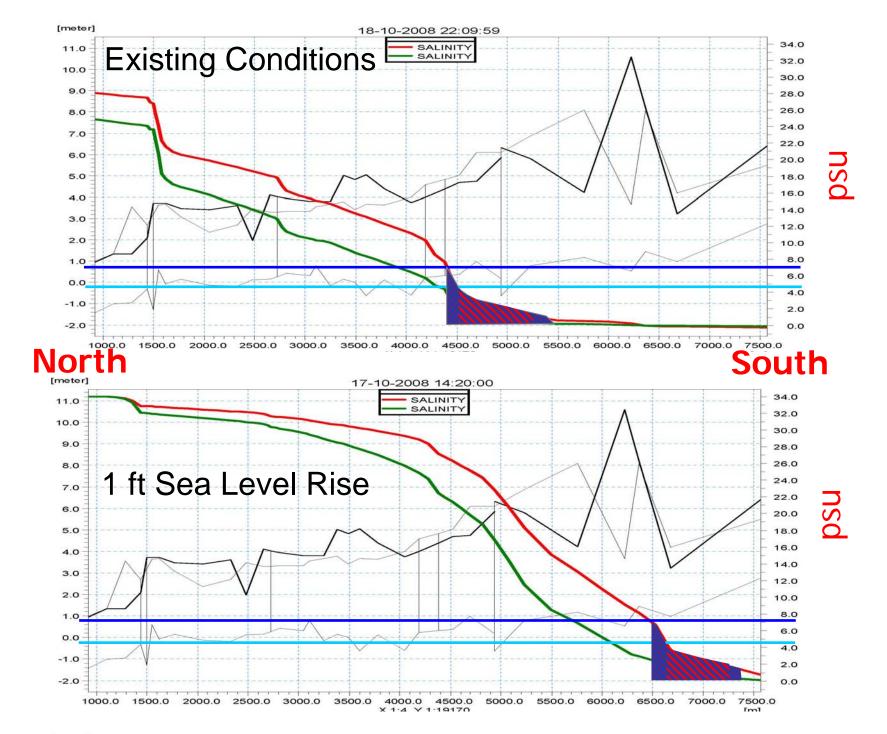
## (A). California red-legged frog

Striped area refers to published tolerance limits of eggs to salinities, and stipled areas refer to published tolerances for larva and adults (Jennings and Hayes 1989).



## (B). Tidewater goby

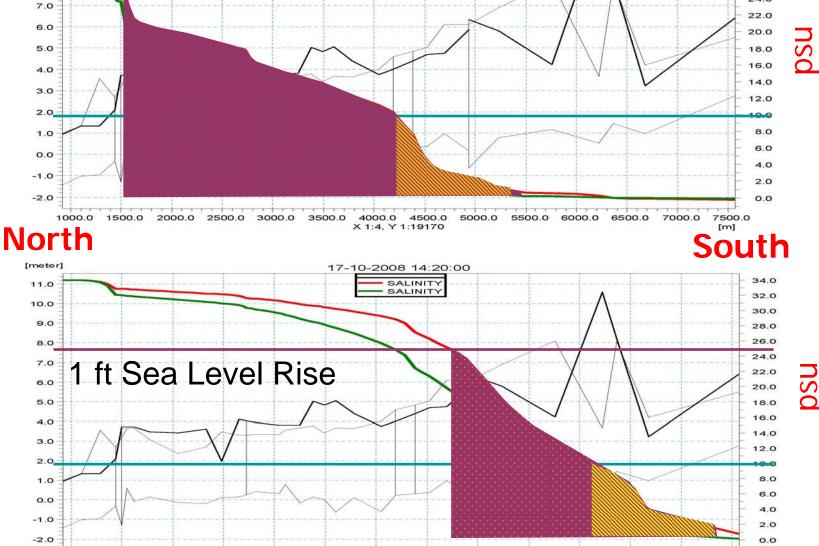
10.0

9.0

1500.0

2000.0 2500.0 3000.0

Striped area refers to previously published optimal salinity ranges, while stipled area refers to the ability of species to tolerate salinities up to 25 ppt (or even higher on short-term basis; Swift 2003).



5000.0

5500.0

6000.0

6500.0

18-10-2008 22:09:59

**Existing Conditions** 

Figure 2. Potential changes in available habitat with increases in salinity for a treshwater species, California red-legged frog (A), and a brackish water species, tidewater goby (B), across a longitudinal gradient from north to south in the Giacomini Wetlands. Red line represents surface salinities, and green line represents bottom salinities. Available habitat is shown based on several published tolerance limits, some of which refer to different developmental stages. This gradient represents essentially a snapshot in time as salinity would be expected to change throughout the year and between years in responses to changes in precipitation between seasons and years. Modeling of salinity changes was conducted by Kamman Hydrology & Engineering (2009).



7500.0

32.0

30.0

28.0

26.0 24.0