

ATTACHMENT SS2

REGION 2 SENSITIVE SPECIES EVALUATION FORM

Species: Round chub (<i>Gila robusta</i>)			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
1 Distribution within R2	B	Occurs in larger rivers, dams have caused disconnects between population segments. Only occurs in Colorado River basin, but still occupies most of its historic range. Probably only occurs downstream of National Forests in Colorado, except for the Colorado River through Glenwood Canyon on the White River NF. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sigler and Sigler 1996 • Carothers and Sealing 1994 • Woodling 1985
2 Distribution outside R2	B	Limited distribution outside R2. Roundtail range throughout most of the Colorado River Basin mainstem and tributary rivers from Fontanelle Reservoir in WY south through southeastern Nevada and Arizona. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sigler and Sigler 1996 • Page and Burr 1991
3 Dispersal Capability	B	Impoundments and water diversions have limited the connectivity and dispersal of this species. But the species is very able to disperse within connected habitats. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bezzerides and Bestgen 2000 (on impoundments)
4 Abundance in R2	C	Common to abundant in the upper Colorado River sub basin. (Medium confidence since this species is declining range-wide, this appears inconsistent with the statement from S&S 1996). Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sigler and Sigler 1996
5 Population Trend in R2	A	Roundtail continue to occupy a large portion of their historic range, but are declining in the White River and the Gunnison River. They are thought to be stable in the Upper Colorado. Confidence in Rank High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodling 1985 • Bezzerides and Bestgen 2000
6 Habitat Trend in R2	A	Impoundments and water diversions have decreased habitat quality and bisected available habitat within suitable habitat in R2. (Since most habitat is off-Forest, this is unrelated to NF activities). Exotic predators and competitors also reduce habitat quality. (I did not find clear citations on habitat quality trend.) Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sigler and Sigler 1996 • Bezzerides and Bestgen 2000

ATTACHMENT SS2

Species: Round chub (<i>Gila robusta</i>)			
Criteria	Rank	Rationale	Literature Citations
7 Habitat Vulnerability or Modification	C	Due to NFS lands activities. Primarily occurs off-Forest. Water development and other alterations of flow pattern (timing and temperature) could affect this species. While these activities may be permitted by the Forest Service, FS rarely causes this type of affect through most land management activities (therefore C ranking). \	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sigler and Sigler 1996 • Bezzerides and Bestgen 2000
8 Life History and Demographics	C	Roundtail mature between 3 and 5 years (and live 8 to 10 years). Up to 10,000 eggs per female. Presence of exotic predators may reduce breeding success (recruitment). Confidence in Rank Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sigler and Sigler 1996 • Bestgen and Probst 1989
Initial Evaluator(s): Christine Hirsch			Date: 09/04/2001

National Forests in the Rocky Mountain Region where species is KNOWN (K) or LIKELY(L)¹ to occur:

¹ Likely is defined as more likely to occur than not occur on the National Forest or Grassland. This generally can be thought of as having a 50% chance or greater of appearing on NFS lands.

ATTACHMENT SS2

<u>Colorado NF/NG</u>		<u>Kansas NF/NG</u>		<u>Nebraska NF/NG</u>		<u>South Dakota NF/NG</u>		<u>Wyoming NF/NG</u>	
Known	Likely	Known	Likely	Known	Likely	Known	Likely	Known	Likely
		Cimmaron NG		Samuel R. McKelvie NF		Black Hills NF		Shoshone NF	
X				Halsey NF		Buffalo Gap NG		Bighorn NF	
D				Nebraska NF		Ft. Pierre NG		Black Hills NF	
D	*			Ogalala NG				Medicine Bow NF	
								Thunder Basin NG	

D = probably occurs downstream of these Forests. I don't know whether or not this species occurs as high up as these Forests.

LITERATURE CITED

Bestgen, K.R., and D.L. Propst. 1989. Distribution, Status, and Notes on the Ecology of *Gila robusta* (Cyprinidae) in the Gila River Drainage, New Mexico. The Southwestern Naturalist 34:402-412.

Bezzerrides, N., and K.R. Bestgen. 2000. Status review of roundtail chub *Gila robusta*, flannelmouth sucker *Catostomus latipinnis*, and bluehead sucker *Catostomus discobolus* in the Colorado River Basin. Draft report August 2000. Larval Fish Lab Contribution #118. Fort Collins, GO. (This report has been updated, however I did not have the updated copy for this evaluation.)

Carothers, C., and C. Sealing. 1994. Native Fish of Colorado, 1994 Report. Colorado Division of Wildlife.

Page, L.M., and B.M. Burr. 1991. A Field Guide to Freshwater Fishes, North America North of Mexico. Houghton Mifflin Company. Boston. 432 pp.

Sigler, W.F., and J.W. Sigler, 1996. Fishes of Utah. 375pp.

Woodling, J. 1985. Colorado's Little Fishes, A Guide to the Minnows and Other Lesser Known Fishes in the State of Colorado. Colorado Division of Wildlife, Project No. 1-1 61 -R-1.