

**RANGE RESTORATION OF
ENDANGERED HUMPSHANK CHUB
AT THE PARIA RIVER MOUTH**



**Larry Stevens,
Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, Inc.**

OBJECTIVES

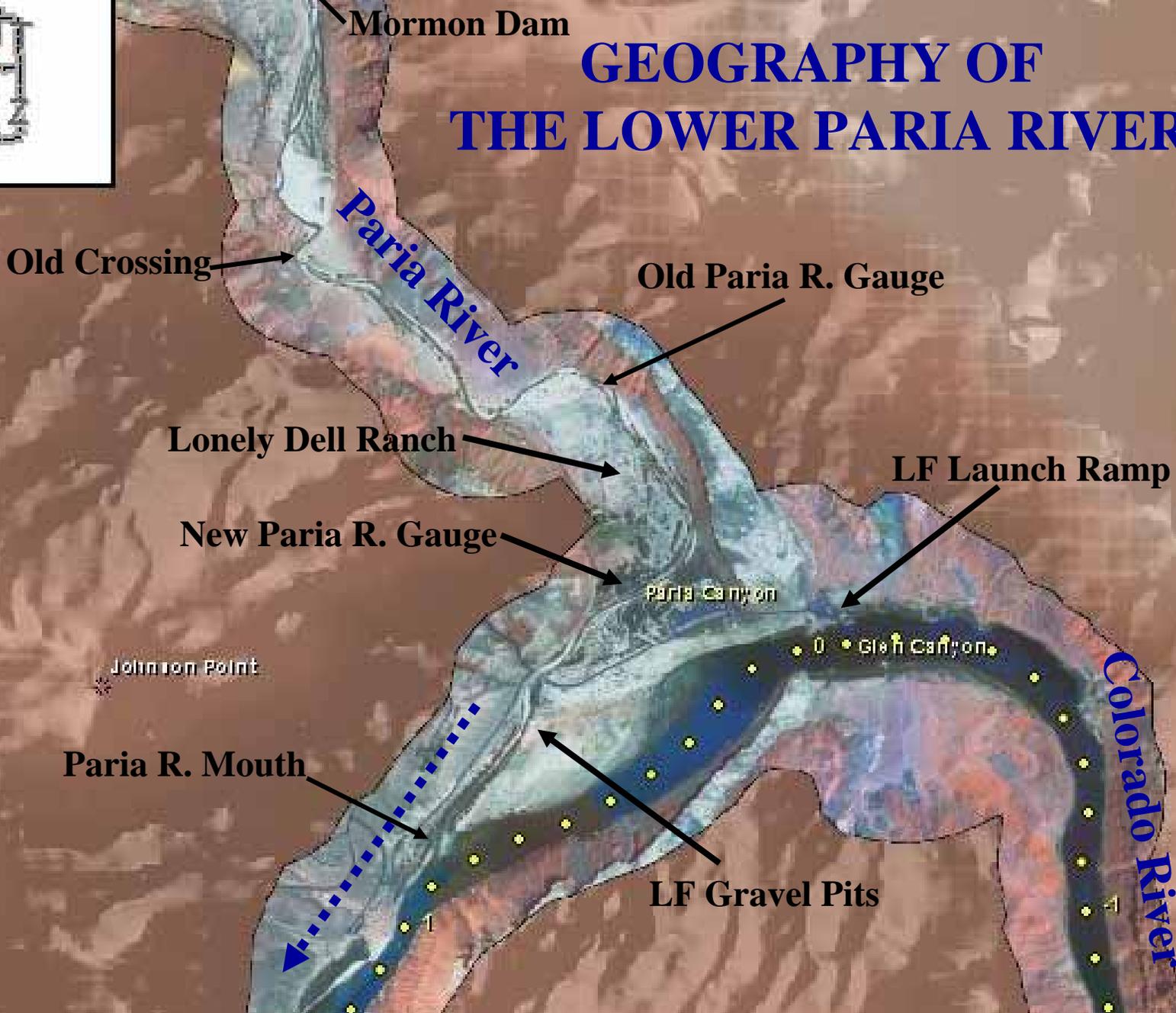
- A. Initiate discussion of HBC reintroduction at the Paria R. confluence with TWG – rationale and process**
- B. Obtain feedback from TWG - concerns and suggestions**

