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Long-term patterns in growth of White Sturgeon in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basin, California

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Introduction: The Sacramento-San Joaquin River system (SSJ) of California includes both riverine, delta, and estuarine habitats and is among the most modified aquatic ecosystems in the United States. Water development projects in the system are associated with declines of many native species, including White Sturgeon *Acipenser transmontanus*.

Methods: We used White Sturgeon pectoral fin rays collected from 1983 to 2016 throughout the SSJ to assess long-term changes in growth and associations with thermal and hydrological conditions (i.e., temperature, discharge, salinity). Age and growth were estimated from 1,897 White Sturgeon varying in fork length from 25 to 210 cm and from age 0 to 33.

Results: Age structure varied through time with the oldest fish generally sampled during the mid-1980s. Growth of White Sturgeon in 1951–1970 was slower than growth of fish in 1971–1990 and 1991–2012. Growth of White Sturgeon during 1991–2012 was ~10% higher than during other time periods.

Discussion: Little variation in growth was explained by environmental covariates, suggesting that annual growth was likely influenced by factors not measured in our study. Alternatively, population structure and movement behavior of White Sturgeon in the SSJ may be such that the scale (i.e., spatial or temporal) of available habitat covariates was mismatched to the scale at which growth of White Sturgeon responds. Increased growth in recent times may be partly due to density-dependent processes in association with substantial declines in White Sturgeon population abundance over the last several decades. This research provides important information on long-term patterns in growth that contributes to the conservation and management of White Sturgeon in the SSJ and beyond.

KEYWORDS

fish, Sturgeon, growth, temperature, population ecology, discharge

Introduction

Large river systems and their associated deltas and estuaries are among the most complex and important ecosystems in the world (Nichols et al., 1986; Cloern and Jassby, 2012; Feyrer et al., 2021). Many marine and anadromous organisms, including commercially important fishes (e.g., Pacific salmon *Oncorhynchus* spp., Pacific Herring *Clupea pallasii*) and sturgeon (*Acipenser* spp.) depend on a biologically

productive estuarine environment during at least one life stage (Cech et al., 1984; Moyle et al., 2011; Mora et al., 2018). One of the most important systems in North America is the Sacramento-San Joaquin River system (SSJ), California, which encompasses lotic, delta, and estuarine habitats. Many species native to the delta have declined in abundance and distribution since the beginning of the twentieth century as a result of considerable anthropogenic alterations to physical and chemical habitat conditions, overexploitation, and interactions with non-native species (Moyle et al., 2011). Although many native fishes have declined in response to human disturbances in the system, the decline of White Sturgeon *Acipenser transmontanus* is of particular interest given its ecological and economic importance.

Like other sturgeon, White Sturgeon exhibit life history traits (e.g., delayed sexual maturity, slow population growth rates, variable recruitment) that make them sensitive to environmental perturbations and overharvest (Boreman, 1997; Pikitch et al., 2005). Since the 1980s, a decreasing trend in successful annual recruitment of White Sturgeon has been observed in the system (Shirley, 1987; Gingras et al., 2013; Blackburn et al., 2019). Recent recruitment has been highly variable with only a few moderately strong year classes documented in the last 25 years (e.g., 2000, 2019). Although old White Sturgeon (i.e., ~25 years old or older) are present in the system, the age structure of White Sturgeon in the SSJ tends to be dominated by fish less than age 11 (Kohlhorst et al., 1980, 1991; Blackburn et al., 2019). Commercial fishing for White Sturgeon in California has been banned since 1917 and recreational harvest was closed in 2024, but recent recreational harvest (i.e., 1990s–2010s) has occurred at unsustainable levels (Blackburn et al., 2019), especially when coupled with extensive habitat alterations (e.g., Jager et al., 2001).

White Sturgeon evolved to survive fluctuating environmental conditions (e.g., attenuating spring-summer flows, variable salinity) by synchronizing their life cycles with patterns in temperature and flow (Coutant, 2004; Moyle et al., 2011). However, the SSJ is considered one of the most altered ecosystems in the world (Nichols et al., 1986; Cloern and Jassby, 2012). Hydroelectric projects, levees, and water diversion facilities have altered thermal, discharge, salinity, and sediment regimes, channelized river corridors, disrupted floodplain connectivity, and obstructed migration and spawning activities (Jager et al., 2001; Crossman and Hildebrand, 2014; Jackson et al., 2016; Katopodis et al., 2019). For instance, a narrow range of suitable spawning conditions (e.g., temperature, discharge) influence year-class strength through direct (e.g., age-0 survival; Jay et al., 2020) or indirect effects (e.g., spawning cues; Jackson et al., 2016). Although White Sturgeon in the SSJ are anadromous, salinity likely influences growth of White Sturgeon. Increased salinity may decrease prey availability and increase stress at sensitive early life stages (Cech et al., 1984; Tashjian et al., 2007). Water management and recent prolonged drought has resulted in higher concentrations of salinity persisting in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and spreading further upstream than historical gradients (He, 2022). Other environmental conditions, such as degraded water quality, loss of tidal marshes, heavy metal and agricultural chemical contamination, biological invasions (e.g., Basket Clam *Corbicula fluminea*, Overbite Clam *Potamocorbula amurensis*) have likely

changed the ecosystem (Cloern and Jassby, 2012; Winder and Jassby, 2011; Merz et al., 2016).

