



Update on the Progress of the Bug Flow Experiment

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Adaptive Management Working Group Meeting, Flagstaff, AZ

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U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Geological Survey

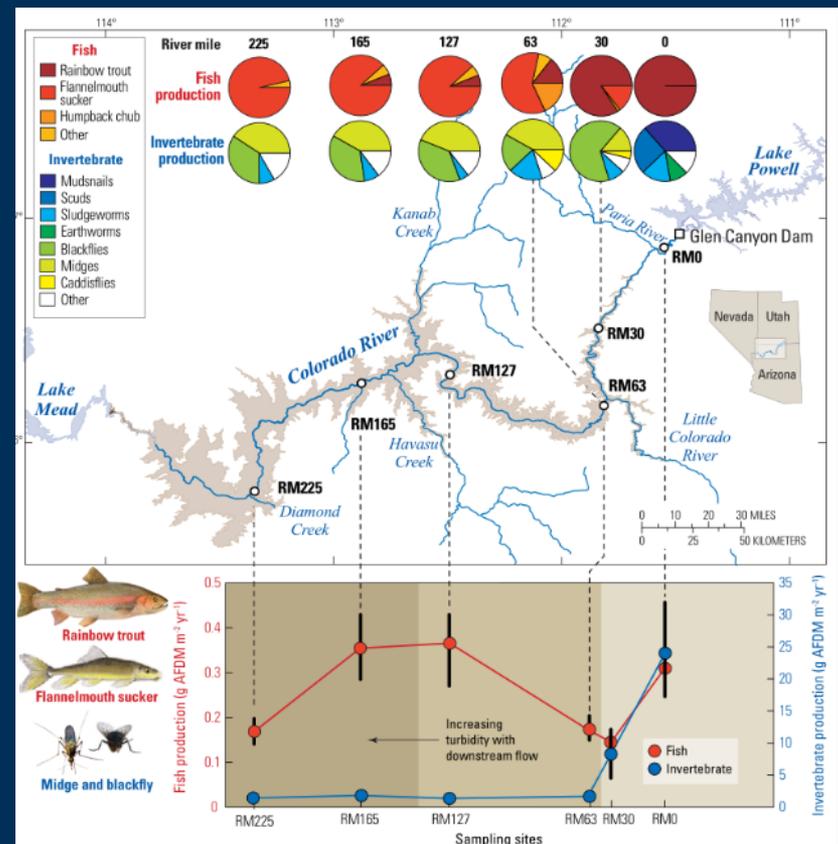
Groundwork for Bug Flows

- Cross, et al. 2013 *Ecological Monographs*
 - Fish in River are food limited
 - Not enough “bug meat”
 - Unstable, low-diversity food base



Native and Nonnative Fish Populations of the Colorado River are Food Limited—Evidence from New Food Web Analyses

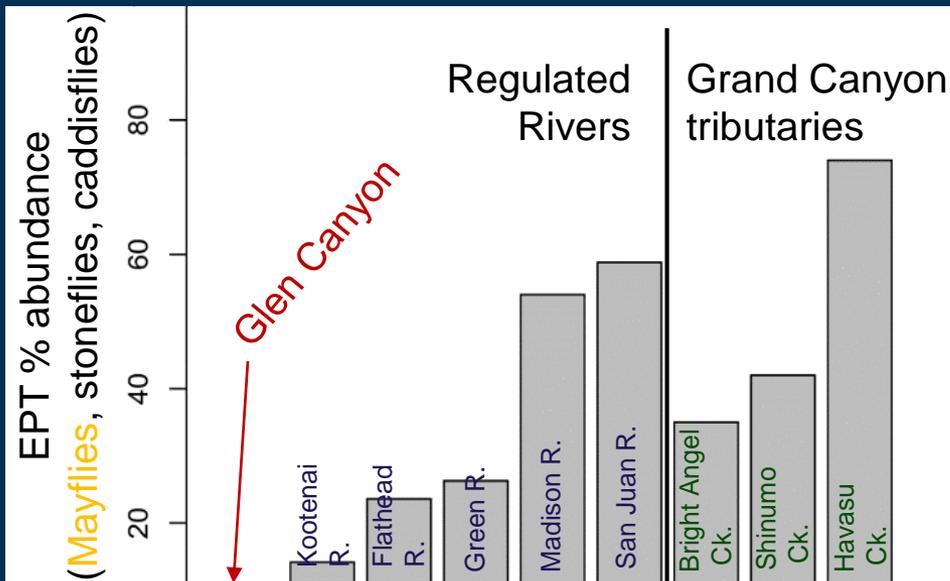
Summarized by Kennedy, et al 2013
<http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2013/3039>



Should the River have so few insects?

- Likely not!

Evidence elsewhere in West



Unpublished data, subject to change, do not cite.

