that young salmon collected in the Yolo Bypass were larger than the Sacramento River, experienced higher water temperatures, and had exceptional feeding success suggests that growth is faster in the Yolo Bypass. Like previous results for splittail (Sommer *et al* 1997), these results support the idea that the Yolo Bypass provides at least some benefits to fish of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Estuary. However, we observed moderately high levels of salmon trapped in ponds after floodwaters receded, demonstrating that growth benefits can be offset by stranding mortality.

In the next field season we will conduct more intensive sampling to determine whether salmon show evidence of growth benefits throughout the full hydrologic cycle of the Yolo Bypass and hope to conduct juvenile salmon survival studies in the Sacramento River versus the Yolo Bypass.

Acknowledgments

Pesticide and sediment data were collected and analyzed by Kathy Kuivila and Dave Schoelhammer of USGS. This study would not have been successful without the valuable contributions of the Yolo Bypass PWT, USFWS, DFG Inland Fisheries Division, DFG Environmental Services Division, DFG Region 2, DFG Region 4, DFG Bay-Delta Division, and DWR Environmental Services Office.

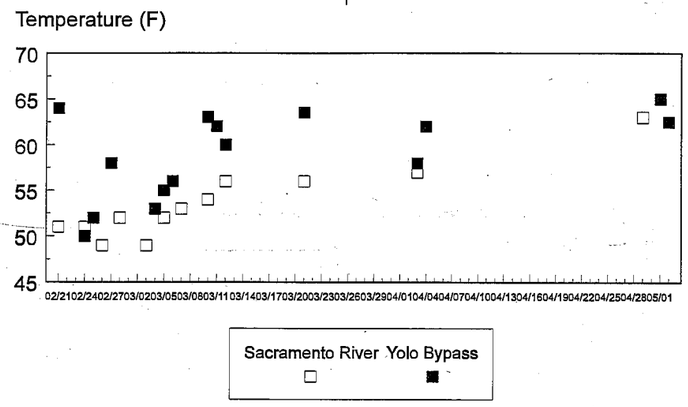

Figure 4
Average surface water temperatures in the Yolo Bypass and the adjacent reach of the Sacramento River; temperatures are significantly different (Wilcoxon matched pairs test, $p<0.05$).

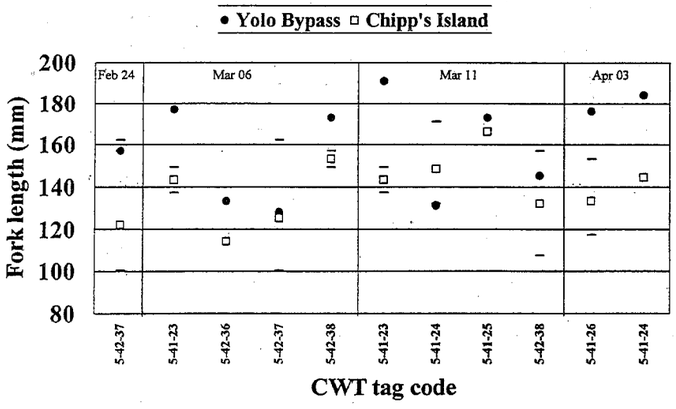

Figure 5
Fork lengths of CWT chinook captured in the Yolo Bypass, and mean fork lengths of CWT chinook captured in the USFWS Chipps Island trawl. Error bars are minimum and maximum fork lengths for Chipps Island data. Chipps Island mean fork lengths were calculated from chinook captured ± 14 days from the Yolo Bypass capture. Bypass capture dates are shown at the top of the figure.

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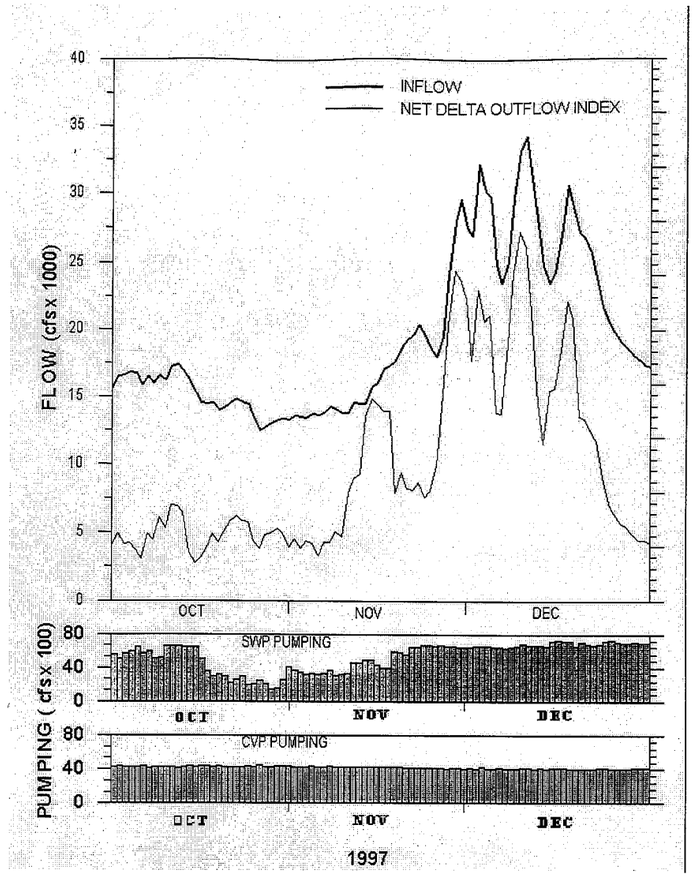
Delta Outflow Index

Between October 1 and December 31, 1997, the average Delta Outflow Index was 9,863 cfs. The largest outflow occurred on December 10, 1997, at a rate of 26,738 cfs. This high outflow was due to precipitation. Combined SWP and CVP pumping averaged about 9,500 cfs during this period.



Contaminants, CALFED, and the IEP

Randall Brown, DWR

Through use of Category III and federal restoration funds, CALFED has recently allocated several million dollars to contaminant related projects. These projects include source control, monitoring, research and education. The contaminants of concern range from pesticides such as diazinon to mercury to selenium.

Two allocations involve the IEP's Contaminant Effects Project Work Team. This PWT, now chaired by Chris Foe of the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board, was established a few years ago and includes representatives of State and federal agencies, SFEI, stakeholders, and private consultants. The PWT has been quite effective in evaluating and recommending projects to fund with their limited resources. The recent CALFED grant of $1.5 million will increase the team's role and visibility.

The $1.5 million grant will focus on pesticides and their effects on riverine and Delta aquatic biota. A portion of the money will go develop a study plan, the overall objective of which is to evaluate the effects of pesticides on priority fish species and their supporting foodwebs. The remainder of the funds will be allocated to studies. A second CALFED action tentatively allocates an additional $1.5 million to four specific pesticide-related projects, but these allocations may change based on the PWT's findings and recommendations.

Since the two grants are "designated actions" (i.e., they are not in response to specific proposals) details such as timing, statement of work, resources required and deliverables are still being worked out. Within the next few weeks the team will be provided with more details and assigned the task of developing a detailed proposal.