Fish Passage Operations at Jim Woodruff Lock and Dam

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Engineering With Nature: Designing Navigation Infrastructure for Greater Environmental Sustainability

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US Army Corps of Engineers

BUILDING STRONG®


TENNESSEE
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
ALABAMA
Carters Lake
Weiss Lake
Lake Allatoona
ROME
Lake Lanier
H.N. Henry Lake
ATLANTA
BIRMINGHAM
Logan Martin Lake
ACT Basin
Lake Martin
West Point Lake
COLUMBUS
GEORGIA
Woodruff Lake
MONTGOMERY
ACF Basin
Dannelly Lake
Walter F. George Lake
DOTHAN
Lake Seminole
TALLAHASSEE
MOBILE
FLORIDA

Jim Woodruff Lock and Dam

Lock

Spill Gates

Power House

Alabama Shad (*Alosa alabamae*)

Fishing

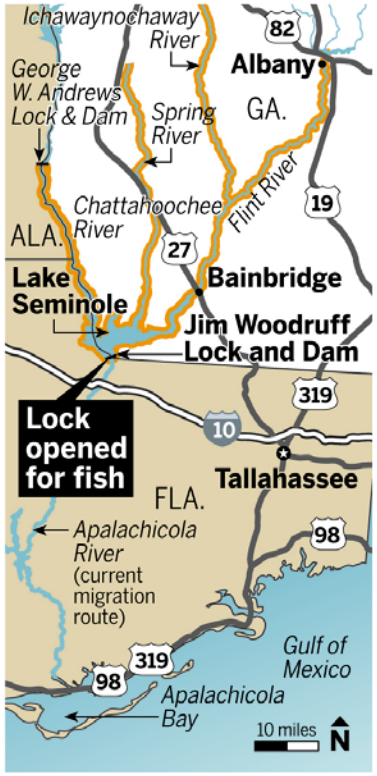
Tracking

FISH ON THE MOVE

Georgia, Alabama and Florida worked together to reopen more than 200 river miles for the Alabama shad and Gulf striped bass. They had been blocked from migrating upstream for more than 50 years by the Jim Woodruff Lock and Dam at Lake Seminole.

