# SWIFT RESERVOIR FLOATING SURFACE COLLECTOR JUVENILE SALMON COLLECTION EFFICIENCY





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#### Regulatory Background

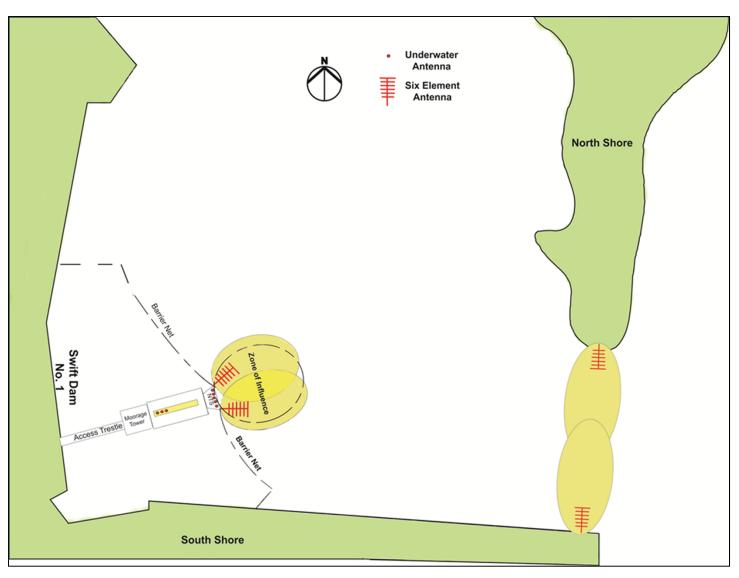
 Lewis River Aquatic Monitoring & Evaluation Plan (Section 2.2.1)

$$P_{CE} = n_{FSC}/n_{ZOI}$$

- ZOI: ~150ft radius
- $-P_{CE} >= 95\%$  as measured by radio-telemetry

#### Pilot Year - 2013

- Radio-telemetry: Feasible
- P<sub>CF</sub> not calculable due to exclusion net failure
- Lessons Learned:
  - Detection sites:
    - Mooring Tower Removed
    - North & South Shore Established
  - Tag Burst Rates: 7s too infrequent
  - Range Testing
  - Re-program receivers



#### Results

Metric	Coho Salmon	Spring Chinook	Steelhead	Total
Total tagged (n)	157	20	16	193
Detected at ZOI	31	3	4	38
$P_{RES}$	19.7%	15.0%	25.0%	19.7%
Captured at FSC	9	0	1	10
Collection Efficacy (P <sub>CE</sub> )	29.0%	0.0%	25.0%	26.3%

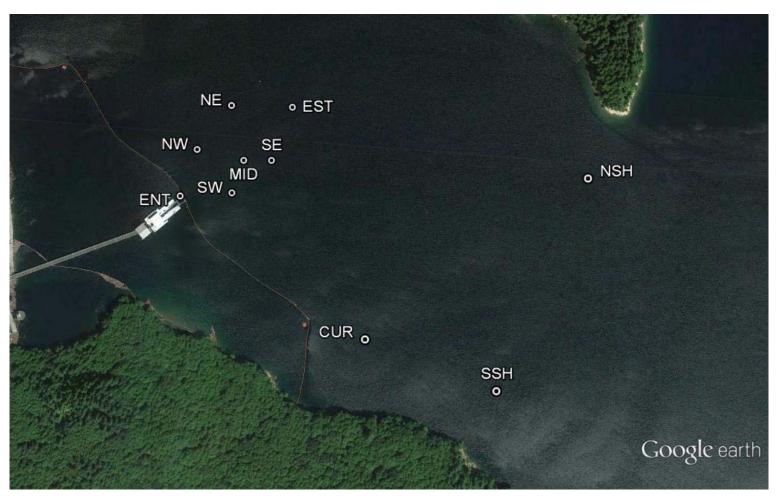
#### Conclusions

- P<sub>CE</sub> below target but consistent with previous studies
- Tagging effects and fish stress may have been a factor

