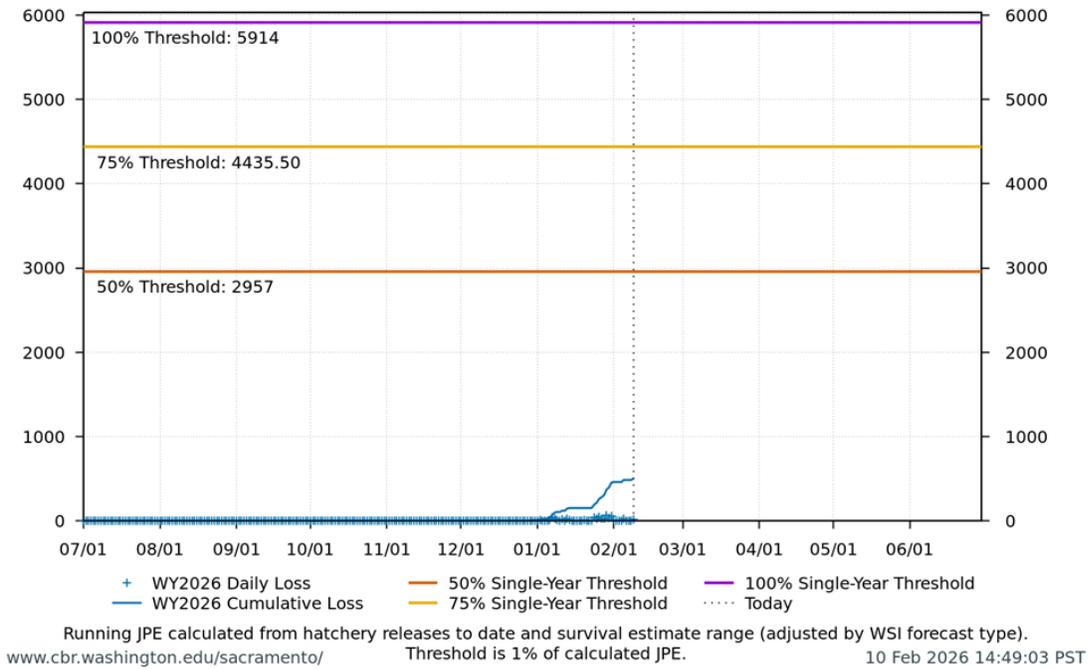


Figure 8: Cumulative loss of hatchery steelhead for WY 2026.

Figure 8 displays daily and cumulative hatchery steelhead loss for Water Year 2026. Points represent daily estimated loss and the line shows cumulative loss over time, with a vertical dashed line indicating the current date. Horizontal lines represent the 100% single-year threshold of 5,914, 75% threshold of 4,435.50, and 50% threshold of 2,957. As of February 10, 2026, cumulative loss to date is 500.29 fish, representing 8.46% of the threshold.

Spring-run Chinook

Current Status

Delta Entry Timing - Historically, as of Feb 09, 3% of LAD spring-run have entered the Delta based on Knights Landing RST catch, 0% have exited the Delta based on Chipps Island Trawl Catch, and 0% have been salvaged.

Table 6: Average Percent of annual emigrating population for LAD Spring-run Chinook Salmon captured at the following locations and salvaged at SWP and CVP Delta facilities for the past 10 years.

Species	Red Bluff Diversion Dam	Tisdale RST	Knights Landing RST	Sac Trawl (Sherwood)	Chipps Island Trawl	Salvage
Chinook, LAD Spring-run, Unclipped	15%	17%	30%	3%	0%	0%

Red Bluff Diversion Dam Passage Estimate - As of Feb 04 estimated passage to date of LAD spring-run at Red Bluff Diversion is approximately 0.03 million fish. Note that outmigration timing overlaps with winter-run and fall-run outmigration, and true spring-run abundance likely differs from these estimates.

Delta Monitoring - Total catch of LAD spring-run at RSTs at Delta Entry (Tisdale, Knights Landing, Lower Sacramento River) between Jan 27 and Feb 09 is 335 individuals. Total catch at Sacramento Trawl and Beach Seines in the delta between Jan 28 and Feb 09 is 0 individuals. Total catch at Delta Exit at Chipps Island between Jan 28 and Feb 09 is 0 individuals.

Spring-run Surrogate Releases

A total of 805,323 spring-run surrogate fish have been released in Water Year 2026, with an estimated Juvenile Production Estimate (JPE) of 219,852 fish entering the Delta. This includes 805,323 Coleman Late-Fall Run Chinook (JPE: 219,852) released from Coleman National Fish Hatchery across 12 coded-wire tag groups. See details in table below.

Table 7: Spring-run Chinook Salmon Surrogate Releases (all Coleman Late-Fall releases, both production and experimental).

