

Fraser River Sediment Removal Surveys

Statistical Meta-Analysis
(2004 to 2008)

Prepared for:

Fisheries and Oceans Canada
200 - 401 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC, V6C 3S4
Canada

and

Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General
Emergency Management BC
2nd Floor – 525 Fort Street
Victoria, BC
V8W 9J1

Prepared by:

G3 Consulting Ltd.
203-8501 162nd Street
Surrey, B.C
Canada V4N 1B2

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the annual spring freshet in the Fraser River, sediment deposits between Hope and Mission. This deposition can raise the river bed and, in some areas, increase pressure and potentially threaten the existing dyking system. Until recently sediment was removed from the river by for-profit operators. In January 2008 the Province of British Columbia assumed the responsibility for sediment removal, changing it from a business model to one of public safety. Emergency Management British Columbia (EMBC) is responsible for the removal of sediment from potential flood risk areas. Under a 2004 agreement with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), all sediment removal activities from these areas are required to undergo biophysical monitoring before and after removal takes place. These monitoring programs are intended to determine if potential impacts to biological communities and associated habitat have resulted from extraction activities. The results of these studies are to then be used to inform subsequent management decisions.

G3 Consulting Ltd. (G3) was requested by EMBC and DFO to obtain and compile monitoring reports from 2004 to 2008 and conduct an assessment of potential impacts to fish and fish habitat (e.g., fish, invertebrates, sediment, habitat and topography) resulting from sediment extraction activities. These studies were conducted prior to EMBC taking over responsibility for sediment removal and are not indicative of the current program. Since taking over the program in 2008 EMBC has yet to complete a program and has complied with all requirements stipulated under the *Letter of Agreement*.

G3 evaluated the effectiveness of the existing monitoring program through use of appropriate statistical analyses and made recommendations to optimize program design and improve the ability to detect impacts and, if possible, reduce overall project implementation costs. It was concluded that data collected to date do not provide evidence of an overall effect of scalping on benthic infauna or fish. This was attributed, to a large extent, to limitations in sampling design. This review assessment revealed that season (a reflection of time of year and associated river flow rates and biophysical conditions) and location were primary factors affecting benthic invertebrate communities. Sediment removal (scalping) effects on measures used to assess community health were shown to vary with season (time of year and associated flow rate and biophysical condition), location and study. When seasonal effects (e.g., flow rate and associated biophysical condition) were removed (as a measured influence in assessments) biological communities from the Reference and Scalped sites appeared similar.

Within the present design, fish were not found to be a useful indicator in assessing the effects of scalping. Analyses were hampered by limited Reference Site sampling and meaningful measurements and associated indices (e.g., length, weight, condition, etc.).

Discussions among EMBC, DFO and relevant consultants, as generated from an earlier draft of this report, concurred that the program, as currently designed, does not adequately address questions of magnitude and extent of effect. This is reflected in the inconclusive results to date of the work conducted by various consultants from 2004 to present (summarized in Section 4.1).

The program would be substantially improved by redesigning a modified Before-After/Control-Impact (MBACI) study or Reference Condition Approach (RCA) with efforts and associated resources directed to a few select locations which have been shown to have good comparable Reference Sites and limited additional confounding factors (e.g., interfering influences such as natural or human-based variability that affect a given site and which make comparisons difficult). Should it be decided that a fish community study is still desirable, inclusion of Reference Sites and more extensive assessment of fish community and habitat quality indicators would be imperative in the design. Additional ecological measurements (e.g., community structure endpoints and associated variables) would provide more meaningful information on habitat quality. Assessments should also be conducted over several seasons and, where conditions permit, before, immediately after and during each representative season (e.g. similar times of year reflective of important physical and biological characteristics and related rates of flow) after scalping. Assessments "before", "as soon after as practical", and at a comparable time and conditions "one year later" are recommended at a minimum. Formulation of clearly defined testable questions with use of established, standardized and most appropriate methods are also recommended (e.g., those employed in

the federal Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM) program; EC, 2009). Methods should be clearly understood and consistently applied, including data collection, standardization and reporting formats. Finally, a Quality Assurance program that includes field and data analyses components should also be applied.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General, Emergency Management British Columbia (EMBC), the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), G3 Consulting Ltd. (G3) conducted a summary assessment of fifteen (15) environmental reports and associated data (spreadsheets, maps and related correspondence) related to sediment removal activities in the Fraser River spanning the time period from 2004 through 2008. Originally eighteen (18) reports were identified; however, several were subsequently noted to be interim or draft reports of existing final reports and considered redundant.

1.1 Study Scope & Objectives

Activities were to include the analysis of existing biophysical monitoring data for the purpose of 1) impact assessment; and, 2) monitoring program evaluation.

The purpose of this contract was to:

- compile monitoring data collected at multiple removal and reference sites since 2004 by various professional consultants; and,
- apply defensible and rigorous statistical methods to analyze available monitoring data to determine the impacts, if any, to fish and fish habitat from gravel mining.

1.2 Background

Under a 2004 *Letter of Agreement* with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), sediment removal from the Fraser River requires biophysical monitoring at each site (and related reference locations) before and after sediment removal. Monitoring studies evaluated in this review were intended to determine if any impacts related to sediment removal occurred and what the magnitude and extent of any observed effects were. Sediment is deposited annually during spring freshet in the Fraser River between Hope and Mission (e.g., "sediment and gravel reach"). These deposits raise the river bed, which increases hydrologic pressure on the existing dyking system. Reports assessed in this report were produced by professional consultants on behalf of private, for-profit, companies which historically conducted sediment removal operations in the river. Since January 2008, Emergency Management BC (EMBC) has been responsible for these activities and changed the focus from a business-based model to one of public safety. EMBC now oversees flood protection in the Fraser River and removes sediment to reduce the risk of flooding. Under this new responsibility EMBC has yet to complete a program and has complied with all requirements stipulated in the Letter of Agreement with DFO.

The lower Fraser River, where the fifteen sediment removal operations occurred, provides many areas where sediment deposits and accumulates to form bars. These areas can form productive habitat for various fish species and aquatic organisms, including benthic invertebrates (Johnson and Jennings, 1998; Beechie *et al.*, 2005). Sediment removal alters channel morphology, affecting velocity, water depth, and substrate texture, all of which influence the distribution and abundance of aquatic organisms (Kondolf, 1997). Depending on a species tolerance, community composition and productivity will be altered (Riccardi and Rasmussen, 1999; Richter *et al.*, 1997).

At least 5,000,000 m³ of sediment has been removed in the Fraser River between 1964 and 1999 (averaging 117,000 m³/year; Weatherly and Church, 1999). Annual sediment influx to the lower Fraser River averages 250,000 m³/year (Ham, 2005). Rempel and Church (2009) suggest that such a removal rate (e.g., approx. 50% of the natural influx rate) is comparatively low relative to many rivers where removal occurs. In addition, it is

estimated that 1,000,000 m³/year of sediment is redistributed by natural erosion and deposition processes during spring flooding (Ham and Church, 2003).

In 2000, a spatial and temporal study (Rempel and Church, 2009) examined the effects of a single, experimental, sediment removal on the physical habitat and invertebrate and fish communities in the lower Fraser River. This study could not confirm removal associated effects on the fish community. Results showed that benthic invertebrates re-colonized the removal site immediately after extraction and differences in community composition, compared with three reference sites, disappeared during the first freshet. The authors suggested that, given that the ecological response was modest and short-lived, physical changes associated with removal were within the range to which local aquatic populations accustomed to flooding; however, they also suggested that, despite extensive sampling efforts, inherent variability in the biological data reduced the ability to statistically distinguish sediment removal related effects. Rempel and Church (2009) hypothesized that habitat alterations and ecological response due to sediment removal are ameliorated by the annual freshet of the Fraser River in the spring, which delivers substantial sediment annually to the lower river.

1.3 Layout of Report

Methods used in this review are detailed in Section 2.0. The review and evaluation of individual studies and related design approaches is provided in Section 3.1. Results and discussion of the related effects assessment appear in Section 3.2. Recommendations for improvements to subsequent programs are given in Section 4.0. The report Appendices provide figures and assimilated data and statistical results.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Report/Data Acquisition

G3 obtained and reviewed fifteen (15) environmental monitoring reports and additional documents and data files (spreadsheets, figures, maps and correspondence) provided by EMBC (Tables 1 and 2). These reports and other materials were evaluated and screened for usability in meta-statistical testing using criteria discussed in Sections 2.2 and 2.3. Six (6) sites within five (5) reports were identified, through the screening process, as eligible for meta-statistical analysis.

The fifteen (15) reports provided were mostly in PDF format. Table 1 lists these with dates of study and the firm that performed the study.

Table 1: List of Gravel Extraction Environmental Reports Provided to G3		
Report Citation		Study Dates
1	Scott Resource Services, Inc. 2008. <i>Big Bar 2007 Biological Monitoring Program Summary Report Fraser River Gravel Removal</i> . A report prepared for Integrated Land Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Surrey, BC. January, 2008. 18pp + appendices.	2004-2007 pre-, post-
2	Scott Resource Services, Inc. 2008. <i>Gill East 2007 Biological Monitoring Program Summary Report Fraser River Gravel Removal</i> . A report prepared for Integrated Land Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Surrey, BC. January, 2008. 19pp + appendices.	2004-2007 pre-, post-
3	Scott Resource Services, Inc. 2008. <i>Gill West 2007 Biological Monitoring Program Summary Report Fraser River Gravel Removal</i> . A report prepared for Integrated Land Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Surrey, BC. January, 2008. 23pp + appendices.	2004-2007 pre-, post-
4	Scott Resource Services, Inc. 2008. <i>Gill Central 2007 Biological Monitoring Program Summary Report Fraser River Gravel Removal</i> . A report prepared for Integrated Land Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Surrey, BC. January, 2008. 18pp + appendices.	2004-2007 pre-, post-
5	Scott Resource Services, Inc. 2008. <i>Herring Bar and Tranmer Bar Biological Monitoring Program Report Fraser River Gravel Removal</i> . A report prepared for Integrated Land Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Surrey, BC. January, 2008. 14pp + appendices.	2007 pre-
6	Nova Pacific Environmental. 2004. <i>Fraser River Gravel Removal Monitor's Report for 2004 (Big, Seabird, Harrison Bars)</i> . A report prepared for Steelhead Aggregates. (Draft). 31p.	2004 pre-, post-
7	Nova Pacific Environmental. 2005. <i>Fraser River Gravel Removal Monitor's Report for Queens Bar 2005</i> . A report prepared for Land and Water BC & Steelhead Aggregates. 11p.	2005 pre-, post-
8	Nova Pacific Environmental. 2005a. <i>Fraser River Gravel Removal Monitor's Report for Popkum Bar 2005</i> . A report prepared for Popkum First Nation. 13p.	2005 monitoring
9	Nova Pacific Environmental. 2006. <i>2006 Environmental Monitor's Report for Gravel Excavation at Hamilton Bar, Fraser River, District of Kent, BC</i> . A report prepared for Bruce Van Dale. 4pp + appendices.	2006 pre-, monitoring
10	Nova Pacific Environmental. 2007. <i>Fraser River Gravel Removal Big, Harrison and Seabird Island Bars Environmental Monitor's Follow-up Report, 2007</i> . A report prepared for Steelhead Aggregates & The Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Integrated Land Management Bureau. March, 2007. (Draft). 22p.	2004-2006 post-

Table 1 (Con'd): List of Gravel Extraction Environmental Reports Provided to G3		
Report Citation		Study Dates
11	Nova Pacific Environmental. 2008. <i>Fraser River Gravel Excavation Monitor's Report Spring Bar, Sites C and D</i> . A report prepared for The Department of Fisheries and Oceans & The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. May, 2008. 9pp + appendices.	2008 Monitoring
12	Nova Pacific Environmental. 2008. <i>Fraser River Gravel Excavation Monitor's Report Hamilton Bar</i> . A report prepared for The Department of Fisheries and Oceans and The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General. May, 2008. 6pp + appendices.	2008 pre-, Monitoring
13	Scott Resource Services, Inc. 2007. <i>Gill East Fraser River Gravel Removal 2006 Follow-up Monitoring Report</i> . A draft report prepared for Integrated Land Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Surrey, BC. March, 2007. 12pp + appendices.	2004-2006 pre-, post-
14	Scott Resource Services, Inc. 2007. <i>Gill Central Fraser River Gravel Removal 2006 Follow-up Monitoring Report</i> . A draft report prepared for Integrated Land Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Surrey, BC. March, 2007. 12pp + appendices.	2004-2006 pre-, post-
15	Scott Resource Services, Inc. 2007. <i>Big Bar Fraser River Gravel Removal 2006 Follow-up Monitoring Report</i> . A draft report prepared for Integrated Land Management Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Surrey, BC. March, 2007. 11pp + appendices.	2004-2006 pre-, post-

Pre = Data collected before excavation

Monitoring = Environmental monitoring completed during the excavation

Post = Data collected after excavation was complete

Additional information and data (e.g. in reports, papers, maps and technical documents) were later provided to G3 in several formats including Excel, PDF and Corel Draw. Table 2 lists these and identifies which data were used for the meta-statistical analyses.

Table 2: Additional Data Documents				
File Name	File Type	Site(s)	Description	Appropriate for Statistical Analysis ¹
FRG 08 Harrison Data	Excel	Harrison Bar	Fish Data for Harrison Bar	No
FRG08 – INVERT DATA	Excel	Hamilton Bar, Spring Bar C & D, Herrling, Railway, Seabird	Unformatted Benthos Data	No
Additional Benthos	Excel	Hamilton Bar, Spring Bar C & D, Herrling, Railway, Seabird	Formatted Benthos Data	Yes
Foster Aug08 invert samples 2.0	Excel	Foster	Additional Benthos Data	No
Fish Sampling Database	Excel	Harrison, Herrling, Spring, Popkum, Big Bar, Gill, Seabird, Railway, Queens	Fish Catch Data including small amount of WQ	Yes
Egg Sampling Results from Minto Channel	Excel	Minto Channel	Description of egg sampling sites	No
07 data compiled	Excel	Harrison, Herrling, Spring, Popkum, Seabird, Railway, Queens	Fish Catch Data With Associated Charts	No
Spring B October 2007 report	PDF	Seabird Island, Spring Bar Site B	Environmental Monitors Follow-up Report	No
FRG monitors report_04 final	PDF	Big Bar, Harrison, Seabird	Fraser River Gravel Removal Monitor's Report for 2004	No
Spring bar aerial – 4400m ³	Corel Draw	Spring Bar	Aerial Photo of Spring Bar	No
Spring bar aerial – 2300m ³	Corel Draw	Spring Bar	Aerial Photo of Spring Bar	No
Spring Bar – 4400m ³	Corel Draw	Spring Bar	Aerial Photo of Spring Bar	No

1. rationale for acceptability in statistical testing provided in Sections 2.2 through 2.7.

2.2 Tiered Evaluation

Adobe (pdf) reports and additional data (provided in various formats) were subjected to several tiers of evaluation. These included:

Tier 1: Screening Evaluation, conducted on fifteen (15) reports and the additional data subsequently provided (Tables 1 and 2);

Tier 2: Screened Report Data Evaluation & Quality Assurance, conducted on five (5) reports; and,

Tier 3: Statistical Data Evaluation & Quality Assurance—conducted on meta-data set from five (5) reports.

2.3 Screening Evaluation

The Tier 1 Screening Evaluation of the fifteen (15) reports, and additional supporting data, consisted of an assessment for data completeness in biological and physical components such as fish, invertebrates and habitat (substrate). Acceptable data for inclusion in meta-statistical analysis were based on the following criteria:

- available as a complete (or near complete) data set and in final form (e.g., not a draft/interim or unfinished report);
- reported consistently and accurately for each component, and,
- comparable (or could be made comparable) with other data within a meta-statistical model.

Of the fifteen (15) reports provided, five (5) reports, containing data for six (6) sites, were selected for meta-statistical analysis based on complete, reliable and representative data. These included:

- Big Bar;
- Gill West Bar;
- Gill East Bar;
- Gill Central Bar;
- Herrling Bar; and,
- Tranmer Bar.

A majority of the supplemental information provided in Table 2 (above) was determined to be unacceptable for use in this meta-statistical analysis, based on the criteria above. Other data were found redundant as they were subsequently found in a final form in other reports.

2.4 Data Management & Transformation

Data from the five (5) screened reports were converted from Adobe (pdf) format via manual entry into digital format (e.g., Excel spreadsheet) to facilitate review, comparisons, QA and statistical evaluation. These complete reports were subjected to a second tier of scrutiny and quality assurance with regard to data content, format and method of data acquisition. Throughout the review process, issues, caveats, data gaps and recommendations were documented and reported in Section 3.0. Verification by at least two people occurred at each stage of data handling (e.g., data entry, transfer, conversion, manipulation, etc.).

Where data gaps or inconsistencies were found to impact meta-statistical performance these were noted and recommendations made related to study design or subsequent investigations (Section 4.0).

Standardization of benthic invertebrate data included:

- conversion of benthos organism abundance numbers from numbers/sample to number/m² for different collection devices (e.g., Surber and Ponar grab samples, which encompass different sample volumes and surface areas) for data comparison;
- creation of an ordered, hierarchical, master species list for benthic invertebrates and fish to facilitate data comparisons;
- calculation of averages (e.g., mean total density) and standard deviations (SDs) for benthic invertebrate data to facilitate statistical analysis; and,

- calculation of benthic invertebrate endpoints and indices such as total number, taxon richness, EPT richness, Simpsons 1-D Diversity Index (SDI), Schwartz Dominance Index, Shannon and Weiner H', and Bray-Curtis.

2.5 Statistical Analyses – Objectives & Hypothesis Testing

The following questions were tested (to address Objectives 2 and 3 from Section 1.1):

- A. *Are sediment removal operations exerting an effect on the physical habitat, invertebrate communities and fish communities of the lower Fraser River?*
 - a. *Do Scalped Sites show different benthic and fish communities from Reference Sites?*
- B. *Are existing monitoring data adequate to answer Question A?*
 - a. *How can studies done to date be more effective in assessing effect of sediment removal operations (e.g., design, methods, application, analyses)?*

2.6 Statistical Analyses – Data Management

Spreadsheet data for benthos, fish and habitat were imported to a cross-linked Access database and then underwent statistical analysis (as detailed in Sections 2.7.2 through 2.7.6).

2.6.1 Variables & Caveats

Variables subject to statistical investigation included:

- 1) season (meaning time of year and reflective of flow rate and associated biophysical conditions at that time) and year that the study was conducted;
- 2) substrate type;
- 3) river location; and,
- 4) treatment (Scalped) versus no treatment (Reference).

Factors which confounded the studies and were acknowledged as caveats in the meta-statistical investigation, included:

- variable dates and duration of scalping operation relative to sampling dates (required to be within DFO approved work windows);
- lack of concurrent substrate and benthos monitoring;
- lack of fish sampling in reference or background areas; and,
- incomplete factor sampling (e.g., all seasons for all locations and treatments, acknowledging that seasonal flow rates (e.g., those during freshet) are important in determining sampling conditions and times and are reflective of biophysical conditions at that time of year.

Section 3.1 provides a detailed evaluation of the effectiveness of the biophysical monitoring program in terms of design, methods, and analysis and reporting.

2.6.2 Summary & Univariate Analyses

A number of habitat factors were sampled, some of which were redundant or inter-dependent. To reduce the factor list to those which could be considered independent, a Pearson Correlation between all factors was performed and reduced according to results.

In addition to summary measures for benthic faunal data (total abundance, species number and abundance of major taxonomic groups), sampling precision (SE/mean, Elliott 1977), Swartz Dominance Index (SDI, Swartz 1978), Shannon-Weiner H' (Shannon and Weaver 1963) and Simpson's 1-D (Simpson 1951) indices were calculated for each replicate for all locations, treatments and dates. Similar summaries were conducted for fish community data.

Indices H' and 1-D indices were considered to be of limited additional value to measures of total abundance, number of taxa and a simple dominance index (SDI). In addition, these measures had limitations which made them problematic for use with highly non-normal data. For these reasons, the SDI was considered most useful for interpretation of results.

The Swartz Dominance Index (SDI) measures the number of species that comprise approximately 75% of the sample. The SDI was calculated on total abundance for each sample replicate. A high SDI value indicates that abundance is spread relatively evenly over a variety of species. A low SDI indicates that one or two taxa are dominating the community, presumably because of physical or chemical factors reducing the competitive ability of more sensitive species.

The null hypothesis that "selected biotic factors are the same for Scalped versus Reference locations, for different seasons and for different habitat types", was tested using multiple Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for benthic "total abundance", "species number", "SDI" and "abundance of dominant faunal groups".

Since fish community data was available only for Scalped Sites, the null hypothesis that fish Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) is the same for all seasons (time of year, biophysical conditions and flow rates) and locations was tested using a 2-factor ANOVA.

2.6.3 Multivariate Statistical Analyses

Hypotheses involving multivariate factors (e.g., multi-species community data or multi-factor habitat tests) were considered exploratory and used to assess variance patterns in overall faunal (or substrate) composition based on multiple factors (species or habitat factors). Exploratory analyses of this type are typically based on some form of pair-wise similarity measure of the overall faunal composition between samples. From this pair-wise compilation of similarities, various graphical displays could then be used to illustrate temporal and spatial faunal patterns. The graphical method selected may be some form of spatial gradient plot, frequency plot, cluster analysis or ordination. For this study cluster analyses were selected given their visual and interpretive simplicity, ability to combine all data from all years into a 2-dimensional array, and, lack of "parametric" assumptions of normality in what is typically non-normal data. The cluster method was agglomerative, using an unweighted, pair group, mean-average sort (Sneath and Sokal, 1973).

The Bray-Curtis (Bray and Curtis, 1957) dissimilarity coefficient was then used to compare pair-wise faunal composition for each sample. This measure was strongly influenced by the most abundant species and therefore sensitive to high dominance effects.

Using replicate data for each station, a statistical re-sampling or “bootstrap” method called SIGTREE (Nemec and Brinkhurst, 1988) was used to generate multiple simulations to test the generalized null hypothesis (H_0) at each cluster linkage that two station groups being linked together were homogeneous (not significantly different). The method was non-parametric and made no assumptions about the underlying distribution of the multivariate data. The method examined the relative variability within and between station groups independently for each linkage, to determine whether or not a cluster grouping would be statistically valid.

A variable significance level (p) was then used to reject the null hypothesis, depending on the total number of linkages being tested in a given analysis. This is because the overall Type I error of the cluster dendrogram increases (additively) as the number of linkages being tested increases. The total potential Type I error was kept between 15 and 20%. Stations which were linked together at a probability greater than the critical level, but were linked as a group with the other groups at a probability of less than the critical level, were therefore significantly distinct and homogeneous from all other stations; however, if a significantly distinct and homogeneous grouping was present, then all other stations were, by definition, distinct from that group, even if the linkage between the homogeneous grouping and other stations has a probability greater than the critical level.

The statistical power calculated for each linkage in SIGTREE was included as an output result for each SIGTREE analysis. For exploratory analyses, this output was not relevant. In practice, the “power” estimate in the SIGTREE output was useful only for determining how reliable the “rejection of the null hypothesis” was for each linkage, based on the data used. For example, if a given linkage was rejected at the critical level, it concluded that the two groups in the linkage were not the same; however, if the power was low, (high type II or Beta error) the opposite could not be concluded (i.e., that the two groups were different). The bootstrap distribution for the alternate hypothesis (H_a) simulations might not support this conclusion given the variability within the data (for discussion and methodology see Nemec, 2000). In essence, the H_a testing provided a confidence interval for the result (range depended on critical p value for Beta).

A more intuitively obvious way to examine statistical reliability was to plot the cumulative frequency distribution for the faunal composition, separated into “Scalped” and “Reference” groups. The cumulative frequency distribution approach was more appropriate than power analysis for data that were never intended to be tested for a specific null hypothesis or “effect size” (as is true for most monitoring data).

For this approach, each replicate sample was included separately, to incorporate all of the sample variance into the distribution. This procedure did not test for differences between mean values for Reference and Scalped groups, with a normalized $\pm 2SD$ (standard deviation) confidence interval, as in a parametric analysis of variance (ANOVA). Rather, it tested for differences in the actual overall frequency distributions of the samples (no matter how non-normal) for the two groups. For the overall community composition, the reference distribution was generated by calculating the mean composition of all the Reference Stations grouped together, then calculating pair-wise Bray-Curtis similarities between the mean “Reference” community and all other Reference Sample replicates. The similarity between the mean “Reference” and all other sampled Reference replicates was plotted to show the distribution of variability around the mean Reference (e.g., reference distribution). The similarity of all “Scalped” replicate samples to the mean Reference composition was then plotted as a separate distribution and the overlap between the two distributions compared. If <5% of the exposed distribution overlapped the reference distribution, there was 95% confidence that the two groups being compared could also be distinguished based on faunal composition. In addition, those replicate samples that fell outside the 95%

reference range could also be said to have exceeded the statistical “effects” criteria, and those stations in the exposed group that were within the reference range could be considered marginally “affected” or “unaffected”.

2.6.4 Habitat

A Correlation Table (Pearson Correlation) was created to determine redundancy and inter-dependence of habitat factors such as seasonal flow rate (e.g., freshet, post-freshet and associated biophysical conditions), percent (%) sand, number of stones/m², and percent (%) shadow. Subsequently, factors were reduced to independent factors only. Bray-Curtis analysis was then conducted on selected standardized habitat factors (i.e., test H₀ that habitat type was the same for “Scalped” and “Reference” sites for each location and time). Based on these results, habitat pooling was then considered and tested using Bray-Curtis (on pooled data) to determine statistical power.

Each benthos and fish sample was assigned a code to indicate habitat type as per results above. Not all benthos samples could be assigned a habitat type. Season (as defined by flow rate and reflective of biophysical conditions) were designated as follows: Apr-July=spring freshet (2,000-10,000 m³/s in 2007); Aug-Sept=summer post-freshet (2,500-6,000 m³/s in 2007); Oct/Nov=fall (2,000-3,500 m³/s); and Dec-Mar=winter low flow (700-1,500 m³/s in 2007; Scott Resource Services, 2008).

Initial multivariate hypotheses included:

Ho₁ - Reference (Ref) sites are homogeneous in terms of substrate factors for a given site and season (as defined above);

Ho₂ - Scalped sites are homogeneous in terms of substrate factors for a given site and season (as defined above); and,

Ho₃ - Scalped sites are the same as reference sites in terms of substrate factors for a given site and season (as defined above).

2.6.5 Benthos

Data were evaluated in two separate tiers of statistical analysis. When a few taxa were found very dominant, a step-wise analysis was then run to eliminate the most abundant fauna to examine the stability of the pattern.

Tier 1

Tier 1 analyses consisted of the following:

1. Overall Bray-Curtis cluster analysis with SIGTREE and power to determine what samples were most like others;
2. Bray Curtis for each location (Ref and Scalped, all times);
3. Bray-Curtis for all Ref locations for each season (similar dates);
4. Bray-Curtis for all Ref locations for each habitat type (all times of the year and reflective flow rates);
5. Bray-Curtis for all Ref locations for each habitat type and season (as defined above);

6. Bray Curtis for all Scalped locations for each season (similar dates);
7. Bray Curtis for all Scalped locations for each habitat type (all times of the year and reflective flow rates); and,
8. Bray Curtis for all Scalped locations for each habitat type and season (as defined above).

If analysis 3 through 5 showed pooling was reasonable, then all Reference (Ref) samples were pooled accordingly and compared with matching Scalped locations. If analyses 6 through 8 showed pooling was reasonable, then all Scalped locations were pooled and compared with the appropriate pooled Reference samples.

Relevant hypotheses included:

- Ho₁ - Reference Sites are homogeneous in terms of overall benthos composition for a given site and season (reflective of time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions);*
- Ho₂ - Reference Sites are homogeneous in terms of overall benthos composition for a given habitat type and season (reflective of time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions);*
- Ho₃ - Scalped Sites are homogeneous in terms of overall benthos composition for a given site and season (reflective of time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions);*
- Ho₄ - Scalped Sites are homogeneous in terms of overall benthos composition for a given habitat type and season (reflective of time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions);*
- Ho₅ - Scalped Sites and Reference Sites are homogeneous in terms of benthos composition for a given location and season (reflective of time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions); and,*
- Ho₆ - Scalped Sites and Reference Sites are homogeneous, with samples pooled based on relevance of habitat type and season (reflective of time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions).*

Tier 2

Multiple Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) of habitat factors and season versus selected biotic factors was conducted to determine reasons for differences between Reference locations (e.g., dominant taxa groups, unusual or missing groups, etc.), overall abundance, number of taxa types, and Swartz Dominance Index (SDI). If habitat and time of year and associated flow rates and related biophysical conditions (season) were determined not to be the reason for differences, t-tests were conducted to identify where the differences occurred. The relevant hypothesis was:

- Ho₁ - selected biotic factors are the same for all habitat factors and seasons (as defined above)*

2.6.6 Fish Community

Fish community data underwent the following statistical analyses:

- Sampling precision for Scalped Sites, taxa/area curves, including associated habitat factors such as total abundance, Swartz Dominance Index;
- Bray-Curtis for all locations and dates;
- Bray-Curtis for all scalped locations for each season (representative of time of year and reflecting biophysical condition and flow rate for similar dates);
- Bray-Curtis for all scalped locations for each habitat type and season (as defined above);
- Bray-Curtis for all scalped locations for each habitat type (all seasons, as defined above);

If analyses 2 through 5 showed pooling was reasonable, then all Scalped locations were pooled accordingly and community analyses repeated.