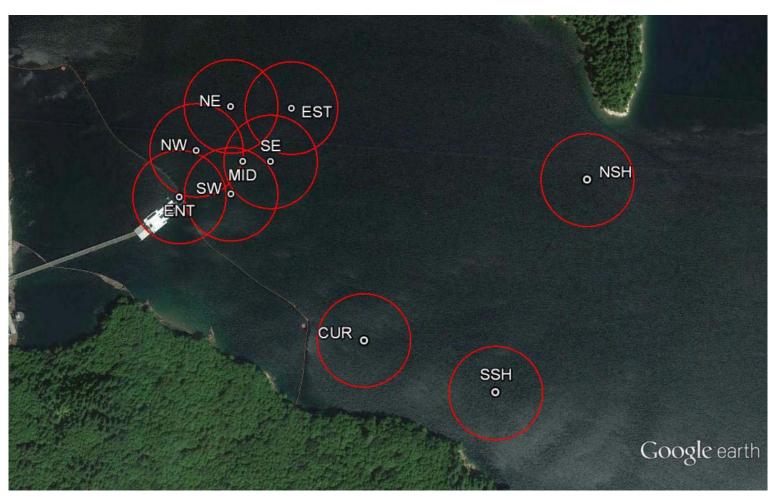
#### Lessons learned

- Capture at FSC and release mid-reservoir not optimal
- RT provides insufficient resolution to document fish behavioral responses to FSC, barrier net, etc.

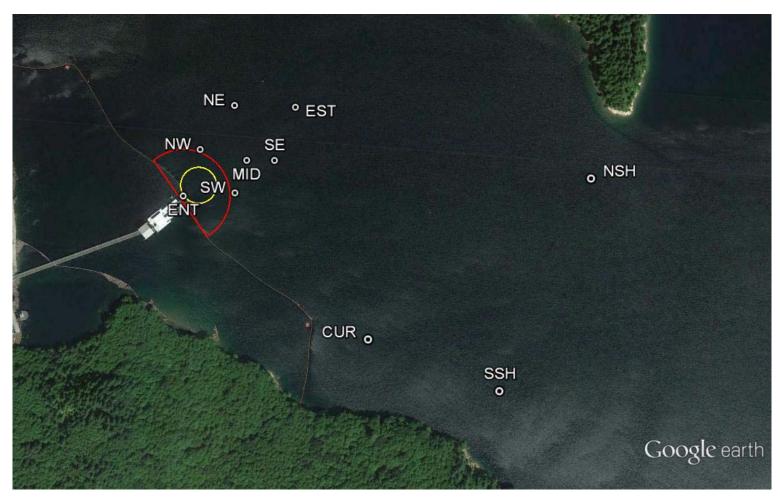
- Methodological Changes
  - Acoustic Telemetry
    - Rationale: Radio-telemetry provided P<sub>CE</sub> but Acoustic Telemetry can provide behavioral insights driving P<sub>CE</sub>
  - Fish captured, tagged and released in vicinity of Eagle Cliffs
    - 88% (7/8) for fish inadvertently released at RST were detected in array in 2014



