

# Chehalis River Basin WRIAs 22 and 23 <br> Fish Habitat Analysis Using the Instream Flow Incremental Methodology 


by Brad Caldwell and Jim Pacheco
Water Resources Program
Department of Ecology
P.O. Box 47600

Olympia, WA 98504-7600
and Hal Beecher, Terra Hegy and Robert Vadas
Habitat Program
Department of Fish and Wildlife
P.O. Box 43200

Olympia, WA 98501-1091

March 2004
Open File Technical Report 04-11-006

The Washington State Departments of Ecology and Fish and Wildlife are equal-opportunity employers.

## SUMMARY

The Washington state departments of Ecology and Fish and Wildlife conducted an instream flow study in the Chehalis River Basin using the Instream Flow Incremental Methodology (IFIM). This study provides information about the relationship between streamflow and fish habitat, which can be used in developing instream flow requirements for fish. Four key variables of fish habitat were examined:

```
> depth
velocity
> substrate
> cover
```

The Chehalis River basin study included six rivers: the Humptulips, Satsop, Chehalis, West Fork Hoquiam, Black, and Skookumchuck Rivers. The six river sites were chosen to represent a specific reach of each river. Field data were collected and entered into the computer model to simulate the distribution of water depths and velocities with respect to bottom substrate and overhead cover under a variety of flows. The simulated habitat parameters were then used to generate the quantity of available habitat at each modeled flow; this index is referred to as "weighted usable area" (WUA).

An IFIM study cannot by itself determine the instream flow required by fish populations. The WUA graphs only show whether an increase or decrease in streamflow will increase or decrease the quantity of fish habitat. The study's fish habitat versus streamflow results have to be interpreted by knowledgeable biologists and others to arrive at an instream flow regime that satisfies applicable laws.

Sometimes the IFIM model will predict (for a certain fish species and lifestage) that the maximum amount of available habitat occurs at a flow that is higher than what typically is found during the late summer low flow period. This does not mean the model is incorrect. The model determines whether more or less flow makes more or less fish habitat based on the channel shape (its width and depth) - not on the hydrology (the quantity of flow which changes daily).

Whether an increase in fish habitat truly results in an increase in the fish population depends upon many different factors that affect fish survival. These include fish harvest, ocean survival, water quality, food supply, adult and juvenile fish passage survival, and predation.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Lynne Geller (Department of Ecology) helped review and edit this document.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Summary ..... iii
Acknowledgements ..... iii
Table of Contents. ..... iv
Introduction ..... 1
Project Background ..... 2
River Description, Fish Distribution, and Lifestage Timing ..... 4
Study Methods ..... 12
Study Site Locations ..... 15
Hydraulic Model ..... 22
Factors to Consider When Developing a Flow Regime. ..... 25
Results (WUA vs Flow Graphs). ..... 26
Hydrographs. ..... 26
Literature Cited ..... 51
Appendices. ..... 52
A. Computer Input Files for RHABSIM Models. ..... 52
B. Calibration Details, Velocity Adjustment Factors, and Data Changes. ..... 78
C. Preference Curves. ..... 89
D. Substrate and Cover Code. ..... 97

## Introduction

The statutory directives for setting instream flows are given in several laws. The following are short summaries of the key statutes related to instream flow setting.

The Department of Ecology (Ecology) is mandated by the Water Resources Act of 1971 (Chapter 90.54 RCW ) to maintain base flows ${ }^{1}$ "necessary to provide for preservation of wildlife, fish, scenic, aesthetic and other environmental values, and navigational values." The word "preserve" means to keep from harm, damage, or danger.

Ecology must also meet the antidegradation requirements of Washington's water quality standards (Chapter 173-201A WAC). This law says existing beneficial uses shall be maintained and protected and no further degradation shall be allowed. The minimum instream flow may not cause any further degradation of beneficial uses such as: fish; fish spawning, rearing and migration; wildlife; recreation; boating; sport fishing; and aesthetics.

Additionally, the minimum instream flow must protect fish, game, birds, and other wildlife, recreational and aesthetic values and water quality (Chapter 90.22 RCW).

Under the Watershed Planning law (Chapter 90.82 RCW) the minimum instream flows developed in a watershed plan must not conflict with any existing laws such as those listed and summarized above.

The Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) is mandated to "preserve, protect, perpetuate, and manage the wildlife and food fish, game fish ..." (Chapter 77.04.012 RCW); part of this mandate is to protect habitat, including streamflows.

Additionally, Governor Locke has directed the state agencies in his Statewide Strategy to Recover Salmon that the state's goal is to "Restore salmon, steelhead, and trout populations to healthy and harvestable levels".

In determining appropriate base, or instream, flows for fish habitat, Ecology and WDFW often use the Instream Flow Incremental Methodology (IFIM) to generate information to evaluate fish habitat values. Six sites were chosen for this IFIM study, each composed of 4 to 9 transects:

- Humptulips River at RM 23.8, at a public access site downstream of the Highway 101 bridge
- West Fork Hoquiam River at RM 10.3, just downstream from the confluence with Davis Creek
- Satsop River at RM 5
- Black River at RM 4.2, at the public access site near the HWY 12 bridge
- Skookumchuck River at RM 1.0, at Riverside Rotary Park in Centralia
- Upper Chehalis River at RM 110.9, about 5 miles south of Pe Ell

Depths and velocities were measured along the transects at two to three different flow levels.

[^0]
## Project Background

The Chehalis River basin is one of the largest basins the state of Washington, second only to the Columbia River basin. It is located in southwestern Washington and is comprised largely of the Chehalis River and the Hoquiam and Humptulips Rivers, each of which flows into Grays Harbor. The Chehalis River basin is bounded by the Olympic Mountains and Black Hills to the north, the rolling hills of the Deschutes River basin to the east, and the Cowlitz River basin and the Willapa Hills to the south.

## Water Quality

Instream flows can affect water quality; however water quality was not addressed in this IFIM/RHABSIM report. The reader should refer to the Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Limiting Factors Report for the Chehalis Watersheds - Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) 22 and $\underline{23}$ for a summary of water quality issues in the basin.

There are numerous water quality problems in the Chehalis basin. There are many streams in the Chehalis basin on the 303 d list (a listing of possible water quality problems as identified for the Clean Water Act), mostly related to fecal coliform, temperature, and sediment measurements. The list is long and may be perused at: http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/303d/1998/1998_by_wrias.html. For example, the Wynoochee River and Wildcat Creek are listed for temperature problems and the Chehalis River, Duck Lake, and Grays Harbor are listed for fecal coliform problems.

TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load) studies are in process, including one for Grays Harbor.
Sediment in streams is still a major problem in some areas from historical practices involving road building and natural landslides. The Forest and Fish law now in effect for timber lands may contribute to improving water quality in future years.

The agricultural lowlands in the extensive Chehalis floodplain are plagued by high water temperature problems partly due to a lack of riparian vegetation and summer low flows.

## Hydrology

Although there is some snow melt from the Olympic Mountains, the Chehalis basin is primarily a rain-fed system with peak flows during the wet winters and low flows during the dry summers.

Specific hydrological data is available from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) which provides daily exceedance flow values for the streams throughout Washington. Exceedance flows are the flows expected to be exceeded a specific percentage of the time: e.g. the 50 percent exceedance flow would be exceeded 50 percent of the time. One-half of the streamflows measured in that stream on that specific day over many years of flow measuring would be higher than the 50 percent exceedance flow number.

Data from some of the USGS gage sites within the Chehalis River basin are graphed in Figures $1,11,15,19,23,27$, and 31. In Figure 1, for example, the flow data for the Chehalis River at Porter
gage is portrayed with 10,50 , and 90 percent exceedance flows. The 50 percent exceedance flow is the median flow. Its values are close to but usually lower than the average flow. The 90 percent exceedance flow is exceeded 90 percent of the time. This can be thought of as a 1 -in-10year low flow for a given date. The 10 percent exceedance flow is roughly the 1-in-10-year high flow for a given date. One can expect about 80 percent of the flow values to fall within the 10 to 90 percent exceedance range.


Exceedance flows are a useful tool for looking at the "normal" flow of a river. Although it might seem logical to represent the "normal" flow as a number such as the average monthly flow, such a number is often one that has never been measured as a daily flow. Averages are frequently skewed toward high numbers because of short-term rain events. It is more appropriate to describe the "normal" flow in a stream by using the 10 to 90 percent exceedance range.

These graphs show the range of flows expected throughout the year based on recorded data. Keep in mind that these hydrographs do not show the natural streamflow in the stream since the hydrographs show the streamflow after surface and groundwater diversions have removed stream flow.

## River Description, Fish Distribution, and Lifestage Timing

(Note: We relied heavily on the Catalog of Washington Streams and Salmon Utilization (1976), Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Limiting Factors Report for the Chehalis Watersheds - Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) 22 and 23 (2001), Washington State Salmon And Steelhead Stock Inventory (1992 and 2002), StreamNet: Fish Data for the Northwest, and communications with local fish biologists for the details included in this section.)

## Humptulips River

The Humptulips River drains 276 square miles and is formed by the confluence of its East and West forks at RM 28.1 with the West Fork considered part of the mainstem. This means the river mile (RM) numbering system continues up the West Fork Humptulips River. The upper two-thirds of the watershed is part of the Olympic National Forest and the majority of the lower watershed consists of private timberlands. Major tributaries of the Humptulips River include the Deep, Big, and Stevens Creeks, but there are numerous smaller tributaries available for spawning and rearing habitat. The IFIM site was at RM 23.8 (at a public access site downstream of the Highway 101 bridge).

The headwaters of the West Fork Humptulips are in the steep foothills of the Olympic Mountains beyond RM 60, but cascades below RM 46 create an impassable barrier to salmon, although steelhead are able to migrate past the cascades. Many tributaries also have impassable cascades or falls at or within the first mile of their confluence with the mainstem limiting the available salmon and steelhead spawning habitat. Fish passage facilities were constructed on O’Brien and Rainbow Creeks and the East Fork Humptulips to extend salmon and steelhead habitat.

Fall Chinook enter the river beginning in September and usually migrate to spawning areas in the mainstem and the East Fork Humptulips River and in the tributaries, Big Creek and Stevens Creek. However, some spawning occurs in smaller tributaries such as Donkey, Newbury, O’Brien, Brittain, Rainbow and Grouse Creeks. Spawning begins in October, peaks late October to early November, and ends early December. Egg incubation starts in October and continues through March. Fry begin to emerge in February, rear for around 90 days, then outmigrate from April to mid August. Fall Chinook stock status is classified as depressed (SASSI 2002) due to long term negative trends in escapement.

Chum begin entering the river in October and primarily spawn in the mainstem, the East Fork Humptulips, and the tributaries Stevens Creek and Big Creek. To a lesser extent they use O’Brien, Grouse, and Newberry Creeks. Spawning usually occurs between late October and mid-December, with peaks in mid-November. Egg incubation starts late-October and continues through March. Fry emergence begins mid-January with outmigration starting after as little as one week in late January and continuing through mid-June. Chum stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002).

Adult coho migrate in from October to mid-January and spawn in over sixty tributaries throughout the Humptulips watershed. Most spawning occurs in Big, Hansen, Fairchild, Stevens, Ellwood, O'Brien, Donkey and Newberry Creeks and some even occurs in the lower
mainstem and in the East and West Fork Humptulips. Spawning occurs between late October and mid-February with a peak in early December, but there is a significant late (thought to be wild) spawning component in January/February. Egg incubation starts in late October and continues through April with fry emergence beginning in February. Coho fry/juveniles rear for about 1 year, using low gradient wetlands and side channels, and then outmigrate from midFebruary through mid-June of the following year. Coho stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002).

Winter steelhead arrive between December and early June and usually spawn in the mainstem Humptulips River, and its East Fork and West Forks, as well as the tributaries Brittian, Stevens, Donkey, and Newbury Creeks. However, small numbers are found throughout the Humptulips watershed including past the cascades at RM 46 on up to RM 58. Spawning occurs between mid-February and mid-June with the peak in late April-early May. Egg incubation starts midFebruary and continues through July with fry emergence beginning in April. Most steelhead fry/juveniles rear for 2 years (John Sneva, WDFW, personal communication) and then outmigrate between April through June. Winter steelhead stock status is classified as depressed (SASSI 2002) due to long term negative trends in escapement.

Summer steelhead arrival times overlap with winter steelhead and they migrate into the river between May and November. They usually migrate to the headwaters, but their spawning distribution is not well known. Summer steelhead hold over the winter and spawn between midFebruary and April of the following year. Rearing and outmigration timings are also similar to winter steelhead. Summer steelhead stock status is classified as unknown (SASSI 2002).

Cutthroat in the Humptulips are part of the Chehalis coastal cutthroat stock. Cutthroat are present in virtually all perennial tributaries and mainstem reaches of the Chehalis system. River entry is from October through April. Spawning of anadromous cutthroat takes place January through mid-March and the resident cutthroat a bit later, February through mid-March. Although the status is unknown (SASSI 2000), the stock is believed to be relatively abundant and widely distributed.

## West Fork Hoquiam River

The Hoquiam River watershed drains 98 square miles with 16 miles of mainstem and 68 miles of tributary presently accessible for salmon and steelhead production. The Hoquiam River is formed by the confluence of the West and East Fork at RM 2.4, and Middle Fork at RM 7.1, with the West Fork considered part of the mainstem. Commercial and residential uses dominate the lower five miles of the mainstem Hoquiam. The city of Hoquiam protects 7500 acres of forested land as a municipal watershed, but most of the watershed is managed for timber harvest. Major tributaries along the West Fork Hoquiam include Davis Creek and Polson Creek. The IFIM site was at RM 10.3, just downstream from the confluence of the West Fork with Davis Creek.

The West Fork Hoquiam is tidally influenced to RM 9.3. Downstream from this point silt and sand severely impact the spawning gravels and there is little spawning. However, these lower areas are important for migration and rearing. Dams on the West Fork Hoquiam at RM 10.7 and on Davis Creek at RM 0.2 are used to divert water for the city of Hoquiam. They are equipped
with fish ladders, but still impact fish passage. Many improvements have been made to culverts along Highway 101, and fish passage, while still impacted, has improved.

Fall Chinook begin entering the Hoquiam River in September with the majority spawning in the East and West Forks Hoquiam. Some spawning also occurs in Davis Creek and the Middle Fork Hoquiam. Spawning usually occurs from mid-October through early December, with a peak in late October to early November. Egg incubation starts mid-October and continues thought March. Fry begin to emerge in February and then rear for around 90 days. Outmigration occurs from late April to mid-August. Hoquiam fall Chinook stock status is classified as depressed (SASSI 2002) due to a long term negative trend in escapement.

Fall chum in the Hoquiam River are considered part of the general Chehalis fall chum population. They begin entering the Hoquiam River in early October and are believed to have a spawning distribution similar to fall Chinook. Spawning occurs from late October through midDecember. Egg incubation starts late October and continues through March. Fry emergence begins mid-January with outmigration starting after as little as one week in late January and continuing through mid-June. Chehalis fall chum stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002).

Coho begin entering the river in October and spawn in the East, Middle, and West Forks of the Hoquiam River. They also spawn in Berryman, Polson and Davis Creeks, but small numbers are found throughout the watershed. Spawning occurs late October though mid-February with a peak in early December, but there is a significant late (thought to be wild) spawning component in January/February. Egg incubation starts in late October and continues through April with fry emergence beginning in February. Coho fry/juveniles usually rear for a year, using low gradient wetlands and side channels, and then outmigrate from mid-February through mid-June of the following year. Coho stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002).

Winter steelhead enter the river between December and early June and usually spawn in West Fork Hoquiam. Some spawning occurs in the Middle Fork Hoquiam River and in Polson and Davis Creeks, but small numbers are found throughout the watershed. Spawning occurs midFebruary to mid-June with peaks in late April to early May. Egg incubation starts mid-February and continues through July with fry emergence beginning in April. Most steelhead fry/juveniles rear for 2 years (John Sneva, WDFW, personal communication) and then outmigrate between April and June. Stock status is classified as depressed (SASSI 2002) due to a short-term severe decline in escapements from 1998 to 2001.

Cutthroat in the Hoquiam are part of the Chehalis coastal cutthroat stock. Cutthroat are present in virtually all perennial tributaries and mainstem reaches of the Chehalis system. River entry is from October through April. Spawning of anadromous cutthroat takes place January through mid- March and the resident cutthroat a bit later - February through mid-March. Although the status is unknown (SASSI 2000), the stock is believed to be relatively abundant and widely distributed.

## Satsop River

The Satsop River drains over 300 square miles, and is formed by the confluence of the East Fork (the continuation of the mainstem) and the Middle Fork at RM 11, and with the West Fork at RM 6.3. From this point, the Satsop River flows south through a flat agricultural and rural residential valley until it joins the Chehalis River at RM 20.2. The middle and upper watersheds are still predominantly managed for timber production. Major mainstem tributaries include the Bingham, Canyon, Dry Run, Dry Bed, and Decker Creeks. The IFIM site was at RM 5.

The Satsop drainage suffers from a number of problems. Reforestation within the upper watershed has been slow due to thin soils and steep slopes, and the reach between the West Fork and Middle Fork has poor water quality due to siltation. Low levels of large woody debris are a commonly cited problem. Within the lower watershed, loss of riparian zone has resulted in increased water temperatures, higher flood flows that cause redd scour, and lower summer flows that reduce the amount of summer rearing habitat.

Chehalis summer Chinook are unique to the Satsop River and are an early-timed run entering the river late August through September. They usually spawn in the East Fork Satsop River, but they are occasionally found in lower Decker Creek. Spawning begins early September, peaks in mid- to late September, and ends mid-October. Egg incubation occurs from September to March. Fry begin to emerge in January and rear for a period varying from 45 days to over a year. Outmigration occurs from mid-March to May of the current or following year. Summer Chinook stock status is classified as depressed (SASSI 2002) due to chronically low escapement values.

Fall Chinook have a later river entry and spawning time. They enter the river from September through October and usually spawn in the mainstem Satsop, the East and West Forks Satsop, and in Canyon River. They also spawn in Bingham, Decker and Black Creeks as well as two unnamed tributaries. Spawning begins in October, peaks in early November, and usually ends by mid- to early December. Egg incubation starts in October and continues into April. Fry begin to emerge in February and then usually rear for around 90 days. Outmigration occurs from April to mid August. Stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002) because current numbers are within the normal variation range set in 1992. However, escapements have been in decline since 1996.

Fall Chum are part of the general Chehalis fall chum population. They enter the Satsop River from early October through late November and spawn in the Mainstem and East Fork Satsop River, but primarily use the side channels and sloughs. Chum also use the West Fork and Middle Fork Satsop as well as Decker, Dry Run, and Bingham Creeks. Spawning occurs from late October through mid-December. Egg incubation starts late October and continues through March. Fry emergence begins mid-January with outmigration beginning shortly thereafter in February and continuing through mid-June. Chehalis fall chum stock is classified as healthy status (SASSI 2002).

Coho typically enter the river early October through mid-January and spawn mainly in tributaries such as Bingham, Still, Canyon, Rabbit, Decker, Dry Run, Outlet, and Stillwater Creeks. Some spawning occurs in the mainstem and the East and West Forks of the Satsop River. Spawning
starts late October and continues through February with peaks in early December, but there is a significant late (thought to be wild) spawning component in January/February. Egg incubation starts late October and continues through April with fry emergence beginning in February. Coho fry/juveniles rear for a year, using low gradient wetlands and side channels, and outmigrate from mid-February through mid-June of the following year. Coho stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002), but recent year escapements have been below the long-term average.

Winter steelhead enter the river between December and early June and usually spawn in the mainstem Satsop, West Fork, Middle Fork, East Fork, and Canyon Rivers as well as Decker and Bingham Creeks. Some spawning occurs in Dry Run, Phillips, Black, and Rabbit Creeks. Spawning occurs mid-February through mid-June with peaks in late April to early May. Egg incubation starts mid-February and continues through July with fry emergence beginning in April. Most steelhead fry/juveniles rear for 2 years (John Sneva, WDFW, personal communication) and then outmigrate between April through June. Stock status is classified as depressed (SASSI 2002) due to chronic low population levels.

## Black River

The Black River is an extremely low gradient system with 144 square miles with 25 miles of mainstem and 84 miles of tributaries. It flows southwest through 14 miles of mostly wetlands and bogs, then forms short riffles with long pools in the lower 9 miles, and enters the Chehalis at RM 47. Land use in the floodplain includes agricultural lands in the lower 9 miles, a mixture of residential, commercial, and agricultural land near the community of Littlerock (RM 17 to 20), and undeveloped wetlands. The uplands are extensively used for commercial timber harvest, low to high density residential developments, and recreation. Major tributaries include Mima, Beaver, Waddell, Salmon and Dempsey Creeks. The IFIM site was at RM 4.2 (at the public access site near the Highway 12 crossing).

Black River historically drained Black Lake, but the original system has been radically altered. In 1922 a flood control ditch was cut at the north end of Black Lake leading to Percival Creek. Deepening of the ditch in 1952 and 1976, along with erosion, made the Black Lake Ditch the primary outlet for Black Lake. In 1965 excavation spoils were left in the stream when a gas pipeline was constructed across the Black River, and vegetative dams and beaver dam debris have developed. This created an impassable barrier to fish and, except during high flows, reversed the wetland drainage such that the upper 1.5 miles of the Black River flows north into Black Lake. These flow changes have resulted in limited mainstem spawning gravels and have worsened the summer low flow conditions, limiting available rearing habitat.

Spring Chinook in the Black River are part of the Chehalis basin stock that spawn as low as RM 33 on the Chehalis River (near Porter Creek), but the vast majority (over 90\%) are found in Skookumchuck, Newaukum, and upper Chehalis Rivers. Some enter the Black River between February and July and after holding in deep pools for a several months, spawn in the mainstem Black River. Spawning occurs from early September to mid-October with egg incubation starting in September and continuing through February. Fry begin to emerge in January. Chehalis spring Chinook do not usually rear all year (John Sneva, WDFW, personal communication), but instead outmigrate between July and August. Chehalis spring Chinook
stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002), but few are found in the Black River.
Fall Chinook migrating upstream of Porter Creek (Chehalis RM 33.3) are considered part of the upper Chehalis basin stock. They enter the Black River between October and November and spawn in the lower nine miles and from RM 16 to 17.3. They also spawn in the first mile of Waddell Creek. Spawning usually begins mid-October and ends early December. Egg incubation starts mid-October and continues into April. Fry begin to emerge in February, rear for around 90 days, and outmigrate from April to mid August. Chehalis fall Chinook stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002) due to relatively stable escapement values.

