2026 Bay Area Steelhead Summit

Pleasanton, CA



ACWD Alameda County Water District

Livermore-Amador Valley Water Management Agency Zone 7

California Trout Fish · Water · People

Valley Water

DeSilva Gates Construction

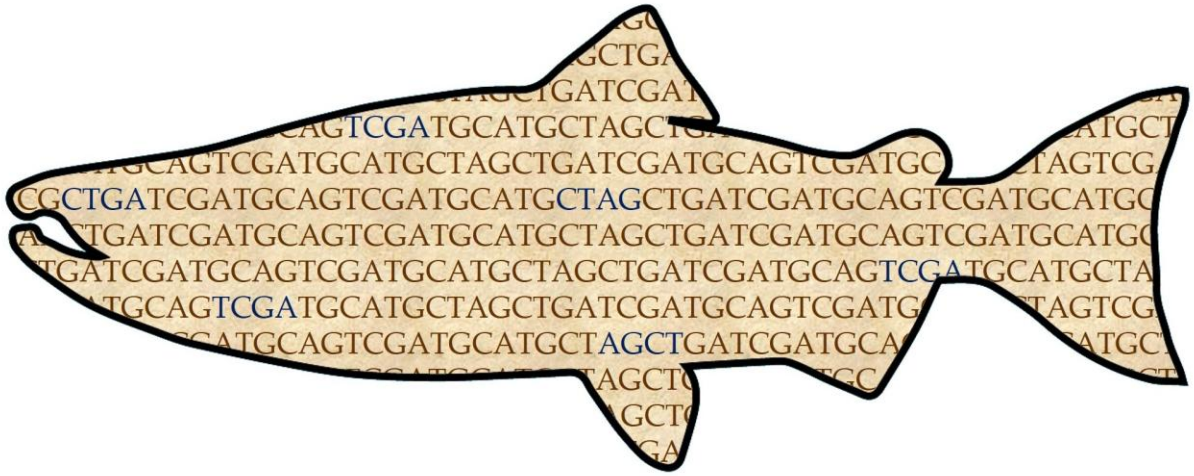
eDNA and Surveys of Three Peninsular Creeks: One Dammed and Two Blocked

Rick Lanman, MD
Institute for Historical Ecology

Acknowledgments

- Dr. Robert Leidy, San Francisco EPA-based fish biologist, who has surveyed every SF Bay tributary stream, literally written the book on steelhead trout in our region, and who taught me to electrofish.
- Roger Castillo, citizen scientist and discoverer of the Columbian mammoth “Lucy” fossil on the banks of the Guadalupe River, champion for our wildlife both aquatic and land-based, and who educated me on the life history of South Bay salmonids.
- Cheryl Dean and Scott Blankenship at Cramer Fish Sciences, who taught me how to collect eDNA samples and helped translate the results.
- Bill Leikam, citizen scientist who documents the gray fox and other wildlife in the Palo Alto Flood Basin, and discovered the beaver family’s return there in 2022.
- The Ohlone People, whose unceded lands were lived upon and tended by them for centuries.

Environmental DNA (eDNA) Metabarcoding Simultaneously Differentiates Hundreds of Fish Species (and Amphibians, Birds & Mammals!) from a Water Sample

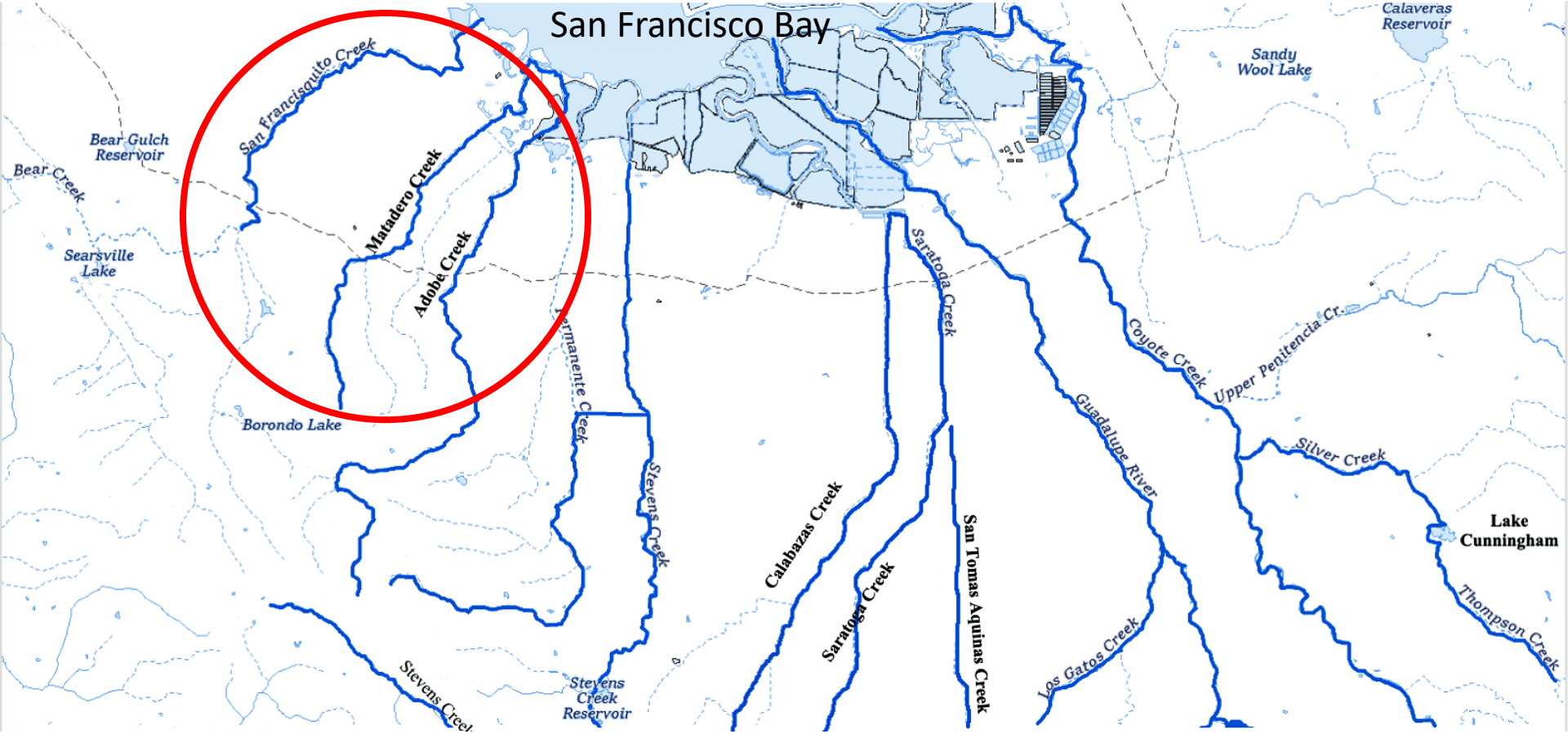


- Primers are designed to capture eDNA fragments of a hypervariable 163–185-bp region within the 12S RNA gene of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) for nearly 1,000 different species.[1]
- The captured eDNA fragments are amplified then next-generation DNA sequencing (NGS) is used to analyze them.[1]
- The metabarcoding approach has good sensitivity and very high specificity for the fish (or other animal or plant) species – thus some species may not be detected but a detection is likely a true positive.[1]
- This approach has enabled a shift from single-species management to ecosystem-based fishery management.[2]

[1] Miya (Kawasaki) et al. 2015 MiFish, a set of universal PCR primers for metabarcoding environmental DNA from fishes: detection of more than 230 subtropical marine species. *Royal Society Open Science*. http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsos.150088

[2] Miya, Gotoh, Sado 2020 MiFish metabarcoding: a high-throughput approach for simultaneous detection of multiple fish species from environmental DNA and other samples. *Fisheries Science.* https://doi.org/10.1007/s12562-020-01461-x

