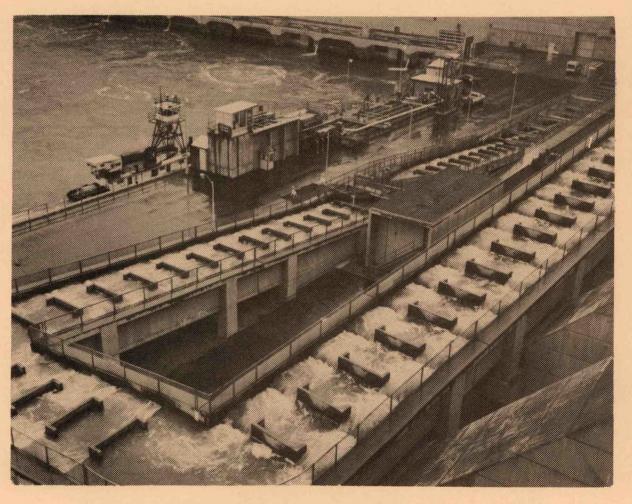
SH 11 .A2 N66 no.11

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

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,¹ STEPHEN W. PETTIT,² JAMES B. ATHEARN,³ AND ALEX L. HEINDL⁴

FEBRUARY 1985

LIBRARY

5 H 11 . A 2 N 66

ho.11

JUN 102009

Atmospheric Administration U.S. Dept. of Commerce

- 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 Juvenile Outmigration	2 6 12 15
Transport Operations - Lower Granite Dam 1984 Modifications Collection of Juveniles Facility Operations and Maintenance Fish Condition.	19 21 31
Transport/Bypass Operations - Little Goose Dam 1984	40 44 48 52
Transport/Bypass Operations - McNary Dam 1984 Facility Modifications Collection of Juveniles Facility Operations and Maintenance Fish Condition Modifications for 1985	57 60 67 76
Literature Cited	79

.

•

Appendix Tables

-

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.

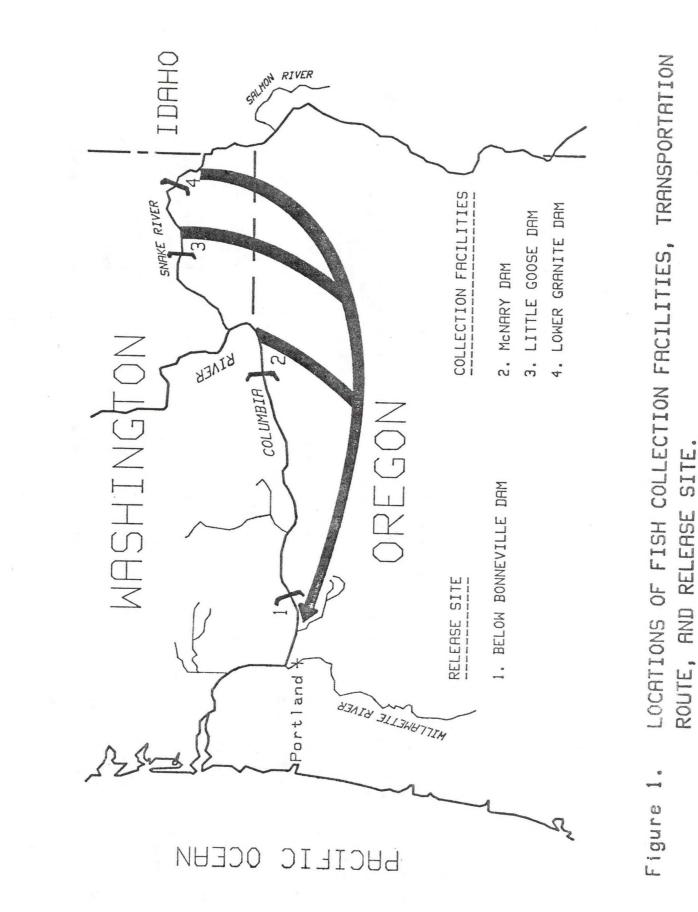
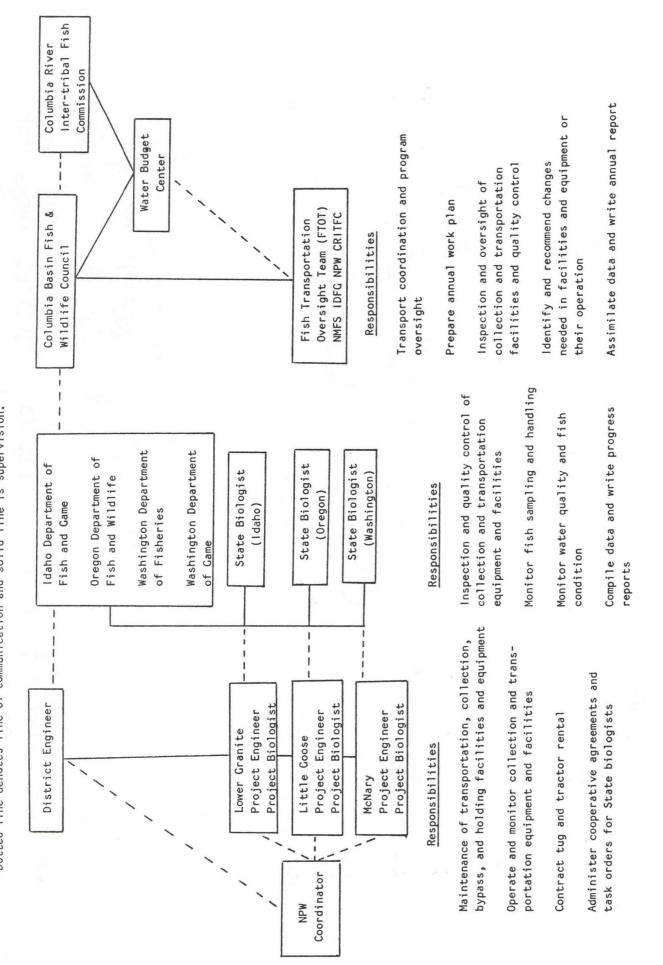
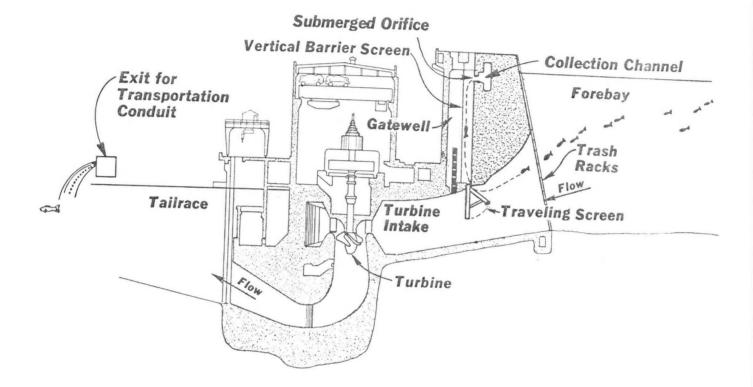


Figure 2.--Line of authority and responsibilities for trapping and transportation of juvenile salmon and steelhead trout from collection points at Lower Granite, Little Goose, and McNary Lock and Dam projects to release sites below Bonneville Lock and Dam. Dotted line denotes line of communication and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



4

•





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

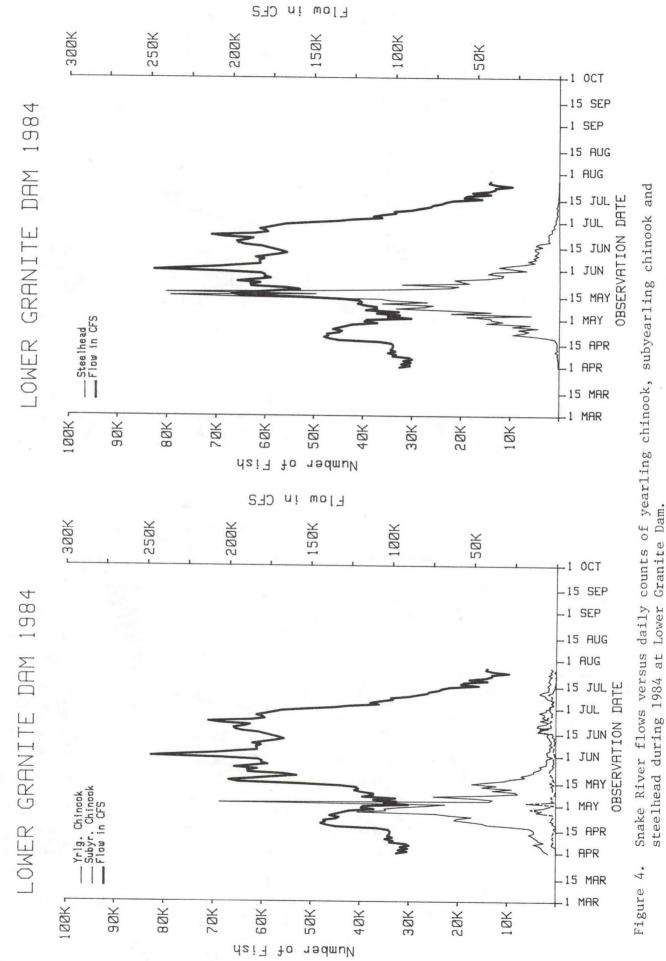
The January - July runoff at The Dalles was 111%, Grand Coulee 92% and Lower Granite 146% of the 20-year average. Flows at Lower Granite and McNary dams are compared with the outmigration of yearling and subyearling chinook and steelhead in figures 4 and 5. Flows in the Snake River were above minimums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

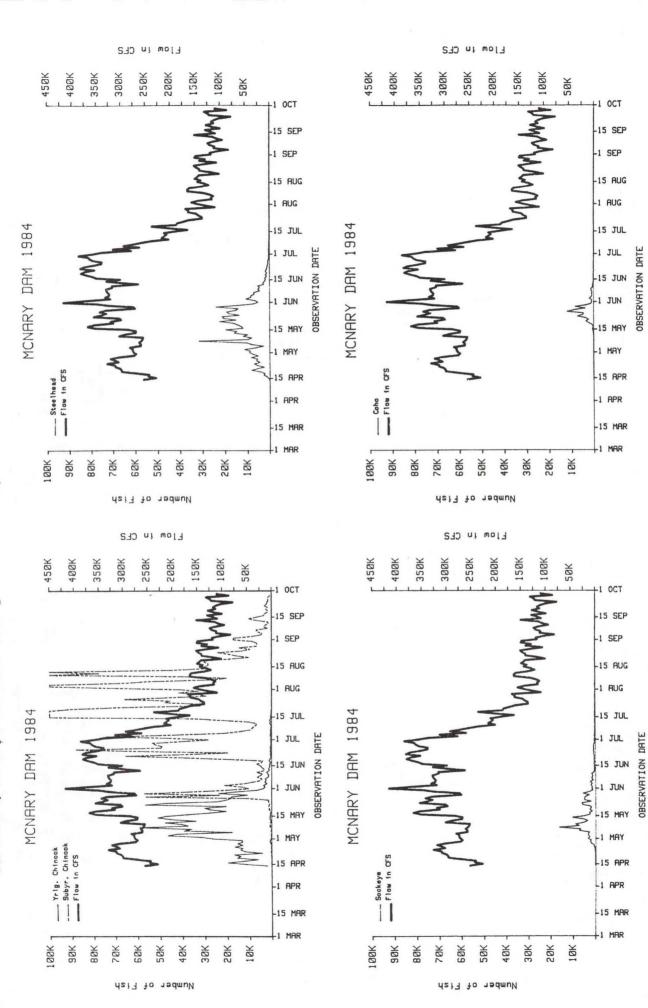
Snake River

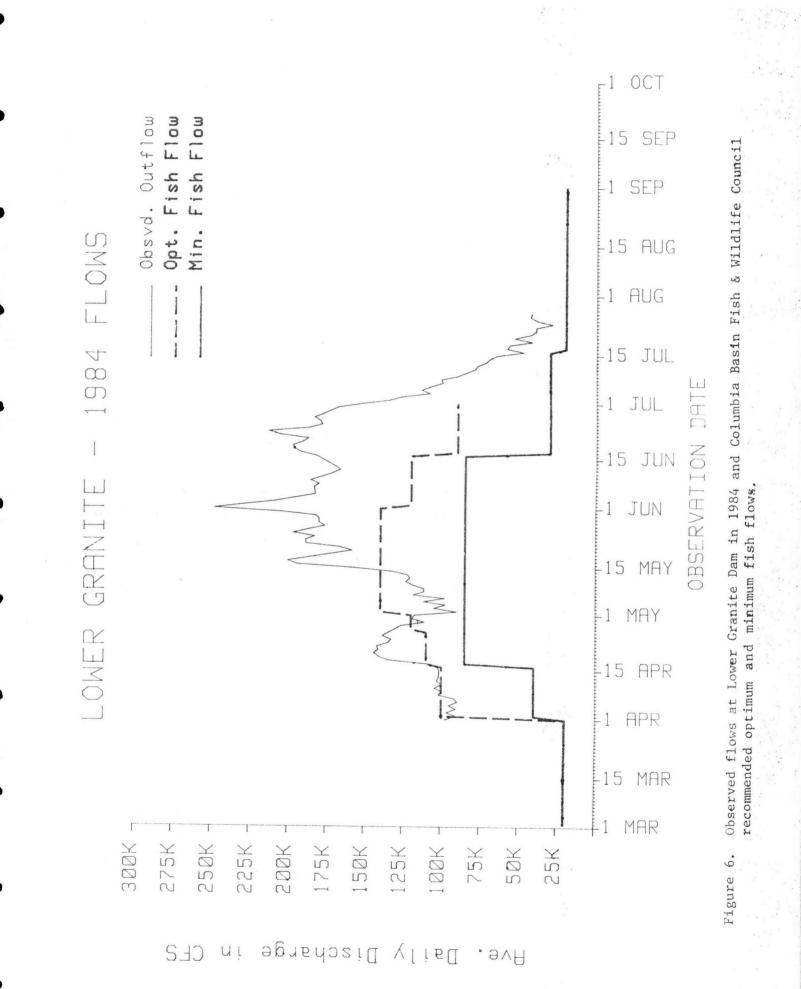
Annual flows in the Snake River are regulated and adjusted by upstream storage reservoirs, however 65% of the runoff is uncontrolled. Flows in the Snake River were above minimum throughout the spring period and above optimum the majority of the time (Figure 6). Spill occurred every day from March 31 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









