U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE SPECIES ASSESSMENT AND LISTING PRIORITY ASSIGNMENT FORM

Scientific Name:

Moxostoma sp.

Common Name:

Sicklefin redhorse

Lead region:

Region 4 (Southeast Region)

Information current as of:

04/10/2013

Status/Action

___ Funding provided for a proposed rule. Assessment not updated.

___ Species Assessment - determined species did not meet the definition of the endangered or threatened under the Act and, therefore, was not elevated to the Candidate status.

___ New Candidate

_X_ Continuing Candidate

___ Candidate Removal

> ___ Taxon is more abundant or widespread than previously believed or not subject to the degree of threats sufficient to warrant issuance of a proposed listing or continuance of candidate status
>
> ___ Taxon not subject to the degree of threats sufficient to warrant issuance of a proposed listing or continuance of candidate status due, in part or totally, to conservation efforts that remove or reduce the threats to the species
>
> ___ Range is no longer a U.S. territory
>
> ___ Insufficient information exists on biological vulnerability and threats to support listing
>
> ___ Taxon mistakenly included in past notice of review
>
> ___ Taxon does not meet the definition of "species"
>
> ___ Taxon believed to be extinct
>
> ___ Conservation efforts have removed or reduced threats

___ More abundant than believed, diminished threats, or threats eliminated.

Petition Information

___ Non-Petitioned

_X_ Petitioned - Date petition received: 04/20/2010

90-Day Positive:09/27/2011

12 Month Positive:10/26/2011

Did the Petition request a reclassification? **No**

For Petitioned Candidate species:

Is the listing warranted(if yes, see summary threats below) **Yes**

To Date, has publication of the proposal to list been precluded by other higher priority listing? **Yes**

Explanation of why precluded:

We find that the immediate issuance of a proposed rule and timely promulgation of a final rule for this species has been, for the preceding 12 months, and continues to be, precluded by higher priority listing actions (including candidate species with lower LPNs). During the past 12 months, the majority of our entire national listing budget has been consumed by work on various listing actions to comply with court orders and court-approved settlement agreements; meeting statutory deadlines for petition findings or listing determinations; emergency listing evaluations and determinations; and essential litigation-related administrative and program management tasks. We will continue to monitor the status of this species as new information becomes available. This review will determine if a change in status is warranted, including the need to make prompt use of emergency listing procedures. For information on listing actions taken over the past 12 months, see the discussion of Progress on Revising the Lists, in the current CNOR which can be viewed on our Internet website (http://endangered.fws.gov/).

Historical States/Territories/Countries of Occurrence:

- **States/US Territories**: Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee
- **US Counties**: State-wide, GA, Towns, GA, Cherokee, NC, Clay, NC, Graham, NC, Jackson, NC, Macon, NC, State-wide, NC, Swain, NC, Blount, TN, Monroe, TN, Polk, TN, State-wide, TN
- **Countries**: United States

Current States/Counties/Territories/Countries of Occurrence:

- **States/US Territories**: Georgia, North Carolina
- **US Counties**: Towns, GA, Cherokee, NC, Macon, NC, Swain, NC
- **Countries**:Country information not available

Land Ownership:

Approximately 65 percent (%) of the lands immediately bordering the riverine portion mainstem of the Little

Tennessee River inhabited by the sicklefin redhorse are owned by the state of North Carolina and are managed by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC). A small percentage of the Tuckasegee River and roughly the lower 25% of Hanging Dog Creek are bordered by lands belonging to The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. Approximately 95% of the lands bordering Hiwassee Lake and approximately 50% of the lands bordering Fontana Reservoir are within the boundaries of the Nantahala National Forest. An additional 40% of the lands bordering Fontana Reservoir are within the boundaries of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. With the exception of state roads and highway rights-of-way, the remaining streams and stream reaches currently occupied by the sicklefin redhorse are bordered by lands in private ownership.

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Biological Information

Species Description:

The sicklefin redhorse, a freshwater fish species, can grow to a length of approximately 650 millimeters (roughly 25.6 inches). It has an elongate, somewhat compressed, body and a highly falcate (sickle shaped) dorsal fin (back fin). Its body is olive-colored, with a coppery or brassy sheen; its lower fins (pectoral, pelvic, and anal fins) are primarily dusky to dark, often tinted yellow or orange and pale edged; the caudal fin (tail fin) is mostly red; and its dorsal fin is olive in color, sometimes partly red. Based on an analysis of preserved specimens, the species is relatively long lived, with males of the species living at least up to 20 years of age and females up to at least 22 years of age (Jenkins 1999, pp. 8-16 and R. Jenkins, Roanoke College, Roanoke, Virginia, personal communication 2005).

Taxonomy:

Although the sicklefin redhorse is now known to have been collected in 1937 (based upon preserved specimens collected at the then unimpounded mouth of Forney Creek near its confluence with the Tuckasegee River), it was not recognized as a potentially distinct species until 1992 when Dr. Robert Jenkins obtained and examined two specimens collected from the Little Tennessee River by Dr. Edward Menhinick (University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Charlotte, North Carolina) in 1981 and 1982 (Jenkins 1999, p. 4).

