

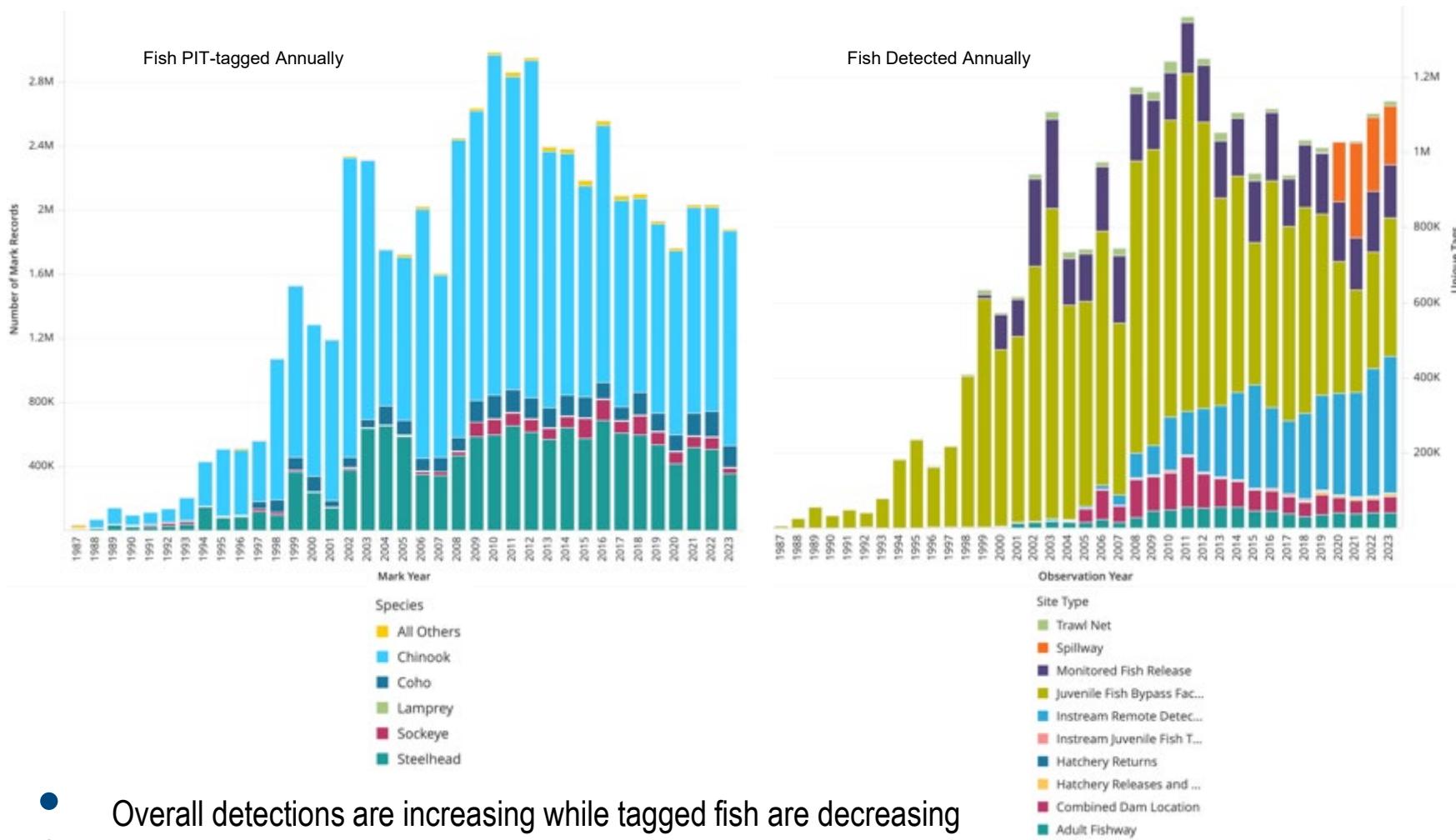


NOAA
FISHERIES

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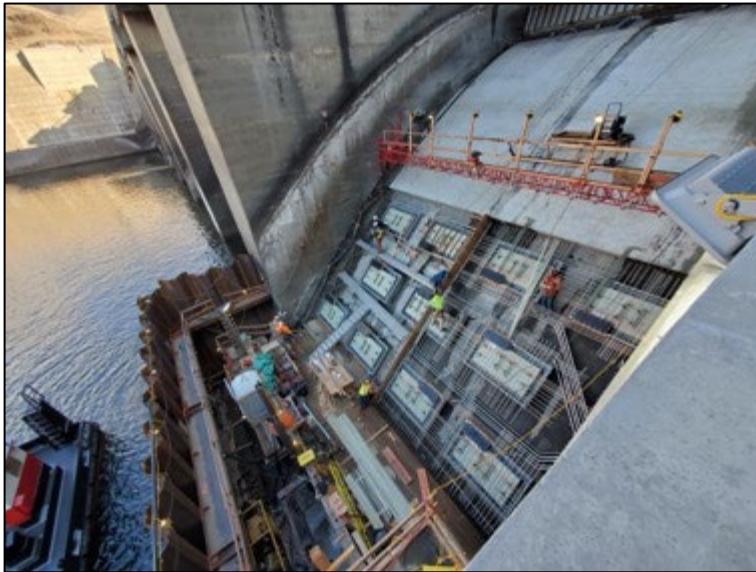
PIT Detection System Improvements 2023

CRB PIT Overview



- Overall detections are increasing while tagged fish are decreasing
- GRS and Instream sites are providing significant data
- JFF detections have generally been decreasing at mainstem dams

Lower Granite Spillway (GRS)



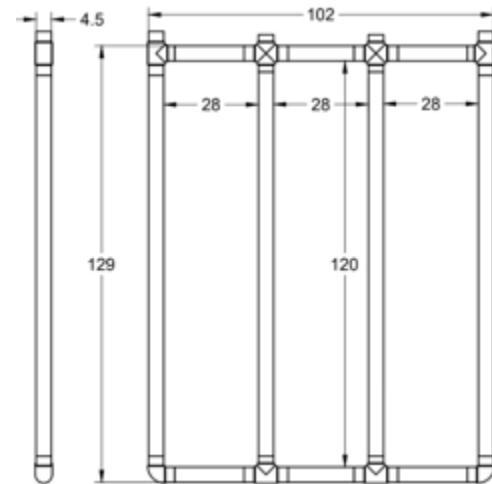
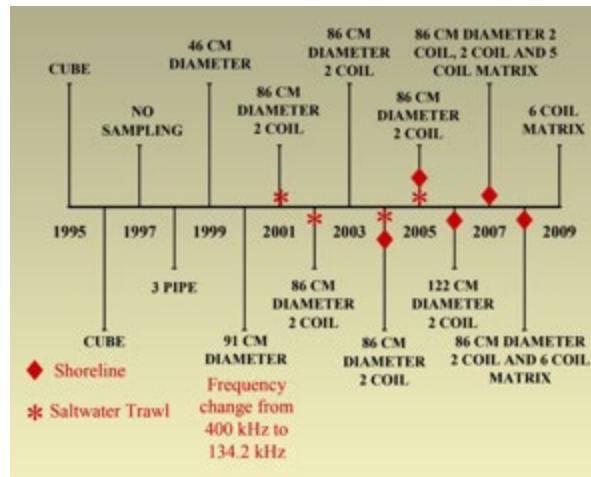
Lower Granite Detections



2023

- Remote Exciter Adjustment (PSMFC/NOAA)
- NOAA completed the access platform for future maintenance

Pair Trawl (TWX)

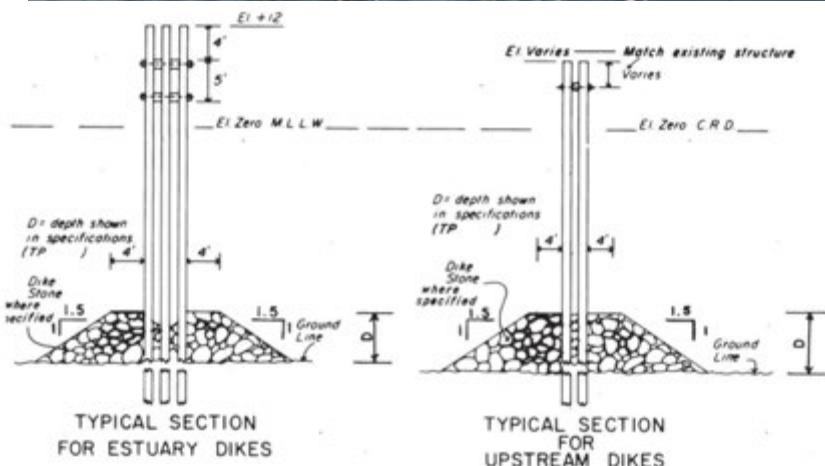
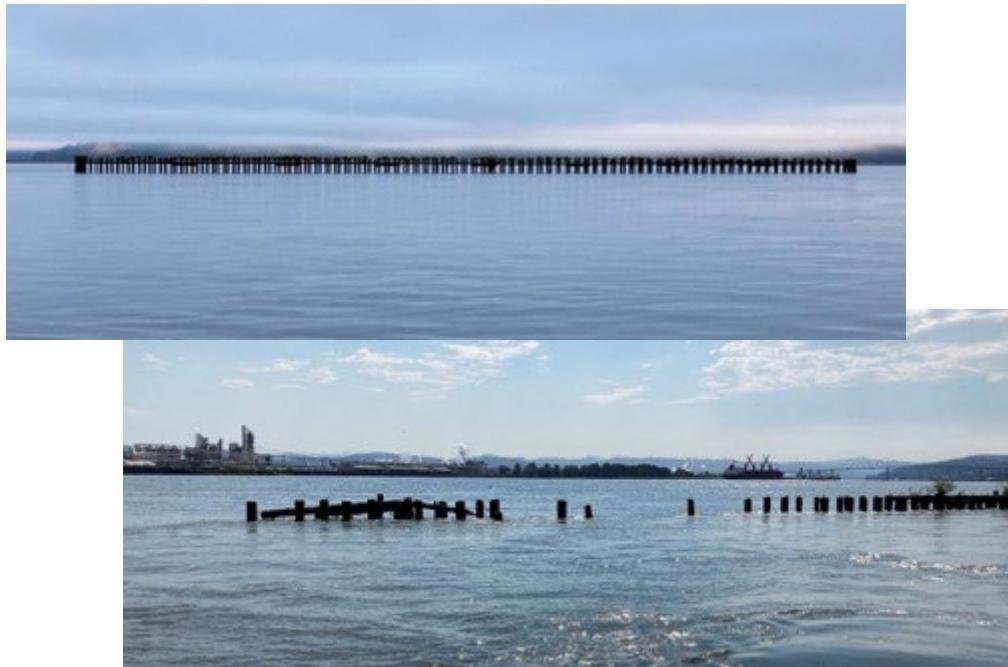


- Historic method of estuary PIT detection
- Replaced both matrix antennas
- Upgraded to the IS1001-M while maintaining backward compatibility

Tagged Fish to TWX Detections



Pile Dikes



“... approximately 233 CENWP pile dikes located between the mouth of the Columbia River and Bonneville Dam. These pile dikes were constructed between 1885 and 1969, typically in a coordinated program of pile dike construction coupled with channel dredging. Although the specific functions of the individual pile dikes vary the original purpose of the pile dikes, in general, was to support the establishment of a stable navigation channel and/or to minimize the maintenance dredging requirements.”

