

Tagging Green Sturgeon with Acoustic Transmitters for Evaluation of Habitat Use Along the Washington Coast

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14. ABSTRACT <p>The Southern distinct population segment (sDPS) of green sturgeon (<i>Acipenser medirostris</i>) is federally listed as a threatened species under the United States (U.S.) Endangered Species Act (ESA). Large aggregations of both the Northern distinct population segment (nDPS) and sDPS of green sturgeon can be found congregating in Washington's coastal estuaries mid-summer. This provides a unique opportunity to capture and study this elusive species. Existing telemetric data indicates that these fish make long migrations along the Pacific Coast with a possible year-round presence in near-shore marine waters along Washington and Oregon's coastline. The U.S. Navy is interested in the occurrence of the threatened sDPS of green sturgeon in the Northwest Training and Testing (NWTT) Study Area (offshore of Washington, Oregon, and northern California).</p> <p>Through a multi-agency collaborative effort, multiple acoustic receiver arrays were placed along the Pacific Northwest coast and estuaries to analyze the migratory patterns of green sturgeon and other migratory species (Chinook salmon [<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>]), including an offshore acoustic receiver array along the coast of Washington and Oregon, a freshwater array within and at the mouth of Grays Harbor, Washington, a freshwater array within and at the mouth of Willapa Bay, Washington, and a freshwater array within the Columbia River estuary, Washington. All acoustic telemetry data was collected on VEMCO 69-kHz VR2W, VR2Tx, or VR2AR acoustic receivers.</p> <p>In total, 347 green sturgeon were handled in Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay, Washington in 2020 2021, 2023, and 2025. In that time, 180 green sturgeon were implanted with VEMCO 69-kHz V16 acoustic transmitters, 178 of which were also newly tagged with Biomark 12mm Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) tags. To evaluate detections unique to each</p>			

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distinct population segment (DPS), a small fin clip was collected for genetic assignment to DPS from 249 fish sampled, including 170 of the fish implanted with acoustic transmitters. Using a genetics technique involving single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) assay data, fish were assigned to either the nDPS (n=168 fish; 67%) or sDPS (n=54 fish; 33%). Of just the fish implanted with acoustic transmitters, 109 fish (64%) were assigned to the nDPS, 75 fish (36%) were assigned to the sDPS.

Acoustic data indicates that some green sturgeon can be detected on the offshore acoustic receiver array year-round, with peak detections occurring around May. A majority of individual fish were detected on the offshore acoustic receiver array moving back and forth between the Columbia River estuary, Willapa Bay, and Grays Harbor during this period, though some individuals displayed long migrations up the coast and were detected off the coast of British Columbia. Within the NWTT Study Area, there were no significant differences in residence time between DPSs from 2019–2024; however inconsistent and limited array coverage within the NWTT Study Area limit 4 further analysis within this area. Within the coastal estuaries, there were no significant differences in residence time between DPSs in any estuary in 2019–2025, with the exception of 2019 and 2020 in which the nDPS spent significantly more time than the sDPS fish within Grays Harbor. Finally, with additional data provided from collaborators operating acoustic receivers within the San Francisco Estuary and into the Sacramento River, we were able to evaluate the seasonality and time at large for fish migrating between California and the Pacific Northwest through 2025. Fish were most likely to be migrating between these areas between October and March. On average, fish migrating South were at large for approximately 5 months, while fish migrating North averaged 8 months at large.

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Executive Summary

The Southern distinct population segment (sDPS) of green sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris*) is federally listed as a threatened species under the United States (U.S.) Endangered Species Act (ESA). Large aggregations of both the Northern distinct population segment (nDPS) and sDPS of green sturgeon can be found congregating in Washington's coastal estuaries mid-summer. This provides a unique opportunity to capture and study this elusive species. Existing telemetric data indicates that these fish make long migrations along the Pacific Coast with a possible year-round presence in near-shore marine waters along Washington and Oregon's coastline. The U.S. Navy is interested in the occurrence of the threatened sDPS of green sturgeon in the Northwest Training and Testing (NWTT) Study Area (offshore of Washington, Oregon, and northern California).

Through a multi-agency collaborative effort, multiple acoustic receiver arrays were placed along the Pacific Northwest coast and estuaries to analyze the migratory patterns of green sturgeon and other migratory species (Chinook salmon [*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*]), including an offshore acoustic receiver array along the coast of Washington and Oregon, a freshwater array within and at the mouth of Grays Harbor, Washington, a freshwater array within and at the mouth of Willapa Bay, Washington, and a freshwater array within the Columbia River estuary, Washington. All acoustic telemetry data was collected on VEMCO 69-kHz VR2W, VR2Tx, or VR2AR acoustic receivers.

In total, 347 green sturgeon were handled in Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay, Washington in 2020, 2021, 2023, and 2025. In that time, 180 green sturgeon were implanted with VEMCO 69-kHz V16 acoustic transmitters, 178 of which were also newly tagged with Biomark 12mm Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) tags. To evaluate detections unique to each distinct population segment (DPS), a small fin clip was collected for genetic assignment to DPS from 249 fish sampled, including 170 of the fish implanted with acoustic transmitters. Using a genetics technique involving single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) assay data, fish were assigned to either the nDPS (n=168 fish; 67%) or sDPS (n=54 fish; 33%). Of just the fish implanted with acoustic transmitters, 109 fish (64%) were assigned to the nDPS, 75 fish (36%) were assigned to the sDPS.

Acoustic data indicates that some green sturgeon can be detected on the offshore acoustic receiver array year-round, with peak detections occurring around May. A majority of individual fish were detected on the offshore acoustic receiver array moving back and forth between the Columbia River estuary, Willapa Bay, and Grays Harbor during this period, though some individuals displayed long migrations up the coast and were detected off the coast of British Columbia. Within the NWTT Study Area, there were no significant differences in residence time between DPSs from 2019–2024; however inconsistent and limited array coverage within the NWTT Study Area limit

further analysis within this area. Within the coastal estuaries, there were no significant differences in residence time between DPSs in any estuary in 2019–2025, with the exception of 2019 and 2020 in which the nDPS spent significantly more time than the sDPS fish within Grays Harbor. Finally, with additional data provided from collaborators operating acoustic receivers within the San Francisco Estuary and into the Sacramento River, we were able to evaluate the seasonality and time at large for fish migrating between California and the Pacific Northwest through 2025. Fish were most likely to be migrating between these areas between October and March. On average, fish migrating South were at large for approximately 5 months, while fish migrating North averaged 8 months at large.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

cm	Centimeters
DELTS	Deformities, erosion, lesions, tags
DPS	Distinct Population Segment
FL	Fork Length
FR	Federal Register
ITS	Incidental Take Statement
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Systems Command
nDPS	Northern Distinct Population Segment
NM	Nautical Mile
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWTT	Northwest Training and Testing Study Area
OCNMS	Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
OPR	Office of Protected Resources
OSU	Oregon State University
rkm	River Kilometer
sDPS	Southern Distinct Population Segment
SNPs	Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms
U.S.	United States
WDFW	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Introduction

North American green sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris*) are a long-lived, anadromous species, endemic along the west coast of North America. They depart their natal watersheds after 1-4 years, returning upon first spawning, and subsequent spawning events. Their sub-adult and adult life stages are spent mostly in the nearshore ocean and estuarine waters of the Pacific Northwest. Two distinct population segments (DPSs) make up the overall population—the Southern distinct population segment (sDPS), listed in 2006 as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) primarily due to ongoing threats to spawning and rearing habitat (71 FR 17757, NMFS 2018) and the Northern distinct population segment (nDPS), identified as a species of concern (Doukakis 2014). Adult sDPS green sturgeon are only known to spawn within the Sacramento River basin, California (NMFS 2018). However, existing telemetric data indicates that these fish make long migrations along the Pacific Coast with green sturgeon of both DPSs coexisting in marine and estuarine waters from Alaska to Mexico and a possible year-round presence in near-shore marine waters along Washington and Oregon's coastline (Colway and Stevenson 2007; Heironimus et al. 2023; Lindley et al. 2008; Rosales-Cassian and Almeda-Juaregui 2009). From late spring to autumn, sub-adult and adult green sturgeon aggregate in relatively large concentrations in the Columbia River estuary, Willapa Bay, and Grays Harbor estuary (Moser and Lindley 2007; Lindley et al. 2011; Langness et al. 2014). These summer aggregations provide a unique opportunity to study and improve our understanding of general life history attributes of both DPSs.

The United States (U.S.) Navy is interested in the occurrence of the threatened sDPS of green sturgeon in the Northwest Training and Testing (NWTT) Study Area, specifically off the Washington coast and coinciding with the timing of training and testing events. Between 2010 and 2012, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) cumulatively captured a total of 1,335 individual green sturgeon across the Columbia River estuary, Grays Harbor, Willapa Bay, and the Umpqua River estuary (Langness et al. 2014). Additionally, 339 total green sturgeon were implanted with VEMCO 69-kHz V16 acoustic transmitters with a 10-year battery life during this study. Although at the time there was no acoustic receiver array available to evaluate the distribution of green sturgeon in nearshore marine waters, the long-life on the tags from this study allowed for detection data to be collected in May–September 2019 on an acoustic receiver array off the Washington coast, funded by the U.S. Navy and managed by researchers from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA-NMFS). This study provided the initial detection data used to evaluate the occurrence of green sturgeon within the NWTT Study Area and determine potential training and testing impacts and mitigation measures (NMFS 2020). However, the majority of the 2010–2012 tags have now come to the end of that battery life and cannot contribute further information to evaluate the presence of green sturgeon within the NWTT Study Area.

The primary objectives of this project are to (1) increase the number of fish tagged with VEMCO 69-kHz V16 acoustic transmitters, (2) analyze genetic samples to assign tagged fish to a DPS, and (3) assess the occurrence and distribution of the ESA-listed sDPS green sturgeon in nearshore marine waters along the Washington coast, and specifically within the NWTT Study Area, using an offshore acoustic receiver array to evaluate the risks posed to the ESA-listed sDPS green sturgeon. Additional objectives added to this report as data became available, are (1) evaluating the timing and use of Washington's coastal estuaries, including the Columbia River estuary, Willapa Bay, and Grays Harbor, to provide context to nearshore marine detections, (2) evaluating the similarities and differences in nearshore marine and estuarine use by DPS, and (3) evaluating the time-at-large for green sturgeon migrating between the acoustic receiver arrays of the Pacific Northwest and those found within California waters to evaluate risks posed to sDPS sturgeon throughout the southern extent of the NWTT Study Area.

Methods

Fish Capture and Tagging

Green sturgeon were targeted for capture in Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay, Washington during August to early September of 2020, 2021, and 2023—a period when green sturgeon congregate in large numbers and capture rates are high (Moser and Lindley 2007; Lindley et al. 2011; Langness et al. 2014). An additional 15 green sturgeon were captured opportunistically during a white sturgeon survey in Grays Harbor during 2025. A contract commercial fisher was hired to assist in capturing fish using sinking gillnets, set stationary and perpendicular to the current whenever possible. The green sturgeon research nets consisted of three panels of between 18–24 cm (7.25,



Figure 1. Image of the fish car attached to the side of the research vessel. This equipment is used to provide access to fresh oxygenated water for captured sturgeon prior to sampling and release for the purpose of decreasing handling stress and increasing the likelihood of post-release survival.

8.50, and 9.75 inches) stretch mesh made of 6–18 strand monofilament, joined to form a 150-fathom (274 meters) net. Each panel measures 50-fathom (91 meters) by 5-fathom (9 meters). The single wall netting was evenly hung or hung slightly loose (> 2:1 ratio), without trammels or apron.

Nets were soaked during daylight hours in depths no greater than 50 feet, typically less than 20 feet, when bird and marine mammal activity can be observed. We had originally planned half hour net sets, but it took less time than anticipated for an adequate number of fish to be captured. Set durations were

approximately 15-minutes, timed from the end of set to start of pull. If concentrations of birds or marine mammals were observed, set locations were moved to avoid gear entanglement. The nets were set at the beginning of the slack tide and fished no longer than early ebb or flood tide to avoid gear loss. When green sturgeon were observed in the net prior to the full length of the net being deployed, only 1–2 panels would be deployed in order to reduce the number of fish captured.

Fish sampling

Captured fish were placed in the fish car (developed during the FY2010–2013 Section 6 grant study; Langness et al. 2014) to reduce stress until sampled (Figure 1). Fish were subsequently examined for deformities, erosion, lesions, and tags (DELTS; Figure 2), measured to the nearest centimeters (cm) fork length (FL), measured to the nearest cm girth, tagged with a sterilized PIT tag if no tags are present, and photographed (2020 and 2021). PIT tags were injected into the tissue posterior to the dorsal fin on the left side of the spine. Due to limitations in equipment and deck space and the desire to limit handling stress, most fish sampled were not weighed as a part of this study; however, girth data was collected from the majority of fish as surrogate information to inform fish condition.



Figure 2. Image of a green sturgeon examined with an obvious fin deformity.

For genetic analysis and assignment of individuals to a DPS, a small fin clip was removed from the pelvic fin and the desiccated sample was sent to the genetics lab at the Southwest Fisheries Science Center to be analyzed using the single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) analysis technique (Anderson et al. 2017). Additionally, a subsample of fish blood plasma was opportunistically collected to evaluate sex and maturity through sex-steroid analysis and a fin ray section for age analysis, though the analyses of these collections were not a funded part of this project. Finally, a VEMCO 69-kHz V16 acoustic transmitter (10-year battery life) was surgically implanted (Figure 3) before releasing the fish directly to the bay or estuary. During the 2020 tagging period, acoustic transmitters were implanted in only the first five fish of every 10 cm fork length FL size range so that acoustic detection data would represent a range of different sized individuals. After this goal was met, acoustic transmitters were implanted into any fish captured in good condition until the tagging goal was met (2020 goal: 60 fish tagged, 2021 goal: 50 fish tagged).



Figure 3. Image of a WDFW researcher in the process of suturing the incision wound on a green sturgeon after implanting a VEMCO 69-kHz V16 acoustic transmitter (Left Panel) and an image of a pair of completed sutures closing an incision wound (Right Panel).

Sturgeon receiving an acoustic transmitter require no anesthesia as they enter a state of torpor when rolled to position, ventral side up. The fish in operation were kept wet with fresh water flowing over the gills throughout the duration of the surgery. A scalpel (size #4 handle, size #12 blade) was used to make a 3-4 cm incision through ventral surface of the fish anterior of the pelvic fin and slightly off the midline. Each transmitter was checked to ensure it was in an operational status and then sterilized with 70% isopropyl alcohol prior to insertion into the body cavity. After insertion, the incision was closed with two or three interrupted knots using Oasis violet monofilament absorbable suture (PDO II size 1, NCP-1 cutting needle; Figure 3). The entire sampling procedure took approximately 5-10 minutes in duration.

During sampling, sturgeon that appeared to be stressed were returned to the fish car and kept there until equilibrium, breathing, and strength return (Figure 1). When more fish were captured than could safely be held within the confines of the fish car, the additional fish were not tagged with an acoustic transmitter but were quickly returned directly to the bay or estuary after sampling to reduce handling stress. Additional details regarding the state and federal agencies responsible for the sampling efforts and funding for this work can be found in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of the funded green sturgeon sampling activities described in this report and the agencies responsible for funding each activity. Agencies described under the “funding” headers include: (A) Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, (B) U.S. Navy, Commander, Pacific Fleet, (C) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, and (D) U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Seattle District.

Year	Area	Action	n	unit	Funding
2020	Willapa Bay	Gillnetting/Vessel Operations	4	days on water	B
		Green Sturgeon Captured	38	fish handled	B
		Acoustic Transmitters	25	fish tagged	B
		Genetic Analysis	38	clips analyzed	B
	Grays Harbor	Gillnetting/Vessel Operations	5	days on water	B
		Green Sturgeon Captured	87	fish handled	B
		Acoustic Transmitters	25	fish tagged	B
		Acoustic Transmitters	10	fish tagged	D
2021	Grays Harbor	Gillnetting/Vessel Operations	4	days on water	C
		Green Sturgeon Captured	105	fish handled	C
		Acoustic Transmitters	50	fish tagged	A
		Genetic Analysis	65	clips analyzed	B
2023	Willapa Bay	Gillnetting/Vessel Operations	4	days on water	C
		Green Sturgeon Captured	82	fish handled	C
		Acoustic Transmitters	60	fish tagged	C
		Acoustic Transmitters	4	fish tagged	D
		Genetic Analysis	78	clips analyzed	C
2025	Grays Harbor	Gillnetting/Vessel Operations	1	days on water	A
		Green Sturgeon Captured	6	fish handled	A
		Acoustic Transmitters	6	fish tagged	D
Total	Combined	Gillnetting/Vessel Operations	18	days on water	
		Green Sturgeon Captured	318	fish handled	
		Acoustic Transmitters	180	fish tagged	
		Genetic Analysis	266	clips analyzed	

Sampling Permits

The proposed project “Tagging Green Sturgeon with Acoustic Transmitters in Washington Coastal Estuaries” has been granted ESA authorization under the ESA Section 4(d) Rule. While ESA Section 9 prohibits take of listed species, ESA Section 4(d) limits the prohibition of take for specific existing state and local programs and creates a means for NOAA to approve programs if they meet certain standards set out in the rule. The specific standards regarding this project are set out in Limit 7, “Scientific Research Activities Conducted by The States”. The NOAA reference numbers for this project’s authorizations are “23319” for 2020, “24120” for 2021, “26172” for 2022, “26933” for 2023, and “28353” for 2025.

Acoustic Receiver Deployments

The acoustic data analyzed in this report represents data collected within two unique areas, within the Pacific Northwest and California. The first unique area is found in the Pacific Northwest and is made up of several smaller arrays managed by various state and federal agencies within the Washington coastal estuaries and the nearshore marine waters off the coasts of Washington and British Columbia (Figure 4). The receiver coverage in this area, which can vary year-to-year, provides coverage of only a small fraction of the NWTT Study Area. The second unique area occurs in California and is also made up of several smaller arrays managed by various state and federal agencies, and researchers at the University of California-Davis (Figure 4).



Figure 4. The full boundary of the offshore portion of the Northwest Testing and Training (NWTT) Offshore Study Area, outlined in black, and all locations in which deployed acoustic transmitters analyzed in this study were located.

WDFW operated four VEMCO 69-kHz VR2W acoustic receivers at the mouth of Grays Harbor,

Washington from May 5 to October 22, 2020, from May 20 to October 22, 2021, from June 7 to October 31, 2022, from May 31 to November 14, 2023, from April 29 to November 18, 2024, and from March 18 to November 18, 2025 to assess green sturgeon tagging survival and to determine the period of migration of tagged individuals from the estuarine to marine environment (Table 2; Figure 5). For the same purpose, WDFW operated another two VEMCO 69-kHz VR2W acoustic receivers at the mouth of Willapa Bay, Washington from August 10 to October 15, 2020 and from June 3, 2020 to January 21, 2022 (Table 2; Figure 5). In 2020 through 2023, estuarine habitat use was monitored using VEMCO 69-kHz acoustic receiver arrays in Grays Harbor and the Columbia River estuary, Washington operated by WDFW and in Willapa Bay operated by NOAA-NMFS. Beginning in 2024, WDFW took over operation of the array deployed within Willapa Bay.

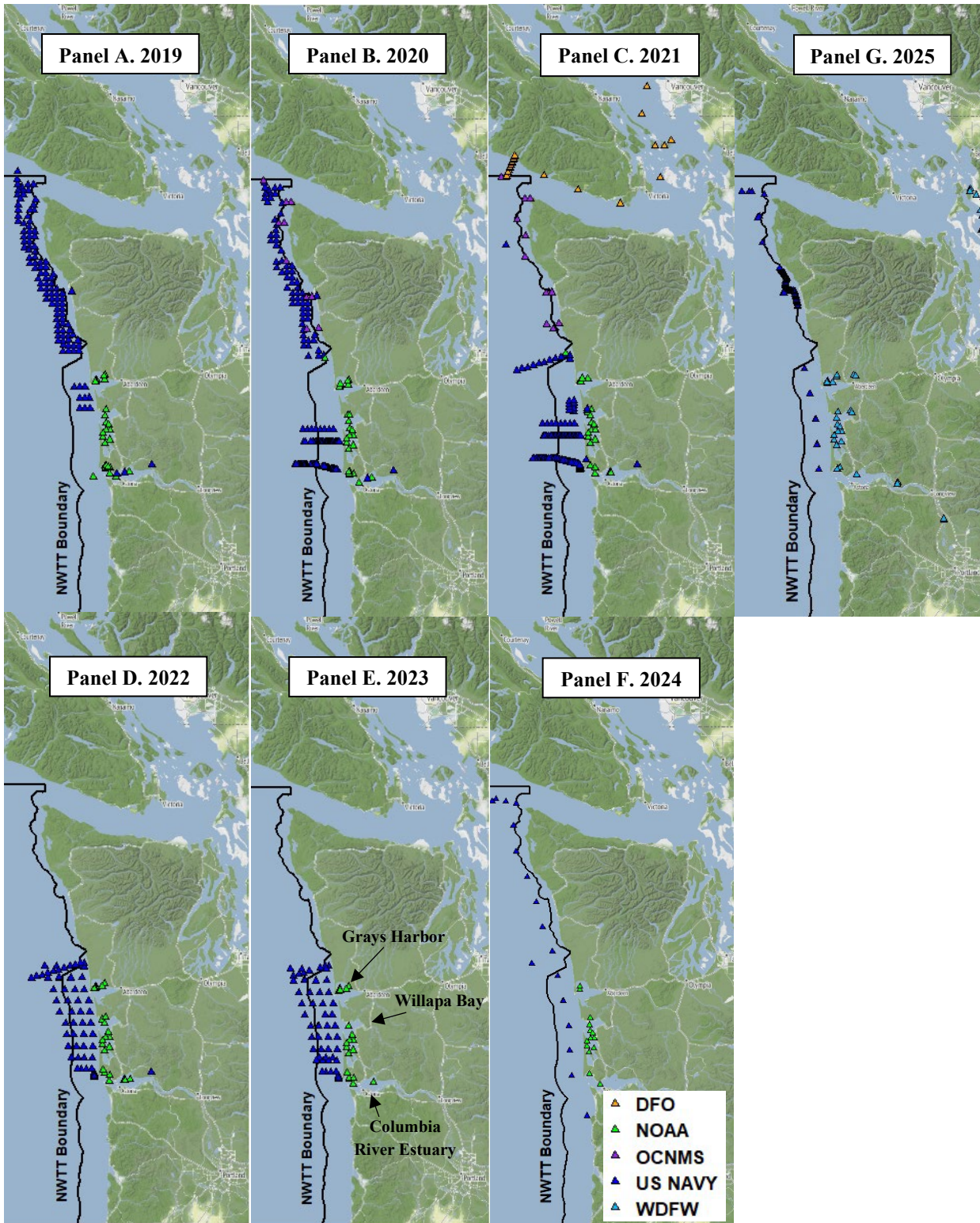


Figure 5. A map of acoustic receivers analyzed for green sturgeon detections, deployed during 2019 (Panel A), 2020 (Panel B), 2021 (Panel C), 2022 (Panel D), 2023 (Panel E), 2024 (Panel F), and 2025 (Panel G). The fill color of each symbol indicates the funding source for each receiver deployment, green symbols were funded by National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA-NMFS; labeled as NOAA), dark blue symbols were funded by the U.S. Navy (labeled as US Navy), light blue symbols were funded by WDFW, purple symbols are within the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary and funded by NOAA-NMFS (labeled: OCNMS), and orange symbols were funded by Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. (DFO).

Additionally, a primarily U.S. Navy-funded offshore acoustic receiver array, comprised of 40–200 VEMCO 69-kHz acoustic receivers, was operated by NOAA-NMFS research staff from 2019 through 2025 (Table 2; Figure 5). In 2021 only, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada shared the deployment and detection data from 39 additional acoustic receivers deployed along the British Columbia coastline (Table 2; Figure 5). Green sturgeon detections on this offshore array were monitored to evaluate migrations along the coast and within the NWTT Study Area. Additional details regarding the state and federal agencies responsible for the operations and funding for these acoustic receiver arrays can be found in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of the funded acoustic receiver deployments in the Pacific Northwest from which detection data described in this report originated and the agencies responsible for operating and funding these receiver deployments. The count “n” is a sum of the total receivers included in that line item. Agencies described under the “operations” and “funding” headers include: (A) Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, (B) U.S. Navy, Commander, Pacific Fleet, (C) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, and (D) Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Year	Area	n	Operations	Funding
2019	Columbia River	15	A	C
	Willapa Bay	10	C	C
	Grays Harbor	6	A	C
	Offshore - USA	110	C	B/C
2020	Columbia River	10	A	C
	Willapa Bay	2	A	B
	Willapa Bay	2	C	C
	Grays Harbor	4	A	B
	Grays Harbor	3	A	C
	Offshore - USA	87	C	B
2021	Columbia River	6	A	C
	Willapa Bay	2	A	B
	Willapa Bay	9	C	C
	Grays Harbor	3	A	B
	Grays Harbor	1	A	C
	Offshore - USA	200	C	B
	Offshore - Canada	39	D	D
2022	Columbia River	7	A	C
	Willapa Bay	9	C	C
	Grays Harbor	7	A	C
	Offshore - USA	115	C	B
2023	Columbia River	8	A	C
	Willapa Bay	8	C	C
	Grays Harbor	6	A	C
	Offshore - USA	80	C	B
2024	Columbia River	6	A	C
	Willapa Bay	9	A/C	A/C
	Grays Harbor	2	A	C
	Offshore – USA	40	C	B
2025	Columbia River	8	A	A
	Willapa Bay	9	A	A
	Grays Harbor	7	A	A
	Offshore – USA	60	C	B

Additionally, we requested and received green sturgeon detection data from acoustic receivers deployed within San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento River Basin (hereafter referred to as the California array). For the purposes of this report, we only included detections that occurred between May 2019 and October 2025. Due to the sensitivity in publishing shared data and the extent to which we agreed to analyze these detections, the acoustic deployments for California detection data are not included in the adjoining figures. For the purpose of this study, data from the California array was used to evaluate the total time-at-large for individual fish between the two distinct regions and not within the California array itself. The agencies that shared this data include the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, the California Department of Water Resources, the University of California-Davis, the University of California-Santa Cruz, and the Pacific States Marine Fish Commission.

Results and Discussion

All Fish Sampling

A total of 347 green sturgeon were captured in Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay in 2020, 2021, 2023 and 2025. Of those, 125 green sturgeon were captured during 334 minutes of fishing over 20 net sets in 2020, 105 green sturgeon were captured during 92 minutes of fishing over 6 net sets in 2021, 102 green sturgeon were captured during 73 minutes of fishing over 6 net sets in 2023, and 15 green sturgeon were captured during 50 minutes of fishing over 5 net sets in 2025. No green sturgeon mortalities were detected as a result of this study.

The 38 green sturgeon captured in Willapa Bay during August 10–13, 2020, ranged 102–191 cm FL and 38–76 cm girth (Table 3). The 87 green sturgeon captured in Grays Harbor during August 17–20 and August 25–26, 2020, ranged 74–195 cm FL and 32–80 cm girth (Table 3). During August 26, 27, 30, and September 2, 2021, another 105 green sturgeon were captured in Grays Harbor, ranging in size 92–190 cm FL and 34–76 cm girth (Table 3). In 2023 sampling was conducted in Willapa Bay August 10–11, and August 14–15 capturing a total of 102 green sturgeon with FL ranging from 104–185 cm and girth 41–80

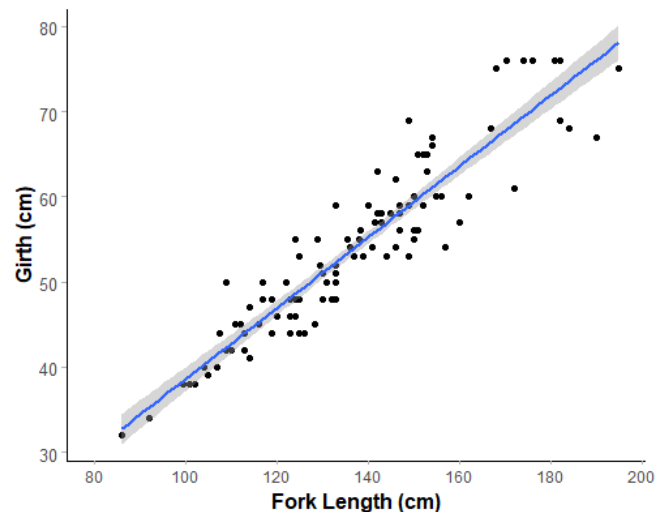


Figure 6. Plot of fork length (cm) and girth (cm) data for all green sturgeon sampled in 2020 and 2021. The correlation coefficient between these variables indicated a strong relationship, $r=0.93$.

cm (Table 3). During a white sturgeon directed survey in 2025, a total of 15 green sturgeon with FL ranging from 98–174 cm were captured.

Girth data was collected in place of weight data as a surrogate for evaluating fish condition. The linear relationship between FL and girth has a strong coefficient of $r=0.93$, indicating a strong relationship between these variables with no obvious outliers (Figure 6). The relationship becomes weaker at larger sizes, which we hypothesize may be related to spawning maturity and differences between sexes; however, this information is not available to evaluate.

All fish were scanned for a pre-existing PIT tag prior to release, including the 39 fish captured in a single set on September 2, 2021, and 21 fish captured August 11, 2023, which were released immediately due to the high catch rates and the desire to reduce the overall handling time. The two fish captured in poor condition in 2021 were also scanned for PIT tags and released immediately after recovery in the fish car. Six fish sampled had a PIT tag implanted from a previous sampling event. A PIT tag was implanted in 281 fresh green sturgeon (meaning no prior PIT tag was detected), 281 green sturgeon were sampled for genetic tissue (fin clip), 20 fish were weighed, 33 fin ray sections were collected (from the bony section of the fin ray), and 202 blood plasma samples were collected.

Table 3. Sampling statistics for all fish handled in Willapa Bay and Grays Harbor, Washington, in 2020, 2021, 2023 and 2025.

Sampling Method	Willapa Bay 2020	Grays Harbor 2020	Grays Harbor 2021	Willapa Bay 2023	Grays Harbor 2025	Total
PIT tags applied	37	83	65	81	15	281
PIT tags detected	1	1	2	2	0	6
Acoustic tags applied	25	35	50	64	6	180
Weights measured	11	7	2	0	0	20
Weight range (kg)	9.0–19.0	4.3–32.0	43.0–47.0	N/A		
Lengths measured	38	86	65	81	15	285
Fork Length range (cm)	102.0–191.0	74.0–195.0	92.0–190.0	104.0–185.0	98.0–174.0	
Girths measured	38	85	64	81	0	268
Girth (cm)	38.0–76.0	32.0–80.0	34.0–76.0	41.0–80.0	N/A	
Fin rays collected	14	19	0	0	0	33
Blood plasma collected	34	35	63	58	12	202
Genetic samples collected	38	85	65	78	15	281
Assigned to N–DPS	24	61	49	34	0	168
Assigned to S–DPS	14	24	16	27	0	81
Released without tags	0	3	38	21	0	62
Total Green Sturgeon Handled	38	87	105	102	15	347

Using a genetics technique involving SNP assay data, 249 total fish sampled in 2020, 2021, and 2023 were assigned to a genetic population (Table 3). Of those, 168 green sturgeon (67% of the total analyzed) were assigned to the nDPS and 81 green sturgeon (33% of the total analyzed) were assigned to the sDPS. A higher proportion of sDPS fish were sampled in Willapa Bay in 2020 (37% sDPS) and 2023 (49% sDPS) than the proportion of sDPS sampled in Grays Harbor in either 2020 (28% sDPS) or 2021 (25% sDPS). In contrast, during a WDFW-led study that took place in 2010–2012, the ratios of sDPS to nDPS fish sampled were more even (Langness et al. 2014). In that study, 87 green sturgeon were assigned to sDPS (51% of the total analyzed) and 82 green sturgeon were assigned to nDPS (49% of the total analyzed). The differences in the proportion of each DPS represented from the earlier study to the recent study are unknown but may be a result of differences in sampling area and timing or changes in population abundances for one or both DPSs.

Acoustic Tagged Fish Sampling

A total of 180 green sturgeon were implanted with acoustic transmitters across 2020, 2021, 2023 and 2025 (Figure 7; Table 4); of those, 25 were captured and released in Willapa Bay in 2020, 35 fish were captured and released in Grays Harbor in 2020, 50 fish were captured and released in Grays Harbor in 2021, 64 were captured and released in Willapa Bay in 2023, and six were captured and released in Willapa Bay in 2025. Of those tagged, the 50 transmitters contributed by the U.S. Navy were split evenly between the two areas in 2020, and the 10 transmitters contributed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 2020 and the 50 transmitters contributed by WDFW in 2021 were implanted in fish within Grays Harbor only. In 2023, 60 transmitters contributed by NOAA fisheries were implanted into green sturgeon in Willapa Bay (Table 1). A final 10 transmitters contributed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers were implanted into green sturgeon in Willapa Bay in 2023 and 2025.

A subset of the fish genetically analyzed include 170 of the fish implanted with acoustic transmitters, including 109 green sturgeon assigned to the nDPS (65% of tagged fish) and 75 green sturgeon assigned to the sDPS (35% of tagged fish; Figure 7; Table 4). One fish implanted with an acoustic transmitter was not assigned to a DPS due to an error in the field collecting the genetic sample or inadequate amount of tissue material being collected. The six fish implanted with acoustic transmitters in 2025 have not been assigned to DPS due to a lack of funding.

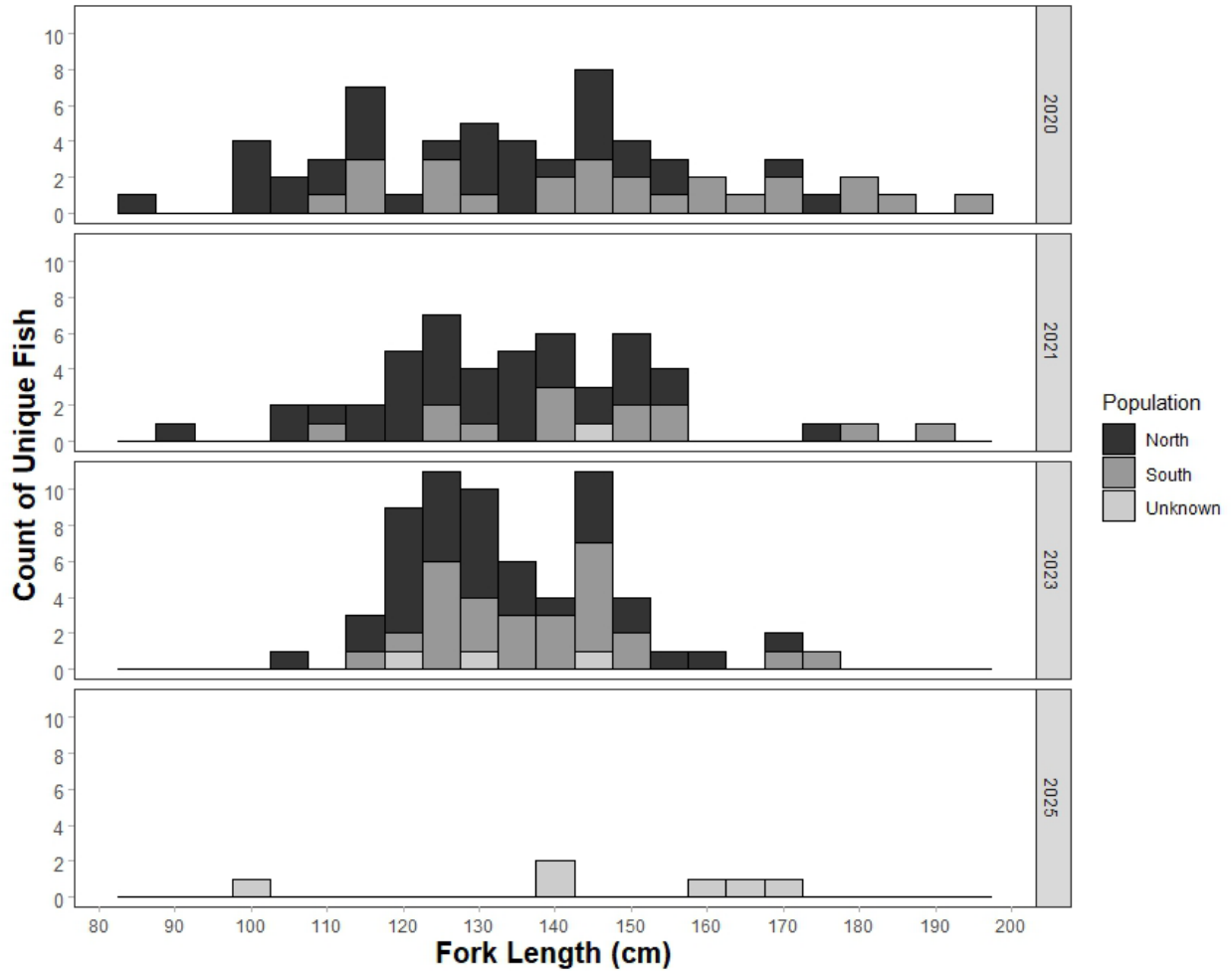


Figure 7. Length-frequency histogram of green sturgeon implanted with acoustic transmitters by year. Shading indicates population assignment to either the northern DPS (dark gray), the southern DPS (medium gray), or unknown assignment (light gray).

Table 4. Length and girth statistics for green sturgeon implanted with acoustic transmitters and assigned to the Northern DPS or the Southern DPS collected in Willapa Bay and Grays Harbor in 2020, 2021, 2023, and 2025. A genetics sample was not collected for the one fish captured in 2021 not assigned to a DPS. The three unassigned fish captured in 2023 were not assigned due to inadequate tissue sample size and the 6 fish captured in 2025 are not assigned due to a lack of funding.

Area/Year	Sample Size	Fork Length (cm)		Girth (cm)	
		Mean	Range	Mean	Range
Northern DPS					
Willapa Bay - 2020	20	130.4	86.0–176.0	53.1	32.0–76.0
Grays Harbor - 2020	15	126.7	102.0–157.0	48.7	38.0–58.0
Grays Harbor - 2021	36	130.9	92.0–174.0	51.0	34.0–76.0
Willapa Bay - 2023	34	132.0	107.0–170.0	52.9	41.0–68.0
Southern DPS					
Willapa Bay - 2020	15	152.9	113.0–195.0	60.8	42.0–76.0
Grays Harbor - 2020	10	141.4	103.0–184.0	56.0	48.0–76.0
Grays Harbor - 2021	13	145.3	111.0–190.0	56.4	43.0–69.0
Willapa Bay - 2023	27	137.5	117.0–175.0	54.5	43.0–71.0
Unknown DPS					
Grays Harbor - 2021	1	144.0		53.0	
Willapa Bay - 2023	3	131.3	118.0–144.0	50.7	45.0–57.0
Willapa Bay - 2025	6	146.0	98.0–169.0	N/A	N/A

Acoustic Receiver Deployments

All WDFW-operated acoustic receivers that were recovered from the 2020–2025 field seasons were downloaded and assessed for green sturgeon detections. Of the four deployed acoustic receivers funded by the U.S. Navy for the 2020–2021 field seasons, three were recovered in both 2020 and 2021. The missing receiver in both years was lost near the entrance to Willapa Bay and other nearby researchers have been notified in case it is recovered.

WDFW staff coordinated with NOAA-NMFS researchers operating the Navy-funded offshore array to collect acoustic receiver deployment and fish detection data from May 2019 through October 2025. The greatest number of acoustic receivers within the NWTT Study Area (n=97) were deployed May 2019 through March 2020 and were distributed between the Canadian border and the entrance to Grays Harbor, Washington (Figures A1–A11). Between April and June 2020, there were no acoustic receivers present within the NWTT Study Area (Figures A12–A14). Between July 2020 and August 2021, three rows of receivers oriented east to west and straddling the NWTT boundary were deployed between the Columbia River mouth and the entrance to Willapa Bay (Figure A15). From September 2021 until February 2022 a single row of receivers was deployed east to west and just north of Grays Harbor. From this date through October 2023 a relatively dense array was deployed both inside and outside of the NWTT between the Columbia River mouth and Grays Harbor. The array in this area was limited to five receivers between November 2023 and October 2024, all deployed outside of the NWTT. These receivers remained

deployed in the same approximate locations between November 2024 and October 2025. During this same time period a string of 42 receivers located closely together was deployed along the NWTT boundary between the mouths of the Queets and Quillayute Rivers. Across the majority of the entire time period of this study a small number of receivers was deployed within the NWTT along the Northern portion of the Washington coast up to the boundary with Canada (Figure A16–A78).

Detections in Washington's Estuaries

Among the fish that were tagged in Grays Harbor in 2020 and 2021 each individual was detected at multiple receivers within the estuary or at the entrance to the bay (suggesting an exit of Grays Harbor to the Pacific Ocean). This detection period suggests no immediate mortalities resulting from the tagging procedure. Among the fish that were tagged in Willapa Bay in 2020, each individual was detected at multiple receivers within the estuary, and all but two were detected at the recovered receiver that was set at the entrance to the bay. Due to the placement of the recovered receiver, we assume that these detections likely include fish that were physically located within the deeper north channel at the mouth of Willapa Bay. Eight fish tagged in 2020 were detected in both Grays Harbor and Willapa Bay, half of these moved north from Willapa Bay to Grays Harbor and the other half moved south from Grays Harbor to Willapa Bay. This includes one fish that moved progressively south from Grays Harbor to Willapa Bay and finally the Columbia River estuary. Eight of the fish tagged in Grays Harbor during 2021 were subsequently detected in Willapa Bay between August and October 2021. Three different fish tagged in 2021 were also detected within the Columbia Estuary between September and October 2021.

The general trend of detection data across all three estuaries indicates similar increases in tag counts in late-June and decreases in tag counts in mid-September with peak densities occurring between mid-July and mid-August (Figure 8). This is consistent with the results found by Moser and Lindley (2007) in which they correlated the timing of migration into the estuaries with a high estuarine salinity concentration and a shift in estuarine water temperatures to 2° C warmer than ocean temperatures. In 2022, the deployment of receivers in Grays Harbor was delayed until June, at which point relatively higher counts of both DPSs were immediately detected within the estuary (Figure 8). In 2023, we observed the greatest number of individual detections and counts of unique fish in Grays Harbor as the number of fish with acoustic transmitters increased. Greater numbers of fish were detected within Willapa Bay relative to Grays Harbor in 2024, but this is likely due to a portion of the Grays Harbor array being lost. The majority of this array was successfully deployed and retrieved in 2025 and as a result we observed the greatest number of fish detected in any year and in any estuary. The generally low detections of both DPSs in the Columbia River estuary

across all years may be a result of either low estuarine use or the lack of receiver coverage in this area (Figure 8).

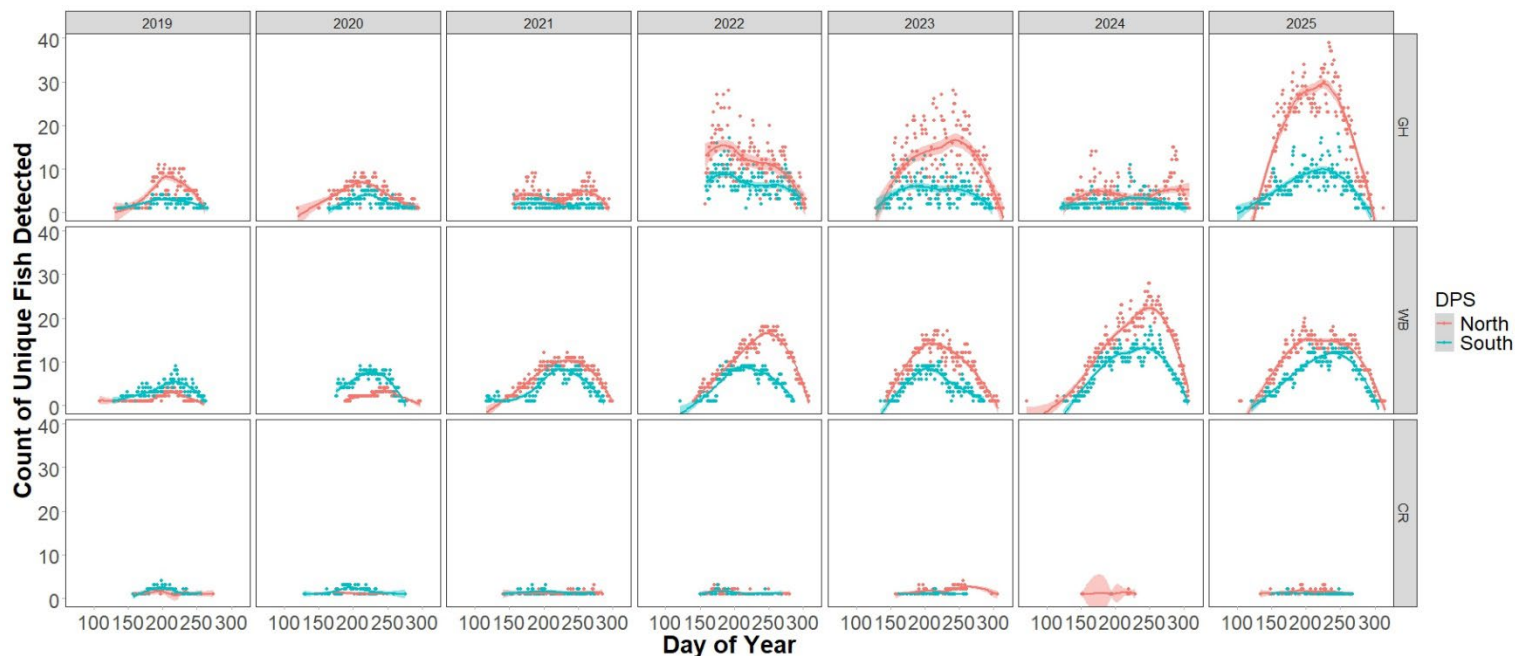


Figure 8. The 2019–2025 daily counts of unique fish detections associated with a DPS assignment within each of the three Washington coastal estuaries; the Columbia River (CR; top row), Grays Harbor (GH; middle row), and Willapa Bay (WB; bottom row).

To compare the DPS-specific use of estuaries, detection data for returning fish, excluding only detections from fish tagged within the same year, were analyzed in 2019–2025. The receiver coverage in each of the estuaries was inadequate to conduct occupancy modeling; however, evaluation of DPS-specific residence times in each estuary is appropriate, assuming that the detection probability of both DPSs within an estuary is equal among the existing receivers. A series of Student’s t-tests were used to evaluate differences in DPS-specific residence times between estuaries and years. For the purpose of this analysis, residence time was defined as the difference in time between the first and last detection of a unique acoustic tag ID within a given area, with no detections occurring in any other area during that period. Due to the highly migratory nature of green sturgeon, some individual fish may have multiple residence times calculated for different areas within the same year. Due to variations in receiver array coverage and detection probabilities within the different estuaries, residence times cannot be directly compared between estuaries. In 2019 and 2020, nDPS spent significantly more time in Grays Harbor than the sDPS (p-values for the 2019 and 2020 comparisons in Grays Harbor are 0.008 and 0.05, respectively; Figure 9). In all

other estuaries and years, there were no significant differences in residence times between DPSs (Figure 9).

