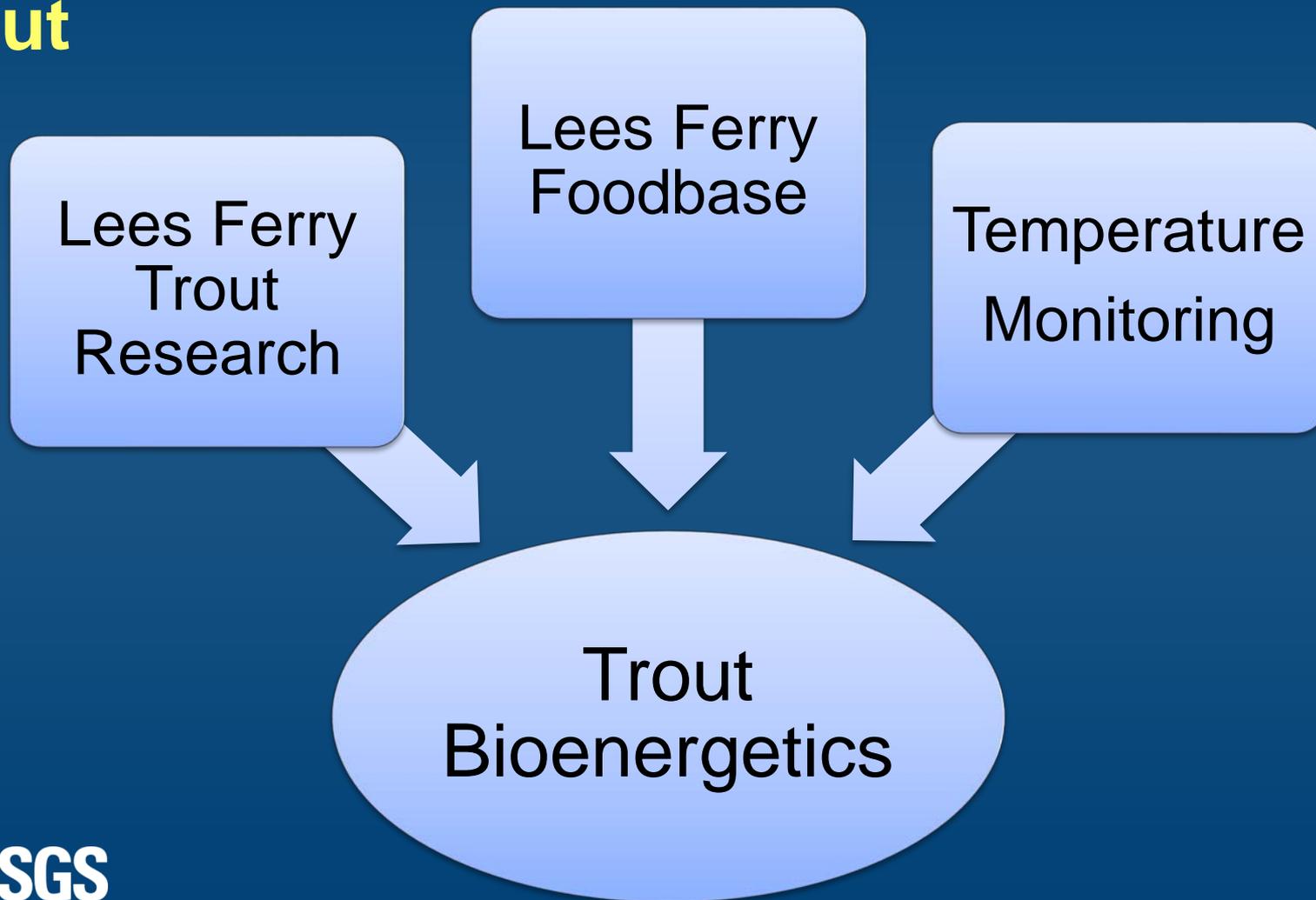


Drift-Foraging and Bioenergetics Growth Model for Rainbow Trout in the Lees Ferry Tailwater



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Grand Canyon Monitoring & Research Center

Project Element H3: Development of a bioenergetics model for large rainbow trout



Questions:

- How does the prey size distribution influence growth?
- How does the proportion of Gammarus relative to other taxa influence growth?
- How does prey abundance influence growth?
- How do different temperature regimes influence growth?

Model

Foraging

Consumption
Energetic Costs
– Foraging
– Resting

Bioenergetics

Growth
Metabolism
Waste
Reproduction

Input

Biological

Invertebrate Drift

Physical

Temperature
Daylight

Parameters

Length – Weight
Bioenergetics
Other...

Model

Foraging

Consumption
Energetic Costs
– Foraging
– Resting

Bioenergetics

Growth
Metabolism
Waste
Reproduction

Input

Biological

Invertebrate Drift

Physical

Temperature
Daylight

Parameters

Length – Weight
Bioenergetics
Other...

