

Climate Change and Trout (d̥hGJ tsunilodi) on the Qualla Boundary

Andrew Sanders

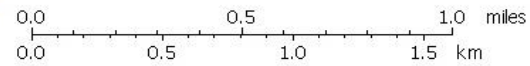


Brook Trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*)

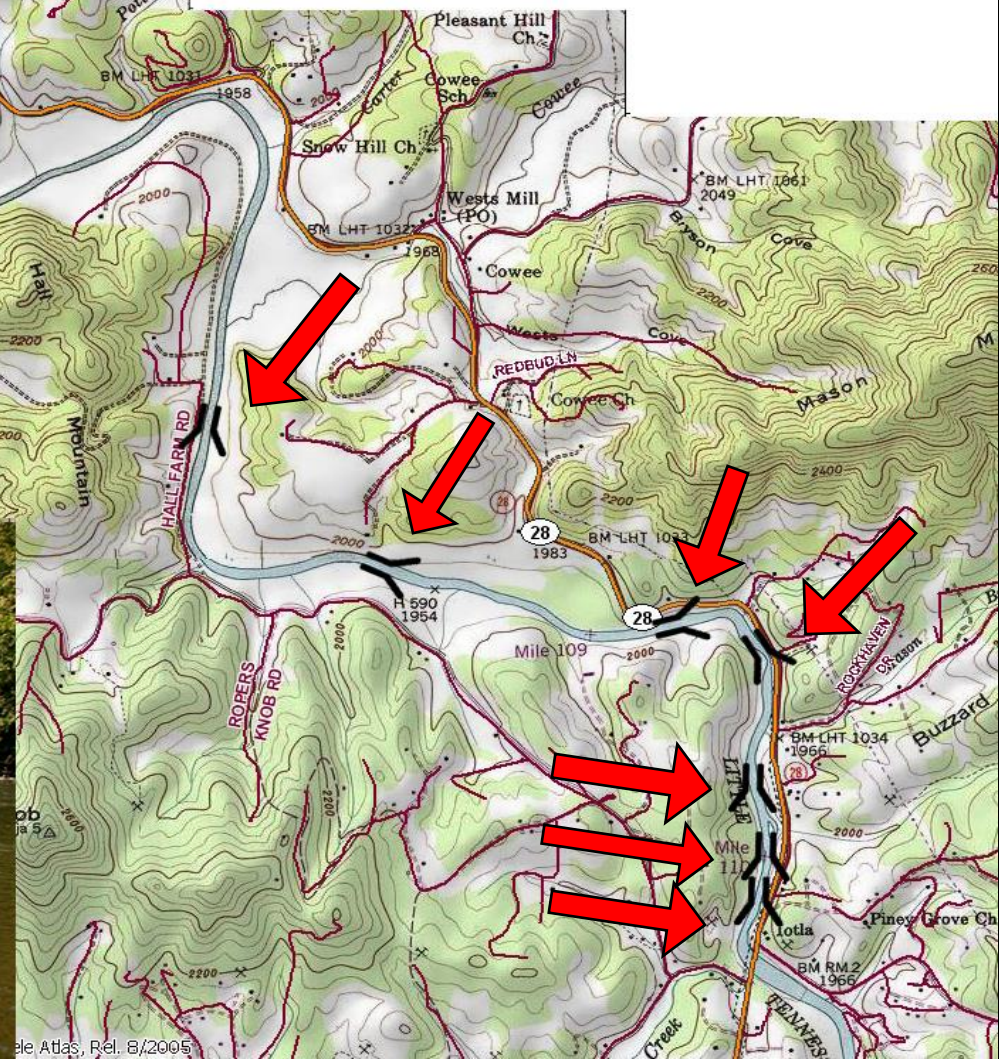
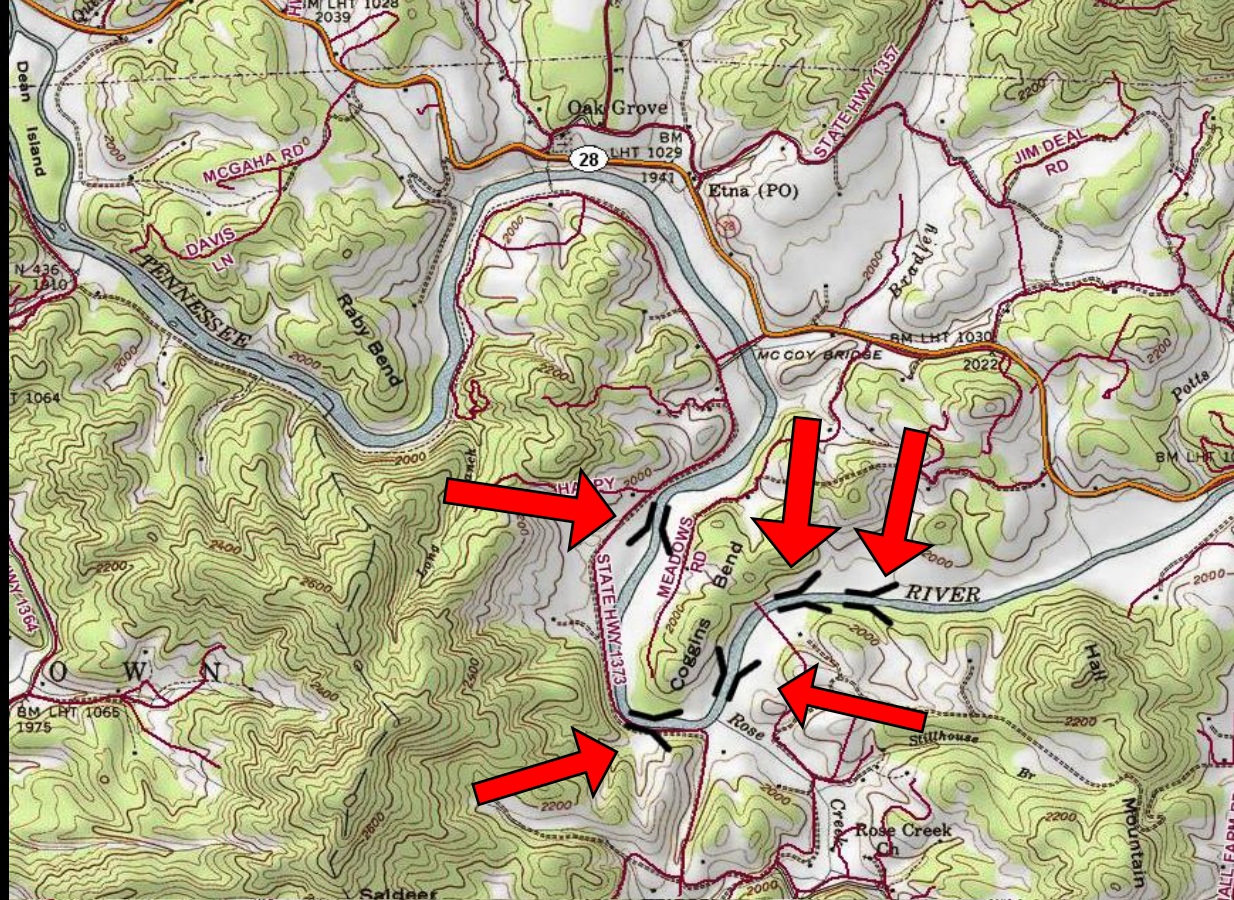


Indian Fish Weir System Little Tennessee River Iotla to McCoy Bridge

 Fish Weir Location



Surveyed by Lamar Marshall & Brent Martin
Aug 21, 2008 (extremely low water)



Year-round
fishing fun.
Unless you're the fish.