Relevant Hypotheses included:

Ho₁ - Fish communities are the same for all Scalp locations and dates;

Ho₂ - Fish communities are the same for all Scalp locations taken in a given season (time of year and associated biophysical conditions and flow rates);

Ho₃ - Fish communities are the same for all Scalped habitat types and season (i.e., time of year and associated biophysical conditions and flow rates); and,

Ho₄ - Fish communities are the same for all Scalped habitat types regardless of season (i.e., time of year and associated biophysical conditions and flow rates).

2.7 Data Reporting & Interpretation

Data reporting and interpretation consisted of:

- reporting of compiled, reviewed, verified, and organized information and data files;
- presentation of methods of data screening and statistical meta-assessment with hypothesis testing;
- reporting, analysis and discussion of limitations and caveats in current investigations (as evaluated through reports received);
- reporting, interpretation and discussion of univariate and multivariate statistical analyses that correlate “effects” of sediment removal on biophysical factors (benthic invertebrate and fish communities and habitat);
- generation of a comprehensive reference list; and,
- generation of an appendix containing
 - figure of sediment removal locations;
 - summary tables of report/data quality review and data gaps;
 - graphs and tables of statistical analyses of effects assessment of sediment removal on benthos, fish and substrates; and,
 - standardized raw data tables.

Discussion of results related to questions regarding effects of sediment removal operations appear in Section 3.2.

3.0 RESULTS

Assessments were intended to address the following:

- A. examine the effects of sediment removal on the physical habitat and biotic communities (e.g., fish and benthic invertebrates) in the lower Fraser River; and,
- B. evaluate study sampling, analysis and reporting requirements for “effect detection” within a large river system.

The results discussed below include:

- a detailed review of data reports (15 reviewed with additional excel data provided) on sediment removal operations on the lower Fraser River spanning from 2004 to 2008 (Section 3.1); and,
- results of statistical analysis within a meta-analysis framework of five (5) reports (covering six extraction sites) with usable biological and substrate data to determine the potential effects of sediment removal (Section 3.2).

Recommendations for improvements to subsequent programs are provided in Section 4.0.

3.1 Review of Fifteen Reports & QA/QC

The report review consisted of several tiers to evaluate sediment removal impacts on fish and fish habitat and the effectiveness of the existing biophysical monitoring program. The evaluation generated issues regarding:

- data acquisition (e.g., field design and methods, including site location, replication, timing and handling of components); and,
- data handling and reporting (e.g., issues of clarity, completeness, accuracy and precision, consistency, quality assurance and control).

Issues identified in the review are provided in Sections 3.1.1 through 3.1.4 (below).

3.1.1 Sampling Methods (Field Studies)

Tables 2 through 7 (Appendix 2) summarize methods used by the firms conducting the environmental and biological monitoring studies. Studies for the biophysical monitoring program included the following:

- 1) benthic invertebrate sampling;
- 2) fish sampling;
- 3) surface sediment sampling (e.g., visual observation via photographic means);
- 4) habitat mapping; and,
- 5) topographic and bathymetric surveys.

Sampling occurred on multiple dates before and between one and three years after sediment removal. Sampling times were typically based on flow rate.

The five (5) biological monitoring studies eligible for analysis employed a modified Before-After/Control-Impact (BACI) design as outlined by Stewart-Oaten *et al.*, (1986) and recommended in Rempel (2003). Each study contained one (1) Scalp Site and three (3) Reference Sites. The intent of these sampling programs was to enable an asymmetrical analysis of variance (A-ANOVA; Underwood, 1992, 1994, 1997) in which sources of environmental variance could be assessed from data for multiple reference sites.

3.1.2 Screening Evaluation

Table A2-1 (Appendix 2) summarizes the screening evaluation of the 15 reports (see Table 1, above, for a list and Section 2.1 for methods) and provides rationale for conducting or excluding data reports from the meta-statistical analysis. Tables A2-2 through A2-7 (Appendix 2) provide details on objectives, timing, components studied and design for each report that passed the screening evaluation for meta-statistics.

Reports which passed the screening included five (5) reports that included six removal sites:

- Big Bar;
- Gill Central Bar;
- Gill East Bar;
- Gill West Bar;
- Herrling; and,
- Tranmer Bars.

A summary of additional reports (e.g., Big, Seabird and Harrison Bars; Table A2-7) was also included given the level of study detail and inclusion of an excavation bar detailed in another report and included in the meta-statistical analysis (e.g., Big Bar). Though the studies were completed, remaining data on Seabird and Harrison Bars was incomplete and, therefore, not included in this meta-statistical analysis.

3.1.3 Screened Report Data Evaluation

Screened reports were examined for data errors and inaccuracies. Table 3 summarizes data errors and inconsistencies found in the five reports used for this meta-statistical analysis. Details are provided in Table A2-1 (Appendix 2).

Table 3: Errors & Inconsistencies of Data Reporting in Reviewed Reports						
	Site	Ref/Scalp	Episode	Sample	Error	Measures Taken
Original Tables	Gill West	Ref 4	1	1-5 & Total	Total # of species incorrect	Totals corrected and entered into the master table (in turn receiving internal QA)
	Gill West	Ref 4	2	1-3 & Total		
	Gill West	Ref 4	3	1-3 5 & Total		
	Gill West	Ref 4	4	1-5 & Total		
	Gill West	Scalp	4	2,3,5 & Total		
	Gill West	Scalp	5	1-5 & Total		
Additional Inconsistencies/Caveats	Gill West sampling (May 2005), sample area was inconsistent with previous methods and did not reflect standard seine net techniques. Errors may be reflected in the statistical analysis results.					
	Samples collected in Gill Central 2007 used a grab sampling device that differed from previous sampling devices used. The type and size of the grab was not reported. Given that data were reported quantitatively and based on the flow, boat size and resources available, it was deduced that a Petit Ponar was used to collect benthos samples.					

3.1.4 Caveats, Limitations & Confounding Factors in Statistical Evaluation

There were a number of confounding factors that affected the performance of the meta-statistical analysis on the data and subsequent interpretation of results. These included those listed in the table below:

Table 4: Limitations & Issues for Meta-Statistical Analysis and Associated Caveats (Five Reports)		
Issue/Limitation		Discussion/Caveat
Ecological Design (general)	Inconsistencies in sampling strategy and methods among studies (reports), particularly between different firms conducting the studies. Lack of specific rationale for selection of locations and numbers of sampling sites/stations. Sites appeared to have (in instances) been collected opportunistically and were incomplete.	Inability to adequately address specific hypotheses within a scientific design.
	Lack of clarity on whether substrate sampling occurred within the same sampling grid as benthos; substrates apparently sampled within areas where fish were sampled.	Given the importance of substrate to benthos this incongruity can affect the ability to derive important links to benthos community health.
	Not all seasons were sampled for Reference and Scalped sites for all locations. This likely reflected sites sampling limitation based on water flow and level.	Compromised ability to address this important confounding factor in determining "effects" by gravel extraction.
Reference Site(s)	Inconsistent use of Reference Site locations and number of locations compared with Scalp Sites.	Compromised statistical comparisons and ability to interpret "effect".
	No Reference Sites were used for fish sampling.	Compromised use of data for valid comparisons and determinations of "effect". With no comparative reference data, "effects" on fish communities by gravel extraction operations cannot be adequately addressed.
Sample Replication	Number of fish assemblage replicates for each location and season were limited. Sampling precision was too high ¹ and did not provide sufficient data to indicate that fish were representatively sampled.	Lacked the power to make confident statistical conclusions on "effect".
	Number of benthos replicates for each location and season were inadequate in approximately 1/3 of sample sites, based on sampling precision. The replicate number was particularly inadequate in locations with low abundance, which tended to be incomplete (patchy).	Lack of power to make confident statistical conclusion on "effect".
Timing	Timing and duration of extraction activities was variable, based on water level and flow.	Could not fully assess this variable despite their likely important influence on benthos and fish assemblages.

1. Refer to Section 3.3.2 for details.

When the sampling limitations above are considered, analysis of the existing data set must be viewed as exploratory. Data was used to suggest trends and facilitate assessment of program strengths and weaknesses and help focus more precise sampling protocols to address Objectives 2 and 3 (Section 1.1) and Questions A and B (Section 2.5).

3.1.5 Quality Assurance & Quality Control

A rigorous quality assurance/quality control program (QA/QC) was applied to every aspect of the review and meta-analysis and was documented by personnel (Appendix 2). G3 reviewers performed QA/QC on data in three tiered evaluations (see Section 2.2 through 2.4).

3.2 Statistical Assessment of Sediment Removal Effects

Statistical assessment correlated physical and biological factors in the following analyses and results.

3.2.1 Habitat

The Pearson Correlation Matrix of all habitat factors (Table A3-1, Appendix 3) identified those factors which are strongly co-dependant (inter-correlations greater than $r=0.80$). Based on the matrix, the number of habitat factors was reduced to produce a relatively independent subset of factors which might be expected to affect benthos and fish communities. The reduced habitat factor list for analyses included;

- date or season (time of year as reflective by date, flow rate and representative of biophysical conditions);
- percent (%) sand;
- percent (%) shadow; and,
- number of stones/m².

Figure A4-1 (Appendix 4) shows the results of the cluster analysis (and significance testing) of the equally-weighted habitat factors for each location, date and treatment. All samples were <20% dissimilar (except location Gill Central scalped November 2007 and which was approximately 50% dissimilar to all other samples), with no linkages at $p<0.005$ (total potential Type I error=18%). The unusual outlier (Gill Central) had 100% loss of gravel in 2 of 4 replicates.

When data were pooled by season (time of year reflective of flow rate and associated biophysical conditions), regardless of year, the resulting analysis (Figure A4-2, Appendix 4) showed all habitats to be <10% dissimilar (33 linkages) with no linkages at $p<0.005$. Based on this result, all habitat types were considered homogeneous, with the possible exception of the Gill Central Scalped Site (November 2007), which required additional statistical work-up. There were no clear differences in habitat factors between Scalped and Reference Sites such that habitat differences were not considered to be a factor in the data set.

3.2.2 Benthos

Table A3-2 (Appendix 3) shows summary measures (e.g., taxon number, total numbers) as well as Swartz Dominance Index (SDI), Shannon-Weiner Diversity (H') and Simpson's Diversity (1-D) for all sample locations, dates and treatments for each replicate sample. Table A3-3 (Appendix 3) provides means and standard deviations (SDs) for all sample locations, dates and treatments. Substrate factors for matched locations, season (time of year reflective of flow rates and biophysical condition), treatments (Scalped vs. Non-Scalped) and sampling precision, based on standard error (as a percentage of the mean; see Elliott 1977), is included in Table A3-3. Precision estimates showed that 27 out of 72 sample locations, for different treatments and dates, had a sampling precision higher than 20%. The highest value measured was at the Gill Central Scalped location (58% in

November, 2007). The most abundant benthic faunal groups were Diptera, Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, Oligochaeta and Trichoptera.

The effects of three (3) factors: treatment, location and season (time of year reflective of flow rate and biophysical condition) on a series of summary factors (total abundance, taxa number, SDI, 1-D, and abundance of the groups Diptera, Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, Oligochaeta and Trichoptera) were tested using multi-factor ANOVA. The null hypothesis in each case was that the three factors had no effect on each of the summary biotic variables tested (Table 5). These results should be viewed with caution since the abundance data in particular tended to be non-normally distributed; however, the ANOVA was relatively robust with respect to this requirement and results may be useful for suggesting trends and further analyses. For completeness, results are shown using raw data as well as log-transformed data (which tended to normalize abundance data). Results suggested that location and seasonal flow conditions had a significant effect on all tested factors; however, treatment type (Scalped vs. Reference) had no significant effect on raw taxa number, SDI, or abundance of Diptera as well as Plecoptera. Log-transformed data results were the same, except that treatment type showed no significant effect on Ephemeroptera. The significant effect of treatment type on total abundance for both raw and log-transformed data was related to the significance of effects on the sub-groups of major taxa, particularly Oligochaeta and Trichoptera.

Table 5: ANOVA Results (3-way testing of summary benthic biotic factors) ¹								
Variable	Factor	SS	Df	Mean Square	F	P	F (log values)	P (log values)
Taxa Number	Location	1054.37	5	210.87	24.98859	0.000	21.33	0.00
	Treatment	8.11	1	8.11	0.960978	0.328	1.10	0.30
	Season (flow rate and related biophysical condition)	1528.97	3	509.66	60.39403	0.000	61.05	0.00
	Error	2894.52	343	8.44	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Abundance	Location	2504601.37	5	500920.27	24.78516	0.000	79.96	0.00
	Treatment	137898.53	1	137898.53	6.823115	0.009	3.99	0.05
	Season (flow rate and related biophysical condition)	1898633.87	3	632877.96	31.31432	0.000	130.81	0.00
	Error	6932199.92	343	20210.50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SDI	Location	18.92	5	3.78	2.733456	0.019	2.58	0.03
	Treatment	3.64	1	3.64	2.631364	0.106	2.36	0.13
	Season (flow rate and related biophysical condition)	161.95	3	53.98	39.00145	0.000	37.80	0.00
	Error	474.76	343	1.38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diptera	Location	864418.46	5	172883.69	9.387436	0.000	50.91	0.00
	Treatment	21022.89	1	21022.89	1.141525	0.286	3.23	0.07
	Season (flow rate and related biophysical condition)	975646.92	3	325215.64	17.65893	0.000	102.73	0.00
	Error	6316858.38	343	18416.50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ephemeroptera	Location	67472.14	5	13494.43	21.67994	0.000	40.20	0.00
	Treatment	7708.04	1	7708.04	12.38362	0.000	2.23	0.14
	Season (flow rate and related biophysical condition)	60724.47	3	20241.49	32.51967	0.000	33.47	0.00
	Error	213496.39	343	622.44	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1. SS=sum of squares; df = degrees of freedom; F = F statistic; P = probability

Table 5 (Con'd): ANOVA Results (3-way testing of summary benthic biotic factors) ¹								
Variable	Factor	SS	Df	Mean Square	F	P	F (log values)	P (log values)
Plecoptera	Location	14765.48	5	2953.10	9.194462	0.000	10.93	0.00
	Treatment	12.11	1	12.11	0.037697	0.846	1.38	0.24
	Season (flow rate and related biophysical condition)	33161.51	3	11053.84	34.4161	0.000	46.42	0.00
	Error	110165.46	343	321.18	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oligochaeta	Location	53457.96	5	10691.59	10.07646	0.000	51.45	0.00
	Treatment	21206.17	1	21206.17	19.98608	0.000	12.80	0.00
	Seasonal Flow Condition	20195.83	3	6731.94	6.344623	0.000	32.04	0.00
	Error	363939.02	343	1061.05	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trichoptera	Location	2601.09	5	520.22	17.11232	0.000	21.97	0.00
	Treatment	253.43	1	253.43	8.336607	0.004	5.74	0.02
	Season (flow rate and related biophysical condition)	3404.12	3	1134.71	37.32562	0.000	62.83	0.00
	Error	10427.28	343	30.40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

2. SS=sum of squares; df = degrees of freedom; F = F statistic; P = probability

Hypotheses Ho₂ and Ho₄ for benthos (Section 2.6.5) were no longer relevant as there was no significant difference in habitat type; however, results for Gill Central (Scalped November 2007) must be viewed with caution as this habitat was approximately 50% dissimilar to all other habitats sampled. Field observations indicated that the site had changed from a gravel bar top habitat to a bay and deposition site (Scott, pers. com., 2009). Therefore, hypotheses Ho₁, Ho₃, Ho₅ and Ho₆ remained to be tested:

Ho₁ - Reference Sites are homogeneous in terms of overall benthos composition for a given site and season (i.e., time of year and associated flow rate and associated biophysical properties);

Ho₃ - Scalped Sites are homogeneous in terms of overall benthos composition for a given site and season (i.e., time of year and associated flow rate and associated biophysical properties); and,

Ho₅ - Scalped Sites and Reference Sites are homogeneous in terms of benthos composition for a given location and season (i.e., time of year and associated flow rate and associated biophysical properties).

The multivariate testing of hypotheses Ho₁, Ho₃, Ho₅, samples were initially done by grouping by location only. The three hypotheses were tested concurrently for each location, with results shown in Figures A4-3 through A4-8 (Appendix 4).

Gill West Bar (Figure A4-3, Appendix 4; Figure 1, Appendix 1)

The overall analysis for each date and treatment showed a clear seasonal (time of year reflective of flow rates and biophysical conditions) separation (fall/winter vs. spring vs. summer), but no clear separation of Reference and Scalped stations. This was more apparent in the summary analysis using treatment and season only, which showed that all seasons (i.e., times of year and associated flow rates and associated biophysical properties) were significantly distinct from each other; however, within all seasons (except winter), Scalped and Reference sites were significantly distinct from each other.

Gill East (Appendix A4-4, Appendix 4; Figure 1, Appendix 1)

Site Gill East showed no clear separation of Scalped and Reference sites for many dates; however, seasonal differences (i.e., time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions) were suggested by the groupings. When the samples were grouped by season and treatment this separation was significant for all seasons. In all cases, Scalped and Reference samples grouped together. Of three (summer, winter, fall) seasons (i.e., times of the year and associated flow rates and biophysical properties) only summer Scalped and Reference samples could not be concluded to have the same faunal composition (reject H_{05}).

Gill Central (Figure A4-5; Figure 1, Appendix 1)

For Gill Central, only Scalped samples were collected; therefore, it was not possible to test for H_{01} or H_{05} at this location. For hypothesis H_{03} , it could be concluded that the August, February and December samples were all significantly distinct, whereas November and March samples were homogeneous with each other; however, the November and March grouping was significantly distinct from the other dates. The analysis of samples by season (i.e., times of the year and associated flow rates and biophysical properties) showed the same trend, with spring and fall being homogenous, but both significantly distinct from winter and summer.

Big Bar (Figure A4-6, Appendix 4; Figure 1, Appendix 1)

The analysis of Big Bar samples using separate dates and treatments showed no discernable pattern related to season (i.e., time of year reflective of flow rates and biophysical conditions) or treatment; however, when the samples were combined by season, samples separated into summer, fall and winter. Scalped and Reference samples were homogenous for fall and summer, but significantly distinct for winter. All three seasons were significantly distinct from each other.

Herrling Bar (Figure A4-7, Appendix 4; Figure 1, Appendix 1)

Samples for Herrling Bar were taken only in December, 2007 and included three (3) Reference Sites and three (3) Scalped Sites. Two of the Scalped Sites formed a homogeneous pair and were significantly distinct from the grouping of all three Reference Sites plus one Scalped Site. When the Scalped and Reference sites were each grouped together they were significantly distinct, albeit at a low dissimilarity (0.23).

Tranmer Bar (Figure A4-8, Appendix 4; Figure 1, Appendix 1)

Samples for Tranmer Bar were also taken only in December, 2007 and included three Reference Sites and one Scalped Site. The Scalped Site was homogeneous with Reference Site 2. When the Reference Sites were combined and compared with the one Scalped Site there was no significant difference between the two groups.

All Sites

To test the null hypothesis (H_{01}) that all Reference Sites sampled during the study period were homogeneous, Reference Sites from all locations were grouped by site and date and analyzed together. The analysis was then repeated with all Reference Samples pooled for each location and season (regardless of year) and finally with all samples pooled by season (i.e., time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions), regardless of location or year. Results are shown in Figures A4-9 through A4-11 (Appendix 4). The overall analysis with all locations, treatments and dates considered separately (Figure A4-9, Appendix 4) showed no discernable pattern with respect to seasonal or location differences; however, there were some significant linkages within the pattern, suggesting that all Reference locations were not homogeneous. The same was true of the analysis in which samples were grouped by season and location (Figure A4-9, Appendix 4); however, when the replicates for each season were grouped together (regardless of location and year of sampling; Figure A4-11, Appendix 4) each season (i.e., time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions) was significantly distinct for all other seasons.

To test the null hypothesis (H_{03}) that all Scalped Sites sampled during the study period were homogeneous, Scalped sites for all locations were grouped by site and date and analyzed together. The analysis was then repeated with all scalped samples pooled for each location and season (regardless of year) and finally with all samples pooled by season (i.e., time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions) regardless of location or year. Results are shown in Figures A4-12 through A4-14 (Appendix 4). As with the Reference Site analyses the overall pattern with all locations and dates considered separately (Figure A4-12, Appendix 4) showed no discernable pattern, but did identify significant linkages. This suggested that the Scalped Sites were not homogeneous in terms of benthic fauna (reject H_{03}). The same was true for the analysis of all locations grouped by season (Figure A4-13, Appendix 4); however, the analysis grouped by season (regardless of location and year of sampling; Figure A4-14, Appendix 4) showed that winter and fall were homogeneous. This grouping was significantly distinct from both summer and spring Scalped samples.

Results of the above analyses indicated that there were significant differences in faunal composition by location and season (i.e., time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions) and in some locations by treatment (Scalping). The final hypothesis to be tested was;

H_{06} - Scalped Sites and Reference Sites are homogeneous (with samples pooled based on relevance of habitat type and season (i.e., time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions)).

Hypothesis H_{06} was tested using SIGTREE with samples grouped by: a) location, treatment and date; b) location, treatment and season (i.e., time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions); and, c) treatment and season. Results are shown in Figures A4-15 through A4-17 (Appendix 4). The first analysis (Figure A4-15, Appendix 4) was largely exploratory and provided for completeness. The result reflected a mixture of location, treatment and seasonal effects which varied over the spectrum of the sampling program. The second analysis (Figure A4-16, Appendix 4) showed a mixture of locations and treatments with indications of some significant seasonal (i.e., time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions) differences. In addition, this analysis tended to reflect the same results as for each individual location (see Figure A4-15, Appendix 4), such as the significant difference between Scalped and Reference samples for Big Bar in winter. The SIGTREE analyses for season and treatment (Figure A4-17, Appendix 4) showed a significant distinction between all seasons, but no significant

distinctions between Scalped and Reference samples within a given season (i.e., time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions). The power for this set of results is extremely high, due mainly to the pooling of a large number of samples for each grouping.

Hypothesis H_{06} was also tested using a simple cumulative frequency distribution, which examined the distribution of similarities between all Reference Samples and an averaged "mean" Reference composition. The distribution of similarities between all Scalped samples and mean Reference composition is shown for comparison. The result (Chart 1, below) shows that <5% of all Reference samples have a dissimilarity >0.95 to the mean Reference composition. By comparison, approximately 18% of all Scalped samples had a dissimilarity to mean reference composition >0.95.

In conclusion, there was considerable overlap between the Reference and the Scalped distributions and, as a result, they could not be concluded to be significantly different. Therefore, even though some differences were noted for specific locations between reference and mined sites, when viewing the entire dataset these are lost. This is primarily due to the great range in faunal composition possible in reference conditions. Despite individual differences noted, faunal composition remained within the natural variability expected throughout the study region.

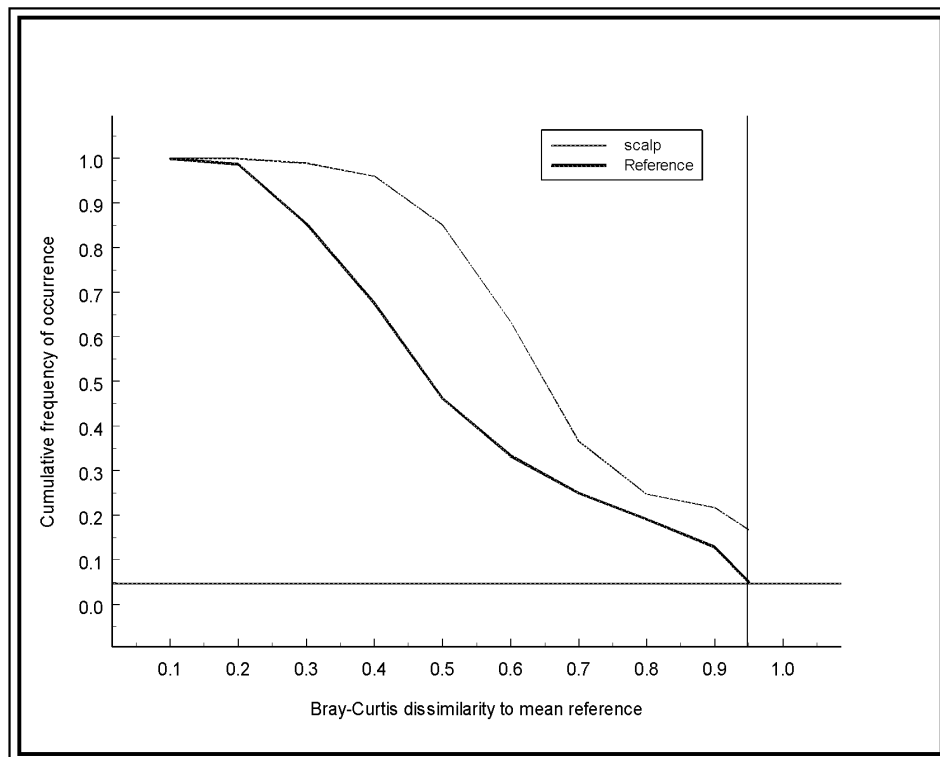


Chart 1: A comparison of cumulative frequency distributions for pair-wise dissimilarity comparisons of a) each Reference Sample with the mean reference benthos composition; and, b) each Scalped Sample with the mean reference benthos composition (seasons and locations combined)

Fish Community

Table A3-5 (Appendix 3) includes summary data of fish catches, SDI, H' and 1-D for each location, replicate, habitat type, date and treatment type. Table A3-6 (Appendix 3) depicts means and standard deviations (SD) as well as precision for these factors for all locations, dates and treatments, along with matched substrate factors. Table 6 provides ANOVA results for the comparison of location and season with fish CPUE.

Results for CPUE and log (x+1) CPUE were similar with the exception that location effects were significant in the raw analysis and not in the log analysis. Removal of one extreme outlier (unusually high abundance of fish) in the Big Bar area (September, 2005) resulted in a comparable and significant effect arising from location for both the raw and log analyses. This outlier tended to add high variability to the mean for that location, producing an unreliable test result.

Table 6: ANOVA Results for Fish CPUE						
Endpoint	Factor	SS	df	Mean square	F	p
CUPE	Location	4.44	4	1.11	2.36	0.06
	Season	0.30	2	0.15	0.32	0.73
	Error	25.87	55	0.47	N/A	N/A
Log CUPE	location	0.17	4	0.04	3.29	0.02
	season	0.03	2	0.01	1.17	0.32
	Error	0.70	55	0.01	N/A	N/A

Null hypotheses testing for the fish community were restricted due to a limited sampling at Reference Areas. Due to the similarity in habitat types described above, Ho₃ and Ho₄ were found redundant with respect to measured substrate parameters and the hypotheses tested were required to be amended; however, different habitat types within the river were sampled (i.e., bar, flat, nook, etc.). The series of SIGTREE analyses that follow represent a progressive summarization of data into larger groupings. Results are included in Figures A4-18 through A4-20 (Appendix 4).

Ho₁ - Fish communities are the same for all Scalped locations, habitat types and seasons.

Results in Figure A4-18 (Appendix 4) indicated no clear difference in fish composition in different habitat types within the river; however, Herrling Site samples were statistically different from remaining samples. These were the only winter samples (i.e., reflective of time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions) collected and as a result the difference could be attributed to either season or location.

Ho₂ - Fish communities are the same for all Scalped habitat types and seasons (i.e., reflective of time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions), all locations combined.

This analysis (Figure A4-19, Appendix 4) showed that there may be significant differences between riffle habitats and other habitat types sampled during summer flow rates; however, the remaining significant linkages suggested that the resulting pattern was more clearly

explained by season (i.e., time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions) than habitat type. In addition, since not all habitat types were represented in all locations or seasons, and some of the samples did not have a defined habitat type, this factor was considered to be of limited utility.

