**Coastal Zone and Estuarine Studies Division** 

**Northwest Fisheries Science Center** 

**National Marine Fisheries Service** 

Seattle, Washington

**Research related to** transportation of *juvenile salmonids* on the Columbia and Snake Rivers, 1993

# by

Jerrel R. Harmon, Daniel J. Kamikawa, Benjamin P. Sandford, Kenneth W. McIntyre, Kenneth L. Thomas, Neil N. Paasch, and **Gene M. Matthews** 

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# RESEARCH RELATED TO TRANSPORTATION OF JUVENILE SALMONIDS ON THE COLUMBIA AND SNAKE RIVERS, 1993

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REFERENCES . .  $\overline{\phantom{a}}$  $\sim$ APPENDIX A - Data Tables

APPENDIX B - Scale Analysis Report

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#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

In 1993, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) research addressed three areas related to smolt transportation. The first was a continuation of adult recoveries of juveniles marked to evaluate barge transport of smolts from Lower Granite and McNary Dams to a release site below Bonneville Dam; the second was an estuarine release-site study on barged steelhead *(Oncorhynchus mykiss)* smolts; and the third was an evaluation of the new PITtag diversion system at Little Goose Dam.

#### **Barge Transportation Studies**

Projected low Snake River flows precluded marking of spring/summer chinook salmon (0. tshawytscha) and steelhead smolts for the final year of a 3-year reevaluation of transportation from Lower Granite Dam. Releases for a similar 3-year study of marked juvenile fall and spring/summer chinook salmon at McNary Dam were completed in 1988.

In 1993, adult recoveries for these studies continued, and recoveries were completed for a group of spring/summer chinook salmon smolts marked for transport at Lower Granite Dam during the 1990 drought year. This transported group of spring/summer chinook salmon returned at a higher rate than any group we have marked since 1975. Observed and estimated total adult-return rates were 0.37 and 0.90%, respectively. The estimated total adult-return rates for hatchery and wild fish were 0.60 (range 0.30-2.10%) and 2.20% (range 0.50-4.10%), respectively. Groups

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of both hatchery and wild smolts marked and transported after mid-May 1990 returned as adults at much higher rates than earlier groups.

Adult recoveries of steelhead smolts, marked as transports and controls and released in 1989, are complete and were also poor. At Lower Granite Dam, the T/C and 95% CI were 2.1 (1.3, 3.5) .

At Lower Granite Dam, we continued to observe high abrasion levels from marine mammal teeth and claws on adult spring/summer chinook salmon. Prevalence of abrasions in 1993 was 18.3%, with open wounds occurring on about one-third of the fish with abrasions. We also observed lesions on the head and opercula ("headburns") on 8.3% of the adult spring/summer chinook salmon trapped at the dam this year. This malady is strongly related to periods of extensive hydroelectric system spill.

For the McNary Dam studies, adult returns from transport and control groups of fall chinook salmon juveniles marked in 1987 are complete. The T/C from all areas combined was 3.5, with a 95% CI between 1.7 and 7.1. Adult returns for the 1988 study year are incomplete; however, recoveries from all areas continue to strongly favor the transported groups.

# **Estuarine Release-Site Study**

In 1993, between 13 May and 1 June, we marked 7 release lots of approximately 9,000 steelhead each for the Tongue Point (near the estuary) releases, and 7 lots of 10,000 steelhead each for

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the Skamania Light (standard release site) releases. Overall post-marking delayed mortality and tag loss were low, averaging 0.2 and 1.4%, respectively.

 $\gg$  We also recovered age-1-ocean steelhead returning from the initial smolt marking effort in 1992. These adult returns were 10-15 times lower than expected, with 28 fish returning from the Tongue Point release site and 27 fish returning from the Skamania Light release site.

## Little Goose Dam PIT-Tag Diversion System Evaluation

We completed an evaluation of the new PIT-tag diversion system at Little Goose Dam in 1993. As during previous studies at Lower Granite Dam, the efficiency of the system varied proportionally to the hourly facility fish counts. For the "A" flume (small-fish flume), the number of untagged fish diverted per cycle ranged from 0.52 at counts between 4,001 and 6,000 fish per hour to 2.56 at counts between 8,001 and 10,000 fish per hour. For the "B" flume (large-fish flume), untagged fish were diverted from 0.56 at counts between 0 and 2,000 fish per hour, to 2.19 at counts between 6,001 and 8,000 fish per hour. These results were comparable to those obtained during testing of a similar system at Lower Granite Dam in 1991, and they indicate that the system at Little Goose Dam is ready for use in monitoring or research projects.

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#### **TRANSPORTATION STUDIES: LOWER GRANITE AND MCNARY DAMS**

#### **Introduction**

The u.s. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) has conducted the barge transportation progrant annually since 1981.. To continue to monitor its relative success, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) marked spring/summer chinook salmon *(Oncorhynchus*   $tshawyscha$ ) smolts at Lower Granite Dam in 1983, 1984, and 1985, and steelhead *(0. mykiss)* smolts in 1984 and 1985. No paired control groups of either species were marked during any of these years. The 1985 smolt-marking operations were conducted by the Fish Passage Center (formerly the Water Budget Center) . Therefore, data on these releases were not available for previous NMFS annual reports. Final adult returns for the 1983 and 1984 release groups were reported by Harmon et al. (1989), and final adult returns for the 1985 releases were reported by Matthews et al. (1990).

By 1985, preliminary adult returns from the 1983 and 1984 marking efforts indicated that survival of marked, transported smolts had improved considerably compared to returns of smolts marked during the 1976-80 study years (Park et al. 1986). We believe a combination of factors was responsible for the observed increase in smolt-to-adult survival. These factors included, the following: major improvements in transport and collection facilities, improved fish quality, greatly improved fish handling/marking techniques, and a period of favorable near-ocean rearing conditions (Ware and Thomson 1991).

In 1986, a new 3-year transportation study was initiated on spring/summer chinook salmon and steelhead at Lower Granite Dam and spring/summer and fall chinook salmon at McNary Dam. The primary goal of the study was to reevaluate transportation of smolts around dams, utilizing state-of-the-art collection/transport and handling/marking techniques.

At McNary Dam, we marked transport and control groups of spring/summer and fall chinook salmon for 3 consecutive years  $(1986-88)$ . No smolt marking has occurred at this dam since 1988. At Lower Granite Dam, we marked transport and control groups of spring/summer chinook salmon and steelhead in 1986. Drought conditions caused low river flows in 1987-1988 and 1990-1993. As a result, no inriver control releases were marked in those years. In 1987, barge transport groups of spring/summer chinook salmon and steelhead were marked for indexing of transportation. In 1990, only spring/summer chinook salmon smolts were marked for that purpose.

While recovery of adults for some of these marking efforts is complete, other adult recovery efforts are ongoing. Completed studies previously reported for Lower Granite Dam include results from both spring/summer chinook salmon and steelhead released in 1986 (Matthews et al. 1992), and spring/summer chinook salmon released in 1987 (Achord et al. 1992) and 1989 (Harmon et al. 1993). For McNary Dam studies, complete returns include those for spring/summer chinook salmon released in 1986 (Matthews et

al. 1992), 1987 (Achord et al. 1992), and 1988 (Harmon et al. 1993), and for fall chinook salmon released in 1986 (Harmon et al. 1993). Here we report the results from complete adult returns of fall chinook salmon marked at McNary Dam in 1987 and steelhead and spring/summer chinook salmon marked at Lower Granite Dam in 1989 and 1990, respectively.

To determine the hatchery/wild composition of the Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon population, NMFS and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) began a study in 1991. The study uses a discriminant function scale analysis on smolts and returning adults to distinguish between hatchery and wild fish (Achord et al. 1992, Harmon et al. 1993). In particular, the study was intended to examine the hatchery/wild composition of each marked group of smolts for the transportation study, and to examine the scales of those subsequently returning as adults. Since drought conditions precluded marking of smolts for the 1991, 1992, and 1993 study years, we sampled scales from adults returning from previous marking efforts and from the general population. Results of the 1993 effort are reported in Appendix B.

# **Method.**

#### **General**

Smolts at both dams were marked with coded-wire tags (CWT) and freeze brands during the smolt outmigration each year and either transported by barge for release below Bonneville Dam or

released as controls below Little Goose or McNary Dams. Smolts were marked according to the procedures described by Matthews et al. (1987).

#### **Recovery of Adults and Data Analysis**

Adults were recovered from 3 to 6 years after their release as juveniles, depending upon species and study site. Traps in fish ladders at Lower Granite and Priest Rapids Dams (for McNary Dam releases) were the primary recovery sites for spring/summer chinook salmon and steelhead. Ocean and river commercial fisheries were primary recovery sites for fall chinook salmon marked at McNary Dam. If recoveries were sufficient, trapping efficiencies were estimated for individual release lots by comparing the number of marked trap recoveries to the total number of marked fish returning to the hatcheries and, when available, to tributary sport fisheries and natal spawning areas.

Evaluation of transportation was based upon adult recovery transport/control ratios (T/C) from fish marked as juveniles. A 95% confidence interval (CI) was used to test the null hypothesis: the true transport to control ratio was equal to 1. If the 95% CI did not include a ratio equal to 1, then the null hypothesis was rejected. Beginning at Lower Granite Dam in 1989, the study design was adjusted to measure the precision around an expected T/C of 1.5, with a coefficient of variation of 10% for spring/summer chinook salmon and 7.5% for steelhead.

To normalize the distribution, the ratios were logtransformed prior to CI construction. The endpoints of the CI

were then back-transformed to provide a nonsymmetric CI on the original scale. For analysis of total recoveries, the CI was calculated using both theoretical and empirical estimates of variance. The CI employing the empirical variance estimate was preferred.

