

Article

Using Isotopic Data to Evaluate *Esox lucius* (Linnaeus, 1758) Natal Origins in a Hydrologically Complex River Basin

Ryan M. Fitzpatrick ^{1,*} , Dana L. Winkelman ²  and Brett M. Johnson ³ ¹ Colorado Parks and Wildlife, 317 West Prospect Rd., Fort Collins, CO 80526, USA² U.S. Geological Survey, Colorado Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unity, 1484 Campus Delivery, Fort Collins, CO 80523, USA; dana.winkelman@colostate.edu³ Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Conservation Biology, 1474 Campus Delivery, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523, USA; brett.johnson@colostate.edu

* Correspondence: ryan.fitzpatrick@state.co.us; Tel.: +1-970-472-4336

Abstract: Otolith microchemistry has emerged as a powerful technique with which to identify the natal origins of fishes, but it relies on differences in underlying geology that may occur over large spatial scales. An examination of how small a spatial scale on which this technique can be implemented, especially in water bodies that share a large proportion of their flow, would be useful for guiding aquatic invasive species control efforts. We examined trace isotopic signatures in northern pike (*Esox lucius*) otoliths to estimate their provenance between two reservoirs in the Upper Yampa River Basin, Colorado, USA. This is a challenging study area as these reservoirs are only 11-rkm apart on the same river and thus share a high proportion of their inflow. We found that three isotopes (⁸⁶Sr, ¹³⁷Ba, and ⁵⁵Mn) were useful in discriminating between these reservoirs, but their signatures varied annually, and the values overlapped. Strontium isotope ratios (⁸⁷Sr/⁸⁶Sr) were different between sites and relatively stable across three years, which made them an ideal marker for determining northern pike provenance. Our study demonstrates the usefulness of otolith microchemistry for natal origin determination within the same river over a relatively small spatial scale when there are geologic differences between sites, especially geologic differences underlying tributaries between sites.

Keywords: conservation; isotopic signature; non-native species control; northern pike; otolith microchemistry; Yampa River; Colorado; USA



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1. Introduction

Invasive species can have a strong negative influence on aquatic communities, and invasive piscivores are a contributing factor in the decline of native fish populations worldwide [1–3]. The control of nonnative species is critical for conservation, and piscivore management typically focuses on the system-wide removal of nonnative fishes accompanied by management efforts to reintroduce or enhance populations of those that are native [4,5]. However, controlling established nonnative piscivores is problematic and is frequently unsuccessful [2,6,7]. Ultimately, the success or failure of removal efforts depends on the probability of reinvasion and an understanding of the sources of established nonnative piscivores.

Determining natal origins by traditional means can be challenging due to problems associated with marking and recapturing juvenile fish [8]. For instance, mechanical marking techniques are usually not appropriate for small juvenile fish and mechanical marks can be lost [9]. However, it is well known that analyses of isotopic concentrations in calcified structures can be reliably used to discriminate among fish that have spawned in different water bodies [10–12]. Otoliths are calcified structures in fish that are important for balance and hearing [13–15]. The microstructure of otoliths can be used to examine the age and growth of fishes [16–18], and the size and shape of otoliths are associated with environmental and population characteristics, which can be a diagnostic tool to discriminate fish from

different geographical areas [19–22]. Otolith microchemistry has been used to estimate the provenance of several fish species in freshwater [23–26], movements between fresh and saltwater [27–29], and hatchery versus natural production [30]. It has also been shown to be a useful technique in the Rocky Mountain region for evaluating fish movement and origin [31–34]. The advantage of using otolith isotopic composition is that each fish in the population develops a signature unique to its natal geographical location that is retained for life. Therefore, in large populations with several suspected sources, each individual's hatch location can potentially be identified.

Otolith microchemistry has the highest probability of success when used over a large geographic scale with different sources of water. For example, Gibson-Reinemer et al. [31] used this technique to provide elemental “fingerprints” of hatcheries across Colorado. However, none of these sites were in close spatial proximity, and their water sources could be either surface flows or pumped from an aquifer. Isotopes most frequently used in these analyses include strontium (^{86}Sr), barium (^{137}Ba), and manganese (^{55}Mn), which have been shown to derive from geologic sources [22,23,35]. Other isotopes have also been used, but care must be taken in the selection of isotopes. For example, sodium (^{23}Na) has potential contamination concerns, and zinc (^{66}Zn) has been linked to diet rather than waterborne sources [36]. Isotopic analyses often use strontium isotope ratios. For example, Wolff et al. [34] examined $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotopes in the Yampa River (Colorado, USA), but that study had just five samples from the two reservoirs included in this study (Lake Catamount and Stagecoach Reservoir) and they were collected in only one year, so they were not able to examine temporal variation in these signatures. However, Wolff et al. [34] was able to demonstrate the usefulness of isotopic ratio data on a large spatial scale, in this case the Upper Colorado River Basin, USA, with multiple fish species. The isotopic signatures were unique among reservoirs and overlapped among species [34].

