



# Monitoring Humpback Chub in the Little Colorado River and Colorado River, Grand Canyon

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# Project G: Humpback Chub (HBC) Population Dynamics throughout the Colorado River Ecosystem

- **Project elements and objectives:**
  - G.1: HBC population modeling
  - G.2 Annual spring/fall HBC abundance estimates in the lower 13.6 km of the Little Colorado River (LCR)
  - G.3. Juvenile HBC monitoring near the LCR confluence
  - G.4 Remote PIT tag array monitoring in the LCR
  - G.5. Monitoring HBC aggregation relative abundance and distribution
  - G.6. Juvenile Humpback Chub Monitoring - West
  - G.7. Chute Falls HBC translocations
- **Funding Amount and Source:** \$1,172,824, AMP
- **Cooperators:** USGS, USFWS
- **Resource Goals:** Humpback Chub, Natural Processes, Other Native Fish

# Presentation outline (Project G)

- LCR aggregation
  - Update on abundance (G.1, G.2, G.3)
  - Incorporation of antennas into models (G.1, G.4)
  - Chute Falls translocations (G.1, G.7)
- Mainstem Grand Canyon
  - HBC aggregations (G.5)
  - Fall Canyon (G.1, G.6)

# Colorado River



outmigration

## Colorado River humpback chub life cycle

skipped spawning

resident

spring spawning migration

# Little Colorado River



# Monitoring in lower 13.57 km of LCR



# Mainstem monitoring in juvenile chub monitoring (JCM) reach



# Colorado River



submigration

skipped spawning

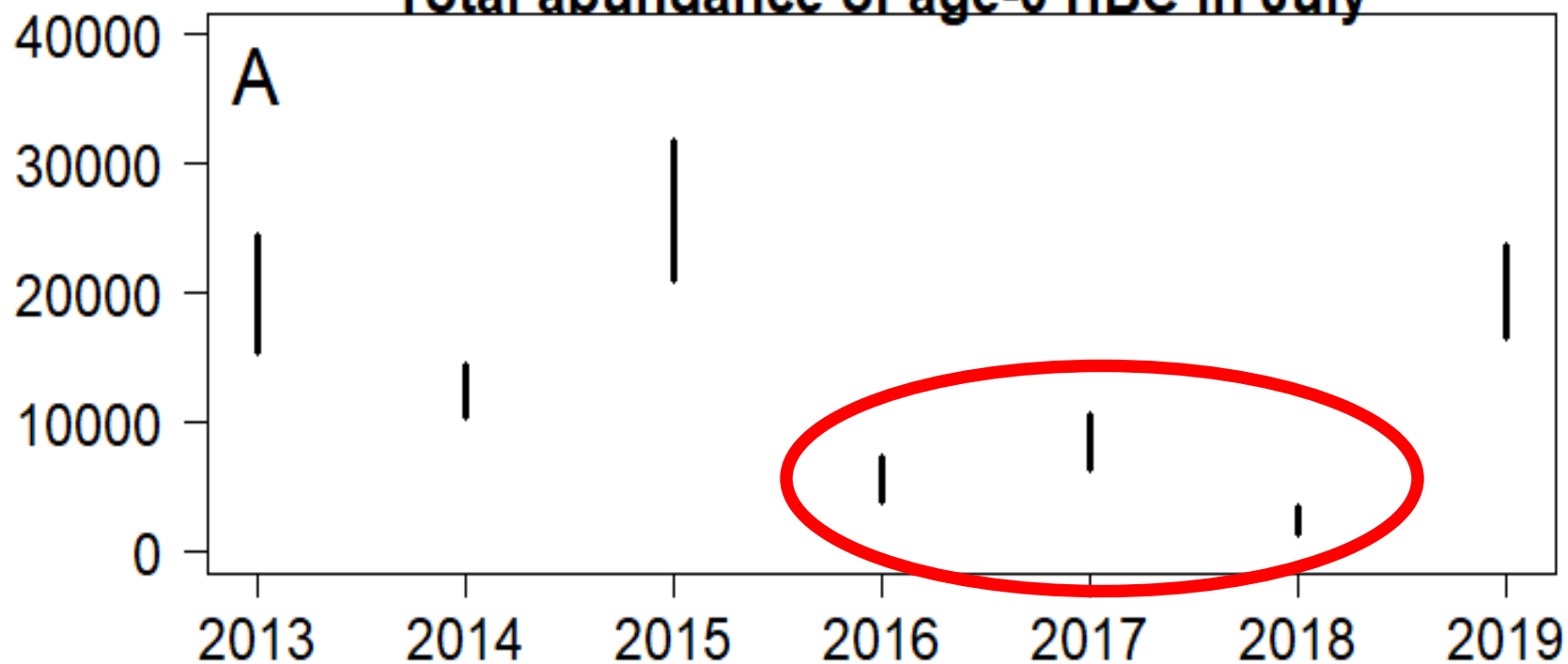
spring spawning migration

resident

July age-0  
abundance in  
LCR

## Little Colorado River

## Total abundance of age-0 HBC in July



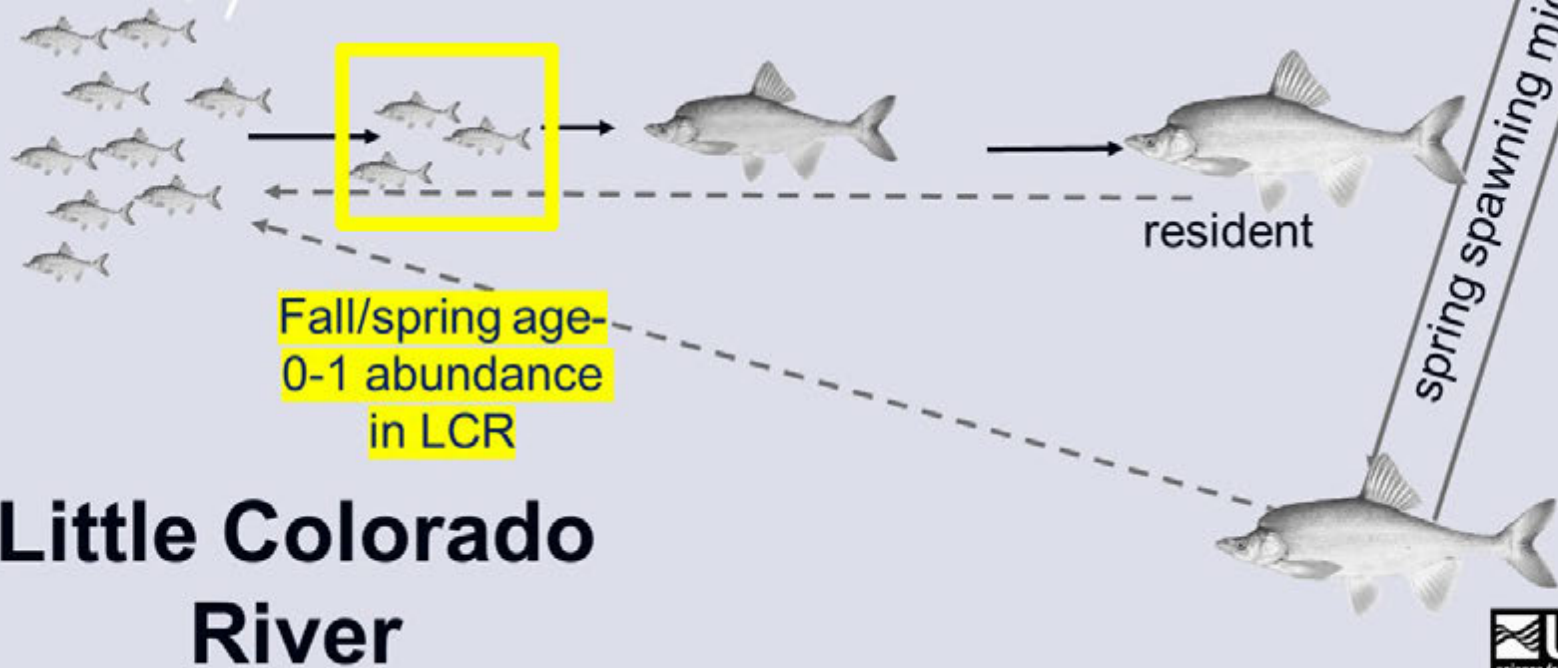
*Provisional data. Do not cite.*

# Colorado River



outmigration

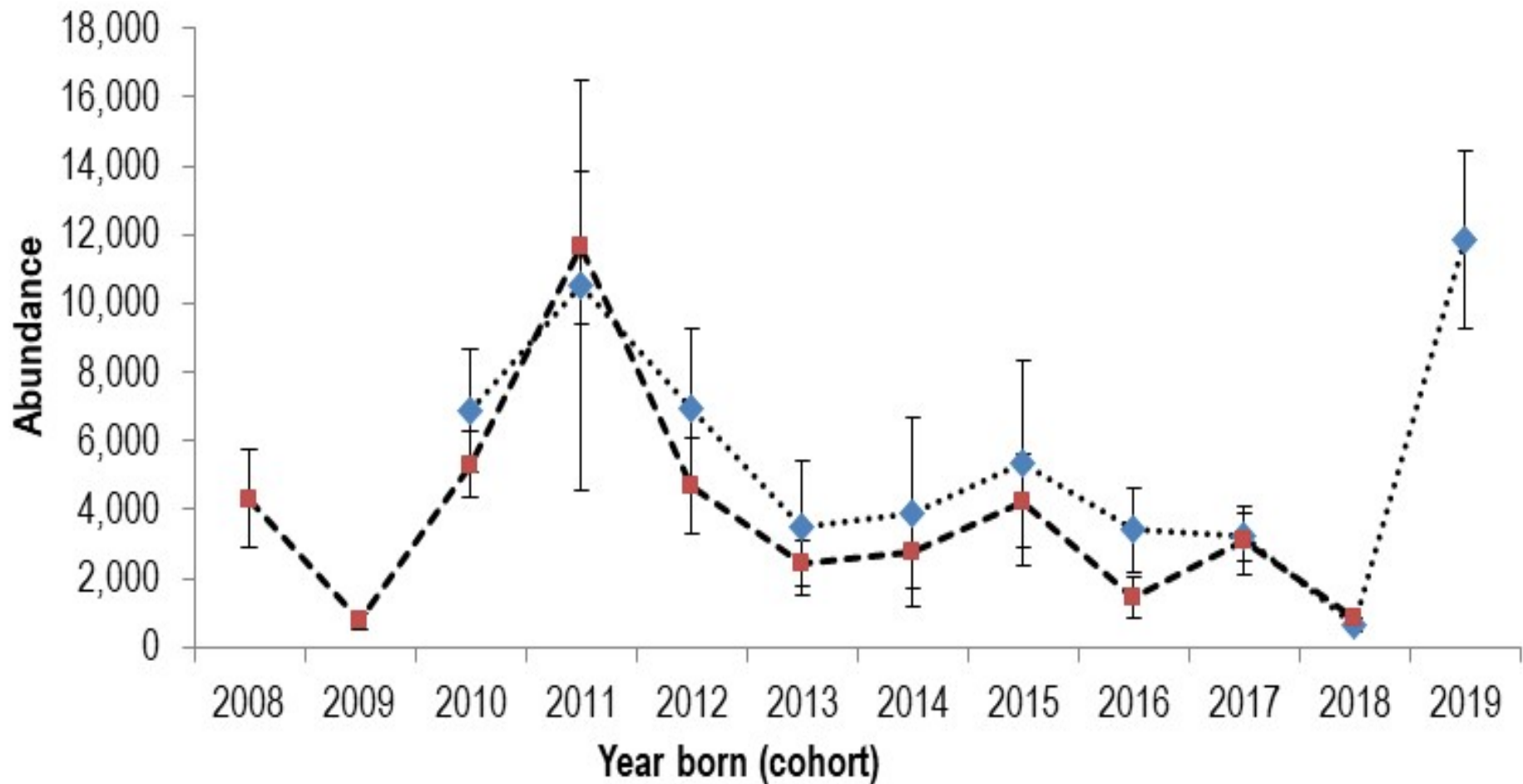
skipped spawning



## Little Colorado River



# Annual fall HBC age-0 abundance (blue) and the following spring age-1 abundance (red)



...◆... Abundance <100 mm fall    -■- Abundance 100-149 mm the next spring

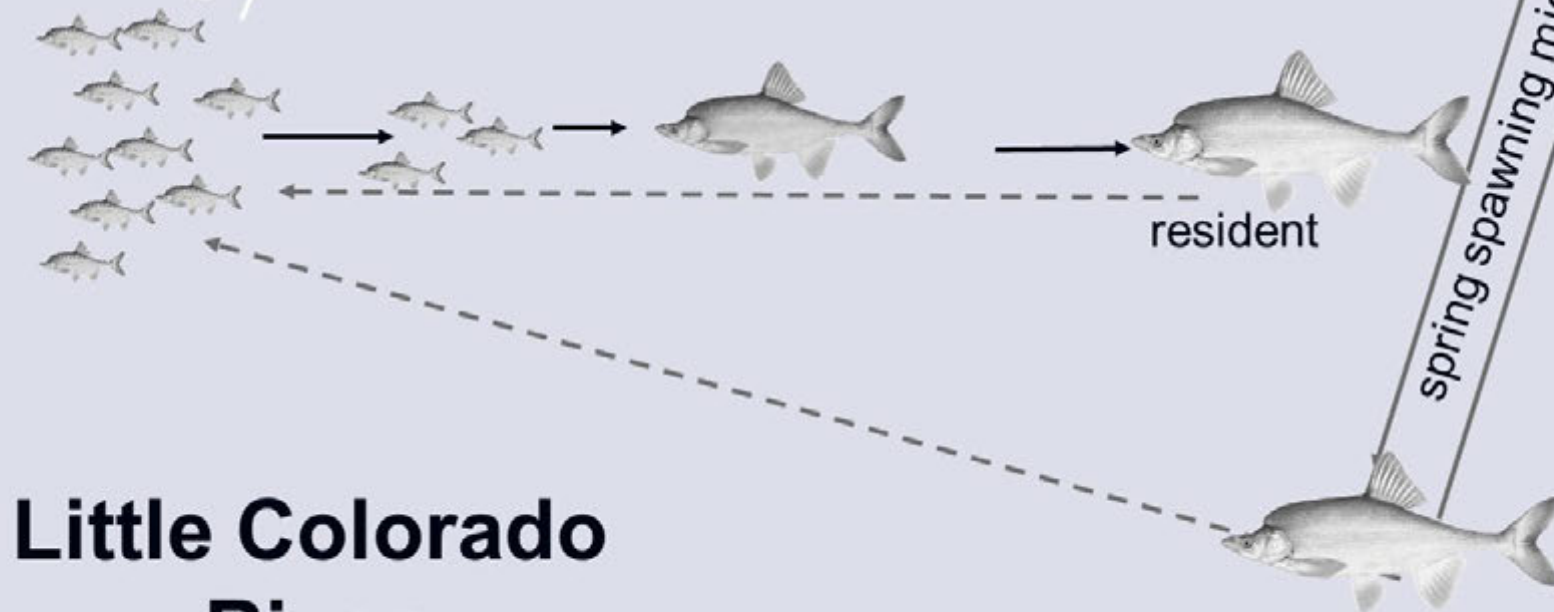
# Colorado River



outmigration

