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FISH TRANSPORTATION OVERSIGHT TEAM ANNUAL REPORT-FY 1986 TRANSPORT OPERATIONS ON THE SNAKE AND COLUMBIA RIVERS

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

MARCH 1987


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

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MARCH 1987

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Barge and transport tug in
Lower Granite Dam tailrace

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## SUMMARY

The 1986 transport season began March 26 and ended September 26. A total of $17,082,770$ juveniles were collected, including 4,773,941 at Lower Granite, 2,093,232 at Little Goose, and 10,215,597 at McNary.

Total collection included 80,963 juveniles bypassed at Lower Granite, 32,405 at Little Goose and 3,306,666 at McNary. These included marked yearling chinook released back to the river as controls for transport evaluation.

Snake River flows peaked at 211 kcfs on June 1. Flows beyond powerhouse capacity occurred from May 27 thru June 11. Columbia River flows at McNary Dam peaked at 395 kcfs on June 1. McNary spilled for 80 days, from March 26 thru June 20 , with peak spill of 181 kcfs occurring on June 7 .

Lower Granite and Little Goose seasonal collection mortality was 0.19 percent and 0.36 , percent respectively. This compares with 0.22 percent and 0.60 percent in 1985. Seasonal collection mortality was 1.45 percent at the McNary facility, slightly lower than the 1.75 percent recorded in 1985.

## 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, a major tributary to the Columbia, joins at RM 324.3. Collected juveniles were transported via truck or barge and released below Bonneville Dam (RM 146.1). Transported juveniles 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 of 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, program oversight, developing an annual work plan, inspecting 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 operation and recommend program and facility modifications for the following year.

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

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Figure 2. -- Line of authority and responsibilities for trapping and transportation of juvenile salmon and steelhead trout from collection


Responsibilities
Transport coordination and program oversight.
Prepare annual work plan.
Inspection and oversight of collection and transportation facilities and quality control.

Identify and recommend changes needed in facilities and equipment or their operation.

Assimilate data and write annual report.

Buṭtpuey pue sutidures पsṭf 107țu0W Monitor water quality and fish condition. Compile data and write progress
reports. Responsibilities Inspection and Quality Control collection and transportation
equipment and facilities Maintenance of transportation, collection, bypass, holding facilities and equipment.

Operate and monitor collection and transportation equipment and facilities

Contact tug and tractor rental.
Administer cooperative agreements and task orders for State biologist

A typical collection/bypass system consists of submersible traveling screens (STS), gatewell 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 1986 transport operations including numbers of salmonids transported or bypassed by species, overall fish condition, river and flow conditions, and facility and equipment operations.

$$
\text { RIVER CONDITIONS }{ }^{1}
$$

The observed January - July Columbia River runoff at The Dalles was 96 percent of the 20 year (1961-1980) average ${ }^{2}$, Grand Coulee 81 percent, and the Snake River below Lower Granite 119 percent. Flows at Lower Granite and McNary dams are compared with the juvenile outmigrations in figures 4 and 5.

## Snake River

The observed April - August Snake River runoff measured at Lower Granite for 1986, was 22.8 million acre feet (MAF), 102 percent of the 1961 - 1980 average.

Flows peaked on the Snake River at 211 kcfs on June 1 compared to 124 kcfs on June 9, 1985. Spill occurred during late March and again from May 27 thru June 11 (Figure 6).

[^0]
Figure 3. Juvenile salmonid collection and transportation system.
LOWER GRANITE DAM - 1986


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Observed Columbia River runoff measured at The Dalles for the 1986 water year (October - September) was 132.8 MAF (100 percent of the 1961 - 1980 average). Peak flow occurred at McNary Dam at 395 kcfs on June 1 compared with 255 kcfs on May 9, 1985. The highest spill occurred on June 5 with 180.6 kcfs, 48 percent of the total river flow. Spill occurred at McNary Dam from March 26 thru June 20, with the exception of 7 days. Flows were near or above minimum throughout the migration season (Figure 7).

## EQUIPMENT

Transport Vehicles

Present criteria allows holding fish a maximum of two days in a raceway. Fish are loaded into trucks or barges for transport to below Bonneville Dam. 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, a fully-loaded truck contains 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 6.5 hours, and from McNary 3.5 hours.

Four fish barges were on line at various times from April 10 thru August 7 (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 and inflow of $10,000 \mathrm{gpm}$. The barge holding criterion is 5 pounds of fish per gpm inflow. This allows a maximum 26,000 and 50,000 pounds of fish for the two older and two newer barges, respectively. Over the past several years, emphasis has shifted to a larger proportion of the total fish being barged rather than trucked (Figure 9).
MCNARY DAM - 1986 FLOWS (
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Figure 8. Operational dates for barge and truck transportation in 1986.


McNary facility in a full bypass mode from
April 10 through April 27. 1986.

Figure 9. Transport summary of juvenile fish trucked or barged from Lower Granite, Little Goose, and McNary Dams. 1978 through 1986.

Fish Transported (Millions)


Water temperatures in the fish trucks are kept within $3^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ of ambient river temperature at the release site. Chillers are used 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.

Wet Separators/Distribution Systems

At Lower Granite Dam, a new sample tank incorporating four pre-anesthetizing compartments was installed (Appendix 14). This affords project workers better control of fish numbers entering the sample building and helps alleviate overcrowding and stress related problems that have occurred there in the past. Impending Little Goose facility reconstruction pre-empted major modification there in 1986. Several minor improvements were made. The McNary upwell was heightened to allow more open (lower pressure) pinch-valve settings and thereby reduce incidence of fish injury, which has previously occurred there.

## Submersible Traveling Screens

Screens were installed and operating by March 22. Snake River projects experienced minor screen-related problems in 1986. More frequent incidence of screen damage was seen at McNary, prompting a review of video inspection criteria and a decision to stop using "Christmas tree" clips to fasten screen mesh to link bars in 1987.

## JUVENILE OUTMIGRATION

The 1986 season began March 26 and ended September 26. Total juvenile collection at all projects was $17,082,770$ of which $13,495,834$ were transported. The fishery agencies and tribes continued the policy of bypassing the majority of yearling chinook back to the river, which resulted in $80,963,32,405$, and $3,306,666$ juveniles bypassed at Lower Granite, Little Goose, and McNary dams, respectively.

Table 1 presents numbers of juveniles transported by species, date, and mode from each project. Table 2 summarizes by dam juvenile fish transported from 1978 thru 1986. Table 3 summarizes all juvenile fish by transportation mode from 1978 thru 1986.

Estimates of juvenile salmonid numbers arriving at Lower Granite and McNary dams have been made in previous years. The reliability of these estimates has always been questionable, and year-to-year comparisons are of doubtful value because facilities are continually modified and collection techniques improved. Research at Lower Granite has shown that fish guidance efficiency (FGE) is variable over time and by species thus no single FGE is applicable throughout the season. It has also been demonstrated that spill may pass more fish than previously suspected, so the commonly applied 1:1 spill to powerhouse passage ratio may not be accurate. Because no recent research that would provide more dependable population estimates has been conducted we have discontinued the practice of estimating the percentage transported. These had been reported in Tables 4 and 5 in previous FTOT annual reports.

## Fish Release Sites

Fish are loaded into trucks or barges for transport to below Bonneville Dam. Trucked fish were released during the spring at Dalton Point, approximately 12 miles below Bonneville Dam or at the release site located on Bradford Island (Photo 1). Releases from the trucks at these two sites during the spring were successful however, during the summer when flows were low, the Dalton Point site was not usable. The Bradford Island site became unusable because of extreme squawfish and gull predation. A third site was located at the boat ramp on Hamilton Island (Photo 2) on the Washington shore and the remainder of the trucked fish were released at this site with apparent success. The barge release site was approximately five miles below Bonneville Dam near the Skamania light buoy.

Table 1. Juvenile transport summary and dates of operation, 1986.

| Trucked | Barged | Total |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Lower Granite

## March 27-July 24

| Yearling chinook | 32,797 | $1,539,611$ | $1,572,408$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Subyearling chinook | 45,193 | 5,242 | 50,435 |
| Wild steelhead | 6,331 | 524,022 | 530,353 |
| Hatchery steelhead | 44,005 | $2,478,633$ | $2,522,638$ |
| Sockeye | 309 | 7,033 | 7,342 |
| Coho | 0 | 84 | 84 |
|  | 128,635 | $4,554,625$ | $4,683,260$ |

## Little Goose

## March 29-July 3

| Yearling chinook | 48,673 |
| :--- | ---: |
| Subyearling chinook | 1,355 |
| Wild steelhead | 11,538 |
| Hatchery steelhead | 17,153 |
| Sockeye | 669 |
| Coho | 0 |


| 645,371 | 694,044 |
| ---: | ---: |
| 1,240 | 2,595 |
| 210,366 | 221,904 |
| $1,114,284$ | $1,131,437$ |
| 1,504 | 2,173 |
| 0 | 0 |
| $1,972,765$ | $2,052,153$ |

