

Emigration of Natural and Hatchery Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Smolts from the Imnaha River, Oregon

Annual Report

2002 - 2003



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**Emigration of Natural and Hatchery Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Smolts from the
Imnaha River, Oregon from October 1, 2002 to June 25, 2003**

2003 Annual Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the Nez Perce Tribe's Imnaha River juvenile chinook salmon and steelhead emigration studies conducted from October 1, 2002 to June 25, 2003 (migration year 2003). The studies have been ongoing for the past 12 years and have contributed information to the Fish Passage Center's Smolt Monitoring Program for the past 10 years. The study collected and tagged fish at rkm 7 during the fall and spring. Tagged fish were tracked downstream as they passed through Snake and Columbia river dams. The project evaluated the biological characteristics and migration performance of natural and hatchery chinook salmon and steelhead at Lower Granite Dam (LGR), Little Goose Dam (LGO), Lower Monumental Dam (LMO), and McNary Dam (MCN).

Imnaha River chinook salmon and steelhead smolts migrating in the spring had normal hydrologic conditions in the Imnaha River. Average monthly discharge from March to June ranged from 604 cfs (March) to 1,467 cfs (June). Snake River run-off was low. Average monthly discharge in the Snake River ranged from 27,886 cfs in March to 62,248 cfs in June. Spill at LGR, LGO, LMO, and MCN began from April 3 to April 14 and lasted until June 20. Maximum water temperatures in the tailraces of LGR, LGO, LMO, and MCN exceeded 18 °C after June 30.

A total of 13,462 natural chinook salmon, 29,095 hatchery chinook salmon, 8,777 natural steelhead, and 39,582 hatchery steelhead were captured in 2003. The studies PIT tagged a total of 12,494 natural chinook salmon, 47 hatchery chinook salmon, 6,303 natural steelhead, and 5,227 hatchery steelhead. The catch of hatchery chinook salmon included 1,787 previously PIT tagged hatchery chinook salmon. The previously PIT tagged hatchery chinook salmon were first captured April 6, and 50% and 90% were recaptured 18 and 30 days, respectively, after the release on April 15. The hatchery chinook salmon had a mean fork length (139 mm) that was significantly different ($p < 0.05$) than the mean fork length of natural chinook salmon (104 mm). Hatchery steelhead also had a mean fork length (222 mm) that was significantly larger ($p < 0.05$) than the mean fork length of natural produced steelhead (174 mm).

The estimated post release survival of PIT tagged hatchery chinook salmon from release at the acclimation site to the lower Imnaha River Trap was 91.0% in 2003. The post-release survival estimate was within the range of previous estimates from 1994 to 2003, of 88.4% to 100.9%. The survival estimate of natural chinook salmon tagged in the fall was 29.8% to LGR. Past survival estimates from the trap to LGR for fall tagged Imnaha River natural chinook salmon have ranged from 25.6% to 60.4% from 1994 to 2003.

Imnaha River smolts were estimated to have the following survivals from release to LGR in 2003: 75.9% for natural chinook salmon, 73.6% for hatchery chinook salmon, 82.0% for natural steelhead, and 89.4% for hatchery steelhead. The survival estimate for natural chinook salmon was the lowest since 1993. The estimated survival for natural steelhead from release to

LGR was the lowest observed since 1995 for natural steelhead. Hatchery steelhead's estimated survival from release to LGR was the highest estimate since 1995 for hatchery steelhead. The estimated survival from release to LMO were 60.0% for natural chinook salmon, 61.5% for hatchery chinook salmon, 68.1% for natural steelhead, and 82.1% for hatchery steelhead.

A smolt-to-adult return rate (SAR) index from LGR to LGR was calculated for migrating fall and spring tagged natural chinook salmon for brood years 1996 to 1998 (migration years 1998 to 2000). The SARs are representative of Imnaha natural chinook that were mostly bypassed when detected at the dams and traveled in-river (i.e. not barged). The LGR to LGR SAR index for fall tagged natural chinook salmon is as follows: 3.08% (BY 1996), 2.41% (BY 1997), and 2.98% (BY 1998). Smolt-to-adult return rate index for spring tagged natural chinook salmon was lower: 1.75% (BY 1996), 2.24% (BY 1997) and 2.94% (BY 1998).

Significant difference ($p < 0.05$) in the median arrival timing of fall and spring PIT tagged natural chinook salmon was observed at LGR. Median arrival timing of fall tagged natural chinook salmon at LGR occurred on April 16; 13 days earlier than the median arrival timing for spring tagged natural chinook salmon smolts. A total of six years of arrival data for fall tagged natural chinook salmon, 11 and 12 and years of arrival data for spring tagged natural and hatchery chinook salmon, and 11 years of arrival data for natural and hatchery steelhead at LGR, LGO, LMO, and MCN was summarized for this report. The estimated median arrival time at LGR is as follows: April 17 (± 9 days) for fall tagged natural chinook salmon (1998 to 2003), April 28 (± 9 days) for spring tagged natural chinook salmon smolts (1993 to 2003), May 3 (± 10 days) for hatchery chinook salmon, May 11 (± 14 days) for natural steelhead (1993 to 2003) and May 21 (± 12 days) for hatchery steelhead (1993 to 2003).

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INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes the results of the Lower Snake River Compensation Plan (LSRCP) hatchery evaluation studies and the Imnaha River Smolt Monitoring Program (SMP) for the 2003 smolt migration from the Imnaha River, Oregon. These studies are closely coordinated and provide information about juvenile natural and hatchery chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and steelhead (*O. mykiss*) biological characteristics, emigrant timing, survival, arrival timing and travel time to the Snake River dams and McNary Dam (MCN) on the Columbia River. These studies were designed to provide information on listed chinook salmon and steelhead for the Federal Columbia River Power System Biological Opinion (NMFS 2000).

The Lower Snake River Compensation Plan program's goal is to maintain a hatchery production program of 490,000 chinook salmon and 330,000 steelhead for annual release in the Imnaha River (Carmichael et al. 1998, Whitesel et al. 1998). These hatchery releases occur to compensate for fish losses due to the construction and operation of the four lower Snake River hydroelectric facilities. One of the aspects of the LSRCP hatchery evaluation studies in the Imnaha River was to determine natural and hatchery chinook salmon and steelhead smolt performance, emigration characteristics and survival (Kucera and Blenden 1998). A long term monitoring effort was established to document smolt emigrant timing and post release survival within the Imnaha River, estimate smolt survival downstream to McNary Dam, compare natural and hatchery smolt performance, and collect smolt-to-adult return information.

SMP shares information with, and is part of, a larger effort entitled Smolt Monitoring by Federal and Non-Federal Agencies (BPA Project No. 198712700). This larger project provides data on movement of smolts out of major drainages and past dams on the Snake River and Columbia River. Indices of migration strength and migration timing are provided for the run-at-large at key monitoring sites. Marked smolts are utilized to measure travel time and estimate survival through key index reaches. Fish quality and descaling measures are taken at each monitoring site and provide indicators of the health of the run.

Co-managers in the Imnaha River subbasin (Bryson et al. 2001) have identified the need to collect information on life history and movement patterns of juvenile steelhead migration patterns for both steelhead and chinook salmon, juvenile emigrant abundance, reach specific smolt survivals, and Smolt-to-Adult Return rates (SAR's). The current study provides information related to the majority of the high priority data needs. Current funding does not allow for determination of juvenile emigrant abundance and installation of adult PIT tag detectors at the mouth of the Imnaha River to calculate tributary specific SAR's.

Information is shared with the Fish Passage Center (FPC) on a real time basis during the spring emigration period. The Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service contracted the Nez Perce Tribe (NPT) to monitor emigration timing and tag up to 21,200 emigrating natural and hatchery chinook salmon and steelhead smolts from the Imnaha River during the spring emigration period with passive integrated transponder (PIT) tags.

The completion of trapping in the spring of 2003 marked the twelfth year of emigration studies on the Imnaha River, and the tenth year of participating in the FPC smolt monitoring program. Monitoring and evaluation objectives were to:

1. Determine spring emigration timing of chinook salmon and steelhead smolts collected at the Imnaha River trap.
2. Evaluate effects of flow, temperature and other environmental factors on emigration timing.
3. Monitor the daily catch and biological characteristics of juvenile chinook salmon and steelhead smolts collected at the Imnaha River screw trap.
4. Determine emigration timing, travel time, and in-river survival of PIT tagged hatchery chinook salmon smolts released at the Imnaha River acclimation facility to the Imnaha River Trap.
5. Determine arrival timing, travel time and estimated survival of PIT tagged natural and hatchery chinook salmon and natural and hatchery steelhead smolts from the Imnaha River to Snake and Columbia River dams.
6. Compare emigration characteristics and survival rates of fall and spring tagged juvenile chinook salmon.

METHODS

Study Area Description

The Imnaha River subbasin is located in northeastern Oregon (Figure 1) and encompasses an area of approximately 2,538 square kilometers. The mainstem Imnaha River flows in a northerly direction for 129 km from its headwaters in the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area to its confluence with the Snake River (James 1984; Kucera 1989). The Snake River is 1,607 km long and is the longest tributary to the Columbia River. The Columbia River is the largest river in the Pacific Northwest, 1,953 km in length, and drains an area of 667,931 square kilometers from the Cascade Mountains to the west, Rocky Mountains to the east, and the Great Basin to the south (Anonymous 2003a). The source of the Columbia River is north of Oregon in Canada and is at an elevation of 809 m. The Columbia River runs south of the Canadian border and turns west at the confluence of the Snake River (Figure 2). Annual average discharge at the mouth is approximately 275,000 cfs (7,787 cms; 1 cfs = 0.283168 cms).

Reservoirs encountered by migrating Imnaha River chinook salmon and steelhead smolts are formed by Lower Granite Dam (LGR), Little Goose Dam (LGO), Lower Monumental Dam (LMO), Ice Harbor Dam, MCN, John Day Dam, The Dalles Dam, and Bonneville Dam. Juvenile emigration in this report is monitored at LGR, LGO, LMO, and MCN. Juvenile emigration at Ice Harbor Dam is not monitored because it lacks the necessary facilities. The four lower Snake River dams became operational between 1961 and 1975. MCN became operational in 1953 (Anonymous 2003b).

The Imnaha River drains the eastern escarpment of the Wallowa mountains and part of an adjacent plateau located between the Wallowa River drainage to the west and Hells Canyon of the Snake River to the east (Kucera 1989). Elevations in the watershed vary from 3,048 m at the headwaters to about 260 m in lower elevations (Kucera 1989). The trap is located at rkm 7.

The 72 year (1929 - 2001) mean annual discharge of the Imnaha River is 517 cfs at Imnaha, Oregon, USGS gauge 13292000. The minimum discharge, 16 cfs was observed November 22, 1931. The maximum river discharge, 20,200 cfs was observed January 1, 1997 (Anonymous 2000c). Maximum river discharge generally occurs from April to June with minimum flows from August to February (Kucera 1989).

Equipment Description

Floating rotary screw traps manufactured by E.G. Solutions Inc., Corvallis, Oregon, were used to capture emigrating salmonids (Figure 3). Similar traps have been used to capture migrating salmonid species in New York and Alaska (Kennen et al. 1994; Thedinga et al. 1994). When conditions permitted, two of these traps were fished in tandem. During hatchery releases, trap efficiency trials, high flows or periods of damage to one trap, a single trap was fished. The screw traps used in the spring and fall at the lower site consisted of a 2.1 m diameter trapping cone supported by a metal A-frame and two six meter pontoons that provided flotation. Fish

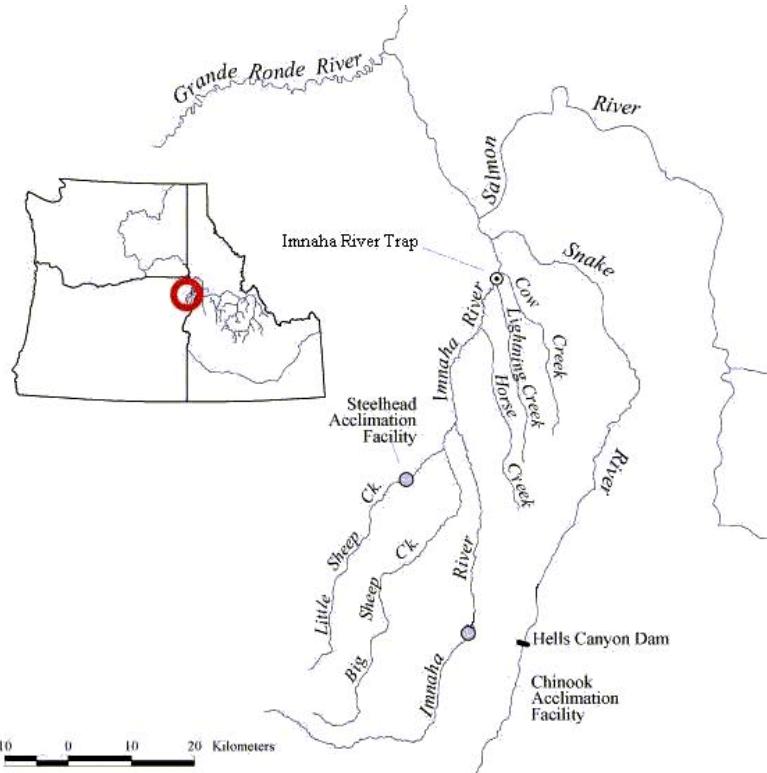


Figure 1. Map of the Imnaha River study area.

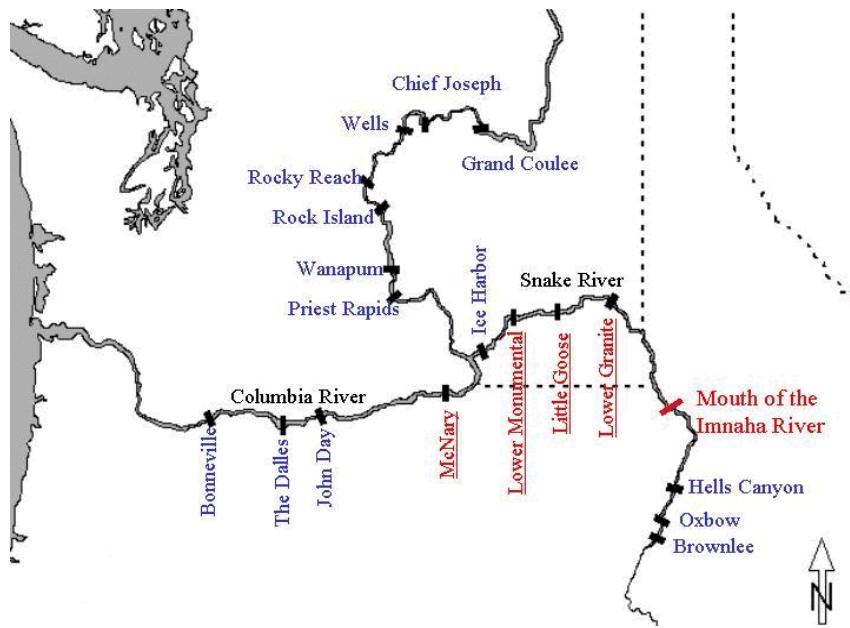


Figure 2. Map of the Columbia River Basin. Dams underlined indicate monitoring points for the Imnaha Smolt Monitoring Program.



Figure 3. The lower Imnaha River trap site with two rotary screw traps operating. Trap A is on the left and trap B is on the right.

entering the trapping cones move through to a livebox (1.68 m wide x 1.25 m long x 0.55 m deep). The live box was fitted with a removable baffle to dissipate water velocity during high flows.

Water temperature information for this study was collected using a thermograph placed 150 m upstream from the screw trap. Imnaha River discharge information was provided by the U.S. Geological Survey, USGS gauge 13292000 at Imnaha, Oregon. Snake River water discharge and temperature information were provided by the USGS for the Anatone stream gauge, 13334300. Measurements of outflow, spill, and temperature at LGR, LGO, LMO and MCN, were obtained online from DART at <http://www.cqs.washington.edu/dart>.

Trap Operations

The trap was operated from October 1 to November 21, 2002 and from March 7 to June 25, 2003. The trap was located 7 kilometers from the confluence of the Snake River. A second trap was operated in tandem with the first trap from April 2 to April 6, April 21, and May 4 to

increase the catch of natural chinook salmon for PIT tagging. Trap position varied from 1 to 4 m, upstream or downstream with the use of a cable and pulley system. The position was recorded daily. The live box of the screw trap was checked at 0800 every morning and several times throughout each night and day. Non-target piscivorus fish and large numbers of other non-target fish were removed from the live box first. Non-target piscivorus fish were scanned for PIT tags and then released 30-50 meters downstream. Fish were processed as they were removed from the trap.

Daily processing procedures were similar to those used by Ashe et al. (1995) and were as follows: 1) Fish were anaesthetized in a MS-222 bath (3 mL MS-222 stock solution (100 g/L) per 19 L of water) buffered with Propolyaqua (PRO-NOVAQUA), 2) Each fish was examined for existing marks (e.g. fin clips), and PIT tag insertion scars, 3) Chinook salmon, steelhead and large piscivorus fish were scanned with a PIT tag scanner, 4) 100 to 300 natural and hatchery chinook salmon smolts were targeted for use in daily trap efficiency trials, 5) A specified number of each species was selected for PIT tag insertion, 6) All other fish were enumerated and released 30-50 m downstream from the trap after recovering from the anaesthetic, and 7) All fish mortality was recorded.

PIT Tagging

Fish selected for passive integrated transponder (PIT) tagging were examined for previous PIT tags, descaling and general health. They were measured (FL-mm) and weighed (0.1 g). All chinook salmon selected for tagging were greater than 65 mm. Fish were PIT tagged using hand injector units following the methods described by Prentice et al. (1986, 1990) and Matthews et al. (1990, 1992). Hypodermic injector units and PIT tags were sterilized after each use in ethanol for at least 10 minutes prior to tagging and allowed to dry. Tagging was discontinued when water temperatures exceeded 15° C. Steelhead smolts were held until fully recovered and then released as a group. Chinook salmon smolts were held in perforated aquatic containers for a minimum of 12 hours and released after dark. Mortality due to tagging was recorded.

Trap Efficiencies

Efficiency trials using natural chinook salmon were conducted during the spring. Marked fish were measured (fork length) to the nearest mm and weighed to the nearest 0.1 g. Fish selected for trap efficiency trials in 2003 were marked with PIT tags. Fish marked for trap efficiency trials were held in perforated containers in the river during daytime hours (approximately 12 h) and then transported upstream, approximately one km, during evening hours and released after dark. Trap efficiency was determined by $E = R/M$; where E is estimated trap efficiency, R is number of marked fish recaptured, and M is number of fish marked and released.

Biological Characteristics

Length frequency distributions and condition factors were calculated for each fish species and origin. Length frequencies were based on 5 mm classes. Condition factors were calculated using Fulton's condition factor: $(W/L^3) \times 10^5$ (Bagenal and Tesch 1978). Natural steelhead less than 120 mm were assumed not to be actively migrating and therefore were not used in length, weight and condition factor calculations and were reported to the FPC as rainbow trout. Adult steelhead and large steelhead that had the characteristics of resident rainbow trout were not reported as juvenile steelhead or used in length, weight and condition factor calculations.

All statistics that compared fish captured and tagged during the spring were performed with STATGRAPHICS PLUS version 2 software (1995). A student t-test was used to test for significant differences in mean fork length between various groups of fish. Differences were considered significant at $p < 0.05$. Median fork lengths were compared when standard skewness values were outside the range of ± 2 with the Wilcoxon rank sum test statistic (Ott 1984). Differences were considered significant at $p < 0.05$.

Survival Estimation

Survival probabilities were estimated by the Cormack, Jolly and Seber methodology (1964, and 1965, respectively, as cited in Smith et al. 1994) with the Survival Using Proportional Hazards (SURPH) model (Smith et. al. 1994). The data files for season wide and weekly release groups were created using the program CAPTHIST (Westhagen 1997). Data for input into CAPTHIST was obtained directly from PTAGIS. The lower and upper limits of the 95% confidence intervals (C.I.) were approximated from the standard error (SE) calculated by SURPH as follows: 95% C.I. = $S \pm (1.96(SE))$, where S is a survival estimate of a reach.

