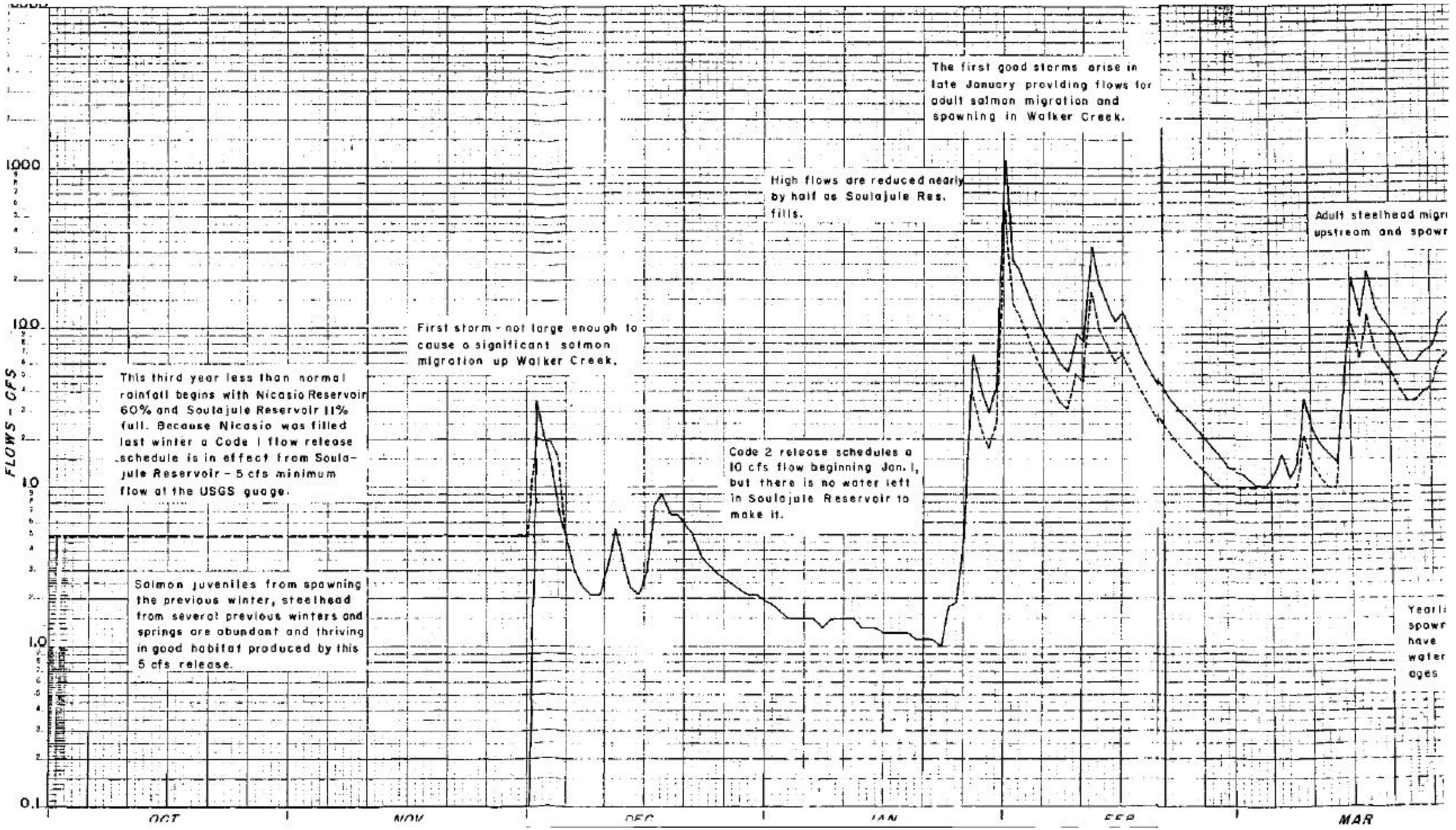
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100
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FLOWS - CFS
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
This third year less than normal rainfall begins with Nicasio Reservoir 60% and Soulajule Reservoir 11% full. Because Nicasio was filled last winter a Code I flow release schedule is in effect from Soulajule Reservoir – 5 cfs minimum flow at the USGS guage.
First storm - not large enough to cause a significant salmon migration up Walker Creek.
Salmon juveniles from spawning the previous winter, steelhead from several previous winters and springs are abundant and thriving in good habitat produced by this 5 cfs release.
Code 2 release schedules a 10 cfs flow beginning Jan. 1, but there is no water left in Soulajule Reservoir to make it.
High flows are reduced nearly by half as Soulajule Res. fills.
The first good storms arise in late January providing flows for adult salmon migration and spawning in Walker Creek.
Adult steelhead migr
upstream and spawr
Yearl
spawr
have
water
ages