## McNary

March 27-September 26

| Yearling chinook | 64,309 | 225,459 | 289,768 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Subyearling chinook | 496,335 | $5,352,212$ | $5,848,547$ |
| Wild steelhead | 5,354 | 72,705 | 78,059 |
| Hatchery steelhead | 1,438 | 265,357 | 266,795 |
| Sockeye | 899 | 243,371 | 244,270 |
| Coho | 249 | 32,733 | 32,982 |
|  |  |  | $6,760,421$ |
| Total | 568,584 | $6,191,837$ |  |
| Grand Total | 776,607 | $12,719,227$ | $13,495,834$ |

Table 2. Summary by dam of juvenile fish transported, 1978 - 1986.

|  | Lower Granite | Little Goose | McNary | Total |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | :--- | ---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 1978 | $1,980,600$ | 996,285 | 82,211 | $3,059,906$ |
| 1979 | $2,367,446$ | $1,453,615$ | $1,247,120$ | $5,068,181$ |
| 1980 | $3,830,747$ | $2,282,987$ | $1,740,545$ | $7,854,279$ |
| 1981 | $2,730,866$ | $1,464,991$ | $4,112,993$ | $8,308,850$ |
| 1982 | $1,851,616$ | $1,234,110$ | $3,003,853$ | $6,089,579$ |
| 1983 | $2,368,049$ | 868,937 | $4,326,013$ | $7,562,999$ |
| 1984 | $2,046,020$ | $2,274,307$ | $4,708,632$ | $9,028,959$ |
| 1985 | $4,459,438$ | $2,008,980$ | $8,319,074$ | $14,787,592$ |
| 1986 | $4,683,260$ | $2,052,153$ | $6,760,421$ | $13,495,834$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Table 3. Summary of juvenile fish trucked or barged from Lower Granite, Little Goose, and McNary Dams, 1978 - 1986.

|  | 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 | $1,030,026$ | $7,998,933$ | $9,028,959$ |
| 1985 | 549,175 | $14,238,417$ | $14,787,592$ |
| 1986 | 776,607 | $12,719,227$ | $13,495,834$ |
|  |  |  |  |



Photo 1. Bradford Island release site.


Photo 2. Hamilton Island release site.

A daily random sample, not to exceed the lesser of either 3 percent of the estimated weekly outmigration or 10 percent of the weekly total of yearlings collected and/or bypassed, was taken by varying the sample time. These fish were counted and examined for species composition, mortality, and marks. A random subsample of 100 fish of each species was taken to determine percent descaling and average length and weight.

## MODIFICATIONS

A number of pre-season facility modifications were made at Lower Granite. Project workers committed themselves to a major reconstruction of the juvenile sampling system by designing and building a new sample tank (Photo 3). The new tank replaced use of raceway 10 , which had been plagued by control problems and often resulted in overcrowding the sample facility. Tank placement next to the sample building allowed close communication between fish sorters/markers and workers crowding fish. The tank's design, two 5,260-gallons compartments with a carrying capacity of 2,600 pounds of fish each, allowed increased flexibility in controlling the number of fish sent to the marking building. Four pre-anesthetizing compartments were located at one end of the tank. Fish entered thru 18-inch vertical knife gates (Photo 4) and were crowded by track-guided screens operated by workers walking along side the tank. Once crowded into the compartments, juveniles were anesthetized with a low concentration of MS-222 or a mixture of benzocaine and alcohol then transferred via gravity flow in a 6-inch PVC pipe to the sorting trough. Workers operated the four compartments in a serial rotation to maintain constant numbers of fish entering the sample room. During the season, spray bars, cover nets, and a metal roof were added to reduce stress on fish.

Additional facility modifications included:

1. The sample building water chillers were replaced and relocated into the main reservoir of the recirculation system. Temperature fluctuations, apparently caused by heat transferred from fish sorters' hands, were effectively eliminated with the new system. Water is now aerated and cooled simultaneously so that temperature differences remain within $3^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$ of river water.


Photo 3. New sample tank at Lower Granite.


Photo 4. Pre-anesthetizing compartments' knife gates.
2. Passive Integrated Transponders (PIT) tag detectors were installed in the 10 -inch sample line and the two loading flumes.
3. Ceiling-mounted lights were installed over the sorting trough to improve conditions for examining fish.
4. The port engine on barge \#2127 was replaced with a new turbo engine.

## COLLECTION OF JUVENILES

## Migration and Collection

An estimated 1,625,352 yearling chinook were collected in 1986 compared to 828,330 and $1,742,244$ in 1984 and 1985, respectively. Although fewer yearlings were collected in 1986 (down 7 percent) than in the previous year, totals may have been somewhat higher had there not been an early-April bypass operation (NMFS survival research) and periods of high spill in late May and early June.

Daily collection peaked on May 7 with a total of 152,322 juveniles. Chinook dominated the early collection and peaked on April 24 when approximately 79,895 were collected (Appendix Table 1). Steelhead predominated collection beginning April 26 and peaked May 7 and 8 when about 133,300 were collected each day. Chinook and hatchery steelhead population peaks were separated by approximately 14 days. Chinook migrants and wild steelhead peaked only three days apart, April 24 and 27 , respectively (Figure 10).

Chinook became the predominant species again on June 23, and remained so for the rest of the season. This was largely because of a mid-June release of Irrigon Hatchery (ODFW) spring chinook subyearlings in the Grande Ronde River. These fish comprised 70 to 80 percent of the daily collection in late


June and July (Appendix Table 1). Approximately 80 percent of the yearling chinook outmigration had been collected by May 9 (Figure 11).

Workers attempting to distinguish yearling from subyearling chinook again experienced difficulty at Lower Granite. Because of the difficulties workers had identifying subyearlings in 1985 based on length (Koski et al. 1986), we attempted a subjective system using body shape and patterns and size of spots during 1986. For the first time in six years, there were no fall chinook released into the Snake river above Lower Granite and project workers were not prepared for the arrival of a large group of small spring chinook subyearling that exhibited a combination of external characteristics common to spring and fall chinook. FTOT attempted to standardize an identification system but, after field observation at Lower Granite, felt that little could be accomplished.

Based on past experience, reliable identification of chinook stocks at Snake River projects does not seem attainable. Therefore FTOT recommends that racial identification attempts be discontinued.

Hatchery steelhead releases in the upper Snake River were adipose clipped and were easily separable from their wild counterparts. Steelhead numbers remained below 10,000 per day until April 23 (Appendix Table 1). Wild steelhead peaked April 27, when 30,368 were collected. Hatchery steelhead peaked on May $8(117,120)$ during a 3 -day period when more than 100,000 were collected each day. Total steelhead collection for the season was estimated at $3,089,551$ and the hatchery and wild components were 82 and 18 percent, respectively. Eighty percent of wild steelhead had been collected by May 21 and 80 percent of hatchery juveniles by May 26 (Figure 11).

Estimates of chinook passage percentile, needed to trigger maximized juvenile collection and transport, were again provided by the Fish Passage Center (FPC). The estimate was based on the last five years' trigger dates and the ratio of yearling chinook migrants to steelhead. This method indicated that approximately 80 percent of the yearling chinook had passed by


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May 7. As in the previous year, the trigger process was largely academic at Lower Granite since no spill occurred until flows exceeded powerhouse capacity.

An estimated 7,410 sockeye migrants were collected at Lower Granite (Appendix Table 1). This compares to 11,952 and 6,467 juveniles in 1984 and 1985, respectively. Only 85 coho juveniles were collected.

Workers observed a record 8,309 steelhead adults on the separator. The majority appeared to be kelts, but some were unspawned and may have been part of a late-migrating population (7.0 percent of the $1985-86$ steelhead run) that cross the Snake projects during the spring months. Workers also observed 198 chinook adults on the separator. All adult fish were returned to the tailrace.

Unlike the previous two transport seasons, there were no post-season sampling programs at Lower Granite.

## Transportation

An estimated 4,773,941 juveniles were collected during the 1986 transport season (Appendix Table 1). Approximately 4,554,625 (97.3 percent) migrants were barged while 128,635 (2.7 percent) were trucked (Table 1). Daily truck and barge summaries are listed in Appendix Tables 2 and 3. Marked research fish used for transport evaluation were included in transport totals and accounted for 89,947 and 61,384 marked chinook and steelhead, respectively. Both groups were fin clipped, freeze branded, and coded wire tagged.

Yearling chinook accounted for 34 percent of the total collection; steelhead accounted for 64.7 percent. An estimated 18.0 percent of the steelhead collected were wild migrants. Subyearling chinook accounted for 1.1 percent of the total.

Truck transport started on March 27 but was curtailed for the next nine days during bypass research. Juveniles were hauled by truck again on April 6, then barging began (Figure 8). The first barge left the project on April 10, the second on April 14, and then every other day until April 28. Daily barging was initiated on April 28 and continued through June 1. Alternate-day barging resumed on June 3 and operated until June 15 when trucks were brought back into operation for an additional 29 days (June 16 to July 14).

Approximately 25,079 juveniles were transported during the early trucking phase, accounting for 1.2 percent of yearling chinook and 0.2 percent of steelhead. The early trucking phase accounted for 0.5 percent of the total transported from Lower Granite. Approximately 97.9 percent of the yearling chinook, 98.3 percent of the hatchery steelhead, 98.8 percent of wild steelhead, and 10.4 percent of the subyearling chinook were barged.