We know the best *lures* for fish.
And for fisherman.

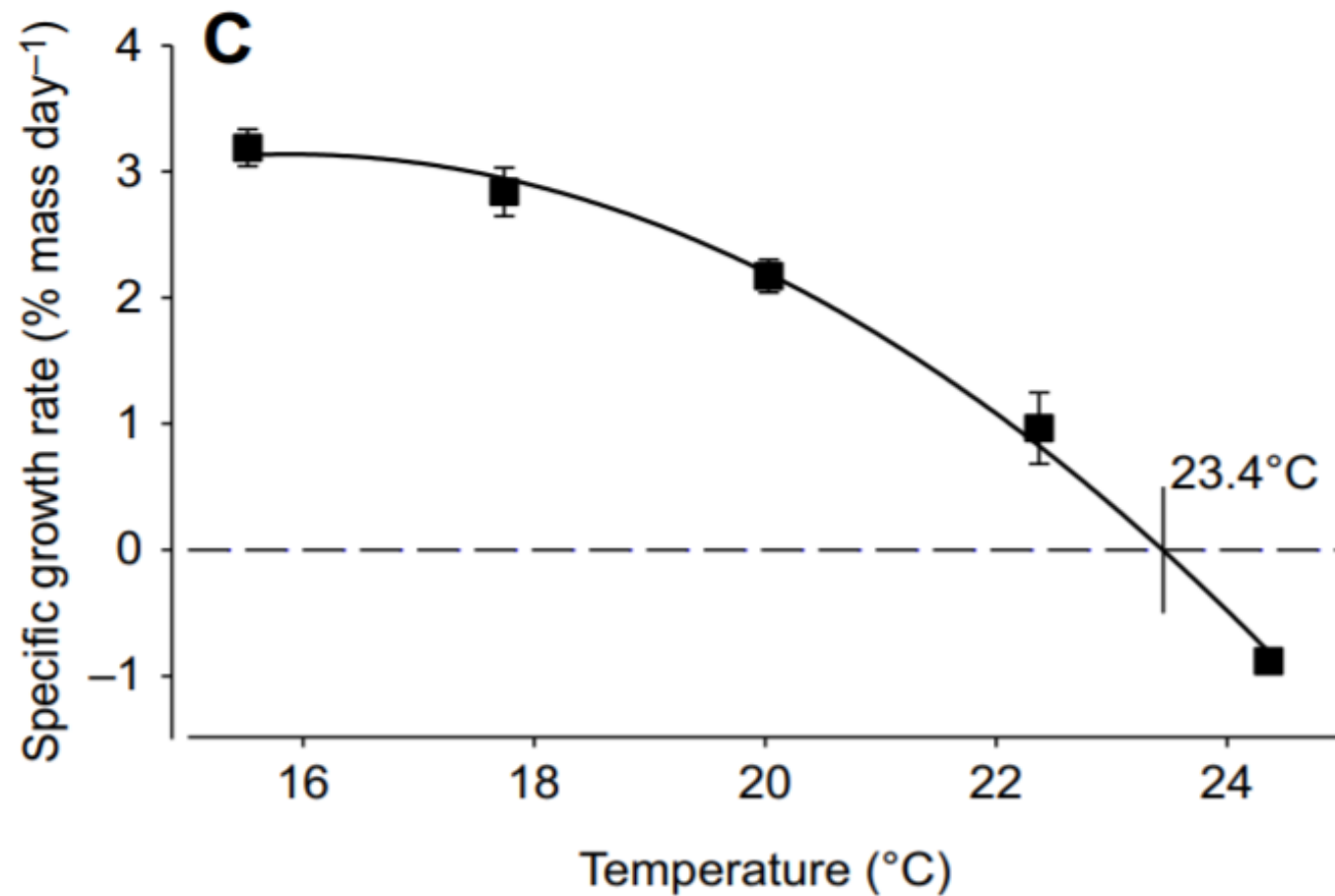
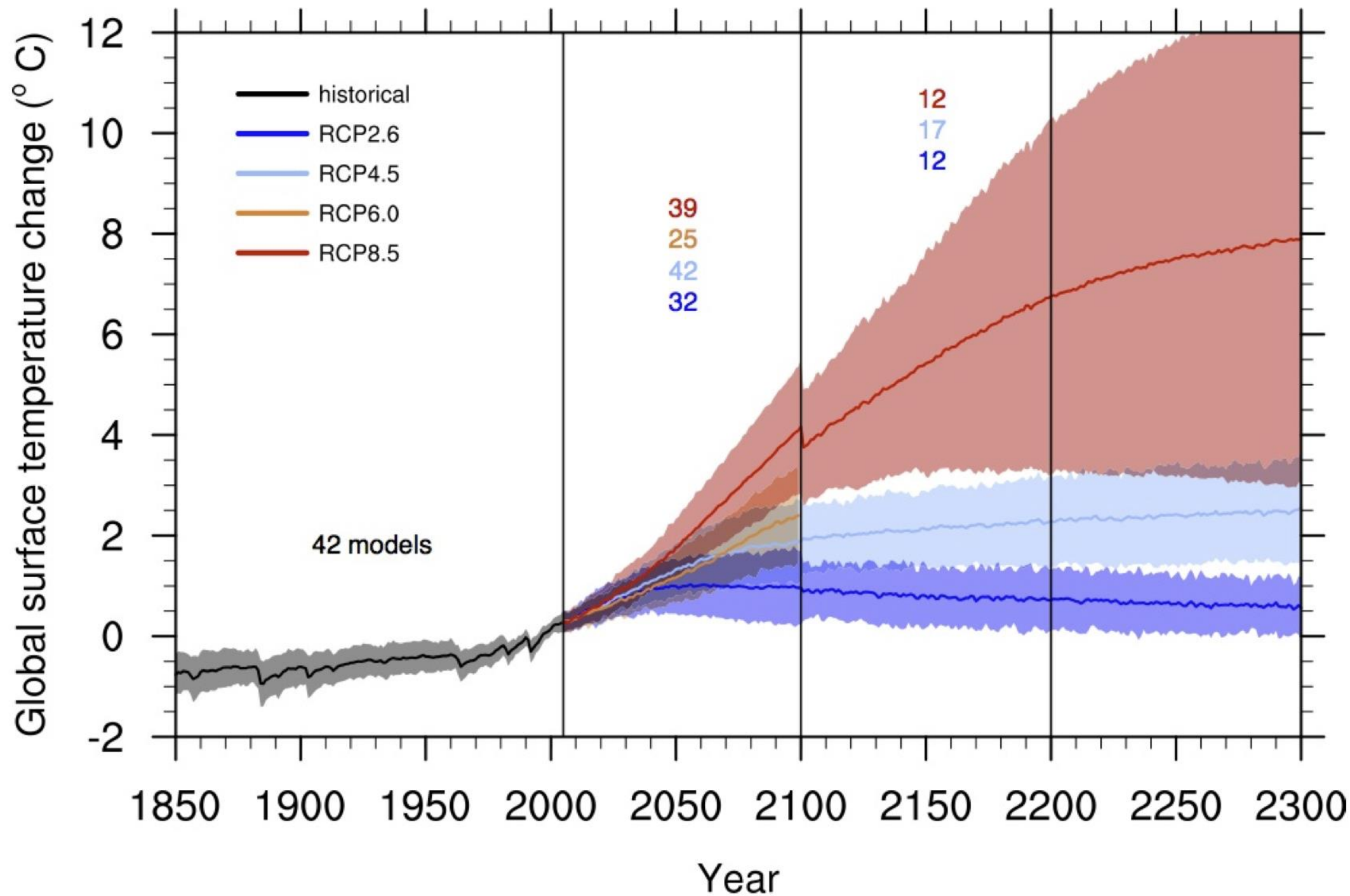
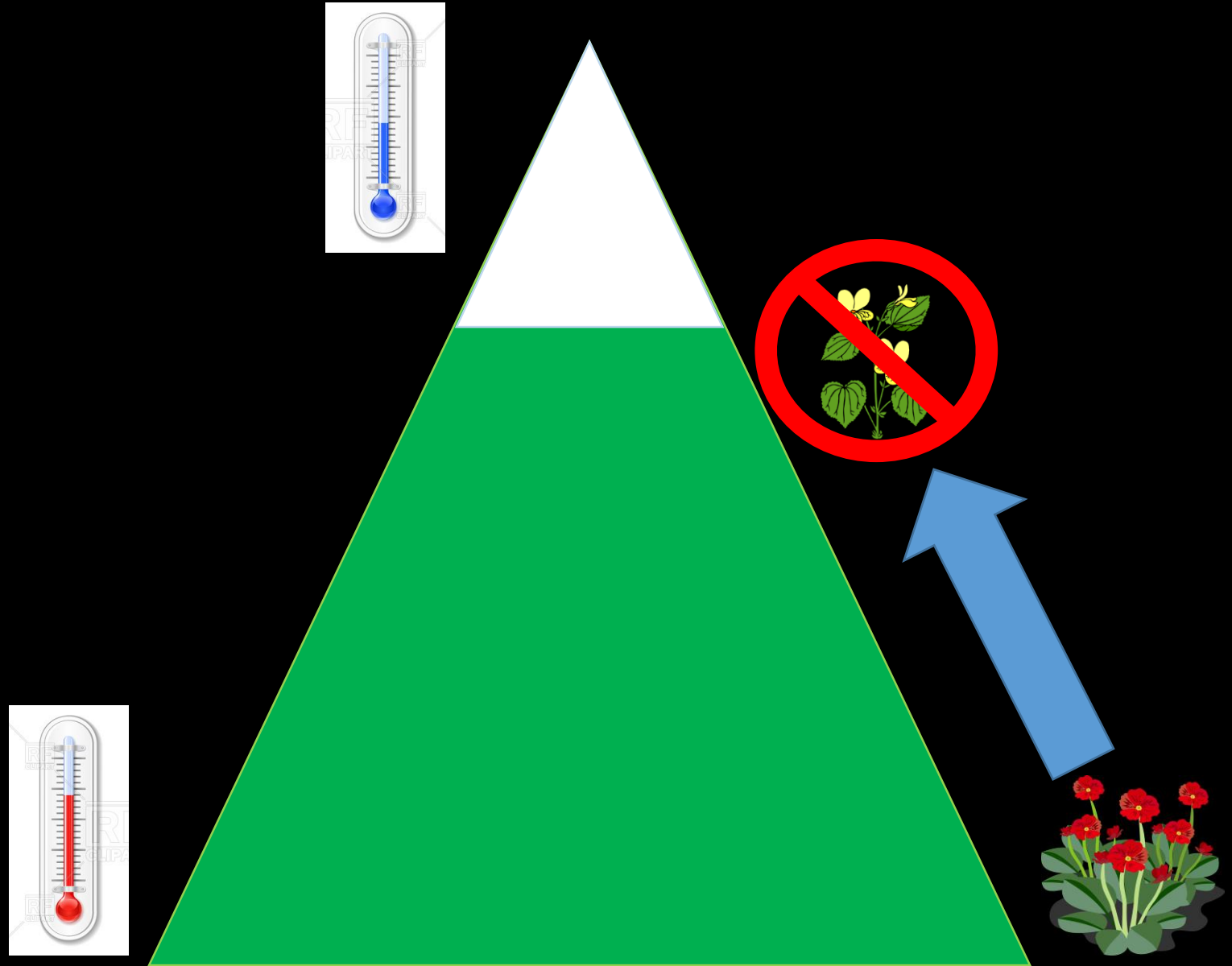