Hatchery	Release Date	Type	# of CWT Fish Released	JPE	ITL (0.5%)	Confirmed Loss	CWT Codes
Coleman NFH	2025-11-13	Production	143,346	39,134	N/A	9	056808, 056809
Coleman NFH	2025-11-17	Experimental	75,119	20,507	376	0.0	056810
Coleman NFH	2025-12-17	Production	468,876	128,002	N/A	750	053700, 056806, 056811, 056812, 056814, 056815, 056817
Coleman NFH	2025-12-22	Experimental	60,873	16,618	304	257	056813
Coleman NFH	2026-01-08	Experimental	57,109	15,591	286	25	056816

Annual Loss

The annual loss threshold is 1% of the JPE entering the Delta, which equals 2,199 fish. As of February 09, cumulative loss is 1,041 fish or 47.33% of the annual loss threshold. The single-year incidental take limit (ITL) is 0.5% of the estimated number of each surrogate release group (BiOp Table 184). ITL status by experimental release group: Release Group 1 (2025-11-17): 0 loss of 376 ITL (0%); Release Group 2 (2025-12-22): 257 loss of 304 ITL (84.64%); Release Group 3 (2026-01-08): 25 loss of 286 ITL (8.62%).

Loss Prediction and Trajectories

The following figures display the cumulative loss trajectories relative to historical years (“Spaghetti Plots”) and the current loss predictor model outputs for Winter-run Chinook Salmon and Steelhead.

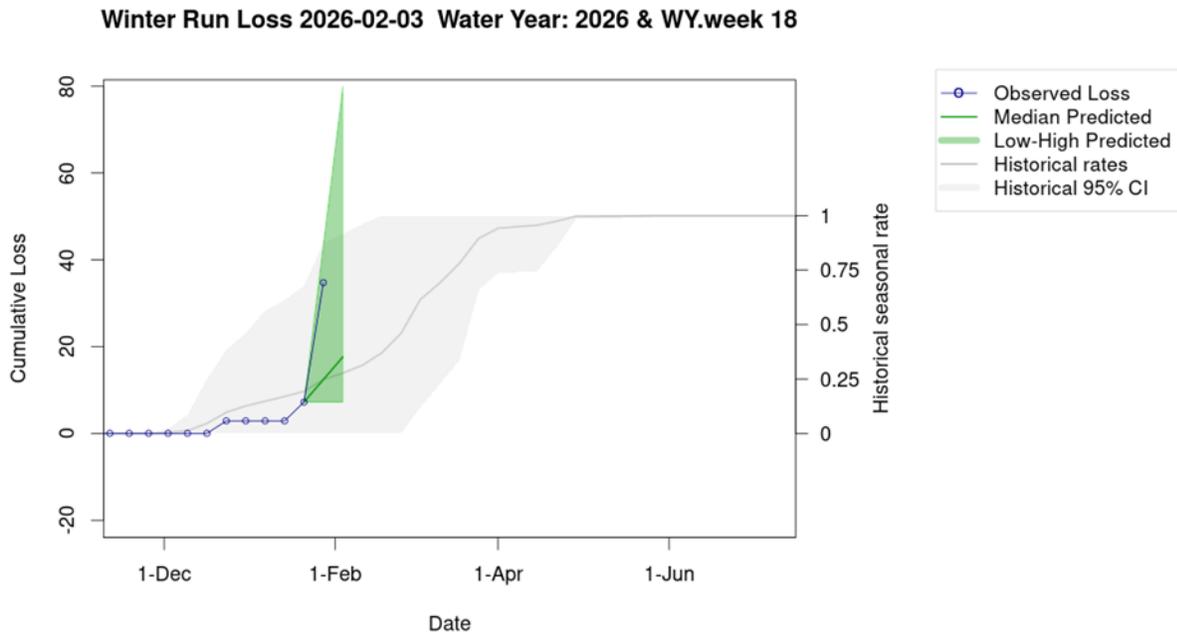


Figure 9: Estimates of winter-run Chinook loss generated by Loss and Salvage Predictor tool.

Figure 9 displays observed cumulative winter-run Chinook loss for Water Year 2026 through February 3, 2026, compared with predicted and historical loss patterns. Points represent observed cumulative loss, while the green line shows the median predicted loss and the shaded green band represents the low-high predicted range. Historical seasonal loss rates and the historical 95% confidence interval are shown in gray for comparison. Observed cumulative loss remains within the predicted and historical ranges during this early portion of the water year.