To obtain finer-scale information, spatial heterogeneity and temporal variation in environmental signatures must be quantified [37,38]. If temporal variation in signatures is detected, resource-intensive efforts would be required to collect fish annually to build a bank of elemental signatures to identify multiple age classes of fishes. Ciepiela and Walters [38] demonstrated the utility of strontium isotopic ratios ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{89}\text{Sr}$) within a basin, but were not able to differentiate sites within a single stream. Small spatial scale applications and the temporal variability of isotopic ratios need to be evaluated, particularly for water bodies that share a high proportion of their flow. Although application of otolith microchemistry is challenging, for example, temperature, salinity, diet, and physiological stress may affect otolith microchemistry [36,39–42], it can be a powerful tool for estimating the origins of fishes.

Northern pike (*Esox lucius*) are a widespread nonnative piscivore that are responsible for reductions in native fish populations, especially in the arid western United States [43–45]. Northern pike are not native in the Colorado River Basin and are a major predatory threat to four U.S. federally listed species: the Colorado pikeminnow (*Ptychocheilus lucius*), humpback chub (*Gila cypha*), razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*), and the bonytail (*Gila elegans*) [46,47]. Johnson et al. [48] estimated that northern pike consumed more fish on a per-capita basis than any other fish species in the Yampa River. Control efforts for northern pike are ongoing in the Yampa River, which would benefit from more information regarding sources of recruitment [47,49]. The Yampa River is located in northwest Colorado and flows primarily to the west from its headwaters in the Flat Tops Wilderness to the Green River near the Colorado/Utah border (Figure 1a). Geologic composition underlying the Yampa River is diverse (Figure 1b), and this may be reflected in water chemistry which ultimately affects the chemical composition of fish otoliths [50–52]. It is largely free flowing, with extreme changes in flow being driven by snowmelt [50]. Flows generally begin increasing in April, with maximum flows in May and June, and then decreasing flows beginning in July. Northern pike were stocked in Elkhead Reservoir (which is 98 rkm downstream of Lake Catamount in the Yampa River Basin) in 1977 and likely escaped into the Yampa River from the reservoir in the late 1970s [54]. Subsequently,

they spread throughout the Yampa River as there was no barrier in place after the dam was built. However, an outlet screen and spillway net have since been added to prevent escapement [55]. Two reservoirs in the upper Yampa River have established populations of northern pike: Stagecoach Reservoir and Lake Catamount. Dam construction on Lake Catamount was completed in 1978 and Stagecoach Reservoir was constructed in 1989. Northern pike were first detected in Stagecoach Reservoir in 1994, potentially from an illicit introduction, and then in Lake Catamount in 1995, likely as escapees from Stagecoach Reservoir [49]. Escapement is more likely than illicit introduction for Lake Catamount because this is a private reservoir closed to public access and the priority of the lake's management is a rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) fishery, to which an illicit northern pike introduction would be detrimental. The Lake Catamount dam is a complete barrier to upstream fish movement, so the establishment of these populations is not likely from upstream movement of the initial stocking into Elkhead Reservoir.

Stagecoach Reservoir and Lake Catamount are both located on the mainstem Yampa River and are separated by 11 rkm (Figure 1a). Stagecoach Reservoir is 316 ha with a mean depth of 13 m and has a substantial amount of seasonally inundated terrestrial vegetation that northern pike can use for spawning [56]. Lake Catamount is 228 ha with a mean depth of 4 m. The southern portion of Lake Catamount is relatively shallow with extensive vegetation, making it a highly productive northern pike habitat. These reservoirs are likely major sources of northern pike recruitment into the Yampa River, and northern pike eradication efforts are ongoing in Lake Catamount and other areas in the Upper Colorado River Basin [56–58]. Active control efforts have not been enacted on Stagecoach Reservoir because it is logistically infeasible. Therefore, Stagecoach Reservoir will likely remain a source of northern pike recruitment to Lake Catamount and the Yampa River for at least the near future. A clearer understanding of northern pike recruitment dynamics and sources would help control efforts in the basin.

