

Fish Passage in Montana Culverts: Phase II – Passage Goals

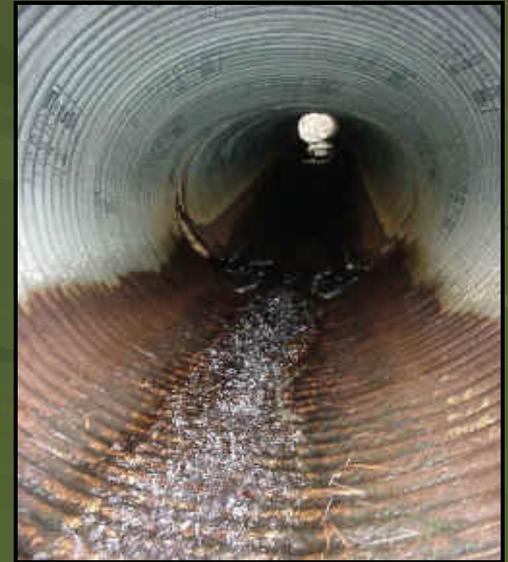
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Issues Known to Impact Fish Passage through Culverts



- Drop Height
- Excessive Velocity
- Lack of Plunge Pool
- Shallow Flow



We also know these things can change with time.



1.1 m/sec



2.8 m/sec



What we don't know...

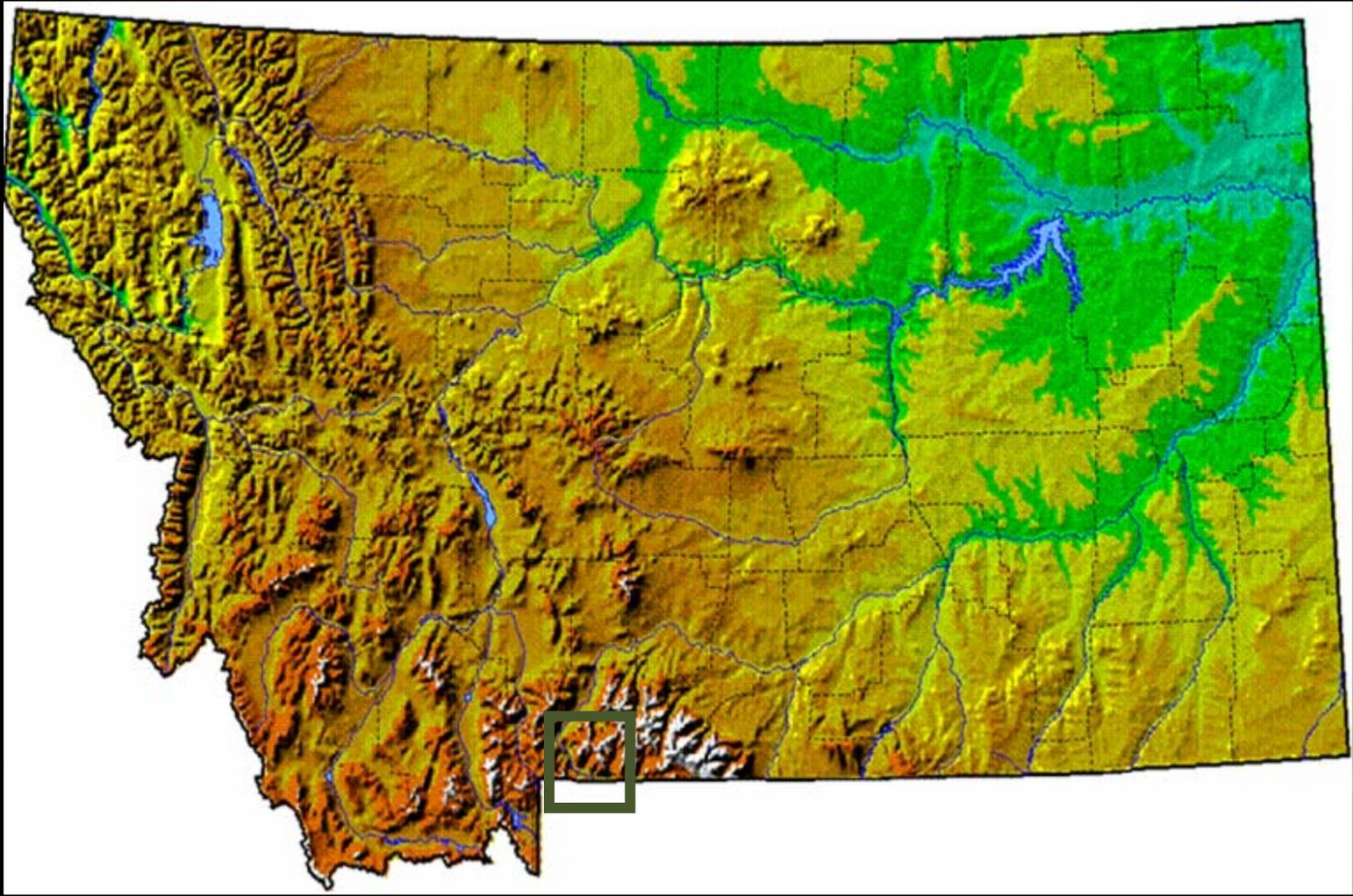
- Are there probability based goals for fish passage that are better than goals based on absolutes?
- Are there stream connectivity goals that can be realistically met?



Our Fish Passage Field Study

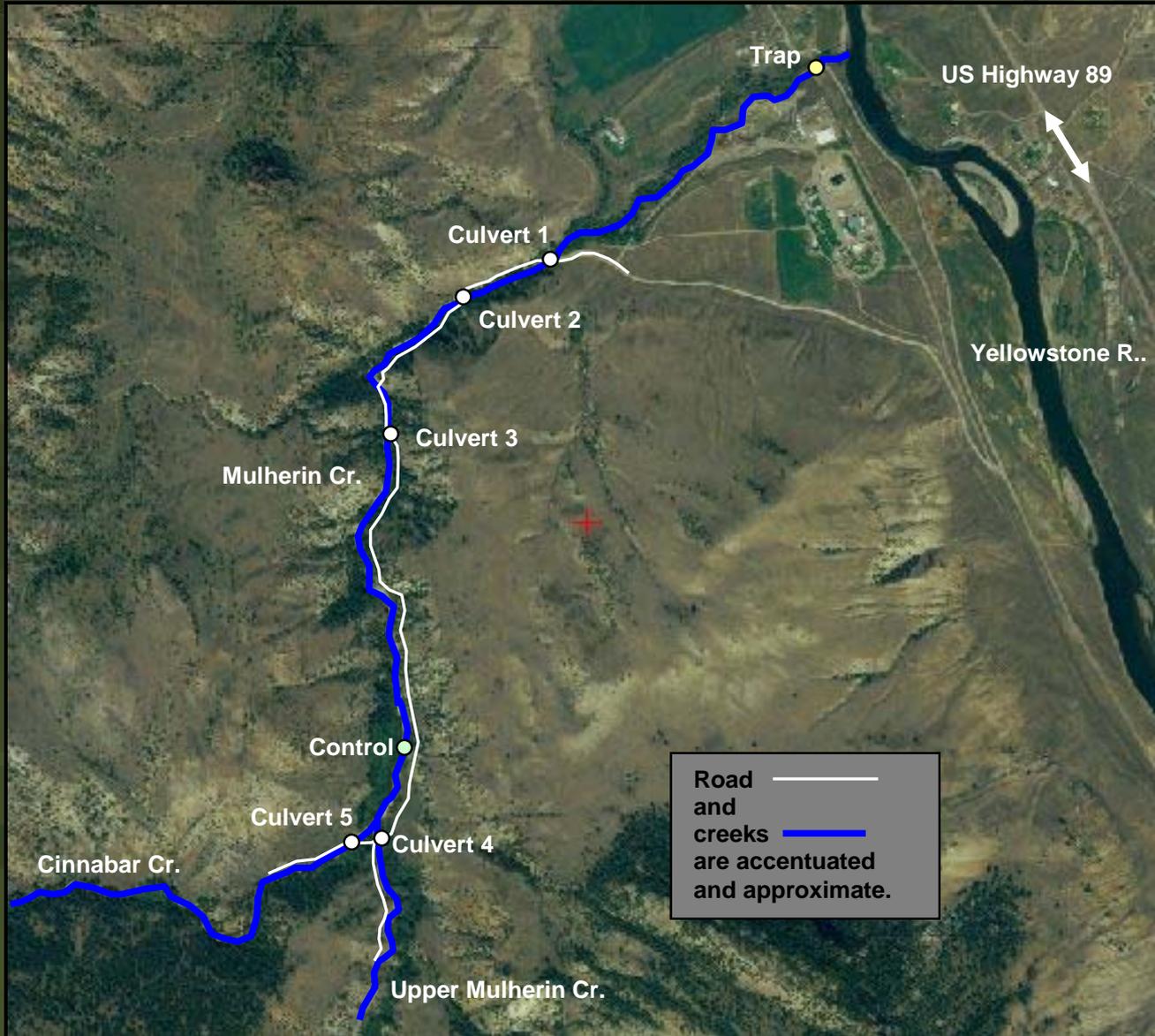
Track electronically tagged fish throughout a culvert-intense stream system over annual and fish mobility hydrologic cycles.

Study Location



Mulherin Creek

Mulherin Creek



Road is through Gallatin National Forest, but is maintained by Park County.

