

Passage of Native Cutthroat Trout Through Small Culverts On Steep Slopes: What Are The Limits?

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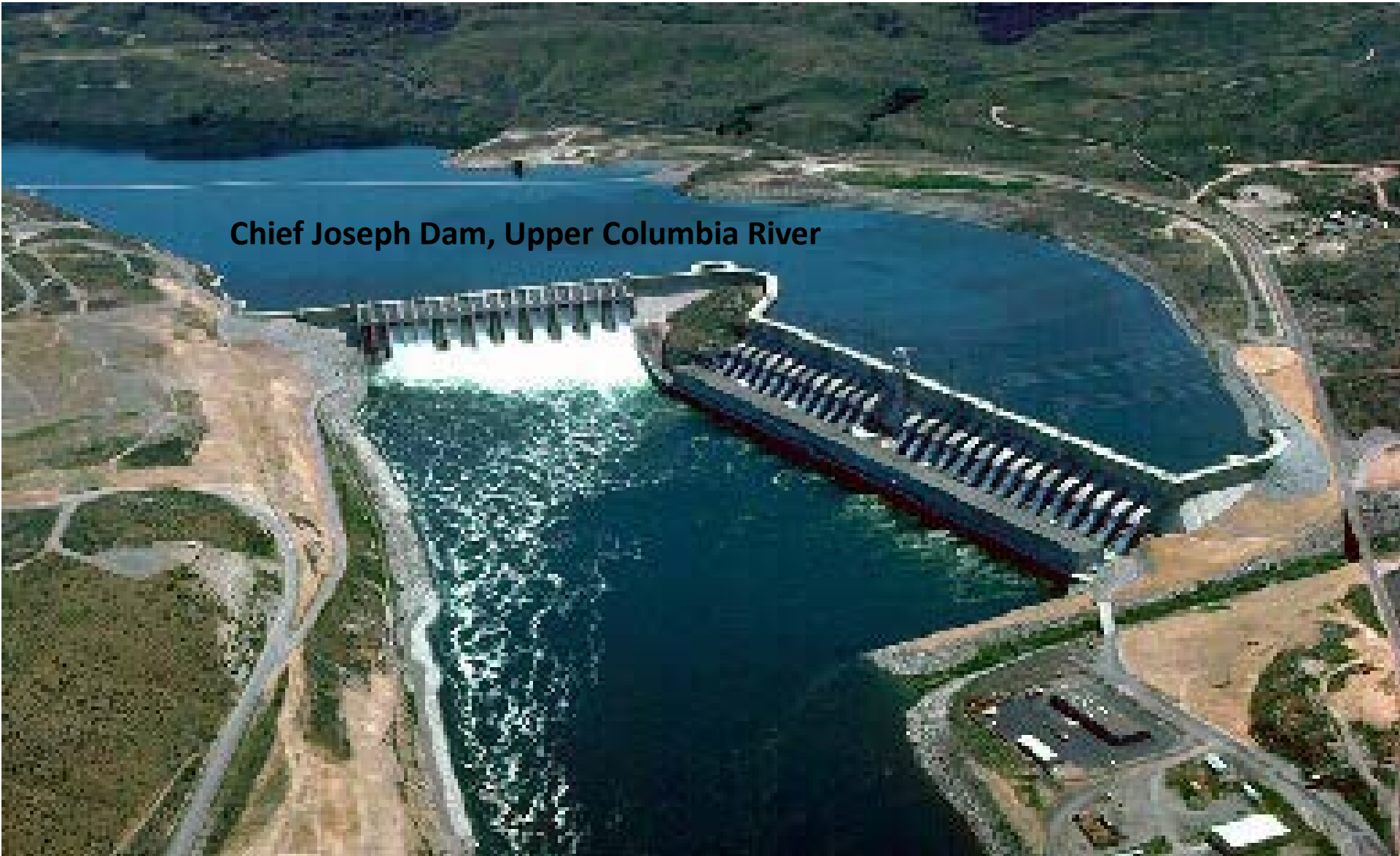
Society of American Foresters
March 14, 2013

Fish Passage: What's the big deal?



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Chief Joseph Dam, Upper Columbia River



Fish Passage: What's the big deal?

**Glen Canyon Dam
Colorado River**



Fish Passage: Our Northwest Context

- **Washington State private forest lands**
 - 6,505 barriers identified in 1997
 - 50% have been replaced to date (total cost \$100-200M)
- **Washington State DOT**
 - 1,904 barriers identified at a cost of \$900M
 - 75% of blocked streams contain significant habitat upstream
- **US Forest Service lands in WA and OR**
 - 4,800 barriers at a cost of 331M, estimated to take 100 years to complete
- **Oregon DOT**
 - 733 barriers identified in W. Oregon (total cost >\$100M)
- **British Columbia**
 - 44,000 culverts pose a moderate to high risk for passage problems

