Counting Fence and Counting Trap Data
1968

Resource Development Service,
Newfoundland Region,
February, 1969.

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

This report is part of a continuing series of the "Counting Fence and Counting Trap" data. It is mainly a compilation of basic data for reference and for further analysis when warranted. The 1964 report included a resume of the previous ten years' data. This year's report is the fourth of the new ten-year interval.

Seven counting facilities were in operation in 1968. These include six fishway counting traps and one counting fence, plus the small facility operated on Lomond River (see inside). The Bishop's Falls counting trap was not operated this year due to a washout in late spring. North East River, Placentia, was operated for only a short period.

Trap reports this year indicate the highest counts ever for both Terra Nova fishways and excellent counts on Indian River and Great Rattling Brook, indicating to some degree the important role that fishways play in a broad management program.

It is planned to operate counting traps again next year plus the Bishop's Falls and North East River fishways.

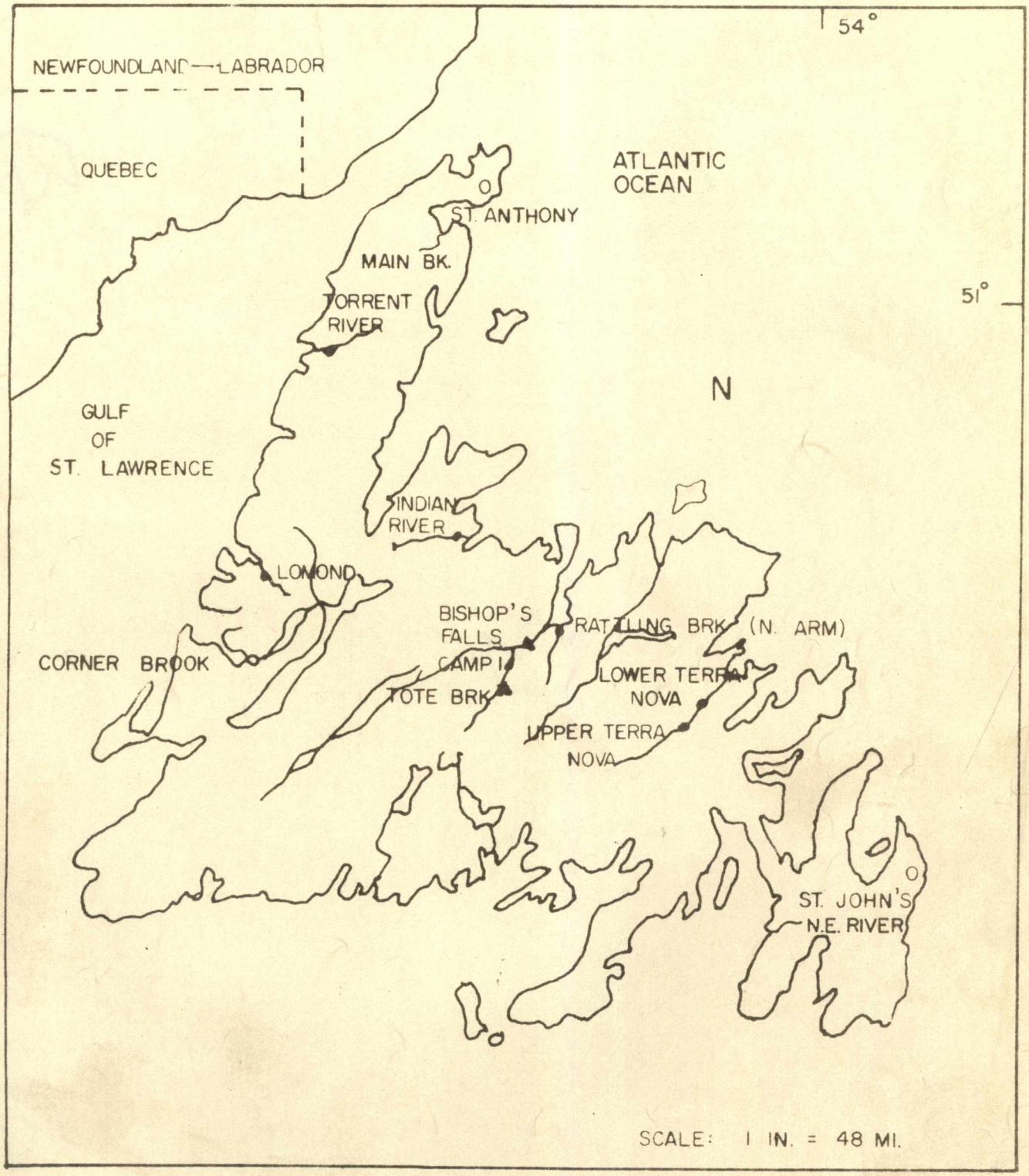

FIG. 1. OUTLINE MAP OF NEWFOUNDLAND SHOWING COUNTING TRAP LOCATIONS—

TORRENT RIVER, TORRENT FALLS

Fishway and Counting Trap - 1968

INTRODUCTION

Location of River

Torrent River is located on the western shore of the Great Northern Peninsula. It flows westward from the slopes of the Long Range Mountains into Hawke Bay in District C-11.

River Particulars

Total drainage area: 200 sq. miles

Stream mileage (not including standing water): 100 miles

Stream mileage accessible to salmon before fishway built: 1.5 miles

Fishway and Counting Trap

In October, 1965, a vertical slot fishway was built at Torrent River Falls which made available to salmon 150 square miles of additional watershed.

This is the first vertical slot fishway design to be used in Newfoundland. The most important feature of the vertical slot fishway design is that fishway discharge automatically increased or decreased, within design limits, according to fluctuations in water flow of the river.

RESULTS

Fishway Count

Table I. Fishway count, Torrent River, 1967 and 1968.

	1967		1968	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Salmon less than 6 lbs.	49	96	29	97
Salmon 6 lbs. and over	2	4	1	3
Total fishway count	51	100	30	100

Miscellaneous Data

Period counting trap in operation ... June 15-Oct. 12