Fall chum in the Black River are part of the Chehalis basin population that migrate upstream of Porter Creek (Chehalis RM 33.3). Historically, chum were quite abundant in the Black River, but since the 1970's have greatly diminished. Today they spawn in the lower 10 miles of the mainstem. Chum enter the river from early October to late November and spawn from late October to mid-December. Egg incubation starts late October and continues into mid-April. Fry emergence begins mid-January with outmigration beginning shortly thereafter in February and continuing through mid-June. Chehalis fall chum stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002), but few are found in the Black River.

Coho in the Black River are part of the Chehalis basin population that migrate upstream of Porter Creek (Chehalis RM 33.3). They typically enter the river early October through late December and move quickly up to the headwaters to spawn throughout Black River tributaries, with especially productive areas in Waddell, Mima and Allen Creeks. Coho juveniles thrive in low gradient reaches through the wetlands above RM 9 except during the summer when low flows and high temperatures force rearing juveniles downstream. Spawning occurs from early November though February with a peak in early December, but there is a significant late (thought to be wild) spawning component in January/February. Egg incubation starts in November and continues through April with fry emergence beginning in February. Coho fry/juveniles rear for a year, using low gradient wetlands and side channels, and then outmigrate from mid-February through mid-June of the following year. Chehalis coho stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002).

Winter steelhead in the Black River are part of the Chehalis basin population that spawn upstream of RM 25 starting with Cloquallum Creek. They enter the river between December and early June and usually spawn in the lower 7 miles of the mainstem and in Waddell and Beaver Creeks. They spawn from mid-February to mid-June. Egg incubation starts mid-February and continues through July with fry emergence beginning in April. Most steelhead fry/juveniles rear for 2 years (John Sneva, WDFW, personal communication) and then outmigrate between April through June. Chehalis winter steelhead stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002). However, steelhead in the Black River are affected by the summer low flow conditions that limit available rearing habitat.

Cutthroat in the Black River are part of the Chehalis coastal cutthroat stock. Cutthroat are present in virtually all perennial tributaries and mainstem reaches of the Chehalis River system. River entry is from October through April. Spawning of anadromous cutthroat takes place January through mid-March and of the resident cutthroat a bit later, February through mid-

March. Although the status is unknown (SASSI 2000), the stock is believed to be relatively abundant and widely distributed.

## Skookumchuck River

The lower Skookumchuck River drains 120 square miles with 22.1 miles of mainstem and over 125 miles of tributaries. It flows from Skookumchuck Dam (RM 22.1), which is an impassable barrier to salmon and steelhead, to the confluence with the Chehalis River at RM 67. An estimated 3.6 miles of habitat was lost to spring and fall Chinook when the Skookumchuck Dam was constructed. Land use is a mixture of residential, commercial and agriculture development in the valley and timber production in the uplands. Major tributaries include Hanaford, Salmon, Johnson and Thompson Creeks. The IFIM site was at RM 1.0 (at Riverside Rotary Park).

Near the town of Bucoda (RM 11), the landscape changes from low hills with moderate to steep gradients to a broad flat valley with low gradients. Rural residential developments and farms are located along the lower 9 miles of Hanford Creek and along the lower reaches of the Skookumchuck River. This has resulted in bank erosion, loss of riparian habitat, and reduced the quality of the spawning gravels. The Centralia Steam-Electric Power Plant pumps water from near RM 7.2, which contributes to low summer flows.

Spring Chinook are part of the Chehalis basin stock that spawn as low as RM 33 on the Chehalis River, but the vast majority (over 90\%) are found in Skookumchuck, Newaukum, and upper Chehalis Rivers. They enter the Skookumchuck River mid-February through late July and after holding in deep pools for a several months, spawn in all suitable portions of the mainstem up to the dam. Spawning occurs from early September to mid-October with egg incubation starting in September and continuing through February. Fry begin to emerge in January. Chehalis spring Chinook do not usually rear all year (John Sneva, WDFW, personal communication), but instead outmigrate between July and August of the current year. Chehalis spring Chinook stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002).

Fall Chinook in the Skookumchuck are part of the Chehalis basin stock. They enter the river between September and October and spawn in all suitable portions of the mainstem up to the dam. Spawning usually begins mid-October and ends early December. Egg incubation starts mid-October and continues into April. Fry begin to emerge in February, rear for around 90 days, and outmigrate between April and mid-August. Chehalis fall Chinook stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002).

Coho in the Skookumchuck are part of the Chehalis basin stock. They typically enter the river early October through late December, and spawn in the mainstem and in many tributaries including Hanaford, Salmon, Johnson, and Thompson Creeks. Spawning occurs between early November and late February with a peak in early December, but there is a significant late (thought to be wild) spawning component in January/February. Egg incubation starts in November and continues through April with fry emergence beginning in February. Coho fry/juveniles rear for a year, using low gradient wetlands and side channels, and then outmigrate from mid-February through mid-June of the following year. Coho stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002).

Winter steelhead in the Skookumchuck River are part of the Skookumchuck/Newaukum stock and enter the river between December and early June. They usually spawn in the mainstem from RM 6 to the Dam (RM 22.1), and in Hanaford and Thompson Creeks. Steelhead are also trucked to reaches upstream of the dam and spawn all along the mainstem up to the headwaters at RM 38. They spawn from mid-February to mid-June. Egg incubation starts mid-February and continues through July with fry emergence beginning in April. Most steelhead fry/juveniles rear for 2 years (John Sneva, WDFW, personal communication) and then outmigrate between April through June. Skookumchuck/Newaukum winter steelhead stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002).

Cutthroat in the Skookumchuck River are part of the Chehalis coastal cutthroat stock. Cutthroat are present in virtually all perennial tributaries and mainstem reaches of the Chehalis system. River entry is from October through April. Spawning of anadromous cutthroat takes place January through mid-March and the resident cutthroat a bit later, February through mid-March. Although the status is unknown (SASSI 2000), the stock is believed to be relatively abundant and widely distributed.

## Upper Chehalis River

The upper Chehalis River is formed by the confluence of the East and West Fork Chehalis at RM 118.9 with the East Fork considered part of the mainstem. The upper Chehalis River flows north through narrow steep-sided valleys but the landscape broadens near the town of Pe Ell at RM 106. Major tributaries include Stowe, Rock, and Crim Creeks, and the West Fork Chehalis River. Other tributaries important for fish production include Rodger, Thrash, Cinnabar, George, and Big Creeks. The IFIM site was about 5 miles south of Pe Ell, at river mile 110.9.

The mainstem has many reaches that are naturally confined with low gradients and where pools with long riffles are common. The larger tributaries have a moderate gradient but most of the smaller tributaries are steep and many have cascades near their mouths which limit salmon access. The upper watershed is used for timber production and fine sediment problems from logging and road construction have occurred in all major tributaries and the East Fork Chehalis. Sediment levels are low in the mainstem, but spawning gravels are still limiting due to historic splash-dam scour and stream-cleaning activities.

Spring Chinook are part of the Chehalis basin stock that spawn as low as RM 33 on the Chehalis River, but the vast majority (over 90\%) are found in the Skookumchuck, Newaukum, and upper Chehalis Rivers. They enter the lower Chehalis River mid-February through July and after holding in deep pools for a several months, spawn in the mainstem up to RM 113.4. Spawning occurs from early September to mid-October with egg incubation starting in September and continuing through February. Fry begin to emerge in January. Chehalis spring Chinook do not usually rear all year (John Sneva, WDFW, personal communication), but instead outmigrate between July and August of the current year. Chehalis spring Chinook stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002).

Fall Chinook in the upper Chehalis are part of the Chehalis basin stock. They enter the river
between September and October and spawn in the mainstem up to RM 109. Spawning usually begins mid-October and ends early December. Egg incubation starts mid-October and continues into April. Fry begin to emerge in February, rear for around 90 days, and outmigrate from April to mid-August. Chehalis fall Chinook stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002) due to relatively stable escapement values.

Coho in the upper Chehalis are part of the Chehalis basin stock. They typically enter the river October through December and spawn throughout all accessible portions of the upper Chehalis and its tributaries. Spawning occurs between November and February with a peak in early December, but there is a significant late (thought to be wild) spawning component in January/February. Egg incubation starts in November and continues through April with fry emergence beginning in February. Coho fry/juveniles rear for a year (and sometimes 2 years), using low gradient wetlands and side channels, and then outmigrate from mid-February through mid-June of the following year. Coho stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002).

Winter steelhead in the upper Chehalis are part of the Chehalis basin population that spawn upstream of RM 25 starting with Cloquallum Creek. They enter the river between December and early June and have a distribution similar to coho except that they are not present in Roger Creek, but are able to migrate past the cascades on Mack Creek. They spawn from mid-February to mid-June. Egg incubation starts mid-February and continues through July with fry emergence beginning in April. Most steelhead fry/juveniles rear for 2 years (John Sneva, WDFW, personal communication) and then outmigrate between April through June. Winter steelhead stock status is classified as healthy (SASSI 2002).

Summer steelhead arrival times overlap with winter steelhead between May and November. They usually migrate to the headwaters, but their spawning distribution is not well known. Summer steelhead hold over the winter and spawn around the same time as winter steelhead, between mid-February and April of the following year. Rearing and outmigration timings are also similar to winter steelhead. Summer steelhead stock status is classified as unknown (SASSI 2002).

Cutthroat in the upper Chehalis River are part the Chehalis coastal cutthroat stock. Cutthroat are present in virtually all perennial tributaries and mainstem reaches of the Chehalis system. River entry is from October through April. Spawning of anadromous cutthroat takes place January through mid-March and the resident cutthroat a bit later, February through mid-March. Although the status is unknown (SASSI 2000), the stock is believed to be relatively abundant and widely distributed.

## Study Methods

## Overview of IFIM

The Instream Flow Incremental Methodology (IFIM) was selected as the best available method for predicting how the quantity of available fish habitat changes in response to incremental
changes in streamflow. This methodology was developed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the late 1970s (Bovee 1982). The IFIM involves putting site-specific streamflow and habitat data into a group of models collectively called PHABSIM (Physical HABitat SIMulation). PHABSIM was and is the most commonly used hydraulic modeling program within IFIM to predict depths and velocities in streams.

In the 1990’s, Thomas R. Payne and Associates (Arcata, CA) rewrote the PHABSIM program creating a version called RHABSIM (Riverine HABitat SIMulation). RHABSIM was chosen for the present study because it is a more user-friendly program, compatible with the Windows operating system. PHABSIM and RHABSIM produce similar depth and velocity predictions.

The IFIM is used nationwide and is accepted by most resource managers as the best available tool for determining the relationship between flows and fish habitat (Reiser, et al. 1989). However, the methodology only uses four variables in hydraulic simulation. At certain flows, such as extreme low flows, other variables such as fish passage, food supply (aquatic insects), competition between fish species, and predators (birds, larger fish, etc.) may be of overriding importance. In addition to the PHABSIM or RHABSIM models, IFIM may include water quality, sediment, channel stability, temperature, hydrology, and other variables that affect fish production. These additional variables are not analyzed in this report.

## RHABSIM Process: in brief

The process of quantifying how the amount of available fish habitat changes in response to incremental changes in streamflow is as follows:

1. Collect data in the field: velocity, depth, substrate and cover measurements.
2. Enter data into hydraulic model and calibrate.
3. Enter data in habitat preference model.
4. Calculate Weighted Usable Area (WUA): Combine the predicted depths and velocities (from the hydraulic model) with the depths and velocities preferred by fish (from the habitat preference model). This provides what flows the fish prefer based on the depths and velocities they prefer: the WUA.

## RHABSIM Process: in detail

The on-site data is collected and entered into HYDSIM (HYDraulic SIMulation), a hydraulic computer model which deals with the movement and force of water. Several hydraulic modeling options are available in HYDSIM. Velocity can be calculated by regression and interpolation and extrapolation based on measured velocities at several flows. Alternatively, velocity at a single flow can be used to solve Manning's equation. These are discussed later in this report, in the section titled "Hydraulic Model."

HYDSIM uses multiple transects to predict depths and velocities in a river over a range of flows. It creates a cell for each measured point along the transect or cross-section. Each cell has an average water depth and water velocity associated with a type of substrate or cover for a particular flow. The cell's area is measured in square feet. Fish habitat is defined in the computer model by the variables of velocity, depth, substrate, and/or cover. These are important
habitat variables that can be measured, quantified, and predicted.
After the HYDSIM model is calibrated (that is, adjusted to the situation being modeled) and run, its output is entered into another model (HABSIM, HABitat SIMulation) with data describing fish habitat preferences. These preferences vary by fish species and life stage (spawning and juvenile rearing).

The output of the HABSIM model is an index of fish habitat known as Weighted Useable Area (WUA). The preference factor for each variable in a cell is multiplied by the other variables to arrive at a composite, preference factor for that cell. For example, a velocity preference of 1.0 multiplied by a depth preference of 0.9 , then multiplied by a substrate preference of 0.8 equals a composite factor of 0.72 for that cell:
velocity $1.0 \times$ depth $0.9 \times$ substrate $0.8=0.72$, preference factor for that cell
This composite-preference factor is multiplied by the number of square feet of area in that cell.
A summation of all the transect cells' areas results in the total number of square feet of preferred habitat available at a specified flow. The final model result is a listing of units of square feet of habitat per 1,000 feet of stream. The WUA values are listed with their corresponding flows (given in cubic feet per second).

## Study Site and Transect Selection

Preliminary study sites were selected for the IFIM/RHABSIM study with assistance staff from WDFW, who provided local knowledge of fish distribution and habitat characteristics. WDFW staff were a valuable resource in site selections for this study. Reaches were delineated on topographic maps.

Final site selections were made after on-site visits and access was secured with private property owners.

Six sites were chosen for this IFIM study, each composed of 4 to 9 transects:

1. Humptulips River at RM 23.8, at a public access site downstream of the Highway 101 bridge
2. West Fork Hoquiam River at RM 10.3, just downstream from the confluence with Davis Creek
3. Satsop River at RM 5
4. Black River at RM 4.2, at the public access site near the HWY 12 bridge
5. Skookumchuck River at RM 1.0, at Riverside Rotary Park in Centralia
6. Upper Chehalis River at RM 110.9, about 5 miles south of Pe Ell

Depths and velocities were measured at two to three different flow levels. Substrate was recorded at low flow. The river mile location and distances between transects are listed on the following page. Location maps for the six study sites are displayed in Figures 2-7.

## Chehalis Basin IFIM Study Site Locations

| Transect \# | Location: Humptulips River at <br> WDFW access site between Hwy <br> 101 and Stevens Creek hatchery. |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | River Mile 23.8 |
| 2 | 271 feet upstream of \#1 |
| 3 | 326 feet upstream of \#2 |
| 4 | 567 feet upstream of \#3 |
| 5 | 327 feet upstream of \#4 |


| Transect \# | Location: Black River at public <br> access site below the Hwy 12 <br> Bridge. |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | River Mile 4.2 |
| 2 | 360 feet upstream of \#1 |
| 3 | 15 feet upstream of \#2 |
| 4 | 80 feet upstream of \#3 |


| Transect \# | Location: West Fork Hoquiam <br> River downstream of Davis Creek <br> confluence. |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | River Mile 10.3 |
| 2 | 41 feet upstream of \#1 |
| 3 | 53 feet upstream of \#2 |
| 4 | 21 feet upstream of \#3 |
| 5 | 15 feet upstream of \#4 |
| 6 | 73 feet upstream of \#5 |
| 7 | 37 feet upstream of \#6 |
| 8 | 61 feet upstream of \#7 |


| Transect \# | Location: Skookumchuck River at <br> Riverside Rotary Park. |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | River Mile 1.0 |
| 2 | 27 feet upstream of \#1 |
| 3 | 41 feet upstream of \#2 |
| 4 | 103 feet upstream of \#3 |
| 5 | 48 feet upstream of \#4 |
| 6 | 45 feet upstream of \#5 |
| 7 | 36 feet upstream of \#6 |
| 8 | 85 feet upstream of \#7 |


| Transect \# | Location: Satsop River near Satsop |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | River Mile 5.0 |
| 2 | 100 feet upstream of \#1 |
| 3 | 114 feet upstream of \#2 |
| 4 | 172 feet upstream of \#3 |
| 5 | 347 feet upstream of \#4 |
| 6 | 494 feet upstream of \#5 |


| Transect \# | Location: Upper Chehalis River <br> south of Pe Ell |
| :---: | :--- |
| 1 | River Mile 110.9 |
| 2 | 45.5 feet upstream of \#1 |
| 3 | 55 feet upstream of \#2 |
| 4 | 74 feet upstream of \#3 |
| 5 | 104 feet upstream of \#4 |
| 6 | 73 feet upstream of \#5 |
| 7 | 61 feet upstream of \#6 |
| 8 | 141 feet upstream of \#7 |

Figure 2. Humptulips River IFIM site at RM 23.8.


Figure 3. West Fork Hoquiam River IFIM site at RM 10.3.


Figure 4. Satsop River IFIM site at RM 5.


Figure 5. Black River IFIM site at RM 4.2.


Figure 6. Skookumchuck River IFIM site at RM 1.0.


Figure 7. Upper Chehalis IFIM site at RM 110.9.


## Field Procedures/Data Collection

IFIM measurements were taken in May, June and September of 2001 at the following sites and flows:

- Humptulips River at RM 23.8 near Stevens Creek Hatchery at 657, 313, and 255 cfs.
- West Fork Hoquiam River at RM 10.3 downstream of Davis Creek at 49, 20 and 12 cfs.
- Satsop River at RM 5.0 at 713, 360, and 280 cfs.
- Black River at RM 4.2 near the HWY 12 bridge at 149, 86 and 53 cfs.
- Skookumchuck River at RM 1.0 at Riverside Rotary Park in Centralia at 240 and 135 cfs.
- Upper Chehalis River at RM 110.9 about 5 miles south of Pe Ell at 140, 59, and 23 cfs.

A temporary gauge at each site was used to verify that streamflow rates at each transect remained steady during measurement. Transects were marked using survey hubs and flagging. Water velocity was measured using standard USGS methods with a calibrated Swoffer velocity meter mounted on a top-set wading rod. Depth and velocity were recorded at fixed locations along measuring tapes stretched across transects at each measured flow.

Water surface elevations and stream-bank profiles were surveyed with a survey level and stadia rod. These points were referenced to an arbitrary, fixed benchmark. Substrate composition and cover were assessed by visually estimating the percentage of the two main particle size classes and type of cover present (Appendix D).

## Hydraulic Model

This section in brief: The field data is entered into the hydraulic model and calibrated, ensuring that the depths and velocities predicted by the model match the measured depths and velocities as closely as possible.

## This section in detail:

## Calibration Philosophy

Calibration of the hydraulic model involved checking the velocities and depths predicted by the model against velocities and depths measured in the field. This included examining indicators of the model's accuracy such as the Velocity Adjustment Factor (VAF). Input data were changed or manipulated only when doing so would improve the model's ability to extrapolate without reducing the accuracy of predicted depths and velocities at the measured calibration flows.

Calibration of the RHABSIM Version 2 model was done cell by cell for each transect to decide whether the predicted cell velocities adequately represented measured velocities. Generally, if the predicted cell velocity at the calibration flow was within 0.2 feet per second (fps) or $20 \%$ of the measured cell velocity, the predicted velocity was considered adequate. Any change to a calibration velocity was usually limited to a change of 0.2 fps or $20 \%$ of the measured cell velocity. The 0.2 fps or $20 \%$ of the measured cell velocity was thought to be reasonable considering the normal range of velocity measurement error. All cell velocities were reviewed at the highest and lowest extrapolated flows so extreme cell velocities were not predicted.

## Indicators of Model Accuracy

One indicator of the HYDSIM model's accuracy in predicting depths and velocities is the Velocity Adjustment Factor (VAF). See Appendix B for VAFs and other calibration details and data changes for each transect at each site.

The VAF for a three-velocity regression hydraulic model indicates whether the flow predicted from the velocity/discharge regressions matches the flow predicted from the stage/discharge regressions. The velocities predicted from the velocity/discharge regressions for a transect are all multiplied by the same VAF to achieve the flow predicted from the stage/discharge regression. Calculating and comparing the flows predicted from two different regressions gives an indication as to whether or not some of the model's assumptions are being met.

In VAF value ranges (Milhous, et al. 1989):

- 0.9 to 1.1 is considered good
- 0.85 to 0.9 and 1.1 to 1.15 is fair
- 0.8 to 0.85 and 1.15 to 1.20 is marginal
- less than 0.8 and more than 1.2 is poor

The standard extrapolation range is 0.4 times the low measured flow to 2.5 times the high measured flow. The extrapolation range of the model is usually limited when two or more transects have VAFs which fall below 0.8 or above 1.2.

In the case of the single velocity models, velocity simulations are based on Manning's N values calculated for individual cells across each transect. These Manning's N values are derived from a single set of depth and velocity measurements at each transect. The Manning's N values are used at each wetted cell throughout all simulated flows. A VAF based on the ratio between the calculated flow (using Manning's N ) and the simulated flow is applied to all predicted velocities.

Since the model uses the same Manning's $N$ value in a particular cell at all simulated flows, Manning's N values were adjusted as needed in order to more reasonably predict simulation velocities. Changes to actual calibration velocities were usually limited to cells at the channel edge where velocity simulation can be problematic.

## Site Specific Calibration

For the Humptulips River study site a 3-velocity regression hydraulic model with 5 transects was created with RHABSIM with an extrapolation range of 100 to 1650 cfs. The water surface elevations were modeled using a log-log regression of the 3 measured flows.

For the West Fork Hoquiam study site a 3-velocity regression hydraulic model with 8 transects was created with RHABSIM with an extrapolation range of 10 to 122 cfs. The water surface elevations were modeled using a log-log regression of 3 measured flows.

For the Satsop River study site a 3-velocity regression hydraulic models with 6 transects was created with RHABSIM with an extrapolation range of 150 to 1750 cfs. The water surface
elevations were modeled using a log-log regression of 3 measured flows.
For the Black River four 1-flow models and a 2-velocity regression hydraulic model with 4 transects were created with RHABSIM with an extrapolation range of 33 to 375 cfs. The water surface elevations were modeled using 2 different log-log regressions with the 3 measured flows.