Recaptured hatchery chinook were used for survival estimates from the trap to downstream dams. Season-wide and weekly release groups of natural and hatchery chinook salmon and steelhead were treated as single release groups. Only weekly release groups of 200 or more fish were analyzed for survival on a weekly basis. The assumptions for the methodology can be found in Smith et al. 1994 and Burnham et al. 1987. When tagging chinook salmon in the fall, we assumed that fish did not migrate past LGR before PIT tag interrogation facilities became operational. A total of 2,052 of the 7,183 natural chinook salmon tagged in the fall were chosen at random to represent survival from the trap to LGR. The other 5,131 tagged fish were not used in the survival estimate because their tag codes were programmed for monitor mode upon detection. Monitor mode would most likely divert these tagged fish into the juvenile transportation system and this would violate a key assumption that "captured fish that are rereleased have the same subsequent survival and capture rates as fish alive at that site which were not caught" (Burnham et al. 1987).

Population point estimates for natural chinook salmon smolts migrating past the trap were estimated using the Bootstrap method (Efron and Tibshirani 1986). The initial population

estimate was calculated as $N = U/E$, where N is the total number of smolts, U is the number of unmarked natural chinook salmon smolts captured, and E is the trap efficiency estimate. Bootstrap iterations numbered 1,000.

Smolt to Adult Return Rates

An effort began in 1998 to obtain SARs to LGR for natural chinook salmon using passive integrated transponder (PIT) tags. SARs were calculated for fall and spring tagged natural chinook salmon from the lower Imnaha River trap back to LGR using the ratio of number of fish release to the number of PIT tag adults detected at LGR. A LGR to LGR SAR was estimated using Imnaha River smolt equivalents at LGR. Smolt equivalents to LGR were determined by multiplying the number of fish tagged at the trap by the estimated survival to LGR. SARs are representative of bypassed fish and not the population as a whole.

Arrival and Travel Timing to Trap Site and Lower Snake River Dams

Arrival timing to LGR, LGO, LMO, and MCN were determined for natural and hatchery chinook salmon and steelhead smolts. Detections and arrival timing at each dam for this report period are based on first-time observations of individual tag codes at each dam. Arrival timing estimates do not include subsequent detections of fish that were captured in the Snake River trap, held in sample rooms or raceways, had negative travel times or single coil detections. Release groups with 30 interrogations at LGR were pooled weekly to determine travel time to LGR. Travel time estimates to LGR do not include fish captured in the Snake River trap.

Arrival timing was compared by converting the date of individual detections into a value from 1 to 365 that corresponded to the day of the year. A Wilcoxon rank sum test statistic (Ott 1984) was then used to compare medians of each group. The cumulative distributions of arrival times between fall and spring tagged juvenile natural chinook salmon was also compared using a Kolmogorov-Smirnov test (Steel et al. 1997 and STATAGRAPHICS 1995).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

River Discharge and Water Temperature

Imnaha River

The mean daily discharge during the study period ranged from 77 cfs on November 1, 2002 to 2,770 cfs (1 cfs = 0.283168 cms) on May 30, 2003 (Figure 4 and Appendix A). Daily mean water temperatures ranged from 0.07 °C (November 1 and 2) to 15.3 °C on June 18, 2003.

Monthly average discharge for the Imnaha River for the months of March, April, May, and June were, respectively, as follows: 604, 1,050, 1,510, and 1,467 cfs (Figure 5). The spring run off for the Imnaha River was normal and within the range of monthly average discharge values obtained from 1929 to 2003. Minimum monthly discharge for the Imnaha River were as follows: 114 cfs - March 1977, 345 cfs - April 1977, 445 cfs - May 1977, and 361 cfs - June 1992. Maximum monthly discharge for the Imnaha River were as follows: 1,026 cfs - March 1995, 1,760 cfs - April 1956, 2,804 cfs - May 1948, and 2,612 cfs - June 1974.

Snake River

Snake River mean daily discharge during the study period ranged from 13,000 cfs on January 13, 2003 to 147,000 cfs on May 31, 2003 (Figure 6, and Appendix A). Daily mean water temperatures ranged from 3.5 °C on February 12, 13, and 25 to 17.5° C on June 19, 2003.

Monthly average discharge for March, April, May, and June were as follows: 27,886 cfs, 37,139 cfs, 56,000 cfs, and 62,248 cfs, respectively (Figure 7). The months of March and April were characterized as below normal discharge for the Snake River by this study. May and June should be characterized as low to normal discharge for the Snake River.

Spill during the spring was provided in the Snake River. Spill began on April 3, 5, 7, and 14 at LGR, LGO, LMO, and MCN, respectively (Figures 8 to 11). Continuous spill occurred until June 20 at LGR, LGO, LMO, and MCN. Spill at MCN occurred again from June 24 to June 29 and on July 1. Water temperatures measured in the tailraces of LGR, LGO, LMO, and MCN were lowest in March and highest in July. Minimum water temperatures in the tailraces were as follows: 3.8 °C at LGR on March 5, 7.4 °C at LGO on March 26, 7.4 °C at LMO on March 24, and 4.8 °C at MCN on March 1. Maximum water temperatures in the tailraces were as follows: 19.9 °C at LGR on July 11, 20.7 °C at LGO on July 15, 21.1 °C at LMO on July 22, and 22.0 °C at MCN on July 31.

Assuming that spill is beneficial to the survival of emigrating smolts (Berggren and Filardo 1993) and that water temperatures in excess of 18 °C may increase mortality due to increased activity by Northern Pikeminnows (Mesa and Olson 1993), the best environmental conditions for smolt emigration through LGR, LGO, LMO, and MCN occurred from early April

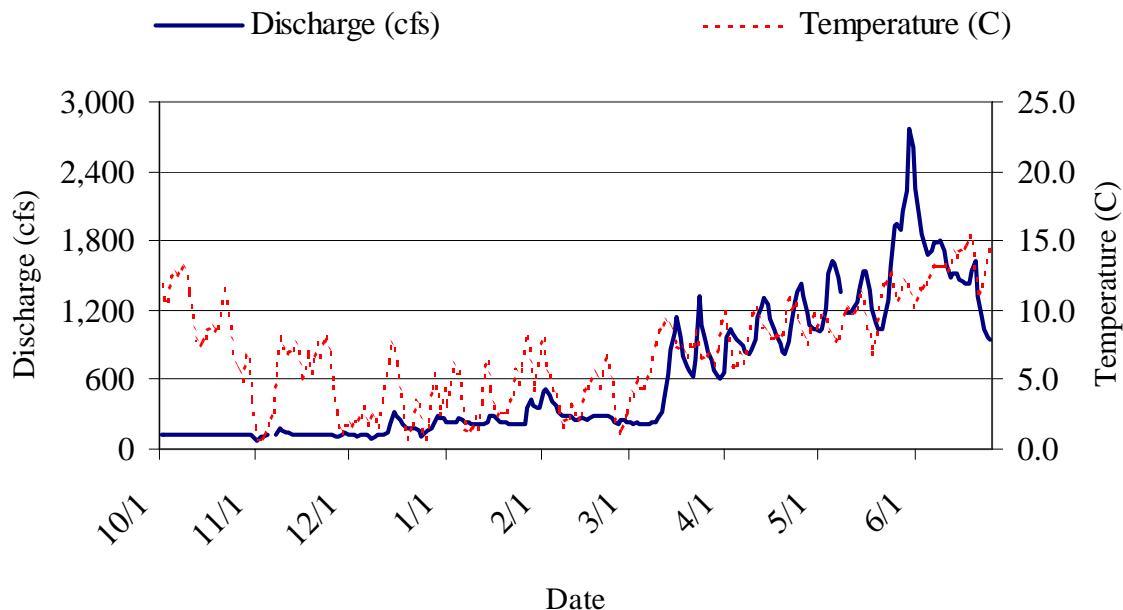


Figure 4. The average daily discharge at Imnaha River USGS gauge 13292000 from October 1, 2002 to June 25, 2003 and the average daily temperature from October 1, 2002 to June 25, 2003 at the Imnaha River trap.

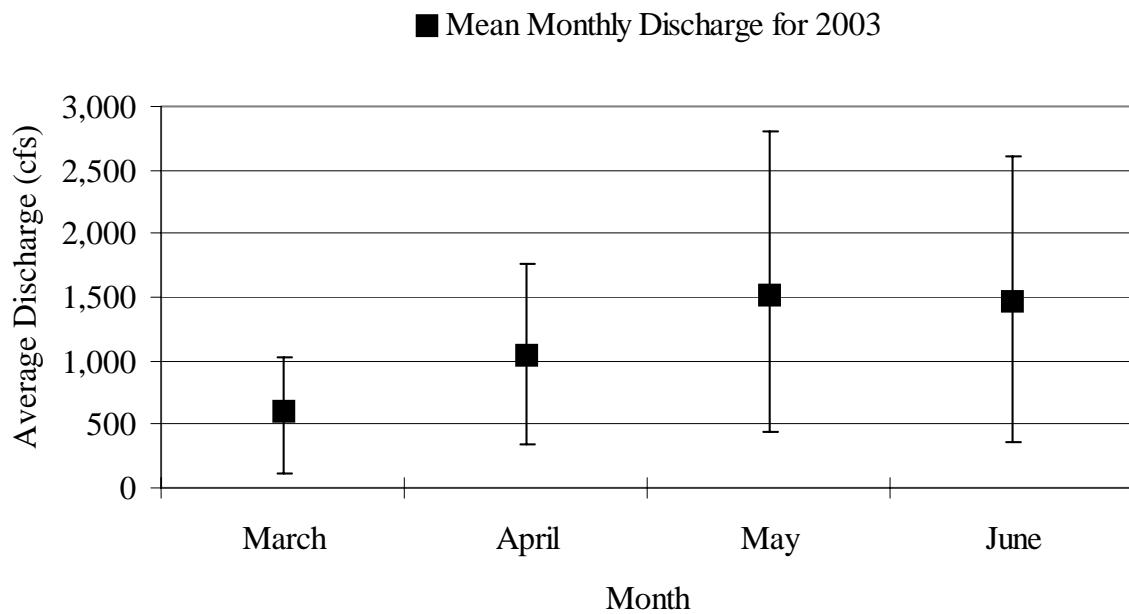


Figure 5. The average monthly discharge for the months of March, April, May, and June for 2003, at the Imnaha River USGS gauge 13292000. Bars indicate the minimum and maximum average monthly discharge values observed from 1929 to 2003.

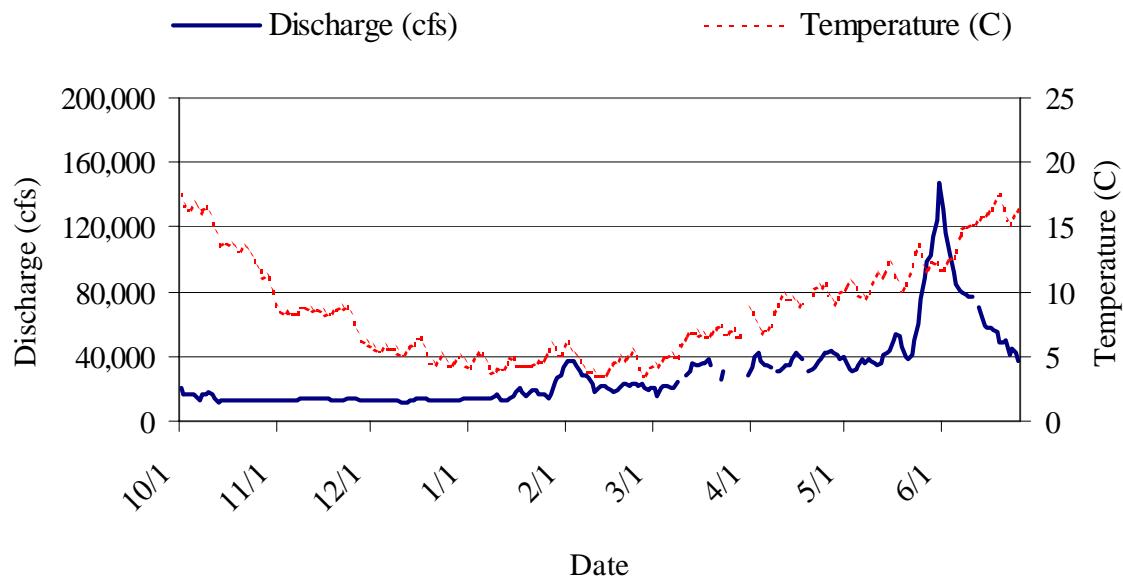


Figure 6. The average daily discharge and temperature at the Snake River gauge 13334300 from October 1, 2002 to June 25, 2003.

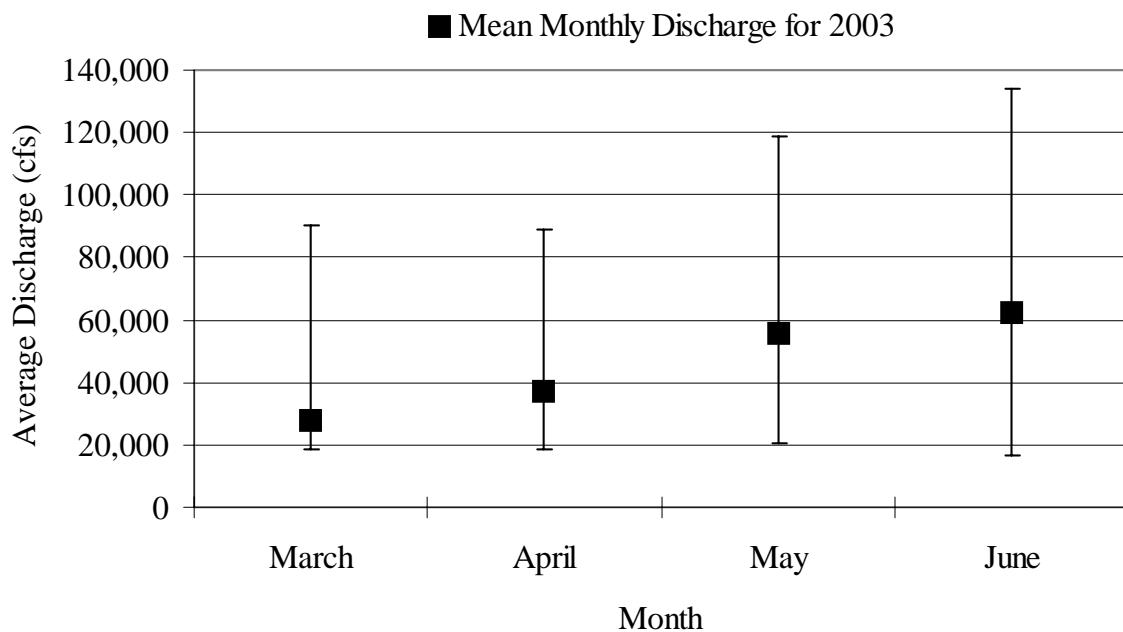


Figure 7. The average monthly discharge for the months of March, April, May, and June for 2003 at the Snake River USGS gauge 13334300. Bars indicate the minimum and maximum average monthly discharge values observed from 1959 to 2003.

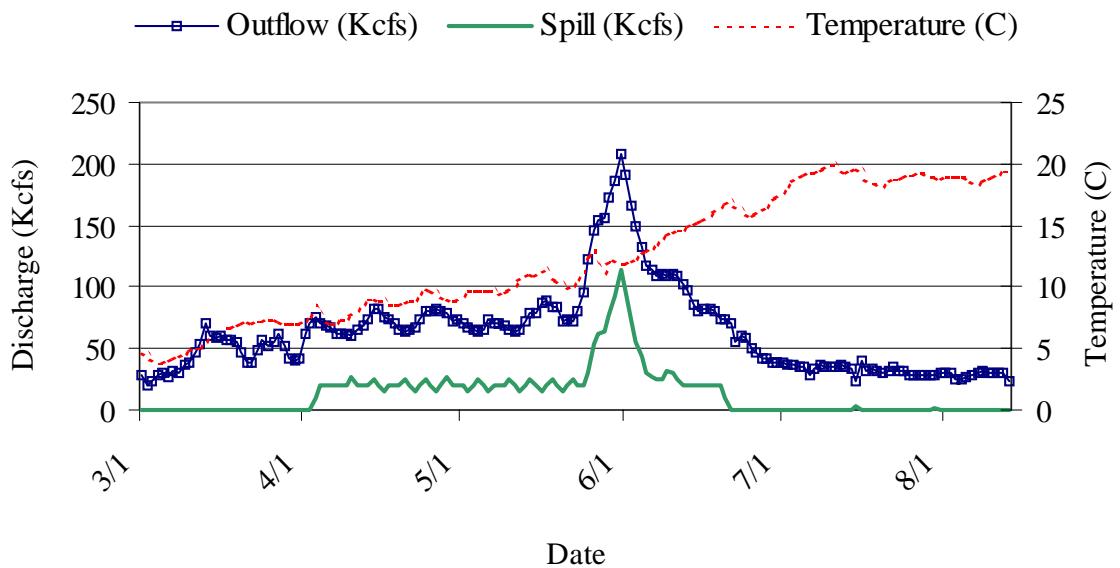


Figure 8. Measurements of outflow, spill, and mean temperature at Lower Granite Dam from March 1 to August 13, 2003. Data was obtained online at <http://www.cqs.washington.edu/dart>.

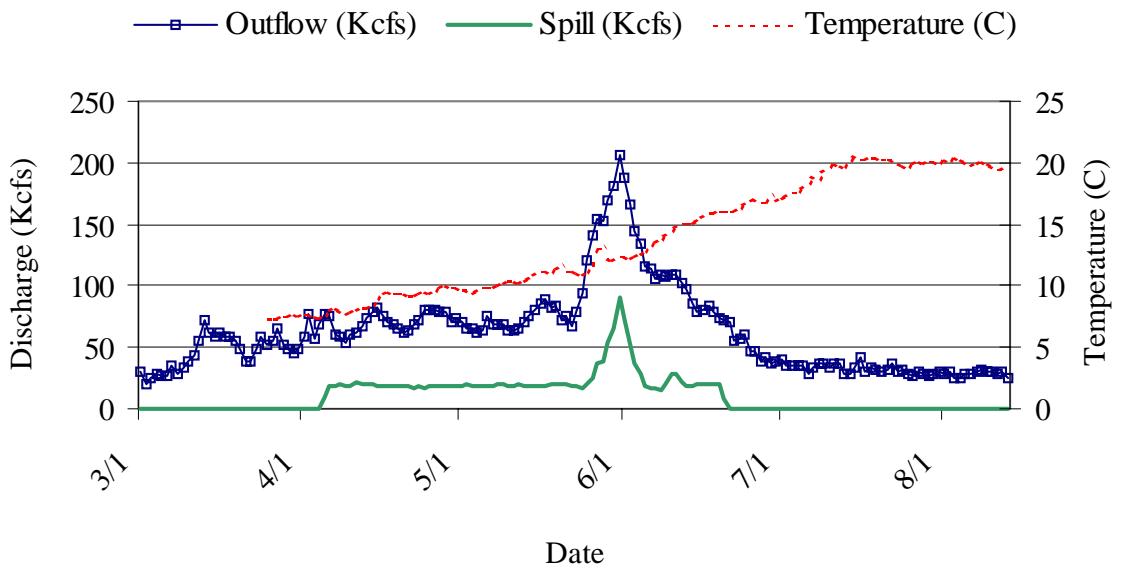


Figure 9. Measurements of outflow, spill, and mean temperature at Little Goose Dam from March 1 to August 13, 2003. Data was obtained online at <http://www.cqs.washington.edu/dart>.

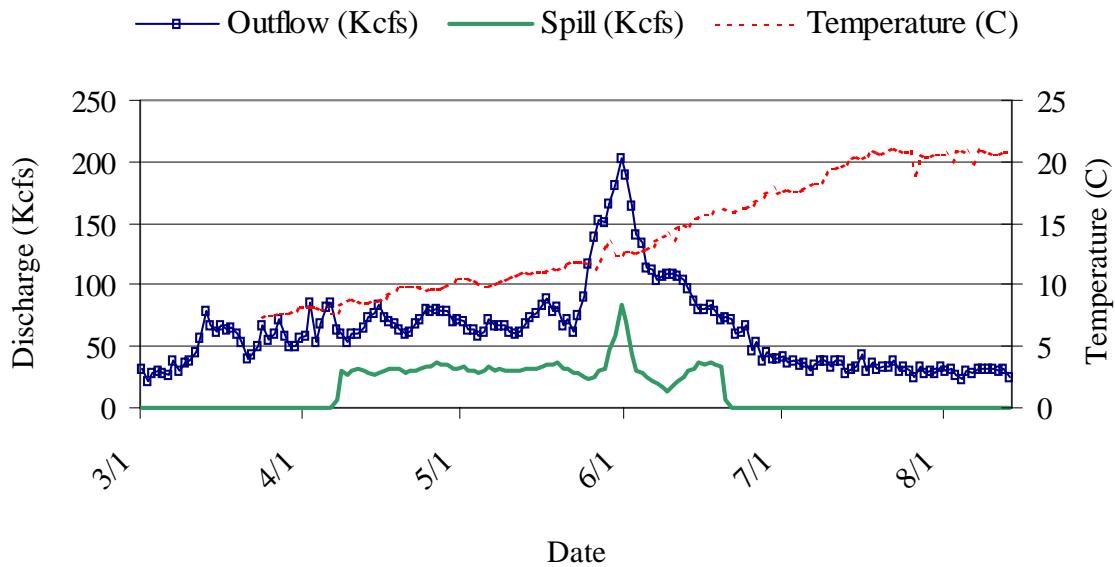


Figure 10. Measurements of outflow, spill, and mean temperature at Lower Monumental Dam from March 1 to August 13, 2003. Data was obtained online at <http://www.cqs.washington.edu/dart>.