Model

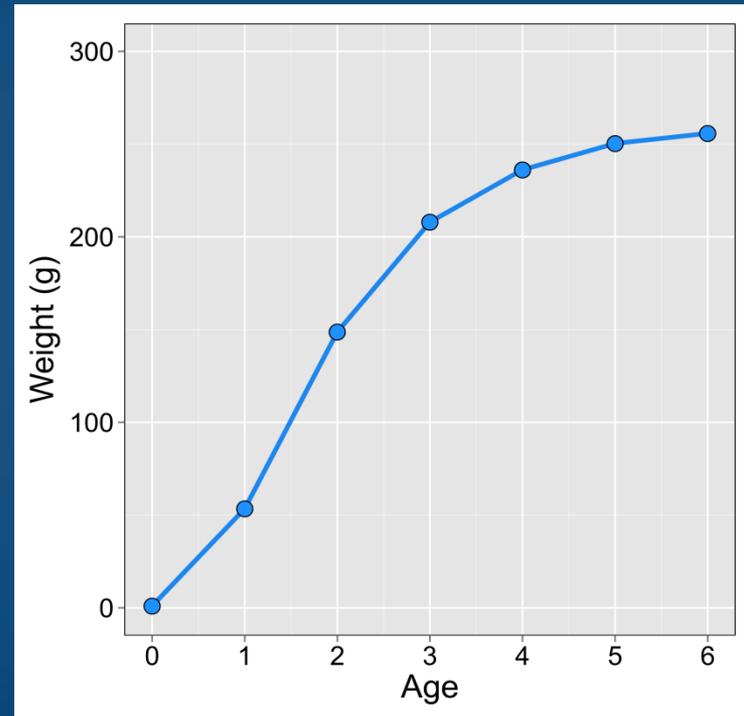
Foraging

Consumption
Energetic Costs
– Foraging
– Resting

Bioenergetics

Growth
Metabolism
Waste
Reproduction

Output

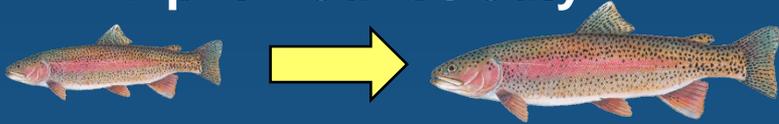


Model Validation

- Compare predicted growth with observed

NO Data

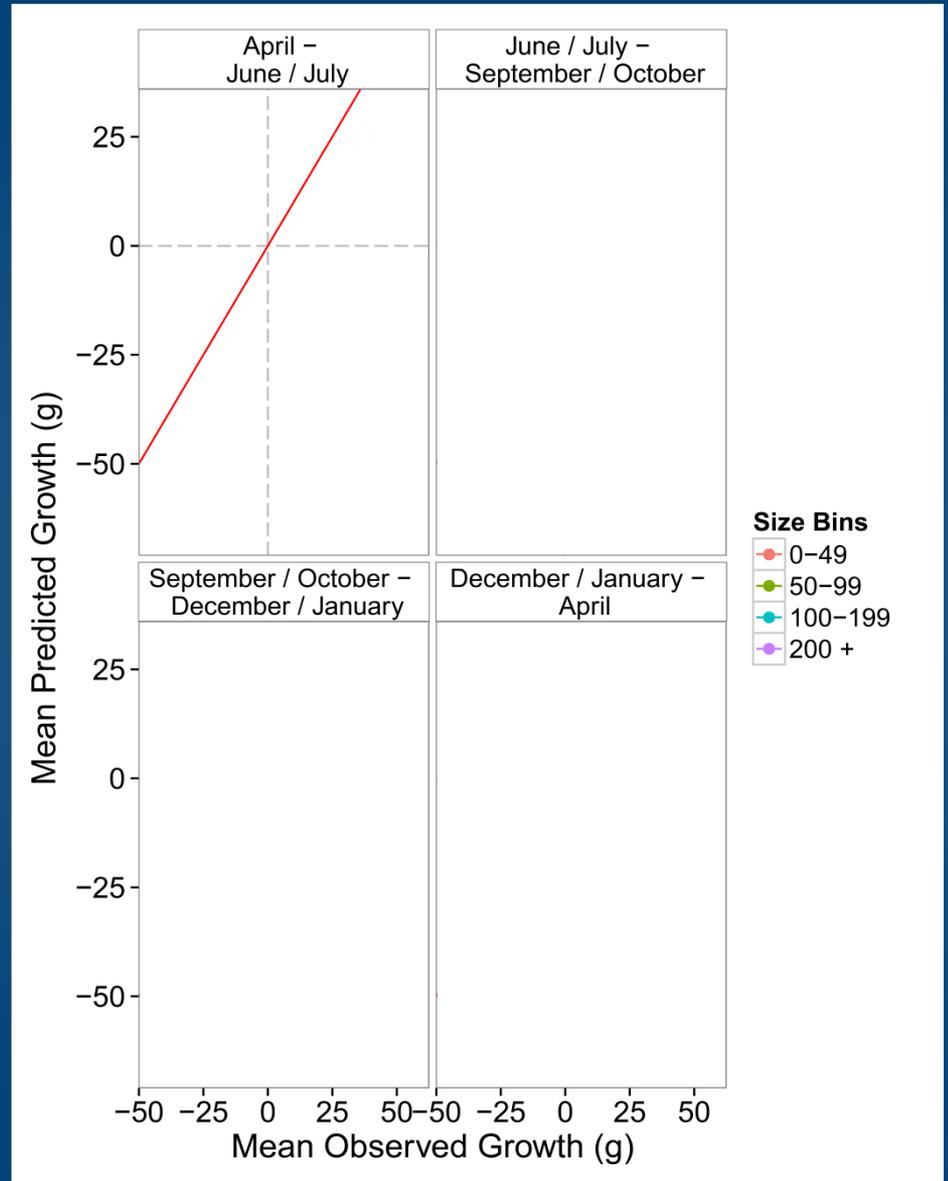
April – June / July



Model Validation

NO Data

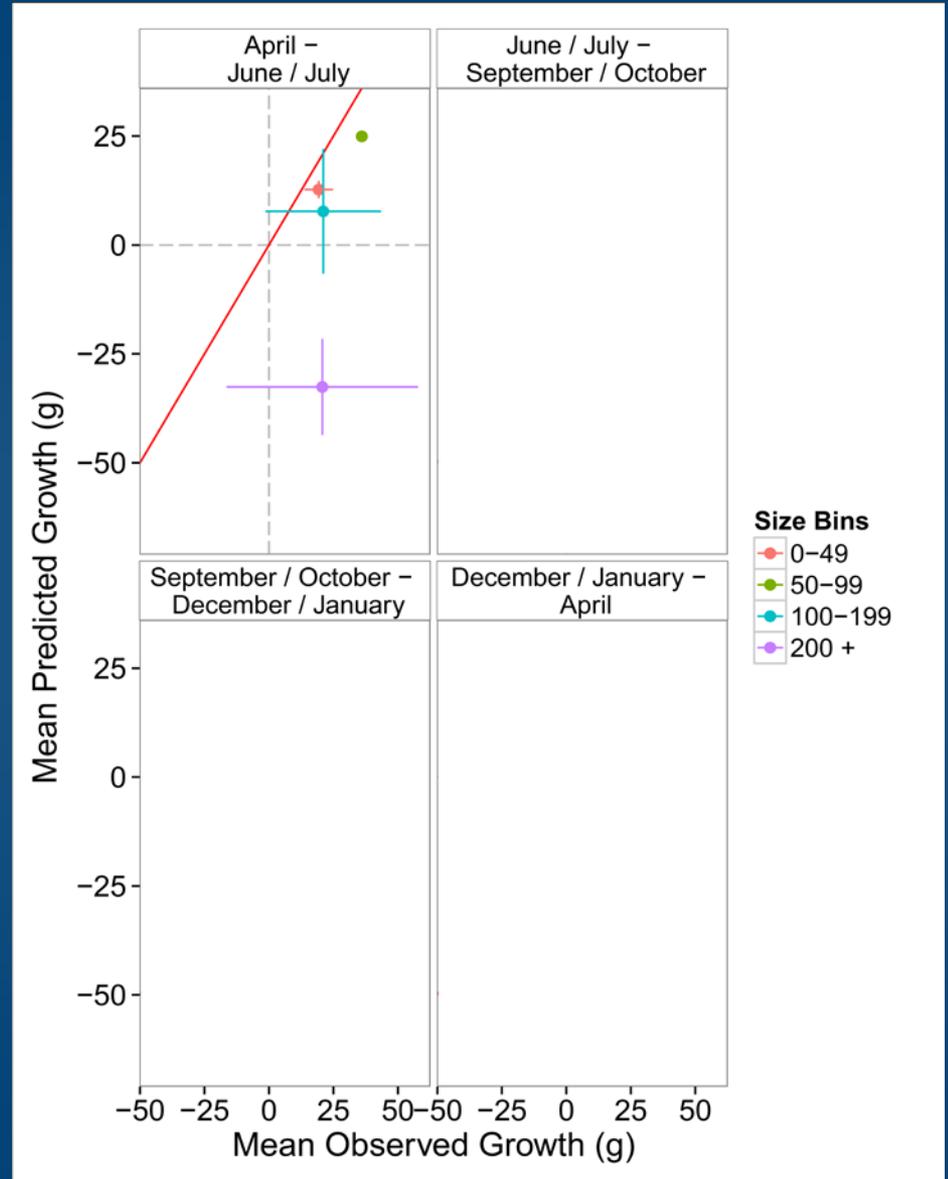
April – June / July



Model Validation

NO Data

April – June / July



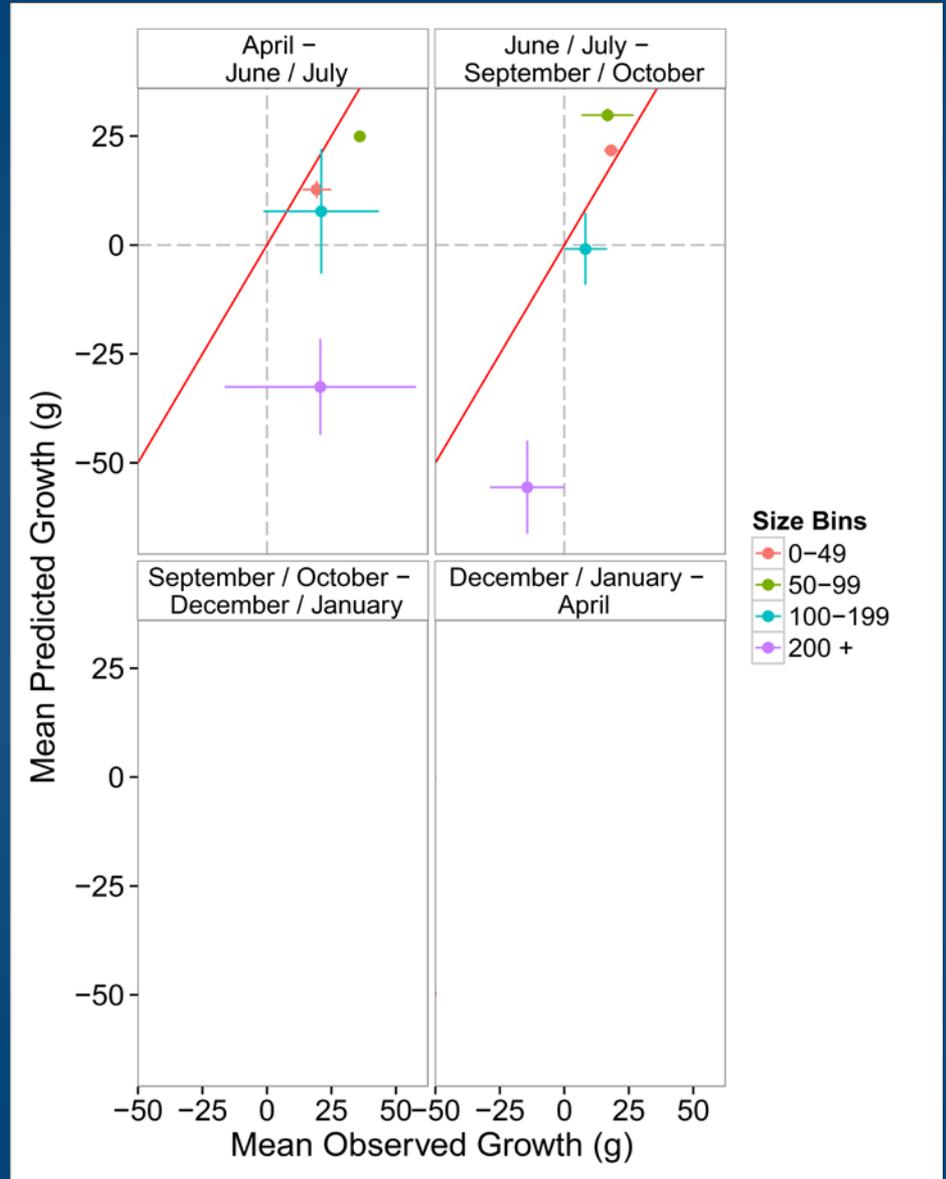
Model Validation

NO Data

April – June / July



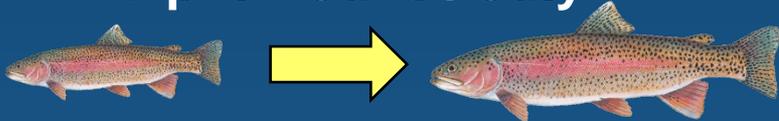
June / July – Sept. / Oct.