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

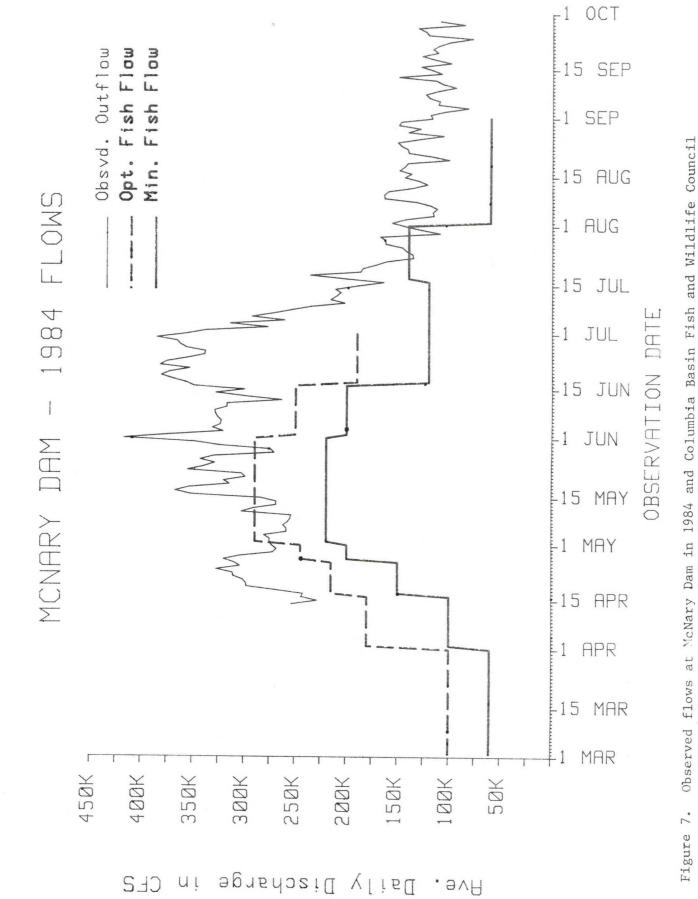
Columbia River flow measured at The Dalles was the 32nd highest since monitoring began in 1879. Annual runoff was 154.6 MAF (109% of the 1879 -1983 average) this year.³ Annual flows (measured from October through September) were regulated and adjusted for upstream storage.

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.

¹Alexander, 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

³Alexander, 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.

EQUIPMENT

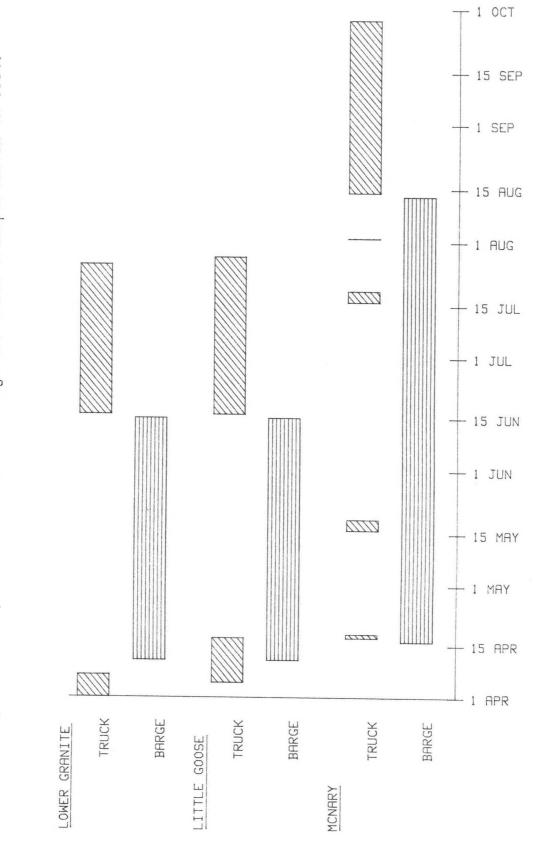
Transport Vehicles

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 6¹/₂ hours, and from McNary 3¹/₂ 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.



DATE

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.

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

	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
L983	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 2. Summary by dam of all juvenile fish transported from 1978 through 1984.

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).

	Yearling	chinook smolts		5	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)	
Fransport	from Little	Goose Dam			an a	
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
Fransport	from Lower	Granite and Lit	tle 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 c	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).

c 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)	hauled	Percent hauled	No. at dam (1000)	No. hauled (1000)	Percent hauled
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 c	5,100	293	6	1,900	367	19	12,900	3,900	30

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

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

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

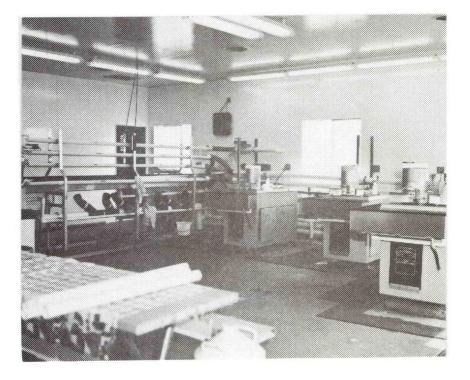


Photo 1. Sample and marking room at Lower Granite Dam.



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

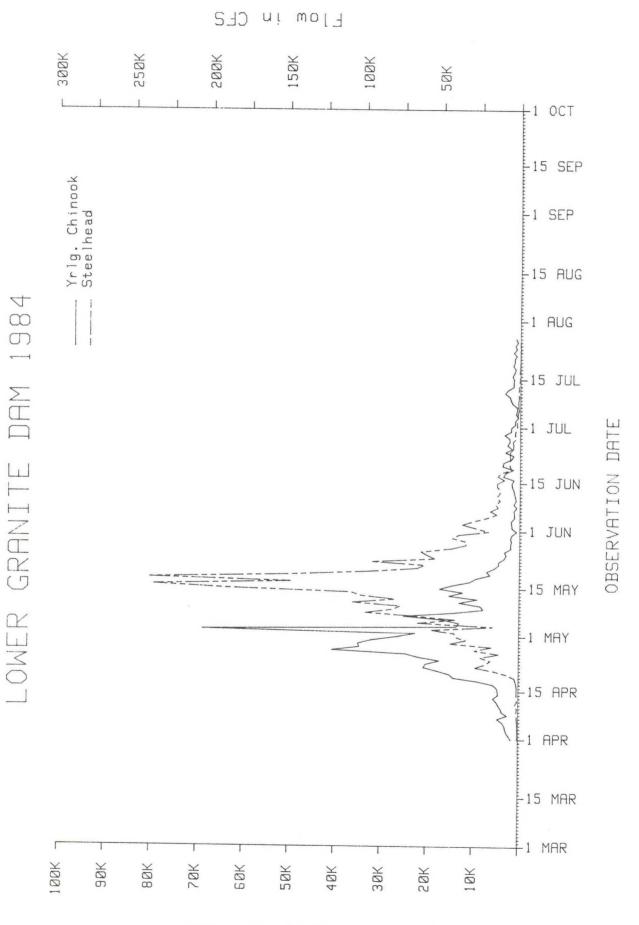
Migration and Collection

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.

Azi7 to redmuN

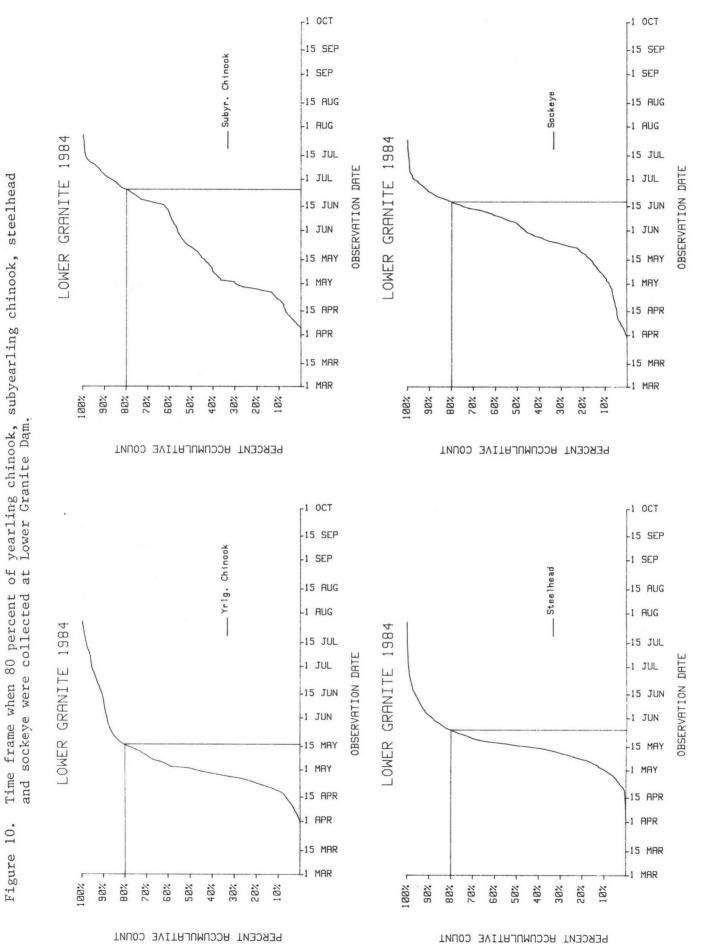


Figure 10.

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

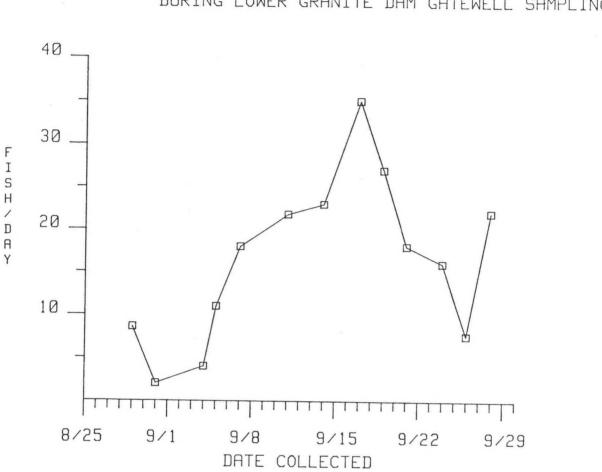


FIGURE 11.- DAILY AVERAGE JUVENILE CHINOOK COLLECTED DURING LOWER GRANITE DAM GATEWELL SAMPLING.

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	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.

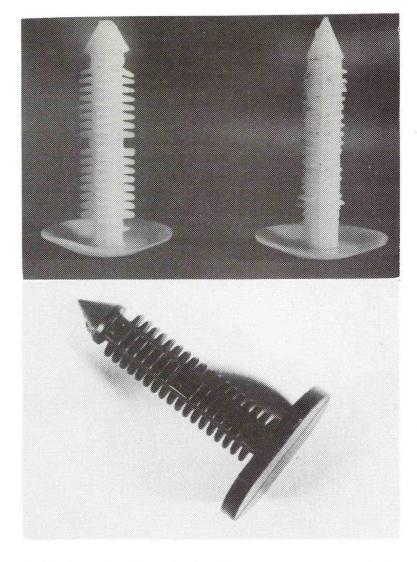


Photo 3. Plastic rivets (Christmas tree clips) used to fasten mesh to link-bars on submersible travelling screens (STSs). From upper left: original design (unused) damaged original, new design.

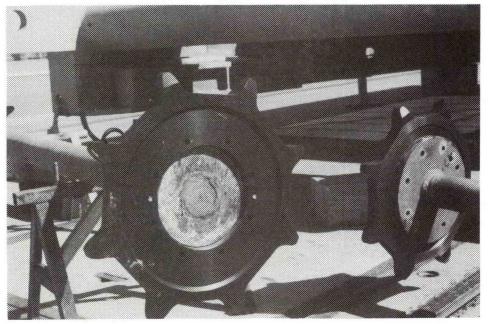


Photo 4. High density plastic sprockets being installed on STSs at all projects.

Date	Unit	Problem
4/5	3в	Mesh splice required repair ^a
4/6	1B, 1C, 2A, 2B	Mesh splice required repair ^a
	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

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

^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,

Sample period	Perce	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		
April 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		
June 3 - June 9	2.6	2.0		
June 10 - June 16	4.4	1.9		
June 17 - June 23	3.3	2.6		
June 24- June 30	3.0	3.0		
July 1 - July 7	2.1	3.0		
July 8 - July 14	1.4	3.4		
July 15 - July 21	0.5	0.0		
July 22 - July 26	0.4	0.0		
Season Avera	ge 3.0	2.3		

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.

Year	Percent	descaled
	Chinook	Steelhead
1981	15.5	16.8
.982	8.8	10.1
.983	3.0	4.1
1984	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.

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.