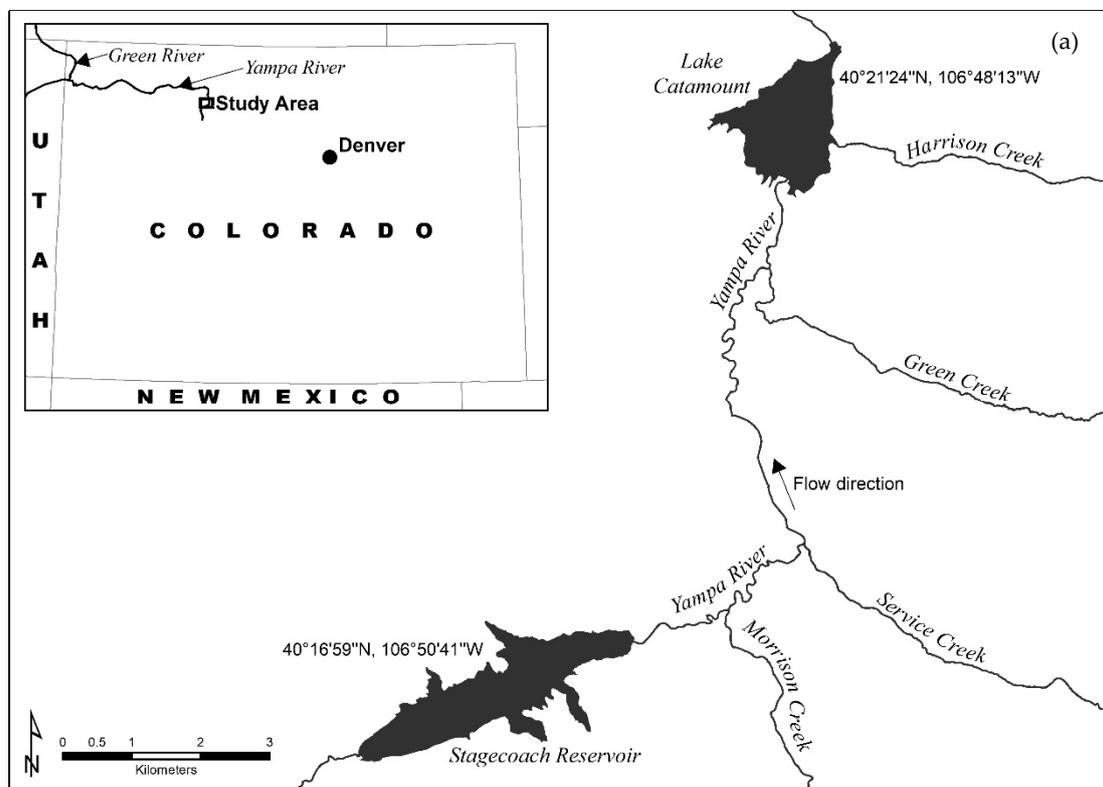


Figure 1. Cont.

