

Assessing Fish Passage Success in Culvert Structures with the Development of a Two-Dimensional Algorithm Considering Physical Capabilities of Juvenile Salmonids



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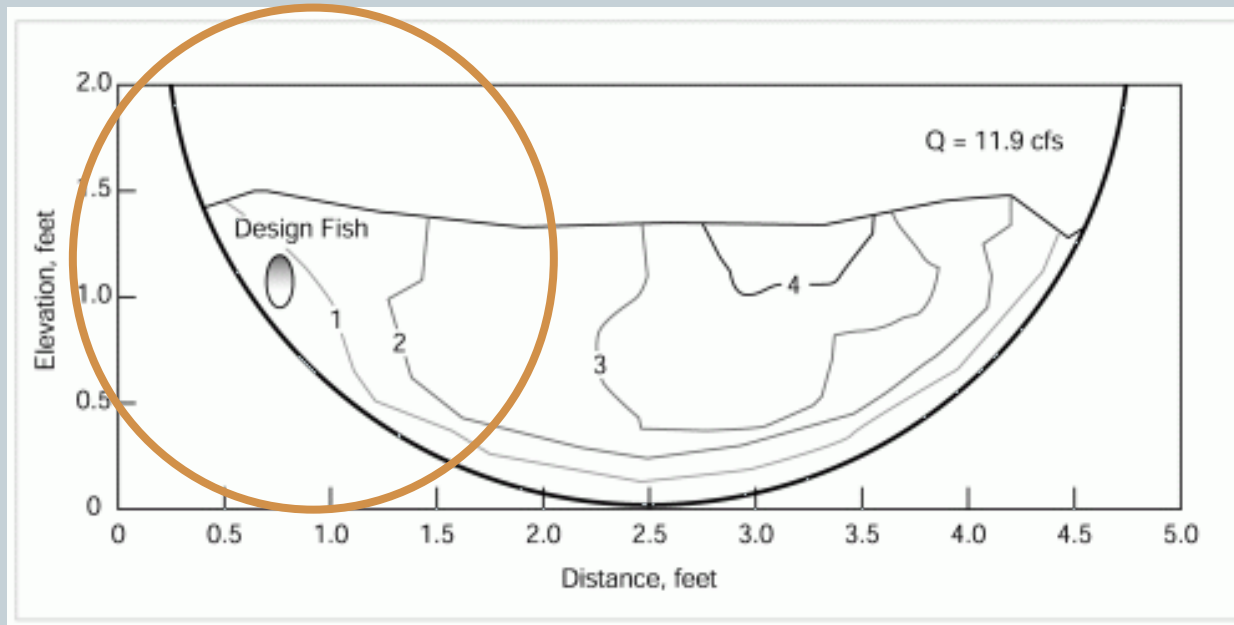
Purpose & Background



- **Fish Passage**
 - Barriers
 - Habitat fragmentation
 - Law [33 CFR 323.4 (a)(6)(vii)] [Alaska Statute 16.05.841]
- **Stream Simulation Design**
 - Preferred, but not always feasible due to size or budget limitations
- **Modeling**
 - FISHPASS (Power & Energy)
 - FishXing (Velocity)



