

February 2000

**MONITORING OF DOWNSTREAM SALMON
AND STEELHEAD AT FEDERAL
HYDROELECTRIC FACILITIES**

Annual Report 1999



DOE/BP-02117-3



This report was funded by the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), U.S. Department of Energy, as part of BPA's program to protect, mitigate, and enhance fish and wildlife affected by the development and operation of hydroelectric facilities on the Columbia River and its tributaries. The views of this report are the author's and do not necessarily represent the views of BPA.

This document should be cited as follows:

Martinson, Rick D., Jeffrey W. Kamps, Gregory M. Kovalchuk, Dean Ballinger - Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission, Monitoring Of Downstream Salmon And Steelhead At Federal Hydroelectric Facilities - 1999, Annual Report, Report to Bonneville Power Administration, Contract No. 1998FG02117, Project No. 198712700, 80 electronic pages (BPA Report DOE/BP-02117-3)

This report and other BPA Fish and Wildlife Publications are available on the Internet at:

<http://www.efw.bpa.gov/cgi-bin/efw/FW/publications.cgi>

For other information on electronic documents or other printed media, contact or write to:

Bonneville Power Administration
Environment, Fish and Wildlife Division
P.O. Box 3621
905 N.E. 11th Avenue
Portland, OR 97208-3621

Please include title, author, and DOE/BP number in the request.

MONITORING OF DOWNSTREAM
SALMON AND STEELHEAD AT
FEDERAL
HYDROELECTRIC FACILITIES - 1999
Annual Report

Prepared By
Rick D. Martinson
Jeffrey W. Kamps
Gregory M. Kovalchuk
Dean Ballinger

Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission
45 S.E. 82nd Drive, Suite 100
Gladstone, Oregon 97027-2522

Prepared For
Department of Energy
Bonneville Power Administration
Division of Fish and Wildlife
P.O. Box 3621
Portland, Oregon 97208

Project 87-127-00
(98-FG-02117)

February 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Abstract</i>	1
PREFACE.....	1
INTRODUCTION	2
Figure 1. Hydroelectric projects on the Snake and Columbia Rivers.....	2
METHODS AND MATERIALS.....	2
<u>JOHN DAY DAM</u>	2
Sampling	2
<u>BONNEVILLE DAM</u>	3
First Powerhouse	3
Flat Plate Operation.....	4
Gas Bubble Trauma Subsampling.....	4
<u>JOHN DAY AND BONNEVILLE</u>	4
Subsampled Fish Condition	4
Performance Monitoring	4
Data Collected	4
DEFINITION OF TERMS	5
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS.....	6
<u>JOHN DAY DAM</u>	6
The Numbers	6
River Conditions	6
Table 1. Summary of 1999 smolt monitoring at John Day and Bonneville dams.....	7
Passage Patterns	8
Figure 2. 10%, 50%, and 90% passage dates.....	8
Figure 3. Seasonal passage patterns and daily average river flows	9
Fish Condition.....	10
Figure 4. Total descaling for 1999.....	10
Figure 5. Total mortality for 1999	10
Subsampled Fish Condition	11
Gas Bubble Trauma Monitoring	11
Length Averages	11
Figure 6. Average length of juvenile salmonids	11
PIT Tags and External Marks	11

Performance Monitoring	12
Table 2. Results of the quality control tests.....	12
Fry Incidence.....	12
Adult Catch	12
Incidental Catch	13
Research	13
<u>BONNEVILLE DAM</u>	15
River Conditions	15
Table 3. 1999 Spring Creek National Fish Hatchery releases.	15
The Numbers	15
Passage Patterns	16
Figure 7. 10%, 50%, and 90% passage dates.....	16
Figure 8. Seasonal passage patterns and daily average river flows.....	18
Fish Condition.....	19
Figure 9. Total descaling for 1999.....	19
Figure 10. Total mortality for 1999	19
Subsampled Fish Condition	19
Gas Bubble Trauma Examinations.....	19
Length Averages	20
Figure 11. Average length of juvenile salmonids	20
PIT tags and External Marks.....	20
Fry Incidence.....	20
Adult Catch	20
Incidental Catch	21
Performance Monitoring	21
Table 4. Results of quality control tests.....	21
Research	21
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	21
LITERATURE CITED	22
RELATED PUBLICATIONS	22
APPENDIX A.....	25
Figure A-1. Daily percent descaling and river flow	25
Figure A-2. Seasonal juvenile shad and lamprey collection.....	26
Table A-1. Summary of PIT tag detections	27

Table A-2. External mark recapture data.....	28
Table A-3. Interruption of sampling summary	28
APPENDIX B	29
Figure B-1. Daily percent descaling and river flow.....	29
Figure B-2. Seasonal juvenile shad and lamprey collection	30
Table B-1. Summary of PIT tag detections	31
Table B-2. External mark recapture data.....	32
Table B-3. Interruptions in the sampling season	32
Table B-4. Gas bubble trauma (GBT) examination summary.....	33
APPENDIX C	34
Figure C-1. Historical average passage pattern with standard deviation.....	34
Figure C-2. 10%, 50%, and 90% passage dates.....	35
Figure C-3. Historical average diel passage with standard deviation.....	36
Figure C-4. Percent night passage (1800-0600)	37
Figure C-5. Historical descaling percentages	38
Figure C-6. Historical mortality percentages.....	39
Figure C-7. Historical juvenile shad and lamprey counts.....	40
Table C-1. Percent night passage (1800-0600).....	40
Table C-2. 10%, 50%, and 90% passage dates	41
Table C-3. Percent of total passage per hour	41
Table C-3. Percent of total passage per hour	42
Table C-4. Descaling and mortality data	44
Table C-5. Condition subsampling data	45
Table C-6. PIT tag detections	46
Table C-7. External mark recaptures	47
Table C-8. Adult salmonid fallbacks	47
Table C-9. Summary of chinook fry collection	48
Table C-10. Summary of species composition during dewaterings	48
Table C-11. Collection numbers for the most numerous incidental species	49
Table C-12. Summary of sampling effort.....	50
APPENDIX D.....	52
Figure D-1. Historical average passage pattern with standard deviation	51
Figure D-2. 10%, 50%, and 90% passage dates	52
Figure D-3. Historical average diel passage with standard deviation.....	53

Figure D-4. Percent night passage (2000-0500)	54
Figure D-5. Historical descaling percentages	55
Figure D-6. Historical mortality percentages with the average	56
Figure D-7. Historical juvenile shad and lamprey counts	57
Table D-1. Percent night passage (1800-0600) for 1992-95	57
Table D-2. 10%, 50%, and 90% passage dates.....	58
Table D-3. Percent of total passage per hour.....	59
Table D-4. Descaling and mortality data	60
Table D-5. Descaling and mortality data	61
Table D-6. Condition subsampling data	62
Table D-7. Numbers of PIT tagged fish detected	63
Table D-8. External mark recaptures	64
Table D-9. Adult salmonid fallbacks captured at PH1	64
Table D-10. Collection numbers for the most numerous incidental species	65
Table D-11. Sample and collection numbers of chinook and coho fry	65
Table D-12. Summary of smolt monitoring.....	66
Table D-13. Summary of smolt monitoring sample numbers	67
APPENDIX E	69
Figure E-1. Diagram of the Smolt Monitoring Facility at John Day Dam	68
Figure E-2. Smolt Monitoring Facility at John Day Dam	69
Figure E-3. Airlift sampling system at John Day Dam.....	70
Figure E-4. Inclined screen sampling system	70
Figure E-5. Smolt monitoring system at Bonneville Dam, PH1	71
Figure E-6. Smolt monitoring system at Bonneville Dam, PH2	71
Figure E-7. Top view of PIT tag system, PH2.....	72
Figure E-8. Lower level or “Sump” area of PIT tag system, PH2.....	73

Abstract.— 1999 marked the second year of sampling in the new Smolt Monitoring Facility (SMF) at John Day Dam. A new high for sample numbers was established in 1999 due to The Dalles Dam spillway survival study collecting fish for PIT tagging from our samples. Collection and index numbers roughly doubled for yearling and subyearling chinook and were about a third higher for hatchery steelhead. Descaling and mortality rates were similar to or lower than last year for all species due in large part to excellent migration conditions in 1999. Flows were manageable and debris was light. Dissolved gas levels were generally below the Oregon and Washington water quality standards. Migration duration was longer this year for all species except for subyearling chinook and sockeye. The PIT tag detection aspect of the facility performed well again this year. Total detections were 138,705, up from 49,615 detections last year. The Separation by Code component of the system also worked well being utilized by 3 studies.

At Bonneville Dam, sampling occurred only in the first powerhouse because the lab for second powerhouse sampling was not completed. Fish guided into the bypass system of the second powerhouse were routed to the new outfall site but condition monitoring was not possible. Sample numbers were down for hatchery sockeye, about the same for wild steelhead and up for all other species. The collection estimate was up 70% for yearling chinook but the index was about the same as last year. Collection and index numbers were up slightly for subyearling chinook, hatchery steelhead, and wild sockeye, but down for wild steelhead, coho, and hatchery sockeye. River conditions were similar to those described for John Day Dam; manageable with little debris. Passage timing was similar to last year for all species and duration for the middle 80% was slightly longer for all species. Descaling rates were below last year and the historical average for all species, but mortality, while still quite low at less than 1.0% for all species, was up slightly for coho and sockeye, compared to last year. PIT tag detection shot up to 130,998 from 43,131 last year.

PREFACE

Project 84-014 has been part of the annual integrated and coordinated Columbia River Basin Smolt Monitoring Program since 1984, and currently addresses measure 5.9A.1 of the 1994 Northwest Power Planning Council's (NPPC) Fish and Wildlife Program. The program is coordinated by the Fish Passage Center and funded by the Bonneville Power Administration. This National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) project was established to: 1) collect and report daily fish capture, fish condition, dam operations, and river flow data to water managers to improve the scientific information on which to base in-season operations of the hydro system, and 2) analyze the collected data and characterize juvenile fish passage at main stem federal dams and transfer this information, learning, and understanding to the fisheries community through technical reports and publications. In the 1980s, this project conducted the smolt monitoring at Lower Granite, Lower Monumental, McNary, John Day, and Bonneville dams. Since the early 1990s, the smolt monitoring at the Snake River dams and McNary Dam has been assumed by non-federal entities, mainly the states of Washington and Oregon, and this project has performed the smolt monitoring at John Day, The Dalles (1989 – 1991), and Bonneville dams.

In 1999 the contract for project 84-014, which was the remaining federal portion of the Smolt Monitoring Program (SMP), was not renewed. The work previously done under this contract was combined with the non-federal portion of the SMP, project 87-127. This consolidation was done to facilitate review and reduce administrative costs.

The following report presents results from the 1999 smolt monitoring season at John Day and Bonneville dams and represents the sixteenth annual report for SMP activities at these two sites. The report also contains summaries of data for all years of the program at John Day and Bonneville dams in Appendices C and D.

INTRODUCTION

The seaward migration of juvenile salmonids was monitored by the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission (PSMFC) at John Day Dam, located at river mile 216, from 1 April to 26 October 1999 and at Bonneville Dam, located at river mile 145, from 13 March to 29 October (Figure 1). The PSMFC Smolt Monitoring Project is part of a larger Smolt Monitoring Program (SMP) coordinated by the Fish Passage Center (FPC) for the Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority. This program is carried out under the auspices of the Northwest Power Planning Council's Fish and Wildlife Program and is funded by the Bonneville Power Administration.

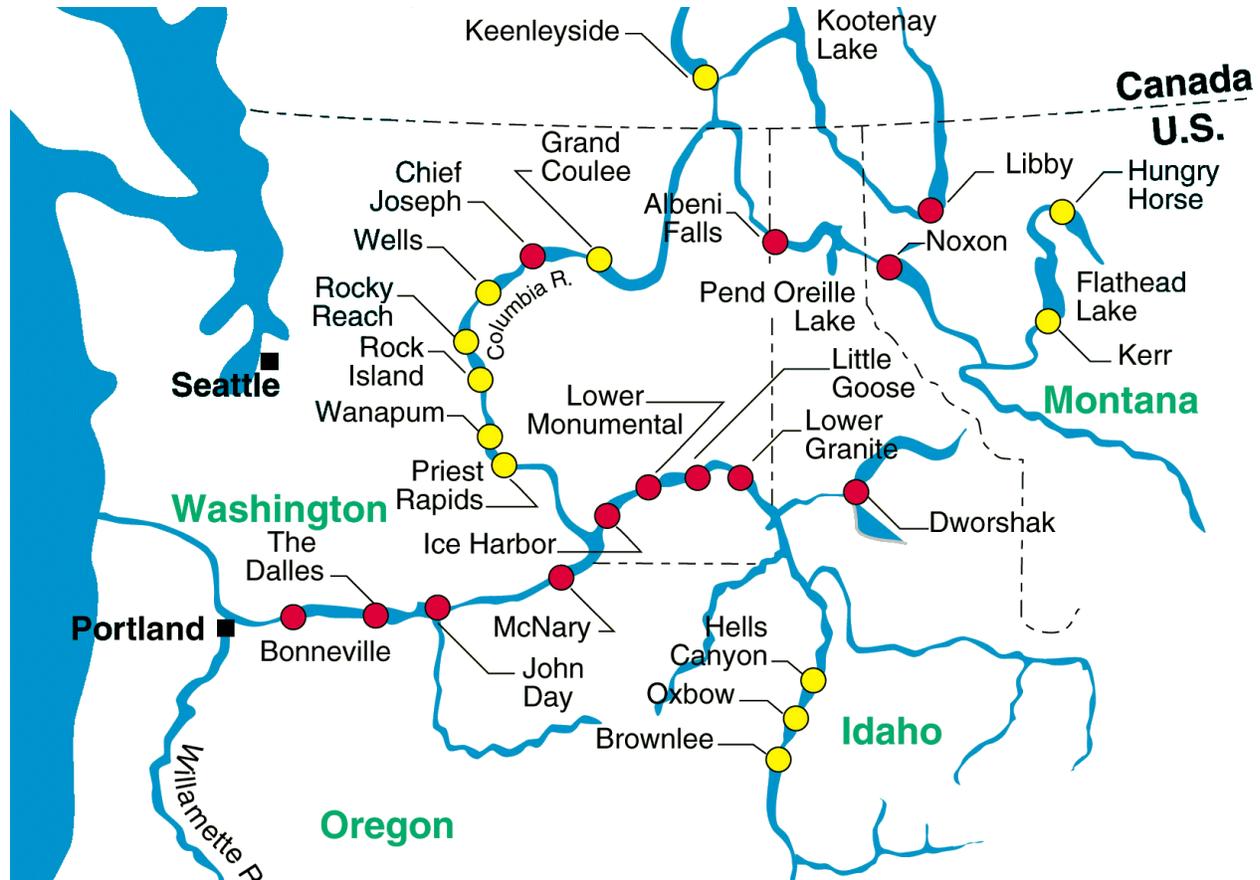


Figure 1. Hydroelectric projects on the Snake and Columbia Rivers. This figure is reprinted courtesy of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Portland District.

The purpose of the SMP is to monitor the timing and magnitude of the juvenile salmonid out-migration in the Columbia basin and make flow and spill recommendations designed to facilitate fish passage. Data are also used for travel time and survival estimates and to build a time series data set for future reference. The purpose of the PSMFC portion of the program is to provide the FPC with species and project specific real time data from John Day and Bonneville dams.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

JOHN DAY DAM

Sampling

In 1999, the second year of sampling in the new monitoring facility at John Day, sampling commenced on 1 April and ended on 26 October. The sample day start and stop time changed from 0700 to 0700 hours last year to

midnight to midnight this year. This was done primarily to make sample collection times coincide with flow data summaries and calendar days. Samples were collected seven days a week, as in past years. Each sample day was divided into four sample periods. Fish collected during the first (0000-0300) and fourth (2000-0000) sample periods were processed hourly. This is done to reduce delay to actively migrating smolts during peak passage hours and to accommodate the research fish collection needs. Fish collected during the second (0300-1400) and third (1400-2000) sample periods were processed at the end of their respective collection periods. At the end of the sample day, the total of the four sample periods comprised the daily count.

Prior to 1998, samples were collected from one or two of 48 gatewells with an airlift pump system of the type described by Brege et al. (1990), and depicted in Figure E-3. Through 1994, all fish collected were sampled. In 1995, subsampling was introduced to reduce the number of fish handled. Subsample rates were 25%, 33%, and 50%. Beginning in 1998 and henceforth, the new SMF expanded the sample rate range to 0.67% - 100%, and began collecting samples from the bypass channel, which contains all of the guided fish. The sample rate and number of diversions per hour, which ranged from 2 - 6, were entered at the top of the hour for consistency and fish collected at different sample rates were kept separate. During the spring, with more species present, the target sample size range was 500 - 750 fish per day. During the summer/fall migration, with mainly subyearling chinook present, the target sample range was 350 - 500 fish per day. Sample rates were adjusted as needed to achieve these target sample sizes. Timed subsamples are collected using a 3-way rotational gate. When the gate rotates left, all fish are diverted into the sample holding tank. The center flume is the bypass-to-river flume and a rotation to the right diverts fish into the PIT tag flume and one of two PIT tag-holding tanks (Figure E-2). The 3-way gate can also be programmed to collect specific PIT tagged fish detected in the coils just upstream, a feature referred to as Separation by Code. For a complete summary of sample rates and target estimates, see Table C-10.

Fish were collected in a 6,796 liter (1,795 gal) holding tank located inside of the sampling lab. At the end of a sample period, the crowder was moved forward and the next sample was collected behind it. Approximately 50 - 75 smolt were then crowded into a 20 by 24-inch pre-anesthetic (PA) chamber using a panel net. The water level in the PA chamber was lowered to about 8 inches (48 liters) and fish were anesthetized with MS-222 at a concentration of about 51 mg/L. Once anesthetized, fish were gravity fed via a 6 inch PVC pipe onto a final dewatering screen and into the examination trough that contained about 36 mg/L of MS-222 to minimize stress during examination. A recirculating system was used to minimize MS-222 usage and a chiller kept examination trough water temperature consistent with river water temperature. Following examination, all sampled fish were gravity fed via a 4 inch PVC pipe to a 2,726 liter (720 gal) recovery tank and held for a minimum of twenty minutes before being returned to the bypass system. This process was repeated until the entire sample had been examined. All holding and recovery tanks had a constant exchange of river water. Diagrams showing the footprint of the facility and the schematic of the lab are presented in Figures E-1 and E-2, respectively.

BONNEVILLE DAM

Smolt monitoring began on 13 March and concluded on 29 October. Fish samples were collected from the bypass channel of the first powerhouse using the downstream migrant trap. Gessel (1986) described the trap operation and a cross sectional diagram of it can be seen in Figure E-4. There was no sampling at the second powerhouse this year because of construction activity in that area. Specifically, the collection channel and dewatering system underwent major revision. The dewatering system was converted from a floor screen to a wall screen system and the remaining flow was directed into a 48" pipe rather than the downwell. The 1.7 mile long pipe led to a new monitoring facility that was not completed. Lyle Gilbreth, of the National Marine Fisheries Service, collected some fish in temporary facilities for post construction evaluation, but no other sampling was conducted. Please see Krcma et al. (1984) for a description of the system used prior to 1997. For a description of the system used in 1997 and 1998 see the 1998 report for this project, Martinson, et. al. 1998, and for diagrams of the system see Figures E-7 and E-8. Figure E-6 shows the fish processing area of the second powerhouse used through 1998.

First Powerhouse

Sampling effort in PH1 remained at 8 hours per day in 1999. Samples were collected hourly, from 1600 to 2400 hours, seven days per week. The sample rate was adjusted on an hourly basis from 30 seconds to 15 minutes per hour (0.83% - 25%). Sample time was split into two samples of equal duration per hour, except during periods of high passage, when only one sample of 30, 36, 48, or 72 seconds was taken. Samples were collected by lowering a wedge wire screen into the bypass channel at the end of the inclined screen, diverting fish into a 2,415 liter (638 gal) tank suspended in the downwell (Figure E-4). Collected fish were drained from the tank to a stainless steel holding

tank via a rectangular chute. From there, about 50 fish at a time were crowded into a PA chamber (a modification for 1999) and anesthetized with MS-222 at a concentration of about 51 mg/l. Once anesthetized, fish were net transferred from the holding tank to the sorting trough. The sorting trough contained the same anesthetic at a weaker concentration, about 42 mg/l, to minimize stress during handling. Also added to the sorting trough was about 15 ml (0.16 mg/l) of a water conditioner called PolyAqua. It was intended to aid mucous layer regeneration on descaled fish. After processing, sampled fish passed through a tunnel PIT tag detector before emptying into a recovery tank. The practice of diverting PIT tagged fish to a separate recovery tank for collection of condition data was dropped this year. The data was spotty, difficult to collect and in some cases, was unjustifiably stressful to the fish. Fish were allowed to recover for at least 30 minutes before releasing them into the Juvenile Bypass System (JBS) via a 6-inch PVC pipe. A diagram of the PH1 sampling area is presented in Figure E-5.

Flat Plate Operation

The flat plate was operated concurrent with sampling (1600-2400 hours) from 23 March through 31 March, and again from 15 September through 29 October. From 1 April through 14 September, when fish passage was higher, the flat plate was operated 24 hours per day. The flat plate antennae system consists of two detection coils, each sealed in individual watertight casings. The cases were fitted in a frame mounted on top of the collection tank and attached with a pivoting arm in each corner. A pneumatic cylinder was used to raise or lower the flat plate system. Between samples, the flat plate was lowered onto the tank and the tank was lowered to sampling position. When the screen was lowered, fish passing over the flat plate were scanned for PIT tags. For sample collection, the flat plate was raised and fish were diverted into the collection tank.

Gas Bubble Trauma Subsampling

From 6 April through 29 August, 100 fish per day were examined for the presence of gas bubbles. Examinations were performed on unpaired fins, eyes, and the lateral line using a variable power magnification (6X to 40X) dissecting microscope. Steelhead and the most abundant chinook, yearling or subyearling, were examined on alternating days. Bubbles were quantified as the “percent of the lateral line occluded” or, on fins, “percent of surface area covered” and assigned a severity ranking. If occlusion was less than 5%, a rank of 1 was assigned. A rank of 2 was used for the 6% - 25% range, rank 3 for the 26% - 50%, and a rank 4 for greater than 50%.

JOHN DAY AND BONNEVILLE

Subsampled Fish Condition

Detailed fish condition monitoring was performed on a target sample size of 100 individuals per species, three days per week. Steelhead and sockeye were examined Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, whereas chinook and coho were examined Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The sample crews attempted to choose fish at random and to select fish throughout the sample day. In addition to fin clips and marks (brands or tags), smolts were examined for descaling, injuries to the head and body, parasites, disease, and signs of predation. Fork lengths were also recorded so that length averages could be calculated for all subsampled fish. At John Day, condition data was collected on yearling chinook, steelhead, coho, and sockeye from 9 April to 12 June and subyearling chinook were examined from 12 June to 1 October. Bonneville condition data was collected on yearling chinook, steelhead, coho, and sockeye from 16 March to 24 June and subyearling chinook were examined from 11 June to 10 September.

Performance Monitoring

Tests to evaluate species identification, brand recognition, descaling assessment, and data recording accuracy of SMP personnel were conducted during the migration season. A subsample of ten fish were randomly selected, anesthetized, and placed into a compartmentalized divider located in the sorting trough. Fish were processed independently and specific details were recorded for each fish including: 1) species, 2) fin clip, 3) level of descaling, and 4) presence of external marks or tags. Coworkers then compared and discussed results. This approach has several advantages over previously used methods, including: 1) increased frequency of tests, 2) up to three people are able to test concurrently, 3) promotes teamwork and builds consistency between coworkers, and most importantly, 4) the ability to discuss discrepancies with fish in hand.

Data Collected

Items 1-5 of the following list were reported to the Fish Passage Center daily; item 6, the PIT tag data, was automatically uploaded to the PTAGIS data center four times per day.

- 1) Species specific hourly and daily sample totals
- 2) Brands and fin clips
- 3) Descaling and mortality
- 4) Species specific length and condition data (subsampling only)
- 5) River, powerhouse, turbine, and spill flow data
- 6) PIT tag detection

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Three types of numbers are discussed in the report, defined as follows:

- 1) Total Sample: actual fish counts, number of fish handled.
- 2) Estimated Collection: total sample number divided by sample rate, resulting in an estimated number of fish passing through collection system.
- 3) Fish Passage Indices: estimated collection counts divided by the proportion of total river flow passing through the sample system resulting in a relative indicator of fish abundance with no adjustment for Fish Guidance Efficiency, horizontal, vertical or temporal fish distribution.

As stated in the Fish Passage Center Annual Reports, Fish Passage Indices (FPI) are used as relative indicators of population abundance, and assumes that fish pass through spill and powerhouse units in numbers proportional to the flow through those passage routes. Indices are not estimates of total daily passage, but rather a relative measure of how the migration is progressing over the season for a given species.

In the past, both sites have generated hourly and daily indices, and these numbers are still listed in some of the historical tables in Appendices C and D, so they are defined as follows:

Hourly Resolution FPI divides hourly collection counts by the proportion of river flow through the sampled unit or powerhouse for that hour, then sums hourly subtotals to get the daily total. There is no expansion for 8 hour monitoring at Bonneville.

Daily Resolution FPI divides daily collection counts by the proportion of daily average river flow through the sampled unit (JDA) or powerhouse (BO1) for the day.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

JOHN DAY DAM

The Numbers

Sample Numbers

The total number of fish handled at John Day in 1999 was 560,708 (Table 1), about a 7-fold increase over the 1998 total of 83,311. Species specific sample numbers expressed as a percent of 1998 sample numbers are as follows: wild sockeye, 1,249%; subyearling chinook, 745%; coho, 712%; hatchery sockeye, 682%; hatchery steelhead, 676%; yearling chinook, 578%; and wild steelhead, 400%. See Table 1 for the actual numbers and Table C-10 for a comparison to previous years. The large increase in sample numbers is the result of a National Marine Fisheries Service study to evaluate survival of fish passing over The Dalles Dam spillway. Fish for the study were collected at John Day Dam.

The species composition, expressed as a percent of all the fish sampled, was higher this year than last year for subyearling chinook, 41.4%/37.4%; coho, 6.8%/6.4%; and sockeye, 9.8%/5.4%. It was lower for yearling chinook, 28.6%/33%; and wild steelhead, 6%/10.1%; and stayed the same for hatchery steelhead, 7.5%/7.5%.

Collection Estimates

The total collection estimate of 6,370,374 is about twice the 1998 collection estimate, which was larger than all but one of the previous *Fish Passage Indices (1995)*. Increases ranged from 101% for wild steelhead to 211% for yearling chinook. Collection estimates for the remaining species, expressed as a percent of last year, are as follows: subyearling chinook, 195%; hatchery steelhead, 144%; wild sockeye, 121%; hatchery sockeye, 105%; and coho, 105%. The large increase in collection estimates from 1997 to 1998 can be explained by the transition from the “single gatewell airlift sampling system” to the “whole bypass sampling system” which is much more representative of the actual numbers passing through the bypass system. However, the increases for yearling and subyearling chinook and hatchery steelhead in 1999 must be due to other factors. Possible explanations include: less spill in April and May this year, resulting in more fish passing the dam through the bypass system, increased wild or hatchery production resulting in more fish in the system, reduced transportation of the species whose numbers increased, or a combination of these factors.

Fish Passage Indices

Collection numbers are divided by the proportion of river flow through the sample unit to get a Fish Passage Index (FPI). The 1999 index total for all species combined was 8,512,862, the largest index ever recorded at John Day and about 1.5 times greater than the 1998 FPI of 5,489,754, which itself was 3.5 times greater than any previous index. The possible explanations for such a large increase are the same as those listed in the Collection Estimates section. A breakdown by species for sample, collection, and index numbers can be found in Table 1 and a comparison of 1999 numbers to all previous years can be found in Table C-10. For more information on collection and index estimates see the Fish Passage Center Annual Report.

River Conditions

River Flow

The 1999 spring (April & May) river flow averaged 275.9 kcfs, similar to the 263.3 kcfs for the same period last year. The spring peak flow of 380.8 kcfs occurred on 28 May and was about 55 kcfs smaller than last years 31 May peak of 435.4 kcfs. Flows were above 300 kcfs for all of June, averaging 343.7 kcfs for the month. In July, the average was about 100 kcfs less at 249.7 kcfs for the month. In August, the decline was about half that seen in July, down to an average of 204.8 kcfs. For June, July, and August, river flow averaged 265.2 kcfs. For September and October, flows ranged between 88 kcfs and 180.9 kcfs, averaging 131.1 kcfs for the period (Figure 3).

Table 1. Summary of 1999 smolt monitoring at John Day and Bonneville dams.

Species	Site	Sample		Collection ¹		FPI ²	Descaling ³		Mortality ⁴	
		Number	Percent Comp.	Number	Percent Comp.		#	%	#	%
Yearling	John Day	160,378	28.6	1,597,819	25.1	2,193,904	9,952	6.2	882	0.55
Chinook	Bonneville PH #1	15,279	21.9	165,918	19.1	341,171	482	3.2	37	0.24
Subyearling	John Day	232,131	41.4	3,090,201	48.5	3,962,632	2,094	0.9	282	0.12
Chinook	Bonneville PH #1	35,637	51.2	474,874	54.8	1,692,665	339	1.0	71	0.20
Wild	John Day	33,545	6.0	299,072	4.7	418,515	649	1.9	36	0.11
Steelhead	Bonneville PH #1	2,549	3.7	28,834	3.3	108,164	29	1.1	4	0.16
Hatchery	John Day	42,003	7.5	586,952	9.2	820,431	2,537	6.1	83	0.20
Steelhead	Bonneville PH #1	5,647	8.1	65,488	7.6	243,147	170	3.0	4	0.07
Coho	John Day	37,941	6.8	388,932	6.1	543,318	1,397	3.7	78	0.21
	Bonneville PH #1	8,411	12.1	98,370	11.4	375,644	94	1.1	31	0.37
Wild	John Day	53,236	9.5	391,416	6.1	551,580	4,262	8.1	616	1.16
Sockeye	Bonneville PH #1	2,008	2.9	31,706	3.7	112,797	152	7.6	15	0.75
Hatchery	John Day	1,474	0.3	15,982	0.3	22,483	69	4.7	3	0.20
Sockeye	Bonneville PH #1	110	0.2	1,394	0.2	5,406	3	2.7	0	-
SEASON	John Day	560,708		6,370,374		8,512,862	20,960	3.8	1,980	0.35
TOTALS	Bonneville PH #1	69,641		866,584		2,878,994	1,269	1.8	162	0.23

¹ Collection numbers are sample numbers divided by sample rate.

² FPI (Fish Passage Index) is collection divided by the proportion of daily average river flow through the powerhouse

³ Descaling numbers are based on sample numbers minus mortality numbers

⁴ Mortality numbers are based on sample numbers.

Spill and Dissolved Gas

Lower river flows in 1999 resulted in less spill volume and a lower proportion of total river being spilled in April and May. Spill, expressed as a percent of total river flow, averaged 22% in April and May (spill for juvenile migration began 12 April) compared to 27% for the same period last year. Throughout the rest of the spill program, June, July, and August, spill averaged 27% of river flow, similar to last year. The addition of flow deflectors at the base of the spill bays helped keep dissolved gas levels low this year, averaging just 113.4 % in the John Day tailrace for April and May. This compares to an average of 116 % last year. For the rest of the spill program for juveniles, June through August, percent saturation in the tailrace averaged 117.9% in 1999. These levels of spill enabled the total dissolved gas limits imposed by the Washington and Oregon water quality departments to generally be maintained. For more detail on dissolved gas levels and monitoring results, see the Fish Passage Center annual report.

Temperature

Spring water temperature in the fish handling facility ranged from 45.8⁰F to 59⁰F and averaged 51.5⁰F, a couple degrees cooler than last years average of 53.8⁰ F for the same period. During June and July the range was 56.7⁰F to 68⁰F with an average of 62.1⁰F, about 5 degrees cooler than the same period last year. In August and September, the range was 63.8⁰F to 71⁰F, with an average of 67.9⁰ F. The highest temperature of the year was 71⁰ F recorded on 9 and 10 August.

Passage Patterns

Seasonal

The relative run timing (10, 50, and 90% passage dates) and the duration of the middle 80% (in days) for 1999 are compared to the median dates in Figure 2. Compared to historical medians, the 10% passage dates were earlier or the same for all species except subyearling chinook. The 90% passage dates were also very similar or later for yearling chinook, wild steelhead, hatchery steelhead, and coho. This resulted in the middle 80% of the outmigrants taking longer to pass John Day Dam for those species (Figure 2). This shifting of the migration to later in May for these three groups can be seen in Figure C-1. For subyearling chinook, the 90% passage date was much earlier than the historical median resulting in a more condensed migration, 38 days compared to 66 days, respectively. This was due mostly to a passage peak of about 7% of the total occurring for 3 days, 27, 28, and 29 of June (Figure C-1). Sockeye migration timing was very similar to the historical median in duration and consisted of distinct passage peaks for wild and hatchery fish (Figure 3). Yearling chinook passage was very similar to 1998 and previous years in both timing and magnitude (Figure 2 and C-2).

When the duration of the 1999 passage is compared to 1998 and previous years, the patterns are very similar to those seen when comparing 1999 to the historical median 10% and 90% passage dates. Wild and hatchery steelhead patterns are worth noting, establishing a new record for days required for the middle 80% of the migration to pass John Day Dam (Figure C-2 and Table C-2). Similarly, the middle 80% of the coho migration was protracted compared to previous years, with just one year, 1997, taking longer to pass John Day Dam.

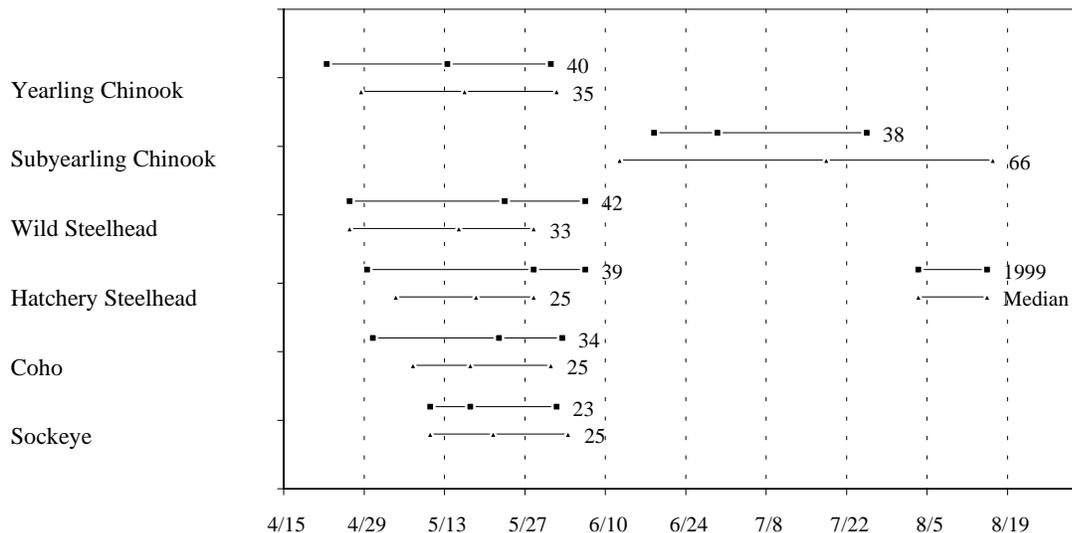


Figure 2. 10%, 50%, and 90% passage dates and the historical median at John Day Dam, 1999. The duration between the 10% and 90% passage dates is indicated for each line.

