

Table 2.4.4-1 The Temporal Occurrence of Adult (a) and Juvenile (b) Central Valley Spring-run Chinook Salmon in the Mainstem Sacramento River.

Relative Abundance	High			Medium			Low					
<b>(a) Adult Migration</b>												
Location	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Delta <sup>a</sup>												
San Joaquin Basin												
Sac. River Basin <sup>b,c</sup>												
Sac. River Mainstem <sup>c,d</sup>												
<b>b) Adult Holding<sup>b,c</sup></b>												
<b>c) Adult Spawning<sup>b,c,d</sup></b>												
<b>(b) Juvenile Migration</b>												
Location	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Sac. River at RBDD <sup>d</sup>												
Sac. River at KL <sup>i</sup>												
San Joaquin basin												
Delta												

Sources: <sup>a</sup>CDFG (1998); <sup>b</sup>Yoshiyama et al. (1998); <sup>c</sup>Moyle (2002); <sup>d</sup>Myers et al. (1998); <sup>e</sup>Lindley et al. (2004); <sup>f</sup>CDFG (1998); <sup>g</sup>McReynolds et al. (2007); <sup>h</sup>Ward et al. (2003); <sup>i</sup>Snider and Titus (2000); <sup>j</sup>SacTrawl (2015)

Note: Yearling spring-run Chinook salmon rear in their natal streams through the first summer following their birth. Downstream emigration generally occurs the following fall and winter. Most young-of-the-year spring-run Chinook salmon emigrate during the first spring after they hatch.



**Rosalie del Rosario**  
Update citations to annual reports on juvenile abundance and confirm relative abundance is accurate.



**Rosalie del Rosario**  
Here's relative abundance of spring run from MWT at Chipps from 3/2012-4/2019 showing that the Delta chart should be updated to reflect relative abundance: (i.e., higher in May, lesser in Mar). And update citation.