Fig. 1. Influence of temperature on growth rate of brook trout. Water temperature recorded every 20 min in each of the five temperature treatments (A) and their impact on linear (B) and specific growth rate in mass (C) in brook trout. Values are means \pm s.e.m. of 7–8 fish per treatment. Regression lines for B and C were $R^2=0.82$ and $R^2=0.81$, respectively ($P<0.00001$).

Chadwick, J.G. & McCormick, S.D. (2017). Upper thermal limits of growth in brook trout and their relationship to stress physiology. *J. Exp. Biol.*, 220, 3976-3987.



Elevational range shifts and mountain top extinction



Methods:

Brook Trout habitat
over the next 100 years

- Temperature estimates pulled from NOAA GFDL-CM3 surface air temperature model using DataThief III
- Future temperatures plugged into the following models to determine the lower elevational limit (LEL) of brook trout habitat and the mean was used:
 1. $\text{Future LEL} = \text{current LEL} + (188 * \Delta_t)$ Meisner 1990
 2. $\text{Future LEL} = (6813.6 + \Delta_t * 188) - (178.6 * \text{lat})$ Flebbe 1993
 3. $\text{Future LEL} = 398 + (188 * \Delta_t)$ Flebbe 2006
 - Current LEL estimated at 500m from Meisner 1990
 - Latitude of Cherokee, NC = 35.5°N

Methods:

Brook Trout habitat
over the next 100 years

- Maps prepared in ArcMap using
 - US Census data to define the area of the Qualla Boundary
 - State of NC QL2 LIDAR elevation data
 - USGS National Hydrography Dataset flowlines for the Tuckasegee watershed
- NHD flowlines clipped at future LEL predictions