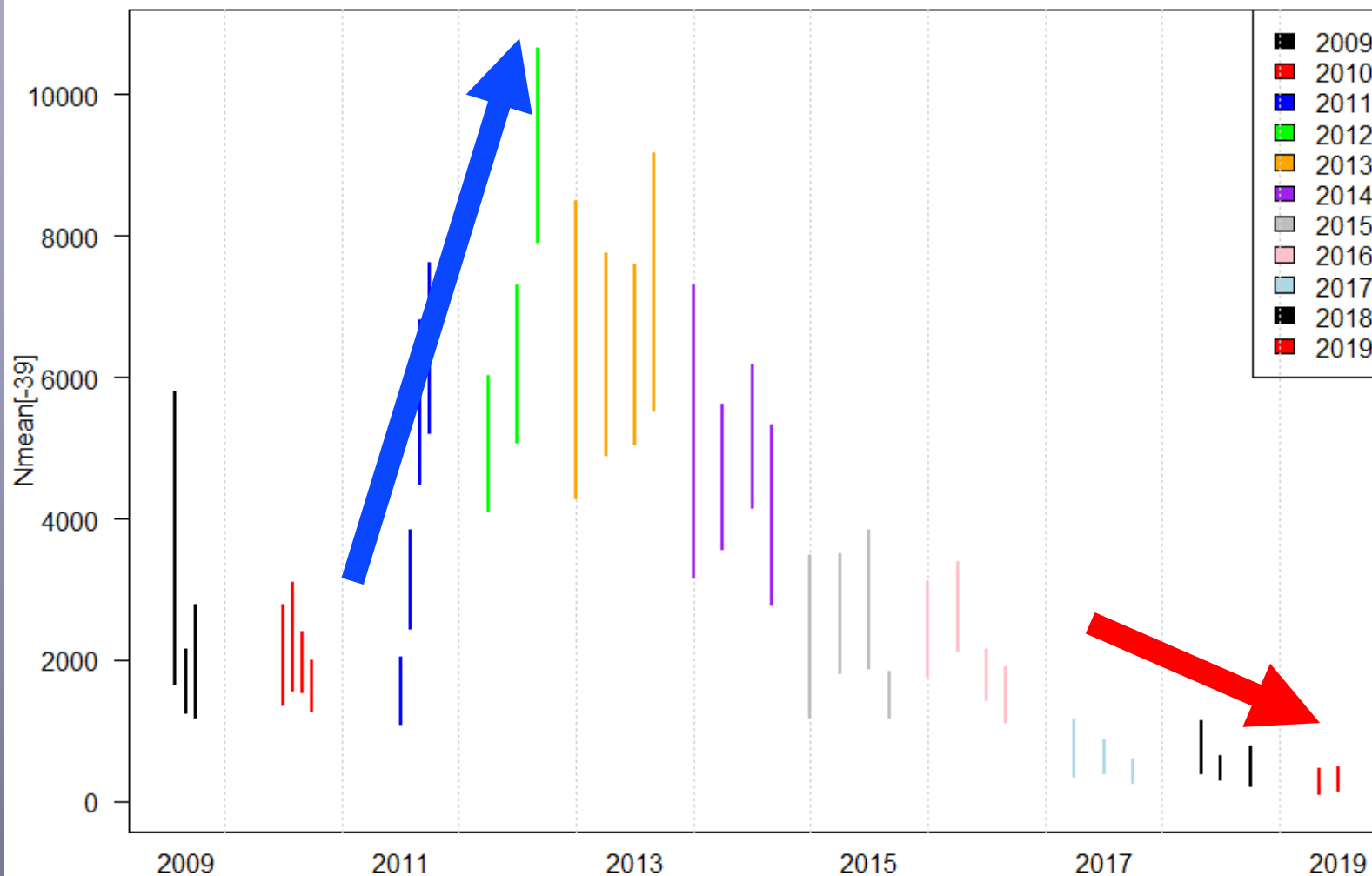
Juvenile  
abundance in  
JCM reach

skipped  
spawning



## Little Colorado River

# Juvenile abundance in the JCM-reach (<100mm TL)



*Provisional data. Do not cite.*

# Colorado River



outmigration

Subadult abundance

skipped spawning

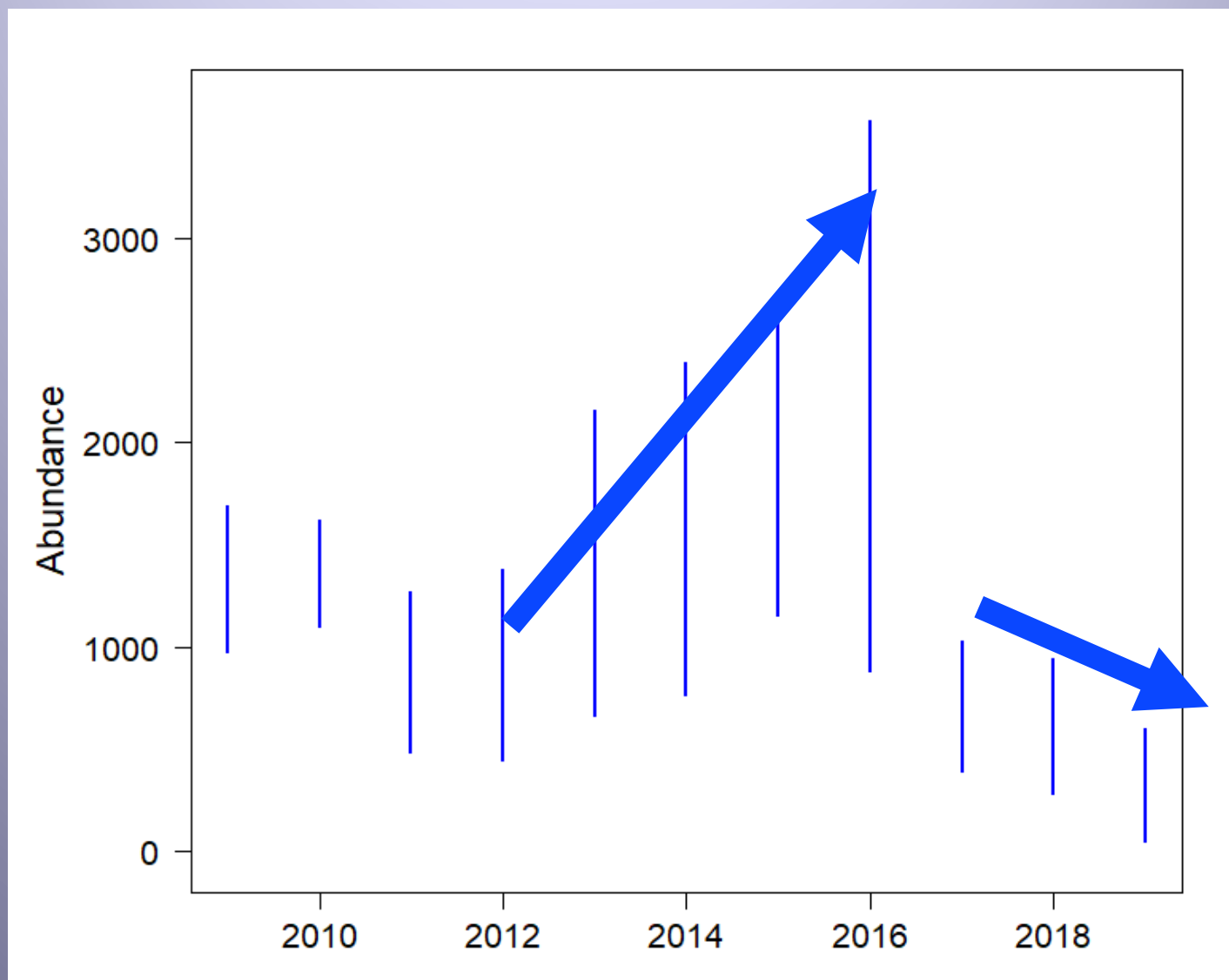
resident

spring spawning migration

## Little Colorado River

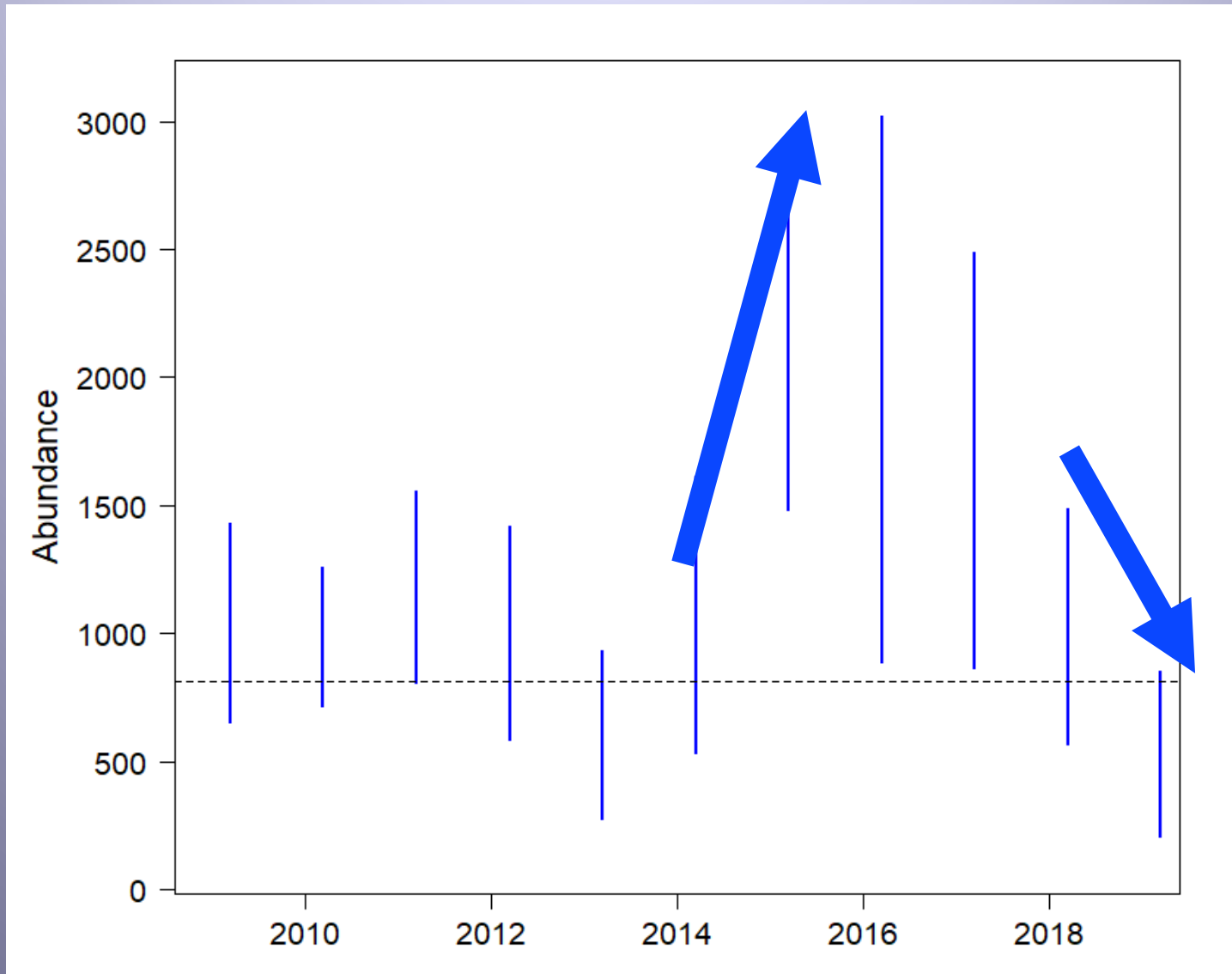


# Fall abundances of small subadult humpback chub in the JCM reach (100-149mm TL)



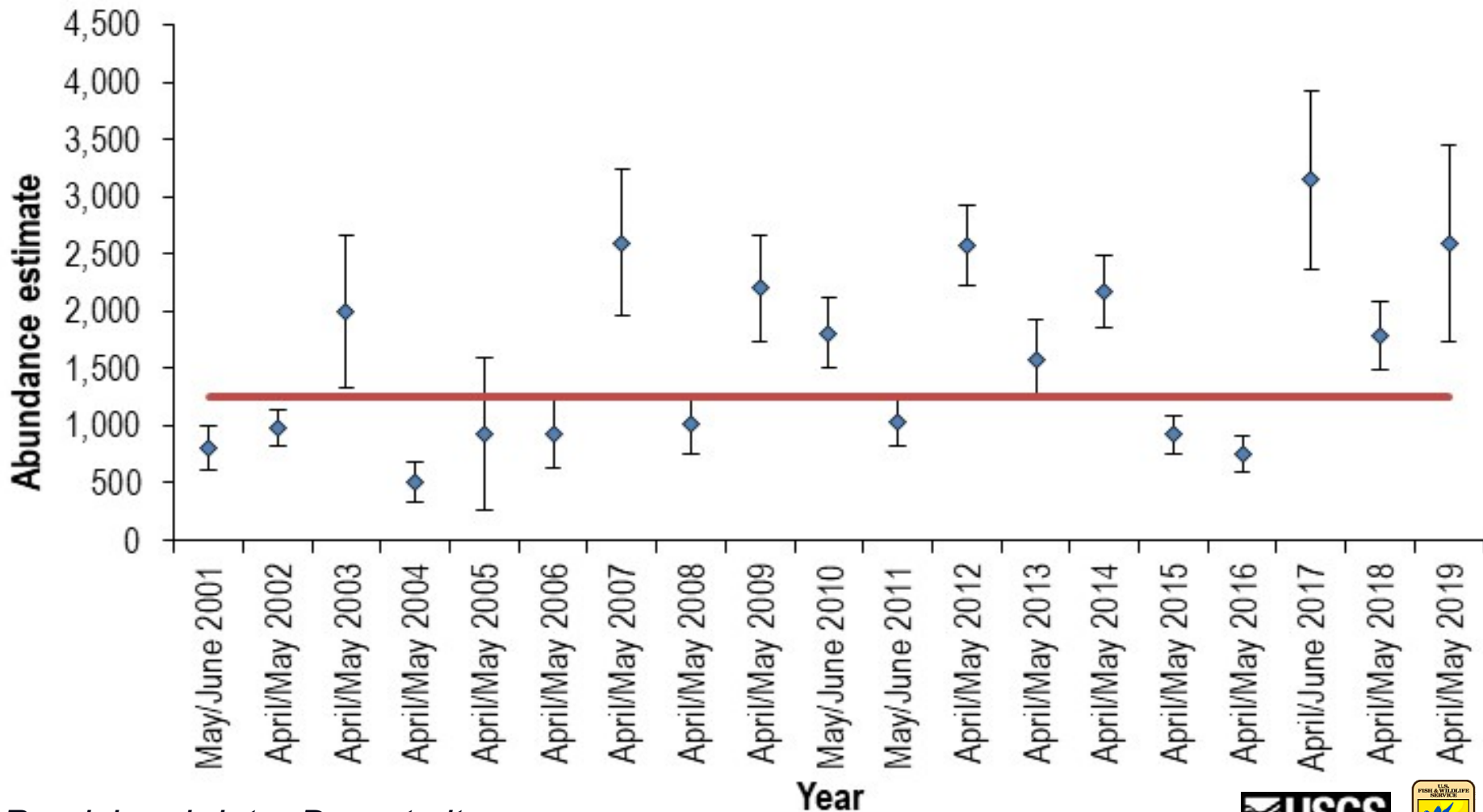
*Provisional data. Do not cite.*

# Fall abundances of large subadult humpback chub in the JCM reach (150-199mm TL)

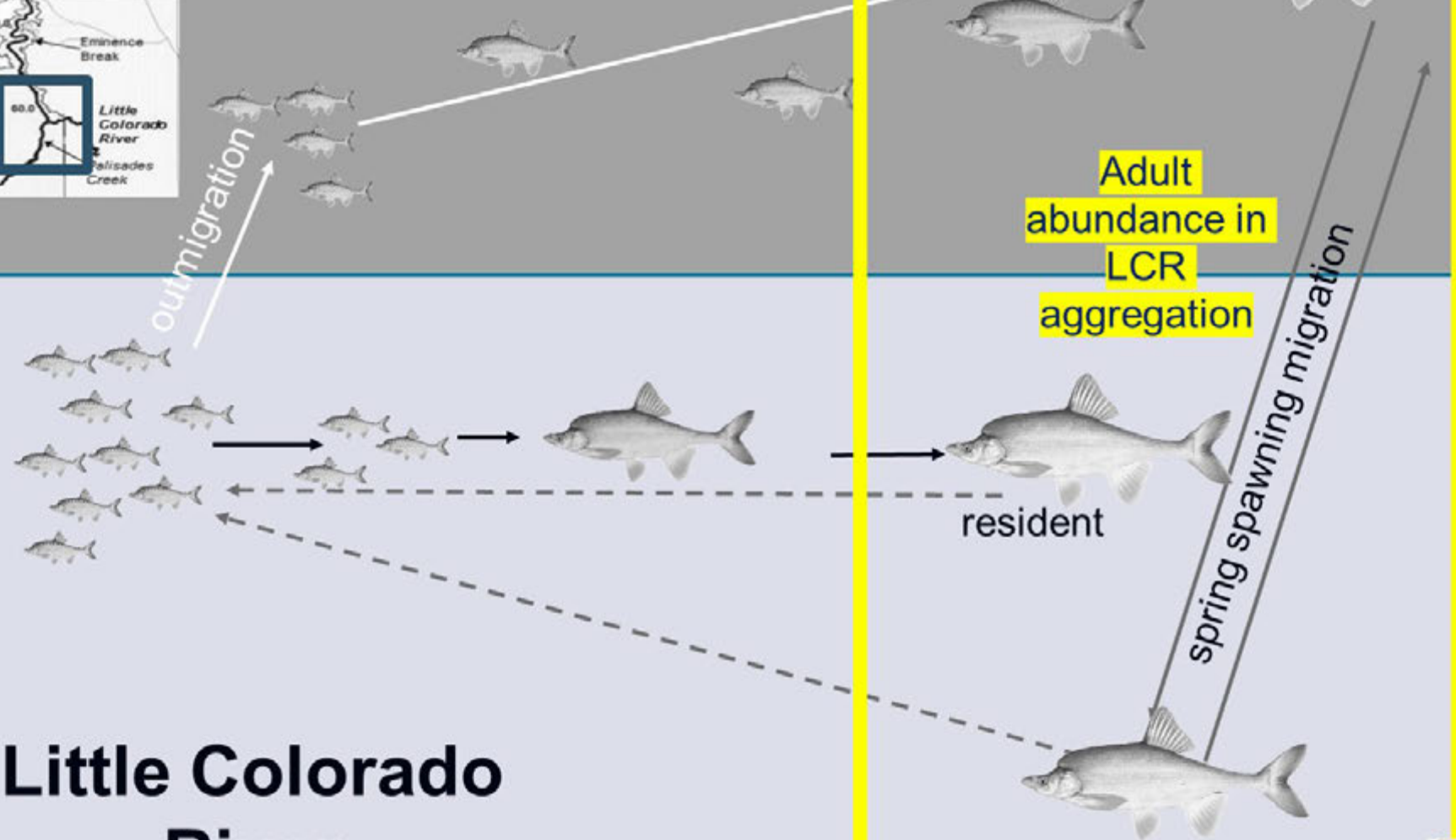


*Provisional data. Do not cite.*

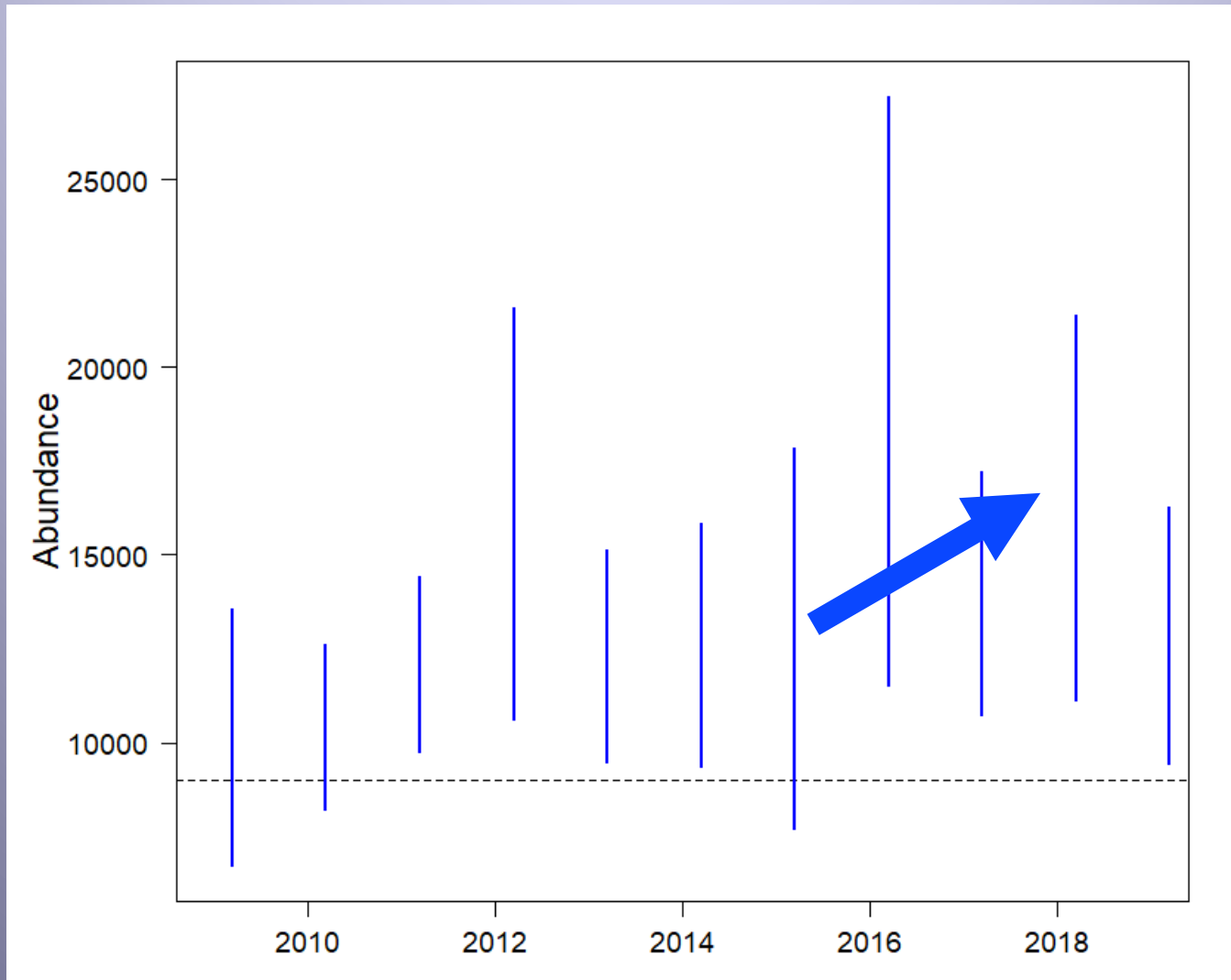
# Annual spring abundances of HBC 150-199 mm in lower 13.6 km of LCR



*Provisional data. Do not cite.*



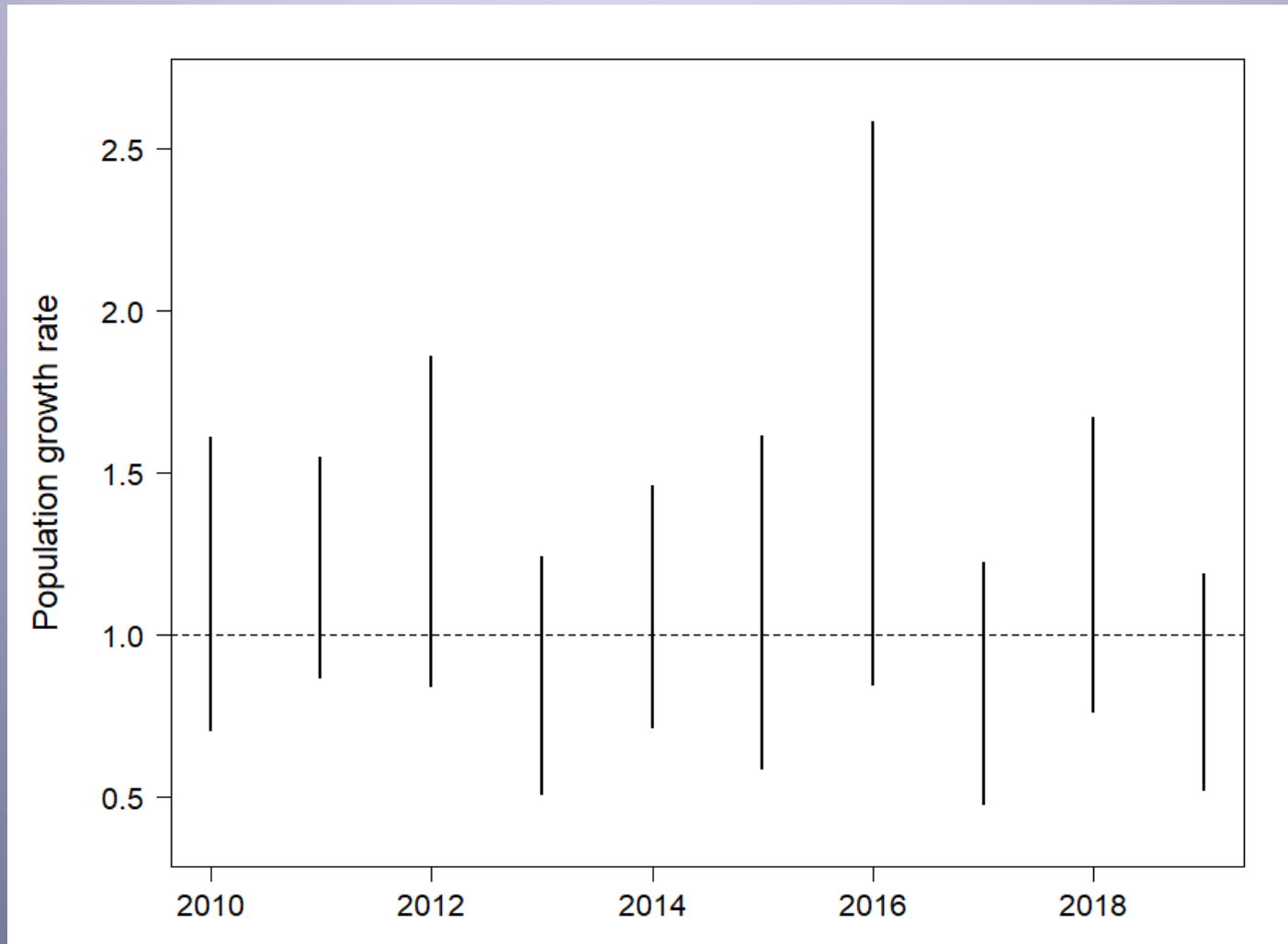
# Fall abundances of adult humpback chub in the LCR aggregation (>199mm TL)