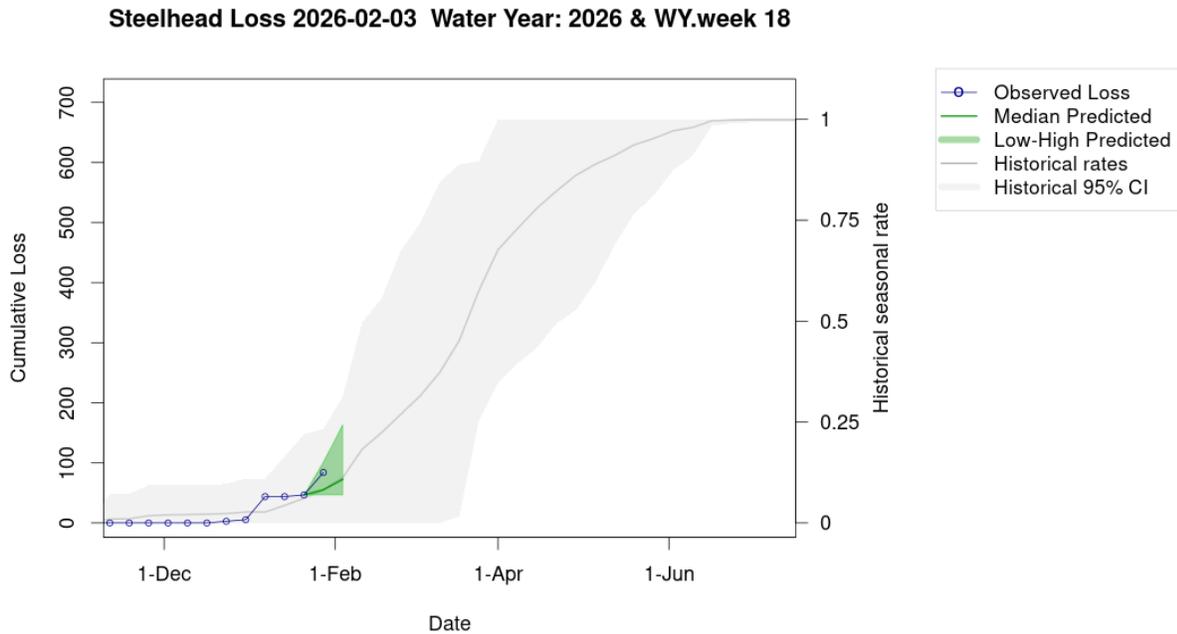


Figure 10: Estimates of steelhead loss generated by Loss and Salvage Predictor tool.

Figure 10 displays observed cumulative winter-run steelhead loss for Water Year 2026 through January 13, 2026, compared with predicted and historical loss patterns. Points represent observed cumulative loss, while the green line shows the median predicted loss and the shaded green band represents the low-high predicted range. Historical seasonal loss rates and the historical 95% confidence interval are shown in gray for comparison. Observed cumulative loss remains within the predicted and historical ranges during this early portion of the water year.

Evaluation

1. What is the probability of exceeding natural or hatchery winter-run Chinook Salmon loss thresholds in the upcoming week?
 - a. **LOW RISK:** Natural winter-run cumulative loss is currently 0% of the threshold. **LOW RISK:** Hatchery winter-run cumulative loss is currently 0% of the threshold.
2. What is the probability of exceeding spring-run Chinook salmon surrogate yearling loss thresholds in the upcoming week?
 - a. **LOW RISK:** Spring-run surrogates cumulative loss is currently 47.3% of the threshold.
3. What is the probability of exceeding natural or hatchery steelhead loss thresholds in the upcoming week?
 - a. **LOW RISK:** Natural steelhead (vs ITL) cumulative loss is currently 1.6% of the threshold.

- b. **LOW RISK:** Hatchery steelhead cumulative loss is currently 8.5% of the threshold.

Weekly Assessment for Delta Operations on ESA and CESA-listed Osmerids

Operational and Regulatory Conditions

- See current Weekly Fish and Water Operations Outlook document.
- Additional information also available on the [SacPAS SMT page](#).

Delta smelt

Biological

- **Delta smelt life stages:** Adult
- **Abundance estimate:** 1769 (95% CL: 155 to 7,562) as of the week of February 2–6, 2026
- **Releases:** A total of 163,349 cultured Delta smelt have been released for WY 2026. The most recent release of 24,606 fish occurred in Sacramento River at Rio Vista on Dec 16, 2025.
- **Delta smelt count:** 36 adult Delta smelt and 25 juvenile Delta smelt have been detected this water year. See Table 8 for recent detections, Figure 11 for spatial distribution, and Figure 12 for temporal distribution.
- **Delta smelt salvage:** 0 Delta smelt have been salvaged, and the cumulative seasonal salvage is 0.

Notes

- Since there are few recent detections of Delta smelt, estimation of distribution within the Delta is limited.
- As mentioned in EDSM reporting, fork length ranges reported for Delta smelt and longfin smelt life stages are defined by permit reporting purposes and are not intended to delineate cohorts or distinguish from hatchery or wild origin. See Table 8 caption for fork-length ranges for age groups of Delta smelt.
- See [SacPAS SMT Page](#) for additional details on releases and detection in surveys and salvage.
- Historical salvage trends can be found at: [SacPAS Salvage Timing](#)

Table 8: Delta smelt detections in the last 2 weeks. Fork Length > 58mm = Adult, Fork Length 20-58mm = Juvenile, Fork Length < 20mm = Larva.