Mulherin Creek



Mulherin Creek



Culvert 1

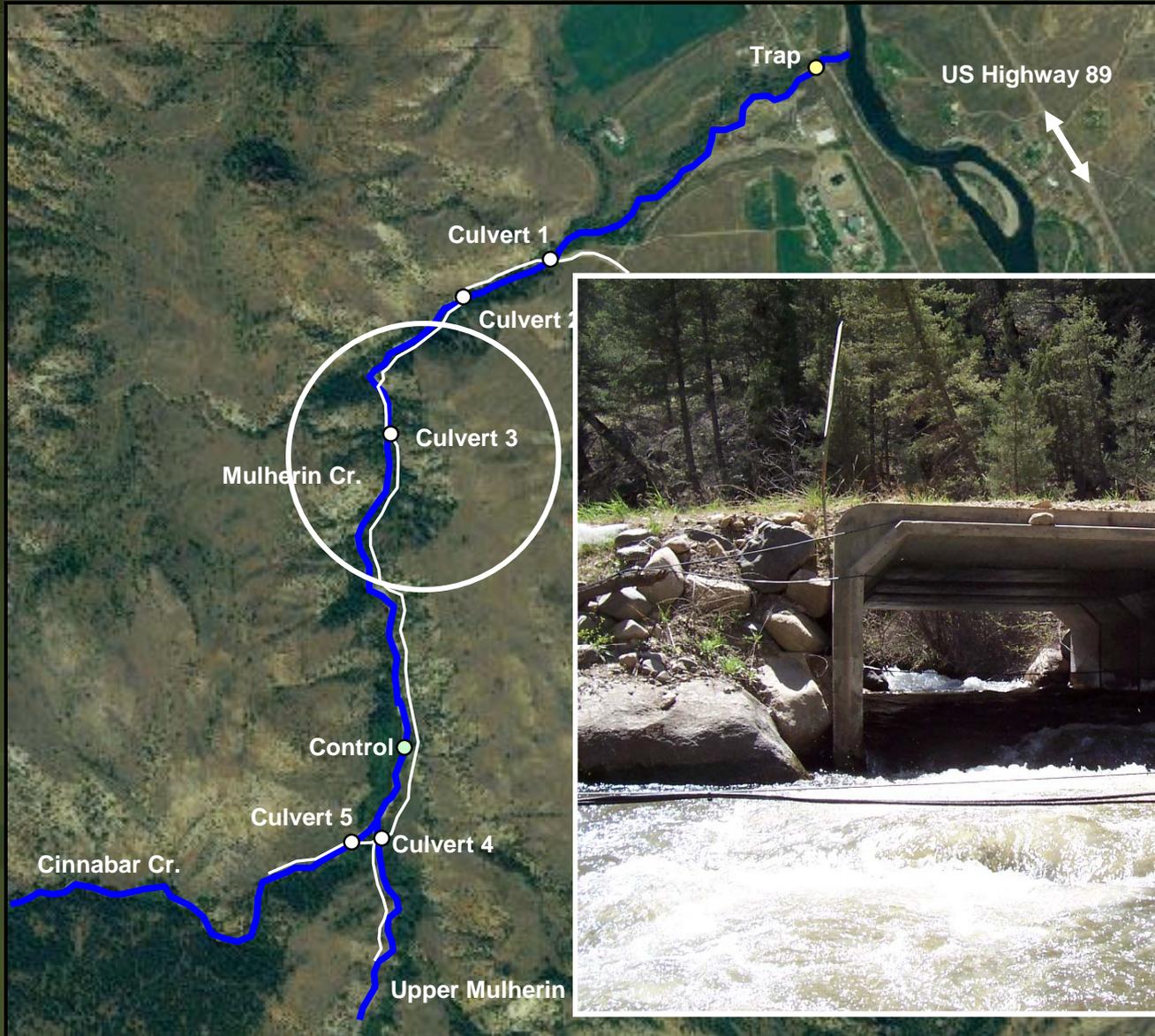


Mulherin Creek



Culvert 2

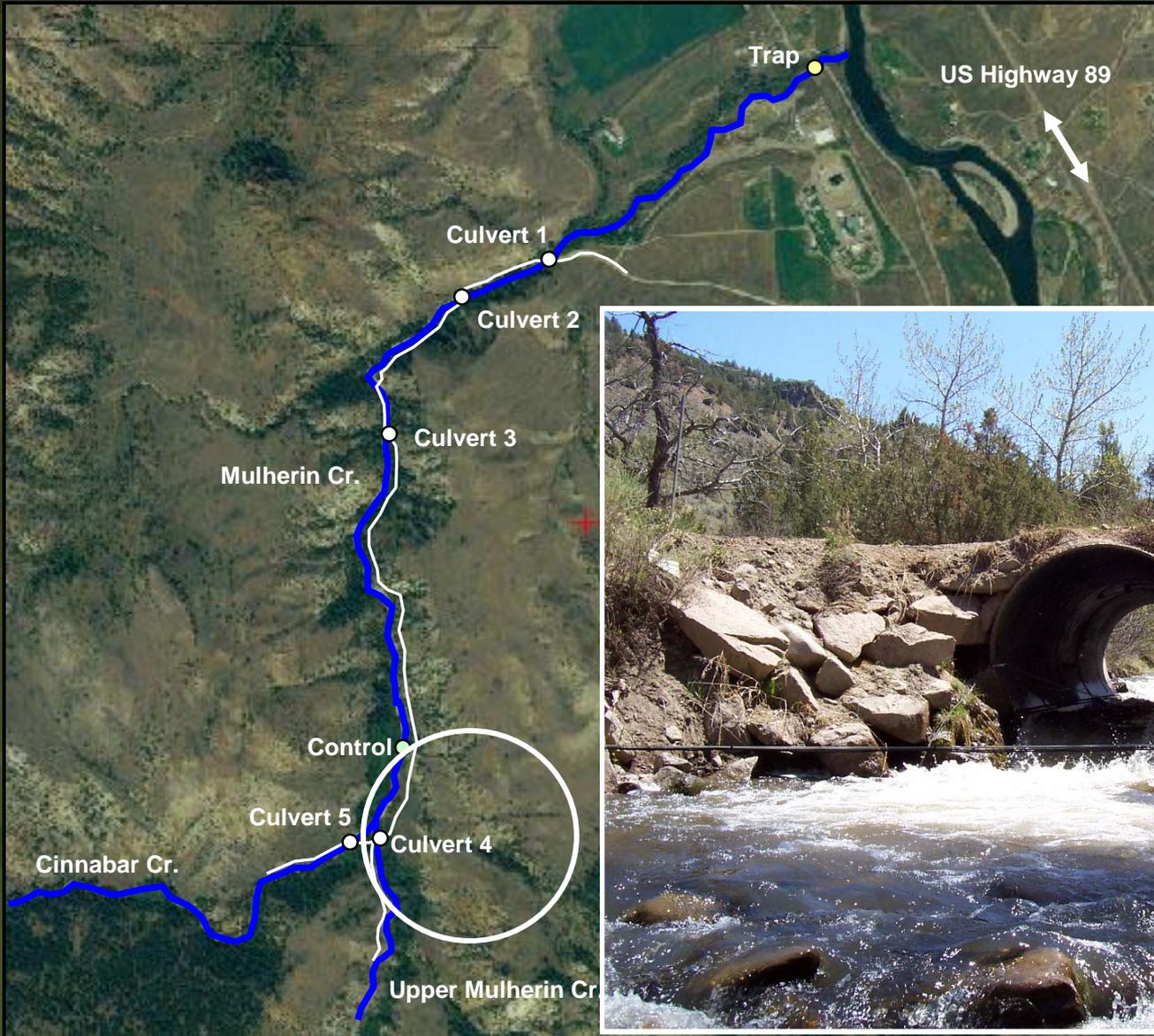
Mulherin Creek



Culvert 3



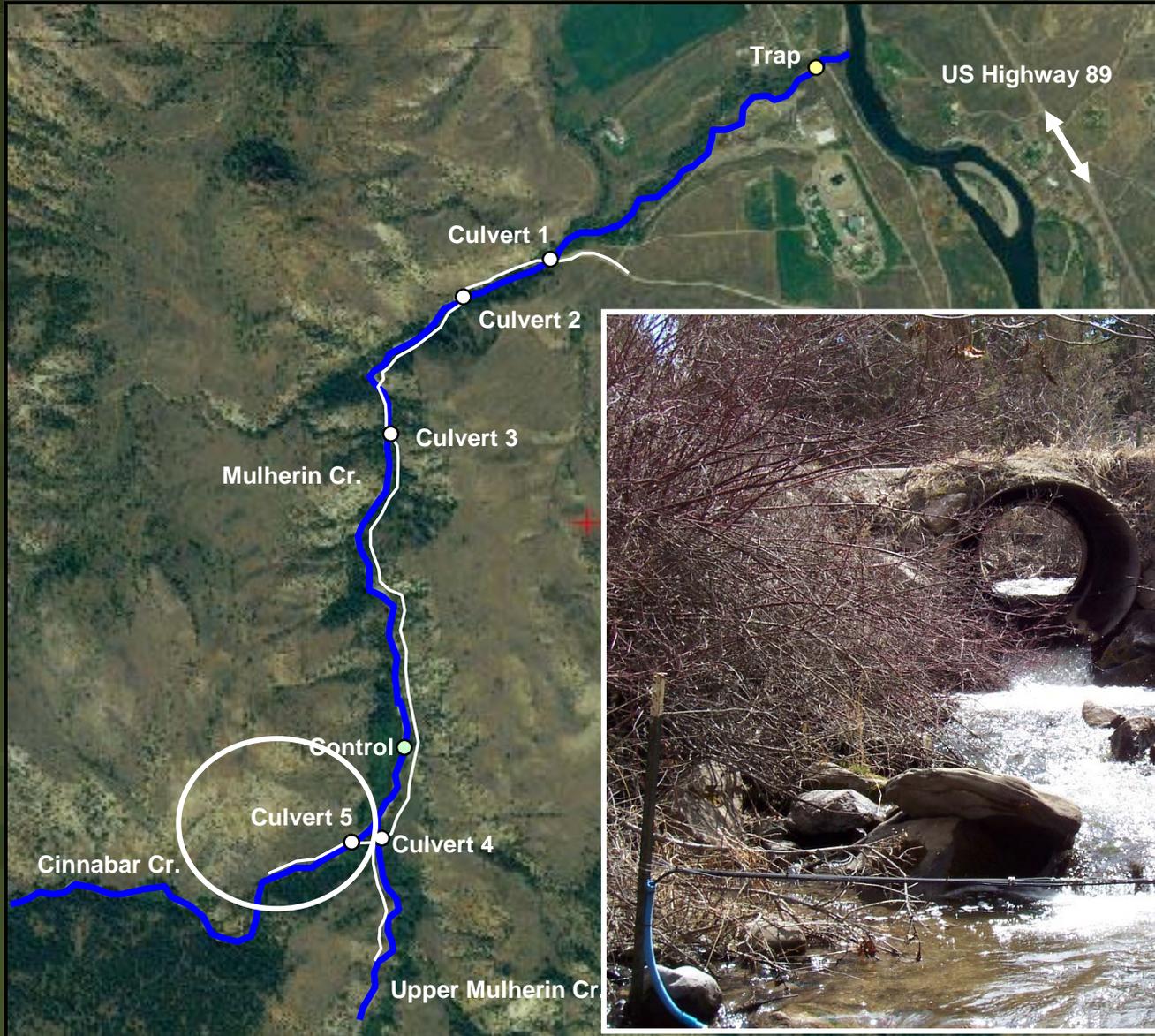
Mulherin Creek



Culvert 4



Mulherin Creek



Culvert 5



Mulherin Creek



Control



Half-Duplex PIT Tags

Advantages

- Record individual passing through many culverts
- Single physical capture
- Records exact time of activity



