

Razorback sucker, Rio Grande silvery minnow, and considerations on the supplementation of wild populations

Evan W. Carson

Bay-Delta FWO, USFWS



Why supplementation?

- Steep decline, 'tipping' point
- All else has failed

Razorback sucker & Rio Grande silvery minnow

Razorback sucker *Xyrauchen texanus*



- Large-bodied
- Long-lived
- Overlapping generations
- Large, stable (historically)
- Predation, nutrients and other effects of dams

Rio Grande silvery minnow *Hybognathus amarus*



- Small-bodied
- Short-lived
- ~ Discrete generations
- Boom-bust
- Dewatering and fragmentation of habitat

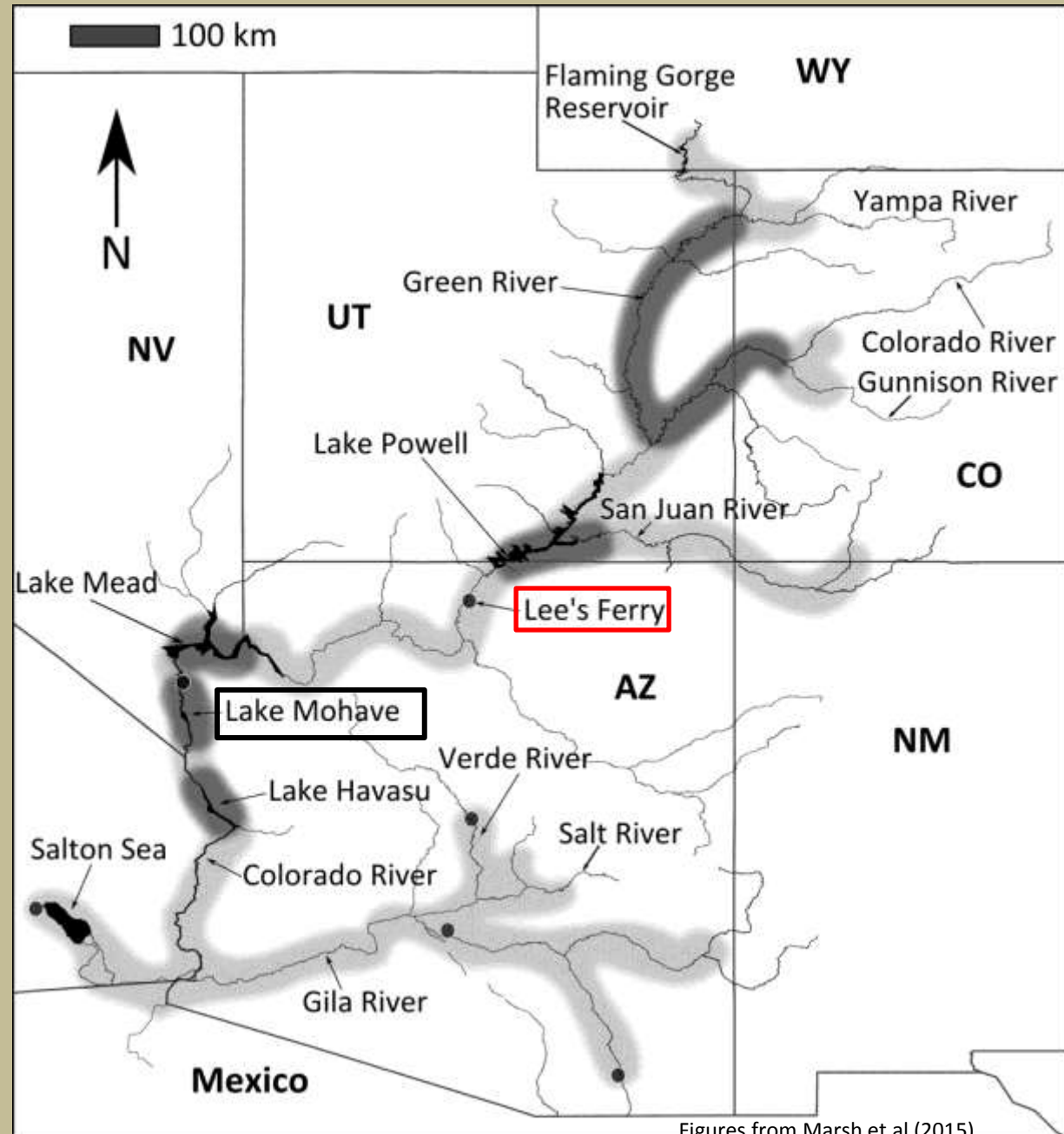
Razorback sucker



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Figures from Marsh et al (2015)

