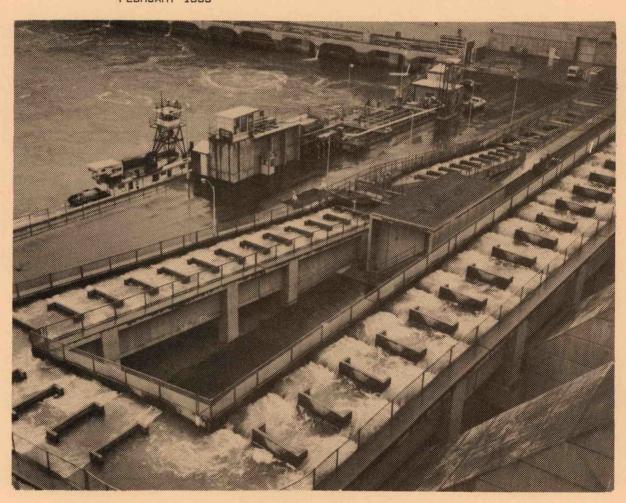


NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS F/NWR-11

FISH TRANSPORTATION OVERSIGHT TEAM ANNUAL REPORT-FY 1984
TRANSPORT OPERATIONS ON THE SNAKE AND COLUMBIA RIVERS

CHARLES H. KOSKI, STEPHEN W. PETTIT, JAMES B. ATHEARN, AND ALEX L. HEINDL

FEBRUARY 1985



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration National Marine Fisheries Service

5 Hb 11 . A 2 N 66 No.11

NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS F/NWR-11

This TM series is used for documentation and timely communication of preliminary results, interim reports, or special purpose information, and have not received complete formal review, editorial control, or detailed editing



FISH TRANSPORTATION OVERSIGHT TEAM ANNUAL REPORT-FY 1984
TRANSPORT OPERATIONS ON THE SNAKE AND COLUMBIA RIVERS

CHARLES H. KOSKI, STEPHEN W. PETTIT, JAMES B. ATHEARN, AND ALEX L. HEINDL

LIBRARY

JUN 102009

National Oceanic &
Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Dept. of Commerce

FEBRUARY 1985

- ENVIRONMENTAL AND TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION, NORTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION, NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE, 847 NE 19TH AVENUE, SUITE 350, PORTLAND OREGON 97232
- 2. IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME, REGION 2, 1540 WARNER AVENUE, LEWISTON, IDAHO 83501
- 3. U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, WALLA WALLA DISTRICT, CITY COUNTY AIRPORT, BUILDING 624, WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON 99362
- 4. COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION, 2705 EAST BURNSIDE STREET, SUITE 114, PORTLAND, OREGON 97214

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
MALCOLM BALDRIGE, SECRETARY
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
ANTHONY CALLIO, ACTING ADMINISTRATOR
National Marine Fisheries Service
WILLIAM G. GORDON, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR FISHERIES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors thank field personnel for supplying and in many cases summarizing data required to write this publication. Summary reports from individual biologists were used extensively. We wish to thank each biologist who participated in the juvenile fish transportation program and those who contributed to this report:

At Lower Granite Dam:

John Ferguson, Jeff Gislason, NPW Paul Abbott, IDFG,

At Little Goose Dam:

Sarah Willis, NPW
Willie Noll, Gary Findley, ODFW

At McNary Dam:

Brad Eby, NPW
Mark Mobbs, WDF

Special thanks go to Nancy Stricker, NMFS, for typing the many drafts of this publication. We also thank R. Z. Smith and Mike Delarm, NMFS, for computer and graphics assistance. We appreciate fisheries agencies', tribes' and NPW's support during the 1984 transport season.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary	1
Introduction. River Conditions and Flow Management. Equipment	6
Transport Operations - Lower Granite Dam 1984	9
Transport/Bypass Operations - Little Goose Dam 1984	10
Transport/Bypass Operations - McNary Dam 1984	7 6
Literature Cited	9

SUMMARY

The 1984 transport season commenced April 1 and ended on September 28. A total of 11,033,317 smolts were collected including 2,052,119 at Lower Granite, 2,737,422 at Little Goose, and 6,243,776 at McNary. Total collection included 1,504,941 and 445,922 smolts bypassed at McNary and Little Goose, respectively. Bypass operations began the first day of operation and ended on May 2 and May 29 at Little Goose and McNary, respectively.

A total of 9,028,959 juvenile salmonids were transported to below Bonneville, with Lower Granite accounting for 2,046,020, Little Goose 2,274,307, and McNary 4,708,632. Barge transport accounted for 7,998,933 and trucking for 1,030,026.

Interim modifications at Little Goose Dam prior to the 1984 migration season improved smolt quality and survival and eliminated the gas bubble disease problem experienced in 1983.

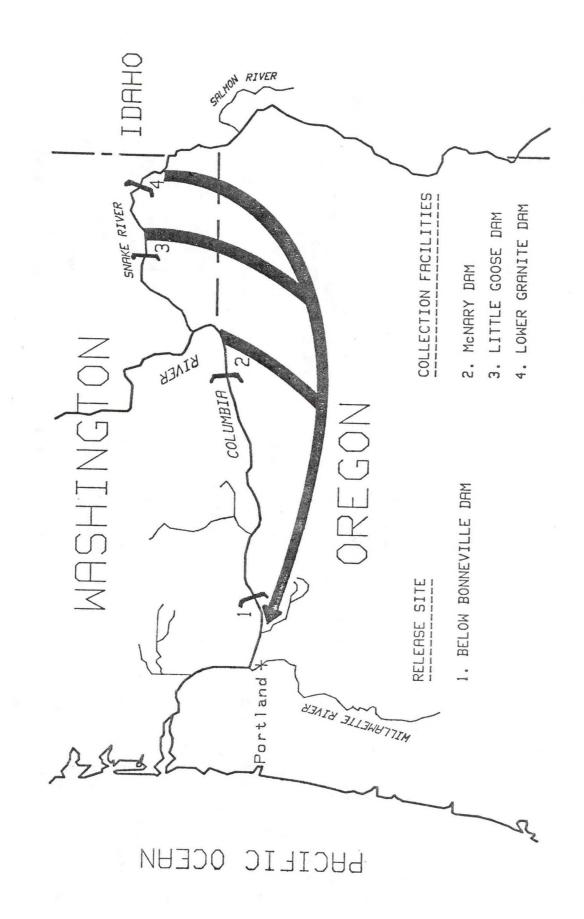
INTRODUCTION

Juvenile salmonids were collected and transported from the Snake River at Lower Granite (River Mile (RM) 107.5) and Little Goose (RM 70.3) Dams, and from the Columbia River at McNary Dam (RM 292). The Snake River, a major tributary of the Columbia River, joins at RM 324.3. Collected smolts were transported below Bonneville Dam (RM 146.1) via truck or barge and released into the river. Transported smolts bypassed 4 to 8 dams and 146 to 280 miles of impounded river (Figure 1).

The Fish Transportation Oversight Team (FTOT) continued to manage the transport program and provided coordination between Walla Walla District, Corps of Engineers (NPW), fishery agencies, and tribes. The FTOT is composed of biologists from the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG), Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC), and NPW. The IDFG member was chairman for the team. Line of authority and responsibilities for transporting salmonids is given in Figure 2.

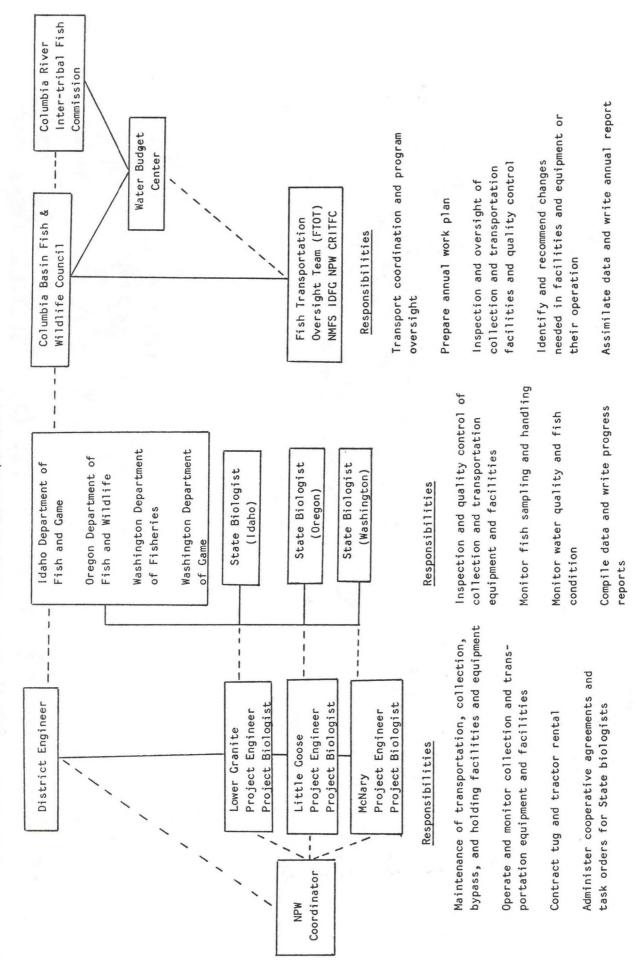
The FTOT's goal is to maximize survival of Snake and Columbia River salmonids by improving collection, transport, and bypass conditions for juvenile migrants. Responsibilities include providing coordination; biological and program oversight; developing an annual work plan; conducting on-site inspections of collection and transport facilities prior to, during, and after the season; and producing an annual report summarizing transport activities. A meeting is hosted by FTOT each summer for program participants and other interested individuals to discuss current season's operation and recommend program and facility modifications for the following year.

Additional biological oversight is provided by cooperative agreements between NPW and the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. Under these cooperative agreements NPW funds state fishery biologists at each transport project. Idaho's representatives were assigned to Lower Granite, Oregon's to Little Goose, and Washington's to McNary. Work loads were shared by NPW's project biologists and state biologists.



LOCATIONS OF FISH COLLECTION FACILITIES, TRANSPORTATION ROUTE, AND RELEASE SITE. Figure

Figure 2.--Line of authority and responsibilities for trapping and transportation of juvenile salmon and steelhead trout from collection points at Lower Granite, Little Goose, and McNary Lock and Dam projects to release sites below Bonneville Lock and Dam. Dotted line denotes line of communication and solid line is supervision.



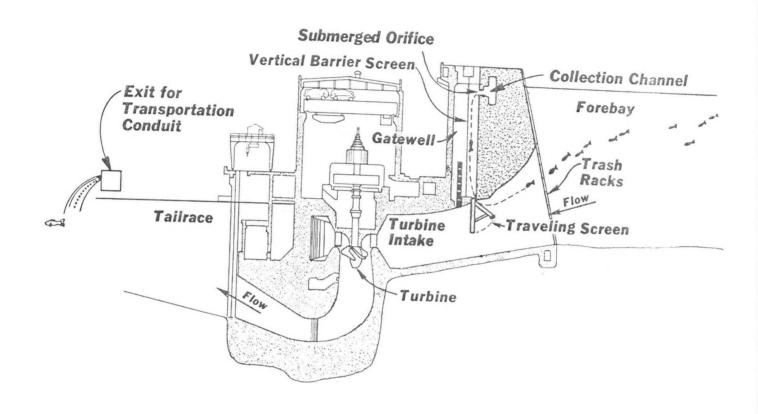


Figure 3. A typical traveling screen bypass system

A typical collection/bypass system consists of submersible traveling screens (STS's), orifices, and a flume or pipe transport conduit (Figure 3). Fish are collected after they pass through trash racks and encounter a STS that intercepts and deflects them into a gatewell, away from the turbine. Fish then exit gatewells via 8- or 12-inch orifices into a transport conduit that carries them to a collection facility or to the tailrace.

This report summarizes 1984 transport operations including numbers of salmonids transported or bypassed by species, overall fish condition, river and flow conditions, and facility and equipment operations.

RIVER CONDITIONS AND FLOW MANAGEMENT

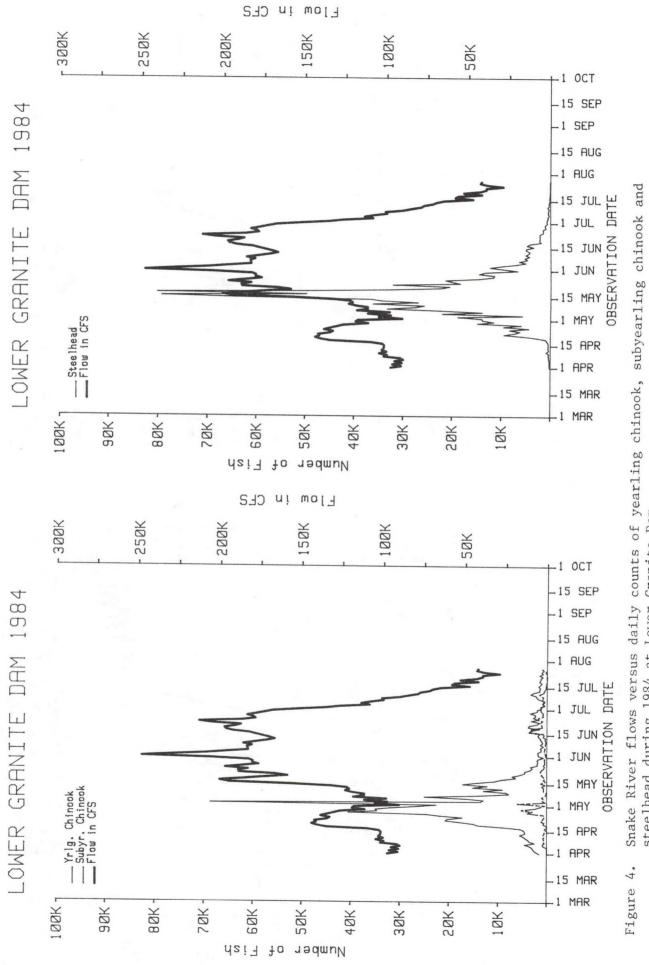
The January - July runoff at The Dalles was 111%, Grand Coulee 92% and Lower Granite 146% of the 20-year average. Flows at Lower Granite and McNary dams are compared with the outmigration of yearling and subyearling chinook and steelhead in figures 4 and 5. Flows in the Snake River were above minimums (Figure 6) for juvenile fish migration throughout the spring period.

The fishery agencies and tribes requested that the majority of yearling chinook be passed over the spillway or collected and passed back to the river. This is a continuation of a policy adopted because yearling chinook have not responded as positively to transportation as have steelhead.

Snake River

Annual flows in the Snake River are regulated and adjusted by upstream storage reservoirs, however 65% of the runoff is uncontrolled. Flows in the Snake River were above minimum throughout the spring period and above optimum the majority of the time (Figure 6). Spill occurred every day from March 31 through July 5 with the exception of no spill on May 11.

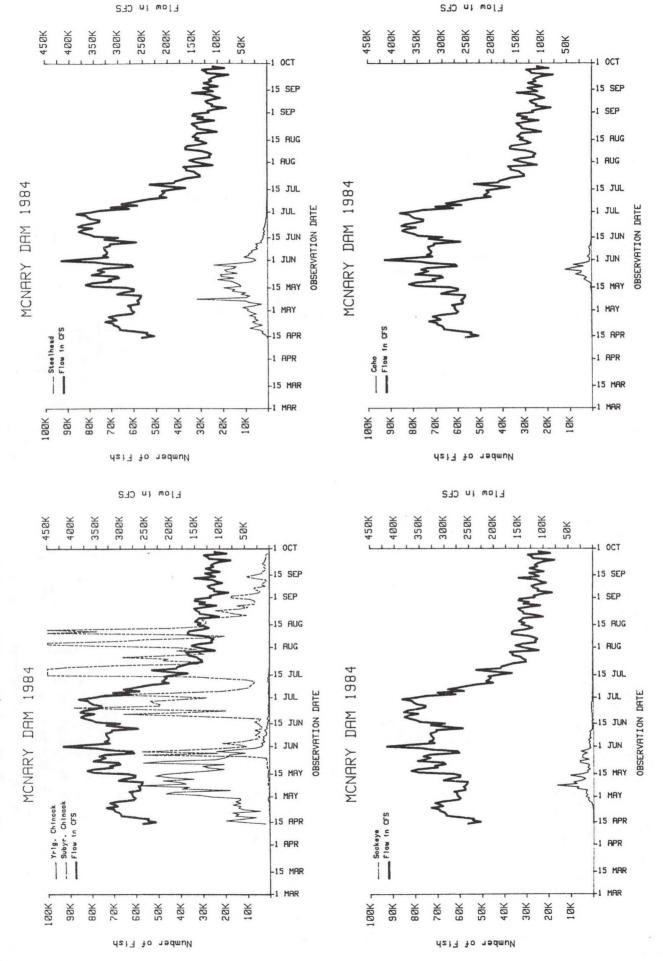
Streamflow records have been collected at various sites near Lower Granite Dam since 1917. The annual runoff for 1984, adjusted for upstream storage was 54.7 million acre feet (MAF), 149% of the 1917-83 average. This

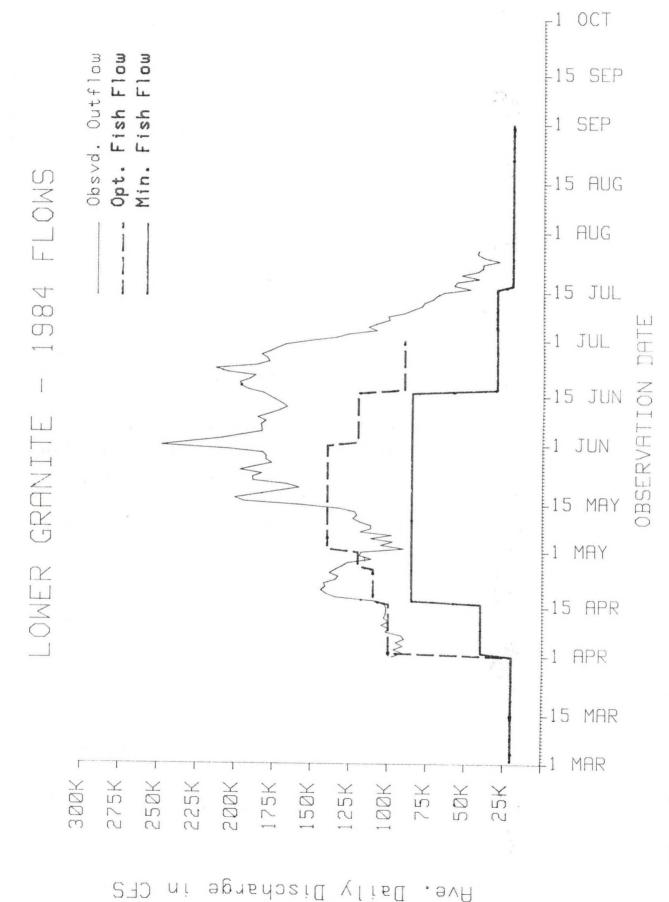


steelhead during 1984 at Lower Granite Dam.

7

daily counts of yearling chinook, subyearling chinook, during 1984 at McNary Dam. Columbia River flows versus steelhead, sockeye and coho 5 Figure





Observed flows at Lower Granite Dam in 1984 and Columbia Basin Fish & Wildlife Council recommended optimum and minimum fish flows. Figure 6.

represents the second highest flow in 68 years, exceeded only by the runoff of 1974. ¹ This high runoff provided good downstream migration flows thereby eliminating the need to request a water budget flow from Snake River storage.²

Lower Granite flows peaked on May 31 at 247,900 cfs with 49% of the flow spilled and peaked again on June 22 at 213,000 cfs with 41% of the flow spilled. Peaks in fish numbers did not coincide with peaks in flows although flows were well above optimum during fish peaks. Spill ranged from zero on May 11 to 122,000 cfs on May 31.

Columbia River

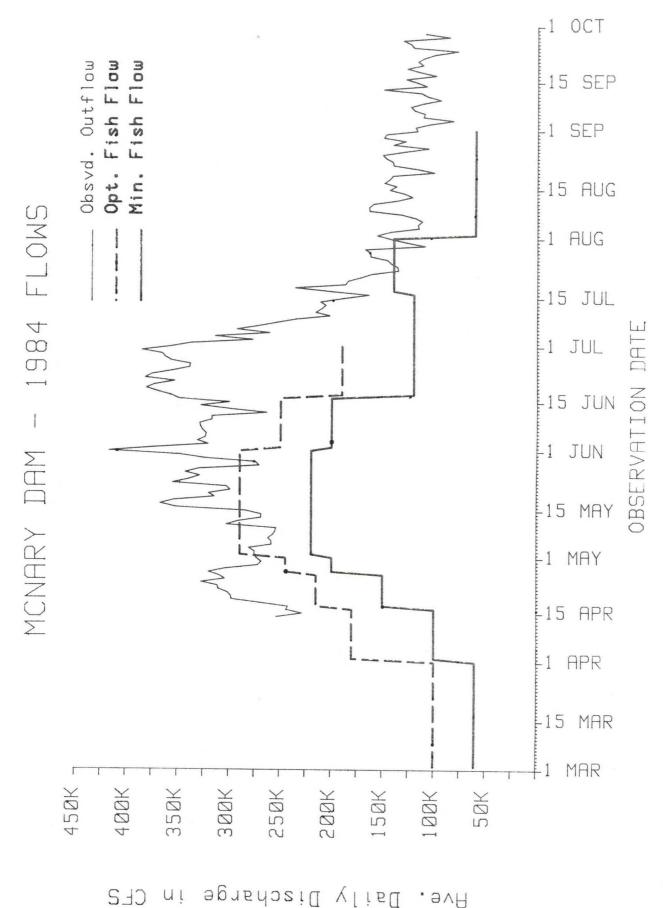
Columbia River flow measured at The Dalles was the 32nd highest since monitoring began in 1879. Annual runoff was 154.6 MAF (109% of the 1879 - 1983 average) this year. Annual flows (measured from October through September) were regulated and adjusted for upstream storage.

Minimum flows were exceeded the entire spring season at McNary Dam and optimum flows were exceeded the majority of the time (Figure 7). Flows increased to 367,700 cfs on May 16 with almost 50% of the flow spilled (Appendix Table 8). On May 31 flows peaked at 417,000 cfs with 55% of the flow spilled. Spill ranged between 30 and 55 percent of the total flow through July 6 and was discontinued on July 20.

Alexander, Clyde . U.S. Geological Survey, 847 N.E. 19th Avenue, Suite #300, Portland, Oregon 97232 (Pers. commun. 1984)

²1984 Annual Report from the Water Budget managers, Water Budget Center, 2705 East Burnside Street, Suite #213, Portland, Oregon 97214

Alexander, Clyde. U.S. Geological Survey, 847 N.E. 19th Avenue, Suite #300, Portland, Oregon 97232 (Pers. commun. 1984)



Observed flows at McNary Dam in 1984 and Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Council recommended optimum and minimum fish flows. Figure 7.

EQUIPMENT

Transport Vehicles

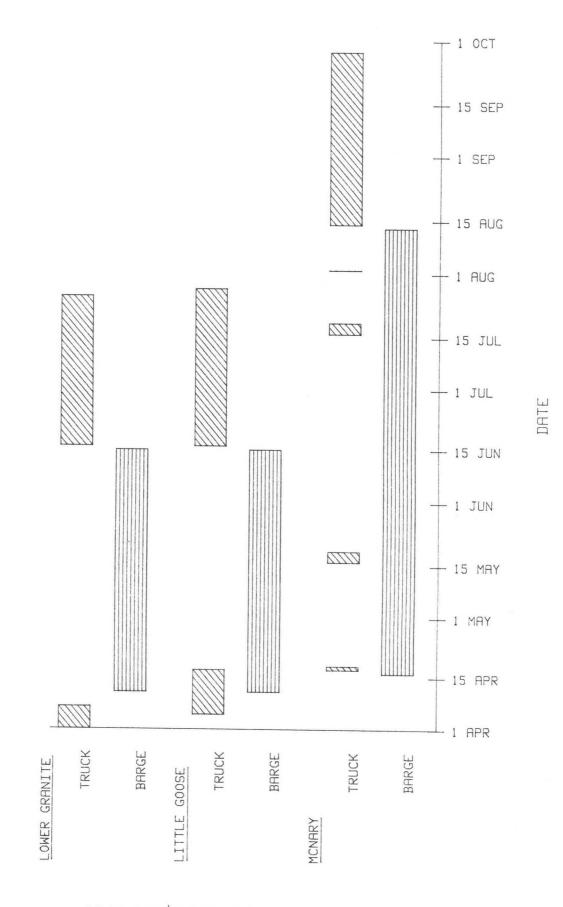
Present criteria allows holding fish a maximum of two days in a raceway. They are loaded into trucks or barges for transport to below Bonneville Dam. Trucked fish were released at two sites: Dalton Point, approximately 12 miles below Bonneville Dam, and into the juvenile bypass downwell at Bonneville Dam Second Powerhouse. The barge release site was approximately five miles below Bonneville Dam near the Skamania light buoy.

Five fish hauling trucks were used prior to and after the peak outmigration period (Figure 8). Rated capacity is 3500 gallons of water per vehicle and, at the present hauling criterion of 0.5 pounds of fish per gallon of water, a fully loaded truck contained approximately 1,750 pounds of fish. Driving time varied with distance traveled. An average trip to Bonneville from Lower Granite took about 8 hours, from Little Goose 6½ hours, and from McNary 3½ hours.

Four fish barges were on line at various times from April 11 through August 13 (Figure 8). These periods correspond to the peak spring and summer migration periods. Two older barges, #2127 and #2817, have a capacity of 85,000 gallons of water and inflow of 5,200 gallons per minute (gpm). Two newer barges, #4382 and #4394, have a capacity of 100,000 gallons of water and inflow of 10,000 gpm. The barge holding criterion is 5 pounds of fish per gpm water inflow. This allows a maximum 26,000 and 50,000 pounds of fish for the two older and two newer barges, respectively.

Water temperatures in the fish trucks are kept within 3 degrees of ambient river temperature at the release site. Chillers are available to cool water if necessary during truck transport. Fish barges normally use a flow-through water supply system providing an ambient river temperature throughout the trip; however, they are also equipped with recirculation systems.

8.-- Operational dates for barge and truck transportation in 1984. Figure



Collector Dams and Transport Mode

Wet Separators/Distribution Systems

Major preseason modifications at Little Goose Dam included reconditioning orifices, remodeling the fish gallery, and remodeling the smolt collection pipe. The fish separator hopper was reduced in size and new separator bars were installed. A 10-inch pipe was installed to bypass chinook back to the river. Also, a second sample tank was added to sample bypassed fish.

Major changes at McNary Dam were made to the separator and distribution system prior to the season. The separator was modified for size separation to allow bypass of yearling chinook. In-season adjustments were made to improve separation. The hopper under the separator was reduced in size by raising the floor approximately six inches and sloping it towards the exits. A new flume was installed to move large and small fish separately and the sample counter tank was divided to accommodate separated fish. The barge loading line was modified to improve smolt loading.

