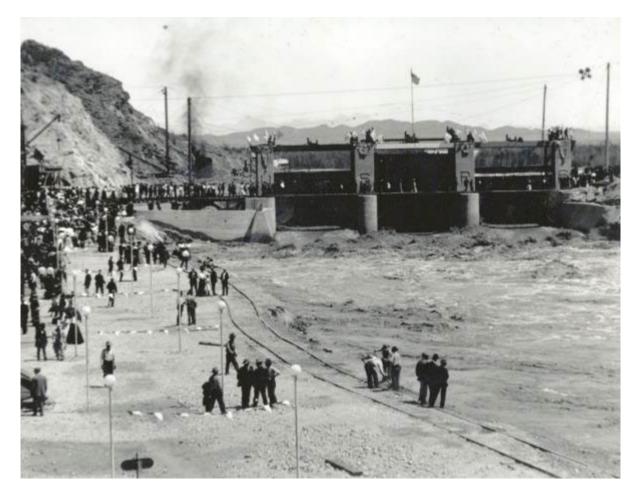
Experimental Pikeminnow Stocking in Western Grand Canyon?





David Ward US Fish and Wildlife Service AZ Fisheries Resources, Flagstaff

Colorado Pikeminnow were impacted by dams very early





Celebration at completion of Laguna Dam 1909

For almost 50 years Colorado Pikeminnow have been missing from the Lower Basin!



Catching Colorado pikeminnow above Hoover Dam c.1938



Last Colorado pikeminnow captured in Lake Mohave, 1962



1978 last pikeminnow caught in Grand Canyon at Havasu Creek

Colorado Pikeminnow













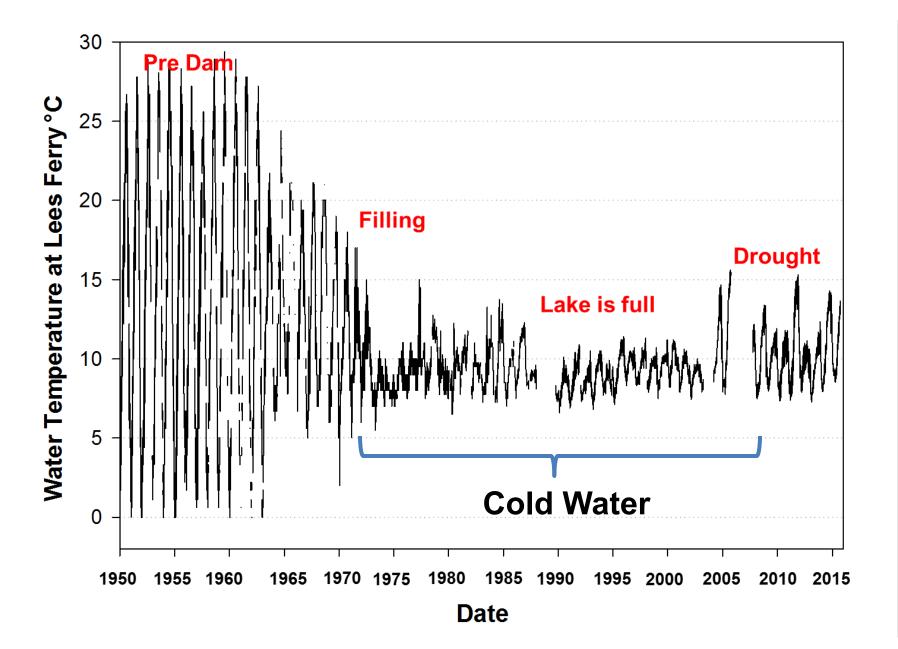


- Over 9 million Colorado Pikeminnow stocked into upper basin in last 50 years
- Average = 400,000 annually since 2002



• 0 - Mainstem Lower Colorado River

Why the large disparity in effort to reintroduce this species to its native range?



Why the large disparity in effort to reintroduce this species to its native range?

Two Reasons





Recovery Program vs Compliance Program (Grand Canyon?)