Survey	Date	Region	Stratum	Life Stage	Catch
EDSM	2026-02-06	West	Suisun Marsh	Adult	1

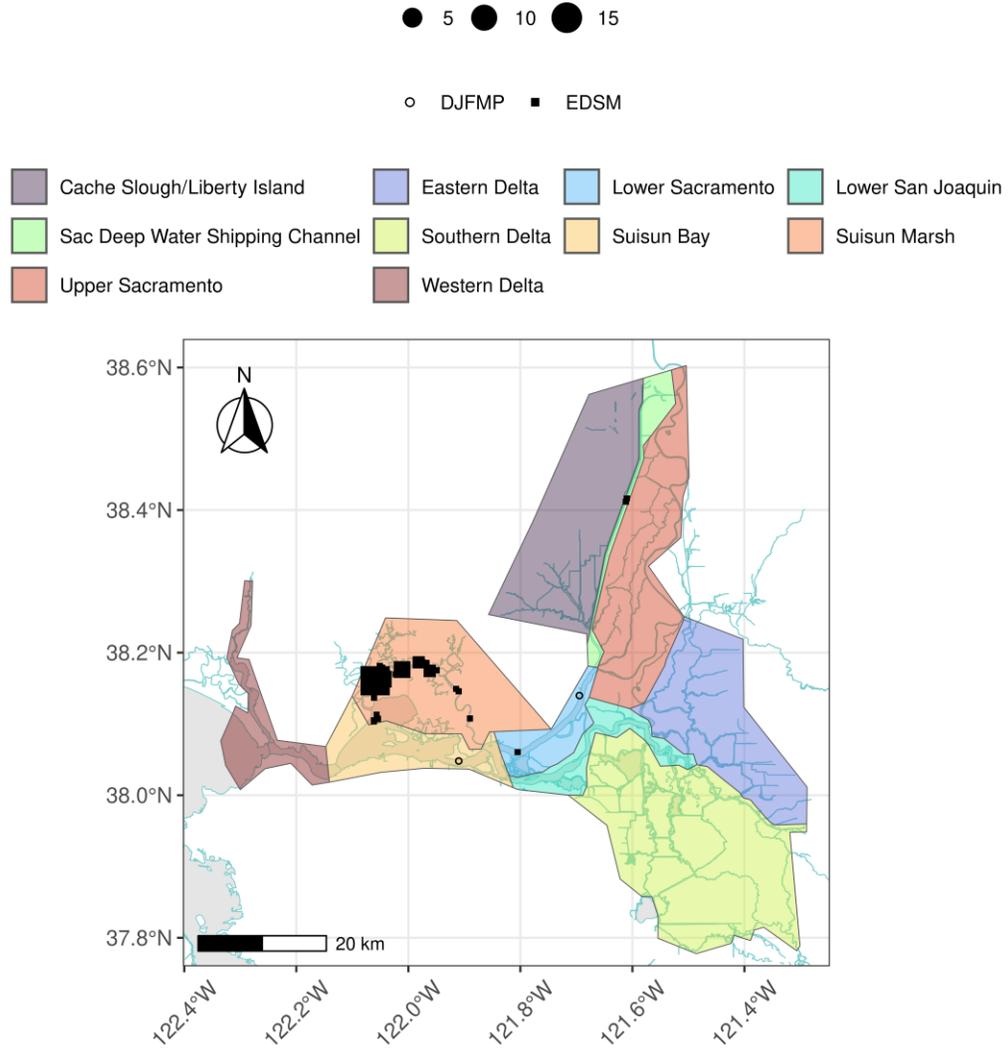


Figure 11: Delta smelt distribution for WY 2026.

Figure 11 shows monitoring locations across the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta. Colored polygons represent Delta regions, including Cache Slough/Liberty Island, Eastern Delta, Lower Sacramento, Lower San Joaquin, Sacramento Deep Water Shipping Channel, Southern Delta, Suisun Bay, Suisun Marsh, Upper Sacramento, and Western Delta. Symbols indicate sampling locations for DJFMP and EDSM monitoring programs, with symbol size representing relative sample counts.

Table 9: Delta smelt water year totals by life stage

Survey	Region	Life Stage	Total
DJFMP	N/A	Adult	1
DJFMP	North	Juvenile	1
EDSM	North	Adult	2
EDSM	West	Adult	33
EDSM	West	Juvenile	24

