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Guardians of the Water Environment Diogelwyr Amgylchedd Dŵr DERIVATION OF DISCHARGES USED FOR FISH MOVEMENT AT CONWY FALLS (PROJECT NO. N0289) REPORT NO. N/90/1

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19.1.90.



### <u>summary</u>

- 1. This report describes derivation of the flow range used by salmon for movement in the upper Convy, N. Wales. This information was required to recommend levels for the tunnel entrance of the proposed Convy Falls fishpass.
- 2. On the basis of angling catch-flow relationships, it was estimated that 90% of salmon movement would occur within the discharge range 0.05 to 6 times the ADF station (17.37 cumecs) at Cwm Llanerch gauging station.
- 3. This result is briefly discussed in the context of published information on salmon flow requirements and sources of error in the anlaysis.
- 4. In addition to flow requirements, recommendations are made in relation to additional hdyrological analysis and monitoring of runs through the pass.

KEY WORDS: salmon, flow requirements, barriers, rod catch, fishpass

## Derivation of discharges used for fish movement at Conwy Falls

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Proposals for a fishpass at Conwy Falls (NGR SH 809 535) involve construction of a tunnel around the falls in which a denil pass would be installed. The elevation of the downstream tunnel entrance is critical for ensuring fish passage, because it will not be equally accessible at all discharges. The design optimum would be to install it at a level that allows passage during flows when the greatest number of fish move. This report describes derivation of these flows for salmon.

Throughout this account discharges are referred to a downstream gauging station (Cwm Llanerch, NGR SH 802 581, ADF 17.37 cumecs) which includes 59% of the total catchment area compared with 30% at the falls. In a separate exercise the Hydrology section has related Cwm Llanerch discharge to discharge and levels at Conwy Falls.

#### 2. <u>METHODS</u>

No direct observations on fish movement exist for the Conwy, therefore two alternative approaches were used.

- (i) Inspection of empirical relationships from other rivers which have usually been derived from fish counter or catch-flow studies.
- (ii) Analysis of salmon rod catch mean daily flow (Cwm Llanerch) relationships for the Gwydyr Hotel fishery. This fishery takes approximately 30% of the total Conwy rod catch and is located in the upper part of the Conwy downstream of the Falls, including a section of the Lledr. Daily catch records and flows were analysed for the period 1976-1986.

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#### 3. <u>RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</u>

## 3.1. Literature based flows

Salmon movements (over fish counters) and rod catches have often been examined in relation to river discharge or other factors, and there are several reviews (Baxter, 1961; Brayshaw, 1966; Banks, 1969; Alabaster, 1970; Arnold, 1974; Fraser, 1975). From these previous studies and the very recent data coming from fish tracking work (Atlantic Salmon Trust, in preparation) the following themes, relevant to the Conwy, emerge. (i) In general, median fish movement occurs at flows greater than

the median flow available during any period.

- (ii) Fish movements are stimulated by changing flow, or some factor associated with it. Although summer spates are effective in bringing fish up from an estuary, they will not necessarily stimulate further movement of fish already in the river. The peaks of large spates inhibit movement.
- (iii) Within the limits of a broad 'migration band' (Cragg-Hine, 1989), flows utilised by salmon change during a season and frequently differ (when expressed as a proportion of the ADF) between rivers or the upper and lower reaches of <u>large</u> rivers.
- (iv) The relationship between angling catch and flow is close to that between movements and flow. This is because catchability is high in moving fish and anglers therefore select flows when fish are moving.

For reasons noted above extrapolation from other rivers to the Conwy needs to be done with caution, but in general similar types of river, e.g. West coast spate rivers, tend to show similar relationships. Representative flow data from some other appropriate studies are summarised in Table 1, with the criteria used to assess them. These studies were generally intended to identify minimum or median flow

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requirements rather than the full range used by salmon. These values show that any flow range recommended for the Conwy fishpass should at least encompass the range 30-150% ADF.

## 3.2. Conwy Salmon Catch Analysis

The productive angling season on this fishery extends from April to October, with peak catches in September (Table 2). When daily catches and frequency of flow occurrence are plotted against flow (Fig.1 for August example, Appendix I for other months) it is apparent that most fish are caught at intermediate values of discharge. In the context of the fishpass the objective is to identify flow range when most fish actually move/are caught. This was derived by plotting, for each month averaged over 1976-86, the cumulative catch against discharge (grouped in 2 cumec class intervals (Fig.2) for August example, Appendix II for all data). From this curve the discharges corresponding to 52 (Q<sub>c5</sub>), 502  $(Q_{c50})$  and 95%  $(Q_{c95})$  catch were estimated by eye (Table 3). The range  $Q_{c5}$  to  $Q_{c95}$  therefore covers 90% of the catch for each monthly period, and gives an overall inseason range of <1 to 100.0 cumecs ( 52 to 580% ADF). This represents the recommended range over which the fishpass should operate.