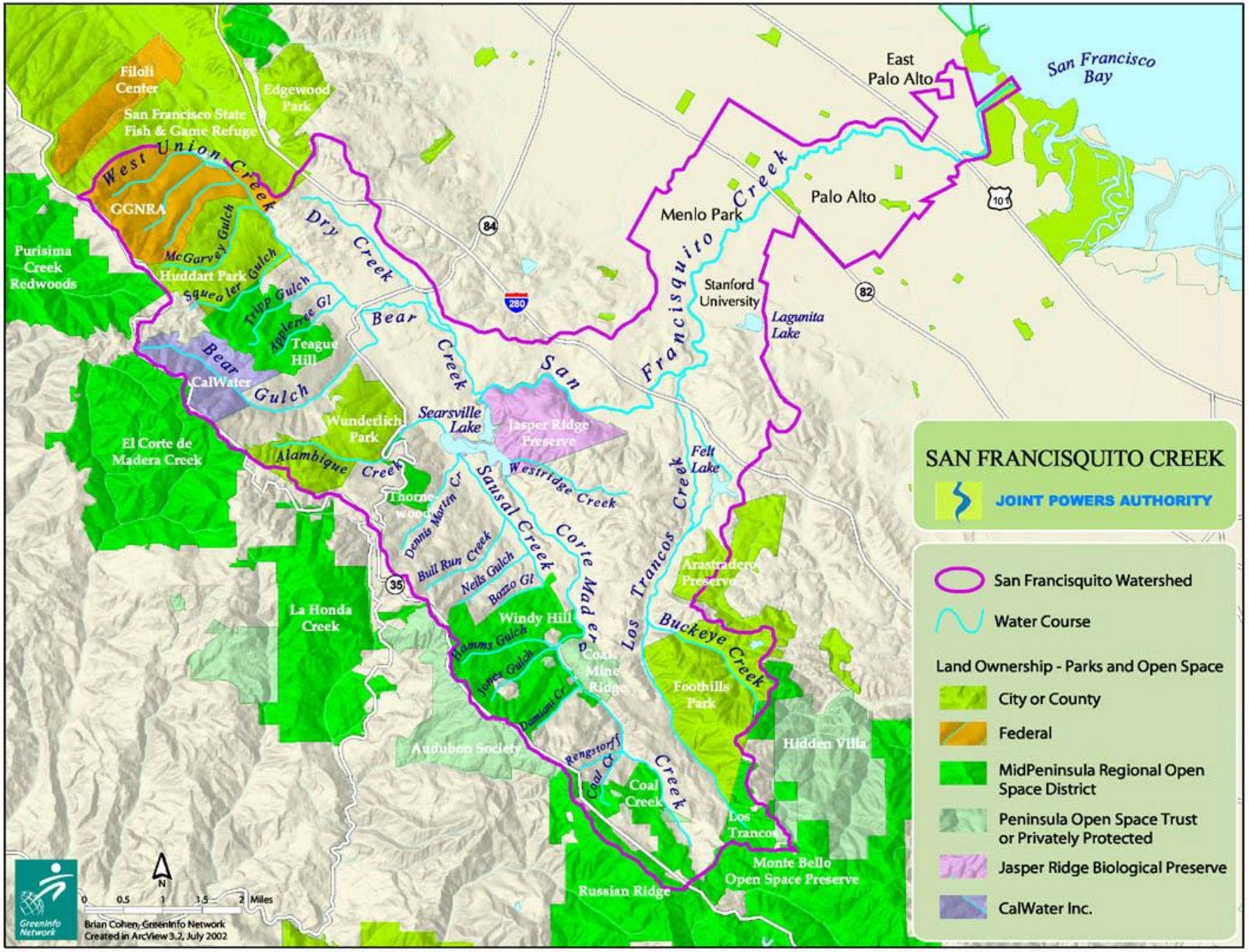
Selected South San Francisco Bay Tributary Creeks in Santa Clara County



USGS The National Map https://apps.nationalmap.gov/viewer/

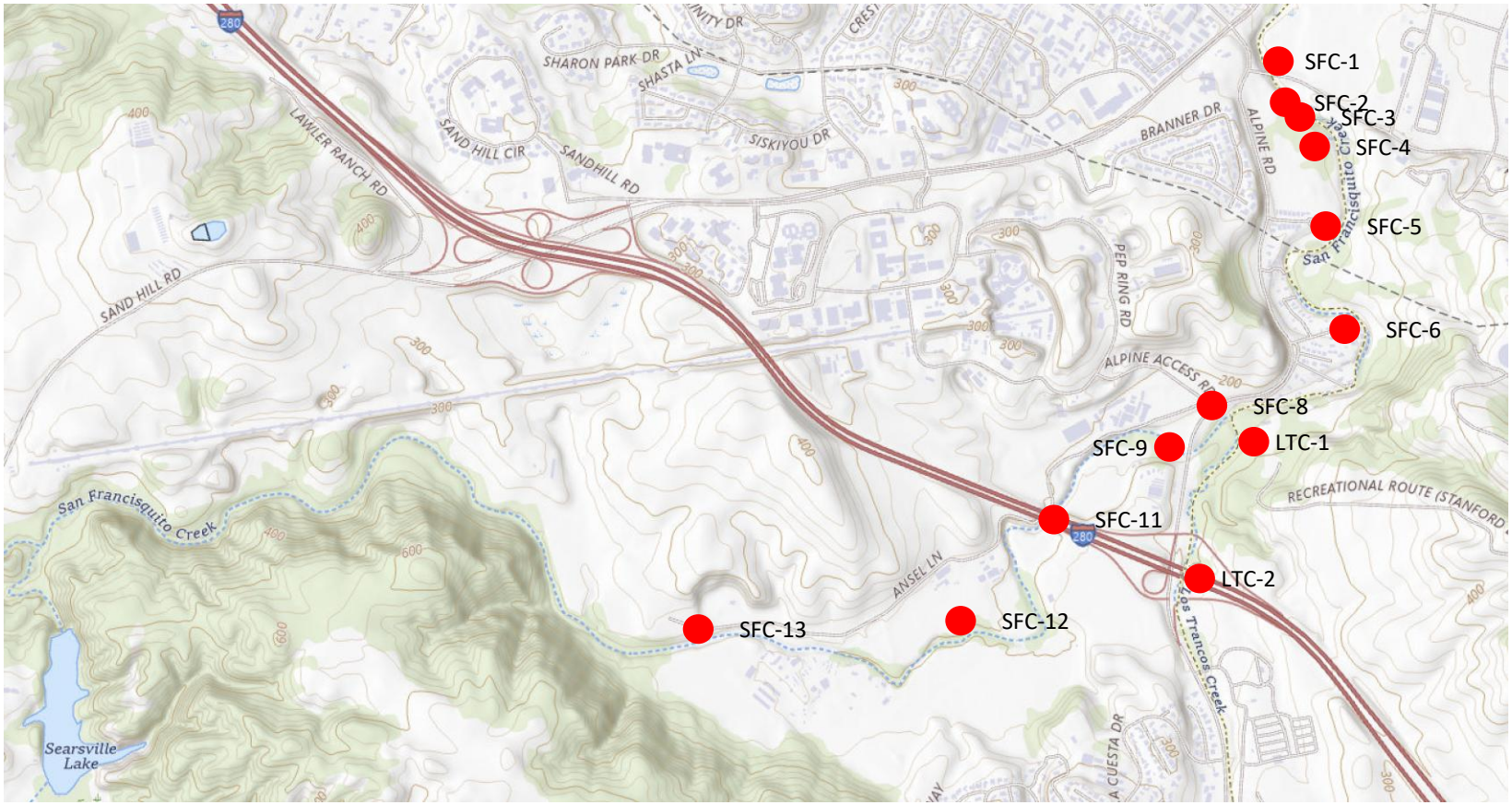
San Francisquito Creek

- It is the only large stream left in Santa Clara County and inland San Mateo County with a natural channel (lacks concrete channelization for flood control), thanks to being the two counties' boundary
- It is a large-ish watershed with drainage 45 square miles (120 km^2)
- The SFC mainstem runs 12.9 miles (20.8 km) from the confluence of Bear Creek and Corte Madera Creek to southwest San Francisco Bay
- Its major tributary is Corte Madera Creek, along with Los Trancos Creek (which continues the two Counties Boundary), and Bear Creek
- Bear Creek and Corte Madera Creek have a multitude (22) of sub-tributaries, owing to the San Andreas Fault
- Stanford University and the San Mateo Resource Conservation District deserve credit for removing most partial fish barriers
- One impassable barrier remains, Searsville Dam, completed in 1892

