

University of Massachusetts Amherst
ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst

International Conference on Engineering and
Ecohydrology for Fish Passage

International Conference on Engineering and
Ecohydrology for Fish Passage 2015

Jun 24th, 3:00 PM - 3:15 PM

Session B8: Changes in Fish Passage Metrics Following the Co-Location of a Low-Head Hydropower Turbine with an Existing Fish Pass; Revealed by an Acoustic Tracking Study of Migratory Salmonids

Richard A.A. Noble

University of Hull International Fisheries Institute

Jon D. Bolland

University of Hull International Fisheries Institute

Jamie R. Dodd

University of Hull International Fisheries Institute

Sam E. Walton

University of Hull International Fisheries Institute

Terry Coddington

University of Hull International Fisheries Institute

Noble, Richard A.A.; Bolland, Jon D.; Dodd, Jamie R.; Walton, Sam E.; Coddington, Terry; Cowx, Ian G.; Hateley, Jon; and Gregory, Jim, "Session B8: Changes in Fish Passage Metrics Following the Co-Location of a Low-Head Hydropower Turbine with an Existing Fish Pass; Revealed by an Acoustic Tracking Study of Migratory Salmonids" (2015). *International Conference on Engineering and Ecohydrology for Fish Passage*. 9.

https://scholarworks.umass.edu/fishpassage_conference/2015/June24/9

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Fish Passage Community at UMass Amherst at ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. It has been accepted for inclusion in International Conference on Engineering and Ecohydrology for Fish Passage by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. For more information, please contact scholarworks@library.umass.edu.

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.umass.edu/fishpassage_conference



Part of the [Aquaculture and Fisheries Commons](#), and the [Hydraulic Engineering Commons](#)

Presenter Information

Richard A.A. Noble, Jon D. Bolland, Jamie R. Dodd, Sam E. Walton, Terry Coddington, Ian G. Cowx, Jon Hateley, and Jim Gregory

Changes in fish passage metrics following the co-location of a low-head hydropower turbine with an existing fish pass; revealed by an acoustic tracking study of migratory salmonids

*R. A. A. Noble, J. D. Bolland, J. Dodd, S. E. Walton,
T. Coddington, I. G. Cowx*



J. Hateley & J. Gregory



Ruswarp Weir



Ruswarp Weir – Co-located fish pass & Turbine



Before:

Pool-traverse pass

After:

Larinier pass
Low-head 50 kW HP
(max 4 cumec abstraction)



Capture & Acoustic Tagging



Year	Dataset	Sea Trout	Salmon
2011	Baseline	38	1
2012	Baseline	10	13
2013	Post	46	1
2014	Post	44	3