Evidence pre-dam



Barry Goldwater

Camp 30, August 8, 1940. 69 ½ Mile:

“I am seated on a rock ledge above the river in the Grand Canyon with dozens of the most pestiferous of all insects, the **May fly**, hovering around my head...”

From Goldwater 1970,

Delightful Journey down the Green and Colorado Rivers

Does it matter to have so few insects?

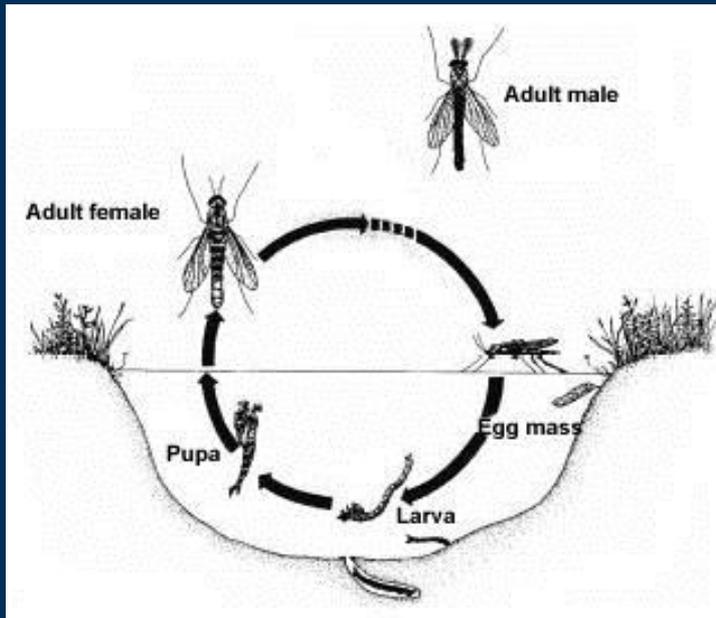
Resource Category	Upper Basin					Lower Basin
	Black Rocks	Westwater Canyon	Desolation/ Gray canyons	Cataract Canyon	Dinosaur National Monument	Grand Canyon
	Extant				Extirpated	Extant
1. Diverse rocky canyon river habitat	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
2a. Suitable flow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
2b. Suitable temperature	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
3. Adequate and reliable food supply	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Orange
4. Habitat with few nonnative predators and competitors	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow
5. Suitable water quality	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
6. Unimpeded range and connectivity	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
7. Persistent populations	Green	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Green
8. High genetic diversity	Green	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green

■ The main issue for Humpback Chub in Grand Canyon

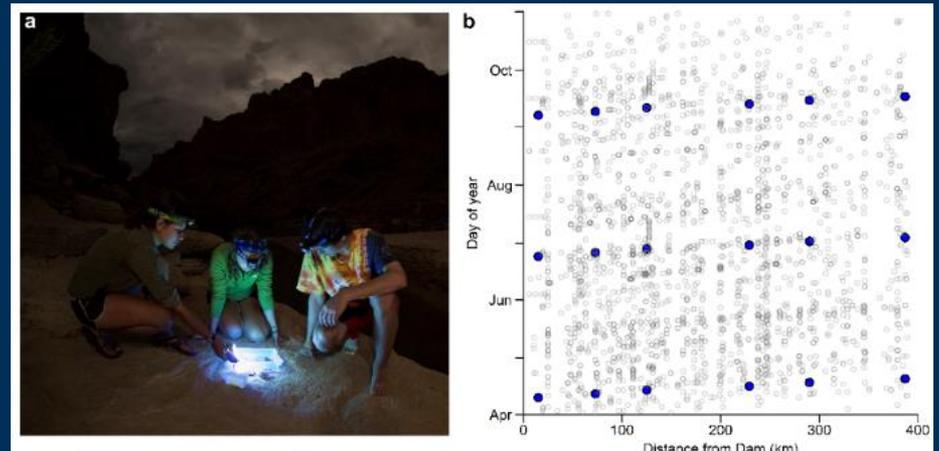


But WHY so few aquatic insects?