Based on the characteristics of specimens lower lips, dorsal fins, and pharyngeal teeth, Jenkins (1999, pp. 3-4, 9, and 13) recognized the species as possibly a previously unidentified species or a hybrid of the Smallmouth redhorse (M. breviceps) and the River redhorse (M. carinatum). Subsequent detailed morphological and behavioral studies (Jenkins 1999, pp. 3-6 and 8-25, Tables 1-3, and Figures 1-12) and genetic studies (Harris et. al. 2002, pp. 1433 1452) have concluded that the sicklefin redhorse is, in fact, a distinct species. The Service has reviewed the available taxonomic literature, and is not aware of any challenges to the validity of this species.

Habitat/Life History:

The species is currently known to occupy cool to warm, moderate gradient
creeks and rivers and, during at least parts of its early life, large reservoirs (Jenkins 1999, p. 19; Stowe 2012, p. vi). In streams, adults of the species are generally associated with moderate to fast currents, in riffles, runs,

and well flowing pools (Jenkins 1999, pp. 15, 17, and 19; Favrot 2008, pp. 49, 62-64, and 80), while juveniles show a preference for moderate to deep pools with slow currents and large boulder crevice cover (Stowe 2012, pp. vii and 18-19). Adults feed and spawn over gravel, cobble, boulder, and bedrock substrates with no, or very little, silt overlay (Jenkins 1999, pp. 15, 17, and 19; Favrot 2008, pp. 49, 62-64, and 80).

Like many other redhorse species, the sicklefin redhorse is known mainly from flowing streams; however, also like many other redhorse species, the sicklefin redhorse appears to have adapted to spending at least part of its early life stages in the near-shore areas of impoundments (Jenkins 1999, pp. 19 and 20; Stowe 2012, p. 23 and 29). Current observations indicate that adults are year round residents of rivers and large creeks (Jenkins pers. comm. 2007; Favrot 2008, pp. 2 and 39; Stowe 2012, p. 23) and that young, juveniles, and sub-adults occupy primarily the lower reaches of creeks and rivers and near-shore portions of certain reservoirs (Jenkins 1999, p.20; Stowe 2012, p. 23 and 29). It is likely that after emerging from the stream substrata, many of the larvae and post-larvae are carried downstream to the mouths of streams or into reservoirs (Jenkins 1999, p.20). The fish are believed to mature at around 5-8 years of age (males 5-7 years, females 7-8 years) and newly mature fish appear to migrate from the reservoirs to spawn; after which, most remain in the streams with the other adults (Jenkins 1999, p. 20). Although, a few adult sicklefin redhorse have been observed in the Hiwassee and Fontana Reservoirs, Favrot (2008, pp. 2 and 39) reported in his study of movement and habitat utilization within the Hiwassee River system that he was unable to detect radio-tagged adult sicklefin redhorse utilizing Hiwassee Reservoir for other than brief periods between occupying a spawning tributary and the Hiwassee River or Valley River, suggesting these fish were only migrating between streams. The currently impounded reaches no doubt provided habitat for adult sicklefin before they were impounded and could potentially/eventually again if the dams were removed. Also, as discussed in the Threats section below, the dams are barriers to the species, preventing up and downstream expansion of the populations. This suggests that, while reservoirs may serve as maturation sites for sub-adult sicklefin redhorse, they do not provide suitable spawning, foraging, or winter habitat for adults of the species but rather are a factor limiting habitat for adult sicklefin redhorse.

Stomach analysis indicates that the sicklefin redhorse feeds on benthic macroinvertebrates (insect larvae, crustaceans, snails, etc.) (Jenkins pers. comm. 2004). The species has rarely been observed foraging on substrates with even a thin covering of silt (Jenkins 1999, p. 15). When feeding, the species exhibits a well-defined preference for coarse substrates with abundant river weed (Podostemum ceratophyllum) (Favrot 2008, pp. 3, 48-50, 56-57, 59, 62, 64, and 80). Studies indicate that river weed significantly enhances the abundance of benthic macroinvertebrates (Favrot 2008, p. 81) and Favrot (2008, p. 75-76) documented that post-spawning (i.e, the stream reach occupied following spawning and before migrating to deeper waters for the winter), the species typically relocates to stream reaches supporting high densities of river weed, where individuals appear to feed almost exclusively over river weed beds (Favrot 2008, p. 80).

Spawning typically occurs over cobble, with usually only a small portion of sand and gravel, in moderate to fast flowing water in open areas and pockets formed by boulders and outcrops (Jenkins 1999, p. 18; Favrot 2008, p. 84-85). Distinct from the foraging habitat, the species appears to spawn exclusively over coarse substrates lacking river weed (Favrot 2008, pp. 3, 49, 56, 59-60, and 84-85). Both Favrots (2008, p. 67) study of sicklefin redhorse movement in the Valley and Hiwassee Rivers and Stowes (2012, p. 26) study of sicklefin movement in the Oconaluftee and Tuckasegee Rivers indicate the species begins upstream migration to spawning sites in late winter/early spring. Favrot (2008, pp. 67) reported that the adults began their spawning migration when water temperatures reach 10.0-12.0 degrees (º) Celsius (C) (50.0-53.6 º Fahrenheit [F]) and peak at water temperatures of 15.0-16.0 ºC (59.0-60.8 ºF); and Stowe (2012, p. 26) reported that the adults monitored in his study began their spawning migration when water temperatures reached 9.42°C (48.9°F). The species appears to exhibit strong spawning site fidelity, returning to the same stream and stream reach each year to spawn (Favrot 2008, pp. 3, 9, 36, 41-42, 70, and 72), possibly returning to their natal streams and spawning reaches similar to many salmonids (Favrot 2008, p. 36).