Conversely, subyearling chinook passage at John Day was among the quickest ever recorded with just 2 years, 1985 and 1994 taking fewer days for the middle 80% to pass John Day Dam (Figure C-2 and Table C-2).

Yearling chinook passage began increasing in the middle of April and continued through the first week of June. Passage peaked in mid May at about 4% of the season total (Figure 3). Wild and hatchery steelhead and coho passage patterns were similar this year. Passage began increasing about the 22nd of April, held steady to varying degrees until the end of May, first of June, when passage increased to the seasonal high of about 5 to 6% of the total. Sockeye passage was marked by distinct peaks for wild and hatchery fish. Wild sockeye passage peaked on May 16 at about 8% of total while hatchery sockeye passage peaked later, about the 5th of June at almost 13% of total. Subyearling chinook passage was highest in the last three days of June at about 7% of the total index and remained below 3% of total for nearly the rest of the season.

The average passage pattern for all species with the standard deviation for each day are presented in Figure C-1. Wild steelhead show the most variability around the beginning and end of the migration, while the other stocks showed more variance around the peak of the migration.

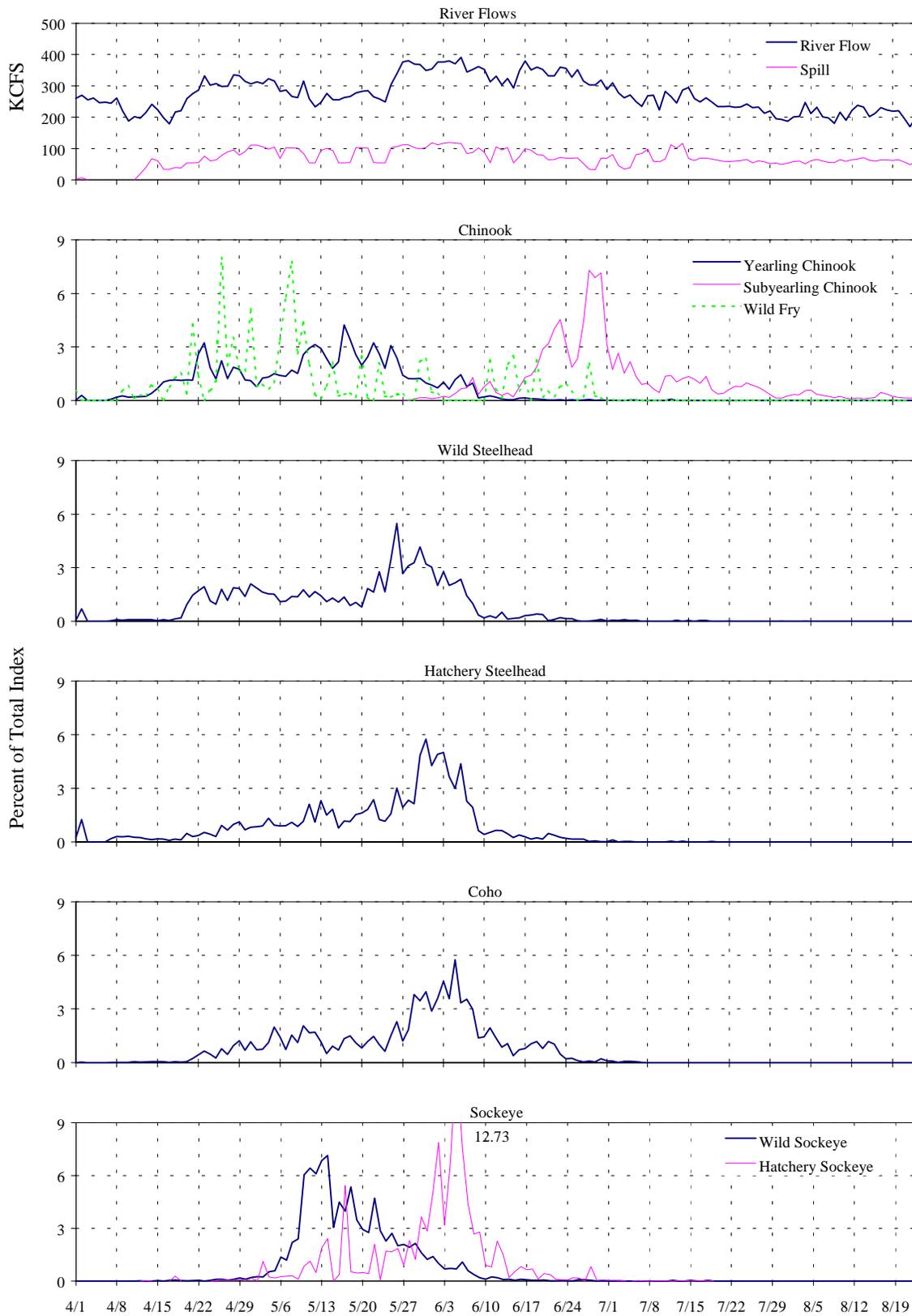


Figure 3. Seasonal passage patterns and daily average river flows for John Day Dam, 1999.

Diel

With the relocation of sampling to the new smolt monitoring facility in 1998, the collection of the hourly passage detail was discontinued. However, the diel data collected between 1985 and 1997 is presented several ways in Appendix C. Table C-1 presents the total percent of night passage by species for each year. Figure C-3 is a graphical presentation of the diel pattern for all years, averaged and presented with standard deviation for each hour. Figure C-4 shows the percent of night passage as a bar graph for each year and species, with the average for each species shown as a line. Table C-3 shows the percent of total passage each year by hour for each species.

Fish Condition

Descaling in 1999 was lower than last year and the historical average for subyearling chinook, hatchery steelhead, coho, and sockeye. Descaling was slightly higher than last year but still below the historical average for yearling chinook and wild steelhead. Debris in the river, which is the biggest contributor to fish descaling and injury, was light again this year and generally made for good migration conditions. The largest decline in descaling from last year to this year was for sockeye, going from 16.3% to 8% (Figure 4 and Table C-4).

Descaling for yearling chinook fluctuated between 5% and 10% all season, with three exceptions, one on 15 April of about 11%, and two others on 4 and 6 June of 11.7% and 12%, respectively (Figure A-1). For the season, yearling chinook descaling averaged

6.2%, among the lowest of rates recorded for that species at John Day. Wild steelhead daily descaling was between 1% and 3% most of the season. On 15 and 16 June, near the end of the migration, 9 of 39 (23%) and 13 of 123 (10%), respectively, of the wild steelhead were descaled (Figure A-1). The seasonal average of 1.9% is up just slightly from the lowest descaling ever recorded (1.6% in 1998) for this species at John Day (Table C-4 and Figure C-5). Hatchery steelhead descaling ranged from 4% to about 15%, with the highest rates at the end of the migration (Figure A-2). The average for the season was 6.2%, the second lowest ever recorded at John Day. Coho descaling was below 6% throughout May, peaked at about 9% a couple of times in June, and averaged just 3.7% for the season, the second lowest at John Day.

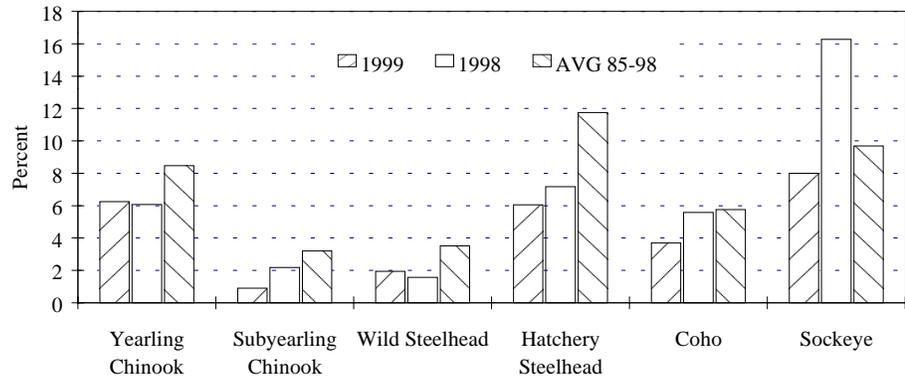


Figure 4. Total descaling for 1999, compared to 1998 and to the 85-98 average at John Day Dam.

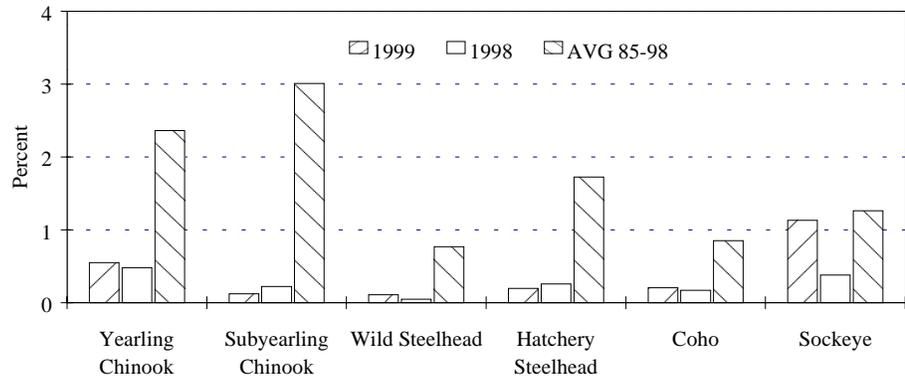


Figure 5. Total mortality for 1999, compared to 1998 and to the 85-98 average at John Day Dam.

Sockeye descaling was highly variable from day to day, routinely fluctuating between 5% and 15%, and occasionally climbing to 24%. The seasonal average was 8%, about half of last years rate and slightly below the historical average of 10.1%. The number of hatchery sockeye sampled was so small (1,474) compared to the wild fish number (53,236), that for most analyses, the two were added together. Subyearling chinook descaling went to 10% on 4 June but for the rest of the season stayed below 5% (Figure A-1) and averaged just 0.9% for the season,

the lowest ever recorded at John Day. Historical descaling data are presented in Table C-4 and Figure C-5.

Mortality rates in 1999 were very similar to last year. The one notable exception was sockeye which were at 1.1% for the year, up from 0.4% last year and just 0.8% below the historical average (Figure 5, Figure C-6, Table C-4).

Subsampled Fish Condition

In 1999, 21,375 smolts were examined for detailed condition information. Partial descaling (3-19% on one side) was higher for all species except subyearling chinook, which went from 7.7% to 4.8%, the second lowest ever recorded. The amount of increase for the other species ranged from about 3 to 7 percentage points. Sockeye set a new high for partial descaling at 19.05%. Hatchery steelhead had the highest incidence of operculum damage at 2.4%, which is 0.1% higher than last year. Again, as in past years, the incidence of attempted bird predation was much higher on hatchery steelhead (8.4%) than any other species (0.3% - 4.9%). All species exhibited an increase in the frequency of body injuries in 1999, in the range of 1 to 2 percentage points. Hatchery steelhead had the highest incidence at 4.3%, up from 0.5% observed in 1998. The number of parasites on wild steelhead doubled from 2.4% in 1998 to 5% in 1999. Columnaris infection in subyearling chinook was up slightly from 0.06% last year to just 0.1% this year. See Methods section for a complete list of possible conditions and techniques. For a historical summary of condition subsampling results, see Table C-5.

Gas Bubble Trauma Monitoring

No sampling of juvenile salmonids for Gas Bubble Trauma was done at John Day in 1999.

Length Averages

Since high percentages of outmigrating smolts are of hatchery origin, length data are primarily a function of smolt size at the time of release. However, graphing the data does show relative size differences and trends throughout the season. Hatchery steelhead were consistently the largest fish sampled until late June. Subyearling chinook and wild steelhead increased in size as the season progressed and all other species varied (Figure 6).

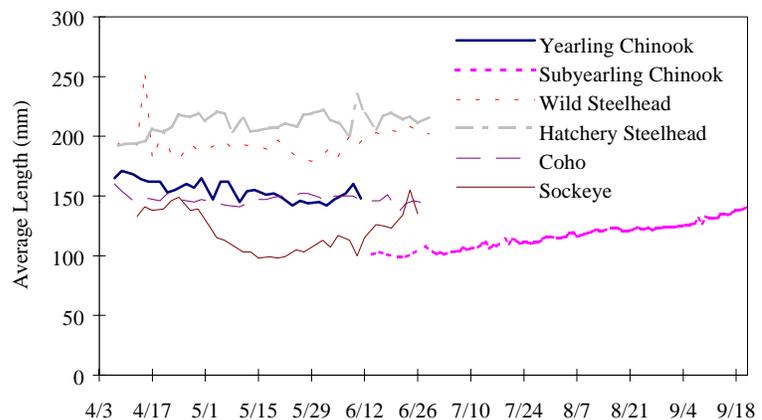


Figure 6. Average length of juvenile salmonids at John Day Dam, 1999.

PIT Tags and External Marks

Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) Tags

Total PIT tag detections increased almost 3 fold this year, going from 49,615 in 1998 to 138,705 in 1999. The increase is not surprising considering the 170% increase in collection numbers and increased use of PIT tags in the basin. When these numbers are compared to the previous high of 3,784 detected in 1996 while sampling in two gatewells, the utility of this facility for research is clear (Table C-6). Chinook (53%) and steelhead (43%) combined constituted 96% of all detections. About 1% of the detections were from “holdovers”, or fish that were scheduled to migrate in some year other than 1999. A summary for this year by species, run, rearing type, and scheduled migration year, can be found in Table A-1.

Elastomer Tags

One of the more popular tags replacing freeze brands is the elastomer tag. These are small pieces of colored plastic that are injected into tissue posterior of the eye. A total of 6,057 elastomer tags were recorded this year, which is 7.2 times the number observed in 1998, a direct correlation to the increase in sample numbers. Table A-2 contains details for these marks.

Freeze Brands

A total of 55 freeze brands were observed in 1999, down from 84 last year. All were on hatchery steelhead from 1 of 3 release sites, Lyons Ferry hatchery, Cottonwood Acclimation Pond, or the Tucannon River (Table A-2). See Table C-7 for a summary of brands per year by species, which shows the declining use of freeze brands.

Performance Monitoring

Personnel

As part of our quality control program we have developed a method of checking species identification, fin clips, descaling, and brand/tag recognition skills. In short, up to three people look at the same 10 fish and compare results. Any discrepancies are discussed while the fish is “in hand”. For a full explanation of the test protocol, see the Methods section. Overall, coworkers were in agreement with each other 98.8% of the time. No mistakes were made identifying fish to species or spotting marks (elastomer tags, freeze brands, and PIT tag scars). Clips were spotted 98.8% of the time and the descaled determination was made accurately 97.6% of the time.

Table 2. Results of the quality control tests.

Category	Fish ID	Clip	Descaled	Mark	Total
Errors	0	2	4	0	6
Possible	170	170	170	6	516
% Correct	100	98.8	97.6	100	98.8

Equipment

Lost or biased sample time totaled 169 hours, which represented 3.4% of the 1999 sampling season. Lost sample time was due to 3-way rotational gate malfunction, scheduled and unscheduled inspections, and scheduled hydrological evaluations by CoE district personnel. The screen cleaning system was out of service for approximately 77 days, or 37% of the sampling season. The system had both electrical and mechanical problems throughout the season (April - October). Fortunately, the debris load in the river was light again this year, which helped us avoid the serious damage to equipment and salmonids that can occur when debris is allowed to accumulate. See Table A-4 for details on biased sample days.

Fry Incidence

The number of summer/fall chinook fry ($\leq 60\text{mm}$) collected this season was 7,012. This is approximately 1.7 times the 4,229 collected in 1998, three times the 2,342 collected in 1997, and 32 times the 217 collected in 1996. In 1999, 32% of the fry were collected in April, 46% were collected in May, and 21% in June (Figure 3). See Table C-9 for a summary of chinook fry collection estimates since 1987.

Adult Catch

Although the facility is equipped with an adult sampling system, it was not operational in 1999 and all fallbacks were returned directly to the river. However, to gauge the quantity of fish exiting the primary dewatering structure (PDS) a hinged gate was installed on the end of the Fish and Debris Separator (FDS). When an adult fish passed through this gate, it was tallied on a counter attached to the gate. A total of 9,725 adult fish were tallied between 18 May and 26 October. It wasn't possible to collect species detail so non-salmonids are included in the count. Approximate passage times were recorded to document any obvious passage timing trends. Day and night passage were fairly equal, with 41% passing during the day and 59% at night. This is similar to what we saw in 1998, when 51% passed during the day and 49% at night. See Table C-7 for a summary of fallbacks for all years of sampling.

There is some concern about adult salmonids “holding” in the Primary Dewatering Structure (PDS) so it is periodically dewatered in an attempt to gauge the problem. In 1999, it was dewatered once for this reason, twice for maintenance or inspection and again at the end of the sampling season. The first dewatering occurred in April and was done to repair the switch gate. The second occurred on 9 June and was done to inspect the system. There were about 40 adult salmonids observed. The third inspection on 21 September was done specifically to gauge the “holding” problem and about 200 adult salmonids were observed. A similar number were observed at the final dewatering. Without conducting a formal study it is impossible to say with any certainty that there is or isn't a holding problem in the PDS. We do see a lot of adult salmonids in the system when we dewater later in the year, but we also count many fish exiting the system on a daily basis. This would suggest that fish do delay in the PDS, but they eventually move out and pass through the system. Perhaps it is a density dependent situation where fish

accumulate until a certain density is reached and then as more fish enter the PDS, some leave, and so on. For a historical summary of fallbacks see Table C-8 and more details on dewaterings see Table C-9.

Incidental Catch

American shad (*Alosa sapidissima*) were by far the most common incidental species captured at John Day this season. Juvenile shad passage started in mid August, increased steadily until the end of August, then dropped off for a few days before peaking for the season on 3 September at an estimated 420,606 fish passing through the bypass system. After that peak, through the end of the season, shad passage averaged about 40,000 per day (Figure A-2). The total estimated collection number for 1999 is 5,235,479, about 4 times the 1998 total of 1,281,697. Incidental catch collection estimates were dramatically affected by the switch to the full bypass sampling system, which is obvious in Table C-10 and Figure C-7.

The other incidental species present in our samples in large numbers is the juvenile Pacific Lamprey (*Lampetra tridentata*). Juvenile lamprey were found in our samples throughout the season but do have distinct passage peaks. The first and highest was 12,422 on 23 April. The second occurred from 3 - 6 June when daily passage averaged 11,077. A third smaller peak occurred from 27 June through 3 July and averaged 3,989 per day (Figure A-2). The total estimated collection for 1999 is 167,856. The majority (80%) were smolted. This is up slightly from last years estimate of 149,483 and again dramatically higher than all years prior to 1998 due to the switch from "single gateway" to "full bypass" sampling (Table C-10 and Figure C-7).

Research

During the season, smolt-monitoring personnel provided support to 12 research projects, listed below by agency. Support included activities such as: fish collection and enumeration, equipment set up/modification, and handling. Fish were collected from the general sample or with the Separation by Code (SBC) system.

U.S. Geological Service-Biological Resources Division, (USGS-BRD)

1. *Movement and Distribution of Radio-Tagged Juvenile Salmonids Passed into The Dalles Dam Tailrace Via Spill*. Principal Investigator: Theresa Liedtke. The study objectives were to describe the distribution, movement, and behavior of juvenile salmonids passed into the tailrace of The Dalles Dam under 30% or 65% spill conditions. A total of 481 yearling chinook and 495 subyearling chinook were collected at the Smolt Monitoring Facility (SMF) for this research in 1999.
2. *Movement and Distribution of Radio-Tagged Juvenile Salmonids at John Day, The Dalles, and Bonneville Dams*. Principal Investigator: John Plumb. Fish were radio tagged for use in evaluating various passage situations at John Day Dam, The Dalles Dam, and Bonneville Dam. The evaluations for John Day and The Dalles were to determine Fish Passage Efficiency (FPE) and Spill Passage Efficiency (SPE). The evaluation at Bonneville was to determine general juvenile salmonid behavior and the efficiency of the Prototype Surface Collector (PSC) at Powerhouse One. A total of 1,265 yearling chinook, 907 steelhead, and 420 subyearling chinook were collected at the John Day SMF for this research.
3. *Movement and Distribution of Radio-Tagged Juvenile Salmonids at John Day, The Dalles, and Bonneville dams*. Principal Investigator: Jill Hardeman. Fish were radio tagged for use in evaluating various passage situations at John Day Dam, The Dalles Dam, and Bonneville Dam. The evaluations for John Day Dam involved releasing radio tagged smolt from the SMF laboratory to compare with up river and forebay releases. The tagged fish then passed to The Dalles Dam where they helped to determine Fish Passage Efficiency (FPE) and Spill Passage Efficiency (SPE). The evaluation at Bonneville was to determine general juvenile salmonid behavior and the efficiency of the Prototype Surface Collector (PSC) at Powerhouse One. A total of 392 yearling chinook smolt and 409 steelhead smolt were collected and radio tagged at the John Day SMF for this research.
4. *Evaluation of Tagging Techniques for Pacific Lamprey*. Principal Investigator: Jennifer Bayer. The objective of the study was to evaluate the utility of visible implant (VI) and Passive Integrated Transponder (PIT) tags in lamprey ammocoetes and macrophthalmia, using short and long-term survival as evaluation criteria. SMP personnel collected about 404 juvenile lamprey for this particular study in 1999.

5. *Growth Rates of PIT Tagged Hanford Reach Fall Chinook*. Principal Investigator: Ken Tiffan. Fish were collected using the Separation by Code (SBC) capabilities at John Day Dam SMF. The objective of his study was to collect growth rate data on Hanford Reach fall chinook. The SBC system diverted a total of 69 target fall chinook and 127 non-target salmon smolts.

A cooperative effort between USGS-BRD and:

6. **Oregon Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, OSU.** *Effectiveness of Radio Tagging Juvenile Pacific Lamprey*. Principal Investigator: Darren Lerner. Through the development of a tagging protocol, working to develop a means whereby the passage of post-metamorphic Pacific lamprey through Columbia River dams can be evaluated. A total of 500 juvenile Pacific lamprey were collected for use in this research during the 1999 out-migration, primarily in May and June.

National Marine Fisheries Service, Fish Ecology Division.

7. *Post-Construction Evaluation of the Smolt Monitoring Facility (SMF) at John Day Dam*. Principal Investigator: Randy Absolon. The study objective was to evaluate the passage of salmonid fry through the juvenile bypass system at John Day Dam. Approximately 600 Spring Creek Hatchery subyearling chinook fry were used in the evaluation. Three groups of 200 fish each were released at three separate locations below the tainter gate and were diverted to the sampling facility. Of the 600 fish released, 599 were successfully recaptured and examined for descaling and condition.
8. *The Dalles Dam Spillway Survival Study*. Principal Investigators: Earl Dawley and Randy Absolon. Approximately 305,803 smolt (22,165 coho, 116,911 yearling chinook, and 166,727 subyearling chinook) were PIT tagged for use in evaluating the relative survival through the spillway at The Dalles Dam at various spill rates. For the duration of the 12-week tagging period, the SMP sample rate was increased at night to get enough fish for tagging. Three PIT tagging stations were plumbed and installed inside the Smolt Monitoring Facility (SMF) laboratory. Approximately 5,000 - 6,000 smolts were needed for each night of tagging. All PIT tagged fish were routed to transport tanks and held for about one day before release into The Dalles Dam forebay.
9. *Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Extended-length Submersible Bar Screens (ESBS) at John Day Dam*. Principal Investigator: Dean Brege. The ESBS's, equipped with perforated plate and inlet flow vane modifications, were evaluated using fish guidance efficiency (FGE), orifice passage efficiency (OPE), and descaling and mortality data. During the first week of June, approximately 883 yearling chinook smolt were collected and PIT tagged at the John Day SMF for use in this study. These fish were released in the forebay and recaptured at the SMF utilizing the Separation by Code (SBC) capabilities.

A cooperative effort between the NMFS-Northwest Fisheries Science Center and :

10. **Yakama Indian Nation.** *Physiological Assessments of Wild and Hatchery Juvenile Salmonids*. Principal Investigators: NMFS: Donald Larson, Yakima Nation: Bruce Watson. This study collected fish using the Separation by Code (SBC) capabilities at John Day SMF. The objective of their research was to make physiological assessments of wild and hatchery juvenile salmon during the 1999 out-migration. The SBC system diverted a total of 98 target chinook and 182 non-target salmon smolts.
11. **Pacific Northwest National Laboratory-Battelle.** *Bypass System Effects on Juvenile Pacific Lamprey*. Principal Investigator: Russel Moursund. Conducted a study to evaluate the effects of juvenile bypass screens and other project operations on juvenile Pacific lamprey survival. Laboratory studies included evaluating potential injury mechanisms and turbine passage conditions affecting survival, behavior, and threshold impingement velocities. Approximately 514 juvenile Pacific lamprey were collected from May through August for this research in 1999.
12. **Idaho Cooperative Fishery Research Unit, University of Idaho.** *Effects of Multiple Dam Passage on the Physiological Condition of Juvenile Salmonids*. Principal Investigators: James Congleton and Bill LaVoie. Fish were collected using the Separation by Code (SBC) capabilities of the system. The objective of this research was to evaluate the effects of multiple dam passage on the physiological condition of salmon smolts. The SBC system diverted a total of 292 target hatchery spring chinook and 868 non-target salmon smolts.

BONNEVILLE DAM

Included in this year's report are program summary tables. See Table D-12 (PH1) and Table D-13 (PH2) for a summary of all years of sampling, including sample dates, sampling effort, sample, collection, and index numbers.

River Conditions

River Flow

Spring river flow, through May, averaged 280.5 kcfs, compared to 240.7 kcfs in 1998. The peak flow for this period, and the season, was 384.3 kcfs on 28 May. Last year, the high flow for this same period was 419.9 kcfs on 31 May. For June and July, river flow averaged 299.7 kcfs, about 45 kcfs higher than the 255.1 kcfs for the same period last year. Flows for the late summer/fall period, August through October, were higher than for the same period in 1998, averaging 161.1 versus 125.6 kcfs last year.

Spill during the 10 day period following the 18 March release of 4.1 million tule fall chinook from Spring Creek National Fish Hatchery (SCNFH) averaged about 138.6 kcfs or 51% of river flow (Table 4). Spill averaged 107.5 kcfs (34% of river flow) between 23 April and 2 May to facilitate passage of the 3.5 million tule fall chinook released from SCNFH on 22 April. For the third SCNFH release of 3.0 million fish on 13 May, spill averaged 93.6 kcfs or 34% of river flow for the 10 days following the release (Table 4).

Table 3. 1999 Spring Creek National Fish Hatchery releases.

Release Date	Number (millions)	Peak PH1 Passage	Avg. River Flow	Spill as % of River
March 18	4.1	19 March	138.6	51
April 22	3.5	23 April	107.5	34
May 13	3.0	15 May	93.6	34

Shifting of flow from PH2 to spill following a Spring Creek release is thought to increase the number of those fish passing the project via the spillway and improve survival.

The Numbers

Sample Numbers

The total number of fish sampled in the first powerhouse at Bonneville Dam in 1999 was 69,641, a 35% increase over last years 51,565. With the exception of hatchery steelhead and hatchery sockeye, sample numbers were up, with the greatest increase (223%) seen in yearling chinook. Species specific sample numbers can be found in Table 1, comparisons to previous years can be found in Table C-11. Subyearling chinook constituted 51.2% of the sample numbers, followed by yearling chinook (21.9%), coho (12.1%), hatchery steelhead (8.1%), wild steelhead (3.7%), and sockeye (3.1%) (Table 1).

Collection Estimates

Collection estimates represent the number of fish passing through the bypass system at the first powerhouse and are calculated by dividing the sample number by the sample rate. In 1999, an estimate of 866,584 is 109% of the 1998 estimate of 794,789 fish. Wild steelhead, coho, and hatchery sockeye estimates were down while yearling and subyearling chinook, hatchery steelhead and wild sockeye collection estimates were up. There are numerous components that affect collection estimates, but the primary factor is flow distribution. If more water is spilled, or run through the second powerhouse, fewer fish go through the first powerhouse. Other factors include Fish Guidance Efficiency (FGE), wild and hatchery production, transportation, research activities, and others.

Fish Passage Indices

Collection numbers are divided by the proportion of river flow through powerhouse 1 to get a Fish Passage Index (FPI) for the entire project. Even though sampling is done hourly at Bonneville, hourly detail is not recorded so an hourly index number is not calculated. A daily index number is calculated and will be the one referenced here. See the Methods section for definitions. The Index represents the total number of fish passing the project. It is affected by the same factors as the collection estimates, discussed above, and others. It is most useful for in-season monitoring of run timing and size. The 1999 index total for all species combined was 2,878,994, about 97% of the

1998 FPI of 2,963,511. Lower indices for wild steelhead, coho, and hatchery sockeye offset higher indices for subyearling chinook and wild sockeye, resulting in an index estimate very similar to last years. Sample, collection, and index numbers for this year can be found in Table 1.

For a complete listing of sample, collection, and index numbers by species for all years of sampling, including season dates and sampling effort, see Table D-12.

Sampling in the **Second powerhouse** could not be conducted in 1999. In the past, the effort was simply to monitor fish condition as an indicator of the condition of the bypass system. To review the history of condition monitoring in the second powerhouse, see Table D-13.

Passage Patterns

Seasonal

The run timing and duration at Bonneville this year was similar to the historical median for all species. All of the spring migrants, except yearling chinook, reached their 10% passage date earlier and the 90% date later, resulting in a longer middle 80% passage duration (Figure 7). The exception is the subyearling chinook which took 5 fewer days for the middle 80% to pass Bonneville. For the exact dates, refer to Table D-2. Although the timing and duration were similar to the historical median, there were some differences in distribution of fish within the middle 80% of the migration. Yearling chinook and coho had passage peaks later than what is normally seen and sockeye had a larger push of fish at the beginning of the migration than normally seen (Figure D-1).

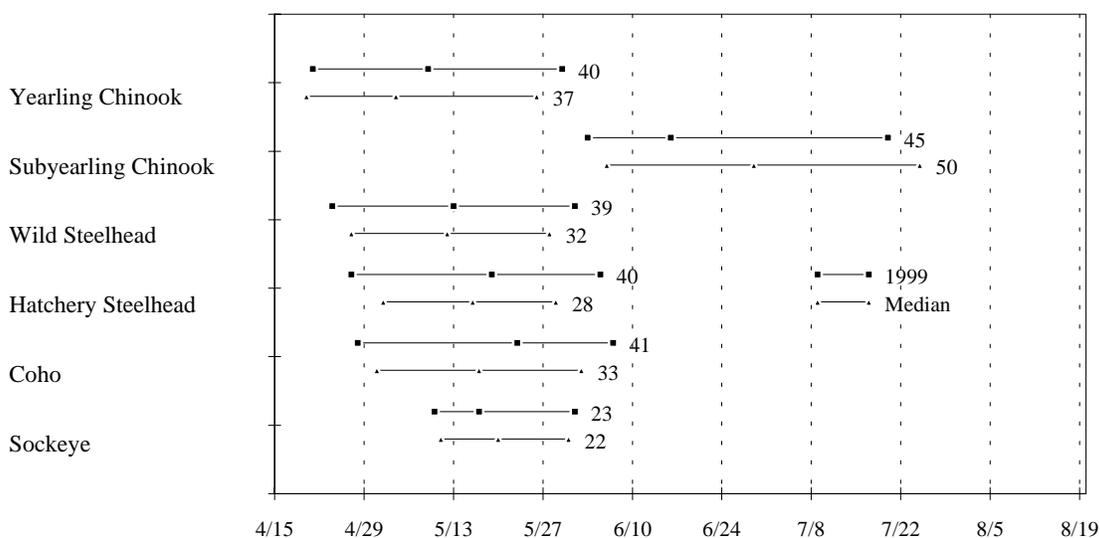


Figure 7. 10%, 50%, and 90% passage dates and the historical median at Bonneville Dam, PH1, 1999. The duration in days between the 10% and 90% passage dates is indicated for each line.

When compared to previous years graphed separately, the middle 80% of the migration for yearling chinook and coho tied the second longest duration recorded at 40 and 41 days, respectively. Wild steelhead tied the longest duration ever recorded at 39 days, and hatchery steelhead set a new record for days required for the middle 80% to pass Bonneville Dam, at 40. Subyearling chinook and sockeye were in the middle of the range for those two species. Passage timelines for all years and species are shown in Figure D-2.

Yearling chinook passage peaked on 23 April at about 6% of the season total. The rest of the season the daily percent of total stayed around 2 - 3%. Wild steelhead passage fluctuated below 4% of the season total per day all season. Hatchery steelhead passage peaked on 4 June at about 5% of total and was variable but stayed below 5% of total per day for the rest of the season. Coho passage peaked on 25 May at about 5% of total. The spring passage pattern (before June 1) for subyearling chinook mainly represents large releases of tule stock into the Bonneville pool from Spring Creek National Fish Hatchery (Table 4). No passage dates are calculated for these fish. The

summer passage pattern for subyearlings (after June 1) is composed mainly of upriver bright stock. These fish passed Bonneville in greatest numbers (about 6% of total) on 29 June. Chinook fry passage peaked on 21 April at about 18% of total, with two other peaks later in the season (14 May and 25 July). Two distinct peaks marked sockeye passage, the first was composed of wild fish and occurred on 15 May and was about 9% of the season total. The other was composed of hatchery fish and occurred on 4 June and constituted 10.66% of the season total. Both groups had several other passage peaks but generally stayed below 5%. See Figure 8 for a complete depiction of these results, and Figure D-1 for a historical comparison.

Diel

In 1999, sampling in the first powerhouse at Bonneville Dam remained at 8 hours per day, from 1600 to 2400 hours, but the hourly detail was not recorded. However, crew reports of passage patterns were consistent with previous years data. Passage for all species increased at dusk and peaked between 2100 and 2200 hours. This is consistent with the passage pattern established during the 4 years of 24 hour monitoring (92-95) (Figure D-3, Figure D-4). For a total percent night passage by species for each year of 24 hour monitoring, see Table D-1, and for percent of total passage per hour by species for the four years of diel monitoring, see Table D-3.