Culvert Passability



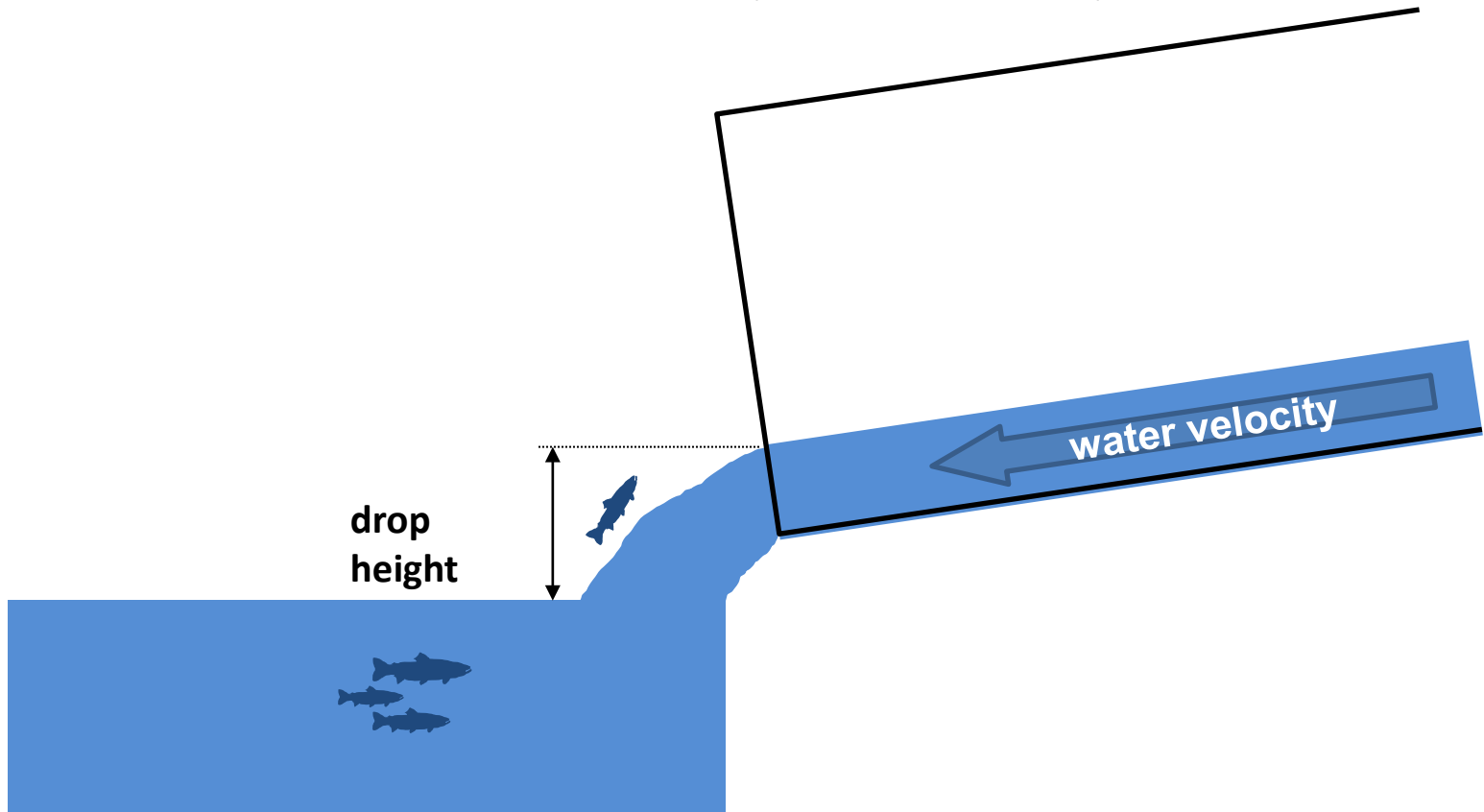
Coastal Cutthroat Trout

- Life history: both sea-run and resident forms
- Resident populations represent the most common fish species found in small headwater streams
- Resident populations often thrive above migration barriers



Study Objectives

- Assess the passability of wild coastal cutthroat trout through a culvert over a range of slopes and flows;
- Assess the influence of culvert outlet conditions (drop height and water velocity) on passability