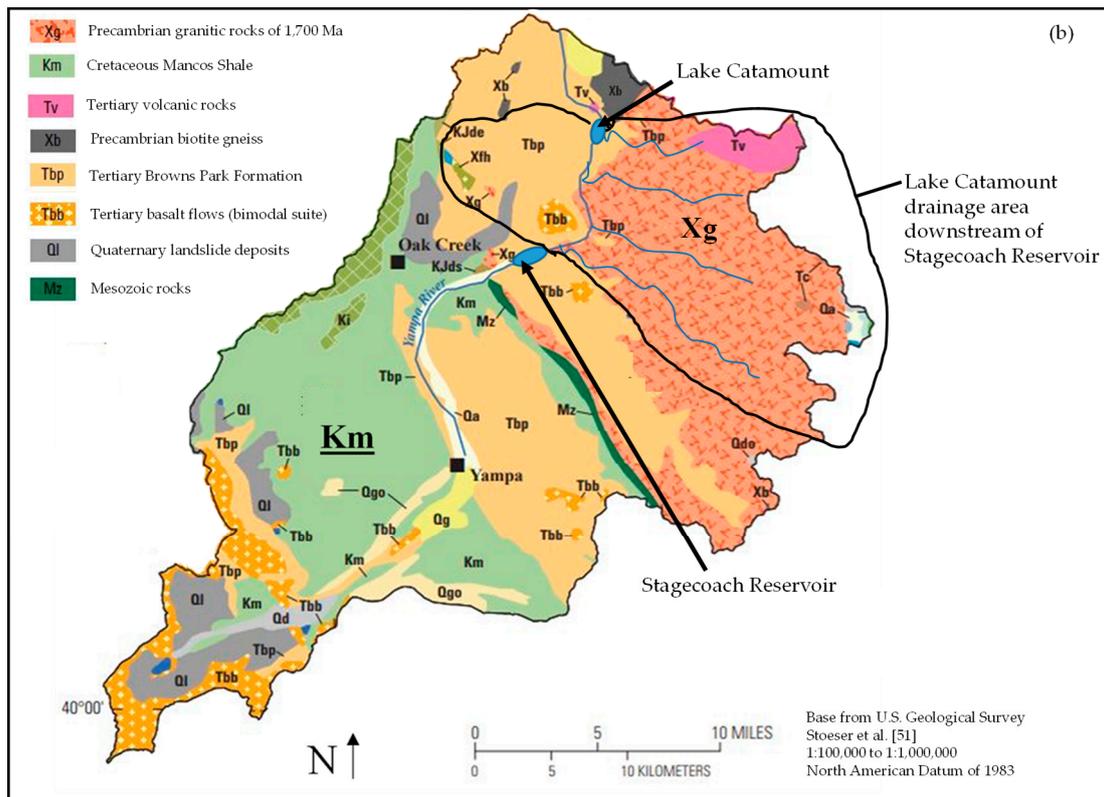


Figure 1. The study area (a) was located in northwest Colorado, USA between Stagecoach Reservoir and Lake Catamount. Geological differences (b) in the upper Yampa River Basin, Colorado (revised from Bauch et al. [50]). The Yampa River flows north from Stagecoach Reservoir to Lake Catamount. The high gradient tributaries that flow from the east into Lake Catamount and into the Yampa River between Stagecoach Reservoir and Lake Catamount have an underlying geology of Precambrian granite rocks of 1700 Ma (red area labeled Xg). The area south of Stagecoach Reservoir has lower gradient tributaries that flow over Cretaceous Mancos Shale (green area labeled Km). Definitions of other colors and abbreviations are provided in Bauch et al. [50]. Base map obtained from Stoesser et al. [53].

The purpose of our study was to examine the usefulness of isotopic data derived from otolith microchemistry to inform us of the natal origins of northern pike in the Upper Yampa River, Colorado. The specific objectives of our study were to (1) compare isotopic signatures from two reservoirs in the Upper Yampa River that are potential sources of northern pike recruitment in the Yampa River and (2) estimate temporal variation in isotopic data.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Otolith Collection and Processing

Age-0 northern pike were collected using either boat electrofishing or seines. We assumed that age-0 northern pike collected in our study were captured in the reservoir in which they hatched, and we believe that this is a reasonable assumption for the following reasons. To become entrained in dam releases, age-0 northern pike would have to move long distances through unsuitable habitats, which is unlikely as it is known that age-0 northern pike remain near vegetation for protection and food [59]. Given that Lake Catamount lies downstream of Stagecoach Reservoir, age-0 northern pike could potentially emigrate from Stagecoach Reservoir into Lake Catamount. Therefore, fish collected in Lake Catamount that were classified as Stagecoach Reservoir may have originated from Stagecoach Reservoir. However, tagging evidence suggests that the emigration of even larger pike from Stagecoach Reservoir to Lake Catamount is rare. Orabutt [56] floy-tagged 864 northern pike > 250 mm in total length in Stagecoach Reservoir, yet only one tagged fish was reportedly recaptured in Lake Catamount despite intense sampling efforts, and

even that record was suspect due to the unrealistic estimated growth rate [60]. In addition, the Yampa River between the reservoirs has a relatively high gradient and trout dominate the fish assemblage, including the piscivorous brown trout (*Salmo trutta*). A lacustrine species such as northern pike would be vulnerable to predation by larger-bodied trout known to inhabit the river between the two reservoirs, further decreasing the probability that a recently hatched pike would make it from Stagecoach Reservoir to Lake Catamount in the short time between hatching and when collections were made. Due to the biology of age-0 northern pike, the small size of fish used in this study, and the physical characteristics of our study sites, we think that age-0 movement between sites was minimal.

Northern pike were placed individually in plastic storage bags, stored on ice, and transported to the Colorado Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Laboratory in Fort Collins, Colorado, USA, where they were stored frozen until otoliths were removed. Plastic utensils and working surfaces were used to reduce the risk of metal contamination. The workspace and all utensils were cleaned with diluted nitric acid (10:1) before removing otoliths and before fish from another location were processed. Otoliths were placed in a Petri dish with distilled water to remove remaining tissue, dried on a paper towel, and placed into a labeled 10 mL plastic centrifuge tube and stored in an envelope. Otolith preparation for geochemical analysis followed the protocols set forth in Whitley et al. [61].