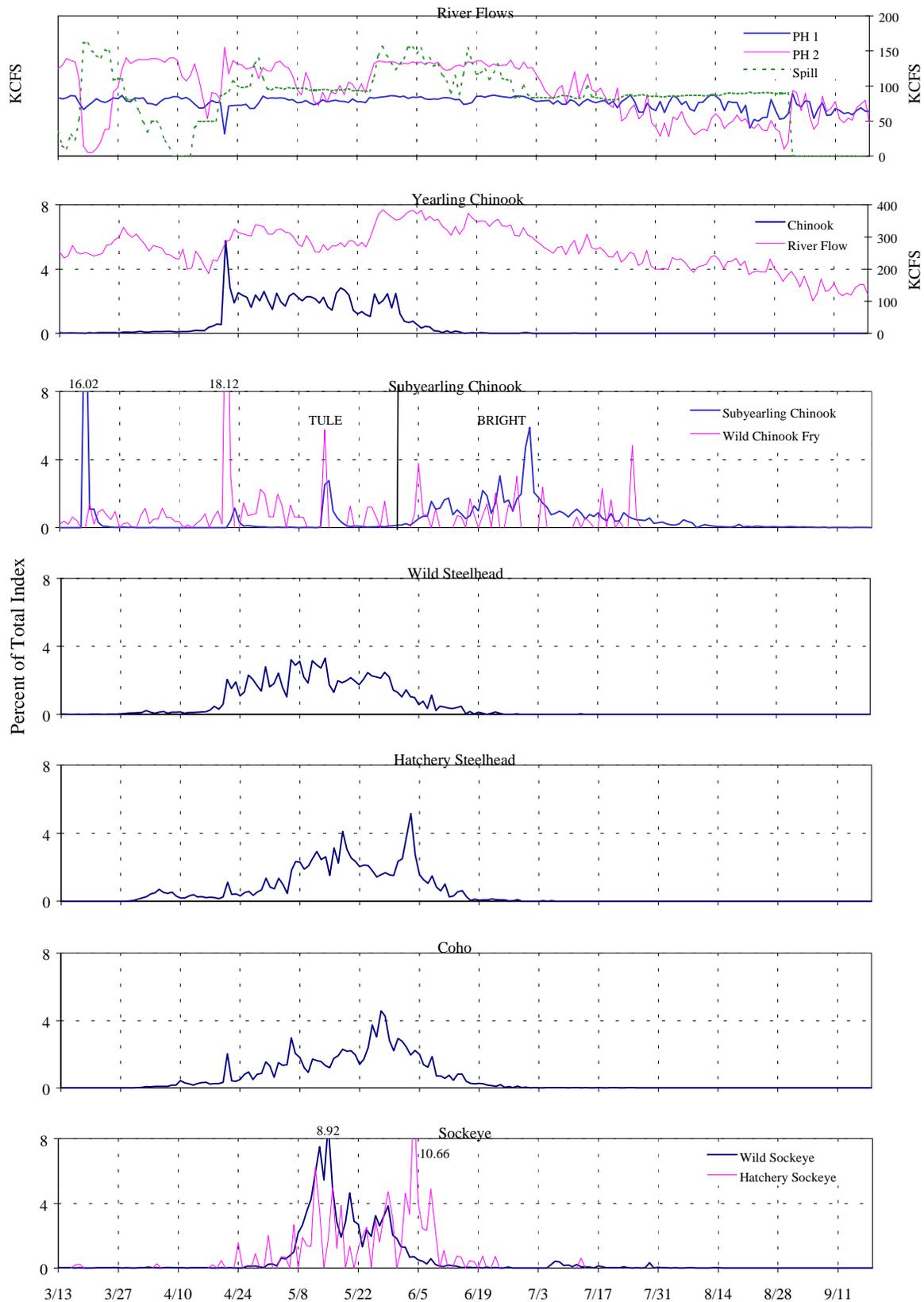


Figure 8. Seasonal passage patterns and daily average river flows at Bonneville Dam, 1999.

Fish Condition

Powerhouse 1

Descaling in 1999 was lower than last year and the historical average for all species (Figure 9, Table D-10, and Figure D-5). The greatest improvement was for sockeye, going from 17.3% last year to 7.4% this year, second only to the 6.2% rate observed in 1996 (Table D-4). Hatchery steelhead also improved dramatically this year, going from 6.3% last year to 3.0% this year (Figure 9, Table D-4).

Daily descaling was highly variable for all species, but in general was highest at the beginning and end of the migration for yearling and subyearling chinook and hatchery steelhead. For wild steelhead and coho, descaling fluctuated all season but never exceeded 5% (Figure B-1). Overall mortality rates were less than 0.1% for all species this year (Figure 10 and Table D-4). This low level of recorded mortality is consistent with previous years (Figure D-6).

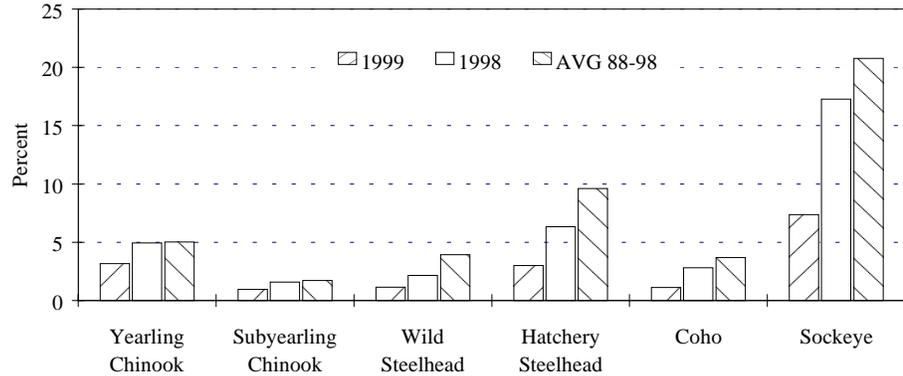


Figure 9. Total descaling for 1999, compared to 1998 and the 88-98 average at Bonneville Dam, PH1.

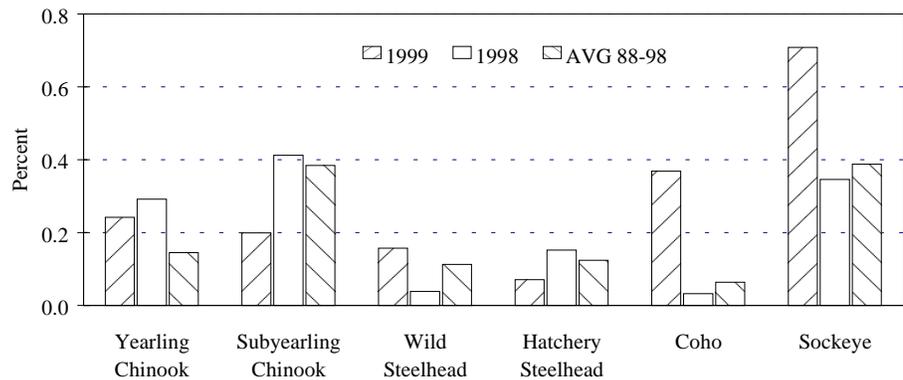


Figure 10. Total mortality for 1999, compared to 1998 and the 88-98 average at Bonneville Dam, PH1.

Powerhouse 2

There was no sampling done in the second powerhouse due to the new sampling facility not being ready for operation. Therefore no condition data is available.

Subsampled Fish Condition

A total of 14,679 smolts were examined for detailed condition subsampling in 1999. As in previous years, partial descaling (3-19%) was the most prevalent condition and rates were similar to last year. The range was from 31.4% for sockeye to 6.2% for subyearling chinook. The incidence of attempted bird predation was down slightly for hatchery steelhead to 5.7% from 7.5% in 1998, and about the same for wild steelhead, about 2%. After several years of decline, 19.3% in 1995, 8.1% in 1996, and 4.6% in 1997 and 1998, the incidence of external parasites on wild steelhead increased to 9.7% this year. Incidence of fungus was highest in coho at 3.7% while other species were at 1% or less. For more details on this data and a historical summary of condition subsampling, see Table D-6.

Gas Bubble Trauma Examinations

Gas bubbles were found in 17 of 5,515 fish examined in 1999 for an overall incidence of 0.31%. About half of the bubbles were in the unpaired fins, 44% were found in the lateral line and about 6% were found in or around the eyes. Almost 89% of symptoms on the unpaired fins were of rank 1 or 2, so to facilitate discussion, all of the observations, regardless of rank or location, were lumped together. Spring chinook had the highest incidence of

bubbles at 0.5% (8 of 1,587). Steelhead were next at 0.32% (6 of 1,863) and three of 2,065 subyearling chinook had bubbles, for a rate of 0.15%. The symptoms were pretty evenly dispersed in April, May, and June at 29%, 23%, and 29%, respectively. About 12% of the bubbles were seen in July and about 6% were seen in August (Table B-5). For more details on the Gas bubble monitoring results, see the Fish Passage Center annual report.

Length Averages

Individual fish lengths were obtained in conjunction with the fish condition subsampling described above. The results are intended to show relative length trends throughout the season and are presented in Figure 11. Hatchery steelhead, as in past years, remained the largest juvenile salmonid sampled throughout the season. Similar length trends were exhibited in 1998 and 1999. Both hatchery steelhead and subyearling chinook showed increasing size trends as the season progressed, while wild steelhead, yearling chinook, coho, and sockeye size varied over the course of the migration.

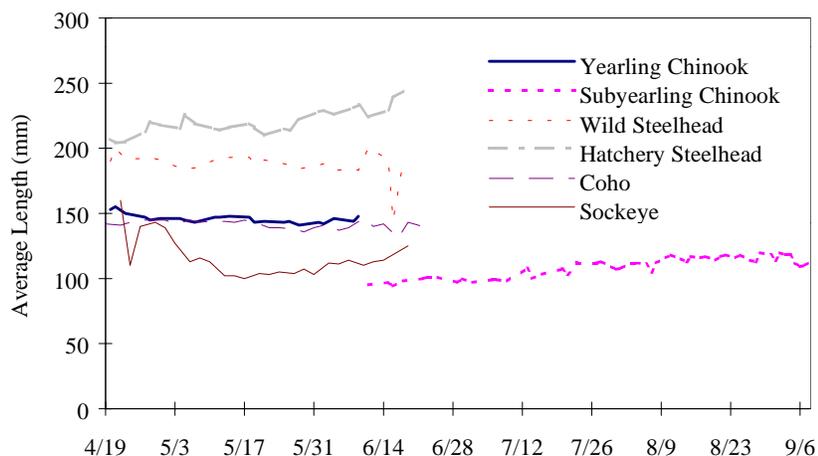


Figure 11. Average length of juvenile salmonids at Bonneville Dam, PH1, 1999.

PIT tags and External Marks

PIT Tags

A total of 130,957 PIT tags were detected at Bonneville this year, a 304% increase over 1998 (43,131) and a 513% increase over 1997 (25,507). The increase is due to a continuing Corps of Engineers funded research project, conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service, to evaluate survival through The Dalles Dam spillway and the increased use of PIT tags throughout the Columbia River system. A summary (by species, run, and rearing type) of PIT tags detected at Bonneville Dam for 1999 can be found in Table B-2. Table D-7 summarizes PIT tag records by year for all years of interrogation at Bonneville Dam.

Elastomer Tags

At PH1, 185 elastomer tags were recorded this year, down from 219 in 1998. Over 67% (105 of 156) of the tagged yearling chinook originated in Lyons Ferry Hatchery while the remainder can be traced to the Clearwater River, Pittsburg Landing, and Captain John's Acclimation Pond. All of the tagged summer steelhead (29) originated in Chiwawa Hatchery (Table B-3).

Freeze Brands

At PH1, one freeze brand was recorded this year, down from seven last year. The brand was found on a hatchery summer steelhead released from Lyons Ferry Hatchery (Table B-3). Table D-8 lists the number of brands for each species for all years of monitoring.

Fry Incidence

The number of chinook fry (< 60mm) sampled this season was 154, while coho fry totaled 10. When expanded by sample rate, these numbers generated a collection estimate of 1,451 chinook fry and 64 coho fry, down considerably from last year's 8,116 chinook fry and 452 coho fry. In 1999, 10% of the fry were collected in March, 32% in April, 21% in May, 20% in June, and 17% in July. See Table D-11 for a summary of sample and collection numbers for fry by year.

Adult Catch

The sample collection equipment in powerhouse 1 is designed to pass adult fish. As a result, very few, if any, adults are collected in our samples. No adults have been captured during the last two years.

Incidental Catch

American Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*) juveniles were present in the samples from mid August through the end of the season and passage peaked on 28 October (Figure B-2). The collection count was 187,300, less than 25% of the 1998 total. Pacific Lamprey (*Lampetra tridentata*) juveniles were found infrequently in samples from 13 March through 10 July. The total number of lamprey sampled was 23, all but one were smolted. Sample numbers expanded by sample rate generated a collection estimate of 185, about 40 percent of the 1998 total. No discernable trends are apparent given the low sample and collection numbers (Figure B-6). A historical summary of incidental catch is presented in Table D-10. A graphical summary of juvenile shad and lamprey collection estimates by year is presented in Figure D-7.

Performance Monitoring

Personnel

As part of our quality control program, we developed a method of checking species identification, fin clips, descaling, and brand/tag recognition skills. In short, up to three people look at the same 10 fish and compare results. Any discrepancies are discussed while the fish is “in hand”. For a full explanation of the test protocol, see the Methods section. The “Descaled” category generated the lowest efficiency rating at 99.7%. Overall, coworkers were in agreement 99.9% of the time (Table 5).

Table 4. Results of quality control tests.

Category	ID	Clip	Descaled	Mark	Total
Errors	0	2	4	0	6
Possible	1400	1400	1400	4	4204
% Correct	100	99.9	99.7	100	99.9

Equipment

At PH1, a total of 12 hours of sampling were missed, about 0.6% of the season. See Table B-5 for more details on lost sample time.

Research

During the season, smolt-monitoring personnel provided support to one research project listed below. Support included activities such as: fish collection and enumeration, equipment set up/modification, and handling. Fish were collected from the general sample.

United States Geological Survey, Biological Resources Division. Principal Investigator: Glen Holmberg. This study was designed to evaluate passage and stress conditions within the B2 juvenile bypass system. From 6 May through 9 July, 245 yearling chinook, 175 steelhead, and 308 subyearling chinook were held for radio tagging purposes. Of those, 171 yearling chinook, 127 steelhead, and 180 subyearling chinook were tagged, while the remainder were returned to the river.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Support for this monitoring project comes from the region's electrical ratepayers through the Bonneville Power Administration under the Northwest Power Planning Council's Fish and Wildlife Program. The success of this program continues to involve cooperative interaction with the Fish Passage Center staff, the Corps of Engineers project personnel, National Marine Fisheries Service biologists, and the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission.

We acknowledge the very capable efforts of our Biological technicians and laborers, including at Bonneville: John Barton, Larry Dick, Mildred Johnson, Robert B. Mills, Carol Morat, and Thomas Ryan; and at John Day: Mike Friese, Robert Heacock, Tammy Mackey, and William Myers.

LITERATURE CITED

- Brege, Dean A., R.C. Johnsen, and W.E. Farr, 1990. An Airlift Pump for Sampling Juvenile Salmonids at John Day Dam. *North American Journal Fisheries Management* 10:481-483.
- Fish Passage Manager, 1994. 1993 Fish Passage Center Annual Report. Columbia Basin Fish and Wildlife Authority, Portland, OR. 60p plus Appendices. (Annual Report to BPA for project no. 94-033, contract DE-FC79-88BP38906).
- Gessel, M.H., L.G. Gilbreath, W.D. Muir, and R.F. Krcma, 1986. Evaluation of the Juvenile Collection and Bypass Systems at Bonneville Dam- 1985. U.S. Dept. Comm., NOAA, NMFS, NW&AFC, Seattle, Wa. 63p plus Appendix. (Report to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Contract DACW57-83-H 001).
- Hawkes, L.A., R.D. Martinson, R.J. Graves, D.R. Carroll and S. Killins, 1993. Monitoring of Downstream Salmon and Steelhead at Federal Hydroelectric Facilities, Annual Reports. U.S. Dept of Comm., NOAA, NMFS, ETSD, Portland, OR. (Annual Reports to BPA for project no. 84-14, contract DE-AI79-85BP20733).
- Martinson, R.D. R.J. Graves, M.J. Langeslay, L.A. Wood, and S. Killins, 1994. Monitoring of Downstream Salmon and Steelhead at Federal Hydroelectric Facilities, Annual Reports. U.S. Dept of Comm., NOAA, NMFS, ETSD, Portland, OR. (Annual Reports to BPA for project no. 84-14, contract DE-AI79-85BP20733).
- Krcma, R. F., M. H. Gessel, W. D. Muir, S. C. McCutcheon, L. G. Gilbreath, and B.H.Monk, 1984. Evaluation of the Juvenile Collection and Bypass System at Bonneville Dam-1983. U.S. Dept. Comm., NOAA, NMFS, NW&AFC, Seattle, Wa. 56p plus Appendix. (Report to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Contract ACW57-83-F-0315).
- Matthews, G.M., D.L. Park, T.E. Ruehle, and J.R. Harman, 1985. Evaluation of Transportation of Juvenile Salmonids and Related Research on the Columbia and Snake Rivers, 1984. U.S. Dept. of Comm., NOAA, NMFS, NW&AFC, Seattle, WA., 27p. plus Appendix. (Report to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, March 1985, Contract DACW68-84-H-0034).
- McConnell, R.J, and W.D. Muir, 1982. Preliminary Evaluation of the Bonneville Juvenile Bypass System - Second Powerhouse. U.S. Dept. of Comm., NOAA, NMFS, NW&AFC, Seattle, Wa. 8p. (Report to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Contract DACW57-82-F-0398).
- Mayden, Richard L., 1992. Systematics, Historical Ecology and North American Freshwater Fishes. Pg. 33. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.
- O'Leary, John A., Kynard, Boyd, 1986. Behavior, Length, and Sex Ratio of Seaward -Migrating Juvenile American Shad in the Connecticut River. *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society* 115:529-536, 1986.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

Other project reports and related publications available through the professional literature or from the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) Public Information Center - CKPS-1, P.O. Box 3621, Portland, OR. 97208-3621

1999

Martinson, R. D., G. M. Kovalchuk, D. Ballinger, and J. W. Kamps. 1999. Monitoring of downstream salmon and steelhead at federal hydroelectric facilities - 1999. Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission, Gladstone, OR. 1999 Annual Report (DOE/BP-20733-11) to BPA, Project 87-127, Contract DE-AI79-85BP20733. 64p.

1998

Martinson, R. D., G. M. Kovalchuk, R. B. Mills, and J. W. Kamps. 1998. Monitoring of downstream salmon and steelhead at federal hydroelectric facilities - 1996. U.S. Dept. of Comm. , NOAA, NMFS, ETSD, Portland, OR. 1997 Annual Report (DOE/BP-20733-11) to BPA, Project 84-014, Contract DE-AI79-85BP20733. 64p.

1997

Martinson, R. D., R. J. Graves, R. B. Mills, and J. W. Kamps. 1997. Monitoring of downstream salmon and steelhead at federal hydroelectric facilities - 1996. U.S. Dept. of Comm. , NOAA, NMFS, ETSD, Portland, OR. 1996 Annual Report (DOE/BP-20733-11) to BPA, Project 84-014, Contract DE-AI79-85BP20733. 64p.

1996

Martinson, R. D., R. J. Graves, M. J. Langeslay, and S. D. Killins. 1996. Monitoring of downstream salmon and steelhead at federal hydroelectric facilities - 1995. U.S. Dept. of Comm. , NOAA, NMFS, ETSD, Portland, OR. 1995 Annual Report (DOE/BP-20733-10) to BPA, Project 84-014, Contract DE-AI79-85BP20733. 16p. plus Appendices.

Brege, D. A., R. F. Absolon, and R. J. Graves. 1996. Seasonal and diel passage of juvenile salmonids at John Day Dam on the Columbia River. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 16: 659-665.

1995

Martinson, R. D., R. J. Graves, M. J. Langeslay, L. A. Wood, and S. D. Killins. 1995. Monitoring of downstream salmon and steelhead at federal hydroelectric facilities - 1994. U.S. Dept. of Comm. , NOAA, NMFS, ETSD, Portland, OR. 1994 Annual Report (DOE/BP-20733-9b) to BPA, Project 84-014, Contract DE-AI79-85BP20733. 25p. plus Appendices.

1994

Wood, L. A., R. D. Martinson, R. J. Graves, D. R. Carroll, and S. D. Killins. 1994. Monitoring of downstream salmon and steelhead at federal hydroelectric facilities - 1993. U.S. Dept. of Comm. , NOAA, NMFS, ETSD, Portland, OR. 1993 Annual Report (DOE/BP-20733-9) to BPA, Project 84-014, Contract DE-AI79-85BP20733. 26p. plus Appendices.

1993

Hawkes, L. A., R. D. Martinson, R. F. Absolon, and S. D. Killins. 1993. Monitoring of downstream salmon and steelhead at federal hydroelectric facilities - 1992. U.S. Dept. of Comm. , NOAA, NMFS, ETSD, Portland, OR. 1992 Annual Report (DOE/BP-20733-8) to BPA, Project 84-014, Contract DE-AI79-85BP20733. 20p. plus Appendices.

1992

Hawkes, L. A., R. D. Martinson, and W. W. Smith. 1992. Monitoring of downstream salmon and steelhead at federal hydroelectric facilities - 1991. U.S. Dept. of Comm. , NOAA, NMFS, ETSD, Portland, OR. 1991 Annual Report (DOE/BP-20733-7) to BPA, Project 84-014, Contract DE-AI79-85BP20733. 19p. plus Appendices.

1991

Hawkes, L. A., R. C. Johnsen, W. W. Smith, R. D. Martinson, W. A. Hevlin, and R. F. Absolon. 1991. Monitoring of downstream salmon and steelhead at federal hydroelectric facilities - 1990. U.S. Dept. of Comm. , NOAA, NMFS, ETSD, Portland, OR. 1990 Annual Report (DOE/BP-20733-6) to BPA, Project 84-014, Contract DE-AI79-85BP20733. 20p. plus Appendices.

1990

Johnsen, R. C., Lynette A. Hawkes, W. W. Smith, G. L. Fredricks, R. D. Martinson, and W. A. Hevlin. 1990. Monitoring of downstream salmon and steelhead at federal hydroelectric facilities - 1989. U.S. Dept. of Comm. , NOAA, NMFS, ETSD, Portland, OR. 1989 Annual Report (DOE/BP-20733-5) to BPA, Project 84-014, Contract DE-AI79-85BP20733. 18p. plus Appendices.

1988

Johnsen, R. C., Lynette A. Hawkes, W. W. Smith, G. L. Fredricks. 1988. Monitoring of downstream salmon and steelhead at federal hydroelectric facilities - 1988. U.S. Dept. of Comm. , NOAA, NMFS, ETSD, Portland, OR. 1988 Annual Report (DOE/BP-20733-4) to BPA, Project 84-014, Contract DE-AI79-85BP20733. 14p. plus Appendices.

1987

Johnsen, R. C., Lynette A. Wood, and W. W. Smith. 1987. Monitoring of downstream salmon and steelhead at federal hydroelectric facilities - 1987. U.S. Dept. of Comm. , NOAA, NMFS, ETSD, Portland, OR. 1987 Annual Report (DOE/BP-20733-3) to BPA, Project 84-014, Contract DE-AI79-85BP20733. 10p. plus Appendices.

1986

Johnsen, R. C., Lynette A. Wood, and W. W. Smith. 1986. Monitoring of downstream salmon and steelhead at federal hydroelectric facilities - 1986. U.S. Dept. of Comm. , NOAA, NMFS, ETSD, Portland, OR. 1986 Annual Report (DOE/BP-20733-2) to BPA, Project 84-014, Contract DE-AI79-85BP20733. 11. plus Appendices.

1985

Johnsen, R. C. and C. L. Ranck. 1985. Monitoring of downstream salmon and steelhead at federal hydroelectric facilities - 1985. S. Dept. of Comm. , NOAA, NMFS, ETSD, Portland, OR. 1985 Annual Report (DOE/BP-20733-1) to BPA, Project 84-014, Contract DE-AI79-85BP20733. 7p. plus Appendix.

1984

Johnsen, R. C., C. W. Sims, D. A. Brege, and A. E. Giorgi. 1984. Monitoring of downstream salmon and steelhead at federal hydroelectric facilities - 1984. S. Dept. of Comm. , NOAA, NMFS, CZES, Seattle, WA. 1984 Annual Report (DOE/BP-17265) to BPA, Project 84-014, Contract DE-AI79-84BP17265. 6p.

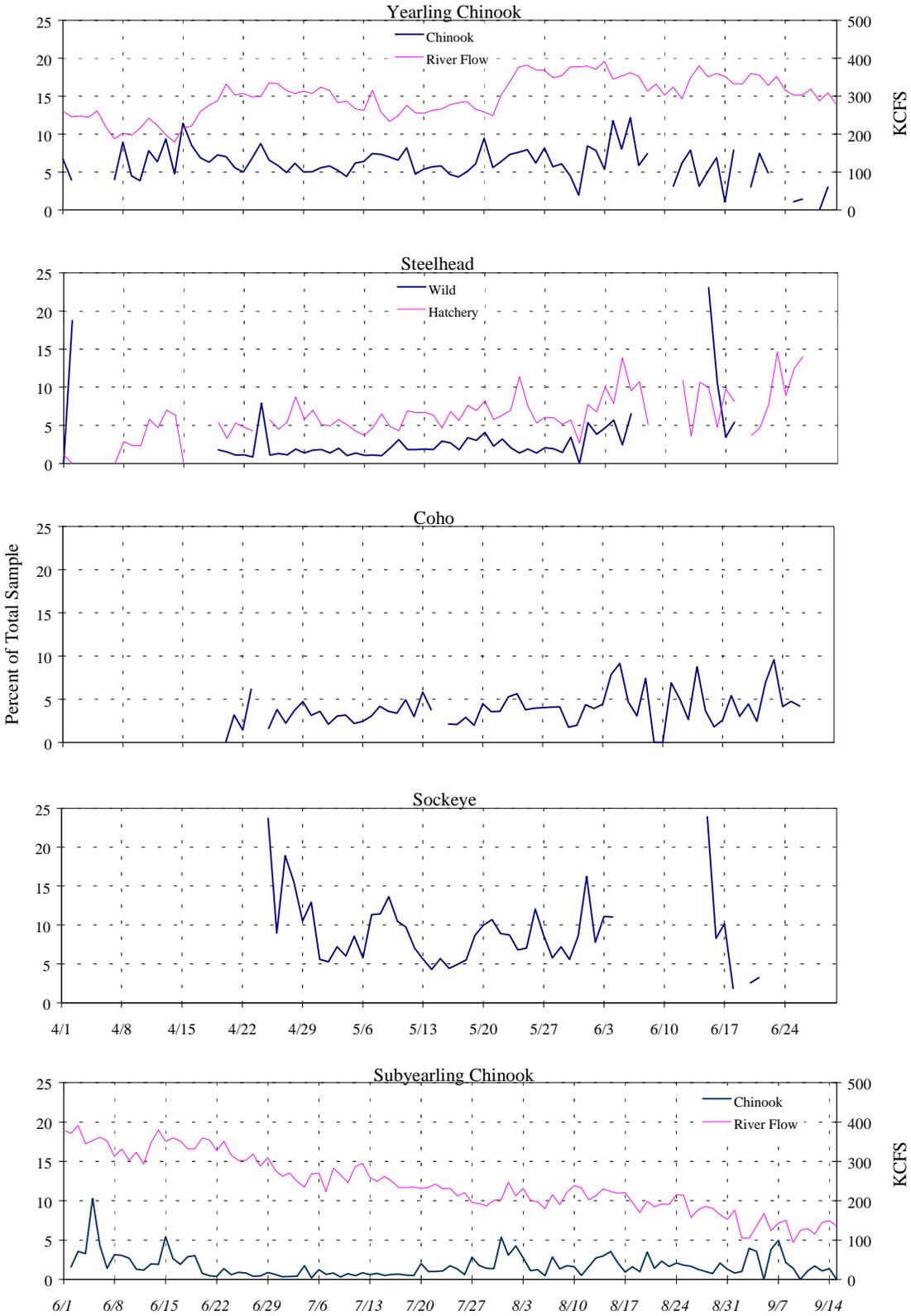


Figure A-1. Daily percent descanding and river flow at John Day Dam, 1999. Days with sample size of less than 30 have been excluded.

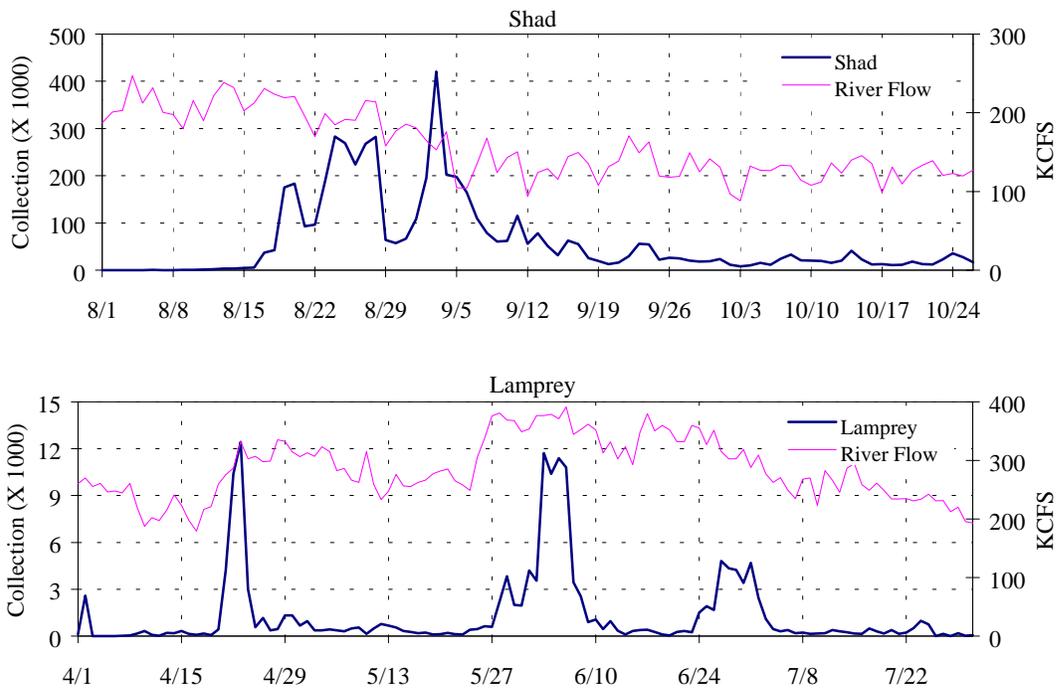


Figure A-2. Seasonal juvenile shad and lamprey collection at John Day Dam, 1999.

Table A-1. Summary of PIT tag detections at John Day Dam, 1999.

Migration Year	Species	Run	Rear	Observations	Species Totals	Migration Year Totals		
1996	Steelhead	Summer	Wild	4	4 Steelhead	4		
1997	Chinook	Summer	Wild	1	13 Chinook 131 Coho			
	Chinook	Unknown	Hatchery	2				
	Chinook	Unknown	Unknown	10				
	Coho	Fall	Hatchery	131				
	Steelhead	Summer	Hatchery	5				
	Steelhead	Summer	Unknown	1				
	Steelhead	Summer	Wild	22			28 Steelhead	172
1998	Chinook	Spring	Hatchery	59	546 Chinook			
	Chinook	Spring	Wild	26				
	Chinook	Summer	Hatchery	1				
	Chinook	Summer	Wild	8				
	Chinook	Fall	Hatchery	396				
	Chinook	Fall	Wild	20				
	Chinook	Unknown	Hatchery	15				
	Chinook	Unknown	Unknown	14				
	Chinook	Unknown	Wild	7				
	Steelhead	Summer	Hatchery	136				
	Steelhead	Summer	Unknown	1				
	Steelhead	Summer	Wild	50			187 Steelhead	733
	1999	Chinook	Spring	Hatchery			21,869	72,838 Chinook
Chinook		Spring	Wild	3,769				
Chinook		Summer	Hatchery	2,501				
Chinook		Summer	Wild	3,015				
Chinook		Fall	Hatchery	6,650				
Chinook		Fall	Unknown	7,205				
Chinook		Fall	Wild	532				
Chinook		Unknown	Hatchery	17,632				
Chinook		Unknown	Unknown	5,724				
Chinook		Unknown	Wild	3,941				
Coho		Spring	Hatchery	1	4,866 Coho			
Coho		Fall	Hatchery	4,302				
Coho		Fall	Unknown	562				
Coho		Unknown	Hatchery	1				
Steelhead		Spring	Wild	327				
Steelhead		Summer	Hatchery	54,994				
Steelhead		Summer	Unknown	16	59,344 Steelhead			
Steelhead		Summer	Wild	4,007				
Sockeye		Summer	Hatchery	207				
Sockeye		Summer	Wild	30				
Sockeye		Unknown	Hatchery	37				
Sockeye	Unknown	Wild	442	716 Sockeye		137,764		
2000	Chinook	Spring	Wild	9	9 Chinook	32		
	Steelhead	Summer	Wild	23	23 Steelhead			
Total Observations at John Day Dam:						138,705		

Species Summary	Chinook	Coho	Steelhead	Sockeye
Number	73,406	4,997	59,586	716
Percentage	53%	4%	43%	1%

Table A-2. External mark recapture data from John Day Dam, 1999.

Elastomer Tags

Species	Location	Color	Release Site	Release Number	Number Recaptured
Yearling	Left	Blue	Cpt.John Acclimation Pond	150,000	267
	Left	Green	Clearwater River	228,000	383
	Fall	Left	Red	Lyons Ferry Hatchery	450,000
Chinook	Right	Blue@	Cpt.John Acclimation Pond	150,000	1
	Right	Green	Pittsburg Landing	150,000	256
Summer Steelhead	Left	Green	Chiwawa Hatchery	37,132	261
	Left	Orange	Chiwawa Hatchery	82,684	295
	Left	Red	Chiwawa Hatchery	53,051	221
Total Elastomer Tags=					6,057

@ = one tag identified on the right side was probably a mismarked left side.

Freeze Brands

Species	Location*	Code	Orient.	Release Site	Release Number	Number Recaptured
Summer	RA,LA, LD^	IV	1	Lyons Ferry Hatchery	40,000	25
	RA, LA	IV	3	Lyons Ferry Hatchery	40,000	19
Steelhead	RA	IT	3	Cottonwood Acclim. Pond	90,000	5
	RA	IT	1	Tucannon River	40,000	6
Total Freeze Brands=						55

* LA = left anterior, RA = right anterior

^LD = left dorsal, one brand identified as a LD in the lab was probably a mismarked LA.

Table A-3. Interruption of sampling summary for John Day Dam, 1999.