Submersible Traveling Screens (STSs)

Screens began operating about April 1 and continued for approximately one month after transportation. Lower Granite pulled all STSs in late August except in gatewell slots 1 A and 1 B. A request was made by the fish agencies and tribes to monitor late summer juvenile fish passage at Lower Granite. Gatewells were sampled during September and observed passage was minimal. At Little Goose all STSs were removed in late August and at McNary removal began on November 1.

Four spare STSs were purchased and located one each at Little Goose and Lower Granite and two at McNary. Video inspections of STSs were conducted periodically at all three collection projects during the season. Specific inspection dates are listed in individual project reports. Annunciation systems were functional at all three projects in 1984 and STS cycling closely followed the FTOT Annual Work Plan. A number of STS problems occurred in 1984 and are listed in project report sections. They were mostly routine but some required considerable attention to correct.

JUVENILE OUTMIGRATION

The transport season began April 1 and ended September 28. Total numbers of juveniles transported in 1984 were 9,028,959 compared with 7,562,999 in 1983. Total juvenile collection at all projects was 11,033,317, including 1,504,941 and 445,922 smolts bypassed at McNary and Little Goose dams, respectively. Table 1 presents numbers of smolts by species, date and transport mode from each project. Table 2 summarizes juvenile fish transported from 1978 through 1984. Table 3 summarizes all juvenile fish transported by mode of transportation from 1978 through 1984.

Estimated numbers of chinook salmon and steelhead smolts arriving at upper Snake River dams with number and percent transported for years 1971 through 1984 is presented in Table 4.

Estimated numbers of yearling chinook arriving at lower Granite Dam in 1984 were 4,600,000 with 28% being transported compared to 3,900,000 and 26% in 1983. Estimated steelhead numbers more than doubled the 1983 estimates with 44% being transported in 1984 compared to 69% in 1983.

Sampling Techniques

A random sample of 100 fish per species was taken daily. Information recorded from the sample included species enumerations and composition, descaling, mortality, weight and mark/recapture information.

Sampling rates were according to the sampling guidelines outlined in the FTOT Annual Work Plan, Appendix 2.

Work shops to present uniform guidelines for determining descaling rates and sampling techniques were conducted prior to the sampling season.

Table 1. 1984 Juvenile Fish Transport Summary and Dates of Operation.

	Trucked	Barged	Total
Lower Granite			
April 1-July 26			
Yearling chinook	97,807	726,657	824,464
Subyearling chinook	37,823	59,102	96,925
Steelhead	39,157	1,074,518	1,113,675
Sockeye	2,713	7,987	10,700
Coho	43	213	256
TOTAL	177,543	1,868,477	2,046,020
Little Goose			
April 5-July 28			
Yearling chinook	104,730	383,769	488,499
Subyearling chinook	73,446	84,150	157,596
Steelhead	55,506	1,562,043	1,617,549
Sockeye	2,133	8,530	10,663
Coho	0	0	0
TOTAL	235,815	2,038,492	2,274,307
McNary			
April 16-September 28		,	
Yearling chinook	28,599	263,973	292,572
Subyearling chinook	552,163	3,357,820	3,909,983
Steelhead	30,194	336,453	366,647
Sockeye	4,243	95,085	99,328
Coho	1,469	38,633	40,102
TOTAL	616,668	4,091,964	4,708,632
Grand Total	1,030,026	7,998,933	9,028,959

Table 2. Summary by dam of all juvenile fish transported from 1978 through 1984.

	Lower Granite	Little Goose	McNary	Total
1978	1,980,600	996,285	82,211	3,059,906
1979	2,367,446	1,453,615	1,247,120	5,068,181
1980	3,830,747	2,282,987	1,740,545	7,854,279
1981	2,730,866	1,464,991	4,112,993	8,308,850
1982	1,851,616	1,234,110	3,003,853	6,089,579
1983	2,368,049	868,937	4,326,013	7,562,999
1984	2,046,020	2,274,307	4,708,632	9,028,959

Table 3.--Transport summary of total juvenile fish trucked or barged from Lower Granite, Little Goose, and McNary Dams from 1978 through 1984.

	Trucked	Barged	Total	
1978	1,580,724	1,478,372	3,059,096	
1979	2,031,212	3,036,969	5,068,181	
1980	3,019,232	4,835,047	7,854,279	
1981	3,145,980	5,162,860	8,308,850	
1982	2,152,901	3,936,678	6,089,579	
1983	2,780,487	4,782,512	7,562,999	
1984	1,030,026	7,998,933	9,028,959	

Table 4. Number of yearling chinook salmon and steelhead smolts arriving at the upper dams on the Snake River and the number and percent of the total Snake River outmigration transported below Bonneville Dam 1971-1984 (includes experimental fish marked for transport evaluation).

		chinook smolts			teelhead	smolts
	No. at	No.	Percent	No. at	No.	Percent
	upper dam	hauled	hauled	upper dam	hauled	hauled
	(1,000)	(1,000)		(1,000)	(1,000)	
Transport	from Little	Goose Dam				
1971 a	4,000	109	3	5,550	154	3
1972	5,000	360	7	2,500	227	9
1973	5,000	247	5	5,550	176	3
1974	3,500	0	0	5,000	0	0
Transport	from Lower	Granite and Litt	le Goose Da	ms combined		
1975	4,000	414	10	3,200	549	17
1976	5,000	751	15	3,200	435	14
1977	2,000	1,365	68	1,400	895	64
1978	3,180	1,623	51	2,120	1,355	64
1979	4,270	2,109	49	2,500	1,712	67
1980 b	5,600	3,254	58	3,600	2,860	79
1981 b	3,200	1,549	46	3,700	2,737	74
1982 b	2,100	581	28	4,300	2,271	53
1983	3,900	1,029	26	2,900	1,939	69
1984 с	4,600	1,313	28	6,200	2,731	44

a Data for years 1971-79 from Smith et al. (1980).

b Number of smolts estimated at upper dam from Sims et al. (1981, 1982, 1983).

Number of smolts estimated at upper dam from McConnaha (pers. comm.). Little Goose counts were used for estimating upper dam numbers.

Table 5.--Number of yearling chinook, steelhead, and subyearling chinook arriving at McNary Dam with numbers and percent transported below Bonneville Dam 1982-1984 (includes experimental fish marked for transport evaluation).

	Yearling chinook		Steelhead			Subyearling chinook			
	No. at dam (1000)	No. hauled (1000)	Percent hauled	No. at dam (1000)	No. hauled (1000)		No. at dam (1000)	No. hauled (1000)	Percen hauled
1002 -	3 000	700							
1982 a	3,800	790	21	1,500	354	24			
1983 b	3,700	11	0.3	1,700	55	3	12,300	4,200	34
1984 с	5,100	293	6	1,900	367	19	12,900	3,900	30

a Number of smolts estimated (Sims et al. 1983)

TRANSPORT OPERATIONS - LOWER GRANITE DAM 1984

MODIFICATIONS

Prior to the 1984 transport season a number of facility modifications were completed in the Corp's continued attempt to improve fingerling collection and reduce handling stress associated with facility and transport operations. The most significant included complete remodeling of the sample and marking building (Photo 1), and installation of a permanent trash boom in the forebay (Photo 2). Remodeling included installation of new, more

b Number of smolts estimated (Sims pers. comm.)

c Number of smolts estimated (McConnaha pers. comm.)

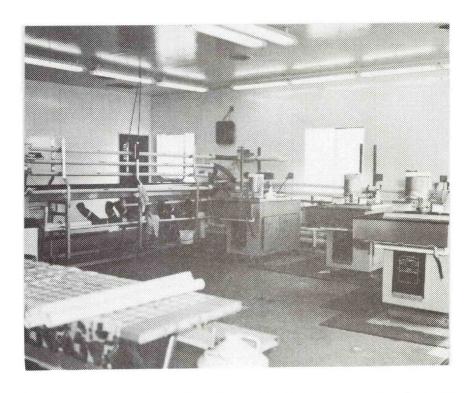


Photo 1. Sample and marking room at Lower Granite Dam.



Photo 2. Permanent trash boom in the forebay at Lower Granite Dam.

efficient sorting troughs and plumbing. Additional facility and barge modifications included:

- 1. The opaque flex hose on the direct-load barge line was replaced with transparent flex hose to allow better monitoring of fish passage.
- 2. Barge pumps were inspected and overhauled.
- 3. Bypass gallery lights were relocated to opposite walls.
- A back-up air compressor for the separator control valves was installed.
- 5. Flume flush-lines were improved.
- 6. Supports for the 10-inch flex hose to the barge were installed.
- 7. Wing walls were removed from barges 2127 and 2817 to facilitate loading.
- 8. A flow meter system was installed on barge 2817.
- 9. A new stainless steel inclined screen and fiberglass grating were installed in the upwell.
- 10. The pipe threader motors for opening fish release valves were replaced with individually-controlled AC motors and gear boxes on barges 2127 and 2817.

COLLECTION OF JUVENILES

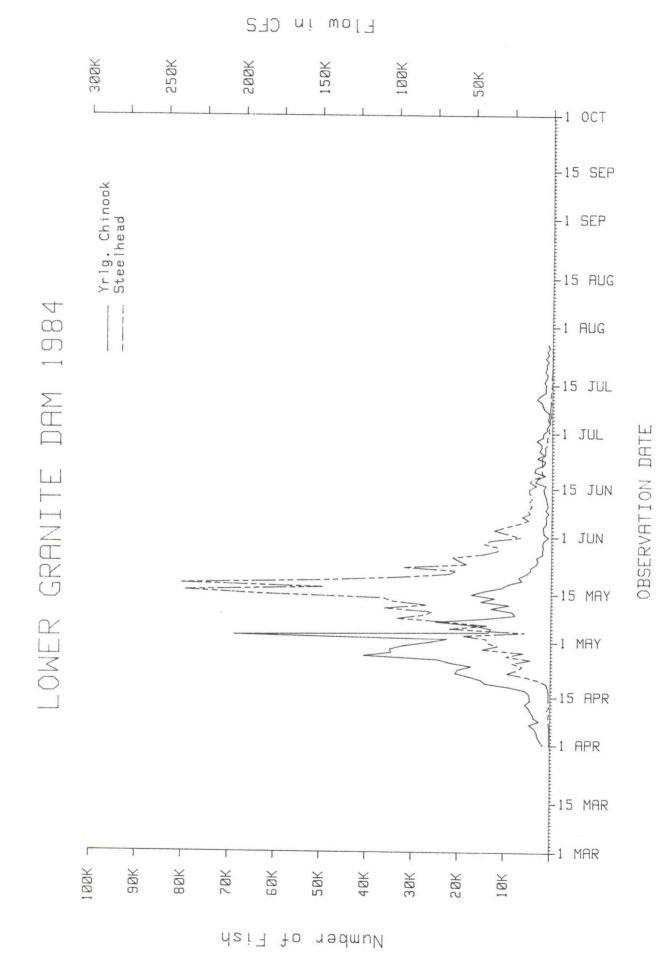
Migration and Collection

Enumerating fall chinook migrants continued to be a problem in 1984. The difficulty of distinguishing fall chinook smolts from sub-yearling spring chinook migrants was discussed fully in the previous FTOT report (Delarm et al. 1984). Project workers at Snake River transport facilities had little confidence in the accuracy of fall chinook identification methods. When transport was terminated at Lower Granite and Little Goose, the estimated number of fall chinook collected exceeded the predicted number of migrants from the Snake River. Faced with this obvious inconsistency and a desire to avoid similar problems in the future, the classification system for chinook

migrants was changed. Chinook juveniles were classified as being either yearling or sub-yearling migrants based on total length. Average sizes at time of release for both fall and spring-summer chinook were compared to established classification guidelines. Chinook collected prior to July 1 that were 110 mm in length and those collected on or after July 1 that were 115 mm were classified as sub-yearlings. Chinook longer than these lengths were considered to be yearlings. Estimates of subyearlings collected were derived by back calculating the percentage below 110 mm/115 mm from each daily length frequency sample.

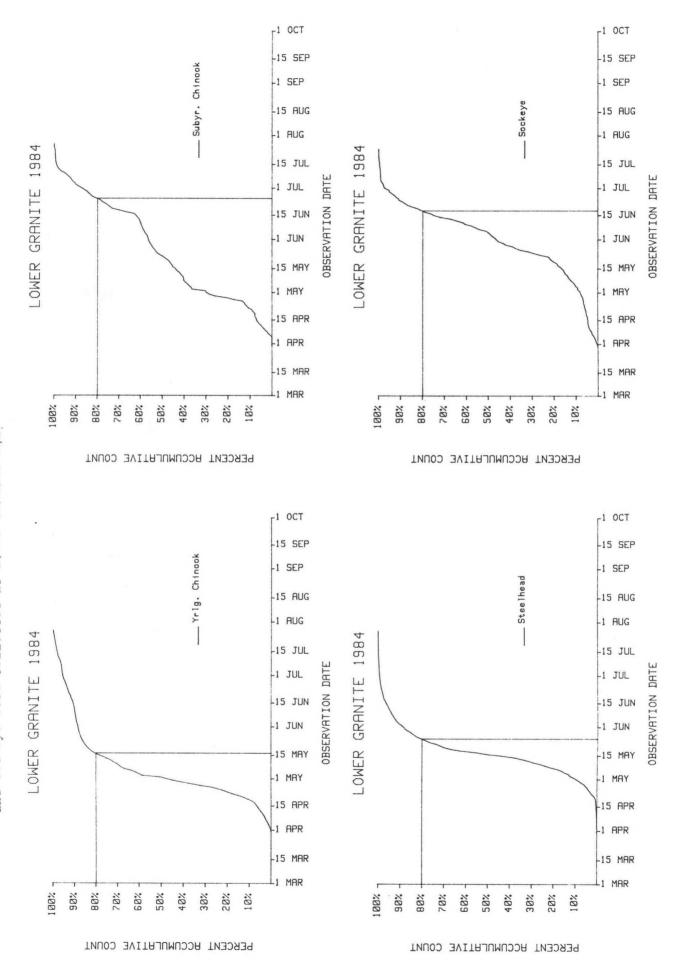
For the most part, juveniles experienced excellent migration conditions in the Snake River. Natural runoff at Lower Granite was well above the 20-year average throughout the spring migration period. In fact, 1984 flows were the second highest yet recorded and eliminated the need for a water budget request from upriver storage sites in the Snake River. Peak dates for collection of yearling chinook and steelhead were separated by approximately two weeks (Figure 9). This distinct separation probably resulted from Idaho's continued policy of delaying steelhead releases for two to three weeks. Yearling chinook juveniles peaked on May 2 when 68,780 migrants were collected. Chinook migrants dominated the daily collection until May 7 when steelhead started arriving at the project in greater numbers (Appendix Table 1). An estimated 828,330 yearling chinook and 97,525 subyearlings were collected at Lower Granite during the 1984 transport season. Approximately 80% of the season's total of yearling chinook had been collected by May 16 (Figure 10).

Steelhead smolts were collected throughout the transport season at Lower Granite. Daily collection remained less than 10,000 per day until April 28, but then increased rapidly until steelhead became the predominate species on May 7. Peak collection occurred during a four-day period, May 14 through May 17, when 272,800 smolts were collected (Appendix Table 1). The voluntary spill program for chinook passage reduced steelhead numbers available for collection prior to May 10 when collection was maximized. Approximately 80% of the steelhead collection occurred by May 25 (Figure 10).



Daily counts of juvenile yearling chinook, and steelhead collected during 1984 at Lower Granite Dam. Figure 9.

yearling chinook, subyearling chinook, steelhead Lower Granite Dam. ofat Time frame when 80 percent and sockeye were collected Figure 10.



Estimates of chinook passage needed to trigger maximized steelhead collection had in the past been provided by National Marine Fisheries Service workers (Sims et.al.), but their responsibility terminated with the 1983 season. Some confusion occurred in 1984 concerning who was responsible to provide the 80% spring chinook passage estimate. Analysts at the WBC provided the estimate. FTOT recommends that the WBC continue to provide passage estimates needed to trigger maximized collection. It is important for overall steelhead survival that they receive maximum benefits provided by transport, and this requires a timely analysis of yearling chinook passage data.

During 1984, approximately 11,152 sockeye salmon juveniles were collected at Lower Granite (Appendix Table 1) compared to 5,354 in 1983. In late June, many fish identified as sockeye may have been kokanee flushed from Dworshak Reservoir. The increase in sockeye migrants probably resulted from a release of 630,800 fry into Stanley Lake (upper Salmon River) between June 21 and 23, 1983. Juvenile sockeye spend a year in the lake prior to migrating. The 1982 release at Stanley Lake was only 260,400.

Coho migrants were somewhat more numerous in 1984 than the previous year. Coho juveniles arrived at Lower Granite between the dates of May 21 and June 25. Estimated total collection was 256 smolts (Appendix Table 1).

Workers counted 3,168 steelhead kelts across the juvenile separator. These individuals were returned to the tailrace. Most observed during 1984 appeared to be smaller, 1-salt hatchery fish and probably were outplanted adults surplus to Pahsimeroi Hatchery operations. Some of the smallest kelts, usually less than 23 inches, were able to pass through the separator bars and were ultimately transported.

Total collection was below last year's estimated total at Lower Granite, which was unexpected since both yearling chinook and steelhead hatchery releases from the Snake River drainage in 1984 were considerably greater (61%) than 1983. Since flow and spill patterns were not exceptionally different for the two years, causes of the reduced collection would appear to be related to fish behavior. The permanent trash boom installed prior to the start of the

transport season may have deflected juveniles away from the powerhouse and over the spillway. The trash boom may have also affected the vertical distribution of migrants entering the intakes, however, preliminary evidence gathered by NMFS workers during 1984 indicates that vertical distribution was near normal (Krcma, personal communication). The boom deflection theory gains further support from the fact that Little Goose consistently collected greater numbers of migrants throughout the season than did Lower Granite.

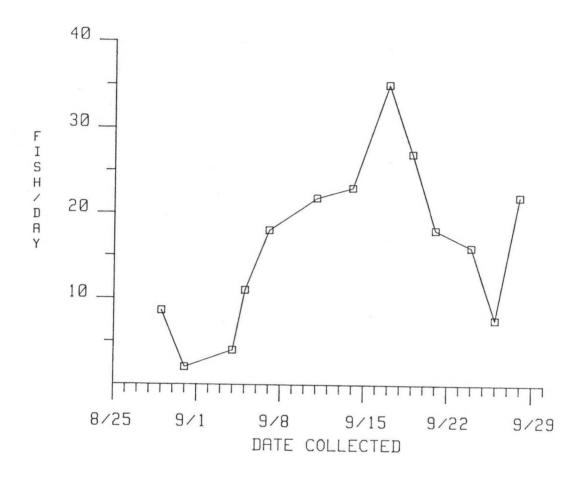
Late Season Sampling

After the Lower Granite facility was dewatered and closed down for the 1984 season, the project undertook a late-season, gatewell sampling program at the request of the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Council (CBFWC) and CRITFC. Also, at their request, FTOT agreed to arrange scheduling and oversee the sampling program. Project personnel began sampling juveniles from two slots (A and B) at Unit-1 on August 29, and continued until September 28. When possible, the gatewells were sampled three times weekly during the fourweek period. An FTOT representative was present at all but one of the sample dates.

Sample protocol involved dropping the gatewell dipnet two or three times in each slot until no salmonid juveniles appeared in the basket. Workers then transferred the fish to a temporary holding tank and counted and measured those salmonids collected and recovered marked juveniles. After sampling the fish were released into the tailrace. The number of juvenile steelhead collected from the two gatewells was very low, and ranged from 0 to 8 fish during the sample period (Table 6). No marked steelhead were collected.

Juvenile chinook numbers ranged from 4 to 111 fish per sample. Average lengths ranged from 143.1 mm to 181.3 mm. Except for several dates late in the sample period, average chinook lengths increased steadily during the four weeks (Table 6). Daily collection averages for chinook, based on numbers collected and duration between gatewell samples, ranged from 2 fish per day to 37 fish per day (Fig. 11). If all operating units had been fully screened, observed numbers could have tripled. (Only Units 1 and 2 were operating

FIGURE 11.- DAILY AVERAGE JUVENILE CHINOOK COLLECTED DURING LOWER GRANITE DAM GATEWELL SAMPLING.



because of low, summer flows). However, it is well documented that screen collection efficiency is not uniform across the power house, and actual numbers may have been somewhat lower for six STSs. Collection estimates, based on fully-screened conditions, of between 6 and 110 chinook migrants per day does not justify operating the juvenile collection and bypass system this late in the year.

Based on coded wire tag (CWT) recoveries, chinook numbers collected during the sample period would have been lower had it not been for an experimental, mid-summer release of spring chinook sub-smolts from Lookinglass Fish Hatchery. A total of 12 adipose-clipped chinook were recovered during the gatewell sampling. All but one fish were from two experimental groups released on July 13 at the upper Grande Ronde facility. This mid-summer release was experimental and is not expected to become a regularly-scheduled management operation (Dennis McClary, personal communication). The remaining marked fish was a fall chinook migrant from Hagerman National Fish Hatchery released at the Grande Ronde/Snake River confluence on June 16.

Table 6. Date, gatewell, and numbers of chinook and steelhead collected during 1984 post-season juvenile sampling at Lower Granite Dam.

Average lengths of juvenile chinook collected are also included.

Date	e Gatewell 1-A		Gatewell 1-B		Chinook	Totals		
	Chinook	Steelhead	Chinook	Steelhead	Lengths mm	Chinook	Steelhead	
8/29	6	0	11	1	143.1	17	1	
8/31	3	0	1	2	154.5	4	2	
9/4	6	1	7	1	160.8	13	2	
9/5	5	0	6	0	166.2	11	0	
9/7	6	3	27	2	167.9	33	5	
9/11	36	2	51	2	169.6	87	4	
9/14	16	0	54	0	172.8	70	0	
9/17	43	0	68	3	178.7	111	3	
9/19	15	0	40	1	180.4	55	1	
9/21	10	0	26	1	172.2	36	1	
9/24	13	0	35	0	176.4	48	0	
9/26	5	1	10	0	181.3	15	1	
9/28	13	1	31	0	178.6	44	1	

Transportation Summary

Approximately 2.05 million juveniles were collected during the transport season (Appendix Table 1). An estimated 1,868,477 (91.3 percent) migrants were barged while 177,543 (8.7 percent) were trucked (8.7 percent) for a total 2,046,020 (Table 1). Daily truck and barge totals are listed in Appendix Tables 2 and 3. Marked fish used for research were included in transport totals. Transport evaluation research accounted for 46,173 and 33,529 marked juvenile chinook and steelhead. Both groups were fin clipped, freeze branded,

and coded wire tagged. During 1984, yearling chinook accounted for 40.4 percent of the total collection and steelhead an estimated 54.3 percent. Subyearling chinook accounted for 4.8% of the total collected. Because juvenile collection efficiencies for Lower Granite were difficult to estimate in 1984, that portion of the total outmigration collected and transported could not be determined using previous methods (Sims, et al.). For this reason an estimate of the Snake River outmigration was based on flow/collection efficiency relationships developed for Lower Granite but applied to Little Goose. Using 1984 estimates provided by the WBC, portions of the estimated total Snake River outmigration transported from Lower Granite Dam were 28 and 44 percent for chinook and steelhead, respectively (Table 4). These estimates are not collection efficiencies, but rather estimates based on WBC calculations of the numbers of juveniles arriving at Lower Granite. The estimates indicate that 4.6 million yearling chinook, and 6.2 million steelhead reached the project (Chip McConnaha, personal communication).

Transport operations were modified slightly in 1984 to provide increased barge transport for juveniles. The first barge arrived on April 10 and left with fish on the following day. Truck transport began on April 1 and continued until barges arrived. Barging continued through June 15. A total of four tugs were used to transport fish barges, with three additional tugs coming on line on April 21, May 4, and May 14. Trucking resumed on June 16 and terminated on July 26. Approximately 27,000 juveniles were transported during the initial trucking phase, which accounted for 2.8 percent of the total yearling chinook and 0.16 percent of steelhead transported. The early trucking phase accounted for only 1.3 percent of the entire population transported from Lower Granite. As in previous years, barges transported the bulk of the run, accounting for 1,868,477 juveniles (91.3%). Approximately 88.1 percent of the yearling chinook, 96.5 percent of the steelhead, and 61.0 percent of the subyearling chinook were barged. After the peak migration period, trucks were brought back on line for an additional eight weeks. During the late trucking phase, 150,536 juveniles were hauled (7.4 percent). Approximately 49.9 percent were yearling chinook, 23.6 percent subyearling chinook, and 24.8 percent steelhead. These numbers accounted for 9.1, 36.7

and 3.4 percent of the season's totals for yearling chinook, subyearling chinook, and steelhead, respectively.

FACILITY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Debris/Trash Racks

The temporary "slick-bar" log boom used in 1983 was replaced by a permanent trash boom prior to the 1984 season. The new boom extended approximately 750 meters upstream from the powerhouse, to the south shoreline near Offield boat launch (Photo 2). It is constructed of wooden platforms arranged in linked segments. A rigid wooden, debris curtain extends vertically 1.2 meters on the leading edge. The boom is kept aligned by a series of buoys permanently anchored to the bottom of the forebay. The new boom greatly reduced the accumulation of floating debris in front of the powerhouse. In turn, the amount of trash in the gatewells and separator was the lowest in the project's history.

Prior to the 1984 transport season, all trash was dipped from gatewells and intake trash racks were raked to reduce juvenile descaling. Because debris was kept away from the powerhouse, the necessity to rake intake trash racks during the season was minimal and was only carried out twice (Unit 1, April 27 and Unit 6, April 30). The juvenile separator was dewatered on three occasions (May 3, 17, and 30) for inspection. Debris accumulation was minimal to nonexistent in each instance.

Floating debris brought downstream by spring runoff accumulated in front of the spill gates and reached a maximum of approximately 4.5 surface acres. Project workers began removing the debris on May 24 using a crane and small boat equipped with a log boom. Debris removal was completed by August 9. Minimal amounts passed over the spillway during the season.

Submersible Traveling Screens

Prior to the transport season, Lower Granite's STSs underwent several modifications including:

- 1. Modified link bar attachments.
- 2. New, high density plastic link guides.
- 3. New screen mesh.
- 4. Perforated plates.
- New plastic rivet mesh attachments ("Christmas tree" clips), (Photo 3).
- 6. High density plastic sprockets (Photo 4).

STSs were lowered into position on March 26 and operated in a cycling mode (24 mins. off 4 mins. on) until June 15. At this time, the average size of chinook migrants had dropped below 115 mm and additional protection was necessary. Screens were then operated on continuous mode through June 29 at which time they were returned to cycling criteria. Two screens, 3-A and 4-A, were utilized for guidance efficiency research by NMFS workers during 1984 and remained inoperative except during testing periods for most of the spring migration. Closed circuit video inspections occurred on five occasions during the season (April 5 and 6, April 17 and 18, May 15 and 16, June 20 and 21, and July 17). Inspections occasionally revealed faulty screens, and affected units were either taken out of service until screen repair was completed, or replaced with a screen from a lower priority unit until the repaired screen could be returned to service. A list of STS outages and causes in 1984 is shown in Table 7.