	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 Averag	ge 4.0	1.4		

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

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	linook	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 : casing size (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

¹ 1AS = unit 1, slot A, south orifice

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

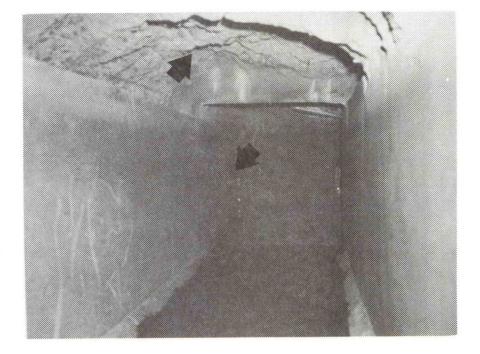


Photo 5. Collection gallery at 90[°] turn shows steel baffle plate and rough concrete ceiling at Little Goose Dam.



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

gallery was raised 3¹/₂ 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).

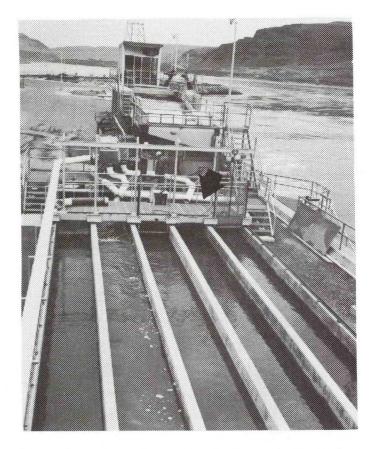


Photo 7. PVC pipe used to bypass fish from the distribution flume direct to the river at Little Goose Dam.

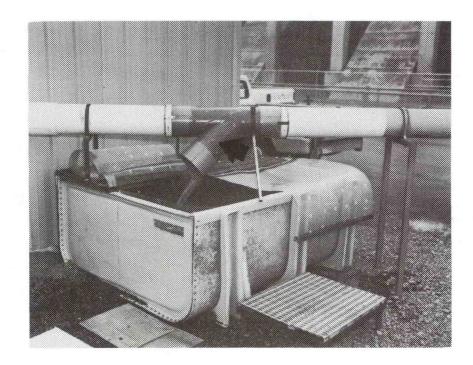


Photo 8. Lateral Y fitting used to sample fish being bypassed to the river.

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 <u>Migration and Collection</u>). 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.

Unit	Out of s	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
10	-				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	0830	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	1257	18 Jun	1800	Torn screen
5C	18 Jun	1539	19 Jun	1550	Pulled to install in 1B
4A	24 Jul	1548	26 Jul	0920	Motor problems.
4B	30 Jul	0800	30 Jul	1315	Oil leak.

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

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.

Week	Chinook		Steelhead		
	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.	

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

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

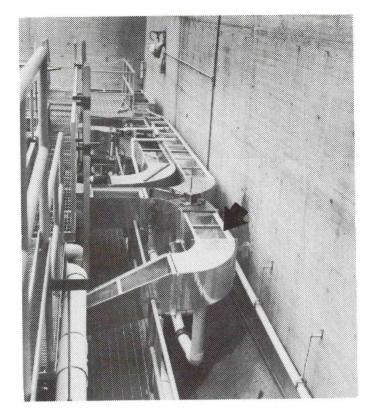


Photo 9. Redesigned bypass flume (foreground) at McNary Dam.

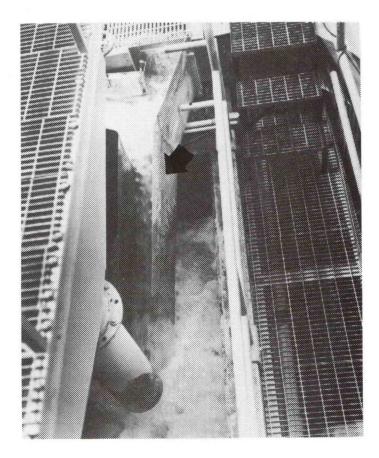


Photo 10. Bypass flume exiting into downwell to tailrace at McNary Dam.

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

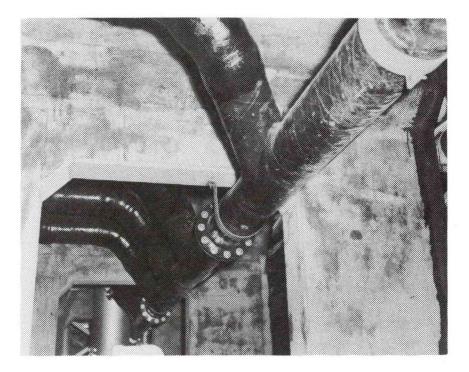


Photo 11. Fiberglass header pipe for the barge loading line at McNary Dam.

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).

	and the second se	and the second s	and the second sec			
Month	Yearling chinook	<u>Subyearling</u> <u>chinook</u>	Steelhead	Coho	<u>Sockeye</u>	Total
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

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

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,⁴ 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.

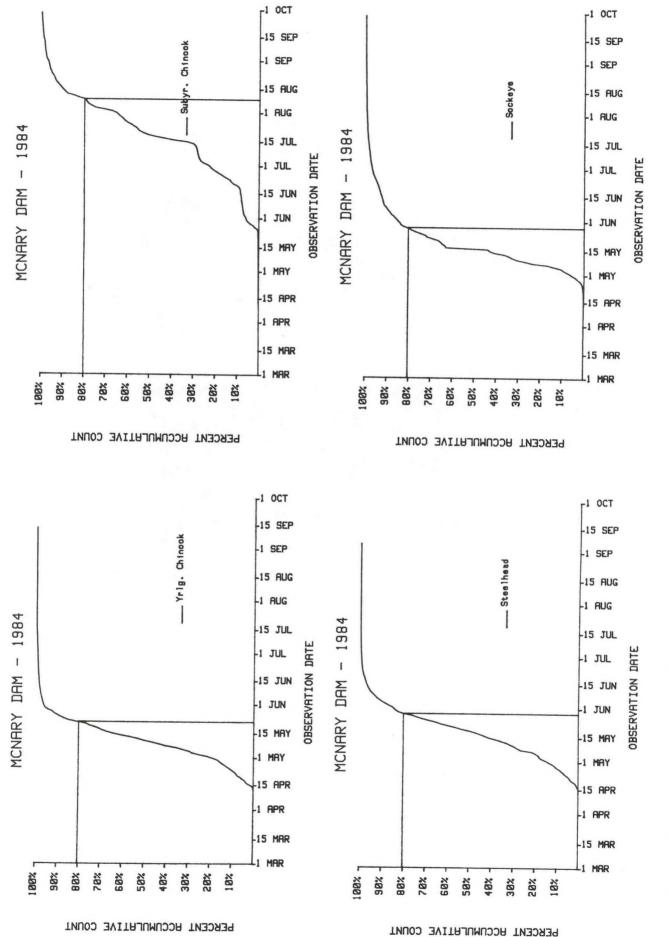
Facility Operation and In-Season Adjustment

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.

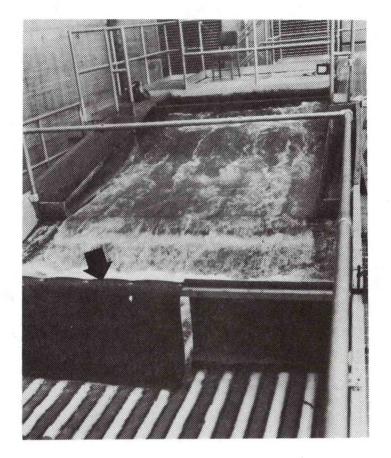


Photo 12. Rubber flap suspended across A-tank of separator at McNary Dam.

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.⁵ 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

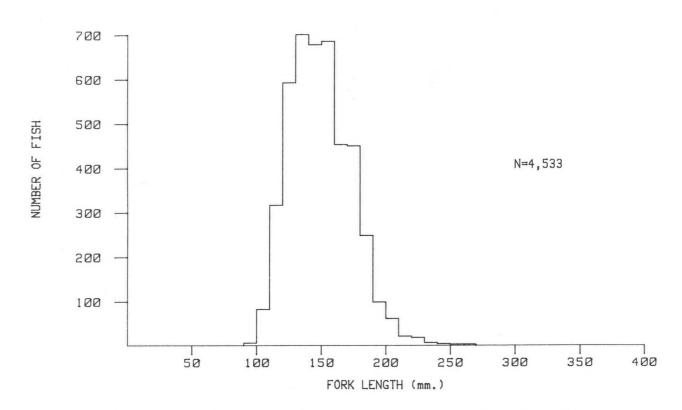
D

9

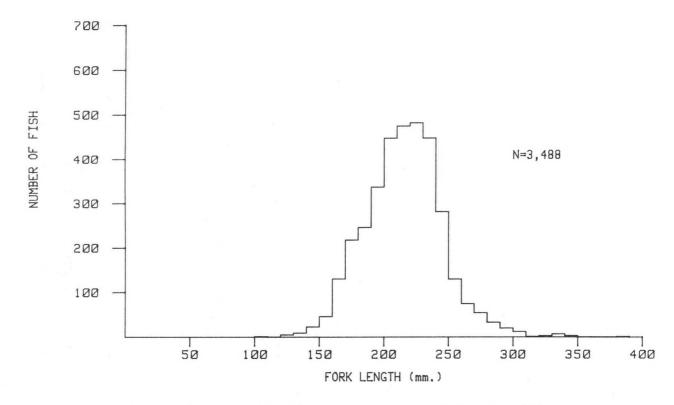
	Yrl	Yrlng. ch.	Sub-yr	Sub-yrlng. ch.	Stee	Steelhead		Coho	S	Sockeye		Total
	Samp1e	Sampled Desc. (%)	Sampled	Sampled Desc. (%)	Samp1ed	Sampled Desc. (%)	Sample	Sampled Desc. (%)	Sampled	Sampled Desc. (%)	Sample	Sampled Desc. (%)
April	1.479	175(11.8)	C		1 270	30/2 1)	c		LOC	11 0101		
M					01761	11.0100	0		107	(C. C) U I	5,056	(+ • /) + 77
УВМ	2,900	3/6(13.0)	400	10(2.5)	2,892	169(5.8)	640	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)							3.100	96(3 1)
August			2,700	36(1.3)							2.700	36(1 3)
September			466	8(1.7)							1,66	12 100
							1				100+	11.10
Totals	4,579	575(12.6)	9,266	235(2.5)	4,362	213(4.9)	776	22(2.8)	1,559	169(10.8)	20,542	1,214(5.9)

Table 18. Gatewell Descaling Rates at McNary Dam, 1984

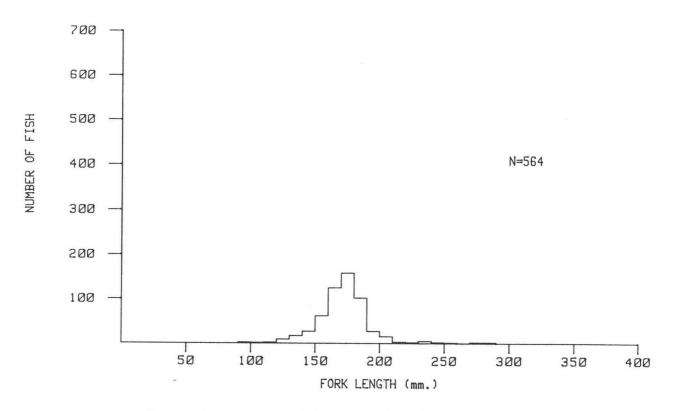
Total	c. (%)	48(8.4)	121(7.5)	21(3.3)	18(2.7)		214(5.5)
To	Sampled Desc. (%)	569		633			3,864 2
Sockeye	Sampled Desc. (%)	1(2.1)	15(7.1)	5(16.7)			21(7.3)
Soc	Sampled	48	210	30			288
Coho	Sampled Desc. (%)		5(22.7)	0			5(13.5)
	Sample	0	22	15		I	37
Steelhead	Sampled Desc. (%)	7(5.8)	13(5.0)	5(8.6)			25(5.7)
St	Samplec	121	260	58		I	439
Sub-yrlng. ch.	Sampled Desc. (%)		4(1.3)	9(1.8)	18(2.7)	6(1.6)	37(2.0)
Sub-yr	Sampled	0	300	500	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	Мау	June	July	August	Iotals



