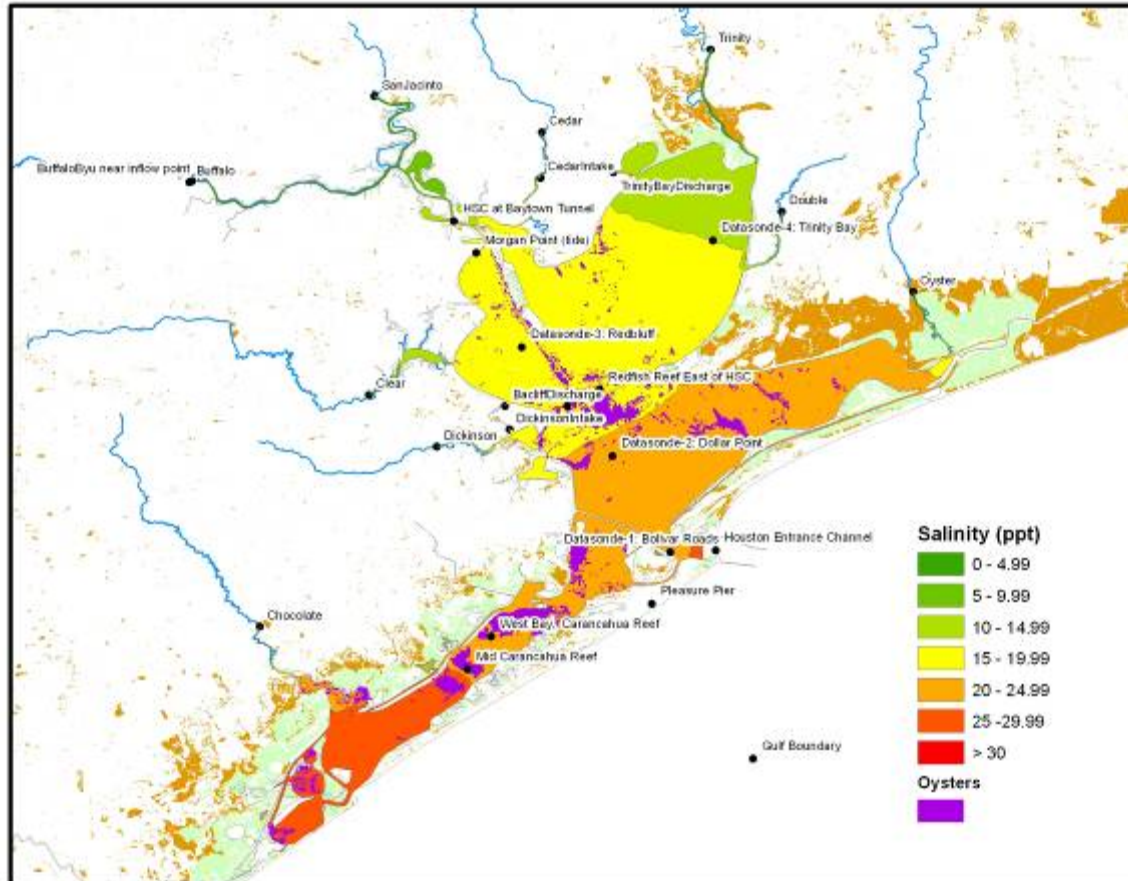