Half Duplex PIT Tag Readers and Antennas



12 volt deep cycle

5 day limit

RFID reader

Data logger

Antenna Installation

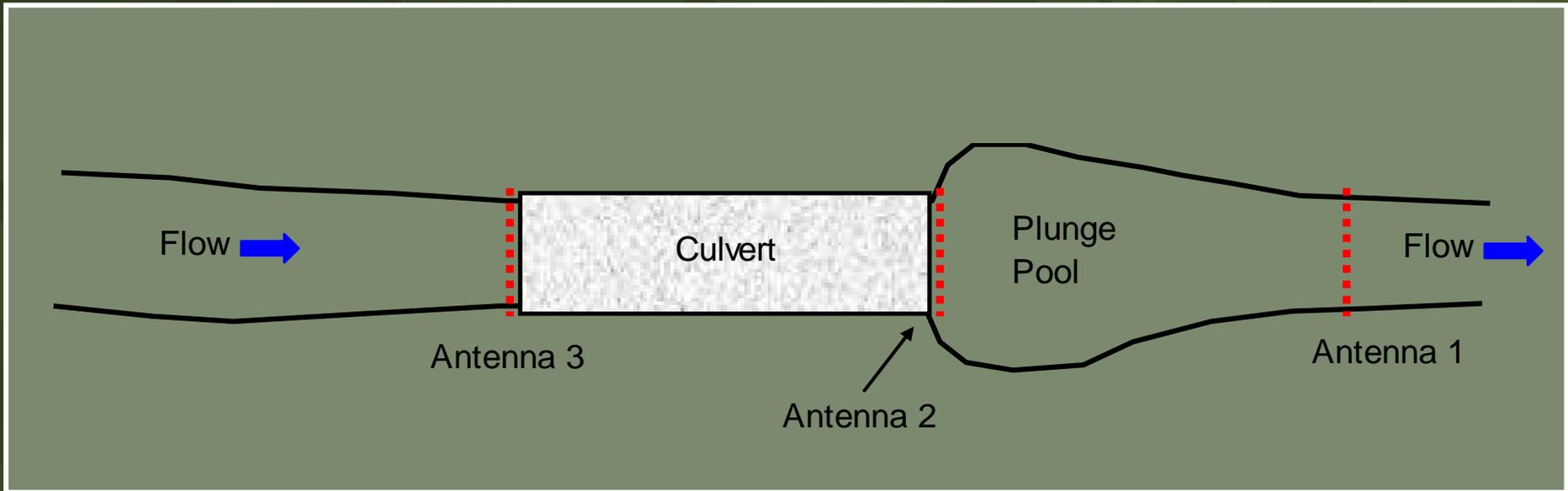
The antenna loop is 12 gauge stranded wire

Antenna tuner



Twin-axial cable from antenna to reader

Antenna Placement

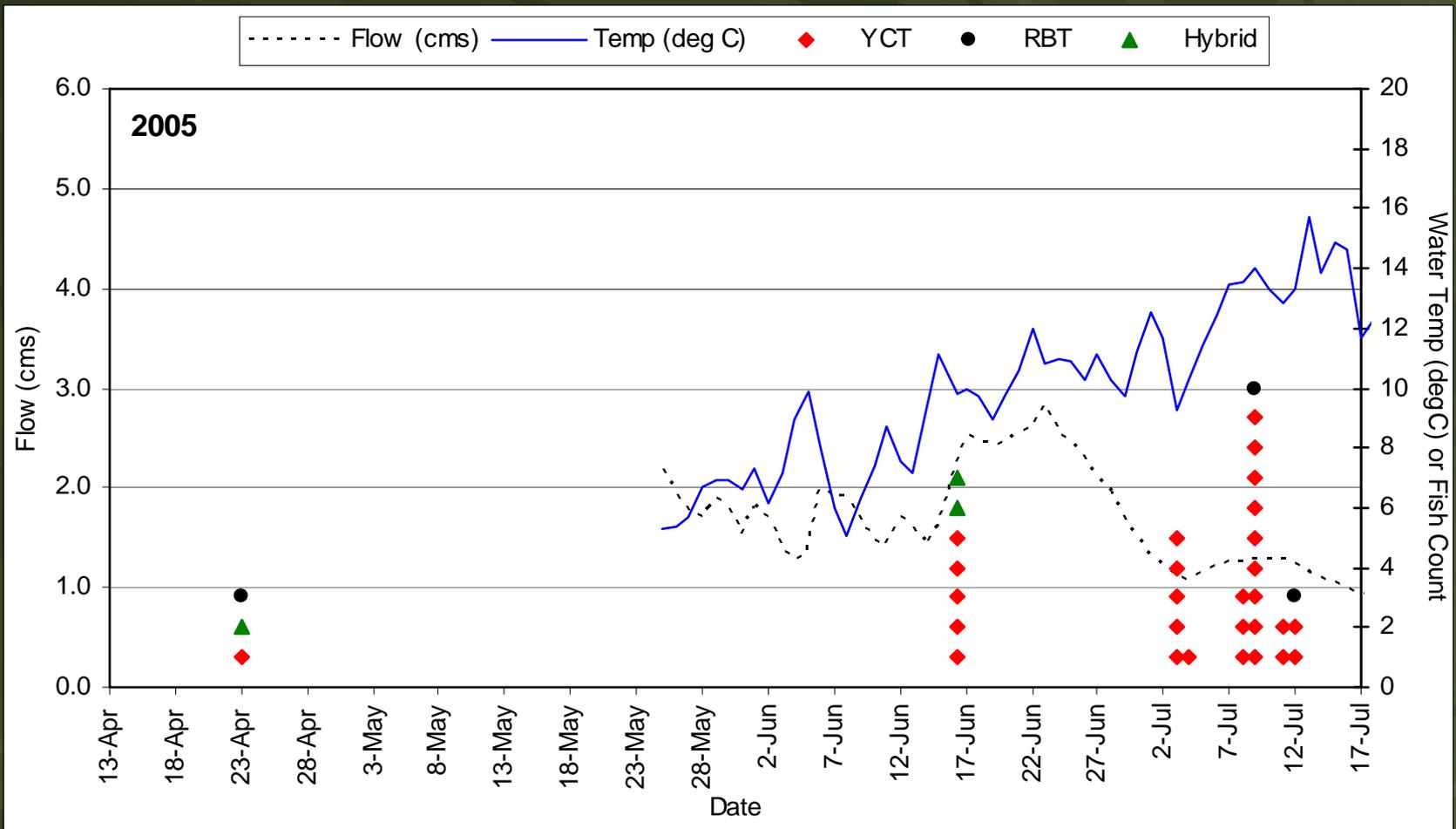


Trapping and Tagging

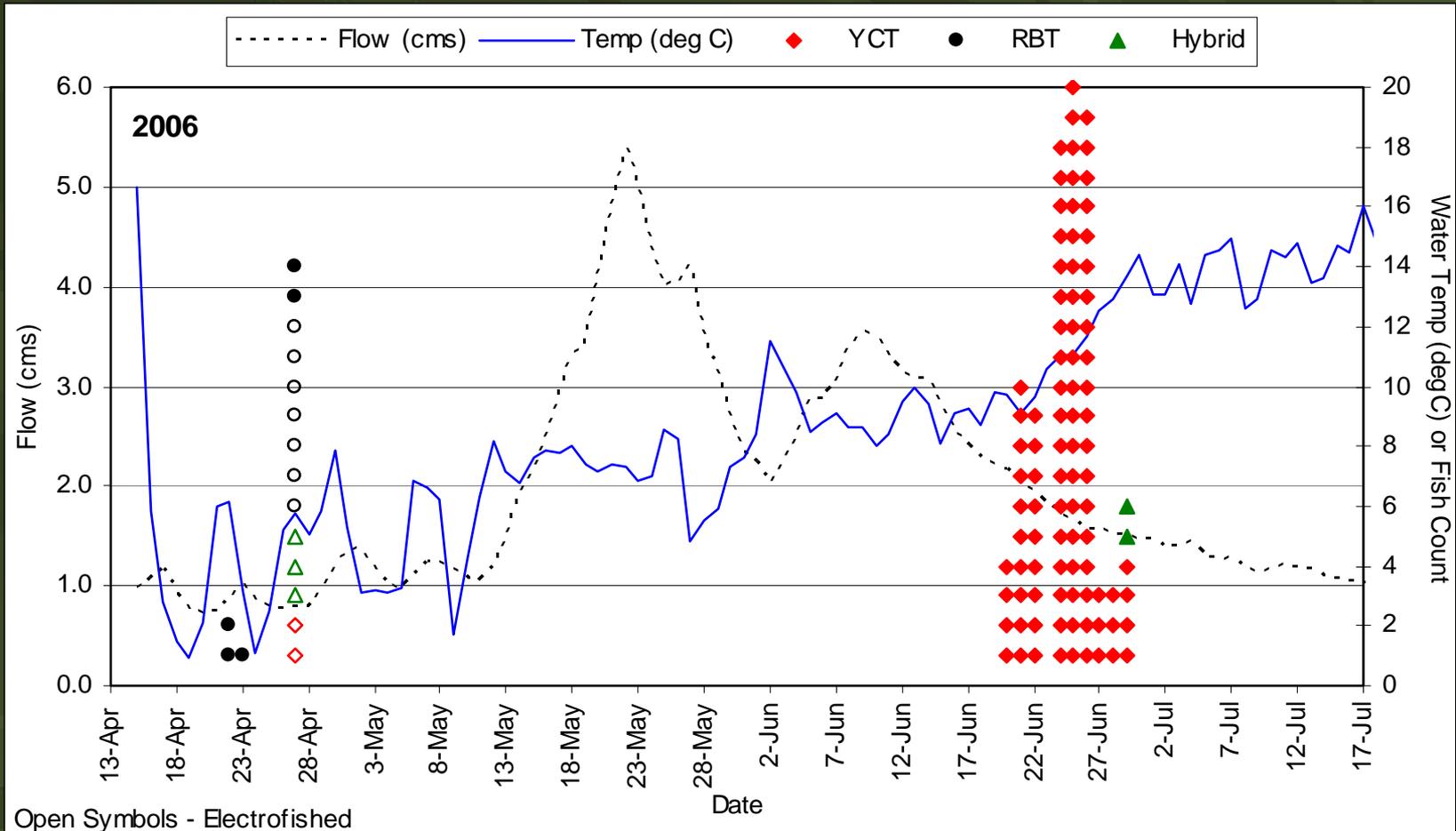
- 2005-2006
 - 143 Individuals tagged
 - 119 YCT
 - 13 RB
 - 11 Hybrid



Trapping and Tagging



Trapping and Tagging



Hydraulic and Hydrologic Data

Data logger of stage
and temperature...

USGS method to
convert stage to flow
rate...