Model Validation

NO Data

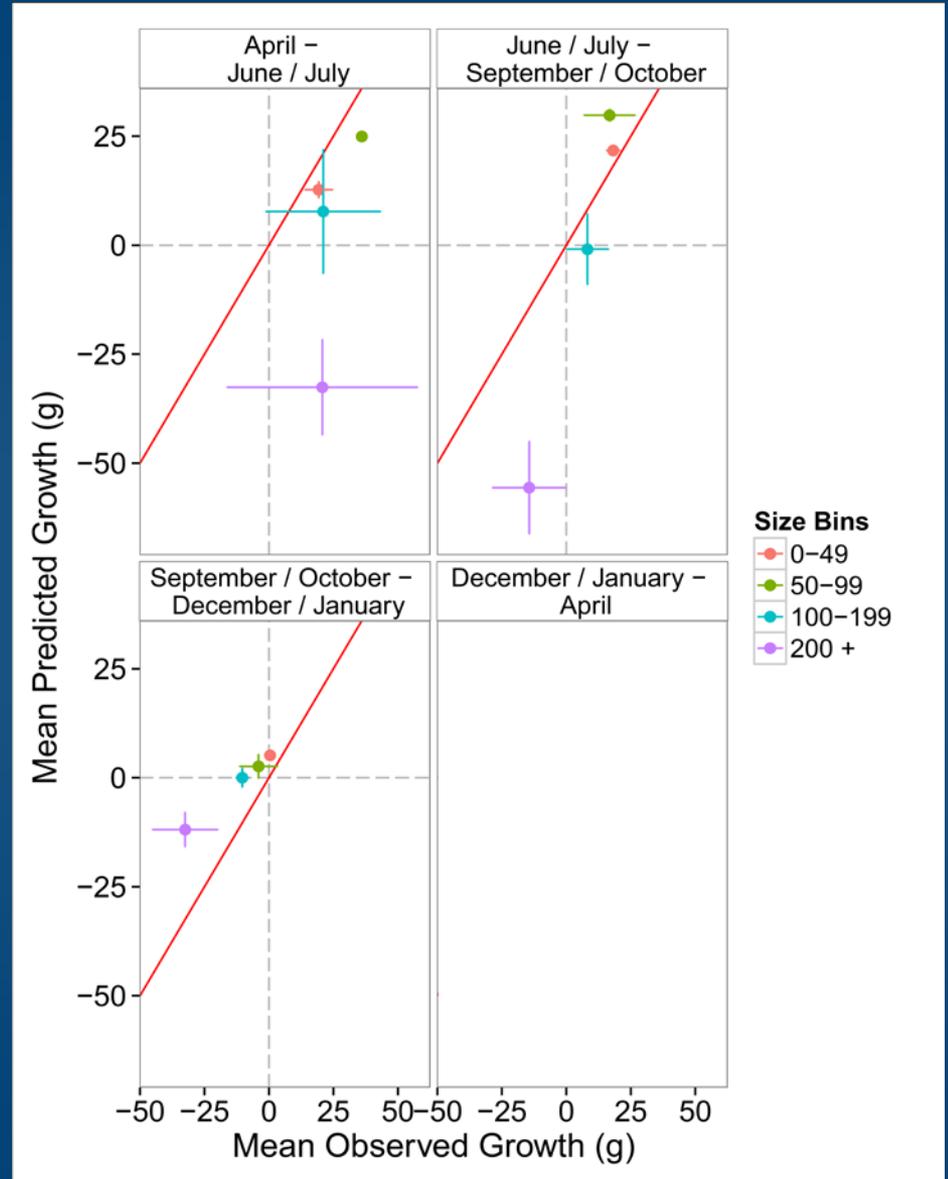
April – June / July



June / July – Sept. / Oct.



Sept. / Oct. – Dec. / Jan.



Model Validation

NO Data

April – June / July



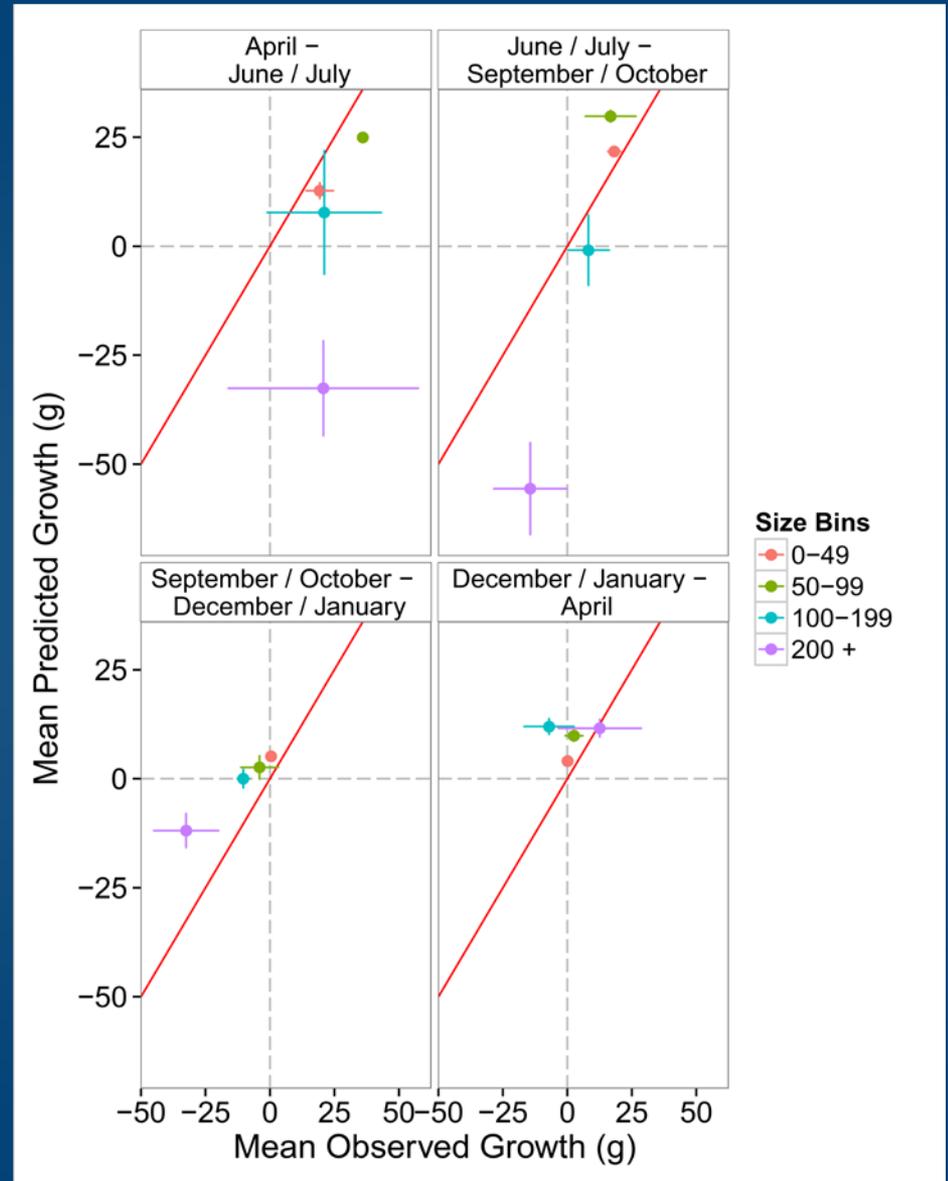
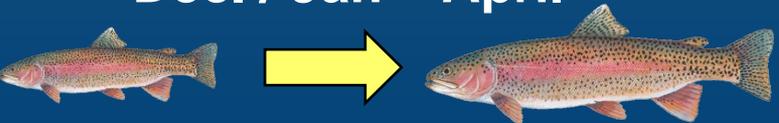
June / July – Sept. / Oct.



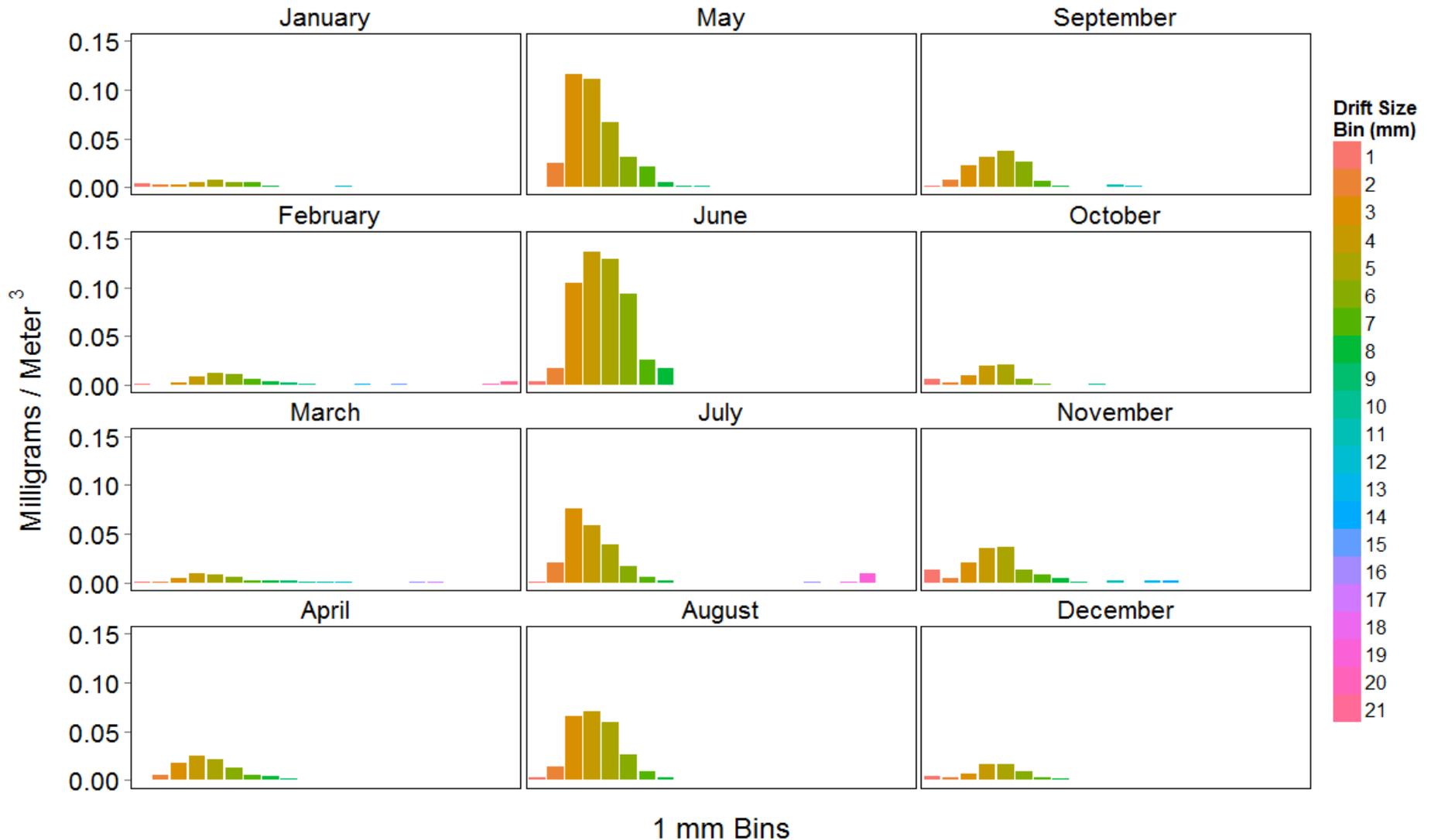
Sept. / Oct. – Dec. / Jan.