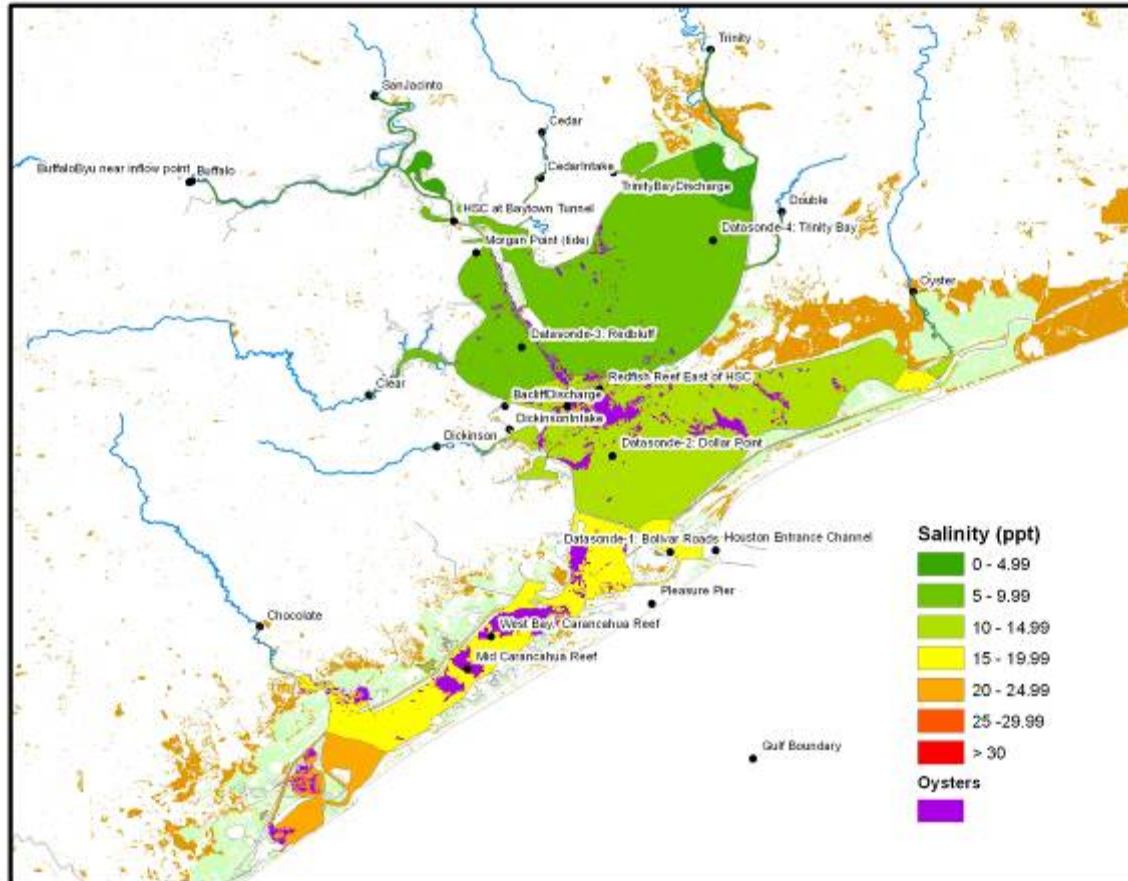