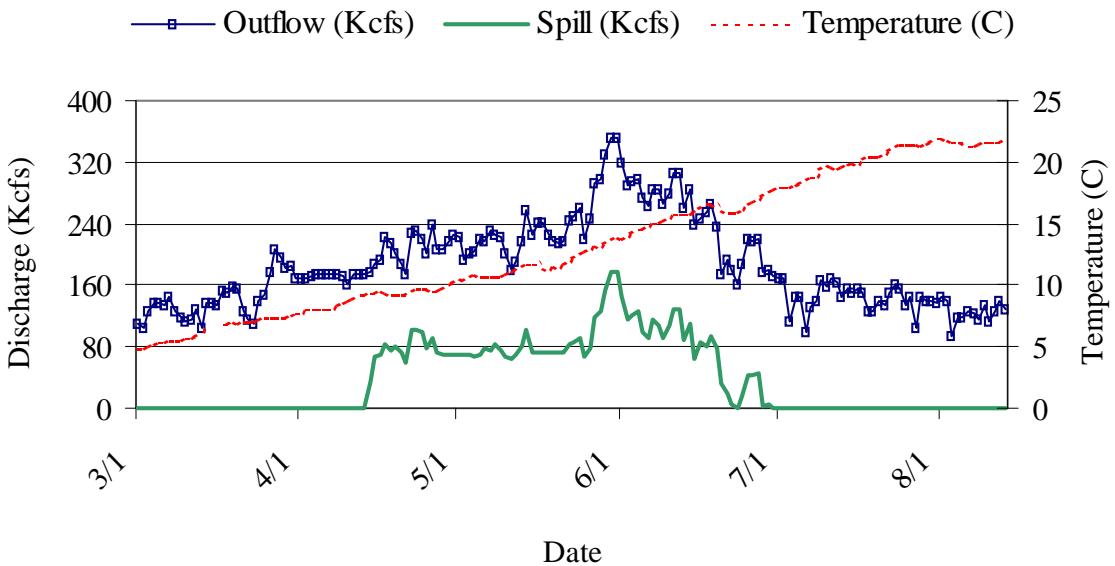


Figure 11. Measurements of outflow, spill, and mean temperature at McNary Dam from March 1 to August 13, 2003. Data was obtained online at <http://www.cqs.washington.edu/dart>.

(when spill began) to June 30 (before water temperatures reached 18 °C).

Hatchery Releases

Chinook Salmon

A total of 268,426 chinook salmon were released from the Imnaha River acclimation facility at rkm 74 (Table 1). Chinook salmon were ponded March 1 to March 5. Hatchery personnel began pulling dam boards on March 21 and fish were allowed to leave volitionally until April 15 when the remaining fish were forced into the river. All chinook salmon were marked with an adipose fin clip and coded wire tag, and 20,904 were marked with a PIT tag in addition to the adipose fin clip/coded wire tag mark (Eddy 2003 personal comm.).

Steelhead

Steelhead were released at two locations in the Imnaha River Subbasin in 2003 and releases totaled 373,452 fish (Table 1). A total of 123,266 steelhead were ponded March 4 at the Little Sheep Creek acclimation facility and released on April 9 and 10. Twenty-six thousand six hundred sixteen were marked with adipose-left ventral fin clips, and 43,377 were marked only with adipose fin clips. An additional 53,273 were marked with blank coded wire tags. Five hundred twenty were marked with PIT tags. A second release of 114,110 steelhead occurred from April 14 to April 18. The fish were released directly into Big Sheep Creek and 49,912 were marked with adipose and left ventral fin clips. No steelhead released into Big Sheep Creek were marked with PIT tags. The final release of 136,076 steelhead occurred from May 7 to May 8 into Little Sheep Creek. They were ponded at the acclimation facility on April 21 and 22. The fish were marked with adipose fin clips. An additional 27,777 were marked with adipose left ventral clips and 108,299 adipose fin clips in addition to 250 PIT tags (Eddy 2003 personal comm.).

Juvenile Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Catch

Catch for Migration Year 2003

The catch of natural chinook salmon for 2003 totaled 13,462 fish. The largest weekly catch occurred during the week of November 3, 2003 (n = 2,862). The weekly mean discharge and water temperature during the week of November 3 was 144 cfs and 4.1 °C, respectively (Table 2). After the week of November 3, the weekly catch of natural chinook salmon would exceed 1,000 fish only during the week of March 30 (n = 1,499) during a weekly mean discharge and water temperature of 877 cfs and 7.5 °C, respectively. A total of 29,095 hatchery chinook salmon were captured, with the first captures occurring on March 26 (Appendix B). More than half (n = 16,147) were captured during the week of April 6 when the weekly mean discharge was 959 cfs and the weekly mean temperature was 8.6 °C.

The catch of natural steelhead totaled 8,777 fish (Table 2, Appendix B). The largest

Table 1. Releases of hatchery reared chinook salmon and steelhead smolts in the Imnaha River Subbasin during migration year 2003 (Eddy 2003).

Year	Species	Dates Ponded	Number Released	Release Dates	Tags/Marks	Release Site
2003	Chinook Salmon	Mar. 1, and Mar. 4-5	268,426	Mar. 21 to Apr. 15	100% adipose fin clipped with 20,904 PIT tags	Imnaha River
2003	Steelhead	Mar. 4	123,266	Apr. 9 to Apr. 10	26,616 with adipose left ventral clips, 53,273 with blank CWT, 43,377 with adipose fin clips, and 520 PIT tags	Little Sheep Creek
2003	Steelhead	NA ¹	114,110	Apr. 14 to Apr. 18	64,198 without marks, 49,912 with adipose left ventral clips	Big Sheep Creek
2003	Steelhead	Apr. 21, and Apr. 22	136,076	May 7 to May 8	100% adipose fin clipped with 27,777 adipose left ventral fin clips with CWT, and 250 PIT tags	Little Sheep Creek

¹ Steelhead were directly released into Big Sheep Creek.

weekly catch occurred during the week of May 11 and totaled 2,519 fish. The mean weekly discharge and water temperature during the week of May 11 was 1,354 cfs and 9.8 °C, respectively. The catch of hatchery steelhead was 39,582 fish with the largest weekly catch of hatchery steelhead ($n = 13,260$) occurring during the week of May 4. The mean weekly discharge and water temperature was 1,460 cfs and 8.7 °C.

PIT Tagging

A total of 12,494 natural chinook salmon were PIT tagged for the 2003 migration year. More than half ($n = 7,183$) were tagging in the fall of 2002 (Table 3, Appendix Table B3). Major tagging efforts resulting in weekly release groups of more than 1,000 fish occurred during the week of October 27, 2002 ($n = 2,669$), November 3, 2002 ($n = 2,729$), and March 30, 2003 ($n = 1,460$). Forty seven hatchery chinook salmon were PIT tagged during the spring.

PIT tagged natural steelhead totaled 6,303 fish (Table 3). Major tagging efforts resulting in weekly release groups of more than 1,000 fish occurred during the week of May 4 ($n = 1,280$) and May 11 ($n = 2,017$). An effort was made to produce weekly release groups of hatchery steelhead of 1,000 fish. Weekly release groups of hatchery steelhead from the week of April 13 to the week of May 11 ranged from 957 (week of April 27) to 1,023 (week of April 20).

Table 2. The weekly mean discharge (cfs), temperature (C), and catch of natural and hatchery chinook salmon and steelhead at the Imnaha River trap from October 1, 2002 to June 25, 2003.

Week	Average Discharge (cfs)	Average Temperature (C)	Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead
29-Sep	130	11.6	209			
6-Oct	124	11.3	97			1
13-Oct	124	8.3	533			
20-Oct	120	8.4	383		5	
27-Oct	110	3.5	2,781		1	
3-Nov	144	4.1	2,862			
10-Nov	130	6.7	685			
17-Nov	124	7.1	66			
2-Mar	219	8.0	14		1	
9-Mar	532	9.0	141		197	
16-Mar	815	6.8	570		106	1
23-Mar	892	6.7	502	792	186	14
30-Mar	877	7.5	1,499	2,536	292	40
6-Apr	959	8.6	412	16,147	132	603
13-Apr	1,064	8.3	417	5,955	241	7,897
20-Apr	1,168	9.5	733	2,617	1,117	4,824
27-Apr	1,081	9.0	440	584	745	1,934
4-May	1,460	8.7	334	248	1,782	13,260
11-May	1,354	9.8	271	153	2,519	6,780
18-May	1,196	10.6	209	60	1,299	3,853
25-May	2,203	11.3	6		8	25
1-Jun	1,859	12.1	33	1	90	104
8-Jun	1,631	13.4	66	1	34	155
15-Jun	1,461	13.9	109	1	21	83
22-Jun	990	14.7	90		1	8
			13,462	29,095	8,777	39,582

Table 3. The number of natural chinook salmon and steelhead PIT tagged weekly at the Imnaha River trap from October 1, 2002 to June 25, 2003.

Week	Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead
29-Sep	160			
6-Oct	59			
13-Oct	482			
20-Oct	365			
27-Oct	2,669		1	
3-Nov	2,729			
10-Nov	659			
17-Nov	60			
2-Mar	13		1	
9-Mar	140		195	
16-Mar	568		101	
23-Mar	512		212	2
30-Mar	1,460	7	289	1
6-Apr	330	10	116	243
13-Apr	366	20	211	995
20-Apr	670	4	969	1,023
27-Apr	354	4	518	957
4-May	231	1	1,280	1,003
11-May	254		2,017	1,000
18-May	194	1	259	1
25-May	5			
1-Jun	30		81	1
8-Jun	41		32	1
15-Jun	71		21	
22-Jun	72			
	12,494	47	6,303	5,227

Recaptures of Previously PIT Tagged Fish

NPT recaptured eight of the 1,008 natural chinook salmon that were previously PIT tagged by ODFW from August 26 to August 28 (Appendix Table B3). Recaptured fish averaged 104 mm in fork length, 11.0 g in weight, and 1.08 for a condition factor (Table 4). Fork length, weight, and condition factor sample sizes in Table 4 represent the number of times each attribute was recorded and summarized for this report.

A total of 1,787 PIT tagged hatchery chinook salmon released from the Imnaha River acclimation facility were recaptured. They averaged 139 mm in fork length, 28.8 g in weight, and a 1.06 condition factor. The first occurrence of a previously PIT tagged hatchery chinook salmon occurred on April 6, 12 days after the volitional release began. Fifty and 90% of the fish arrived 18 and 30 days, respectively, after the volitional release began (Figure 12).

The earliest 90% arrival time occurred in 1998. The release strategy in 1998 was an acclimated forced release. Ninety percent of all previously PIT tagged hatchery chinook salmon

Table 4. Averages, ranges, and standard deviations of fork lengths (mm), weights (g), and condition factors (K) for PIT tag recaptures of hatchery chinook salmon, natural chinook salmon, and hatchery steelhead observed at the Imnaha River trap from March 7 to June 25, 2003.

Attribute	Statistic	Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Steelhead
Fork Length	Average	104	139	217
	Standard Deviation	9.6	13.9	23.1
	Minimum	93	99	102
	Maximum	125	199	260
	Sample Size (n)	8	1,319	75
Weight (g)	Average	11.0	28.8	100.3
	Standard Deviation	1.6	8.3	27.3
	Minimum	8.2	11.2	44.7
	Maximum	13.8	60.5	179.0
	Sample Size (n)	7	977	64
Condition Factor	Average	1.08	1.06	0.94
	Standard Deviation	0.08	0.12	0.07
	Minimum	1.01	0.66	0.79
	Maximum	1.25	1.49	1.16
	Sample Size (n)	7	977	64

arrived 8 days after the release in 1998 (Figure 12). The earliest 90% arrival time for an acclimated volitional release occurred in 2000 which occurred 22 days after the volitional release began. The latest 90% arrival time (34 days) occurred in 1999. The majority of the hatchery chinook salmon in 1999 ($n = 184,567$) were acclimated and released volitionally. A small number of hatchery chinook salmon in 1999 ($n = 10,242$) were directly released into the Imnaha River (Cleary et al. 2003a).

Ninety-four previously PIT tagged hatchery steelhead were recaptured during the spring of 2003. They averaged 217 mm in fork length, 100.3 g in weight, and a condition factor of 0.94 (Table 4). Sixty-six of the fish were recaptured from the acclimation facility on Little Sheep Creek and 28 were recaptured from direct releases into Big Sheep Creek.

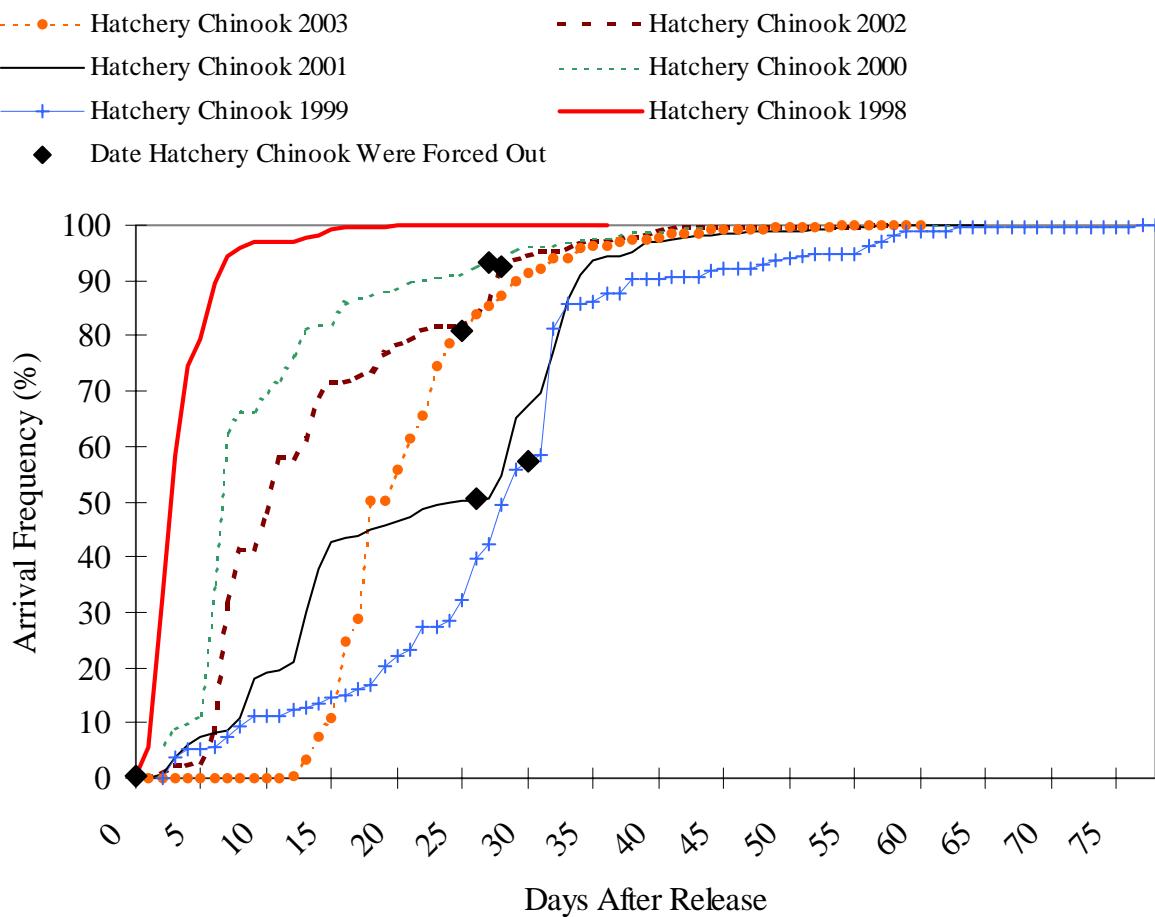


Figure 12. The arrival frequency of previously PIT tagged hatchery chinook salmon captured in the Imnaha River trap during the spring of 1998 to the spring of 2003. The release strategy in 1998 was an acclimated forced release and the remainder of the releases were acclimated volitional releases.

Biological Characteristics

Annual Biological Characteristics

The length frequency distribution of fall tagged natural chinook salmon is shown in Figure 13. These fish averaged 82 mm in fork length, 7.1 g in weight, and had an average condition factor of 1.02 (Table 5). Natural chinook salmon captured in the spring averaged 104 mm, 11.8 g, and had an average condition factor of 1.02 (Figure 14, Table 5). Hatchery chinook salmon had a larger fork length of 139 mm (Figure 14, Table 5). Hatchery chinook salmon had an average weight of 29.7 g and an average condition factor of 1.06. The 137 mm median fork length of hatchery chinook salmon was significantly different from the 104 mm median fork length of natural chinook salmon ($p < 0.05$). Statistical test results are presented in Appendix C.

Natural steelhead had an average fork length and weight of 174 mm and 53.9 g (Figure 15, Table 5). Hatchery steelhead were larger with an average fork length of 222 mm and weight of 110.6 g (Figure 15, Table 5). Condition factors for natural and hatchery steelhead were identical (0.98). The median fork length of natural steelhead (174 mm) was significantly different ($p < 0.05$) than hatchery steelhead (222 mm).

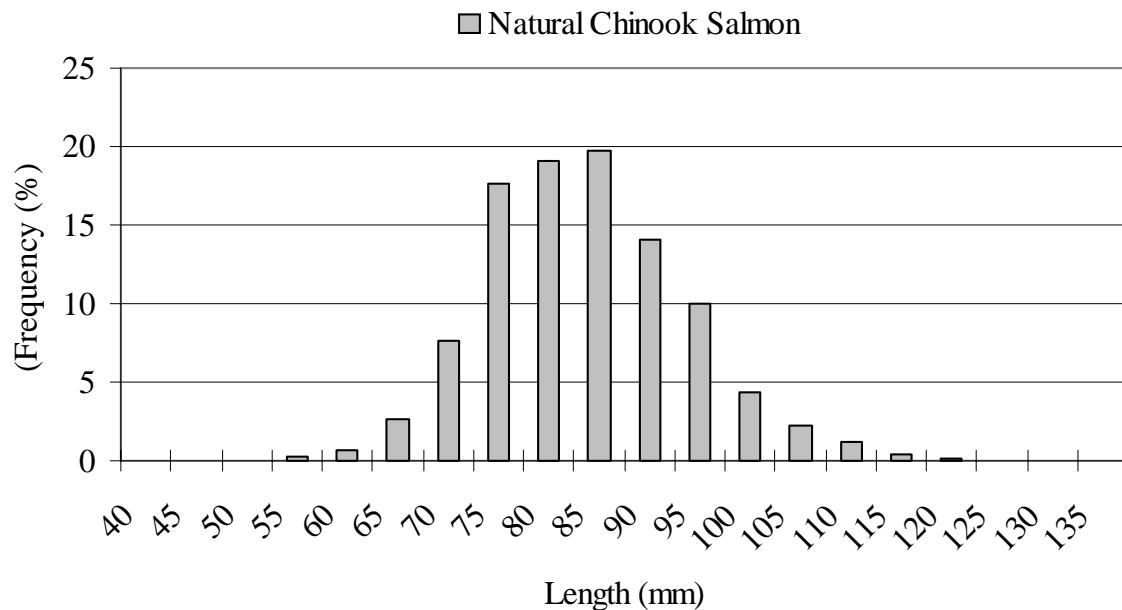


Figure 13. Length frequency distribution of natural chinook salmon trapped in the Imnaha River trap during the fall of 2002.

Table 5. Average fork length, weight, and condition factors with standard deviations, minimum, maximum, and sample size values for natural and hatchery chinook salmon and steelhead captured during the 2003 migration year October 1 to June 25, 2003 at the Imnaha River trap.