Ho₃ - Fish communities are the same for all seasons (i.e., time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions) regardless of habitat type or location

This analysis (Figure A4-20, Appendix 4) indicated that there was a significant difference in the number and type of fish caught between seasons (i.e., time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions); however, only one location was sampled at different seasons (spring and summer) for location Gill West; as a result, the significant differences for the other locations may not have been related to season. Data suggested that fish assemblages may have been more similar between seasons at a given location, than between different locations for a given season. This emphasized the problem with combining samples from different locations for larger-scale analysis.

3.3 Discussion of Statistical Results

3.3.1 Effects of Scalping on Benthic Invertebrates

Given that the analysis of substrate factors indicated that there were no statistically significant differences (and high similarity) between substrate types for all locations, dates and treatments (Reference vs. Scalped) it may be concluded that substrate type was consistent enough between samples to be eliminated as a factor affecting comparative analyses. The exception was one completely Scalped Site (Gill Central Bar, November, 2007) which was markedly different (due to higher variability) from the other sites. It should be noted, however, that substrates were not sampled consistently for all benthic locations; therefore, this result is of limited use in understanding the effects of scalping. Further, substrate examinations were limited to coarse surface examination. Detail particle size analysis (2-5 cm in depth) would provide enhanced information with respect to correlations between observed communities and substrate types.

The remaining factors considered important (based on the sampled parameters) included location, season of sampling (i.e., time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical properties) and treatment (Reference or Scalped). The null hypothesis that stated that these three factors had no effect on the general assemblage parameters (i.e., total abundance, number of taxa, abundance of major taxonomic groups or dominance) was tested using multiple ANOVA. The analysis was asymmetric, given that there were far more Reference than Scalped samples, all seasons (reflective of different times of the year, associated flow rates and biological properties) were not sampled with the same frequency, and all locations were not sampled with the same intensity. In addition, taxa number and dominance were near-normally distributed, so raw data could be used; however, abundance data were not usually normally-distributed. Results underwent log-transformation to enable more meaningful (stable) use in analysis. Fortunately, results were similar for the two types of data in most other cases.

ANOVA analyses consistently showed that season (time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical properties) and location significantly affected benthic faunal factors but were variable for treatment type. The abundance of certain faunal groups was affected by scalping (notably Oligochaeta and Tricoptera), whereas the number of species, dominance and other dominant groups were not. Taxonomy to genus or species level may have enabled further identification of certain impacted indicator species which tend to be conspicuously absent or abundant in Scalped locations and, therefore, further assist understanding conditions and potential impacts at a given site.

Hypotheses were addressed for each location separately in the community analyses using SIGTREE. This test illustrated in which locations, time of year and flow rates (season) and possibly treatment had the most obvious effects. At all locations, the clearest trend was a separation of faunal types by season (i.e., time of year, flow rate and associated biophysical properties); therefore, this factor was a consistent effector of benthic composition. The response within a given season to treatment is inconsistent. In Gill West, the winter Reference and Scalped sites (reflective of that time of time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical conditions at that time) were significantly distinct, whereas in Gill East, this was noted for summer samples only. At Gill Central, no Reference Sites were collected so this trend could not be examined. No differences were noted for Big Bar or Tranmer (sampled only once in December), whereas Herrling (also only sampled in December) showed a significant distinction at two out of three Scalped Sites.

Reference samples at all locations and all seasons were combined and analyzed to determine how these differ in terms of faunal composition. This approach poses the utility of using a "Reference Condition Approach" in assessing benthic invertebrate impacts, previously described for the lower Fraser River by Reynoldson *et al* (2001). The rationale behind this approach is that there is a broad range in background faunal types found in the river for a given substrate type and that samples with faunal composition which fall outside the 95% confidence interval of the "reference range" are then considered "impacted". Using this approach, it is not expected that all Reference Sites would therefore be homogeneous; rather, if there are enough Reference Sites, they will collectively encompass the entire range of benthic assemblage types typically found in the given substrate condition. For this reason, results showed significant differences in faunal composition, but with no pattern in terms of location. There was a significant pattern noted associated with season (i.e., flow rates and associated biophysical conditions), but within each season variability was higher than between seasons. Only fall and winter samples were noted to be homogeneous overall. A similar result was seen when the analysis including only Scalped samples from all locations and dates.

From this it could be concluded that "season" (i.e., flow rate and biophysical properties at a given time of year) is the overwhelming driver of benthic faunal composition, followed by location. The specific effect of "scalping" is inconsistent and varies for different times of the year in some locations. The final SIGTREE grouping of all samples (Reference and Scalped) for all locations and dates confirmed the observed pattern.

When seasonal differences were removed from analysis the cumulative frequency distribution showing the range in Reference similarity to a "mean" Reference composition was strongly overlapped with the distribution of similarities between Scalped sites and mean Reference composition. It was concluded that data do not provide sufficient evidence of an overall effect of gravel scalping on benthic infauna. This conclusion was made within the confines of the multiple limitations noted above and range of samples collected. Location-specific effects were evident in certain seasons (which may be related more to the time of year [flow rate and biophysical properties] in which scalping took place).

3.3.2 Effects of Scalping on Fish Community

The current monitoring design did not provide the means to effectively assess effects of gravel extraction activities on fish assemblages given that data was limited or not available for Reference areas and for particular parameters. ANOVA results suggested that CPUE was distinct between locations, but did not differ with time of year; however, data demonstrated a high precision value (defined as "standard error as a proportion of the mean"). Precision describes the degree of variability amongst replicates at a sampling

location. A high precision value therefore reflects high variability around a mean for a given location, making statistical analysis unreliable. A low precision value demonstrates a good agreement amongst replicates (i.e., standard error is a small proportion of the mean value). Elliott (1977) suggests that 20% is the upper limit that should be accepted. A high value indicates that variability among replicates is sufficiently high to prevent confidence in accurately sampling the community (establishing an accurate mean) with the number and/or size of replicates used.

In addition, seasonal sampling for all locations was extremely unbalanced. For example, Herrling Bar was the only site sampled in winter and it was not sampled again given that the removal project did not proceed. For this reason, assessments were confounded between the independent variables in the ANOVA. Community analyses were similarly hampered by sampling inconsistencies and therefore results were of limited utility. No conclusions could be drawn from or about fish assemblages related to Scalping, location or season (i.e., time of year and associated flow rates and biophysical properties).

4.0 SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Discussions among EMBC, DFO and relevant consultants, as generated from an earlier draft of this review report, concurred that the program, as currently designed, does not adequately address questions of magnitude and extent of effect. This is reflected in the inconclusive results to date of the work conducted by various consultants from 2004 to present (summarized in Section 4.1).

Further elucidation of specific design questions, based on agency requirements and nature of activities, need to be formulated to better design a program to assess potential magnitude and extent of any effects. Such a design would need to be based on identified endpoint questions and test scenarios (depending on intent, activities and other criteria) derived through discussion among stakeholders (e.g., EMBC and DFO). Study design considerations and recommendations that follow in Sections 4.2 and 4.3 provide suggestions for discussion and subsequent creation of a revised study design.

4.1 Statistical Summary & Conclusions

4.1.1 *Habitat Results Summary*

When substrate data were pooled by time of year (representative of seasonal flow conditions), regardless of date or year, the Pearson Correlation analysis demonstrated no clear differences between Scalped and Reference Sites. Sites were considered homogeneous, with the exception of the Gill Central Scalped Site (November 2007).

4.1.2 *Benthic Invertebrates Results Summary*

The most abundant benthic faunal groups were the Diptera, Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, Oligochaeta and Trichoptera. Results of the multivariate cluster analyses indicated that there were significant differences in faunal composition by location, season and in some instances treatment (Scalping). The effects of treatment, location and seasonal flow conditions on taxa number, SDI, 1-D, and total abundance and abundance of the groups Diptera, Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, Oligochaeta and Trichoptera were tested using multi-factor ANOVA. Results suggested that location and season had a significant effect on all tested factors. While treatment (Scalped vs. Reference) significantly affected total abundance (related to the significance of effects on the sub-groups of major taxa, particularly Oligochaeta and Trichoptera) it had no significant effect on taxa number, SDI, or abundance of Diptera, Plecoptera and Ephemeroptera. Results must be viewed with caution given that abundance data in particular tended to be non-normally distributed; however, the ANOVA was relatively robust with respect to this requirement and results were useful for suggesting trends and guiding further analyses and design modifications.

SIGTREE cluster analyses for seasonal flow effects and treatment showed a significant distinction between all seasons, but no significant distinctions between Scalped and Reference samples within a given time of year (and related seasonal flow effects). The statistical power for this set of results was extremely high and due mainly to the pooling of a large number of samples for each grouping. SIGTREE analysis with all locations, treatments and dates considered separately, showed no discernable pattern with respect to seasonal or location differences; however, there were some significant linkages within the pattern, suggesting that all Reference locations were not homogeneous. SIGTREE analyses also showed that the Scalped Sites were not homogeneous in terms of benthic fauna. The same was true for the analysis of all locations grouped by season. When grouped to assess seasonal flow effects (regardless of location and year of sampling) results showed that winter and fall were homogeneous. This grouping was significantly distinct from both summer and spring for Scalped samples.

A simple cumulative frequency distribution was used to examine the distribution of similarities between all Reference samples and an averaged “mean” Reference composition. The distribution of similarities between all Scalped samples and mean Reference composition showed that <5% of all Reference samples had a dissimilarity >0.95 to the mean Reference composition. By comparison, approximately 18% of all Scalped samples had a dissimilarity to mean Reference composition >0.95. In conclusion, there was considerable overlap between the Reference and Scalped distributions and they could not be concluded to be significantly different.

4.1.3 Fish Results Summary

SIGTREE cluster analyses showed no clear difference in fish composition in different habitat types within the river; however, the Herrling site samples were significantly distinct (in abundance) from remaining samples. Given these were the only winter samples collected differences may be the result of either time of year (season) or location.

Analyses further showed that there may be significant differences between riffle habitats and other habitat types sampled in summer; however, the resulting pattern was more clearly explained by season (time of year and associated flow conditions and related biophysical properties) than habitat type. In addition, since not all habitat types were represented in all locations or seasons and some of the samples did not have a defined habitat type, this factor was considered to be of limited utility. Analyses showed a significant difference in fish assemblages between seasons; however, only Gill West was sampled over different times of the year (spring and summer). Data suggested that fish assemblages may have been more similar between seasons for any given location than between different locations in a given season.

4.1.4 Statistical Conclusions

Based on substrate information available it was concluded that substrate type was consistent enough between samples to be eliminated as a factor affecting comparative analyses; however, given that substrates were not sampled consistently for all benthic locations and times this result is of limited use in understanding the effects of Scalping.

Results of the ANOVA analyses consistently showed that the time of year and associated flow rate and biophysical conditions (season) and location significantly affected benthic faunal factors; however, results showed variable responses for treatment type (scalped vs. non-scalped). The abundance of certain faunal groups was affected by scalping (notably Oligochaeta and Tricoptera), whereas number of species, dominance and the other dominant groups were not.

Seasonal flow conditions and associated biophysical state were concluded to be the overwhelming driver of benthic faunal composition, followed by location. The specific effect of “scalping” is inconsistent and varies by time of year in some locations. SIGTREE grouping of all samples (Reference and Scalped) for all locations and dates confirmed the same conclusion. When seasonal differences were removed from the analysis the cumulative frequency distribution showing the range in Reference similarity to a “mean” Reference composition strongly overlapped with the distribution of similarities between Scalped sites and mean Reference composition.

It was concluded that data do not provide evidence of an overall effect of sediment scalping on benthic infauna. This conclusion is made within the confines of the existing study design and the multiple limitations of this study and range of samples collected.

The current fish monitoring design did not provide the means to effectively assess effects of gravel extraction activities on fish assemblages, due in part to the lack of samples collected in Reference Sites for any location and the limitations to particular parameters examined. No conclusions could be drawn from or about fish assemblages related to Scalping, location or season.

4.2 Overall Study Design Discussion

When assessing the question of “effect”, it is stating the obvious when noting that large volumes of sediment are removed from the river, which is in itself an “effect”. More specifically the question of effect is one of the magnitude and extent of any effect, defined in terms of how such effects relate specifically to biological communities and associated habitat. The existing program is very broad and applies a coarse level of evaluation from which to answer this question. The high degree of natural variability and confounding influences associated with a given site, combined with variability in study timing (reflecting flow rates and biophysical properties at a given time of year), use and application of Reference Sites and which parameters are or are not measured, together with low sample replication, lack of ecological context and data manipulation and presentation issues, limit meaningful and defensible conclusions with respect to the effects of gravel extraction and the timing and location of those effects.

In general the program would be substantially improved and economized by reducing the number of mining sites attempted to be studied and by focusing effort and associated resources on a few locations which have been shown to have good, comparable, Reference Sites (i.e., selection of test areas with low comparative variability). Further, program design should clearly state, in advance, the specific questions or hypothesis to be examined then define tangible, testable endpoints. Methods should then maximize the utility of conservative, sedentary, benthic invertebrates communities through more detailed taxonomy and assessment of ecological significance through use of indicator species and applicable indices (e.g., as recommended by the federal EEM protocols). Consideration should be given to dropping the study of fish given exposure, mobility and behaviour issues. Alternatively, if fish studies are to be considered, they should include, at minimum, comparable reference sites and sampling of appropriate biophysical measures and comparative measures. Maximization of supportive biophysical measurements (e.g., particle size analysis and total organic carbon) would be beneficial in ensuring extraction and reference sites are comparable and properly characterized over each time of study. Methods should be clearly understood and consistently applied, including data collection, standardization and reporting formats. Finally, a defined Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program that includes field, laboratory and data analyses components should be considered mandatory.

4.2.1 Defining “Effect” & Asking the “Right Question”

A significant limitation to the existing program is a lack of clear intent behind the question of “effect”. Assessing “effect” can, and does, have many facets. Effect in this case is intended to mean those effects arising from the removal of sediment; however, the mere fact that a bar is removed is an effect and the nature of removal (whether permanent or ongoing, with or without recruitment, etc.) will further determine the nature and subsequent handling of effect. Whether effect is primarily physical or has larger ecological ramifications (defined in through magnitude and extent) depends on the time frame being assessed within the scope of practices being followed and the natural cycles of the river. Immediately after habitat removal, all or most of the biological communities associated with substrates are also removed, creating a significant effect; however, after some time, biological communities may re-colonize the affected area, along with the return of gravel (Rempel and Church, 2009).

The larger question of “effect” and its mitigation and/or compensation is best served through several composite sub-questions in a revised design defined by scale of investigation (e.g., reach-scale vs. site by site). These may include:

1. once gravel is removed how long does a site take to recover in terms of physical size and volume or its biological community?
2. can a given site be adequately characterized, prior to scalping, such that an estimate of loss can be made and can any commensurate habitat compensation be defined in terms of the time taken for the original habitat to recover (as reflected by specific abundance, composition and biophysical habitat measures);
3. can a select number of locations be studied as “proxies” with the resulting information used and applied to other locations of study (i.e., where variability or confounding influences complicate an appropriate study of effect);
4. what level of statistical resolution, tools, parameters and methods would be best used to answer the above questions?

The existing program would be greatly enhanced both in terms of economy and overall utility if its design followed a strategically based set of specific questions (and hypotheses) based on the overall EMBC program, the range and scope of its activities, and associated environmental criteria for protection, mitigation, and compensation.

4.3 Recommendations for Study Design & Components

The large number of potentially confounding factors requires a focused sampling program that specifically addresses questions specific to program use and criteria for protection, mitigation and compensation. A modified BACI approach as described by the Pulp and Paper EEM Technical Guidance (EC, 2009) for rivers may be appropriate in some instances. This applied ANOVA design is well suited to a grouping method such as agglomerative cluster analyses.

Variations on the traditional BACI, such as MBACI and the Reference Condition Approach (RCA) should be considered. Multi-site, multi-time BACI monitoring programs (MBACI; Downes et al., 2002) provide an improvement to inappropriate spatial and temporal replication from which earlier BACI designs suffered (Underwood, 1994; Roberts et al., 2007). The Reference Condition Approach uses cluster analysis and discriminant function analysis (DFA) to predict a test site to a reference group with similar species composition. DFA defines a key set of environmental variables that discriminate between the reference groups and can be used as predictor variables (Reece and Richardson, 1999). The advantage of the RCA is its ability to accommodate the large scale dynamic nature of the river and its inherent natural variability. It may be best to adopt a broader scope investigation that encompasses reach-scale phenomena vs. site-specific events.

In the interests of “effects” analysis, within a constrained time window and budget, it is recommended that the new study design be evaluated for “effectiveness”, based on the specific nature of scalping operations. The following considerations may be a desirable discussion issue:

- consider focusing on fewer sites (e.g., pilot/representative sites) for more focused/intense study. This may include:

- comprehensive ecological habitat survey, including EEM-type substrate survey, on-site vegetation and topographic survey (to properly characterize site and related ecology);
 - increased number of sampling times (with sufficient focus on “before” representation), when possible, and sampling replicates for benthos (at both Reference and Scalp Sites) to increase power, confidence and certainty (of model predictability);
 - focus on benthos and habitat;
 - if fish study is included, consider using parameters other than CPUE (e.g., length and weights, condition factors, age and size class, sex and fecundity, etc.) and add corresponding study of Reference Sites;
- Consider a program based on statistical grouping methods (e.g., agglomerative cluster analysis) that are, in turn, based on a specific set of testable hypotheses.

Given that statistical design relies on the specific questions asked (e.g., hypotheses being tested) and how samples are collected, these must be given considerable thought prior to embarking on a program design. Given that power is related to effect size of the difference one is trying to detect, and given that in these current studies no *a priori* effect size appears to have been considered, issues regarding sampling precision as well as within vs. between group variance (essentially confidence intervals) are most appropriate to assess.

During monitoring, it is important to ensure that substrate and habitat type remain as consistent as possible, to reduce confounding influences as much as possible. The principal habitat factor which might be expected to change is the percent (%) loss of sediment (and therefore percent [%] sand). This was only evident at one site (Gill Central, November 2007, Scalped Site). It is not clear if this was the reason for the very low abundances of benthos at this location, as well as if the substrate and benthos sites sampled were concurrent. Information provided subsequent to preliminary analyses done in this assessment suggest that the method of sample collection may have had a direct influence on producing the low numbers at this site and time. This underscores the need for field reconnaissance and other investigation prior to sampling.

It is also important to avoid sampling in areas which may be seriously confounded by other contaminant inputs, anthropogenic effects or high system variability. These should be avoided through selection of sites that are most comparable and least influenced by these factors.

4.4 Recommendations for Benthic Invertebrate Community

The following recommendations to the benthic invertebrate study component are provided.

4.4.1 Scope of Study Design

Before/After Component of Scalped Sites

In a BACI study design, the monitoring program would be improved if locations (several Scalped Sites) were sampled with a minimum of 10 replicates per site (to be analyzed sequentially until an acceptable sampling precision was reached – typically 20%). Sampling should be conducted prior to scalping (whatever the season), as soon as permissible after scalping (same season preferably) with subsequent sampling during all permissible seasons including the pre-scalping season.

Given that benthic invertebrate community composition changes seasonally (Hynes, 1970; Furse et al., 1984; Reece and Richardson, 1999), BACI or RCA predictive models must incorporate this notable factor to reduce uncertainty in identifying stress-related vs. seasonally-imposed changes. This is accomplished by collecting over multiple seasons and adding to the reference database, allowing seasonal variation to be incorporated into the model, including properly representing “ambient” prior to scalping activities. The creation of a comprehensive reference database is a prerequisite to assessing before and after effect. Without a clear comprehension of the inherent variability (both natural and human created) of a given reach, changes due to imposed stress cannot be distinguished as important from those imposed by natural means.

Control/Impact Component of Reference vs. Scalped Sites

Sampling at Reference Sites should be from the same locations and seasons as the Scalped Sites (e.g., a matched sampling). While the number of Reference Sites in the current sampling design (e.g., generally 3 Reference to 1 scalped) meets the criteria of greater sampling coverage due to the variability in background conditions (even in similar habitat types), selection of Reference Sites requires a high degree of consideration. Reference sites should be as comparable as possible to the Scalped sites prior to gravel extraction to enable a meaningful assessment of natural system variability and consideration to effects of any confounding factors. These criteria remain true for the Reference Condition Approach as well, which utilizes a larger data set of reference sites to represent the full range of habitat natural variability reflected in the scalped sites. This sampling strategy provides a Control/Impact component to the sampling.

Reductions Due to Limited Monitoring Resources

If the seasonal extent of sampling is not possible as described, due to limitations in funding or resources, then the program could be scaled back to address limited but focused monitoring questions. A suggested list of priority reductions should maintain the BACI structure of the program, but reduce the scale of sampling as follows:

- reduce the number of locations (mines) sampled;
- eliminate one or more seasons (times of year) in the sampling program;
- due to the variability in faunal composition at different sites, develop a reference database of samples for a variety of locations in the river, for available times of year reflective of different biological condition and associated flow and biophysical conditions over several years. This approach is similar to that developed by Reynoldson *et al.* (2001) as part of the Reference Condition Approach (RCA); and,
- investigate and apply existing monitoring data from the Lower Fraser River *Reference Condition Program* (Environment Canada) where appropriate and applicable for defining variability in reference biotic assemblages (i.e., to supplement gaps in monitoring).

More specific recommendations regarding investigations in the field, laboratory and office are suggested below.

- **Sampling Design:** it is recommended that standardized templates for data collection, sample descriptions, taxonomic lists, indices, spreadsheets, etc. be used on all EMBC programs. Most appropriate methods for the environment and specific hypotheses being tested should be adopted (e.g., Hess vs. Surber

sampler; field sieving methods, etc.) and used according to specified protocol. Methods and protocol should be documented along with appropriate QA/QC by the firm conducting the work.

4.4.2 Field Methods & Reporting

- **Sampling Devices:** the sampling device (Surber or grab) were often not specified and had to be assumed through use of photographs or sample sizes. Given the quantitative and likely qualitatively difference in community collected (see note above) details of field methods need to clearly state what was used to collect samples, how they were collected and how they were treated in the field. If *in situ* water profiling is done these instruments should be calibrated daily with appropriate logs kept. Field data should be reported as an appendix to the report;
- **Sampling Design:** as with above, rationale for location and number of replicates, reference sites, etc. should be given for each individual study and be based on overall rationale of the overall study;
- **Standardized Methods:** Currently, mixed methods are used with data reported as volumes. Nationally-based standardized methods (e.g., EEM, EC 2009) should be used and results standardized to scientific convention (e.g., organisms/m²). Equipment such as a steel Hess may provide the ability to sample in deeper water and heavier substrates as well as penetrating further into the substrate as opposed to a Surber/Ponar. Consistency in method is critical. Method and how long substrates are scrubbed, by hand or with a soft brush, mesh size used, how deep the sampler is pushed into the substrate, etc. can affect the outcome of the results and every effort should be made to standardize approach; and,
- **Sample Treatment:** Benthos sampled should be sieved at a 1.0 mm and 0.5 mm sieve size to facilitate a higher level of taxonomic analysis. This would provide more robust abundance and diversity data for indices, information about recruitment, opportunists, etc. Many specialized organisms, simply by being present, can provide a great of information with respect to stage of site succession and habitat quality. Sample handling, shipping, labeling, preservation and staining techniques should be standardized. Representative species should be taken and a Reference Collection (library) created to enable reference to or examination of specific organisms when necessary.

4.4.3 Analysis & Reporting

- **Reporting of Raw Data:** the reporting of raw data (e.g., single replicate data) is essential for quality assurance and general verification procedures. Several reports did not include the basic data from which several analysis were performed and presented (e.g., mean totals, diversity indices, etc.) and could not be submitted to quality assurance verification. Raw field notes should be included in an appendix to the report;
- **Inclusion of a QA Program:** given the observation of various errors in data presentation and interpretation, a quality assurance program is recommended. The program should include the full range of assessment from simple transcription errors to calculations and statistical work-up. Benthos efforts should include appropriate QA protocols such as documented re-sorts with an efficiency level defined (10% resort with 95% accuracy);

- **Data Standardization:** All benthos data should be entered into standardized spreadsheets that use conventional taxonomic order and treatment of features (e.g., epibenthos, juveniles, etc.);
- **Benthic Endpoints:** It is suggested that specific indicator associations that typify the river environment (both r-type and K-type colonizers; tolerant and intolerant, etc.) be assessed (requires species-level taxonomy) and appropriate endpoints and indices adopted (e.g., EPT index, early sere vs. later sere communities, etc.);
- **Established Protocol:** Specific assessments for data work-up should be included as part of reporting. It is recommended that federal Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM; EC, 2009) or similar protocols be followed and include: total abundance, relative abundance, diversity, richness and measured indices such as: Simpsons, Hillsenhoff, Bray Curtis, etc. and use of indicator species; and,
- **Units of Reporting:** Given that the standard reporting method (e.g., Environment Canada, EEM protocol) is to provide data that can be accurately viewed and unequivocally interpreted by anyone, it is highly recommended that all benthos data be converted from numbers per "sample" (which is highly ambiguous, particularly when the sampler is not specified) to numbers/m². This provides a common basis for scientific comparison and is less confusing (particularly given that a grab was apparently used at times, which would provide a different surface area coverage than the Surber).
- **Standard Data Recording:** It is standard practice in field programs to append (in an appendix) relevant raw data materials so that reviewers may: 1) conduct quality assurance and verification; 2) conduct their own analyses based on results; 3) conduct meta-analyses as part of a larger study. Raw data and pertinent information in these investigations consists of all regulatory documentation (e.g., DFO Authorization, etc.), raw data (e.g., taxonomic enumeration, laboratory data and notes, field notes), photographs with standard scientific captions (e.g., position, aspect, date and time, etc.), quality assurance documents such as chain of custody forms, laboratory methods, etc.

4.5 Fish Community Recommendations

Fish community sampling can be problematic given that fish are mobile. It is difficult to say with certainty that a given fish collected at any given area has resided and relates to habitat quality for a given area without residency and exposure studies. Program design to date has had limited utility in this regard. Inclusion of fish and the value to date to the program should be seriously reviewed.

Should fish still be identified as important to a revised study design, the following recommendations are provided to improve the study.

4.5.1 Field Methods & Reporting

- **Sampling Device:** The size (length and width) of the seine net was often not clearly specified. To obtain an accurate statistical analysis of the results, the net dimensions and mesh sizes must be clearly stated (see Section 4.2). Other collection and population measures/techniques may be more appropriate and should be reviewed within the context of revised program objectives and endpoints.
- **Sampling Design:** Rationale for location and number of replicates, reference sites, etc. should be given for each individual study and be based on overall rationale of

the overall study. The sampling technique (see Section 4.2) must be comparable at all locations.

- **Inclusion of a QA Program:** given the observation of various errors in data presentation and interpretation, a quality assurance program is recommended. The program should include the full range of assessment from simple transcription errors to calculations and statistical work-up.
- **Standard Data Recording:** As with the benthic field portion, relevant raw data materials should be provided in an appendix for the reasons given above. To reiterate, raw data and pertinent information in these investigations consists of all regulatory documentation (e.g., DFO Authorization, etc.), raw data (e.g., taxonomic enumeration, laboratory data and notes, field notes), photographs with standard scientific captions (e.g., position, aspect, date and time, etc.), quality assurance documents such as chain of custody forms, laboratory methods, etc.

4.6 Recommendations for Habitat

- **Habitat Parameters:** detailed habitat evaluations and mapping should include ecologically-based components to better understand the biophysical quality of the site (e.g., riparian area vegetation, adjacent aquatic habitat quality features [substrate, banks, *in situ* structures, sinuosity, compaction, flow, light, etc.]).
- **Grain size distribution:** given that benthos are an important measure of habitat quality, an assessment of the top 2-5 cm of substrate is recommended. This could include particle size distribution and potentially total organic carbon. Both measures provide meaningful insight as to habitat quality and also correlation with benthos communities observed – both before and after extraction.
- **Physical descriptions:** Physical descriptions such as those used for the federal EEM) also provide very valuable insight to the ecology of an area (e.g., smell, appearance, consistency, homogeneity, etc. provide information on benthic community habitat as well as possible fish usage such as spawning vs. rearing, fish use and life-stage, habitat-flow relationships, etc.). Photos and raw data should accompany each substrate sample and be provided in an appendix.