Two further aspects should be considered. Firstly, this analysis uses daily mean discharge (to correspond with daily catch). Over 24 hours during a spate instantaneous discharge can vary substantially. But radiotracking shows it is likely that movements will cease anyway on the big spates due to high water velocities, particularly in a narrow torrential gorge such as that where the falls are situated.

Applying the upper limit (100 cumecs) to the Conwy flow duration curve

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indicates that this flow is exceeded annually 1.9% of the time (- 7 days). In terms of instantaneous flow this exceedance may be rather higher, but over the months when most fish are moving within season the proportion of time when fish cannot move is still acceptable. It is likely that a significant proportion of fish will continue to move into the upper river after the angling season, during November and early December. However, their flow requirements will be no more stringent than inseason fish and they will be able to move over the recommended flows.

Secondly, no fishing effort data were available. The effect of this will be to bias catches to times (flows) when most anglers go fishing. Anglers naturally tend to select flows when fish are catchable (i.e. moving) so this should not introduce a serious systematic bias that would invalidate the flow range estimate. Some fish may move on higher flows when angling is not possible; and a small amount of successful angling is carried out in flows up to 140 cumecs (see Appendix II). However, as noted above the incidence of such flows is very low; and in any event radiotracking demonstrates that fish temporarily delayed will resume upstream movement as flows recede, particularly during spawning run time (October - December) when the migration urge is strong.

The median catch flows (Table 3) are consistently higher than the median available flows in each month (Table 2), and their range (8.8 to 18.0 cumecs) corresponds closely to those extrapolated from other studies (Table 1).

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#### 4. <u>CONCLUSIONS</u>

- 4.1. On the basis of rod catch-flow analysis, the range of mean daily discharge over which 90% of salmon move in the upper Conwy is <1 to 100 cumecs (equivalent to 0.05 to 6 times ADF). This range encompasses the flows at which salmon are known to move on other rivers similar to the Convy.</p>
- 4.2. A small proportion of salmon may move at higher discharge, but the frequency of such events is low (<2% per annum). Any delay is likely to be temporary and occur at flows which are high enough to prevent increased poaching risk below the falls.
- 4.3. Although this analysis is based on salmon the recommended flows will also enable sea trout migration in this part of the river.

## 5. <u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>

- 5.1. The fishpass downstream entrance should be designed to operate between levels corresponding to Cwm Llanerch discharge range 0.05 to 6 times ADF (17.37 cumecs).
- 5.2. An assessment should be made (using instantaneous flow data) of the number of days in each month throughout the year that the pass would not allow passage (i.e. discharges >100 cumecs) in order to check any error introduced by the unavoidable use of mean daily flow in this analysis.
- 5.3. Monitoring of fish passage through the pass in relation to discharge should be carried out to check against these predictions. Installation of an Aquantic resistivity fish counter would be appropriate.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I. Davidson carried out much of the data collection and initial analysis. We thank the owners of the Gwydyr Hotel Fishery for access to their fishery records.

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<u>Reference</u>	Criterion	X ADF	2 <u>Conwy Q</u> (cumecs)
Baxter (1961)	Salmon movement middle/lower rivers upper rivers	30-50 70	
Braysha <b>v</b> (1966)	Salmon movement (trap & counter) and successful angling reach peak over range	70-150	12.2-26.1
Stewart (1969) <sup>1</sup>	<ol> <li>Migration commences at 0.083 cumecs/m</li> </ol>	17	2.9
	<ol> <li>Peak migration at 0.200 cumecs/m</li> </ol>	40	7.0
	<ol> <li>Angling becomes productive</li> <li>0.293 cumecs/m</li> </ol>	59	10.3
Gee (1980)	Median-catch-flow, lower river Wye upper	43 76	7.5 13.2

TABLE 1 - Typical salmon movement or catch-flow data from British rivera

- Stewart's flow recommendations are expressed as cumecs/metre river width to account for river size differences; Z ADF values and flows are calculated for Cwm Llanerch using average width of 35m.
- 2 Conwy ADF at Cwm Llanerch = 17.37 cumecs.