Attribute	Statistic	Natural Chinook Salmon (Pre-Smots)	Natural Chinook Salmon (Smots)	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead
Fork Length (mm)	Average	82	104	139	174	222
	Standard Deviation	9.9	9.7	15.6	23.2	22.9
	Minimum	44	58	96	78	87
	Maximum	131	163	218	249	295
	Sample Size (n)	7,353	4,841	1,743	5,961	5,397
Weight (g)	Average	7.1	11.8	29.7	53.9	110.6
	Standard Deviation	1.9	3.6	11.4	20.7	34.0
	Minimum	4.0	2.3	9.1	4.5	7.3
	Maximum	20.1	42.7	115.8	161.7	265.9
	Sample Size (n)	3,352	4,828	1,732	5,944	5,385
Condition Factor	Average	1.02	1.02	1.06	0.98	0.98
	Standard Deviation	0.09	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.08
	Minimum	0.62	0.60	0.66	0.62	0.70
	Maximum	1.61	1.38	1.49	1.27	1.38
	Sample Size (n)	3,346	4,828	1,732	5,944	5,385

Hatchery programs from 1994 to 2000 for the Imnaha River tended to produce larger smolts than in nature (Cleary et al. 2002, Cleary et al. 2000, Blenden et al. 1998). The differences in size should be a concern if differences in downstream survival due to size and adult age structure become apparent.

There were no distinct weekly trends in the size or condition factors of captured natural and hatchery chinook salmon and steelhead. The largest weekly mean fork lengths of natural chinook salmon (> 108 mm) occurred during the weeks of April 20 to May 18 (Table 6). The largest weekly mean fork lengths for hatchery chinook salmon (> 140) were measured during the week of March 23 and the week of March 30. Natural steelhead had weekly mean fork lengths greater than 170 mm from the week of April 13 to the week of May 25. The largest weekly mean fork lengths for hatchery steelhead were 226 mm and 225 mm and were measured during the weeks of April 27 and May 4, respectively (Table 6).

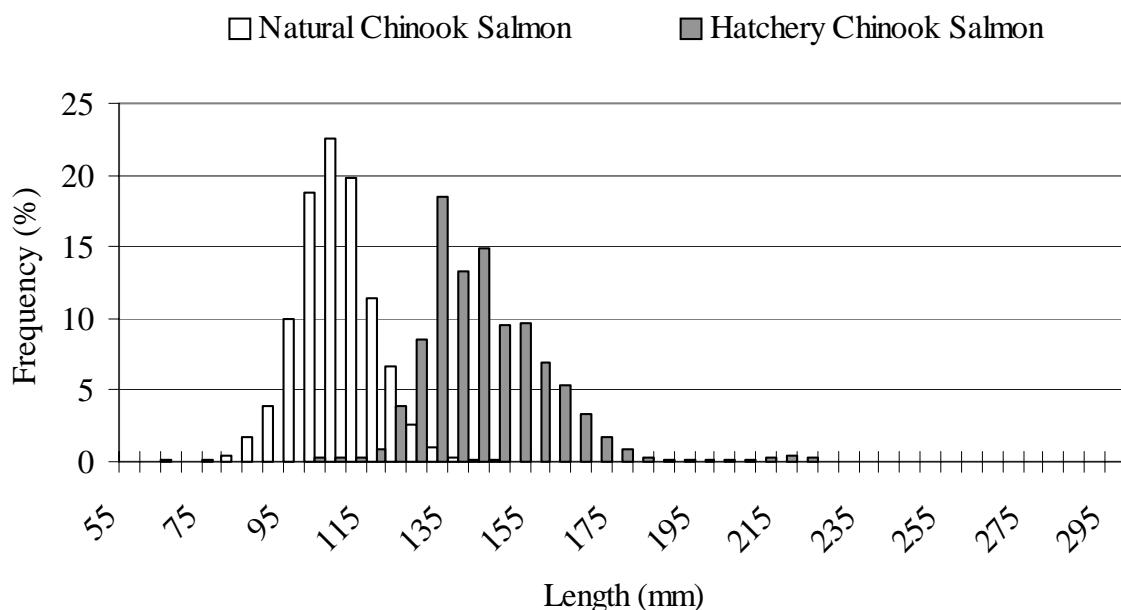


Figure 14. Length frequency distribution of natural and hatchery chinook salmon trapped in the Imnaha River trap, March 7 to June 25, 2003.

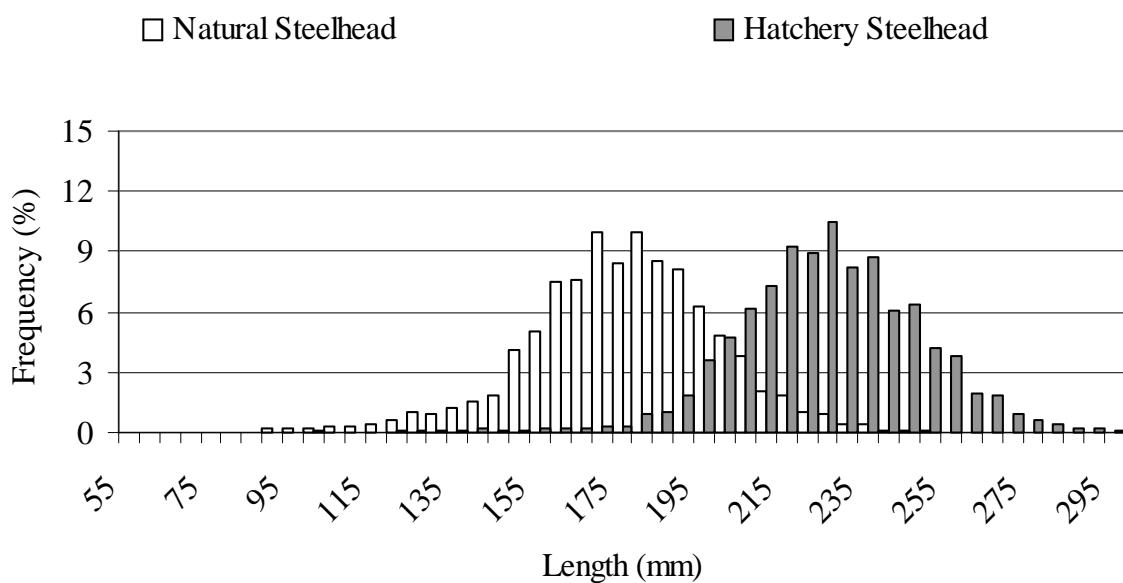


Figure 15. Length frequency distribution of natural and hatchery steelhead trapped in the Imnaha River trap, March 7 to June 25, 2003.

Table 6. Weekly mean fork lengths (FL) and condition factors (K) for natural and hatchery chinook salmon and steelhead captured at the Imnaha River trap during the spring of 2003.

Week	Natural Chinook Salmon		Hatchery Chinook Salmon		Natural Steelhead		Hatchery Steelhead	
	FL(mm)	K	FL(mm)	K	FL(mm)	K	FL(mm)	K
3/2	104	0.95			149	0.84		
3/9	105	0.96			146	0.96		
3/16	102	0.98			148	0.98	224	0.94
3/23	101	1.02	142	1.09	156	0.97	224	1.02
3/30	102	0.97	147	1.02	150	0.97	156	1.13
4/6	103	0.99	140	1.06	166	0.98	224	1.03
4/13	105	1.05	139	1.08	177	0.99	221	1.01
4/20	108	1.05	138	1.06	177	0.98	224	0.96
4/27	108	1.04	133	1.07	175	0.99	226	0.99
5/4	109	1.09	136	1.12	180	0.99	225	0.97
5/11	108	1.07	129	1.08	177	0.98	221	0.95
5/18	108	1.04	124	1.03	176	0.87	219	0.91
5/25	102	1.11			192	0.96	205	0.92
6/1	102	1.09			150	1.01	206	0.93
6/8	95	1.12	131	0.98	162	0.97	205	0.94
6/15	95	1.10			142	1.02	216	0.93
6/22	88	1.08					203	0.92

Survival of PIT Tagged Smolts

Chinook Salmon Abundance and Post Release Survival

Trap efficiency tests for natural chinook salmon were grouped into eight periods consisting of one or more daily trap efficiency trials from March 12 to May 19 (Appendix Table D1). Trap efficiencies ranged from 0.033 on April 12 to 0.226 on April 2, and averaged $11.6\% \pm 10.1\%$ (95% C.I.). An overall spring emigration abundance estimate was not attempted because of the variability of individual trial estimates. The variability creates unreliable abundances estimates for periods when the trap did not operate. Bootstrap mean population and variance estimates were calculated for periods with successful trap efficiencies and are presented in Appendix Table D1.

An estimated $244,426 \pm 9,938$ (95% C.I.) hatchery chinook salmon emigrated past the Imnaha River trap during the spring of 2003. The population estimate is based on a post release survival estimate of $91.0\% \pm 3.7\%$ (95% C.I.) from the acclimation facility to the trap. This survival estimate is within the range of past post release survival estimates from the acclimation facility to the Imnaha River trap of $88.4\% \pm 2.0\%$ (95% C.I.) in 1998 to $100.9\% \pm 14.3\%$ (95% C.I.) in 1994 (Figure 16, and Appendix Table D2). The post release survival estimates is useful

for evaluating the mortality that occurred within the Imnaha River and comparing that reach specific mortality to other reaches within the Snake River and Columbia River.

Estimated Season Wide Smolt Survival

The survival of fall PIT tagged natural chinook salmon from the Lower Imnaha River trap to LGR has been measured from migration years 1994 to 2003. All season wide and weekly survival estimates presented in this and the next section of the report are with 95% confidence intervals in parenthesis. Fall PIT tagged natural chinook salmon sample sizes have ranged from 442 (1997) to 2,052 (2003). The survival estimates range from 25.6% (\pm 4.3%) for migration year 1995 to 60.4% (\pm 4.1%) for migration year 1998. The migration year 2003 survival estimate for fall tagged natural chinook salmon from the trap to LGR was 29.8% (\pm 3.2%) (Figure 17). Fall PIT tagged natural chinook survival from the trap to LMO was 25.0% (\pm 6.5%).

The estimated survival of natural chinook salmon smolts from the trap to LGR in 2003 was 75.9% (\pm 2.3%) (Table 7). The recaptured hatchery chinook salmon released at the Imnaha River trap had an estimated survival of 73.6% (\pm 8.1%) to LGR. The estimated survival of natural and hatchery steelhead from the trap to LGR was 82.0% (\pm 2.5%), and 89.4% (\pm 3.3%), respectively. The estimate of survival from release to LGR for natural chinook salmon smolts was the lowest observed since 1993 (Table 8). Natural chinook survival from the trap to LGR (1993 to 2002) had ranged from 76.2% in 1994 to 90.9% in 1995. Hatchery chinook salmon

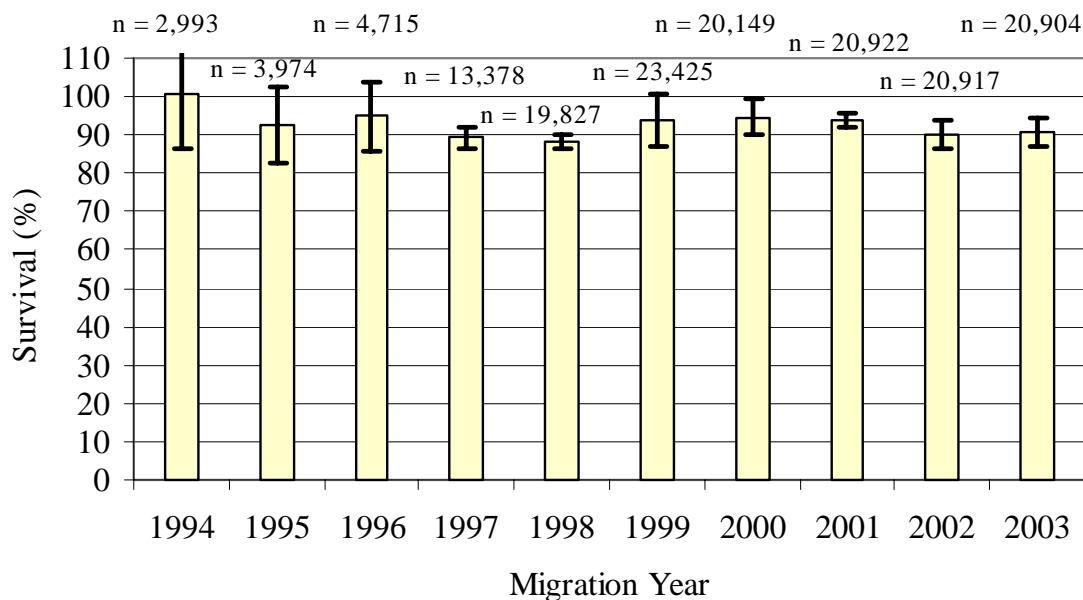


Figure 16. Estimated post release survival of hatchery chinook salmon from the Imnaha River acclimation facility to the Imnaha River trap from 1994 to 2003. The size of annual PIT tag release groups are shown above for each year and error bars indicate the 95% C.I..

estimated survival from release to LGR was within the past range of estimates of 67.1% in 1994 to 80.4% in 1997. Natural steelhead estimated survival was lower than previous estimates from 1995 to 2002. Natural steelhead survival estimates had ranged from 82.7% in 2001 to 90.1% in 1997. The estimated survival from release to LGR for hatchery steelhead was higher than previous estimates of 64.6% in 1996 to 85.8% in 2000 from 1995 to 2002.

Estimated survival from the Imnaha River trap to LMO in 2003 was as follows: natural chinook salmon - 60.0% ($\pm 4.3\%$), hatchery chinook salmon - 61.5% ($\pm 20.4\%$), natural steelhead - 68.1% ($\pm 4.8\%$), and hatchery steelhead - 82.1% ($\pm 5.5\%$). The estimated survival for natural chinook salmon was the lowest to LMO since 1998 and reflects the poor survival to LGR (Table 9). Previous survival estimates for natural chinook salmon from release to LMO ranged from 65.6% in 2001 to 78.3% in 1999.

A possible explanation for the poor survival of natural chinook salmon to LGR and LMO could be that survival was affected by the below average discharge during March and April in the Snake River. Past monitoring of chinook salmon and steelhead estimated survival from LGO and LGR to the Dalles Dam as ranging from "5% during the low-flow year of 1973 to as high as 42% during more favorable passage conditions of 1975" (Raymond 1979). However, this implies a relationship between flow and survival which may not have a strong correlation (Smith et al. 2002). The 2003 survival estimates for hatchery chinook salmon, natural steelhead, and hatchery steelhead from release to LMO did not appear to be affected by the below average discharge in the Snake River in 2003. Estimated survival for hatchery chinook salmon from

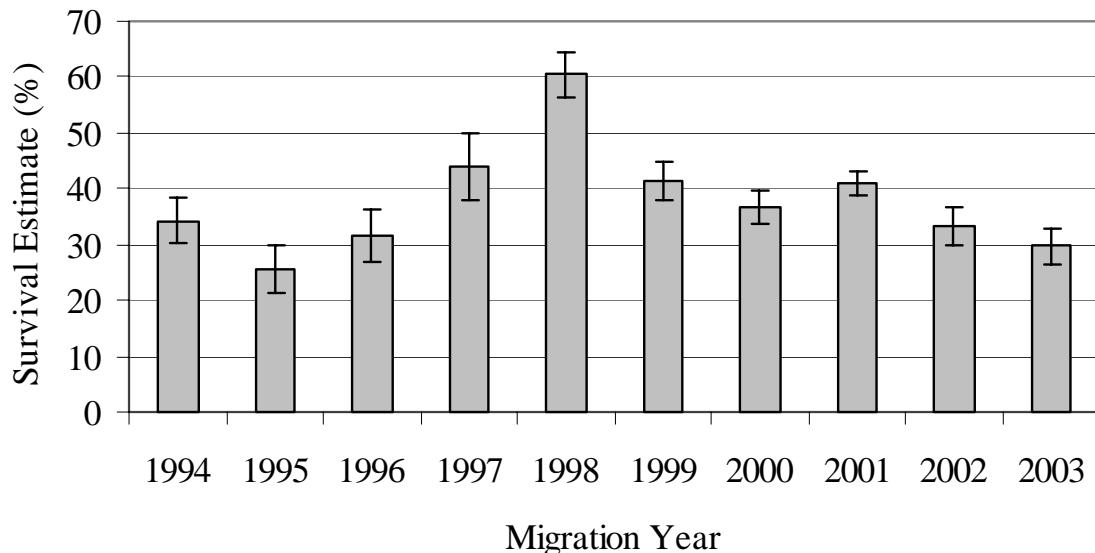


Figure 17. Estimated survival from the Imnaha River trap to Lower Granite Dam of natural chinook salmon tagged in the fall, for migration years 1994 to 2003. Error bars indicate the 95% C.I..

release to LMO was within the range of past estimates from 1998 to 2002 of 61.1% in 1999 to 68.1% in 2002. Both estimates of survival from release to LMO for natural and hatchery steelhead were within the range of estimates obtained from 1997 to 2002. Natural steelhead survival from release to LMO has ranged from 50.9% in 2000 to 75.1% in 1999 and hatchery steelhead survival from release to LMO has ranged from 57.8% in 2000 to 78.0% in 2002.

Past survival estimates for natural chinook salmon and steelhead, and hatchery steelhead from release to MCN were within the range of estimates from 1998 to 2003 (Table 10). Natural chinook salmon survival from release to MCN have ranged from 47.4% during the drought year of 2001 to 78.7% in 1998. The maximum average daily discharge from the Imnaha River in 2001 occurred on May 15 and was 1,150 cfs (32.6 cms) (Cleary et al. 2003b). The maximum average daily discharge from the Imnaha River in 1998 occurred on May 26 and was a magnitude of more than 5 times greater than in 2001 at 5,964 cfs (168.9 cms) (Cleary et al. 2000). Hatchery chinook salmon survival from release to MCN has ranged from 49.0% in 2003 to 56.0% in 2002. Natural steelhead survival from release to MCN has ranged from 18.4% in 2001 to 71.6% in 1999. Hatchery steelhead survival from release to MCN has ranged from 13.9% in 2001 to 63.8% in 1998. The lowest estimates of survival for steelhead from release to MCN, like natural chinook salmon, occurred during the drought year of 2001.

Table 7. Estimated survival probabilities for season-wide PIT tag release groups of natural and hatchery chinook salmon and steelhead smolts released from the Imnaha River trap from March 7 to June 25, 2003. Estimates are from release at the trap to Lower Granite Dam and tail race to tail race for all other sites. Abbreviations: LGR -Lower Granite Dam, LGO - Little Goose Dam, LMO - Lower Monumental Dam, MCN -McNary Dam.

Release Group	Number Released	Trap to LGR (%) (95%) C.I.	LGR to LGO (%) (95%) C.I.	LGO to LMO (%) (95%) C.I.	LMO to MCN (%) (95%) C.I.	Trap to LMO (%) (95%) C.I.	Trap to MCN (%) (95%) C.I.
Natural Chinook Salmon							
	5,311	75.9 (2.3)	92.5 (4.3)	85.4 (6.8)	101.6 (13.1)	60.0 (4.3)	57.1 (5.6)
Hatchery Chinook Salmon							
	1,787	73.6 (8.1)	96.3 (22.1)	77.3 (32.8)	89.5 (39.9)	61.5 (20.4)	49.0 (11.8)
Natural Steelhead							
	6,302	82.0 (2.5)	90.5 (4.5)	91.9 (7.2)	62.8 (9.6)	68.1 (4.8)	42.0 (5.6)
Hatchery Steelhead							
	5,227	89.4 (3.3)	98.3 (5.7)	93.4 (7.6)	76.0 (18.3)	82.1 (5.5)	63.0 (14.5)

Table 8. Season-wide estimates of survival from the lower Imnaha River trap to Lower Granite Dam from 1993 to 2003. Ninety-five percent confidence intervals are shown in parentheses.