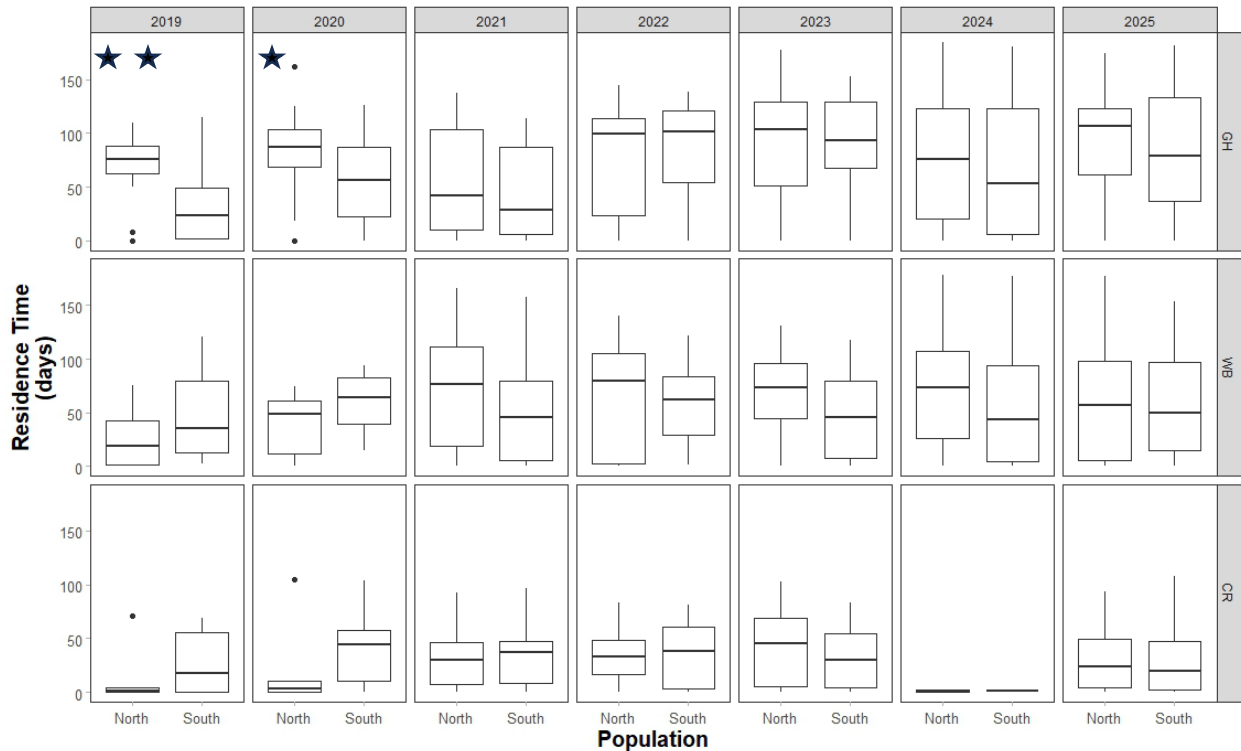


Figure 9. Comparison of residence times between the nDPS (North) and the sDPS (South) of green sturgeon implanted with acoustic transmitters across years and within estuaries (CR = Columbia River, WB = Willapa Bay, and GH = Grays Harbor). Stars indicate the level of significance (one star = p -value <0.1 , two stars = p -value <0.01).

Detections along the Pacific Northwest Coast

To evaluate green sturgeon occurrence within the offshore portion of the NWTT Study Area during training and testing period, it is important to consider the acoustic receiver spatial and temporal coverage in addition to the detections of tagged fish. The NOAA-NMFS deployed acoustic receiver array was configured differently in each year to align with concurrent ESA-listed salmonid studies in the NWTT Study Area. While the more evenly distributed 2019 array configuration (Figure 5) was best suited for green sturgeon habitat utilization in nearshore Washington waters, following array configurations were designed to align with multiple ESA-listed fish studies. The best coverage for evaluating green sturgeon detections in the NWTT Study Area north of Grays Harbor occurred in 2019, prior to the tagging efforts that took place in 2020, 2021, 2023 and 2025. Additionally, the spatial coverage of acoustic receiver deployments in the offshore array were not consistent between years; therefore, a more detailed analysis of green sturgeon occupancy within the NWTT Study Area is not possible during the study period.

Green sturgeon were detected within the offshore portion of the NWTT Study Area during each month between May 2019 and March 2020, but the highest count of unique fish was in May 2019 (Figure 10). In July–September 2019, a total of 23 unique green sturgeon were detected within the NWTT Study Area, including 18 green sturgeon in July, 2 green sturgeon in August, and 3 green sturgeon in September. During this same time period, a total of 102 unique green sturgeon were detected on all other acoustic receivers, outside of the NWTT Study Area, including 82 green sturgeon in July, 101 green sturgeon in August, and 71 green sturgeon in September, indicating the abundance of green sturgeon inside of the NWTT Study Area decreased during the summer as fish moved into coastal Washington estuaries, and increased as fish moved back offshore during October. This is consistent with findings from Moser and Lindley (2007), where green sturgeon

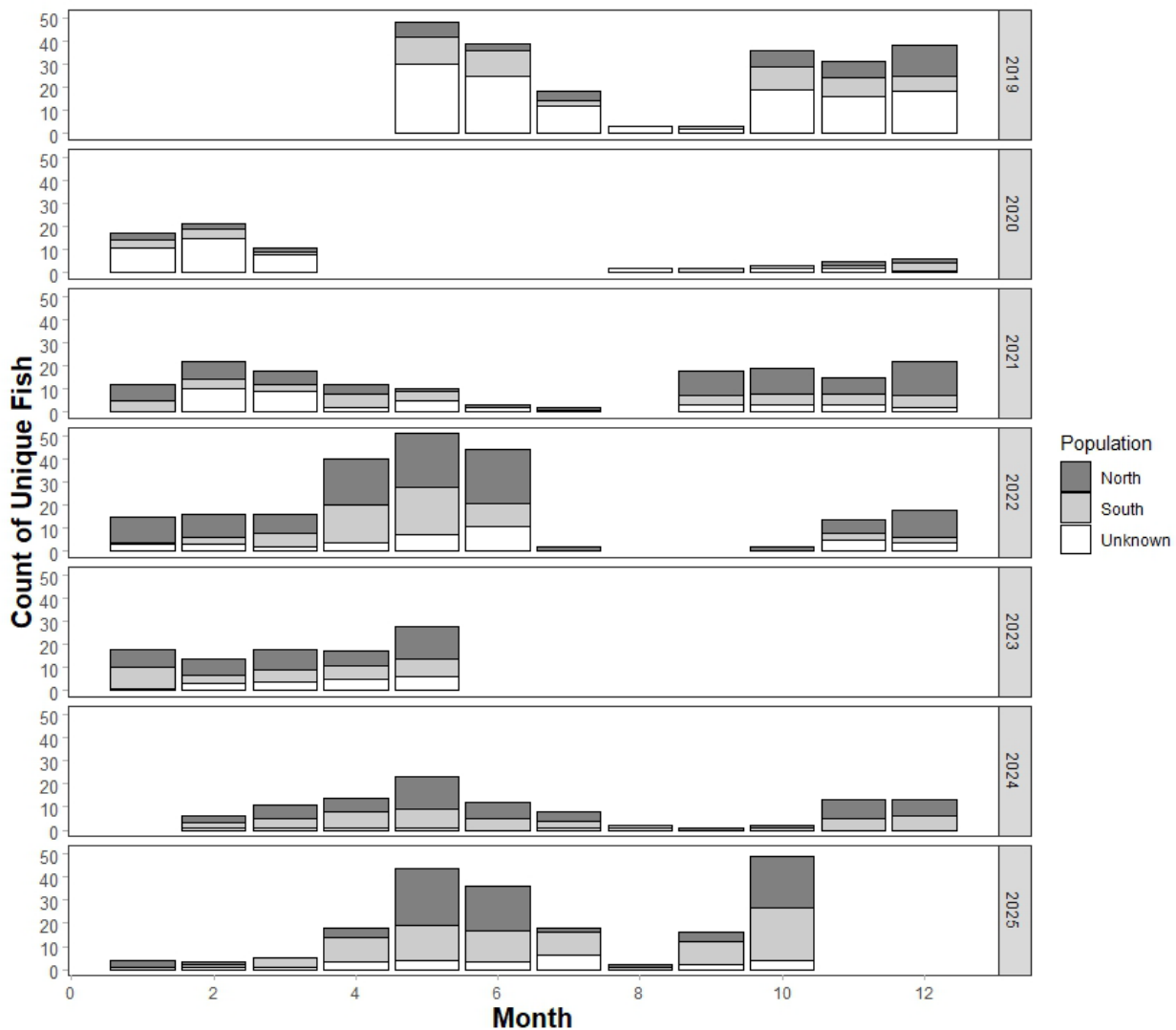


Figure 10. Frequency of unique green sturgeon detections within the NWTT study area from May 2019 (top panel) through October 2025 (bottom panel). Shading indicates population assignment to either the nDPS (dark gray), the sDPS (light gray), or unknown assignment (white). No acoustic receivers were deployed within the offshore portion of the NWTT study area in April through June 2020.

were only detected in Willapa Bay during the summer months when estuarine water temperature was high relative to the coastal ocean, primarily May through September.

Due to the more limited spatial distribution of the offshore array, acoustic detections occurred primarily within the coastal estuaries during the summer of 2020 (Figures A15–A17). Detections within the offshore portion of the NWTT Study Area were observed between August 2020 and June 2021 on the aforementioned three rows of acoustic receivers but were still primarily concentrated east of the Study Area boundary (Figures A16–26).

Similar to the previous two years, detections were primarily concentrated within the coastal estuaries during the summer of 2021 (Figures A27–A29). A row of offshore receivers primarily situated within the offshore portion of the NWTT Study Area was deployed during September 2021 north of the entrance to Grays Harbor (Figure A29). Detections were observed on this row of receivers during all months, with the peak number of fish and detections during December 2021, before declining between January–February 2022 (Figures A30–34).

The receivers deployed off the Washington coast in 2022 were located between the mouth of the Columbia River and just north of Grays Harbor (Figure 5). The majority of receiver deployments and detections occurred east of the offshore portion of the NWTT Study Area boundary during this year. Detections within the Study Area occurred in January–July 2022 but were most common during April–June 2022 (Figures A35–A39). Both the number of individual fish detected and the overall number of detections within the Study Area peaked during May 2022 before declining as fish moved into the coastal estuaries. Between June and September 2022, more than 100 fish were detected each month, nearly all occurring within these coastal estuaries (Figures A38–A41).

The deployments off the Washington coast between October 2022 and September 2023 occurred between the mouth of the Columbia River and just north of Grays Harbor. Detections within the offshore portion of the NWTT Study Area occurred from November 2022–May 2023, but were most numerous between December 2022–May 2023 (Figures A43–A49). Similar to what was observed in 2022, the number of unique fish detected within the Study Area peaked in May 2023 just before fish move into coastal estuaries between June and September. No detections occurred with the Study Area the rest of the year.

The array deployed between November 2023 and October 2024 had only two receivers deployed within the NWTT Study Area until February 2024 and only seven receivers between February and October, but based on observations during previous years combined with the detections that occurred during 2024, it is probable green sturgeon were more likely to be within the offshore Study Area between November 2023–May 2024 (Figures A55–A61) than between June–October 2024 (Figures A62–A66).

The number of fish detected within the NWTT Study Area increased in November and December 2024 relative to October, but decreased to fewer than 10 individuals in January 2025. Detections sharply increased during May 2025, likely both because fish were migrating south along Washington towards coastal estuaries and because the number of deployments within the Study Area increased in April. Green sturgeon detections decreased through August before rising and peaking during October 2025.

Green sturgeon were detected within the offshore acoustic receiver array nearly every month in which data was available between March 2019 and October 2025, with the exception of the period in which no receivers were present in the NWTT Study Area (from April through June 2020) and the notable lack of detections in both July 2020, August 2021, and June 2023–January 2024 (Figure 10). The lack of any detections in these time periods may be a result of the receiver deployment schedule or poor coverage within the NWTT Study Area; however, detection data from within the coastal estuaries supports previous findings that green sturgeon are aggregating in large numbers within the estuarine waters during these summer months (Figures A3–A5; Figures A15–A17; Figures A27–A29, Figures A39–A41, Figures A50–A53, Figures A62–A65, Figures A75–A78) and therefore least likely to be present within the NWTT Study Area during this time of year. Relatively low numbers of detections during the late-winter (January–March) indicate green sturgeon are present in the NWTT Study Area, but at a lower level than between April–June or October–December when green sturgeon are the most likely to be present.

To compare the DPS-specific use of the NWTT Study Area, detection data for returning fish, excluding only detections from fish tagged within the same year, were analyzed in 2019–2024. The receiver coverage across the NWTT Study Area was inadequate to conduct occupancy modeling; however, evaluation of DPS-specific residence times is appropriate, assuming that the detection probability of both DPSs within the NWTT Study Area is equal among the existing receivers. A series of Student's t-tests were used to evaluate differences in DPS-specific residence times between years. For the purpose of this analysis, residence time was defined as the difference in time between the first and last detection of a unique acoustic tag ID within a given area, with no detections occurring in any other area during that period. Due to the highly migratory nature of green sturgeon, some individual fish may have multiple residence times calculated within the same year. Across all years, there were no significant differences in residence times between DPSs (Figure 11). Year-to-year variability in residence times may be explained by variations in environmental conditions within and around the NWTT Study Area, data which was not available for the purpose of this analysis.

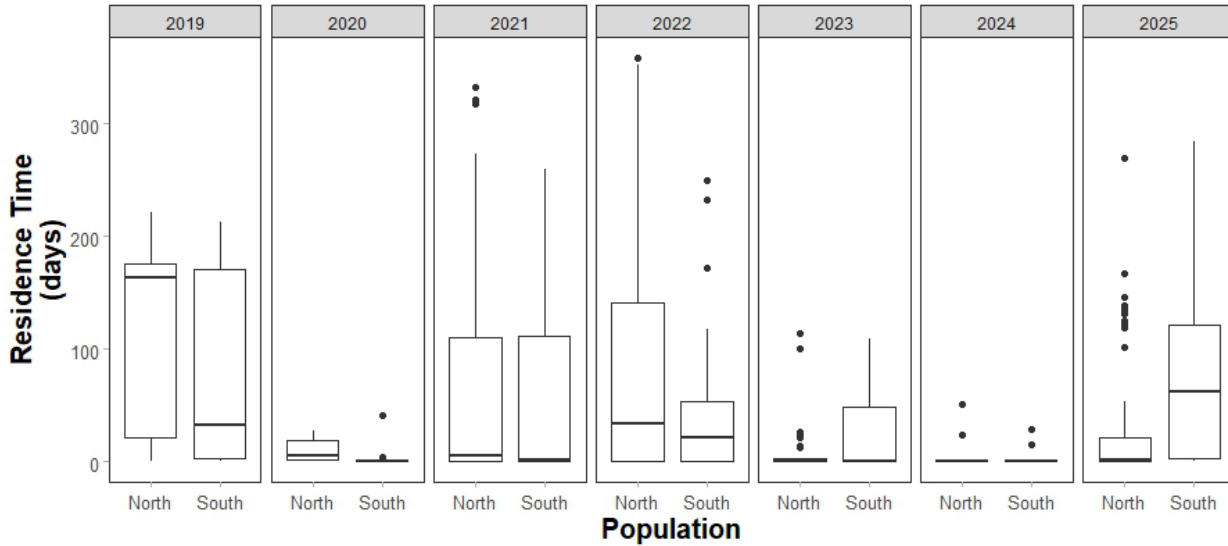


Figure 11. Comparison of residence times between the nDPS (North) and the sDPS (South) of green sturgeon across years within the NWTT Study Area. There were no significant differences in residence times by DPS detected within any year tested.

The offshore array dataset between 2020–2023 included information pertaining to the depths at which acoustic receivers were deployed; however inconsistent receiver coverage and a lack of coverage in deeper waters limits analysis of the green sturgeon preferred depths. Despite this limitation, the depths at which green sturgeon were commonly detected was evaluated (Figure 12). Year-round data suggests that a majority of green sturgeon occupy depths less than 110m, consistent with findings from Erickson and Hightower (2007). However, we did detect a few individuals in deeper marine waters, with at least one individual detected at the deepest deployed locations ranging 275–325m suggesting that they may use these depths more frequently than can be identified with the data available in this study. During the July 1–September 30 period, when green sturgeon are known to migrate into and out of coastal estuaries, all detections were in waters less than 100m, with no detections occurring in the NWTT Study Area in 2020, 2022, or 2023 (Figure 12).

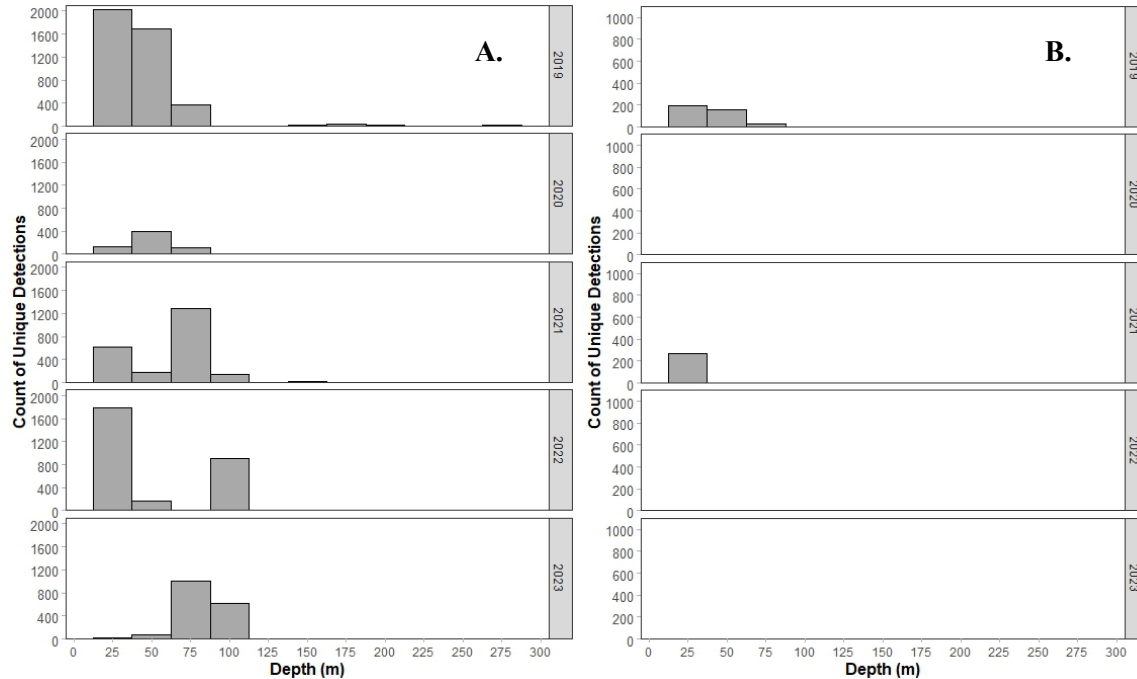


Figure 12. Unique detections of green sturgeon within the NWTT Study Area boundary by depth (bin width=25 m), between 2019–2023. Panel A includes year-round acoustic detections. Panel B includes acoustic detections from July 1 through September 30, only.

Migrations between the Pacific Northwest and California

Green sturgeon implanted with acoustic transmitters by WDFW have been detected along the Oregon Coast, within Humboldt Bay, and within the San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento River basin (Figure 13). Fish detected within the Sacramento Basin are presumably sDPS green sturgeon migrating to their spawning grounds. A total of 94 individual fish migrations were documented between the California array and the Washington coast between 2019 and 2025. Of these, 54 migrations were southward directed from the Washington Coast to the California array and 40 were northward directed from the California array to the Washington Coast, (Figure 14). Within this range, detection data indicates that 90 of these migrations occurred during at least a portion of this time period between October and March, most commonly between December through February, particularly southward direction migrations (Figure 14). Northward migrations occurred during a greater portion of the calendar year and were more likely than southward migrations to occur during the spring and summer. On average, fish migrating South were at large for approximately 5 months, while fish migrating North averaged 8 months at large (Figure 15). This difference in the length of time traveling between areas is likely related to the strength of the California Current at the time of travel. The southward flowing California Current may

allow fish to move south along the coast more quickly but slow the northward journey. Four migrations occurred over a time period of a year or longer, presumably moving northward between the two regions (Figure 15). Telemetric data from acoustic receivers deployed by Oregon State University (OSU) shark researchers demonstrates that green sturgeon are present along the Oregon coast during all months, but most commonly during April (northward migrations) and October (southward migrations) (Figure 16). While previous studies indicate sDPS green sturgeon have been detected in Oregon's coastal estuaries (Huff et al. 2012), it is unknown what migration path these fish take, or if that path is direct due to sparse detection data between Washington and California. This data indicates that migrating fish may be present within coastal estuaries, the nearshore marine areas, and potentially within the offshore portion of the NWTT Study Area along the Oregon and northern California coastline throughout this winter migration period.

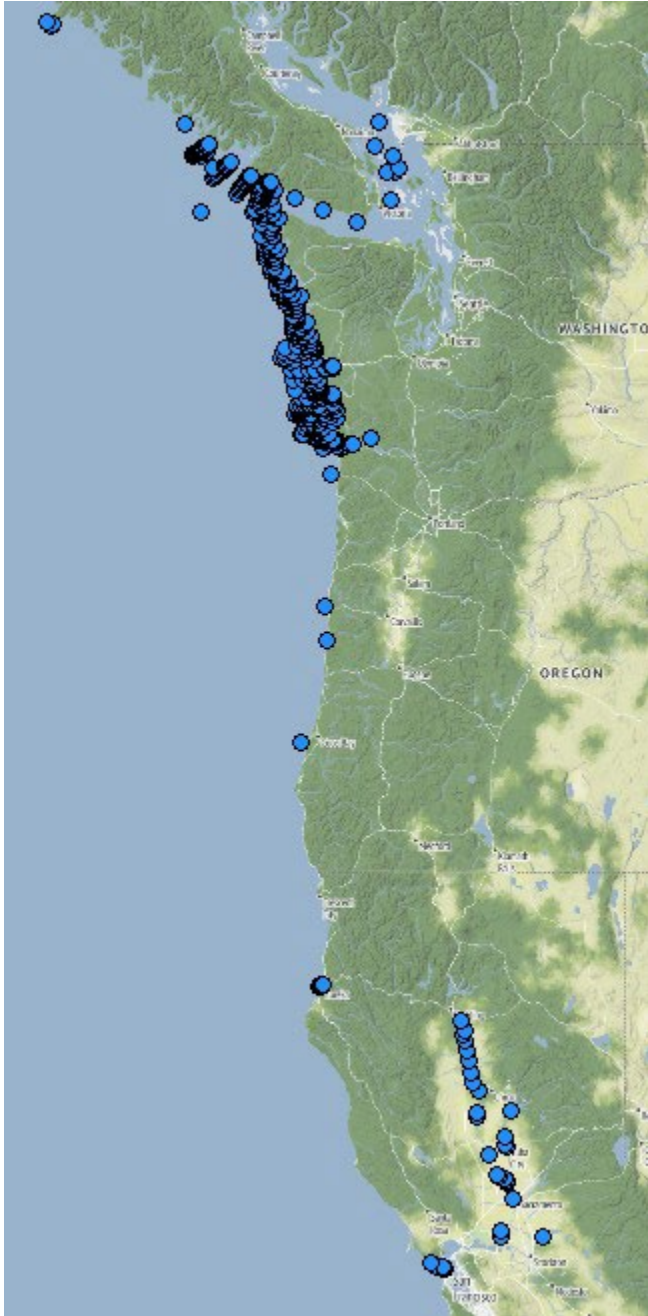


Figure 13. Locations where an acoustic receiver detected at least one green sturgeon with a WDFW implanted acoustic transmitter. Areas without a detection likely do not have a deployed receiver and therefore do not imply an absence of occurrence. Data are from May 2019 through October 2025.

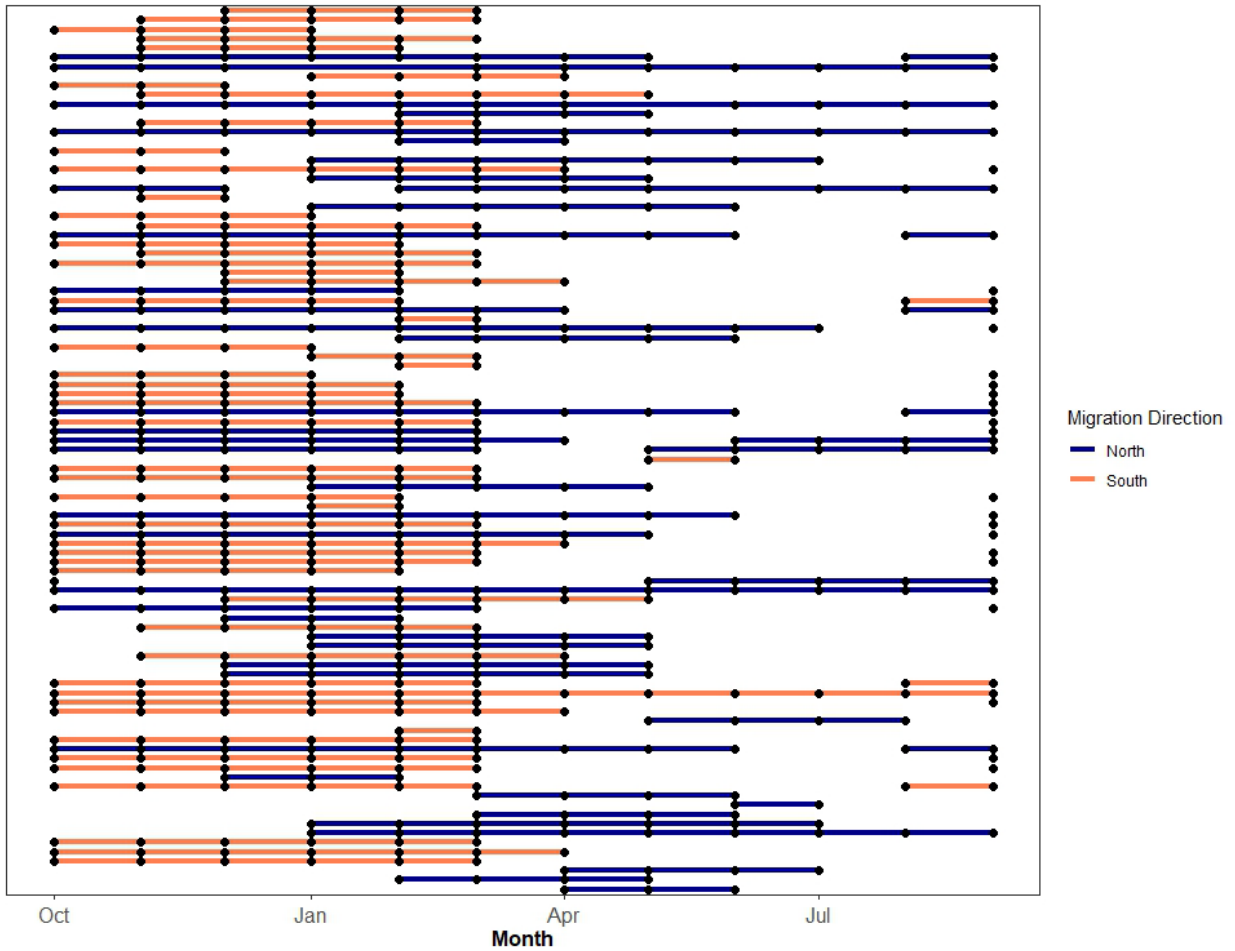


Figure 14. The months individual green sturgeon were at large between the coast of Washington and San Francisco Bay. Each row represent migrations by an individual green sturgeon and lines represent months when fish are assumed to be migrating between these areas and the direction they were moving. Data are from May 2019 through October 2025.

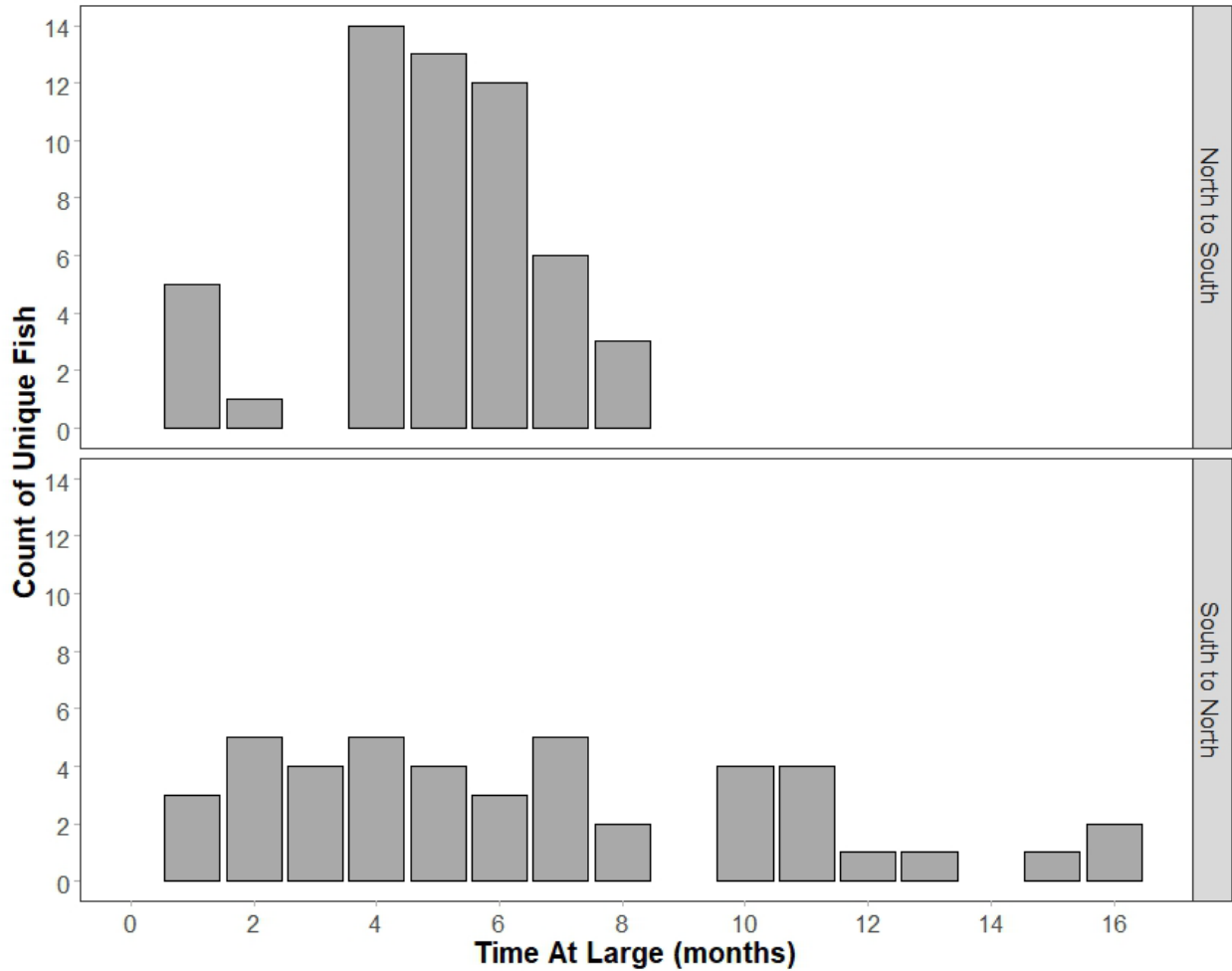


Figure 15. The count of unique fish for time at-large, in months, between the last detection off the coast of Washington and the subsequent first detection within the California array (top panel; Southern migration) and between the last detection within the California array and the subsequent first detection off the Washington coast (bottom panel; Northern migration). Data represent acoustic detections from May 2019 through October 2025.

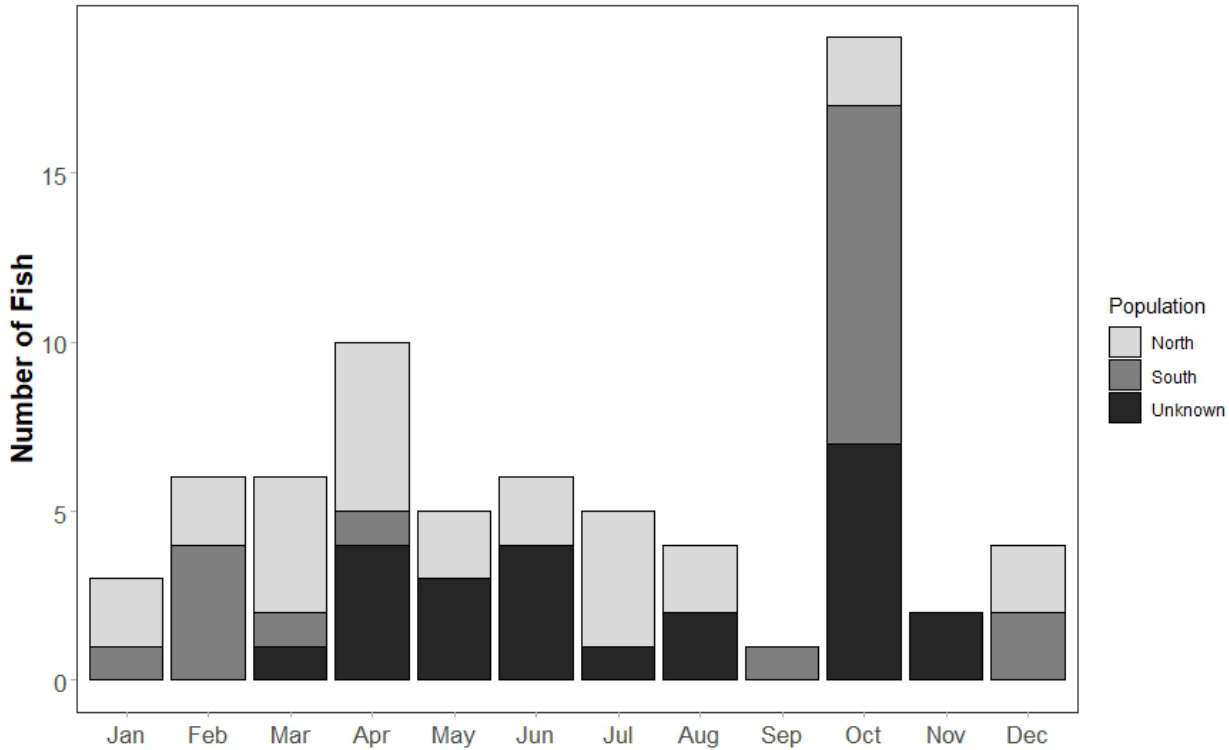


Figure 16. Counts of individual green sturgeon detected by acoustic receivers deployed at four locations along the Oregon Coast. Data are from 2022-2024.

Limitations and Future Research

Some limitations of this project include a lack of consistent and thorough acoustic receiver coverage within the NWTT Study Area between years and the lack of consistent environmental data available throughout the study time period to align with detection data. As a result of these limitations, a thorough evaluation of green sturgeon use of the NWTT Study Area was not possible. Additionally, evaluation of the influence of environmental effects on between year variation in migratory behavior was not possible throughout this time range. If funding allows, we intend to work closely with project collaborators over the next year to incorporate additional acoustic detection and environmental data, where available, to continue expanding on the evaluation and analyses presented in this report.

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Appendix A. 2019-2024 Detection Maps by Month

May 2019

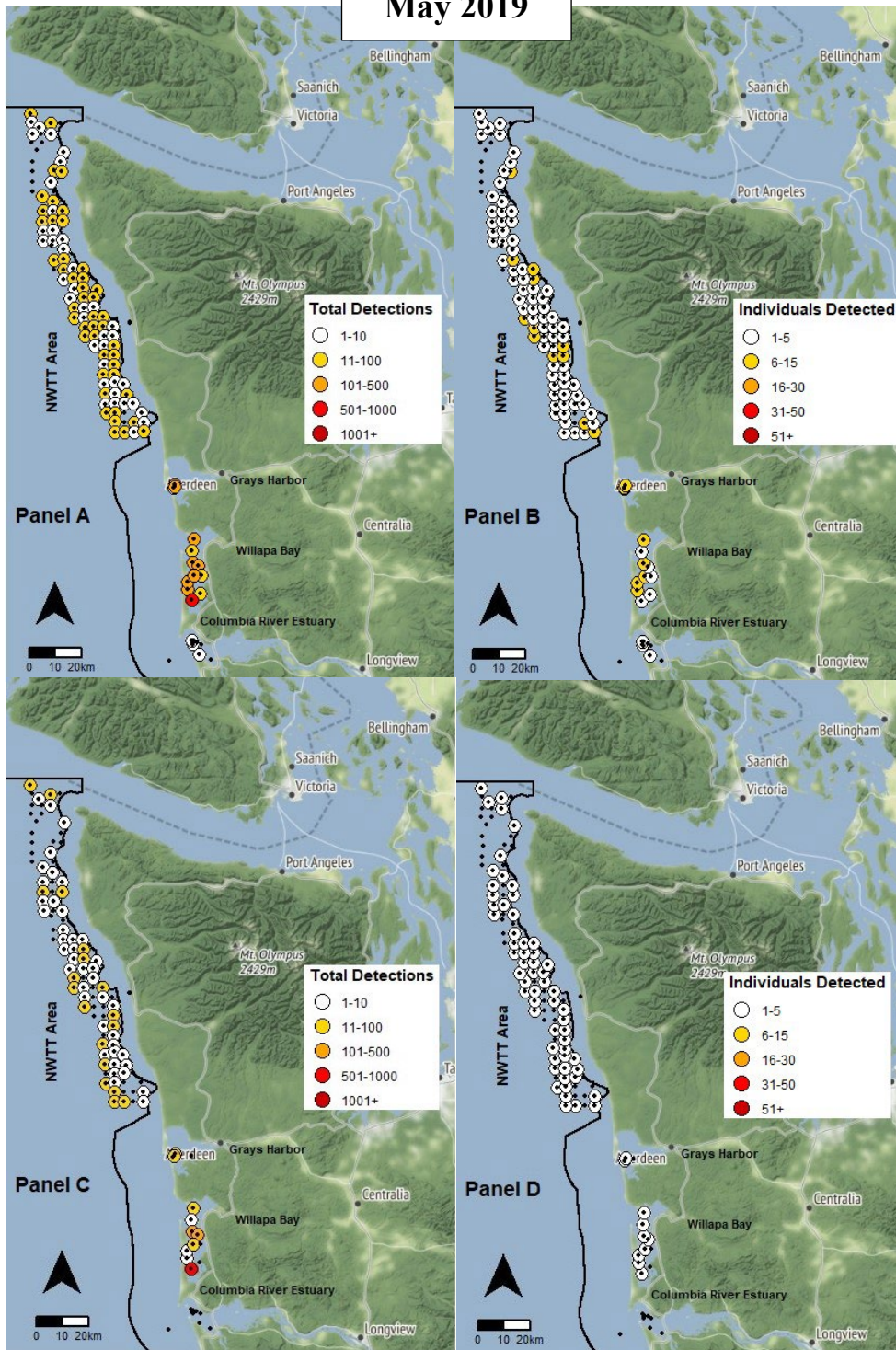


Figure A- 1. The total number of green sturgeon detections during May 2019 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers during May 2019. Black points represent receiver locations during this month. A total of 16 sDPS green sturgeon and 64 unique individuals were detected during this period.

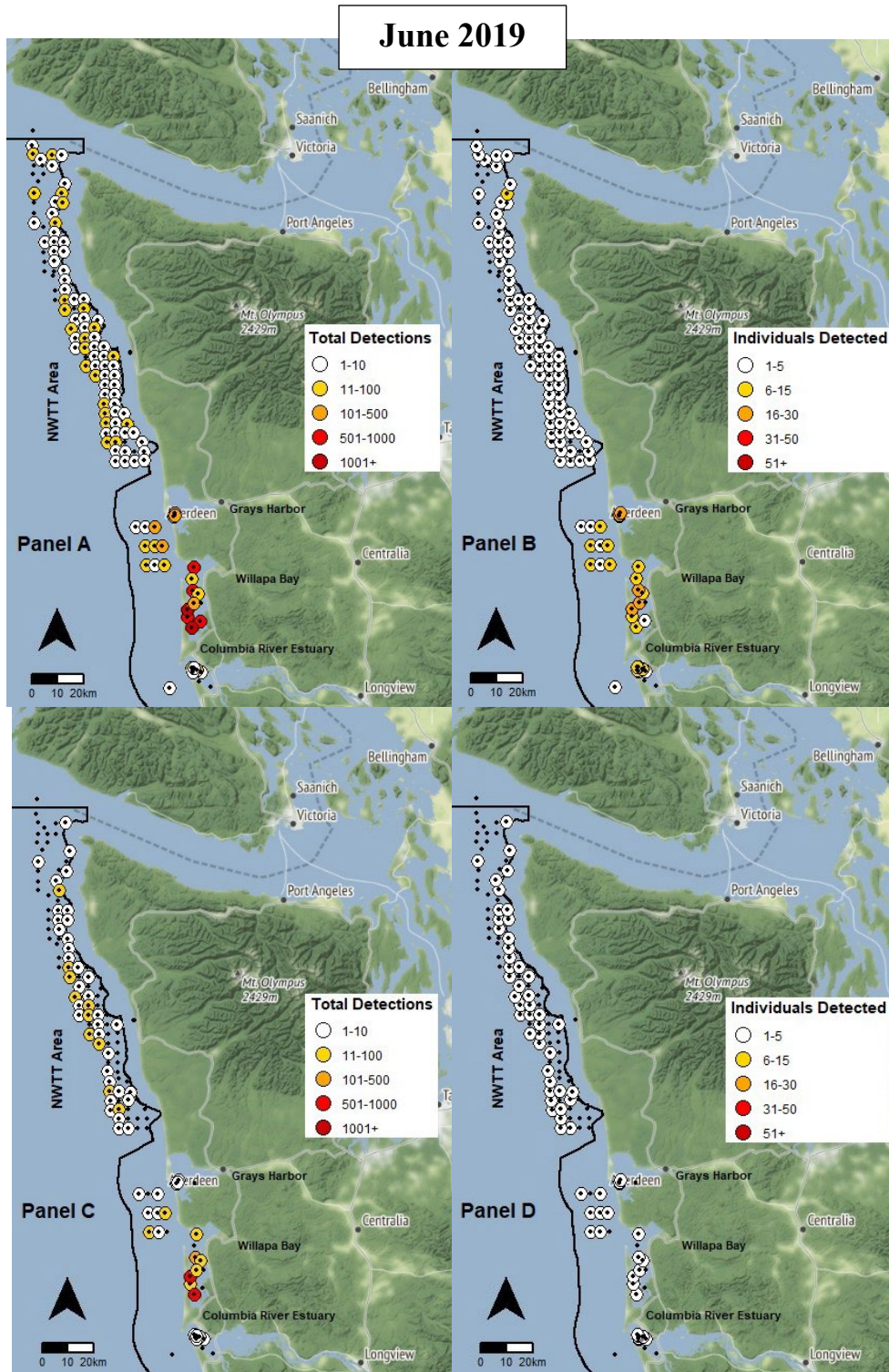


Figure A-2. The total number of green sturgeon detections during June 2019 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. Black points represent receiver locations during this month. A total of 20 sDPS green sturgeon and 93 unique individuals were detected during this period.

July 2019

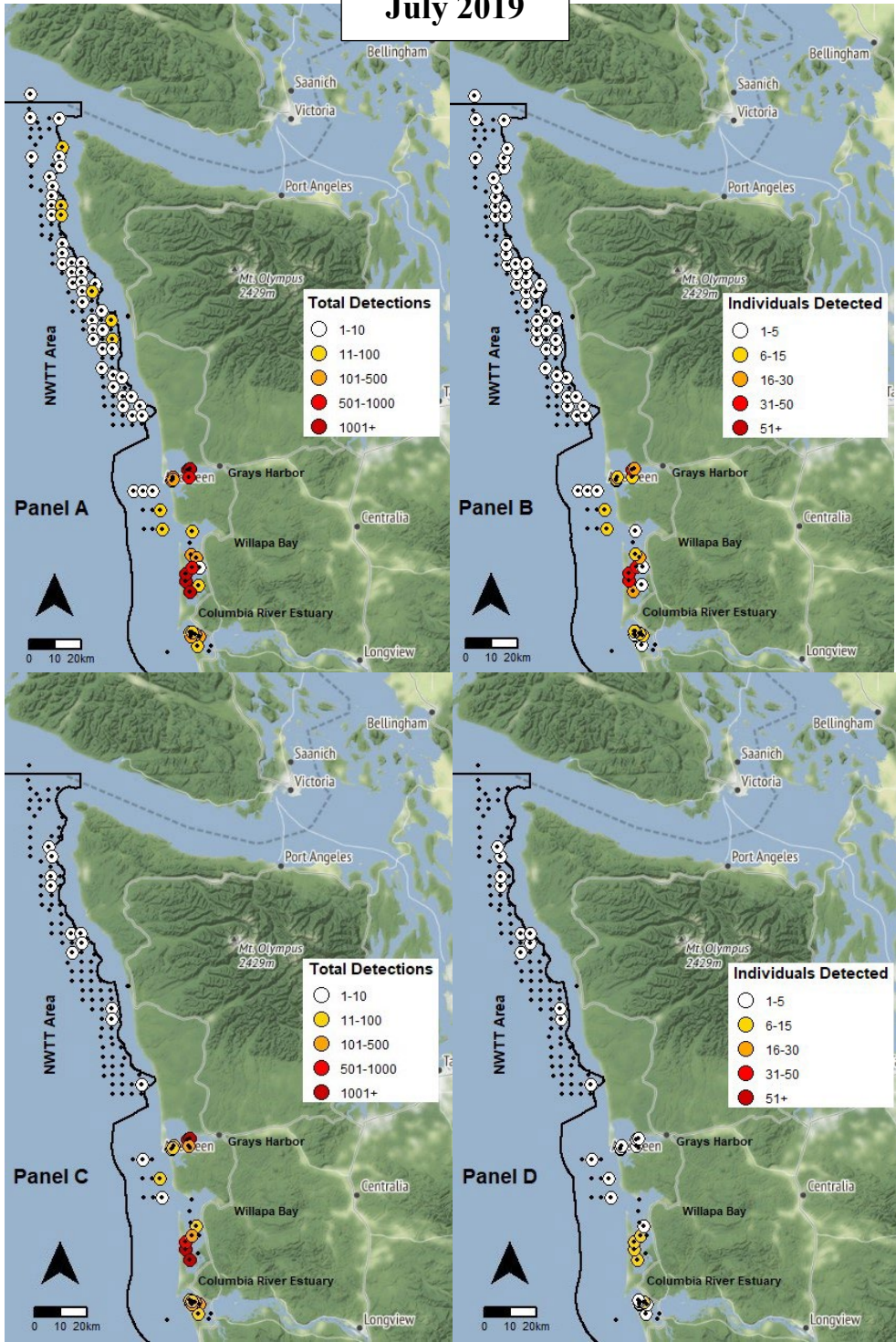


Figure A-3. The total number of green sturgeon detections during July 2019 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. Black points represent receiver locations during this month. A total of 20 sDPS green sturgeon and 100 unique individuals were detected during this period.

August 2019

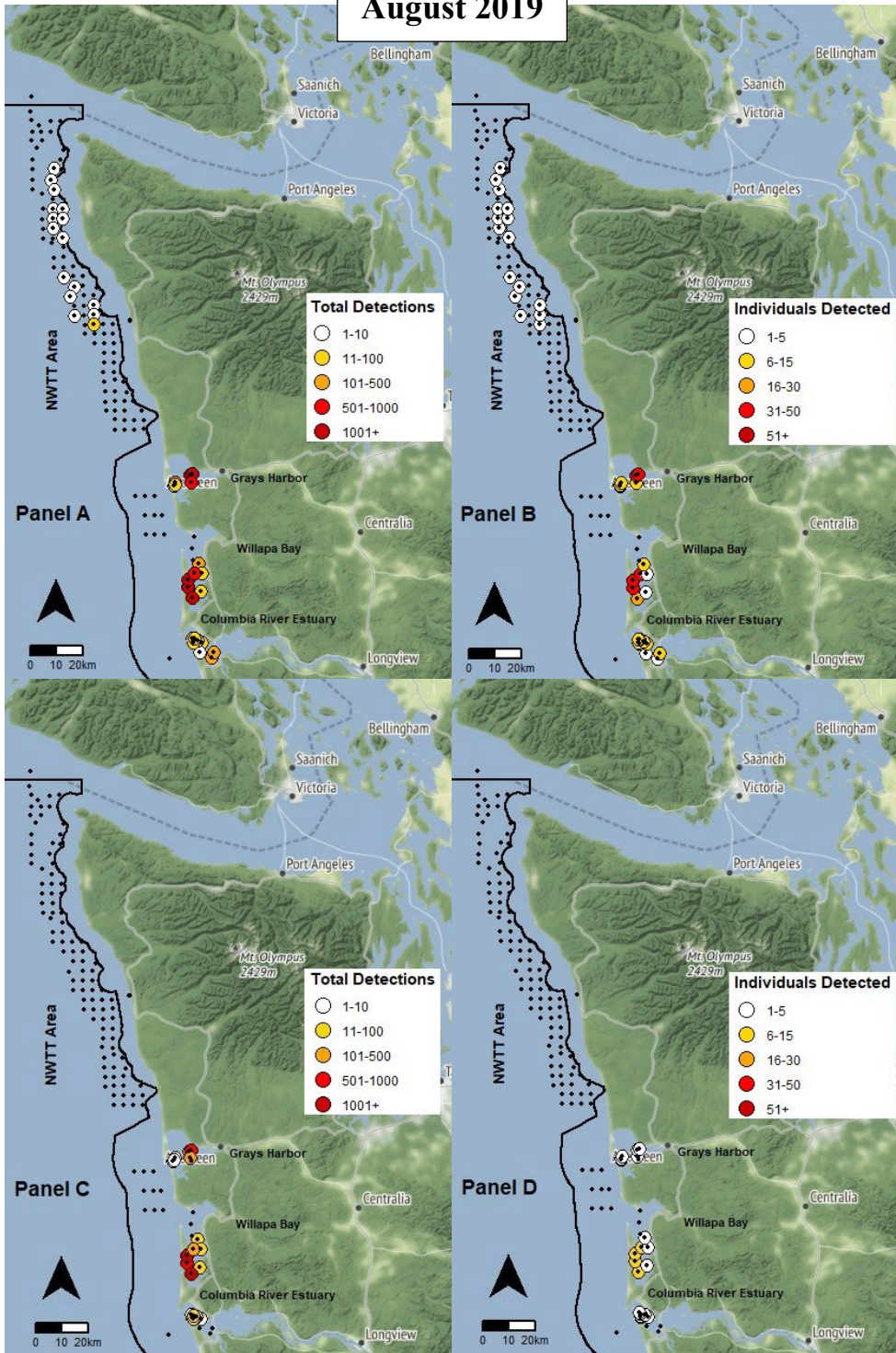


Figure A- 4. The total number of green sturgeon detections during August 2019 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. Black points represent receiver locations during this month. A total of 20 sDPS green sturgeon and 104 unique individuals were detected during this period.