Culvert Test Bed Facility
near Tenino, Washington

Passage Detection System

PIT = passive integrated transponder



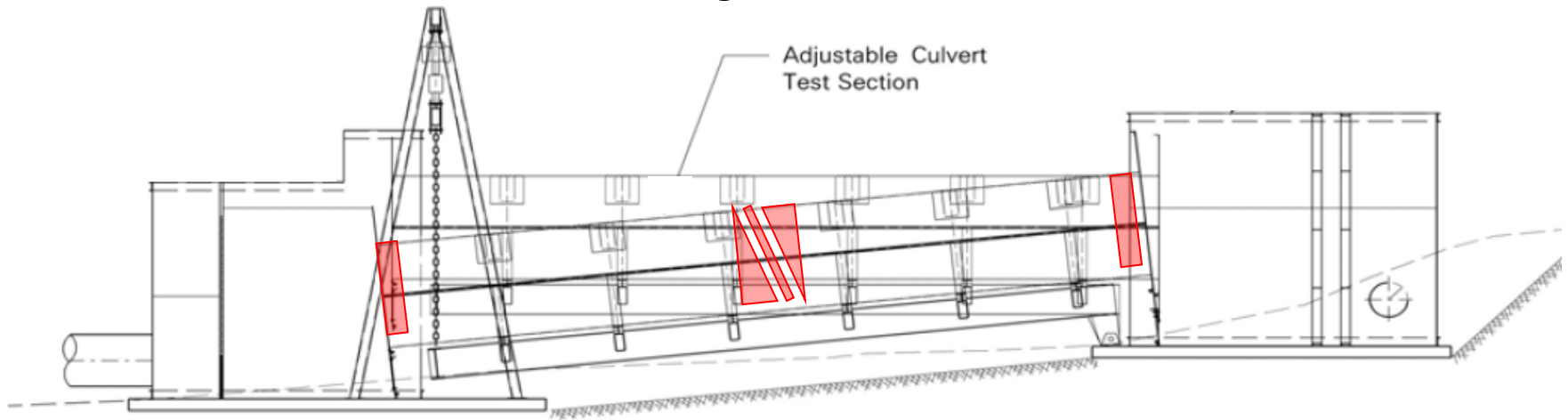
½ duplex

Unique ID for individual fish

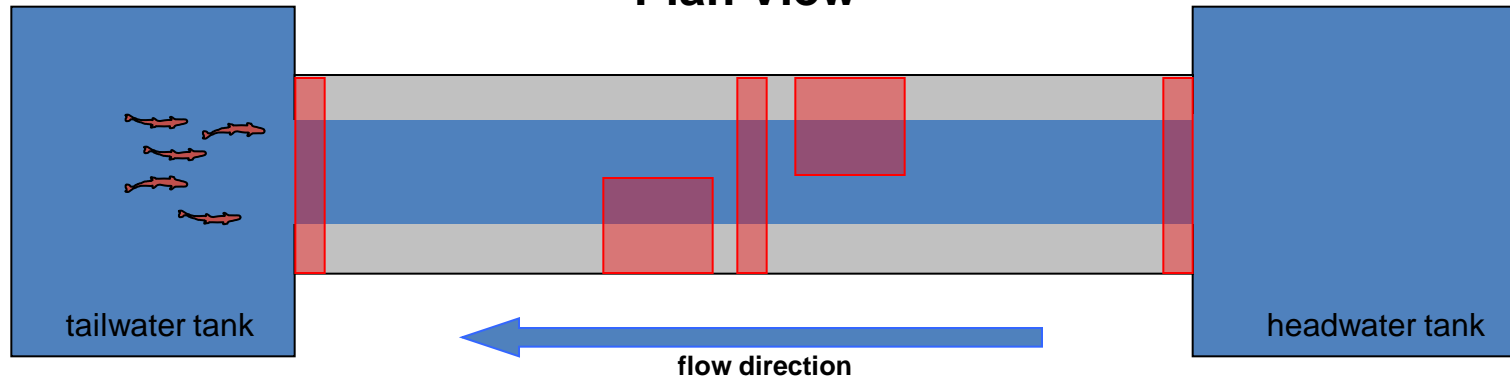
**How many try?
How many make it?**

Passage Detection System

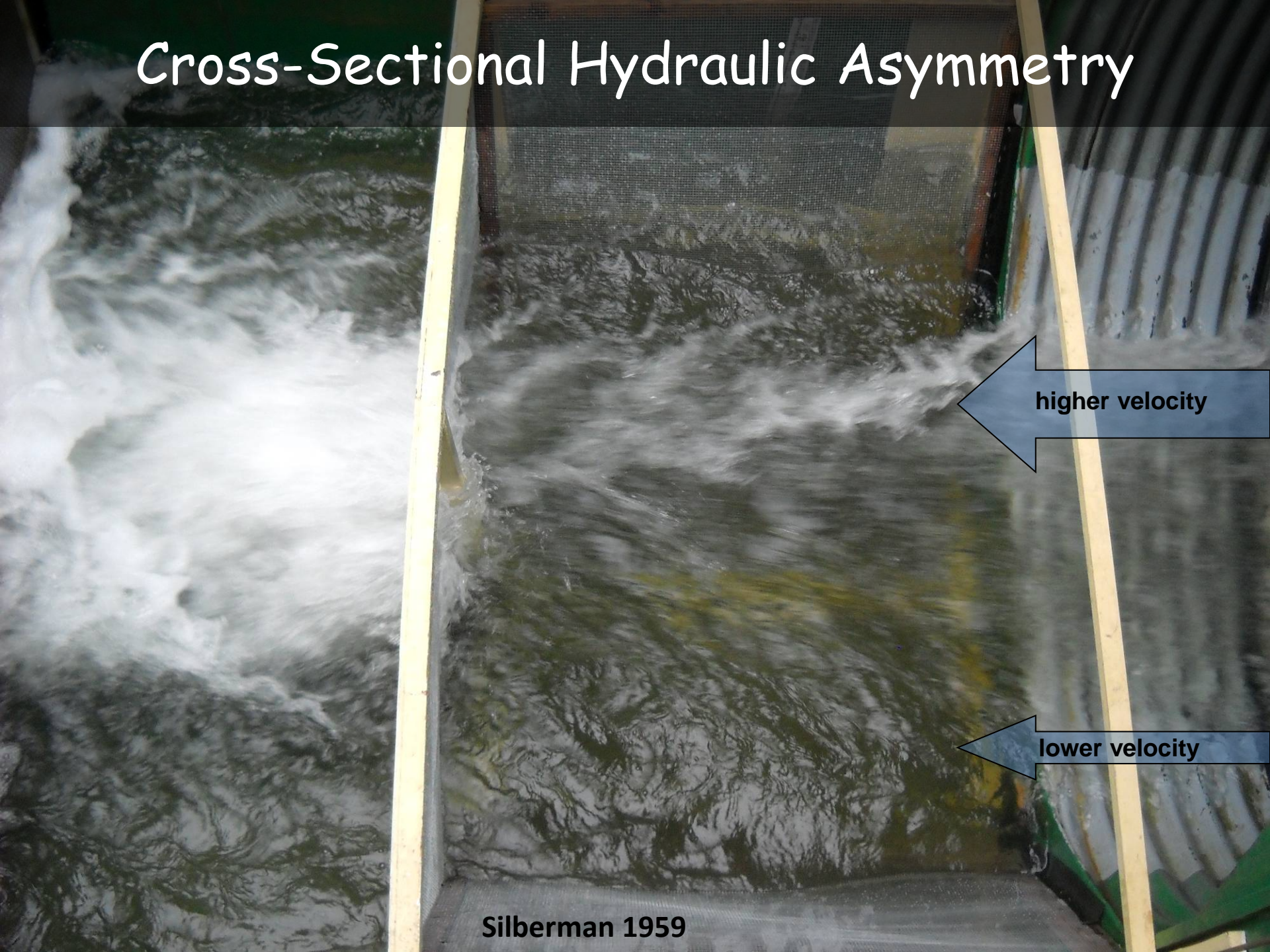
PIT Tag Antennae



Plan View



Cross-Sectional Hydraulic Asymmetry

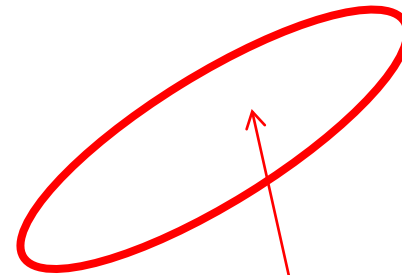
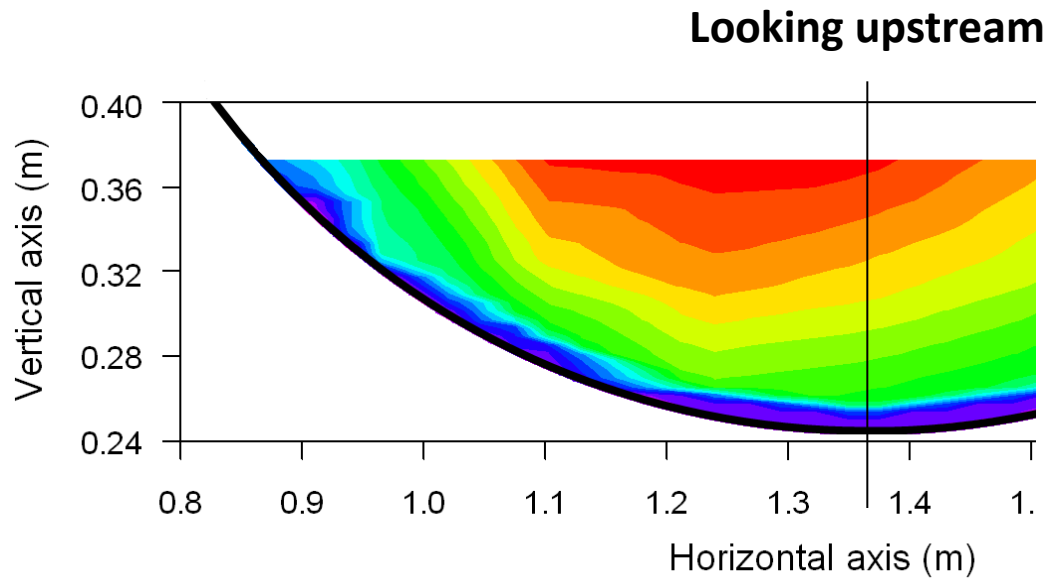