Rio Grande silvery minnow

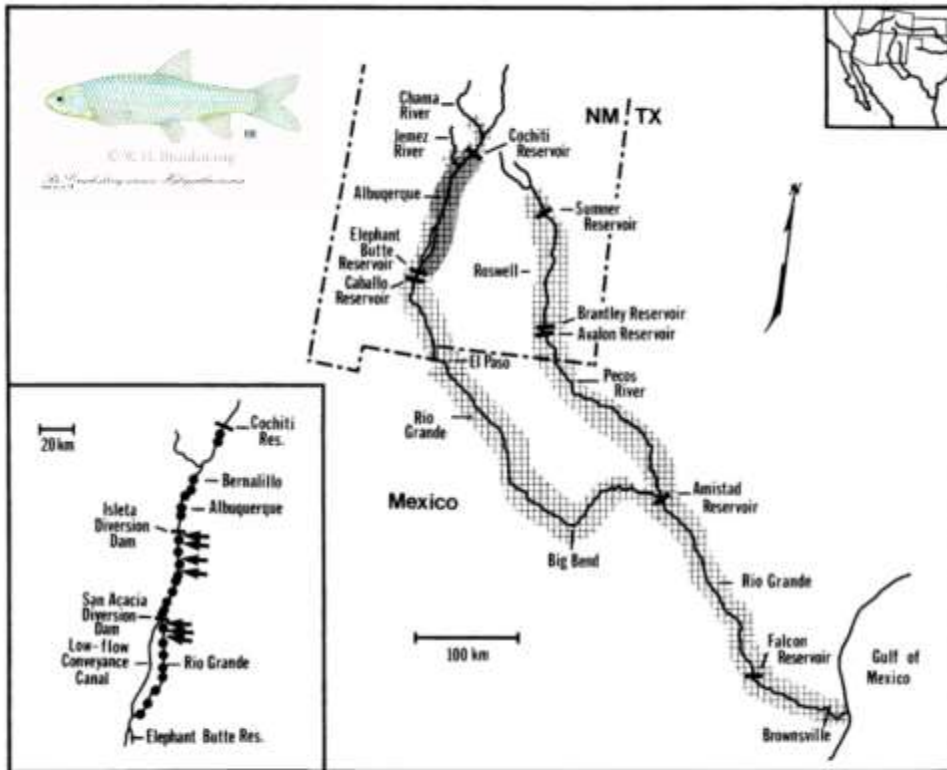


FIG. 1—Distribution of *Hybognathus amarus* in the Rio Grande basin. Cross-hatching indicates historic occurrence, and stippling represents distribution during 1986 to 1989. Inset of the middle Rio Grande, New Mexico, shows collection localities of *H. amarus* during 1986 to 1989; arrows indicate sites where >100 were collected.

Bestgen and Platania (1991)



Macrhybopsis aestivalis
(extirpated, Rio Grande)



Rio Grande silvery minnow
Hybognathus amarus
(extirpated, Pecos River)



Notropis jemezianus
(extirpated, Rio Grande)



Notropis stramineus



Notropis simus simus
(extirpated, Rio Grande)



Notropis simus pecosensis

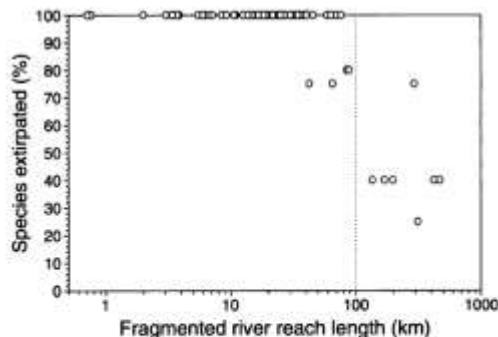


Notropis orca (extinct)



Notropis amabilis
(extirpated, Pecos River)

Chad Thomas
<http://txstate.fishesoftexas.org>



Ecological Applications, 17(7), 2007, pp. 2074–2086
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FLOW REGULATION AND FRAGMENTATION IMPERIL PELAGIC-SPAWNING RIVERINE FISHES

ROBERT K. DUDLEY¹ AND STEVEN P. PLATANIA

*American Southwest Ichthyological Researchers, LLC, 800 Encino Place NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102-2606 USA, and
Division of Fishes, Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131-1091 USA*