September 2019

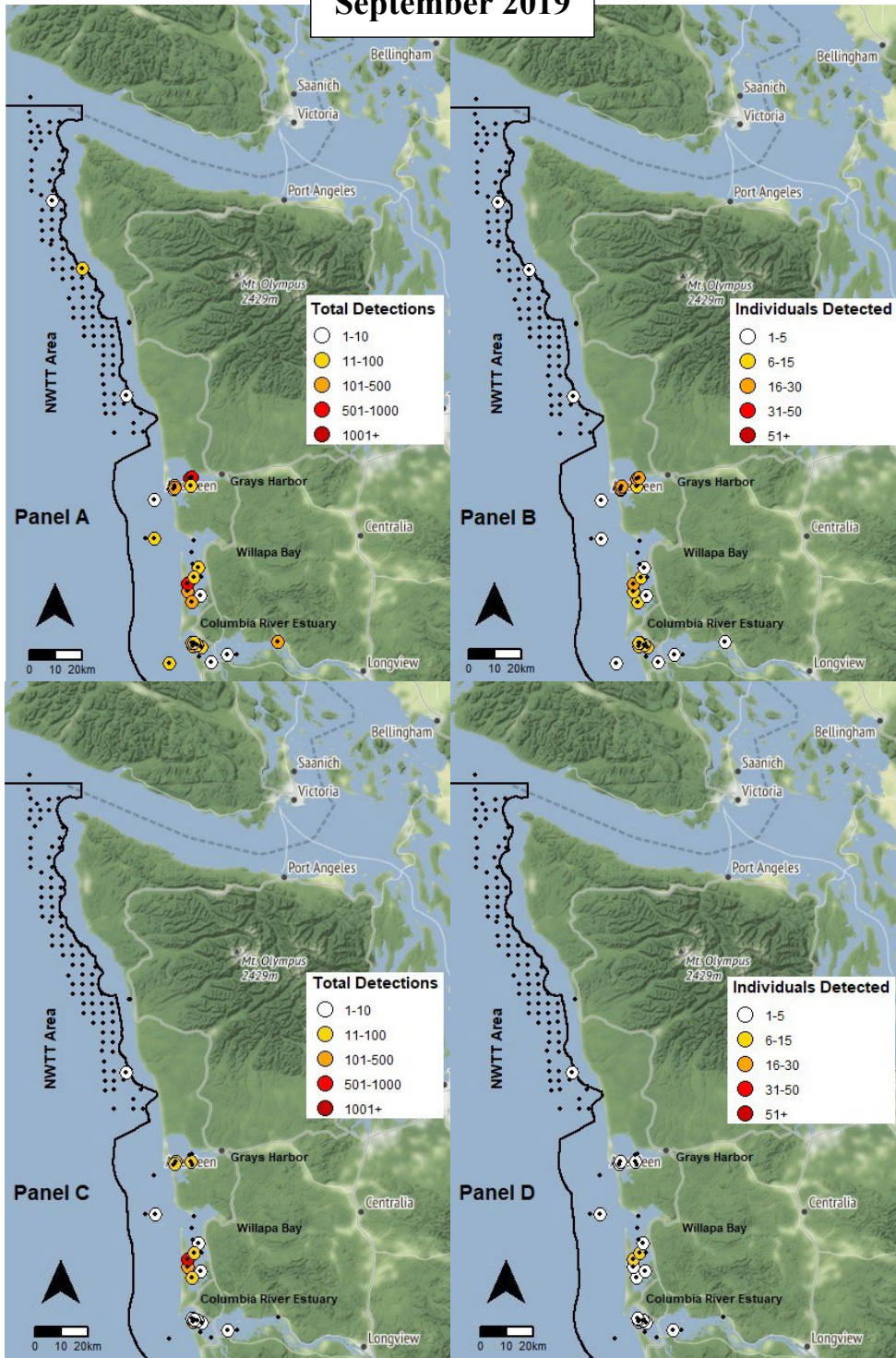


Figure A- 5. The total number of green sturgeon detections during September 2019 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. Black points represent receiver locations during this month. A total of 14 sDPS green sturgeon and 74 unique individuals were detected during this period.

October 2019

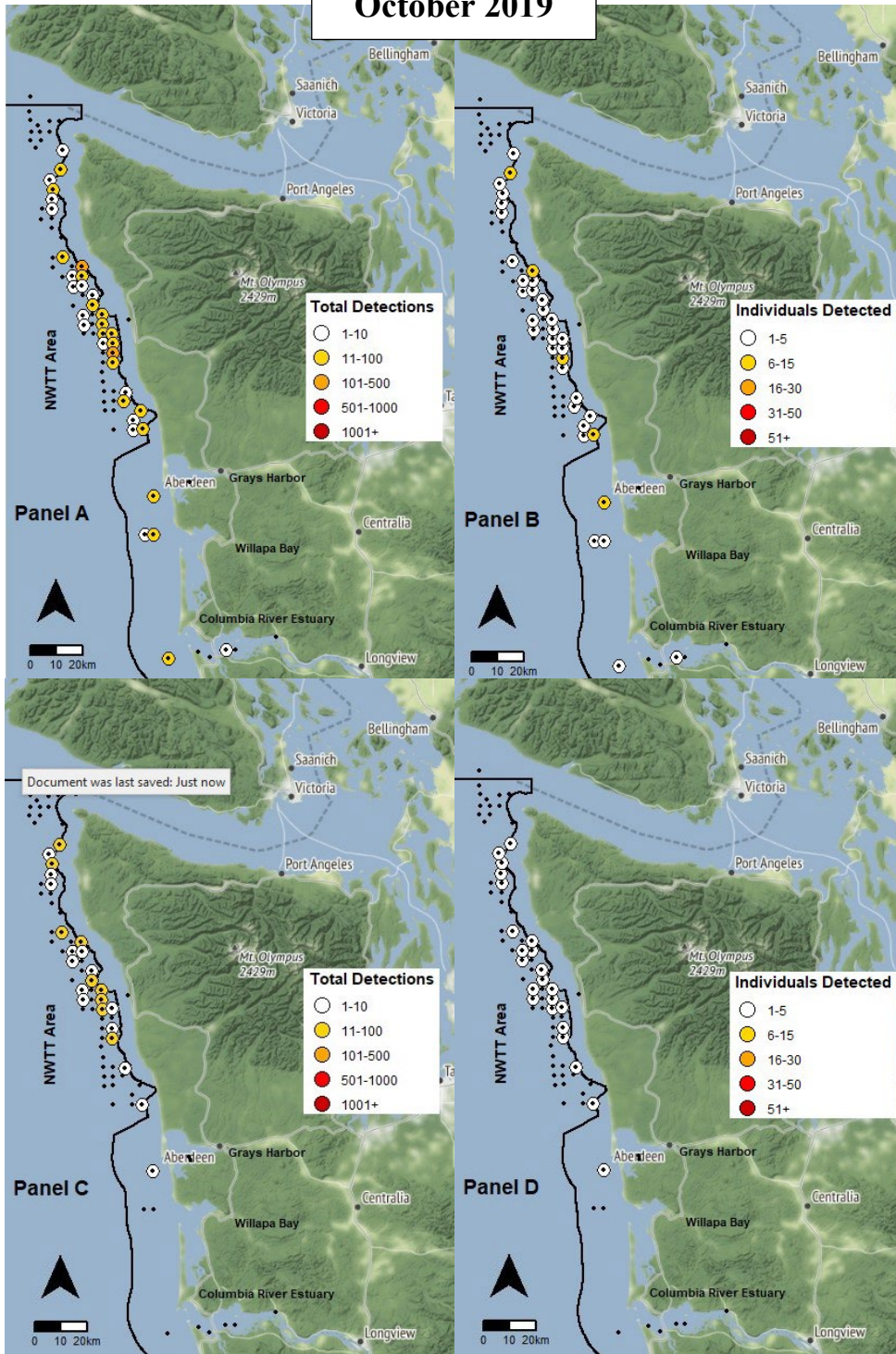


Figure A- 6. The total number of green sturgeon detections during October 2019 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. Black points represent receiver locations during this month. A total of nine sDPS green sturgeon and 44 unique individuals were detected during this period.

November 2019

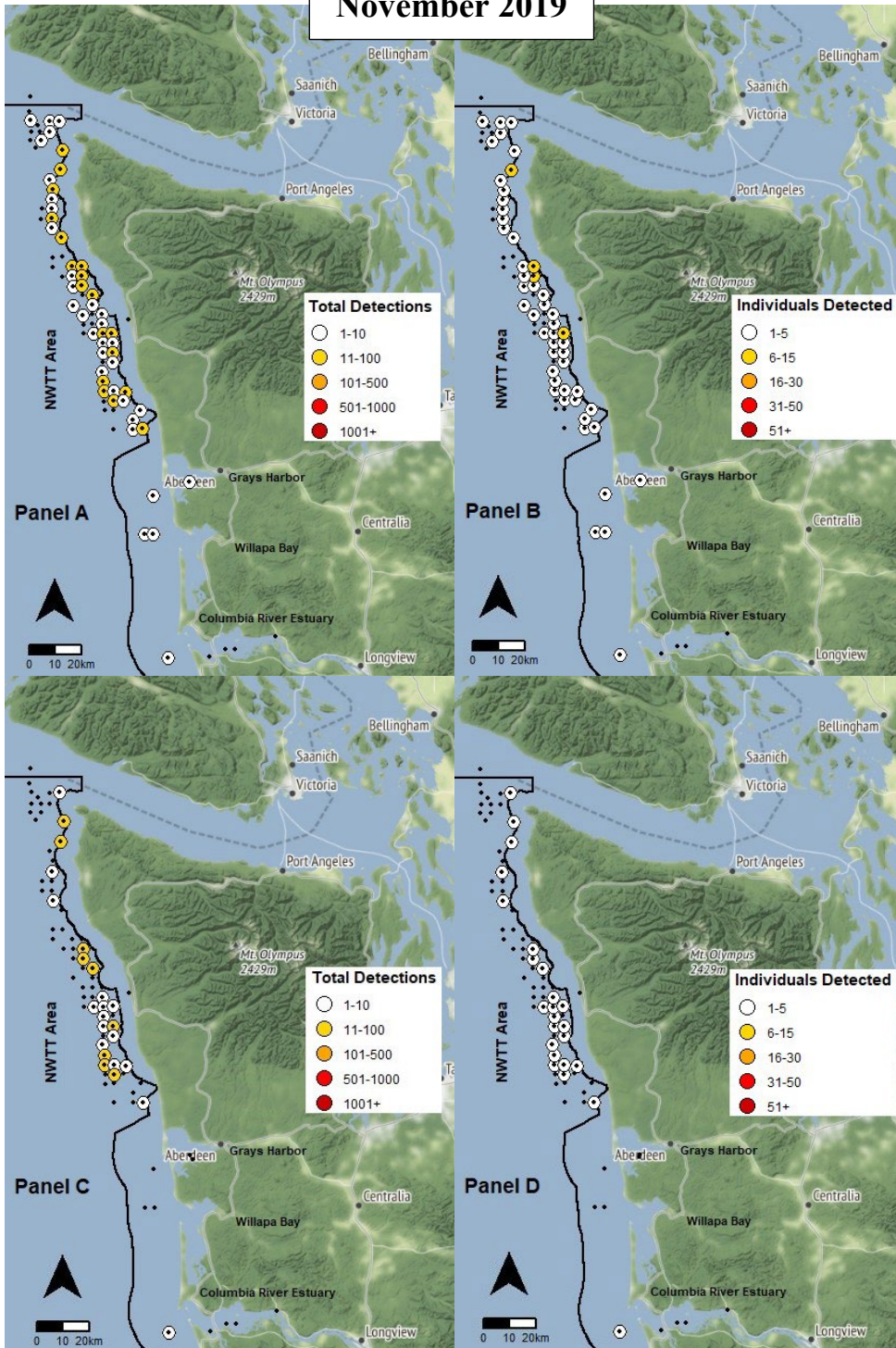


Figure A- 7. The total number of green sturgeon detections during November 2019 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. Black points represent receiver locations during this month. A total of nine sDPS green sturgeon and 37 unique individuals were detected during this period.

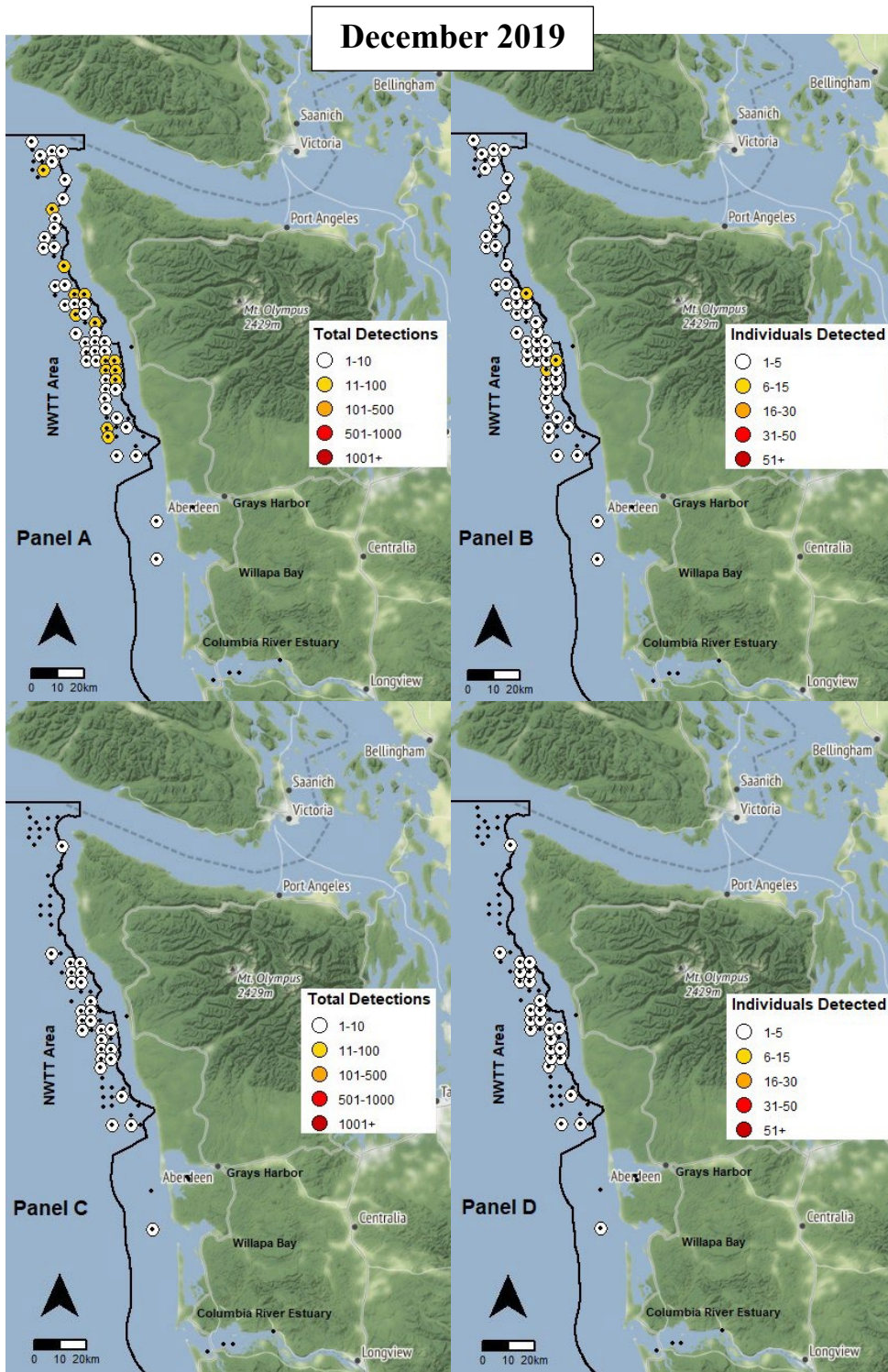


Figure A- 8. The total number of green sturgeon detections during December 2019 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. Black points represent receiver locations during this month. A total of seven sDPS green sturgeon and 38 unique individuals were detected during this period.

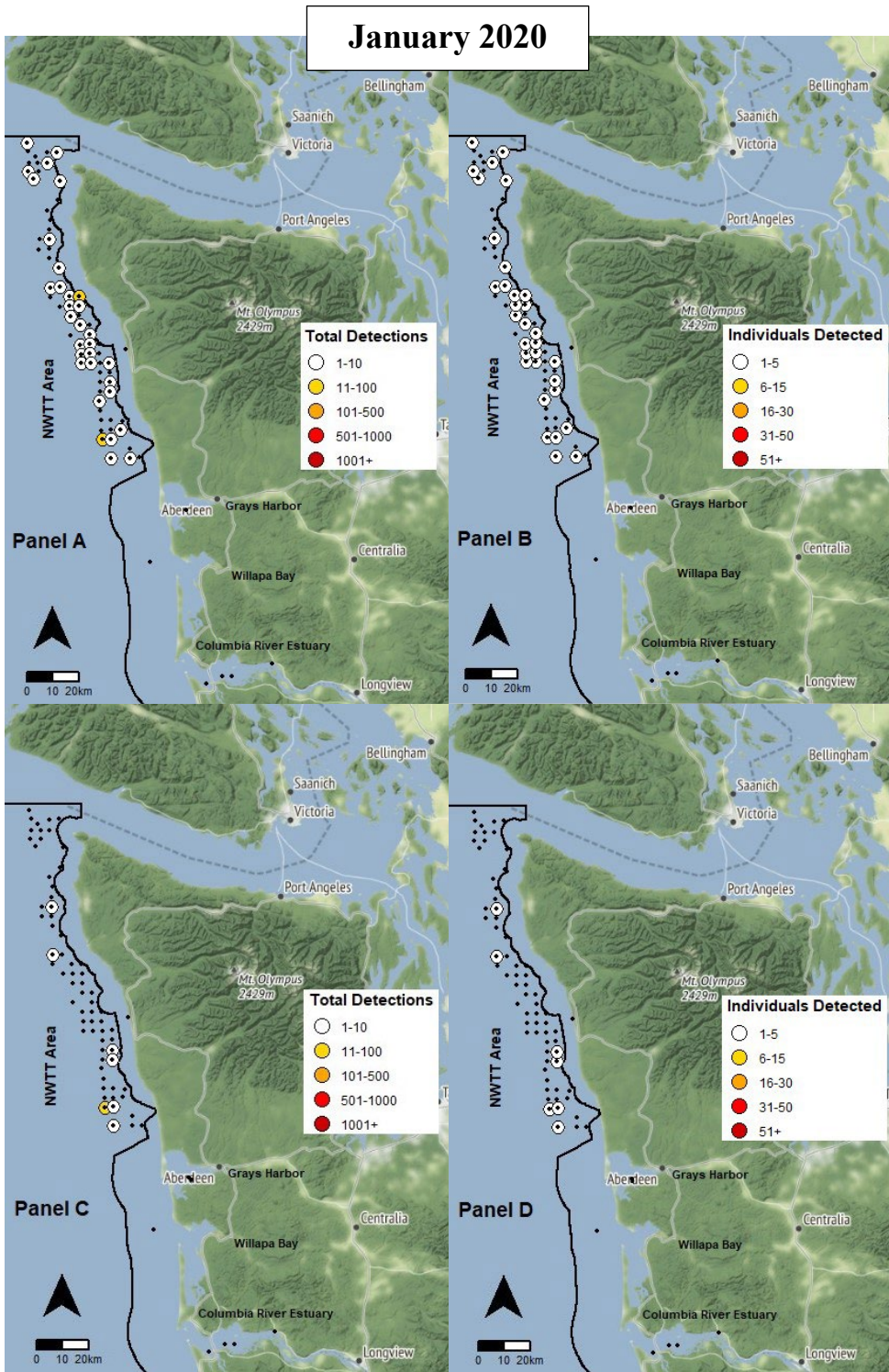


Figure A- 9. The total number of green sturgeon detections during January 2020 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. Black points represent receiver locations during this month. A total of three sDPS green sturgeon and 18 unique individuals were detected during this period.

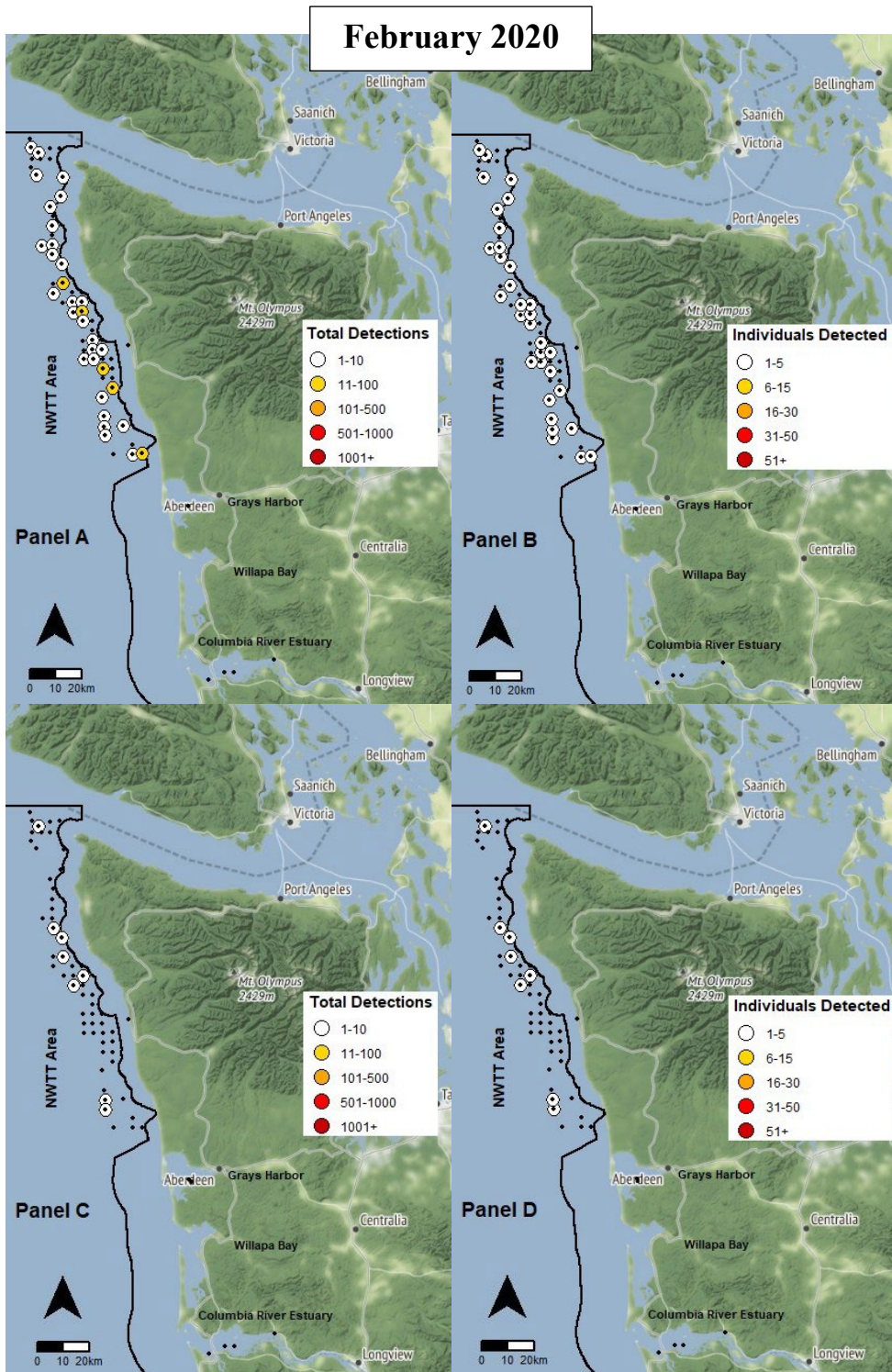


Figure A- 10. The total number of green sturgeon detections during February 2020 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. Black points represent receiver locations during this month. A total of four sDPS green sturgeon and 21 unique individuals were detected during this period.

March 2020

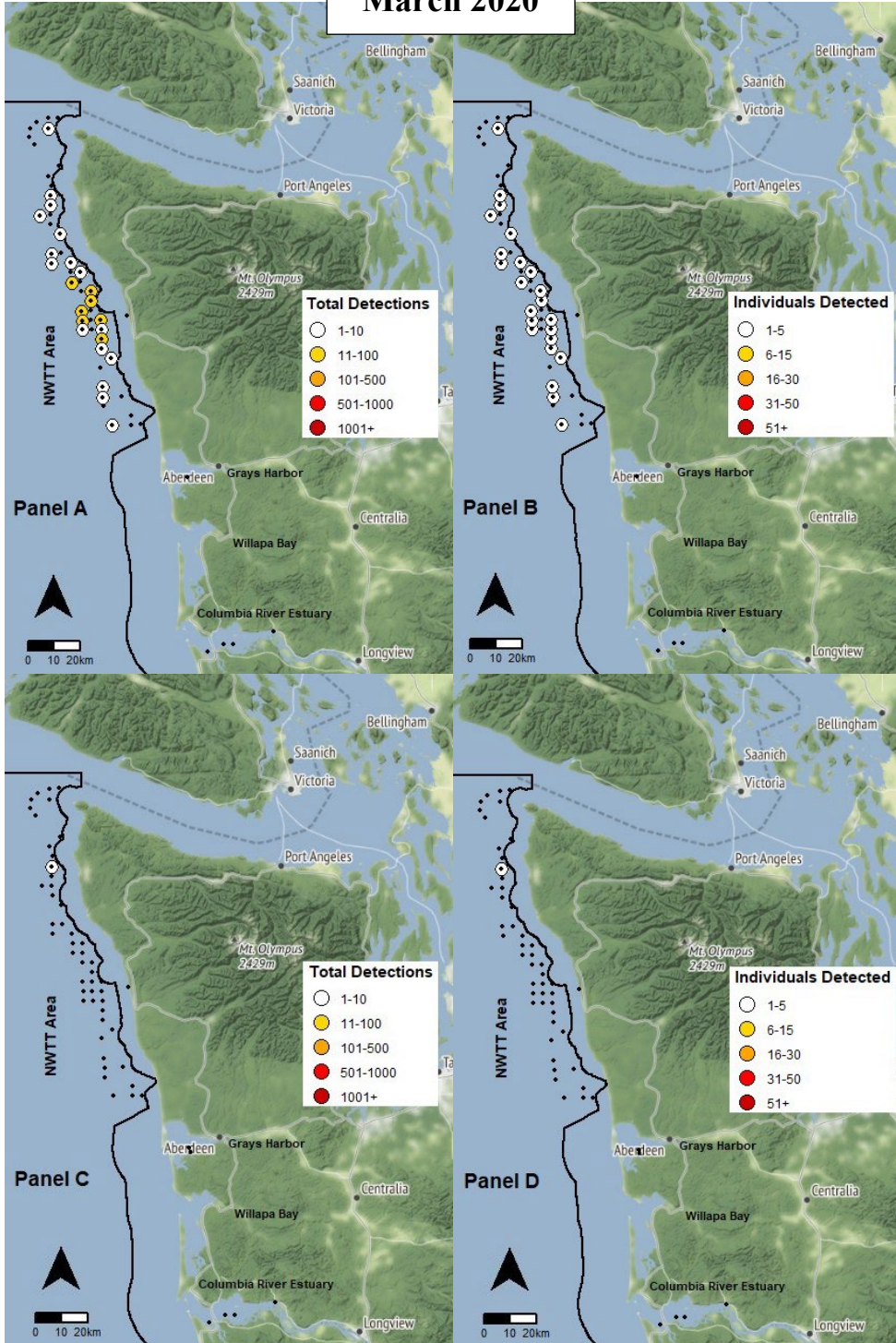


Figure A- 11. The total number of green sturgeon detections during March 2020 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. Black points represent receiver locations during this month. A total of one sDPS green sturgeon and 11 unique individuals were detected during this period.

April 2020

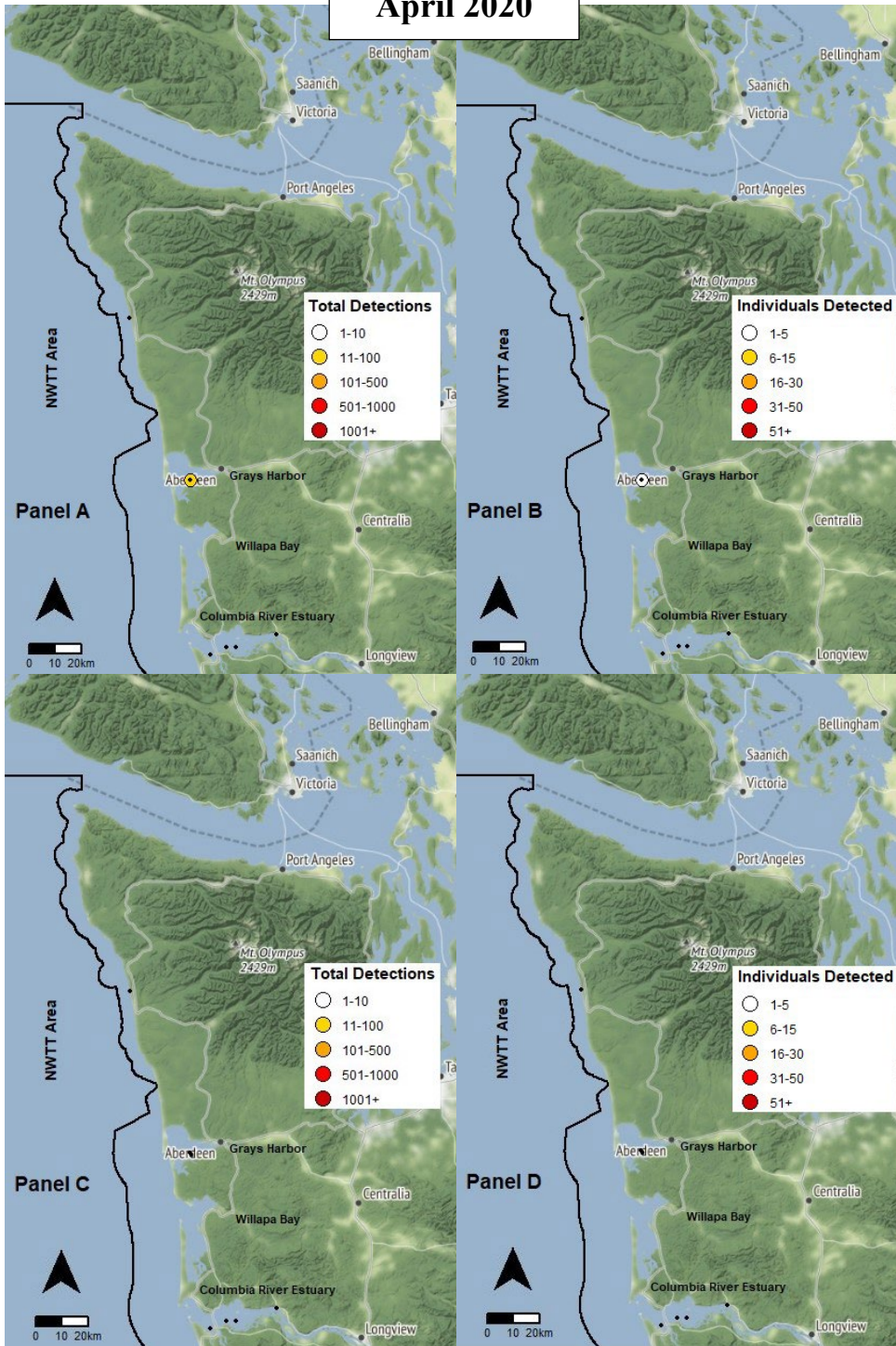


Figure A- 12. The total number of green sturgeon detections during April 2020 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. Black points represent receiver locations during this month. There were no sDPS green sturgeon and three unique individuals were detected during this period.

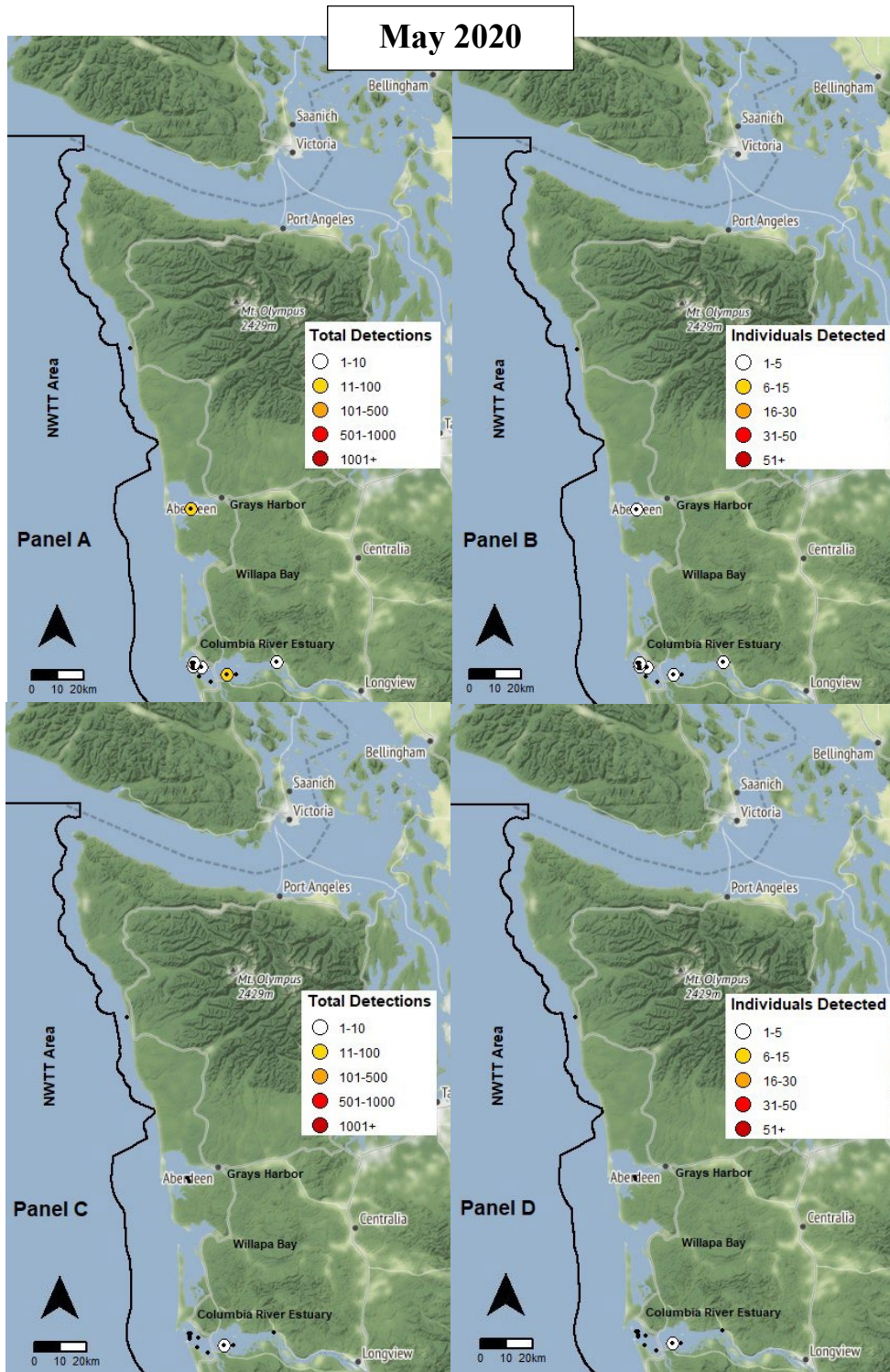


Figure A- 13. The total number of green sturgeon detections during May 2020 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. Black points represent receiver locations during this month. A total of one sDPS green sturgeon and 10 unique individuals were detected during this period.

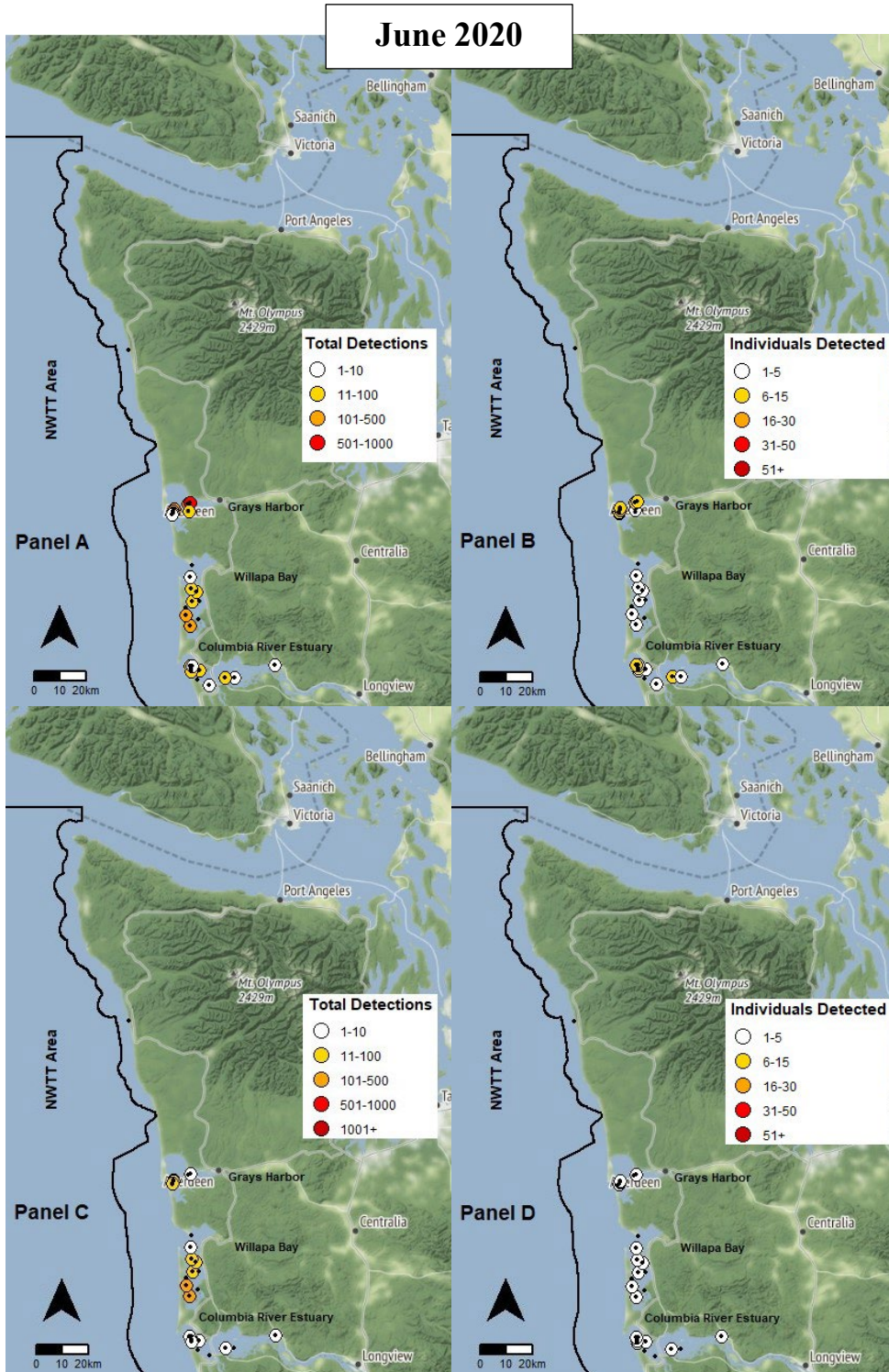


Figure A- 14. The total number of green sturgeon detections during June 2020 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 15 sDPS green sturgeon and 52 unique individuals were detected during this period.

July 2020

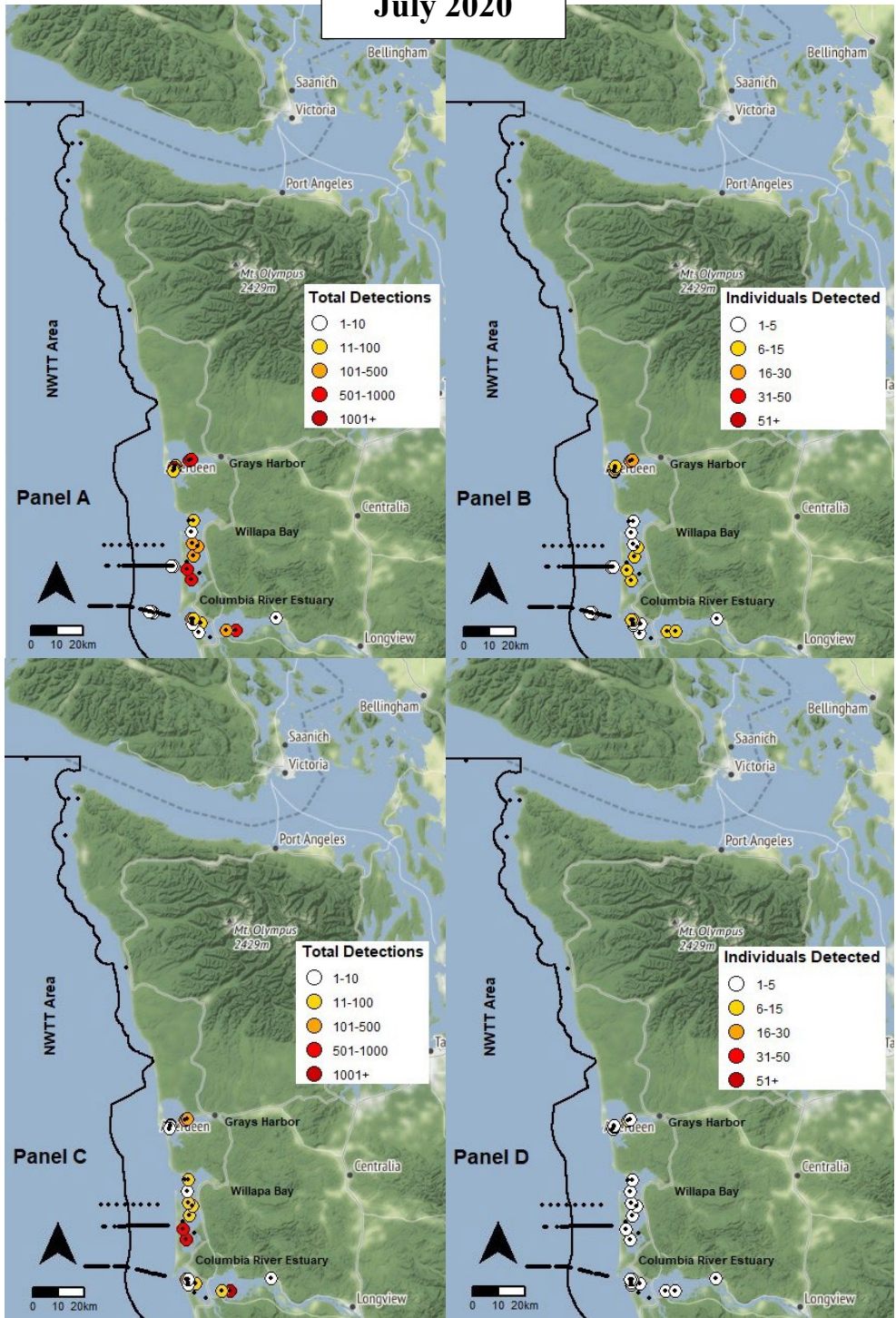


Figure A- 15. The total number of green sturgeon detections during July 2020 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 17 sDPS green sturgeon and 62 unique individuals were detected during this period.

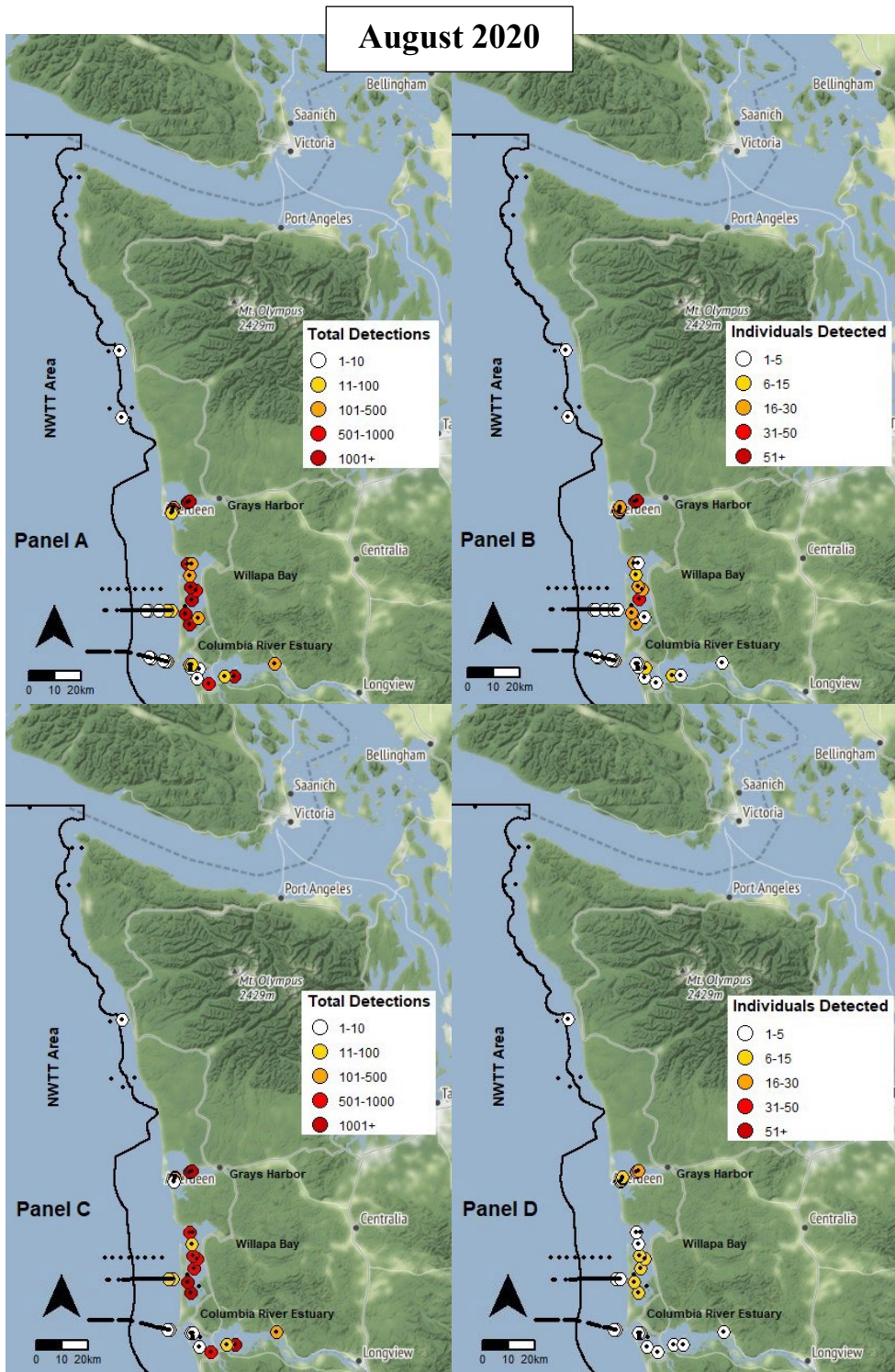


Figure A- 16. The total number of green sturgeon detections during August 2020 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 34 sDPS green sturgeon and 130 unique individuals were detected during this period.