Following spawning, the species appears to generally move down stream to deeper waters and more suitable foraging areas (Favrot 2008, pp. 37, 47, 57, 58, 74-76, and 80); and, to migrate further downstream to even

deeper waters for the winter (Favrot 2008, pp. 38, 39, 57, 58, 63, 74, 82, and 84; Stowe 2012, p. 21). Except during its migrations to and from spawning and wintering sites, the sicklefin redhorse appears relatively sedentary at its spawning, post-spawning, and wintering sites, travelling only short distances up and down stream within the occupied river reach; and, in addition to exhibiting strong spawning site fidelity, the sicklefin redhorse also appears to show a high degree of site fidelity to its post-spawning and wintering sites, returning to the same stream, and stream reaches each year (Favrot 2008, pp. 37-42 and 69-75).

Historical Range/Distribution:

Past and recent collection records of the sicklefin redhorse, together with what is known about the habitat utilization of the species, indicate that the sicklefin redhorse once inhabited the majority, if not all, of the rivers and large creeks in the Blue Ridge portion of the Hiwassee and Little Tennessee River systems in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia (Jenkins 1999, pp. 20-26).

Current Range Distribution:

Currently, there are only two meta-populations of the sicklefin redhorse known to survive one in the Hiwassee River system and one in the Little Tennessee River system (Jenkins 1999, pp. 20-25 and 29).

In the Hiwassee River system, Jenkins (1999, pp. 20-25 and 29) and Favrot (2008, pp. 33, 35-36, and 38-39) recorded the current known occupied range of the sicklefin redhorse as: (1) a relatively short reach (approximately 9.0 river miles [rm]) of the main stem of the Hiwassee River, between Mission Dam and Hiwassee Lake, Cherokee County, North Carolina; (2) Brasstown Creek (approximately 16.9 rm), a tributary to the Hiwassee River in Cherokee and Clay Counties, North Carolina, extending into Towns County, Georgia; (3) the main stem of the Valley River, between the community of Buffalo and backwaters of Hiwassee Lake (approximately 22.3 rm), Cherokee County, North Carolina (Jenkins; Favrot); in addition, Favrot (2008, pp. 33, 35-36, and 38-39) provides recent records for the species in (4) Hanging Dog Creek (approximately 3.0 rm), a tributary to Hiwassee River (at Hiwassee Lake) in Cherokee County, North Carolina; and, (5) a short reach of the Nottley River (approximately 2-3 rm) between the cold water discharge from Nottely Reservoir and the backwaters of Hiwassee Reservoir in Cherokee County, North Carolina (Favrot 2008, pp. 33, 35-36, and 38-39). In addition, several juveniles have been collected from the near shore portions of Hiwassee Lake, Cherokee County, North Carolina (Jenkins personal communications 2003, 2004, and 2006). Also, as mentioned previously, a few adult sicklefin redhorse have been detected in Hiwassee Reservoir but these appear to have been moving from one stream to another (Favrot 2008, pp. 2 and 39).

Estimated occupied stream habitat in the Hiwassee river systems totals about 53.0 rm (adapted from Jenkins 1999, p. 26 and Favrot 2008, pp. 2, 33, 35-36, 38-39). However, use of various streams/stream reaches within this total appears to be seasonal. Available information indicates that the sicklefin redhorse uses Brasstown Creek, Hanging Dog Creek, Beaverdam Creek, Nottely River and the mid and upper reaches of the Valley River, primarily for spawning (Favrot 2008, pp. 2, 35-36, 51, and 69) no spawning or courting behavior was observed within the mainstem of the Hiwassee River (Favrot 2008, p. 69); the mid and lower Hiwassee River and lower reaches of the spawning tributaries primarily from the post-spawning period through the fall and early winter (Favrot 2008 pp. 2, 36-39 and 75); and, the lower un-impounded reaches of the Hiwassee River (Favrot 2008, pp. 38 and 39) and to a lesser extent, the lower Valley River, during the winter months (Favrot 2008, p. 38).

The Little Tennessee River system meta-population of the sicklefin redhorse includes a total of approximately 59.15 rm of creek and river reaches plus near-shore areas of Fontana Reservoir, including: (1) the main stem of the Little Tennessee River in Macon and Swain Counties, North Carolina, between the Franklin Dam and Fontana Reservoir (approximately 23.2 rm), and its tributaries, Burningtown Creek (approximately 5.5 rm) and Iotla Creek (approximately 0.1 rm) in Macon County, North Carolina; (2) the main stem of the Tuckasegee River in Swain and Jackson Counties, North Carolina, from approximately rm

27.5, downstream to Fontana Reservoir (approximately 27.5 rm), and its tributaries, Forney Creek (mouth of the creek), Deep Creek (approximately 2.35 rm), and the Oconaluftee River below the Bryson Dam (also sometimes referred to as the Ela Dam) (approximately 0.5 rm), in Swain County, North Carolina; and, (3) sub-adults of the species have been collected in the near shore portions of Fontana Reservoir, Swain County, North Carolina (Jenkins pers. comm. 2007; Thomas ("TR") Russ, NCWRC, Marion, NC, pers. comm. 2012).