End Date	Batch #	Reason for interruption	Hours missed
2-April	99002	3-way rotating gate malfunction	12:00
3-April	99003	Monitoring facility dewatered	24:00
4-April	99004	Monitoring facility dewatered	24:00
5-April	99005	Monitoring facility dewatered	24:00
6-April	99006	Monitoring facility dewatered	24:00
7-April	99007	Monitoring facility dewatered	20:00
14-April	99014	3-way rotating gate repairs	6:00
9-June	99070	Scheduled inspections and repairs	13:30
10-June	99071	Crest gate malfunction	10:30
15-July	99106	3-way rotating gate malfunction	1:00
21-Sept	99174	Scheduled dewatering	5:45
23-Sept	99176	Hydrological evaluations of SMF	3:30
24-Sept	99177	Hydrological evaluations of SMF	0:40
Minimum total sample hours missed =			168:55

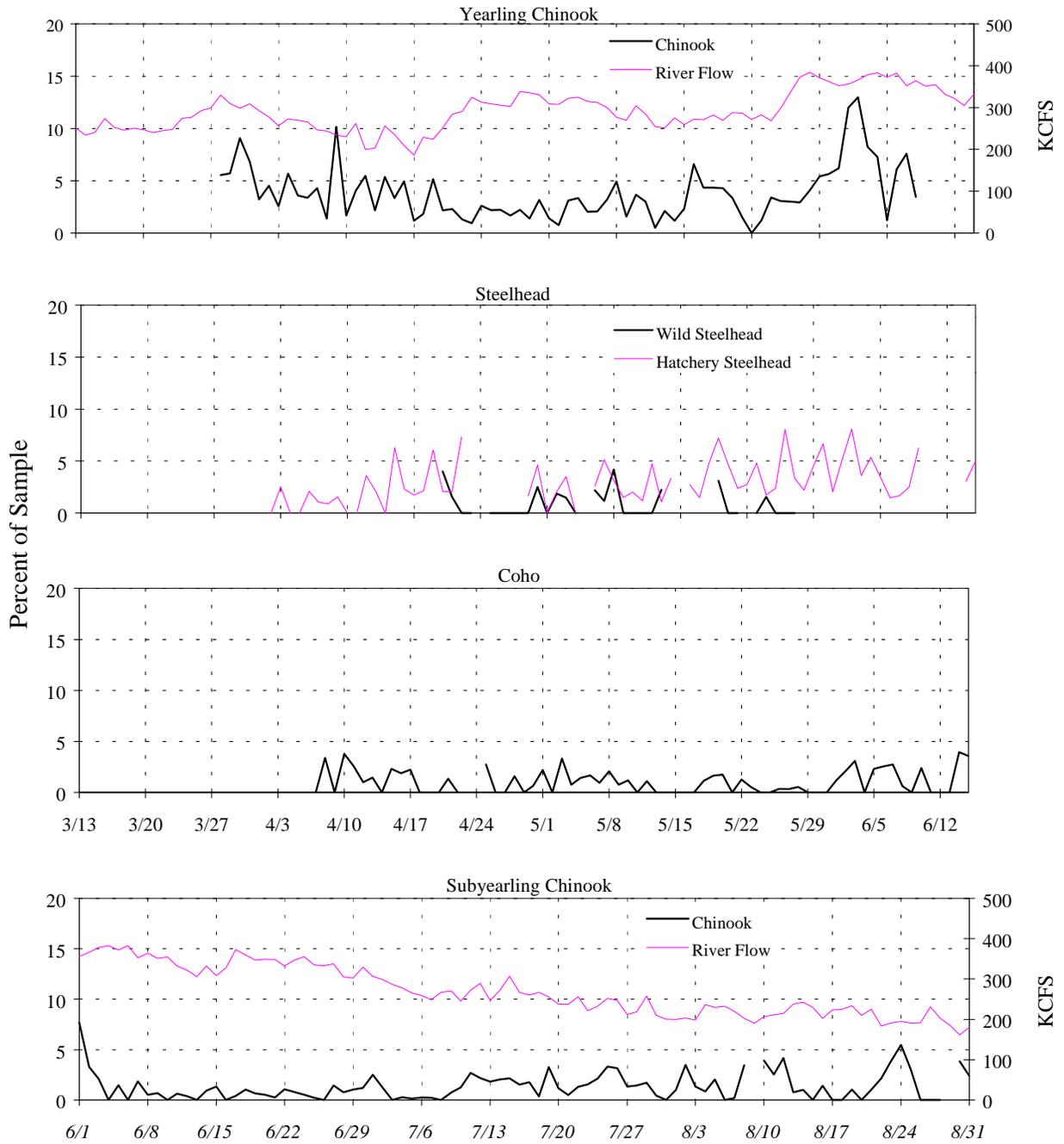


Figure B-1. Daily percent descaling and river flow at Bonneville Dam, PH1, 1999. Days with sample size of less than 30 have been excluded.

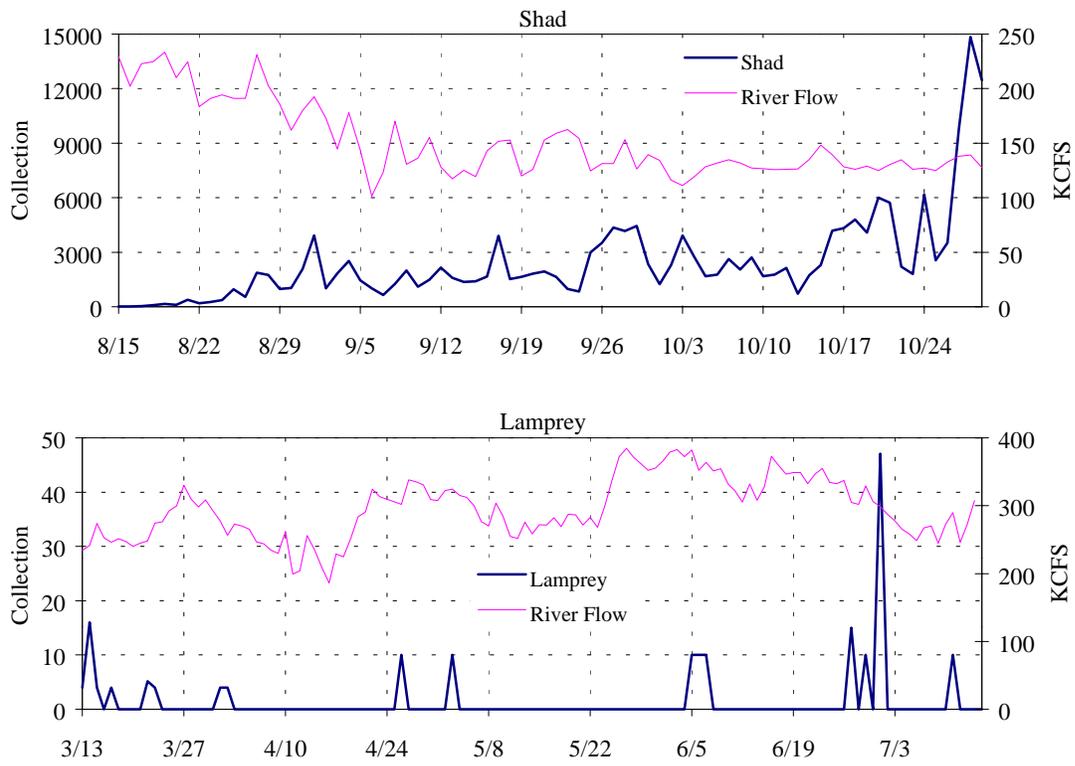


Figure B-2. Seasonal juvenile shad and lamprey collection at Bonneville Dam, 1999.

Table B-1. Summary of PIT tag detections at Bonneville Dam, 1999. Fish shown in years prior to 1999 are holdover fish.

Migration Year Site		Chinook								Coho				Sockeye				Steelhead				Totals					
		Hatchery				Wild				Hatchery		Unknown		Hatchery		Wild		Hatchery		Unknown			Wild				
		FA	SP	SU	UN	FA	UN	FA	SP	SU	UN	FA	SP	UN	FA	SP	SU	UN	SU	UN	SP		SU	SU	SP	SU	
1989	B2J		1*																						1		
Total 1989			1																						1		
1996	B2J																								2		
	BVX																								1		
Total 1996																									3		
1997	B2J			1						25															10		
	BVX									8										2					3		
Total 1997				1						33										2					13		
1998	B2J	115	30		1					3	14	3	2							46					32		
	BVJ	4	1							1										3					1		
	BVX	91	28	1						6	10	2	4							54					12		
Total 1998		210	59	1	1					10	24	5	6							103					45		
1999	B2J	2,307	17,172	2,039	9,292	19,620	2,314	146	9,109	998	1,370			858	1	2	184	4,222	55	14	6	188	1	17,445	101	1,921	
	BVJ	48	220	22	95	320	20	2	199	31	45			9			1	54	1	1				276	2	27	
	BVX	1,369	8,519	1,142	4,736	4,227	763	72	3,528	1,080	1,425			433			61	764	45	5	4	58		10,292	85	1,127	
Total 1999		3,724	25,911	3,203	14,123	24,167	3,097	220	12,836	2,109	2,840			1,300	1	2	246	5,040	101	20	10	248	1	28,013	1	188	3,075
Season	B2J	2,422	17,203	2,040	9,293	19,620	2,319	149	9,123	1,001	1,372			883	1	2	184	4,222	55	14	6	188	1	17,491	0	101	1,965
Total	BVJ	52	221	22	95	320	20	3	199	31	45			9	0	-	1	54	1	1	0	2	-	279	1	2	28
	BVX	1,460	8,547	1,143	4,736	4,227	763	78	3,538	1,082	1,429			441	0	-	61	764	45	5	4	58	-	10,348	0	85	1,143
Totals		3,934	25,971	3,205	14,124	24,167	3,102	230	12,860	2,114	2,846			1,333	1	2	246	5,040	101	20	10	248	1	28,118	1	188	3,136

* adult fallback

Sp=Spring, SU=Summer, FA=Fall, UN=unknown

BVX=Bonneville first powerhouse, B2J=Bonneville second powerhouse, BVJ=Bonneville PIT tag sample collection station at first powerhouse.

Table B-2. External mark recapture data from Bonneville Dam, PH1, 1999.

Elastomer Tags						
Species	Location	Color	Release Site	Release Number	Number Recaptured	
Yearling	Left	Blue	Cpt.John Acclim. Pond	150000	11	
	Left	Green	Clearwater R.	228000	26	
Fall Chinook	Left	Red	Lyons Ferry Hatchery	450000	105	
	Right	Green	Pittsburg Landing	150000	12	
	Right	Red	Unknown		2	
Summer Steelhead	Left	Green	Chiwawa Hatchery	37132	7	
	Left	Orange	Chiwawa Hatchery	82684	10	
	Left	Red	Chiwawa Hatchery	53051	12	
Total Elastomer tags =					185	

Freeze Brands						
Species	Location*	Code	Orient.	Release site	Release number	Number Recaptured
Summer Steelhead	RA	IV	3	Lyons Ferry Hatchery	20000	1
Total Freeze Brands =					1	

* RA = right anterior

Table B-3. Interruptions in the sampling season at Bonneville Dam, PH1, 1999.

Date	Batch Number	Reason for Outage	Hours Missed
17-March	99005	PIT Tag coil maintenance.	1
31-Mar	99019	Cable maintenance and replacement.	2
7-May	99056	End-of-screen sweep repairs and ERG Limit switch replacement.	1
9-August	99150	Small, dewatering screen sweep and motor repairs.	8
Total hours missed			12

Table B-4. Gas bubble trauma (GBT) examination summary for Bonneville Dam, 1999.

			Incidence of Gas Bubble Trauma symptoms						
Month	Species	Sample Size	% of monthly sample*				Smolt Affected		Monthly % of Season Totals
			Lateral line	Eyes	unpaired fins ranks 1 and 2	unpaired fins ranks 3 and 4	Number	Percent	
April	Spring Chinook	687	0.00%	0.00%	0.44%	0.00%	3	0.44%	17.65%
	Wild Steelhead	245	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
	Hatchery Steelhead	471	0.21%	0.00%	0.21%	0.21%	2	0.42%	11.76%
Monthly Total		1403	0.07%	0.00%	0.29%	0.07%	5	0.36%	29.41%
May	Spring Chinook	900	0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.11%	5.88%
	Wild Steelhead	343	0.29%	0.00%	0.29%	0.00%	2	0.58%	11.76%
	Hatchery Steelhead	552	0.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.18%	5.88%
Monthly Total		1795	0.21%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	4	0.22%	23.53%
June	Spring Chinook	146	2.05%	0.00%	0.68%	0.00%	4	2.74%	23.53%
	Fall Chinook	600	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
	Wild Steelhead	43	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
	Hatchery Steelhead	209	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.48%	5.88%
Monthly Total		852	0.30%	0.10%	0.10%	0.00%	5	0.59%	29.41%
July	Fall Chinook	800							
Monthly Total		800	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	2	0.25%	11.76%
August	Fall Chinook	665							
Monthly Total		665	0.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.15%	5.88%
Season Totals	Spring Chinook	1587	0.23%	0.00%	0.23%	0.00%	8	0.50%	
	Fall Chinook	2065	0.05%	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	3	0.15%	
	Wild Steelhead	631	0.16%	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	2	0.32%	
	Hatchery Steelhead	1232	0.16%	0.08%	0.08%	0.08%	4	0.32%	
Season Total		5515	0.14%	0.02%	0.14%	0.02%	17	0.31%	
Total number of symptoms in each location			8	1	8	1	18		
% of symptoms in each location			44.4%	5.6%	44.4%	5.6%			

NOTE: GBT symptoms were ranked as follows: 0 = 0% coverage, 1 = 1-5% coverage, 2 = 6-25% coverage, 3 = 26-50% coverage, and 4 = greater than 50% coverage.

* some smolt exhibited symptoms in multiple locations

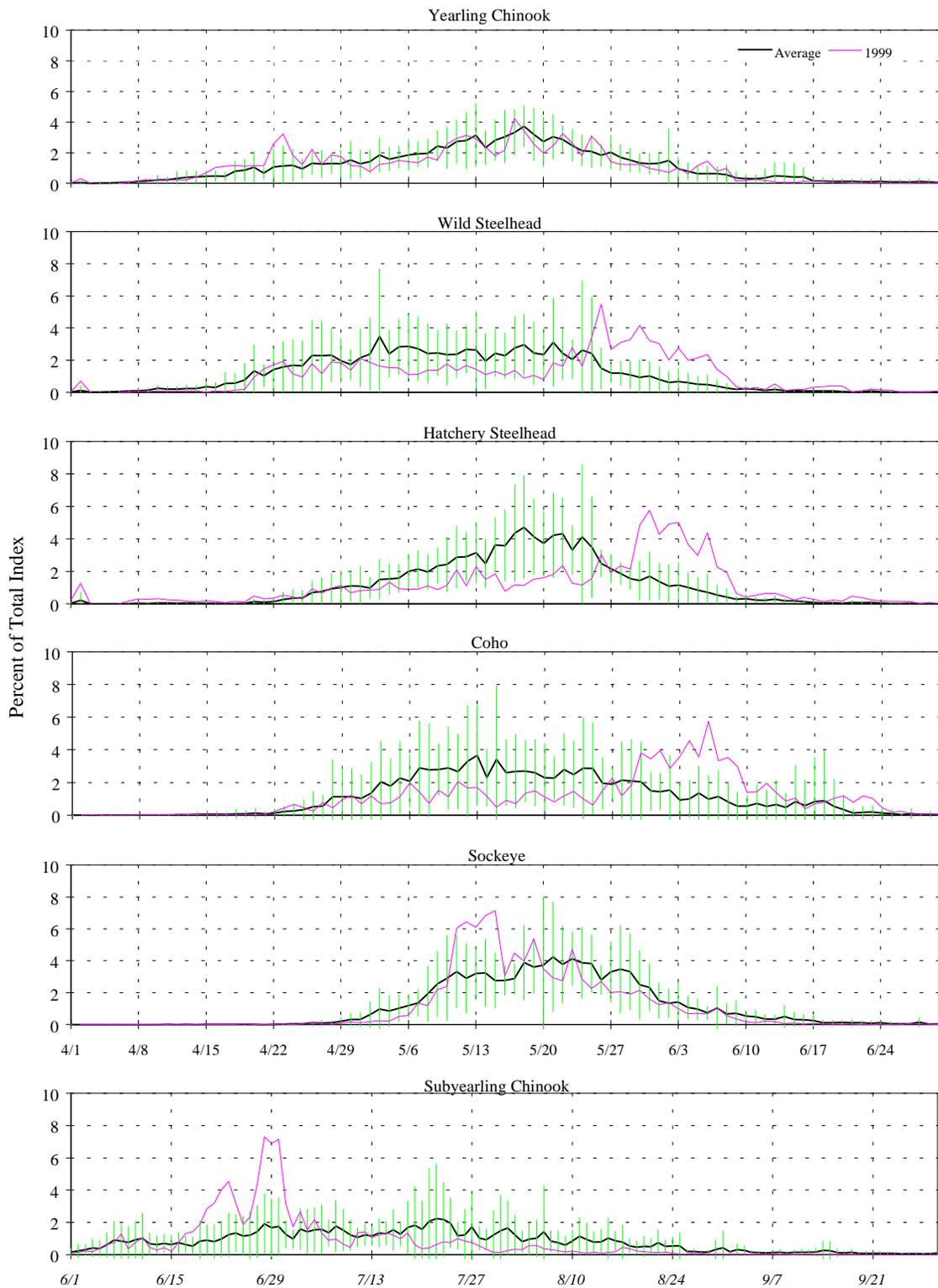


Figure C-1. Historical average passage pattern with standard deviation, John Day Dam, 1985-1999.

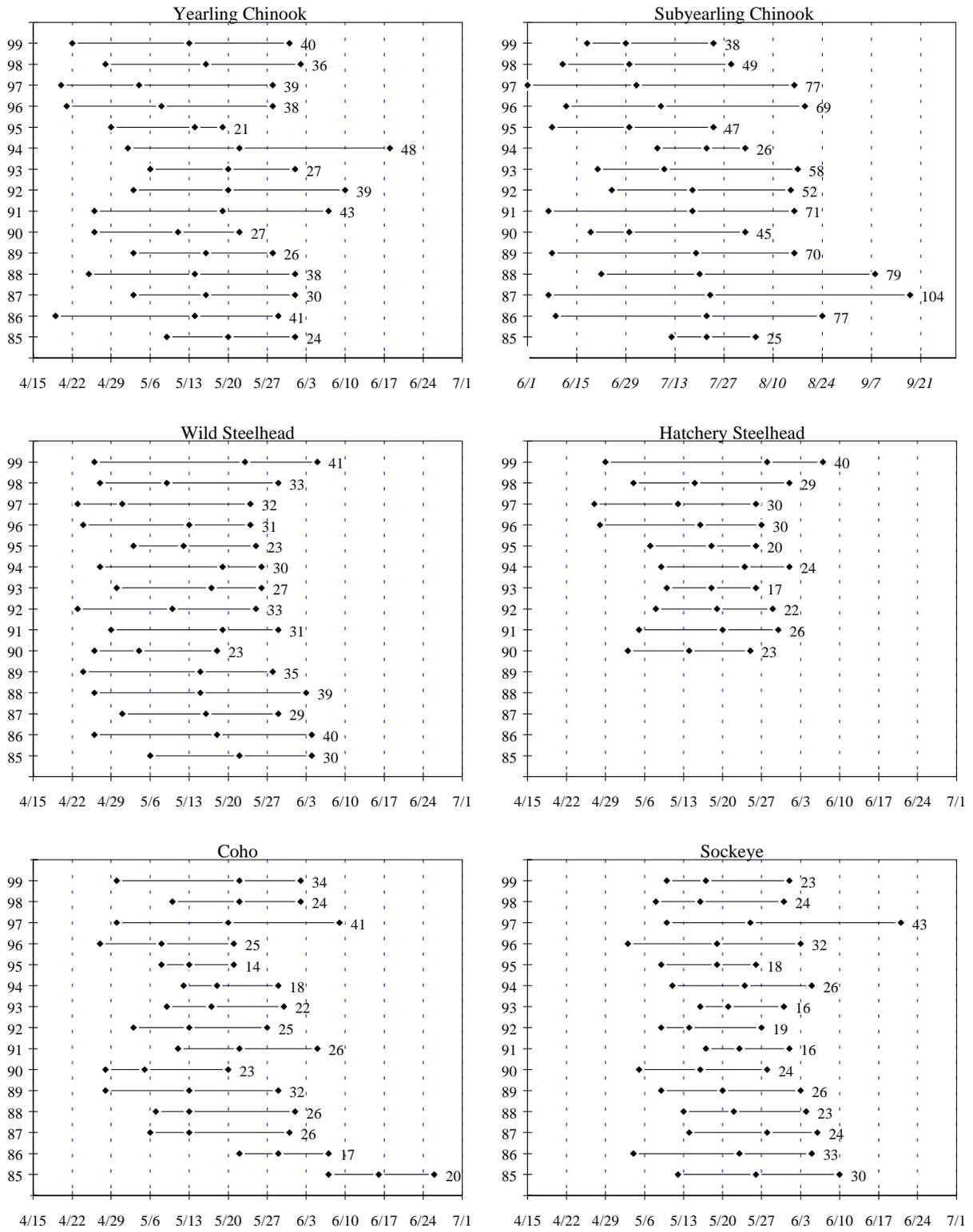


Figure C-2. 10%, 50%, and 90% passage dates at John Day Dam, by species, 1985-1999. The duration between 10-90% dates (in days) is indicated for each line. Hatchery and wild steelhead were not differentiated before 1990.

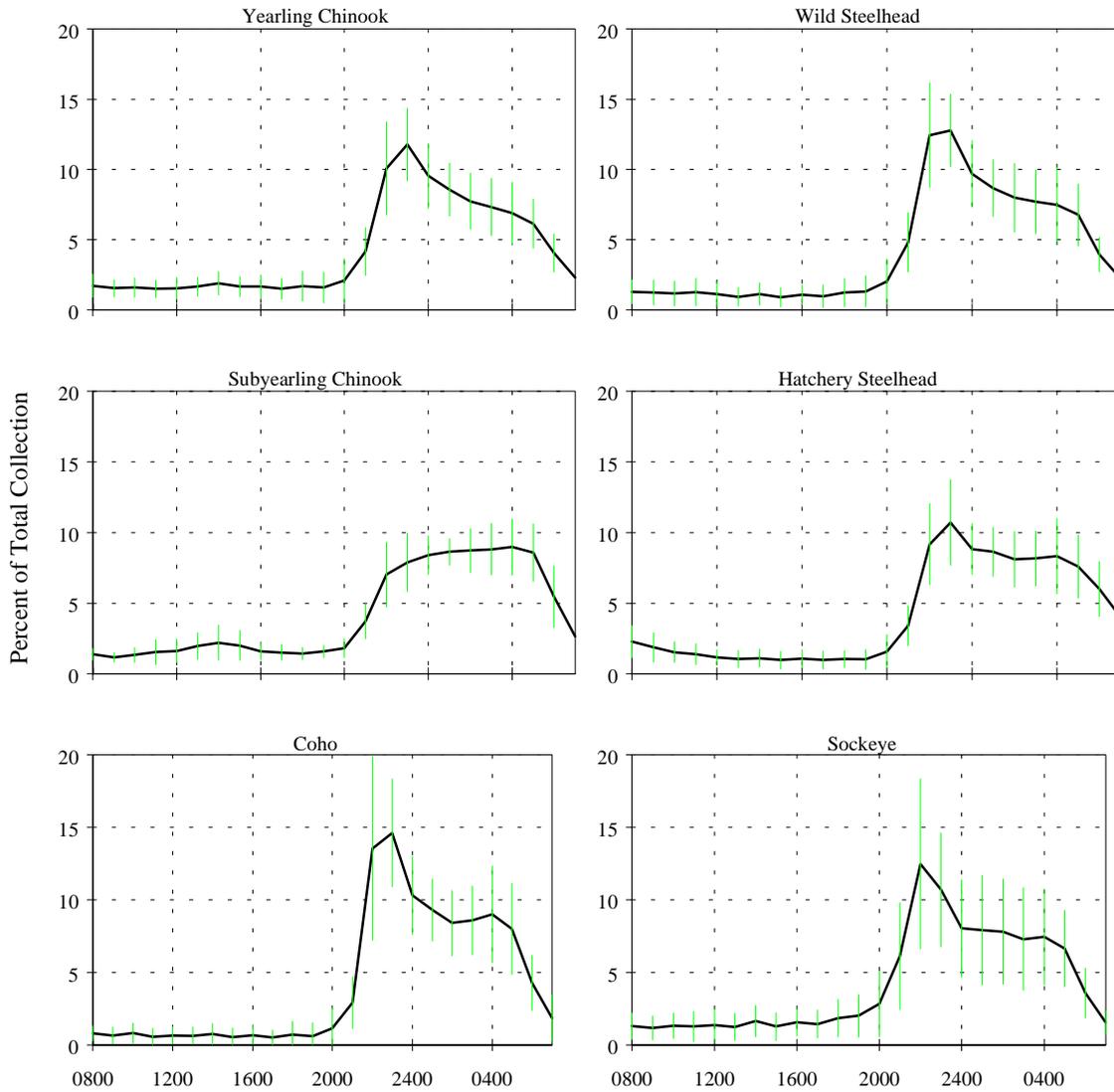


Figure C-3. Historical average diel passage with standard deviation, John Day Dam, 1985-1997. Hourly detail was not collected in 1998 or 1999.

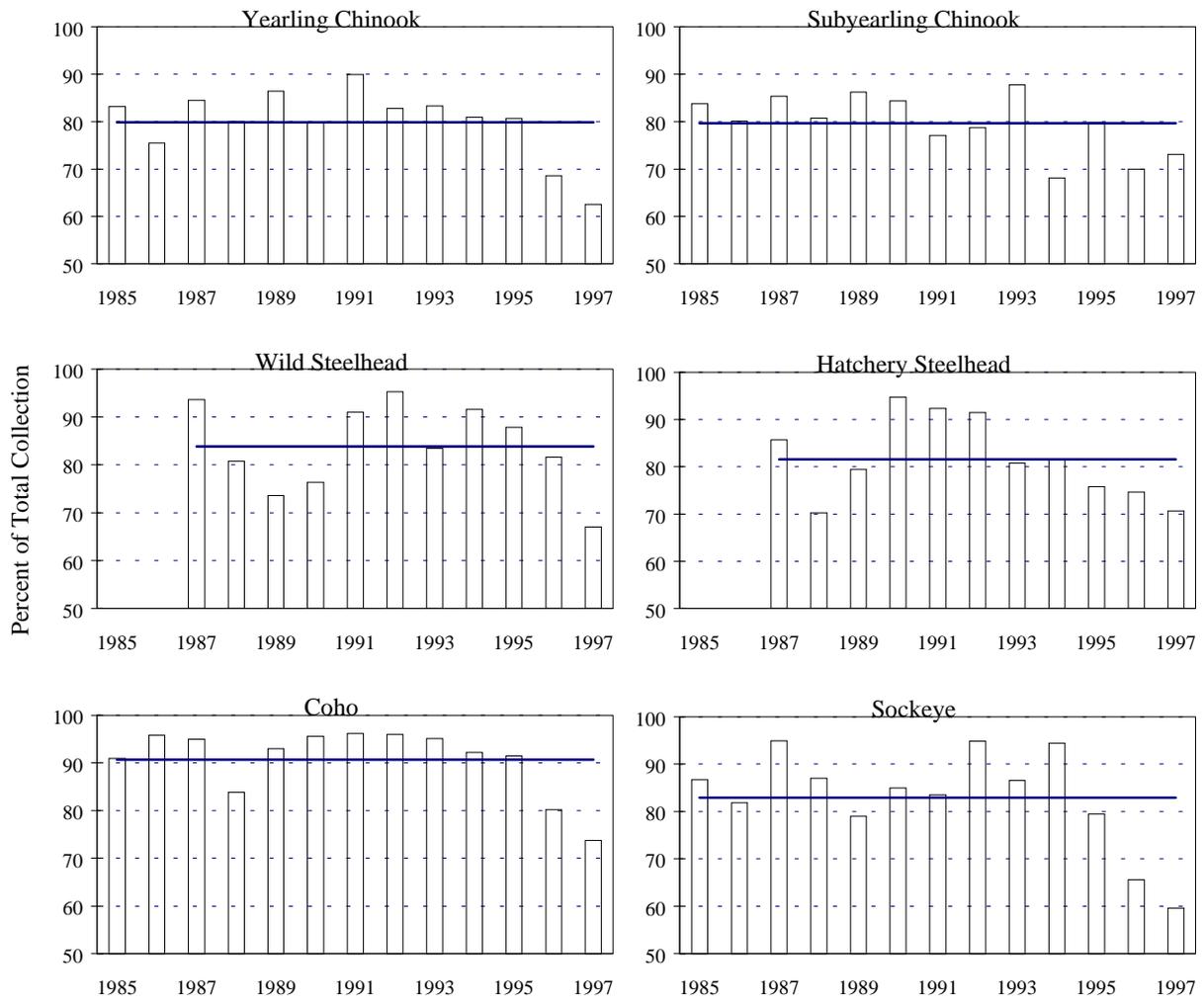


Figure C-4. Percent night passage (1800-0600) for each season at John Day Dam, by species, including the average for all years, 1985-1997. Hourly detail was not collected in 1998 or 1999.

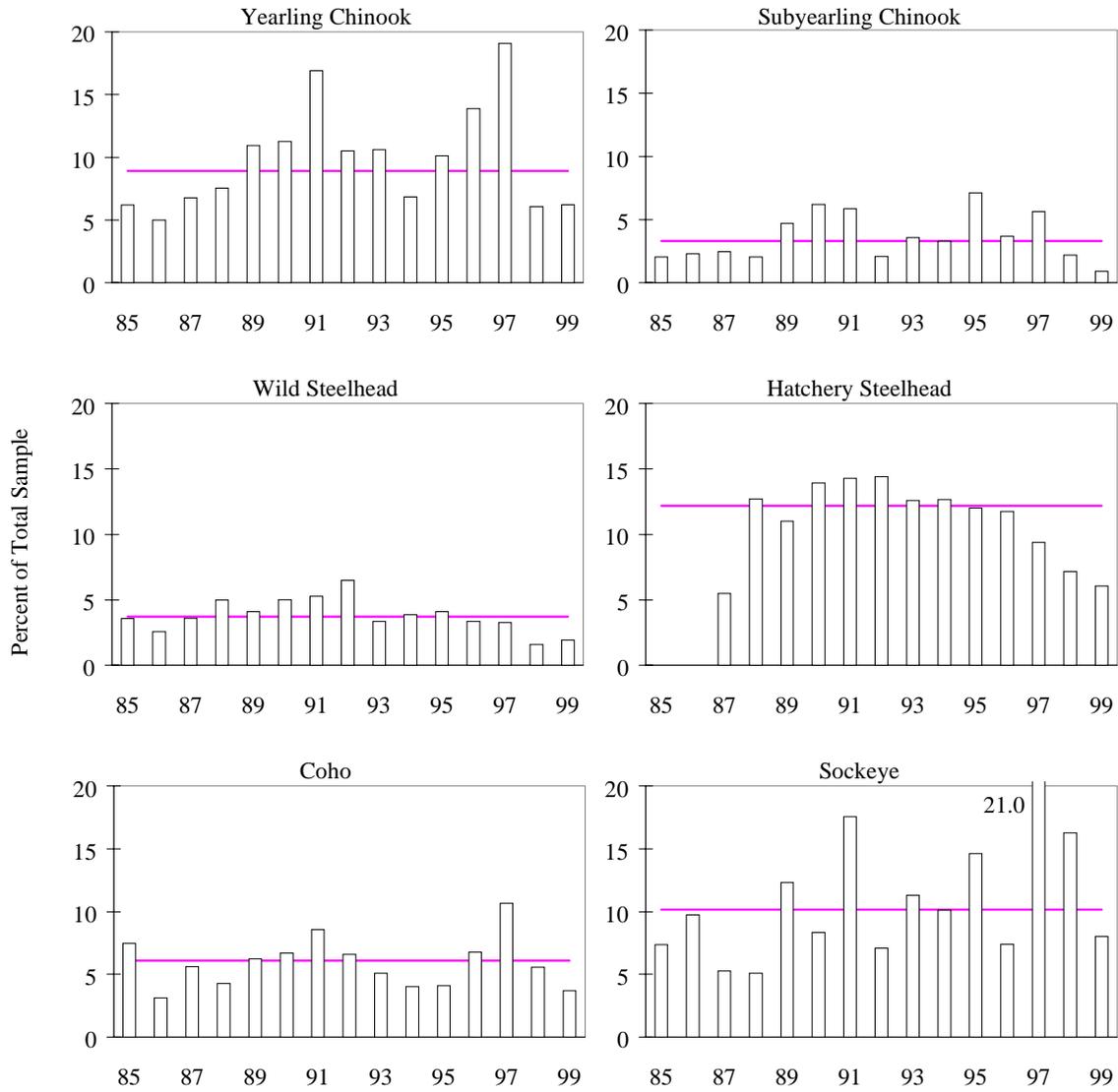


Figure C-5. Historical descaling percentages, John Day Dam, 1985-1999. Hatchery and wild steelhead not differentiated before 1987.

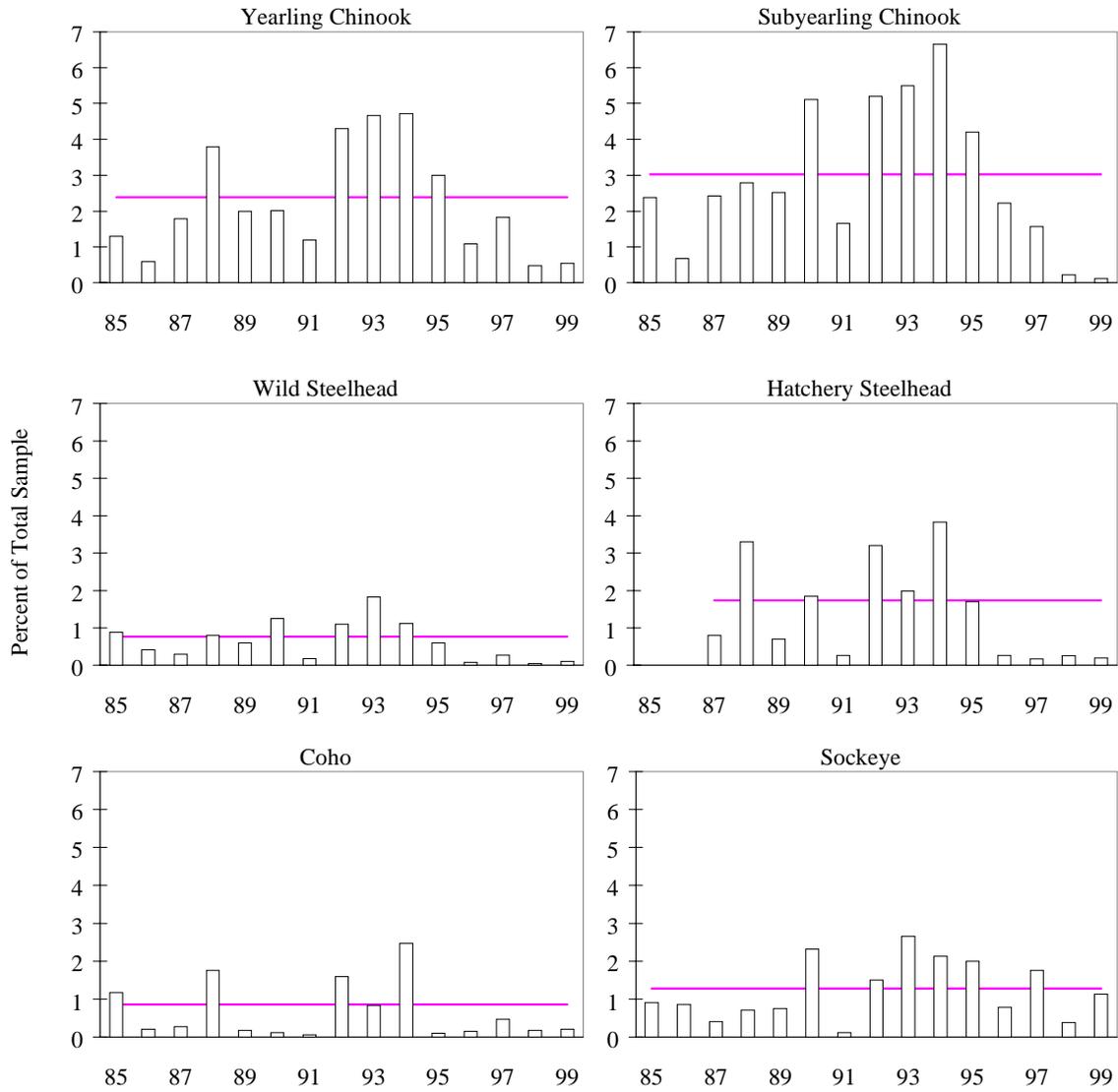


Figure C-6. Historical mortality percentages, John Day Dam, 1985-1999. Hatchery and wild steelhead were not differentiated before 1987.