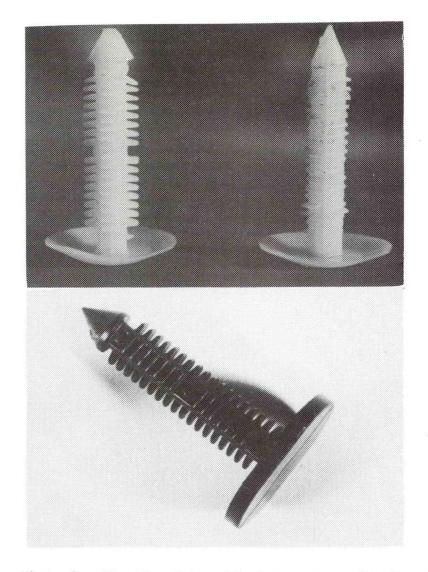


Photo 3. Plastic rivets (Christmas tree clips) used to fasten mesh to link-bars on submersible travelling screens (STSs). From upper left: Original design (unused) damaged original, new design.

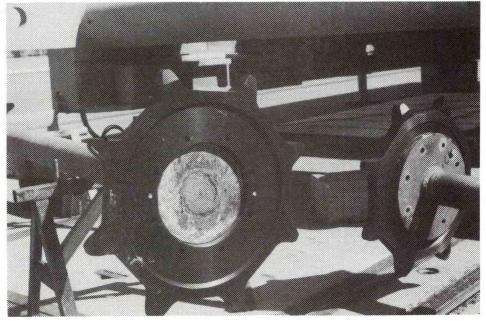


Photo 4. High density plastic sprockets being installed on STSs at all projects.

Table 7. Dates, unit affected, and submerged traveling screen malfunctions encountered at Lower Granite during 1984.

Date	Unit	Problem
4/5	3в	Mesh splice required repair
4/6	1B, 1C, 2A, 2B	Mesh splice required repair
	2C, 5A, 5B	
5/14	2C	Drive chain loose
5/15	2B	Splice repair and link bar
5/15	5A	Broken splice
5/16	1A	Broken splice
5/19	1B	Torn mesh
5/21	2B	Broken splice
6/19	1A	Torn mesh and missing link bar a
6/19	1B	Torn mesh
6/20	2A	Torn mesh
6/20	5B	Torn mesh
6/28	4B	Locked rotor
6/28	5C	Tripped circuit breaker
6/28	6A	High motor current + loose link bar

a"Christmas tree clip" replacement

A problem with mesh attachment occurred on the majority of screens that were retrofitted with the plastic rivets ("Christmas tree clips") prior to the 1984 season. Project maintenance crews at Lower Granite were alerted to the potential problem after loose STS mesh was discovered on April 2 at Little Goose. Lower Granite pulled screen 3-B on April 5, and found that many plastic rivets had failed, allowing the screen mesh to pull loose from the link bars. A decision was made to pull the remainder of the modified screens

and replace the plastic rivets along splices with the original nylon strips anchored by metal screws.

Wet Separator and Distribution System

The juvenile wet separator operated smoothly during the entire transport season. The inclined screen located in the separator's upwell was replaced prior to the 1984 season. New stainless steel mesh and fiberglass grating was installed by project personnel. Accumulation of debris in the separator's hopper, which had plagued the system in the past, was effectively eliminated by installation of the permanent log boom. The separator was dewatered briefly on May 3 and 17. It was again dewatered for nine hours on May 30 to allow NMFS workers to install their orifice traps in the bypass gallery. On all occasions the hopper and distribution systems were found clear of debris.

The distribution system was modified during 1983 to enable direct barge loading, but never became fully operational because of problems with the barge dock loading line. The direct loading line was completed prior to the 1984 transport season and operated smoothly throughout the barging phase.

Approximately 63 percent of the barged juveniles were direct-loaded in 1984 compared to 31 percent in 1983. The increased percentage of direct-loaded fish resulted in part from rearranging tug schedules and adopting the practice of leaving an empty barge at the fingerling dock to be direct-loaded.

FISH CONDITION

Descaling

Juvenile descaling rates were taken daily at the facility sample tank and from regularly-scheduled gatewell dipping. Daily averages for both chinook and steelhead were kept between April 1 and July 26. Descaling rates for chinook averaged 3.0 percent and 2.3 percent for steelhead (Table 8). Daily averages ranged from 0.4 to 6.1 percent for juvenile chinook and from 0 to 4.4 percent for steelhead. These rates compared favorably with previous seasonal averages (Table 9), and it would appear that 1984 migrants were,

Table 8. Average percent descaling of juveniles by week at Lower Granite

Dam during 1984. Samples were taken from the sample upwell at the

fish facility lab for both chinook and steelhead smolts.

Sample period	Percent descaled		
	Chinook	Steelhead	
april 1 - April 7	1.9	2.0	
April 8 - April 14	3.1	3.1	
april 15 - April 21	3.2	1.1	
april 22 - April 28	6.1	4.4	
pril 29 - May 5	3.5	1.9	
May 6 - May 12	4.9	1.9	
May 13 - May 19	4.4	3.3	
May 20 - May 26	3.7	3.3	
May 27 - June 2	1.9	3.6	
Tune 3 - June 9	2.6	2.0	
une 10 - June 16	4.4	1.9	
une 17 - June 23	3.3	2.6	
une 24- June 30	3.0	3.0	
Tuly 1 - July 7	2.1	3.0	
uly 8 - July 14	1.4	3.4	
uly 15 - July 21	0.5	0.0	
uly 22 - July 26	0.4	0.0	
Season Average	3.0	2.3	

Table 9. Average seasonal descaling rates for juvenile chinook and steelhead collected and sampled at Lower Granite juvenile facility, 1981-1984.

Year	Percent	Percent descaled	
	Chinook	Steelhead	
1981	15.5	16.8	
1982	8.8	10.1	
1983	3.0	4.1	
1984	3.0	2.3	

generally, in excellent condition. Once juvenile steelhead began arriving in large numbers, workers began recording descaling rates for hatchery and wild smolts. Average descaling for juveniles of hatchery origin was 2.6 percent while wild stocks averaged 2.3 percent.

Descaling rates for chinook and steelhead juveniles sampled from powerhouse gatewells were kept between April 13 - July 13. The seasonal average for gatewell sampled chinook was 4.0 percent and 1.4 percent for steelhead (Table 10). Averages ranged from to 0.5 - 10.7 percent and from 0.0 - 4.5 percent for chinook and steelhead, respectively. Workers did not separate wild from hatchery fish in the steelhead gatewell sample. Gatewell samples taken in 1983 averaged 1.6 percent and 5.6 percent for chinook and steelhead, respectively.

Excellent flow conditions, resulting in reduced travel time, and improved quality of hatchery smolts resulted in high quality juveniles collected at Lower Granite. The new trash boom is credited with effectively eliminating debris from the collection and bypass system that reduced physical injury and descaling.

Table 10. Average rate of descaling for juvenile chinook and steelhead migrants dipped from powerhouse gatewells at Lower Granite during 1984.

		Percent descaled			
Sample dates		Chinook	Steelhead		
April 13		3.7	None in sample		
April 17		0.5	None in sample		
April 26		7.0	None in sample		
May 4		5.0	None in sample		
May 11		3.5	None in sample		
May 18		2.0	None in sample		
May 31		3.7	4.5		
June 8		None in sample	2.0		
June 15		3.8	0.7		
July 2		2.9	None in sample		
July 6		1.5	1.7		
July 13		10.7	0.0		
	Season Average	4.0	1.4		

Fish Facility and Barge Transport Mortality

Generally, the overall condition of the fish collected in 1984 was excellent, although some BKD symptoms were observed in early arriving chinook. Total mortality at Lower Granite's fish facility for all species was 5,660, or 0.3 percent of the total collection (Appendix Table 1). This compares with 0.5, 0.5 and 0.3 percent for transport season mortalities in 1983, 1982 and 1981, respectively. Mortality averaged 0.5 percent for all chinook (0.4 for yearlings and 0.7 for subyearling chinook) and 0.1 percent for steelhead. Chinook mortality dropped approximately 40 percent from the previous 4-year average (Table 11).

Table 11. Collection mortality rates at Lower Granite juvenile facility from 1980-84. Yearling chinook mortalities were not figured separately until 1983.

pecies	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
Total Chinook	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
Yearlings	0.4	0.3			
Subyearlings	0.7	2.0			
Steelhead	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3

Collection mortality totals include those recorded by barge crews during the initial two hours after departure from the juvenile facility. This mortality was 0.4 percent for chinook and less than 0.1 percent for steelhead. Barge mortality for the remainder of the trip was 0.7 percent and 0.1 percent for chinook and steelhead, respectively. Barge mortality of direct-loaded fish is compared with barge mortality of fish held in facility raceways prior to loading (raceway-loaded) in Table 12. Direct comparison between the two mortality rates may be biased in favor of raceway held fish since all injured and moribund juveniles that come across the separator would be recovered from the barge tanks during the direct-loaded periods. In 1984, direct-loaded chinook had a slightly higher mortality rate (0.8 percent) than raceway-loaded fish (0.7 percent). Direct-loaded steelhead had a mortality rate of 0.1 percent, approximately half of the 0.2 percent rate for raceway-loaded steelhead. A beneficial effect of direct loading may be indicated. Direct loading also appeared to reduce barge mortality of both species in 1983.

Table 12. Barge mortality rates (2 hours after departure until release) of direct-loaded and raceway-loaded juveniles during 1984 (22 trips) and 1983 (10 barge trips).

	Ch	inook	Steel	head
Loading Type	1984	1983	1984	1983
Direct-load fish	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1
Raceway-load fish	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1

TRANSPORT/BYPASS OPERATIONS - LITTLE GOOSE DAM 1984

The 1984 juvenile fish transport season at Little Goose Dam was very successful. Fish were collected in greater numbers and better condition than in previous years. Problems that forced early shutdown in 1983 were apparently corrected with interim modifications completed during the off-season.

MODIFICATIONS

In 1983 a combination of high dissolved gas levels, high mortality rates, and overall poor fish condition forced facility outages and, ultimately, its early closure. Several interim modifications were made to reduce the problems until a new juvenile fish facility is constructed.

Orifice Modifications

Twenty-four of the thirty-six gatewell orifices were modified to reduce descaling and/or eliminate pressure changes (Table 13). In each gatewell of Units 5 and 6, the #1 orifices (south) had a plate with an 8-inch hole on the gatewell side opening into a 14-inch conduit. An 8-inch diameter pipe insert was installed in these slots to match the hole in the plate. The #2 orifice

of Units 5 and 6 gatewells (north) had plates with 8-inch holes and a 12-inch diameter pipe insert. The 8-inch hole plate was replaced with one having a 12-inch diameter hole. In addition, these 12 orifices, plus all of the #1 orifices on Units 1 through 4 (all 12-inch diameter holes with 12-inch diameter pipe inserts), had the gatewell entrances grouted with underwater putty and the inserts sandblasted and vinyl-painted.

Table 13. Orifice assembly configuration as of April 1, 1984.

Orifice size	x Casings vinyl painte	d and entrances grouted
casing size ((in.) YES	NO
12" x 12" ¹	1AS, 1BS, 1CS, 2AS, 2BS, 2CS,	1BN, 1CN, 2AN, 2BN
	3AS, 3BS, 3CS, 4AS, 4BS, 4CS	
	5AS, 5BS, 5CS, 6AS, 6BS, 6CS	
8" x 12"	NONE	1AN, 2CN, 3AN, 3BN
		3CN, 4AN, 4BN, 4CN
8" x 8"	5AN, 5BN, 5CN, 6AN, 6BN, 6CN	NONE

Collection Channel Modifications

To reduce descaling potential gas entrainment, and allow the water level to be held higher in the gallery, several modifications were completed. The upper walls and ceiling of the entire collection channel, which had been rough and pitted, were shot-creted to smooth the surface, (Photo 5-6). Because of the higher water level, the overflow weir crest at the north end of the

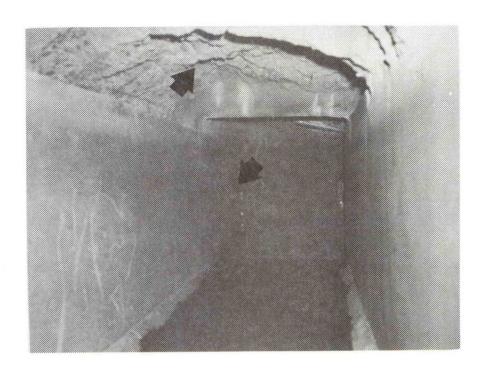


Photo 5. Collection gallery at 90° turn shows steel baffle plate and rough concrete ceiling at Little Goose Dam.



Photo 6. Collection gallery showing gradual 90° turn and smooth shot crete ceiling at Little Goose Dam.

gallery was raised $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. All orifice lights were raised and the electrical supply conduit was mounted above the ceiling.

At the south end of the channel, several modifications were made at the auxiliary water supply intake. The make-up water enters here at a 90-degree angle to the flow of the collection channel. A metal baffle plate, which had an open chamber behind it, had been installed in 1981 to eliminate a sheer-plane effect. This metal baffle was removed, the chamber filled with concrete, and both the inner and outer corners of the 90-degree bend were rounded. Also, a 4-foot high by 6-foot deep concrete weir that stood at the entrance to the hopper was removed.

Bypass pipe

The 42-inch bypass pipe was realigned to eliminate three 90-degree bends. The new pipe has two 27-degree bends and one 35-degree bend, each on a 105-foot radius. In an attempt to reduce the water velocity and back water up to a higher level in the hopper and collection channel, a restricting pipe was added. This consisted of 160 feet of straight 28-inch diameter pipe. The diameter increases back to 42 inches before entering the upwell structure. The entrance to the upwell was shot-creted to provide a smooth and more gradual transition.

Separator

The separator hopper was modified to reduce holding space for fish by one-half. It was hoped that this would reduce exposure time to water with high dissolved gas concentration.

Distribution and Sampling Systems

In 1983, the chinook and other smaller fish were diverted into a raceway and allowed to migrate volitionally out through the barge-loading line. To provide direct bypass to the river from the distribution flume, the

distribution line leading into raceways 1 and 2 was modified. A length of PVC pipe was inserted through the concrete tailrace wall and perpendicular to the heads of the raceways (Photo 7). This pipe then continued down to the water and exited below the barge loading line.

To determine condition and species composition of fish being bypassed, a second sample tank was installed outside the sample building. The same PVC line was used for both tanks, but a rotating lateral Y fitting was installed above the outside tank allowing fish to be diverted into either tank (Photo 8).

COLLECTION OF JUVENILES

Migration and Collection

The Little Goose Dam facility was initially watered up on March 28 for a pre-season inspection by FTOT and project biologists. The facility was again watered up on April 2 and all fish were bypassed to the river until that afternoon. At that time, collection of hourly samples began. The first sample fish were examined on April 3 and were found to be in good condition. The facility was put into full operation. Fish remained in good condition throughout the season until the facility was shut down on July 28 and monitoring terminated.

A total of 2,737,422 juvenile salmonids were collected in 1984. Of these, 786,583 (28.7 percent) were yearling chinook, 243,668 (8.9 percent) were sub-yearling chinook, 1,695,494 (62.0 percent) were steelhead, and 11,677 (0.4 percent) were sockeye (Appendix Table 4).

Numbers of smolts collected in 1984 were higher than previous years. The 1984 total collection of 2,737,422 smolts represented a 274.9 percent increase over 1983 (995,648), a 216.3 percent increase over 1982 (1,265,503), and a 183.7 percent increase over 1981 (1,490,188).

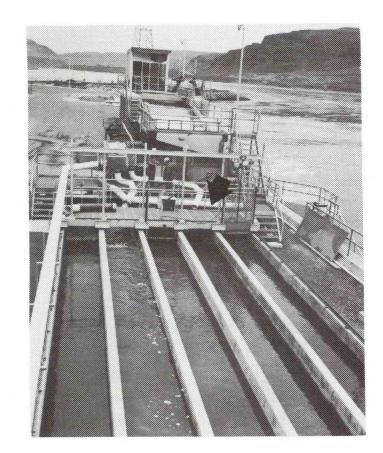


Photo 7. PVC pipe used to bypass fish from the distribution flume direct to the river at Little Goose Dam.

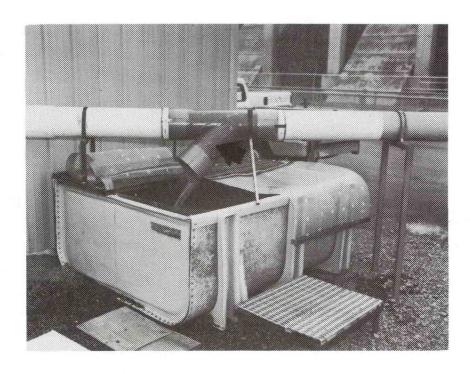


Photo 8. Lateral Y fitting used to sample fish being bypassed to the river.

Daily collection totals at Little Goose were generally higher than at Lower Granite, even after spill had been terminated there. The reason for this is unknown and research will be conducted in 1985 at Lower Granite to determine the cause. The peak daily collection was 101,637 on May 18. This single day total was the highest since 1981 when 238,634 were collected on May 5. The May 18 peak also compares with May 11 in 1983, May 9 in 1982. The progressively later dates for peak collection are similar at Lower Granite and reflect delayed hatchery steelhead releases that were being made to intentionally separate those fish from the earlier migrating chinook.

Yearling chinook daily collection peaked on April 26 at 33,353. Subyearlings peaked on May 7 at 6,881. Comparison with previous year's chinook counts is not valid because of revisions made in 1984 in chinook identification and reporting procedures (see Lower Granite Migration and Collection). Steelhead daily collection peaked on May 18 at 95,652. This compares with 37,006 on May 18, 1983, 37,619 on May 9, 1982, and 171,817 on May 5, 1981. Total sockeye collection in 1984 of 11,677 was considerably higher than in 1983 (3,432) and 1982 (5,031).

Bypass

From initial water-up, until May 12, a portion of the chinook and other small smolts were bypassed to tailrace. At that time, it was determined that over 80 percent of the spring chinook run was past Little Goose and steelhead had predominated the daily collection since May 9. Of 445,922 smolts bypassed, 279,320 (62.6 percent) were yearling chinook; 82,533 (18.5 percent) were subyearling chinook; 77,883 (18.6 percent) were steelhead; and 662 (0.2 percent) were sockeye. When compared to total collection, the percent of each species bypassed was 35.5 percent of the yearling chinook, 33.9 percent of the subyearling chinook, 4.6 percent of the steelhead, and 5.6 percent of the sockeye (Appendix Table 7).

Of 729,562 chinook collected during the bypass period (through May 12), 361,853 (49.6 percent) were returned to the river. Mean length for those bypassed was 117 mm compared with 127 mm for those transported. A total of

591,615 steelhead was collected during the same time with 77,883 (13.2 percent) bypassed and the rest transported. Mean length of the bypassed group was 183 mm and 201 mm for the transport group. Sockeye collection through May 12 totaled 1,593, with 662 (41.5 percent) bypassed.

Based on the above data, separation at Little Goose was considered inadequate. A major reason for this inadequacy was surging of the upwell water across the perforated plate and separator bars that tended to push smaller fish toward the downstream end.

C. Transport Summary

A total of 2,274,307 smolts was transported in 1984, 235,815 (10.4 percent) by truck and 2,038,492 (89.6 percent) by barge (Appendix Tables 5 and 6). These numbers were considerably higher than in 1983 (868,937), 1982 (1,234,110), or 1981 (1,464,991).

The first truck was loaded on April 5 and fish were trucked every other day until April 11 when the first barge arrived. The first three barges were four days apart, and a truck was loaded on April 13 and 17 to avoid holding fish more than 48 hours. Lower Granite was given the extended holding option. Because of Little Goose's questionable operation, holding criteria there were not changed. Barges ran from April 11 to June 15 (Figure 8). At the end of the barge season, trucks hauled fish from Little Goose 10 out of 12 days; in several cases the trucks were loaded to capacity. From June 28 until July 28, trucks ran every other day.

The 1984 collection peak occurred May 16-19. Because of high numbers and large fish size, the possibility of exceeding the Little Goose facility holding capacity was imminent. Therefore, on May 16, raceways were emptied into an upstream-bound barge. This barge was loaded again on its downstream run the next day, exceeding its loading capacity of a ½-per-gallon. The FTOT coordinated approval to load 3/4 pound-per-gallon for this trip if necessary and two compartments were loaded to this increased limit.

Repositioning of the "Operation Fish Run" signs on the new barges and the wall modifications on the older barges helped the loading process at Little Goose during higher tailwater. However, there were still difficulties loading certain barge compartments at Little Goose. In addition, spill created the same hazardous conditions for equipment and personnel as in the past.

FACILITY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Debris and Trash Racks

Debris problems at Little Goose in 1984 were not much different than in the past. Gatewell dipping for trash was a daily operation throughout most of the season. Trashracks were raked on three occasions, May 25, June 6 and 7, and June 27. No debris was found during the May raking, although a large amount was removed during June. Gatewell drawdown was never out of criteria in 1984.

Because of the higher gallery water level in 1984, project staff was unable to detect an orifice blockage unless it was seriously plugged. In past years, orifices in Units 1 and 2 were at least partially out of water for visual inspection. These two orifices are most susceptible to plugging by debris.

Debris did not accumulate in the separator hopper to the extent as in past years, and therefore the dump gates were rarely used. The electronic counter tunnels were inspected frequently and cleaned when debris was noted. The perforated plate over the water eliminator valves in the distribution flume required frequent cleaning because of trash accumulation (twigs, grasses, etc).

Raceway cleaning, prior to loading, was accomplished with the same method as in previous years (Delarm et al. 1984). A new stronger debris flap was added at the end of the separator.

Submerged Traveling Screen (STS)

All STSs were installed and operating prior to April 1. Screens were cycled (20 mins. off/4 mins. on) except for the period June 16 to July 15 when mean chinook length was less than 115 mm.

There were several problems with STSs during the season (Table 14).

On April 2, two screens developed electrical problems and were pulled for repair. At that time problems were also noted with the plastic rivets. The rivets were failing at the point of overlap of two mesh panels. The rivets were replaced at the splices with the original nylon bumper strips, and screws and no further problems occurred. The new spare STS was pulled on May 19 to repair the link bar attachments. Some of the original attachment bolts were too short and pulled out. When the new STS was checked at Lower Granite, it was found to have a similar problem.

Video inspections were conducted twice during the season, April 19-20 and June 18. Screen 1-A was found torn on the first inspection and it was pulled and replaced with the spare. On the second inspection, screen 1-B had torn mesh and screen 5-C was pulled and placed in slot 1-B.

Table 14. Submerged traveling screen outages and causes at Little Goose Dam, 1984.

Unit	Out o	f service	In se	rvice_	Problem
1C	2 Apr	1203	2 Apr	1645	Motor ground out.
4C	2 Apr	1318	2 Apr	1406	Motor problems.
4C	3 Apr	0915	4 Apr	1324	Hole in screen; splice
					repaired.
5C	4 Apr	1015	6 Apr	1306	splices repaired.
6C	5 Apr	0818	6 Apr	1718	Splices repaired.
5B	6 Apr	1009	9 Apr	1357	Splices repaired.
6A	6 Apr	1315	12 Apr	1533	Splices repaired.
6B	6 Apr	1315	12 Apr	1533	Splices repaired.
1A	19 Apr	1100	19 Apr	1645	Bad link bar.
6A	26 Apr	1215	26 Apr	1545	Motor ground out.
6B	5 Jun	0909	5 Jun	1345	Motor ground out.
1A	11 Jun	1006	11 Jun	1330	Torn screen.
6B	12 Jun		12 Jun	1600	Motor ground out.
1C	14 Jun	0915	14 Jun	1551	Electrical problems.
4A	16 Jun	1039	16 Jun	1815	Torn screen.
1B	18 Jun		18 Jun	1800	Torn screen
5C	18 Jun		19 Jun	1550	Pulled to install in 1B
4A	24 Jul		26 Jul	0920	Motor problems.
4B	30 Jul		30 Jul	1315	Oil leak.

Collection System

Interim modifications in the gallery and bypass pipe functioned as intended. The reduced diameter of the 160 feet of 28-inch pipe backed water up in the hopper and collection channel. However, because of the reduced flow, only 18 orifices could be operated as compared to 27 in the 1983 season. Only fourteen 12-inch diameter orifices could operate; four of the six on Units 5 and 6 were 8-inch diameter. Because of high water levels, orifices were cycled twice weekly (closed for 10-15 minutes and reopened) in an attempt to float debris and/or tear it loose with initial opening velocity. The system functioned with the make-up water valve on automatic mode and water levels were maintained without problems.

Although dissolved gas concentrations were occasionally high in the forebay (up to 129 percent), the collection system did not seem to appreciably add to those levels as it did in 1983. It appears that elimination of the chamber and metal baffle plate at the entrance of the make-up water in the collection channel prevented the increase in dissolved gas. Dissolved gas concentrations were monitored at five locations: 1) forebay, 2) upwell, 3) raceway, 4) sample tank(s), and 5) tailrace. Stillwells were installed in the upwell and tailrace several weeks into the season and will be placed in the gallery and hopper prior to the 1985 season.

The new pipe configuration did not eliminate, nor even noticeably reduce, surging of water at the upwell structure, as was hoped. Testing prior to initial water-up eliminated a concern about cavitation at the pipe expansion. Cavitation was heard when the water level in the hopper was 4 feet from the top, but seemed to disappear when the level was raised an additional 2 feet. Chunks of the grouting used to smooth pipe joints appeared in the raceways throughout the season, along with paint from the inside of the spiral-weld steel pipe. It is possible that this could be a result of cavitation.

Distribution/Sampling System

The new chinook bypass line, described previously, eliminated the capability to easily load raceway 1. A temporary extension from the raceway 2 and 3 distribution line was built. It was used during the outmigration peak but was not completely satisfactory. A new design is planned for 1985, incorporating the lateral Y system that worked well for the second sample tank. The pipe does not discharge into an ideal location in the tailrace because, during spill conditions, there is turbulence in the area. Until the permanent juvenile fish facility is built, this situation is probably unavoidable.

Raceways

Raceway operation remained the same as in past years, with the exception of limited use of raceway 1. However, if the barge had not been loaded on both up and downstream runs on May 16 and 17, total raceway capacity would have been exceeded.

FISH CONDITION

In general, fish arriving at Little Goose were in better condition in 1984 than in 1983. However, as reported for Lower Granite, BKD symptoms were observed in a large number of early arriving chinook. Also, some sockeye arriving later in the season were in poor condition, generally bruised and weak. They were probably Kokanee spilled from Dworshak Reservoir.

On several occasions, when gatewells were being dipped, dazed smolts were observed entering the separator. No physical injuries were observed but these fish acted as though they had been stunned. This problem appeared coincidental with gatewell dipping.

Descaling

Descaling rates among fish collected at Little Goose during 1984 were considerably lower than in previous years. Fish were examined for descaling as they entered the collection system from gatewells and in the daily sample after having passed through the collection/separation system.

