



EASTERN
ILLINOIS
UNIVERSITY™



SIU

CARBONDALE

Acknowledgments

Silver carp

Hypophthalmichthys molitrix

- ❑ Native to China and Russia
- ❑ Imported in the 1970's
- ❑ Hatchery ponds in Arkansas (Freeze & Henderson 1982).
- ❑ Consume zooplankton and phytoplankton (Carlson & Vondracek 2014).



The Threat of Silver Carp in the Midwest

Species of particular concern

Increased competition for resources, Negatively impacts fish condition and populations (Irons et al. 2007)

Great Lakes - 7 billion dollar a year game fish industry (Spitzer et al. 2017)





Using Active Tracking to Assess Diurnal and Seasonal Habitat Use of Silver Carp in the Wabash and White River

Dahlia Martinez¹, Scott J. Meiners¹, Daniel Roth¹, James E. Garvey², Robert Colombo¹

¹Eastern Illinois University, ²Southern Illinois University Carbondale

Wabash River

- ▣ Tributary of the Ohio River
- ▣ Longest unimpounded river east of the Mississippi River.
- ▣ Silver carp in the Wabash:
 - ▣ Greater condition (Stuck et al. 2015).
 - ▣ Higher growth rates
 - ▣ Greater mean length and age
 - ▣ Established population of adults (Coulter et al. 2016).



Why focus on these systems?

Limited information

Corridors for dispersal/spawning sites
(Pretchel et al. 2018)

Similarity to other systems (Coulter et al.
2015)

Informed targeting

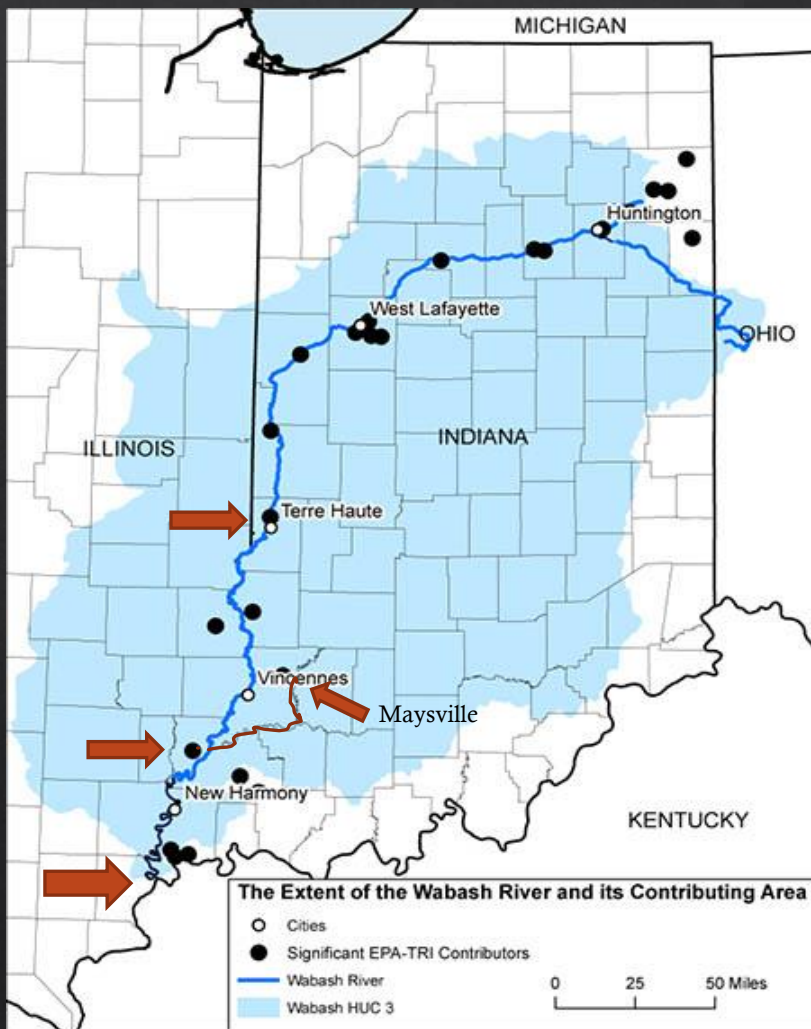
Management plans

Objectives & Hypothesis

Assess the seasonal and diurnal movement and habitat use of Silver carp in the lower Wabash River and White River.

Hypothesize habitat selectivity varies diurnally, seasonally and dependent on environmental changes (water levels, temp, etc.)

Methods



- Wabash River : Terre Haute – Ohio River
- White River : Maysville – Wabash River

Methods

- ❑ Surgeries
- ❑ 88 tags (Summer 2021)
- ❑ 193 tags (Winter 2021)

- ❑ Monthly tracking (June 2021 – January 2022)
- ❑ Monthly macro/micro tracking
- ❑ Macro track: Full River Track (418 km)
- ❑ Diurnal tracking: Night & Day Teams
- ❑ Micro track: Single day track

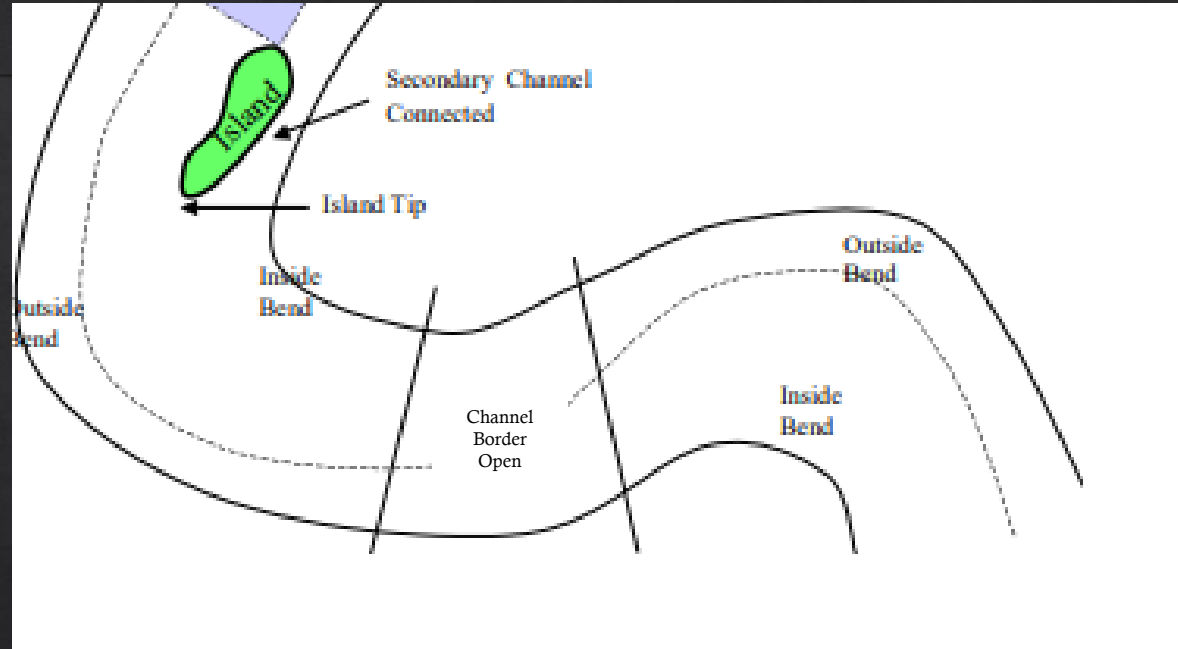


Methods



- ❑ Omnidirectional & directional hydrophone
- ❑ Tag number, Time, Date, Season, GPS location, depth (m), secchi (m), dissolved oxygen (mg/L), flow rate (m/s), temperature (°C), and conductivity
- ❑ Habitat determined using the modified Cobb index (1989)
- ❑ ANOVA's used to determine the seasonal and diurnal effects on habitat use