Isotopic concentrations of otoliths was analyzed using Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (LA-ICP-MS) at the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) laboratory in Lakewood, Colorado, USA, using a Perkin Elmer ALAN6000 ICP-MS and a CETAC Technologies LSX-5 laser system with a 25 μm spot size, 10 HZ pulse frequency, and 8–9 J energy. The particles ablated during the analyses were entrained in a carrier gas (Ar) and transported directly to the ICP-MS. With the use of standard reference materials specifically designed for in situ analyses (e.g., Wilson et al. [62]), the raw LA-ICP-MS data could be converted to quantitative concentrations. The raw signals were qualitatively evaluated for distinct changes in elemental response. Once the integration area was selected, data were converted to concentration using the methods of Longerich et al. [63]. Calcium (40% in CaCO_3) was used as the internal standard (USGS calcium carbonate reference material MACS-1). Drift was monitored using periodic analyses with MACS-1. Internal detection limits were 4.9034 ppm for ^{86}Sr , 1.870 ppm for ^{137}Ba , and 1.3682 ppm for ^{55}Mn . No indications of vaterite were observed, so we were confident that the otoliths consisted of aragonite and that the elemental concentrations reflected those in the environment [64].

The isotopic ratios of the otoliths were analyzed at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution Plasma Mass Spectrometry Facility, Woods Hole, Massachusetts, USA, using a Thermo Finnigan Neptune multicollector ICP-MS coupled with a New Wave Research UP 193 nm excimer laser ablation system. The laser was configured to run at 80% intensity, 10 Hz pulse rate, 35 μm laser beam spot size, 5 μm per second laser scan speed, and 550 μm laser ablation distance. Data normalization and standardization followed the protocol set forth in Wolff et al. [34]. Otoliths and standards were normalized to a daily mean of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standard reference material 987 (SRM 987; accepted $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ of 0.71024) using the following formula: $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_{\text{normalized}} = (0.71024 \div \text{SRM 987}_{\text{measured}}) \times ^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}_{\text{sample}}$ [34]. Dissolved otolith certified reference material (CRM, [65]; accepted $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ of 0.70918); and SRM 987 produced daily mean (± 1 standard deviation, SD; sample size) $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ of 0.70916 (± 0.00001 ; $n = 5$), and 0.71029 (± 0.00006), respectively, and ablations of marine sclerosponge produced a daily mean $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ of 0.70918 (± 0.00003 ; $n = 4$) [34].

2.2. Statistical Methods

The concentrations of three isotopes, strontium (^{86}Sr), barium (^{137}Ba), and manganese (^{55}Mn), were analyzed using a nonlinear Discriminant Function Analysis (DFA). A nonlinear analysis was performed to accommodate differences in sample sizes between locations and potential differences in the variation of the isotopic signatures [66]. We examined classification accuracy using reclassification to avoid an individual fish's isotopic signature

affecting the discriminant function (DF). Assumptions of the DFA include multivariate normality, testing for multivariate outliers, and homogeneity of variances and covariances [67]. Otolith isotopic concentrations were \log_{10} transformed to meet the assumption of homogeneity of variance [66].

Temporal variation in isotopic signatures was examined using multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) and the same suite of three isotopes. Assumptions of MANOVA are the same as the DFA [67]. Pillai's trace was used as the test statistic to detect annual differences in isotopic signatures since it is robust to violations of the homogeneity of covariance assumption [66]. Eigenvalues and canonical correlations for each axis were reported for canonical axes that contributed at least 10% of the variation in the DF.

Isotopic analyses that involved models examining year and site effects were compared by a mixed linear model in Proc Mixed in SAS (version 9.1.3). Models were ranked by their Akaike information criterion for small sample size differences (ΔAIC_c) relative to the best model in the set. Akaike weights (w_i) quantify the probability that a particular model is the best model in the set given the data and the model set. Model weights were calculated from the equation given in Turkheimer et al. [68]. Strontium isotopic ratios were compared among sites and years using box plots in SigmaPlot[®] 12 (Systat Software Inc., San Jose, CA, USA).