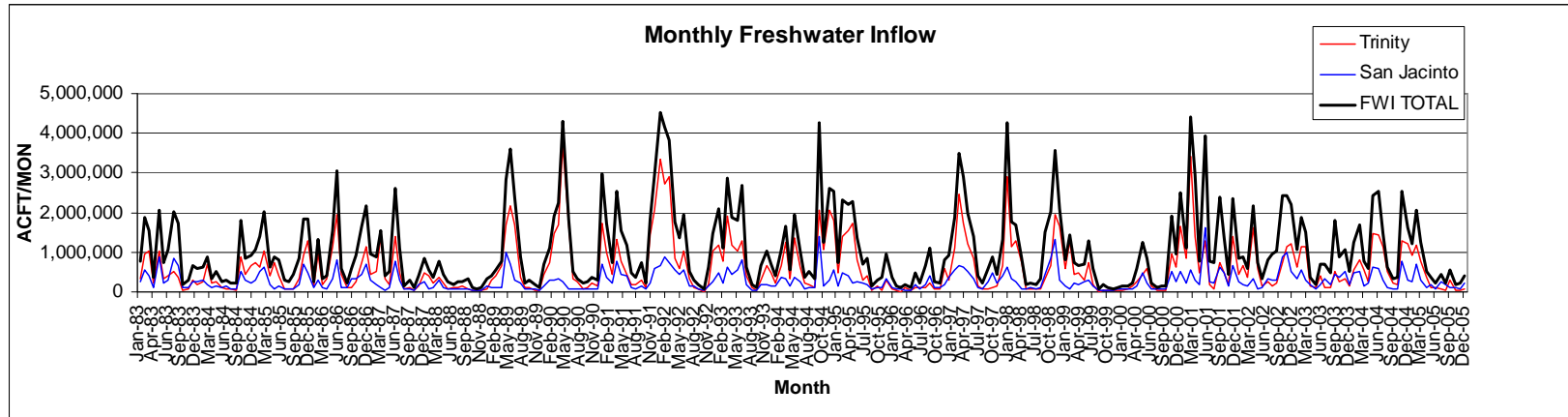
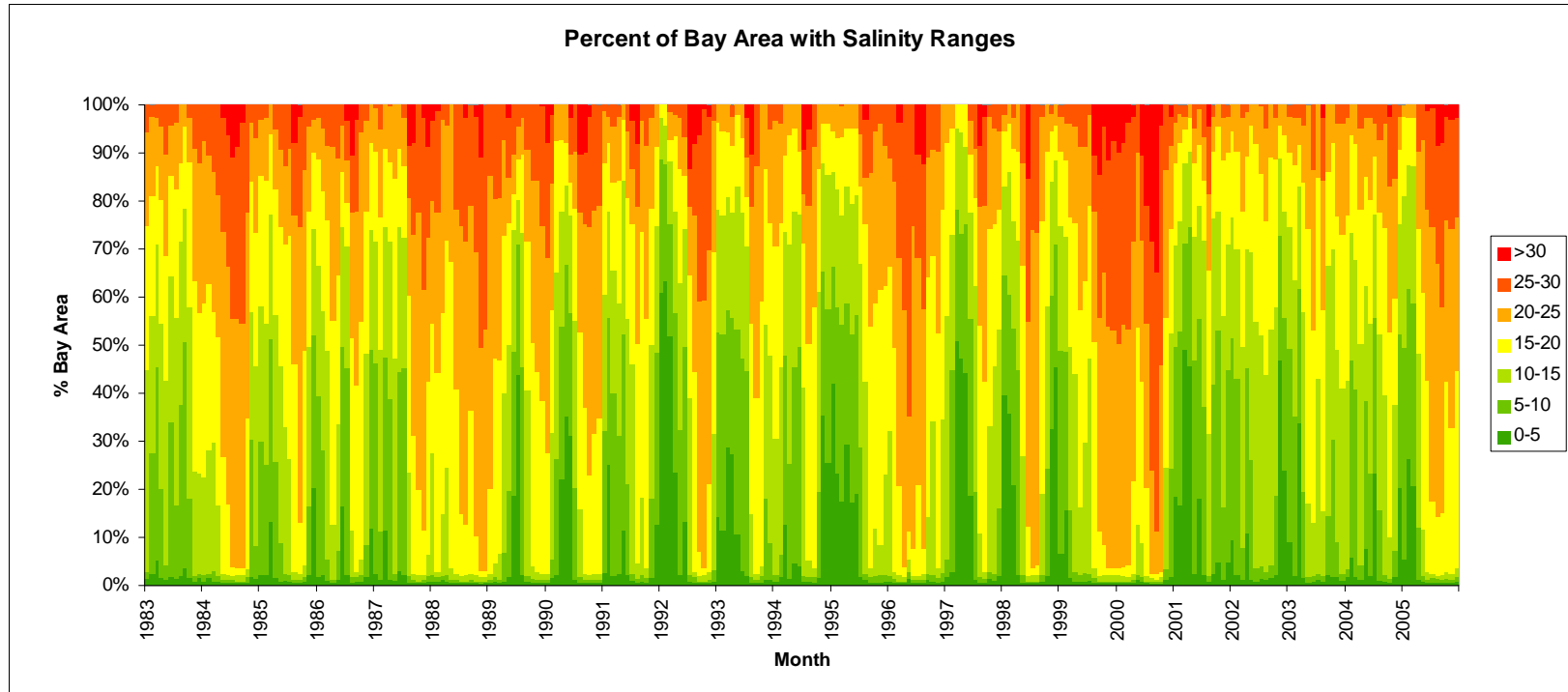
May 2000 (50th)