Like Hiwassee Reservoir, current evidence indicates Fontana Reservoir likely serves only as maturation sites for sub-adult sicklefin redhorse, though additional research is needed to confirm this (Jenkins pers. comm. 2010; Stowe 2012 p. 23). Likely adult spawning, foraging, and/or wintering habitat in the Little Tennessee River system appears to be restricted to the Little Tennessee River and its tributaries, Burningtown Creek and possibly the lower Iotla Creek; and, the Tuckasegee River and its tributaries, the lower Oconaluftee River and possibly the lower reaches of Deep Creek (a single adult was observed in Deep Creek in 2000, but no Sicklefins have been observed in subsequent surveys) (Jenkins pers. comm. 2006).

The species has apparently been eliminated from roughly 50% of its former range (adapted from Jenkins 1999, p. 26). This is a conservative estimate that: (1) includes several miles of Hiwassee and Fontana Reservoirs (totaling ~ 62.3 rm) within the present range of the species (36% of the species estimated present range) (although portions of these reservoirs appear to provide survivable habitat for juvenile sicklefins, current evidence indicates they do not provide spawning, foraging, or wintering habitat for adults of the species; however, they likely did prior to impoundment); (2) does not include within the species historic range the higher reaches of some of the creeks where the sicklefin redhorse occurs in their lowermost reaches and which may have been part of the species historic range; and, (3) does not include portions of the Cheoah River, Cullasaja River, Cartoogechaye Creek, and several other large tributaries in the Hiwassee and Little Tennessee River systems that may also have been part of the historic range of the sicklefin redhorse.

Population Estimates/Status:

There are no available current estimates of population size at this time.

Threats

A. The present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range:

Many populations of the species were apparently extirpated when large portions of suitable habitat in the upper Tennessee River system were destroyed as a result of impoundments created when dams were constructed (Jenkins 1999, p. 26). These impoundments also resulted in fragmentation and isolation of the remaining populations, making them more vulnerable to extirpation from other environmental impacts. In addition to impoundments, other factors contributing to habitat destruction and modification that resulted in population losses and curtailment of the range of this species are believed to include inadequate erosion/sedimentation control (Jenkins 1999, p. 27) during agricultural, timbering, and construction activities; run off and discharge of organic and inorganic pollutants (Jenkins 1999, p. 27) from industrial, municipal, agricultural, and other point and nonpoint sources; habitat alterations associated with channelization and instream dredging/mining activities; and other natural and human related factors that adversely modify the aquatic environment. As described below, many of these factors continue to threaten the surviving populations.

The construction and operation of the dams on the rivers in the Hiwassee and Little Tennessee River systems, for hydroelectric generation, navigation, and flood control, appear to be the most significant factors contributing to the extirpation of the species from much of its historic range. The impoundments created by these dams destroyed or modified stream conditions (flowing, highly oxygenated, cool water and coarse sand, gravel, and rocky bottoms) that are suitable habitat for the sicklefin redhorse. The existence and effects of the

operation of these dams continues to limit the species expansion back into portions of streams it is believed to have once occupied, both upstream and downstream of the dams.

Lakes do not naturally occur within the historic range of the sicklefin redhorse. Like the majority of our other native aquatic species in these areas, the sicklefin redhorse is adapted to stream conditions. The impoundments created by the dams eliminated spawning and foraging habitat of the adult sicklefin redhorse by changing the conditions from flowing to still water; increasing water depth, decreasing flow, and accumulating silts and other sediments on the bottom (Williams et al. 1992, pp. 1-8).

Impoundments not only destroy riverine habitat within the impounded portion of the stream, they alter the quality and stability of the downstream reaches by adversely affecting water flow regimes, velocities, temperature, chemistry, and nutrient cycles (Ligon et al. 1995, pp. 183-192; Collier et al. 1996, pp. 1-94; Watters 1999, pp. 261-264; McAllister et al. 2000, p. iii). Dams that operate by releasing cold water from near the bottom of the reservoirs lower the water temperature downstream, changing downstream reaches from warm- or cool-water streams to cold-water streams and affecting their suitability for many of the native species historically inhabiting these reaches (Layzer et al. 1993, p. 69). The effects of impoundments result in changes in fish and macroinvertebrate communities (the main prey items of the sicklefin), and species requiring clean gravel and sand substrates are eliminated. In addition, dams result in the fragmentation and isolation of populations of species, acting as effective barriers to the natural upstream and downstream expansion or recruitment of fish species. This reduction in range and isolation of the populations greatly increases the vulnerability of a species to extinction. It reduces the species' ability to respond to changes (natural or manmade) within its environment and to recover from impacts (large or repeated small scale impacts) to its numbers that a species with widely dispersed, interconnected healthy populations would likely be able to overcome (Frankel and Soulé 1981, pp. 1-327).

Within the Valley River and Brasstown Creek in the Hiwassee River system, the species likely still inhabits the same length of stream that it did historically; the small size of the upper reaches of these streams are thought to be the major factor limiting the species current upstream distribution (Jenkins pers comm 2000). The same is likely also true of Hanging Dog Creek and Beaverdam Creek. These four streams appear to be the only un-impounded streams in the Hiwassee River system that provide suitable spawning habitat for the sicklefin redhorse.