Protecting White Sturgeon from further reductions in abundance has become a focus of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Although research during the last 10 years has greatly improved our knowledge of White Sturgeon in the SSJ (Hildebrand et al., 2016; Blackburn et al., 2019; Ulaski et al., 2022), an improved understanding of the population dynamics of White Sturgeon is warranted. In particular, understanding patterns and metrics regarding growth is critical, as nearly every event in a fish's life is influenced by size (i.e., length, weight; Quist et al., 2012; Kerns and Lombardi-Carlson, 2017). The objectives of this study were to (i) assess growth patterns over time for White Sturgeon in the SSJ using pectoral fin rays collected from 1983 to 2016 and (ii) evaluate relationships between environmental conditions (i.e., water temperature, discharge, salinity) and growth.

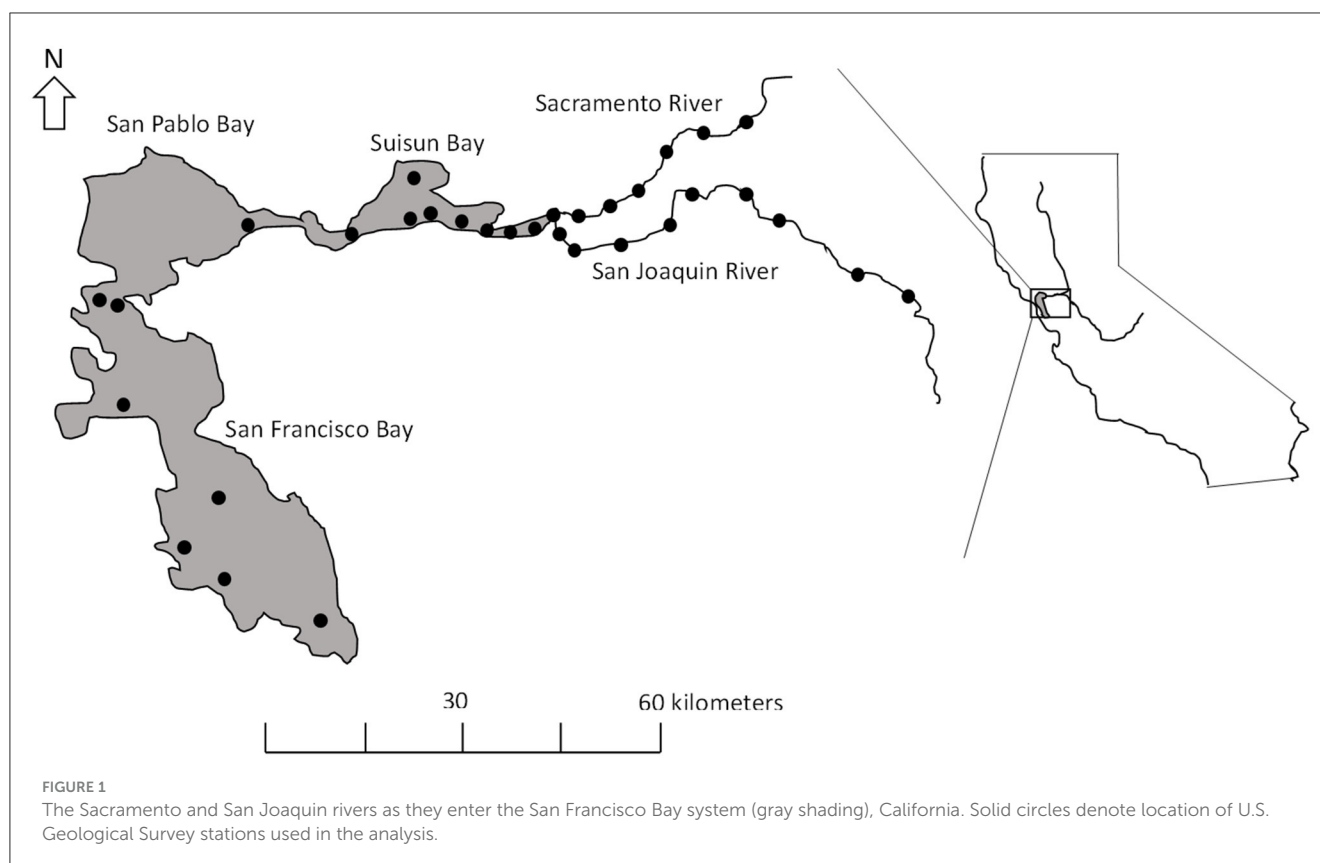
Methods

Study area

White Sturgeon in California were once widespread throughout large rivers that drained to the Pacific Ocean, but now largely occur in the SSJ (Figure 1). The majority of spawning activity occurs in the Sacramento River (Kohlhorst et al., 1991; Miller et al., 2020) with spawning documented in the San Joaquin River (Jackson et al., 2016). The Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers flow through California's Central Valley draining an area of ~163,000 km² (Cloern and Jassby, 2012). Their confluence forms the delta that supplies fresh water to Suisun and San Pablo bays, and ultimately to San Francisco Bay. Suisun and San Pablo bays are shallow (mean depth ≤ 5 m) and productive, and typically serve as the brackish transition between marine and freshwater habitat. Mean annual freshwater runoff from the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers varies between 28 and 40 km³ (Cloern and Jassby, 2012). However, the Central Valley experiences high seasonal and inter-annual variability in air temperature and precipitation due to its Mediterranean-like climate, proximity to the ocean, and decadal oscillations in climate patterns. Extended severe droughts are common in the basin (He, 2022). Water development projects have decreased the ratio of winter to summer discharge by over 70% and changed seasonal patterns of freshwater inflow (Jackson et al., 2016). The highest flows in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers are managed to occur in late spring (i.e., April–June) in an effort to mitigate flood hazards and supply irrigators followed by a prolonged low-flow period from summer through early spring as reservoirs recharge (Cloern and Jassby, 2012; Jackson et al., 2016).

Field sampling and laboratory processing

We used pectoral fin rays collected between 1983 and 2016 using several gear types to compare growth trends throughout the study area (Table 1). White Sturgeon fin rays were collected during an age estimation study during the 1980s that used various



