

Ecosystem response model for use on Maine diadromous rivers



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PENOBSCOT RIVER RESTORATION TRUST

AMERICAN RIVERS - ATLANTIC SALMON FEDERATION - MAINE AUDUBON - NATURAL RESOURCES COUNCIL OF MAINE - PENOBSCOT NATION - THE NATURE CONSERVANCY - TROUT UNLIMITED



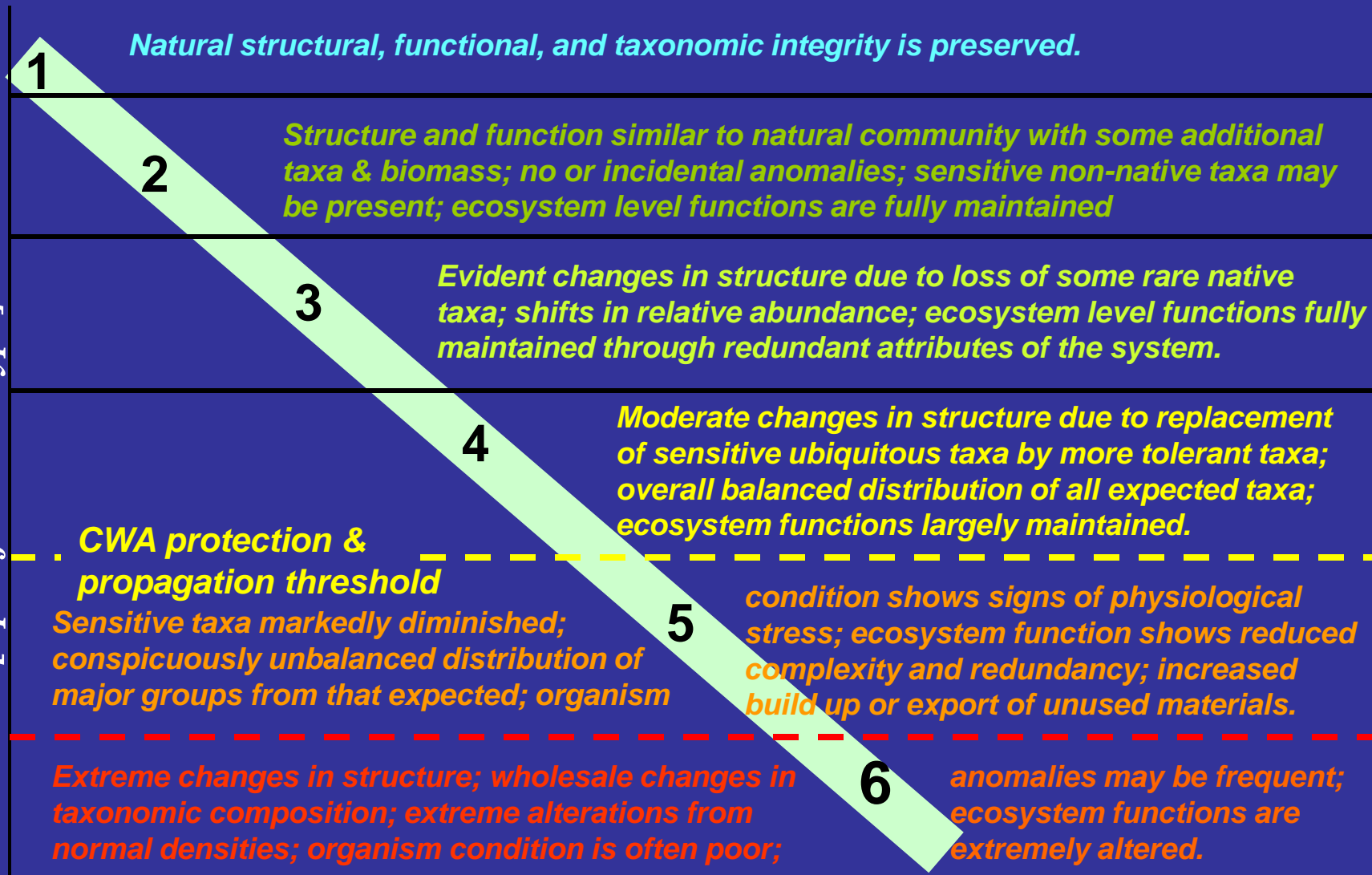
Kleinschmidt
Energy & Water Resource Consultants