Date first salmon through trap ..... July 14

Date last salmon through trap ..... October 7

Week of peak run ..... July 21-27 (10 fish)

Table II. Angling catch, Torrent River, 1967 and 1968.

	1967		1968	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Salmon less than 6 lbs.	36	76	70	87
Salmon 6 lbs. and over	11	24	7	13
Total angling catch	47	100	77	100

Table III. Summary, weekly fishway trap counts, Torrent River, 1968.

Week ending	Avg. water temp.	Avg. river height at trap	Under 6 lbs.	Over 6 lbs.
June 15	-	4.7	0	0
June 22	-	4.3	0	0
June 29	-	3.5	0	0
July 6	-	3.4	0	0
July 13	-	2.9	0	0
July 20	-	2.3	5	0
July 27	-	1.6	10	0
August 3	-	1.0	2	0
August 10	-	0.8	1	0
August 17	-	0.8	1	0
August 24	-	1.5	4	0
August 31	-	2.2	2	0
September 7	-	3.1	3	1
September 14	-	2.7	0	0
September 21	-	3.0	0	0
September 28	-	2.6	0	0
October 5	-	2.6	0	0
October 12	-	-	1	0
Totals			29	1
			Total 30	

CONCLUSIONS

The 1968 season marked the third year of operation of this fishway. The count for the three years has been 40, 51 and 30 for 1966, 1967 and 1968 respectively. This number is insufficient to stock the upper watershed at a sufficient rate to keep in line with the angling pressure that this river will take. The angling catch for the last three years has increased from 56 in 1966 to 77 in 1968. This increased pressure is due to new and better roads, making the area more accessible. Recent data would indicate that prior to the fishway, the river area below could not support more than 250 fish as against the original estimate of 1000 fish.

It is, therefore, recommended that serious consideration be given to a stocking program to bring this river to its potential at a more rapid rate.

LOMOND RIVER UPPER FALLS

Counting Trap Data - 1968

INTRODUCTION

Location

Lomond River is located in East Arm, Bonne Bay, at the outlet of Little Bonne Bay Pond in District C-10.

Fishway and Counting Trap

In 1960, a pool-and-weir type fishway was constructed at a twenty-three foot falls on Lomond River. Its purpose was to make an additional 300 sq. miles of drainage area accessible to salmon.

Since construction, however, only 145 salmon have used the fishway. This limited usage has been attributed to several factors including major leaks and poor operation plus the fact that salmon may ascend the falls at certain water levels. A counting fence was installed this year just above the fishway to determine if, and to what extent salmon were surmounting the falls.

RESULTS

Fishway Count

Table IV. Fishway count, Lomond River, 1967 and 1968.