For the Skookumchuck River a 2-flow velocity regression hydraulic model with 8 transects was created with RHABSIM with an extrapolation range of 75 to 600 cfs. The water surface elevations were modeled using a log-log regression of 2 measured flows.

For the upper Chehalis River study site a 3-velocity regression hydraulic models with 8 transects was created with RHABSIM with an extrapolation range of 10 to 350 cfs . The water surface elevations were modeled using a log-log regression of 3 measured flows.

See Appendix A for the input files showing the distance along the transects with the corresponding bed elevations, velocities, substrate/cover, and water surface elevations.

See Appendix B for calibration details, velocity adjustment factors, and changes to data.

## Transect Weighting

Transect weighting is the percentage of weight given to one transect's WUA results as compared to all the other transects. It shows which transects have the most effect on the final WUA results.

The table below lists the percent weighting each transect received relative to the whole site. Transect weighting is determined in one of two ways: either the model automatically determines weighting for each transect by using the distance between the transects, or transect weight is set to predetermined levels by specifying distances between transects and upstream weighting (referred to as composite weighting). Composite weighting is done when the transects are located far apart and the distances between the transects would create incorrect weighting, or the investigator wants to increase the weight of a particular type of fish habitat for that site. Transect weighting was done using the distances between the transects.

Transect Weighting for the Chehalis River Basin Study Sites

| Transect Number | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Humptulips River | $15 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $25 \%$ | $18 \%$ |  |  |  |
| West Fork Hoquiam <br> River | $12 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $5 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $19 \%$ | $18 \%$ |
| Satsop River | $7 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $32 \%$ |  |  |
| Black River | $53 \%$ | $28 \%$ | $7 \%$ | $12 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Skookumchuck River | $6 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $16 \%$ | $17 \%$ | $11 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $19 \%$ |
| Upper Chehalis River | $4 \%$ | $8 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $10 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $22 \%$ |

## Habitat Use Model (HABSIM)

The HABSIM program combines the depths and velocities predicted from the HYDSIM hydraulic model with the depths, velocities, cover, and substrate preferences from the habitat-use curves. The HABSIM program calculates WUA for each flow modeled.

## Habitat Preference Curves

Fish preference curves for the Chehalis basin sites were agreed to by Ecology (Brad Caldwell, Jim Pacheco) and WDFW (Hal Beecher, Terra Hegy, and Robert Vadas) in 2003. Existing agency preference curves were extensively reviewed, updated, and used in these models. These preference curves are listed in Appendix C. The Chinook spawning for rivers curve was used for the Humptulips and Satsop Rivers whereas the Chinook spawning for streams curves was used for the other four rivers in this study.

## Factors to Consider When Developing a Flow Regime

No instream flow recommendations are made in this report. The process of determining instream flows for the Chehalis River basin will require a complex negotiation process, taking into account numerous factors. Instream flows need to be discussed in the context of the longrange water and fishery management objectives desired by the local watershed planning groups, state and federal natural resource agencies and affected Tribes.

Different fish species and life stages exist simultaneously in the river and each has a different flow requirement. Instream flows must include flows necessary for incubation of fish eggs, smolt out-migration, fish passage to spawning grounds, and prevention of stranding of fry and juveniles, for each species. Each fish species and life stage will need to be ranked, and competing life stages balanced against each other. Clearly, no single flow number will simultaneously provide optimum habitat for all fish species and life stages.

The WUA graphs show whether an increase or decrease in streamflow will increase or decrease fish habitat based on depth, velocity, substrate, and cover. Since only these four variables are considered, it is important to remember that other factors also impact the amount of useable fish habitat. The WUA graph may show that an increase in streamflow will result in increased fish habitat, but fish habitat may not actually be increased if other factors such as water quality or incubation flows are limiting the fish population.

It is important to note that sometimes WUA reaches its maximum at a flow that is greater than what typically occurs. It does not mean that the model is incorrect. The model shows how much water provides how much habitat in a given stream channel, regardless of hydrology. The model addresses hydraulics, which is a function of channel shape, but not hydrology.

In addition to WUA, an in recommendation requires the incorporation by best professional judgment of other variables that affect fish survival: expected incubation flows following spawning, expected scouring effects of high flows, flows needed for adult passage upstream and juvenile passage downstream, water temperatures, natural behavior to use upstream versus
downstream reaches of rivers, and other forces.

Under the state's Water Resources Act of 1971 (Chapter 90.54 RCW), which guides Ecology in setting instream flows, an instream flow level must protect and preserve fish and all other environmental values. However, it is important to understand that instream flows set in rule cannot take away existing water rights. Instream flows have a priority date like any water right, and therefore only affect water rights that are junior to it. In this way, instream flows are limited in what they can accomplish in protecting instream values. No existing legal water users can be required by the state to put water in the stream to get the flow up to the instream flow, even if the existing legal diverters are drying up the stream.

## Results

The study results are summarized in three types of graphs (Figures 8-30):
$>$ fish habitat (WUA) versus flow graphs show the increase or decrease in the amount of fish habitat that results with an increase or decrease in streamflow
$>$ percent of peak habitat versus flow tables show the percentage of increase or decrease in habitat with a loss or gain of streamflow from the highest possible amount of WUA
$>$ wetted stream width versus flow graphs show the amount of stream width that is increased or decreased with an increase or decrease in flow.

These graphs and tables show whether there is a gain or loss in fish habitat or width for a given increase or decrease in flow.

Tables 1-6 list the lifestage and timing of fish present at the IFIM sites.

## Hydrographs

Flow exceedance probability hydrographs (Figures 11, 15, 19, 23, 27, and 31), based on data collected from USGS gauges, follow the study results. These hydrographs are presented so that the reader can compare this study's WUA results to the past streamflow (which includes past diversions).

The hydrographs also include a line showing the existing instream flow set by regulation. The river mile location for the instream flow is the same as the river mile for the existing flow gage except at the Black and West Fork Hoquiam Rivers. WDFW and Ecology are presently gathering gage data at these two locations to be able to generate synthesized hydrographs that relate the streamflow to the instream flow and the IFIM fish habitat information.

Figure 8. Humptulips River at RM 23.8: Fish Habitat (WUA) vs Flow


Figure 9. Humptulips River at RM 23.8: Percent of Peak WUA vs Flow


Figure 10

## Humptulips River at RM 23.8: Average Wetted Width

| 165 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Table 1. Humptulips River: Lifestage and Timing of Fish Present at the IFIM Site

| Species \& Lifestage | Timing Begins | Timing Ends |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fall chinook |  |  |
| Migration | September | October |
| Spawning | October | Early December |
| Intragravel | October | March |
| Juvenile | February | Mid-August |
| Outmigration | April | Mid-August |
| Chum Salmon |  |  |
| Migration | October | November |
| Spawning | Late October | Mid-December |
| Intragravel | Late October | March |
| Outmigration | February | Mid-June |
| Steelhead |  |  |
| Summer Migration | May | November |
| Winter Migration | December | Early June |
| Spawning | Mid-February | Mid-June |
| Intragravel | Mid-February | July |
| Juvenile | Year around | Year around |
| Outmigration | April | June |
| Coho |  |  |
| Migration | October | December |
| Outmigration | Mid-February | Mid-June |



Figure 12．West Fork Hoquiam River at RM 10．3：Fish Habitat（WUA）vs Flow

| 9000 | $\rightarrow$ Chinook Spawning WUA ——Seelhead Spawning WUA <br> ＊Chum Spawning WUA $\simeq$ Steelhead Juvenile WUA <br> $\rightarrow$ Coho Spawning WUA Cutthroat Spawning WUA | Flow （cfs） | Chinook <br> Spawning <br> WUA | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Chum } \\ & \text { Spawning } \\ & \text { WUA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Coho } \\ \text { Spawning } \\ \text { WUA } \end{gathered}$ | Steelhead Spawning WUA | Steelhead Juvenile WUA | Cutthroat Spawning WUA |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 10 | 430 | 4296 | 2757 | 80 | 595 | 4625 |
|  | ＊ | 12 | 583 | 4599 | 3093 | 121 | 678 | 4983 |
|  | I | 15 | 915 | 5016 | 3599 | 200 | 802 | 5466 |
|  |  | 20 | 2003 | 5607 | 4405 | 448 | 1011 | 5699 |
|  | － | 25 | 3285 | 6099 | 5147 | 788 | 1213 | 5841 |
|  | 1 | 30 | 4505 | 6579 | 5782 | 1208 | 1408 | 5690 |
|  | T | 35 | 5546 | 7016 | 6233 | 1658 | 1590 | 5371 |
|  | 4000 | 40 | 6390 | 7443 | 6523 | 2137 | 1757 | 4998 |
|  | $0^{000} 0$ | 45 | 7145 | 7859 | 6732 | 2619 | 1910 | 4498 |
| $\stackrel{\leftarrow}{0}$ | $\bigcirc 9$ | 50 | 7791 | 8271 | 6855 | 3115 | 2049 | 3978 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 宫 } 6000 \end{aligned}$ | ＊$)^{0}$ N | 55 | 8330 | 8683 | 6888 | 3617 | 2164 | 3479 |
|  | 0 | 60 | 8774 | 9032 | 6839 | 4129 | 2262 | 3093 |
| $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | － | 65 | 9147 | 9247 | 6747 | 4630 | 2342 | 2730 |
| む ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | ＊$\%$ | 70 | 9398 | 9382 | 6616 | 5135 | 2413 | 2382 |
|  |  | 75 | 9559 | 9470 | 6456 | 5626 | 2470 | 2098 |
|  |  | 80 | 9616 | 9453 | 6294 | 6035 | 2503 | 1881 |
| 衰 4000 | 1 | 85 | 9608 | 9330 | 6138 | 6394 | 2521 | 1687 |
| ＋ | 9 | 90 | 9564 | 9088 | 5978 | 6671 | 2504 | 1550 |
|  |  | 95 | 9468 | 8691 | 5827 | 6887 | 2481 | 1457 |
|  |  | 100 | 9318 | 8266 | 5660 | 7060 | 2478 | 1389 |
|  | $\int \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta \Delta$ | 105 | 9118 | 7930 | 5475 | 7127 | 2490 | 1358 |
|  | －$\Delta^{\Delta}$ | 110 | 8902 | 7701 | 5283 | 7099 | 2498 | 1386 |
|  |  | 115 | 8679 | 7474 | 5109 | 6978 | 2496 | 1428 |
|  | $\checkmark$ | 120 | 8473 | 7252 | 4948 | 6812 | 2491 | 1450 |
|  |  | 125 | 8265 | 7047 | 4795 | 6686 | 2486 | 1468 |
|  |  | 130 | 8056 | 6831 | 4656 | 6566 | 2478 | 1483 |
|  |  | 140 | 7713 | 6471 | 4429 | 6338 | 2456 | 1516 |
|  |  | 150 | 7470 | 6213 | 4245 | 6070 | 2433 | 1548 |
|  | Streamflow in Cubic Feet per Second | 160 | 7251 | 5978 | 4092 | 5822 | 2397 | 1539 |
|  | Streamflow in Cubic Feet per Second | 170 | 7034 | 5759 | 3960 | 5619 | 2369 | 1506 |

Figure 13. West Fork Hoquiam River at RM 10.3: Percent of Peak WUA vs Flow


Figure 14


Table 2. WF Hoquiam River: Lifestage and Timing of Fish Present at the IFIM Site

|  <br> Lifestage | Timing Begins | Timing Ends |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fall chinook |  |  |
| Migration | September | October |
| Spawning | Mid-October | Early December |
| Intragravel | Mid-October | March |
| Juvenile | February | Mid-August |
| Outmigration | Late April | Mid-August |
| Chum Salmon |  |  |
| Migration | October | November |
| Spawning | Late October | Mid-December |
| Intragravel | Late October | March |
| Outmigration | Late January | Mid-June |
| Steelhead |  |  |
| Migration | December | Early June |
| Spawning | Mid-February | Mid-June |
| Intragravel | Mid-February | July |
| Juvenile | Year around | Year around |
| Outmigration | April | June |
| Coho |  |  |
| Migration | October | December |
| Outmigration | Mid-February | Mid-June |

Figure 15 Hoquiam Hydrograph

Figure 16. Satsop River at RM 5.0: Fish Habitat (WUA) vs Flow



Figure 18


Table 3. Satsop River: Lifestage and Timing of Fish Present at the IFIM Site

| Species \& Lifestage | Timing Start | Timing Finish |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chinook |  |  |
| Summer Migration | Late August | September |
| Fall Migration | October | Mid-November |
| Summer Spawning | September | Mid-October |
| Fall Spawning | October | Early December |
| Intragravel | September | Mid-April |
| Juvenile | February | Some rear all year |
| Outmigration | Mid-March | Mid-August |
| Chum Salmon |  |  |
| Migration | October | November |
| Spawning | Late-October | Mid-December |
| Intragravel | Late- October | March |
| Outmigration | Late-January | Mid-June |
| Steelhead |  |  |
| Migration | December | Early June |
| Spawning | Mid-February | Mid-June |
| Intragravel | Mid-February | July |
| Juvenile | Year around | Year around |
| Outmigration | April | June |
| Coho |  |  |
| Migration | October | December |
| Outmigration | Mid-February | Mid-June |



Figure 20. Black River at RM 4.2: Fish Habitat (WUA) vs Flow


Figure 21. Black River at RM 4.2: Percent of Peak WUA vs Flow


Figure 22

## Black River at RM 4.2: Average Wetted Width



Table 4. Black River: Lifestage and Timing of Fish Present at the IFIM Site

| Species \& Lifestage | Timing Start | Timing Finish |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chinook |  |  |
| Spring Migration | Mid-February | July |
| Fall Migration | October | November |
| Spring Spawning | September | Mid-October |
| Fall Spawning | Mid-October | Early December |
| Intragravel | September | Early April |
| Juvenile | January | Mid-August |
| Outmigration | April | Mid-August |
| Chum Salmon |  |  |
| Migration | October | November |
| Spawning | Late-October | Mid-December |
| Intragravel | Late- October | Mid-April |
| Outmigration | Late-January | Mid-June |
| Steelhead |  |  |
| Migration | December | Early June |
| Spawning | Mid-February | Mid-June |
| Intragravel | Mid-February | July |
| Juvenile | Year around | Year around |
| Outmigration | April | June |
| Coho |  |  |
| Migration | October | December |
| Outmigration | Mid-February | Mid-June |



Figure 24. Skookumchuck River at RM 1.0: Fish Habitat (WUA) vs Flow


Figure 25. Skookumchuck River at RM 1.0: Percent of Peak WUA vs Flow


Figure 26

## Skookumchuck River at RM 1.0: Avg. Wetted Width



Table 5. Skookumchuck River: Lifestage and Timing of Fish Present at the IFIM Site

| Species \& Lifestage | Timing Start | Timing Finish |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chinook |  |  |
| Spring Migration | Mid-February | July |
| Fall Migration | September | October |
| Spring Spawning | September | Mid-October |
| Fall Spwaning | Mid-October | Early December |
| Intragravel | September | Early April |
| Juvenile | January | Mid-August |
| Outmigration | April | Mid-August |
| Steelhead |  |  |
| Migration | December | Early June |
| Spawning | Mid-February | Mid-June |
| Intragravel | Mid-February | July |
| Juvenile | Year around | Year around |
| Outmigration | April | June |
| Coho |  |  |
| Migration | October | December |
| Outmigration | Mid-February | Mid-June |



Figure 28. Upper Chehalis River at RM 110.9: Fish Habitat (Weighted Usable Area) vs Flow


## Figure 29. Upper Chehalis River at RM 110.9: Percent of Peak WUA vs Flow



Figure 30

## Upper Chehalis River at RM 110.9: Avg. Wetted Width



Table 6. Upper Chehalis River: Lifestage and Timing of Fish Present at the IFIM Site

| Species \& Lifestage | Timing Start | Timing Finish |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Chinook |  |  |
| Spring Migration | Mid-February | July |
| Fall Migration | September | October |
| Spring Spawning | September | Mid-October |
| Fall Spwaning | Mid-October | Early December |
| Intragravel | September | Early April |
| Juvenile | January | Mid-August |
| Outmigration | April | Mid-August |
| Coho Salmon |  |  |
| Migration | October | December |
| Spawning | November | February |
| Intragravel | November | May |
| Juvenile | Year around | Year around |
| Outmigration | Mid-February | Mid-June |
| Steelhead |  |  |
| Summer Migration | May | November |
| Winter Migration | December | Early June |
| Spawning | Mid-February | Mid-June |
| Intragravel | Mid-February | July |
| Juvenile | Year around | Year around |
| Outmigration | April | June |



## Literature Cited

Annear, T., et al. 2002. Instream Flows for Riverine Resource Stewardship. Instream Flow Council, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Beecher, H.A., B.A. Caldwell, and S.B. DeMond. 2002. Evaluation of depth and velocity preferences of juvenile coho salmon in Washington streams. North American Journal of Fisheries Management 22: 785-795.

Bovee, K.D. 1982. A Guide to Stream Habitat Analysis using the Instream Flow Incremental Methodology. Instream Flow Paper 12. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Collins, Colorado. FWS/OBS-82-26.

Milhous, R.T., et al. 1989. Physical Habitat Simulation System Reference Manual - Version II. Instream Flow Information Paper No. 26, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Biological Report 89(16), Fort Collins, Colorado.

Reiser, D.W., T.A. Wesche, and C. Estes. 1989. Status of instream flow legislation and practices in North America. Fisheries 14 (2): 22-29.

Streamnet. 2003. Fish Data for the Northwest. [http://www.streamnet.org/](http://www.streamnet.org/) Accessed AprilMay 2003.

Washington Department of Ecology. 1998. Water Quality in Washington State (Section 303d of the Federal Clean Water Act. Washington State Department of Ecology F-WQ-94-37, Olympia, Washington.

Washington State Conservation Commission. 2001. Salmon and Steelhead Habitat Limiting Factors Report for the Chehalis Watersheds - Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIAs) 22 and 23. May, 2001. Olympia, Washington.

Washington State Department of Fisheries, et al., 1993. 1992 Washington State Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory. March 1993, Olympia, Washington.

Washington State Department of Fisheries, et al., 2000. 2000 Washington State Salmonid Stock Inventory: Coastal Cutthroat Trout. June 2000, Olympia, Washington.

Washington State Department of Fisheries, et al., 2002 Washington State Salmon and Steelhead Stock Inventory. Not yet published, Olympia, Washington.

## Appendix A

## Computer Input Files for RHABSIM Models for Black, Humptulips, Satsop, Skookumchuck, West Fork Hoquiam and upper Chehalis Rivers.



| 4.20 | 95.96 |  |  | 0.30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.00 | 95.51 | 0.88 | 0.11 | 0.20 |
| 6.50 | 95.36 | 1.08 | 0.85 | 42.80 |
| 8.00 | 95.07 | 0.76 | 0.60 | 42.80 |
| 9.50 | 94.91 | 0.80 | 0.66 | 42.50 |
| 11.00 | 94.59 | 0.65 | 0.67 | 42.50 |
| 12.50 | 94.21 | 1.70 | 1.14 | 0.60 |
| 14.00 | 93.92 | 1.91 | 1.09 | 0.60 |
| 15.50 | 93.66 | 1.91 | 1.17 | 0.60 |
| 17.00 | 93.07 | 2.25 | 1.26 | 0.60 |
| 18.50 | 93.07 | 2.15 | 1.74 | 0.60 |
| 20.00 | 92.96 | 2.24 | 1.97 | 0.60 |
| 21.50 | 93.12 | 2.34 | 2.03 | 45.50 |
| 23.00 | 93.46 | 2.39 | 2.20 | 54.50 |
| 24.50 | 93.72 | 2.37 | 2.15 | 54.50 |
| 26.00 | 93.74 | 2.56 | 2.09 | 54.50 |
| 27.50 | 93.79 | 2.64 | 1.95 | 54.50 |
| 29.00 | 93.97 | 2.60 | 1.84 | 54.50 |
| 30.50 | 94.09 | 2.46 | 1.77 | 45.70 |
| 32.00 | 94.27 | 2.29 | 1.71 | 45.80 |
| 33.50 | 94.42 | 2.21 | 1.44 | 34.80 |
| 35.00 | 94.67 | 1.90 | 0.68 | 32.50 |
| 36.50 | 94.89 | 1.62 | 0.23 | 24.80 |
| 38.00 | 95.04 | 1.58 | 0.03 | 24.50 |
| 39.50 | 95.07 | 0.87 | 0.70 | 24.50 |
| 41.00 | 95.26 | 1.39 | 0.88 | 41.50 |
| 42.50 | 95.49 | 1.03 | 0.52 | 41.50 |
| 44.00 | 95.98 | 0.05 |  | 42.50 |
| 44.30 | 95.96 |  |  | 42.50 |
| 45.00 | 96.06 |  |  | 0.70 |
| 45.50 | 96.16 |  |  | 0.70 |
| 47.00 | 96.21 |  |  | 0.70 |
| 48.50 | 96.21 |  |  | 0.70 |
| 50.00 | 96.26 |  |  | 0.70 |
| 51.50 | 96.31 |  |  | 0.70 |
| 52.00 | 96.36 |  |  | 0.70 |
| 55.00 | 96.46 |  |  | 0.70 |
| 65.00 | 96.61 |  |  | 0.70 |
| 75.00 | 96.86 |  |  | 0.70 |
| 85.00 | 97.16 |  |  | 0.70 |
| 95.00 | 97.26 |  |  | 0.70 |
| SUMMARY DATA | CROSS- | ON \# | Black VEL 2 | SUBSTRATE |
| -10.00 | 99.52 |  |  | 0.70 |
| -2.00 | 99.52 |  |  | 11.90 |
| 0.40 | 97.52 |  |  | 0.30 |
| 1.90 | 96.39 |  |  | 0.30 |
| 2.00 | 96.62 |  |  | 0.30 |
| 2.30 | 95.99 |  |  | 0.30 |
| 2.80 | 95.64 | 0.27 |  | 32.60 |
| 3.50 | 95.34 | 0.66 | 0.27 | 43.70 |
| 4.50 | 95.42 | 0.68 | 0.44 | 0.50 |
| 5.50 | 95.07 | 0.71 | 0.35 | 0.50 |
| 6.50 | 94.71 | 0.92 | 0.48 | 34.70 |
| 7.50 | 94.57 | 0.90 | 0.51 | 43.60 |
| 8.50 | 94.44 | 1.03 | 0.62 | 43.60 |
| 9.50 | 94.26 | 1.01 | 0.67 | 43.70 |
| 10.50 | 94.12 | 1.14 | 1.03 | 43.70 |
| 11.50 | 93.92 | 1.32 | 0.91 | 43.70 |
| 12.50 | 93.79 | 1.46 | 0.90 | 43.70 |
| 13.50 | 93.66 | 1.78 | 1.01 | 43.70 |
| 14.50 |  | 1.86 | 1.02 | 43.70 |
| 15.50 | 93.44 | 1.83 | 1.22 | 43.70 |
| 16.50 | 93.34 | 1.84 | 1.54 | 43.70 |
| 17.50 | 93.21 | 1.79 | 1.53 | 54.60 |
| 18.50 | 93.12 | 1.96 | 1.57 | 54.60 |
| 19.50 | 93.54 | 2.11 | 1.51 | 45.80 |
| 20.50 | 93.31 | 2.36 | 1.66 | 54.60 |
| 21.50 | 93.56 | 2.19 | 1.88 | 45.70 |
| 22.50 | 93.46 | 2.18 | 1.90 | 45.70 |
| 23.50 | 93.36 | 2.11 | 1.75 | 54.50 |
| 24.50 | 93.27 | 2.21 | 1.62 | 45.60 |
| 25.50 | 93.34 | 2.27 | 1.54 | 45.60 |
| 27.50 | 93.42 | 1.198 1 | 1.18 | 43.70 |
| 28.50 | 93.57 | 1.99 | 1.24 | 45.70 |
| 29.50 | 93.82 | 1.97 | 1.31 | 43.80 |
| 30.50 | 93.97 | 1.87 | 1.14 | 43.60 |
| 31.50 | 94.16 | 1.68 | 1.11 | 43.60 |
| 32.50 | 94.34 | 1.44 | 1.07 | 43.60 |
| 33.50 | 94.39 | 1.48 | 1.04 | 43.50 |
| 34.50 | 94.49 | 1.45 | 0.92 | 43.50 |
| 35.50 | 94.59 | 1.47 | 0.89 | 45.80 |
| 36.50 | 94.72 | 0.87 | 0.16 | 43.70 |
| 37.50 | 94.87 | 0.68 | 0.63 | 43.70 |
| 38.50 | 95.04 | 0.72 | 0.75 | 34.50 |
| 39.50 | 95.26 | 0.52 | 0.19 | 0.60 |
| 40.50 | 95.54 | 0.10 |  | 22.50 |
| 41.00 | 95.62 |  |  | 54.50 |
| 41.50 | 95.94 |  |  | 22.50 |
| 42.00 | 95.92 |  |  | 0.70 |
| 43.00 | 95.94 |  |  | 0.70 |
| 45.00 | 96.09 |  |  | 0.70 |