*Provisional data. Do not cite.*



# Population growth rate for adult humpback chub in the LCR aggregation (>199mm TL)



*Provisional data. Do not cite.*

# Colorado River



outmigration

outmigration

skipped spawning

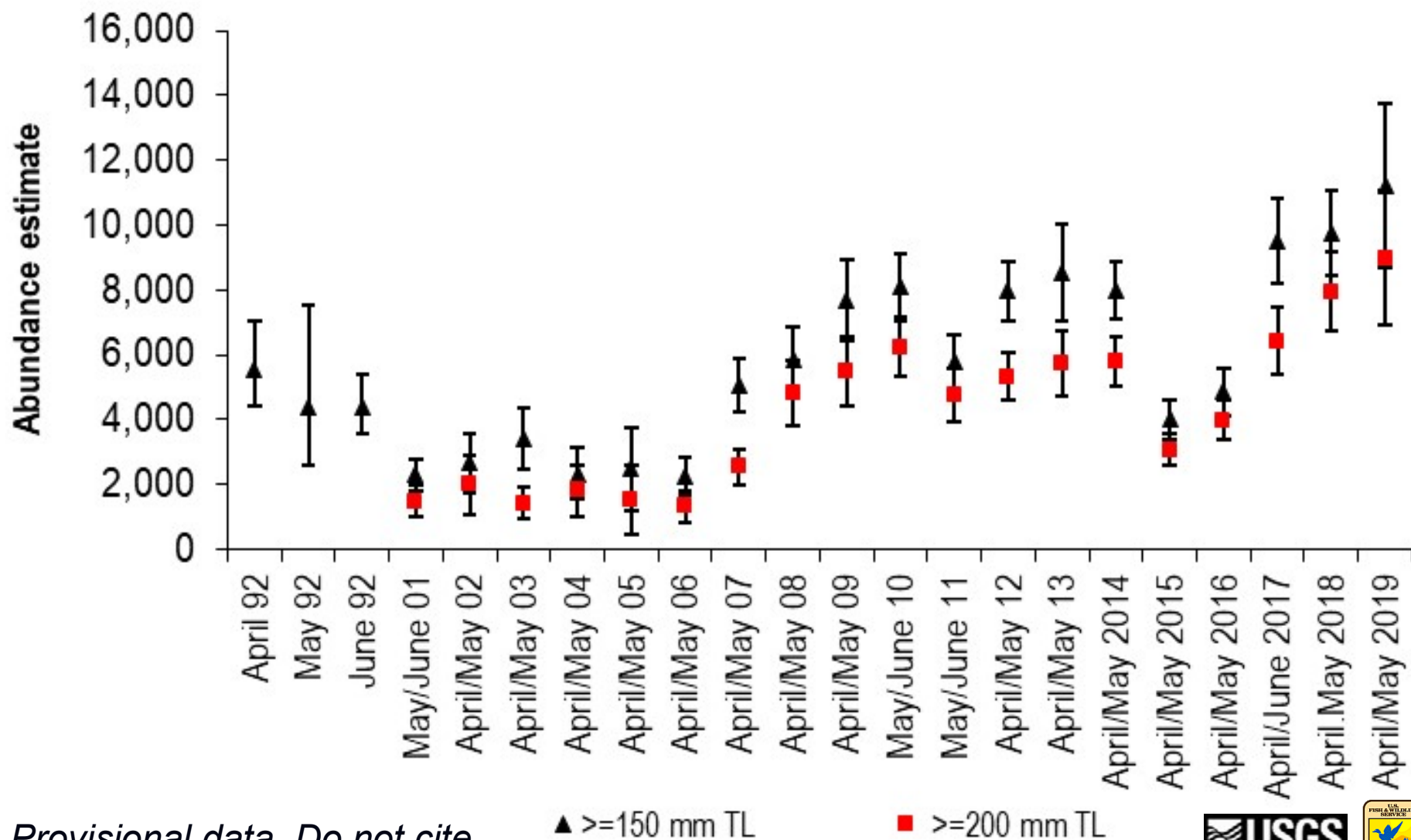
spring spawning migration

resident

LCR adult abundance

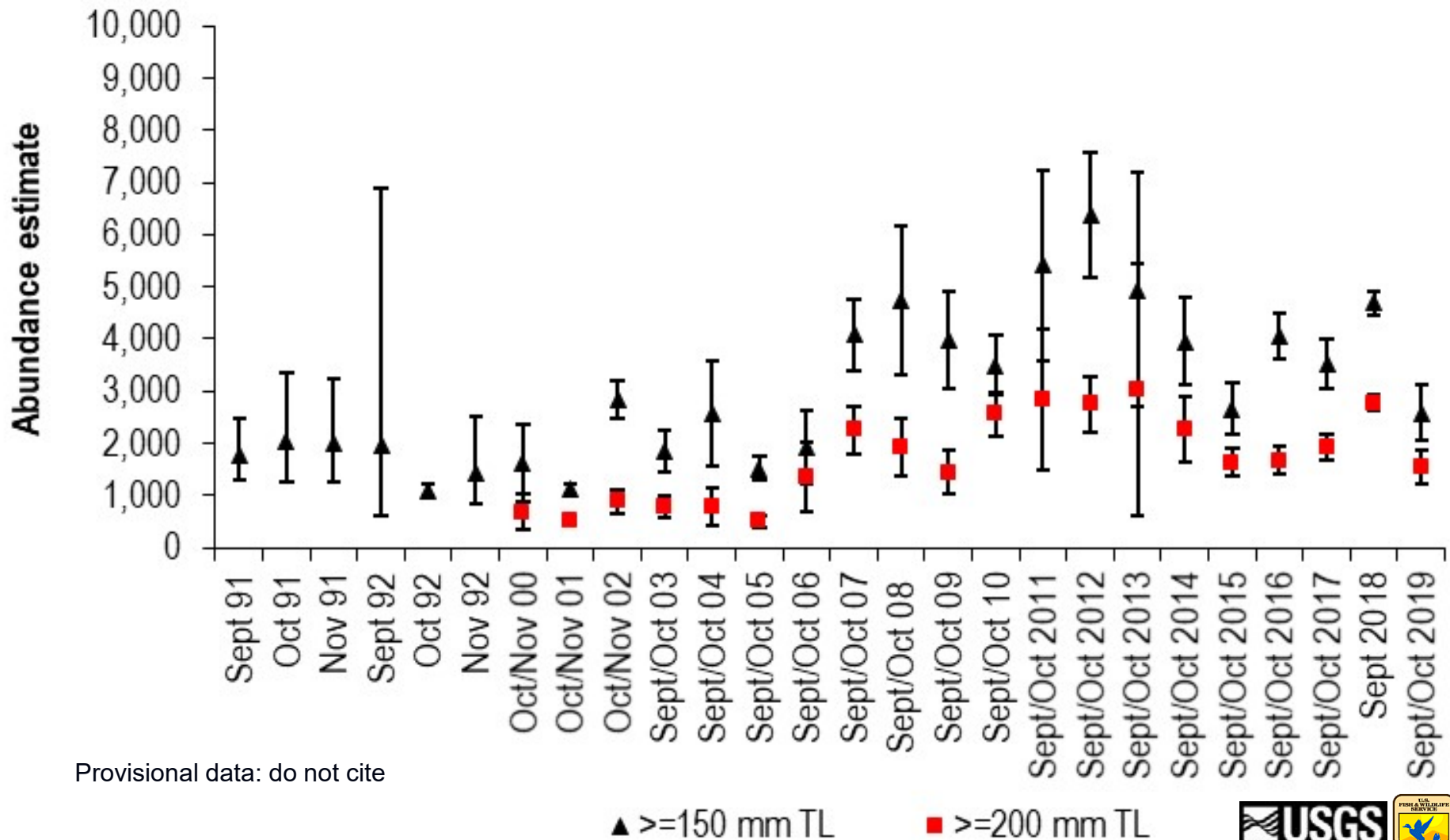
## Little Colorado River

# Annual spring abundances of HBC $\geq 150$ mm and $\geq 200$ mm in lower 13.6 km of LCR



Provisional data. Do not cite.

# Annual fall abundances of HBC $\geq 150$ mm and $\geq 200$ mm in lower 13.6 km of LCR



Provisional data: do not cite

# Summary

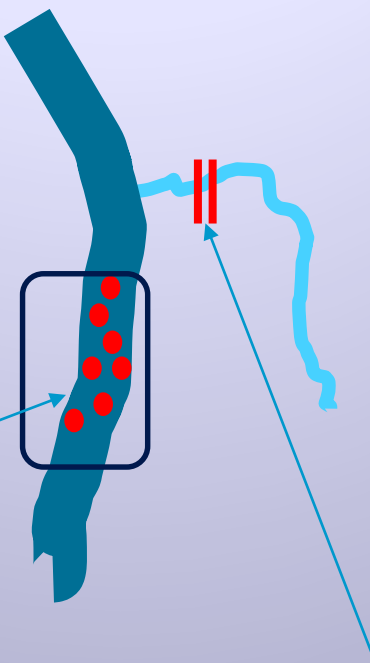
- Juvenile humpback chub abundance was low 2016-18, but 2019 was a good production year in the LCR
- In the CR abundance trends are largely influenced by 2011 & 2012 cohorts. Trends in the LCR are different from the CR.
- Subadult abundance is declining in the JCM reach due to low age-0 production from 2013-2018.
- Adult humpback chub population remains stable, though low abundance of subadults in JCM-east signals potential for future decline



# Presentation outline (Project G), cont.

- LCR aggregation
  - Update on abundance (G.1, G.2, G.3)
  - ➔ ■ Incorporation of antennas into models (G.1, G.4)
  - Chute Falls translocations (G.1, G.7)
  
- Mainstem Grand Canyon
  - HBC aggregations (G.5)
  - Fall Canyon (G.1, G.6)

# Antenna data



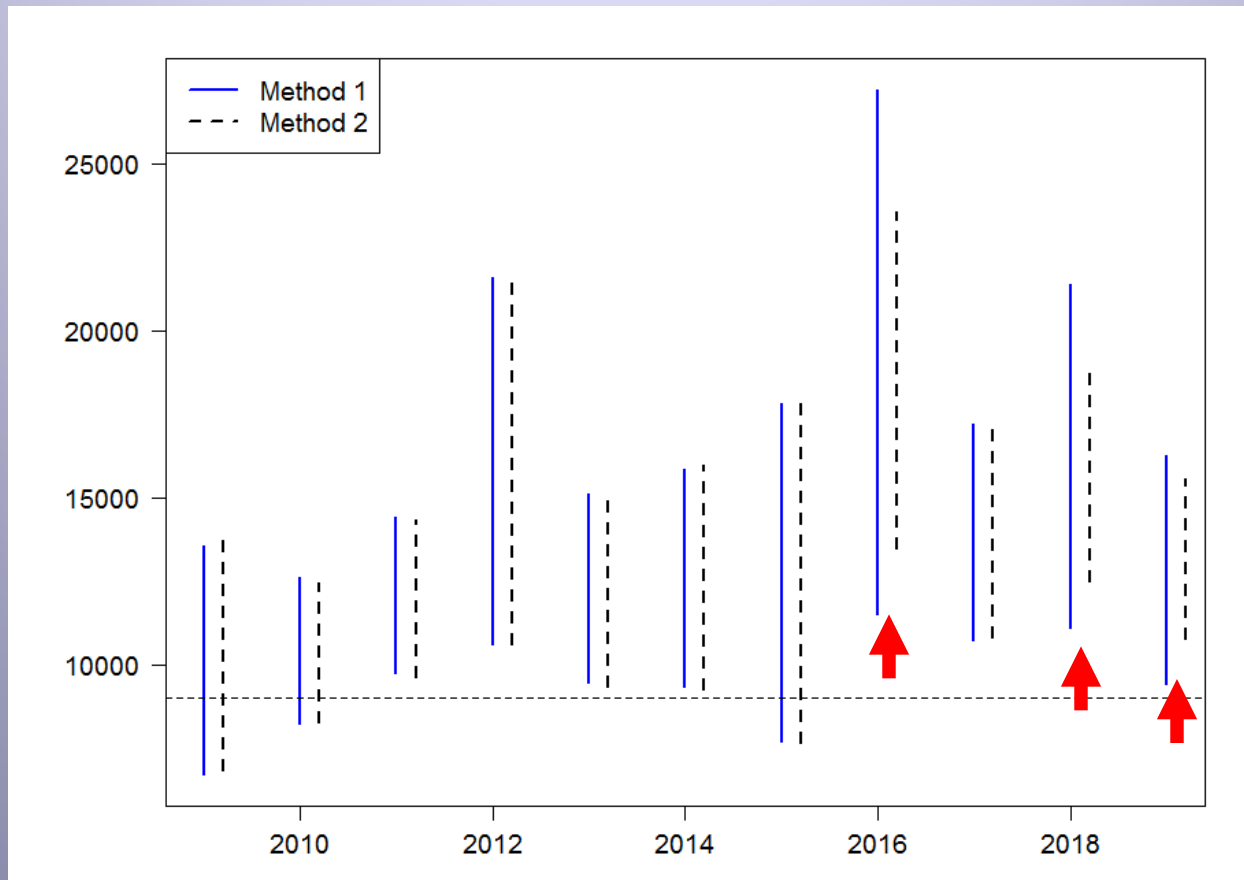
Submersible PIT  
antennas in the CR  
(**UFO**)