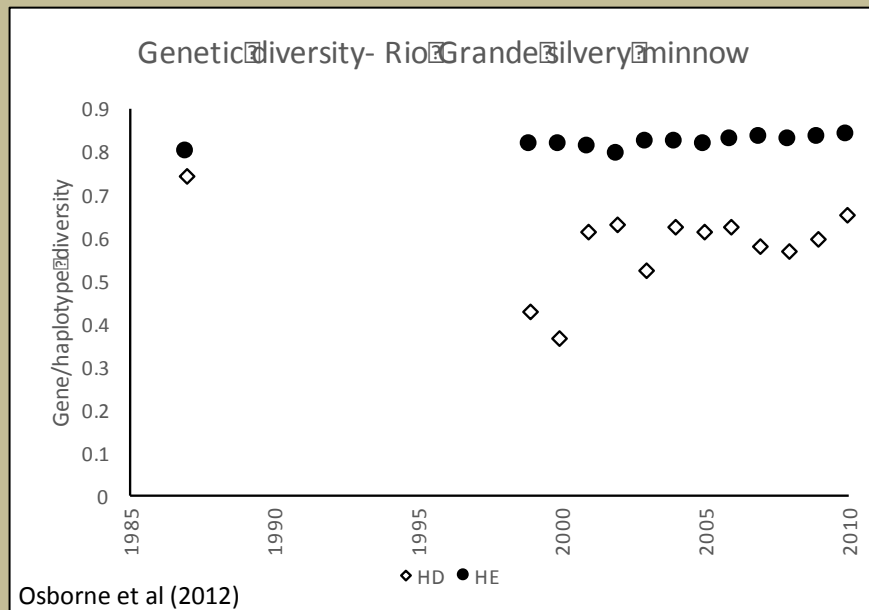
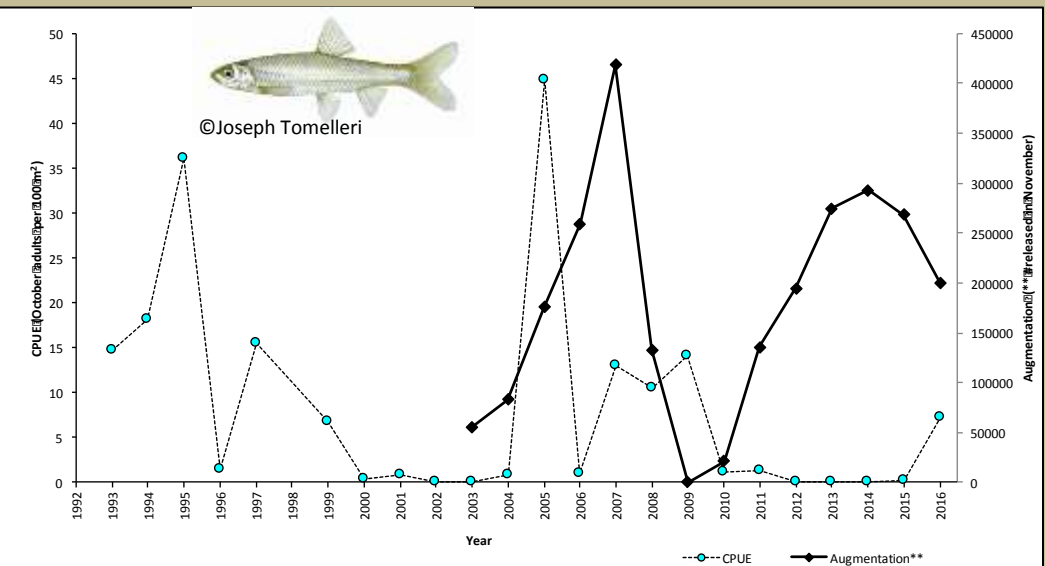
