# Memorandum

To: Files Date: July 25, 1984

From: Department of Fish and Game

Subject: Brush Creek, Mendocino County, Population Sample, June 8, 1984

## General data

Sample date - June 8, 1984

Section Location - Brush Creek, IFIM transects 1-12 located ~1.13[KM]

(0.7 mile) below Hwy 1 bridge

Section length - 81.1m (266 ft.)

Section width (ave.) - 6.5m (21.3 ft.)

Section area (approx.) - 526.5m<sup>2</sup> (5,666 ft<sup>2</sup>)

Flow (approx.) -  $0.255 \text{m}^3/\text{s}$  (9 cfs)

Water temp. - 13.3C (56 F) @0800

Air temp. - 13.9C (57 F) @ 0800

Weather - clear

Sampling crew - Don Ward and Bill Snider

Sampling method - Mark/recapture using SRVII electrofisher; w/block nets

Fishes present - steelhead, sculpin(spps.), armoured three-spined stickleback

Fishes sampled - steelhead

## Results

One marking run and two recapture runs were made. Two SH year classes were apparently present (1983 and 1984). No aging was done, but fish >100mm (4 in.) FL were considered age 1.

#### Raw data

Run #1 (Marking run)

223 SH caught total

58 SH died

165 SH marked then released (148 age 0 and 17 age 1)

## Run #2

149 SH caught total

127 SH caught unmarked (124 age 0 and 3 age 1)

22 SH recaptured/marked (22 age 0)

(No fish marked or released between 2nd and 3rd run).

Run #3

- 80 SH caught total
- 68 SH caught (unmarked) (68 age 0)
- 12 SH recaptured/marked (10 age 0 and 2 age 1)

# Estimation of Population per Section

The ratio of unmarked to marked SH was essentially the same for both runs 2 and 3.

Run 2 
$$127/22 = 5.78$$
  
Run 3  $68/12 = 5.67$ 

Therefore, the two runs were combined as one for the purpose of calculating the total population as follows:

$$N(total) = M(C + 1)/(R + 1) + \# dead$$

	<u>Total :</u>	<u>100mm</u>
M (marked)	165	17
C( total caught in runs 1 and 2)	229	5
R (total recaptured in runs 1 and 2)	32	2
dead	58	0

N (total) = 
$$165(229+1)/(32=1)+58$$

$$N \text{ (total)} = 1208 \text{ SH}$$

$$N = 100 \text{ mm} = 17 (5+1)/(2+1) + 0$$

$$N = 100 \text{ mm} = 34 \text{ SH}$$

Confidence limits calculations (95%  $\pm$  20%).

C.L. 
$$\sim [\sim 2(C-R)/(C+1)(R+2)] 1/2$$

C.L. total = 
$$\pm$$
 163 ( $\pm$  13.5%)

C.L. 
$$-100$$
mm =  $\pm 12 (35\%)$ .

## Extrapolation of SH Population Estimates

N (total)/km = 1208 SH/.0811km

 $N (total)/km = 14,895 \pm 2,012 SH or$ 

 $N \text{ (total)/mile} = 23,978 \pm 3,238 \text{ SH}$ 

N = 100 mm/km = 34 SH/.0811km

 $= 419 \pm 148 \text{ or}$ 

N = 100mm/mile = 675  $\pm$  238

 $N(total)m^2 = 2.3 \text{ fish/m}^2 (9,152 \text{ fish/acre})$ 

 $N = 100 \text{mm/m}^2 = 0.06 \text{ fish/m}^2 (262 \text{ fish/acre})$ 

William Snider Fisheries Biologist

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6-6-84

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## CURVE FORMULAS

T = R tan   I		
T = 50 tan 1 I	R = T cot.   1	Chord def. = chords
$T = \frac{37 \cdot 447 \cdot 71}{53 \cdot 15}$	***	Chord del. = R
om. y D	$R = \frac{30}{62 - 1.75}$	. ~
Sin. $\frac{1}{2}D = \frac{50}{D}$	Sitt 1 D	No. chords = $\frac{1}{15}$
co s SO tan i i	E = R ex. sec   1	р
$Sin. \frac{1}{2}D = \frac{50 \tan \frac{1}{2}i}{T}$	E=Ttan   f	Tan. def. = } chord def.
•	•	, , ,

The square of any distance, divided by twice the radius, will equal the distance from tangent to curve, very nearly.

To find angle for a given distance and deflection.

Rule 1. Multiply the given distance by .01745 (def. for 1° for 1 ft.) and divide given deflection by the product.

Rule 2. Multiply given deflection by 57-3, and divide the product by the given distance.

To find deflection for a given angle and distance. Multiply the angle by .01745, and the product by the distance.

# GENERAL DATA

RIGHT ANGLE TRIANGLES. Square the altitude, divide by twice the base. Add quotient to base for hypotenuse.

Given Base 100, Alt. 10.10\*+200 = 5. 100 + 3=100.5 hyp.

Given Hyp. 100, Alt. 25.25<sup>2</sup>+200=3.125. 100-3.125=96.875=Base. Error in first example, 1002; in last, 1045.

To find Tons of Rail in one mile of track: multiply weight per yard by 11, and divide by 7.

LEVELING. The correction for curvature and refraction, in feet and decimals of feet is equal to 0.574 d², where d is the distance in miles. The correction for curvature alone is closely, §d². The combined correction is negative.

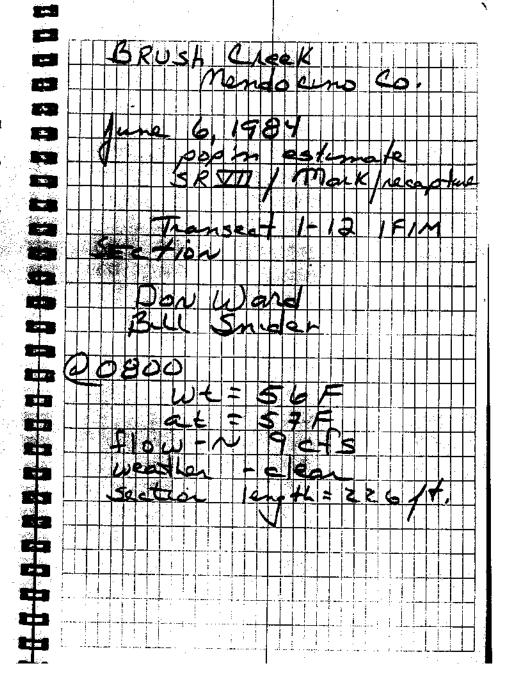
PROSABLE ERROR. If  $d_1, d_2, d_3$ , etc. are the discrepancies of various results from the mean, and if  $\mathbb{Z}d^2$ —the sum of the squares of these differences and n=the number of observations, then the probable error of the mean=  $\pm 0.6745 \sqrt{\frac{\mathbb{Z}d^2}{n(n-1)}}$ 

### MINUTES IN DECIMALS OF A DEGREE

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