Occupied Velocity



Furniss et al., 2006



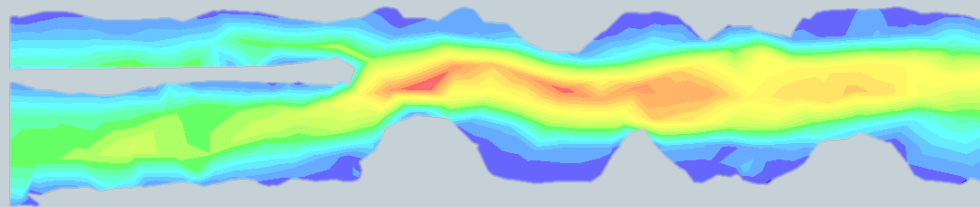
Occupied Velocity



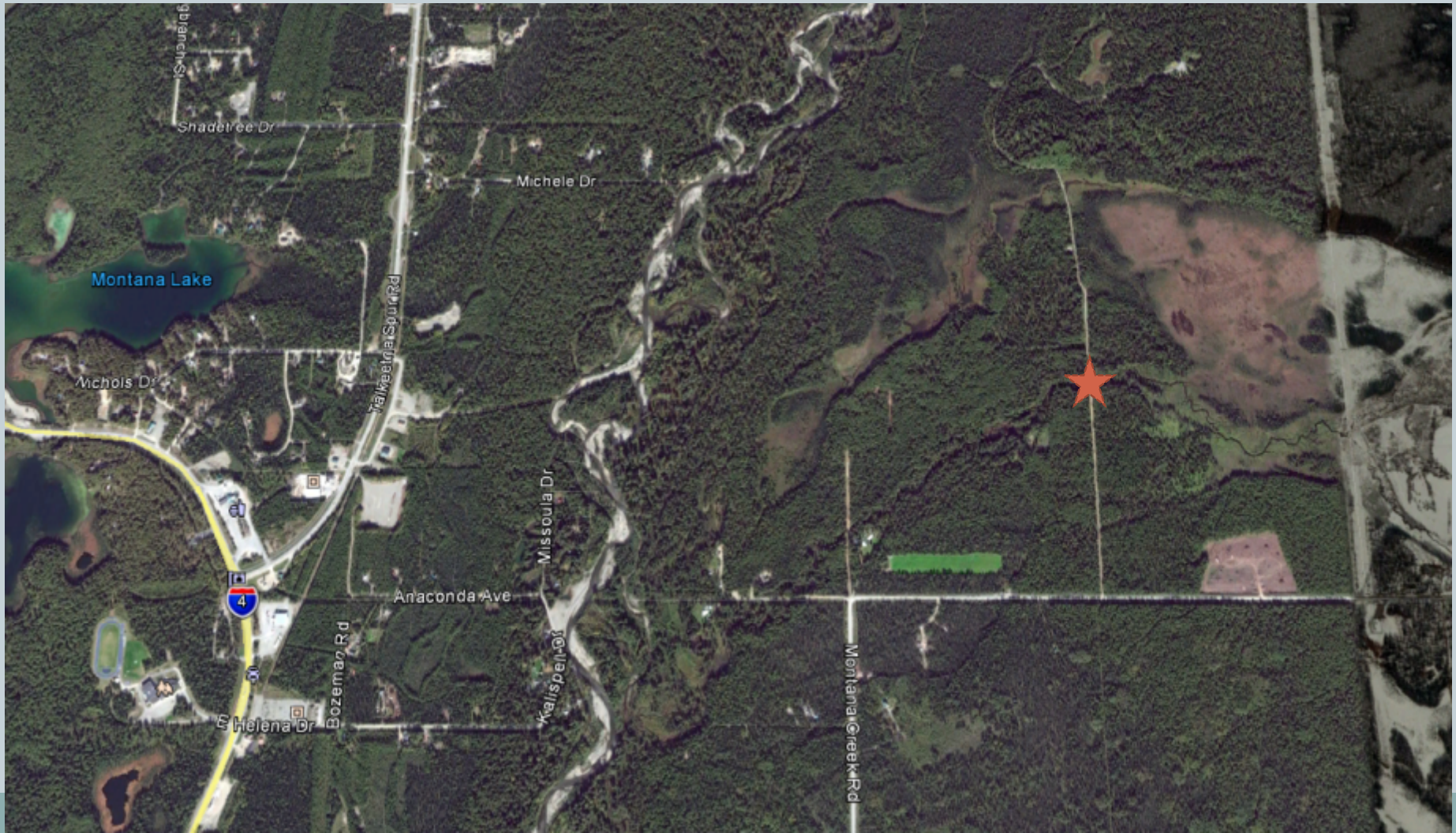
Objectives



1. Develop and test a two-dimensional algorithm to assess fish passage movement and success through culverts based on velocity.
2. Compare FishXing and the two-dimensional algorithm to actual passage results.