Concerns about how reintroduction could adversely ongoing recovery efforts for other listed fishes

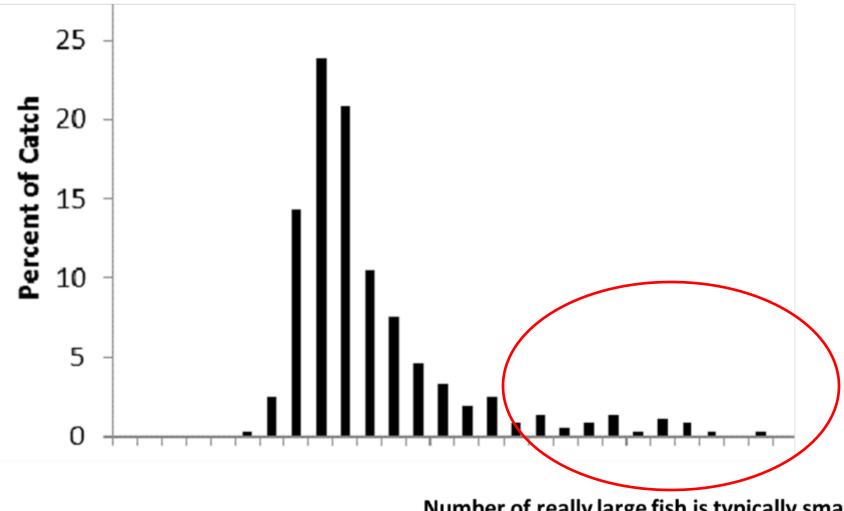


Mouths on large Colorado Pikeminnow look huge!



But are they really that big compared to other piscivorous fish? And how many really large fish would exist in a normal population?