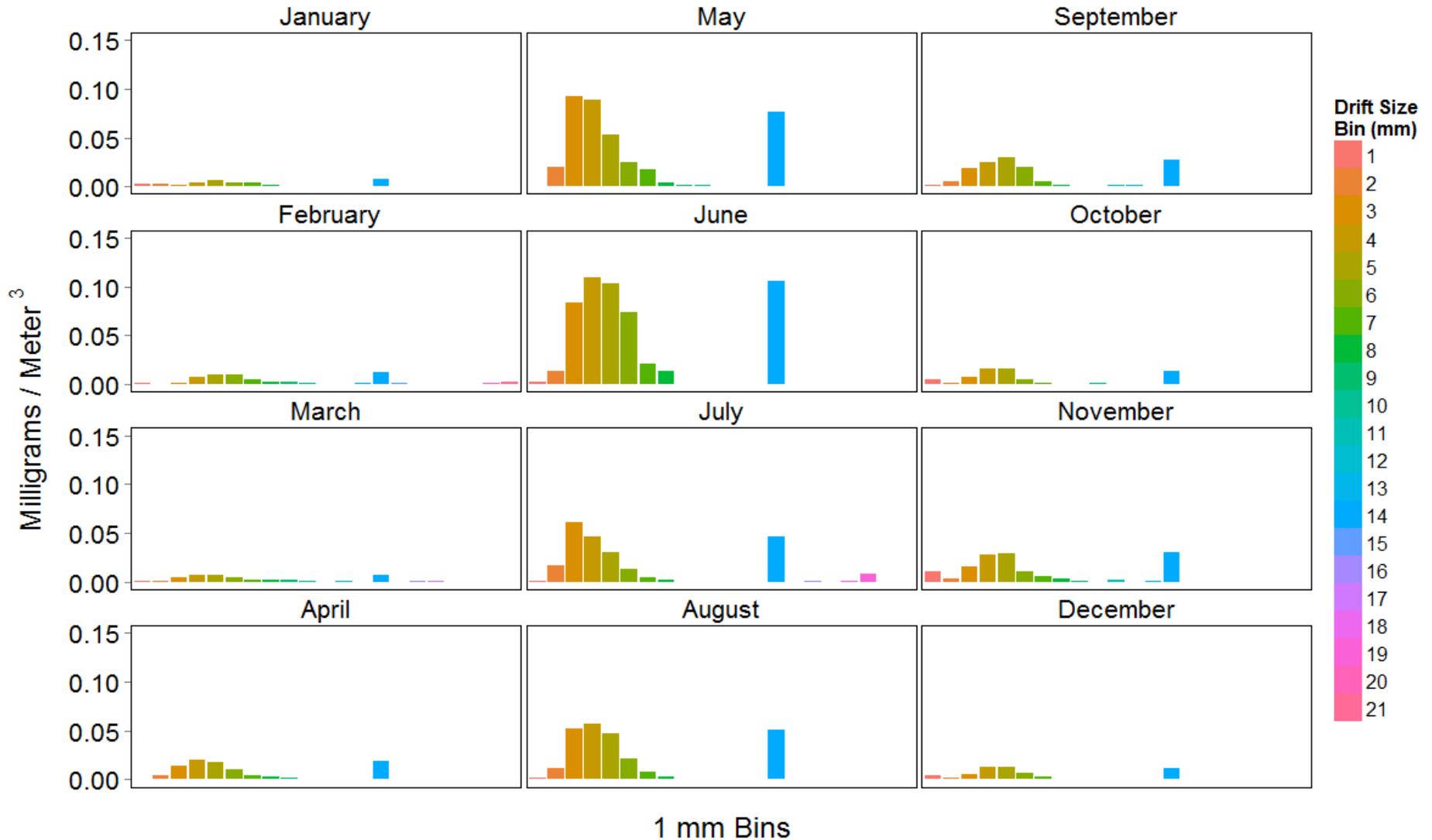
Dec. / Jan – April



Invertebrate Drift – Size Distribution



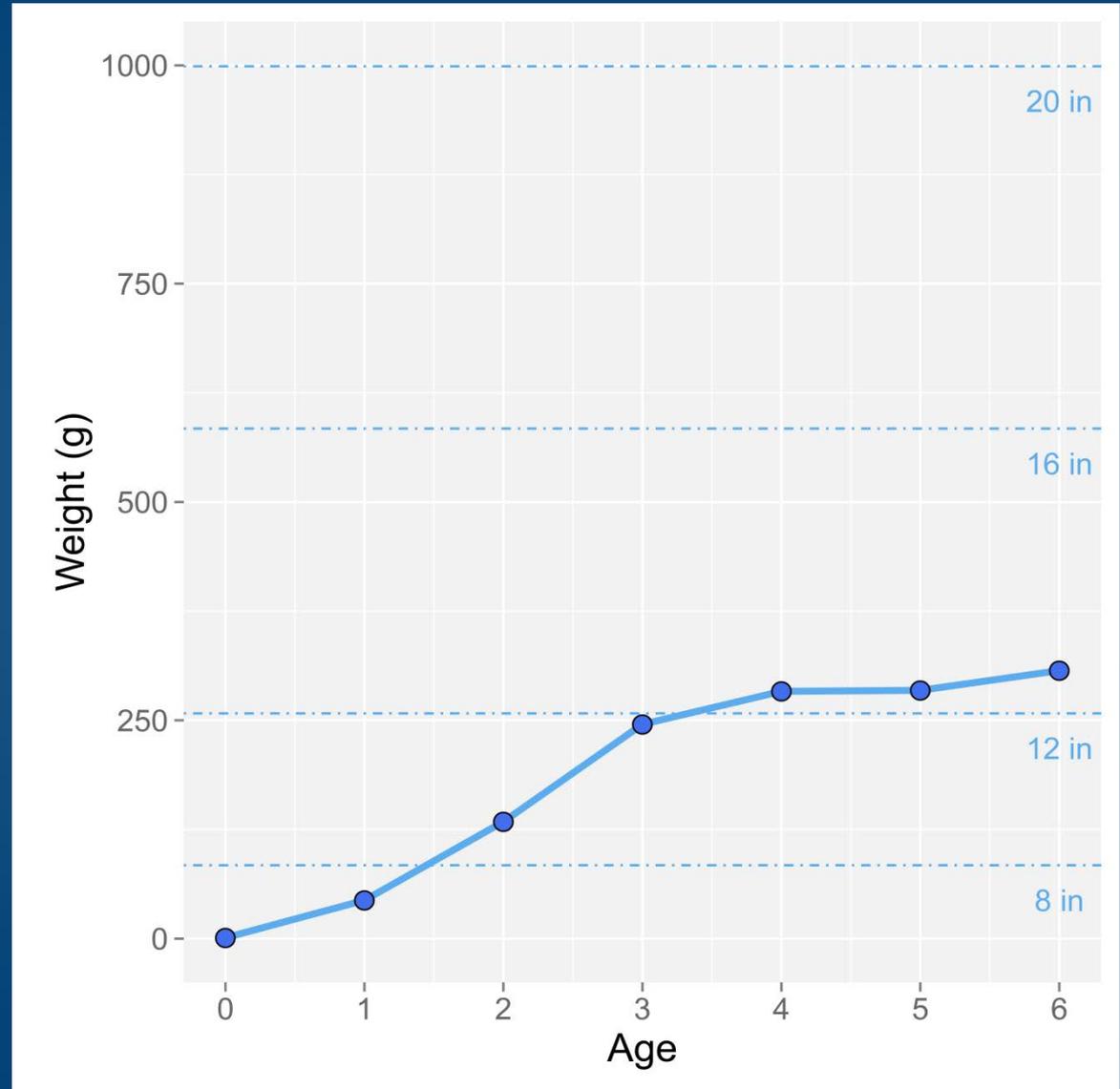
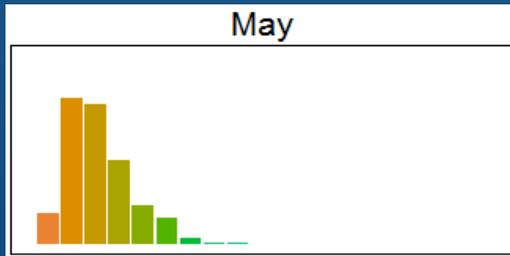
Invertebrate Drift – Size Distribution