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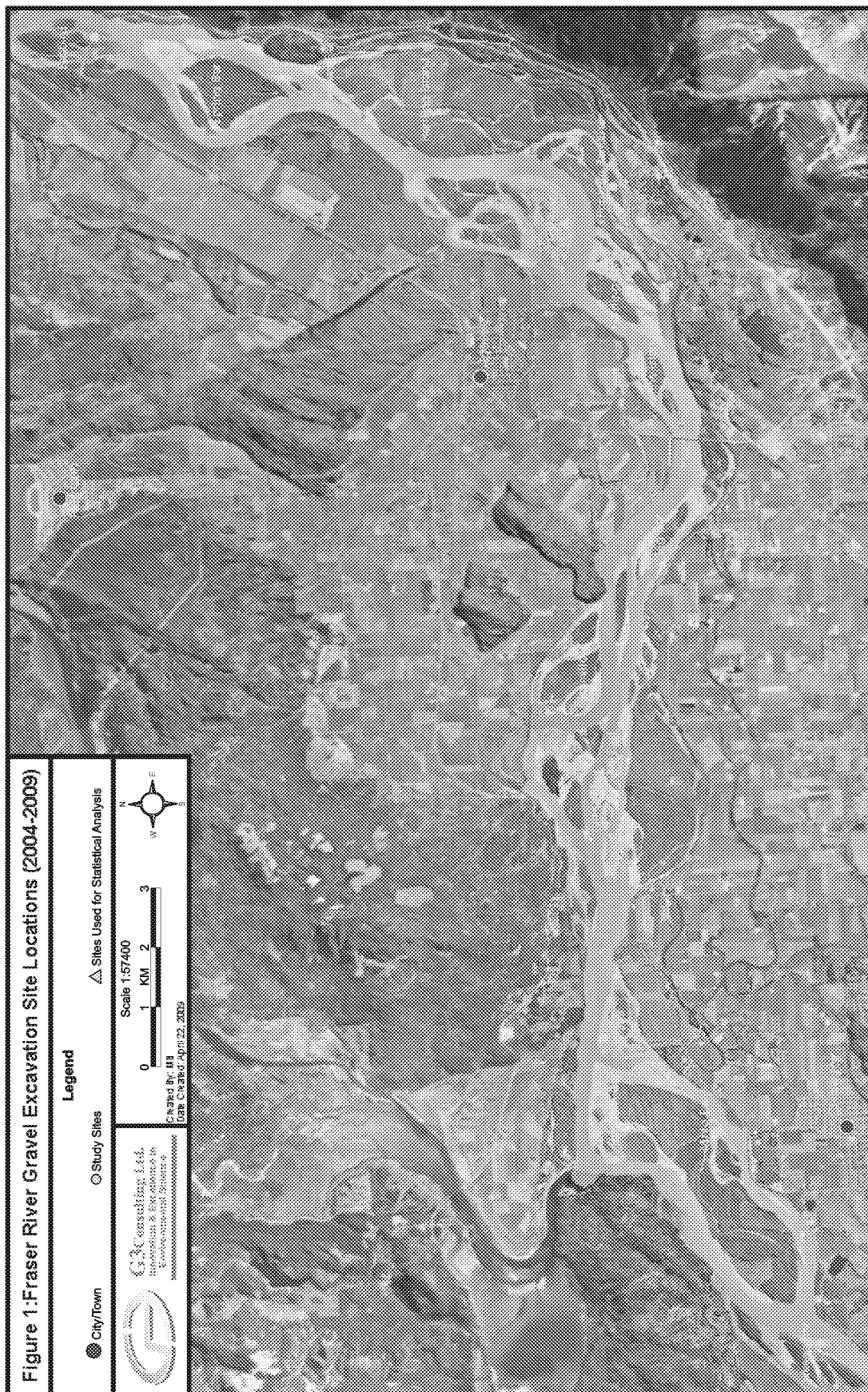
Appendices

- Appendix 1: Figures
- Appendix 2: Assessment
Summary Tables
- Appendix 3: Statistical Tables
- Appendix 4: SIGTREE
Dendrograms of
Cluster Analysis
- Appendix 5: Standardized Raw
Data Tables

Appendix 1

Figures

Figure 1: Fraser River Gravel Extraction Site Locations (2004-2009)



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Appendix 2

Assessment Summary Tables

Table A2-1: Data Reporting Assessments of Studies Provided to G3

Table A2-2A: Big Bar 2007 Data Components

Table A2-2B: Big Bar 2007 Sites and Descriptions

Table A2-3A: Gill Central 2007 Data Components

Table A2-3B: Gill Central 2007 Sites and Descriptions

Table A2-4A: Gill East 2007 Data Components

Table A2-4B: Gill East 2007 Sites and Descriptions

Table A2-5A: Gill West 2007 Data Components

Table A2-5B: Gill West 2007 Sites and Descriptions

Table A2-6A: Big, Seabird and Harrison Bar 2004 Data Components

Table A2-6B: Big, Seabird and Harrison bar 2004 Sites and Descriptions

Table A2-7A: Herrling and Tranmer 2007 Data Components

Table A2-7B: Herrling and Tranmer 2007 Sites and Descriptions

Table A2-1: Data Reporting Assessment of Studies Provided to G3 (15 Reports)

Document(s)/Study	Author ¹	Data Status	Meta Analysis Completed	Comments ²
Big Bar 2007 Biological Monitoring Program Summary Report Fraser River Gravel Removal	SRS	Complete (data available for pre- and post-excavation)	Yes QA of data and reporting, statistical Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive biological/environmental assessment according to authorization, which includes habitat mapping, fish, benthic invertebrates and substrate analysis. Statistical analyses done (t-test); exposure and reference sites with replication; "soft" comparisons made using substrate, fish and benthos Appendix includes fish, benthos and substrate data, topographic survey Report mentions but does not include a copy of the Authorization.
Gill East 2007 Biological Monitoring Program Summary Report Fraser River Gravel Removal	SRS	Complete (data available for pre- and post-excavation)	Yes QA of data and reporting, statistical Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive biological/environmental assessment completed according to authorization, which includes habitat mapping, fish, benthic invertebrates and substrate analysis. Photos included and appendices with data. Statistical analyses done (t-test); exposure and reference sites with replication; "soft" comparisons made using substrate, fish and benthos Appendix includes fish data, benthos data, substrate observations, topographic survey Report mentions but does not include a copy of the Authorization.
Gill West 2007 Biological Monitoring Program Summary Report Fraser River Gravel Removal	SRS	Complete (data available for pre- and post-excavation)	Yes QA of data and reporting, statistical Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive biological/environmental assessment according to authorization, which includes habitat mapping, fish, benthic invertebrates and substrate analysis. Statistical analyses used (t-test); exposure and reference sites with replication; "soft" comparisons made using substrate, fish and benthos Appendix includes fish data, benthos data, substrate observations and topographic survey Report mentions but does not include a copy of the Authorization.

1. NPE = Nova Pacific Environmental; SRS = Scott Resources Services

2. "soft" comparisons = refers to comparisons or speculations not supported with substantiated data or literature
NA = not applicable

Table A2-1 (Cont): Data Reporting Assessment of Studies Provided to G3 (15 Reports)

Document(s)/Study	Author ¹	Data Status	Meta Analysis Completed	Comments ²
Gill Central 2007 Biological Monitoring Program Summary Report Fraser River Gravel Removal	SRS	Complete (data available for pre- and post-excavation)	Yes QA of data and reporting, statistical Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive biological/environmental assessment according to authorization, which includes habitat mapping, fish, benthic invertebrates and substrate analysis. Photos included and appendices with data. Statistical analyses used (t-test); exposure and reference sites with replication; "soft" comparisons made using substrate, fish and benthos Appendix includes fish data, benthos data, substrate observations, photos, topographic survey Report mentions but does not include a copy of the Authorization.
Herring Bar and Tranmer Bar Biological Monitoring Program Report Fraser River Gravel Removal	SRS	Partially Complete (data available for only pre-excavation)	Yes QA of data and reporting, statistical Analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive biological/environmental assessment according to authorization, which includes habitat mapping, fish, benthic invertebrates and substrate analysis. Photos included and appendices with data. Statistical analyses not used; exposure and reference sites with replication; "soft" comparisons made using substrate, fish and benthos Data only for pre-excavation Appendix includes fish data, benthos data, substrate observations, photos, topographic survey Report mentions but does not include a copy of the Authorization.
Fraser River Gravel Removal Big, Harrison and Seabird Island Bars Environmental Monitor's Follow-up Report (2007)	NPE	Partially Complete (some data available for pre- and post-excavation)	Partially No QA possible, some statistical analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance report by an environmental monitor for post- excavation. Report discusses some environmental issues during excavation Reports on benthic invertebrate sampling for pre- and immediately post-excavation assessment (by Laura Rempel, UBC), describes some methods and some data (e.g., mean density/m2, richness, diversity [DI]). No benthos listing. Numbers and means and calculated indices cannot be QA'd. Report also includes substrate grain size (D5, D50, D95) Some observations recorded of fish redds and general habitat Report does not include copy of the Authorization, although mentioned fish data included (number of species and total number of fish). Appendix includes example fish data sheet (incomplete) Habitat mapping conducted and provided

2. NPE = Nova Pacific Environmental; SRS = Scott Resources Services

2. "soft" comparisons = refers to comparisons or speculations not supported with substantiated data or literature

NA = not applicable

Table A2-1 (Cont): Data Reporting Assessment of Studies Provided to G3 (15 Reports)

Document(s)/Study	Author ¹	Data Status	Meta Analysis Completed	Comments ²
Fraser River Gravel Removal Monitors Report for Queens Bar 2005	NPE	Partially (no biological/ environmental monitoring)	No No data collected to perform meta- analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance report by an Environmental Monitor for during excavation. Although the report mentions that NPE conducted pre-excavation site assessment. No environmental data, results or discussion are included. Post-excavation survey consists of engineer's drawing Report mentions but does not include copy of the Authorization
Fraser River Gravel Removal Monitors Report for Popkum Bar 2005	NPE	Partially (no biological/ environmental monitoring)	No No data collected to perform meta- analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance report by an Environmental Monitor for during excavation. Although the report mentions that NPE participated in planning of pre- and post-excavation site assessment, no environmental data, results or discussion are included. Report does not include copy of the Authorization NO META-ANALYSIS POSSIBLE
2006 Environmental Monitor's Report for Gravel Excavation at Hamilton Bar, Fraser River, District of Kent, BC	NPE	Partially (no biological/ environmental monitoring)	No No data collected to perform meta- analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance report by an Environmental Monitor for during excavation. Although not included in this report, it states that a pre-removal assessment was conducted by NPE. Statements not supported with any data (e.g., "works were carried out in compliance with the conditions of authorization, "excavations were carried out in an environmentally responsible manner."—pg 4: Conclusions were not supported by any data). Report mentions but does not include a copy of the Authorization.
2008 Fraser River Gravel Excavation Monitors Report Hamilton Bar	NPE	Partially (no biological/ environmental monitoring)	No No data collected to perform meta- analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance report by an Environmental Monitor for during excavation. Although the report states that environmental monitoring is described in the report, this is in the form of qualitative observation, not supported with any data (e.g., "by the following day, all the suspended sediment had dispersed or settled." "no turbidity was released into the side channel from the stockpile"—pg 5: Conclusions were not supported by any data). Report includes a copy of the Authorization, which provides conditions of excavation, mitigation and compensation. The Authorization also includes monitoring and assessment, which is not provided in this report. Monitoring was to include pre-removal and post-removal monitoring of topography, substrate, benthic invertebrates, fish and habitat mapping

3. NPE = Nova Pacific Environmental; SRS = Scott Resources Services

2. "soft" comparisons = refers to comparisons or speculations not supported with substantiated data or literature

NA = not applicable

Table A2-1 (Cont): Data Reporting Assessment of Studies Provided to G3 (15 Reports)

Document(s)/Study	Author ¹	Data Status	Meta Analysis Completed	Comments ²
2008 Fraser River Gravel Excavation Monitor's Report Spring Bar, Sites C and D	NPE	Partially (some biological/environmental monitoring)	No No data collected to perform meta-analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance report by an Environmental Monitor for during excavation. Observations are supported by some data (e.g., turbidity measured) Report includes copy of Authorization which provides conditions of excavation, mitigation and compensation. The Authorization also includes Monitoring and Assessment, which is not provided in this report. Monitoring was to include pre-removal and post-removal monitoring of topography, substrate, benthic invertebrates, fish and habitat mapping Report includes separate biological study of salmonid eggs for temporary crossing
Fraser River Gravel Removal Monitor's Report for 2004	NPE	Partially Complete (some data available for pre- and post-excavation)	Partially No QA possible, some statistical analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance report by an Environmental Monitor for pre- and post- excavation. Report discusses some environmental issues during excavation Reports on benthic invertebrate sampling for pre- and immediately post-excavation assessment (Laura Rempel, UBC), describes some methods and some data (e.g., mean density/m², richness, diversity [D]). No raw benthos data provided. Report also includes substrate grain size (D5, D50, D95) Some observations recorded of fish redds and general habitat Report does not include copy of the Authorization, although mentioned Habitat mapping conducted and provided
Gill East Fraser River Gravel Removal 2006 Follow-up Monitoring Report. Draft Report	SRS	Incomplete (refer to final draft)	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA – Data from the final draft used in META-ANALYSIS. Draft report supported by final version.
Gill West Fraser River Gravel Removal 2006 Follow-up Monitoring Report. Draft Report	SRS	Incomplete (refer to final draft)	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA – Data from the final draft used in META-ANALYSIS. Draft report supported by final version.
Gill Central Fraser River Gravel Removal 2006 Follow-up Monitoring Report. Draft Report	SRS	Incomplete (refer to final draft)	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA – Data from the final draft used in META-ANALYSIS. Draft report supported by final version.

4. NPE = Nova Pacific Environmental; SRS = Scott Resources Services

2. "soft" comparisons = refers to comparisons or speculations not supported with substantiated data or literature
NA = not applicable

Report Title: “Big Bar 2007 Biological Monitoring Program Summary Report Fraser River Gravel Removal”

Area/Region: lower Fraser River, near Chilliwack—PRE- AND POST-EXTRACTION

Timing/Objectives: Obtain Pre-and Post-extraction data on habitat, fish, invertebrates covering from pre-extraction in August 2004 to post-extraction up to November 2007. Extraction occurred Feb 24 to March 28, 2006.

Table A2-2A: Big Bar 2007 Data Components		
Component	Method/replication	Endpoints/Analyses (Stats)
Habitat	Mapping via Aerial Photos, descriptions via Church et al (2000)	Photographs with morphological descriptions
Fish	Beach seine (RIC, 1997) – 12.5 m by 1.8 m seine (6.3mm mesh)—five sets done in each habitat type at 2 sites (1. Bar edge flat and 2. Bay) Methods of Rempel (2003) and Church et al. (2000)	Mean CPUE \pm SD (no. of fish caught per m ² of swept area/set x 5 sets per site [2]) SPUE \pm SD (no. of species caught per m ² of swept area/set) total number of species mean species richness \pm SD
Benthic Inverts	Surber sampler (500 μ m mesh); near shore ~ 0.25 m deep, velocity < 1m/s; 5 replicates/site; five times 1 Scalp site, 5 replicates/site – pre- and post-removal 3 Ref sites, 5 replicates/site – pre- and post-removal	Benthic taxonomy to family level Mean total abundance \pm SD Mean total by family/order Taxonomic richness (by family) –to indicate diversity t-test used to test significant difference between pre- and post-extraction abundance and between scalp and ref
Substrate (surface sediments)	Photographs from Church et al. (2000) to determine grain size distribution, random samples with 0.25 m ² quadrat completed at four stations 1 Scalp site, 5 replicates – pre-, post-, and post-freshet 1 Ref site, 5 replicates – pre-, post-, and post-freshet	Mean particle size (D5; D50; D95) \pm SD t-test used to test significant difference between pre- and post-extraction and between scalp and ref

Table A2-2B: Big Bar 2007 Sites and Descriptions		
Site	Number/replicates	Description/Comments
Exposure/Test	1 scalp site	Habitat: 5 sampling times (1 pre- and 4 post) Substrate: 4 sampling times (1 pre- and 3 post) Invertebrate: 5 sampling times (2 pre 3 post) Fish: 1 sampling time (post—first inundation after extraction)
Reference	3 Biological Ref sites (off bar) 1 Sediment ref site (on bar)	Habitat: 5 sampling times (1 pre- and 4 post) Substrate: 4 sampling times (1 pre- and 3 post) Invertebrate: 5 sampling times (2 pre 3 post)

Results/Analyses: t-test used to analyze significance between scalp and ref and pre- and post-extraction. Means & SD provided. “Soft” comparisons made using substrate, fish and benthos.

Recommendations Provided: Yes

Report Title: “Gill Central 2007 Biological Monitoring Program Summary Report Fraser River Gravel Removal”

Area/Region: lower Fraser River, near Chilliwack—PRE- AND POST-EXTRACTION

Timing/Objectives: Obtain Pre-and Post-extraction data on habitat, fish, invertebrates covering from pre-extraction in August 2004 to post-extraction up to November 2007. Extraction occurred Feb 20 to March 8, 2006.

Table A2-3A: Gill Central 2007 Data Components		
Component	Method/replication	Endpoints/Analyses (Stats)
Habitat	Mapping via aerial photos, descriptions via Church et al (2000)	Photographs with morphological descriptions
Fish	Beach seine (RIC, 1997) – 12.5 m by 1.8 m seine (6.3mm mesh)—five sets done at one site (bay)	Mean CPUE \pm SD (no. of fish caught per m ² of swept area/set) SPUE \pm SD (no. of species caught per m ² of swept area/set) Total number of species Mean species richness \pm SD
Benthic Inverts	Surber sampler (500 μ m mesh); near shore \sim 0.25 m deep, velocity < 1m/s; 5 replicates/site; EXCEPT Herring Bar scalp site 1 and 3 used a grab (Petit Ponar) 1 Scalp site, 5 replicates/site – pre- and post-removal 3 Ref sites, 5 replicates/site – pre- and post-removal	Benthic taxonomy to family level. Mean total abundance \pm SD; Mean total by family/order Taxonomic richness (by family) –to indicate diversity t-test used to test significant difference between pre- and Post-extraction and between Scalp and Ref
Substrate (surface sediments)	Photographs via Church et al. (2000) to determine grain size distribution, random samples with 0.25 m ² quadrat 1 Scalp site, 5 replicates – pre-, post-, and post-freshet 1 Ref site, 5 replicates – pre-, post-, and post-freshet	Mean particle size (D5; D50; D95) \pm SD T-test used to test significant difference between pre- and post-extraction and between scalp and ref

Table A2-3B Gill Central 2007 Sites and Descriptions		
Site	Number/replicates	Description/Comments
Exposure/Test	1 Scalp site	Habitat: 5 sampling times (1 pre- and 4 post) Substrate: 4 sampling times (1 pre- three post) Invertebrate: 7 sampling times (2 pre, 5 post) Fish: 1 sampling time (post)
Reference	3 Biological Ref sites (off bar) 1 Sediment ref site (on bar)	Habitat: 5 sampling times (1 pre- and 4 post) Substrate: 4 sampling times (1 pre- three post) Invertebrate: 7 sampling times (2 pre, 5 post)

Results/Analyses: t-test used to analyze significance between scalp and ref and pre- and post-extraction.
Means & SD provided. “Soft” comparisons made using substrate, fish and benthos.

Recommendations Provided: Yes

Report Title: “Gill East 2007 Biological Monitoring Program Summary Report Fraser River Gravel Removal”

Area/Region: lower Fraser River, near Chilliwack—PRE- AND POST-EXTRACTION

Timing/Objectives: Obtain Pre-and Post-extraction data on habitat, fish, invertebrates covering from pre-extraction in August 2004 to post-extraction up to November 2007. Extraction occurred January 24 to March 11, 2006.

Table A2-4A Gill East 2007 Data Components		
Component	Method/replication	Endpoints/Analyses (Stats)
Habitat	Mapping via overflights (photographs), descriptions via Church et al. (2000)	Photographs with morphological characteristics provided
Fish	Beach seine (RIC, 1997) – 12.5 m by 1.8 m seine (6.3mm mesh)—five sets done in each habitat type = 3 scalp sites (1. Bar edge steep and 2. Riffle 3. Nook) x 2 times Methods of Rempel (2003) and Church et al. (2000)	Mean CPUE \pm SD (no. of fish caught per m ² of swept area/set x 5 sets per site [2]) SPUE \pm SD (no. of species caught per m ² of swept area/set) Total number of species Mean species richness \pm SD
Benthic Inverts	Surber sampler (500 μ m mesh); near shore ~ 0.25 m deep, velocity < 1m/s; 5 replicates/site; five times 1 Scalp site, 5 replicates – pre-, post- 3 Ref sites, 5 replicates – pre-, post-	Benthic taxonomy to family level. Mean total abundance \pm SD; Mean total by family/order Taxonomic richness (by family) –to indicate diversity t-test used to test significant difference between pre- and post-extraction abundance and between scalp and ref
Substrate (surface sediments)	Photographs via Church et al (2000) to determine grain size distribution, random samples with 0.25 m ² quadrat, four times 1 Scalp site, 5 replicates – pre-, post- 1 Ref site, 5 replicates – pre-, post-	Mean particle size (D5; D50; D95) \pm SD T-test used to test significant difference between pre- and post-extraction and between scalp and ref

Table A2-4B Gill East 2007 Sites and Descriptions		
Site	Number/replicates	Description/Comments
Exposure/Test	1 Scalp site (benthos) 3 Scalp sites (fish)	Habitat: 5 sampling times (1 pre- and 4 post) Substrate: 4 sampling times (1 pre- three post) Invertebrate: 6 sampling times (2 pre, 4 post) Fish: 2 sampling times (post)
Reference	3 Biological Ref sites (off bar) 1 Sediment ref site (on bar)	Habitat: 5 sampling times (1 pre- and 4 post) Substrate: 4 sampling times (1 pre- three post) Invertebrate: 6 sampling times (2 pre, 4 post)

Results/Analyses: T-test used to analyze significance between scalp and ref and pre- and post-extraction. Means & SD provided. “Soft” comparisons made using substrate, fish and benthos.

Recommendations Provided: Yes

Report Title: Gill West 2007 Biological Monitoring Program Summary Report Fraser River Gravel Removal”

Area/Region: lower Fraser River, near Chilliwack—PRE- AND POST-EXTRACTION

Timing/Objectives: Get Pre-and Post-extraction data on habitat, fish, invertebrates covering from pre-extraction in August 2004 to post-extraction up to November 2007. Extraction occurred March 3 to 17, 2005.

Table A2-5A Gill West 2007 Data Components		
Component	Method/replication	Endpoints/Analyses (Stats)
Habitat	Mapping via aerial photos, descriptions via Church et al. (2000)	Photographs with morphological characteristics provided
Fish	Beach seine (RISC, 1997) – 12.5 m by 1.8 m seine (6.3mm mesh)—five sets done in each habitat type = 2 scalp and 2 ref = 4 sites (1. Bar edge flat and 2. Open Nook) x 2 times (post) Methods of Rempel (2003) and Church et al. (2000)	Mean CPUE \pm SD (no. of fish caught per m ² of swept area/set x 5 sets per site [2]) SPUE \pm SD (no. of species caught per m ² of swept area/set) Total number of species Mean species richness \pm SD
Benthic Inverts	Surber sampler (500 μ m mesh); near shore ~ 0.25 m deep, velocity < 1m/s; 5 replicates/site; five times 1 Scalp site, 5 replicates – pre-, post- 6 Ref sites, 5 replicates – pre-, post-	Benthic taxonomy to family level. Mean total abundance \pm SD; Mean total by family/order Taxonomic richness (by family) –to indicate diversity t-test used to test significant difference between pre- and post-extraction abundance and between Scalp and Ref
Substrate (surface sediments)	Photographs via Church et al (2000) to determine grain size distribution, random samples with 0.25 m ² quadrat 1 Scalp site, 5 replicates – pre-, post- 1 Ref site, 5 replicates – pre-, post-	Mean particle size (D5; D50; D95) \pm SD t-test used to test significant difference between pre- and Post-extraction and between Scalp and Ref

Table A2-5B Gill West 2007 Sites and Descriptions		
Site	Number/replicates	Description/Comments
Exposure/Test	1 Scalp site	Habitat: 5 sampling times (1 pre- and 4 post) Substrate: 4 sampling times (1 pre- three post) Invertebrate: 7 sampling times (1 pre, 6 post) Fish: 2 sampling times (post)
Reference	6 Biological Ref sites (off bar) 1 Sediment Ref site (on bar)	Habitat: 5 sampling times (1 pre- and 4 post) Substrate: 4 sampling times (1 pre- three post) Invertebrate: 7 sampling times (1 pre, 6 post) Biological: 3 Ref sites (1, 2, 3) used; remaining 3 Ref sites (4, 5, 6) found unsuitable in 2007 due to proximity to extraction works.

Results/Analyses: t-test used to analyze significance between scalp and ref and pre- and post-extraction.
Means & SD provided. “Soft” comparisons made using substrate, fish and benthos.

Recommendations Provided: Yes

Report Title: “Herring Bar and Tranmer Bar Biological Monitoring Program Report Fraser River Gravel Removal”

Area/Region: lower Fraser River, upstream of the Rosedale Bridge: PRE-EXTRACTION

Timing/Objectives: Get Pre-extraction data on habitat, fish, invertebrates over three time periods. This report covers only December (of June, September, December) 2007.

Table A2-6A: Herrling and Tranmer 2007 Data Components		
Component	Method/replication	Endpoints/Analyses (Stats)
Habitat	Mapping via aerial photos, descriptions via Church et al (2000) of Herring and Tranmer Bars	Photographs with morphological descriptions
Fish	Beach seine at Herring Bar (RIC, 1997) – 12.5 m by 1.8 m seine (6.3mm mesh)—five sets done at 2 sites Herring Bar Scalp sites 2 and 3 (not done at Tranmer)	CPUE \pm SD (no. of fish caught per m ² of swept area/set) Mean CPUE \pm SD Total number of species Limited length measurements at Herring
Benthic Inverts	Surber sampler (500 μ m mesh); near shore \sim 0.25 m deep, velocity < 1m/s; 5 replicates/site; EXCEPT Herring Bar scalp site 1 and 3 used a grab (what kind?) 3 Scalp sites 3 Ref sites	Benthic taxonomy to family level. Mean total abundance \pm SD; mean total by family/order Taxonomic richness (by family) –to indicate diversity
Substrate (surface sediments)	Photographs via Church et al (2000) to determine grain size distribution, random samples with 0.25 m ² quadrat 3 Scalp sites; 1 Ref (Herring) 1 Scalp; 1 Ref (Tranmer)	Mean particle size (D5; D50; D95) \pm SD

Table A2-6B: Herrling and Tranmer 2007 Data Components		
Site	Number/replicates	Description/Comments
Exposure/Test	Herring: 3 scalp sites Tranmer: 1 scalp site	One sampling time period (December 2007)
Reference	Herring: 3 ref sites – 1 sampling time (Dec,07) Tranmer: 3 ref sites– 1 sampling time (Dec,07) Herring & Tranmer: Sediment Ref site same as one of the Biological Ref sites	One sampling time period (December 2007)

Results/Analyses: no statistical analysis between scalp and ref done. Only means & SD provided. “Soft” comparisons made using substrate, fish and benthos.

Recommendations Provided: Yes

Report Title: “Fraser River Gravel Removal Monitor’s Report for 2004”

Area/Region: lower Fraser River, Agassiz area—PRE- AND DURING-EXTRACTION of Big, Seabird and Harrison Bars

Timing/Objectives: Get Pre-and During-extraction data on habitat, fish, invertebrates covering from pre-extraction in spring 2004 to post-extraction up to winter 2004. Extraction occurred Feb 17 to March 19, 2004.

Table A2-7A: Big, Seabird and Harrison Bar 2004 Data Components		
Component	Method/replication	Endpoints/Analyses (Stats)
Habitat	Mapping aerial photos descriptions via Church et al. (2000)	Photographs with morphological characteristics provided
Fish	Beach seine (RIC, 1997) – 12.5 m by 1.8 m seine (6.3mm mesh)—five sets done	Mean CPUE \pm SD (no. of fish caught per m ² of swept area/set) SPUE \pm SD (no. of species caught per m ² of swept area/set) Total number of species Mean species richness \pm SD
Benthic Inverts	Surber sampler (500 μ m mesh); near shore \sim 0.25 m deep, velocity < 1m/s; 5 replicates/site; EXCEPT Herring Bar Scalp site 1 and 3 used a grab (presumed Petit Ponar) 1 Scalp site 3 Ref sites	Benthic taxonomy to family level. Mean total abundance \pm SD; Mean total by family/order Taxonomic richness (by family) –to indicate diversity t-test used to test significant difference between pre- and Post-extraction and between scalp and ref
Substrate (surface sediments)	Photographs via Church et al (2000) to determine grain size distribution, random samples with 0.25 m ² quadrat 1 Scalp site & 1 Ref site	Mean particle size (D5; D50; D95) \pm SD t-test used to test significant difference between pre- and post-extraction and between Scalp and Ref

Table A2-7B: Big, Seabird and Harrison Bar 2004 Sites and Descriptions		
Site	Number/replicates	Description/Comments
Exposure/Test	1 scalp site	Habitat: 5 sampling times (1 pre, 4 post) Substrate: 4 sampling times (1 pre, 3 post) Invertebrate: 7 sampling times (2 pre, 5 post) fish: 1 sampling time (post)
Reference	3 Biological Ref sites (off bar) 1 Sediment ref site (on bar)	Biological sampling was carried on 3 occasions prior to excavations. Substrate : 2 sampling time (1 pre, 1 post)

Results/Analyses: t-test used to analyze significance between Scalp and Ref (pre- and post-extraction). Means & SD provided. “Soft” comparisons made using substrate, fish and benthos.

