Potential Impacts of Pile Driving on Juvenile Pink (Oncorhynchus gorbuscha) and Chum (O. keta) Salmon Behavior and Distribution

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A pilot study assessed the potential effects of pile driving activities on the behavior and distributions of schools of juvenile pink (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) and chum (*O. keta*) salmon. Sites studied included the Everett Homeport (near the mouth of the Snohomish River), Elliott Bay Marina (Seattle), and the Kingston and Bremerton Ferry Terminals. School size, frequency of occurrence, species distribution, and general fish behavior were measured at the sites where pile driving and fish presence coincided. Individual fish were sub-sampled for total length, weight, and stomach contents. On sampling days, tidal stage, weather, salinity, and the underwater acoustic environment were also measured.

Pile driving did not occur at the Kingston site, and juvenile Pacific salmon were not present at the Bremerton site when pile driving was in progress. Therefore, the data from these sites do not provide direct information on the impacts pile driving has on juvenile salmonids. Very few fish were observed at the Elliott Bay site, with or without pile driving.

The majority of results regarding the impacts of pile driving on juvenile salmonid ecology are from the Everett Homeport site:

- Within the range of salmonid hearing, the sound field generated by pile driving activities had a radius of at least 600 m.
- Pile driving operations apparently affected the distributions and general behavior of fish schools about the site
- Nearly twice as many fish schools were found on the construction side of the site on non-pile driving days compared to driving days
- Fish schools were typically in water <1.5 m, within 2 m from shore, and surface oriented. Fish school distances from shore did not change significantly as a result of pile driving
- The average total length of fish did not increase significantly over the study period, suggesting fish were either transient and/or not growing
- **6** Stomach content analysis indicated that most fish were feeding
- While salinity and tidal stage probably affected the vertical distribution of fish in the water column, it did not appear to alter fish behavior or distribution about the construction site as measured in this study

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INTRODUCTION

Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus* spp.) in the Northwest United States are confronted with seemingly endless challenges imposed by destruction and alteration of migration routes, and spawning and rearing habitats. Mitigation of these human induced changes often have limited efficacy. In order to avoid further impediments to Pacific salmon, the Washington Department of Fisheries (WDF) prohibits pile driving activities in Puget Sound (Washington) waters from March 15 to June 15 each year. Migrating juvenile Pacific salmon might be driven towards deeper water, have their foraging patterns altered, encounter delays in their outmigration, or be more susceptible to predation as a direct result of the disturbance created by pile driving activities.

The regulation allegedly hinders the progress of shoreline construction companies, who claim only anecdotal evidence supports the hypothesis of the WDF pile driving prohibition rule. Therefore, pile driving construction companies initiated this study in order to ascertain the impacts of their activities on the distribution and behavior of juvenile Pacific salmon. The hypothesis of WDF and this research is that sounds produced by pile driving rigs alter the abundance, behavior, distribution, and/or general ecology of juvenile pink and chum salmon at pile driving sites. To test this hypothesis, We first characterized the underwater acoustic environment at the Everett Homeport, Elliott Bay Marina, and Kingston and Bremerton Ferry Terminals, to determine if sounds in these areas were within the audible range of juvenile pink and chum salmon. Secondly, We measured the abundance, behavior, and distribution of juvenile pink and chum salmon at the four sites, with and without pile driving. The information from this study has direct application to decision making at WDF and other management agencies concerned with the welfare of aquatic organisms in the Puget Sound area. In the following section, We will review the pertinent literature on juvenile salmonid ecology in the nearshore estuarine areas. underwater acoustics. and fish audition.

ESTUARINE ECOLOGY OF JUVENILE PINK AND CHUM SALMON

Pink and chum salmon typically migrate soon after emergence from their natal streams to the estuary (see Kobayashi and Abe 1977; Healey 1979; Godin 1982). Once in the estuary, they occupy nearshore, shallow water areas until they reach a total length (TL) of 50-60 mm (Manzer 1956; Gilhousen 1962; see Kirkwood 1962; LeBrasseur and Parker 1964; Neave 1966; Kaczynski et al. 1973; Groot 1982), upon which they move into the neritic zone. Juvenile pink and chum salmon in the Puget Sound area typically migrate from their natal streams between early February and late May, with peaks of abundance occurring from late March to mid-May for pink salmon, and late March to early May for chum salmon.

Individual estuarine residence times for juvenile chum salmon vary considerably, with estimates ranging from 0 to 32 days (Mason 1974; Healey 1979; Salo et al. 1980; Chitwood 1981; Congleton et al. 1981; Simenstad and Eggers 1981; Levy and Northcote 1982; Schreffler et al. 1990). Individual residence times for pink salmon are not known.

Newly emerged juvenile pink and chum salmon occupying nearshore waters of Puget Sound have a feeding preference for epibenthic invertebrates, with a subsequent transition to more pelagic prey as they grow larger and move into deeper water (Bax et al. 1978; Simenstad and Kinney 1978; Fresh et al. 1979; Meyer et al. 1981; Weitkamp and Schadt 1982). However, there is considerable variation in the diet as a function of species, time of year, and geographical location. Kaczynski et al. (1973) found that juvenile pink salmon (mean TL 39 mm) sampled in nearshore waters of Port Susan, WA, primarily fed on barnacle nauplii, invertebrate eggs, and mysis larvae, whereas juvenile chum salmon with mean TL 43 mm, primarily fed on epibenthic harpacticoid copepods and gammarids. Feller and Kaczynski (1975) found that juvenile chum salmon with mean FL ~38 mm fed primarily on gammarid amphipods, cladocerans, and terrestrial and marine insects in the nearshore waters of Port Susan.

Pink salmon typically feed during the day, with peaks of activity occurring at dawn and dusk (Godin 1981). Juvenile pink and chum salmon grow rapidly during their occupation of the estuary. Daily growth rates range from 2.2-8.6% of body weight for chum salmon (Healey 1979; Salo et al. 1980; Bax and Whitmus 1981; Congleton et al. 1981; Irie 1985; Koshiishi 1986), and 3.1-7.1% for pink salmon (LeBrasseur and Parker 1964; Phillips and Barraclough 1978; Mortensen et al. 1991). In order to grow at this rate, the fish must consume large amounts of prey. Juvenile pink and chum salmon are estimated to consume the equivalent of 10-16% of their body weight per day in prey biomass (LeBrasseur 1969; Parsons and LeBrasseur 1970; Godin 1981). Evacuation rates are rapid, with 50% evacuation times of 6.5 h (at 8-12°C) in 0.6 g juvenile chum salmon (Koshiishi 1980).

The significance of estuaries in the lifecycle of Pacific salmon is well documented. In particular, the first few weeks in the estuary is a critical time for juveniles (Manzer and Shepard 1962; Simenstad et al. 1982; Levings

et al. 1989), during which there is high mortality (Godfrey 1958; Ricker 1962; Foerster 1968; Parker 1968; Ricker 1976; Peterman 1982; Bax 1983). There is evidence that mortality of small fish is size dependent, and rapid growth and increase in body size may reduce predation pressure on juvenile salmonids during their first few weeks in the estuary (Parker 1971; Healey 1982a; Hargreaves and LeBrasseur 1985; Furnell and Brett 1986). Juvenile pink and chum salmon are especially susceptible to predation and environmental stresses since they enter the estuary at a small size immediately or shortly after emergence. They are generally smaller than juvenile coho and chinook salmon and reside in the sublittoral zone for 4 to 24 weeks before moving out to the neritic zone (Simenstad et al. 1982).

The Everett Harbor and the Port Gardner vicinity are important rearing areas for juvenile salmonids migrating from the Snohomish River (Tyler 1963; Conley 1977; McEntee 1985; Schadt and Weitkamp 1985; Beauchamp 1986; Beauchamp et al. 1987). If these fish were forced out into the neritic zone prematurely, they might be subject to increased predation pressure and decreased food availability.

Like all Pacific salmon migrating from their natal streams to the sea, juvenile pink and chum salmon migrating from the Snohomish River face stress imposed by osmoregulatory challenges. They must acclimate to salinities of 25‰, and these salinities vary from 8-25‰ at the Homeport as a function of tidal stage. However, the osmotic challenge imposed by salinities of 25‰ is apparently brief, since juvenile chum salmon become sea water adapted in 12 h (Iwata and Komatsu 1984; Hasegawa et al. 1987).

CHARACTERISTICS OF SOUND IN WATER

There are two components to sound propagation through water: particle displacement and sound pressure. Particle displacement is the to-and-fro movement (on the order of nanometers) of water molecules and is a vector quantity, whereas sound pressure is the oscillatory change in pressure above and below hydrostatic pressure and is a scalar quantity acting in all directions.

In a free sound field without physical obstructions to sound transmission, and with an advancing wavefront that is essentially a plane surface, particle velocity (the first derivative of particle displacement) is proportional to sound pressure in the following manner:

 $v = p/\rho c$

where v = particle velocity,

- p = sound pressure,
- ρ = the density of the medium, and
- c = the propagation velocity.

The product ρc is the acoustic impedance of the medium. However, sound levels are not usually expressed as particle velocity, rather the logarithmic decibel (dB) scale of sound pressure level (SPL) is used because a great range of sound levels are found in nature:

sound pressure level (SPL) = $20log_{10}p/p_{ref} dB$

where p = measured sound pressure, and $p_{ref} =$ reference pressure.

A reference quantity is always associated with the dB in order to place sound levels in a reasonable range. Twenty μ Pascal (μ Pa) of sound pressure is the reference (re:) pressure for the dB scale in humans, because 20 μ Pa is the average minimum sound pressure perceivable by humans. Therefore, 0 dB re: 20 μ Pa is the human threshold of hearing. The pain threshold in humans is about 120 dB re: 20 μ Pa. For each 20 dB increase in SPL, regardless of the reference pressure, the increase in actual sound pressure is tenfold. Thus, a 40 dB increase in SPL is 100 times more pressure, 60 dB is 1000 times more and so on.

Sound pressure and particle displacement are essentially the same at substantial distances from the source. However, within a distance of l/2p (l = wavelength), from the sound source the wavefront is spherical rather than a plane surface, and particle velocity is much higher for a given sound pressure—the "near-field effect." The near-field can be thought of as the region where the greatest amount of bulk movement of water occurs in response to the sound source, which is not as pronounced after $l/2\mu$ distance from the sound source. This near-field effect can extend up to 50 m from the source for low frequencies such as 5 Hz, which is perceivable by many fish.

Sound propagation through water, is a logarithmic function of distance:

$$y = a + m(\log x)$$

where a = the source-sound pressure level (yintercept), m = the logarithmic slope, and

 \mathbf{x} = the distance from the source.

Therefore, the rate of SPL increase close to the source is rapid compared to that far away.

Sound perception in FISH

Fish hearing in general is different from that of terrestrial organisms. Most fish hear with a primitive version of the terrestrial inner ear (located in the skull of fish) and with the lateral line that runs the length of each side of the fish and is often extensively routed on the head. The inner ear and lateral line system are collectively called the acoustico-lateralis system. The lateral line system of fish is extremely sensitive to close range pressure changes. For example, by moving past stationary objects, the blind Mexican cave fish (*Anoptichthys jordani*) is capable of identifying the shape of nearby objects, presumably using its lateral line (Campenhausen et al. 1981; Weissert and Campenhausen 1981).

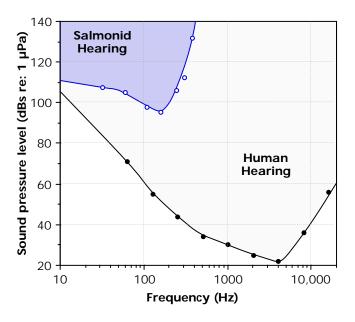


FIGURE 1. Comparison of Atlantic salmon (30-32 cm TL), Salmo salar (Hawkins and Johnstone 1978) and human (Sivian and White 1933 in Fay 1988) sensitivity to sound.

The inner ear of fish does not have a cochlea as in terrestrial vertebrates; rather there are three symmetrically paired structures with associated bony otoliths: the lagena, sacculus, and utriculus. The lagena and sacculus are directly involved with hearing, whereas the utriculus is mainly for three-dimensional orientation (Platt and Popper 1981). The mechanism for hearing is the differential displacement of high-density otoliths relative to the low-density bodies of fish (about the same density as water), resulting in bending of sensory hair cells that line the lagena and sacculus. This mechanical stimuli is then converted to electrical stimuli in the hair cell body and sent to the brain via the auditory nerve (8th cranial) for processing.

Audiograms or minimum audible field thresholds (threshold SPL for various frequencies) of different species of fish are variable (Tavolga and Wodinsky 1963; Chapman and Hawkins 1973; Chapman and Sand 1974; Hawkins and Johnstone 1978; Coombs and Popper 1979; Saidel and Popper 1987). Families of fish with the best hearing such as cyprinids and ictalurids (Ostariophysan fish) possess a physical connection (via a series of bones,

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the Weberian apparatus) between the swimbladder and the inner ear. Thus, the swimbladder acts as an amplifier and a transformer in that it transforms the sound pressure component of sound into the particle velocity component that the inner ear is sensitive to.

The hearing ability of other fish such as salmonids and flatfish is limited in bandwidth and intensity threshold compared to other teleosts: Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) are functionally deaf above 380 Hz (Hawkins and Johnstone 1978, Fig. 1). These fish lack the physical connection between their swimbladder and inner ear that Ostariophysan fishes possess (Hawkins 1986). Fish with this type of hearing are most sensitive to particle velocity since the otoliths in the lagena and sacculus essentially respond to particle displacement (Hawkins and MacLennan 1976). In fact, the swimbladder probably does little to enhance hearing in most nonostariophysine fish, including salmon (Enger 1981).

Compared to humans, salmonids have poor hearing on the basis of perceivable frequency range and sensitivity to sound pressure (Fig. 1). Human infants are capable of detecting sounds from 20-20,000 Hz, and at SPLs much lower than that of salmonids. For example, a human would require about 40 dBs re: 1 μ Pa SPL to hear a 160 Hz pure tone, while a salmonid would require about 100 dBs. Therefore, the salmonid requires close to a thousand fold difference in SPL to hear the same 160 Hz tone.

BEHAVIOR OF FISH IN RESPONSE TO SOUND

Literature on fish hearing clearly demonstrates that fish detect and respond to sounds in their environment (see reviews in Hawkins 1986; Fay 1988; Kalmijn 1988; Rogers and Cox 1988). Fish appear to use sound: to locate prey, evidenced by attraction to a sound stimulus (for example, sharks: Wisby et al. 1964; Nelson 1965; various teleosts and elasmobranchs: Richard 1968; Nelson et al. 1969; rainbow trout, Oncorhynchus mykiss: Abbott 1970); for social interactions (bicolor damselfish, Pomacentrus partitus: Myrberg 1972; Myrberg and Riggio 1985; gudgeon, Gobio gobio: Ladich 1988); for encounters with fishing gear (Olsen 1971 and 1976; Nomura 1980; Wardle 1983; Ona and Toresen 1988); for encounters with hydroelectric bypass systems (Anderson 1988a and 1988b), and to signal the presence of danger, evidenced by fish avoiding a sound stimulus (steelhead trout, O. mykiss: VanDerwalker 1967; herring, Clupea harengus L.: Blaxter et al. 1981a; Schwarz and Greer 1984; Blaxter and Batty 1985a; 1985b; alewife, Alosa pseudoharengus: Haymes and Patrick 1986).

A number of researchers have successfully conditioned fish to sound (Moorehouse 1932; Stober

1969; Abbott 1970 and 1973; Hawkins and Johnstone 1978). While salmonids can be attracted to or repelled from sound through classical conditioning (Abbott 1973), they habituate rapidly or do not respond at all when there is no conditioned response, regardless of SPL (Burner and Moore 1962, Moore and Newman 1956). "At no time did a sound frequency or intensity influence the action of the trout enough to be utilized in guiding young salmon into safe passages around dams and diversions" (Burner and Moore 1962). An explanation for this is that salmon have poor hearing, and the nature of the sounds presented to them in experiments has not been biologically relevant.

The response of salmonids to sounds in their environment is varied. The classic fright response of salmonids to sound is the "startle" or "start" behavior (Moore and Newman 1956; Burner and Moore 1962; VanDerwalker 1967). Such behaviors involve sudden bursts of swimming that are short in duration and distance traveled (usually <60 cm). Responses of other species of fish to sound include packing or balling, polarizing, increases in swimming speed, diving, or avoidance (Herring 1968; Olsen 1969). Few studies have shown that sound can attract or repel salmonids over great distances or for long lengths of time (McKinley and Patrick 1986).

The majority of hearing experiments conducted on salmonids have involved larger juveniles or adult fish, exposed to continuous sound stimuli. Fish under these experimental conditions rarely respond to sudden or loud sound stimuli (Moore and Newman 1956; Burner and Moore 1962). However, the few experiments that have used pulsed (pile driving most closely resembles pulsed sound stimuli) rather than continuous sound stimuli on juvenile fish demonstrated more pronounced responses, such as "startle" or general avoidance (McKinley and Patrick 1986).

Few studies have investigated the behavior of fish in response to changes in SPL over time. Olsen (1971) found a positive correlation between the rate of sound pressure increase and the number of Atlantic herring that would avoid this stimulus (see Blaxter et al. 1981a). Schwarz and Greer (1984) obtained similar results on Pacific herring (*C. harengus pallasi*). However, these studies did not quantify rates of sound pressure increase or the fish's response to the sound stimulus.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

We used slightly different methodologies at each of the four sites for this research. These differences are described for each site where applicable.

STUDY SITES

There were four sites examined for this study: The Everett Homeport, Elliott Bay Marina, and Bremerton and Kingston Ferry Terminals.

Everett Homeport

Fish behavior observations at the Everett Homeport were made from the shore of the mole and the pile driving rigs (Figs. 2 and 3) at the Everett Homeport, Everett, WA (see Driscoll 1978 for a detailed base information and evaluation study of the Snohomish Estuary). The mole area consisted primarily of rip-rap, with a slope of 30° .

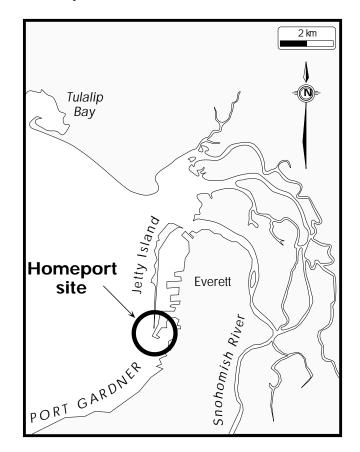


FIGURE 2. The Everett Homeport site in relation to Tulalip Bay and the Snohomish and Stillaguamish Rivers.

Pile drivers placed solid and hollow concrete piles at this site for construction of a 488 m carrier pier and its accompanying 91 m wharf. The DB Pacific rig began at the shoreline and gradually moved offshore working on the carrier pier (Fig. 3). The 60 rig moved back and forth along the shore working on the wharf. See table 1 for a summary of piles, and pile driving equipment.

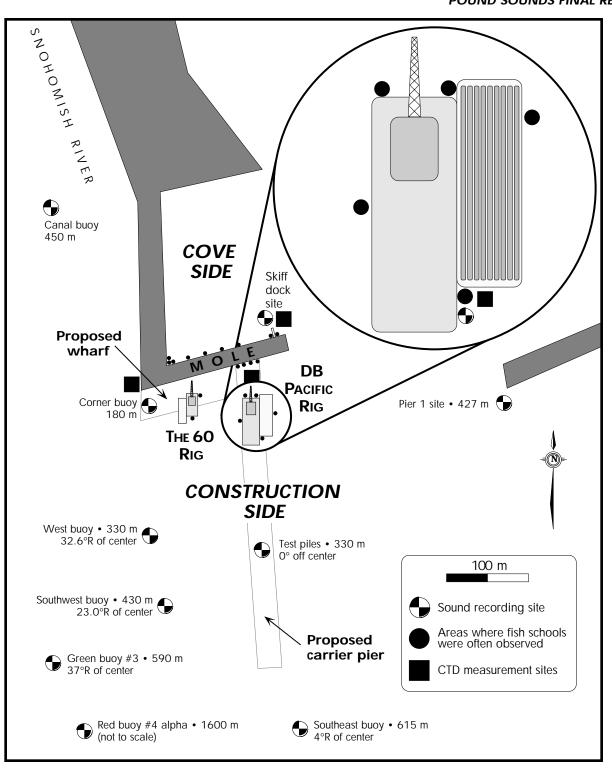


FIGURE 3. Detail of Everett Homeport site showing sound recording sites and distances, areas where fish schools were often sighted, CTD sites, and cove and construction side of the mole.

Pile driving rigs operated for 8-10 hour periods per day on a random daylight schedule (i.e. Monday, Wednesday, Friday pile driving, Tuesday, Thursday nonpile driving, etc., see Fig. 4). Observations were made during daylight hours only. There was no construction activity or observations on weekends.

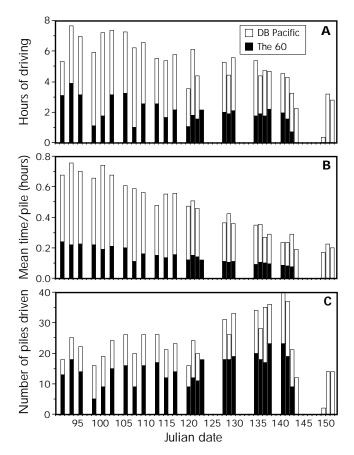


FIGURE 4. Summary of pile driving at the Everett Homeport, 1990. A] Hours per day that piles were being struck. B] Mean time in hours to drive one pile. C] Total number of piles driven each day.

Elliott Bay Marina

The Elliott Bay Marina construction site is located west of Pier 91 in Elliott Bay, below the eastern end of the Magnolia Bluff (Fig. 5). The study site was divided into four experimental units (Fig. 6):

Unit 1: A shallow sloping intertidal beach east of the marina site. The bottom was composed of sand intermixed with rocky areas which included large boulders (man made as well as natural). Most rocky material was covered with barnacles and kelp of several species.

Unit 2: A rock wall recently built as part of the marina. The wall was covered with juvenile barnacles and green algae up to the average high tide. Below the

wall was a gentle sloping sandy flat intermixed with kelp beds.

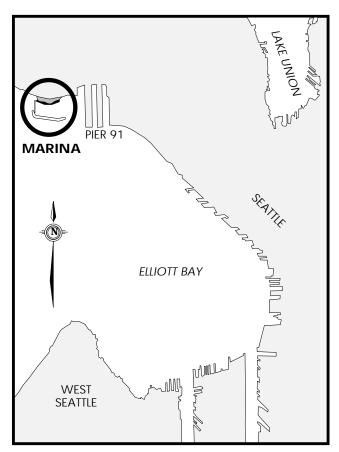


FIGURE 5. General map of Elliott Bay Marina site.

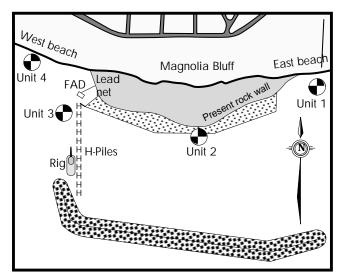


FIGURE 6. Close-up of Elliott Bay Marina site showing experimental units, FAD, and area where pile driving occurred.

Unit 3: This experimental unit was near a series of H-piles and barges. A Fish Attraction Device (FAD) was placed at the west end of the rock wall, far enough offshore to prevent going aground at low tide. The FAD was used to attract juvenile salmonids to a location where they could be consistently observed. The FAD was made of a floating wooden dock (2.4 m by 3.7 m), anchored to the bottom (Fig 3). An observation hole was located in the middle Initially. the FAD was probably placed too far from the shore to attract fish. To compensate for this, a fine mesh net was placed from the rock wall to the FAD (Fig 7), thereby forcing any juvenile salmon away from the shore and out to the FAD. The structure lasted less than 24 hours because severe winds and tides carried it ashore. The FAD was then moved closer to shore into the intertidal zone without the lead.

Unit 4: A shallow sloping intertidal beach west of the marina site composed of small rocks intermixed with large boulders. Exposed hard surfaces were covered with barnacles and several species of algae.

Sampling began on April 9, 1990 and ended June 1, 1990. During that period H-piles were driven with a vibratory hammer into the nearshore substrate, starting at the zero tide line and continuing offshore (Fig. 6).

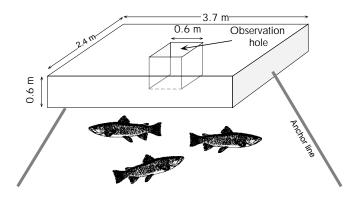


FIGURE 7. The fish attraction device (FAD).

The pile driving rig operated for 8-10 hours per day Monday through Thursday (Fig. 8). Observations were made during daylight hours only. There was no construction activity or observations on weekends.

Bremerton Ferry Terminal

The study site was the new WSDOT passenger only ferry terminal adjacent (northeast) to the existing ferry terminal used by the large WSDOT ferry boats (Fig. 9). Construction plans included the installation of a floating dock just north of the existing ferry terminal and underwater piling to anchor the dock. Most of the shoreline above zero tide level was dominated by riprap and boulder wall and several existing structures protruded into the water including a public pier and a public boat moorage facility.

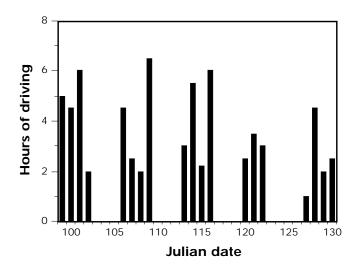


FIGURE 8. Hours per day that piles were being struck at the Elliott Bay site.

Kingston Ferry Terminal

Kingston has two waterfront structures: a marina sheltered from Puget Sound by a large rock wall, and a WSDOT ferry terminal (Fig. 10). During spring of 1990, the ferry terminal was undergoing major remodeling, but without any underwater construction activity.

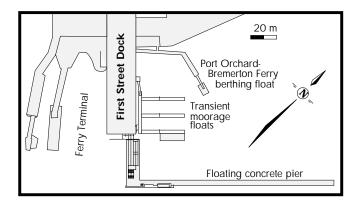


FIGURE 9. Bremerton Ferry Terminal and associated structures.

PROCEDURE

There were two phases to this study: the sound recording and hearing assessment phase and the fish observation phase. The purpose of the first phase was to assess whether or not juvenile salmonids could perceive the sounds of pile driving. Since it was difficult to determine the fish's capability to perceive the sounds

of pile driving, the observer phase of the study was initiated in order to measure potential changes in fish distribution and behavior with respect to pile driving.

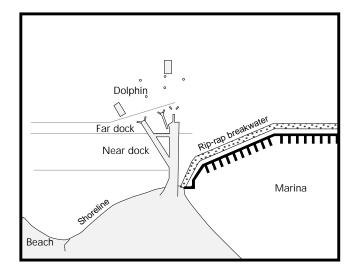


FIGURE 10. Kingston Ferry Terminal and associated structures.

Table 1. Characteristics of pile driving rigs and piles at the Everett Homeport.

Rig/Dimensions	DB Pacific/76X25 m The 60/37X13 m
Pile driver/Hammer weight	Delmag D62-22/6,625 Kg Delmag D46-32/4,600 Kg
Pile length/weight	55 m/26 mt 32 m/17 mt
Pile type	Hollow Solid

Sound measurement

The sounds of pile driving and ambient noise were recorded at numerous sites at the Everett Homeport (Fig. 3). At the other three sites, sound was measured at only a couple of sites, at a range of about 300-400 m, with and without pile driving

Low frequency sound from 20 to 10,000 Hz was measured at each of the four sites with and without pile driving activities at distances of 150 to 1500 m, and water depths of 1 to 20 m. An ITC model 650-C hydrophone was used to sample sound, with the transducer output gain control modified for low frequencies. Signals were recorded on a portable sound recording unit (Sony Professional Walkman®), analyzed with a Hewlett-Packard 3561 spectrum analyzer, and plotted with a Hewlett-Packard model 7470A two pen plotter.

Sound pressure level was calibrated in terms of a logarithmic measure, the decibel, relative to a reference

pressure of one μ Pa [1 μ Pa =10⁻⁶ Pa =10⁻⁶ Nm⁻² =10⁻⁵ μ bar =10⁻⁵ dyne/cm²]. SPL is expressed as:

$$SPL = 20log_{10}p/p_{ref}$$

where p is the pressure in Pa, and p_{ref} is the reference pressure of 1 µPa. SPL was normalized to a bandwidth of 1 Hz and units expressed as dBs re: 1 µPa. Instrument output was in dBV, and was converted to dBs re: 1 µPa using:

SPL	in	dBs	re:	1	µPa=dBV-gain+157-
		10lo	g ₁₀	(b	andwidth)

where	e gain	=	a function of the recording
			equipment settings, in dB,
	157	=	the hydrophone constant in
			dBV/μPa, and
	bandwidth	=	a function of the frequency range
			sampled, in Hz.

The analysis window was 160 ms for analyzing the transients produced by pile driving.

FISH OBSERVATION

Everett Homeport

Four observers at Everett recorded fish school characteristics. One observer was responsible for both of the rigs. The other three observers stayed along shore. The standardized unit of observation for the mole area was the round. A round consisted of walking slowly around the mole starting either at the elbow of the mole or the mouth of the Snohomish River (Fig. 3). A round typically took 60 to 90 min to complete. The relative position of fish schools were categorized into 14 zones each 36 m long with a total of 512 m of shore covered per round.

Observations on the two pile driving rigs were standardized to one hour increments. The observer would spend between one and three hours at a time on each rig. The locations of fish schools were categorized for each rig (Fig. 11).

Fish presence/absence, distributions about the mole and rigs, school size, distance from shore or rig, water depth, direction of migration, and general behavior were monitored from March 24 to June 15, 1990. Fish behavior was also recorded on a camcorder (JVC model GF-500U). Information on cloud cover, air temperature, wave height, precipitation, wind speed and direction, time of day, salinity, and tidal stage, was also noted. Salinity/temperature profiles were measured at various sites and times with a YSI (model 33) CTD meter (Fig. 3).

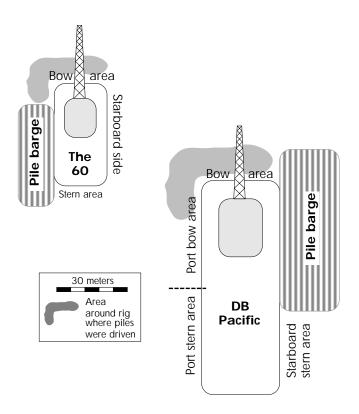


FIGURE 11. Detail of pile driving rigs (to scale) showing zones where fish schools were spotted, and the area around each rig where pile driving occurred.

Presence/absence of fish was characterized by the number of schools spotted per round of the mole or per hour on each rig, with and without pile driving. The mean number of fish schools spotted per round for Julian dates 123, 124, 127, 128, 134, and 135 was calculated. These dates were used because they had similar weather conditions, and represented back to back comparisons pile driving vs. non-pile driving. Presence/absence as a function of salinity was also determined at the skiff dock and main pier (within 3 m of shore) for Julian dates 114, 115, 136, 137, 138, 141, and 142. These dates were used because they were the only days the CTD mete was available. The mean number of schools sighted per round of the mole or hour on a rig for each day were determined in order to illustrate changes in school abundance over time.

In order to test for changes in fish school distributions on the mole, raw fish school sightings were normalized by converting into a fraction of the total observed. For example, if 15 schools were observed along the cove side and 5 along the construction side, the fraction of fish schools on the cove side to construction side was 0.75 to 0.25. Julian dates 116, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 127, 128, 129, 130, 134, 135, 136, and 137 were used for this analysis. These dates were chosen because it was not raining, and because this time period corresponded to the greatest number of schools present at the site.

POUND SOUNDS FINAL REPORT

School size was characterized as 10's, 100's, or 1000's. A comparison was made on the distributions of school size for Julian dates 116, 117, 123, 124, 127, 128, 130, 131, 134, and 135 at the cove and construction side of the site, and, on Julian dates 109, 110, 116, 117, 123, 124, 127, 128, 130, and 131 at the two rigs. Since mean fish school size was bimodal over the study period, school size data for the peak of the outmigration with back-to-back comparisons of pile driving/non-pile driving days was used. Mean school size per day was plotted in order to illustrate changes in school size over time.

Behavior was categorized as: polarized, active milling, and passive milling (Fig. 12). Polarized behavior was characterized by fast (>1 bls) swimming in one direction. Active milling was characterized by slow (<1 bls) swimming in one direction. Passive milling fish exhibited no net movement, and were diffuse. Data from Julian dates 89-143 were used.