Coupled Foraging and Bioenergetics Model

Lees Ferry

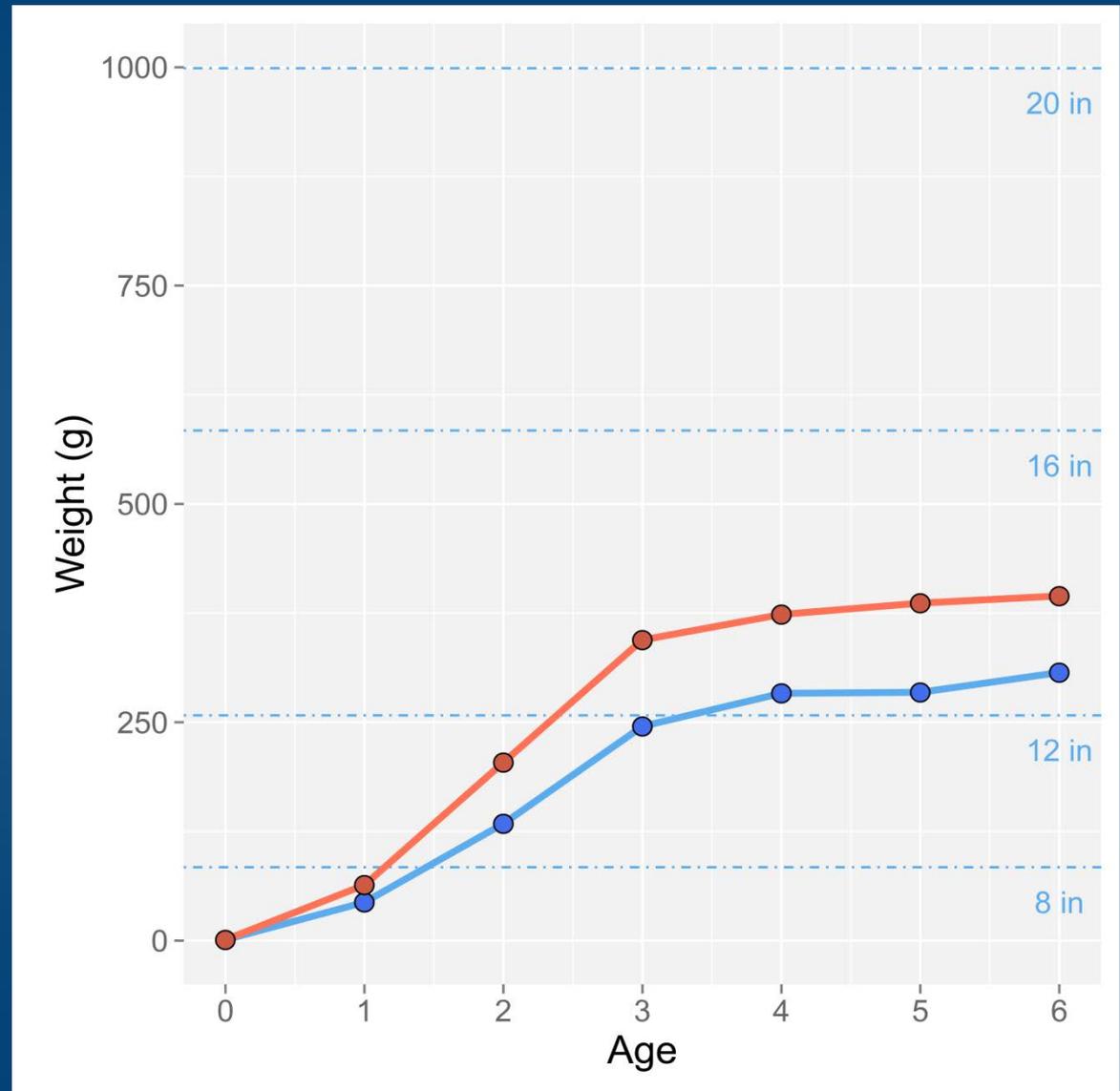
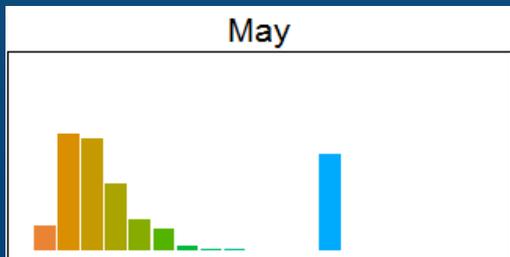
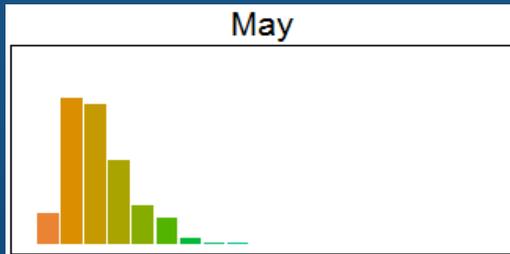
- Current Conditions



Coupled Foraging and Bioenergetics Model

Lees Ferry

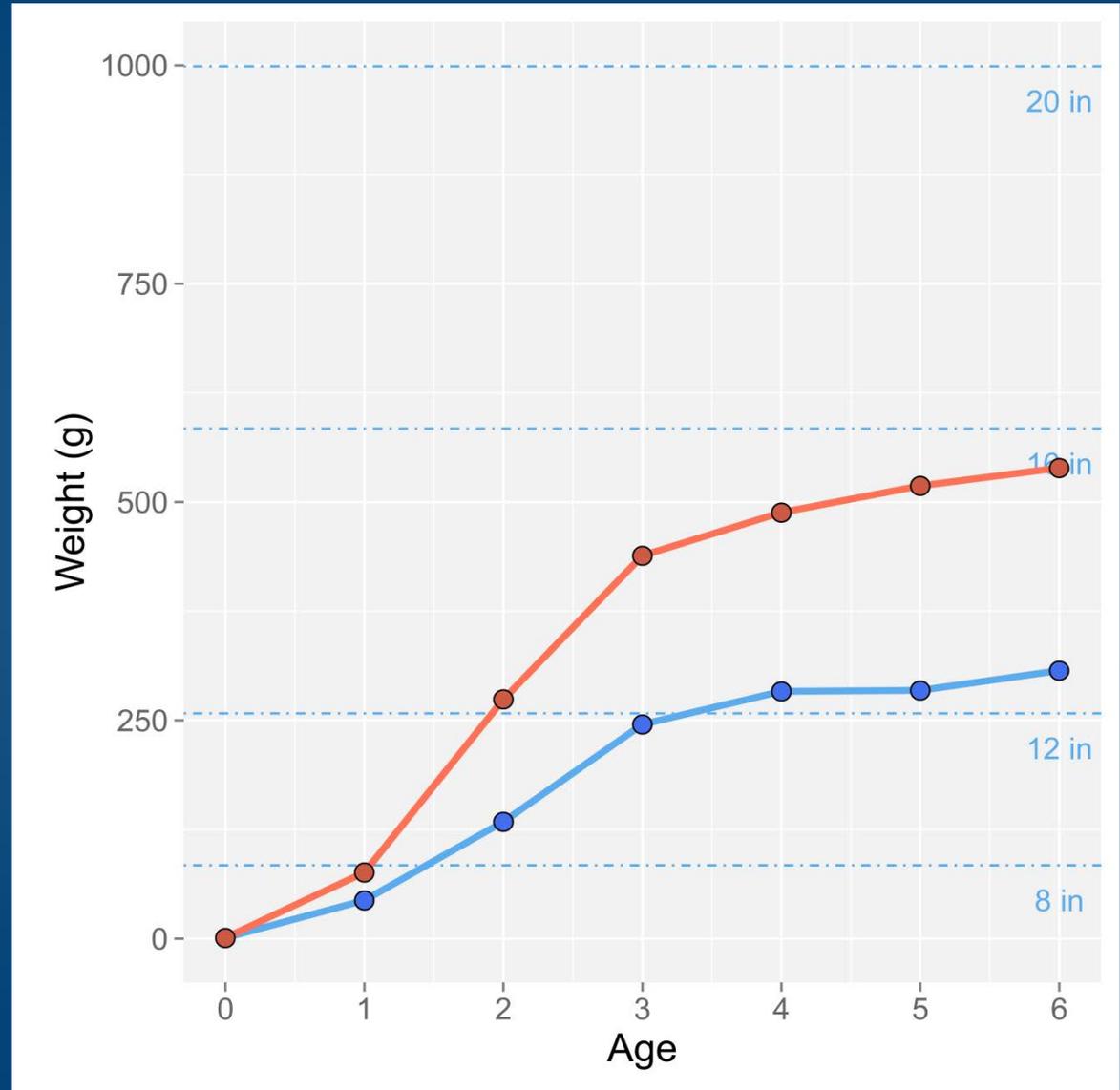
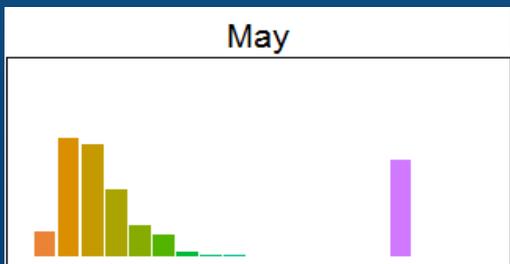
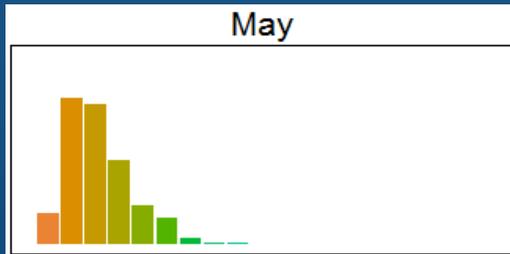
- Current Conditions
- Larger Sized Prey
 - 20% increase in 13mm prey