During the late trucking phase, 103,566 juveniles ( 80.5 percent of those trucked) were hauled. Approximately 12.8 percent were yearling chinook, 43.6 percent subyearling chinook, 41.3 percent hatchery steelhead, and 2.0 percent wild steelhead. These fish accounted for 0.8 percent, 89.6 percent, and 1.5 percent of yearling, subyearling, and combined steelhead, respectively.

## Bypass

During the 1986 collection period, March 25 thru July 24, a total of 80,963 juveniles were bypassed. The bulk of these were research fish used as controls for transport evaluation tests carried out by NMFS. Approximately 50 percent of the marked yearling chinook and steelhead (89,947 and 61,384, respectively) were released back into the Snake River after being trucked below Little Goose. Bypass totals indicated that 48,645 yearling chinook, 20,813 hatchery steelhead, and 11,502 wild steelhead were returned to the river. Approximately 406 chinook equipped with radio transmitters were released in the forebay by NMFS workers. They also equipped 1,521 yearling chinook with PIT tags to check reliability of the detection system installed in the distribution flumes.

Unfortunately, no estimates are available to account for juveniles bypassed during NMFS's survival (bypass-spillway-powerhouse) investigation (March 27 thru April 4). During this study juveniles were bypassed via the direct-load barge line and no sampling took place.

Several separator malfunctions resulted in bypass conditions. The first occurred on April 12, when the juvenile separator flooded momentarily (operator gate malfunction) and an estimated 114 fish were washed into the river. On April 23 makeup water gates, which help control water level in the powerhouse gallery, began malfunctioning and resulted in rapid surging in the upwell. In an attempt to correct the problem, both gates were closed on April 24 and could not be reopened. This caused the water level in the gallery to drop below normal. As a result, a waterfall condition occurred in the bypass downwell at the gallery's south end. This entrained air and resulted in a supersaturated water condition. At the same time, violent surging forced upwell water over the top of the containing walls, down across the separator, and dislodged separator bars. It is not known how many fish were bypassed during the two hours it took to repair the damaged separator.

## FISH CONDITION

## Descaling

Juvenile descaling rates were measured daily at the facility sample tank. Descaling rates were not taken from gatewell samples during 1986. Descaling criteria used in 1985 were continued, including the "type-9" category (Koski et al. 1986). Overall fish condition remained good during the transport season, but some groups demonstrated higher descaling levels during peak river flows. Weekly yearling chinook descaling rate averaged 3.7 percent. The slight increase observed over the previous season's average (Table 4) was most likely an artifact of the higher flows and trash levels. The "type-9" descaling category comprised about 0.6 percent of the season's total for yearlings. Hatchery steelhead descaling averaged 4.7 percent, an increase of 0.9 percent from 1985. The "type-9" descaling comprised 0.4 percent of the season's weekly average and was seen only during the middle of
the steelhead migration. Weekly average ranged between 1.9 and 7.0 percent and there was no apparent relationship between higher descaling rates and increased flows/debris. Wild steelhead descaling remained low all season with an average of 1.8 percent, up 0.8 percent from last year. The "type-9" category comprised less than 0.1 (0.03) percent of the average.

Table 4. Average seasonal descaling rates for juvenile chinook and steelhead sampled at Lower Granite facility, 1981-1986.

| Year | Percent Descaled |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Chinook |  | Steelhead |  |
|  | Yearling | Subyearling | Hatchery | Wild |
| 1981 | 15 |  |  |  |
| 1982 |  |  |  |  |
| 1983 |  |  |  |  |
| 1984 |  |  |  |  |
| 1985 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 1.1 |
| 1986 | 3.7 | - | 4.7 | 1.8 |

## Mortality

Seasonal mortality was extremely low and virtually identical to levels measured in 1985 (Table 5). Overall facility mortality for all species was 0.24 percent, the lowest recorded at the project. Mortality remained low until mid-July, when rising water temperatures approached $70^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. Unlike the previous year, facility mortality in 1986 included losses observed on the transport barges during the initial two hours after departing Lower Granite. Daily collection mortality for all species appears in Appendix Table 1.

Total chinook facility mortality was 0.3 percent (Table 5). Yearling and subyearling chinook mortality were 0.3 and 2.3 percent, respectively. Combined steelhead mortality was 0.1 percent and levels for hatchery and wild steelhead were 0.2 and less than 0.1 ( 0.03 ) percent, respectively. Average mortality was lowest during May and highest in July. Average mortality during the
final week of collection was over 20 percent and approximately 75 percent of the yearly total subyearling chinook mortality occurred then also.

Table 5. Facility mortality rates at Lower Granite, 1980-1986.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Species | 1986 | 1985 | 1984 | 1983 | 1982 | 1981 | 1980 |
| Total chinook | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Yearlings | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Subyearlings | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Total steelhead | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| Hatchery | 0.2 | 0.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wild | $<0.1$ | $<0.1$ |  |  |  |  |  |

## FACILITY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

Debris/Trash Racks

Higher flows in 1986 resulted in normal debris accumulations in the Lower Granite forebay. The permanent trash boom again proved effective in preventing floating debris from entering the juvenile bypass-collection system. The trash collection in the forebay reached a maximum by mid-June, when approximately 18 acres had accumulated. Project workers periodically removed floating trash during the transport season, but the bulk of the material had to wait until after the migration when more time could be devoted to trash operations. Removal was completed by September 11.

The trashracks were initially raked prior to STS installation and again on April 15 and 16. Gatewells were dipped for trash accumulation when 25 percent or more of the surface was covered. The large amounts of debris experienced in 1986 had little effect on collection facility operation. Hatch covers installed on the direct loading line allowed workers to inspect it and prevent debris collection that had been a constant problem during the previous season.

## Submersible Traveling Screens

No major modifications were made prior to the transport season since all STSs at Lower Granite had been retrofitted with improved components by the start of the 1985 season (Koski et al. 1986). STSs were inspected by FTOT prior to the transport season and installed in units 1 and 2 on March 11, units 3 and 4 on March 12, and in units 5 and 6 on March 13. Screens were cycled, running 4 minutes and off 20 , until June 4. At this time, average chinook length had dropped to below 115 mm and screen operation switched to continuous run for the next 16 days. STSs were placed back on cycling mode on June 20 for the remainder of the season.

The first STS video inspection occurred on April 15 and 16 . Two screens were thought to be in need of repair and pulled on April 17. One was inspected and no problems were found. The other required minor mesh repair around two attachment clips. Workers inspected the STSs again on May 13-15 and for a final time on June 16 and 17. No problems were located during either inspection. However, on June 19 project workers suspected unit 4C STS had stopped operating. Inspection revealed that all crossbars had been severely bent and the mesh separated from the frame. The damaged screen was replaced with a spare on the same day.

## Wet Separator/Distribution System

The juvenile separator operated without major problems except for those associated with maintaining smooth operation of the bypass gallery. Workers had difficulty maintaining constant gallery water levels early in the season when the north shore make-up water gate failed to operate automatically. Several attempts were made to repair and modify the activator assembly, but these efforts worked only temporarily. As previously mentioned, the south-shore make-up gate failed on April 23 (at a time when the north gate was inoperative as well). The problem was not readily repairable since threads on the shaft adjustment nut were stripped. On April 24, the gate slammed shut. Because the condition resulted in an abnormally low gallery water level, air was entrained into the bypass pipe when water from the
gallery began plunging into the downwell. At the upwell, entrained air caused a small number of fish to be flushed out over the containment walls and onto the roadway below, and supersaturated the entire system with dissolved gases. Gas supersaturation problems were minimized however since juveniles were being directly loaded onto a transport barge. Research fish (NMFS PIT tag studies) being held in one of the raceways at the time experienced severe mortality before the problem was corrected. Violent surging caused by entrained air also resulted in strong velocities in the juvenile separator and many of the PVC bars were forced out of their holding frame. Workers quickly corrected the situation and added welds to the metal frame to prevent similar dislodging in the future.

An hydraulic jack was used to lift the south gate, which increased the flow in the downwell and reduced the extreme surging at the upwell. Several days later the worn adjustment nut was replaced.

## Direct Barge Loading Operations

In 1986 barging operations, 55.4 percent of juveniles were directloaded. This compared to 74.0 percent in 1985 . There were several reasons for reduced direct-loading. First, workers on the night shift were not authorized to move the direct-load line from one compartment to another by themselves; second, direct-loading procedures were not possible during periods of major spill since it was too dangerous to tie up barges at the loading dock under turbulent tailrace conditions. Direct-loading was initially attempted during spill conditions and several docking cables were broken. During the 1985 season, there were no periods of spill and this allowed a greater proportion of the barged fish to be direct loaded.

1. In order to maintain direct-loading options at all times during the barging phase of transport, all project workers should receive specialized training enabling them to operate equipment necessary for barge loading (hydraulic boom, etc.).
2. Classify chinook as a single race at Snake River projects.
3. Enlarge gatewell orifices to $10^{\prime \prime}$ and install air-operated actuators.
4. Replace electronic fish counters and tunnels with a new and improved system.
5. Construct a direct-load system for the barges that will eliminate safety hazards of handling hose (will be coordinated with all three projects).
6. Install clear or translucent pipe from the new sample holding tank into the marking building to allow closer observation of fish passage.
7. Cut off the railing around the compartments on the old barges and cover them with grating. Cut existing grating on the new barges into smaller, more manageable sections.