methods of capture including creel surveys, gill nets, and trammel nets to sample fish in Suisun and San Pablo bays and the delta (Brennan and Cailliet, 1989). The USFWS supplied White Sturgeon fin rays collected from fish harvested during sport fishing derbies conducted from 2012 to 2015 and from sampling efforts by USFWS in the San Joaquin River in 2015 and 2016. The majority of fish used in this study were sampled by CDFW from creel surveys, gill and trammel nets, set lines, and incidental bycatch from 1983 to 2003 throughout the study area. Targeted sampling for White Sturgeon by CDFW included a juvenile study using baited set lines described by DuBois et al. (2010) from 1991 to 2000 and an adult population study that used trammel nets from 2014 to 2016 in Suisun and San Pablo bays (DuBois and Danos, 2017; Blackburn et al., 2019). Captured White Sturgeon were examined for previous marks (e.g., fin ray scars, missing scutes, tags) and measured for either fork length (FL) or total length (TL) to the nearest centimeter. In instances where TL was recorded, TL was converted to FL following Beamesderfer (1993). White Sturgeon do not exhibit external sexual dimorphism, so sex was not identified. A ~2.5 cm section of the anterior pectoral fin ray was taken near the body from White Sturgeon to estimate age (Koch et al., 2008; Ghore et al., 2024).

White Sturgeon pectoral fin rays that were not previously cut or mounted onto a slide were prepared for age analysis following methods outlined in Koch and Quist (2007). We cut two or three sections varying in thickness from 0.8 to 1.3 mm from the proximal end of the fin ray to increase the likelihood that at least one readable section was available for age and growth analyses. Damaged or unreadable rays were removed from the analyses. We

estimated age from cross-sectioned fin rays using a dissecting scope and transmitted light. The distance between annuli was measured using image analysis software (Image-Pro Plus; MediaCybernetics, Rockville, MD). Annuli were enumerated without prior knowledge of fish length. All fin ray sections were aged by two experienced readers. When discrepancies occurred, readers evaluated sections concurrently and attempted to reach a consensus age. If a consensus age was not reached, the fish was removed from all further analysis. Samples collected during winter and early spring (i.e., January–May) were assigned an annulus on the outer edge of the ray.

Environmental data

We focused on temperature, discharge, and salinity as possible factors explaining variability in growth of White Sturgeon in the SSJ. Water temperature (°C) data were obtained from U.S. Geological Survey gaging stations (Figure 1) located throughout the SSJ starting in 1969 when temperature data were first available through 2015. Because of the migratory behavior of White Sturgeon, we used the averaged water temperature from all the stations ($n = 32$) in the SSJ. Average daily discharge data (m^3/s) and salinity (practical salinity units; psu) between 1969 and 2015 were obtained from the California Department of Water Resources' estimate of the net delta outflow index (NDOI; California Department of Water Resources, 2016). All environmental variables were summarized using data from the growing season (01 April–30 September).