**-Structural and Hydraulic Analysis of Columbia River Pile Dikes
Final Report**

Figure 2-4 Typical Pile Dike Cross-Sections (USACE, 1988)

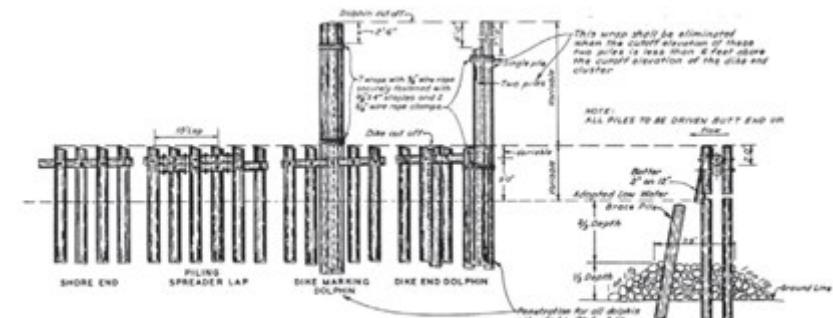
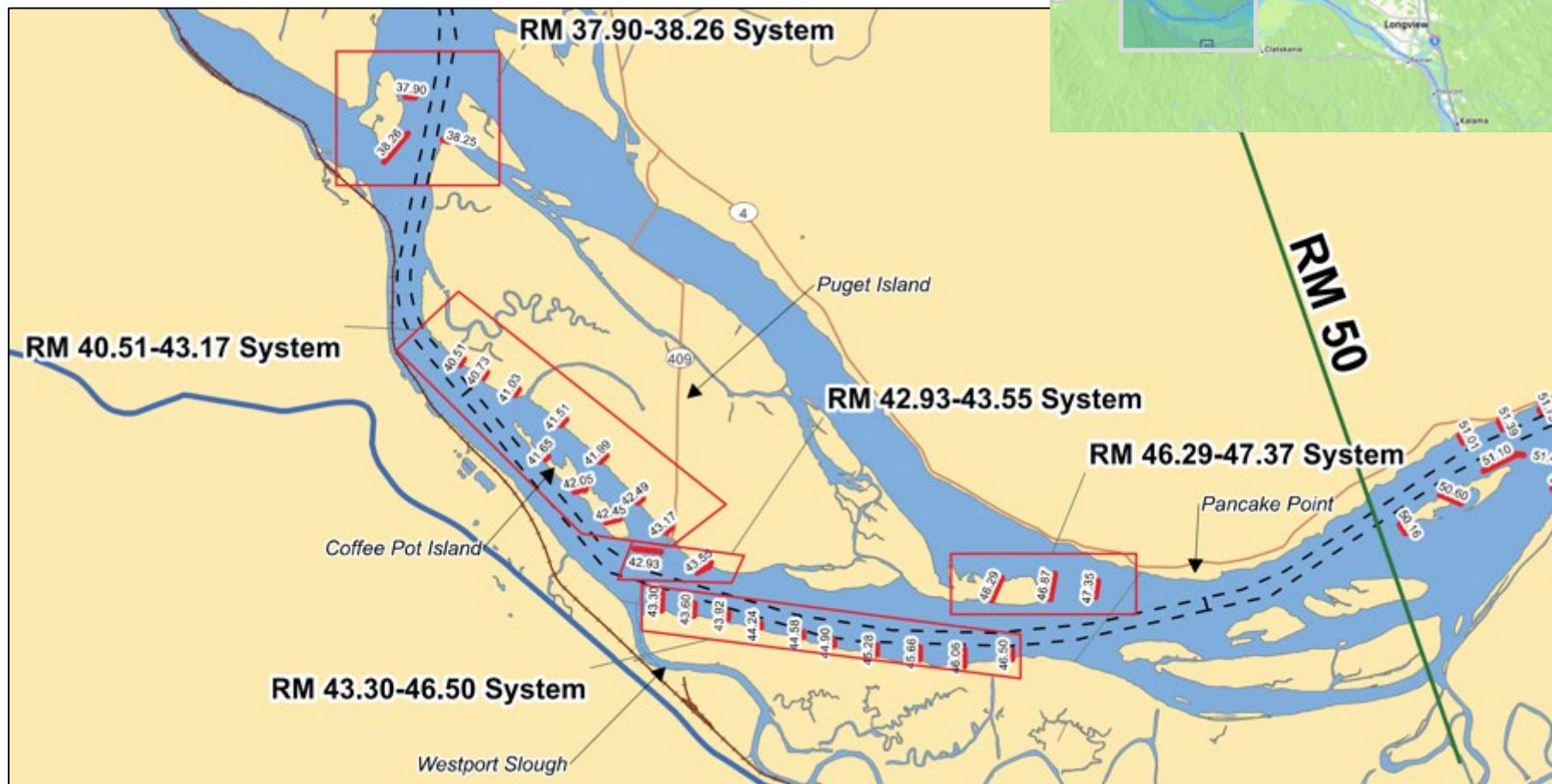
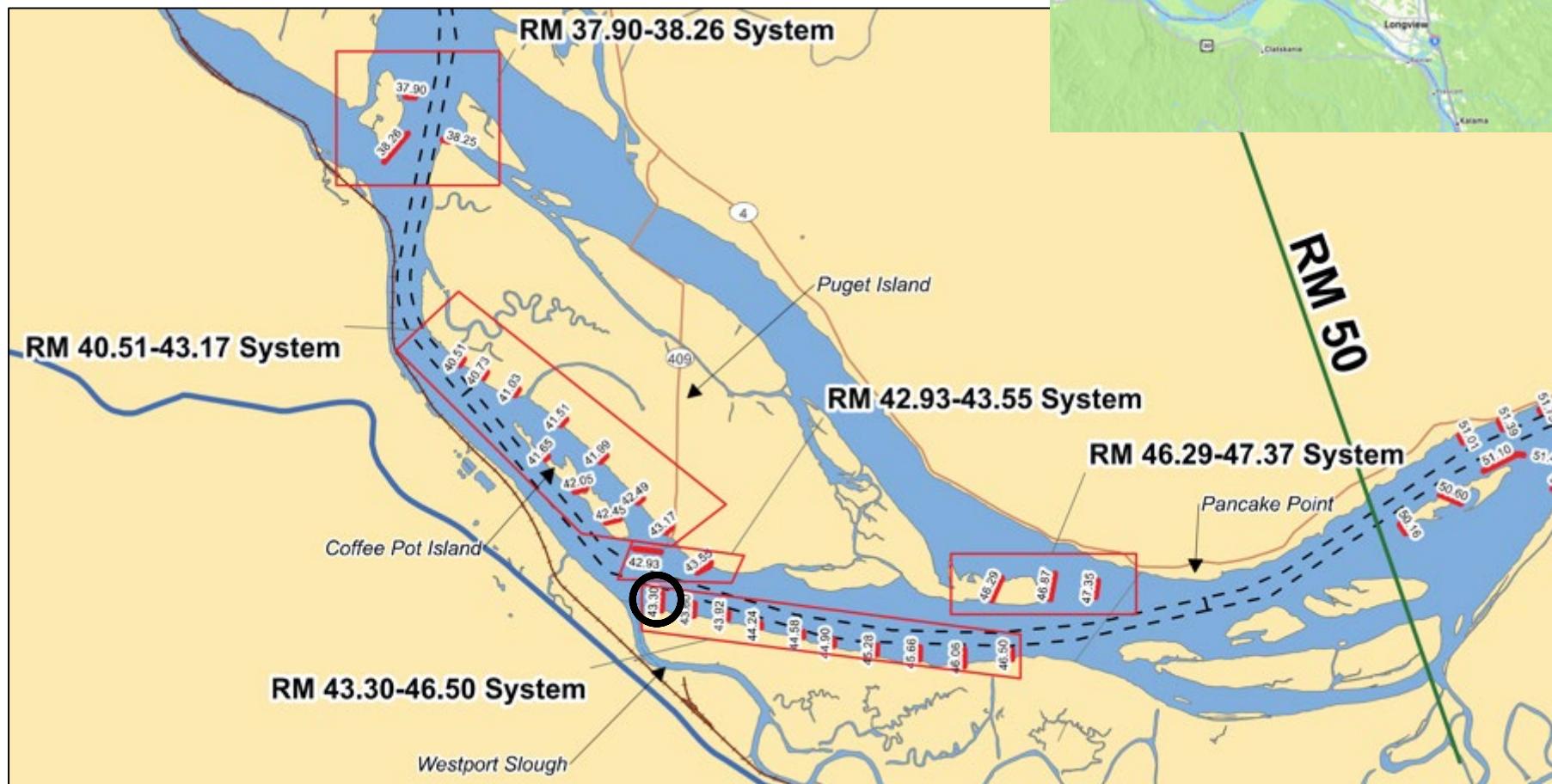


Figure 2-5 Typical Pile Dike Elevation (USACE, 1988)

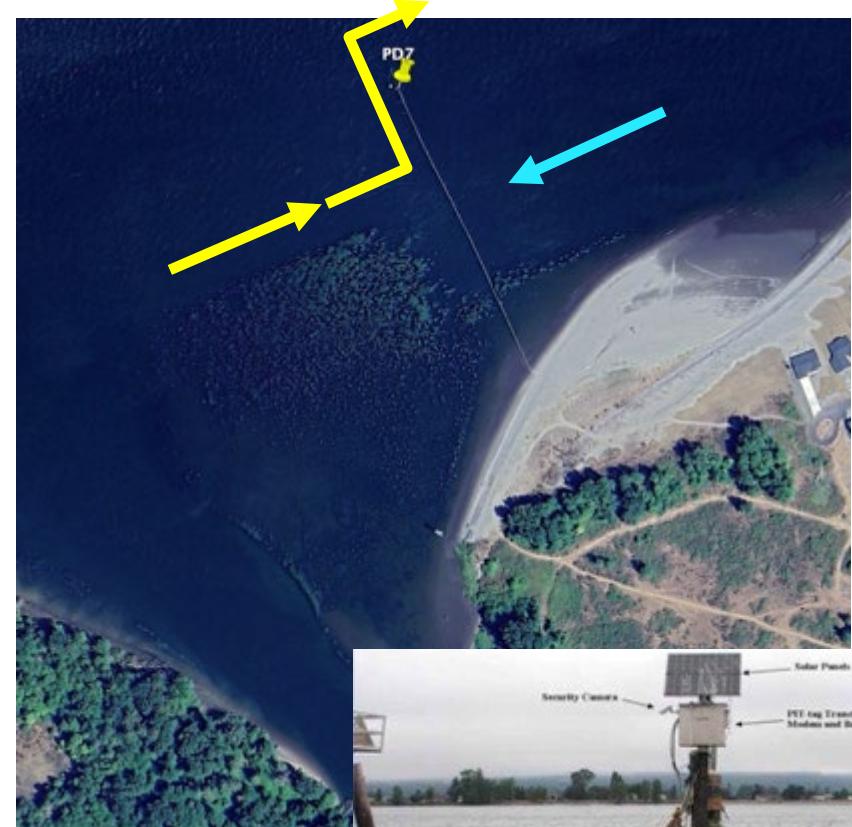
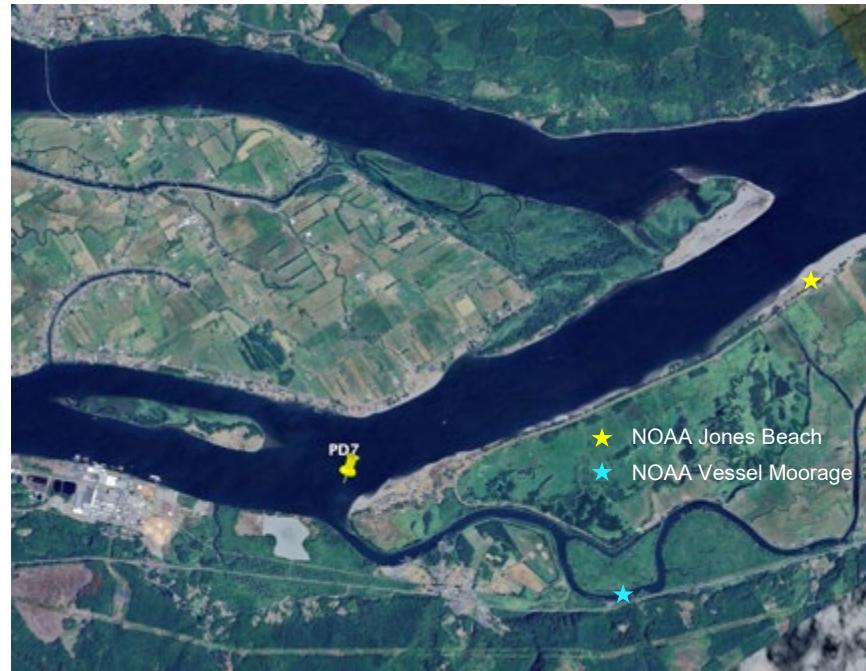
Pile Dike Site Limitations