The 95% CI using transformed data based on theoretical variance was derived by the following term:

$$
\ln(T/C) = 1.96 \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_t} + \frac{1}{n_c} - \frac{1}{N_t} - \frac{1}{N_c}}
$$

The 95% CI was then back-transformed to its original scale using the following term:

$$
\left(\begin{array}{cc} \ln{(T/C)} - 1.96\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_t} + \frac{1}{n_c} - \frac{1}{N_c} - \frac{1}{N_c}} & \ln{(T/C)} + 1.96\sqrt{\frac{1}{n_t} + \frac{1}{n_c} - \frac{1}{N_c} - \frac{1}{N_c}} \\ C & C \end{array}\right)
$$

The 95% CI using transformed data based on empirical variance was derived by the following term:

$$
\ln(T/C) \pm t_{0.05}^{n-1} S.E.(\ln(T/C))
$$

The 95% CI was then back-transformed to the original scale using the following term:

$$
\left( \begin{array}{cc} \Delta \ln(T/C) & -t_{0.05}^{n-1} S.E.(\ln(T/C)) & \Delta \ln(T/C) & +t_{0.05}^{n-1} S.E.(\ln(T/C)) \end{array} \right)
$$

where,

*TIC* = overall transport recovery percentage divided by overall control recovery percentage

- *S.E.* = standard deviation of the r replicate In(T/C) 's divided by  $r^{1/2}$
- $n_t$  = total of transport recoveries
- $n_c$  = total of control recoveries
- $N_t$  = total of transport releases
- $N_c$  = total of control releases
- $t =$  the t probability for a two-sided significance level  $\alpha$  = 0.05 and n-1 degrees of freedom
- 1.96 = the normal probability for a two-sided  $\alpha = 0.05$

### **Results and Discussion**

# **Adult Recoveries for Lower Granite Dam Studies**

**Spring/summer chinook** salmon--During spring 1990, we marked a transport index group of barged spring/summer chinook salmon smolts at Lower Granite Dam (Matthews et al. 1992). This group was composed of seven distinctly marked release lots of smolts, with marking beginning on 13 April and ending on 8 June. No inriver controls were marked due to low river flows. Adult returns for this marking effort are now complete. At Lower Granite Dam, we recovered 164 fish or 0.37% of the release (Appendix Tables 1.0 through 1.7 and Table 1). This was the highest observed adult return rate since 1975.

Adult returns from the index group barged in 1990 provided the first opportunity to make independent estimates of adult return rates for transported hatchery and wild spring/summer chinook salmon. Although we were incapable of differentiating between hatchery and wild smolts during marking, we reconstructed

Table 1.--Summary of recovered adult spring/summer chinook salmon marked at Lower Granite Dam in 1990 (recoveries through December<br>1993). Numbers in parentheses represent fish that were jaw tagged at the dams and subsequen

 $\overline{\phantom{a}}$ 



\* Fish captured more than once were only counted once in totals

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the overall outmigration timings of both groups using juvenile PIT-tag-detection data. The 1990 outmigration timing of wild fish was based on detections at Lower Granite Dam of fish PIT tagged as parr in Idaho and Oregon during summer 1989 (Matthews et al. 1992). For hatchery fish, the 1990 outmigration timing was based upon PIT-tag detections of fish released from Dworshak, Sawtooth, and McCall Hatcheries. For McCall Hatchery, we used detections of PIT-tagged fish from the 1989 outmigration to reconstruct the 1990 outmigration, because freeze brands (rather than PIT tags) were used at that hatchery in 1990. This appeared reasonable because outmigration timing of McCall Hatchery fish was quite similar for the 2 years (FPC 1991). The outmigration timing of the three hatcheries combined matched quite accurately the passage timing of all freeze-branded-hatchery fish in 1990 (FPC 1991).

To make independent estimates of the total numbers of hatchery and wild fish collected at Lower Granite Dam, we assumed that 15% of the overall smolt population collected was composed of wild fish. We next applied the outmigration timing data to the collection-period totals to estimate the percentages of hatchery and wild fish collected during each marking period. These percentages were then applied to the numbers of smolts marked during each period. On returning adults, hatchery/wild determinations were based on a discriminant function scale analysis by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) (see Appendix B). Finally, to estimate total adult returns, we

adjusted for adult trapping efficiency at Lower Granite Dam by mUltiplying the observed adult returns of each marked group by 2.5 (40% trapping efficiency). The 40% adult trapping-efficiency estimate was based upon recoveries of adults upstream from the dam, and was equal to the proportion of adults that had been previously identified (jaw tagged) in the Lower Granite Dam adult trap. This proportion has remained relatively stable since the early 1980s.

Using this analytical approach, we estimated a total adultreturn rate of 0.9% for the overall spring/summer chinook salmon smolt population marked and transported from Lower Granite Dam in spring 1990 (Table 2). The estimated total adult-return rate of hatchery fish was 0.6%, with individual release-lot return rates ranging from 0.3 to 2.1%. For wild fish, the estimated total adult-return rate was 2.2%, with individual release-lot return rates ranging from 0.5 to 4.1%.

An interesting, and we believe very important, trend in these data was the major improvement in adult return rates for smolts transported later in the outmigration. Particularly for hatchery fish, smolts marked and transported after mid-May returned as adults at much higher rates than the earlier groups, which represented the bulk of the smolt outmigration. This is particularly puzzling in light of the consistent annual findings that the incidence and severity of *Renibacterum salmoninarum*  infections were higher in later-migrating smolts (Elliott and

Table 2.--Adult returns to Lower Granite Dam of spring/summer chinook salmon smolts marked and transported from the dam in 1990.

Dates marked	Number of	smolts marked <sup>a</sup>	adult returnsb N	Observed (3)	Total adult return estimates <sup>c</sup> N	$($ 8 $)$
$13-18$ Apr	1,062 wild	5,938 hatchery	$\frac{9}{2}$	0.15 0.19	23 5	0.40 0.50
$18-21$ Apr		6,218 hatchery 782 wild	$\boldsymbol{7}$ $\overline{2}$	0.11 0.26	18 5	0.30 0.60
$21-25$ Apr		6,256 hatchery 744 wild	10 7	0.16 0.94	25 18	0.40 2,40
25 Apr-2 May 6,039 hatchery		961 wild	12 $\overline{2}$	0.20 0.21	30 5	0.50 0.50
$2-14$ May		6,203 hatchery 797 wild	12 9	0.19 1.10	30 23	0.50 2.90
$14-29$ May	2,143 wild	4,857 hatchery	34 23	0.70 1.10	85 58	1.80 2.70
29 May-8 Jun 1,177 hatchery	1,531 wild		10 25	0.85 1.63	25 $-63$	2.10 <u>4.10</u>
Totals	8,020 wild	36,688 hatchery	94 70	0.26 0.87	235 175	0.60 2.20
Grand total	44,708		164	0.37	410	0.90

a Numbers of hatchery and wild smolts based upon outmigration timing data from PIT-tagged smolts detected at Lower Granite Dam, and presumes 15% of the overall smolt outmigration were wild fish.

b Hatchery and wild adult returns based upon scale analysis.

 $c$  Estimated adult returns are observed adult returns adjusted (X 2.5) for trapping efficiency at Lower Granite Dam.

Pascho 1993). In addition, ambient river flows varied considerably after mid-May, ranging from the lowest (17-24 May) to the highest (30 May-8 June) spring flow periods at both Lower Granite and Bonneville Dams (FPC 1991).

We strongly suspect that conditions favorable to survival upon ocean entry were responsible for the high adult return rates for both hatchery 'and wild smolts transported late in the 1990 outmigration season.

The high adult-return rates of hatchery and wild spring/summer chinook salmon smolts marked and transported after mid-May 1990 clearly demonstrated the potential of transportation to quickly recover wild stocks when outside factors are conducive to good survival. Moreover, adult return rates of these magnitudes would eventually provide for a substantial, sustainable harvest. Finally, and most importantly, if smolt transportation were intrinsically harmful to salmonid smolts, it is highly unlikely that adult-return rates as high as these would have occurred.

**Marina mammal abrasions--We** continued monitoring the prevalence of marine mammal tooth and claw abrasions on adult spring/summer chinook salmon during 1993. Overall, prevalence averaged 18.3%, with open wounds noted on approximately one-third of the fish with abrasions (Table 3). As in past years, the prevalence of abrasions was generally higher during the earliest portion of the run (Matthews et al. 1992, Achord et al. 1992, Harmon et al. 1993). In 1993, average abrasion prevalence was

somewhat higher than during the past 2 years and was similar to that of 1990, the first year we reported a high prevalence of the condition. Our concern about the potential negative effects of marine mammals on the depressed runs of wild Snake River spring/summer chinook salmon continues.

**nHeadburns"--In** 1993, we also noted numerous adult spring/summer chinook salmon with a malady not observed for many years--lesions occurring primarily on the top of the head and, to a lesser extent, on the opercula. We termed these lesions "headburns" for their similarity in appearance to third-degree burns. The lesions ranged in size from about 1 cm in diameter to complete cranial envelopment. Some fish had one large lesion while others were typified by one or more smaller lesions. Through bacterial or fungal activity, smaller lesions appeared to be expanding to form or join larger ones.

This condition was first observed on 18 May, a few days after high river flows forced extensive spill at all eight lower Snake and Columbia River dams. From 18 May through 17 August, weekly headburn prevalence increased temporally, with an overall average of 8.3% for the period (Table 4). For adults that were tagged with radio transmitters at John Day Dam, the overall average prevalence of this conditions was 22.3% (Bjornn et al. 1995). Headburn incidence has coincided with periods of extensive, sustained spill, both recently and historically. with low flows and minimal system spill being the norm in recent years, and in the absence of spill prior to mid-May 1993, the



Table 3.--Weekly prevalence (25 April to 17 August) of marine mammal tooth and claw abrasions on adult spring/summer chinook salmon at Lower Granite Dam in 1993.

a Open wounds were associated with 31.6% of the abrasions.





condition was nonexistent. However, not only did the condition first appear after system spill began in 1993, it was also regularly observed during the early 1970s when excess flow was commonly spilled at many dams· (Larry Basham, Fish Passage Center, 2501 S. W. First Ave. Suite 230, Portland OR 97201-4752. Pers. commun., August 1993). Prespawning mortality would undoubtedly be higher for fish suffering from this affliction as well as for those with open, pinniped-related wounds.

**Steelhead--Adult** recoveries of steelhead smolts marked in 1989 are complete and are much lower than expected (Appendix Tables 2.0 through 3.6 and Table 5). Total adult recoveries to Lower Granite Dam for transport and control groups numbered 163  $(0.548$  of the release) and 109  $(0.268$  of the release), respectively, for a T/C and 95% CI of 2.1 (1.3, 3.5). For individual release lots of both transports and inriver controls, return rates declined steadily and rapidly through time, while T/C estimates increased.