May 1994 (75th)



Bay area within salinity ranges



Biological Indicators

High Flow – Low Salinity

- Tape grass (*Vallisneria*)
 - <5 psu
 - Trinity delta
 - Spring, summer, fall
- Atlantic *Rangia* larvae
 - 2 – 10 psu
 - Trinity and Upper Galveston Bay
 - Spring
- Gulf menhaden juveniles
 - 5 – 15 psu
 - Galveston causeway to river deltas
 - Winter and spring

Biological Indicators

Low Flow – High Salinity

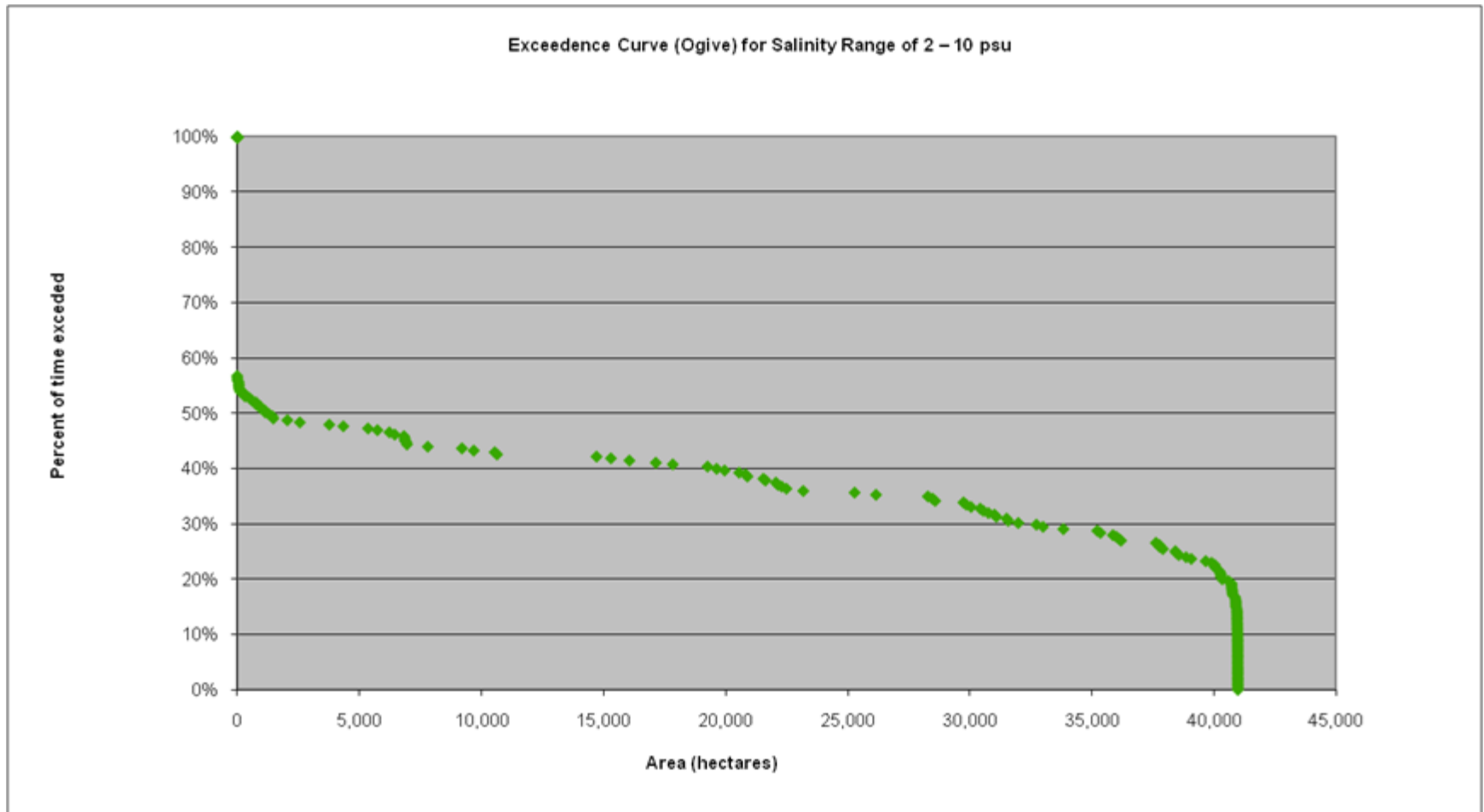
- Pinfish
 - >25 psu
 - West Bay and Lower Galveston Bay
 - Summer and Fall
- Mantis shrimp
 - >25 psu
 - West Bay and Lower Galveston bay
 - Summer and Fall