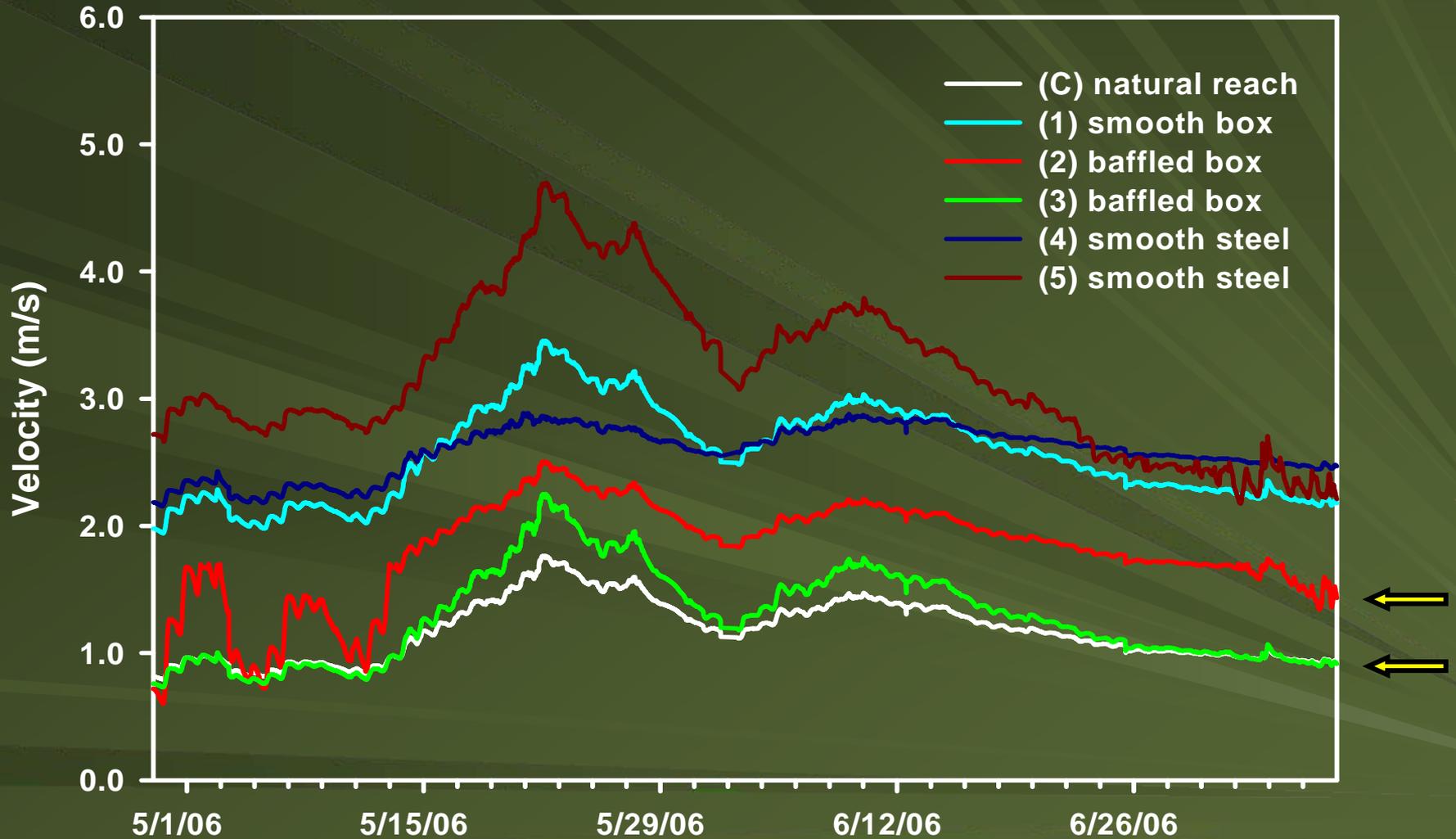
measure culvert
geometry...

correlate cross
sectional flow area
(A) to flow rate (Q)...

$V = Q/A$ provides
velocity at any point
in time.

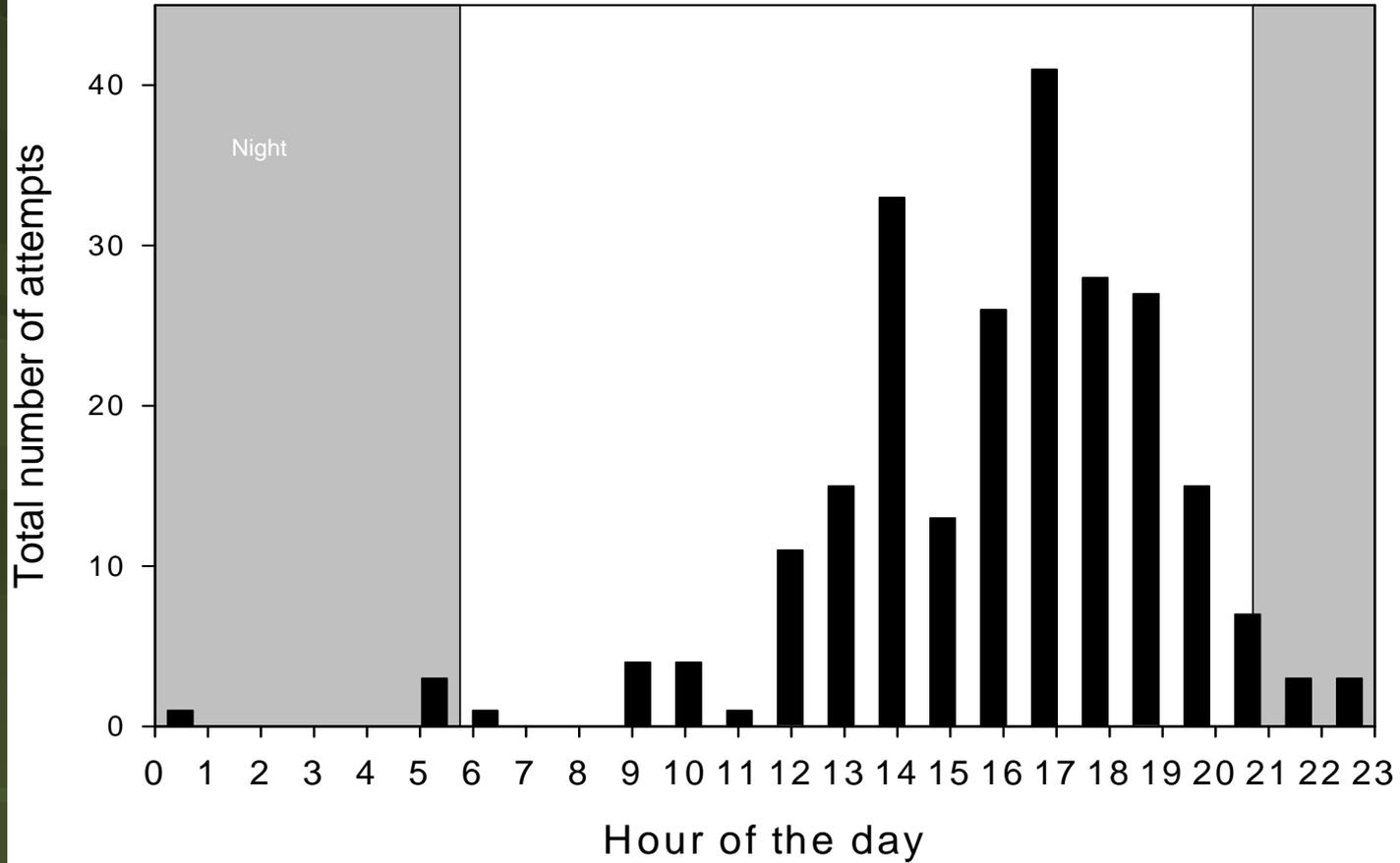


Water Velocities



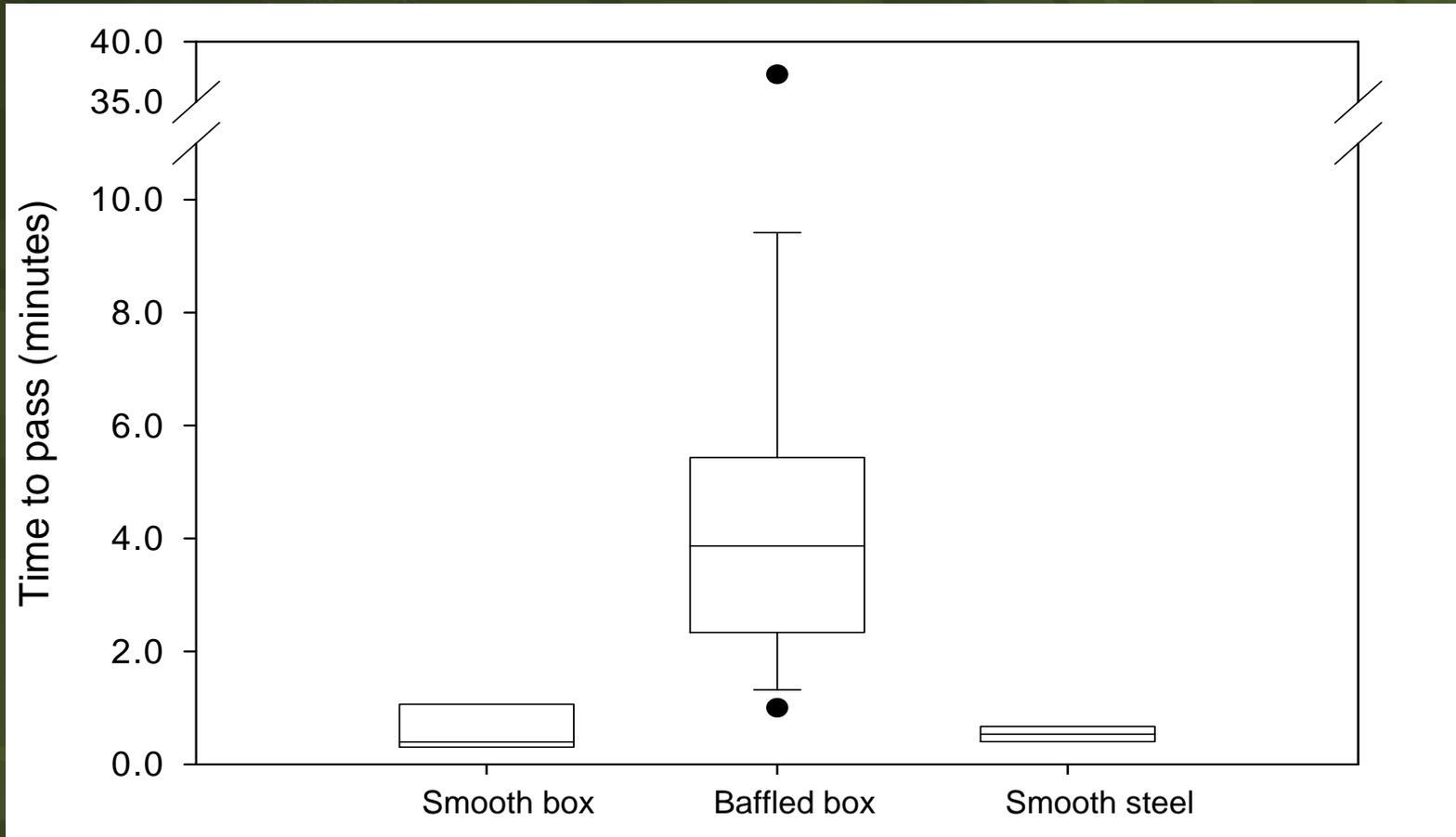
Baffled culverts act like natural reach.