Overall, marked adult steelhead in both test groups returned at about one-third the expected rate, as did adult steelhead in general from smolts outmigrating in spring 1989. The same pattern was apparent for adult spring/summer chinook salmon from the 1989 smolt outmigration (Harmon et al. 1993). While river flows in spring 1989 were below average, they were not severely depressed. Since both test groups and the run-at-large of both species were similarly affected, Achord et al. (1992) suggested that poor estuary and/or early-ocean survival of smolts likely



Table 5.--Summary of recovered adult steelhead marked at Lower Granite Dam in 1989 (recoveries through December<br>1993). Numbers in parentheses represent fish that were jaw tagged at the dam and subsequently recovered upstream.

\* Fish captured more than once were only counted once in totals.

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accounted for the low adult returns of both species from the 1989 smolt outmigration.

# **Adult Recoveries for McHary Dam Studies**

Fall chinook salmon--Adult returns of fall chinook salmon released as juvenile transport and control groups from McNary Dam in 1987 are complete (Appendix Tables 4.0 through 5.7 and Table 6). A total of 374 transports and 101 controls were recovered from all sites. We constructed 95% CIs using empirical standard errors (Table 7). The data showed significant transport benefits and similar *TICs* at all recovery sites except the combined hatcheries, which were predominated by recoveries from Priest Rapids Hatchery. These results are similar to those reported for the 1986 study year (Harmon et al. 1993).

Preliminary adult recoveries of fall chinook salmon released in 1988 total 52 transports (0.09% of the release) and 18 controls (0.03% of the release) (Appendix Tables 6.0 through 7.6 and Table 8). Although these preliminary data indicate a substantial survival benefit for transported fish, the total recoveries remain low. When recoveries of age-5-ocean adults and other late-arriving data are processed, we will provide a complete statistical analysis of the results.



Table 6.--Summary of recovered adult fall chinook salmon marked at McNary Dam in 1987 (recoveries through December 1993).<br>Numbers in parentheses represent fish that were jaw tagged at the dam and subsequently recovered ups

\* Fish captured more than once were only counted once in the totals.

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Table 7.--Summary of T/Cs and 95% CIs for adult recoveries of fall chinook salmon marked as smolts at McNary Dam in 1987.

Recovery site and the T/C and T/C		Empirical 95% CI
Ocean fishery	4.6	(2.0, 10.5)
River fishery	4.0	(1.8, 8.7)
Bonneville Dam	2.9	(1.4, 6.1)
Indian fishery	4.4	(1.2, 17.2)
Hatcheries	1.5	(0.6, 3.8)
Spawning ground	3.8	(1.2, 11.3)
Combined	3.5	(1.7, 7.1)



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Table 8.--Preliminary summary of recovered adult fall chinook salmon marked at McNary Dam in 1988 (recoveries through December<br>1993). Numbers in parentheses represent fish that were jaw tagged at the dam and subsequently r

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\* Fish captured more than once were only counted once in totals.

# **ESTUARINE RELEASE-SITE STUDY**

# **Introduction**

There *is* a growing body of evidence suggesting that survival of juvenile salmonids can be enhanced by releasing them into upper areas of estuaries rather than farther upstream in freshwater areas. In Scandanavian countries, releases of hatchery-reared Atlantic salmon *(Salmo salar)* smolts directly into estuarine waters have resulted in increased survival compared to similar releases in fresh water (Gunnerod et al. 1988). Macdonald et al. (1988) and Levings et al. (1989) speculated that increased survival of salmonid juveniles released into estuarine areas was related to decreased predation and stress, increased food availability, and ease of osmoregulation in the estuary. In a 5-year study, Solazzi et al. (1991) released hatchery-reared coho salmon *(0. kisutch)* immediately below Bonneville Dam (control), at Tongue Point (upper intrusion of salt water in the estuary), and at several locations farther into the Columbia River plume. They reported a survival rate 1.6 times higher for fish released at Tongue Point than for the control group.

After release at the site immediately below Bonneville Dam, smolts transported from the Snake River must migrate approximately 150 km through the lower Columbia River before arriving at the estuary. Although the river *is* free-flowing in this reach, the area *is* known to harbor large numbers of

predators, primarily northern squawfish *(Ptychocheilus oregonensis)* and various avian species. The studies mentioned above suggest that mortality from predation alone may be of sufficient magnitude to warrant the additional transport distance.

In spring 1992, we began a study to determine if steelhead smolts, transported by barge and released in the upper estuary at Tongue Point, will return as adults to Lower Granite Dam in significantly greater numbers than those transported by barge and released at the traditional site near Skamania Light just downstream from Bonneville Dam. Spring/summer chinook salmon were not included in the present study, because excessively large numbers of marked smolts are required to detect small differences in survival for this species. Depending upon the results of the study for steelhead, spring/summer chinook salmon may be tested in the future.

In 1993, we marked steelhead smolts for the second year of the 3-year study and recovered age-1-ocean adult steelhead from the 1992 study year. Results of these efforts are reported here.

#### **Methods**

All sampling and marking was conducted using a new fishhandling system that we designed and installed adjacent to the upstream (new) raceways at Lower Granite Dam. The system included a preanesthesia handling method (Matthews et al. 1986). With the new facilities, the large numbers of smolts required for

transportation research were sorted and marked without impacting other sampling and fish-handling activities at the collection facility.

Much of the basic marking methodology was the same as previously described (Matthews et al. 1987, Harmon et al. 1993). Fish used in the study were systematically sampled from the population passing through the fish and debris separator at the juvenile fish collection and handling facility. Two of the upstream raceways were used to collect and hold sampled fish prior to marking. Sufficient numbers of smolts were marked to test a *TIC* of 1.1 with a 5.0% coefficient of variation. For this study, the Tongue Point (upper estuary) releases were considered test groups and Skamania Light (below Bonneville Dam) releases were considered control groups.

Between 13 May and 1 June, we marked 7 release lots of approximately 19,000 steelhead each with CWTS, freeze brands, and left ventral fin clips, for a total of 131,964 marked fish (Appendix Table 10.0). Lots consisted of approximately 10,000 steelhead smolts each for release at Skamania Light and 9,000 steelhead smolts each for release in the upper estuary near Tongue Point.

Fish for each release lot were marked and transferred into a raceway the first day, and loaded onto a barge the next day. For the Tongue Point releases, additional fish were loaded onto the 2000-series barges so that hauling densities approached those on the barge used for the Skamania Light releases. Periodic samples

of marked smolts were held for 24 hours to measure post-marking delayed mortality and tag loss.

Both of the older, 2000-series barges plus an additional tugboat were required for this study. Each 2000-series barge was used in tandem with a larger barge for the trip from Lower Granite Dam to Bonneville Dam. Once at Bonneville Dam, the additional tugboat moved the 2000-series barge with the test group the remaining distance downstream to the Tongue Point release site. The tug then returned the empty 2000-series barge to Bonneville Dam for reattachment to a larger barge returning to Lower Granite Dam.

The 2000-series barges were used only for the Tongue Point releases because their compartments cannot be emptied independently. The Skamania Light releases were transported in and released from barges used during normal transport operations. The marking was scheduled so that 2000-series barges were at opposite ends of the transport cycle at any given time.

Adults will be recovered in each of 3 years following the juvenile releases with Lower Granite Dam as the primary evaluation point. Statistical analysis of the results will be the same as previously described for the other transportation studies.
#### **Results and Discussion**

#### **Smelt Marking**

Smolt marking was delayed until mid-May, because all barges were engaged in the transport of large numbers of smolts collected prior to that time. In addition, release of the Tongue Point group marked on 1 June was made approximately 1 mile upstream from Longview, Washington (RM 67) due to an oil spill from a freighter in the designated release area.

Post-marking delayed mortality and tag loss were low, averaging 0.2% and 1.4%, respectively (Appendix Table 11.0). The delayed mortality value was one of the lowest we have measured for handled/marked steelhead smolts. The new, temporary handling/marking system at Lower Granite Dam continued to perform exceptionally well, allowing us to safely handle and mark large numbers of smolts.

#### **Adult Recoveries**

Preliminary adult returns of steelhead smolts marked for the release-site study in 1992 have been exceptionally poor (Appendix Tables 8.0 through 9.5 and Table 9). So far, only 28 fish from the Tongue Point releases (0.05% of the release) and 27 fish from the Skamania Light releases (0.04% of the release) have been recovered at Lower Granite Dam. These return rates were 10-15 times lower than expected. Moreover, overall adult returns from the 1992 smolt outmigrations of both steelhead and spring/summer chinook salmon were also severely depressed.

Table 9.--Preliminary summary of recovered adult steelhead marked at Lower Granite Dam 1n 1992 and transported to either Tongue Peint or below Bonnev:lle Dam (recoveries through December 1993). Numbers in parentheses represent fish that were jaw-tagged at the dams and subsequently recovered upstream.

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Fish captured more than once were counted only once in totals.

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While the low river flows and warmer-than-normal water temperatures extant during spring 1992 may have contributed to the abysmal adult returns in 1993, we believe, as posited earlier by Achord et al.  $(1992)$ , that periodic, exceptionally unfavorable estuary and/or early-ocean conditions continued as the primary causative factors.

If smolt loss due to unfavorable spring and early summer river conditions within the hydropower corridor was the major limiting factor, then returns from the 1990 smolt outmigration should have been nearly as depressed as those from the 1992 smolt outmigration. However, they were not. In fact, the 1990 smolt outmigration produced the highest overall adult return of spring/summer chinook salmon since the 1985 smolt outmigration, and the highest adult return of marked/transported fish since 1975.

To complete the release-site study, we need to mark steelhead smolts from at least one additional outmigration. Assuming this marking can be accomplished in spring 1994 with no delays or other complications, complete adult returns for the 3-year study would be available in spring 1998. Unfortunately, the extremely depressed age-1-ocean adult steelhead returns reported above have already compromised results from the initial study.

### **LITTLE GOOSE DAM PIT-TAG DIVERSION SYSTEM EVALUATION**

#### **Introduction**

In spring 1992, a PIT-tag diversion system was installed at Little Goose Dam. The system was modeled after one at Lower Granite Dam, and incorporated design and operational modifications developed at that dam during evaluations from 1989 through 1991 (Matthews et al. 1990, 1992; Achord et al. 1992). Testing of the Little Goose Dam system was to begin in spring 1992, but technical difficulties forced a delay until spring 1993.