Recommendations Provided: Yes

Appendix 3

Statistical Tables

Table A3-1: Pearson Correlation Matrix of Habitat Factors

Table A3-2: Summary Measures (including SDI, H' and 1-D for All Sample Locations, Dates and Treatments for a Each Replicate Sample)

Table A3-3: Means and Standard Deviations for Sample Locations, Dates and Treatments

Table A3-4: Summary Statistics Showing Averages of Sediment Characteristics

Table A3-5: Summary Data for Fish Catches, SDI, H' and 1-D for Each Location, Replicate, Habitat Type, Date and Treatment Type

Table A3-6: Means and SD's and Precision for SDI, H' and 1-D for Locations, Dates or Treatments and Substrate Factors

Key to Coded Terms	
BB = Site Location (e.g. Big Bar)	
sc/R = Scalp/Reference	
# After sc/R = Sample Replicate Number	
Nov07 = Date (e.g. November 2007)	
Examples:	
1) GCscNov07 = Gill Central, Scalp Site, November 2007	
2) R1BBDec04 = Big Bar, Reference Site, Replicate 1, December 2004	
Legend Key	
GW = Gill West	
GC = Gill Central	
GE = Gill East	
BB = Big Bar	
H = Herrling	
T = Tranmer	

Table A3-1: Pearson Correlation Matrix of Habitat Factors										
	Date	Stones	PerSand	PerShadow	Perlost	Perleft	Stonesquadr	Stonesm2	D5mm	D95mm
stones	-0.30	1.00								
perSand	0.29	-0.47	1.00							
perShadow	-0.54	0.12	-0.36	1.00						
perlost	0.12	-0.46	0.94	-0.02	1.00					
perleft	-0.12	0.46	-0.94	0.02	1.00	1.00				
Stonesquadr	-0.31	0.95	-0.26	0.16	-0.22	0.22	1.00			
Stonesm2	-0.31	0.95	-0.26	0.16	-0.22	0.22	1.00	1.00		
D5mm	0.26	-0.78	0.42	-0.26	0.35	-0.35	-0.82	-0.82	1.00	
D95mm	0.21	-0.81	0.30	-0.21	0.25	-0.25	-0.86	-0.86	0.95	1.00
AverageSton	0.28	-0.50	0.49	-0.28	0.42	-0.42	-0.80	-0.80	0.93	1.00
	0.22	-0.81	0.34	-0.22	0.28	-0.28	-0.85	-0.85	0.96	0.95

Factors which should be left in the analysis include date, persand, pershadow, stones/m2

Rep	Location	Treatment	Count	Mean	SD ^a	I/O	Rep	Date	Count	Mean	SD ^a	I/O	
1	BB	ref	Dec-04	15	214	4	BB	ref	Dec-04	4	75.70	1.89	10.24
1	BB	ref	Dec-04	15	354	5	BB	ref	Dec-04	5	79.98	1.94	10.25
2	BB	ref	Jan-07	14	223	1	BB	ref	Jan-07	14	78.36	1.91	0.75
2	BB	ref	Jan-07	12	168	2	BB	ref	Jan-07	12	78.76	1.92	0.69
3	BB	ref	Jan-07	12	168	1	BB	ref	Jan-07	12	78.10	1.05	0.59
4	BB	ref	Jan-07	11	179	1	BB	ref	Jan-07	11	79.33	0.92	0.64
5	BB	ref	Nov-07	10	170	2	BB	ref	Nov-07	10	78.18	1.45	0.34
1	BB	ref	Nov-07	12	89	2	BB	ref	Nov-07	12	77.78	1.49	0.33
2	BB	ref	Nov-07	8	108	2	BB	ref	Nov-07	8	76.42	1.30	0.42
3	BB	ref	Nov-07	14	132	3	BB	ref	Nov-07	14	77.27	1.66	0.32
4	BB	ref	Nov-07	10	119	2	BB	ref	Nov-07	10	77.54	1.67	0.33
5	BB	ref	Oct-04	10	51	3	BB	ref	Oct-04	5	78.47	1.76	0.23
1	BB	ref	Oct-04	6	27	2	BB	ref	Oct-04	6	77.78	1.36	0.23
2	BB	ref	Oct-04	5	18	4	BB	ref	Oct-04	5	83.33	1.61	0.23
3	BB	ref	Oct-04	8	22	2	BB	ref	Oct-04	8	76.27	1.52	0.31
4	BB	ref	Oct-04	5	23	2	BB	ref	Oct-04	5	76.62	1.33	0.31
5	BB	ref	Aug-06	6	122	2	BB	ref	Aug-06	6	78.40	0.87	0.57
1	GE	ref	Aug-06	8	183	2	GE	ref	Aug-06	8	78.57	1.06	0.49
2	GE	ref	Aug-06	8	183	2	GE	ref	Aug-06	8	78.57	1.06	0.49
3	GE	ref	Aug-06	8	183	2	GE	ref	Aug-06	8	78.57	1.06	0.49
4	GE	ref	Aug-06	8	183	2	GE	ref	Aug-06	8	78.57	1.06	0.49
5	GE	ref	Aug-06	8	183	2	GE	ref	Aug-06	8	78.57	1.06	0.49
1	GE	ref	Dec-04	15	293	5	GE	ref	Dec-04	15	85.78	2.08	0.18
2	GE	ref	Dec-04	15	303	5	GE	ref	Dec-04	15	81.52	2.07	0.18
3	GE	ref	Dec-04	15	383	5	GE	ref	Dec-04	15	81.83	2.11	0.15
4	GE	ref	Dec-04	17	298	5	GE	ref	Dec-04	17	82.96	2.12	0.19
5	GE	ref	Dec-04	17	298	5	GE	ref	Dec-04	17	82.96	2.12	0.19
1	GE	ref	Feb-07	11	1300	1	GE	ref	Feb-07	11	82.31	0.40	0.67
2	GE	ref	Feb-07	12	1021	1	GE	ref	Feb-07	12	82.34	0.36	0.67
3	GE	ref	Feb-07	11	965	1	GE	ref	Feb-07	11	84.67	0.30	0.50
4	GE	ref	Feb-07	10	1068	1	GE	ref	Feb-07	10	86.51	0.27	0.51
5	GE	ref	Feb-07	11	1336	1	GE	ref	Feb-07	11	84.27	0.33	0.58
1	GE	ref	Nov-07	14	178	2	GE	ref	Nov-07	14	78.77	1.43	0.33
2	GE	ref	Nov-07	14	178	2	GE	ref	Nov-07	14	78.77	1.43	0.33
3	GE	ref	Nov-07	7	87	2	GE	ref	Nov-07	7	81.85	1.01	0.45
4	GE	ref	Nov-07	10	137	2	GE	ref	Nov-07	10	76.84	1.45	0.31
5	GE	ref	Nov-07	11	155	2	GE	ref	Nov-07	11	76.13	1.51	0.34
1	GE	ref	Oct-04	5	48	2	GE	ref	Oct-04	5	81.25	1.16	0.39
2	GE	ref	Oct-04	7	32	3	GE	ref	Oct-04	7	87.50	0.50	0.27
3	GE	ref	Oct-04	6	35	3	GE	ref	Oct-04	6	88.00	1.30	0.40
4	GE	ref	Oct-04	6	25	3	GE	ref	Oct-04	6	88.00	1.30	0.40
5	GE	ref	Oct-04	7	58	3	GE	ref	Oct-04	7	79.31	1.51	0.26
1	BB	ref	Aug-06	8	285	1	BB	ref	Aug-06	8	83.08	0.70	0.70
2	BB	ref	Aug-06	7	285	1	BB	ref	Aug-06	7	88.49	0.49	0.81
3	BB	ref	Aug-06	9	377	1	BB	ref	Aug-06	9	86.39	0.48	0.61
4	BB	ref	Aug-06	8	333	1	BB	ref	Aug-06	8	93.89	0.43	0.83
5	BB	ref	Aug-06	8	284	1	BB	ref	Aug-06	8	93.02	0.50	0.83
1	BB	ref	Dec-04	15	284	3	BB	ref	Dec-04	15	84.80	1.32	0.39
2	BB	ref	Dec-04	5	171	2	BB	ref	Dec-04	5	84.80	1.32	0.39
3	BB	ref	Dec-04	7	10	2	BB	ref	Dec-04	7	82.86	1.26	0.36
4	BB	ref	Dec-04	11	170	2	BB	ref	Dec-04	11	89.24	1.18	0.40
5	BB	ref	Dec-04	10	181	2	BB	ref	Dec-04	10	87.96	1.20	0.39
1	BB	ref	Jan-07	10	88	2	BB	ref	Jan-07	10	77.91	1.20	0.50
2	BB	ref	Jan-07	11	105	1	BB	ref	Jan-07	11	77.14	1.01	0.60
3	BB	ref	Jan-07	11	105	1	BB	ref	Jan-07	11	77.14	1.01	0.60
4	BB	ref	Jan-07	14	205	2	BB	ref	Jan-07	14	79.51	1.18	0.52
5	BB	ref	Jan-07	11	73	4	BB	ref	Jan-07	11	73.45	1.57	0.37
1	BB	ref	Nov-07	11	109	3	BB	ref	Nov-07	11	80.73	1.61	0.28
2	BB	ref	Nov-07	10	138	2	BB	ref	Nov-07	10	86.23	1.12	0.47
3	BB	ref	Nov-07	13	121	2	BB	ref	Nov-07	13	86.86	1.23	0.43
4	BB	ref	Nov-07	10	152	2	BB	ref	Nov-07	10	84.21	1.30	0.37
5	BB	ref	Nov-07	10	152	2	BB	ref	Nov-07	10	84.21	1.30	0.37
1	BB	ref	Oct-04	6	27	2	BB	ref	Oct-04	6	78.12	1.35	0.24
2	BB	ref	Oct-04	8	104	3	BB	ref	Oct-04	8	78.82	1.67	0.26
3	BB	ref	Oct-04	10	72	1	BB	ref	Oct-04	10	77.14	1.35	0.40
4	BB	ref	Oct-04	6	73	2	BB	ref	Oct-04	6	78.08	1.21	0.42
5	BB	ref	Oct-04	7	51	2	BB	ref	Oct-04	7	78.43	1.26	0.41
1	BB	ref	Aug-06	12	260	2	BB	ref	Aug-06	12	79.23	1.15	0.53

Rep	Location	Treatment	Date	Lat	Long	SD	SD ^a	Low	High	10-AD	90-AD
1	GW	ref	Dec-04	7	31	3	80.05	-0.68	0.26		
2	GW	ref	Dec-04	7	27	4	85.19	-1.67	0.23		
3	GW	ref	Dec-04	5	21	2	78.00	-1.14	0.43		
4	GW	ref	Dec-04	5	26	2	84.62	-1.16	0.36		
5	GW	ref	Dec-04	5	26	2	84.62	-1.16	0.36		
6	GW	ref	Mar-05	3	5	2	80.00	-1.05	0.38		
7	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
8	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
9	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
10	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
11	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
12	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
13	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
14	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
15	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
16	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
17	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
18	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
19	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
20	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
21	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
22	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
23	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
24	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
25	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
26	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
27	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
28	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
29	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
30	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
31	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
32	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
33	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
34	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
35	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
36	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
37	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
38	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
39	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
40	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
41	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
42	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
43	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
44	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
45	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
46	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
47	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
48	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
49	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
50	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
51	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
52	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
53	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
54	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
55	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
56	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
57	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
58	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
59	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
60	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
61	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
62	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
63	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
64	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
65	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
66	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
67	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
68	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
69	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
70	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
71	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
72	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
73	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
74	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
75	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
76	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
77	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
78	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
79	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
80	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
81	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
82	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
83	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
84	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
85	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
86	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
87	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
88	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
89	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
90	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
91	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
92	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
93	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
94	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
95	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
96	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
97	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
98	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
99	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		
100	GW	ref	Mar-05	1	4	3	100.00	-1.04	0.38		

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Rep	Location	Treatment	Date	Even	Total	SP1	SP1 level	Harpoon	LD
1	T	scarp	Dec-07	11	37	4	75.68	-1.93	0.20
2	T	scarp	Dec-07	9	38	3	81.58	-1.44	0.37
3	T	scarp	Dec-07	12	58	5	82.14	-1.80	0.22
4	T	scarp	Dec-07	10	38	5	81.58	-1.85	0.18
5	T	scarp	Dec-07	8	28	3	80.77	-1.39	0.34

Rep	Location	Treatment	Date	Even	Total	SP1	SP1 level	Harpoon	LD
3	GE	ref	Oct-04	9	49	2	79.59	-1.37	0.36
4	GE	ref	Oct-04	12	31	5	77.42	-2.08	0.17
5	GE	ref	Oct-04	9	51	3	76.47	-1.68	0.25
1	GE	ref	Oct-04	8	40	2	77.50	-1.40	0.35
2	BB	scarp	Aug-06	11	283	2	86.34	-1.20	0.41
3	BB	scarp	Aug-06	10	283	2	86.34	-1.20	0.41
4	BB	scarp	Aug-06	11	333	2	81.86	-1.08	0.46
5	BB	scarp	Aug-06	10	408	2	79.90	-1.14	0.48
1	BB	scarp	Aug-06	8	443	1	79.68	-0.77	0.65
2	BB	scarp	Dec-04	20	484	5	83.41	-1.86	0.21
3	BB	scarp	Dec-04	14	482	5	82.93	-1.99	0.18
4	BB	scarp	Dec-04	19	439	5	82.48	-2.01	0.18
5	BB	scarp	Dec-04	18	439	5	82.48	-2.01	0.18
1	BB	scarp	Dec-04	14	368	4	76.76	-1.81	0.20
2	BB	scarp	Jan-07	10	180	4	76.44	-1.79	0.21
3	BB	scarp	Jan-07	10	210	2	80.95	-1.30	0.40
4	BB	scarp	Jan-07	8	68	3	81.16	-1.54	0.28
5	BB	scarp	Jan-07	11	208	3	79.33	-1.59	0.28
1	BB	scarp	Nov-07	9	89	3	79.78	-1.59	0.29
2	BB	scarp	Nov-07	9	102	3	81.37	-1.42	0.38
3	BB	scarp	Nov-07	9	98	4	81.63	-1.62	0.30
4	BB	scarp	Nov-07	10	129	4	77.62	-1.66	0.30
5	BB	scarp	Oct-04	12	238	3	76.27	-1.76	0.23
1	BB	scarp	Oct-04	12	117	3	75.21	-1.80	0.23
2	BB	scarp	Oct-04	12	275	3	77.46	-1.61	0.31
3	BB	scarp	Oct-04	11	171	3	80.70	-1.66	0.28
4	BB	scarp	Oct-04	9	81	3	80.70	-1.66	0.28
5	BB	scarp	Aug-06	8	83	1	80.85	-0.87	0.67
1	GE	scarp	Aug-06	4	72	1	80.28	-0.40	0.62
2	GE	scarp	Aug-06	8	91	1	86.81	-0.62	0.76
3	GE	scarp	Aug-06	9	101	1	80.20	-0.85	0.65
4	GE	scarp	Aug-06	10	148	1	86.98	-0.62	0.78
5	GE	scarp	Dec-04	14	332	2	86.72	-1.30	0.43
1	GE	scarp	Dec-04	13	293	2	86.84	-1.39	0.38
2	GE	scarp	Dec-04	16	578	2	80.62	-1.29	0.44
3	GE	scarp	Dec-04	15	367	3	82.83	-1.48	0.37
4	GE	scarp	Feb-07	12	568	1	78.21	-0.66	0.65
5	GE	scarp	Feb-07	8	374	1	87.87	-0.52	0.78
1	GE	scarp	Feb-07	9	585	1	87.01	-0.49	0.77
2	GE	scarp	Feb-07	9	585	1	87.01	-0.49	0.77
3	GE	scarp	Feb-07	9	551	1	86.46	-0.52	0.82
4	GE	scarp	Nov-07	9	892	3	84.78	-1.47	0.31
5	GE	scarp	Nov-07	7	39	3	81.59	-1.60	0.24
1	GE	scarp	Nov-07	5	24	2	79.17	-1.25	0.34
2	GE	scarp	Nov-07	5	35	2	80.00	-1.21	0.36
3	GE	scarp	Nov-07	4	31	2	80.56	-0.93	0.44
4	GE	scarp	Oct-04	10	137	2	81.02	-1.27	0.38
5	GE	scarp	Oct-04	9	98	2	82.71	-1.01	0.43
1	GE	scarp	Oct-04	8	45	3	86.88	-1.48	0.28
2	GE	scarp	Oct-04	9	87	2	75.86	-1.33	0.36
3	T	ref	Dec-07	17	230	3	77.38	-1.68	0.32
4	T	ref	Dec-07	12	114	3	77.18	-1.81	0.22
5	T	ref	Dec-07	10	108	4	81.13	-1.84	0.21
1	T	ref	Dec-07	11	108	3	81.23	-1.84	0.19
2	T	ref	Dec-07	11	28	3	76.33	-1.62	0.29
3	T	ref	Dec-07	13	67	3	76.12	-1.79	0.26
4	T	ref	Dec-07	11	42	5	80.95	-2.04	0.17
5	T	ref	Dec-07	13	116	4	82.76	-1.86	0.22
1	T	ref	Dec-07	13	44	5	79.55	-2.03	0.19
2	T	ref	Dec-07	13	68	5	76.47	-2.08	0.18
3	T	ref	Dec-07	2	6	3	80.00	-0.50	0.68
4	T	ref	Dec-07	4	28	3	80.40	-0.67	0.64
5	T	ref	Dec-07	5	12	4	83.33	-1.70	0.16
1	T	ref	Dec-07	5	17	3	82.35	-1.31	0.34
2	T	ref	Dec-07	5	10	3	80.00	-1.42	0.26

Rep	Location	Treatment	Date	Even	Total	SP1	SP1 level	Harpoon	LD
3	GE	ref	Aug-06	11	260	1	86.54	-0.66	0.75
4	GE	ref	Aug-06	12	185	1	83.73	-0.73	0.71
5	GE	ref	Aug-06	12	188	1	83.73	-0.80	0.70
1	GE	ref	Dec-04	13	188	5	76.22	-2.12	0.15
2	GE	ref	Dec-04	13	263	5	77.74	-2.18	0.15
3	GE	ref	Dec-04	15	263	6	81.10	-2.18	0.15
4	GE	ref	Dec-04	18	208	5	82.30	-2.15	0.14
5	GE	ref	Dec-04	14	211	5	77.25	-2.18	0.14
1	GE	ref	Jan-07	9	89	1	76.40	-0.97	0.69
2	GE	ref	Jan-07	7	104	2	83.65	-1.13	0.43
3	GE	ref	Jan-07	8	63	1	77.78	-0.92	0.62
4	GE	ref	Jan-07	8	69	2	86.07	-0.98	0.58
5	GE	ref	Jan-07	8	69	2	86.07	-0.98	0.58
1	GE	ref	Nov-07	3	34	2	97.08	-0.73	0.64
2	GE	ref	Nov-07	2	34	1	91.18	-0.30	0.64
3	GE	ref	Nov-07	6	18	2	77.78	-1.34	0.34
4	GE	ref	Nov-07	4	14	2	85.71	-0.90	0.54
5	GE	ref	Nov-07	5	52	2	84.23	-0.83	0.45
1	GE	ref	Oct-04	9	39	5	82.05	-1.97	0.16
2	GE	ref	Oct-04	8	47	4	85.11	-1.74	0.21
3	GE	ref	Oct-04	8	47	4	85.11	-1.74	0.21
4	GE	ref	Oct-04	8	34	4	80.43	-1.75	0.19
5	GE	ref	Oct-04	8	73	3	83.56	-1.87	0.27
1	BB	ref	Aug-06	8	116	1	81.80	-0.80	0.68
2	BB	ref	Aug-06	8	108	1	86.24	-0.62	0.75
3	BB	ref	Aug-06	5	110	1	85.45	-0.61	0.74
4	BB	ref	Aug-06	7	107	2	84.11	-1.23	0.36
5	BB	ref	Aug-06	18	295	2	84.08	-1.00	0.56
1	BB	ref	Dec-04	18	271	6	79.34	-2.22	0.15
2	BB	ref	Dec-04	15	224	4	76.34	-1.95	0.20
3	BB	ref	Dec-04	15	224	4	76.34	-1.95	0.20
4	BB	ref	Dec-04	19	325	6	79.08	-2.25	0.15
5	BB	ref	Dec-04	15	282	4	78.24	-1.88	0.23
1	BB	ref	Jan-07	11	114	2	79.85	-1.12	0.56
2	BB	ref	Jan-07	8	31	3	77.42	-1.32	0.44
3	BB	ref	Jan-07	8	31	3	77.42	-1.32	0.44
4	BB	ref	Jan-07	8	89	3	84.85	-1.49	0.35
5	BB	ref	Jan-07	8	82	3	82.28	-1.39	0.37
1	BB	ref	Nov-07	10	89	3	76.81	-1.67	0.27
2	BB	ref	Nov-07	9	39	4	82.05	-1.72	0.25
3	BB	ref	Nov-07	10	69	5	79.26	-2.04	0.15
4	BB	ref	Nov-07	9	14	3	82.89	-1.47	0.33
5	BB	ref	Nov-07	11	14	3	81.63	-1.47	0.33
1	BB	ref	Oct-04	11	81	3	80.00	-1.80	0.28
2	BB	ref	Oct-04	12	85	4	78.92	-1.85	0.20
3	BB	ref	Oct-04	8	48	3	81.25	-1.56	0.28
4	BB	ref	Oct-04	8	62	3	75.81	-1.66	0.23
5	BB	ref	Oct-04	9	74	1	77.03	-0.84	0.61
1	GE	ref	Aug-06	11	198	2	83.54	-1.25	0.44
2	GE	ref	Aug-06	16	245	2	78.89	-1.31	0.44
3	GE	ref	Aug-06	16	245	2	78.89	-1.31	0.44
4	GE	ref	Aug-06	14	214	2	78.60	-1.37	0.41
5	GE	ref	Aug-06	10	113	2	83.19	-1.12	0.53
1	GE	ref	Aug-06	15	283	4	76.09	-2.10	0.16
2	GE	ref	Dec-04	14	281	5	81.79	-2.00	0.17
3	GE	ref	Dec-04	15	203	5	76.35	-2.20	0.15
4	GE	ref	Dec-04	17	228	4	76.55	-2.14	0.15
5	GE	ref	Dec-04	17	228	4	76.55	-2.14	0.15
1	GE	ref	Jan-07	13	126	2	78.00	-2.26	0.19
2	GE	ref	Jan-07	12	272	1	77.94	-1.00	0.61
3	GE	ref	Jan-07	12	274	3	76.28	-1.51	0.38
4	GE	ref	Jan-07	12	223	3	76.23	-1.60	0.34
5	GE	ref	Jan-07	10	102	3	77.45	-1.35	0.48
1	GE	ref	Nov-07	5	69	2	84.20	-0.89	0.49
2	GE	ref	Nov-07	4	28	2	89.29	-0.94	0.46
3	GE	ref	Nov-07	4	28	2	89.29	-0.94	0.46
4	GE	ref	Nov-07	5	51	2	87.88	-1.10	0.43
5	GE	ref	Nov-07	5	51	2	84.31	-1.12	0.41

