

Suckermouth Catfishes – Threats to Aquatic Ecosystems of the United States?

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Armadillo del rio (*Hypostomus* sp.)

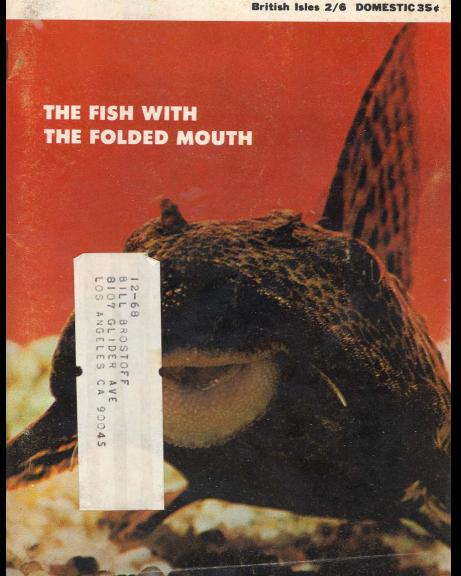
Over 100 species
3 (?) species in US

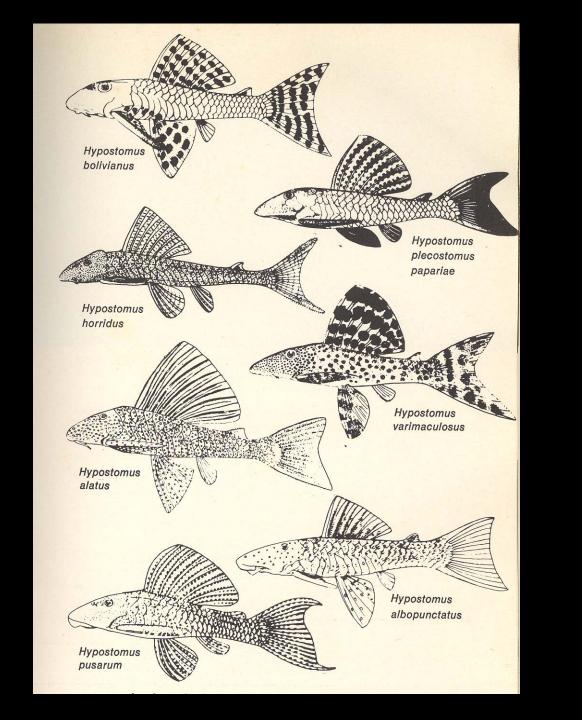






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Sailfin catfishes Pterygoplichthys spp.

22 (?) species

3 (?) species in US



















Case Study: San Antonio River

- Surveys in Oct 2002, Jan 2003, May 2003
- 27 samples of fishes









Suckermouth Catfishes in the San Antonio River

- Found in 41% of samples
- Sailfin catfishes < 2.5 % of fishes, >> 40% biomass
- Armadillo del rio << 1% of fishes.