	1967		1968	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Salmon less than 6 lbs.	0	0	4	80
Salmon 6 lbs. and over	0	0	1	20
Total fishway count	0	0	5	100

Fence Count

Table V. Fence count, Lomond River, 1968.

	1968	
	Number	Percent
Salmon less than 6 lbs.	1	100
Salmon 6 lbs. and over	0	0
Total fence count	1	100

Angling Catch

Table VI. Angling catch, Lomond River, 1967 and 1968.

	1967		1968	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Salmon less than 6 lbs.	217	91	202	98
Salmon 6 lbs. and over	21	9	3	2
Total angling catch	238	100	205	100

Miscellaneous Fishway Data

Period trap in operation ..... June 2 - Sept. 21/68

Date first salmon through trap .. July 16

Date last salmon through trap ... September 17

Week of peak run ..... -

Miscellaneous Fence Data

Period fence in operation ..... July 7 - Aug. 31

Date first salmon through fence . July 17

Date last salmon through fence .. August 19

Week of peak run ..... -

Table VII. Summary, weekly fence counts, Lomond River, 1968.

Week ending	Avg. water temp.	Avg. river height at trap	Under 6 lbs.	Over 6 lbs.
July 13	55.3	2.5	-	-
July 20	57.6	2.4	1	-
July 27	54.1	2.2	-	-
August 3	58.1	2.6	-	-
August 10	59.4	1.9	-	-
August 17	56.2	1.8	-	-
August 24	53.0	2.4	1	-
August 31	51.7	2.9	-	-
			2	0
			Total 2	

Table VIII. Summary, weekly fishway trap counts, Lomond River, 1968.

Week ending	Avg. water temp.	Avg. river height at trap	Under 6 lbs.	Over 6 lbs.
June 8	-	-	0	0
June 15	-	-	0	0
June 22	-	-	0	0
June 29	-	-	0	0
July 6	-	-	0	0
July 13	56.8	3.0	0	0
July 20	58.4	3.0	1	0
July 27	55.9	3.1	0	0
August 3	56.4	3.1	0	0
August 10	58.0	2.6	0	0
August 17	56.2	2.4	0	0
August 24	53.0	3.1	0	1
August 31	51.7	3.4	0	0
September 7	-	-	1	0
September 14	50.6	3.1	1	0
September 21	50.0	3.2	1	0
September 28	-	-	0	0
			4	1
			Total 5	

CONCLUSIONS

The angling catch on this river indicates the presence of a sizable population of Atlantic salmon (estimated at 1,000 fish). Natural stocking of the upper drainage from the native population via the fishway, should process relatively fast. However, fishway counts indicate very slow natural immigration. It was believed that this was due to the ability of fish to by-pass the fishway and ascend the upper drainage via the falls. In 1968, this hypothesis was tested by installing a counting fence above the fishway. The results indicate some agreement with this hypothesis, however, the trap may not have been operated for a long enough period to draw concrete conclusion one way or the other. A large concentration of fish estimated at 50 - 100 were seen below the fishway prior to removal of the fence.

A more lengthy description of this study is filed under covers.

INDIAN RIVER, INDIAN FALLS

Counting Trap Data - 1968

INTRODUCTION

Location

Indian River flows into Hall's Bay, an arm of Notre Dame Bay, in District D-14.

River Particulars (before 1961 diversion)

Extent of drainage: 500 sq. miles

Drainage area accessible to salmon: 320 sq. miles

Stream mileage (not including standing water): 105 miles

Stream mileage accessible to salmon: 85 miles

Major Changes in Original River Drainage Since 1961

In 1961, a portion of the upper drainage area of Indian River was diverted by Bowater's Pulp and Paper Company for hydro-utilization into another system. The diversion cut off a large portion of available spawning area for the river's fish population. A minimum flow of 20 cfs. of water must be supplied to the original river from the diverted water flow to augment the runoff to the lower river, according to agreement by developers.

Indian River Spawning Channel

To mitigate the loss of natural spawning ground, an artificial spawning channel was built in 1962, nine miles below the Bowater diversion dam on the upper portion of Indian River. Adjacent to the spawning channel, a fence

was erected across the main river to divert fish into the channel. Thus, since 1962, no salmon have been able to pass above the spawning channel because of the fence and a sizeable portion of the original area accessible to salmon has been diverted into the Humber River system.