TABLE 1 Number of White Sturgeon fin rays collected during 1983–2016 by gear in San Francisco Bay and the adjacent Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, California.

Year of capture	Gear	<i>n</i>
1983	Creel	8
1983	Trammel net	11
1984	Creel	30
1984	Bycatch	6
1984	Trammel net	7
1984	Unknown	43
1985	Creel	3
1985	Trammel net	5
1985	Unknown	8
1986	Creel	3
1987	Creel	1
1987	Trammel net	8
1989	Gill net	61
1989	Trawl	36
1990	Trammel net	60
1991	Gill net	78
1991	Set line	182
1995	Set line	50
1996	Set line	72
1997	Set line	3
1998	Set line	26
2000	Creel	105
2000	Set line	265
2001	Creel	76
2001	Set line	112
2002	Creel	24
2002	Set line	58
2003	Creel	20
2012	Creel	43
2013	Creel	33
2014	Creel	24
2014	Trammel net	133
2015	Creel	27
2015	Trammel net	165
2016	Creel	22
2016	Trammel net	89

Data analysis

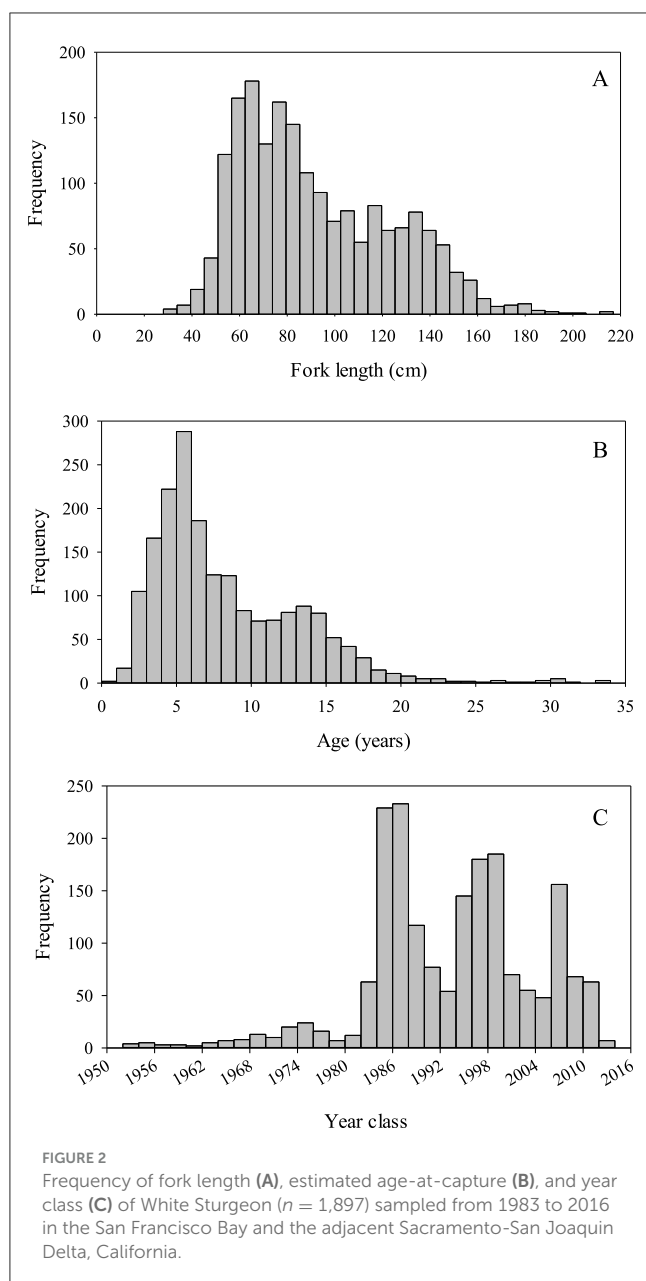
Age composition among sampling techniques and years was visually examined using box plots. Mean back-calculated lengths at

age for individual fish were estimated using the Dahl-Lea method (Quist et al., 2012; Shoup and Michaletz, 2017). Describing patterns in growth over long time periods is complex, particularly for long-lived fishes whose lifespan transcends multiple decades. As such, we grouped White Sturgeon into one of three time periods (e.g., 1951–1970, 1971–1990, 1991–2012) based on their year class. These periods were selected to separate data into three roughly equal groups. We compared estimated back-calculated lengths at age for fish in each of the three time periods. We focused on the first 8 years of life. We truncated the data set because we sought to ensure consistency with other analyses (see below) and to maximize the number of fish that experienced growth within each of the three time periods. A Kruskal–Wallis test was used to examine differences in back-calculated lengths (Higgins, 2004). Back-calculated lengths are often correlated given that they represent repeated measures of growth from an individual (Shoup and Michaletz, 2017; Ogle et al., 2017). Consequently, we only tested for differences in back-calculated lengths at age 1 and age 8. A significant Kruskal–Wallis test was followed by a Dunn’s test for multiple comparisons with a Holm’s correction to control for the experiment-wise error rate (Higgins, 2004; Ogle, 2017).