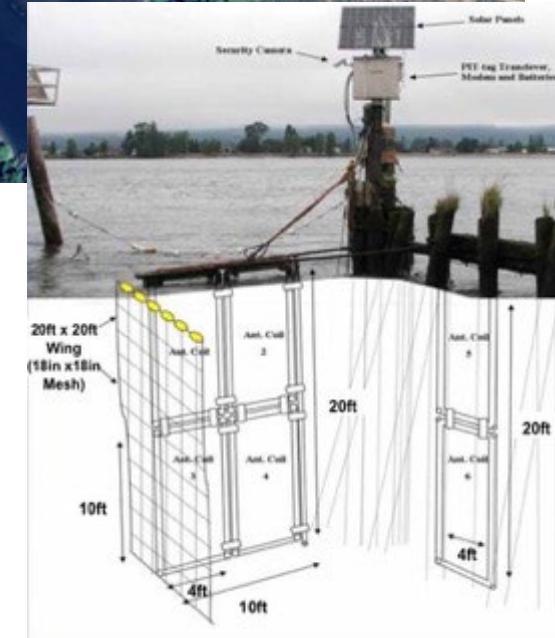
PD7 – Original Pile Dike Site



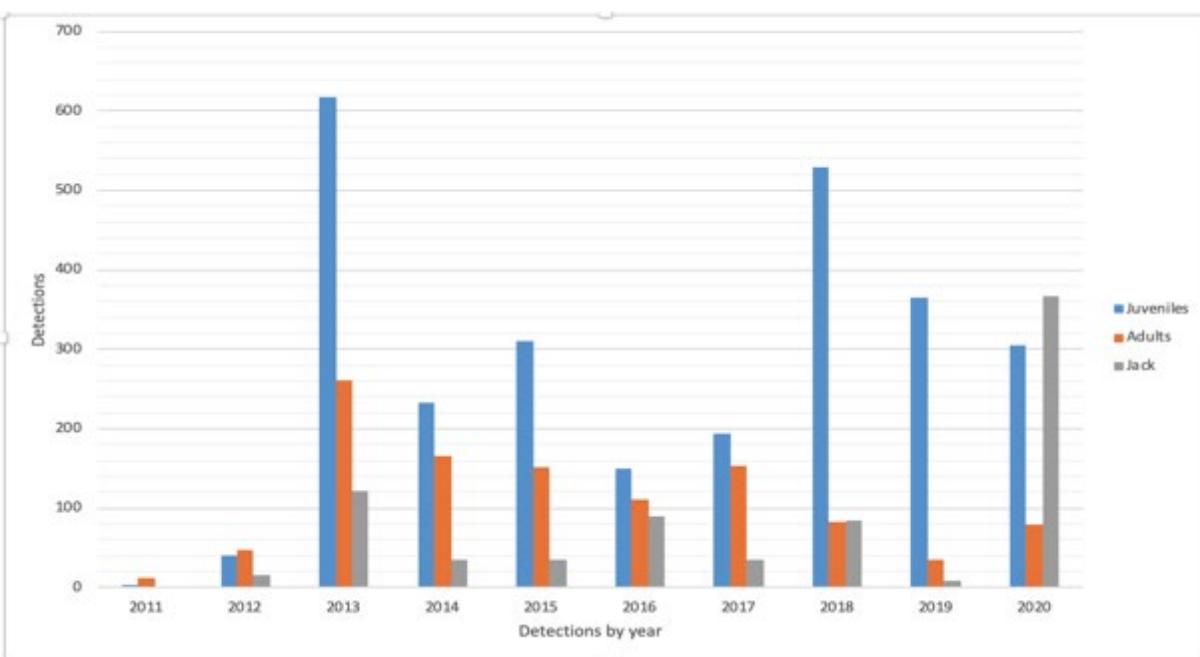
PD7



- Installed in 2011 – six antennas
- Primary focus was on upstream returning adults
- Run timing and survival to BON



PD7 Performance – 2011 to 2020



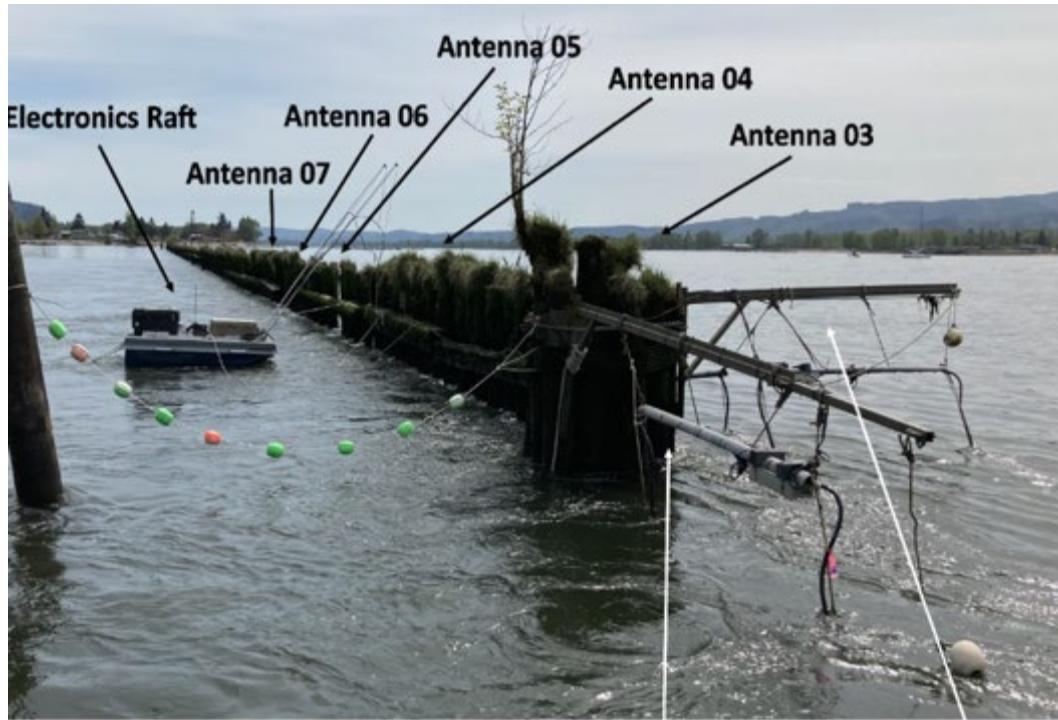
- 1,098 - Total adult detections from 2011 – 2020
- 2,747 - Total juvenile detections from 2011 – 2020



PD6 (RM42.93) - 2022



PD6 (RM42.93) - 2022



Antenna 01

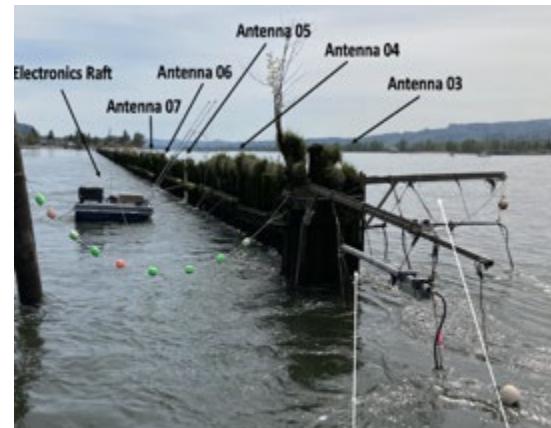
(Removed)

Antenna 02



- Installed in 2022 – seven antennas and a floating electronics platform
- Primary focus was to test detection of out-migrating smolts
- Supplement decreasing trawl detections

2022 – Estuary Detections



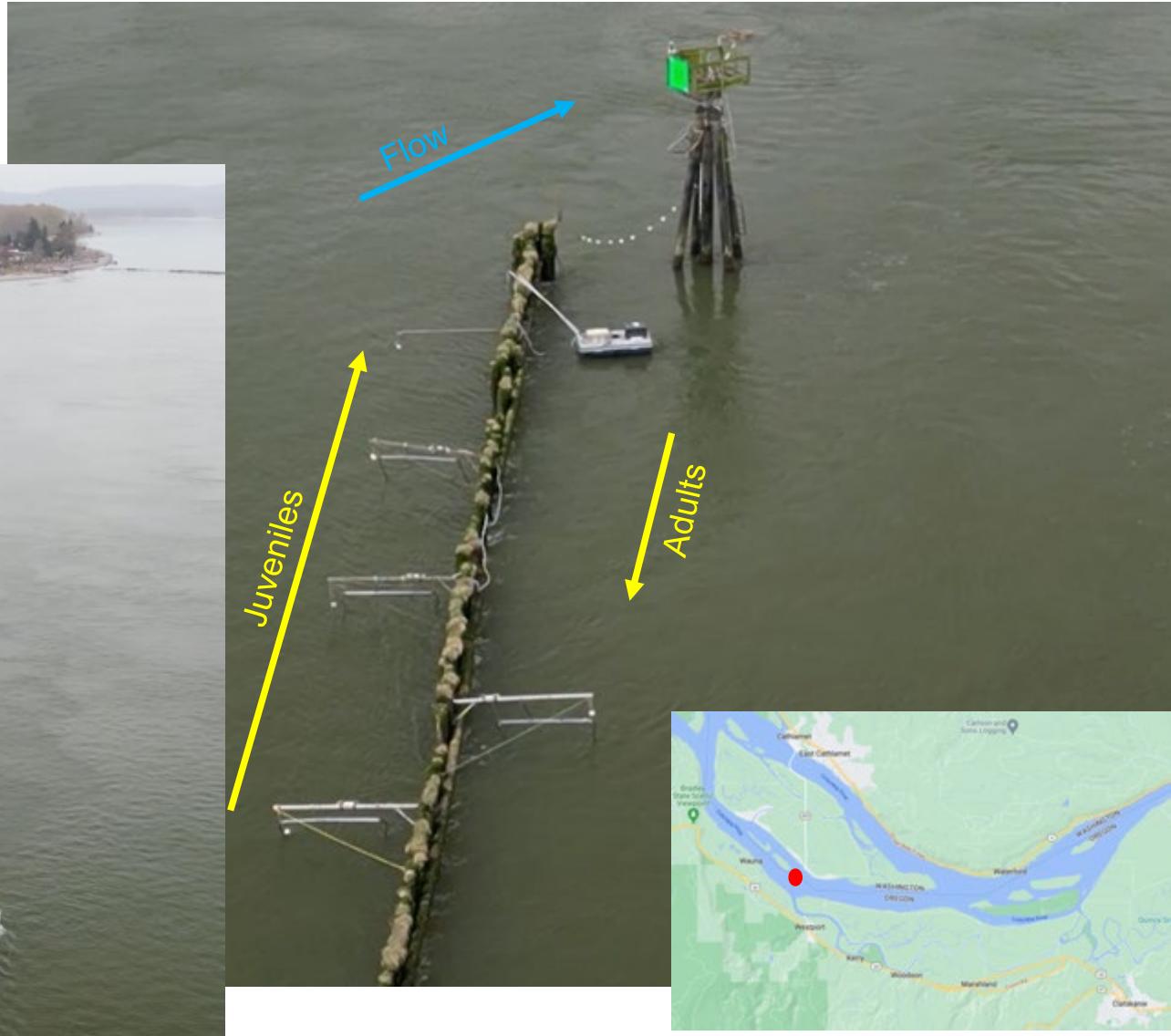
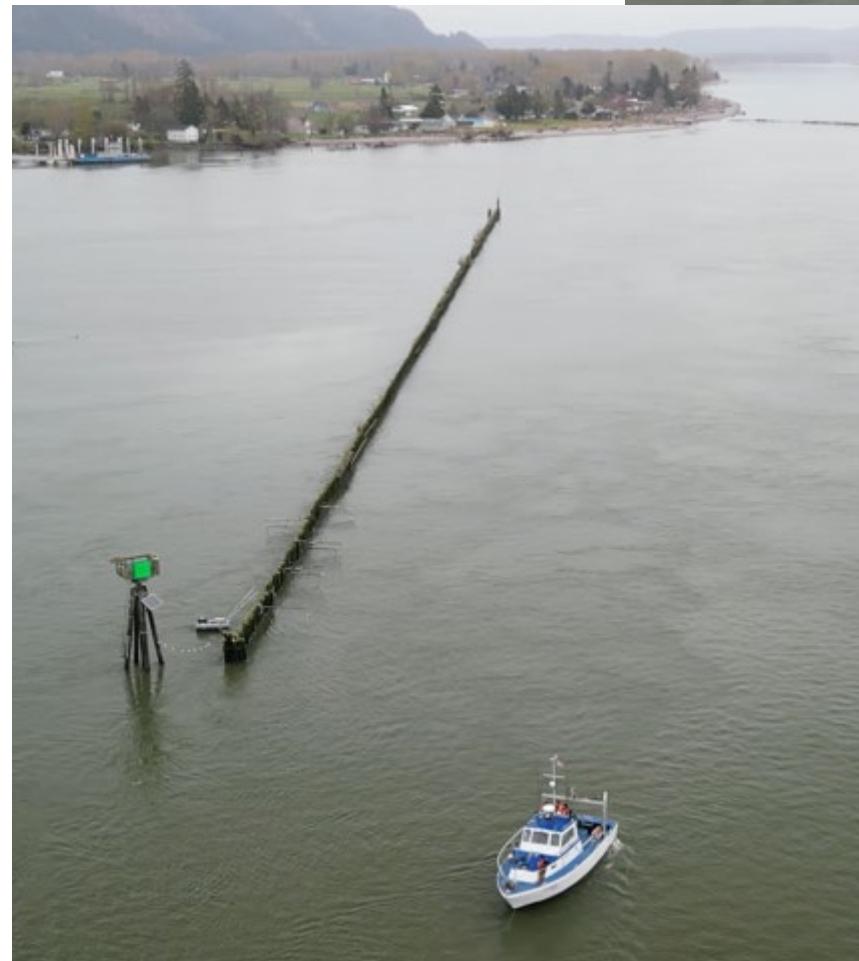
- PD7 – 491
- PD6 – 3,232
- TWX – 9,838