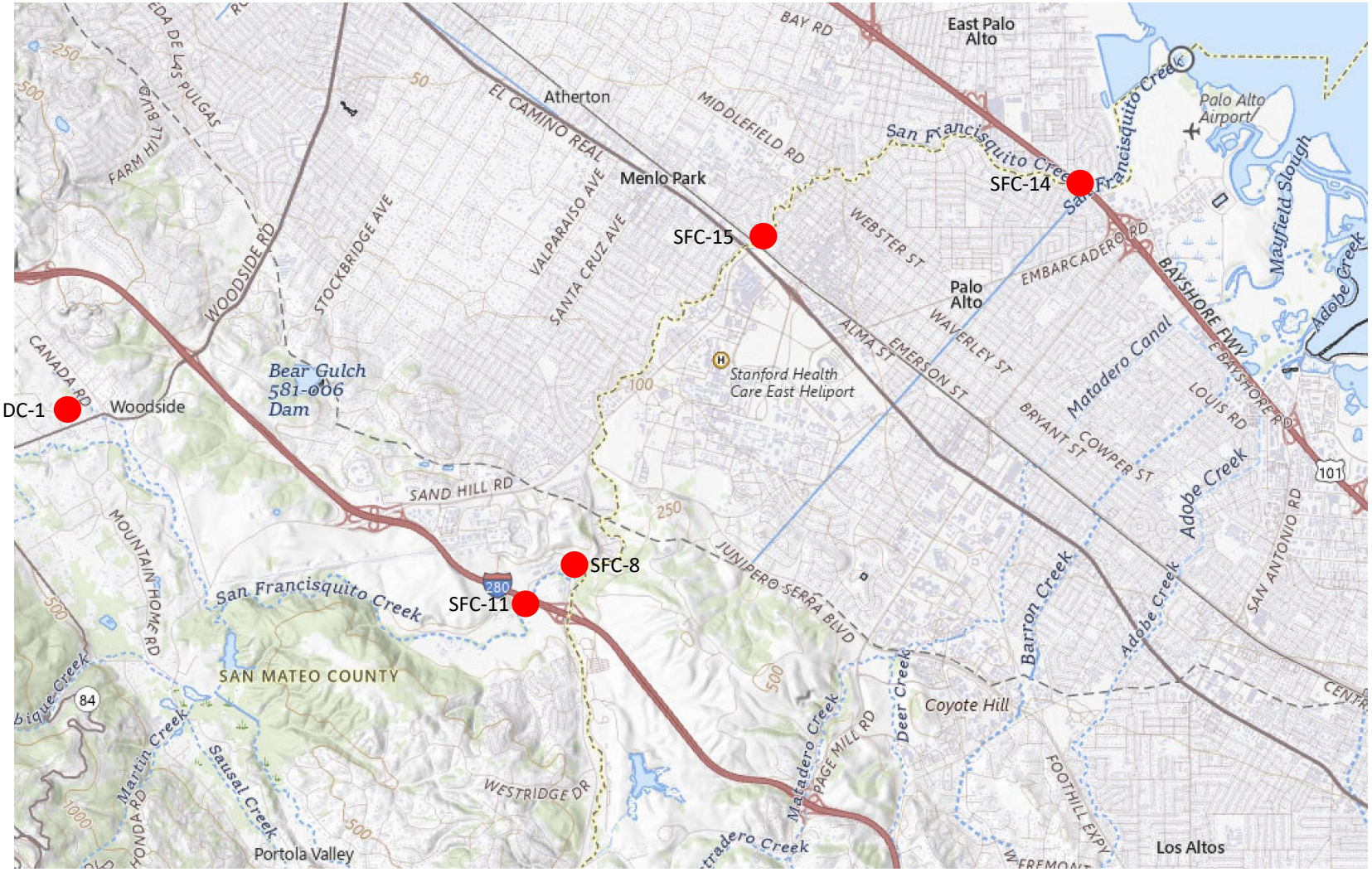

SAN FRANCISQUITO CREEK
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
San Francisquito Watershed
Water Course
Land Ownership - Parks and Open Space
City or County
Federal
MidPeninsula Regional Open Space District
Peninsula Open Space Trust or Privately Protected
Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve
CalWater Inc.
San Francisco Bay
East Palo Alto
Palo Alto
Menlo Park
Stanford University
Lagunita Lake
Filoli Center
San Francisco State Fish & Game Refuge
Edgewood Park
West Union Creek
GGNRA
McGarvey Gulch
Huddart Park
Purisima Creek Redwoods
Squealer Gulch
Tripp Gulch
Applegate Gl
Teague Hill
Bear Gulch
CalWater
Dry Creek
Bear Creek
San Francisquito Creek
Wunderlich Park
Searsville Lake
Jasper Ridge Preserve
Felt Lake
Westridge Creek
Alambique Creek
El Corte de Madera Creek
Thorne
Dennis Martin Cr
Sausal Creek
Corte Madera
Los Trancos Creek
Bull Run Creek
Neils Gulch
Bozzo Gl
Arastradero Preserve
Buckeye Creek
La Honda Creek
Windy Hill
Hamms Gulch
Jones Gulch
Coal Mine Ridge
Foothills Park
Damiani Cr
Audubon Society
Hidden Villa
Rengstorff
Coal Cr
Coal Creek
Los Trancos
Monte Bello Open Space Preserve
Russian Ridge
84
280
82
101
35
N
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles
GreenInfo Network
Brian Cohen, GreenInfo Network
Created in ArcView 3.2, July 2002

2023 eDNA at one timepoint (May 26) and 14 locations

SFC mainstem below Jasper Ridge Bio Preserve to Junipero Serra Blvd.



2024 eDNA at 4 more widely spaced locations x 3 timepoints each (March 5, March 26, April 16) and (+ 1 sample at Dry Creek)



Native fish species of the Supratidal San Francisquito Creek Mainstem = Seven* (1 new, 2 lost)
*2 Sculpins resolved only to *Cottus* genus by eDNA)

Native fish species	Native Range	Preferred Habitat	Earliest report	Leidy 1981[1]	Leidy 1993–1999[2]	eDNA 2023–2024
California roach (*Hesperoleucus symmetricus*)	California	Lotic shallow streams	1898	✓	✓	✓
Hitch (*Lavinia exilicauda*)	California Central Valley and Central Coast	Lentic streams and rivers	-	-	-	(likely H. symmetricus)
Steelhead/rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)	West Coast	Lotic, anadromous	1898	✓	✓	✓
Sacramento blackfish (*Orthodon microlepidotus*)	California Central Valley and Central Coast	Lotic and lentic, prefers slower flows, benthic	-	-	-	✓
Sacramento sucker (*Catostomus occidentalis*)	Central and Northern California/southern Oregon	Lotic streams, also lakes and brackish estuaries, benthic	1890	✓	✓	✓
Coastal riffle sculpin *(Cottus ohlone*)	Northern California Coastal Range	Lotic cool streams, benthic	1981	✓	✓	✓
Prickly sculpin (*Cottus asper*)	West Coast	Lotic	1898	-	✓	✓
Three-spined stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*)	Coastal holarctic	Lotic, anadromous	1898	✓	✓	✓
Sacramento pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus grandis*)	Central and Northern California	Lotic	1898	-	-	-
Sacramento perch (*Archoplites interruptus*)	Central and Northern California	Lentic rivers and lakes	1860	-	-	-

[1] Leidy 1984 Distribution and Ecology of Stream Fishes in the San Francisco Bay Drainage (*Hilgardia*)
[2] Leidy 2007 Ecology, Assemblage Structure, Distribution, and Status of Fishes in Streams Tributary to the San Francisco Estuary, California (San Francisco Estuary Institute)

Non-native Fish species of the Supratidal San Francisquito Creek Mainstem = Eight (2 new, 1 not detected)

Non-native fish species	Native Range	Preferred Habitat	Earliest report	Leidy 1981[1]	Leidy 1993–1999[2]	eDNA 2023–2024
Black crappie (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*)	Eastern US	Lentic lakes, reservoirs	1981	-	✓	✓
Brown Bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*)	Central US	Lentic lakes, ponds, slow-moving streams/river, benthic	1956	-	✓	✓
Bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*)	Eastern US	Lentic lakes, ponds	1978	-	✓	✓
Common carp (*Cyprinus carpio)*	Eurasia	Lentic eutrophic lakes, ponds, rivers, brackish estuaries		-	-	✓
Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*)	Asia	Lentic ponds	1974	-	-	✓
Green sunfish (*Lepomis cyanellus*)	Eastern US to Rocky Mountains	Lentic backwaters, lakes, ponds	1956	-	✓	✓
Rainwater killifish (*Lucania parva*)	Eastern US & Mexico	Lentic fresh- and brackish estuaries/coastal rivers	1977	✓	✓	✓
Western mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*)	Central US	Lentic, fresh- and saltwater	1981	✓	✓	-
Largemouth bass (*Micropterus nigricans*)	Eastern and Central US	Lentic rivers, lakes	1956	-	✓	✓
Tench (*Tinca tinca*)	Eurasia	Lentic fresh- and brackish water	1940	-	-	-
Atlantic salmon (Salmo salar)	North Atlantic and tributaries	Lotic, anadromous	1878	-	-	-
Japanese rice fish (*Oryzias latipes)*	East and Southeast Asia	Lotic, euryhaline, lakes, ponds, slow-moving streams	1930	-	-	-

[1] Leidy 1984 Distribution and Ecology of Stream Fishes in the San Francisco Bay Drainage (*Hilgardia*)
[2] Leidy 2007 Ecology, Assemblage Structure, Distribution, and Status of Fishes in Streams Tributary to the San Francisco Estuary, California (San Francisco Estuary Institute)

eDNA 2023 Detailed Results – Single 5/26/2023 Timepoint
8 Fish species (5 native, 3 non-native)