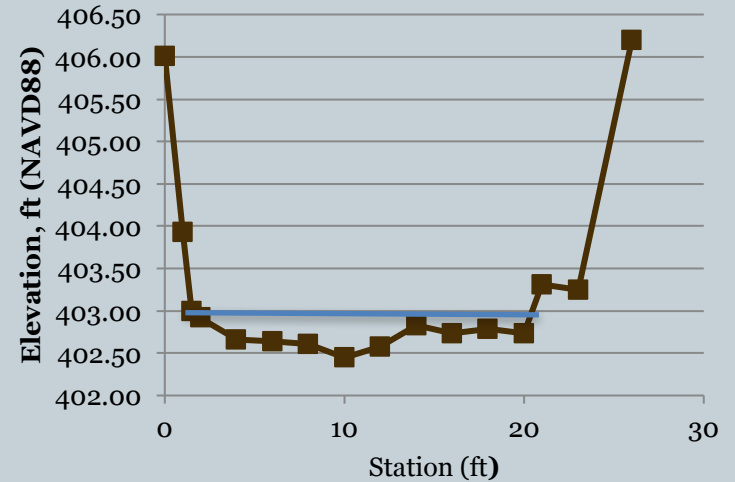
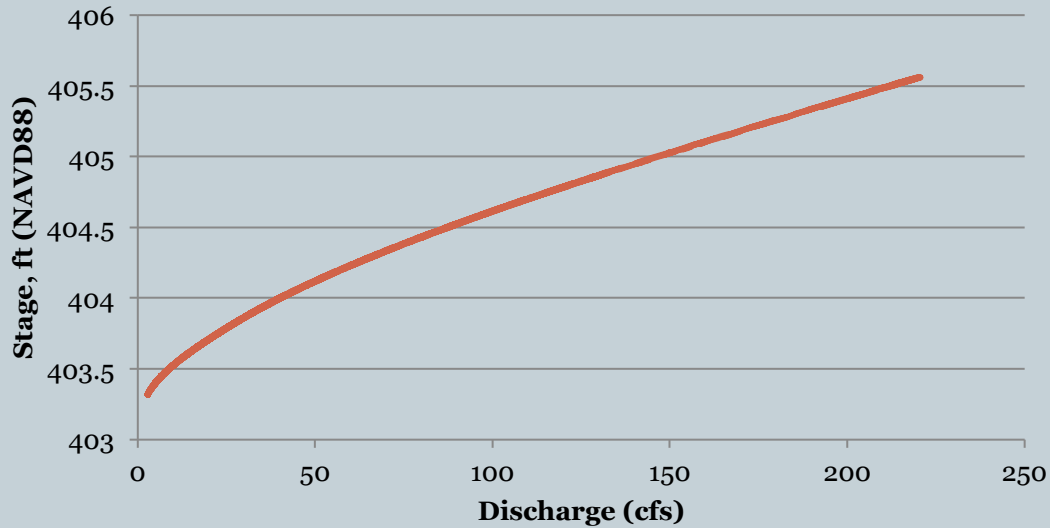
Site Characteristics