Cobb Index : Habitat Categories

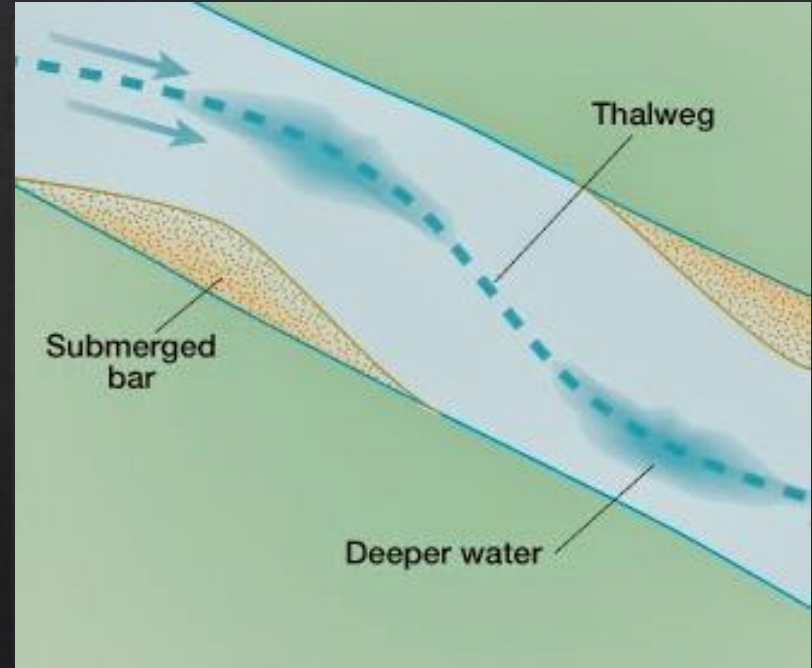


Inside Bend (IB)/Outside Bend
(OB)/ Channel Border Open (CBO)

Cobb Index Microhabitat Categories



Logjam (LGJ)



Thalweg (TLW)

Cobb Index Microhabitat Categories



Riprap (RPR)



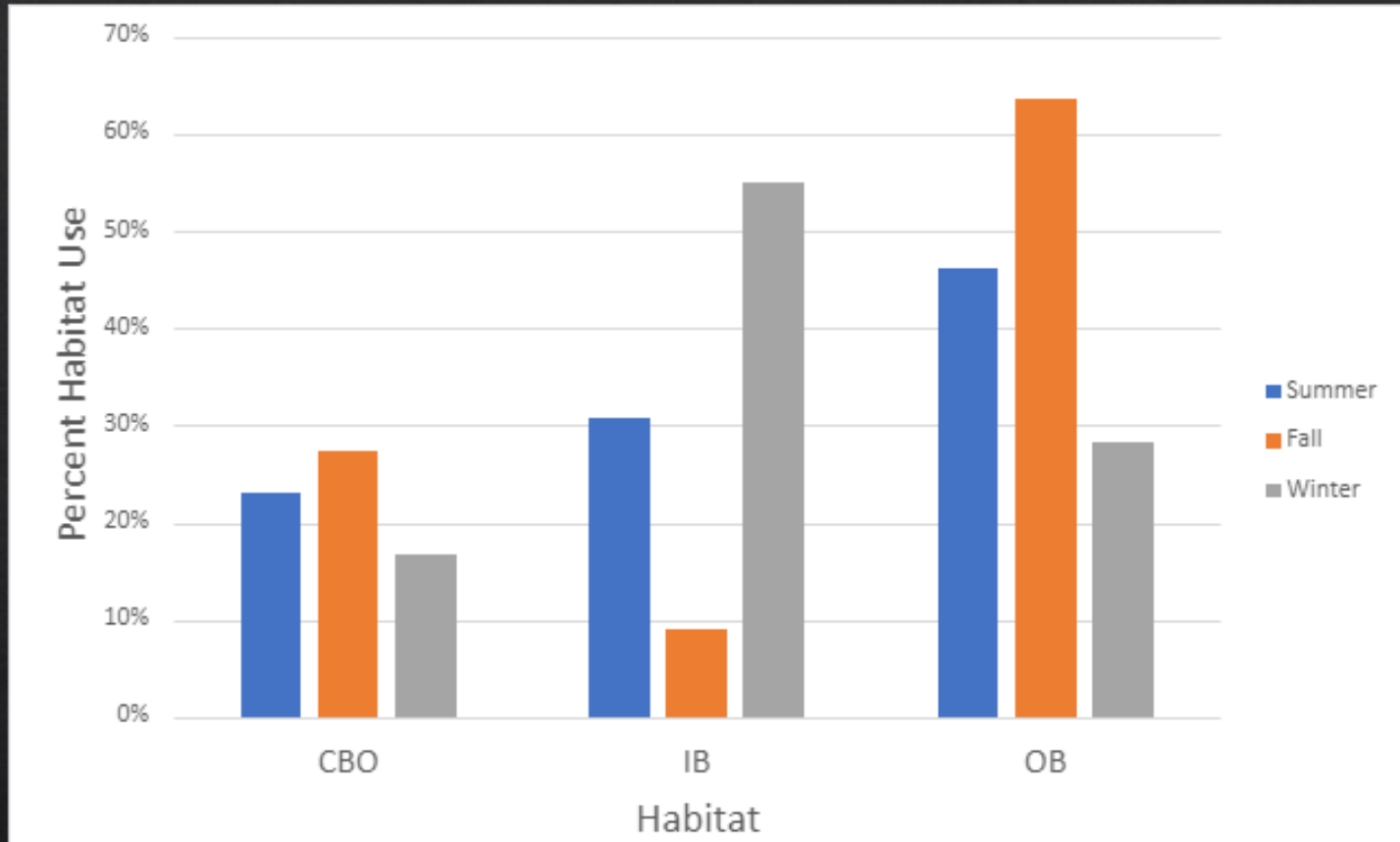
Run (RUN)