Biological Indicators

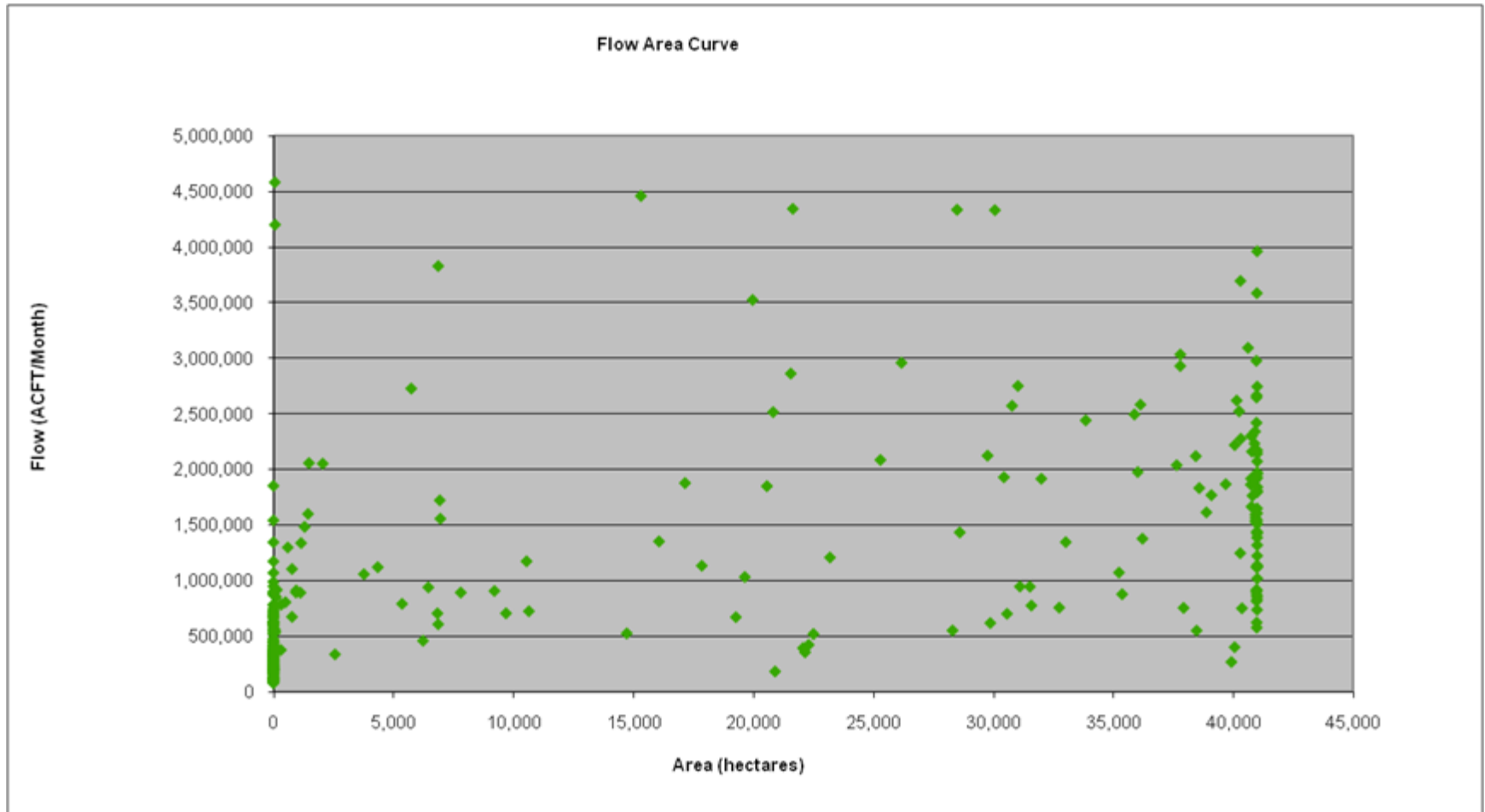
Other

- Blue catfish: Spring/winter freshet
 - <10 psu for one month
 - Trinity and Upper Galveston Bay
 - Winter and spring
- Oyster disease
 - High temperature parasite infection
 - 10 – 20 psu
 - Mid bay
 - Summer and fall
 - Parasite load reduction
 - <5 psu
 - Mid bay
 - Two weeks every 10 years