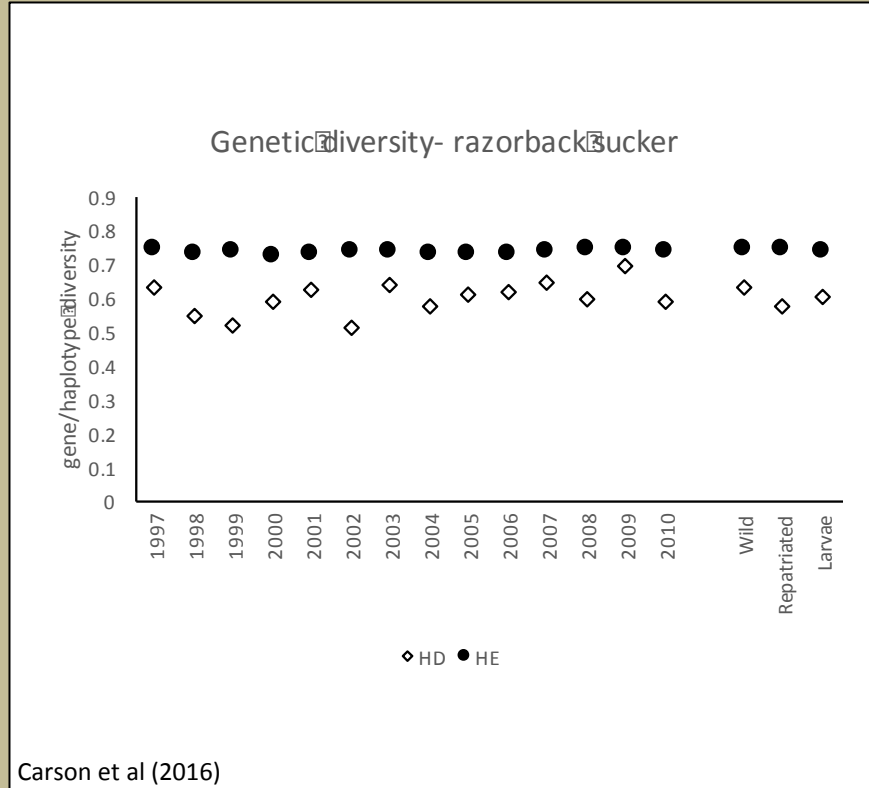
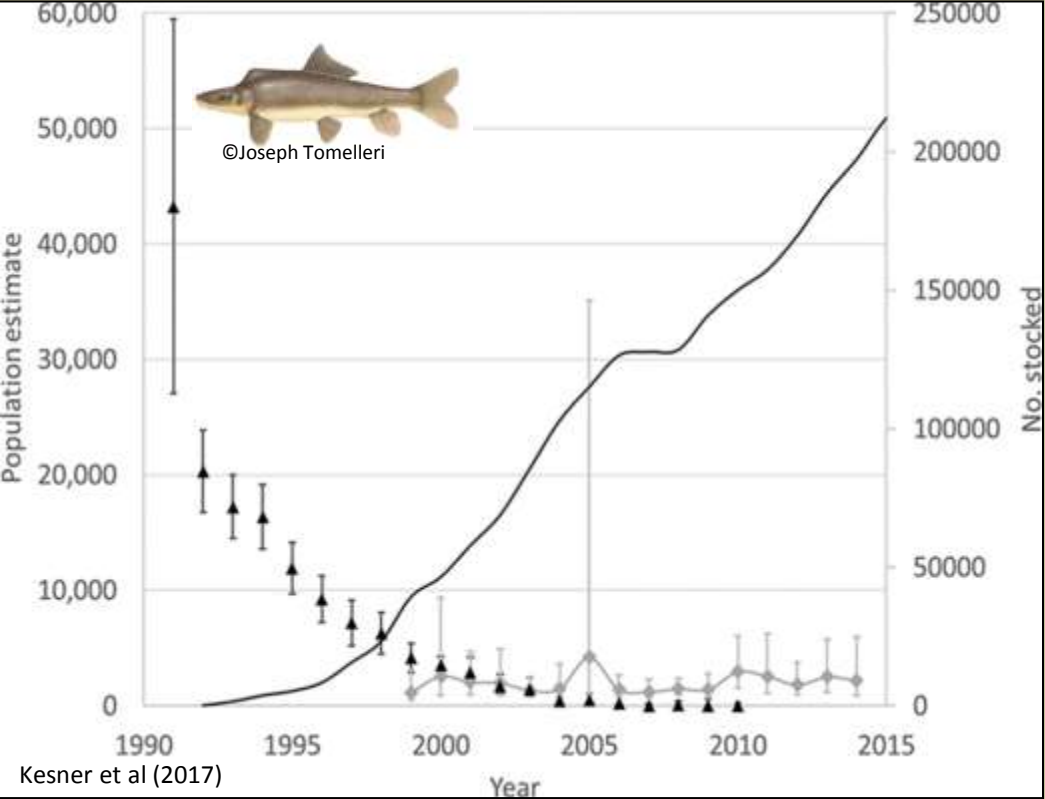
Repatriation and supplementation

