



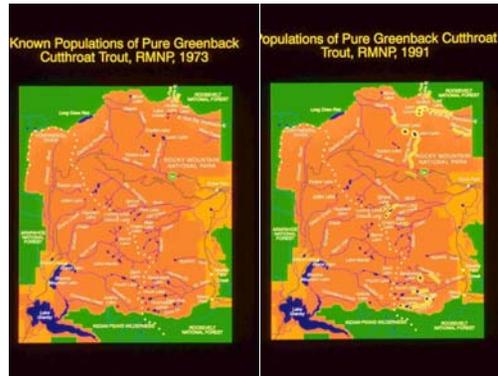
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Bring Back the Greenback Cutthroat Trout

Trout: Aquatic Species Conservation & Management

History:

- Greenback cutthroat trout declined due to competition from non-natives, hybridizations and habitat degradation.
- In 1937 Greenbacks were thought to be extinct, but two extant populations were re-discovered.
- Cooperative efforts between USBLM, CSU, USFS, USFWS, CDOW, RMNP & Fort Carson improved their population status.
- In 1978, Greenbacks were down-listed to threatened under the *Endangered Species Act*.



To bring back the Greenback we must continue to:

- Identify suitable habitats.
- Reclaim stream from non-natives with chemical treatments.
- Use barriers to restrict re-colonization by unwanted fish species and diseases.
- Reintroduce greenbacks in suitable habitats.



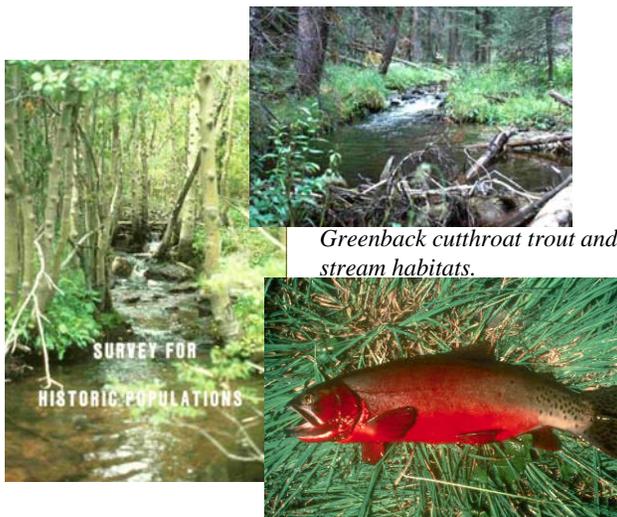
Natural and artificial barriers prevent unwanted fish species and diseases from re-entering habitats.

From 2 populations known in 1973, there are now over 200 km of streams and over 150 ha of lakes, that have the same morphology of greenbacks collected in the late 1800's.

To Recover the Greenback, we need to:

- Resolve current debate on DNA markers.
- Revise recovery plan.
- Complete a long-term management plan

The CO FCO completes this work through recovery team partnerships (CDOW, FS, BLM, NPS), Trout Unlimited volunteers and reimbursable funds from Rocky Mountain National Park.



Greenback cutthroat trout and stream habitats.



Preparing & treating National Park waters with antimycin to remove unwanted competing species.

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