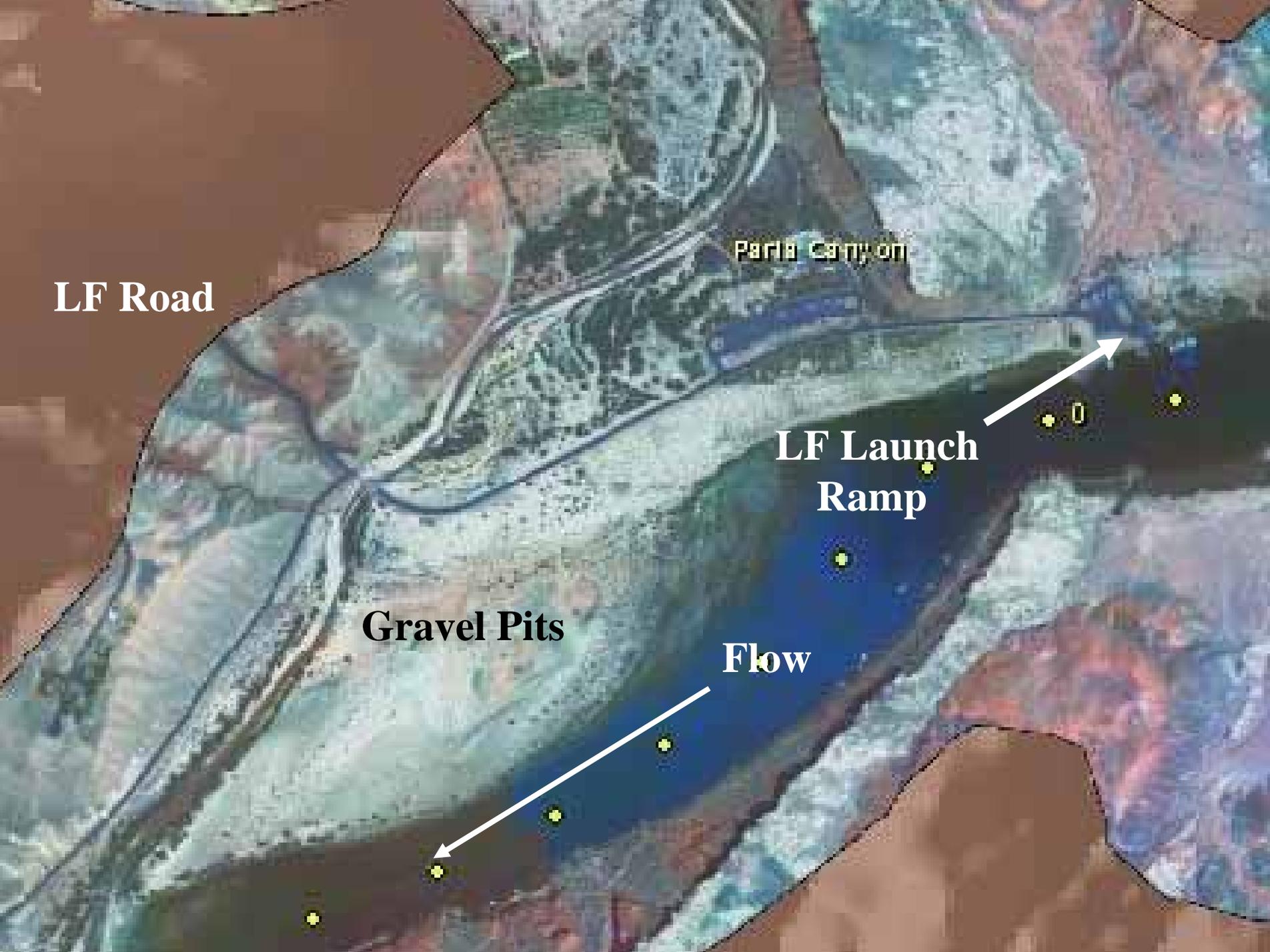
DISCUSSION TOPICS

- 1. Geography of the lower Paria River**
- 2. Ponding of the lower Paria River during high flows**
- 3. Historical presence of HBC in the Paria confluence**
- 4. Paria River flows and water quality**
- 3. Research issues**
- 6. Design of experimental rearing ponds**
- 7. Funding, compliance, implementation, next steps**