September 2020

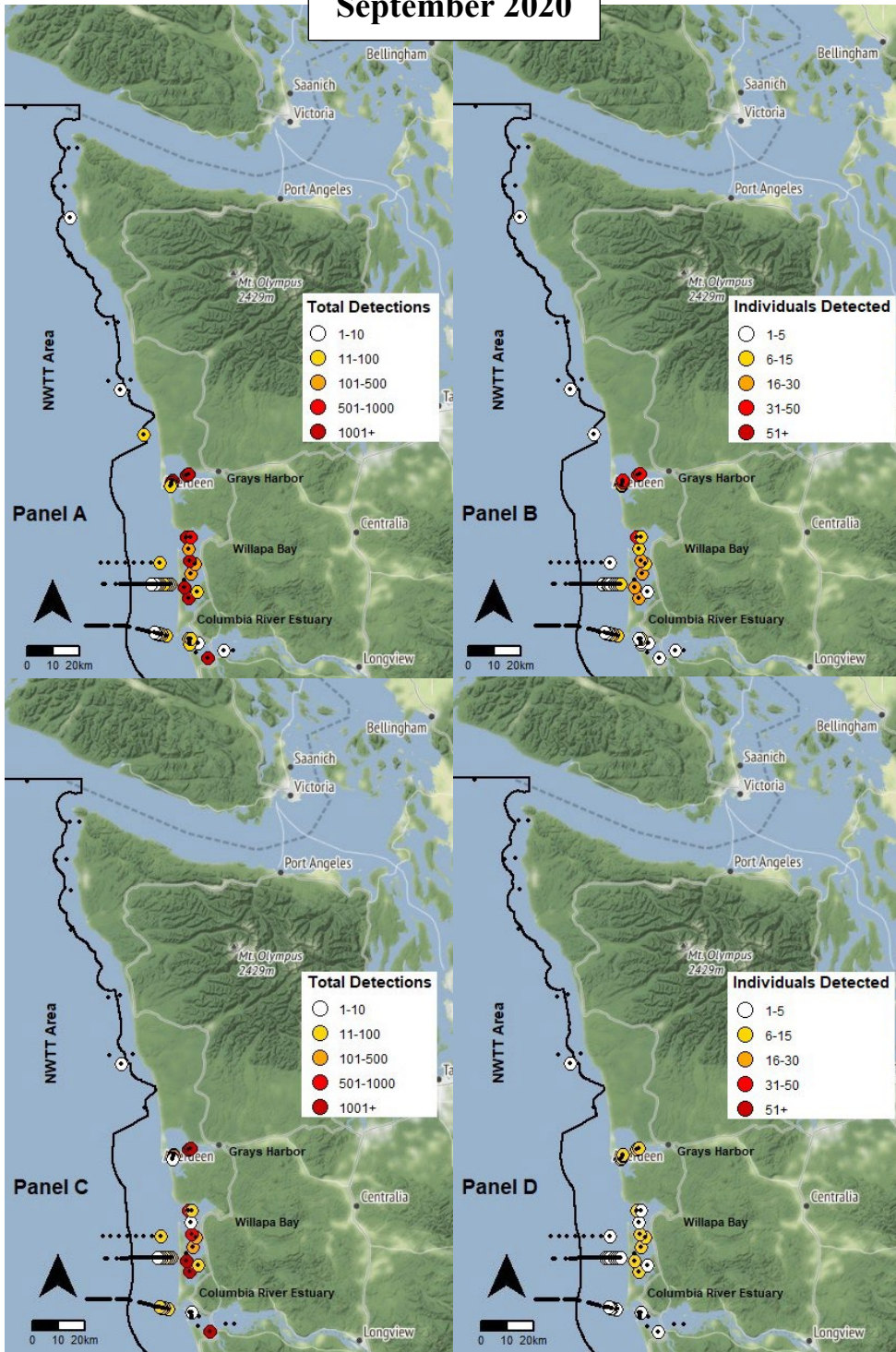


Figure A- 17. The total number of green sturgeon detections during September 2020 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 34 sDPS green sturgeon and 114 unique individuals were detected during this period.

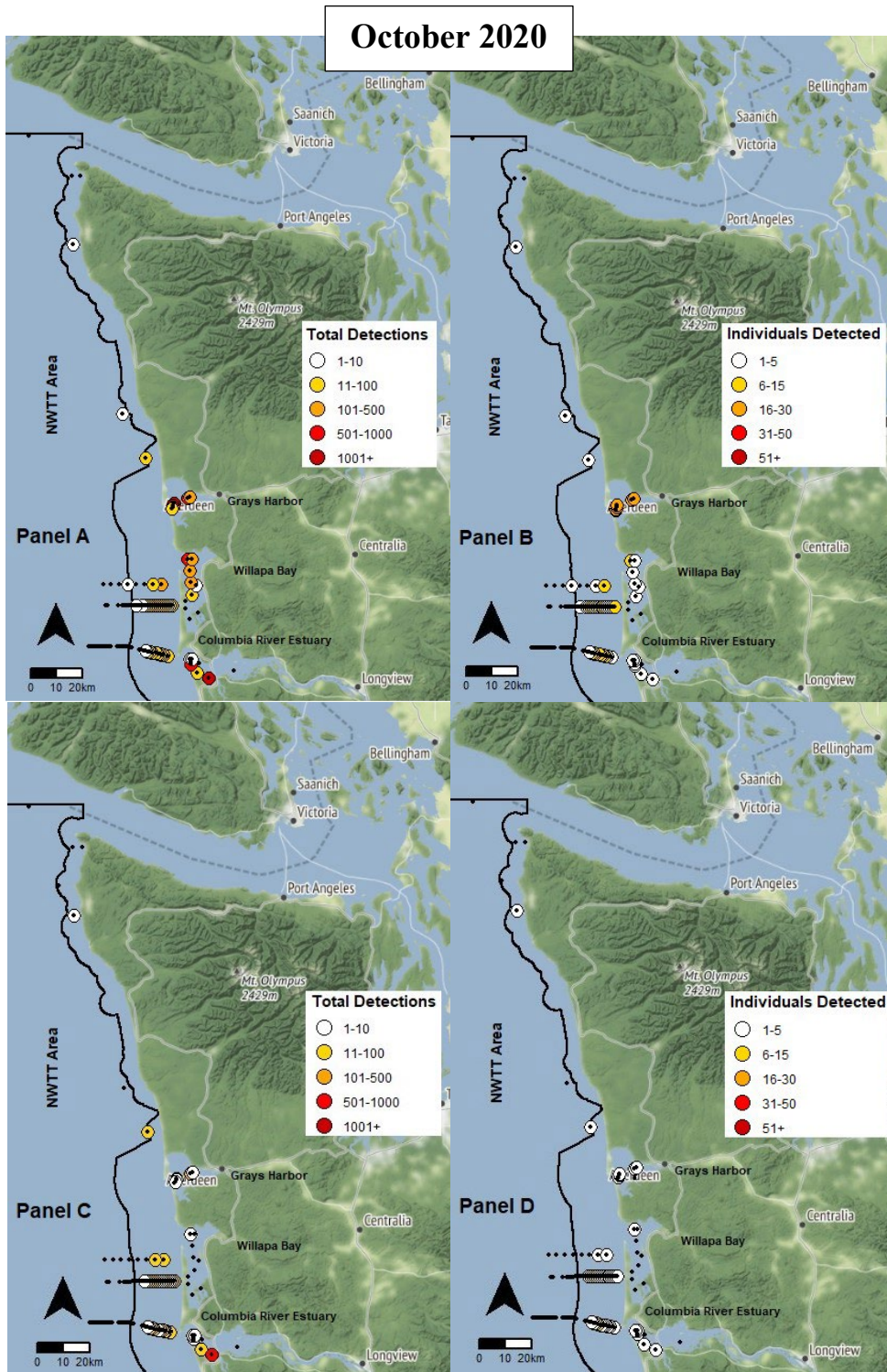


Figure A- 18. The total number of green sturgeon detections during October 2020 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 25 sDPS green sturgeon and 83 unique individuals were detected during this period.

November 2020

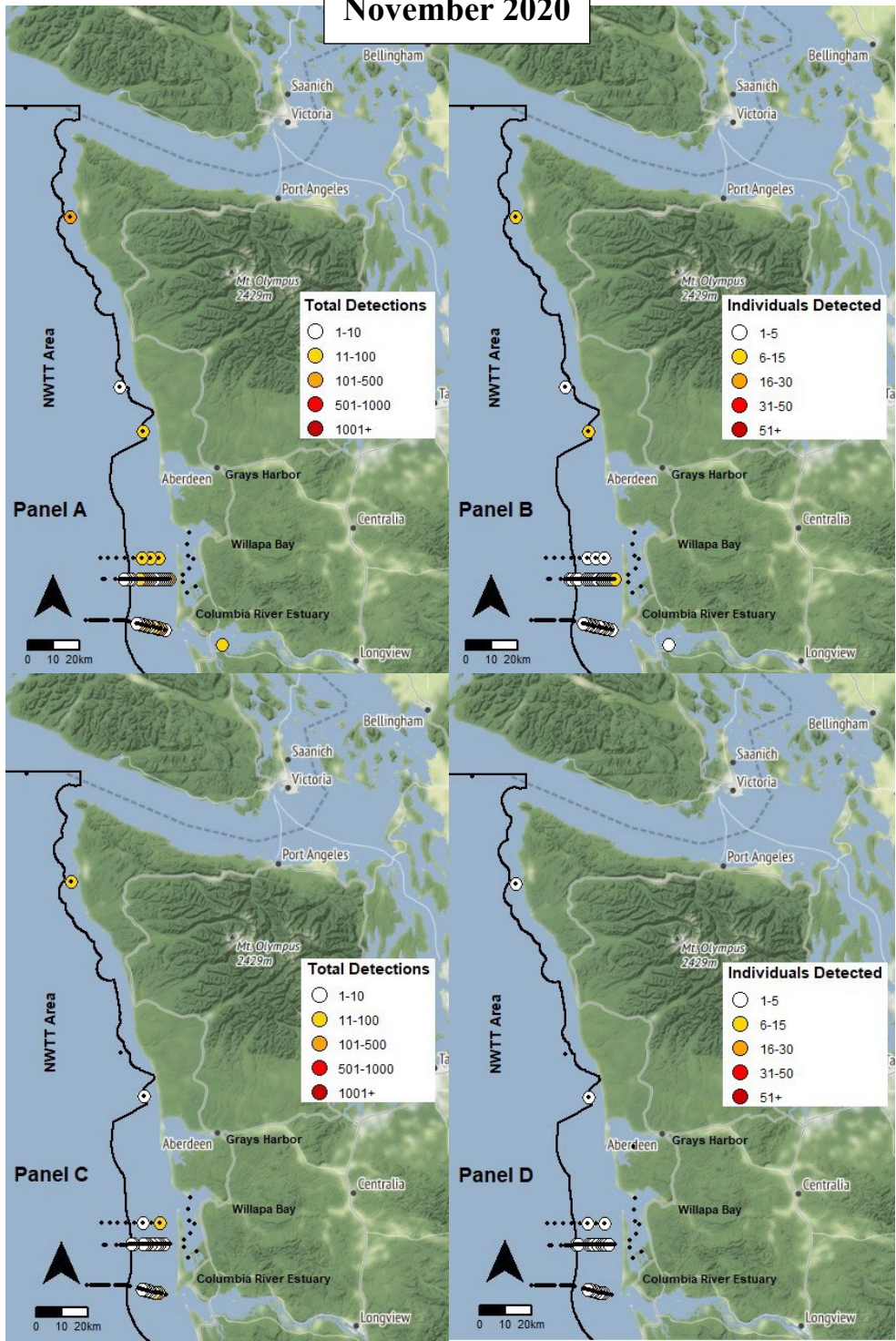


Figure A- 19. The total number of green sturgeon detections during November 2020 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 13 sDPS green sturgeon and 43 unique individuals were detected during this period.

December 2020

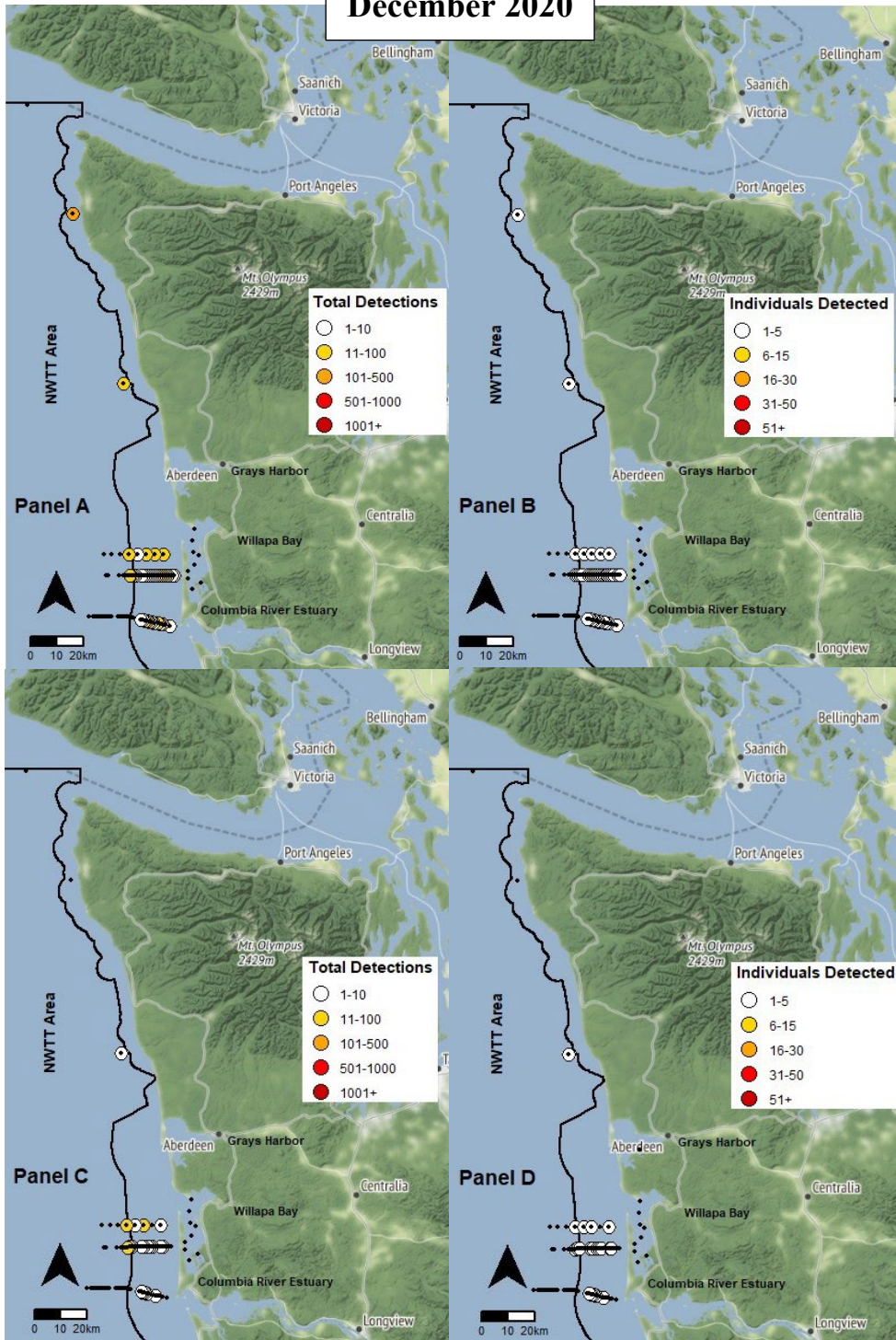


Figure A- 20. The total number of green sturgeon detections during December 2020 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of five sDPS green sturgeon and 22 unique individuals were detected during this period.

January 2021

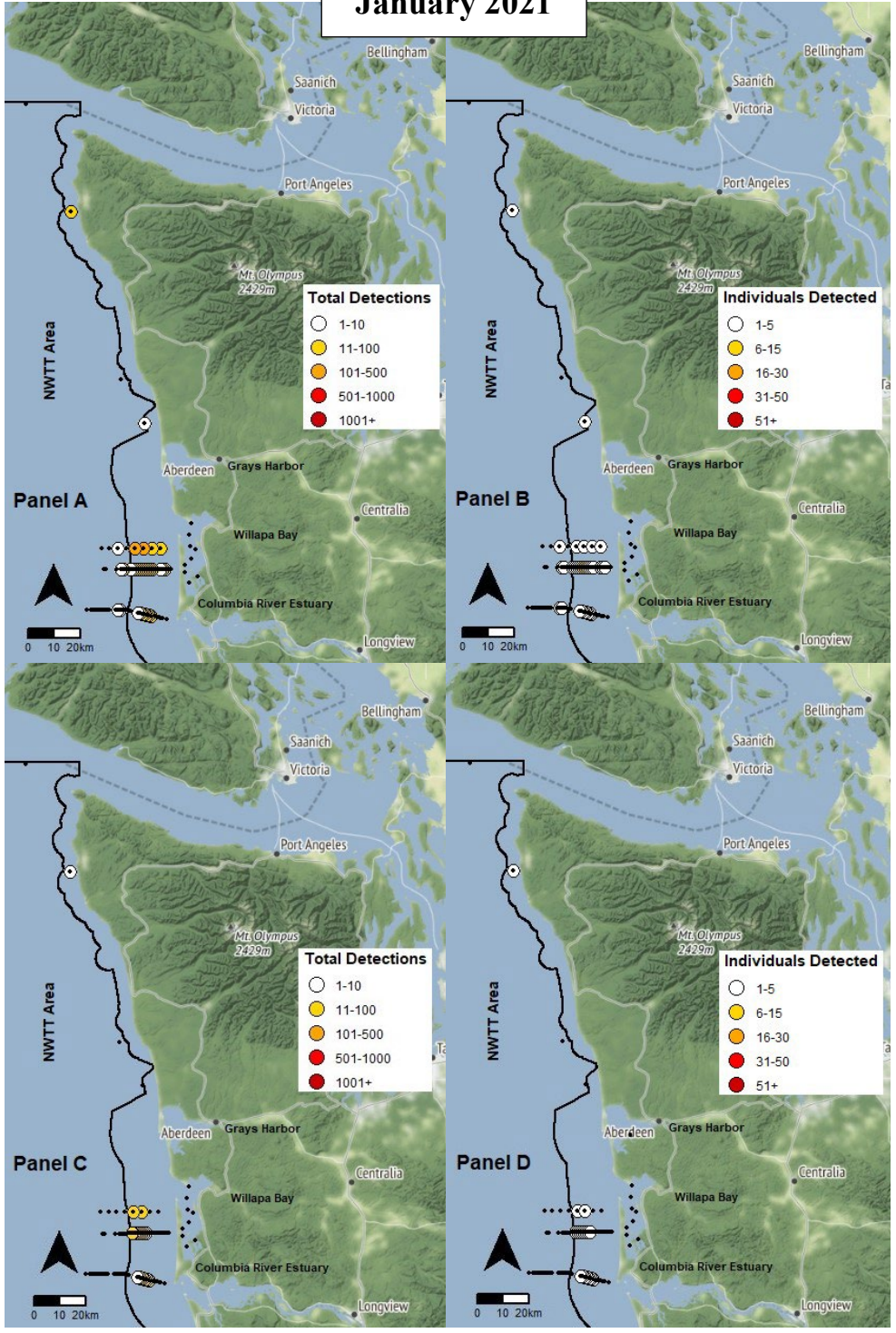


Figure A- 21. The total number of green sturgeon detections during January 2021 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of seven sDPS green sturgeon and 25 unique individuals were detected during this period.

February 2021

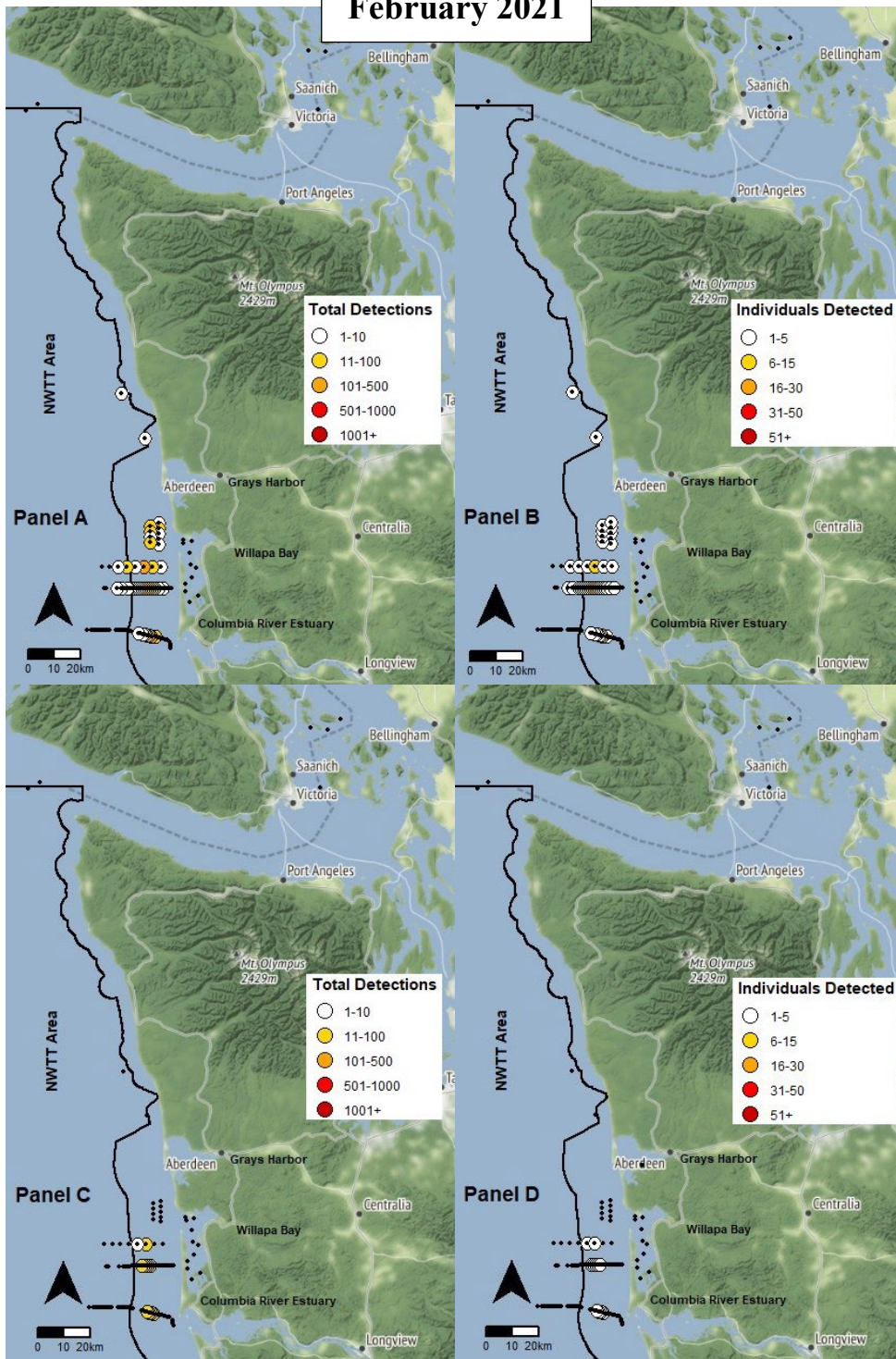


Figure A- 22. The total number of green sturgeon detections during February 2021 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of six sDPS green sturgeon and 34 unique individuals were detected during this period.

March 2021

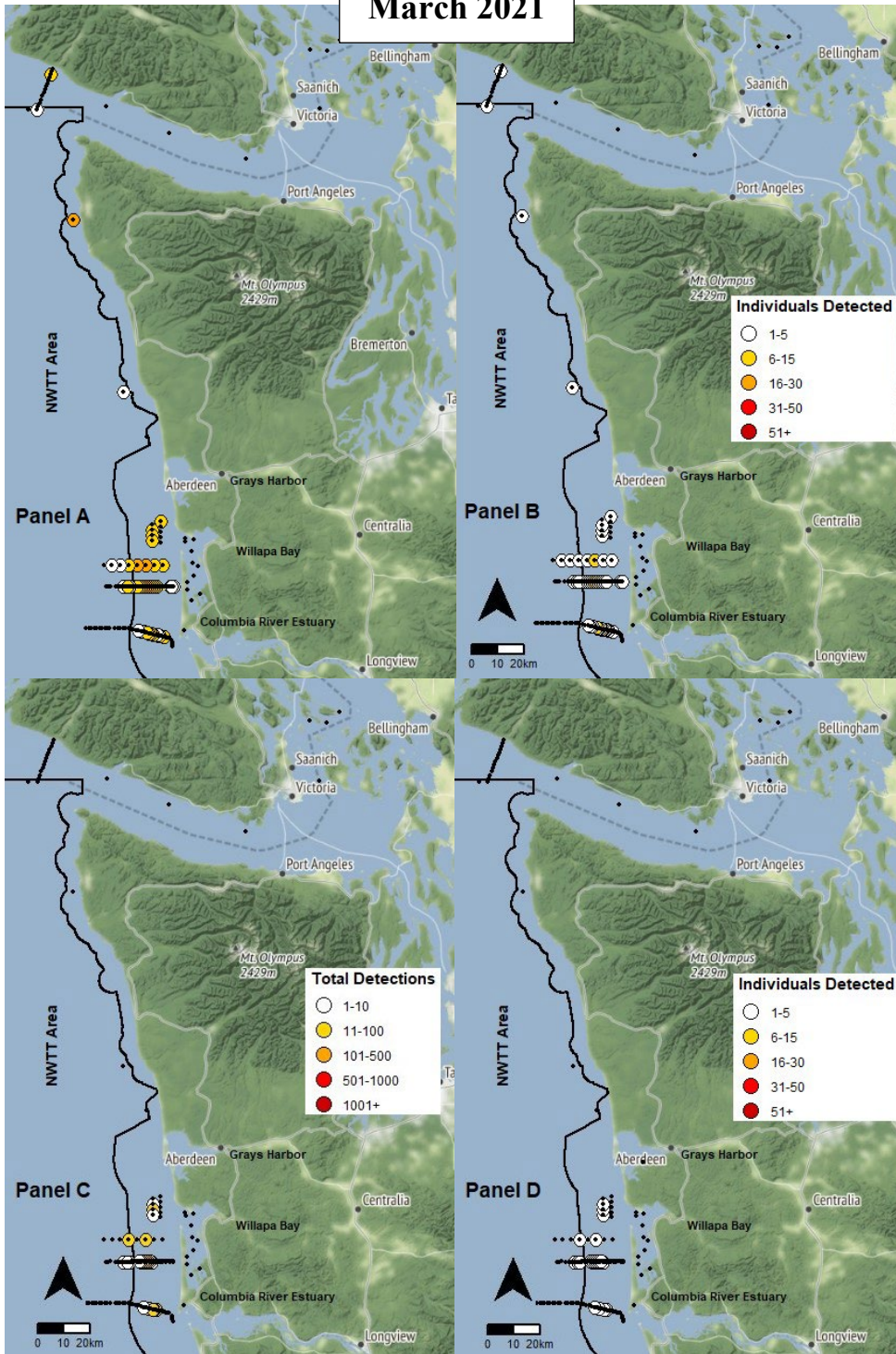


Figure A- 23. The total number of green sturgeon detections during March 2021 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of nine sDPS green sturgeon and 31 unique individuals were detected during this period.

April 2021

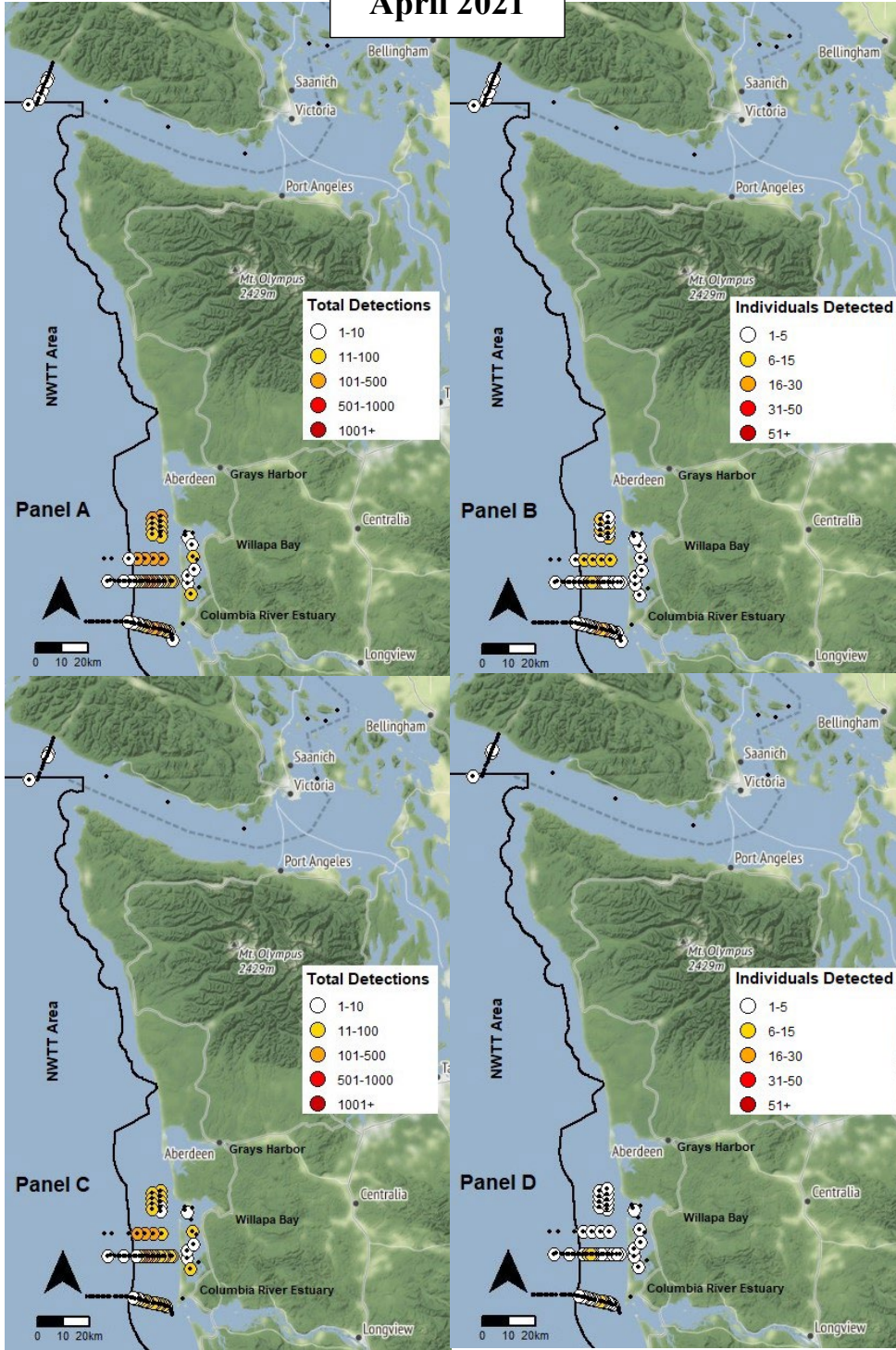


Figure A- 24. The total number of green sturgeon detections during April 2021 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 28 sDPS green sturgeon and 76 unique individuals were detected during this period.

May 2021

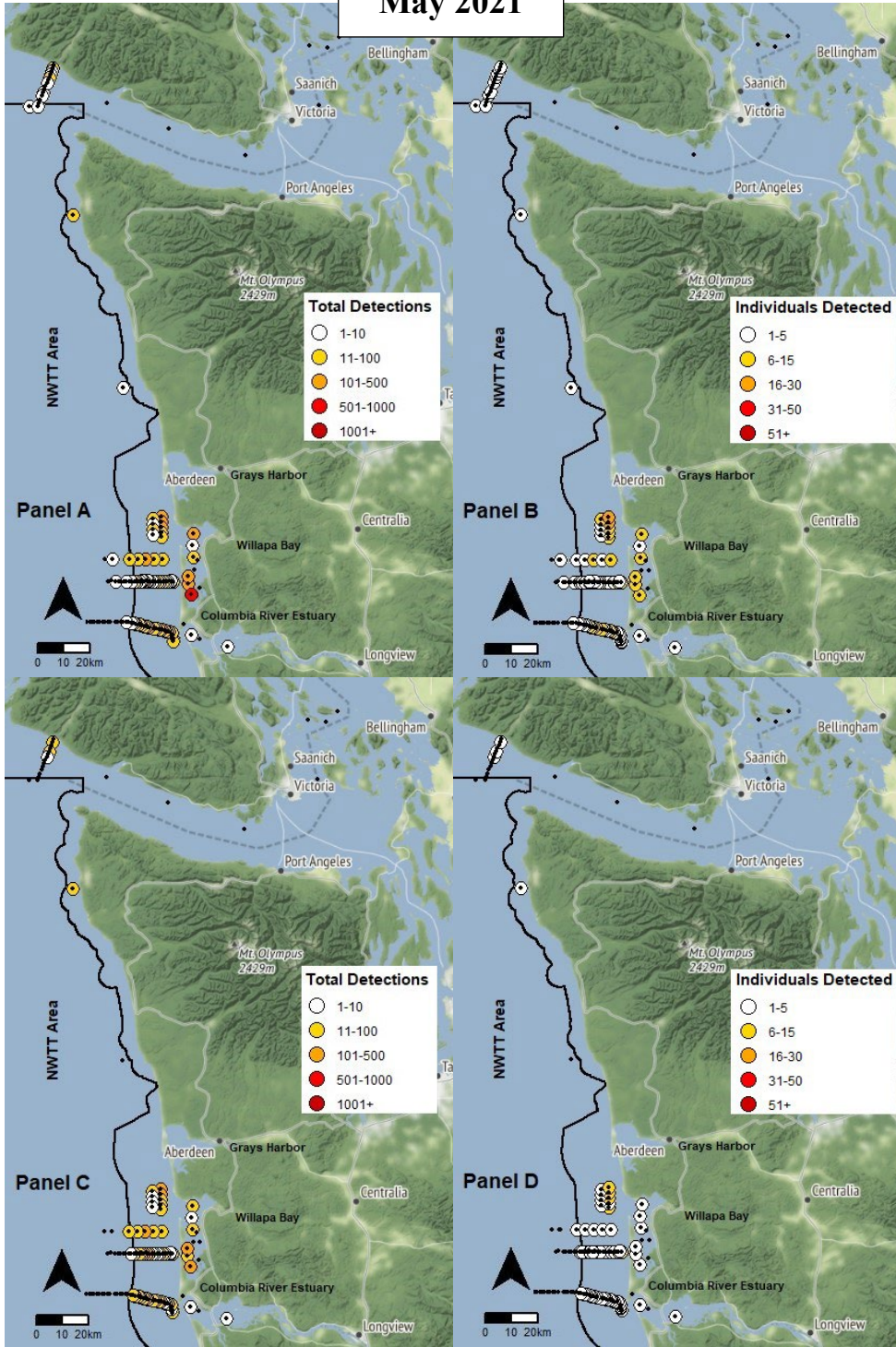


Figure A- 25. The total number of green sturgeon detections during May 2021 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 27 sDPS green sturgeon and 81 unique individuals were detected during this period.

June 2021

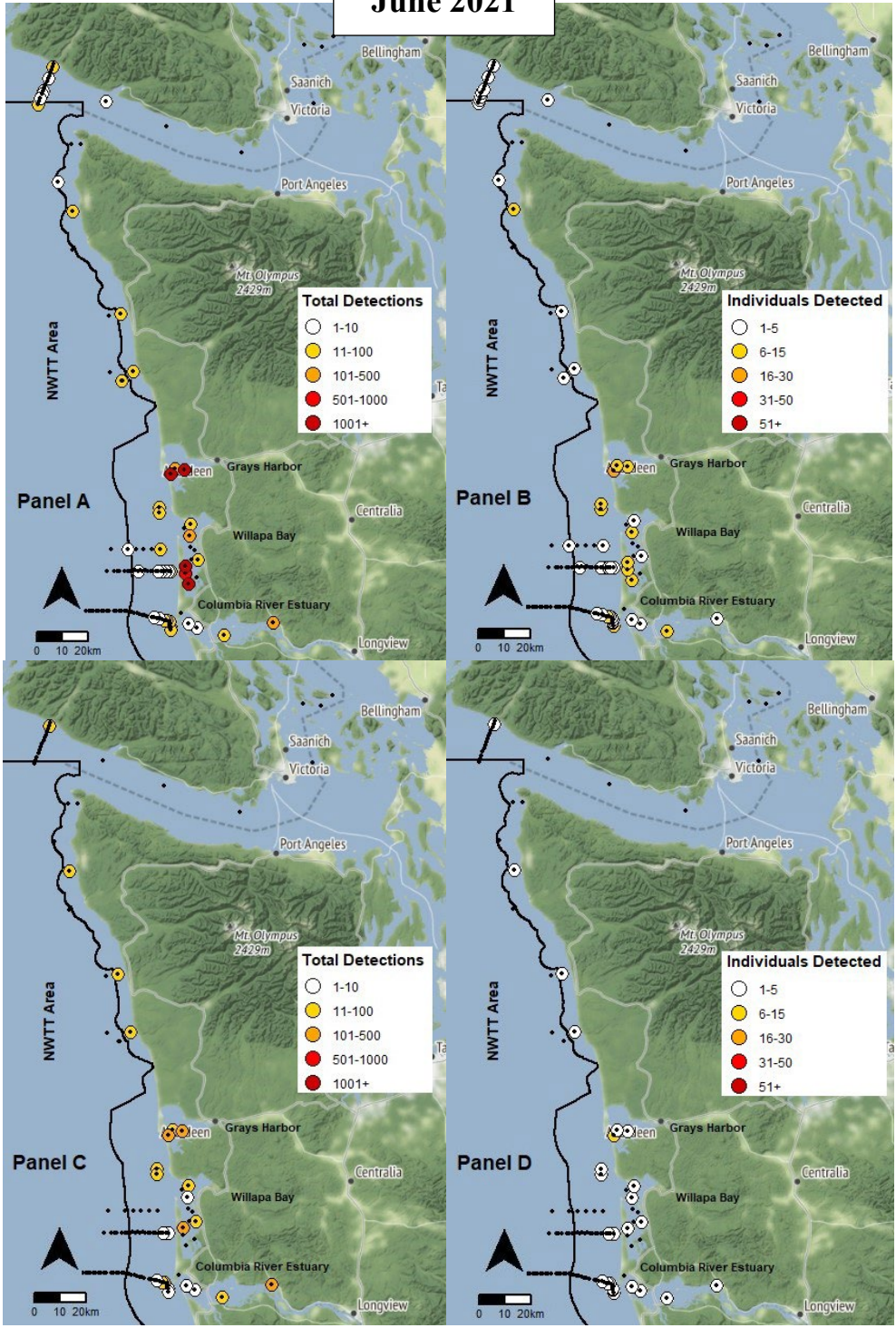


Figure A- 26. The total number of green sturgeon detections during June 2021 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 23 sDPS green sturgeon and 89 unique individuals were detected during this period.

July 2021

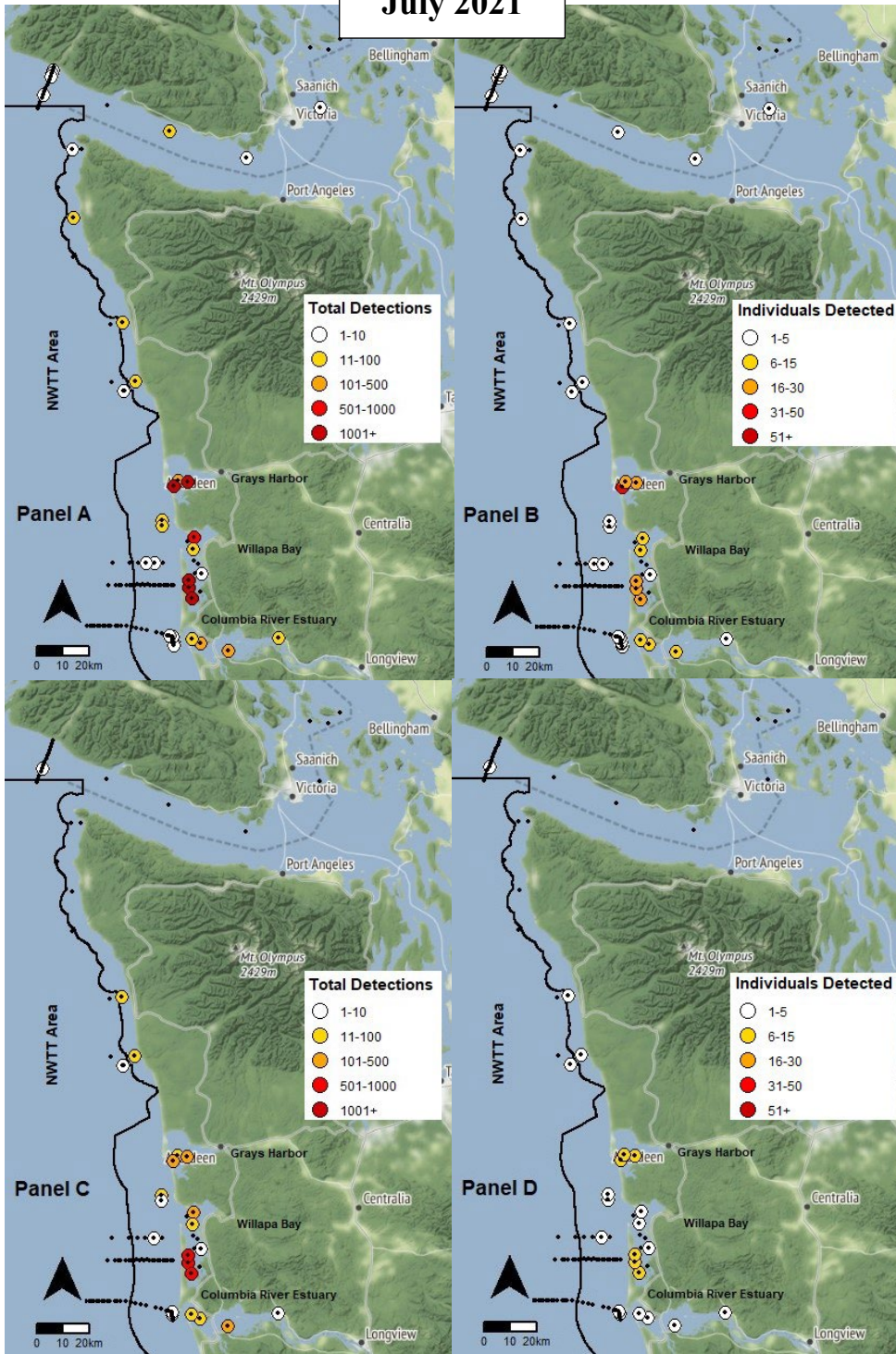


Figure A- 27. The total number of green sturgeon detections during July 2021 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 32 sDPS green sturgeon and 101 unique individuals were detected during this period.

August 2021

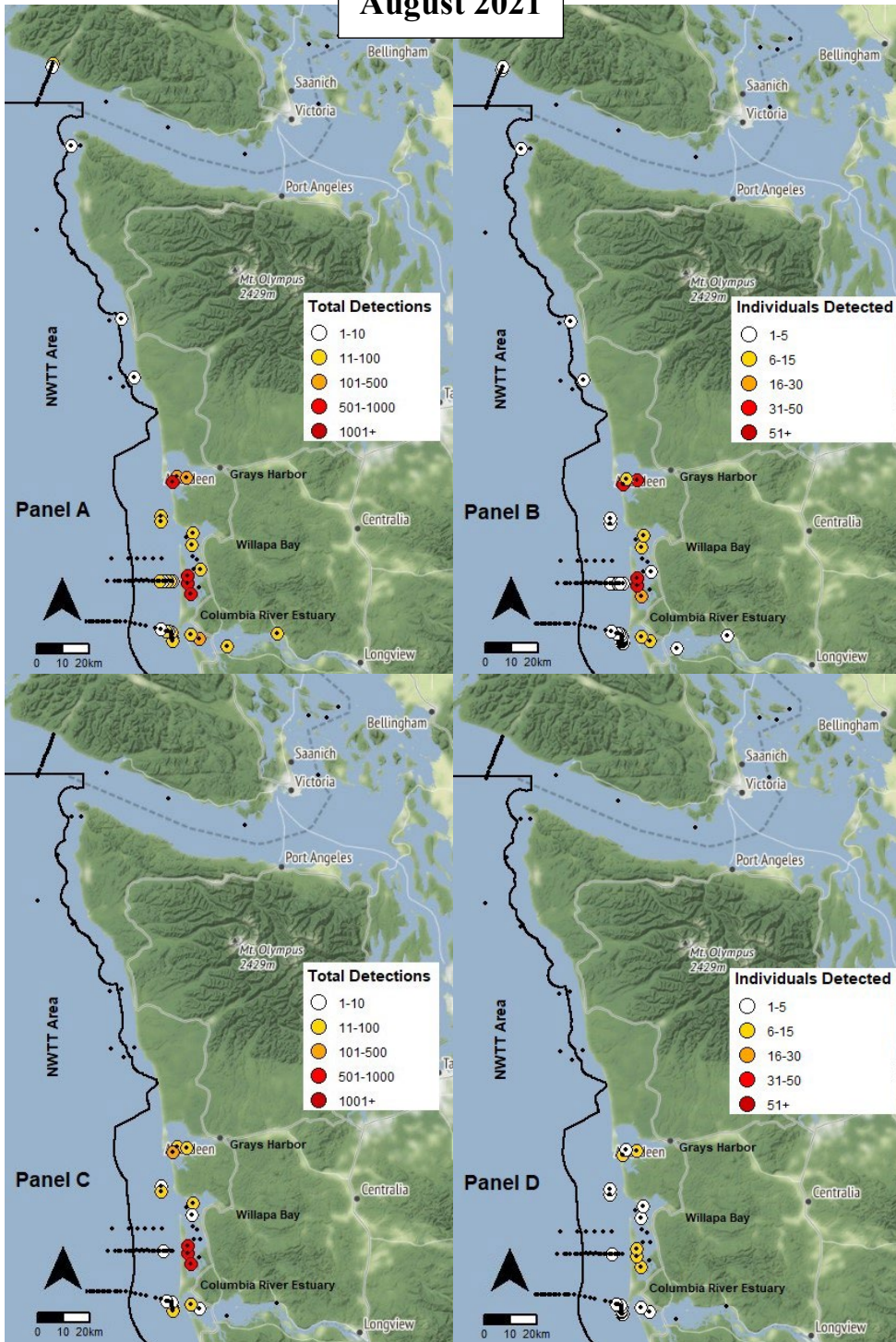


Figure A- 28. The total number of green sturgeon detections during August 2021 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 25 sDPS green sturgeon and 100 unique individuals were detected during this period.