Fish Travel Timing



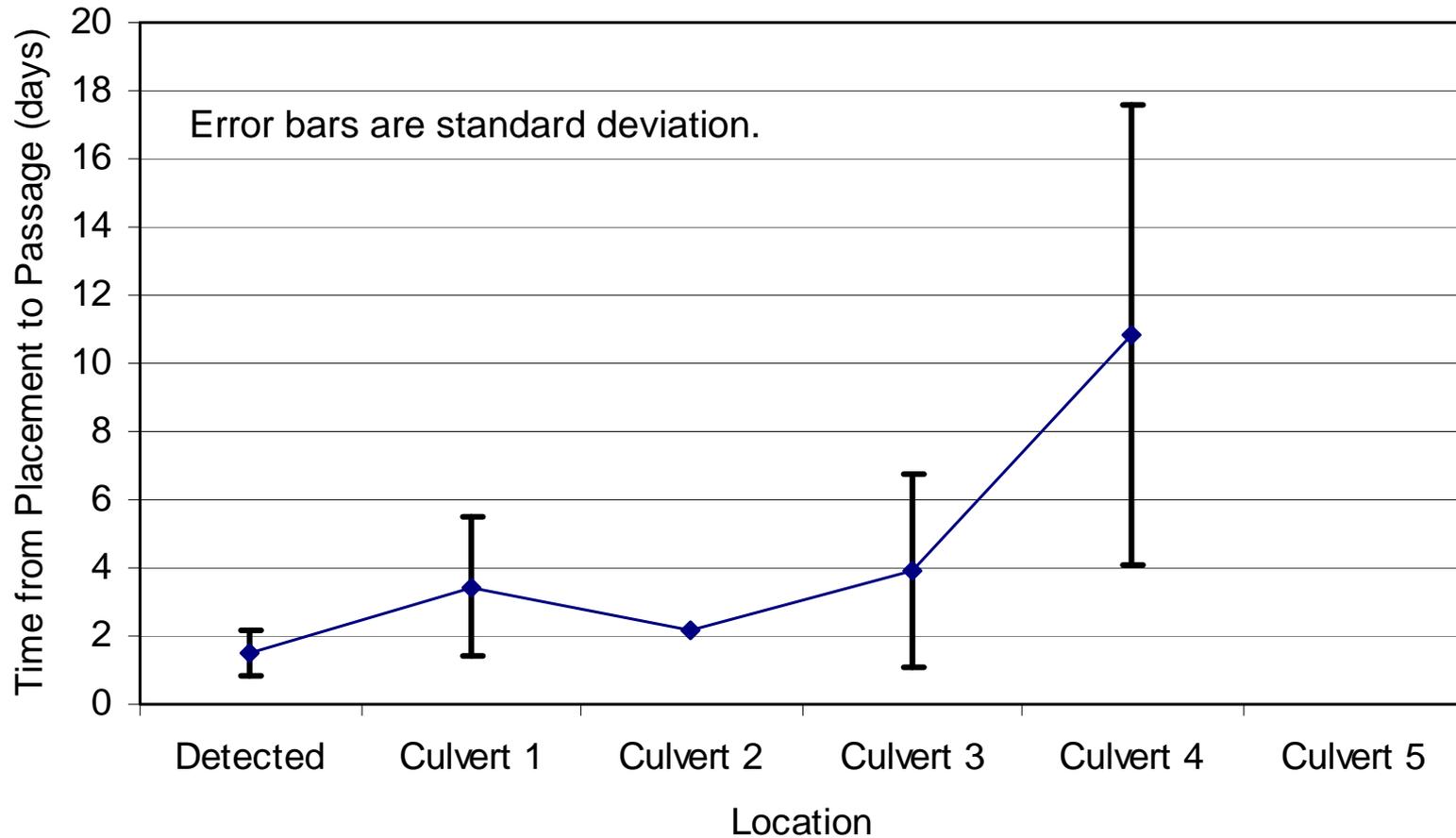
Most fish move between noon and dusk.

Time to Pass Through a Culvert



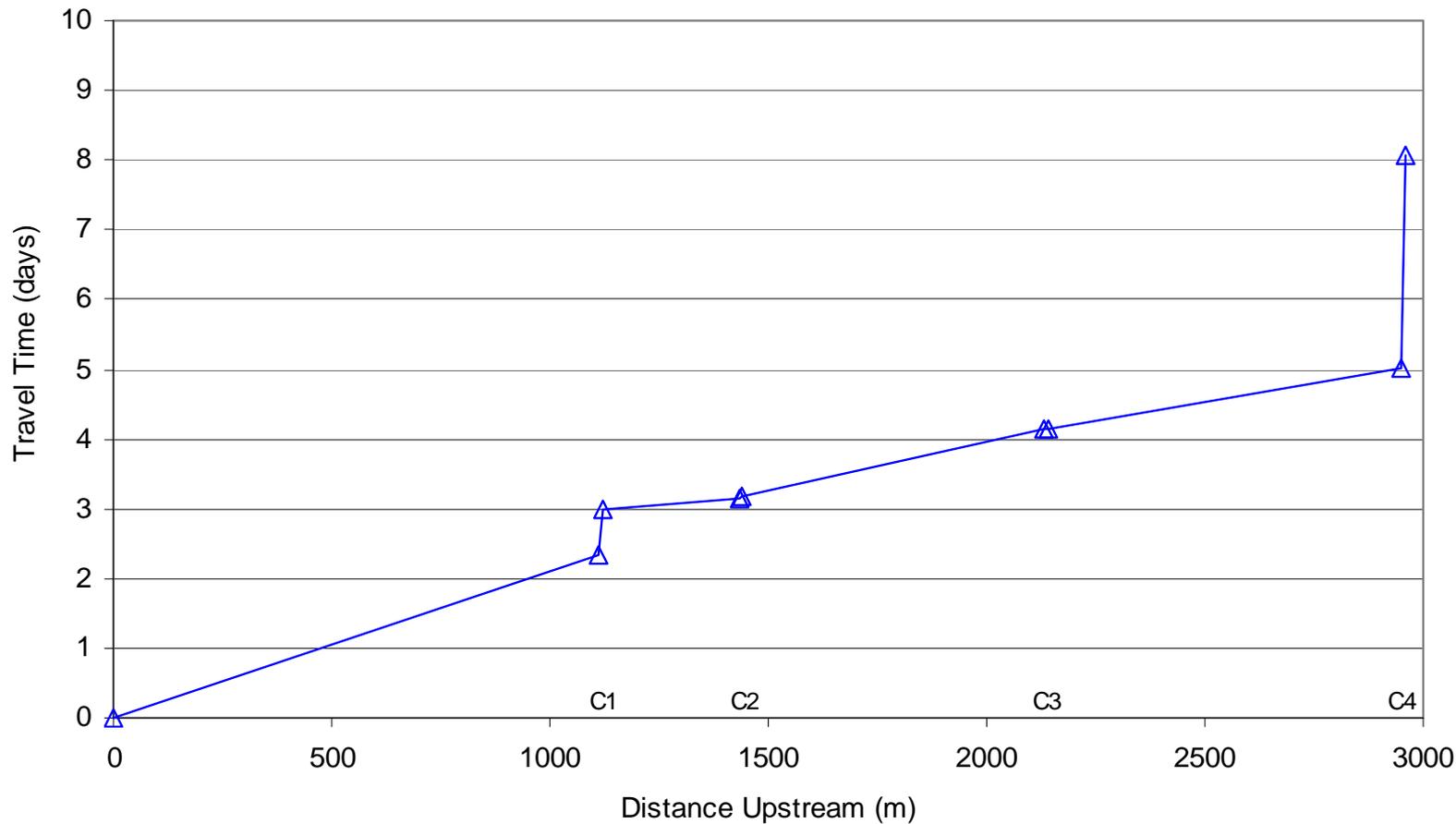
Fish must speed through the smooth culverts, but can rest along the way in the baffled culverts.