A Healthy fish population size distribution

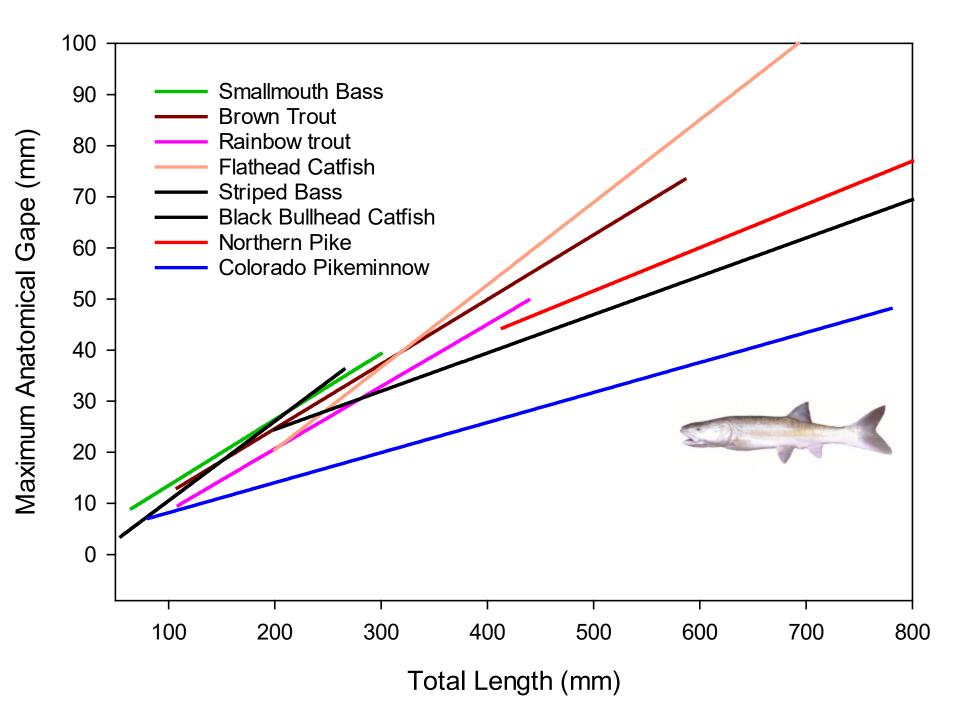


Number of really large fish is typically small

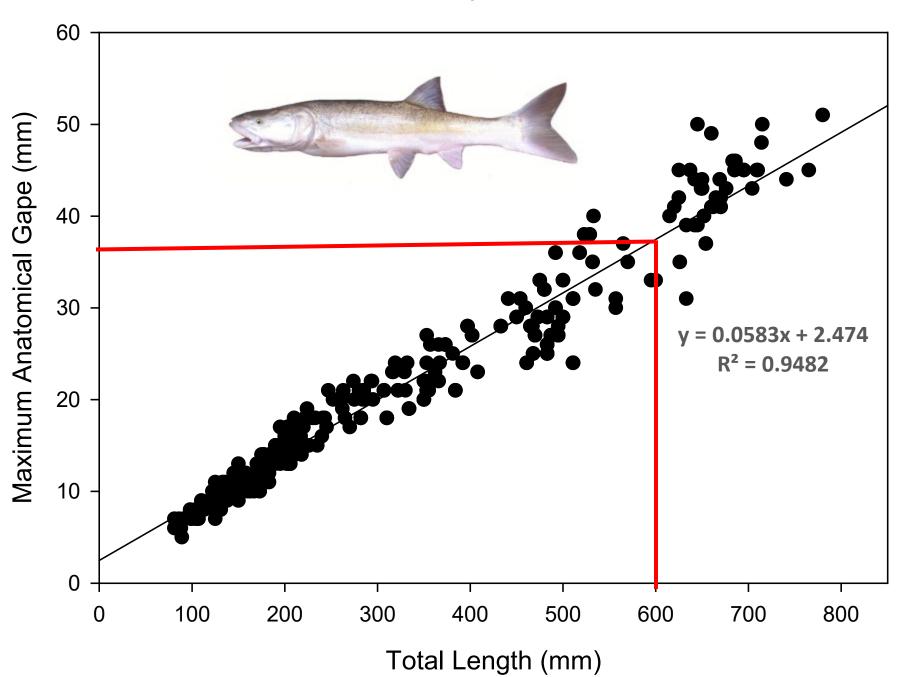
Predator Gapes



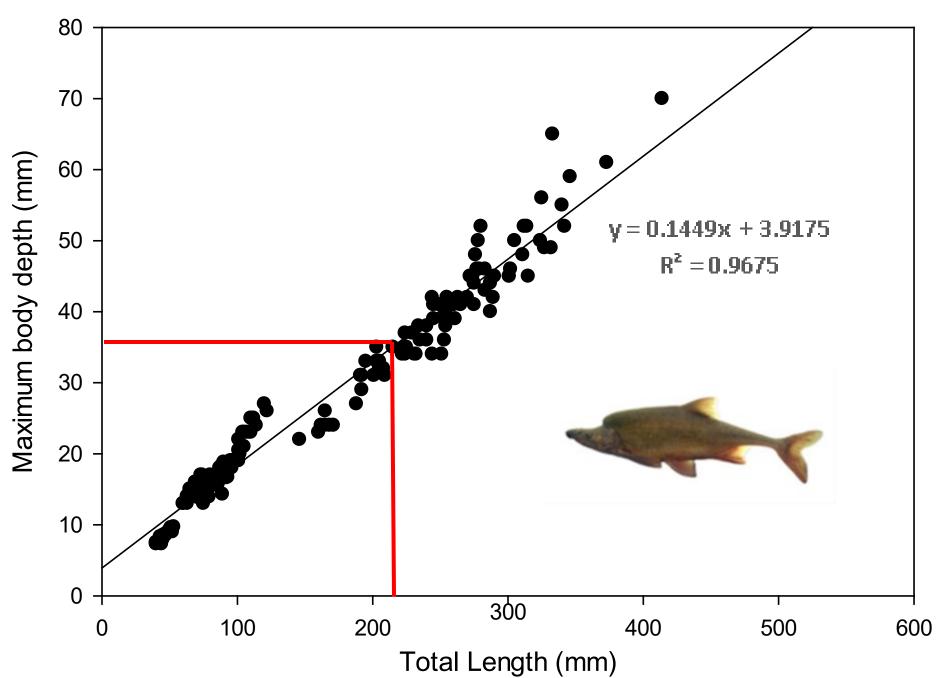


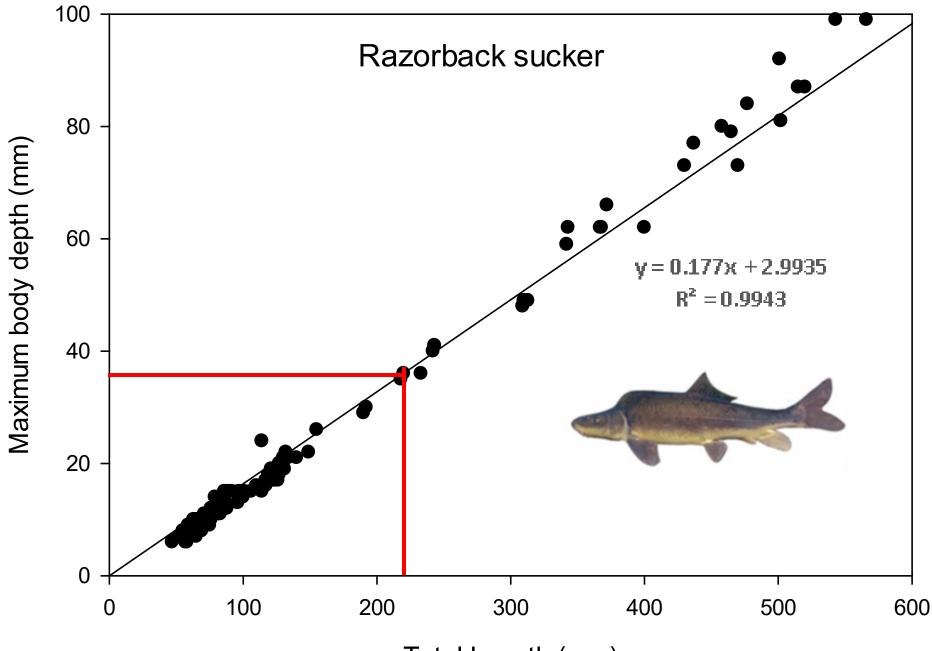


Colorado pikeminnow