Bio-Condition Gradient Conceptual Model

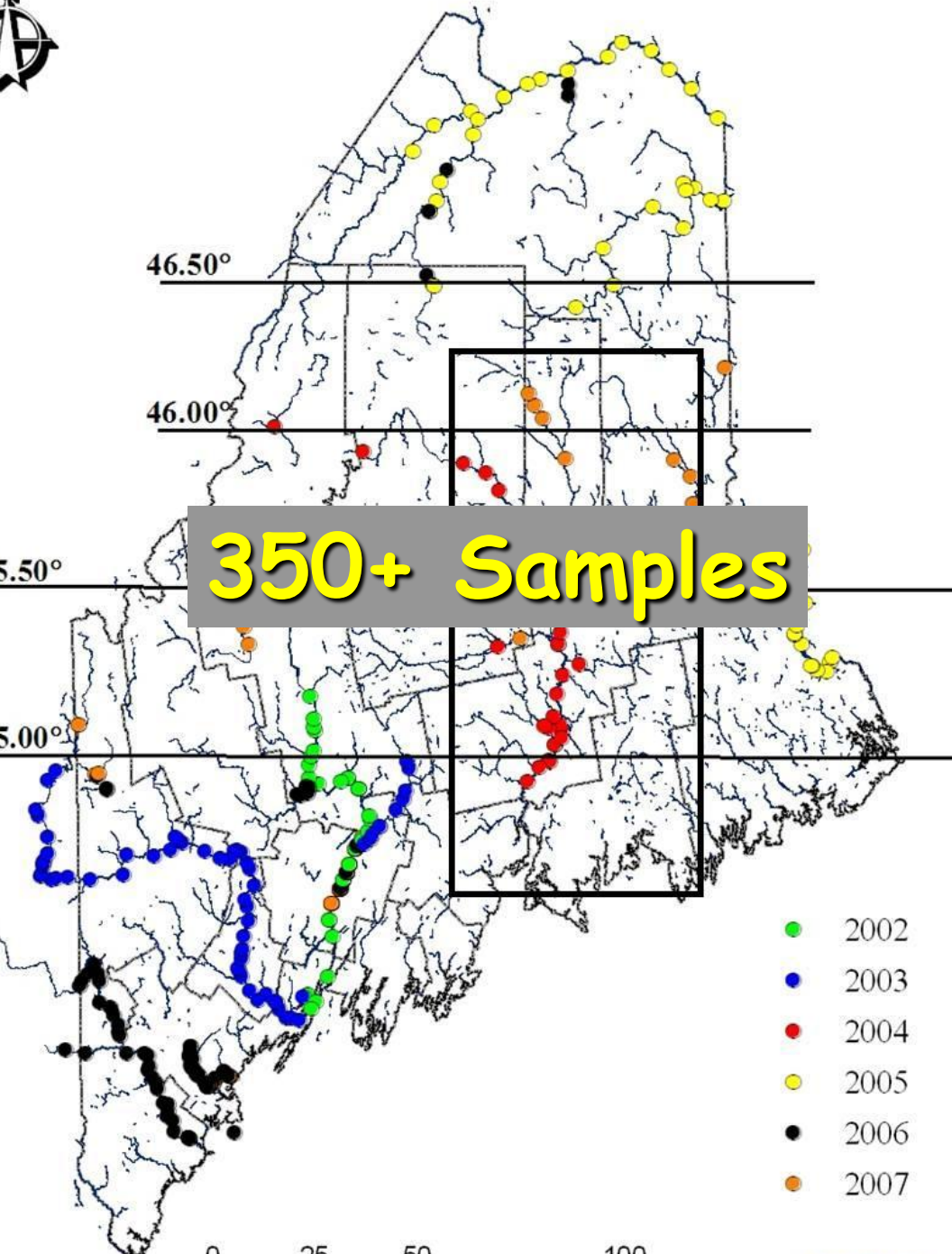
(Davies and Jackson, 2006)

Biotic Community Condition

[Specific to Ecotype]



LOW ——— **Human Disturbance Gradient** ———→ **HIGH**

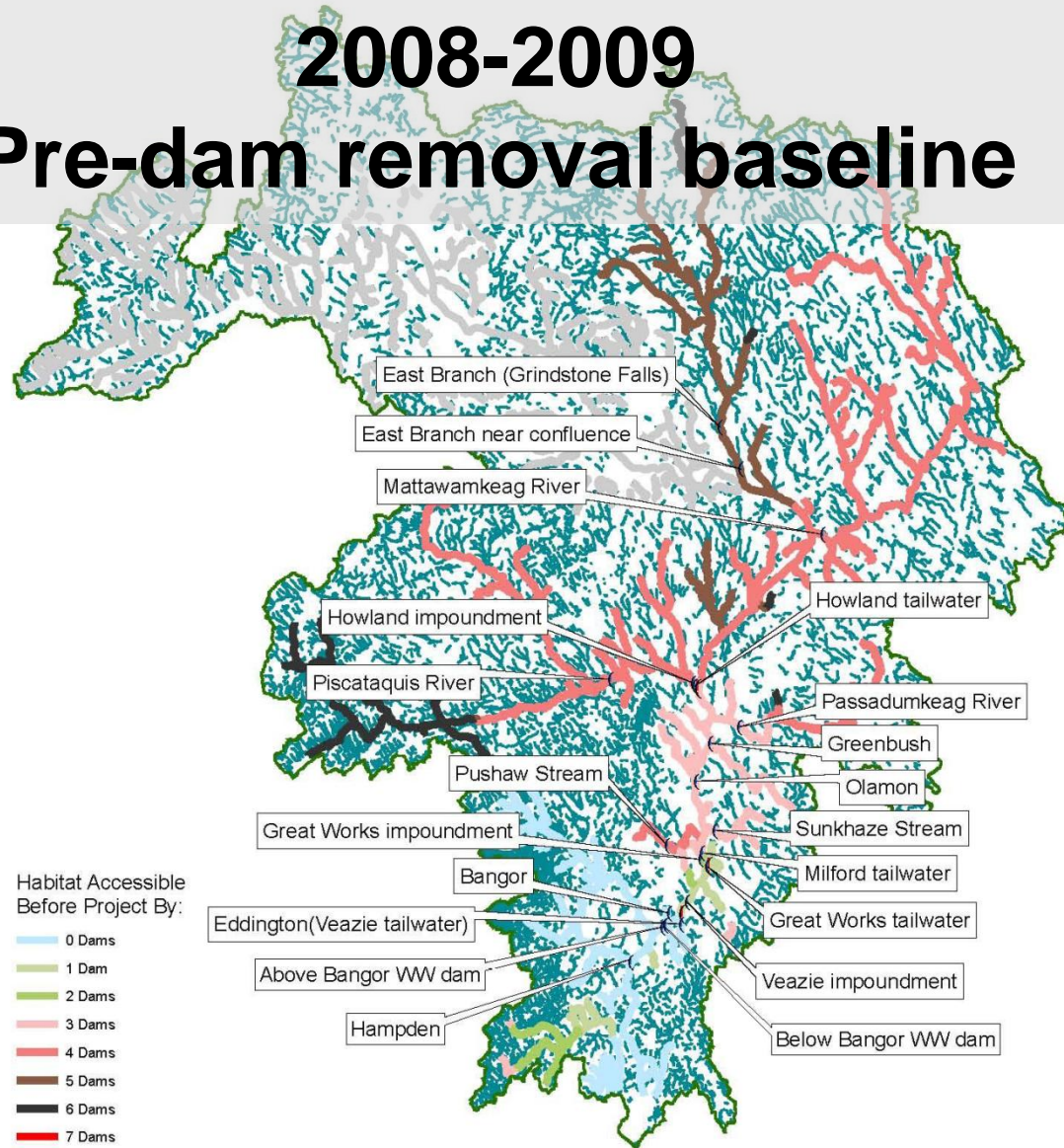


Maine-wide IBI Program 2002-2007

Major watersheds:

- **Penobscot 2004 & 2007**
- *Kennebec*
- *Androscoggin*
- *Saco*
- *St Croix*
- *St John/Allagash*
- *Presumpscot*

2008-2009 Pre-dam removal baseline



Habitat Accessible Before Project By:

- 0 Dams
- 1 Dam
- 2 Dams
- 3 Dams
- 4 Dams
- 5 Dams
- 6 Dams
- 7 Dams
- 8 Dams
- 9 Dams

- West Branch
- IBI Sampling Locations
- Project Dams
- Watershed

Data sources:
Maine Atlantic Salmon Commission
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service



Model Development

Table 1. Native, tolerance, habitat, foraging, and reproductive guild designations and other notes on the distribution and occurrence of 60 fish species documented or suspected to occur in Maine's non-wadeable rivers. Sources for guild and metric assignments appear in the footnotes (scientific nomenclature adheres to Nelson et al. 2004).