Migration direction was categorized as north, east, west, south, or stationary/unknown. North or south movement was rarely noted along shore, and was not used for analysis. Data from Julian dates 89-143 were used.

Water depth, and distance from shore that fish schools were observed at were compared as a function of pile driving.

Elliott Bay

Direct visual observations to locate and observe juvenile salmonid behavior were conducted Monday through Friday, using a similar protocol used at the Everett Homeport. The majority of the visual observations (surveys) were taken from the construction barges and the FAD. Observation time ranged from one to two hours. Visual surveys were also conducted from a canoe along the rock wall and the H-piles in half hour periods. Wind, water turbidity, and vessel generated wave action occasionally made observations difficult.

Bremerton

Observation sites were located at the existing ferry terminal, public pier and public moorage, along the riprap and boulder wall to the northeast of the public pier, and from a small boat around the construction site (Fig. 9). Direct visual observations of juvenile salmonid behavior were initially conducted Monday through Friday, but because fish were such a rare sight, observations were reduced to twice a week.

Kingston

Visual observations were used to evaluate the behavior and distribution of the juvenile salmonids, adhering to the observation protocol used at the Everett

Homeport whenever possible. Observations were made from the rip-rap north of the ferry terminal, to the ferry dock complex (including occasional observations in the area of the dolphins, Fig. 10), the jetty south of the terminal, and the Kingston marina. To simplify the observations, both the rip-rap and jetty were divided into 30 m sections, each treated as an observational unit. Within the marina, observations were made from the floating dock along the inside of the jetty at a set of randomly selected slips. In addition to these slip observations, occasional observations were made from ramps leading to private docks in the remainder of the marina (docks A through E). Julian date, time of observation, weather conditions (air temperature, cloud cover, wind speed and direction, wave height), water clarity, current direction, location of observation, school size (1, 10, 100, 1000, 10,000 fish), depth of fish, direction of movement, distance from shore, distance from pile, were recorded.

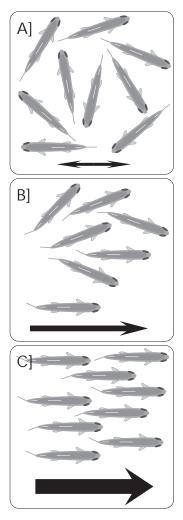


FIGURE 12. The three fish behaviors. A] Passive milling: no net movement. B] Active milling: slow net movement. C] Polarized: fast net movement.

BEACH SEINING

The beach seines used at all of the sites in this study were 10 by 1.8 m with a 4 mm mesh size.

Elliott Bay

Beach seining was performed at the east (experimental unit 1) and west (experimental unit 4) beaches each field day (Fig. 6). At each beach, 6-10 sets were made depending on the tide stage and bathymetry. The majority of the beach seining was carried out during flood tides. For any given set, one person remained stationary right at the waterline on shore, and other person pulled the net in a semi-circle around the stationary person.

Occasionally, the beach seine had to be lifted over large rocks in its path and fish possibly escaped at that time. However, 6-8 reliable samples were usually obtained at each beach.

Bremerton

Beach seining was performed at a small sandy intertidal area between the public pier and existing ferry terminal (Fig 8). Additional weekly beach seine samples were collected northeast of the rip-rap and boulder wall (Fig 1). For a typical set, the net was dragged by both persons parallel to shore for a distance of 15 to 30 m.

Kingston

A series of beach seine sets were made along the beach north of the ferry terminal (Fig. 10). This area was chosen because it afforded a location that could be seined at all tidal levels. The area closer to the dock complex could only be seined at very low tides. For any given set, the net was carried out from shore to a depth of 1 m. One person then walked parallel to shore, stretching the net behind them. When the net was fully extended, both persons would begin pulling the net toward shore. Once at shore, the ends of the net were pulled close together, and the seine was pulled onto the beach. Ten to 20 individuals were sub-sampled for length measurements, and the remainder were counted and released. If the number of salmonids was too large to quickly count, their numbers were estimated and they were released. All other fishes were counted and released. Weather data were recorded along with species composition of the catch. Two to four sets were made along the beach during each sampling.

Fyke net

A specially designed fyke net was deployed at Elliott Bay, Bremerton, and Kingston to trap fish (Fig. 13). The net was designed to capture fish under varying tide

conditions and also indicated the direction the fish were moving when the net intercepted them.

Elliott Bay

The fyke net was moved between each of the four experimental units during the study period, operating on a one week rotation at each unit. The net was checked every hour in order to quickly release any fish that were captured. The fyke net was never left fishing at night or over the weekends.

Bremerton

A fyke net was used temporarily at Bremerton since fish were rarely captured.

Kingston

A modified version of the standard fyke net where the top half of the net was removed was used to trap salmonids at Kingston. The net was fished from Julian dates 135 - 159. The net was located approximately 15 m north of the ferry dock complex, with the lead tied to the bulkhead of the dock. At first, the net was fished only during the day. Later, when the catch dropped off, the net was fished 24 hours/day, and was checked in the morning and afternoon. When the fyke net was checked, any fish trapped were netted, identified, counted, and released, with the exception of those salmonids retained for length measurements. If the fish in the trap were too numerous to count, their numbers were estimated. Information recorded included species counts, which side of the net they were trapped in as well as weather information.

CTD PROFILES

Everett Homeport

Salinity and temperature measurements were made at the skiff dock, carrier pier, DB Pacific, and west entrance to the site (Fig. 3). Initial profiles in 1 m increments were made, but most of the measurements were surface or 1 m.

Elliott Bay

Salinity and temperature measurements were made at the east and west beach, and wall at the surface and bottom, at o and 10 m from shore (Fig. 6).

Bremerton

CTD profiles were obtained at a few locations at Bremerton near the Ferry Terminal.

Kingston

CTD profiles were obtained twice at slip #3 of the marina floating dock, at the south floating dolphin, and at the ladder on the north side of the dock complex (Fig. 10). In addition, a profile was obtained at a location approximately 400 m off shore.

Stomach content analysis and fish length at the Everett Homeport

Sub-samples were taken from observed salmonid schools for total length, weight, identification, and stomach content analysis, and keyed to species according to Phillips (1977).

A regression was performed on pink and chum salmon TL over time and 95% confidence intervals generated. Fish were sampled with either a dip net from shore, or with the 10 m beach seine at the skiff dock, mole elbow, or main pier. Total length of pink and chum salmon was also compared for pooled data, since neither species exhibited a significant increase in size over time.

Fish targeted for stomach content analysis were sampled from the skiff dock and carrier pier on 5/17/90 with a dip-net (3 m from shore, 0.5-1.5 m water depth), the DB Pacific on 5/18/90 with a purse seine (115 m from shore, 18 m of water) and near Howarth Park at Port Gardner on 5/25/90 with a 33 m beach seine (0-10 m from shore, 0.5-1.5 m water depth). Captured fish were sacrificed by placing directly into 30% formalin, fixed for one week, washed in freshwater for 24 h, and transferred to 30% ethanol. Fish were blotted and weighed, measured, and identified after the washing stage. Stomach fullness, predator and prey weight, prey number and identification, and digestion stage were determined for each fish. Since stomach contents data were only collected once at these four sites, statistics other than means and SD's were not possible. The various prey items were plotted as a function of fraction of abundance by number in the stomachs of pink and chum salmon sampled. In addition, the means of number of: prey types, number of prey per stomach, predator weight, stomach fullness, prey weight, stomach weight, predator TL, predator TL to weight ratio, and stomach weight to predator weight ratio were plotted for qualitative comparisons by site and species of predator (see Appendix 2).

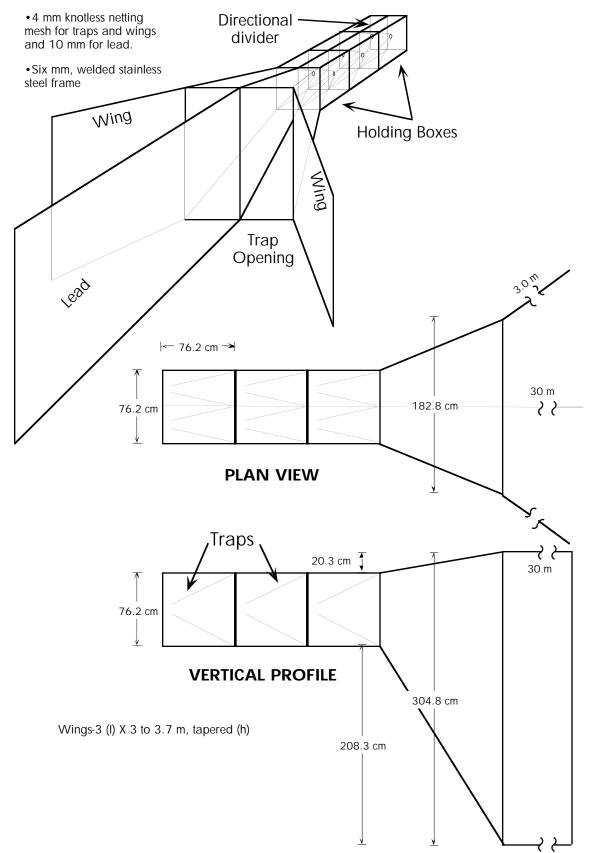


FIGURE 13. Specifications for fyke net used at construction sites. Divider in net allowed for detection of direction of movement

DATA ANALYSIS

In the experimental design, each round about the mole or each hour on a rig at the Everett Homeport were considered replicates for distributions of fish schools. Chi-square analysis was used for the distributions of fish behavior, direction of movement, school size, and locations about the rigs. Simple linear regressions with 95% confidence intervals were used to test for changes in fish TL over time. Unpaired, twotailed T-tests were used to compare all other effects. All error bars on figures are 1 standard error (SE).

The data were analyzed with StatView SE+ statistical package on an Apple Macintosh computer to compare measured parameters as a function of pile driving effects. Significant effects of pile driving were examined at 0.05 alpha level.

RESULTS

A total of 343 human-hours were spent observing fish schools at the Everett Homeport from March 30-June 15, 1990: 173 hours along shore, 103 hours on the DB Pacific, and 67 hours on The 60. Seven-hundred and forty schools were sighted along shore, with 50% arriving by May 8, and 90% by May 24 (Fig. 14). Two-hundred and thirty three schools were spotted about the rigs: 145 near the DB Pacific, and 88 for The 60 (see Appendix 1 for raw data).

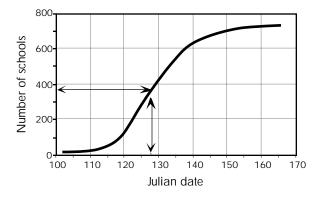


FIGURE 14. Cumulative number of schools spotted from the shoreline (mole) at the Everett Homeport, 1990. Added lines mark the date at which 50% of the schools had passed.

QUALITATIVE/GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Everett Homeport

Most of the fish schools observed were assumed to be juvenile pink and chum salmon since pink and chum salmon were the only surface oriented species observed in samples from dip nets or beach seines at the site. Most schools sampled with dip nets or beach seines contained both pink and chum salmon in a ratio of approximately 2:1. In addition, observers could usually recognize parr marks on chum salmon, or the green shimmer of pink salmon as the schools milled at or near the surface of the water since schools were rarely >30 cm below the surface.

Most fish schools were found near the carrier pier or the skiff dock (Fig. 15), and any structure in the water such as piles, docks, and the pile driving rigs, seemed to attract schools of fish. For example, schools could be drawn away from shore by approaching them slowly with a skiff and then drifting away from shore with the school remaining next to the skiff. We rarely observed schools passing under objects such as work skiffs or even logs. They would either stop moving once they encountered the floating object or move around it.

Western grebes (*Aechmorphorus occidentalis*) were prevalent at the site, and their presence corresponded positively with the abundance of juvenile pink and chum salmon at the sight from Julian dates 110-125 (Fig. 16). On numerous occasions, these diving birds were spotted with small fish in their beaks upon surfacing next to a rig. However, this correlation was absent between Julian dates 128-142 when fish schools demonstrated their second peak of abundance.

Overall, <5% of the fish at all sites had empty stomachs. Pink and chum salmon sampled at the skiff dock, main carrier pier, and the DB Pacific were primarily feeding on Calanoida, a more pelagic prey item (>95% by abundance, Fig. 17 and Table 2). In contrast, pink and chum salmon sampled at Port Gardner (see Fig 10), had a more epibenthic and varied diet, primarily feeding on *Tisbe* spp.

SIZE OF FISH AND GROWTH

Everett Homeport

Juvenile chum salmon were longer than pink salmon, and TL of the two species did not change significantly over time (Fig. 18). Juvenile pink salmon sampled from the skiff dock were significantly smaller than those sampled at the DB Pacific (Fig. 19).

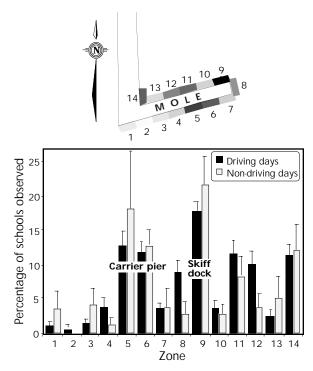


FIGURE 15. Overall frequency distribution of number of fish school observations for each of the 14 zones along the mole at the Everett Homeport. Intensity of gray-scale on map corresponds to the number of schools sighted.

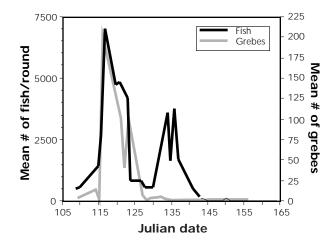


FIGURE 16. Correlation between western grebes and schools of pink and chum salmon at the Everett Homeport Site, 1990.

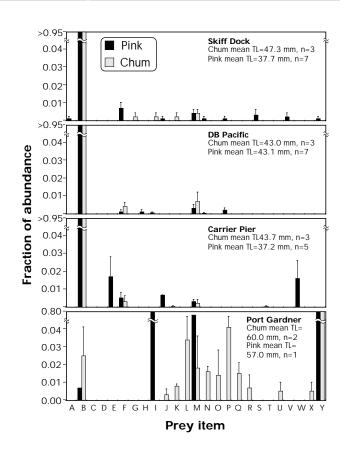


FIGURE 17. Distribution of prey items from stomachs of juvenile pink and chum salmon captured at the Everett Homeport site, 1990. See Table 2 for key.

Table 2. Key for identification of stomach contents analysis.

ABalanomorpha BCalanoida CCalanus spp. DCalliopius spp. ECirripedia FCladocera GCollembola HCrustacea ICumella vulgaris JDecapoda KDiptera-Chironomidae LEctinosomatidae MEuphausiacea	NGammaridea OHarpacticoida PHyperiidea RIsopoda SLaophontidae TOithona similis UParacalanus spp. WTachidius triangularis XTeleostei YTisbe spp.
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Elliott Bay

Juvenile pink and chum salmon sampled with beach seines at Elliott Bay appeared to be increasing in size over time (Fig. 20). Pink salmon were not different in TL from chum salmon. We cannot say for sure if fish were growing, or if larger fish were moving in and replacing smaller fish in the area.

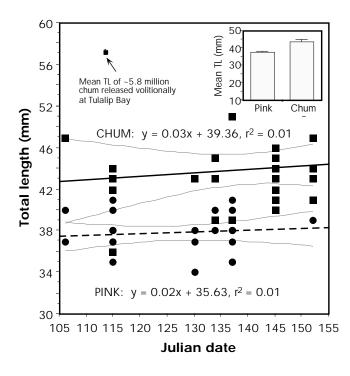


FIGURE 18. Change in total length of juvenile pink and chum salmon over time with 95% confidence intervals. Inset: Mean total length of pooled pink and chum salmon samples at the Homeport site, 1990 (p=0.0001).

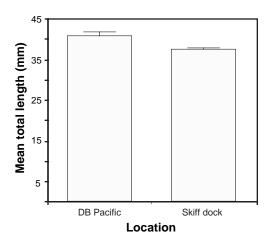


FIGURE 19. Mean total length of pink salmon sampled at the skiff dock versus the DB Pacific (p=0.002).

Kingston

Total lengths for pink and chum salmon were averaged on a daily basis and plotted against date. This plot indicated that both pink and chum salmon in the Kingston area were increasing in size over time (Fig. 21). Whether this was attributable to growth or replacement by larger fish is not known. Pink and chum salmon were not different from each other as far as TL.

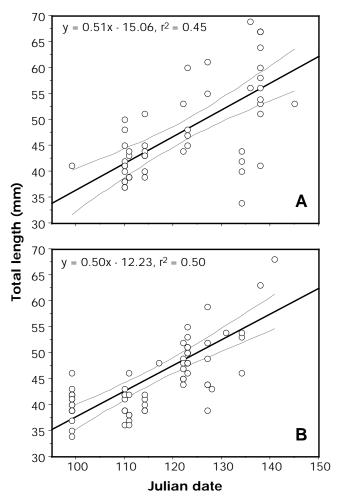


FIGURE 20. Change in total length of pink "A" and chum "B" salmon based on beach seine hauls at Elliott Bay.

SALINITY AND TEMPERATURE

Everett Homeport

Salinity ranged from 11-26‰ and temperature was between 8 and 12°C at the various sites over time. Salinity did not appear to affect the presence and/or absence of fish sampled at the skiff dock (Fig. 22). However, we were not able to compare presence and/or absence over the whole site as a function of salinity.

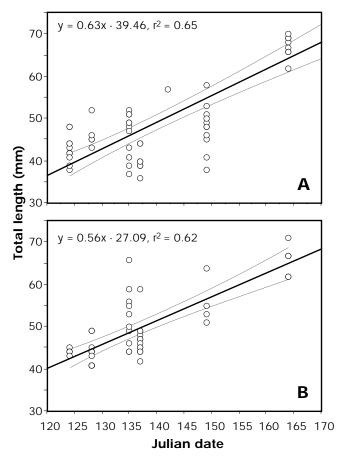


FIGURE 21. Change in total length of pink "A" and chum "B" salmon based on beach seine hauls at Kingston Ferry Terminal

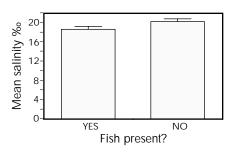


FIGURE 22. Fish presence at the skiff dock as a function of salinity (p=0.089).

Elliott Bay

Measurements of water temperature and salinity are shown in table 3. Surface and bottom measurements were similar throughout the study period.

Table 3	•	erature ar	nd salinity	y profiles	at Elliott	Bay.	
FROM	EAST I	BEACH	W	ALL	WEST BEACH		
SHORE	surface	bottom	surface	bottom	surface	bottom	
0 m	15°C 26‰		12°C 28‰		15°C 26‰		
10 m	13°C 27‰	13°C 27‰	12°C 28‰	11°C 28‰	12°C 27‰	11°C 28‰	

Bremerton

Surface and bottom measurements of salinity were similar throughout the study period. Salinity was typically 28‰.

Salinity and temperature measurements taken at the same locations as the fish observations showed that the water was not stratified with respect to salinity or temperature.

Kingston

CTD profiles showed only minor variation in all three measures between the depths sampled at each location, and between locations. Salinity was typically 28‰, and temperatures were 11-12°C.

SOURCES OF FISH OBSERVED

Everett Homeport

We assumed that all of the juvenile pink salmon sampled at this site were wild stocks as there were no pink salmon hatcheries in the study area. We assumed that the majority of chum salmon observed at the site were wild stocks migrating out of the Snohomish River for the following reasons. There were three hatcheries where chum salmon were released in the vicinity of the Homeport (Fig. 2): the Tulalip Tribal Hatchery release, Tulalip Bay (10 Km from the site); Arlington Hatchery on the Stillaguamish River (>50 Km from the site); and a WDF facility on the Wallace River, a tributary of the Snohomish.

The Tulalip Tribe released 5.8 million chum on their own volition from April 26 to May 3 (mean TL on April 23: 57.1 mm, SE=0.297, 660 fish/Kg, 877 Kg total) into Tulalip Bay. Given the significantly smaller sized chum salmon captured at the Homeport site throughout the study, it seems unlikely that any of these hatchery fish could have been observed at the site, certainly not in the nearshore area. Further, Beauchamp et al. (1987), sampling throughout the Port of Everett and Port Susan area, observed increases in chum salmon abundance and mean TL in response to 2.3 million chum salmon released into Tulalip Bay by the Tulalip Tribe. However, the effect was localized to sites within 1 Km of Tulalip Bay, and increases in chum salmon abundance and mean TL were not observed at more distant (>1 Km) sampling areas. The Arlington hatchery on the Stillaguamish River released 99,832 chum on April 13 (855 fish/Kg, 54.7 mm mean TL, reared 73 days). Since these fish were released more than 50 Km from the Homeport, and the total number released was quite low, we assumed there was no effect. The WDF hatchery on the Wallace River reportedly released "negligible" numbers of chum salmon in 1990.

Elliott Bay

We assumed that the majority of salmonids captured in beach seines and observed from shore originated from the Duwamish Waterway. However, this assumption could not be quantified

Bremerton

While we do not have direct information on the source of fish observed at Bremerton, it seems reasonable that many of the chum salmon came from a hatchery located on Gorst Creek. Gorst Creek flows into Sinclair Inlet about 5 to 6 Km from the Bremerton Ferry terminal. Many of the juvenile chum captured in beach seine sets and fyke nets were not buttoned-up.

Kingston

We could not make an estimate of the origin of fish observed and captured at Kingston. However, the fish present at Kingston were larger than those captured at Bremerton and presumably older.

PILE DRIVING STATISTICS

The DB Pacific and The 60 rigs at the Everett Homeport drove piles from March 30-June 15, and March 30-May 23, respectively (Fig. 4). There were 47 days of pile driving and 17 days of non-pile driving during this period. However, the majority of fish school observations were made between Julian dates 120 and 140, a period during which there were 11 pile driving and 4 non-pile driving days. Pile driving rigs struck piles about 50 times per minute, and the average pile took 10 to 15 minutes to drive (Fig. 4). The entire process for driving one pile usually took 30-60 minutes, depending on sediment type and pile length. The amount of time each day spent striking piles was relatively constant throughout the study period (Fig. 4). However, the number of piles driven each day slowly increased over time since the mean time to drive any given pile decreased over time (Fig 4).

THE ACOUSTIC ENVIRONMENT

The results of the acoustic sampling phase of this study are incomplete. Lack of funding and gear malfunction prevented completion of both sampling and analysis stages of the study. While sound was recorded at Kingston, Bremerton, and Elliott Bay, an analysis of these data has not occurred.

Based on the limited data available from the Everett Homeport, SPLs were up to 25 dB above ambient levels, at a range of 593 m from the DB Pacific (Fig. 23).

FISH ABUNDANCE OVER TIME

Everett Homeport

Although the outmigration appeared unimodal based on the number of schools spotted per round of the mole, an estimate of the total number of fish spotted per day based upon the mean size of fish schools, suggests the outmigration was bimodal (Fig. 24). Perhaps the first peak was pink salmon and the second was chum. On both of the construction rigs, there were no peaks in the number of schools sighted or in fish school size. Schools simply were not spotted on the DB Pacific after Julian date 152 (Fig. 25). Observations ceased on The 60 rig on Julian date 143 because the rig had finished its project.

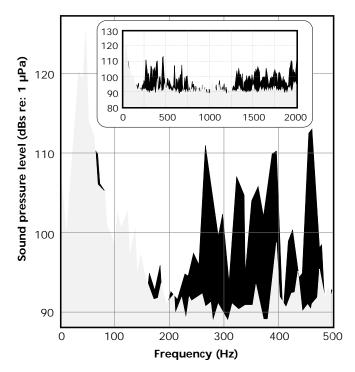


FIGURE 23. The acoustic environment 593 m from the DB Pacific, hydrophone at 1.5 m water depth. Black is pile driving noise, gray is ambient.

Elliott Bay

During the entire study no fish were sighted under or near the FAD, irrespective of its location or attempts to lead juvenile salmonids to this structure. Similarly, during the trapping with the fyke net, no fish were caught.

There were large fluctuations in the abundance of juvenile salmonids captured from one day to the next (Fig 25, Table 4) in the beach seines and the species composition changed over time. On average, fewer juvenile salmonids were caught during ebb tide compared with flood tide. Initially, the catches were composed of primarily pink and chum salmon. Coho and chinook salmon began to appear in the samples in early May, simultaneously the pink and chum salmon abundance began to decrease. Both the coho and chinook salmon abundance continued sporadically throughout the rest of the study (Table 2).

The west beach experimental unit consistently had fewer juvenile salmon than the east beach experimental unit (Table 4).

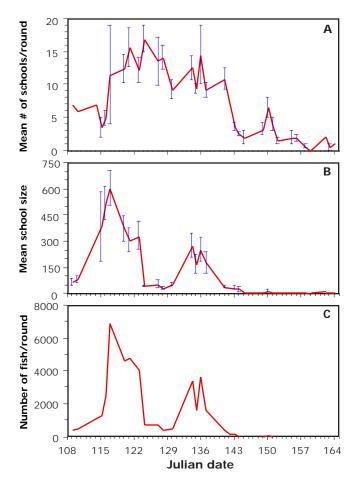


FIGURE 24. Abundance of juvenile pink and chum salmon over time along the shore at the Everett Homeport, 1990. A] Mean number of schools per round. B] Mean school size per round. C] Estimated number of fish per round.

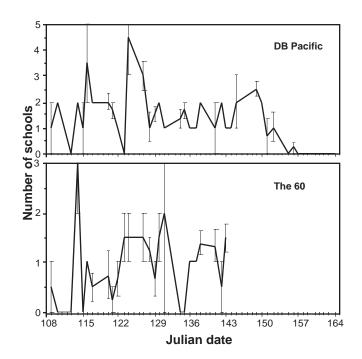


FIGURE 25. Mean number of schools sighted per hour on the DB Pacific and The 60 rigs over time.

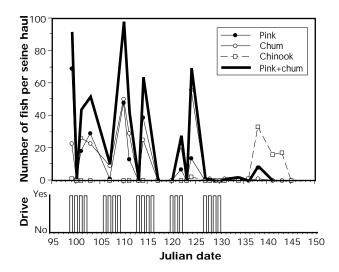


FIGURE 26. Abundance of pink and chum salmon at the Elliott Bay site over time based on beach seine sampling at the east beach. Bars on lower figure indicate whether or not pile driving was occurring.

Bremerton

During the early part of the study less than a dozen salmonids were sighted near the waterfront area of Bremerton (Fig. 27). Similarly, the fyke net caught only a few fish while it was installed. Several weeks after construction had stopped, small schools (usually fewer than 100 individuals) were occasionally sighted. Table 4. Number of salmon caught in the beach seine, by date and species in Elliott Bay. Plus or minus indicate flood or ebb tide respectively. Dr. hrs=# of hours pile driving occurred on a given day. A=Tide; B=pink; C=chum; D=coho; E=chinook, F=Pile driving.

	Ea	ist	Be	eac	h		w	es	t E	Bea	ch		
Date	Seine	А	В	С	D	Е	Seine	Α	В	С	D	Е	F hrs
409	5	+	69	23	0	1	0	+	•	•	•	•	5
410	5	+	0	1	0	0	10	+	4	8	0	0	4.5
411	7	+	18	26	0	0	6	+	3	10	0	0	6
412	0	+	•	•	•	•	0	+	•	•	•	•	2
413	8	+	29	23	0	0	0	+	•	•	•	•	0
416	0	+	•	•	•	•	13	+	0	0	0	0	4.5
417	5	-	1	9	0	0	5	+	0	1	0	0	2.5
418	0	+	:	:	:	•	0	+	•	:	•	•	2
419	0	+	-	-		•	0	+	• 7		•	•	6.5
420 421	4 3	-	48 13	50	0 0	0 0	6 0	-	-	41	0	0	0
421	8	+	0	29 0	0	0	7	++	• 0	• 0	0	0	3
423	3	+	39	25	0	0	8	+	0	0	0	0	5.5
426	0	+	•	•	•	•	5	+	ő	0	0	ő	6
420	6	+	0	0	0	0	6	+	ő	1	ő	ő	0
430	6	÷	ŏ	õ	ŏ	õ	9	÷	ŏ	ò	ŏ	ŏ	2.5
501	ŏ	+	ě	ě	ě	•	ŏ	÷	ě	ě	ě	ě	3.5
502	8	÷	7	21	0	0	7	÷	0	0	0	0	3
503	6	+	0	0	õ	õ	6	÷	2	3	õ	4	ŏ
504	6	+	14	56	1	2	6	+	0	1	1	0	Ō
507	7	+	0	1	Ó	ō	6	+	ž	5	1	1	1
508	8	-	0	1	0	0	8	+	0	0	0	0	4.5
509	8	+	0	0	1	0	7	+	0	0	0	0	2
510	6	+	0	0	0	0	6	+	0	0	0	0	2.5
511	8	+	0	1	0	0	7	+	0	0	0	0	0
514	7	-	1	1	0	0	6	-	3	2	0	0	0
516	6	-	0	0	0	1	6	-	1	0	2	2	0
518	8	-	8	1	4	33	7	-	4	0	1	5	0
521	7	+	0	0	0	16	8	+	0	2	1	11	0
523	7	+	0	0	0	17	7	+	0	0	0	0	0
525	7	+	0	0	0	0	8	+	1	0	0	0	0
530	6	-	0	0	0	1	6	-	0	0	0	0	0

Salmonids (less than 20) were captured by beach seine during the construction period (Fig. 28). Several weeks after construction had stopped, juvenile salmonids began to appear in larger numbers in the beach seine sets. The majority of these fish were captured at the site northeast of the rip-rap and boulder wall.

During and shortly after pile driving activities, juvenile salmonids were not present in beach seines, fyke nets, or visual observations anywhere along the Bremerton waterfront. The beach was clean and appeared to be periodically scoured be currents generated by the car ferries. Little marine life was visible along the intertidal area from the existing ferry terminal to beyond the public moorage. Nearly a month after the end of the pile driving activities small numbers of salmonids began to be observed and were occasionally captured at the beach seine site near the ferry terminal and in some abundance north of the rip-rap wall indicating that juveniles might move into the area later in the spring. At no time were large numbers of salmonids observed near the ferry terminals.

Turbulence created by ferry landings or departures, increased turbidity, and moved the water *en masse* away from the ferry. A small wall of water then moved toward the public moorage at an estimated velocity of 4 to 8 m.p.h. The existence of high currents was

hypothesized to account for the lack of any significant sightings of salmonids in the waterfront area, at least during early spring. In addition, a general lack of marine life may have been due to the periodic strong currents. However, larger fish would be better able to contend with the currents than small young individuals, and this may account for the presence of salmonids later in the spring.

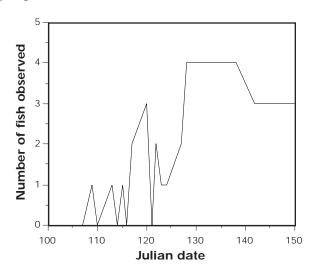


FIGURE 27. Number of fish at site based on fyke net/human observation over time at the Bremerton site.

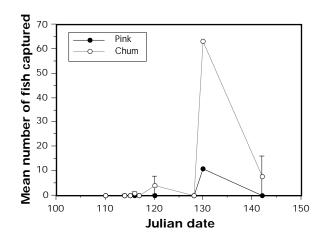


FIGURE 28. Abundance of pink and chum salmon over time at the Bremerton site based on beach seine data.

Kingston

Beach seine catch data indicates that the abundance of juvenile salmonids in the area of the beach underwent a drastic reduction (Fig. 29). Initial sampling efforts yielded a CPUE of approximately 460 salmon/set. This

high CPUE dropped off to $<\!10$ salmon/set by May 17, and was 0.5 salmon/set at the end of June.

The fyke net was effective in catching salmon only during the first few days it was fished. CPUE dropped off from a high of 1800 fish/hour on 5/16 to <1 fish/hour on 6/1/90.

Estimates from human observers of the abundance of salmon for the shoreline (rip-rap and jetty), nearshore (support #3 to #14), far shore (#14 to end) and the dolphin area indicate when a peak abundance occurred in the Kingston area (Fig. 30), after which there was a drastic reduction in fish abundance.

EFFECTS OF PILE DRIVING ON MEASURED VARIABLES

Everett Homeport

Out of the 973 schools observed, one school responded to the initiation of a pile being driven at close (10 m) or long (100-200 m) range. Indications of a response were "starting" or "flashing" at the onset of pile driving.