- Typical insect life cycle
- Studying multiple life stages yields insight



- Citizen science program:
 - Light traps for adult insects

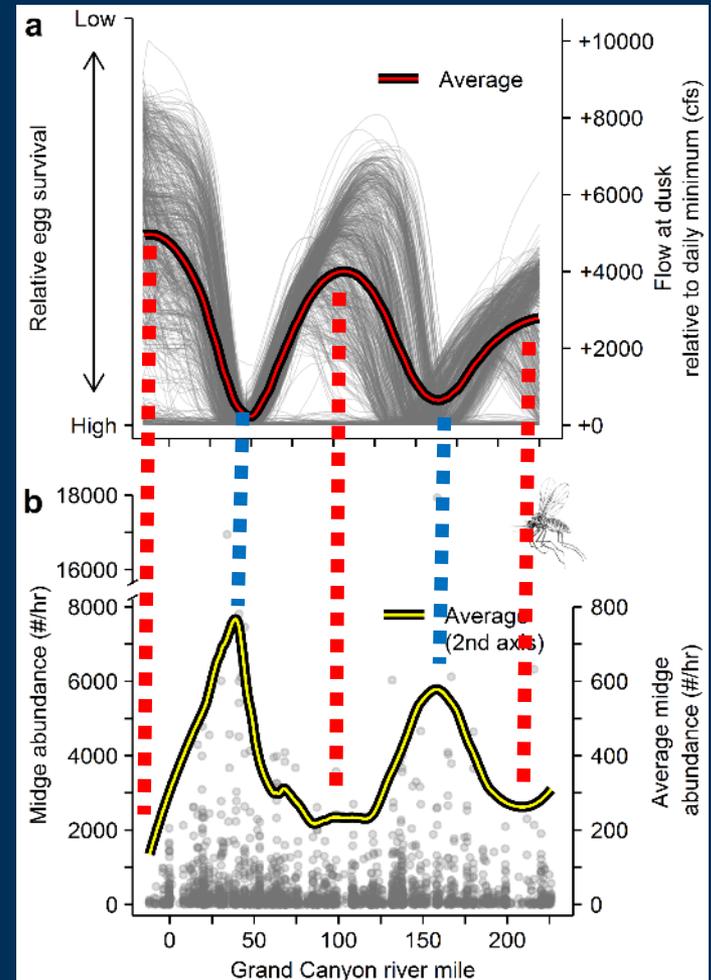


Groundwork for Bug Flows



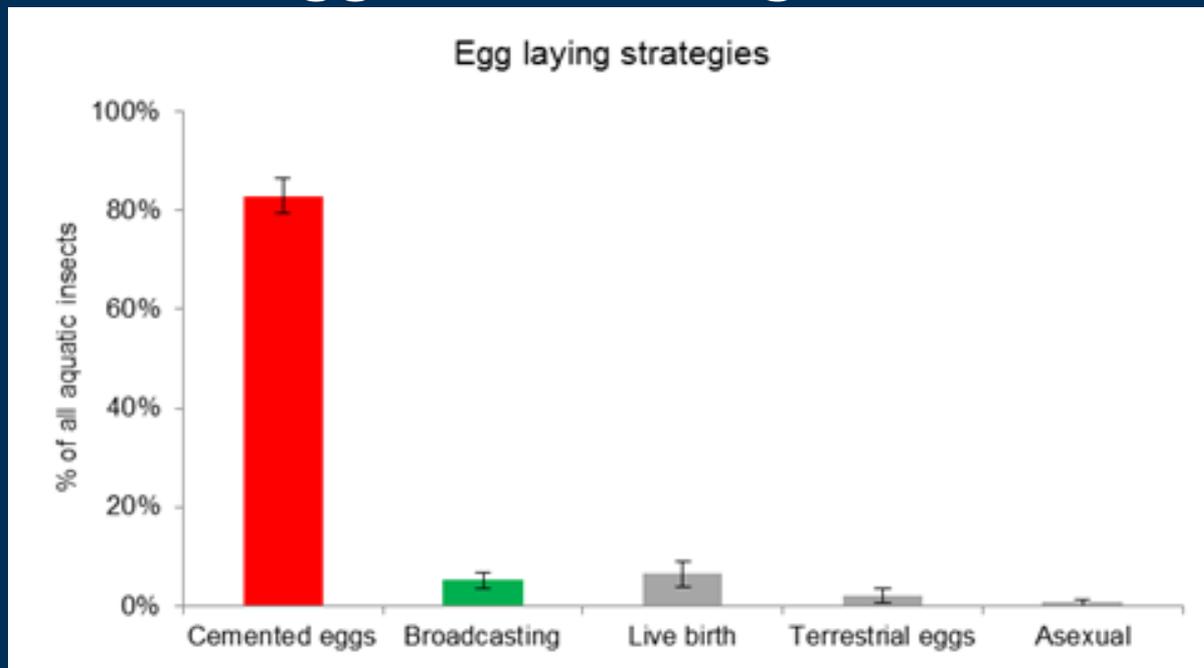
- Kennedy, et al. 2016 *BioScience*

- Light trap data
- Throughout Canyon:
Spatial pattern in midges
- High midge counts:
low water at dusk
- Low midge counts:
high water at dusk