Species	Native Status ¹	Environmental Tolerance ²	Target Fish Classification ³	Common Habitat(s) ⁴	Spatial Occurrence ⁵	Thermal Guild ⁶	Foraging Guild ⁷	Reproductive Guild ⁸	Habitat Guild ⁹	Notes
Detailed autecology of known and potential species										
Petromyzonidae Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>)										nocetes.
Acipenseridae Shortnose sturgeon (<i>Acipenser brevirostris</i>) Atlantic sturgeon (<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>)										R. 2006. 2005 and.
Anguillidae American eel (<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>)										
Clupeidae Blueback herring (<i>Alosa aestivalis</i>) Alewife (<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>) American shad (<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>) Gizzard shad (<i>Dorosoma cepedianum</i>)	N N N IC	M M M T	A A A [MG]	T1,T2 T1-R2 R1,T1-2 na	C C C na	M M M E	P P P D	NGL PS PS L	W W W W	All y-o-y, no adults collected. Mostly y-o-y, few adults collected. Mostly y-o-y, few adults collected. Collected in Kennebec R. in 2000.
Cyprinidae Lake chub (<i>Couesius plumbeus</i>) Common carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>) Common shiner (<i>Luxilus cornutus</i>) Golden shiner (<i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i>) Bridle shiner (<i>Notropis bifrenatus</i>) Spottail shiner (<i>Notropis hudsonius</i>) E. Blacknose dace (<i>Rhinichthys atratulus</i>) Longnose dace (<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i>)	N E N N,IS N U N N	I T M T I M M	[FD] MG FD MG MG MG FS FS	R1 T1-2 R1-T1 R2,I1 R2 T1,I1 R1 R1	N C All All S C N S	S E E E E E M M	BI O I G I I BI BI	NGL V NGL L L L NGL NGL	B W W W W W B B	Merrymeeting Bay and lower Kennebec R. Presumpscot R. - one location only. Collected only in upper Androscoggin R.

¹ After Halliwell (2005): N - native; E - exotic of inter-continental origin; IC - introduced of intracontinental origin; IS - introduced of interstate origin; IM - introduced and managed; U - undetermined origin.

² I - highly intolerant; S - sensitive (moderately intolerant); M - intermediate; P - moderately tolerant; T - highly tolerant; sources used include Ohio EPA (1987), Whittier and Hughes (1998), Halliwell et al. (1999), Langdon (2001)

³ After Bain and Meixler (2000): FS - fluvial specialist; FD - fluvial dependent; MG - macrohabitat generalist; A - anadromous; [] - designations in brackets were not classified by Bain and Meixler (2000).

⁴ R1 - high gradient riverine; R2 - low gradient riverine; I1 - impounded riverine; T1 - tidal riverine freshwater; T2 - tidal embayment brackish

⁵ Spatial distribution within the state: C - primarily coastal rivers; S - primarily south of 46.000° latitude; N - primarily north of 45.500° latitude; U - ubiquitous statewide occurrence.

⁶ After Hokanson (1977); S - temperate stenotherm; M - temperate mesotherm; E - temperate eurytherm.

⁷ After Goldstein and Simon (1999); H - herbivore, D - detritivore, I - invertivore, BI - benthic insectivore, C - top carnivore, P - piscivore, G - generalist, O - omnivore, P - planktivore.

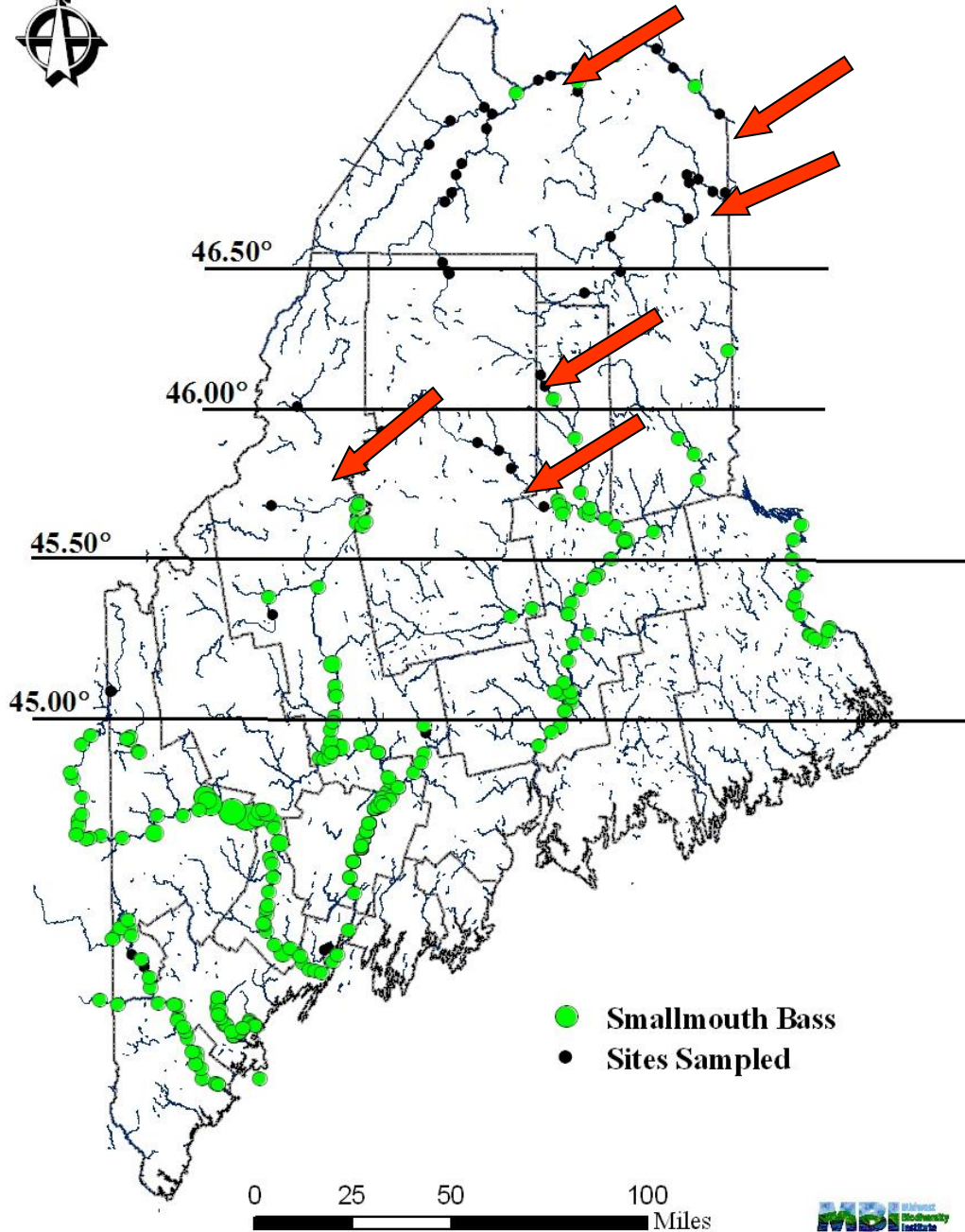
⁸ After Ohio EPA (1987) and Hughes et al. (1998); NGL - non-guarding lithophil [simple lithophil], LN - lithophilic nester, L - lithophil, V - vegetation, P - psammophil [sand-fine gravel], CN - cavity nester, VN - vegetation nester, PN - psammophil nester.