FIG. 9, DAILY STREAM FLOWS
WALKER CREEK

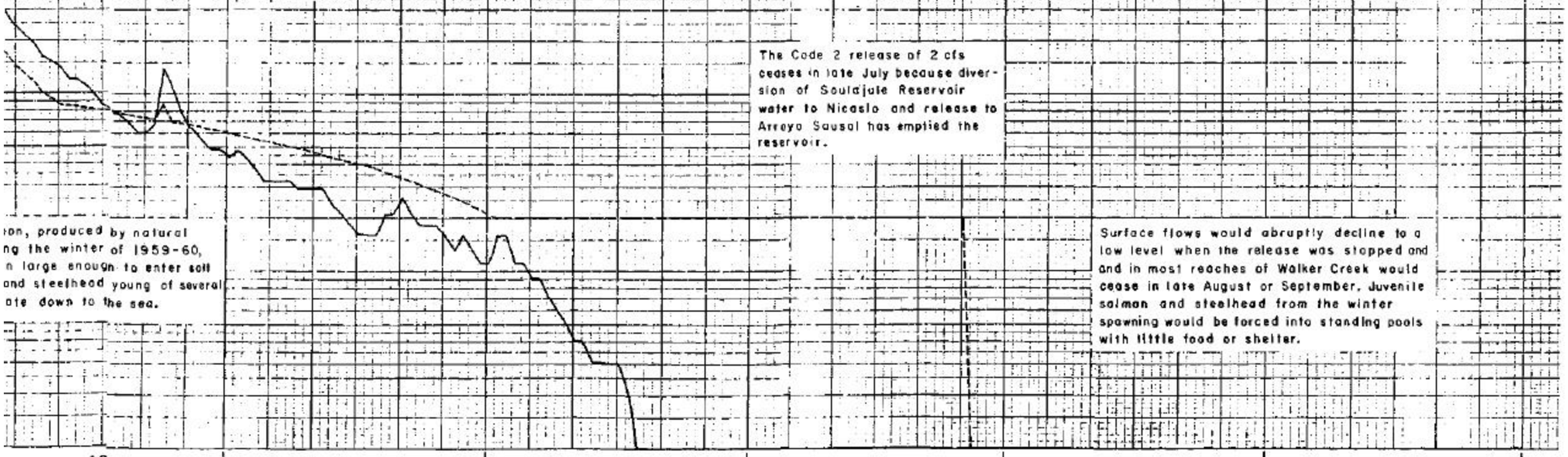
WATER YEAR 1961

LOCATION GAGING STATION

LEGEND

NATURAL FLOWS

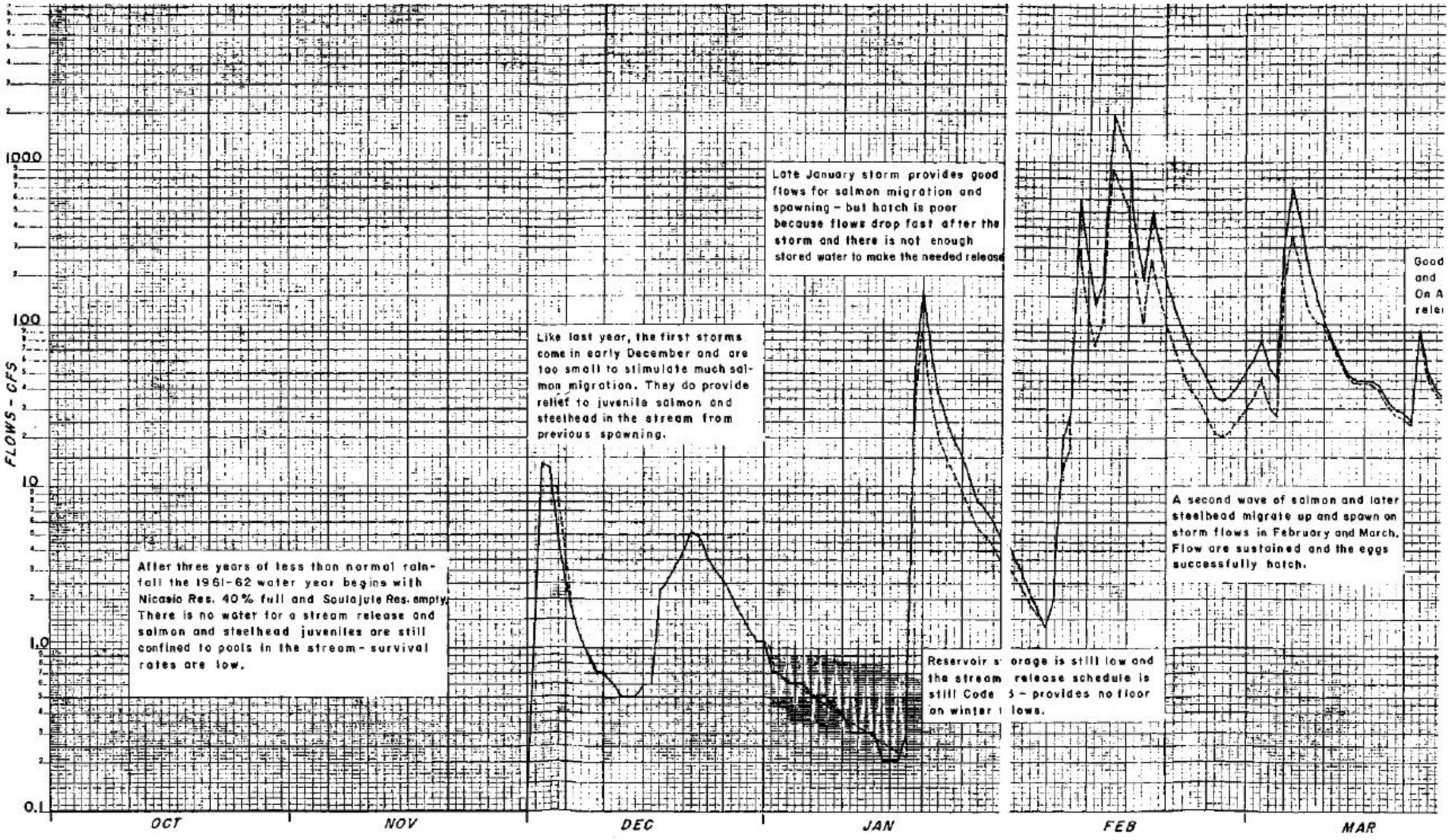
MODIFIED FLOWS



The Code 2 release of 2 cfs ceases in late July because diversion of Soulajule Reservoir water to Nicasio and release to Arroyo Sausal has emptied the reservoir.

ron, produced by natural
ng the winter of 1959-60,
n large enough to enter salt
and steelhead young of several
ate down to the sea.

Surface flows would abruptly decline to a low level when the release was stopped and and in most reaches of Walker Creek would cease in late August or September. Juvenile salmon and steelhead from the winter spawning would be forced into standing pools with little food or shelter.