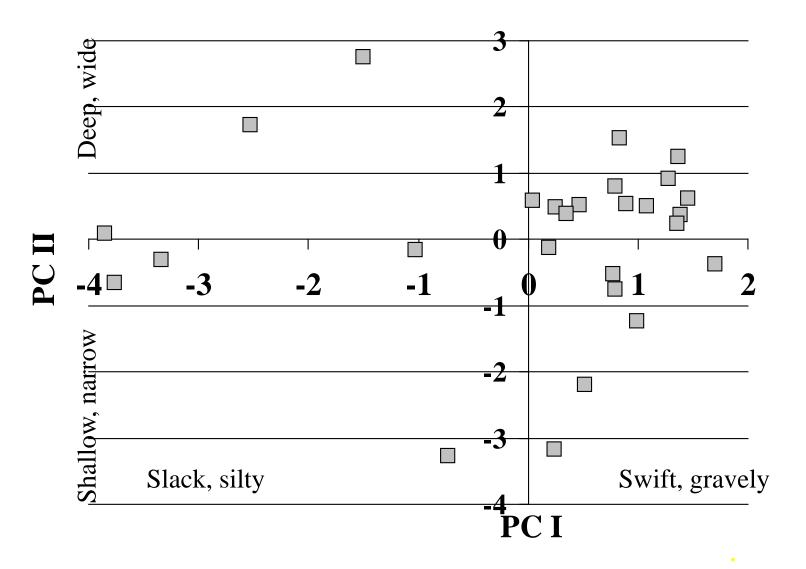




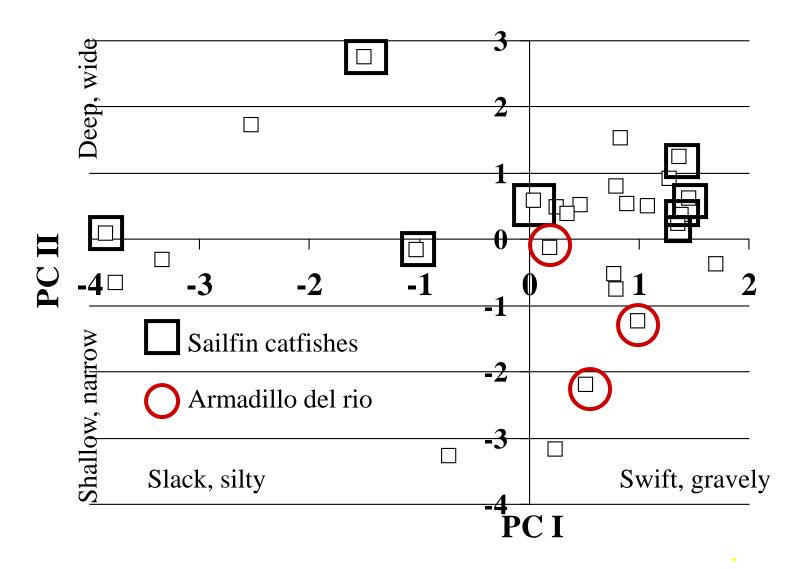
Habitat parameters



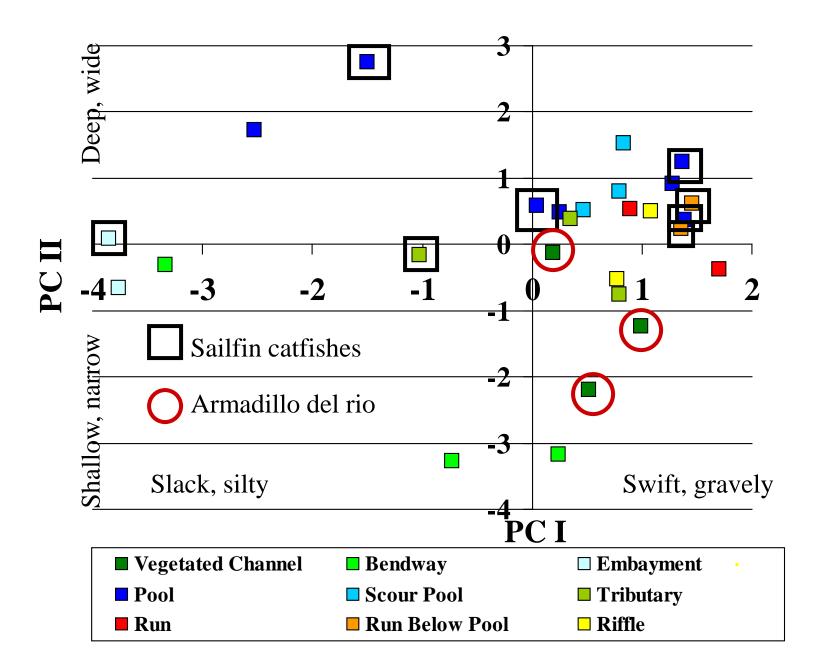
- Turbidity
- Temperature
- Conductivity
- Dissolved oxygen
- pH
- Velocity
- Depth
- Substrate



Suckermouth Catfishes in the San Antonio River



Suckermouth Catfish Habitat in the San Antonio River



Habitats With No Suckermouth Catfishes









Habitats With Suckermouth Catfishes









Ecosystem Impacts

- Disruption of food chains
- Impacts to native species
- Mortality of shorebirds
- Changes in aquatic plant communities
- Bank erosion



Impacts to Native Species

Stoneroller – native; small, short-lived, moderate fecundity; spawns in small, shallow nests; hypoxiatolerant





Suckermouth catfishes – exotic; large, long-lived, high fecundity; spawns in deep burrows; anoxia-and dessication tolerant

Mortality of Shorebirds

Defensive
 erection of
 pectoral spines by
 sailfin catfish can
 cause
 strangulation in
 fish eating shorebirds.



Erosion

Burrows excavated by sailfin catfishes associated with siltation, erosion, and shoreline instability.

Loss of unprotected shorelines in some Florida waters estimated at 1-3 ft/year.





Sailfin Catfish in Boca Raton, FL (Oct 2003)







Sailfin Catfish in Boca Raton, FL (Oct 2003)







Management

- Containment features (i.e., barriers)
- Removal programs (e.g., bounties)
- Native fish enhancement (e.g., stocking)
- Bank stabilization
- Education
- Landscaping (?)



Pilot Study: Response to High Flows



Feasibility of
hydraulic barriers
evaluated using
swim tunnel trials
with field-collected
specimens of
armadillo del rio.





