



Aerial view of main fish fence located at the head of tidal influence, March 2004. The fence is configured with fan traps for intercepting all juvenile salmon migrating seaward in spring.



View of fish fence (looking downstream) configured for capturing adult spawners returning in autumn (September to mid-December). Much of the area used for spawning by chum salmon is also visible. Most chum salmon at Carnation Creek spawn within a 60 m length of channel downstream of this fence. This part of the stream is subject to fine-sediment deposition. Chum egg-to-fry survival declined by about one-half due to increased accumulation of fines in the streambed after logging.



Carnation Creek fish fence (looking upstream). The fence is configured with fan traps and trap boxes (green) for collecting seaward migrating juveniles in spring (early February to mid-June).



Perforated fan traps direct seaward migrating juvenile salmon into trap boxes at the fish fence.



Adult salmon spawners captured at the fish fence are identified to species, sex, measured for length, and sometimes tagged with color-coded discs to study distribution and residence time on the spawning grounds. Scales are also collected to determine the age of returning spawners.