		FLOW (	cumecs)	CATO	сн
MONTH	95%	50 <b>%</b>	5%	MEAN	S.D.
APRIL	<2	5.2	32.0	6.18	± 7.85
MAY	<2	4.8	29.0	26.55	± 17.39
JUNE	<2	3.6	20.0	15.10	± 11.40
JULY	<2	<2	18.5	15.46	± 10.25
AUG.	<2	4.6	43.0	38.36	± 29.90
SEPT.	<2	8.6	52.0	74.46	± 32.74
ост.	<2	12.5	74.0	33.82	± 15.08

TABLE 2: Seasonal variation in discharge (Cwm Llanerch) and salmon rod catch (Gwydyr fishery) averaged over 1976-1986.

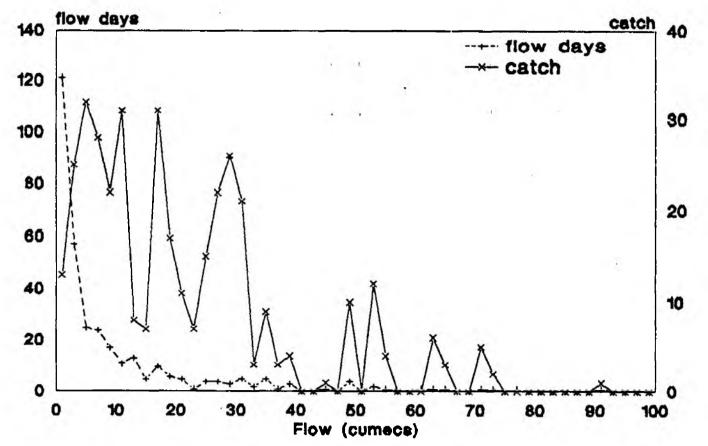
NOTE : FLOW 50% = Flow below which 50% of flow days within a month occur

		FLOW (cume	cs)¥
MONTH	Q(c5%)	Q(c50%)	Q(c95%)
APRIL	2.3	9.8	41.0
MAY	<1	8.8	51.0
JUNE	1.4	9.6	31.5
JULY	<1	8.5	41.5
AUG.	1.7	15.5	100.0
SEPT.	3.0	16.5	73.0
OCT.	5.3	18.0	61.0

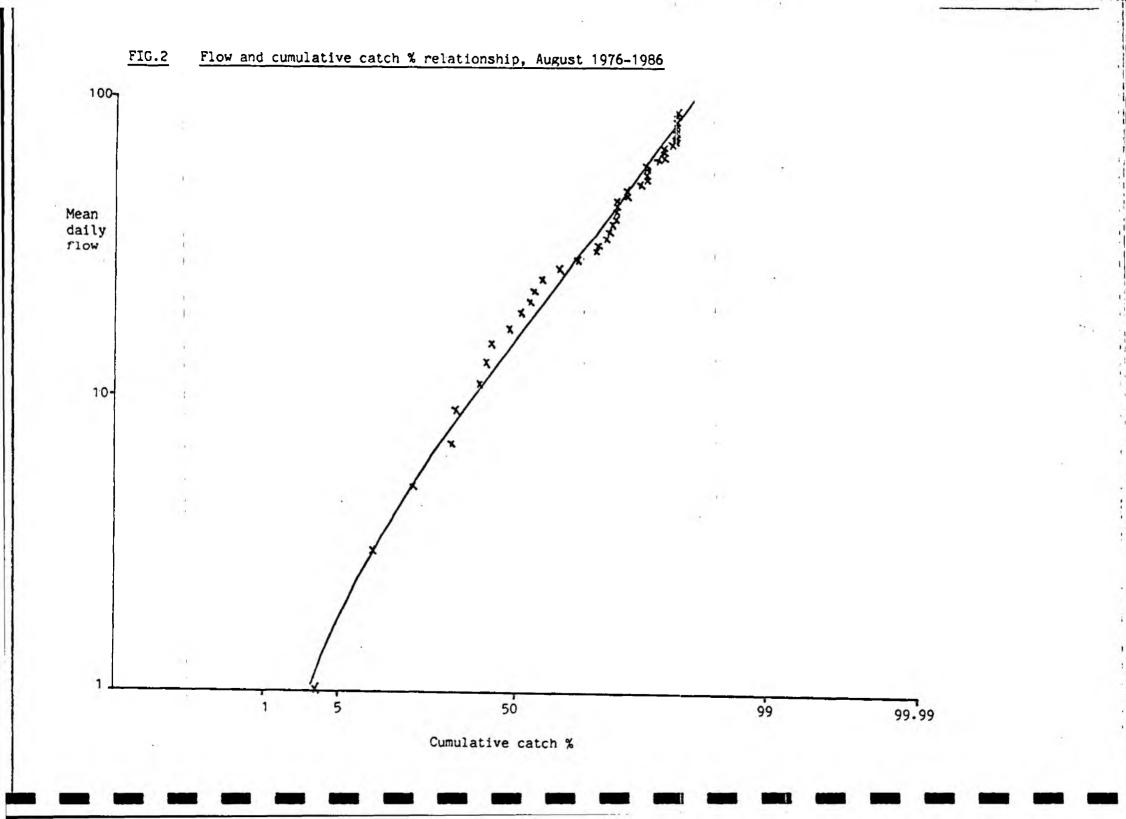
TABLE 3: Seasonal variation in cumulative catch-discharge relationship, averaged over 1976-1986.