Groundwork for Bug Flows

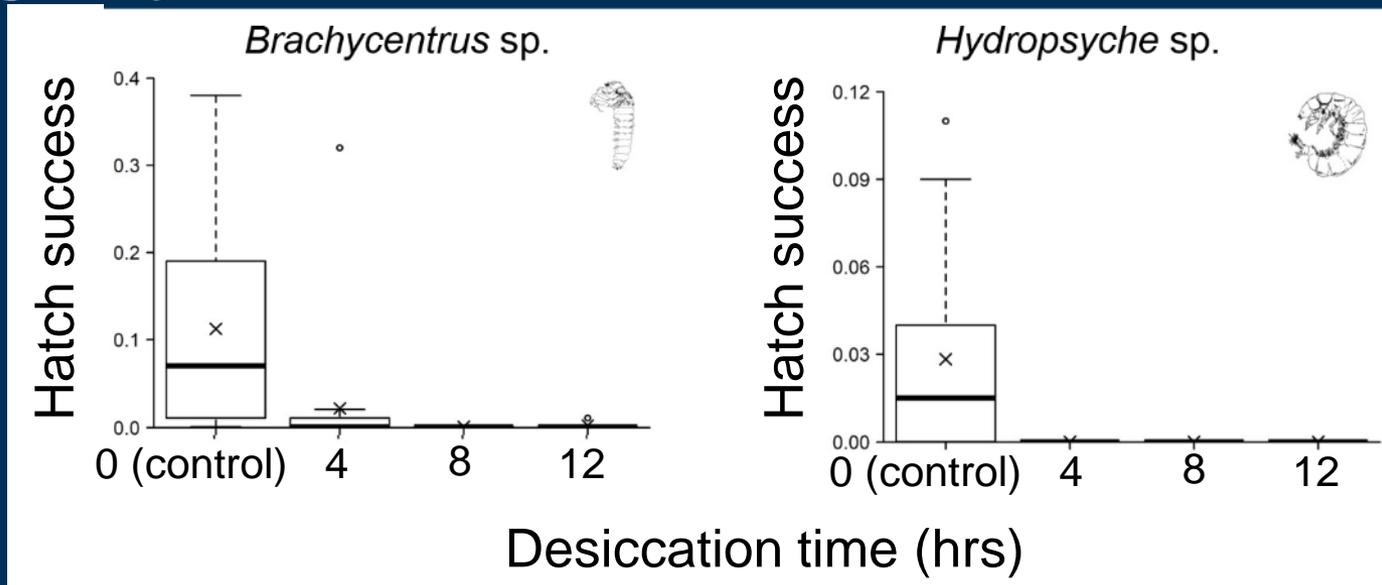
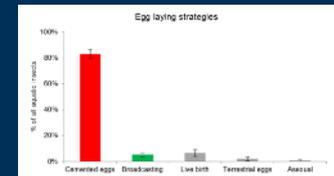
- Kennedy, et al. 2016 *BioScience*
 - Midges (and most other aquatic insects):
‘Cement’ eggs on river edges



Kennedy et al. 2016, *BioScience*

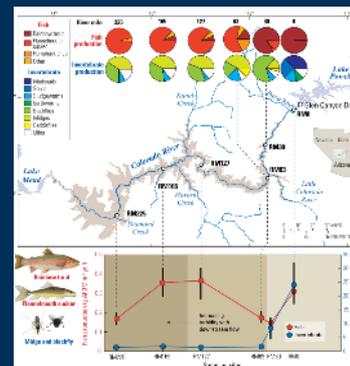
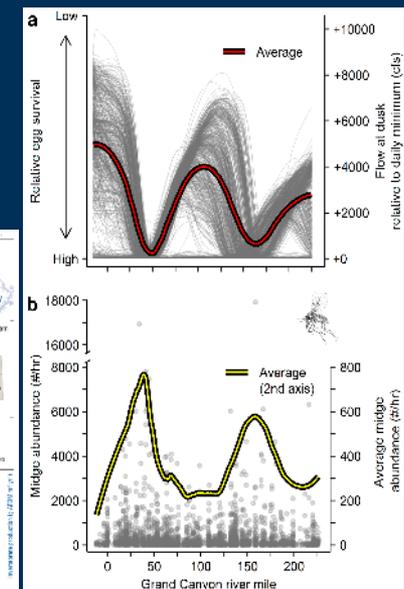
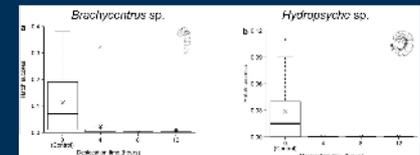
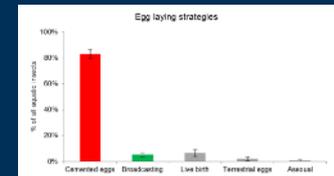
Groundwork for Bug Flows

- Kennedy, et al. 2016 *BioScience*
 - Midges (and most other groups):
Lay eggs on river edges
 - Eggs dry out, die after ~ 1 hour



Groundwork for Bug Flows

- Kennedy, et al. 2016 *BioScience*
 - Midges (and most other groups): Lay eggs on river edges
 - Eggs dry out and die after ~1 hour
 - Eggs laid at high water die
 - Explains spatial pattern
 - Explains low production/diversity



Poor egg-laying conditions in Grand Canyon (flow-related)