Model 795LG acoustic tags

11-mm x 25 mm

4.6-g weight in air

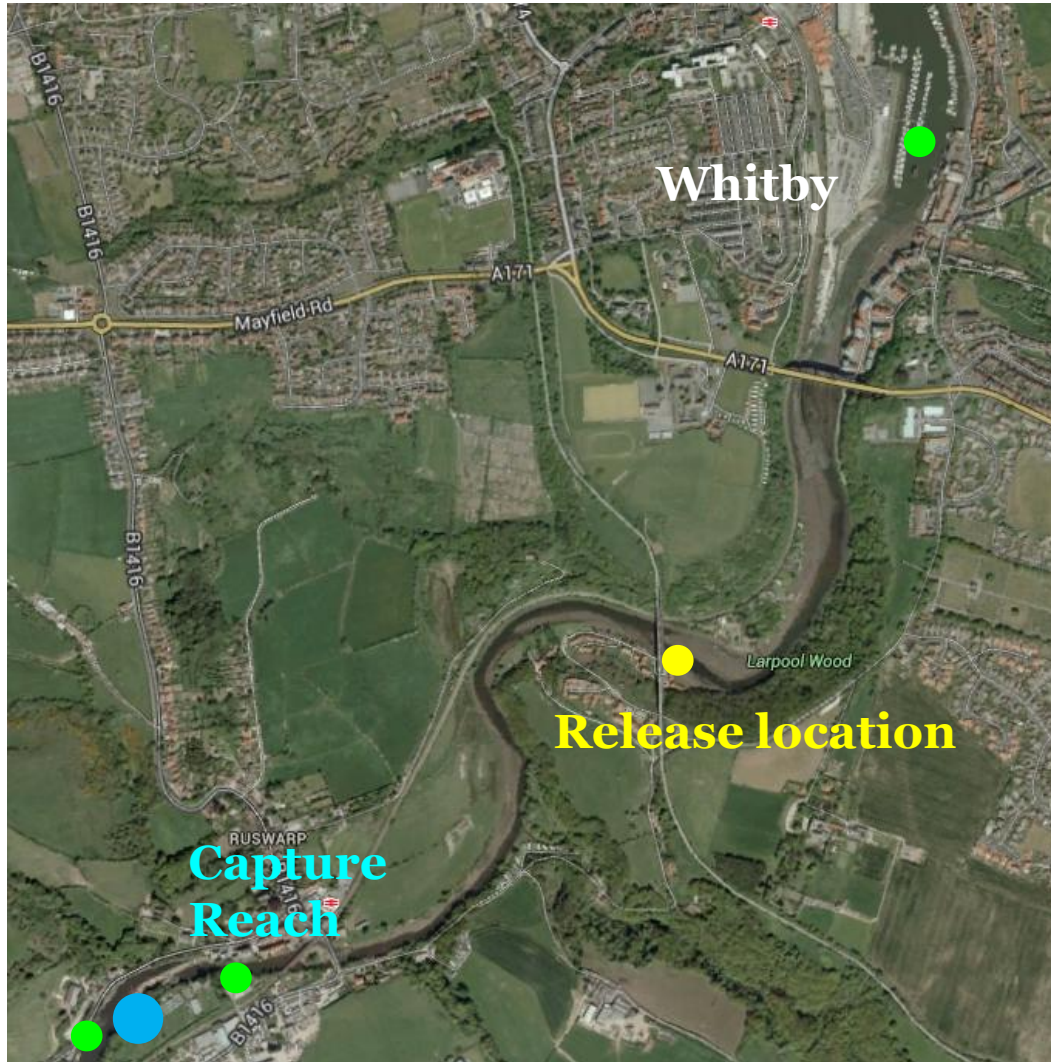
expected life of 220 days

307 kHz

Hydroacoustic Technology Inc., Seattle, USA

All tagging done under Home Office Licence

Tracking design



- **HTi ATS Array**

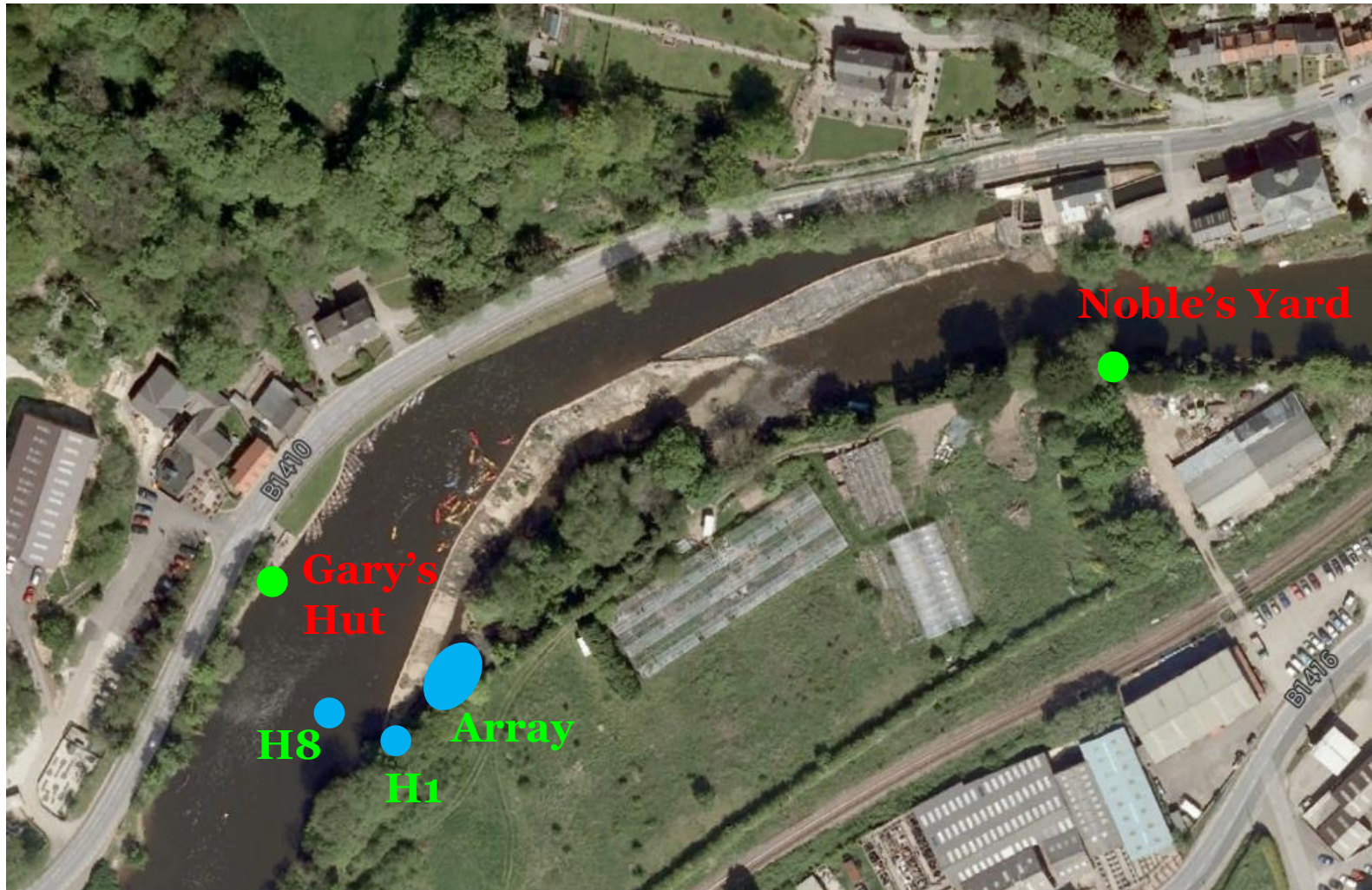
Model 290 acoustic tag receiver Acoustic Tracking System

