

Northern Redbelly Dace (*Chrosomus eos*)

Conservation Status Rank Summary

February 23, 2024

For details on assessment and ranking methodology, see: [Conservation Status Assessment Definitions, Process, Rank Factors, and Calculation of State Ranks for Montana Species](#)

Rarity and Trends

Rank Factor	Date Assessed	Value	Score	Data Source	Comments
Rarity					
Range Extent	2024-02-14	Y: 156273.4 km ²	3.930	MTNHP Range Maps	None
Area of Occupancy	2024-02-23	2000 1km ² cells	3.440	FWP Fish Distribution Layer	FWP Fish Distribution layer, reaches without pike
Number of Occurrences			-		Factor not used in ranking.
Population Size			-		Factor not used in ranking.
# of Occurrences in Good Condition			-		Factor not used in ranking.
% of Area Occupied in Good Condition			-		Factor not used in ranking.
Environmental Specificity	2010-01-22	Narrow	-	MTNHP Species Rank Data Table	Factor not used in ranking. Present in a variety of prairie stream sizes and substrates, but dependent on clearer, cooler, waters with macrophytes. Relatively intolerant of impacts to habitats. Methodology: NS (2003) Original Score: B
Rarity is calculated by averaging weighted factor scores: $((3.93 \times 1) + (3.44 \times 2)) / 3 = 3.60$					
Trends					
Short-term Trend	2024-02-14	-25.0%	-0.070	Nagel 2020	MFWP unpublished data on 13 monitoring sections analyzed by NClancy...given limited data, had to look at past 20 years R-Code available. Have also disappeared from Battle Creek (Nagel 2020). Populations in Beaver Creek seem to be self sustaining (Nagel 2018)
Long-term Trend	2024-02-14	[-67.0, -32.0%]	[-0.220, -0.140]	Stringer 2018	None
Trends score is calculated by summing weighted short and long-term trend scores: $((-0.07 \times 2) + [(-0.22, -0.14) \times 1]) = [-0.36, -0.28]$					

Threats

Rank Factor	Date Assessed	Value	Score	Data Source	Comments
Threats					
Overall Threat Impact		Very high	0.000		None
Intrinsic Vulnerability	2010-01-22	Not intrinsically vulnerable	-	MTNHP Species Rank Data Table	Factor not used in ranking. Longevity of 3-4 years Methodology: NS (2003) Original Score: C
Threat score is calculated from Overall Threat Impact when available or Intrinsic Vulnerability if not: (0.00) = 0.00					

Individual Threats Data

Threat Category	Date Assessed	Impact Score	Scope	Severity	Immediacy	Comments
Invasive & Other Problematic Species, Genes & Diseases	2024-02-14	High	Large	Extreme	High	Stringer (2018) and Nagel (2018,2020) show very strong, negative relationships between Northern Pike presence and Redbelly Dace. Sustaining populations seem to rarely have Pike and sometimes have a barrier preventing invasion. 93% loss is from Stringer who found only 1/14 sites with Chrosomus had co-occurring Pike. Slightly more overlap with non-native trout, but usually in complex habitat (Stringer pers. comm). Allison predicts approx. 50% of populations are not protected from invasion (Stringer pers. comm.)
Climate Change & Severe Weather	2024-02-14	High	Pervasive	Serious	High	Warming water temperatures may result in significant loss of habitat
Threat Tally: 0 - Very High, 2 - High, 0 - Medium, 0 - Low Overall Threat Impact* = Very high						

*See [Conservation Status Assessment Definitions, Process, Rank Factors, and Calculation of State Ranks for Montana Species](#) for calculation of Overall Threat Impact based on the number and impact of individual threats.

Conservation Status Rank Calculation

Raw score

Rarity: $(3.60 \times 70\%)$ + Threats: $(0.00 \times 30\%)$ + Trends: $([-0.36, -0.28]) = [2.16, 2.24]$

Calculated Rank: S2

Accepted Rank	S2
Date Approved	2024-09-30
Approval Authority	Montana Species of Concern Committee
Rank Justification	Species is facing significant threats from the invasion of northern pike and has undergone local extirpation and continues to decline.

