# Native Fish Work Group Update

AMWG Meeting January 2002

# **NFWG** Activities

- Meet in conjunction with TWG and AMWG meetings
- Evaluate proposed and ongoing activities potentially affecting native fish in Grand Canyon region
- Contribute to development of the program of experimental flows
- Provide technical input and comment to agencies and organizations, including GCDAMP

# **NFWG Activities: Examples**

- Arizona Game and Fish Commission: Rules Revision on Possession, Transport, and Use of Crayfish
- Arizona Game and Fish Department: Review of Watershed-based Fisheries Management Documents
- Summary of Comments: Recovery Goals for Colorado River Endangered Fishes

### Upper Colorado River Basin Humpback Chub Population Estimates





#### **Desolation/Gray Canyons**

Sampling since 1985 with trammel nets, hoop nets and electrofishing

First mark/recapture for population estimates in 2001

No population estimate available

#### Yampa Canyon

Collections 1998-2000

Estimated population in 2000 approximately 100-2000 individuals

Reliable population estimate seems out of reach for reasonable effort

#### **Cataract Canyon**

Sampling since 1979 (14 of 22 years), but no population estimate

#### Perhaps 500 HBC

Only 138 HBC of all size classes collected 1979-1999

### Elements of the Reasonable and Prudent Alternative



# Other Threats to Endangered Fish in Grand Canyon

Existing exotic fish, parasites, and disease organisms New invading exotic fish, parasites, and disease organisms

Surface water and groundwater diversions and depletions

Catastrophic events such

as toxic spills

### **Fishes of Glen and Grand Canyons** 1993 1981 Year ■ Native 1975 ■ Nonnative 1968 <1850 10 15 20 25 5 $\left( \right)$ **No. of Species**

## Grand Canyon Region Nonnative Fish





Red shiner

#### Common carp





#### Channel catfish

#### Brown trout



### Year 2000 Experimental Releases from Glen Canyon Dam



**Fish of Lake Powell** 

Striped bassThreadfin shadLargemouth bassWalleyeCarpRed shinerCrappie





# What Could go Wrong?

- Cold water temperatures suppress important diseases, parasites, competitors, and predators of the native fish
- Therefore, warming the water could result in negative impacts to native fish, including the endangered humpback chub

Upper Colorado River Basin Recovery Implementation Program

- Developed a non-native fish control strategic plan
- Conducting mechanical removal of nonnative fish
- Evaluated and modified non-native fish stocking policies
- Developing tributary basin management plans

### Non-native Control: Basic Themes

- Prevent non-natives from entering the system
- Remove non-natives from areas occupied by native fish
- Exclude non-natives from interactions with larval and juvenile native fishes

## Strategic Approach to Non-native Control

- In what geographic areas would control measures have the most benefit?
- Which life history stages of endangered fishes are most susceptible?
- Which non-native species pose the most serious threats?
- Which control methods will be most effective?



Figure 18. Locations of nine aggregations of humpback chub in the Colorado River through Glen and Grand Canyons. Percentage of total captures are indicated for 1990–1993. (Valdez and Ryel 1995)

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# **Native Fish Susceptibility**

- In general, highest susceptibility to predation is in larval to juvenile stages
- Higher susceptibility in confined habitats, such as nearshore rearing habitats and tributaries
- Higher susceptibility during periods of foraging



Figure 18. Locations of nine aggregations of humpback chub in the Colorado River through Glen and Grand Canyons. Percentage of total captures are indicated for 1990–1993. (Valdez and Ryel 1995)

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Nonnative fish species listed as presenting problems for native fish fauna in the Colorado River Basin and southwestern United States.