There were more schools spotted per round of the mole on non-pile driving days (14.1) compared to pile driving days (11.9), but this difference was not significant (Fig. 31). However, there were significantly more schools spotted on the each of the rigs per hour on non-pile driving days compared to pile driving days (Fig. 32).

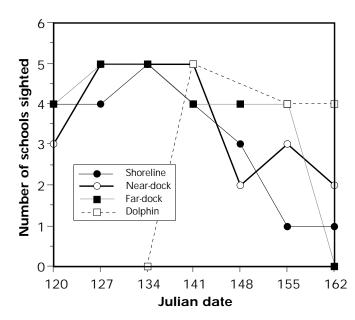


FIGURE 30. Prevalence of juvenile salmonids at the Kingston site based on observations.

The ratio of number of schools on the cove side to number of schools on the construction side of the mole was about 2:1 on pile driving days and 1:1 on non-pile driving days (Fig. 33), and this difference was significant. The distributions of fish schools changed as a function of pile driving on The 60, but not on the DB Pacific rig (Fig. 34).

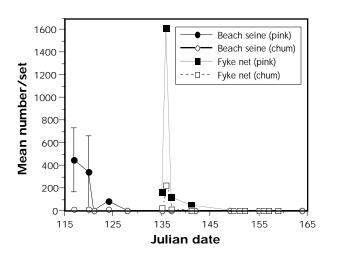


FIGURE 29. Abundance of juvenile salmonids at the Kingston site based on fyke net and beach seines samples.

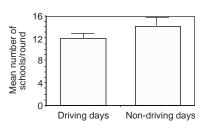


FIGURE 31. Mean number of schools/round at the Everett Homeport with and without pile driving (p=0.228). Julian dates 123/124, 127/128, and 134/135.

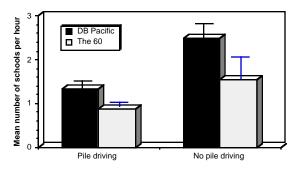


FIGURE 32. Mean number of schools sighted per hour on both pile driving rigs at the Everett Homeport, 1990. Julian dates 109-143. DB Pacific: p=0.0003, The 60: p=0.041.

Fish schools about the mole were usually 2 m from shore in about 1.2 m of water. There were no significant differences in distance from shore or water depth as a function of pile driving.

Pile driving significantly affected the size of fish schools present on the construction side, but not on the cove side (Fig. 35). However, neither of the pile driving rigs showed differences in fish school size distributions with and without pile driving (Fig. 36).

The Chi-squared distributions of the three fish behaviors changed significantly in response to pile driving on the construction side of the mole, but not on the cove side (Fig. 37). Fish behavior was not significantly different between the two rigs, so the data were pooled and there was a significant difference in the distributions of fish behavior as a function of pile driving (Fig. 38). Cloud cover had a significant effect on the distributions of fish behavior on the cove side, but not on the construction side. Tidal stage had no effect on the distributions of shoreline fish behavior. Cloud cover, time of day, and tidal stage did not affect the distributions of fish behavior on either of the two rigs.

There was a significant difference in the distributions of fish school direction of movement as a function of pile driving on the cove side of the mole, but not on the construction side (Fig. 39). There were no significant differences in the distributions of fish school direction of movement on either of the rigs (Fig. 40). Cloud cover significantly altered the distribution of fish school direction of movement on both sides of the construction site, but tidal stage (ebb or flood classification) had no measurable effect on the distributions of fish school movement.

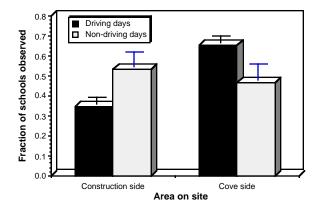


FIGURE 33. Distribution of fish schools on each side of the mole for Julian dates 116, 120-130, and 134-137 (p=0.015).

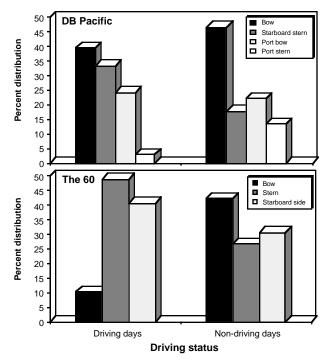


FIGURE 34. Distributions of fish schools about the DB Pacific and The 60 rig. No rainy days, one observer only. DB Pacific: Total Chi-square=6.717, p=0.081. The 60: Total Chi-square=10.665, p=0.005.

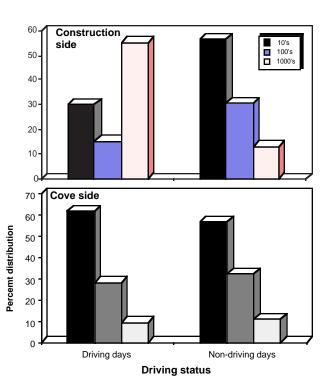


FIGURE 35. Distribution of fish school sizes with and without pile driving for each side of the mole. Julian dates 116, 117, 124, 127, 128, 131, and 134, no rainy days. Construction side: total Chi-square=12.838, p=0.002. Cove side: total Chi-square=0.162, p=0.922.

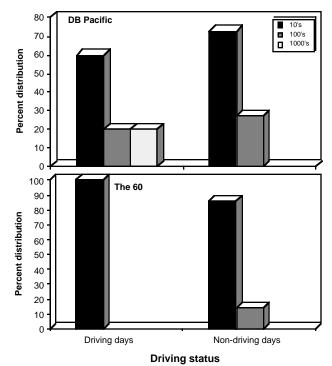


FIGURE 36. Distribution of fish school size around the DB Pacific and The 60 rigs with and without pile driving. Julian dates 109/110, 116/117, 123/124, 127/128, 130/131, one observer, no rainy days. DB Pacific: total Chi-square=4.707, p=0.095. The 60: total Chi-square=2.154, p=0.142.

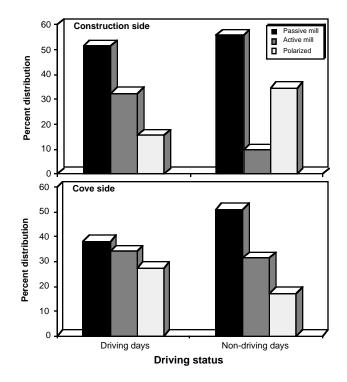


FIGURE 37. Distributions of fish behavior with and without pile driving on the construction side and cove side of the mole. Julian dates 89-143, no rainy days Construction

side: total Chi-square=12.442, p=0.002. Cove side: total Chi-square=4.025, p=0.134.

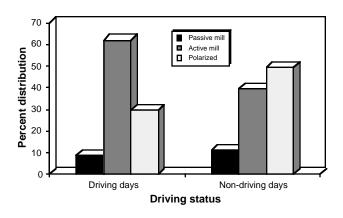


FIGURE 38. Distributions of fish behavior with and without pile driving on both pile driving rigs. No rainy days, one observer. Total Chi-square=9.009, p=0.011.

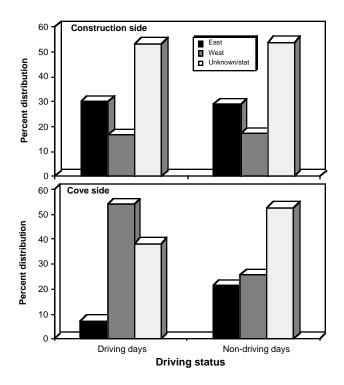


FIGURE 39. Distributions of fish school movement on each side of the mole with and without pile driving. Julian date 89-143, no rainy days. Construction side: total Chi-square=0.0240, p=0.9880. Cove side: total Chi-square=18.5300, p=0.0001.

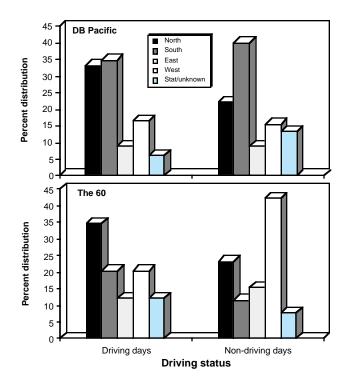


FIGURE 40. Distributions of fish school movement on the DB Pacific and The 60 rigs with and without pile driving. One observer, no rainy days. DB Pacific: total Chi-square=4.884, p=0.299. The 60: total Chi-square=2.931, p=0.569.

Elliott Bay

The impacts of pile driving were difficult to measure at this site. Juvenile salmonids were never at high densities like those found at the Everett Homeport. Nevertheless, a simple abundance estimate was possible based on beach seine data (Fig. 41), where there were more fish captured on non-pile riving days compared to driving days, but this difference was not significant.

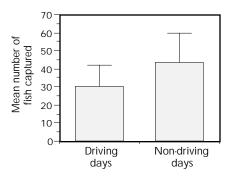


FIGURE 41. Abundance of juvenile pink and chum salmon at the Elliott Bay site as a function of pile driving. Julian dates 99.124, n=8 for driving days, 6 for non-driving, p=0.495.

POUND SOUNDS FINAL REPORT

Kingston and Bremerton ferry terminals

The effects of pile driving on juvenile salmonids could not be assessed at the Kingston site because pile driving did not occur. At Bremerton, there was limited pile driving activity that occurred before juvenile salmonids arrived at the site.

DISCUSSION

The first few weeks in the estuary is a critical time for juvenile Pacific salmon (Manzer and Shepard 1962; Simenstad et al. 1982; Levings et al. 1989), during which there is high mortality (Godfrey 1958; Ricker 1962; Foerster 1968; Parker 1968; Ricker 1976; Peterman 1982; Bax 1983). Fish are particularly subject to stress during this period. In this discussion, we will address the potential impacts of pile driving sounds on fish at the Everett Homeport, and the general ecological information garnered from this study. Then, we will address the results concerning changes in fish behavior and ecology in response to pile driving noise, and the limitations of this study.

The acoustic environment and fish ecology

Chronic exposure to moderate sound levels can alter fish ecology. Fry of Cyprinodon variegatus and Fundulus similis exposed to a SPL 20 dB above control noise levels exhibited diminished growth (Banner and Hyatt 1973). Meier and Horseman (1977), were able to influence fat stores, growth rates, and reproductive indices in *Tilapia aurea*, by operating a buzzer wrapped in plastic in aquaria with the fish. Contrary to the results of Banner and Hyatt (1973), sound appeared to improve growth rates and fat stores. The reason for this apparent difference might be that Meier and Horesman used short (20 minutes/day) stimuli in a Pavlovian classical conditioning context, whereby fish learned to associate the sound with being fed. Sound levels at the Homeport site certainly were at least 20 dB above ambient, but these were transient as opposed to continuous sounds. The question of whether or not pile driving diminishes growth in juvenile pink and chum salmon cannot be answered in the scope of this study.

High intensity sounds may temporarily or permanently damage the hearing of fish. Popper and Clarke (1976) found that goldfish (*Carassius auratus*) demonstrated up to a 30 dB decrease in hearing sensitivity when exposed to 149 dB re: 1 μ Pa for 4 hours, but that hearing returned to normal after 24 hours. Enger (1981) used a SPL of 180 dB re: 1 μ Pa to destroy bundles of cilia on the saccular maculae of codfish as evidenced by scanning electron microscopy. This

treatment was presumed to cause permanent hearing loss. Cox et al. (1987) also were able to destroy cilia on the saccular and lagenar maculae of goldfish with high SPLs. While the SPL at pile driving sites does not appear to be at intensities capable of this damage, experiments regarding the minimum SPL that damages fish hearing have not been conducted for salmon. Therefore, it is conceivable that fish in close proximity (<10 m) to a pile being driven will experience temporary or permanent hearing loss.

Juvenile pink and chum salmon almost certainly cannot perceive the sounds of pile driving on the cove side of the mole because the mole acts as an acoustic muffle. Based on the audiogram generated by Hawkins and Johnstone (1978), the sounds of pile driving on the construction side of the mole appear to be within the perceivable frequency range of salmonid species (Figs. 1 and 14). The question remains as to whether or not the intensity is sufficient for audition. There are a number of limitations on comparing the audiogram produced by Hawkins and Johnstone (1978) to that of juvenile Pacific salmon.

First, the audiogram was derived from Atlantic salmon ranging in length from 32 to 36 cm TL, and about 500-700 g. Pink and chum salmon at the Everett Homeport were typically 38 and 44 mm TL, and about 0.5 to 1.0 g. Since salmonids appear to rely entirely on their inner ear and lateral line for hearing, and are most sensitive to particle velocity rather than sound pressure (they do not appear to have a transducer such as a Weberian apparatus for converting sound pressure into particle displacement), it seems reasonable to assume that a fish with larger otoliths (and a greater moment of inertia) might have a different audiogram than a fish with smaller otoliths. However, there are no studies on salmonids to document this.

Since the sounds produced by pile driving are "transient" in nature, analysis of the SPL requires sampling over a set time interval or integration time. The duration of this integration time changes the power spectra of the signal being analyzed. The longer the interval, the lower the overall SPL will become for the same signal. Ideally, the integration time should correspond to the minimum integration time required for the target species to perceive sound of a given source. This critical interval will vary with source frequency and intensity, and with fish species. Since the critical interval for juvenile Pacific salmon is not known, it becomes difficult to say for certain whether or not they will be able to hear the sounds of pile driving. Fay and Coombs (1983) found that the interval at which sound pressure had to be increased in order for the fish to continue perception of a given frequency (400 Hz pure tone) occurred somewhere between 320 and 710 ms for goldfish. The analysis window integration time

for this study was 160 ms. If the critical interval of juvenile pink and chum salmon is greater than this, the levels presented will appear high. If the interval is less than this, the levels presented will appear low.

In order to assess whether or not pile driving sounds are audible to juvenile pink and chum salmon, we have synthesized the following criteria from the literature. First, the SPL must be at least that of the minimum audible field of salmon in Figure 1 for the frequencies of interest. Analysis of the sound field 593 m from the DB Pacific at the Homeport showed significant acoustic energy between 200 and 400 Hz. Second, ambient noise should be at least 24 dB less than the minimum audible field of the fish; otherwise masking will occur, and the fish will not hear the sound stimulus (Hawkins and Johnstone 1978). Ambient levels at the Homeport site were 80 to 90 dB re: 1 µPa, and this is 10-30 dB below the minimum audible field of Atlantic salmon. Third, Olsen (1969 and 1976) found that the stimulus SPL had to be 20-30 dB higher than ambient noise levels in order to induce a behavioral response in Atlantic herring. Sound levels between 200 and 400 Hz at the Homeport were at least 20 dB above ambient, 593 m from the source. Finally, broad-band, pulsed sound rather than continuous, pure tone sounds are more effective at altering fish behavior (see Hering 1968 in Olsen 1971; Olsen 1971; Blaxter et al. 1981b; Schwarz and Greer 1984). The sounds produced by pile driving are pulsed and broad-band.

Another impact that pile driving sounds might have on juvenile pink and chum salmon is auditory masking. Masking occurs when adjacent frequencies to the stimulus frequency are present. Therefore, it is conceivable that pile driving noise masks the sounds of approaching predators making them more difficult to detect by juvenile salmonids. Another possibility is that juvenile salmon may habituate to the sounds of pile driving and "ignore" the sound of an approaching predator. Qualitatively, fish schools on the construction side of the site were less apt to startle when approached by observers compared to schools on the acoustically isolated cove side of the site, indicating habituation to the sound may have occurred.

In summary, it is conceivable that the sounds produced by a pile driving rig are audible to juvenile Pacific salmon from more than 600 m from the source. In trying to assess the impacts of any stimulus on an organism, one must consider the biological relevance of that stimulus. Juvenile pink and chum salmon may clearly hear the sounds of pile driving from great distances. However, the perceived relevance of that signal to the fish cannot be answered without further research concerning salmonid audition.

GENERAL FISH ECOLOGY

The following discussion does not provide particular insight into the effects of pile driving on the ecology of juvenile pink and chum salmon. However, it does present pertinent information regarding salmonid ecology at the mouth of the Snohomish River (Everett Homeport), and the Kingston Ferry Terminal.

Everett Homeport

The precise correlation of western grebes with the first peak of the outmigration suggests that these diving birds were feeding on outmigrating juvenile salmon. Whether or not this predation contributed significantly to pink and chum salmon mortality is not known. Wood (1987a and 1987b), found that predation on juvenile salmonids by the common merganser (*Mergus merganser*) had a significant impact on juvenile coho salmon in their natal streams, but did not have a significant impact on fish in tidal waters.

The observation that TL of pink and chum salmon did not increase over time is consistent with previous research in the Port of Everett and other nearshore estuarine areas. Beauchamp (1986) and Beauchamp et al. (1987) found that pink and chum salmon TL did not increase significantly in freshwater sampling areas near the mouth of the Snohomish until late May. McEntee et al. (1985), did not observe an increase in fork length (FL) for juvenile pink and chum salmon sampled with a beach seine at the Homeport site, but did see an increase for purse seine sampled fish. Sturdevant et al. (1991) also found that juvenile pink salmon did not exhibit an increase in FL through April and early May in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Therefore, it seems logical to assume that the fish observed at the Homeport were probably transient, moving rapidly through the area. The possibility that the fish were holding-up and not growing is conceivable. However, this becomes unlikely when the rate of feeding is considered.

The co-occurrence of pink and chum salmon in fish schools has been documented in the literature (Irie et al. 1981), and the Everett Homeport was no exception. Virtually all dip-net and beach seine sets produced pink and chum salmon together.

The dietary composition of fish sampled at the Homeport site was within established norms given the environment they were captured in. Fish were sampled from steeply sloping rip-rap shores, hardly an optimal environment for epibenthic organisms to flourish. Irie (1987), found that juvenile chum salmon (47 mm mean FL) primarily fed on small calanoida or harpacticoida in small harbors around eastern Hokkaido, Japan, an environment similar to that of the Homeport site. Stomach content studies conducted in the Everett Harbor area prior to Homeport construction activities (Schadt and Weitkamp 1985), indicate that juvenile pink and chum salmon primarily fed on epibenthic organisms such as gammarid amphipods and harpacticoid copepods, but there were significant quantities of pelagic species, such as calanoid and cyclopoid copepods in the diet. Fish sampled by purse seine sets in the same area primarily had insects, euphausids, and calanoid and cyclopoid copepods, a more pelagic diet (Schadt and Weitkamp 1985). Therefore, it is not surprising to find that the fish in this study fed almost entirely on pelagic prey items like calanoida.

The suite of behaviors exhibited by juvenile pink and chum salmon at the Everett Homeport is significant if we wish to understand how pile driving might affect fish at this particular site. Fish school were always surface oriented and would move laterally in the water column rather than vertically to avoid a disturbance. Such disturbances would include waving your hand over the water, or throwing a pebble at the fish.

Elliott Bay

The increasing lengths of the juvenile salmon indicate that the fish were growing during the study period. Juvenile salmon were probably migrated directly from the Duwamish River and were passing through the area on their way to other feeding grounds. Weitkamp and Schadt (1982) in a beach seine study in the Smith Cove and Piers 90-91 area obtained similar results.

Juvenile salmonids were rarely sighted at locations other than in the intertidal zone. Tidal currents and wave action made visual observation difficult, however, salmonids were rarely seen even in sheltered locations. Weitkamp and Schadt (1982) found that the majority of the juvenile salmonids from the Duwamish River migrate around Alki Beach rather than Piers 90 and 91 and the Magnolia areas. This could explain the low number of juvenile salmonids observed and caught in this study.

The pier 90/91 and Magnolia Bluff area is rocky and exposed to wind and waves which create a high energy environment. Under these conditions, selection may favor organisms that can tolerate an exposed location. The types of food organisms that juvenile salmonids prefer, such as the small epibenthic crustaceans, can usually be found in more sheltered habitats located elsewhere in Puget Sound.

Greater numbers of juvenile salmonids were captured in beach seine sets during flood tides. An explanation for this might be that the fish moved offshore during ebb tides to avoid becoming stranded as the tide falls. Beach seining during flood tide probably optimized captures of juvenile salmonids. Nevertheless, the data should be considered skewed because of this.

Kingston

The observational technique used at Kingston was originally developed for the Everett Homeport study. However, several important differences exist between the sites which, reduces the applicability of the technique. First, fish at Everett were always in distinct schools, while at Kingston, fish schools were usually large, diffuse aggregations with no clear separation between schools. Estimating the abundance of fish under such conditions was difficult, and the ability to distinguish between 1000^s of fish and 10,000^s of fish was sometimes difficult. At times, an entire observational area had thousands of fish. Another difference was vertical distribution of the fish. While they tended to be surface oriented at Everett, fish at Kingston were distributed from the surface to at least 1.5 m. Abundance estimates were difficult since fish deeper in the water column were not visible especially under adverse conditions. Another problem was that fish were not always associated with any given structure, such as a dock or shore, therefore, they were often out of visual range. In the first stages of the study, the presence of fish could often be determined only by the presence of jumping fish or their characteristic dimples at the surface, and estimates of numbers or density were impossible. Later in the study, the fish appeared at the surface less frequently, so large numbers of fish may have gone unnoticed.

Thus, overall, the visual observations at Kingston may give only limited information on relative abundance of the juvenile salmonids. These observations are probably more useful in identifying behavioral differences that exist between juvenile salmonids in area such as Everett, where there is considerable freshwater influx, and Kingston, where the fish are fully adapted to the marine environment (Table 5).

Elliott Bay

Juvenile salmonids did not appear to reside in the area of the pile driving activity. However, the densities of fish found at the Everett Homeport were not found at Elliott Bay. Weitkamp and Schadt (1982) found that the majority of the juvenile salmonids from the Duwamish River migrate around Alki Beach rather than Piers 90 and 91 and the Magnolia areas. This could explain the low number of juvenile salmonids observed and caught in this study.

The presence and/or absence of juvenile salmonids did not appear to be correlated with pile driving activities, based on fyke and beach seine sets Regardless of pile driving activity, juvenile salmonids were not observed in the vicinity of the pile driver, but they were routinely captured along shore. However, the amount of pile driving activity was relatively low at Elliott Bay compared to the Everett Homeport, for example. In addition, since the behavior of juvenile salmonids at Elliott Bay is virtually unknown, and because few fish were captured in beach seine and fyke net sites, conclusions regarding the impacts of pile driving on these fish at this site are sheer speculation.

Table 5.Summary Table of contrasts and comparisons ofEverett Homeport and Kingston Ferry Terminal.

Parameter	Everett	Kingston
School density	High • less diffuse	Low • more diffuse
Reaction to disturbance	Lateral • horizontal	Vertical • dive
Fish size	Constant	Increasing
Offshore movement	No	Yes
Swim under floating objects	No	Yes
Vertical distribution in water column	Surface to <0.3 m	Surface to >1 m
Proximity to shore	Always (0-2 m)	Sometimes
Peak abundance	Last week of April to first week of May	Middle two weeks of May
Response to shade	Yes	Not clear
Salinity	Less saline at surface (11-26‰)	28‰ throughout water column
Temperature	8-12°C	11-12°C

DOES PILE DRIVING AFFECT FISH DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOR?

Fish were not uniformly distributed at the Elliott Bay site. In contrast to the east beach experimental unit, the west beach experimental unit generally had fewer juvenile salmonids. Whether this phenomenon was correlated with construction activities is not known. In addition, fish apparently resided more in the intertidal zone rather than in more pelagic areas.

Everett

Outmigrating salmonids experience a variety of sensory stimuli when they encounter a pile driving site. However, certain stimuli may have greater significance than others. The primary concern behind the regulations restricting pile driving is that the sounds generated by pile driving underwater will disturb the fish. Visual disturbances are certainly another potential disturbance to consider. The differences observed in fish behavior and presence/absence may have been a

result of the skiff and worker activity surrounding the rigs on pile driving days. However, this explanation does not apply to shoreline data since miscellaneous construction activity along shore was considered to be constant throughout this study, regardless of pile driving status. While the activity of construction workers along shore could not be quantified, it is reasonable to say that the activity was constant from day to day with such activities as cutting the tops of piles off, milling about in motor powered work skiffs, dropping items in the water, and pounding nails into concrete forms. However, there were gradual changes in the shoreline structure over time, since wooden and concrete structures were being extended out into the water in order to pour concrete for the main carrier pier. These types of gradual changes over time could not be accounted for in the context of this study, but still require consideration when examining the results of this study. Therefore, we assumed that sound and visual disturbances were the primary stimuli present at pile driving projects, and salmonids are certainly capable of detecting these stimuli.

Assuming juvenile pink and chum salmon found the sounds of pile driving aversive, fish schools in this study would be expected to ball-up, dive, polarize or swim away in response to the sounds of pile driving. Of these responses, polarized behavior was observed at the Homeport. However, differences in the behavior of fish in this study were evident over time. For example, fish schools would rarely polarize when a given pile driver started driving. Some schools were simply polarized, but the incidence of polarized behavior was higher on non-pile driving days compared to pile driving days on both rigs and the shoreline observations. The data changed as a function of pile driving during the day, but not if there was pile driving at the moment a school was observed.

The prevalence of fish schools at or near the surface where salinities were the lowest is consistent with other studies (Tyler 1963; Iwata 1980; Iwata et al. 1982; Iwata and Komatsu 1984; Irie 1985). Fish schools rarely would dive deeper than 1 m in the water column in response to disturbances such as a rock being thrown at them or a gull shadow passing over. Hoar (1951), noted diving and scattering behavior in pink and chum salmon fry in response to a hand wave. However, these fish were in freshwater. It is generally assumed that juvenile pink and chum salmon reside near the surface in the freshwater lens (10-14‰ salinity) at the mouth of a river because of osmotic stress (Iwata et al. 1982). As a result, they are apparently reluctant to dive into the water column in response to any aversive stimulus and "chose" to escape laterally instead.

A major concern of WDF was that fish would be driven offshore into the neritic zone in response to pile driving. Had this been the case, we would have expected fish schools to be less abundant on pile driving days, if not absent entirely. This did not occur along shore. However, fewer schools were observed around pile driving rigs on pile driving days compared to non-pile driving days. This difference could have been due to either pile driving or the associated activities (such as work skiffs) of pile driving. Fish schools that were observed along shore did not change their distance from shore, suggesting they were not being driven to deeper water. Since we relied on human observation for quantifying fish abundance, there is a possibility that fish schools were driven offshore, undetected by observers. We would estimate that schools >10 m from shore would not be visible to observers. Active hydroacoustics and purse seining would help answer that question.

Other studies have used humans for observation of fish schools, but met with limited success for various reasons. Schreiner et al. (1977), visually surveyed over 13 Km of shoreline by boat. Since schools are easily startled by boat movement, observation was difficult. In addition, observations were only possible on clear, sunny days, and the shear magnitude of shoreline to be observed was too much. Allen (1974), was also constrained by the same limitations. For this study, a short length of shore (488 m) was surveyed not from a boat, rather, observers walked slowly along shore in order to avoid startling the fish schools. Observation averaged 5-6 h each day, 5 days a week. In addition, fish schools were easily observed on overcast days.

Tidal stage did not appear to play a significant role in the abundance or behavior of fish in this study. While juvenile salmonids may alter their distributions vertically in the water column in response to salinity, this behavior could not be measured in this study. Migration from the Snohomish River was believed to be strongly correlated with tidal stage, but not with time of day according to Tyler (1963). However, Tyler was referring to fish in the river channel. The mole area at the Homeport did not have swift currents that could sweep fish away.

The ultimate question of whether or not pile driving has an impact on the fitness of juvenile pink and chum salmon cannot be answered based on the results of this study.

STUDY LIMITATIONS

Everett Homeport

This study was designed to test the feasibility of various methods to assess the impact of pile driving on juvenile salmonid distribution and behavior. There are no other studies to date that have examined this issue. While in some instances it is difficult to separate all of

the factors contributing to fish behavior and ecology at the Homeport, we have tried to restrict the variability introduced by tidal stage, different observers, weather, and fish behavior.

Another limitation of this study is the disproportionate ratio of pile driving to non-pile driving days (too many pile driving days). Had there been an equal sample size, many of the variables such as tidal stage, time of day, cloud cover, and observer subjectivity would have been normalized. For example, most non-pile driving days had >50% cloud cover, hence, it was difficult to separate the effects of cloud cover and pile driving on fish behavior and/or observer perception of fish behavior. Nevertheless, there were many instances where fish behavior was affected by pile driving and/or its associated activities, when tidal stage, observer, weather, and time of day were accounted for.

The Everett Homeport is one site, studied for one season. The results of this study cannot necessarily be extrapolated to other sites where pile driving is occurring. For example, the juvenile pink and chum salmon considered for this study were newly emerged and apparently moving rapidly along shore. Juvenile pink and chum salmon at other sites that are not in close proximity to a river might move slowly through the area and be subject to perturbance from pile driving because of increased exposure time.

The majority of data collected for this study were based on human observation, which, has its limitations and biases. On windy or rainy days it was particularly difficult to observe fish schools. Each of the four observers had slightly different opinions concerning the size and behavior of any given school. Fish schools could have been deeper in the water column, or further from shore on pile driving days and this would not have been apparent to observers. The possibility that schools were deeper and hence not visible is not likely since Iwata et al. (1982) never saw chum salmon fry below the freshwater lens based on 5 years of underwater observations. In addition, other species of fish were observed deeper in the water column by observers in the study. Fish schools may also have avoided the site entirely on pile driving days and headed to deeper water of Port Gardner or the gently sloping beaches of Jetty Island.

Elliott Bay

The results gathered from the Elliott Bay Marina regarding the impacts of pile driving on juvenile salmonids are unreliable for a number of reasons. First, very few fish were captured and/or observed over the study period. This makes for small sample sizes on data that are inherently highly variable. Second, virtually nothing can be said about the behavior of juvenile salmonids in response to the perturbations from pile driving, since fish were never observed by humans. Third, a vibratory hammer was used to drive small steel I-beam type piles. It would be reasonable to say that juvenile salmonids might respond differently to the sounds of a vibratory hammer, compared to that of a diesel compression hammer.

Bremerton and Kingston

Since limited pile driving occurred at Bremerton when there were almost no fish present, nothing can be said about the impacts of pile driving on the ecology juvenile pink and chum salmon. All we can say with reasonable confidence was that juvenile pink and chum salmon were not present at the site in large numbers when pile driving occurred.

The Kingston site provided ample opportunity for observation and capture of juvenile pink and chum salmon. However, a pile was never driven at this site. Again, nothing can be said about the impacts pile driving might have on juvenile salmonids

SUMMARY

Based primarily on the results from the Everett Homeport, pile driving apparently has an impact on the distributions and behavior of juvenile pink and chum salmon (Fig. 42). We did not observe significant changes in overall fish abundance as a function of pile driving at the site. However, caution must be observed when interpreting this result, since it is based on a small sample size and on data that are inherently highly variable. However, fish appeared to change their distributions about the site, orienting and moving towards the acoustically isolated cove side of the site on pile driving days more than on non-pile driving days, and this result has more significance since it is not skewed by changes in fish abundance over time, or small data sets. There appear to be changes in general behavior and school size, as a function of pile driving, but again this result is based on highly variable data since there were so many variables that could affect the fish behavior, and/or perceived fish behavior by the observers. Fish were feeding well the day they were sampled about the rigs and along shore.

While any one variable that was measured in this study should not be considered by itself as an indicator of the impact pile driving has on juvenile salmonids, it would seem reasonable to consider all of the measured parameters as a whole. In doing this, we see a collection of results that indicate there is an impact from pile driving on juvenile Pacific salmon. Ultimately, it is difficult to ascertain the impact of pile driving noise on juvenile salmonid fitness. In order to answer this

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question, and consequently make any changes in the regulations imposed by WDF, further research would be necessary.

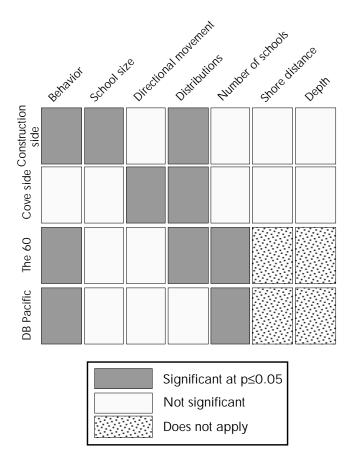


FIGURE 42. Summary figure of results from Everett Homeport. Behavior measured was passive mill, active mill, and polarized. School sizes were 10's, 100's, and 1000's. Direction of movement was north, east west, and south. Distributions were for each side of the mole, or various locations about each of the rigs. No. of schools was per round of the mole, or hour on each rig. Shore distance was in meters, and depth was depth of water fish schools were sighted in, in meters.