Black River measured at RM 4.2 on $5 / 24 / 01$ at 149 cfs, on $6 / 21 / 01$ at 87 cfs, and on $9 / 12 / 2001$ at 53 cfs by the Dept. of Ecology and WDFW.


| Low flow modeling CROSS-SECTION \# | 1 | Transect 1 | CalcFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CAL Stage |  | GivenFlow |  |
| $1 \quad 95.81$ |  | 86.00 | 78.36 |
| 295.01 |  | 53.00 | 44.13 |
| CROSS-SECTION \# | 2 | Transect 2 |  |
| CAL Stage |  | GivenFlow | CalcFlow |
| 195.96 |  | 86.00 | 94.47 |
| 295.20 |  | 53.00 | 54.19 |
| CROSS-SECTION \# | 3 | Transect 3 |  |
| CAL Stage |  | GivenFlow | CalcFlow |
| $1 \quad 95.99$ |  | 86.00 | 85.51 |
| 295.24 |  | 53.00 | 51.41 |
| CROSS-SECTION \# | 4 | Transect 4 |  |
| CAL Stage |  | GivenFlow | CalcFlow |
| $1 \quad 96.31$ |  | 86.00 | 84.87 |
| 295.84 |  | 53.00 | 62.17 |

Humptulips River 2001 at WDFW access between Hwy 101 \& Stevens Cr hatchery $657 \mathrm{cfs}(5 / 25), 313 \mathrm{cfs}(6 / 22), 255 \mathrm{cfs}(9 / 18)$ - Caldwell, Beecher, Vadas, Shedd

| SUMMARY DA Number of | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CROSS-S } \\ & \text { nts }=52 \end{aligned}$ | ON \# | Trans |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $X$ | Y | VEL 1 | VEL 2 | VEL 3 | SUBSTRATE |
| -20.00 | 100.16 |  |  |  | 0.70 |
| 0.40 | 98.31 |  |  |  | 0.70 |
| 3.00 | 96.32 |  |  |  | 0.20 |
| 5.00 | 95.14 |  |  |  | 0.70 |
| 5.10 | 94.83 |  |  |  | 0.70 |
| 5.50 | 94.73 |  |  |  | 0.60 |
| 6.50 | 94.50 | -0.32 |  |  | 23.70 |
| 8.00 | 93.78 | -0.10 |  |  | 0.50 |
| 9.00 | 93.40 | 0.08 |  |  | 0.50 |
| 10.00 | 92.95 | 0.43 |  |  | 0.50 |
| 12.00 | 92.68 | 0.94 |  |  | 35.70 |
| 14.00 | 92.70 | 1.42 | 0.57 |  | 34.70 |
| 21.00 | 92.73 | 2.22 | 1.84 | 1.12 | 43.60 |
| 25.00 | 92.28 | 2.76 | 1.95 | 1.94 | 45.60 |
| 27.00 | 92.16 | 3.66 | 2.75 | 2.24 | 45.50 |
| 30.00 | 92.10 | 4.43 | 2.73 | 2.93 | 45.50 |
| 36.00 | 92.09 | 4.58 | 3.28 | 3.39 | 46.60 |
| 42.00 | 92.10 | 4.63 | 3.49 | 3.49 | 64.70 |
| 48.00 | 92.10 | 4.92 | 3.82 | 3.52 | 65.70 |
| 52.00 | 92.35 | 4.93 | 3.67 | 3.52 | 56.70 |
| 57.00 | 92.40 | 4.75 | 3.89 | 3.71 | 56.60 |
| 63.00 | 92.50 | 4.42 | 3.82 | 3.23 | 46.60 |
| 70.00 | 92.65 | 3.90 | 2.83 | 2.33 | 54.60 |
| 77.00 | 93.00 | 3.26 | 2.12 | 1.12 | 46.60 |
| 84.00 | 93.64 | 2.32 | 1.03 | 0.67 | 45.50 |
| 88.90 | 94.08 | 1.71 |  |  | 45.70 |
| 91.00 | 94.08 | 1.71 |  |  | 45.70 |
| 98.00 | 94.55 | 1.36 |  |  | 34.90 |
| 105.00 | 94.23 | 1.85 |  |  | 34.50 |
| 112.00 | 94.43 | 1.15 |  |  | 46.70 |
| 119.00 | 94.53 | 0.61 |  |  | 45.60 |
| 126.00 | 94.78 | 0.20 |  |  | 45.50 |
| 133.00 | 94.73 | 0.05 |  |  | 34.60 |
| 140.00 | 94.81 | 0.05 |  |  | 53.50 |
| 143.70 | 94.83 |  |  |  | 45.50 |
| 147.00 | 94.81 |  |  |  | 46.60 |
| 154.00 | 94.80 | 0.05 |  |  | 35.60 |
| 161.00 | 94.78 | 0.10 |  |  | 35.60 |
| 168.00 | 94.75 |  |  |  | 46.60 |
| 175.00 | 97.74 |  |  |  | 35.70 |
| 186.10 | 94.58 | 0.01 |  |  | 53.60 |
| 189.00 | 94.13 | 0.01 |  |  | 53.60 |
| 190.10 | 94.00 |  |  |  | 52.70 |
| 196.00 | 93.75 | 0.01 |  |  | 51.90 |
| 202.30 | 93.89 |  |  |  | 35.60 |
| 203.00 | 94.13 |  |  |  | 35.60 |
| 204.60 | 94.30 |  |  |  | 34.70 |
| 207.00 | 94.43 |  |  |  | 34.90 |
| 210.20 | 94.83 |  |  |  | 0.80 |
| 211.40 | 95.30 |  |  |  | 0.10 |
| 213.00 | 98.30 |  |  |  | 0.70 |
| 233.00 | 100.16 |  |  |  | 0.70 |


| SUMMARY DATA Number of | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CROSS-S } \\ & \text { its }=4 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{N} \text { \# }$ | Trans |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X | Y | VEL 1 | VEL 2 | VEL 3 | SUBSTRATE |
| -0. 0.50 | 100. 12 |  |  |  | 0.70 |
| 0.50 | 98.12 |  |  |  | 0.30 |
| 2.00 | 95.62 |  |  |  | 0.80 |
| 2.60 | 95.41 |  |  |  | 0.80 |
| 3.00 | 95.28 | 0.10 |  |  | 0.80 |
| 4.00 | 94.88 | 0.51 |  |  | 0.80 |
| 5.00 | 94.50 | 0.83 | 0.31 |  | 0.80 |
| 6.00 | 93.95 | 1.03 | 0.71 | 0.33 | 35.70 |
| 7.00 | 93.45 | 1.07 | 0.77 | 0.63 | 35.70 |
| 9.00 | 93.05 | 1.25 | 0.92 | 0.94 | 54.50 |
| 12.00 | 92.70 | 1.55 | 1.13 | 1.23 | 56.50 |
| 15.00 | 92.31 | 1.76 | 1.37 | 1.43 | 65.60 |
| 20.00 | 91.75 | 1.94 | 1.65 | 1.59 | 45.70 |
| 25.00 | 91.86 | 2.46 | 2.04 | 1.91 | 43.70 |
| 30.00 | 92.10 | 3.02 | 2.03 | 1.94 | 45.80 |
| 35.00 | 92.35 | 2.78 | 2.25 | 1.93 | 45.50 |
| 40.00 | 92.40 | 2.99 | 2.39 | 1.99 | 45.50 |
| 45.00 | 92.45 | 2.90 | 2.32 | 2.20 | 54.60 |
| 50.00 | 92.55 | 2.93 | 2.23 | 2.33 | 45.70 |
| 55.00 | 92.56 | 2.81 | 2.75 | 2.22 | 45.70 |
| 60.00 | 92.80 | 2.89 | 2.50 | 2.34 | 54.70 |
| 65.00 | 93.00 | 2.89 | 2.19 | 2.00 | 56.80 |
| 70.00 | 93.10 | 2.64 | 2.00 | 1.78 | 45.50 |
| 75.00 | 93.30 | 2.67 | 1.97 | 1.68 | 46.50 |
| 80.00 | 93.35 | 2.45 | 1.87 | 1.63 | 56.50 |
| 85.00 | 93.60 | 2.37 | 1.65 | 1.53 | 56.50 |
| 90.00 | 93.95 | 2.28 | 1.33 | 1.07 | 46.50 |
| 95.00 | 94.10 | 2.07 | 1.08 | 0.52 | 45.50 |




| Humptulips River 2001 at WDFW access between Hwy 101 \& Stevens Cr hatchery $657 \mathrm{cfs}(5 / 25), 313 \mathrm{cfs}(6 / 22), 255 \mathrm{cfs}(9 / 18)$ - Caldwell, Beecher, Vadas, Shedd |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CROSS-SECTION \# | 1 |  |  |
| CAL Stage |  | GivenFlow | CalcFlow |
| $1 \quad 94.83$ |  | 655.00 | 683.76 |
| 294.08 |  | 312.00 | 329.98 |
| 3 93.90 |  | 255.00 | 264.65 |
| CROSS-SECTION \# | 2 |  |  |
| CAL Stage |  | GivenFlow | CalcFlow |
| 195.38 |  | 655.00 | 637.43 |
| 294.58 |  | 312.00 | 323.54 |
| $3 \quad 94.36$ |  | 255.00 | 257.87 |
| CROSS-SECTION \# | 3 |  |  |
| CAL Stage |  | GivenFlow | CalcFlow |
| $1 \quad 95.52$ |  | 655.00 | 568.35 |
| 294.74 |  | 312.00 | 296.56 |
| $3 \quad 94.54$ |  | 255.00 | 258.54 |
| CROSS-SECTION \# | 4 |  |  |
| CAL Stage |  | GivenFlow | CalcFlow |
| 195.86 |  | 655.00 | 690.60 |
| 294.75 |  | 312.00 | 304.49 |
| $3 \quad 94.57$ |  | 255.00 | 259.72 |
| CROSS-SECTION \# | 5 |  |  |
| CAL Stage |  | GivenFlow | CalcFlow |
| $1 \quad 95.59$ |  | 655.00 | 557.77 |
| 294.82 |  | 312.00 | 288.49 |
| $3 \quad 94.66$ |  | 255.00 | 253.36 |


| Satsop R T18N R7W S24,25 - Caldwell, Shedd, Beecher, Vadas - 2001 calibration flows 713' (5/22), 360 ( $6 / 20$ ), 280 ( $9 / 20 / 01$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SUMMARY DATA: CROSS-SECTION \# 1 trans 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { Number }_{x} \text { of } \mathrm{P}$ | $\mathrm{nts}_{Y}=51$ | VEL 1 | VEL 2 | VEL 3 | SUBSTRATE |
| 1.30 | 100.50 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.30 10.00 | 99.00 95.76 |  |  |  | 09.30 99 |
| 15.00 | 94.79 |  |  |  | 99.90 |
| 15.90 | 94.36 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 18.70 | 93.67 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 20.00 | 93.67 | -0.16 |  |  | 11.90 |
| 21.60 | 93.59 |  |  |  | 0.20 |
| 25.00 30.00 | 91.70 | 0.34 0.80 | 0.18 1.32 | 0.12 1.36 | 99.10 |
| 35.00 | 90.07 | 1.09 | 1.21 | 0.93 | 42.70 |
| 40.00 | 90.70 | 1.77 | 1.27 | 1.40 | 42.70 |
| 45.00 | 91.22 | 2.07 | 1.85 | 1.59 | 42.80 |
| 50.00 | 91.47 | 2.41 | 2.09 | 1.60 | 42.70 |
| 55.00 60.00 | 91.72 | 2.93 3.00 | 2.20 1.83 | 1.23 1.34 | 42.90 |
| 65.00 | 92.30 | 2.91 | 2.35 | 2.65 | 53.70 |
| 70.00 | 92.77 | 3.19 | 3.49 | 4.23 | 63.70 |
| 75.00 80.00 | 92.80 92.80 | 3.41 | 3.05 | 4.70 | 54.70 |
| 80.00 85.00 | 92.80 92.80 | 3.29 3.51 | 4.56 4.05 | 4.59 4.37 | 56.80 56.60 |
| 90.00 | 92.62 | 3.84 | 4.34 | 4.42 | 65.60 |
| 95.00 | 92.72 | 3.77 | 3.57 | 3.68 | 56.70 |
| 100.00 105.00 | 92.75 | 3.57 4.44 | 4.32 3.79 | 3.07 4.10 | 56.70 56.60 |
| 110.00 | 92.70 | 4.46 | 3.96 | 2.97 | 46.60 |
| 115.00 | 92.65 | 4.47 | 3.38 | 2.65 | 46.60 |
| 120.00 | 92.65 92.80 | 3.88 3.73 | 2.91 3.06 | 3.08 2.68 | 45.60 45.60 |
| 130.00 | 92.80 | 3.63 | 2.71 | 2.46 | 54.60 |
| 135.00 | 92.85 | 3.26 | 2.50 | 2.06 | 45.60 |
| 140.00 | 93.02 | 4.23 | 2.70 | 3.00 | 45.60 |
| 145.00 150.00 | 93.00 93.10 | 3.82 3.09 | 2.51 2.20 | 2.50 2.04 | 45.60 45.60 |
| 155.00 | 93.10 | 2.96 | 2.05 | 1.72 | 45.70 |
| 160.00 | 93.10 | 2.63 | 1.62 | 1.26 | 54.50 |
| 165.00 170.00 | 93.12 | 2.36 | 1.16 | 0.89 | 45.70 |
| 170.00 175.00 | 93.25 93.20 | 1.75 1.67 | 0.74 0.48 | 0.48 0.39 | 54.60 |
| 180.00 | 93.35 | 0.95 | 0.46 | 0.25 | 46.70 |
| 182.50 | 93.37 | 0.58 | 0.23 | 0.05 | 45.70 |
| 185.00 | 93.35 | 0.08 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 54.50 |
| 190.00 | 93.50 |  |  |  | 43.60 |
| 191.50 | 93.52 |  |  |  | 43.60 |
| 195.00 | 94.31 |  |  |  | 15.90 |
| 195.90 | 94.36 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 197.00 | 95.90 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 199.70 230.00 | 97.43 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 230.00 250.00 | 97.43 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SUMMARY DATA: CROSS-SECTION \# 2 trans 1Number of Points $=56$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { Number of } \mathrm{P}$ |  | VEL 1 | VEL 2 | VEL 3 | SUBSTRATE |
| 0.40 2.00 | 100.98 97 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 5.00 | 96.33 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 8.00 | 95.66 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 12.00 15.00 | 95.09 94.74 |  |  |  | 19.50 99.90 |
| 15.90 | 94.33 |  |  |  | 99.90 |
| 17.50 | 94.33 |  |  |  | 99.90 |
| 20.00 | 94.33 |  |  |  | 99.90 |
| 22.90 | 93.73 93 |  |  |  | 99.90 |
| 23.50 24.00 | 93.58 93.36 |  |  |  | 0.40 0.40 |
| 27.00 | 92.80 |  |  |  | 0.40 |
| 30.00 36.00 | 92.48 |  |  |  | 0.40 |
| 36.00 42.00 | 92.53 | 0.04 0.02 |  |  | 0.40 0.40 |
| 48.00 | 93.40 | 0.58 |  |  | 34.60 |
| 50.00 54.00 | 93.58 |  |  |  | 34.70 34.90 |
| 60.00 | 94.10 | 1.14 | 0.30 |  | 34.80 |
| 63.00 | 94.30 |  |  |  | 34.70 |
| 72.00 | 94.10 | 1.70 2.33 | 1.33 | 0.82 | 34.70 35.60 |
| 78.00 | 94.10 | 3.13 | 1.40 | 1.12 | 53.70 |
| 84.00 90.00 | 93.85 93.80 | 3.79 3.99 | 2.37 2.71 | 1.81 | 46.80 46.70 |
| 96.00 | 93.74 | 3.96 | 2.82 | 2.80 | 56.50 |
| 102.00 | 93.55 | 3.89 | 2.44 | 2.26 | 46.70 |
| 108.00 114.00 | 93.44 | 2.70 3.97 | 2.55 3.04 | 2.38 2.57 | 45.60 46.90 |
| 120.00 | 92.86 | 3.69 | 2.71 | 2.16 | 54.60 |
| 125.00 | 92.78 | 3.86 | 2.32 | 2.00 | 45.60 |
| 130.00 | 92.77 | 3.55 | 2.45 | 2.62 | 43.80 |