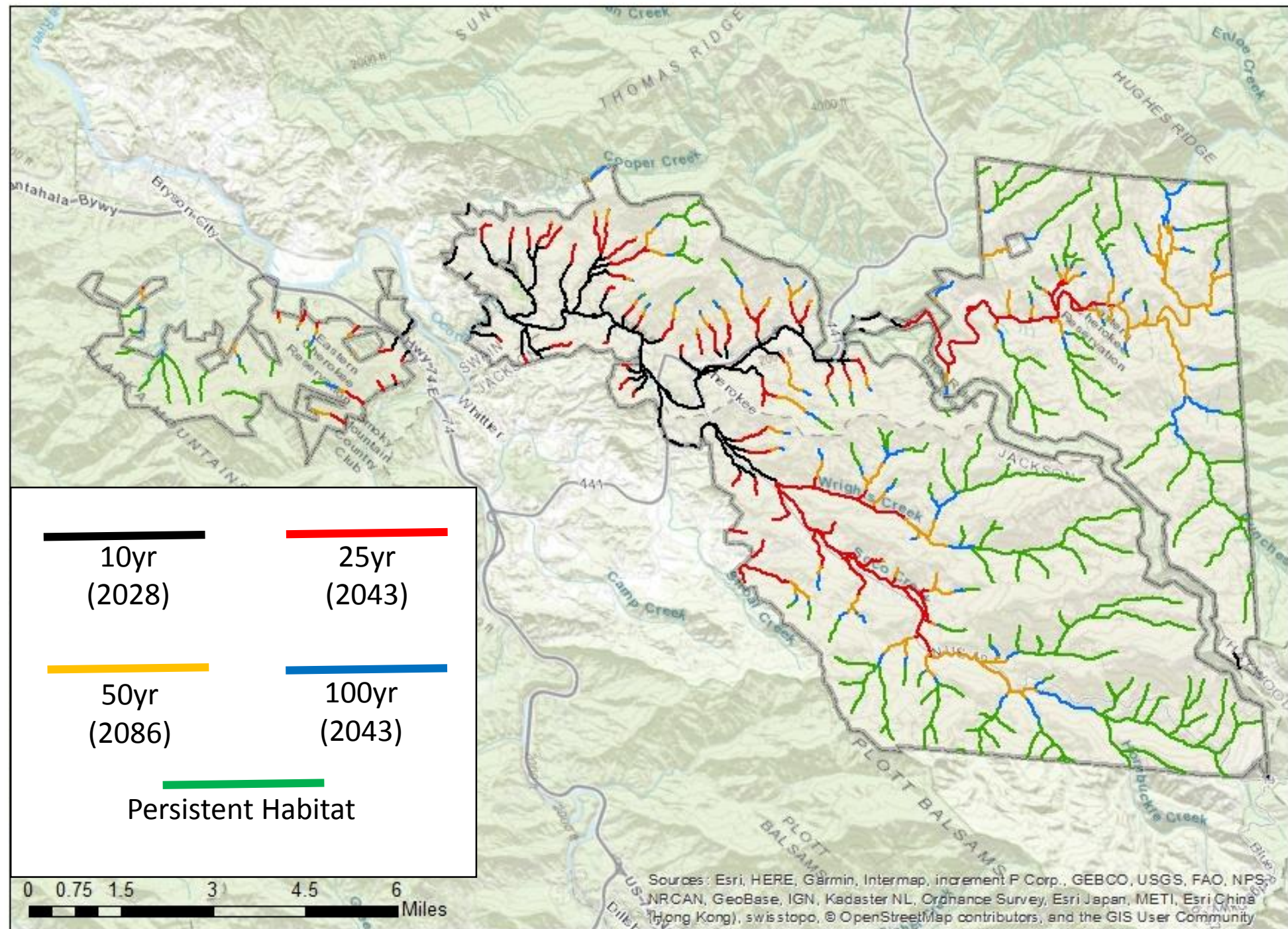
Meisner, J.D. (1990). EFFECT OF CLIMATIC WARMING ON THE SOUTHERN MARGINS OF THE NATIVE RANGE OF BROOK TROUT, *SALVELINUS-FONTINALIS*. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*, 47, 1065-1070.

Flebbe, P.A. (1993). MEISNER (1990) - EFFECT OF CLIMATIC WARMING ON THE SOUTHERN MARGINS OF THE NATIVE RANGE OF BROOK TROUT, *SALVELINUS-FONTINALIS* - COMMENT. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences*, 50, 883-884.

Flebbe, P.A., Roghair, L.D. & Bruggink, J.L. (2006). Spatial Modeling to project southern Appalachian trout distribution in a warmer climate. *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society*, 135, 1371-1382.

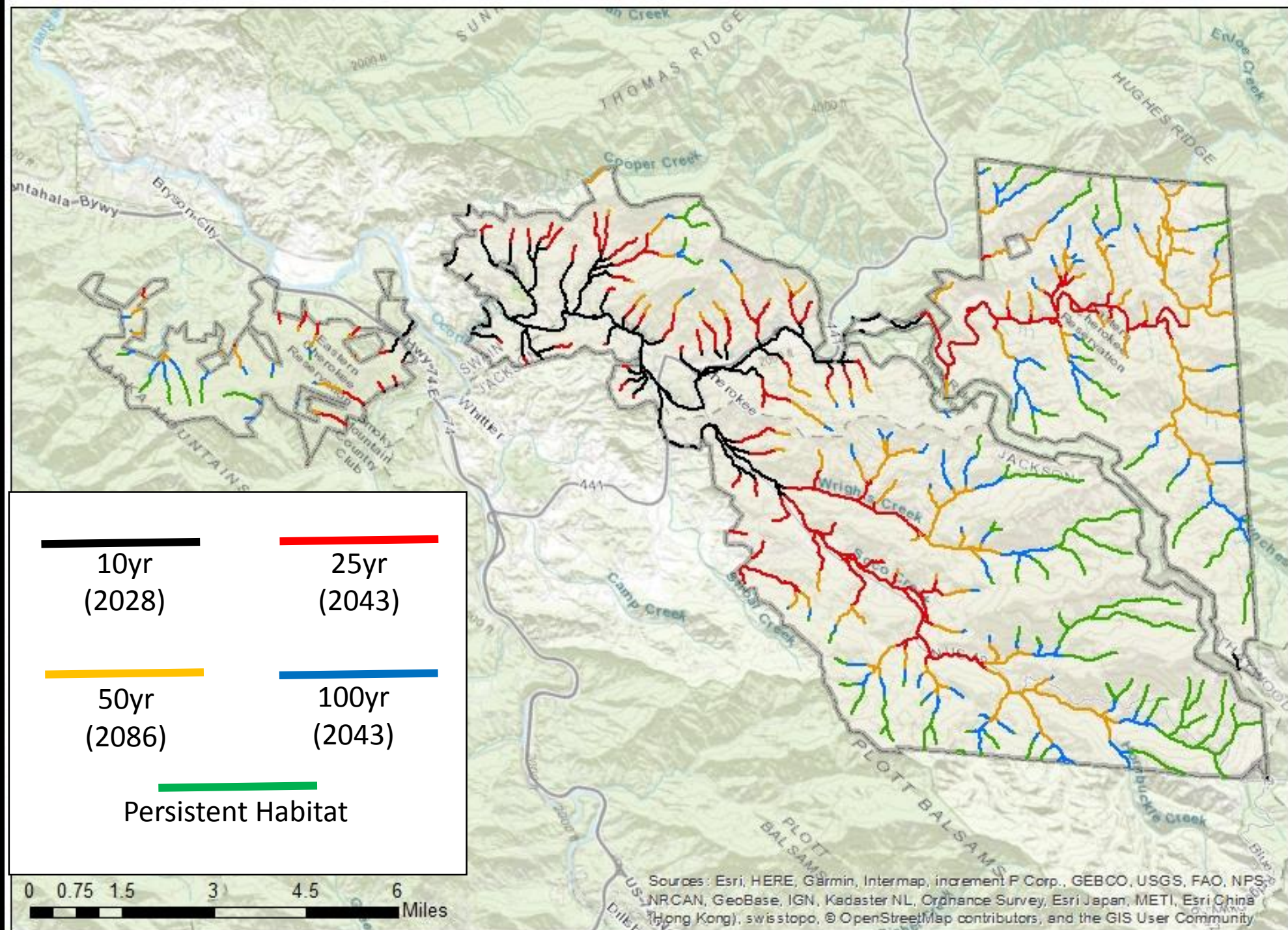
Results: Brook Trout Countdown to local extinction