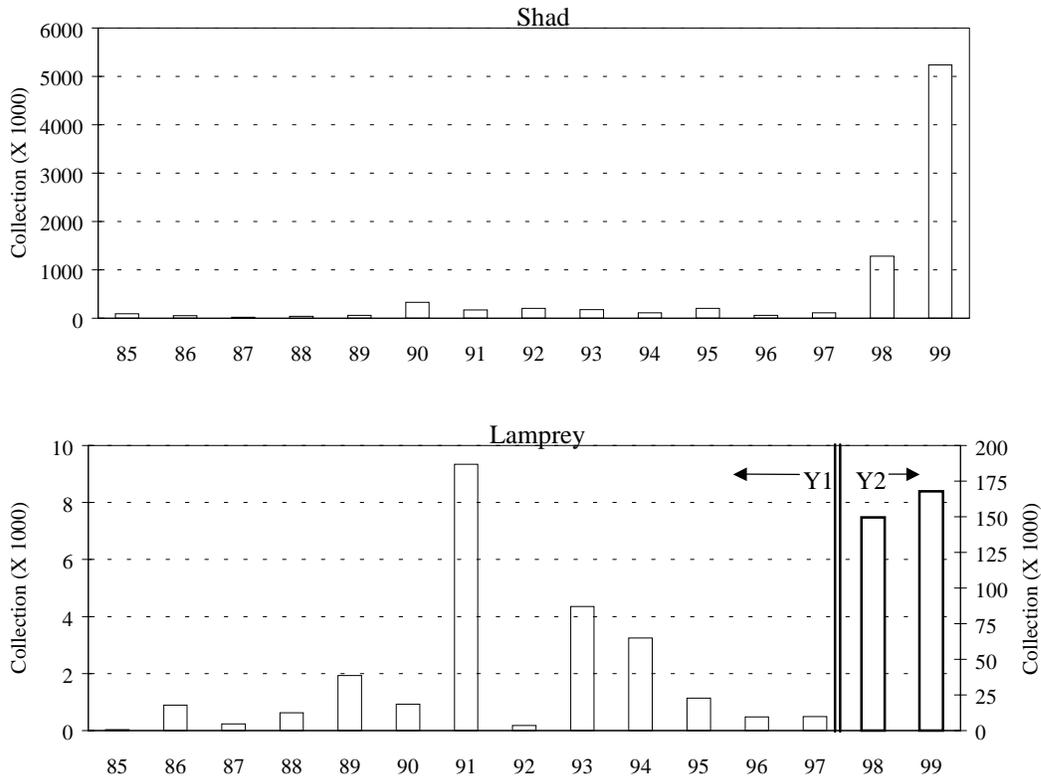


Figure C-7. Historical juvenile shad and lamprey counts at John Day Dam, 1985-1999.

Table C-1. Percent night passage (1800-0600) for each season at John Day Dam, 1985-1997. Hourly detail was not collected in 1998 or 1999.

YEAR	Yearling Chinook	Subyearling Chinook	Wild Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead	Coho	Sockeye
1985	83.2	83.7	N/A	N/A	91.0	86.8
1986	75.5	80.1	N/A	N/A	95.9	81.9
1987	84.5	85.4	93.6	85.6	95.0	94.9
1988	80.0	80.7	80.8	70.3	83.9	87.1
1989	86.4	86.2	73.6	79.4	93.0	79.0
1990	79.7	84.4	76.3	94.8	95.6	85.0
1991	89.9	77.0	91.0	92.3	96.2	83.6
1992	82.8	78.7	95.3	91.5	96.0	94.9
1993	83.3	87.8	83.4	80.7	95.1	86.5
1994	80.9	68.1	91.6	81.4	92.2	94.5
1995	80.7	79.7	87.9	75.8	91.5	79.5
1996	68.6	70.0	81.6	74.7	80.2	65.6
1997	62.6	73.1	67.0	70.6	73.7	59.6
AVERAGE	79.8	79.6	83.8	81.5	90.7	83.0
MIN	62.6	68.1	67.0	70.3	73.7	59.6
MAX	89.9	87.8	95.3	94.8	96.2	94.9

Table C-2. 10%, 50%, and 90% passage dates at John Day Dam, 1985 to 1999.

Yearling Chinook				
	10 %	50%	90 %	# of Days
1985^	9-May	20-May	1-Jun	24
1986	19-Apr	14-May	29-May	41
1987	3-May	16-May	1-Jun	30
1988	25-Apr	14-May	1-Jun	38
1989	3-May	16-May	28-May	26
1990^	26-Apr	11-May	22-May	27
1991	26-Apr	19-May	7-Jun	43
1992	3-May	20-May	10-Jun	39
1993	6-May	20-May	1-Jun	27
1994	2-May	22-May	18-Jun	48
1995	29-Apr	14-May	19-May	21
1996	21-Apr	8-May	28-May	38
1997	20-Apr	4-May	28-May	39
1998	28-Apr	16-May	2-Jun	36
1999	22-Apr	13-May	31-May	40
MEDIAN	28-Apr	16-May	1-Jun	35
MIN	19-Apr	4-May	19-May	21
MAX	9-May	22-May	18-Jun	48

Subyearling Chinook				
	10 %	50%	90 %	# of Days
1985^	12-Jul	22-Jul	5-Aug	25
1986	9-Jun	22-Jul	24-Aug	77
1987	7-Jun	23-Jul	18-Sep	104
1988	22-Jun	20-Jul	8-Sep	79
1989	8-Jun	19-Jul	16-Aug	70
1990^	19-Jun	30-Jun	2-Aug	45
1991	7-Jun	18-Jul	16-Aug	71
1992	25-Jun	18-Jul	15-Aug	52
1993	21-Jun	10-Jul	17-Aug	58
1994	8-Jul	22-Jul	2-Aug	26
1995	8-Jun	30-Jun	24-Jul	47
1996	12-Jun	9-Jul	19-Aug	69
1997	1-Jun	2-Jul	16-Aug	77
1998	11-Jun	30-Jun	29-Jul	49
1999	18-Jun	29-Jun	25-Jul	38
MEDIAN	12-Jun	18-Jul	16-Aug	66
MIN	1-Jun	29-Jun	24-Jul	25
MAX	12-Jul	23-Jul	18-Sep	104

Wild Steelhead				
	10 %	50%	90 %	# of Days
1985*^	6-May	22-May	4-Jun	30
1986*	26-Apr	18-May	4-Jun	40
1987*	1-May	16-May	29-May	29
1988*	26-Apr	15-May	3-Jun	39
1989*	24-Apr	15-May	28-May	35
1990^	26-Apr	4-May	18-May	23
1991	29-Apr	19-May	29-May	31
1992	23-Apr	10-May	25-May	33
1993	30-Apr	17-May	26-May	27
1994	27-Apr	19-May	26-May	30
1995	3-May	12-May	25-May	23
1996	24-Apr	13-May	24-May	31
1997	23-Apr	1-May	24-May	32
1998	27-Apr	9-May	29-May	33
1999	26-Apr	23-May	5-Jun	41
MEDIAN	26-Apr	15-May	28-May	33
MIN	23-Apr	1-May	18-May	23
MAX	6-May	23-May	5-Jun	41

Hatchery Steelhead				
	10 %	50%	90 %	# of Days
1985*^	ALL STEELHEAD IN WILD			
1986*				
1987*				
1988*				
1989*				
1990^	3-May	14-May	25-May	23
1991	5-May	20-May	30-May	26
1992	8-May	19-May	29-May	22
1993	10-May	18-May	26-May	17
1994	9-May	24-May	1-Jun	24
1995	7-May	18-May	26-May	20
1996	28-Apr	16-May	27-May	30
1997	27-Apr	12-May	26-May	30
1998	4-May	15-May	1-Jun	29
1999	29-Apr	28-May	7-Jun	40
MEDIAN	4-May	18-May	28-May	25
MIN	27-Apr	12-May	25-May	17
MAX	10-May	28-May	7-Jun	40

Coho				
	10 %	50%	90 %	# of Days
1985^	7-Jun	16-Jun	26-Jun	20
1986	22-May	29-May	7-Jun	17
1987	6-May	13-May	31-May	26
1988	7-May	13-May	1-Jun	26
1989	28-Apr	13-May	29-May	32
1990^	28-Apr	5-May	20-May	23
1991	11-May	22-May	5-Jun	26
1992	3-May	13-May	27-May	25
1993	9-May	17-May	30-May	22
1994	12-May	18-May	29-May	18
1995	8-May	13-May	21-May	14
1996	27-Apr	8-May	21-May	25
1997	30-Apr	20-May	9-Jun	41
1998	10-May	22-May	2-Jun	24
1999	30-Apr	22-May	2-Jun	34
MEDIAN	7-May	17-May	31-May	25
MIN	27-Apr	5-May	20-May	14
MAX	7-Jun	16-Jun	26-Jun	41

Sockeye (Wild + Hatchery)				
	10 %	50%	90 %	# of Days
1985^	12-May	26-May	10-Jun	30
1986	4-May	23-May	5-Jun	33
1987	14-May	28-May	6-Jun	24
1988	13-May	22-May	4-Jun	23
1989	9-May	20-May	3-Jun	26
1990^	5-May	16-May	28-May	24
1991	17-May	23-May	1-Jun	16
1992	9-May	14-May	27-May	19
1993	16-May	21-May	31-May	16
1994	11-May	24-May	5-Jun	26
1995	9-May	19-May	26-May	18
1996	3-May	19-May	3-Jun	32
1997	10-May	25-May	21-Jun	43
1998	8-May	16-May	31-May	24
1999	10-May	17-May	1-Jun	23
MEDIAN	10-May	21-May	3-Jun	25
MIN	3-May	14-May	26-May	16
MAX	17-May	28-May	21-Jun	43

* Years in which no differentiation was made between wild and hatchery steelhead for index purposes.

^ Years in which the sample unit was out of service (1990: May 30 to June 9, and 1985: April 2 to April 26).

Table C-3. Percent of total passage per hour, John Day Dam, 1985-1997. Hourly detail not available in 1998 or 99.

Yearling Chinook																								
	0800	0900	1000	1100	Noon	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	MID	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
1985	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.6	4.9	11.3	11.6	10.8	10.1	8.4	7.5	7.1	6.0	2.5	1.0
1986	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.6	8.4	15.3	13.1	7.5	6.0	4.9	4.3	3.5	3.6	2.6	1.4
1987	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.4	5.5	11.5	11.0	10.3	9.9	8.9	9.5	8.1	5.5	2.4
1988	2.7	2.1	2.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	4.2	7.2	9.7	7.8	7.5	8.3	9.2	8.1	8.1	7.2	4.2
1989	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	2.8	9.1	12.1	10.6	10.2	9.4	9.5	8.9	6.9	5.5	3.6
1990	1.0	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.9	1.5	2.2	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.2	4.3	8.6	10.9	9.7	8.6	8.2	7.9	8.2	7.6	3.6	0.7
1991	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	3.2	14.9	17.4	13.9	10.2	7.8	6.6	6.1	4.9	2.9	0.7
1992	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.4	6.0	11.6	11.7	10.8	10.4	9.5	8.8	6.7	3.5	1.0
1993	2.6	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	2.8	14.8	16.2	10.3	7.8	7.2	6.1	6.1	5.5	3.9	3.4
1994	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	4.1	7.9	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.4	9.3	9.4	8.3	4.0	1.4
1995	1.5	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.5	3.3	10.6	10.5	9.8	9.6	7.5	7.5	6.5	6.4	4.5	4.2
1996	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.2	3.6	3.7	5.5	5.9	11.1	11.2	6.9	6.8	4.2	4.0	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.7
1997	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.8	3.6	3.3	4.0	3.8	4.8	5.3	8.4	8.5	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.3
AVG	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.1	4.4	10.5	11.9	9.6	8.7	7.7	7.2	6.8	6.1	4.0	2.4
MIN	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.4	5.5	8.5	5.2	4.7	4.2	4.0	3.2	3.2	2.5	0.7
MAX	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.9	3.6	3.3	4.0	3.8	5.5	8.4	15.3	17.4	13.9	10.8	10.4	9.5	8.5	8.3	7.2	4.2

Subyearling Chinook																								
	0800	0900	1000	1100	Noon	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	MID	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
1985	0.8	1.0	1.3	3.1	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	5.0	12.1	8.1	8.5	8.7	10.1	7.9	8.9	8.0	4.2	1.2
1986	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	4.0	5.4	7.9	8.3	8.8	8.6	8.7	9.4	9.2	7.1	3.1
1987	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.1	4.5	6.7	6.5	7.3	8.7	8.3	9.9	10.0	10.8	8.6	3.1
1988	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.1	2.2	5.7	7.6	6.5	6.6	7.4	7.9	8.5	9.5	9.3	7.4	3.3
1989	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.3	3.3	4.4	6.6	8.5	11.6	12.4	12.9	12.8	9.4	3.8
1990	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.9	7.3	12.1	11.4	10.1	10.0	9.2	8.1	7.2	3.4	1.1
1991	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	3.3	4.7	4.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	3.6	7.5	10.0	8.7	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.3	7.9	3.8	1.4
1992	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.7	5.7	6.2	7.0	7.8	7.9	8.6	9.0	10.1	8.5	3.1	1.1
1993	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.7	4.2	6.0	8.7	10.0	11.1	12.2	12.1	11.3	7.4	3.0
1994	1.5	1.9	2.1	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.3	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.7	3.2	4.2	6.4	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.1	6.3	7.7	7.1	4.3	3.1
1995	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.4	10.1	10.5	9.7	10.0	8.2	8.0	6.8	6.7	3.5	2.6
1996	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.5	6.2	7.9	9.4	8.3	7.6	7.0	6.0	6.0	4.8	4.1
1997	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.5	3.7	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.8	8.1	8.8	9.2	8.4	7.5	7.3	7.0	6.6	4.0	3.1
AVG	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	3.9	7.4	7.5	8.1	8.6	8.9	8.8	9.3	8.9	5.9	2.7
MIN	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.3	3.3	4.4	6.6	7.1	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.0	3.1	1.1
MAX	2.0	1.9	2.4	3.3	3.7	3.6	4.7	4.0	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.2	3.2	5.7	12.1	12.1	11.4	10.1	11.6	12.4	12.9	12.8	9.4	4.1

Wild Steelhead																								
	0800	0900	1000	1100	Noon	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	MID	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
1985	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	3.0	9.6	10.7	10.1	10.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	9.2	4.2	1.6
1986	2.0	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.5	3.0	6.4	10.8	13.0	9.8	8.1	7.6	6.7	5.6	5.9	5.9	3.1
1987	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.7	10.9	13.4	11.2	10.7	9.6	10.1	10.7	8.7	5.1	1.5
1988	1.2	2.4	2.9	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.5	2.0	4.9	8.1	10.5	8.0	7.8	8.5	8.6	8.0	7.7	5.2	2.5
1989	2.5	1.8	2.1	3.1	2.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.5	7.3	12.8	9.1	6.7	6.5	5.8	6.0	5.6	4.6	2.7	1.9
1990	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.7	7.3	15.7	15.7	11.1	8.1	8.8	7.6	9.2	7.7	2.9	0.4
1991	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.9	6.0	18.0	16.1	11.4	9.1	6.5	7.2	5.8	5.4	2.1	1.1
1992	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.1	8.1	13.0	13.7	12.4	12.6	11.1	9.9	8.7	3.3	0.6
1993	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.2	6.5	17.2	14.8	8.9	6.9	6.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	3.6	2.3
1994	0.7	0.6	0.5	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	2.4	8.1	11.4	10.8	9.3	11.0	10.8	12.0	10.7	3.9	1.1
1995	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.6	2.3	12.7	12.8	10.3	10.3	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.4	6.1	5.5
1996	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.0	2.1	2.0	3.8	4.3	15.3	15.1	9.0	8.9	6.2	5.9	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.1
1997	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.5	3.2	5.2	6.8	9.8	8.7	5.4	5.3	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.3
AVG	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.2	4.7	12.8	12.8	9.4	8.6	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.5	4.2	2.5
MIN	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	2.1	8.1	8.7	5.4	5.3	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.6	2.1	0.4
MAX	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.6	3.5	3.2	5.2	7.3	18.0	16.1	13.7	12.4	12.6	11.1	12.0	10.7	6.1	5.5

Hatchery Steelhead																								
	0800	0900	1000	1100	Noon	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	MID	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
1985																								
1986																								
1987	1.9	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	2.3	6.0	9.7	8.4	8.8	9.8	10.2	10.9	10.0	7.9	3.7
1988	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.0	6.0	6.9	7.6	6.5	6.6	5.7	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.9	5.0
1989	3.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	2.5	9.7	9.3	7.6	8.3	8.1	8.3	8.5	7.8	7.6	5.5
1990	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.9	3.2	10.5	12.5	10.1	9.8	9.2	9.4	11.4	11.6	5.9	0.9

Table C-3. Continued.

Coho																								
	0800	0900	1000	1100	Noon	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	MID	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
1985	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.3	1.8	5.0	12.4	11.7	13.4	13.4	11.5	10.5	6.7	3.2	0.8
1986	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	9.9	22.2	16.7	12.3	9.1	8.4	7.1	6.1	1.9	0.6
1987	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	7.1	11.0	9.4	10.8	10.6	11.0	12.6	13.6	7.9	1.4
1988	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	3.3	7.7	11.3	8.0	8.2	8.2	9.4	10.0	9.5	6.9	2.6
1989	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	6.2	15.8	13.4	10.8	9.9	8.3	8.5	8.0	7.0	4.1	1.7
1990	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	2.5	10.2	11.6	9.1	7.8	9.1	11.3	15.3	13.3	5.2	0.3
1991	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.2	4.3	25.0	18.0	12.7	8.2	6.9	6.6	6.2	5.0	1.5	0.4
1992	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	3.2	12.8	15.6	11.6	10.3	9.9	9.2	11.4	8.4	3.2	0.3
1993	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	3.8	24.4	17.1	11.8	9.4	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.6	3.2	2.0
1994	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.7	10.4	10.4	9.1	8.3	9.6	12.0	12.6	11.9	5.2	1.8	
1995	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	19.9	19.8	8.6	8.5	6.4	6.4	7.5	7.5	5.8	5.6
1996	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.6	2.9	3.5	14.7	14.6	8.9	8.9	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.3
1997	1.7	1.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.9	3.5	3.4	5.2	5.4	13.1	12.3	5.7	5.0	5.5	5.5	4.9	4.8	2.8	2.5
AVG	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.3	2.7	14.7	14.7	9.4	8.8	7.5	7.9	8.4	8.0	5.0	2.9
MIN	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	5.0	10.4	5.7	5.0	5.4	5.4	4.9	4.7	1.5	0.3
MAX	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.9	3.5	3.4	5.2	6.2	25.0	22.2	16.7	13.4	13.4	12.0	15.3	13.6	7.9	5.6

Sockeye																								
	0800	0900	1000	1100	Noon	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	MID	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
1985	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	5.5	12.2	10.1	10.7	10.4	9.2	8.2	8.9	7.1	2.1	1.0
1986	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.2	7.1	14.1	12.6	9.7	7.3	7.5	5.6	4.8	4.4	3.0	1.0
1987	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.1	5.2	8.7	12.1	14.5	13.6	12.3	12.1	10.0	4.8	0.8
1988	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	2.4	4.9	7.3	6.8	8.8	12.3	13.0	11.9	10.3	8.0	2.5
1989	2.7	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	5.9	13.0	8.1	5.5	6.7	6.4	8.2	8.6	8.5	4.9	1.8
1990	1.2	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.5	0.6	2.5	0.5	2.0	0.7	1.5	1.2	2.4	8.8	12.2	8.6	9.1	7.9	8.0	7.9	9.2	7.2	2.4	1.0
1991	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	3.1	4.8	11.6	16.8	9.0	7.0	5.9	6.1	5.1	6.4	5.5	2.3	1.3
1992	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	2.6	10.9	12.0	11.5	13.6	11.9	11.0	9.7	8.4	2.2	0.6
1993	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.4	13.5	24.3	11.7	5.1	3.7	3.6	4.6	4.8	5.5	3.3	1.2
1994	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.9	8.0	10.6	14.0	11.9	11.3	9.8	10.7	9.4	5.2	0.9
1995	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.1	3.4	3.4	5.2	5.2	22.5	22.6	3.8	3.7	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.7
1996	2.7	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.6	1.9	3.7	3.5	2.8	2.7	4.2	4.2	7.3	7.7	10.5	9.9	4.9	4.3	3.7	3.2	4.0	3.3	2.6	3.2
1997	3.0	2.6	3.3	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.6	2.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	4.2	5.4	6.4	7.9	7.9	4.4	4.0	5.6	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.2	2.2
AVG	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.7	6.1	14.4	12.4	8.1	7.8	7.4	6.9	7.0	6.2	3.5	1.5
MIN	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	4.9	7.3	3.8	3.7	2.4	2.4	3.0	2.7	2.1	0.6
MAX	3.0	3.0	3.3	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.2	7.3	13.5	24.3	22.6	14.0	14.5	13.6	13.0	12.1	10.3	8.0	3.2

All Species Combined																								
	0800	0900	1000	1100	Noon	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	MID	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
1985	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	4.8	11.7	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.7	8.0	8.7	7.7	3.8	1.2
1986	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.3	5.7	9.3	10.3	8.3	7.9	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.0	5.4	2.5
1987	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	3.1	6.4	9.2	9.3	9.8	9.4	9.8	10.1	9.8	7.0	2.6
1988	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.9	5.1	7.4	7.5	6.8	7.4	8.1	8.8	9.2	8.9	7.4	3.5
1989	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.9	5.8	6.7	7.5	8.7	10.5	11.1	11.3	10.8	8.0	3.7
1990	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.9	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	3.7	8.6	11.7	10.4	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.0	3.7	0.8
1991	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.0	2.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	4.1	12.0	13.3	10.8	8.9	7.8	7.4	7.2	6.6	3.3	1.1
1992	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	4.1	6.7	9.6	9.8	9.6	9.7	9.5	9.9	7.9	3.2	1.0
1993	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	3.9	12.0	12.2	9.1	8.3	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.6	5.1	3.0
1994	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.3	3.8	7.0	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.4	7.7	8.8	8.0	4.4	2.5
1995	1.6	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.5	11.1	11.3	8.9	8.9	7.5	7.5	7.0	6.9	5.4	4.9
1996	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.6	3.9	10.4	10.9	8.4	8.1	6.0	5.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.1
1997	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.7	4.4	10.0	9.7	7.1	6.6	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.3	4.0	4.0
AVG	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.1	4.5	10.3	10.8	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.5	5.8	3.1
MIN	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.5	5.8	6.7	6.8	6.6	5.8	5.7	4.7	4.6	3.2	0.8
MAX	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.7	5.7	12.0	13.3	10.8	9.8	10.5	11.1	11.3	10.8	8.0	4.9

Table C-4. Descaling and mortality data from John Day Dam, 1985-1999.

YEAR	YEARLING CHINOOK					SUBYEARLING CHINOOK				
	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT
1985	62,790	3,846	6.2	809	1.3	228,211	4,567	2.0	5,425	2.4
1986	92,856	4,630	5.0	547	0.6	181,857	4,135	2.3	1,231	0.7
1987	84,312	5,617	6.8	1,505	1.8	95,693	2,290	2.5	2,313	2.4
1988	34,071	2,470	7.5	1,292	3.8	109,435	2,186	2.1	3,050	2.8
1989	34,935	3,749	10.9	694	2.0	129,957	5,922	4.7	3,273	2.5
1990	26,907	2,968	11.3	541	2.0	39,280	2,316	6.2	2,009	5.1
1991	26,879	4,487	16.9	320	1.2	46,785	2,696	5.9	775	1.7
1992	42,231	4,256	10.5	1,823	4.3	59,783	1,216	2.1	3,096	5.2
1993	52,821	5,342	10.6	2,464	4.7	116,804	3,954	3.6	6,413	5.5
1994	34,071	2,219	6.8	1,606	4.7	75,164	2,309	3.3	5,004	6.7
1995	34,308	3,361	10.1	1,032	3.0	48,896	3,325	7.1	2,029	4.2
1996	14,560	2,001	13.9	158	1.1	31,157	1,119	3.7	692	2.2
1997	4,586	859	19.1	84	1.8	20,487	1,133	5.6	322	1.6
1998	27,732	1,675	6.1	133	0.5	31,178	678	2.2	70	0.2
1999	160,378	9,952	6.2	882	0.5	232,131	2,094	0.9	282	0.1
TOTAL	733,437	57,432	8.0	13,890	1.9	1,446,818	39,940	2.8	35,984	2.5
YEAR	WILD STEELHEAD					HATCHERY STEELHEAD				
	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT
1985	36,355	1,292	3.6	320	0.9					
1986	37,858	962	2.6	156	0.4					
1987	12,374	447	3.6	41	0.3	11,622	634	5.5	94	0.8
1988	6,810	335	5.0	56	0.8	8,227	1,012	12.7	268	3.3
1989	8,585	348	4.1	53	0.6	11,229	1,225	11.0	84	0.7
1990	6,104	303	5.0	76	1.2	4,867	665	13.9	90	1.8
1991	5,455	287	5.3	10	0.2	11,171	1,593	14.3	30	0.3
1992	5,141	332	6.5	54	1.1	11,970	1,663	14.4	389	3.2
1993	16,042	530	3.4	294	1.8	52,936	6,562	12.6	1,049	2.0
1994	7,604	290	3.9	85	1.1	14,454	1,761	12.7	554	3.8
1995	4,043	166	4.1	26	0.6	18,915	2,236	12.0	325	1.7
1996	3,973	134	3.4	3	0.1	11,171	1,310	11.8	30	0.3
1997	4,011	130	3.3	11	0.3	13,645	1,279	9.4	24	0.2
1998	8,378	132	1.6	4	0.0	6,214	444	7.2	16	0.3
1999	33,545	649	1.9	36	0.1	42,003	2,537	6.1	83	0.2
TOTAL	196,278	6,337	3.2	1,225	0.6	218,424	22,921	10.6	3,036	1.4
YEAR	COHO					SOCKEYE				
	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT
1985	598	44	7.4	7	1.2	17,246	1,258	7.4	157	0.9
1986	1,990	62	3.1	4	0.2	17,539	1,688	9.7	151	0.9
1987	13,213	741	5.6	36	0.3	11,923	624	5.3	48	0.4
1988	8,680	363	4.3	153	1.8	6,336	320	5.1	45	0.7
1989	6,934	431	6.2	12	0.2	5,497	672	12.3	41	0.7
1990	6,261	418	6.7	7	0.1	1,769	144	8.3	41	2.3
1991	5,104	437	8.6	3	0.1	3,447	604	17.5	4	0.1
1992	9,804	636	6.6	158	1.6	2,608	183	7.1	39	1.5
1993	13,164	669	5.1	110	0.8	14,885	1,630	11.3	397	2.7
1994	11,385	446	4.0	281	2.5	7,270	719	10.1	155	2.1
1995	5,908	244	4.1	8	0.1	5,625	807	14.6	112	2.0
1996	8,551	579	6.8	13	0.2	1,147	84	7.4	9	0.8
1997	3,409	361	10.6	16	0.5	738	152	21.0	13	1.8
1998	5,330	297	5.6	9	0.2	4,479	726	16.3	17	0.4
1999	37,941	1,397	3.7	78	0.2	54,710	4,331	8.0	619	1.1
TOTAL	138,272	7,125	5.2	895	0.6	96,030	13,942	14.8	1,848	1.9

Table C-5. Condition subsampling data, expressed as a percent of sample, from John Day Dam, 1985-1999.

YEAR	NO. SMPLD	INJURY			DISEASE				BIRD PRED	3-19% DESC
		HEAD	OPERC.	BODY	PAR.	COL.	FUN.	BKD		
Yearling Chinook										
1985	981	0.92	N/A	1.94	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.19
1986	950	1.37	N/A	2.11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.11
1987	1,957	0.36	N/A	1.07	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.94
1988	1,870	0.75	0.48	1.34	0.11	N/A	0.8	N/A	0.37	12.03
1989	1,313	1.68	1.07	3.12	0.53	N/A	0.76	0.38	0.53	13.02
1990	1,143	0.26	1.05	0.7	0.09	N/A	0.96	0.61	0.35	20.65
1991	1,959	0.71	0.26	0.46	0.2	N/A	0.56	0.71	1.58	14.34
1992	1,507	0.6	0.13	0.33	0.07	N/A	1.33	0.86	1.39	10.95
1993	3,995	N/A	0.8	2.95	0.35	0.33	0.38	N/A	1.05	15.52
1994	3,879	N/A	0.18	6.21	0.03	0.75	0.85	N/A	1.47	14.54
1995	2,573	2.18	1.63	2.91	1.52	0.31	1.67	2.64	2.37	21.45
1996	2,596	0.58	0.58	1.5	0.5	0.04	0.15	0.39	1.16	28.58
1997	1,509	0.40	0.40	2.32	1.19	0.00	0.27	0.73	1.59	17.30
1998	2,606	0.27	0.58	0.54	0.12	0.08	0.69	0.88	1.07	11.24
1999	2,753	0.33	0.73	1.60	0.44	0.00	0.80	0.65	1.16	15.73
Wild Steelhead										
1985	96	2.08	N/A	2.08	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.29
1986	230	1.3	N/A	3.48	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.26
1987	750	0.13	N/A	0.93	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.87
1988	1,080	0.09	N/A	0.28	0.09	N/A	0.46	N/A	0.37	5.93
1989	1,159	0.09	0.26	1.04	0.17	N/A	0.17	N/A	0.69	6.47
1990	476	0.42	0.84	0.21	2.1	N/A	1.47	N/A	1.26	14.71
1991	899	0.44	1	0.67	7.45	N/A	N/A	0.33	1.67	7.56
1992	863	0.12	0.58	1.16	3.01	N/A	0.58	0.23	1.74	6.6
1993	2,265	N/A	0.75	1.41	2.65	0.49	0.26	N/A	1.81	10.95
1994	1,605	N/A	0.19	2.87	2.24	N/A	1.43	N/A	2.55	8.66
1995	1,131	2.48	1.33	1.86	15.21	0.18	2.21	0.18	3.45	11.41
1996	1,126	0.89	1.15	1.78	3.46	0	0.27	0	2.49	18.12
1997	1,035	0.40	0.40	2.32	2.22	0.00	0.58	0.10	2.42	9.76
1998	1,707	0.18	0.12	0.06	2.40	0.06	0.23	0.00	1.82	3.57
1999	2,334	0.26	0.73	2.57	5.01	0.00	1.03	0.09	4.88	9.34
Coho										
1985	96	2.08	N/A	2.08	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.29
1986	230	1.3	N/A	3.48	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.26
1987	750	0.13	N/A	0.93	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.87
1988	1,080	0.09	N/A	0.28	0.09	N/A	0.46	N/A	0.37	5.93
1989	1,159	0.09	0.26	1.04	0.17	N/A	0.17	N/A	0.69	6.47
1990	849	N/A	N/A	1.3	N/A	N/A	1.18	N/A	1.06	13.43
1991	844	N/A	0.24	0.36	0.12	N/A	0.12	0.12	0.47	14.34
1992	834	0.36	N/A	0.48	N/A	N/A	0.72	N/A	0.96	9.11
1993	2,166	N/A	0.51	0.88	0.14	0.18	0.05	N/A	1.39	8.36
1994	1,450	N/A	0.07	2.69	0.14	0.14	0.28	N/A	2.69	9.66
1995	1,026	0.39	0.1	0.39	0.29	N/A	0.19	N/A	3.8	10.23
1996	1,738	1.09	0.69	1.38	0.46	0	0.23	0	1.55	21.52
1997	1,070	0.65	0.37	0.93	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.19	2.99	14.95
1998	1,374	0.15	0.51	0.36	0.00	0.07	0.29	0.07	1.82	5.90
1999	2,767	0.18	0.51	1.34	0.43	0.00	0.40	0.18	1.52	11.67

YEAR	NO. SMPLD	INJURY			DISEASE				BIRD PRED	3-19% DESC
		HEAD	OPERC.	BODY	PAR.	COL.	FUN.	BKD		
Subyearling Chinook										
1985	2,707	1.81	N/A	1.55	0.04	N/A	0.92	N/A	N/A	7.35
1986	3,517	0.65	N/A	3.18	N/A	N/A	0.77	N/A	N/A	9.01
1987	4,407	0.34	N/A	3.36	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.64
1988	4,710	0.25	0.23	0.98	N/A	N/A	12.85	N/A	0.08	8.79
1989	2,997	0.17	0.2	0.33	0.23	N/A	3.77	0.13	0.3	9.68
1990	2,340	0.26	0.38	0.81	0.26	N/A	4.32	0.68	N/A	14.96
1991	3,106	0.35	0.06	0.58	0.19	N/A	4.15	0.06	0.03	9.01
1992	2,520	0.04	0.08	0.75	0.56	N/A	10.79	0.36	0.36	4.09
1993	5,869	N/A	0.15	3.14	0.34	8.62	2.25	N/A	0.12	10.36
1994	4,579	N/A	0.07	3.78	0.31	8.69	1.53	N/A	0.15	8.08
1995	4,392	0.3	0.3	2.44	0.84	2.87	0.34	0.93	0.43	8.06
1996	3,840	0.44	0.73	2.42	1.98	3.78	0.42	0.08	0.26	11.98
1997	5,380	0.69	0.20	1.58	0.22	0.86	0.09	0.11	0.26	8.10
1998	5,169	0.15	0.25	0.00	0.19	0.06	0.21	0.14	0.19	7.70
1999	8,941	0.09	0.38	1.45	0.06	0.10	0.13	0.00	0.34	4.79
Hatchery Steelhead										
1985										
1986										
1987										
1988										
1989										
1990	507	0.99	1.18	3.55	1.18	N/A	1.78	N/A	3.16	24.46
1991	1,063	1.03	1.22	1.51	0.38	N/A	0.47	0.09	4.61	25.68
1992	938	0.32	1.71	3.62	0.32	N/A	2.99	N/A	6.08	14.61
1993	2,371	N/A	3.58	5.65	0.89	0.55	1.98	N/A	6.45	36.95
1994	1,812	N/A	1.88	9.93	0.06	0.06	3.92	N/A	15.07	24.17
1995	2,243	4.55	6.55	4.9	7.13	0.13	4.5	0.13	15.07	30.58
1996	2,185	0.87	2.24	4.3	0.64	0.09	0.96	0	9.61	41.05
1997	2,049	1.17	2.54	2.83	0.54	0.05	0.68	0.00	7.22	18.94
1998	1,510	0.73	2.32	0.46	0.40	0.07	1.19	0.13	7.62	12.78
1999	2,716	0.63	2.36	4.31	0.15	0.04	1.25	0.04	8.43	19.33
Sockeye										
1985	553	0.18	N/A	0.18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.4
1986	588	1.02	N/A	2.55	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.18
1987	740	0.41	N/A	0.81	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.3
1988	1,004	0.2	0.4	0.1	N/A	N/A	0.4	N/A	N/A	6.08
1989	1,013	0.59	0.59	0.39	N/A	N/A	0.39	0.2	N/A	10.37
1990	361	N/A	0.28	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.83	N/A	N/A	10.25
1991	549	1.46	0.91	0.18	N/A	N/A	0.18	0.18	0.55	9.47
1992	291	1.03	0.34	0.69	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.71
1993	1,765	N/A	1.42	2.1	0.06	N/A	0.45	N/A	0.17	14.84
1994	1,656	N/A	0.48	2.05	N/A	0.06	0.18	N/A	0.54	16
1995	1,103	0.91	1.9	1.18	N/A	N/A	0.27	0.27	1.0	16.41
1996	399	0	1.25	0.25	0.25	0	0.25	0	0.5	20.3
1997	219	0.40	3.20	2.32	1.19	0.00	0.27	0.73	1.59	17.30
1998	1,268	0.08	1.42	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.08	0.08	15.54
1999	1,864	0.16	1.88	1.61	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.05	0.75	19.05

Table C-6. PIT tag detections from John Day Dam, 1993-1999.