2023 – Pile Dike Expansion

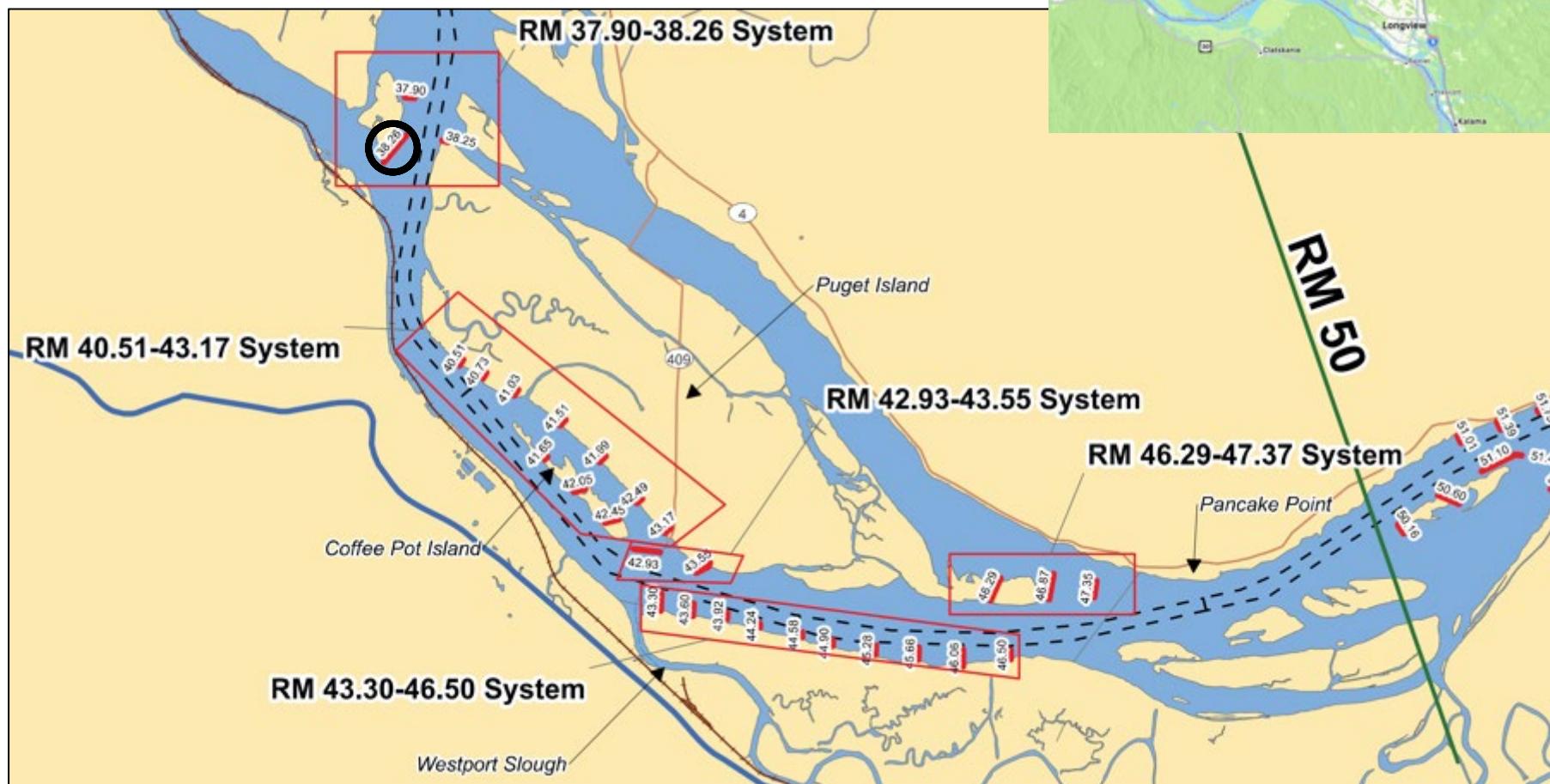


- Funding for MCN and ITS stalled, worked with BPA to move R&D funds to estuary work
- Expansion to four sites, permits allow for up to seven
- Supplemental funding provided by WDFW for adult detections

PD6 (RM42.93) - 2023

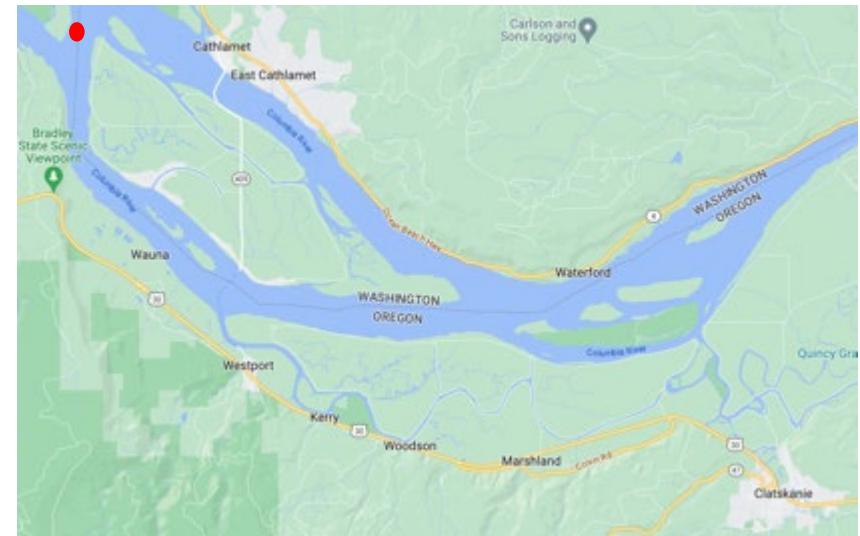
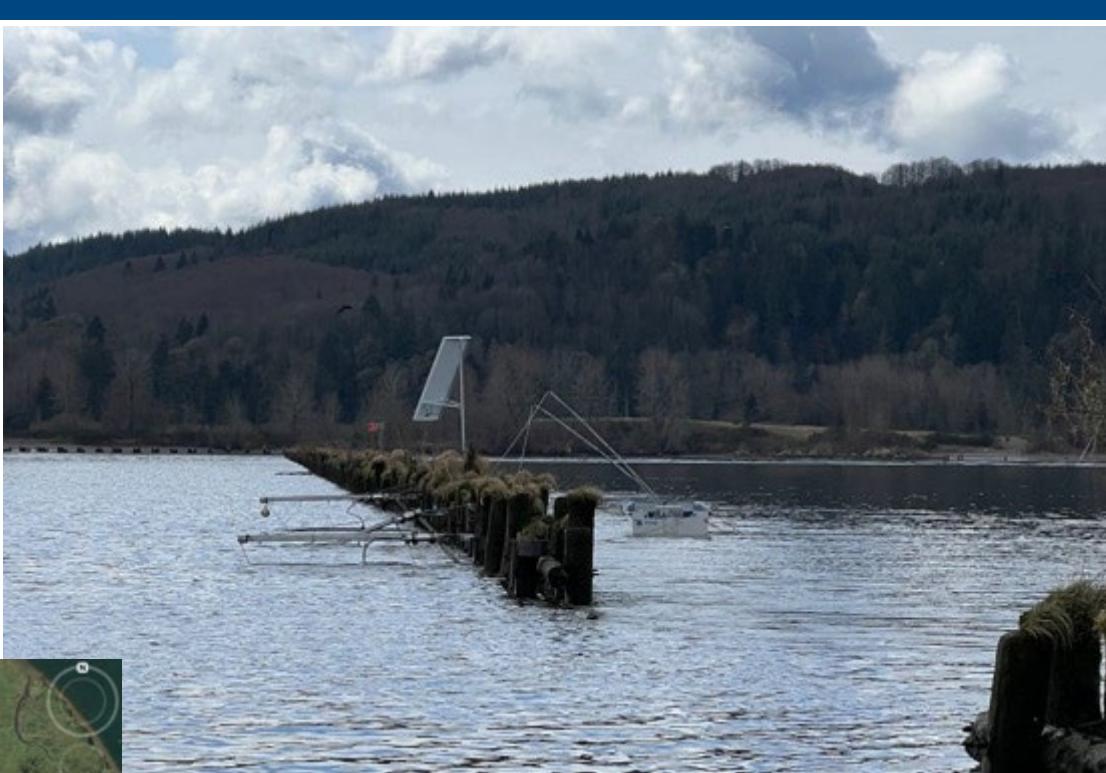