Note: Due to a sample rate conversion error, the Lower Granite daily collection, trucking, and barging data reported last year (Koski et al. 1986) was incorrect. Appendices 15,16 , and 17 present corrected data.

The 1986 juvenile fish transportation season at Little Goose Dam continued in a rather uneventful manner, similar to the trend established in recent years. The juvenile outmigration pattern mirrored that at Lower Granite but tapered off earlier than expected and resulted in facility shutdown on July 3. Descaling rates for both chinook and steelhead were up slightly from 1984 and 1985 levels, however, mortality rates for both species were the lowest ever recorded.

## MODIFICATIONS

Impending construction of a new facility has pre-empted major modifications at Little Goose Dam. Several minor improvements were made as described below.

1. An air actuator for operating orifice gates was tested in anticipation of installing a full compliment prior to the 1987 season (Photo 5).
2. Two sections of worn inclined screen were replaced.
3. Additional supports were installed beneath the perforated plate leading into the separator to improve water flow patterns and separation of steelhead and chinook juveniles.
4. Pins were installed on the separator dump gate handles to prevent accidental opening.
5. A portable flume was built for raceway 1 to allow the raceway loading lateral $Y$ in the sample line to be completely extended (Photo 6). This prevented fish from inadvertently entering the bypass sample tank.

[^1][^2]6. New, translucent electronic counting tunnels were installed. They provide an increased ability to observe fish exiting the separator and improve debris detection.
7. A separate water-elimination valve was installed in the distribution flume to improve water depth control.
8. The bypass sample tank drain was enlarged and connected to the headbox making it independent of the transport sample tank drain.
9. Larger air actuators for the raceway exit valves were installed. This allowed gates to be fully raised.
10. Nets were installed to prevent fish from jumping behind the raceway head screens.
11. Lights were installed on the crowder and above the distribution flume to facilitate night operations.

COLLECTION OF JUVENILES

## Migration and Collection

Little Goose facilities were watered up on March 29 and operated in various modes until July 3. From March 20 until April 9, the facilities were maintained in a bypass mode to accommodate a NMFS research program. Raceways were watered up on April 3 so that steelhead captured in gatewells by NMFS workers could be held for transport. At the conclusion of their project on April 9, the collection facilities were operated to bypass chinook and transport steelhead. Low river flows (less than 100 kcfs) prompted maximized collection and transport beginning April 11. This operation continued until collection ceased on July 3 because of dwindling fish numbers.

A total of 2,093,232 juvenile salmonids were collected in 1986 (Table 6 and Appendix Table 5), a decline from 1984 (23.5 percent) and 1985 (7.8 percent) collections. This may be attributed to the record high collection at Lower Granite that reduced numbers available for collection at Little Goose, no release of hatchery fall chinook upstream of Little Goose, and/or possible under estimation of fish counts because fish counters malfunctioned early in the season (see Distribution/Sampling System, page 45).

Table 6. Summary of collection at Little Goose Dam, 1981-1986.


Species composition was 725,511 ( 34.6 percent) chinook, 1,365,409 (65.2 percent) steelhead, and 2,312 ( 0.1 percent) sockeye. Some 722,867 (99.6 percent) of the chinook were yearlings while 2,644 ( 0.4 percent) were subyearlings. Total chinook collection was down 36.5 percent from 1985 and sockeye collection was even poorer with a 37.9 percent reduction. Hatchery versus wild steelhead breakdown was $1,144,436$ ( 83.8 percent) to 220,973 (16.2 percent). In contrast to chinook and sockeye, steelhead collection was 17.7 percent above the 1985 total.

Yearling and subyearling chinook were distinguished primarily on the basis of size. Although less subjective than using other characteristics (e.g. relative pupil size, spot size, and plumpness), project workers found this criterion unreliable because of its variability, particularly as the season progressed (Figure 12). Adipose fin clips, fin condition, and brands were used to identify wild and hatchery steelhead.

Figure 12. Length frequency of chinook collected at Little coose Dam, 1986.

Frequency




Peak daily collection occurred on April 26 for yearling chinook $(49,380)$, April 29 for wild steelhead $(15,615)$, May 10 for hatchery steelhead $(43,672)$, and June 6 for subyearling chinook (453). Sockeye peaks occurred on April 24 (149) and June 8 (232). The initial peak was probably Dworshak kokanee and the latter group natural migrants.

The yearling chinook peak occurred about a week earlier than in 1985, the wild steelhead peak was a week later, and hatchery steelhead peaked within a day of that seen in 1985. The subyearling chinook peak was more than a month earlier than in 1985 while the sockeye peaks compared with May 4 in 1985. See Table 7 for a comparison of peak collection days in previous years.

Table 7. Summary of peak collection days at Little Goose Dam, 1981-1986.

| Year | Chinook |  |  | Steelhead |  |  | Sockeye |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Peak | Day | Total | Peak | Day | Total | Peak Day | Total |
| 1981 | 5/5 | $(66,817) \underline{1}$ | 590,449 | 5/5 | $(171,817)$ | 899,739 |  |  |
| 1982 | 5/2 | $(20,723)$ | 351,716 | 5/9 | $(37,619)$ | 908,541 | 4/21( 267) | 5,031 |
| 1983 | 4/23 | $(20,990)$ | 303,034 | 5/11 | $(37,006)$ | 689,119 | 6/2 ( 456) | 3,432 |
| 1984 | 4/26 | $(38,828)$ | 1,030,253 | 5/18 | $(95,652)$ | 1,695,494 | 5/27(1,176) | 11,677 |
| 1985 | 5/4 | $(82,987)$ | 1,142,815 | 5/9 | $(71,637)$ | 1,124,083 | 5/4 ( 342) | 3,721 |
| 1986 | 4/26 | $(49,380)$ | 725,511 | 5/10 ${ }^{2}$ | $(46,625)$ | 1,365,409 | 6/8 ( 232) | 2,312 |

1/ Number shown in parentheses is collection total for peak day.
2/ This date was also peak for hatchery steelhead $(43,672)$. The daily total of 71,637 includes 2,953 wild steelhead. Wild steelhead peaked on April $29(15,615)$.

Transportation

A total of $2,052,153$ juvenile salmonids ( 98.0 percent of total collection) were transported in 1986. Even though collection was 7.8 percent
lower this year than in 1985, more fish were transported as a result of the reduced bypass. Total number trucked was 79,388 ( 3.8 percent) compared to 1,972,765 (96.2 percent) barged. Species composition for both barge and truck transport modes is shown in Table 1. A comparison of transport modes is shown in Figure 9.

The first truck was dispatched from Little Goose Dam on April 5, followed by another on April 7. Both were loaded with steelhead from NMFS gatewell dipping. Barging commenced on April 10 and continued through June 16 on the same schedule as previously described for Lower Granite. Two trucks were loaded on April 17 and one on April 18 after a section of barge loading line ruptured. Trucking resumed on June 17 with alternate-day departures until July 3, when facility operation ceased.

## Bypass

From March 29 to April 8, all chinook (24,488), sockeye (118), and some steelhead $(5,255)$ captured in gatewells by NMFS workers were bypassed (Table 8 and Appendix Table 8). Between April 9 and 11 the collection facility was operated in a bypass mode, resulting in an additional 2,482 yearling chinook, 61 steelhead, and 1 sockeye being bypassed. Of the total collection, only 26,970 ( 3.7 percent) yearling chinook, 33 ( $\leqslant 0.1$ percent) wild steelhead, 5,283 ( 4.6 percent) hatchery steelhead, and 119 ( 5.1 percent) sockeye were bypassed in 1986 ( 1.5 percent of total collection). This was because low river flows prompted maximization of collection and transportation on April 12 and, by the time flows increased and remained above 100 kcfs, the yearling chinook outmigration had passed Little Goose Dam.

Table 8. Summary of fish bypass at Little Goose Dam, 1986.

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Percent |  |
| of Fish | of Total | Percent <br> of Total <br> Bypassed | Collection |

As in previous years, a large number of adult salmonids passed through the collection system and had to be removed from the separator (Table 9). In 1986 , 3,023 steelhead adults, 381 kelts, and 142 chinook adults were released into the tailrace.

Table 9. Summary of adult steelhead, kelts, and adult chinook removed from juvenile fish collections facilities at Little Goose Dam, 1984-1986.

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Steelhead | Kelts I/ | Chinook |
| 1984 |  | 2,557 |  |
| 1985 | 3,023 | 3,298 | 142 |

1/ Data compiled for 1984 and 1985 lumped all adult fallback fish as kelts.

## Descaling

Average seasonal descaling rates in 1986 rose slightly for the second year in a row with chinook at 8.8 percent, wild steelhead at 2.5 percent, and hatchery steelhead at 4.9 percent (Table 10). Although the increase is small, the trend will be monitored in 1987. Average weekly descaling rates were 4.0 to 16.1 percent for chinook and 0.0 to 9.7 percent for steelhead (Table 11). Wild steelhead ranged from 0.0 to 4.6 percent compared with 0.0 to 10.4 percent for their hatchery counterparts.