**Array Configuration** 



**Detection Range** 



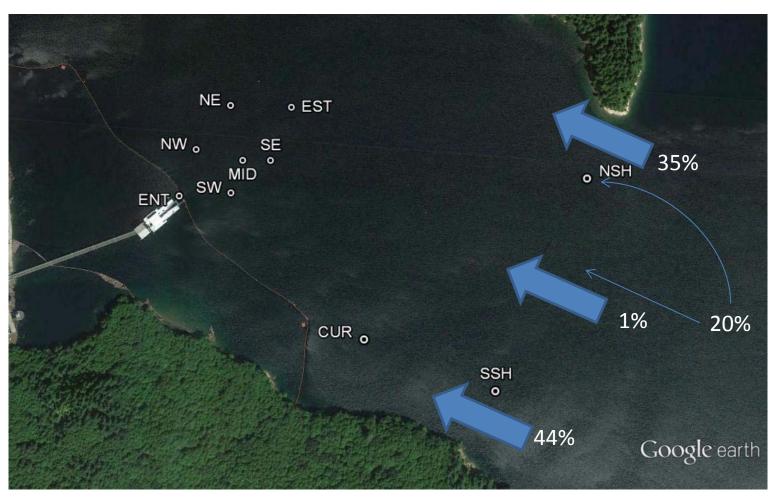
Zone of Influence

#### Results

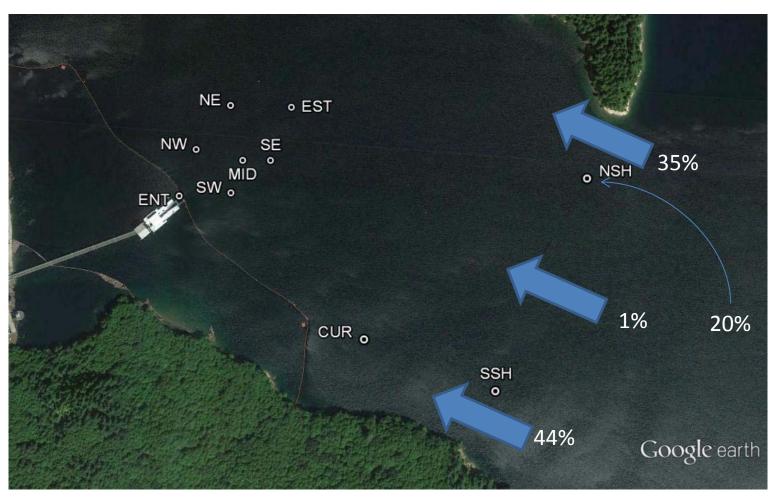
Metric	Coho Salmon	Spring Chinook	Steelhead	Total
Total tagged (n)	149	14	47	200
Detected at ZOI	100	6	43	159
$P_{RES}$	67.1%	42.9%	91.5%	79.5%
Captured at FSC	12	0	7	19
Collection Efficacy (P <sub>CE</sub> )	12.0%	0.0%	16.3%	11.9%

#### - Results: 2014

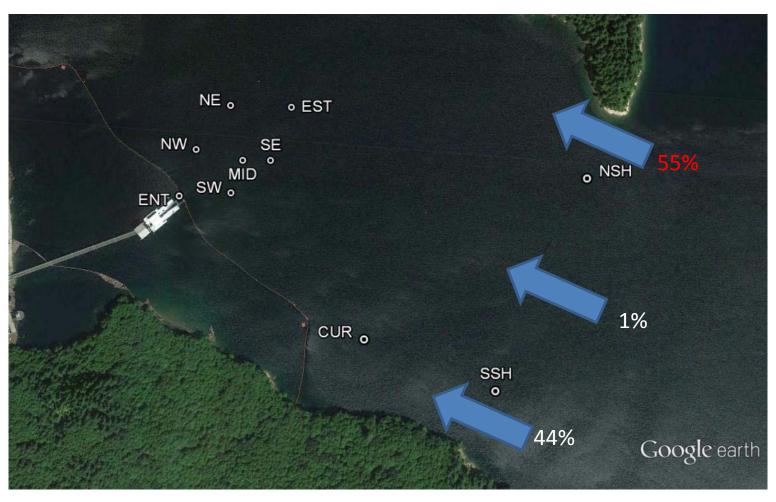
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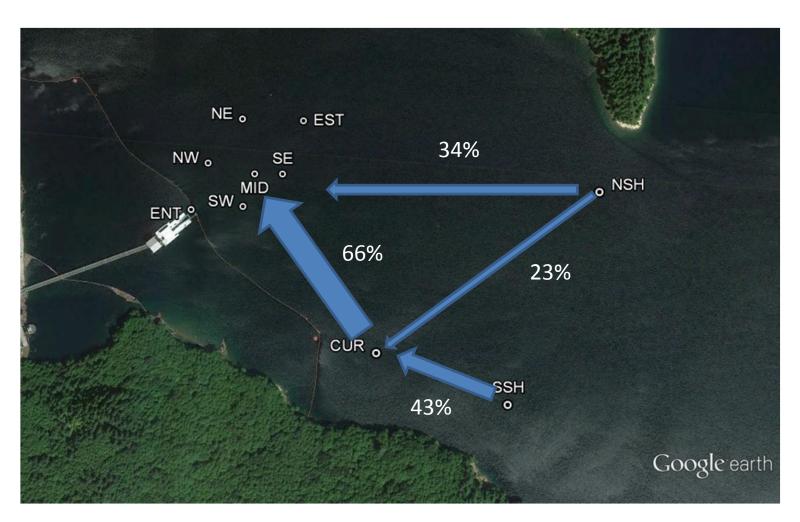
Distribution of 1<sup>st</sup> Forebay Entrances