Weekly descaling rates for chinook ranged from 2.6 to 13.0 percent with a mean of 7.1 (Table 15). This compares with 19.9 percent in 1983. Steelhead weekly rates ranged from 0.8 to 10.2 percent with a mean of 2.9, also much lower than the 1983 rate of 7.8. Mean descaling rate for wild steelhead was 1.1 percent compared with 3.5 percent for hatchery steelhead.

Fish were sampled from gatewell slots twice per week between April 4 and July 10. Comparisons of descaling rates for chinook and steelhead in 1984 at 7.3 and 3.9 percent, respectively, were lower than in 1983, 10.0 and 6.5 percent. It can be assumed, since facility descaling rates in 1984 were slightly lower than for gatewells, that intrafacility descaling was minimal. Also, fish appeared to be in better condition in 1984 than in 1983.

Table 15. Descaling rates of chinook and steelhead smolts collected at Little Goose Dam by week, 1984.

Week	Chinook		Stee	elhead
	Facility	Gatewell	Facility	Gatewell
4/1-7	3.7	5.9	0.9	6.5a
4/8-14	3.9	6.7	0.8	2.9a
4/15-21	4.7	7.7	3.2	4.1a
4/22-28	6.8	4.3	1.7	0.7
4/29-5/5	7.4	7.9	2.4	1.1
5/6-12	9.1	9.5	2.4	4.0
5/13-19	13.0	9.4	2.8	4.4
5/20-26	6.1	8.0	3.3	4.2
5/27-6/2	7.3	3.0	4.4	4.5
6/3-9	10.1	1.9	3.1	3.5
6/10-16	9.8	8.5	3.9	3.7
6/17-23	7.1	7.4	3.6	5.5
6/24-30	6.7	11.8	4.0	2.5
7/1-7	5.0	5.1	4.1	7.5a
7/8-14	3.8	7.4a	10.2a	8.3a
7/15-21	4.7		2.3a	
7/22-28	2.6		0.0a	
Season Average	7.1	7.3	2.9	3.9

a Indicates a sample of less than 100 fish.

Mortality Rates

Overall facility mortality for 1984 was 0.7 percent, considerably lower than the 1983 rate of 1.1 and the 1982 rate of 2.1. Of the total number of mortalities in 1984, 11,479 (62.7 percent) were yearling chinook, 3,645 (19.9 percent) were subyearling chinook, 2,524, (13.8 percent) were steelhead, and 659 (3.6 percent) were sockeye. Both the improved fish condition, as evidenced by lower descaling rates in 1984, and lower mortality rates reflect in part improved conditions in the Little Goose facility as a result of the interim modifications described previously. Reduced mortality and descaling rates were also noted at Lower Granite. Daily chinook mortality at Little Goose ranged from 0.3 to 5.8 percent in 1984, as compared with a high of 18.8 percent in 1983. Steelhead ranged from 0.0 to 2.0 percent during the 1984 season.

Gas Bubble Symptoms

Despite high amounts of spill in 1984, impacts of dissolved gas supersaturation in fish were minor. The first symptoms were noted on June 23. The incidence peaked on the following day when 10.4 percent of the chinook, were affected. No symptoms were observed after June 27. In addition, the symptoms noted were only isolated bubbles in the fins. No severe accumulation of bubbles or hemorrhaging were observed similar to symptoms that occurred in 1983. This is further evidence that the interim modifications for the 1984 season were apparently successful. However, it must also be noted that the Lower Granite spill patterns were different. Spill was spread throughout the season in 1984 and over all spillbays. In 1983, there was a fairly long period prior to and during the start of the fish transport season that Lower Granite often spilled through less than eight gates.

MODIFICATIONS FOR 1985

Operations

- 1. In the event of higher fish numbers, as experienced in the 1984 season (5,000 10,000 fish per day upon initial water-up, and still over 1,300 fish per day when the facility was shut down on July 28, because of lack of personnel), extension of the beginning and ending of the season should be considered.
- 2. Because of relatively high numbers still being collected after the barging season, Little Goose needs a second truck and operator to avoid exceeding criteria and scheduling problems. Otherwise the barging season may need to be extended.
- 3. A more definitive system for classifying yearling and sub-yearling chinook has been devised and should be used from now on.
- 4. Because of successful operation with interim modifications, the back-up gatewell dipping plan prepared for 1984 will no longer be necessary.

Facility Modifications

- 1. The remaining 12 orifices will be modified: the eight with 8-inch diameter hole plates will be converted to 12-inch diameter and those eight, plus another four, will be sandblasted, vinyl-painted, and the entrances grouted with underwater putty.
- 2. The separator will be modified to increase efficiency of spring chinook separation by extending the A-bars to 2/3 the length of the separator.
- 3. Stillwells will be installed in the hopper and gallery to monitor dissolved gas concentrations at those locations.

4. A better system to divert fish to raceway 1 will be devised using a lateral Y design similar to the one for the second sample tank.

TRANSPORT/BYPASS OPERATIONS - MCNARY DAM 1984

McNary salmon and steelhead outmigrant collection/bypass facilities were scheduled to begin operation on April 1. Construction problems delayed initial water-up until April 9, at which time design flaws (described in facility modifications section) in the new flume system forced shutdown until April 12. Continuous operation then began. All collected fish were bypassed to tailrace until April 14, when fish collected in the separator's B-tank were first held for transport. The facility continued in this mode until April 19, when insufficient separation of spring chinook and steelhead prompted a return to 100 percent bypass. Monitoring throughout the next week indicated that adequate separation, as outlined in the Detailed Fishery Operating Plan (Anon. 1984), was being achieved, and collection for transport resumed April 27.

On May 29, when subyearling salmon became predominant, bypass ceased and all collected fish were held for transport. Collection continued until September 28, when the outmigration was deemed complete and the 1984 transport season ended.

FACILITY MODIFICATIONS

Major changes occurred at McNary in 1984. A size-separator, designed to allow bypass of spring chinook to the ice-trash sluiceway while retaining steelhead for transport, was constructed and placed in operation. To accomplish separation by size, the existing separator was divided at center into two tanks, A and B, by a wall perpendicular to direction of water flow. A set of round bars was installed in each tank just below intended water surface level and parallel to flow direction. Spacing between bars at the surface of A-tank (bypass side) was .75 inches, wide enough for spring chinook to sound between but presumably too narrow for the larger steelhead to pass through. These fish were expected to swim or be swept by water entering the

separator across the divider wall to B-tank (transport side) and there sound. Space between B-tank bars was 1.25 inches.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to increase attraction flows emanating from the separator's attraction bars (located just below the separator bars) by diverting water there from the auxiliary supply line. The effort was abandoned because it reduced water in the fish sample counter tanks to unacceptably low levels.

To inhibit accumulation of large numbers of fish and/or amounts of debris, the separator floor was raised about six inches and angled toward the exits.

Separator redesign required construction of an additional flume network to permit bypass of yearling chinook exiting A-tank (Photo 9-10). An hydraulically operated gate, installed a short distance below the flume's origin at the A-tank exit, facilitated diversion and sampling of fish collected in that side of the separator. During periods when separation into bypass and transport groups was not desired, e.g. after 80 percent of yearling chinook outmigration had passed McNary, the divider wall was removed and all fish were diverted through the B-tank exit.

Because of space limitations the flume is narrow and has some sharp turns. This caused water to overflow at three points, which jeopardized fish and forced system shutdown from April 9 to 12 for repair. Additional modifications included placement of a flume cover at one location, redesign of some wall configurations, and reduction of the A and B tank exit-orifices from 6 x 12 to 6 x 9 inches.

The fish sample-counter tank was partitioned in 1984 to prevent mixing Aand B-tank population samples, routinely collected as per sampling guidelines
(Anon. 1984a). Each compartment was supplied by separate water inflow lines
and equipped with two tunnel counters for fish enumeration. Because of the
center wall, water flowed directly at the tunnel counters, forcing substantial
numbers of air bubbles through them and causing inflated sample counts. This

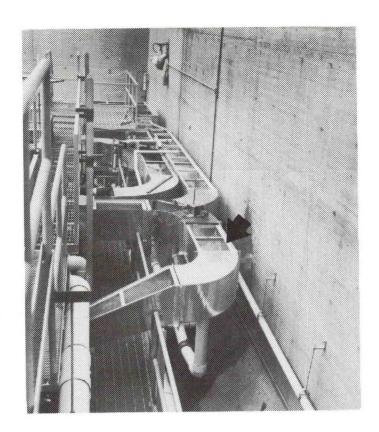


Photo 9. Redesigned bypass flume (foreground) at McNary Dam.

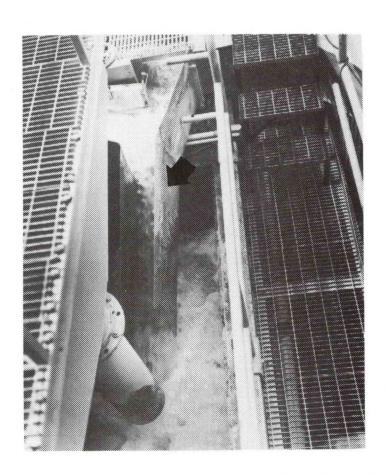


Photo 10. Bypass flume exiting into downwell to tailrace at McNary Dam.

problem was alleviated by raising the tank water level to that of the inflow, which reduced inflow velocity and allowed bubbles to dissipate ahead of the counters. Because drain capacity in the fish sample holding tank was subsequently found to be insufficient to handle inflow through four counters, two were blocked off. As a result, there was occasional debris accumulation in the remaining two counter tunnels, which may have injured fish passing through them.

The six-inch-diameter barge loading line was modified to include a ten-inch-diameter fiberglass header pipe with a smooth inner surface (Photo 11). Instead of sharp bends, the new header pipe has sweeping 45-degree angles to reduce shear forces and incidence of debris buildup.

Material shortages prevented replacement of any additional orifice Ts in 1984, and no further alteration or major maintenance of the bypass flume or pipe was undertaken. Routine system maintenance occurred prior to onset of the operation season.

COLLECTION OF JUVENILES

Migration and Collection

Outmigrants totaling 6,243,776 were collected at McNary in 1984 (Table 1). Barges hauled 4,091,964, and trucks carried another 616,668 to release points below Bonneville Dam. Yearling chinook collection increased 75 percent over 1983 levels to 1,261,187, while subyearling chinook numbers dropped 6.6 percent to 4,098,004. Steelhead increased nearly 45 percent to 610,511; Coho collection dipped 5.2 percent to 82,144; sockeye plummeted more than 27 percent to 191,930.

Peak passage of yearling chinook (58,968), steelhead (31,413), and sockeye (16,189) simultaneously occurred on May 7. Day of peak subyearling chinook passage (254,928) was July 15 (Appendix Table 8). On July 16, 386,861

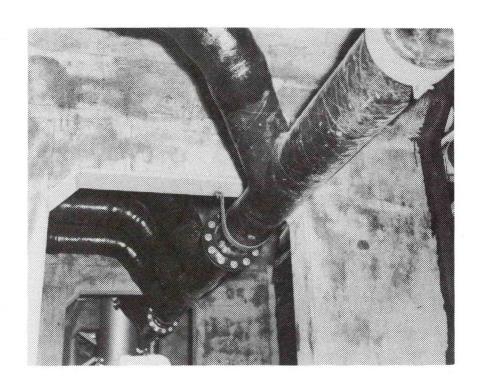


Photo 11. Fiberglass header pipe for the barge loading line at McNary Dam.

smolts were barged from McNary, the largest daily number leaving there in 1984 (Appendix Table 10).

Between April 12 and May 29, when transport of all collected fish began, 1,504,941 smolts were bypassed (Table 16); 62,676 were trucked (Appendix Table 9); and 560,823 were barged (Appendix Table 10).

Table 16. Numbers of fish bypassed through the McNary fingerling facility during April and May 1984.

Month	Yearling chinook	Subyearling chinook	Steelhead	Coho	Sockeye	<u>Total</u>
April	204,993	2,972	71,762	70	10,251	290,048
May	762,700	156,429	172,817	40,680	82,267	1,214,893
Total	967,693	159,401	244,579	40,750	92,518	1,504,941

Barging operations were extended in 1984, beginning April 11 and continuing from McNary until August 13. Throughout this time trucks ran as necessary, hauling fish excess to barge capacity. Beginning June 16 at McNary, a barge was scheduled to leave every other day; and a second barge was on standby for peaks in daily collection. The standby barge made three trips, two between July 15 and 19 and the last on August 4.

Outmigrant Numbers

Juvenile fish counting at McNary began April 13 and extended through September 28. Yearling chinook, typically springs and Snake River summers were predominant early in the season. By May 22, approximately 80 percent of these had passed McNary and by June 1 more than 95 percent had passed (Figure 12). Chinook yearlings counted at the project in 1984 totalled 1,261,187. Of this number, 263,973 (20.9 percent) were transported by barge to below

Bonneville and 28,599 (2.3 percent) were trucked downriver. The remainder were bypassed to tailrace. The increase in yearling chinook passage at McNary probably resulted from intensified efforts to bypass these fish at Lower Granite and Little Goose, coupled with expanded hatchery releases, up 50 percent from 1983 levels (WBC 1984).

Subyearling chinook, typically falls and mid-Columbia summers, became predominant in late May and nearly swamped the facility on July 15, when the count was just under 255,000. Of the total 4,098,004 collected, 3,357,820 (81.9 percent) were barged and 552,163 (13.5 percent) were trucked. Subyearling chinook were collected at McNary throughout the transport season (Figure 12). Eighty percent of the run had passed the project by August 9. An estimated 95 percent had moved through by the third week in August.

The large number of steelhead (610,511) passing McNary in 1984 was probably a reflection of increased hatchery releases. Mid-Columbia hatchery releases were up about 20 percent over 1983 levels; those in the Snake River climbed over 77 percent (WBC 1984). Steelhead were already plentiful when the collection season began on April 12. By late May, 80 percent of the outmigration reaching McNary had passed (Figure 12).

Coho collected at McNary numbered 82,144 in 1984 (Appendix Table 8). Barges hauled 38,633 (47.0 percent) downriver, while trucks carried 1,469 (1.8 percent). Coho first became readily noticeable about mid-May, after which the run rose quickly to an 80 percent passage level on May 30. By mid-June coho passage was virtually complete.

Sockeye entering the collection system numbered 191,930, down noticeably from the 1983 level of 224,494. Sockeye first arrived at McNary in

⁴In 1984, at least two releases of subyearling spring chinook were made in Idaho -- 300,000 "culls" from IDFG's Rapid River Hatchery, and 400,000 from the USFWS Hagerman facility -- as part of experimentation by Idaho Cooperative Fishery Research Unit.

appreciable numbers in late April, and by late May 80 percent of the run had passed (Figure 12). Some 95,085 (49.7 percent) sockeye were barged downriver; only 4,243 (2.2 percent) were trucked.

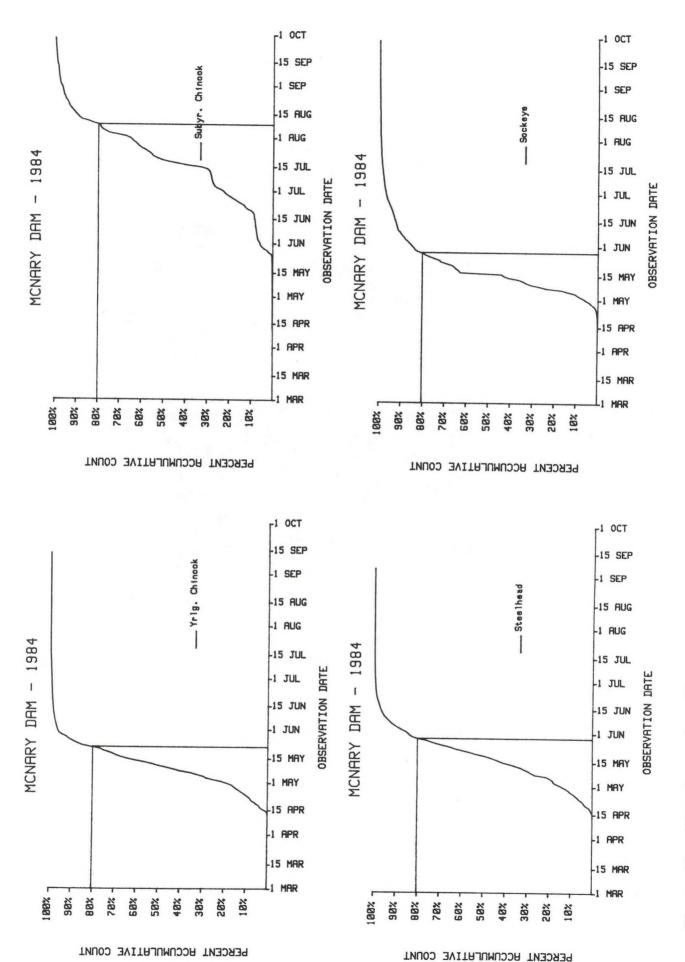
Facility Operation and In-Season Adjustment

Initial attempts at separation did not meet criteria set forth in the DFOP (Anon. 1984), and between April 19 to 27 all fish were bypassed. The decision to bypass was made because yearling chinook comprised 48.6 percent of B-tank fish from April 13 to 19. On a daily basis, the yearling chinook transport guidelines of 10 percent or less was met only once, on April 16, during initial operations.

Suspension of transport from April 19 to 27 allowed time for fine tuning of operational procedures. Inflow to the separator was reduced by increasing pinch valve pressure from 9 to 11 pounds. This curbed water surface velocities that could sweep smaller fish (e.g. yearling chinook) over A-tank into B-tank before they could sound.

To abate turbulence caused by separator inflow across A-tank, the lip at the inflow ramp base was curved by attaching a section of plastic pipe parallel to its edge. This broke the straight, downward plunge of inflow water and smoothed the flow. Further, a 1/8-inch thick rubber flap was suspended across the middle of A-tank, the flap's lower edge hanging just below water surface (Photo 12). Fish too large to pass between separator bars in A-tank could easily swim under the flap and enter B-tank. These modifications, coupled with experience gained by project personnel in maintaining proper water level in the separator, increased separation efficiency at the facility.

Between April 22 and 27, 33.9 percent of the fish collected in B-tank were yearling chinook. Because this amounted to less than 10 percent of total yearling chinook migrating past McNary during that period (including those passed with spill) separation criteria were met and transport resumed. Separation efficiency was best on May 4 when 87.6 percent of yearling chinook



Time frame when 80 percent of yearling chinook, subyearling chinook, steelhead and sockeye were collected at McNary Dam during 1984. Figure 12.

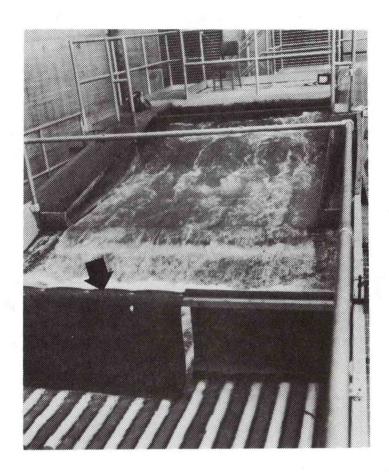


Photo 12. Rubber flap suspended across A-tank of separator at McNary Dam.

collected entered A-tank and only 3.9 percent of all yearling chinook encountering the project were transported. From April 20 to May 29, fully 75.5 percent of collected yearling chinook were bypassed.

Separation was considerably less effective for steelhead than for yearling chinook. Only 51.9 percent of the steelhead collected between April 12 and May 3 entered B-tank and were thus transported. To increase B-tank steelhead numbers, sections of PVC pipe were affixed to every other A-tank separator bars, reducing the space between them an additional 1/8 inch. The effort appeared moderately successful, increasing steelhead transport to 66.7 percent of the total collected between May 4 and 29.

FACILITY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Trash Removal

The trashrack cleaning schedule has been noted in concert with outmigrant descaling. All trash raking in 1984 was achieved through use of the trash knife, as in past years. The new trash rake is being modified and is expected to be usable in 1985.

Forebay trash was cleared twice, first in late February and again in early April. Debris was dipped from gatewell slot 2B on June 26.

Submersible Traveling Screens

Submersible traveling screens were in place in all units by March 29. All operated in cyclic mode (15 mins off/2 mins on) from installation through

April 26. On that date, priority units 4 through 10 began constant operation because of numerous subyearling chinook fry in the system. After May 4, these screens returned to cyclic operation. Cycling ceased May 29 when subyearling chinook dominated the outmigration. Screens were then run continuously until July 20 when cycling resumed.

Three video inspections of operating STSs occurred in 1984: May 7-24, June 11-22 and August 28 - September 7. Twenty five instances of torn mesh were recorded. All damaged screens were either removed and replaced with spares or pulled, repaired on site, and then returned to service. Five mechanical failures were corrected. Two screens fitted with new plastic rivets (Christmas tree clips) were pulled and inspected after rivet failures were observed at Little Goose and Lower Granite dams. All loose or missing rivets were replaced with the original nylon strips and stainless steel screws.

The Corps initiated a systematic STS overhaul program in 1984 with the intention of fully rebuilding one third of the screens on hand each year. Because this was the first year of the new maintenance plan, two out of three screens had already seen extensive use, and many screen malfunctions were attributed to failures of worn parts. Fewer breakdowns are anticipated in coming years.

Orifice Maintenance

The gallery was inspected daily for blocked orifices. To prevent blockages, the north orifice was cycled by closing it for about 20 minutes every day to allow debris to drift away from its entrance. Initially, one unit per day was cycled, but that number was doubled as fish numbers increased. High descaling rate in mid-May caused a short interlude of cycling

⁵By agency/Corps agreement, screen cycling must end when fish 115 mm or smaller predominate at McNary.

three units per day. When those rates declined, cycling returned to two units per day, at which pace the entire powerhouse was cycled weekly.

In mid-August, after foul water was suspected in a south orifice pipe, project personnel began regularly flushing them for 24 hour periods as had been done in the past (Mobbs Pers. comm.). Routine flushing, it was believed, would prevent potential water quality problems from developing by providing regular water exchange through the pipe. This procedure occurred in conjunction with cycling to remove debris.

Prior to systematic cycling, two blocked orifices were discovered and four more blockages were found during the remainder of the collection season. Interrupting orifice cycling schedules to accommodate STS video inspections may have contributed to these problems by allowing debris to build up.

Bypass Flume

The flume's fixed screens were inspected twice, on March 24 and July 10. Some corrosion was observed, and affected screens will be replaced before the 1985 season.

Pinch Valve

As noted previously, pressure in the pinch valve was increased from 9 to 11 psi to reduce separator inflow. The valve was flushed frequently during the season. While no definite debris blocks were found, at least one partial block was indicated when high fish descaling rates coincided with unusual separator inflow patterns.

Separator

Debris in the separator continued to cause problems in 1984, typically accumulating in the southwest corner. Debris removal usually did not require

separator shutdown and was accomplished by pushing the material toward the exit with a steel rod. When heavy debris accumulation and high descaling rates coincided, the separator was closed for inspection and cleaning.

Raceways

Raceway debris was removed as in past years, by sweeping it over the outfall weir with a modified fish crowding screen.

Tables 17 and 18 show descaling data for samples taken from the fingerling collection facility and the gatewell. Gatewells were dipped weekly beginning April 27. After August 16, adult shad in the gatewells precluded further dipping. Their presence during the process was considered harmful to smolts.

Sampling included fork length measurement of all species collected. Data compiled by NMFS personnel for yearling chinook, steelhead, coho, and sockeye are depicted in Figures 13 through 16. Because subyearling chinook migration occurs throughout the collection season, the mean fork length changes considerably through this time (Figure 17).

System Mortality

Because yearling chinook and steelhead were not separated until 1984, collection facility mortalities (Table 19) are not comparable to those seen previously. Sample tank mortalities, however, are comparable (Table 20) and show a decrease in yearling chinook and steelhead losses and an increase in subyearling chinook, coho, and sockeye losses.

The abrupt doubling in collection facility mortality of subyearling chinook, from 0.5 percent in June to 1.0 percent in July, is at least partially attributable to the accidental asphyxiation of 2,962 smolts in raceway 8 on July 19. The incident occurred following failure to increase inflow to the raceway after loading. (All remaining fish from raceway 8 were subsequently loaded into a separate compartment on the next barge and no

Table 17. Fingerling Facility Descaling Rate at McNary Dam, 1984

Month	Yrl	Yrlng. ch.	Sub-yr	Sub-yrlng. ch.	Ste	Steelhead		Coho	S	Sockeye		Total
	Sample	Sampled Desc. (%)	Sampled	Sampled Desc. (%)	Sampled	Sampled Desc. (%)	Sample	Sampled Desc. (%)	Sampled	Sampled Desc. (%)	Sample	Sampled Desc. (%)
April	1,479	175(11.8)	0		1,270	39(3.1)	0		287	10(3.5)	3.036	224(7,4)
May	2,900	376(13.0)	400	10(2.5)	2,892	169(5.8)	049	18(2.8)	1,132	140(12.4)	7.964	713(9.0)
June	200	24(12.0)	2,600	85(3.3)	200	5(2.5)	136	4.(2.9)	140	19(13.6)	3 276	137(4.2)
July			3,100	96(3.1)		•			:	0	3,100	96(3.1)
August			2,700	36(1.3)							2,700	36(1.3)
September			994	8(1.7)			1				466	8(1.7)
Totals	4,579	575(12.6)	9,266	235(2.5)	4,362	213(4.9)	972	22(2.8)	1,559	169(10.8)	20,542	1,214(5.9)

Table 18. Gatewell Descaling Rates at McNary Dam, 1984

Total	sc. (%)	48(8.4)	121(7.5)	21(3.3)	18(2.7)		214(5.5)
	Sampled Desc. (%)	569	1,616	633	672		3,864
Sockeye	Sampled Desc. (%)	1(2.1)	15(7.1)	5(16.7)			21(7.3)
Soc	Sampled	48	210	30			288
Coho	Sampled Desc. (%)		5(22.7)	0			5(13.5)
	Sample	0	22	15		١	37
Steelhead	Sampled Desc. (%)	7(5.8)	13(5.0)	5(8.6)			25(5.7)
St	Sample	121	260	28		1	439
Sub-yrlng. ch.	Sampled Desc. (%)		4(1.3)	9(1.8)	18(2.7)	6(1.6)	37(2.0)
Sub-y	Sampled	0	300	200	672	374	1,846
Yrlng. ch.	Sampled Desc. (%)	40(10.0)	84(10.2)	2(6.7)			126(10.0)
Yr	Sample	004	824	30			1,254
Month		April	May	June	July	August	Totals

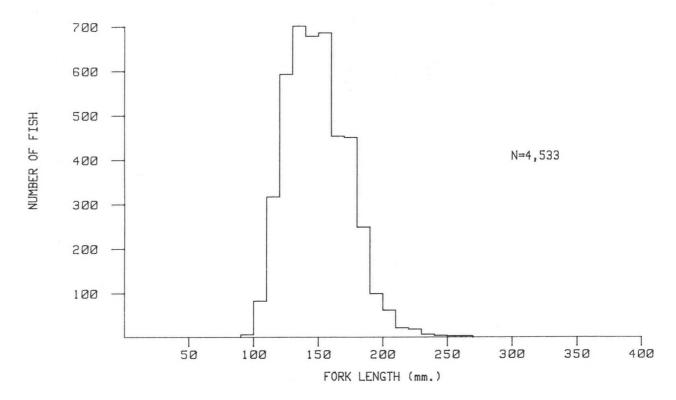


Figure 13.-- Yearling Chinook Length Frequencies, McNary Dam, 1984.