Table 10. Average percent facility descaling for chinook and steelhead collected at Little Goose Dam, 1981 - 1986.

| Year | Chinook | Hatchery | Wild | Steelhead |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1981 | 15.4 |  |  | 16.8 |
| 1982 | 26.0 | 24.9 | 6.1 | 21.6 |
| 1983 | 18.4 | 8.6 | 4.2 | 7.8 |
| 1984 | 7.1 1/ | 3.5 | 1.1 | 2.9 |
| 1985 | 7.9 (0.4) | 3.4 (0.6) | 1.5 (0.0) | 3.1 (0.3) |
| 1986 | 8.8 (0.6) | 4.9 (0.7) | 2.5 (0.2) | 4.4 (0.6) |

1/
Numbers in parenthesis show juveniles descaled according to the "9" classification.

Table 11. Summary of weekly chinook and steelhead descaling rates at Little Goose Dam, 1986.

| Date | Percent Descaled |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Chinook | Steelhead |  | Hatchery-Wild |
|  |  | Hatchery | Wild |  |
| 4/10-14 | 6.1 (0.2) ${ }^{1 /}$ | 4.0 | 1.2 | 1.8 |
| 4/15-21 | 9.0 (0.5) | 6.8 (1.0) | 2.8 | 3.4 (1.1) |
| 4/22-28 | 10.6 (0.6) | 4.3 | 3.8 (0.3) | 4.1 (1.1) |
| 4/29-5/5 | 13.7 (1.5) | 4.8 (0.1) | 1.9 (0.1) | 4.0 (0.0) |
| 5/6-12 | 16.1 (1.1) | 4.4 (0.1) | 3.4 (0.4) | 4.3 (1.1) |
| 5/13-19 | 12.0 (1.6) | 5.6 (0.9) | 4.2 | 5.5 (0.8) |
| 5/20-26 | 11.4 (0.4) | 4.5 (0.4) | 3.4 | 4.4 (0.4) |
| 5/27-6/2 | 14.8 | 10.4 (2.7) | $3.8{ }_{2}(1.6)$ | 9.7 (2.5) |
| 6/3-9 | 5.4 (0.9) | 6.5 (1.3) | $0.0 \frac{21}{21}$ | 6.0 (1.2) |
| 6/10-16 | 4.0 (0.6) | 7.2 (0.8) | $4.6 \frac{2}{2} /$ | 7.0 (0.7) |
| 6/17-23 | 7.0 |  | $0.0 \frac{2}{2} 1$ | 1.6 |
| 6/24-30 | $4.32\}^{(1.5)}$ | $4.52 y^{(1.1)^{-2}}$ | $0.0-1$ | $4.2)^{(1.1)}$ |
| 7/1-3 | 6.0- |  |  | $0.0-$ |

1/ Numbers in parentheses represent descaling rate of the "9" classification.

2/ Samples contained less than 100 fish.

Gatewells were not routinely dipped in 1986. On two occasions, May 1 and 10, increased chinook descaling prompted gatewell sampling for comparison to facility fish. On May 1 the gatewell fish descaling rate was 11.0 percent (209 fish sampled) compared to 14.5 percent (172 fish sampled) in the facility. The May 10 rates were 10.0 percent ( 65 fish sampled) versus 31.0 percent ( 56 fish sampled), respectively. It was speculated that the higher descaling rate in the facility sample tank could partially be explained by too large a sample being held in the tank (see also Debris/Trashracks, page 44). However, after sampling rates were adjusted to not exceed 400-fish samples, chinook descaling rates remained high. Caution should be used when making comparisons with gatewell-dipped fish because the sample is not random and, consequently, are not always a good indicator of overall condition of fish entering the facility.

Mortality

Unlike descaling rates, mortality continued to decline for the fifth year in a row (Table 12) and was the lowest ever recorded ( 0.4 percent). A breakdown by species is shown in Table 13. Daily mortality rate for chinook ranged from 0.1 to 4.0 percent and for steelhead 0.01 to 5.0 percent.

Table 12. Percent facililty mortality by species at Little Goose Dam, 1981-1986.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Year | Chinook | Steelhead | Sockeye | Total |
|  | 1.3 | 0.8 |  | 1.0 |
| 1981 | 6.2 | 0.4 |  | 2.1 |
| 1983 | 2.7 | 0.4 | 6.2 | 1.1 |
| 1984 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.7 |
| 1985 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| 1986 | 0.9 | 0.1 |  | 0.4 |

Table 13. Seasonal mortality by species at Little Goose, 1986

| Species | Number of Fish | Percent Of Total Collection | Percent <br> Of Total <br> Mortalities |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yearling chinook | 6,213 | 0.9 | 81.4 |
| Subyearling chinook | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hatchery Steelhead | 1,247 | 0.1 | 16.3 |
| Wild Steelhead | 150 | $\leqslant 0.1$ | 2.0 |
| Total Steelhead | 1,397 | 0.1 | 18.3 |
| Sockeye | 23 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| Total | 7,633 | 0.4 | 100.00 |

Average seasonal mortality for trucked chinook was 0.3 percent (range 0.0 to 3.5 percent) and for steelhead was 0.2 percent (range 0.0 to 5.3 percent) (Table 14). It was impossible to separately estimate mortality of fish barged from Little Goose if they were mixed with Lower Granite and McNary fish during transport. When segregation allowed estimates, Little

Goose chinook mortality averaged 0.2 percent and steelhead mortality averaged less than 0.1 (0.03) percent.

Table 14. Mortality of chinook and steelhead trucked from Little Goose Dam, 1986.

| Date | Chinook |  |  | Steelhead |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number <br> Trucked | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mortal- } \\ \text { ities } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Percent <br> Mortalities | Number <br> Trucked | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mortal- } \\ \text { ities } \end{gathered}$ | Percent Mortalities |
| 4/5 | 75 | 0 | 0.0 | 4,984 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 4/7 | 88 | 0 | 0.0 | 3,812 | 5 | 0.2 |
| 4/17 | 33,998 | 63 | 0.2 | 9,792 | 27 | 0.3 |
| 4/18 | 5,277 | 25 | 0.5 | 3,097 | 5 | 0.2 |
| 6/17 | 1,359 | 10 | 0.7 | 1,901 | 3 | 0.2 |
| 6/19 | 1,625 | 4 | 0.2 | 1,563 | 2 | 0.1 |
| 6/21 | 1,303 | 5 | 0.4 | 1,107 | 1 | 0.1 |
| 6/23 | 593 | 2 | 0.3 | 832 | 5 | 0.6 |
| 6/25 | 1,157 | 5 | 0.4 | 522 | 2 | 0.4 |
| 6/27 | 1,122 | 3 | 0.3 | 485 | 1 | 0.2 |
| 6/29 | 2,123 | 3 | 0.1 | 377 | 2 | 0.5 |
| 7/1 | 507 | 3 | 0.6 | 143 | 4 | 2.8 |
| 7/3 | 801 | 26 | 3.5 | 76 | 4 | 5.3 |
| Total | 50,028 | 151 | 0.3 | 28,691 | 61 | 0.2 |

FACILITY OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

## Debris/Trashracks

Trashracks were raked as follows: March 3 (units 1 and 2), April 5 (all units), April 9-10 (units 1 and 2), April 30 (units 1 and 2), and May 29 (unit $1 \mathrm{~A}, 2 \mathrm{~B}$, and 3 B ). In addition, racks in units 3 and 4 were pulled on April 9-10 for installation of hydroacoustic monitoring equipment. The gantry crane broke down during the May 29 raking and no additional units could be raked for the remainder of the season. Very little debris had been found so there was no apparent reason for concern.

Gatewells were checked daily for debris accumulation and cleaned as needed throughout the season. Following completion of fish guidance efficiency tests (early May), fyke net frames were left in gatewell slots for approximately one week and precluded debris removal. Debris accumulation while net frames remained in gatewells may have contributed to high descaling rates in early May.

Submersible Traveling Screens

STSs were installed on March 10 and 11 and operated throughout the season in a cycling mode ( 4 minutes on and 20 minutes off). Video inspections were conducted on April 22 to 24 and June 4 with no problems observed.

The only STS malfunction detected during the season was a grounding problem in unit 3 B. Screens were removed from unit 3 on August 20, from units 4,5 , and 6 on August 21, and from units 1 and 2 on August 25. Upon removal, two mesh panels on the STS in unit 5 A were discovered attached at only one end.

## Collection System

Orifices were rotated on a regular basis. Orifice lights burned out on several occasions and were usually replaced within a day after being reported. Switching lights on and off when orifices were rotated reduced bulb life so they were left on continuously. This appeared to prolong bulb life.

## Distribution/Sampling System

Counters 1 and 2 for the A section of the separator malfunctioned at the beginning of the season. Counts from April 10 to 16 had to be estimated from adjacent counters. This was difficult because the daily collection was continually increasing. It is likely that during this time the numbers for daily collection, bypass, and transport were underestimated. All counters
were adjusted by a technician on April 16 and they appeared to function reliably for the rest of the season.

Two PVC fittings in the barge loading line ruptured. One was a 45-degree bend at the east end of the raceways and the other a tee nearby. On both occasions the break occurred when debris was being swept from the raceways prior to barge loading. A sudden pressure change in the pipe when the raceway valve opened was suspected as causing the breaks. Structural fatigue may have also contributed to the problem. This was remedied by opening an adjacent raceway valve before flushing debris.