Figure 1 shows the layout of the PIT-tag diversion system within the juvenile fish collection and transportation facility at Little Goose Dam. It is important to note that, unlike the fish and debris separator at Lower Granite Dam, the separator at Little Goose Dam was designed to sort fish by size. Once sorted, fish exit the separator via small- and large-fish flumes (flumes A and B, respectively), and are thus kept separate throughout further handling, sorting, holding for transportation, and/or bypass to the river. It is this difference that necessitated individual evaluations of each flume.

The principal feature of the PIT-tag diversion system is a sliding gate (slide gate) in the bottom of each flume exiting the fish and debris separator. The slide gates open to divert PITtagged fish from the general population passing through flumes to the collection raceways, river, or barge.



Figure l.--Schematic of the PIT-tag diversion system within the smolt collection facility at Little Goose Dam.

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The primary objectives of the 1993 tests were to evaluate the reliability and efficiency of the system and to determine if modifications were needed to retain high efficiency while maintaining minimal levels of slide-gate-induced injury and/or mortality.

#### **Methods**

As at Lower Granite Dam, the efficiency of the Little Goose Dam PIT-tag diversion system was defined as the ratio of untagged fish diverted per slide-gate diversion cycle. Since this ratio is a function of cycle time and rate of fish movement past the system, an expected value for this ratio can be estimated. Also, since there is a mechanical separation of fish passing through the separator, a different estimate was made for each flume. The formulas used to estimate the expected values were:

Expected Value `flume "A" = 
$$
\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{H_i(T_{ai})}{3600n}
$$`

 $\sum$ Expected Value flume "B" =  $i=1$  3600n

where:  $n =$  the number of tests in each grouping  $= 1, \ldots, n$  $H_i$  = the expanded hourly facility count for test i  $T_{ai}$  = the cycle time for flume "A"  $T_{bi}$  = the cycle time for flume "B" i

These formulas assume a linear relationship between the facility count and the expected value. As the facility count increases, the expected values increase proportionally (Achord et al. 1992).

The efficiency of the PIT-tag diversion system was determined by conducting hourly tests during the 1993 smolt outmigration. The tests were timed to correspond with daily peaks of outmigrating smolts passing through the fish and debris separator. However, since the hourly fish counts and the number of PIT-tag cycles were not known in advance, peak passage periods were estimated by examining facility counts from the previous day.

Prior to testing, we observed that a large volume of water entered the PIT-tag collection tank at a high velocity. Therefore, to allow dissipation of the water and limit any injury or descaling that might result from fish being impinged or rolled into the collection net, we designed a distinctive system for collecting the diverted fish at this dam. We built framesupported net-pens that spanned the length and depth of the collection tanks and were held in place by a series of removable brackets. The system performed well.

Fish from each hourly test were kept separate by removing the brackets and using a push bar to crowd and collect the fish at the downstream end of the net pens. Several of the brackets were then reinstalled and the next hourly test begun. The collected fish were removed using a sanctuary dip-net and anesthetized. They were then scanned for PIT tags, identified by

species, counted, and observed for injury and descaling. All PIT-tagged fish were weighed and measured (fork length) . Finally, all fish were allowed to recover in a section of the collection tank prior to release into the flumes leading back to the river.

#### **Results and Discussion**

During the testing season, 148 successful tests were performed on both the "A" and "B" flumes. Several tests were aborted due to electrical and/or procedural problems. Testing was to begin in mid-April, but, due to low fish numbers, daily testing was delayed until late April. The highest hourly facility counts tested were 8,400 and 8,200 for the "A" and "B" flumes, respectively. For the "A" flume, the number of untagged fish diverted per slide-gate cycle ranged from 0.52 at counts between 4,001 and 6,000 fish per hour, to 2.56 when counts were between 8,001 and 10,000 fish per hour (Table 10). For the "B" flume, the number of untagged fish diverted per cycle ranged from 0.56 at counts from 0 to 2,000 fish per hour, to 2.19 at counts from 6,001 to 8,000 fish per hour.

The overall injury/descaling rates of 9.2% for spring/summer chinook salmon smolts and 9.0% for steelhead smolts were higher than those measured in the collection facility's daily sample and higher than those observed in 1991 at Lower Granite Dam during the final year of slide-gate testing. The higher rates at Little Goose Dam were likely due to fish handling necessitated by the



Table 10.--Summary of the PIT-tag diversion system test results at Little Goose Dam in 1993.

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slide-gate study. However, no direct slide-gate-induced injuries were observed. Also, although we did observe some dead fish passing through the system, we could find no evidence that the mortalities were attributable to the slide gate.

Few electronic, mechanical, or procedural problems were encountered during testing. Of those that occurred, all but two were corrected prior to the end of testing. These were the malfunctioning electronic counters on the outlet lines of the slide-gate headboxes and the low hourly sample rate taken by the facility. The low sample rate affected our ability to acquire highly accurate hourly counts. The Corps of Engineers biologist was notified of these problems.

Overall, the results of the PIT-tag diversion system tests indicated that the system operated well and at a high level of efficiency. Test results were comparable to those obtained during testing of a similar system at Lower Granite Dam in 1991. The Little Goose Dam system is ready for use in research or monitoring programs. It is easy to operate and fine-tune, and will be an important component of future research projects.

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Appendix, A

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**Data Tables** 

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Appendix Table 1.0.--Summary of all recoveries of adult spring chinook salmon transported as juveniles from Lower Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam in 1990.



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**NUMBER RELEASED:**  $\overline{1}$ **YEAR OF RETURN** RECOVERY AREA 1990 1992 1993 1991 1994 **TOTAL X RETURN RIVER SYSTEM TRAPS<br>BONNEVILLE TRAP<br>LOWER GRANITE TRAP**  $\mathbf{0}$  $\frac{0}{8}$  $0.009$ <br> $0.367$ Ô  $\frac{4}{11}$  $16<sup>1</sup>$  $\mathbf{0}$ 8Š Ă **OCEAN PISHERIES**<br>WASHINGTON  $\mathbf{0}$ O  $\mathbf{1}$  $\mathbf{0}$ O  $\mathbf{1}$  $0.002$ **RIVER SPORT<br>SHAIR R.<br>OTHER RIVERS**  $\boldsymbol{\mathsf{S}}$  $\boldsymbol{0}$ O  $0.002$ <br> $0.002$ 1 Ô  $\frac{1}{1}$ Ō Ĭ Ŏ RIVER COMMERCIAL  $\mathbf 0$  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf 0$  $\mathbf{a}$  $\mathbf{0}$  $0.000$ **INDIAN PISHERIES<br>INDIAN GENERAL**  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{0}$ f  $\mathbf{1}$ Ô  $\mathbf{1}$  $0.002$ **HATCHRRIES<br>
PAHSIMBROI N.<br>BAPID RIVER H.<br>HELLS CANTON (OXBOW) H.<br>LOOKINGGLASS H.<br>SOUTH FORK SALNON TRAP<br>SOUTH FORK SALNON TRAP**<br>INNAHA RIVER TRAP<br>INNAHA RIVER TRAP  $\begin{array}{c} 0.002 \\ 0.009 \\ 0.007 \\ 0.002 \\ 0.002 \\ 0.069 \\ 0.069 \end{array}$  $\boldsymbol{0}$ **0000** 0 ٥  $\frac{1}{4}$ 0000 O  $\bm{\delta}$ 3 Ô Ĵ ſ Ŏ Ŏ j<br>0 0 1 21 Ò 3Ī Ŏ Ó 4 û 4  $0.009$ **STREAM SURVEY**  $\mathbf{0}$ O 0  $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ Ô  $\sqrt{2}$  $0.009$ **OTHER**  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{1}$  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{1}$  $0.002$ **TOTALS**  $\mathbf{0}$ 15 112 95  $\mathbf 0$ 222 0.497 PERCENT OF RECOVERY  $\mathbf x$  $0.0$  $6.8$ 50.5  $42.8$  $0.0$ 

Appendix Table 1.1.--Recoveries of adult spring chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from Lower<br>Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 13 to 18 April 1990.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9006A

1990 L.GRANITE TRANS BARGE BELOW BONNEVILLE SPRING CHINOOK

**NOMBER RELEASED:** 

7000

### Brands Used: BAL13<br>Wire Codes Used: 232429

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Appendix Table 1.2.--Recoveries of adult spring chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 17 to 21 April 1990.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>BELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9006B

1990 L.GRANITE TRANS BARGE BELOW BONNEVILLE **SPRING CHINOOK** 

NUMBER RELEASED:

7000

# Brands Used: RAL 4<br>Wire Codes Used: 232430

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Appendix Table 1.3.--Recoveries of adult spring chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from Lower<br>Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 21 to 25 April 1990.

### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9006C

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**NUMBER RELEASED: 7000** 

Brands Used: RAL 2<br>Wire Codes Used: 232431



Appendix Table 1.4.--Recoveries of adult spring chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 25 April to 2 May 1990.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9006D

1990 L.GRANITE TRANS BARGE **BELOW BONNEVILLE** SPRING CHINOOK

**HUMBER RELEASED:** 

7000

Brands Used: RAV 1<br>Wire Codes Used: 232432



Appendix Table 1.5.--Recoveries of adult spring chinook salmon<br>transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 2  $\ddot{\phantom{a}}$ to 14 May 1990.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9008E

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1990 L.GRANITE TRANS BARGE BELOW BONNEVILLE **SPRING CHINOOK** 

Brands Used: RAV 2<br>Wire Codes Used: 232433

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**NONBER RELEASED:** 

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Appendix Table 1.6.--Recoveries of adult spring chinook salmon<br>transported as juveniles by barge from Lower<br>Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 14 to 29 May 1990.

### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9006F

1990 L.GRANITE TRANS BARGE BELOW BONNEVILLE SPRING CHINOOK

NONBER RELEASED:

7000

## Brands Used: PAV 3

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Appendix Table 1.7.--Recoveries of adult spring chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from Lower<br>Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 29 May to 8 June 1990.

### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9006G

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NOMBER RELEASED:

Brands Used: PAV 4<br>Wire Codes Used: 232435



Appendix Table 2.0.--Summary of all recoveries of adult steelhead released as juveniles below Little Goose Dam in 1989.

### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8909A 8909B 8909C 8909D 8909E 8909F 1989 L.GRANITE TRANS CONTROL BELOW L. GOOSE

**STEELHEAD** 

Brands Used: [43 ] [43 ] [43 ] [43 ] [43 ] [43 ] [43 ] [43 ] [43 ] [45 ] [46 ] [47 ] [47 ] [48 ] [58 ] [48 ] [58 ] [48 ] [58 ] [48 ] [58 ] [48 ] [58 ] [58 ] [58 ] [58 ] [58 ] [58 ] [58 ] [58 ] [58 ] [58 ] [58 ] [58 ] [58 ]

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Appendix Table 2.1.--Recoveries of adult steelhead released as juveniles below Little Goose Dam from 21 April to 2 May 1989.

### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>BELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8909A



Brands Used: LA3 1<br>Wire Codes Used: 232343

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Appendix Table 2.2.--Recoveries of adult steelhead released as juveniles below Little Goose Dam from 4 to 6 May 1989.

### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>BELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8909B

TRANS CONTROL BELOW L. GOOSE 1989 L.GRANITE **STEELHEAD** 

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### Brands Used: [43,2]<br>Wire Codes Used: 232345

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Appendix Table 2.3.--Recoveries of adult steelhead released as juveniles below Little Goose Dam from 9 to 11 May 1989.

Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8909C

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Brands Used: LA3 3<br>Wire Codes Used: 232346



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Appendix Table 2.4.--Recoveries of adult steelhead released as juveniles below Little Goose Dam from 13 to<br>16 May 1989.

Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8909D



Brands Used: LA3 4<br>Wire Codes Used: 232347



Appendix Table 2.5.--Recoveries of adult steelhead released as juveniles below Little Goose Dam from 18 to<br>20 May 1989.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8909E



Brands Used: LA2 1<br>Wire Codes Used: 232353



Appendix Table 2.6.--Recoveries of adult steelhead released as<br>juveniles below Little Goose Dam from 22 to<br>24 May 1989.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8909F



### Brands Used: 442,2<br>Wire Codes Used: 232355

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Appendix Table 3.0.--Summary of all recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam in 1989.

#### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8910A 8910B 8910C 8910D 8910E 8910F TRANS BARGE 1989 L.GRANITE BELOW BONNEVILLE **STRELHEAD**

Brands Daed: RASU1 RASU2 RASU3 RASU4 RAF1 RAF2<br>Nire Codes Daed: 232020 232021 232024 232026 232027 232028



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Appendix Table 3.1.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 25 April to 3 May 1989.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8910A

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NOMBER RELEASED:

5000

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Brands Used: RASU1<br>Wire Codes Used: 232020

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Appendix Table 3.2.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam<br>to below Bonneville Dam from 3 to 5 May 1989.

 $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{A})=\sqrt{2\pi\epsilon}$ 

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8910B



CAAA

# Brands Used: RASU2<br>Wire Codes Used: 232021



Appendix Table 3.3.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as<br>juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 8 to 10 May 1989.

Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8910C



NOMBER RELEASED:

5034

Brands Used: RASU3<br>Wire Codes Used: 232024

 $\ddot{\phantom{a}}$ 



Appendix Table 3.4.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as<br>juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 12 to 15 May 1989.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8910D



Brands Used: RASU4<br>Wire Codes Used: 232026



Appendix Table 3.5.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 17 to 19 May 1989.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8910E



Brands Used: RAF 1<br>Wire Codes Used: 232027

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Appendix Table 3.6.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 23 to 25 May 1989.

Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8910F

1989 L.GRANITE TRANS BARGE BELOW BONNEVILLE **STEELHEAD** 

**MINRER RELEASER:** 

5024

Brands Used: RAF 2<br>Wire Codes Used: 232028

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 $\label{eq:2.1} \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathcal{L}}(\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathcal{L}})) = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathcal{L}}(\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathcal{L}})) = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathcal{L}}(\mathcal{L}^{\mathcal{L}}_{\mathcal{L}}))$  $\gamma^-$ 

#### Appendix Table 4.0.--Summary of all recoveries-of adult fall chinook salmon released as juveniles below McNary Dam in 1987.

#### Master File Date : 4 February 1994 RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8708A 8708B 8708C 8708D 8708E 8708F 8708G  $1987$  MCNARY  $\sim$  TRANS CONTROL  $\sim$  BELOW MCNARY  $\sim$ FALL CHINOOK Brands Used: LAIX1 Mire Codes Used: 232002 LAII3 232003 LA2Cl 232004 LA2t3 23200~ LA2Jl 23200b LA2J3 232007 LAIJ1 231957



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Appendix Table 4.1.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon released as juveniles below McNary Dam from 18 to 23 June 1987.

#### Master File Date : 4 February 1994 RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED, 870 A

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#### 1987 MCNARY **CTRANS CONTROL BELOW MCNARY** FALL CHINOOK

Brands Used: LAIX1 Wire Codes Usedl 232002



Appendix Table  $4.2$ . --Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon. released as juveniles below McNary Dam from 23 to 25 June 1987.

## Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 0708B

1987 MCNARY TRANS CONTROL BELOW MCNARY

FALL CHINOOK

## Brlnds Usedl LAII3 Wire Codes USedl 232003



#### Appendix Table 4.3.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon released as juveniles below McNary Dam from 25 June to 1 July 1987.

#### Master File Date : 4 February 1994 RELEASE 6ROUPS INCLUDEDI 810 C

#### 1987 MCNARY TRANS CONTROL BELOW MCNARY FALL CHINOOK

Brands Usedl LAlCI lIire Codes Used, 232004

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Appendix Table 4.4.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon released as juveniles below McNary Dam from 1 to 8 July 1987.

## Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8708D

### **1987 MCNARY ... TRANS CONTROL BELOW MCNARY**

FALL CHINOOK

Brands Used: LA2C3 Mire Codes Used: 232005



#### Appendix Table 4.5.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon released as juveniles below McNary Dam from 8 to 14 July 1987.

Master File Date : 4 February 1994 RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8708E

#### 1987 MCNARY TRANS CONTROL BELOW MCNARY FALL CHINOOK

Brands Used, LA2Jl Wire Codes Used: 232006



Appendix Table 4.6.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon released as juveniles below McNary Dam from 15 to 30 July 1987.

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# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8708F

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1987 MCNARY **TRANS CONTROL BELOW MCNARY** FALL CHINOOK

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Brands Used: LA2J3<br>Wire Codes Used: 232007



Appendix Table 4.7.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon released as juveniles below McNary Dam from 30 July to 13 August 1987.

Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>Castern convoctive United Clear RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED, 810 6



Brands Usedl lAIJI Wire Codes Used: 231957

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Appendix Table 5.0.--Summary of all recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from McNary Dam to below Bonneville Dam in 1987.

#### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8709A 8709B 8709C 8709D 8709R 8709F 8709G TRANS TEST/BARGE  $\sim_{\mathcal{O}(30\,{\rm km\,s})}$ 1987 MCNARY BELOW BONNEVILLE FALL CHINOOK

Brands Used: R4141 PA143 PAIR1 PAIR3 PAIS1 PAIS3 PAIK1



Appendix Table 5.1.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from McNary Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 18<br>to 23 June 1987.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8709A

1987 MCNARY TRANS TEST/BARGE BELOW BONNEVILLE FALL CHINOOK

**NUNRED DELPACED.** 

10001

Brands Used: RA141<br>Wire Codes Used: 231959



Appendix Table 5:2.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from<br>McNary Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 23<br>to 25 June 1987.

## Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8709B

1987 MCNARY TRANS TEST/BARGE BELOW BONNEVILLE FALL CHINOOK

 $0110$ 

Brands Used: RA143<br>Wire Codes Used: 231960

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Appendix Table 5.3.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from<br>McNary Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 25 June to 1 July 1987.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994.<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8709C



Brands Used: RAIR1<br>Wire Codes Used: 231961



Appendix Table 5.4.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from McNary Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 1 to  $8$  July 1987.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8709D

1987 MCNARY TRANS TEST/BARGE BELOW BONNEVILLE FALL CHINOOK

# Brands Used: RAIR3<br>Wire Codes Used: 231962



Appendix Table 5.5.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from<br>McNary Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 8<br>to 14 July 1987.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>BELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8709E



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# Brands Used: PAIS1<br>Wire Codes Used: 231963

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Appendix Table 5.6.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from<br>McNary Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 15<br>to 30 July 1987.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8709F

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Brands Used: RAIS3<br>Wire Codes Used: 232001



Appendix Table 5.7.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from McNary Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 30 July to 14 August 1987.

## Master File Date : 4 Febru<mark>ary 1994</mark><br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8709G



### Brands Used: PAIX1<br>Wire Codes Used: 232016



Appendix Table 6.0.--Summary of all recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon released as juveniles below McNary Dam in 1988.



Wire Codes Used: 232246 232247 232248 232249 232250 232648 232049

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Appendix Table 6.1.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon<br>released as juveniles below McNary Dam from<br>13 to 21 June 1988.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>BELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8804A



# Brands Used: LAIT1<br>Wire Codes Used: 232246

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Appendix Table 6.2.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon released as juveniles below McNary Dam from 23 to 26 June 1988.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLODED: 8804C

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# Branda Oaed: LAIT3 Mire Codes Dsed: 232248



Appendix Table 6.3.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon released as juveniles below McNary Dam 27 June to 1 July 1988. from

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>BELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8804D

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Brands UBed: LAIT4 Wire Codes Used: 232249



Appendix Table 6.4.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon released as juveniles below McNary Dam from 5 to 13 July 1988.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8804E



Brands Used: LA2X1<br>Wire Codes Used: 232250



Appendix Table 6.5.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon released 13 to 14 as juveniles below McNary Dam July 1988. from

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# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>BELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8804F



Brands Used: LA213<br>Nire Codes Used: 232048



Appendix Table 6.6.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon released as juveniles below McNary Dam from 18 to 21 July 1988.

## Kaster flle Date : 4 februart 1994 RILIASI GROUPS IICLODID: 880 G

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#### Brands Used: LAICl Wire Codes Used: 232049



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 $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2.$ 

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Appendix Table 7.0.--Summary of all recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from McNary Dam to below Bonneville Dam in 1988.