PD5 (RM38.26) - 2023

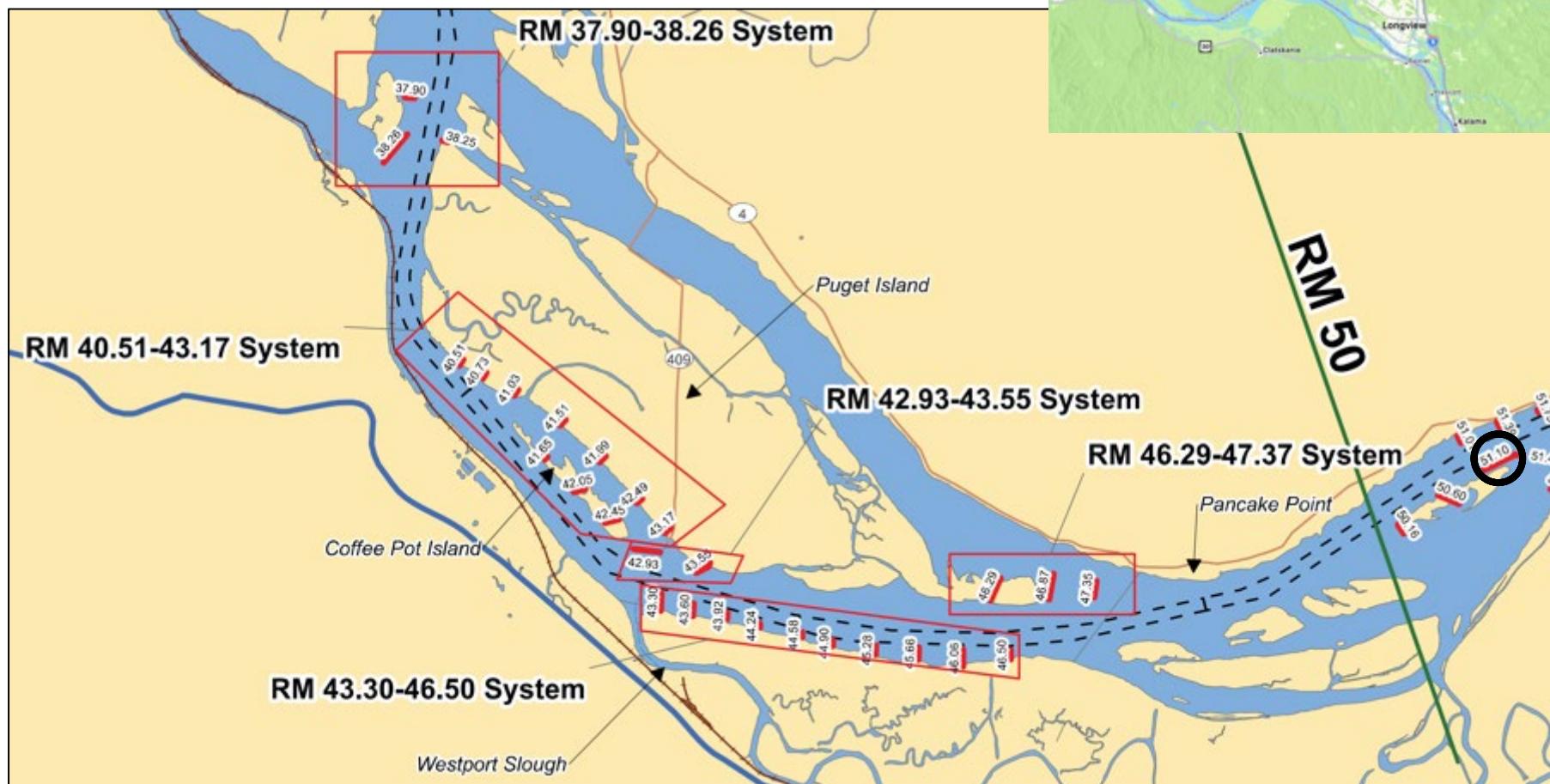


NOAA FISHERIES

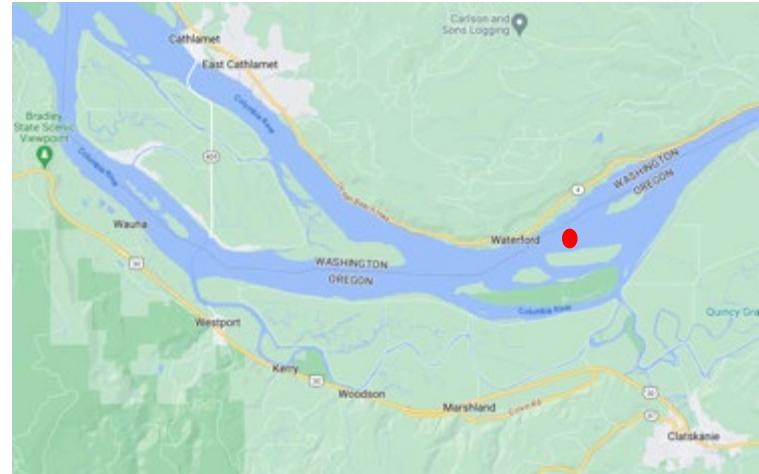
PD5 (RM38.26) - 2023



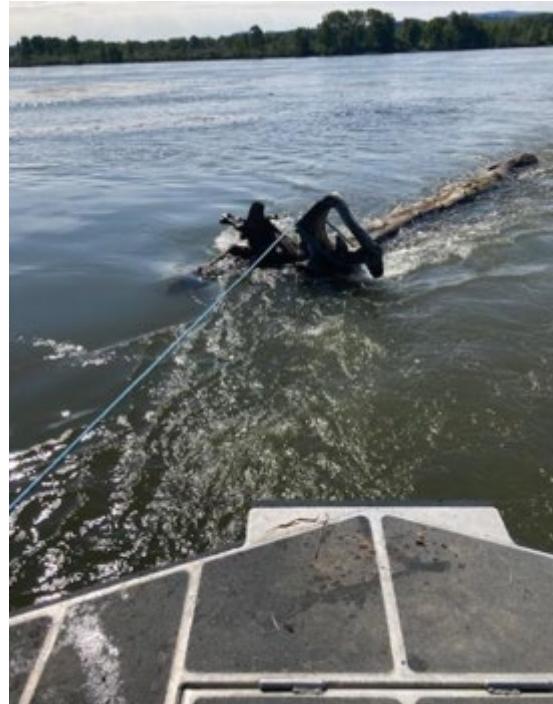
PD8 (RM51.10) - 2023



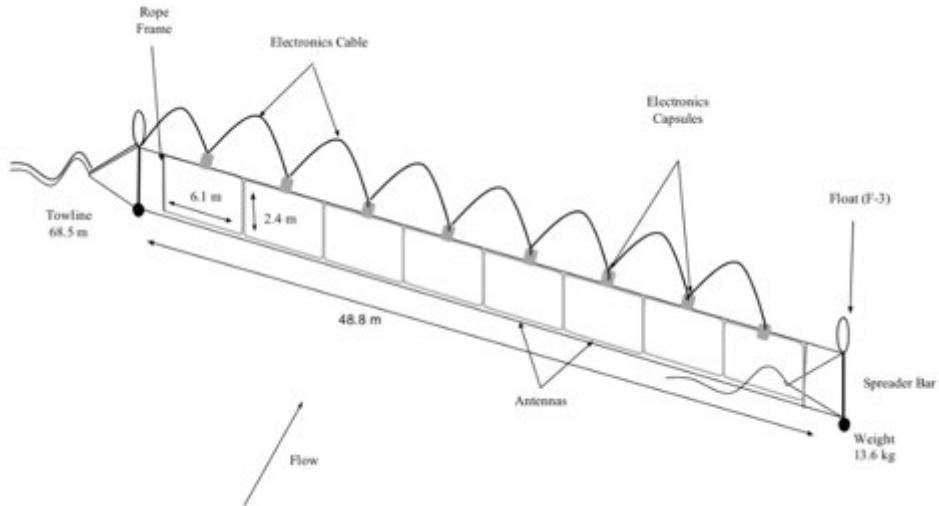
PD8 (RM51.10) - 2023



Pile Dike O&M - 2023



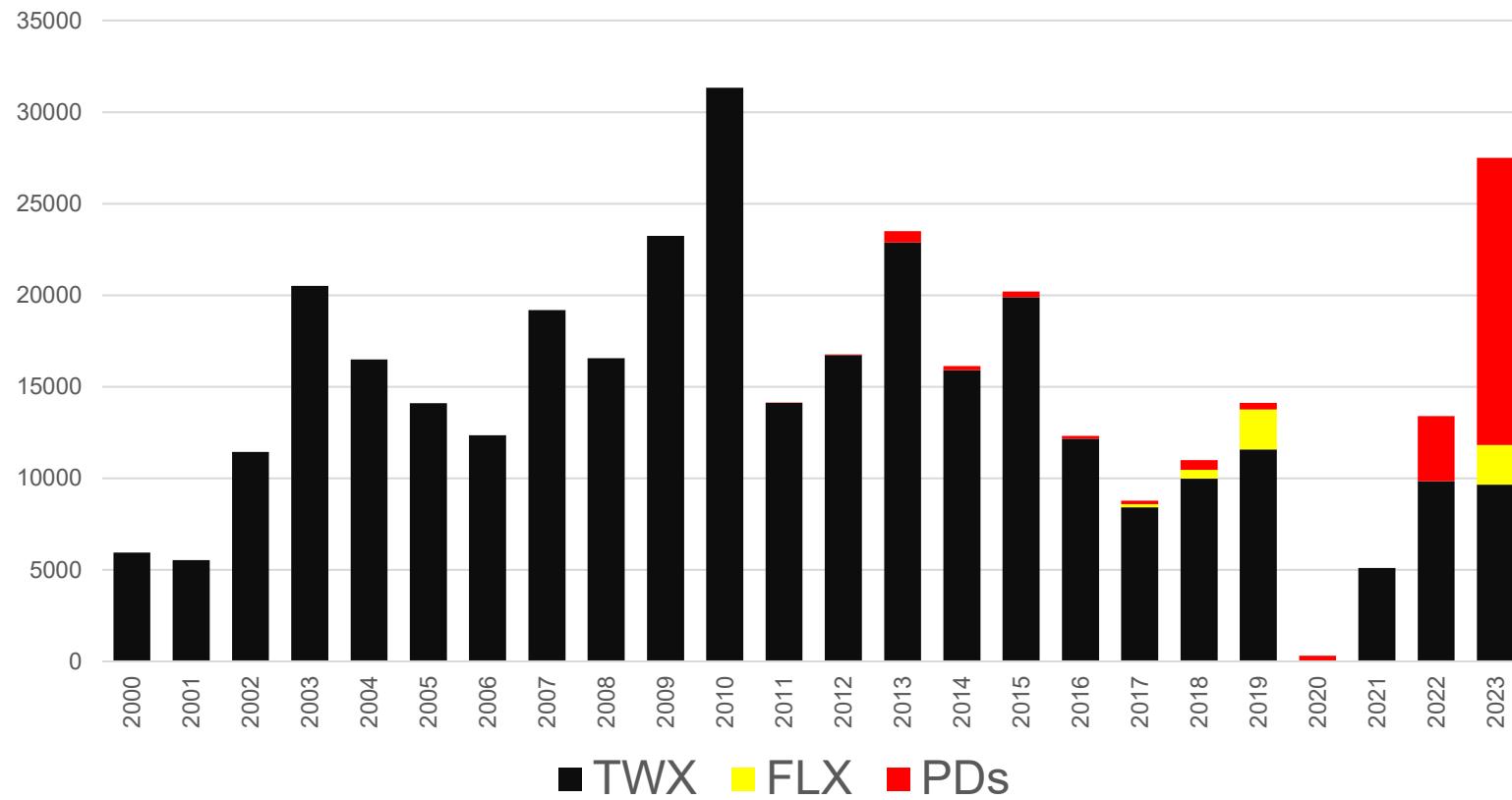
Flexible Array - 2023



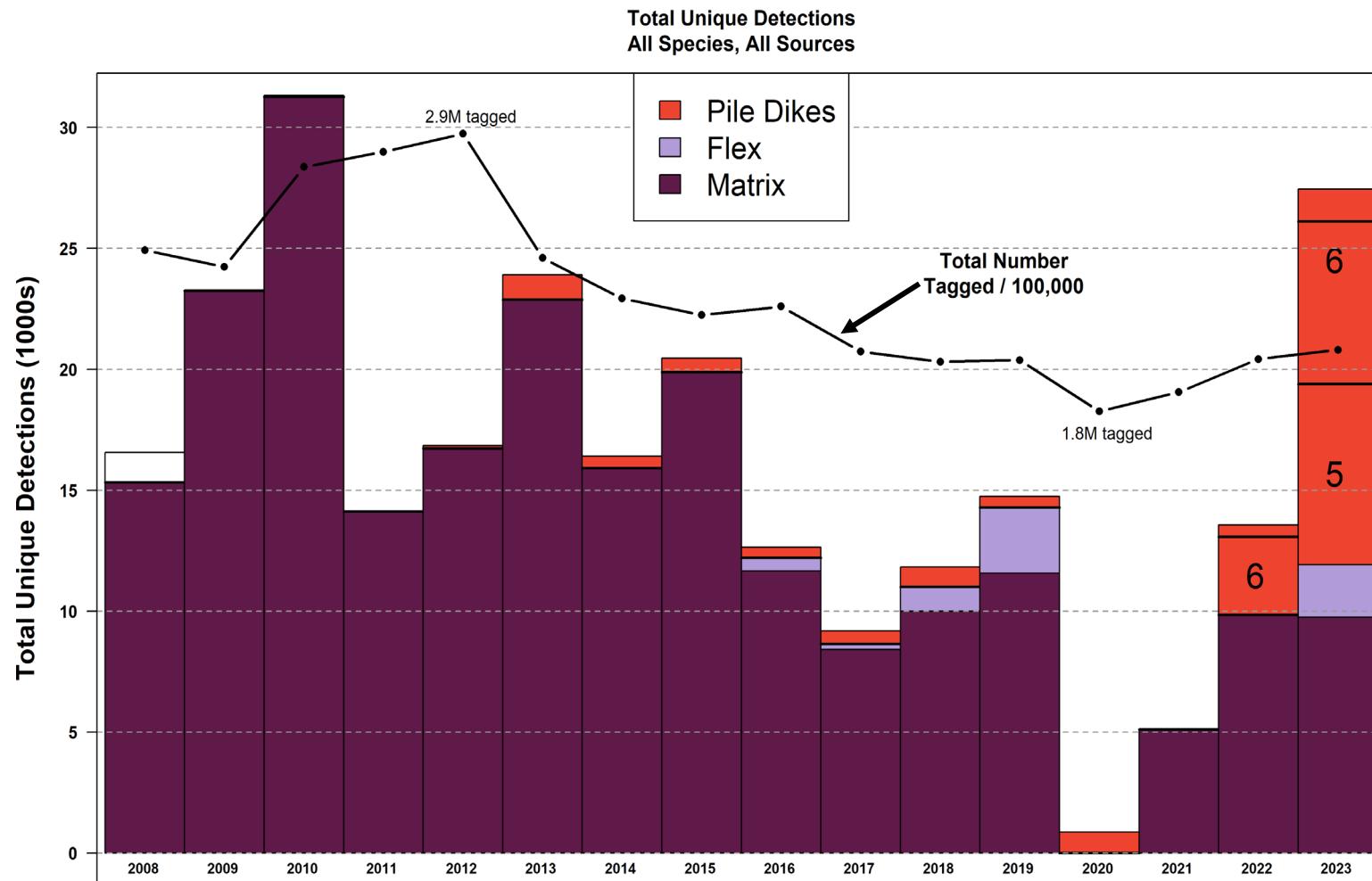
- Operated the FLX system horizontally and during daylight hours to target steelhead
- Installed and operated a net reel to ease deployment and retrieval, reducing staffing requirements and increasing operational safety