⁹ After Hughes et al. (1998): W - water column, B - benthic, E - edge, H - hider, G - generalist



“Unique” Character of Maine Riverine Fish Assemblages

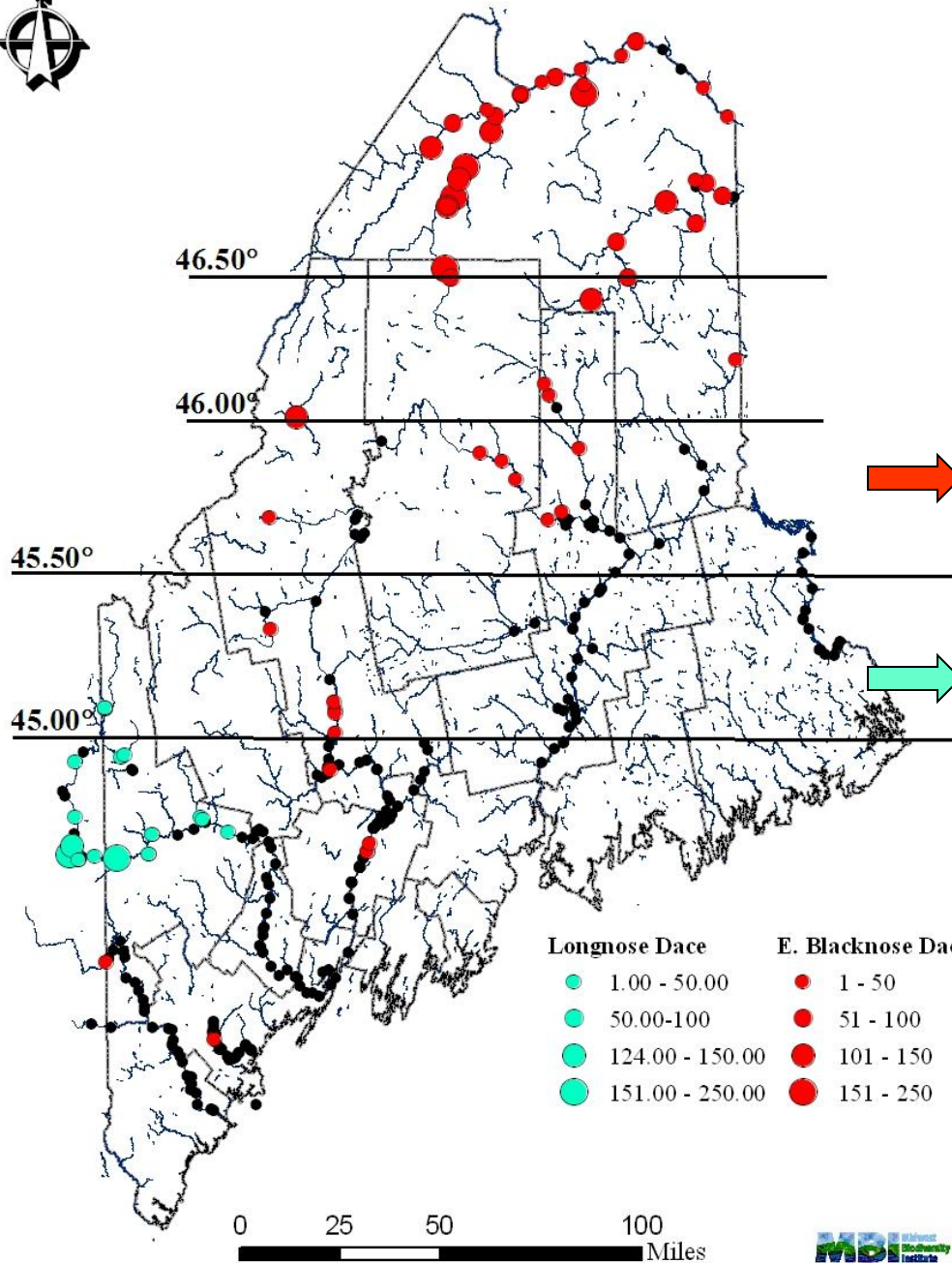
- Post-glacial recruitment defines “baseline” fauna (*Curry 2007*)
- No connection to St. Lawrence, southern New England, or western river basins
- “coolwater” species common to this latitude in other regions are *not* indigenous (black bass, pike, walleye, muskellunge, crappie)