Indian River Fishway and Counting Fence

Indian River fishway was constructed in 1957 and began operation with an installed counting trap in 1958. The fishway's main function is to improve passage for salmon over the falls during periods of low water levels. The counting trap also provided data on the degree of utilization by a salmon population and sometimes serves as a source of fish for the Indian River spawning channel study.

In 1966, a counting fence was constructed four miles above the fishway to count the adult migration to the upper drainage and to tag migrant smolts. The fence was in operation in 1968; 13,128 smolts and 693 adults were counted through the fence.

RESULTS

Table IX. Fishway count, Indian River, 1967 and 1968.

	1967		1968	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Salmon less than 6 lbs.	116	100	682	100
Salmon 6 lbs. and over	-	-	-	-
Total fishway count	116	100	682	100

Table X. Fence count, Indian River, 1967 and 1968.

	1967		1968	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Salmon less than 6 lbs.	300	99	682	84
Salmon 6 lbs. and over	3	1	11	16
Total fence count	303	100	693	100

Angling Catch

Salmon angling on Indian River is almost completely confined to that section of the river downstream from Indian Falls.

Table XI. Angling catch, Indian River, 1967 and 1968.

	1967		1968	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Salmon less than 6 lbs.	125	98	350	100
Salmon 6 lbs. and over	2	2	1	0
Total angling catch	127	100	351	100

Miscellaneous Fence Data

Period counting fence in operation ...	July 8 - Oct. 8
Date first salmon through trap	July 8
Date last salmon through trap	Oct. 1
Week of peak run	Aug. 25-31 (238 fish)

Miscellaneous Fishway Data

Period counting ~~fence~~ trap in operation ...	July 9 - Oct. 19
Date first salmon through trap	July 9
Date last salmon through trap	Oct. 8
Week of peak run	Aug. 4-10 (163 fish)

Table XII. Summary, counting fence trap report, Indian River, 1968.

Week ending	Avg. water temp.	Avg. river height at trap	Under 6 lbs.	Over 6 lbs.
July 13	No data available	No data available	18	5
July 20			14	1
July 27			45	1
August 3			48	1
August 10			26	0
August 17			3	0
August 24			130	0
August 31			238	3
September 7			105	0
September 14			37	0
September 21			7	0
September 28			2	0
October 5			9	0
October 12			0	0
October 18			0	0
			682	11
			Total	693

Table XIII. Summary, weekly fishway trap counts, Indian River, 1968.

Week ending	Avg. water temp.	Avg. river height at trap	Under 6 lbs.	Over 6 lbs.
July 13	60.3	-	34	0
July 20	61.0	-	51	0
July 27	59.7	-	138	0
August 3	61.9	-	119	0
August 10	64.4	-	163	0
August 17	60.7	-	47	0
August 24	55.9	-	54	0
August 31	52.7	-	13	0
September 7	51.4	-	24	0
September 14	50.9	-	27	0
September 21	53.4	-	6	0
September 28	52.0	-	4	0
October 5	-	-	-	-
October 12	45.1	-	2	0
October 19	-	-	-	-
			682	0
			Total	682

CONCLUSIONS

The fence count of 693 represents the total escapement to upper drainage. Of the total, two-hundred and eighty-eight (288) fish were transferred to the spawning channel from the counting fence.

The present situation at Indian River presents ideal conditions to measure the effectiveness of this fishway for the passage of salmon. This years count of 682 fish through the fishway plus a total of 50 fish spawning between the fence and the fishway, also the difference of eleven (11) in the counts between both counting facilities, indicates a total run of 743 fish, of which 92% passed upstream via the fishway. At this time it can not be stated if the 61 fish which bypassed the fishway were either salmon or grilse. However, it does point out to some degree the importance of this fishway to the Indian River study program.

GREAT RATTLING BROOK

Counting Trap Data - 1968

INTRODUCTION

Location of River

Great Rattling Brook is a large tributary of the Exploits River approximately one mile upstream from Bishop's Falls Dam.

River Particulars

Drainage area accessible to salmon: 522 sq. miles

Stream mileage accessible to salmon: 147 miles

Fishway and Counting Trap

Great Rattling Brook Falls is a 19-foot high obstruction, located five miles from the mouth. A 12-foot high logging dam is located on the top of the falls. This combination man-made and natural obstruction barred salmon access to excellent spawning grounds.

In 1959, a fishway was constructed at this site to provide a path for salmon to the upper reaches of the river, and in 1960 a counting trap was installed in the fishway. The fishway makes most of the drainage area accessible to salmon.