Razorback sucker

- Separate programs
 - Upper Colorado
 - Hatchery-origin
 - Lower Colorado
 - Repatriation
 - Production in wild
 - Capture wild larvae
 - Hatchery & off-channel
- Multispecies conservation plan
- Genetic & population monitoring
- Applied and basic research

Rio Grande silvery minnow

- Hatchery-origin supplementation
 - Wild caught eggs (WCEs)
 - Captive propagation
 - Group spawn
- Multiple facilities
 - **Federal**
 - State
 - Municipal
- Single species management plan
- Genetic & population monitoring
- Applied and basic research



Yet, recovery elusive

- Neither is headed to recovery
- Both remain at high risk of extinction
- Despite supplementation
- Why?

Decline of the Razorback Sucker in Lake Mohave, Colorado River, Arizona and Nevada

PAUL C. MARSH,* CAROL A. PACEY, AND BRIAN R. KESNER

Arizona State University, School of Life Sciences,
Tempe, Arizona 85287-4501, USA

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[Article]

Stocking of Endangered Razorback Suckers in the Lower Colorado River Basin over Three Decades: 1974–2004

JASON D. SCHODLEY* AND PAUL C. MARSH

School of Life Sciences, Arizona State University, Post Office Box 874501, Tempe, Arizona 85287-4501, USA

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NOTE

Use of Molecular Techniques to Confirm Nonnative Fish Predation on Razorback Sucker Larvae in Lake Mohave, Arizona and Nevada

Chase A. Ehlo*

Marsh and Associates LLC, 5016 South Ash Avenue, Suite 108, Tempe, Arizona 85282, USA

Melody J. Saltzgeber* and Thomas E. Dowling

Department of Biological Sciences, Wayne State University, 5047 Golden Hall, Detroit, Michigan 48202, USA

Paul C. Marsh

Marsh and Associates LLC, 5016 South Ash Avenue, Suite 108, Tempe, Arizona 85282, USA

and School of Life Sciences, Arizona State University, Post Office Box 874501, Tempe, Arizona 85287, USA

Brian R. Kesner

Marsh and Associates LLC, 5016 South Ash Avenue, Suite 108, Tempe, Arizona 85282, USA

Evolutionary Applications

Evolutionary Applications 1(5): 1752–1757

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Time-series analysis reveals genetic responses to intensive management of razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*)

Thomas E. Dowling,¹ Thomas F. Turner,² Evan W. Carson,² Melody J. Saltzgeber,^{1,2} Deborah Adams,¹ Brian Kesner,² and Paul C. Marsh^{1,2}

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[Article]

Repatiation as a Management Strategy to Conserve a Critically Imperiled Fish Species

PAUL C. MARSH,* BRIAN R. KESNER, AND CAROL A. PACEY

School of Life Sciences, Arizona State University,
Post Office Box 874501, Tempe, Arizona 85287-4501, USA

A Conservation Plan for Native Fishes of the Lower Colorado River

W. L. WINCHELY, PAUL C. MARSH, JAMES E. DEACON, THOMAS E. DOWLING,
PHILIP W. HEDRICK, WILLIAM J. MATTHEWS, AND GORDON MUELLER