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#### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8803A 8803B 8803C 8803D 8803E 8803F 1988 MCNARY TRANS BARGE BELOW BONNEVILLE FALL CHINOOK Brands Used: RAID1 RAID2 RAID3 RAID4 RAID1 RAID3<br>Mire Codes Used: 232260 232261 232301 232302 232303 232304

**NUMBER RELEASED:** 60013 **YEAR OF RETURN** RECOVERY AREA 1988 1989 1990' 1991 1992 1993 **TOTAL X RETURN** RIVER SYSTEM TRAPS<br>BONNEVILLE TRAP  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{3}$  $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$  $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$  $\mathbf{a}$  $11$  $0.018$ OCEAN FISHERIES<br>ALASKA<br>BRITISH COLUMBIA<br>WASHINGTON  $\pmb{0}$  $\mathbf{0}$  $\frac{3}{1}$ 5  $\overline{\mathbf{3}}$  $\mathbf 0$ 11  $0.018$ Õ 1 Ā Ŏ  $\frac{10}{1}$  $\overline{0.017}_{0.002}$ Ò Ă  $\mathbf{i}$ Ō Ō Ŏ RIVER SPORT<br>COLORBIA R. BRLOW SNAKE R.<br>COLORBIA R. ABOVE SNAKE R.  $\bf{0}$  $\boldsymbol{\delta}$  $\frac{1}{0}$  $\frac{1}{1}$  $\frac{1}{1}$  $\boldsymbol{\mathfrak{g}}$  $0.005$ <br> $0.003$  $\frac{3}{2}$ Ă RIVER COMMERCIAL<br>COMMERCIAL MET Ô  $\mathbf{1}$  $\mathbf{0}$  $\sqrt{2}$  $\mathbf{r}$  $\ddot{\phantom{a}}$  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{r}$  $0.012$ **INDIAN PISHERIES<br>INDIAN GENERAL<br>PALL INDIAN NET**  $\boldsymbol{\delta}$ 0<br>0  $\frac{1}{6}$  $\frac{0}{5}$  $\sqrt[0]{}$  $\boldsymbol{0}$  $0.002$ <br> $0.015$ ر<br>و **HATCHERIES<br>
PRIEST BAPIDS H.**  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{1}$  $\mathbf{1}$  $\mathbf{3}$ 0  $\mathbf{0}$ 5  $0.008$ STREAM SURVEY<br>GENERAL O  $\mathbf 0$  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{1}$  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{0}$  $\sim 10$  $\mathbf{1}$  $0.002$ **TOTALS**  $\pmb{0}$  $\mathbf{3}$  $11$  $28$ 19  $\mathbf 0$ 61  $0.102$ PERCENT OF RECOVERY  $\boldsymbol{x}$  $0.0$  $4.9$  $18.0$  $45.9$  $31.1$  $0.0$ 

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Appendix Table 7.1.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from McNary Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 13 to 21 June 1988.  $\bar{\mathcal{A}}$ 

## Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8803A



 $\sim 10^6$ 

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Brands Used: RAIU1 Wire Codes Used: 232260



Appendix Table 7.2.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from<br>McNary Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 21<br>to 23 June 1988.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8803B



**WINNER DELEASER.** 

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10003

## Brands Used: RAIU2<br>Wire Codes Used: 232261

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Appendix Table 7.3.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from McNary Dam to 26 June to below Bonneville Dam 1988. from 23

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## Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>BELEASE GROUPS INCLODED: 8803C



Branda Used: RAIU3<br>Wire Codes Used: 232301



Appendix Table 7.4.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon recoveries of additional chances serment<br>transported as juveniles by barge from<br>McNary Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 27 June to 1 July 1988.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8803D



Brands Used: RAIU4<br>Wire Codes Used: 232302

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Appendix Table 7.5.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from McNary Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 5 to 13 July 1988.

### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8803E



10002

Brands Used: RAID1<br>Wire Codes Used: 232303


Appendix Table 7.6.--Recoveries of adult fall chinook salmon transported as juveniles by barge from McNary Dam to below Bonneville Dam from 13 to 21 July 1988.

### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 8803F

J.

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Brands Used: RAID3<br>Wire Codes Used: 232304



 $\label{eq:2.1} \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}^{\text{max}}_{\mathcal{L}}(\mathcal{L}^{\text{max}}_{\mathcal{L}})) \leq \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}^{\text{max}}_{\mathcal{L}}(\mathcal{L}^{\text{max}}_{\mathcal{L}}))$  $\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}))$  and  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}))$  . The contribution of  $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L})$ 

Appendix Table 8.0.--Summary of all recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to Tongue Point in 1992.

#### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9201A 9207B 9207C 9207D 9207E 9207F LGR RELEASE SITE TONGUE POINT 1992 L.GRANITE **STEELHEAD**

Brands Used: RAL 1 BASU1 BASU2 BASU3 BASU4 BAZ144

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#### **NOMBER RELEASED:** 55366

Appendix Table 8.1.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to<br>Tongue Point on 4 May 1992.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9207A

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1992 L.GRANITE LGR RELEASE SITE TONGUE POINT **STEELHEAD** 

#### Brands Used: RAL 1<br>Wire Codes Used: 232445

**NUMBER RELEASED:** 9199



Appendix Table 8.2.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to Tongue Point on 10 May 1992

 $\sim 100$  km s  $^{-1}$ 

## Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9207B

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 $\sim 10$ 

1992 L.GRANITE LGR RELEASE SITE TONGUE POINT **STEELHEAD** 

Brands Used: RASU1<br>Wire Codes Used: 232447

**HOMBER RELEASED:** 9418

 $\sim 10$ 



Appendix Table 8.3.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to Tongue Point on 12 May 1992.

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## Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9207C

1992 L.GRANITE LGR RELEASE SITE TONGUE POINT **STEELHEAD** 

Brands Used: RASU2<br>Wire Codes Used: 232448





Appendix Table 8.4.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to Tongue Point on 16 May 1992.

#### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9207D

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1992 L.GRANITE LGR RELEASE SITE TONGUE POINT **STEELHEAD** 

#### Brands Used: RASU3<br>Wire Codes Used: 232449

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 $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{A}_2}$ 

NOMBER RELEASED: 9118 Appendix Table 8.5.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to Tongue Point on 18 May 1992.

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 $\sim 10^{-1}$ 

#### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9207E

 $\sim 10^6$ 

 $\sim 10$ 

1992 L.GRANITE LGR RELEASE SITE TONGUE POINT **STEELHEAD** 

 $\sim 100$  km s  $^{-1}$ 

Brands Used: RASU4<br>Wire Codes Used: 232450





Appendix Table 8.6.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to Tongue Point on 22 May 1992.

#### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9207F

1992 L.GRANITE LGR RELEASE SITE TONGUE POINT **STEELHEAD** 

#### Brands Used: RAZ1

**TEAR OF RETURN<br>1993** 1994 1992 RECOVERY AREA **TOTAL X RETURN** 1994 RIVER SYSTEM TRAPS<br>LOWER GRAMITE TRAP  $\mathbf 0$  $\mathbf{2}$  $\mathbf{2}$  $0.022$  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{0}$ **OCRAN PISHERIES** Ō  $\mathbf{0}$  $0.000$  $\mathbf{0}$ RIVER SPORT<br>CLEARWATER R.  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{1}$  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{1}$  $0.011$ RIVER COMMERCIAL Û  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf 0$  $\mathbf{0}$  $0.000$ INDIAN PISHERIES Û  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{0}$  $0.000$  $\mathbf{0}$ **HATCHERIES**  $0.000$ Ô  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf 0$ Ô **STREAM SURVEY**  $0.000$ f.  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{a}$ O **TOTALS**  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{3}$  $\mathbf{0}$  $\mathbf{3}$  $0.032$ PERCENT OF RECOVERY  $\mathbf{Y}$  $0.0$  $100.0$  $0.0$ 

NUMBER RELEASED: 9274

 $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2.$ Ŕ  $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2.$ 

Appendix Table 9.0.--Summary of all recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam in 1992.

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Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9208A 9208B 9208C 9208D 9208E 9208F 1992 L.GRANITE LGR RELEASE SITE BELOW BONNEVILLE **STEELHEAD** 

Brands Used: LAF 1 LAF 3 LAF 4 LAY 1 LAY 2 LAY 3<br>Mire Codes Used: 232419 232417 232418 232420 232421 232422

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**NUMBER RELEASED: 60577** 

 $\ddot{\phantom{a}}$ 



Appendix Table 9.1.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam on 4 May 1992.

## Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9208A

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1992 L.GRANITE LGR RELEASE SITE BELOW BONNEVILLE STEELHEAD

Brands Used: LAF 1<br>Wire Codes Used: 232419





Appendix Table 9.2.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam<br>to below Bonneville Dam on 10 May 1992.

### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9208B



 $\bar{J}$ 

**NOMBER RELEASED: 10285** 

### Brands Used: LAF 3<br>Wire Codes Used: 232417



 $\mathcal{L}^{\text{max}}$  and  $\mathcal{L}^{\text{max}}$ 

Appendix Table 9.3.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as<br>juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to<br>below Bonneville Dam on 12 May 1992.

### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>BELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9208C

 $\mathcal{A}$ 



Brands Used: LAF 4<br>Wire Codes Used: 232418

#### NUMBER RELEASED: 10149



Appendix Table 9.4.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam on 18 May 1992.

# Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9208E

 $\sim 10^7$ 

1992 L.GRANITE LGR RELEASE SITE BELOW BONNEVILLE **STEELHEAD** 

Brands Used: LAV 2<br>Wire Codes Used: 232421

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**NOMBER RELEASED: 10112** 

 $\sim 10^{-10}$ 



Appendix Table 9.5.--Recoveries of adult steelhead transported as juveniles by barge from Lower Granite Dam to below Bonneville Dam on 22 May 1992.

#### Master File Date : 4 February 1994<br>RELEASE GROUPS INCLUDED: 9208F



Brands Used: LAV 3<br>Wire Codes Used: 232422

NOMBER RELEASED: 10218

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 $\mathcal{A}$ 



Appendix Table 10.0.--Summary of steelhead smolts marked at Lower Granite Dam in 1993 for Tongue Point release site study.

\* RA and LA (position) indicate right and left anterior sides of fish, respectively.<br>\* Orientation refers to rotation of brand around its center point.<br>\* Released 1 mile above Longview (RM 67) because of an oil spill.

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 $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2.$ 

 $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 



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Appendix Table 11.0.--Mortality and tag loss of tagged steelhead that were held 24 hours at Lower Granite Dam in 1993.

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Appendix Table 12.--Physical parameters of hourly tests of the "A" flume PIT-tag diversion system at Little Goose Dam, 1993.