RESULTS

Fishway Count

Table XIV. Fishway count, Great Rattling Brook, 1967 and 1968.

	1967		1968	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Salmon less than 6 lbs.	822	68	1334	66
Salmon 6 lbs. and over	382	32	687	34
Total trap count	1204	100	2021	100

Angling Catch

Table XV. Angling catch, Great Rattling Brook, 1967 and 1968.

	1967		1968	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Salmon less than 6 lbs.	49	100	225	100
Salmon 6 lbs. and over	0	0	0	0
Total angling catch	49	100	225	100

Angling is almost wholly confined to the area downstream from the fishway at Camp I. This confinement is mainly due to travel restrictions on A.N.D. Co. roads during the "fire" season.

Salmon not in fishway count

Three Brooks, an important salmon stream, drains into Great Rattling Brook below the Camp I fishway. This

stream supported the major run to Great Rattling Brook prior to the opening of upstream areas by the Camp I fishway. Since the opening of the fishway, spawning surveys indicate no noticeable reduction in the number of spawning redds in Three Brooks. It is felt that this stream is continuing to maintain its normal run, probably in the order of 300 to 500 fish.

Exclusive of this tributary segment, the rest of the run to the Great Rattling Brook cannot pass upstream except through Camp I fishway. A small number of fish are believed to utilize the river area between the Three Brooks confluence and Camp I fishway.

Total known run to Great Rattling Brook (less Three Brooks)

Counting trap count	2021
Angling catch	225
Total known run (less Three Brooks)	2246

Miscellaneous Data

Period counting trap in operation	July 14 - Oct. 26
Date first salmon through trap	July 14
Date last salmon through trap	Sept. 27
Week of peak run	Aug. 4-10 (585 fish)

Table XVI. Summary, weekly fishway trap counts, Camp I, Great Rattling Brook, 1968.

Week ending	Avg. water temp.	Avg. river height at trap	Under 6 lbs.	Over 6 lbs.
July 20	59.0	2.8	20	24
July 27	59.9	2.6	183	175
August 3	58.6	1.9	375	191
August 10	59.1	1.8	436	149
August 17	56.9	1.7	253	118
August 24	54.8	3.0	32	9
August 31	-	-	-	-
Trap not operated due to flooding conditions				
September 7	-	-	-	-
September 14	60.5	3.4	15	12
September 21	60.0	3.5	12	4
September 28	59.0	3.7	8	5
October 5	58.0	4.1	0	0
October 12	57.4	4.5	0	0
October 19	57.0	4.6	0	0
October 26	-	-	0	0
			1334	687
			Total 2021	

CONCLUSIONS

From 1957-1964 salmon were transferred from Rattling Brook, Norris Arm, to Great Rattling Brook, tributary to the Exploits. Previous to 1957, salmon escapement to the Great Rattling Brook was nil, owing to an impassable falls and logging dam at Camp 1. In 1959, a fishway was built at this obstruction to pass fish from the transfer program.

Adult and smolt tagging projects carried out in conjunction with the transfer have indicated that the transplant was successful in establishing a new run as well as improving the size of the former run.

TERRA NOVA RIVER

Upper and Lower Fishway Counting Trap Data - 1968

INTRODUCTION

Location

Terra Nova River flows into the middle arm of Alexander Bay, an inlet of Bonavista Bay, about 1½ miles east of Glovertown.

River Particulars

Extent of drainage area.....	737 sq.miles
Drainage area accessible to salmon....	318 sq.miles
Stream mileage (not including standing water).....	150 miles
Stream mileage accessible to salmon...	48 miles.

Fishways

Two fishways were in operation on the Terra Nova River in 1968. The upper fishway, located 14 miles upstream from the river mouth, was built in 1952. The lower fishway was built in 1954 at the lower falls, a partial obstruction at lower water periods.

The upper fishway provides a route for salmon into a previously inaccessible area of river drainage while the lower makes more accessible the difficult ascent to the upper fishway. Each fishway has a counting trap to provide information on fishway utilization by salmon.

RESULTS

Lower Fishway

Table XVII. Fishway count, Terra Nova River, lower falls, 1967 and 1968.

	1967		1968	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Salmon less than 6 lbs.	613	63	715	66
Salmon 6 lbs. and over	359	37	374	34
Total fishway count	972	100	1089	100

Angling Catch

Angling on the Terra Nova River is almost completely confined to the section of the river between the lower fishway and the river mouth.