3. Results

From 2005–2007, we collected 141 age-0 northern pike from Lake Catamount and 96 from Stagecoach Reservoir. Strontium isotopic concentrations in Lake Catamount were not stable, with increasing concentrations from 2005 (mean \pm 95% CI; 548 ± 52 ppm), 2006 (893 ± 46 ppm), and 2007 (1216 ± 53 ppm) (Figure 2). Strontium isotopic signatures were more stable in Stagecoach Reservoir, though the concentration did increase in 2007 (896 ± 28 ppm) compared to 2005 (750 ± 34 ppm) and 2006 (787 ± 44 ppm). Barium signatures in Stagecoach Reservoir were fairly stable, but the concentration decreased in 2007 (24 ± 3 ppm) compared to 2005 (29 ± 3 ppm) and 2006 (33 ± 4 ppm). Lake Catamount barium concentration was highest in 2006 (48 ± 4 ppm), versus 2005 (38 ± 3 ppm) and 2007 (41 ± 3 ppm). Manganese isotopic concentrations were similar in Stagecoach Reservoir, though concentration and variation increased each year from 2005 (31 ± 4 ppm) to 2006 (40 ± 6 ppm) and 2007 (59 ± 17 ppm). Manganese isotopic concentration in Lake Catamount was similar in 2005 (55 ± 12 ppm) and 2006 (54 ± 8 ppm), but it increased in 2007 (123 ± 15 ppm).

The isotopic concentration classification accuracy averaged 86% with a range of 73–100% (Figure 3). Multivariate discriminant function analysis indicated that strontium had the highest canonical correlations in 2005 and 2007 and barium had the highest in 2006 (Table 1). All canonical axes were significant ($p < 0.001$). MANOVA using strontium, barium, and manganese indicated signatures within sites varied among years (Pillai's trace statistic; $p < 0.01$), with the exception of Stagecoach Reservoir between 2005 and 2006 ($p = 0.11$).