September 2021

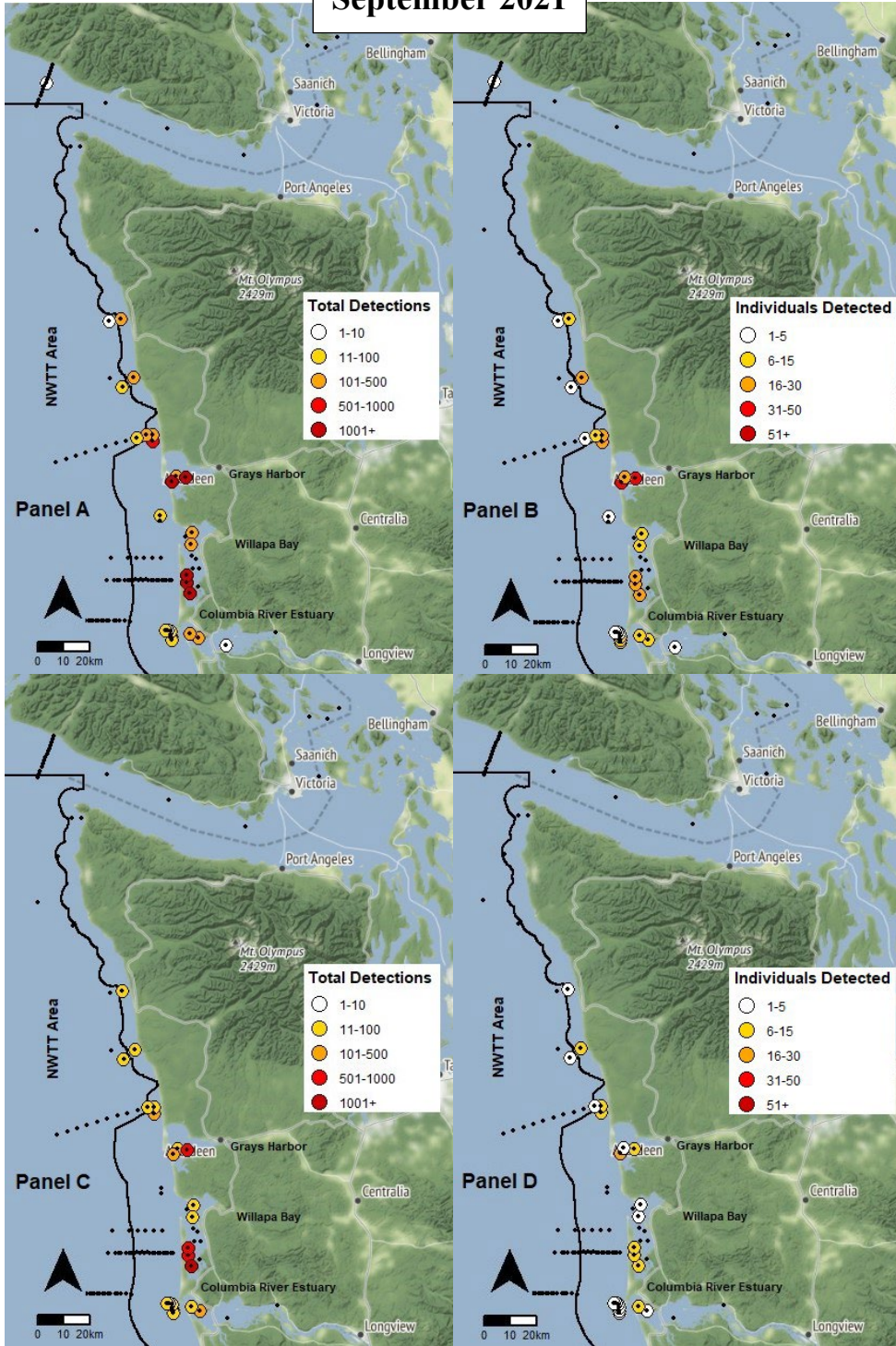


Figure A- 29. The total number of green sturgeon detections during September 2021 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 40 sDPS green sturgeon and 147 unique individuals were detected during this period.

October 2021

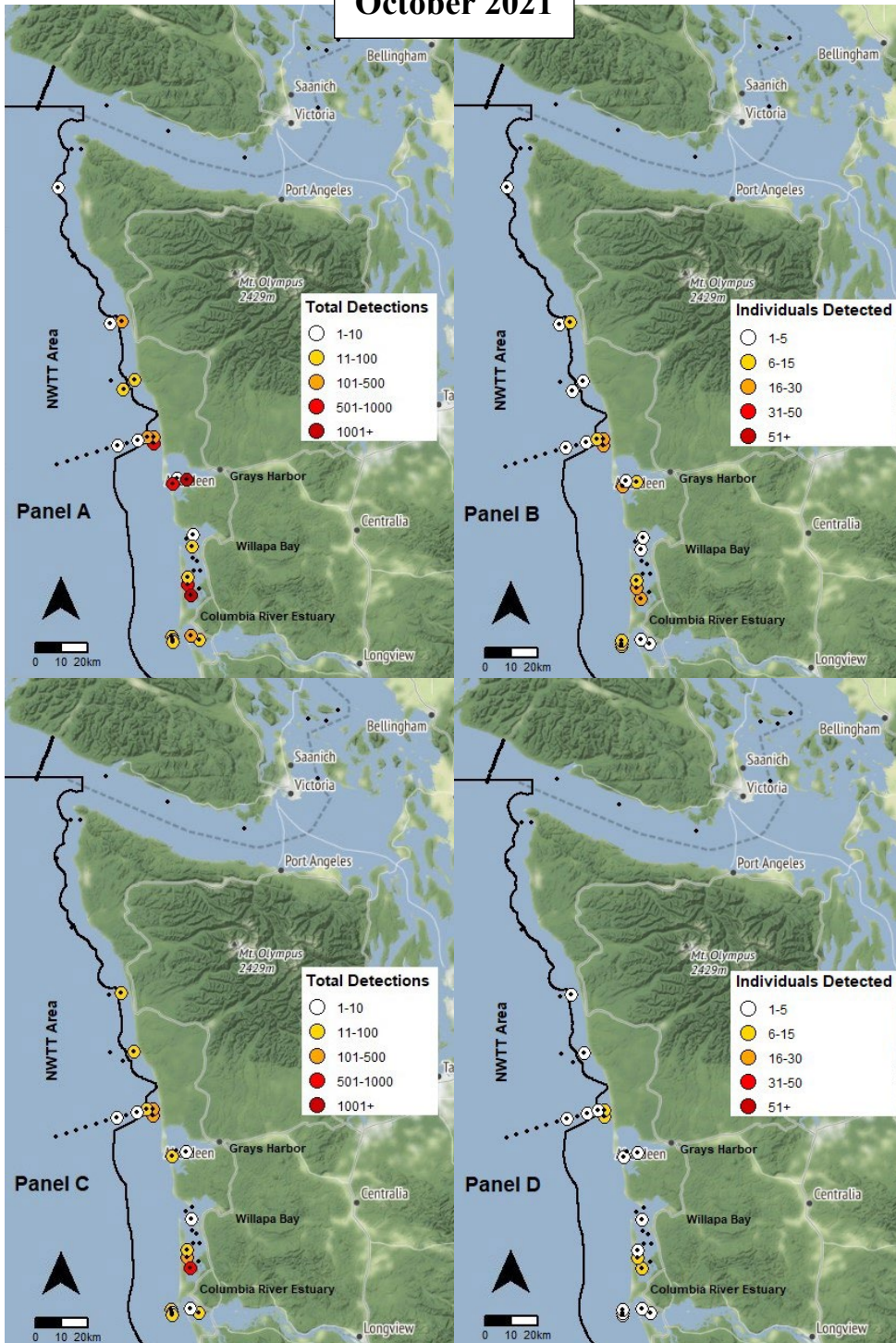


Figure A-30. The total number of green sturgeon detections during October 2021 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 26 sDPS green sturgeon and 101 unique individuals were detected during this period.

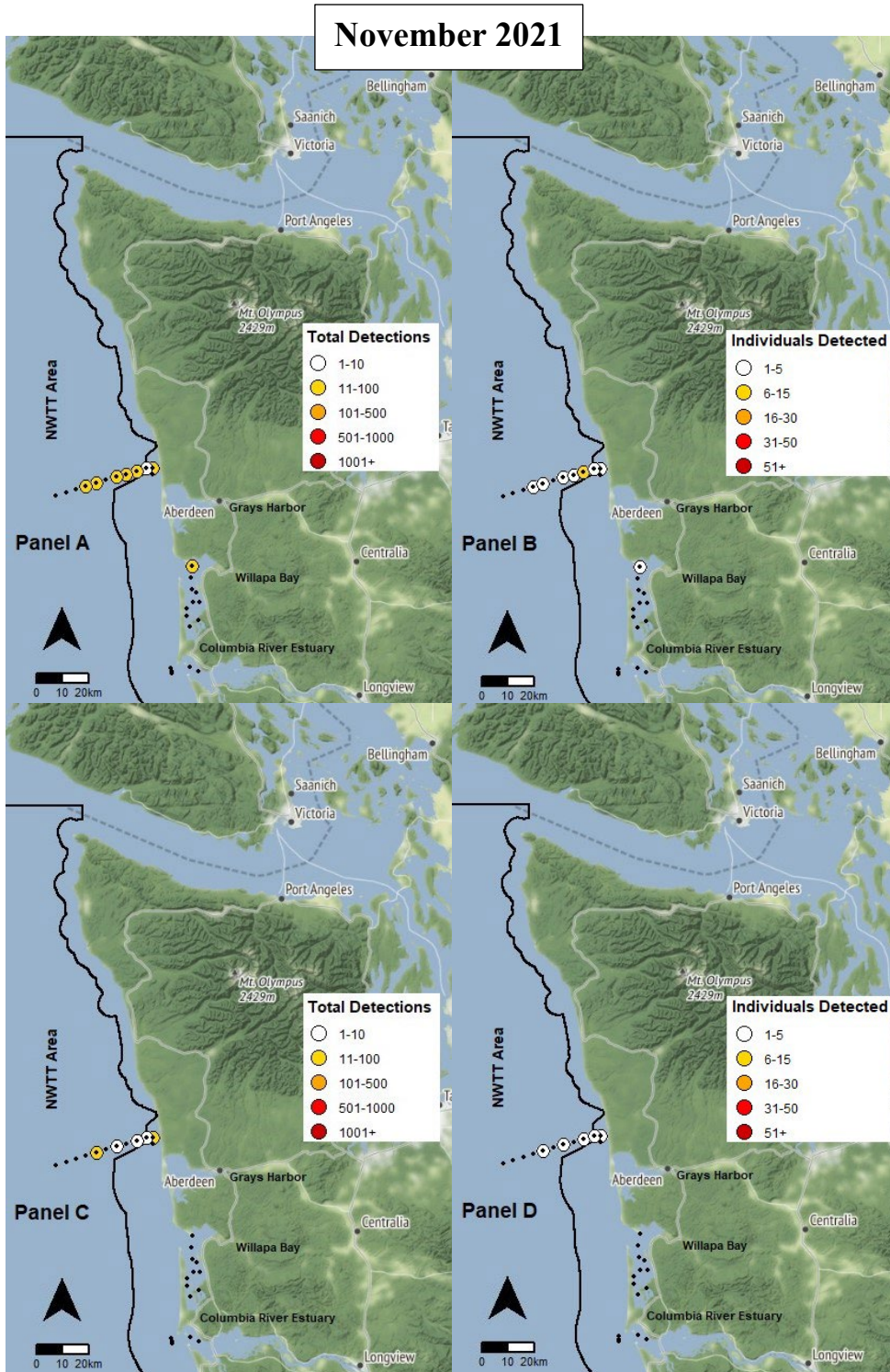


Figure A- 31. The total number of green sturgeon detections during November 2021 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of six sDPS green sturgeon and 18 unique individuals were detected during this period.

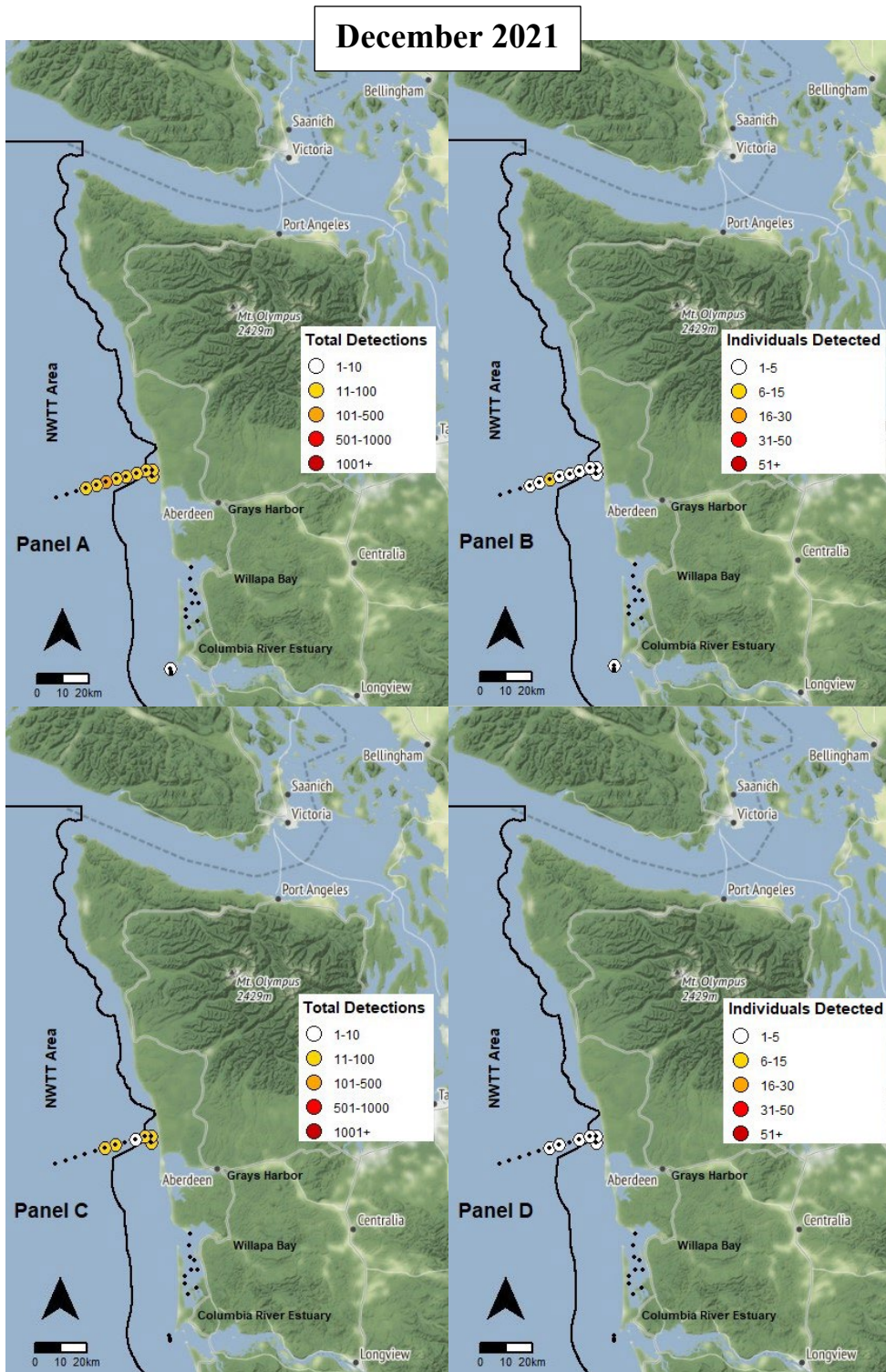


Figure A- 32. The total number of green sturgeon detections during December 2021 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of five sDPS green sturgeon and 27 unique individuals detected during this period.

January 2022

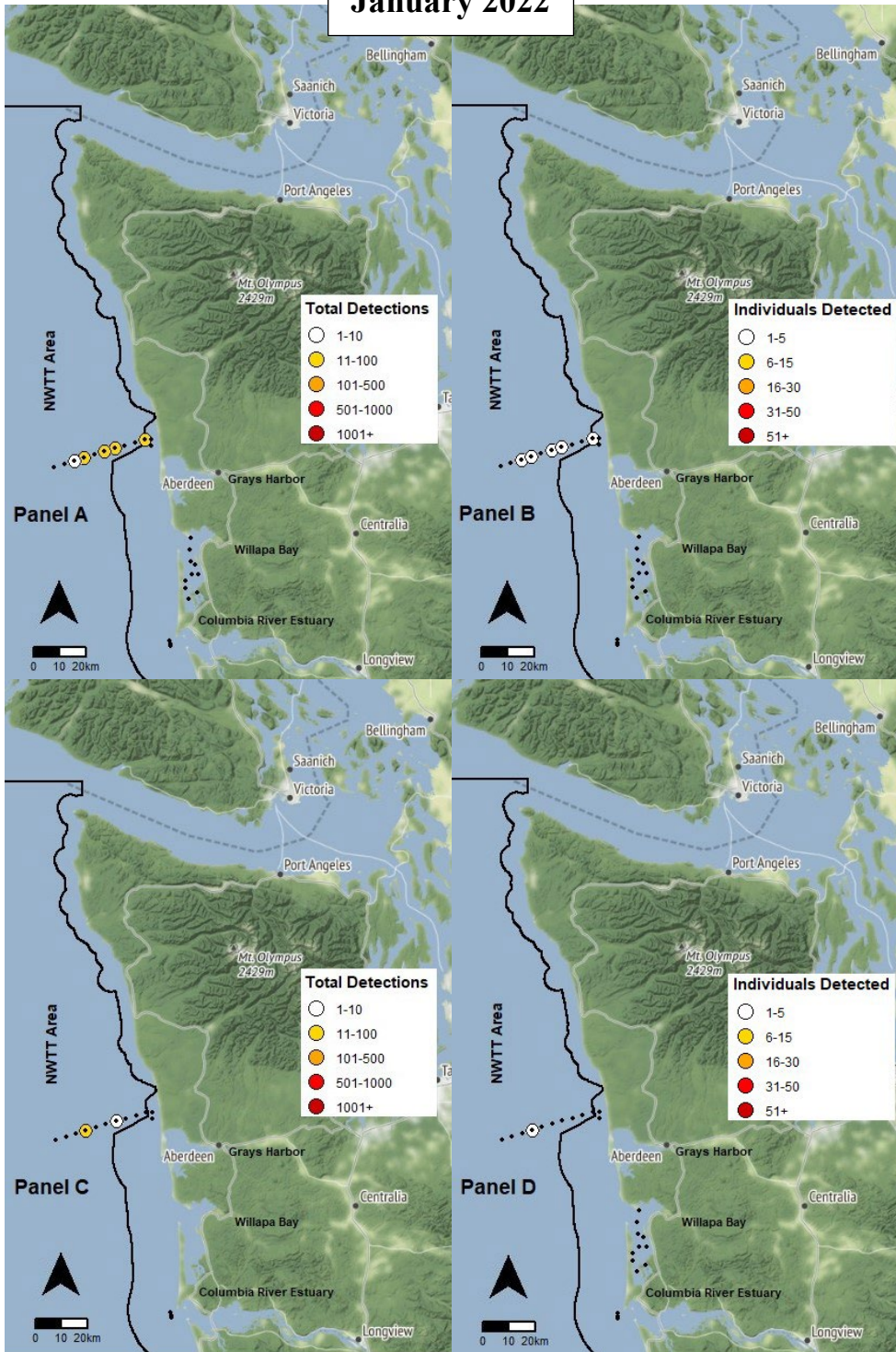


Figure A- 33. The total number of green sturgeon detections during January 2022 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of one sDPS green sturgeon and 19 unique individuals detected during this period.

February 2022

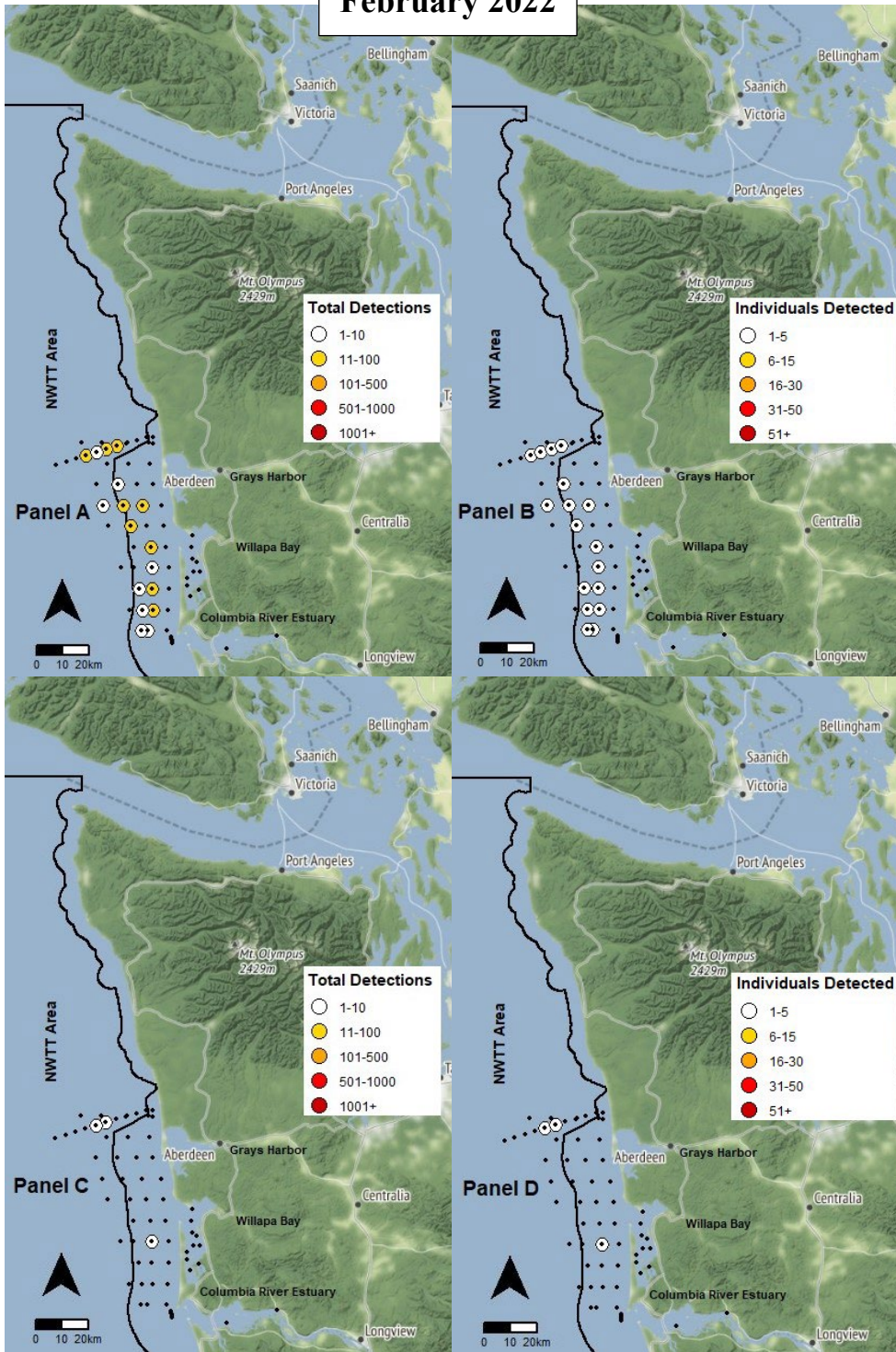


Figure A- 34. The total number of green sturgeon detections during February 2022 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of three sDPS green sturgeon and 21 unique individuals detected during this period.

March 2022

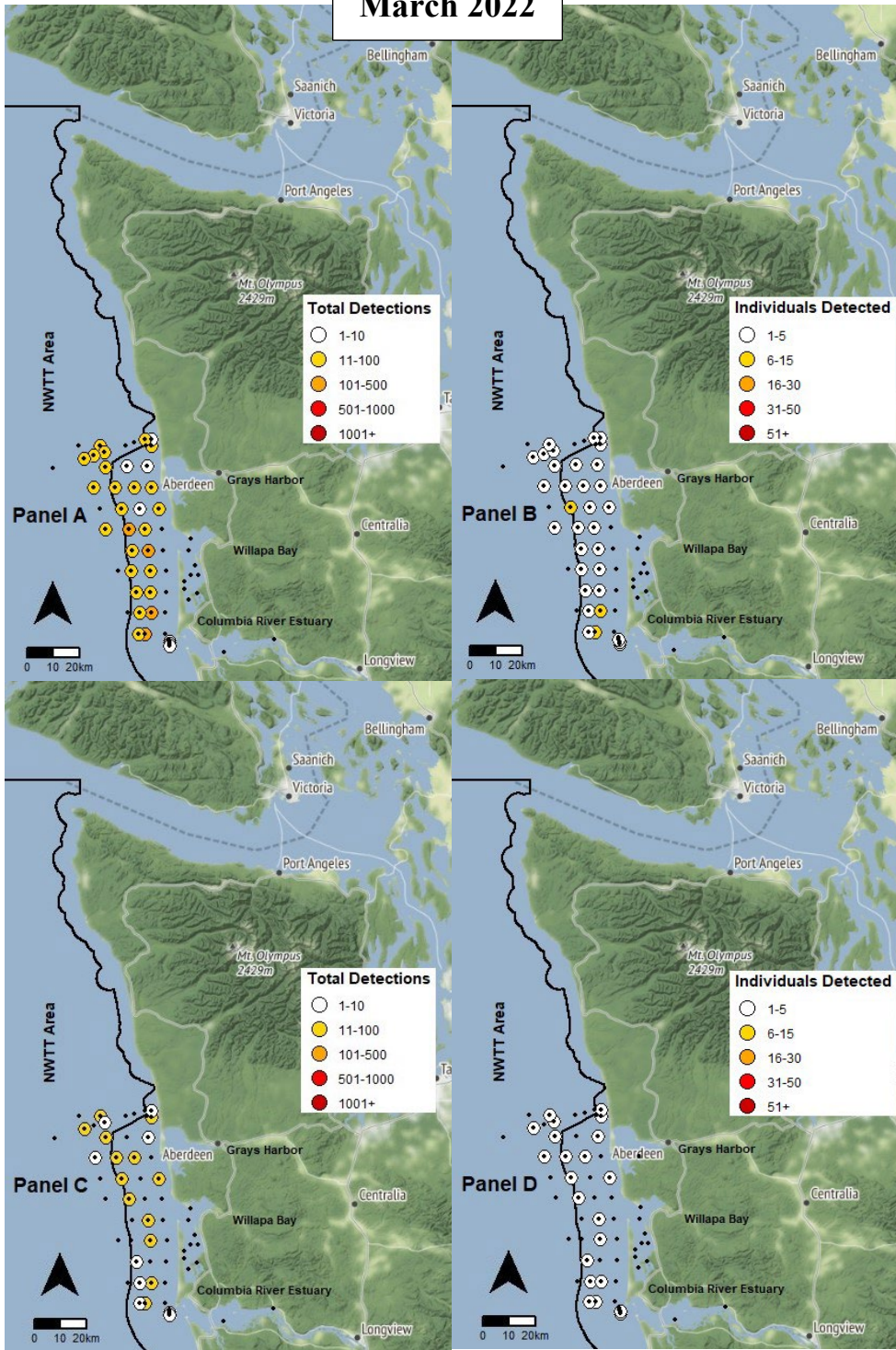


Figure A- 35. The total number of green sturgeon detections during March 2022 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of nine sDPS green sturgeon and 31 unique individuals were detected during this period.

April 2022

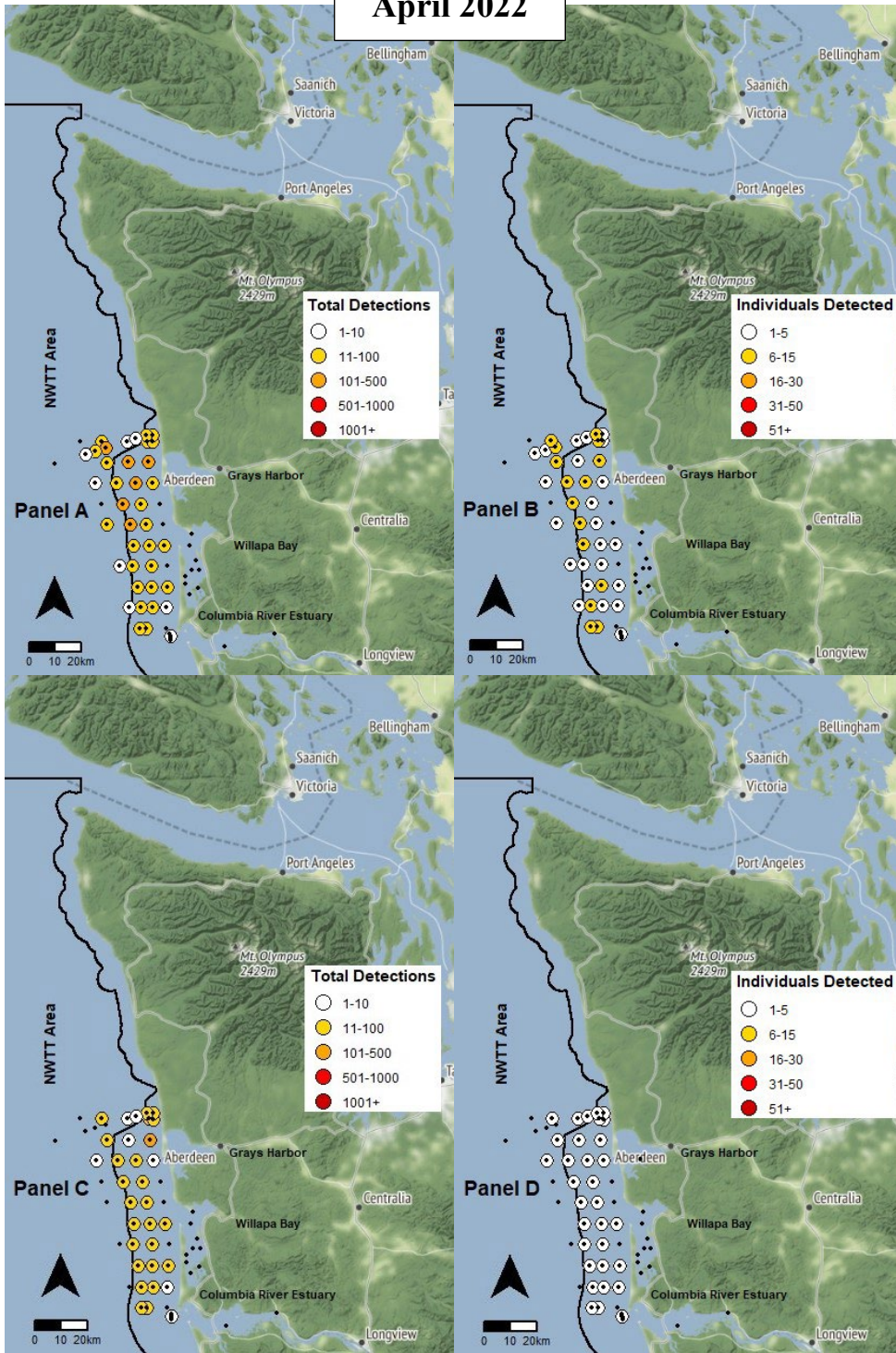


Figure A- 36. The total number of green sturgeon detections during April 2022 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 24 sDPS green sturgeon and 62 unique individuals were detected during this period.

May 2022

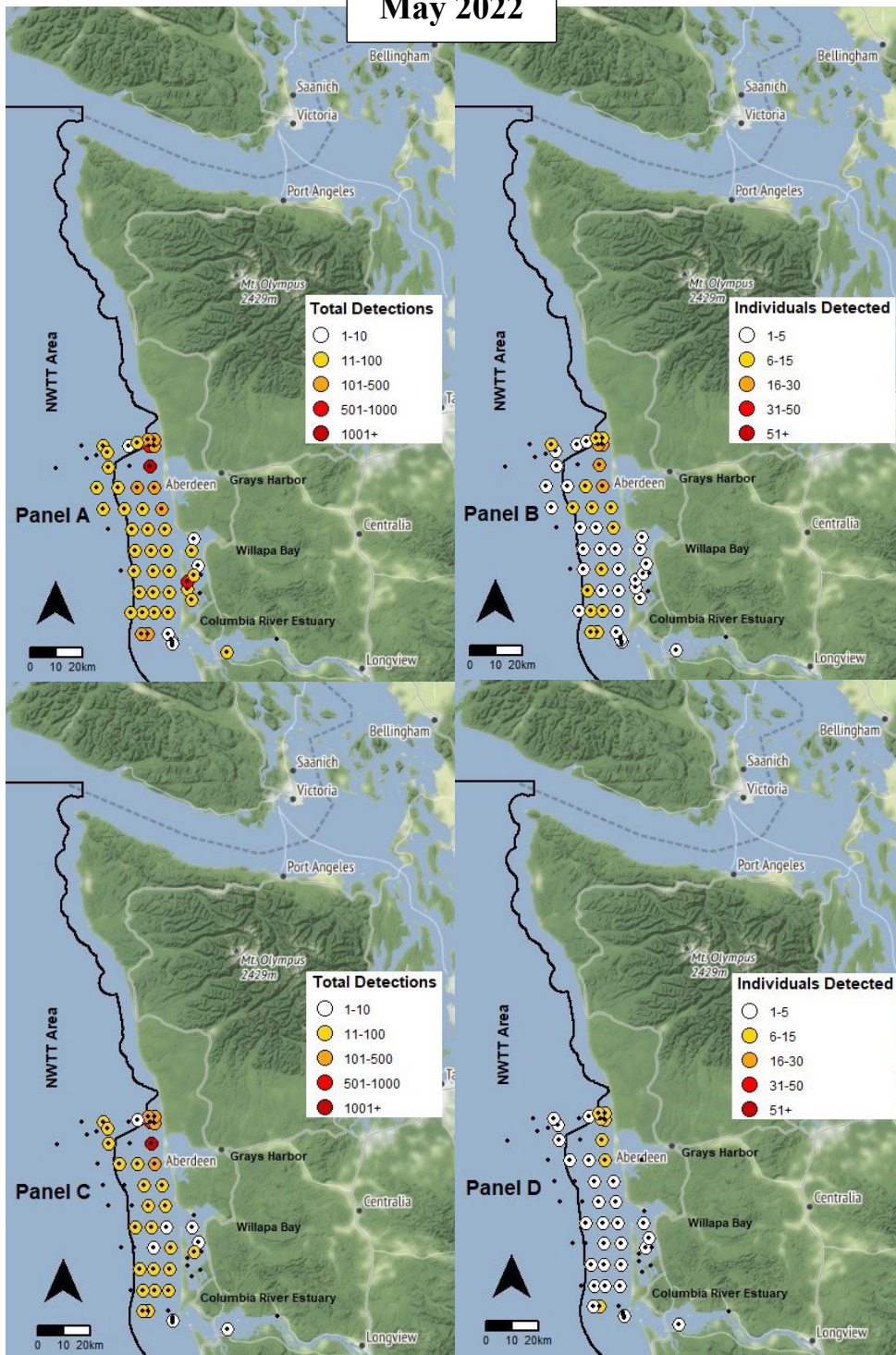


Figure A- 37. The total number of green sturgeon detections during May 2022 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 27 sDPS green sturgeon and 87 unique individuals were detected during this period.

June 2022

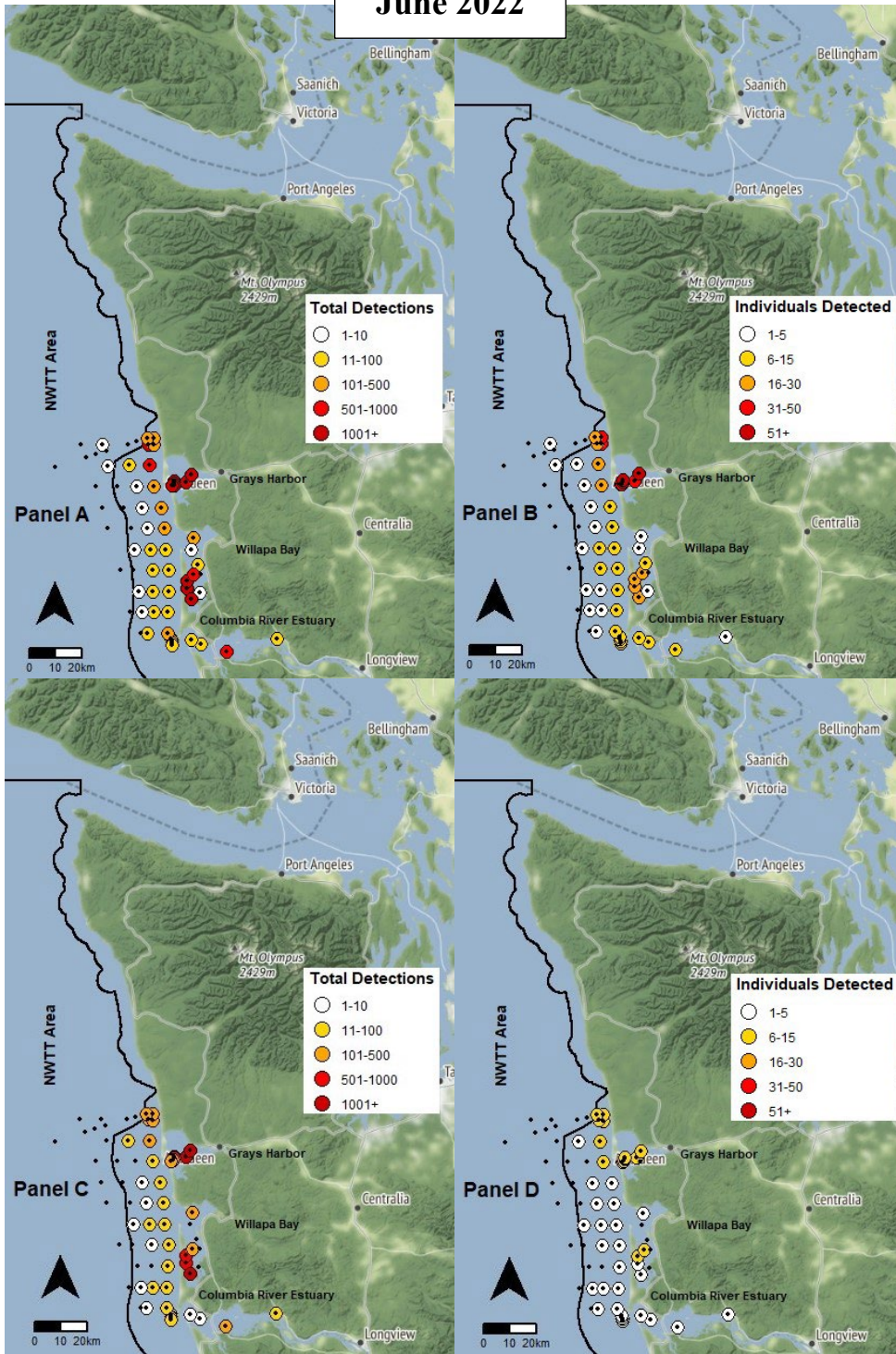


Figure A- 38. The total number of green sturgeon detections during June 2022 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 37 sDPS green sturgeon and 135 unique individuals were detected during this period.

July 2022

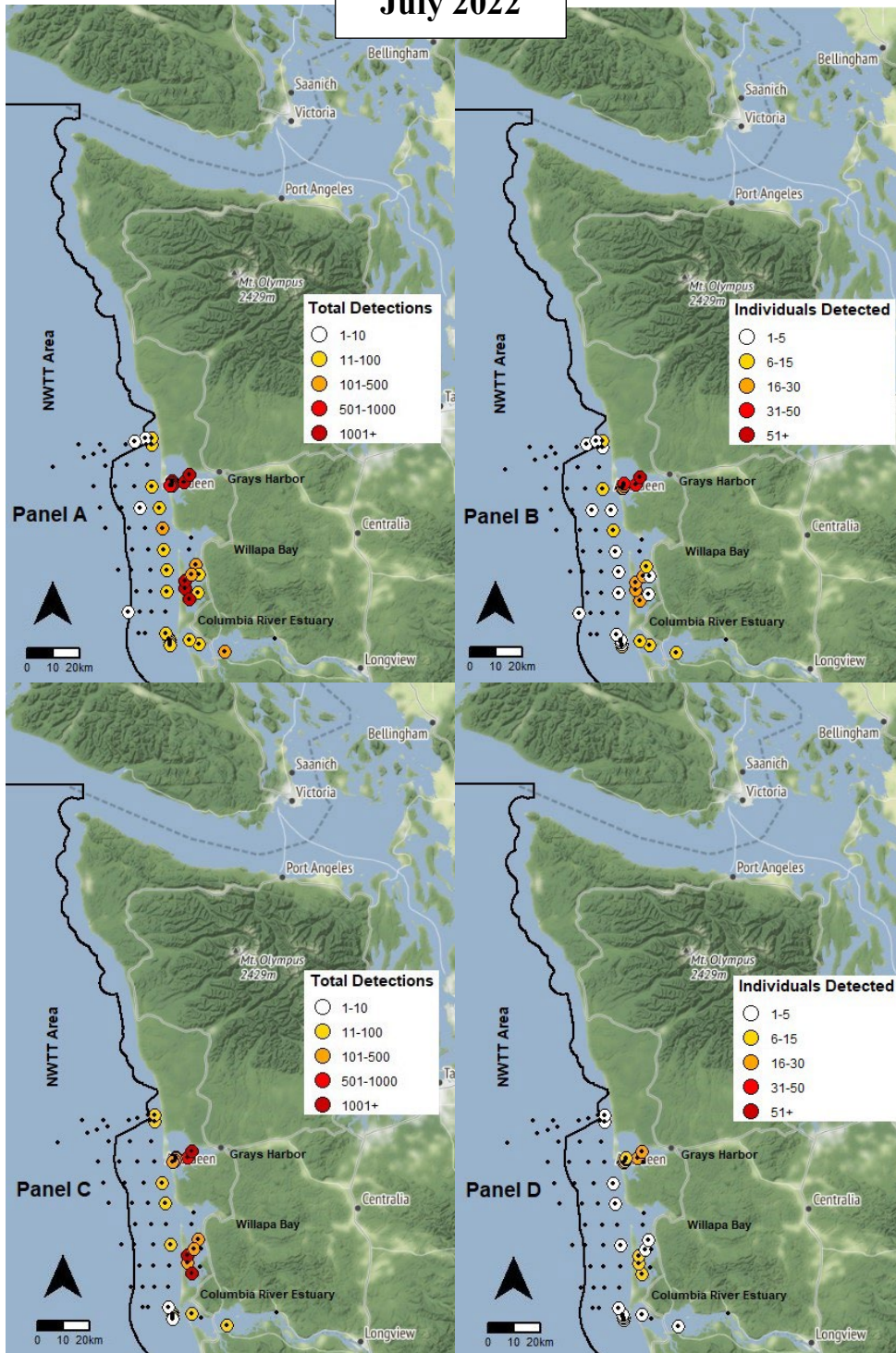


Figure A- 39. The total number of green sturgeon detections during July 2022 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers during July 2022. A total of 35 sDPS green sturgeon and 125 unique individuals were detected during this period.

August 2022

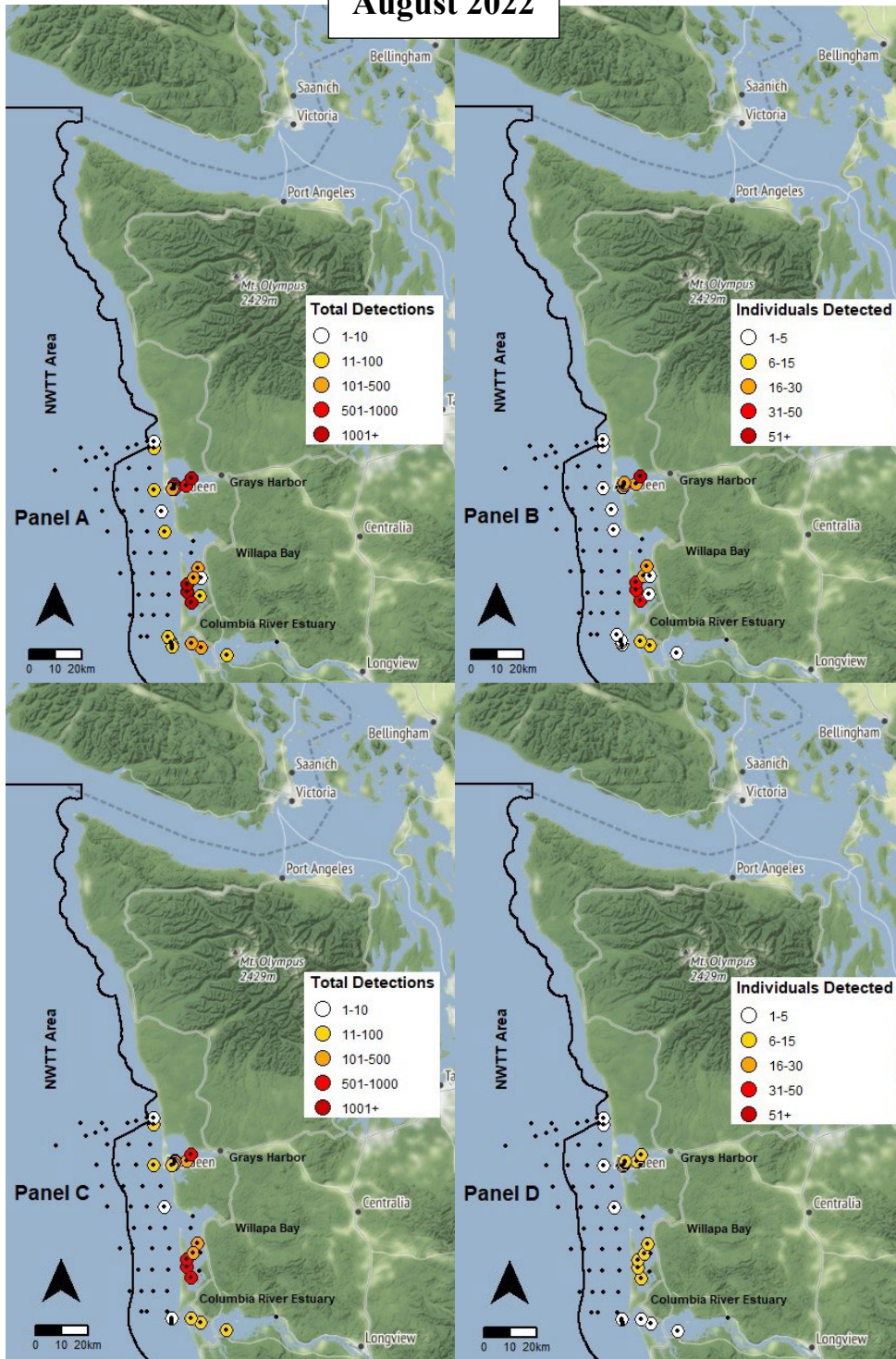


Figure A- 40. The total number of green sturgeon detections during August 2022 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 34 sDPS green sturgeon and 118 unique individuals were detected during this period.

September 2022

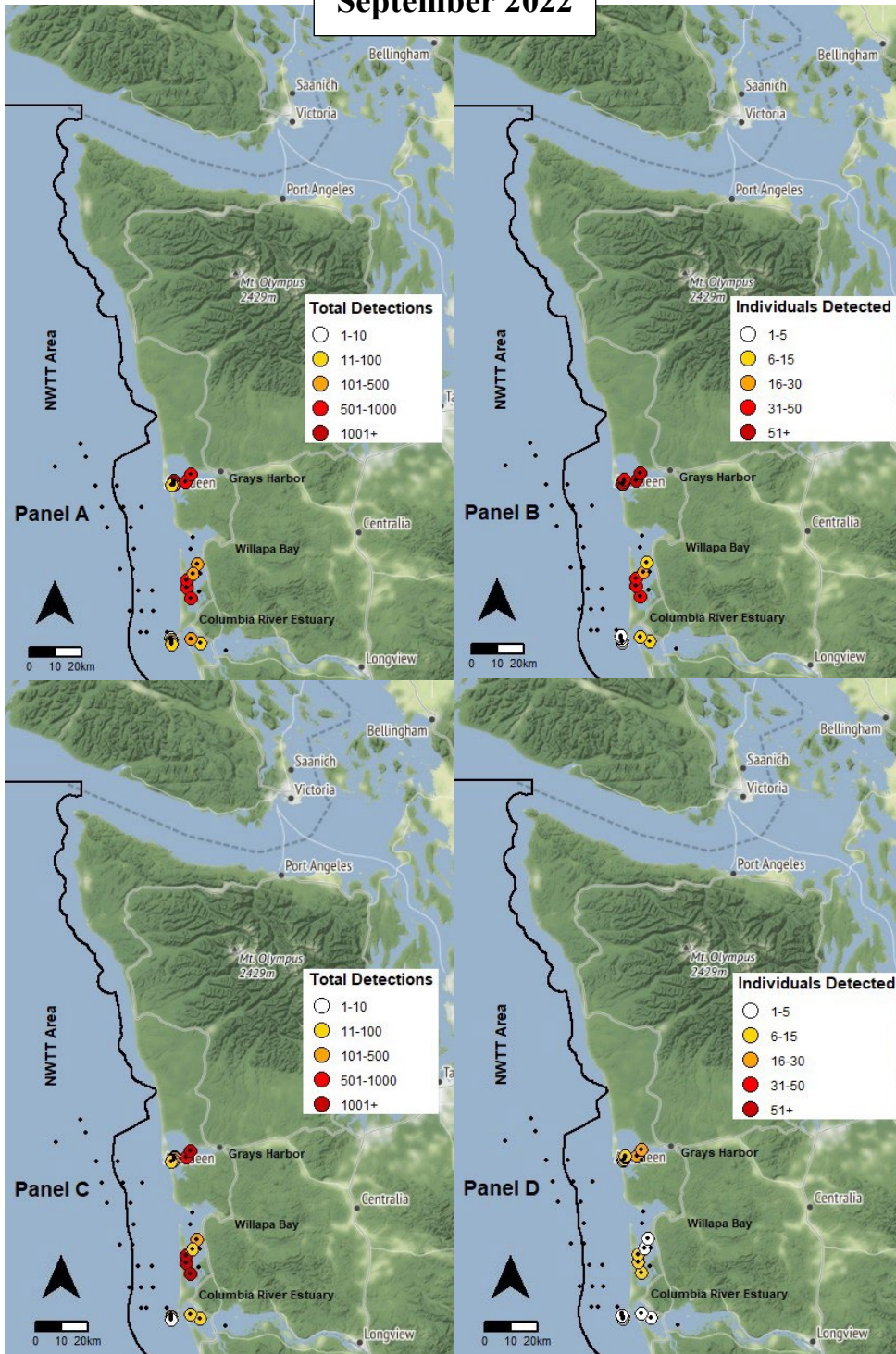


Figure A- 41. The total number of green sturgeon detections during September 2022 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 37 sDPS green sturgeon and 137 unique individuals were detected during this period.