| SUMMARY DATA: CROSS-SECTION \# 4 trans 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\times$ | Y | VEL 1 | VEL 2 | VEL 3 | SUBSTRATE |
| -15.00 | 100.58 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 4.90 | 98.48 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 24.00 | 96.34 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 30.00 | 95.78 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 40.00 | 95.45 |  |  |  | 15.90 |
| 45.00 | 95.42 |  |  |  | 15.70 |
| 50.80 | 95.20 |  |  |  | 15.70 |
| 51.00 | 95.05 |  |  |  | 15.50 |
| 54.00 | 94.95 |  |  |  | 51.70 |
| 55.50 | 94.70 |  |  |  | 52.70 |
| 57.60 | 94.51 |  |  |  | 52.70 |
| 58.00 | 94.51 |  |  |  | 52.70 |
| 63.00 | 94.30 |  | -0.05 |  | 62.70 |
| 69.00 | 93.85 |  | 0.05 |  | 62.70 |
| 75.00 | 93.81 |  | 0.05 |  | 42.70 |
| 81.00 | 93.85 | 0.08 | 0.05 |  | 42.70 |
| 87.00 | 93.85 | 0.27 | 0.10 |  | 52.70 |
| 93.00 | 93.37 | 0.36 | 0.22 |  | 52.70 |
| 99.00 | 92.94 | 0.56 | 0.36 | 0.20 | 62.70 |
| 105.00 | 92.80 | 0.75 | 0.46 | 0.37 | 42.60 |
| 111.00 | 92.76 | 0.88 | 0.54 | 0.44 | 42.60 |
| 117.00 | 92.70 | 1.13 | 0.69 | 0.52 | 42.60 |
| 123.00 | 92.44 | 1.29 | 0.78 | 0.68 | 42.60 |
| 129.00 | 92.04 | 1.39 | 0.88 | 0.77 | 42.60 |
| 135.00 | 91.72 | 1.36 | 1.03 | 0.82 | 42.60 |
| 141.00 | 91.34 | 1.78 | 1.09 | 0.98 | 52.60 |
| 147.00 | 90.82 | 1.70 | 1.25 | 0.85 | 52.60 |
| 152.00 | 89.93 | 1.72 | 1.29 | 0.84 | 52.70 |
| 158.00 | 88.91 | 1.13 | 0.37 | 0.50 | 56.80 |
| 164.00 | 89.41 |  | 0.10 | 0.09 | 52.60 |
| 170.00 | 90.50 | 0.21 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 52.80 |
| 176.00 | 90.21 | 0.62 | 0.49 | 0.69 | 62.70 |
| 182.00 | 90.61 | 2.23 | 1.44 | 1.19 | 62.80 |
| 188.00 | 90.65 | 1.89 | 1.19 | 1.25 | 62.80 |
| 194.00 | 90.70 | 2.10 | 1.28 | 1.29 | 62.70 |
| 200. 00 | 90.77 | 2.07 | 1.28 | 1.09 | 62.70 |
| 206.00 | 90.90 | 1.71 | 1.13 | 0.88 | 62.70 |
| 212.00 | 91.00 | 1.32 | 0.84 | 0.89 | 62.60 |
| 218.00 | 91.05 | 1.06 | 0.77 | 0.42 | 0.60 |
| 224.00 | 92.40 | 0.13 | 0.01 |  | 0.20 |
| 228.40 | 94.55 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 230.00 | 95.30 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 232.00 | 96.77 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 235.70 | 97.77 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 244.00 | 100.28 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| SUMMARY DATA: CROSS-SECTION \# 5 trans 4Number of Points $=45$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\text { Number } x^{\text {of }}$ | $\operatorname{nts}_{Y}=45$ | VEL 1 | VEL 2 | VEL 3 | SUBSTRATE |
| 0.70 | 100.58 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 6.70 | 97.09 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 15.00 | 96.57 |  |  |  | 61.50 |
| 20.00 | 96.13 |  |  |  | 61.70 |
| 25.00 | 95.66 |  |  |  | 51.90 |
| 29.70 | 95.17 |  |  |  | 62.80 |
| 30.00 | 95.23 |  |  |  | 62.80 |
| 32.50 | 94.92 | 0.20 |  |  | 62.80 |
| 35.00 | 94.76 | 0.43 |  |  | 62.80 |
| 40.00 | 94.55 | 0.74 |  |  | 36.50 |
| 45.00 | 94.33 | 0.97 |  |  | 36.50 |
| 50.00 | 94.20 | 1.06 | 0.43 | 0.42 | 37.50 |
| 55.00 | 94.06 | 1.29 | 0.68 | 0.80 | 52.80 |
| 60.00 | 94.06 | 1.36 | 0.77 | 0.61 | 52.80 |
| 65.00 | 93.90 | 1.53 | 0.79 | 0.93 | 62.80 |
| 70.00 | 93.80 | 1.50 | 0.90 | 0.88 | 62.80 |
| 75.00 | 93.70 | 1.81 | 0.99 | 0.95 | 62.80 |
| 80.00 | 93.42 | 1.77 | 0.73 | 1.23 | 72.80 |
| 85.00 | 93.13 | 2.15 | 1.27 | 1.00 | 62.80 |
| 90.00 | 92.74 | 2.01 | 1.17 | 1.14 | 62.80 |
| 95.00 | 92.53 | 1.93 | 1.28 | 1.15 | 62.80 |
| 100.00 | 92.30 | 2.11 | 1.24 | 1.15 | 62.80 |
| 105.00 | 92.20 | 2.12 | 1.30 | 1.24 | 62.80 |
| 110.00 | 92.20 | 2.11 | 1.29 | 1.27 | 62.80 |
| 115.00 | 92.23 | 2.00 | 1.45 | 1.34 | 62.80 |
| 120.00 | 92.11 | 2.03 | 1.39 | 1.30 | 62.70 |
| 125.00 | 91.86 | 2.05 | 1.48 | 1.22 | 52.70 |
| 130.00 | 91.69 | 2.15 | 1.33 | 1.20 | 62.70 |
| 135.00 | 91.46 | 1.83 | 1.32 | 1.16 | 52.70 |
| 140.00 | 91.28 | 1.95 | 1.28 | 0.93 | 52.60 |
| 145.00 | 91.07 | 1.45 | 1.11 | 1.01 | 42.50 |
| 150.00 | 90.87 | 1.42 | 1.06 | 0.93 | 42.50 |
| 155.00 | 90.77 | 1.87 | 1.40 | 0.94 | 42.50 |
| 160.00 | 89.92 | 1.07 | 0.75 | 0.96 | 42.50 |
| 165.00 | 89.44 | 1.04 | 0.53 | 0.35 | 25.80 |
| 170.00 | 88.83 | 0.93 | 0.63 | 0.20 | 62.50 |
| 175.00 | 88.63 | 1.10 | 0.67 | 0.20 | 64.50 |
| 180.00 | 88.63 | 0.73 | 0.13 | 0.20 | 41.50 |
| 185.00 | 89.55 | 0.14 |  |  | 0.30 |
| 187.50 | 93.00 | -0.10 | -0.05 | -0.02 | 0.30 |
| 188.50 | 94.60 |  |  |  | 0.30 |
| 189.30 | 95.89 |  |  |  | 0.30 |



Skookumchuck River at Rotary Riverside Park, Centralia, nr RM 1; 240cfs (5/22/01
135cfs (6/20/01)-Caldwell, Shedd, Vadas, Beécher


| SUMMARY DATA: CROSS-SECTION \# 1 TRANS 0 Number of Points $=42$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X | Y | VEL 1 | VEL 2 | SUBSTRATE |
| -2.00 | 99.74 |  |  | 11.90 |
| 0.60 | 98.04 |  |  | 88.90 |
| 3.00 | 96.74 |  |  | 88.90 |
| 5.00 | 95.93 |  |  | 88.90 |
| 5.30 | 95.36 |  |  | 0.10 |
| 6.00 | 94.54 | 0.25 |  | 87.80 |
| 7.00 | 94.44 | 0.52 | 0.26 | 87.80 |
| 8.00 | 94.34 | 0.39 | 0.14 | 87.80 |
| 10.00 | 93.81 | 0.87 | 0.63 | 78.80 |
| 12.00 | 93.59 | 3.67 | 3.31 | 76.80 |
| 14.00 | 94.44 | 2.74 | 2.16 | 76.50 |
| 16.00 | 94.41 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 73.90 |
| 18.00 | 94.71 | 4.74 | 3.34 | 86.80 |
| 20.00 | 94.76 | 2.91 | 2.24 | 86.70 |
| 22.00 | 94.59 | 3.36 |  | 86.60 |
| 24.00 | 94.39 | 2.91 | 2.17 | 76.90 |
| 26.00 | 94.16 | 2.33 | 1.47 | 73.90 |
| 28.00 | 94.59 | 4.08 | 2.81 | 76.80 |
| 30.00 | 94.16 | 4.35 | 3.30 | 74.70 |
| 32.00 | 94.01 | 2.84 | 2.61 | 74.80 |
| 34.00 | 93.94 | 4.20 | 3.33 | 74.90 |
| 36.00 | 93.74 | 3.87 | 2.92 | 74.80 |
| 38.00 | 93.76 | 3.81 | 3.06 | 74.80 |
| 40.00 | 93.66 | 3.85 | 2.76 | 73.80 |
| 42.00 | 93.44 | 3.73 | 2.98 | 73.80 |
| 44.00 | 93.34 | 3.63 | 2.41 | 74.80 |
| 46.00 | 93.41 | 2.80 | 2.20 | 74.80 |
| 48.00 | 93.66 | 3.40 | 2.48 | 74.50 |
| 50.00 | 93.66 | 3.15 | 2.59 | 73.80 |
| 52.00 | 93.66 | 2.73 | 1.69 | 73.70 |
| 54.00 | 93.79 | 2.46 | 1.26 | 74.80 |
| 56.00 | 93.86 | 2.54 | 1.89 | 74.70 |
| 58.00 | 93.84 | 1.89 | 1.79 | 0.40 |
| 60.00 | 94.09 | 2.69 | 1.48 | 0.40 |
| 62.00 | 94.34 | 0.38 | 0.11 | 0.30 |
| 64.00 | 94.99 | 1.06 |  | 0.30 |
| 64.30 | 95.36 |  |  | 0.30 |
| 64.70 | 95.36 |  |  | 0.30 |
| 65.00 | 95.95 |  |  | 51.50 |
| 67.00 | 98.18 |  |  | 0.50 |
| 68.70 | 99.00 |  |  | 0.50 |
| 95.00 | 99.00 |  |  | 11.90 |


| SUMMARY DATA: CROSS-SECTION \# Number of Points $=45$ |  |  | TRANS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X | Y | VEL 1 | VEL 2 | SUBSTRATE |
| -5.00 | 102.05 |  |  | 11.90 |
| 0.90 | 99.05 |  |  | 0.20 |
| 2.00 | 98.40 |  |  | 88.90 |
| 5.00 | 97.20 |  |  | 88.90 |
| 7.20 | 96.01 |  |  | 87.70 |
| 8.00 | 96.30 |  |  | 87.70 |
| 8.80 | 95.30 |  |  | 87.70 |
| 9.00 | 96.25 |  |  | 0.10 |
| 9.50 | 95.21 | 0.29 | 0.11 | 75.70 |
| 10.00 | 95.29 | 1.11 |  | 76.80 |
| 11.00 | 95.09 | 1.51 |  | 86.70 |
| 12.00 | 94.74 | 0.42 | 0.08 | 86.80 |
| 13.00 | 94.41 | 1.31 | 0.61 | 78.80 |
| 14.00 | 94.34 | 1.46 | 1.05 | 76.90 |
| 16.00 | 93.29 | 1.42 | 0.92 | 78.90 |
| 18.00 | 92.94 | 2.08 | 1.14 | 73.90 |
| 20.00 | 92.31 | 1.76 | 1.26 | 76.80 |
| 22.00 | 91.94 | 2.12 | 1.34 | 76.90 |
| 24.00 | 91.74 | 2.03 | 1.40 | 76.90 |
| 26.00 | 91.41 | 2.08 | 1.50 | 76.80 |
| 28.00 | 91.84 | 2.12 | 1.58 | 78.90 |
| 30.00 | 91.44 | 1.91 | 1.40 | 78.80 |
| 32.00 | 91.31 | 1.89 | 1.38 | 76.80 |
| 34.00 | 91.61 | 1.81 | 1.27 | 78.90 |
| 36.00 | 91.79 | 1.67 | 1.05 | 76.70 |
| 38.00 | 91.91 | 1.78 | 1.10 | 75.50 |
| 40.00 | 92.39 | 1.50 | 1.14 | 83.80 |
| 42.00 | 92.76 | 1.57 | 0.95 | 73.90 |
| 44.00 | 92.86 | 1.62 | 1.06 | 73.80 |
| 46.00 | 93.19 | 1.61 | 1.09 | 72.80 |
| 48.00 | 93.44 | 1.42 | 1.03 | 72.80 |
| 50.00 | 93.61 | 1.58 | 0.92 | 72.80 |
| 52.00 | 93.94 | 0.98 | 0.31 | 0.40 |
| 54.00 | 94.09 | 1.71 | 1.01 | 0.40 |
| 56.00 | 94.19 | 1.52 | 0.99 | 0.40 |
| 58.00 | 94.34 | 1.39 | 0.83 | 0.40 |
| 60.00 | 94.69 | 0.85 | 0.51 | 72.70 |





| SUMMARY DATA Number of | $\begin{aligned} & \text { CROSS-S } \\ & \mathrm{nts}=44 \end{aligned}$ | ION \# | TRANS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| X | Y | VEL 1 | VEL 2 | SUBSTRATE |
| -5.50 | 101.55 |  |  | 11.90 |
| -0.50 | 99.82 |  |  | 88.90 |
| 0.40 | 98.55 |  |  | 88.90 |
| 2.00 | 98.14 |  |  | 88.90 |
| 2.60 | 96.63 |  |  | 88.90 |
| 3.00 | 96.63 |  |  | 88.90 |
| 3.50 | 96.58 | 0.31 |  | 88.90 |
| 5.50 | 96.15 | 0.74 |  | 88.90 |
| 7.50 | 96.30 | 0.48 | 0.27 | 88.90 |
| 9.50 | 95.93 | 1.52 | 0.83 | 88.90 |
| 11.50 | 95.80 | 2.74 | 1.57 | 88.90 |
| 12.50 | 95.20 | 2.48 | 1.65 | 88.90 |
| 13.50 | 94.08 | 1.34 | 0.67 | 87.80 |
| 15.50 | 93.75 | 2.18 | 1.78 | 87.80 |
| 17.50 | 94.03 | 2.68 | 1.56 | 86.70 |
| 18.50 | 93.28 | 2.26 | 1.38 | 76.70 |
| 20.50 | 93.45 | 2.20 | 1.47 | 76.60 |
| 22.50 | 93.58 | 2.27 | 1.60 | 67.50 |
| 24.50 | 93.70 | 2.44 | 1.47 | 67.70 |
| 26.50 | 93.95 | 2.54 | 1.40 | 76.70 |
| 28.50 | 93.83 | 2.07 | 1.47 | 67.70 |
| 30.50 | 94.30 | 1.99 | 1.24 | 67.80 |
| 32.50 | 94.45 | 2.07 | 1.28 | 57.50 |
| 34.50 | 94.38 | 1.55 | 0.71 | 56.70 |
| 36.50 | 94.55 | 2.11 | 1.29 | 47.60 |
| 38.50 | 94.63 | 1.94 | 1.08 | 37.50 |
| 40.50 | 94.50 | 2.03 | 1.20 | 56.50 |
| 42.50 | 94.43 | 1.88 | 0.99 | 47.60 |
| 44.50 | 94.50 | 1.58 | 1.16 | 74.60 |
| 46.50 | 94.78 | 1.77 | 1.16 | 74.70 |
| 48.50 | 94.95 | 1.20 | 0.72 | 72.80 |
| 50.50 | 95.30 | 1.24 | 0.56 | 62.70 |
| 52.50 | 95.33 | 0.91 | 0.42 | 72.60 |
| 54.50 | 95.50 | 0.68 | 0.32 | 0.30 |
| 55.50 | 95.42 | 0.69 | 0.16 | 27.60 |
| 56.50 | 96.77 | -0.10 |  | 0.30 |
| 58.00 | 96.43 | 0.18 |  | 0.30 |
| 60.00 | 96.58 | 0.06 |  | 0.30 |
| 60.20 | 96.63 |  |  | 11.90 |
| 60.90 | 96.93 |  |  | 11.90 |
| 61.00 | 97.68 |  |  | 0.30 |



| SUMMARY DATA: CROSS-SECTION \# Number of Points = 40 |  |  | 1 Transect 0 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| x | Y | VEL 1 | VEL 2 | VEL 3 | SUBSTRATE |
| -70.00 | 98.16 |  |  |  | 0.70 |
| -2.00 | 98.16 |  |  |  | 0.70 |
| 1.40 1.00 | 97.16 |  |  |  | 11.90 |
| 1.80 | 95.70 |  |  |  | 0.10 |
| 2.00 | 95.60 | 0.01 |  |  | 11.90 |
| 2.60 3.00 | 95.41 95.31 | 0.01 0.69 |  | 0.05 | 11.90 13.80 |
| 4.50 | 95.16 | 0.69 | 0.45 | 0.10 | 31.60 |
| 6.00 | 95.09 | 0.88 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 31.50 |
| 7.50 9.00 | 95.01 | 0.90 | 0.71 | 0.65 | 31.60 |
| 10.50 | 95.03 | 1.10 | 0.77 | 0.69 | 43.60 |
| 12.00 | 94.93 | 1.03 | 0.72 | 0.74 | 43.60 |
| 13.50 | 94.93 | 1.14 | 0.89 | 0.66 | 45.70 |
| 16.50 | 94.80 | 1.24 | 0.88 | 0.77 | 45.60 |
| 18.00 | 94.63 | 1.33 | 0.97 | 0.76 | 45.80 |
| 19.50 | 94.71 | 1.34 | 1.03 | 0.82 | 45.60 |
| 21.00 | 94.76 | 1.47 | 1.03 0.95 | 0.89 0.78 | 45.70 |
| 24.00 | 94.71 | 1.53 | 1.07 | 0.67 | 54.60 |
| 25.50 | 94.86 | 1.63 | 1.17 | 0.69 | 54.50 |
| 27.00 | 94.96 | 1.86 | 1.25 | 0.70 | 54.50 |
| 28.50 30.00 | 94.83 94.75 | 1.64 | 1.12 | 0.71 0.45 | 54.50 45.70 |
| 31.50 | 94.76 | 1.75 | 0.96 | 0.55 | 45.80 |
| 33.00 | 94.61 | 1.59 | 1.02 | 0.43 | 54.70 |
| 34.50 <br> 36.00 | 94.60 94.44 | 1.55 | $\bigcirc$ | 0.42 0.48 | 54.50 |
| 37.50 | 94.55 | 1.76 | 0.91 | 0.61 | 54.50 |
| 39.00 | 94.41 | 1.60 | 0.82 | 0.35 | 54.50 |
| 40.50 | 94.48 | 1.43 | 0.78 | 0.33 | 53.80 |
| 42.00 | 94.63 | 1.37 | 0.89 | 0.33 | 54.50 |
| 45.00 | 94.68 95.05 | 1.15 | $\bigcirc$ | -0.36 | 54.90 54.80 |
| 46.30 | 95.21 | 0.59 | 0.28 | 0.05 | 45.60 |
| 46.60 47.80 | 95.70 98.46 |  |  |  | 99.90 |
| 48.80 | 100.76 |  |  |  | 99.90 |
| SUMMARY DATA: CROSS-SECTION \# 2 Transect 1Number of Points $=46$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\times$ | $Y$ | VEL 1 | VEL 2 | VEL 3 | SUBSTRATE |
| -70.00 -5.00 | 98.06 |  |  |  | 0.70 0.70 |
| 0.40 | 97.56 |  |  |  | 0.70 |
| 2.00 | 97.16 |  |  |  | 0.70 |
| 3.00 | 96.66 |  |  |  | 0.70 |
| 4.00 5.00 | 96.56 96.31 |  |  |  | 0.70 0.70 |
| 6.00 | 96.36 |  |  |  | 0.70 |
| 7.00 | 96.21 |  |  |  | 0.70 |
| 9.00 13.30 | 95.96 95.68 |  |  |  | 31.50 23.70 |
| 14.00 | 95.58 | 0.05 |  |  | 23.70 |
| 15.00 | 95.48 |  |  |  | 32.50 |
| 16.00 | 95.43 95.29 | 0.10 |  |  | 42.50 42 |
| 18.00 | 95.17 | 0.11 |  | 0.05 | 42.70 |
| 19.00 | 95.00 94.80 | $\bigcirc$ | 0.07 | ${ }^{0} \cdot 11$ | 42.70 |
| 21.00 | 94.59 | 0.38 |  | 0.22 | 42.60 |
| 22.00 | 94.47 | 0.35 |  | 0.26 | 42.60 |
| 23.00 | 94.32 | 0.30 | 0.15 | 0.32 | 42.60 |
| 24.00 | 94.20 94.17 | 0.21 0.30 | $\stackrel{0.17}{0.11}$ | $\stackrel{0.08}{0.17}$ | 42.60 42.60 |
| 26.00 | 94.04 | 0.24 | 0.23 | 0.16 | 52.70 |
| 27.00 | 93.92 | 0.10 | ${ }^{0.06}$ | 0.03 | 52.70 |
| 28.00 29.00 | 93.85 | 0.36 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 52.70 |
| 29.00 30.00 | 93.65 93.55 | 0.28 0.59 | 0.01 | $\stackrel{0.05}{0.11}$ | 52.70 52.70 |
| 31.00 | 93.52 | 0.75 |  | 0.21 | 52.70 |
| 32.00 33.00 | 93.62 | 1.00 | 0.16 0.15 | $\bigcirc$ | 52.70 52.70 |
| 34.00 | 93.49 | 1.18 | 0.23 | 0.14 | 52.80 |
| 35.00 | 93.45 | 1.50 | 0.53 | 0.20 | 52.80 |
| 36.00 | 93.45 | 1.39 | 0.70 | 0.57 | 52.80 |
| 37.00 38.00 | 93.47 | 2.10 2.19 | 1.08 1.30 | 0.83 1.05 | 52.80 52.80 |
| 39.00 | 93.62 | 2.48 | 1.65 | 0.99 | 99.90 |
| 40.00 | 93.62 | 2.58 | 1.57 | 1.03 | 99.90 |
| 41.00 | 93.77 | 2.26 | 1.27 | 0.88 | 99.90 |