Time to Reach Points in the System



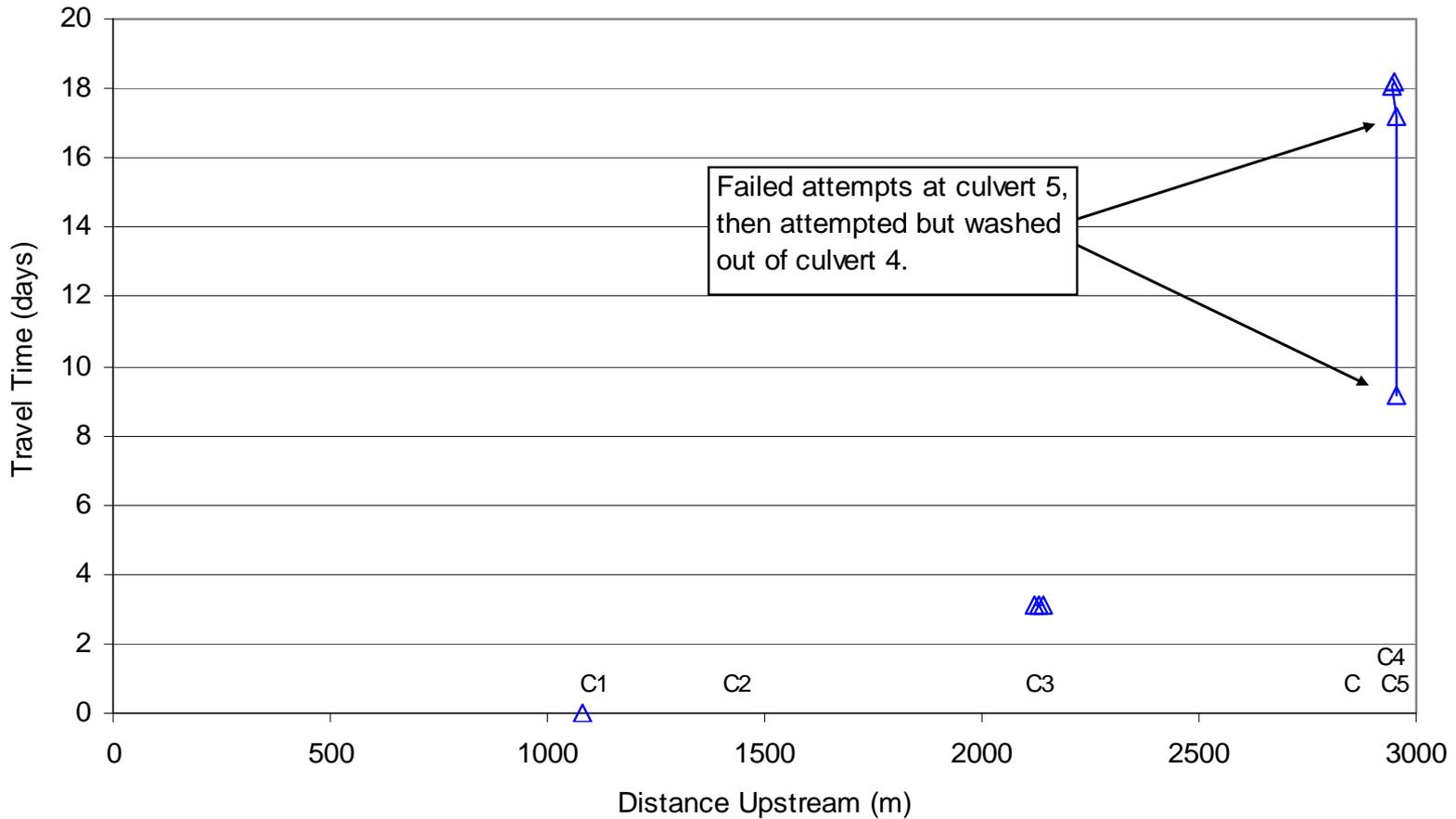
Travel History – Individual Fish

5654 300 mm Cutthroat Male 2005

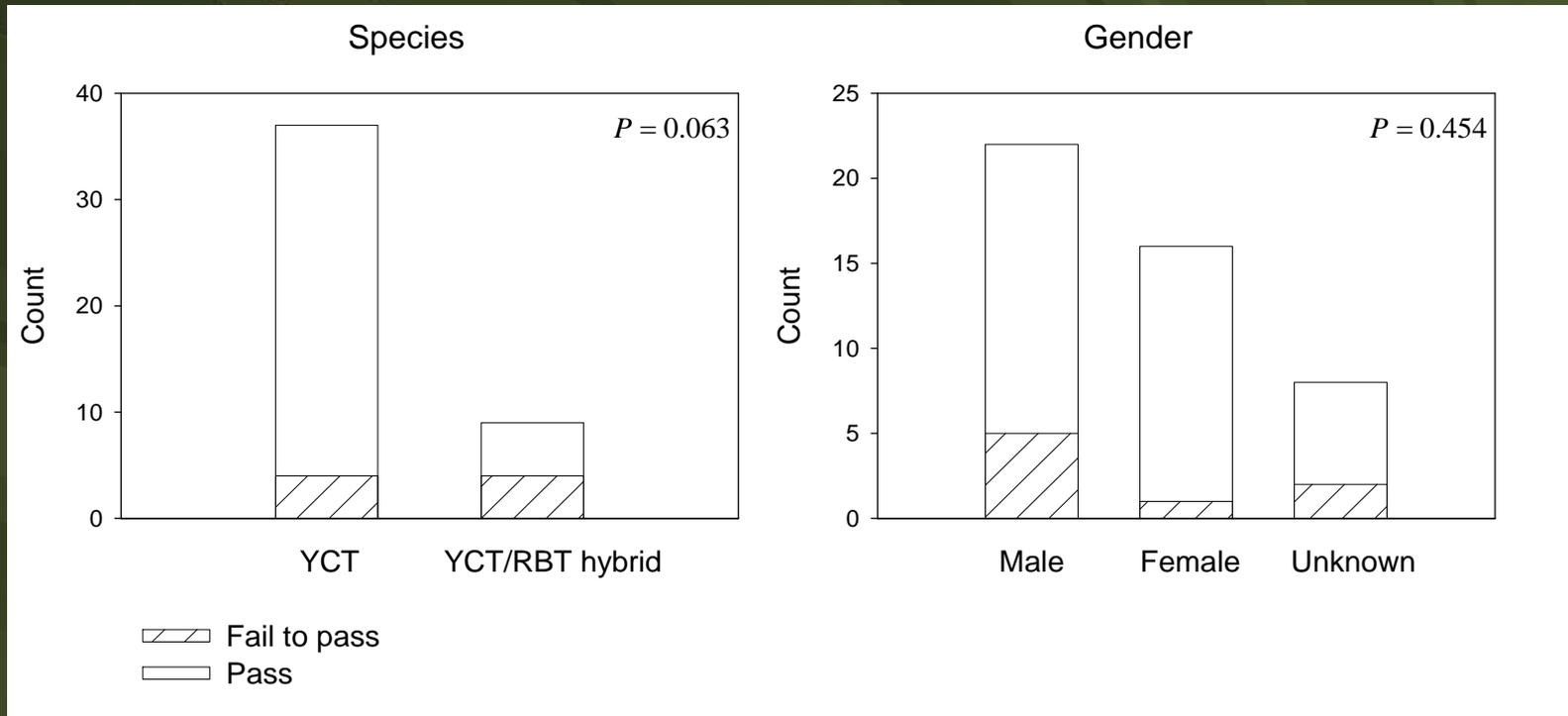


Travel History – Individual Fish

5566 340 mm Hybrid Unkown Sex 2006

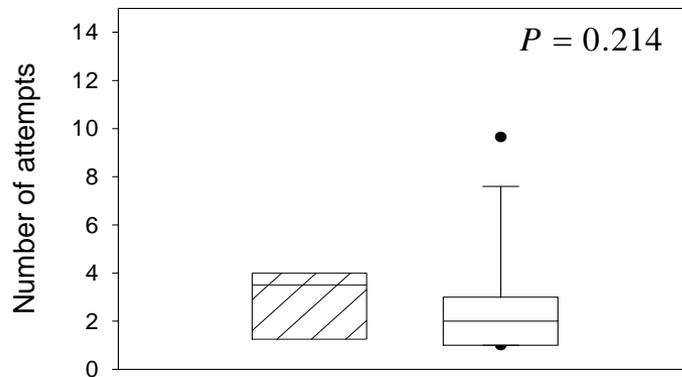
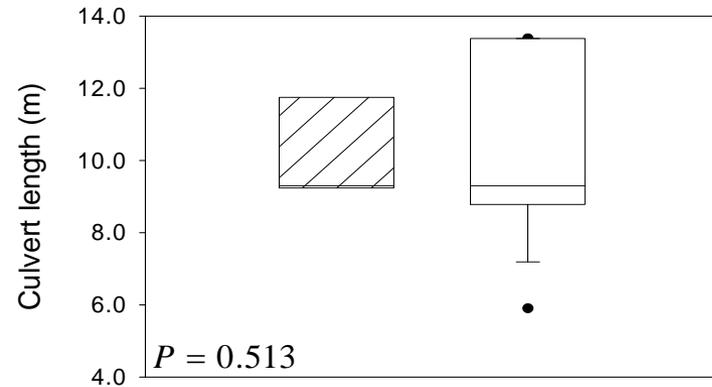
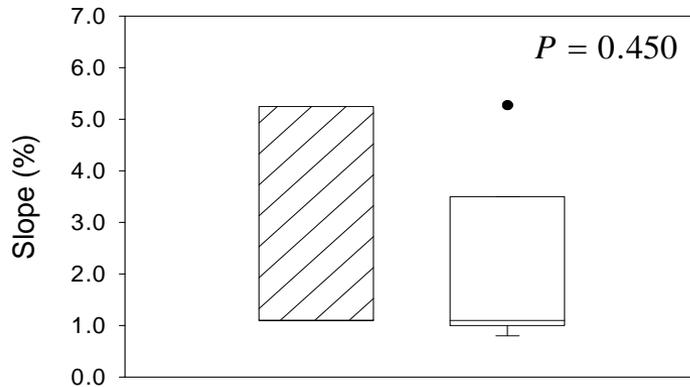


Effect of Species or Gender



No difference in ability to pass culverts by gender or species.

Factors not Related to Pass/No Pass

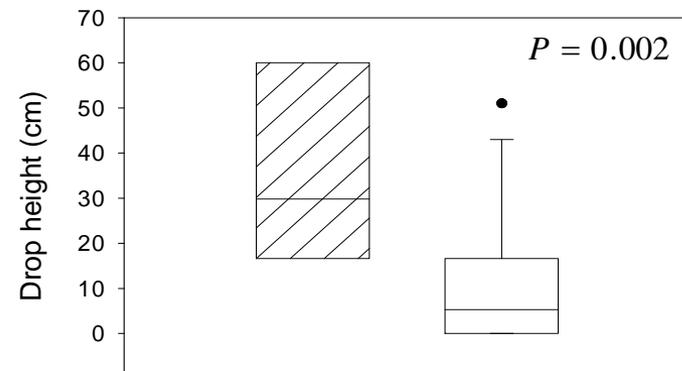
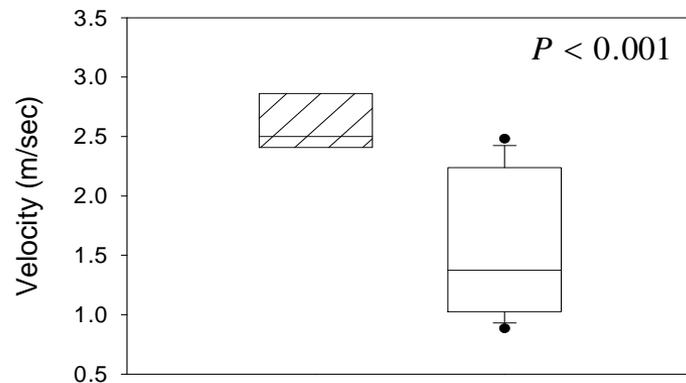
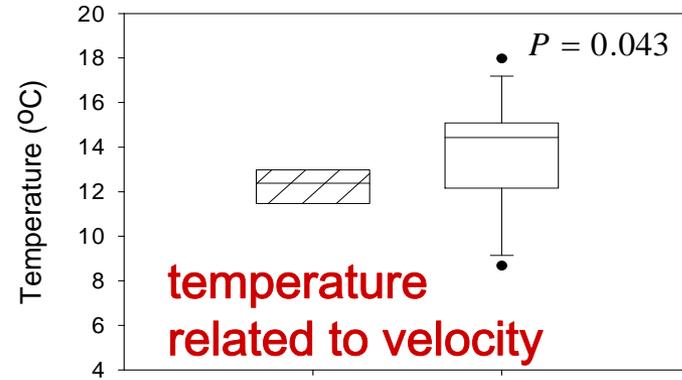
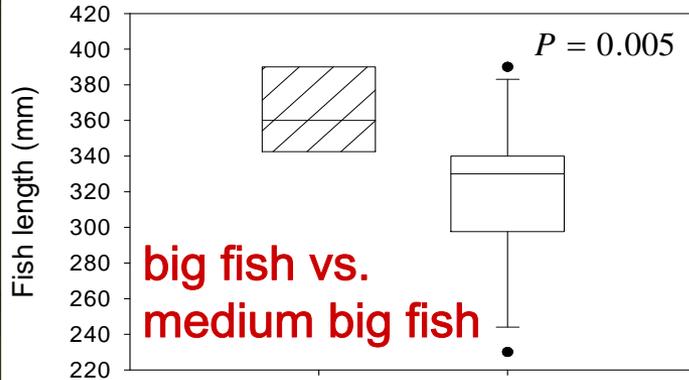


The boxes represent the first and third quartiles of the distribution, the horizontal solid lines in the boxes indicate medians and the dots indicate the range.