GEOGRAPHY OF THE LOWER PARIA RIVER





LF Road

Paria Canyon

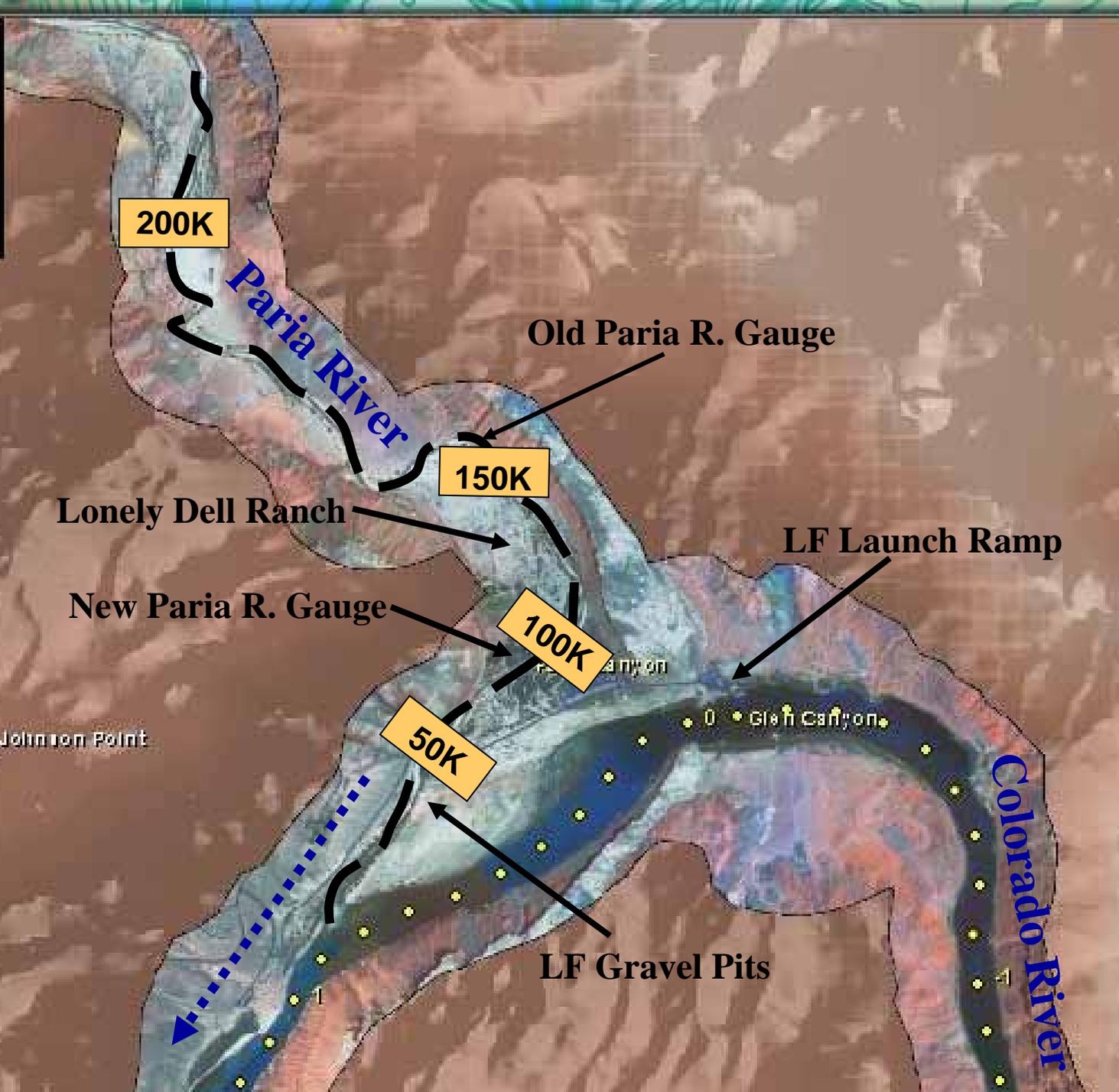
LF Launch Ramp

Gravel Pits

Flow

TRIBUTARY MOUTH PONDING DURING MAINSTREAM FLOODS

1. Stage of mainstream serves as dam, ponding trib mouth to that elevation
2. Timing = May-July, depending on mainstream hydrograph, a period with low likelihood of tributary high flows
3. Complex flows at mouth, but slow- to stalled flow in pond
4. Productivity likely increases as suspended sediments drop out of ponded water