Table A3-3: Means and Standard Deviations for Sample Locations, Dates and Treatments																													
Repl	Location	Treatment	Date	Season	Taxon	Avg	SD	SDw	Total	Precision	Fish	Avg Fish	Fry	Avg	Gastropoda	Hirudinea	Acanina	Amphipoda	Coleoptera	Diptera	Ephemeroptera	Homoptera	Plecoptera	Trichoptera	Nematoda	Avg	Avg	Avg	Avg
5	GC	sculp	Aug-06	summer-06	6.4	2.1	157.0	98.4	31%	1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	142.8	2.6	0	0.8	1	0.2	0	8	0.2	
5	GC	sculp	Dec-04	winter-04	11.0	1.9	113.2	21.9	10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.6	64.8	0	9.8	15.8	0.4	0	16.2	0	
5	GC	sculp	Feb-07	winter-07	3.8	0.8	40.6	33.4	41%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	10.4	0		
5	GC	sculp	Mar-05	spring-05	2.8	1.6	5.4	4.4	41%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.4	0.6	0	0.4	0.2	0	0	0.2		
5	GC	sculp	Nov-07	winter-07	1.6	1.5	3.8	4.4	58%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	0	0	0.2	0	1.2	0		
5	GC	ref	Aug-05	summer-06	5.4	1.7	81.4	27.4	17%	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.4	1	74.4	3.2	0.6	0.4	0.8	0	0.2	0.2	
5	GW	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	10.0	1.0	88.6	5.5	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.6	11.4	0	19.4	1	0	2	31.8	0	
5	GW	ref	Mar-05	spring-05	8.8	1.6	45.4	16.4	18%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.6	5.4	0	2.4	3	0	1.4	4.6	0	
5	GW	ref	Mar-05	spring-05	3.0	1.7	3.8	1.8	24%	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.2	4.4	0	0.6	0	0.2	0	0	
5	GW	ref	Aug-05	summer-06	12.8	2.5	149.0	30.1	12%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35.2	22.8	0	63.4	5.6	0	2.8	24.4	0.2	
5	GW	ref	Dec-05	winter-05	13.8	1.5	178.8	49.1	19%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.6	36.8	0	5	0.8	0	0.8	3.6	0	
4	GW	ref	Mar-05	spring-05	1.5	0.6	3.5	2.4	38%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	GW	ref	Aug-05	summer-06	9.4	1.8	153.4	48.1	18%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140.2	7.4	0	2.2	0.6	0	0.6	1.8	0.6	
5	GW	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	5.4	1.7	23.8	6.5	14%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	12.8	0	8.8	0.4	0	0	0.6	0	
4	GW	ref	Mar-05	spring-05	2.0	1.2	3.0	1.8	35%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	GW	sculp	Aug-05	summer-06	8.6	0.9	361.8	53.6	7%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	296.2	48.6	0	0.8	5	0	7.2	0.8	0	
5	GW	sculp	Dec-04	winter-04	12.8	0.8	95.4	14.0	7%	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.8	0.2	0.6	32.4	19.4	0	12.2	2.2	0	3	24.4	0	0		
5	GW	sculp	Dec-05	winter-05	9.4	0.5	50.2	14.0	14%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24.4	12.4	0	2.6	2.8	0	1	6.8	0.2	
5	GW	sculp	Mar-05	spring-05	2.4	1.3	6.2	5.8	47%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.8	0.2	1.2	0	0	0	0.2	0	
5	GW	sculp	Nov-07	winter-07	5.8	1.1	34.6	8.1	12%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.4	5	0	1	0	0	0.2	6	0	
5	H	ref	Dec-07	winter-07	9.2	3.3	12.4	4.6	18%	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0.4	0	1.2	4.4	0	4.4	1.2	0.4	0	0	0	
5	H	ref	Dec-07	winter-07	10.4	2.6	31.2	7.4	28%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	20	0	5.6	2	0	0	0.8	0	
5	H	ref	Dec-07	winter-07	6.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	21%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	0	2.4	0.8	0.4	0	0	0	
4	H	sculp	Dec-07	winter-07	2.7	1.2	3.3	1.2	24%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.33333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	H	sculp	Dec-07	winter-07	1.5	0.5	3.2	0.8	20%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	BB	ref	Dec-07	winter-07	2.6	0.5	5.2	2.9	26%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	BB	ref	Aug-06	summer-06	7.8	1.9	186.0	48.0	13%	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.2	0	148.2	9	0	0.8	4.8	0.2	0	6.6	0.2	
5	BB	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	11.8	1.5	265.0	68.6	13%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.4	0	0	116.8	55.8	0	50.2	16.6	5.2	0	17.8	0	
5	BB	ref	Jan-07	winter-07	11.4	2.4	107.6	47.4	13%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	144.2	18	0	3.8	14.6	1.2	0	0.8	0	
5	BB	ref	Nov-07	winter-07	11.8	1.5	182.6	15.4	7%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57.6	14	0	7	1.2	5	0	21.8	0	
5	BB	ref	Oct-04	fall-04	7.0	2.0	26.2	14.8	28%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.4	4.4	0	2.6	1.2	1	0	6.6	0	
5	GE	ref	Aug-06	summer-06	7.4	1.8	182.4	36.3	10%	0.2	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.4	120.8	52.2	0	0.4	1.4	0.6	0	6.2	0	0	
5	GE	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	15.0	1.4	305.0	56.6	10%	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	2.6	0	0	54.6	107.8	0	83	18.2	4.2	0	34.4	0	0	
5	GE	ref	Feb-07	winter-07	11.0	0.7	1176.0	238.5	10%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	1105.6	42	0	6.6	6	4	0	6.6	0.2	
5	GE	ref	Nov-07	winter-07	11.2	2.9	147.2	37.9	13%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	69.6	18.8	0	7.2	1.2	1	0	48.2	0.2		
5	BB	ref	Oct-04	fall-04	6.6	1.1	46.0	17.5	18%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	12.6	8	0	6	1.4	0	0	17.6	0		
5	BB	ref	Aug-06	summer-06	8.0	0.7	307.0	48.1	8%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.2	272.6	14.8	0	0.4	1.6	0.8	0	16.4	0.2	
5	BB	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	11.2	3.0	167.2	52.9	16%	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0	0	0	67	11.8	0	3.2	1.8	1.6	0	75.2	0	
5	BB	ref	Jan-07	winter-07	11.8	1.5	111.8	53.4	24%	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	0	0	0.4	80.8	8.6	0	2.4	9.4	2.2	0	7.2	0	
5	BB	ref	Nov-07	winter-07	10.6	1.5	177.2	72.7	21%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	43.4	15.4	0	3.6	1	2.4	0	11.1	0	
5	BB	ref	Oct-04	fall-04	8.0	2.3	65.0	28.5	22%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	34.8	14	0	1.6	8.4	2.4	0	13.8	0	
5	GE	ref	Aug-06	summer-06	15.0	1.6	224.8	32.5	7%	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	155.6	14.8	0	1.6	8.4	2.4	0	13.8	0	
5	GE	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	15.0	1.6	224.8	32.5	7%	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	1.8	0	0	64.6	7.8	0	6.2	5.8	3.4	0	20.8	0.2	
5	GE	ref	Nov-07	winter-07	8.0	0.7	91.0	16.6	9%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	84.6	10.8	0	0.2	5.8	0.6	0	11.8	0	
5	GE	ref	Oct-04	fall-04	4.0	1.6	30.4	15.1	25%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.8	1.6	0	0.2	0.2	0	0	17.2	0.2	
5	BB	ref	Aug-06	summer-06	7.2	1.3	102.2	18.9	9%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	14	13.8	0	6.6	0.4	1	0	10.6	0	
5	BB	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	16.6	1.8	257.4	46.5	9%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	78.8	14.8	0	4.6	1.2	2.2	0	4.6	0	
5	BB	ref	Nov-07	winter-07	9.0	1.2	71.2	34.5	24%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	1.6	84.6	88	0.2	41.6	18.4	2.6	0	19.4	0	
5	BB	ref	Oct-04	fall-04	9.8	0.8	63.4	14.3	11%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	51.8	4.4	0	2	7	2	0	3.8	0	
5	BB	ref	Nov-07	winter-07	9.6	1.8	67.8	15.5	11%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	22.2	16.2	0	4	0.2	2	0	17.8	0	
5	GE	ref	Aug-06	summer-06	12.2	2.7	197.2	60.5	15%	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.2	19.4	13.2	0	4.4	0.8	0.8	0	27.8	0.2	
5	GE	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	15.2	1.1	259.4	40.9	8%	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	3.4	0.2	0	59.6	64.4	0	2.8	16.4	1	0	8.8	0		
5	GE	ref	Nov-07	winter-07	11.8	1.1	199.2	81.3	20%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135.2	29.4	0	60	22.6	6	0	22.8	0	
5	GE	ref	Nov-07	winter-07	4.8	0.8	40.8	19.0	23%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.6	2.6	0	3.4	15.2	6	0	10	0	
5	BB	ref	Oct-04	fall-04	9.6	1.5	48.0	14.2	15%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	0.6	13.2	10.4	0	3	2	1.6	0	17	0	
5	BB	sculp	Aug-06	summer-06	9.4	1.8	332.2	102.4	15%	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	0.2	225	85.2	0	2.2	8.8	0.4	0	9.6	0.2	
5	BB	sculp	Dec-04	winter-04	16.2	2.3	189.4	45.4	14%	0.2	0	0																	

Table A3-4: Summary Statistics Showing Averages of Sediment Characteristics															
Reps	Location	Treatment	Date	Season	Habitat	% Left	% Lost	% Sand	% Shadow	Avg Stone Size (cm2)	D5 (mm)	D50 (mm)	D95 (mm)	No. Stones	Stones / m2
5	GC	scalp	Aug-06	summer-06	Side	83	16.3	8	7.75	3.25	9.25	21.5	47.5	779.25	3692.25
5	GC	scalp	Dec-04	winter-04	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	GC	scalp	Feb-07	winter-07	Side	46	76.5	76.5	0	4	11.5	26	65.5	274	2083
5	GC	scalp	Mar-05	spring-05	Side										
5	GC	scalp	Nov-07	winter-07	Side	46	76.5	76.5	0	4	11.5	26	65.5	274	2083
5	GW	ref	Aug-05	summer-06	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	GW	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	main	90	9.4	2.3333	7.8	3.6	10.2	25.2	52	522.6	2297
5	GW	ref	Dec-05	winter-05	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	GW	ref	Mar-05	spring-05	Side	84	15	9	6	3	9	20	49	738	3510
5	GW	ref	Aug-05	summer-06	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	GW	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	main	90	9.4	2.3333	7.8	3.6	10.2	25.2	52	522.6	2297
5	GW	ref	Dec-05	winter-05											
4	GW	ref	Mar-05	spring-05	Side	84	15	9	6	3	9	20	49	738	3510
5	GW	ref	Aug-05	summer-06	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	GW	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	main	90	9.4	2.3333	7.8	3.6	10.2	25.2	52	522.6	2297
4	GW	ref	Mar-05	spring-05	Side	84	15	9	6	3	9	20	49	738	3510
5	GW	scalp	Aug-05	summer-06	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	GW	scalp	Dec-04	winter-04	Side	90	8.7	0	8.6	2.3	8	16.6	34	1329.5	5820.2
5	GW	scalp	Dec-05	winter-05	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	GW	scalp	Mar-05	spring-05	Side	86	13	7	6	2	7	14.5	32	1596.5	7312
5	GW	scalp	Nov-07	winter-07	main	94	5	2.75	1.75	2.75	8.5	18.75	39.75	993.25	4199
5	H	ref	Dec-07	winter-07	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	H	ref	Dec-07	winter-07	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	H	ref	Dec-07	winter-07	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3	H	scalp	Dec-07	winter-07	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
4	H	scalp	Dec-07	winter-07	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	H	scalp	Dec-07	winter-07	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	BB	ref	Aug-06	summer-06	main	67	32	18	13.25	3.5	10.5	23.5	58.75	447.75	2649.5
5	BB	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	BB	ref	Jan-07	winter-07	main	66	33	31.25	1.25	5.5	16	35	90.75	184.75	1076.5
5	BB	ref	Nov-07	winter-07	main	66	33	31.25	1.25	5.5	16	35	90.75	184.75	1076.5
5	BB	ref	Oct-04	fall-04	main	51	48.3	46.25	2.6667	4.75	13	29.25	75	346.75	2811
5	GE	ref	Aug-06	summer-06	Side	88	11	3.25	7.25	6.25	14	38.75	78.5	208.25	942
5	GE	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	GE	ref	Feb-07	winter-07	main	87	11.8	10.75	0.5	5.75	15.75	34.25	88	241.75	1102
5	GE	ref	Nov-07	winter-07	main	87	11.8	10.75	0.5	5.75	15.75	34.25	88	241.75	1102
5	GE	ref	Oct-04	fall-04	Side	85	14.5	0	14.5	5	11.5	34	64.5	308.5	1442.5
5	BB	ref	Aug-06	summer-06	main	67	32	18	13.25	3.5	10.5	23.5	58.75	447.75	2649.5
5	BB	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	BB	ref	Jan-07	winter-07	main	66	33	31.25	1.25	5.5	16	35	90.75	184.75	1076.5
5	BB	ref	Nov-07	winter-07	main	66	33	31.25	1.25	5.5	16	35	90.75	184.75	1076.5
5	BB	ref	Oct-04	fall-04	main	51	48.3	46.25	2.6667	4.75	13	29.25	75	346.75	2811
5	GE	ref	Aug-06	summer-06	Side	88	11	3.25	7.25	6.25	14	38.75	78.5	208.25	942
5	GE	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	GE	ref	Jan-07	winter-07	main	87	11.8	10.75	0.5	5.75	15.75	34.25	88	241.75	1102
5	GE	ref	Nov-07	winter-07	main	87	11.8	10.75	0.5	5.75	15.75	34.25	88	241.75	1102
5	GE	ref	Oct-04	fall-04	Side	85	14.5	0	14.5	5	11.5	34	64.5	308.5	1442.5
5	BB	ref	Aug-06	summer-06	main	67	32	18	13.25	3.5	10.5	23.5	58.75	447.75	2649.5
5	BB	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	BB	ref	Jan-07	winter-07	main	66	33	31.25	1.25	5.5	16	35	90.75	184.75	1076.5
5	BB	ref	Nov-07	winter-07	main	66	33	31.25	1.25	5.5	16	35	90.75	184.75	1076.5
5	BB	ref	Oct-04	fall-04	main	51	48.3	46.25	2.6667	4.75	13	29.25	75	346.75	2811
5	GE	ref	Aug-06	summer-06	Side	88	11	3.25	7.25	6.25	14	38.75	78.5	208.25	942
5	GE	ref	Dec-04	winter-04	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	GE	ref	Jan-07	winter-07	main	87	11.8	10.75	0.5	5.75	15.75	34.25	88	241.75	1102
5	GE	ref	Nov-07	winter-07	main	87	11.8	10.75	0.5	5.75	15.75	34.25	88	241.75	1102
5	GE	ref	Oct-04	fall-04	Side	85	14.5	0	14.5	5	11.5	34	64.5	308.5	1442.5
5	BB	scalp	Aug-06	summer-06	Side	90	9	0.25	8	3	9	20.25	41.5	785	3455.5
5	BB	scalp	Dec-04	winter-04	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	BB	scalp	Jan-07	winter-07	Side	95	4.25	1.5	2.5	3.75	10.25	26	50.5	522.25	2197.5
5	BB	scalp	Nov-07	winter-07	Side	95	4.25	1.5	2.5	3.75	10.25	26	50.5	522.25	2197.5
5	BB	scalp	Oct-04	fall-04	Side	47	51.8	41	27.667	4	11.5	25.5	61.25	298.5	2339.5
5	GE	scalp	Aug-06	summer-06	Side	82	17	11.667	5	3	9	20	44	889	4079.67
5	GE	scalp	Dec-04	winter-04	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	GE	scalp	Feb-07	winter-07	main	66	32.8	32.25	0.3333	4	12	26.75	64.25	429.25	2182
5	GE	scalp	Nov-07	winter-07	main	66	32.8	32.25	0.3333	4	12	26.75	64.25	429.25	2182
5	GE	scalp	Oct-04	fall-04	Side	93	6.5	5	1	5	12	33	68.5	387	1686
5	T	ref	Dec-07	winter-07	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	T	ref	Dec-07	winter-07	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	T	ref	Dec-07	winter-07	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	T	scalp	Dec-07	winter-07	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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Table A3-5: Summary Data for Fish Catches, SDI, H' and 1-D for Each Location, Replicate, Habitat Type, Date and Treatment Type																		
Station	Sample	SDI	SDI level	hprime	sims	Location Type	Season	Rep	Area Sampled (m2)	Total Abundance	Mean Abundance	SD	Taxa	Mean Taxa	StDev Taxa	CPUE	Mean CPUE	StDev CPUE
bbsep06barflat	1	1	96.30	-0.16	0.93	1	2	1	108	81	53.20	45.07	5	4.4	0.89	0.75	0.53	0.46
bbsep06barflat	2	2	84.62	-1.01	0.38	1	2	2	96	103			5			1.07		
bbsep06barflat	3	1	77.78	-0.60	0.65	1	2	3	100	7			5			0.07		
bbsep06barflat	4	2	85.45	-1.04	0.42	1	2	4	96	71			4			0.74		
bbsep06barflat	5	2	95.38	-0.89	0.46	1	2	5	96	4			3			0.04		
bbsep06bay	1	1	85.19	-0.61	0.73	1	2	1	64	26	211.20	329.2	1	3.8	2.59	0.41	1.51	2.26
bbsep06bay	2	2	92.23	-0.83	0.57	1	2	2	144	13			3			0.09		
bbsep06bay	3	4	85.71	-1.55	0.22	1	2	3	144	18			2			0.13		
bbsep06bay	4	2	76.06	-1.22	0.34	1	2	4	144	220			6			1.53		
bbsep06bay	5	3	100.00	-1.04	0.37	1	2	5	144	779			7			5.41		
gcaug06na	1	2	75.00	-1.06	0.36	2	2	1	144	120	41.00	44.8	3	2.2	1.3	0.83	0.3	0.3
gcaug06na	2	1	100.00	0.00	1.00	2	2	2	64	10			1			0.16		
gcaug06na	3	1	100.00	0.00	1.00	2	2	3	144	20			1			0.14		
gcaug06na	4	1	83.33	-0.45	0.72	2	2	4	144	24			2			0.17		
gcaug06na	5	1	80.65	-0.70	0.66	2	2	5	144	31			4			0.22		
geaug06barsteep	1	2	92.31	-0.91	0.48	3	2	1	7	26	31.20	7.3	4	2.8	0.8	0.36	0.63	0.37
geaug06barsteep	2	2	100.00	-0.60	0.59	3	2	2	7	28			2			0.39		
geaug06barsteep	3	1	83.33	-0.53	0.71	3	2	3	54	30			3			0.56		
geaug06barsteep	4	1	89.29	-0.34	0.81	3	2	4	48	28			2			0.58		
geaug06barsteep	5	2	79.55	-0.96	0.43	3	2	5	35	44			3			1.26		
geaug06rif	1	3	79.41	-1.44	0.31	3	2	1	108	34	29.40	17.2	6	5.4	0.7	0.31	0.19	0.11
geaug06rif	2	3	86.79	-1.29	0.36	3	2	2	200	53			6			0.27		
geaug06rif	3	3	85.71	-1.34	0.35	3	2	3	160	35			6			0.22		
geaug06rif	4	4	76.92	-1.82	0.18	3	2	4	160	13			7			0.08		
geaug06rif	5	3	83.33	-1.47	0.25	3	2	5	176	12			5			0.07		
gesep06nook	1	1	90.91	-0.37	0.83	3	2	1	96	22	54.40	48.2	3	4.2	1.6	0.23	0.466	0.43
gesep06nook	2	2	94.12	-0.91	0.47	3	2	2	96	102			5			1.06		
gesep06nook	3	2	85.32	-1.11	0.38	3	2	3	144	109			6			0.76		
gesep06nook	4	3	83.33	-1.45	0.26	3	2	4	144	36			5			0.25		
gesep06nook	5	2	100.00	-0.64	0.56	3	2	5	96	3			2			0.03		
gwaug05bf	1	1	76.47	-0.55	0.64	4	2	1	96	17	17.40	20.23	2	1.8	0.84	0.18	0.12	0.12
gwaug05bf	2	1	93.75	-0.23	0.88	4	2	2	120	16			2			0.13		
gwaug05bf	3	1	100.00	0.00	1.00	4	2	3	144	2			1			0.01		
gwaug05bf	4	1	100.00	0.00	1.00	4	2	4	168	1			1			0.01		
gwaug05bf	5	2	82.36	-1.12	0.37	4	2	5	180	51			3			0.28		
gwaug05bf2	1	3	87.50	-1.37	0.30	4	2	1	60	16	10.20	4.76	5	2.6	1.5	0.27	0.19	0.12
gwaug05bf2	2	2	85.71	-0.96	0.43	4	2	2	7	7			3			0.1		
gwaug05bf2	3	2	100.00	-0.67	0.57	4	2	3	36	13			2			0.36		
gwaug05bf2	4	1	100.00	0.00	1.00	4	2	4	48	4			1			0.08		
gwaug05bf2	5	1	81.82	-0.47	0.70	4	2	5	7	11			2			0.15		
gwmay05bf	1	2	80.00	-0.95	0.44	4	1	1	30	5	3.33	1.5	3	2.7	0.6	0.17	0.11	0.05
gwmay05bf	2	2	100.00	-0.69	0.50	4	1	2	30	2			2			0.07		
gwmay05bf	3	3	100.00	-1.10	0.33	4	1	3	30	3			3			0.1		
gwmay05bf2	1	2	80.00	-0.95	0.44	4	1	1	20	5	4.33	2.1	3	2.3	1.2	0.25	0.22	0.1
gwmay05bf2	2	1	100.00	0.00	1.00	4	1	2	20	2			1			0.1		
gwmay05bf2	3	2	83.33	-1.01	0.39	4	1	3	20	6			3			0.3		
gwmay05	1	3	75.86	-1.47	0.24	4	1	1	50	29	37.67	7.8	5	5	1.7	0.58	0.75	0.16
gwmay05	2	3	80.00	-1.48	0.34	4	1	2	50	40			8			0.8		
gwmay05	3	3	86.36	-1.39	0.27	4	1	3	50	44			5			0.88		
gwmay05	1	2	76.47	-1.24	0.32	4	1	1	50	34	24.00	8.7	4	3	0.6	0.68	0.48	0.17
gwmay05	2	3	85.00	-1.33	0.32	4	1	2	50	20			5			0.4		
gwmay05	3	2	77.78	-1.16	0.36	4	1	3	50	18			4			0.36		
hedec07na	1					5	4	1	40	0	1.20	1.6	0	1	1.2	0	0.01	0.01
hedec07na	2					5	4	2	45	0			0			0		
hedec07na	3			0.00	1.00	5	4	3	80	1			1			0.01		
hedec07na	4			0.00	1.00	5	4	4	140	1			1			0.01		
hedec07na	5			-1.04	0.38	5	4	5	125	4			3			0.03		
hedec07na2	1					5	4	1	240	0	6.60	7	0	0.8	0.4	0	0.02	0.02
hedec07na2	2			0.00	1.00	5	4	2	400	16			1			0.04		
hedec07na2	3			0.00	1.00	5	4	3	400	12			1			0.03		
hedec07na2	4			0.00	1.00	5	4	4	400	3			1			0.01		
hedec07na2	5			0.00	1.00	5	4	5	280	2			1			0.01		

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Table A3-6: Means and SD's and Precision for SDI, H' and 1-D for Locations, Dates or Treatments and Substrate Factors								
Station	Location	Season & Year	Mean CPUE	StDev CPUE	Precision	Mean Taxa	StDev Taxa	Replicates
bbsep06bay	bb	summer-06	1.51	2.25	74%	4.00	2.35	5
bbsep06bf	bb	summer-06	0.53	0.46	43%	4.40	0.89	5
geaug06barsteep	ge	summer-06	0.63	0.36	29%	2.80	0.84	5
geaug06na	ge	summer-06	0.30	0.30	49%	2.20	1.30	5
geaug06rif	ge	summer-06	0.19	0.11	29%	6.00	0.71	5
gesep06nook	ge	summer-06	0.47	0.43	46%	4.20	1.64	5
gwaug05bf	gw	summer-05	0.12	0.12	47%	2.00	1.22	5
gwaug05bf2	gw	summer-05	0.19	0.12	31%	2.60	1.52	5
gwmay05bf	gw	spring-05	0.11	0.05	32%	2.67	0.58	3
gwmay05bf2	gw	spring-05	0.22	0.10	34%	2.33	1.15	3
gwmay05on	gw	spring-05	0.75	0.16	15%	6.00	1.73	3
gwmay05on2	gw	spring-05	0.48	0.17	26%	4.33	0.58	3
hedec07na	he	winter-07	0.01	0.01	64%	1.00	1.22	5
hedec07na2	he	winter-07	0.02	0.02	51%	0.80	0.45	5

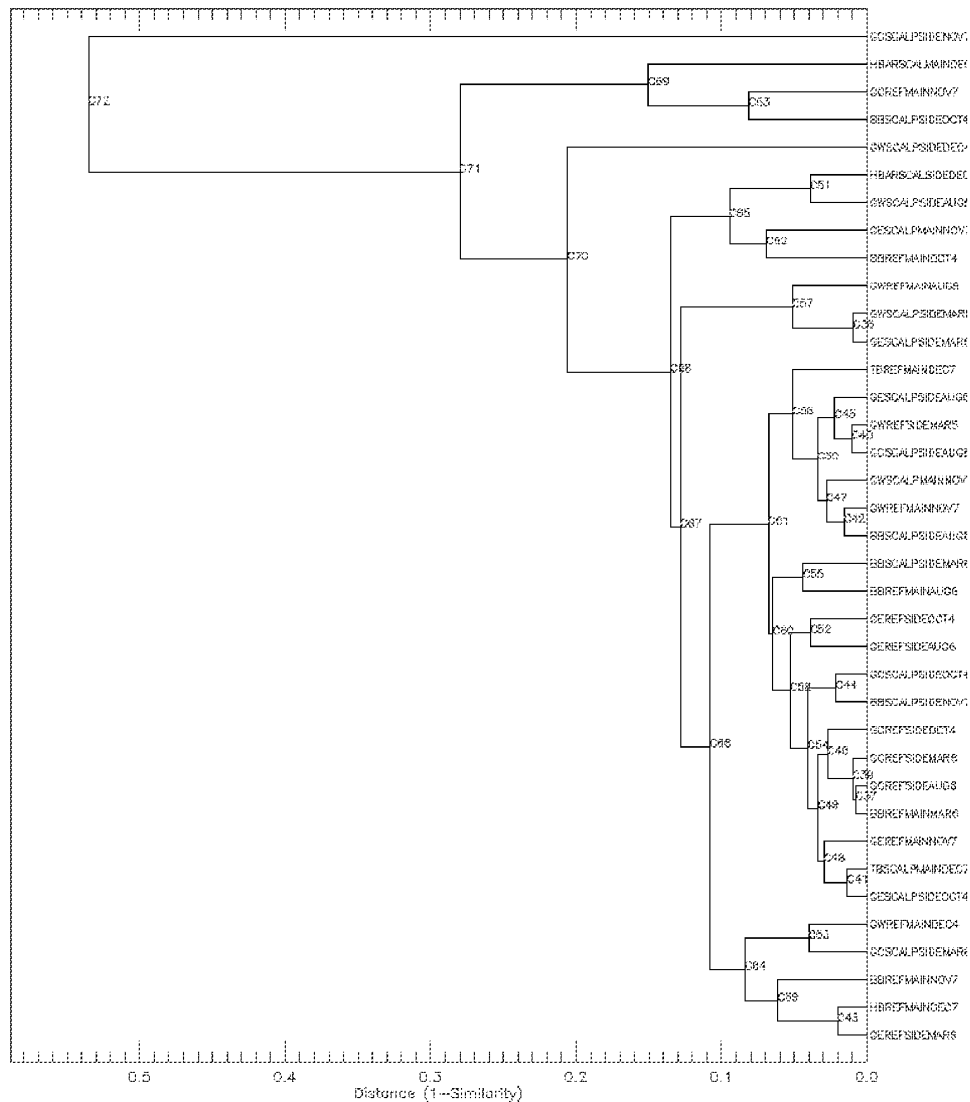
Appendix 4

SIGTREE Dendrograms of Cluster Analysis

- Figure A4-1:** SIGTREE Analysis; Substrate Factors for Locations, Dates and Treatments
- Figure A4-2:** SIGTREE Analysis; Selected Substrate Factors for Locations, Seasons & Treatment(Regardless of Date)
- Figure A4-3:** SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos; Gill West Cluster Analysis
- Figure A4-4:** SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos; Gill East Cluster Analysis
- Figure A4-5:** SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos; Gill Central Cluster Analysis
- Figure A4-6:** SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos; Big Bar Cluster Analysis
- Figure A4-7:** SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos; Herrling Bar Cluster Analysis
- Figure A4-8:** SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos; Tranmer Bar Cluster Analysis
- Figure A4-9:** SIGTREE Analysis; Benthos Reference Sites: Cluster Analysis of All Locations and Dates
- Figure A4-10:** SIGTREE Analysis Benthos Reference Sites: Cluster Analysis - All Locations and Seasons (Regardless of Date)
- Figure A4-11:** SIGTREE Analysis Benthos Reference Sites: Cluster Analysis - All Locations
- Figure A4-12:** SIGTREE Analysis, Benthos Scalped Sites: Cluster Analysis of All Locations & Dates
- Figure A4-13:** SIGTREE Analysis; Benthos Scalped Sites: Cluster Analysis - All Locations (Grouped for Each Season)
- Figure A4-14:** SIGTREE Analysis; Benthos Reference Sites: Cluster Analysis of All Locations Grouped by Season (Regardless of Location or Date)
- Figure A4-15:** SIGTREE Analysis Benthos Scalped vs. Reference (All Locations, Treatments and Dates)
- Figure A4-16:** SIGTREE Analysis, Benthos Scalped vs. Reference (All Locations)
- Figure A4-17:** SIGTREE Analysis Benthos Scalped vs. Reference (All Locations)
- Figure A4-18:** SIGTREE Analysis; Fish Community Analysis (All Locations and Dates)
- Figure A4-19:** SIGTREE Analysis; Habitat Types & Seasons (All Locations Combined)
- Figure A4-20:** SIGTREE Analysis; All Sample Locations & Habitats (Combined for Each Season)

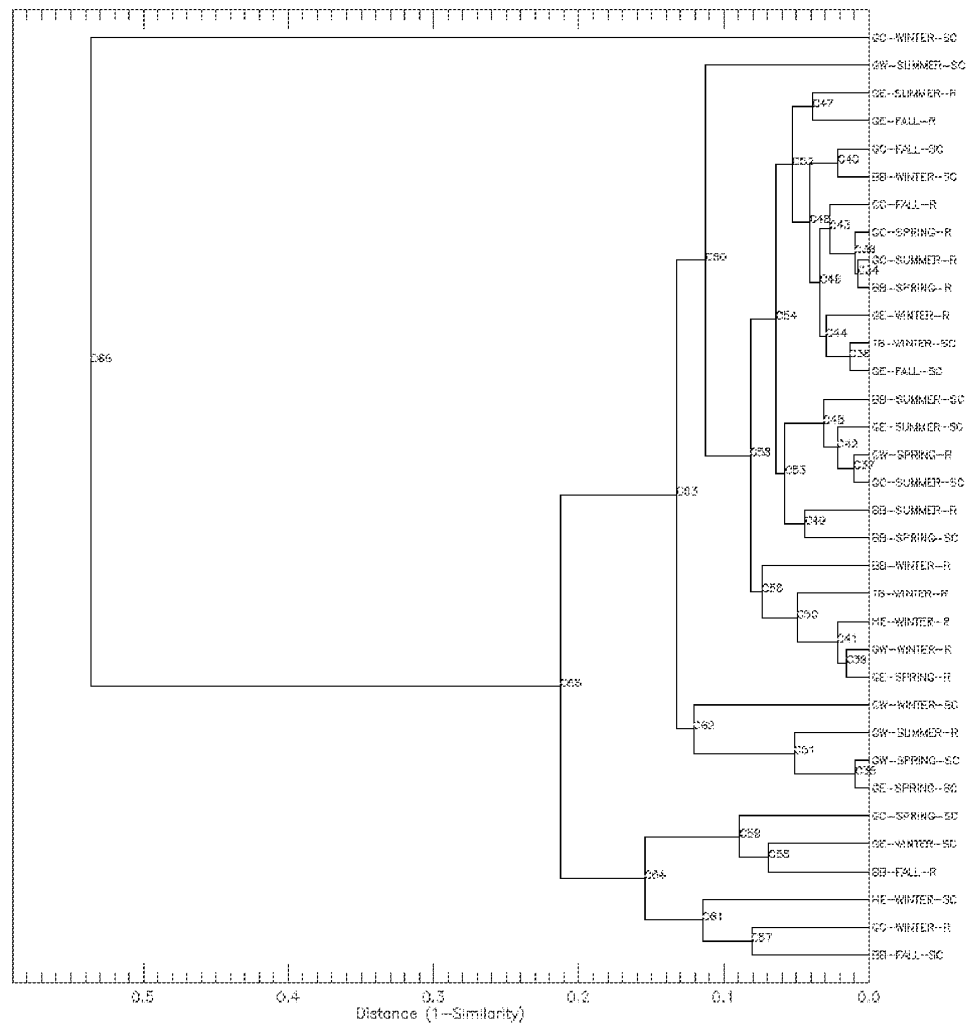
Key to Coded Terms	
BB = Site Location (e.g. Big Bar)	
sc = Scalp Site	
ref = Reference Site	
# After sc/R = Sample Replicate Number	
Nov07 = Date (e.g. November 2007)	
Examples:	
1) GCscNov07 = Gill Central, Scalp Site, November 2007	
2) R1BBDec04 = Big Bar, Reference Site, Replicate 1, December 2004	
Legend Key	
GW = Gill West	
GC = Gill Central	
GE = Gill East	
BB = Big Bar	
H = Herrling	
T = Tranmer	