Prior to construction and operation of Nottely Dam, the range of the sicklefin redhorse in the Nottley River, likely extended much further upstream than its current range (Jenkins 1999, p. 23). Construction of the dam appears to have contributed to elimination of the species from the river above the dam (Jenkins 1999, p. 23) and the dams cold water discharge appears to be reducing the species range below the dam to the lowest 2-3 miles of the river above the backwaters of Hiwassee Reservoir (Favrot 2008, p. 46). The high degree of flow fluctuation (significant rises and falls in water levels and velocities) below Nottely Dam, associated with operations for hydroelectric power generation at the dam, also appears to be having a significant adverse effect on the health of the river and the suitability of habitat for the sicklefin redhorse downstream of the dam by contributing to bank erosion and channel siltation, and periodic dewatering of channel substrates (M.Cantrell, Service, Asheville, North Carolina, pers. comm. 2009). As stated above, river weed is an important element of sicklefin redhorse foraging habitat; however, riverweed is intolerant of desiccation (drying out due to dewatering) and excessive fine silts (Farvrot 2008, p. 81).

The sicklefin redhorse range in the Hiwassee River currently extends upstream to Mission Dam, so it is reasonable to believe that the historic range of the species in the mainstem of the Hiwassee River once extended much further upstream, likely at least to the headwaters upstream of the North Carolina/Georgia state line (Jenkins pers comm 2000). The construction of the Mission Dam likely fragmented the species range in this river, isolating the upstream portion of the population and prohibiting recruitment from the downstream population segment. Jenkins (1999, p. 21) was unable to find evidence of a surviving population of the sicklefin redhorse upstream of Mission Dam; so if, as believed, the species range did once extend upstream of Mission Dam, this portion of the population now appears to be extirpated. Fragmentation of the

population, alterations of the natural flow regime, and lowered stream temperature associated with the operation of the dam at Lake Chatuge on the Hiwassee River, a few miles downstream of North Carolina/Georgia state line, together with other impacts to habitat quality, likely lead to this extirpation (Jenkins 1999, p. 26).

Likewise, Appalachia Dam and Hiwassee Dam prohibit downstream expansion/repopulation of the surviving Hiwassee River system population into the rest of the Blue Ridge portion of the Hiwassee River downstream in Tennessee. The Hiwassee Dam impounds about 22.2 miles of the Hiwassee River; Appalachia Dam impounds roughly 9.8 miles of river and its backwaters generally extent up to Hiwassee Dam. In addition, water from Appalachia Lake is piped and bypasses (partly dewaters) an additional 12.4 miles of river channel below the dam, to the Appalachia Powerhouse in Polk County, Tennessee. The discharge from the Appalachia Powerhouse is a cold water discharge affecting stream temperatures in the river channel for approximately 26 additional miles downriver (Jenkins 1999, p. 23).

Also, the Little Tennessee River population of the sicklefin redhorse in the mainstem of the Little Tennessee River and the portion of the population in Tuckasegee River and Oconaluftee Rivers has been fragmented and adversely affected by the construction and operation of hydroelectric dams (Jenkins 1999, pp. 23-24, and 26). Construction of the Porters Bend (Franklin) Dam on the Little Tennessee River, Dillsboro Dam on the Tuckasegee River, and the Bryson Dam on the Oconaluftee River resulted in the fragmentation of the range of the species in these rivers. Once isolated above these dams, the remaining portions of the population in these streams are believed to have been extirpated by the general deterioration of water and habitat quality associated with industrial and domestic wastewater discharges, runoff of silt and other pollutants from development, agriculture, and forestry activities implemented without adequate stormwater and erosion control measures (Jenkins 1999, p. 27-28; personal observations 1987-2008). In the case of the Tuckasegee River, the combined effects on natural flow regimes and cold water discharges associated with the operation of hydroelectric dams (a total of six) in its headwaters likely had a significant role in the loss of the sicklefin redhorse in the upper reaches of this river. Further, a Stowes (2012, pp. 21 and 29) study of juvenile sicklefin redhorse movement conducted in Tuckasegee River Basin in 2010-2012 found that radio tagged juvenile sicklefin released in the Oconaluftee River eventually moved downstream and crossed over Bryson Dam, which is situated near the mouth of the Oconaluftee River. If, as believed, and the studies so far have indicated, sicklefin redhorse imprint on and return to the same spawning sites to reproduce, once mature, these juveniles will be unable to return to spawning habitat in the upper Oconaluftee River because of the Bryson Dam. The inability of the species to return to the Oconaluftee River to spawn because of construction of the Bryson Dam in 1925 likely contributed to the species extirpation from this stream.

In addition to impoundments, factors contributing to population losses are believed to include inadequate erosion/sedimentation control during agricultural, timbering, and construction activities; runoff and discharge of organic and inorganic pollutants from industrial, municipal, agricultural, and other point and nonpoint sources; habitat alterations associated with channelization and instream dredging/mining activities; and other natural and human related factors that adversely modify the aquatic environment (e.g., illegal dumping, introduction of invasive predators, drought, flooding). Many of these factors continue to threaten the surviving populations.

The sicklefin redhorse has been observed feeding and spawning only in substrates with no or very little silt accumulation. Excessive siltation and suspended sediment, which can occur as a result of land disturbance activities with inadequate erosion and stormwater controls, affects the habitat of the sicklefin redhorse by making it unsuitable for feeding and reproduction. It eliminates breeding sites and results in increased mortality of eggs and juveniles; it eliminates feeding areas, reduces the ability to detect prey, and eliminates aquatic insect larvae and other food items of the sicklefin. Suspended sediment also irritates and clogs fish gills affecting their respiration (Waters 1995, pp. 53-117). Favrot (2008, p. 81) reported that fine sediments are abundant in the section of the Hiwassee River between Mission Dam and Hiwassee Reservoir and that Brasstown Creek appears to be a significant contributor to this sediment loading.