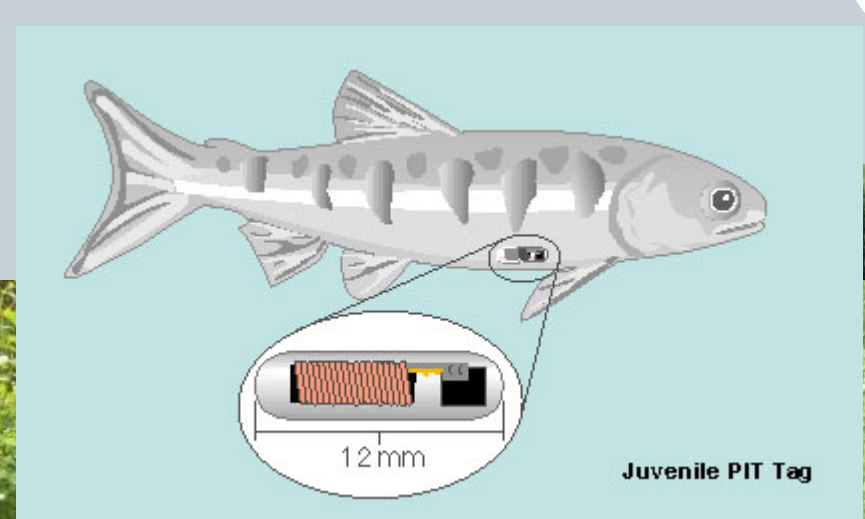
Site Characteristics Continued



2015 Stage vs Discharge



PIT Tagging

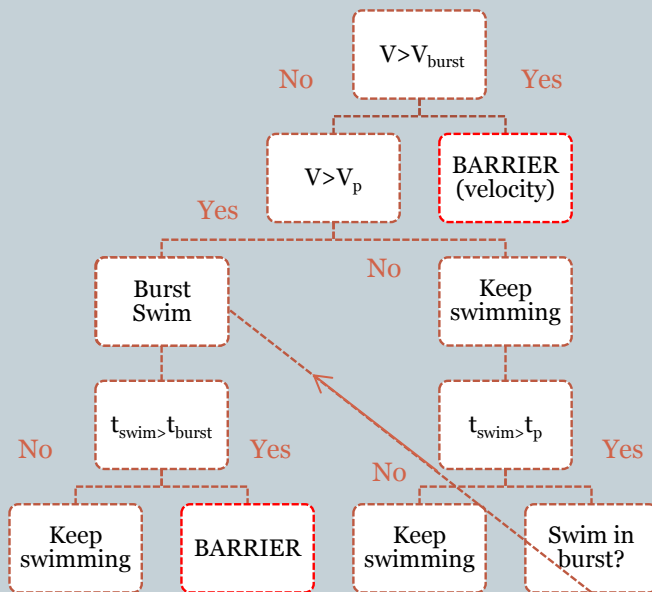


Culvert Array, 2014

After Arch Construction, 2015



2D Fish Passage Algorithm



- If-Then statements
- Input:
 - Values along a 3" grid:
 - ✦ Depth from River2D
 - ✦ V from River2D
 - Select coho/chinook or rainbow trout & size
 - Output: Pass or Fail



Results



- Passage events used in models:

Structure	Species	No. of Passage Events	Size Range (mm)		Flow Range (cfs)	
			Min	Max	Min	Max
Culvert Array	Coho & Chinook	121	65	110	6	72
	Rainbow Trout	17	94	134	11	56
Arch	Coho & Chinook	291	55	124	3	91
	Rainbow Trout	58	70	95	3	38



Results - Primary Objective



- Comparing Algorithm Results to PIT Tag Data
 - **68%** congruency for **coho/chinook**
 - **100%** congruency for **rainbow trout**
 - Combined velocity/depth barrier at higher flows except at higher flows when fish were able to swim in or directly over riprap at edges (higher roughness).



