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<b>Main Title</b>	Comparison of Laboratory and Field Avoidance Behavior of Fish in Heated Chlorinated Water.				
<b>Author</b>	Giattina, J. D.; Cherry, D. S.; Cairns, Jr., John; Larrick, S. R.;				
<b>CORP Author</b>	Corvallis Environmental Research Lab., OR.				
<b>Year Published</b>	1981				
<b>Report Number</b>	EPA-600/J-81-580;				
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<b>Additional Subjects</b>	Chlorination; Fresh water fishes; Thermal pollution; New River; Cooling water; Temperature gradients; Animal behavior; Avoidance <b>responses</b> ; Summer; Virginia; Reprints; Notropis spilopterus; Notropis galacturus				
<b>Holdings</b>	<b>Library</b>	<b>Call Number</b>	<b>Additional Info</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Last Modified</b>   <b>Checkout Status</b>
	NTIS	PB82-261421	Most EPA libraries have a fiche copy filed under the call number shown. Check with individual libraries about paper copy.	NTIS	06/23/1988
<b>Collation</b>	11p				
<b>Abstract</b>	The effects of intermittent chlorination and temperature selection on the movement of fish were studied in an integrated field and laboratory project on the New River at the Glen Lyn Power Plant in southwestern Virginia. Over a temperature range of 7-36C, the total number of fish sampled from the intermittently chlorinated thermal effluent was lower than control values (P greater than or = to 0.09) when total residual chlorine (TRC) concentrations were greater than or = to 0.15 mg/l. After seasonal variations were segregated into discrete intervals of field temperature and fish avoidance of TRC, a decline in fish abundance in the chlorinated, heated discharge was observed within 95% confidence limits. In most cases, laboratory-determined avoidance concentrations predicted accurately the TRC concentrations that would elicit the avoidance behavior of fish under natural field conditions.				

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