Failed to pass
Passed

No significant effect of slope, length, or number of attempts.
Remember – not much diversity in slope or length.

Factors Related to Pass/No Pass

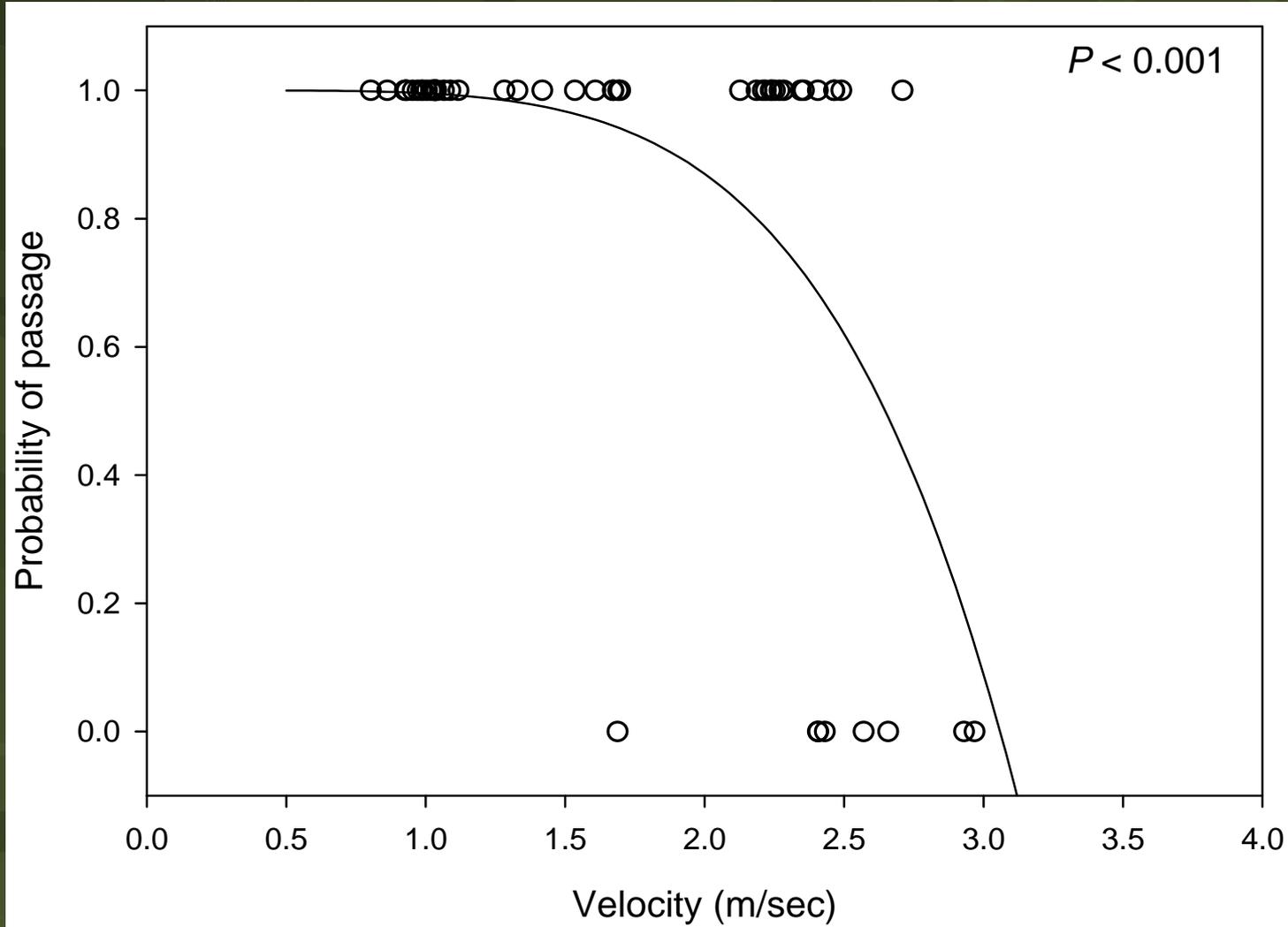


Culvert length, drop height, water velocity, and water temperature all significantly affected pass/no pass.

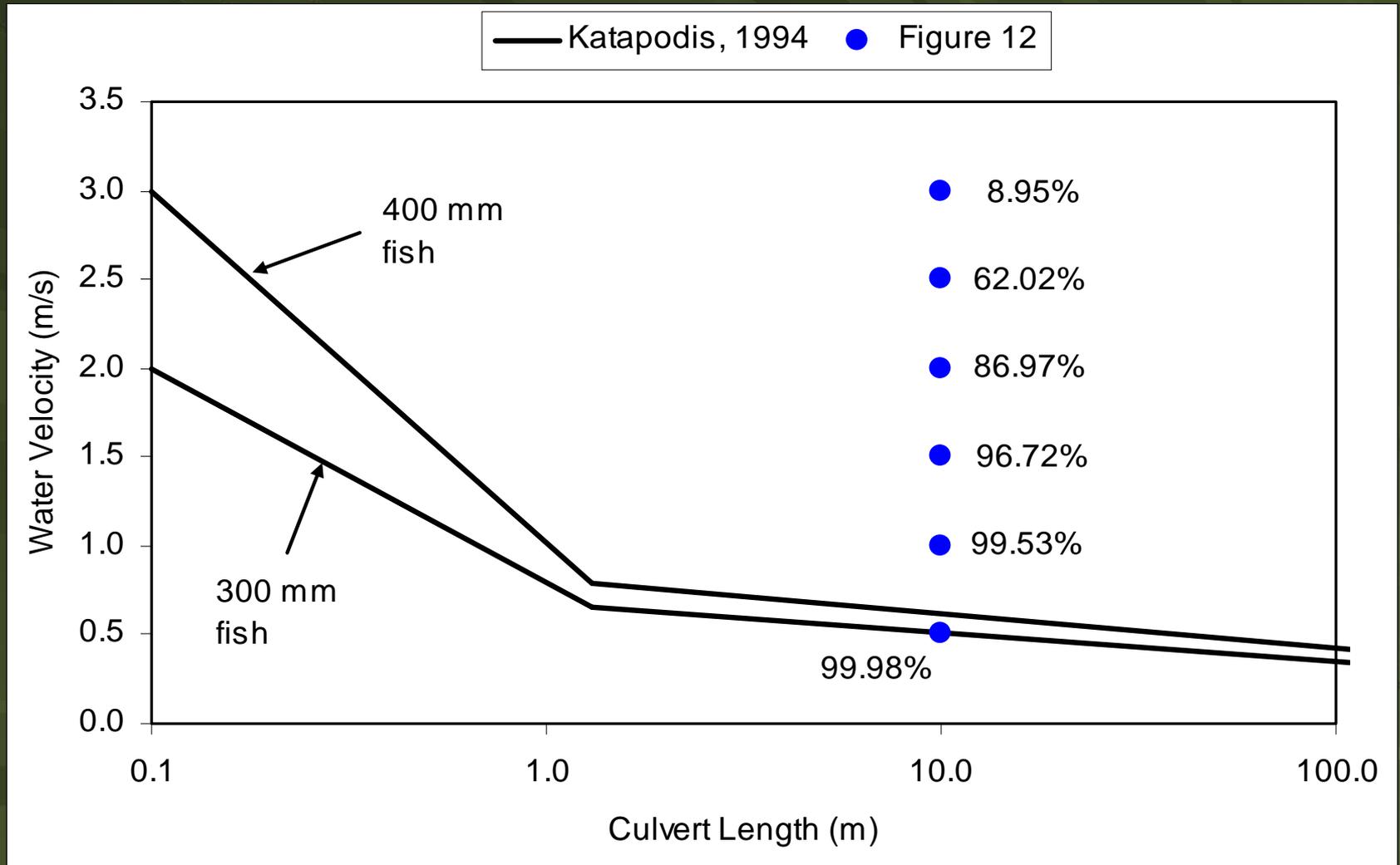
Probability of Passing a Culvert

Factors	Comments
Culvert Slope	Not Significant
Culvert Length	Not Significant
Number of Attempts	Not Significant
Water Temperature	Co-Variate of Velocity
Fish Length	Big vs. Medium Big
Drop Height	Not Diverse (n ~ 5)
Water Velocity	Strongest Indicator