Estuary Detections – 2000 to 2023

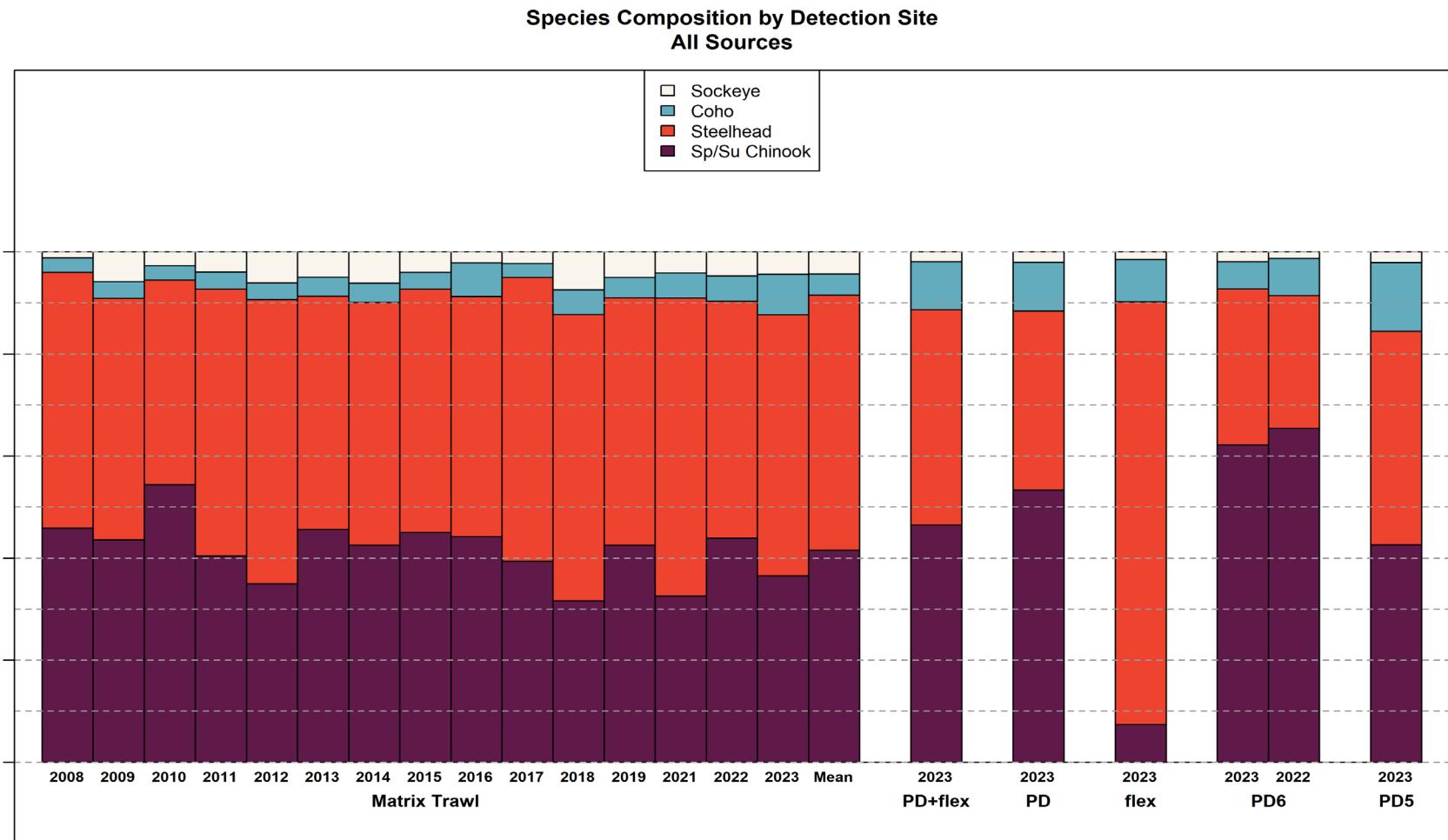
Estuary Detection from 2000 - 2023



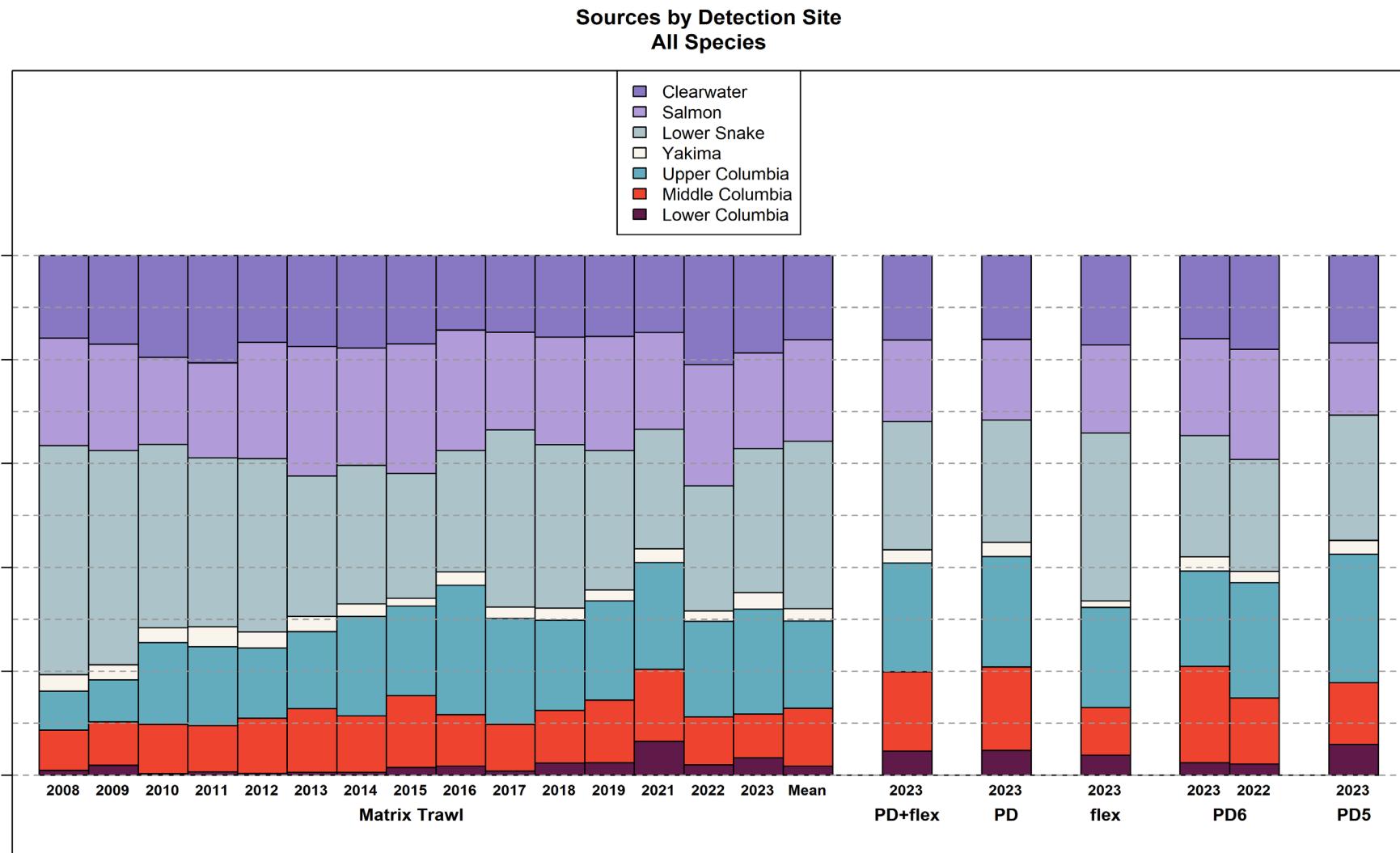
Estuary Detections Results – 2008 to 2023



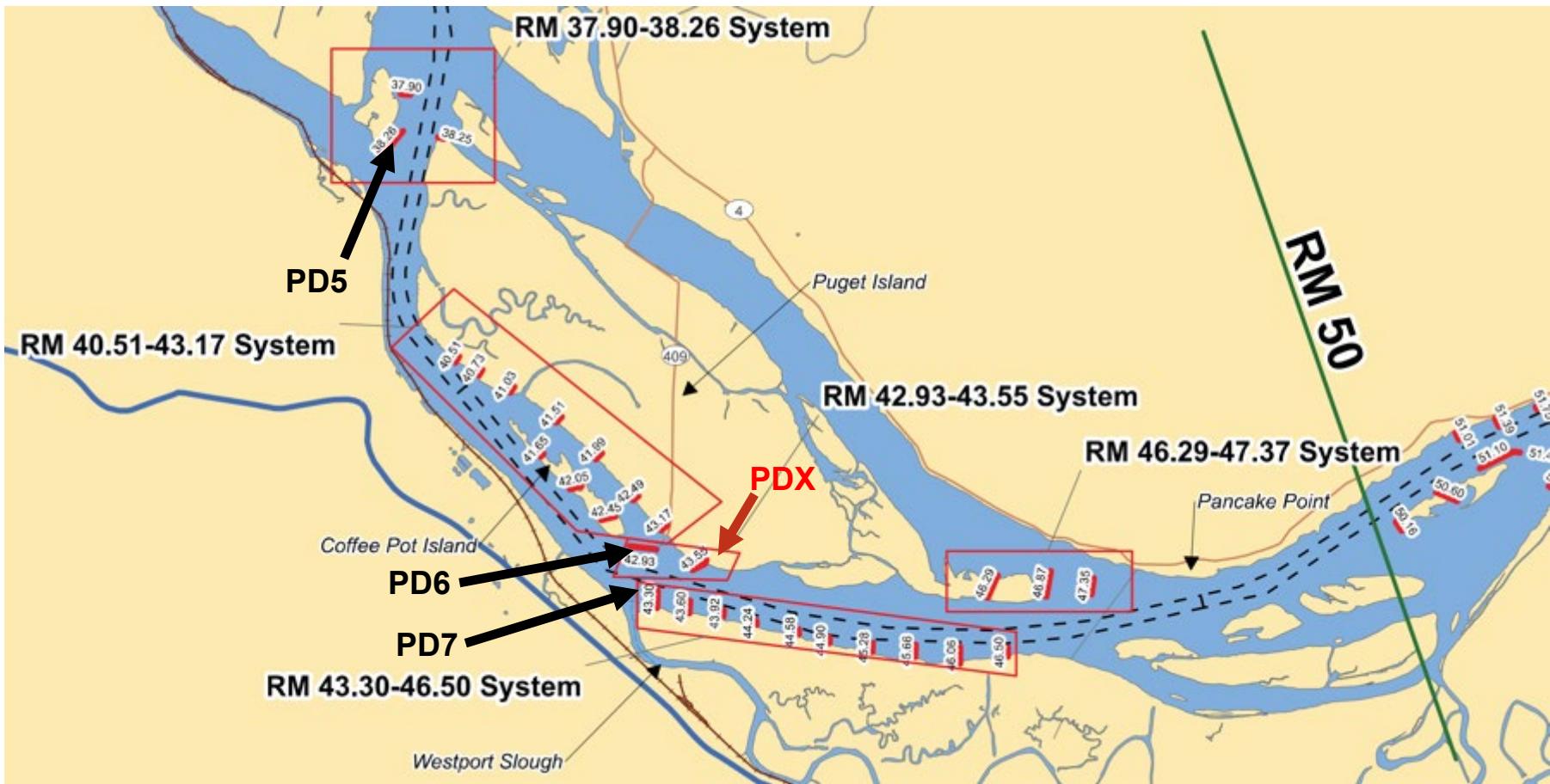
Estuary Detections Species Comp. – 2008 to 2023