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GLOSSARY

- dB: Decibel. The unit of sound measurement defined as 20 times the log of the product of the sound pressure being measured times the inverse of the reference pressure.
- SPL: Sound pressure level.
- TL: Total length of a fish, defined by the distance from the tip of the snout to the trailing edge of the caudal fin.
- FL: Fork length of a fish, defined by the distance from the tip of the snout to the fork of the caudal fin.
- WDF: Washington Department of Fisheries
- Acoustico-lateralis system: The lateral line system and inner ear of fishes.
- Cochlea: A small, spiral shaped, bony tube found within each of the paired inner ears of terrestrial vertebrates where the sensory hair cells are located.

- Emergence: The time in a Pacific salmon's life history when juveniles emerge from the gravel after yolk sac absorption.
- Epibenthic invertebrates: Invertebrates that inhabit the surface of submerged substrates in an estuary.
- Habituation: A type of learning in organisms whereby repeated exposure to a given stimulus yields decreased behavioral response over time.
- Nauplii: Lifestage in many groups of larval *Crustacea*, characterized by 3 pairs of appendages and a single median eye.
- Nearshore zone: Oceanographic term describing the area between the shore and the surf zone.
- Neritic zone: Oceanographic term describing the zone extending from low tide level to a depth of about 183 m.
- Particle displacement: The component of sound that is the to-and-fro movement (on the order of nanometers) of water molecules, and is a vector quantity.
- Pelagic invertebrates: Invertebrates that are freeswimming and inhabit open waters of the estuary.
- Sound pressure: The component of sound that is the oscillatory change in pressure above and below hydrostatic pressure, and is a scalar quantity acting in all directions.
- Startle response: A reflex response of organisms to a stimulus in which the organism darts suddenly and for short duration in order to escape the stimuli.
- Sublittoral zone: Oceanographic term describing the zone extending from low tide level to a depth of about 21 m.

APPENDIX 1A: SHORELINE RAW DATA

J.D. Julian date IDObserver: BF=Blake Feist, LS=Liam Stacey, LC=Lori Christensen, KK=Kevin Kumagai Round Yes is a complete round about the whole mole and the 14 zones, no is not a complete round StartTime when observation of a given school was initiated StopTime when observation of a given school was terminated AM/PMTime, classified as before or after 1300 hrs T.StgTide stage classification as ebb or flood Tide Tide elevation (m) Wave Estimated wave height (m) Wd..... Estimated wind velocity (km/h) -->Estimated wind direction (north, east, west, or south) Rain Yes or no Air Ambient air temperature (°C) CldsEstimated cloud cover (%) Clds 2Estimated cloud cover as > or < 50% DB StateAll is pile driving, none is total shutdown (non-pile driving days), standby is operational but not driving at the moment 60 State All is pile driving, none is total shutdown (non-pile driving days), standby is operational but not driving at the moment DB Pile..... Estimated school distance from DB pile being driven 60 Pile Estimated school distance from 60 pile being driven DB Sh Distance that DB Pacific rig was from shore 60 Sh..... Distance that The 60 rig was from shore DB-ZWhich of the 14 zones the DB Pacific rig was in 60-Z Which of the 14 zones The 60 rig was in Obs' Amount of time spent observing school (minutes) #'s..... Estimated size of school (10's, 100's, or 1,000's) Actual Estimated actual number of fish in school Zone Which of the 14 zones the school was sighted in AreaCons=construction side (noisy) of mole, cove=cove side (quiet) of mole Depth Estimated depth of water school was observed in (m) Shore Estimated distance from shore school was observed in (m) Behav Fish school behavior where Pa mill=passive mill, Act mill=active mill and Polar=polarized Behav DirDirection of movement (if any) of school (north, south, east, west. or stationary) Behav Dir 2 Direction of movement (if any) of school (east, west. or unknown/stationary)

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West Unknown/stat	West Unknown/stat	Pa mill	3.05	IS 0.01	6 Cons	• •	<u> </u>	5 22	60	88	280	• •	• •	No	Standby	None	× 0%	100	6 0	West 1	~ ~	•	Flood	After 1300 F	1340 A	Yes 1545 Yes 1428	ST 9	116
Unknowr	Unknowi	Pamill	3.05			. •	<u>س</u> ،	- 0	6	8		•	•	No	None	None	>50%		•	West	0 00	0.00	Flood	1300				116
Unknown/stat		Pa mill	3.05		9 Cove	•	Ju Ju	5 1	6	6		•	•	No	None	None	>50%		'es •	West Y	8	• 0.00	Flood			No 1527		116
East	East	Polar	1.52	•	3 Cons	•	2	•	•	•	•	•	•	No	Standby	None	>50%	100	No 10	•	0 0	• 0.00	Flood	After 1300 F	1434 A	Yes 1433	6 BF	116
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	7.62	e •	9 Cove	•	3	5	•	•	•	•	•	No	Standby	None	>50%	100	Vo 10	•	0 0	• 0.00	Flood	After 1300 F	1409 A	Yes 1404	6 BF	116
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	7.62	•		•	33	4	•	•	•	•	•	No	Standby		>50%		Vo 10	•	0 0	• 0.00	Flood	1300		Yes 1353		116
Unknown/stat	Pa mill Unknown/stat	Pa mill	3.05	•		•	сu U	5	•	•	•	•	•	No	Standby		>50%		Vo 10	•	0	• 0.00	Flood	1300				116
East	East	Polar	3.05			•	2	-	•	•	•	•	•	No	Standby		>50%		Vo 10	•		• 0.00	Flood	1300				116
West	West	Pamill			4 Cons	•	1 4	2	•	• 8			•	No	Standby				5 3 10	•			Flood 2.	After 1300 F			6 BF	116
		Do mill	1 92	1 53		•	5 1	20 4		6	200	10	••••		Storodhur	Stondbur	< 50%	8 3	12	•	2 0 2 0		Flood 0./0		1600 A	No 1525		115
UliKilOWil/Stat	UIIKIIOWII/Stat	Pa mill				•	<u></u>	07 7	<u>^ _</u>	6 8		• •	200		Annupy			25		• West	<u> </u>							11
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat					•	. J	~ ~		8		•	•	Yes	Standby					west 1				12				
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat		-	بن		100	. 2	, 1		8		•	150	Yes	Standby			60	•	West 1	000			1300	1246 Bef			115
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat				5 Cons	•		2 1	5	60		•	•	Yes	Standby				•	West I	8		Flood -0.34		1250 Bef	Yes 1249		115
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat		1.83	ıs 1.52	5 Cons	•	2	2 1	5	66		•	100	Yes	Standby			60	6 •	West 1	3			1300	1239 Bef	Yes 1238		115
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill			9 Cove	•	3	2 14	<u>v</u>	60		•	•	Yes	Standby			100	۶ •	West 1	33	0.15			1229 Bef	Yes 1215		115
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	3.35	us 3.05	6 Cons	•	2	2 1	<u>v</u>	66		•	•	Yes	Standby			60	•	West 1	33	0.15	Flood -0.34			Yes 1237		115
East	East	Act mill	3.05		6 Cons	•	3	2 6	<u>v</u>	60		•	•	No	None	None	>50%	20	•	West 1	•	•	Flood			No 1628		114
East	East	Act mill		ls 1.52	5 Cons	•	3	2 5	<u>v</u>	66	280	•	•	No	None	None	>50%	20	•	West I	8	•	Flood	1300	1645 A	No 1640		114
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill		•		•	3	2	•	•	•	•	•	No	None	None	×50%		'es 13	•	0	• 0.00	Ebb					114
		Act mill	2.29		_	•	<u>.</u> ,	3	•	•	•	•	•	No	None	None	>50%		'es 13	•		• 0.00	Ebb	Before 1300				114
Unknown	Unknown	Pamill	2.29	_		•	<u>ا</u> در	,	•	•	•	•	•	No	None	None	× 50%		es 13	•	0	0.00	탕	Before 1300				114
East	Fast	Act mill			6 Cons	•	2	_	•	•	•	•	•	No	None	None	× 50%		es 13	•		0.00	Fhh	Before 1300				114
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	2.29	• •	6 Cone	• •	2 0	<u>, s</u>	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	NO	None	None	×50%	100	es 15	• •		• • •	EDD COD	Before 1300 Refore 1300	958 Bei	Yes 955	4 BF	114
East	East	Polar	3.50			•	2	1	•	•	•	•	•	No	None	None	>50%		'es 13	•	0	• 0.00	Ebb	Before 1300	1045 Bef	Yes 1044		114
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	7.62	•	5 Cons	10000	3 10	3 45	<u>s</u>	60	280	•	•	Yes	Standby	All	>50%	100	No •	SE 1	3 8		Flood 2.44	After 1300 F	1510 A	No 1425		113
West	North	Polar	0.91	e 0.31	14 Cove	75	1	5 10	6	60	260	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	100	vo •	•	•	8	Flood 2.38	Before 1300 F	1230 Bef	Yes 1220	0 KK	110
West	West	Act mill	3.05	ıs 0.91	5 Cons	500	2	5 5	6	60	260	100	150	Yes	Standby	All	>50%	100	۰ ۱	•	•	تې	Flood 2.35	After 1300 F	1310 A	Yes 1305	0 KK	110
West	North	Polar	3.05	ıs 0.91	4 Cons	300	2	5 1	6	60		•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	100	чо •	•	•	ت	Flood 2.35	After 1300 F	1316 A	Yes 1315	0 KK	110
West	West	Act mill	0.61	e 0.31	9 Cove	100	2	5 1	6	60			•	Yes	Standby			100	•	•	0	2	Flood 2.32	1300	1251 Bef	Yes 1250		110
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	-		5 Cons	400	2	5 15	6	8		40	150	Yes	All				۲ •	•	0	12		1300	1345 A			110
West	West	Act mill				200	2	5 1	6	60		•	•	Yes	Standby				6 •		•	0	Flood 2.29	1300	-			110
West	West	Pa mill				250	2		6	88		•	•	No	None	None	>50%		Yes •		•	•	Flood					109
East	East	Polar	0.91		6 Cons	20,	+	1	200	88		•	•	No	None	None	× 50%		• No		• 8 (+	Flood	1300	1041 Bef			109
West	West	Polar	0.91	0.31	1 Cons	3	1	4 unu	19	60 	240		-	No	None			100	•	-	_		Flood	8		Yes 1110	-	109
Rehav Nir 2	Rehav Dir	Rehav	Shore	Nenth	sauy aur	stual Zone	Nhs' #'s Achial		7 AN-7	Sh DR -7	Sh GO Sh	AN Pile NR	oile An	Drive DR Pile	An State	DR State F	Cints 2 D	Pink	in Air	। ४	- hW	e Wave	T. Sta Tid	AM/PM T.	Ston A	Ind Start	3	5

rtn west	I	1.22 ACT MIII		ove 0.01	14 Cove	-	С	5						Š	All Yes		Janaby	~00%	001	IT ON	East	ø	0.00	_	Flood	DOCT alorad	ICOR 1008	yes a	5	171
Unknowr	Unknow	2.44 Act mill				200	2 2	1 2	•							Stanc			100	No 10	East	000	0.00			Before 1300			5 ES	121
East East		0.61 Polar			2 Cons	60		2	•					S.		by Standby	Standby	>50%	100	No 10	East	S	0.03		Ebb	Before 1300)4 1006	Yes 1004	L2	121
East East		5.49 Act mill		ons 6.10	5 Cons	400	2 4						-	S:				>50%	100	No 10	East	S	0.03		Ebb	Before 1300	1016	Yes 1015	LS	121
			1.83 2			•	3	2	•					is i			Stand	>50%	100	No 10	East	s,	0.03		Ebb	Before 1300	1021		LS	121
forth East	z	15.24 Act mill			5 Cons	50 4			•					<u>s</u> 5		All Standby		>50%	100	No 10	East	<u></u>	0.00	•	Ebb	Before 1300	27 1028	Yes 1027	55	121
Unknown	Unknown			,	5 Cons	• 200	2 2	-	. .						iby Yes			< >0%			East	2 2	0.00		EDD	Before 1200			5	121
								<u> </u>	•					- Si			Stand	>50%	100	No 10	•	0	0.00		Eb	Before 1300			5 5	121
stat Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	1.22 Act mill	•		9 Cove	•	2		•				•	S.	lby Yes	All Standby		>50%	100	Yes 10	•	0	0.00		Ebb	After 1300	0 1501	No 1500	ST	121
West West		0.91 Act mill	•		11 Cove	•			•				-	S:		by Standby	Standby	>50%	100	No 10	•	0	0.00		Ebb	Before 1300	í9 1250	Yes 1249	ĽS	121
						20			•		•	•	00 500	es 400				>50%	100	Yes 10	•	0	0.00		Ebb	After 1300			£	121
					9 Cove	150	2 4	<u> </u>	•							Stano		>50%	100	Yes 10	•	0	0.00	•		After 1300			5 5	121
utn East	r soutn I Tinknown/stat	 Polar 3.05 Pa mill 		_	5 Cons	• 20	<u> ا در</u>		•		•	<u> </u>	700	500	All Yes	stand	Standby	× 50%	100	Yes II	• •	0 0	0.00		Ebb	After 1300	1435 1435	Yes 1449 Yes 1434	5 5	121
		-		.0			<u> </u>	<u> </u>					•	8				>50%	100		•	0	0.00		Ebb	Before 1300			5 5	121
stat Unknown/stat	Unknowi	6.10 Pa mill					2	8	•					es 100				>50%		No 10	East	8	0.00		Flood	Before 1300			KK	121
stat Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	1.52 Pa mill		ons 0.91	5 Cons	•	с v	33	•					es 100	lby Yes	All Standby		>50%	100	Yes 10	East	8	0.00	•	Flood	Before 1300	827 830	No 8	KK	121
stat Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	3.05 Pa mill		ove 2.44	9 Cove	•	3	2	•		•	•	•	S:		by Standby	Standby	>50%	3 100	No 13	East	3	0.06	•	Ebb	Before 1300	1004	No 1002	BF	121
East East		1.52 Act mill		ove 1.83	11 Cove	•	2	23	S S	6	08 (0	 240 	•	S:		by Standby	Standby	<50%	0	No 1(•	0	0.00	•	Ebb	After 1300	27 1450	Yes 1427	LC	120
		0.61 Polar		ove 0.31	14 Cove	30 1		11	S3	6		• 240	•	š		All		<50%	0	No 10	•	0	0.00		Ebb	After 1300	00 1401	Yes 1400	5	120
		A				•	<u></u>	4	3	6		• 240		i.				<50%	0	No 10	•	0	0.00	0.06	Ebb	After 1300			IC	120
						•	2	9	3.	6							Stanc	<50%	0	No 16	•	0	0.00	0.06	Ebb	After 1300			5	120
Unknow	Unknow						2		3.	6			100	2s 150	-			<50%	0	No 16	•	0	0.00	0.06	Flood	After 1300			5	120
		A				•	2	2	30	6		240	-	è.			Stanc	< 50%	0	No 16	•	0	0.00	0.00	Ebb	After 1300			5	120
						•		2	, س	6				è.				~50%	0	No 10	•	0	0.00	0.00	Ebb	After 1300			5	120
						•	-	30	30	6			•	è.			Stand	~50%	0	No 16	•	0	0.00	-0.12	Ebb	After 1300			5	120
						•	21	<u>, </u>	<u>.</u> ,	6		• <u>-</u>	-					<50%	0	No 10	•	0	0.00	-0.27	Ebb	After 1300			5	120
		2 74 Act mill				•		<u>,</u>	, در	6		2.40	-					~50%			•	-	0 0	10.0	퐈	After 1300			5	120
West West		1.22 Act mill			9 Cove	•	-	<u></u>	ی ر	6	88	• <u>240</u>			hy Yes	by Standby	Standby	< 50%	0 0	No 16	•	_	0.00	-0.27	Ebb	After 1300	0 1505	Yes 1500	5 5	120
		2.05 Act mill		2.05 SUIC	8 Corre	• •		- -	<u>ں ہ</u>	20				• UUI				~50%		NO 16	•		0.00	0.20		After 1200			5 5	120
Unknown	Unknown					• •	<u>- v</u>		<u>،</u> ل	6								<50%			•	0	0.00	-0.30	Ebb	After 1300			5 5	120
	1				-	•	3	J.	5	6								<50%	0	No •	East	=	0.15		Flood	Before 1300			KĶ	120
stat Unknown/stat	l Unknown/stat	0.91 Pa mill			9 Cove	•	<u></u>	5	5	6	6				lby Yes	by Standby	Standby	<50%	0	No •	East	Ξ	0.15		Flood	Before 1300	800 805	Yes 8	KK	120
West West		1.52 Act mill		ons 0.91	6 Cons	•	3	7	3	6	60	0 220	00 80	ès 200	iby Yes	by Standby	Standby	<50%	0	No •	East	Ξ	0.15		Ebb	Before 1300	815 822	Yes 8	KK	120
		1.52 Act mill			5 Cons	•		-	3	6								<50%	0	No •	East	=	0.15	2.74	Ebb	Before 1300			KK	120
					5 Cons	•	2		3	6			_					~50%	0	No •	East	=	0.15	2.74	Ebb	Before 1300			KK	120
						•		<u> </u>	بر	6			80				Stand	<50%	0	• No	East	=	0.15		Ebb	Before 1300			<u>چ</u> :	120
stat Unknown/stat	l Unknown/stat	1.22 Pa mill		ons 0.91	6 Cons	• •	د در		د د	6	60 80	077 -		35 150	iby Yes	All Standby		<50%			• •		0.00	•	ED0	Before 1300)) 1104 1135	Yes 1133 Ves 1134	뭐보	120
						•	, 2			6		220						<50%	0	No	•	0	0.00	1.95	Ebb	Before 1300			R BF	120
		0.61 Act mill			1 Cons	•	2	1	3	6		 220 	•	S.		by Standby	Stand	<50%	0	No •	•	0	0.00	1.95	Ebb	Before 1300	24 1125	Yes 1124	BF	120
					4 Cons	•	3	26	3	6			• 50	S.			Standby	~50%	0	No •	•	0	0.00	1.95	Ebb	Before 1300		Yes 1052	BF	120
East East		0.91 Polar		ons 0.61	4 Cons	•	3	1	3	6	0 60	 220 	•	S:	lby Yes	by Standby	Standby	<50%	0	• No	•	0	0.00	1.95	Ebb	Before 1300	1119	Yes 11	BF	120
East East		1.22 Act mill		ons 0.61	5 Cons	50	1	1	S S	6		 220 	•	S:		by Standby	Standby	<50%	0	No •	•	0	0.00	1.80	Ebb	Before 1300)4 1205	Yes 1204	BF	120
Unknowr	Unknow					•	2	с.	კ	6		• 220	0	es 150				<50%	0	No.	•	0	0.00	1.80	Ebb	Before 1300	1	Yes 1136	뭐	120
West West		0.91 Act mill		ons 0.61	3 Cons	•	2	2	3 3	6	88	220		3 3	hui ics Iby Yes	Stand	Standby	<50%	0 0	No •	•	0	0.00	1.40	Ebb	Before 1300	59 1201	Yes 1159	BF	120
Unknowr	Unknowr	-				• •	<u>- v</u>	<u>، ان</u>	<u>،</u> ر.	6		220		Š Š				<50%		No	•		0.00	1.43	Ebb	Before 1300			멹	120
Unknown	1			.0		•	<u> </u>	4	. _U	6		220		č	-	Stanc		<50%	0	No •	ŀ	0	0.00	1.43		Before 1300	1211		BF	120
ISt			•	SUL	6 Cons	•	U)	3	Ś	-	60	 220 		S.	lby Yes	All Standby	1	<50%	0	No •	•	0	0.00	1.22		Before 1300	1226	Yes 1223	₿Ŗ	120
• Behav Dir 2	Behav Dir	ore Behav	th Shore	Area Depth	e Are	ual Zone	Obs' #'s Actual	"Dbs" #	7	DB -Z 60	60 Sh	冒	e 60 Pile	e DB Pile	-	te 60 State	DB State	Clds 2	Cids	ain Air	− ×	Wd -	Wave	Tide	T. Sty	AM/PM	't Stop	\$	B	J.D.

123	12	12	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	12:	122	122	122	12	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	12	۲ ۵.
3 LS	3 LS	2 BF			2 RF RF		2 BF	2 BF	2 BF	2 BF	2 BF	2 BF	2 BF	2 BF	2 BF	2 BF	2 BF	2 BF	2 BF		_	1 LS	1 LS	1 LS	1 LS	1 LS	1 LS	1 LS		1 LS		1 LS		I S E	- 1 5 5	1 LS		1 LS		1 LS	_	1 LS		-	1 I IS				-
Yes	Ye	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ye	Ye	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Hound
	s 12	1								s 1030			<u> </u>		s 1231	-	s 1011													s 1414			_	_			6 s				9 s	9 S							1 Start
1211 12	28 12	120 11	1138 11		1205 12		1106 11	202 12	.128 11		1025 10	1033 10	1050 11	.235 12		1239 13		1027 10	1015 10	1029 10		.323 13	1303 13	1321 13	1310 13	1333 13	1259 13	1420 14						_	940 955 9		16 9	947 9		1048 10	3	21 9	1058 11						rt Stop
1215 B	29 B	.27 B	1145 B		1214 B	1120 B	1112 B	1203 B	1138 B	1033 B	1026 B	1050 B	.03 B	36 B	1235 B	.302 B	1015 B)28 B	123 B			1328	1304	1322	1316	1350	1300 B	1421	1413	1415					942 B	902 B	917 B	48 B		1049 B	<u>о</u> В	22 В	100 B		1044 B			~	Ξ
Before 1	Before 1	Before 1	Before 1	Before 1	Before 1	Before 1	Before 1300	Before 1	Before 1	Before 1300	Before 1300	Before 1300	Before 1	Before 1	Before 1300	Before 1	Before 1300	Before 1	Before 1300	Before 1300	Before 1	After 1	After 1300	After 1300	After 1300	After 1300	Before 1300	After 1300	After 1300	After 1300	Before 1300	Before 1300	Before 1300	Before 1	Before 1300 Refore 1300	Before 1300	Before 1300	Before 1300	Before 1	Before 1		Before 1	Before 1	Before 1	Before 1	Before 1300	Before 1300	Before 1	UMM
1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300			1300	1300				1300	1300	1300	1300		1300				1300	300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	1300	300	1300	1300							1300		1300	1300	1300	1300			1300	
Flood	Flood	Ebb	Ebb	Ebb	문 문	Flood	Flood	Ebb	Ebb	Flood	Flood	Flood	Flood	Ebb	Ebb	Ebb	Flood	Flood	Flood	Flood	Flood	Ebb	Ebb	Ebb	Ebb	Ebb	Ebb	Ebb	Ebb	Ebb	Ebb	Ebb	Ebb	Ehh	Flood	Flood	Flood	Ebb	Flood	Ebb	Flood	Flood	Ebb	Ebb	Ebb	Flood	Flood	Flood	r. Stg
																•	•									•								•	. .														Tide
0.03	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.1	0.1	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	Wave
3 8	33	8	8	80	5 6	6	6	6	6	00	0	0	8	0	0	00) 0(00	0	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	2	5	5	8				<u>x 5</u> 13		5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5 13	5	03 13		<u>3</u> 13				e Wd
3 West	8 West									<u> </u>				0	0	()	(<u> </u>	<u> </u>																	E.	E.			E.	5	<u>स</u>						ı.
	'st N	•	•	•	• • z -	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• 7	• Ye	• 7	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		SEN	East N	Fast N	East N	East N	East N	East N	East N	East N	St N	East N	East N	East N	East N	East			.∨ Rai
No 16	lo 16	10 10	io 10	10 10	5 5 5 12	No 10	10 10	10 10	lo 10	lo 10	lo 10	lo 10	io 10	No 10	No 10	No 10	Yes 10	No 10	No 10	No 10	10 10	io 14	No 14	No 14	lo 14	lo 14	No 14	No 14	lo 14	io 14	No 11	i 11	io 10			io 10	lo 10	lo 10	lo 10	lo 10	lo 10	lo 10	io 10	lo 10	i i i	5 10	No 10	No 10	in Air
0	0	100	100	100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	í 100	÷ 100	£ 100	÷ 100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100				Cids
	~50%	×00%	>50%		v 50%		×50%	>50%	%05<	%05<	%05<	>50%	>50%	%05<	%05<		×05<	%05<	%05<			>50%	>50%	>50%	~50%	~50%	~50%	~50%		>50%					<pre>>50%</pre>			>50%		%05<	v	×00%	%05<		>50%				Clds 2
		8					8			%	%					%	%	%	8	8									8																				
Standby	Standby	All	Standby	Standby	Standby	All	All	Standby	Standby	All	All	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	All	All	All	All	All	AII.	Standby	Standby	AII	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	All	A	Standby	Standby	Standby	All	All	Standby	Standby	All.	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	A	Standby	All	DB State
								Star	-															-	-										<u> </u>	<u> </u>		-		-			-						60 State
Standby	Standby	Standby	All	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	All	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	A	Standby	Standby	Standby	AI	Standby	All	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	All	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	91B
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Drive
400		250	200	•	200 •	250	300		200			_				200	-												300						• 300					_									DB Pile
	•	ò	0	•	<u> </u>			•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		e 60 Pile
200	8	190	150	• 8	<u>-</u>	200	300	•	150	•	•	•	•	•	•	45	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		
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4 3	1 2	7 2	3	2	9 2	7 3	6 2	1	10 3	33	1 2	17 3	13 3	1 2	4 2	3 2	43	1 2	8 3	1	1 2	1	<u>-</u>		3	17 3		1	4 1	<u></u>	<u></u>	ນ ນ	2		- <u> </u> 3	1	1	1 2	و د	1 1	2 1	1 1	23	1 2	1 0	, 1 , 1	2 3	4 1	s,# _sq0
100	1								-	-			2000																			1000			_	1000		2						1	22	_			Actual
1000	100	•	•	•	•••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	8	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	7	ŝ	25	15					<u>-</u>	8	20	200	•	05	40	25	•	100	225	5 00	•	90	al Zone
5 C	5	6	6		20	6	7 C	60	6 C	11 C	11 C	11 C	8 0	5	5	5 C	14 C	11 C	14 C	11	12	-	و 0	∞ 0	و 0	6	10	5	5	<u>ہ</u>				14 ×		-	6	4	2 0	8 0	6	2 0	90	90	<u> </u>		90		le Al
Cons	Cons	Cons	Cons	Cons	Cons	Cons	Cons	Cons	Cons	Cove	Cove	Cove	Cove	Cons	Cons	Cons	Cove	Cove	Cove	Cove	Cove	Cons	Cove	Cove	Cove	Cons	Cove	Cons	Cons	Cons	Cove	Cove	Cove	Cove	Cons	Cons	Cons	Cons	Cons	Cove	Cons	Cons	Cove	Cove	Cons	Cove	Cove		Area I
1.22	2.74	0.31	1.22	1.22	1 3.66	0.31	1.83	3.66	1.22	0.91	0.61	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	1.22	1.83	0.61	1.52	0.61	0.61	2.13	0.61	0.31	0.61	1.22	0.61	0.31	0.91	0.61	0.61	0.91	0.91	1.22	•	1.22	•	•	•	3.05	•	•	•	0.61	3.05	0.61	1.83	0.61	Depth
1.52	3.05	1.83	2.74	3.05	7.62	1.52	0.91	9.14	2.74	2.44	1.52	1.52	1.52	3.05	2.44	3.35	2.44	1.52		2.13	1.52	2.13	0.61			1.22		0.61	1.83	0.91	0.61	1.83	1.52		•	1.22	15.24	0.91	3.05	0.61		15.24	3.96	2.44	3.05	0.91	0.31	0.91	Shore
							\geq										4 Pa mill					3 Act mill		_		2 Act mill			A			A		2	A										5 Act mill				e Behav
	Polar	Pa mill L					mill	Polar	Pa mill L	Pa mill L		Pa mill L	Pa mill L					Pa mill L	Pa mill L				Polar	nil	mill	mill	Polar						Polar	mill	t mill	Polar	Polar			mill								Polar	AB
Jnknov		Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat Iinknown/stat	Unknown/stat			Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat		Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat		Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat							Unknown/stat		Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat							Unknown/stat			Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat		Unknown/stat		Unknown/stat		Behav Dir
wn/sta:	West	wn/sta	wn/sta	wn/stai	wn/sta	wn/sta	East	East	wn/sta	wn/sta	wn/sta	wn/sta	wn/sta	wn/sta	West	wn/sta	wn/sta	wn/sta	wn/sta	West	wn/stai	wn/stai	West	South	East	East	West	East	wn/sta	East	vn/stai	vn/stai	West	West	East	East	East	East	wn/stai	South	East	wn/stai	wn/stai	West	wii/sta	West	wn/sta	East	Dip
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Unknown/stat Unknown/stat		Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat			Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	2	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	-	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat							Unknown/stat		Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat							Unknown/stat			Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	~	Unknown/stat		Unknown/stat		Behav Dir 2
'stat	West	'stat	'stat	stat	/stat	'stat	East	East	'stat	'stat	'stat	'stat	'stat	'stat	West	'stat	'stat	'stat	'stat	West	'stat	'stat	West	East	East	East	West	East	'stat	East	'stat	'stat	West	West	East	East	East	East	'stat	East	East	'stat	'stat	West	Stat	West	'stat	East	2