RCP2.6
+2°C by 2100
Best case scenario



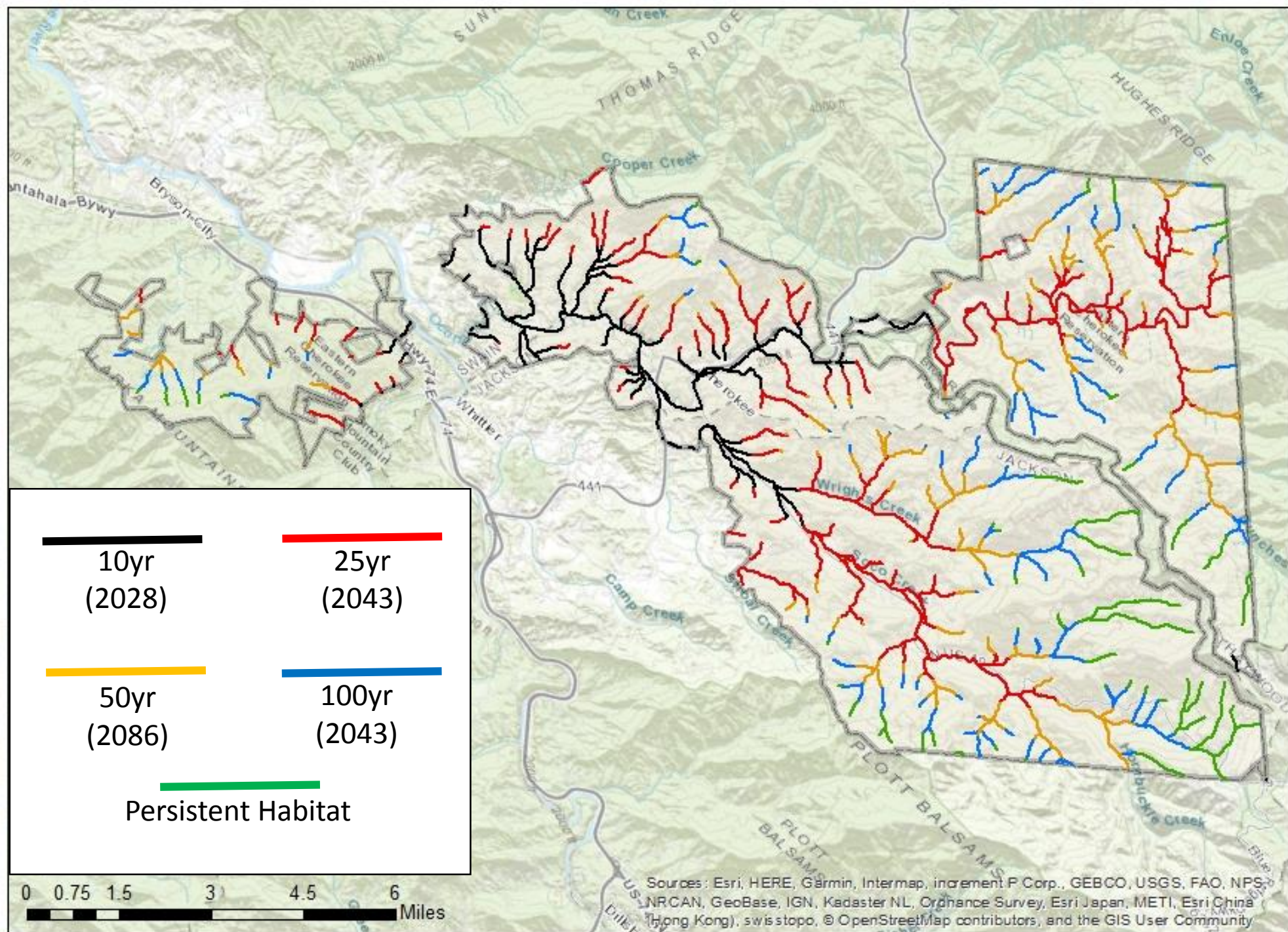
Results: Brook Trout Countdown to local extinction

RCP4.5
+2.7°C by 2100



Results: Brook Trout Countdown to local extinction

RCP6
+3.3°C by 2100

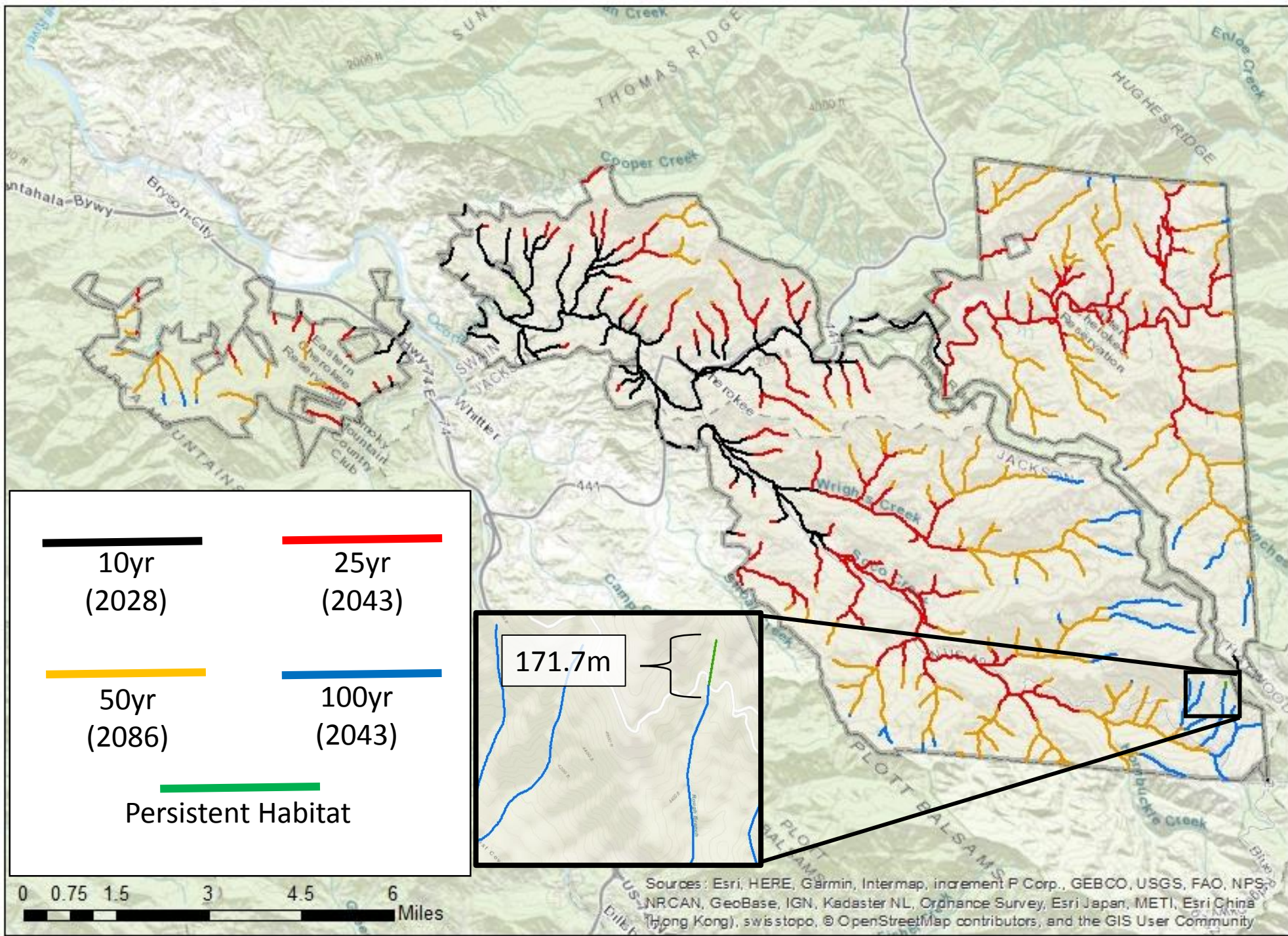


Results:

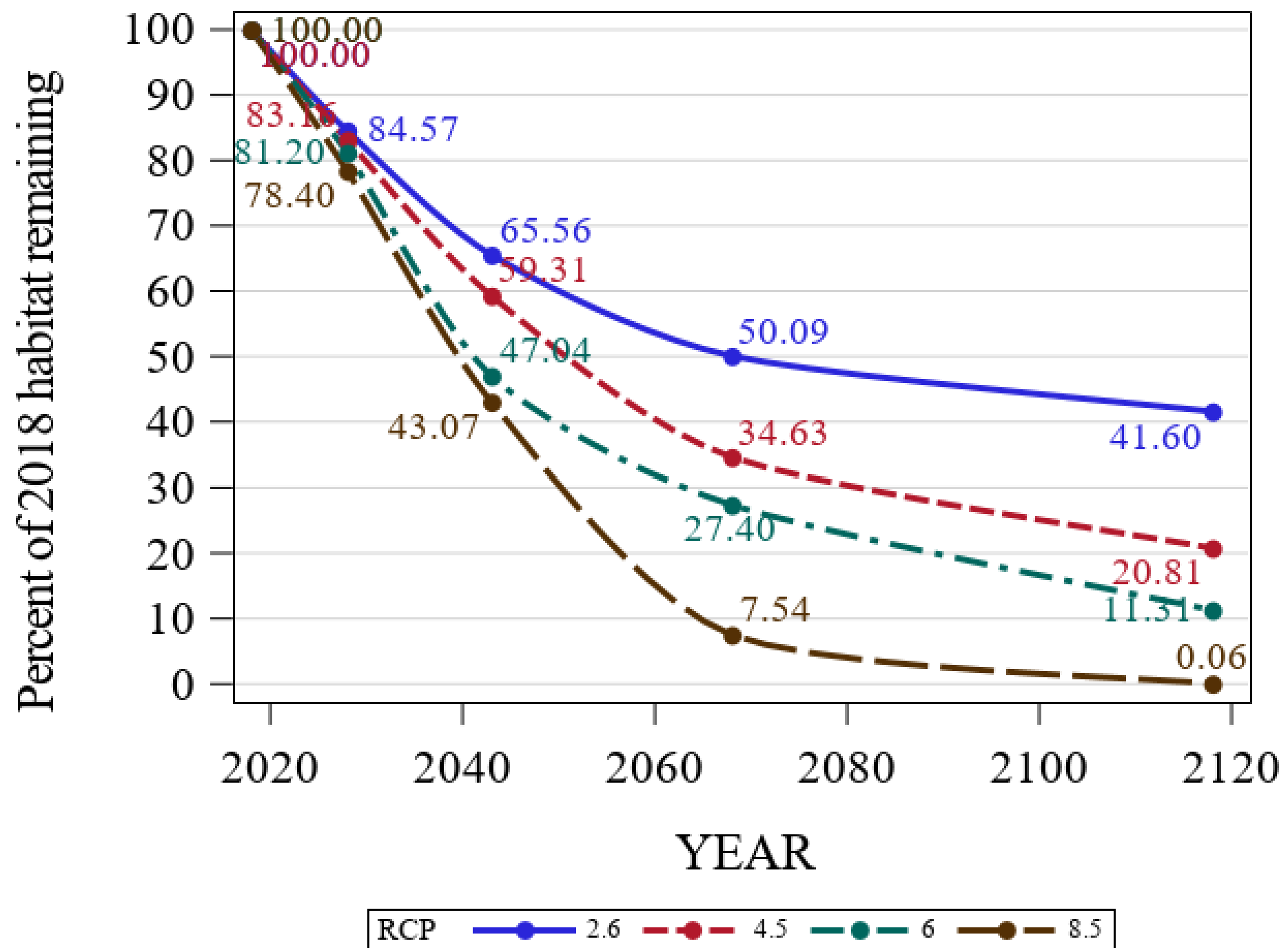
Brook Trout

Countdown to local extinction

RCP8.5
+5.1°C by 2100
May overestimate
availability of fossil
fuels



Results:
Brook Trout habitat
over the next 100
years





Rainbow Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
ՃԳՂԻԴԳՂ Tsulolvdi atsadi

Year-round
fishing fun.
Unless you're the fish.



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And for fisherman.

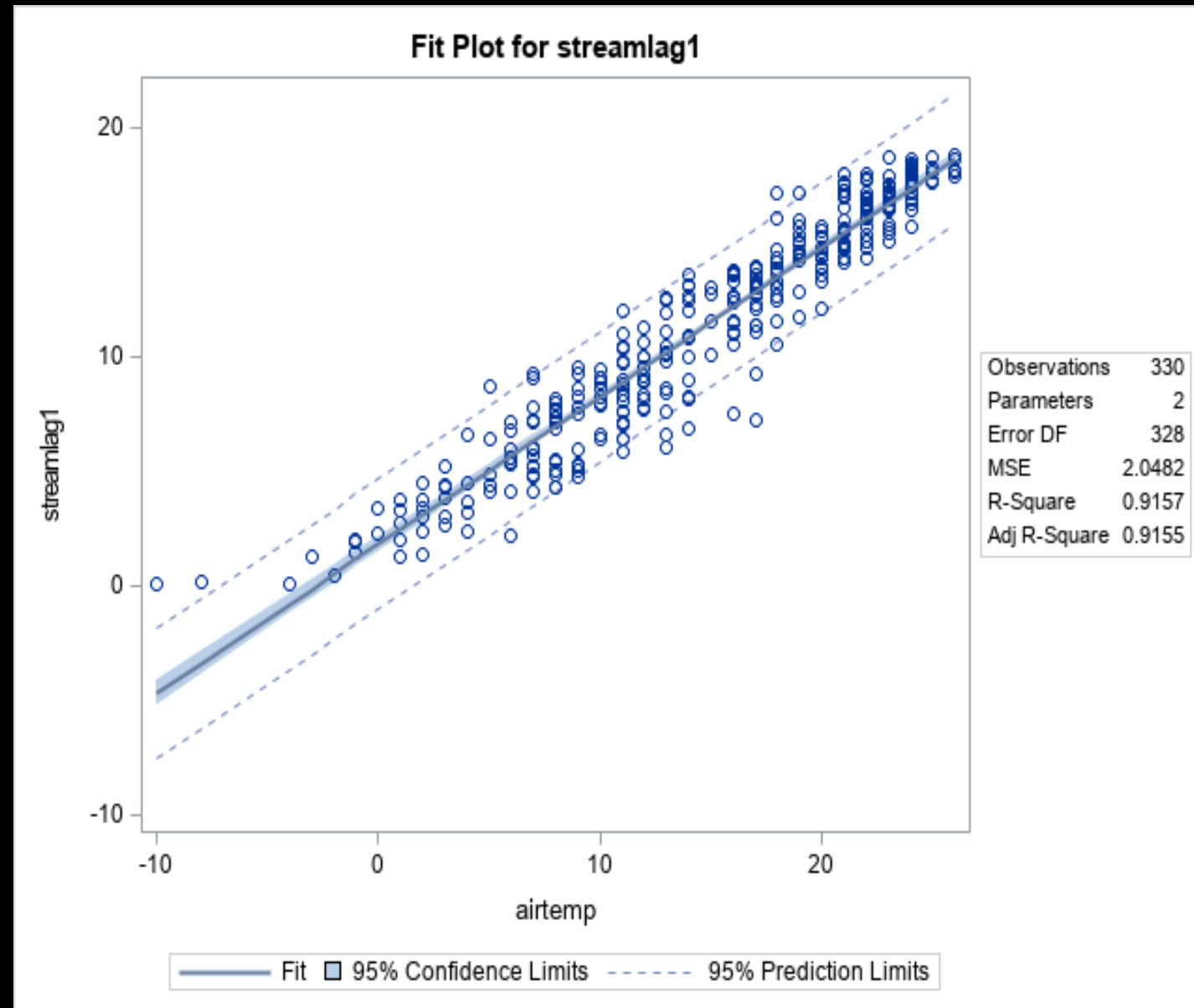
Hatchery operation
over the next 25
years