← Physical barriers

Non-indigenous species
distribution

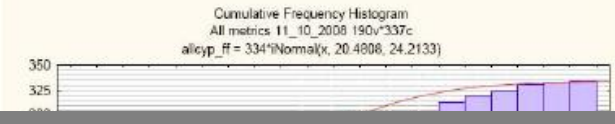
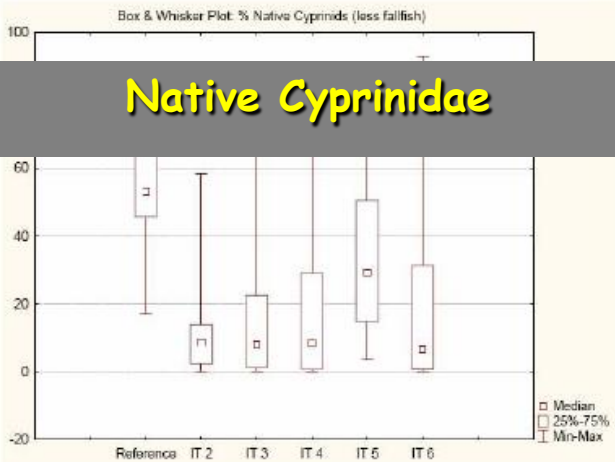




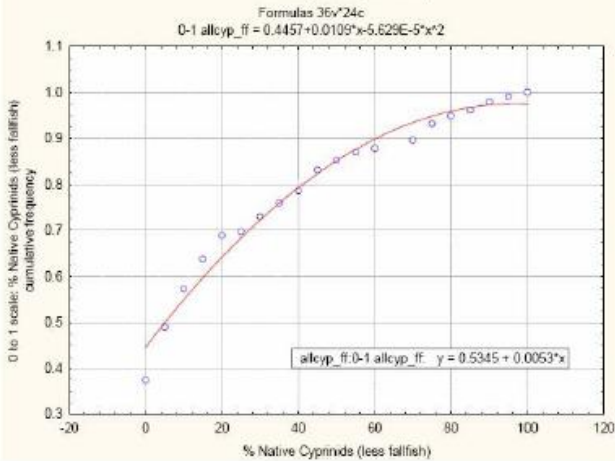
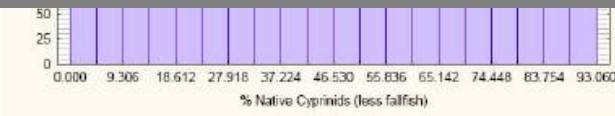
Indigenous species distribution



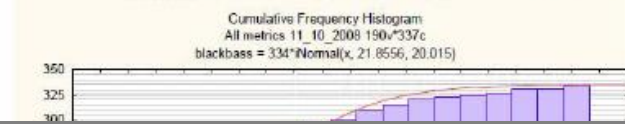
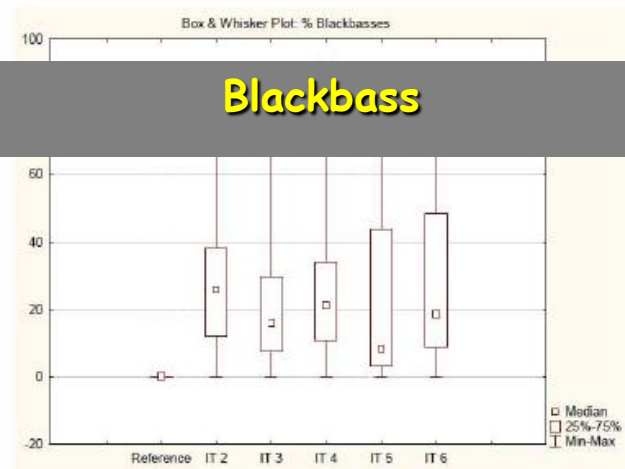
Native Cyprinidae



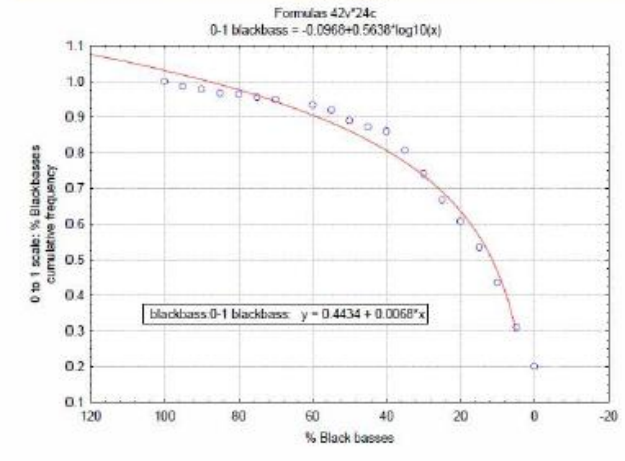
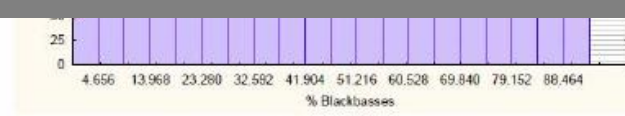
"Positive" metric



Blackbass



"Negative" metric



Interim Maine Rivers IBI Metrics & Scoring

Metric	Scoring Equation	Scoring Adjustments	
		Score = 0	Score = 10
Native Species Richness	$10 * (-0.2462 + (0.0828 * \text{numspec2}))$	<3 sp.	≥ 15 sp.
Native Cyprinid Species (excluding fallfish)	$(10 * (0.4457 + (0.0109 * \text{allcyp_ff}) - (0.00005629 * (\text{allcyp_ff}^2))))$	Eq ¹	Eq
Adult white & longnose sucker biomass	$(10 * (0.3667 + (0.008 * \text{ws_lns_pb}) - (0.000023592 * (\text{ws_lns_pb}^2))))$	0	≥ 128 kg/km
%Native Salmonids	$(10 * (0.9537 + (0.0000000039 * \text{nat_salm}) - (0.000078892 * (\text{nat_salm}^2))))$	0	$\geq 20\%$
%Benthic Insectivores	$10 * (0.010966 * \text{benth_pc_n})$	0	$\geq 91.2\%$
%Blackbass	$10 - (10 * (-0.09684 + (0.5638 * \log_{10}(\text{blackbass}))))$	Eq	0
%Fluvial Specialist/Dependent	$(10 * (0.2775 + (0.0073 * \text{fluv_pc_n})))$	0%	Eq
%Macrohabitat Generalists	$10 - (10 * (0.1017 + (0.0096 * \text{macro_gen})))$	>90%	Eq
Temperate Stenothermic Species	$(10 * (0.7154 + (0.4047 * (\log_{10}(\text{steno}))))$	0 sp.	>5 sp.
Non-guarding Lithophilic Species	$(10 * (0.2979 + (0.8975 * \log_{10}(\text{lith_ng}))))$	<1	>10
Non-indigenous Species	$10 - (10 * (0.1063 + (0.3271 * \text{Non-indigenous_sp}) - (0.029 * (\text{Non-indigenous_sp}^2))))$	≥ 5	0
%DELT Anomalies	$10 - (10 * (0.8965 + (0.1074 * \log_{10}(\text{delta}))))$	Eq	0

