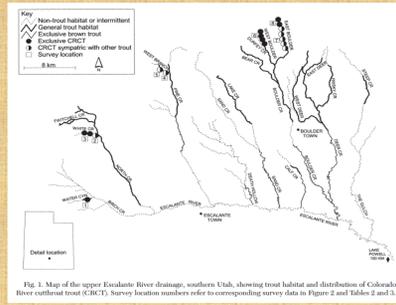


Colorado River Cutthroat Trout (CRCT) Conservation in Lower Colorado Geographic Management Unit (GMU)



UDWR identified first remnant population of CRCT in headwater meadow of East Fork Boulder Creek in late 1980s.



Map from Hepworth et al. (2001). Original 8.2 mile, five stream distribution of CRCT in Escalante River drainage.



Dougherty Basin Lake, chemically renovated to house CRCT brood stock.



Spawning traps set annually to catch adult CRCT at Dougherty Basin Lake.



Eggs and milt are stripped from adults, fertilized and reared in state hatcheries.



CRCT are stocked in lakes and streams at 2 inches in length.



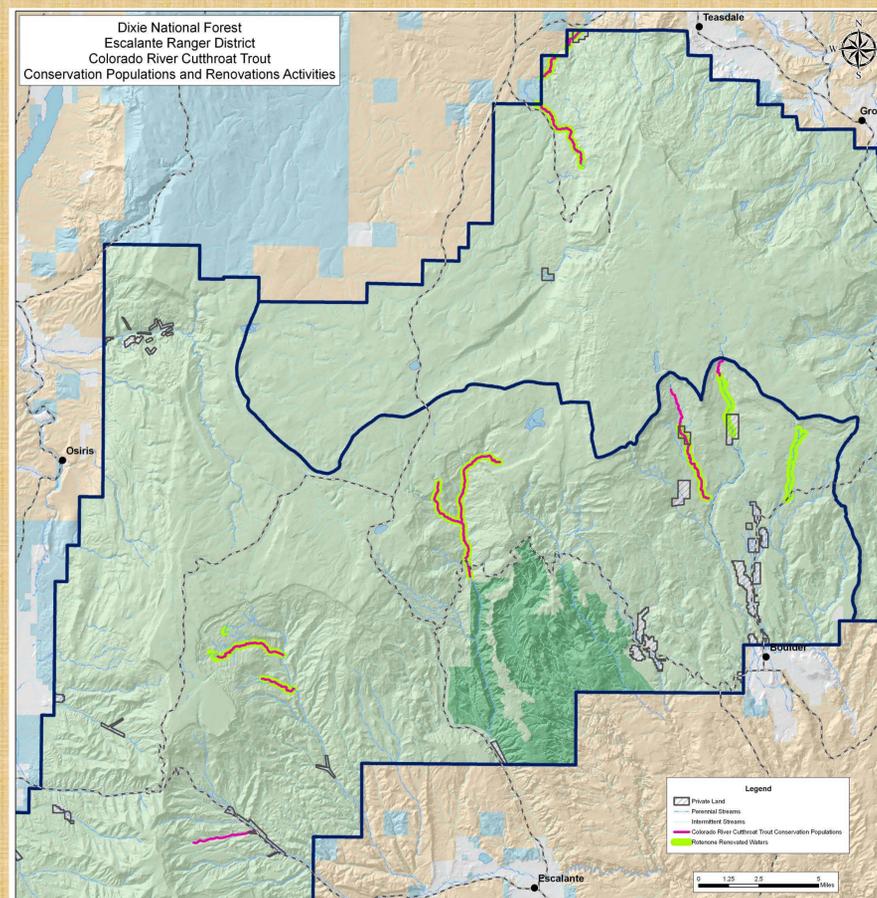
Nonnative brook trout decrease and eliminate CRCT populations through predation and competition.



Fish barriers are used to prevent movement of nonnative trout into CRCT habitat.



Piscicides are used to remove nonnative trout and create habitat for CRCT in streams like Pine Creek.



Restoration efforts have increased occupied CRCT habitat on the Dixie National Forest from five populations in 8.2 stream miles to eight populations in 36 stream miles. Populations of CRCT have also been developed in five lakes. Nonnative trout removal using piscicides has been an important tool in CRCT population expansion. Since 2000 rotenone has been used to remove nonnative trout specifically for CRCT expansion in portions of seven streams and five lakes on the Dixie National Forest. Similar actions across the range of CRCT have been the primary method of sustaining the species and preventing Federal listing under the Endangered Species Act.



Habitat improvements like culvert replacements to facilitate fish passage are also being undertaken.



Native CRCT naturally recolonize or are stocked into renovated streams with migration barriers and become self-sustaining.



Native CRCT from the remnant East Fork Boulder Creek population.