

## 1997 YEAR CLASS REPORT

for the Hudson River Estuary Monitoring Program

Prepared for and Jointly Funded by

Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. New York Power Authority Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation Southern Energy New York

Prepared by

ASA

### 1997 Year Class Report for the Hudson River Estuary Monitoring Program

Prepared by

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# CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Since 1973, an annual Year Class Report has been prepared for five utilities (collectively referred to as the "Utilities"): Central Hudson Gas and Electric Corporation; Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.; New York Power Authority; Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation; and Orange and Rockland Utilities, Inc (which has been replaced by Southern Energy New York). The main purpose of the reports has been to present and analyze data on the distribution and abundance of early life stages of selected fish species based on surveys conducted throughout the Hudson River estuary. The content and scope of these reports have varied over time from estimating the environmental impact of five Hudson River generating stations to focusing on indices of year class strength to describing the spatiotemporal distribution of selected fish species. Since the early 1990's, the annual Year Class Report has been standardized to describe the physical/chemical parameter patterns in the Hudson River estuary and the spatiotemporal distribution of 16 selected species of fish. These 16 species were identified by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) of interest for discharge permitting purposes.

The present report adds to the historical database by describing the results of the Longitudinal River Ichthyoplankton Survey, the Fall Shoals Survey, and the Beach Seine Survey for 1997. The 1997 Year Class Report presents basic abundance and distribution data with the following objectives:

- Describe the patterns and variability of environmental parameters that may have affected fish distribution and abundance in the Hudson River estuary in 1997.
- Describe the distribution and abundance of 16 selected species of fish (Table 1-1) in the Hudson River estuary in 1997.
- Describe the fish community of the Hudson River estuary in 1997.
- Describe patterns in growth for the 1997 year class of key species.
- In an appendix section, summarize the results of the Atlantic tomcod food habit study.

This report is organized into four chapters with supporting appendixes. Data collection and analysis methods are described in Chapter 2. Physical and chemical parameters are described in Chapter 3, and spatiotemporal distribution of selected fish species and fish community analysis are presented in Chapter 4. Detailed data tables supporting report analyses are contained within the appendix section as follows: Appendix A - Quality Control Report for the 1997 Hudson River Ichthyoplankton Laboratory Program and 1997 Fall Juvenile Survey; Appendix B - Physical/Chemical Parameters; Appendix C - Numbers of Fish Collected in the Long River (1988-1997), Fall Shoals (1985-1997), and Beach Seine (1985-1997) Surveys; Appendix D - Density and Standing Crop Estimates; Appendix E - Length Frequency Distribution; and Appendix F - Atlantic tomcod Food Habit Study.

Common Name	Scientific Name <sup>a</sup>			
Alewife	Alosa pseudoharengus			
American shad	Alosa sapidissima			
Atlantic sturgeon	Acipenser oxyrhynchus			
Atlantic tomcod	Microgadus tomcod			
Bay anchovy	Anchoa mitchilli			
Blueback herring	Alosa aestivalis			
Bluefish	Pomatomus saltatrix			
Gizzard shad	Dorosoma cepedianum			
Hogchoker	Trinectes maculatus			
Rainbow smelt	Osmerus mordax			
Shortnose sturgeon	Acipenser brevirostrum			
Spottail shiner	Notropis hudsonius			
Striped bass	Morone saxatilis			
Weakfish	Cynoscion regalis			
White catfish	Ameiurus catus			
White perch	Morone americana			

a. Names recognized by American Fisheries Society (Robins et al. 1991).

# CHAPTER 2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

#### 2.1 SAMPLING DESIGN

Several fishery techniques were employed in three separate sampling surveys to obtain comprehensive information on the abundance and distribution of selected larval, juvenile or young-of-year (YOY), and adult fish species in the Hudson River estuary. Temporally, the monitoring program covered spring through fall, the period of greatest biological activity in north temperate waters. Survey-specific techniques were employed to adequately sample all habitats and permit the determination of spatial distribution patterns. The three surveys followed the same general design and employed gear similar to that of previous Hudson River monitoring programs.