East	East	Act mill	1.85	1.52	11 Cove	•	I	5		ŀ	•	•		No	None	None	~20%		17	st No	16 West	0.00		Flood	Atter 1500	1402	res 1359	TC Y	124
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	1.52	1.52	6 Cons	•		2		•	•	•	•	No	Standby	None	<50%	0	•	st No	8 West	0.00		Ebb	Before 1300		lo 810	KK N	124
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	7.62	3.66	5 Cons	•	2	6		•	•	•	•	No	None	None	<50%	0	21	th No	8 South	0.00		Flood	After 1300	1345 .	les 1339	BF Y	124
	South	Polar	6.10		5 Cons	•	2	5		•	•	•		No	None	None	<50%	0	21	th No	8 South	0.00	•	Flood		1337 .	Yes 1332		124
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	3.05	0.61	6 Cons	•				•	• •	•	•	No	None	None	~50%	00	21		00	0.06	•	Flood	After 1300	1317	res 1312 Yes 1316	BF Y	124 124
	North	Polar	3.05				<u>- </u>				••	• •		No	None	None			21			0.00		Flood	After 1300				124
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	1.83		9 Cove	•	2	_		•	•	•		No	None	None	<50%	0	21	• No	0	0.00		Flood	Before 1300		res 1259		124
	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	1.83	0.91	9 Cove	•	11	1		•	•	•	•	No	None	None		0	21	• 	0	0.00		Flood	Before 1300	1257 Be	Yes 1256	BF Y	124
Unknown	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	2.44		9 Cove	•		-		•	•	•	•	No	None	None		0	21	•	0	0.00	•	Flood	Before 1300		Yes 1257		124
	South	Polar	1.52	0.61	8 Cove	•	2	3		•	•	•	•	No	None	None	<50%	0	21	•	0	0.00	•	Flood	After 1300	1309	res 1306		124
Unknown	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	2.44	1.22	9 Cove	•		-		•	•	•	•	No	None	None	~50%	0	21	•	0	0.00	•	Flood	Before 1300	1255 Be	Yes 1254	BF Y	124
	East	Act mill	1.83		11 Cove	•	2	4		•	•	•	•	No	None	None	<50%	0	21	•	0	0.00	•	Flood	Before 1300	1252 Be	res 1248	BF Y	124
	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	3.05		9 Cove	•		2		•	•	•	•	No	None	None	~50%	0	21	•	0	0.00		Flood	After 1300	1305	res 1303		124
	Unknown/stat	Pamill	2.44				<u> </u>	1		•	•	•	•	No	None	None	50%	0	21	•	0 0	0.00	•	Flood	After 1300	1303	(es 1302)		124
I Inbrown /stat	Tinbrown/stat	Polar	2.44	1 33	14 Cove	•••		л н			• •	• •	•		None	None	%0%		12			0.00		Flood	Before 1200	1220 De	res 1222	RF V	124
Unknown	Unknown/stat	Pamill	3.05				<u> </u>	- 12			• •	•	•	No	None	None	%02>		18			0.00			Before 1300				124
	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	3.05			•	2	2		•	•	•	•	No	None	None	<50%	0	18	•	0	0.00		Flood		1233 Be	res 1231		124
East	East	Act mill			12 Cove	•	2	3		•	•	•	•	No	None	None	<50%	0	18	•	0	0.00		Flood	Before 1300	1248 Be	res 1245		124
East	East	Act mill	1.52	0.61	12 Cove	• 1	1	1		•	•	•	•	No	None	None	<50%	0 <	o 18	• No	0	0.00	•	Flood	Before 1300	1244 Be	res 1243	BF Y	124
	West	Act mill	0.91		14 Cove	250 1	2	2		•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby			0	5 18	est No	16 West	0.03	•		Before 1300	1109 Be	res 1107	LS Y	123
West	West	Act mill	1.22	0.61	12 Cove	13 1		2		•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	<50% St	0	18	st No	16 West	0.03		Flood	Before 1300	1116 Be	es 1114	LS Y	123
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill		•	2 Cons	20	11	1		•	•	150	400	Yes	All	Standby	:50% St	0	18	st No	16 West	0.03		Ebb	After 1300	1546 .	es 1545	LS Y	123
East	East	Act mill		3.96	5 Cons	•	с J	6		•	•	•		Yes	Standby	Standby	<50% St	0	18	st No	16 West	0.03		Ebb	After 1300	1540	res 1534	LS Y	123
West	West	Polar	0.91	0.91	8 Cove	20		4		•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby		0	18	2st No	16 West	0.03	•	Ebb	After 1300	1606	No 1602	LS N	123
West	North	Act mill		0.61	14 Cove	35 1		2		•	•	•	•	Yes	All		<50% St	0	18	st	16 West	0.03		Flood	Before 1300	1102 Be	/es 1100	LS Y	123
	South	Polar	1.22	0.91	8 Cove	60		-		•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	<50% St	0	18	st	16 West	0.03		Ebb	After 1300	1607 .	No 1606	LS N	123
	East	Act mill			6 Cons	•	2	2		•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby			0	17	est No	16 West		•	Ebb	After 1300		res 1503	LS Y	123
	Unknown/stat	Act mill				•	ы С	8		•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby			0	17	st No	16 West		•		After 1300			LS Y	123
Unknow	Unknown/stat	Act mill				•	2			•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby			0	17	st					After 1300			LS Y	123
	West	Act mill	0.91							•	•	•	•	Yes	All	Standby		0	1	No.			•	Ebb	After 1300			LS Y	123
Unknowi	Unknown/stat	Act mill	1.52			25 1		۔ دن		•	•	•	•	Yes	AII .			0	17	St No.	16 West		•	Ebb	After 1300			LS Y	123
	West	Act mill				7		-		•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby			0	17	St No	16 West	0.03	•	Ebb	After 1300		res 1420	LS Y	123
Unknowi	Unknown/stat	Act mill			14 Cove	•	2	s		•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby			0	17	St No	16 West	0.03	•	Ebb	After 1300		es 1402	LS Y	123
	West	Act mill					3	L		•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby			0	17	st N			•	Ebb	After 1300		es 1436	LS Y	123
	West	Act mill						2		•	•	•	•	Yes	All			0	16	st N			•	Flood	Before 1300		es 1118	LS Y	123
	East	Act mill					2	_		•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby			0	16	st No	16 West		•	Ebb	After 1300		es 1356	LS Y	123
	East	Polar				100 1	2	2		•	•	•	•	Yes	All				16	st	16 West	0.03		Ebb	After 1300		es 1345	LS Y	123
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill	1.22	1.22	9 Cove	2 2	<u> </u>			•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	<50% St		16	st N	16 West	0.03	•	Flood	Before 1300	1136 Be	(es 1135	3 31 2	123
	Unknown/stat	Act mill	_			_	<u>ى</u> د				• •	•		Yes	Standby				1/	I ISC	16 West	0.05		Hood	Before 1300	Б		LS V	123
	Unknown/stat	Act mill					, <u></u>			•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby				16	st No	lo West				Before 1500		(es 1144	S IS	123
	West	Act mill	0.91	1.22			. J.	4		•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby			0	0 16	st No					After 1300			LS Y	123
	East	Act mill			5 Cons	8	1	2		•	•	200	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	:50% St	0	16	st No	16 West	0.03	•	Ebb	Before 1300	1302 Be	es 1300	LS Y	123
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill			9 Cove	•	2	1		•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby			0	o 16	est No	16 West	0.03		Ebb	After 1300	1341 .	(es 1340	LS Y	123
	Unknown/stat	Act mill	0.91	1.22	9 Cove	•	2	1		•	•	•	•	Yes	All	Standby	<50% St	0	o 16	est No	16 West	0.03	•	Ebb	After 1300	1344 .	les 1343	LS Y	123
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Polar	1.52	3.96	5 Cons	•	ς,	. 1		•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	<50% St	0 <	o 16	st No	16 West	0.03	•	Ebb	After 1300	1307 .	/es 1306	LS Y	123
	Unknown/stat	Act mill	0.91	•	9 Cove	1750	3 1	5		•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby			0	o 16	est No	16 West	0.03	•	Flood	Before 1300		les 1125		123
Unknown	Unknown/stat	Act mill	0.91	2.13	6 Cons	•	S.	1		•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby			0	o 16	est No		0.03	•	Flood	Before 1300		res 1150		123
	East	Act mill		0.91	3 Cons		2	8		•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby			0	16	est No			•						123
	West	Act mill		2.13	5 Cons	550	2	4	-	-	•		400	Yes				0		st No			•		Before 1300	Peter 1	Yes 1220		
Behav Dir 2	Behav Dir	Behav	Shore	Depth	e Arrea	Actual Zone	#'s Ac	0bs' #'s	Z 60-Z	h DB -Z	Sh 60 Sh	Pile DB Sh	DB Pile 60 Pile	Drive DE	60 State I	DB State 6	Clds 2 DB:	Cids Ci	Air	> Raii	Md>	Nave W	Tide	T. Sty	AW/PM	Stop	ld Start	10 Roun	J.D.

Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	3.05	2./4	/ Cons	-		Ŀ	_					NO	None	None I		%UC< DC	10	NO	West	0.00	•	Plood	1200	1459 Atter	458 14	Yes	ЪТС	/ 21
	West				Cons	•		-					•	No					16	No		0.00	•	Flood	1300			No	ЕC	12
West	West	Act mill	1.22 /	0.61	I Cove	15 11	<u> </u>		•				•	No	None			80 >50%	13	No	West	0.03 8	•	Flood	After 1300 FI	1417 Afte	1416 14	Yes	ĿС	12
	West	Polar	0.91	1.22		15 14	<u> </u>	1				•	•	No	None			%05< 08	13	No	West	0.03 8	•	Flood	1300	1406 After	.405 14	Yes	LC	127
	East	Polar						4	•				•	No	None				13	No	West	0.03 8	•	Flood	1300			Yes	LC	12
West	West	Act mill	1.22 /	1.32	Cove	55 IU		<u> </u>	•				•	No	None	None 1		60 >50%	13 13	N	West	0.00	• •	Flood	1300	1421 After	420 12	Yes	56	12
Unknowi	Unknown/stat	Pamill				• •	2 12	<u>ا د</u>					• •	No					1.15	NO	West		• •	Hood	1300			Yes	5 5	12/
	West	Polar			Cove	5 10							•	No	None				13	No	West	0.00	•	Flood	1300			Yes	5 5	127
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	0.61	0.61	9 Cove	•	2						•	No	None	None 1		60 >50%	13	No	West	0.00 8	•	Flood	1300	1438 After	437 14	Yes	EC	12
West	West	Act mill	2.44 /	1.22	9 Cove	•		1	•				•	No	None			%05< 09	13	No	West	0.00 8	•	Flood	1300 E	1436 After	.435 14	Yes	LC	12
	Unknown/stat		3.05	1.22	6 Cons	•	2	4	•				•	No				.00 >50%	10 1	No	SE	0.15 3	•	Ebb	1300	939 Befor	935 9	Yes	BF	127
Unknown	Unknown/stat				6 Cons	•	υ υ	7	•				•	No					10 1	No	SE	0.15 3	•	Ebb	1300			Yes	BF	127
East	East	Polar	1.52			•		S .	•		•		•	No					10 1	No	SE		•	Ebb	1300			Yes	BF	127
	West				5 Cons		<u>, 11</u>	6	•				•	No					7	Yes			•	Ebb					BĘ ;	12
	I inknown/stat					2		6	•	•			•	S						N			•	Ph					뭐	1
Unknowr	Unknown/stat					•	2	8	•	•			•	No	Standby		St		7	No		0.15 8	•	lood	1300	1059 Befor		Yes	BŖ	12
	West				5 Cons	•	-	-	•	•		•	•	No	Standby				7 1	No	SE	0.15 8	•	Ebb	1300			Yes	BŖ	12
	Unknown/stat					•	2	4	•			•	•	No					7 1	No	SE	15	•	Ebb	1300			Yes	B₽	12
Unknown	Unknown/stat				2 Cons	•	-	2	•	•		•	•	No	-				7 1	Yes	SE	0.15 8	•	Ebb	1300			Yes	BŖ	12
	East	Polar				•		1	•				•	No	Standby	-			7 1				•	Flood				Yes	BŖ	127
	East					•		13	•				•	No	Standby	- I	<u>s</u>		7		SE		•	Flood	1300			Yes	B _F	12
	Unknown/stat					•	2	10	•	•		-	•	No					-				•	Flood	1300				BF	12-
	Unknown/stat				Cons	•		3	•				•	No			sts		7	_			•	Flood	1300 FI				₿Ŗ	12
	Unknown/stat		0.61		Cons	100		2	•			•	•	No	Standby				7	Yes			•	Ebb	1300			Yes	₿Ŗ	12
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat				3 Cons	•		с,	•	•		•	•	No	Standby							0.15 8	•	Ebb	1300			Yes	₿Ŗ	12
	Unknown/stat				6 Cons	•	2	2	•	•		•	•	No							SE	0.15 8	•	Flood				Yes	₿Ŗ	12
	Unknown/stat		3.05	1.22		•	2	10	•				•	No				100 >50%		Yes	SE	0.15 8	•	Flood		1154 Befor	144 11	Yes	₿Ŗ	12
	Unknown/stat				3 Cons	•		2	•			•	•	No			3S			No			•	Flood	E		1031 10		₿Ŗ	127
Unknown	Unknown/stat		0.61	0.31	Cons	•		4					•	No	Standby			%05< 001	7 1	No	SE	0.15 8	•	Ebb	1300	956 Befor	952 9	Yes	BF	127
East	East	Polar	3.05			•			•	•	•	•	•	No			St	805< 00	7 1	Yes			•	Flood	1300	ш	.101 11	Yes	BF	127
East	East	Polar	1.52		Cons	•	2	4	•				•	No				%05> 0	21	No		0.00 16	•	Ebb	1300	1514 After	1510 19	No	E	124
West	West	Act mill	2.44 /	1.52		20 11		3	•				•	No		None 1		%05> 0	21	No	West	0.00 16	•	Flood		1358 Afte	1355 13	Yes	E	124
West	West	Polar	1.52	•	Cons	•			•				•	No				%05> 0	21	No	West	0.00 16	•	Ebb		1506 Afte	1505 15	Yes	ЕC	124
	West			0.91	5 Cons	•	<u></u>	3	•				•	No	None			%05> 0	21	No	West	0.00 16	•	Ebb				No	E	124
	Unknown/stat		2.13 /			30 11	<u> </u>	2	•				•	No	None			%05> 0	21	No	West	0.00 16	•	Flood		1355 Afte	.353 13	Yes	EC	12-
Unknow	Unknown/stat		•		9 Cove	•	2		•		•		•	No	None			%05> 0	21	No			•	Flood						124
	West				5 Cons		2	4	•	•			•	No	None			%05> 0	21	No			•	Ebb	1300			No		124
	Unknown/stat						11	1	•	•		•	•	No	None			0 <50%	21	No		0.00 16	•	Flood	1300			Yes		124
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	1.52	1.22	Cove	12 12	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	•	•			•	No	None	None 1		0 <50%	21	No	West	0.00 16	•	Flood	1300 F	1351 After	1350 12	Yes	5	124
	West	Act mill			9 Cove			<u>،</u> د					• •	No				%0<> 0	21	NO			• •	Hood	1300 H			Yes		124
	East	Polar				•	0						•	No	None			%0<> 0	21	No		0.00 16	•	Hood				Yes		124
Unknown	Unknown/stat					•	2						•	No	None			%0<> 0	21	No			•	Ebb	1300			Yes		124
	North					2 14	, 1	1					•	No	None			0 <50%	21	No		0.00 16	•	Flood	1300 F			Yes	EC	124
	North	Act mill				7 14	1	1					•	No	None			%05> 0	21	No			•	Flood	1300			Yes	LC	124
West	West	Act mill			Cons	30 5	1	1					•	No	None			0 <50%	21	No	West	0.00 16	•	Ebb	1300			No		124
Unknow	Unknown/stat	Act mill	•		Cons	•	2	-					•	No	None			%0<> 0	21	No		0.00 16	•	Брр	1300	1616 Atter	1612 10	No	ĽC	124
	North	Act mill				1	, <u>1</u>						•	No	None			0 <50%	21	No				Flood	1300 E				E EC	124
	West	Act mill	2.44 /	2.44	9 Cove		2	5					•	No				% <2 0	21	No	West		• 0.	Flood					LC	124
	East	Polar	1.52			•	2	5					•	No				0 <50%	21	No		0.00 16	•	Ebb	1300		1455 19			124
	West	Act mill	1.52 /	1.2	Cove	5 12	11	11					•	No	None No		% Nc	%05> 0	21	No	West		•	Flood	1300	1346 After		Yes	LC	124
Behav Dir 2	Behav Dir	Behav	1 Shore	Dept	Area	al Zone	Obs' #'s Actual Zone	0bs' #	60-Z	DB -Z	60 Sh	e DB Sh	ile 60 Pile	ive DB Pile	60 State Dri		2 DB State	Cids Cids 2	Air Ci	1124	I V		de Wave	. Sty Ti	/PM T.	op AM	Start Stop			J.D.

East	East	1.52 Act mill	1.52	s 0.91	3 Cons	30	1	1				•			y Yes	Standby	Standby	< 50%	0 ^	o 16	SW No	3	0.00		Flood	Before 1300	1229	res 1228	LS Y	128
East	East	Act mill	2.13	s 1.22	3 Cons	60	1	2	•							Standby	Standby	< 20%	0	o 16	W No	3	0.00	•	Flood	Before 1300	1233	'es 1231	LS Y	128
East	East	Polar	1.52	s 0.61	5 Cons	•		2	•			•				Standby	All	<50%	0	о 16	SW No	υ s	0.00	•		Before 1300	1216	Yes 1214	LS Y	128
Unknowr	Unknown/stat	Act mill			9 Cove	200	2 2	2	•							All	Standby	<50%	0	з 15	West No	8 W	0.00	•			1126	res 1124	LS Y	128
	West	Act mill				_			•	•				•		Standby	Standby		0	3 15	West No	8 W	0.00			Before 1300	1113 E	'es 1112		128
West	West	Act mill	0.91	e 0.61	9 Cove	20			•	•	•			•	y Ics	Standby	Standby	<50%		0 14	West No	8 9 W	0.00	•	Flood	Before 1300	1117	Yes 1116	3 2	120
	The West	Act mill						-	•				. .			Standby	Standby			14	West No	v c c	0.02		5	Before 1200	105%			120
Unknow	Unknown/stat	Act mill		Т			2	2	•							Standby	Standby		0	0 14	West No	3 W	0.03			Before 1300	1038			128
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill	3.05	s 3.05	6 Cons	•	2	2	•						y Yes	Standby	Standby	<50% (0	0 14	West No	2 W.	0.03			Before 1300	951	Yes 949	LS Y	128
West	West	Act mill	4.57	s 3.05	5 Cons	25		5	•						l Yes	All	All	<50%	0	<u>o</u> 14	West No	2 W.	0.03			Before 1300	1030	res 1025	LS Y	128
Unknowi	Unknown/stat	Act mill			5 Cons	•	2	10	•	•	•	•	•	•		Standby	Standby		0	o 14	West No	2 Wt	0.03	•		Before 1300	1010	Yes 1000		128
	West	Polar	0.61		4 Cons			8	•	•		•	•	•		All	Standby		2	D 13	East No		0.03			Before 1300	913			128
	West	Polar	0.61					6	•					•		Standby	Standby		0	3 13	East No	ळ मुर्ग	0.03	•		Before 1300	940			128
West	West	Polar	0.91	s 0.61	6 Cons			2	•	•	•	•	•	•	v Yes	Standby	Standby	<50%		13	East No	o oo a 153	0.03	•		Before 1300	832	Yes 830	LS 1	128
	West	Act mill			12 Cove	• •	- 1	4								Standby	Standby				East No		0.00		EDD	Before 1200	052	res 84)		100
	West	Act mill					, 1	6	•			•				Standby	Standby		0	•	East No	20 00 1 12	0.00			Before 1300	841			128
	East	Polar				•	2	4					400	150		Standby	Standby		0	•	West No		0.00			Before 1300	941			128
East	East	Polar	0.91		9 Cove	•	1	1	•	•	•	•		•	y Yes	Standby	Standby	<50% \$	0 ^	•	West No	3 W.	0.00			Before 1300	926 E	Yes 925	KK Y	128
: Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	0.31	s 0.31	4 Cons	•	2	5	•	•	•	•	40	300	l Yes	All	All	<50%	0 <	•	West No	3 W.	0.00	•		Before 1300	1035	res 1030	KK Y	128
	West	Act mill			5 Cons	•		4	•				100	200		Standby	Standby		0	•	est No	3 West	0.00			Before 1300	1015 E	Yes 1011		128
Unknown	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	1.52		5 Cons	•		сu U	•				90	200		Standby	Standby		0	•	West No	3 We	0.00			Before 1300		'es 1016		128
	East	Polar	1.52			•	2		•				40	300		All	All	~50%	0	•	West No	3 W	0.00	•		Before 1300	1024	-		128
	West	Polar	0.31		11 Cove	•			•							Standby	All		0	•	•	0	0.00	•		Before 1300	859			128
Unknow	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	0.61			•		1	•	•	•	•				All	Standby		0	•	•	0	0.00	•		Before 1300	919			128
	West	Polar				•			•				•			Standby	Standby		_	•	•	0	0.00	•		Before 1300	506			128
	West	Act mill	0.31		9 Cove	•			•				•	•		Standby	Standby		0	•	•	0	0.00	•		Before 1300	913	Yes 912		128
	West	Act mill	0.31			•			•							Standby	Standby		_	•	•	0	0.00	•		Before 1300		Yes 914		128
	West	Act mill				•			•							Standby	Standby			•	•	-	0.00	•		Before 1300	918 E			128
	West	Act mill				_		2	•	•			•	•		Standby	Standby			•	• z	0	0.00	•		Before 1300	909 E	Yes 907		128
	West	Polar	0.61			•	2	_	•	•	•	•	•	•		All	Standby		0	•	•	0	0.00	•		Before 1300	923 P			128
	West	Polar	0.31				-		•	•	•			•		Standby	All			•	• : 2 :	<u>, o</u>	0.00	•		Before 1300	902	Ξ,		128
Linknow	Linknown/stat	Pa mill					<u>> 1</u>	,	•	•	•			•		Standhy	Standby			•	West No	ب چ	0.00	•		Before 1300	1108			128
	West	Act mill			4 Cons		2		•	•	•	•	•	•		Standby	Standby			•	est	3 West	0.00	•		Before 1300	1110			128
	West	Act mill			2 Cons	•	2	6,	•	•	•	•	30	•		All	Standby			•	West No	3 (W	0.00	•	л	Before 1300	1104			128
West	West	Polar	2.44	s 0.61	2 Cons	•	2	4	•	•	•		40 8		V Yes	Standby	All	< <u>50</u> %		•	West No		0.00	•	Ebb	Before 1300	1057	No 1053	野보	120
	East	Dolog					<u>ا</u>	n 🛏	•				ŝ.			DITON	DITON	100%		, IO	WCSL INC	2 0 W	0.00	•		Alter 1200	1120			120
Unknown	Unknown/stat	Pa mill			- Cons	• •	<u> </u>		•				. .			None	None	~50%		, 10 12	West No	o 8 W	0.02			After 1200	1500		5 5	127
	Unknown/stat	Pamill			7 Cons	•			•							None	None	>50%	50	0 16	West No	8	0.03			After 1300	1502		5 6	127
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill			9 Cove	•	2	1								None	None	>50%	20 ~	o 16	West No	8 W.	0.00		Flood	After 1300	1448	res 1447	LC Y	127
East	East	Polar	3.05	s 2.44	7 Cons	•	1	1	•			•			No	None	None	>50%	> 05	o 16	West No	8 W.	0.00	•	Flood	After 1300	1515	les 1514	LC Y	127
East	East	Polar		s 1.22	7 Cons	•	1	1	•			•			No	None	None	>50%	50 ×	o 16	West No	8 W.	0.00		Flood	After 1300	1518	(es 1517	LC Y	127
East	East	Polar	4.57	s 6.10	5 Cons	•	1	1	•			•			No	None	None	>50%	< 05	o 16	West No	8 W.	0.00	•	Flood	After 1300	1528	(es 1527	LC Y	127
: Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	4.57	s 3.05	5 Cons	•	1	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	e No	None	None	>50%	> 05	o 16	West No	8 W.	0.00	•	Flood	After 1300	1532	(es 1531	LC Y	127
	West	Act mill	1.22	s 0.91	4 Cons	•		1	•	•				•	No	None	None	>50%	> 05	o 16	West No	8 W	0.00	•		After 1300	1602	No 1601	LC 1	127
Unknown	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	0.91	s 1.22	3 Cons	•			•							None	None	>50%	20 2	o 16	West No	8 Wu	0.00			After 1300				127
	East	Act mill			6 Cons	•		ŝ	•					•		None	None	>50%	20	o 16	West No		0.00	•		After 1300				127
	Unknown/stat	Pa mill		s 6.10		•			•							None	None	×50%		3 16	est No		0.00	•		After 1300				127
Unknowr	Pa mill Unknown/stat	Pa mill				•			•							None	None	%02~		0 16	West No		0.00	•		After 1300				127
	West	Act mill			5 Cons	÷	-	-	• •						No	None		>50%	50 >		West No					After 1300	1606	No 1605		127
Behav Dir 2	Behav Dir	Behav		Depth Shore	Obs' #'s Actual Zone Area	al Zone	9 Actu	nıs' #	60-Z (DB -Z	12 09	DB Sh	60 Pile	DB Pile	Drive	60 State	DB State	Clds 2 D	Cids Ci	n Air	v Raii	Wd	Wave W	Tide	T. Sta	AW/PM	Stop	nd Start	10 Rou	մը.

and the second second					- E		ľ	-	$\left \right $						Γ			-			ŀ	╞	$\left \right $					Γ	E
I Inknown/stat	I Inknown/stat	Pa mill	2.44	- 1.52	4 Cove	10 14	-		•	•	•		•	Ves Ves		All All All	SIGIO	0 < 50%	18			•	•	Flood	After 1300	1350 A	1358	IC Ves	129 1
West	West	Act mill				10	-	<u></u>	•					S.				%0<>0	10	No		•	•	Hood	After 1300		1445		
West	West	Act mill	4.57				·	<u> </u>	•					Yes		,		0 <50%	18	No		•	•	Flood	After 1300		1427		
West	North	Act mill		.0			1		•	•				Yes				0 <50%	18	No		•	•	Flood	After 1300				
Unknown/stat West	Unknown/stat West	Act mill	1.22	• 1.44	4 Cove	• 10 10		<u></u>	•					Yes •		by Standby	Standby	%0<> 0 %0<> 0	18 18	No		•	•	Flood	After 1300	1405 A 1439 A	1404	LC Yes	129 1
West		Act mill						. 6	•					Yes				0 <50%	18	No		•	•	Flood	After 1300				
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	0.61	e 0.91	1 Cove	• 11			•					Yes				0 <50%	18	No		•	•	Flood	After 1300	1	1430	LC Yes	
West	West	Act mill	1.22		10 Cove	•	2		•	•	•	•		Sč				% 05 > 0	18	No		•	•	Flood	After 1300			C Yes	129 I
West	West	Act mill	0.61	e 0.61		•			•	•	•			Yes				%05> 0	18	No	•	•	•	Flood	After 1300		1431	LC Yes	
West	West	Act mill	1.52		9 Cove	•	2		•	•	•			Yes			Stano	% 05 > 0	18	No	•	•	•	Flood			1447	LC Yes	
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	3.05				3	6	•	•	•			Yes				%0<	18	No		•	•	Flood	After 1300			C Yes	129 I
West	West	Polar						اد	•	•	•			Yes				%0<	18	No	•	•	•	Flood	After 1300				
West	West	Act mill	1.22						•	•	•			Yes			Stanc	0 <50%	18	No		•	•	Flood	After 1300			LC Yes	
West	North	Act mill	2.44			•			•	•	•			Yes				%05> 0	18	No		•	•	Flood	After 1300				
West	West	Polar		e 1.22		•		4	•	•	•			Yes			Stanc	% 05 > 0	18	No		•	•	Flood	After 1300		1420	LC Yes	
West	North	Act mill	•		8 Cove	•	2	1	•	•	•	•	•	Š	dby Yes	All Standby		% <2 0	18 (No	•	0.30	•	Flood	After 1300	1505 A	1504	C Yes	129 I
West	West	Act mill	1.22	s 1.22	2 Cons	•	1	1	•	•		•	• 300	Yes •		by Standby		%05> 0	18 (No	•	0.30	•	Flood	After 1300	1547 A	1546	C No	129 I
West	West	Act mill	1.22	s 1.22	2 Cons	•	2	1	•	•	•	•		Yes •		by Standby	Standby	%05> 0	18	No	•	0.30	•	Flood	After 1300	1554 A	1553	LC No	129 I
West		Act mill	•	•	6 Cons	•	1	2	•	•	•	•	•	Yes •				%05> 0	18	No	•	0.30	•	Flood	After 1300	1617 A	1615	LC No	129 I
Unknown/stat	Unknown	Pa mill	0.31		2 Cons	•	<u></u>	1	•	•			• 600	Yes		Stand		%05> 0	18	No	•	0.30	•	Flood	After 1300			C Yes	129 I
East	East	Act mill	•	s 0.91	2 Cons	•	1	1	•	•	•	•	• 300	Yes •	All Ye		Standby	%05> 0	18	No	•	0.30	•	Flood	After 1300	1533 A	1532	C Yes	129 I
West		Act mill	1.52	e 0.61	8 Cove	10			•	•	•	•	•	Yes •			Standby	%05> 0	17	No	8 SW	0.03	•	Flood	After 1300	1518 A	1517	S Yes	128
Unknown/stat	Unknow	Act mill	•		6 Cons	25	1	1	•	•	•	•	•	Yes •				%05> 0	17 0	No	8 8W	0.03	•	Flood	After 1300	1512 A	1511	LS Yes	
West	West	Polar	2.44	s 1.52	7 Cons	15	1	1	•	•	•	•	•	Yes •		by Standby	Standby	%05> 0	17 0	No	8 8W	0.03	•	Flood	After 1300	1514 A	1513	S Yes	128
West	West	Polar	1.22	e 0.91	0 Cove	125 10	2 1:	2	•	•	•	•	•	Yes •		All Standby		%05> 0	17 0	No	8 8W	0.03	•	Flood	After 1300	1535 A	1533	LS Yes	128
East	East	Polar	1.22	e 0.91	12 Cove	9 I			•	•	•	•		Yes •		by Standby	Standby	%05> 0	17	No	8 West	0.03	•	Flood	After 1300	1547 A	1546	LS Yes	
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill	0.91	e 1.22	9 Cove	40	1	8	•	•	•			Yes		All Standby		%05> 0	17	No	8 SW	0.03	•	Flood	After 1300	1530 A	1522	LS Yes	
West	West	Act mill			9 Cove				•					Yes				%05> 0	17	No	8 SW		•	Flood	After 1300		1531	S Yes	128
East	East	Polar					2 32	2	•	•				Yes				%05> 0	17	No	8 West	0.03	•	Flood	After 1300				
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill	0.91				<u> </u>	-	•	•				Yes				<50%	17	No	8 West	0.03	•	Flood	After 1300				
East	East	Act mill					<u></u>		•	•	•			Yes			Standby	%05> 0	17	No	8 West	0.00	•	Flood	After 1300		1548	LS Yes	
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill					<u>11</u>		•	•	•			Yes		Stanc		%05> 0	17	No	8 West	0.00	•	Flood	After 1300			S Yes	128
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill				_	2 4		•	•	•	•					Stanc	805> 0	17	No	8 West		•	Flood	After 1300		-	S Yes	128
West	West	Act mill	3.35					-	•	•	•	•						0 <50%	16	No	6 SW	0.03	•	Flood	After 1300			S Yes	128
West		Act mill	0.91				2		•	•	•	•	0 40	Yes 320				×05> 0	16	No			•	Flood	After 1300			S Yes	128
Unknown/stat	Unknow	Act mill		6			2 2	2	•	•	•							×05>	16	No	16 SW		•	Flood	After 1300			S Yes	128
West	West	Act mill					2	<u>،</u> در	•	•	•							×50%	16	No	6 SW	0.06	•	Flood	After 1300			S Yes	128
UIINIIOWII/Stat	Polar West	Polar	2 44	1 1 22		40			•	•	•	•		Vec •		by Standby	Standby	0 < 50%	16		16 SW	0.06 1	•	Floor	After 1300	1400 A	1408	S Vec	120
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill				5 1			•				0.61						16	ND	16 SW		•	E DOOL	Alter 1200			Lo res	
West	West	Act mill			4 Cons	25		. <u></u>	•									%0<> 0	16	No			•	Hood	Atter 1300				
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill			1 Cove	90 1	1	1	•									0 <50%	16	No			•	Flood	After 1300			S Yes	128
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill			9 Cove		1	2	•					Yes			Stanc	0 <50%	16	No	3 West	0.03 1	•	Flood			1348	S Yes	128
West	West	Polar		e 0.61	9 Cove	18	1	4	•					Yes •				0 <50%	16 .	No	3 West	0.03 13	•	Flood	After 1300		1356	S Yes	128]
West	West	Act mill	1.52	e 0.61	2 Cove	17 12	1	1	•	•				Yes •	All Ye	All		0 <50%	16	No	1 SW	0.00 1	•	Flood	After 1300	1340 A	1339	S Yes	128]
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill	0.91	e 0.91	4 Cove	50 14	1	8	•	•				S.	dby Yes	All Standby		% <2 0	16 .	No	1 SW	0.00 1	•	Flood	After 1300	1334 A	1326	S Yes	128]
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill	1.22	e 0.91	2 Cove	40 12	1		•	•				Yes •		All Standby		0 <50%	16	No	1 SW	0.00 1	•	Flood	After 1300	1337 A	1336	LS Yes	128]
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill	3.05	s 1.22	6 Cons	125	2 1:	JJJ	•		•		•	Yes •		All Standby		%05> 0	16	No	6 West	0.00	•	Flood	Before 1300	1205 Bet	1202	LS Yes	128
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat		9.14		6 Cons			4	•					Yes			Standby	%05> 0	16 0	No	6 West	0.00	•	Flood	Before 1300		1157		
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat				6 Cons	40	1	7	•	•	•									No	-		•	Flood	Before 1300	в	1143	LS Yes	
Behav Dir 2	Behav Dir	Behav		Depth Shore	Zone Area	al Zone	Obs' #'s Actual	ls' #	60-Z 0	DB -Z	60 Sh	DB Sh	e 60 Pile	e DB Pile	ate Drive	te 60 State	DB State	s Clds 2	Air Clds	Rain <i>A</i>		Nave Wd	Tide Ws	T. Sty	AM/PM	Stop A	Start S	ID Round	J.D. I