Coupled Foraging and Bioenergetics Model

Lees Ferry

- Current Conditions
- Larger Sized Prey
 - 20% increase in 16mm prey



Coupled Foraging and Bioenergetics Model

Lees Ferry

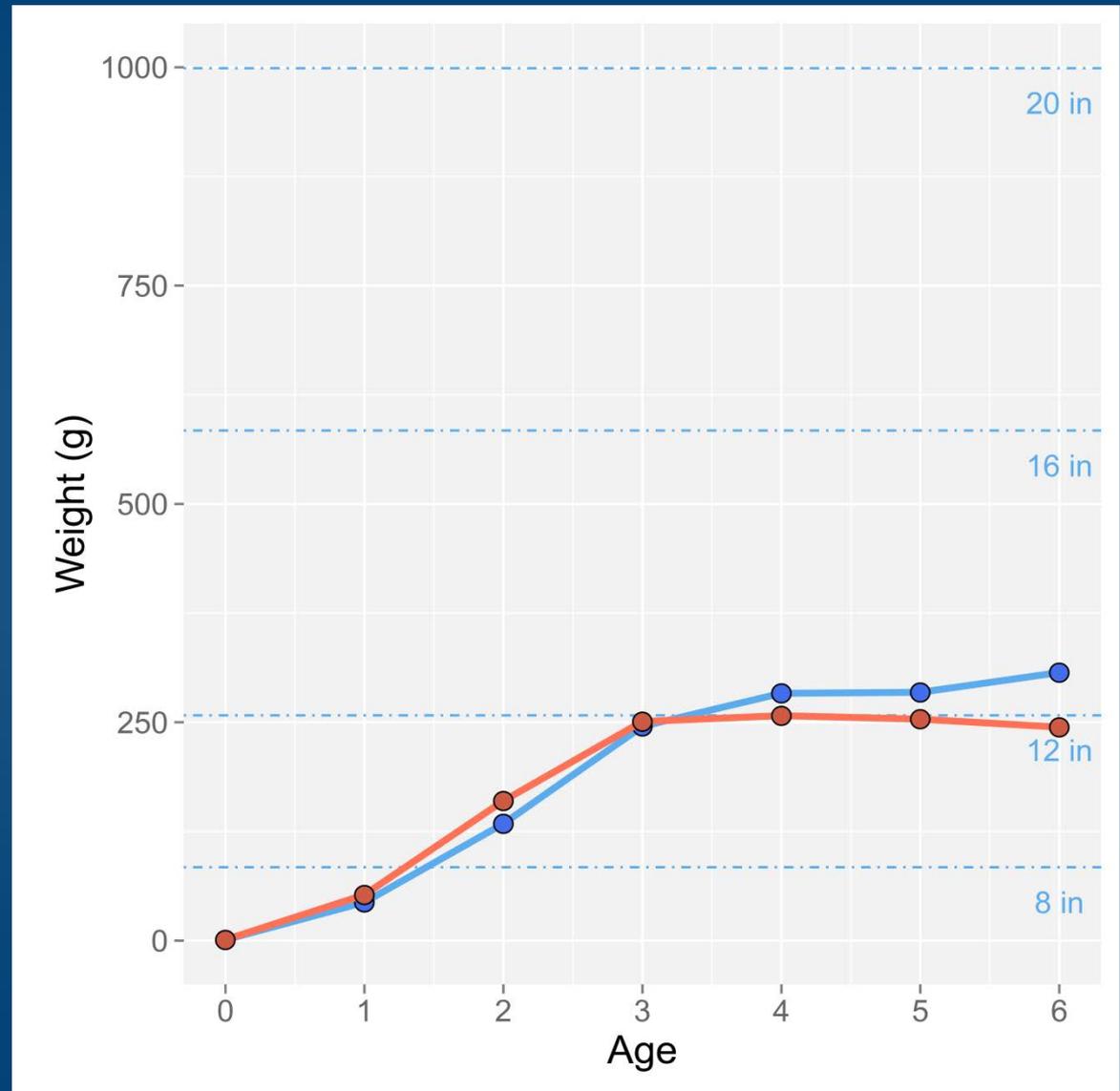
- **Current Conditions**
- **Gammarus increased to make up 50% of prey biomass**



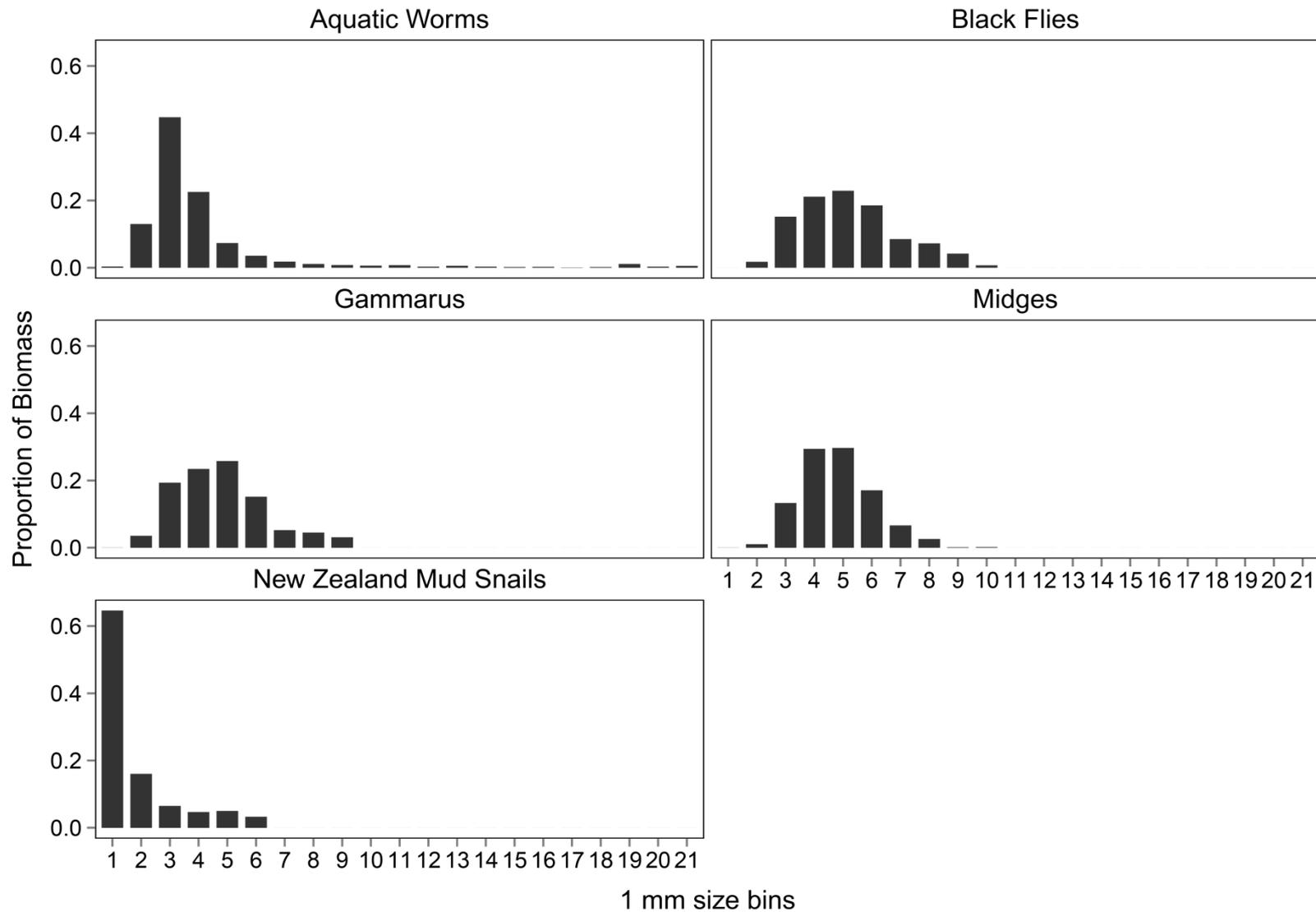
Coupled Foraging and Bioenergetics Model

Lees Ferry

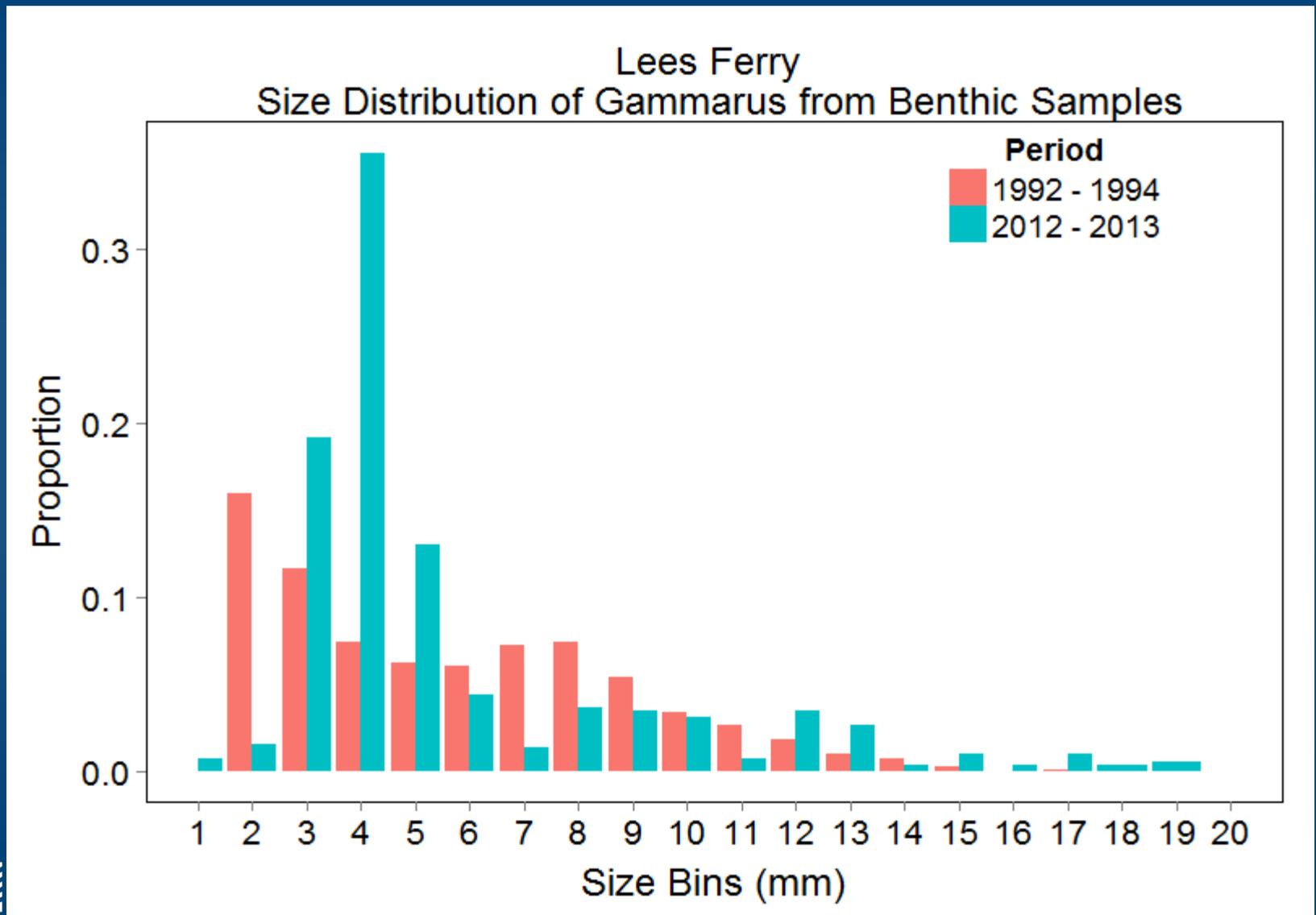
- Current Conditions
- Gammarus increased to make up 50% of prey biomass