Figure A4-1: SIGTREE Analysis of Substrate Factors (using Pearson Correlation) for Locations, Dates and Treatments



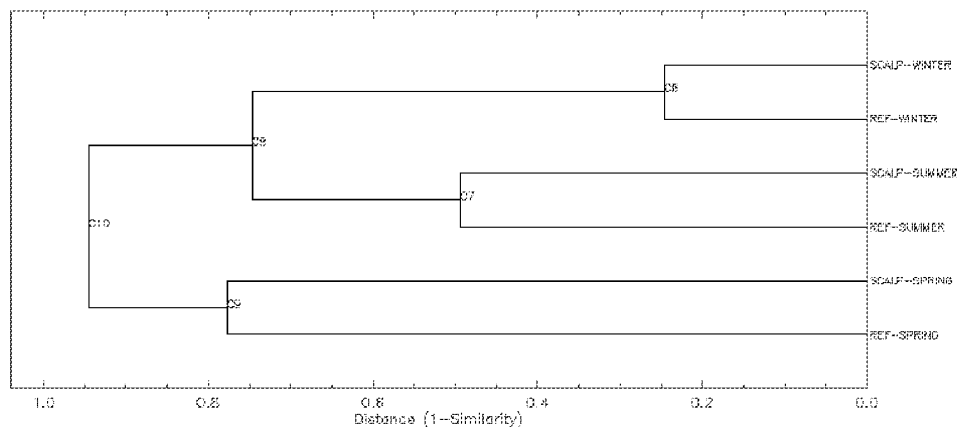
No Significant Linkages at $p < 0.005$

Figure A4-2: SIGTREE Analysis for Selected Substrate Factors for Locations, Seasons (Regardless of Date) and Treatments

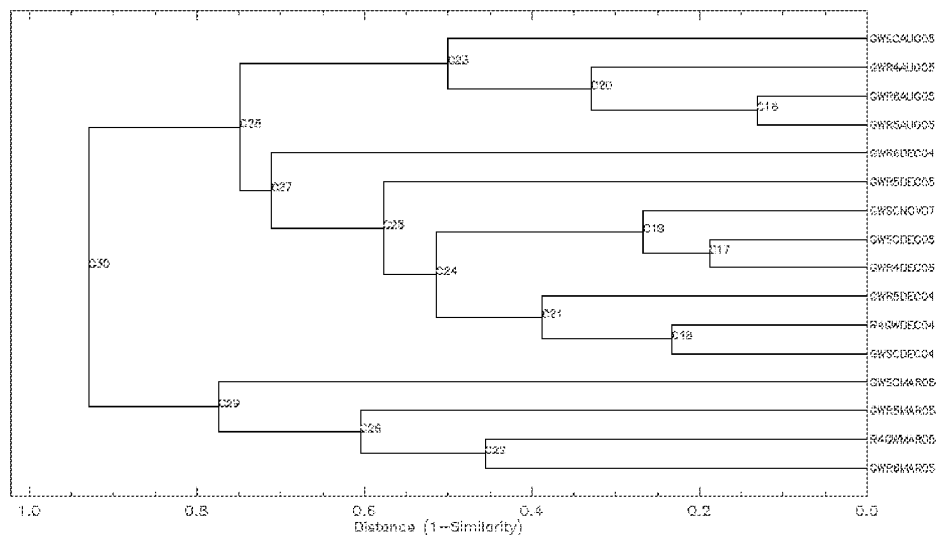


No Significant linkages at $p < 0.005$

Figure A4-3: SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos for Each Location: Gill West Cluster Analysis

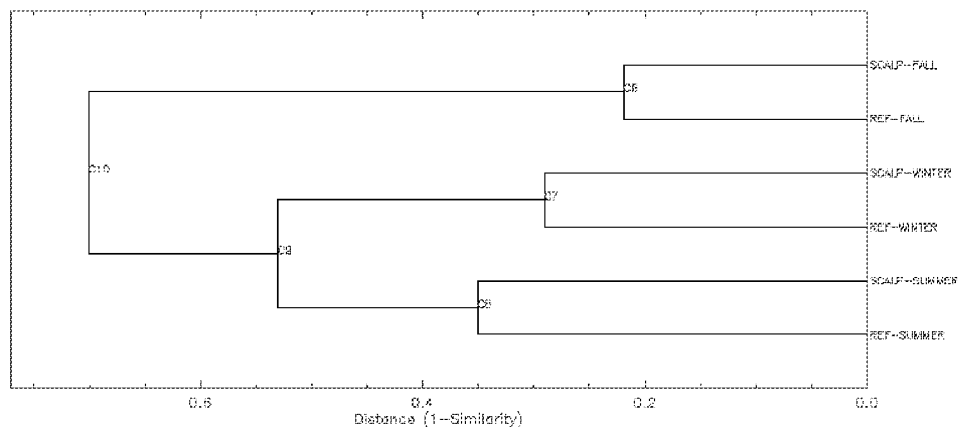


Significant linkages at $p < 0.03$ = C7-C10

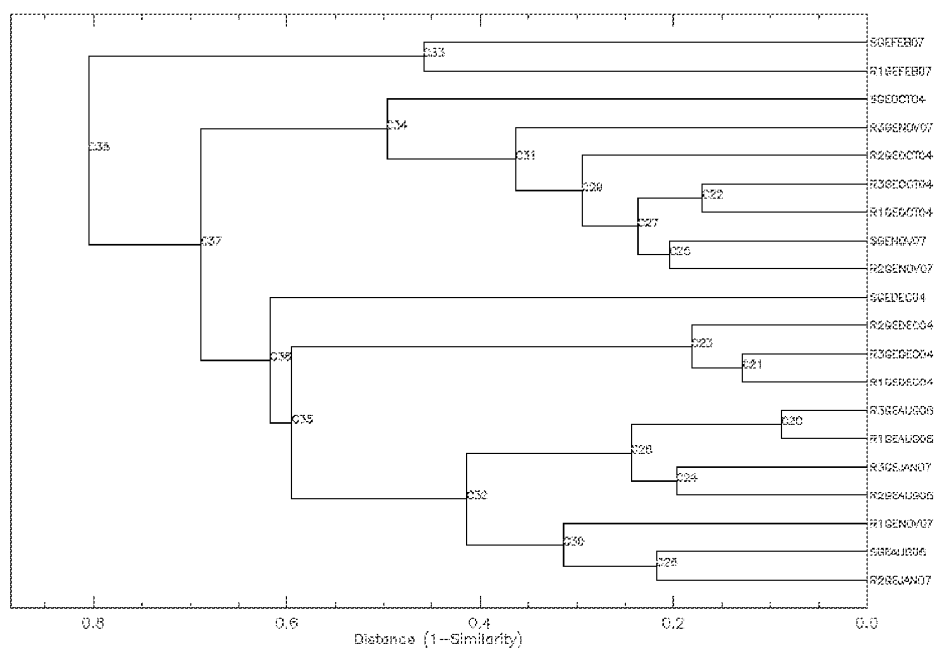


Significant linkages at $p < 0.01$ = C18, C20, C21, C23-25, C27-30

Figure A4-4: SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos for Each Location: Gill East Cluster Analysis

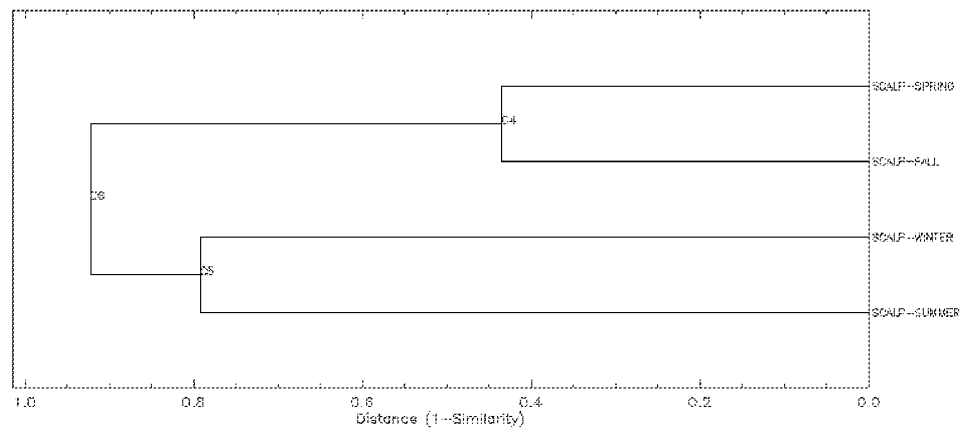


Significant linkages at $p < 0.02$ = C8, C9, C10

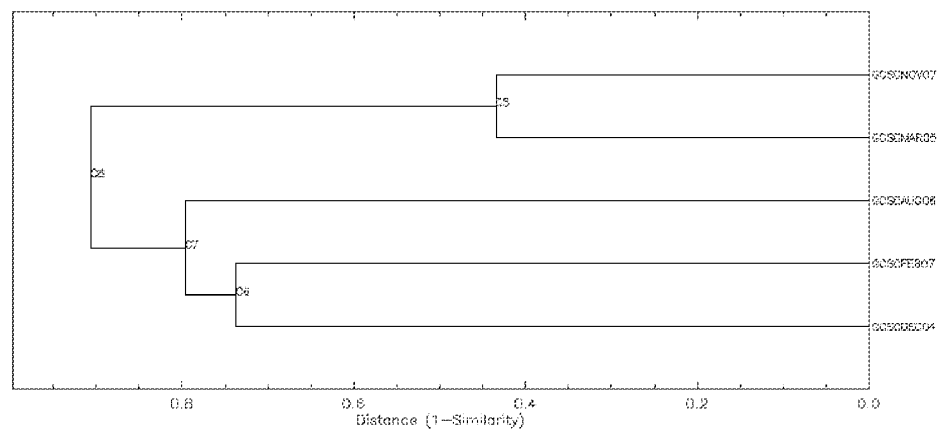


Significant linkages = C30, C32-38

**Figure A4-5: SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos for Each Location:
Gill Central Cluster Analysis**

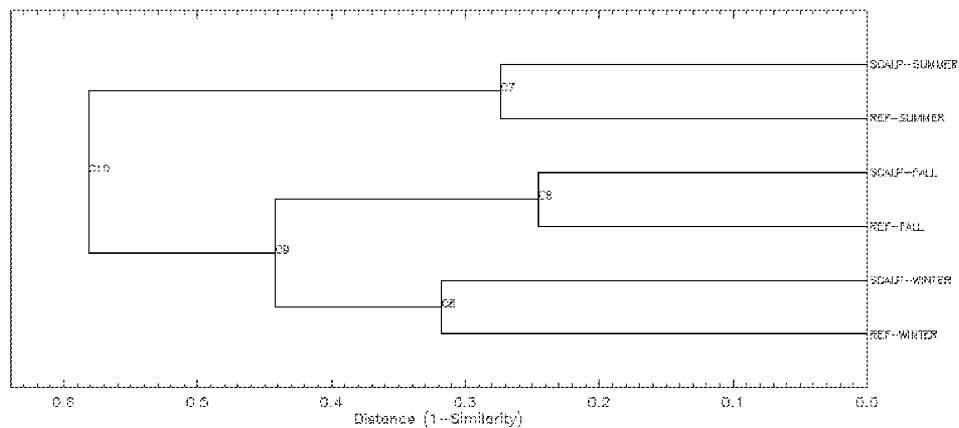


Significant linkages at $p < 0.05$ = C5, C6

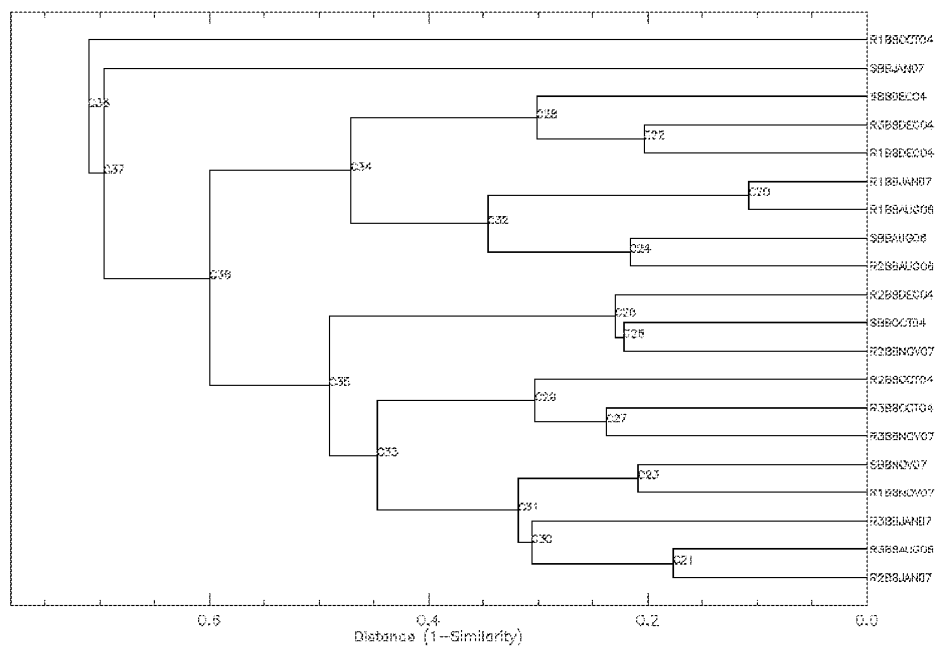


Significant linkages at $p < 0.05$ = C6, C7, C8

Figure A4-6: SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos for Each Location: Big Bar Cluster Analysis



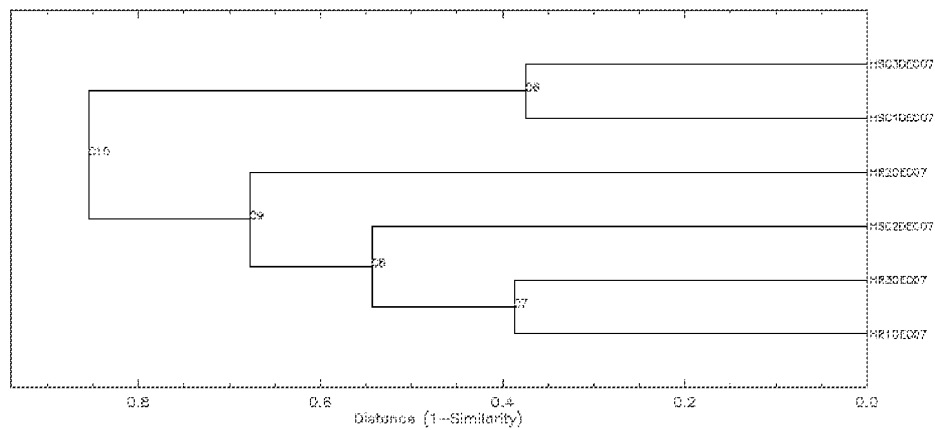
Significant clusters at $p < 0.03$ = C8, C9, C10



Significant clusters at $p < 0.015$ = C28, C33-38

Figure A4-7: SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos for Each Location: Herrling Bar Cluster Analysis

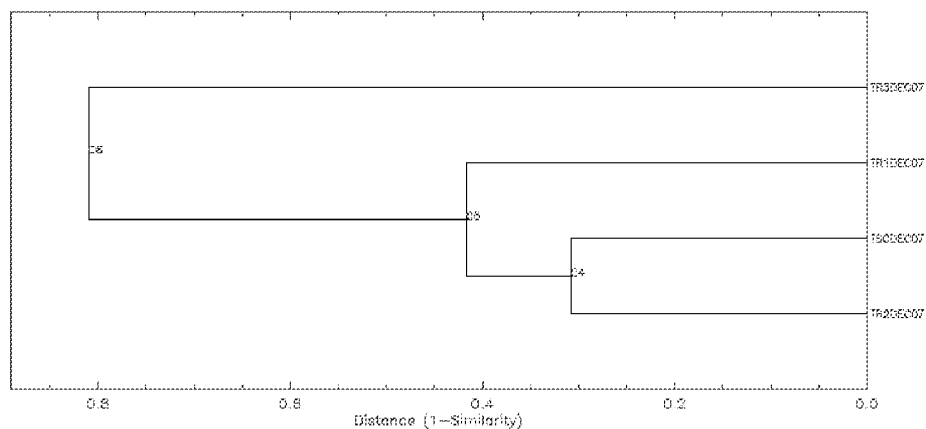
No dendrogram generated: HS (n=24) vs HR (n=30) for December, 2007;
Similarity = 0.23, $p < 0.001$ (power >99.9%)



Significant linkages at $p < 0.03 = C10$

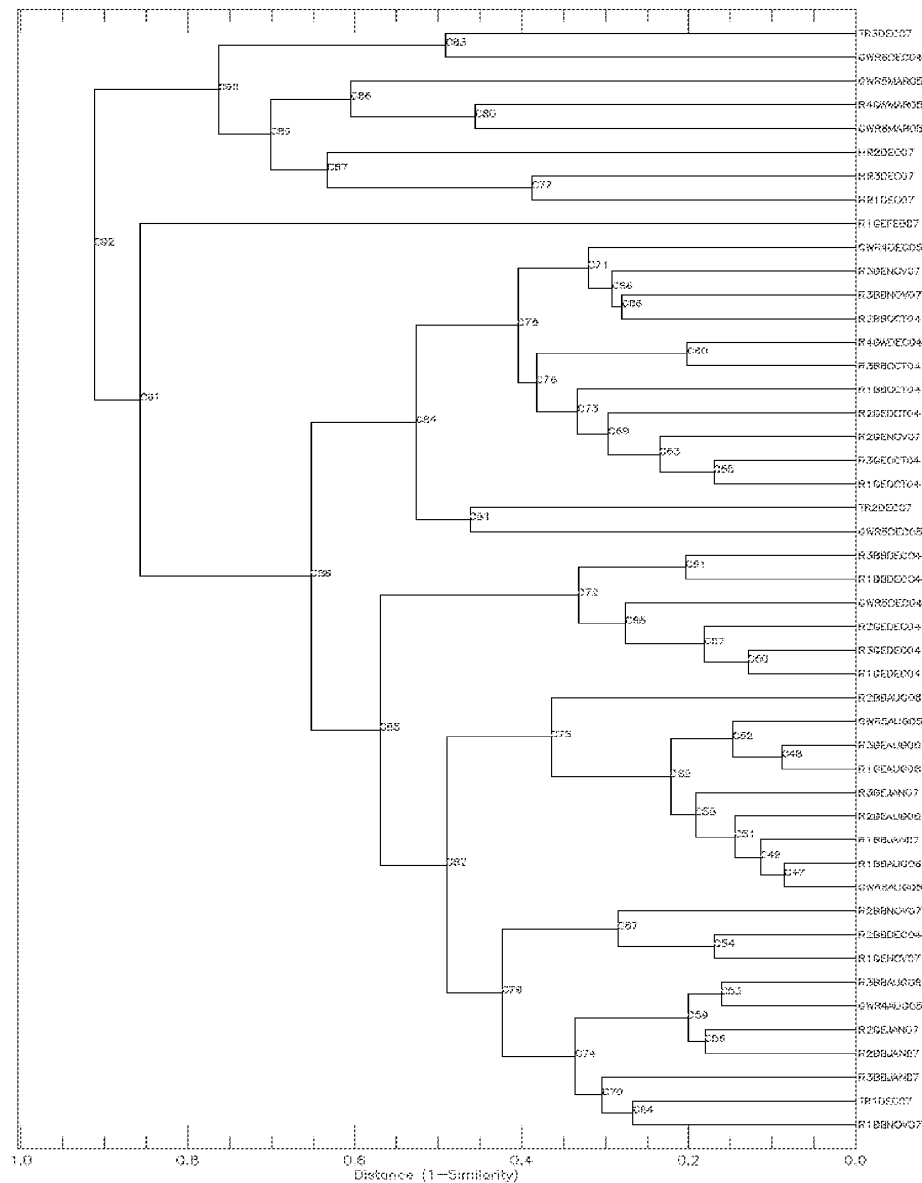
Figure A4-8: SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos for Each Location: Tranmer Bar Cluster Analysis

No dendrogram generated for T ref (n=15) vs T scalp (n= 5). Similarity is 0.74, $p > 0.3$.



Significant linkages for $p < 0.05 = C5$ and $C6$

Figure A4-9: SIGTREE Analyses for Benthos for Reference Sites: Cluster Analysis of All Locations and Dates



Significant linkages at $p < 0.004\% = C72, C75, C81, C84, C85, C91, C92$

Figure A4-10: SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos for Reference Sites: Cluster Analysis of All Locations and Seasons (Regardless of Date)

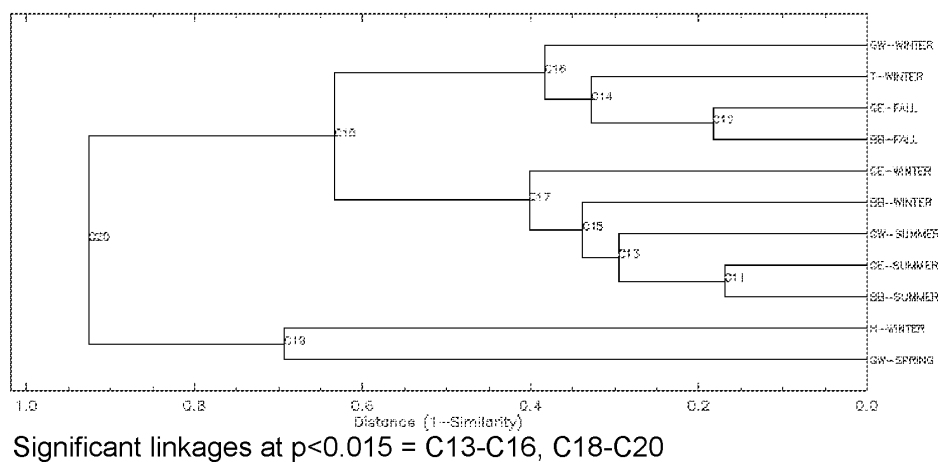


Figure A4-11: SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos for Reference Sites: Cluster Analysis of All Locations Grouped for Each Season

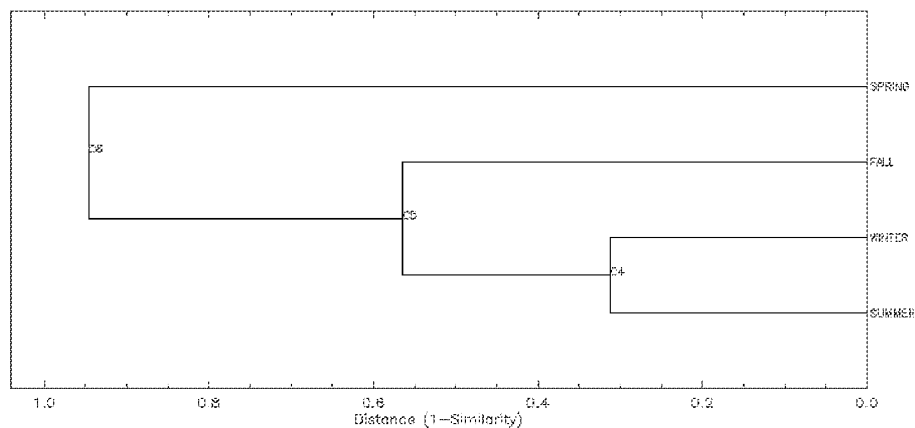
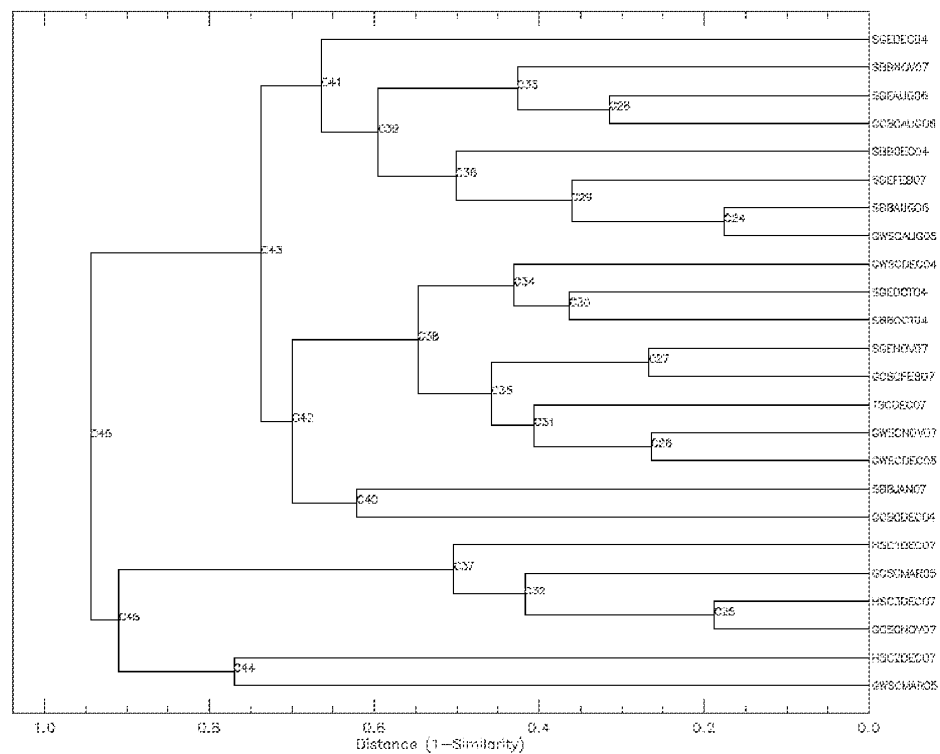
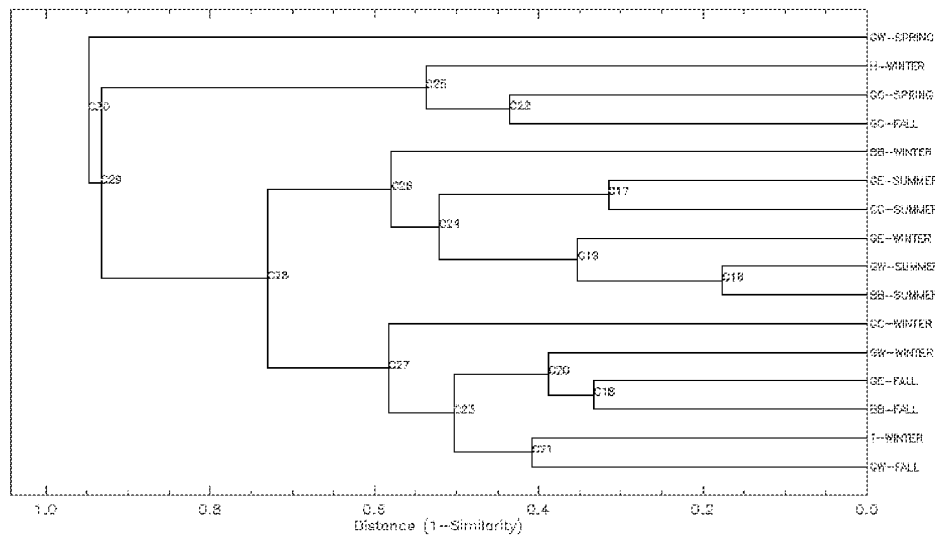


Figure A4-12: SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos for Scalped Sites: Cluster Analysis of All Locations and Dates