Purpose of Bug Flows Experiment

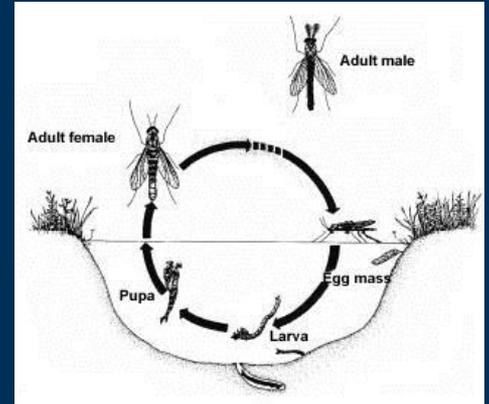
- Improve egg-laying conditions for insects!

- Therefore:

- Increase midge abundance
- Increase sensitive EPT abundance/diversity (longer term?)

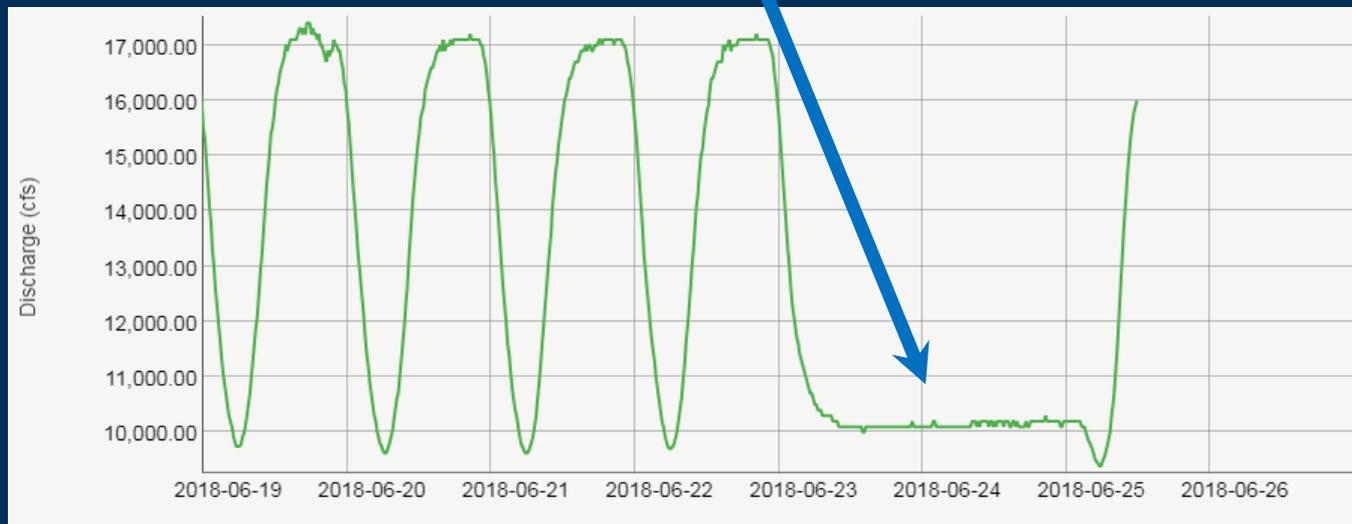
- Ultimately:

- Improve fish food base



Design of Bug Flows

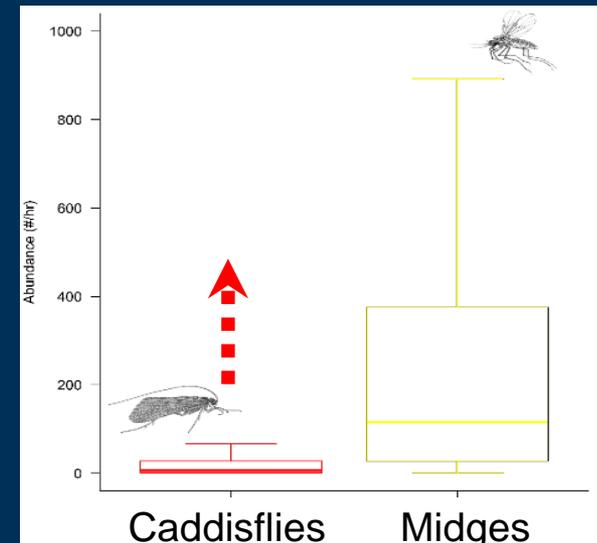
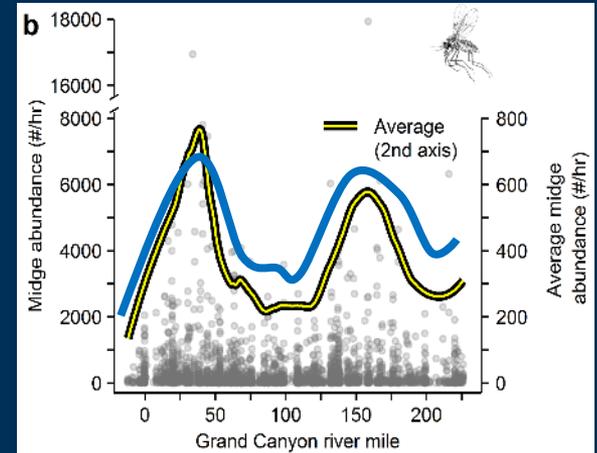
- “Give bugs the weekends off!”
- May – August 2018
- Stable, low flows on summer weekends
 - Eggs laid on weekends won’t dry/die