Species	Run	Rearing Type	1993 (3B & 3C)	1994 (3B)	1995 (3B)	1996 (3B & 3C)	1997 (3B)	1998 Full Bypass	1999 Full Bypass
Chinook	Spring	Hatchery	199	205	267	677	66	8,528	21,928
		Wild	23	10	101	37	8	1,242	3,804
	Summer	Hatchery	24	16	52	145	57	3,656	2,502
		Wild	4		20	40	4	832	3,024
		Unknown				1		1	
	Fall	Hatchery	4	3	52	187	38	12,174	7,046
		Wild	9	4	13	10	2	282	552
		Unknown						3	7,205
	Unknown	Hatchery	44	19	915	795	9	5,964	17,649
		Wild	17	4	253	182	1	1,190	3,948
Unknown		15	14	28	215	5	3,340	5,748	
Chinook Total			339	275	1,701	2,289	190	37,212	73,406
Steelhead	Spring	Hatchery				5			
		Wild							327
	Summer	Hatchery	195	210	1,068	1,321	663	8,109	55,135
		Wild	62	26	115	141	61	2,510	4,106
Unknown	Unknown				1		10	18	
	Hatchery						63		
Steelhead Total			257	236	1,183	1,468	724	10,692	59,586
Coho	Fall	Hatchery				5	9	652	4,433
		Unknown						484	562
	Spring	Hatchery					3		1
Unknown	Hatchery							1	
Coho Total						5	12	1,136	4,997
Sockeye	Spring	Hatchery	17		3				
	Summer	Hatchery				8		186	207
		Wild		5	1			16	30
	Unknown	Hatchery				12	1	13	37
Wild		19		9	2	1	355	442	
Unknown	Unknown						4		
Sockeye Total			36	5	13	22	2	574	716
Unknown	Unknown	Wild						1	
Unknown Total								1	
TOTALS (all species combined) =			632	516	2,897	3,784	928	49,615	138,705

Table C-7. External mark recaptures at John Day Dam, 1985-1999.

Year	Yearling Chinook	Subyearling Chinook	Wild Steelhead ¹	Hatchery Steelhead	Coho	Sockeye	Total
Brands							
1985	1,960	80		2,113	3	334	4,490
1986	6,084	1,927		4,324	2	304	12,641
1987	1,890	1,024		1,608	4	107	4,633
1988	2,262	1,797		895	3	80	5,037
1989	2,207	1,585		2,150	1	36	5,979
1990	732	337		599	1	9	1,678
1991	576	773		1,134		85	2,568
1992 ²	1,420	945	66	546			2,977
1993 ²	1,069	1,920	24	1,463		39	4,515
1994	265	830		416			1,511
1995	560	317		183			1,060
1996	255	130		75	2		462
1997				16			16
1998				84			84
1999				55			55

Elastomer							
1996	628						628
1997	201			135			336
1998	432			417			849
1999	5,280			777			6,057

1. Wild and hatchery steelhead were not differentiated before 1992.
2. Samples from gatewells 3B and 3C combined.

Table C-8. Adult salmonid fallbacks at John Day Dam, 1985-1998.

Year	Dates	# of Gatewells	Chinook		Steelhead		Coho	Sockeye	Total
			Adults	Jacks	Wild ¹	Hatchery			
1985	4/27-10/29	1	28	85		50	1	12	176
1986	3/28-10/30	1	78	80		134	3	4	299
1987	4/1-11/30	1	25	4		58		1	88
1988	3/30-10/31	1	7	2		47	2		58
1989	3/28-10/31	1	18	7		80	1	22	128
1990	3/27-10/31	1	14	6		35		3	58
1991	4/7-10/31	1	10			34		6	50
1992	3/25-10/13	2	12			42	1	4	59
1993	4/6-10/29	2	12	2		145	1	8	168
1994	4/5-9/30	1	5	10		52	2	5	74
1995	4/6-9/29	1	11	12	40	71	1	2	137
1996	4/8-9/9	1	15	9	21	63		7	115
1997 ²	4/8-9/8	1							0
See Adult Catch Section for Details									
1998	4/9-10/31	up to 48							642
1999	4/1-10/31	up to 48							9,725

1. Fallbacks were not consistently differentiated as wild or hatchery prior to 1995.
2. An adult excluder was installed on the sample collection tank in 1997.

Table C-9. Summary of collection estimates for chinook fry at John Day dam, 1987-1999.

Year	Sample	Collection
1987	780	780
1988	3,800	3,800
1989	3,922	3,922
1990	30	30
1991	513	513
1992	141	141
1993	1,317	1,317
1994	47	47
1995	507	1,350
1996	105	217
1997	1,305	2,342
1998	159	4,229
1999	675	7,012

Table C-10. Summary of species composition during dewaterings at John Day SMF, 1998-99.

1998

Date	Purpose/details	Adult Salmonids	P. Lamprey	Juvenile salmonids	Shad, catfish, other	Total
27-Jul-98	Scheduled inspection, Crest gate evaluation	69	100	30-50	138-258	337-477
23-Sep-98	PDS Adult holding investigation	130-140	50-100	200	22	402
29-Oct-98	End of season dewatering	164				164

1999

2-Apr-99	PDS screen cleaner failure, switch gate repairs	2	20-30	50-60		72-92
9-Jun-99	Scheduled inspection, Crest gate malfunction	30-50				30-50
21-Sep-99	PDS Adult holding investigation	150-250	50-60		112	312-424
27-Oct-99	End of season dewatering	182	41		28	251

Table C-11. Collection numbers for the most numerous incidental species sampled at John Day Dam, 1985 - 1999.

Year	American Shad		Pacific Lamprey		Crappie Species	Sculpin Species	Mountain Whitefish	Sucker Species	Walleye	S-Mouth Bass	Bluegill ¹	Northern Squawfish	Peamouth	Chisel-mouth
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult										
1985 ²	90,904	233	35	15	6,174	675	236	571	161	789	18	89	24	195
1986	49,916	516	890	24	279	201	675	501	308	191	35	250	42	137
1987	18,606	176	229	58	1,016	581	499	372	677	283	22	63	27	86
1988	39,474	312	629	52	293	481	236	178	70	163	16	37	65	27
1989	61,832	451	1,928	7	87	113	269	222	101	74	14	53	108	40
1990 ³	330,177	213	923	4	96	48	253	92	24	60	1,054	17	25	25
1991	168,602	179	9,337	44	99	59	383	162	12	79	159	646	14	16
1992	203,782	175	178	6	38	4,827	444	64	813	119	44	9	32	14
1993	180,088	615	4,348	7	58	256	582	295	133	93	237	56	26	11
1994	111,418	460	3,250	28	28	479	353	234	167	68	8	16	104	25
1995 ⁴	202,375	772	1,143	36	81	29	294	142	84	115	102	41	200	34
1996	56,245	657	481	10	8	23	303	137	28	38	27	18	28	14
1997	108,961	50	486	3	20	11	79	291	4	16	18	3	6	8
1998	1,281,697	276	149,483	1,012	1,802	2,682	17,725	34,583	628	7,554	4,359	187	310	196
1999	5,234,523	939	167,856	493	281	1,050	8,294	6,761	1,347	1,586	2,320	236	117	2,050

¹ Bluegill and Pumpkinseeds are not differentiated.

² Unit 3B was out of service from April 2-26 for STS installations and testing in 1985.

³ Sampling was done in Gatewell 5B during the 1990 season, and an electrical fire shut down the unit from 29 May to 10 June.

⁴ Starting in 1995, subsampling was implemented and collection estimates were calculated. Prior to 1995, all sampling was at 100%.

Table C-12. Summary of sampling effort at John Day Dam, 1985-1999.

Year	Dates	Sampling Effort	Sub-Sampling	Sample Rate	Yearling Chinook					Subyearling Chinook					Coho				
					Collection		Index			Collection		Index			Collection		Index		
					Sample #	Hourly	Daily	Hourly	Daily	Sample #	Hourly	Daily	Hourly	Daily	Sample #	Hourly	Daily	Hourly	Daily
1985	4/27-10/29	24/day	NO	1	63,578	NA	63,578	NA	-	226,577	NA	226,577	NA	-	600	NA	600	NA	-
1986	3/28-10/30	24/day	NO	1	92,591	NA	92,951	NA	-	182,117	NA	182,117	NA	-	1,994	NA	1,994	NA	-
1987	4/1-11/30	24/day	NO	1	84,455	NA	84,455	NA	1,020,768	95,505	NA	95,505	NA	760,605	13,200	NA	13,200	NA	170,353
1988	3/30-10/31	24/day	NO	1	34,045	NA	34,045	NA	408,675	109,448	NA	109,448	NA	363,101	8,650	NA	8,650	NA	109,325
1989	3/28-10/31	24/day	NO	1	34,930	NA	34,930	NA	502,642	129,870	NA	129,870	NA	1,017,342	6,930	NA	6,930	NA	99,811
1990	3/27-10/31	24/day	NO	1	26,992	NA	26,992	NA	361,968	39,602	NA	39,602	NA	513,669	6,261	NA	6,261	NA	84,342
1991	4/7-10/31	24/day	NO	1	26,878	NA	26,878	NA	374,387	46,785	NA	46,785	NA	568,206	5,106	NA	5,106	NA	72,725
1992(3c)*	3/25-10/13	24/day	NO	1	23,052	NA	23,052	NA	NA	27,407	NA	27,407	NA	NA	5,887	NA	5,887	NA	NA
1992(3b)	3/25-10/13	24/day	NO	1	19,179	NA	19,179	-	237,172	32,376	NA	32,376	-	294,861	3,917	NA	3,917	-	48,898
1993(3c)	4/6-10/29	24/day	NO	1	11,054	11,054	11,054	NA	NA	50,243	50,243	50,243	NA	NA	3,437	3,437	3,437	NA	NA
1993(3b)	4/6-10/29	24/day	NO	1	41,767	41,767	41,767	715,853	720,361	66,561	66,561	66,561	671,625	717,434	9,727	9,727	9,727	170,849	173,193
1994	4/5-9/30	24/day	NO	1	34,071	34,199	34,199	455,553	446,854	75,164	121,272	121,272	1,150,694	1,207,368	11,385	11,413	11,413	159,173	151,135
1995	4/6-9/29	24/day	YES	.25-1	34,308	90,704	90,348	1,344,193	1,329,229	48,896	89,790	90,350	1,237,324	1,240,260	5,908	22,341	22,135	343,606	335,902
1996	4/8-9/9	24/day	YES	.25-1	14,560	38,995	38,975	737,815	738,311	31,157	46,238	46,232	747,428	737,841	8,551	27,021	27,043	511,251	504,863
1997	4/8-9/8	24/day	YES	.25-1	4,586	7,646	7,646	148,993	154,026	20,487	24,290	24,333	422,730	448,328	3,409	6,556	6,615	143,291	147,267
1998	4/9-10/31	24/day	YES	.0067-.25	27,732	NA	758,689	NA	1,147,861	31,178	NA	1,584,083	NA	2,155,479	5,330	NA	370,277	NA	572,762
1999	4/1-10/31	24/day	YES	.0067-.5	160,378	NA	1,597,819	NA	2,193,904	232,131	NA	3,090,201	NA	3,962,632	37,941	NA	388,932	NA	543,318

Wild Steelhead					Hatchery Steelhead					Sockeye					Total				
Collection		Index			Collection		Index			Collection		Index			Collection		Index		
Sample #	Hourly	Daily	Hourly	Daily	Sample #	Hourly	Daily	Hourly	Daily	Sample #	Hourly	Daily	Hourly	Daily	Sample #	Hourly	Daily	Hourly	Daily
**	NA	**	NA	NA	36,616	NA	36,616	NA	-	17,235	NA	17,235	NA	-	344,606	NA	344,606	NA	-
**	NA	**	NA	NA	37,822	NA	37,822	NA	-	17,505	NA	17,505	NA	-	332,029	NA	332,389	NA	-
**	NA	**	NA	NA	23,988	NA	23,988	NA	300,410	11,911	NA	11,911	NA	145,232	229,059	NA	229,059	NA	2,397,368
**	NA	**	NA	NA	14,985	NA	14,985	NA	179,089	6,333	NA	6,333	NA	80,406	173,461	NA	173,461	NA	1,140,596
**	NA	**	NA	NA	19,818	NA	19,818	NA	281,685	5,496	NA	5,496	NA	78,190	197,044	NA	197,044	NA	1,979,670
5,028	NA	5,028	NA	68,428	4,921	NA	4,921	NA	6,349	1,755	NA	1,755	NA	23,592	84,559	NA	84,559	NA	1,058,348
5,456	NA	5,456	NA	75,687	11,166	NA	11,166	NA	158,305	3,450	NA	3,450	NA	52,203	98,841	NA	98,841	NA	1,301,513
2,770	NA	2,770	NA	NA	6,917	NA	6,917	NA	NA	1,647	NA	1,647	NA	NA	67,680	NA	67,680	NA	NA
2,371	NA	2,371	-	28,712	5,053	NA	5,053	-	63,494	961	NA	961	-	12,051	63,857	NA	63,857	NA	685,188
4,668	4,668	4,668	NA	NA	7,416	7,416	7,416	NA	NA	813	813	813	NA	NA	77,631	77,631	77,631	NA	NA
11,374	11,374	11,374	186,696	189,400	45,520	45,520	45,520	879,844	882,474	14,072	14,072	14,072	267,763	272,869	189,021	189,021	189,021	2,892,630	2,955,731
7,604	7,604	7,604	99,845	96,800	14,454	14,457	14,457	196,281	189,420	7,260	7,270	7,270	101,105	96,621	149,938	196,215	196,215	2,162,651	2,188,198
4,043	11,799	11,584	176,102	170,993	18,915	61,865	61,385	930,405	919,021	5,625	18,982	19,526	287,626	293,065	117,695	295,481	295,328	4,319,256	4,288,470
3,973	11,875	11,903	229,600	228,911	11,171	36,202	36,174	705,551	701,899	1,147	3,367	3,373	64,122	64,584	70,559	163,698	163,700	2,995,767	2,976,409
4,011	7,328	7,337	145,192	151,061	13,645	28,504	28,547	598,959	614,087	738	1,171	1,184	25,441	26,519	46,876	75,495	75,662	1,484,606	1,541,288
8,378	NA	296,969	NA	455,339	6,214	NA	408,195	NA	634,446	4,479	NA	338,099	NA	523,866	83,311	NA	3,756,312	NA	5,489,754
33,545	NA	299,072	NA	418,515	42,003	NA	586,952	NA	820,431	54,710	NA	407,398	NA	574,062	560,708	NA	6,370,374	NA	8,512,862

*3C airlift inoperational 5/13-6/18

**Wild and hatchery steelhead were not differentiated prior to 1990.

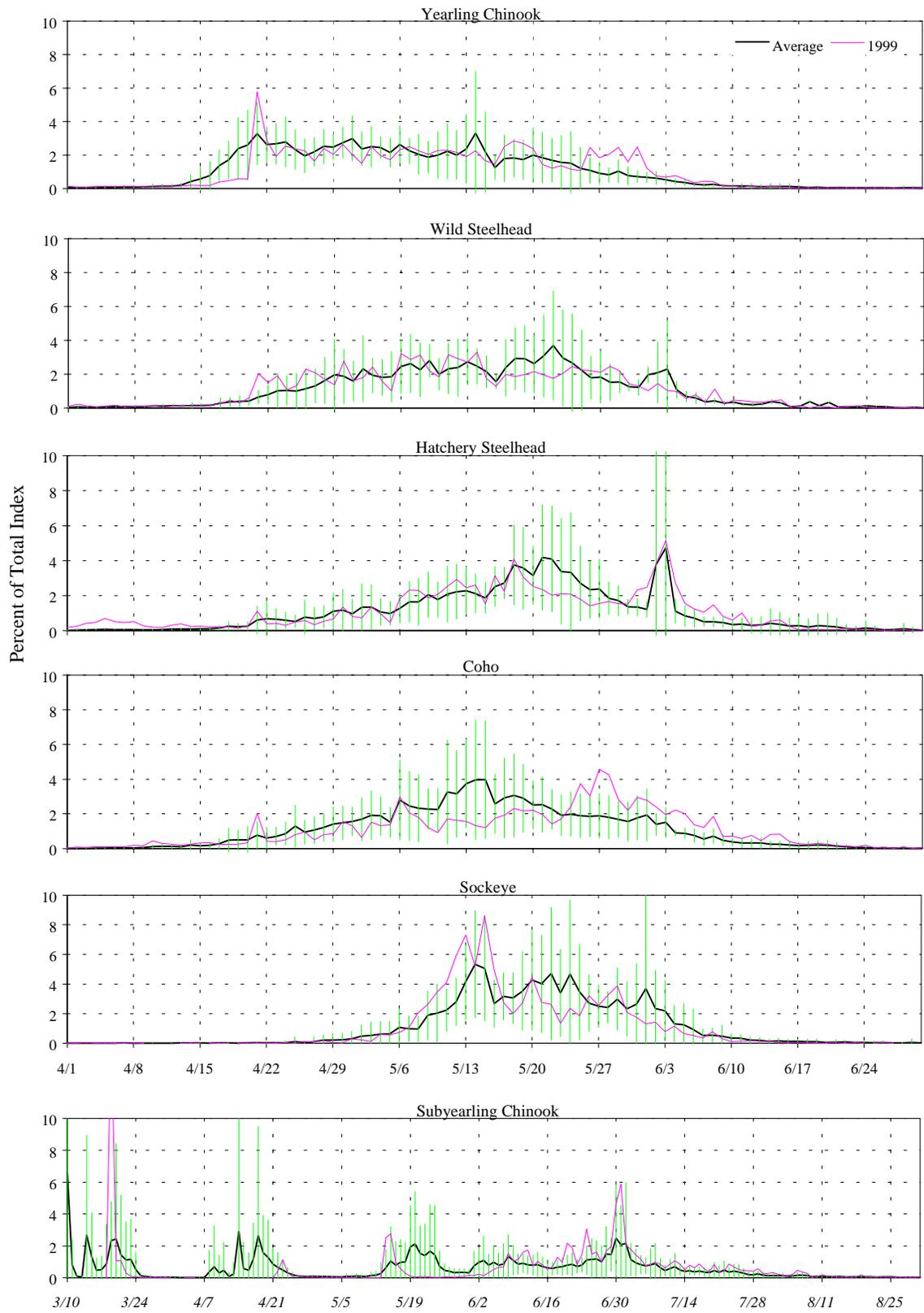


Figure D-1. Historical average passage pattern with standard deviation and the 1999 passage pattern, Bonneville Dam, 1985 - 1999.

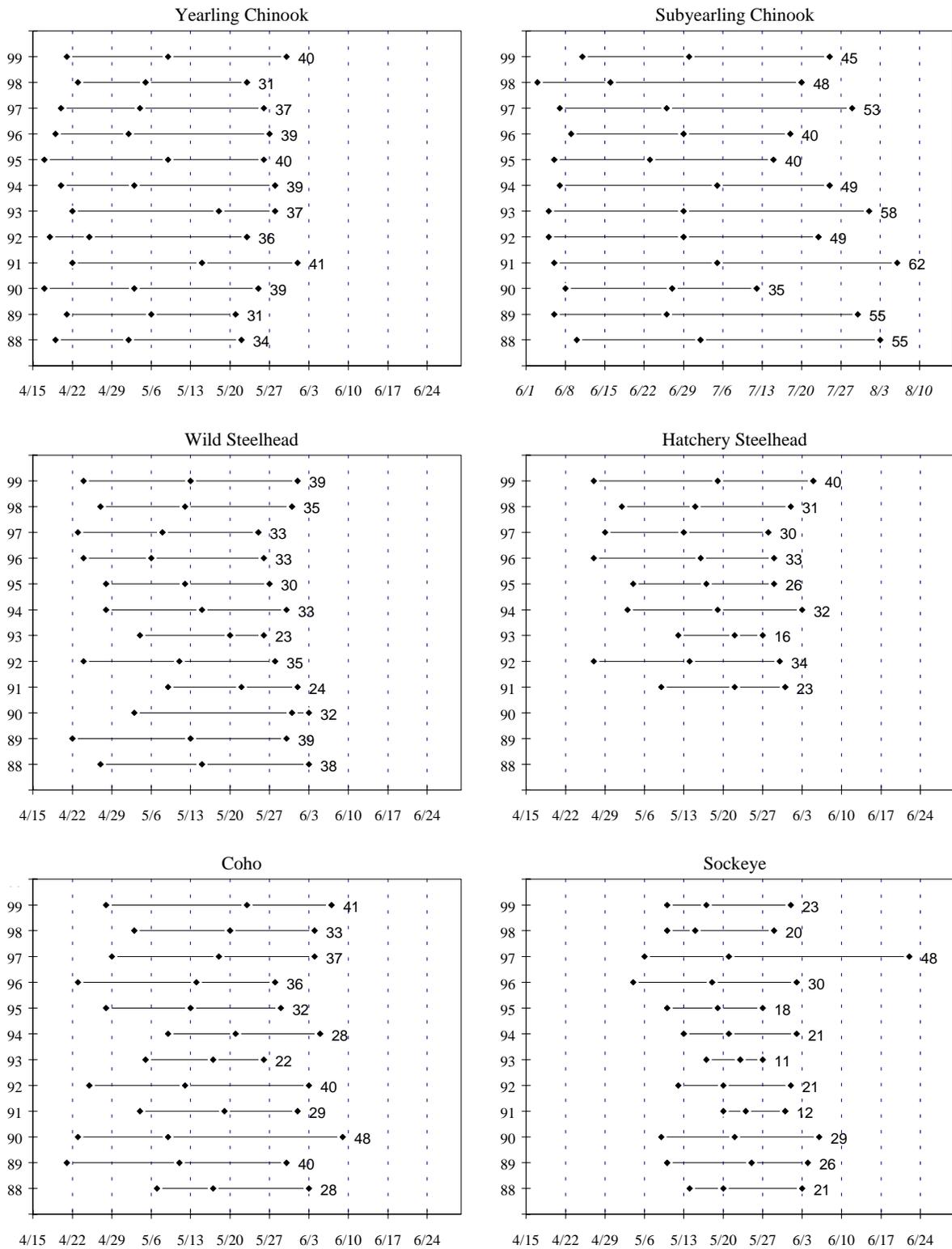


Figure D-2. 10%, 50%, and 90% passage dates for each season at Bonneville Dam, by species, 1988-1999. The duration between 10-90% dates (in days) is indicated for each year. Hatchery and wild steelhead were not differentiated before 1991.

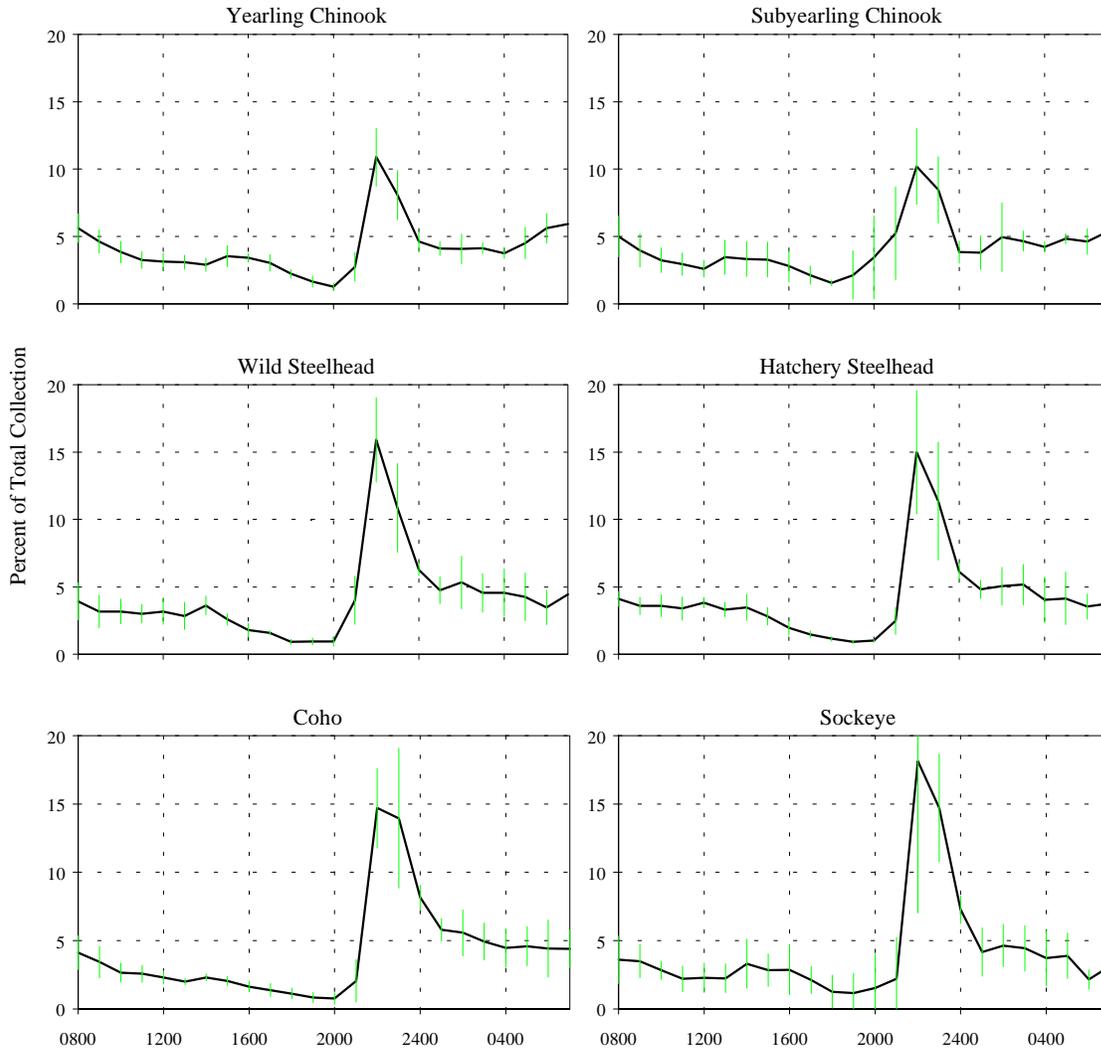


Figure D-3. Historical average diel passage with standard deviation, Bonneville Dam, 1992-1995.

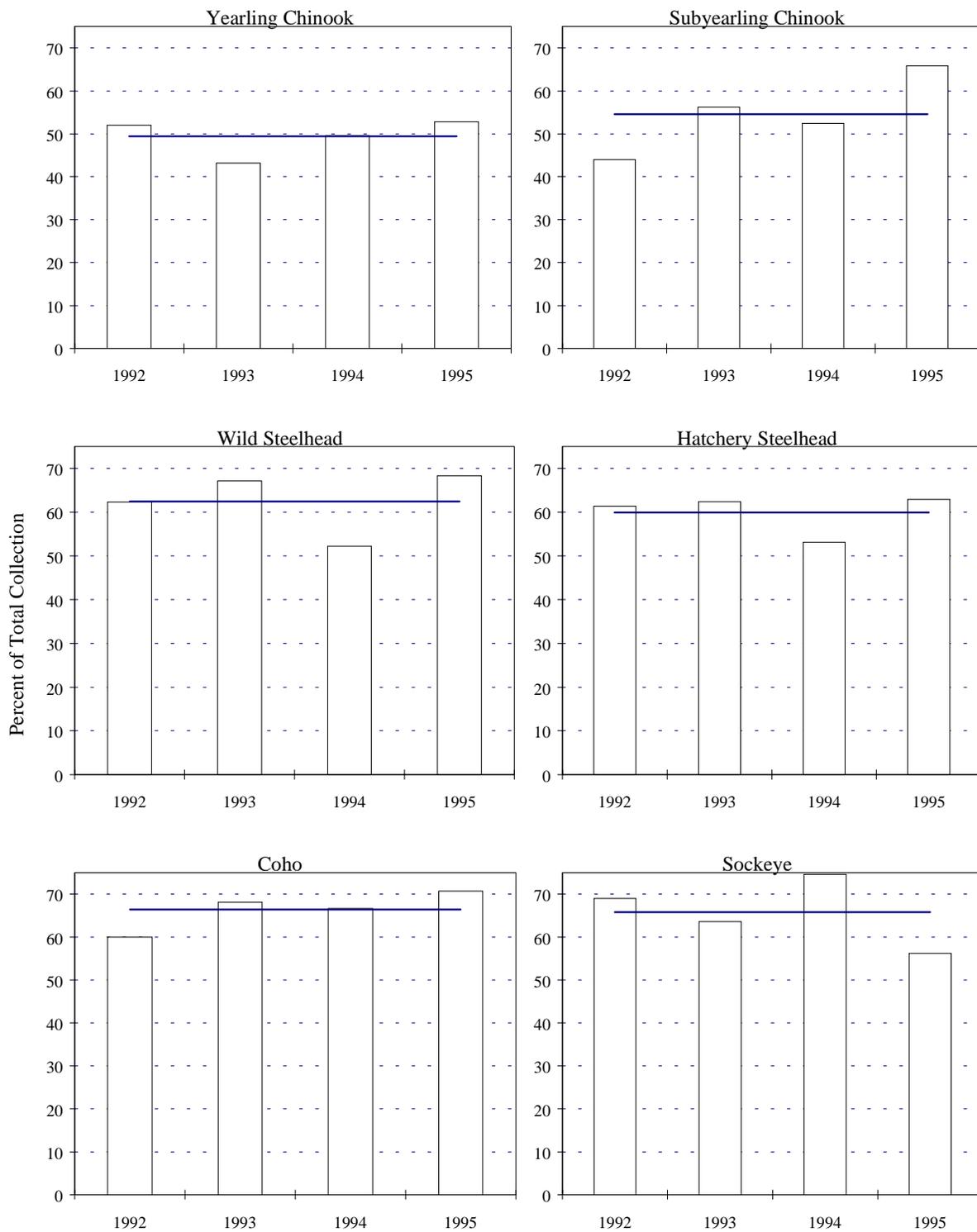


Figure D-4. Percent night passage (2000-0500) for each season of 24 hour monitoring at Bonneville Dam, by species, including the average, 1992-1995.

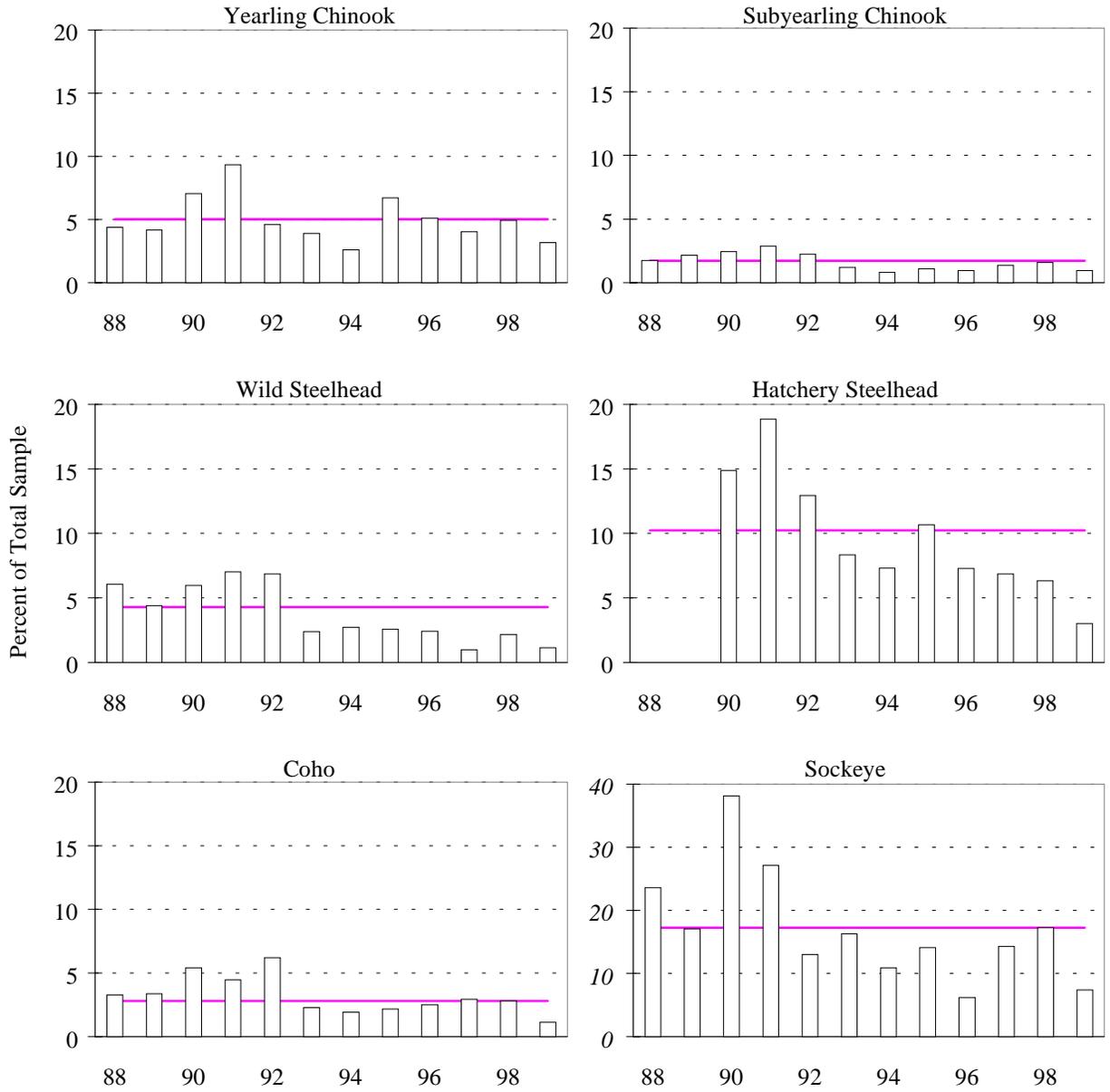


Figure D-5. Historical descaling percentages with the average at Bonneville Dam, PH1, 1988-1999. Hatchery and wild steelhead were not differentiated before 1990.