Supplementary Information

Montana Natural Heritage Program. 2021. Conservation Status Assessment Definitions, Process, Rank Factors, and Calculation of State Ranks for Montana Species. 18 p.

https://mtnhp.mt.gov/docs/Montana_State_Rank_Criteria_20211201.pdf

Montana Field Guide Species Account:

<https://fieldguide.mt.gov/speciesDetail.aspx?elcode=AFCJB31020>

Predicted Suitable Habitat Model:

<https://mtnhp.mt.gov/resources/models/?elcode=AFCJB31020>

Information Needs

Information needs are assessed by considering the availability of factors used to assess species status as well as the quality of these assessments. Current information availability and quality to inform Conservation Status Rank for this species are highlighted.

Rank Factor	Assessment Category	Value	Criteria
General Status	Status Quality	Adequate	Calculated rank has low uncertainty and is represented by a single rank (e.g. S3); accepted rank may be adjusted to a range rank (e.g. S2S3)
		Poor	Rank assessed as SU or calculated rank has notable uncertainty and corresponds to a range rank with 2 or more values (e.g. S2?, S1S3, or S4S5)
Rarity	Range Quality	Adequate	Range polygon adequately represents area of probable occupancy and does not include substantial unoccupied areas; range may be adequately defined and still include areas of unsuitable habitat (e.g. mountain ranges for plains species)
		Marginal	Range polygon defined, but may include or exclude notable areas where the species may or may not occur on the landscape
		Poor	Range polygon not defined
	Habitat Quality	Adequate	Species-habitat relationship is well-defined (e.g. relevant literature or robust habitat model available)
		Marginal	Understanding of species-habitat relationship is adequate among some but not all habitats (e.g. literature covers similar habitats outside of Montana or habitat model performance is only somewhat adequate)
		Poor	Species-habitat relationship is not well understood
Threats	Threat Quality	Adequate	Threat Impact is a single value (including "Unthreatened")
		Marginal	Threat Impact assessed at more than one value (e.g. "High - Medium")
		Poor	Threat Impact is Unknown but Intrinsic Vulnerability is assessed
		Unknown	Threat Impact is Unknown and Intrinsic Vulnerability is not assessed
Trends	Recency	Current	Short-term Trend assessment date less than 10 years old
		Out of Date but Adequate	Short-term Trend assessment date is more than 10 years old or Unknown, but species is Unthreatened
		Out of Date	Short-term Trend assessment date more than 10 years old
		Not Available	Short-term Trend data are not available
	Trend Quality	Sufficient	Short-term Trend assessed at a single value or multiple values with a minimum trend greater than -10% (stable or increasing)
		Unknown but Sufficient	Short-term Trend is Unknown, but species is Unthreatened
		Poor	Short-term Trend is less than -10% (in decline) with two or more values selected
		Unknown	Short-term Trend is Unknown

Summary of Information Availability

Information to assess status is available.

Summary of Information Needs

No further information is needed. Given the ongoing declines, monitoring should continue.

Additional Threat Details

The table below contains the complete threats assessment for this species. While the Conservation Status Rank Calculation is based on cumulative, broadly categorized (Level 1) threats data, threats are assessed and tracked for more specifically categorized (Level 2) threats when available.

Threat Category	Date Assessed	Assessed By	Data Source	Scope	Severity	Immediacy	Comments
Invasive & Other Problematic Species, Genes & Diseases - 8.1 - Invasive Non-Native/Alien Species/Diseases	2024-02-14	Niall Clancy	Stringer (2018) and Nagel (2018,2020)	Large	Extreme	High	Stringer (2018) and Nagel (2018,2020) show very strong, negative relationships between Northern Pike presence and Redbelly Dace. Sustaining populations seem to rarely have Pike and sometimes have a barrier preventing invasion. 93% loss is from Stringer who found only 1/14 sites with Chrosomus had co-occurring Pike. Slightly more overlap with non-native trout, but usually in complex habitat (Stringer pers. comm). Allison predicts approx. 50% of populations are not protected from invasion (Stringer pers. comm.)
Climate Change & Severe Weather - 11.1 - Habitat Shifting & Alteration	2024-02-14	Niall Clancy	Clancy et al. in review	Pervasive	Serious	High	Warming water temperatures may result in significant loss of habitat