Results

- ❑ 84 total detections
- ❑ 13 - Summer
- ❑ 11- Fall
- ❑ 60-Winter

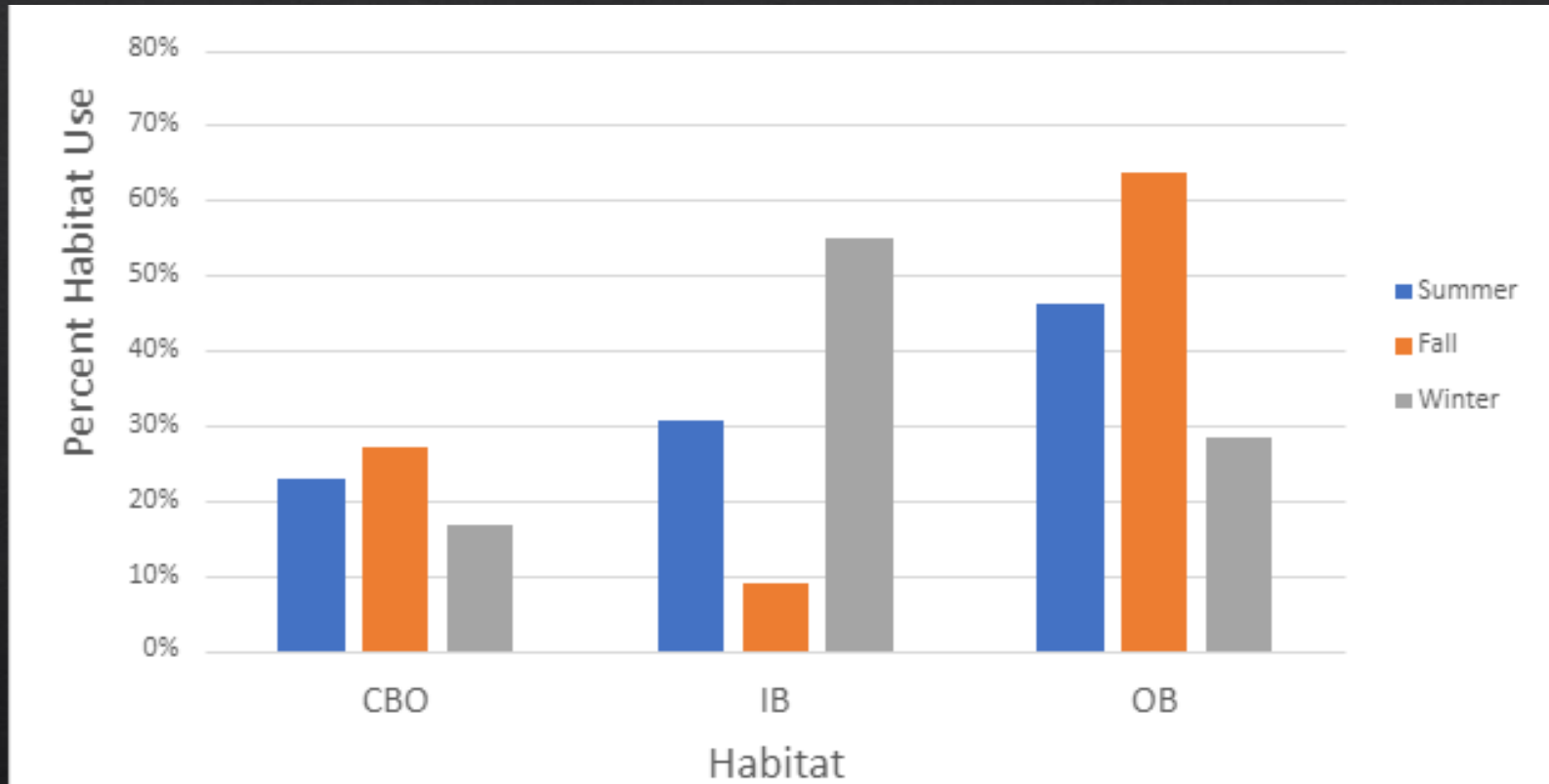


Seasonal Habitat Use



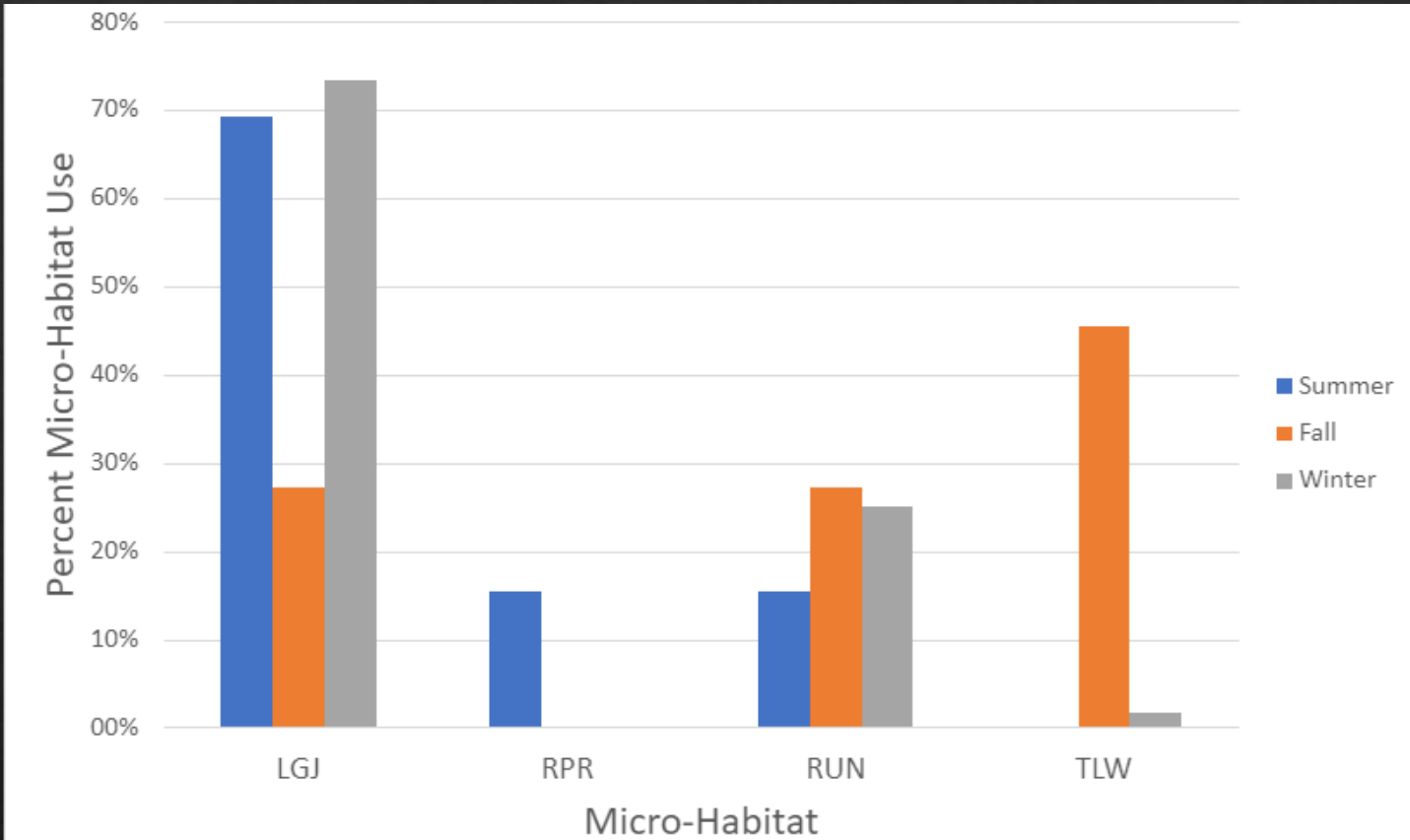
□ The relation between Season & Habitat was not significant, $\chi^2=(2, N=84)= 9.436, p =0.0511$