5. Likely favorable conditions for rapid growth of larval fish
6. Ponding process largely eliminated by GC Dam and flood control
7. Effort here is to explore HBC range and habitat restoration options through construction of small experimental ponds



DOCUMENTATION OF HBC IN THE LOWER PARIA RIVER AREA

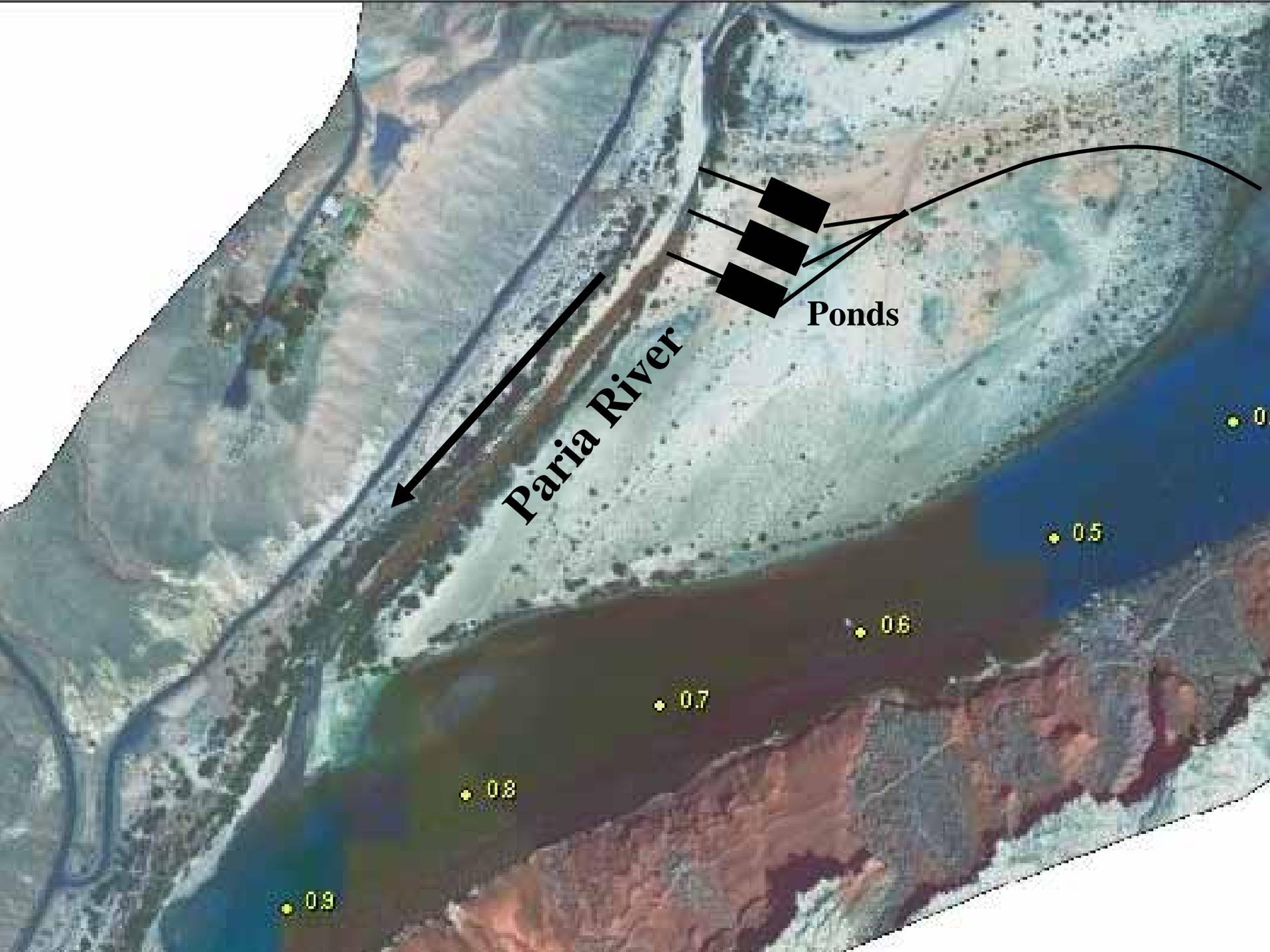
- 1. Interviews with historical resident: Spencer Johnson**
- 2. Discussion with Wendel Minckley**
- 3. AGFD reports**
- 4. Other evidence – Other interviews, AGFD and
U. Michigan collections?**