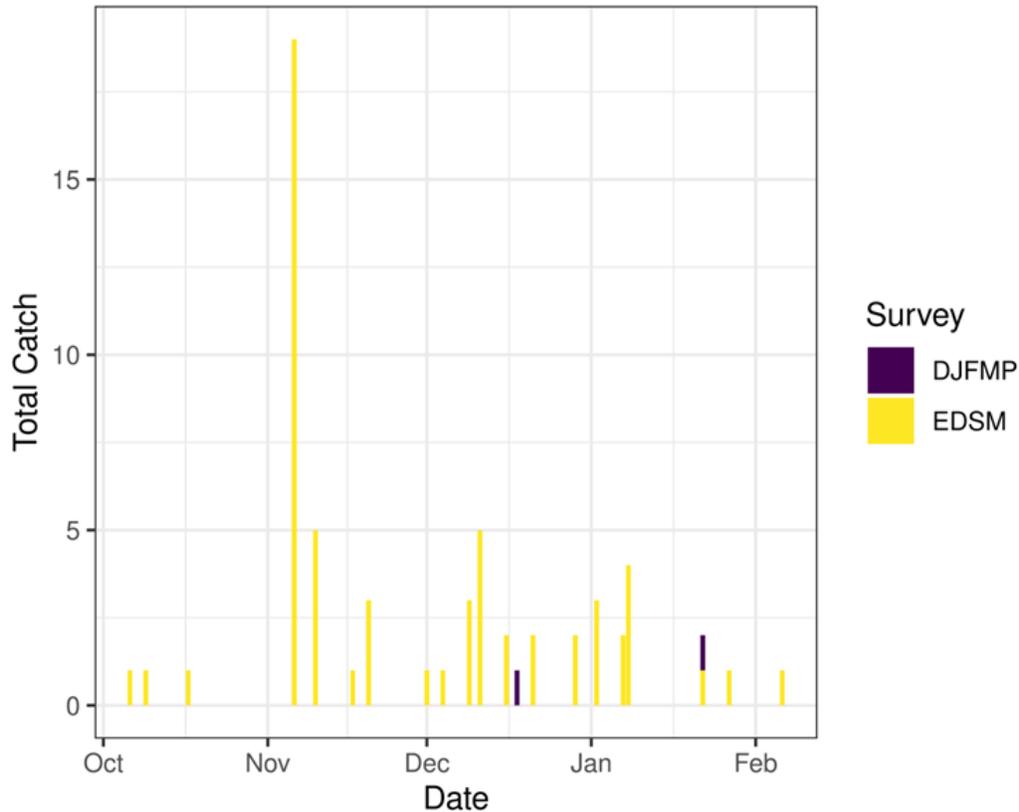


Figure 12: Time series of Delta smelt catch, WY 2026

Figure 12 displays total catch observations over time from October through January for two survey programs: DJFMP and EDSM. Bars represent total catch recorded on individual sampling dates, with colors distinguishing the survey type. The figure shows that most detections occurred during EDSM surveys, with relatively few observations from DJFMP sampling.

Environmental

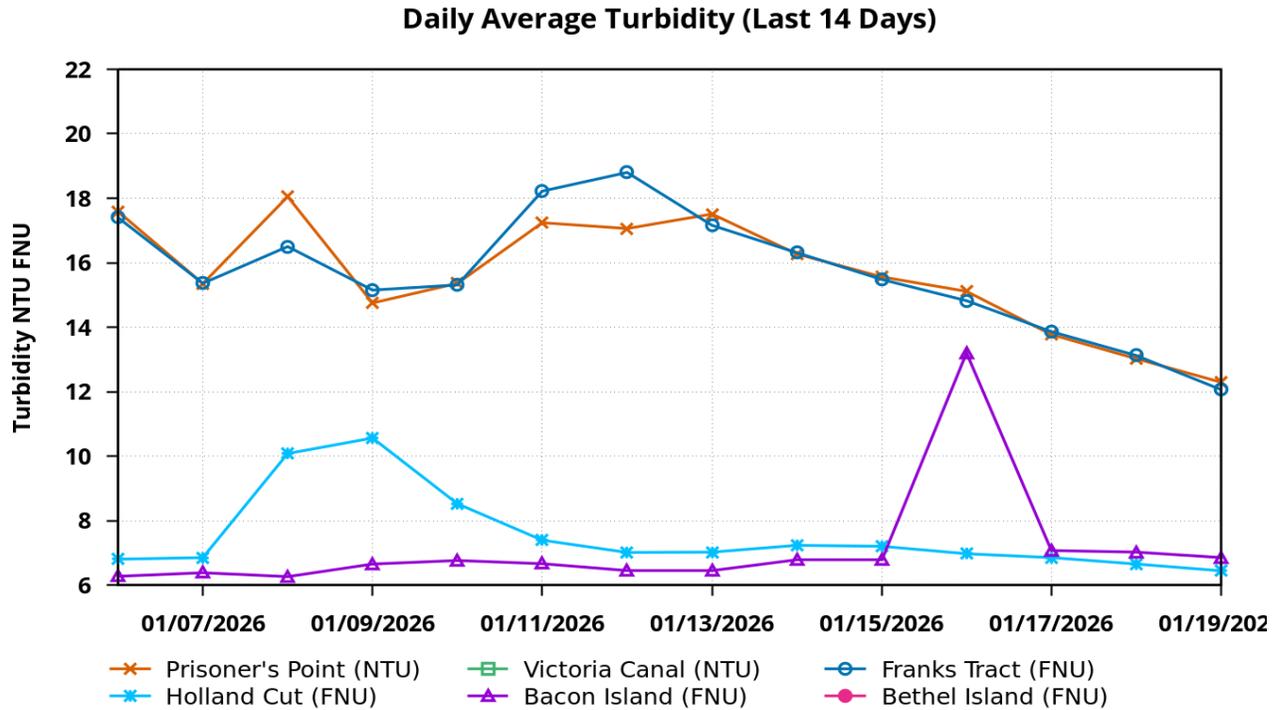
First Flush

- Not relevant

Real-time Assessment Thresholds

Adult Delta smelt

- **Threshold:** If daily average JPF < 0 AND turbidity \geq 12 FNU at OBI, HOL and OSJ
 - **JPF:** 3,027 cfs as of Feb 09, 2026
 - **OBI Turbidity:** 3.81, 3.64, 3.19 FNU as of Feb 09, 2026
 - **HOL Turbidity:** 3.83, 3.4, 3.64 FNU as of Feb 09, 2026
 - **OSJ Turbidity:** 5.52, 4.8, 4.75 FNU as of Feb 09, 2026
- **Offramp Adult Protections** when RVB or SJJ > 12° C
 - **RVB (Rio Vista) temperature (3-day average):** 11.48, 11.65, 11.83° C as of Feb 09, 2026
 - **SJW (Jersey Point) temperature (3-day average):** 11.54, 11.76, 11.95° C as of Feb 09, 2026