Within Season Habitat Use



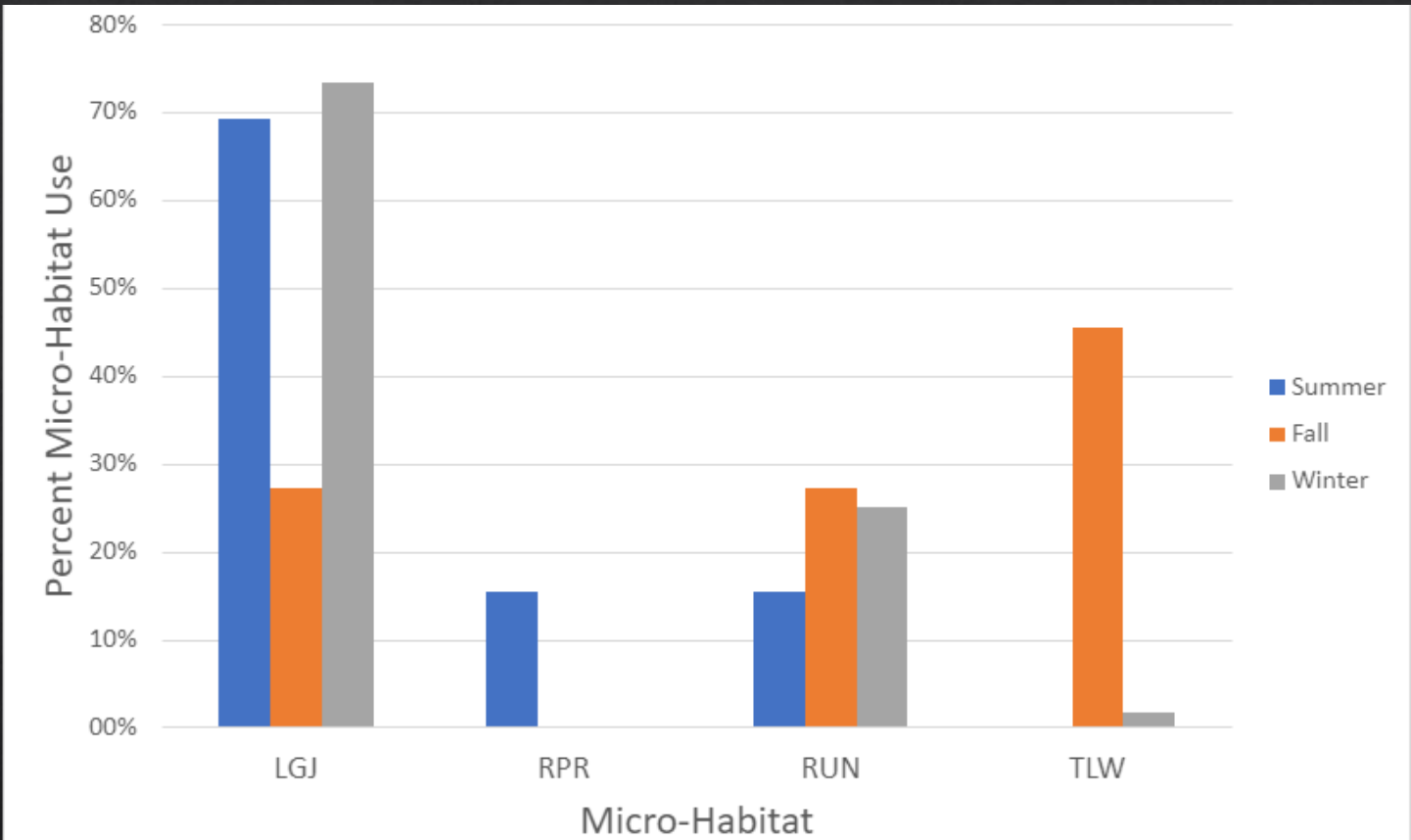
- There was no significant difference in habitat use during the Summer, $\chi^2=(2, N=13)= 1.0769, p =0.5836$
- There was no significant difference in habitat use during the Fall, $\chi^2=(2, N=11)= 5.0909, p =0.0784$
- There was a significant difference in habitat use during the Winter, $\chi^2=(2, N=60)= 13.90, p =0.0010$

Seasonal Micro-Habitat Use



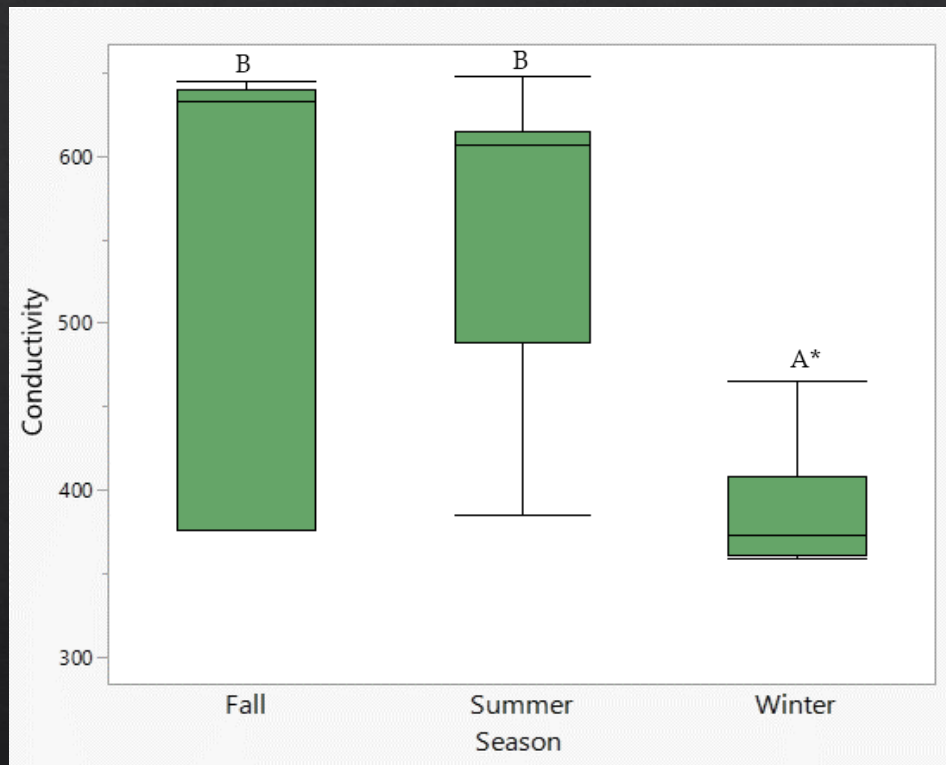
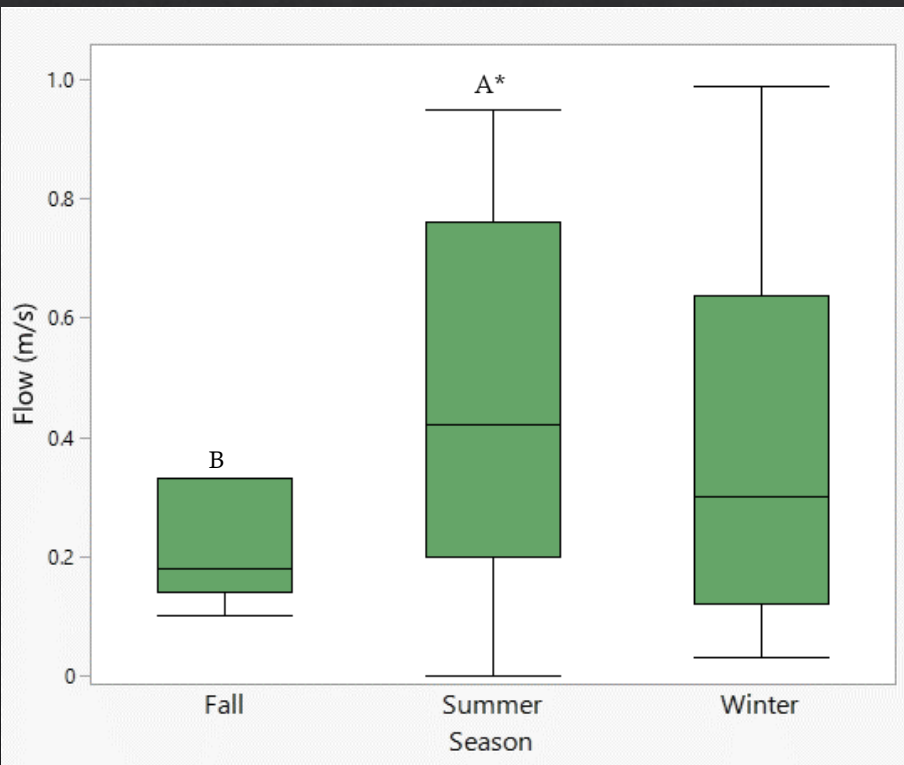
□ The relationship between Season & Micro-Habitat was significant, $\chi^2(3, N=84) = 40.43, p < 0.001$

Within Season Micro-Habitat Use



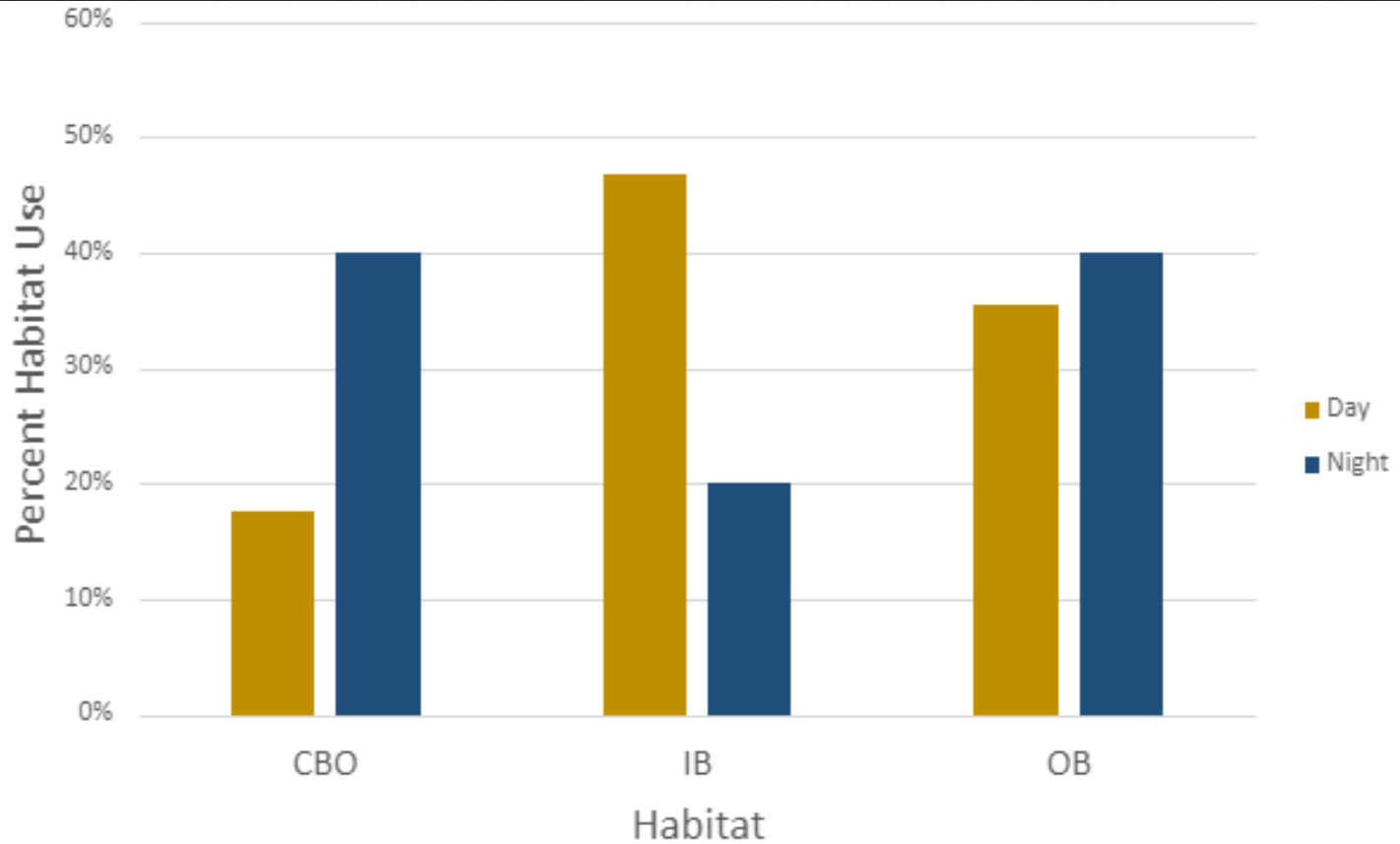
- There was a significant difference in micro-habitat use during the Summer, $\chi^2=(2, N=13)= 7.5385, p =0.0231$
- There was no significant difference in habitat use during the Fall, $\chi^2=(2, N=11)= 0.7273, p =0.6951$
- There was a significant difference in habitat use during the Winter, $\chi^2=(2, N=60)= 48.10, p <0.001$

Seasonal Habitat Use



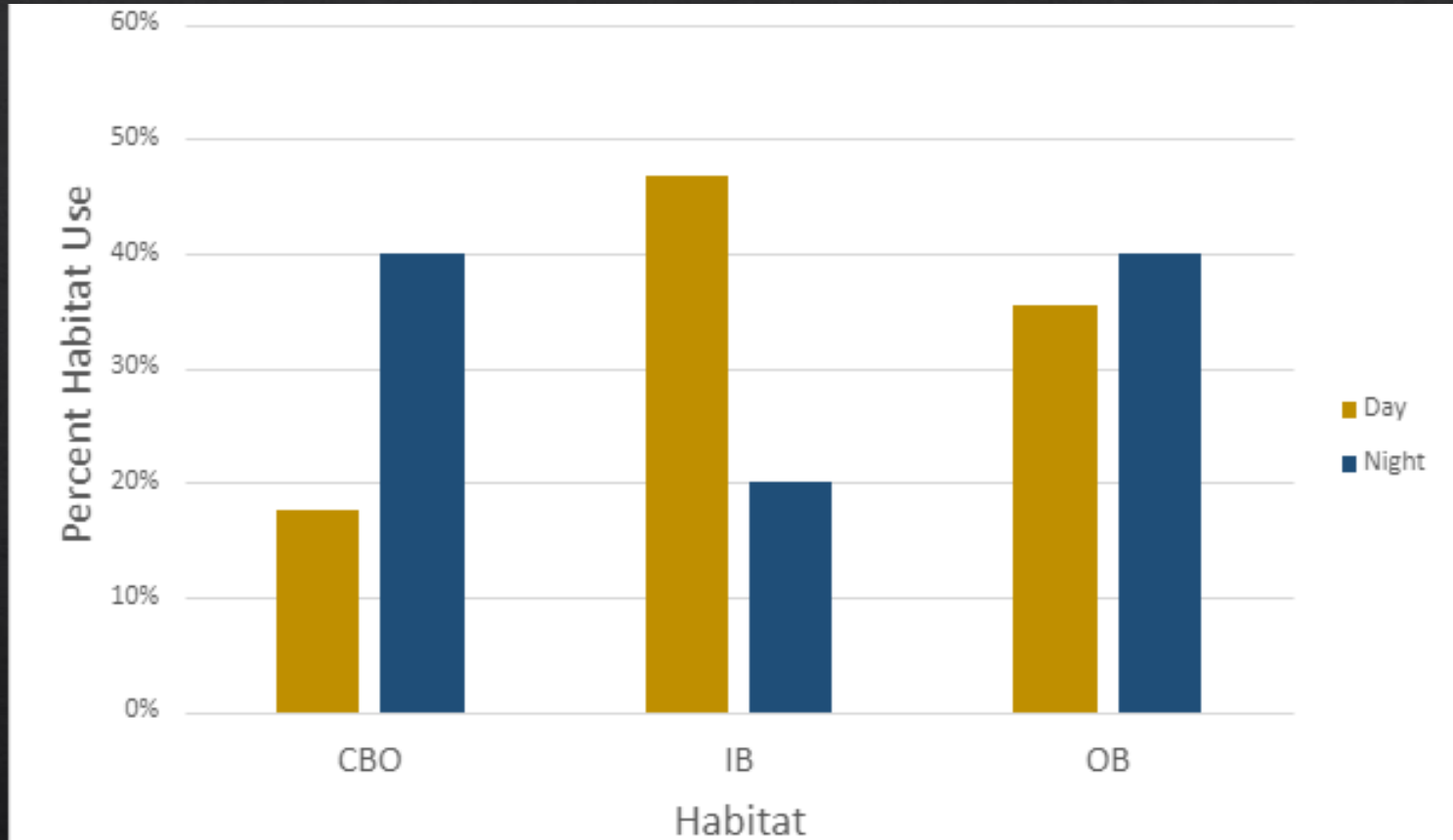
- Season had a significant effect on flow ($F(2,83)=47.255$, $p<0.001$)
- Season had a significant effect on conductivity ($F(2,83)=76.10$, $p<0.001$)
- Season had a significant effect on D.O. ($F(2,83)=47.26$, $p<0.001$)

Diurnal Habitat Use



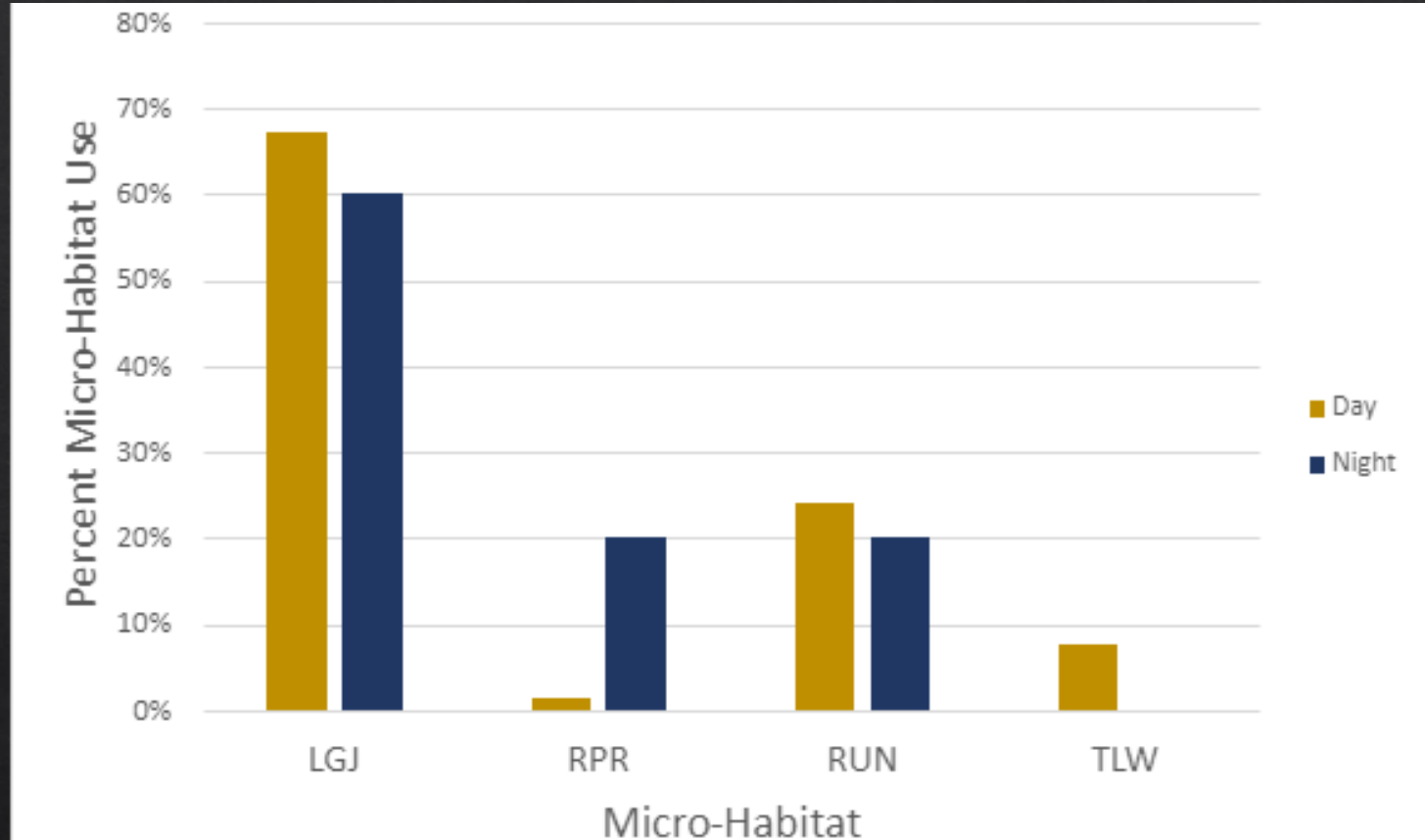
- Time of day had no significant effect on habitat
- $\chi^2 = (2, N=84) = 2.001, p = 0.3677$

Within Diurnal Habitat Use



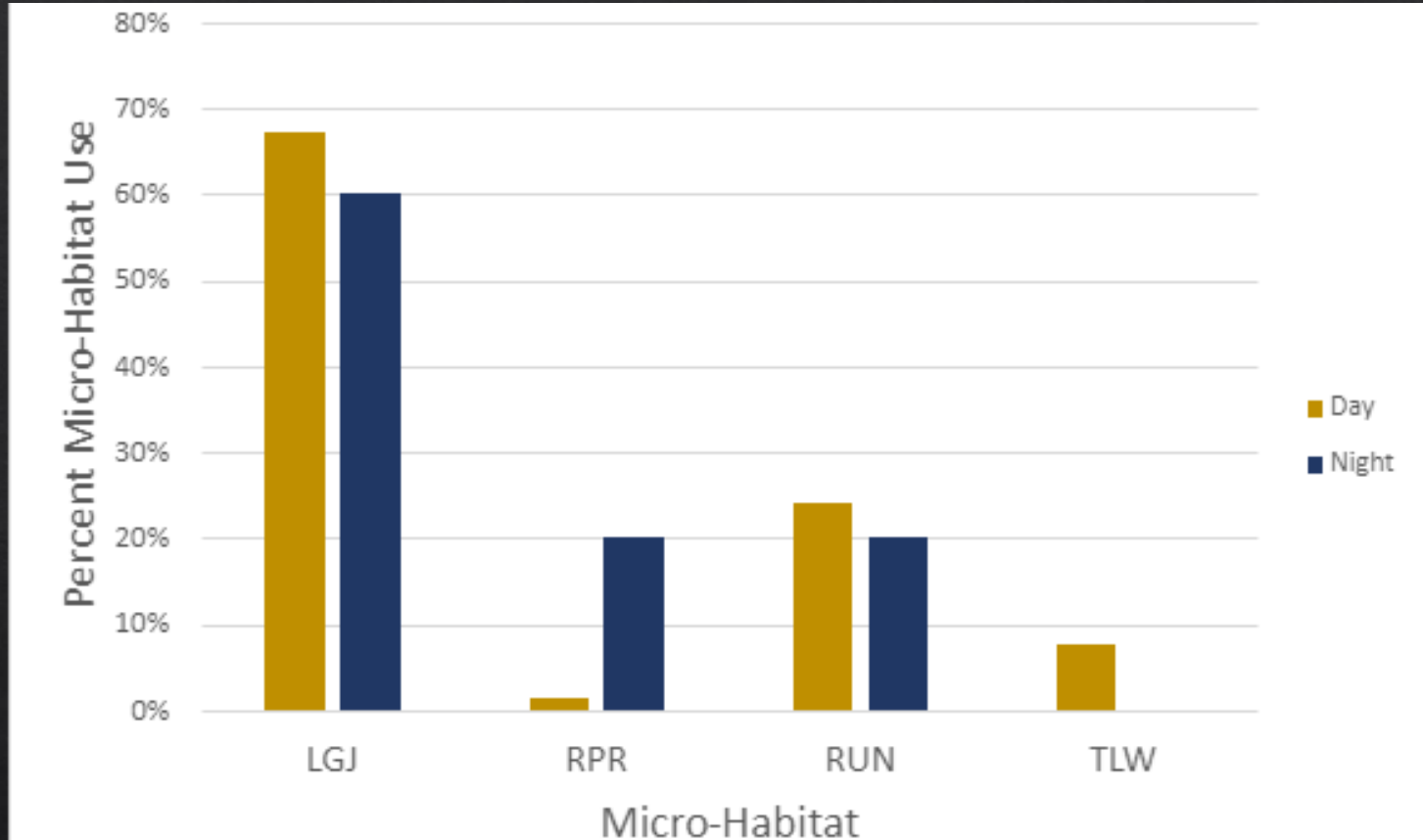
- There was a significant difference in habitat use during the Day, $\chi^2 = (3, N=79) = 83.3797$, $p < 0.0001$
- There was no significant difference in habitat use during the Night, $\chi^2 = (2, N=5) = 0.40$, $p = 0.8187$

Diurnal Habitat Use



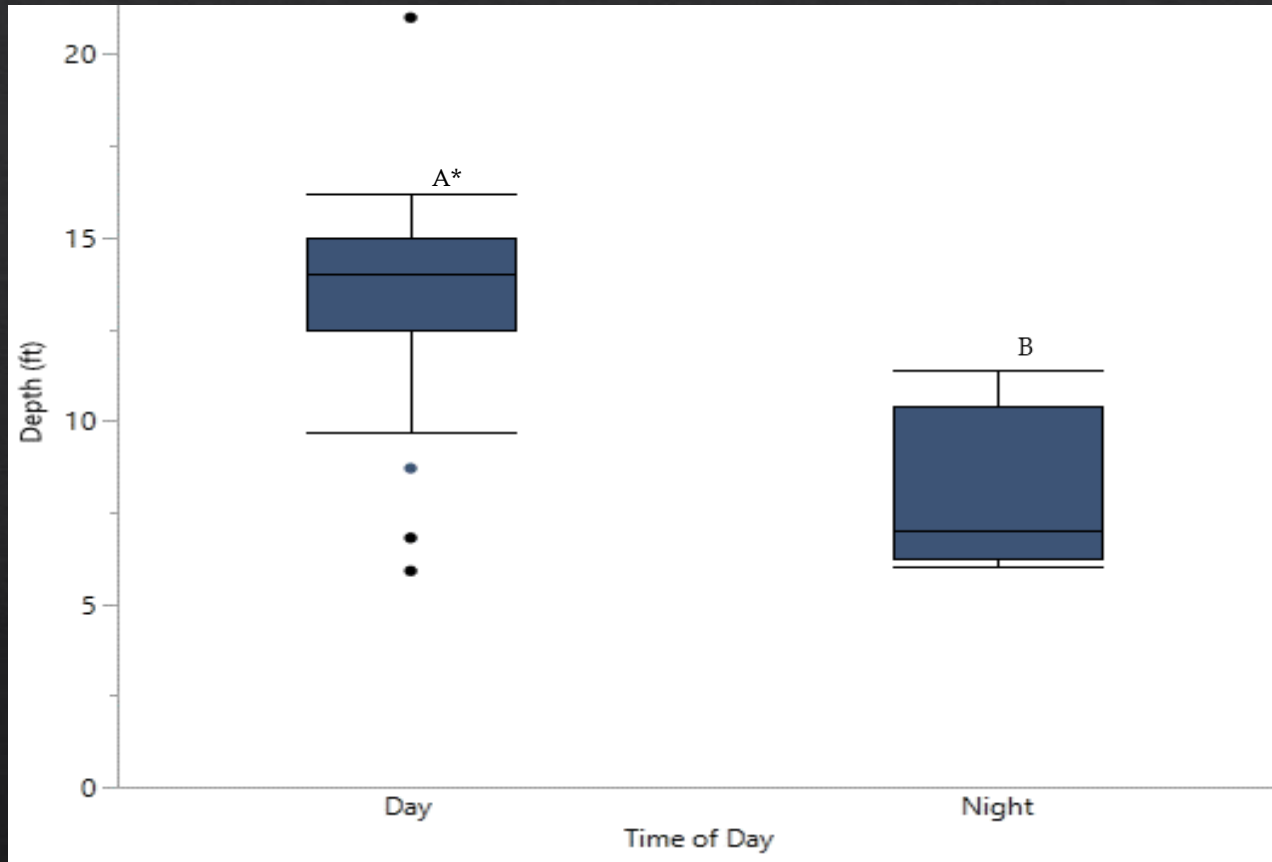
- Time of day had no significant effect on micro-habitat use
- $\chi^2 = (3, N=84) = 7.379, p = 0.0607$

Within Diurnal Micro-Habitat Use



- There was a significant difference in habitat use during the Day, $\chi^2 = (2, N=79) = 10.2025$, $p < 0.0061$
- There was no significant difference in habitat use during the Night, $\chi^2 = (2, N=5) = 1.60$, $p = 0.4493$