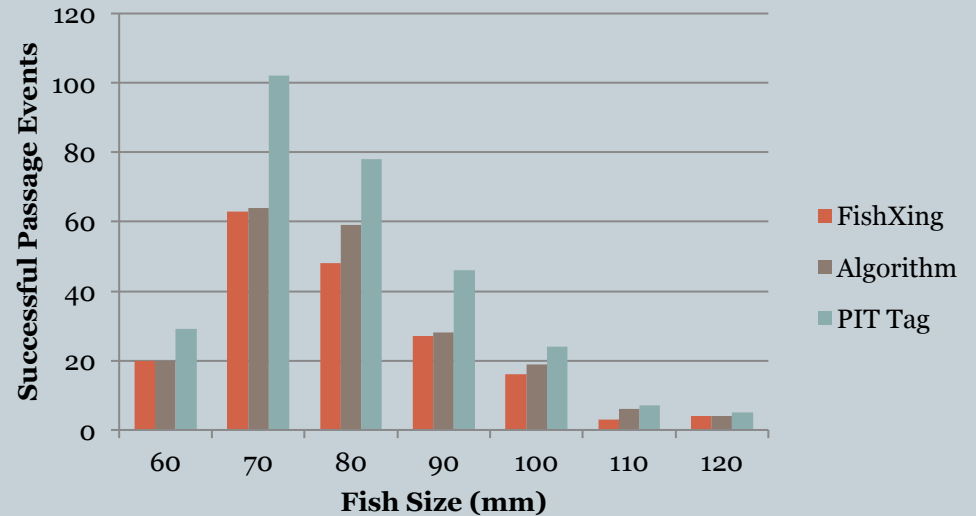
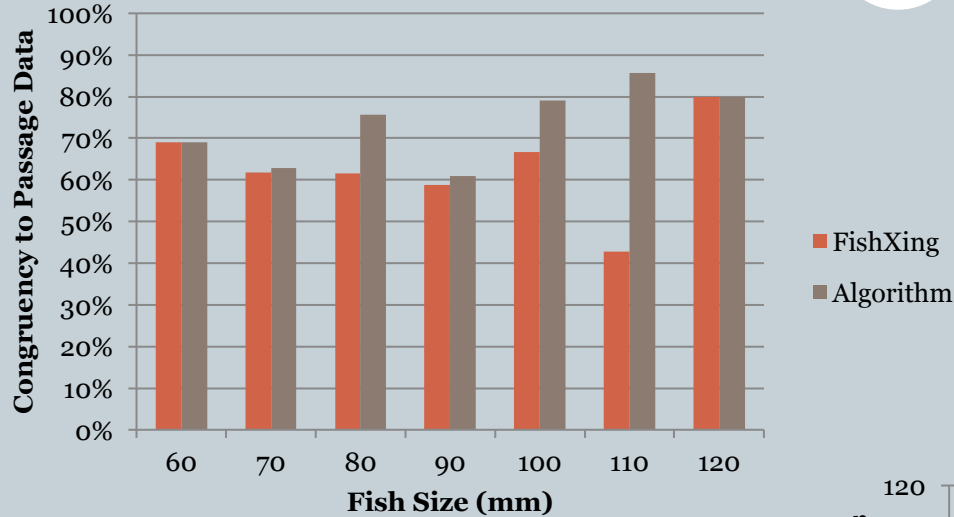
Results-Secondary Objective



- FishXing Culvert Array Results vs. PIT Tag Data
 - Favored middle culvert
 - 2% congruency for coho/chinook
 - 94% congruency for rainbow trout
 - Difficult to model accurately—above results may not mean much
- FishXing Arch Results vs. PIT Tag Data
 - 62% congruency for coho/chinook
 - 100% congruency for rainbow trout
 - Approximately the same results as the 2D algorithm



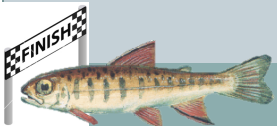
Results Comparison



Conclusions & Recommendations



- The 2D algorithm and FishXing (1D) passed approximately the same fish at approximately the same flows
 - Velocity variations in 2D more accurately represents the inside of a passage structure and the occupied velocity—some fish able to pass at higher flows near banks in 2D (not modeled in 1D)
 - FishXing **velocity reduction factors** fairly accurately predict occupied velocity
- Current modeling techniques result in conservative design
 - Hydraulics (with use of velocity reduction factors) not the issue, but should be further studied
 - **Clear need for better understanding of juvenile salmon swimming behavior**





Questions?