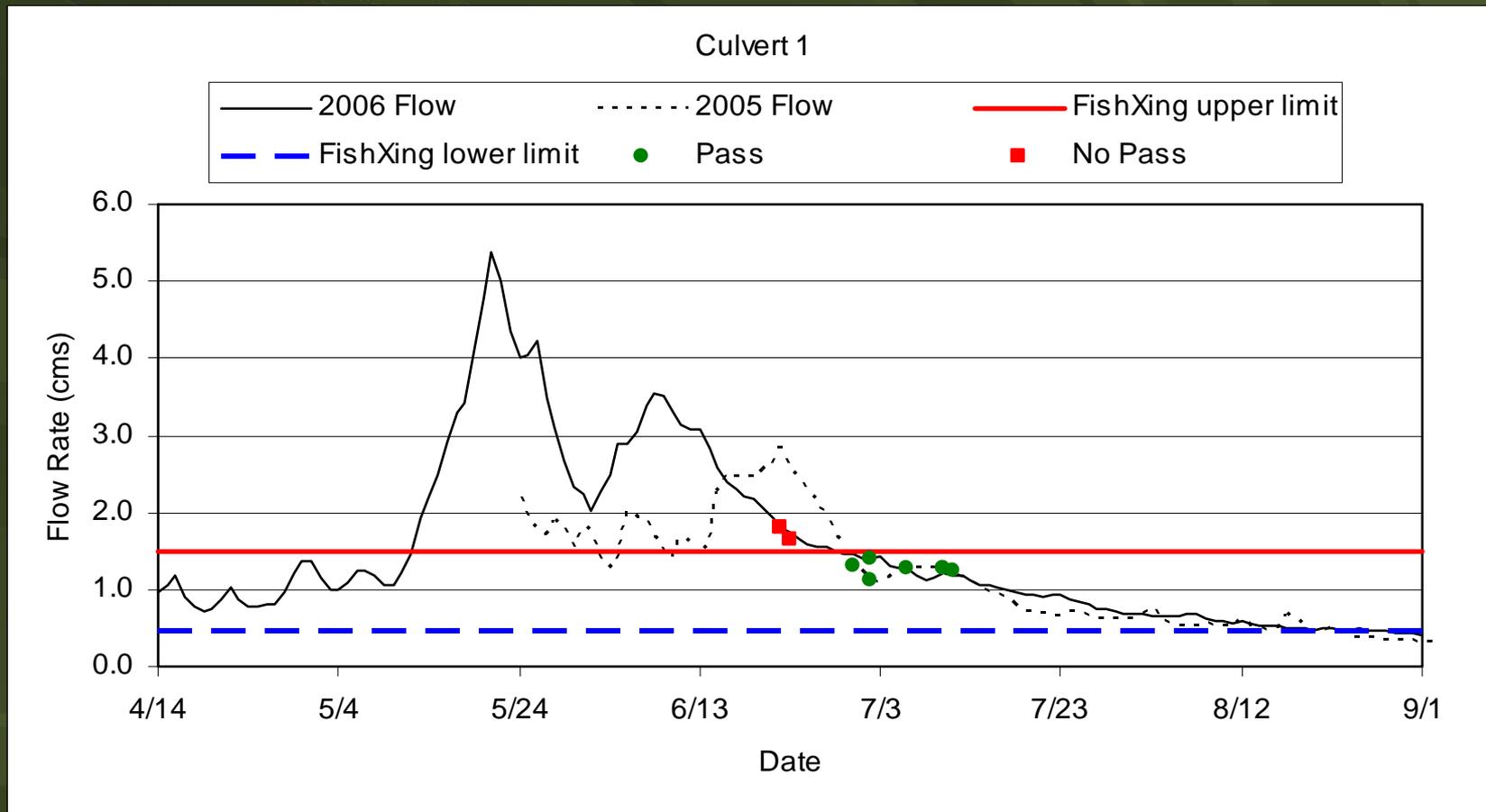
Probability of Passing a Culvert



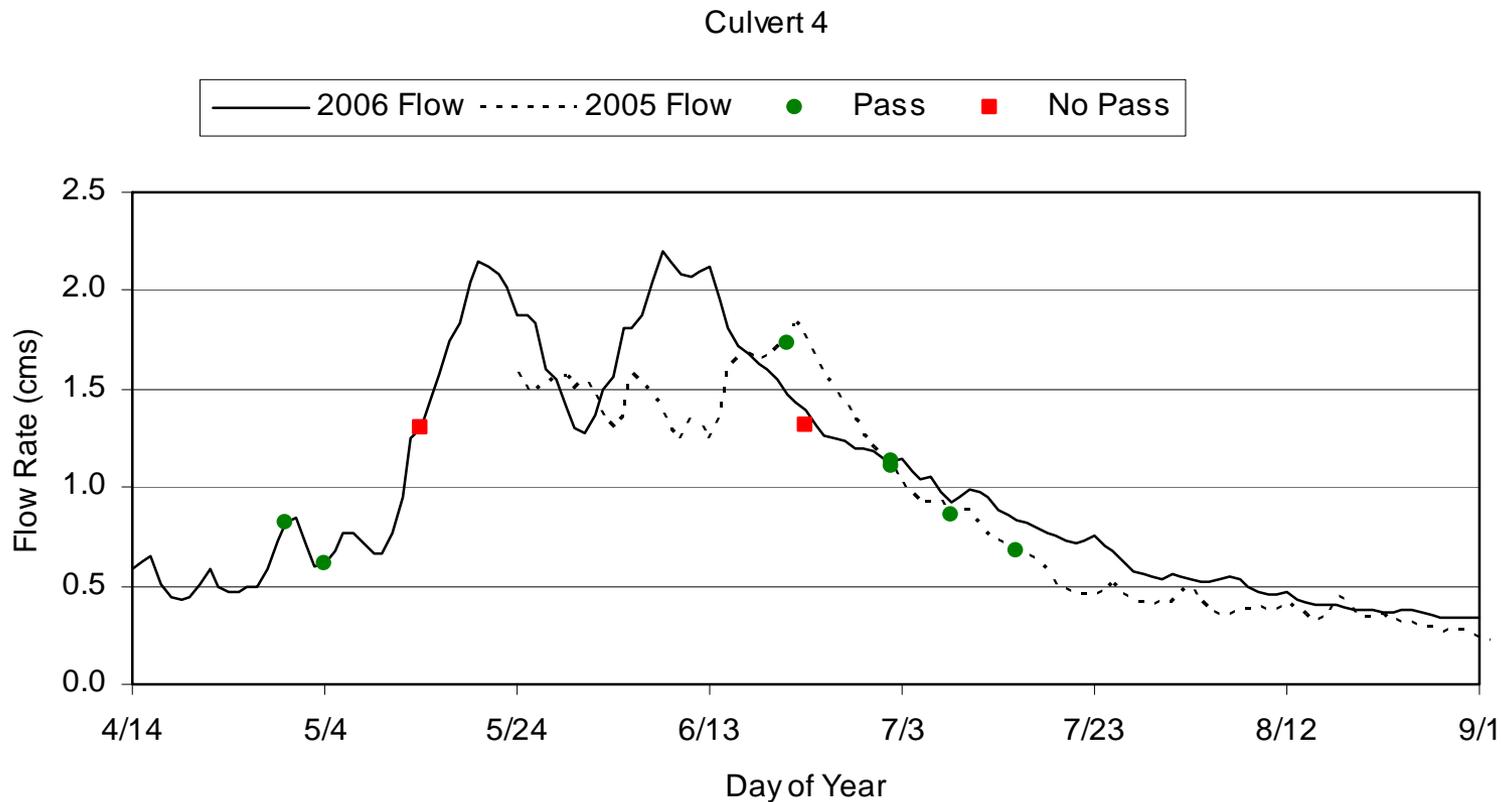
Probability of Passing a Culvert



FishXing Passage Windows

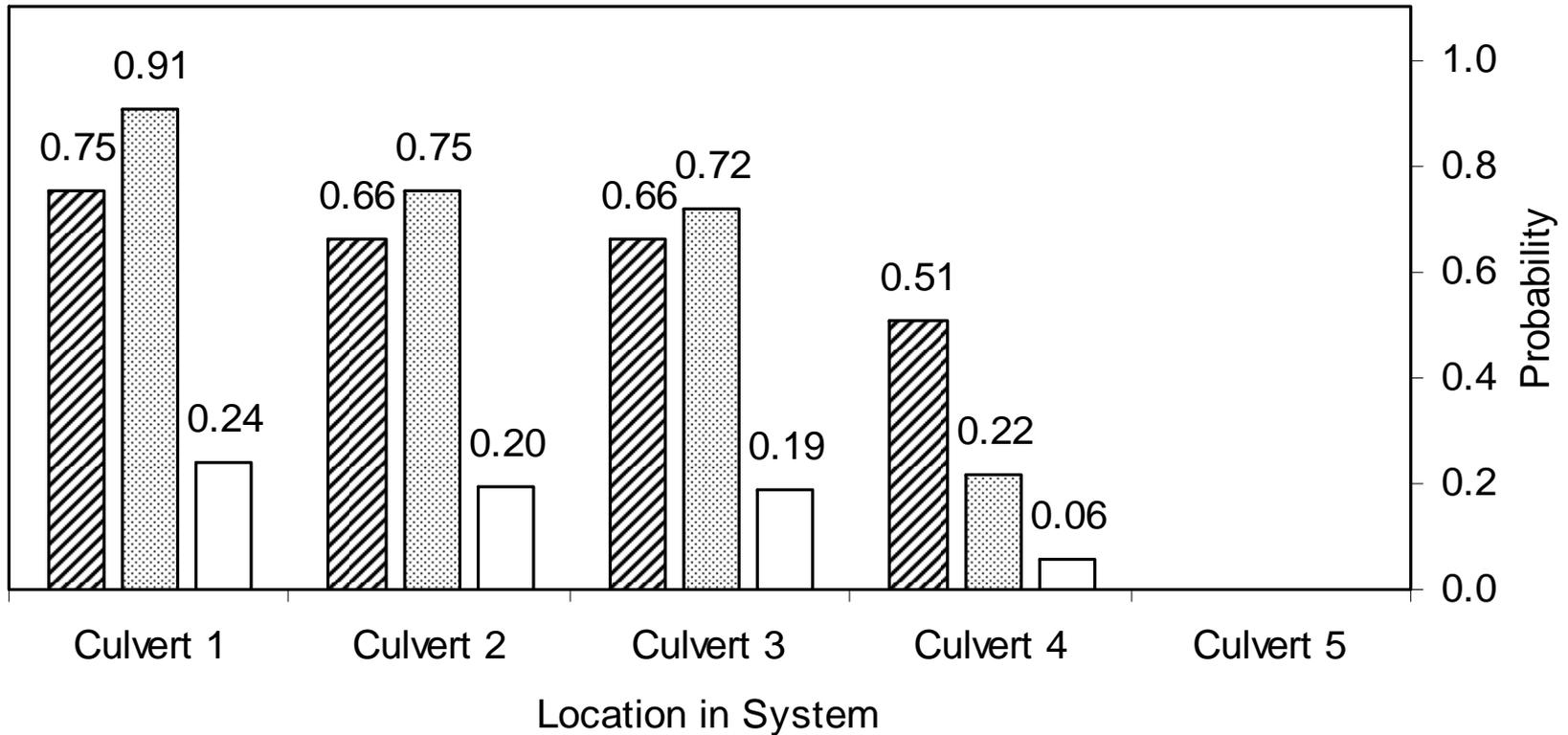


FishXing Passage Windows



Probability of Passing through the System

□ Tagged Individual Fish ▨ Detected Individual Fish ▩ Passage in Series



Probability Based Passage Goals

Reach	Length (km)	Spawning Gravel	
		total m ²	m ² /km
trap to culvert 1	1.1	124.7	113.4
culvert 1 to culvert 2	0.3	4.9	15.8
culvert 2 to culvert 3	0.7	17.5	25.4
culvert 3 to culverts 4 and 5	0.8	38.0	45.8
Upper Mulherin	1.6	136.4	85.3
Cinnabar	6.5	680.5	104.7

Culverts 4 and 5 – most bang for your buck! Low probability of passage as is, and would open up long spawning gravel-rich areas.

Conclusions

- Velocity is a strong probability based indicator of passage success and should be used as the basis of establishing passage goals.
- The baffled concrete box culverts in the study performed well.
- Prioritize based on passage goals and probability of passage.

Questions?



05/30/2006

