

Early days instream: A retrospective visit to the challenges and evolution of the Rattlesnake Creek PIT-tag detection site

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Acknowledgements

Funding:

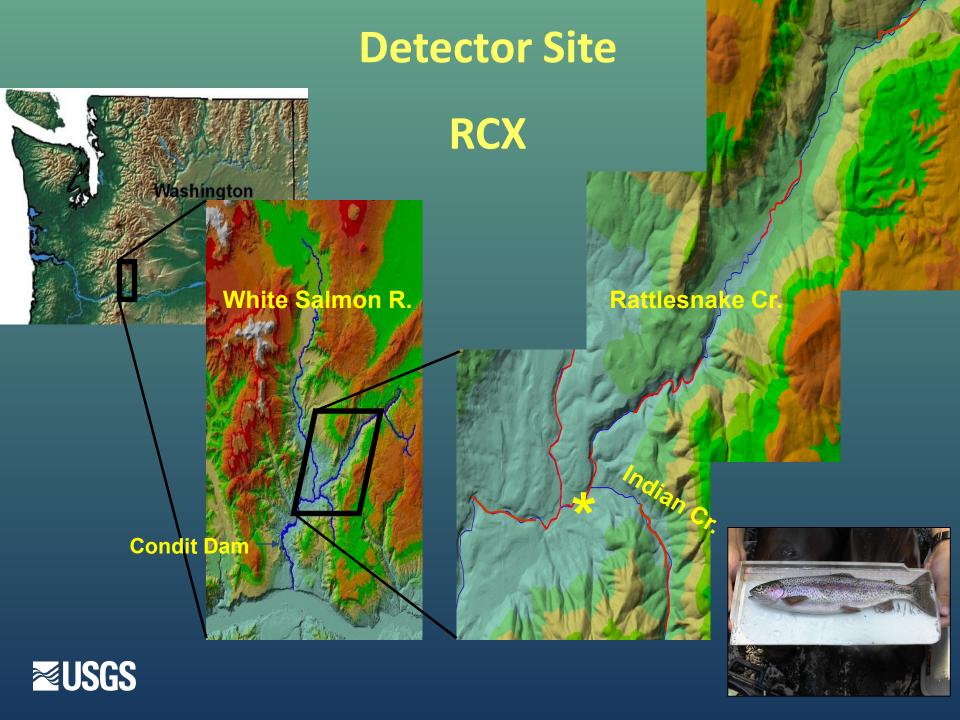
Bonneville Power Administration NOAA Fisheries

Cooperators:

Destron-Fearing (Biomark)
PSMFC / PTAGIS Staff
Steve Stampfli

USGS Field Staff





August 2001

Two 1001A Transceivers, one antenna each, detection of 12-mm full duplex tags









Two original antennas 10 foot



Pass - thru



Pass - by



Primitive anchoring





















Pivoting antenna



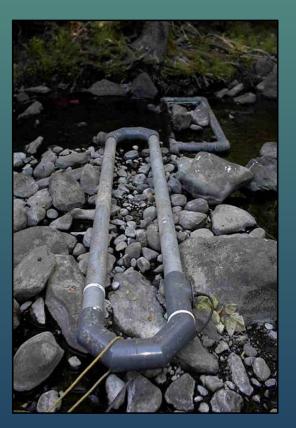
Also suffered blowout



May 2003

Multiplexing Transceiver (MUX) Four antennas, eventually six





Software from MultiMon to MiniMon



Challenges: High flow, antenna loss





Challenges: Anchoring and cables











Challenges: Noise

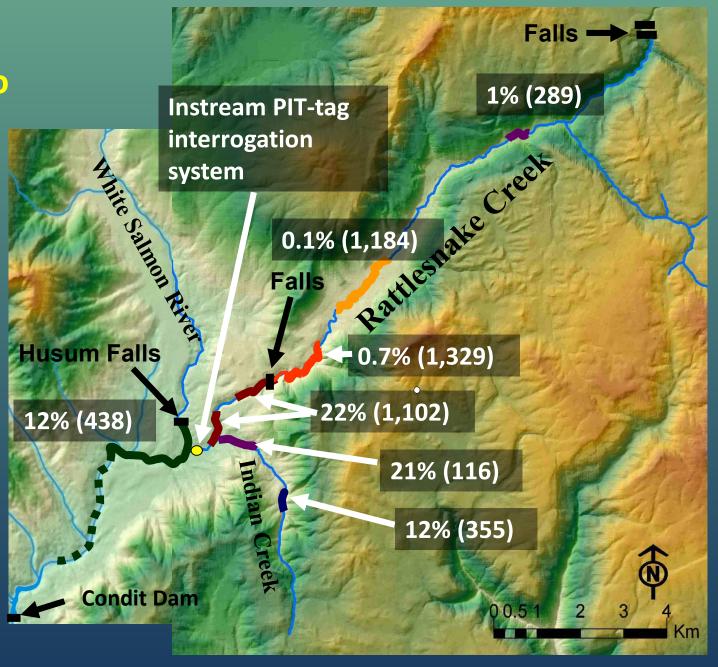
Power



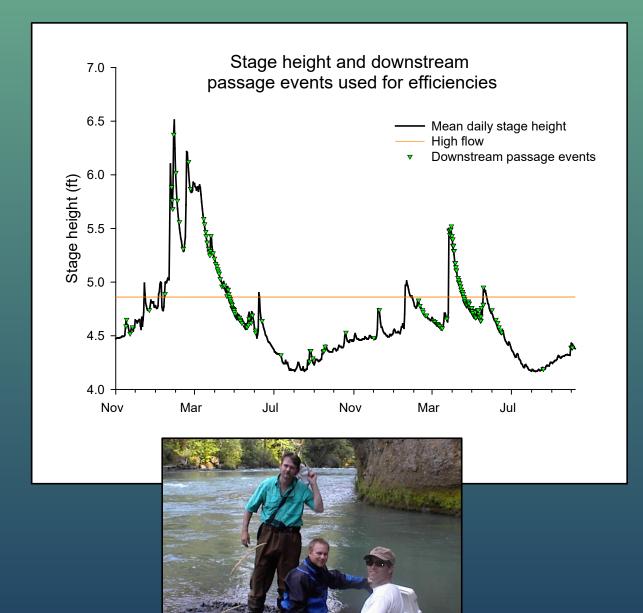


Connectivity to the White Salmon watershed

How do fish use the system?



Operated RCX through May 2007





Changes and improvements:

Software changes; MiniMon, I5, M5
PTAGIS – much more user friendly and accessible

Transceiver – Multiplexing Transceiver System (MTS)

IS1001 Board (ACN) - flexbility

PODs – IS1001 at antenna

Tags – improved performance

Antennas – larger, better construction

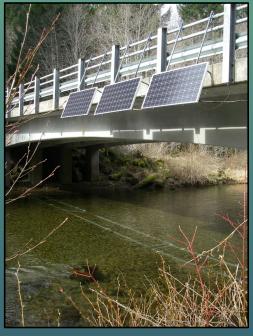


Better read range, less noise!



Bigger streams:











Bigger anchors:







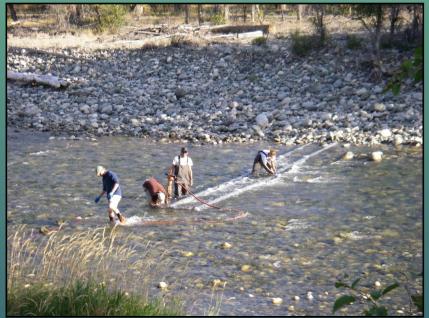






Bigger streams and rivers:









Innovative antenna designs:









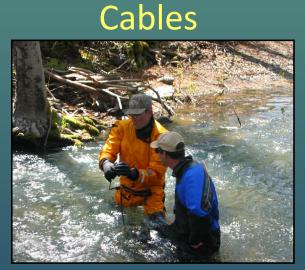


Continued challenges:

High flow



Power



Vandalism





Noise





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