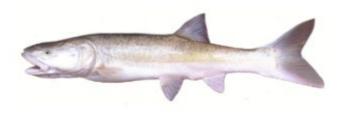
Humpback chub





Total Length (mm)

Adult Density



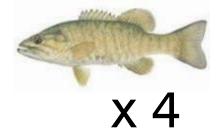
7 fish/river mile

>100 fish/river mile





Predation Methods IF ST F



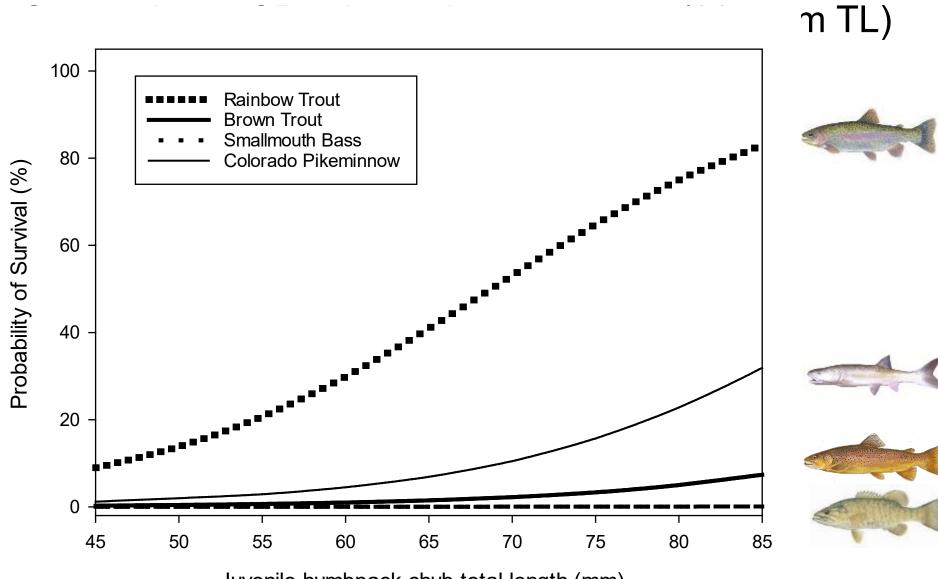


TF

1 F

x 12





Juvenile humbpack chub total length (mm)