Identifier	Location	Bullhead	Goldfish	Green sunfish	Roach /Hitch	Steelhead trout	Sacramento Blackfish	Sacramento Sucker	3-Spined Stickleback	Pacific tree frog	California newt	Western toad	Mallard
LDCT - Control	-												
LTC1	Piers Lane Bridge				X	X				X			X
LTC2	I280 Bridge				X	X							X
SAU1	Farm Family Rd Bridge			X						X			X
SFC1	Junipero Serra Blvd			X	X	X		X	X				X
SFC2	below USGS Stream Gage Weir				X			X	X				X
SFC3	above USGS Stream Gage Weir				X								X
SFC4	Stanford Pump Station and weir		X		X	X		X	X	X			X
SFC5	Stowe Lane				X	X		X	X				X
SFC6	Bishop Lane/ Bishop Creek Ct			X	X			X	X	X			X
SFC8	Piers Lane Bridge		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SFC9	Alpine Road Bridge			X	X	X		X	X				X
SFC11	I280 Bridge	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
SFC12	Webb Ranch Horse Bridge				X			X	X		X		X
SFC13	Top of Webb Ranch	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			

eDNA 2024 Multiple Timepoints – 14 Fish Spp. (6 Native, 8 Non-native)

Identifier	Location	Black Crappie	Bullhead	Bluegill	Carp	Goldfish	Green sunfish	Largemouth bass	Rainwater killifish	Roach /Hitch	Steelhead trout	Sacramento Blackfish	Sacramento Sucker	Sculpin	3-Spined Stickleback	Bullfrog	Pacific tree frog	Salamander	Western fence lizard	Western toad	Hooded Merganser	Mallard
SFC14 3/5/24	Bayshore Rd, S. of Hwy 101									X	X		X	X	X							X
SFC15 3/5/24	El Palo Alto Park									X	X		X	X	X					X		X
SFC8 3/5/24	Piers Lane Bridge						X			X			X									
SFC11 3/5/24	I280 Bridge									X			X		X		X					
Control 3/5/24																						
SFC14 3/26/24	Bayshore Rd, S. of Hwy 101						X		X	X			X	X	X			X				X
SFC15 3/26/24	El Palo Alto Park		X			X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X			X				X
SFC8 3/26/24	Piers Lane Bridge		X				X			X	X	X	X		X		X	X			X	X
SFC11 3/26/24	I280 Bridge					X	X			X	X	X	X		X		X				X	X
Control 3/26/24																						
SFC14 4/16/24	Bayshore Rd, S. of Hwy 101		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X					X
SFC15 4/16/24	El Palo Alto Park		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X							X
SFC8 4/16/24	Piers Lane Bridge	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X		X					X
SFC11 4/16/24	I280 Bridge	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X					X
DC14 4/16/24	Dry Creek - Buck's									X	X						X		X			X
Control 4/16/24																						

Summary – 2023 and 2024 eDNA Surveys

1. Supratidal non-native fish species richness (8) greater than native fish species (7).
2. eDNA identified more total fish species (n=15, 7 native, 8 non-native) than 1980s & 1990s prior electrofishing surveys (n=13, 6 native, 7 non-native).
3. More fish species were identified in 2024 (n=12) with four more widely spaced collection sites sampled over three different time points than in 2023 (n=8) when 13 more closely spaced collection sites were sampled at a single time point, likely related in part to variation in winter-spring stream flows.
4. Although eDNA identified steelhead trout at most sampling locations, there were no findings of Chinook salmon or Pacific lamprey in the 120 km^2 watershed.
5. eDNA identified native Sacramento blackfish which had not been previously reported.
6. Sacramento pikeminnow and Sacramento perch described historically, seem lost
7. Why were Chinook salmon not detected?
    a) eDNA may peak when spawners' carcasses decay vs. goal to detect juveniles and prove successful spawning/rearing – plan Dec-Jan-Feb sampling.
    b) Lack of larger gravel substrate may have led to poor/no success building redds.
    c) Nearby populations only recently gaining a foothold – the 2025 Guadalupe River run was 600–1,000 strong.
    d) The four other SF Bay tributaries below the Delta with extant Chinook salmon runs all have long intertidal lower reaches, which may be key to outgoing smolt rearing and survival.

Searsville Dam Shortens the Downstream SFC Hydroperiod, Stranding Salmonids

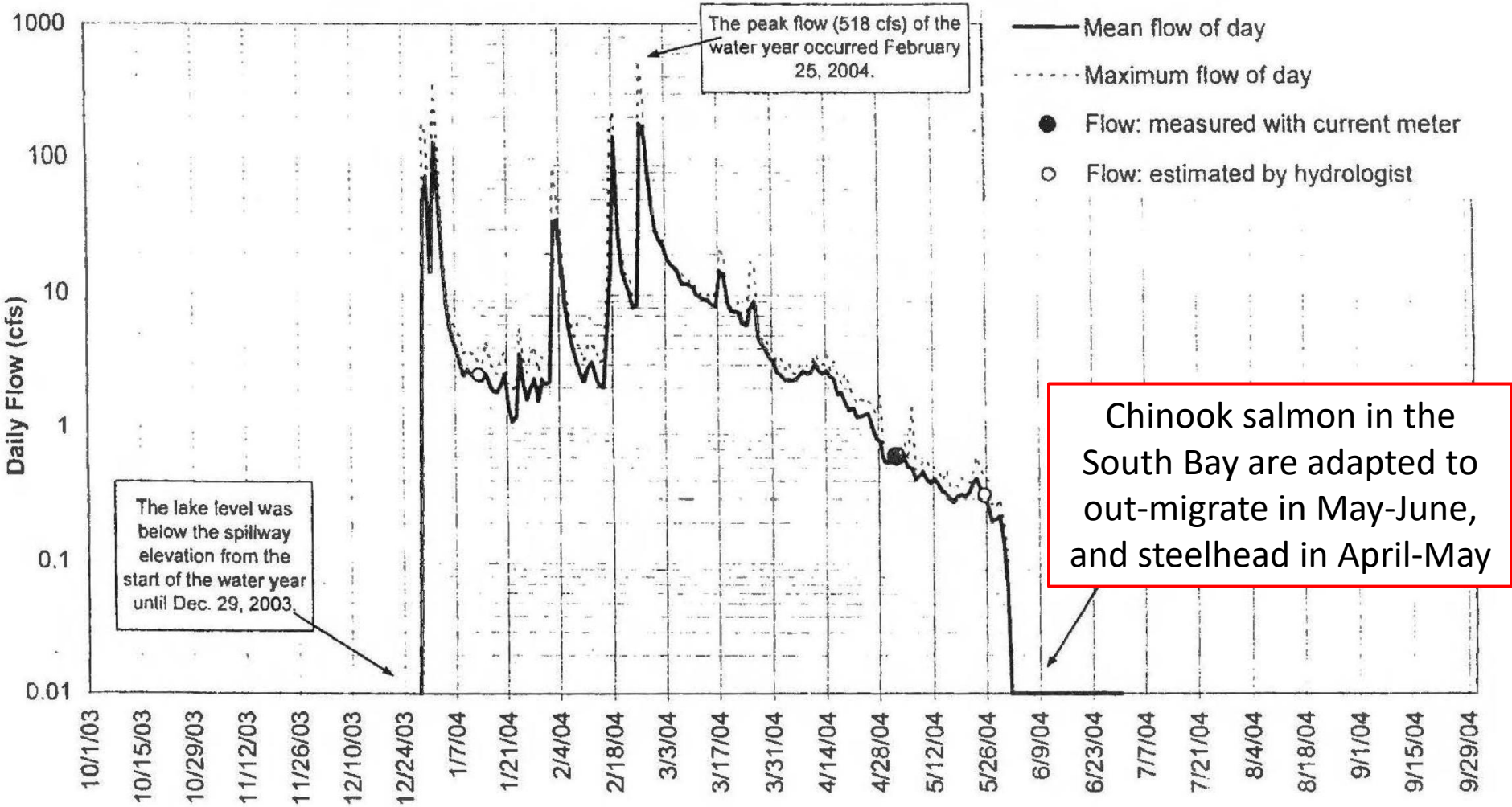
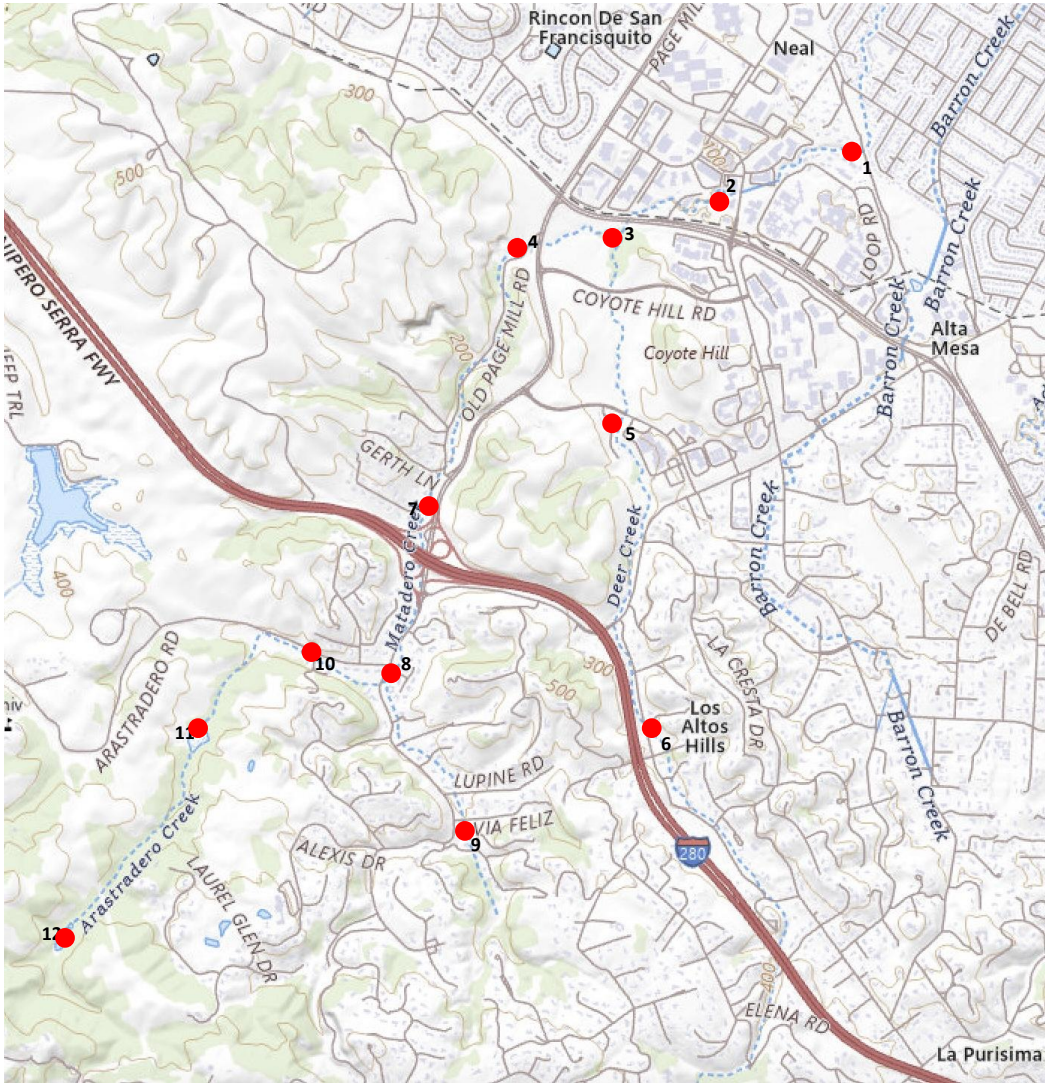