- **HTi Remote hydrophones**
Post Commissioning
Monitoring Only

Model 300 mobile hydrophones

Hydroacoustic Technology Inc., Seattle, USA

Determination of passage route and timing



Fate of tagged fish
&
Fish passage metrics

Metrics of Fish Passage

1) The overall **passage efficiency**

- proportion of tagged fish ascending the weir via any route (main fish pass, side of main fish pass, baulk fish pass or weir face at high tide/flows)

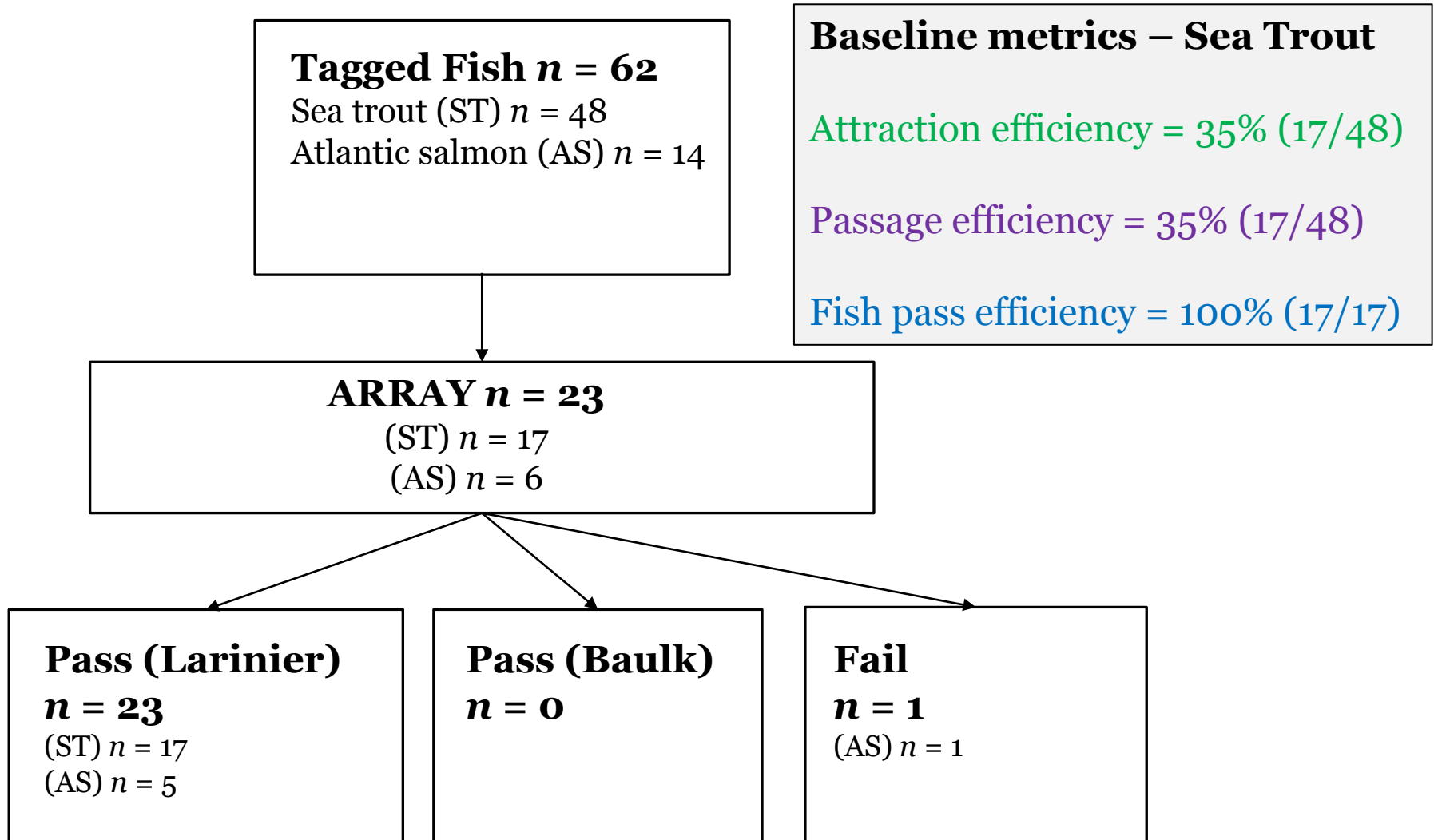
2) The **attraction efficiency**

- proportion of tagged fish detected in the ATS array downstream of the main fish pass

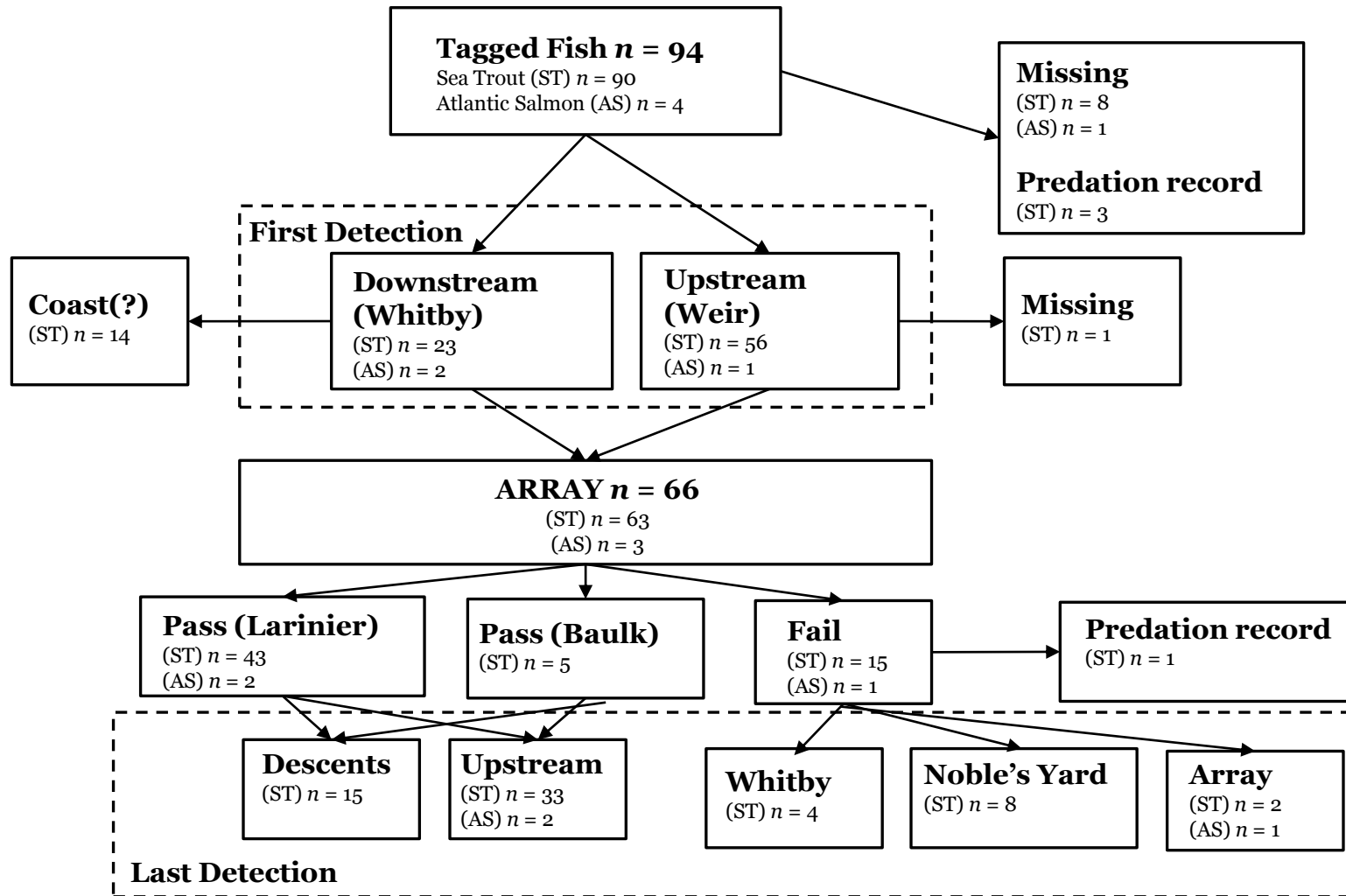
3) The efficiency of the main fish pass (**fish pass efficiency**)