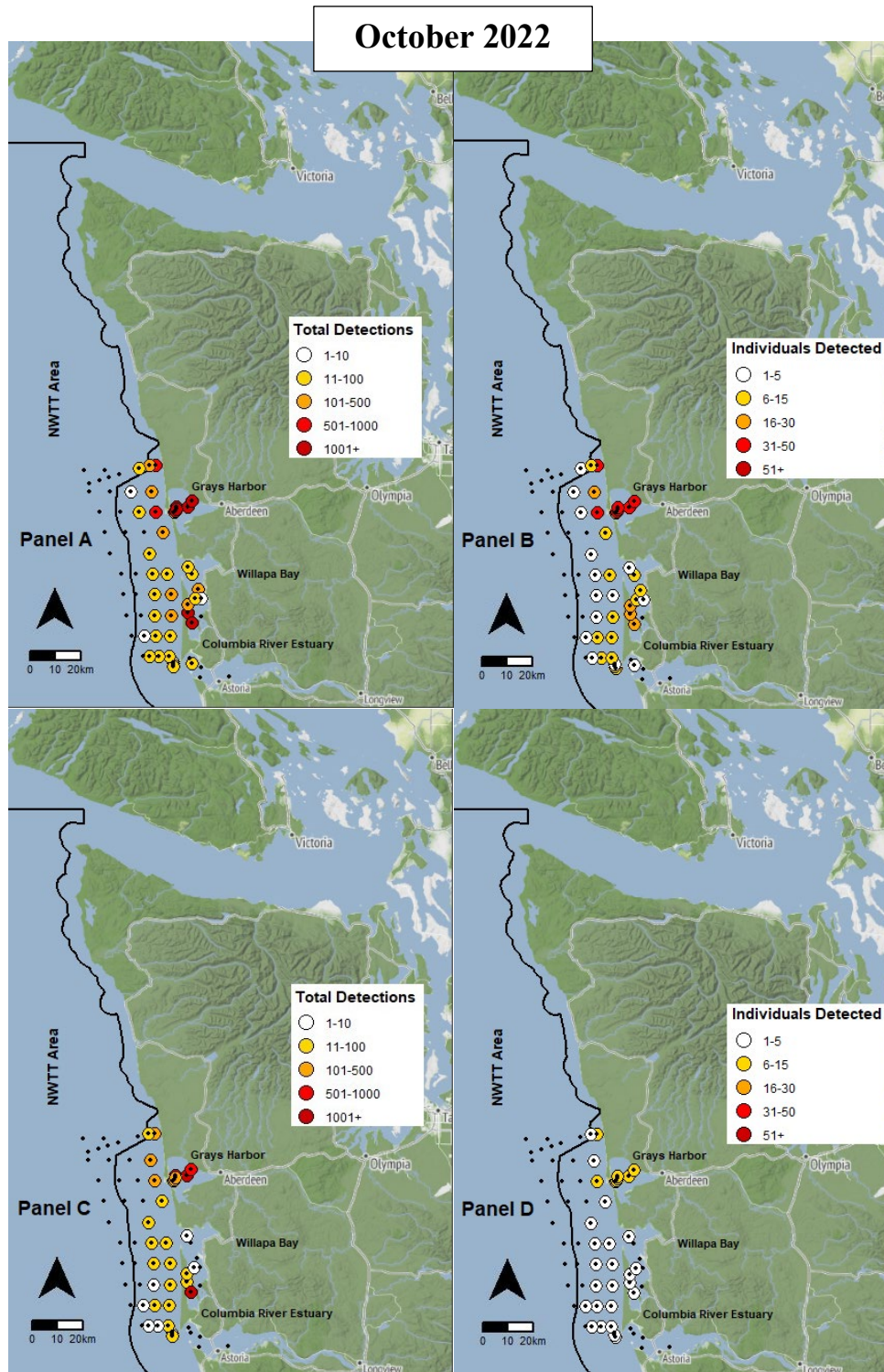


Figure A- 42. The total number of green sturgeon detections during October 2022 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 32 sDPS green sturgeon and 122 unique individuals were detected during this period.

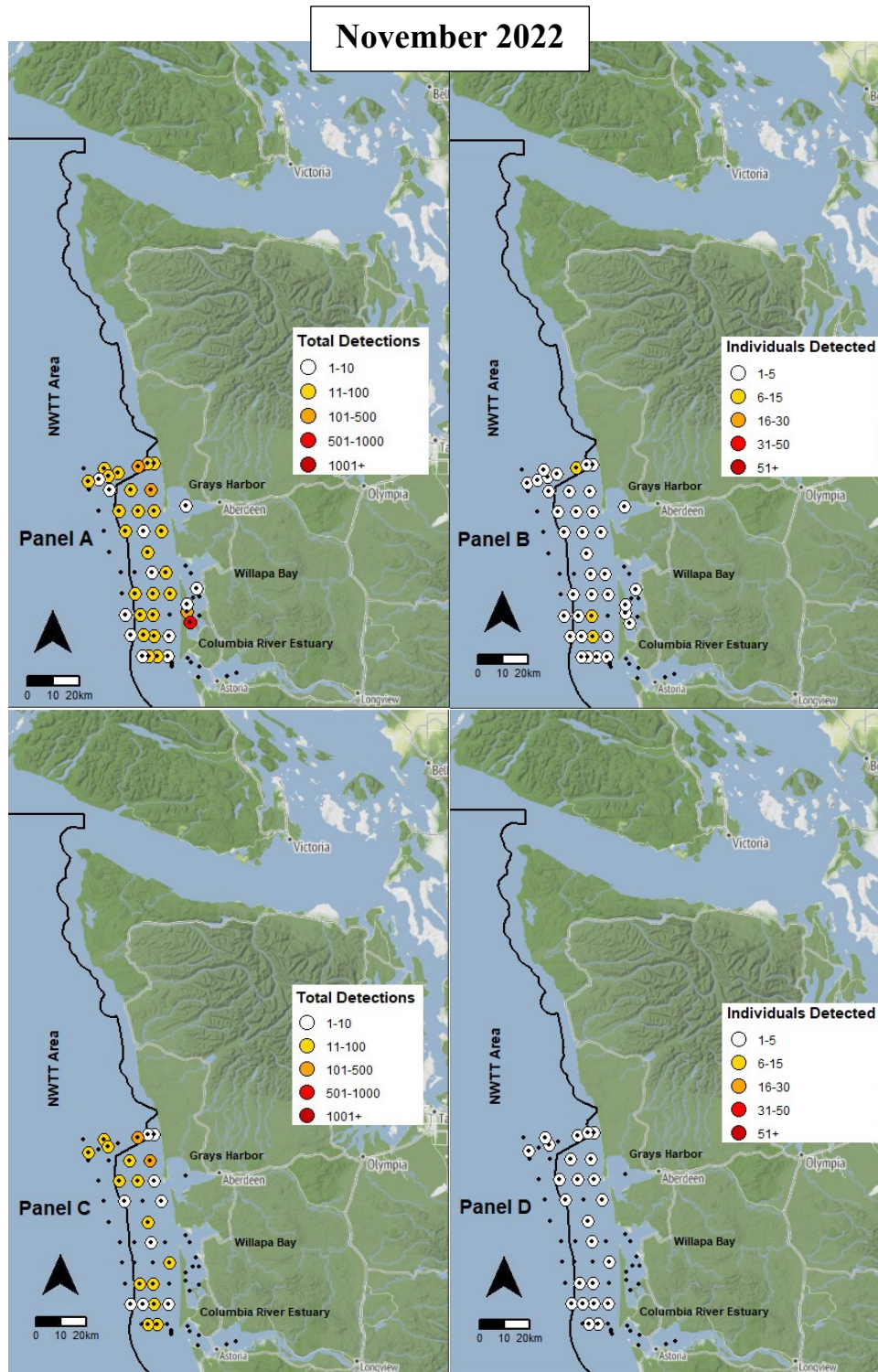


Figure A- 43. The total number of green sturgeon detections during November 2022 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 12 sDPS green sturgeon and 51 unique individuals were detected during this period.

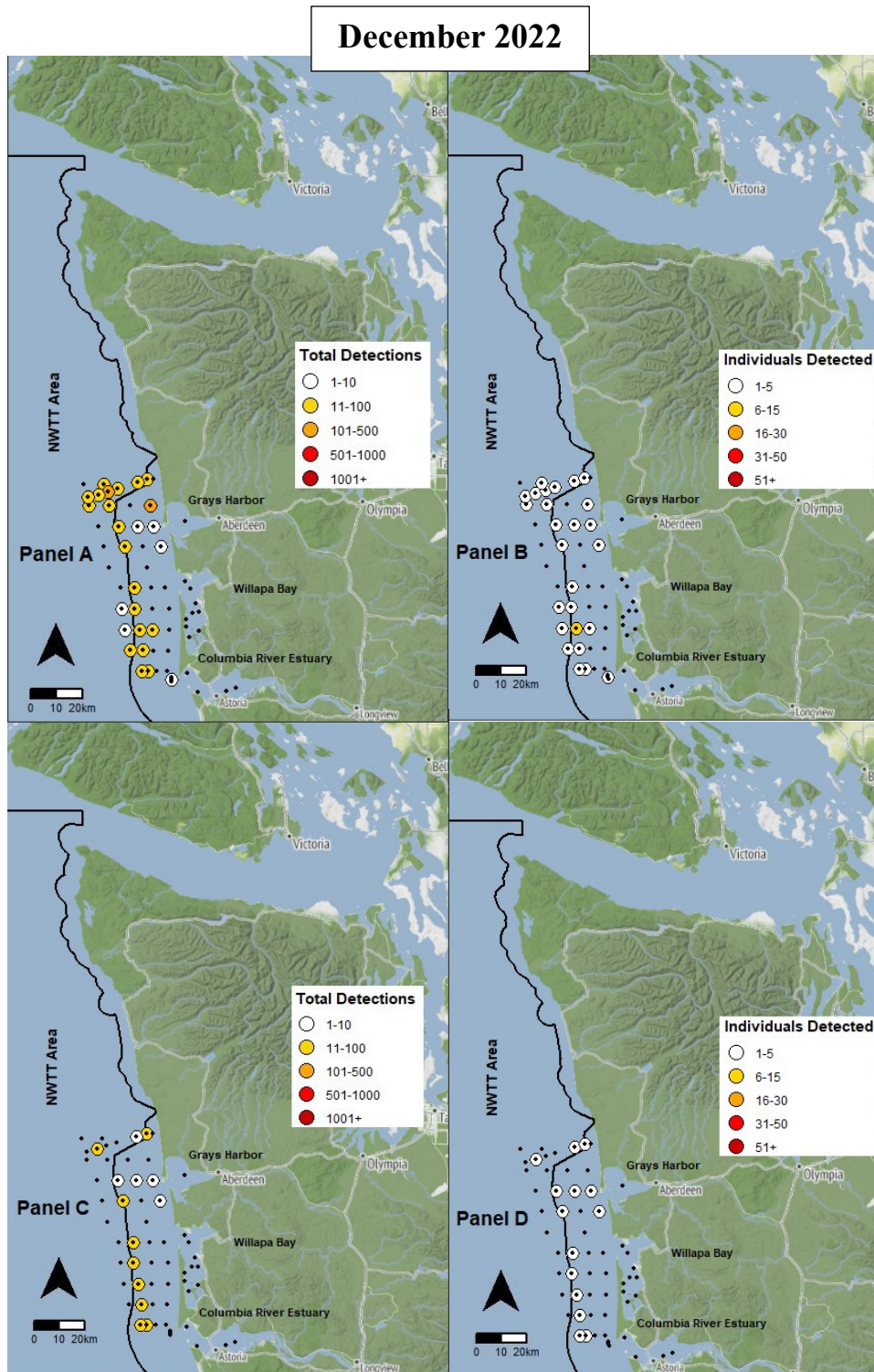


Figure A- 44. The total number of green sturgeon detections during December 2022 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 8 sDPS green sturgeon and 28 unique individuals were detected during this period.

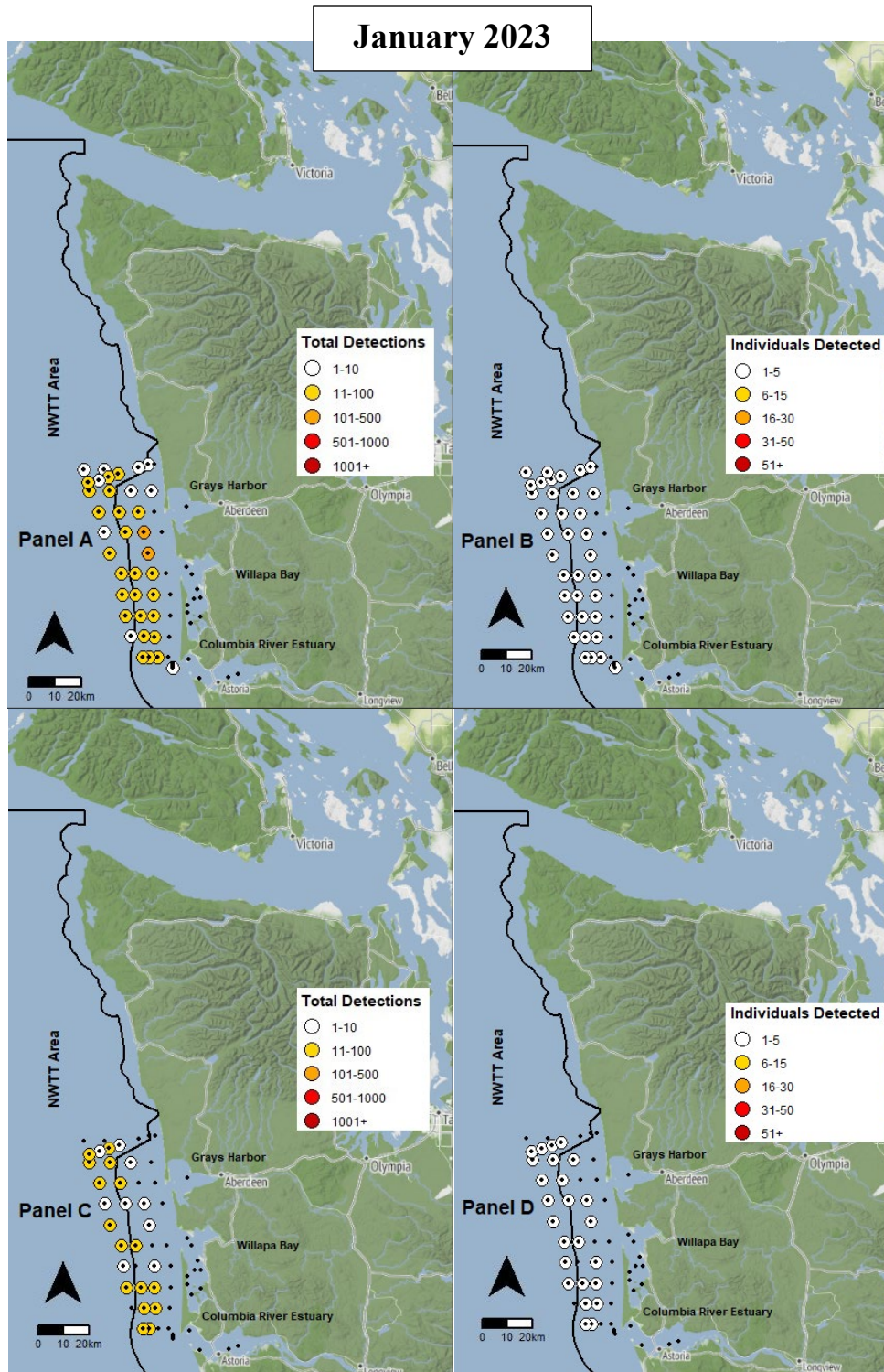


Figure A- 45. The total number of green sturgeon detections during January 2023 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 10 sDPS green sturgeon and 26 unique individuals were detected during this period.

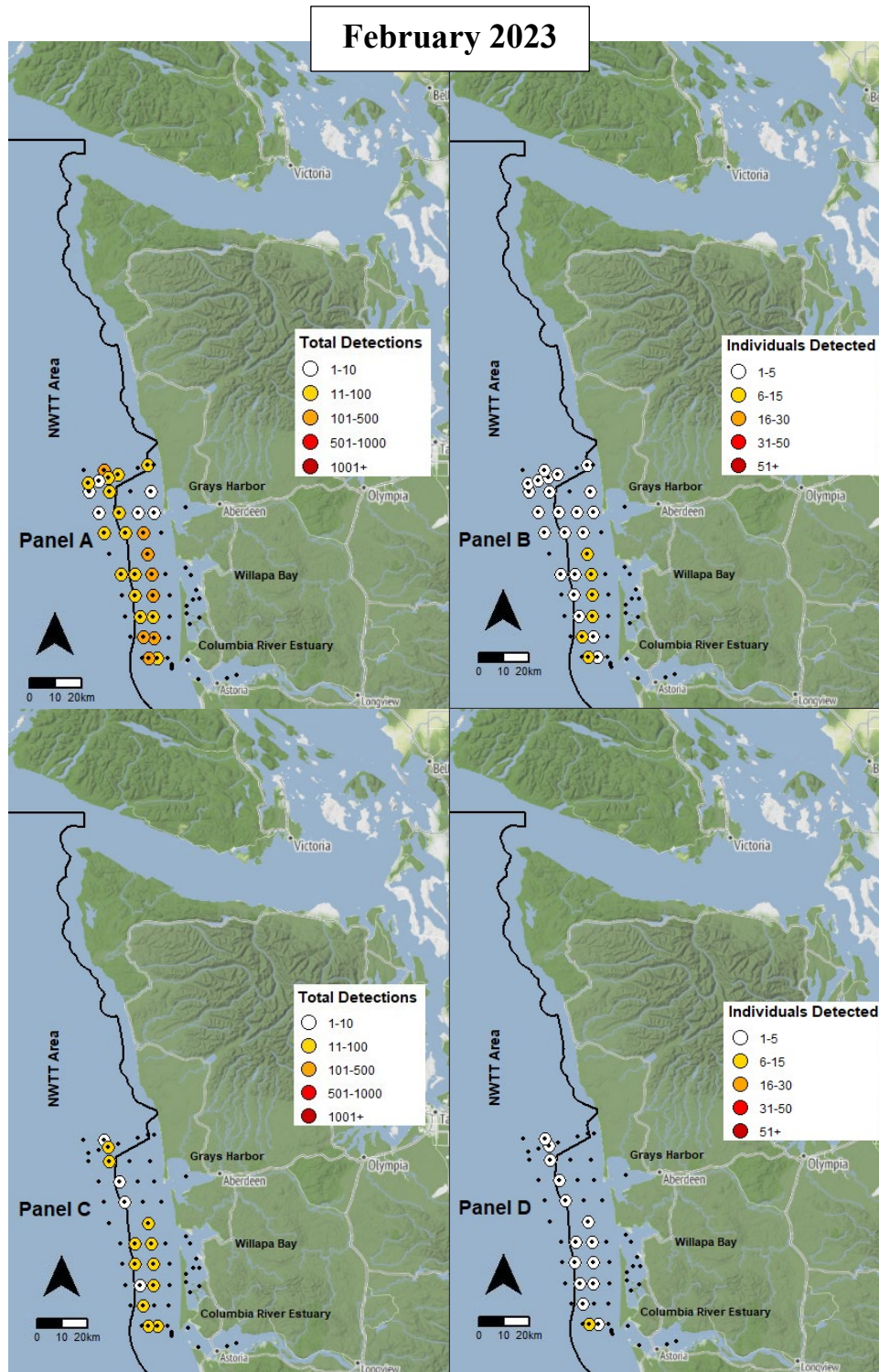


Figure A- 46. The total number of green sturgeon detections during February 2023 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 9 sDPS green sturgeon and 30 unique individuals were detected during this period.

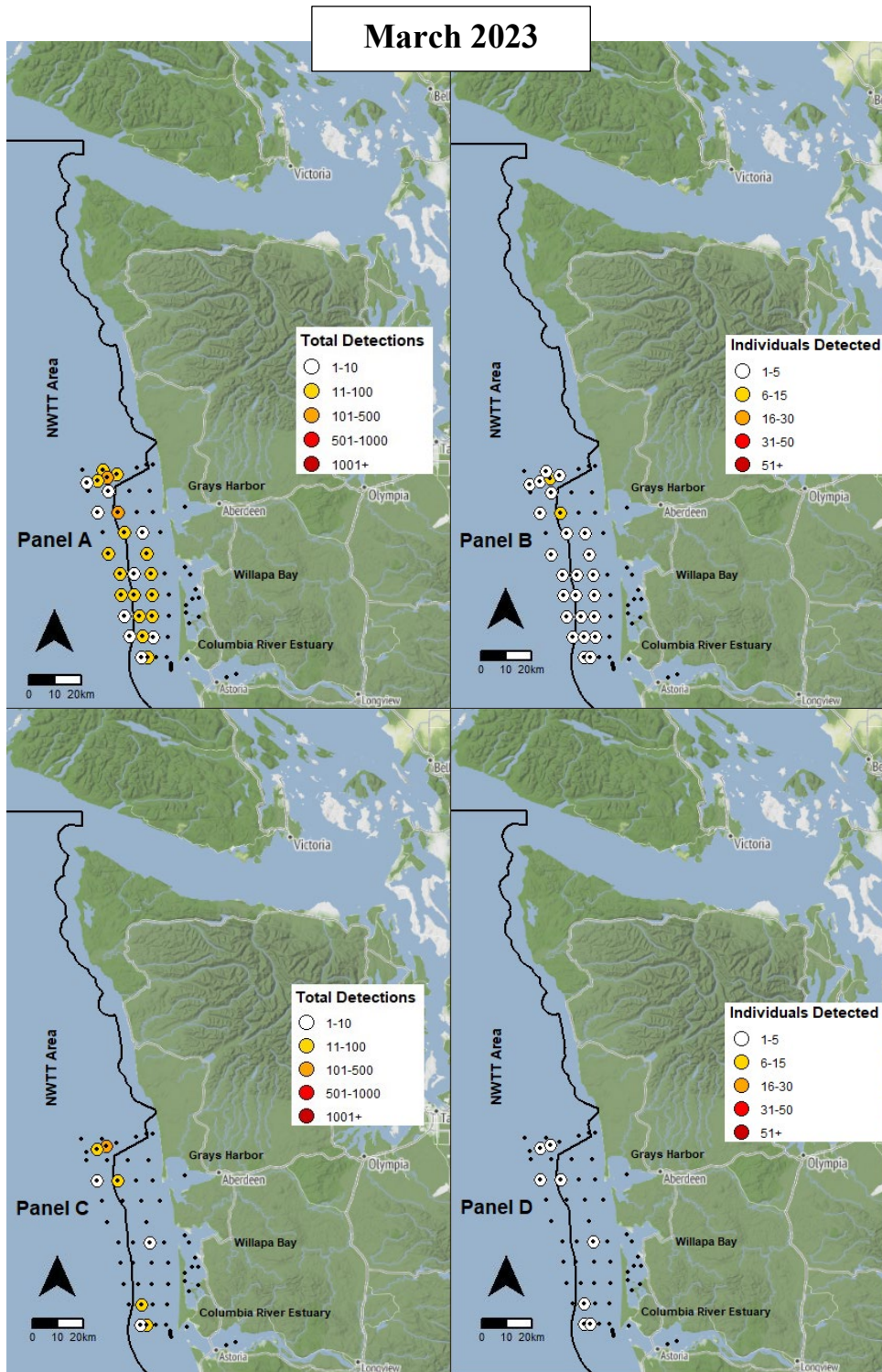


Figure A- 47. The total number of green sturgeon detections during March 2023 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of seven sDPS green sturgeon and 29 unique individuals were detected during this period.

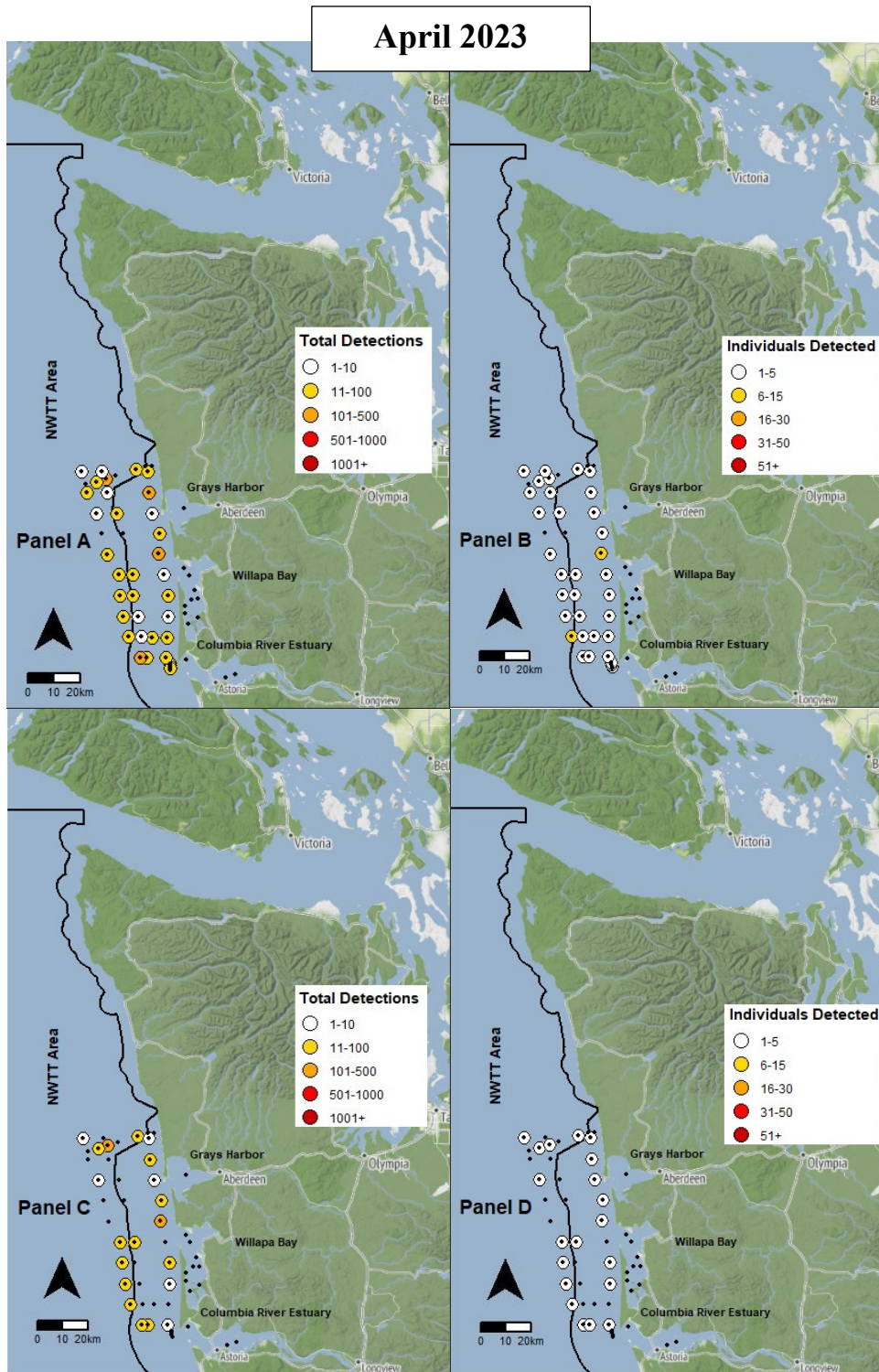


Figure A- 48. The total number of green sturgeon detections during April 2023 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of eight sDPS green sturgeon and 31 unique individuals were detected during this period.

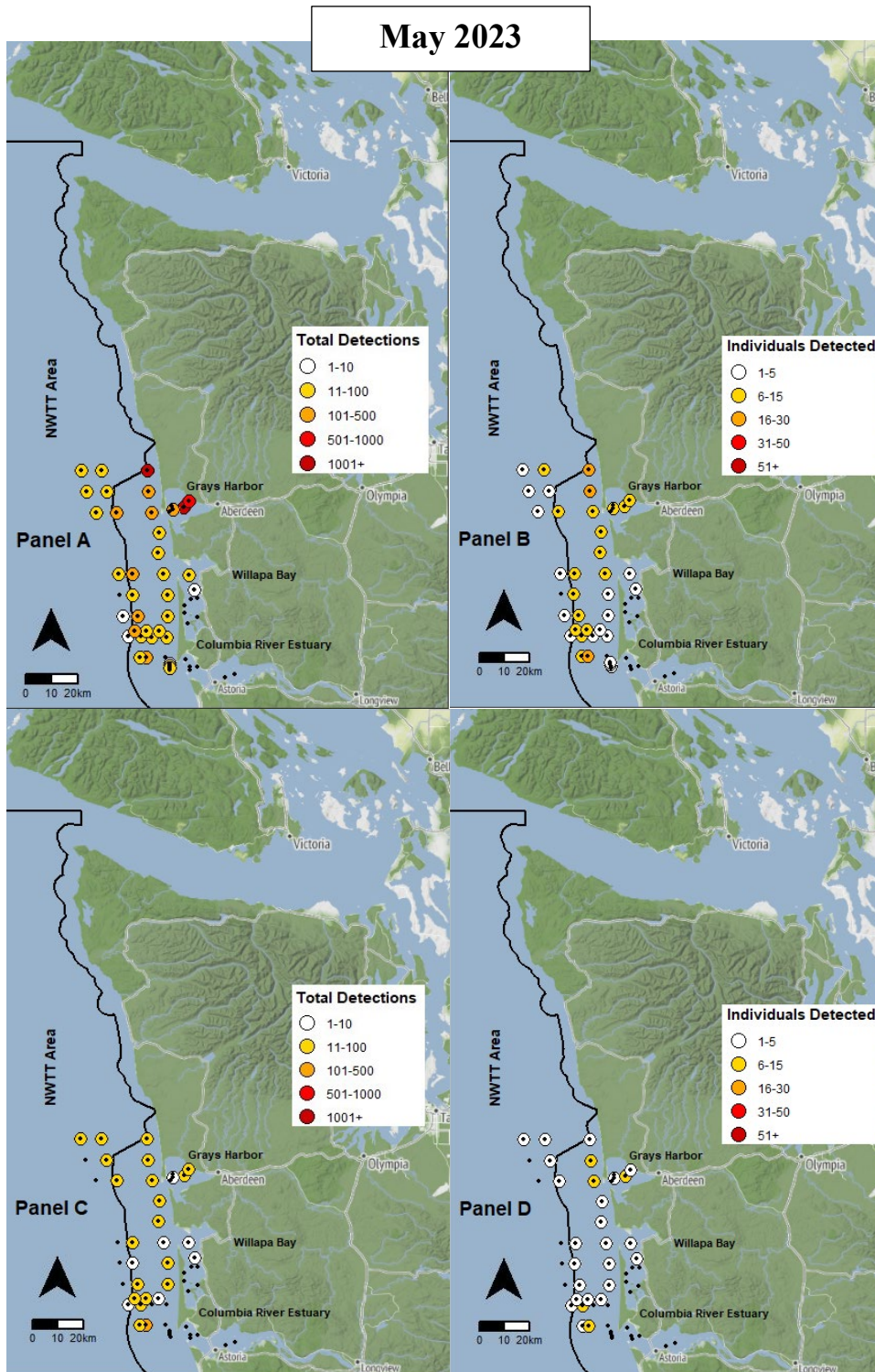


Figure A- 49. The total number of green sturgeon detections during May 2023 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 25 sDPS green sturgeon and 83 unique individuals were detected during this period.

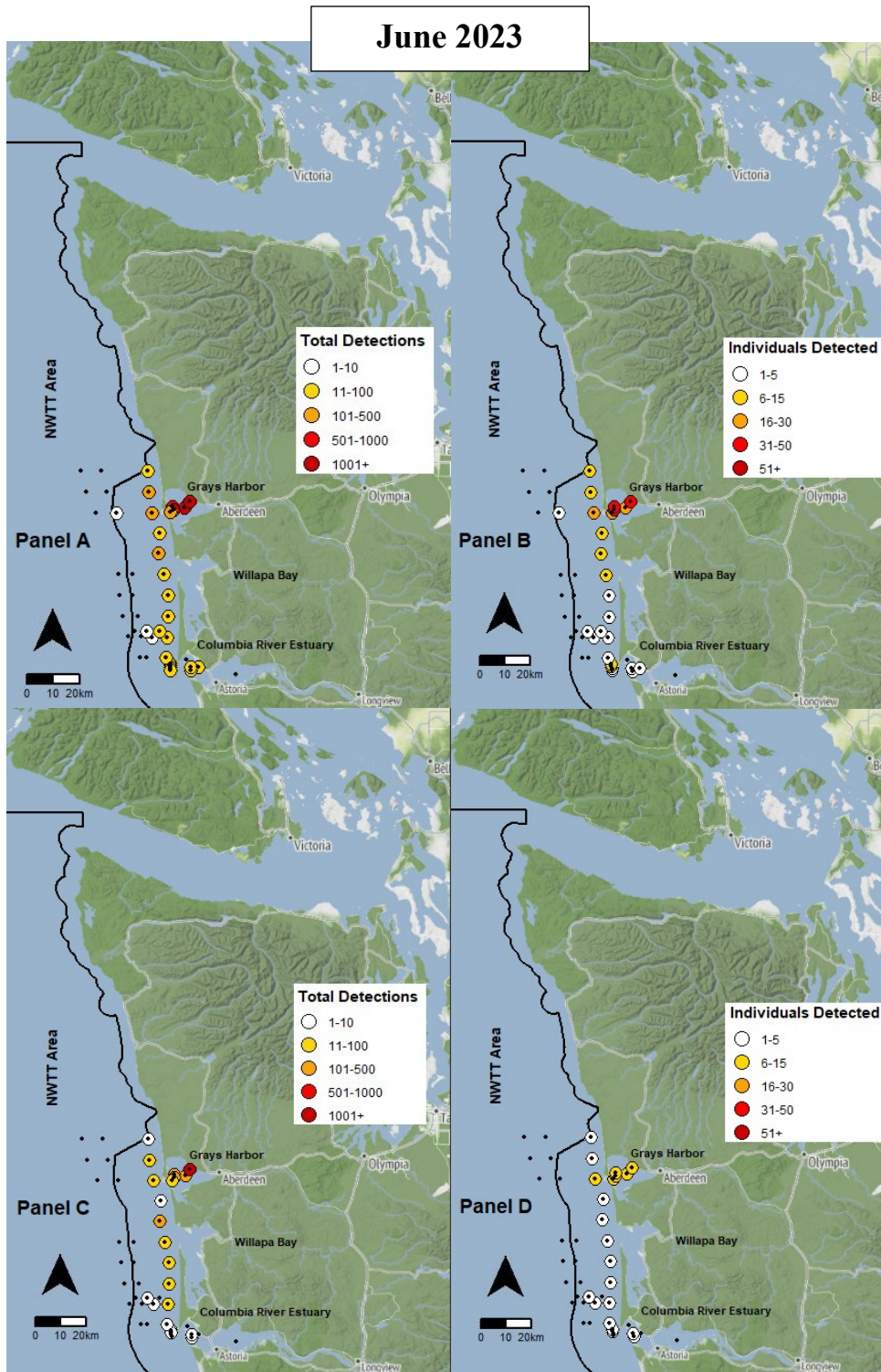


Figure A- 50. The total number of green sturgeon detections during June 2023 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 34 sDPS green sturgeon and 112 unique individuals were detected during this period.

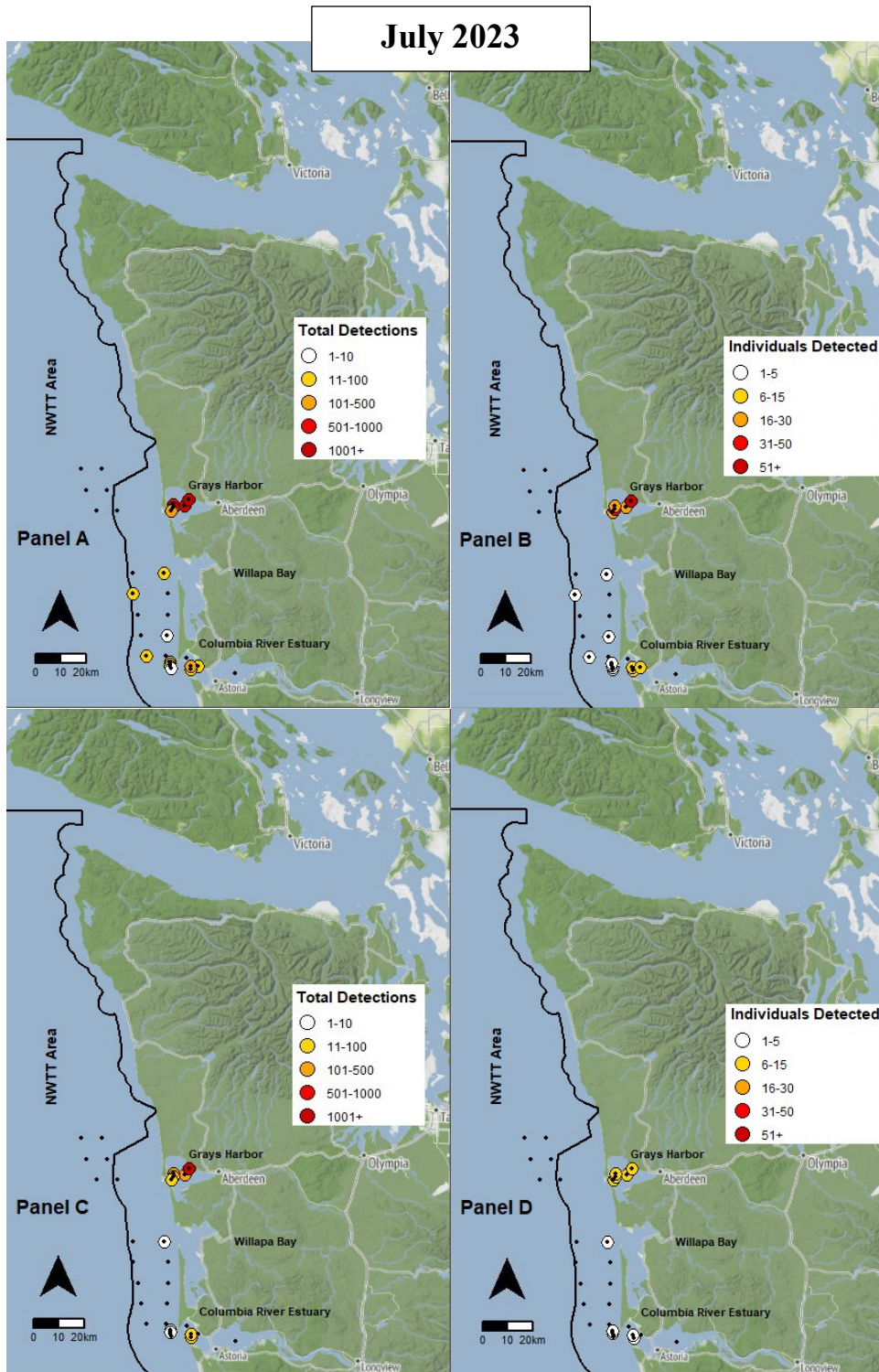


Figure A- 51. The total number of green sturgeon detections during July 2023 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 28 sDPS green sturgeon and 120 unique individuals were detected during this period.

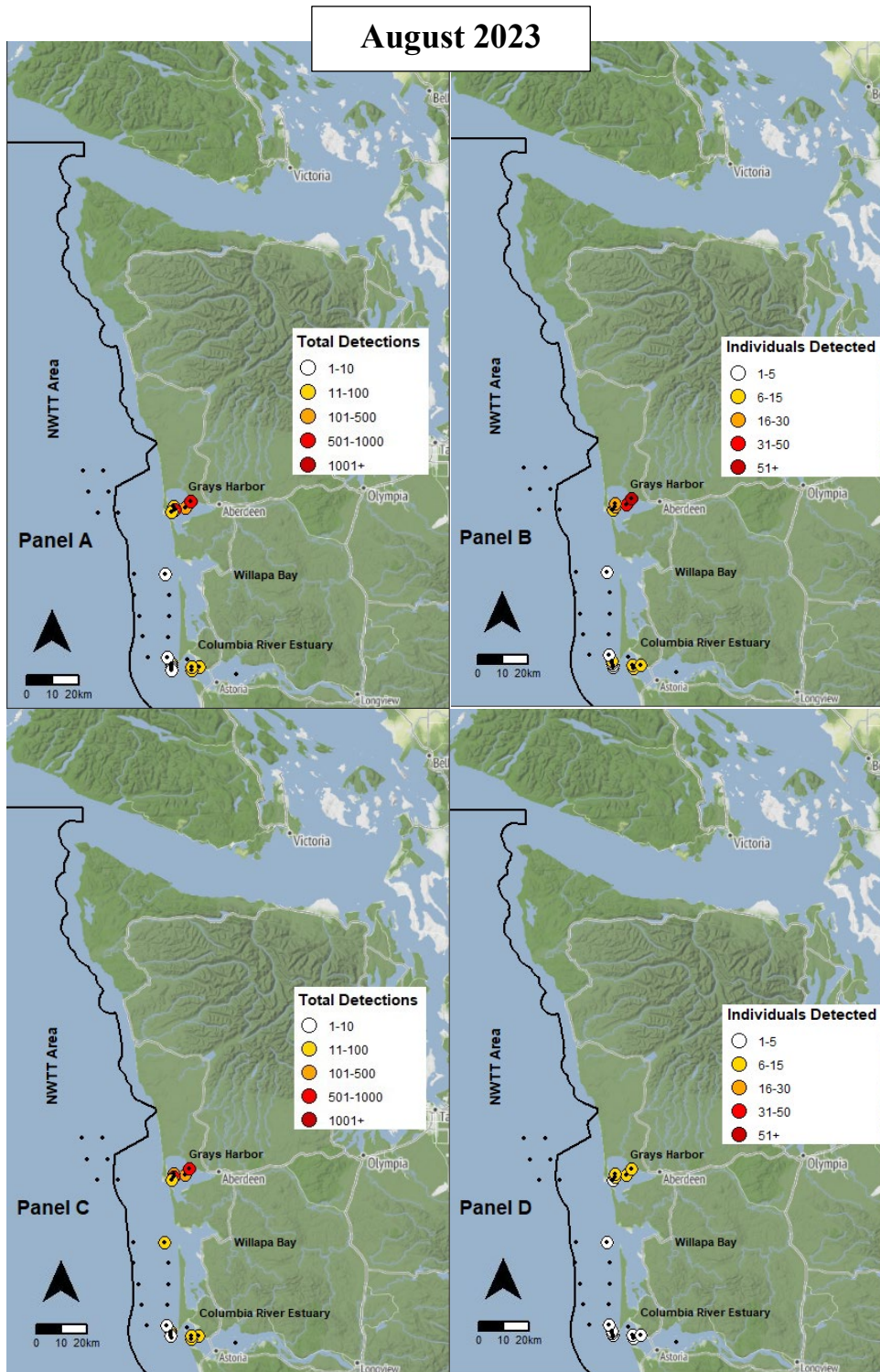


Figure A- 52. The total number of green sturgeon detections during August 2023 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 61 sDPS green sturgeon and 188 unique individuals were detected during this period.

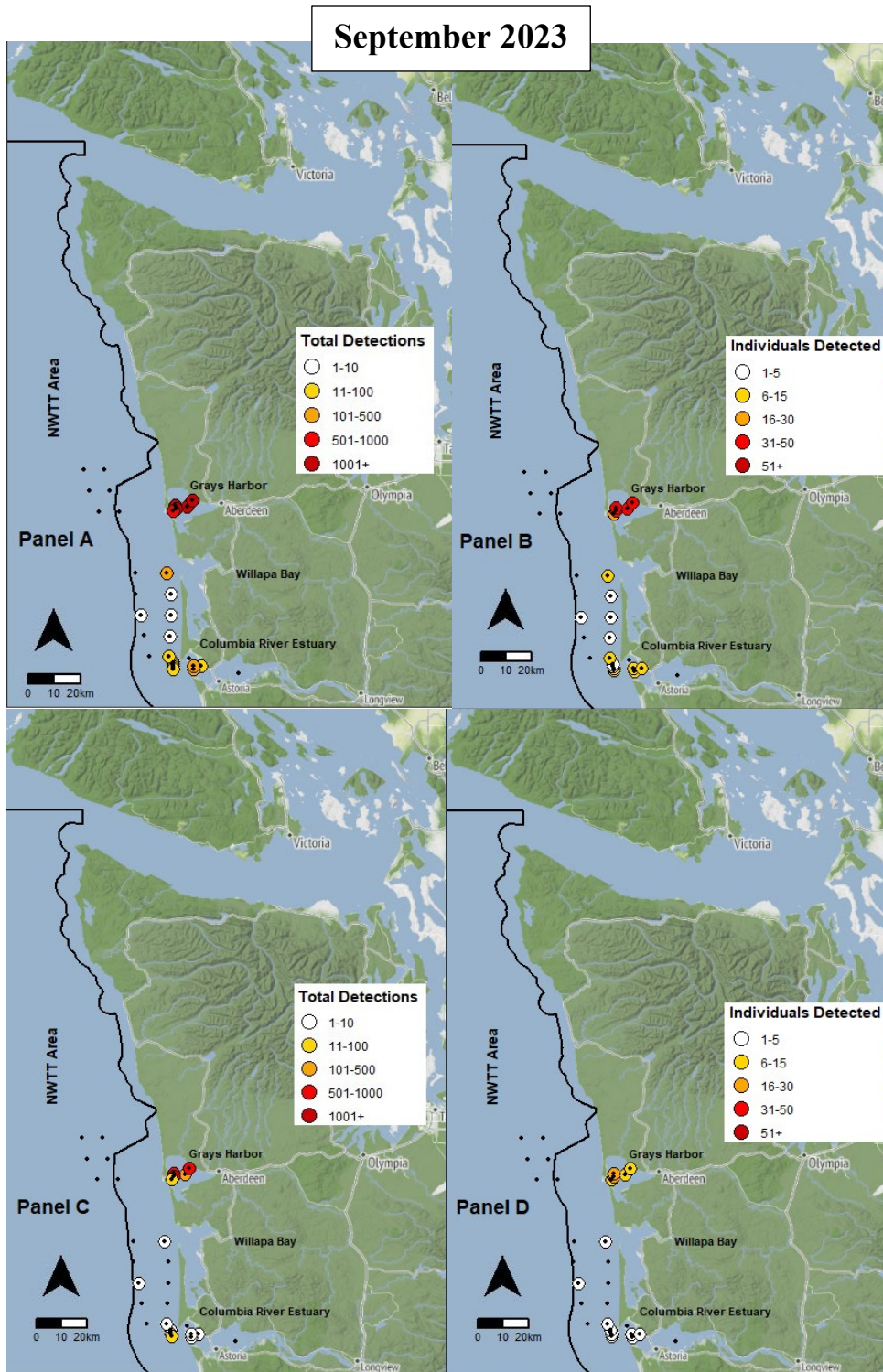


Figure A- 53. The total number of green sturgeon detections during September 2023 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 28 sDPS green sturgeon and 124 unique individuals were detected during this period.