Preliminary data from CDEC; subject to revision.

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Figure 13. Daily Average Turbidity for 01/27/26 – 02/09/26

Figure 13 displays daily average turbidity over the previous 14 days at multiple monitoring locations, including Prisoner’s Point, Victoria Canal, Holland Cut, Bacon Island, Franks Tract, and Bethel Island. Lines represent turbidity measurements in NTU or FNU depending on the monitoring site. The figure shows relatively stable turbidity levels across most locations, with higher values observed at Prisoner’s Point and Franks Tract compared to other sites.

See [Bay-Delta Live](#) for recent Delta-wide turbidity conditions.

Larval/juvenile Delta smelt

- Threshold:** After the onset of spawning, if JPF < 0 cfs AND turbidity is ≥ 12 FNU in the south Delta AND PTM modeling indicates the action would avoid $\geq 5\%$ entrainment of Delta smelt population after 30 days
 - 12-station South Delta Turbidity:** The most recent average turbidity was 6.4 FNU as of Jan 26, 2026

Evaluation

Delta smelt

1. After the start of entrainment management, is JPF < 0 and is daily average turbidity ≥ 12 FNU in the OMR corridor (stations OBI, HOL, and OSJ)?
 - a. The turbidity in the OMR corridor is not likely to be exceeded this week, and JPF is predicted to stay above 0 cfs.
2. Has the average water temperature at Jersey Point or Rio Vista not exceeded 53.6° F (12° C) for 3 consecutive days and/or has this action already been taken during WY 2026?
 - a. Temperature at Rio Vista or Jersey Point has not exceeded the threshold to date, but the temperature threshold may be exceeded this week. The Delta smelt adult entrainment management action has not yet been taken in WY 2026.
3. What is the evidence for the onset of Delta smelt spawning?
 - a. Upstream migration for Delta smelt occurs between September and December and in response to “first flush” conditions (Sommer et al. 2011, Grimaldo et al. 2009). Migration typically ranges one to four weeks after flow and turbidity increases, based on salvage data (Sommer et al. 2011). Historically, detections of ripe Delta smelt began in January and peaked in February and March and the majority of Delta Smelt spawning occurs within a temperature range of 9-18° C (Damon et al. 2016). Based on [historical monitoring data](#) from the past few years, first detection of larvae in the Central and South Delta has typically occurred by mid to late March. Because first flush conditions were met on December 23, 2025, spawning is likely occurring, consistent with the typical one- to four-week response window following increased flow and turbidity. Survey captures at Chipps Island and the Sacramento Deep Water Ship Channel are consistent with an upstream spawning migration into tidal freshwater habitats.
4. After the onset of spawning, have the following conditions occurred: $\geq 5\%$ entrainment of the Delta smelt population at facilities after 30 days?
 - a. Although spawning may begin during the current assessment period, JPF is above 0 cfs; therefore, the conditions required to trigger larval and juvenile Delta smelt entrainment management are not met.

Longfin smelt

Biological

- **Longfin smelt life** stages: Juvenile, Adult, Larva
- **Longfin smelt count:** 346 adult, 662 juvenile, and 1300 larval longfin smelt have been detected this water year. See Table 10 for recent detections, Figure 13 for spatial distribution, and Figure 14 for temporal distribution.
- **Longfin smelt salvage:** 0 longfin smelt have been salvaged, and the cumulative seasonal salvage is 0.

Table 10: Longfin smelt detections in the last 2 weeks. Fork Length > 84mm = Adult, Fork Length 20-84mm = Juvenile, Fork Length < 20mm = Larva.

Survey	Date	Region	Stratum	Life Stage	Catch
DJFMP	2026-01-28	N/A	Chipps Island	Adult	1
DJFMP	2026-01-28	N/A	Chipps Island	Juvenile	3
DJFMP	2026-02-02	N/A	Chipps Island	Adult	1
DJFMP	2026-02-02	N/A	Chipps Island	Juvenile	1
EDSM	2026-01-28	Far West	Western Delta	Juvenile	4
EDSM	2026-01-29	West	Suisun Bay	Juvenile	1
EDSM	2026-02-06	West	Suisun Marsh	Juvenile	3
EDSM	2026-02-09	Far West	Western Delta	Juvenile	1
sls	2026-01-28	Far West	Western Delta	Larva	287
sls	2026-01-28	West	Lower Sacramento	Larva	10
sls	2026-01-28	West	Suisun Marsh	Larva	66