higher velocity

lower velocity

Silberman 1959

Cross Sectional Velocity Profile

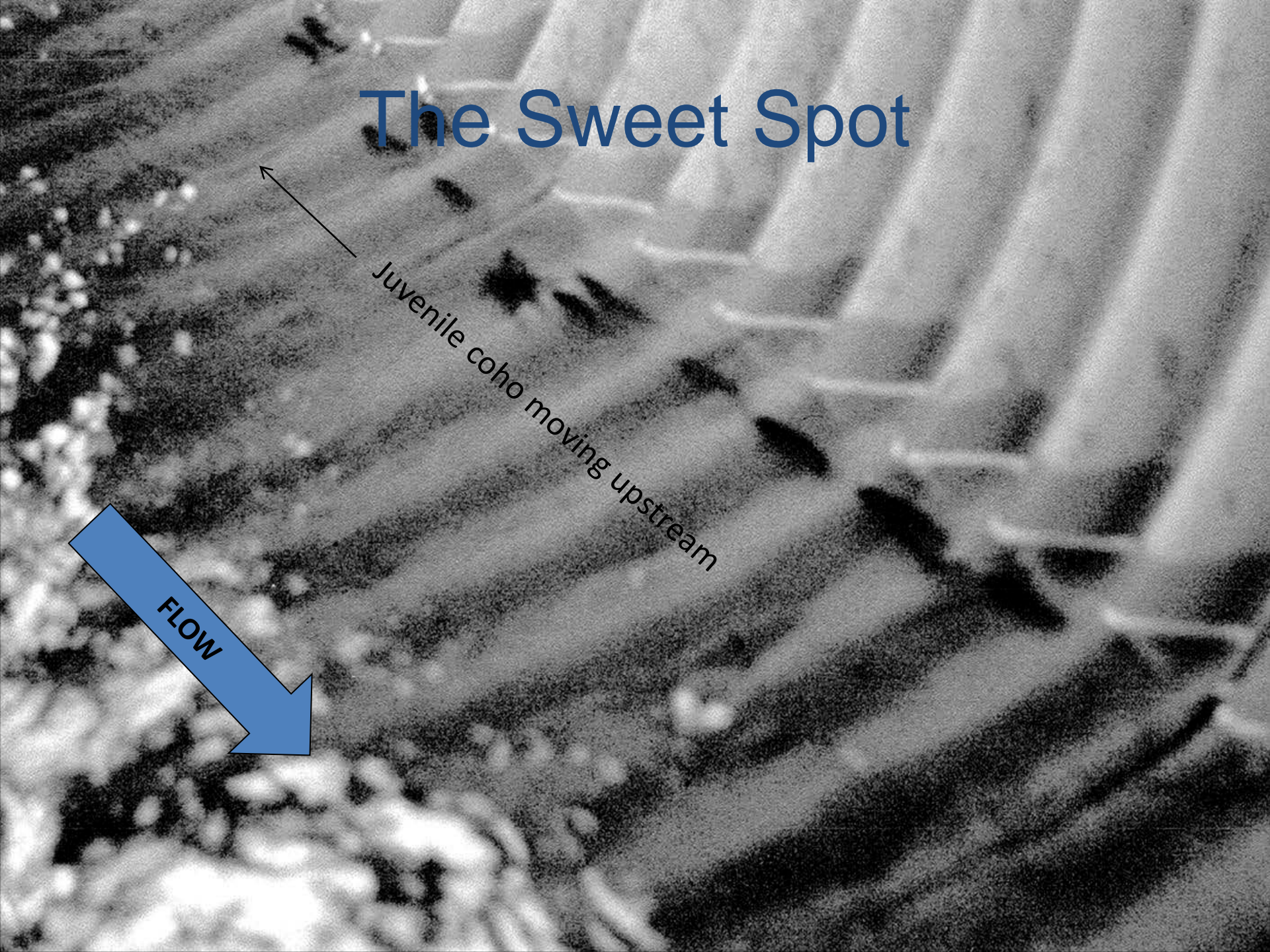


The "Sweet Spot"