- proportion of tagged fish detected in the array that ascended the weir via either the main fish pass (Larinier since 2012 or pool-traverse in 2011) or the side-of-fish pass route (i.e. ascended the weir heading upstream from the array pool)

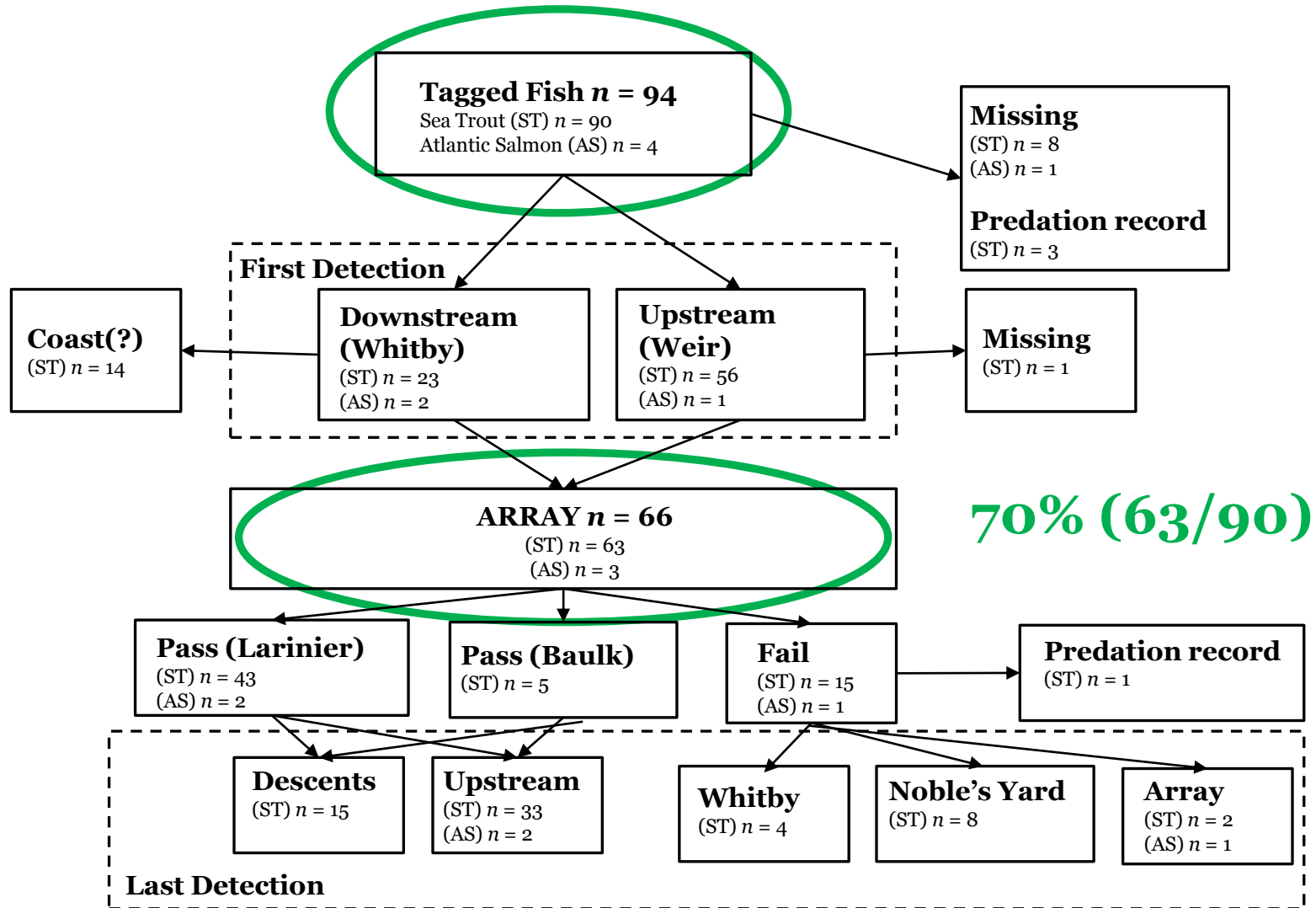
Baseline (2011 & 2012)