Estuary Detections Basin of Origin – 2008 to 2023



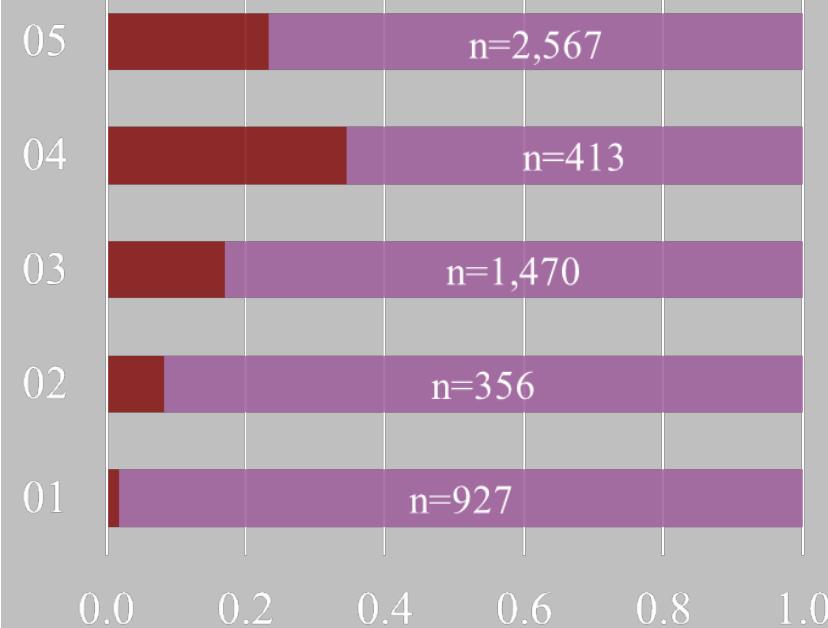
Estuary Detection Expansion – 2024



Estuary Detection Expansion – 2024

PD5

■ % Duplicate

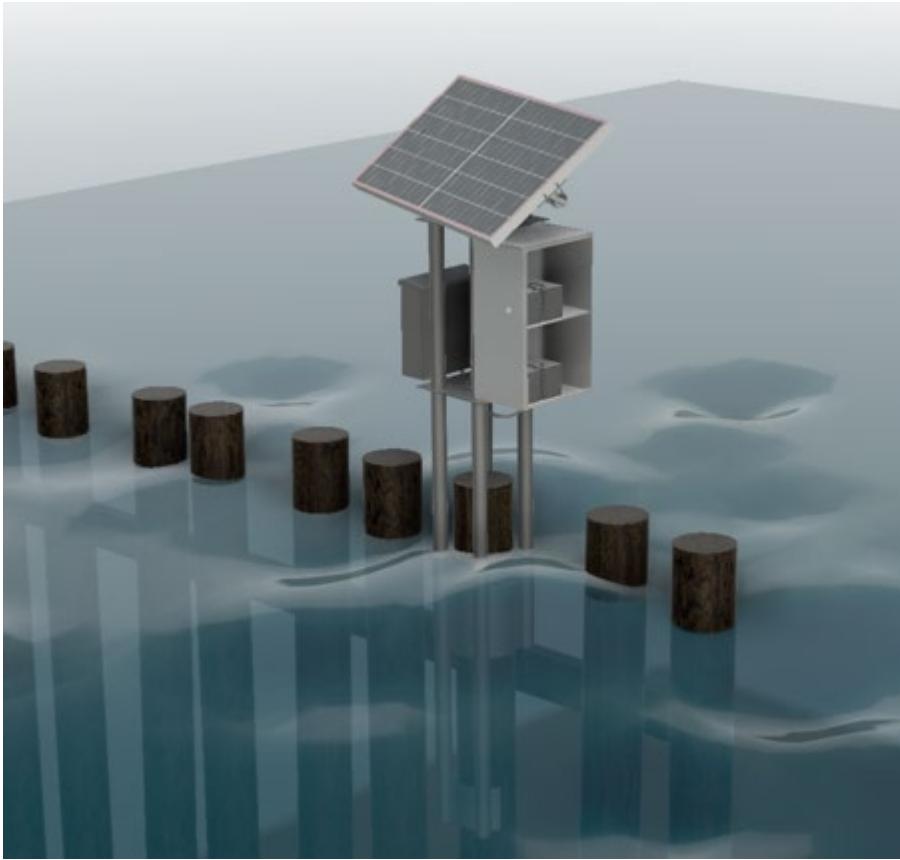


PD6

■ % Unique



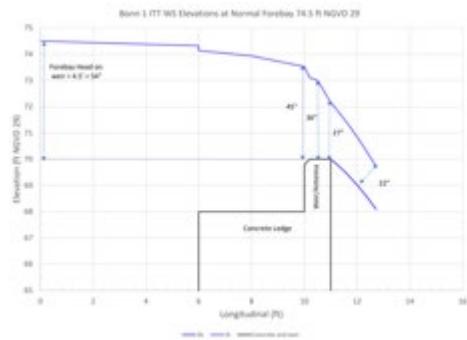
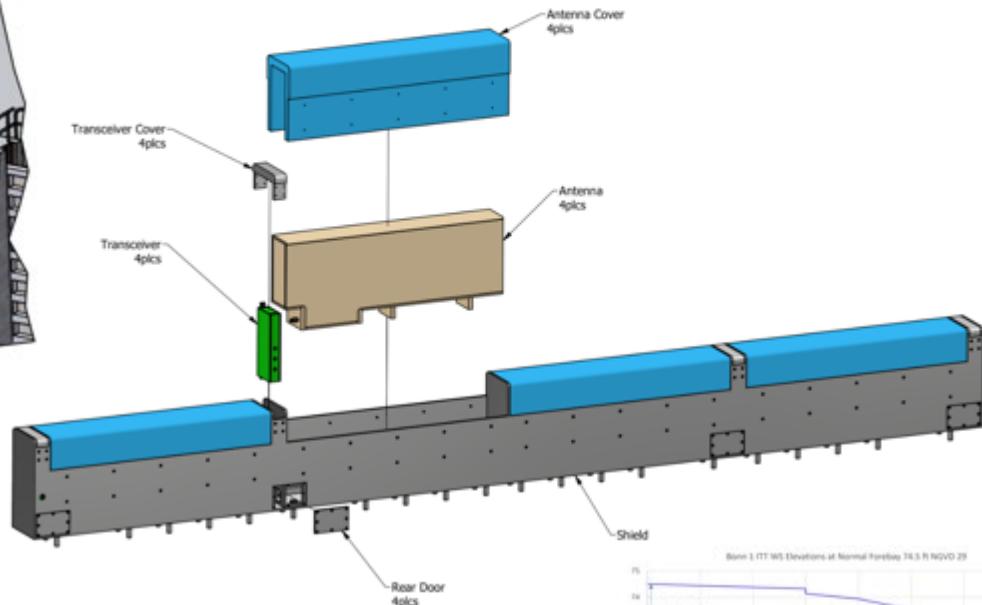
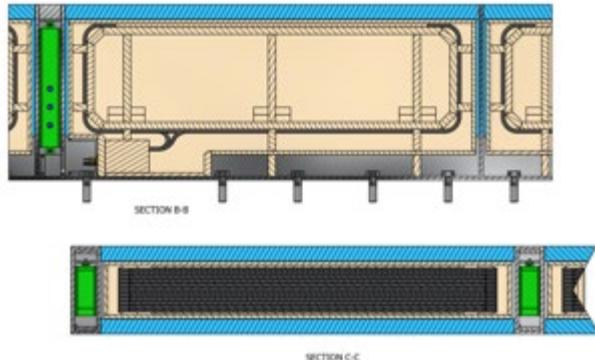
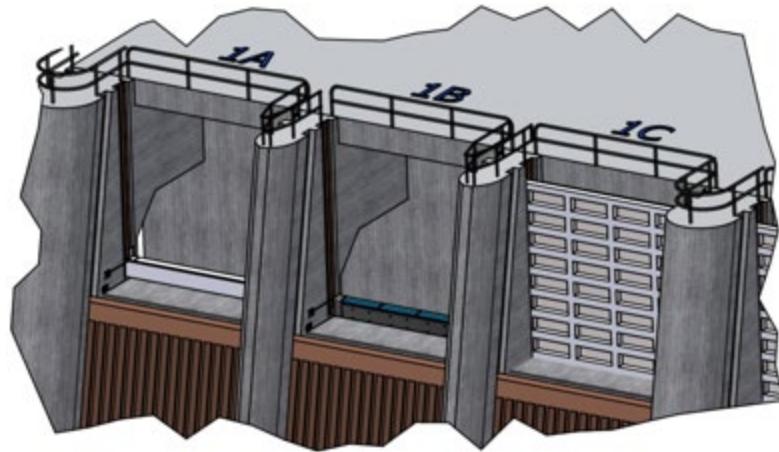
Estuary Detection Upgrades – 2024



- Four PD sites
 - 3 – “Permanent” (PD5, PD6, PD7)
 - 1 – Additional test site (PDX)
- Expand PD5 and PD6 to 16 antennas each with two “permanent” equipment platforms on each site.