Not for lack of effort

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Association

Journal of Heredity, 2016, 1–8
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Brief Communication

Brief Communication

Retention of Ancestral Genetic Variation Across Life-Stages of an Endangered, Long-Lived Iteroparous Fish

Evan W. Carson, Thomas F. Turner, Melody J. Saltzgeber, Deborah Adams, Brian R. Kesner, Paul C. Marsh, Tyler J. Pilger, and Thomas E. Dowling

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
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Published online 12 September 2016

Life history and environmental variation interact to determine effective population to census size ratio

Thomas F. Turner*, Megan J. Osborne, Gregory R. Moyer*,
Melissa A. Benavides and Dominique Alô

Department of Biology, and Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico,
Albuquerque, NM 87131-0001, USA

Int. J. Heredity 1(2016) 1771–1781

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Fish & Shellfish Immunology

Journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/fis

Isolation and characterization of major histocompatibility class II genes in an endangered North American cyprinid fish, the Rio Grande silvery minnow (*Hybognathus amarus*)

Megan J. Osborne*, Thomas F. Turner

Department of Biology and Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico, MS 02-0002, 1 University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131-0002, USA

Reproductive Strategies and Egg Types of Seven Rio Grande Basin Cyprinids

STEVEN P. PLATANIA AND CHRISTOPHER S. ALTENBAHL

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[Article]

Swimming Performance and Fishway Model Passage Success of Rio Grande Silvery Minnow

KEVIN R. BESTGEN*

Larval Fish Laboratory, Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Conservation Biology,
Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, USA

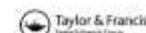
BRENT METTOD

Water Resources Research Laboratory, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation,
Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225-0007, USA

JAY M. BUNDY, CAMERON D. WALFORD, AND ROBERT I. COMPTON

Larval Fish Laboratory, Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Conservation Biology,
Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80523, USA

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Genetic Effects of Hatchery Propagation and Rearing in the Endangered Rio Grande Silvery Minnow, *Hybognathus amarus*

MEGAN J. OSBORNE, MELISSA A. BENAVIDES,
DOMINIQUE ALÔ, AND THOMAS F. TURNER

Department of Biology and Museum of Southwestern Biology, University
of New Mexico, Albuquerque New Mexico, USA

Evolutionary Applications

www.evolutionaryapplications.org

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Genetic monitoring and complex population dynamics: insights from a 12-year study of the Rio Grande silvery minnow

Megan J. Osborne, Evan W. Carson and Thomas F. Turner

Department of Biology and Museum of Southwestern Biology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA

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ARTICLE

Reduction in Spring Flow Threatens Rio Grande Silvery Minnow: Trends in Abundance during River Intermittency

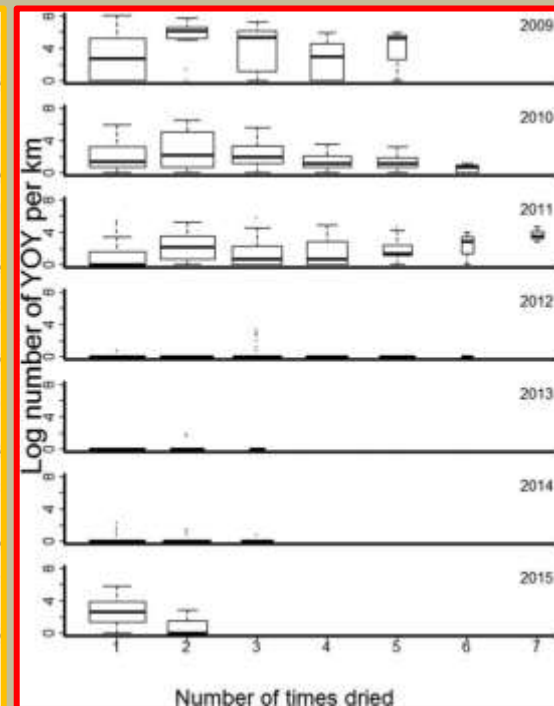
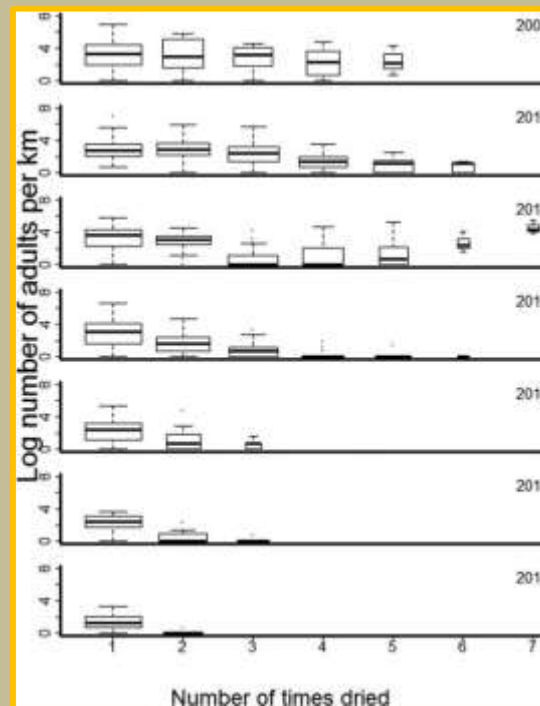
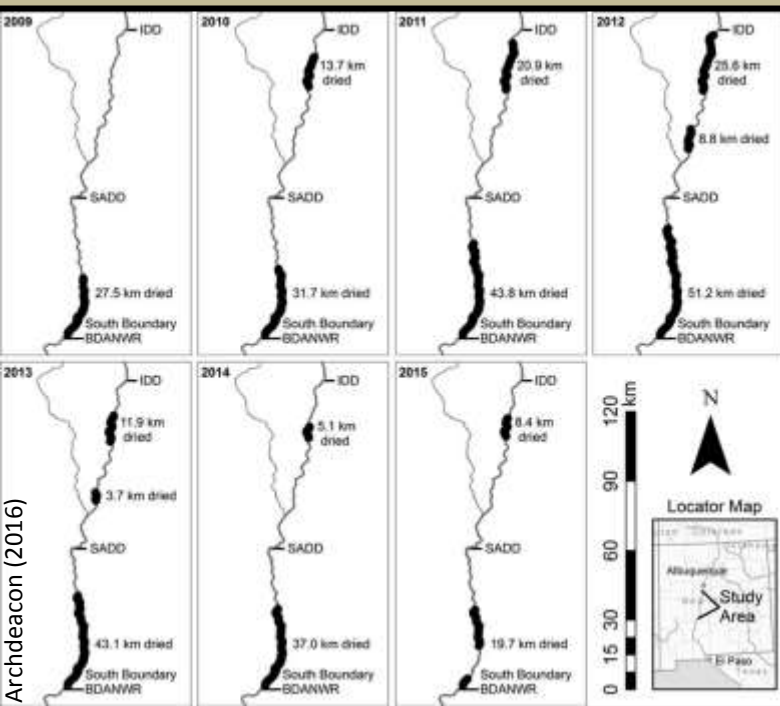
Thomas P. Archdeacon*