Deployed during trips

PIT tag array in the LCR:  
Multiplexer (**MUX**)

Deployed continuously

# Fall abundances of adult humpback chub in the LCR aggregation (>199mm TL)



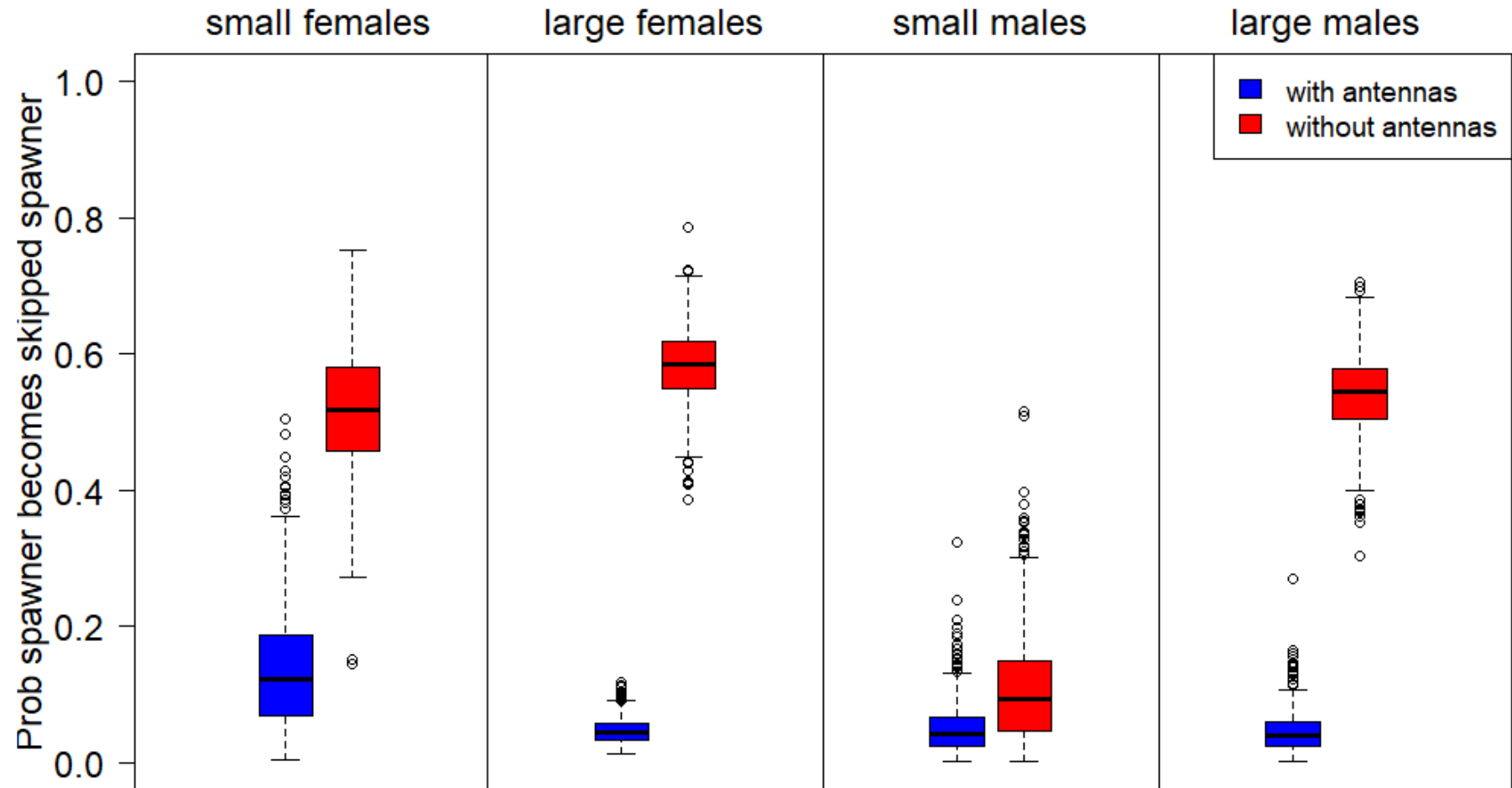
Years when  
UFO  
antenna  
were  
deployed

**Method 1:** Treat unmarked and marked fish the same (physical captures only)

**Method 2:** Calculate abundance separately for marked and unmarked fish (uses antenna detections for marked fish)

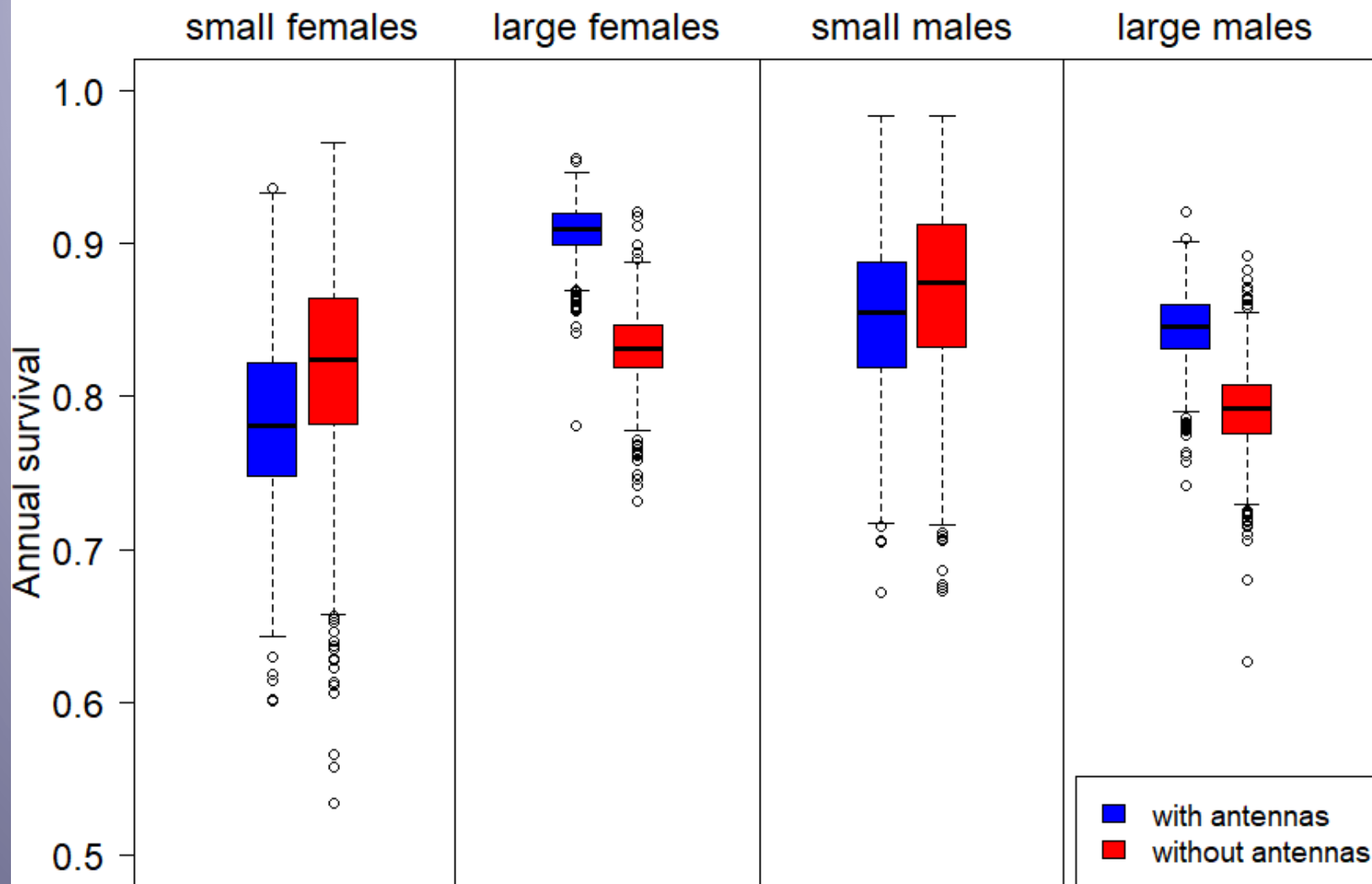
*Provisional data. Do not cite.*

# Results: Probability of skipped spawning



*Provisional data. Do not cite.*

# Results: Survival



*Provisional data. Do not cite.*



## Summary, cont.

- Antenna data provide useful information because they increase detection probabilities, particularly for larger fish
- We hope to continue to use antennas and develop new mark-recapture methods for antenna data

# Presentation outline (Project G), cont. 2

- LCR aggregation
  - Update on abundance (G.1, G.2, G.3)
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  - ➔ ■ Chute Falls translocations (G.1, G.7)
- Mainstem Grand Canyon
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  - Fall Canyon (G.1, G.6)

# Translocations and Chute Falls Monitoring



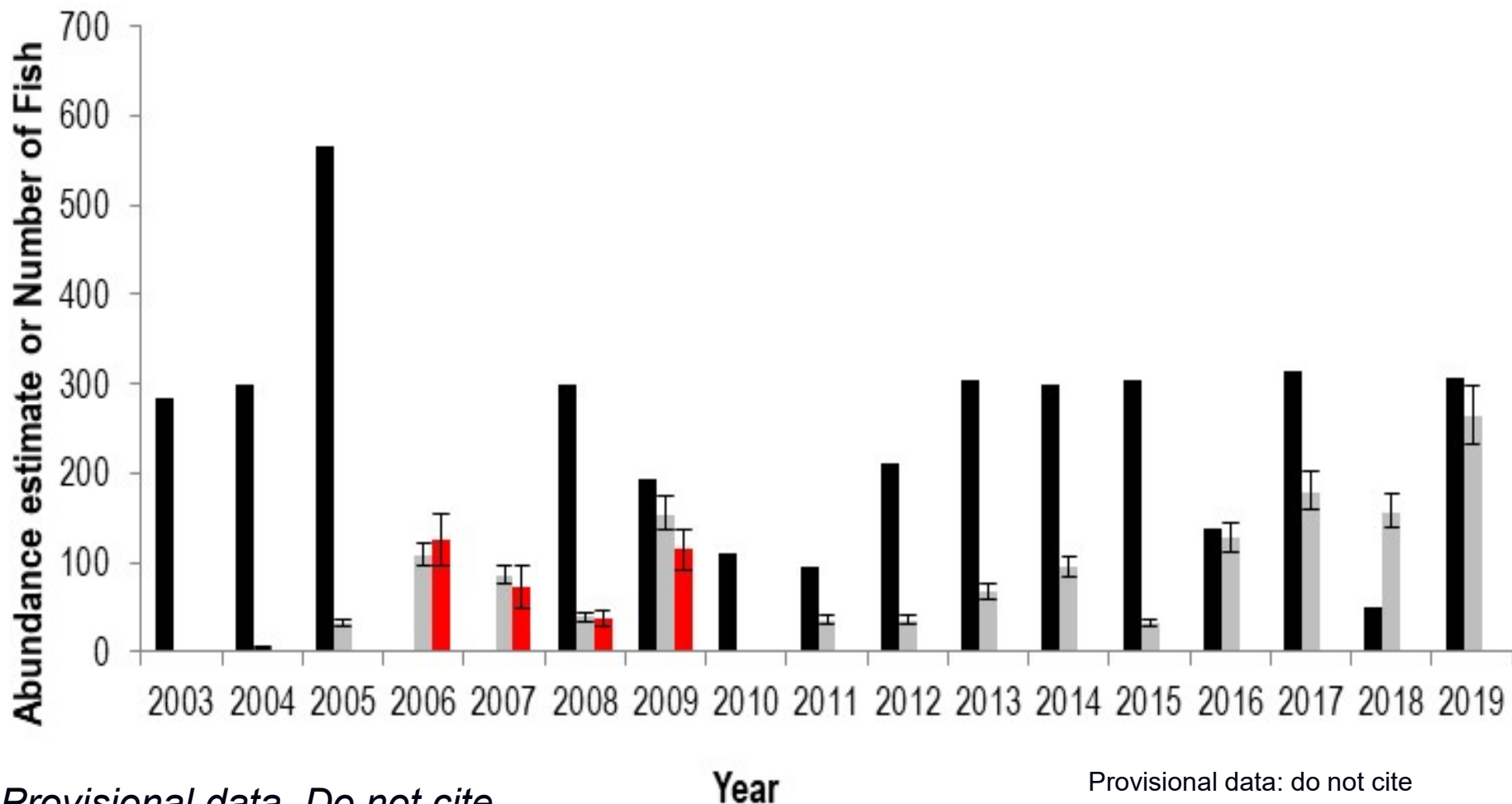
# Numbers and sizes of Humpback Chub collected from the Little Colorado River for translocations (2003-2019)