Of all the changes known about HBC in the Grand Canyon region, the reduction in range is the best documented change. Evidence indicates that the Paria River and Lees Ferry area supported the second largest HBC population in the Grand Canyon region; however, that population has been extirpated.

PARIA RIVER FLOWS AND WQ

1. Paria River flows well studied (Graf, Topping)
 - Winter snowmelt from Bryce Canyon area
 - Summer monsoon floods, mid-late July – September
 - High concentrations of fine sediments
2. Stage-related pond area survey needed
3. Water quality
 - Some data available
 - Flow augmented by East Sevier transbasin diversion
 - Water temperature upstream from Lonely Dell exceeds 98°F in mid-July, with low DO
 - SC and pH well within HBC tolerance range

Effort here is not to introduce a HBC into the upper Paria River, but simply into experimental ponds at the mouth



Paria River

Ponds

09

08

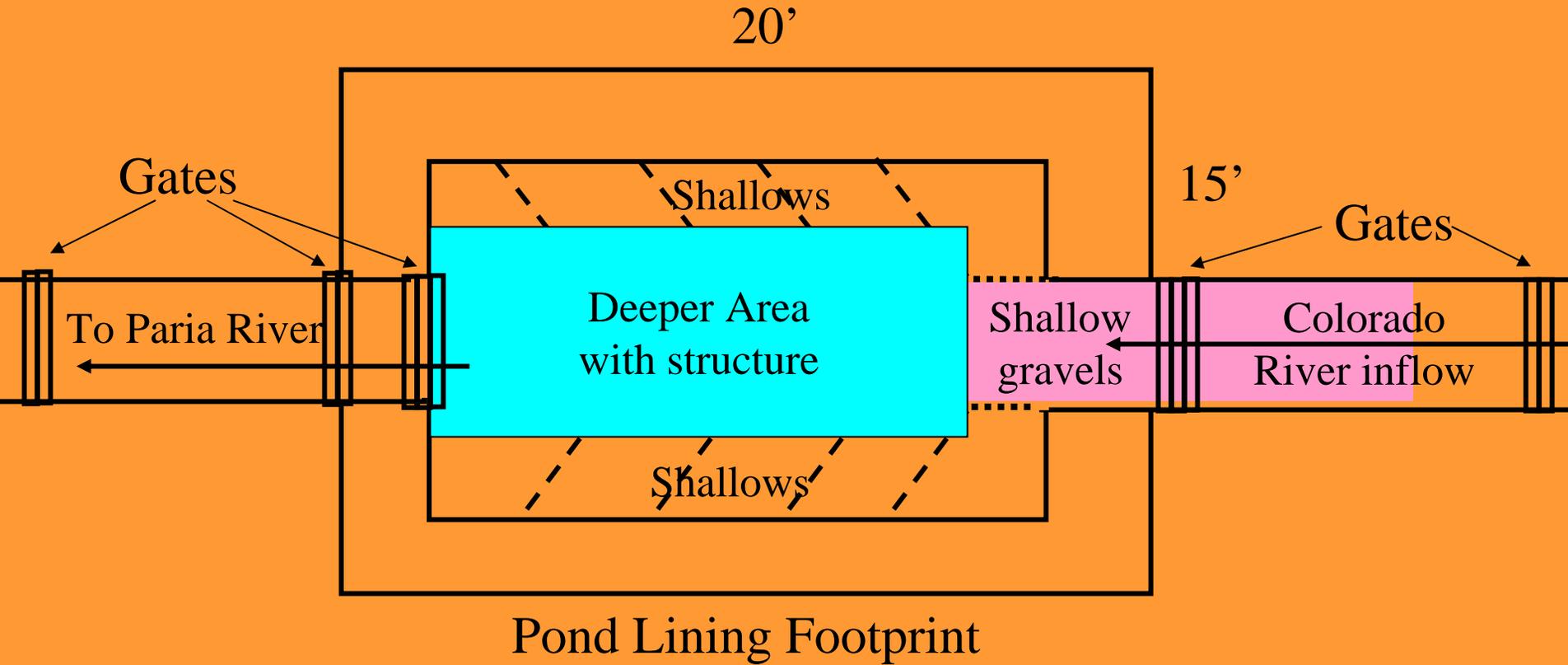
07

06

05

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VERY PRELIMINARY POND DESIGN



RESEARCH TOPICS THAT MAY BE ADDRESSED WITH SUITABLE EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN FOR HBC OR OTHER NATIVE FISH

- 1. Turbidity and predation**
- 2. Competition with native and non-native species at
different life stages**
- 3. Foodbase responses**
- 4. Thermal influences on growth**
- 5. In system propagation**
- 6. Dispersal behavior of stock**
- 7. Other research topics**

ADVANTAGES OF PARIA MOUTH EXPERIMENTAL PONDS

- 1. Ready access**
- 2. Excellent research opportunity**
- 3. Inexpensive**
- 4. Expendable / replaceable if high flows occur**
- 5. Low maintenance**
- 6. Relatively easy compliance**
- 7. Inconspicuous (minimal impact on visiting public)**
- 8. Eventually restore HBC to Paria mouth area where
HBC were formerly abundant**

NEED TO DETERMINE: Sequence of actions, experiments
Number of ponds = replication
Design specifics

NEXT STEPS

Integrate project into HBC plan

Conduct a feasibility study, including compilation of background information

Develop pond and experimental design with appropriate collaborators

Secure funding with participating organizations

Conduct compliance (NPS, FWS, AGFD, SHPO, BLM)

Develop and implement outreach program

Conduct pilot program on FMS for one year

Undertake first year of HBC work

Evaluate, proceed, improve as indicated