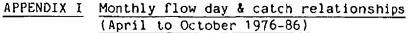
\* Flow at which 5, 50, 95% of monthly cumulative catch is taken

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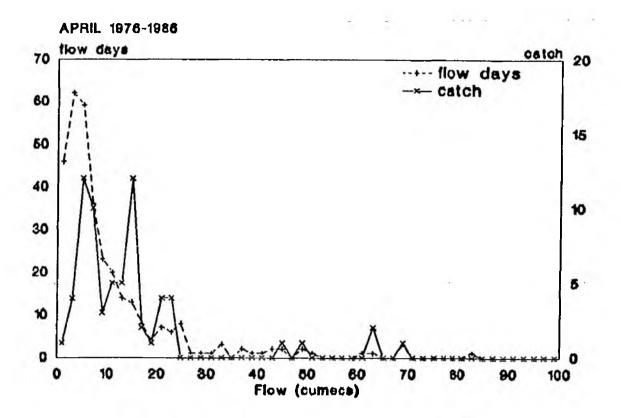


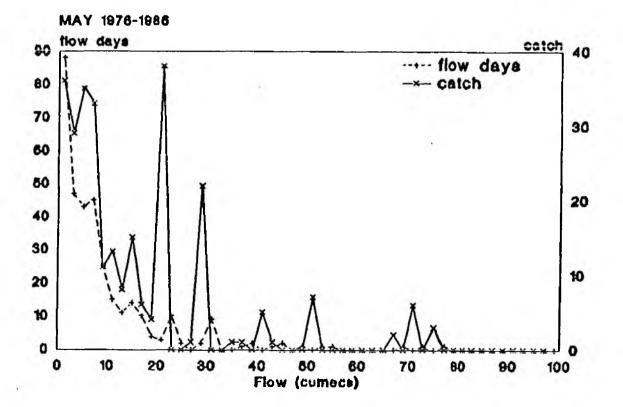
# FIG. 1: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FLOW, FLOW DAYS AND CATCH, AUGUST 1976-1986.