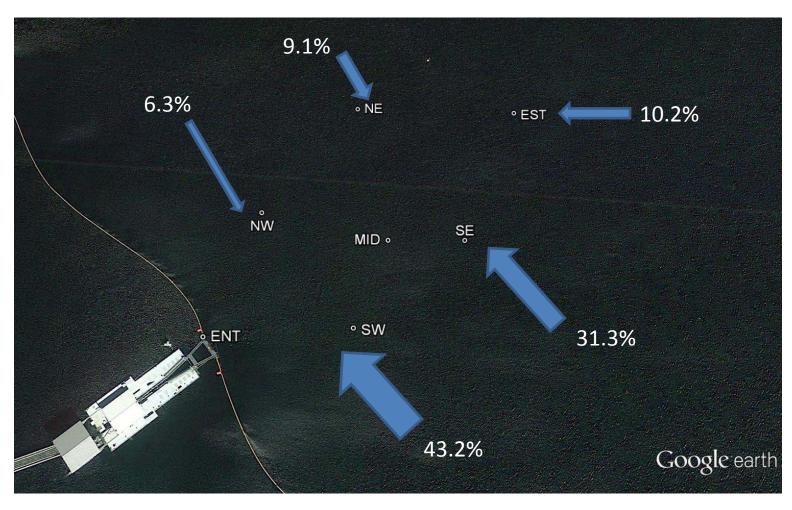
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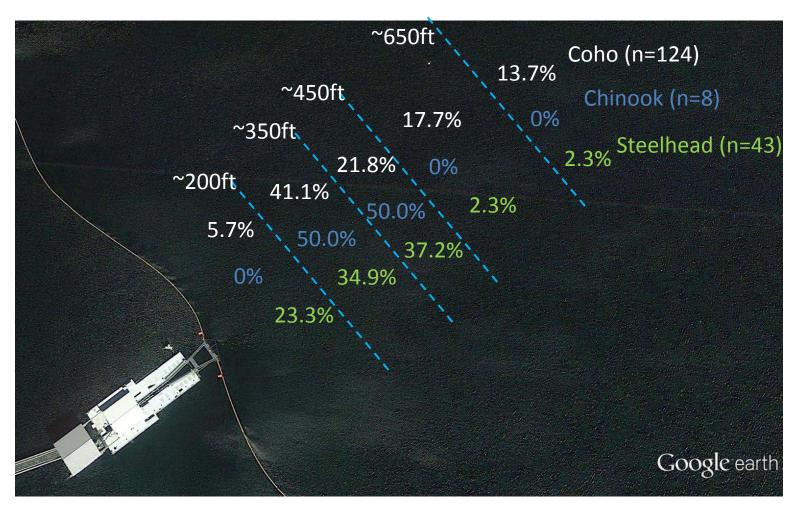
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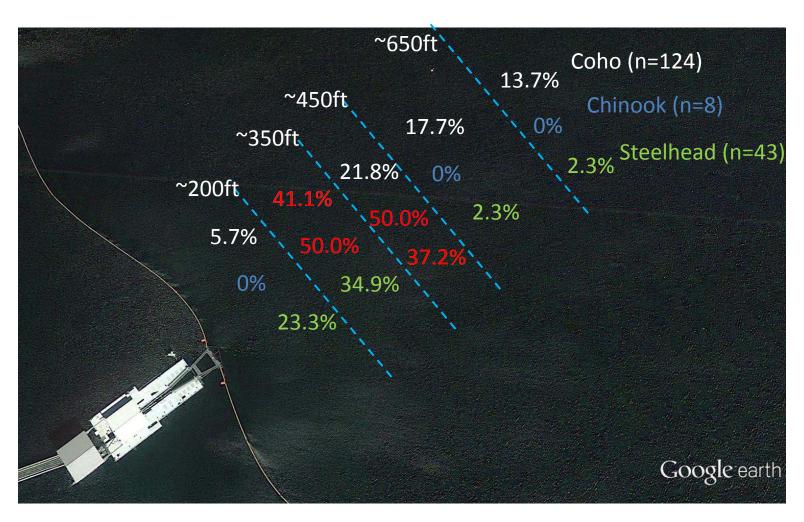
Forebay Travel Path