The three sampling surveys that made up the overall monitoring program and their objectives were:

- 1. Longitudinal River Ichthyoplankton Survey (LRS or Long River Survey)—The entire length of the Hudson River estuary, from River Mile (RM) 1 at the Battery in Manhattan to RM 152 at the Federal Dam in Troy, was sampled to provide ichthyoplankton data that would allow calculations of standing crop, temporal, and geographic indices and growth rates for selected Hudson River fish species. The primary species were Atlantic tomcod (Microgadus tomcod), American shad (Alosa sapidissima), striped bass (Morone saxatilis), white perch (M. americana) and bay anchovy (Anchoa mitchilli). LRS sampling was concentrated during the spring, summer, and early fall when eggs and larvae of the primary species were usually abundant.
- 2. Fall Shoals Survey (FSS or Fall Juvenile Survey)—Samples were collected every other week from the Battery to the Troy Dam in mid-summer and fall. The objective was to provide data on YOY fish that would allow calculation of standing crop, temporal, and geographic indices for selected Hudson River fish species. The target species were Atlantic tomcod, American shad, striped bass, and white perch.
- 3. Beach Seine Survey (BSS)—Beach seine samples were collected in alternate weeks with the FSS at stations from the George Washington Bridge (RM 12) to the Troy Dam. The objective was to obtain distribution and relative abundance information on YOY American shad, Atlantic tomcod, striped bass, and white perch while they were concentrated primarily in the shallow, near-shore region. The survey was conducted from mid-June through October, when YOY of these species were utilizing the shorezone nursery.

Sampling for all surveys was conducted according to a stratified random design in which the Hudson River estuary from the Battery (RM 1) to the Federal Dam at Troy (RM 152) was divided into 13 regions (Figure 2-1). Each region was further divided into "strata" on the basis of river depth. The strata based on river depth are graphically presented in Figure 2-2 and defined below:

- Shore—That portion of the Hudson River estuary extending from the shore to a depth of 10 ft (the stratum defined only for BSS).
- Shoal—That portion of the Hudson River estuary extending from the shore to a depth of 20 ft at mean low tide.

1997 Year Class Report

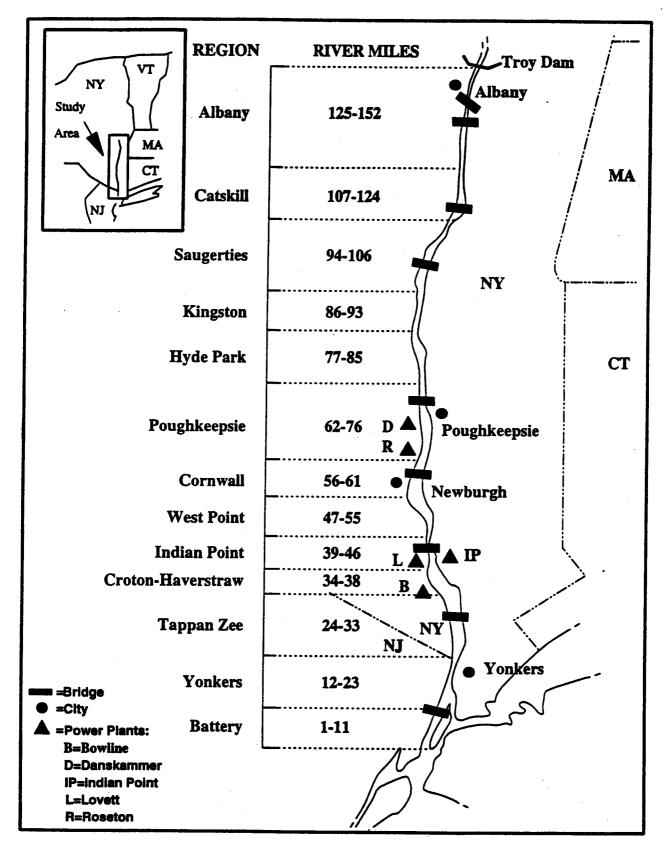


Figure 2-1. Location of 13 geographic regions (with river mile boundaries) sampled during the 1997 biological monitoring program in the Hudson River estuary.