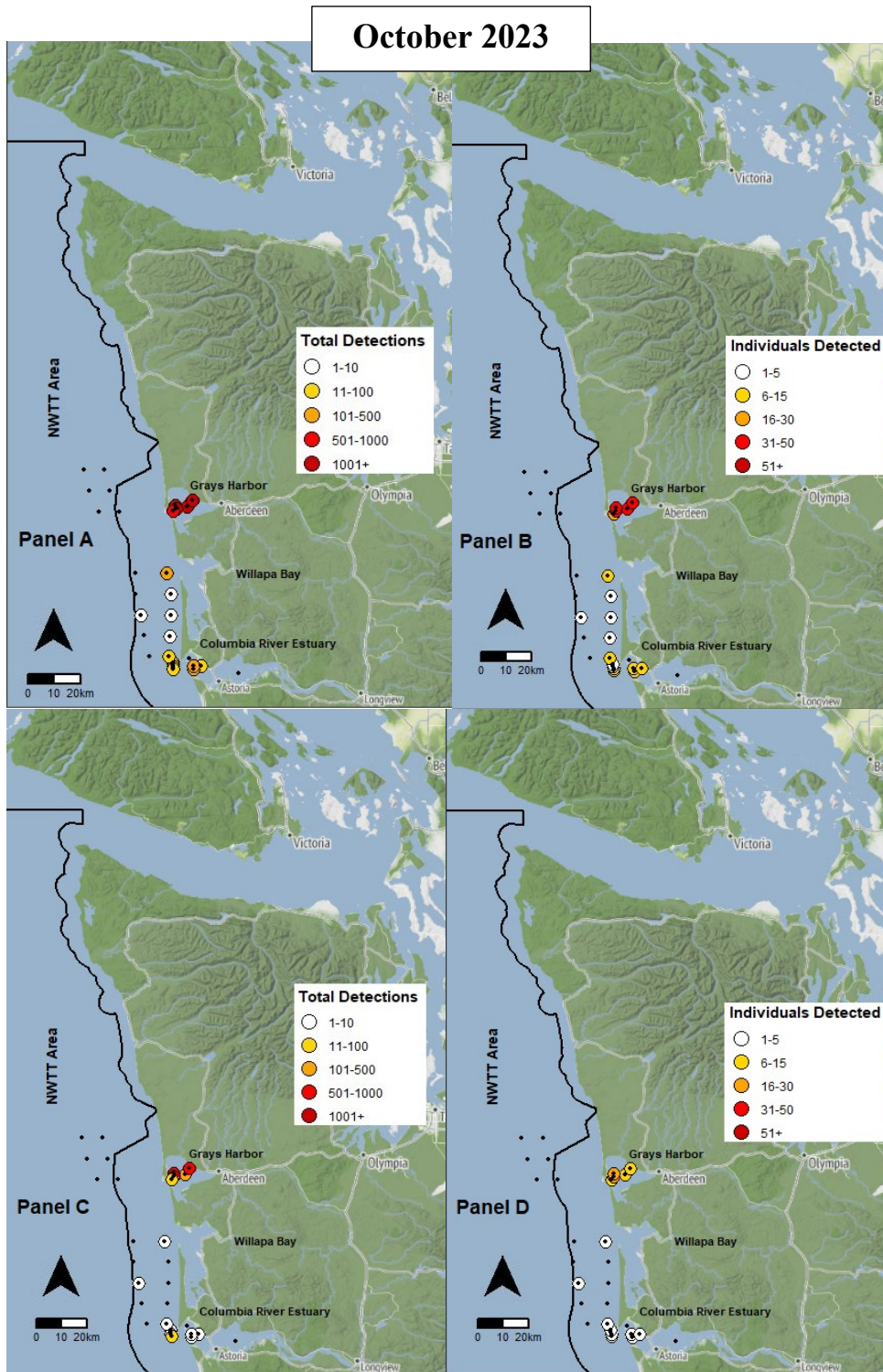


Figure A- 54. The total number of green sturgeon detections during October 2023 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 28 sDPS green sturgeon and 124 unique individuals were detected during this period.

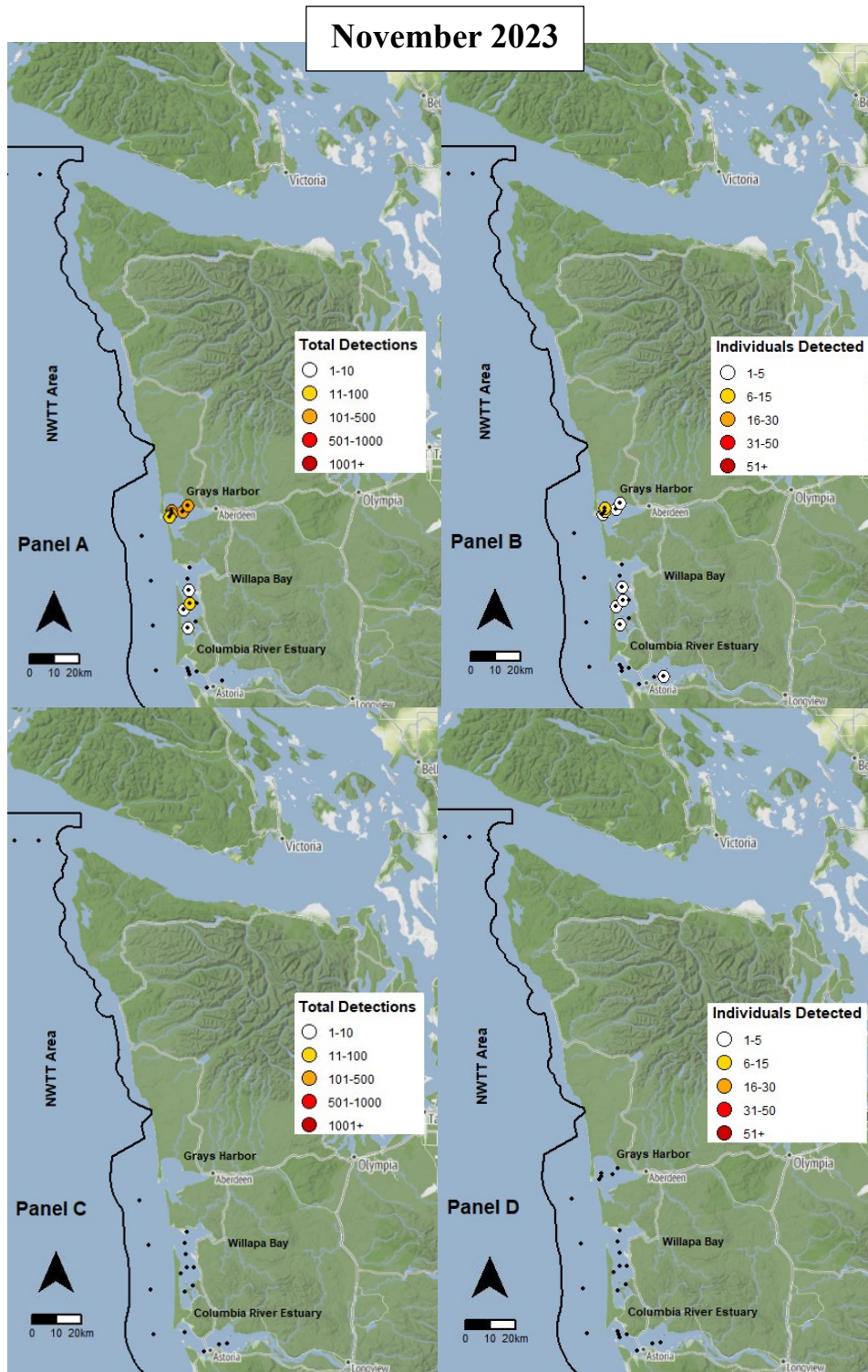


Figure A- 55. The total number of green sturgeon detections during November 2023 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. There were 17 unique individuals detected, but no sDPS green sturgeon detected during this period.

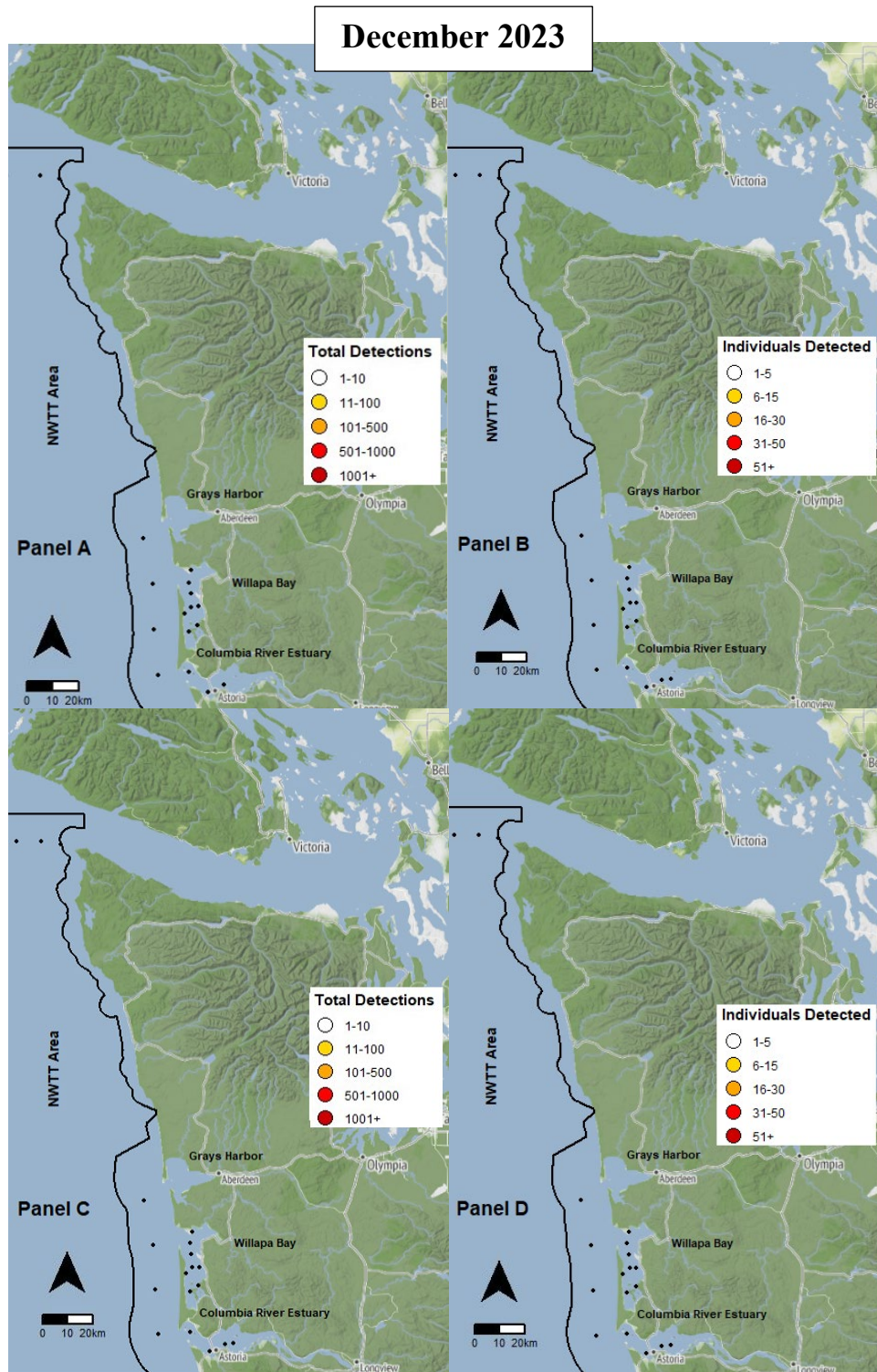


Figure A- 56. The total number of green sturgeon detections during December 2023 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. There were no green sturgeon detected during this period.

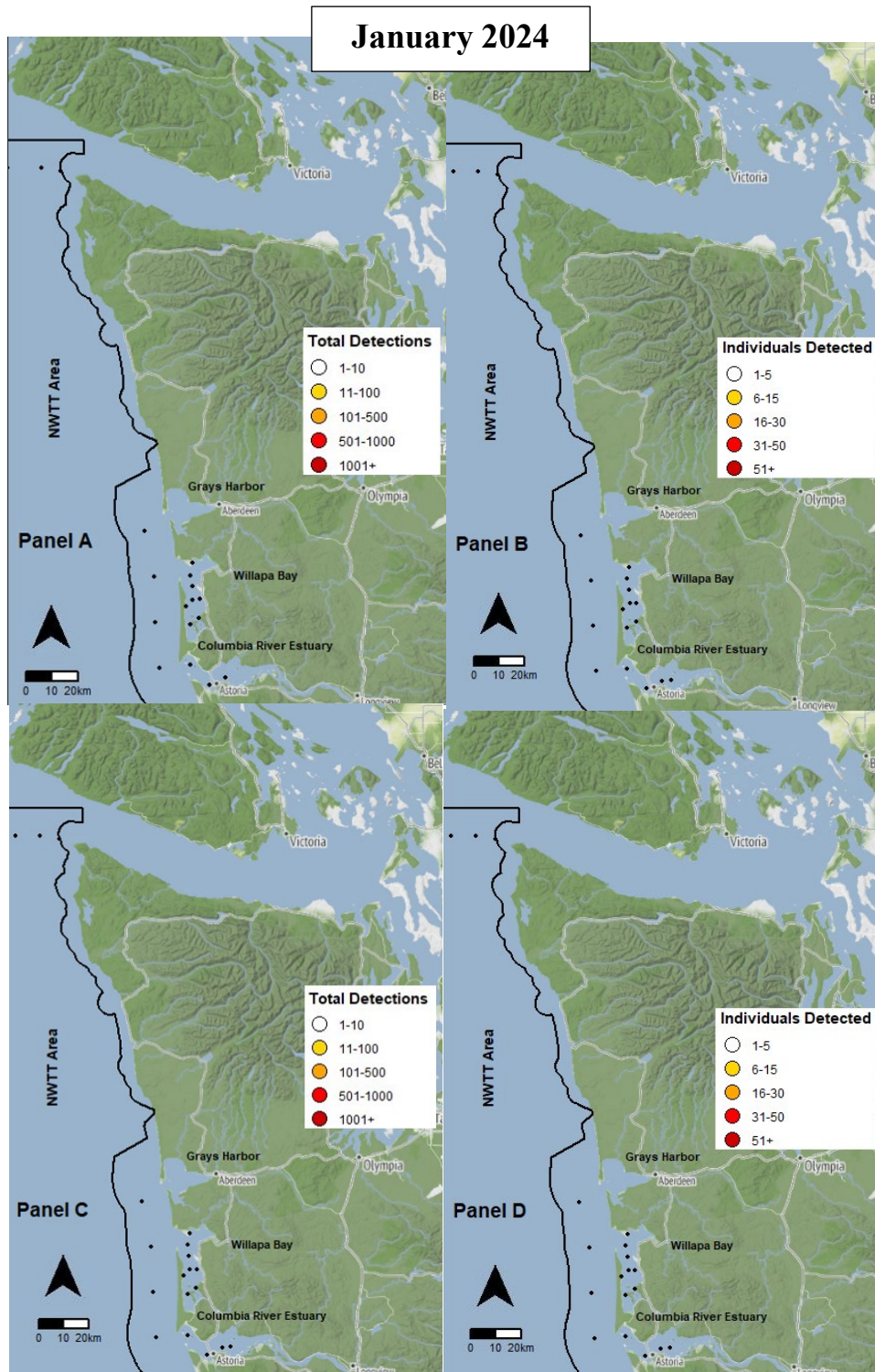


Figure A- 57. The total number of green sturgeon detections during January 2024 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. There were no green sturgeon detected during this period.

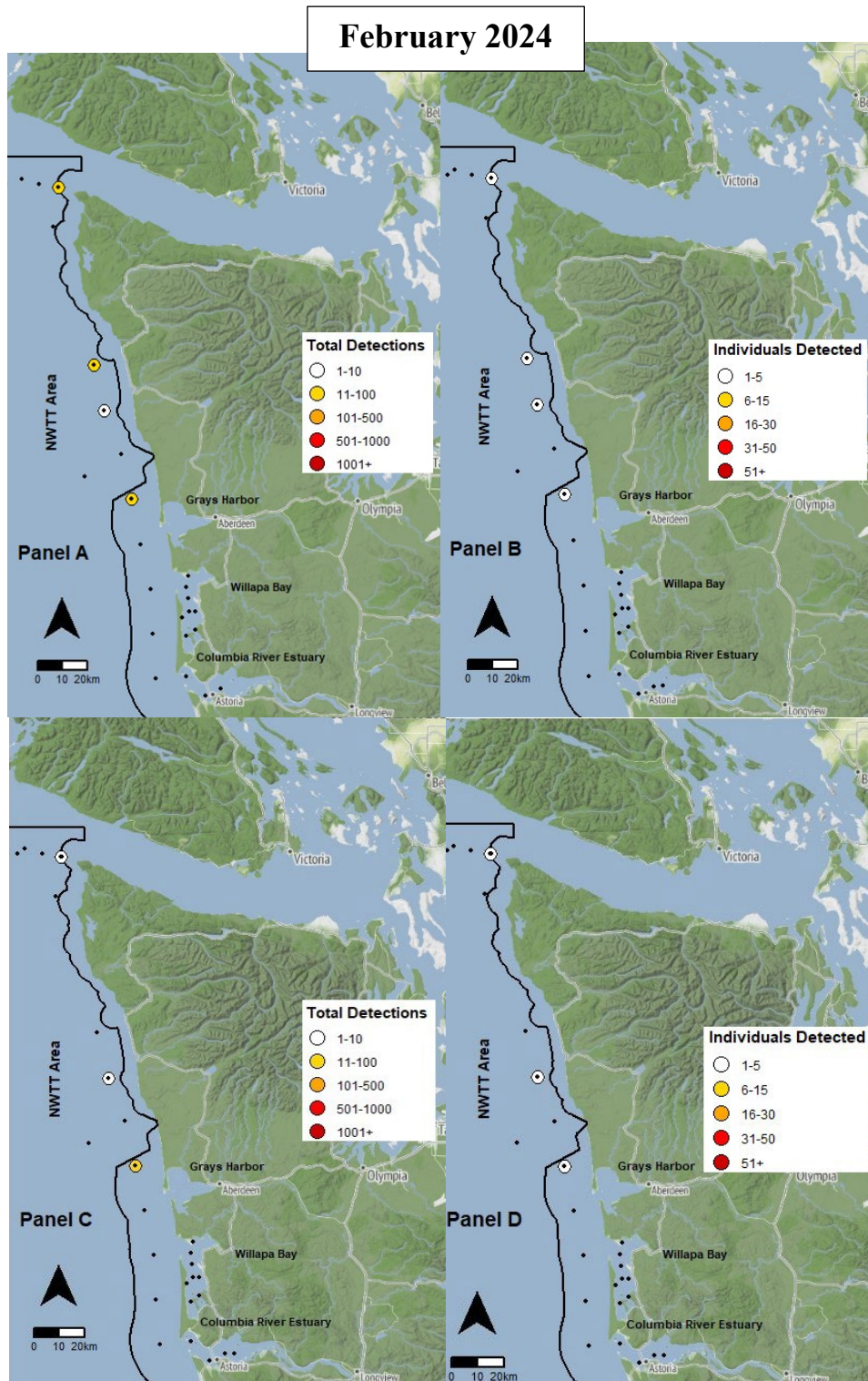


Figure A- 58. The total number of green sturgeon detections during February 2024 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 3 sDPS green sturgeon and 13 unique individuals were detected during this period.

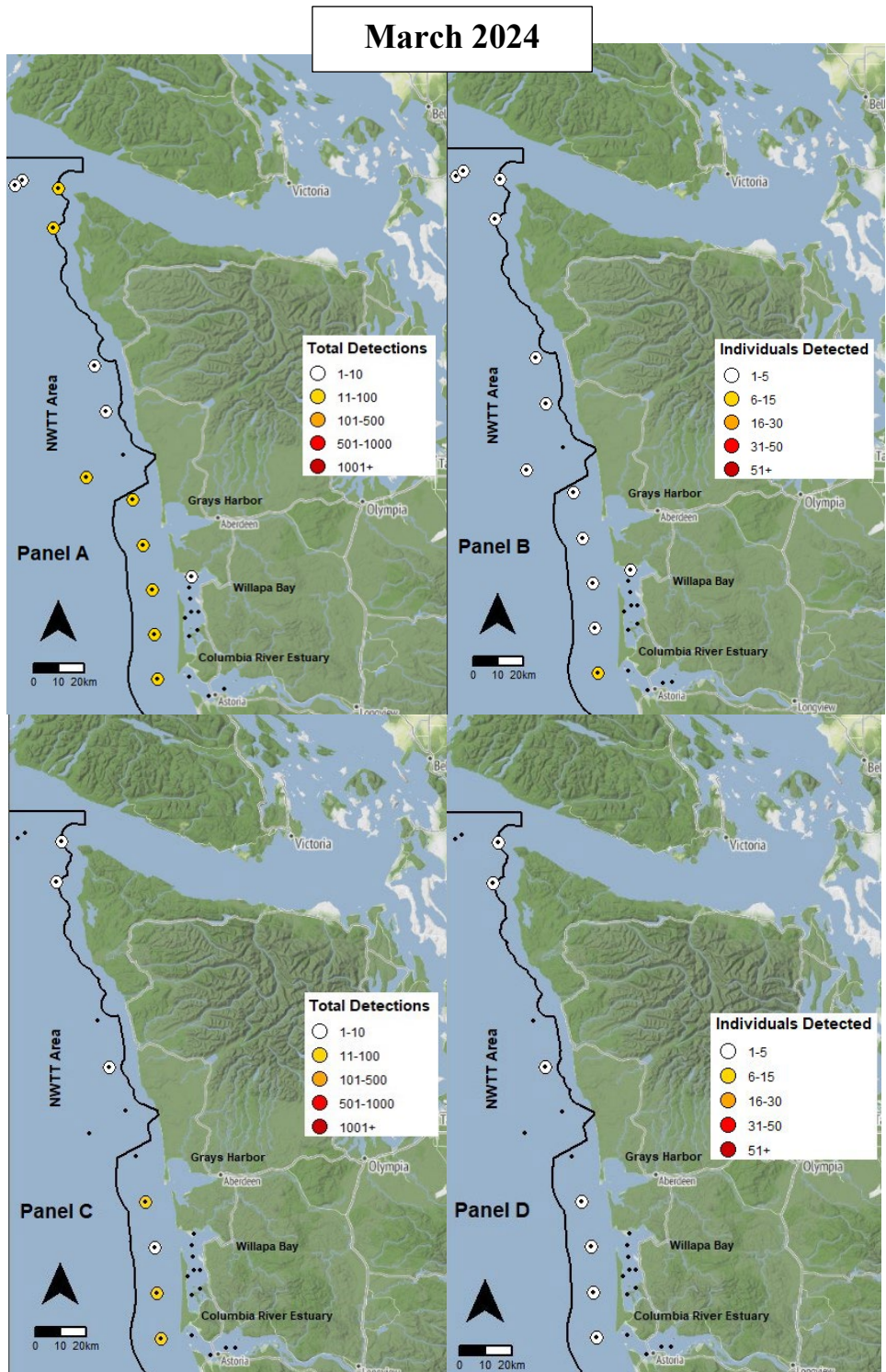


Figure A- 59. The total number of green sturgeon detections during March 2024 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 3 sDPS green sturgeon and 27 unique individuals were detected during this period.

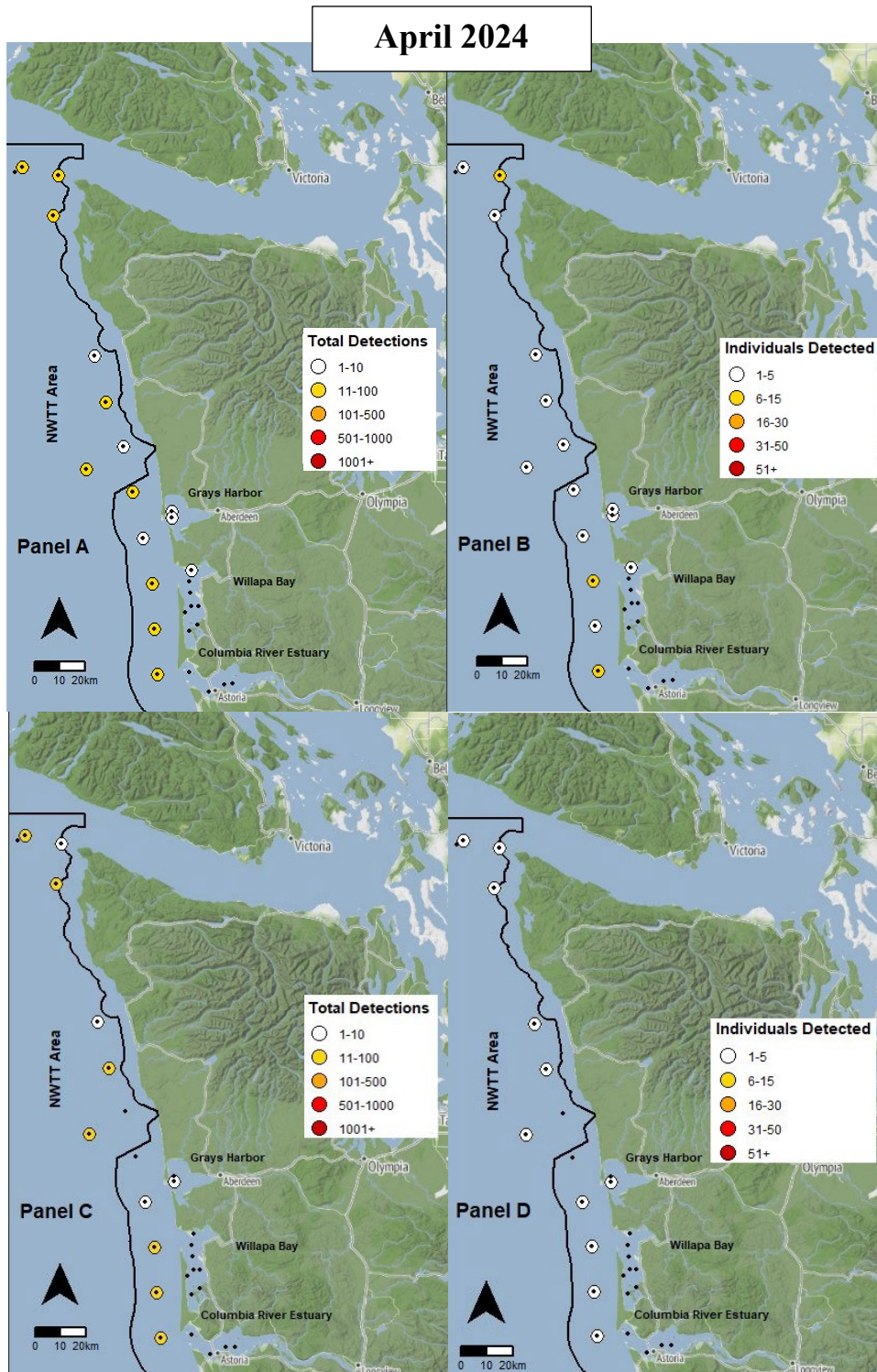


Figure A- 60. The total number of green sturgeon detections during April 2024 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 9 sDPS green sturgeon and 49 unique individuals were detected during this period.

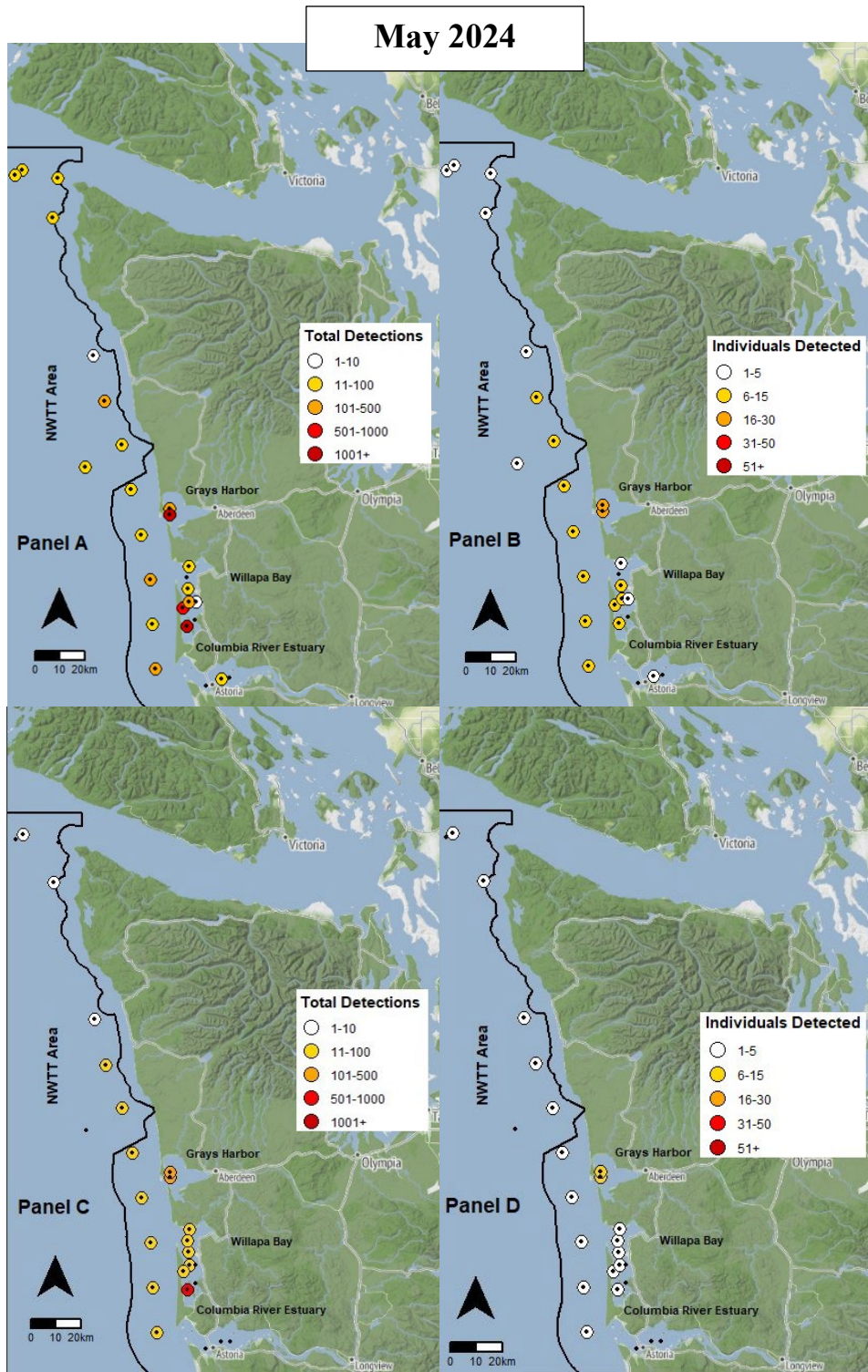


Figure A- 61. The total number of green sturgeon detections during May 2024 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 20 sDPS green sturgeon and 86 unique individuals were detected during this period.

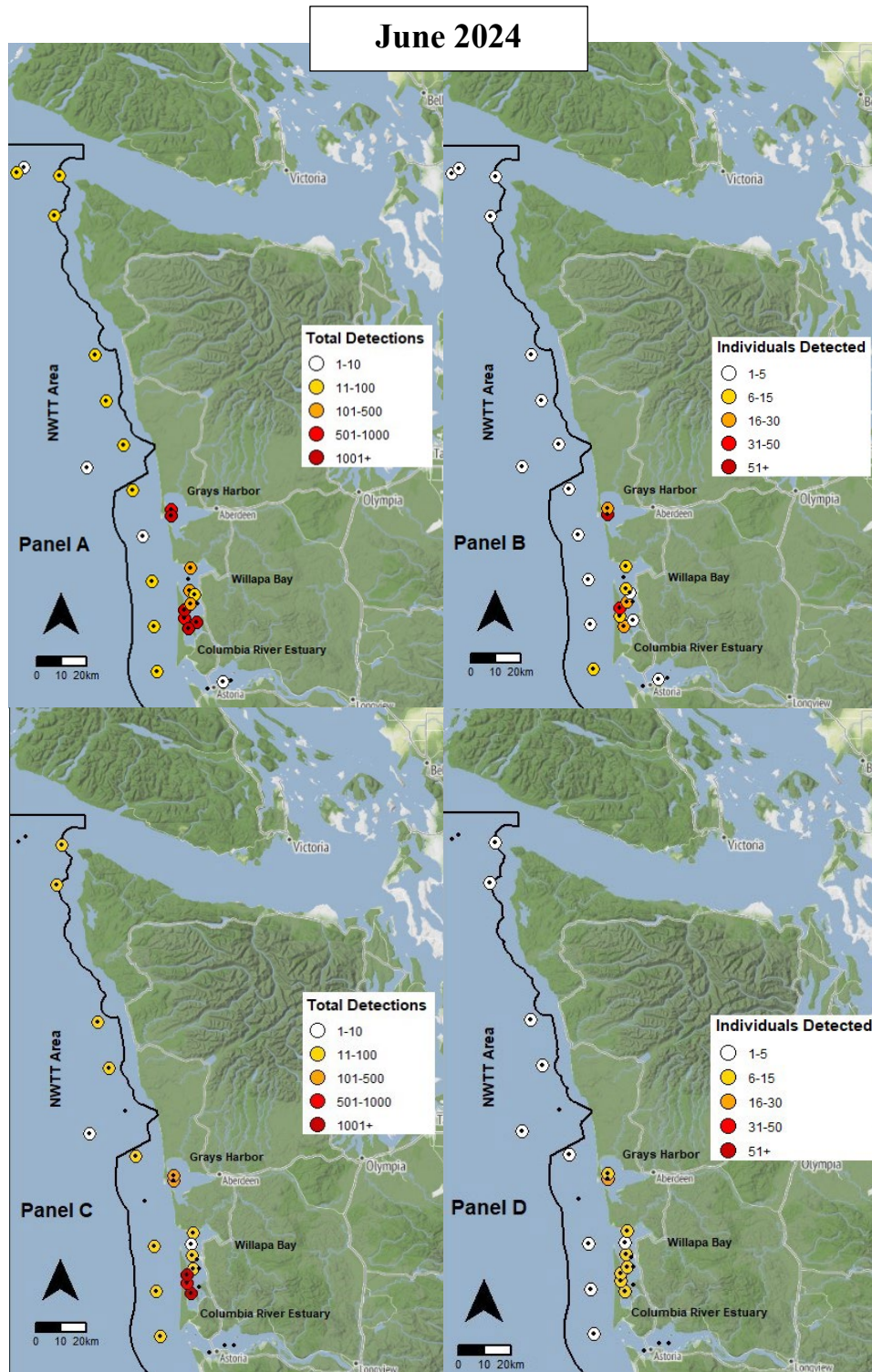


Figure A- 62. The total number of green sturgeon detections during June 2024 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 21 sDPS green sturgeon and 105 unique individuals were detected during this period.

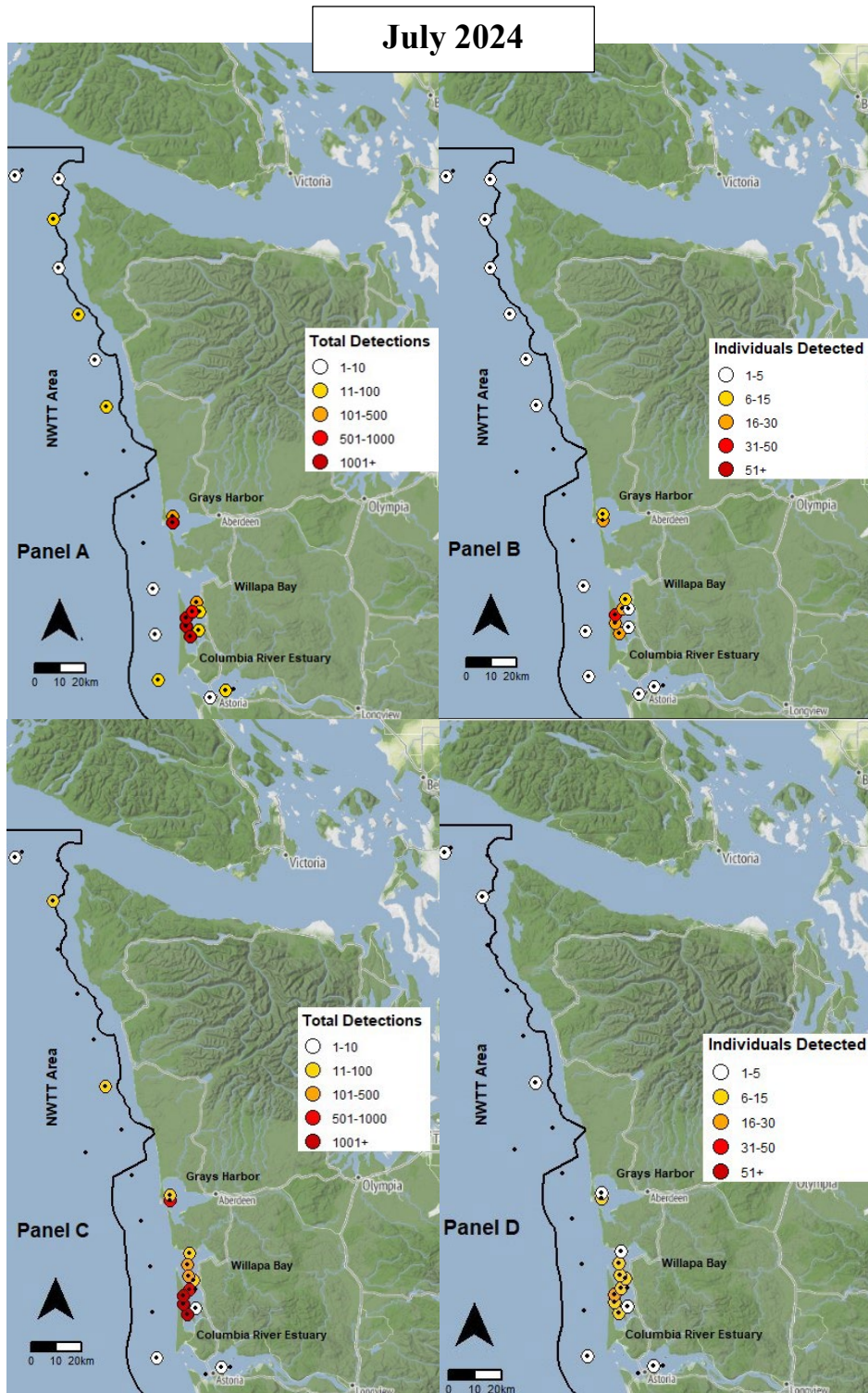


Figure A- 63. The total number of green sturgeon detections during July 2024 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 19 sDPS green sturgeon and 105 unique individuals were detected during this period.

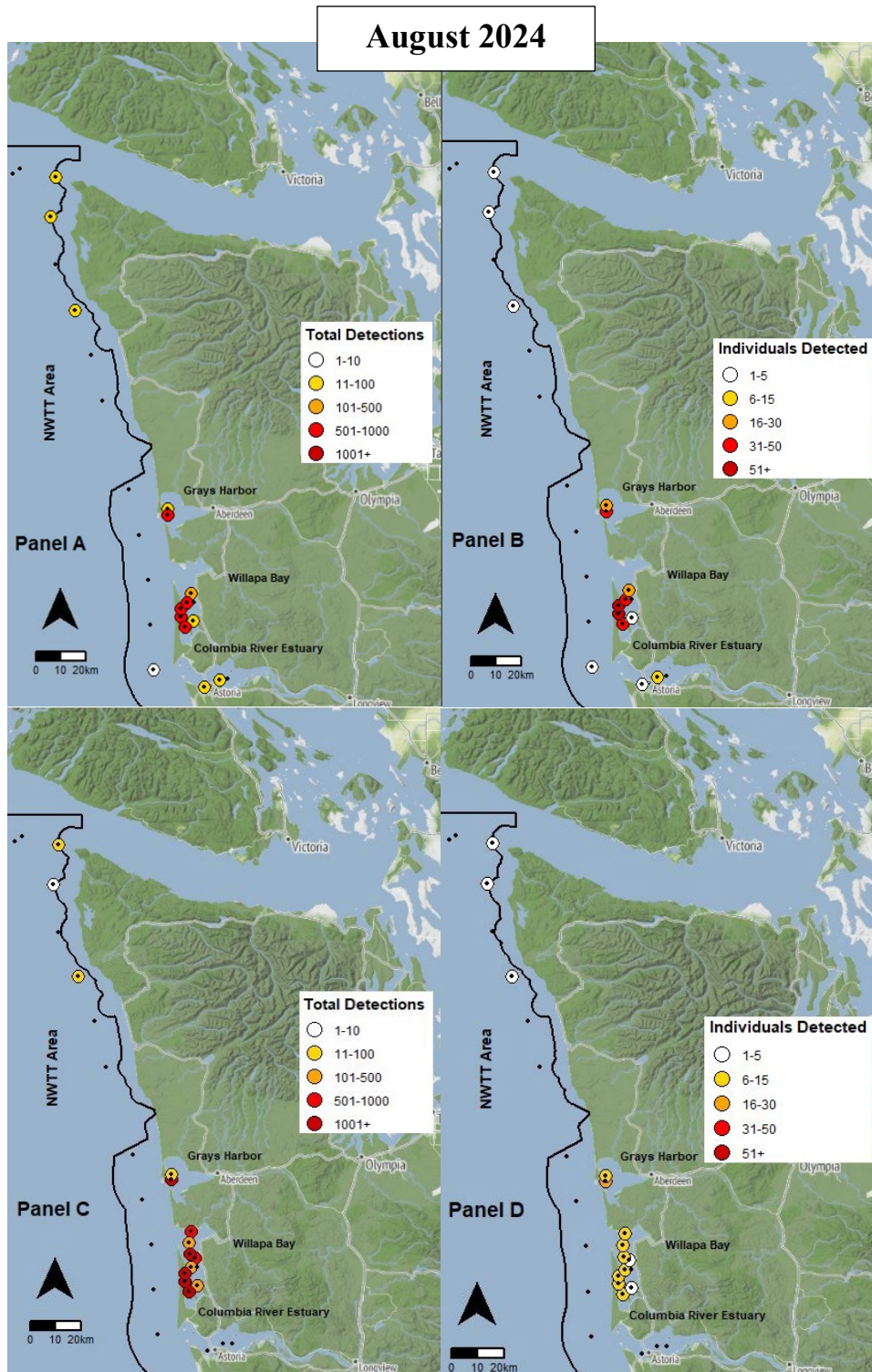


Figure A- 64. The total number of green sturgeon detections during August 2024 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 22 sDPS green sturgeon and 108 unique individuals were detected during this period.

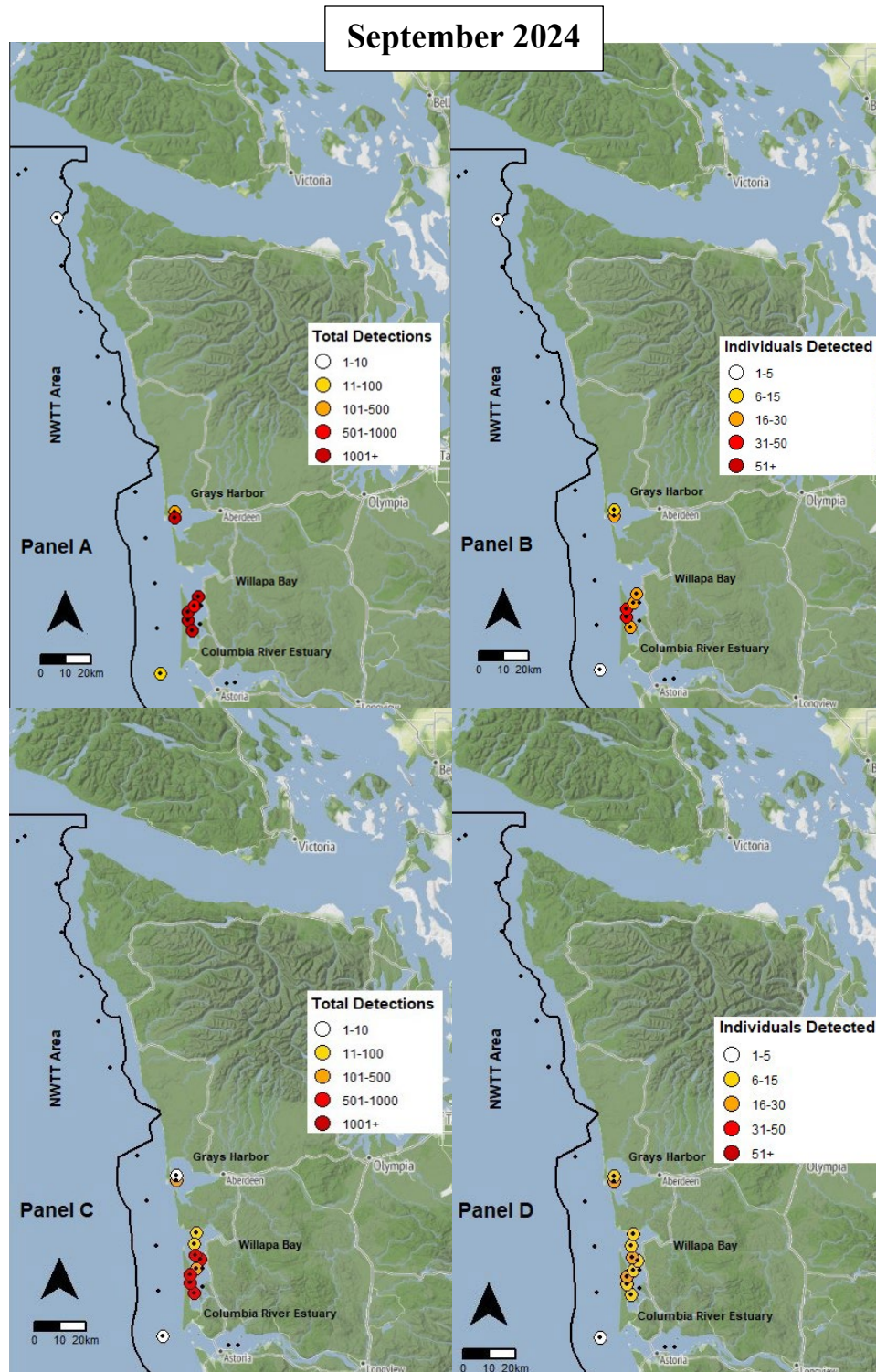


Figure A- 65. The total number of green sturgeon detections during September 2024 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 24 sDPS green sturgeon and 111 unique individuals were detected during this period.

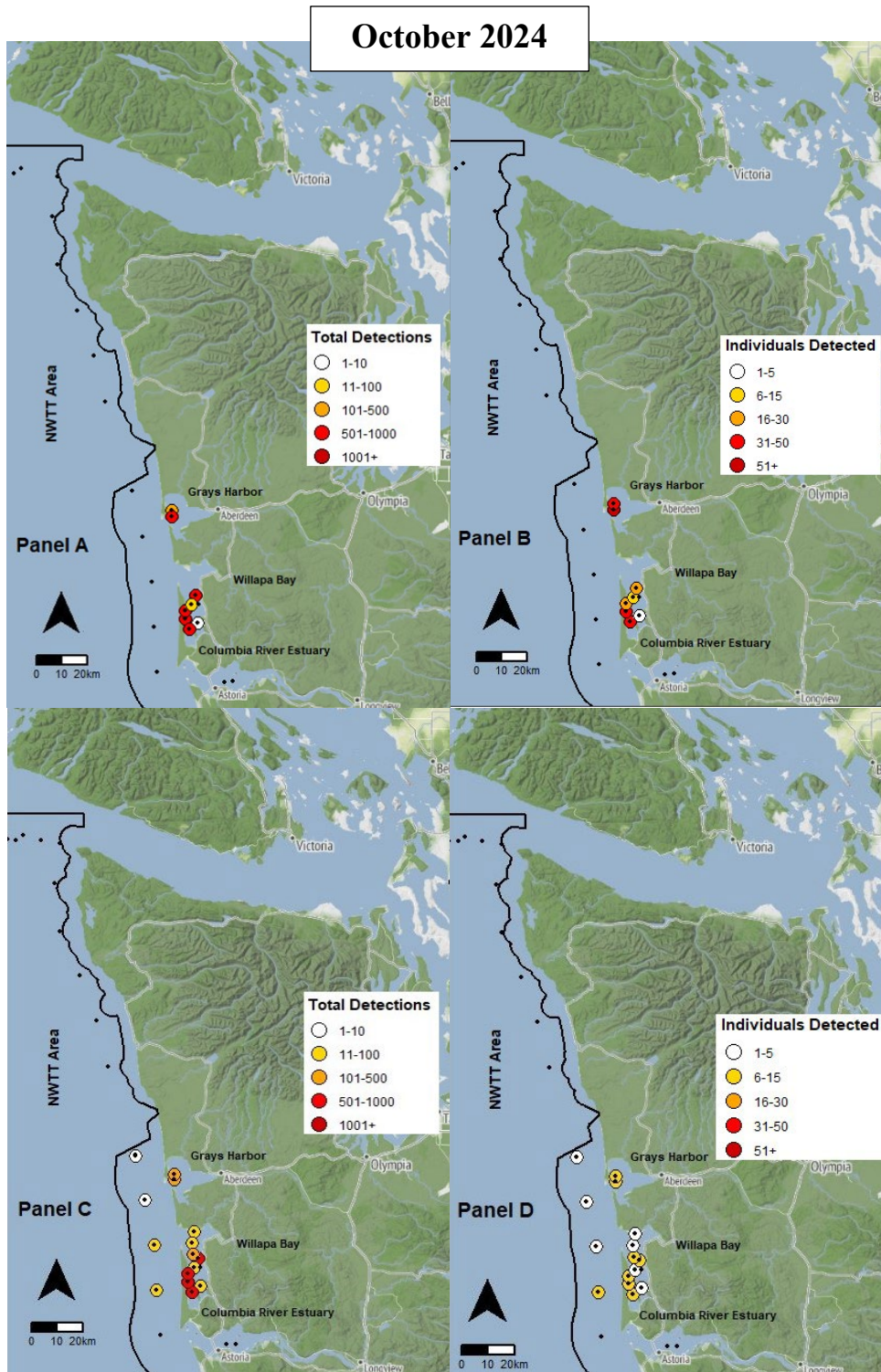


Figure A- 66. The total number of green sturgeon detections during October 2024 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 19 sDPS green sturgeon and 104 unique individuals were detected during this period.