22 • Polar Unknown/stat 11 1.48 Pa mill Unknown/stat 11 3.05 Act mill East 11 1.52 Act mill East 11 1.52 Act mill East 11 1.52 Act mill East 12 2.44 Pa mill Unknown/stat	Cons 0.91 Cove 0.31	20 6 • 13	2 +	• 11	•	•	•	•	No	y standby	5 Standb	%05< 00T	010	N1 -	0.00 0	•) Ebb	DETOTE TOOL		
1.83 1.52		9	-		-	_	_				~	· 20 - 200	5 10	•	,		I	Defore 1200	s 1259 1310	BF Ye
3.05 1.83 3.05			1 2	•	•	•	• •	•	No	y Standby	% Standby	100 >50%	<u>s</u> 10 .	• Ye	0.00 0	•) Ebb	Before 1300	s 954 959	BF Yes
0.03 •	Cove 0.91	• 10	5	•	•	•	•	•	No			100 >50%	'o 10 .	• z	0.00 0	•		Before 1300	s 1042 1051	BF Yes
•	Cove 0.61	14	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	•	•	•	•	No	y Standby	% Standby		0 10	•	0.00 0	•		Before 1300	1058	BF Yes
200	-	• • 12		• • 	•		•••	• •	NO			100 > 50%		••	0.00	• •	Ebb	Before 1300 Before 1300	s 1053 1058	BF Yes
2.13	0.9	14	2	• 2	•		•	•	No				lo 10	•	0.00 0	•		Before 1300	1105	
3 3.66 Polar	Cons 1.83	2 7		•	•	•	•	•	No	<u> </u>	% Standby	100 >50%	¹ 0 10	•	0.00 0	•		Before 1300	s 1015 1016	BF Yes
1 0.91 Polar	Cove 0.31	15 9	1	•	•		•	•	No	y Standby	% Standby	100 >50%	'o 10 .	•	0.00 0	•) Ebb	Before 1300	s 1022 1023	BF Yes
63 4.57 Pa mill	Cove 1.83	 14 	2	• 3	•	•	•	•	No	y Standby	% Standby	100 >50%	'o 10 .	• N	0.00 0	•) Ebb	Before 1300	s 1107 1110	BF Yes
9.14	Cove 2.74	•	3	• 15	•	•	•	•	No			100 >50%	o 10	•	0.00 0	•		Before 1300	s 1023 1038	BF Yes
1.83	Cove 0.61	•		•	•	•	•	•	No			100 >50%	o 10	•	0.00 0	•) Ebb	Before 1300	s 1253 1254	BF Yes
2.13		10	1 80	• 2	•	•	•	•	No				o 10	•	0.00 0	•		Before 1300		_
1 2.13 Pa mill	Cons 0.91		2 +	•	•	•	•	•	No	v Standby	% Standby	100 >50%	0 10	•	0.00 0	•) Ebb	Before 1300	1000	BF Yes
3.05 2.66		0 9		• •	•		•••	• •	No			%05 < 50 %05< 50	0 16		• •	•		After 1200		
1.22		. 14	<u> </u>	•	•		•	•	No			95 >50%	lo 16	•	0.00	•		After 1300	1400	LC Yes
2 2.13 Pa mill	Cons 1.52	•	ς,	• 5	•		•	•	No	e None	% None	95 >50%	¹ 0 16	•	0.00 •	•) Flood	After 1300	s 1432 1437	LC Yes
51 3.35 Pa mill	Cove 0.61	70 11	1 7	•	•	•	•	•	No	e None	% None	95 >50%	¹ 0 16	•	0.00 •	•) Flood	After 1300	s 1404 1405	LC Yes
1.83	Cons 0.91	• 3		•	•	•	•	•	No			%05< 56	'o 16	•	0.00 •	•	Ξ	After 1300	s 1445 1446	LC Yes
3.05		9	2	• 30	•	•	•						• 2	East N	0.00 20	•		Before 1300	730	
0.91	Cons 0.31	<u>ہ</u> ہ	1 -	•	•	•	• 08		Yes 2	Stand			0 13	N MS		•		Before 1300	1158 1	IS Yes
	Cons 0.01	• <u></u>	<u> </u>	• •	•	•	• •	c 002		y standby	% standby	100 <50%	12		0.06 16	•	DOOUL D	Before 1200	8071 C071 S	
3.05		, v	<u> </u>	• 2	•	•	•						10 13	West N		•		After 1300	1450	
1 0.31 Act mill	Cove 0.31	18 9	1 1	• 2	•	•	•	•	Yes	y Standby	% Standby	100 >50%	¹ o 13	West N	0.03 8	•) Flood	After 1300	o 1513 1515	LS No
2 • Act mill	Cove 1.52	70 8	1 7	•	•		•	•	Yes	y Standby	% Standby	100 >50%	'o 13 .	West N	0.03 8	•) Flood	After 1300	o 1505 1506	LS No
3.66	Cons 1.52	6	2	• 2	•	•	•	300 280					'o 13	West N		•		After 1300	1430	
7.62 Act mill	Cons 4.57	6	2 300	•	•	•		•	Yes	y Standby	% Standby		0 13	West N		•) Flood	After 1300	s 1436 1440	LS Yes
3 44	Cove 0.91	<u>ν α</u>	• 100	• •	•	• •	•••				Stand	100 >50%	0 13	West N	0.00 8	• •		Atter 1500	141/	LS Yes
3.05		~ ~	2 100	•	•			3				-	lo 13	West N		•		After 1300	1424	
1.83		9	2 250	•	•		•			Stan			lo 13	West N	0.00 8	•		After 1300	1408	LS Yes
1 1.52 Act mill	Cons 0.91	• 3		• 3	•		•		Yes 5	y Standby	% Standby	100 >50%	¹ o 13	West N	0.00 3	•) Flood	After 1300	o 1525 1528	LS No
1 1.83 Act mill	Cove 0.91	6	2 400	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	ll Standby	% All	100 >50%	'o 13 .	West N	0.00 3	•) Ebb	Before 1300	s 1122 1125	LS Yes
1.22 Act mill		9	2 100	•	•	•			Yes				o 13	West N	0.00 3	•		After 1300	1405	LS Yes
1.52 Act mill		9	2 +	• 2	•	•	•	•	Yes				0 13	West N	0.00 3	•		After 1300	1515	
1 0.01 ACLIIIII UIIKIOWII/Stat	Cove 0.31	• 10 11		• •	•	•	• •		Vec	y Standby	% Standby	100 ~ 50%		West N	0 00 2	•	Flood	After 1300	4 1401 1402 v	ONI CT
0.61 Act mill		11	<u> </u>	• • 	•		•	•	Yes			100 > 50%	lo 13	West N	0.00 3	•		Before 1300	1114	
1 0.61 Act mill	Cove 0.31	6 11	1	• 1	•	•	•	•	Yes	y Standby	% Standby	100 >50%	'o 13 .	West N	0.00 3	•) Flood	After 1300	s 1357 1358	LS Yes
1.52	Cons 0.61	• 5	1	• 1	•	•	30 •	260 3	Yes 2	y Standby	% Standby	100 >50%	o 10 .	West N	0.03 16	•) Flood	Before 1300	s 1209 1210	LS Yes
1 1.52 Act mill	Cons 0.91	•	1	80 1	• 16	80	50 380	300 5	Yes 3	ll Standby	% All	100 >50%	'o 10 .	West N	0.03 16	•) Flood	Before 1300	s 1228 1229	LS Yes
⁷⁴ 3.66 Act mill	Cons 2.74	5	2 100	• 8	•	•	•	•	Yes	y All	% Standby	100 >50%	'o 10 .	West N	0.03 16	•) Flood	Before 1300	s 1230 1238	LS Ye
1 • Act mill East	Cons 0.91	6	2 150	• 2	•	•	•	•	Yes	y Standby	% Standby	100 >50%	'o 10 .	SW N	0.03 8	•) Flood	Before 1300	s 1245 1247	LS Yes
0.91	Cove 0.91	6	2 125	•	•		•	•	Yes			100 >50%	'o 10	SW N	0.03 8	•		Before 1300	s 1300 1306	LS Yes
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1 1.52 Act mill	Cove 0.31	14	-	• •	•	•	•	•	Yes	y Jandby		100 >50%	10	SW WS	000 8	•	D Flood	After 1300	s 1327 1329	IS Ves
0.51				• •	•			• •	Yes	-			No 10	SW N	0.00	•		After 1300	134/	
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1.22	1.52		0.91	0.31	2.13	0.91	0.61	0.61	0.31	0.91	2.13	0.61	1.52	0.31	0.61	0.61	1.22	0.91	0.61	0.61	1.83	1.52	0.91	0.61	0.91	1.22	0.61	0.61	3.05	1.22	1.22	1 83	0.91	0.61	•	0.91	• 1.83	0.91	0.91	3.05	0.91	1.22	0.91	2.44	1.22	1.83	1.22	Depth Shore
1.22	2.13		3.05	0.61	4 57	1.52	0.91	0.91	0.61		4.27	0.91	4.88	1.22	0.61	0.91	2.44	1.52	1.52	0.61	2.44	0.61	1.52	0.61	1.83	2.44	1.52	1.52	6.10	3.05	1.83	3.66	3.66	2.13	1.22	1.83	• U.C	1.83	1.83	3.05	3.35	1.83	2.44	4.57	2.44	2.44	1.83	Shore
Act mill		Act mill			Polar Act mill			Act mill	Act mill	Act mill			Ac					Act mill		Act mill			Act mill		Act mill	Act mill				A		Pa mill		5 Polar			Pamil			Act mill	5 Pa mill	p						
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st west	West	L.82 ACT MIII		Cons U.01	2	DOT	4	• 14	-	•		DOT	400	res	All	All	~ 70%	U	0T ON	West	ð	0.00	oq	DOOL NOCT	J Before 1000	DCTT DCT	TT ON	БР	141	
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at Unknown/stat	Unknow	1.83 Pa mill		Cove 0.61	9 C	200	¥ 2	• 14	•	•	•		•	Yes	Standby	All	~50%	10	No 10	SE	19	0.06	od •	1300 Flood	Before	937 951	Yes 9	BŖ	141	
st West	West	1.22 Act mill		Cons 0.61	3 C		¥ 1	• 4	•	•	•	60	400	Yes	Standby	Standby	~50%	10	No 10		19	0.06	• bo	1300 Flood	Before	907 911	Yes 9	BF	141	
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Unknown	Unknown				6 C	05	-	•	•	•	•	250	450		Standby	Standby	~50%	10	No 10		16	0.06	od.		Before	928 929		BF	141	
					3 C	10	1	•	•	•	•	60	400		All	Standby	~50%	10	No 10		16	0.06	od .		Before			BF	141	
					50	20	1	•	•	•	•	100	350		Standby	Standby		10	No 10		16	0.06	od •		Before		-	BF	141	
					9 C	20	1	•	•	•	•	•	•		Standby	Standby		0	No 10	SE	16	0.00	• do		Before			BF	141	
						20	1	•	•	•	•	•	•		Standby	Standby	~50%	0	No 10		16	0.00	od •		Before			BF	141	
Unknown	Unknown	0.61 Pa mill		Cove 0.61	9 0	200	í 2	•	•	•	•	•	•		Standby	All	~50%		No 10	SE	16	0.00	• •	ы	B			BF	141	
		 Polar 	•		8 C	•	2	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	All	~50%	70	No 16	•	•	0.03	Ebb •			1520 1525	Yes 15	LC	138	
at Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	12.19 Pa mill		Cove 4.57	9 C	•	5 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	All	All	>50%	50	No 16	•	•	0.03	Ebb •		0 After 1300	1455 1500	Yes 14	LC	138	
at Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	2.44 Pa mill		Cove 2.13	9 C	•	¥ 3	• 4	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	All	All	>50%	50	No 16	•	•	0.03	Ebb •	1300 E	After	.451 1455	Yes 14	LC	138	
st West	West	2.44 Polar		Cove 1.52	10 C	•	2 1	• 2	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	50	No 16	•	•	0.00	Ebb •		4 After 1300	1442 1444	Yes 14	LC	138	
at Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	3.66 Pa mill		Cove 3.05	13 C	•	1 2	• 1	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	60	No 16	•	•	0.00	Ebb •	1300 E	After	1410 1411	Yes 14	LC	138	
		3.05 Polar		Cove 2.13	14 C	60	2 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	60	No 16	•	•	0.00	Ebb •			1349 1351	Yes 13	LC	138	
st West		1.83 Polar		Cove 2.13	9 C		2	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	~50%	8	No 16	•	•	0.00	Ebb •) After 1300	.445 1450	Yes 14	LC	138	
		1.52 Polar		Cove 2.13	11 C	60	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	60	No 16	•	•	0.00	Ebb •		5 After 1300	1430 1435	Yes 14	LC	138	
st West	West	2.13 Act mill		Cove 2.74	11 C	•	1 2	• 1	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	50	No 16	•	•	0.00	Ebb •		1 After 1300	1440 1441	Yes 14	LC	138	
st West		0.91 Act mill		Cove 0.31	12 C	50	3 1	• ب	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby		70	No 17		8	0.03	Ebb •			1535 1538	Yes 15	LS	137	
		0.31 Polar			11 C	L L		•	•	•	•	•		Yes	Standby	Standby	×05<	8	No 17	West	8	0.03	Ebb •			1548 1549	Yes 15	LS	137	
		0.91 Act mill		Cove 0.31	11 C	10	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	All	>50%	6	No 17	West 1	8	0.03	Ebb •			1533 1534	Yes 15	E2	137	
Unknowi	Unknow.	A			8 C	400	#^ 2	•	•	•	•	•	•		Standby	Standby	~50%		No 17	North		0.03	Ebb •					S	137	
				Cove 0.31	9 0	25		•	•	•	•	•			Standby	Standby		88	No 17	North	8 N	0.03	Ebb •				Yes 15	LS	137	
		2.44 Act mill		Cove 1.22	9 C		3	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	80	No 17	North 1	8 N	0.03	Ebb •		5 After 1300	1523 1525	Yes 15	ST	137	
at Unknown/stat	Unknov	2.44 Act mill		Cove 0.91	9 0	1700	3	• ر	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	All	>50%	2	No 16	West	16	0.03	Ebb •			1555 1558	Yes 15	SI	137	
		0.61 Act mill		Cove 0.31	8 C	27		•	•	•	•	•	•		Standby	All	~50%	20	No 16	West	16	0.03	Ebb •			1559 1601	Yes 15	SI	137	
st West		 Act mill 	•		10 C	30	1	• 2	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	~50%	8	No 16	West	16	0.03	Ebb •			51 1553	Yes 1551	S	137	
					5 0	35	1	•	•	•	•	•	•		Standby	Standby	~50%	100	No 16	SW	с,		Ebb •				Yes 14	SI	137	
at Unknown/stat	Unknow.	0.91 Act mill			8 C	250	1 2	•	•	•	•	•	•		Standby	Standby	>50%	80	No 16	SW	S)		Ebb •			1512 1513	Yes 15	ST	137	
					6 C	400	2	•	•	•	•	•	•		All	All	~50%		No 16			•	Ebb •					SI	137	
Unknowr	Unknow				6 C	800	2	• 2	•	•	•	•	•		Standby	Standby	×05<		No 16			0.00	Ebb •					LS	137	
	7	Þ				25	1	•	•	•	•	•	•		Standby	Standby	×0%		No 16		16 1	0.00	• Ebb					51 S	137	
st UINIOWIJ/Stat	West	1.22 Polar		Cove 0.61	8 4	90		•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	× 50%	100	No 14	West		0.03	Ebb		7 After 1300	1346 1347	Yes 13	3 2	137	
					9 0 0	4000		• •	• •	•	• •				Standby	Standby	× 50%		NO 14	West	11	0.03	Ebb					e LS	127	
		A				400	4	-	•						All	Standby	~)0%		NO 14	West	1	0.00	EDD				Yes 14	5	/ CT	
		-				200	2	•	•	•	•		•		Standby	Standby	>50%		Vo 14	West	8	0.03	Ebb		After			LS LS	137	
					9 C	100	2 2	•	•	•	•				All	Standby	>50%		Vo 14	West	00	0.03	Ebb		After		Yes 13	LS.	137	
Unknowr	Unknowr	Ac			9 C	1000	3	•	•	•	•				Standby	All	>50%		Vo 14	West 1	8	0.03	Ebb •		After		Yes 13	LS	137	
st East		0.91 Polar		Cove 0.31	14 C	30	2 1	• 2	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	100	No 14	North 1	8 N	0.03	Ebb •	1300 E	After	1309 1311	Yes 13	LS	137	
at Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	0.61 Act mill		Cove 0.61	12 C	55	5 1	• 6	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	100	Vo 14	North 1	8 N	0.03	Ebb •		0 After 1300	1314 1320	Yes 13	LS	137	
at Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	0.91 Act mill		Cove 0.31	14 C	30	.2	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	All	>50%	100	No 14	North	8 N	0.03	Ebb •		7 After 1300	1305 1307	Yes 13	LS	137	
		1.52 Act mill				70		•	•	•	•	•	•		Standby	All	>50%	I	Vo 13	East	~	0.03	Ebb •					ST	137	
						45		•	•	•	•	•	•		Standby	Standby	×05<		No 13			0.03	Ebb		Before			LS	137	
_	C		22 1.	_		1500	3	•	•					Yes	Standby	_			No 13	-		0.03	Ebb •	00	Before		Yes 11	LS	137	
Behav Dir 2	Behav Dir	re Behav	Depth Shore	Area Dept	Zone Ar	Actual	Obs' #'s Actual		DB -Z 60-:	60 Sh DB	DB Sh GC	60 Pile D	DB Pile 6	Drive	60 State	DB State	Clds 2	Cids (in Air	-> Ra	Wd -	Wave	tg Tide	M T. Sty	AM/PM	rt Stop	und Start	ID Roi	J.D.	

1.52 Act mill Unknown/stat Unknown/stat	Unknown/st	Act mill	1.52	0.91	y Cove	12	-	L				•	•	Yes	standby	None Stai		%0< < 100	10 0.	NO	West	0.00 8	•	Hood	After 1500	0 142/	Yes 1420	4 12	144
at Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill	0.61 /				<u> </u>					•	•	Yes				- V	16 6	No	West	0.00 8	•						14
st East	East	Polar	1.22	0.61	3 Cons	60		1			•	•	•	Yes	Standby 3	Ĺ.	6 Standby	0 > 50%	16 100	No	West	0.00 3	•	Flood	After 1300	6 1347	Yes 1346	4 LS	144
	South	Act mill			8 Cove			-			•	•	•	Yes				v	16 100	No	West	0.00 3	•	Flood	After 1300	9 1410	Yes 1409	4 LS	144
at Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Polar	9.14	6.10	9 Cove	40		10				•	•	Yes	Standby Y		6 Standby	0 > 50%	16 80	No	West	0.00 3	•	Flood	After 1300	1317	Yes 1307	4 IS	144
Unknown	Unknown/stat	Act mill											• •	Yes					13 100	No			•	Flood	Before 1300	1112		4 LS	144
st East	East	Polar	12.19		9 Cove		2 1	33			•	•	•	Yes			6 Standby	%05< 0	13 100	No	West	0.00 8	•	Flood	Before 1300	1243	Yes 1240	4 LS	144
	Unknown/stat		6.10 /	7.62	9 Cove	100	2 1	4			•	•	•	Yes				%05< 0	13 100	No		0.00 8	•	Flood	Before 1300	1240	Yes 1236	4 LS	144
	Unknown/stat			0.61							•	•	•	Yes					13 100	No	West	0.00 8	•	Flood	Before 1300	1202			144
	Unknown/stat		6.10			200	2 2	~			•	•	•	Yes					•	No		• 0.06	•	Flood	After 1300				143
	Unknown/stat					•					•	•	•	Yes					•	No		0.06	•	Flood	After 1300			5	143
Unknowr	Unknown/stat										•	•	•		Standby Y		Stand		• 80 \	N		0.06	•	Flood	After 1300			5 5	143
st UINIUWII/Stat	UIINIUWII/Stat	Polar	1 83	152	6 Cons	5			•	•	• •	• •	•	Vec J			JUNC	5 20%	• 10		• VC2[• •	•	Flood	After 1300	1431	No 1430		143
	Unknown/stat	Do os il						2 4			 	•	20						13 100	No	West	0.00	•	Hood	Before 1300	1142			145
	Unknown/stat				14 Cove		·	, Ju				•	•						13 7	No	West	0.00 8	•	Flood	Before 1300	1104			143
at Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat		1.83	3.35	14 Cove	20 1	1	4			•	•	•	Yes		lby	6 Standby		10 100	No	NW	0.15 11	•	Ebb	Before 1300	3 1017 I	Yes 1013		143
at Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	1.52	3 1.52	6 Cons	75	1	7			•	400	500 40	Yes 50	Standby 1		6 Standby	0 >50%	10 10	No	NW	0.15 11	•	Ebb	Before 1300	3 950 I	Yes 94	3 BF	143
	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	6.10	6.10	9 Cove	100	2 1	2			•	•	•		Standby 1		6 Standby	%05< 0	10 100	No	NW	0.15 11	•	Ebb	Before 1300	958	Yes 956	3 BF	143
	Unknown/stat		0.61	0.31	9 Cove	4		1			•	•	•	Yes	Standby			%05< 0	10 100	No	West	8 90.0	•	Ebb	Before 1300	833	Yes 832	3 BF	143
	Unknown/stat				9 Cove		2 1	5			•	•				-	6		10 100	No			•	Ebb	Before 1300	833			143
Unknowr	Unknown/stat	Pamill					-	<u>ہ</u>	•	•	•	200				-			10 10	No	West	0.06 8	•	Ebb	Before 1300	851	Yes 846		143
	North	Act mill					2	9			•					-			10 100	No		0.00	•	Ebb	Before 1300	821			143
Unknow	Unknown/stat	Pa mill				-		0			•	•	•				Stanc		10	S	•	0.00	•	Ebb	Before 1300	821			143
	West	Polar	0.91					,			•								• 80	S 2	SE	0.00	•	Flood	After 1300	7 1318			142
	West	Polar						<u>_</u> .			•	•						0 > 50%	•	s i	SE	000	•	Flood	After 1300				142
at Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pamill	6.10	6.10	9 Cove	• 4	2	4			•		• •	Yes 2	Standby V		6 Standby	0 V 30%	• •	No 10	SE	0.00	•	Flood	After 1300	1305	Yes 1301	2 KK	142
	West	Dolar	1 33	Т				<u>_ </u> _	•												South		•	E Dood	Before 1200	1721			1/12
Unknown	Unknown/stat	Pamili	1.22	0.91	14 Cove	<u>ہ</u>					• •	<u>8</u>						0 < 50%	• •	s v	South		• •	Hood	After 1300	1318	Yes 1323		142
	West				-		·	<u> </u>										0 > 50%	•	No	SE	0.00 5	•	Flood	After 1300				142
	West	Polar	0.31								•							0 >50%	•	No	South	0.00 5	•	Flood		1224			142
at Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat		12.19		9 Cove	100	2 1	4			•			Yes	Standby 1		6 Standby	0 <50%	18 40	No		0.00	•	Flood	After 1300		Yes 1432		141
at Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat		3.05	3.66	9 Cove	•	2	2			•	•	•				₭ Standby	%05> 0	18 4	No		0.00 •	•	Flood	After 1300		Yes 1436	1 LC	141
st West	West	Act mill	4.57 /	2.44	11 Cove	50 1		11			•	•	•	Yes	Standby 1		6 Standby	%05> 0	18 4	No		0.00	•	Flood	After 1300	4 1425	Yes 1424	1 LC	141
	West	Polar		2.44				1			•	•	•	Yes					18 40	No		0.00	•	Flood	After 1300				141
	West	Act mill						1			•	•	•	Yes					18 40	No		0.00	•	Flood	After 1300		Yes 1407	1	141
st West	West	Polar	1.52	1.83	13 Cove					•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby Y		6 Standby	5 < 50%	18 4	No		• 0.00	•	Flood	After 1300	5 1406	Yes 1405	1 1	141
	Tiple West	Act mill				• 40 1		~ 1				•	• •	Yes				5 < 50%	18 4	No		0.00	•	Flood	After 1300	0 1401	Yes 1400	5 6	141
	West	Act mill									•	•	•	Yes		lby		5 <50%	18 4	No		0.00	•	Flood	After 1300		Yes 1401	1 LC	141
st West	West	Act mill	3.05 /	2.13	11 Cove	•	1	1			•	•	•	Yes	Standby 1		6 Standby	0 <50%	18 4	No		0.00 •	•	Flood	After 1300	9 1420	Yes 1419	1 LC	141
at Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	12.19	4.57	9 Cove	•	1	1			•	•	•	Yes	Standby 1	All Sta		0 <50%	18 4	No		0.00 •	•	Flood	After 1300	0 1431	Yes 1430	1 LC	141
at Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	3.05	3.66	9 Cove	•	2	5	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby		6 Standby	0 >50%	16 8	No	•	0.03 •	•	Ebb	After 1300	0 1655	No 1650	1 LC	141
	East		0.91 /	s 0.61	5 Cons	12	1	3			•	•	•					%05< 0	16 8	No		0.03 •	•	Flood	After 1300	5 1548	Yes 154	1 LC	141
Unknown	Unknown/stat				3 Cons	•	2	с,			•	20						0 <50%	16	No		0.15 8	•	Flood	Before 1300	1206	No 1203		141
	East	Act mill			3 Cons	100	2 1	13			•	20	50 5				Stand	%05> 0	16	No	West	0.00 8	•	Flood	Before 1300	1203			141
	Unknown/stat							4			•	•	•	Yes				%05> 0	16	No			•	Flood	Before 1300	1046			141
	Unknown/stat						2	9			•	•	•					% oc > 0	16	No			•	Flood	Before 1300	1110			141
	Unknown/stat							س			•						∛ Standby	0 <50%	16	No			•	Flood	Before 1300	1050	<u> </u>		141
_	Unknown/stat			0.61	5 Cons		2 1	47								_				No		0.00 8	·	Flood	Before 1300	1206	Yes 1119	-	14
Behav Dir 2	Behav Dir	Behav	Shore	Depth	e Area	ual Zone	Obs' #'s Actual	Dis'#	60-Z	DB -Z	1h 60 Sh	ie DB Sh	le 60 Pile	Drive DB Pile	60 State Dri		2 DB State	s Clds 2	Air Ods	Rain /	I V	Nave Wd	Tide W	T. Stg	AM/PM	t Stop	ound Start	8	۲D.

Unknown/stat	Act mill Unknown/stat Unknown/stat	Act mill	0.91	s 0.51	5 Cons	2	1	-	-	•	•	-	067	Yes	Standby	All	~70%	40	/1 0	west N	× 8	0.00		Flood	Before 1500	8611	/ CLT say	t Ict	961
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill	0.91		6 Cons	10		•	•	•	•	•	250	Yes	Standby	Standby			° 17	West N		0.03			efore 1300	1110			156
West		Polar	1.22	s 0.31	1 Cons	1	1	•	•	•	•		500	Yes	Standby	Standby	<50%	0	o 17	West N	13 W	0.03	•	Flood	Before 1300	1129 B	les 1128	LS Y	156
			1.52	s 0.61	6 Cons	2	1	•	•	•	•		250	Yes	Standby	Standby	<50%	30	o 14	West N	8 W	0.00		Ebb	Before 1300	945 B	Yes 944	LS Y	156
Unknown	Unknown		0.31			3	3 1	• ر	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby		30	0 14	West N		0.00	•		Before 1300	926 B			156
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill	0.31	s 0.31	6 Cons	10 1		• •	• •	• •	• •		250	Yes	Standby	Standby	~ <u>~</u> ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~		- 14 14	East N	<u>∞ ∞</u>	0.00		Ebb	Before 1300 Before 1300	ол <u>и</u> 858 В	res 857		156
						-	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby		0	0 14	East No		0.00			Before 1300	842 B	Yes 841		156
West	r West	Polar	0.61	s 0.61	4 Cons	6	1 1	•	•	•	•	•	700	Yes	Standby	All	>50%	70	•	SE N	27			Flood	After 1300	1449	Yes 1448		155
West	r West	Polar	0.91	s 0.61	5 Cons	20	2 1	•	•	•	•	•	650	Yes	Standby	Standby		70	•	SE N	27	0.30	•	Flood	After 1300		Yes 1500		155
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	0.91	s 0.61	5 Cons	17	2 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	60	•	SEN	27	0.30	•		Before 1300	-	res 1243	KK Y	155
			0.61	s 0.61	4 Cons	4	-	•	•	•	•	•	700	Yes	Standby	Standby	× 50%	70	•	SE N	27	0.30	•	Ξ	After 1300	1451	Yes 1450	KK Y	155
			10.67	e 3.05	9 Cove	8	1	• ای	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	All	~50%	100	•	•	•	0.03	•		After 1300	1450	Yes 1445	TC J	152
			2.13		1 Cons	2	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby		100	's 10	SE Ye	=	0.06	•		Before 1300				152
Unknowi	Unknow	ч,	1.22			1	1 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby			's 10	SE Ye	11	0.06	•	ш	Before 1300	934	-		152
		Polar	0.61	e 0.31		S.	1 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby			o 13	ith N	27 South	0.09	•		After 1300	1343	res 1342		151
			0.91	e 0.31		2	1 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby			o 13	ith N	27 South	0.09	•		After 1300	1401	res 1400		151
Unknow	Unknowi				14 Cove	2	1 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	All			o 13	ith N	27 South	0.09	•		After 1300				151
West	l West	Act mill	0.61	e 0.31	9 Cove	1	1 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	%05<	100	's 13	ıth Ye	24 South	0.00	•	Ш	Before 1300	1047 B	res 1046	LS Y	151
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill	1.52	s 1.22	5 Cons	1	1 1	• 1	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	%05<	100	o 13	ıth N	24 South	0.00	•	Ebb	Before 1300	1236 B	res 1235	LS Y	151
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill	0.31	e 0.31	9 Cove	1	1 1	• 1	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	100	's 13	ıth Ye	24 South	0.00	•	Ebb	Before 1300	1150	res 1149	LS Y	151
			2.13	s 0.61	5 Cons	9	1	•	•	•	•	•	200	Yes	Standby	All	%05<	100	o 13	West N	16 W	0.09	•	Ebb	After 1300	1526	res 1525	LS Y	151
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Act mill	0.91	s 0.31	5 Cons	S3	1	•	•	•	•	•	250	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	100	o 13	West N	8 W	0.03	•	Ebb	After 1300	1534	les 1533	LS Y	151
West	r West	Polar	3.05	e 1.22	11 Cove	•	1 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	<50%	30	0 18	• Z	•	0.03		Ebb	After 1300	1416	/es 1415	LC Y	150
East	r East	Polar	1.22	e 0.91	11 Cove	4	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	~50%	30	o 18	•	•	0.03	•	Ebb	After 1300	1421	res 1420	TC J	150
East		Polar	0.91	s 1.52	6 Cons	6	2 1	• 2	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	<50%	30	o 18	•	•	0.03	•	Ebb	After 1300	1437	Yes 1435	LC Y	150
East	r East	Polar	0.91	s 0.61	5 Cons	1	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	<50%	30	0 18	• Z	•	0.03		Ebb	After 1300	1451	res 1450	LC Y	150
West	l West	Act mill	1.83	s 0.91	4 Cons	1	1 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	<50%	30	o 18	•	•	0.03	•	Ebb	After 1300	1501	les 1500	LC Y	150
			1.83	e 2.13	9 Cove	25	9 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	<50%	40	o 18	• Z	•	0.03		Ebb	After 1300	1530	No 1521	LC 1	150
Unknowi	Unknowi		3.05	s 1.22	5 Cons	12	2 1	•	•	•	•	•	500	Yes		Standby	~50%	0	o 18	West N	16 W	0.06	•	Ebb	After 1300	1315	les 1313	BF Y	150
		Act mill	0.61		11 Cove	L	<u>4</u> 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	<50%	0	o 18	West N	16 W	0.06	•		Before 1300		res 1217		150
East	r East	Polar	3.05	e 2.13	9 Cove	90	2 1	•	•	•	•	•		Yes	Standby	Standby	~50%	0	o 18	West N	16 W	0.06		Ebb	Before 1300	1230	No 1228		150
Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Pa mill	3.05	s 1.22	5 Cons	25	3 1	•	•	•	•	•	500	Yes		Standby	~50%	0	o 18	West N	16 W	0.06	•	Ebb	After 1300	1312	res 1304	BF Y	150
East	l East		1.83	s 0.91	5 Cons	2	2 1	• 2	•	•	•	•	500	Yes		Standby	~50%	0	o 18	West N	16 W	0.06	•	Ebb	After 1300	1303	res 1301	BF Y	150
	_	A	1.22					•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	Standby		0	o 18	SW N	16	0.00			Before 1300		/es 1214	BF Y	150
East	r East	Polar	3.05	e 1.83	14 Cove	100	1 2	•	•	•	•	•	•	Yes	Standby	All	~50%	0	o 18	SW N	16	0.00	•		Before 1300	1208 B	/es 1207	BF Y	150
Unknown	Unknown	P	1.52		2 Cons	2	1	•	•	•	•	•	700	Yes	•	Standby		0	0 18	SW N	=	0.06	•		After 1300	1321	res 1320		150
			0.91		5 Cons	1	1	•	•	•	•	•	600	Yes	•	Standby		0	0 18	SW N	=	0.06	•		After 1300	1317			150
		Act mill	0.61			16	1	•	•	•	•	•		No	Standby	None	×0%	80	o 18	West N	16 W	0.03			After 1300	1448	res 1447		149
			0.61			8		•	•	•	•	•	•	No	Standby	None	>50%	100	9 16	SEN	24	0.03	•		Before 1300	1213		_	149
			0.61			12	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	No	Standby	None	> 50%	108	16	SEN	24	0.03	•		After 1300	1440	,		149
Unknown	Unknown	A	0.61			، در	_	•	•	•	•	•	•	No	Standby	None	× 50%		o 16	SEN		0.03	•		Before 1300	1152	_		149
			0.91		9 Cove	رر		•	•	•	•	•	•	No	Standby	None	>50%	100	o 14	East N	16 E	0.09	•		Before 1300	846		LS Y	149
			1.52		5 Cons	15	1 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	No	Standby	None	>50%	100	o 14	ast N	16 E	0.09	•		Before 1300	910	/es 909	LS Y	149
	Unknown/stat	Act mill	3.05	e 2.44	9 Cove	12	1 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	No	Standby	None	>50%	100	o 14	ast N	16 E	0.09	•	Ebb	Before 1300	853 B	'es 852	LS Y	149
			4.57	e 3.05	9 Cove	12	¥ 1	•	•	•	•	•	•	No	Standby	None	%05<	100	o 14	SE N	8	0.03	•	Ebb	Before 1300	1019 B	les 1015	LS Y	149
Unknown	Unknown		0.91		6 Cons	10	2 1	• 2	•	•	•	•	•	No	Standby	None	×08<	100	0 14	SE N	8	0.03		Ebb	Before 1300	953 B	íes 951	LS Y	149
East	l East	Act mill	0.91	e 0.61	9 Cove	S3	1	•	•	•	•	•	•	No	Standby	None	×0%	100	o 14	SE N	∞	0.03	•	Ebb	Before 1300	1051 B	/es 1050	LS Y	149
West	l West	Act mill	0.91	s 1.22	3 Cons	25) 1	• 10	•	•	•	•	•	No	None	None	~50%	80	o 18	•	•	0.06		ы	After 1300	1535	les 1525		145
Unknow	Unknow:	-	3.05			25	1	• 	•	•	•	•	•	No	None	None	×08<				∞	0.06			Before 1300	830			145
			1.52			11	-	•	•	•	•	•	•	No	None	None	×50%	5	10		~	0.06			Before 1300	849			145
_	_		9.14	6.10	9 Cove	15	4 1	•	÷	÷	÷	•		No		_		70	10	SE No	8		·	Ebb	Before 1300	<u> </u>	Yes 841		145
Behav Dir 2	Behav Dir	Behav	Shore	Depth	one Area	Actual Zone	Obs' #'s Actual		-Z 60-	Sh DB-Z	DB Sh 60 Sh	60 Pile DI	DB Pile 6	Drive I	60 State	DB State	Clds 2 D	Cids C	n Air	∨ Rai	2	Wave V	Tide	T. Stg	MM/PM	Stop	nd Start	10 Row	J.D.