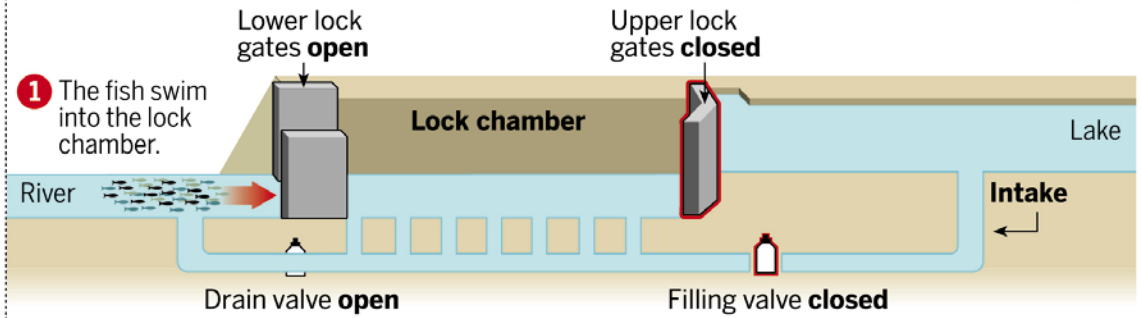
Alabama shad

Waterways reopened to fish migration

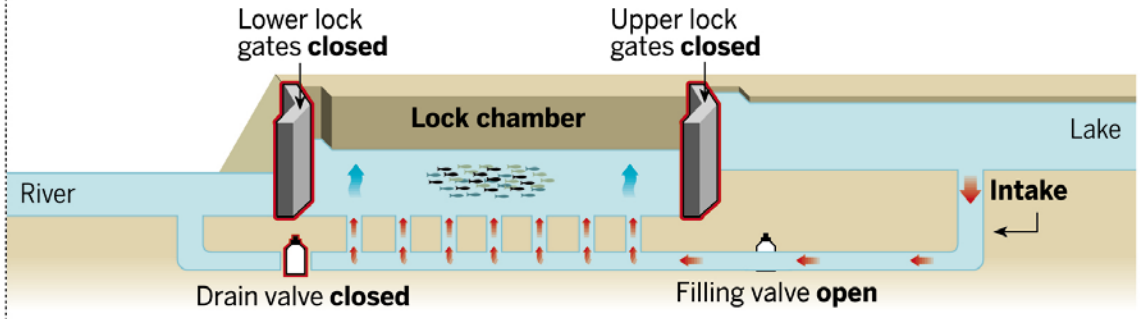


How it works

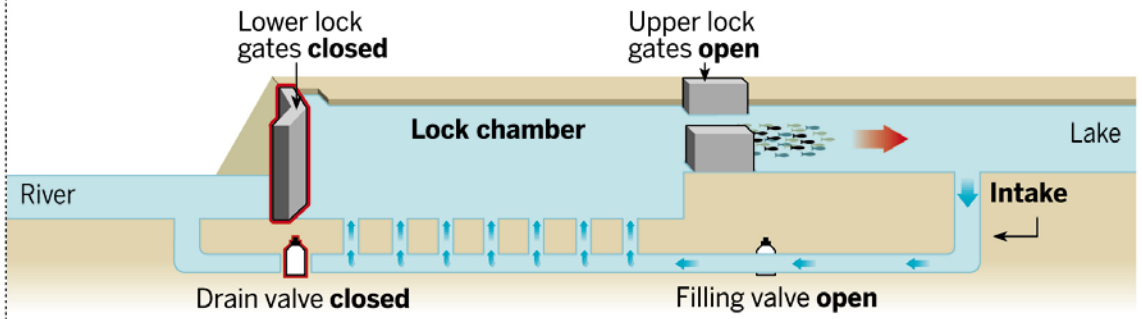
Fish move upstream into the lake and other rivers using a lock – a watertight basin that can let water in or out to raise or lower water to another level.



2 Both sets of gates are closed. The drain valve is closed and the filling valve is opened. This allows water from the lake to fill the lock chamber.



3 Once the chamber fills to lake level, the upper gates are opened to allow the fish to swim into the lake and upper river systems.



4 The most common way for fish to return downstream to the Apalachicola River is through the gates or turbine chambers of the dam. But they can also use the lock chamber if a boat is going downstream.

Note: Representative drawing, not to scale

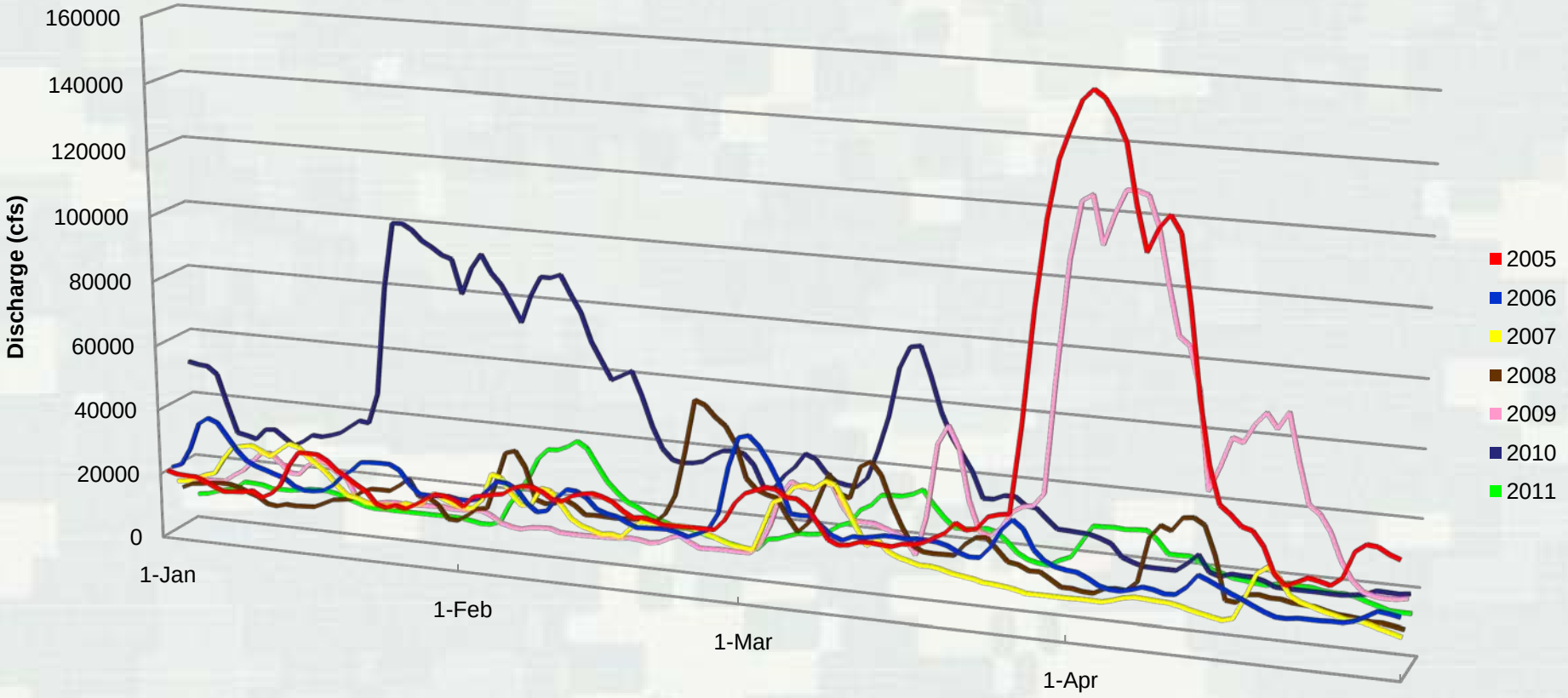
Sources: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Graphic by ELIZABETH LANDT / The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