Migration Year	Natural Chinook Salmon (%)	Hatchery Chinook Salmon (%)	Natural Steelhead (%)	Hatchery Steelhead (%)
1993	80.9 (11.8)			
1994	76.2 (5.3)	67.1 (10.2)		
1995	90.9 (6.7)	72.1 (6.3)	83.7 (7.1)	77.5 (3.1)
1996	81.2 (5.3)	71.4 (9.4)	86.5 (3.9)	64.6 (4.7)
1997	89.5 (12.9)	80.4 (8.0)	90.1 (3.9)	81.4 (2.0)
1998	85.2 (2.0)	75.7 (3.1)	86.0 (2.2)	82.9 (2.3)
1999	88.5 (2.0)	71.6 (4.7)	87.7 (3.1)	85.4 (2.0)
2000	84.8 (2.3)	74.4 (4.3)	84.4 (2.7)	85.8 (2.4)
2001	83.7 (0.8)	80.3 (1.6)	82.7 (1.4)	82.0 (1.6)
2002	86.9 (4.4)	77.3 (4.4)	83.0 (5.4)	81.8 (3.5)
2003	75.9 (2.3)	73.6 ¹ (8.1)	82.0 (2.5)	89.4 (3.3)

¹Hatchery chinook salmon estimates based on the release of captured PIT tagged fish released from the chinook salmon acclimation facility.

Table 9. Season-wide estimates of survival from the lower Imnaha River trap to Lower Monumental Dam from 1997 to 2003. Ninety-five percent confidence intervals are shown in parentheses.

Migration Year	Natural Chinook Salmon (%)	Hatchery Chinook Salmon (%)	Natural Steelhead (%)	Hatchery Steelhead (%)
1997			73.0 (12.0)	64.0 (6.5)
1998	75.3 (4.7)	64.5 (6.7)	67.0 (5.7)	63.2 (4.9)
1999	78.3 (2.4)	61.1 (5.9)	75.1 (4.6)	73.9 (3.3)
2000	73.2 (4.3)	54.9 (7.5)	50.9 (4.7)	57.8 (7.8)
2001	65.6 (1.3)	69.0 (2.5)	49.2 (3.5)	42.8 (6.0)
2002	76.8 (4.5)	68.1 (4.2)	69.9 (4.5)	78.0 (8.4)
2003	60.0 (4.3)	61.5 ¹ (20.4)	68.1 (4.8)	82.1 (5.5)

¹Hatchery chinook salmon estimates based on the release of captured PIT tagged fish released from the chinook salmon acclimation facility.

Table 10. Season-wide estimates of survival from the lower Imnaha River trap to McNary Dam from 1998 to 2003. Ninety-five percent confidence intervals are shown in parentheses.

Migration Year	Natural Chinook Salmon Survival (%)	Hatchery Chinook Salmon Survival (%)	Natural Steelhead Survival (%)	Hatchery Steelhead Survival (%)
1998	78.7 (6.8)	54.3 (8.0)	64.0 (10.1)	63.8 (10.5)
1999	68.5 (4.3)	53.8 (9.8)	71.6 (12.0)	58.8 (7.6)
2000	67.9 (6.3)	54.1 (9.7)	49.9 (12.2)	40.2 (12.5)
2001	47.4 (1.5)	52.1 (5.3)	18.4 (3.1)	13.9 (3.9)
2002	61.9 (5.3)	56.0 (5.6)	37.0 (4.8)	48.7 (13.2)
2003	57.1 (5.6)	49.0 ¹ (11.8)	42.0 (5.6)	63.0 (14.5)

¹ Hatchery chinook salmon estimates based on the release of captured PIT tagged fish released from the chinook salmon acclimation facility.

Estimated Weekly Smolt Survival

Weekly release groups of more than 300 fish resulted in estimates from release to LGR for natural chinook salmon that ranged from 72.2% (\pm 7.2%) released during the week of April 20 to 83.5% (\pm 4.2%) released during the week of March 30 (Table 11). Recaptured hatchery chinook salmon provided two weekly release groups for the weeks of April 6 and April 13. Estimated survival of these groups from release at the trap to LGR was 78.2% (\pm 10.5%) and 65.0% (\pm 10.3%), respectively. Weekly estimates of survival from release to LGR for natural steelhead ranged from 84.7% (\pm 3.7) during the week of May 11 to 89.8% (\pm 7.4%) during the week of May 4. Hatchery steelhead survival estimates ranged from 86.6% (\pm 10.3%) during the week of April 27 to 95.2% (\pm 9.3%) during the week of April 13.

The range of weekly estimates from release to LMO were as follows: 54.4% to 85.9% for natural chinook salmon, 57.7% to 95.1% for hatchery chinook salmon, 65.7% to 80.9% for natural steelhead, and 80.9% to 88.2% for hatchery steelhead.

Smolt to Adult Return Rates

Smolt-to-adult return rate (SAR) were calculated for two groups of PIT tagged juvenile natural chinook salmon emigrants from the Imnaha River, for brood years 1996 to 1998. The two groups were represented by: 1) juvenile chinook salmon tagged during the fall of the migration year which emigrated past the lower Imnaha River trap, and 2) chinook salmon smolts which emigrated past the lower Imnaha River trap during the spring. Estimated SAR's for these two groups represent in-river migrating fish (although a few smolts were inadvertently diverted

Table 11. Estimated survival probabilities for weekly PIT tag release groups of 300 or more natural and hatchery chinook salmon and steelhead smolts released from the lower Imnaha River trap from March 7 to June 25, 2003, with 95% confidence intervals in parentheses. Estimates are from release at the trap to Lower Granite Dam and tail race to tail race for all other sites.

Abbrev.: LGR - Lower Granite Dam, LGO - Little Goose Dam, LMO - Lower Monumental Dam.

Week of Release	Number Released	Estimated Survival			
		Trap to LGR % (95% C.I.)	LGR to LGO % (95% C.I.)	LGO to LMO % (95% C.I.)	Trap to LMO % (95% C.I.)
Natural Chinook Salmon					
3/16	568	75.3 (7.6)	92.3 (14.7)	98.2 (36.4)	68.2 (24.0)
3/23	512	76.9 (7.9)	89.1 (13.7)	92.3 (29.1)	63.2 (18.8)
3/30	1,460	83.5 (4.2)	94.0 (7.8)	90.1 (15.4)	70.7 (11.2)
4/6	330	80.9 (8.6)	98.1 (18.8)	68.6 (21.4)	54.5 (14.7)
4/13	366	77.6 (9.7)	91.1 (18.6)	121.6 (70.3)	85.9 (47.9)
4/20	670	72.2 (7.2)	97.8 (15.5)	93.8 (25.6)	66.2 (16.2)
4/27	354	76.0 (11.5)	73.1 (15.0)	99.5 (33.4)	55.2 (17.6)
Hatchery Chinook Salmon					
4/6	977	78.2 (10.5)	102.7 (29.2)	73.2 (44.3)	58.7 (32.3)
4/13	435	65.0 (10.3)	107.3 (36.7)	136.3 (109.6)	95.1 (70.6)
Natural Steelhead					
4/20	969	85.2 (8.1)	93.8 (16.4)	82.2 (24.5)	65.7 (17.1)
4/27	957	86.6 (10.3)	103.3 (19.1)	90.5 (21.3)	80.9 (15.1)
5/4	1,280	89.8 (7.4)	89.7 (11.7)	92.0 (18.1)	74.1 (12.6)
5/11	2,017	84.7 (3.7)	90.5 (5.9)	100.9 (10.0)	77.4 (6.9)
Hatchery Steelhead					
4/13	995	95.2 (9.3)	95.7 (15.0)	95.7 (21.1)	87.2 (16.0)
4/20	1,023	89.2 (8.3)	102.4 (17.5)	96.5 (23.1)	88.2 (16.9)
4/27	957	86.6 (10.3)	103.3 (19.1)	90.5 (21.3)	80.9 (15.1)
5/4	1,003	87.7 (5.6)	102.4 (9.3)	90.7 (12.9)	81.5 (10.2)
5/11	1,000	91.7 (6.4)	95.3 (10.0)	94.5 (13.9)	82.6 (10.4)

to the transportation system) defined as those fish that migrated by either spill or turbine routes. The estimated SAR provides a SAR index of inriver migrating Imnaha River chinook salmon. A season wide juvenile survival rate from the lower trap to LGR was used to generate comparable estimated smolt equivalents at LGR, which was then used to estimate SAR's from LGR to LGR. The LGR to LGR SAR was calculated as it provides a SAR comparable to other tributaries.

The total number of chinook salmon adults detected at LGR for spring PIT tagged

chinook salmon from brood years 1996, 1997, and 1998 were 59, 105, and 109 fish, respectively (Table 12). Adult detections from fall PIT tagged chinook salmon from brood years 1996, 1997, and 1998 were 27, 20, and 22 fish, respectively. Adult detections from the fall tagged chinook salmon was below the desired sample size of 30 adults per brood year.

Fall tagged natural chinook salmon evidenced a higher LGR to LGR SAR index for all brood years examined when compared to spring tagged chinook salmon (Table 12). The LGR to LGR SAR index for fall tagged chinook salmon ranged from 2.41% to 3.08%. The LGR to LGR SAR index for spring tagged chinook salmon ranged from 1.75% to 2.94% for the same brood years. The 1996 brood year fall tagged chinook salmon SAR of 3.08% appeared substantially different from the spring tagged chinook salmon SAR of 1.75%. Observed differences between fall and spring tag group SAR indexes for brood years 1997 and 1998 were relatively small (0.17% - brood year 1997, and 0.04% - brood year 1998).

The observed SAR index for fall tagged chinook salmon from the lower Imnaha River trap to LGR ranged from 1.00% to 1.86% for the three brood years examined (Table 12). The SAR index for spring tagged chinook salmon from the lower Imnaha River to LGR varied from 1.49% to 2.49%.

Arrival Timing at Dams

Natural and Hatchery Chinook Salmon Arrival Timing

Fall tagged natural chinook salmon had a statistically significant earlier median and cumulative arrival timing at LGR than spring tagged natural chinook salmon ($p < 0.05$). Statistical test results are presented in Appendix Table C2. The April 16 median arrival date for fall tagged chinook salmon was earlier than the April 29 arrival date for spring tagged chinook salmon ($p < 0.05$). A Kolmogorov-Smirnov test indicated there was a significant difference between the cumulative arrival distributions at LGR at a 95% confidence interval (Figure 18).

Fall tagged natural chinook salmon arrived at LGR in 2003 from March 26 to May 28 and had a 90% arrival timing of April 30. Arrival at the remaining dams occurred during the following times: April 2 to May 16 at LGO, April 14 to May 18 at LMO, and April 17 to May 21 at MCN. Median arrivals occurred April 21, April 22, and April 28 at LGO, LMO, and MCN, respectively. Ninety percent arrival occurred on the following dates: May 1 at LGO, May 6 at LMO, and May 9 at MCN (Appendix E1).

Spring tagged natural chinook salmon arrived at LGR from March 28 to July 25 and had a 90% arrival time of May 24 (Appendix Table E2). Arrival at LGO, LMO, and MCN occurred from April 13 to August 4, April 13 to July 12, and April 18 to June 28, respectively. Median arrival timing at these three dams was as follows: May 4 at LGO, May 14 at LMO, and May 8 at

Table 12. Detections of PIT tagged Imnaha River adult chinook salmon and estimated smolt to adult return rate indices (SAR) of in-river migrating fish from the lower Imnaha River trap to Lower Granite Dam (LGR) and from LGR to LGR for brood years 1996 to 1998.

Brood Year	Season Tagged	Number PIT Tagged	Estimated Smolt Equivalents at LGR	Number of Adult Detections at LGR	Age at Return			SAR Trap to LGR (%)	SAR LGR to LGR (%)
					III	IV	V		
1996	Fall	1,453	878	27	5	15	7	1.86	3.08
1997		2,000	830	20	3	16	1	1.00	2.41
1998		2,009	739	22	2	12	8	1.10	2.98
1996	Spring	3,956	3,370	59	3	41	15	1.49	1.75
1997		5,306	4,696	105	8	69	28	1.98	2.24
1998		4,369	3,705	109	3	62	44	2.49	2.94

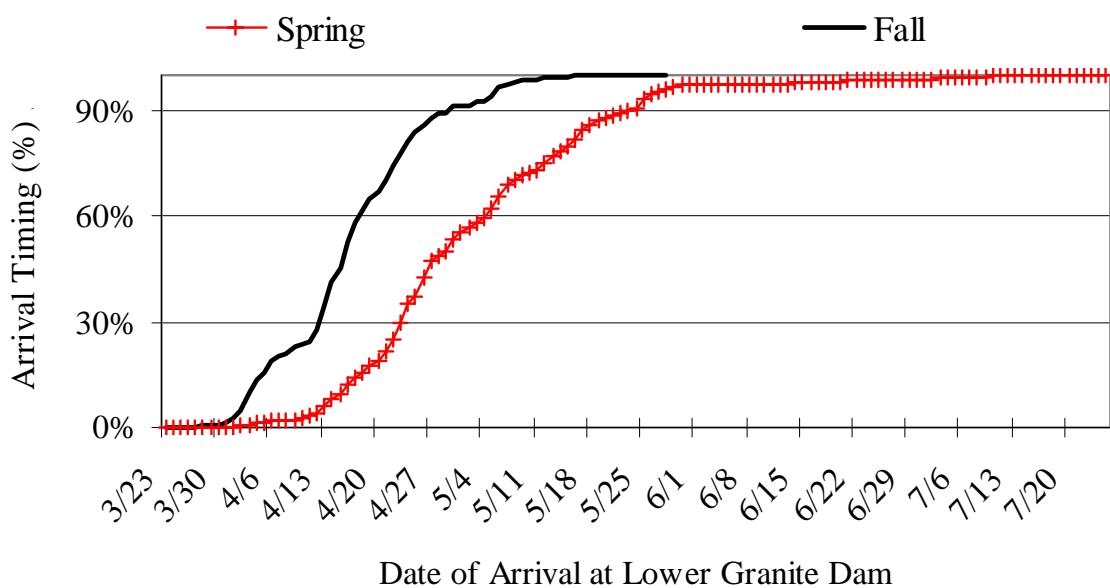


Figure 18. The cumulative arrival timing of fall and spring tagged natural chinook salmon at Lower Granite Dam during the 2003 migration year. Fall and spring tagged natural chinook salmon were released in the fall of 2002 and the spring of 2003, respectively.

MCN. The 90% arrival time at LGO was May 27, May 31 at LMO, and May 20 at MCN.

PIT tagged hatchery chinook salmon smolts recaptured at the Imnaha River trap had the following arrival times at the four dams in 2003: April 14 to May 25 at LGR, April 19 to May 27 at LGO, April 27 to May 27 at LMO, and April 26 to May 27 at MCN (Appendix Table E3). Median arrival timing occurred May 2 at LGR, May 6 at LGO, and May 15 at LMO and MCN. Ninety percent arrival timing occurred May 15 at LGR, May 18 at LGO, and May 22 at LMO and MCN.

This project has collected five to ten years of arrival timing data for natural and hatchery chinook salmon and steelhead from the Imnaha River (Table 13). The annual first, median, 90%, and last arrival times from previous years were averaged. Ninety five percent confidence intervals for arrival times are presented in parenthesis in the remainder of this section. The mean arrival timing range for fall tagged natural chinook salmon from 1998 to 2003 at LGR is from March 31 (\pm 8 days) to May 16 (\pm 19 days), with mean median and 90% arrival timing of April 17 (\pm 9 days) and May 2 (\pm 27 days), respectively. Mean median arrival times at LGO, LMO, and MCN for fall tagged natural chinook salmon are April 24 (\pm 11 days), April 27 (\pm 17 days), and May 1 (\pm 17 days), respectively. Mean 90% arrival timing for natural chinook salmon was May 1 (\pm 12 days) at LGO, May 5 (\pm 17 days) at LMO, and May 8 (\pm 15 days) at MCN.

Spring tagged natural chinook salmon mean arrival times at LGR from 1993 to 2003 are as follows: mean arrival time range of April 5 (\pm 15 days) to July 1 (\pm 56 days), mean median arrival time of April 28 (\pm 9 days), and mean 90% arrival of May 14 (\pm 11 days). Mean median arrival times at LGO, LMO, and MCN for natural chinook salmon smolts are May 1 (\pm 8 days), May 5 (\pm 13 days), and May 9 (\pm 11 days). Mean 90% arrival timing is May 14 (\pm 18 days) at LGO, May 22 (\pm 15 days) at LMO, and May 22 (\pm 12 days) at MCN.

Mean arrival timing of hatchery chinook salmon from 1992 to 2003 represents the PIT tagged hatchery chinook salmon used to estimate the survival from the trap to LGR, LMO, and MCN. Mean arrival ranges are April 12 (\pm 13 days) to May 26 (\pm 12 days) at LGR, April 20 (\pm 10 days) to May 31 (\pm 12 days) at LGO, April 25 (\pm 6 days) to June 2 (\pm 13 days) at LMO, and April 29 (\pm 11 days) to June 1 (\pm 13 days) at MCN. Mean median arrival timing is as follows: May 3 (\pm 10 days) at LGR, May 8 (\pm 9 days) at LGO, May 12 (\pm 7 days) at LMO, and May 14 (\pm 8 days) at MCN. Mean 90% arrival timing from 1992 to 2003 is as follows: May 13 (\pm 7 days), May 17 (\pm 10 days), May 21 (\pm 6 days), and May 22 (\pm 6 days), at LGR, LGO, LMO, and MCN, respectively.

Natural and Hatchery Steelhead Arrival Timing

Natural steelhead arrived at LGR, LGO, LMO, and MCN from March 26 to July 3, April 4 to June 29, April 2 to June 21, and April 1 to June 14, respectively (Appendix Table E4). Median arrival timing occurred May 14 at LGR, May 18 at LGO, May 25 at LMO, and May 24 at MCN. The 90% arriving timing occurred on May 25 at LGR, May 26 at LGO, May 28 at LMO,

Table 13. Mean first, median, 90%, and last arrival timing for fall and spring tagged natural chinook salmon juveniles, hatchery chinook salmon smolts, and natural and hatchery steelhead smolts, at Lower Granite Dam (LGR), Little Goose Dam (LGO), Lower Monumental Dam (LMO), and McNary Dam (MCN). All fish were captured in the Imnaha River trap. Mean arrival timing is presented with the 95% C.I. (\pm days).

Rearing, Species, Life Stage, Dam	<u>First Arrival</u>	<u>Median Arrival</u>	<u>90% Arrival</u>	<u>Last Arrival</u>		
Mean	(\pm days)	Mean	(\pm days)	Mean	(\pm days)	
<u>Fall Tagged Natural Chinook Salmon (1998 to 2003)¹</u>						
LGR	31-Mar	(8)	17-Apr	(9)	2-May	(27)
LGO	11-Apr	(14)	24-Apr	(11)	1-May	(12)
LMO	19-Apr	(16)	27-Apr	(17)	5-May	(17)
MCN	20-Apr	(16)	1-May	(17)	8-May	(15)
<u>Spring Tagged Natural Chinook Salmon (1993 to 2003)</u>						
LGR	5-Apr	(15)	28-Apr	(9)	14-May	(11)
LGO	15-Apr	(10)	1-May	(8)	14-May	(18)
LMO	21-Apr	(13)	5-May	(13)	22-May	(15)
MCN	20-Apr	(14)	9-May	(11)	22-May	(12)
<u>Hatchery Chinook Salmon Smolts (1992 to 2003)</u>						
LGR	12-Apr	(13)	3-May	(10)	13-May	(7)
LGO	20-Apr	(10)	8-May	(9)	17-May	(10)
LMO	25-Apr	(6)	12-May	(7)	21-May	(6)
MCN	29-Apr	(11)	14-May	(8)	22-May	(6)
<u>Natural Steelhead Smolts (1993 to 2003)²</u>						
LGR	15-Apr	(26)	11-May	(14)	27-May	(17)
LGO	19-Apr	(22)	14-May	(11)	27-May	(12)
LMO	24-Apr	(22)	16-May	(14)	7-Jun	(41)
MCN	27-Apr	(26)	18-May	(13)	28-May	(15)
<u>Hatchery Steelhead Smolts (1993 to 2003)²</u>						
LGR	23-Apr	(18)	21-May	(12)	6-Jun	(21)
LGO	26-Apr	(17)	25-May	(8)	14-Jun	(26)
LMO	30-Apr	(16)	30-May	(14)	19-Jun	(34)
MCN	7-May	(19)	2-Jun	(25)	18-Jun	(35)

¹ Median and 90% arrival timing does not include data from migration year 2001 due to the sample size.

² Median and 90% arrival timing does not include data from migration year 2002 due to the sample size.

and May 27 at MCN.