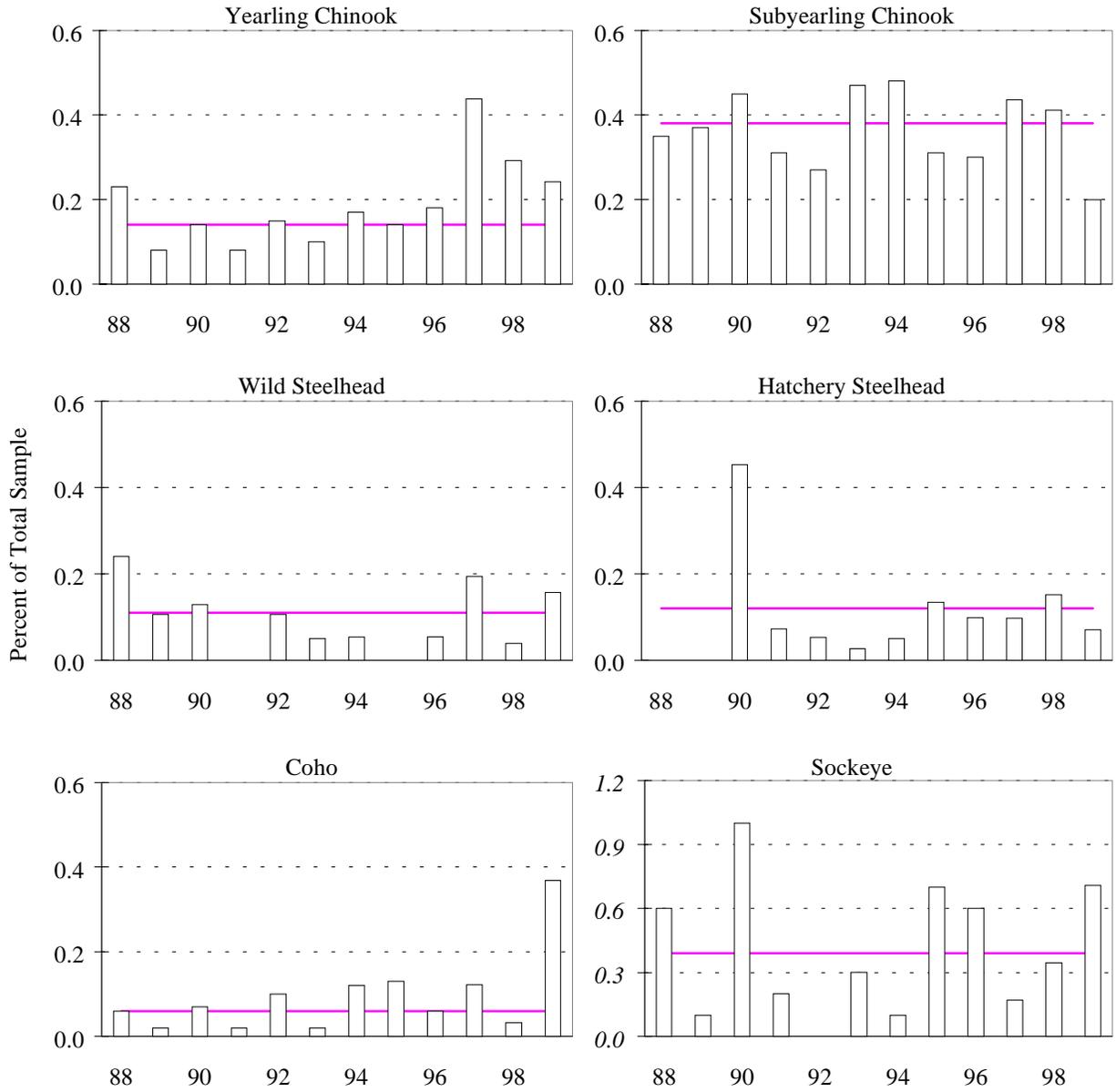


Figure D-6. Historical mortality percentages with the average at Bonneville Dam PH1, 1988-1999. Hatchery and wild steelhead were not differentiated before 1990.

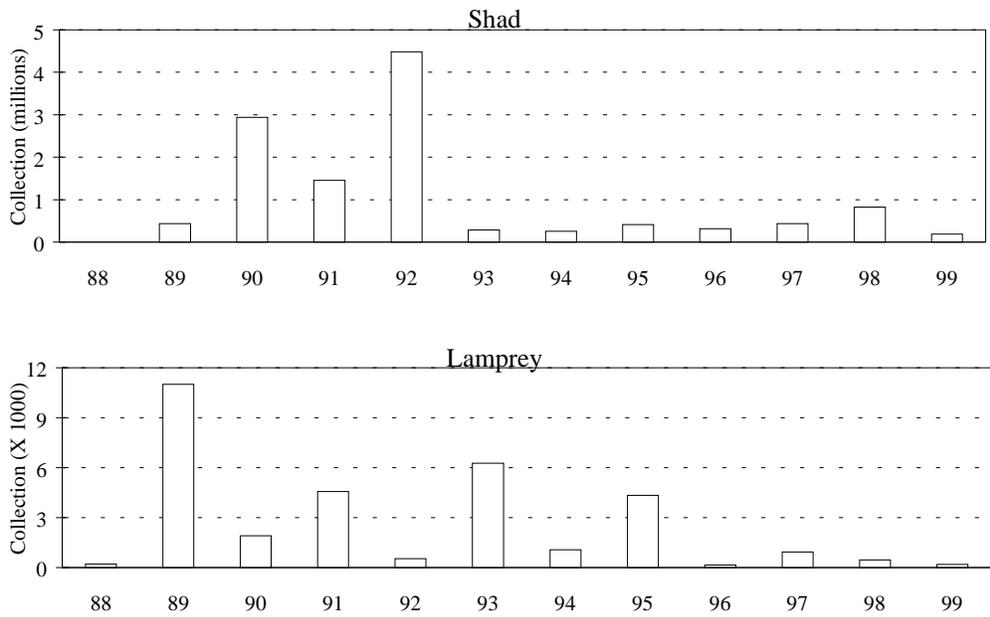


Figure D-7. Historical juvenile shad and lamprey counts at Bonneville Dam, 1988-1999.

Table D-1. Percent night passage (1800-0600) for 1992-95 at Bonneville Dam, PH1.

YEAR	Yearling Chinook	Subyearling Chinook	Wild Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead	Coho	Sockeye
1992	52.0	44.0	62.3	61.3	60.0	69.0
1993	43.2	56.2	67.1	62.4	68.1	63.6
1994	49.6	52.4	52.2	53.1	66.7	74.6
1995	52.8	65.8	68.3	62.9	70.7	56.2
MEDIAN	50.8	54.3	64.7	61.9	67.4	66.3
MIN	43.2	44.0	52.2	53.1	60.0	56.2
MAX	52.8	65.8	68.3	62.9	70.7	74.6

Table D-2. 10%, 50%, and 90% passage dates at Bonneville Dam, PH1, 1988-1999.

Yearling Chinook				
	10 %	50%	90 %	# of Days
1988	19-Apr	02-May	22-May	34
1989	21-Apr	06-May	21-May	31
1990	17-Apr	03-May	25-May	39
1991	22-Apr	15-May	01-Jun	41
1992	18-Apr	25-Apr	23-May	36
1993	22-Apr	18-May	28-May	37
1994	20-Apr	03-May	28-May	39
1995	17-Apr	09-May	26-May	40
1996	19-Apr	02-May	27-May	39
1997	20-Apr	4-May	26-May	37
1998	23-Apr	5-May	23-May	31
1999	21-Apr	9-May	30-May	40
MEDIAN	20-Apr	04-May	26-May	37
MIN	17-Apr	25-Apr	21-May	31
MAX	23-Apr	18-May	01-Jun	41

Subyearling Chinook - "Brights" Only				
	10 %	50%	90 %	# of Days
1988	10-Jun	02-Jul	03-Aug	55
1989	06-Jun	26-Jun	30-Jul	55
1990	08-Jun	27-Jun	12-Jul	35
1991	06-Jun	05-Jul	06-Aug	62
1992	05-Jun	29-Jun	23-Jul	49
1993	05-Jun	29-Jun	01-Aug	58
1994	07-Jun	05-Jul	25-Jul	49
1995	6-Jun	23-Jun	15-Jul	40
1996	9-Jun	29-Jun	18-Jul	40
1997	7-Jun	26-Jun	29-Jul	53
1998	3-Jun	16-Jun	20-Jul	48
1999	11-Jun	30-Jun	25-Jul	45
MEDIAN	06-Jun	29-Jun	25-Jul	50
MIN	03-Jun	16-Jun	12-Jul	35
MAX	11-Jun	05-Jul	06-Aug	62

Wild Steelhead				
	10 %	50%	90 %	# of Days
1988*	27-Apr	15-May	03-Jun	38
1989*	22-Apr	13-May	30-May	39
1990*	03-May	31-May	03-Jun	32
1991	09-May	22-May	01-Jun	24
1992	24-Apr	11-May	28-May	35
1993	04-May	20-May	26-May	23
1994	28-Apr	15-May	30-May	33
1995	28-Apr	12-May	27-May	30
1996	24-Apr	6-May	26-May	33
1997	23-Apr	8-May	25-May	33
1998	27-Apr	12-May	31-May	35
1999	24-Apr	13-May	1-Jun	39
MEDIAN	27-Apr	12-May	28-May	32
MIN	23-Apr	06-May	25-May	23
MAX	09-May	22-May	01-Jun	35

Hatchery Steelhead				
	10 %	50%	90 %	# of Days
1988*				
1989*				
1990*				
1991	09-May	22-May	31-May	23
1992	27-Apr	14-May	30-May	34
1993	12-May	22-May	27-May	16
1994	03-May	19-May	03-Jun	32
1995	04-May	17-May	29-May	26
1996	27-Apr	16-May	29-May	33
1997	29-Apr	13-May	28-May	30
1998	2-May	15-May	1-Jun	31
1999	27-Apr	19-May	5-Jun	40
MEDIAN	02-May	16-May	29-May	28
MIN	27-Apr	13-May	27-May	16
MAX	12-May	22-May	03-Jun	34

Coho				
	10 %	50%	90 %	# of Days
1988	07-May	17-May	03-Jun	28
1989	21-Apr	11-May	30-May	40
1990	23-Apr	09-May	09-Jun	48
1991	04-May	19-May	01-Jun	29
1992	25-Apr	12-May	03-Jun	40
1993	05-May	17-May	26-May	22
1994	09-May	21-May	05-Jun	28
1995	28-Apr	13-May	29-May	32
1996	23-Apr	14-May	28-May	36
1997	29-Apr	18-May	4-Jun	37
1998	3-May	20-May	4-Jun	33
1999	28-Apr	23-May	7-Jun	41
MEDIAN	01-May	17-May	02-Jun	33
MIN	23-Apr	12-May	26-May	22
MAX	09-May	21-May	05-Jun	40

Sockeye (Wild + Hatchery)				
	10 %	50%	90 %	# of Days
1988	14-May	20-May	3-Jun	21
1989	10-May	25-May	4-Jun	26
1990	9-May	22-May	6-Jun	29
1991	20-May	24-May	31-May	12
1992	12-May	20-May	1-Jun	21
1993	17-May	23-May	27-May	11
1994	13-May	21-May	2-Jun	21
1995	10-May	19-May	27-May	18
1996	4-May	18-May	2-Jun	30
1997	6-May	21-May	22-Jun	48
1998	10-May	15-May	29-May	20
1999	10-May	17-May	1-Jun	23
MEDIAN	11-May	20-May	31-May	22
MIN	04-May	15-May	27-May	11
MAX	20-May	24-May	22-Jun	48

* Years in which no differentiation was made between wild and hatchery steelhead for index purposes.

Table D-3. Percent of total passage per hour at Bonneville Dam, 1992-1995.

Yearling Chinook																								
	0800	0900	1000	1100	Noon	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	MID	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
1992	5.1	5.4	4.1	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.5	3.9	11.8	10.5	4.9	4.2	3.8	4.3	3.6	3.6	5.2	3.8
1993	6.7	5.0	4.8	4.0	4.0	3.4	2.9	4.3	3.8	3.9	2.6	2.2	1.4	1.5	7.9	6.8	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.8	6.2	7.7
1994	6.2	4.5	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.0	2.4	11.0	8.5	4.9	4.1	3.7	4.3	3.8	6.2	6.8	6.9
1995	4.4	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.1	3.2	12.9	6.6	5.2	4.7	5.7	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.3	5.1
AVG	5.8	4.5	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.6	3.4	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.2	2.5	10.5	7.8	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.7	5.8	6.4
MIN	4.4	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.5	7.9	6.6	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.6	4.3	3.8
MAX	6.7	5.4	4.8	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.6	4.3	3.8	3.9	2.6	2.2	1.5	3.9	12.9	10.5	5.2	4.7	5.7	4.5	4.3	6.2	6.8	7.7

Subyearling Chinook																								
	0800	0900	1000	1100	Noon	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	MID	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
1992	6.5	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.3	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.6	4.3	9.4	7.9	3.1	2.6	3.1	4.5	4.0	4.5	4.0	5.8
1993	4.5	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	4.8	7.7	10.2	7.4	6.1	4.5	5.0	3.8	3.9	4.1	5.0	6.0	5.5
1994	5.8	5.1	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.2	4.2	4.5	3.6	2.2	1.6	0.9	2.0	4.0	9.9	7.7	3.2	2.9	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.4	7.1
1995	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.1	3.5	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	3.5	2.4	14.0	11.9	4.6	4.7	8.7	5.7	4.7	5.2	4.1	3.0
AVG	5.2	4.3	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	3.1	5.0	10.1	8.1	3.6	3.5	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.6	6.0
MIN	3.2	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	2.4	7.4	6.1	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.0	3.0
MAX	6.5	5.1	4.1	4.0	3.3	5.1	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.0	1.8	4.8	7.7	10.2	14.0	11.9	4.6	5.0	8.7	5.7	4.7	5.2	6.0	7.1

Wild Steelhead																								
	0800	0900	1000	1100	Noon	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	MID	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
1992	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.9	2.6	3.4	2.2	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.1	16.9	15.3	6.3	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.2	2.8	3.0	4.2
1993	4.0	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.8	1.9	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	2.8	11.9	8.1	6.3	6.2	6.9	6.4	6.7	6.5	5.4	4.9
1994	5.5	4.7	4.4	3.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	2.6	15.5	11.1	5.5	4.1	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0	5.5
1995	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.7	4.1	2.7	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.4	6.5	19.4	8.7	6.8	4.3	7.0	4.5	5.3	4.8	2.4	2.8
AVG	4.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.7	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	3.3	14.8	10.0	6.0	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.5	3.8	4.8
MIN	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.6	11.9	8.1	5.5	4.1	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.8
MAX	5.5	4.7	4.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.4	3.3	2.4	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	6.5	19.4	15.3	6.8	6.2	7.0	6.4	6.7	6.5	5.4	5.5

Hatchery Steelhead																								
	0800	0900	1000	1100	Noon	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	MID	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
1992	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.5	4.0	3.3	3.1	2.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	3.2	16.5	16.1	6.9	4.3	3.6	3.9	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.6
1993	4.6	3.8	3.3	3.0	4.0	2.6	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.8	11.0	6.5	5.5	5.7	6.6	7.1	6.4	7.1	4.6	4.6
1994	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.4	3.2	3.5	4.3	3.7	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.5	12.1	14.0	6.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.3
1995	3.5	2.8	3.1	2.5	4.0	3.9	3.9	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.2	3.4	20.8	8.9	5.7	4.8	5.8	5.6	4.1	3.3	2.4	2.4
AVG	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.0	2.2	14.0	9.4	5.8	5.1	5.7	5.9	4.8	5.0	3.8	3.9
MIN	3.5	2.8	3.1	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.5	11.0	6.5	5.5	4.3	3.6	3.9	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.4
MAX	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.9	4.3	3.7	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	3.4	20.8	16.1	6.9	5.7	6.6	7.1	6.4	7.1	4.6	4.6

Coho																								
	0800	0900	1000	1100	Noon	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	MID	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
1992	5.5	4.9	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.4	14.1	18.5	9.2	4.8	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.7	4.4	4.6
1993	3.5	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	2.6	11.1	8.1	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.1	6.1	7.4	4.2
1994	4.6	3.7	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	15.3	18.1	8.5	5.6	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.7	3.0	5.8
1995	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	3.9	18.1	11.2	7.7	6.1	7.4	5.5	4.8	4.8	2.9	2.7
AVG	3.9	3.3	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.8	14.5	13.8	8.0	6.0	5.8	5.2	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.6
MIN	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	11.1	8.1	7.2	4.8	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.7
MAX	5.5	4.9	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	3.9	18.1	18.5	9.2	6.7	7.4	6.4	6.1	6.1	7.4	5.8

Sockeye																								
	0800	0900	1000	1100	Noon	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	MID	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
1992	3.8	5.8	4.5	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.9	1.6	2.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4	21.0	22.4	11.5	3.7	2.9	2.9	1.8	1.9	0.4	2.9
1993	5.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.9	17.0	5.1	4.7	5.4	7.0	6.1	5.5	5.7	4.3	3.9
1994	3.4	3.6	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	20.2	26.1	9.8	4.5	4.1	3.4	3.0	2.4	1.6	3.6
1995	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.9	5.4	4.7	4.6	2.5	2.7	3.4	5.4	14.4	5.2	3.3	3.1	4.8	5.3	4.7	5.6	2.3	2.2
AVG	3.9	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.7	17.3	10.6	5.8	4.7	5.8	5.2	4.7	4.8	3.2	3.5
MIN	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.5	1.6	2.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	14.4	5.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	1.8	1.9	0.4	2.2
MAX	5.0	5.8	4.5	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.9	5.4	4.7	4.6	2.5	2.7	3.4	5.4	21.0	26.1	11.5	5.4	7.0	6.1	5.5	5.7	4.3	3.9

All species combined																								
	0800	0900	1000	1100	Noon	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	MID	0100	0200	0300	0400	0500	0600	0700
1992	6.0	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.2	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.5	2.7	1.7	1.0	0.8	3.9	10.6	9.8	4.3	3.2	3.3	4.3	3.7	4.1	4.3	5.2
1993	4.9	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.3	1.8	3.0	4.1	5.6	9.1	6.6	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.1	6.1	5.7
1994	5.7	4.8	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.8	3.2	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.5	3.2	11.1	9.7	4.3	3.5	4.5	4.5	4.0	4.8	4.5	6.8
1995	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.4	3.0	14.8	10.0	5.3	4.9	7.4	5.3	4.6	4.9	3.8	3.4
AVG	5.1	4.1	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.6	2.3	3.8	11.2	9.0	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.8	4.7	5.7
MIN	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.8	3.0	9.1	6.6	4.3	3.2	3.3	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.4
MAX	6.0	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.2	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.5	2.7	1.8	3.0	4.1	5.6	14.8	10.0	5.3	5.0	7.4	5.3	4.6	5.1		

Table D-4. Descaling and mortality data from Bonneville Dam, PH1, 1988 – 1999.

YEAR	YEARLING CHINOOK					SUBYEARLING CHINOOK				
	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT
1988	28,958	1,265	4.4	67	0.2	96,415	1,659	1.7	337	0.4
1989	27,934	1,164	4.2	22	0.1	98,571	2,119	2.2	361	0.4
1990	23,821	1,675	7.0	34	0.1	80,446	1,956	2.4	358	0.5
1991	29,409	2,741	9.3	24	0.1	83,240	2,383	2.9	257	0.3
1992	42,523	1,952	4.6	62	0.2	112,037	2,517	2.3	301	0.3
1993	52,623	2,050	3.9	51	0.1	130,615	1,557	1.2	611	0.5
1994	34,361	896	2.6	58	0.2	125,967	999	0.8	600	0.5
1995	19,557	1,310	6.7	27	0.1	60,356	651	1.1	189	0.3
1996	7,246	370	5.1	13	0.2	27,113	254	0.9	82	0.3
1997	5,938	239	4.0	26	0.4	44,024	595	1.4	192	0.4
1998	6,850	337	4.9	20	0.3	30,835	485	1.6	127	0.4
1999	15,279	482	3.2	37	0.2	35,637	339	1.0	71	0.2
TOTAL	294,499	14,481	4.9	441	0.2	925,256	15,514	1.7	3,486	0.4
YEAR	WILD STEELHEAD					HATCHERY STEELHEAD				
	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT
1988*	7,478	452	6.1	18	0.2					
1989*	12,240	536	4.4	13	0.1					
1990	3,894	232	6.0	5	0.1	5,521	818	14.9	25	0.5
1991	2,772	194	7.0	0	0.0	5,502	1,036	18.8	4	0.1
1992	2,837	194	6.8	3	0.1	3,767	487	12.9	2	0.1
1993	4,025	96	2.4	2	0.0	7,456	622	8.3	2	0.0
1994	3,730	102	2.7	2	0.1	3,981	290	7.3	2	0.1
1995	1,240	32	2.6	0	0.0	3,737	397	10.6	5	0.1
1996	1,821	44	2.4	1	0.1	5,075	369	7.3	5	0.1
1997	3,615	35	1.0	7	0.2	9,285	635	6.8	9	0.1
1998	2,587	56	2.2	1	0.0	3,294	208	6.3	5	0.2
1999	2,549	29	1.1	4	0.2	5,647	170	3.0	4	0.1
TOTAL	48,788	2,002	4.1	56	0.1	53,265	5,032	9.5	63	0.1
DATE	COHO					SOCKEYE				
	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT
1988	40,776	1,340	3.3	24	0.1	4,588	1,077	23.6	28	0.6
1989	29,747	998	3.4	5	0.0	7,723	1,319	17.1	11	0.1
1990	43,032	2,325	5.4	30	0.1	4,537	1,710	38.1	45	1.0
1991	23,842	1,059	4.4	5	0.0	4,462	1,205	27.1	9	0.2
1992	23,971	1,485	6.2	24	0.1	638	83	13.0	0	0.0
1993	28,243	649	2.3	6	0.0	4,939	803	16.3	15	0.3
1994	22,378	430	1.9	27	0.1	2,965	322	10.9	2	0.1
1995	11,868	258	2.2	16	0.1	2,184	305	14.1	15	0.7
1996	12,689	320	2.5	8	0.1	694	43	6.2	4	0.6
1997	12,346	363	2.9	15	0.1	589	84	14.3	1	0.2
1998	6,272	176	2.8	2	0.0	1,737	299	17.3	6	0.3
1999	8,411	94	1.1	31	0.4	2,118	155	7.4	15	0.7
TOTAL	263,575	9,497	3.6	193	0.1	37,174	7,405	20.0	151	0.4

* Wild and hatchery steelhead numbers are combined for 1988-89.

Table D-5. Descaling and mortality data from Bonneville Dam, PH2, 1988-1998. No condition data was available in 1999 at PH2.

YEAR	YEARLING CHINOOK					SUBYEARLING CHINOOK				
	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT
1988	7,076	361	5.2	147	2.1	9,711	185	2.0	390	4.0
1989	15,579	671	4.4	478	3.1	12,144	74	0.6	176	1.5
1990	5,267	278	5.3	36	0.7	2,669	8	0.3	10	0.4
1991	17,943	1,780	10.0	143	0.8	7,846	140	1.8	39	0.5
1992	358	36	10.2	5	1.4	1,452	42	2.9	6	0.4
1993	5,468	393	7.2	36	0.7	5,545	65	1.2	36	0.7
1994	4,172	208	5.1	54	1.3	5,703	80	1.4	138	2.4
1995	2,709	180	6.7	16	0.6	4,696	108	2.3	31	0.7
1996	3,059	304	10.0	16	0.5	8,662	176	2.0	29	0.3
1997	1,311	72	5.5	2	0.2	7,415	138	1.9	52	0.7
1998	3,355	146	4.4	9	0.3	5,519	57	1.0	24	0.4
TOTAL	66,297	4,429	6.8	942	1.4	71,362	1,073	1.5	931	1.3
YEAR	WILD STEELHEAD					HATCHERY STEELHEAD				
	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT
1988*	762	43	5.7	12	1.6					
1989*	2,049	84	4.2	31	1.5					
1990	206	5	2.5	4	1.9	176	25	15.6	16	9.1
1991	921	88	9.6	6	0.7	1,614	321	20.1	17	1.1
1992	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0	0.0	0	0.0
1993	255	16	6.3	0	0.0	462	79	17.1	1	0.2
1994	279	31	11.2	1	0.4	218	5	2.3	2	0.9
1995	65	4	6.3	1	1.5	184	35	19.1	1	0.5
1996	182	1	0.6	1	0.5	531	48	9.1	1	0.2
1997	461	14	3.0	0	0.0	1,596	134	8.4	3	0.2
1998	695	23	3.3	2	0.3	720	38	5.3	2	0.3
TOTAL	5,878	309	5.3	58	1.0	5,505	685	12.5	43	0.8
YEAR	COHO					SOCKEYE				
	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT	SAMPLE	DESC	%DESC	MORT	%MORT
1988	5,556	195	3.6	61	1.1	237	33	16.4	36	15.2
1989	9,192	282	3.1	207	2.3	2,247	343	19.1	451	20.1
1990	5,498	204	3.7	16	0.3	137	25	18.5	2	1.5
1991	7,284	448	6.2	33	0.5	2,575	761	30.3	61	2.4
1992	119	9	7.6	1	0.8	1	1	100.0	0	0.0
1993	3,621	162	4.5	7	0.2	623	126	20.4	4	0.6
1994	2,678	69	2.6	18	0.7	400	75	18.9	4	1.0
1995	1,075	29	2.7	5	0.5	348	61	18.0	9	2.6
1996	4,296	113	2.6	18	0.4	196	33	17.2	4	2.0
1997	2,169	54	2.5	6	0.3	520	118	23.0	6	1.2
1998	1,303	75	5.8	9	0.7	711	80	11.3	0	0.0
TOTAL	42,791	1,640	3.9	381	0.9	7,995	1,656	22.3	577	7.2

* Wild and hatchery steelhead numbers are combined for 1988-89.

Table D-6. Condition subsampling data, expressed as a percent of total, from Bonneville Dam, PH1, 1988-1999.

YEAR	NO. SMPLD	INJURY			DISEASE				BIRD PRED	3-19% DESC
		HEAD	OPERC.	BODY	PAR.	COL.	FUN.	BKD		
Yearling Chinook										
1988	1856	0.27	0.05	0.59	0.05	N/A	0.11	0.00	0.16	4.20
1989	2327	0.39	0.39	1.12	0.21	N/A	0.34	0.17	0.43	8.04
1990	3111	0.10	0.13	0.84	0.13	N/A	0.51	0.23	0.58	9.64
1991	2158	0.42	0.32	0.65	0.00	N/A	0.23	0.23	0.42	5.38
1992	2190	0.41	0.23	0.73	0.27	N/A	0.37	0.87	0.50	6.39
1993	2934	0.00	0.65	3.03	0.55	N/A	0.85	0.00	0.55	14.25
1994	4018	0.00	0.37	1.84	0.20	N/A	0.77	0.00	1.14	9.98
1995	2648	1.44	1.36	4.80	0.98	N/A	0.87	1.13	0.98	14.31
1996	2305	0.52	0.56	1.52	0.22	0.00	0.48	0.43	1.13	12.75
1997	1591	0.19	0.44	1.19	0.06	0.00	0.31	0.13	0.94	9.99
1998	1687	0.41	0.24	0.65	0.18	0.00	1.01	0.24	0.95	13.04
1999	3429	0.55	0.82	0.73	0.17	0.00	0.93	0.90	1.84	14.09
Wild Steelhead										
1988	2148	0.09	0.05	0.28	0.05	N/A	0.61	0.00	0.05	3.17
1989	2626	0.42	0.23	0.42	0.19	N/A	0.30	0.00	0.19	6.28
1990	3468	0.09	0.09	0.43	0.09	N/A	0.40	0.06	0.46	7.73
1991	1967	0.20	0.20	0.36	0.20	N/A	0.15	0.10	0.31	1.83
1992	1883	0.27	0.37	0.32	0.16	N/A	0.64	0.00	0.32	5.47
1993	2227	0.00	0.45	1.93	0.27	N/A	0.90	0.00	0.31	5.34
1994	2725	0.00	0.22	1.10	0.11	N/A	1.10	0.00	0.33	6.68
1995	2574	0.62	0.35	3.11	0.85	N/A	1.09	0.12	0.47	7.58
1996	2720	0.18	0.18	0.55	0.18	0.11	0.37	0.04	1.03	10.22
1997	2347	0.30	0.09	0.60	0.09	0.00	0.30	0.04	0.55	7.93
1998	768	0.65	0.52	0.91	4.56	0.00	0.39	0.00	1.95	10.94
1999	1067	0.28	0.47	0.47	9.75	0.00	0.84	0.00	1.78	9.37
Coho										
1988	1403	0.78	0.29	0.78	1.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	3.85	7.48
1989	2319	0.43	0.73	1.21	3.32	N/A	1.03	0.04	2.50	10.48
1990	1366	0.88	0.73	1.46	0.15	N/A	3.07	0.00	6.15	21.52
1991	1024	0.29	4.39	0.88	0.20	N/A	0.78	0.20	3.81	9.67
1992	735	0.41	2.99	1.09	0.41	N/A	1.22	0.00	4.76	11.02
1993	1669	0.00	1.86	3.18	2.22	N/A	1.44	0.00	0.00	16.12
1994	1595	0.00	3.13	3.64	0.94	N/A	0.56	0.00	8.40	21.63
1995	1278	1.88	3.36	5.71	2.11	N/A	3.05	0.08	8.29	25.67
1996	1789	0.28	3.47	2.12	0.11	0.00	0.78	0.06	10.01	27.56
1997	1978	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.15	0.40	0.00	6.77	25.28
1998	1960	0.41	0.31	0.36	0.15	0.00	1.12	0.05	0.36	7.60
1999	2643	0.30	0.38	0.19	0.15	0.00	3.67	0.08	0.72	6.36

YEAR	NO. SMPLD	INJURY			DISEASE				BIRD PRED	3-19% DESC
		HEAD	OPERC.	BODY	PAR.	COL.	FUN.	BKD		
Subyearling Chinook										
1988	3451	0.09	0.03	0.67	0.03	N/A	0.09	0.00	0.12	2.98
1989	8481	0.15	0.09	1.29	0.15	N/A	0.05	0.12	0.04	4.55
1990	6929	0.10	0.14	0.64	0.16	N/A	0.07	0.32	0.27	1.93
1991	4404	0.23	0.11	0.43	0.30	N/A	0.05	0.52	0.09	2.45
1992	4422	0.09	0.25	0.34	0.41	N/A	0.05	0.79	0.47	3.55
1993	8343	0.00	0.36	3.12	0.31	N/A	0.08	0.00	0.11	7.76
1994	7149	0.00	0.29	0.92	0.10	N/A	0.10	0.00	0.08	4.00
1995	5230	0.33	0.44	1.97	0.23	N/A	0.13	0.17	0.13	5.35
1996	4080	0.32	0.47	0.69	0.12	0.00	0.17	0.05	0.22	4.56
1997	4893	0.25	0.49	0.76	0.25	0.02	0.16	0.14	0.16	5.89
1998	3324	0.33	0.48	1.08	0.30	0.00	0.39	0.15	0.21	8.33
1999	4513	0.22	0.55	0.69	0.02	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.24	6.16
Hatchery Steelhead										
1988										
1989										
1990	1042	0.38	0.19	1.44	4.03	N/A	1.25	0.00	2.11	10.08
1991	706	0.85	0.71	1.56	8.22	N/A	0.71	0.00	1.56	2.55
1992	590	0.17	0.17	0.68	5.59	N/A	0.34	0.00	2.20	5.59
1993	1250	0.00	0.24	1.60	6.64	N/A	0.72	0.00	5.84	6.56
1994	1429	0.00	0.49	2.59	8.33	N/A	0.49	0.00	2.80	9.24
1995	419	1.67	1.19	2.86	19.33	N/A	0.24	0.00	3.10	9.79
1996	789	0.25	0.63	0.38	8.11	0.00	0.25	0.00	1.52	9.00
1997	1306	0.61	0.77	1.23	4.59	0.00	0.23	0.00	2.07	6.89
1998	1011	0.69	2.77	2.08	0.30	0.00	1.58	0.00	7.52	25.32
1999	2158	0.32	3.06	0.93	0.42	0.00	1.02	0.00	5.70	19.32
Sockeye										
1988	686	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.62
1989	1397	0.50	0.50	0.36	0.00	N/A	0.07	0.07	0.07	16.11
1990	1425	1.26	0.77	0.49	0.07	N/A	0.14	0.07	0.14	14.88
1991	621	0.97	2.25	0.81	0.00	N/A	0.32	0.00	0.32	11.27
1992	131	0.76	2.29	0.76	0.00	N/A	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.56
1993	940	0.11	2.34	3.09	0.32	N/A	0.43	0.00	0.21	23.83
1994	1047	0.00	1.91	1.43	0.00	N/A	0.29	0.00	0.19	26.65
1995	829	0.97	2.41	1.09	0.00	N/A	0.72	0.00	0.24	23.88
1996	307	0.00	1.30	1.63	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.36
1997	215	1.40	2.79	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.58
1998	595	2.02	2.86	0.34	0.00	0.00	1.18	0.00	0.00	26.55
1999	869	1.61	3.45	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.12	31.42

Table D-7. Numbers of PIT tagged fish detected at Bonneville Dam, 1992-1999.