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, New Mexico Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office,
300 Connecticut Avenue Northeast, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109, USA

Common threads

- Habitat
- Threats
- Propagation and supplementation





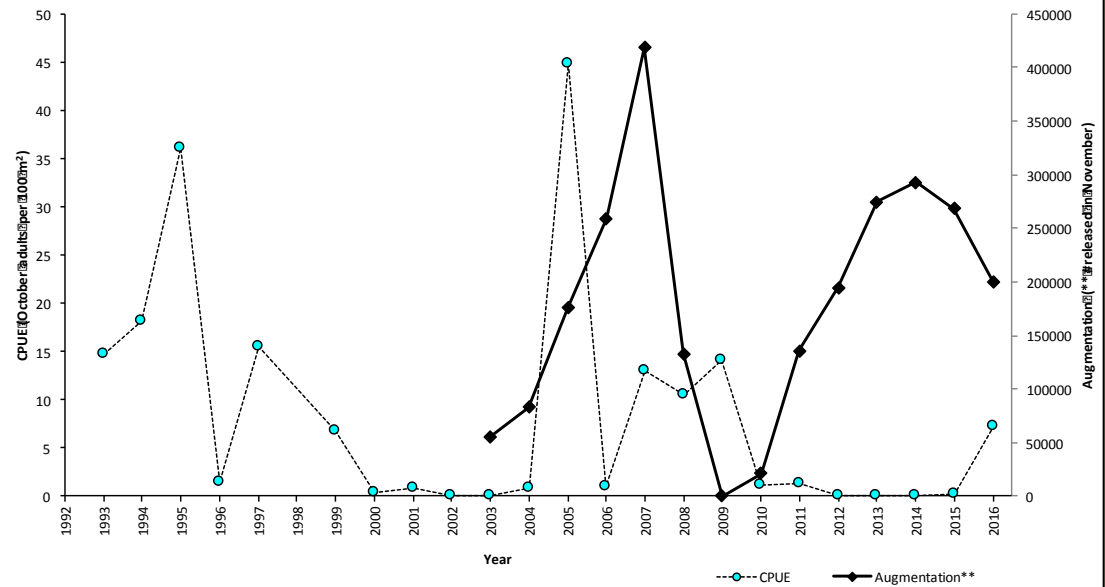
Courtesy of MJ Osborne



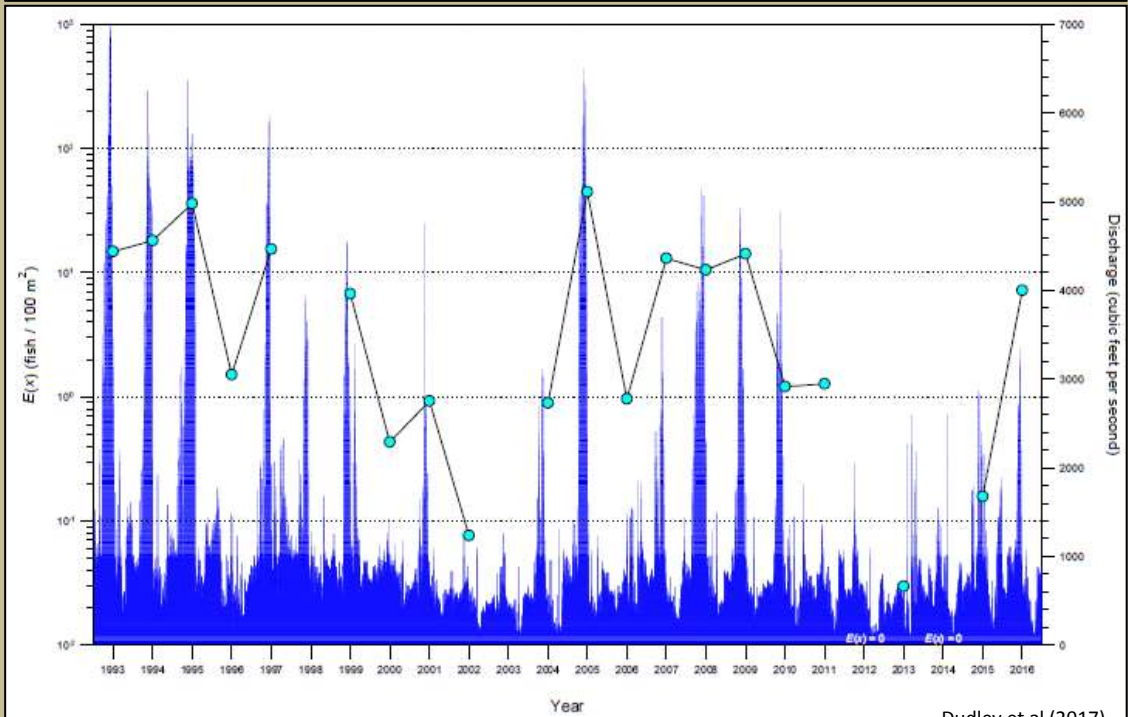


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- Immediacy lost
- Put-take
- Costly and open ended
- Poor estimates of census size
- Augmentation numbers driven by hatchery, not by population status
- Problems with consistency and reliability among hatcheries
- Voluntary agreements with water users fail in critical periods (i.e., drought)
- Binding agreements needed



RK Dudley, TP Archdeacon



Dudley et al (2017)