Sustained (> 200 min) swimming or station-holding at 75 cm/s

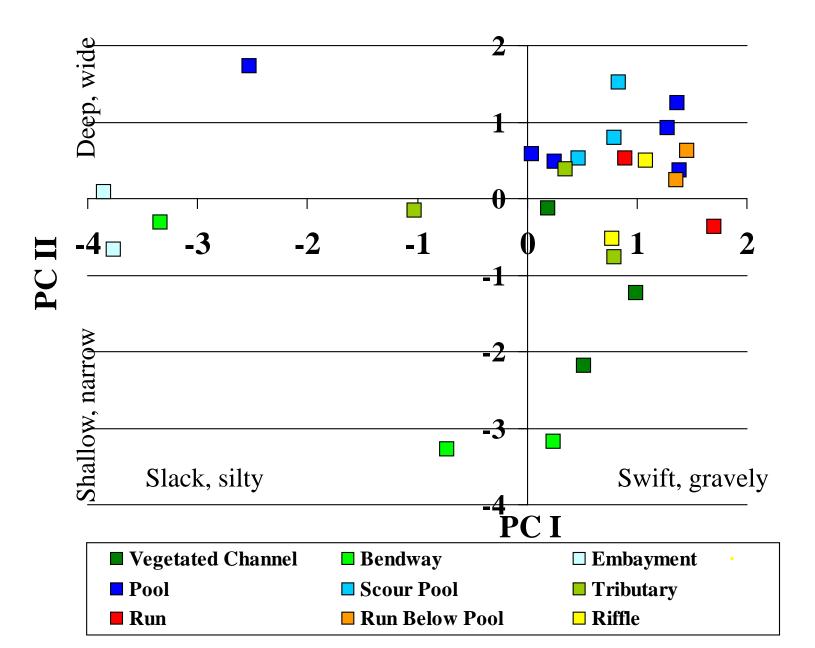


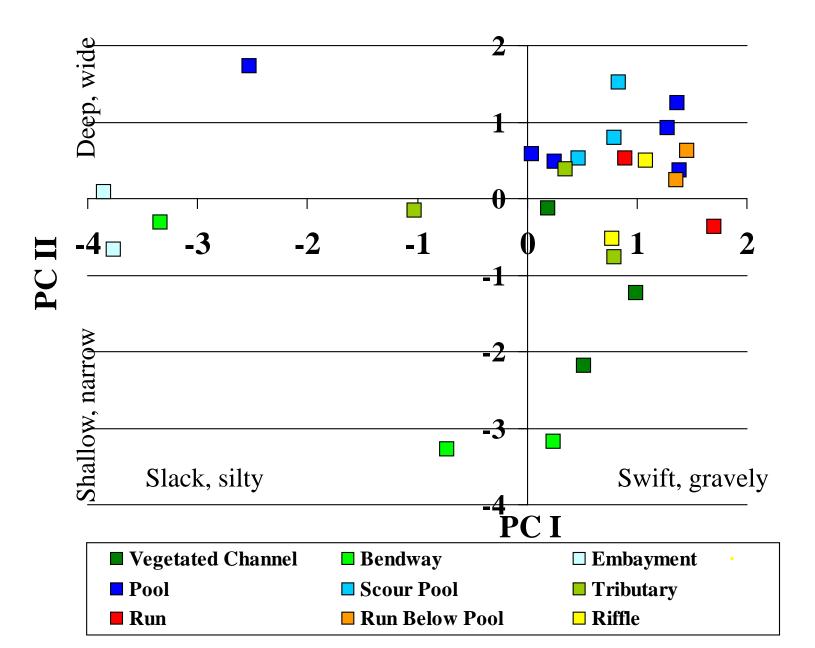
Prolonged (> 60 min) swimming or station-holding at 100 cm/s +

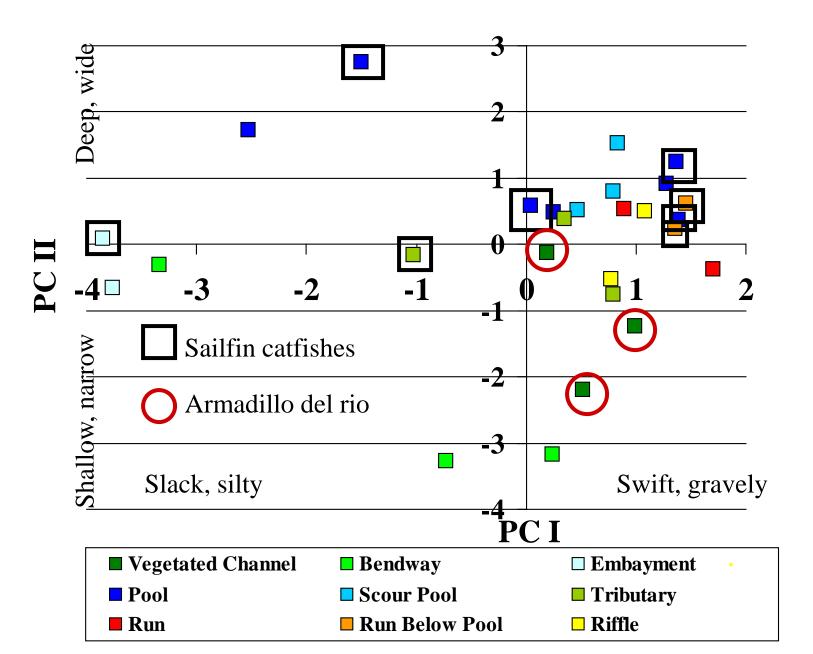
Future Studies: Land Use and Suckermouth Catfish Populations











Exotic Fishes of the San Antonio River



Rio Grande Cichlid



Redbreast Sunfish



Mexican Tetra



Tilapias