Post Commissioning (2013 & 2014)



Sea Trout - Attraction efficiency



Sea Trout - Attraction Efficiency

	Detected in Array	Not detected in Array	<i>Totals</i>
Baseline	17	31	48
Post-	63	27	90
<i>Totals</i>	80	58	138

Baseline = 35%

Post- = 70%

Chi-square Test for Independence (Frequency Distributions)

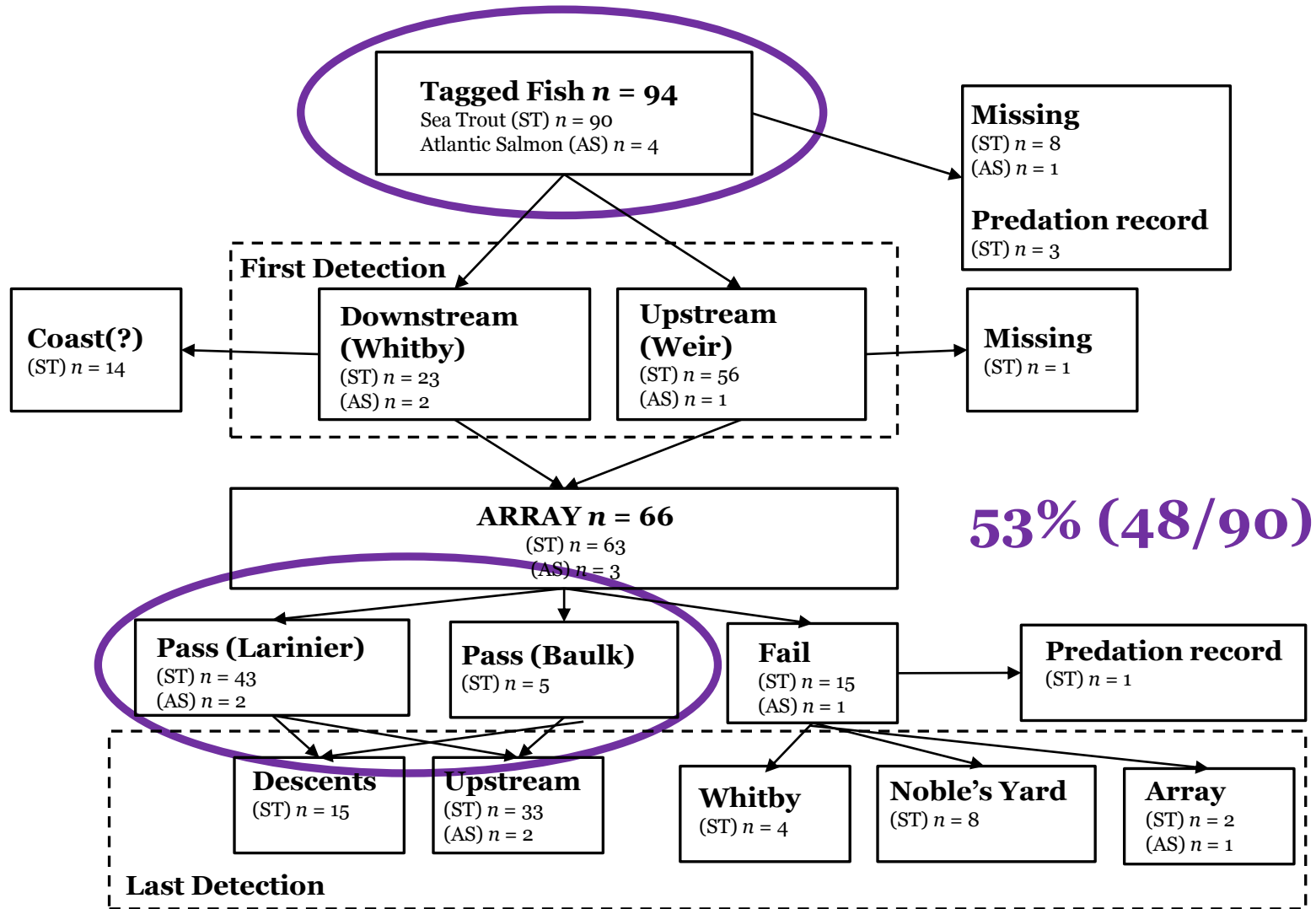
Chi-square = 15.367

df. = 1

p < 0.01

Highly significantly different

Sea Trout - Overall Passage rate



Sea Trout - Overall Passage Efficiency

	Passed Weir (LFP+ BFP)	Did not pass Weir	Totals
Baseline	17	31	48
Post-	48	42	90
Totals	65	73	138