Predation Trials 2 prey types

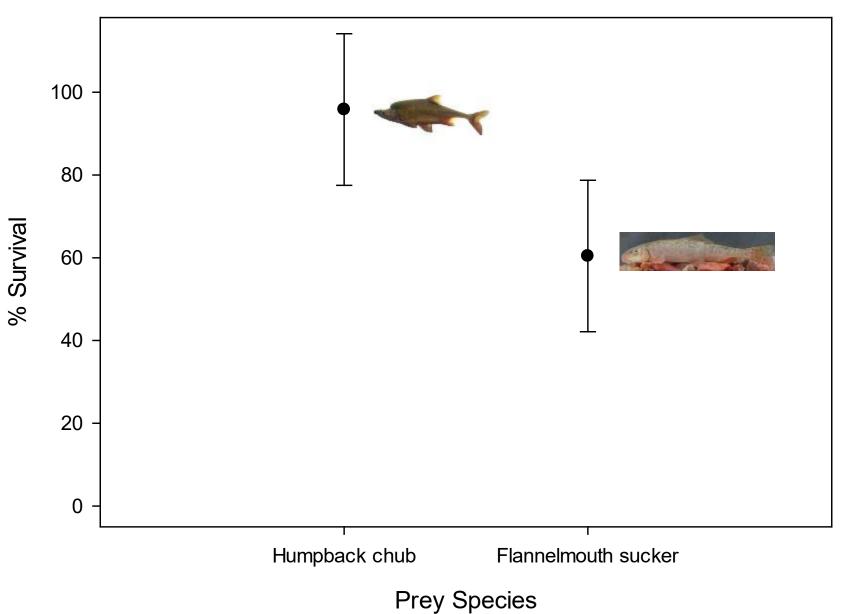




Chubs are 28 - 36% less vulnerable to predation than suckers

Tank Trials - 8 Replicates

Difference in Predation Vulnerability

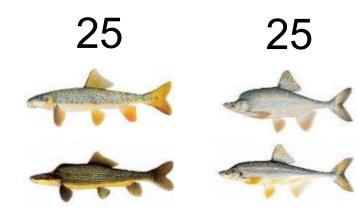


Pond Trials



10

626-765 mm TL



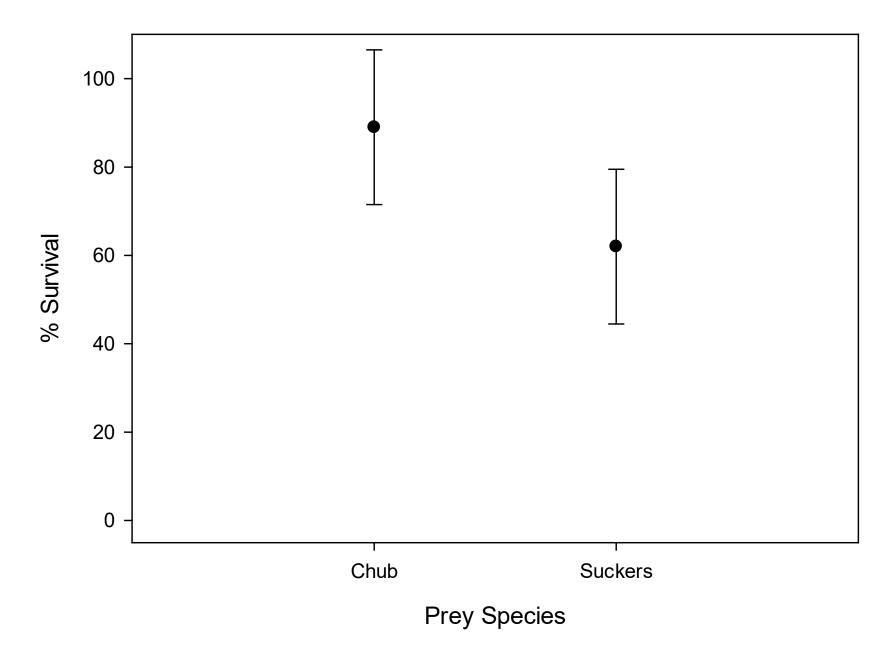


2 Replicates





Pond Trials



Razorback sucker Behavior in the face of a Threat

Remain motionless to avoid detection





Ward and Figiel 2013, Journal of Fish and Wildlife Management

How did Razorback sucker persist?

• Behavior

» Remain motionless to avoid detection



Morphology/Physiology

» Deep body with bony keel » Fast growth early in life

• Interaction with Environment

» Vulnerable life history stages in oxbows and off-channel backwaters

How did Humpback chub persist?

Behavior

» Largely nocturnal

• Morphology/Physiology » Nuchal hump



- Interaction with Environment
 - » Tightly linked to tributaries
 - » Remain in tributaries during early life stages

Colorado Pikeminnow have not caused the extirpation of Humpback chub or Razorback suckers in the last 3 million years – why would they now?

Potential Experimental Pikeminnow Stocking in Western GC?





- Risks are relatively low these are co-evolved species
 - -The risks can be quantified



- Stock somewhere with lots of juvenile

Western North American Naturalist, Colorado Pikeminnow: Missing Predator of the Lower Colorado River. *In Review*

Up to 60 female fish with sonic tags