FLOWS - CFS
1000
100
10
1.0
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OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
After three years of less than normal rainfall the 1961-62 water year begins with Nicasio Res. 40% full and Soulajule Res. empty. There is no water for a stream release and salmon and steelhead juveniles are still confined to pools in the stream - survival rates are low.
Like last year, the first storms come in early December and are too small to stimulate much salmon migration. They do provide relief to juvenile salmon and steelhead in the stream from previous spawning.
Late January storm provides good flows for salmon migration and spawning - but hatch is poor because flows drop fast after the storm and there is not enough stored water to make the needed release
Reservoir s orage is still low and the stream release schedule is still Code 5 - provides no floor on winter flows.
A second wave of salmon and later steelhead migrate up and spawn on storm flows in February and March. Flow are sustained and the eggs successfully hatch.
Good
and
On A
rele

FIG. 10, DAILY STREAM FLOWS
WALKER CREEK

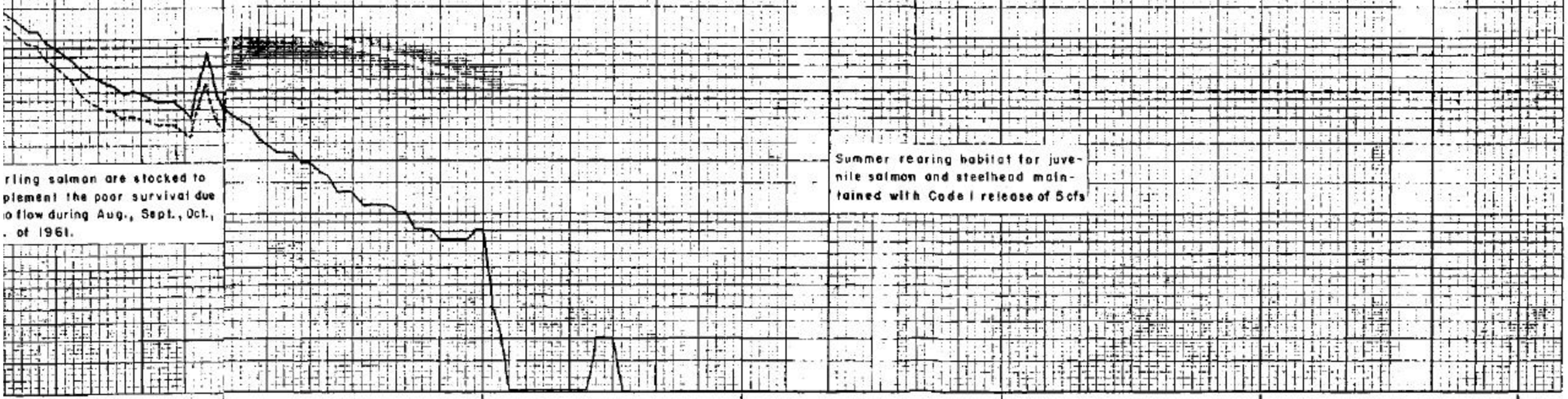
WATER YEAR 1962

LOCATION GAGING STATION

LEGEND

NATURAL FLOWS

MODIFIED FLOWS



oth Nicasio
:eservoirs.
treamflow
s to Code 1.

rling salmon are stocked to
plement the poor survival due
o flow during Aug., Sept., Oct.,
. of 1961.

Summer rearing habitat for juvenile salmon and steelhead maintained with Code I release of 5 cfs