¹ No scoring adjustments are necessary; scoring determined by equation (Eq) across entire metric scoring range of 0-10.

"Traditional" IBI vs. Interim Maine IBI

"standard" IBI Metrics:

1. Native species richness
2. Darter Species
3. Sucker Species
4. Sunfish Species
5. % Intolerant species
6. % Tolerant species
7. % Omnivores
8. % Insectivores
9. % Top carnivores
10. % Hybrids
11. % Diseased individuals
12. Number of individuals

Interim Maine IBI Metrics:

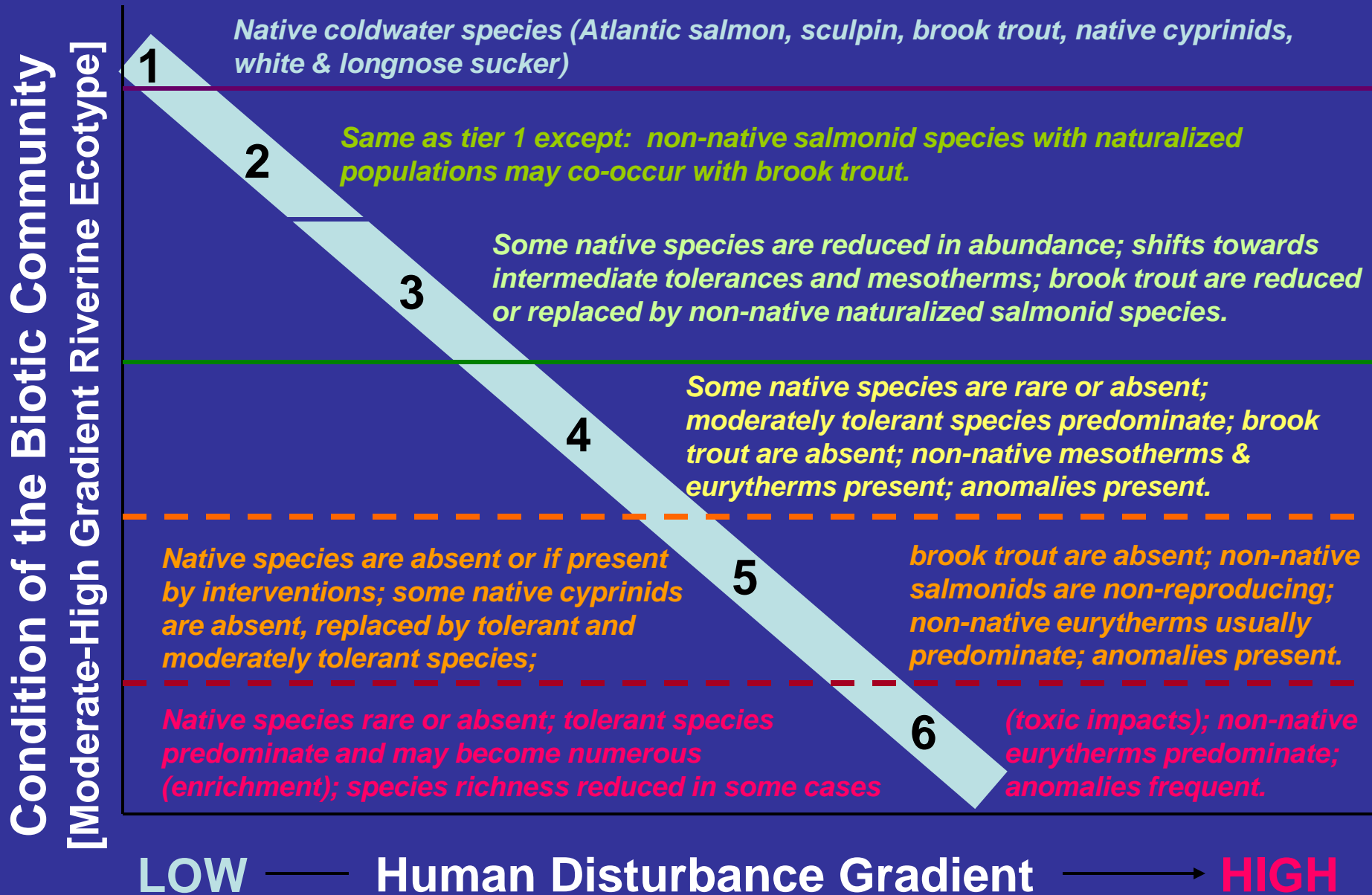
1. Native species richness
2. Native cyprinids (less fallfish)
3. % Adult white/longnose biomass
4. % Black bass
5. % Fluvial specialist/dependent
6. % Macrohabitat generalists
7. % Benthic insectivores
8. Temperate stenotherms
9. % Native salmonids
10. Non-guarding lithophils
11. % DELT anomalies
12. Non-indigenous species