									<u> </u>
	163		162	162		158	156	156	J.D.
KK	KK	KK	KK	KK	KK	KK	LS	LS	3
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ound
1202	1400	1355	1030	1257	1211	1444	1254	1322	Start
1204	1401	1356	1031	1300	1212	1445	1255	1324	Stop
Before	After	After	Before	Before		After 1			AN
re 1300	er 1300	er 1300	re 1300	re 1300	Before 1300	er 1300	Before 1300	After 1300	AM/PM
) Ebb) Ebb) Ebb) Ebb) Ebb) Flood) Flood) Flood) Flood	T. Sty
•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	Tide
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	Tide Wave Wd —> Rain Air Clds Clds 2 DB State
0	0 0	0 0	5	0 5	0 24	0 24	0 8	8	Wd
			NE	NE	South	South	West	West	I
• No	• No	 No 	E No	E No	h No	h No	st No		Rai
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	o 17	No 17	n Air
80	100	100	56	100	90	90	20	10	Cids
>50%	>50%	>50%	>50%	>50%	>50%	>50%	<50%	<50%	Clds
	*	*					8		2 DB
Standby	All	All	Standby	Standby	Standby	Standby	All	Standby	· · ·
Standł	Standl	Standb	Standl	Standb	Stand	Standb	Standl	Standby	60 State
Ϋ́	уv	ÿ	уy	dby	dby	dby	dby	7	ate Di
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	nive D
•	700	680		800	•	•	•	•	B Pile
•									Drive DB Pile 60 Pile DB Sh 60 Sh DB -Z 60
									DB St
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	_		60 \$
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	in DB
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-Z 60
•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	-Z 01
2		1		3	1	1	1	2	"s" #
		1		1	1	1	1	1	's Ac
с,	1	1		4	1	1	3	2	s Actual Zon
4	S	S	Ξ	8	9	11	9	9	(n-)
Cons	Cons	Cons	Cove	Cove	Cove	Cove	Cove	Cove	Area
0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	3.05	6.10	0.61	0.31	0.31	Area Depth Shor
0.61	1.52	1.52	0.31	3.05	7.62	0.91	1.22	0.61	Shore
Act mill	Pa mill	Act mill	l Pola	5 Polar	Pa mill	l Pa mill	2 Act mill	l Polar	Behav
			-	ŗ				r Unk	쁗
	mown/	~		Sc	mown/	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat I	Unknown/stat I	hav Di
West	'stat	West	East	South	'stat	'stat	'stat	'stat	-
-									
T	Unknov				nknov	nknov	nknov	nknov	ehav
t West	Unknown/stat Unknown/stat	West	East	East	Unknown/stat Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	Unknown/stat	ehav Dir 2

APPENDIX 1B: PILE DRIVING RIGS RAW DATA

J.D. J. Julian date IDObserver: BF=Blake Feist, KK=Kevin Kumagai StartTime when observation of a given school was initiated StopTime when observation of a given school was terminated AM/PMTime, classified as before or after 1300 hrs T.StgTide stage classification as ebb or flood Tide Tide elevation (m) Wave Estimated wave height (m) Wd..... Estimated wind velocity (km/h) -->Estimated wind direction (north, east, west, or south) Rain Yes or no CldsEstimated cloud cover (%) Clds 2 Estimated cloud cover as > or < 50% DB StateAll is pile driving, none is total shutdown (non-pile driving days), standby is operational but not driving at the moment 60 State All is pile driving, none is total shutdown (non-pile driving days), standby is operational but not driving at the moment DriveYes is pile driving day, no is non-pile driving day DB Pile..... Estimated school distance from DB pile being driven 60 Pile Estimated school distance from 60 pile being driven Obs' Amount of time spent observing school (minutes) #'s..... Estimated size of school (10's, 100's, or 1,000's) Actual Estimated actual number of fish in school Zone Which of the zones about the rig the school was sighted in Zone 2 More generalized classification of zone school was observed in. Stern, side, or bow Depth Estimated depth of water school was observed in (m) ShoreEstimated distance from shore school was observed in (m) Behav Fish school behavior where Pa mill=passive mill, Act mill=active mill and Polar=polarized Behav DirDirection of movement (if any) of school (north, south, east, west. or stationary) Behav Dir 2 Direction of movement (if any) of school (east, west. or unknown/stationary) Grebes...... Estimate of number of western grebes within 300 m of the construction site Other Act..... Other activity near the school being observed Rig..... DB Pacific or The 60

								,		,	Ī		-	-	,	-	-		-					- E	ſ
•	No 1	Stationary	Stat/unkn					30	4	130							0	0.0	0.2		Before 1300	0 954			128
•	No	Lateral				10 6				130	410		ş	ş	100 >50%		N C	0.0	22		Refore 1300		Т		135
Shade	No	Stationary	Stat/unl	180 Pa mill					4 4	• •			None None		0 <50%	No 10	<u> </u>	0.0	• 1	丸	Refore 1300	7 051			20
• • The 60	No	Away	r South	2		Side 6.706	East 60 S	30 Ea	3 1	100	400	All Yes	All All	0% January	%05> 0 %05/ 00T	No		0.0	0.2	Ebb	Before 1300	6 949	No 946	8 BF	122
	Yes	Towards	1					•	16 2	460							8 South	0.1	1.8		Before 1300	4 1000			138
	No	Lateral		00 Polar	• 500	Side		1	1			by Yes	All Standby		100 >50%	t Yes	16 East	0.3	1.5	Flood	Before 1300	0 941	Yes 940		152
DB Pac	No	Towards	l North	40 Act mill	 440 	Side	NW S	•	3 1	460	40	by Yes	lby Standby	0% Standby	100 >50%	n No	5 South	0.0	1.7	Flood	Before 1300	7 940	No 937	8 KK	138
• • DB Pac	Yes	Away	I South	340 Act mill	• 34	Side	NW S	•	5 1	•	15	by Yes	All Standby		100 >50%	No	0	0.0	1.9	Flood	Before 1300	6 941	No 936	2 KK	122
• DB Pac	No	Lateral			• 28	Bow		90	2 1					No		No	0	0.0	•		Before 1300				114
• • DB Pac	No	Stationary	Stat/un		• 340	Bow		•	<u></u>		60						0	.0	1.9		Before 1300				122
DB Pac	No	Away		60 Act mill	• 560	Stern		•	78 1	•	• 3			Stano	10 <50%		8 East	0.0	•	ㅋ	Before 1300				150
1 • DB Fac	Ves	Away	I South	500 Act mill	<u>•</u>	Side	NW S		10 -	590	15	by Ves	All Standby	JUPIC	70 >50%		SF SUULI	0.0	-0.3	Fhh	Before 1300	0 940	Vec 030		142
•	No IS	Intern	0	60 Act mill				•	1 2	760							s couth	0.0	17		Refore 1200	1.			129
Chade DB Pac	NO	Stationary	Stat/un		• 440			•	1 0%	500	1 00			Stand	%05< 01		5 South	9.0	o !./	-	Before 1200				120
	ONI2	Lateral			Τ	Darie 14.900	Τ		- 4	• •							f Court	0.2	<u>1</u> •		Delore 1200		Т		120
-	Yes	Iowards	7	A				• •	145 1	20	065		0		%05< 001		8 West	0.0	-0.1		Before 1300				130
•	No	Stationary	Stat/un					+	1/9 1				Stanc	Stanc			8 East	.0	2.	5	Before 1300				150
	No	Away						25	2 1						100 >50%		0	0.0	•		Before 1300				114
	No	Lateral	l East	59 Act mill		Bow 14.935		•	1				lby Standby	0% Standby	0 <50%	t No	11 East	0.2	•		Before 1300		Yes 918	0 KK	120
 Shade The 60 	No	Towards	I North	108 Act mill		Bow 12.192	F60 B	•	7 1	10	420	All Yes		0% Standby	30 <50%	t No	8 East	0.1	0.2	Flood	Before 1300	8 925	Yes 918		141
Shade	No	Towards	r North	20 Polar	 620 			1	1 1			by Yes	lby Standby	0% Standby	10 <50%	t No	8 West	0.0	•	Ebb	Before 1300	8 919	Yes 918	-	156
DB Pac	No	Stationary	l Stat/unknown	80 Pa mill	 480 	Stern		•	1 1			by No	ne Standby		90 >50%	No	5 SE	0.0	•		Before 1300	4 915	Yes 914		149
Shade DB Pac	No	Away	ll South	60 Act mill	 260 	Side	NW S	•	1 1		•	by No	ne Standby	0% None	0 <50%	t No	8 West	0.0	•	Flood	Before 1300	9 910	No 909	4 KK	124
Shade DB Pac	No	Lateral	l East	 Act mill 	•	Bow	F90 B	•	1 2			by No	ne Standby	0% None	0 <50%	tNo	8 West	0.0	•	Flood	Before 1300	6 907	Yes 906	4 KK	124
• • The 60	No	Away				Stern 9.449		1	1 1	•	•				100 >50%		5 South	0.0	•		Before 1300	5 906	Yes 905		134
		Away		60 Act mill	• 260	Side		11	3 1	390			-	Stanc	0 <50%		8 NE	.0	0.6		Before 1300			-	128
200 • DB Pac		Towards	_	20 Act mill	 320 			•	17 2		25	by Yes			100 >50%	tNo	8 East	0.0	2.4	H	Before 1300	3 920	Yes 903		121
• • DB Pac	No	Lateral		480 Act mill	• 48			•	4 1		•				90 >50%		5 SE	0.0	•		Before 1300		Yes 902	9 KK	149
• • DB Pac	No	Towards		 Act mill 				•	1 2								8 West	0.0	•	ы	Before 1300				124
• • The 60	No	Away		≥		Side 12.192		4 Ea	1	130	590			St	100 >50%		2 West	0.0	-0.1		Before 1300				143
• • DB Pac	No	Away			• 20			•					St		0 <50%		8 West	0.0	•	ы	Before 1300	900			124
DB Pac	No	Towards	r North	80 Polar	• <u>480</u>	Side		• :	1	•		ne No	ine None	N	90 >50%		8 East	0.0	• ;;		Before 1300		Yes 858	S S	145
Shade DB Pac DB Dac	NO	Tomarde		60 Act mill		Side	cw s	<u> </u>	1 2	<u>í</u> .	150			NO	%0<>> 0	No No	8 West	9.9		Flood	Before 1300	000 2007	Vec 855		178
•	No	Towards		A		Bow		10	15 1						100 >50%		SE SE	0.1			Before 1300	026			151
DB Pac	No	Away		60 Polar	• 260	Side		•	3 1				St				8 West	0.0	•	12	Before 1300	0 853	Γ		124
Shade DB Pac	No	Away	r South	60 Polar	 260 	Side	SW S	•	1 1		•	by No	ne Standby	0% None	0 <50%	t No	8 West	0.0	•) Flood	Before 1300	7 848	Yes 847	4 KK	124
• • DB Pac	No	Stationary	Stat/unk	60 Pa mill	 260 	Stern	B90 St	•	1 1	•	•	by No	None Standby		0 <50%	t No	8 West	0.0	•	Flood	Before 1300	4 845	Yes 844	4 KK	124
• • DB Pac	No	Lateral		80 Act mill	• 680	Bow		2	1		60	by Yes		St	100 >50%		8 West	0.0	2.2	Flood	Before 1300	0 841	Yes 840	6 KK	166
• • DB Pac	No	Away		60 Act mill	• 260	Stern		6	3					N			8 West	0.0	•		Before 1300	0 843	-		124
DB Pac	Yes	Towards		≥	 320 	Bow			5 2	•					100 >50%		8 East	0.0	2.3	LT.	Before 1300				121
	No	Towards			• 260	Side		12	2 1	390	80		3S	ŝ			8 NE	.0	0.8		Before 1300				128
2 Movement DB Pac	No	Towards						•	10 1								8 East	0.0	•		Before 1300	1 841			145
• • The 60	No	Away		43 Polar				• Ea	1				Nc			~	8 East	•	•	ы	Before 1300	-			109
	No	Lateral		119 Act mill		Stern 13.411	B60 St	•	27 1	130	410	All Yes		Stano	60 >50%	tNo	8 East	2	0.3	Ebb	Before 1300	7 840	Yes 827		141
Movement DB Pac	Yes	Away			• 400	Side		100	65 2	500	100					t No	8 East	0.0	2.3	ы	Before 1300	0 925			136
• • DB Pac	No	Stationary	Stat/unkn	80 Pa mill				•									8 East	.0	•		Before 1300	0 821			145
•	No	Lateral		A		4.2		•	,		•						8 East	•	•	H	Before 1300				109
DB Pac	No	Away	r South	80 Polar		Side		•	-	•	•		None None				8 East	0.0	•		Refore 1300		Vec 804		145
1 • DR Dac	No	Stationary	Stat /unknown	480 Pa mill			FOU 3	•	- ² /	• •	•//0	ne los			%05< 00		2 WCSL	0.0	• 1.0	Fhh	Before 1300	000	Vec 800		241 CF1
Movement	Var U.S	Towarde I	North	114 Act mil			È	A ISUS	27 TIS	00 20	072 570		All OU SIGLE	IIV 2 100 AII		· No	2 Weet		-		Refore 1300	- 2	2	KK L	1 43
Other Act	line? Gre	Rehav Nir 2 In line? Grehes	Rehav dir	o Rehav					2'# 's4N	RN Dile						Rain			-	T 211	aw/bw		2	3	

	110	Lateral		000				t		,		т.т.	TWT	1000			0	0.0			Detote		Γ.	ANY (T)	
Dom DB I m		Internal	Act mill Fact	300		n Bow	• FOU	<u>،</u> ۱	14	300				~50%		_	8 Fact	0.0		D INOOC	Before 1200	1106 1120			
	Vac	Torondo		200	•		• F90	- 1	1		20		All Standby	V2/02/	<u>, 10</u>	No ICS	0 East	0.0	2 U.O					150 VV	_ _
	IND	Away		200			• INW	<u>ا د</u>	2 4					V200			o west	0.0			Delore				
	No	Away		200 59	14.9		• East 60	- 2	10				-	<50% Standby				0.0			Before				
	No	Towards		43			• B60	2	1		s 560				•	• No	•	0.0			Before				1
Shade DB Pac	Yes	Towards	Act mill North	280	•	W Side	• NW		4	490	s 40	All Yes	All	<50%	0	st No	3 West	0.0	-0.1	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1056 1100	Yes 1	128 KK	-1
• • The 60	No	Towards	Act mill North	102	le 10.363	0 Side	 East 60 	1	5	25	s 610	lby Yes	dby Standby	>50% Standby	70 >	th No	8 South	0.1	1 0.1	0 Flood	Before 1300	1055 1100	Yes 1	142 KK	-
1 • DB Pac	No	Towards	Act mill North	320	e •	W Side	• SW	2	28	550	s 220	lby Yes	All Standby	>50%	100 >	st No	3 East	0.1	2.3	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1055 1123	Yes 1		
• Boat The 60	No	Lateral		74			• F60	1	L						100 >	th Yes	16 South	0.2	•	F	Before	1055 1102			1
• • The 60	No	Lateral		95	n 10.668		• B60		6				dby Standby				s S	0.0	2.0				-		ا
1 • DB Pac	No	Towards	Act mill North	400	•	0 Stern	• B90	1	9	620	s 200	All Yes	dby	>50% Standby	100 >	st No	8 West	0.1	1.7	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1053 1059	Yes 1	135 KK	,
• • DB Pac	No	Stationary	Stat/unkn	300	•			2	2	300	57 5		St				8 East	0.0	0.8		Before			_	1
DB Pac	No	Lateral			•		100 B90	2 1	1						> 06	• No	•	0.0	•		Before 1300	1050 1051			<u>_</u>
DB Pac	No	Away			•		• F90	с v	1		•			<50% Standby	0	• No	0	0.0	•			1045 1046	-	120 KK	<u></u>
DB Pac	No	Away			•			<u></u>	1							SE No	11 5	0.0	•			1045 1046		149 KK	<u>, </u>
2 • DB Pac	No	Stationary			•		30 F90	1	5			-	dby Standby	>50% Standby	100 >	thNo	5 South	0.0	•			1044 1049	Yes 1		,
DB Pac	Yes	Stationary	Stat/un	380	•		• F90	2	11	410	60				100	th	8 South	0.1	1 2.0	0 Flood	Before 1300	1044 1055	No 1		ا_ر
• • DB Pac	No	Away			•	~	• B90	1	1		•						0	0.0	•			1039 1040			1
 DB Pac 		Stationary		300			• F90	2	14	300				>50% Standby	100	st Yes	8 East	0.0	0.9			1038 1052			
	No	Stationary	Stat/unk	43	w 7.01		100 F60	2 1	1		590		All Standby	•	•	• No	•	0.0	2.4		_	1037 1038	Yes 1		
 Boat DB Pac 	Yes	Lateral	Act mill West	380	•	0 Bow	• F90	2	14	640	35	All Yes	All	<50%	0	st No	5 West	0.0	-0.1	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1036 1050	Yes 1	129 KK	
 Shade DB Pac 	No	Away		220	•	W Side	• SW		1		•	lby Yes	dby Standby	<50% Standby	0	• No	0	0.0	•	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1036 1037	Yes 1		
DB Pac	No	Towards	Polar North	220	le •	W Side	• SW	1	1		•	ne No	None None	• No	•	• No	•	0.0	•	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1036 1037	Yes 1	102 BF	1
DB Pac	No	Lateral	Polar East	260	•	0 Bow	• F90	1	1		•	lby No	dby Standby	>50% Standby	100 >	th Yes	16 South	0.2	•	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1035 1036	Yes 1	127 KK	
DB Pac	No	Towards	Act mill North	300	• n		 B90 	1	1	470	s 200	All Yes	~	>50% Standby	100 >	st Yes	8 East	0.0	0 1.1	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1034 1035	Yes 1	117 KK	1
DB Pac		Towards	220 Act mill North	220	•		• F90	3	2	•	•	lby Yes	dby Standby	<50% Standby	> 0	• No	0	0.0	•	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1031 1033	No 1	120 KK	
 Misc DB Pac 	No	Towards	Polar North	260	•		• F90		1			lby No	dby Standby	>50% Standby	100 >	th Yes	16 South	0.2	•	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1030 1031	Yes 1	127 KK	
DB Pac	No	Towards	Polar North	480	le •	W Side	3 NW	1	1	•	•	lby No	None Standby	>50% No	< 06	SE No	11 \$	0.0	•	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1029 1030	Yes 1	149 KK	1
6 • DB Pac	No	Towards	Polar North	500	•	0 Bow	• F90	1	1	•	•	ne No	None None	>50% No	100 >	SE No	8	0.1	•	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1028 1029	No 1	131 KK	,
• • The 60	No	Towards	Act mill North	119	le 11.278	0 Side	 East 60 		1	130	s 580	lby Yes	All Standby	>50%	100 >	st No	8 West	0.0	-0.7	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1023 1024	Yes 1	143 KK	1
• • DB Pac	No	Stationary	Pa mill Stat/unknown	320	•	0 Stern	 B90 	2	1		s 200	lby Yes	All Standby	>50%	100 >	st No	3 East	0.1	2.4	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1023 1024	Yes 1	121 BF	1
DB Pac	No	Lateral	Act mill East	300	•		• F90	2	7	300	s 75	All Yes		>50% Standby	100 >	st Yes	8 East	0.0	1.2	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1022 1029	No 1	117 KK	1
DB Pac	No	Away			•		• F90	1	1		•				< 06	SE No	s S	0.0	•		Before 1300	1022 1023			-
DB Pac	No	Towards		220			• B90	<u></u>	2				Stano	<50% Standby	0		0	0.0			Before 1300	1022 1024	-		<u></u>
• • The 60	Yes	Away	Act mill South	74	le 4.877	0 Side	 East 60 	1	10	20	s 460	All Yes	All	<50%	0	st No	3 West	0.0	0.1	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1020 1030	Yes 1	128 BF	
DB Pac	No	Stationary	Stat/un]		•			3 1500	3							• No	•	0.0	•		Before 1300	1020 1023	-		<u>_</u>
DB Pac	No	Away		480			2 F90		1			lby No		>50% No	> 06	SE No	s S	0.0	•	0 Ebb	Before 1300	1018 1019	Yes 1	149 KK	Ļ
• • The 60		Stationary	Stat/unkn	88			1 F60	1	1						100 >	thNo	5 South	0.0			Before 1300	1017 1018			
• • The 60	No	Lateral		74	n 4.877		4 B60		2		400		-		0	• No	0	0.0	0.1		Before 1300	1015 1017	Yes 1	28 BF	<u></u>
 Shade DB Pac 	Yes	Lateral			•		• NW	2	8				-	>50% Standby			8 East	0.0			Before	1014 1022	No 1		
	No	Lateral		500	•		• F90	<u> </u>	2	630	100					SE No	<u>در</u>	0.0	-0.3	ъ	Before 1300	1014 1016	Yes 1		<u> </u>
Boat	No	Lateral		220			• F90	<u>ں</u> ،	23		•					• No	0	0.0	•					120 KK	
DB Pac	No	Away		220	•		• F90	<u>ں</u>	υ.								0	0.0							_
DB Pac	No	Away		300	•		• NW	2	1	310				>50% Standby		st Yes	8 East	0.0	1.2			1009 1010			
DB Pac	No	Lateral		340	•		• F90		30		80			>50%	100 >	• No	0	0.0	1 2.0	0 Flood	Before 1300	1006 1036	No 1		<u></u>
• • The 60	No	Lateral		81	le 6.706		30 East 60	<u> </u>	1	100	380		dby Standby	<50% Standby	0	• No	0	0.0	0.2		Before 1300	1004 1005		28 BF	<u></u>
DB Pac	No	Away	S	500	•		• B90	2	4	830	s 250	by Yes	-	>50% Standby	70 >	SE No	3	0.0	1 -0.4	0 Flood		958 1002		142 KK	<u>, </u>
DB Pac	No	Lateral	Polar East	500	•	0 Stern	6 B90		1		s 200	lby Yes	dby Standby	>50% Standby	100 >	st Yes	16 East	0.3	1.6	0 Flood	Before 1300	856 256	Yes	152 KK	
• • The 60	No	Lateral	Act mill West	59	w 14.935	0 Bow	• F60	2	2		•	lby Yes	dby Standby	<50% Standby	0	st No	11 East	0.2	•	0 Ebb	Before 1300	955 957	No	20 KK	1
DB Pac	No	Towards		180	•			2	3						0	• No	0	0.0	•					_	
• • DB Pac	No	Towards		180	•		200 B90	2 2	-									0.0	•	E				-	
•	No	Away	South	260		0			1							Yes					Before 1300		_	_	,
	ine? Grebo	Behav Dir 2 In line? Grebes	Behav Behav dir	Shore	2 Depth	Zone 2	al Zone	#'s Actual	840 -	60 Pile	DB Pile	te Drive	ate 60 State	Clds 2 DB State	Cids Cia	Rain	Wd ->	Wave V	Tide	T. Sty	AM/PM	Start Stop	ound St	J.D. 10 R	<u>د</u>

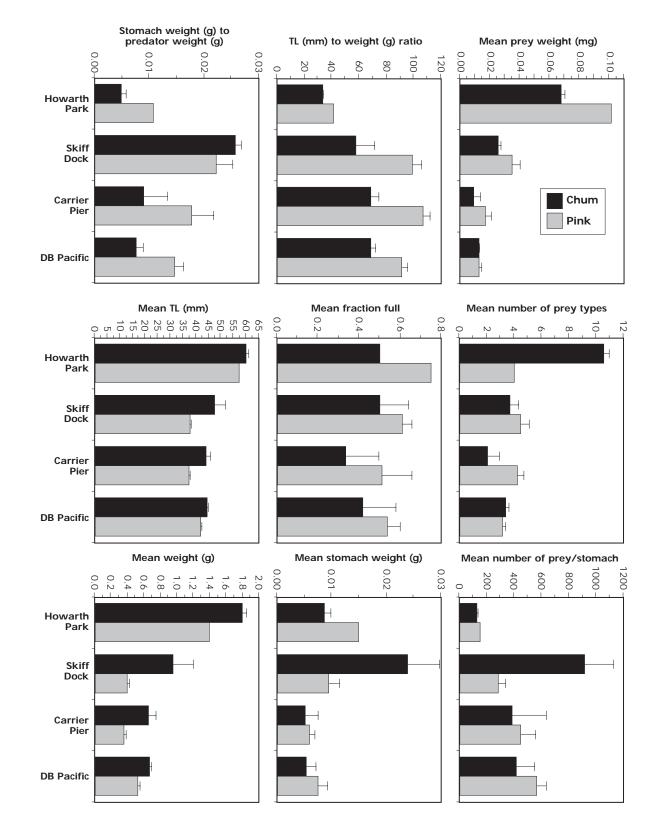
	-		_						-	-	_			ſ		Г				-	_		,				-
• The 60	•	N	Towards	North	14 Act mill		10 668	Stern	B60	<u> </u>	- - 1	0 130	Vec 280	Standhy V	Standhy Sta	>50% Star	100 1	5	2 SF	0.0	•	E LUU	Before 1300	11222	No 1220	KK K	137
The An		ND	Stationary	Stat/unkn	-				- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	<u> </u>	- 		ON		S	20		ND	5 South	0.0			Defore 1200	1220			121
-		No	Lateral				5.4			2 500	- oc				2			No	3 East	0.0	•	Ξ	Before 1300	3 1226	Yes 1218		114
-	1	No	Lateral		Act mill					1 30			No					No	3 West	0.0	•		Before 1300				145
Movement The 60	 Move 	No	Stationary	Stat/unknown	Pa mill	59	5.791) Stern	• B60	2 •	5 0	0 130	es 330	Standby Yes	Standby Sta	<50% Star	0	No	•	0.0	1.4	Ebb	Before 1300	5 1220	No 1215	KK	120
• The 60	•	No	Lateral			88	9.449		Eas	•	2		0	None No		>50% N	100 >	No	l6 South	0.1 1	•		Before 1300	3 1215	Yes 1213		131
DB Pac	•	No	Lateral			480	•			1 12	8	0	es 60					No	2 West	0.0	-0.8	ы	Before 1300	2 1220			144
DB Pac	3	No	Away							2 100	6							No	• East	0.2	•	-	Before 1300			BŖ	109
	•	No	Towards		Act mill) Stern	B60	<u> 1</u>	<u>, s</u>						100 ×	No	8 West	0.0	-0.3	±٦	Before 1300			K,	130
_	•	N	Towards		Act mill		۲ ک		- Bén	<u> </u>		130	330	Standhy Yes	ç				•	0.0	16		Refore 1300				120
 DB Pac The 60 	• •	NO	I owards	West	400 Act mill 180 Polar	180	•	Stern	ByU		י ג א ג	• • •	• 200	None No	None N	>50% Star	v v	N NO	3 West	0.0	•	Floor	Before 1300	1202	Yes 1200		145
Shade DB Pac		Yes	Lateral		Polar	560			• F90	<u> </u>	6							: No	8 East	0.0	2.1		Before 1300			I K	150
	•	Yes	Lateral		A	480	•			1 12	, <u></u>	•		Standby Yes	Standby Sta		95 ×	No	2 West	0.0	-0.8	Ξ	Before 1300				144
DB Pac	•	No	Away	s	220 Act mill	220	•			2	1	0 420		Standby Yes				No	•	0.0	1.6	Ebb	Before 1300	9 1200			120
DB Pac	•	No	Away	South	Polar	580			• B90		-	•	es 200	Standby Yes	All Sta	>50%	100 >	Yes	19 SE	0.1 1	2.4		Before 1300	7 1158	Yes 1157	KK	151
DB Pac	•	No	Away	South	Act mill	220	•			•	0 1			Standby Yes		<50% Star	0 <	No	•	0.0	1.6	Ebb	Before 1300	5 1156	No 1155	KK	120
• The 60		No	Lateral	West	Act mill	102	10.668) Side	 East 60 	1	9 4	0 130	es 290	All Yes	Standby	>50% Star	95 >	No	3 SW	0.0	2.1	Ebb	Before 1300	¥ 1158	Yes 1154	KK	138
 DB Pac 	•	Yes	Lateral	East	480 Act mill	480	•			1 12	۔ س	0	es 20	Standby Yes		>50%	95 V	No	2 West	0.0	-0.9	Flood	Before 1300	0 1153	Yes 1150	KĶ	144
 DB Pac 	•	No	Towards			500	•		• F90		۔ در					>50% Star	100 >	No	5 South	0.0	•		Before 1300	0 1153	Yes 1150		134
 DB Pac 	•	No	Stationary	Stat/unknown	Pa mill	260	•) Stern	• B90	1	0 1	0690	200 200	Standby Yes	Standby Sta	 Star 	•	No	•	•	2.1	Ebb	Before 1300	3 1149	Yes 1148	BF	108
• The 60	•	No	Towards	North	Act mill	81	5.182) Stern	 B60 	2	D 11	0 130	es 600	Standby Yes	All Sta	<50%	0 <	No	5 West	0.0	-0.3	Flood	Before 1300	5 1157	Yes 1146	KK	129
• The 60	S)	No	Towards	North	88 Act mill		9.449) Side	 East 60 		6		0	None No	None 1	>50% N	100 >	No	16 South	0.1 1	•	Ebb	Before 1300	5 1152	Yes 1146	131 KK	131
DB Pac	•	No	Lateral	East	Act mill	260	•) Bow	• F90	2	0 1	0 610	es 80	Standby Yes	Standby Sta	 Star 	•	No	•	•	2.1	Ebb	Before 1300	4 1145	Yes 1144	BF	108
• The 60	•	No	Lateral	West	Act mill	119	12.802) Stern	 B60 	1	2 2	0 130	es 460	All Yes	All	<50%	10 <	No	3 West	0.0	1.1	Flood	Before 1300	1 1143	Yes 1141	KK	141
DB Pac	•	No	Lateral			580	•		• F90	1	1						100 >	Yes	19 SE		2.4		Before 1300	1 1142		KK	151
 DB Pac 	•	No	Away	s	Act mill						6	520	200					No	•	0.0	1.8		Before 1300	0 1146	-		120
• The 60	S)	No	Lateral		Act mill		s			3 1000	20						100 >	No	3 East	0.0	•	ы	Before 1300	7 1157	Yes 1137	KK	114
• The 60		No	Lateral		88 Act mill		7.01		6 B60		1	0 130	es 300	Standby Yes		>50%	10	No	2 West	0.0	-0.3		Before 1300	5 1137		KK	130
• The 60	•	No	Towards		130 Act mill				 East 60 	1	5							No	1 SE	0.0 1	•		Before 1300	5 1140		KK	149
• The 60	•	No	Away	s	Act mill		10.668		• B60		2	0	_				30 <	No	3 SW	0.0	•		Before 1300				136
	•	Yes	Lateral	East		560			• F90	<u></u>	1	0	00 es	Standby Yes		<50%	<u>ہ</u>	No	8 East	0.0	2.3	Ebb	Before 1300	¥ 1135	Yes 1134		150
Movement The 60	• Move	No	Towards		Act mill	_			• B60		4	0 130					100 0	No	2	0.0	2.0		Before 1300				137
• The 60	-	Vec	Towards	North	Act mill	74	51	Side	 Fast 60 	<u> </u>	χ -		490	All Ves	All All	~50% Stat			3 West	0.0	01	Floor	Before 1300	1 1130	103 1130 Vec 1131		178
		V INO	Lateral		14		T0./			<u> </u>		001						ND	4 west	0.0	c c c		Delote 1200			N	150
+		No	Lateral		Polar		U			- 1 - 1	n 4	7			ç			NO	5 East	0.0	•	E	Before 1300			NN I	120
DB Pac	3	No	Stationary	Stat/unk	-					1 30	4	•		Standby No				No	5 South	0.0	•	Ebb	Before 1300			KK	134
DB Pac	4	No	Lateral	West	Act mill	400) Stern	• B90		10	0 620	200 200	Standby Yes	Standby Sta	>50% Star	100 ×	No	8 West	0.1	1.4	Ebb	Before 1300	5 1135	Yes 1125	KK	135
DB Pac	•	No	Stationary	Stat/un]	Pa mill	500	•		0 F90	1 30	5		[0]	None No	None I	>50% N	100 >	No	8 SE	0.1	•	Ebb	Before 1300	5 1130	No 1125	KK	131
Movement The 60	 Move 	Yes	Away	South	Act mill		8.534		 East 60 		8		•	All Yes	Standby	<50% Star	0	No	6 West	0.2 1	1.9	Ξ	Before 1300	¥ 1132	Yes 1124		123
 DB Pac 	•	Yes	Away	South	Act mill	220	•) Bow	• F90	2	11	0 420	es 40	Standby Yes	All Sta	<50%	0	No	•	0.0	2.0	Ebb	Before 1300	3 1134	No 1123	KK	120
 DB Pac 	•	No	Towards	North		280	•		NW		1		es 100	Standby Yes		<50% Star	0	No	3 West	0.0	-0.1	Ebb	Before 1300	2 1123	Yes 1122	ĸĸ	128
 DB Pac 	•	No	Towards	North	\geq	400	•		• B90		4	0 620	200 ss	Standby Yes	Standby Sta	>50% Star	100 >	No	8 West	0.1	1.5	Ebb	Before 1300	1 1125	No 1121	KK	135
• The 60	•	No	Lateral	East	Polar	114) Side	1 East 60		5	0 30	es 330	Standby Yes		>50%	100 >	No	2 SE	0.0	2.0	Ebb	Before 1300	0 1125	Yes 1120		137
 The 60 	•	No	Stationary	Stat/unknown	Pa mill	81	8.534) Stern	• B60		82	• 130	•	All Yes	Standby	<50% Star	0	No	l6 West	0.2 1	1.9	Flood	Before 1300	9 1241	Yes 1119	KK	123
• The 60	•	No	Towards		Act mill	65	14.935		• B60	2	2	0 130	es 370	Standby Yes		<50% Star	0	No	•	0.0	2.0	Ebb	Before 1300	3 1120	Yes 1118		120
 The 60 	•	No	Away	South	Act mill	114	12.802		3 East 60	1	6	15	es 520	All Yes	Standby	<50% Star	10 <	No	3 West	0.0	8.0	Flood	Before 1300	¥ 1120	Yes 1114		141
• The 60	•	No	Towards		A	43	7.01		• B60	2	0 16	0 130				•	•	No	•	0.0	2.3		Before 1300	1 1127	No 1111		108
DB Pac	•	No	Lateral						NW	2	10	<u> </u>					<u> </u>	No	5 West	0.0	-0.3	E	Before 1300	1121			129
 The 60 		Yes	Away	South					• F60	2	3	40	es 400					No			2.1		Before 1300	1113			120
 DB Pac 		No	Stationary	Stat/unknown	Pa mill		•				2										•		Before 1300				131
r Act Rig		line? Gr	Behav Dir 2 In line? Grebes	Behav dir	Behav	Shore		Zone 2	I Zone	#'s Actual	Sq0	e 60 Pile	e DB Pile	tate Drive	tate 60 State	Clds 2 DB State	Cids Cia	Rain	∎ ∨	Vave Wd	Tide V	T. Stg	AM/PM	Stop	ound Start	ID Ro	L D

