## Warm Large River

A Brief Ecological Description of this Michigan River Type

Warm Large River segments are defined (by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Fisheries Division) as typically having drainage areas greater than 300 mi<sup>2</sup> and warm July mean water temperatures great than 69.8 °F. They generally occur downriver of Warm-Transitional Small Rivers and Warm Small Rivers where rivers grow to a size where July water temperatures become warm and very stable diurnally. Warm Large Rivers occur in landscapes of medium to fine textured geologies and flat to gentle topographic relief, where groundwater deliveries to stream channels are moderate to minimal. Warm Large Rivers are most common in southern Michigan.

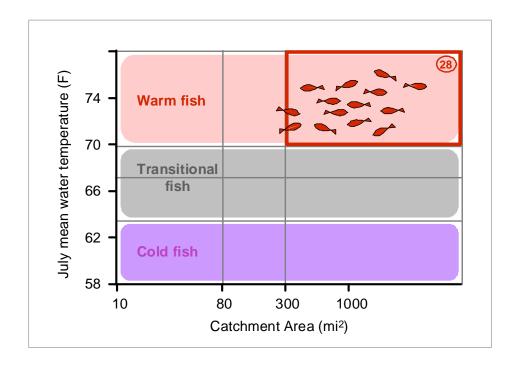
Figure 1. Geographic distribution of Warm Large River segments in Michigan.



## Fish Species of Warm Large Rivers

The typical summer fish assemblage of a Michigan **Warm Large River** includes a wide variety (30-40) of fish species adapted to warm and diurnally stable temperatures (carps, shiners, minnows, suckers, redhorses, bullheads, catfishes, pikes, sunfishes, basses, darters, and walleyes).

Figure 2. Michigan's **Warm Large Rivers** type highlighted (**red box**) on the environmental gradients of river segment drainage areas and July mean water temperatures. The typical number of characteristic fish species for this river type is shown circled in red. And the proportional makeup of the expected fish assemblage for this river type is shown by the number of colored fish icons representing each of three thermal preference zones.



Photos of some fish species characteristic of Michigan's **Warm Large Rivers**. Warm fishes are **red font**.





























Fish species characteristic of Michigan's **Warm Large Rivers**. This is a generalized, potential species list for an "average" river site; samples from any specific site are expected to be a variable subset of this list. Fish species are listed in descending order of their preferred mean July temperature, based on Michigan river surveys (Zorn et al. In press). Warm species are red font; thermally transitional species are grey font.

Flathead catfish

Channel catfish

Spotfin shiner

Mimic shiner

Golden redhorse

Common carp

Smallmouth bass

Silver redhorse

Black redhorse

Freshwater drum

Greater redhorse

Northern hog sucker

Brown bullhead

Stonecat

Shorthead redhorse

Walleye

Rock bass

Rosyface shiner

Sand shiner

Greenside darter

Logperch

Northern pike

Bluntnose minnow

Common shiner

Hornyhead chub

Rainbow darter

Blackside darter

White sucker

## Literature on Michigan River and Stream Fish Assemblages and their Relationship to Summer Water Temperatures

- Bailey, R. M., and G. R. Smith. 2002. Names of Michigan fishes. Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Fisheries Division, Ann Arbor.
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- Lyons, J., T. G. Zorn, J. Stewart, P. W. Seelbach, K. E. Wehrly, and L. Wang. In Press. Defining, characterizing, and quantifying coolwater streams and their fish assemblages in Michigan and Wisconsin, USA. North American Journal of Fisheries Management.
- Wehrly, K. E., M. J. Wiley, and P. W. Seelbach. 2003. Classifying regional variation in thermal regime based on stream fish community patterns. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 132:18–38.
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- Zorn, T. G., P. W. Seelbach, E. S. Rutherford, T. C. Wills, S. Cheng, and M. J. Wiley. 2008. A regional-scale habitat suitability model to assess the effects of flow reduction on fish assemblages in Michigan streams. Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Fisheries Research Report 2089, Ann Arbor.