Cold Water Assemblages

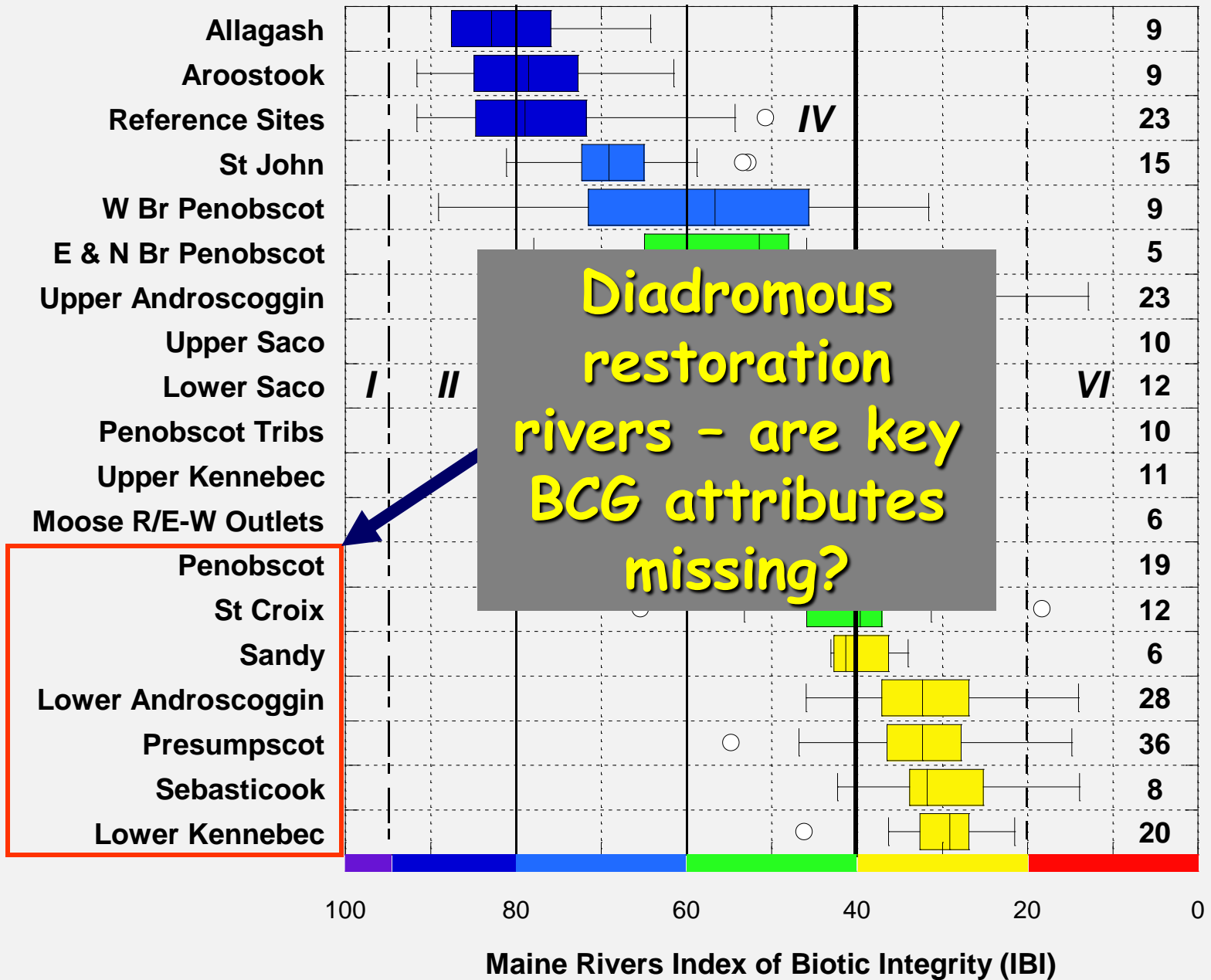
The "assumed baseline" for the Biological Condition Gradient applicable to Maine's large rivers

Conceptual Model: Maine Coldwater Rivers



Maine Rivers Interim IBI Scores 2002-7

N =





Warm water and tidal freshwater assemblages

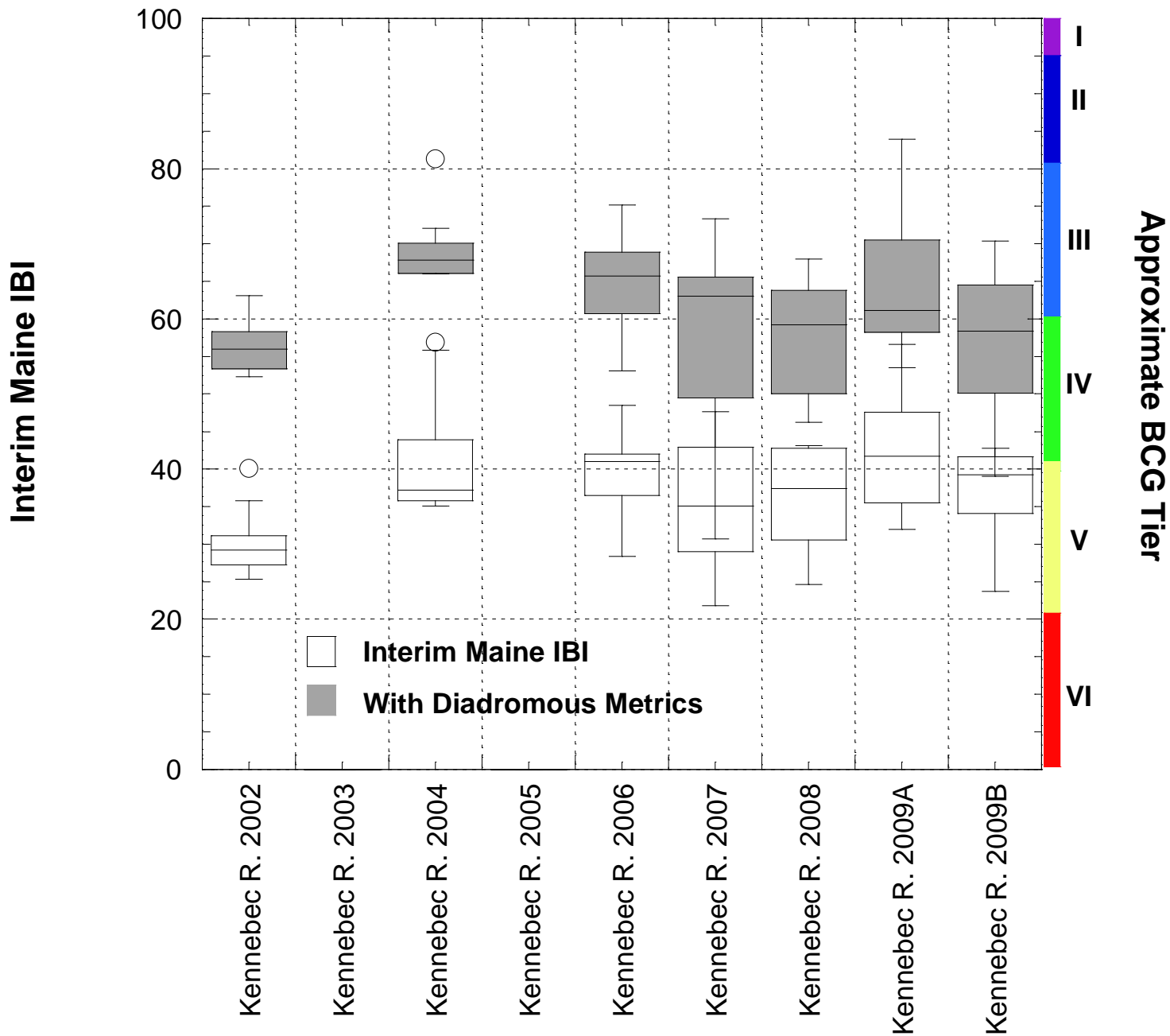
**Still require further
Biological Condition Gradient calibration**