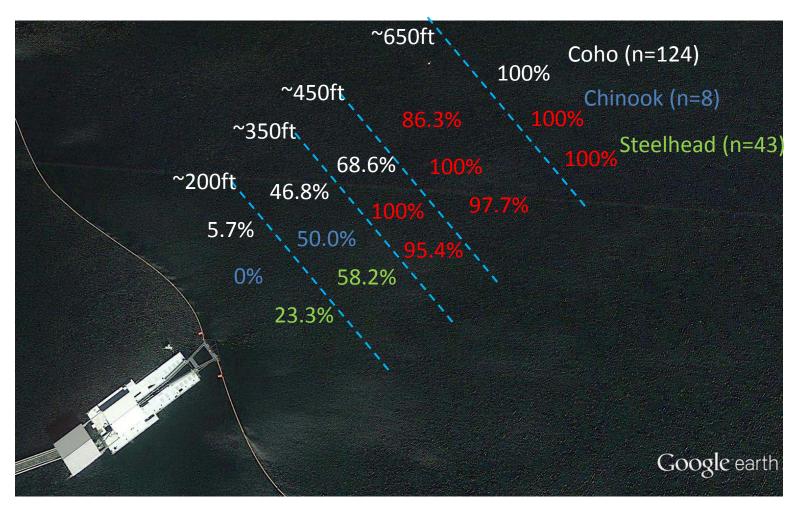
**Array Entrance Direction** 



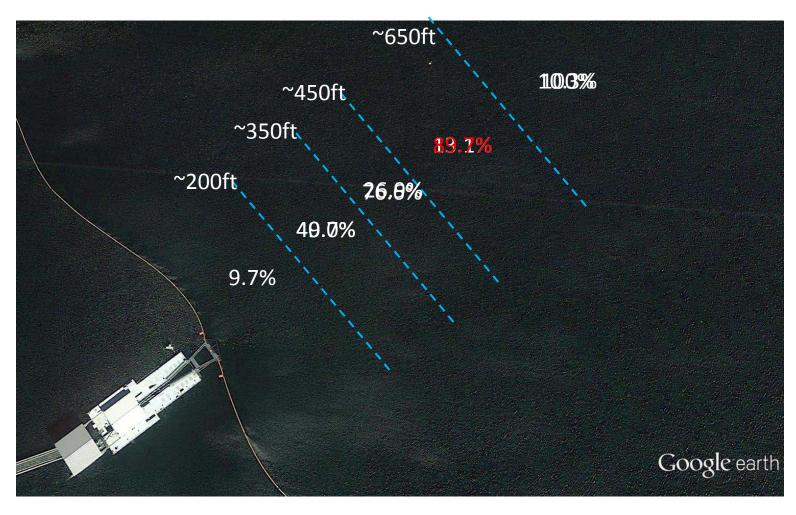
Distribution of Array Entrances – All Species



Distribution of Array Entrances – All Species



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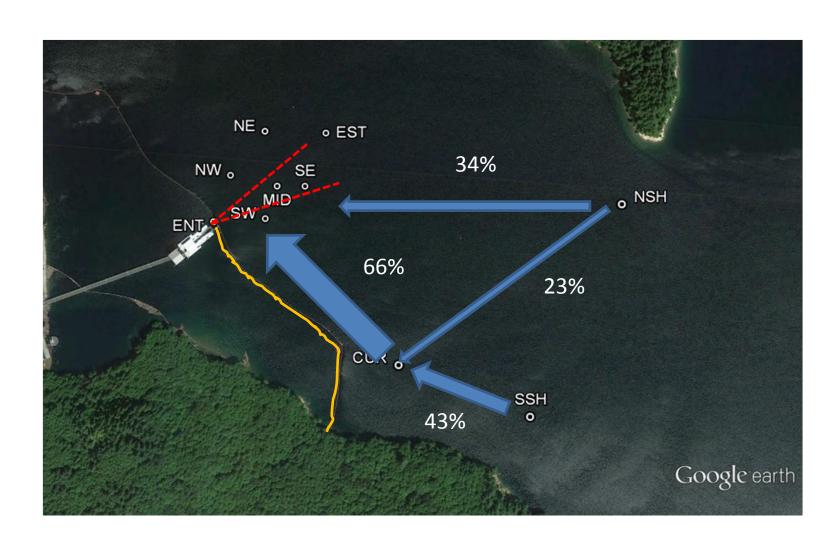


Distribution of Array Entrances – All Species Combined

- Preliminary Conclusions
  - Acoustics ZOI is larger but more consistent with M&E
  - P<sub>CF</sub> was lower in 2015 but more smolts passed
    - Substantially higher  $P_{RES}$  due to improved tagging diluted  $P_{CE}$

- Acoustic Behavioral Insights
  - Forebay entrance evenly distributed North v.
     South
  - Large majority of smolts approach FSC from South
  - All species have peak passage within 450ft of FSC
  - -~90% of fish pass within 650 ft of FSC