| Date     | Chute Falls * | Size (mm) | SNARRC | Shinumo | Havasu | Size (mm) | Total | Capture Location | Capture Location (km) | Tag |
|----------|---------------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|-------|------------------|-----------------------|-----|
| 8/1/03   | 283           | 50-100    |        |         |        |           | 283   | Boulders         | ~1.15-3.15            | VIE |
| 7/30/04  | 299           | 50-100    |        |         |        |           | 299   | Boulders         | ~1.15-3.16            | VIE |
| 7/29/05  | 567           | 50-100    |        |         |        |           | 567   | Boulders         | ~1.15-3.17            | VIE |
| 7/22/08  | 299           | ~80-130   |        | 207     |        | <80       | 506   | Boulders         | ~1.15-3.18            | PIT |
| 10/13/08 |               |           | 300    | 100     |        | <130      | 400   | Boulders         | ~1.15-3.18            |     |
| 7/24/09  | 194           | ~80-130   | 205    | 83      |        | <80       | 482   | Boulders         | ~1.15-3.18            | PIT |
| 10/10/09 |               |           |        | 238     |        | <130      | 238   | Coyote           | ~7.56--9.85           |     |
| 7/16/10  | 108           | ~80-130   | 175    |         |        | <80       | 283   | Boulders         | ~1.15-3.18            | PIT |
| 11/5/10  |               |           |        | 300     | 300    | <80       | 600   | Coyote           | ~7.56--9.85           |     |
| 11/9/11  | 96            | ~80-130   | 200    |         | 300    | <80       | 596   | Coyote           | ~7.56--9.85           | PIT |
| 7/12/12  | 212           | ~80-130   | 202    | 200     | 300    | <80       | 914   | Coyote           | ~7.56--9.85           | PIT |
| 5/24/13  |               |           |        | 73      |        | <30       | 73    | Boulders         | ~1.15-3.18            |     |
| 7/11/13  |               |           |        | 99      |        | <80       | 99    | Coyote           | ~7.56-9.85            |     |
| 11/7/13  | 303           | ~80-130   |        | 11      | 300    | <130      | 614   | Coyote           | ~7.56-9.85            | PIT |
| 5/1/14   |               |           |        |         | 660    | <30       | 660   | Riverwide        | 0-13.56               |     |
| 10/31/14 | 305           | 65-137    |        |         |        | <130      | 305   | Coyote           | ~7.56-9.85            | PIT |
| 5/28/15  |               |           |        |         | 315    | <30       | 315   | Riverwide        | 0-13.56               |     |
| 11/1/15  | 303           | 61-128    |        |         |        |           | 303   | Coyote           | ~7.56-9.85            | PIT |
| 10/27/16 | 137           | 58-146    |        |         |        |           | 137   | Coyote           | ~7.56-9.85            | PIT |
| 6/16/17  |               |           | 139    |         |        | <40       | 139   | Riverwide        | 0-13.56               |     |
| 10/26/17 | 315           | 66-120    |        |         |        |           | 315   | Coyote           | ~6.9-10.5             | PIT |
| 10/29/18 | 49            | 63-115    |        |         |        |           | 49    | Coyote           | ~6.9-10.5             | PIT |
| 6/18/19  |               |           | 250    | 400     |        | <40       | 650   | Coyote           | ~6.9-10.6             | N/A |
| 10/24/19 | 306           | 52-94     |        |         |        |           | 306   | Coyote           | ~6.9-10.5             | PIT |
| Totals   | 3,776         |           | 1,471  | 1,711   | 2,175  |           | 9,133 |                  |                       |     |

Provisional data: do not cite



# Above Chute Falls - Number of juvenile HBC translocated (black) and adult HBC $\geq 200$ mm abundances (red & grey)



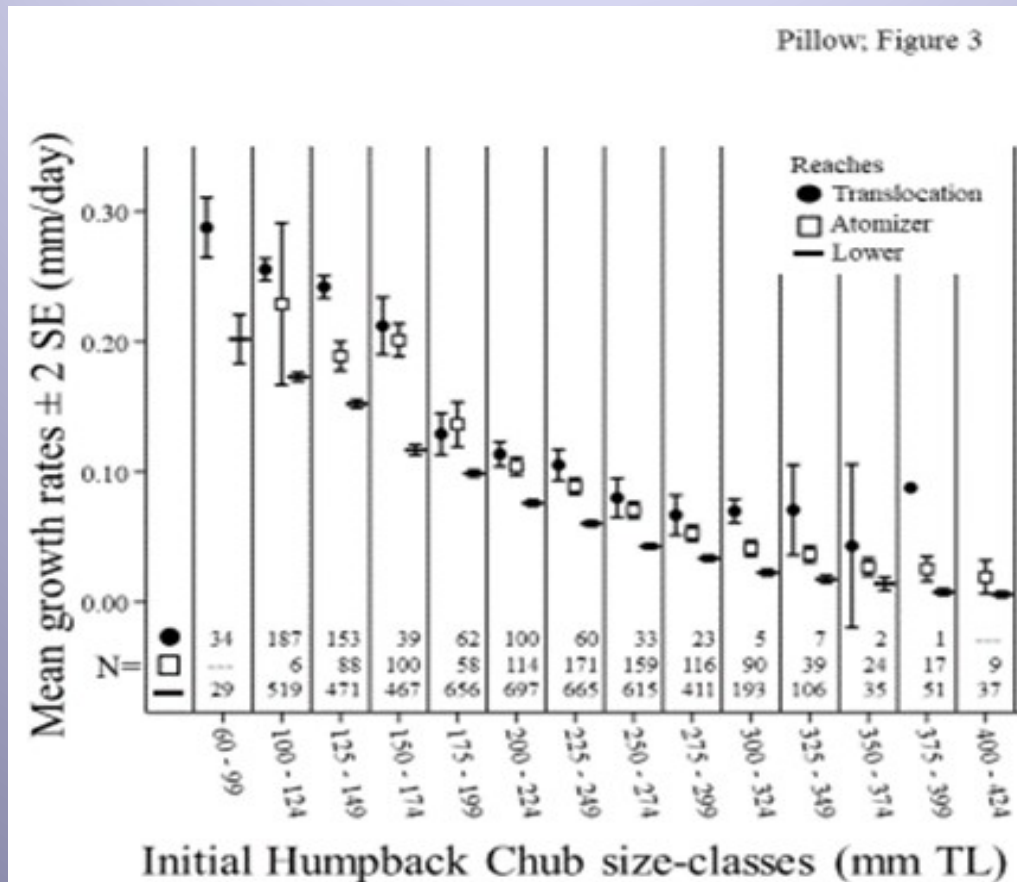
■ Translocated fish

■ Monte Carlo (N)

■ Chapman Petersen (N)



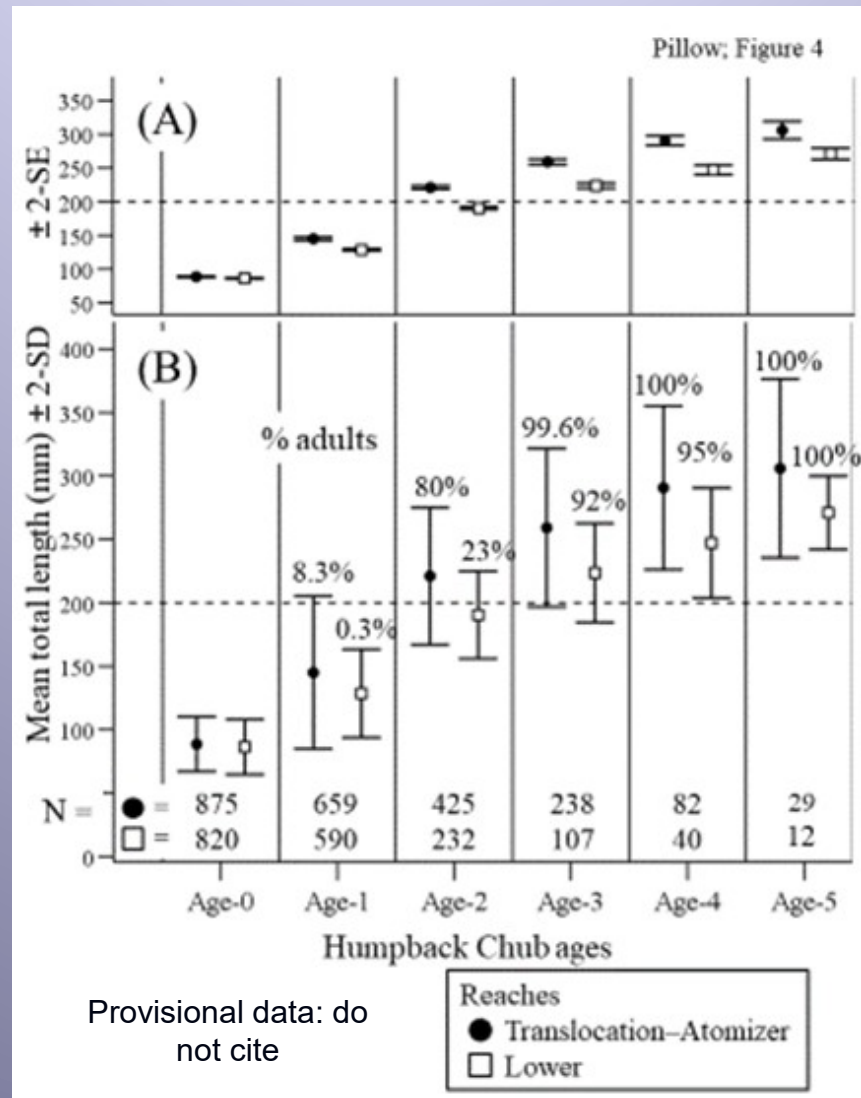
# Growth (mm/day) of HBC in Chute Falls, Atomizer, and Lower reaches of LCR (Stone et al., in review)



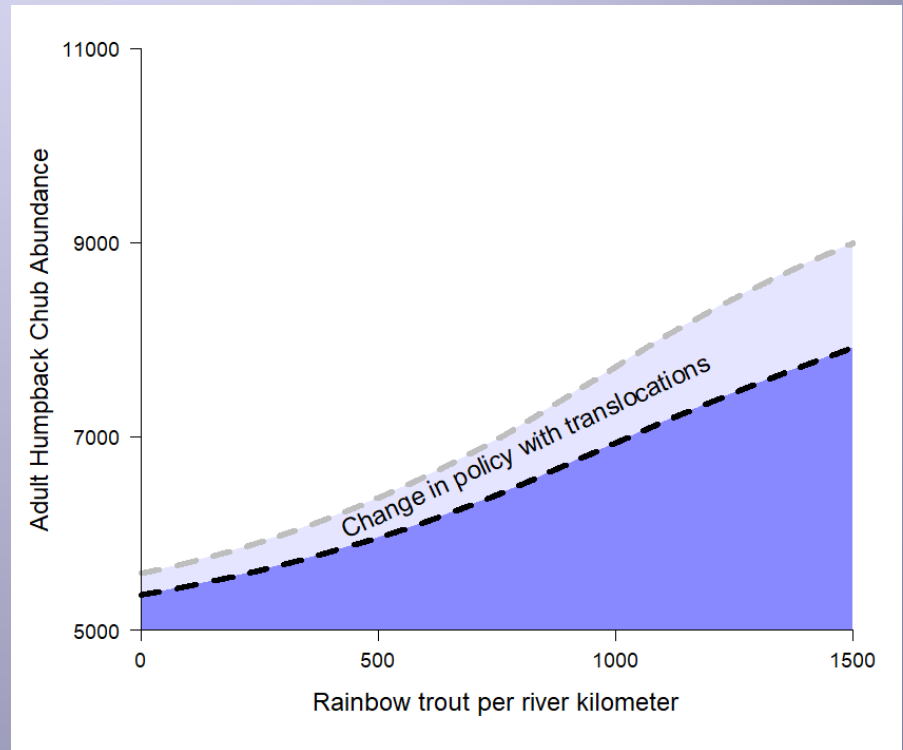
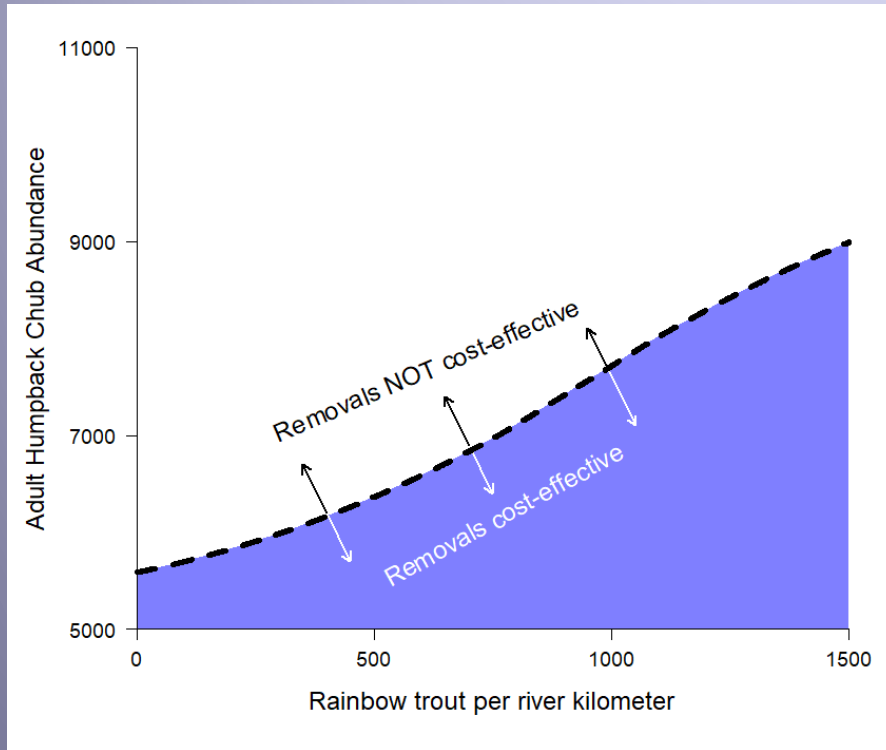
Provisional data: do not cite



# HBC reach adulthood significantly faster in the Chute Falls and Atomizer reaches than in Lower LCR (Stone et al., in review)



# Comparing translocations to trout removals



*Provisional data. Do not cite.*

## Summary, cont. 2

- Significantly higher growth rates are a result of translocating HBC to above Chute Falls.
- With higher growth rates comes significantly quicker time to reach adulthood (hence a headstart for reproduction).
- Translocations are relatively easy and inexpensive beneficial conservation actions compared to other options that may be much more expensive and politically difficult to implement.