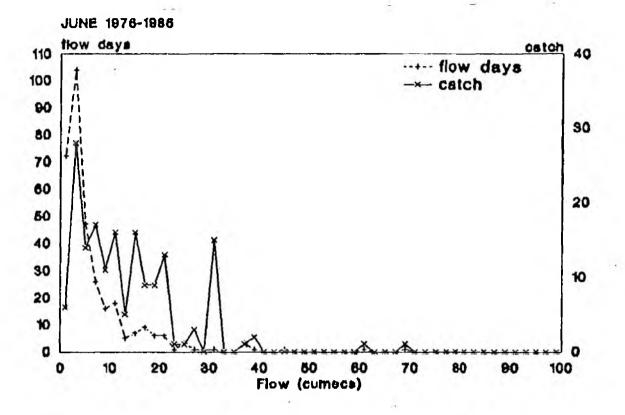


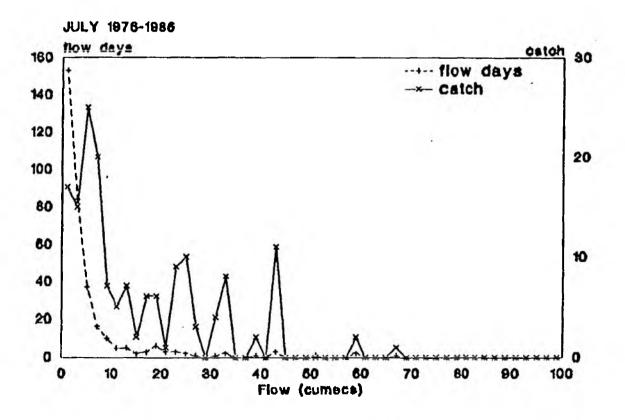


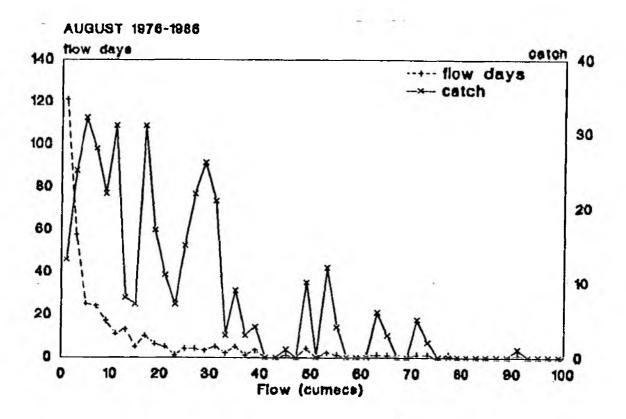
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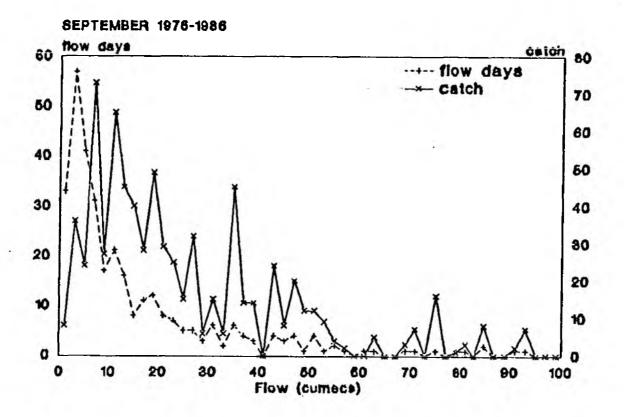


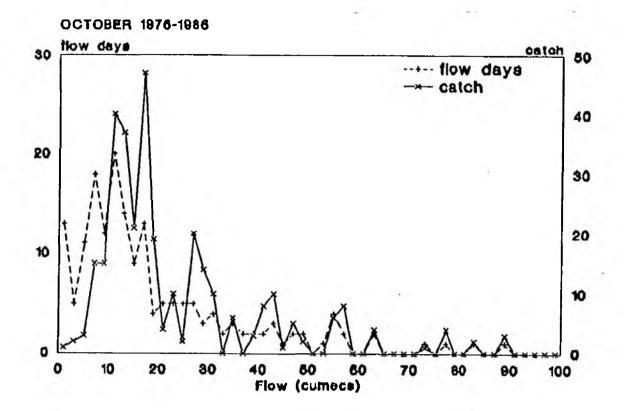












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APPENDIX II Monthly flow and catch data