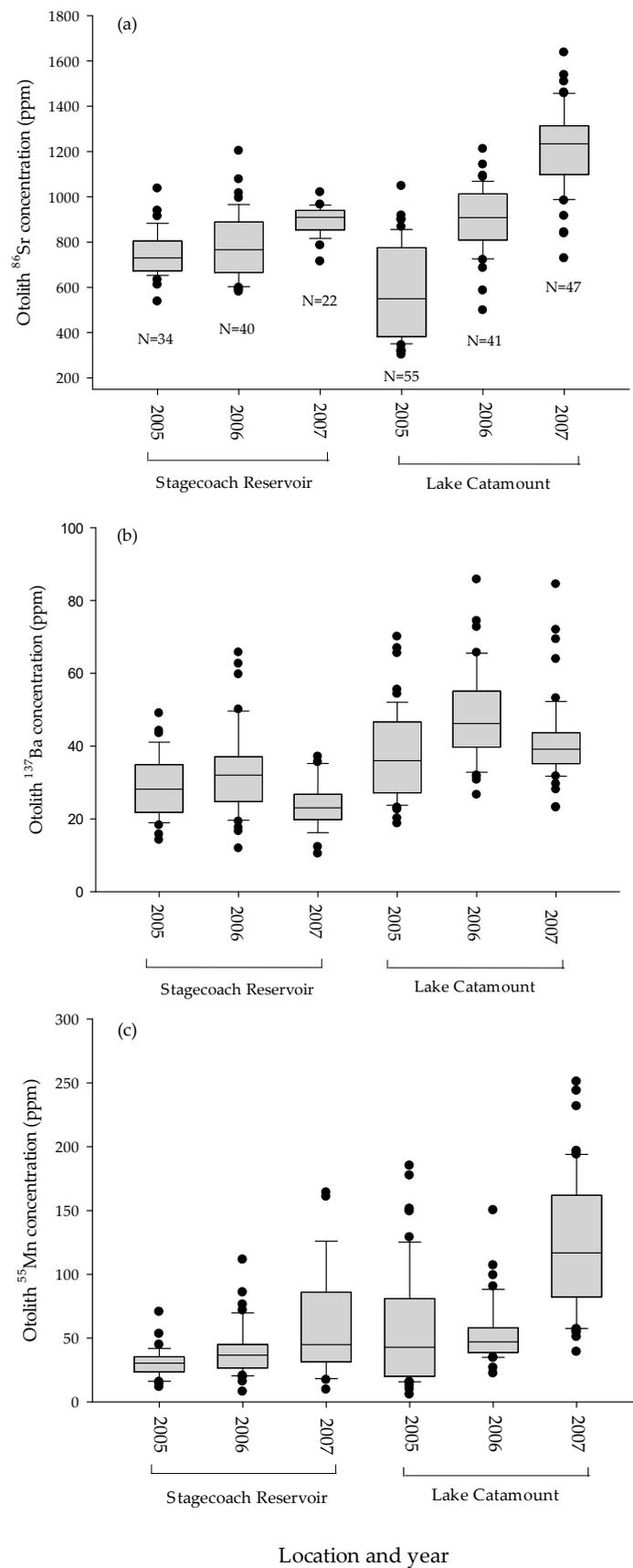


Figure 2. Box plots of northern pike otolith isotopic concentrations ((a) ^{86}Sr , (b) ^{137}Ba , and (c) ^{55}Mn) collected from Lake Catamount and Stagecoach Reservoir, Colorado, USA, from 2005–2007.

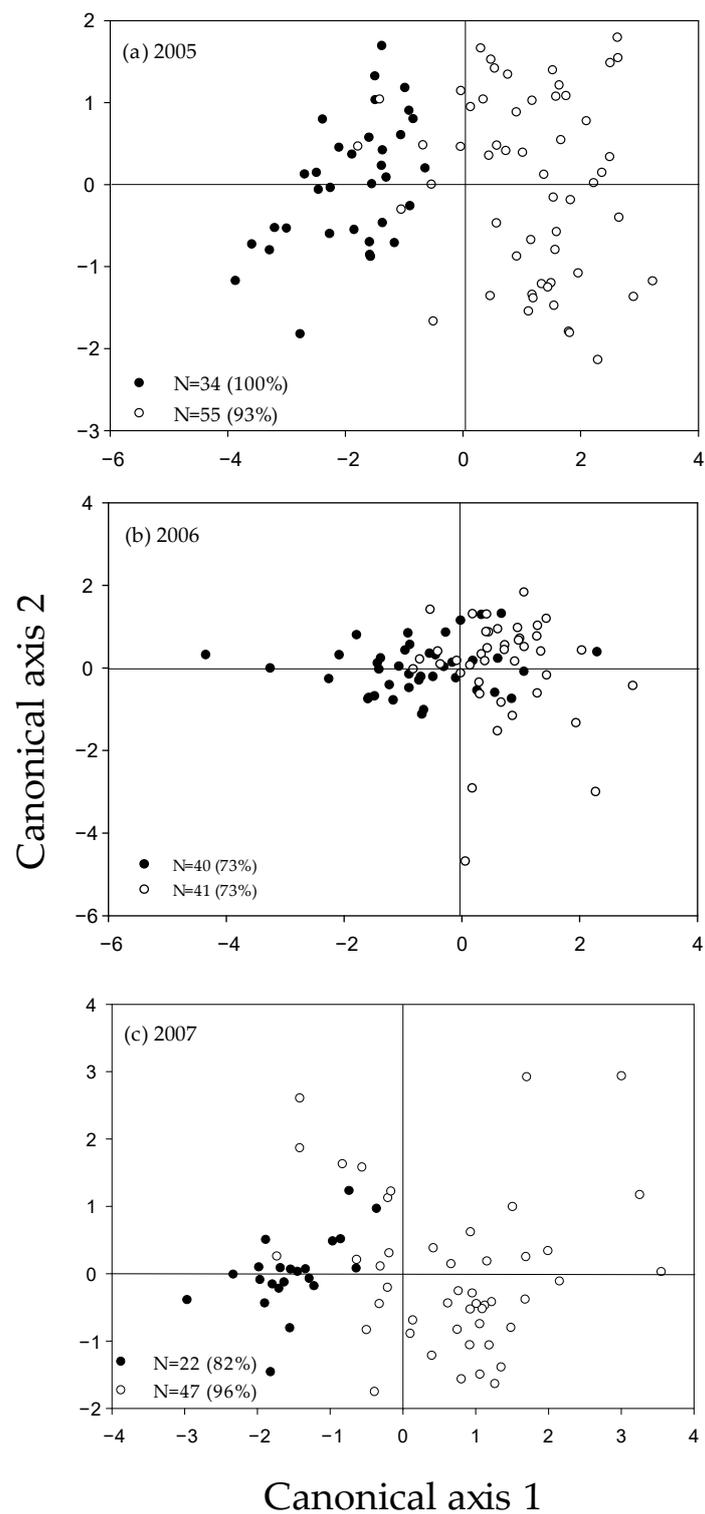


Figure 3. Canonical correlations of age-0 northern pike otolith isotopic concentrations collected in (a) 2005, (b) 2006, and (c) 2007 from Stagecoach Reservoir (closed circles) and Lake Catamount (open circles), Colorado, USA. The legend indicates sample size and correct classification percent for each year. Isotopic concentrations analyzed included barium (^{137}Ba), strontium (^{86}Sr), and manganese (^{55}Mn).

