

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

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Project G

Presentation outline:

- Little Colorado River (LCR) aggregation
 - LCR
 - HBC abundance estimates
 - Juvenile Chub Monitoring (JCM) east
 - HBC abundance estimates
 - Implications of warm temperatures & fast growth
 - Total adults & triggers
 - Chute Falls translocations
- Western Grand Canyon
 - Humpback Chub aggregations monitoring
 - Hoop net relative abundance
 - Abundance estimates in western Grand Canyon
 - JCM west



Fixed site monitoring in eastern Grand Canyon





Size chart indicator

(sizes are mm total length)







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Large, prolonged flood in LCR in 2023







Age-0 abundances in the LCR





* Abundance estimate from 2020 is based on expanding from a small proportion of the spatial area (near the confluence) and may not be fully representative







Annual Fall HBC age-0 (gray) and age-1 (red) abundance by hatch year shows a large 2023 cohort.







2023 spring adult (≥ 200 mm) abundance shows highest point estimate recorded in LCR









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Juvenile Chub Monitoring - east



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Juvenile abundance in the JCM East





Was there mainstem production in Eastern Grand Canyon in 2022?







Small subadult abundances in JCM-east are higher than in years







Large subadults in JCM-east are below the trigger







Small subadults grow fast when water temperatures are warm



Mean water temperature (°C)

* Water temperatures in 2023 were approximated (no data available)





Growth was high in 2023, but not as high as in 2022

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Adult abundances in the LCR aggregation are above the trigger

Adult abundance in LCR aggregation





Tier for Humpback Chub trigger* (Metric 3.1)



*for more info on triggers, see: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. 2016. Record of decision, Glen Canyon Dam long-term experimental and management plan, final environmental impact statement. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Salt lake City, Utah, National Park Service, Lakewood Colorado, Dec. Available at: <u>https://ltempeis.anl.gov/documents/docs/LTEMP_ROD.pdf</u>



Take-home points: LCR & JCM East

2023 was a good reproduction year in the LCR

- Large, prolonged flood
- Small body size of age-0 fish
- High age-0 abundance in the Colorado River

Subadult numbers are low BUT
Slight increases in the last few years
Partly due to warm water (fast growth)

Adult estimates remain high

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Humpback Chub Translocation and Chute Falls Monitoring











Annual HBC Translocations above Chute Falls

2023: 173 (63-117mm) **2003-2023**: 4,871 (50-155mm)









42% of HBC captured above Chute Falls in 2023 were <u>not</u> translocated there



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The proportion of local (not translocated) HBC above Chute Falls has increased substantially since 2011





Summary: Chute Falls Translocations

- Adult HBC abundance in the translocation reach remains high.
- Some evidence of local reproduction and upriver expansion
- 173 HBC were translocated above Chute Falls in 2023
 - 4,871 total fish have been translocated since 2003
- To address reaching the "trigger" in the JCM reach in 2023, we suggest conducting two HBC translocations to above Chute Falls in 2024.
- Other options may need to be considered in the future (e.g., continue translocating higher #'s above Chute Falls, transporting juvenile HBC from western Grand Canyon?).



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2023 Mainstem HBC aggregation trip sampled 15 sites with hoop nets between 20-mile and Columbine Falls (RM 275) in the fall



Aggregation Sampling 2023







AGFD river-wide hoop net CPUE shows an increase in spring HBC relative abundance since 2017







Overall HBC fall relative abundance at highest level on record, a large increase from 2022



Aggregation trip by year



This increase is primarily driven by captures in the western Grand Canyon, below Havasu Creek





AGFD and HBC Aggregations find most HBC between 200-240 mile





Relative abundance increase is driven primarily by small sub-adults







Age-0 HBC were found in backwaters along Colorado River in July (high water) and September (low water)





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Total Length (mm)

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Abundance estimation in western Grand Canyon (Havasu to Pearce Ferry)

- 1) Mark-recapture to obtain capture probability
- 2) Capture probability & catch to estimate density -effects of turbidity, temp, etc.
- 3) Spatial & habitat effects account for non-random sampling





HBC Abundance in western Grand Canyon 2017-2023 (Havasu Rapids to Pearce Ferry)

Total HBC adult (>199mm TL) abundance in western GC





Summary: HBC Aggregations:

- HBC relative abundance in Grand Canyon increased substantially in 2023
 - Driven by small sub-adults (100-149 mm)
- Adult abundance below Havasu Rapid has also been increasing since 2018
- In order to update our capture probabilities with the changing river conditions, we suggest conducting two-pass mark-recapture event in 2024







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Fixed site monitoring in western Grand Canyon (JCM-west)







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High juvenile abundance in JCM-west in 2022 & 2023







HBC adult abundance in JCM-west compared to western Grand Canyon

Total HBC adult (>199mm TL) abundance in western GC vs. JCM-west









Apparent survival = probability of survival and not emigrating from the study site







Growth of HBC is faster in JCM-W than JCM-E



Summary: Humpback Chub in Grand Canyon

- Eastern Grand Canyon
 - High abundance of small, age-0 fish in the LCR & JCM-East
 - Subadults low, but faster growth
 - High abundance of adults
 - Chute Falls translocations: some evidence of reproduction?
- Western Grand Canyon
 - Adult abundance at its highest
 - High age-0 abundance in 2022 & 2023
 - Growth & survival different from Eastern Grand Canyon



Thank You

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