Hatchery steelhead had the following range of arrival times: April 14 to June 23 at LGR, April 16 to June 4 at LGO, April 21 to June 9 at LMO, and April 30 to June 1 at MCN (Appendix Table E5). Median arrival times for hatchery steelhead migrating in 2003 were May 13 at LGR, May 21 at LGO, May 26 at LMO, and May 25 at MCN. Ninety percent arrival times are as follows: May 26 at LGR, May 27 at LGO, and May 29 at LMO and MCN.

Historically, natural steelhead have a ten year mean arrival date range of April 15 (\pm 26 days) to July 9 (\pm 63 days) at LGR (Table 13). The mean arrival date range for LGO, LMO, and MCN is as follows: April 19 (\pm 22 days) to July 7 (\pm 52 days) at LGO, April 24 (\pm 22 days) to July 9 (\pm 78 days) at LMO, and April 27 (\pm 26 days) to June 15 (\pm 36 days) at MCN. The ten year median arrival time at LGR, LGO, LMO, and MCN is as follows: May 11 (\pm 14 days) at LGR, May 14 (\pm 11 days) at LGO, May 16 (\pm 14 days) at LMO, and May 18 (\pm 13 days) at MCN. The mean 90% arrival timing for natural steelhead is as follows: May 27 (\pm 17 days) at LGR, May 27 (\pm 12 days) at LGO, June 7 (\pm 41 days) at LMO, and May 28 (\pm 15 days) at MCN.

The ten year mean range of arrival for hatchery steelhead at LGR is April 23 (\pm 18 days) to July 26 (\pm 53 days). Downstream mean arrival ranges for hatchery steelhead are as follows: April 26 (\pm 17 days) to July 28 (\pm 73 days) at LGO, April 30 (\pm 16 days) to August 4 (\pm 85 days) at LMO, and May 7 (\pm 19 days) to July 5 (\pm 41 days) at MCN. The ten year median arrival time at LGR, LGO, LMO, and MCN is as follows: May 21 (\pm 12 days), May 25 (\pm 8 days), May 30 (\pm 14 days), and June 2 (\pm 25 days), respectively. Mean 90% arrival occurred on June 6 (\pm 21 days) at LGR, June 14 (\pm 26 days) at LGO, June 19 (\pm 34 days) at LMO, and June 18 (\pm 35 days) at MCN.

The data in Table 13 is the cumulation of 10 years of emigration studies in the Imnaha River. It provides a baseline for evaluating the performance of hatchery produced fish. Substantial variation exists in the data but it shows that the hatchery produced fish from the Imnaha River generally arrive later than naturally produced fish at LGR, LGO, LMO, and MCN.

Travel Time to Lower Granite Dam

Natural chinook salmon weekly median travel times to LGR ranged from 37 days (March 9) to six days (May 18). Median travel times to LGR decreased with an increase in the calendar date (Table 14). The only weekly comparison of median travel times between natural and hatchery chinook salmon that was possible was March 30. Natural and hatchery chinook salmon median travel times for the week of March 30 were both 21 days (not significantly different).

Natural steelhead weekly median travel times to LGR ranged from 52 days (March 9) to four days (March 11 and March 18). Median travel times to LGR decreased with an increase in

Table 14. A summary of median travel times of natural and hatchery chinook salmon released from the Imnaha River screw trap, March 7 to June 25, 2003, at Lower Granite Dam. Weeks with less than 30 interrogations at Lower Granite Dam were not presented. Statistical test values represent a comparison of natural and hatchery chinook salmon median travel times using the Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test.

Species	Week Released	Number Interrogated		Median Travel Time (days)		Wilcoxon Value	p Value
		Natural	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery		
Chinook Salmon	9-Mar	35		37			
	16-Mar	165		29			
	23-Mar	151		27			
	30-Mar	524	44	21	21	11,172	0.73
	6-Apr	124		18			
	13-Apr	114		13			
	20-Apr	167		12			
	27-Apr	100		11			
	4-May	82		8			
	11-May	116		8			
Steehead	9-Mar	47		52			
	23-Mar	59		27			
	30-Mar	69		18			
	6-Apr	40	58	18	20	1,044	0.41
	13-Apr	83	243	8	12	8,264	0.01
	20-Apr	291	261	5	5	36,180	0.34
	27-Apr	134	168	6	9	6,957	0.00
	4-May	338	253	6	10	21,318	0.00
	11-May	647	275	4	4	81,689	0.05
	18-May	116		4			

the calendar date, with the exception of the week of April 20. Hatchery steelhead travel times ranged from 20 days (April 6) to four days (May 11). Significant differences in median travel times ($p < 0.05$) between natural and hatchery steelhead occurred during the weeks of April 13, April 27, and May 4. The differences in median travel time ranged from three days (April 27) to four days (April 13, and May 4). However, the median travel times for hatchery steelhead generally decrease with an increase in the calendar date and no significant differences were observed for the weeks of April 6, April 20, and May 11. The relationship between the decrease in travel times and increase in calendar date has been previously described (Berggren and Filardo

1993) and is probably due to increased river discharge and smoltification (Groot et al. 1995).

Mortality

Chinook Salmon and Steelhead Mortality

A total of 61 natural chinook salmon, 12 hatchery chinook salmon, four natural steelhead, and 18 hatchery steelhead mortalities occurred during the study. Thirty five of the natural chinook salmon mortalities occurred during the fall; 0.46% of all natural chinook salmon captured in the fall of 2002 (Appendix Table F1). Trapping and handling each caused 5 mortalities and PIT tagging caused 25 mortalities (Appendix Table F2). No other mortalities occurred during the fall.

Twenty six natural chinook salmon mortalities occurred during the spring: 13 due to trapping, 7 due to handling, and 6 due to PIT tagging. The total number of mortalities accounted for 0.444% of the natural chinook salmon captured in the spring of 2003. Four trapping and eight handling mortalities occurred to hatchery chinook salmon with the total mortality accounting for 0.04% of the catch of hatchery chinook salmon in the spring of 2003.

Natural and hatchery steelhead had 4 and 18 mortalities, respectively, due to trapping. There were no handling or PIT tagging mortalities that occurred for steelhead. Trapping accounted for 0.046% and 0.003% of all natural and hatchery steelhead mortality, respectively.

Incidental Catch

Incidental Catch for Migration Year 2003

The incidental catch during the fall and spring of migration year 2003 total 3,107 fish. It was comprised of five families of fishes: Salmonidae, Centrarchidae, Catostomidae, Cyprinidae, and Cottidae (Appendix Table G1). The catch of Salmonidae consisted of 128 adult and 1,481 rainbow/juvenile steelhead, 375 mountain whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*), and 47 bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*). The juvenile rainbow/steelhead were resident fish based on morphological characteristics and are not a subset of the catch of natural steelhead reported in an earlier section of this report. The 19 Centrarchidae captured were smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*). A total of 96 bridgelip suckers (*Catostomus columbianus*), 14 largescale suckers (*Catostomus macrocheilus*), and 431 unidentified sucker species represented the family Catostomidae. The catch of Cyprinidae was as follows: 30 chislemouth (*Acrocheilus alutaceus*), 356 longnose dace (*Rhinichthys cataractae*), 4 speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus*), 70 northern pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus oregonensis*), and 31 redside shiner (*Richardsonius balteatus*). A total of 25 *Cottus* species (sculpins) of the family Cottidae were captured during the spring of 2003.

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APPENDIX A

IMNAHA AND SNAKE RIVER DISCHARGE AND TEMPERATURE FOR MIGRATION YEAR 2003

Appendix A. Table A1. The mean daily discharge and temperature for the Imnaha and Snake rivers from October 1, 2002 to October 31, 2002. Discharge data for USGS gauges 132292000 and 13334300 were obtained online from USGS web sites.

Date	Imnaha River		Snake River	
	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)
10/1/2002	132	11.7	20,400	17.5
10/2/2002	129	10.7	17,000	16.6
10/3/2002	126	10.7	16,500	16.3
10/4/2002	131	12.4	16,100	16.4
10/5/2002	133	12.7	17,100	16.8
10/6/2002	129	12.4	15,400	16.5
10/7/2002	126	13.0	12,800	16.1
10/8/2002	124	13.0	17,300	16.4
10/9/2002	124	12.4	16,500	16.5
10/10/2002	123	11.1	18,000	16.0
10/11/2002	121	9.6	17,200	15.3
10/12/2002	121	7.9	13,800	14.6
10/13/2002	125	7.4	11,500	13.7
10/14/2002	124	7.7	12,600	13.6
10/15/2002	124	8.1	12,900	13.8
10/16/2002	125	8.6	13,000	13.8
10/17/2002	124	8.8	13,000	13.6
10/18/2002	123	8.5	13,000	13.4
10/19/2002	121	8.7	13,000	13.2
10/20/2002	120	9.7	13,000	13.2
10/21/2002	120	11.4	13,000	13.4
10/22/2002	120	10.5	13,000	13.3
10/23/2002	120	8.7	13,000	12.8
10/24/2002	120	6.9	13,000	12.3
10/25/2002	118	5.8	13,000	11.8
10/26/2002	119	5.5	13,000	11.5
10/27/2002	118	4.9	13,000	11.1
10/28/2002	121	6.7	13,000	11.2
10/29/2002	127	6.5	13,100	11.0
10/30/2002	122	3.5	13,200	9.9
10/31/2002	98	1.4	13,200	8.9

Appendix A. Table A2. The mean daily discharge and temperature for the Imnaha and Snake rivers from November 1, 2002 to November 30, 2002. Discharge data for USGS gauges 132292000 and 13334300 were obtained online from USGS web sites.

Date	Imnaha River		Snake River	
	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)
11/1/2002	77	0.7	12,900	8.5
11/2/2002	104	0.7	12,600	8.5
11/3/2002	114	1.0	12,500	8.4
11/4/2002	120	1.8	12,400	8.5
11/5/2002		2.3	12,600	8.3
11/6/2002		2.7	13,000	8.3
11/7/2002	133	6.1	13,200	8.4
11/8/2002	186	8.0	13,500	8.8
11/9/2002	168	7.2	13,900	8.8
11/10/2002	145	6.9	14,100	8.8
11/11/2002	134	6.9	14,000	8.7
11/12/2002	129	7.2	13,800	8.5
11/13/2002	129	7.6	13,700	8.7
11/14/2002	127	7.0	13,600	8.7
11/15/2002	124	5.1	13,600	8.5
11/16/2002	122	5.9	13,500	8.2
11/17/2002	125	7.0	13,500	8.4
11/18/2002	123	5.6	13,400	8.4
11/19/2002	122	6.8	13,300	8.6
11/20/2002	122	7.5	13,400	8.7
11/21/2002	123	6.8	13,300	8.8
11/22/2002	127	7.7	13,400	8.7
11/23/2002	129	8.1	13,600	8.8
11/24/2002	128	6.9	13,700	8.4
11/25/2002	121	4.5	13,900	7.6
11/26/2002	103	2.5	13,700	6.9
11/27/2002	115	1.5	13,300	6.3
11/28/2002	132	1.2	13,100	6.2
11/29/2002	134	1.7	13,000	6.1
11/30/2002	127	1.7	13,000	6.0

Appendix A. Table A3. The mean daily discharge and temperature for the Imnaha and Snake rivers from December 1, 2002 to December 31, 2002. Discharge data for USGS gauges 132292000 and 13334300 were obtained online from USGS web sites.

Date	Imnaha River		Snake River	
	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)
12/1/2002	125	1.7	13,100	5.8
12/2/2002	120	2.0	13,200	5.6
12/3/2002	115	2.1	13,200	5.5
12/4/2002	128	2.4	13,000	5.5
12/5/2002	131	3.0	12,600	5.7
12/6/2002	117	1.8	12,600	5.6
12/7/2002	102	2.3	12,700	5.6
12/8/2002	93	2.3	12,500	5.6
12/9/2002	115	2.1	12,200	5.3
12/10/2002	133	1.7	12,000	5.2
12/11/2002	133	3.6	11,900	5.2
12/12/2002	133	4.5	12,000	5.6
12/13/2002	146	6.4	12,600	5.7
12/14/2002	215	7.6	13,100	6.0
12/15/2002	317	7.2	13,500	6.4
12/16/2002	281	6.2	13,800	6.4
12/17/2002	251	3.9	14,000	5.8
12/18/2002	208	2.4	13,800	5.2
12/19/2002	184	0.7	13,300	4.5
12/20/2002	187	1.4	13,300	4.5
12/21/2002	184	1.8	12,700	4.4
12/22/2002	178	3.4	12,700	4.8
12/23/2002	155	3.1	12,700	5.1
12/24/2002	109	1.0	12,700	4.6
12/25/2002	151	0.8	12,600	4.3
12/26/2002	157	2.1	12,500	4.3
12/27/2002	174	4.4	12,400	4.5
12/28/2002	221	5.3	12,400	4.9
12/29/2002	289	3.9	13,400	5.0
12/30/2002	262	2.6	14,300	4.6
12/31/2002	262	4.4	14,100	4.4

Appendix A. Table A4. The mean daily discharge and temperature for the Imnaha and Snake rivers from January 1, 2003 to January 31, 2003. Discharge data for USGS gauges 132292000 and 13334300 were obtained online from USGS web sites.

Date	Imnaha River		Snake River	
	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)
1/1/2003	240	3.2	13,800	4.2
1/2/2003	230	4.7	13,600	4.7
1/3/2003	238	6.0	13,600	5.1
1/4/2003	238	5.6	13,800	5.3
1/5/2003	263	5.5	14,100	5.2
1/6/2003	252	2.8	14,400	4.6
1/7/2003	240	1.4	14,700	4.2
1/8/2003	227	1.3	14,700	3.7
1/9/2003	211	1.5	15,300	3.8
1/10/2003	222	2.2	17,300	4.1
1/11/2003	222	1.5	13,000	4.0
1/12/2003	215	3.4	12,700	4.0
1/13/2003	213	5.9	13,000	4.5
1/14/2003	235	6.2	14,000	4.9
1/15/2003	278	4.1	15,500	4.8
1/16/2003	281	3.0	18,500	4.3
1/17/2003	263	2.4	20,900	4.3
1/18/2003	241	2.7	17,700	4.3
1/19/2003	233	2.6	15,400	4.3
1/20/2003	225	2.7	16,900	4.3
1/21/2003	219	3.5	18,900	4.4
1/22/2003	210	4.0	18,800	4.5
1/23/2003	216	5.6	17,100	4.7
1/24/2003	208	4.8	16,100	4.6
1/25/2003	207	6.1	16,700	5.0
1/26/2003	220	8.0	14,300	5.4
1/27/2003	359	8.0	16,900	5.9
1/28/2003	433	5.7	24,300	5.6
1/29/2003	383	4.3	27,400	5.1
1/30/2003	364	6.1	28,300	5.2
1/31/2003	364	7.5	33,900	5.8

Appendix A. Table A5. The mean daily discharge and temperature for the Imnaha and Snake rivers from February 1, 2003 to February 28, 2003. Discharge data for USGS gauges 132292000 and 13334300 were obtained online from USGS web sites.

Date	Imnaha River		Snake River	
	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)
2/1/2003	508	7.8	37,600	6.1
2/2/2003	515	5.5	37,400	5.4
2/3/2003	464	5.2	36,600	5.2
2/4/2003	418	4.1	34,000	5.0
2/5/2003	367	3.8	30,900	4.7
2/6/2003	321	2.7	28,800	4.2
2/7/2003	284	1.7	27,600	3.8
2/8/2003	285	2.1	27,200	3.8
2/9/2003	288	2.2	22,800	3.9
2/10/2003	277	3.1	18,100	3.6
2/11/2003	250	2.5	21,000	3.6
2/12/2003	245	2.1	22,000	3.5
2/13/2003	262	2.5	21,400	3.5
2/14/2003	264	4.1	19,900	3.9
2/15/2003	246	4.4	19,000	4.4
2/16/2003	275	5.0	18,100	4.5
2/17/2003	291	5.4	18,800	4.6
2/18/2003	294	5.2	21,100	5.0
2/19/2003	292	4.4	23,300	4.7
2/20/2003	288	5.5	22,800	4.8
2/21/2003	283	6.6	21,400	5.1
2/22/2003	286	6.0	23,200	5.4
2/23/2003	274	4.8	23,100	5.0
2/24/2003	232	2.1	22,400	3.9
2/25/2003	221	1.2	23,300	3.5
2/26/2003	251	1.5	20,300	3.6
2/27/2003	255	2.4	19,800	4.1
2/28/2003	240	2.7	20,100	4.1

Appendix A. Table A6. The mean daily discharge and temperature for the Imnaha and Snake rivers from March 1, 2003 to March 31, 2003. Discharge data for USGS gauges 132292000 and 13334300 were obtained online from USGS web sites.

Date	Imnaha River		Snake River	
	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)
3/1/2003	238	4.0	20,500	4.4
3/2/2003	213	3.9	15,400	4.2
3/3/2003	226	5.1	20,500	4.6
3/4/2003	215	4.5	21,500	4.9
3/5/2003	210	4.4	21,500	4.9
3/6/2003	219	5.0	20,500	5.1
3/7/2003	219	5.7	20,000	5.0
3/8/2003	234	6.6	24,300	5.0
3/9/2003	239	7.5		5.7
3/10/2003	265	8.5		6.3
3/11/2003	315	8.9	27,800	6.6
3/12/2003	420	9.2	31,000	6.9
3/13/2003	634	8.9	35,900	6.9
3/14/2003	862	8.6	35,200	6.9
3/15/2003	992	7.8	34,900	6.6
3/16/2003	1,150	7.4	36,100	6.7
3/17/2003	966	7.3	35,400	6.6
3/18/2003	807	6.9	37,900	6.5
3/19/2003	709	6.8	34,600	6.7
3/20/2003	674	7.4		7.1
3/21/2003	624	7.5		7.2
3/22/2003	775	8.5	25,400	7.4
3/23/2003	1,320	6.6	30,800	6.8
3/24/2003	1,070	6.6		6.7
3/25/2003	931	6.7	29,700	6.9
3/26/2003	843	6.8		7.0
3/27/2003	760	6.3		6.5
3/28/2003	685	6.1		6.5
3/29/2003	633	7.2	26,500	7.0
3/30/2003	607	9.0		
3/31/2003	664	9.8	28,100	8.6

Appendix A. Table A7. The mean daily discharge and temperature for the Imnaha and Snake rivers from April 1, 2003 to April 30, 2003. Discharge data for USGS gauges 132292000 and 13334300 were obtained online from USGS web sites.

Date	Imnaha River		Snake River	
	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)
4/1/2003	969	8.8	33,900	8.3
4/2/2003	1,030	6.9	39,200	7.7
4/3/2003	994	6.0	41,800	7.1
4/4/2003	950	6.1	37,100	6.8
4/5/2003	922	6.9	35,200	7.1
4/6/2003	888	6.2	34,000	7.0
4/7/2003	841	7.0	32,900	7.3
4/8/2003	819	8.9		8.3
4/9/2003	854	9.6	31,000	9.0
4/10/2003	940	10.1	31,300	9.5
4/11/2003	1,140	9.5	32,900	9.7
4/12/2003	1,230	8.7	34,700	9.5
4/13/2003	1,310	8.7	34,600	9.5
4/14/2003	1,250	8.2	38,700	9.5
4/15/2003	1,130	8.0	42,400	9.1
4/16/2003	1,030	8.0	40,400	8.8
4/17/2003	978	8.3	38,500	9.2
4/18/2003	918	8.2		9.1
4/19/2003	835	8.3	30,700	
4/20/2003	824	9.8	31,800	9.7
4/21/2003	920	10.8	32,900	10.3
4/22/2003	1,060	10.1	37,400	10.4
4/23/2003	1,260	10.5	38,800	10.3
4/24/2003	1,360	9.1	41,900	10.5
4/25/2003	1,430	8.3	41,900	9.8
4/26/2003	1,320	8.1	43,400	9.3
4/27/2003	1,170	7.6	42,700	9.0
4/28/2003	1,070	8.6	41,400	9.4
4/29/2003	1,030	9.7	38,400	9.9
4/30/2003	1,040	8.8	40,000	10.1

Appendix A. Table A8. The mean daily discharge and temperature for the Imnaha and Snake rivers from May 1, 2003 to May 31, 2003. Discharge data for USGS gauges 132292000 and 13334300 were obtained online from USGS web sites.