The first break occurred on April 16 and was repaired by April 18. Two trucks were dispatched on April 17 and another on April 18 to transport accumulated fish. The second break occurred on May 15 and was repaired by the following day. At the direction of FTOT, fish were held an extra day and loaded on the next barge.

Substantial spill occurred during late May and early June. On one occasion, May 29, turbulence in the tailrace was too severe for the barge to be safely docked. Fish were held until the next day when spill was reduced to allow safe conditions for barge loading.

## Operations

1. Biological staffing for the collection and transportation facilities should be timely and adequate to assure safe and dependable operation of facilities.
2. A preventative maintenance program should be established to monitor and, when necessary, replace all PVC pipes and fittings. The Little Goose facility has operated for a number of years and it is reasonable to expect that PVC pipe exposed to the sun has deteriorated.
3. In case the facility is again shut down earlier than expected, STSs should continue to be inspected monthly as long as they are kept in service. This will help assure that STS damage is detected and can be repaired.

## Facility Modifications

1. Four 10 -inch PVC tees in the barge loading line should be replaced with double-sweep fiberglass-wrapped PVC tees. The 45-degree angle PVC fixture in the barge loading line that ruptured in 1986 should be replaced with the stronger fiberglass-wrapped PVC.
2. The buried portion of the barge loading line should be visually inspected for problem areas (such as rough spots) and replaced if necessary.
3. With the demonstrated successful operation of the air-actuated gatewell orifice control operator, all 35 remaining operators should be similarly retrofitted.
4. A slide gate should be installed downstream of the lateral $Y$ fixture in the sample line to improve its performance as a distribution line to raceway 1.

Submersible traveling screen installation was completed by March 7 and the fingerlings bypass system operated thru March 26 when juvenile salmon and steelhead collection facilities began operation. This continued until September 26 when bypass to the ice/trash sluiceway resumed.

River flows remained above 220 kcfs throughout the spring migration, and yearling salmon were bypassed back to the river during this time. At the onset of total collection and transport of summer migrants on June 2 flows were high, remaining above 220 kcfs until June 19.

## MODIFICATIONS

Modifications to the facility during 1986 were minor, the most notable being elevation of the upwell tank walls. This permitted a more open pinch valve setting without overflowing the upwell tank and it reduced injury to fish. Previously, fish apparently hit the upwell cover at open settings. Half the extended lid-cover was left open to allow observation and access, but was covered with netting to prevent fish from jumping out.

Slide gates were installed on the separator exits to allow shutting off the flow in the flumes without draining the separator. The 1985 location of PIT tag detectors at the separator exits, prevented debris detection and removal so the detectors were relocated further down the flume.

Safety conditions were improved by installing an overhead track and pully system for handling raceway head screens. This also improved barge loading operations.

## COLLECTION OF JUVENILES

## Migration and Collection

River flows remained above 220 kcfs throughout the spring migration. In keeping with previously established agency and tribal policy, during periods of above-minimum flows fish from the separator's "A" side were bypassed. Transport of fish from the separator's "B" side began March 26 and continued until April 10 when total bypass was initiated because large numbers of yearling chinook, small numbers of steelhead, and above-minimum flows were present. Full bypass continued until April 27 when increased steelhead numbers in the "B" side again warranted their being transported.

An estimated $10,215,597$ juvenile were collected in 1986 compared to 11,457,358 in 1985. Yearling and subyearling chinook numbers dropped 15 and 7 percent, respectively, while steelhead showed a reduction of 15 percent compared to 1985. Sockeye experienced the greatest decrease ( 23 percent) while coho collection increased 12 percent. Sockeye collection totaled 797,040; only 80,436 coho were collected.

Yearling chinook predominated the early-season collection. Their estimated season total was $2,486,497$ of which 80 percent $(1,989,125)$ had passed the project by May 20 (Figure 13). During 1986, $6,135,379$ subyearling chinook were collected, $1,171,371$ of which arrived between June 1 and 18 . Almost 42 percent $(488,332)$ of these were fry $(\leqslant 70 \mathrm{~mm})$. Coincidental with rising flow, fry numbers increased markedly beginning June 1. They comprised 26.4 percent of the subyearling collection on June 2 , exceeded 50 percent by June 6 , and remained high thru June 12 , with the peak ( 82.7 percent) occurring June 8. By June 18 fry collection had declined to less than 2 percent of the total daily collection.

Hatchery and wild steelhead were easily separable during 1986, however only combined totals are presented (See Appendix Table 15). For the first




time, most hatchery reared steelhead were adipose fin-clipped. Unclipped fish were presumed wild. Based on this assumption, of the 344,854 steelhead transported 78,059 ( 22.7 percent) were wild while the remaining 266,795 (77.3 percent) were from hatcheries.

Transport

Trucking began on March 27 and barging began April 23 and ended August 8, at which time trucking resumed (Figure 8). During 1986 an estimated 6,760,421 juvenile salmonids were transported from McNary to below Bonneville Dam. Of the yearling chinook transported, 22.2 percent $(64,309)$ were trucked and 77.8 percent $(225,459)$ were barged. Ninety one and a half percent $(5,352,212)$ of collected subyearling chinook were barged and 8.5 percent $(496,335)$ were trucked. Only 0.4 percent (899) of the sockeye were trucked while 99.6 percent $(243,371)$ were barged. Approximately 2.0 percent of all steelhead were trucked $(6,792)$ and 98.0 percent $(338,062)$ were barged. (Table 1).

## Bypass

Bypass for inriver passage occurred from March 26 thru June 1. After June 1 bypass occurred only for research. During the inriver passage period separation of salmon remained fairly efficient with 87.0 percent of the yearling chinook, 84.0 percent of the subyearling chinook, 73.0 percent of the coho, and 74.0 percent of the sockeye separated for bypass back to the river. This compares to 1985 when separation of salmon was 85.0 percent for yearling chinook, 90.0 percent for subyearling chinook, 83.0 percent for coho, and 82.0 percent for sockeye (Table 15). Separation of steelhead for transport was less efficient in 1986 (43.0 percent) than in 1985 ( 57.0 percent).

Table 15. Numbers of fish bypassed through the McNary fingerling facility in 1986.

| Month | Yearling Chinook | Subyearling Chinook | Hatchery Steelhead | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Wild } \\ \text { Steelhead } \end{array}$ | Coho | Sockeye | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mar | 718 | 98 | 287 | 1,594 | 0 | 16 | 2,713 |
| Apr | 691,107 | 746 | 21,832 | 39,121 | 436 | 69,527 | 822,769 |
| May | 1,483,817 | 27,383 | 206,459 | 95,127 | 45,283 | 457,753 | 2,315,822 |
| Jun | 8,940 | 56,082 | 3,020 | 1,200 | 1,650 | 11,230 | 82,122 |
| Jul | 0 | 74,979 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 74,979 |
| Aug | 0 | 8,261 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,261 |
| TOTAL | 2,184,582 | 167,549 | 231,598 | 137,042 | 47,369 | 538,526 | 3,306,666 |

## Research Activities

An evaluation of fish transportation began in 1986. This involved marking 100,022 yearling and 230,383 subyearling chinook with a freeze brand, coded wire tag, and an adipose fin clip. Control groups were released into McNary's tailrace and experimental groups were transported to below Bonneville Dam. Difficulty was experienced in collecting enough markable fish from the sample because so many fish arriving at McNary had been previously marked or were otherwise unsuitable (e.g. descaled) for use in the research. Also, occasional equipment malfunctions caused some markable fish to be passed to the raceways before being marked.

When it became apparent that marking objectives might not be met, a temporary increase in sampling rate was granted by the agencies and tribes. This permitted the researchers to mark sufficient fish from which to expect statistically valid results.

An additional 6,620 yearling chinook, 6,200 subyearlings, and 420 steelhead were marked to further research of the PIT tag.

## Trash Removal

Debris levels were higher in 1986 than in 1985, likely because of increased 1986 runoff. Pre-season trash rack cleaning (trash "stomped" to bottom of rack) was completed by March 13. A drop in fish condition prompted trash rack cleaning again on April 4-7. Racks for slots 1 ABC, 2 B, 3 C, 7 A, 9 B, 10 A, 13 AB , and 14 ABC were cleaned during the April 22 - May 6 video inspection of screens.

The trash rake remained inoperable in 1986. It is, however, scheduled to be in use prior to the onset of the 1987 outmigration.

Submersible Traveling Screens

All fourteen units operated at McNary. Since three McNary screens were on loan to The Dalles for research, the project operated without spares and one slot (usually 13 C ) operated with no screen. This occurred with the knowledge and approval of the fish agencies and tribes.

STSs were installed by March 7 and operated in cycling mode until April 7 when descaling was noted on yearling chinook. This caused a switch to continuous operation, which was maintained thru August 24 because descaling rates remained high and large numbers of small fish ( $\leqslant 115 \mathrm{~mm}$ ) continued to enter the collection system. Screens were returned to cyclic operation on August 25 when subyearling chinook mean length exceeded 115 mm and a decline in descaling was also apparent.