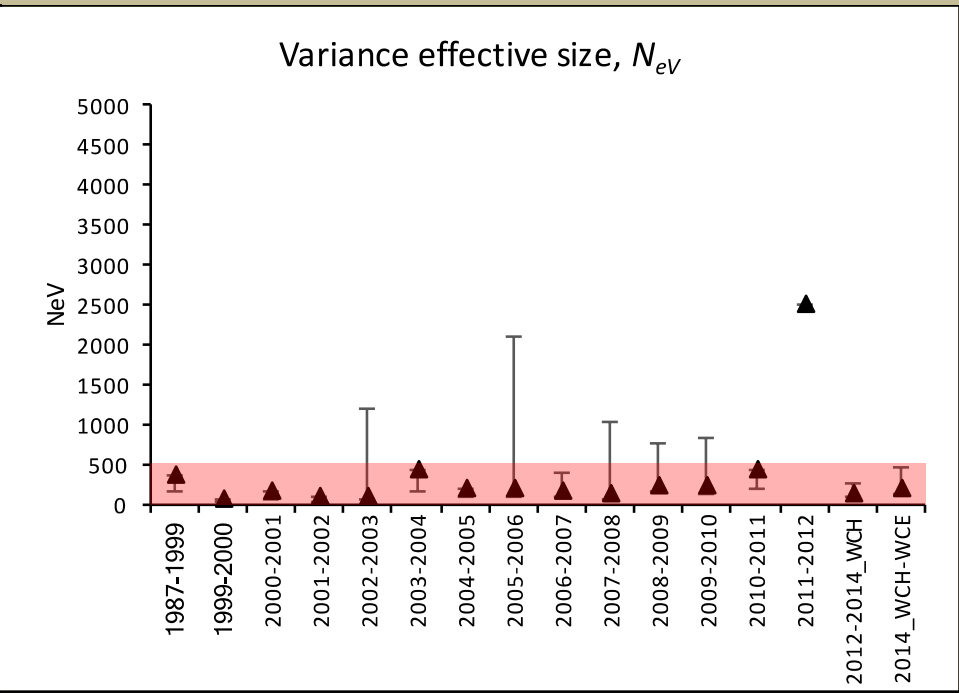
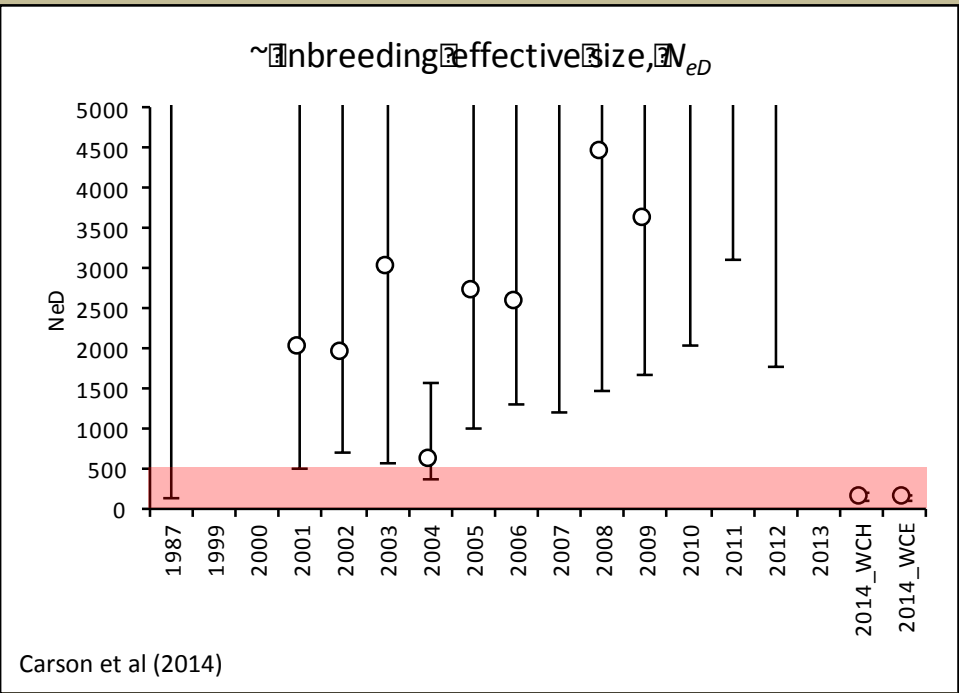
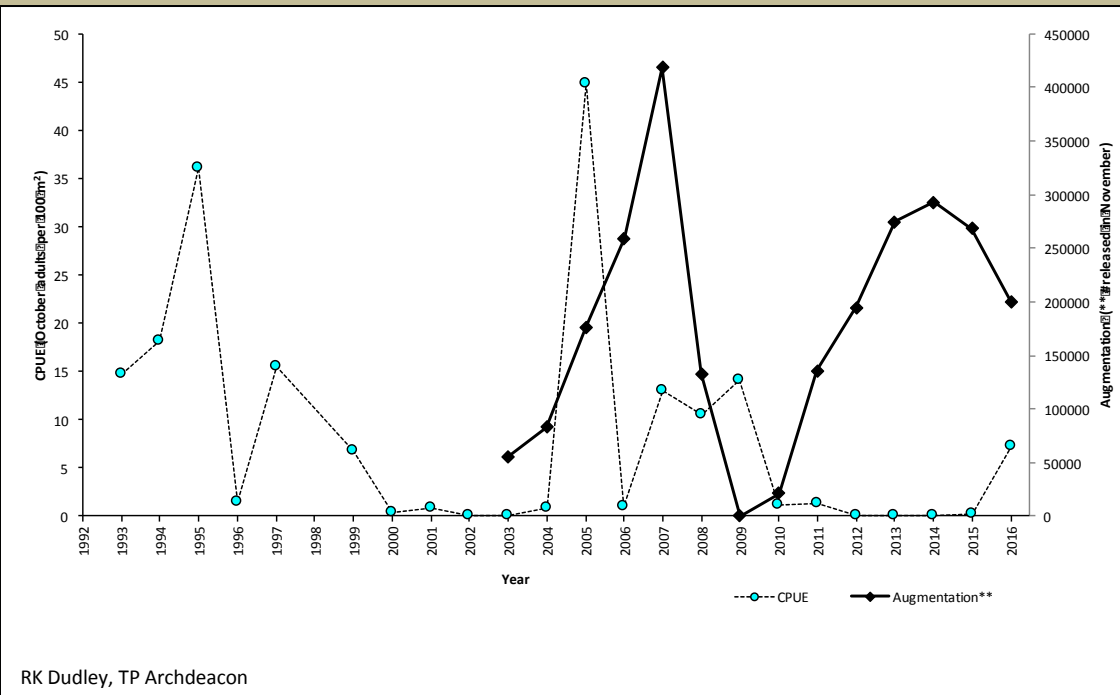
CPUE and augmentation

CPUE and discharge



Conservation genetics

- Confluence of risks



Success?

- Neither is extinct
- Neutral genetic variation maintained
- Movement (slowly) in the right direction
 - Fish passage
 - Experiments
 - Spawning success
 - Timing of release
 - For razorback sucker, efforts toward completion of life cycle in wild

If goal is to retain something that is like each species, then this has occurred

But

Habitat

Without baseline environmental conditions to support these fishes

- Supplementation can't bring recovery

Need to identify and correct causes of decline

- Improve and restore habitat
- Identify and manage around vulnerable stages in life cycle
- Allow completion of life cycle in the wild

Threats

As long as not addressed

- No reason to expect supplementation to improve conservation status

Need to:

- Identify threats
- Rank
- Manage or eliminate
 - Includes risks from demographic and genetic causes

Conclusions

Tail wags the dog

- Hatcheries/supplementation programs not responsive to conservation needs
- Experimental approaches would have been useful
 - Vulnerable times in life cycle
 - Performance of 'wild' and hatchery fish in wild
- Robust assessment of conservation status
 - Reliable estimates of population size
 - Management informed by conditions in the wild
- Genetics must match biology and ecology of the species
 - Genetic monitoring incorporated into management
 - Reduction of negative effects in wild and hatchery populations
- Accountability and commitment
 - At higher levels
 - Binding agreements, not voluntary ones

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