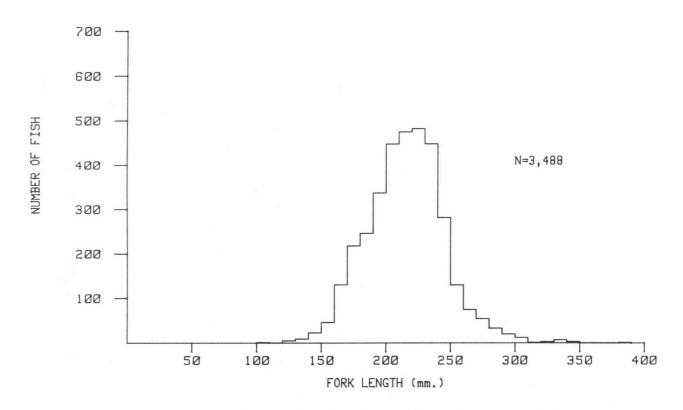


Figure 14.-- Steelhead Length Frequencies, McNary Dam, 1984.

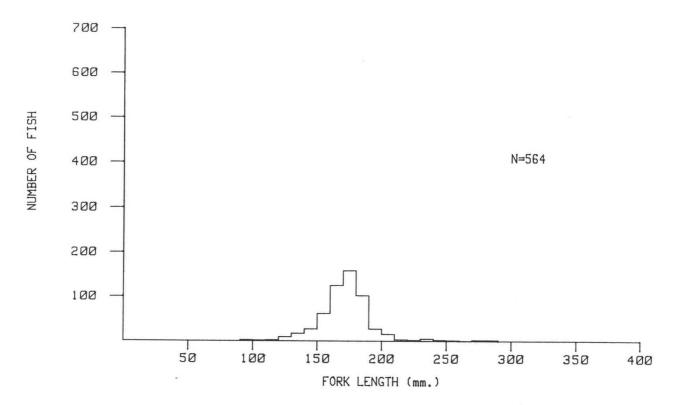


Figure 15.-- Coho Length Frequencies, McNary Dam, 1984.

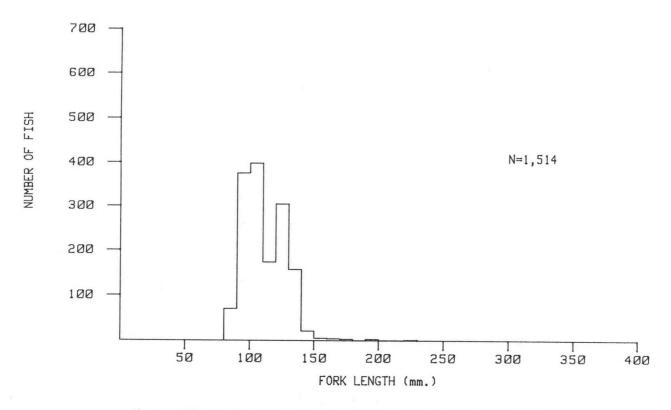


Figure 16.-- Sockeye Length Frequencies, McNary Dam, 1984.

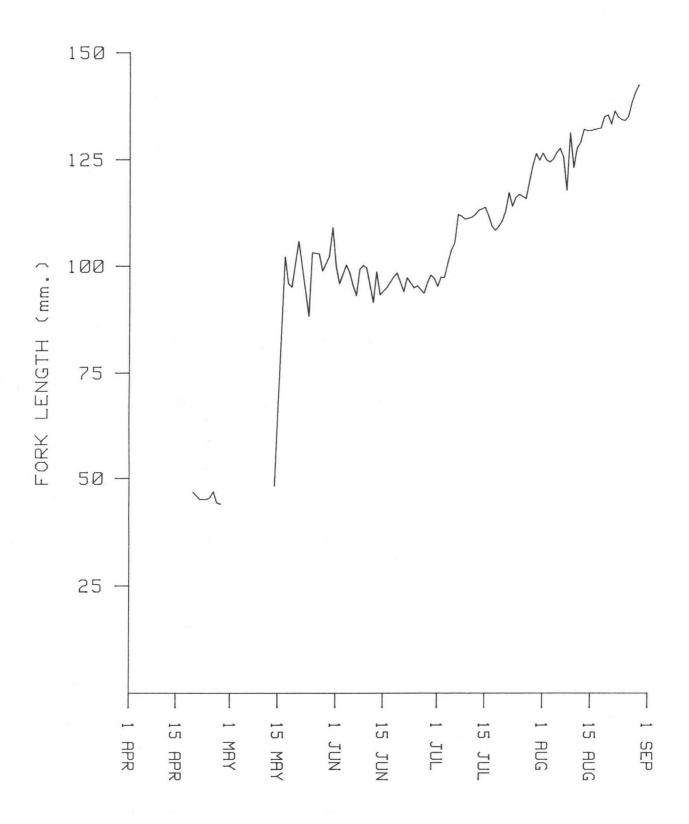


Figure 17.-- Sub-Yearling Chinook Mean Length, McNary Dam 1984.

Table 19. Collection System Mortality at McNary Dam, 1984

Month	Yrlng. ch.	Sub-yrlng. ch.	Steelhead	Coho	Sockeye	Total
	Mort. (%)	Mort. (%)	Mort. (%)	Mort. (%)	Mort. (%)	Mort. (%)
April	724 (.3)	95 (2.9)	46 (0.1)	0	42 (0.3)	907 (.3)
May	2,867 (0.3)	930 (0.4)	766 (0.2)	36 (0.1)	836 (0.6)	5,435 (.3)
June	240 (0.7)	3,607 (0.5)	249 (0.6)	4 (0.1)	247 (0.9)	4,647 (0.5)
July	11 (0.2)	17,756 (1.0)	28 (1.2)	0 0	0	17,795 (1.0)
August	0 0	12,299 (1.0)	4 (1.4)	0 0	3 (0.3)	12,306 (1.0)
September	0 0	882 (0.8)	0 0	0 0	0 0	882 (0.8)
Totals	3,842 (0.3)	35,569 (0.9)	1,393 (0.2)	40 (0.1)	1,128 (0.6)	41,972 (0.7)

Table 20. Sample Tank Mortality at McNary Dam, 1984

Month	Yr	Yrlng. ch.	Sub-	Sub-yrlng. ch.	Stee	Steelhead	3	Coho	Š	Sockeye	Total	Total
	Sample	Sample Mort. (%)	Sample	Sample Mort. (%)	Sample	Sample Mort. (%)	Sample	Sample Mort. (%)	Sample	Sample Mort. (%)	Sample	Mort. (%)
April	21,847	275 (1.26)	320	5 (1.56)	7,962	14 (0.18)	7	0	1,289	29 (2.25)	31,425	323 (1.03)
May	93,722	(92 (0.74)	20,922	106 (0.51)	41,709	114 (0.27)	6,831	23 (0.34)	13,749	383 (2.78)	176,933	1,321 (0.75)
June	3,222	19 (0.59)	41,565	273 (0.66)	8,520	37 (0.43)	1,146		2,322	30 (1,29)	56,775	359 (0.63)
July	609	3 (0,49)	130,713	1,798 (1.38)	200	1 (0.50)		0	467	0	132,019	1,802 (1,36)
August	65	0	90,164	1,252 (1.39)	25	1 (4.0)	-	0	98	3 (3.49)	90,341	1,256 (1.39)
September	18	0	7,730	84 (1.09)	2	0	0		24	0	7,774	84 (1.08)
Totals	119,483	992(0.83)	291,414	3,518 (1.21)	58,418	167 (0.29)	8,015	23 (0.29)	17,937	445 (2.48)	495,267	5,145 (1.04)

delayed mortality was observed during transport.) A low water alarm system, scheduled for installation in 1985, should alleviate similar problems in the future.

Research

Research at McNary was reduced in 1984. No fish were marked and mark recovery from upriver releases was the primary research activity. As a result, less than half the number of fish handled in 1983 were handled this year.

Oregon State University researchers completed their work on stress levels associated with subyearling chinook collection and transport. Studies by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on fish condition and yearling chinook stress levels continued, as did NMFS research on subyearling chinook guidance and orifice passage.

FISH CONDITION

Descaling

Descaling rates in 1984 were comparable to those of 1983 (Table 21) Yearling chinook and sockeye scale losses were more frequent than in the previous year, while those of steelhead, subyearling chinook and coho were less so. Numbers of descaled yearling chinook began to increase in the facility about April 24. When the April 27 gatewell sample showed similar scale losses, trashrack cleaning was formally requested.

Table 21. Comparison of descaling rates at McNary Dam fish facility, 1983 and 1984.

			1983				1984	
Species		Rang	ge	Season		Ran	ge	Season
Yrlng. ch.	2.3	-	23.0	11.6	3.0	-	23.0	12.6
Sub-yrlng.								
ch.	0	-	14.0	3.9	0	-	7.0	2.5
Steelhead	0	_	15.0	5.6	0	-	14.0	4.9
Coho	0	_	15.0	4.2	0	-	8.3	2.8
Sockeye	0	_	27.5	9.8	0	_	30.0	10.8

Following the request for trash rack cleaning, high yearling chinook descaling rates continued, affecting at least 20 percent of sampled fish on six occasions. Sockeye descaling rates also began to climb, reaching 30 percent on May 18. Trashracks on all operating units were cleaned between May 17 and May 23. Although descaling was reduced, it remained above 5 percent for yearling chinook and above 10 percent for sockeye until virtually the end of the outmigration. On July 6, an increase in subyearling chinook descaling prompted cleaning of trashracks in units 1 and 2 and slot 4A.

MODIFICATIONS FOR 1985

- 1. All ongoing and new modification and maintenance programs (e.g. replacement of orifice Ts, installation of raceway low-water alarms, repair of corroded flume screens, etc.), scheduled for completion by the onset of 1985 transportation/bypass operations, need to be accomplished as planned.
- 2. McNary needs a second auxiliary water supply line to alleviate water supply and fluctuation problems. Water level fluctuation and associated problems in the sample collection tanks would be reduced, and more water would be available for supplying fish attraction bars in the separator.

Further, as additional holding capacity becomes necessary at McNary, a new water source could supply some if not all of its needs.

- 3. To reduce surging and turbulence in and across the separator, a water elimination system in the upwell is required. The system could enhance separation by providing a calmer surface in the separator. It also would allow lower pressure settings in the pinch valve, which would reduce the potential for debris blockage and associated descaling.
- 4. Changes are needed in the separator outfall to facilitate passage of large fish entering the collection system (e.g. steelhead kelts, sturgeon, suckers, and shad). The outfall slope should be increased and the opening from the outfall floor enlarged. Further, the loose rubber flap that pads the outfall floor, and under which fish often become trapped, needs to be permanently fastened in place.
- 5. Holding and transporting kelts needs to be evaluated. Transport may benefit this segment of the steelhead population just as it does the smolts, therefore, some effort on their behalf should be initiated.

LITERATURE CITED

- Alexander, Clyde, U.S. Geological Survey, 847 N.E. 19th Avenue, Suite #300, Portland, OR 97232, (personal communication 1984).
- Anonymous, 1984. The Fish Transportation Oversight Team's Annual Work Plan for Transport Operations at Lower Granite, Little Goose and McNary Dams for Field Year 1984. Unpublished Document
- Anonymous, 1984a. Detailed Fishery Operating Plan of the Columbia River Basin Fish & Wildlife Agencies and Tribes.

 Bonneville Power Administration. Division of Fish and Wildlife. Portland, Oregon.
- Delarm, M.R., L.A. Basham, S.W. Pettit, J.B. Athearn and Lt. J.V. Barker, 1984. Fish Transportation Oversight Team Annual Report FY 1983, Transport Operations on the Snake and Columbia rivers. NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS F/NWR5 7:88 p.
- Krcma, Richard, National Marine Fisheries, (personal communication, 1984).
- McClary, Dennis Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, (personal communication 1984).
- McConnaha, Chip Water Budget Center, (personal communication, 1984).
- Mobbs, Mark Washington Department of Fisheries, (personal communication January 1985).
- Sims, Carl W., Albert E. Giorgi, Richard C. Johnsen, and Dean A. Brege June 1983. Migrational Characteristics of Juvenile Salmon and Steelhead in the Columbia River Basin 1982. June 1983. Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, 2725 Montlake Boulevard East, Seattle, WA 98112. Final report for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 35 p. Contracts DACW 57-82-F-0397 and DACW 65-78-C-0051.
- Sims, Carl W., Richard C. Johnsen, Dean A. Brege April 1982. Migrational Characteristics of Juvenile Salmon and Steelhead Trout in the Columbia River System 1981, Vol. 1 Assessment of the 1981 Smolt Migration.

 Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, 2725 Montlake Boulevard East, Seattle, WA 98112. Final Report for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 16 p. Contracts DACW 68-78C-0051 and DACW 57-81-F-0342.
- Sims, Carl W., J.C. Williams, Dean A. Brege 1981. Migrational Characteristics of Juvenile Salmon and Steelhead in the Columbia River Basin and Related Passage Research at John Day Dam, Vol I and II. Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, 2725 Montlake Boulevard East, Seattle, WA 98112. Final Report for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 61 p. Contracts DACW 57-80-F-0394 and DACW 68-78-C-0051.

- Smith, Jim Ross, Gene M. Mathews, Larry R. Basham, Stephen Achord, and George T. McCabe January 1980. Transport Operations on the Snake and Columbia Rivers, 1979. Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, 2725 Montlake Boulevard, Seattle, WA 98112. Final Report of Research for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 27 p. Contract No. DACW 68-78-C-0051-Operations.
- Water Budget Center, 1984. 1984 Annual Report From the Water Budget
 Managers to the Northwest Power Planning Council and Bonneville Power
 Administration. Water Budget Center, Portland, Oregon.

Appendix Tables 1-11

Appendix Table 1.-- Daily Collection Counts of Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, and Sockeye, Facility Mortalities, and Daily River Flows and Spills'During 1984, at Lower Granite Dam.

PERCENT			0000000	4 40 28 10 1	7.66.46.46.46.46.46.46.46.46.46.46.46.46.	29.87 29.87 29.87 27.82 20.27 20.27	1000 C C W 3 D 4
SPILL TOTAL	10,000 1,000 10,800 14,900	3,200 9,900 9,900 9,900	0000000	A O M D N O	01000401	22, 400 13, 400 13, 400 13, 500 22, 300 22, 200 31, 600	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
RIVER FLOW IN CFS	Naw 4	9,00,00	40000000	400000000000000000000000000000000000000	4 4 7 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	117,600 90,200 104,800 97,300 111,500 118,300 111,500	344000044000000000000000000000000000000
TION LITY PERCENT	1.78 1.28 1.00	39	11.1 11.1 33.0 66. 65.	. 05 . 05 . 05 . 06	. 16 . 16 . 19 . 18 . 25 . 25	200.0000000000000000000000000000000000	22 31 31 32 32 32 23 23
COLLECTION MORTALITY NUMBER PERC	4 1 8 1 1 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	23 23 11 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	22 22 24 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	27 27 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	252 252 60 60 320 432 433	10 115 115 172 83 306 148 209
DAILY TOTAL	1,764 2,298 2,822 3,101	3,265 4,594 5,921 3,397 4,953	6,084 6,084 6,840 5,470 5,523	OR MM M - C	OI OI O T MIDIO	41,752 37,008 43,637 19,561 36,003 31,066 48,186 35,327	-0.00
SOCKEYE	34 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	36 71 17 54	23 23 21 21 21	64 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	24 24 25 24 38 38	45 45 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	78 30 114 32 32 95 122 45
STEELHEAD	141 184 175 192	332 332 353 426	289 342 465 427 414	520 728 997 2,688 5,459 9,439	0040 N44	MMM MM MMM	25,712 36,115 36,115 34,249 36,453 63,760 79,282 49,557 80,195
СОНО	0000	0000	000000	000000	000000	0000000	0000000
SUB-YEARLING CHINDOK	0000	757 938 545 850	634 781 534 826 555 560	545 0 143 792 543 543 1,320	716 716 716 761 3,011 5,218 2,404	, , ,	171 684 683 631 1,062 1,264 1,332 701
YEARLING CHINDOK	1,588 2,068 2,616 2,875	3,539 4,580 2,482 3,623	3,898 4,423 4,802 5,528 4,488 4,532 4,713	5,507 8,924 14,174 15,039 17,704 20,672	24,622 40,552 34,651 34,921 31,937	26,495 22,522 68,781 13,572 12,958 16,530 25,002 14,226	8,400 12,992 9,071 15,154 12,208 17,208 14,535 10,721 9,318
DATE			41 41	41 41 (8	a la ca la ca (A ra (A	A M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	

=																																									0.21				
LL PERCENT	6.8	0	4 ·	4 .0	2.7	7.9	5.6	1.4	1.0	1.2	3.1	9.0	6	0.0	7.6	2.1	0.7	9.	8 1	20.1	1.7	9 (200	9 0	26.25	00	0.7	0.0	S	B .		0 0	1.0	2.4	7.6	4.6	1.8	0.1	4.5	0.0	4.0	4.7	4 1	0 4	0
SPILL TOTAL	6,30	2,00	0,00	- 0	9.90	4,80	6,50	5,50	2,90	6,30	0,40	0,10	2,00	3,20	2,00	2,70	5,20	4,20	4,80	1,50	3,90	2,80	4,60	0,0	45,600	1,40	5,90	9,90	7,30	5,60	0,10	3,00	7.50	0,40	3,00	2,90	8,30	3,60	09'6	0,30	6,70	3,40	0,90	_ (_
RIVER FLOW IN CFS	72,60	58,40	66,50	89.00	32,80	97,00	36,70	76,30	80,20	80,00	82,40	05,40	47,90	29,00	08,80	76,20	82,80	33,10	83,50	80,40	85,80	78,40	71,60	00,00	173.700	78,00	82,00	91,90	96,50	77,40	71,00	05.40	13.00	36,20	78,20	79,60	83,30	77,60	72,70	67,40	20	34,90	26,50	12,20	13,50
LITY PERCENT	90.	. 02	. 02	16	00	. 21	60.	. 26	45.	.30	. 12	. 22	. 05	. 49	12.	. 26	. 28	. 45	. 33	1.59	. 43	1.12	. 83		1.09		1.53	.91		1.24		000	49	44	1.57	. 36	.81	. 71	1.09		1.33	ກ ເ ທີ່ເ	1.51		5.4
COLLECTIC MORTALII NUMBER PE	34	0	7 (2)	61	20	51	23	45	48	42	21	34	4	52	25	3.5	25	30	28	24	31	591	54	7 0	00 00	57	88	113	28	82	246	0 M	25	29	80	22	39	31	29	20	26	13	4	16	110
DAILY TOTAL	65'9	0,74	B, 81	3 5	3,13	3,89	5,57	7,51	4,22	4,07	7,14	5,70	7,76	0	4,51	2,0	3	1	4	2	4 6	2 !	- 1	7 0	8,050	7	74	5	0,70	4	M C	2 4	0	36	0	16	39	38	S	24	20	CI	00	0	7
SOCKEYE	147	137	83	429	304	569	445	223	161	342	120	252	36	98	135	00 1	06	116	356	200	195	531	136	100	51 C	324	140	314	183	187	259	133	139	172	52	120	29	128	114	32	193	63	25	41	63
STEELHEAD	49,679	32,734	22,104	32.077	18,288	20,007	21,317	14,626	11,609	11,410	14,504	13,193	6,724	9,549	12,357	10,023	7,098	4,998	6,403	4,733	5,298	4,323	5,077	2000	4.959	4,915	3,434	4,816	4,215	1,926	2,274	2,166	2.209	2,241	1,507	1,469	1,611	920	1,153	-	969	276	710	400	4/0
СОНО	0	0		2	58		11		22		17	13	11	~ (o (12	0	0 '		22	0 (o c	0 0	o 00	24		25	0	0	0 0	₀ =	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0 9	⊃ c	D
SUBYEARLING CHINOOK	406		~	1,335	•		494	720	438	484	476	540	195	237	223	262	539	418	464	569	358	251	215	1110	796	614	778	3,659	-	~		1,134		-	1,738		777	933		-	1,292	~	~	450	721
YEARLING CHINOOK	6,363	7,087	5,497	4.469	3,385	2,934	3,305	1,948	1,998	1,823	2,027	1,711	735	1,738	1,803	1,872	1,199	1,189	1,320	121	1,345	2000	1,047	4 424	1,772	1,840	1,383	3,658	3,216	1,515	3,835	1,932	1,463	3,235	1,808	2,779	2,330	2,400	3,406	2,000	2,022	1,158	1,126	513	428
DATE	4	4	N C	4 (4	N	CA	N	CA	N	(V	CU I	ו נייו	3									•	-1	4 4	Jun 13	4	4	4	-	4	40	4 (4	N	(A	CA	CA	N	N	N	N	M				

Appendix Table 1.-- Continued.

PERCENT	17.71 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	
SPILL TOTAL P	000,61	
RIVER FLOW IN CFS	107,300 99,800 100,800 84,700 77,300 77,800 64,700 64,700 64,700 41,900 53,000 42,700 53,000 42,700 53,000 42,700 53,000 42,700 53,000 42,700 53,000 42,700 53,000 42,700 53,000 64,7	
COLLECTION MORTALITY JMBER PERCENT	1.03 1.27 1.27 96 64 64 67 67 1.78 1.78 1.57 1.59 1.57 1.59	87
COLLEC MORTA NUMBER	7.23 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	2,660
DAILY TOTAL	1,656 1,735 3,725 3,725 3,728 3,728 5,508 2,748 1,756 1,756 1,724 1,452 1,592 1,592 1,694 1,694	6,056,117
SOCKEYE	48 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11,152
STEELHEAD	322 461 482 403 301 301 315 326 132 132 126 126 95 76 95 76 95 76 95 76 95 76 95 76 95 76 95 76 95 76 95 76 95 76 95 76 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95	1,114,640
СОНО	746	007
SUBYEARLING CHINOOK	590 506 901 1,093 1,093 1,570 684 614 378 226 217 227 227 26 151 151 76 15 15 15 15 15 27 27 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	1001
YEARLING CHINOOK	2, 720 2, 746 2, 324 2, 324 2, 325 2, 325 1, 513 1, 513 1, 361 1, 361 1, 361 1, 361 1, 510 1, 510 1, 510 1, 147 1,	1000
DATE	Jul 5 Jul 6 Jul 10 Jul 11 Jul 12 Jul 14 Jul 15 Jul 18 Jul 18 Jul 18 Jul 20 Jul 22 Jul 22 Jul 23 Jul 23 Jul 25 Jul 25 Jul 25 Jul 25 Jul 26 Jul 27 Jul 28	

APPENDIX TABLE 2.-- 1984 TRUCK TRANSPORTATION REPORT AT LOWER GRANITE

	Accum. Total	4,017	4,017	9,901	17,724	17,724	27,007	22,007	27.007	27,007	27,007	27,007	2001	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	7.00.72	27.007	27,607	27,007	27,007	20,000	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	700,72	27,007	27.007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007
	Sockeye	28	28	103	175	175	255	253	255	255	255	255	662	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	252	255	255	255	255	255	255 255
CKED	Steelhead	322	322	989	1,109	1,109	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,707	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1.787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1.787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1.787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787
ACCUM. #'s TRUCKED	Coho	0	0	0 0	0	0	5	> c	, 0	0	0	0 °	> 0	. 0	0	0	0	0 6	. 0	0	0	0 9	> c	0	0	0	0 9	- -	, 0	0	0	0	0 0	ə c	P	. 0	0	0	0 '	0 (0
	Subyr. Chino	0	0	00	757	757	2,240	2 240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,640	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2 240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2.240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240
	Yrlg. Chino	3,637	3,637	9,112	15,683	15,683	22,725	22,163	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22 725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22, 725	22 725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22, 725	22.725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,125	22,725
	Daily Total	4,017	0	5,884	7,823	0	7,283	9 6	, 0	0	0	0 6	9 6	. 0	0	0	0 '	= -	, 0	0	0 ,	> °	⊃ e	. 0	0	0	0 9	> c	. •		0 (o '	-	- C	0 0	. 0	0	0	0 4	= 6	5 0
	Sockeye Dai	28	٥ إ	2.0 0	72	0 (200	P =	, 0	0	0	0 9	P =	, 0	0	0	o '		9 0	0	0 (> <	>	. 0	0	0 (o °	> c	. 0	0	0 (-	> e	₀ =	> 0	. 0	0	0	9	> c	9
ED	Steelhead	322	0	364	423	0 0	0	• =	, 0	0	0	0 =	P C	, 0	0	0	= •	>	, 0	0	0 0	_{>} e	>	, @	0	۰,	>	-	. 0	0	0 (> «	> c	o c	9 0	0	0	0	0 <	> c	o ©
DAILY #'s TRUCKED	Coho	0	0	9 0	0	•	5 6	P =	. 0	0	0	- c	· c	. 0	0	0	9 6	>	. 0	0	0 0	9 9	9 6	. 0	0	0 0	> c	P =	. 0	0	0 0	> <	3 c		0	0	0	0	0 9	9 0	. 0
DAIL	Subyr. China	0	0 (o	757	0 10	001/1	° 0	. 0	0	0	5 C		, 0	0	0 (> •	9	. 0	0	0 0	5 6	2 6	. 0	0	0 (> <	> =		0	0 0	3	> ∈		0	0	0	0	0 5	> c	s @
	Yrlg. Chino	3,637		0	6,571	2 040	3406	0	0	0	0,	- °	· c	. 0	0	0 (> °	9 0	. 0	0	0 0	5	9 6	. 0	0	0 (- c	9 0	0	0	0 0	> 9	⊃ c		0 0	0	0	0	o s	> <	, 6
		1/4	4 / 4	4 /4	5/ 4	6/4	. 60	4 /6	10/4	11/4	12/ 4	15/ 4	15/ 4	16/4	17/4	18/ 4	19/ 4	21/4	22/ 4	23/ 4	24/4	26/ 4	27/ 4	28/ 4	29/ 4	30/ 4	2/5	3/2	4/5	5/ 5	2 6	200	6 6	10/5	11/5	12/5	13/5	14/5	15/5	12/ 5	18/ 5