A mixed-effects regression model was used to evaluate abiotic and biotic factors related to growth of White Sturgeon (Weisberg et al., 2010; Watkins et al., 2017; Frawley et al., 2024). The model partitioned observed growth into multiple sources of variation—an environmental effect (including both fixed and random effects), the within-fish effect, and residual variation—such that:

$$y_{cka} = l_a + n_{ij} + h_{c+a-1} + f_{ck} + e_{cka} \tag{1}$$

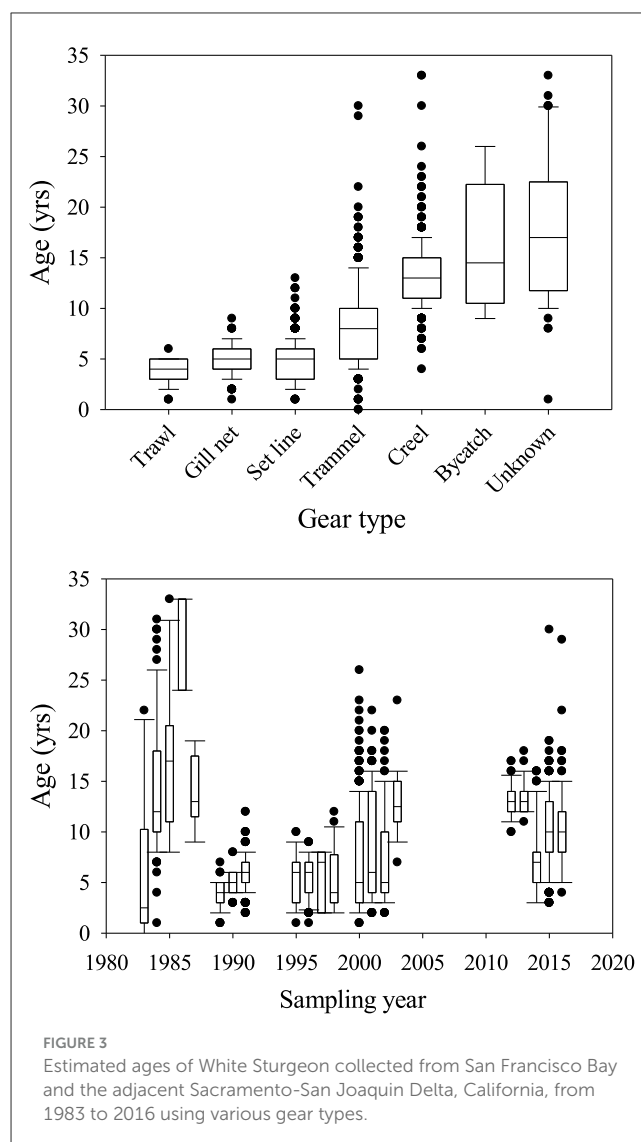
where y_{cka} is the a th annular increment for the k th fish from year class c ; l_a is the annular increment for a fish in the a th year of life; n_{ij} represents the fixed effect of an environmental variable i for year $j = c + a - 1$ (i.e., the year in which a fish in year-class c was age a), h_{c+a-1} is the random effect for a fish in year-class c that was age a ; f_{ck} is the random effect of fish k in the c th year-class; and e_{cka} is the error associated with the model. Year and individual fish were treated as random effects, whereas age and environmental variables were treated as fixed effects. Eight candidate models, including a null model (i.e., no environmental covariates), were developed using combinations of water temperature, discharge, and salinity. Competing models were ranked and evaluated for goodness of fit using Akaike Information Criterion corrected for small sample size (AIC_c ; Burnham and Anderson, 2002). The model with the lowest AIC_c score was considered the top model. Additional models were considered plausible if within two AIC_c of the top model. Akaike’s weights (w_i) were used to evaluate the relative likelihood of each model. Only age-8 and younger White Sturgeon were included in the mixed-effects modeling. Pectoral fin rays are generally considered the most practical and reliable ageing structure for White Sturgeon (Brennan and Cailliet, 1989), but issues with accuracy and precision have been identified, particularly for older fish (Rien and Beamesderfer, 1994; Ghere et al., 2024). Although broad patterns in age structure and summaries of growth are minimally influenced by modest ageing errors (Ghere et al., 2024), modeling growth as a function of environmental conditions in a specific year is depended on accurate age assignments. As such, we truncated the analysis to younger fish in an effort to minimize



ageing errors. All statistical analyses were performed in R (Ogle, 2017; R Core Team, 2018).