Figure 1: Hecht 2004. Daily flow hydrograph: Searsville Lake at Searsville Dam, water year 2004. The peak flow for the water year occurred Feb. 25, 2004. Flow over the dam ends quickly in the late spring. Balance Hydrologics, Inc. Note: Y axis is logarithmic.

Matadero Creek eDNA Survey May 17, 2025



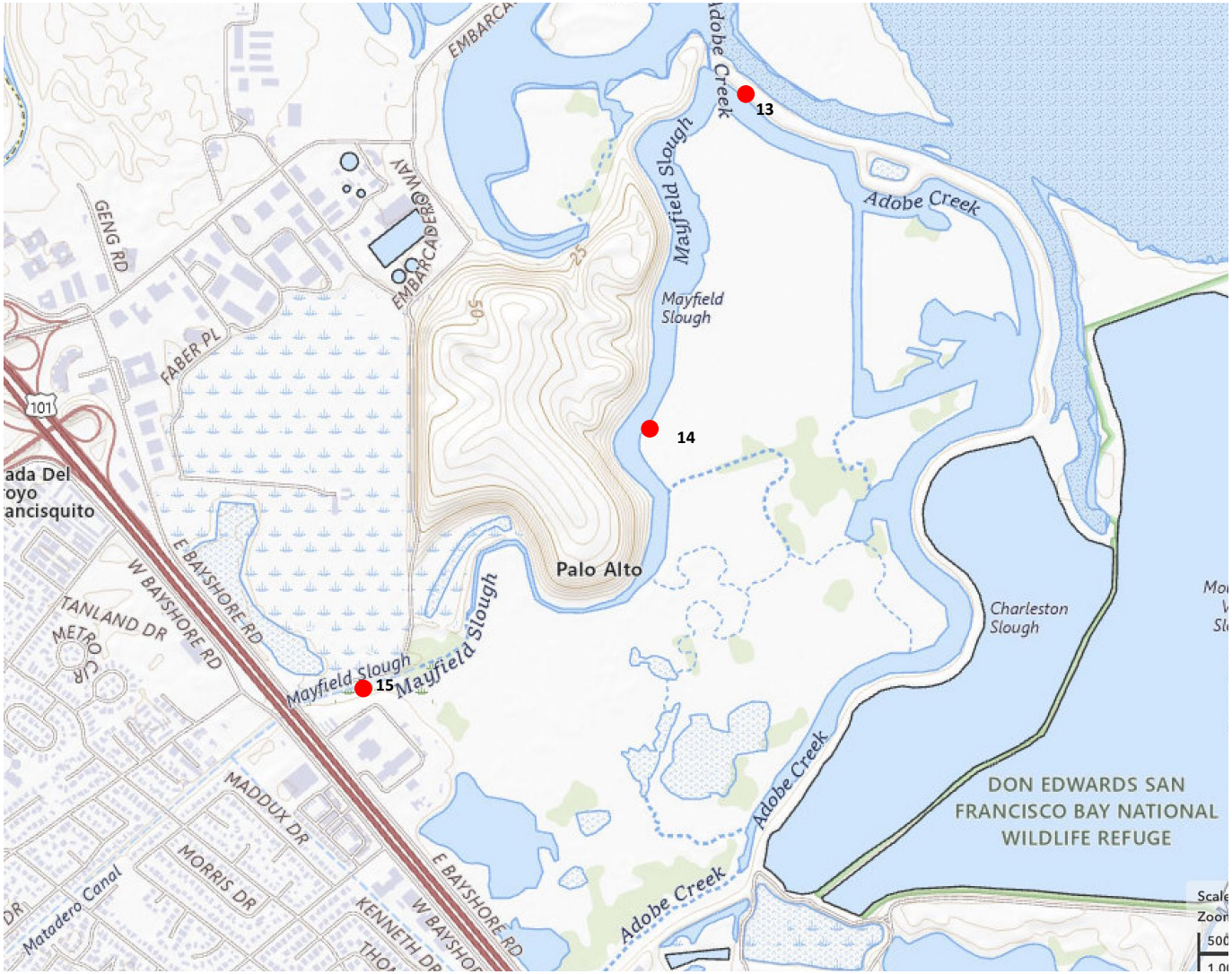
Maya Low and Milo Olavson collecting DNA samples from Matadero Creek in the Palo Alto Flood Basin. Photo courtesy of the Urban Wildlife Research Group



Matadero Creek eDNA Study -

Collection Sites in Perennial Reaches above El Camino Real - May 17, 2025

Study Notes



Matadero Creek eDNA Study -

Collection Sites Below Highway 101 - May 26, 2025

Study Notes

Matadero Creek eDNA Survey – Sample 1-12 on 5/17/2025 and Samples 13-15 on 5/26/2025 - 8 Fish species (4 native, 7 introduced)

Identifier	Location	Carp	Green sunfish	Inland silverside	Largemouth bass	Killifish	Mosquito-fish	Yellowfin goby	Roach /Hitch	Steelhead trout	Sacramento Blackfish	Sacramento Sucker	3-Spined Stickleback	Sculpin
Control	-													
MATC1	West of Bol Park Bike Path								X			X	X	
MATC2	West of Hillview Avenue								X			X	X	
MATC3	South of Junipero Serra Blvd							X	X				X	
MATC4	Old Page Mill Rd at Page Mill Rd							X	X				X	
DEERC5	Deer Creek at Deer Ck Road													
DEERC6	Deer Creek Lane & Purissima Rd													
MATC7	Christopher Lane								X				X	
MATC8	Baleri Ranch Road												X	
MATC9	Page Mill & Via Feliz							X						
MATC10	Arastradero & Tracey Court Lane Bridge							X						
MATC11	Arastradero Reservoir				X		X							
MATC12	Sobey Pond													
MATC13	Flood Basin Tidal Gate	X	X	X				X						
MATC14	Flood Basin - Mid	X	X	X		X		X	X		X			X
MATC15	Flood Basin - Upper	X		X		X			X				X	X