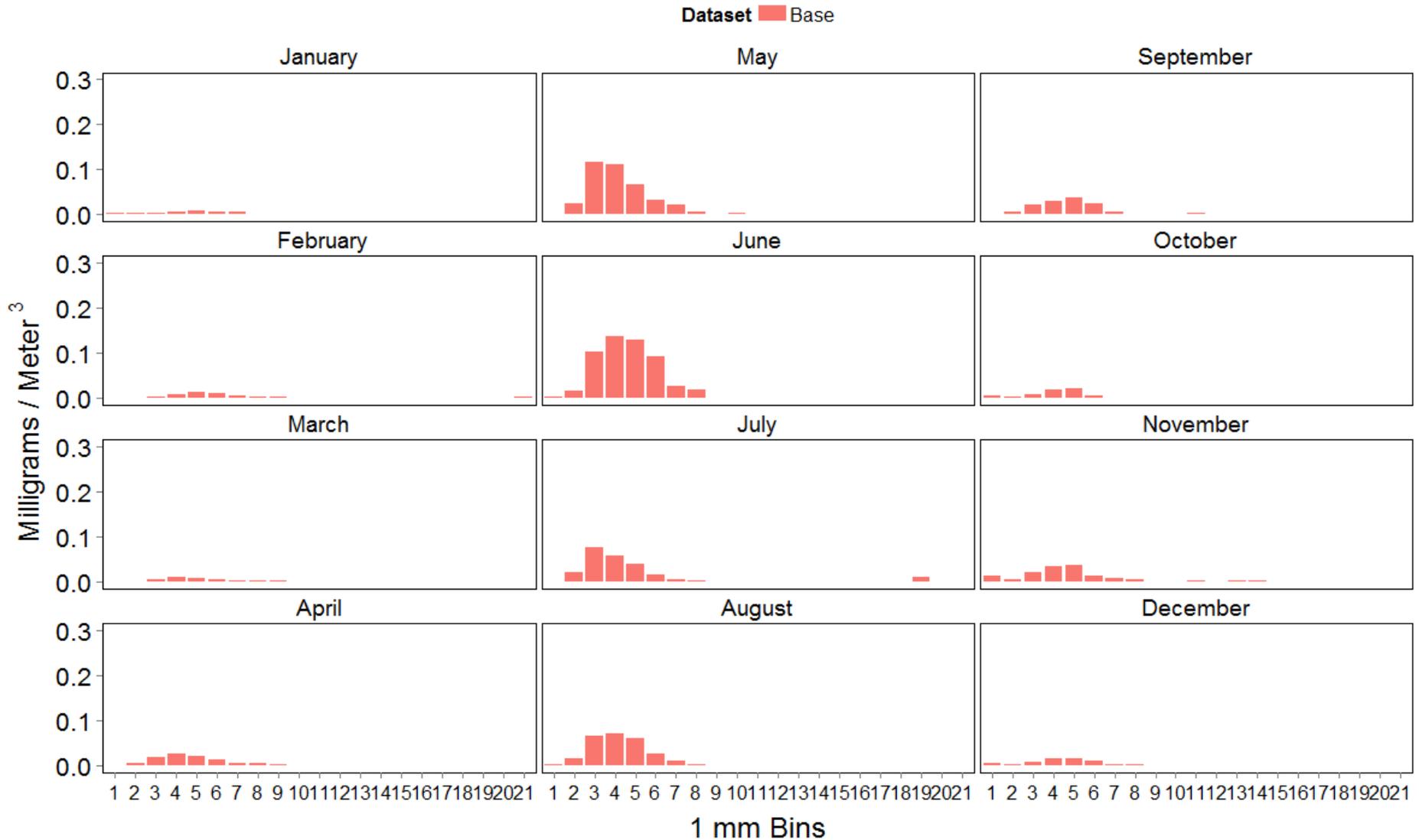
Coupled Foraging and Bioenergetics Model



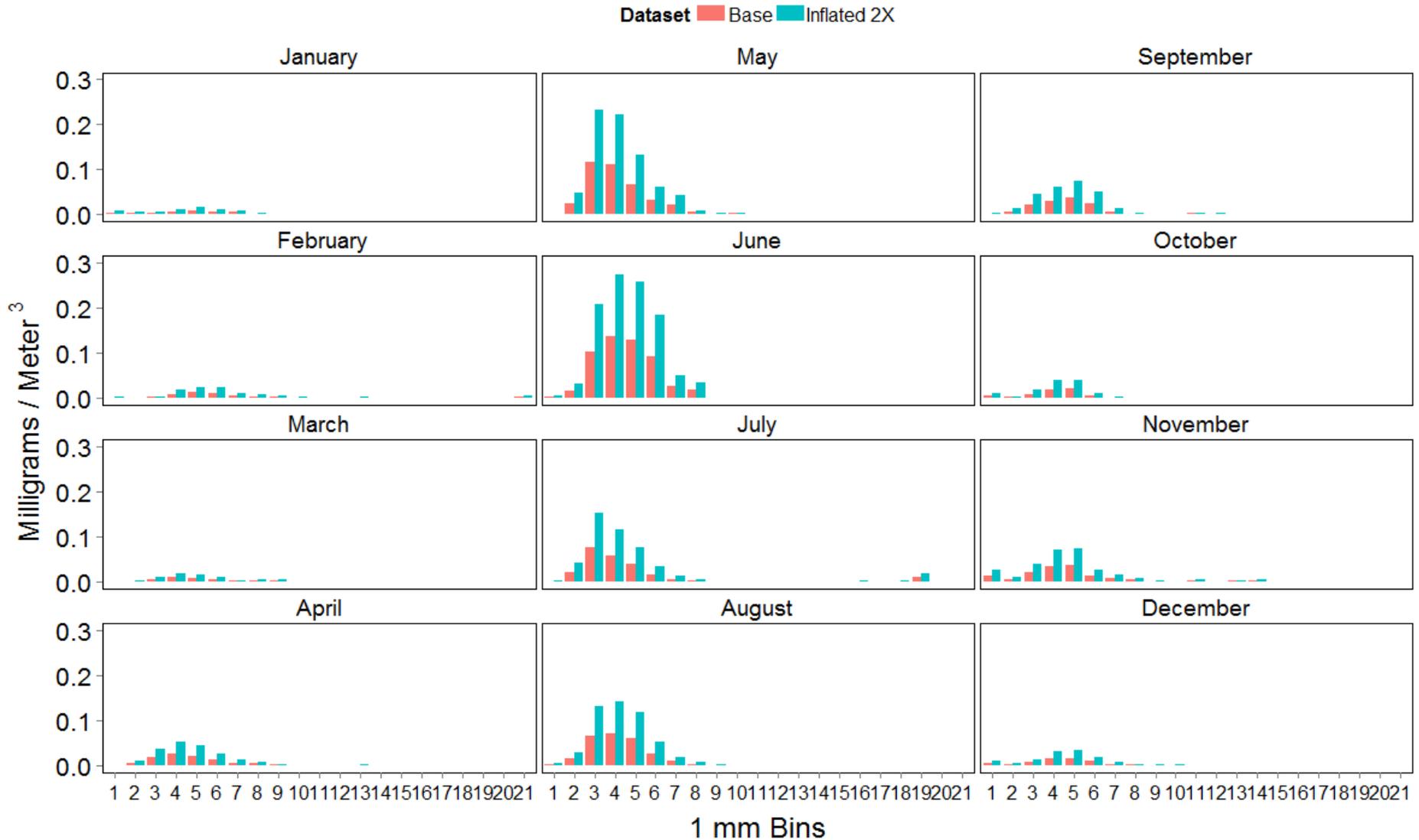
Coupled Foraging and Bioenergetics Model