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61			141	100.00		47	ò	9	371	90.93		41	i	3	695	93.92	
71	6	Ó	161	100.00		11	1	5	376	92.16		71	1	1	702	14.86	
73	0	0	16L	100.00		73	1	2	37	92.65		73	0	0	742	74.86	
13	0	0	161	100.00		75 77	<b>\$</b>	C O	378 378	42.65 92.65	•	75 77	• L •	16	718 718	43,03 47,03	
77 79	9 0	ŏ	161 161	100.00 100.00		79	4	ŏ	371	92.45		79	i	1	719	17.16	
01	÷	0	161	100.00		81	0	0	378	12.65		61	1	3	722	97.57	
83	0	0	161	100.00		42	0	\$	378	12.65		83	9	0	122	17.57	
85	0	•	161	100.00		85	0	0	378 370	92.65 92.65		83 87	2	8	730 730	18.45 18.45	
87 87	0	0	141 141	100.00		67 89		ò	378	12.65		87	ŏ	ò	730	78.45	
91	ŏ	ò	141	100.00		11	i	i	379	92.89		91	t	2	732	18,92	
43	0	0	161	100.00		93	0	0	379	92.89		93	1	7	739	17.84	
13	6	0	141	100.00		15	•	0	379 329	12.87		93 97	0 0	0	73 <del>9</del> 739	17.84 17.84	
97 99	0	0	161 163	100.00		97 99	•	Ç A	379	92 <b>.89</b> 92 <b>.89</b>		99	ŏ	ŏ	739	19.86	
101	0	ŏ	161	100.00		101	ò	ō	379	12.81		101	0	0	739	11.84	
103	0	Ó	141	100.00		102	I	+	388	95.10		103	0	0	131	11.54	
305	0	0	261	100.00		105	1	0	368	95.10		105	0	9 0	739 739	99,84 19,84	
107	9 0	0	161 161	100.00		107 109	С 0	Q A	368 388	95.10 95.10		107	0	ŏ	739	11.84	
104	ŏ	å	141	100.00		111	i	ŏ	388	95.10		111	ò	ò	739	11.64	
113	ò	ō	161	100.00		113	0	0	388	95.19		113	0	0	739	99.84	
115	0	٠	161	100.00		115	0	0	388	95.10		115	0	0	739	99.86	
117	9	0	161	100,00		117	•	•	388	45,10		117	•	•	>34 /31	99,84 99,86	
117	0	0	161 161	100.00		119 121	1	18 2	405 408	99.51 100.00		119 121	1	ŏ	731	17,86	
)21 173	ŏ	e v	161	100.00		123	ò	ò	408	100.00		123	ò	ò	739	99.56	
175	0	0	161	100.00		125	ò	ů.	408	100.00		125	0	٥	739	99.86	
127	0	0	161	100.00		127	0	0	408	100.00		127	0	0	739	11.64	
129	•	0	161	100.00		129	•	•	408	100.00		129	0 1	0	739 739	99.86 99.86	
131	0	0	861 161	100.00		131 133	0	0	408 408	100.00		122	0	1	740	190,00	
133 139	0	ŏ	161	100.00		135	ò	ŏ	408	100.00		135	ō	ò	740	100.00	
137	ò	0	161	100.00		137	ò	0	408	100.00		137	0	0	740	100.00	
139	0	0	361	100.00		139	0	0	408	100.00		139	¢	0	710	100.00	

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FLOW (CURECS)	FLOW DATS	CICK	CUR CICH	NUD J Sten
1	13	L	L	. 30
3	5	2	3	.91
5	11	3	4 21	1.83 6.40
7 9	1 <b>1</b> 17	15 15	34	10,98
ii ii	20	40	74	23.17
13	14	37	113	34.45
15	*	21	134	40.85 55.18
17 19	13	47 19	181 200	40.98
21	3	•	204	67.20
23	5	10	214	65.24
75	3	2	216	65.85 71.95
27 24	5	20 14	236 250	76.22
31	4	10	260	79.27
33	2	0	260	79.27
33	3	4 0	266	81.10 81.10
37 39	2 7	3	266 269	82.01
41	ż	i	217	81.45
43	3	10	207	87.50
45	1	1	288 293	67,80 89,33
47 49	2 2	2	215	87.94
51	ò	0	295	89,94
53	1	0	295	89.94
55	4		301	91.77 94.21
57 54	7 0	8	304	94.21
61	ò	0	309	94.21
43	2	4	313	93.43
63	0	0	313	95.43
67 69	0	0 0	212 212	95,43 95,43
71	ò	ŏ	312	15.43
73	1	1	314	95.73
75	0	0	314	95.73 96.95
77 79	1	4	318 318	14.72 74.95
\$1	0	0	318	14.15
83	1	2	320	97,54
85	•	•	320	97,54
87 89	0 1	0 3	320 323	97,56 98,48
91	ė	ō	323	18.48
13	0	0	323	18.48
45	•	0	323	79.40 79.40
\$7 <del>1</del> 9	0	• •	323 323	78.48
101	ò	ò	323	18.48
102	0	0	323	11.41
105	0	0 0	323 323	98,48 98,48
107 109	1	ŏ	323	11.41
111	ō.	ò	323	18.48
113	•	0	323	98,48
315	0 0	<b>0</b> 0	323 323	18.18 18.48
117	•	0	373	98.48
121	٥	0	323	18,48
123	2	3	326	99.39
175 127	1	1	327 327	99.70 99,70
127	0		327	99.70
131	0	0	327	11.70
133	1	0	327	99.70
135 137	1	0	327 328	99.70 100.00
137	6	i	328	100.00
	•	-		