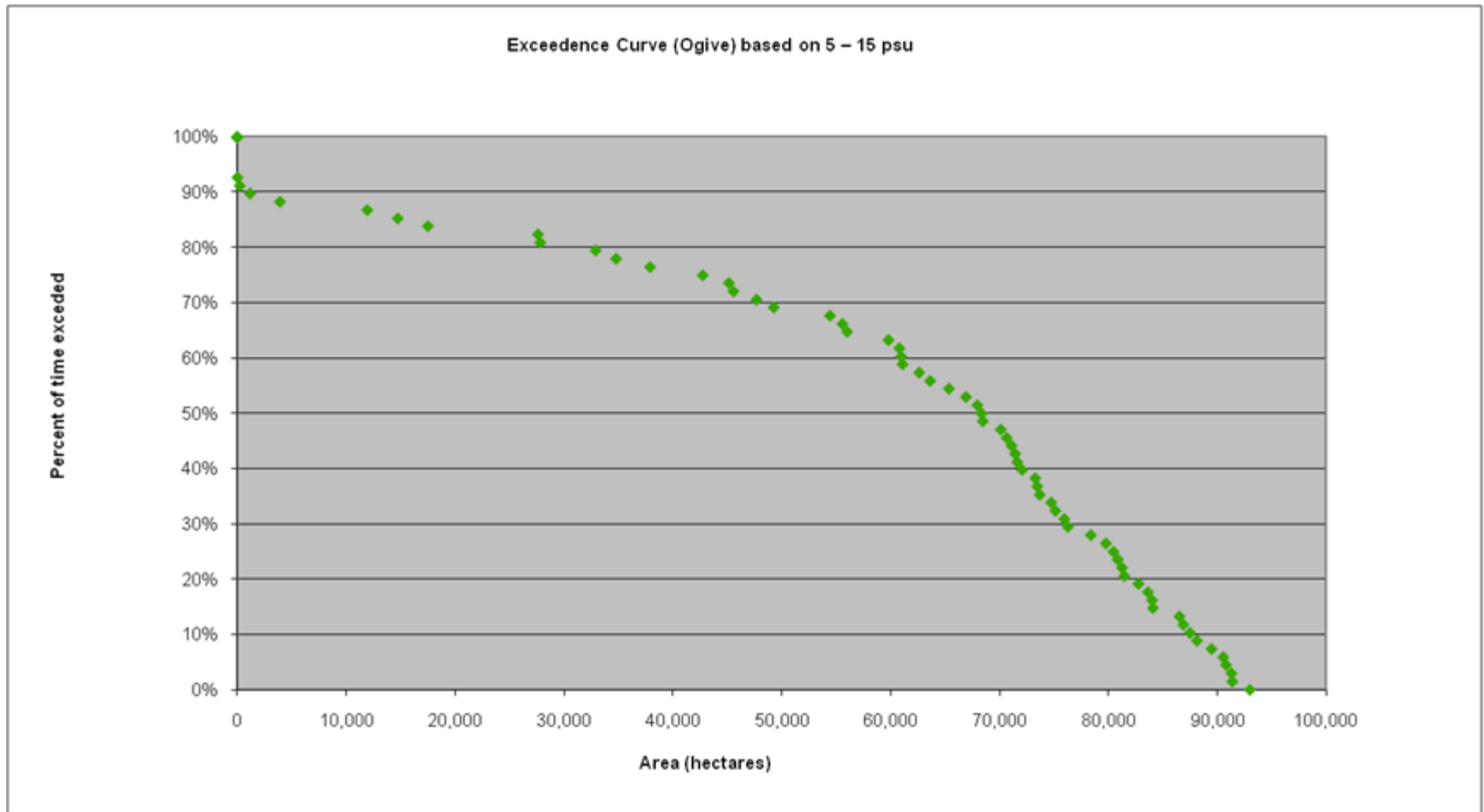
Relationship of Salinity Range and Coverage of Habitat Area for Atlantic Rangia Larvae