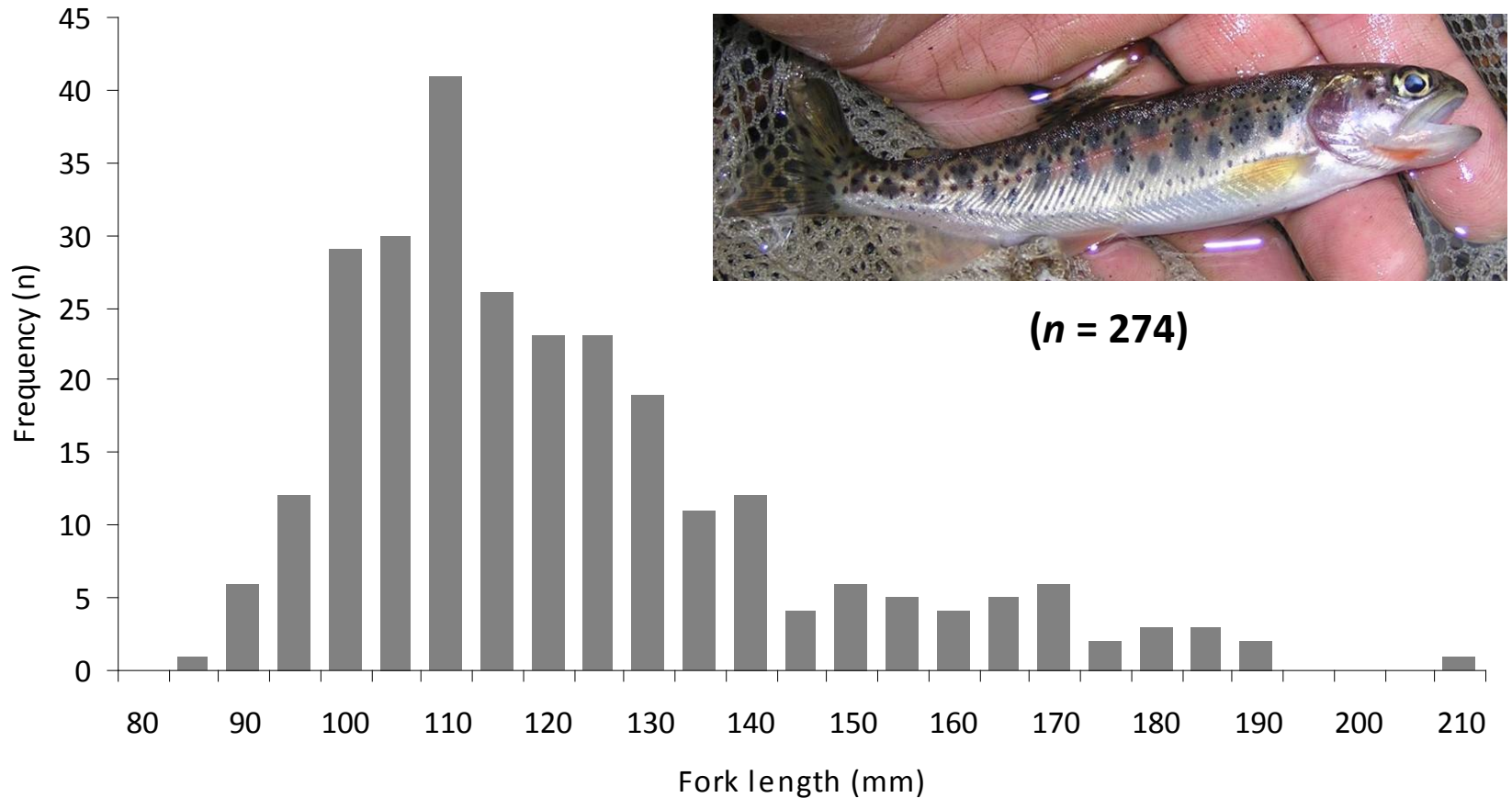
The Sweet Spot

Juvenile coho moving upstream

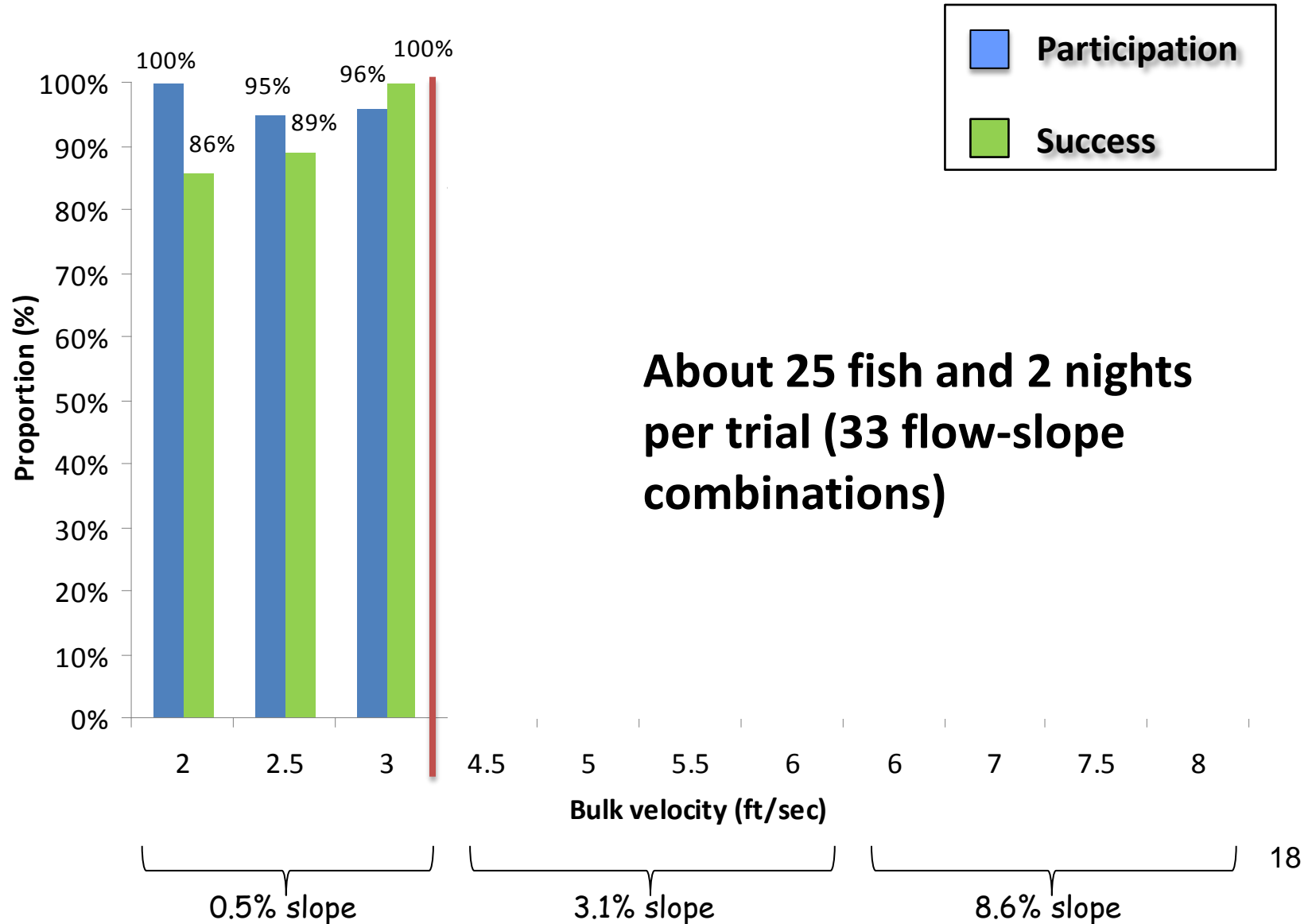
FLOW



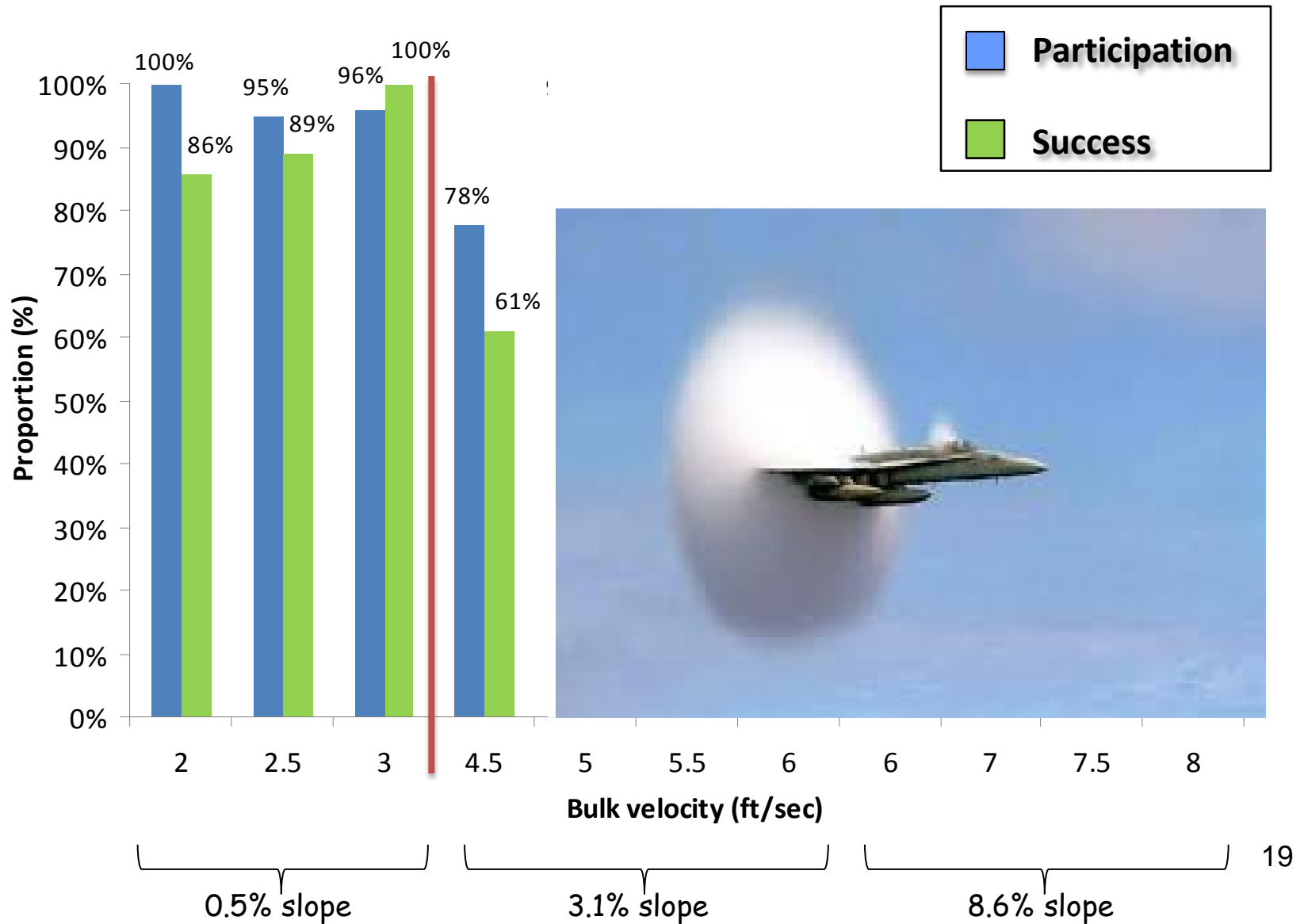
Size Distribution of Tested Cutthroat Trout