Bonneville ITS Installation – 2024

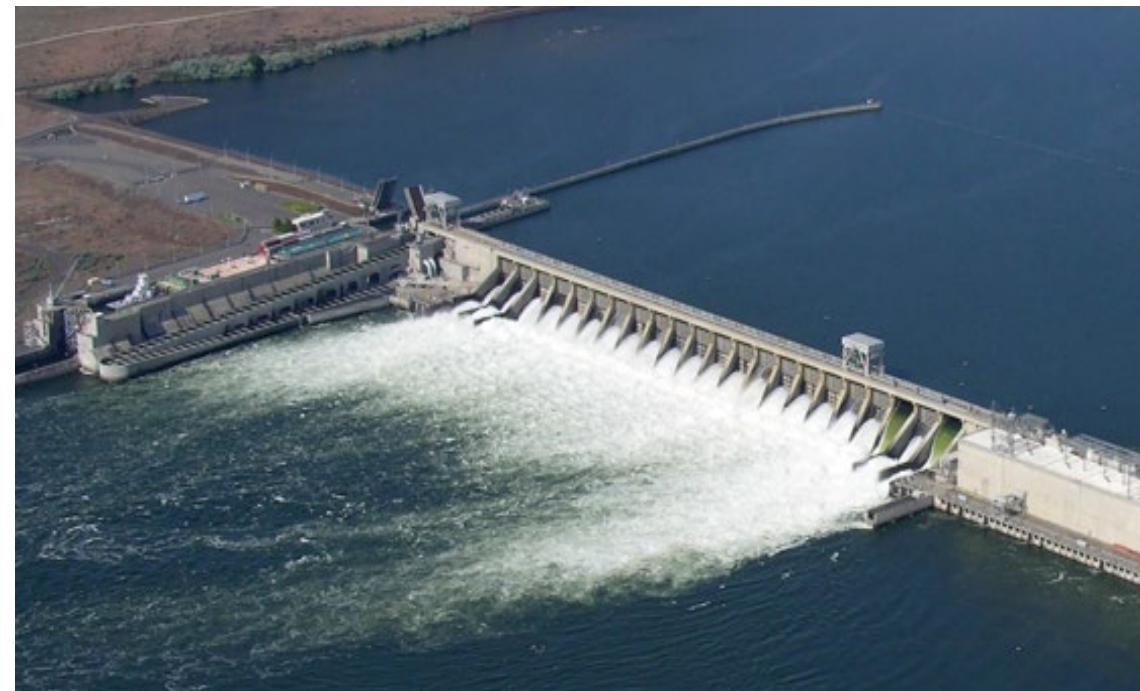
BONNEVILLE PH1 ICE AND TRASH SLUICEWAY PIT TAG ARRAY FOR GATE 1B



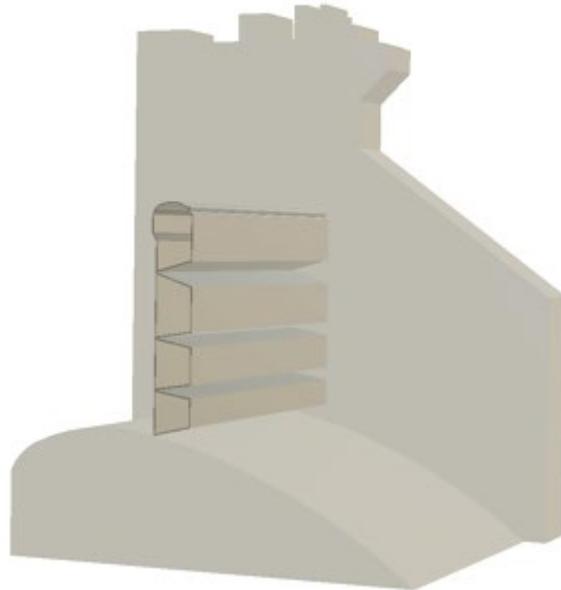
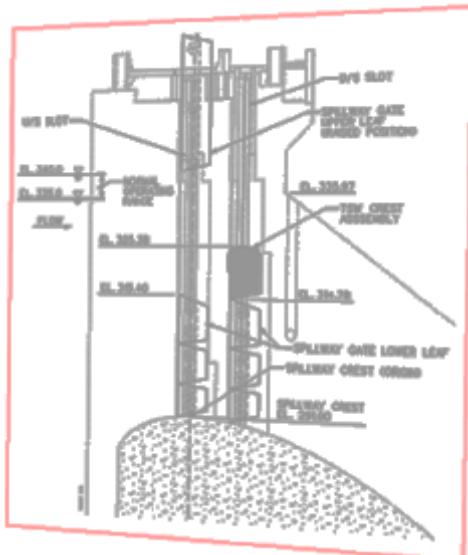
NOAA FISHERIES

McNary PIT

MCJ (McNary Juvenile Bypass)



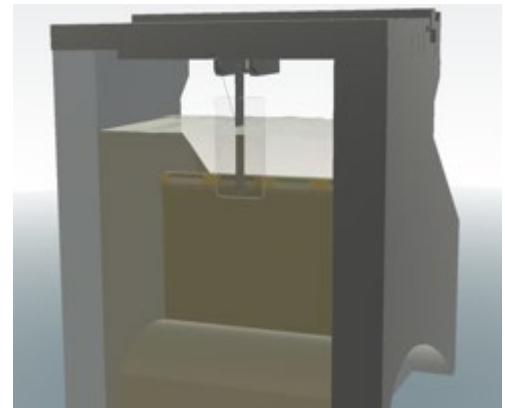
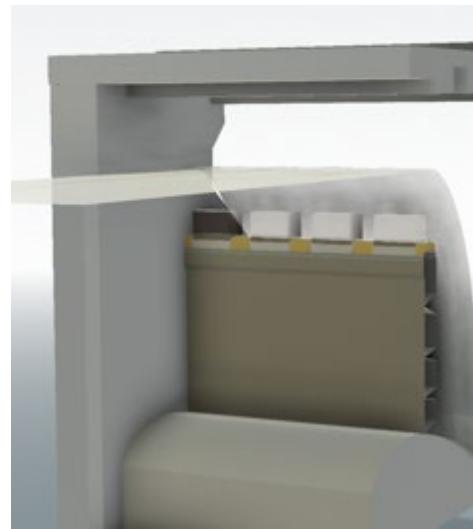
McNary PIT



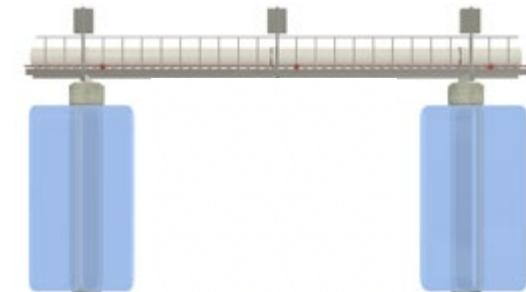
- Take lessons learned from GRS, BON ITS and develop an antenna system for use atop TSWs and ASWs
- Utilize the FS3001 readers and an ITS style antenna
- Antennas would hydraulically mimic weir crest, NOAA hydraulics will be consulted after initial design principles have been established
- Stainless steel structural housings/shields with cross members, pre-flooded compartments to reduce future O&M burden

McNary PIT Proposals

- Read range of 60" could capture approximately 25% of the water column at elev. 340
- Read range of 60" could capture approximately 20% of the water with one fin antenna
- Read range of 60" could capture approximately 30% of the water with two antennas

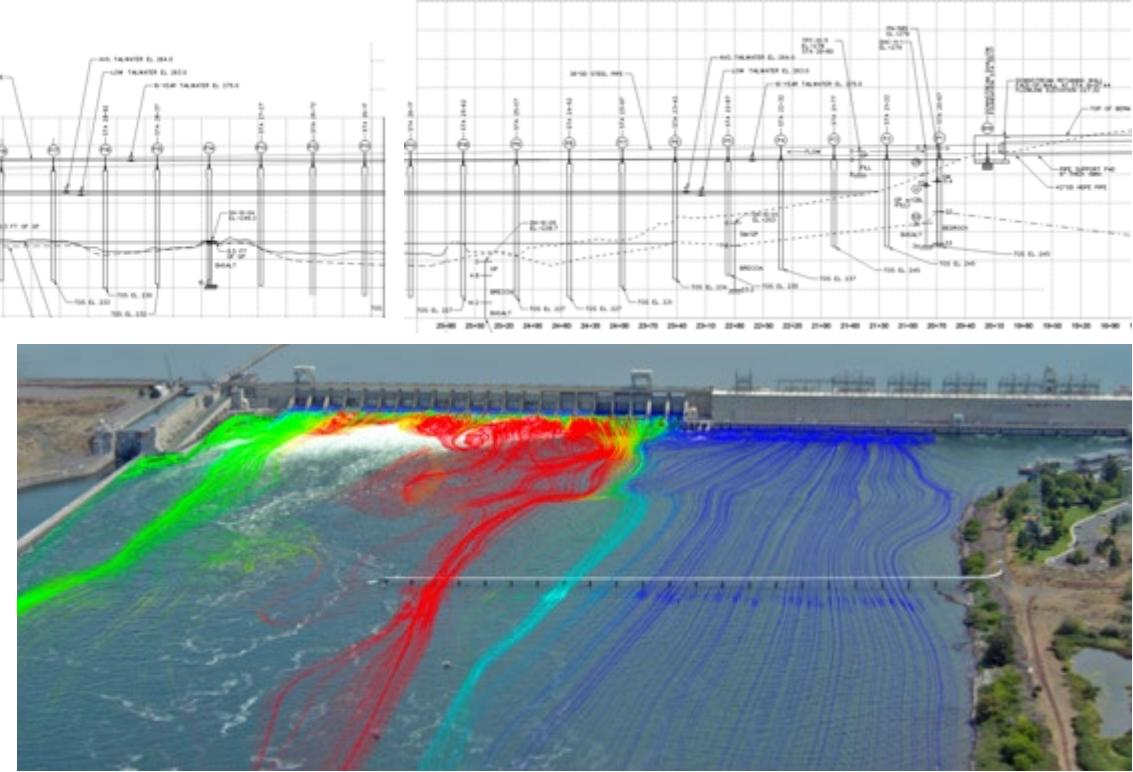
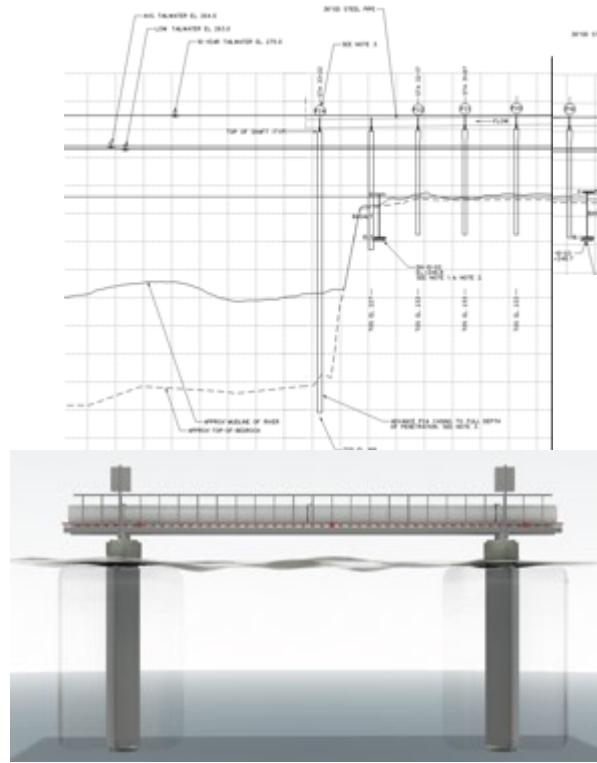


McNary PIT Proposals



- Any structure in the river could be used as a “Pile Dike” type system
- Bridge Columns, outfall piers etc.
- Scalable – Could start with a single antenna

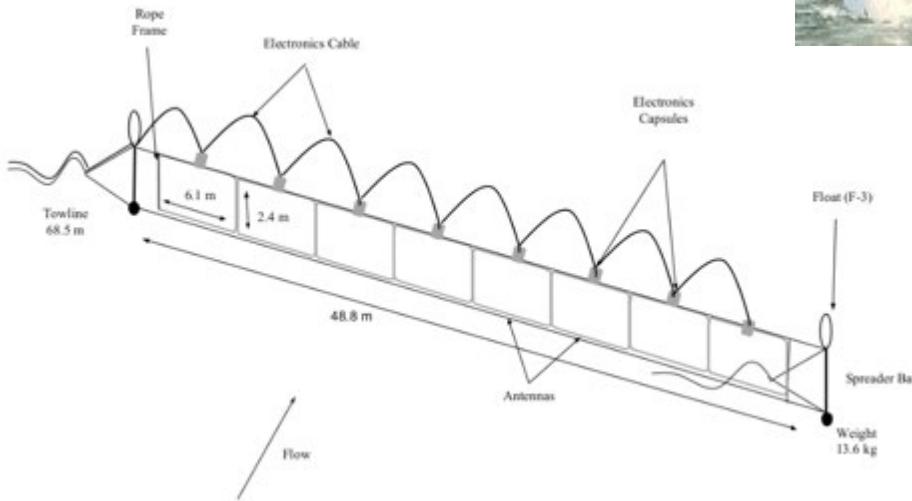
McNary PIT Proposals



IIHR-Hydroscience & Engineering, University of Iowa

- 24 – 48" concrete pilings with 50' spacing extending 1200' into the river
- Option to target certain passage routes based on previous hydraulic and active tag studies

McNary PIT Proposals



- Flexible antenna array
- PIT Barge placement

Questions?

Acknowledgments:



Bonneville
POWER ADMINISTRATION



Washington
Department of
**FISH &
WILDLIFE**



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**