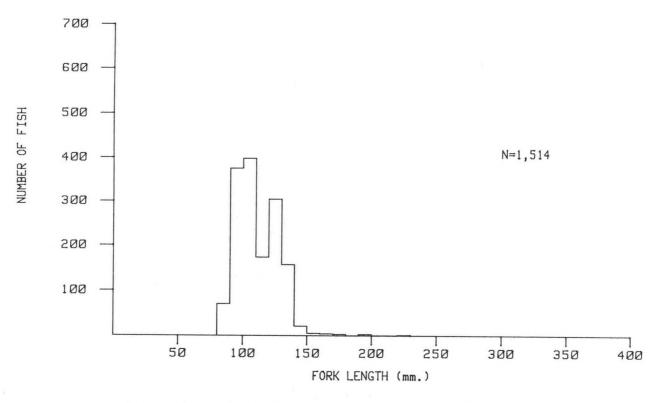


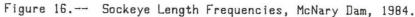


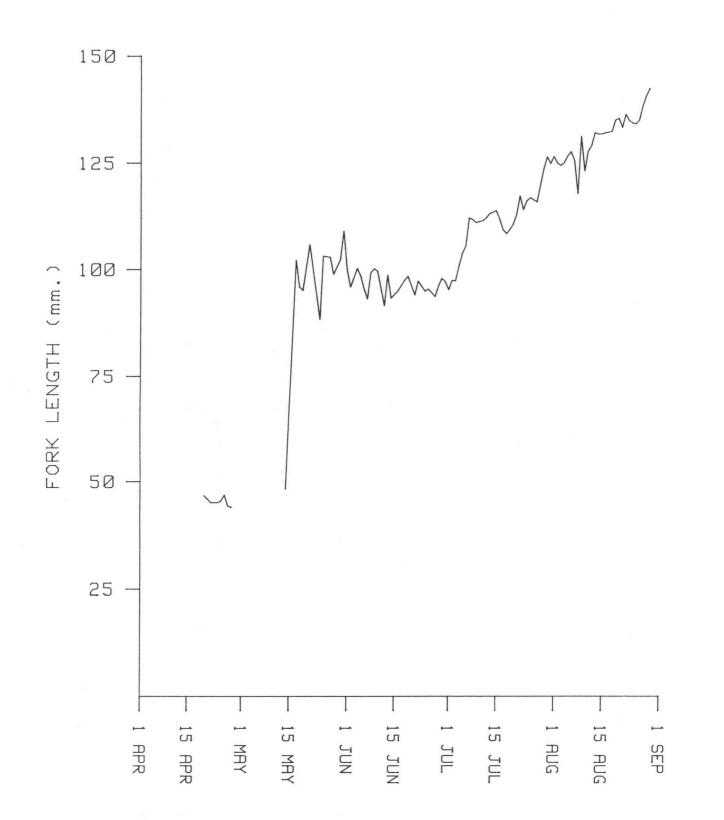














Anril	Σ	Yrlng. ch.		Sub-yrlng. ch.		Steelhead		Coho		Sockeve		Total
Anri 1		Mort. (%)		Mort. (%)		Mort. (%)		Mort. (%)		Mort. (%)		Mort. (%)
		724 (.3)		95 (2.9)		46 (0.1)		0		42 (0.3)		907 (°3)
May	2,	2,867 (0.3)		930 (0.4)	•	766 (0.2)		36 (0.1)				
June		240 (0.7)		3,607 (0.5)		549 (0.6)		4 (0.1)		247 (0.9)		-
July		11 (0.2)		17,756 (1.0)		28 (1.2)		0 0		0		
August				12,299 (1.0)		4 (1.4)				3 (0.3)		12,306 (1.0)
September	1	0		882 (0.8)		0		0		0 0		882 (0.8)
Totals	3,	3,842 (0.3)		35,569 (0.9)		1,393 (0.2)		40 (0.1)		1,128 (0.6)		41,972 (0.7)
Month	2	. ch.	Sub-		Stee	Steelhead	S	Coho	Sc	Sockeye	Total	Total
	Sample Mo	Mort. (%)	Sample	Sample Mort. (%)	Sample	Mort. (%)	Sample	Sample Mort. (%)	Sample Mort.	Mort. (%)	Sample	Mort. (%)
April	21,847 2	275 (1.26)	320	5 (1.56)	7,962	14 (0.18)	7	0	1,289	29 (2.25)	31.425	323 (1.03)
Мау		695 (0.74)	20,922	106 (0.51)	41,709	114 (0.27)	6,831	23 (0.34)	13,749		176,933	
June			41,565	273 (0.66)	8,520	37 (0.43)	1,146	0	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)	30	0	467	0	132,019	1,802 (1.36)
August	65	0	90,164	1,252 (1.39)	25	1 (4.0)	1	0	86	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	73 (0 29)	17 937	146 (2 48)	1.05 267	110 11 11 10 11

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.

			1983				1984	
Species		Rang	je	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

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

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

- 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.

L PERCENT			014121-00404	10000C000000	222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 222 22
SPILL TOTAL	0000000	0000000000	01144666M	58,700 40,800 25,200 257,200 200,400 200,200 233,500 333,500 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	222,500 222,600 31,200 33,300 33,300 33,300 332,500 338,200 80,900 80,900 80,900
RIVER FLOW IN CFS	N004000	001, 300, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200	100000000	34 34 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	111,500 1111,500 1111,400 122,200 122,700 122,700 1321,900 1324,400 194,400 186,300
CCTION FALITY PERCENT	1.78 1.78 1.00 1.00 .50	1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111	11 15 16 16 03 03 03	149 251 200 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
COLLECT MORTAL NUMBER	4 8 7 8 8 4 4 8 4 8 8 4 4 8 6 8 8 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	23 242 11 23 242 242 24 27 11	200 201 201 201 200 200 200 200 200 200	240 240 240 240 240 240 240 240 240 240
DAILY TOTAL	1,764 2,298 3,1022 3,2601 5,555 5,924	0.044000000000000000000000000000000000	23,725 15,700 18,526 31,462 31,462 28,314 28,314 28,314 299 30,516	29,768 54,150 55,150 55,015 45,865 41,752 83,015 93,637 93,637 19,561 19,561 19,561 74,055	48,483 48,483 48,483 44,327 44,327 44,327 81
SOCKEYE	7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	- 40 C 1 G C C 1 G C C C C	847 8 2 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2	400804000 440080640 08064080	42983514377981 4298321430844 72832140884
STEELHEAD	141 175 175 176 2486 3328	0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04	2,459 9,439 9,439 9,439 8,331 8,331	4004-10000-M	22,355 232,355 232,355 24,255 256,112 266,115 266,115 266,115 266,115 266,15266,15 266,15 266,15 26
соно					
SUB-YEARLING CHINOOK	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	1, 3220 243 243 243 243 2442 2442 2442 244	500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	1,004 5942 779 6884 6884 6883 6883 1,0681 1,0681 1,0681 1,264 1,3552 701
YEARLING CHINOOK	1,588 2,068 2,616 3,616 3,616 3,537 4,580	7 4 4 9 4 4 9 7 4 4 9 7 4 4 9 7 4 4 9 7 8 4 4 9 7 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	mtintond.	24,622 34,621 34,651 34,921 31,921 22,522 22,522 13,732 12,953 16,530	1450 147,226 147,226 147,294 147,202 147,202 147,202 147,202 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121
DATE	Mar W1 Apr 4 Apr 2 Apr 4 Apr 6 Apr 6	444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 444 44	Apr 20 Apr 20 Apr 20 Apr 21 Apr 21 21 22 22 24 22 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	А А А А А А А А А А А А А А	МТМ ММ М М М М М М М М М М М М М М М М

L PERCENT	26.83	20.20	24.56	36.80		20 07	25 25	31.48	31.02	31.23	33.11	39.00	49.21	45.07	12.45	20.14	50.40	10 00	50 . CC	31.70	29.60	25.99	22.85	23.83	26.25	20.00	11.00	40.07	38.30	41.94	38.46	42.84	41.UE	20 74	0.4 0.0	31 81	30.18	34.51	30.05	24.05	24.76	24.43	5.91	24.67
SPILL TOTAL	0	0	0	0 9	2 0		2 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 9	2 0	56,200	2 0		0	0	0	0	0	0		2 0		0	0	0	0	0 9	20	00	, c		9	0	0	0	0	2	0
RIVER FLOW IN CFS	0	58,40	66,50	88,60		02,00	B6 70	76.30	80,20	80,00	82,40	05,40	47,90	29,00	08,80	10,20	182,800		80.40	85.80	78,40	71,60	66,30	69,50	73,70	78,00	24,00	96.50	97.40	91,00	87,20	05,40	13,00	00 00	19.60	02.28	77.60	72.70	67,40	52,60	34,90	26,50	08,20	13,50
LITY PERCENT	.06	. 02	. 02	.13	0.7	40.	00	26	34	.30	.12	. 22	.05	49	12.	000	287.			•	1.12	•	1.10		1.09	41.		14.		3.36	.80	. 62	64.	12.4	36	100	12		1.18			1.51	66.	4.37
COLLECTJ MORTALJ NUMBER F	34	6	ۍ ا	33			1 1 0	40	48	42	21	34	4	52	59	n (22		00	11	65	54	71	40	80	52		110	00	246	57	33	200		000	10	31	0	00	56	19	48	16	110
DAILY TOTAL	56,595	40,746	28,810	26,160		22, 233	20,00	17.517	14,228	14,075	17,144	15,709	7,760	11,617	14,518	14,010	8,938		000	7.218	5,793	6,475	6,456	6,183	8,050	7,717	547,0	10, 204	6.847	7,327	7,082	5,365	5,108		6 1 4 2	4 707	4.381	5 424	4.240	4.203	3,252	3,182	1,622	2,516
SOCKEYE	147	137	83	000	101	070	445	223	161	342	120	252	95	98	135	0 0	114	111	000	195	331	136	310	305	515	324	140	10.1	187	259	242	133	139		100	20	128	114	32	193	63	25	41	63
STEELHEAD																	1, U98																					-	1,034	-0	776	710	534	574
СОНО	0	0		13		20	*	0	22	16	17	13	11	~	0					22		0	0	0		4 0		n c	0	0	0	0	5 0	• c	10.0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SUBYEARLING CHINOOK	406		~	1,064	~	~	494	720	438	484	476	540	195	237	222	000	529 44 B	N T V	26.9	358	251	215	441	231	196	614		1000		•	1,075	~	~		1.776	~	226	748	*	• •	1,255	~	534	921
YEARLING CHINOOK	51	0,	1	ר מ	. 1	20		50.	0	, m	0,	-	5	-	D. C		1,199	- 1		1.345		0,		4	-	2	-	3,000	5 00	, m	0	~	4 1	. 0		1		4		0	-	4	513	958
DATE	ay 1	ay 1	a ye	50					ay 2	aya	ay 2	ay 3	ay 3	5	5	5	1 0 1 4 2 2	5	-		5	1 I	un 1	1 1	с л 1				1 1	Un 1	UD 2			1 0		0	5	2 10	E L	10 3	11	1	7	1

Appendix Table 1.-- Continued.

.

Continued.	
1	
Table	
Appendix	

17	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
PERCENT		
SPILL TOTAL		
RIVER FLOW IN CFS	107, 300 90, 800 900, 800 900, 800 84, 700 77, 300 77, 300 77, 300 77, 300 74, 700 649, 700 729, 700	
OLLECTION MORTALITY BER PERCENT	11.203 951 951 952 952 952 952 952 952 952 952 952 952	. 28
COLLECTION MORTALITY NUMBER PER	404M0W40444W 44040 4 20344650W53464440004408	5,660
DAILY TOTAL	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2,052,119
SOCKEYE	0 400040404040004000000000000000000000	11,152
STEELHEAD	2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013 2013	1,114,740
соно		256
SUBYEARLING CHINOOK	590 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	71,034
YEARLING CHINOOK	720 720 720 720 720 720 720 720 720 720	300,030
DATE	Jul 232 Jul 25 Jul 140 Jul 140 Jul 140 Jul 140 Jul 140 Jul 140 Jul 140 Jul 22 Jul 146 Jul 22 Jul 160 Jul 22 Jul 160 Jul 165 Jul 165 Ju	

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

	Accum. Total	4,017	4, U17	9,901	17,724	11,124	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27.007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	100,12	27 007	27.007	27,607	27,007	27,007	1 00 12	27.007	27,007	27,067	27,007	27,007	21,007	27.007	27,007	27,007	27,007	27,007	1 00 50	27,007	
	Sockeye	58	501	103	175	175	255	255	255	255	255	255	201	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	242	255	255	255	255	255	222	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	222	255	
UCKED	Steelhead	322	522	686	1,109	1,107	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	19/11	1,787	1.787	1,787	1,787	1,787	18/1	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,787	18/ 1	1.787	1.787	1,787	1,787	1,787	1,181	1,787	
ACCUM. \$'s TRUCKED	Coho	0		0	0			0	0	0					0	0	0		. 0	0	0	- -		. 0	0	0	0	> e	0	0	0	0	0 0	ə C	0	0	0	0	0	2 0		
	Subyr. Chino		D c	0	757	1.51	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	04212	2 240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	0,240	2.240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2.240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	2,240	04212	2,240	
	Yrlg. Chino	3,637	0,110	9,112	15,683	15,683	22.725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,125	22.725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	671 (77 22 72C	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	22,725	C21 (22	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, 725	22,725	
	Daily Total	4,017	5.884	0	7,823	0 287	0	0	0	0	⇒ ₀		0	0	0	0	- ·		0	0	0 0			0	0	0	0	> c	0	0	0	0 '			0	0	0	0	0 9		0	
	Sockeye	58	45	0	72	9 8	0	0	0	0		0 0	0		0	0			0	0	0		• •	, 0	0	0	0 9	- c	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0		• •	. 0	
CKED	Steelhead	322	364	0	423	478	0	0	0	•			0	0	0	0	• •		0	0	0 0		0		0	0	0 0	- -	0	0	0		⇒ c	0	0	0	0	0	0 4) e		
DAILY ‡'s TRUCKED	Coho	0 9	~ ~	0	0 4	• =	0	0	0	0 4	⇒ c	. 0	0	0	0	0,		• 0	0	0	0 0		0	0	0	0		• e	. 0	0	0,		∍ c	0	0	0	0	0	0 0	2	, 0	
DA	Subyr. Chino	0 9	0	0	757	1.483	0	0	0	0 9	- e	• •	0	0	0	0 0		a	0	0		-	0	0	0	0		• =		0	0,	9 9			0	0	0	0,	0 0	`		
	Yrlg. Chino	3,637	5,475	0	6,571 n	7.042	0	0	0	0 4	• •		0	0	0			0	0	0	• •		0	0	0	0		• =	0	0	0	ə ¢	- c	. 0	0	0	0	0	0 0	· -		
		1/4	3/ 4	4/4	5/ 4	4 /1	8/4	9/4	10/ 4	11/4	4 /21 4	14/ 4	15/ 4	16/4	17/ 4	18/ 4	+ /0C	21/4	22/ 4	23/ 4	24/4	26/ 4	27/ 4	28/ 4	29/ 4	30/ 4	2/12	3/2	4/ 5	5/ 5	5/9	2 10	5 /6	10/ 5	11/5	12/5	13/ 5	14/ 5	15/ 5	17/ 5	18/ 5	