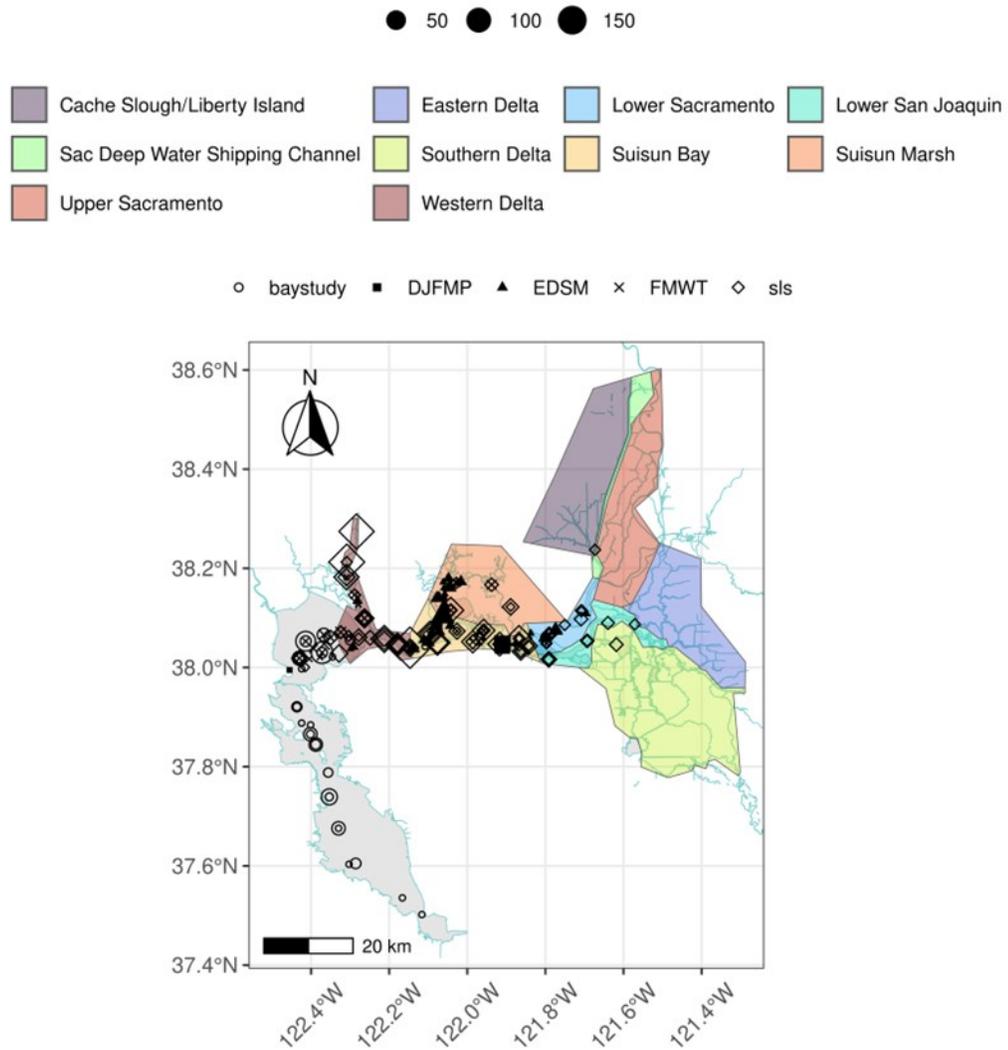


Figure 14: Longfin Smelt Distribution for WY 2026

Figure 14 shows monitoring locations across the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta and surrounding areas. Colored polygons represent Delta regions, including Cache Slough/Liberty Island, Eastern Delta, Lower Sacramento, Lower San Joaquin, Sacramento Deep Water Shipping Channel, Southern Delta, Suisun Bay, Suisun Marsh, Upper Sacramento, and Western Delta. Symbols indicate sampling locations from multiple monitoring programs (Bay Study, DJFMP, EDSM, FMWT, and SLS), with symbol size representing relative sample counts.

Table 11: Longfin smelt water year totals by life stage

Survey	Region	Life Stage	Total
DJFMP	Bay	Juvenile	1
DJFMP	N/A	Adult	242
DJFMP	N/A	Juvenile	18

Survey	Region	Life Stage	Total
EDSM	Far West	Adult	15
EDSM	Far West	Juvenile	61
EDSM	North	Juvenile	1
EDSM	West	Adult	72
EDSM	West	Juvenile	170
FMWT	Bay	Adult	1
FMWT	Bay	Juvenile	14
FMWT	Far West	Adult	2
FMWT	Far West	Juvenile	14
FMWT	West	Adult	4
FMWT	West	Juvenile	18
FMWT	NA	Adult	2
FMWT	NA	Juvenile	28
baystudy	Bay	Adult	6
baystudy	Bay	Juvenile	320
baystudy	Far West	Adult	2
baystudy	Far West	Juvenile	11
baystudy	West	Juvenile	6
Sls	Bay	Larva	11
Sls	Far West	Larva	906
Sls	North	Larva	12
Sls	South	Larva	18
Sls	West	Larva	331
sls	NA	Larva	22