		o and o line y			~111		_		-	_	T CO	ountropy	oranopy	2000	101	100 m	TT 0.0	_	100	THEFT TOOL				1
	N	Stationary	560 Pa mill Stat funknown		Stern •	Ron	•	- r	•	•	Vec	Standby	Standhy	<50%		W/Pet	0.0 11	•	Fhh	After 1300	1321	Vec 1320		150
DB Pac		Lateral	Act mill					2 12	290	45	Yes	All	All	×50%	No 100	East	0.0 8	-0.9	Ebb	After 1300		Yes 1320		117
Boat		Lateral	Act mill		Bow 10.668		•		70 1	340	Yes	All	Standby	<50%		South	0.0 3			After 1300				136
• • DB Pac	No	Stationary	280 Pa mill Stat/unknown	• 2	Bow	F90 I	200	1	•	•	No	None	None	>50%	Yes 90	East	0.0 3	•	Flood	After 1300	3 1319	Yes 1318	KK	114
Boat The 60		Towards	Polar N				• Ea	22	50	680	Yes	Standby	Standby			West	0.0 11		Flood	After 1300				129
 The 60 		Lateral	Act mill		~1		•		130	•	Yes	Standby	Standby			West	0.1 8	2.2	Ebb	After 1300		Yes 1316		123
• The 60		Away	Polar				4 Ea	-	100	150	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	No 100	West	8 0.0	2.0	Ebb	After 1300		No 131		122
		Iateral	Polar				• ,	,	• !	•	S S	None	None			West	0.0 3	•	Flood	After 1300				124
• • UB Fac	No	Towards	81 Polar North		Side 7.315	Fast 60 S	1 • ਲ	-	20	• •	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%		West	0.0 11	2.2	Flood	After 1300	1312	Yes 1310 Yes 1310		123
		I OWAIRDS	Act mill I		0.0				- UCL	900	Yes	All	Standby		ND DN	West	0.0 8		Flood	After 1200				150
		Stationary	Pa mill Stat/unh				•		100	410	Yes	Standby	All			West	0.0 3	2.0	Ebb	After 1300				138
• • The 60		Towards	Polar				4 Ea:		50	220	Yes	Standby	Standby			West	0.0 8	2.1	Ebb	After 1300		Yes 1308	KK	122
• • The 60	No	Away	108 Polar South		Side 12.192	East 60 S	• Eat	1	80	450	Yes	All	Standby	>50%	No 50	West	0.1 8	2.0	Flood	After 1300	7 1309	No 1307	KK	141
Shade DB Pac	Yes	Towards	600 Polar North	•	Side	NW S	4	1	•	50	Yes	Standby	All	<50%	No 20	West	0.0 3	1.5	Flood	After 1300	7 1308	No 1307	KK	156
• • The 60	No	Lateral	59 Act mill West		Stern 9.144		•	¥ 2	•	•	No	Standby	None	>50%	No 100	West	0.0 8	•	Flood	After 1300	5 1310	Yes 1306	KK	116
 DB Pac 		Towards	480 Act mill North	•			•	1	•	•	No	None	None	>50%	No 95	•	0.0 0	•	Flood	After 1300	5 1311	Yes 1306		145
		Lateral	Act mill				•	22	290 1		Yes	Standby	Standby			East	0.0 8	-0.9		After 1300				117
		Towards			Stern 10.668		•	-	130		Yes	All	Standby			SE	0.0 2	1.6	Ebb	After 1300				137
•		Away	Act mill		Side		•	2	430 10		Yes	Standby	AII		_	South	0.0 5	1.5	Ebb	After 1300		Yes 1303		121
DB Pac		Away	Polar	•	Side		2	_	•	•	No	Standby	None	>50%		SE	0.0 11	•	Ebb	After 1300			К,	149
DB Pac		Lateral	Polar	•	Bow		25	-	•	45	Yes	Standby	All	>50%			0.0 0	-0:3	Flood	After 1300			Ϋ́,	144
		Towards	_				•	1	•	•	No	None	None	>50%	No 95	•	0.0 0	•	Flood	After 1300		No 1300	K,	145
Shade		Lateral	Polar				•		•	•	N	None	None	<50%	No 0	West	0.0 3	•	Flood	After 1300	1301			124
•		Towards	Polar				• Eas	_	•	•	No	None	None	<50%	No 0	West	0.0 3	•	Flood	Before 1300	1258			124
	No	Away	74 Polar South		Side 4.572	East 60 5	5		80	470	Yes	Standby	Standby	< 50%	0 No	West	0.0 8	0.4	Flood	Before 1300	1257	Yes 1256		128
		Lateral	Act mill				• •		3 .	2/0	NO	UIN	INOILE	2002/		west	2 0.0	-	FIDOU	Defore 1200	1221	Vec 1356		124
		Away	Polar S				•		•	•	No	None	None		001 ON	South	0.1 10	• •	EDD EDD	Before 1200	1255			13/
		IOWAIUS	Polar				• •		• 20 •	•	N ₂	All	Statituby			west	0.1 0	- <i>L</i> . <i>L</i>	FILL	Defore 1200	73C1	1		121
		Lateral	Act mill				• •		3 •	• •	No	None	None			West	0.0 3	ی د	Flood	Before 1300	1251			145
		Lateral	Act mill		Stern 12.192			1	130	400	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	No 50	West	0.1 8	1.7	Flood	Before 1300	1250			141
•		Lateral	Act mill				•	2	130	600	Yes	Standby	Standby	<50%	No 0	West	0.0 11	0.3	Flood	Before 1300	1252	Yes 1247	KĶ	129
Shade DB Pac		Away	Polar	•			4	-	•	200	Yes	Standby	Standby	<50%		West	0.0 3	1.3	Flood	Before 1300	1256	Yes 1245		156
 DB Pac 		Stationary	520 Pa mill Stat/unknown	•	Bow		2	1	•	60	Yes	Standby	All	>50%	Yes 100	SE	0.2 11	2.5	Flood	Before 1300	1244	Yes 1243		152
• • The 60		Lateral					1 Eas		•	•	No	None	None			West	0.0 3	•	Flood	Before 1300	1243		К <u></u>	145
•		Towards	Act mill		Stern 10.668		• {	1	130	280	Yes	Standby	Standby			SE	0.0 2	•	Ebb	Before 1300	1242	No 1240		137
Misc		Towards	Act mill				25		• •	5 5	Yes	Standby	All	>50%		•	0.0	-0.4	Flood	Before 1300	1254	No 124		144
Boat The 60	ND IND	Tomande	220 ACUITILI SOUUT		Row 10 668	FK0 J	•	-	120 1	200	Vec	Standby	Standhu	×50%		Weet	0.0	2.1	Fhh	Before 1300	1720	Tes 123/	KK N	120
		Lateral			Stern				•	•	No	None	None	>50%	No 95	West	0.0 3	•	Flood	Before 1300	1238		KK	145
		Away	Act mill		Stern			_	•	200	Yes	Standby	Standby				0.2 11	2.5	Flood	Before 1300	1237	Yes 1236		152
• • The 60		Towards	88 Act mill North	7.01			•	1	130 3	300	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	No 100	West	0.0 8	-2.1	Flood	Before 1300	1238	No 1236		130
DB Pac		Away		• 4	Stern		•	1	•	•	No	Standby	None	>50%	No 80	SE	0.0 11	•	Ebb	Before 1300	5 1236	Yes 1235	KK	149
 DB Pac 	Yes	Towards	220 Act mill North	• 2	Bow	F90 I	•	2 2	430	30	Yes	Standby	All	%05>	0 NO	•	0.0 0.0	1.2	Ebb	Before 1300	1234	Yes 1232	KK	120
 The 60 	No	Lateral	74 Act mill West		Side 7.315	East 60	• Ea:	_	120	•	Yes	Standby	Standby	>50%	No 100	West	0.2 16	2.1	Flood	Before 1300	1229	Yes 1228	KK	123
• • The 60		Lateral						1	•	•	No	None	None		No 100	South	0.1 16	•	Ebb	Before 1300	1231	Yes 1228	KK	131
• • The 60		Lateral	Polar		Bow 5.486		100	2	•	•	No	None	None		No 100	East	0.0 3	•	Flood	Before 1300	1229		KK	114
		Stationary	Pa mill Stat/unl		Bow		•	1	•	•	No	Standby	None			SE	0.0 11	•	Ebb	Before 1300	1228		KK	149
		Towards	Polar				•	<u> </u>	•	•	No	None	None			East	0.2 •	•	Ebb	Before 1300	1226		BR I	109
•	No	Lateral	West	49			-	_	•		No	None	None			South	0.1 16	•	Ebb	Before 1300	1223		K <u>K</u>	131
I •	No	Towards No •	5	•	Stern •	<u> </u>				200				>50%	No 100	West				Before 1300	1222		KK	135
	ine? Grebe	Rehav Dir 2 In 1	Behav dir	Sho	Zone 2 Dept	lone Zon	Actual Zo	8'#	Pile Obs'	DB Pile 60 Pile	Drive DE	60 State	DB State	Cids 2	ain Clds	 	lave Wd	Tide Wa	T. Stg	AW/PM	22 00	und Start	2	Ŀ

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0 0				Away		_				•		30 1						0		16 W	0.2			After 1300				12
· ·				s	Stat/unl					•	2			Yes			~50%			8 W	0.0			After 1300				12
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Bound scale Stand scale <tt>Stand scale Stand scale</tt>	 DB Pac 									•	1	•	•	No	tandby					8 W	0.0	•		After 1300				11
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B Rent State MAM T. State Mail Mail <t< td=""><td>•</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>•</td><td><u>_</u> ,</td><td>• •</td><td>•</td><td>N IS</td><td></td><td>None</td><td>-</td><td>0</td><td>Pet No</td><td>16</td><td>0.0</td><td>• ;</td><td></td><td>After 1300</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1):</td></t<>	•									•	<u>_</u> ,	• •	•	N IS		None	-	0	Pet No	16	0.0	• ;		After 1300				1):
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Bound State Stop Marce Mod State St				01						•		<u> </u>							Pet No		0.0			After 1300				1
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MVV V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	• The 60										1	30 8	_					30 -		3 Sou	0.0			After 1300				13
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ID Round Start Stop AM/PM I. Stg Tide Wave W/d \rightarrow Rain Cits Distance Go State Drive DB File Cone Zone Zone Zone Zone Zone Zone Zone Zone Cone Cone Zone Zone Zone Zone Zone Zone Distance Distance <thdistance< th=""> Distance Distance</thdistance<>						Act mil				• •	<u>- </u>	• 2	•							<u> </u>	0.0			After 1300				14
ID Bound Stop AM/PM I. Sty Tifle Wave Wd \rightarrow Rain Cids	DB Pac					Act mil					1	20		Yes						8 W	0.0			After 1300				4
ID Round Stop AM/PM I. Stop Main Bit Clds Clds D State 60 State Delta Diffe Clds Z and Z and Actual Zone Zone Depth Store Behav Diffe Graphic History #/s Actual Zone Zone Depth Store Behav Diffe Graphic History #/s Actual Zone Diffe Diffe Diffe Glds #/s Actual Zone Zone Diffe	•		7 No		Stat/unknown	0 Pa mil					2	9 0					>50%		• No	•	0.0			After 1300				16
1D Round Start Stop AM/PM 1. Stg Tide Wave Wd -> Rain Cids Cids 2 DB State 60 State Drive DB Pile 60 Pile Obs' #'s Actual Zone Zone 2 Depth Shore Behav Behav Dir 2 In line? Grebes	•		l No		West	0 Act mil.					3 1	•			None	None				с н	0.0			After 1300			KĶ	11
	Other Act		In line?		Behav dir	e Behav				20	A	le Obs'					₽		> Rain	1.		۰.	1.	AMIPM			∎	5 .1

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	•	•	Iateral							<u>,</u>	-		Ves					v N	•	•	•		After 1300		_		=
DB Pac	•	Yes	Lateral				•			3 1000	2					>50%			-				After 1300		Yes 1530		110
 DB Pac 	•	Yes	Away	South	≥	4			• F90		0	25 460							3 West	0.0	ь 0.6		After 1300			_	137
• The 60	10	No	Away	South					6 F60			•	No						8 West	0.0	•		After 1300				127
 The 60 	6	No	Lateral	West	Polar	74	w 6.096		1 F60	1	•	•	No	None I	None	<50%	40 •	st No	8 West	0.0	•	00 Flood	After 1300	28 1529	Yes 1528	7 KK	127
 The 60 	•	No	Lateral		_	9			• B60	с	•	•	Yes				0	• No	•	0.0	ы 0.3	00 Ebb	After 1300	26 1531			92
• The 60		No	Stationary	Stat/unl		9			 East 60 	2	•	•	Yes						•	0.0	ь 0.3		After 1300		Yes 1525		92
 The 60 	•	No	Away	South	Act mill	65 J	n 9.144	0 Stern	 B60 	2	•	•	No	Standby 1	None Sta	>50%	100 >	st No	8 West	0.0	•	00 Flood	After 1300	25 1528	No 1525	6 KK	116
 DB Pac 		Yes	Towards	North	≥	500	•				0 22	25 510				>50%	100	it Yes	16 East	0.0	d 2.9	н	After 1300	23 1545		1 KK	141
 DB Pac 	•	No	Away		Polar		•		250 F90	2 2	0 1	60 230					100 ×		0		b 2.1		After 1300			0 KK	110
DB Pac	•	No	Towards		۶I		•		9 B90		•	•							8 West	0.0	•		After 1300				150
 DB Pac 	S	No	Away	South	Polar	400	e •	W Side	• NW	11	•	•	No	Standby 1	None Sta	>50%	100 ×	ENo	5 SE	0.0	•	00 Flood	After 1300	20 1525	Yes 1520	4 KK	134
Movement The 60	• Mov	Yes	Away	South	Act mill	119	le 11.278	0 Side	50 East 60	1	25 44	400 2	Yes 4	All Y	All	>50%	70 >	it No	8 West	0.1	b 1.3	00 Ebb	After 1300	20 1604	Yes 1520	138 KK	13
 DB Pac 	•	No	Away	South	Polar		le •		5 NW	1	• 1	100	Yes 10	Standby Y		>50% Sta	100 >	st No	3 West	0.0	d 2.5	00 Flood	After 1300	1518	No 1517		143
Boat DB Pac	•	No	Towards	North	Polar	420	•	X Side	• SW	1	0 5	200 550	Yes 20	Standby Y	Standby Sta	>50% Sta	100 >	W No	8 SW	0.1	ь -0.1	00 Ebb	After 1300	15 1520	No 1515	5 KK	135
DB Pac	•	No	Towards	North	Polar	380	e •	W Side	5 NW	1	0 4	150 480	Yes 19	Standby Y	Standby Sta	>50% Sta	70 >	st No	5 West	0.1	b 1.6	00 Ebb	After 1300)8 1512	Yes 1508	8 KK	138
 DB Pac 	•	No	Stationary	Stat/unl	-	300	•	0 Stern	• B90	с	0 1	200 490	Yes 20	Standby Y	All Stz	>50%	60 >	it No	16 West	0.3	d 1.1	00 Flood	After 1300	06 1507	 1506 		115
 DB Pac 	•	No	Towards	North	Polar	560	e •	W Side	9 NW	1	•	•	Yes	Standby Y	Standby Sta	<50% Sta	s A	st No	8 West	0.0	•	00 Ebb	After 1300	05 1510	Yes 1505	0 KK	150
 DB Pac 	•	No	Towards	North	Polar	500	•	0 Stern	• B90	2	0	200 700	Yes 20	All Y	All	>50%	90	st No	3 East	0.0	d 2.9	00 Flood	After 1300	05 1513	Yes 1505	141 KK	14
 DB Pac 		Yes	Towards			520	e •		5 NW	1	• 2		Yes	Standby Y		>50%	100	st No	3 West	0.0	d 2.3	00 Flood	After 1300)5 1507	Yes 1505		143
DB Pac		No	Towards		Act mill				40 B90	-	2	200 530	Yes 20	Standby Y	Standby Sta			V No	8 WW	0.1	d 1.1	00 Flood	After 1300		Yes 1503	0 KK	130
 DB Pac 		No	Away		Act mill			0 Stern	• B90		3		Yes 20	Standby Y			60	V No	3 SW	0.0	0.2	00 Ebb	After 1300		Yes 1502	6 KK	136
 DB Pac 		No	Lateral						2 NW		2			Standby Y			<u>ر</u>	st No	8 West	0.0	•		After 1300		No 1500	0 KK	150
• The 60		No	Towards				n 9.144		• B60	2	4	•	No				100		8 West	0.0	•	E	After 1300			6 KK	116
• The 60		No	Stationary	Stat/unl					• F60	L L	• 20	•	Yes					No	•	0.0	0.3		After 1300			2 BF	92
DB Pac		No	Stationary			30			• B90	2		200 490		Standby Y			60	st No	16 West	0.3	d 1.1	E	After 1300	58 1459	 1458 	-	115
 DB Pac 		No	Away	South	Act mill	440	e •		• NW	2	0 2	120 710	Yes 12	Standby Y	Standby Sta	>50% Sta	20	st No	8 East	0.0	d 2.6	00 Flood	After 1300	58 1500	Yes 1458		142
Misc DB Pac		No	Away	South	Polar	420	•		• NW	-	0 11	100 520	Yes 10	Standby Y		>50%	100	W No	8 SW	0.1	ь -0.1	00 Ebb	After 1300	57 1508	Yes 1457		135
 DB Pac 	•	No	Lateral	West	Polar	500	•	0 Bow	 F90 	1	0 3	15 520	Yes	Standby Y	All Sta	>50%	90	it No	3 East	0.0	d 2.7	00 Flood	After 1300	55 1458	Yes 1455	1 KK	141
DB Pac	•	Yes	Stationary	Stat/unknown	Pa mill	260	•		• F90	2	0 1	10 610	Yes	Standby Y	All Sta	•	•	• No	•	•	b 1.2	00 Ebb	After 1300	52 1453	Yes 1452	8 BF	108
• The 60	•	No	Away	South	Polar	5 74	w 6.096		• F60	1	• 1	•	No	None I	None	~50%	0 •	st No	16 West	0.2	•	00 Flood	After 1300	51 1452	Yes 1451	124 KK	12
DB Pac	•	No	Lateral	West	Act mill	380	n •	0 Stern	 B90 	1	9 0	200 600	Yes 20	All Y	All	>50%	60 >	st No	5 West	0.1	b 1.6	00 Ebb	After 1300	50 1456	Yes 1450	8 KK	138
 DB Pac 	3	No	Away	South	Polar	360	•		• F90	1	0 1	220 710	Yes 22	Standby Y	Standby Sta	<50% Sta	0	st No	16 West	0.3	d 1.2	00 Flood	After 1300	í8 1449	Yes 1448	129 KK	12
 DB Pac 	•	No	Towards	North	Polar		•		6 SW		• 2			Standby Y			5	st No	8 West	0.0	•		After 1300	í8 1450	-		150
DB Pac	•	No	Towards	North	۶I	4			• NW		0	60 680					20		8 East	0.0	d 2.6		After 1300		-		142
 The 60 	•	No	Lateral	West	Polar		le 6.096		 East 60 	1	•					~50%	0	st No	16 West	0.2	۵. •	00 Flood	After 1300	¥7 1448	Yes 1447		124
 DB Pac 	•	No	Away	South	2		•		• B90		0 2	700							8 West	0.1			After 1300				135
 DB Pac 		No	Away						2 SW		-								3 West	0.0	d 2.0	ы	After 1300	¥6 1447	Yes 1446		143
• The 60	•	No	Stationary	Stat/un			n 7.315			2	130 12	220 13							8 West	0.0	b 1.4		After 1300				122
• The 60	•	No	Towards	North					10 East 60	<u> </u>	2	•	No		ş		8		16 SE	0.0	•		After 1300			49 KK	14
• The 60	•	No	Lateral						1 F60		- (•	No						8 West	0.0	•	Ā	After 1300		Yes 1441	4 KK	114
	•	Ves	Stationary	Stat/un	_		0.0		• F60	<u>, ,</u>	ن - ب د									• ?	• ;		After 1300		No 1441		92
DB Pac	•	No	Away						• RON	ء در	1									0.3	1 : 1		After 1300		No 1430		115
	•	No	Stationary	Stat/unk				0 Stern	RON	<u>,</u>	<u> </u>	200 400					60		16 West	0.0	-	1	After 1200				115
_	•	No	Iateral	West						I	-	•	Yes		-				8 West	0.0	•		After 1300				7
• The 60	•	No.	Awav	South			12.1		500 Fast 60	2	• بر	•					50	+	•	•	•		After 1300				60
• The 60	•	No	Towards	North	Polar		•		1 F60	-	-	•							16 SE	0.0			After 1300		Yes 1437		14
 DB Pac 	•	No	Towards	North	×		•		• B90	1	7								3 West	0.0		L.	After 1300				143
 DB Pac 		No	Away	South	Polar		•		• B90		10								3 SW	0.0			After 1300				136
DB Pac		No	Lateral	West	Act mill				• F90	2	2	45 310							8 Fast	0.0	d -0.3		After 1300				117
Shade DB Pac		N	Iateral		2				• NW	<u>-</u> ,	- -	•	No C				3		8 West	0.0	•	푀	After 1300				107
DB Pac	•,	No	Away		Polar				• NW	,	• 5				-		<u>, </u>		8 West	0.0	• ;		After 1300				150
DB Pac		Yes	Away	South	440 Act mill			_			2	40 380		All Y				No				<u>0</u>	After 1300			KK	137
er Act Rig		n line? Gr	Behav Dir 2 In line? Grebes	Behav dir	Behav		2 Depth	Zone 2	al Zone	#'s Actual	<u>1</u>	e 60 Pile	ve DB Pile	60 State Drive	DB State 60 :	Cids 2 DB 9	Cids C	Rain	Wd>	Wave	Jide	T. Sta	AM/PM	't Stop	ound Start	3	J.D.

• The 60	•	No	Lateral	East	108 Act mill		rm 10.668	B60 Stern	• B	2	5	130	410	Yes	/ Standby	Standby	>50%	o 70	West No	8	0.1	b 1.1)0 Ebb	After 1300	1614 1619	No 16	KK	138
DB Pac	•	No	Towards	North	260 Act mill	 26 	de	SW Side	•	1	1	•	•	No	None	None	<50%	o 40	• No	0	0.0	•)0 Flood	3 After 1300	12 1613	Yes 1612	KK	127
DB Pac	•	No	Away	South	50 Polar	 160 	de	NW Side	•	2	1	200	•	Yes	/ All	Standby	<50%	0	• No	•	0.0	ь 0.0)0 Ebb	5 After 1300	05 1606	Yes 1605	BF	92
DB Pac	•	Yes	Towards	North	i0 Act mill	 240 	WC	F90 Bow	•	2	16	480	25	Yes	I All	All	<50%	0	West No	8	0.2	d -0.3	00 Flood	7 After 1300	01 1617	Yes 1601	KK	120
DB Pac	•	No	Lateral	East	260 Act mill	 26 	WC	F90 Bow	• F	1	1	•	•	No	None	None	<50%	o 40	• No	0	0.0	•	00 Flood	1 After 1300	00 1601	Yes 1600	KK	127
DB Pac	•	No	Stationary	Stat/unknown	160 Pa mill	 16 	WC	F90 Bow	•		1	150	•	Yes	/ Standby	Standby	<50%	0	• No	•	0.0	ы 0.3)0 Ebb	1 After 1300	00 1601	Yes 1600	BF	92
DB Pac	•	No	Away	South	0 Polar	 260 	de	NW Side	• I	1	1	•	•	No	None	None	<50%	o 40	• No	0	0.0	•)0 Flood	3 After 1300	57 1558	No 1557	KK	127
DB Pac	•	No	Away	South	240 Act mill	• 24	m	B90 Stern	•	2	1	520	200	Yes	/ Standby	Standby	<50%	0	West No	∞	0.2	d -0.3)0 Flood) After 1300	1549 1550	Yes 15	KK	120
• The 60	•	No	Stationary	Stat/unknown	119 Pa mill		em 11.278	B60 Stern	• E	1	1	230	370	Yes	/ Standby	Standby	>50%	08 C	West No	8	0.1	b 1.3)0 Ebb	3 After 1300	¥7 1548	Yes 1547	KK	138
Shade DB Pac	•	No	Away	South	0 Act mill	 160 	WC	F90 Bov	•	2	2	150	•	Yes	/ Standby	Standby	<50%	0	• No	•	0.0	b 0.3)0 Ebb	3 After 1300	1546 1548	Yes 15	BF	92
DB Pac	10	No	Away	South)0 Polar	 400 	de	NW Side	•	1	2		•	No	None	None	>50%	D 100	SE No	S	0.0	•	00 Flood	7 After 1300	1545 1547	No 15	KK	134
Misc The 60	•	No	Lateral	West	74 Polar		de 6.096	60 Side	 East 60 	1	1	•	•	No	None	None	>50%	0 c	• No	0	0.0	•	00 Flood	5 After 1300	1545 1546	No 15	KK	127
 DB Pac 	•	No	Away	South	30 Polar	 380 	Side	SW Sie	•	1	1	•	•	No	e Standby	None	>50%	o 100	West No	8	0.0	•	00 Flood	6 After 1300	45 1546	Yes 1545	KK	116
DB Pac	•	No	Lateral	West	280 Act mill	• 28	W	F90 Bov	•	2	2	•	•	No	e None	None	>50%	08 C	West No	8	0.0	•)0 Flood	After 1300	1544 1546	Yes 15	KK	114
DB Pac	•	No	Lateral	West	280 Act mill	 28 	WC	F90 Bov	•	2	2	•	•	No	None	None	>50%	08 C	West No	8	0.0	•	00 Flood	5 After 1300	1544 1546	Yes 15	KK	114
DB Pac	•	Yes	Towards	North	180 Act mill	• 18	WC	F90 Bov	1000 F	3 10	15	230	45	Yes	l Standby	All	>50%	o 100	• No	0		b 2.1)0 Ebb	5 After 1300	1540 1555	Yes 15	KK	110
DB Pac	•	No	Lateral	East	380 Act mill	• 36	WC	F90 Bov	• F	2	3	•	•	No	Standby	None	>50%	0 D	West No	8	0.0	•	00 Flood	2 After 1300	1539 1542	Yes 15	KK	116
ther Act Rig	rebes Ot	line? Gr	Behav Dir 2 In line? Grebes Other Act	Behav dir B	Shore Behav		2 Depth	le Zone 2	al Zone	#'s Actual		30 Pile	DB Pile	Drive	Rain Clds Clds 2 DB State 60 State Drive DB Pile 60 Pile Obs'	DB State	Clds 2	Cids	—> Rai	Wd -	Wave	g Tide	T. Stg	AM/PM	rt Stop	Round Start	ID Ro	J.D.



APPENDIX 2: SUMMARY GRAPHS OF STOMACH CONTENT ANALYSES FISH