Predicted Responses (long-term)

- **Smoothing**
of spatial pattern
- **More midges**
throughout Canyon
- **More caddisflies**
(EPT)

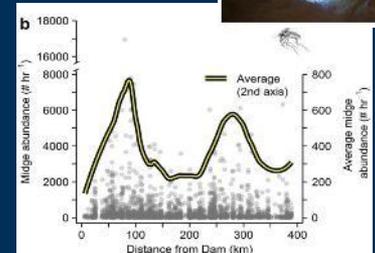
*When?
Starting next year,
possibly this Fall.*



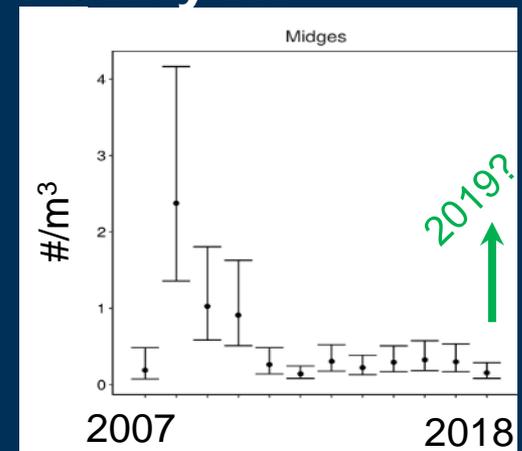
Unpublished data, subject to change, do not cite.

Bug Flows Monitoring Program

- Light traps
 - ~ 1000 samples per year, throughout Canyon
 - Data were the basis for Bug Flows
- Invertebrate Drift
 - 10+ year dataset at Lees Ferry
 - Correlated w/ light traps throughout Canyon
 - Food directly available to fish

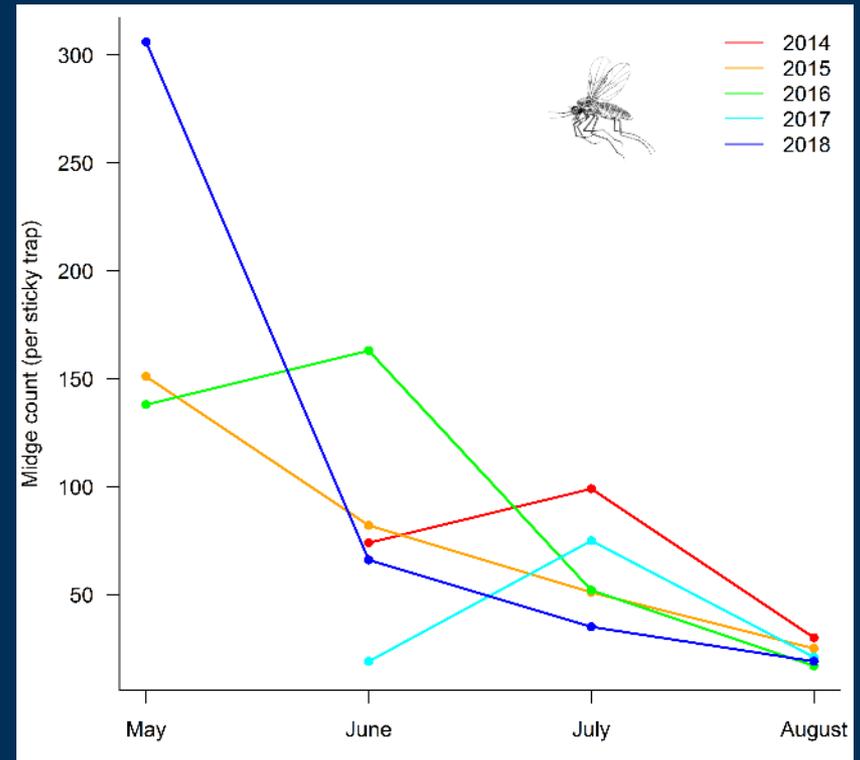


*2018 Data Collection
in Progress!*



Early results from Glen Canyon (other monitoring)

- May 2018: “It’s buggy out there!”
- Sticky traps: massive emergence event



Early results from Glen Canyon (other monitoring)

Sunday May 6, River Mile -6

May
weekends:
High
egg-laying



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Early results from Glen Canyon (other monitoring)