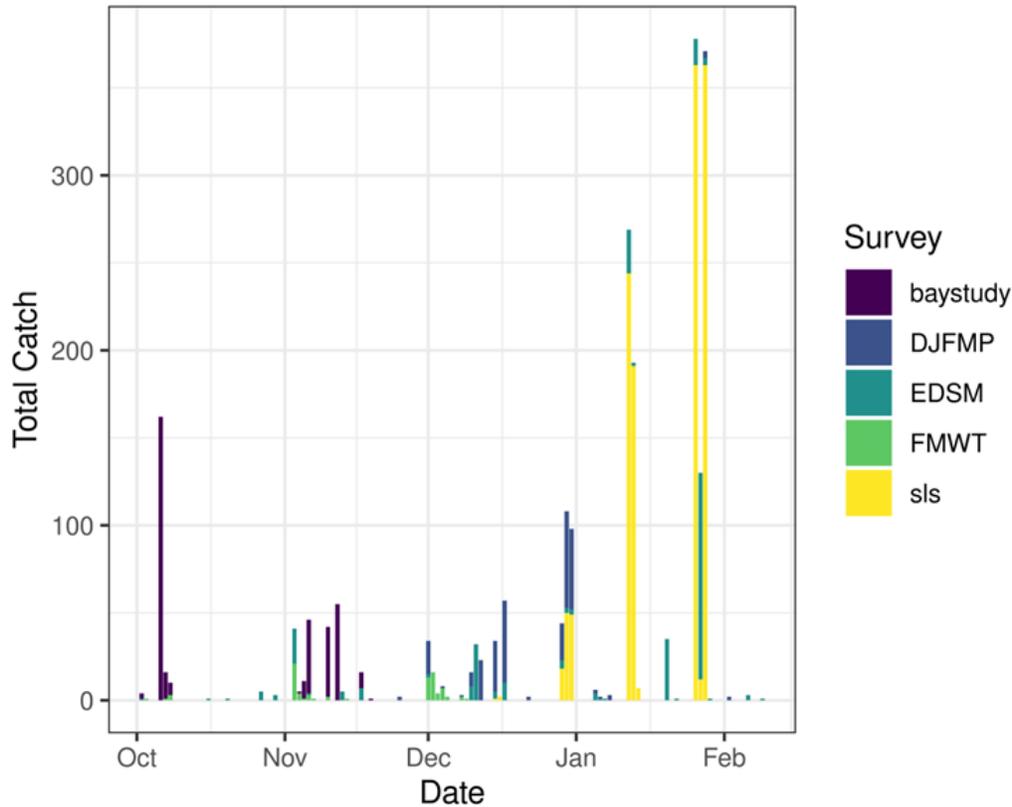


Figure 15: Time series of longfin smelt catch, WY 2026

Figure 15 displays total catch observations over time from October through January for multiple survey programs, including Bay Study, DJFMP, EDSM, and SLS. Bars represent total catch recorded on individual sampling dates, with colors distinguishing the survey type. The figure shows higher catch totals during Bay Study surveys in October and increased observations across DJFMP and EDSM, and SLS in December and January.

Real-time Assessment Thresholds

Start of Entrainment Management (Adult Longfin Smelt)

- Not relevant

Adult longfin smelt

- **Threshold:** JPF < 0 cfs, annual loss is on a trajectory to exceed 5% of the adult population abundance, and reduced exports will reduce entrainment in the south Delta
 - Daily average JPF: 3,027 cfs as of Feb 09, 2026
 - Adult abundance (Age 1+ LFS index): 2479.2 fish

- 5% of abundance + 1: 125.0
- Water year total adult longfin smelt salvage = 0

Larval/juvenile longfin smelt

- **Threshold:** JPF < 0 cfs AND population model demonstrates need to reduce entrainment to avoid population decline
 - Daily average JPF: 3,027 cfs as of Feb 09, 2026

Evaluation

Longfin smelt:

1. If JPF < 0, what is the trajectory of annual loss of adult longfin smelt and is it likely to exceed 5% of the adult population estimate? Is South Delta entrainment expected to decrease due to a reduction in export pumping?
 - a. JPF is > 0 cfs and no adult longfin smelt have been detected in salvage.
2. For larval and juvenile longfin smelt, if JPF < 0 cfs, do particle tracking models show a moderate to high difference in particle fates across different OMRI scenarios? Does Zone of Influence modeling show moderate to high changes in hydrodynamic footprint across different OMRI scenarios? Are these effects anticipated to cause a population decline?
 - a. JPF is not less than 0 cfs and is not predicted to go below 0 cfs this week. The Zone of Influence modeling indicates moderate differences in hydrodynamic footprint across OMRI scenarios, with no change between current and forecasted conditions.
3. Is there additional information or other analyses that should be considered in this evaluation?
 - a. Additional information may be discussed if needed at the DAT call.

End of smelt Entrainment Management

- Not relevant

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