| Upper Chehalis River;Measured $5 / 23 / 01$ at 140 cfs 6/21/01 at 59 cfs , and on $9 / 10 / 2001$ at 23 cf s at River Mile 110.9; calibrated $3 / 25 / 04$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SUMMARY DATA: | CROSS-SE | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ION } \text { VEL }_{1} \end{aligned}$ | Transe <br> VEL 2 | ${ }^{1} \mathrm{VEL} 3$ | SUBSTRATE |
| -7.00 | 100.61 |  |  |  | 0.50 |
| 2.00 | 96.61 |  |  |  | 95.90 |
| 6.00 | 96.71 |  |  |  | 99.90 |
| 10.30 | 95.86 |  |  |  | -10 ${ }^{10}$ |
| 13.00 16.00 | 95.66 | 0.67 0.08 |  |  | 99.90 |
| 19.00 | 95.76 | 0.42 |  |  | 99.90 |
| 22.00 | 94.90 | 1.51 | 0.95 | 0.42 | 95.90 |
| 25.00 | 94.77 | 0.34 | 0.06 | 0.17 | 99.90 |
| 28.00 | 94.59 | 1.55 | 1.85 | 1.18 | 96.50 |
| 31.00 | 94.55 | 2.20 | 1.03 | 0.59 | 57.70 |
| 34.00 | 94.69 | 2.14 | 0.83 | 1.29 | 64.80 |
| 37.00 40.00 | 94.70 | 1.79 | 1.92 4.63 | 2.70 | 96.50 |
| 43.00 | 95.40 | 5.12 | 3.67 |  | 99.90 |
| 46.00 | 94.85 | 3.47 | 1.99 | 0.92 | 97.80 |
| 49.00 | 94.84 | 4.61 | 2.52 | 1.20 | 97.80 |
| 52.00 | 94.59 | 3.12 | 2.02 | 2.03 | 96.90 |
| 55.00 58.00 | 94.04 95.76 | 2.41 2.16 | 2.04 | 0.62 | 96.90 |
| 61.00 | 95.00 | 2.58 | 1.00 |  | 97.80 |
| 64.00 | 94.85 | 2.04 | 0.55 | 0.64 | 96.80 |
| 67.00 | 95.42 | 2.57 | 1.32 |  | 99.90 |
| 70.00 | 94.70 | 1.78 | 0.93 | 0.85 | 99.90 |
| 73.00 76.00 | 95.10 | 2.60 | 1.75 | 1.00 | 99.90 |
| 79.00 | 95.20 | 2.12 | 0.69 |  | 99.90 |
| 82.00 | 94.80 | 1.38 | 0.37 |  | 99.90 |
| 85.00 | 94.84 | 0.51 | 0.10 |  | 99.90 |
| 88.00 91.00 | 95.00 94.70 | 0.28 | $\stackrel{0.07}{0.51}$ | $\stackrel{0.12}{0.08}$ | 99.90 |
| 94.00 | 94.94 | 1.07 | 0.36 | 0.07 | 99.90 |
| 97.00 | 95.15 | 1.07 |  |  | 99.90 |
| 100.00 | 95.00 | 0.27 | 0.12 |  | 99.90 |
| 103.00 | 95.20 | 0.10 | 0.10 |  | 99.90 |
| 113.30 | 100.41 |  |  |  | 81.50 |
| SUMMARY DATA: CROSS-SECTION \# 2 Tran |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { X } & \text { Y } \\ -50.00 & 100.21 & \text { VEL } 1 & \text { VEL } 2 & \text { VEL } 3\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & -40.00 \\ & -20.00 \end{aligned}$ | 97.21 |  |  |  | 99.90 94.90 |
| -16.000.50 | 96.71 |  |  |  | 99.90 |
|  | 96.81 |  |  |  | 36.90 |
| 0.50 4.00 | 97.01 |  |  |  | 57.80 56.50 |
| 8.00 | 96.41 |  |  |  | 37.50 |
| 10.00 | 96.03 | 0.58 |  |  | 76.70 |
| 12.00 | 95.67 95.49 | 2.40 2.41 | 0.33 1.46 | 0.20 0.72 | 76.70 76.60 |
| 16.00 18.00 | 95.34 | 2.00 2.03 | 1.46 | 1.21 | 67.50 |
| 18.00 | 95.37 | 2.33 | 1.34 | 0.94 | 78.50 |
| 20.00 | 94.79 | 2.61 | 1.97 | 1.39 | 68.50 |
| 24.00 | 94.54 | 2.79 | 1.69 | 0.87 | 76.80 |
| 26.00 | 94.42 | 2.99 | 2.07 | 1.11 | 76.80 |
| 28.00 30.00 | 94.22 | 2.93 | 1.32 | 0.75 | 86.50 |
| 30.00 32.00 | 94.56 95.04 | 3.09 1.77 | 1.37 0.51 | 0.67 0.20 | 96.80 96.90 |
| 34.00 | 95.24 | 2.36 | 1.50 | 0.84 | 99.90 |
| 34.09 38.00 | 94.71 | 3.30 | 2.16 | 1.17 | 96.70 |
| 38.00 | 94.71 | 2.21 | 0.67 | 0.70 | 87.50 |
| 40.00 42.00 | 94.62 | 1.69 | 0.70 | 0.37 | 99.90 |
| 42.00 | 95.34 | 1.14 | 1.18 | 0.56 | 99.90 |
| 44.00 | 95.51 | 1.58 | 1.48 | 0.40 | 99.90 |
|  | 95.09 | 1.75 | 0.84 | 0.20 | 99.90 |
| 48.09 50.00 52.00 | 95.37 | 1.12 | 0.28 |  | 99.90 |
| 52.00 54.00 | 95.62 | 2.26 1.13 | 0.88 0.38 |  | 99.90 |
| 54.0056.0058.00 | 95.77 | 3.13 | 1.99 |  | 99.90 |
|  | 95.56 | 1.81 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 99.90 |
| 58.00 | 96.00 | 2.61 | 0.89 |  | 99.90 |
| 60.00 62.00 | 96.05 96.25 | 0.61 0.10 |  |  | 99.90 |
|  | 96.25 96.30 | 0.10 |  |  | 99.90 |
| 68.00 | 96.15 | $\stackrel{0.21}{ }$ |  |  | 99.90 |
| 70.00 | 96.05 96.35 | 0.14 |  |  | 99.90 |
| 71.00 | 97.71 |  |  |  | 89.50 |
| 74.0081.80 | 100.41 |  |  |  | 88.90 |
|  | 101.21 |  |  |  | 88.90 |







# Appendix B 

# Velocity Adjustment Factors, and Data Changes for Black, Humptulips, Satsop, Skookumchuck, West Fork Hoquiam Rivers and upper Chehalis Rivers. 



| 94.83 | 312.00 | 294.52 | 1.0027 | 295.30 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 95.58 | 655.00 | 554.46 | 1.0024 | 555.80 |
| 96.82 | 1637.50 | 1317.19 | 0.9217 | 1214.07 |

Data Changes for calibration
Humptulips River 2001 at WDFW access between Hwy 101 \& Stevens Cr hatchery $657 \mathrm{cfs}(5 / 25), 313 \mathrm{cfs}(6 / 22), 255 \mathrm{cfs}(9 / 18)$ - Caldwell, Beecher, Vadas, Shedd

| Transect | Station | Vel | Change | Transect | Station | Vel | Change |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | 12 | 2 | .04 to 0 | 4 | 132.5 | 2 | -.05 to 0 |
| 1 | 14 | 1 | 1.62 to 1.42 | 4 | 135 | 2 | -.14 to 0 |
| 1 | 14 | 2 | .37 to .57 | 4 | 137.5 | 2 | -.1 to 0 |
| 1 | 77 | 1 | .92 to 1.12 | 4 | 142.5 | 2 | .05 to 0 |
| 1 | 84 | 1 | 2.52 to 2.32 | 4 | 145 | 2 | .03 to 0 |
| 1 | 84 | 2 | .83 to 1.03 | 4 | 147.5 | 2 | .35 to .45 |
| 1 | 84 | 3 | .47 to .67 | 4 | 147.5 | 3 | 0 to .2 |
| 1 | 88.9 | 1 | 0 to 1.71 | 4 | 150 | 1 | 1.53 to 1.43 |
| 1 | 196 | 1 | 0 to .01 | .93 to .83 | 4 | 150 | 3 |
| 2 | 5 | 1 | 3 | .32 to .52 | 4 | 152.5 | 3 |


| Velocity Adjustment Factor table <br> Satsop R T18N R7W S24,25 - Caldwell, Shedd, Beecher, Vadas - 2001 calibration flows 713 (5/22), 360 (6/20), 280 (9/20/01) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| For all Transects: <br> WSLs based on Log/Log Regression <br> *Dual-Rating Method* |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| VELs based on Regression calibration |  |  |  |  |
| Calibration Set Used: 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 1 trans 0 |  |  |  |  |
| 93.10 | 126.40 | 185.77 | 0.9642 | 179.11 |
| 93.60 | 316.00 | 381.31 | 1.0025 | 382.27 |
| 93.74 | 391.00 | 452.48 | 1.0076 | 455.93 |
| 94.21 | 717.00 | 755.43 | 0.9968 | 752.99 |
| 95.15 | 1792.50 | 1856.29 | 0.8657 | 1607.07 |
| Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 2 trans 1 |  |  |  |  |
| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| 93.94 | 126.40 | 149.09 | 0.9624 | 143.49 |
| 94.30 | 316.00 | 340.74 | 0.9859 | 335.94 |
| 94.40 | 391.00 | 413.77 | 0.9894 | 409.37 |
| 94.69 | 717.00 | 722.11 | 0.9954 | 718.77 |
| 95.23 | 1792.50 | 1729.29 | 0.9731 | 1682.71 |
| Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 3 trans 2 |  |  |  |  |
| WSL Calib. Flow |  | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlo |
| 94.02 | 126.40 | 135.44 | 0.9684 | 131.15 |
| 94.44 | 316.00 | 318.55 | 0.9978 | 317.85 |
| 94.56 | 391.00 | 389.99 | 1.0012 | 390.46 |
| 94.92 | 717.00 | 702.88 | 0.9979 | 701.42 |
| 95.58 | 1792.50 | 1808.12 | 0.9401 | 1699.90 |
| Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 4 trans 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 94.01 | 126.40 | 136.27 | 0.9455 | 128.84 |
| 94.50 | 316.00 | 299.69 | 1.0003 | 299.77 |
| 94.64 | 391.00 | 363.49 | 1.0036 | 364.79 |
| 95.08 | 717.00 | 642.46 | 0.9929 | 637.87 |
| 95.91 | 1792.50 | 1688.21 | 0.8791 | 1484.16 |
| Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 5 trans 4 |  |  |  |  |
| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| 94.01 | 126.40 | 122.12 | 0.9068 | 110.75 |
| 94.52 | 316.00 | 286.97 | 1.0084 | 289.39 |
| 94.66 | 391.00 | 355.92 | 1.0165 | 361.78 |
| 95.12 | 717.00 | 681.06 | 1.0030 | 683.13 |
| 95.99 | 1792.50 | 2021.19 | 0.8832 | 1785.11 |
| Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 6 trans 5 |  |  |  |  |
| 94.10 | 126.40 | 145.44 | 1.0266 | 149.31 |
| 94.60 | 316.00 | 315.81 | 1.0638 | 335.95 |
| 94.74 | 391.00 | 385.55 | 1.0521 | 405.64 |
| 95.18 | 717.00 | 694.00 | 0.9996 | 693.76 |
| 96.01 | 1792.50 | 1765.44 | 0.8842 | 1561.02 |

Data Changes for calibration
Satsop R T18N R7W S24,25 - Caldwell, Shedd, Beecher, Vadas - 2001 calibration flows 713 (5/22), 360 (6/20), 280 (9/20/01)

| Transect | Station | Vel | Change | Transect | Station | Vel | Change |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 185 | 1 | .14 to .08 | 4 | 27.5 | 2 | -.05 to 0 |
| 1 | 66 | 3 | .03 to 0 | 4 | 30 | 2 | -.29 to 0 |
| 1 | 78 | 1 | 3.53 to 3.13 | 4 | 32.5 | 2 | -.09 to 0 |
| 1 | 78 | 2 | 1.2 to 1.4 | 4 | 35 | 2 | -.09 to 0 |
| 1 | 78 | 3 | .92 to 1.12 | 4 | 40 | 2 | .05 to 0 |
| 2 | 11 | 3 | .035 to 0 | 4 | 45 | 2 | .07 to 0 |
| 2 | 11.75 | 3 | .135 to .34 | 4 | 170 | 3 | 0 to .2 |
| 2 | 100 | 2 | .13 to .33 | 4 | 175 | 3 | 0 to .2 |
| 2 | 100 | 3 | .05 to 0 | 4 | 180 | 3 | 0 to .2 |
| 2 | 105 | 3 | .2 to .4 | 4 | 185 | 2 | .05 to 0 |
| 2 | 228 | 3 | .03 to .1 | 485 | 3 | -.04 to 0 |  |

## Velocity Adjustment Factor table

Skookumchuck River at Rotary Riverside Park, Centralia, nr RM 1; 240cfs (5/22/01 135cfs (6/20/01)-Caldwell, Shedd, Vadas, Beecher

For all Transects:
WSLs based on Log/Log Regression
*Dual-Rating Method*

VELs based on Regression calibration
Calibration Set Used: 1
Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 1 TRANS 0

| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95.01 | 75.00 | 89.79 | 0.9310 | 83.60 |
| 95.25 | 142.00 | 153.51 | 0.9726 | 149.30 |
| 95.48 | 242.00 | 242.39 | 0.9998 | 242.34 |
| 95.92 | 600.00 | 550.12 | 1.0052 | 552.98 |


| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 94.99 | 75.00 | 79.36 | 0.9627 | 76.40 |
| 95.33 | 142.00 | 144.23 | 0.9982 | 143.98 |
| 95.67 | 242.00 | 244.45 | 0.9999 | 244.43 |
| 96.39 | 600.00 | 654.53 | 0.9198 | 602.03 |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 3 TRANS 2
WSL Calib. Flow Calc Flow VAF Dual Calflow

| 94.97 | 75.00 | 75.98 | 0.9384 | 71.30 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95.33 | 142.00 | 136.29 | 1.0000 | 136.29 |
| 95.70 | 242.00 | 234.15 | 1.0000 | 234.15 |
| 96.48 | 600.00 | 678.97 | 0.8668 | 588.54 |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 4 TRANS 3
WSL Calib. Flow Calc Flow VAF
Dual CalFlow

| 94.96 | 75.00 | 91.02 | 0.9378 | 85.36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95.34 | 142.00 | 158.09 | 0.9922 | 156.85 |
| 95.72 | 242.00 | 261.04 | 0.9987 | 260.70 |
| 96.54 | 600.00 | 678.38 | 0.9131 | 619.42 |



Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 5 TRANS 4

| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 94.95 | 75.00 | 82.38 | 0.8551 | 70.44 |
| 95.34 | 142.00 | 143.86 | 0.9749 | 140.25 |
| 95.74 | 242.00 | 249.19 | 1.0003 | 249.26 |
| 96.60 | 600.00 | 810.63 | 0.8189 | 663.80 |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 6 TRANS 5

| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95.30 | 75.00 | 88.78 | 0.9227 | 81.92 |
| 95.60 | 142.00 | 147.40 | 0.9994 | 147.32 |
| 95.89 | 242.00 | 241.38 | 0.9963 | 240.50 |
| 96.50 | 600.00 | 613.2 | 0.9037 | 554.1 |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 7 TRANS 6


| Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 8 TRANS 7 WSL Calib. Flow Calc Flow VAF Dual Calflow |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 96.32 | 75.00 | 61.75 | 0.9615 | 59.37 |
| 96.63 | 142.00 | 123.86 | 0.9968 | 123.46 |
| 96.93 | 242.00 | 227.60 | 0.9997 | 227.54 |
| 97.52 | 600.00 | 683.05 | 0.9437 | 644.61 |

Data Changes for calibration
Skookumchuck River at Rotary Riverside Park, Centralia, nr RM 1; 240cfs (5/22/01 135cfs (6/20/01)-Caldwell, Shedd, Vadas, Beecher

| Transect | Station | Vel | Change |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 2 | 17.5 | 2 | .54 to .642 |  |
| 2 | 57.5 | 2 | .18 to .28 |  |
| 3 | 32.5 | 2 | -.37 to .37 |  |
| 3 | 35 | 2 | -.08 to .15 |  |
| 3 | 37.5 | 2 | -.13 to .13 |  |
| 3 | 40 | 2 | -.13 to .13 |  |
| 3 | 42.5 | 2 | -.13 to .13 |  |
| 3 | 45 | 2 | -.06 to .1 |  |
| 3 | 47.5 | 2 | -.04 to .1 |  |
| 4 | 17 | 2 | 2.48 to 2.68 |  |
| 4 | 39.5 | 2 | .17 to .37 |  |
| 4 | 42.5 | 2 | .11 to 0 |  |
| 4 | 44 | 2 | .1 to .3 |  |
| 4 | 45.5 | 2 | .01 to .2 |  |
| 4 | 47 | 2 | .01 to .1 |  |
| 4 | 45 | 2 | .07 to 0 |  |
| 4 | 48.5 | 2 | .01 to .1 |  |
| 4 | 50 | 2 | .01 to .1 |  |
| 5 | 27 | 1 | 4.65 to 4.45 |  |
| 5 | 29 | 1 | 5.81 to 5.61 |  |
| 5 | 51 | 2 | 1.40 to 1.60 |  |
| 5 | 67 | 1 | 4.44 to 4.24 |  |
| 5 | 67 | 2 | 2.31 to 3.51 |  |
| 6 | 52.5 | 2 | 1.44 to 1.64 |  |
| 6 | 61.5 | 2 | 1.30 to 1.50 |  |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table
West Fork Hoquiam measured at River Mile 10.3 at 49, 20, and 12 cfs by Dept. Ecology and WDFW.

For all transects:
WSLs based on Log/Log Regression
*Dual-Rating Method*
VELs based on Regression calibration
Calibration Set Used: 1

Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 1 Transect 0

| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95.27 | 10.00 | 10.67 | 1.0267 | 10.96 |
| 95.31 | 12.00 | 12.92 | 1.0194 | 13.17 |
| 95.44 | 21.00 | 23.07 | 1.0049 | 23.18 |
| 95.69 | 49.00 | 55.44 | 0.9844 | 54.58 |
| 96.16 | 170.00 | 213.14 | 0.9001 | 191.84 |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 2 Transect 1

| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95.27 | 10.00 | 12.08 | 0.9403 | 11.36 |
| 95.31 | 12.00 | 14.08 | 0.9587 | 13.50 |
| 95.44 | 21.00 | 22.97 | 0.9992 | 22.95 |
| 95.67 | 49.00 | 51.44 | 0.9969 | 51.28 |
| 96.11 | 170.00 | 203.32 | 0.8209 | 166.90 |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 3 Transect 2

| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95.26 | 10.00 | 12.66 | 0.9623 | 12.18 |
| 95.31 | 12.00 | 14.38 | 0.9783 | 14.07 |
| 95.45 | 21.00 | 21.66 | 1.0120 | 21.92 |
| 95.70 | 49.00 | 42.74 | 1.0027 | 42.86 |
| 96.19 | 170.00 | 142.30 | 0.8064 | 114.74 |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 4 Transect 3

| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95.47 | 10.00 | 10.95 | 0.9149 | 10.02 |
| 95.52 | 12.00 | 13.02 | 0.9329 | 12.15 |
| 95.68 | 21.00 | 22.21 | 0.9868 | 21.92 |
| 95.97 | 49.00 | 53.46 | 1.0026 | 53.59 |
| 96.53 | 170.00 | 223.55 | 0.8907 | 199.11 |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 5 Transect 4

| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95.49 | 10.00 | 8.63 | 0.9864 | 8.52 |
| 95.54 | 12.00 | 10.43 | 0.9962 | 10.39 |
| 95.70 | 21.00 | 18.86 | 1.0137 | 19.12 |
| 96.00 | 49.00 | 48.63 | 0.9905 | 48.16 |
| 96.58 | 170.00 | 217.86 | 0.8582 | 186.96 |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 6 Transect 5

| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95.48 | 10.00 | 9.32 | 0.9254 | 8.63 |


| 95.53 | 12.00 | 10.94 | 0.9496 | 10.39 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 95.70 | 21.00 | 18.27 | 1.0062 | 18.38 |
| 96.02 | 49.00 | 42.57 | 1.0246 | 43.61 |
| 96.66 | 170.00 | 177.22 | 0.8749 | 155.04 |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 7 Transect 6

| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95.48 | 10.00 | 9.86 | 0.9742 | 9.60 |
| 95.53 | 12.00 | 11.70 | 0.9862 | 11.54 |
| 95.70 | 21.00 | 20.21 | 1.0041 | 20.29 |
| 96.03 | 49.00 | 48.89 | 0.9752 | 47.68 |
| 96.68 | 170.00 | 203.93 | 0.8195 | 167.13 |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 8 Transect 8

| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95.67 | 10.00 | 10.00 | 0.9990 | 9.99 |
| 95.72 | 12.00 | 12.21 | 0.9824 | 11.99 |
| 95.89 | 21.00 | 20.72 | 1.0134 | 21.00 |
| 96.19 | 49.00 | 49.27 | 0.9959 | 49.07 |
| 96.78 | 170.00 | 201.17 | 0.8477 | 170.54 |

Data Changes for calibration:
West Fork Hoquiam measured at River Mile 10.3 at 49, 20, and 12 cfs by Dept. Ecology and WDFW.

| Transect | Station | Vel | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 to. 01 |
| 0 | 2.6 | 1 | 0 to . 01 |
| 0 | 37.5 | 1 | 1.96 to 1.76 |
| 0 | 37.5 | 3 | .41 to . 61 |
| 0 | 43.5 | 1 | 1.35 to 1.15 |
| 0 | 43.5 | 3 | . 16 to . 36 |
| 0 | 45 | 1 | 1.16 to . 96 |
| 0 | 45 | 3 | . 09 to . 29 |
| 1 | 16 | 1 | -. 1 to . 1 |
| 1 | 18 | 1 | . 01 to . 11 |
| 1 | 18 | 3 | -. 05 to . 05 |
| 1 | 19 | 1 | -. 07 to . 17 |
| 1 | 19 | 2 | -. 02 to . 07 |
| 1 | 19 | 3 | -. 11 to . 11 |
| 1 | 20 | 1 | -. 27 to . 27 |
| 1 | 20 | 3 | -. 33 to . 23 |
| 1 | 21 | 1 | -. 38 to . 38 |
| 1 | 21 | 3 | -. 42 to . 23 |
| 1 | 22 | 1 | -. 15 to . 35 |
| 1 | 22 | 2 | -. 02 to 0 |
| 1 | 22 | 3 | -. 46 to . 26 |
| 1 | 23 | 2 | -. 15 to . 15 |
| 1 | 23 | 3 | -. 32 to . 32 |
| 1 | 24 | 1 | . 11 to . 21 |
| 1 | 24 | 2 | -. 17 to . 17 |
| 1 | 24 | 3 | -. 28 to . 08 |
| 1 | 25 | 1 | . 1 to . 3 |
| 1 | 25 | 2 | -. 11 to . 11 |
| 1 | 25 | 3 | -. 37 to . 17 |
| 1 | 26 | 1 | . 04 to . 24 |
| 1 | 26 | 2 | -. 03 to . 23 |
| 1 | 26 | 3 | -. 36 to . 16 |
| 1 | 27 | 2 | -. 06 to . 06 |
| 1 | 27 | 3 | -. 13 to . 13 |
| 1 | 28 | 2 | -. 04 to . 04 |
| Transect | Station | Vel | Change |
| 1 | 29 | 2 | -. 01 to . 01 |
| 1 | 34 | 1 | 1.38 to 1.18 |
| 1 | 34 | 3 | . 34 to . 14 |
| 1 | 35 | 1 | 1.7 to 1.5 |
| 1 | 35 | 3 | . 4 to . 2 |
| 1 | 36 | 1 | 1.59 to 1.39 |
| 1 | 36 | 3 | . 77 to . 57 |
| 1 | 38 | 1 | 2.39 to 2.19 |