Date	Imnaha River		Snake River	
	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)
5/1/2003	1,020	9.5	37,700	10.4
5/2/2003	1,030	9.5	32,100	10.7
5/3/2003	1,210	9.3	31,300	10.6
5/4/2003	1,510	8.5	31,700	10.2
5/5/2003	1,620	8.0	34,600	9.8
5/6/2003	1,600	7.7	38,500	9.6
5/7/2003	1,490	8.0	36,500	9.5
5/8/2003	1,360	8.8	38,300	10.0
5/9/2003		9.9	36,600	10.6
5/10/2003	1,180	10.1	35,500	11.2
5/11/2003	1,170	9.9	34,300	11.3
5/12/2003	1,210	9.8	36,400	11.1
5/13/2003	1,270	10.2	40,800	11.3
5/14/2003	1,370	11.3	42,200	12.1
5/15/2003	1,540	10.5	44,000	12.2
5/16/2003	1,540	8.7	49,900	11.2
5/17/2003	1,380	8.1	53,700	10.9
5/18/2003	1,220	6.8	53,200	10.1
5/19/2003	1,090	8.3	46,700	10.1
5/20/2003	1,030	10.1	40,000	10.6
5/21/2003	1,030	11.8	38,800	11.2
5/22/2003	1,130	11.9	40,800	12.0
5/23/2003	1,290	12.5	50,300	13.0
5/24/2003	1,580	12.7	60,000	13.7
5/25/2003	1,930	11.1	76,200	12.9
5/26/2003	1,950	10.8	88,200	11.5
5/27/2003	1,890	11.6	98,700	11.7
5/28/2003	2,050	12.1	103,000	12.3
5/29/2003	2,230	11.8	114,000	12.4
5/30/2003	2,770	11.2	125,000	12.1
5/31/2003	2,600	10.3	147,000	11.7

Appendix A. Table A9. The mean daily discharge and temperature for the Imnaha and Snake rivers from June 1, 2003 to June 25, 2003. Discharge data for USGS gauges 132292000 and 13334300 were obtained online from USGS web sites.

Date	Imnaha River		Snake River	
	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)	Discharge (cfs)	Temperature (C)
6/1/2003	2,250	10.7	131,000	11.7
6/2/2003	2,000	11.5	117,000	12.2
6/3/2003	1,850	11.6	104,000	12.5
6/4/2003	1,740	11.9	92,500	12.7
6/5/2003	1,680	12.4	84,100	13.2
6/6/2003	1,710	13.0	80,400	14.4
6/7/2003	1,780	13.3	79,000	14.9
6/8/2003	1,790	13.2	77,800	15.0
6/9/2003	1,800	13.2	77,200	15.1
6/10/2003	1,710	13.2	76,400	15.2
6/11/2003	1,590	12.8		15.3
6/12/2003	1,490	13.5	70,400	15.5
6/13/2003	1,520	14.1	66,300	15.9
6/14/2003	1,520	13.9	59,200	15.9
6/15/2003	1,470	14.3	57,700	16.0
6/16/2003	1,440	14.5	57,700	16.4
6/17/2003	1,420	14.8	56,600	16.9
6/18/2003	1,420	15.3	54,900	17.4
6/19/2003	1,530	14.9	49,100	17.5
6/20/2003	1,630	12.3	49,300	16.4
6/21/2003	1,320	11.2	49,500	15.5
6/22/2003	1,150	11.8	41,600	15.2
6/23/2003	1,030	12.6	45,200	15.7
6/24/2003	968	14.3	42,200	16.2
6/25/2003	955	14.8	37,400	16.5

Appendix A. Table A10. The mean monthly discharge for the Imnaha River from 1929 to 2003, and for the Snake River from 1959 to 2003. Discharge data for USGS gauges 132292000 and 13334300 were obtained online from USGS web sites.

Year	Imnaha River				Snake River			
	March	April	May	June	March	April	May	June
1929	340	656	1,245	1,207				
1930	294	753	724	705				
1931	218	582	881	433				
1932	306	1,052	2,169	1,349				
1933	191	754	1,383	2,187				
1934	478	813	699	439				
1935	177	758	1,243	1,034				
1936	204	973	1,151	597				
1937	194	476	1,200	838				
1938	574	1,578	2,602	2,123				
1939	506	795	967	510				
1940	579	1,146	1,133	823				
1941	546	921	1,363	1,532				
1942	337	1,608	1,748	1,408				
1943	415	1,567	1,323	1,451				
1944	162	671	867	968				
1945	276	727	1,661	1,579				
1946	390	1,273	1,807	1,229				
1947	475	824	1,398	933				
1948	254	1,241	2,804	2,339				
1949	416	1,049	1,666	930				
1950	326	725	1,307	1,542				
1951	303	1,147	1,515	972				
1952	244	1,532	2,421	1,753				
1953	330	943	1,544	1,881				
1954	363	884	1,349	1,026				
1955	141	512	1,505	1,386				
1956	642	1,760	2,381	1,796				
1957	475	815	2,661	1,394				
1958	372	928	2,552	2,004				
1959	307	989	1,482	1,550	26,150	38,080	45,170	68,620
1960	500	923	1,316	1,094	31,990	41,700	53,050	61,850
1961	395	635	1,355	1,329	28,030	26,850	42,510	54,250
1962	287	1,192	1,336	1,371	26,390	49,480	55,730	60,800

Appendix A. Table A10. Continued.

Year	Imnaha River				Snake River			
	March	April	May	June	March	April	May	June
1998	582	940	2,500	1,661	40,040	49,040	105,900	90,590
1999	606	1,066	1,997	1,801	68,600	67,530	76,880	99,650
2000	358	1,247	1,245	989	38,290	56,210	53,600	42,620
2001	240	438	757	383	20,365	23,727	39,368	22,413
2002	245	1,005	1,260	1,188	24,019	39,466	44,881	53,183
2003	604	1,050	1,510	1,467	27,886	37,139	56,000	62,248

APPENDIX B

THE NUMBER OF CHINOOK SALMON AND STEELHEAD CAPTURED AND PIT TAGGED FOR MIGRATION YEAR 2003 AT THE IMNAHA RIVER TRAP

Appendix B. Table B1. The number of hours sampled and the catch of natural chinook salmon and steelhead at the Imnaha River trap from October 1, 2002 to June 25, 2003. Sampling periods exceeded 24 hours when trapping continued past the hour the trap was started from the previous day (eg. 8 am on March 25 to 9 am on March 26).

Sample End Date	Hours Fished	Trap A				Trap B			
		Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead	Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead
Oct 1	16.5	17							
Oct 2	25.0	51							
Oct 3	23.0	141							
Oct 8	16.5	25			1				
Oct 9	23.0	25							
Oct 10	23.5	14							
Oct 11	24.0	33							
Oct 15	18.5	192							
Oct 16	23.5	138							
Oct 17	24.0	136							
Oct 18	23.0	67							
Oct 22	16.0	6		5					
Oct 23	24.5	42							
Oct 24	24.3	65							
Oct 25	26.5	270							
Oct 29	18.0	171							
Oct 30	33.0	1,351		1					
Oct 31	21.0	1,024							
Nov 1	13.5	235							
Nov 5	18.0	300							
Nov 6	25.0	599							
Nov 7	27.5	1,232							
Nov 8	19.0	731							
Nov 13	16.0	182							
Nov 14	23.5	158							
Nov 15	25.0	345							
Nov 19	16.0	5							
Nov 20	23.5	12							
Nov 21	23.0	49							

Appendix B. Table B1. Continued.

Sample End Date	Hours Fished	Trap A				Trap B			
		Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead	Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead
Mar 7	15.5		6						
Mar 8	15.0		8		1				
Mar 9	24.5		6		6				
Mar 10	22.5		6		3				
Mar 11	24.5		30		18				
Mar 12	21.5		27		23				
Mar 13	16.0		33		41				
Mar 14	15.0		10		30				
Mar 15	24.0		29		76				
Mar 17	14.5		18		5				
Mar 18	15.5		90		15				
Mar 19	25.5		179		27				
Mar 20	23.5		107		18				
Mar 21	24.0		94		18	1			
Mar 22	22.0		82		23				
Mar 23	22.5		13		18	1			
Mar 24	14.0		49		42				
Mar 25	26.0		103		39				
Mar 26	23.0		83	792	34	12			
Mar 27	24.0		67		36	1			
Mar 28	24.0		126		17				
Mar 29	24.5		61						
Mar 30	15.5		186		30				
Mar 31	23.0		126		26				
Apr 1	26.0		147		63				
Apr 2	25.0		92	79	41	37	193	7	27
Apr 3	16.5		114	576	26		119	39	14
Apr 4	25.0		159	683	17	1	183	44	24
Apr 5	23.0		84	1,070	14	1	96	38	10
Apr 6	24.0		100	2,083	11	3	68	126	1
Apr 7	11.5		62	947	14				
Apr 8	23.0		52	5,115	4				
Apr 9	24.0		26	1,801	13				

Appendix B. Table B1. Continued.

Sample End Date	Hours Fished	Trap A				Trap B			
		Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead	Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead
Apr 10	14.5	13	3,138	19	31				
Apr 11	27.0	42	1,032	46	93				
Apr 12	23.5	49	1,905	24	476				
Apr 13	18.5	54	1,135	44	220				
Apr 14	24.0	53	1,170	34	207				
Apr 15	23.5	56	1,016	34	275				
Apr 16	26.0	60	709	37	682				
Apr 17	17.5	41	703	29	1,519				
Apr 18	20.0	65	367	27	3,392				
Apr 19	24.0	88	855	36	1,602				
Apr 20	24.5	144	707	41	777				
Apr 21	22.5	114	500	70	416				1
Apr 22	22.5	125	285	87	251				
Apr 23	25.0	133	477	166	286				
Apr 24	17.5	86	321	252	985				
Apr 25	21.5	97	239	296	1,174				
Apr 26	20.0	34	88	205	934				
Apr 27	26.5	90	145	106	528				
Apr 28	17.0	61	157	221	229				
Apr 29	23.0	56	40	47	167				
Apr 30	24.5	56	56	111	228				
May 1	17.0	70	97	86	240				
May 2	24.0	66	60	76	255				
May 3	23.0	41	29	98	287				
May 4	21.5	60	96	605	2,142	45	8	122	2
May 5	21.0	63	55	379	1,100				
May 6	18.5	37	16	169	436				
May 7	23.5	10	14	94	435				
May 8	12.0	10	10	75	3,192				
May 9	25.0	63	33	122	3,158				
May 10	23.5	46	16	216	2,795				
May 11	23.0	37	20	205	1,241				
May 12	23.5	33	23	193	796				

Appendix B. Table B1. Continued.

Sample End Date	Hours Fished	Trap A				Trap B			
		Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead	Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead
May 13	26.0	40	30	358	984				
May 14	24.0	54	30	525	1,240				
May 15	29.0	25	12	421	947				
May 16	22.5	50	22	503	1,000				
May 17	18.5	32	16	314	572				
May 18	24.0	40	16	210	502				
May 19	23.5	40	22	166	542				
May 20	24.0	17	5	122	360				
May 21	24.5	29	4	127	276				
May 22	25.5	26	6	227	620				
May 23	24.5	40	7	263	671				
May 24	23.0	17		184	882				
May 27	24.0	1		5	8				
May 28	9.5	4		2	17				
May 29	1.0	1		1					
Jun 3	13.0			11	4				
Jun 4	25.0	5	1	23	17				
Jun 5	10.5	10		26	28				
Jun 6	24.8	14		19	38				
Jun 7	22.0	4		11	17				
Jun 8	25.0	3		9	43				
Jun 9	24.0	3		2	9				
Jun 10	24.0	12	1	8	30				
Jun 11	23.5	9		3	18				
Jun 12	12.5	6		5	23				
Jun 13	24.0	24		4	16				
Jun 14	24.0	9		3	16				
Jun 15	24.0	15		5	17				
Jun 16	24.0	5		7	10				
Jun 17	24.0	18		6	7				
Jun 18	24.0	17			8				
Jun 19	11.0	19			14				
Jun 20	23.5	21		3	14				

Appendix B. Table B1. Continued.

Sample End Date	Hours Fished	Trap A				Trap B			
		Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead	Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead
Jun 21	24.0	14	1		13				
Jun 22	25.0	24			2				
Jun 23	23.0	29			4				
Jun 24	23.5	19		1					
Jun 25	24.5	18			2				
Total		12,758	28,833	8,579	39,578	704	262	198	4

Appendix B. Table B2. The number of natural chinook salmon and steelhead PIT tagged at the Imnaha River trap from October 1, 2002 to June 25, 2003.

Week	Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead
1-Oct	15			
2-Oct	42			
3-Oct	103			
8-Oct	18			
9-Oct	12			
10-Oct	5			
11-Oct	24			
15-Oct	174			
16-Oct	128			
17-Oct	118			
18-Oct	62			
22-Oct	5			
23-Oct	42			
24-Oct	62			
25-Oct	256			
29-Oct	167			
30-Oct	1289		1	
31-Oct	989			
1-Nov	224			
5-Nov	294			
6-Nov	585			
7-Nov	1175			
8-Nov	675			
13-Nov	176			
14-Nov	154			
15-Nov	329			
19-Nov	5			
20-Nov	11			
21-Nov	44			
7-Mar	5			
8-Mar	8		1	
9-Mar	6		6	
10-Mar	6		3	

Appendix B. Table B2. Continued.

Week	Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead
11-Mar	30		17	
12-Mar	27		23	
13-Mar	32		40	
14-Mar	10		30	
15-Mar	29		76	
17-Mar	17		5	
18-Mar	90		15	
19-Mar	179		27	
20-Mar	107		14	
21-Mar	94		18	
22-Mar	81		22	
23-Mar	13		18	1
24-Mar	49		38	
25-Mar	102		39	
26-Mar	83		33	
27-Mar	66		35	1
28-Mar	126		18	
29-Mar	73		31	
30-Mar	186		30	
31-Mar	126		26	
1-Apr	146		63	
2-Apr	39		9	
2-Apr	244		59	
3-Apr	229	2	39	
4-Apr	315	4	39	
5-Apr	175	1	24	1
6-Apr	136	2	6	
7-Apr	61		13	
8-Apr	28		4	
9-Apr	24	1	12	
10-Apr	11		19	12
11-Apr	41		40	62
12-Apr	29	7	22	169
13-Apr	53		44	123

Appendix B. Table B2. Continued.

Week	Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead
14-Apr	52	1	34	115
15-Apr	54	2	34	159
16-Apr	58	17	36	320
17-Apr	41		28	227
18-Apr	38		9	51
19-Apr	70		26	
20-Apr	140		41	273
21-Apr	114		70	251
22-Apr	124	1	87	245
23-Apr	129	3	163	251
24-Apr	74		250	2
25-Apr	60		247	1
26-Apr	29		111	
27-Apr	85	4	106	432
28-Apr	58		73	225
29-Apr	47		46	131
30-Apr	56		110	169
1-May	69		86	
3-May	39		97	
4-May	62	1	256	
5-May	32		390	
6-May	20		167	1
7-May	14		152	1
8-May	7		26	397
9-May	58		99	417
10-May	38		190	187
11-May	35		205	1
12-May	70		550	506
14-May	54		338	262
15-May	25		421	231
16-May	45		503	
17-May	25			
18-May	36	1		
19-May	35			

Appendix B. Table B2. Continued.

Week	Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead
20-May	17			
21-May	28			
22-May	26		227	1
23-May	38		32	
24-May	14			
27-May	1			
28-May	4			
3-Jun			11	
4-Jun	5		23	
5-Jun	8		26	1
6-Jun	13		10	
7-Jun	4		11	
8-Jun	3		7	
9-Jun	3		2	
10-Jun	9		8	
11-Jun	8		3	
12-Jun	3		5	
13-Jun	9		4	
14-Jun	6		3	1
15-Jun	8		5	
16-Jun	3		7	
17-Jun	9		6	
19-Jun	18			
20-Jun	21		3	
21-Jun	12			
22-Jun	17			
23-Jun	24			
24-Jun	18			
25-Jun	13			
Total	12,494	47	6,303	5,227

Appendix B. Table B3 Continued.

File ID	Tag ID	Length	File ID	Tag ID	Length	File ID	Tag ID	Length
JAH02303.NT2	3D9.1BF169AA28	83	JAH02311.NT1	3D9.1BF1678DF9	81	JAH02324.NT1	3D9.1BF139A58A	84
JAH02303.NT2	3D9.1BF169AA4D	71	JAH02311.NT1	3D9.1BF1695D31	84	JAH02324.NT1	3D9.1BF13A2693	81
JAH02303.NT2	3D9.1BF16A0D6E	73	JAH02311.NT1	3D9.1BF1694F5B	107	JAH02325.NT1	3D9.1BF16994C8	84
JAH02303.NT2	3D9.1BF13943D2	66	JAH02311.NT1	3D9.1BF1683E78	78	JAH02325.NT1	3D9.1BF1697062	83
JAH02303.NT2	3D9.1BF1394B7A	69	JAH02311.NT1	3D9.1BF167778C	66	JAH02325.NT1	3D9.1BF139FAD3	120
JAH02303.NT2	3D9.1BF1399F8D	86	JAH02311.NT1	3D9.1BF16790D6	83	JAH02325.NT1	3D9.1BF13A2EF9	100
JAH02303.NT2	3D9.1BF139A148	91	JAH02311.NT1	3D9.1BF16791BF	83	JAH02325.NT1	3D9.1BF13A40C9	97
JAH02303.NT2	3D9.1BF139A1E6	109	JAH02311.NT1	3D9.1BF1677F97	85	JAH02325.NT1	3D9.1BF139E475	76
JAH02303.NT2	3D9.1BF139A787	71	JAH02311.NT1	3D9.1BF16724CC	80	JAH02325.NT1	3D9.1BF169B457	76
JAH02303.NT2	3D9.1BF139A964	81	JAH02311.NT1	3D9.1BF1677594	90	JAH02325.NT1	3D9.1BF168B4D6	97
JAH02303.NT2	3D9.1BF13A0823	77	JAH02311.NT1	3D9.1BF168A87F	83	JAH02325.NT1	3D9.1BF13A1791	121
JAH02303.NT2	3D9.1BF13A2765	95	JAH02311.NT1	3D9.1BF1696784	71	JAH02325.NT1	3D9.1BF1394082	91
JAH02303.NT2	3D9.1BF13A2B4B	87	JAH02311.NT1	3D9.1BF1671C15	83	JAH02325.NT1	3D9.1BF16A115F	80
JAH02303.NT2	3D9.1BF13A2CFC	97	JAH02311.NT1	3D9.1BF1671CA5	73	JAH02325.NT1	3D9.1BF16A0D46	84
JAH02303.NT2	3D9.1BF13A2DA0	79	JAH02311.NT1	3D9.1BF1673095	78	JAH02325.NT1	3D9.1BF16A0175	75

Appendix B. Table B4. PIT tagged natural chinook salmon recaptured in the Imnaha River trap during the spring of 2003.

Migration Year	Agency	Recapture File	Tag ID	Date Tagged	Date Recaptured	Travel Time
2003	ODFW	PJC03092.NT2	3D9.1BF148F726	8/26/02	4/2/03	218 days 15 hrs 49 mins
2003	ODFW	PJC03125.NT1	3D9.1BF148F82B	8/26/02	5/5/03	252 days 7 hrs 6 mins
2003	ODFW	PJC03086.NT1	3D9.1BF1491BAF	8/26/02	3/27/03	212 days 16 hrs 15 mins
2003	ODFW	PJC03114.NT1	3D9.1BF1524B51	8/26/02	4/24/03	240 days 12 hrs 22 mins
2003	ODFW	PJC03093.NT1	3D9.1BF159E480	8/27/02	4/3/03	218 days 17 hrs 19 mins
2003	ODFW	PJC03132.NT1	3D9.1BF149758F	8/27/02	5/12/03	258 days 12 hrs 19 mins
2003	ODFW	PJC03104.NT1	3D9.1BF148EDC0	8/28/02	4/14/03	229 days 6 hrs 44 mins
2003	ODFW	PJC03132.NT1	3D9.1BF14A4E4D	8/28/02	5/12/03	257 days 9 hrs 19 mins

APPENDIX C

STATISTICAL COMPARISONS OF MEDIAN FORK LENGTHS OF NATURAL AND HATCHERY CHINOOK SALMON AND STEELHEAD SMOLTS CAPTURED IN THE IMNAHA RIVER SMOLT TRAP DURING MIGRATION YEAR 2003

Appendix C. Table C1. Statistical comparisons of median fork lengths between groups of smolts captured in the Imnaha River smolt trap during the spring of migration year 2003.

Group 1	Group 2	Sample Sizes		Median Fork Length (mm)		Wilcoxon Value (W)	Significance Level p = 0.05
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2		
Natural Chinook Salmon	Hatchery Chinook Salmon	4,841	1,743	104	137	8.32 (10 ⁶)	0.00
Natural Steelhead	Hatchery Steelhead	5,961	5,397	174	222	3.02 (10 ⁷)	0.00

Appendix C. Table C2. A statistical comparison of median arrival time between natural chinook salmon released in the fall of 2002 and smolts released in the spring of 2003 from the Imnaha River trap during migration year 2003¹.