Table XVIII. Angling catch, Terra Nova River, 1967 and 1968.

	1967		1968	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Salmon less than 6 lbs.	337	99	319	98
Salmon 6 lbs. and over	2	1	12	2
Total angling catch	339	100	331	100

Upper Fishway

Table XIX. Fishway count, Terra Nova River, upper falls, 1967 and 1968.

	1967		1968	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Salmon less than 6 lbs.	373	90	409	94
Salmon 6 lbs. and over	42	10	28	6
Total fishway count	415	100	437	100

Salmon run not in fishway count

A long "run-around" by-passing the lower falls and fishway permits some salmon movement via a difficult route but not many fish are thought to use it. Also, under suitable water conditions, salmon may negotiate the lower falls rather than use the fishway as the run-around.

Furthermore, an estimated 500 salmon enter Maccles Brook, a tributary entering the main river below the lower fishway. Because of these various unknown quantities, the total salmon run to the river cannot be firmly estimated.

Total known run to the river

Lower fishway count	1089
Angling catch	331
Total known salmon run (exclusive of the Maccles Brook run)	1420

Upper Falls Spawning Escapement

No angling is carried on above the upper fishway. Therefore, the fishway count constitutes the total escapement of salmon to the newly accessible spawning areas.

Escapement to upper spawning areas ... 437

Miscellaneous Data

Period lower trap in operation	June 12-Nov. 1
Date first salmon through lower trap .	June 20
Date last salmon through lower trap ..	Oct. 17
Week of peak run through fishway	July 28-Aug. 3 (248 fish)

Period upper trap in operation	June 10 - Nov. 1
Date first salmon through trap	July 8
Date last salmon through trap	Oct. 15
Week of peak run through fishway	Aug. 4-10 (109 fish)

Table XX. Summary, weekly fishway trap counts, lower fishway, Terra Nova River, 1968.

Week ending	Avg. water temp.	Avg. river height at trap	Under 6 lbs.	Over 6 lbs.
June 15	52.7	3.0	0	0
June 22	53.7	3.8	1	0
June 29	50.3	3.4	0	0
July 6	58.6	2.8	15	7
July 13	63.0	2.5	54	29
July 20	60.1	2.4	109	64
July 27	62.0	2.2	154	81
August 3	63.4	1.9	157	91
August 10	64.4	1.6	102	47
August 17	58.1	1.4	39	18
August 24	51.7	1.4	6	4
August 31	54.2	2.2	24	10
September 7	55.4	3.8	13	9
September 14	57.9	3.1	23	10
September 21	55.9	2.3	10	2
September 28	55.6	2.0	4	2
October 5	52.6	1.8	1	0
October 12	49.1	1.8	2	0
October 19	45.5	2.0	1	0
October 26	44.3	2.1	0	0
November 2	44.0	2.5	0	0
			715	374
			Total	1089

Table XXI. Summary, weekly fishway trap counts, upper fishway, Terra Nova River, 1968.

Week ending	Avg. water temp. (°)	Avg. river height at trap	Under 6 lbs.	Over 6 lbs.
June 15	43.2	3.1	0	0
June 22	54.0	2.9	0	0
June 29	50.8	3.9	0	0
July 6	56.7	3.2	0	0
July 13	61.7	2.9	4	0
July 20	58.9	2.8	25	1
July 27	60.2	2.8	79	8
August 3	61.2	2.8	87	3
August 10	61.4	2.7	97	12
August 17	55.0	2.7	42	2
August 24	50.4	2.8	12	0
August 31	51.4	3.1	2	0
September 7	53.6	3.9	5	0
September 14	58.0	3.6	28	2
September 21	53.3	3.0	17	0
September 28	52.9	-	6	0
October 5	50.3	-	2	0
October 12	49.0	2.8	2	0
October 19	44.6	2.8	1	0
October 26	44.1	2.9	0	0
November 2	43.7	2.9	0	0
			409	28
			Total 437	

CONCLUSIONS

The 1968 count of 1,420 salmon was the largest recorded number for this river. This high count readily demonstrates the effectiveness of fishways as a management tool in opening up new stream areas, and not as was assumed in 1967 report the result of low water levels. In the 1968 season water levels were above average.