In addition to siltation, other water pollutants threaten survival of the species, including nutrient and chemical pollutants from wastewater discharges and stormwater runoff from logging operations, row crop and livestock fields, roads and parking lots, lawns, and other nonpoint sources. Pollutants in wastewater discharges and stormwater runoff not only poison and kill the fish and their food items, but can adversely affect stream pH, conductivity, dissolved oxygen concentrations, and cause other changes in water chemistry which affect aquatic life (USFWS 2000 and references therein, p. 13). Nutrients, usually phosphorus and nitrogen, originating from residential lawns, leaking septic systems, livestock operations, and agricultural fields contribute to eutrophication and reduced oxygen levels in streams (Larkin and Northcote 1969, p. 258; Williamson et al. 1998, p. 1).

The runoff of stormwater from cleared areas, roads, rooftops, parking lots, and other developed areas, which often is ditched or piped directly into streams, not only results in stream pollution but also results in increased water volume and velocity during heavy rains. This change in water volume and velocity causes channel and stream bank scouring that leads to the degradation and elimination of aquatic habitat. Construction and land-clearing operations are particularly detrimental when they result in the alteration of floodplains or the removal of forested stream buffers that ordinarily would help maintain water quality and the stability of stream banks and channels by absorbing, filtering, and slowly releasing rainwater. Also, when storm water runoff increases from land-clearing activities, less water is absorbed to recharge ground water levels. Therefore, flows during dry months can decrease and adversely affect aquatic resources.

B. Overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes:

The species presently has no commercial value, and other collecting is not currently known to have been a significant factor contributing to the species decline. As evidenced by the still existing, prehistoric and early-historic rock fish weirs in the rivers inhabited by the sicklefin redhorse, this species, along with other redhorse species, was likely used as a food source by Native American Indians and early settlers inhabiting the watersheds of these streams. There are also anecdotal reports that as recently as 30 years ago, local residents of the areas shot and ate redhorse, the sicklefin likely included; however, other redhorse species in the Clinch River in Virginia have been much-gunned for decades without apparent ill effect to their population levels. Anglers may also on occasion harvest sicklefin along with other redhorse species; however, recreational harvest of the sicklefin by anglers is not currently believed to pose a significant threat to the species (Jenkins 1999, p. 28).

C. Disease or predation:

There is currently no information to indicate that disease has played a significant role in the past decline of the sicklefin redhorse. However, there are numerous fish diseases that have the potential to seriously affect population levels (e.g., Spring Viremia, Columnare, Aeromonas, Viral Hemorrhagic Septicimia). The introduction of non-native diseases can be especially devastating to native fish species populations. Fish hatcheries/farms and hobbyist ponds in the watersheds of these rivers, especially those with direct links to streams in the systems, pose a significant threat unless adequate measures are implemented to prevent the introduction and spread of pathogens from these facilities/ponds.

The early life stages (eggs, fry, and juveniles) of the sicklefin are likely preyed upon by a variety of other species. Predation by naturally occurring predators is a normal aspect of the population dynamics and is not considered to currently pose a threat to the species. However, the introduction of non-native species could pose a significant threat to the sicklefin redhorse.

Recently, non-native blueback herring (Alosa aestivalis) were introduced to Hiwassee Reservoir, presumably by angler bait release. NCWRC biologists have documented a collapse of natural reproduction of walleye (Sander vitreus) and white bass (Morone chrysops), concurrent with increases in blueback herring densities. Heavy predation of drifting eggs and early juveniles of both walleye and white bass by blueback herring has been observed in the transition zone between the free-flowing Hiwassee and Valley rivers and Hiwassee

Reservoir. Blueback herring have been observed several miles upstream in Valley River and have unobstructed access to the Hiwassee River upstream to Mission Dam, and lower Brasstown Creek. Blueback herring have also been observed congregating at the mouths of other tributaries to Hiwassee Reservoir in March and April (above is condensed from personal observations by A.P. Wheeler, D.L. Yow, and S.J. Fraley NCWRC 2005-2006). The presence of large numbers of known predators of drifting fish eggs and larvae at or near the time of spawning and hatching of sicklefin redhorse poses a potentially significant threat. Further investigation is required to determine the degree of threat posed to sicklefin redhorse survival and recruitment in the Hiwassee River system. To date, no Blueback herring have been collected from Fontana Reservoir or elsewhere in the Little Tennessee River system upstream from Fontana Dam.

D. The inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms:

The sicklefin redhorse does not currently have any official status in North Carolina; however, the North Carolina Non-Game Advisory Committee has recommended that the species be state-listed as threatened. It is anticipated that the listing will become official in the coming year. In Georgia, the sicklefin redhorse is state-listed as endangered. The state of Georgia prohibits electroshocking in Brasstown Creek during the sicklefin's spwaning season and both states prohibit the collection of the fish for scientific purposes without a valid state collecting permit. However, other than electroshocking and scientific collecting, this requirement does not protect the species from incidental harm, injury, death (impacts resulting from activities not specifically intended to harm the species) or provide any protection to the species habitat except on state-owned lands.

In the un-impounded portions of the mainstems of the Little Tennessee River and Tuckasegee River where the sicklefin redhorse survives, the species habitat is indirectly provided some Federal protection from Federal actions and activities through the Endangered Species Act, due to the fact that the mainstem portions of both of these rivers that are inhabited by the sicklefin redhorse also support, and are designated as critical habitat for, populations of the federally endangered Appalachian elktoe (Alasmidonta raveneliana). In addition to the Appalachian ekltoe, the portion of the Little Tennessee River where the sicklefin redhorse occurs also supports populations of the federally endangered little-wing pearlymussel (Pegias fabula) and a federally threatened fish species, the spotfin chub (Erimonax monachus) and is also designated as critical habitat for the spotfin chub. However, the sicklefin redhorse habitat in the other streams and the two impoundments where the species survives, is not afforded this indirect protection.