APPENDIX TABLE 2.-- Continued

	Accum. Total	27.002	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	7,00,72	27 007	27,007	27.007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	2000 22	27.007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	20,000	19,16	49.992	56,754	63,835	70,860	76,192	81,275	92.832	92,832	103,730	103,730	113,442	113,442	121,779	150 447	128,146	132,158	132,158	135,510
	Sockeye	255	255	255	255	255	567	252	255	255	255	255	255	522	255	255	255	250	255	255	255	255	522	255	255	250	554	734	206	1,117	1,351	1,479	1,618	1.825	1,825	2,013	2,013	2,240	2,240	2,455	6,433	2,536	2,613	2,613	2,642
UCKED	Steelhead	1.787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1.787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,737	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	6.589	10,793	12,714	14,940	17,103	19,262	21,468	25,208	25,208	28,281	28,281	30,334	30,334	32,039	27 540	33,510	34,593	34,593	35,364
ACCUM. #'s TRUCKED	Coho	0	0	0	0 (9 9	> c	9 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	- •	• c	. 0	0	0	0	0	o °	> •	- C	25.	52	52	52	52	25	ů V	52	52	43	43	43	43	43	2.4	5 4 4	43	43	43
	Subyr. Chino	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2 240	2.240	2.240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2.240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2.240	5,855	8,902	12,106	12,985	14,033	15,157	16,439	19,046	19,046	21,577	21,577	23,222	23,555	25,654	20 244	28,211	29,625	29,625	30,709
	Yrlg. Chino	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22, 725	22 725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	52,725	22, 163	22,725	22.725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22.725	26,343	29,538	31,002	34,768	38,348	40,269	41,725	46,728	46,728	51,816	51,816	57,603	57,603	61,588	038 27	63,850	65,284	65,234	66,752
	Daily Total	0	0	0 4	>	5 C	• •	. 0	0	0	0	0	0 (> c	> <	> c		. 0	•	0	0	0 9	>	5 C	-	. 0	12,359	10,626	6,762	7,081	7,025	5,332	9	11,557	0	10,898	0 :	9,712	9 19 0	6,55	6.367	0	4,012	0	3,352
	Sockeye	0	0	5	>	o =	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 4	> c	3 6	P =		0	0	0	0 (5 °	> c	> C	° =	. 0	588	180	173	210	234	178	0	207	0	188	0 0	177	P L 70	0	77	. 0	81	0	59
CKED	Steelhead	0	0 (9 9	9 6				0	0	0	0 (5	₽ ∈	o «	•	. 0	0	0	0	٥ ,	9 9	> <	9 =	° 0	•	4,802	4,204	1,921	2,226	2,163	2,206	0	3,740	•	3,073	- 1	6,053	200	0	1.471	0	1,083	0	771
DAILY #'s TRUCKED	Coho	0	0 0	> <	P =	. 0	0	0	0	0	0 (Э,	> <	-	, =	• •	•	0	0	o °	.	> <	P c		0	0	52	0	~ °	> 0	>	- -	0	0	•	8 9	⇒ c	- C	9 0		0	0	0	٥,	0
	Subyr. Chino	0	9 6	5 <	9 0	. 0	0	0	0	0	5	>	5 C	• =	. •		0	0	0	0 9	> c	, c	9 0	, 0	0	0	3,615	3,047	3,204	6 6 6	1,048	1,282	6	2,607	0 :	2,531	1 4 4 5	01011	2 472	0	2,557	0	1,414	0 ,	1,084
	Yrlg. Chino	0 4	∍ .	•	0	0	0	0	0	0 ,	9 9	> 0	9 6			0	0	0	۰ ,	-	9 e	• =	9 0	, 0	0	0	3,618	3,195	1,464	3,700	1,924	1,456	0	5,003	9 00	5,088	5 287	0	3.985	0	2,262	0	1,434	7 470	1,400
		19/ 5	24/5	22/5	23/ 5	24/5	25/5	26/5	27/5	28/ 5	5 /67	24 / 5	4/4	2/ 6	3/6	4/6	9 /5	9/9	9 . 2	9 /8	18/ 6	11/6	12/ 6	13/6	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/ 6	20/ 6	21/6	22/ 6	23/6	24/6	9/67	9 /07	28/ 6	29/ 6	30/6	1/2	2/7	3/7	6/7	6 6	. /0

APPENDIX TABLE 2. -- Continued

DAILY *'s TRUCKED

ACCUM. #'s TRUCKED

							* 2						
	Yrlg. Chino	Subyr. Chino	Coho	Steelhead	Sockeye	Daily Total	Yrlg. Chino	Subyr. Chino	Coho	Steelhead	Sockeye	Accum. Total	
117	0	0	0	0	0	0	66,752	30,709	43	35,364	2,642	135,510	
8/7	3,823	1,611	0	878	0	6,312	70,575	32,320	43	36,242	2,642	141,822	
614	0	0	0	0	0	0	70,575	32,320	43	36,242	2,642	141,822	
2 /01	5,632	2,652	0	888	0	9,172	76,207	34,972	43	37,130	2,642	150,994	
11/7	0	0	0	0	0	0	76,207	34,972	43	37,130	2,642	150,994	
12/7	4,232	1,282	0	634	16	6,164	80,439	36,254	43	37,764	2,658	157,158	
3/7	0	0	0	0	0	0	80,439	36,254	43	37,764	2,658	157,158	
14/7	2,896	283	0	392	20	3,895	83,335	36,841	43	38,156	2,678	161,053	
12/ 7	0	0	0	0	0	0	83,335	36,841	43	38,156	2,678	161,053	
16/7	3,101	357	0	385	13	3,856	86,436	37,198	43	38,541	2,691	164,909	
17/7		0	0	0	0	0	86,436	37,198	43	38,541	2,691	164,909	
18/7	2.656	115	0	219	11	3,001	89,092	37,313	43	38,760	2,702	167,910	
2 /61	0	0	0	0	0	0	89,092	37,313	43	38,760	2,702	167,910	
20/7	2.645	69	0	123	7	2,844	91,737	37,382	43	38,883	5,709	170,754	
21/7		0	0	0	0	0	91,737	37,382	43	38,883	2,709	170,754	
22/7	2,375	58	0	101	0	2,502	94,112	37,408	43	38,984	2,709	173,256	
23/7	0	0	0	0	0	0	94,112	37,408	43	38,984	2,709	173,256	
24/7	2,014	364	0	104	4	2,486	96,126	37,772	43	39,088	2,713	175,742	
1 /57	0	0	0	0	0	0	96,126	37,772	43	39,088	2,713	175,742	
26/7	1,681	21	0	69	0	1,801	97,807	37,823	43	39,157	2,713	177,543	

APPENDIX TABLE 3.-- 1984 BARGE TRANSPORTATION REPORT AT LOWER GRANITE

	Accum. Total	21,428	21,428	21,428	44 384	44.384	44,384	44,384	94,466	94,466	149,627	149,627	201,999	201,999	262,201	262,201	359,744	359,744	460,439	460,439	538,722	538,722	550,150	240 425	718 475	815,143	850,454	884,805	884,805	971,119	1,021,164	1,070,747	1,152,060	1,246,930	1,246,730	1,397,564	1,454,125	1,494,862	1,523,667	1,549,794	1,588,043	1,611,158	1,635,005	1,660,554	1,660,554	1,706,239
	Sockeye	149	149	149	191	191	191	191	266	266	321	321	358	358	395	395	425	425	515	512	594	574	000	967	841	1.016	1,090	1,168	1,168	1,312	1,363	1,395	1,478	1,572	1,572	1,737	1,886	2,023	2,106	2,170	2,598	2,901	3,170	3,615	2,615	3,994 4,335
RGED	Steelhead	1,852	1,852	1,852	1,852	3.585	3,585	3,585	8,514	8,514	23,408	23,408	36,825	36,825	49,534	49,534	62,019	62,019	91,325	91,325	119,134	117,134	140,040	165,601	179.400	234,984	262,368	288,078	283,078	351,027	385,264	421,697	485,446	564,697	164,697	575,573	744,057	776,765	398,864	819,345	851,398	869,677	889,661	910,967	710,767	948,558
ACCUM. #'s BARGED	Coho	0	0	0 4	9 6	. 0		0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 9	> c	9 9	> c	. =	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 6	> c	» ·	9	0	•	13	13	45	45	53	S E	2.2
	Subyr. Chino	2,799	2,799	2,799	4.836	4.836	4,836	4,836	6,316	6,316	8,184	8,184	9,742	9,742	10,946	10,946	17,970	17,970	25,592	25,592	27,447	27 205	23, 103	34,680	35,369	37,004	37,083	37,254	37,254	38,621	39,252	40,314	40,665	41,929	41,767	44,764	43,368	44,156	45,282	46,346	47,681	48,810	49,498	49,992	44,776	51,150
	Yrlg. Chino	16,628	16,628	16,628	35.772	35,772	35,772	35,772	79,370	79,370	117,714	117,714	155,074	155,074	201,326	201,326	276,330	276,330	343,007	343,007	391,547	175,175	40,000	507 065	503,065	542,139	549,913	558,305	558,305	580,159	595,285	607,341	624,471	658,732	200,136	074,000	664,834	671,918	677,411	681,920	686,353	689,728	692,634	695,927	100 007	701,621
	Daily Total	21,428	0	0	22.956	0	0	0	50,082	0	55,161	0	52,372	0	60,202	0	97,543	0 !	100,695	0	78,283	720 611	75 007	34,034	0	96,468	35,311	34,351	0	86,314	50,045	49,583	81,313	94,870	727 737	100,001	20,201	40,737	28,805	26,127	38,249	23,115	23,847	25,549	0 77 72	14,033
	Sockeye	149	0	0 9	42	0	0	0	75	0	22	0	37	0	37	9 1	30	0 .	86	0 1	2 5	0		108	. 0	175	74	78	0	144	51	32	20.0	4.	674	107	147	137	88	64	428	303	569	445	062	341
SED	Steelhead	1,852	0	0 0	1,733		0	0	4,929	0	14,894	0	13,417	0	12,709	- i	15,485		26,386	0	608,12	24 504	24 944	13.799	0	55,584	27,384	25,710	0	62,949	34,237	36,433	75,747	14,431	767 061	40 774	47,004	32,728	22,103	20,477	32,053	18,279	19,984	21,306	701 70	11,397
DAILY #'s BARGED	Coho	0	0	o =	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 9	, e	-	> •	> <	,	> <	· -	, =	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	۵,	-	> c	5 6	P =	, <	> 0	> °	- ·	13	- 6	67	0 :	11	200	16
DAI	Subyr. Chino	2,799	0	0 -	2,037	0	0	0	1,480	0	1,868	0	1,558	9	1,204		1,024	2 0	1,622	9 1.0	1,855	857.9	975	689	0	1,635	29	171	0	1,367	631	1,062	100	1,604	1.03	404	000	882	1,166	1,064	1,335	1,129	889	44	1.158	484
	Yrlg. Chino	16,628	0	0 6	19,144	0	0	0	43,598	0	38,344	0	37,360	0	46,252	2 6 6	42,004	00777	1,0,00	0 0 0 0	10,01	82.078	12,979	16,501	0	39,074	7,774	8,392	0	21,854	15,126	12,056	101,11	103,71	19.758	4 744	2000	7,004	27473	4,507	4,400	2,2,2	2,302	3,273	3.899	1,795
		11/4	12/ 4	13/ 4	15/ 4	16/ 4	17/ 4	18/4	19/4	20/4	21/ 4	22/ 4	23/ 4	64/4	7 /57	4 /66	4 /12	4 /07	707 4	4 / 4	2/5	3/ 5	4/5	5/2	5 /9	5 /2	8/2	9/ 5	10/5	11/5	12/5	13/ 5	10/ 10	16/5	17/ 5	18/5	10/0	20/ 5	24/ 5	227.5	277 5	20,00	26/5	26/5	27/5	28/ 5

	: 4]		_		_		_						~:		_		•		_
	Accum. Total	1,706,239	1,739,038	1,739,038	1,758,354	1,758,354	1,785,373	1,785,373	1,800,977	1,800,977	1,815,327	1,815,327	1,828,242	1,828,242	1,841,048	1,841,048	1,855,162	1,855,162	1,868,477
	Sockeye	4,335	4,701	4,701	4,378	4,878	2,096	2,096	5,295	5,295	5,840	5,840	6,345	6,345	6,762	6,762	7,559	7,559	7,987
GED	Steelhead	948,558	976,224	976,224	992,465	992,465	1,014,816	1,014,816	1,026,883	1,026,883	1,037,978	1,037,978	1,047,573	1,047,573	1,057,047	1,057,047	1,066,201	1,066,201	1,074,518
ACCUM. #'s BARGED	Coho	91	121	121	139	139	139	139	151	151	151	151	173	173	173	173	181	181	213
4	Subyr. Chino	51,634	52,650	52,650	53,074	53,074	53,847	53,847	54,795	54,795	55,508	55,508	26,097	26,097	56,741	56,741	57,745	57,745	59,102
	Yrlg. Chino	701,621	705,342	705,342	862,707	707,798	711,475	711,475	713,853	713,853	715,850	715,850	718,054	718,054	720,325	720,325	723,476	723,476	726,657
	Daily Total	0	32,799	0	19,316	0	27,019	0	15,604	0	14,350	0	12,915	0	12,806	0	14,114	0	13,315
	Sockeye	0	366	0	177	0	218	0	199	0	545	0	202	0	417	0	797	0	428
ED	Steelhead	0	27,666	0	16,241	0	22,351	0	12,067	0	11,095	0	9,595	0	9,474	0	9,154	0	8,317
DAILY #'s BARGED	Coho	0	30	0	18	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	00	0	32
DAIL	Subyr. Chino	0	1,016	0	424	0	773	0	948	0	713	0	289	0	644	0	1,004	0	1,357
	Yrlg. Chino	0	3,721	0	2,456	0	3,677	0	2,378	0	1,997	0	2,204	0	2,271	0	3,151	0	3,181
		29/ 5	30/ 5	31/5	1/6	2/ 6	3/6	4/6	9 /5	9 /9	9 /2	9 /8	9 /6	10/6	11/6	12/6	13/6	14/6	15/6

Appendix Table 4.-- Daily Collection Counts of Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, and Sockeye, Facility Mortalities, and Daily River Flows and Spills During 1984, at Little Goose Dam.

LL PERCENT			0.000	0004000000000000000	W 2 W 2 4 W 2 4 W
SPILL TOTAL	1100	9840044	00044004	24,000 38,700 16,300 23,100 11,000 13,200 13,200 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 18,000 11,900	5,80 5,00 6,00 6,00 6,00 7,80 7,80 7,40 4,40
RIVER FLOW IN CFS	30000	000,000 000,000 000,000 000,000 000,000	34,70 34,70 34,70 34,40 33,40	133,500 121,700 114,200 116,600 110,000 104,200 95,400 102,800 123,300 101,100 113,500 113,500	900 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
CTION ALITY PERCENT	3.26 2.35 2.40 2.50	1.03 1.77 1.77 1.25 1.75	1.01 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.02 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03 1.03	8448844649455 644464945 644449	867 7 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
COLLECT MORTAL NUMBER	213 243 110 127	124 124 129 161 133 150	2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011	369 266 211 211 224 313 313 150 151 151 229 238 247	665 458 421 223 270 270 235 235
DAILY TOTAL	15,595 6,542 10,358 4,576 5,077 9,526	10,408 16,079 10,757 10,652 12,864 16,258 8,579	11,389 21,302 27,938 29,641 33,853 29,607	57,039 31,023 31,023 31,245 41,514 57,057 51,748 49,457 50,442 52,108 60,443 62,887 63,877 60,683	67,501 59,069 60,281 47,333 57,587 90,784 101,637 90,781 81,668
SOCKEYE	126 49 110 30 98	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	1177 1499 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400 1400	190 190 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
STEELHEAD	2,739 717 950 630 1,004	1,527 1,130	1,310 2,134 1,965 6,212 16,803 18,605 18,005	22, 493 13, 949 13, 1469 13, 1026 15, 969 25, 199 22, 568 24, 434 28, 987 25, 166 28, 987 35, 166 35, 166	48,720 46,496 45,770 37,330 51,596 79,912 95,652 86,466
СОНО	00000			00000000000000000	0000000
SUB-YEARLING CHINOOK	2 2 2 2 2	20019 4 4 4 4	mile die safere	3,468 2,593 2,593 2,709 4,342 4,342 5,258 6,831 3,113 1,113	060046004
YEARLING CHINOOK	734466	0 90000000	12286539	21,128 15,469 16,812 22,353 22,606 22,606 22,606 22,606 22,606 22,606 22,606 22,606 22,606	1, 85 68 68 1, 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1
DATE				APPT 26 APPT 26 APPT 28 ABBY 30 ABBY 42 ABBY 43 ABBY 40 ABBY 40 ABBY 10	

LL PERCENT	7.0044000	8 3 D S D D D S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	2689854	407.000	28.74 28.74 38.06 25.73 27.27 28.48 32.06	00.000000000000000000000000000000000000
SPILL TOTAL	20,400	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6,	, , , o , v , o , v , o , o , o , o , o	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	52,500 69,100 69,100 82,600 47,100 47,100 52,600 52,600	8,50 9,00 8,50 9,00
RIVER FLOW IN CFS	0000000		0000000	00000000	182,700 197,000 201,100 217,000 181,300 169,000 169,000 177,600	000000000
TION ALITY PERCENT		25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25.			2. 11 1. 18 1. 19 1. 10 1. 10	
COLLECTIO MORTALII NUMBER PE	142 201 146 130 172	312 185 109 84 87 87	152 152 150 150 52 83	192 85 128 85 85 87 74	81 183 183 185 145 175 175 175	272 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
DAILY TOTAL	4 W D W L D O		10004500		5,513 10,473 8,588 9,725 10,013 13,338 7,864 8,410 8,410	
SOCKEYE		1,176 557 130 231 639 639	121 121 130 330 300 300	133 133 152 130 130 44	286 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 6 8 8 9 0 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
STEELHEAD	4800000	000044400	4600400	Namowor	2,522 4,522 4,0131 2,616 2,016 1,334 1,033	Ladmauun-
СОНО	000000	0000000	000000		0000000000	,00000000
SUBYEARLING CHINOOK	1,605 1,770 1,572 2,408 1,500		5335 576 440 278 278	412 386 304 733 115 871 871	1,150 1,150 2,202 4,147 4,147 1,047 3,093	
YEARLING CHINOOK	24, 44, 48, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60, 60	DAITMENT	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	4000,000	2,721,127,201,127,201,137,201,137,201,201,201,201,201,201,201,201,201,201	24,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0
DATE	MAMMAMA	a ca ca w w	+++	A	Jun 22 Jun 22 Jun 22 Jun 23 Jun 25 Jun 25	NM

Appendix Table 4.-- Continued.

DATE	YEARLING CHINDOK	SUBYEARLING CHINOOK	СОНО	STEELHEAD	SOCKEYE	DAILY TOTAL	COLLECTION MORTALITY NUMBER PER	OLLECTION MORTALITY BER PERCENT	RIVER FLOW IN CFS	SPILL TOTAL	PERCENT
Jul 8	1,718	3,771	0	152	42	5,683	33	23	94.700	c	
	1,371	2,914	0	132	52	4,472	20	45	91,900	· c	
	1,116	1,820	0	194	47	3,177	43	1.35	76.300	. 0	000
	208	1,849	0	131	20	2,708	12	44	76.800	0	000
301 12	703	1,861	0	131	0	2,695	41	1.52	67,200	0	00.0
	943	1,098	0	18	18	2,077	25	1.20	73,300	0	0 0 0
	613	1,123	0	83	16	1,841	46	2.50	68,900	0	0 0
	823	833	0	61	10	1,727	22	1.27	37,100	0	00.0
	296	745	0	89	0	1,780	41	2.30	66,800	0	0 00
	1,295	710	0	122	0	2,127	26	1.22	61.700	· c	000
	1,401	434	0	42	0	1,927	49	2.54	34,900	. =	000
	693	322	0	. 24	0	1,039	4	38	45.900	0	00.0
	649	273	0	13	0	935	21	2.25	43,200	0	00.0
	931	104	0	101	0	1,136	15	1.32	40.100	0	00.0
	916	119	0	11	0	1,046	31	2.96	40.900	, c	00.0
	677	144	0	41	0	862	11	000	31.000	· -	200
	1,275	185	0	0	0	1,460	13	1.23	39.900	0 0	
	1,207	132	0	0	0	1,339	26	1.94	37.300	, ,	000
	1,328	117	0	91	1.1	1,547	32	2 07	39.300	, =	00.0
	1,176	88	0	99	11	1,341	25	1 86	44.300	· -	200
	1,295	102	0	. 0	0	1,397	33	2.36	52,300	0	0.00
1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1								
TOTAL	786 587	077 276	c	L 0 7							1
1	200,000	643,000	>	1,075,474	11,677	2,737,422	18,307	.67			

APPENDIX TABLE11. -- 1984 BYPASS REPORT

DAILY 4'S BYPASSED

SSED

ACCUM. #'S BYPASSED

Accum. Total 2,060 14,000 23,170 36,730 46,730 55,540 95,736 1120,536 1131,536 211 229 226 266 316 317 628 628 677 980 1,519 2,335 3,036 6,669 8,007 11,902 11,902 11,902 11,1902 11,745 2,014 2,503 6,669 8,007 10,251 11,902 11,9 Sockeye 49 2,016 2,958 4,545 6,245 19,211 21,982 22,958 33,652 34,265 33,652 34,265 33,652 34,265 35,193 36,24 37,323 38,652 38,6 Steelhead Coho Chino Sub yr. 1,990 13,321 22,886 29,762 33,414 48,844 75,238 79,405 94,358 1118,181 1134,417 1134,617 1137,108 118,181 1137,108 118,717 1137,108 118,717 113,108 118,717 113,108 118,717 113,108 118,717 113,108 118,717 119,717 110,717 11 Chino Yr 19. Daily Total 2,060 111,940 8,170 8,940 11,940 Sockeye Steelhead Coho Chino Subyr. Chino 11,990 11,331 8,565 26,424 4,167 113,912 113,912 113,912 113,912 113,912 113,912 113,912 113,912 113,912 110,391 110,391 110,391 110,391 110,391 111,314 111,314 111,314 112,314 113,416 113,416 114,318 114,318 114,328 Yr19. 11176 11

APPENDIX TABLE 5.-- 1984 TRUCK TRANSPORTATION REPORT AT LITTLE GOOSE

	-																																											
	Accum. Total	10 445	10,465	15,376	15,376	26,363	26,363	26,363	787 787	36.383	36,383	36,383	45,662	700,04	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45.662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45.662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,002	45,662	45,662	45,662
	Sockeye	40	40	112	112	221	227	224	268	268	268	568	322	725	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	325	322	322	322	322	322	322	356	322	322	322
UCKED	Steelhead	1.084	1,084	5,099	2,199	4,002	4,002	4,002	6.871	6,871	6,871	6,871	8,159	8 159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	6,159	0,157	8,159	8,159	8,159
ACCUM. #'s TRUCKED	Coho	0	0	0	> 0	5 °	-		0	0	0	0	> <	•	0	0	0	0		- C	0	0	0	0	0		>	3 c	. 0	0	0	0 4	3	5	> 6	-	> ,	> •	3	-	P c	, 0	0	0
	Subyr. Chino	3,624	3,624	5,108	5,108	8,160	0,100	8,160	10,639	10,639	10,639	10,639	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12.028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,048	070 77	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,020	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028
	Yrlg. Chino	5,717	5,717	8,057	42,000	13,780	12,080	13,980	18,605	18,605	18,605	18,605	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25, 153	25,153	25, 153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25 457	25,133	25,153	25,153	50,133	25,153	25,155	25, 152	25, 153	25,153	25,153	25,153
	Daily Total	10,465	0	4,911	1000	101,01	· -	. 0	10,020	0	0	0 00	7,277	0	0	0	0	0 9	⇒ e	. 0	. 0	0	0	0 (5	.	5 6	9 0	0	0	ο,	5	9 6	. <	9 6	5 6	> <	5 6	> ⊂	, =		. 0	0	0
	Sockeye	40	0	75	00+		0	0	47	0	0 4	2 4	, o	0	0	0	۰,	5	P c	, 0	0	0	0	0 0	- -	.	o =	• 0	0	0 '	> ,	> <	0	. =	Pc	o	P c	o	P @	. 0	0	•	0	0
JCKED	Steelhead	1,084	0	1,015	1.917	0000		0	2,869	0	0 °	000 +	0 0	0	0	0		5 9	9 6	. 0	0	0	0	-	- -	P =		• •	0	o °	> c	5 6	0		• =	. =	P C	. =	• •	0	0	0	0 '	0
DAILY #'s TRUCKED	Coho	0	0	9 6		. 0	0	0	0	0	0 9	P	. 0	0	0	0 '	> <	> C	· =	0	0	۰,	0 4	> <	-	· -	, 0		0	0 9	> 0	> <	. 0	0		. 0		. =	0	0	0	0	~	D
DA	Subyr. Chino	3,624	0 .	1,484	3.052	0	0	0	2,479	0	0 9	189	0	0	0	-	> c	, C	0	0	0	0 ,	o •	> c		· -	. 0	0	0	o •	> c			0	0	. •		. =	0	0	0	0	D 6	0
	Yrlg. Chino	5,717	0 220	6,340	5,923	0	0	•	4,625	0	o °	6.548	0	0	۰,	ə °	P 6	• =	0	0	0	٥,	5	P =	, 0		. 6	0	0	0 6	P e		0	0	0	. 0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	o •	•
		5/ 4	4 / 6	2 8	9/4	10/4	11/4	12/ 4	13/ 4	14/4	15/ 4	17/ 4	18/4	19/ 4	20/ 4	22/4	27.7	24/ 4	25/ 4	26/ 4	27/ 4	4 /87	4 / 62	2,7	2/2	3/ 5	4/5	2/2	5 /9	2 %	0 / 6	10/5	11/5	12/5	13/5	14/5	15/5	16/5	17/5	18/5	19/5	20/ 5	23/ E	c /22

	Accum. Total	45,662	200,05	45.662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	52,961	61,968	67,132	56,132	04,740	404 54	113.153	123,382	130,183	142,102	142,102	153,391	153,391	162,446	162,446	172,119	182,672	182,672	182,672	189,565	189,565	200,002	con'nny
	Sockeye	322	722	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	448	מ ה	202	255	4 200	1.226	1,305	1,334	1,409	1,409	1,409	1,409	1,482	1,482	1,640	1,724	1,724	1,724	1,892	1,892	1,740	1,740
JCKED	Steelhead	8,159	0,10	8.159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	12,790	17,873	545,02	20,573	26,357	32,533	39.395	43,439	45,265	48,390	48,390	49,822	49,822	50,921	50,921	52,400	53,134	53,134	53,134	53,940	53,940	54,213	54,613
ACCUM. #'s TRUCKED	Coho	0	9 0	, =		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0 4	> 6	>	> c	- c	° =	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		> •	,	,
	Subyr. Chino	12,028	42 020	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,775	15,137	16,277	16,27/	18,766	24 420	29.430	32.481	34,326	36,381	36,381	40,304	40,304	43,662	43,662	46,563	50,116	50,116	50,116	53,093	53,073	50,00	28,047
	Yrlg. Chino	25,153	25,133	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	27,074	28,510	29,737	151,42	33,075	37,526	43,102	46.157	49,258	55,922	55,922	61,856	61,856	66,381	66,381	71,516	77,698	869'14	17,698	80,640	80,640	84,797	84,997
	Daily Total	0	9 6	, 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,299	6,007	5,164	0	11,608	12,914	11,612	10.229	6,801	11,919	0	11,239	0	9,055	0	9,673	10,553	0	0	6,893	0 .	10,438	5
	Sockeye	0	P e	, 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	8	126	200	> ;	33	200	2,4	23	29	75	0	0	0	73	0	158	84	0	0	168	0 ;	å, °	O
CKED	Steelhead	0 5	P c		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,631	5,083	6,760	2	5,764	6,176	3,131	4.044	1,826	3,125	0	1,432	0	1,099	0	1,479	734	0	0	908	D 100	5/3	D
DAILY #'s TRUCKED	Coho	0 9	· •	, =	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 9	> c	> 6	5	>	· -	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,	o °	> 0	>
DAI	Subyr. Chino	0 0	P c	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	747	2,362	1,150	-	2,469	1,924	4.760	3.051	1,845	2,055	0	3,923	0	3,358	0	2,901	3,553	0	0	2,977	0	5,754	>
	Yrlg. Chino Subi	0 =	o e	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,921	1,436	1,661	0 0	3,342	4,44,	369.5	3.055	3,101	6,664	0	5,934	0	4,525	0	5,135	6,182	0	0	2,942	0	4,357	Þ
		23/ 5	26/ 5		27/5									2/ 6						11/6	12/6	13/6	14/6	15/6				14/ 6		21/6	9 /27		25/ 6		27/6			30/ 6						6/7	1 / 2	/ / 6	1 / 6	10/ /