NORTHEAST RIVER

Counting Trap Data - 1968

INTRODUCTION

Location

Northeast River is located on the western side of the Avalon Peninsula and flows in a southwesterly direction into Northeast Arm, near the community of Dunville, Placentia Bay, in District A-3.

River Particulars

Total drainage area	40 miles^2
Linear miles of main river (incl. standing water)	18.2
Linear miles of tributary streams (incl. standing water)	11.0

Stream improvements and counting trap

In 1965, 6 concrete baffles were placed in Big Falls on Northeast River. These baffles with the aid of the natural rock sides forms several pools which enable salmon to surmount the falls more easily.

A temporary counting trap was installed in 1968 to provide information on its utilization by salmon. However, torrential rains washed out the trap after only two weeks of operation. During the two week period in which the trap was operating, 68 fish were counted through the trap.

RESULTS

Angling Data

Table XXII. Angling catch, Northeast River, Placentia, 1968.

	1968	
	Number	Percent
Salmon less than 6 lbs.	125	100
Salmon 6 lbs. and over	0	0
Total angling catch	125	100

Table XXIII. Summary, weekly fishway trap count, Northeast River, 1968.

Week ending	Avg. water temp.	Avg. river ht.	Under 6 lbs.	Over 6 lbs.
July 13	60.4	1.6	15	9
July 20	56.1	1.4	42	2
			57	11
			Total 68	

CONCLUSIONS

Northeast River has been one of the better angling rivers on the Avalon Peninsula in past years. The improvements made to the natural obstruction should make it a more valuable resource. To set guidelines for the management of this resource the Department should operate counting trap facilities on this fishway for a period of not less than one full salmon life cycle, i.e. six years. It is hoped that this program can begin in 1969, with a more permanent installation than that used in 1968.

SALMON RIVER (MAIN BROOK)

Counting Fence Data-1968

INTRODUCTION

River Location

Salmon River, also called Main Brook, flows into Ariege Bay located on the eastern side of the Great Northern Peninsula. Ariege Bay is connected to Hare Bay, through a short run called Southern Arm. The settlement of Main Brook is located near the mouth of the river.

River Particulars

Total drainage area: 252 sq. miles

Main Stem - Salmon River, excluding South West Brook

Drainage area: 175 sq. miles

Linear miles main river (including standing water): 29.6 miles

Linear miles of standing water: 12.8 miles

Linear miles of tributaries (including standing water): 90.3 miles

Linear miles of standing water tributary streams: 16.8 miles

South West Brook

Drainage area: 77 sq. miles

Linear miles main stem (including standing water): 16.8 miles

Linear miles of standing water: 11.2 miles

Linear miles of tributary streams including standing water: 18.0 miles

Linear miles of standing water: 9.1 miles

Counting Fence

One counting fence was operated on the main river approximately eight miles from the mouth. This fence was operated by the Development Unit as part of the Greenland Salmon Tagging Program. For further reference, the reader should refer to the office report of R.F. Peet which is in preparation.

RESULTS

Table XXIV. Fence count, Salmon River, 1968.

	1968	
	Number	Percent
Salmon less than 6 lbs.	691	97
Salmon 6 lbs. and over	20	3
Total fence count	711	100

Angling catch

Table XXV. Angling catch, Salmon River, 1967 and 1968.

	1967		1968	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Salmon less than 6 lbs.	130	100	132	100
Salmon 6 lbs. and over	0	0	0	0
Total angling catch	130	100	132	100

Miscellaneous Data

Period fence in operation ..... July 6 - Oct. 3

First fish counted ..... July 6

Last fish counted ..... Sept. 21

Week of peak run ..... Sept. 1 - 7

Table XXVI. Summary, counting fence trap report, Main Brook, 1968.

Week ending	Avg. water temp.	(Upper gauge) Avg. river height at trap	Under 6 lbs.	Over 6 lbs.
July 6	15.1	4.51	3	0
July 13	17.7	4.75	41	2
July 20	15.9	4.40	131	7
July 27	16.6	4.35	48	4
August 3	16.6	4.31	16	0
August 10	17.3	-	0	0
August 17	13.7	-	0	0
August 24	10.9	4.61	154	2
August 31	9.6	4.77	90	2
September 7	10.3	5.10	197	3
September 14	12.9	4.58	0	0
September 21	11.4	5.30	11	0
September 28	10.0	4.57	0	0
October 3	9.1	4.61	0	0
			691	20
			Total	711