

# Fish Passage: Table 1 Summary of Effects to Atlantic Salmon

## Practice Information

The purpose of this practice is to allow upstream and downstream movement of fish past barriers where feasible or desirable.

This practice applies to all rivers, streams, and outlets of ponds or lakes where barriers impede desired fish passage. Modification or removal of barriers, particularly on large river systems, may significantly affect hydrology, for example by creating impoundments or increasing seasonal inundation in the floodplain. The context and intensity of these impacts must be considered when planning any project involving a fish passage.



Network Diagram Effect Number	Life cycle affected:	Effect on Essential Fish Habitat (EFH):	Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Measures (CMs):	Effect on EFH (with CMs):
D.1 Increase in habitat connectivity, decrease in fragmentation	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect	None	No adverse effect
D.2 Increase and decrease in water quantity	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect, fishway impoundments are not a significant portion of stream flow volumes	None	No adverse effect
I.2 Increase in use of habitat by target species	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect due to full mitigation of all adverse effects	None	No adverse effect

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I.3 Increase in population/recovery of target species	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No adverse effect: population increase/recover is intended purpose of fish passage	None	No adverse effect
I.4 Increase in use of habitat by non-target species	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	May adverse effect: potential introduction of predatory invasive aquatic species such as Muskellunge.	Sites are evaluated for proximity of known invasive fish species. Fishways may be controlled, as needed to facilitate passage of non-invasive species	No adverse effect
I.5 Increase of population of non-target species	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	May adverse effect: potential introduction of predatory invasive aquatic species such as Muskellunge.	Sites are evaluated for proximity of known invasive fish species. Fishways may be controlled, as needed to facilitate passage of non-invasive species	No adverse effect
I.6 Increase and decrease of flows in water course	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect, fishway impoundments are not a significant portion of stream flow volumes	None	No adverse effect
I.7 Increase and decrease of water supply	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect, fishway impoundments are not a significant portion of stream flow volumes	None	No adverse effect
I.8 Increase and decrease of channel, shoreline, streambank erosion	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	May adversely affect: short term increase in turbidity or streambed sedimentation during construction; potential increase in BOD	Erosion & Sediment Control Measures: Streambank and Shoreline Protection installed as needed for site specific conditions	No adverse effect

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I.9 Decrease in sedimentation	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect	None	No adverse effect
I.10 Increase and decrease of groundwater table	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect, fishway impoundments are not a significant portion of stream flow volumes	None	No adverse effect
I.11 Increase and decrease of availability of water for other uses	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect, fishway impoundments are not a significant portion of stream flow volumes	None	No adverse effect
C.1 Increase in biodiversity	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect due to full mitigation of all adverse effects (such as prevention of fishway introduced invasive species)	None	No adverse effect
C.4 Decrease and increase in water quality	Eggs & Larvae, Juveniles, Adults, Spawning Adults	No effect, fishway impoundments do not significantly affect groundwater levels.	None	No adverse effect