# Presentation outline (Project G), cont. 3

- LCR aggregation

- Update on abundance (G.1, G.2, G.3)
- Incorporation of antennas into models (G.1, G.4)
- Chute Falls translocations (G.1, G.7)

- Mainstem Grand Canyon

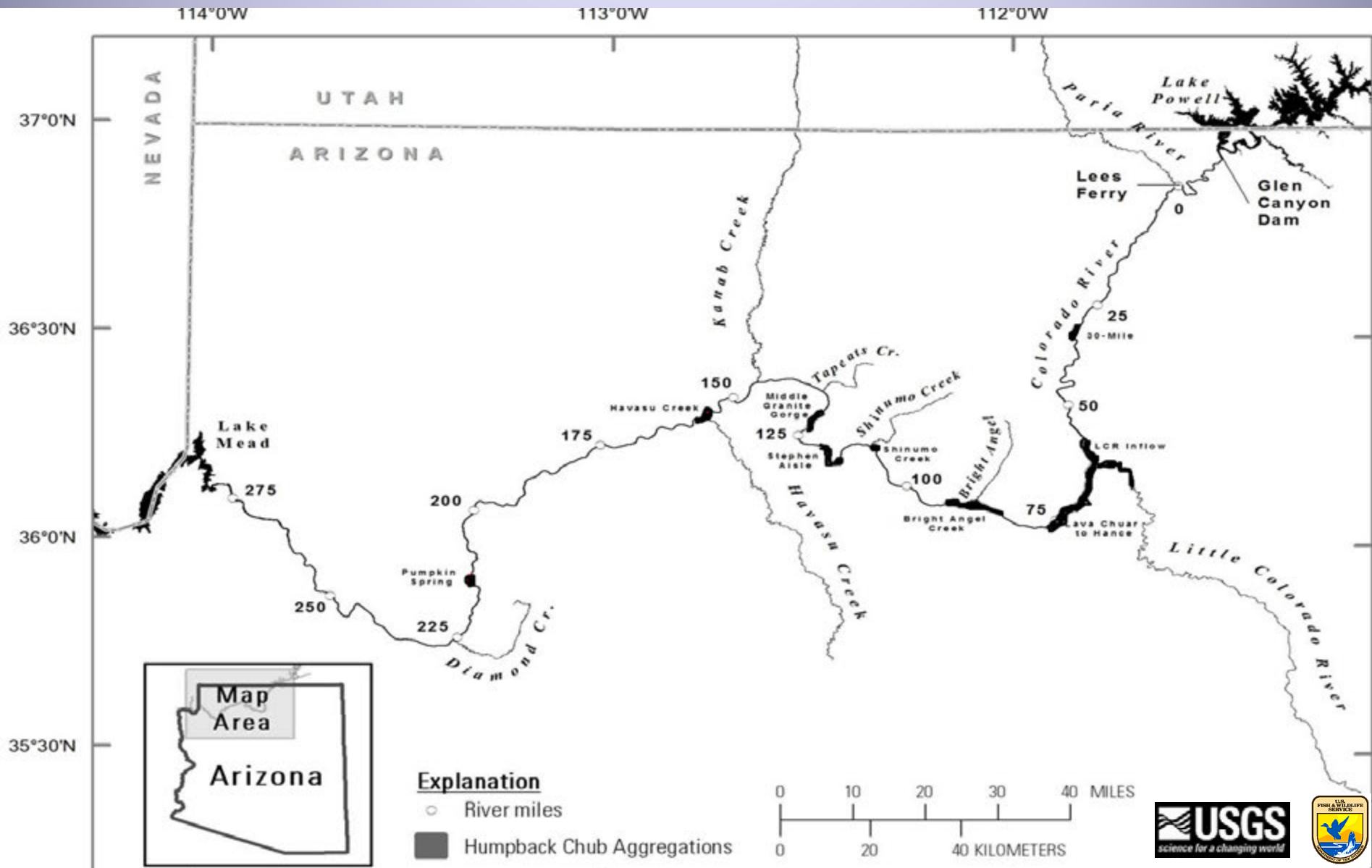
- ➔ ■ HBC aggregations (G.5)
- ➔ ■ Fall Canyon (G.1, G.6)