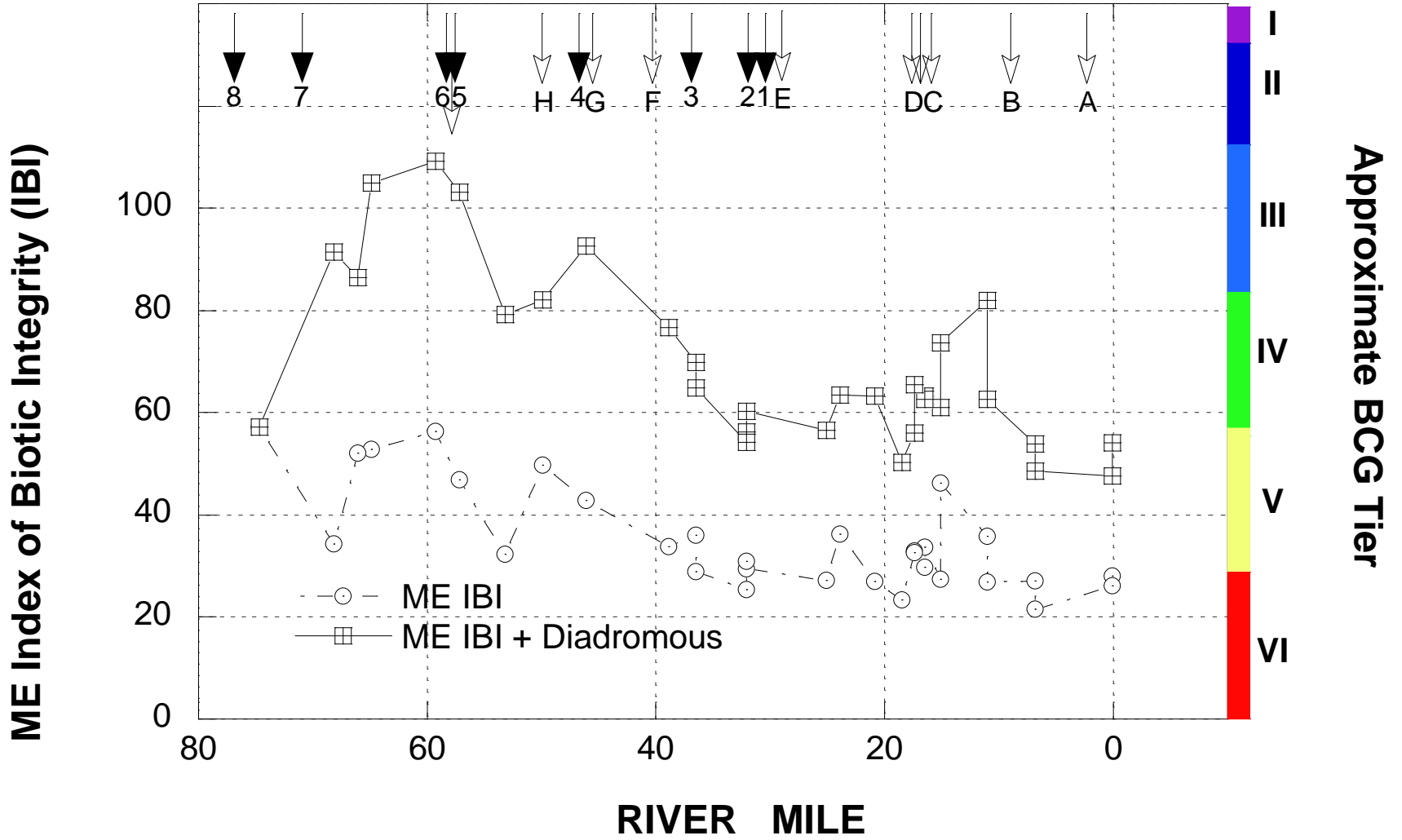
Refinements to account for diadromy

- Lower mainstem river scores do not fit expectations due to lack of coldwater spp.
- Provisional diadromous metrics
 - #diadromous species
 - log rel. no. American eel;
 - log rel. no. Clupeidae;
 - log rel. no. Diadromous fish.
- Additive to "core" IBI - does not "penalize" rivers that do not have diadromous fish.

Lower Kennebec River



Kennebec River 2002



Penobscot River IBI Status

- 2010-11 additional pre-project data
- Refine IBI metrics for diadromy (*TBD*).
- 2011 - dam removal & restoration process starts
- 2012 ? Begin collecting post-project data

Acknowledgements

FUNDING

- U.S. EPA, Region I - statewide IBI surveys and analysis
- NOAA Fisheries
- The Nature Conservancy
- ARRA (via the Penobscot River Restoration Trust)
- Casco Bay Estuary Partnership - southern Maine surveys

SUPPORT

- Maine DEP - in-kind support
- Maine IF&W - technical support
- Maine DMR - technical support
- Maine DOC - remote area lodging & Allagash wilderness access
- Penobscot Indian Nation - permits, tech. assist.
- Harvard MCZ - fish vouchers
- Maine North Woods - access