APPENDIX TABLE 2.-- Continued

Accum. Total 27,007 27 Sockeye 1,787 1,7787 1,77844 1,77844 1,77844 1,77844 1,77844 1,77844 1,77844 1,77844 1,77844 1,7 Steelhead ACCUM. #'s TRUCKED Coho Subyr. Chino Yrlg. Chino 22,725 22 Daily Total 12,359 10,626 6,762 7,081 7,025 5,332 5,332 5,332 5,332 5,332 11,5577 11,5577 11,5577 11,5577 11,5577 11,5577 11,5577 11, Sockeye Steelhead 4,802 4,204 1,921 2,226 2,163 2,163 2,163 2,163 3,740 3,740 3,740 1,410 1,471 1,083 1,083 1,083 DAILY #'s TRUCKED Coho 8 Chino 1,084 Subyr. Yrlg. Chino 3,618 3,195 1,464 3,766 3,580 1,921 1,924 5,003 5,088 5,088 5,088 5,088 5,088 5,088 5,088 5,088 5,787 5,787 5,787 1,454 1,434 1,434 1,434

APPENDIX TABLE 2.-- Continued

Accus. Total 135,510 141,822 141,822 150,994 150,994 157,158 157,158 164,909 164,909 164,909 164,909 167,910 167,910 177,555 177,555 177,555 177,542 177,543 2,642 2,642 2,642 2,642 2,648 2,658 2,658 2,658 2,658 2,678 2,678 2,678 2,671 2,671 2,709 2,709 2,709 2,709 2,709 2,709 2,709 2,713 Sockeye 35,364 36,242 37,130 37,156 37,156 37,764 33,156 33,156 38,15638,156 38,156 38,156 38,15638,156 38,156 38,156 38,15638,156 38,156 38,15638,156 38,156 38,15638,156 38,156 38,15638,156 38,156 38,15638,156 38,156 38,15638,156 38,15638,156 38,15638,156 38,15638,156 38,15638,156 38,15638 Steelhead ACCUM. \$'s TRUCKED Coho Chino 30,709 32,320 34,972 34,972 34,972 35,554 35,925 35,925 35,925 35,925 37,198 37 Subyr. 66,752 70,575 76,207 76,207 76,207 76,207 76,207 76,207 76,207 76,207 76,207 76,207 76,207 76,207 88,435 88,435 88,435 88,435 88,435 88,435 88,435 94,112 94 Chino Yrlg. Daily Total 6,312 2,502 9,172 6,164 3,395 3,856 3,001 2,844 0 2,844 2,486 Sockeye Steelhead DAILY \$'s TRUCKED Coho Subyr. Chino 1,282 357 357 115 69 69 69 69 26 26 26 26 25 754 354 354 2,652 587 1,611 Chino 3,823 5,632 6,632 1,232 2,896 2,896 3,101 2,656 2,645 2,375 0 2,014 0 1,681 Yrlg. ***************** 20 ~ APPENDIX TABLE 3.-- 1984 BARGE TRANSPORTATION REPORT AT LOWER GRANITE

DAILY #'s BARGED

Accum. Total 21,428 21,428 21,428 21,428 44,384 44,384 44,384 44,384 44,384 44,384 44,384 44,384 44,384 44,384 44,384 44,384 44,384 44,384 520,999 262,201 262,201 262,201 262,201 718,675 815,143 815,145,155 815,155,155,155,155,155,155,155,155, Sockeye 1,852 1,852 1,852 3,585 3,558 3,556 3,5588 3,558 3,558 3,5588 3,55853 3,55858 3,55858 3,55 Steelhead 13 42 42 13 Coho Chino 2,799 2,799 2,799 2,799 2,799 2,799 4,835 6,316 6,316 6,316 8,184 8,184 9,742 11,9700 11,9700 11,9700 11,9700 11,9700 11,9700 11,9700 11,970 Subyr. Chino 16,628 16,628 35,772 35,772 35,772 35,772 35,772 35,772 35,772 35,772 35,772 35,772 35,772 35,772 79,370 79,370 79,370 79,370 79,370 79,370 79,370 79,370 79,370 79,370 704,564 473,655 583,007 558,305 558,305 558,305 558,305 558,730 558,732 558,72 Yrlg. Daily Total 21,428 112,936 35,983 31,034 96,468 35,311 34,351 34,351 86,314 50,045 51,045 49,583 81,313 81,313 81,313 150,634 56,561 40,737 28,805 26,127 38,249 38,249 25,115 23,347 25,549 22,956 60,202 100,695 78,283 50,082 55,161 52,372 97,543 31,652 Sockeye 149 30 37 52 37 06 Steelhead 62,949 34,237 36,433 63,749 79,251 129,676 49,664 32,728 22,103 22,477 32,053 18,205 19,984 19,984 21,306 1,852 4,929 24,506 21,961 13,799 55,584 27,384 25,710 1,733 13,417 12,709 15,485 26,306 27,809 14,894 26,194 Coho Subyr. Chino 1,558 2,799 2,037 ,480 ,868 ,204 1,622 ,024 Yrlg. Chino 16,628 19,144 43,598 38,344 37,360 46,252 75,004 66,677

ACCUM. #'s BARGED

APPENDIX TABLE 3.-- Continued

ACCUM. #'s BARGED DAILY #'s BARGED

	Yrlg. Chino	Subyr. Chino	Coho	Steelhead	Sockeye	Daily Total	Yrlg. Chino	Subyr. Chino	Coho	Steelhead	Sockeye	Accum. Total	
29/5	0	0	0	0	0	0	701,621	51,634	16	948,558	4,335	1,706,239	
30/ 5	3,721	1,016	30	27,666	366	32,799	705,342	52,650	121	976,224	4,701	1,739,038	
31/5	0	0	0	0	0	0	705,342	52,650	121	976,224	4,701	1,739,038	
1/6	2,456	424	18	16,241	177	19,316	707,798	53,074	139	992,465	4,878	1,758,354	
2/ 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	707,798	53,074	139	992,465	4,878	1,758,354	
3/ 6	3,677	773	0	22,351	218	27,019	711,475	53,847	139	1,014,816	5,096	1,785,373	
4/6	0	0	0	0	0	0	711,475	53,847	139	1,014,816	5,096	1,785,373	
5/ 6	2,378	948	12	12,067	199	15,604	713,853	54,795	151	1,026,883	5,295	1,800,977	
6/6	0	0	0	0	0	0	713,853	54,795	151	1,026,883	5,295	1,800,977	
3/1	1,997	713	0	11,095	545	14,350	715,850	55,508	151	1,037,978	5,840	1,815,327	
8/6	0	0	0	0	0	0	715,850	55,508	151	1,037,978	5,840	1,815,327	
9/6	2,204	589	22	9,595	202	12,915	718,054	56,097	173	1,047,573	6,345	1,828,242	
10/ 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	718,054	56,097	173	1,047,573	6,345	1,828,242	
11/ 6	2,271	644	0	9,474	417	12,806	720,325	56,741	173	1,057,047	6,762	1,841,048	
12/ 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	720,325	56,741	173	1,057,047	6,762	1,841,048	
13/ 6	3,151	1,004	80	9,154	197	14,114	723,476	57,745	181	1,066,201	7,559	1,855,162	
14/ 6	0	0	0	0	0	0	723,476	57,745	181	1,066,201	7,559	1,855,162	
15/ 6	3,181	1,357	32	8,317	428	13,315	726,657	59,102	213	1,074,518	7,987	1,868,477	
		,											

Appendix Table 4.-- Daily Collection Counts of Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, and Sockeye, Facility Mortalities, and Daily River Flows and Spills During 1934, at Little Goose Dam.

L PERCENT	0000000	00000000	4001-W0104	00040000M	20,13 20,13 20,13 20,25 20,55	40.0
SPILL TOTAL	00,100,100,100,100,100,100,100,100,100,	1100100000	A 2000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	19,200 188,000 188,000 188,000 188,600 111,900 111,900 880,600 722,500 722,500 600 722,500 720,000 720,000 720,000	6,40
RIVER FLOW IN CFS	6 10 0 C 0 M	98,7000000000000000000000000000000000000	000044400	31,700 255,300 144,200 116,600 01,700 01,700 01,200 01,200 01,200 01,200 01,200 01,200 00,000 00,200 00,000 000000	95,400 102,800 123,300 111,100 1113,500 121,500 121,200 125,900 125,900 125,900 128,000 128,100000000000000000000000000000000000	57,50
CTION ALITY PERCENT	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	1.03 1.77 1.77 1.77 1.25 1.12 1.11	6 6 6 7 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7	4 9 9 4 4 6 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	41 332 40 54 41 40 57 58 54 54 56 54 56 56 57 56 56 57 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	.28
COLLEC MORTA NUMBER	22 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	101 192 192 192 192 192 192 192 192 192	4400444 6400444 6400400 800440 800440	2225 2225 2225 2225 2225 2225 2225 222	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	255 238
DAILY TOTAL	In in Min O in S		20,40,00,00	40444004	49,806 50,442 50,442 60,443 60,63,677 60,687 60,691 60,691 60,281 60,281 70,963 70,501 70,501 100,637 701,637	0.0
SOCKEYE	126 149 30 30 230 230	20 20 104 173 121 73	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4444 64497 90000000000000000000000000000000000	0 ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° ° °	509 509
STEELHEAD		1,585 1,585 2,123 2,223 2,329 2,329 2,329 2,320 814 814 814	2,134 6,212 6,212 186,803 188,605 188,605 22,231 22,231 22,231	25, 199 25, 199 25, 199 25, 199	255,668 242,668 244,556,668 244,566,244 266,24662 244,566 244,566 244,566 244,567 244,56824,568 244,568 244,568 244,56824,568 244,568 244,56824,568 244,568 244,56824,568 244,568 244,56824,568 244,568 244,56824,568 244,568 244,56824,568 244,568 244,56824,568 244,568 244,56824,568 244,568 244,56824,568 244,568 244,56824,568 244,568 244,56824,568 244,568 244,56824,568 244,568 244,56824,568 244,568 244,56824,568	86,466 70,292
СОНО	0000000					00
SUB-YEARLING CHINOOK			te a te cate te la a	a meatenna	4 0 0 4 4 4 4 1 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	614 1,478
YEARLING CHINOOK	1011000	10 0 4 9 8 4 9 C	4000000 0000000 0000000	N 8 4 8 4 8 4 6 M 8 4 8 4 8 4 6 M 8 9 0 0 0 0 0 0	19,576 22,576 22,544 11,9738 11,9554 11,9554 11,9554 11,8556 11,10556 5,171 5,171	380
DATE		***********	H (A ca (A ca (A ca	(A ce (A ce h)	М Ж М М Ж М Ж Ж М Ж М Ж М Ж М Ж М Ж М Ж	- N

Appendix Table 4.-- Continued.

	ENT	22	8	000	្រំប	0	1	0	2	D D	m m	N	0	0	LD r	- 10	0 0	0	M	0	0	N	8	22	m			77	0	9	9	0		- 0	2 4	0 -	i a	00	L.	200	0	S	N	00	0
	PERC	36.			32.9	im	m		in	oi.	LO.	o'I	ú,	m'	41	n o		: 00	i .r		-	0	N'	\$	o'I	÷.,	50	i n	:0	-	m.		÷ ,	'nn	, o c	in		50		io			r'		
	SPILL TOTAL	30	50	4 0	62.900	0	10	10	20	40	80	0 C	8	0	40			D CO	20	09	000	06	20	20	0.0				0	0	20	2	20	00			20	00	0	10		50	00'6	0,	D
	RIVER FLOW IN CFS	.70	88,50	76,90	190.900	75.10	64,50	81,60	79,60	01,50	48,00	25,30	06'60	93,20	78,20	10 00	00 00	85.60	81.70	71.00	66,60	62,50	67,00	75,20	06		04,20	22,70	97.00	01,10	17,00	81,30	11,60	00, 40		00'24	06 06	50.70	06.62	000 '	09,50	13,00	02'60	03,40	00,10
	CTION ALITY PERCENT	.26	. 46	32	46	63	1.10	.50	. 61	. 45	. 33	. 36	25	. 70	64.	02	10	. 65	68	95	•	•	1.93		40.	n .		•							•		•	1.23	•	1.02		•	.56	. 76	.31
	COLLEC MORTA NUMBER	142	201	146	172	169	312	185	130	109	84	87	61	191	121		10.0	22	25	83	192	85	181	128	82	Ω ⊂ Γ	11	100	221	183	185	345	425	100	1101	267	272	41	49	64	129	52	15	30	14
	DAILY TOTAL	4,8	9.9	00	37.783	6.7	0	2,0	1,0	4,3	S, A	4		2.	40		, 0 , U	1	9.6		5	2.5	5	0	0,0	4 0	2 4	20	4	, n	6'5	0,	20	24		200	4	[4]	0		5	4	0		4
	SOCKEYE	0	06	2.5	611	0	1,176	S	M		m	41	っ.	01	40.4	14	0	130		M	5	0	333	n	0	r	101	400	63	260	0	31	101	4 4 0	1 0		84		75	82	65	22	106	37	10
1	SIEELHEAD	8,47	8,86	NYO C	31,938	2,75	3,61	1,81	8,81	1,88	2,47	1,40	2,15	5,66	5,20	00000	4 20	26.6	45	63.	,26	197	,86	, 35	60,	000	100	50	, 13	,05	,60	, 61	200	100	24	00.	20	969	P.C	22	415	358	241	554	116
	сина	0	0 0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0) (2 0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	- c			0	0	0	0 0			0 0	- C		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	э
	CHINOOK		~	~	2,408	• •		~	870		1,047		1,035	~	551	576	202	440	298	277	412	386	304	733	1,115		~	~ •	• •	~	~	~	~	6,144	~	n •	• •	~		1,376	~	~	~	~	~
	CHINOOK	,52	41	340	2,826	,76	,90	,52	,44	, 53	44	,58	200	, 00	104	000	24	1,322	89	527	,81	, 44	06	32	11, 71	44	10	N.	, 74	, 98	,87	10	, "	240	24	.69	27.	51	60	2,780	45	,11	66	114,1	44
1 + < 4	DATE				May 25																																								