Baseline = 35%

Post- = 53%

Chi-square Test for Independence (Frequency Distributions)

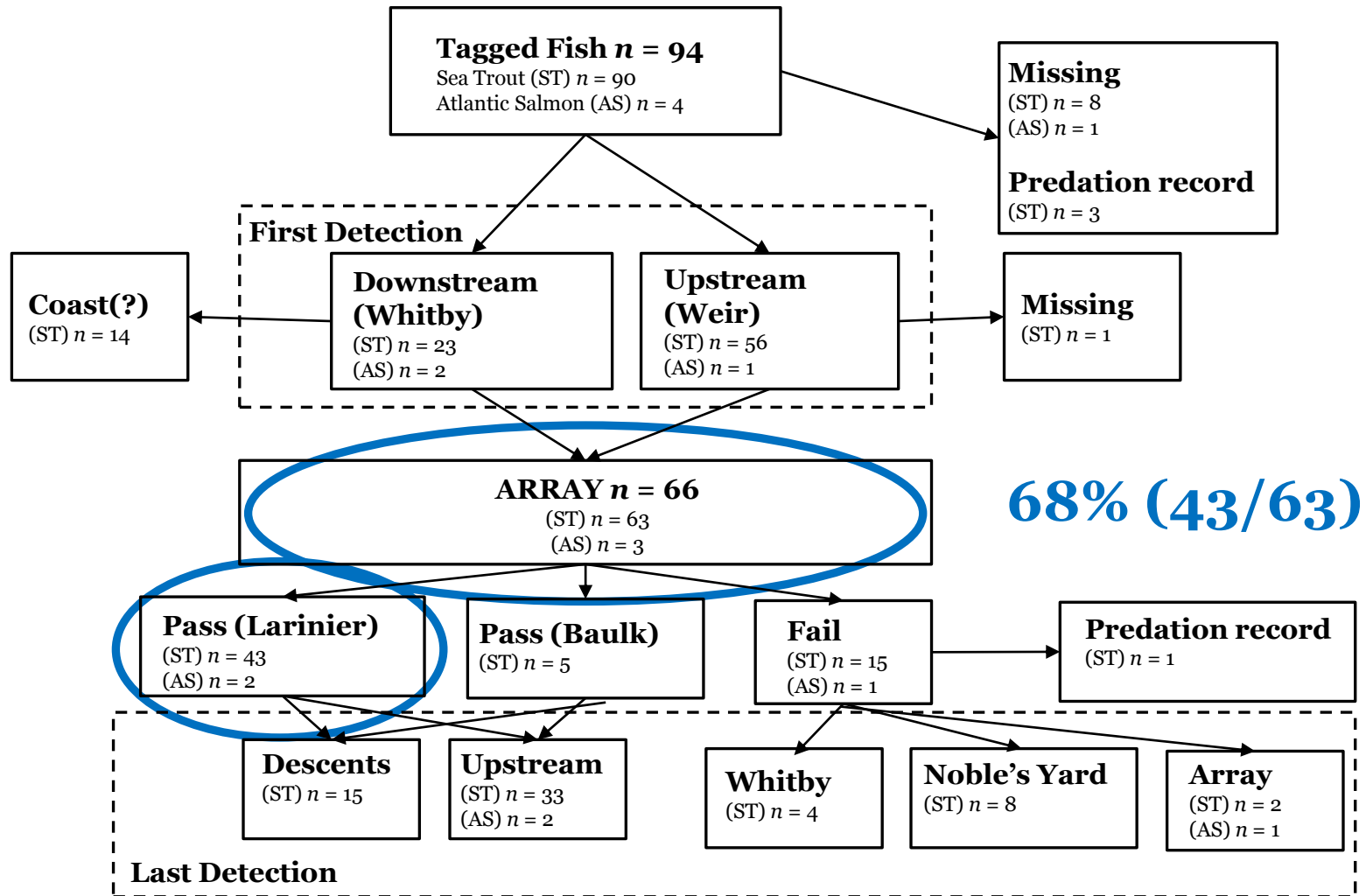
Chi-square = 4.03

df. = 1

p < 0.05

Significant difference

Sea Trout - Fish Pass efficiency



Sea Trout - Fish Pass Efficiency

	Array - LFP	Array (BFP or DNP)	Totals
Baseline	17	0	17
Post-	43	20	63
<i>Totals</i>	60	20	80

Baseline = 100%

Post- = 68%

Chi-square Test for Independence (Frequency Distributions)