Results

Age and growth were estimated from 1,897 White Sturgeon. Fork length at the time of capture varied between 25 and 217 cm FL (mean \pm SD; 92.3 ± 32.1 cm) and age varied from 0 to 33 years (7.9 ± 4.9 years; Figure 2). The majority of fish (73%) were <10 years old and nine individuals were age 30 or older. Year classes from 1951 to 2015 were sampled; the most individuals from a single year class ($n = 233$) were from the 1986 year-class (Figure 2). Age composition of the samples varied by sampling gear (Figure 3). Angling and trammel nets tended to capture older White Sturgeon than the other sampling techniques. Although age structure varied,



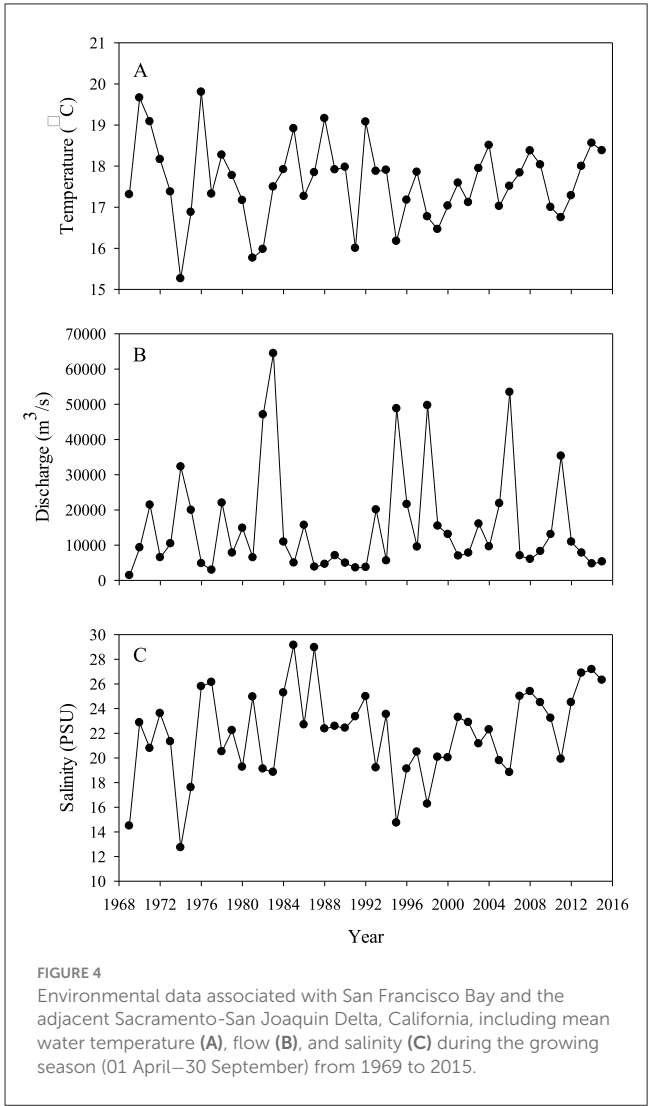
we did not observe any patterns in growth associated with capture method. Age structure also varied by sampling year with a higher proportion of older fish sampled prior to 1990. White Sturgeon in samples prior to 1990 averaged ~ 10 –15 years old with many age-25 and older fish. The average age of fish in the 1990s was generally <10 years with few fish older than age 15 in the samples. After 2010, samples often contained age-15 and older White Sturgeon, and average age was around 10 years. Growth varied over time and among year classes (Table 2). White Sturgeon in year classes 1951–1970 grew the slowest, whereas fish in the most recent year classes (i.e., 1991–2012) appeared to be growing $\sim 10\%$ faster than during previous periods. Back-calculated lengths at age 1 were significantly different between White Sturgeon in year classes 1971–1990 and 1991–2012 ($H = 11.7$, $df = 2$, $P = 0.003$). Additionally, back-calculated lengths at age 8 were significantly greater for White Sturgeon from the 1991–2012 year classes compared to those from 1951 to 1970 ($H = 16.9$, $df = 2$, $P = 0.002$) and 1971–1990 ($H = 16.9$, $df = 2$, $P = 0.005$). Environmental characteristics were highly variable among years (Figure 4) but explained little variability in growth (Table 3). The top model was the null model.

TABLE 2 Mean back-calculated fork lengths at age (cm) for White Sturgeon sampled from different time periods in San Francisco Bay and the adjacent Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, California.