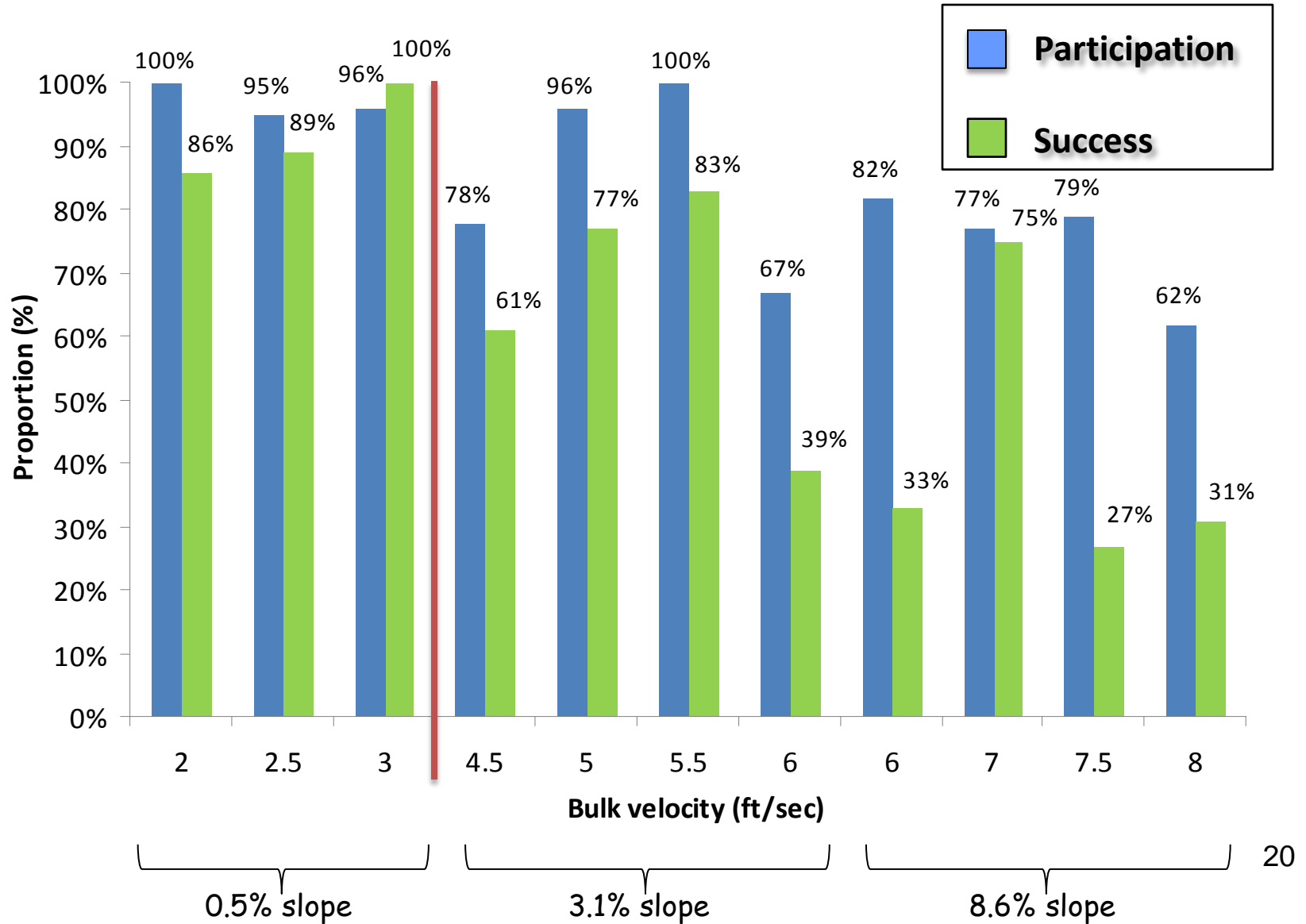
Results



Results



Results



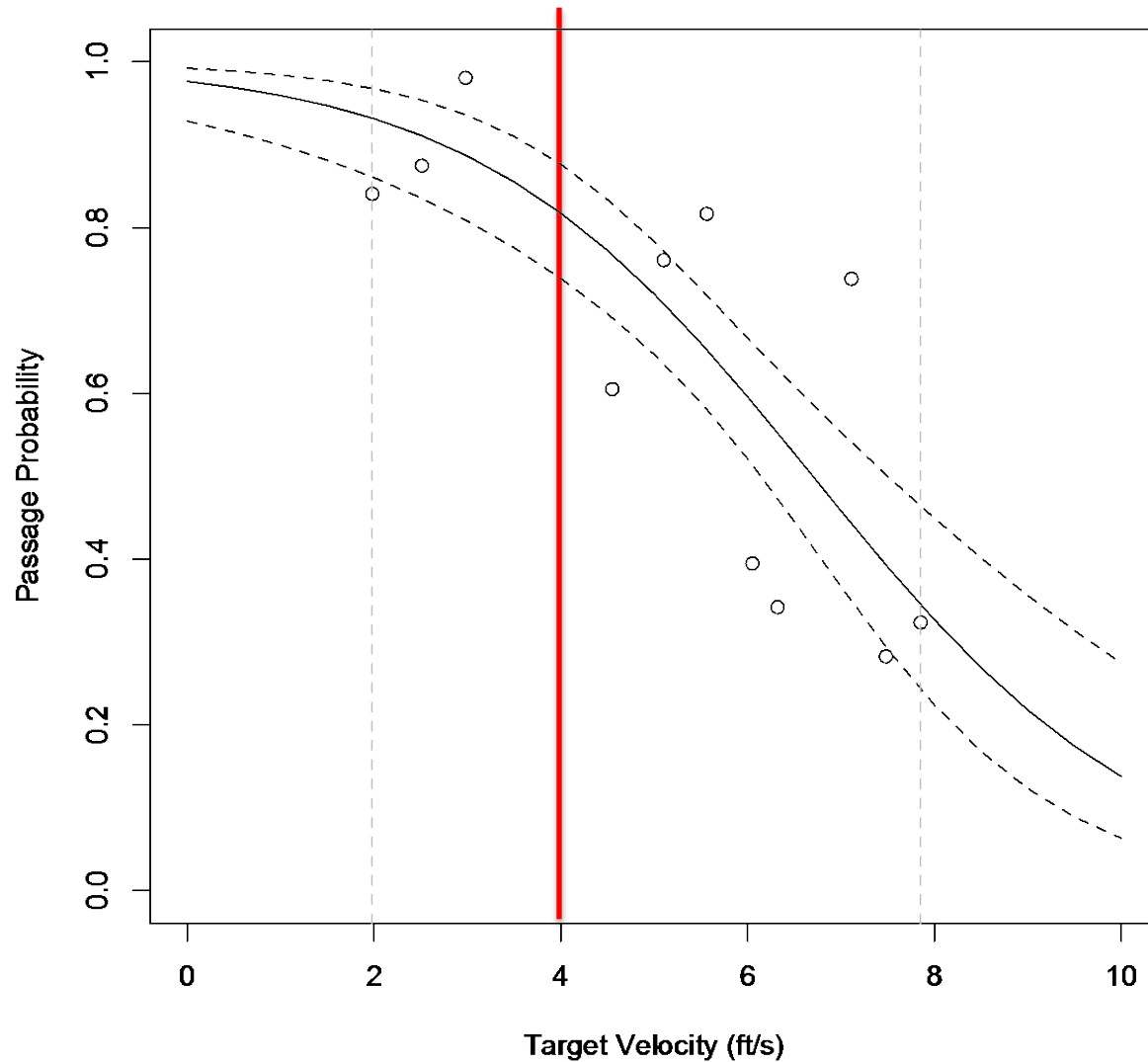


Flow: 8 cubic feet/sec

Pipe Slope: 8.6%

Velocity: 7 ft/sec

Probability of Passage



Bottom Line

- Wild cutthroat were successful in average passage conditions well beyond those predicted by most passage criteria
 - No perch at outlet

Outlet Drop Height

A photograph of a small waterfall in a forest. The water is cascading over a dark, mossy rock. The surrounding area is lush with green foliage and some bare branches. The text "Outlet Drop Height" is overlaid in yellow at the top center.