Neither the states (i.e., North Carolina and Georgia) nor the local governments with jurisdictions within the watersheds of streams supporting populations of the sicklefin redhorse currently have regulations/ordinances that are adequate to protect the species from many of the adverse effects of agriculture, private forestry, and residential and commercial development activities (e.g., loss of riparian buffers; impacts to the streams hydrographs; stormwater runoff of sediments and other non-point source pollutants; wastewater discharges, etc.). The majority of the land use activities in watersheds of streams supporting the sicklefin redhorse are occurring without any federal nexus. In cases where a federal nexus has existed, many of the measures necessary for the protection of the sicklefin and its habitat are not within the permitting or funding federal agencies authority to implement.

E. Other natural or manmade factors affecting its continued existence:

The potential introduction of Didymosphenia geminate, commonly referred to as didymo and rock snot, into streams occupied by sicklefin redhorse poses a potential significant threat to sicklefin. Didymosphenia geminate is an invasive, colonial diatom (single celled algae with silica cell walls). The historic distribution of D. geminate is poorly understood but is believed to include parts of northern Europe, northern Asia, and the far northern regions of North America. However, over the last few decades its range has expanded significantly and now includes scattered streams in parts of the western, central, and eastern continental

United States. Although it has not yet been reported from streams in North Carolina, it has recently been documented in the neighboring states of Virginia and Tennessee, including parts of the Tennessee River system in Tennessee, primarily in tailwater reaches below dams. Colonies of D. geminate produce large amounts of extracellular stalk material that attaches to rocky stream-bottom substrates. It can form large mats, carpeting up to 100% of the stream substrate in infested reaches. This could seriously affect, and in areas eliminate, sicklefin redhorse spawning and forage habitat and reduce macro-invertebrate diversity and densities, affecting the preybase of the sicklefin. The mechanisms aiding in the spread of D. geminate from one stream to another are not fully understood; however, studies have shown that it can survive and remain viable out of water in cool, moist conditions for at least 40 days. Waterfowl, wading birds, and contaminated fishing and survey gear (e g., waders, wading boots, and wet clothing) are likely or at least potential vectors (Spaulding and Elwell 2007, pp. 1-33).

The genetic health of the surviving occurrences of the sicklefin redhorse is also of concern. Moyer et. al. (2009; p. 1441) conducted a study of the genetic diversity and relatedness of sicklefin redhorse within the Little Tennessee River population of the species and indicated that although genetic diversity within the adults of this population currently appears relatively high, this may be due to the longevity of the species the adults sampled represent progeny from reproductive events that likely occurred 7-20 years ago and the effects of population and range reduction and isolation resulting from impoundments (Fontana Reservoir and Lake Emory) to genetic diversity may not yet be apparent within the population.

Also, using the Cormack-Jolly-Seber model (Cormack 1964, pp. 429438; Jolly 1965, pp 225-247; Seber1965, pp. 249-259), based on marked and recaptured spawning sicklefin redhorse, Cantrell (pers. comm. 2009) estimated the number of spawning sicklefin at the best and currently only known spawning site in the Little Tennessee River at 85-116 males and only 15-16 females. Additional research is needed to determine what percentage of the breeding population of the sicklefin redhorse within the Little Tennessee River is represented at this site, but these numbers indicate potentially low breeding population levels and concern about the future genetic health of the population, especially if any significant loss in the number of breeding adults were to occur.

Conservation Measures Planned or Implemented :

In 2010, as part of the Tuckasegee Cooperative Stakeholders Team Settlement Agreement with Duke Energy, LLC, a small hydropower dam, the Dillsboro Dam, on the mainstem of the Tuckasegee River was removed and stream bank restoration within the former impounded river reach was carried out. It is hoped that this will allow for the expansion of sicklefin redhorse back into upstream reaches of the river.

In 2008, Scott Favrot, formerly a graduate student with NCSU in Raleigh, North Carolina, conducted a study of the reproduction and habitat ecology of adult sicklefin redhorse in the upper Hiwassee River basin and provided the Service with a copy of his thesis reporting on the findings. Also, Kyle Stowe, a graduate student with Western Carolina University, Cullowhee, North Carolina, completed a study of movement patterns and habitat use by juvenile and adult sicklefin redhorse in the Tuckasegee River Basin in 2012. The pertinent results of these two studies have been incorporated into the appropriate sections of this document.

The Service is working with Conservation Fisheries, Inc. (CFI), the NCWRC, and the Eastern Band of the Cherokee Indians (EBCI) to propagate the sicklefin redhorse (following hatchery propagation guidelines to maintain genetic diversity of the offspring produced recommended by the Services Warm Springs Technology Center, Conservation Genetics Lab in Warm Springs, Georgia [Moyer and Rousey 2007; pp. 5-6]) and reintroduce the species into currently unoccupied habitat within the species historic range. In 2007 2012, juvenile sicklefin redhorse, reared by CFI from eggs collected from the Little Tennessee River stock, have been released into the Oconaluftee River above Bryson Dam. Additional propagation and reintroduction efforts and population monitoring and studies of movement patterns, habitat use, and water quality requirements will continue into the future as necessary and feasible.