	<u>Species</u>	Common Name	<u>Rank</u>
1.	Ictalurus punctatus	channel catfish	1
2.	Cyprinella lutrensis	red shiner	2
3.	Esox lucius	northern pike	3
4.	Cyprinus carpio	common carp	4
5.	Lepomis cyanellus	green sunfish	5
6.	Pimephales promelas	fathead minnow	5
7.	Notropis stramineus	sand shiner	6
8.	Micropterus salmoides	largemouth bass	7
9.	Ameiurus melas	black bullhead	7
10.	Gambusia affinis	mosquitofish	8
11.	Morone saxitilis	striped bass	8
12.	Catostomus commersoni	white sucker	8
13.	Stizostedian vitreum	walleye	9
14.	Pylodictus olivarus	flathead catfish	9
15.	Oncorhynchus clarki	cutthroat trout	9
16.	Oncorhynchus mykiss	rainbow trout	9
17.	Salmo trutta	brown trout	9
18.	Salvelinus fontinalis	brook trout	9
19.	Ameiurus natalis	yellow bullhead	10
20.	Richardsonius balteatus	redside shiner	10
21.	Micropterus dolomieui	smallmouth bass	10

# Which non-natives to control in Grand Canyon?



Susceptibility of Non-native

#### Suspected and Known Interactions between Native and Non-native Fishes of the Colorado River in Glen Canyon and Grand Canyons

Non-native	Humpback	Razorback	Flannelmouth	Bluehead	Speckled
species	chub	sucker	sucker	sucker	dace
Brown trout	Р	P?	Р	Р	Р
Rainbow trout	Р		P?	Р?	Р
Channel catfish	D, P	Р	D, P	D, P	D, P
Black bullhead	Р		Р	Р	Р
Largemouth bass	P?	P?	Р	P?	P?
Striped bass	P?	P?	P?	P?	Р
Walleye	P?	P?	P?	P?	P?
Black crappie	P?	P?	P?	P?	P?
Green sunfish	P?	P?	P?	P?	P?
Bluegill	P?	P?	P?	P?	P?
Red shiner	D, P?	P?	D, P?	D, P?	D, P?
Fathead minnow	P?,C?	P?	P?,C?	P?,C?	P?, D,C?
Common carp	P?,D	P?,D	P?,D	P?,D	P,D,H
Plains killifish	D, C?	C?	C?	C?	D, C?
Mosquitofish	C?	C?	C?	C?	C?

P = Predation; D = Disease and Parasites; C = Competition; H = Habitat Alteration

#### Estimates of Humpback Chub Predation in Grand Canyon

Study	% of predators	Predator(s)	# chub consumed	# assumed predators	Annual predation
Douglas and Marsh (1996)	3.0%	Channel catfish, rainbow trout combined	2.3/week	1,000	3,588
Valdez and Ryel (1995)	10.4% 1.5% 1.5%	Brown trout, rainbow trout, channel catfish	2.0/day 1.0/day 1.0/day	3,000 5,000 500	227,760 27,373 <u>2,738</u> <b>257,871</b>
Valdez and Ryel(1995) transformed	10.4% 1.5% 1.5%	Brown trout, rainbow trout, channel catfish	2.0/week 1.0/week 1.0/week	333 333 333	3,602 260 <u>260</u> <b>4,122</b>
Douglas and Marsh (1996),	4.0%	Channel catfish	2.75/week	500	2,860
Valdez and Ryel (1995)	10.4%	Brown trout	2.0/week	500	<u>5,408</u> <b>8,286</b>

## Strategic Approach to Non-native Control

- In what geographic areas would control measures have the most benefit?
- Which life history stages of endangered fishes are most susceptible?
- Which non-native species pose the most serious threats?
- Which control methods will be most effective?

## **Potential Nonnative Fish Control Actions**

- Develop a nonnative fish control strategic plan
- Conduct mechanical or chemical control of more problematic and more susceptible species
- Evaluate control techniques for more problematic, but less susceptible species
- Investigate, and where appropriate, modify regulations to increase take (bag limits, gear)
- Take actions to prevent entry into the system
- Integrate dam management with other control mechanisms

# Upper Colorado River Endangered Fish Recovery Program

"The objective is not to remove all nonnatives, as that is infeasible, but to reduce nonnative populations to a level where recovered endangered fish can co-exist."

Source: Tom Pitts, Colorado Water Rights Vol. 20(2):3-5