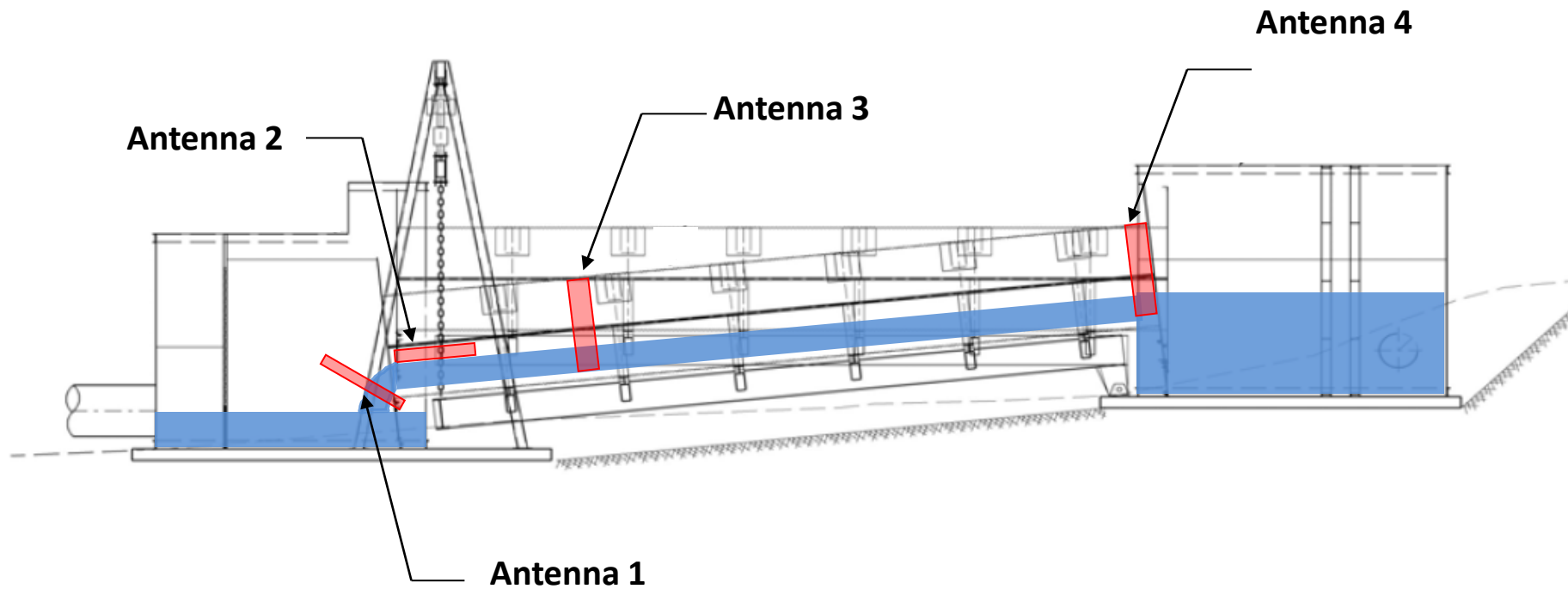
Study design

Passage conditions matrix

		Drop height		
		6"	12"	18"
Velocity (ft·s ⁻¹)	3.9			
	4.9			
	5.5			

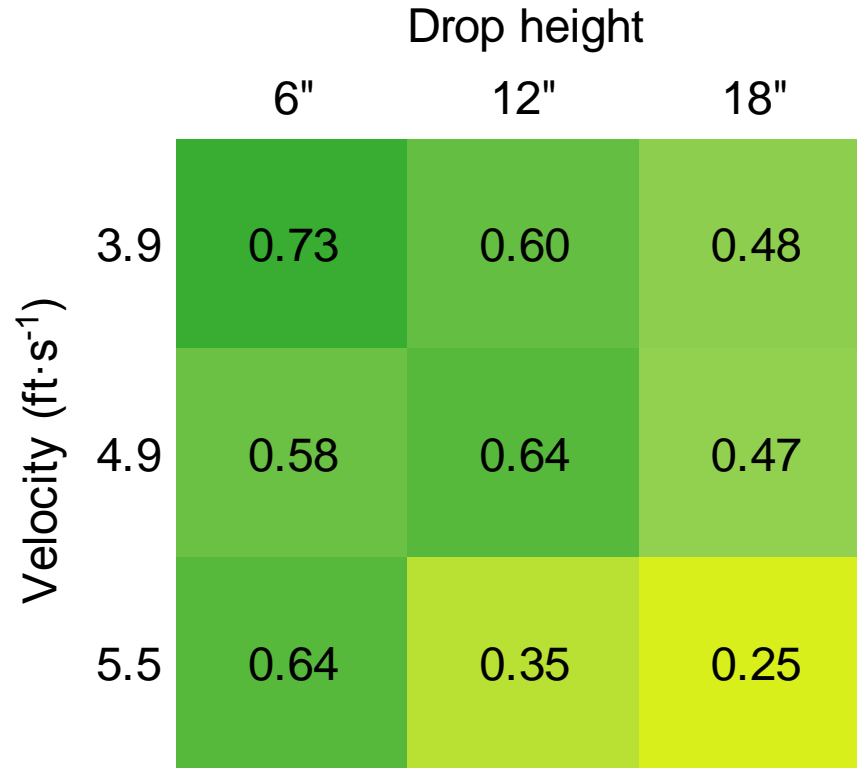
**Each velocity and height combination
was tested twice (18 total trials)**