Species	Run	Rearing Type	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996*	1997^	1998	1999
Chinook	Spring	Hatchery	1	70	48	38	831	2,323	7,563	25,971
		Wild	1	13	5	13	60	127	832	12,860
		Unknown	4							
	Summer	Hatchery		6	6	9	273	1,199	2,364	3,205
		Wild		1	2	5	43	75	604	2,114
		Unknown							1	
	Fall	Hatchery		1		20	140	1,608	5,024	3,934
		Wild		2	3	2	2	117	79	230
		Unknown	2					7,127	3,891	24,167
	Unknown	Hatchery	4	15	7	131	1,057	161	5,018	14,124
		Wild		6	2	60	180	2	1,033	2,846
		Unknown	5	9	4	2	223	78	1,883	3,102
Chinook Total			17	123	77	280	2,809	12,817	28,292	92,553
Steelhead	Spring	Hatchery					18			1
		Wild								188
	Summer	Hatchery		16	19	46	1,454	7,242	4,747	28,118
		Wild		5	4	3	200	423	1,482	3,136
	Unknown		1			2	8	5	1	
Unknown	Hatchery							9		
Steelhead Total			0	22	23	49	1,674	7,673	6,243	31,444
Coho	Spring	Hatchery						102		1
		Unknown								5,040
	Summer	Unknown						1		
	Fall	Hatchery					13	76	269	1,333
		Unknown							68	246
Unknown	Hatchery							117	2	
Unknown	Unknown						4,789	7,796		
Coho Total							13	4,967	8,251	6,622
Sockeye	Spring	Hatchery		6						
	Summer	Hatchery					11	5	161	101
		Wild					2	1	12	10
	Unknown	Hatchery	2		1		23	11	12	20
		Wild		4	4	1	16	33	158	248
Unknown	Unknown							2		
Sockeye Total			2	10	5	1	52	50	345	379
TOTALS (all detections combined) =			25	155	105	330	4,548	25,507	43,131	130,998

* PH1 flat plate detections added.

^ PH2 full bypass detections added.

Table D-8. External mark recaptures at Bonneville Dam, 1988-1999.

Year	Yearling Chinook	Subyearling Chinook	Wild Steelhead ¹	Hatchery Steelhead	Coho	Sockeye	Total
------	------------------	---------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------	------	---------	-------

Brands

1988	425	165		157	2	55	804
1989	521	364		443		16	1,344
1990	286	189		218		6	699
1991	258	235		204	2	48	747
1992	220	212	18	40			490
1993	349	360	6	57		19	791
1994	55	187		27			269
1995	181	147		77			405
1996 ²	91	56		63	1		211
1997 ²				32			32
1998 ²				8			8
1999				1			1

Elastomer

1997 ²	230			181			352
1998 ²	96			165			219
1999	156			29			185

1. Wild and hatchery steelhead were not differentiated before 1992.
2. Includes data from PH1 and PH2.

Table D-9. Adult salmonid fallbacks captured at PH1, Bonneville Dam, 1988-1999.

Year	Chinook	Steelhead	Coho	Sockeye	Total
1988	1	1			2
1989	4	1	1	1	7
1990	1				1
1991	3	5		7	15
1992	1				1
1993	4				4
1994	2	1			3
1995	1	6			7
1996	1	3		1	5
1997		1		1	2
1998					0
1999					0

Table D-10. Collection numbers for the most numerous incidental species sampled at PH1, Bonneville Dam, 1988 - 1999.

Year	American Shad		Pacific Lamprey		Stickleback	Peamouth	Northern Squawfish	Redside Shiner	S-Mouth Bass	Sculpin Species	Mountain Whitefish
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult							
1988	2,361	17	204	37	1,017	754	243	264	228	177	33
1989	435,653	39	34,756	63	2,473	1,413	698	384	5	193	34
1990	2,939,363	0	1,909	0	4,527	224	520	56	88	47	58
1991	1,454,524	8	4,567	4	1,862	849	889	224	31	12	121
1992	4,479,820	46	531	86	6,581	1,053	672	67	162	136	41
1993	288,463	148	6,269	78	6,583	1,603	264	377	251	268	75
1994	252,474	85	1,074	47	78,799	4,669	311	269	122	56	65
1995	414,487	1,130	4,335	213	5,931	2,227	979	677	567	233	665
1996	318,190	104	146	60	88	823	21	259	59	60	73
1997	437,715	1,097	945	48	175	1,175	50	128	805	87	113
1998	820,864	64	464	26	81	899	124	39	52	4	84
1999	187,300	75	189	23	91	385	47	85	43	21	10

Note: All values are based on 8 hour samples except for the years 1992-1995, which are based on 24 hour sample numbers.

Table D-11. Sample and collection numbers of chinook and coho fry at Bonneville Dam, PH1, 1992-1999.

YEAR	# of sample hours/day	Chinook		Coho	
		Sampled	Collected	Sampled	Collected
1992	24	2,742	15,165		
1993	24	5,659	61,457		
1994	24	1,538	14,731	72	459
1995	24	1,917	30,440	156	1,389
1996	8	79	647	9	97
1997	8	459	3,761	13	105
1998	8	510	8,116	28	452
1999	8	154	1,451	10	64

Table D-12. Summary of smolt monitoring at Bonneville Dam, PH1, 1986-1999.

Year	Dates	Sampling Effort	Sub-Sampling	Sample Rate	Yearling Chinook					Subyearling Chinook					Coho				
					Collection		Index			Collection		Index			Collection		Index		
					Sample #	Hourly	Daily	Hourly	Daily	Sample #	Hourly	Daily	Hourly	Daily	Sample #	Hourly	Daily	Hourly	Daily
1986	5/12-11/26	8hr, 5 d/wk	YES	-	9,495	NA	48,282	NA	NA	23,252	NA	86,220	NA	NA	11,538	NA	54,181	NA	NA
1987	3/13-11/20	8hr, 5 d/wk	YES	-	28,828	NA	120,108	NA	NA	61,925	NA	371,000	NA	NA	23,188	NA	102,228	NA	NA
1988	3/15-11/30	8hr/day	YES	-	26,955	NA	301,479	NA	365,812	96,413	NA	580,644	NA	724,102	40,750	NA	419,286	NA	599,194
1989	3/15-11/30	8hr/day	YES	1.-.25	27,935	NA	223,134	NA	435,455	98,521	NA	1,332,736	NA	1,756,794	29,746	NA	257,244	NA	491,618
1990	3/12-11/30	8hr/day	YES	1.67-.2	23,843	NA	196,216	NA	332,792	80,422	NA	658,702	NA	1,219,778	43,030	NA	365,826	NA	677,413
1991	3/15-11/30	8hr/day	YES	1.67-.2	29,374	NA	242,016	NA	609,411	83,189	NA	604,368	NA	1,257,388	23,842	NA	216,330	NA	575,098
1992	3/13-11/20	24hr/day	YES	1.67-.2	42,523	NA	284,983	799,800	723,655	112,037	NA	882,211	2,433,053	2,320,423	23,971	NA	140,403	471,205	388,809
1993	3/17-11/24	24hr/day	YES	1.67-.2	52,623	707,748	715,905	2,255,149	2,168,019	130,615	1,190,261	1,181,615	4,872,526	4,339,394	28,243	421,432	392,627	1,596,578	1,250,698
1994	3/10-10/31	24hr/day	YES	1.67-.2	34,362	242,624	248,741	789,593	779,713	125,967	1,361,893	1,360,832	3,810,943	3,607,383	22,378	205,520	201,310	699,119	626,443
1995	3/11-10/31	24hr/day	YES	1.67-.2	19,557	496,882	500,804	1,784,311	1,776,344	60,356	1,001,033	994,015	3,936,028	3,406,412	11,868	303,527	301,950	1,159,892	1,104,471
1996	3/11-10/31	8hr/day	YES	1.67-.2	7,825	82,434	77,780	470,119	360,961	29,556	350,426	432,364	1,921,906	1,593,073	13,076	158,438	156,957	863,827	675,605
1997	3/17-10/30	8hr/day	YES	1.67-.2	5,938	56,896	56,891	279,280	286,666	44,024	342,207	342,192	1,509,895	1,501,962	12,346	128,034	128,031	681,513	706,780
1998	3/9-10/31	8hr/day	YES	.0833-.25	6,850	97,577	97,581	381,879	346,281	30,835	450,646	450,650	1,875,090	1,591,883	6,272	121,695	121,695	582,096	513,643
1999	3/13-10/31	8hr/day	YES	.0833-.25	15,279	NA	165,918	NA	638,606	35,637	NA	474,874	NA	1,692,665	8,411	NA	98,370	NA	375,644

Wild Steelhead					Hatchery Steelhead					Sockeye					Total				
Collection		Index			Collection		Index			Collection		Index			Collection		Index		
Sample #	Hourly	Daily	Hourly	Daily	Sample #	Hourly	Daily	Hourly	Daily	Sample #	Hourly	Daily	Hourly	Daily	Sample #	Hourly	Daily	Hourly	Daily
*	NA	*	NA	NA	3,753	NA	19,181	NA	NA	2,883	NA	14,350	NA	NA	50,921	NA	222,214	NA	NA
*	NA	*	NA	NA	8,760	NA	38,306	NA	NA	4,079	NA	18,733	NA	NA	126,780	NA	650,375	NA	NA
*	NA	*	NA	*	7,473	NA	75,662	NA	103,701	4,587	NA	52,023	NA	77,921	176,178	NA	1,429,094	NA	1,870,730
*	NA	*	NA	*	12,240	NA	106,787	NA	206,226	7,723	NA	72,962	NA	138,310	176,165	NA	1,992,863	NA	3,028,403
3,894	NA	36,812	NA	62,826	5,525	NA	64,400	NA	65,056	4,537	NA	42,633	NA	81,403	161,251	NA	1,364,589	NA	2,439,268
2,775	NA	26,295	NA	74,438	5,504	NA	54,528	NA	155,754	4,462	NA	47,722	NA	147,174	149,146	NA	1,191,259	NA	2,819,263
2,837	NA	16,503	60,823	46,098	3,767	NA	21,915	81,871	62,486	638	NA	3,872	13,196	10,835	185,773	NA	1,349,887	3,859,948	3,552,306
4,025	77,143	74,138	258,236	226,120	7,456	190,608	185,240	618,692	563,884	4,939	184,129	178,245	575,586	538,837	227,901	2,771,321	2,727,770	10,176,767	9,086,952
3,730	29,422	29,796	99,490	93,520	3,981	33,233	33,827	112,506	105,693	2,965	29,845	27,945	106,584	87,146	193,383	1,902,537	1,902,451	5,618,235	5,299,898
1,240	30,225	29,963	111,694	106,889	3,737	102,933	103,508	394,457	376,571	2,184	67,625	71,990	256,946	263,680	98,942	2,002,225	2,002,230	7,643,328	7,034,367
1,885	22,003	22,787	121,996	101,655	5,083	58,033	58,825	314,846	254,448	703	7,271	7,239	37,409	28,513	58,128	678,605	755,952	3,730,103	3,014,255
3,615	38,830	38,829	200,764	205,873	9,285	105,517	105,516	557,832	575,077	589	5,774	5,765	30,107	31,099	75,797	677,258	677,224	3,259,391	3,307,458
2,587	40,862	40,862	187,255	159,916	3,294	57,078	57,078	276,543	237,299	1,737	26,963	26,963	143,403	114,564	51,575	794,821	794,829	3,446,265	2,963,585
2549	NA	94,322	NA	108,164	5,647	NA	65,488	NA	65,488	2,118	NA	33,100	NA	118,203	69,641	NA	866,584	NA	3,176,429

*Wild and hatchery steelhead were not differentiated prior to 1990.

Table D-13. Summary of smolt monitoring sample numbers at Bonneville Dam, PH2, 1986-1998.

Year	Season	Sampling	Sample	Chinook		Steelhead		Coho	Sockeye	Total Sample
	Dates	Hours/Frequency	Rate ^	Yearling	Subyearling	Wild	Hatchery			
1986	3/4-11/25	24 / daily	0.1	10,917	16,844	*	1,494	6,112	2,599	37,966
1987	3/10-11/20	24 / 4 days/wk	0.1	6,461	5,438	*	823	3,940	642	17,304
1988	3/17-11/30	24 / daily	0.1	7,068	9,744	*	762	5,555	238	23,367
1989	3/17-11/30	24 / daily	0.1	15,579	12,197	*	2,049	9,192	2,247	41,264
1990	3/12-11/30	24 / daily	0.1	5,463	20,469	238	205	6,300	164	32,839
1991	3/15-11/30	24 / daily	0.1	18,372	19,050	952	1,630	8,070	2,592	50,666
1992	3/13-11/20	up to 7 / MWF	0.1	358	1,461	3	4	119	1	1,946
1993	3/17-11/24	up to 24 / MWF	0.1	5,468	5,545	255	462	3,621	624	15,975
1994	3/10-10/31	up to 24 / MWF	0.1	4,172	5,703	218	279	2,678	400	13,450
1995	3/11-10/31	up to 24 / MWF	0.1	2,709	4,696	65	183	1,075	355	9,083
1996	3/13-9/13	up to 24 / MWF	0.1	3,059	8,662	182	531	4,296	196	16,926
1997	4/27-9/5	up to 24 / MWF	1	1,311	7,415	461	1,596	2,169	520	13,472
1998	4/1-10/2	up to 24 / MWF	1	3355	5519	696	720	1303	711	12,304

^ Refers to sample rate during sample period, not entire day.

*Wild and hatchery steelhead were not differentiated prior to 1990.

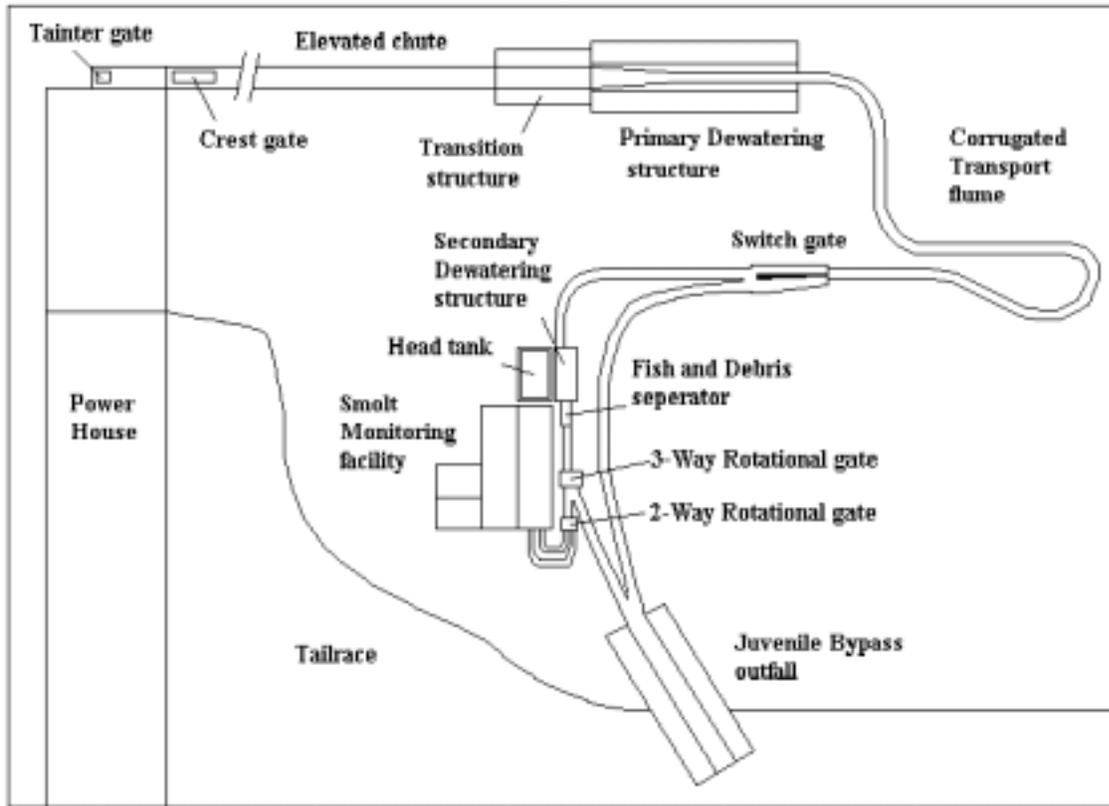


Figure E-1. Diagram of the Smolt Monitoring Facility at John Day Dam, 1998-1999.

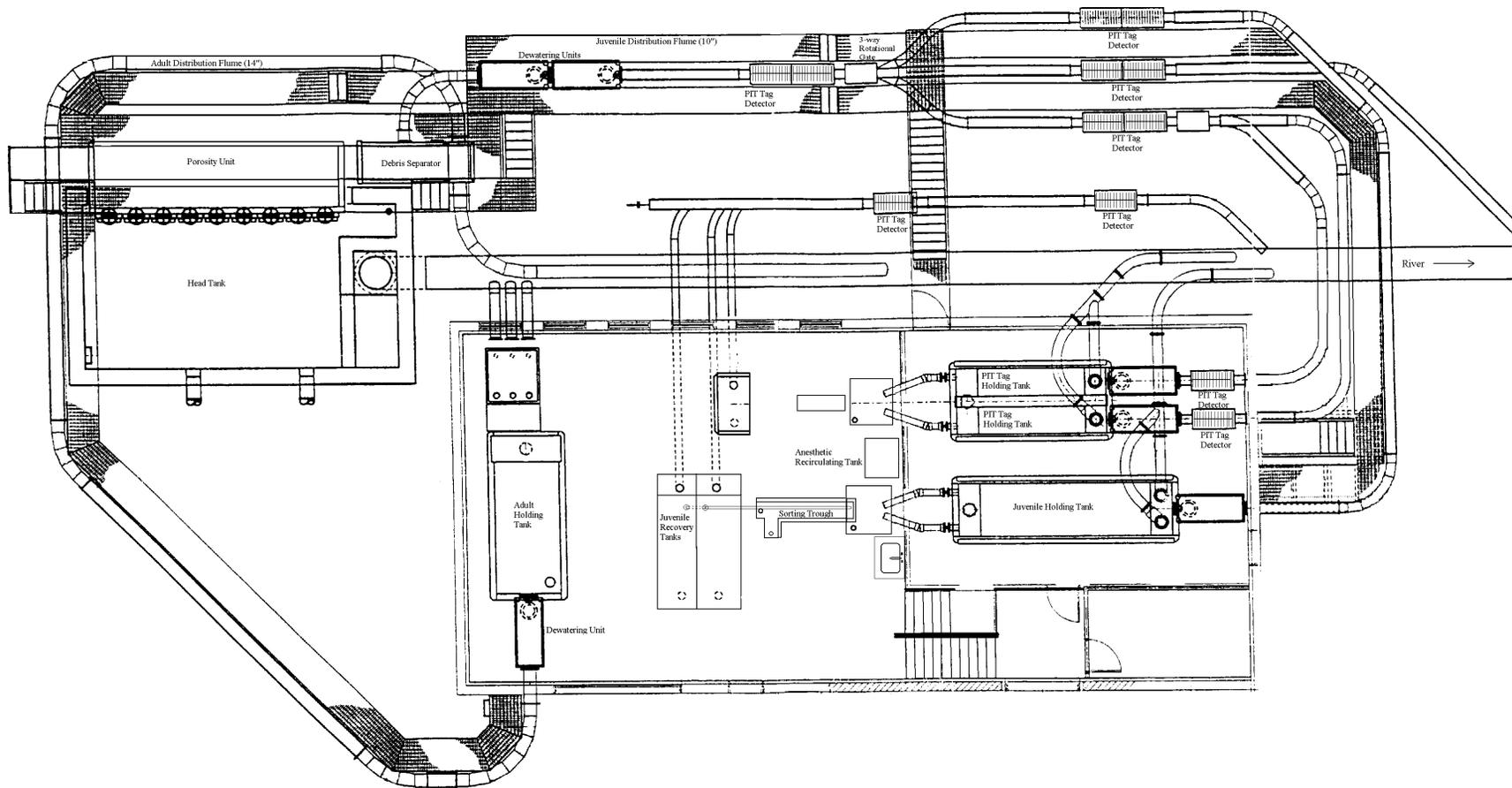


Figure E-2. Smolt Monitoring Facility at John Day Dam, 1999.

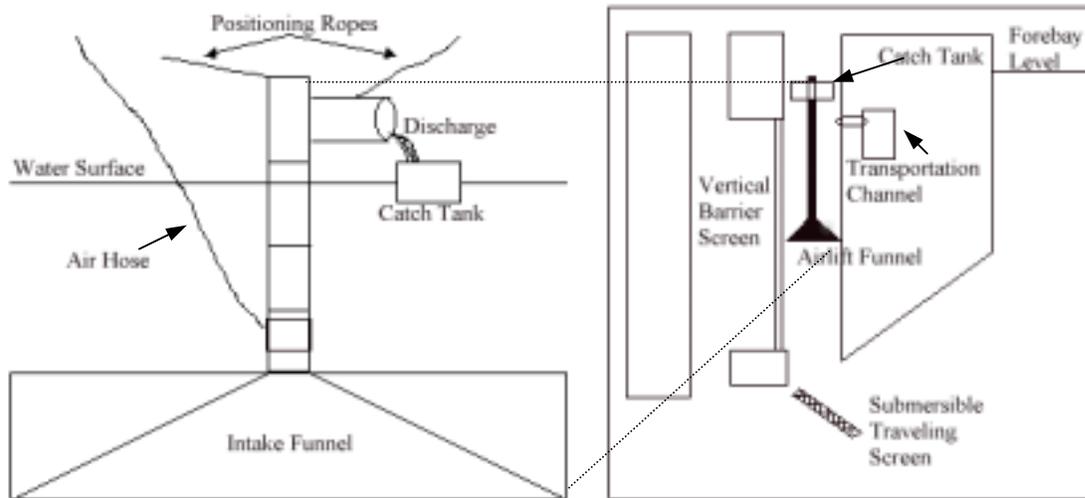


Figure E-3. Airlift sampling system at John Day Dam, 1985-1997.

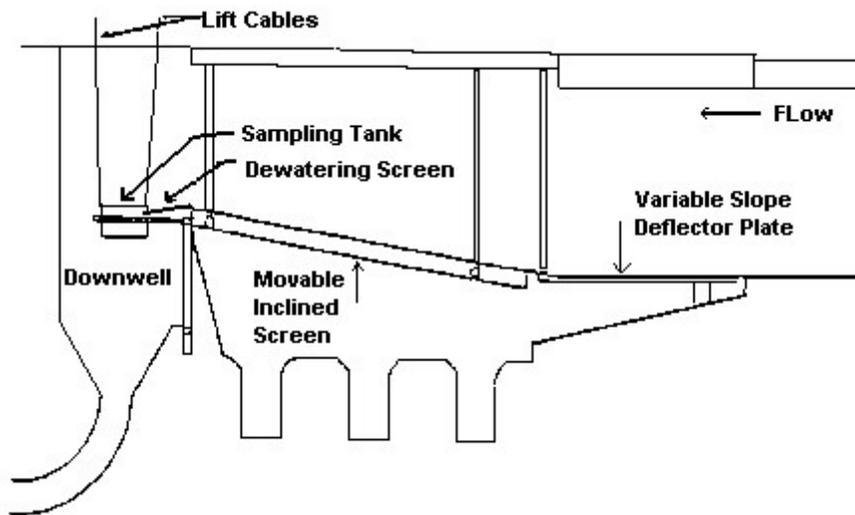


Figure E-4. Inclined screen sampling system in the bypass channel of the first powerhouse at Bonneville Dam.

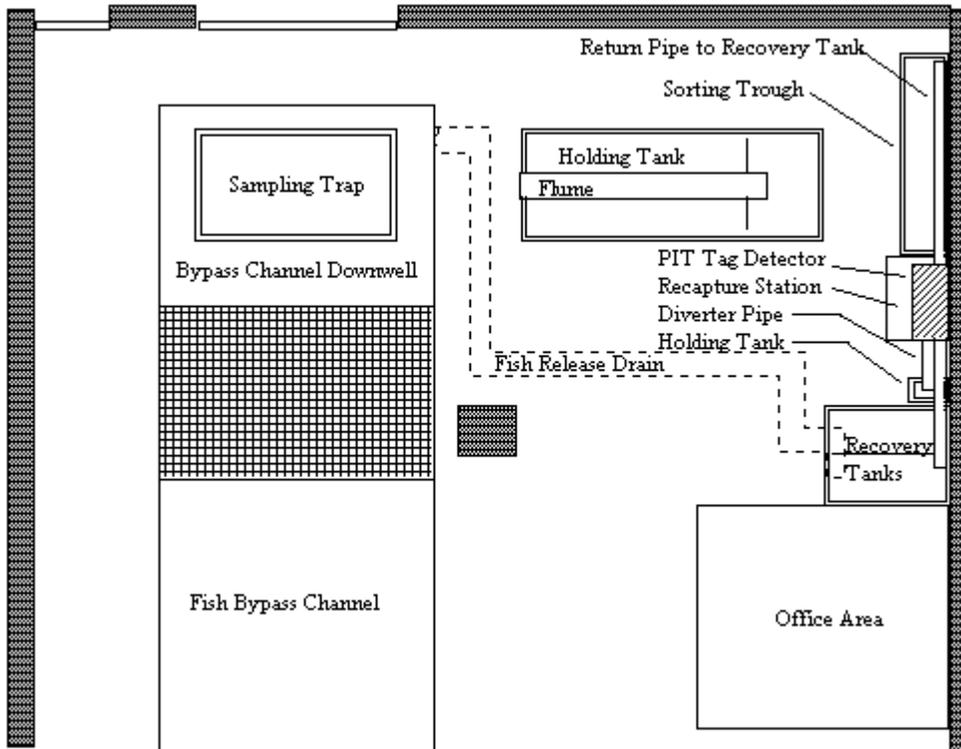


Figure E-5. Smolt monitoring system at Bonneville Dam, PH1, 1999.

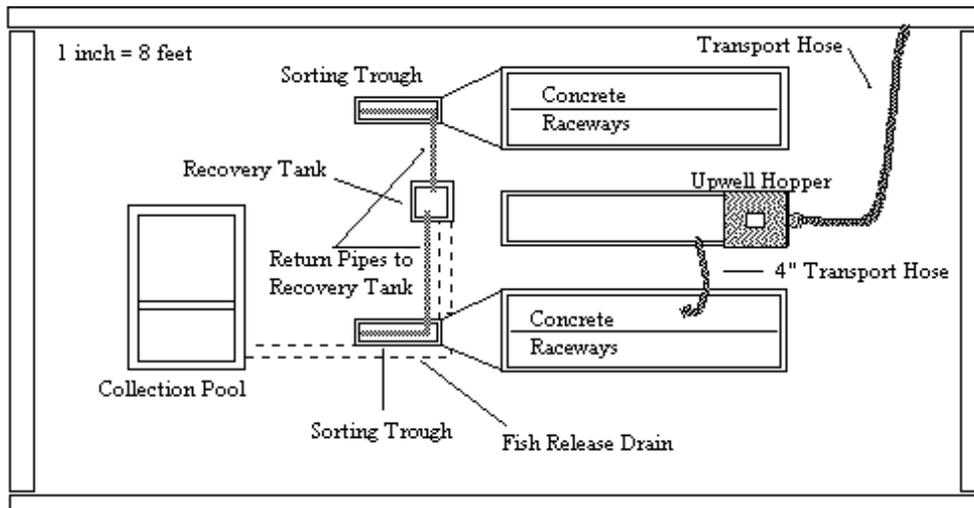


Figure E-6. Smolt monitoring system at Bonneville Dam, PH2, 1998.

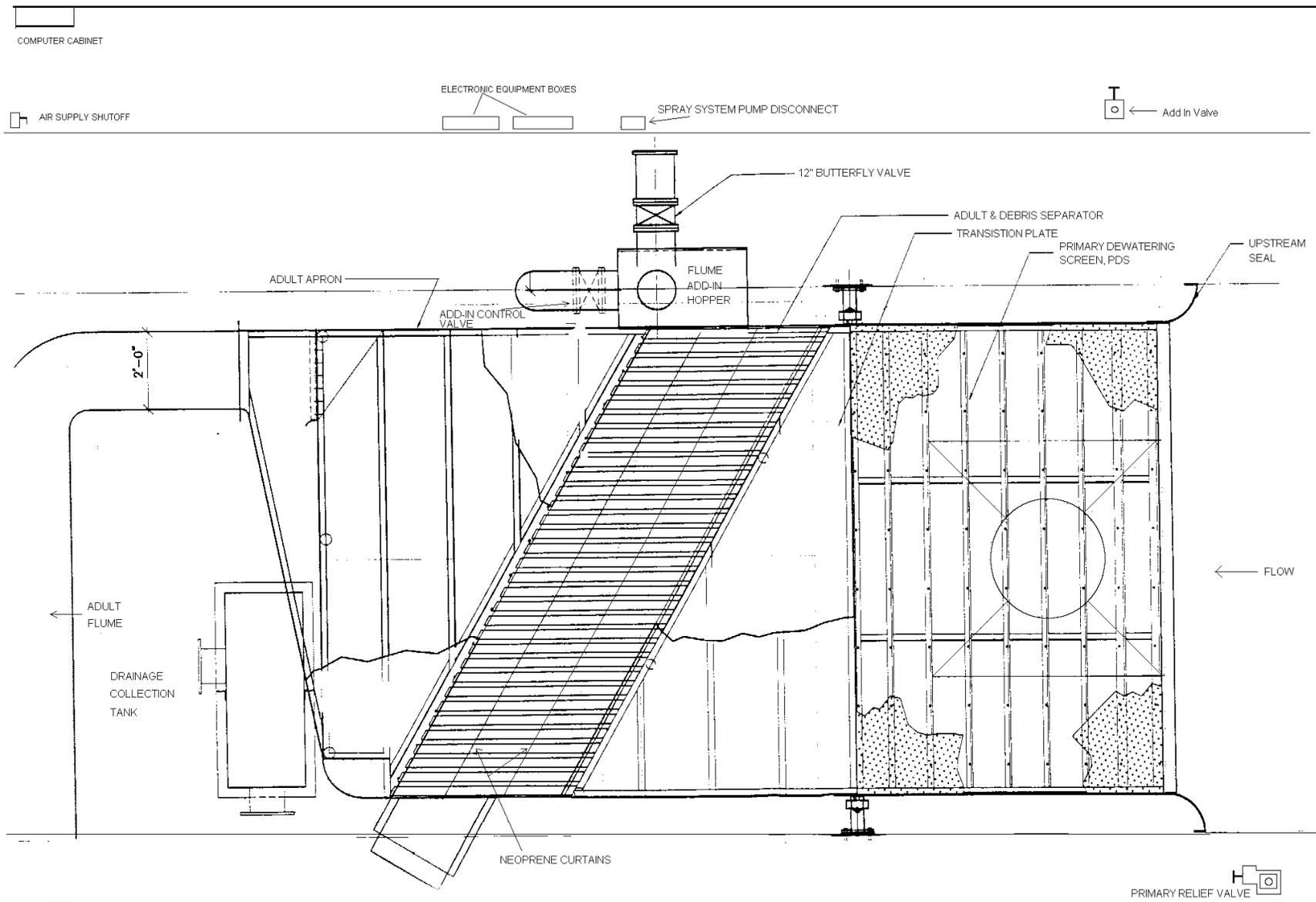


Figure E-7. Top view of PIT tag system, PH2, Bonneville Dam, 1998. This system was dismantled in 1999 to allow construction of new bypass at PH2.

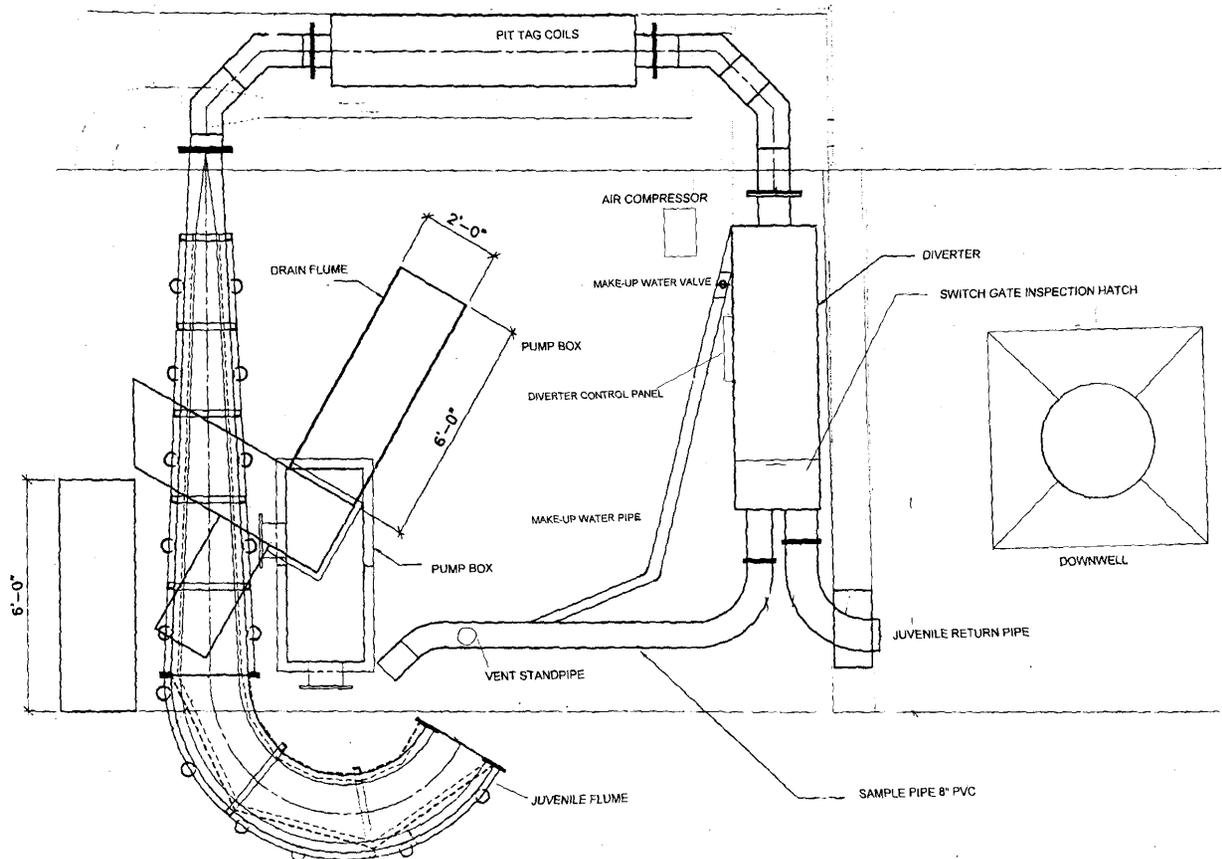


Figure E-8. Lower level or "Sump" area of PIT tag system, PH2, Bonneville Dam, 1998. This system was dismantled in 1999 to allow construction of new bypass at PH2.