Sunday May 6, River Mile -6

May
weekends:
High
egg-laying



Dozens of egg “ropes”,
each with 1000s? of eggs



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Early results from Glen Canyon (other monitoring)

Sunday May 6, River Mile -13

May
weekends:
High
egg-laying



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Available habitat (Glen Canyon, RM -13, May 2018)

Bug Flows



Load-Following



Many emergent rocks

One emergent rock

Egg-laying activity (Glen Canyon, RM -13, May 2018)

Bug Flows



Moist eggs at low water level

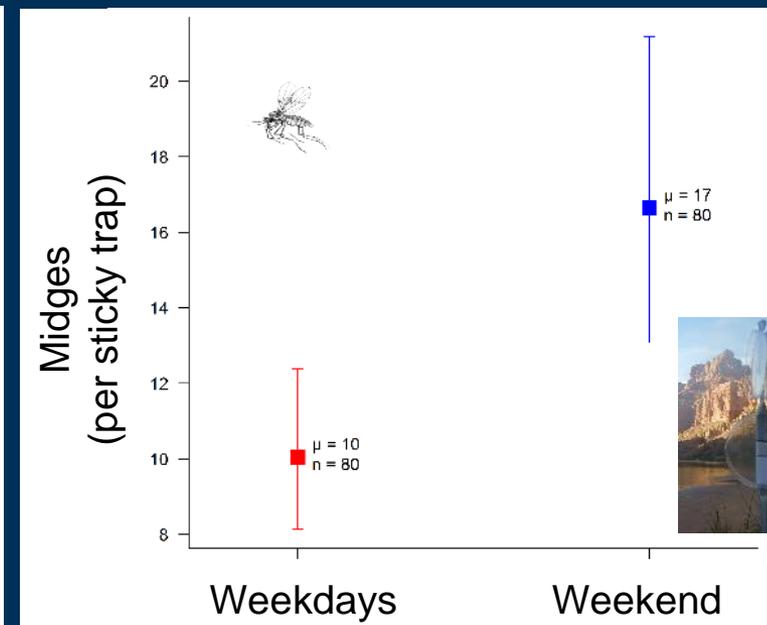
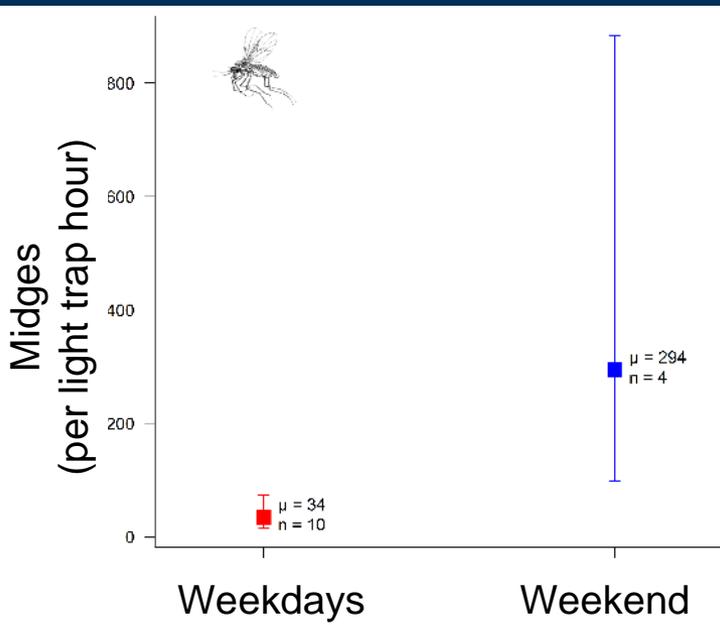
Load-Following



Eggs high and dry

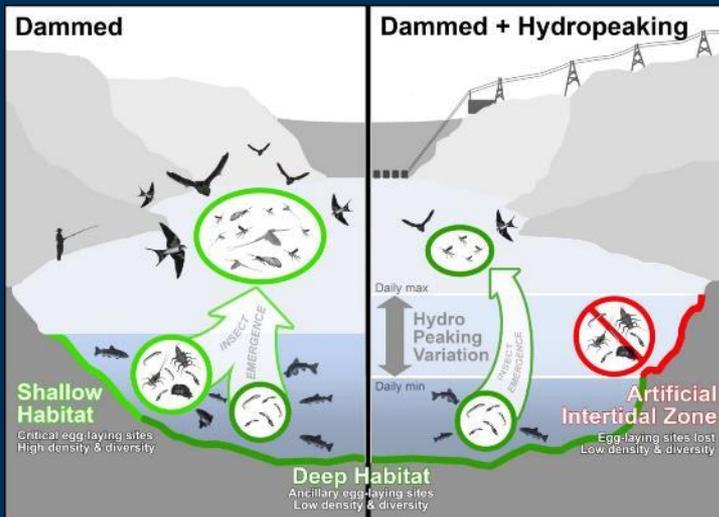
Early results from Glen Canyon (other monitoring)