Methods:

Hatchery operation
over the next 25 years

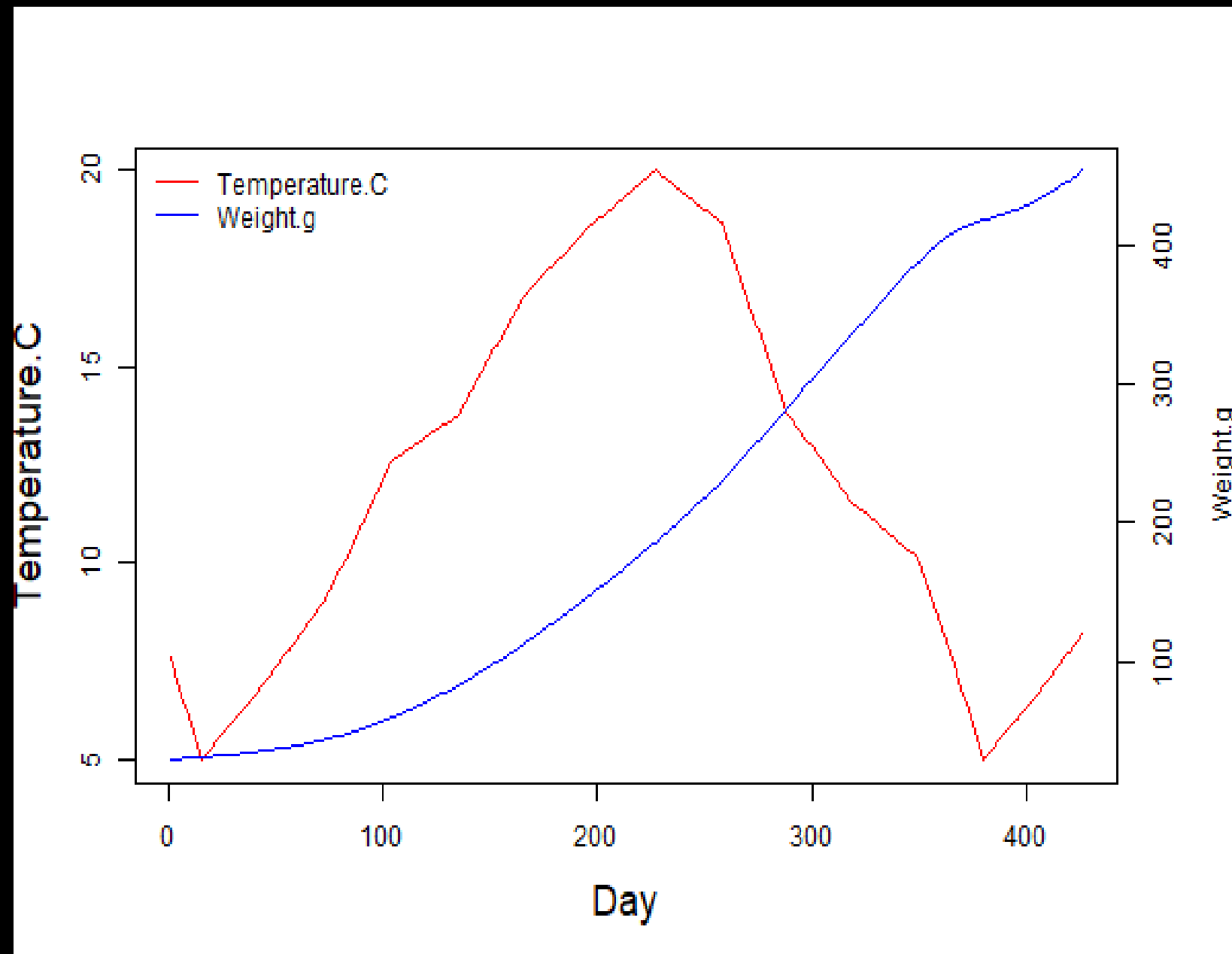
- Relationship between air and stream temp determined by lag effect correlation, using Pearson correlation coefficient and r^2
- Temperature data for LEC from Cataloochie Creek and Asheville Airport