Matadero Creek eDNA Survey

		HERPS						MAMMALS					
Identifier	Location	American Bullfrog	California Newt	Lungless salamander	Pacific tree frog	Western fence lizard	Western toad	Black rat	Brush rabbit	Woodrat	Squirrel	Raccoon	Beaver
Control	-												
MATC1	West of Bol Park Bike Path									X		X	
MATC2	West of Hillview Avenue				X	X				X			
MATC3	South of Junipero Serra Blvd			X	X							X	
MATC4	Old Page Mill Rd at Page Mill Rd				X								
DEERC5	Deer Creek at Deer Ck Road			X				X		X	X	X	
DEERC6	Deer Creek Lane & Purissima Rd			X					X				
MATC7	Christopher Lane												
MATC8	Baleri Ranch Road												
MATC9	Page Mill & Via Feliz				X								
MATC10	Arastradero & Tracey Court Lane Bridge			X	X								
MATC11	Arastradero Reservoir	X			X		X						
MATC12	Sobey Pond	X	X		X		X						
MATC13	Flood Basin Tidal Gate												
MATC14	Flood Basin - Mid												
MATC15	Flood Basin - Upper				X								

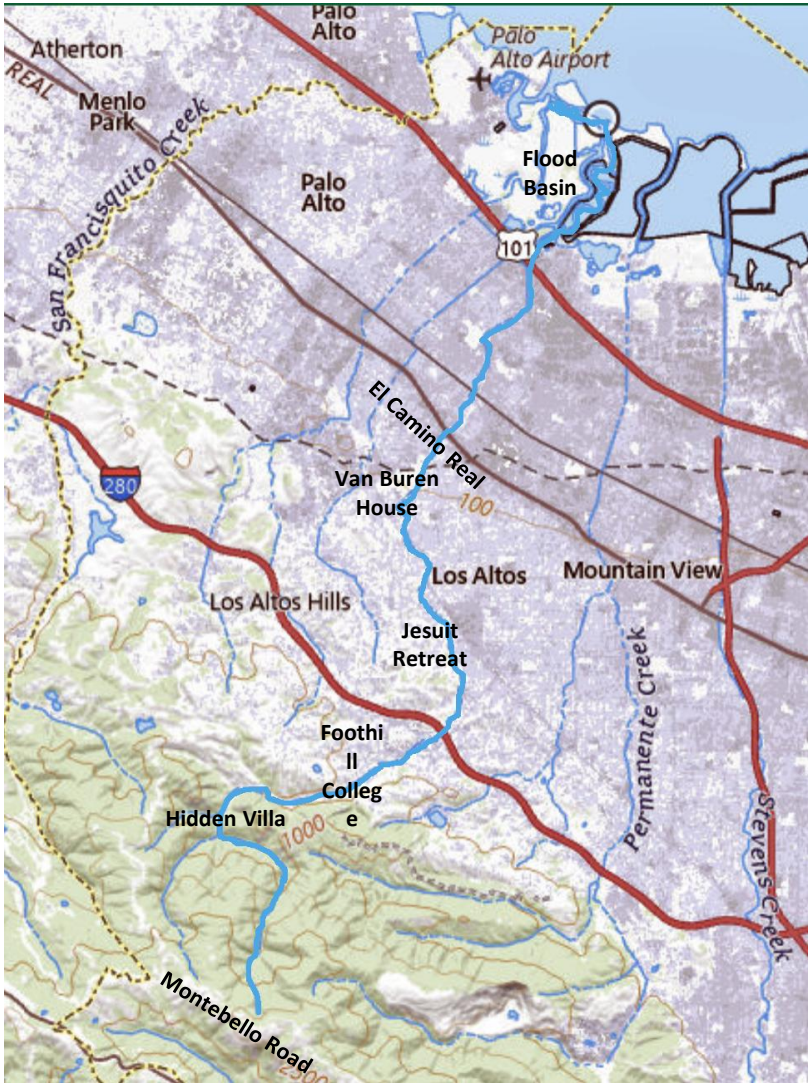
Matadero Creek eDNA Survey - Single 5/17/2025 Timepoint

		BIRDS					
Identifier	Location	Crow	Barn swallow	Ducks & Geese	Scrub jay	Swallows	Wren
Control	-						
MATC1	West of Bol Park Bike Path			X			
MATC2	West of Hillview Avenue			X			
MATC3	South of Junipero Serra Blvd			X			
MATC4	Old Page Mill Rd at Page Mill Rd						
DEERC5	Deer Creek at Deer Ck Road			X			X
DEERC6	Deer Creek Lane & Purissima Rd			X			
MATC7	Christopher Lane						
MATC8	Baleri Ranch Road						
MATC9	Page Mill & Via Feliz				X		
MATC10	Arastradero & Tracey Court Lane Bridge			X			
MATC11	Arastradero Reservoir	X					
MATC12	Sobey Pond			X			
MATC13	Flood Basin Tidal Gate		X	X			
MATC14	Flood Basin - Mid			X		X	
MATC15	Flood Basin - Upper			X		X	

Adobe Creek Map

(heavy light blue line)

- One of 3 streams that originate on Black Mountain, part of the Santa Cruz Mountains, along with Permanente Creek and Stevens Creek
- 14.2 miles long, source at 2,600 feet, mouth in Palo Alto Baylands (Palo Alto Flood Basin) at confluence with Matadero Creek
- Once a perennial trout stream, now only perennial from its headwaters down to Manresa Way Bridge, at the Jesuit Retreat Center
- Unites 3 Cities: Los Altos Hills, Los Altos, and Palo Alto

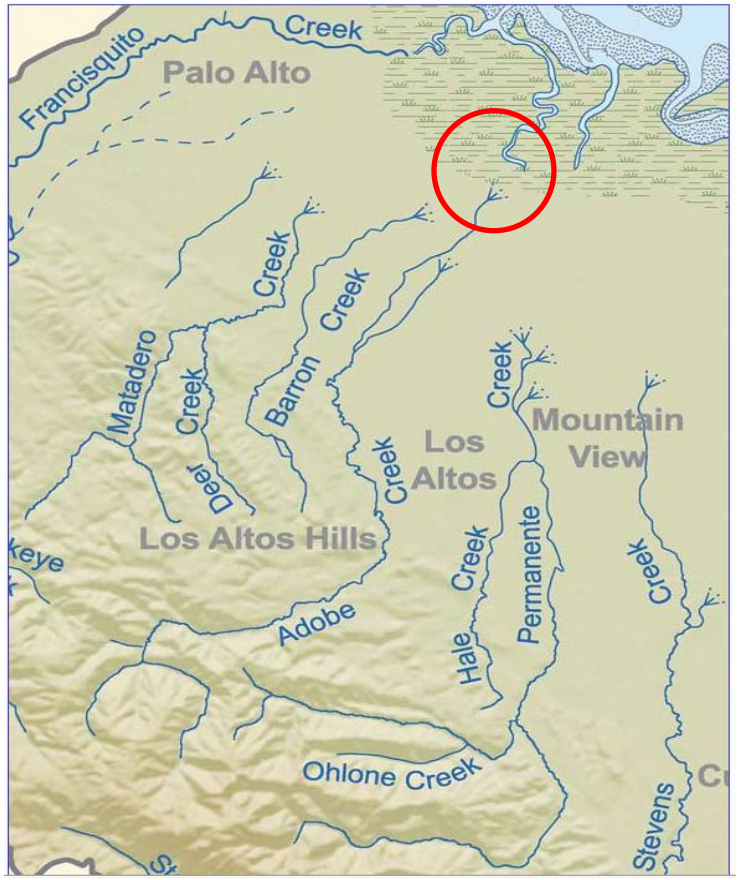


Herb Bickell in 1987: “I fly fished for trout until the late 1950’s behind my house when Adobe Creek still flowed year-round.”