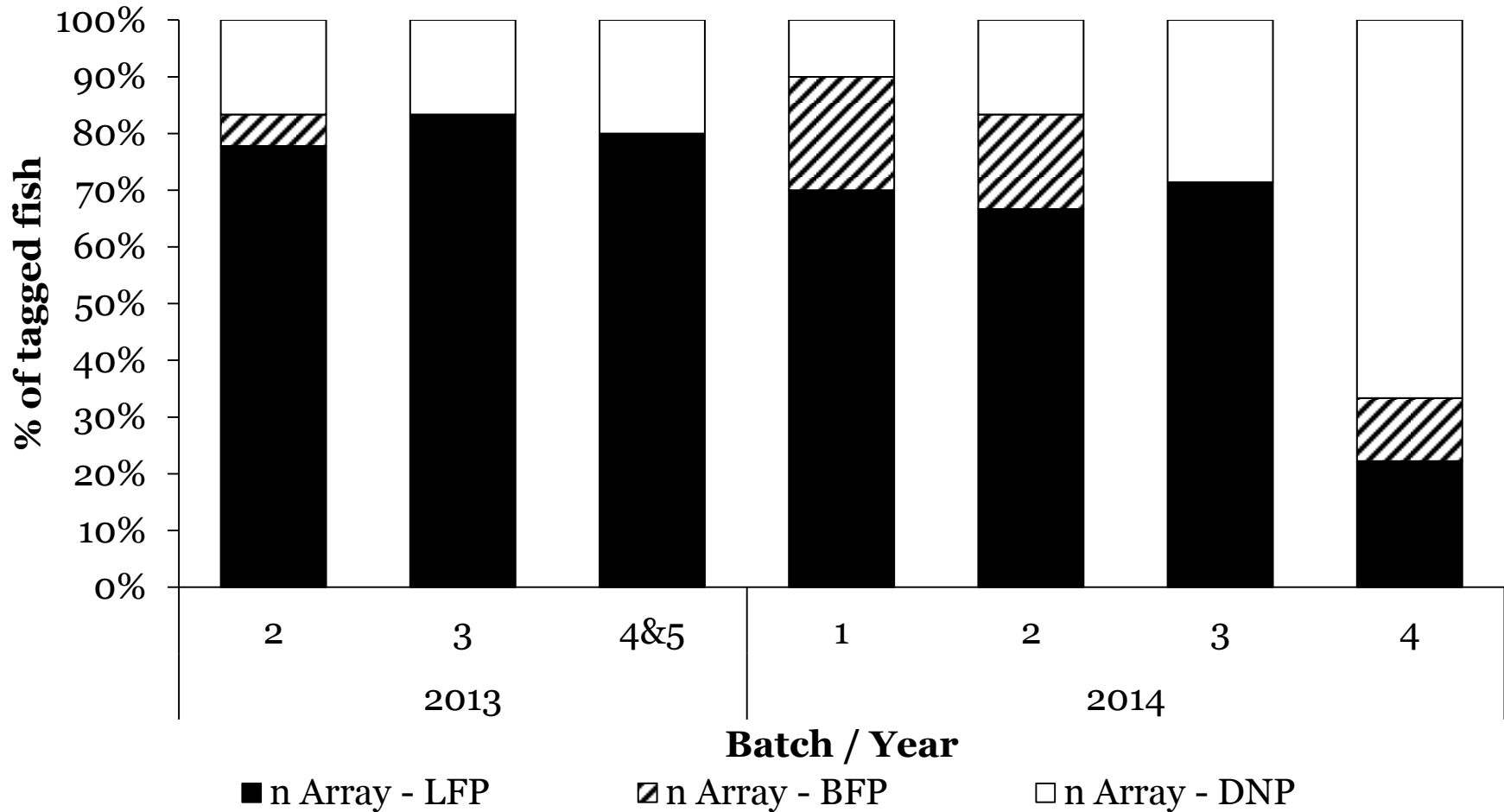
Chi-square (Yates') = 5.602

df. = 1

p < 0.05

Significant difference

Passage success per batch



Conclusions

- (1) The *Attraction Efficiency* (proportion of tagged sea trout entering the array) **significantly higher** in post-commissioning dataset
 - supports concept of co-location and improved attraction flows

- (2) The overall *Passage Efficiency* (proportion of tagged sea trout successfully ascending the weir) **significantly higher** in the post-commissioning dataset
 - related to improved attraction?
 - why was the baseline so low though?

- (3) The *Fish Pass Efficiency* (proportion of tagged sea trout detected in the array that ascended the weir via the main fish pass structure) **significantly lower** in the post-commissioning dataset

Thank you