# Mainstem HBC monitoring

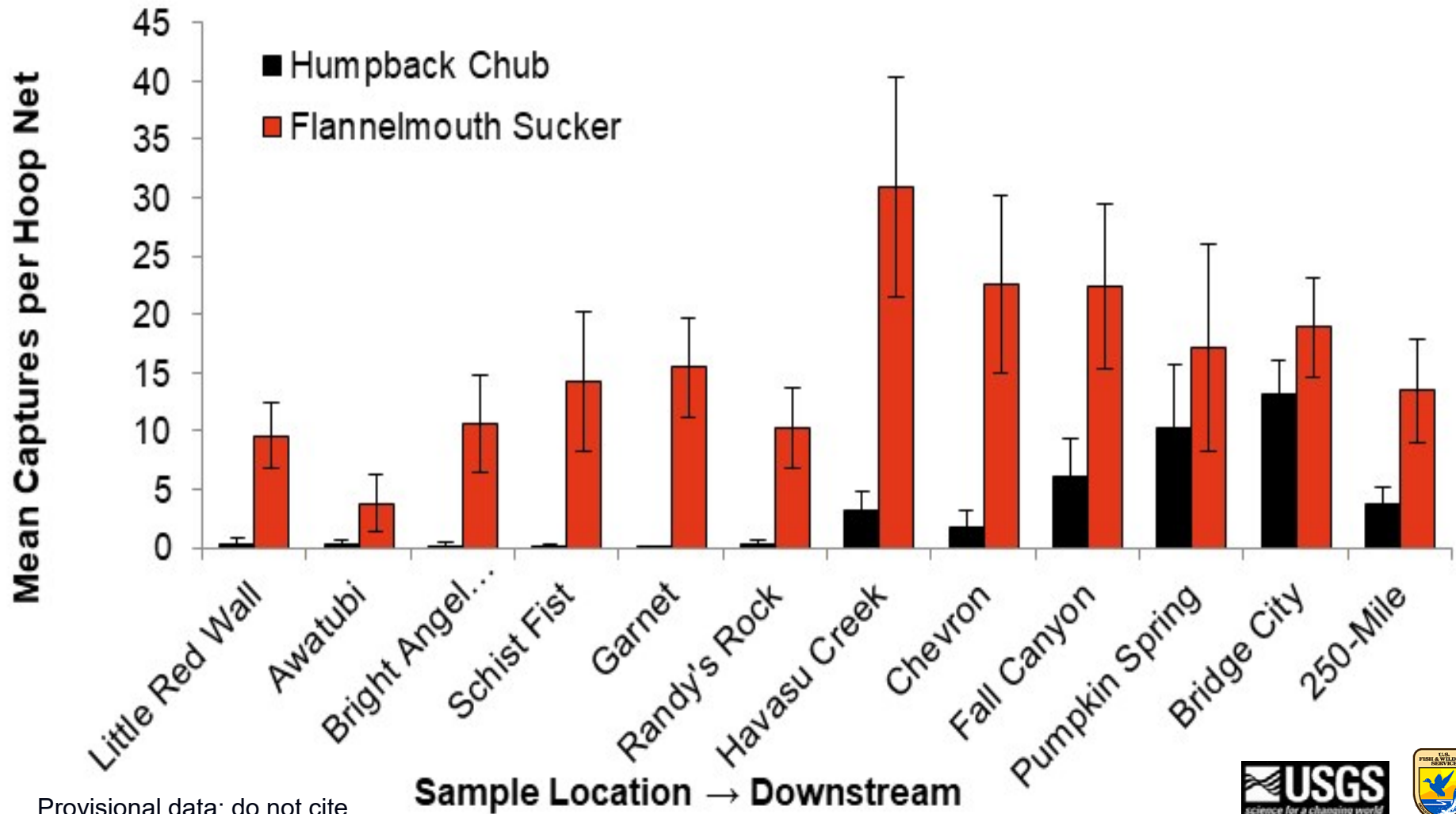


# Map of humpback chub aggregation sites



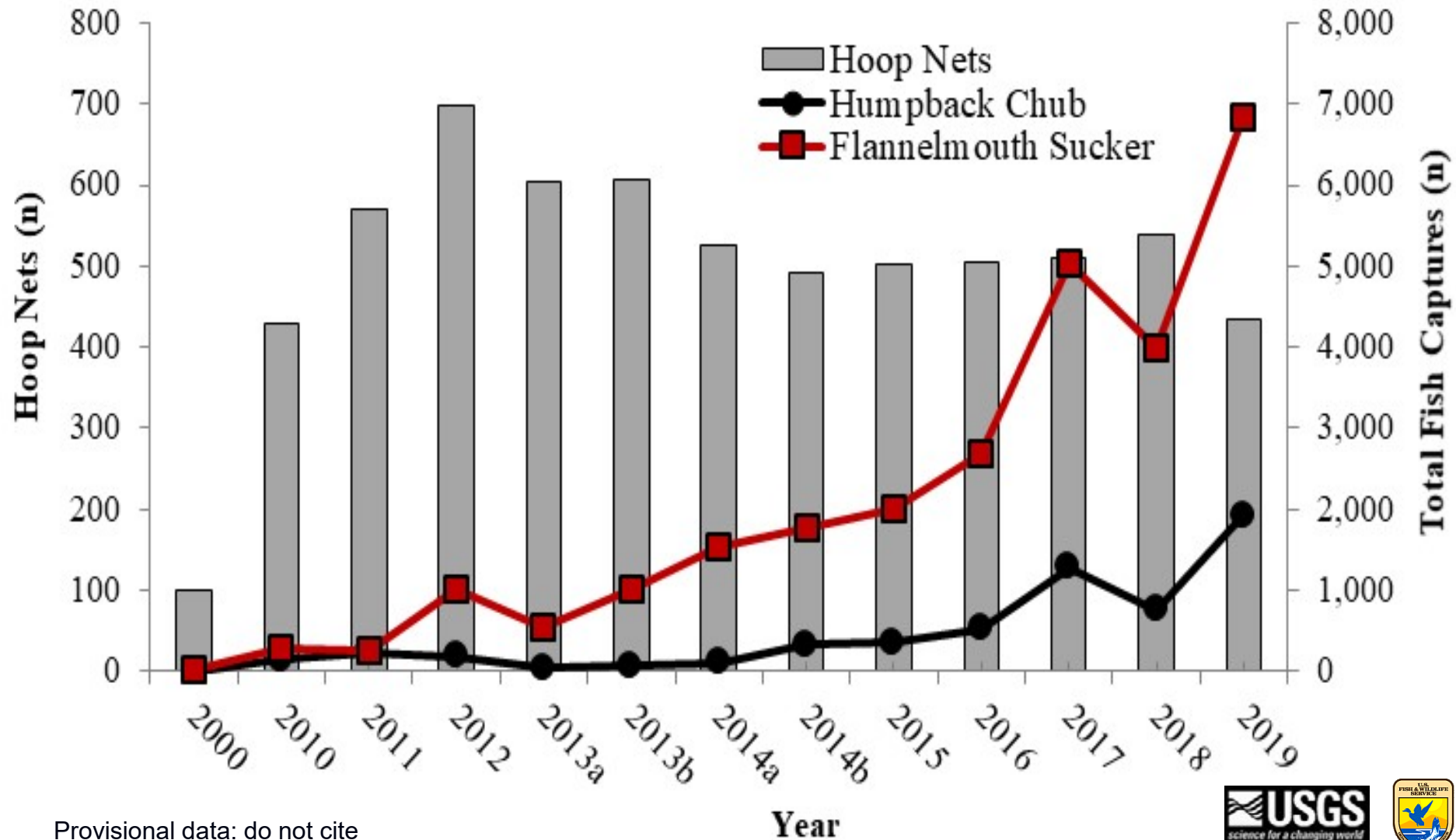


# CPUE of HBC and FMS at sampling sites during 2019 aggregation sampling



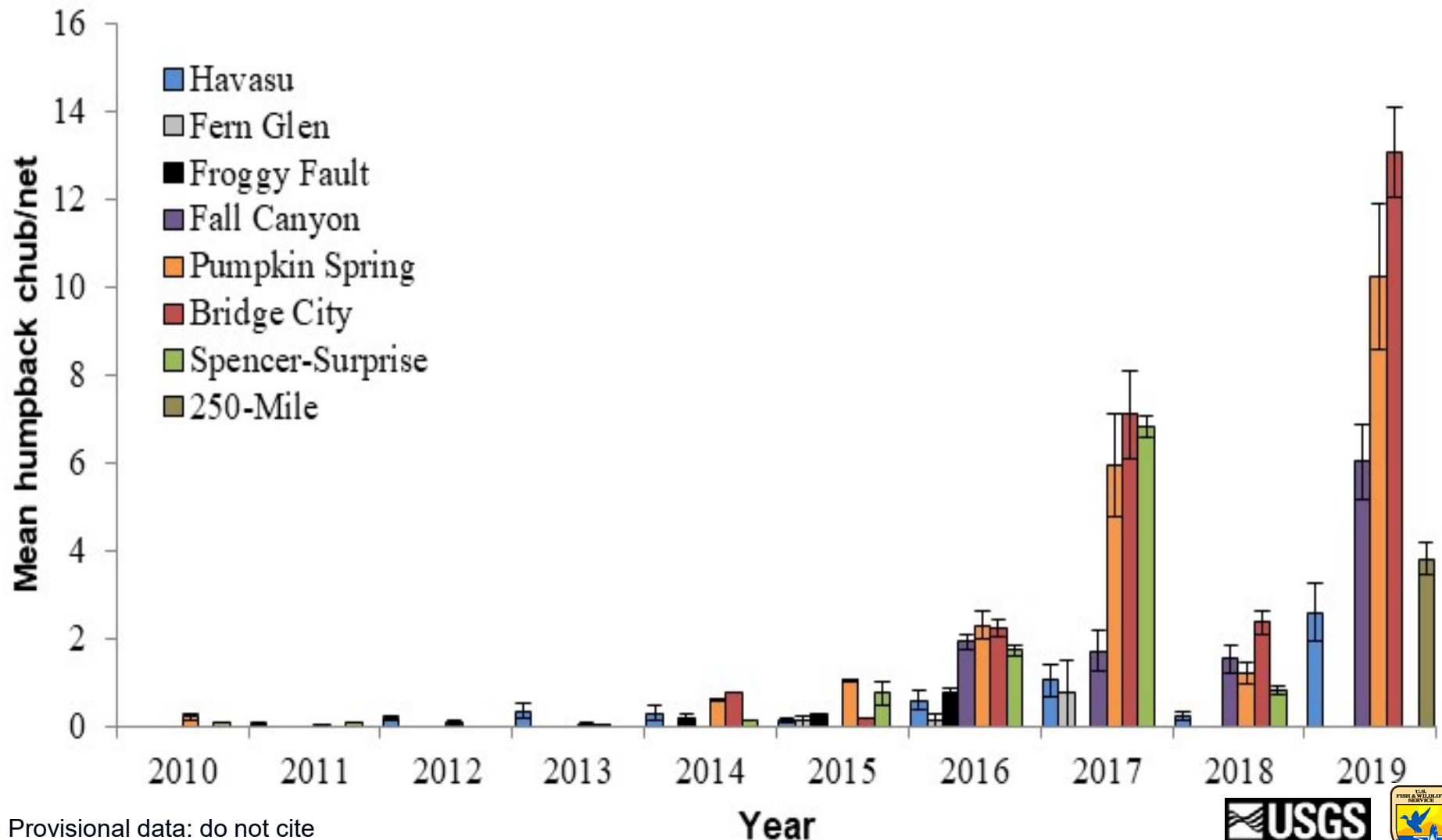
Provisional data: do not cite

# Effort (# nets) and catch of FMS and HBC on aggregation trips (2000 and 2010-2019)



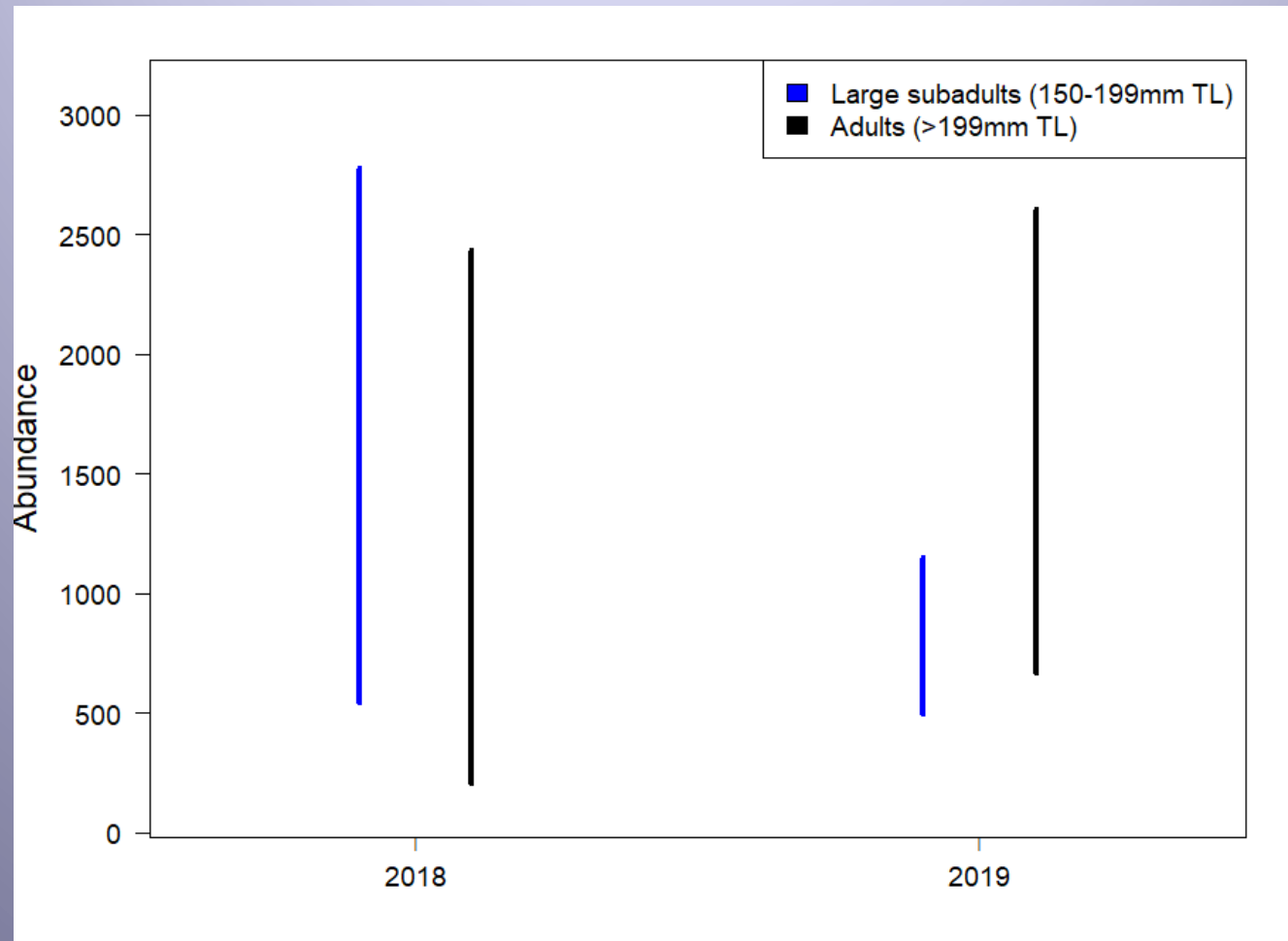
Provisional data: do not cite

# CPUE (fish/net) of adult HBC at sampling sites in western Grand Canyon (below 156 mile)



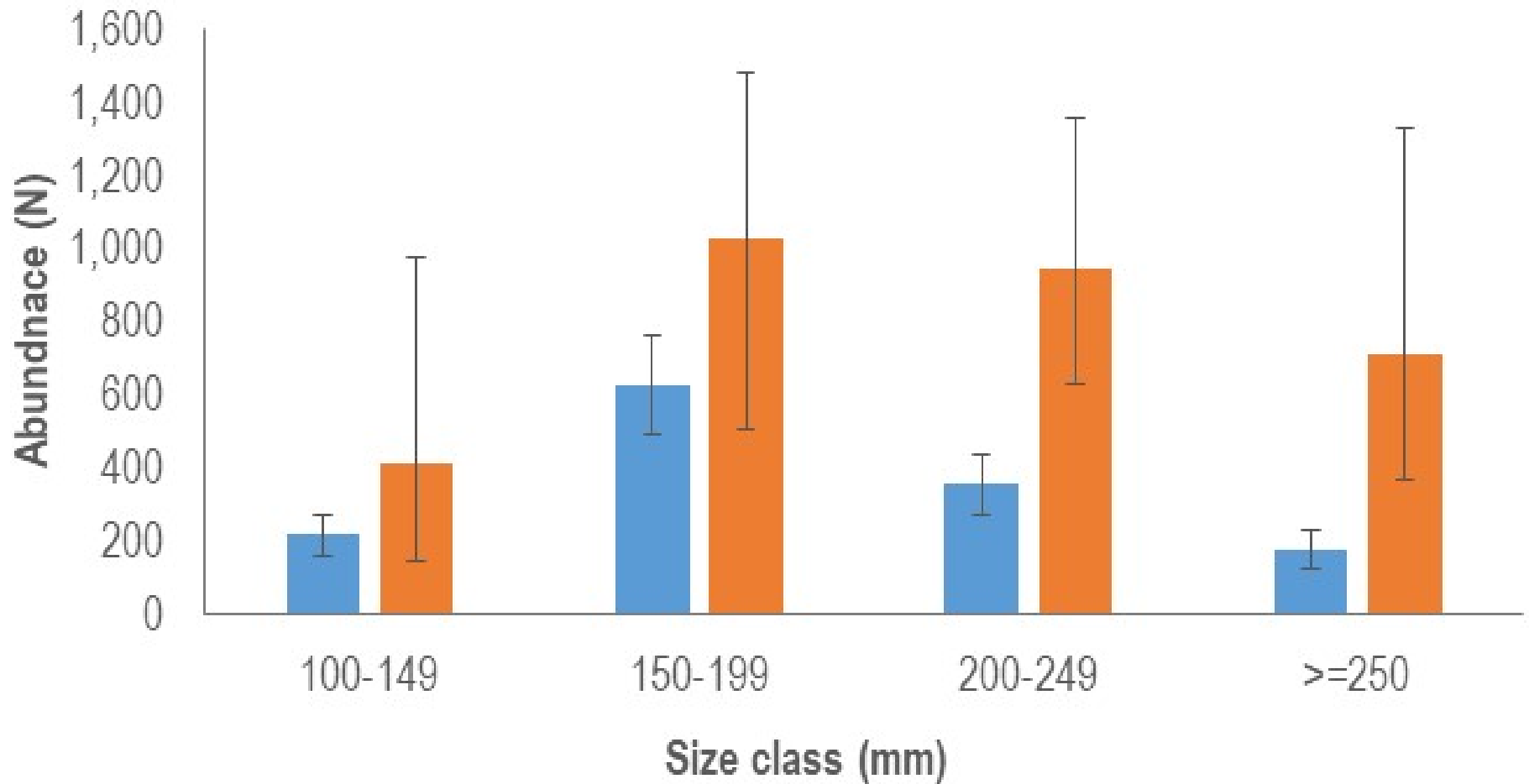
Provisional data: do not cite

# Fall abundance estimates in JCM-west (Fall Canyon)



*Provisional data. Do not cite.*

# Closed vs open model abundance estimates of HBC by size class in JCM West reach August/September 2019



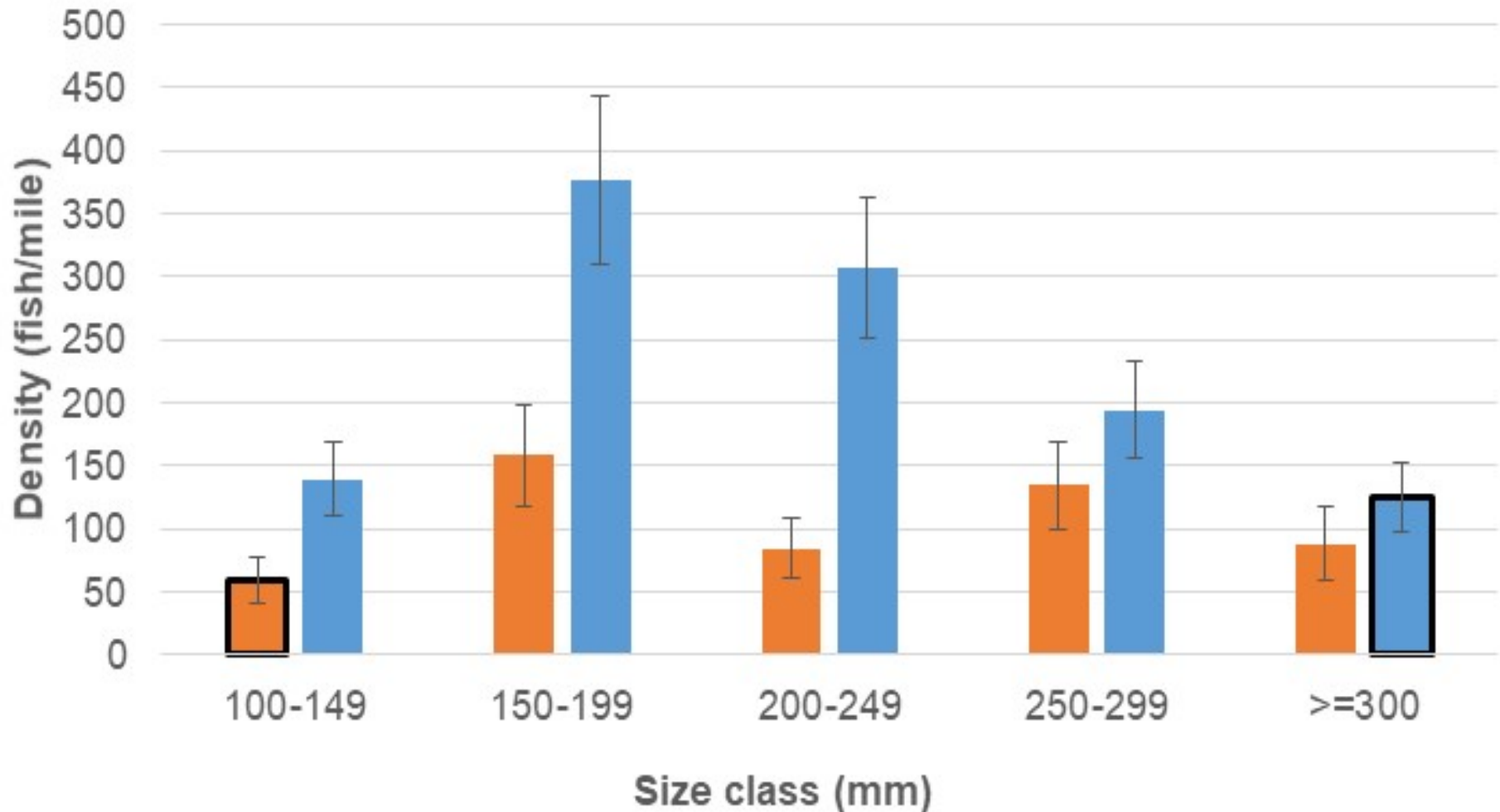
■ closed Chapman Petersen (N)

■ Open model (N)

*Provisional data. Do not cite.*



# 2018 and 2019 density estimates (fish/mile) of HBC at Bridge City (2 mile reach)



Provisional data: do not cite

■ Density 2018 ■ Density 2019

## Summary, cont. 3

- CPUEs of HBC and FMS have been increasing recently in Grand Canyon, particularly in western Grand Canyon below Havasu Creek. This is a recent phenomenon.
- Since 2017, we have conducted closed mark recapture studies on HBC and FMS at four sites on mainstem aggregation trips: JCM East, JCM West, Bridge City, and 250 mile, and open modeling at JCM East and JCM West.

# Thank You