PERCENT	00 0			0000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0 0 0	0 00	00 0	0 00	00 0	00.0	00 0	0000		00.0		0.00		
SPILL TOTAL	d			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0			, c	. =			• c	0	****	
RIVER FLOW IN CFS	94.700	91.900	76.300	76.800	67,200	73,300	68,900	37,100	66,800	61.700	34,900	45.900	43.200	40.100	40.900	31.000	39.900	37.300	39.300	44.300	52,300		
TION LITY PERCENT	.53	45	1.35	44	1.52	1.20	2.50	1.27	2.30	1.22	2.54	.38	2.25	1.32	2.96	1.28	1.23	1 94	2 07	1 86	2.36		.67
COLLECTION MORTALITY NUMBER PER	33	20	43	12	41	25	46	22	41	26	49	4	21	15	31	11	13	26	32	25	33		18,307
DAILY TOTAL	5,683	4.472	3,177	2,708	2,695	2,077	1,841	1,727	1,780	2,127	1,927	1,039	935	1,136	1,046	862	1,460	1.339	1.547	1,341	1,397		2,737,422
SOCKEYE	42	52	47	20	0	18	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	11	0		11,677
STEELHEAD	152	132	194	131	131	18	83	61	68	122	42	. 24	13.	101	11	41	0	0	16	66	. 0 .		1,695,494
сана	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
SUBYEARLING CHINOOK	3,771	2,914	1,820	1,849	1,861	1,098	1,123	833	745	710	434	322	273	104	119	144	185	132	117	88	102		243,668
YEARLING CHINDOK	1,718	1,371	1,116	208	202	943	619	SZ8	196	1,295	1,401	693	649	931	916	677	1,275	1,207	1,328	1,176	1,295		786,583
DATE	Jul 8			Jul 11																		 	TOTAL

Appendix Table 4.-- Continued.

APPENDIX TABLE11. -- 1984 BYPASS REPORT AT MCNARY

DAILY #'S BYPASSED

Accum. Total 2,060 23,170 35,540 35,540 95,755 46,750 46,750 55,540 55,540 55,540 55,540 120,555 1120,555 1120,555 1120,555 1120,555 1120,555 1120,555 1120,555 1120,555 1120,555 1120,555 1120,555 11,657,753 773,945 576,944 573,750 956,755 773,750 956,755 773,750 956,755 773,750 956,755 11,657,700 956,755 11,657,700 956,755 11,657,700 956,755 11,657,700 956,755 11,657,700 956,755 11,555,750 11,555,550 11,55 Sockeye Steelhead ACCUM. #'S BYPASSED Coho Chino Subyr. 1,990 13,321 29,757 29,762 33,414 41,757 48,816 79,405 79,405 79,405 79,405 79,405 79,405 79,405 70,238 1134,517 1134,517 1134,517 1134,517 1134,517 1134,517 1134,517 1134,517 1134,517 1134,517 1134,517 1134,517 1134,517 1134,517 1134,517 1134,517 1134,517 1134,517 1137,409 551,518 810,571 6691,086 931,514 8687,540 931,898 937,708 937,605 937,605 8687,540 937,605 8687,540 937,605 937,203 955,205 957,203 957,203 Chino Yrlg. 2, 160 9, 170 9, 170 9, 940 9, 940 9, 940 17, 940 9, 940 17, 940 17, 940 17, 940 17, 940 17, 940 17, 7 Daily Total Sockeye Steelhead 30 20 Coho Chino Subyr. Chino 11, 331 8,565 8,565 8,565 8,565 8,565 8,565 8,565 8,565 8,565 8,565 8,565 8,565 8,565 8,565 8,565 8,566 8,37 8,565 8,575 Yrlg.

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

	Accum. Total	10.445	10,465	15,376	15,376	202,02	COC 107	24 74 7	76.383	36.383	36,383	36, 383	45,662	45,662	45,662	4C 449	45.642	45.662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	200'CH	45,00¢	45.662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,00¢	45.662	45.662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,002	45,662	200 CF
	Sockeye	40	40	112	211	177	133	122	248	268	268	268	322	322	322	122	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	775	122	122	322	322	322	322	326	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	326	225	226
UCKED	Steelhead	1.084	1,084	2,099	446.2	200 4	4 002	4.002	6.871	6,871	6,871	6,871	8,159	8,159	8,159	8 150	8.159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	0,137	8 150	8.159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,157	8 150	8.159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,15Y	8,159 9 450	10110
ACCUM. \$'s TRUCKED	Coho	0	0	0	5 0		• =			0	0	0	0			• =	. 0	0		0	0	0	0		> a	5 9	• =			0					0	0	0	0	0	0	0		•	3 6	•
	Subyr. Chino	3,624	3,624	5,108	01100	8.160	8.160	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	870/71	12,028	12 028	12.028	12.028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,020	12.028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	020 21	12,028	46) 460
	Yrlg. Chino	5,717	5,717	8,057	13,080	13.980	13.980	13,980	18,605	18,605	18,605	18,605	25,153	ce1, c2	25,153	25.153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	CC1/C2	20,102	25,153	25.153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153 25,453	25 451	25.153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	20 167	25.153	
	Daily Total	10,465	0	4,911	10.987	0	0	0	10,020	0	0	0	612'6	⇒ a		0	0	0	0	0	0	0 9	-		-		0		0	0	0	P	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0			5 0	• =	. 0	r.
	Sockeye	40	0	72	109	0	0	0	47	0	0		4 4	• •	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 0	⇒ c		• =		0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0,			2 6			
ICKED	Steelhead	1,084	0	1,015	1.903	0	0	0	2,869	0	0 '	0 000	1,688	> c		0	0	0	8	0 '		5 6			0	0	0	0	0	•			0	0	0	0	0	•	•		ə .	0	0		
DAILY #'s TRUCKED	Coho	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	•		5 6	• •	0	0	0	0	0,	• •	> c	5 6	• •		0	0	0	0	0	0	. 0		0	0	0	-		0 9	⇒ c			, 0	0	0	
DA	Subyr. Chino	3,624	0	1,484	3,052	0	0	0	2,479	0	•	0 100	100'T	, e		0	0	0	0		ə c		0			0	0	0	0	•		0	0	0	0	-			> c		- e	, 0	0	0	
	Yrlg. Chino	5,717	0	0 0	5,923	0	0	0	4,625	0	•	4 540			0	0	0			-			0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0,		•	-	-		• •	, 0	0	0	
		5/ 4	6/4	8/4	9/4	10/ 4	11/4	12/ 4	13/ 4	14/ 4	15/ 4	17/ 4	18/ 4	19/ 4	20/ 4	21/4	22/4	£3/ 4	4 /67	1/10	4 /62	28/ 4	29/ 4	30/ 4	1/ 5	2/5	3/5	4/ 5	5/ 5	5/0	8/ 5	9/5	10/ 5	11/ 5	12/ 5	13/ 5	2 / 21	G /CI	17/ 5	18/ 5	19/ 5	20/ 5	21/ 5	22/5	

	Accum. Total	45,662	45,662	45,662	45.662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	200/04	AE 44.2	45 642	45.662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	45,662	52,961	61,968	67,132	01,136 740	04 727	101.541	113.153	123, 382	130,183	142,102	142,102	155,551	155, 371	162,446	162,440	116,117	182,612	102 272	10C, D/C	189,565	200.003	200,003
	Sockeye	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	370	220	122	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	322	448	505	505	000	1.200	1.226	1,305	1,334	1,409	1,409	1,407	1,409	1,482	1,482	1,640	427,1	121 1	1,124	1.892	1.946	1,946
UCKED	Steelhead	8,159	8,159	8,159	8.159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	10110	0 150	101/0	8.159	8.159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	8,159	12,790	17,873	20,595	24,575	100,02	34.264	39.395	43,439	45,265	48,390	48,390	44 ,822	49,822	50,921	50,921	52,400	53,134	201,00	53,134	046.52	54 243	54,213
ACCUM. \$'s TRUCKED	Coho	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		5 9	• =	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2 9	• •		0	0	0	0	0		-	0,	0 4		0			• •		. 0
	Subyr. Chino	12,028	12,028	12, 028	12.028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,020	020 070	12 020	12.028	12.028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,028	12,775	15,137	16,297	10,271	20 400	24.670	29.430	32,481	34,326	36,381	36,381	40,304	40,504	43,662	43,662	46,563	50,116	DTT OL	50,116 E7 007	53,093	58.847	58,847
	Yrlg. Chino	25,153	25,153	25,153	25.153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	Ce1/e2	Ce1/e2	201100 201100	25.153	25.153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	25,153	27,074	28,510	29,737	151, 12	20,000	20, 207	43.102	46,157	49,258	55,922	55,922	61,856	61,856	66,381	66,381	71,516	77,698	11,070	11,648	80,040 80.640	200 PB	84,997
	Daily Total	0				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ə c				. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,299	9,007	5,164	0 7 7 7	010/11	12, 111	11.612	10,229	6,801	11,919	0	11,239	0	9,055	0	9,673	10,553	⇒ .	0	0, 37.5 N	974 A78	0
	Sockeye	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	• •		• •	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	126	57		672	200	26	62	29	75	0	0	0	22	0	158	84	>	0 7 7	100	14	0
CKED	Steelhead	0	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	•		• c	, 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,631	5,083	2,720	1 24	101 10	3.734	3.131	4,044	1,826	3,125	0	1,452	0	1,099	0 .	1,479	734	> <	0 1	0	273	0
DAILY #'s TRUCKED	Coho	0			° a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 4					0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 '	-	> <	-		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 '	0	0 0			• •	. =	0
DAI	Subyr. Chino	0			° 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0 4	• c		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	747	2,362	1,160	077 0	1 024	1,980	4.760	3,051	1,845	2,055	0	5,925	0	3,358	0 00 0	2,901	3,553		0	0	5 754	0
	Yrlg. Chino	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				, 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,921	1,436	1,227	0 245 5	0,046	1.881	3.695	3,055	3,101	6,664	0	5, 934	0	4,525	0	5,135	6,182		0 0 0	35213	4.757	0
		23/ 5										3/ 6		0 /0		9 1 9	9/6	10/ 6	11/6	12/ 6	13/ 6	14/ 6	15/ 6	16/ 6	17/6	18/ 6	19/ 6	0 /07	7 / 26	23/ 6	24/ 6	25/ 6												8/ 7		10/7

APPENDIX TABLE 5.-- Continued

Continued
l. I
TABLE
APPENDIX

	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
JCKED	Steelhead	54,519	54,519	54,768	54,768	54, 689	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	60,309	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	91,932	94,648	95,946	95,946	95,946	97,862	97,862	961,796	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
CKED	Steelhead	306	0	249	0	121	0	122	0	158	36	0	0	96	0	40	0	101	64
DAILY #'s TRUCKED	Coho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DAI	Subyr. Chino	4,736	0	3,496	0	2,230	•	1,537	0	1,159	494	0	8	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/ 1	13/7	14/7	15/ 7	16/7	1/11	18/ 7	19/ 7	20/ 7	21/7	22/ 7	23/ 7	24/7	25/ 7	26/ 7	6 162	28/ 7

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

Accum. Total 16, 748 16, 748 16, 748 16, 748 16, 748 15, 748 32, 091 32, 091 32, 091 143, 478 143, 478 143, 478 143, 478 143, 478 143, 478 143, 478 143, 478 143, 478 143, 478 143, 478 143, 478 155, 718 155, 718 953, 718 953, 718 953, 718 953, 718 955, 718 955, 718 955, 718 955, 718 955, 718 955, 718 955, 718 955, 718 955, 718 955, 718 955, 718 955, 718 955, 718 955, 718 955, 718 955, 718 1, 722, 235 1, 732, 235 1, 772, 235 2, 773, 772, 772 1, 772, 773 1, 772, 773 1, 772, 773 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 772, 775 1, 775 Sockeye 2,340 2,341 2,341 5,373 5,373 5,373 5,373 5,373 5,373 5,373 5,373 5,373 5,373 5,373 5,373 5,373 5,373 5,373 5,373 8,359 8,359 8,359 8,359 8,359 8,359 1190,491 119,491 119,491 255,881 255,778 255,779 255,758 255,757 Steelhead ACCUM. #'s BARGED Coho Chino 4,020
4,020
4,020
8,282
8,282
8,282
8,282
8,282
8,282
8,282
8,282
8,282
8,282
117,3512
117,3512
117,3512
117,3512
117,351
117,351
117,351
117,351
117,351
117,351
117,351
117,35
111
150
331,150
331,150
331,150
331,150
333,370
351,15
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351,35
351 Subyr. 10, 388 10, 388 10, 388 18, 339 18, 339 18, 339 18, 339 18, 339 18, 339 18, 339 18, 339 18, 339 18, 339 18, 339 288, 009 88, 009 88, 009 88, 009 1127, 553 1277, 553 1277, 555 1277, 555 1277, 555 1277, 555 1277, 555 1277, 555 1277, 555 1 Chino Yr19. Daily Total 15,343 16,748 66,345 28,594 31,202 73,857 45,047 45,047 48,039 48,039 48,039 48,039 61,863 61,863 61,863 61,863 61,863 61,863 61,900 69,430 69,904 69,904 79,761 79,763 71,763 37,723 37,723 31,908 31,908 32,889 39,329 39,169 55,294 46,601 73,494 58,331 ,787 Sockeye 310 66 122 122 83 Steelhead 43,670 29,262 38,706 43,562 43,343 43,913 43,913 43,913 43,913 43,913 43,913 43,913 65,770 65,770 65,770 65,770 65,770 65,770 51,250 51,250 51,250 53,723 51,250 51 2,340 3,033 2,986 16,899 28,380 36,618 29,522 28,479 42,234 40,858 19,450 19,082 47,637 27,876 DAILY \$'s BARGED Coho Subyr. Chino 262 5,230 3,925 1,065 4,275 2,703 3,782 5,105 1,705 4,020 1,886 Yrlg. Chino 22,3330 7,361 9,757 11,271 11,271 11,271 12,959 11,271 12,959 11,212 5,951 7,015 7,015 7,015 7,015 7,121 3,511 3,511 3,511 3,511 3,511 3,512 2,760 2,770 2,7000 2,700 2,7000 2,7000 2,7000 2,7000 2,7000 2,7000 2,7000 2 10,388 18,505 27,478 24,653 17,611 7,951 8,901 24,224 15,320