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 $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{L}^{\text{max}})$ 



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<sup>a</sup> Test results were not included in the analysis because the facility count indicated fewer fish passed through the system than were diverted.



Appendix Table 13.--Numbers of PIT-tagged and untagged fish diverted per hourly test of the flume "A" PIT-tag diversion system at Little Goose Dam, 1993.

#### Appendix Table 13.--(continued)

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Appendix Table 13. -- (continued)

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Test results were not included in the analysis because the facility count indicated fewer<br>fish passed through the system than were diverted.

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 $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{$ 



 $\ddot{\phantom{a}}$ 

Appendix Table 14.--Injury and descaling data for hourly tests of the "A" flume PIT-tag diversion system at Little Goose Darn, 1993.

#### Appendix Table 14.--(continued)

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#### Appendix Table 14.--(continued)



#### Appendix Table 14.--(continued)



Test results were not included in the analysis because the facility count  $\mathbf{a}$ indicated fewer fish passed through the system than were diverted.

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Appendix Table 15.--Physical parameters of hourly tests of the "B" flume PIT -tag diversion system at Little Goose Dam, 1993.

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#### Appendix Table 15.--(continued)

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Test results were not included in the analysis because facility count indicated fewer fish passed through the system than were diverted.


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### Appendix Table 16. --(continued)

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Appendix Table 16. --(continued)

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 $\bullet$ Test results were not included in the analysis because facility count indicated fewer fish passed through the system than were diverted.

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Appendix Table 17.--Injury and descaling data from the hourly teats of the "B" flume PIT-tag diversion system at Little Goose Dam, 1993.

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# Appendix Table l7.--(continued)

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# Appendix Table 17.--(continued)

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### Appendix Table 17.--(continued)

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Test results were not included in the analysis because facility count indicated fewer fish passed through the system than were diverted.



Appendix B

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Scale Analysis Report

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### ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

### FISH RESEARCH PROJECT OREGON

PROJECT TITLE: Life History Studies of Spring and Summer Chinook Salmon and Steel head from the Snake River Using Scale Analysis

CONTRACT NUMBER: 40ABNF201411

CONTRACT PERIOD: April 1 to September 30, 1993.

Prepared by: L.A. Borgerson R.K. Bowden

Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife 2501 S.W. First Street P.O. Box 59 Portland, Oregon 97207

This project was funded by the National Marine Fisheries Service under contract JFT-90-XX-1 with the u.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

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### CONTENTS

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 $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2.$  $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2.$  $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\int_{\mathbb{R}^3}\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2.$  $\label{eq:2.1} \frac{1}{2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \, \mathrm{d} \mu \,$ 

#### **SUMMARY**

## Objectives for FY 1993

- 1. Determine the hatchery: wild ratios of spring and summer chinook salmon from scales of juveniles and adults sampled at Lower Granite Dam.
- 2. Determine the effects of transport on age at maturity, growth, migration<br>timing, and other life history characteristics from scales of adult spring<br>and summer chinook salmon and steelhead at Lower Granite Dam.

#### Accomplishments 1n FY 1993

We read the scales from 790 juvenile chinook salmon, 645 adult spring chinook salmon, and 307 adult summer chinook salmon from the run-at-large and classified their rearing origin as hatchery or wild. We examined scales from 164 spring and summer chinook salmon marked for the transportation study and tested for differences in life history and growth characteristics between transport and control groups.

#### Findings in FY 1993

We estimated that 22.7% ( $\pm$ 7.1%) of the outmigration of juvenile spring and summer chinook salmon was wild, while 18.4% ( $\pm$ 5.2%) of the spring chinook salmon and 51.1% ( $\pm$ 7.3%) of the summer chinook salmon returning to Lower Granite Dam were wild fish. We found no differences in life history,<br>migration timing, or growth between transported and control groups of chinook salmon. Immediately after ocean entrance, steelhead from the control group<br>displayed significantly better growth than did fish that·were transported,<br>however, growth rates between the two groups quickly became similar.

#### INTRODUCTION

Since 1975, run sizes of spring and summer chinook salmon in the Snake River have decreased to historical lows with completion of Ice Harbor, lower Monumental, little Goose, and lower Granite dams. The Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers have implemented a large-<br>scale transportation program in an effort to eliminate mortality of juvenile<br>salmonids caused by dam passage. Although decisions have been made implement transport at near maximum levels, definitive data on survival benefits of transporting spring chinook salmon are lacking (Matthews et al. 1990). Transportation benefits for spring chinook salmon have been difficult to evaluate because of inadequate adult returns and unexplained variability in existing return data. This variation may be caused by unknown proportions of hatchery and wild fish in the experimental transport and control samples.

In 1988, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) began a pilot study to evaluate the feasibility of using PIT-tagged wild spring chinook salmon to determine transportation benefits to wild fish. However, the 10% recovery rate for marked fish at Lower Granite Dam (LGD) makes this method difficult in

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a large study because of the large number of wild fish that need to be tagged and the high cost of PIT tags.

Discriminant analysis of fish scale patterns is an accepted method of identifying hatchery or wild origins of salmon. Between 1978 and 1987, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) used discriminant analysis to correctly classify 85-95% of hatchery and wild coho salmon caught in ocean fisheries off Oregon (Borgerson 1988). Fryer and Schwartzberg (1990) used discriminant analysis to correctly classify 84-91% of hatchery and wild spring chinook salmon from the Deschutes, Wenatchee, Grande Ronde, and Imnaha rivers. Discriminant analysis will be used as an alternative method to estimate the wild and hatchery composition of the run-at-large and the experimental transport and control groups for the NMFS transportation study.

Benefits of transport have been evaluated in terms of smolt-to-adult survival. Transport may have effects on the life history dynamics of the populations that need to be understood to evaluate fully the benefits of transport programs. It is reasonable to expect that fish that are transported 320 miles from LGD to below Bonneville Dam in 1-3 days and control fish that migrate volitionally the same distance in 20-60 days may differ in migration<br>timing, growth, and age at maturity. Park (1985) found that steelhead transported from Little Goose and Lower Granite dams returned to hatcheries later than non-transported fish.

In 1991, we began analyzing scales on returning adults (Borgerson 1991). In 1992, we analyzed scales from outmigrating juveniles as well as adults (Borgerson 1992). This report includes results from the analysis of scales from both juveniles and adults sampled in 1993 and the comparison of life history characteristics of adult chinook salmon belonging to transport and control groups for the NMFS transportation study. Also in this report is a<br>table on the age compositions of the adult run-at-large for 1991-93. Age composition data for fish used in the transportation study have been reported,<br>but we did not include data for the run-at-large in previous reports.

#### METHODS

#### Scale Preparation and Reading

Scale collection involved three agencies and two tribes. Personnel from NMFS collected the mixed-stock groups of chinook salmon and steelhead from LGD. Personnel from Idaho Department of Fish and Game, ODFW, and the Nez<br>Perce and Umatilla tribes collected the known origin scales used to develop the discriminant functions. We provided diagrams showing location of the key scale area (Nicholas and Van Dyke 1982) and sample procedures so all collections were sampled by the same methods.

Mixed-stock spring and summer chinook salmon from LGD were collected proportionally throughout the run-at-large. We selected sample sizes for all groups so that the analyses would yield 95% confidence intervals that were  $\pm$ 25% of the point estimates (Worlund and Fredin 1962). Because the percentage of wild fish in the sample affects the size of the confidence interval, we started our study by assuming that wild fish would comprise 5-10% of the juvenile population and 20% of the adult population. Based on these criteria,

we set the sample size requirements at 1,750 per group of juveniles and 550 per group of adults. All adult spring and summer chinook salmon and summer steelhead marked for the transportation study were sampled for scales.

We mounted the scales from LGD on gummed cards and made acetate impressions. Scales collected at other locations were mounted and pressed by the collecting agency. All collectors provided location, length, date, presence or absence. of mark, and sex data for each sample.

We used an Apple IIc microcomputer, Altec digitizing board, and Scale Reader Program software (Mullen 1984) to measure and record scale measurements. The scale image was enlarged to 88x magnification using a microfiche reader. Measurements were made along a radius 20<sup>0</sup> to the anteriorposterior axis on the ventral side of the scale. We made two groups of measurements; one group consisted of intensive measurements in the freshwater zone on all chinook salmon scales used for the hatchery or wild discriminant analysis (Figure 1). A second set of measurements was made on the portion of the scale that represented juvenile migration and early ocean residence of all chinook salmon and summer steelhead that were marked for the transportation<br>study (Figure 2). After reading the scales, measurement data were transferred from the Apple IIc computer to an IBM-compatible computer for computation of additional variables (Table 1) and final analysis.

#### Hatchery or Wild Classification of Chinook Salmon

We used discriminant analysis to classify spring and summer chinook salmon by hatchery or wild origin. For discriminant analysis to provide meaningful results, the training populations of known origin samples used to develop the function must be representative of the groups within the unknown sample. We used scale samples from various streams based on the estimated contribution of fish from that stream to the overall population. For example, the wild spring chinook salmon training population was weighted so that 1/4 of the samples were from Oregon tributaries and 3/4 were from Idaho tributaries. The training populations representing hatchery fish were composed of scale samples in proportion to the release numbers from each hatchery and the approximate survival of the hatchery group. APPENDIX A contains a list of specific locations where scales used in training populations were collected.

Ideally, the samples making up the training populations would be from the same brood years as the samples in the unknown groups. Since field personnel were unable to collect sufficient known samples from anyone year, we used as many known samples from the current brood years as were available and augmented the training populations with fish from previous brood years that were reared most similarly to current production strategies. With each new year of analysis, we add current year scales to the training populations and remove scales that are from the oldest brood years.

We developed three linear discriminant functions using BMDP Statistical Software 88 Release (Dixon et al. 1988). One function classified combined spring and summer chinook salmon juveniles. A second function classified adult spring chinook salmon, while the third was developed for adult summer chinook salmon. All three functions classified the fish according to hatchery



Figure 1. Measurements of scale growth used to discriminate between hatchery and wild chinook salmon. The scale is from a wild spring chinook salmon . sampled in Capehorn Creek, tributary to North Fork of the Salmon River. Measurement labels are defined in Table 1.



Figure 2. Measurements of scale growth that occurred during juvenile migration and early ocean residence. The scale is from a hatchery reared summer steelhead marked as part of the control group for the transport study. Measurement labels are defined in Table 1.