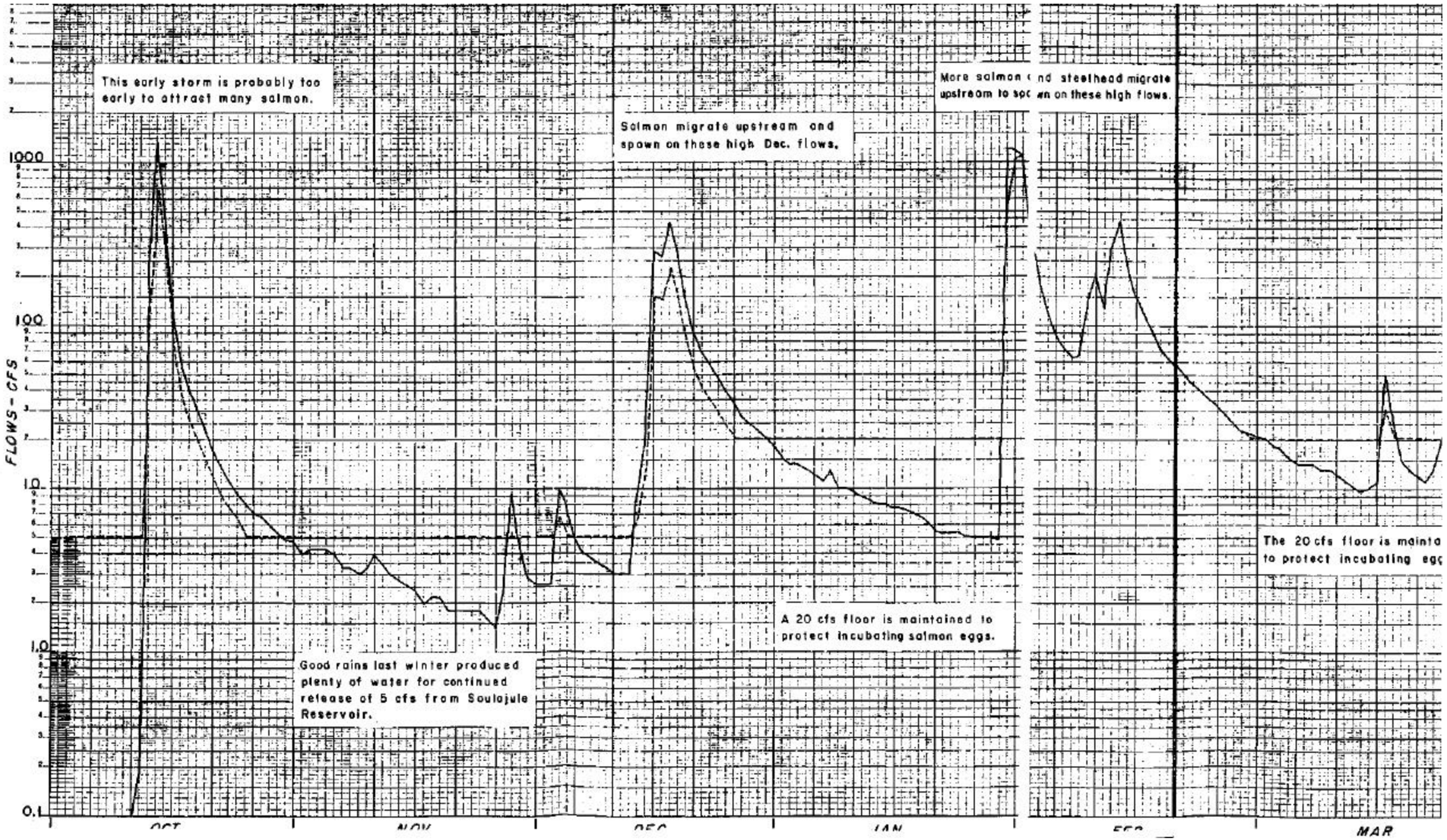

This early storm is probably too early to attract many salmon.
Salmon migrate upstream and spawn on these high Dec. flows.
More salmon
nd steelhead migrate upstream to spc
wn on these high flows.
The 20 cfs floor is mainta to protect incubating egg
A 20 cfs floor is maintained to protect incubating salmon eggs.
Good rains last winter produced plenty of water for continued release of 5 cfs from Soulajule Reservoir.
FLOWS - CFS
1000
100
10
1.0
0.1
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
MAR

FIG. 11, DAILY STREAM FLOWS
WALKER CREEK

WATER YEAR 1963

LOCATION GAGING STATION

LEGEND

NATURAL FLOWS

MODIFIED FLOWS