The objectives of this study included determining the seasonal distribution of rearing juvenile salmonids and other fishes, and direct and indirect effects of water temperatures, habitat, flow, and interspecific interactions on juvenile salmonids. Snorkel surveys were conducted between March and August at 24 sampling locations selected at random (12 in Low Flow Channel, 12 in High Flow Channel). Each section covered an area of 25 meters long and four meters wide and ran parallel to one riverbank. Two divers surveyed the reach by swimming upstream and marking the location of fish observations and the number, species and size of the fish observed. The divers would then measure water depth, average velocity, substrate, cover, and habitat types at 36 points, each representing one square meter within the reach. The divers also returned to the locations where fish were observed and measured depth and focal velocity associated with each fish observation. Water temperature was continuously monitored through a network of StowAway electronic thermistors.