Table 1. Definition of scale variables read or calculated.

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or wild origin. Variables were added to or removed from the function in a step-wise method based on their F values. The juvenile chinook salmon function contained four variables (FWANN2, FWAVSP, CCI3, and BWI), the adult spring chinook salmon function contained five variables (FWANN2, FWAVSP, CC13, CC22, and CC25), and the summer chinook salmon function contained five variables (FWANN2, RI2D67, BWI, CCI3, and FWAVSP). For all functions, the variable FWANN2, representing fish size at the end of the winter in fresh water, was the first variable selected and was the most powerful for discriminating between hatchery and wild fish.

Ideally, we would have tested the classification ability of our functions with additional sets of known origin samples, but that was not possible. Instead, we estimated correct classification using the cross validation method (Table 2). In 1991, we estimated the correct classification of our spring chinook salmon function using the jackknife method, provided by BMDP Statistical Software (Efron 1982), as well as the cross-validation and bootstrap methods (Efron and Tibshirani 1991) and found that cross validation provided the most conservative results.

After the run-at-large samples were classified, we corrected the results for misclassification and. calculated confidence intervals using the methods of Worlund and Fredin (1962). Fish that had been marked for the transportation study were also classified. We noted the percentage of wild fish within the marked transport and control groups, but we did not correct the estimate or calculate confidence intervals for these small subsamples.



Table 2. Two-way classification matrixes for the known hatchery and wild groups of spring and summer chinook salmon used to develop discriminant function in 1993.

# Age Composition. Ocean Growth Rate. and Migration Timing

We determined the total age of each fish by counting winter annuli. The total age was calculated by adding one to the count of annuli to account for the first winter spent in the gravel as an egg or pre-emergent fry. Brood year<br>was determined by subtracting total age from the return year. Age compositions of fish returning in one year were calculated as simple percentages of the fish of each age within our sample. The age composition of fish in a brood year were determined by weighting the fish of each age by the run size the year they returned. We used a contingency table to compare the age compositions.

We used two-way analysis of variance on scale measurements representing ocean entrance timing and growth during juvenile migration and early ocean residence to test for significant differences ( $P \le 0.05$ ) between hatchery and wild fish that were transported or used as controls in the transportation study. Chinook salmon were included in either the hatchery or wild group based on the results of the discriminant analysis. For this analysis, spring and<br>summer run fish were pooled together. Steelhead were identified as hatchery fish by having clipped fins. All steelhead released from hatcheries in the Snake River system are fin clipped; steelhead with no clipped fins were assumed to be wild. Chinook salmon and summer steel head were identified as belonging to experimental transport and control groups by various freeze brands (Matthews et al. 1991). For this analysis we used all fish that were branded in 1989, including those that were analyzed in previous years (Borgerson 1992).

To represent growth that occurred during early ocean residence, we used measurements of five-circuli bands beyond the ocean entrance check. To<br>represent growth that occurred in the Snake and Columbia rivers during migration, we measured two bands of three circuli that immediately preceded the ocean entrance check (Figure 2). Depending on how quickly a fish migrated, these river bands may include growth from freshwater residence as well as migration.

We used the distance between the first winter annulus formed in the ocean and the ocean entrance check to index the time of ocean entrance. We assumed that the winter annulus was formed at the same time of the year for all fish so if the distance between the ocean entrance check and the annulus was large, the fish had entered the ocean "early." A small distance would indicate "late" ocean entrance.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### Wild or Hatchery Classification of Chinook Salmon

Results from our hatchery or wild discriminant analysis are in Table 3. Scales from juveniles were analyzed for the first time in 1992, while scales from adults were analyzed in 1991 and 1992. In 1991 we found 20.1% and 54.6% wild fish in the spring and summer runs of adult chinook salmon, respectively. In contrast to the 1991 runs, we found that wild fish made up 11.3% and 35.8% of the spring and summer runs of returning adults in 1992, respectively, while 11.6% of the outmigrating juveniles were wild. The 1993 results are very similar to the 1991 results.



Table 3. Percentage of wild fish in the spring and summer chinook salmon populations (run-at-large) sampled at LGD, estimated by discriminant analysis of scale patterns.

With the 1993 sampling, we completed returns of the fish branded in 1989 and 1990 for the NMFS transportation study. We assume we will not recover any age 6 fish branded in 1990. Over the 3 years of scale analysis, we recovered 48 branded fish in 1991, 91 branded fish in 1992, and 75 branded fish in 1993. In 1992 we reported receiving only 16 scale samples from branded fish, however, we received an additional 75 samples collected in 1992 after our report was printed. The percentage of wild fish by return year is given in Table 4. Within one return year are fish that were branded in several different years. Return year data are comparable to the percent wild reported for the run-atlarge and include fish from several different brood years. Run-at-large data are divided into spring and summer runs while data from branded fish are pooled. To compare branded groups to the run at large, we weighted the data from the spring and summer runs by the counts of fish over LGD (personal communication on 7 December 1993 with Jerrel Harmon, National Marine Fisheries Service, Pomeroy, Washington) and calculated that the combined run contained 33.8%, 18.9%, and 23.5% wild fish in 1991, 1992, and 1993, respectively. The 3-year weighted average of contribution by wild fish was 23.7%. The combined run-at-large contained both barged and naturally migrating fish.

Pooling all branded fish recovered in 1991 and 1992 results 1n 3 fish branded in 1988 at McNary Dam, 64 fish branded in 1989 for transport and index at LGD. The percentage of wild fish in each group is given in Table 5. The number of fish classified as wild for each individual brand applied at LGD is given in APPENDIX B. Branded fish are not separated into spring and summer runs in either table. Discounting the group branded in 1988 at McNary Dam for poor sample size, our data show a higher percentage of wild fish in the barged groups. Since the 1990 barge index group has no control, it can be compared to only the run-at-large, which was composed of fish that were both transported and allowed to migrate naturally.



Table 4. Percentage of wild fish in groups of fish branded and coded wire tagged for the transportation study and recovered at Lower Granite Dam in 1991, 1992, and 1993. Data for the combined spring and summer run-at-large are included for comparison.

Table 5. Percentage of wild fish in groups of fish branded and coded wire tagged for the transportation study in 1988, 1989, and 1990, sampled at Lower Granite Dam.<br>Granite Dam.



#### Age Composition of the Run-at-Large, 1991-1993

Managers and researchers have used historical, average age compositions in their plans and analyses because year-specific data were not available. Table 6 contains the age compositions of the hatchery and wild components of the spring and summer run of chinook salmon for the return years 1991-93. Within<br>each return year, wild fish (spring and summer runs combined) had significantly different age compositions from hatchery fish ( $P \le 0.05$ ). The age compositions<br>of all fish combined differed significantly among the three years of our sample<br>( $P \le 0.05$ ). These data should not become the "new" average producing high percentages of age 3 fish in 1991, age 4 fish in 1992, and age 5 fish in 1993.

Within the return years of 1991-1993, we have nearly complete data for the brood year 1988 (Table 6). Only age 6 fish are missing and they will probably account for less than 0.5% of the total fish. The age composition of wild fish was significantly different ( $P \le 0.05$ ) from the age composition of hatchery<br>fish from the 1988 brood, and we found significant differences in the age<br>compositions between spring and summer runs for both wild and hatcher

Table 6. Percent age composition of adult spring and summer chinook salmon sampled from the run-at-large at Lower Granite Dam in 1991, 1992, and 1993. Also included is the age composition for the 1988 brood, which migrated in 1990 and returned 1991-1993.



### Differences in Age Composition, Ocean Growth Rate, and Migration Timing Between Hatchery and Wild Fish Belonging to Experimental Transport and Control Groups

We found no significant differences between the age compositions of transport and control groups of chinook salmon  $(X^2 = 0.207, P = 0.902)$  or summer steelhead  $(X^2 = 5.845, P = 0.558)$ . Age compositions for fish used in transportation studies at LGD are given in Table 7. For chinook salmon, 3year-old fish were recovered one year before scale sampling began so the number given in Table 7 for age 3 is taken from Appendix Tables 2.0 and 3.0 by Matthews et al. (1991).

We found no differences *(P* > 0.05) in any scale parameter between groups of barged and control chinook salmon. Also, there were no differences in scale variables representing early ocean growth and migration timing between hatchery and wild chinook salmon. Means of variables analyzed are in Tables 8 and 9.

We found significant differences in three variables between groups of barged and control steelhead (Table 10). The variable ORI represents growth occurring immediately after ocean entrance and soon after migration or transport. The other two significant variables, OR4 and OR5, occur later in time, probably near the middle of the summer. The two variables, OR2 and OR3, which represent growth during the time between ORI and OR4, were not significant and cast some doubt as to how transporting could truly influence OR4 and OR5 when it did not influence these two variables. We found significant differences in most variables between hatchery and wild fish. Our data suggest that wild steelhead entered the ocean earlier than hatchery fish and once in the ocean grew better than hatchery fish.

#### PLANS FOR 1994

We will analyze scales from the run-at-large of juvenile and adult spring and summer chinook salmon for hatchery or wild origin.



Table 7. Age composition of spring and summer chinook salmon and summer steelhead marked for the transportation study in 1989 and recovered through<br>1993 at Lower Granite Dam.

a *Number* of *freshwater annuli/number* of *ocean annuli.* 

Table 8. Group means for scale variables representing growth during juvenile migration (JM) and early ocean residence (OR), and ocean entrance timing (OET) for adult spring and summer chinook salmon from the transportation



Table 9. Group means for scale variables representing growth during juvenile migration (JM) and early ocean residence (OR), and ocean entrance timing (OET) for adult spring and summer chinook salmon in the barge index group from the transportation study branded at lower Granite Dam in 1990 and recovered at lower Granite Dam through 1993.



Table 10. Two-way analysis of variance and group means for scale variables representing growth during juvenile migration (JM) and early ocean residence (OR), and ocean entrance timing (OET) for adult summer steelhead from the transportation study sampled at Lower Granite Dam 1n 1991.

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Stock composition of training populations used to develop discriminant functions for classifying spring and summer chinook salmon of unknown origin.

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# Adult Spring Chinook Salmon



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# APPENDIX A. Continued.

### APPENDIX B

Hatchery or wild classification based on scale analysis of spring and summer chinook salmon marked for the transportation study at Lower Granite Dam in 1989<br>and recovered at the same dam in 1991, 1992, and 1993.



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