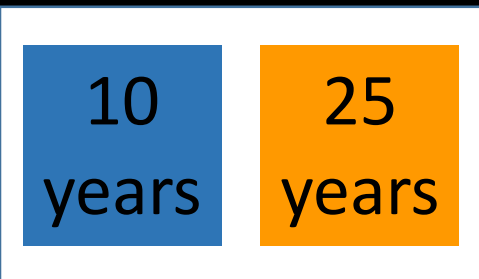
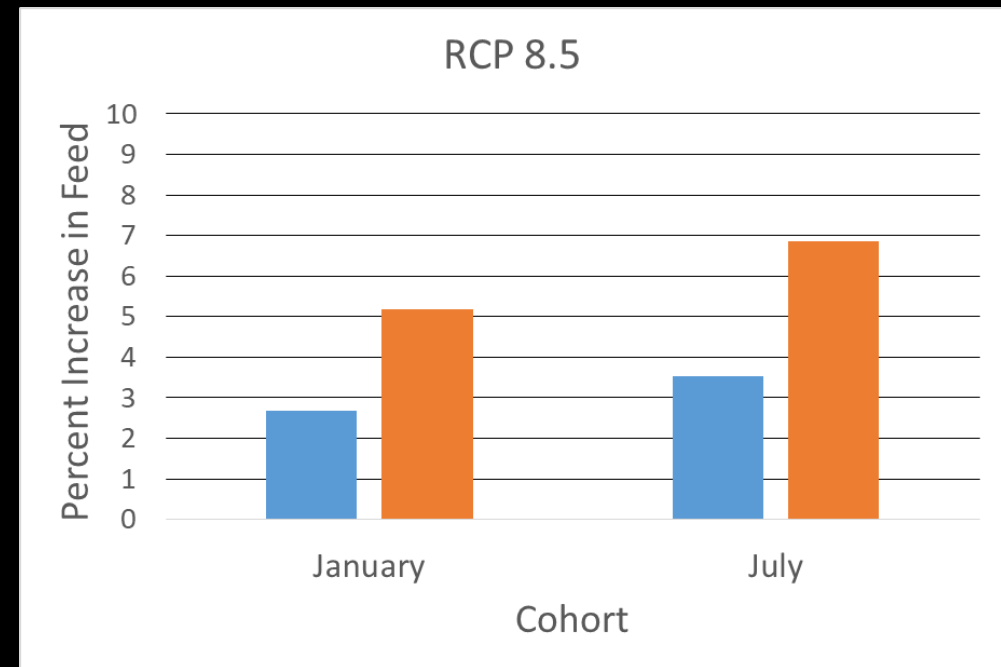
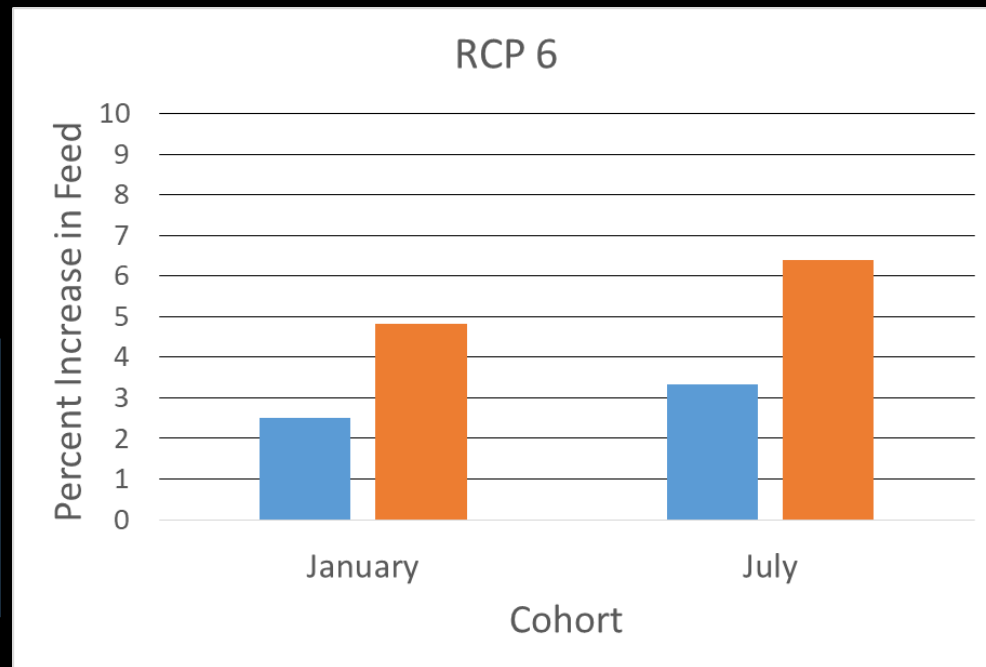
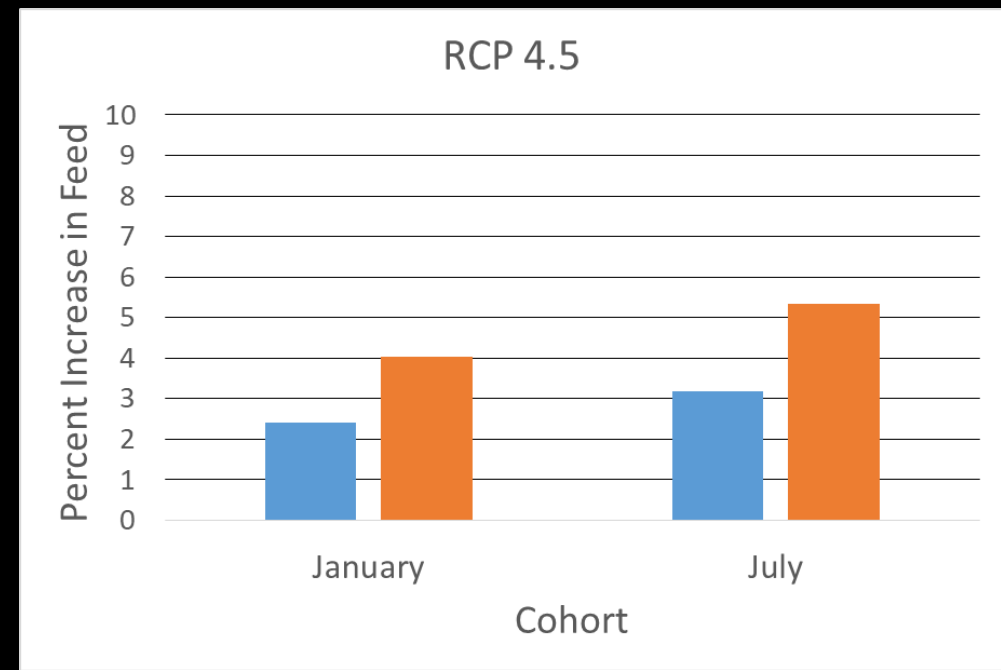
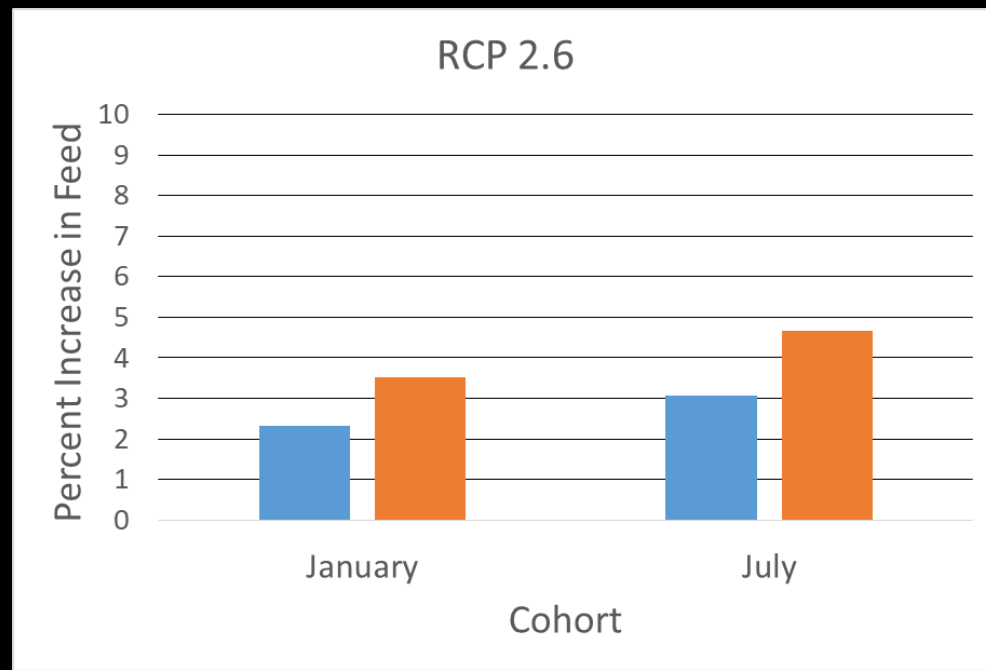
Methods:

Hatchery operation
over the next 25 years

- “Wisconsin”
bioenergetics model
and Fish Bioenergetics 4
R package
- Model parameters from
Railsback & Rose 1999,
and unpublished data
provided by EBCI fish &
wildlife



Results: Hatchery operation over the next 25 years



Conclusions

- Native brook trout habitat severely threatened by climate warming
 - **50 to 98 percent loss in 50 years**
- Hatchery production may not be severely impacted by rising temperatures
 - **2.3 to 6.8 increase in feed requirements**

Conclusions

- Habitat models do not account for loss of tree canopy (e.g. Hemlock woolly adelgid)
- Habitat models do not account for changes in precipitation
- Growth models do not account for oxygen limitation or impacts of drought or flood on hatchery operation
- RCP 8.5 “worst case” may actually be optimistic

Future directions

- Re-run models with LOCA statistically downscaled composite temperature predictions
- Investigate predicted changes in precipitation
- Translate abstract into *GWY* (Cherokee)

Special thanks to:

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**NC STATE
UNIVERSITY**