| Transect |  |  | Vel Change | Transect | Station | Vel | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 45 | 1 | 2.46 to 2.06 | 6 | 7.5 | 3 | 0 to . 3 |
| 2 | 45 | 2 | .23 to . 83 | 6 | 9 | 1 | 1.74 to 1.54 |
| 2 | 45 | 3 | .09 to 0 | 6 | 9 | 3 | .19 to . 39 |
| 2 | 46 | 2 | .11 to . 31 | 6 | 10.5 | 1 | 1.71 to 1.51 |
| 2 | 46 | 3 | -. 05 to 0 | 6 | 10.5 | 3 | .55 to .35 |
| 3 | 17.5 | 2 | .05 to 0 | 6 | 12 | 2 | 1.01 to . 81 |
| 3 | 19 | 2 | .1 to 0 | 6 | 12 | 3 | .52 to .32 |
| 3 | 22 | 1 | 1.33 to 1.13 | 6 | 13.5 | 2 | .82 to . 62 |
| 3 | 22 | 3 | .05 to 0 | 6 | 13.5 | 3 | .62 to . 42 |
| 3 | 23.5 | 3 | .07 to 0 | 6 | 15 | 1 | .83 to 1.03 |
| 3 | 25 | 3 | .07 to 0 | 6 | 15 | 3 | .54 to . 44 |
| 3 | 26.5 | 3 | .09 to 0 | 6 | 16.5 | 1 | . 64 to . 84 |
| 3 | 28 | 3 | .1 to 0 | 6 | 16.5 | 3 | .54 to . 44 |
| 3 | 29.5 | 3 | .13 to 0 | 6 | 18 | 1 | .47 to .67 |
| 3 | 31 | 3 | .1 to 0 | 6 | 18 | 3 | .42 to . 22 |
| 3 | 32.5 | 1 | 2.65 to 2.45 | 6 | 19.5 | 1 | .47 to .67 |
| 3 | 32.5 | 3 | .15 to 0 | 6 | 19.5 | 3 | .46 to .36 |
| 3 | 34 | 1 | 2.32 to 2.12 | 6 | 21 | 2 | .21 to . 41 |
| 3 | 34 | 3 | .2 to 0 | 6 | 22.5 | 1 | .52 to . 72 |
| 3 | 35.5 | 1 | 2.42 to 2.22 | 6 | 22.5 | 2 | .09 to . 29 |
| 3 | 47 | 1 | 2.24 to 2.04 | 6 | 22.5 | 3 | .09 to . 19 |
| 3 | 49 | 1 | 1.43 to 1.23 | 6 | 24 | 1 | .26 to .46 |
| 3 | 49 | 2 | .2 to . 4 | 6 | 24 | 2 | . 01 to . 21 |
| 4 | 14.5 | 2 | .05 to 0 | 6 | 26.5 | 1 | .07 to . 27 |
| 4 | 17.5 | 1 | .79 to . 59 | 6 | 26.5 | 2 | -. 07 to .07 |
| 4 | 19 | 1 | . 75 to . 55 | 6 | 28 | 2 | -. 14 to . 04 |
| 4 | 35.5 | 1 | 1.56 to 1.36 | 6 | 29.5 | 2 | -. 13 to . 08 |
| 4 | 40 | 1 | 1.32 to 1.12 | 6 | 29.5 | 3 | -. 01 to . 01 |
| 5 | 4 | 2 | .01 to 0 | 6 | 31 | 2 | -. 28 to . 28 |
| 5 | 5 | 2 | .01 to 0 | 6 | 31 | 3 | -.03 to .03 |
| 5 | 6 | 2 | .01 to 0 | 6 | 32.5 | 2 | -. 21 to . 21 |
| 5 | 7 | 1 | 0 to. 01 | 6 | 32.5 | 3 | -. 04 to . 04 |
| 5 | 7 | 2 | .05 to 0 | 6 | 34 | 2 | -. 27 to . 27 |
| 5 | 8 | 1 | 0 to. 01 | 6 | 35.5 | 1 | -.03 to .13 |
| 5 | 8 | 2 | -. 01 to 0 | 6 | 35.5 | 2 | -. 2 to . 1 |
| 5 | 9 | 1 | 0 to. 01 | 6 | 37 | 1 | -. 01 to 0 |
| 5 | 9 | 2 | -. 01 to 0 | 7 | Transect | Deleted |  |
| 5 | 10 | 2 | -. 01 to . 01 | 8 | -0.2 | 2 | .3 to . 2 |
| 5 | 10 | 3 | -. 05 to . 05 | 8 | 1 | 3 | .33 to . 23 |
| 5 | 11 | 3 | -. 05 to . 05 | 8 | 2.5 | 3 | .38 to . 18 |
| 5 | 12 | 3 | -. 05 to . 05 | 8 | 4 | 2 | . 6 to . 8 |
| 5 | 28 | 1 | 1.31 to 1.11 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1.0 to . 6 |
| 5 | 29 | 1 | 1.27 to 1.07 | 8 | 5.5 | 2 | . 66 to . 86 |
| 5 | 30 | 1 | .82 to .62 | 8 | 5.5 | 3 | . 91 to . 71 |
| 5 | 36 | 2 | .01 to 0 | 8 | 7 | 1 | .06 to . 26 |
| 5 | 37.7 | 1 | 0 to. 01 | 8 | 26.5 | 3 | .25 to .35 |
| 5 | 37.7 | 2 | -. 01 to 0 | 8 | 28 | 3 | .05 to 0 |
| 5 | 38.9 | 1 | 0 to. 01 | 8 | 29.5 | 3 | .05 to 0 |
| 6 | 4.5 | 3 | 0 to. 2 | 8 | 31 | 2 | .24 to . 44 |
| 6 | 6 | 1 | 1.24 to 1.04 | 8 | 31 | 3 | .05 to 0 |
| 6 | 6 | 2 | .2 to . 4 | 8 | 34 | 2 | .08 to 0 |
| 6 | 6 | 3 | 0 to . 2 | 8 | 37 | 2 | .1 to 0 |
| 6 | 7.5 | 1 | 1.68 to 1.48 |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | 7.5 | 2 | .49 to . 69 |  |  |  |  |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table
Upper Chehalis River; Measured 5/23/01 at $140 \mathrm{cfs}, 6 / 21 / 01$ at 59 cfs , and on 9/10/2001 at 23 cfs at River Mile 110.9; calibrated 3/25/04

For all Transects:
WSLs based on Log/Log Regression
*Dual-Rating Method*
VELs based on Regression calibration
Calibration Set Used: 1

| Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 1 Transect 1 WSL Calib. Flow Calc Flow VAF Dual Calflow |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95.02 | 10.00 | 8.43 | 0.8483 | 7.15 |
| 95.22 | 23.00 | 18.24 | 1.0018 | 18.27 |
| 95.49 | 59.00 | 54.23 | 0.9729 | 52.76 |
| 95.80 | 140.00 | 137.96 | 1.0116 | 139.57 |
| 96.21 | 350.00 | 397.13 | 0.9859 | 391.51 |
| Velocity Adj WSL | stment Factor Calib. Flow | ble for XS Calc Flow | Transect <br> VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| 95.55 | 10.00 | 10.46 | 0.9543 | 9.99 |
| 95.76 | 23.00 | 23.03 | 0.9940 | 22.89 |
| 96.05 | 59.00 | 57.67 | 1.0147 | 58.51 |
| 96.35 | 140.00 | 137.64 | 1.0054 | 138.39 |
| 96.73 | 350.00 | 369.25 | 0.9337 | 344.76 |
| Velocity Adj WSL | stment Factor Calib. Flow | ble for XS Calc Flow | Transect VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| 95.54 | 10.00 | 11.72 | 0.8998 | 10.55 |
| 95.80 | 23.00 | 24.34 | 0.9785 | 23.82 |
| 96.16 | 59.00 | 59.13 | 1.0127 | 59.88 |
| 96.56 | 140.00 | 141.66 | 0.9843 | 139.44 |
| 97.07 | 350.00 | 386.57 | 0.8841 | 341.77 |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 4 Transect 4

| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 95.57 | 10.00 | 12.76 | 0.9085 | 11.59 |
| 95.83 | 23.00 | 24.79 | 1.0005 | 24.80 |
| 96.19 | 59.00 | 56.49 | 1.0379 | 58.63 |
| 96.59 | 140.00 | 131.58 | 0.9810 | 129.08 |
| 97.10 | 350.00 | 354.62 | 0.8405 | 298.06 |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 5 Transect 5

| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 96.66 | 10.00 | 11.78 | 1.0378 | 12.22 |
| 96.81 | 23.00 | 26.43 | 1.0026 | 26.50 |
| 97.02 | 59.00 | 63.77 | 0.9971 | 63.58 |
| 97.28 | 140.00 | 141.97 | 0.9994 | 141.89 |
| 97.64 | 350.00 | 335.57 | 0.9905 | 332.39 |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 6 Transect 6

| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 97.30 | 10.00 | 9.91 | 1.0176 | 10.08 |
| 97.46 | 23.00 | 23.80 | 0.9843 | 23.42 |
| 97.68 | 59.00 | 61.04 | 0.9955 | 60.77 |
| 97.93 | 140.00 | 146.12 | 0.9972 | 145.72 |
| 98.27 | 350.00 | 393.04 | 0.9372 | 368.36 |

Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 7 Transect 7
WSLs based on Log/Log Regression

| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 97.36 | 10.00 | 13.66 | 0.8583 | 11.72 |
| 97.51 | 23.00 | 27.73 | 0.9313 | 25.83 |
| 97.73 | 59.00 | 63.64 | 0.9913 | 63.09 |
| 97.98 | 140.00 | 145.52 | 0.9838 | 143.15 |
| 98.31 | 350.00 | 378.66 | 0.9013 | 341.30 |


Velocity Adjustment Factor table for XS \# 8 Transect 8

| WSL | Calib. Flow | Calc Flow | VAF | Dual CalFlow |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 97.46 | 10.00 | 12.08 | 0.8771 | 10.60 |
| 97.67 | 23.00 | 23.73 | 0.9799 | 23.25 |
| 97.97 | 59.00 | 55.08 | 1.0264 | 56.54 |
| 98.32 | 140.00 | 130.11 | 0.9818 | 127.74 |
| 98.79 | 350.00 | 346.40 | 0.8752 | 303.17 |

## Data changes for calibration:

Upper Chehalis River; Measured 5/23/01 at $140 \mathrm{cfs}, 6 / 21 / 01$ at 59 cfs , and on 9/10/2001 at 23 cfs at River Mile 110.9; calibrated 3/25/04

| Transect | Station | Vel | Change | Transect | Station | Vel | Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 25 | 1 | . 24 to . 34 | 4 | 43 | 2 | . 32 to . 42 |
| 1 | 28 | 1 | 1.29 to 1.55 | 4 | 43 | 3 | 0 to . 2 |
| 1 | 28 | 3 | . 98 to 1.18 | 4 | 45 | 2 | .46 to . 66 |
| 1 | 37 | 3 | 3.7 to 2.7 | 4 | 47 | 1 | 1.91 to 1.71 |
| 1 | 46 | 1 | 3.67 to 3.47 | 4 | 47 | 3 | .05 to . 2 |
| 1 | 46 | 3 | . 72 to . 92 | 4 | 49 | 1 | 2.03 to 1.83 |
| 1 | 49 | 1 | 5.21 to 4.61 | 4 | 49 | 3 | .17 to .27 |
| 1 | 49 | 3 | .05 to 1.2 | 4 | 53 | 3 | .33 to . 83 |
| 1 | 70 | 2 | .53 to . 93 | 4 | 55 | 3 | .38 to . 58 |
| 1 | 88 | 1 | .18 to . 28 | 5 | 18 | 3 | .19 to . 39 |
| 1 | 91 | 1 | 0 to . 2 | 5 | 26 | 2 | .73 to . 53 |
| 1 | 97 | 1 | 1.27 to 1.07 | 5 | 34 | 1 | 3.37 to 3.17 |
| 1 | 97 | 2 | .08 to 0 | 5 | 34 | 3 | . 58 to . 78 |
| 1 | 103 | 1 | -. 1 to .1 | 5 | 42 | 3 | . 67 to . 87 |
| 2 | 12 | 1 | 2.6 to 2.4 | 5 | 54 | 1 | 3.31 to 3.11 |
| 2 | 12 | 2 | .13 to . 33 | 5 | 54 | 3 | .38 to . 58 |
| 2 | 12 | 3 | 0 to. 2 | 5 | 62 | 3 | .1 to 0 |
| 2 | 32 | 3 | . 04 to . 2 | 5 | 64 | 1 | 4.27 to 3.87 |
| 2 | 48 | 3 | .02 to . 2 | 5 | 64 | 3 | .47 to . 87 |
| 2 | 52 | 2 | .68 to . 88 | 6 | 108 | 2 | .21 to . 41 |
| 2 | 54 | 2 | .18 to . 38 | 6 | 124 | 2 | .05 to . 25 |
| 3 | 37.5 | 3 | .03 to . 13 | 6 | 128 | 1 | 1.2 to 1 |
| 3 | 67.5 | 2 | -. 06 to . 2 | 6 | 128 | 2 | .05 to . 25 |
| 3 | 69.5 | 1 | -. 1 to . 1 | 7 | 10 | 2 | .12 to 0 |
| 3 | 69.5 | 2 | -. 01 to . 05 | 8 | 10 | 2 | .05 to . 15 |
| 3 | 69.5 | 3 | -. 05 to . 05 | 8 | 30 | 3 | .19 to . 29 |
| 3 | 71 | 1 | -. 02 to . 1 | 8 | 35 | 3 | .02 to . 2 |
| 3 | 72.5 | 1 | -. 01 to . 05 | 8 | 41 | 3 | . 02 to . 2 |
| 3 | 74.5 | 1 | -. 01 to . 05 | 8 | 47 | 3 | .02 to . 2 |
| 4 | 29 | 2 | .07 to .17 | 8 | 60 | 2 | .13 to .33 |
| 4 | 31 | 2 | .09 to . 19 | 8 | 72 | 2 | .02 to 0 |
| 4 | 35 | 2 | .08 to . 18 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 37 | 2 | .01 to . 21 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | 39 | 2 | .15 to .3 |  |  |  |  |

## Appendix C

## Fish Preference Curves

| Species Name: chinook |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Life Stage: spawning; |  |  | Conditions: streams |  |  |  |  |
| VELOCITY | Value | DEPTH | Value | SUBSTRATE | Value | SUBSTRATE | Value |
| $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 | 11.9 | 0 | 58.5 | 0 |
| 0.5 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 31.7 | 0 | 58.9 | 0 |
| 1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1 | 31.8 | 0.24 | 59.5 | 0 |
| 1.75 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 31.9 | 0.27 | 59.9 | 0 |
| 2.25 | 1 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 32.5 | 0 | 61.5 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 4.5 | 0.07 | 32.7 | 0 | 61.7 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 32.8 | 0.24 | 61.8 | 0.8 |
| 99 | 0 | 99 | 0 | 32.9 | 0.27 | 61.9 | 0.9 |
|  |  |  |  | 33.9 | 0.3 | 62.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 34.5 | 0.65 | 62.7 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 34.9 | 0.37 | 62.8 | 0.8 |
|  |  |  |  | 35.5 | 0.65 | 62.9 | 0.9 |
|  |  |  |  | 35.9 | 0.37 | 63.5 | 0.65 |
|  |  |  |  | 36.5 | 0.65 | 63.9 | 0.93 |
|  |  |  |  | 36.9 | 0.37 | 64.5 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 37.5 | 0.4 | 66.9 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 37.9 | 0.32 | 67.5 | 0.75 |
|  |  |  |  | 38.5 | 0 | 67.9 | 0.95 |
|  |  |  |  | 38.9 | 0 | 68.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 39.5 | 0 | 68.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 39.9 | 0 | 69.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 41.5 | 0 | 69.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 41.7 | 0 | 71.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 41.8 | 0.8 | 71.7 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 41.9 | 0.9 | 71.8 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.5 | 0 | 71.9 | 0.45 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.7 | 0 | 72.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.8 | 0.8 | 72.7 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.9 | 0.9 | 72.8 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 43.5 | 0.65 | 72.9 | 0.45 |
|  |  |  |  | 43.9 | 0.93 | 73.5 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 44.9 | 1 | 73.9 | 0.48 |
|  |  |  |  | 46.9 | 1 | 74.5 | 0.75 |
|  |  |  |  | 47.5 | 0.75 | 74.9 | 0.55 |
|  |  |  |  | 47.9 | 0.95 | 75.5 | 0.75 |
|  |  |  |  | 48.5 | 0 | 75.9 | 0.55 |
|  |  |  |  | 48.9 | 0 | 76.5 | 0.75 |
|  |  |  |  | 49.5 | 0 | 76.9 | 0.55 |
|  |  |  |  | 49.9 | 0 | 77.9 | 0.5 |
|  |  |  |  | 51.5 | 0 | 78.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 51.7 | 0 | 78.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 51.8 | 0.8 | 97.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 51.9 | 0.9 | 97.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 52.5 | 0 | 98.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 52.7 | 0 | 99.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 52.8 | 0.8 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 52.9 | 0.9 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 53.5 | 0.65 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 53.9 | 0.93 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 54.5 | 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 56.9 | 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 57.5 | 0.75 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 57.9 | 0.95 |  |  |


| Species Name: chinook |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Life Sta | spawn | g; Con | tions: | ivers |  |  |  |
| VELOCITY | Value | DEPTH | Value | SUBSTRATE | Value | SUBSTRATE | Value |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 53.5 | 0.65 |
| 0.5 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 11.9 | 0 | 53.9 | 0.93 |
| 1 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1 | 31.7 | 0 | 54.5 | 1 |
| 1.3 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 1 | 31.8 | 0.24 | 56.9 | 1 |
| 1.75 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 31.9 | 0.27 | 57.5 | 0.75 |
| 3 | 1 | 99 | 0 | 32.5 | 0 | 57.9 | 0.95 |
| 4 | 0 |  |  | 32.7 | 0 | 58.5 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 |  |  | 32.8 | 0.24 | 58.9 | 0 |
| 99 | 0 |  |  | 32.9 | 0.27 | 59.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 33.9 | 0.3 | 59.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 34.5 | 0.65 | 61.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 34.9 | 0.37 | 61.7 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 35.5 | 0.65 | 61.8 | 0.8 |
|  |  |  |  | 35.9 | 0.37 | 61.9 | 0.9 |
|  |  |  |  | 36.5 | 0.65 | 62.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 36.9 | 0.37 | 62.7 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 37.5 | 0.4 | 62.8 | 0.8 |
|  |  |  |  | 37.9 | 0.32 | 62.9 | 0.9 |
|  |  |  |  | 38.5 | 0 | 63.5 | 0.65 |
|  |  |  |  | 38.9 | 0 | 63.9 | 0.93 |
|  |  |  |  | 39.5 | 0 | 64.5 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 39.9 | 0 | 66.9 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 41.5 | 0 | 67.5 | 0.75 |
|  |  |  |  | 41.7 | 0 | 67.9 | 0.95 |
|  |  |  |  | 41.8 | 0.8 | 68.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 41.9 | 0.9 | 68.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.5 | 0 | 69.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.7 | 0 | 69.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.8 | 0.8 | 71.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.9 | 0.9 | 71.7 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 43.5 | 0.65 | 71.8 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 43.9 | 0.93 | 71.9 | 0.45 |
|  |  |  |  | 44.9 | 1 | 72.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 46.9 | 1 | 72.7 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 47.5 | 0.75 | 72.8 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 47.9 | 0.95 | 72.9 | 0.45 |
|  |  |  |  | 48.5 | 0 | 73.5 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 48.9 | $\bigcirc$ | 73.9 | 0.48 |
|  |  |  |  | 49.5 | 0 | 74.5 | 0.75 |
|  |  |  |  | 49.9 | 0 | 74.9 | 0.55 |
|  |  |  |  | 51.5 | 0 | 75.5 | 0.75 |
|  |  |  |  | 51.7 | 0 | 75.9 | 0.55 |
|  |  |  |  | 51.8 | 0.8 | 76.5 | 0.75 |
|  |  |  |  | 51.9 | 0.9 | 76.9 | 0.55 |
|  |  |  |  | 52.5 | 0 | 77.9 | 0.5 |
|  |  |  |  | 52.7 | 0 | 78.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 52.8 | 0.8 | 78.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 52.9 | 0.9 | 99.9 | 0 |

```
Species Name: chinook
    Life Stage: juvenile
```

| VELOCITY | Value | DEPTH | Value |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0.09 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.35 | 0.26 | 0.45 | 0 |
| 0.45 | 0.93 | 1.35 | 0.5 |
| 0.7 | 1 | 1.55 | 0.8 |
| 1.15 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 1 |
| 1.25 | 0.75 | 3.6 | 1 |
| 2.3 | 0.08 | 99 | 1 |
| 3.6 | 0 |  |  |
| 99 | 0 |  |  |


| SUBSTRATE | Value | SUBSTRATE | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.1 | 1 | 51.5 | 0.2 |
| 0.2 | 1 | 51.9 | 0.28 |
| 0.3 | 1 | 52.5 | 0.2 |
| 0.4 | 1 | 52.9 | 0.28 |
| 0.5 | 0.8 | 53.5 | 0.2 |
| 0.6 | 0.8 | 53.9 | 0.28 |
| 0.7 | 0.1 | 54.5 | 0.3 |
| 0.8 | 0.7 | 55.9 | 0.3 |
| 0.9 | 0.2 | 56.5 | 0.4 |
| 11.9 | 0.1 | 56.9 | 0.32 |
| 13.9 | 0.1 | 57.5 | 0.5 |
| 14.5 | 0.2 | 57.9 | 0.34 |
| 14.9 | 0.12 | 58.5 | 1 |
| 15.5 | 0.2 | 58.9 | 1 |
| 15.9 | 0.12 | 59.5 | 0.3 |
| 16.5 | 0.3 | 59.9 | 0.3 |
| 16.9 | 0.14 | 61.5 | 0.3 |
| 17.5 | 0.4 | 61.9 | 0.46 |
| 17.9 | 0.14 | 62.5 | 0.3 |
| 18.5 | 1 | 62.9 | 0.46 |
| 18.9 | 1 | 63.5 | 0.3 |
| 19.5 | 0.2 | 63.9 | 0.46 |
| 19.9 | 0.12 | 64.5 | 0.4 |
| 21.5 | 0.1 | 64.9 | 0.48 |
| 23.9 | 0.1 | 65.5 | 0.4 |
| 24.5 | 0.2 | 65.9 | 0.48 |
| 24.9 | 0.12 | 66.9 | 0.5 |
| 25.5 | 0.2 | 67.5 | 0.6 |
| 25.9 | 0.12 | 67.9 | 0.52 |
| 26.5 | 0.3 | 68.5 | 1 |
| 26.9 | 0.14 | 68.9 | 1 |
| 27.5 | 0.4 | 69.5 | 0.4 |
| 27.9 | 0.16 | 69.9 | 0.48 |
| 28.5 | 1 | 71.5 | 0.4 |
| 28.9 | 1 | 71.9 | 0.64 |
| 29.5 | 0.2 | 72.5 | 0.4 |
| 29.9 | 0.12 | 72.9 | 0.64 |
| 31.5 | 0.1 | 73.5 | 0.4 |
| 33.9 | 0.1 | 73.9 | 0.64 |
| 34.5 | 0.2 | 74.5 | 0.5 |
| 34.9 | 0.12 | 74.9 | 0.66 |
| 35.5 | 0.2 | 75.5 | 0.5 |
| 35.9 | 0.12 | 75.9 | 0.66 |
| 36.5 | 0.3 | 76.5 | 0.6 |
| 36.9 | 0.14 | 76.9 | 0.68 |
| 37.5 | 0.4 | 77.9 | 0.7 |
| 37.9 | 0.16 | 78.5 | 1 |
| 38.5 | 1 | 78.9 | 1 |
| 38.9 | 1 | 79.5 | 0.5 |
| 39.5 | 0.2 | 79.9 | 0.66 |
| 39.9 | 0.12 | 81.5 | 1 |
| 41.5 | 0.2 | 89.9 | 1 |
| 41.9 | 0.28 | 91.5 | 0.2 |
| 42.5 | 0.2 | 91.9 | 0.28 |
| 42.9 | 0.28 | 92.5 | 0.2 |
| 43.5 | 0.2 | 92.9 | 0.28 |
| 43.9 | 0.28 | 93.5 | 0.2 |
| 44.9 | 0.3 | 93.9 | 0.28 |
| 45.9 | 0.3 | 94.5 | 0.3 |
| 46.5 | 0.4 | 95.9 | 0.3 |
| 46.9 | 0.32 | 96 | 0.4 |
| 47.5 | 0.5 | 96.9 | 0.32 |
| 47.9 | 0.34 | 97.5 | 0.5 |
| 48.5 | 1 | 97.9 | 0.34 |
| 48.9 | 1 | 98.5 | 1 |
| 49.5 | 0.3 | 98.9 | 1 |
| 49.9 | 0.3 | 99.9 | 0.3 |