APPENDIX TABLE 6.-- Continued

DAILY \$'s BARGED

Accum. Total 1,732,235 1,778,478 1,778,478 1,826,818 1,826,818 1,880,996 1,981,995,442 1,925,442 1,925,442 1,925,442 1,978,606 1,978,606 1,978,606 1,978,606 2,010,605 2,010,605 2,011,058 2,013,058 2,013,058 Sockeye 1,229,809 1,340,997 1,341,997 1,331,645 1,333,645 1,333,645 1,430,201 1,430,201 1,470,669 1,470,669 1,503,457 1,503,457 1,503,457 1,517,188 1,517,188 1,517,188 1,535,574 1,535,574 1,548,585 1,562,045 Steelhead ACCUM. \$'s BARGED Coho Subyr. Chino 72,140 73,948 75,852 75,852 75,852 77,852 78,375 78,375 78,375 81,276 80,276 80,276 80,276 81,605 81 Yrlg. Chino Daily Total 16,245 46,243 48,340 54,178 44,466 36,899 22,000 17,452 20,434 Sockeye 2333 233 614 0 0 0 165 165 666 666 666 165 165 260 260 260 Steelhead 42,643 41,188 46,556 40,468 32,788 32,788 13,731 18,386 18,386 13,011 13,458 0 00000000 Coho Subyr. Chino 1,808 1,904 1,904 2,523 2 14 914 987 987 612 612 612 618 618 618 Yrlg. Chino 3,014 3,174 4,204 2,740 2,740 2,740 2,740 2,749 2,349 2,349 2,349 2,349 2,349 2,349 2,349 2,349

S REPORT	GODSF
111	LITTLE
- 1984	ATL
TABLE 7	
APPENDIX TAN	
APPE	

GOOSE		
LITTLE		
AI		

	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	86,953	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
1	Sockeye	126	126	126	126	156	175	205	225	225	277	277	398	398	481	526	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	570	662	662	662	662	662	662	662	662	662	662	662	662	662	662
PASSED	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	18,587	22,521	26,927	30,568	32,714	34,483	36,184	38,773	42,431	43,951	45,793	49,180	53,479	55,966	57,988	61,149	65,008	67,793	73,404	79,564	83,407
ACCUM. #'S BYPASSED	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	777, 17	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	4,139	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	52	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
ASSED	Steelhead	2,739	226	232	233	132	186	430	268	374	784	724	611	329	211	276	579	262	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
DAILY #'S BYPASSED	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
DAI	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	503	384	395	322
	Yrlg. Chino	8,178	627	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	7,609	5,462	4,597	3,409	3,512	6,608	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	116'6	7,626	7,836	6,395
		3/ 4	4/4	5/4	6/4	4 12	8/4	9/4	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	1/ 5	2/ 2	3/5	4/ S	5/ 5	6/ 5	2/2	8/5	9/5	10/ 5	11/5	12/5

Daily Collection Counts of Chinook, Coho, Steelhead, and Sockeye, Facility Mortalities, and Daily River Flows and Spills During 1984, at McNary Dam. 1 00 Appendix Table

PERCENT SPILL 74,700 52,400 1216,400 1226,300 1227,700 1227,700 1227,700 1227,700 1227,700 1227,200 1227,200 1227,200 1227,200 1227,200 1227,200 68,500 68,500 68,500 68,500 68,500 68,500 1227,200 1227,200 1227,200 1227,200 1227,200 1227,200 1227,200 1227,200 1227,200 1227,200 1227,200 1227,200 88,500 88,500 1227,200 1226,000 1226,000 1226,000 1226,000 1226,000 1226,000 1226,000 1226,000 1226,000 1226,000 1226,000 1226,000 1226,000 1226,000 1228,200 1227,200 1227, TOTAL RIVER FLOW IN CFS PERCENT COLLECTION MORTALITY NUMBER PERCI DAILY TOTAL SOCKEYE STEELHEAD тивиян тивиян тивиян тивиян тивиян тивие тив COHO SUB-YEARLING CHINOOK 1,990 1,900 YEARLING CHINOOK DATE

Tricle Varianty Charterianty
Treat.Ind DIFF. Und STEEL FED STEEL FED <t< td=""></t<>
TARLING CULL STELLHEAD STELLHEAD STELLHEAD STELLHEAD STELLHEAD STELLHEAD STELLHEAD STURE MURR LIT MURR MURR <thmur< th=""> <thmur< td="" th<=""></thmur<></thmur<>
YEARLING UNFEARLING COND STEELHEAD SOCKEYE DAILY COLLECTION 11 3,453 10,343 993 5,181 1,470 21,771 143 12 3,456 11,320 993 5,181 1,470 21,771 143 13 3,456 13,270 81,470 1,150 21,771 143 733 14 2,970 1,150 1,150 1,150 21,771 143 733 15 2,970 5,181 1,470 2,170 34,90 21,410 113 11,161 14 2,170 5,140 1,190 5,140 1,160 75 21,100 75
TCRRLING CUBYEARLING CONIC STELHEAD SOCKEVE DAILY COLL 2 CHINOOK CHINOCK
YEARLING SUBVERLING COND STELLHEAD SOCKEYE DAILY 1 3,658 10,363 893 5,181 1,676 21,77 2 3,640 21,010 1,500 650 8,190 2,541 24,010 24,010 2 3,640 21,010 1,500 651 8,140 2,170 23,010 2 3,640 21,010 1,5100 6,13 1,190 1,5101 24,010 24,010 24,010 24,070 24,010 24,070 24,010 24,070 24,070 24,070 24,070 24,010 24,070 24,070 24,070 24,070 24,070 24,070 24,070 24,070 24,070 24,070 24,070 24,070 24,070 25,050 26,010 16,070 25,040 24,070 25,040 24,070 25,040 26,010 16,070 25,040 26,010 16,070 25,040 26,010 16,070 25,040 26,010 16,070 26,010 16,070
YEARLING CUBYEARLING COHO STELHEAD SOCKETING 1 2,558 10,363 893 5,181 1,67 1 3,558 10,363 893 5,181 1,67 2 3,540 10,363 893 5,181 1,67 3 3,540 10,363 893 5,181 1,67 4 2,100 12,010 1,900 0,3340 2,744 7 3,200 5,710 1,160 1,179 4,450 1,179 1 1,000 3,520 5,870 6,170 1,170 5,140 1,127 1 1,1200 5,210 1,130 5,170 1,127 45 1 1,230 5,720 5,100 1,120 5,140 1,127 1 1,230 5,210 1,120 5,170 1,120 5,170 1 1,130 5,210 5,170 1,120 5,170 1,127 1 1,230
YEARLING SUBYEARLING COHDOK CHINOCK
YEARLING SUBYEARLING COHOOK CHINOOK CHINOOK CHINOOK CHINOOK CHINOOK CHINOOK CHINOOK CHINOOK CHINOOK COHO 31 3,658 10,363 10,363 89 89 5 5,950 11,570 8,470 6,530 89 6 2,410 12,650 1,16 1,16 7 1,570 6,380 1,17 91 11 1,000 5,010 1,16 1,16 11 1,000 5,701 1,16 1,16 11 1,000 5,720 5,150 1,17 11 1,000 5,720 5,150 1,17 12 660 4,650 1,27 67 13 760 6,750 1,17 1,11 14 15 4,650 4,509 1,12 14 15 330 49,530 22 22 220 2320 237,689 20 1,12 14 15 49 33 23 24 15 1,150 5,720 23 24 221 230 49 37 26 230 24
YEARLING CHINOCK CHIN

Appendix Table 8.-- Continued.

pa
D.
C
1
C
Con
0
1
00
a
0
Tabl
+
ix
D
pend
đ
a
Ap
4

CENT	10000		0000000	000000	200000000		
LL PER	11 11000	00000	0000000	000000			
SPILL TOTAL	21,200 21,600 9,500						
RIVER FLOW IN CFS	0 C N OL	42,30 42,30 42,70 62,70	63,10 67,90 09,70 23,00 23,70 43,70 43,20	15,70 16,900 12,500 19,400 32,900 53,800	64, 50 36, 40 36, 40 37, 20 37, 20 37	141,000 100,800 1417,400 141,200 1441,200 147,400 147,400 129,900 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	22,200 24,300 24,300 24,300 32,200 30,2000 30,2000 30,2000 30,2000 30,2000 30,2000 30,2000 30,2000 3
ECTION TALITY PERCENT	3.82 36 70	1.13 39 82 74 83	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	.57 .35 .53 .53 .53 .53 .53			2.12 2.12 2.03 73 73 51 1.02
COLLE MORT NUMBER	3,464 251 222 222	188 188 373 490 390	138 359 210 421 379 746 1,337	~	85 32 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	527 345 345 345 1455 1056 131 1055 131 131	11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1
DAILY TOTAL	117,647 90,571 69,144 31,871	41,553 47,844 45,629 65,973 47,258	29,458 32,858 41,558 32,672 40,958 74,273 153,903	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	20,201 118,245 148,245 29,1272 30,543 28,358 30,572 28,572 30,272	29,001 18,715 16,086 15,086 19,158 13,158 13,158 13,158 14,229 6,629	6, 485 6, 908 8, 757 8, 757 16, 900 16, 900 8, 872 4, 729
SOCKEYE	117 91 172 172		merid a mr. 4	224 33 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	100 100 100 100 100 100	1 47,94,40 88,40,00 88,40,00 90,40,000	100140044 10024 10024
STEELHEAD	10 0 10 0 10 0	00000	000M000	0 M 80 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	440 M4 70000400	0 m 0 0 0 0 m 0 0 0 0 m 0 0 0 0 m 0 0 0	
СОНО	50 70 70 70	44 4900		00000000	, 00 M 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		
SUBYEARLING CHINOOK	04004	040-1	0 - 00 0 - 0	220,244,44 220,244,44 220,29,244,44 220,29,244,44 220,29,244,44 24,44,44,44 24,44,44,44 24,44,44,44,44,44,44,44,44,44,44,44,44,4	0	28,769 18,769 185,975 195,977 24,143 14,143 14,143 14,400 14,400 16,629	207400L
YEARLING CHINDOK	118 0 54 0 24	5 4 4 8 9 4 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1 000/64 0000640	9004000 00040000		00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0000 4 00 M
DATE						A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	N N M M

L PERCENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
SPILL TOTAL	00	0 0	0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
RIVER FLOW IN CFS	111,500 110,200	120,500	112,800	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	
OLLECTION MORTALITY BER PERCENT	1.66 .88	06.	1.33	1.03	1.34	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	 . 67
COLLECTION MORTALITY NUMBER PER	0.2	62	43	29	25	19	33	37	10	17	20	6	25	28	30	15	20	24	25	21	14	10	ហ	 41,970
DAILY TOTAL	4,229	6,900	3.471	2,829	1,358	1,771	6,936	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	171	1,257	6,243,776
SOCKEYE	30 14	28	0	0	0	0	14	42	0	0	13	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	14	0	24	191,930
STEELHEAD	0	0 0	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	610,511
соно	00	0 0	00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	82,144
SUBYEARLING CHINOOK	4,1996,746	6,727	3,457	2,801	1,358	1,771	6,758	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	23	171	1,233	4,098,004
YEARLING CHINDOK	27	145	14	28	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	 1,261,187
DATE	Sep Sep 5																							TOTAL

Appendix Table 8.-- Continued.

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

Accum. Total 4,624 15,990 15,9000 15,9000 15,9000 15,9000 15,90000 15,90000000000000000000000000000 34,4,4,4,4,4,6,988 34,4,4,6,0988 34,6,0988 34,0,0988 36,09888 36,09888 36,09888 36,09888 36,09888 36,09888 36,09888 36 Sockeye 1,369 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 4,210 12,216 4,210 4,210 12,216 4,210 12,216 4,210 12,216 4,210 12,216 12,216 12,216 12,216 12,216 12,216 12,216 12,216 12,216 12,216 12,216 12,216 12,216 12,210 10 Steelhead ACCUM. #'s TRUCKED 59 108 108 108 1,435 1,535 1,4 Coho Subyr. Chino Yrlg. Chino 3,223 11,691 11, Daily Total 4,624 8,370 6,968 16,486 14,862 Sockeye 653 544 742 1,070 32 Steelhead 1,369 2,841 4,369 3,637 9,875 7,921 DAILY \$'s TRUCKED Coho 59 495 832 Subyr. Chino 82 Yrlg. Chino 3,223 8,468 3,281 2,731 5,292 4,890 11/1 12/1 12/2

APPENDIX TABLE 9. -- Continued

Accum. Total 62, 676 62, 67 3,0986 3,0986 3,0986 3,0986 3,0986 3,0986 3,0986 3,0986 3,0986 3,0 Sockeye 30,012 30,012 30,012 30,012 30,012 30,012 330, Steelhead ACCUM. #'s TRUCKED Coho Chino Subyr. 27,885 27 Yrlg. Chino Total 28,789 48,429 20,455 Daily Sockeye 249 Steelhead 19 DAILY \$'s TRUCKED 104 Coho Chino 48,284 20,395 28,731 Subur. Chino 000 840 000 Yr19.