- August 2018: Weekday vs. weekend study
 - More emergence on weekends:
Unexpected egg-laying benefit of Bug Flows
 - Flows affect insect life cycles

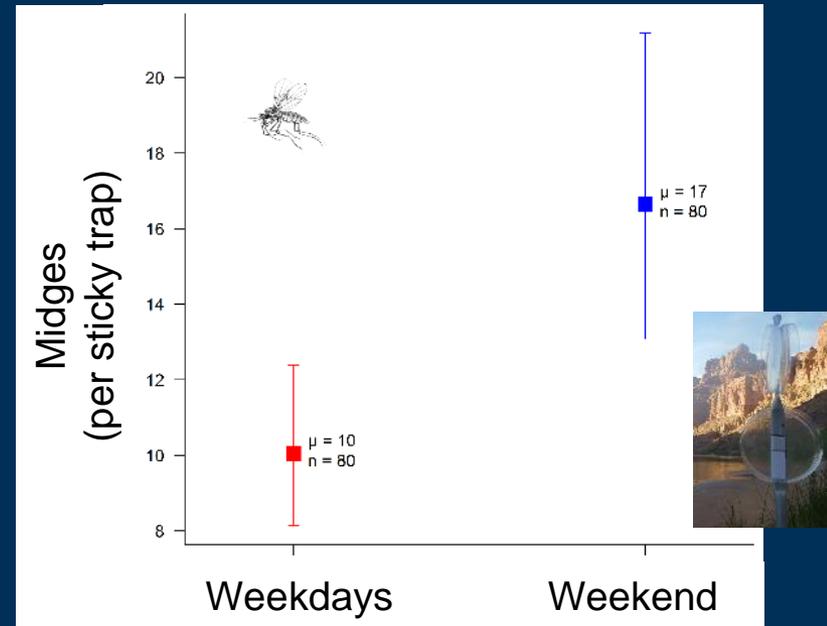


What we've learned so far

- Flow matters!
- Bug Flows enhance key *Natural Processes*



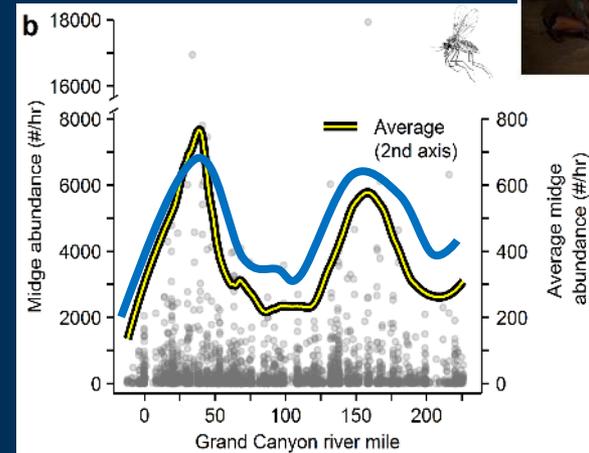
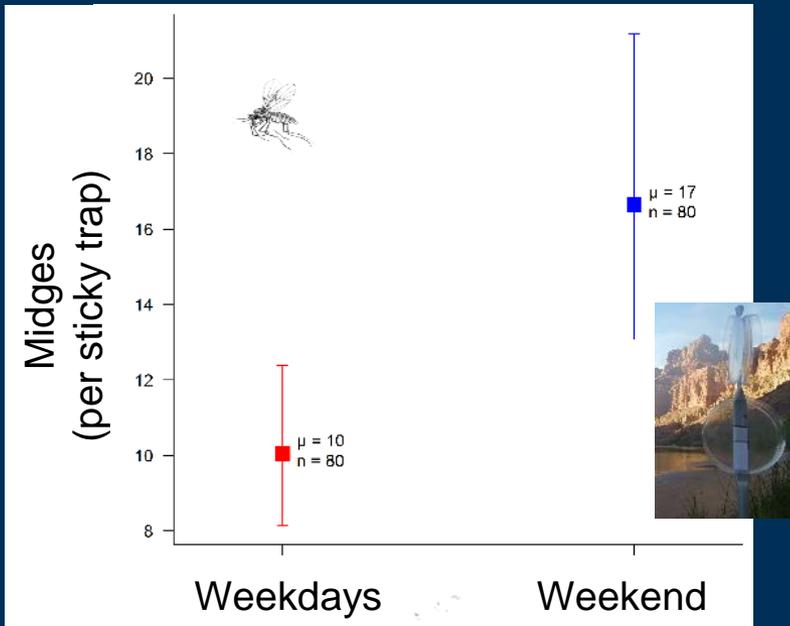
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- **And might make for better fishing?!**
(see next talk)

Questions?



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