| Species Name: fall chum Life Stage: spawning |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VELOCITY | Value | DEPTH | Value | SUBSTRATE | Value | SUBSTRATE | Value |
| 0 | 0.4 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 0 | 53.9 | 0.93 |
| 0.1 | 0.45 | 0.3 | 0 | 11.9 | 0 | 54.5 | 1 |
| 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.55 | 31.7 | 0 | 56.9 | 1 |
| 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1 | 31.8 | 0.24 | 57.5 | 0.75 |
| 2.1 | 1 | 1.5 | 1 | 31.9 | 0.27 | 57.9 | 0.95 |
| 2.8 | 1 | 1.75 | 0.63 | 32.5 | 0 | 58.5 | 0 |
| 3.1 | 0.45 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 32.7 | 0 | 58.9 | 0 |
| 4 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.05 | 32.8 | 0.24 | 59.5 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 99 | 0.05 | 32.9 | 0.27 | 59.9 | 0 |
| 99 | 0 |  |  | 33.9 | 0.3 | 61.5 | $\bigcirc$ |
|  |  |  |  | 34.5 | 0.65 | 61.7 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 34.9 | 0.37 | 61.8 | 0.8 |
|  |  |  |  | 35.5 | 0.65 | 61.9 | 0.9 |
|  |  |  |  | 35.9 | 0.37 | 62.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 36.5 | 0.65 | 62.7 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 36.9 | 0.37 | 62.8 | 0.8 |
|  |  |  |  | 37.5 | 0.4 | 62.9 | 0.9 |
|  |  |  |  | 37.9 | 0.32 | 63.5 | 0.65 |
|  |  |  |  | 38.5 | 0 | 63.9 | 0.93 |
|  |  |  |  | 38.9 | 0 | 64.5 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 39.5 | 0 | 66.9 | 1 |
|  |  |  |  | 39.9 | 0 | 67.5 | 0.75 |
|  |  |  |  | 41.5 | 0 | 67.9 | 0.95 |
|  |  |  |  | 41.7 | 0 | 68.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 41.8 | 0.8 | 68.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 41.9 | 0.9 | 69.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.5 | 0 | 69.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.7 | 0 | 71.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.8 | 0.8 | 71.7 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.9 | 0.9 | 71.8 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 43.5 | 0.65 | 71.9 | 0.45 |
|  |  |  |  | 43.9 | 0.93 | 72.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 44.9 | 1 | 72.7 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 46.9 | 1 | 72.8 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 47.5 | 0.75 | 72.9 | 0.45 |
|  |  |  |  | 47.9 | 0.95 | 73.5 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 48.5 | 0 | 73.9 | 0.48 |
|  |  |  |  | 48.9 | 0 | 74.5 | 0.75 |
|  |  |  |  | 49.5 | 0 | 74.9 | 0.55 |
|  |  |  |  | 49.9 | 0 | 75.5 | 0.75 |
|  |  |  |  | 51.5 | 0 | 75.9 | 0.55 |
|  |  |  |  | 51.7 | 0 | 76.5 | 0.75 |
|  |  |  |  | 51.8 | 0.8 | 76.9 | 0.55 |
|  |  |  |  | 51.9 | 0.9 | 77.9 | 0.5 |
|  |  |  |  | 52.5 | 0 | 78.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 52.7 | 0 | 78.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 52.8 | 0.8 | 98.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 52.9 | 0.9 | 99.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 53.5 | 0.65 |  |  |



Species Name: steelhead
Life Stage: spawning

| VELOCITY | Value | DEPTH | Value |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.55 | 0 | 0.65 | 0 |
| 2.5 | 1 | 1.25 | 1 |
| 3.25 | 1 | 1.55 | 1 |
| 3.45 | 0.62 | 2.4 | 0.5 |
| 5 | 0 | 5 | 0.5 |
| 99 | 0 | 99 | 0.5 |


| SUBSTRATE | Value | SUBSTRATE | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | 0 | 54.5 | 1 |
| 11.9 | 0 | 56.9 | 1 |
| 31.7 | 0 | 57.5 | 0.65 |
| 31.8 | 0.4 | 57.9 | 0.93 |
| 31.9 | 0.45 | 58.5 | 0 |
| 32.5 | 0 | 58.9 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 32.7 | 0 | 59.5 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 32.8 | 0.4 | 59.9 | 0 |
| 32.9 | 0.45 | 61.5 | 0 |
| 33.9 | 0.5 | 61.7 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 34.5 | 0.75 | 61.8 | 0.8 |
| 34.9 | 0.55 | 61.9 | 0.9 |
| 35.5 | 0.75 | 62.5 | 0 |
| 35.9 | 0.55 | 62.7 | 0 |
| 36.5 | 0.75 | 62.8 | 0.8 |
| 36.9 | 0.55 | 62.9 | 0.9 |
| 37.5 | 0.4 | 63.5 | 0.75 |
| 37.9 | 0.48 | 63.9 | 0.95 |
| 38.5 | 0 | 64.5 | 1 |
| 38.9 | 0 | 66.9 | 1 |
| 39.5 | 0 | 67.5 | 0.65 |
| 39.9 | 0 | 67.9 | 0.93 |
| 41.5 | 0 | 68.5 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 41.7 | 0 | 68.9 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 41.8 | 0.8 | 69.5 | 0 |
| 41.9 | 0.9 | 69.9 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 42.5 | 0 | 71.5 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 42.7 | 0 | 71.7 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 42.8 | 0.8 | 71.8 | 0.24 |
| 42.9 | 0.9 | 71.9 | 0.27 |
| 43.5 | 0.75 | 72.5 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 43.9 | 0.95 | 72.7 | 0 |
| 44.9 | 1 | 72.8 | 0.24 |
| 46.9 | 1 | 72.9 | 0.27 |
| 47.5 | 0.65 | 73.5 | 0.4 |
| 47.9 | 0.93 | 73.9 | 0.32 |
| 48.5 | 0 | 74.5 | 0.65 |
| 48.9 | 0 | 74.9 | 0.37 |
| 49.5 | 0 | 75.5 | 0.65 |
| 49.9 | 0 | 75.9 | 0.37 |
| 51.5 | 0 | 76.5 | 0.65 |
| 51.7 | 0 | 76.9 | 0.37 |
| 51.8 | 0.8 | 77.9 | 0.3 |
| 51.9 | 0.9 | 78.5 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 52.5 | 0 | 78.9 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 52.7 | 0 | 79.5 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 52.8 | 0.8 | 79.9 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 52.9 | 0.9 | 81.5 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 53.5 | 0.75 | 99.9 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 53.9 | 0.95 |  |  |

```
Species Name: steelhead
    Life Stage: juvenile
```

| VELOCITY | Value | DEPTH | Value |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0.23 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.25 | 0.3 | 0.25 | 0 |
| 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 0.39 |
| 1.35 | 1 | 2.65 | 1 |
| 1.55 | 1 | 2.95 | 1 |
| 2.6 | 0.8 | 4.5 | 0.64 |
| 2.95 | 0.39 | 6 | 0.64 |
| 3.65 | 0.22 | 99 | 0.64 |
| 5.5 | 0.16 |  |  |
| 6 | 0 |  |  |
| 99 | 0 |  |  |


| SUBSTRATE | Value | SUBSTRATE | Value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0.1 | 1 | 51.5 | 0.2 |
| 0.2 | 1 | 51.9 | 0.28 |
| 0.3 | 1 | 52.5 | 0.2 |
| 0.4 | 1 | 52.9 | 0.28 |
| 0.5 | 0.8 | 53.5 | 0.2 |
| 0.6 | 0.8 | 53.9 | 0.28 |
| 0.7 | 0.1 | 54.5 | 0.3 |
| 0.8 | 0.7 | 55.9 | 0.3 |
| 0.9 | 0.2 | 56.5 | 0.4 |
| 11.9 | 0.1 | 56.9 | 0.32 |
| 13.9 | 0.1 | 57.5 | 0.5 |
| 14.5 | 0.2 | 57.9 | 0.34 |
| 14.9 | 0.12 | 58.5 | 1 |
| 15.5 | 0.2 | 58.9 | 1 |
| 15.9 | 0.12 | 59.5 | 0.3 |
| 16.5 | 0.3 | 59.9 | 0.3 |
| 16.9 | 0.14 | 61.5 | 0.3 |
| 17.5 | 0.4 | 61.9 | 0.46 |
| 17.9 | 0.14 | 62.5 | 0.3 |
| 18.5 | 1 | 62.9 | 0.46 |
| 18.9 | 1 | 63.5 | 0.3 |
| 19.5 | 0.2 | 63.9 | 0.46 |
| 19.9 | 0.12 | 64.5 | 0.4 |
| 21.5 | 0.1 | 64.9 | 0.48 |
| 23.9 | 0.1 | 65.5 | 0.4 |
| 24.5 | 0.2 | 65.9 | 0.48 |
| 24.9 | 0.12 | 66.9 | 0.5 |
| 25.5 | 0.2 | 67.5 | 0.6 |
| 25.9 | 0.12 | 67.9 | 0.52 |
| 26.5 | 0.3 | 68.5 | 1 |
| 26.9 | 0.14 | 68.9 | 1 |
| 27.5 | 0.4 | 69.5 | 0.4 |
| 27.9 | 0.16 | 69.9 | 0.48 |
| 28.5 | 1 | 71.5 | 0.4 |
| 28.9 | 1 | 71.9 | 0.64 |
| 29.5 | 0.2 | 72.5 | 0.4 |
| 29.9 | 0.12 | 72.9 | 0.64 |
| 31.5 | 0.1 | 73.5 | 0.4 |
| 33.9 | 0.1 | 73.9 | 0.64 |
| 34.5 | 0.2 | 74.5 | 0.5 |
| 34.9 | 0.12 | 74.9 | 0.66 |
| 35.5 | 0.2 | 75.5 | 0.5 |
| 35.9 | 0.12 | 75.9 | 0.66 |
| 36.5 | 0.3 | 76.5 | 0.6 |
| 36.9 | 0.14 | 76.9 | 0.68 |
| 37.5 | 0.4 | 77.9 | 0.7 |
| 37.9 | 0.16 | 78.5 | 1 |
| 38.5 | 1 | 78.9 | 1 |
| 38.9 | 1 | 79.5 | 0.5 |
| 39.5 | 0.2 | 79.9 | 0.66 |
| 39.9 | 0.12 | 81.5 | 1 |
| 41.5 | 0.2 | 89.9 | 1 |
| 41.9 | 0.28 | 91.5 | 0.2 |
| 42.5 | 0.2 | 91.9 | 0.28 |
| 42.9 | 0.28 | 92.5 | 0.2 |
| 43.5 | 0.2 | 92.9 | 0.28 |
| 43.9 | 0.28 | 93.5 | 0.2 |
| 44.9 | 0.3 | 93.9 | 0.28 |
| 45.9 | 0.3 | 94.5 | 0.3 |
| 46.5 | 0.4 | 95.9 | 0.3 |
| 46.9 | 0.32 | 96 | 0.4 |
| 47.5 | 0.5 | 96.9 | 0.32 |
| 47.9 | 0.34 | 97.5 | 0.5 |
| 48.5 | 1 | 97.9 | 0.34 |
| 48.9 | 1 | 98.5 | 1 |
| 49.5 | 0.3 | 98.9 | 1 |
| 49.9 | 0.3 | 99.9 | 0.3 |


| Species Name: cutthroat <br> Life Stage: spawning |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| VELOCITY | Value | DEPTH | Value | SUBSTRATE | Value | SUBSTRATE | Value |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | $\bigcirc$ | 11.9 | 0 | 54.9 | 0.82 |
| 0.15 | 0 | 0.15 | 0.04 | 31.7 | 0 | 55.9 | 0.8 |
| 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.35 | 0.9 | 31.8 | 0.64 | 56.5 | 0.65 |
| 0.55 | 0.9 | 0.45 | 1 | 31.9 | 0.72 | 56.9 | 0.77 |
| 0.95 | 1 | 0.75 | 1 | 32.5 | 0 | 57.5 | 0.4 |
| 1.15 | 1 | 0.95 | 0.1 | 32.7 | 0 | 57.9 | 0.72 |
| 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.07 | 32.8 | 0.64 | 58.5 | 0.4 |
| 2 | 0.26 | 5 | $\bigcirc$ | 32.9 | 0.72 | 58.9 | 0.72 |
| 3 | 0 | 99 | 0 | 33.9 | 0.8 | 59.5 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 |  |  | 34.5 | 0.9 | 59.9 | 0 |
| 99 | 0 |  |  | 34.9 | 0.82 | 61.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 35.5 | 0.8 | 61.7 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 35.9 | 0.8 | 61.8 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 36.5 | 0.65 | 61.9 | 0.45 |
|  |  |  |  | 36.9 | 0.77 | 62.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 37.5 | 0.4 | 62.7 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 37.9 | 0.72 | 62.8 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 38.5 | 0.4 | 62.9 | 0.45 |
|  |  |  |  | 38.9 | 0.72 | 63.5 | 0.65 |
|  |  |  |  | 39.5 | 0 | 63.9 | 0.53 |
|  |  |  |  | 39.9 | 0 | 64.5 | 0.6 |
|  |  |  |  | 41.5 | 0 | 64.9 | 0.55 |
|  |  |  |  | 41.7 | 0 | 65.5 | 0.65 |
|  |  |  |  | 41.8 | 0.8 | 65.9 | 0.53 |
|  |  |  |  | 41.9 | 0.9 | 66.9 | 0.5 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.5 | 0 | 67.5 | 0.25 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.7 | 0 | 67.9 | 0.45 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.8 | 0.8 | 68.5 | 0.25 |
|  |  |  |  | 42.9 | 0.9 | 68.9 | 0.45 |
|  |  |  |  | 43.5 | 0.9 | 69.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 43.9 | 0.98 | 69.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 44.9 | 1 | 71.5 | $\bigcirc$ |
|  |  |  |  | 45.5 | 0.9 | 72.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 45.9 | 0.98 | 73.5 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 46.5 | 0.75 | 73.9 | 0.08 |
|  |  |  |  | 46.9 | 0.95 | 74.5 | 0.5 |
|  |  |  |  | 47.5 | 0.5 | 74.9 | 0.1 |
|  |  |  |  | 47.9 | 0.9 | 75.5 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 48.5 | 0.5 | 75.9 | 0.08 |
|  |  |  |  | 48.9 | 0.9 | 76.5 | 0.25 |
|  |  |  |  | 49.5 | 0 | 76.9 | 0.05 |
|  |  |  |  | 49.9 | 0 | 77.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 51.5 | 0 | 82.9 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 51.7 | 0 | 83.5 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 51.8 | 0.64 | 83.9 | 0.08 |
|  |  |  |  | 51.9 | 0.72 | 84.5 | 0.5 |
|  |  |  |  | 52.5 | 0 | 84.9 | 0.1 |
|  |  |  |  | 52.7 | 0 | 85.5 | 0.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 52.8 | 0.64 | 85.9 | 0.08 |
|  |  |  |  | 52.9 | 0.72 | 86.5 | 0.25 |
|  |  |  |  | 53.5 | 0.8 | 86.9 | 0.05 |
|  |  |  |  | 53.9 | 0.8 | 87.5 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 54.5 | 0.9 | 99.9 | 0 |

## Appendix D

## Substrate and Cover Code

## Cover/Substrate Preference Tables and Coding

Table 1 lists codes 00.1 through 00.9, which are cover codes, and 1 through 9, which are components of the substrate code. Adjacent to each code are the recommended preference factors used to determine preference value. Cover/Substrate codes use the format ab.c.

For substrate codes, "a" is the component code for dominant particle size (i.e. the substrate that covers greatest bottom surface, not necessarily the largest diameter particle; e.g., sand may be dominant over cobble), "b" is the component code for the subdominant particle size, and " $c$ " is tenths of cell area covered by dominant ( $50 \%$ or greater) substrate type. For example, the code 46.8 indicates $80 \%$ medium gravel and 20\% small cobble.

Cover codes use the same format as the composite substrate code (ab.c), but "a" \& "b" are always 0 and "c" define the type of cover. For example, 00.1 is an undercut bank, 00.2 is overhanging vegetation, etc. Since PHABSIM and RHABSIM can only accept 1 Cover/Substrate code, best professional judgment is needed to determine if substrate or cover should used. In general, we use the code with the highest value. To insure this option, both categories must be noted during fieldwork.

Recommended Preference (RP) in substrate tables (2-4, \& 8,-11) are calculated from generic preferences in Table 1 according to the following equation:

$$
\mathbf{R P}=\mathbf{c} * \mathbf{P a}+(1-\mathbf{c}) * \mathbf{P b}
$$

where RP is the Preference factor, Pa is the preference factor for substrate component "a" in Table 1, and Pb is the preference factor for substrate component "b" in Table 1. Exceptions are noted by an asterisk.

Many exceptions are listed for spawning substrate. For example, if the dominant substrate was silt, clay, or organic (component code 1), or sand (component code 2), the substrate was assigned a RP of 0.00 , regardless of the suitability of the subdominant component. Moreover, if the subdominant substrate was silt, clay, or organic, or sand made up more than $20 \%$ of the substrate (i.e. c $=7,6$ or 5 ), the substrate was assigned a RP of 0.00 , regardless of the quality of the dominant substrate, due to the smothering effect of fine substrates.

For salmonid spawning, the presence of bedrock (code 9) always resulted in a RP of
0.00, and in most cases, the presence of boulders (code 8) and for rainbow trout, large cobble (code 7) also resulted in an RP of 0.00 due to the inability of the fish to dig through, or move the substrate.
For salmonid juvenile rearing, boulders (component code 8) were found to be extremely valuable. Presence of boulder, whether dominant or subdominant, results in RP of 1.00 .

Every code combination is not listed and not necessary. When there is a gap, PHABSIM and RHABSIM assume a straight line between entered codes. For example, Table 2 lists the codes 47.5 (RP 0.75) and 47.9 (RP 0.95). If a value for 47.7 were needed, PHABSIM or RHABSIM would derive a RP of 0.85 . Another case is with redundant codes. A redundant code occurs when $100 \%$ of the substrate is of one type. If the substrate is $100 \%$ small gravel, any code between $33.5-33.9$ could be used. By convention, redundant codes are only listed in the form ab.9.

TABLE 1. Generic Cover/Substrate Codes and Preference Value ${ }^{2}$

| Code | type of cover <br> Note: Cover Codes are not used for spawning |  |  |  |  | Rearing |  | Holding |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | fry | juvenile | adult |
| 00.1 | undercut bank |  |  |  |  | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 00.2 | overhanging vegetation ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 00.3 | rootwad (including partly undercut) |  |  |  |  | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 00.4 | log jam/submerged brush pile |  |  |  |  | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 00.5 | $\log (\mathrm{s})$ parallel to bank |  |  |  |  | 0.30 | 0.80 | 0.80 |
| 00.6 | aquatic vegetation |  |  |  |  | 1.00 | 0.80 | 0.80 |
| 00.7 | short ( $<1^{\prime}$ ) terrestrial grass |  |  |  |  | 0.40 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| 00.8 | tall ( $>3^{\prime}$ ) dense grass ${ }^{4}$ |  |  |  |  | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.10 |
| 00.9 | vegetation beyond the bank-full waters edge |  |  |  |  | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
|  | type of substrate | Spawning |  |  |  | Rearing |  | Holding |
| Code |  | salmon | steelhea $\mathrm{d}$ | resident trout | bull \& dolly ${ }^{5}$ | fry | juvenile | adult |
| 1 | silt, clay, or organic | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| 2 | sand | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| 3 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { sm gravel } \\ \left(.1-.5^{\prime \prime}\right) \end{array}$ | 0.30 | 0.50 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| 4 | med gravel $\left(.5-1.5^{\prime \prime}\right)$ | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| 5 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \operatorname{lrg} \text { gravel } \\ \left(1.5-3^{\prime \prime}\right) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.30 | 0.30 |
| 6 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { sm cobble } \\ (3-6 ") \end{array}$ | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.70 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.30 |
| 7 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \operatorname{lrg} \text { cobble } \\ (6-12) \end{array}$ | 0.50 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.70 | 1.00 | 0.70 | 0.30 |
| 8 | $\left.\begin{array}{r\|} \hline \text { boulder } \\ (>12 \end{array}\right)$ | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 9 | bedrock | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.30 | 0.30 |

2 This table reflects average values for the listed species. Site specific preferences would supersede this table.
3 This includes low tree branches ( $<3$ vertical ft) and bushes overhanging the bank-full water’s edge.
4 This category refers to stout, bushy grasses such as reed canary grass up to the bank-full water's edge.
5 This category includes Bull Trout (Salvelinus confluentus) and Dolly Varden (S. malma).


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ In statute, the term "base flow" is used synonymously with the terms "instream flow" and "minimum instream flow." "Streamflow" refers to the amount of water flowing in a stream.