Van Buren House in 1936

1899 Watershed Map: Adobe Creek Didn't Reach the Bay



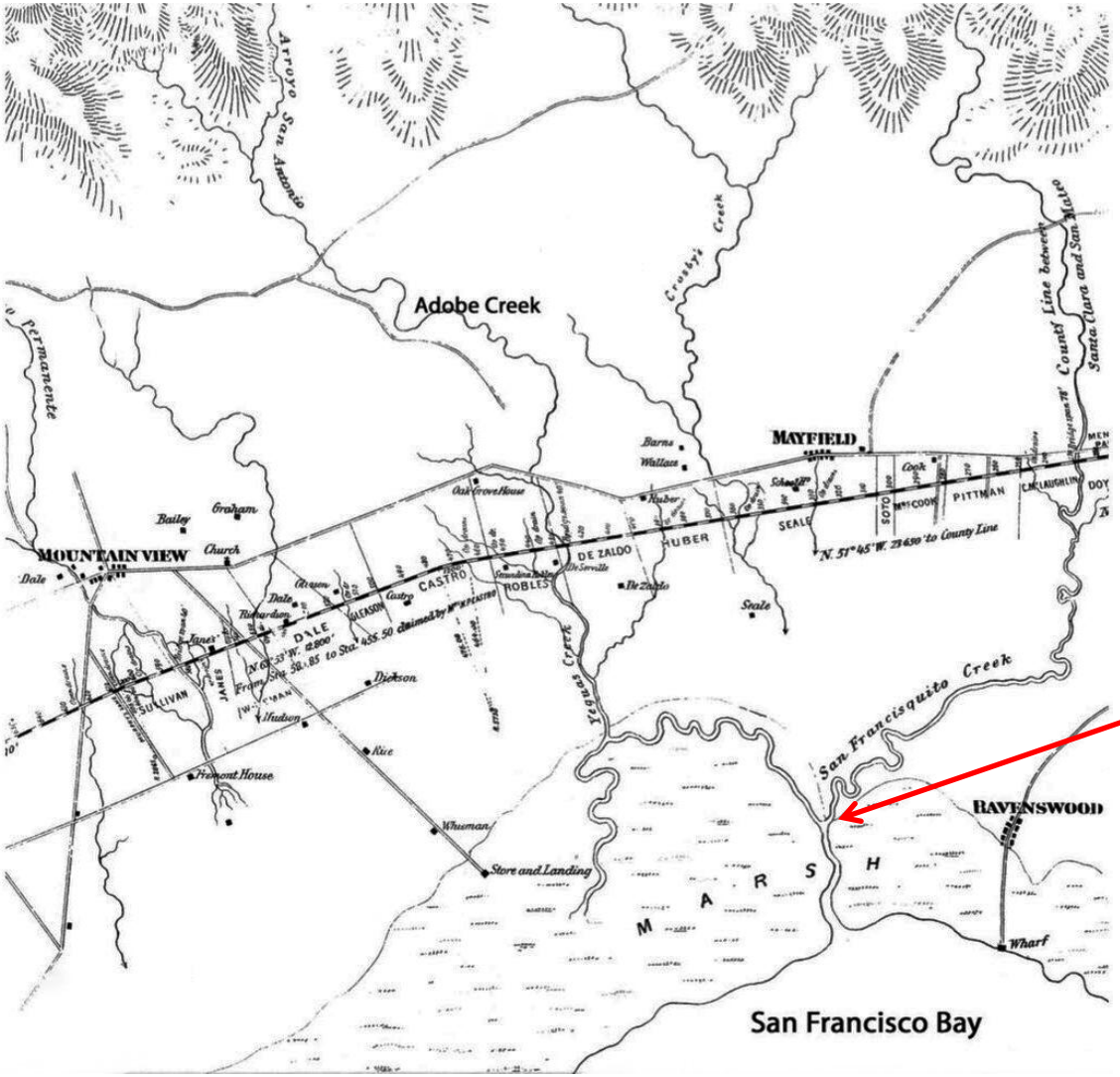
And yet, historical records were clear that steelhead trout were once present in Matadero Creek, Permanente Creek and Stevens Creek. They didn't reach the Bay either on this map.

So why did CDFW and Valley Water claim that Adobe Creek never had steelhead trout?

Sowers 2005 Oakland Museum Creek Maps

1862 Watershed Map – Adobe Creek

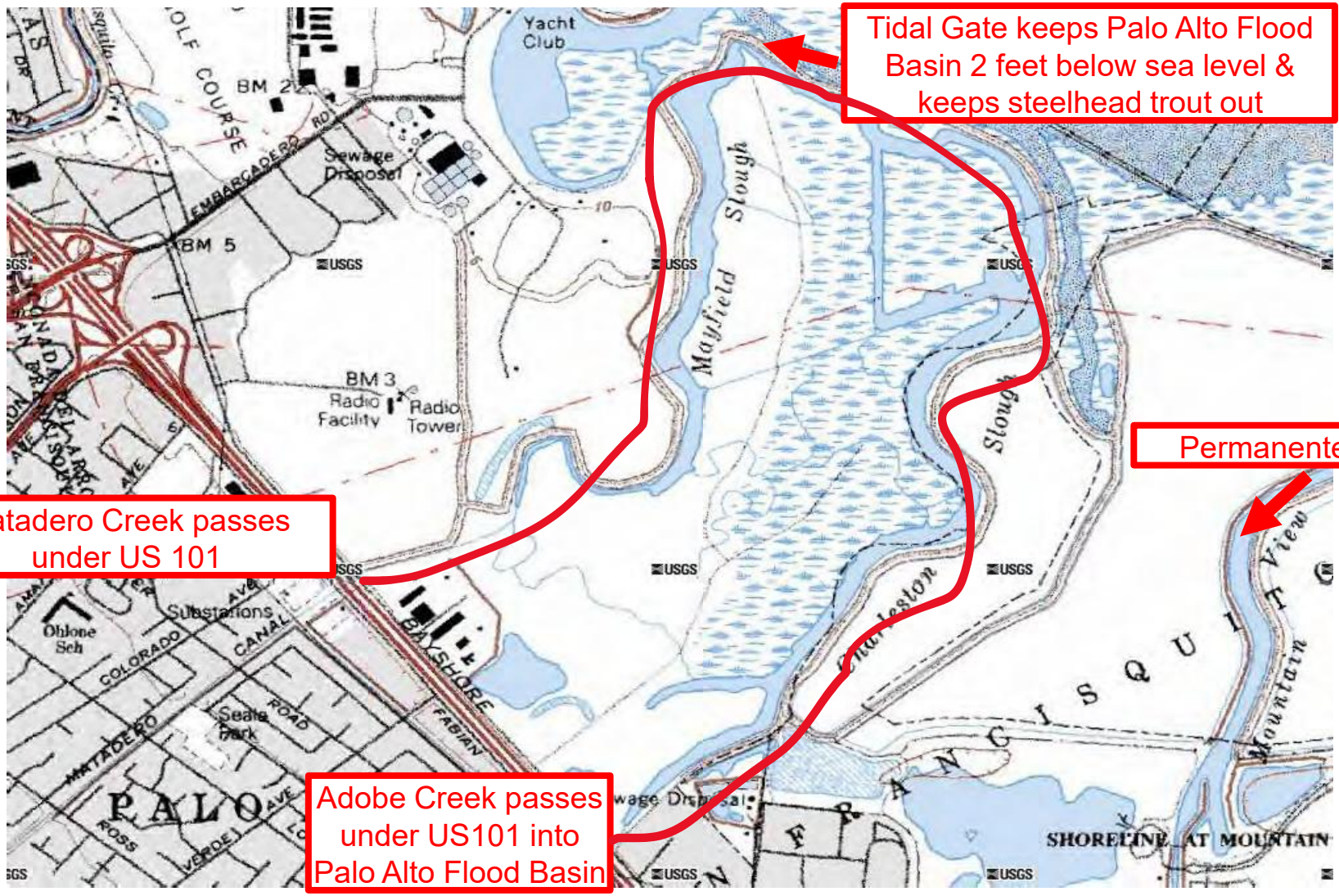
(then named Arroyo San Antonio and Yeguas Creek)



Adobe Creek connects to San Francisquito Creek and thence to San Francisco Bay!