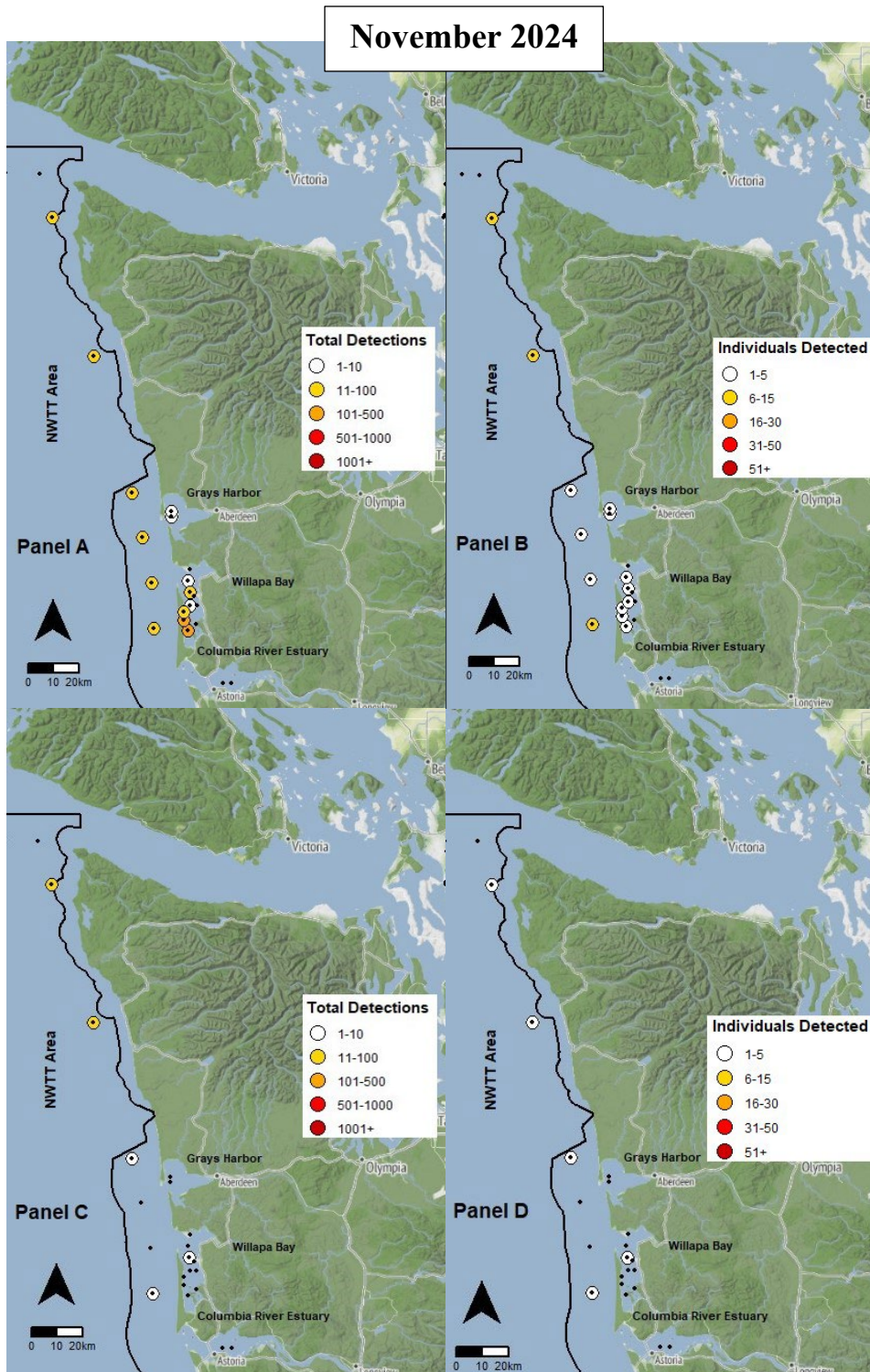


Figure A- 67. The total number of green sturgeon detections during November 2024 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 9 sDPS green sturgeon and 53 unique individuals were detected during this period.

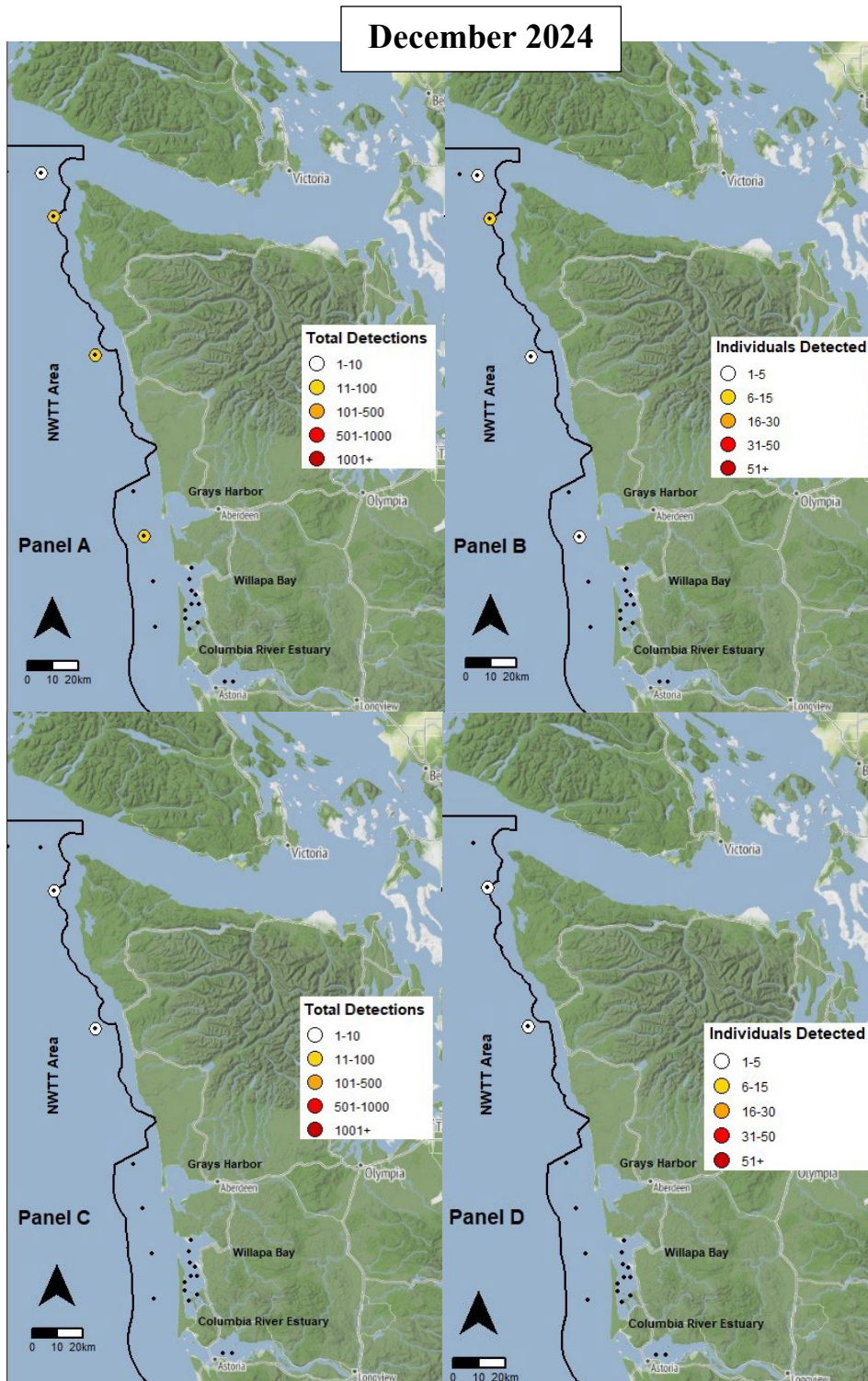


Figure A- 68. The total number of green sturgeon detections during December 2024 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 6 sDPS green sturgeon and 14 unique individuals were detected during this period.

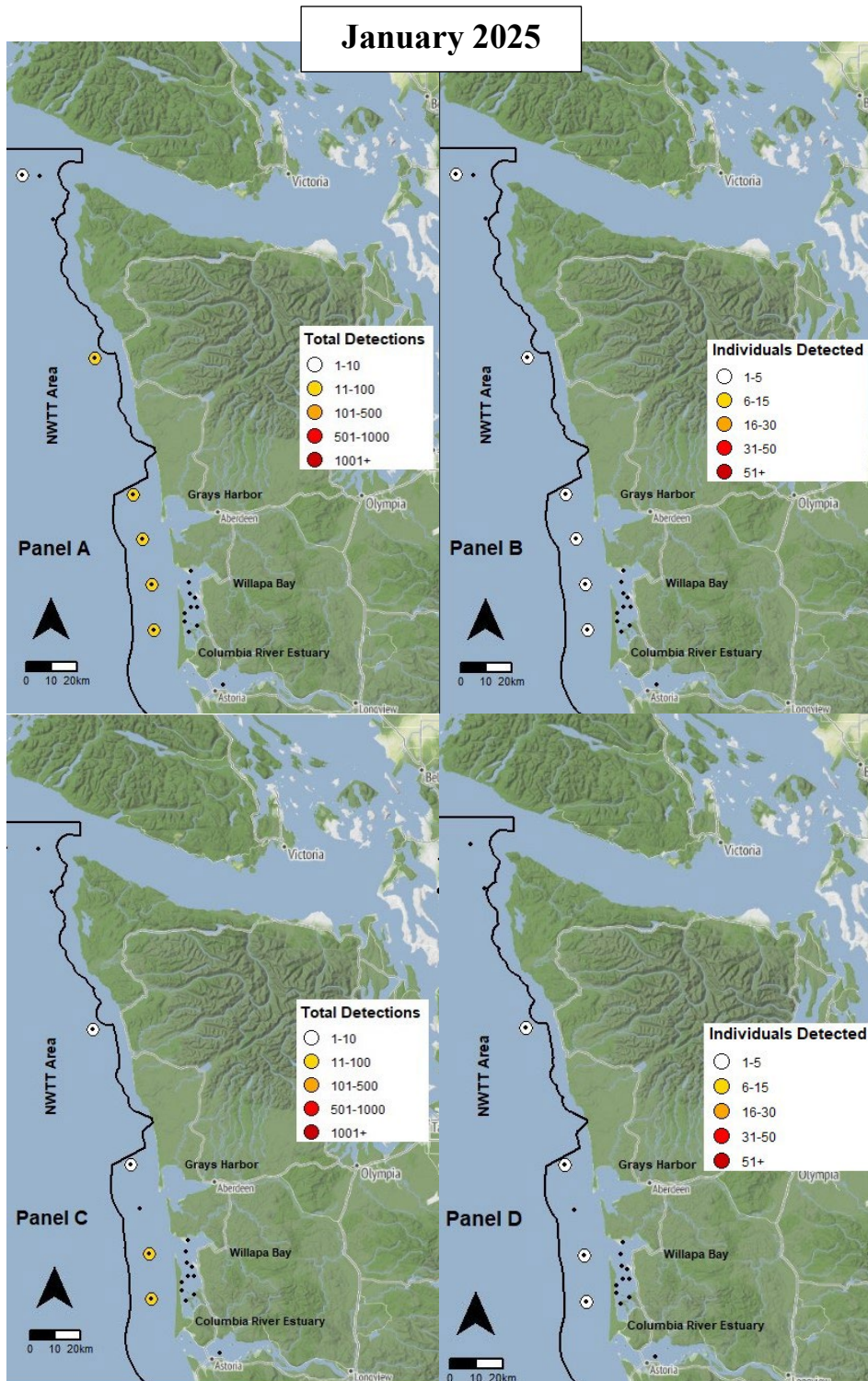


Figure A- 69. The total number of green sturgeon detections during January 2025 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 4 sDPS green sturgeon and 11 unique individuals were detected during this period.

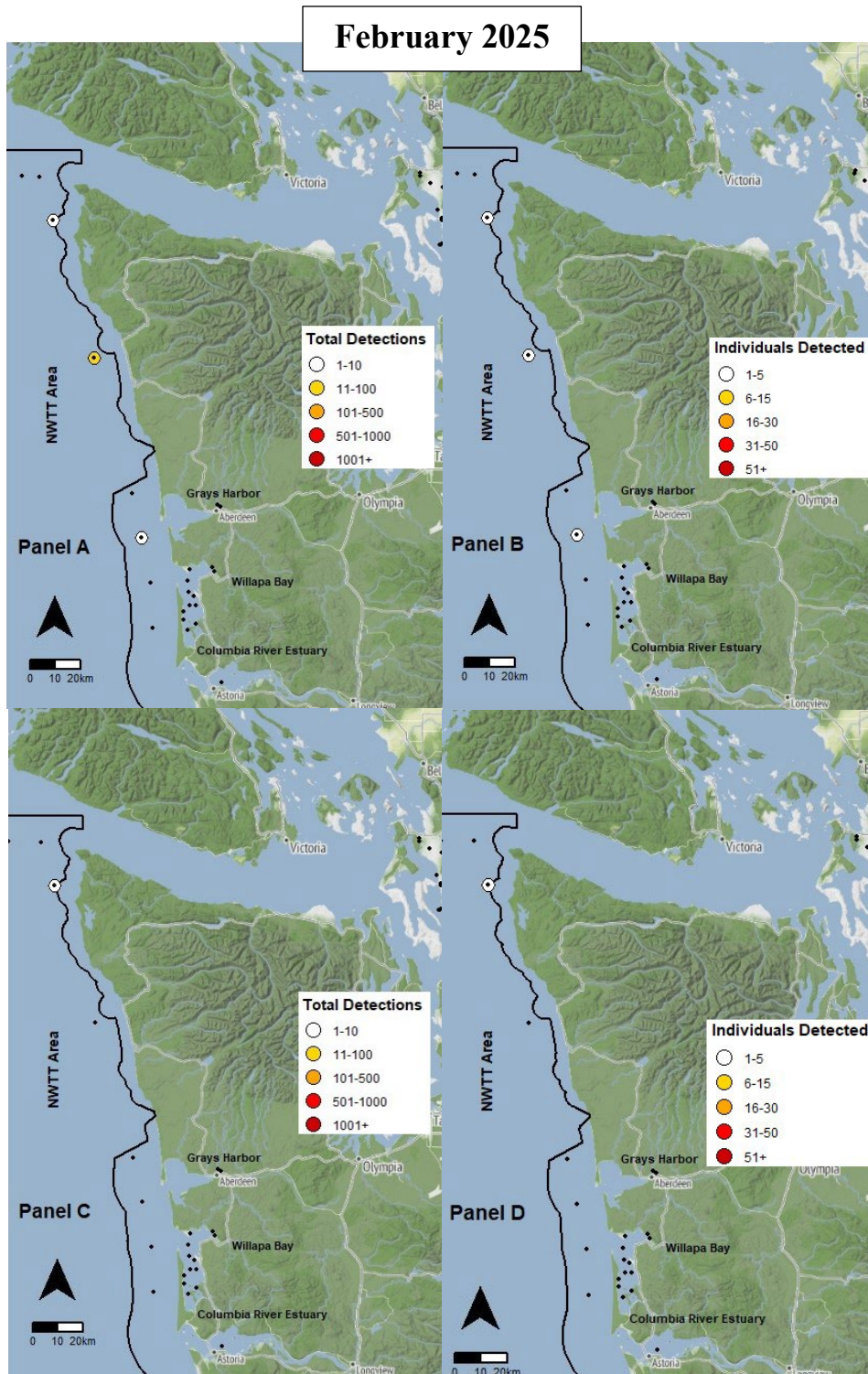


Figure A- 70. The total number of green sturgeon detections during February 2025 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 1 sDPS green sturgeon and 4 unique individuals were detected during this period.

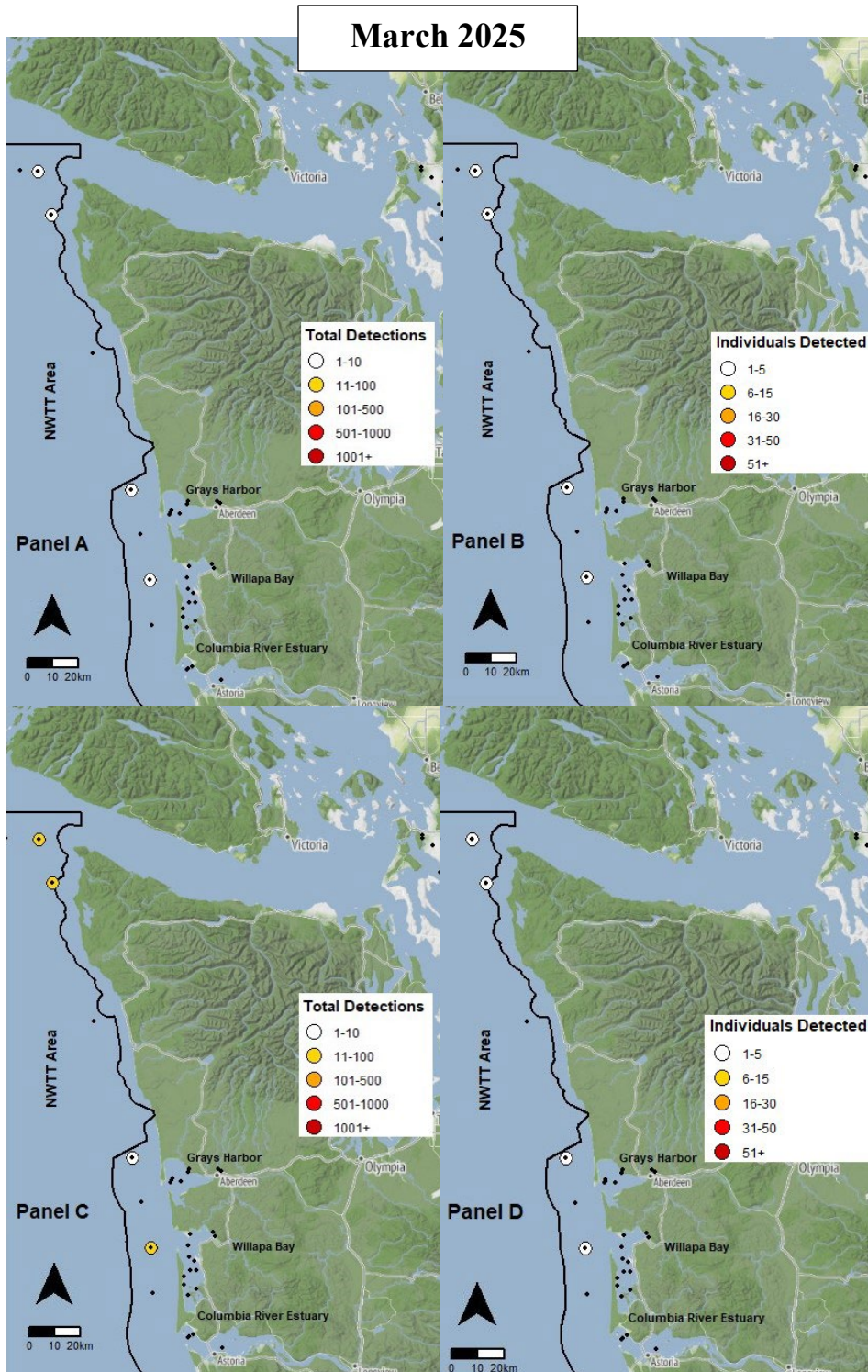


Figure A- 71. The total number of green sturgeon detections during March 2025 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 6 sDPS green sturgeon and 8 unique individuals were detected during this period.

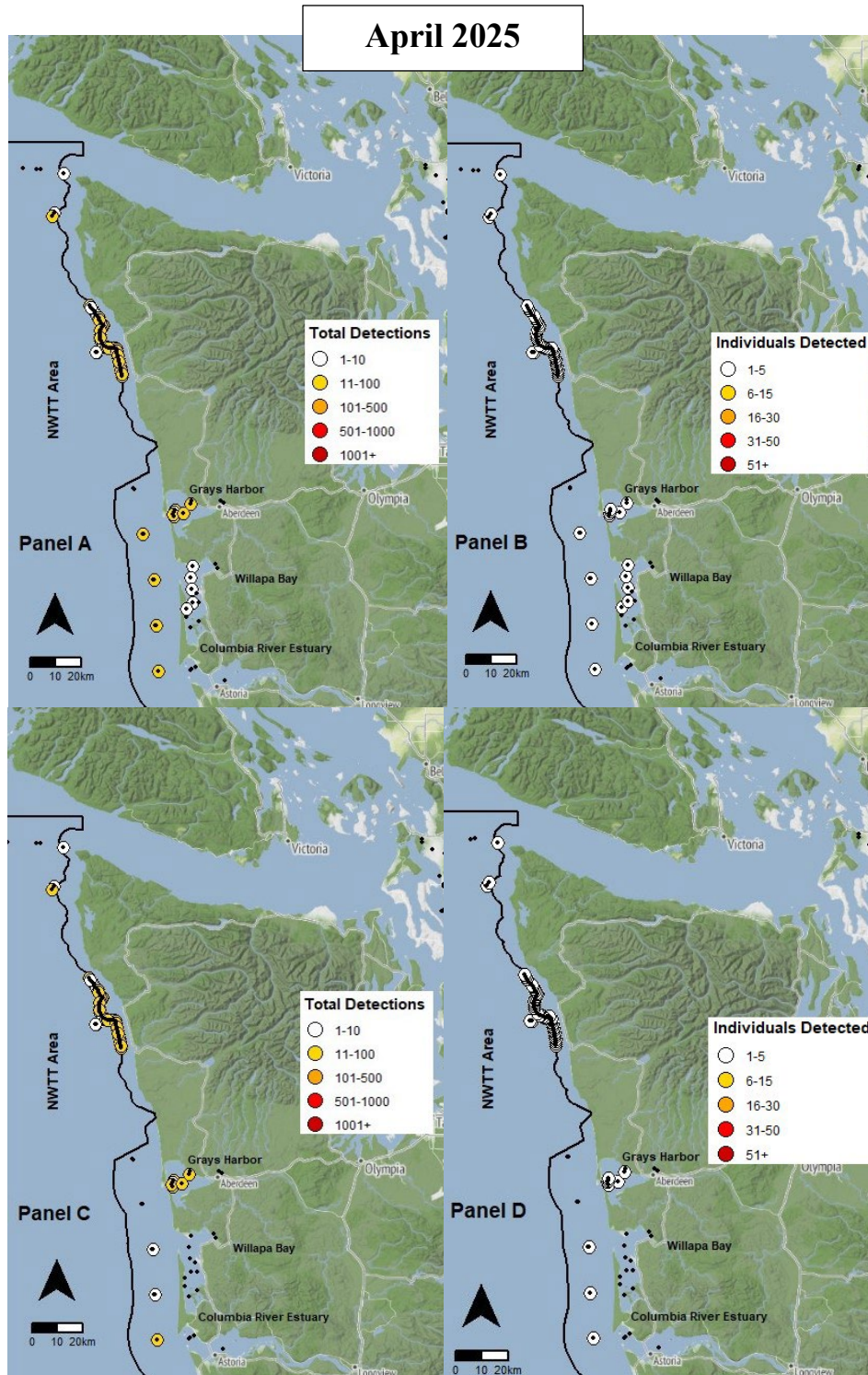


Figure A- 72. The total number of green sturgeon detections during April 2025 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 102 sDPS green sturgeon and 150 unique individuals were detected during this period.

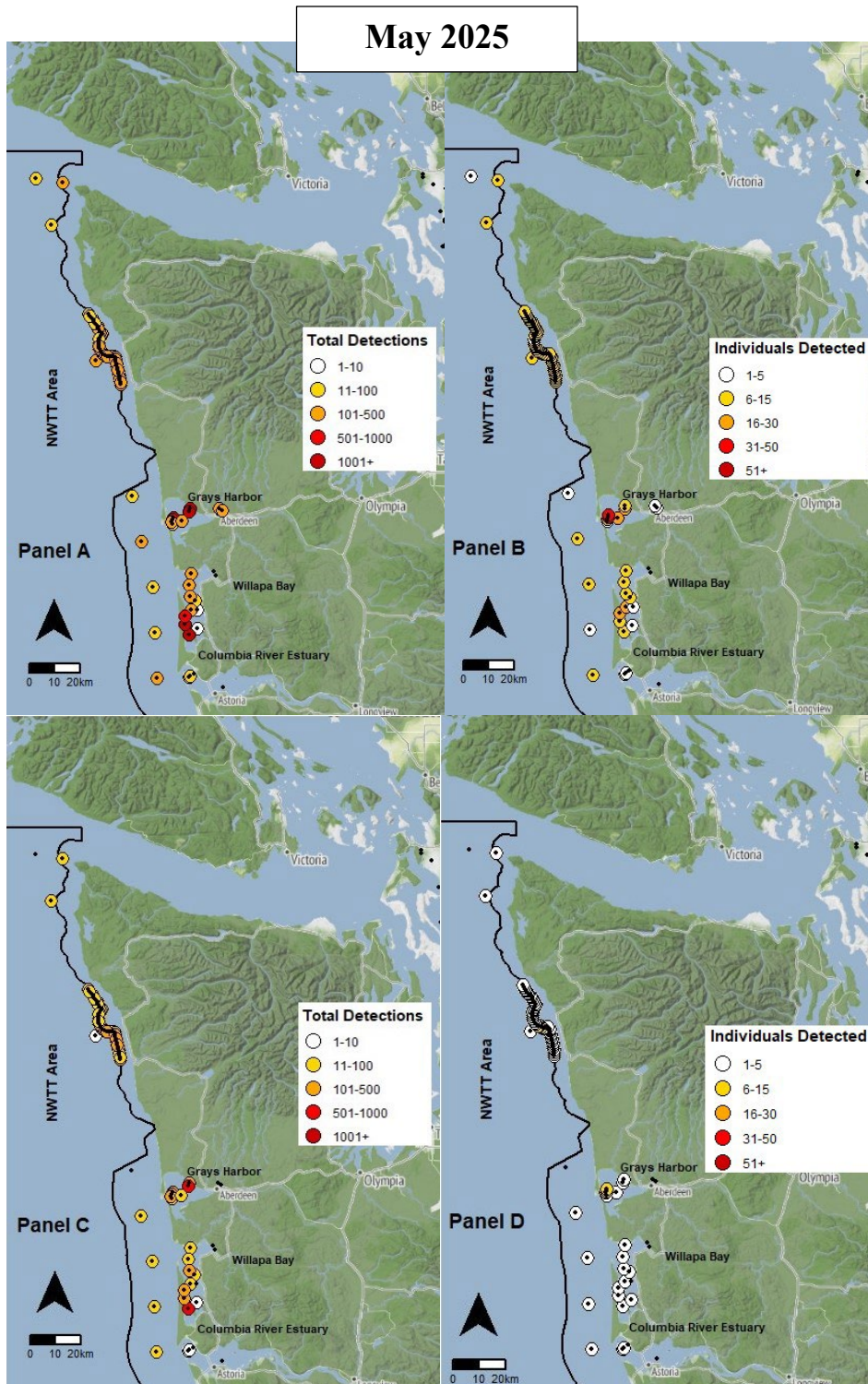


Figure A- 73. The total number of green sturgeon detections during May 2025 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 26 sDPS green sturgeon and 99 unique individuals were detected during this period.

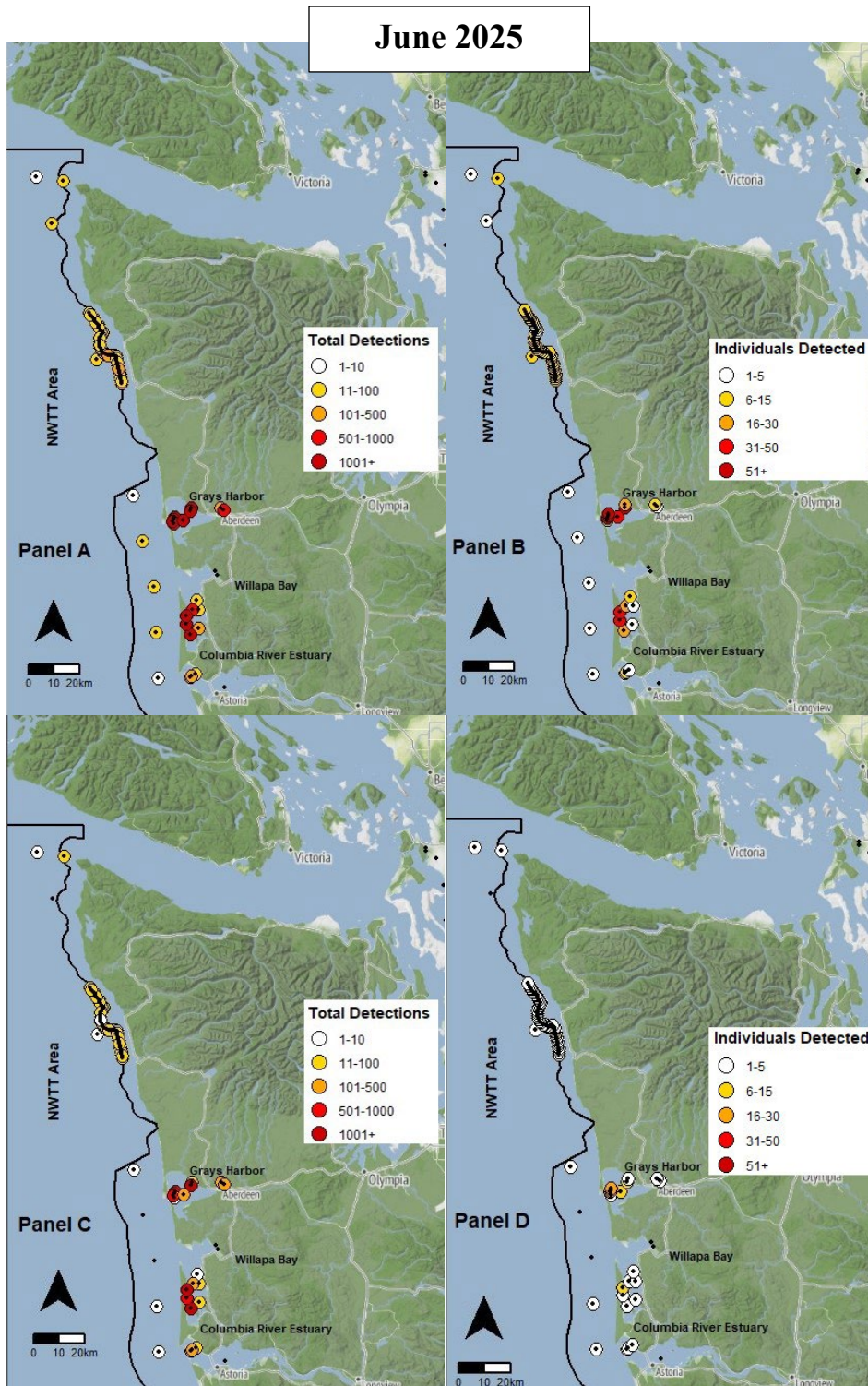


Figure A- 74. The total number of green sturgeon detections during June 2025 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 42 sDPS green sturgeon and 136 unique individuals were detected during this period.

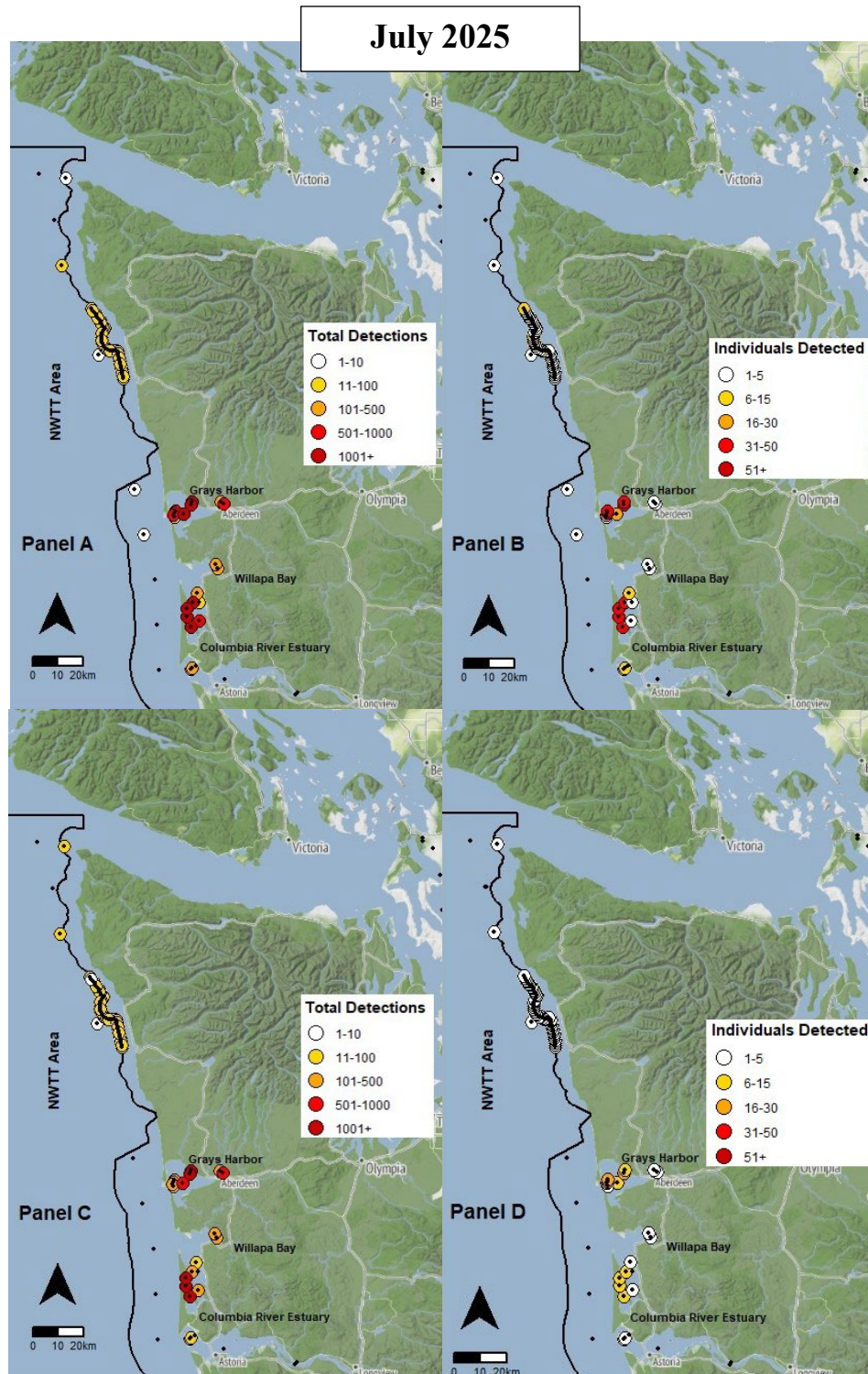


Figure A- 75. The total number of green sturgeon detections during July 2025 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 47 sDPS green sturgeon and 142 unique individuals were detected during this period.

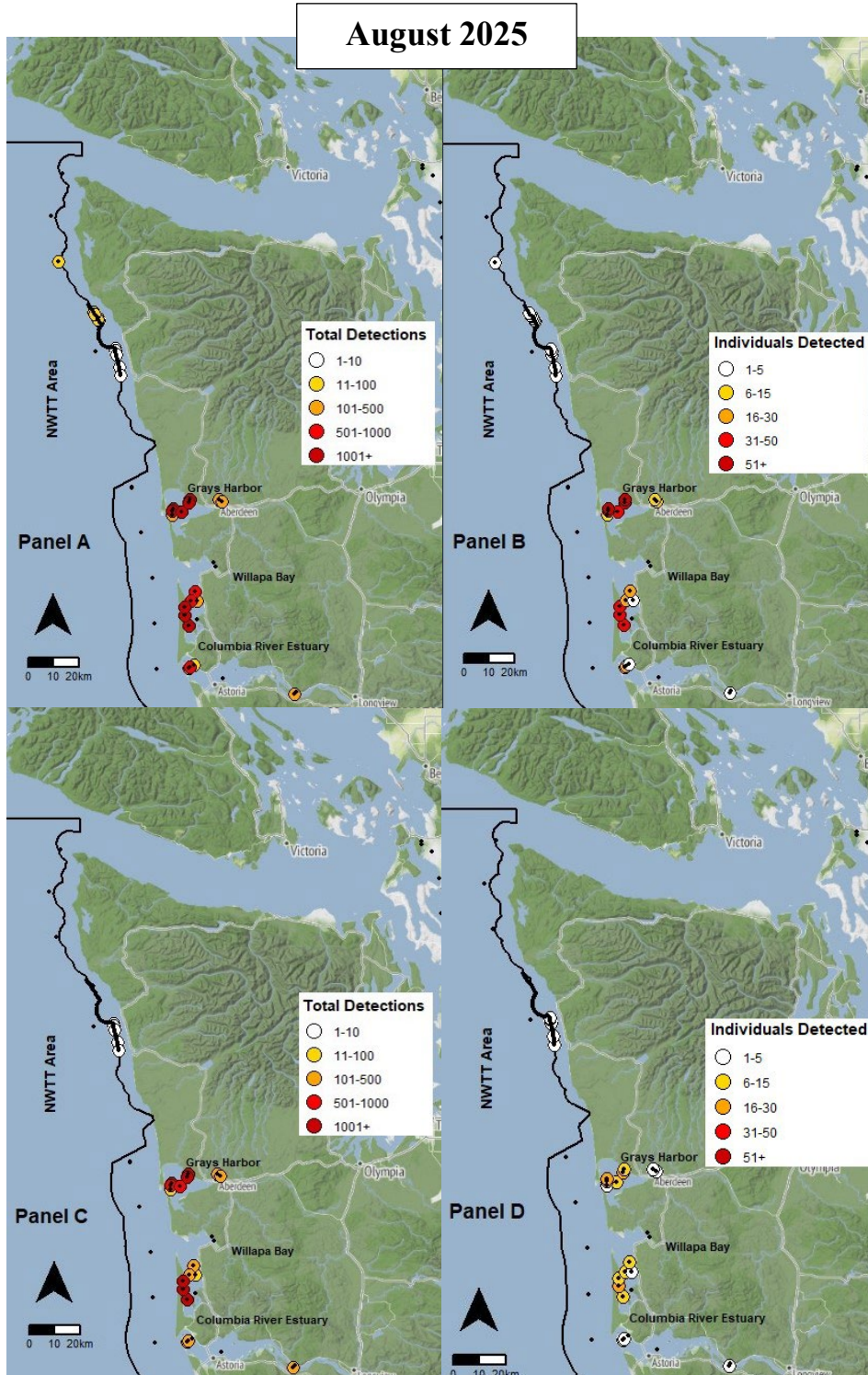


Figure A- 76. The total number of green sturgeon detections during August 2025 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 51 sDPS green sturgeon and 150 unique individuals were detected during this period.

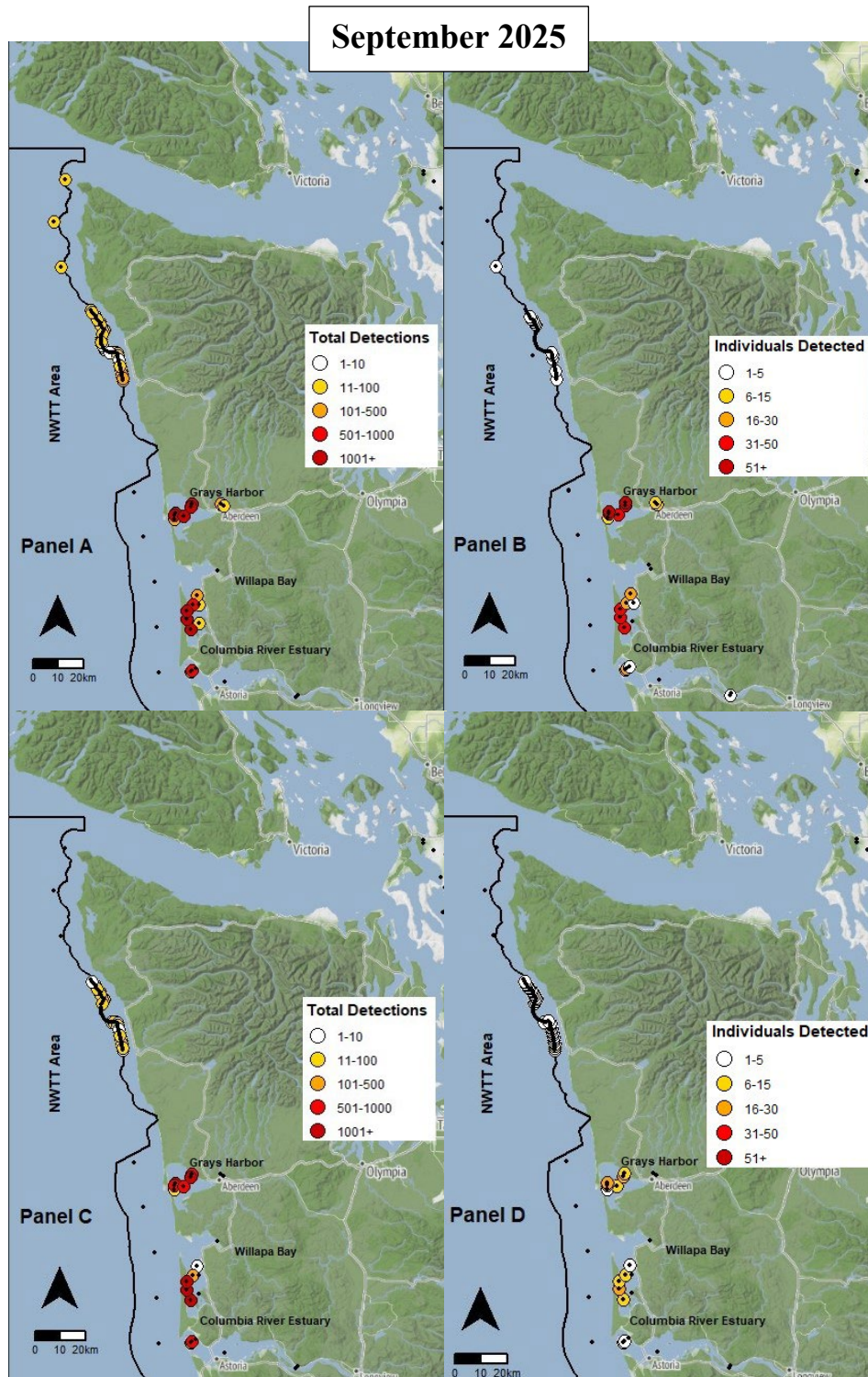


Figure A- 77. The total number of green sturgeon detections during September 2025 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 49 sDPS green sturgeon and 145 unique individuals were detected during this period.

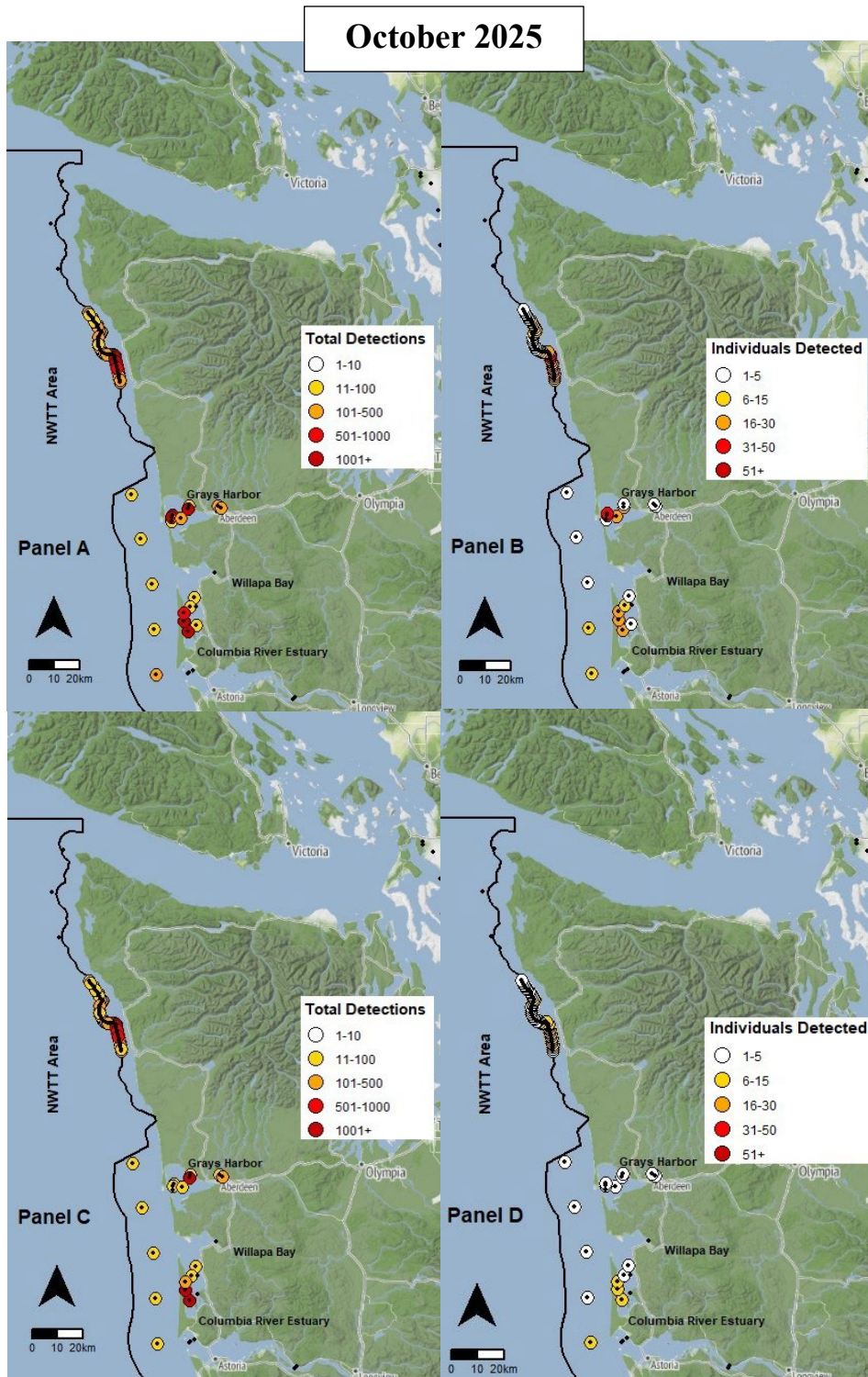


Figure A- 78. The total number of green sturgeon detections during October 2025 including fish of sDPS, nDPS, and unknown DPS (Panel A.), the number of individual green sturgeon detected (Panel B.), the total number of sDPS green sturgeon detections (Panel C.), and the number of individual sDPS green sturgeon detected (Panel D.) on acoustic receivers. A total of 46 sDPS green sturgeon and 128 unique individuals were detected during this period.