APPENDIX TABLE 9. -- Continued

Accum. Total 160, 349 160, 349 160, 349 160, 349 160, 349 160, 349 160, 349 160, 349 160, 349 160, 349 189, 707 190, 707 190, 707 190, 707 190, 707 190, 707 190, 707 190, 707 190 3,196 3,196 3,196 3,196 3,196 3,196 3,196 3,196 3,196 3,209 3,200 3,209 Sockeye 30,168 30,1646 30,1646 30,1646 30,1646 30,1646 30,1646 30,1646 30,1646 30,1646 30,164 30,168 Steelhead ACCUM. #'s TRUCKED 1,4691,469 1,469 1,469 1,469 1,4691,469 1,469 1,469 1,4691,469 1,469 1,469 Coho Subyr. Chino 97,656 97,656 97,656 97,656 97,656 97,656 97,656 97,656 97,656 97,656 97,656 97,656 97,656 97,656 97,656 126,990 126,900 126,900 126,900 126,900 126,900 126,900 126,900 126,900 126,900 126,900 126,900 126,9000 126,9000 126,9000 126,9000 126,90000 126,90000 126,90000000000000000 Yrlg. Chino Daily Total 29,358 5,586 Sockeye Steelhead DAILY #'s TRUCKED Coho Chino 29,334 23,607 22,857 25,951 25,951 25,951 24,846 24,846 24,846 22,281 13,598 13,598 13,598 13,598 13,598 13,598 12,127 12,505 12,853 12,505 12,853 12,853 12,853 12,853 12,854 12,505 10 15,947 9,195 15,918 17,159 9,415 12,558 5,552 Subyr. Chino 34 0 0 8 166 17 17 Yr19. 5.5 × 5.5

APPENDIX TABLE 9.-- Continued

DAILY \$'s TRUCKED

ACCUM. *'s TRUCKED

Accum. Total	562,436	562,436	569,329	579,214	587,195	587,195	594,614	594,614	598,600	598,600	602,782	602,782	608,197	608,197	611,713	611,713	614,742	614,742	616,668
Sockeye	4,098	4,098	4,112	4,152	4,152	4,152	4,167	4,167	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,199	4,226	4,226	4,243
Steelhead	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194	30,194
Coho	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	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469	1,469
Subyr. Chino	498,090	498,090	504,955	514,800	522,781	522,781	530,185	530,185	534,139	534,139	538,321	538,321	543,736	543,736	547,252	547,252	550,254	550,254	552,163
Yrlg. Chino	28,585	28,585	28,599	28,599	28,599	28,599	28,599	28,599	28,599	28,599	28,599	28,599	28,599	28,599	28,599	28,599	28,599	28,599	28,599
Daily Total	5,210	0	6,893	9,885	7,981	0	7,419	0	3,986	0	4,182	0	5,415	0	3,516	0	3,029	0	1,926
Sockeye	0	0	14	40	0	0	15	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	17
Steelhead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subyr. Chino	5,182	0	6,865	9,845	7,981	0	7,404	0	3,954	0	4,182	0	5,415	0	3,516	0	3,002	0	1,909
Yrlg. Chino	28	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	10/ 9	11/ 9	12/ 9	13/ 9	14/9	15/ 9	16/9	17/9	18/ 9	19/ 9	20/ 9	21/9	22/ 9	23/ 9	24/9	25/9	26/9	8 12	28/9

APPENDIX TABLEI0.-- 1984 BARGE TRANSPORTATION REPORT AT MCNARY

Accum. Total 15,926 17,594 170,178 15,926 171,594 170,525 168 672,168 171,594 170,178 115,785 1170,178 1170 Sockeye 1,847 1,947 1,972 Steelhead ACCUM. 4's BARGED Coho Subyr. Chino 13,999 13,999 13,999 13,999 13,999 13,999 13,999 13,999 13,999 13,999 13,999 13,999 13,999 13,999 13,999 13,999 13,999 14,195 57,000 57,000 57,000 84,195 53,009 144,028 144,018 143,01814,018 143,01814,018 143,01814,018 143,01814,018 14,018,01 Yrlg. Chino Daily Total 15,926 15,476 4,915 16,426 12,324 15,179 56,463 14,618 18,454 19,035 37,817 25,962 23,789 21,475 15,557 26,149 32,044 17,595 16,888 26,993 30,215 26,993 30,215 18,970 0 59,802 18,970 0 61,603 0 18,851 56,783 Sockeye 80 2,055 2,055 2,332 2,613 2,613 2,613 2,613 3,613 3,245 2,214 1,903 1,903 3,842 1,975 1,975 639 773 773 2,118 2,118 2,756 897 1,435 2,098 2,098 1,632 2,098 3,409 3,409 3,180 3,180 1,950 Steelhead 1,847 1,912 5,633 5,618 5,618 6,353 4,153 5,829 5,829 6,385 6,385 6,385 6,910 13,992 10,333 10,919 12,520 8,401 10,486 13,811 8,903 9,135 9,135 13,473 8,903 8,903 8,833 8,833 8,833 8,903 8,903 12,998 8,404 8,404 12,998 8,404 12,998 12,998 12,998 12,998 12,998 12,998 12,998 12,998 12,998 12,998 14,998 14,905 14,905 14,905 14,905 14,905 14,905 14,905 14,905 14,905 14,905 14,905 14,905 14,905 14,905 14,905 14,905 14,905 14,905 14,905 13,801 13,805 14,905 14 DAILY \$'s BARGED Coho 95 189 234 285 285 1,525 1,042 1,307 1,307 1,537 1,537 1,537 1,537 2,810 2,810 2,810 2,810 2,810 2,033 2,033 2,033 2,033 Subyr. Chino 0 365 404 209 256 209 236 1,775 12,237 12,237 12,237 12,582 5,501 32,711 118 0 232 30,492 Yrlg. Chino 13,999 11,103 9,576 5,509 6,906 6,906 6,901 7,104 9,744 9,744 9,744 11,449 11,449 11,449 2,246 0 6,292 4,761 11,760 5,578 5,578 5,578 5,578 4,653 4,653 4,653 4,653 4,653 4,653 1,149 7,661 5,849 1110

	Accum. Total	679,209	734,501	734,501	768,926	768, 726	796,852	796,852	840,165 141	COT (070	040,040	87.4.823	856.828	877,775	877,775	904,050	904,050	1,003,345	1,003,345	1,077 044	200 010 1	1.219.292	1,324,993	1,324,993	1,427,991	1,427,991	1,502,627	1 421 074	1.621.036	1,695,908	1,695,908	1,725,557	1,725,557	1,145,651	1,760,066	1,760,066	1,790,085	1,790,085	1,911,611	1,911,611	2,298,472	2,451,667	2,552,8/1	2,040,211	2,704,681	
	Sockeye	63,919	68,287	68,287	71,248	71,248	73,901	73,901	224 (Q)	77 202	CUC(1)	78.368	78.368	277, 272	277, 272	80,771	80,771	81,764	81,764	02,201	84.976	84.976	86,667	86,667	87,697	87,697	247,88	241 00	89.334	90,153	90,158	90,692	90,692	117,14	91,569	91,569	92,019	92,019	92,334	92,384	92,771	93,077	93,178	13,211	93,446 93,446	
GED	Steelhead	256,379	275,344	275,344	289,940	289,940	299,128	299,128	202,212	212'20C	110'CTC	315,017	318.280	322,365	322,365	324,887	324,887	327,767	327,767	101,000	101 000	331.599	332,867	332,867	333,382	333,382	555,904	774 494	334.496	335,020	335,020	335,435	335,435	775 700	335,855	335,855	335,975	335,975	336,096	336,096	336,096	336,152	336,203	536,203	336,203 336,203	
ACCUM. #'s BARGED	Coho	28,522	30,568	30,568	32,220	32,220	34,621	34,621	35,105	001 100	20,000	36,358 36,538	36.588	37,007	37,007	37,270	37,270	37,369	37,369	11/15	38,009	38.009	33,115	38,115	38,213	38,218	38,293	78 297	38.293	38,293	38,293	38,352	38,352	70,700	38,422	38,422	38,422	38,422	38,422	38,422	38,422	38,422	58,475	58,413	33,532 38,532	
	Subyr. Chino	103,563	127,615	127,615	137,323	137,323	148,270	148,270	159,751	157, 151	100,810	100,810	174.664	188,321	188,321	209,262	209,262	303,989	303,989	104,802	540,722	510.322	611,901	611,901	712,736	712,736	784,934	001 000	901.499	973,975	973,975	1,001,608	1,001,608	1,018,462	1.033,344	1,033,344	1,061,622	1,061,622	1,182,054	1,182,054	1,568,141	1,720,836	1,821,736	1,915,043	1,973,219	
	Yrlg. Chino	226,826	232,687	232,687	238,195	238,195	240,932	240,932	245,094	440,044 447 747	40°(147	248,928	248.928	250,310	250,310	251,860	251,860	252,456	252,456	205,562	254,386	254.386	255,443	255,443	255,958	255,958	256,704	PU1 0007	257.414	258,462	258,462	259,470	259,470	260,000	260,876	260,876	262,047	262,047	262,655	262,655	263,042	263,180	265,281	263,281	263,231 263,281	
	Daily Total	0	55,292	0	34,425	0	27,926	0	27,515		11,155	17 508	U	20,947	0	26,275	0	99,295	0	01,077	144.248	0	105,701	0	102,998	0	74,636	118 400	0	74,872	0	29,649	0	18, 280	16,229	0	30,019	0	121,526	0	336,861	153,195	101,204	95,400	58,410 0	
	Sockeye	0	4,368	0	2,961	0	2,653	0	2,521	001	150,1	0845	0	1,404	0	666	0	266	0	1,005	1 409	0	1,691	0	1,030	0	1,045	102	0	324	0	534	0	282	292	0	450	0	365	0	387	306	101	25	c/ 1 0	
ED	Steelhead	0	18,965	0	14,596	0	9,183	0 0	10,064	670 1	Jopic	100.2	0	4,085	0	2,522	0	2,880		<,3/U	1.462	0	1,268	0	515	0	522	202	0	524	0	415	0	214	146	0	120	0	121	0	0	56	51		- 0	
DAILY *'s BARGED	Coho	0	2,046	0	1,652	0	2,401	0 100	1,085	0	300	020	0	419	0	263	0	66	0 1	040	202	0	106	0	103	•	51	9 6	0	0	0	59	-	15	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	- 2	54	
DAIL	Subyr. Chino	0	24,052	0	9,708	0	10,947	0	11,461	7 001	con',	7 848	0	13,657	0	20,941	0	94,727		54,416	141 861	100/111	101,579	0	100,835	0	72,248	114 515	0	72,476	0	27,633	0	10,354	14.882	0	28,278	0	120,432	0	386,087	152,695	100, YUU 67 707	10,07	0,1/6 0	
	Yrlg. Chino	0	5,861	0	5,508	0	2,737	0	4,162	0007 0	C1410	1 364	0	1,382	0	1,550	0	596	0	906	1.024	0	1,057	0	515	0	146	710	0	1,048	0	1,008	0	0.55	876	0	1,171	0	809	0	185	138	IUI	2 0	- 0	
																																			10/ 7								1 / 101	1 141	21/7	

APPENDIX TABLE10.-- Continued

	Accum. Total		2.768.110	2.748.410	2 0CC 001	2 OCC 00.1	011 110	2.971.119	3.033.435	3,033,435	3.100.029	3.100.029	3.211.676	3,211,676	3,480,878	3,569,549	3.618,060	3,618,060	3,674,924	3,674,924	3.799.521	3.799.521	4.000.073	4.000.073	4,091,964
	Sockeye		93,738	93.738	01 01 4	414'CA	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	95.085	95,085
RGED	Steelhead		336,216	336.216	416 422	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	336,361	336,453
ACCUM. \$'s BARGED	Coho		38,545	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	38,633	38,633
	Subyr. Chino		2,036,267	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	3,357,820
	Yrlg. Chino		265,544	263,344	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	263,973
	Daily Total	004 17	424 00	0	87,884	0	115,125	0	62,316	0	66,594	0	111,647	0	269,202	88,671	48,511	0	56,864	0	124,597	0	200,552	0	91,891
	Sockeye	606	212	9	176	0	161	0	262		153	0	134		215	86	15			- !	13		120	0	0
GED	Steelhead	2.7	24	9	0	0	0	0	12	- r	15		11	⇒ .		13	14			•	16		9	-	32
DAILY ‡'s BARGED	Coho	2.4		2	88	0	0 9			2 0	5 9	∍ ₀	- C	2 0		ə c	a c	- c		• •	5 0			5 0	5
DAI	Subyr. Chino	63.048			81,552	0	114,952	0 0 0 7	00,000	061 77	070100	NCK 111	1711111	248 852	88 520	40,360		CA RAA		CLT 471		200 752		04 700	££) ⁽ 7£
	Yrlg. Chino	63	-	00	80	0	12		4 C	100	e e	70	2 =	175	35	20		20		100	0	00		2	Þ
		22/7	23/7	6 142	6 / 20	1 /07	6 / 60	28/ 3	29/ 7	20/ 7	31/7	1/8	2/ 8	3/ 8	4/8	5/ 8	6/ 8	7/ 8	8/8	8/8	10/ 8	11/ 8	12/ 8	13/ 8	

APPENDIX TABLE10.-- Continued