In addition, the Service has been working with biologists with the Tennessee Valley Authority; the states of North Carolina and Georgia; and, personnel with Roanoke College in Salem, Virginia and North Carolina State University in Raleigh, North Carolina and other partners to monitor the surviving populations and to identify threats and other potential recovery measures for the sicklefin redhorse.

Summary of Threats :

Hydroelectric operations, inadequate erosion/sedimentation control during agricultural, timbering, and construction activities; run off and discharge of organic and inorganic pollutants from industrial, municipal, agricultural, and other point and nonpoint sources; habitat alterations associated with channelization and instream dredging/mining activities; predation and habitat suitability impacts by non-native species; fragmentation and isolation of surviving populations; and, other natural and human related factors that adversely modify the aquatic environment have resulted in a significant reduction in the species range and habitat availability, and/or pose a significant threat to the survival of the species. We find that this species is warranted for listing throughout all its range, and, therefore, find that it is unnecessary to analyze whether it is threatened or endangered in a significant portion of its range.

For species that are being removed from candidate status:

_____ Is the removal based in whole or in part on one or more individual conservation efforts that you determined met the standards in the Policy for Evaluation of Conservation Efforts When Making Listing Decisions(PECE)?

Recommended Conservation Measures :

Assuring the long-term survival of the sicklefin redhorse will require, at a minimum: (1) protecting the existing water and habitat quality of the reaches of the river systems where the species is still surviving; and (2) improving degraded portions of the species habitat to allow for the expansion of existing populations and re-establishment of the extirpated populations. This will require compliance with existing State and Federal regulations, assistance from the public, Tribes, and local governments and industries in implementing conservation measures; and, development of agreements with power companies and other partners to provide a means of allowing the species to expand into historic habitat currently inaccessible due to dams and hydropower operations. Also, there is a need for additional research on the threats to the sicklefin redhorse, the species life history, habitat use and environmental requirements of the species (especially its early life stages), movement patterns, and propagation and population augmentation/reintroduction techniques for the species.

Priority Table

Magnitude	Immediacy	Taxonomy	Priority
High	Imminent	Monotypic genus	1
		Species	2
		Subspecies/Population	3
	Non-imminent	Monotypic genus	4
		Species	**5**
		Subspecies/Population	6
Moderate to Low	Imminent	Monotype genus	7
		Species	8
		Subspecies/Population	9
	Non-Imminent	Monotype genus	10
		Species	11
		Subspecies/Population	12

Rationale for Change in Listing Priority Number:

Magnitude:

All of the surviving occurrences of the Sicklefin redhorse are restricted to relatively short reaches of the streams they occupy. Their limited distributions make them extremely vulnerable to the effects from single catastrophic events (such as toxic chemical spills, major sedimentation events, channel modification, etc.) and/or the cumulative effects of lesser impacts to their habitat and numbers. Although the majority of the streams still occupied by the species occur in areas that are presently primarily rural, many of the communities within the watersheds of these streams are experiencing increasing development pressure, both commercial and residential, and are developing plans for upgrading and improving their infrastructure (e, g., roads, water supplies, sewer/wastewater treatment systems, etc.) to provide for increased densities of development. Because of the effects this development can have on water quality and habitat suitability of the Sicklefin, the magnitude of the threat to the species is high.

Imminence :

Although the threats faced by the Sicklefin redhorse are significant, it is not anticipated that the species will be subjected to these threats in the immediate future (within the next 1-2 years), so the immediacy of the threats remains non-imminent.

__Yes__ Have you promptly reviewed all of the information received regarding the species for the purpose of determination whether emergency listing is needed?

Emergency Listing Review

__No__ Is Emergency Listing Warranted?

No, although the threats to the species are high, because they are not imminent, emergency listing is not warranted at this time.

Description of Monitoring:

The state of Georgia monitors the sicklefin population in the state at least once every 2 years; and, the NCWRC and NCDWQ conduct periodic fish sampling/surveys that include the streams supporting the species and document all observations of the species. The NCWRC and the Service, together with other partners monitor one of the primary sicklefin redhorse spawning sites on the Little Tennessee River as part of an effort to collect eggs for controlled propagation of the species. Additional studies to determine habitat use, recruitment, priority habitat areas, and threats to the species will continue as resources allow.

Indicate which State(s) (within the range of the species) provided information or comments on the species or latest species assessment:

Georgia,North Carolina

Indicate which State(s) did not provide any information or comment:

none

State Coordination:

Responses were received from the EBC, NC Museum of Natural History, and NCDWQ indicating that they had no information concerning the species. No responses were received from the NCWRC or the GADNR. The Sicklefin Redhorse is identified as a priority species in both the NC and GA State Wildlife Action Plans. (GADNR, 2005, Appendix A. pp. 6, 26, 32, 33, 37, and 68; NCWRC, 2005 pp. 286, 288, 289, 291, 295 - 298, and 301).

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Approval/Concurrence:

Lead Regions must obtain written concurrence from all other Regions within the range of the species before recommending changes, including elevations or removals from candidate status and listing priority changes; the Regional Director must approve all such recommendations. The Director must concur on all resubmitted 12-month petition findings, additions or removal of species from candidate status, and listing priority changes.

Approve:  07/15/2013
Date

Concur:  10/28/2013
Date

Did not concur: _____ _____
Date

Director's Remarks: