





Longfin Dace

Agosia chrysogaster

microhabitat

spawning period

threats hybridization

conservation efforts

non-native fish

habitat change

life history

125.5

Native fishes of the Gila River Basin, NM

New Mexico's last free-flowing river

The Gila River Basin in New Mexico is composed of two major rivers, Gila and San Francisco Rivers. The headwaters of both rivers are found at high elevations in the Mogollon Mountains. Headwater streams of the Gila River form the river's West, Middle, and East forks. The rivers and creeks of the Gila Basin flow through vast forested wilderness, deep rocky canyons, and desert grasslands. Increasing water demands threaten this unique system. Fortunately, there are numerous conservation entities working hard to preserve this pristine wilderness and the fauna and flora that depend on it. Find out more at: www.wildlife.state.nm.us , www.fs.usda.gov/gila/, www.gilaconservation.org.

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			len	gth					
SL: Standard length (tip of snout to base of caudal fin)									
TL:									
	stream type								
int	ermittent		small	modera	te large				
			subst	trate					
			-65656		.889				
silt and sand			gra	vel	cobble				
food resources									
	fish			zoopla	inkton	Allerent			
	insects			alg					
	insects		A MARK	aquatic ve	egetation	on			
non-insects				detr	X				
			flow	type					
back	water	ater off channel, zero velocity habitat							
		deep, low velocity habitat							
pool		-		-					
pool run		-	, high veloci	ty habitat					

Roundtail Chub Gila robusta		Spikedace Meda fulgida	0	Speckled Dace Rhinichthys osculu		Company of the second s	Loach Minnow Tiaroga cobitis	CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACTOR	
	max. lengthlifespan500mm SLcheckFederal statusState statusspecies of concernendangered		max. lengthlifespan75mm TL1-2 yearsFederal statusState statusendangeredendangered	•••		max. lengthlifespan70mm TL2-3 yearsFederal statusState statusnot listedlimited protection		max. lengthlifespan60mm SL2 yearsFederal statusState statusendangeredendangered	
	stream type substrate food resources		stream type substrate food resources	and a face	A A	stream type substrate food resources		stream type	
microhabitat	prefers pools with cover (e.g. boulders, uprooted trees, undercut banks)	microhabitat	clear water with permanent flow; intermediate elevations	microhabitat		headwater streams; shallow, rocky; swift flow	microhabitat	riffle; fast velocity water	
spawning period		spawning period	J F M A M J J A S O N D		J F M A M J J A S O N D		J F M A M J J A S O N D		
life history	adhesive eggs laid in gravel or cobble substrates/spawn in riffles or pool-riffles	life history	eggs demersal & adhesive; larvae drift in stream; first two dorsal fin rays fused		istory	males build nests and exhibit territoriality; eggs demersal and adhesive	life history	adhesive eggs deposited under flat cobble; older fish occupy faster water	
threats hybridization habitat change	predationhabitat loss, flow alteration, landuse	non-native fish threats hybridization habitat change	predation and competitionlong-term habitat alteration	threa	non-native fish hybridization habitat change		threats hybridization habitat change	predation and competitionwater diversions	
conservation efforts	reduce non-native populations; maintain habitat; interstate conservation plan (Three Species Agreement)	conservation efforts	population monitoring; exclusion of non- native piscivores; investigations into captive rearing; critical habitat designated		rvation efforts	long-term fish community monitoring	conservation efforts	maintain free-flowing, unaltered streams including flooding to maintain non- natives and to move sediment	



spa	spawning period life history		J F M A M J J A S O N D	spawning period life history		J F M A M J J A S O N D	l lito history		J F M A M J J A S O N D	spawning period life history		J F M A M J J A S O N D
life			eggs deposited in riffles - incubate in interstices between gravel; larvae drift			juveniles gather in pools near the bank; specialized mouthparts for scraping algae			redds of small pebbles and gravel; females produce up to 200 eggs			viviporous; tolerant of very high salinity and water temperature
th	reats	non-native fish hybridization habitat change		threats	non-native fish hybridization habitat change	1	threats	non-native fish hybridization habitat change	 predation and competition non-native Rainbow Trout long-term habitat alteration 	threats	non-native fish hybridization habitat change	competition with mosquito fishhabitat loss due to dessication
cor	conservation efforts		long term fish community monitoring	conservation efforts		long-term fish community monitoring	conserva	ation efforts	stocking of non-native trout eliminated; habitat improvement; restoration of populations to dedicated stream reaches	conservation efforts		extirpated in New Mexico and re-established by NMDGF (1988-1989)