Age	Time period								
	1951–1970			1971–1990			1991–2012		
	<i>n</i>	Mean	SD	<i>n</i>	Mean	SD	<i>n</i>	Mean	SD
1	56	31.5	10.9	776	30.9	8.9	1,064	32.5	9.3
2	56	45.4	12.4	762	47.3	8.7	1,061	47.4	9.8
3	56	55.1	12.5	745	56.4	9.1	973	57.1	10.1
4	56	63.0	12.9	707	63.9	9.6	846	65.0	10.5
5	56	70.6	13.4	614	70.8	10.3	718	72.2	10.9
6	56	77.1	13.7	492	77.8	11.0	552	79.2	12.0
7	56	82.8	13.5	383	84.9	11.9	475	87.2	12.7
8	56	87.6	13.6	327	91.8	12.6	407	94.7	12.8

Discussion

Knowledge of long-term patterns in fish population dynamics provides insight on influential factors that can be used to directly inform fisheries management and conservation decisions. Although such evaluations are complicated for long-lived species, our combined data set of contemporary and historical estimates provided a range of lengths and ages covering much of the White Sturgeon life cycle. Several long-term patterns in age structure were observed but may be complicated by biases in sampling techniques (Hayes et al., 2012; Hubert et al., 2012). White Sturgeon sampled between 1989 and 2003 tended to be younger than during other years; however, the only time that set lines and gill nets were used to sample White Sturgeon was during that time period. Fishery-independent gears (e.g., set lines, gill nets) used in the system often fail to capture exceptionally large White Sturgeon (Blackburn et al., 2019). Fishery-dependent samples (i.e., creel) are constrained by harvest regulations that have varied from minimum length limits to various harvest slot length limits (Kohlhorst et al., 1991; Blackburn et al., 2019). Lastly, we lack details on whether sampled fish were subsamples from a larger sample, particularly for those fish sampled in the 1980s and 1990s. As such, the age composition presented here is simply the age composition of the sample and not the age structure of the population. Nevertheless, other studies have reported recent reductions in age structure of White Sturgeon in the SSJ (e.g., Kohlhorst et al., 1980, 1991; Blackburn et al., 2019). Similar to age structure, the technique used to sample fish may be related to patterns in growth. For instance, Gabelhouse and Willis (1986) found biases associated with angling technique and season limited the use of data from Largemouth Bass *Micropterus nigricans* angling tournaments in Kansas. Miranda et al. (1987) reported that use of angler-caught fish tended to overestimate growth of Largemouth Bass compared to data from fishery-independent survey methods. In contrast, Brauer et al. (2018) reported that estimates of growth were nearly identical between Burbot *Lota lota* caught by anglers and those collected using trammel nets in Flaming Gorge Reservoir, Wyoming-Utah. Unfortunately, sampling year and technique were largely confounded in the current study and precluded an adequate examination of the effects of sampling on growth.



A variety of abiotic characteristics often regulate growth of fishes, but water temperature is arguably the most important (Cech

TABLE 3 Mixed-effect linear models of factors related to White Sturgeon growth San Francisco Bay and the adjacent Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, California, sampled from 1983 to 2016.

Model parameters	<i>K</i>	AIC _c	ΔAIC _c	<i>w_i</i>
Null	12	37381.7	0.0	0.62
TEMP	13	37384.0	2.3	0.19
SALT	13	37384.9	3.1	0.13
SALT + TEMP	14	37387.3	5.6	0.04
Q + SALT	14	37401.1	19.4	0.01
Q + SALT+ TEMP	15	37403.6	21.9	0.01
Q	13	37404.0	22.3	0.01
Q + TEMP	14	37405.6	23.8	0.01

Explanatory variables include mean annual water temperature (TEMP; °C), mean annual discharge (Q; m³/s), and salinity (SALT; Practical Salinity Units) during the growing season (01 April–30 September). Akaike's Information Criterion adjusted for small sample size (AIC_c) was used to rank candidate models. The number of model parameters (*K*), delta AIC_c (ΔAIC_c), and model weight (*w_i*).

et al., 1984; Mayfield and Cech, 2004; Kappenman et al., 2009). Although temperature was not in our top model, water temperature is an important regulating factor of sturgeon growth in other systems (Cech et al., 1984; Paragamian et al., 2005; Kappenman et al., 2009; Porter and Schramm, 2018). Several factors likely obscured any patterns between water temperature and growth of White Sturgeon in the system. In particular, White Sturgeon often move long distances in the system (Miller, 1972; Hildebrand et al., 2016; Miller et al., 2020), so our ability to identify the water temperature actually experienced by fish was likely limited. Ascertaining such insight would require recapture of fish with known movement patterns (e.g., using telemetry techniques) or combining growth evaluations with microchemistry analysis of fish in the system (e.g., Sweeney et al., 2020; Sellheim et al., 2022). Given the frequency of long-term droughts and highly regulated water management practices in California, continued alterations to the thermal regime will likely pose a challenge to the conservation of native fishes, including White Sturgeon.