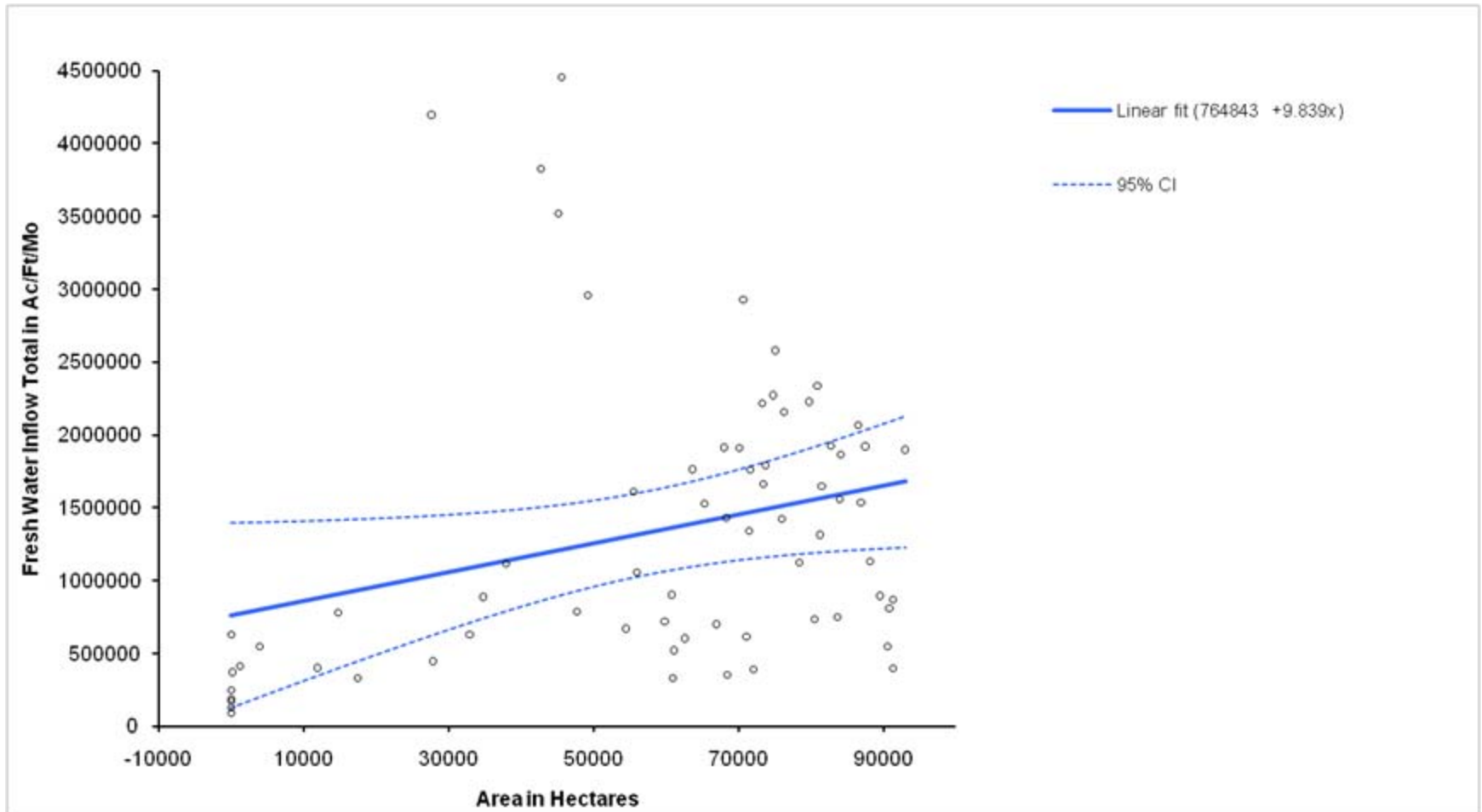
Relationship of Historical Flows to Habitat Area Covered by Desired Salinity Range for Atlantic Rangia



Relationship of Salinity Range and Coverage of Habitat Area for Gulf Menhaden Juveniles



Relationship of Historical Flows to Habitat Area Covered by Desired Salinity Range for Gulf Menhaden Juveniles



Next Meeting

- Review results in final report from Espey
Consultants: Tony Smith and Joe Trungale
- Examine relationships among indicators for consistency and conflicts
- Develop approach to turn analysis of salinity niche – geographic occurrence – historical salinity/flow patterns into a flow regime proposal