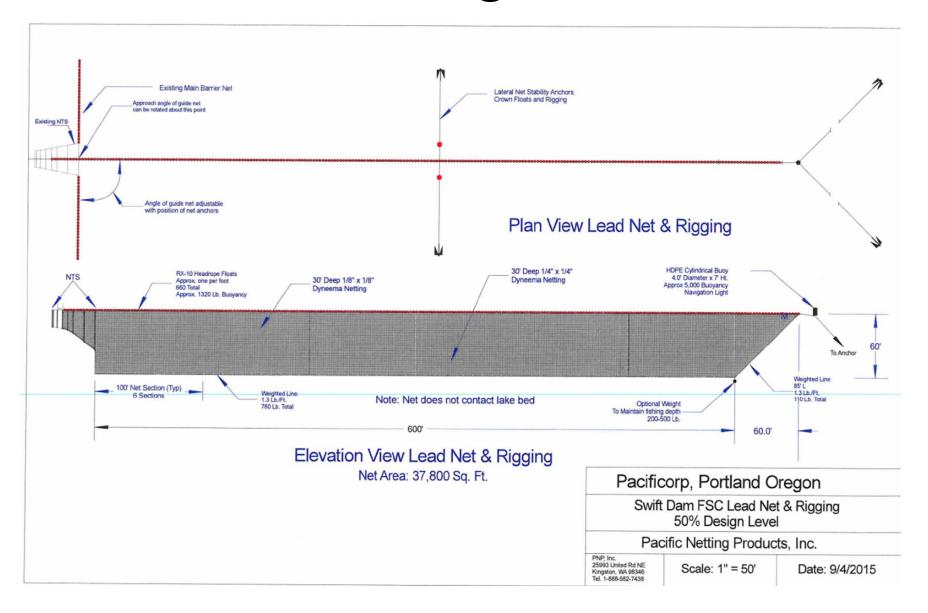
## Lead Net Design Features

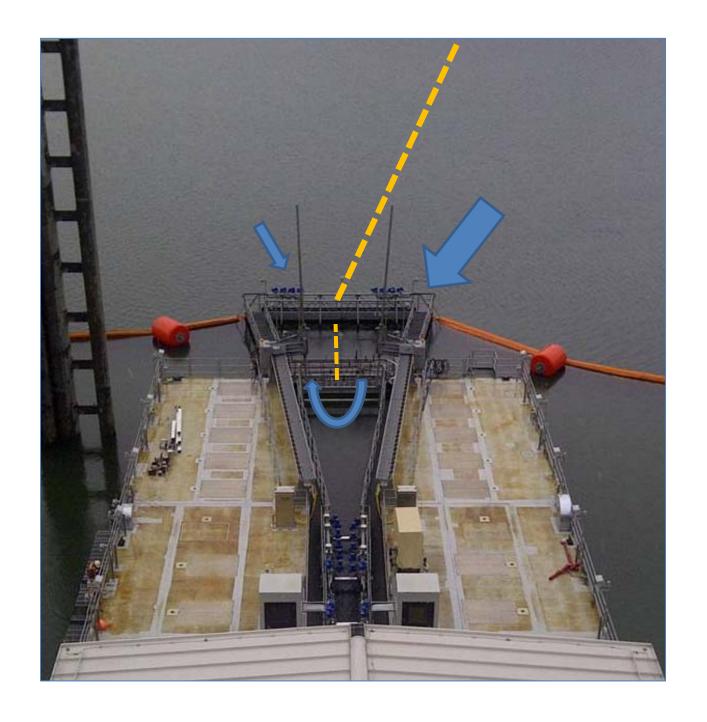


#### Lead Net Design Features

- Goal: to intercept and guide fish to the entrance of the FSC
  - Vertical length: 650 ft
  - Depth: 60 ft
  - Mesh size:
    - 0 30 ft: 3/32" gap
    - 30 60 ft: 1/4" gap
  - Net terminates inside full extent of NTS

#### Lead Net Design Features





#### **Future Directions**

- Study Year 2016
  - Capture, Tagging & Release
    - Repeat capture, tagging and release at Eagle Cliffs
  - Acoustic Design modifications
    - May add additional receivers to array
    - Modifications to account for lead net
      - Re-orient array along axis of net
      - Alter receiver geometry or number to account for net