Numerous screen-related problems were seen in 1986. The first video inspection, April 22 to May 6, discovered a screen missing a complete mesh belt and drive chain. The inspection also revealed that link-bars were working loose (this may have caused the screen failure) and, as a result, all newly rebuilt screens employing the suspect link-bar attachment method were modified.

A second video inspection began June 5 and four damaged screens in two units were quickly discovered. Inspection was suspended to allow their removal and repair. After inspection resumed, three more damaged screens were found on June 13 and the inspection was again halted. It was reinitiated June 20 and completed June 26.

The third inspection started August 4 and was stopped August 6 after seven damaged screens were observed. Three additional screens were viewed on August 11; all were damaged. The inspection was completed August 14 after four more damaged screens were revealed. Screen damage observed during this inspection consisted of torn mesh panels, mostly resulting from failure of "Christmas tree" clips that secure mesh to the link-bars.

Unreliable video equipment hampered the 1986 screen inspections. This problem was compounded by conflicts between project operating criteria, screen inspection schedules, and the time required to remove, repair, and replace damaged screens. Further, manpower shortages and labor regulations contributed to preventing ongoing inspection and simultaneous repair of previously-located damage. As a result of these conflicts, project operators faced three options after locating a damaged screen: 1) suspend the inspection, thereby preventing discovery of additional damaged screens until after the first was repaired; 2) continue the inspection, immediately removing from service all units with damaged screens and; 3) continue the inspection, forgoing project-operation criteria, i.e. maintain unit operation despite screen status.

FTOT's project operation criteria expressly forbids operating a unit with a known damaged screen (Anon. 1986). Yet when screens malfunction as frequently as seen in 1986, inspections can reveal damage far more quickly than repairs can be made. To prevent future such conflicts FTOT drafted, for inclusion in its 1987 Work Plan (Anon. 1987), a new McNary screen inspection schedule. Designed to allow the project engineer more scheduling flexibility, it also increases inspection frequency.

Orifices are cycled to prevent debris in the gatewell from accumulating at the orifices' entrance and injuring fish as they pass from the gatewell to the bypass flume. The cycling procedure of first closing the north orifice, briefly opening its south counterpart to a flushing flow, then closing the south and reopening the north, was used in 1986 as it was in the latter half of 1985. At least two units per day were cycled to assure weekly coverage of the entire powerhouse. When a decline in fish condition was observed the orifice cycling rate was increased. Even so, twenty blockages were noted during the season. Fifteen occurred in units 3, 4, and 5. Prolonged blockages of up to a month or more were observed in north orifices of slots 4 A and 5 C . It is apparent that when trash levels are high, as in 1986, a more reliable flushing system is necessary.

## Bypass Flume

The flume was visually inspected prior to onset of outmigration. No major operational problems were reported. Several aluminum flume screens were replaced with stainless steel counterparts.

Pinch Valve

To prevent fish from impacting the upwell ceiling under low-pressure pinch valve settings (desirable because they reduce chances of debris jams therein), the upwell tank walls were raised. Existing steel braces in the south corners were left in place to provide structural support. Initially the pinch valve was set at 9 psi. It quickly became apparent that fish were being stunned against the corner braces and on April 10 a setting of 10 psi was employed. Stunning continued even after the valve was set to 11 psi.

As in past years, the pinch valve was flushed each time a debris block was suspected or after each re-start of the collection system, which is typically accompanied by an influx of trash. No blockages were confirmed in 1986.

## Separator

Separator configuration was similar to 1985. Early in the season, A-tank separator bars were raised to enhance separation of large, yearling chinook (Ringold releases) from steelhead. As the season progressed, the A-tank bars were lowered to facilitate separation of smaller chinook yearlings from steelhead. The ability to vary A-tank bar positions allowed flexibility in accommodating the predominant species.

FISH CONDITION

## Descaling

Descaling criteria instituted in 1985 (Koski et al. 1986) were again used in 1986. Coho showed decreased descaling relative to that seen in 1985 while yearling and subyearling chinook and steelhead displayed moderate increases. Sockeye descaling increased considerably over 1985 levels (Table 16).

Table 16. Percent facility descaling at McNary Dam, 1985 and 1986.

|  | 1985 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Percent Descaled | Percent Descaled |
|  |  |  |
| Yearling Chinook | 6.0 | 7.0 |
| Subyearling Chinook | 1.5 | 3.2 |
| Steelhead | 2.2 | 4.4 |
| Coho | 8.5 | 3.6 |
| Sockeye | 8.8 | 21.1 |

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Five gatewell samples were taken and descaling rates were similar to those observed in the collection facility. Such comparison is used to help determine descaling causes and sources.

Opercle tears were again observed in 1986. During May, 2 percent of the sampled fish displayed such damage. Simultaneously, gatewell samples showed 2.3 percent tears, thus indicating fish were either sustaining the damage before encountering McNary or during initial contacts with the project's screens or trashracks.

## Mortality

Table 17 shows mortality by month in the collection system. Although summer mortality was relatively high, the overall season mortality remained consistent with other years with the exception of that for sockeye. Table 18 provides a reasonably consistent base for comparing 1986 sample tank mortality data with that collected in the previous five years. All species except subyearling chinook showed greater mortality than was seen in 1985. Sockeye losses in the sample were more than double those typically seen during the period 1982 thru 1984, and nearly twice the rate observed in 1985. Subyearling chinook mortality ranged from 1 to 2 percent until late July when water temperatures began rising. On July 30 , sample tank mortality exceeded 5 percent, with large numbers of dead or moribund fish exiting the separator's upwell. On July 31, a request was made to load units 1 and 8 thru 14, as was done in 1985 (Koski et al. 1986). Although the mortality level remained high, an overall reduction (relative to 1985 late summer losses) was achieved.

Table 17. Percent Collection System mortality at McNary Dam, 1986.

| Month | Yearling Chinook | Subyearling Chinook | Hatchery Steelhead | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wild } \\ \text { Steelhead } \end{gathered}$ | Coho | Sockeye | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mar | 0.4 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 |
| Apr | 0.2 | 2.3 | $\leqslant 0.1$ | $\leqslant 0.1$ | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| May | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| Jun | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 4.4 | 1.7 |
| Jul | 4.9 | 1.9 | 5.7 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 1.9 |
| Aug | 0 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 0 | 3.4 |
| Sep | 0 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 |
| Average | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 |

Table 18. Percent sample tank mortality at McNary Dam, 1982-1986.

| Year | Chinook | Chinook | (Hatch) | (Wild) | Coho | Sockeye | Total |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1982 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 1.9 |  |
| 1983 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.4 | $\leqslant 0.1$ | 1.7 | 1.0 |  |
| 1984 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 1.0 |  |
| 1985 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 0.5 |  | 0.2 | 3.4 | 2.6 |
| 1986 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 6.0 |

## Fish Size

Daily fork length measurements were taken from 100 -fish samples of each species throughout the migration season. Yearling chinook lengths ranged from 90 to 235 mm with a mean of 156 mm . Two distinct size groups of subyearling chinook were apparent. Recently buttoned-up fry (mean length of 40 mm ) appeared in early June. Larger ( 100 mm average) fish comprised the second population segment, which predominated collection thru August. Steelhead lengths ranged from 80 to 325 mm with a mean of 208 mm . Coho mean length was 154 mm , ranging between 110 and 210 mm . Sockeye varied from 75 to 210 mm and averaged 106 mm .

1. The sample tank should be modified to increase holding capacity and improve fish handling capabilities, including a system for pre-anesthetizing fish prior to handling.
2. STS inspections should be conducted independent of screen maintenance. Units with known damaged screens should not be operated or, if needed, should be prioritized thru FTOT.
3. Direct barge loading capability should be incorporated into the system.
4. The trashracks should be raked as early as possible before screen installation and waterup to avoid damaging screens from dislodged debris and avoid debris accumulation in the gatewells and sampling system.
5. Bracing within the upwell should be removed.
6. The slide gates for the gatewell orifices should be power operated to facilitate an increase in orifice cycling frequency.
7. The McNary project should continue collecting and transporting until FTOT criteria for shut down of operations is reached.

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Anonymous, 1987a. Detailed Fishery Operating Plan of the Columbia River Basin Fish \& Wildlife Agencies and Tribes. Bonneville Power Administration. Division of Fish and Wildlife. Portland, Oregon.