1862 San Jose and San Francisco Railroad Allardt Map

The Palo Alto Flood Basin and Tidal Gate



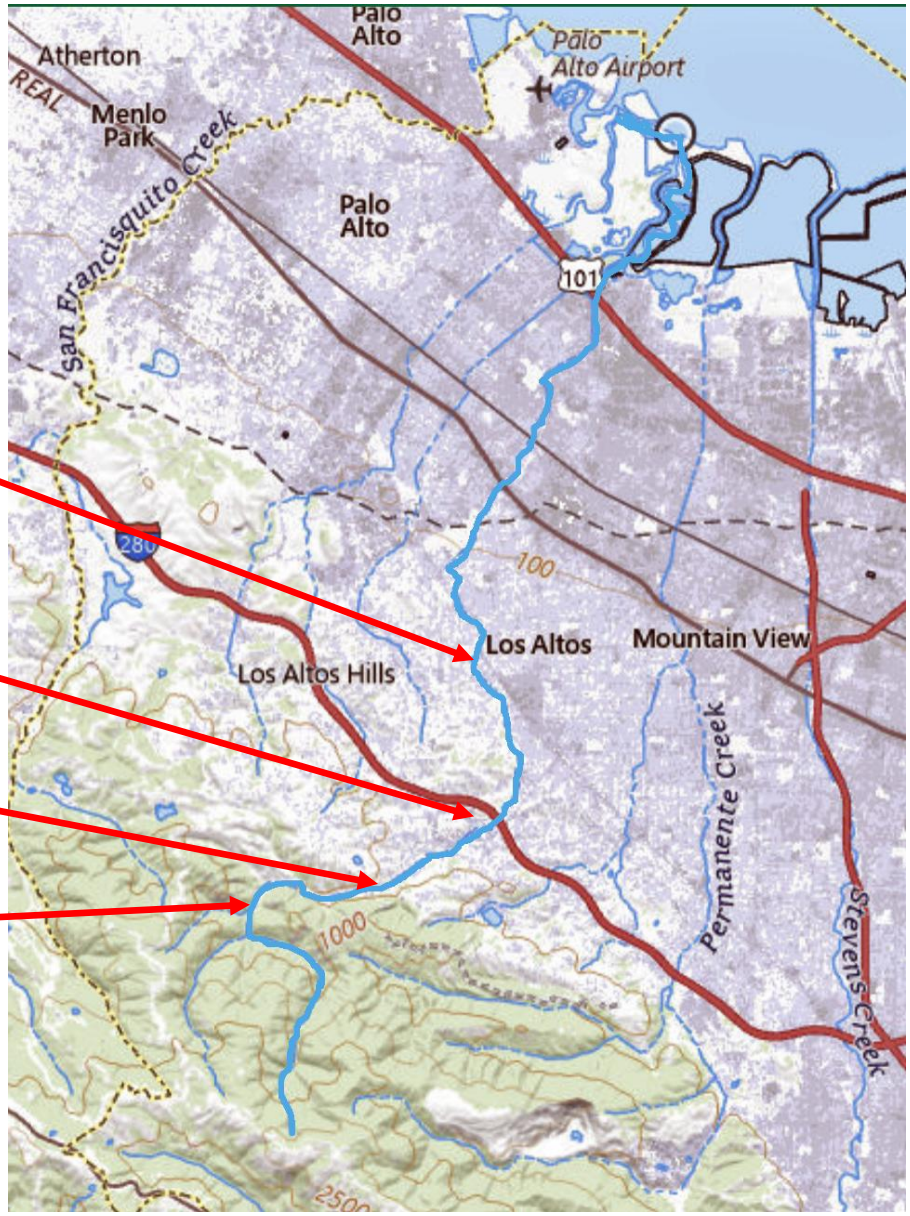
Why did SCVWD Build a Steelhead Trout Fish Ladder below El Camino Real if it wasn't an Anadromous Steelhead Stream?



Note SCVWD (now Valley Water) Constructed Fish Ladder…

Adobe Creek – 2011 Electrofishing Survey with Dr. Robert Leidy

1. Jesuit Retreat above Manresa Way Bridge - **three** native fish species: three-spined stickleback, Sacramento sucker, and California roach minnow, but no rainbow/steelhead trout.
2. Foothill College's parking lot paved over Adobe Creek, above that we found only **two** species: three-spined stickleback and California roach.
3. Above Rhus Ridge Road bridge and weir only **one** species (three-spined stickleback)
4. Above Hidden Villa bridge – **none**/no fish at all.



Museum Specimen – Physical Proof!



CALIFORNIA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES | Research

CAS » Research » Ichthyology » Collections » **Search the Collection Database**

CAS Ichthyology Collection Database

SU 4677	**Oncorhynchus mykiss iridea** [Catalog of Fishes]			ID by/date			Salmonidae
Counts (Alc/Skel/CS)	4/0/0	Storage,Preservative	Main, 75% ETHYL	Other/Previous Number		Size	
Collector; *Vessel*	Thoburn, W. W.			Field Number	WWT-ADOBE	Date Collected	
Continent/Ocean	North America	Country	United States	State	California	County	
Water Body	Adobe Cr.	Drainage		Island Group		Island	
Depth		Width		Salinity	F	Gear	
Locality							
Latitude-Longitude				Bottom Type			
Acc. Number		Specimen Remarks					
Locality Remarks							

A steelhead trout physical specimen was collected in 1893 by Stanford Biology Professor W. W. Thoburn. It had been mislabeled in the California Academy of Sciences collection as *Salmo irideus* in San Antonio Creek, but the modern names were now *Oncorhynchus mykiss* in Adobe Creek!

los altos history museum

UNDER THE OAKS

Published by the Association of the Los Altos Historical Museum, founded 1978 Summer 2021

Once Upon a Time Los Altans Fly Fished Adobe Creek

The History Museum is embarking on a significant renovation of the upstairs gallery organized around easily recognizable themes—creeks and hills, valleys and neighborhoods, towns and trains. Here is my story about a creek, Adobe Creek.

In 1987 my wife and I bought the historic Van Buren House, built in 1925, from Herb Bickell, an interesting character who regaled us with stories about fly fishing on Adobe Creek. Herb had many other stories. In the Navy during WWII, he learned to be a lumberman when he ran a sawmill in Fiji, and upon returning home he founded Bickell Brothers Lumber with his brother Harold. They quickly won a bid to install new wooden bleachers at Stanford Stadium. When Stanford called Herb asking why he had not hauled away the old bleachers, he reminded them it wasn't in the contract. Then he offered to pick them up if Stanford would give him the addresses corresponding to the seat numbers for Stanford Buck Club members. Stanford agreed, and Herb said he made a fortune making tables and chairs for those Stanford alumni out of the bleachers stamped with their seat numbers. Shortly after we met Herb, he invited us to his ranch in Mendocino County. He acquired the ranch by winning a bet with his three fellow bachelor co-investors. The bet was that whoever married last would get the property. Herb married last, won the bet, and became sole owner of Bickell Ranch on the headwaters of the Navarro River. When Herb retired, he built three ponds – one for trout, one for bass, and one for catfish, and would ask our boys which fish they wanted to catch for dinner. They loved the place. One of Herb's magical stories puzzled me for two decades – that whenever he wanted trout for dinner, he could fly fish year-round in the creek behind our Los Altos home.

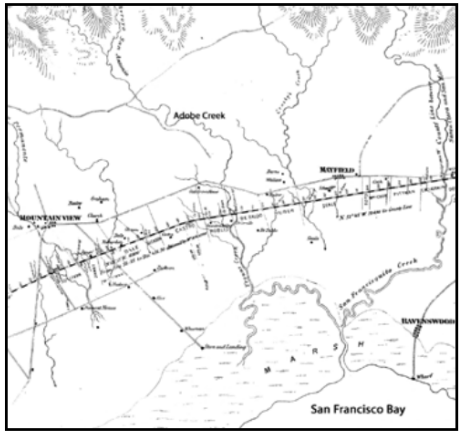
Adobe Creek was the playground of our five sons who played in the dry creek bed 7-8 months of the year. How could it have supported steelhead trout, whose young need to spend a year growing in freshwater before returning to the ocean? I remember asking the Santa Clara Valley Water District staff if Adobe Creek had ever been a trout stream. Their response was no, "and besides, it would be impossible, as Adobe Creek historically never reached the Bay, and instead just dried up in its lower reaches in Palo Alto." Had Herb Bickell been telling me tall tales?

Curious by nature, I kept investigating, and located the 1862 George F. Allardt Map of the San Francisco & San Jose Railroad. The map revealed that Adobe Creek did in fact reach the Bay's tidal marsh. The map shows that upper Adobe Creek was named Arroyo San Antonio, likely after St. Anthony of Padua, ironically the patron saint of lost things. Juan Prado Mesa, a commander of the San Francisco Presidio, was granted Rancho San Antonio de Padua in 1839 and he renamed the creek Adobe Creek. Mesa's adobe home was located just east of Adobe Creek at what is now Summerhill Avenue and El Monte Road.

Another clue was uncovered as I walked the dry creek bed. Under El Camino Real there is an impassable six-foot drop with a fish ladder for trout. If the Water District did not believe trout used Adobe Creek, then why had they built the fish ladder?

I called Dr. Robert Leidy, Environmental Protection Agency biologist, for help. His report on steelhead in Bay Area streams cited an article touting trout fishing in Adobe Creek in the Sportsman's Gazetteer in 1877. In 1898, Stanford Professor John Otterbein Snyder reported collecting steelhead trout specimens

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Adobe Creek, historically known as San Antonio Creek or Yeguas Creek, ran to the Bay's marshes in 1862.

Two Weeks After The Newsletter Article, I Received a Photo!



In June 1956, two boys, *Don Roach and Steve Sanor*, after a 45 minute battle with an 8 ounce rod and 6-lb. test line caught a 27 inch, 5.1 lb steelhead trout in Adobe Creek.

They caught the fish two blocks from Van Buren Avenue in Los Altos!

"Ace Anglers of Adobe Creek" Jun 1956 *Foothill Focus Magazine*, a monthly pictorial produced by the Los Altos Town Crier, page 37. Courtesy of Los Altos History Museum.