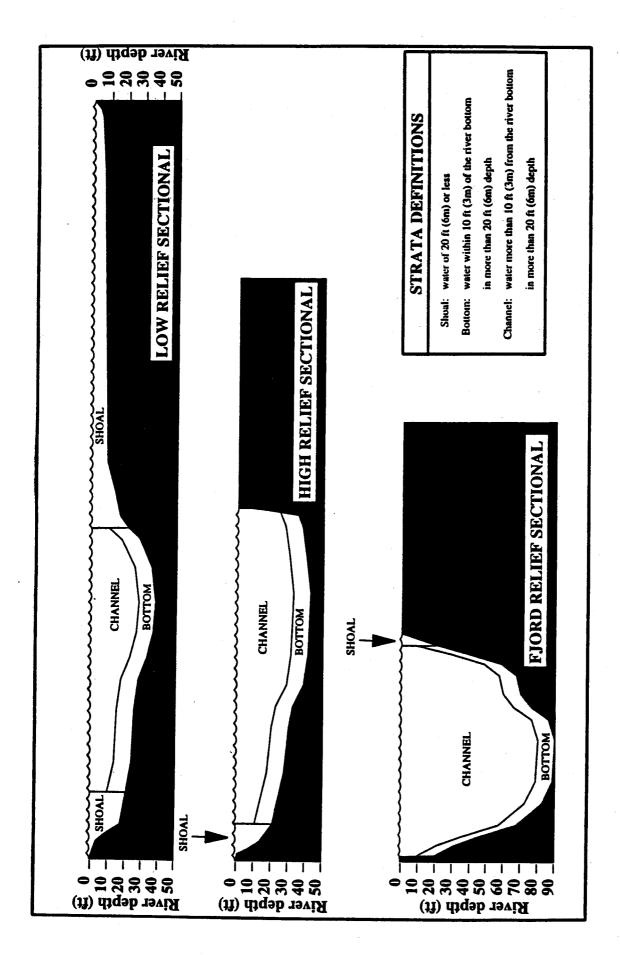


Figure 2-2. Cross sections of the Hudson River estuary showing locations and typical proportional relationships of the shoal, bottom, and channel strata.

- Bettom—That portion of the Hudson River estuary extending from the bottom to 10 ft above the bottom where river depth is greater than 20 ft at mean low tide.
- Channel—That portion of the Hudson River estuary not considered bottom where river depth is greater than 20 ft at mean low tide.

The proportional relationships of the shoal, bottom, and channel strata vary over the length of the Hudson River estuary. Presented in Figure 2-2 are three types of cross-sectional views. The low relief sectional is characteristic of the Tappan Zee and Croton-Haverstraw regions, the high relief sectional is exemplified by the Yonkers and Poughkeepsie regions, and the fjord relief sectional represents the West Point region.

A minimum of two samples was assigned to each stratum in most regions for the LRS. However, no samples were scheduled in the Poughkeepsie through Albany regions during the first 3 sampling weeks of the LRS (3 March - 6 April) nor in the Hyde Park through Albany regions during the final 7 sampling weeks of the LRS (14 July - 10 October) because few organisms of the target species were expected in these regions during these weeks. A minimum of three samples was assigned to each stratum in each region for the FSS except no channel samples were scheduled during the final 3 sampling weeks (27 October – 23 November). A minimum of three samples was also taken in each region for the BSS. The strata actually sampled in each region during the 1997 survey period are given in Table 2-1. Shoal strata samples were not assigned in upriver regions nor were shoal or shore strata samples assigned in the Battery region.

A general summary of the three sampling surveys for the annual monitoring program is presented in Table 2-2. The field and laboratory methods used for each survey are described in detail in the following sections.