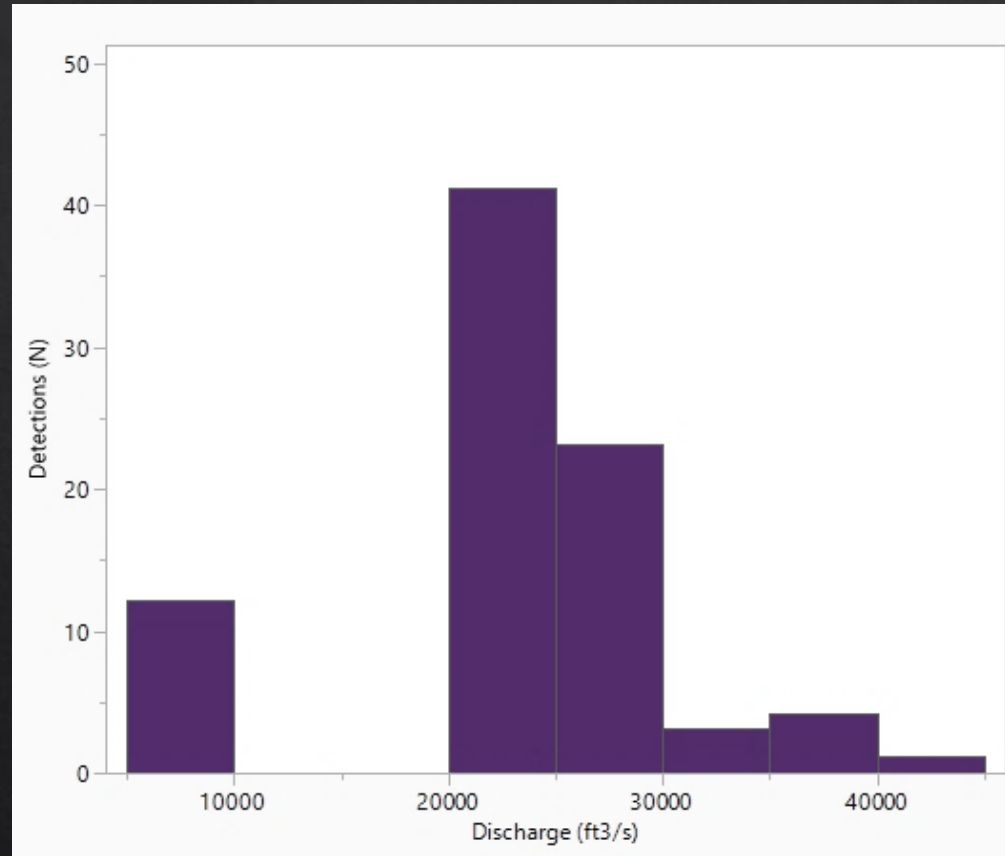
Diurnal Habitat Use



- The depth at which tags were located was also significantly affected by time of day ($F(1,23) = 9.524$, $p < .05$)

Limitations

- Length of the study
- Number of Tags
- Water levels & weather
- Preference
- Boat interference & Carp behavior



Discussion

Habitat use of Silver carp did vary seasonally and diurnally

Summer & Winter - Logjam

Fall- Thalweg

Time of day did not have a significant effect on habitat/microhabitat use.

Significant effect on depth



Discussion

Further seasonal
research necessary

Assessment of Effort

Targeted management
plans



Questions?

damartinez2@eiu.edu

Literature Cited

- Carlson, A. K., & Vondracek, B. (2014). Synthesis of Ecology and Human Dimensions for Predictive Management of Bighead and Silver Carp in the United States. *Reviews in Fisheries Science & Aquaculture*, 22(4), 284–300. <https://doi-org.proxy1.library.eiu.edu/10.1080/23308249.2014.967747>
- Chick, J. H., and M. A. Pegg. Invasive carp in the Mississippi River basin. *Science*, 22: 2250–2251 (2001).
- Coulter, A. A., E. J. Bailey, D. Keller, & R. R. Goforth. (2016). Invasive Silver Carp movement patterns in the predominantly free-flowing Wabash River (Indiana, USA). *Biological Invasions* 18: 471-485.
- Coulter, A. A., Keller, D., Amberg, J. J., Bailey, E. J., & Goforth, R. R. (2013). Phenotypic plasticity in the spawning traits of bigheaded carp (*Hypophthalmichthys* spp.) in novel ecosystems. *Freshwater Biology*, 58(5), 102
- DeGrandchamp, Kelly & Garvey, James & Colombo, Robert. (2008). Movement and Habitat Selection by Invasive Asian Carps in a Large River. *Publications*. 137. 10.1577/T06-116.1.9-1037.
- Freeze, M., and S. Henderson. Distribution and status of bighead carp and silver carp in Arkansas. *N. Amer. J. Fisheries Manag.*, 2: 197–200 (1982).
- Irons, K. & Sass, Greg & McClelland, M. & Stafford, Joshua. (2007). Reduced condition factor of two native fish species coincident with invasion of non-native Asian carps in the Illinois River, U.S.A. Is this evidence for competition and reduced fitness?. *Journal of Fish Biology*. 71. 258 - 273. 10.1111/j.1095-8649.2007.01670.x.
- Koch, B., Brooks, R. C., Oliver, A., Herzog, D., Garvey, J.E., Hrabik, R., Colombo R. E., Phelps, Q., & Spier, T. 2012. Habitat Selection and Movement of Naturally Occurring Pallid Sturgeon in the Mississippi River. *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society*, 141: 112-120.
- Manly, B.F., McDonald, J.L., & D. Thomas. 1993. *Resource Selection by Animals: Statistical Design and Analysis for Field Studies*. Chapman and Hall, London.
- Pimentel, David & Zuniga, Rodolfo & Morrison, Doug. (2005). Update on the Environmental and Economic Costs Associated with Alien-Invasive Species in the United States. *Ecological Economics*. 52. 273-288.
- Prechtel, Austin & Coulter, Alison & Etchison, Luke & Jackson, P. & Goforth, Reuben. (2018). Range estimates and habitat use of invasive Silver Carp (*Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*): evidence of sedentary and mobile individuals. *Hydrobiologia*. 805. 10.1007/s10750-017-3296-y.
- Sakai, A.K., F.W. Allendorf, J.S. Holt, D.M. Lodge, J. Molofsky, J., K.A. With, S. Baughmann, R.J. Cabin, J.E. Cohen, N.C. Ellstrand, and D.E. McCauley. 2001. The population biology of invasive species. *Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics* 32:305-332.
- Simberloff, D., I.M. Parker, and P.N. Windle. 2005. Introduced species policy, management, and future research needs. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 3:12-20.
- Spitzer, M. (2017). Alien Invaders in the West: This Isn't Kansas Anymore. In *Beautifully Grotesque Fish of the American West* (pp. 77-93). Lincoln; London: University of Nebraska Press. doi:10.2307/j.ctt1k236sp.
- Stuck, J. G., Porreca, A. P., Wahl, D. H., & Colombo, R. E. (2015). Contrasting Population Demographics of Invasive Silver Carp between an Impounded and Free-Flowing River. *North American Journal of Fisheries Management*, 35(1), 114-122.
- Wright, S. (2011). Invasive Species and the Loss of Beta Diversity. *Ethics & the Environment*, 16(1), 75–97.