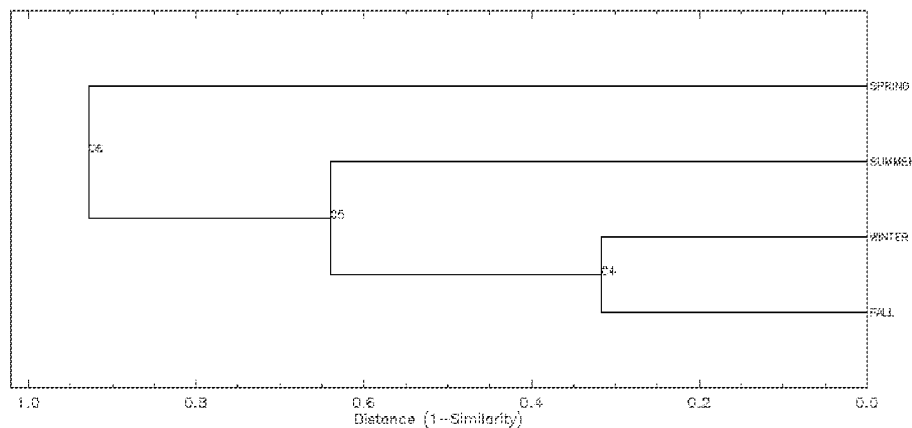
Significant linkages at $p < 0.005$ = C29, C31, C34, C36, C40-43, C45

Figure A4-13: SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos for Scalped Sites: Cluster Analysis of All Locations Grouped for Each Season



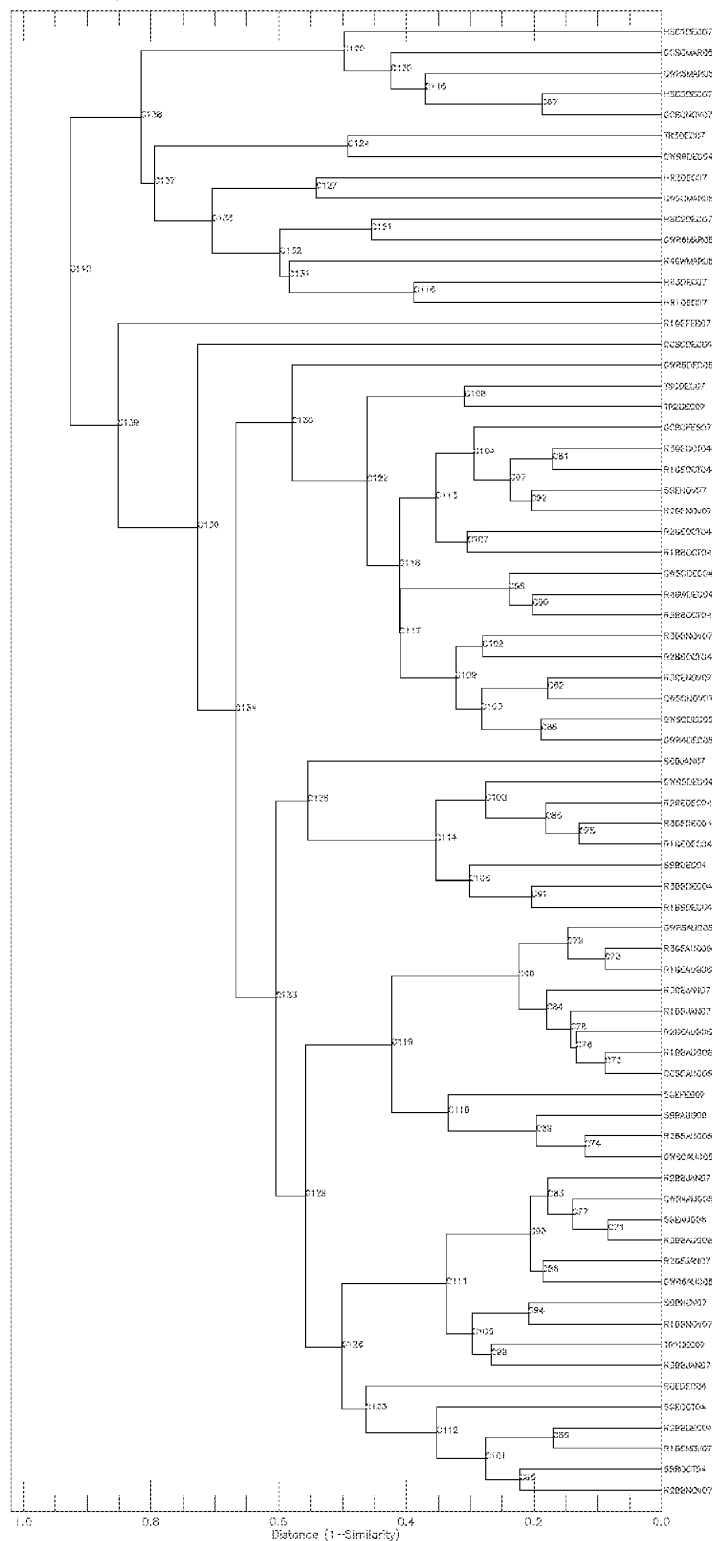
Significant linkages at $p < 0.01$ = C20, C21, C23, C26-30

Figure A4-14: SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos for Scalped Sites: Cluster Analysis of All Samples Grouped by Season (Regardless of Location or Date)



Significant linkages at $p < 0.05$ = C5 and C6

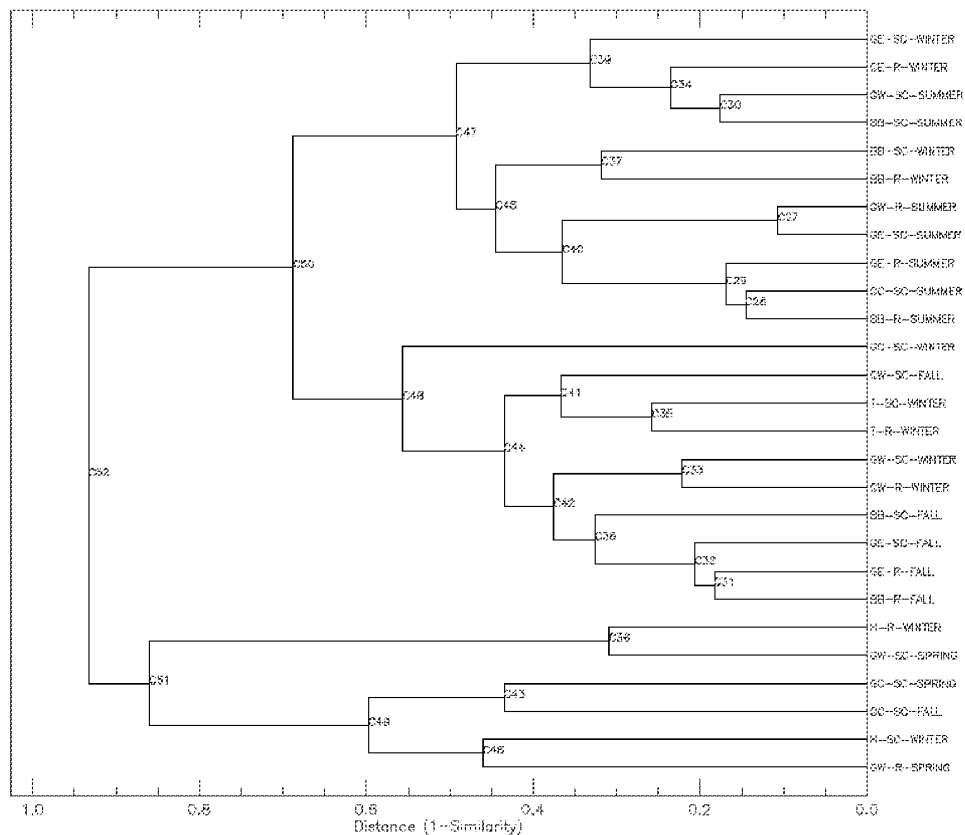
Figure A4-15: SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos Comparing Scalped and Reference Samples for All Locations: All Locations, Treatments and Dates



Significant linkages at $P < 0.002$ = C100, C110, C119, C122, C123, C128, C130, C133, C136, C139

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Figure A4-16: SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos Comparing Scalped and Reference Samples for All Locations: All Locations, Treatments Grouped by Season (Regardless of Date)



Significant linkages at $p < 0.005$ = C37, C42, C45, C48-52

Figure A4-17: SIGTREE Analysis for Benthos Comparing Scalped and Reference Samples for All Locations: Samples Grouped by Season and Treatment (Regardless of Location or Date)

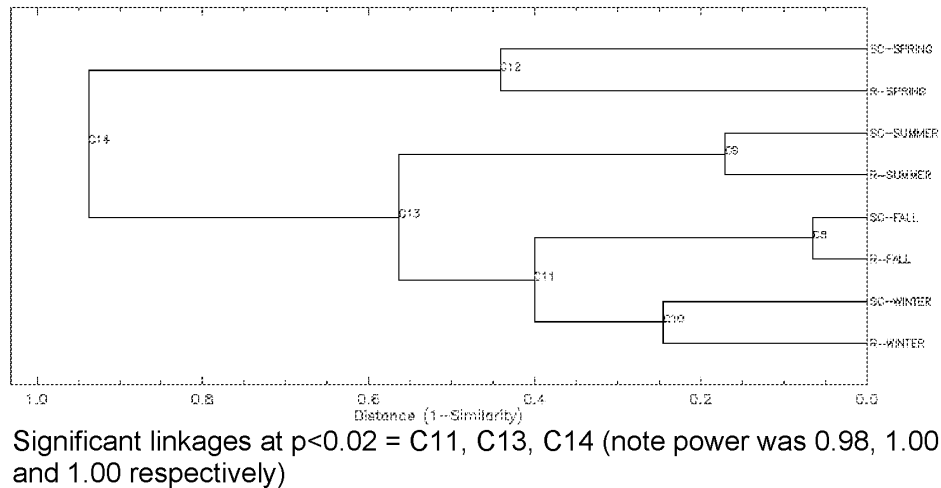


Figure A4-18: SIGTREE Analysis for Fish Community Analysis: All Locations and Dates

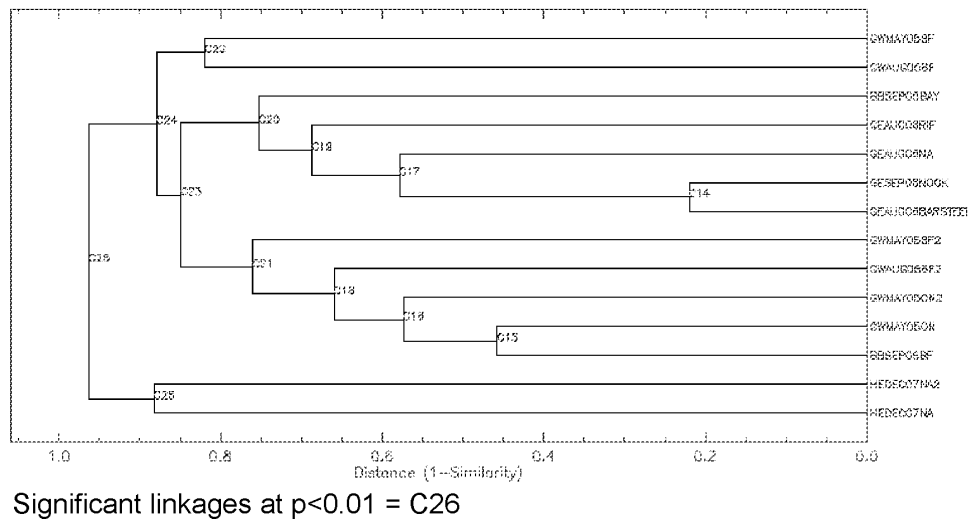


Figure A4-19: SIGTREE Analysis for Different Habitat Types and Seasons (All Locations Combined)

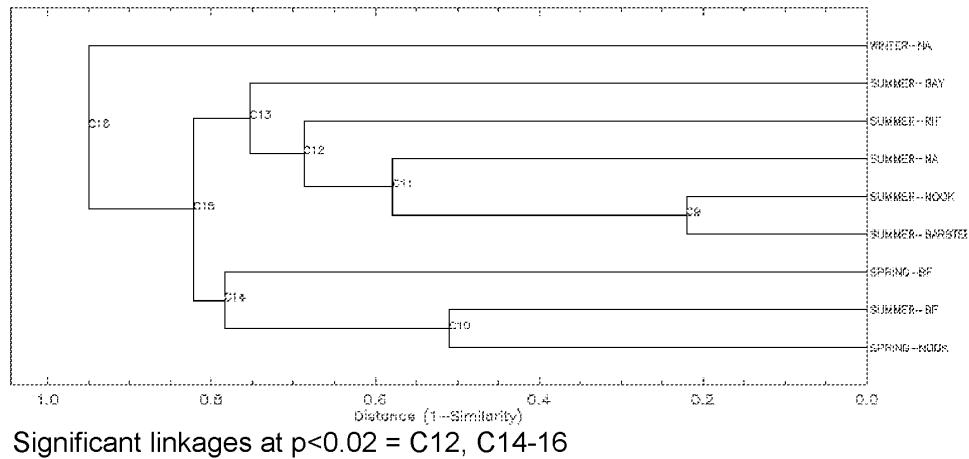
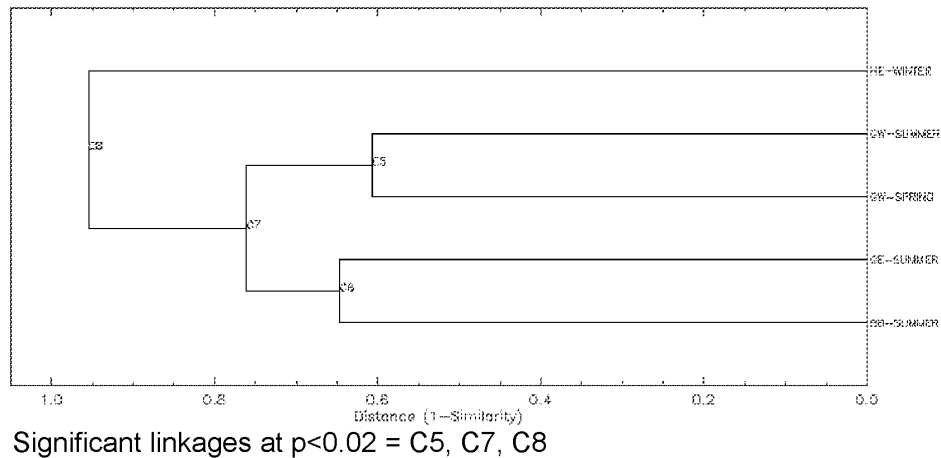


Figure A4-20: SIGTREE Analysis for All Sample Locations and Habitats Combined for Each Season



Appendix 5

Standardized Raw Data Tables

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Station		S20		S40		S60		S80		S100		S120		S140		S160		S180		S200		S220		S240		S260		S280		S300		S320		S340		S360		S380		S400		S420		S440		S460		S480		S500		S520		S540		S560		S580		S600		S620		S640		S660		S680		S700		S720		S740		S760		S780		S800		S820		S840		S860		S880		S900		S920		S940		S960		S980		S1000		S1020		S1040		S1060		S1080		S1100		S1120		S1140		S1160		S1180		S1200		S1220		S1240		S1260		S1280		S1300		S1320		S1340		S1360		S1380		S1400		S1420		S1440		S1460		S1480		S1500		S1520		S1540		S1560		S1580		S1600		S1620		S1640		S1660		S1680		S1700		S1720		S1740		S1760		S1780		S1800		S1820		S1840		S1860		S1880		S1900		S1920		S1940		S1960		S1980		S2000		S2020		S2040		S2060		S2080		S2100		S2120		S2140		S2160		S2180		S2200		S2220		S2240		S2260		S2280		S2300		S2320		S2340		S2360		S2380		S2400		S2420		S2440		S2460		S2480		S2500		S2520		S2540		S2560		S2580		S2600		S2620		S2640		S2660		S2680		S2700		S2720		S2740		S2760		S2780		S2800		S2820		S2840		S2860		S2880		S2900		S2920		S2940		S2960		S2980		S3000		S3020		S3040		S3060		S3080		S3100		S3120		S3140		S3160		S3180		S3200		S3220		S3240		S3260		S3280		S3300		S3320		S3340		S3360		S3380		S3400		S3420		S3440		S3460		S3480		S3500		S3520		S3540		S3560		S3580		S3600		S3620		S3640		S3660		S3680		S3700		S3720		S3740		S3760		S3780		S3800		S3820		S3840		S3860		S3880		S3900		S3920		S3940		S3960		S3980		S4000		S4020		S4040		S4060		S4080		S4100		S4120		S4140		S4160		S4180		S4200		S4220		S4240		S4260		S4280		S4300		S4320		S4340		S4360		S4380		S4400		S4420		S4440		S4460		S4480		S4500		S4520		S4540		S4560		S4580		S4600		S4620		S4640		S4660		S4680		S4700		S4720		S4740		S4760		S4780		S4800		S4820		S4840		S4860		S4880		S4900		S4920		S4940		S4960		S4980		S5000		S5020		S5040		S5060		S5080		S5100		S5120		S5140		S5160		S5180		S5200		S5220		S5240		S5260		S5280		S5300		S5320		S5340		S5360		S5380		S5400		S5420		S5440		S5460		S5480		S5500		S5520		S5540		S5560		S5580		S5600		S5620		S5640		S5660		S5680		S5700		S5720		S5740		S5760		S5780		S5800		S5820		S5840		S5860		S5880		S5900		S5920		S5940		S5960		S5980		S6000		S6020		S6040		S6060		S6080		S6100		S6120		S6140		S6160		S6180		S6200		S6220		S6240		S6260		S6280		S6300		S6320		S6340		S6360		S6380		S6400		S6420		S6440		S6460		S6480		S6500		S6520		S6540		S6560		S6580		S6600		S6620		S6640		S6660		S6680		S6700		S6720		S6740		S6760		S6780		S6800		S6820		S6840		S6860		S6880		S6900		S6920		S6940		S6960		S6980		S7000		S7020		S7040		S7060		S7080		S7100		S7120		S7140		S7160		S7180		S7200		S7220		S7240		S7260		S7280		S7300		S7320		S7340		S7360		S7380		S7400		S7420		S7440		S7460		S7480		S7500		S7520		S7540		S7560		S7580		S7600		S7620		S7640		S7660		S7680		S7700		S7720		S7740		S7760		S7780		S7800		S7820		S7840		S7860		S7880		S7900		S7920		S7940		S7960		S7980		S8000		S8020		S8040		S8060		S8080		S8100		S8120		S8140		S8160		S8180		S8200		S8220		S8240		S8260		S8280		S8300		S8320		S8340		S8360		S8380		S8400		S8420		S8440		S8460		S8480		S8500		S8520		S8540		S8560		S8580		S8600		S8620		S8640		S8660		S8680		S8700		S8720		S8740		S8760		S8780		S8800		S8820		S8840		S8860		S8880		S8900		S8920		S8940		S8960		S8980		S9000		S9020		S9040		S9060		S9080		S9100		S9120		S9140		S9160		S9180		S9200		S9220		S9240		S9260		S9280		S9300		S9320		S9340		S9360		S9380		S9400		S9420		S9440		S9460		S9480		S9500		S9520		S9540		S9560		S9580		S9600		S9620		S9640		S9660		S9680		S9700		S9720		S9740		S9760		S9780		S9800		S9820		S9840		S9860		S9880		S9900		S9920		S9940		S9960		S9980		S10000		S10020		S10040		S10060		S10080		S10100		S10120		S10140		S10160		S10180		S10200		S10220		S10240		S10260		S10280		S10300		S10320		S10340		S10360		S10380		S10400		S10420		S10440		S10460		S10480		S10500		S10520		S10540		S10560		S10580		S10600		S10620		S10640		S10660		S10680		S10700		S10720		S10740		S10760		S10780		S10800		S10820		S10840		S10860		S10880		S10900		S10920		S10940		S10960		S10980		S11000		S11020		S11040		S11060		S11080		S11100		S11120		S11140		S11160		S11180		S11200		S11220		S11240		S11260		S11280		S11300		S11320		S11340		S11360		S11380		S11400		S11420		S11440		S11460		S11480		S11500		S11520		S11540		S11560		S11580		S11600		S11620		S11640		S11660		S11680		S11700		S11720		S11740		S11760		S11780		S11800		S11820		S11840		S11860		S11880		S11900		S11920		S11940		S11960		S11980		S12000		S12020		S12040		S12060		S12080		S12100		S12120		S12140		S12160		S12180		S12200		S12220		S12240		S12260		S12280		S12300		S12320		S12340		S12360		S12380		S12400		S12420		S12440		S12460		S12480		S12500		S12520		S12540		S12560		S12580		S12600		S12620		S12640		S12660		S12680		S12700		S12720		S12740		S12760		S12780		S12800		S12820		S12840		S12860		S12880		S12900		S12920		S12940		S12960		S12980		S13000		S13020		S13040		S13060		S13080		S13100		S13120		S13140		S13160		S13180		S13200		S13220		S13240		S13260		S13280		S13300		S13320		S13340		S13360		S13380		S13400		S13420		S13440		S13460		S13480		S13500		S13520		S13540		S13560		S13580		S13600		S13620		S13640		S13660		S13680		S13700		S13720		S13740		S13760		S13780		S13800		S13820		S13840		S13860	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Table A5-1 Benthos Raw Data (con't)

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Table A5-1 Benthos Raw Data (con't)

Species		mar2	mar12	mar22	mar32	mar42	mar52	mar62	mar72	mar82	mar92	mar102	mar112	mar122	mar132	mar142	mar152	mar162	mar172	mar182	mar192	mar202	mar212	mar222	mar232	mar242	mar252	mar262	mar272	mar282	mar292	mar302			
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2		
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
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10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
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Undercar of sampling device
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Table A5-1 Benthos Raw Data (con't)

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Table A5-1 Benthos Raw Data (con't)

Station	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100		2101		2102		2103		2104		2105		2106		2107		2108		2109		2110		2111		2112		2113		2114		2115		2116		2117		2118		2119		2120		2121		2122		2123		2124		2125		2126		2127		2128		2129		2130		2131		2132		2133		2134		2135		2136		2137		2138		2139		2140		2141		2142		2143		2144		2145		2146		2147		2148		2149		2150		2151		2152		2153		2154		2155		2156		2157		2158		2159		2160		2161		2162		2163		2164		2165		2166		2167		2168		2169		2170		2171		2172		2173		2174		2175		2176		2177		2178		2179		2180		2181		2182		2183		2184		2185		2186		2187		2188		2189		2190		2191		2192		2193		2194		2195		2196		2197		2198		2199		2200		2201		2202		2203		2204		2205		2206		2207		2208		2209		2210		2211		2212		2213		2214		2215		2216		2217		2218		2219		2220		2221		2222		2223		2224		2225		2226		2227		2228		2229		2230		2231		2232		2233		2234		2235		2236		2237		2238		2239		2240		2241		2242		2243		2244		2245		2246		2247		2248		2249		2250		2251		2252		2253		2254		2255		2256		2257		2258		2259		2260		2261		2262		2263		2264		2265		2266		2267		2268		2269		2270		2271		2272		2273		2274		2275		2276		2277		2278		2279		2280		2281		2282		2283		2284		2285		2286		2287		2288		2289		2290		2291		2292		2293		2294		2295		2296		2297		2298		2299		2300		2301		2302		2303		2304		2305		2306		2307		2308		2309		2310		2311		2312		2313		2314		2315		2316		2317		2318		2319		2320		2321		2322		2323		2324		2325		2326		2327		2328		2329		2330		2331		2332		2333		2334		2335		2336		2337		2338		2339		2340		2341		2342		2343		2344		2345		2346		234	
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Table A5-1 Benthos Raw Data (con't)

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Under of sampling device
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Table A5-1 Benthos Raw Data (con't)

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Table A5-1 Benthos Raw Data (con't)

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Under of sampling device	Grab sampler used
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Table A5-1 Benthos Raw Data (con't)

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	Sep-07	Oct-07	Nov-07	Dec-07	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	May-08	Jun-08	Jul-08	Aug-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09	Apr-09	May-09	Jun-09	Jul-09	Aug-09	Sep-09	Oct-09	Nov-09	Dec-09	Jan-10	Feb-10	Mar-10	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11	Apr-11	May-11	Jun-11	Jul-11	Aug-11	Sep-11	Oct-11	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12	Jan-13	Feb-13	Mar-13	Apr-13	May-13	Jun-13	Jul-13	Aug-13	Sep-13	Oct-13	Nov-13	Dec-13	Jan-14	Feb-14	Mar-14	Apr-14	May-14	Jun-14	Jul-14	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21	Aug-21	Sep-21	Oct-21	Nov-21	Dec-21	Jan-22	Feb-22	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23	Aug-23	Sep-23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Mar-24	Apr-24	May-24	Jun-24	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26	Jun-26	Jul-26	Aug-26	Sep-26	Oct-26	Nov-26	Dec-26	Jan-27	Feb-27	Mar-27	Apr-27	May-27	Jun-27	Jul-27	Aug-27	Sep-27	Oct-27	Nov-27	Dec-27	Jan-28	Feb-28	Mar-28	Apr-28	May-28	Jun-28	Jul-28	Aug-28	Sep-28	Oct-28	Nov-28	Dec-28	Jan-29	Feb-29	Mar-29	Apr-29	May-29	Jun-29	Jul-29	Aug-29	Sep-29	Oct-29	Nov-29	Dec-29	Jan-30	Feb-30	Mar-30	Apr-30	May-30	Jun-30	Jul-30	Aug-30	Sep-30	Oct-30	Nov-30	Dec-30	Jan-31	Feb-31	Mar-31	Apr-31	May-31	Jun-31	Jul-31	Aug-31	Sep-31	Oct-31	Nov-31	Dec-31	Jan-32	Feb-32	Mar-32	Apr-32	May-32	Jun-32	Jul-32	Aug-32	Sep-32	Oct-32	Nov-32	Dec-32	Jan-33	Feb-33	Mar-33	Apr-33	May-33	Jun-33	Jul-33	Aug-33	Sep-33	Oct-33	Nov-33	Dec-33	Jan-34	Feb-34	Mar-34	Apr-34	May-34	Jun-34	Jul-34	Aug-34	Sep-34	Oct-34	Nov-34	Dec-34	Jan-35	Feb-35	Mar-35	Apr-35	May-35	Jun-35	Jul-35	Aug-35	Sep-35	Oct-35	Nov-35	Dec-35	Jan-36	Feb-36	Mar-36	Apr-36	May-36	Jun-36	Jul-36	Aug-36	Sep-36	Oct-36	Nov-36	Dec-36	Jan-37	Feb-37	Mar-37	Apr-37	May-37	Jun-37	Jul-37	Aug-37	Sep-37	Oct-37	Nov-37	Dec-37	Jan-38	Feb-38	Mar-38	Apr-38	May-38	Jun-38	Jul-38	Aug-38	Sep-38	Oct-38	Nov-38	Dec-38	Jan-39	Feb-39	Mar-39	Apr-39	May-39	Jun-39	Jul-39	Aug-39	Sep-39	Oct-39	Nov-39	Dec-39	Jan-40	Feb-40	Mar-40	Apr-40	May-40	Jun-40	Jul-40	Aug-40	Sep-40	Oct-40	Nov-40	Dec-40	Jan-41	Feb-41	Mar-41	Apr-41	May-41	Jun-41	Jul-41	Aug-41	Sep-41	Oct-41	Nov-41	Dec-41	Jan-42	Feb-42	Mar-42	Apr-42	May-42	Jun-42	Jul-42	Aug-42	Sep-42	Oct-42	Nov-42	Dec-42	Jan-43	Feb-43	Mar-43	Apr-43	May-43	Jun-43	Jul-43	Aug-43	Sep-43	Oct-43	Nov-43	Dec-43	Jan-44	Feb-44	Mar-44	Apr-44	May-44	Jun-44	Jul-44	Aug-44	Sep-44	Oct-44	Nov-44	Dec-44	Jan-45	Feb-45	Mar-45	Apr-45
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Table A5-1 Benthos Raw Data (cont')																												
Station	Date	Reference 1			Reference 2			Reference 3			Reference 4			Reference 5			Reference 6			Reference 7			Reference 8					
		11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07	11-Dec-07			
		Hauling		Hauling		Hauling		Hauling		Hauling		Hauling		Hauling		Hauling		Hauling		Hauling		Hauling		Hauling				
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Table A5-1 Benthos Raw Data (con't)

Undercar of sampling device
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Table A5-1 Benthos Raw Data (con't)

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Table A5-1 Benthos Raw Data (con't)

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Undercar of sampling device
Grab sampler used

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Table A5-1 Benthos Raw Data (con't)

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Table A5-2: Fish Raw Data

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Table A5-2 (Con't): Fish Raw Data

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