Group 1	Group 2	Sample Sizes		Median Arrival Time (PTAGIS Julian Date)		Wilcoxon Value (W)	Significance Level p = 0.05
		Group 1	Group 2	Group 1	Group 2		
Pre-Smolts	Smolts	715	1,685	106	119	982,784	0.00

¹The Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test indicated that the maximum distance between the cumulative distributions was 0.528 and p value = 0.00.

APPENDIX D

IMNAHA RIVER JUVENILE HATCHERY CHINOOK SALMON POST RELEASE SURVIVAL ESTIMATES FROM 1994 TO 2003

Appendix D. Table D1. Trap efficiency trial results and Bootstrap population and variance estimates for individual trials for natural chinook salmon marked and released during the 2003 migration year.

Trial Dates	Marked	Marked	Trap	Unmarked	Bootstrap	
	Number Released	Number Recaptured			Mean Population Estimate	Variance
12-Mar	30	3	0.100	27	338	54,673
15-Mar to 20-Mar	272	26	0.096	423	4,632	106,536
21-Mar to 22-Mar	59	8	0.136	176	1,493	443,070
25-Mar to 26-Mar	58	5	0.086	186	2,650	2,863,734
28-Mar to 31-Mar	61	7	0.115	499	5,156	8,221,291
2-Apr	31	7	0.226	92	478	62,680
12-Apr	30	1	0.033	49	729	435,946
19-May	29	4	0.138	40	371	63,425
				Total =	15,847	12,251,355

Appendix D. Table D2. The number of trap efficiency trials, mean trap efficiency, PIT tag interrogation percentage and estimated survival of hatchery chinook salmon from release at the Imnaha River Acclimation Facility (rkm 74) to the Imnaha River trap (rkm 7), and from release to Lower Granite Dam from 1994 to 2003.

Year	Number of Trials	Mean Trap Efficiency (%)	PIT Tag Interrogations at the Screw Trap (%)	Estimated Survival		
				SURPH (%)	Bootstrap (%)	Release to Lower Granite Dam (%) ¹
2003	13	11.6	8.5	90.0	NA ²	73.6
2002	39	9.1	7.3	90.2	95.5	67.1
2001	6	29.1	12.0	93.9	45.0	74.7
2000	11	18.1	9.8	94.7	66.9	68.7
1999	51	21.8	4.5	93.7	45.9	68.5
1998	9	29.4	17.0	88.4	66.9	68.3
1997	6	45.9	19.6	89.2	44	61.6
1996	9	11.6	10.6	95.0	101.7	56.8
1995	7	14.8	10.8	92.6	68	61.8
1994	1	13.8	6.2	100.9	88.1	68.5

¹ Estimated as the product of the SURPH Survival estimates from release to the Imnaha River trap, and from the trap to Lower Granite Dam.

² No trap efficiencies were conducted with hatchery chinook salmon for migration year 2003.

APPENDIX E

ARRIVAL TIMING AT SNAKE RIVER AND COLUMBIA RIVER DAMS

Appendix E. Table E1. Arrival timing of PIT tagged Imnaha River natural chinook salmon , tagged and released in the fall at the lower trap site at Lower Granite, Little Goose, Lower Monumental, and McNary dams from 1998 to 2003.

Trap Site and Dam	Year	Sample Size		Arrival Timing	
		(n)	Date Range	Median	90%
Lower Granite	2003	715	March 26 - May 28	April 16	April 30
	2002	162	April 1 - May 20	April 16	May 30
	2001	644	April 3 - May 26	April 26	April 30
	2000	262	April 4 - May 12	April 14	April 23
	1999	103	April 3 - May 2	April 19	April 25
	1998	428	March 27 - May 12	April 14	April 24
Little Goose	2003	406	April 2 - May 16	April 21	May 1
	2002	159	April 13 - May 16	May 1	May 5
	2001	135	April 23 - June 16	April 30	May 11
	2000	239	April 12 - May 12	April 17	April 24
	1999	364	April 8 - May 9	April 19	April 25
	1998	228	April 11 - May 12	April 25	May 2
Lower Monumental	2003	78	April 14 - May 18	April 22	May 6
	2002	100	April 30 - June 4	May 5	May 16
	2001	21	April 28 - May 17	NA	NA
	2000	62	April 13 - May 6	April 21	April 26
	1999	144	April 10 - May 21	April 19	April 25
	1998	202	April 19 - May 19	Apr 25	May 4
McNary	2003	314	April 17 - May 21	April 28	May 9
	2002	86	April 21 - May 26	May 5	May 15
	2001	5	May 5 - May 18	NA	NA
	2000	35	April 18 - May 6	April 27	May 4
	1999	64	April 10 - May 10	April 21	April 28
	1998	236	April 20 - May 23	April 30	May 4

Appendix E. Table E2. Arrival timing of spring PIT tagged Imnaha River natural chinook salmon smolts at Lower Granite, Little Goose, Lower Monumental, and McNary dams from 1993 to 2003.

Trap Site and Dam	Year	Sample Size (n)	Date Range		Arrival Timing	
					Median	90%
Lower Granite	2003	1685	March 28	- July 25	April 29	May 24
	2002	489	April 2	- June 27	May 5	May 20
	2001	6857	March 30	- August	April 28	May 12
	2000	1291	April 2	- August 8	April 22	May 11
	1999	1218	March 28	- July 15	April 27	May 22
	1998	1,630	April 1	- June 27	April 25	May 6
	1997	74	April 6	- May 18	April 22	May 11
	1996	421	April 6	- June 12	April 30	May 18
	1995	184	April 11	- July 11	May 1	May 11
	1994	348	April 14	- June 23	April 24	May 11
Little Goose	1993	109	April 21	- June 12	May 4	May 14
	2003	782	April 13	- August 4	May 4	May 27
	2002	519	April 15	- June 20	May 7	May 23
	2001	1216	April 16	- July 23	May 2	May 17
	2000	1103	April 11	- July 14	April 23	May 11
	1999	2,099	April 9	- August 1	April 29	May 22
	1998	837	April 14	- June 25	May 3	May 12
	1997	70	April 15	- May 22	April 26	May 11
	1996	358	April 12	- June 16	April 27	May 20
	1995	144	April 15	- July 15	May 7	May 20
Lower Monumental	1994	194	April 23	- June 17	April 28	May 7
	1993	46	April 27	- June 2	May 3	May 16
	2003	163	April 13	- July 12	May 14	May 31
	2002	336	April 22	- June 14	May 13	May 22
	2001	131	April 28	- July 18	May 13	May 20
	2000	335	April 13	- July 12	April 25	May 29
	1999	688	April 9	- August 4	May 1	May 23
	1998	289	April 19	- June 8	April 30	May 11
	1997	74	April 20	- June 1	April 30	May 14
	1996	359	April 13	- June 15	May 10	May 22
McNary	1995	142	April 19	- August 4	May 8	June 4
	1994	215	April 25	- July 26	May 1	May 24
	1993	37	May 3	- June 2	May 8	May 13

Appendix E. Table E2. Continued.

Trap Site and Dam	Year	Sample Size		Arrival Timing		
		(n)	Date Range	Median	90%	
McNary	2003	439	April 18 - June 28	May 8	May 20	
	2002	189	April 23 - June 10	May 14	May 23	
	2001	45	April 29 - June 5	May 18	May 31	
	2000	192	April 18 - July 4	May 7	May 29	
	1999	152	April 18 - June 27	May 6	May 21	
	1998	187	April 19 - June 2	May 1	May 15	
	1997	24	April 22 - May 19	May 1	May 12	
	1996	148	April 19 - June 8	May 14	May 24	
	1995	89	April 28 - July 9	May 12	May 21	
	1994	229	April 29 - July 16	May 12	May 28	
	1993	20	May 3 - June 15	May 9	May 21	

Appendix E. Table E3. Arrival timing of PIT tagged Imnaha River hatchery chinook salmon smolts at Lower Granite, Little Goose, Lower Monumental, and McNary dams from 1992 to 2003.

Dam	Year	Sample Size		Arrival Timing	
		(n)	Date Range	Median	90%
Lower Granite	2003	475	April 14 - May 25	May 2	May 15
	2002	461	April 1 - May 23	May 7	May 19
	2001	1,725	March 31 - May 27	April 29	May 10
	2000	782	April 7 - May 24	May 3	May 13
	1999	267	April 18 - May 25	May 5	May 14
	1998	696	April 15 - May 22	May 2	May 9
	1997	227	April 16 - May 22	May 5	May 14
	1996	169	April 13 - May 26	May 7	May 16
	1995 ¹	128	April 13 - June 7	May 2	May 13
	1995 ²	83	April 16 - May 22	May 8	May 15
	1994	129	April 24 - May 18	May 12	May 12
	1992 ³	273	April 12 - June 6	April 21	May 6
Little Goose	2003	227	April 19 - May 27	May 6	May 18
	2002	544	April 13 - June 1	May 12	May 22
	2001	509	April 15 - May 29	May 7	May 16
	2000	450	April 14 - May 24	May 3	May 13
	1999	387	April 16 - June 6	May 10	May 19
	1998	391	April 25 - May 26	May 7	May 14
	1997	267	April 20 - May 27	May 9	May 18
	1996	131	April 23 - June 6	May 13	May 20
	1995 ¹	114	April 26 - June 11	May 10	May 20
	1995 ²	67	April 27 - June 7	May 12	May 23
	1994	65	April 28 - June 2	May 14	May 21
	1992 ³	116	April 17 - May 22	April 27	May 5
Lower Monumental	2003	34	April 27 - May 27	May 15	May 22
	2002	457	April 30 - June 11	May 14	May 23
	2001	79	April 27 - June 4	May 12	May 25
	2000	107	April 19 - May 26	May 5	May 22
	1999	124	April 23 - May 25	May 11	May 20
	1998	143	April 23 - May 26	May 8	May 15
	1997	199	April 25 - June 3	May 10	May 19
	1996	136	April 23 - May 29	May 15	May 23
	1995 ¹	106	April 27 - June 10	May 12	May 21
	1995 ²	71	April 29 - June 9	May 17	May 26
	1994	73	April 30 - June 7	May 14	May 20
McNary	2003	156	April 26 - May 27	May 15	May 22
	2002	220	April 16 - June 10	May 15	May 25
	2001	25	May 5 - May 31	NA	NA
	2000	99	April 24 - May 30	May 13	May 27
	1999	56	May 2 - May 26	May 19	May 24

Appendix E. Table E3. Continued.

Dam	Year	Sample Size		Arrival Timing	
		(n)	Date Range	Median	90%
McNary	1997	61	May 1 - June 1	May 10	May 19
	1996	55	May 1 - May 27	May 16	May 23
	1995 ¹	67	April 29 - June 9	May 16	May 23
	1995 ²	36	May 3 - May 30	May 16	May 22
	1994	119	May 6 - June 17	May 21	May 26
	1992 ³	61	April 27 - June 1	May 8	May 17

¹ HxW crossed chinook salmon smolts PIT tagged for NPT and released at dark.

² HxW crossed chinook salmon smolts PIT tagged for the FPC and released one hour after tagging and recovery.

³ Hatchery chinook salmon smolts PIT tagged and released in 1992 were over a two day period only for survival estimation.

Appendix E. Table E4. Arrival timing of PIT tagged Imnaha River natural steelhead smolts at Lower Granite, Little Goose, Lower Monumental, and McNary dams from 1993 to 2003.

Dam	Year	Sample Size		Arrival Timing	
		(n)	Date Range	Median	90%
Lower Granite	2003	1887	March 26 - July 3	May 14	May 25
	2002	979	April 10 - June 26	May 18	May 31
	2001	2,736	March 29 - September 9	May 14	May 18
	2000	2,262	April 6 - August 3	May 8	May 25
	1999	649	April 19 - June 26	May 18	June 5
	1998	1,474	April 2 - June 12	May 3	May 22
	1997	368	April 20 - July 10	May 8	May 24
	1996	537	April 19 - June 10	May 6	June 4
	1995	128	April 28 - June 19	May 2	May 9
	1994 ¹	332	April 25 - Aug 15	May 8	June 1
	1994 ²	207	May 3 - Aug 20	May 9	May 30
	1993	101	May 3 - June 13	May 26	June 8
Little Goose	2003	1085	April 4 - June 29	May 18	May 26
	2002	856	April 13 - August 28	May 21	June 2
	2001	219	April 7 - August 19	May 16	May 24
	2000	458	April 11 - June 26	May 8	May 29
	1999	717	April 8 - June 24	May 21	May 25
	1998	481	April 14 - June 19	May 8	May 26
	1997	319	April 20 - June 19	May 10	May 26
	1996	365	April 20 - June 14	May 9	May 28
	1995	70	May 1 - June 23	May 7	May 12
	1994 ¹	159	April 29 - July 29	May 12	May 31
	1994 ²	121	May 6 - July 26	May 15	June 1
	1993	48	May 6 - June 11	May 24	June 7
Lower Monumental	2003	497	April 2 - June 21	May 25	May 28
	2002	828	April 30 - August 8	May 22	June 3
	2001	23	May 6 - October 3	NA	NA
	2000	246	April 12 - August 12	May 14	May 30
	1999	342	April 19 - June 21	May 23	May 27
	1998	213	April 16 - June 11	May 10	May 27
	1997	264	April 21 - June 6	May 11	May 25
	1996	397	April 22 - June 15	May 14	May 29
	1995	81	May 3 - May 17	May 9	May 14
	1994 ¹	148	May 1 - August 8	May 12	July 8
	1994 ²	91	May 9 - July 31	May 15	July 10
	1993	43	May 6 - June 15	May 30	June 11
McNary	2003	210	April 1 - June 14	May 24	May 27
	2002	124	April 29 - June 7	May 22	May 27
	2001	4	May 16 - August 5	NA	NA
	2000	58	April 15 - June 16	May 24	June 7
	1999	55	April 17 - May 31	May 25	May 27
	1998	53	April 20 - June 4	May 7	May 28

Appendix E. Table E4. Continued.

Dam	Year	Sample Size		Arrival Timing	
		(n)	Date Range	Median	90%
McNary Dam	1997	62	April 24 - June 5	May 13	May 18
	1996	157	April 25 - June 11	May 11	May 21
	1995	35	May 5 - May 27	May 11	May 17
	1994 ¹	66	May 5 - June 22	May 18	June 9
	1994 ²	42	May 13 - June 25	May 18	June 6
	1993	17	May 11 - June 13	May 25	May 31

¹ NPT PIT tagged fish

² FPC PIT tagged fish

Appendix E. Table E5. Arrival timing of PIT tagged Imnaha River hatchery steelhead smolts at Lower Granite, Little Goose, Lower Monumental, and McNary dams from 1993 to 2003.

Dam	Year	Sample Size (n)	Date Range	Arrival Timing	
				Median	90%
Lower Granite	2003	1261	April 14 - June 23	May 13	May 26
	2002	442	April 15 - June 27	May 17	May 31
	2001	2,541	April 21 - September 23	May 16	May 26
	2000	3,249	April 8 - July 24	May 16	May 25
	1999	1,973	April 18 - August 5	May 24	June 18
	1998	1,683	April 25 - July 29	May 15	May 26
	1997	2,346	April 19 - July 24	May 23	June 13
	1996	440	April 23 - July 14	May 28	June 14
	1995	661	May 6 - July 12	May 31	June 16
	1994 ¹	164	April 29 - August 20	May 29	July 15
	1994 ²	306	May 6 - August 21	May 25	June 23
	1993	224	May 3 - June 28	May 17	May 31
Little Goose	2003	1015	April 16 - June 4	May 21	May 27
	2002	326	April 19 - June 29	May 24	June 3
	2001	121	April 28 - October 30	May 20	June 21
	2000	309	April 13 - July 22	May 22	July 1
	1999	1,593	April 20 - August 22	May 25	June 18
	1998	555	May 3 - July 10	May 25	May 30
	1997	1,844	April 21 - August 23	May 26	June 13
	1996	261	April 24 - July 11	May 25	June 16
	1995	409	May 8 - Juyl 13	Jun 3	June 20
	1994 ¹	86	May 2 - July 30	May 31	July 17
	1994 ²	165	May 10 - August 12	May 27	July 9
	1993	106	May 5 - July 8	May 25	June 2
Lower Monumental	2003	734	April 21 - June 9	May 26	May 29
	2002	406	April 30 - October 18	May 28	June 9
	2001	28	May 8 - October 25	NA	NA
	2000	243	April 16 - August 18	May 25	July 3
	1999	790	April 21 - July 20	May 26	June 19
	1998	253	May 5 - July 15	May 26	June 3
	1997	1,432	April 22 - August 6	May 27	June 15
	1996	232	May 6 - July 7	May 27	June 15
	1995	410	May 9 - July 13	Jun 6	June 16
	1994 ¹	30	May 5 - August 5	Jun 3	July 17
	1994 ²	75	May 11 - August 24	Jun 18	July 21
	1993	92	May 7 - June 14	May 26	June 5
McNary	2003	110	April 30 - June 1	May 25	May 29
	2002	56	May 2 - June 16	May 25	June 6
	2001	8	May 21 - July 4	NA	NA
	2000	58	May 3 - July 30	July 2	July 17
	1999	79	April 27 - July 8	May 28	May 31
	1998	31	May 13 - July 2	Jun 1	June 19

Appendix E. Table E5. Continued.

Dam	Year	Sample Size		Arrival Timing	
		(n)	Date Range	Median	90%
McNary Dam	1997	245	April 23 - August 12	May 27	June 18
	1996	30	April 27 - July 3	May 23	June 7
	1995	69	May 15 - July 17	Jun 5	June 27
	1994 ¹	22	May 17 - July 14	Jun 5	July 10
	1994 ²	56	May 20 - July 11	Jun 17	July 8
	1993	7	May 11 - June 5	May 19	May 30

¹ NPT PIT tagged fish released at dark

¹ FPC PIT tagged fish released after recovery

APPENDIX F

MORTALITY AT THE IMNAHA RIVER TRAP DURING MIGRATION YEAR 2003

Appendix F. Table F1. Mortality of chinook salmon and steelhead smolts due to trapping, handling, and PIT tagging at the upper Imnaha River trap from October 1 to November 21, 2002.

	<u>Chinook Salmon</u>		<u>Steelhead</u>	
	Natural	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery
Number Captured	7,616	0	6	1
Mortality (n)	35	0	0	0
Source	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Trapping	5	(0.066)	0	(0.000)
Handling	5	(0.066)	0	(0.000)
PIT Tagging	25	(0.328)	0	(0.000)
Total	35	(0.460)	0	(0.000)

Appendix F. Table F2. Mortality of chinook salmon and steelhead smolts due to trapping, handling, and PIT tagging at the lower Imnaha River trap from March 7 to June 25, 2003.

	<u>Chinook Salmon</u>		<u>Steelhead</u>	
	Natural	Hatchery	Natural	Hatchery
Number Captured	5,846	29,095	8,771	39,581
Mortality (n)	26	12	4	18
Source	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)
Trapping	13	(0.222)	4	(0.014)
Handling	7	(0.120)	8	(0.027)
PIT Tagging	6	(0.103)	0	(0.000)
Total	26	(0.444)	12	(0.041)
			4	(0.046)
			18	(0.003)

APPENDIX G

INCIDENTAL CATCH FOR MIGRATION YEAR 2003

Appendix G. Table G1. The catch of incidental fish during the fall, October 1 to November 21, 2002, and the spring, March 7 to June 25, at the Imnaha River juvenile fish trap for the 2003 migration year.

Family	Common Name	Fall of 2002	Spring of 2003	Total Catch
Salmonidae	Adult Steelhead	0	128	128
	Rainbow Trout / Steelhead	968	513	1481
	Mountain Whitefish	367	8	375
	Bull Trout	44	3	47
				0
Centrarchidae	Smallmouth Bass	5	14	19
				0
Catostomidae	Bridgelip Sucker	14	82	96
	Largescale Sucker	4	10	14
	Sucker (unidentified species)	107	324	431
				0
Cyprinidae	Chislemouth	0	30	30
	Longnose Dace	12	344	356
	Speckled Dace	1	3	4
	Northern Pikeminnow	46	24	70
	Redside Shiner	21	10	31
				0
Cottidae	Sculpin (unidentified species)	0	25	25
				0
Total Catch		1,589	1,518	3,107