Productivity of lotic and estuarine systems are dependent on flow variability and floodplain connectivity (Junk et al., 1989; Jager et al., 2001; Kiernan et al., 2012), but physical changes to riverine environments caused by water development projects have adversely affected fishes in river systems (DeVore et al., 1995; Beamesderfer and Farr, 1997; Jager et al., 2001; Armstrong and Hightower, 2002). Discharge was not included in top models of White Sturgeon growth in the SSJ. Although river discharge patterns (e.g., duration, timing, quantity) in large river systems have been shown to be important predictors of growth in several fish species (Quist and Guy, 1998; Kappenman et al., 2009; Quist and Spiegel, 2012; Crossman and Hildebrand, 2014), variability in discharge is a poor predictor of fish growth in other systems. For example, Klein et al. (2017) reported that seasonal flooding was not related to growth of several catostomid species in three Utah rivers. The authors hypothesized that changes in river morphology (i.e., downcutting) due to river regulation had disconnected the floodplain from the main channel, even during high flow events. In the Idaho portion of the Kootenai River, Watkins et al. (2017) found

that discharge was not an important factor influencing growth of Mountain Whitefish *Prosopium williamsoni* or Largescale Suckers *Catostomus macrocheilus*. The Kootenai River is disconnected from its floodplain due to highly regulated flows and the presence of large levees. Similar mechanisms are likely operating in the SSJ where large water development projects in California have depleted nutrients and eliminated floodplain connections for over a century (Jaffe et al., 2007; Cloern and Jassby, 2012).

One of the most obvious patterns observed in this study was fast growth of White Sturgeon in the most recent decades. Density-dependent changes in growth are widespread in fishes (e.g., Fowler, 1981; Rieman and Myers, 1992; Hutchings, 2005), including sturgeon (e.g., Haxton and Findlay, 2008; Justice et al., 2009). Therefore, fast growth of White Sturgeon in the SSJ may partly reflect a density-dependent response to changes in population density. White Sturgeon has long been the focus of commercial and recreational harvest in the system. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, an unregulated commercial fishery greatly reduced the abundance of White Sturgeon, particularly large, old fish (Pycha, 1956; Skinner, 1962). The population recovered during a complete fishing ban for White Sturgeon from 1917 to 1954 (Chadwick, 1959). The population was deemed resilient enough to support a fishery beginning in 1954. During the 1950s to 1980s, the population was stable to increasing with sustainable harvest rates (Chadwick, 1959; Kohlhorst et al., 1980). Exploitation was estimated to vary between 2 and 7% with most White Sturgeon caught incidentally by anglers targeting other species (Pycha, 1956; Miller, 1972; Kohlhorst et al., 1991). By the early 1990s, exploitation was around 10% as White Sturgeon angling became more popular and technology (e.g., fish finders) became more advanced (Kohlhorst et al., 1991). More recently, Blackburn et al. (2019) estimated that annual mortality varied from 8 to 30% from 2007 to 2015 with an average rate of about 14%. Concurrent with the increase in popularity of the White Sturgeon fishery and high exploitation was a decline in the abundance of White Sturgeon in the system. The CDFW has sporadically conducted an adult sturgeon survey since the late 1960s to provide information on the distribution and relative abundance of White Sturgeon in the SSJ. Since 2001, the average catch rate of White Sturgeon has been well below historical catch rates (DuBois and Danos, 2017). In response to concerns associated with low population density, the White Sturgeon harvest fishery was closed in 2024, and the species is now a candidate for listing under the California Endangered Species Act and proposed for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act. Regular estimation of population density and growth of White Sturgeon would be valuable in evaluating the role of density-dependence on growth of fish in the system.

Research on long-term patterns in growth of fishes is rare, particularly long-lived species in river-delta-estuary systems. Such studies provide valuable insight that is not possible over short temporal scales. However, long-term evaluations are also complicated by variable sampling designs (e.g., location and frequency of sampling) and techniques through time. Although the age structure presented in this work should be interpreted with caution given concerns with gear bias, we are confident in the patterns presented with regard to growth. White Sturgeon are growing faster in recent decades. Systematic research supporting comprehensive assessment of growth, recruitment, and mortality

of White Sturgeon in this population is particularly important for assessing current status and responses to future management actions. Additional research on movement and trophic dynamics of White Sturgeon would increase knowledge of their ecology in the system and the role of abiotic and biotic factors on growth. Integrating growth estimates with results from microchemistry analysis of fin rays (Sellheim et al., 2022) would be particularly valuable. Continued monitoring of individual growth rates, particularly in spatially explicit manner, will provide insight on White Sturgeon population dynamics and metrics for evaluating conservation actions.

Data availability statement

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

Ethics statement

Ethical approval was not required for the study involving animals in accordance with the local legislation and institutional requirements because the fin rays used for age and growth analysis were archived samples collected in the past.

Author contributions

MQ: Conceptualization, Formal analysis, Funding acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Resources, Supervision, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing. SB: Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Writing – review & editing. MU: Data curation, Formal analysis, Methodology, Writing – review & editing. ZJ: Conceptualization, Funding acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project administration, Writing – review & editing.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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