APPENDIX TABLE 5. -- Continued

J	u	U
1	⋋	۹
	2	TY Y
j	ē	K
1	۰	
		ń
9	*	۰
d	>	
	=	J
1		
1	2	Ę
- 1	6	4

	Accum. Total	207.599	207,599	212,692	212,692	216,536	216.536	219,945	219,945	223,928	225,756	225,756	225,756	228,000	228,000	230,297	230.297	233,137	235,815
	Sockeye	2.048	2,048	2,064	2,064	2,096	2.096	2,106	2,106	2,106	2,106	2,106	2,106	2,106	2,106	2,106	2,106	2,122	2,133
CKED	Steelhead	54,519	54,519	54,768	54,768	54,889	54.889	55,011	55,011	55,169	55,205	55,205	55,205	55,301	55,301	55,341	55.341	55,442	55,506
ACCUM. #'s TRUCKED	Coho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Subyr. Chino	63,583	63,583	67,079	67,079	69,309	69,309	70,846	70,846	72,005	72,499	72,499	72,499	72,731	72,731	73,054	73,054	73,261	73,446
	Yrlg. Chino	87,449	87,449	88,781	88,781	90,242	90,242	91,982	91,982	94,648	95,946	95,946	95,946	97,862	97,862	96, 196	962'66	102,312	104,730
	Daily Total	7,596	0	5,093	0	3,844	0	3,409	0	3,983	1,828	0	0	2,244	0	2,297	0	2,840	2,678
	Sockeye	102	0	16	0	32	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	11
NED.	Steelhead	306	0	249	0	121	0	122	0	158	36	0	0	96	0	40	0	101	64
MILI . S INULAED	Coho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
THO	Subyr. Chino	4,736	0	3,496	0	2,230	0	1,537	0	1,159	484	0	0	232	0	323	0	207	185
	Yrlg. Chino	2,452	0	1,332	0	1,461	0	1,740	0	2,666	1,298	0	0	1,916	0	1,934	0	2,516	2,418
		11/7	12/7	13/7	14/7	15/7	16/7	17/7	18/7	19/7	20/7	21/7	22/ 7	23/ 7	24/7	25/7	26/ 7	27/7	28/ 7

APPENDIX TABLE 6.-- 1984 BARGE TRANSPORTATION REPORT AT LITTLE GOOSE

	Accum. Total	16.748	16,748	16,748	16,748	32,091	32, 091	32,091	36,071	64.980	104,309	104,309	143,478	143,478	198,772	178, 112	257,103	207,103	203, 704	2727 400	377,198	443,543	472,137	503,339	503,339	577,196	622,243	674,677	674,677	722,716	838,603	893,855	1.006.052	1,075,056	1,185,450	1,254,930	1,345,491	1,420,281	1,477,065	1,522,888	1,565,467	1,606,430	1,644,153	1,644,153	1,700,327	1,100,000
	Sockeye	0	0	0	0 !	1.5	6	02	113	117	117	117	117	117	117	111	124	467	970	970	526	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	609	778	778	778	778	911	1,325	1,366	1,540	1,819	2,124	2,813	2,813	4,600	4,763
(GED	Steelhead	2.340	2,340	2,340	2,340	5,575	5,5/3	2,575	2000	8.359	25,258	25,258	53,638	53,638	90,256	927,07	119,778	117,778	140,431	148,637	190,491	231,349	250,799	269,881	269,831	313,551	342,813	381,519	381,519	417,862	515,945	559,081	649.840	711,293	814,022	879,792	964,034	1,028,702	1,078,962	1,119,462	1,156,748	1,192,295	1,224,296	1,224,296	1,271,933	1,277,007
ACCUM. #'s BARGED	Coho	0	0	0	0 (> °	-	-	-	• •	0	0	0	0	0 9	> <	> °	> -	5 6	ə e	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	>
	Subyr. Chino	4.020	4,020	4,020	4,020	8,282	8,282	8,282	17 512	13.512	17,437	17,437	19,325	19,325	20,390	20,070	24,665	24,665	27 77.0	24 450	31.150	34,224	36,007	38,370	38,370	44,256	47,032	49,539	49,539	51,633	52,791	53,482	54.784	55,320	55,864	56,369	57,210	58,530	59,412	61,060	62,664	65,015	67,330	67,330	70,435	0 - 1 / 31
	Yrlg. Chino	10.388	10,388	10,388	10,388	18,339	18,339	18,339	42 992	42.992	61,497	61,497	70,398	70,398	88,009	88,004	112,233	112,633	127,555	157,555	155,031	177,361	184,722	194,479	194,479	218,780	231,739	243,010	243,010	252,612	269,258	280,683	300,650	307,665	314,786	317,991	323,336	331,724	337,325	340,826	344,236	346,996	349,714	349,714	353,359	100,000
	Daily Total	16,748	0	0	0 !	15,343	> ∈	5 C	12 889	00130	39,329	0	39,169	0	55,294	9 1	58,331	0 77 78	100,01	77 404	0	66,345	28,594	31,202	0	73,857	45,047	52,434	0	48,039	115,887	55,252	50.334	69,004	110,394	69,430	90,561	74,790	56,784	45,823	42,579	40,963	37,723	3	24 909	31,700
	Sockeye	0	0	0	0 0	\ ^ °	> c	9 6	200	9	0	0	0	0	o °	9 6	310	9 00		9 0	, 0	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (155	47	0	0	0	133	414	41	174	279	302	689		1,787	070
SED	Steelhead	2,340	0	0	0 10	5,03	9 0	> C	2 986	9	16,899	0	28,380	0	36,618	200	776,72	20 470	60,417	A70 CA	0	40,858	19,450	19,082	0	43,670	29,262	38,706	0	36,343	98,083	45,136	43.881	61,453	102,729	65,770	84,242	64,668	50,260	40,500	37,286	35,547	32,001	D	27,837	217010
DAILY #'s BARGED	Coho	0	0	0	٥,	> 9	> c	5 C	· -	, 0	0	0	0	0	0 9	> <	> <	> c	, <	o c	, 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 '	0 0	5 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 9	>	5 6	
DAIL	Subyr. Chino	4,020	0	0	٥ ,	4,662	> e	o C	5.230	0	3,925	0	1,888	0	1,065	2 100	4,475	202 6	00.63	3 782	0	3,074	1,783	2,363	0	2,886	2,826	2,457	0	2,094	1,158	847	455	536	544	202	841	1,320	885	1,648	1,604	2,351	2,315	> L	3,105	20114
	Yrlg. Chino	10,388	0	0	0 10 0	1,751	9 6		24.653	0	18,505	0	8,901	0	17,611	P C C V C	477'47	15 20	030101	27.478	0	22,330	7,361	6,757	0	24,301	12,959	11,271	0	2,602	16,646	11,425	5,951	7,015	7,121	3,205	5,345	8,388	5,601	3,501	3,410	2,760	2,718	D	3,645	20062
		12/ 4	13/4	14/ 4	15/ 4	10/4	10/4	19/4	20/ 4	21/4	22/ 4	23/ 4	24/4	25/ 4	26/ 4	207	20/ 4	4 / UZ	1/ 5	2/5	3/2	4/5	5/2	9/9	2/2	8/ 5			11/5		13/ 5		16/5									25/ 5		\$ /17	28/ 5	

APPENDIX TABLE 6.-- Continued

	Accum. Total	1,732,235	1.778.478	1.778.478	1,826,813	1,826,818	1,880,996	1,880,996	1,925,462	1,925,462	1,962,361	1,962,361	1,978,606	1,978,606	2,000,606	2,000,606	2,018,058	2,018,058	2,038,492
	Sockeye	4.925	5,158	5,158	5,772	5,772	6,667	6,667	7,011	7,011	7,176	7,176	7,242	7,242	7,790	7.790	8,270	8,270	8,530
RGED	Steelhead	1.299.809	1,340,997	1.340.997	1,383,645	1,383,645	1,430,201	1,430,201	1,470,669	1,470,669	1,503,457	1,503,457	1,517,138	1,517,188	1,535,574	1,535,574	1,548,585	1,548,585	1,562,043
ACCUM. #'s BARGED	Coho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
	Subyr. Chino	72.140	73,948	73,948	75,852	75,852	78,375	78,375	79,289	79,289	80,276	80,276	80,888	88,888	81,605	81,605	82,223	82,223	84,150
	Yrlg. Chino	355,361	358,375	358,375	361,549	361,549	365,753	365,753	368,493	368,493	371,452	371,452	373,288	373,288	375,637	375,637	378,980	378,980	383,769
	Daily Total	0	46,243	0	48,340	0	54,178	0	44,466	0	36,899	0	16,245	0	22,000	0	17,452	0	20,434
	Sockeye	0	233	0	614	0	895	0	344	0	165	0	99	0	248	0	480	0	260
GED	Steelhead	0	41,188	0	42,643	0	46,556	0	40,468	0	32,788	0	13,731	0	18,386	0	13,011	0	13,458
DAILY #'s BARGED	Coho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DAI	Subyr. Chino	0	1,808	0	1,904	0	2,523	0	914	0	484	0	612	0	717	0	618	0	1,927
	Yrlg. Chino	0	3,014	0	3,174	0	4,204	0	2,740	0	2,959	0	1,836	0	2,349	0	3,343	0	4,789
		30/ 2	31/5	1/6	5/6	3/6	4/6	2/ 6	9/9	9 / 2	9 / 8	9 /6	10/ 6	11/6	12/6	13/6	14/6	15/6	16/6

ACCUM. #'S BYPASSED

Accum. Total	15,595	17,597	21,809	23,531	25,850	30,297	34,437	41,125	46,283	50,471	56,664	64,700	68,659	73,202	78,195	86,983	98,643	110,612	123,059	133,200	141,975	151,546	164,905	184,175	193,848	204,544	222,554	245,020	263,328	280,697	300,416	320,225	336,917	354,343	377,250	394,101	407,360	420,981	435,372	445,922
Sockeye	126	126	126	126	156	175	205	225	225	277	277	398	398	481	526	570	570	570	570	570	570	220	570	570	570	570	662	662	799	999	999	662	662	662	662	662	999	999	662	662
Steelhead	2,739	2,965	3,197	3,430	3,562	3,748	4,178	4,446	4,820	5,604	6,328	6,939	7,268	7,479	7,755	8,334	9,129	10,290	14,978	18,589	22,521	26,927	30,568	32,714	34,483	36,184	38,773	42,431	43,951	45,793	49,180	53,479	25,966	57,988	61,149	62,008	67,793	73,404	79,564	83,407
Coho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subyr. Chino	4,552	5,401	7,670	8,519	9,748	12,085	14,113	16,641	18,531	19,855	22,354	24,903	26,562	27,820	29,203	31,612	34,835	38,034	40,331	42,264	43,698	45,351	48,461	53,941	55,111	56,442	58,711	61,495	63,912	66,148	68,500	71,323	73,908	76,711	80,305	80,929	81,432	81,816	82,211	82,533
Yrlg. Chino	8,178	9,105	10,816	11,456	12,384	14,289	15,941	19,813	22,707	24,735	27,705	32,460	34,431	37,422	40,711	46,442	54,109	61,718	67,180	711,777	75,186	78,698	85,306	96,950	103,684	111,348	124,408	140,432	154,803	168,094	182,074	194,761	206,381	218,982	235,134	247,502	257,473	265,099	272,935	279,320
Daily Total	15,595	2,002	4,212	1,722	2,319	4,447	4,140	6,638	5,158	4,138	6,193	8,036	3,959	4,543	4,993	8,763	11,685	11,969	12,447	10,141	8,775	9,571	13,359	19,270	9,673	10,696	18,010	22,466	18,308	17,369	19,719	19,809	16,692	17,426	22,907	16,851	13,259	13,621	14,391	10,550
Sockeye	126	0	0	0	30	19	30	20	0	25	0	121	0	83	45	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Steelhead	2,739	526	232	233	132	186	430	568	374	784	724	611	329	211	276	579	795	1,161	4,688	3,611	3,932	4,406	3,641	2,146	1,769	1,701	2,589	3,658	1,520	1,842	3,387	4,299	2,487	2,022	3,161	3,859	2,785	5,611	6,160	3,843
Coho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subyr. Chino	4,552	849	2,269	849	1,229	2,337	2,028	2,528	1,890	1,324	2,499	2,549	1,659	1,258	1,383	2,409	3,223	3,199	2,297	1,933	1,434	1,653	3,110	5,480	1,170	1,331	2,269	2,784	2,417	2,236	2,352	2,823	2,585	2,803	3,594	624	203	384	395	322
Yrlg. Chino	8,178	927	1,711	640	928	1,905	1,652	3,872	2,894	2,028	2,970	4,755	1,971	2,991	3,289	5,731	7,667	4,609	5,462	4,597	3,409	3,512	809'9	11,644	6,734	7,664	13,060	16,024	14,371	13,291	13,980	12,687	11,620	12,601	16,152	12,363	9,971	7,626	7,836	6,385
	3/ 4	4 / 4	5/4	6/4	7/ 4	8/4	4 /6	10/4	11/4	12/ 4	13/ 4	14/4	15/4	16/4	17/4	18/4	19/4	20/ 4	21/4	22/ 4	23/ 4	24/4	25/ 4	26/4	27/ 4	28/4	29/ 4	30/4									5 /6			

Appendix Table 8.-- Daily Collection Counts of Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, and Sockeye, Facility Mortalities, and Daily River Flows and Spills During 1984, at McNary Dam.

LL PERCENT	29.47								_	_	40	•	w		10	•	1.0		$\overline{}$		4	4 1.	, 0		-	0	1.7	L)	4	0	- 4	1 n	- [- 11	0	-	TO.	0	0	0	-	ഗ	m·	9 6	-
SPILL TOTAL	74,700	+ 1	- ~	. 4	=	.0	~	~		m	\approx	01	\sim	N	~	-0	٠.	m	2	~ .	2	7 5	-		, ~	21,30	-	0	89,20	0	64,56	72 26	37.70	38.70	20,10	26,80	72,60	56,00	58,10	61,00	45,90	0	0	0	9
RIVER FLOW IN CFS	253,500	0 0	4	0	7	œ	7	0	0	-	2	m	4	N	9	œ	2	ö	2	7	7	7 1	30	0	4	20	30	30	0	80	100	2 6	00	70	60	50	30	6	202	30	202	00	30	90	2
CTION ALITY PERCENT	0.00	. 61	2 6	. 61	. 08	. 22	. 07	. 13	. 12	. 03	.26	. 07	. 17	. 12	.39	. 61	. 54	.32	.30	2 4	44.	25.	40.0	. 61	. 33	. 28	. 26	.21	. 26	4.0	44	17	38	.36	.37	. 27	. 21	4 4	52.	.11	.17	92.	97.	202	00.
COLLEC MORTA NUMBER	0 7	0 4	16	10	15	48	16	6	21	18	46	15	33	30	83	142	211	137	180	136	120	170	000	33	187	184	124	143	203	171	4 4 0 4 0	62	189	214	152	233	176	201	126	80.	169	142	505	167	1 0
DAILY TOTAL	2,060	m	m	ST.	M	m	-0	0	00	CI	-	0	~ .	m		11	- i	'n :	-	ź .	: -	: =	-	U,	-	4	0	5	w (7	- 0.	, 0	9	D)	9	1-	41	υc	V L	n .	4 2	Ŧ L	n c	n c	>
SOCKEYE	21	125	92	84	26	88	204	43	303	319	320	737	720	1,960	2,377	7,040	0,450	2,650	2,410	0,000	7.300	6.710	16,139	7,260	3,920	5,210	3,540	5,130	10,240	4, 00 00 00 04 00	2.720	1,520	2,650	1,920	2,270	2,900	6,080	040,7	0,000	0000	1,400	0,040	0,040	1.280	****
STEELHEAD	444	1,203	2,562	2,161	3,936	3,019	2,596	2,471	5,423	6,860	4,387	5,829	5,470	8,180	5,114	0,000	0,000	02,000	11,070	000	7.870		31,413	9,700		11,770				11,920															
СОНО	00	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	D 1	0 (0 4	· ·	17	•	-	P C	0	4	30	0	0	10	0					340		œ	,34	,56	31	,69		40,0	2 0	0 0	0 0	2 4	26	080	3
SUB-YEARLING CHINOOK	0 4	42	0	6	0	22	1.22	543	161	147	741	138	110	000	620	020	9 0	7 7 0	200	340	140	130	643	099	620	480	040	250	067	520	450	270	60'	,10	,37	, 00	1,090	47	0.30	6.04	3.03	6.82	,66	0,72	
YEARLING CHINOOK	4 4	19,445	12,686	0	S I	13,781	0 9	-		9 0		$n \sim$		3 00					01	-	m		~		-		~	-		37,580					-		-			٠.		•	• ~	•	
1.1	Apr 13 Apr 14					-	-				•		•		• • • •										-						-	•	44 ,	~ (A 1.	a G	u (v	N	W	N	(A	N	N	M	

P ER CEN 1	55.32 47.99 36.96	200	5.7	1007	5.4	1.00	1.40	2.0	5.3	9.5	7 8 6	. 4	מ מי	8.4	0 8 6	6.7	2.5	44.	21.43 32.40	
SPILL	230,700 179,100 118,600	49,20	52,70 53,50 50,70	33,80 35,20 85,20	200	75,40 91,70	10,30	06,90 96,00	72,20	76,30	77,50	0 0	99,60	000	200	802	000	100	000	
RIVER FLOW IN CFS	417,000 373,200 320,900	80	50,40	300,30	380	500,	100	60	10	40	40,40	300	000	40,40	700,	,50	60,	50%	5004	
TION LITY PERCENT	. 37	. 62		1.10		1.10	. 40	54.	.37	. 40	.39	. 45	53.			1.05	. 48	. 56	1.09	
COLLECTION MORTALI	91 258	108	95	139 131 113	51	75 68	171	171	286	222	212	133	399	163	107	100	112		3,754 1,842 1,568	
DAILY TOTAL	24,920 39,010	2,69	6,69 5,07 4,01	5,62	8,23	6,34 7,64	80	0,36	2,36	0,80	4,23	9,36	5,44	5,31	9,51	7,30	3,45	11,94	252	
SOCKEYE	1,676	1,150	1,680	1,770 640 500	550 590 590	670 457 520	520	800	920	820	300	540 040 040	449	300	300	220	248	138	230 168 324	
STEELHEAD	5,181 6,340 10,390	8,190	7,050 4,430 5,140	5,200	2,170	1,323	1,200	1,140	006	560	280	240	378	140	130	20	79	35	200	
СОНО	893	659	404	4 (A (A C	ONE.	4 4 W	00 0	220	140	100	0 4 0	000	0 0	300	20	10 20	1100	გ ე	000	
SUBYEARLING CHINOOK	13,290 21,010	4,82	,38	22,22	153	,020,	24	7,68	7,86	8,90	3,34	8,84	4,30	1,57	73	6,90	,28	34,03	727	
YEARLING CHINOOK	3,653 3,650 3,640	~ ~ ~	~ ~ ~	~ ~ ~	~	340	280	520 300	680 340	580	320	320	4 4 0 6 0 3	320	330	210	496 844	346 448	168	
DATE	May 31 Jun 1 Jun 2	5 5 5		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 4	11 10		1 un	2 2 2	S 00	22 2	2 2 2	200	177	010	01	01	ul 1	01 1	01 1	

Appendix Table 8.-- Continued.

L PERCENT	13 20000	00000	000000		000000000	
SPILL TOTAL	21,200 21,600 9,500 0	00000		000000	00000000	500000000000000
RIVER FLOW IN CFS	87,00 34,70 72,20 51,80	36,30 42,70 46,60 62,70	28, 200 28, 200 28, 200 28, 300 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	12,50 12,50 19,40 32,90 53,80	320,000 320,400 320,400 370,100 370,400	141,000 1100,800 147,400 147,400 129,900 128,800 147,500 119,200 119,200
ECTION STALITY PERCENT	3.82 3.82 36 .36 .70		1.09 1.29 1.00 1.00			4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
COLLEI MORT NUMBER	622 3,464 251 222 357	188 373 490 390 138	359 210 210 379 1,337	-	236 236 245 245 345 847	286 286 1952 1956 1956 1957 1958 1958 1958 1958
DAILY TOTAL	2007	~ 10 10 P a	N . N - # 10 0	320 23	2 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	10,715 10,001 10,008 16,043 19,158 24,172 13,186 6,429 6,485 6,900 8,757 17,200 16,900 8,757
SOCKEYE	117 91 208 172 114	86 91 66 90 156	24 8 2 4 8 6 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9	23 23 20 11	33 71 71 71 72 74 74 74	2 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
STEELHEAD	55 0 10 0	00000	00 tt tt 00 00	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	7447 80 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	38. 11. 00.000000000000000000000000000000
СОНО	59 0 0 10 0	44 90 00 0	000000	00000	00 M 0 0 0 0 0 0	,
SUBYEARLING CHINOOK	117,294 90,480 68,867 31,625 31,444	47,686 45,446 65,907 47,154 29,272	32,759 41,371 32,558 40,835 74,125 153,811	65,170 55,470 27,415 20,203 39,987 106,435	77,644 118,150 44,188 29,114 30,482 28,330 28,330 28,150	18,565 10,015 15,970 14,082 13,173 14,400 6,459 6,900 8,740 17,166 16,815 8,354
YEARLING CHINDOK	118 0 0 54	58 46 14 15	58 53 24 74 46	0 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	125 133 171 641	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
DATE	41 (4	ta ca ta ca ta	(4 (4 1.3 6)			Aug 20 Aug 21 Aug 21 Aug 22 Aug 24 Aug 26 Aug 26 Aug 27 Aug 30 Aug 31 Sep 2

THERLING SUBYEARLING COHO STEELHEAD SOCKEYE DAILY COLLECTION IN CFS TOTAL NUMBER PERCENT IN COLUMBER PERCENT IN CFS TOTAL NUMBER PERCENT IN CF	SPILL TOTAL PERCENT	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0		0 0 0	0 0 0	0	0 0 0	0.0	0.0	0 0 0	0	0		0	00.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL NUMBER PAILING COHO STEELHEAD SOCKEYE DAILY COLLECTI CHINOOK CHI	FLOW	111,500	110,200	120,500	123,800	112,100	94,500	107,200	114,000	150,000	108,500	117,200	128,300	99,300	114,700	127,300	111,800	116,900	110,800	100,400	77,800	121,100	123,900	131,000	85,800	109,300
FERLING SUBYEARLING COHO STEELHEAD SOCKEYE DAILY CHINDOK CHIND	CTION ALITY PERCENT	1.66	88	. 20	1.66	1.33	1.03	1.84	1.07	. 50	.35	. 15	. 49	.61	. 48	1.50	1.13	1.98	. 47	. 90	1.24	1.65	1.40	. 33	1.30	. 40
YEARLING SUBYEARLING COHO STEELHEAD SOCKEYE IN CHINOOK	COLLE MORT NUMBER	20	6.0	62	31	43	29	25	19	33	37	10	17	20	٥	25	28	35	15	20	24	25	21	14	10	വ
YEARLING SUBYEARLING COHO STEELHEAD SOCKE CHINOOK CHIN	DAILY TOTAL	4,229	6,814	6,900	1,871	3,471	2,829	1,358	1,771	986'9	10,500	6,672	3,485	3,286	1,886	1,671	2,486	1,771	3,185	2,215	1,943	1,515	1,500	1,585	771	1,257
FERLING SUBYEARLING COHO ST CHINDOK CHINOOK 6 145 6,727 7 0 1,852 0 11 852 0 12 14 3,457 0 12 14 3,457 0 13 14 6,958 0 15 0 1,771 0 15 0 6,672 0 15 0 1,643 0 1771 0 1,643 0 1,771 0 2,486 0 1,771 0 2,486 0 1,771 0 2,486 0 1,771 0 2,486 0 2,486 0 2,486 0 2,486 0 2,486 0 1,771 0 2,215 0 2	SOCKEYE	30	14	28	19	0	0	0	0	14	42	0	0	13	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	0	24
FERLING SUBYEARLING COHO CHINOOK CHINOOK 5 127 6,727 7 0 1,852 8 14 3,457 9 28 2,801 10 0 1,358 11 0 1,771 12 0 4,199 12 0 1,727 13 0 6,672 15 0 6,672 15 0 1,643 19 0 2,486 20 2,486 21 0 2,486 22 0 1,943 23 0 1,943 24 0 1,571 28 0 1,571 29 0 1,571 20 0 1,571 20 0 1,571 21 0 2,486 22 0 1,771 23 185 25 0 1,733 26 0 1,571 27 0 1,571		0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
YEARLING CHINOOK CHINOOK CHINOOK CHINOOK 114 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ОНОО	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22222222222222222222222222222222222222	SUBYEARLING CHINOOK	4,199	6,746	6,727	1,852	3,457	2,801	1,358	1,771	6,958	10,458	6,672	3,485	3,273	1,886	1,643	2,486	1,771	3,185	2,215	1,943	1,515	1,490	1,571	771	M
44444444444	YEARLING CHINOOK	0	27	145	0	14	28	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	и							77	41	77	44	-	4	44	4	*	-	(W	CA	(V	CV	LV	N	W	N	(A