Invertebrate Drift



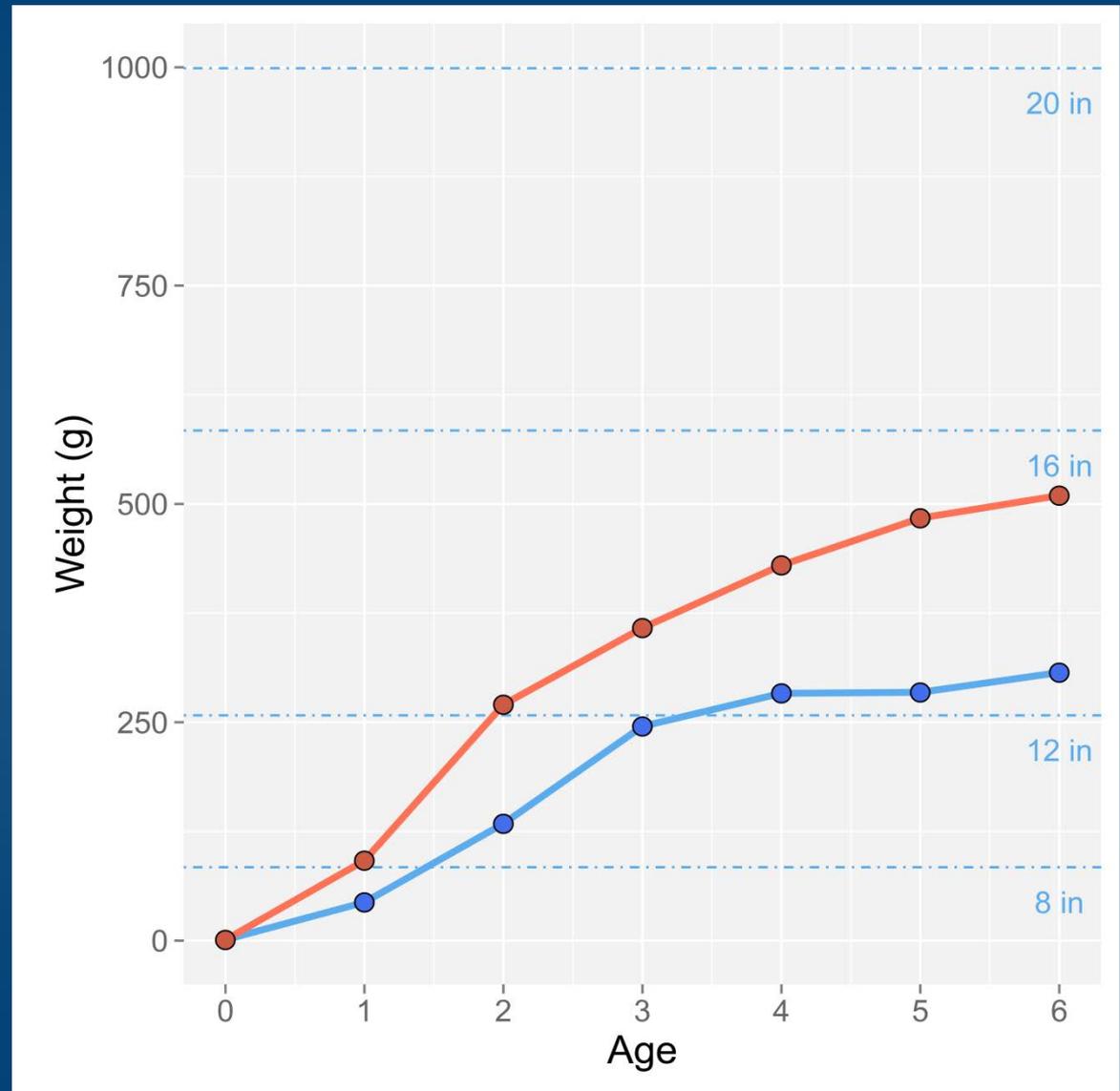
Invertebrate Drift



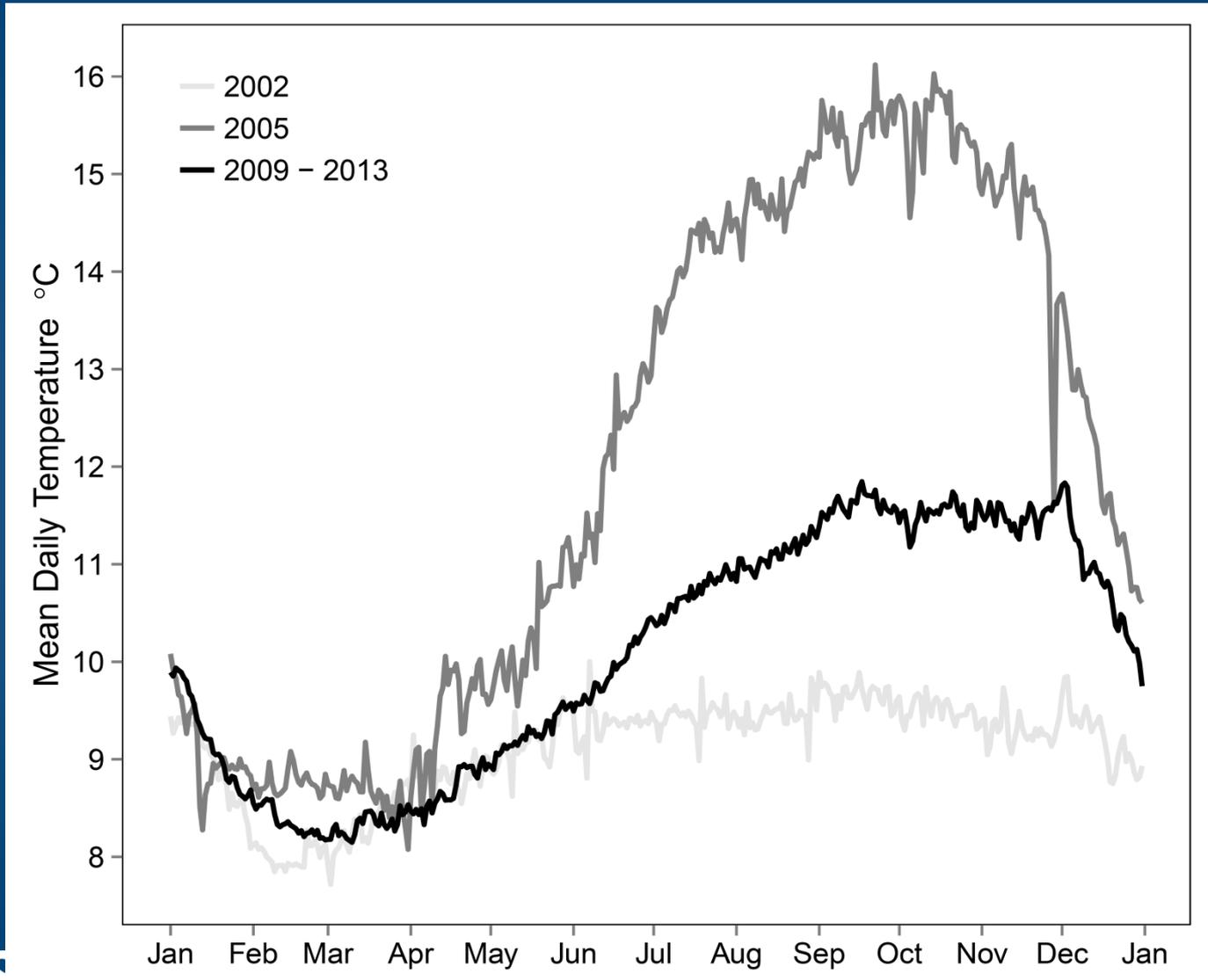
Coupled Foraging and Bioenergetics Model

Lees Ferry

- Current Conditions
- Increased Prey
 - 2 fold increase



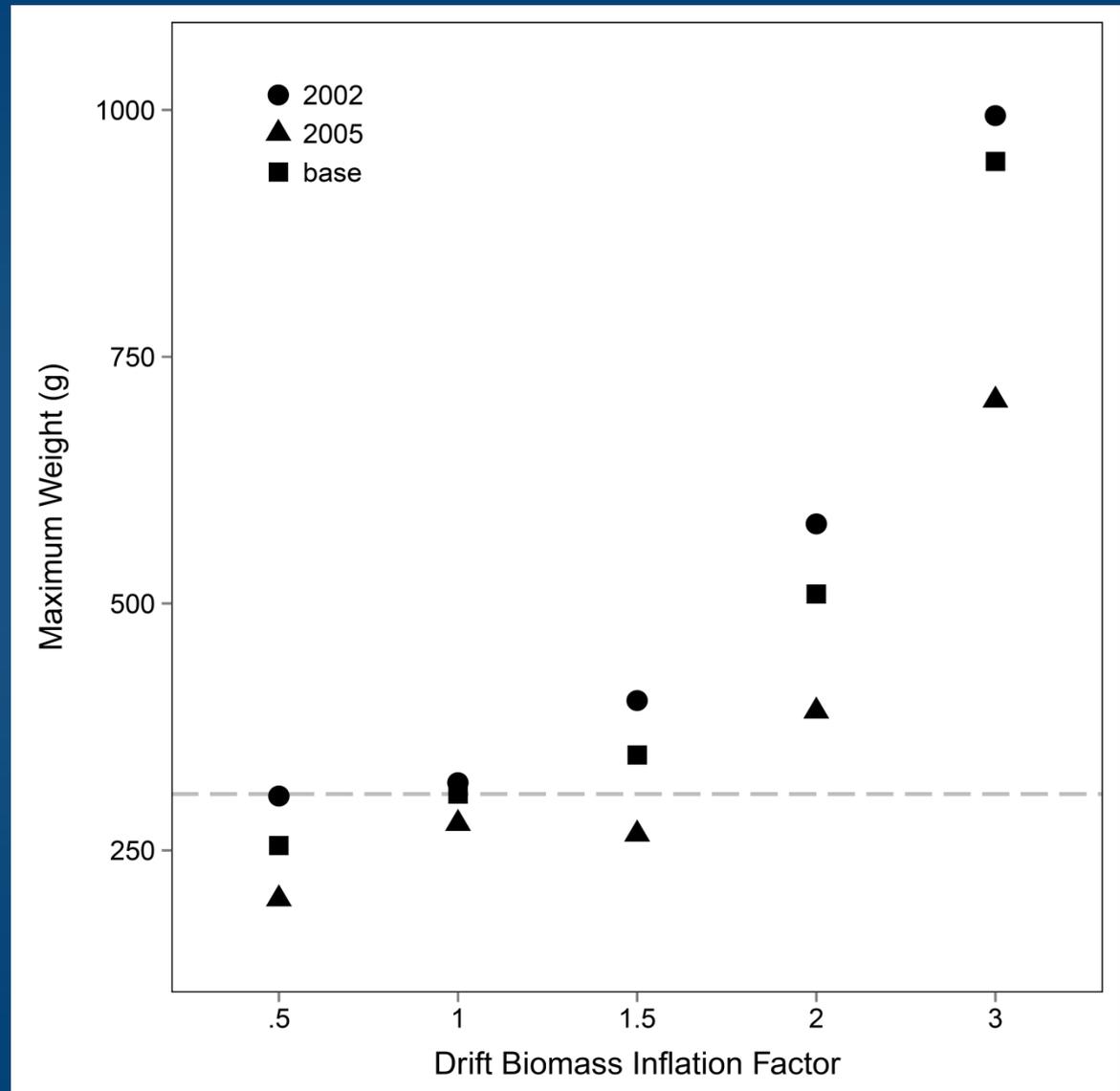
Coupled Foraging and Bioenergetics Model



Coupled Foraging and Bioenergetics Model

Lees Ferry

- Same prey availability
- 2002 – cool
- 2005 – warm
- Base – avg.
2009 – 2013



Questions:

- How does the prey size distribution influence growth?
 - Larger prey = increased growth, even with no increase in prey biomass.
- How does the proportion of Gammarus relative to other taxa influence growth?
 - Higher proportion Gammarus \neq increased growth

Questions:

- How does prey abundance influence growth?
 - Increased prey biomass = increased growth
- How do different temperature regimes influence growth?
 - More growth under cooler water temperatures

Future Applications

- Turbidity – Explore the effects of turbidity on trout foraging & growth
 - *Project Element 9.7 – Application of a bioenergetics model in a seasonally turbid river.*
- Individual Based Model

Lees Ferry



LCR