Passage Detection System



Passage performance by distance through culvert

Movement up lower quarter of culvert



relative passage performance

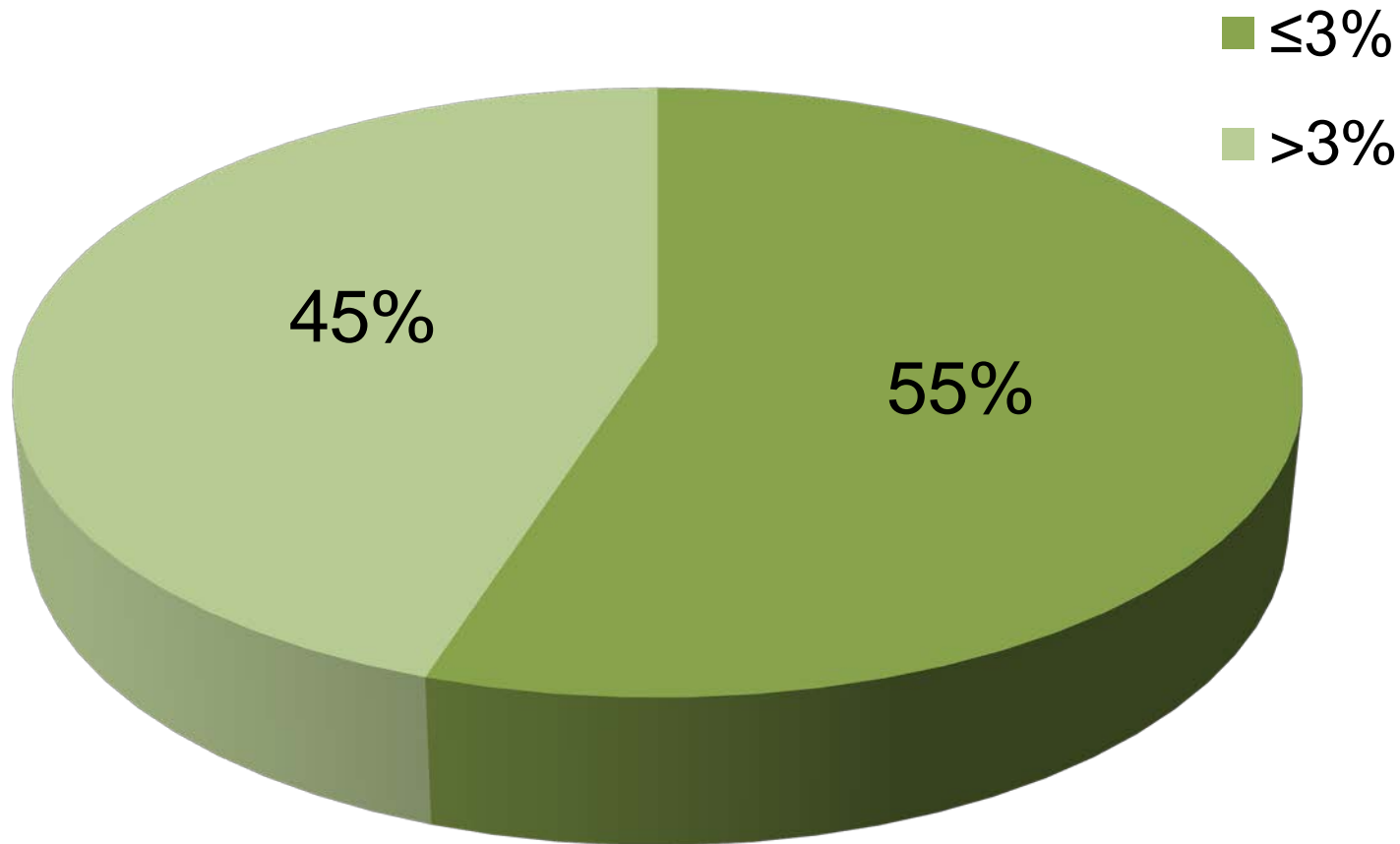




What Next?

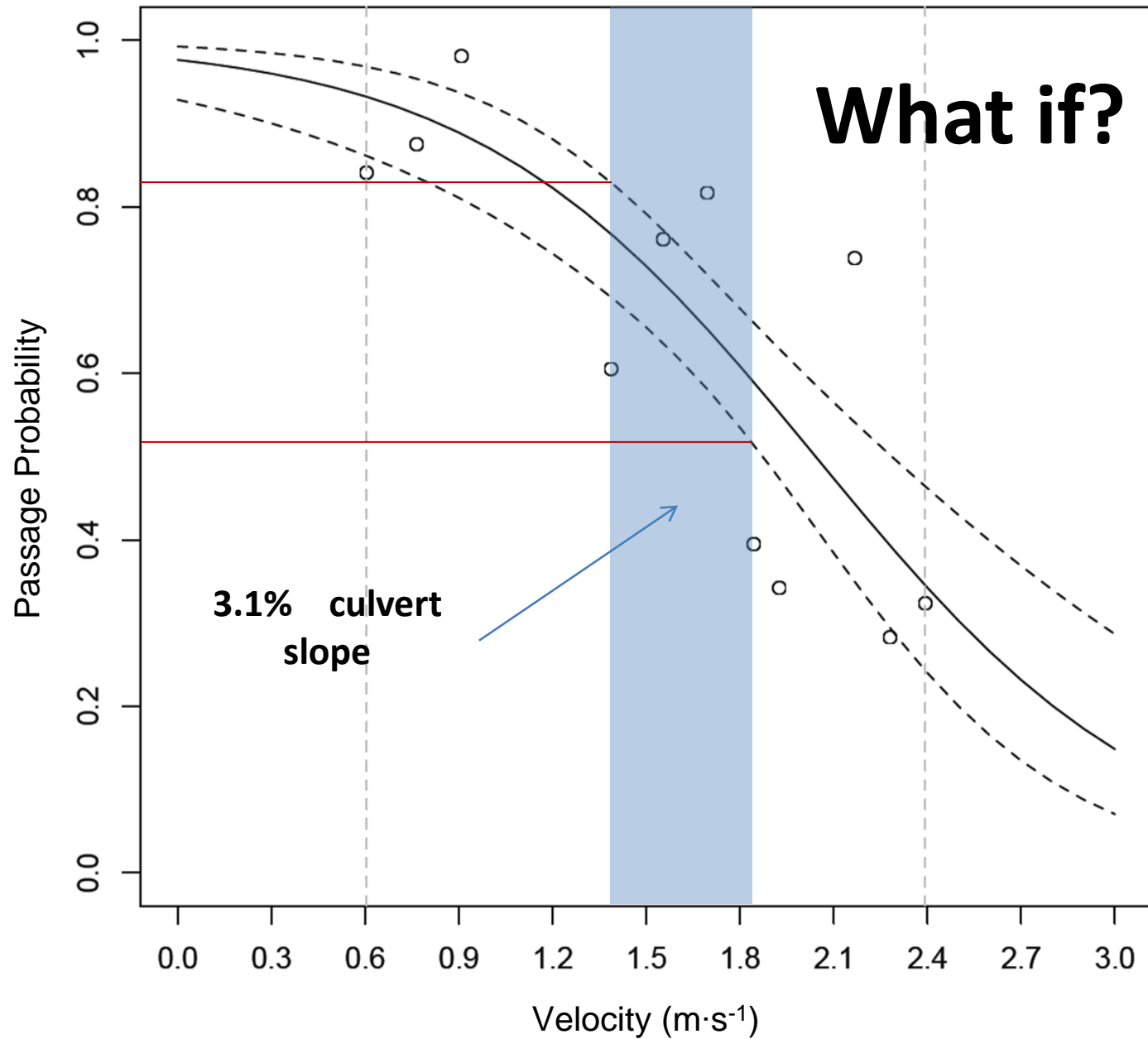
- Policy
 - Improve passage criteria
 - Account for partial passage
 - Broaden the decision space
 - True 'worst first' prioritization

Culvert Slope Categories for Inventoried Fish Passage Barriers in Alaska & British Columbia



N = 909

Sources: British Columbia Forest Practices Board (2009),
Flanders and Cariello (2000)



Acknowledgments

- Dan Adkins
- Rhonda Brooks
- Dr. Joel Cahoon
- Dr. Tamre Cardoso
- Jim Dill
- Peter Heide
- Dr. George Ice
- Chris Jarmer
- Warren Leach
- Dr. Douglas Martin
- NCASI
- Oregon Association of Counties
- Oregon Forest Industries Council
- Jon Peterson
- Pat Powers
- Earl Prentice
- Adelaide Sibeaux
- Washington Dept. of Transportation
- Washington Forest Protection Association
- Individual Timber Companies