#### 2.2 LONGITUDINAL RIVER ICHTHYOPLANKTON SURVEY

#### 2.2.1 Field Methods

The 1997 LRS covered 31 weeks from 10 March to 9 October (Table 2-2 and Figure 2-3). For the first 4 weeks, sampling was conducted biweekly between RM 1 and RM 61 with all samples collected during the day. For 13 consecutive weeks beginning the week of 7 April, sampling encompassed RM 1 - RM 152 and all samples were collected at night. Beginning the week of 14 July and ending the week of 6 October, sampling was conducted biweekly between RM 1 and RM 76 with all samples collected at night. Between 19 May and 30 June, approximately 20 additional trawl (channel strata) samples were collected per week. The samples were preserved so that aging of striped bass larvae using daily otolith rings could be conducted.

The allocation of sampling effort among river regions and strata was temporally adjusted in response to the projected presence and distribution of target species and life stages. The 1997 LRS sampling program was scheduled as 6 separate multiweek efforts. The first, which covered March, sampled biweekly, was directed toward the collection of Atlantic tomcod post yolk-sac larvae (PYSL). The second effort which covered the first 3 weeks of April was directed toward the collection of American shad eggs. The third effort covered the first 3 weeks of May and was designed to collect eggs of Morone spp. and American shad. The fourth effort encompassed the next 3 weeks from the middle of May through the beginning of June and targeted Morone spp. and American shad yolk-sac larvae (YSL). The fifth effort consisted of 4 weeks extending from early June through the first week in July. This sampling effort was designed to collect Morone spp. and American shad PYSL. The LRS sampling program concluded with a 13-week

TABLE 2-1 STRATA SAMPLED WITHIN THE 13 GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF THE HUDSON RIVER ESTUARY DURING 1997

			River			Survey	
<u>Region</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	River Miles	<u>Kilometers</u>	<u>Shore</u>	Shoal	Channel	<b>Bottom</b>
Battery	BT	1-11	1-19			X	X
Yonkers	YK	12-23	19-39	x	X	x	X
Tappan Zee	TZ	24-33	39-55	X	X	X	X
Croton-Haverstrav	v <b>С</b> Н	34-38	55-63	X	X	X	X
Indian Point	IP	39-46	63-76	x	X	x	X
West Point	WP	47-55	76-90	X		X	X
Cornwall	CW	56-61	90-100	X	X	X	X
Poughkeepsie	PK	62-76	100-124	$\mathbf{X}^{-}$		X	X
Hyde Park	HP	77-85	124-138	X	-	X	X
Kingston	KG	86-93	138-151	X		X	X
Saugerties	SG	94-106	151-172	X		X	X
Catskill	CS	107-124	172-201	x	<b>**</b> .	X	X
Albany	AL	125-152	201-246	X		X	X

NOTE: Dashes (--) indicate no sampling scheduled.

		Sampling Gear	1.0-m² net on epibenthic sled	or 1.0-m lucker trawi 1.0-m Tucker trawi	1.0-m² net on epibenthic sled	3.0-m beam trawl	or 1.0-m Incker trawi 1.0-m <sup>2</sup> Tucker trawi	3.0-m beam trawl	•	30.3-m beach seme
Sample Number	Lab	Analysis	533 1.		900	e e	ť	m	ć	Ñ
	Collection	Projected Actual Analysis	266		1,351	414 <sup>b</sup>	650	951 <sup>b</sup>		1,000
	Colle	Projected	999	1,650	1,351	427	648	1,055		<b>1</b> ,00
	Strata	Sampled	Shoal	Channel	Bottom	Shoal	Channel	Bottom		•
	Number of Sampling Strata	River Runs Frequency Sampled	Weekly/ Shoal	STATE OF THE STATE		Biweekly Shoal			D11.	DIWEEKIY SHOTE
	Number of	River Runs	22			<b>1</b>			5	2
•	Schedule 1	End Week	6 OCT			24 NOV			T. 70 06	<b>1</b>
	Sampling Schedule	Start Week End Week	10 MAR			7 JUL			MII AI	
		Program Phase Start Week End We Longitudinal River 10 MAR 6 OCT Ichthyoplankton Survey				Fall Shoals Survey			Reach Coine	

Includes 141 samples collected for striped bass otolith analysis.

b River Run 11 was terminated after 30 samples were collected due to boat engine failure.