Koski, C.H., S.W. Pettit, J.B. Athearn, and A.L. Heindl, 1986. Fish Transportation Oversight Team Annual Report - FY 1984, Transport Operations on the Snake and Columbia Rivers. NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS F/NWR11.
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APPENDIX TABLE 4.-- 1986 BYPASS REPORT
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Appendix Table 13. Hatchery versus wild steelhead data for McNary Dam in 1986.

| Date | Hatchery Steelhead |  |  |  | Wild Steelhead |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Collect | Bypass | Truck | Barge | Collect | Bypass | Truck | Barge |
| Mar 26 | 57 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 129 | 14 | 0 | 0 |
| Mar 27 | 98 | 41 | 83 | 0 | 260 | 171 | 204 | 0 |
| Mar 28 | 106 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 553 | 330 | 0 | 0 |
| Mar 20 | 82 | 12 | 92 | 0 | 365 | 212 | 375 | 0 |
| Mar 30 | 211 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 589 | 347 | 0 | 0 |
| Mar 31 | 160 | 60 | 246 | 0 | 840 | 520 | 561 | 0 |
| Apr 01 | 220 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 1,030 | 570 | 0 | 0 |
| Apr 02 | 147 | 21 | 285 | 0 | 1,316 | 779 | 997 | 0 |
| Apr 03 | 53 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 873 | 516 | 0 | 0 |
| Apr 04 | 89 | 44 | 77 | 0 | 944 | 445 | 856 | 0 |
| Apr 05 | 250 | 130 | 118 | 0 | 1,710 | 1,310 | 400 | 0 |
| Apr 06 | 160 | 53 | 105 | 0 | 1,427 | 840 | 586 | 0 |
| Apr 07 | 170 | 60 | 110 | 0 | 810 | 550 | 255 | 0 |
| Apr 08 | 230 | 110 | 115 | 0 | 1,210 | 890 | 320 | 0 |
| Apr 09 | 141 | 70 | 71 | 0 | 1,553 | 965 | 586 | 0 |
| Apr 10 | 100 | 89 | 9 | 0 | 1,500 | 1,341 | 159 | 0 |
| Apr 11 | 71 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 0 | 0 |
| Apr 12 | 113 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 1,262 | 1,262 | 0 | 0 |
| Apr 13 | 238 | 236 | 0 | 0 | 1,662 | 1,662 |  | 0 |
| Apr 14 | 120 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 1,613 | 1,613 | 0 | 0 |
| Apr 15 | 116 | 116 | 0 | 0 | 1,589 | 1,587 | 0 | 0 |
| Apr 16 | 160 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 800 | 800 | 0 | 0 |
| Apr 17 | 199 | 199 | 0 | 0 | 1,245 | 1,245 | 0 | 0 |
| Apr 18 | 260 | 260 | 0 | 0 | 910 | 910 | 0 | 0 |
| Apr 19 | 315 | 315 | 0 | 0 | 1,185 | 1,182 | 0 | 0 |
| Apr 20 | 472 | 472 | 0 | 0 | 1,528 | 1,528 | 0 | 0 |
| Apr 21 | 358 | 357 | 0 | 0 | 1,528 | 1,525 | 0 | 0 |
| Apr 22 | 371 | 371 | 0 | 0 | 1,415 | 1,412 | 0 | 0 |
| Apr 23 | 1,043 | 970 | 0 | 73 | 1,200 | 1,116 | 0 | 82 |
| Apr 24 | 700 | 637 | 0 | 0 | 2,022 | 1,840 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix Table 13．Continued

Hatchery Steelhead


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Appendix Table 13. Continued

| Date | Hatchery Steelhead |  |  |  | Wild Steelhead |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | collect | Bypass | Truck | Barge | collect | Bypass | Truck | Barge |
| May 25 | 15,053 | 6,737 | 0 | 8,283 | 4,210 | 2,558 | 0 | 1,650 |
| May 26 | 11,653 | 6,386 | 0 | 5,218 | 3,107 | 2,040 | 0 | 1,064 |
| May 27 | 9,180 | 3,910 | 0 | 5;240 | 2,610 | 1,400 | 0 | 1,208 |
| May 28 | 10,020 | 5,580 | 0 | 4,386 | 3,530 | 2,140 | 0 | 1,388 |
| May 29 | 6,110 | 3,550 | 0 | 2,520 | 2,140 | 1,460 | 0 | 674 |
| May 30 | 12,740 | 5,880 | 0 | 6,817 | 4,040 | 2,430 | 0 | 1,606 |
| May 31 | 10,300 | 4,450 | 0 | 5,773 | 3,070 | 1,590 | 0 | 1,470 |
| Jun 01 | 8,550 | 3,020 | 0 | 5,407 | 2,170 | 1,200 | 0 | 964 |
| Jun 02 | 5,390 | 0 | 0 | 5,107 | 1,430 | 0 | 0 | 1,407 |
| Jun 03 | 7,450 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,820 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 04 | 6,720 | 0 | 0 | 13,591 | 1,410 | 0 | 0 | 3,208 |
| Jun 05 | 5,770 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,170 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 06 | 4,360 | 0 | 0 | 9,948 | 1,100 | 0 | 0 | 2,259 |
| Jun 07 | 5,150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 910 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 08 | 3,860 | 0 | 0 | 8,888 | 810 | 0 | 0 | 1,718 |
| Jun 09 | 2,630 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 710 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 10 | 1,720 | 0 | 0 | 4,296 | 280 | 0 | 0 | 985 |
| Jun 11 | 1,130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 12 | 1,850 | 0 | 0 | 2,931 | 430 | 0 | 0 | 728 |
| Jun 13 | 2,2२4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 576 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 14 | 2,847 | 0 | 0 | 5,014 | 753 | 0 | 0 | 1,327 |
| Jun 15 | 1,491 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 347 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 16 | 1,887 | 0 | 0 | 3,356 | 690 | 0 | 0 | 1,035 |
| Jun 17 | 789 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 222 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 18 | 567 | 0 | 0 | 1,324 | 211 | 0 | 0 | 432 |
| Jun 19 | 800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 20 | 1,059 | 0 | 0 | 1,839 | 235 | 0 | 0 | 414 |
| Jun 21 | 706 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 147 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 22 | 443 | 0 | 0 | 1,123 | 157 | 0 | 0 | 303 |
| Jun 23 | 467 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix Table 13. Continued

| Date | Hatchery Steelhead |  |  |  | Wild Steelhead |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Collect | Bypass | Truck | Barge | Collect | Bypass | Truck | Barge |
| Jun 24 | 320 | 0 | 0 | 776 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 172 |
| Jun 25 | 186 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 26 | 157 | 0 | 0 | 339 | 114 | 0 | 0 | 141 |
| Jun 27 | 171 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 28 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 262 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 43 |
| Jun 29 | 115 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jun 30 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Jul 01 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 02 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 109 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 57 |
| Jul 03 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 04 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 05 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 07 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 08 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 09 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 10 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 12 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 13 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 14 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 15 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 16 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 69 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 27 |
| Jul 17 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 18 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 19 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 20 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 66 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 22 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Jul 23 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jul 24 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


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| Date | Hatchery Steelhead |  |  |  | Wild Steelhead |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Collect | Bypass | Truck | Barge | Collect | Bypass | Truck | Barge |
| Aug 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 28 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Aug 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Aug 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 03 | 14 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 04 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 05 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Sep 06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 08 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Sep 14 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 15 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 17 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix Table 13. Continued

| Date | Hatchery Steelnead |  |  |  | Wild Steelhead |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Collect | Bypass | Truck | Barge | Collect | Bypass | Truck | Barge |
| Sep 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Sep 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sep 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 500,979 | 231,598 | 1,438 | 265,357 | 215,356 | 137,042 | 5,354 | 72,705 |

Appendix 14. Drawing of new sample tank at Lower Granite Dam, showing pre-anesthetizing compartments.













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TDTAL ${ }^{\text {SPILL }}$ PERCENT
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DATE YEARLING SUB-YEARLING






| COLLECTIONMORTALITY |  | RIUER FLOW IN CFS | SPILL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NUMBER | PERCENT |  |  |  |
| 19 | 1.54 | 36,600 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 13 | . 82 | 40,100 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 19 | . 87 | 46,100 | 0 | 11.00 |
| 45 | 1.7? | 36,100 | 0 | (1.00 |
| 21 | 1.15 | 23,800 | 0 | 13.00 |
| 70 | 4.71 | 27,400 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 2.5 | 2. 05 | 37,300 | 0 | 10.00 |
| 65 | 2. 46 | 35,000 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 50 | . 86 | 29,200 | 0 | 13.00 |
| 167 | 4.30 | 31,200 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 82 | 2.61 | 30,400 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 189 | 7.92 | 33,900 | 0 | (1. 00 |
| 93 | 5.19 | 26,800 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 156 | 11.39 | 16,300 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 54 | 6.38 | 20,700 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 181 | 18.53 | 18,800 | 1 | 0.10 |
| 87 | 7.17 | 25,600 | 0 | 13.00 |
| 161 | 15.78 | 26,900 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 78 | 7. 22 | 29,800 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 199 | 26.01 | 2.2,900 | 0 | a. 10 |
| 119 | 17. 25 | 14,300 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 158 | 59.18 | 19,100 | 0 | 0.110 |
| 54 | 16.77 | 16,000 | 0 | 0.00 |

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appendix table 16.-- $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1985 truck transportation report } \\ & \text { AT LOWER GRanite }\end{aligned}$


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DAILY $\quad \mathrm{s}$ TRUCKED
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Subyr. Chinook wild Steelhead
Subyr. Chinook
Yrlg. Chinook






 Daily Total




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appendix tableir．－－Continued

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[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Alexander, Clyde. U.S. Geological Survey, 847 N.E. 19th Avenue, Suite 300, Portland, Oregon 97232. (pers. comm. 1986).
    ${ }^{2}$ Standard base period used by the Columbia River Water Management Group's Depletion Task Force.

[^1]:    Photo 6. New portable flume for Little Goose Dam.

[^2]:    operating orifice ga
    at Little Goose Dam.

    10
    Photo
    New air actuator for
    
    

[^3]:    