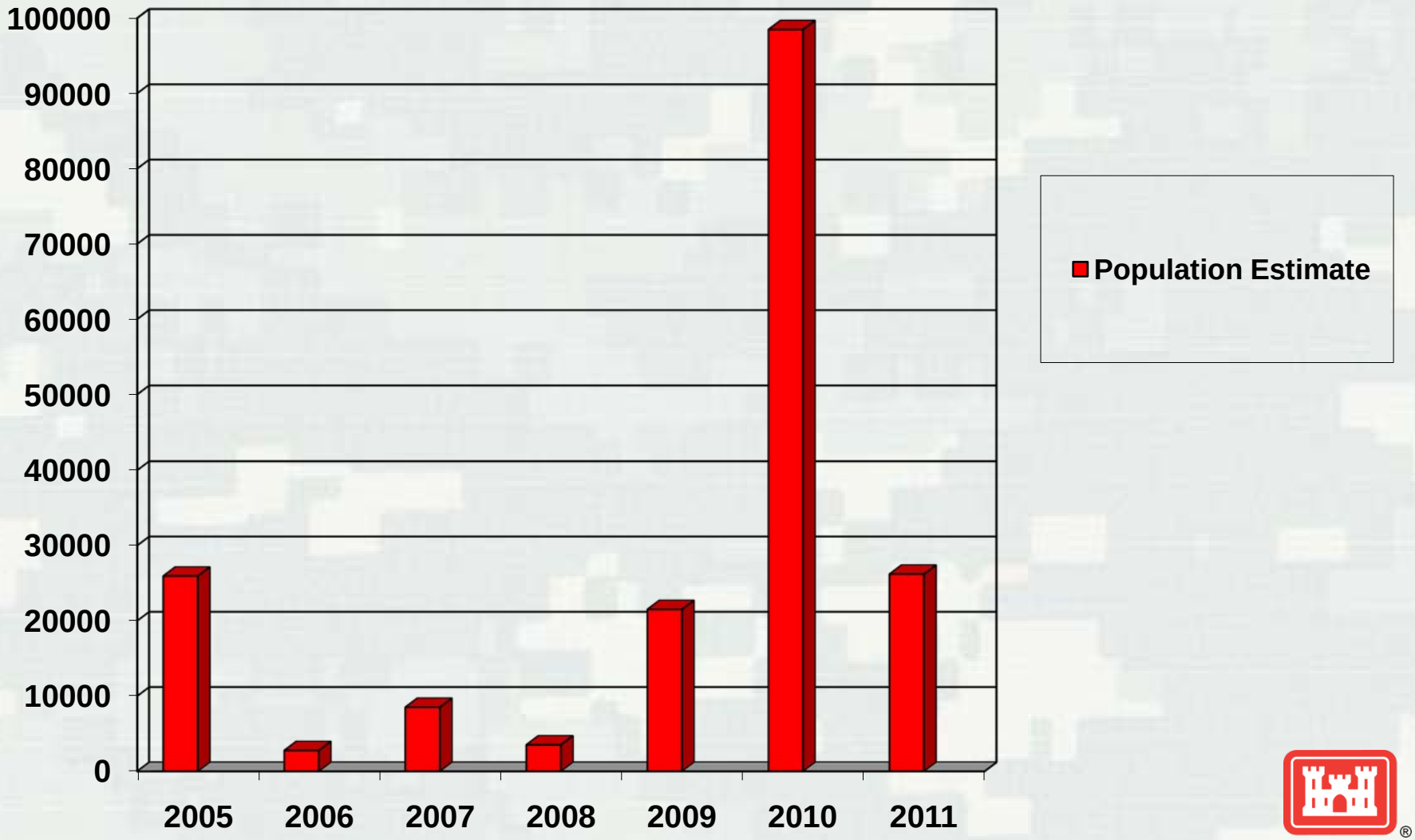

LIFE RING
MERCURY

Attraction Flow

Spring Flow 2005-2011



Adult Spawning Population Estimates



Year	Passage Efficiency	Passage Success	Attraction Effectiveness
2005	64%	N/A*	N/A**
2006	50%	25%	50%
2007	65%	41%	63%
2008	Data not yet analyzed	Data not yet analyzed	N/A**
2009	N/A***	N/A***	N/A***
2010	61%	45%	74%
2011	Data not yet analyzed	Data not yet analyzed	Data not yet analyzed

*Fish released inside lock **No attraction flow ***No Lockages

“Key Takeaway Points”

- Locking is an effective, low cost method for moving fish above the Dam
- Attraction flow appears to play an important role in passage efficiency and success
- Two attraction flows may be better than one
- Additional studies are needed and were initiated this spring
- Lock design, target species, and timing constraints must be considered at each project
- Partnerships are crucial to fish passage activities at Corps projects

Acknowledgements


Questions???
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