. 67

191,930 6,243,776 41,970

610,511

82,144

1,261,187 4,098,004

TOTAL

APPENDIX TABLE 9. -- 1984 TRUCK TRANSPORTATION REPORT AT MCMARY

-	
H	
5	
Ē	

	Accum. Total	A 4.24	15,990	15.990	15,990	15,990	15,990	15,990	15,990	15,990	15,990	15,990	15,990	15,990	12,990	15,990	15,990	15,990	15,990	15,990	15,990	15,770	15,770	15,000	15,990	15.990	15,990	15,990	15,990	24,360	31,328	47,814	62,676	62,676	62,676	62,676	62,676	62,676	62,676	62,676	62,676	62,676	62,676	62,676	070,20	62,676
	Sockeye	£	68	68	68	68	88	88	88	68	68	68	88	89	68	68	68	68	8 6	8 6	60 0	600	60	68	89	88	89	88	88	742	1,286	7,000	3,078	3,098	3,098	3,098	3,098	3,098	3,098	3,098	3,098	3,098	3,098	5,078	2,070	3,098
NCKED	Steelhead	672	4.210	4.210	4,210	4,210	4,210	4,210	4,210	4,210	4,210	4,210	4,210	4,210	4,210	4,210	4,610	4,210	4,610	4,210	4,410	4,210	4.210	4.210	4.210	4,210	4,210	4,210	4,210	8,579	12,216	70,071	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,016	20,012	30,012
ACCUM. #'s TRUCKED	Coho	6		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥,	>	•	> 6	> 0	9 6	> e		· •	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	29	108	4 475	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435
	Subyr. Chino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 '	> <	> <		9 6	9 6	s C	P e		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ω !	15	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	446	246	246	246	246	246
	Yrlg. Chino	3,223	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,071	11,011	11,071	14 704	110,11	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691	11,691	14,972	22 995	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	22,000	27 005	27 885	27.885	27,885	27,885
	Daily Total	4,624	11,366	0	0	0	0	0 '	0 .	~ •	0	o °	> •	5 9	P 6	o	• 6	o C	· -	, =	0	. 0	0	٥	0	0	0	0 ,	220	8,570	16.486	14.862	0	0	0	0	٥ ,	0 4	> <	>	9 6	- C	P =	, 0		. 0
	Sockeye	32	23	0	0	0	٥,	D 6	> €	9	> 0	> •	> c	_{>} =	P c						0	0	0	0	0	0	0 4	> 0	P []	200	742	1.078	•	0	o ,	0 '	٥,	D 4	> ∈	5 6	P c	o «	• =	, 0	0	
ICKED	Steelhead	1,369	2,841	0	0	0 '	- (> °	> 0	> °	> <	-	> 0	5 6	P =	. 0		, 0	0			0	0	0	0	۰ ,	9 4	> e	072 8	100'1	9,875	7,921	0	0	Э,	5 °	> c	> 9	P	o e	· -	. =	0	. 0	0	0
DAILY #'s TRUCKED	Coho	0	0	0	0 (0 9	>	> °	P 6	> <	> c	> <	P =	s =	° c	. 0	0	. •	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥,	> <	> c	, p	49	495	832	0	o •	> ∈	>	> ∈	o =	P C		0	. 0	0	0	0	0
DAI	Subyr. Chino	0	0	0	0,	> •	> ∈	o e	P &	> <	-	s	· -	, =	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	o '	> e	5 C	P C	, œ		85	149	0	5	> c	, c	P =	, =	· c	, 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Yrlg. Chino	3,223	8,468	-	9 6	> <	9 0	-	· -	, =	P C	0	· c	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	o '		0 9	> c	₀ c	•	3.281	2.731	5,292	4,890	0 ,	-	۰ د	, c	° c	, =	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		17/ 4	18/4	4 /41	24.74	22/ 4	23.4	24/ 4	25/ 4	26/ 4	27/ 4	28/ 4	29/ 4	30/ 4	1/5	2/5	3/5	4/5	2/2	5 /9	2 / 2	8/2	2/2	10/5	11/5	12/5	14/5	15/ 5	16/5	17/5	18/ 5	19/ 5	20/5	22/5	27/5	24/5	25/ 5	26/5	27/5	28/ 5	29/5	30/ 5	31/5	1/6	5/6	3/ 6

DATLY #'s TRUCKED

	Accum. Total					62,676																																										
	Sockeye	3,098	3,09	3,098	3,09	3,098	20,0	2,042	200	200	200	3,09	3,098	3,09	3,098	3,09	3,098	3,09	3,098	3,09	3,09	3,09	3,098	20,00	2,0%	2,07	3,03	20,0	2,000	3.09	3,09	3,098	3,09	3,098	3,09	3,09	3,09	3,09	3,09	3,098	3,09	3,12	3,12	3,176	3,19	3,196	3,196	5,17
UCKED	Steelhead	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	20,012	30,012	20 012	30,012	70 042	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	50,012	30,016	30,012	30,015	20,012	30.012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,012	30,036	30,046	30,046	30,046	30,046
ACCUM. #'s TRUCKED	Coho	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,400	1,435	4 475	1 435	4 475	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,433	1,435	1.435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,435	1,459	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469
	Subyr. Chino	246	246	246	246	246	240	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	640	246	240	246	24.0	246	246	246	246	246	248	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	28,977	28,977	77,261	94,656	97,656	77,656	71,656
	Yrlg. Chino	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,003	27,885	200 20	27 885	27 885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	58,13	27,885	56,78	27,885	200,12	27 895	27.885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,835	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,885	27,914	27,914	24,462	27,982	784'17	27,782	786'17
	Daily Total	0	0	0 4	9	0 6	9 6	s	> c	, c	· -		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 4	> c	5		o °	> <	5 C	2 0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,789	0	48,429	20,455	0	٥,	0
	Sockeye	0	0	0 6	>	0 =	•	9 6	° =	. =	· c	, 0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0 °	.	0 9	.	0 6	> <	> 6	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•	0	0	29	0	49	20	0	.	5
KED	Steelhead	0	0	0 4	3	-	9 6	-	P C		• •	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	o °	ə .	5	.	o °	> <	5	P &	. 0	0	0	0	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	24	10	0 4	0 (9
DAILY #'s TRUCKED	Coho	0	0	0 9	>	o •	9 0	- C	· c		· c	, 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 '		o '	э,	0 6	>	0 9	9 6	-	0	. =	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	10	D *	~ (>
9d	Subyr. Chino	0	0	٥ '	0	0 9	> <	o	• -	, c	· -	, =	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 '	,	> °		~	> c	5	0	. 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,731	6	48,284	20,395	> °	0 0	9
	Yrlg. Chino	0	0	0 4	9	0 9	> <	9 9	P C	, =	9 6	, 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 4	> •	9 9	,	o •	3	3	• 0	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 '	0	0	0	58	0	48	20	o °	>	>
		4/6	2/ 6	9/9	9 /	9/8		11/ 0			14/4		16/6		18/6		20/6			23/6		52/ 6	26/6	9 //2	9 /87	64/ 0	30/6	7 6	1/2	4/7	5/7	2 /9	117	2 /8	6/6	10/7	11/7	12/ 7	13/7	14/7	15/7	16/7	17/7	18/ 7	19/7	7 /02	21/7	1 /22

APPENDIX TABLE 9. -- Continued

	Accum. Total	440 749	160.349	160,349	160,349	160,349	160,349	160,349	160,349	160,349	160,349	189,707	180 202	189,787	189.707	189,707	189,707	189,707	189,707	189,707	189,707	189,707	213,361	236,240	262,295	303,479	328,525	084,000	379,000	397,103	419,252	437,402	447,324	459,852	459,852	475,831	100,004	485, USS	548 220	529,230	529 361	538.852	518 852	551,640	551,640	557,226	557,226
	Sockeye	3.196	3,196	3,196	3,196	3,196	3,196	3,196	3,196	3,196	3,196	3,209	2,209	3.209	3.209	3,209	3,209	3,209	3,209	3,209	3,209	3,209	3,233	3,244	3,270	3,352	2,477	2,000	3,696	3.714	3,736	3,736	3,795	3,820	3,820	2,856	2,00,0	3,861	7 945	3.967	3 967	4.043	A 0.43	4,081	4,081	4,098	4,098
UCKED	Steelhead	30.046	30,046	30,046	30,046	30,046	30,046	30,046	30,046	30,046	30,046	30,046	30,046	30.046	30.046	30,046	30,046	30,046	30,046	30,046	30,046	30,046	30,069	30,080	30,080	30,080	20,105	20,100	30,150	30,150	30,150	30,168	30,168	30,168	30,168	20,168	20,100	30,168	30,100	30,163	30.168	30.168	30.168	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194
ACCUM. #'s TRUCKED	Coho	1.469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,467	1.469	1.469	1.469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,467	4 470	1.469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,467	1011	1,469	1 469	1.469	1.469	1.469	1.469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469
	Subyr. Chino	959.66	97,656	97,656	94,656	97,656	95,656	77,656	97,656	97,656	959'/6	126,770	126.990	126,990	126,990	126,990	126,990	126,990	126,990	126,990	126,990	156,930	150,597	173,454	199,405	240,425	203,671	702, 235	315.726	333,440	355,567	373,699	383,552	396,055	396,055	412,002	706 708	477,175	454 274	465,383	465.383	474.798	474 798	487,356	487,356	492,903	492,908
	Yrlg. Chino	27.982	27,982	27,982	27,982	27,982	27,982	284,12	286,75	284,12	25,736	27, 773	27.993	27,993	27,993	27,993	27,993	27,993	27,993	27,993	27,993	27,993	27,993	27,993	28,071	28,153	28,248	24 26 27	28.277	28,330	28,330	28,330	28,340	28,340	20,340	28 740	20,00	28.340	28.374	28,374	28.374	28,374	28.374	28,540	28,540	28,557	28,557
	Daily Total	0	0	0	0	0	0,	> <	>	- °	20 750	000117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 .	23,654	22,879	26,055	41,184	22,461	14 470	13,653	17,785	22,149	18,150	9,922	12,528	45 070	0	0 204	15.950	17.245	11,131	0	9,491		12,788	0	5,586	Þ
	Sockeye	0	0	0	0	0	9 6	5	⇒ 0	- e	, t	2	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 '	•	47	= ;	9, 8	38	06	8 8	41	18	22	0	29	52	2 6	3 =	. 0	35	52	22	0	92	0	38	0	17	0
ЖЕВ	Steelhead	0	0	0	0	0 '	= c	> <	> <	-	P C	, &	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 4	- 10	53	= -	5 °	ם מכ	45		. 0	0	0	18	0 ,	5	> c	, c	· c	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	۰,	D
DAILY #'s TRUCKED	Coho	0	•	0	o ,	» °	.	•	P	, =	9 0		0	0	0	0	0	0 ,	0 '		-	> c	> <	> c	3 °	P	, 0		. 0	0	0	0	, د	⇒ °	-		-	, 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,	>
DA	Subyr. Chino	0	0	0	0 ,	o °	P c	, =	P c	, =	29.334	0	0	0	0	0	0	٥,	5	.	9 9	0 7 20	23,000	756,357	44 028	24.846	22,281	14.576	13,598	17,714	22,127	18,132	7,833	12,503	15.947	0	9.195	15,918	17,159	11,109	0	9,415	0	12,558	0 1	5,52	5
	Yrlg. Chino	0	0	0	۰,	ə °	9 6		> =	. =	, 11	9	0	0	0	0	o '	> 0	> °	>	-	9 6	> <	200	0 00	7 G	45	15	14	23	0,	- 5	10	s <	0	0	0	0	34	0	0	6	0	166	ء د	7	>
		23/ 7	24/7	25/7	7 /97	1 /17	2 / 60	20/2	31/7	1/8	2/8	3/8	4/8	2/8	8 /9	8 /2	8 /8	200	10/8	11/8	8 /71	14/ 0	0 /11	0 /71	12/ 8	18/8	19/8	20/8	21/8	22/8	23/8	24/8	27.0	8 / 62	28/8	29/8	30/8	31/8	1/9	5/ 9	3/9	4/9	6 /5	6/9	4/2	^ ^ ^	1 11

DAILY #'s TRUCKED

ACCUM. #'s TRUCKED

	Yrlg. Chino	Subyr. Chino	Coho	Steelhead	Sockeye	Daily Total	Yrlg. Chino	Subyr. Chino	Coho	Steelhead	Sockeye	Accum. Total	otal
40/ 9	28	5,182	0	0	0	5,210	28,585	498,090	1,469	30,194	4,098	562,4	36
11/9	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,585	498,090	1,469	30,194	4,098	562,4	36
12/ 9	14	6,865	0	0	14	6.893	28,599	504,955	1,469	30,194	4,112	569,3	29
13/ 9	0	9,845	0	0	40	9,885	28,599	514,800	1,469	30,194	4,152	579,3	14
14/ 9	0	7,981	0	0	0	7,981	28,599	522,781	1,469	30,194	4,152	587,1	95
15/9	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,599	522,781	1,469	30,194	4,152	587,1	35
16/9	0	7,404	0	0	15	7,419	28,599	530,185	1,469	30,194	4,167	594,6	14
17/9	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,599	530,185	1,469	30,194	4,167	594,6	14
18/9	0	3,954	0	0	32	3,986	28,599	534,139	1,469	30,194	4,199	298,6	00
19/9	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,599	534,139	1,469	30,194	4,199	598,6	000
20/9	0	4,182	0	0	0	4,182	28,599	538,321	1,469	30,194	4,199	602,7	82
21/9	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,599	538,321	1,469	30,194	4,199	602,7	82
22/ 9	0	5,415	0	0	0	5,415	28,599	543,736	1,469	30,194	4,199	608,1	26
23/ 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,599	543,736	1,469	30,194	4,199	608,1	26
24/9	0	3,516	0	0	0	3,516	28,599	547,252	1,469	30,194	4,199	611,7	13
25/ 9	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,599	547,252	1,469	30,194	4,199	611,7	13
56/ 9	0	3,002	8	0	27	3,029	28,599	550,254	1,469	30,194	4,226	614,7	42
6 /12	0	0	0	0	0	0	28,599	550,254	1,469	30,194	4,226	614,7	42
58/ 9	0	1,909	0	0	17	1,926	28,599	552,163	1,469	30,194	4,243	616,668	89

APPENDIX TABLE10.-- 1984 BARGE TRANSPORTATION REPORT AT MONARY

	Accum. Total	15.926	15,926	15,926	15,926	15,926	15,766	15,720	15,760	15.926	15,926	15,926	20,841	20,841	36,317	36, 317	55,168	55, 168	07 000	99, 097	99.097	155,560	170,178	188,632	188,632	207,667	245,484	271,446	295,235	295,235	295,235	275,235	310,710	358,486	390.460	408,055	424,943	451,836	482,051	482,051	541,853	560,823	560,823	622,426	622,426
	Sockeye	03	30	80	30	08	000	9 6	8 6	80	80	80	719	719	2,669	2,669	4,724	4,724	0,100	12,133	12,133	21,111	24,356	26,570	26,570	28,473	34,826	38,668	40,643	40,643	40,643	40,643	014,14	44, 483	47.239	48,136	49,571	51,669	53,301	53,301	56,710	57,659	57,659	60,739	63,919
RGED	Steelhead	1,847	1,847	1,847	1,347	1,847	1,047	1.847	1.847	1,847	1,847	1,847	3,759	3,759	9,392	1,392	15,010	15,010	27 546	29.345	29,345	56,560	60,712	67,097	67,097	74,007	87,999	98,332	109,251	109,251	109,251	107,751	470 472	140.658	154,469	163,372	172,508	185,931	194,864	194,864	220,100	228,504	228,504	241,502	256,377
ACCUM. 4's BARGED	Coho	0	0	0	0	0 6	P C			0	0	0	0	0	o °	> .	9 9	9 0	49	64	49	29	29	29	29	154	343	277	862	862	862	200	7 429	4.736	8,197	10,030	11,617	15,543	18,353	18,353	23,137	24,104	24,104	26,137	28,522
	Subyr. Chino	0	0	0	0 (= C	9 6	. 0		0	0	0	118	113	350	200	425	453	540	570	570	739	928	196	196	1,005	1,119	1,223	1,461	1,461	1,461	1,461	2 230	2,439	2,695	3,029	3,265	5,040	17,277	17,277	34,859	40,360	40,360	73,07	103,563
	Yrlg. Chino	13,999	13,999	13,999	13,999	13,499	13,999	13,999	13,999	13,999	13,999	13,999	16,245	16,245	23,906	77 000	35,009	44 585	50.034	57,000	27,000	77,091	84,195	93,939	93,939	104,028	121,137	132,646	143,018	143,018	143,018	149,310	154.071	166,100	177,860	183,438	187,982	193,603	198,256	198,256	207,047	210,196	210,196	200 000	226,826
	Daily Total	15,926	0	0 '	>	- -	0	. 0	0	0	0	0	4,915	٠ ا	15,476	40 04	100,01	16.426	12,324	15,179	0	56,463	14,613	18,454	0 !	19,035	37,817	25,962	63, 789	> °	> e	21.475	15.557	26,149	32,044	17,595	16,888	26,893	30,215	0 00	208,86	18,970	0 0	000,10	56,783
	Sockeye	80	0	0 6	> c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	639	0 10	004'T	ט עבב	6,000	2.382	2,613	2,414	0	8,978	3,245	2,214	9 1	1,903	5,555	3,842	1,775	5 6	P	773	949	2,118	2,756	897	1,435	2,098	1,632	200	2,404	444	080 2	000	3,180
GED	Steelhead	1,847	0	0 °	⇒ c	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,912	0 2	0,000	5 418	0,00	4.353	4,153	5,829	0	27,215	4,152	6,385	9 6	6,910	12,776	10,535	47467	o e	P =	12,520	8,401	10,486	13,811	8,903	9,136	13,473	8,883	716 36	0 404	***	12 998	0	14,877
DAILY #'s BARGED	Coho	0	0	5 9	P 6	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0 ,	> <	P e	o =	· c	. =	49	0	0	0	10	-	> °	ם מ	100	27.4	285	202	, c	0	1,525	1,042	1,307	3,461	1,383	1,537	3,926	2,810	4 704	40164		2.033	0	2,385
DA	Subyr. Chino	0	0 (> °	e	. 0	0	0	0	0	0 4	3	118	27.0	0	75	9	99	49	30	0	169	117	111	9 0 2	200	70+	238	9 -	. =	0	365	404	209	256	334	236	1,775	12,237	17 502	200,11	100'0	32,711	0	30,492
	Yrlg. Chino	13,999	0 0	9 6	· c	. 0	0	0	0	0	o °	9 6	6,245	7.661	0	11.103	0	9,576	2,509	906'9	0	20,091	0 244	44.1	40 080	17,169	11,449	10.372	0	. 0	0	6,292	4,761	12,029	11,760	5,578	4,244	3,661	4,653	8 794	7,140	0	10.781	0	5,849
		16/ 4	4 /21	19/4	20/ 4	21/4	22/ 4	23/ 4	24/4	25/ 4	4 /92	4 / 00	29/4	30/ 4	1/5	2/5	3/5	4/5	2/2	5/9	5 / 2	3/2	0 /0+	10/14	12/5	13/5	14/5	15/5	16/5	17/5	18/5	19/5	20/ 5	21/5	5/22	23/ 5	26/ 5	27/ 5	27/5	28/ 5	29/ 5	30/5	31/5	9/6	5/6

7 -1 -7	C. 47	Chol	Capalbard	Carlon	Desilin Toon	Val.					
rrig. Chino	Subyr. Chino	000	Steelnead	Sockeye	Dally lotal	Trig. Chino	subyr. Chino	0000	OBSETTANCE OF	2624700	
0 70	0 20	0 047	0 01	0 72 8	0 000	226,826	103,563	28,522	256,379	63,919	679,209
5,801	260,42	0 0 0	10, 101	4,366	00,676	232,687	127,615	30.568	275.344	68.287	734.501
5,508	9,708	1,652	14,596	2,961	34,425	238,195	137,323	32,220	289,940	71,248	768,926
0	0	0	0	0	0	238,195	137,323	32,220	289,940	71,248	768,926
2,737	10,947	2,401	9,183	2,653	27,926	240,932	148,270	34,621	299,128	73,901	796,852
0	0	0	0	0	0	240,932	148,270	34,621	299,128	73,901	796,852
4,162	11,461	1,085	10,084	2,521	29,313	245,094	159,731	35,706	309,212	76,422	826,165
0	0	0	0	0	0	245,094	159,731	35,706	309,212	76,422	826,165
2,470	7,085	652	5,867	1,081	17,155	247,564	166,816	36,358	315,079	77,503	843,320
0	0	0	0	0	0	247,564	166,816	36,358	315,079	77,503	843,320
1,364	7,848	230	3,201	865	13,508	248,928	174,664	36,538	318,280	78,368	826,823
0	0	0	0	0	0	248,928	174,664	36,588	318,280	78,368	828,828
1,382	13,657	419	4,085	1,404	20,947	250,310	188,321	37,007	322,365	79,772	877,778
0	0	0	0	0	0	250,310	188,321	37,007	322,365	277,97	877,775
1,550	20,941	263	2,522	666	26,275	251,860	209,262	37,270	324,837	80,771	904,020
0	0	0	0	0	0	251,860	209,262	37,270	324,887	80,771	904,050
296	94,727	66	2,880	393	99,295	252,456	303,989	37,369	327,767	81,764	1,003,345
0	0	0	0	0	0	252,456	303,989	37,369	327,767	81,764	1,003,345
906	64,472	348	2,370	1,603	669,69	253,362	368,461	37,717	330,137	83,367	1,073,044
0	0	0	0	0	0	253,362	368,461	37,717	330,137	83,367	1,073,044
1,024	141,861	292	1,462	1,609	146,248	254,386	510,322	38,009	331,599	84,976	1,219,292
0	0	0	0	0	0	254,386	510,322	38,009	331,599	84,976	1,219,292
1,057	101,579	106	1,268	1,691	102,701	255,443	611,901	33,115	332,867	86,667	1,324,993
0	0	0	0	0	0	255,443	611,901	38,115	332,867	86,667	1,324,993
212	100,835	103	515	1,030	102,938	255,958	712,736	38,218	333,382	87,697	1,427,991
0	0 !	0	0	0 !	0 ;	255,958	712,736	38,218	333,382	87,697	1,427,991
746	72,248	75	522	1,045	74,636	256,704	784,934	38,293	333,904	88,742	1,502,627
0	0 !	0	0	0	0	256,704	784,984	38,293	333,904	88,742	1,502,627
710	116,515	0 ,	265	265	118,409	257,414	901,499	38,293	334,496	89,334	1,621,036
9 9	2 1	» ·	> :	2 6		257,414	901,499	28,293	354,496	87,334	1,621,036
1,048	12,476	ο,	524	324	74,872	258,462	473,475	38,293	335,020	90,153	1,695,908
0	- !	0 1	0 !	0 1	0 :	258,462	413,475	38,243	335,020	90,158	1,675,708
1,008	27,633	29	415	534	29,649	259,470	1,001,608	38,352	335,435	90,692	1,725,557
0	0 :	0	0	0	0	259,470	1,001,608	38,352	335,435	90,692	1,725,557
530	16,854	37	274	585	18,280	260,000	1,018,462	33,389	335,709	91,277	1,743,837
0 20	0 00	9 ;	0	0 00	0 00	260,000	1,018,462	38,389	335,709	117,11	1,743,837
9/8	14,882	55	146	747	10,667	260,816	1,036,644	38,466	332,855	71,567	1, 700, 000
0	0	0	0	0	0	260,876	1,033,344	38,422	335,855	91,569	1,760,066
1,171	28,278	0	120	450	30,019	262,047	1,061,622	38,422	335,975	92,019	1,790,085
0 0	0	0	0	0 !	0	262,047	1,061,622	38,422	335,975	92,019	1,790,085
809	120,432	0	121	365	121,526	562,655	1,182,054	38,422	336,096	92,384	1,911,611
0	0	0	0	0	0	262,655	1,182,054	38,422	336,096	92,384	1,911,611
387	386,087	0	0	387	336,861	263,042	1,568,141	38,422	336,096	92,771	2,298,472
138	152,695	0	26	306	153,195	263,180	1,720,836	38,422	336,152	93,077	2,451,667
101	100,900	51	51	101	101,204	263,281	1,821,736	38,473	336,203	93,178	2,552,871
0	93,307	0	0	93	93,400	263,281	1,915,043	38,473	336,203	93,271	2,646,271
0	58,176	29	0	175	58,410	263,231	1,973,219	33,532	336,203	93.446	2.704.681
•	•	•	•	•					1 1 1 1 1 1 1		

APPENDIX TABLE10. -- Continued

	otal		10	10	34	34	6	6	15	5	0	6	9.	9,	. 00	0	0	0	4	4	-	-	. ~	, r	η.	4
	Accum. Total		2,768,1	2,768,1	2,855,9	2,855.9	2.971.11	2.971.1	3,033,43	3,033,4	3.100.02	3.100.02	3.211.67	3.211.67	3,480.87	3.569.54	3,618,060	3,618,06	3,674,92	3,674.92	3.799.52	3.799.52	4 600 07	20,000 %	4,000,00	4,041,76
	Sockeye	,	43,738	93,738	93,914	93.914	94,075	94,075	94,337	94,337	94,490	94,490	94,624	94,624	94,839	94.937	94,952	94,952	94,952	94,952	94.965	94.965	95 085	300,00	000,00	42,085
RGED	Steelhead	,,,,	336,216	336,216	336,216	336,216	336,216	336,216	336,228	336,228	336,241	336,241	336,252	336,252	336,252	336,270	336,289	336,289	336,289	336,289	336,301	336,301	336.361	176 761	777 177	250,455
ACCUM. #'s BARGED	Coho	30 545	20,00	38,545	38,633	38,633	38,633	38,633	38,633	38,633	38,633	38,633	38,633	38,633	38,633	38,633	38,633	38,633	38,633	38,633	38,633	38,633	38,633	78, 677	20,02	00,000
	Subyr. Chino	676 720 6	2,000,20	2,036,267	2,123,799	2,123,799	2,238,751	2,238,751	2,300,781	2,300,781	2,367,109	2,367,109	2,478,533	2,478,533	2,747,385	2,835,905	2,884,353	2,884,353	2,941,197	2,941,197	3,065,669	3,065,669	3,266,021	3.266.021	1 157 820	9,991,950
	Yrlg. Chino	247 148	10000	462,544	263,432	263,432	263,444	263,444	263,456	263,456	263,556	263,556	263,634	263,634	263,769	263,804	263,833	263,833	263,853	263,853	263,953	263,953	263,973	263,973	769 746	200
	Daily Total	63.429			87,884	0	115,125	0	62,316	0	66,594	0	111,647	0	269,202	83,671	48,511	0	56,864	0	124,597	0	200,552	0	94.891	
	Sockeye	292	-		176	0	161	0	262	9	153	0 :	134	0	215	86	15	> (> 0	9 !	13	0	120	0	0	
GED	Steelhead	13	U	> 0	>	3	o •	9 !	12	٠.	13	-	11	⇒ ,	0 9	13	19	> 6	> •	> 4	12	> .	09	0	92	
DAILY #'s BARGED	Coho	13	0	0	200	> (ə °	>	> 9	ə .	> 9	> 0	-	>	ə 6	>	>	P 6	> <	P 6	> 0	> c	9 '	0	0	
DAI	Subyr. Chino	63,048	0	97 572	300110	0 10	364,411	020 67	05,000	062 77	070'00	444 454	111,424	070 070	200,002	40,320	07	54 844		424 472	211,121	200 753	700,000	-	91,799	
	Yrlg. Chino	63	0	8		- 5	31	2 0	77	100	001	20	2 =	22.4	25	3 6	67	20	2	100	3	00	9 6	> ,	0	
		22/ 7	23/7	24/7	25/ 7	26/7	27/7	28/ 7	29/ 7	30/ 7	31/7	1, 8	2/8	8 /2	8 /4	, 'S	8 /9	2/ 8	8/8	8 /6	10/8	11/8	42/0	17/0	13/ 8	