Table 1. Results of multivariate discriminant function analysis of isotopic concentrations of strontium (^{86}Sr), barium (^{137}Ba), and manganese (^{55}Mn) from northern pike otoliths collected in the Yampa River Basin, Colorado, USA. Only canonical axes explaining greater than 10% of the variation were included. All canonical axes shown were significant ($p < 0.001$). The element with the highest correlation for each analysis is shown in bold.

Year	Eigenvalue	Canonical Correlations		
		^{86}Sr	^{137}Ba	^{55}Mn
2005	2.24	0.55	−0.46	−0.28
2006	0.50	0.37	0.76	0.66
2007	1.11	0.81	0.54	0.34

Strontium isotopic ratios ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) ranged from 0.7091–0.7122 and were relatively stable among years (Figure 4). The ratios did increase slightly from 2005 to 2007, when the mean increased from 0.7109 to 0.7111 and 0.7113, respectively. However, this small increase in isotopic ratio is relatively stable compared to the isotopic concentrations, and its value did not approach the value for the Lake Catamount signature. The top model comparing $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios (no isotopic concentration data were included in this analysis) included an intercept, site, year, and the interaction site by year (Table 2). The top three models accounted for all of the model weight and no other models were supported. Site was included in all weighted models, indicating that the two reservoirs differ in terms of strontium isotopic ratios. The model that contained only year had no weight, which indicates that the signatures are temporally stable. The year and site interaction indicates what little variation there is in the year covariate, and the effect is not consistently positive or negative. Box plots of the $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio from Stagecoach Reservoir and Lake Catamount indicate that these signatures are consistent within a site, different between sites, and relatively stable across years (Figure 4). Therefore, isotopic ratios ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios) differed between the two investigated reservoirs and were relatively stable among years.

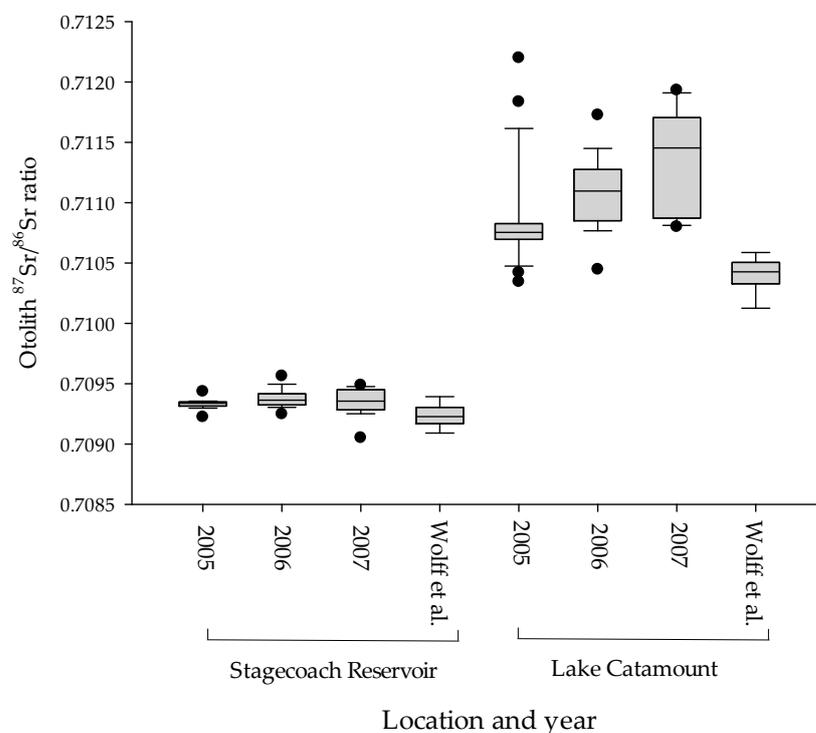


Figure 4. Box plots of the $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratio from northern pike otoliths collected from Lake Catamount and Stagecoach Reservoir, Colorado, USA from 2005–2007. Wolff et al.'s [34] data were collected as part of a broader spatial scale study and included multiple age classes of fish.

Table 2. Results of model selection using Akaike’s information criterion (AIC) for five models examining the effects of site, year, and interaction between site and year on $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ ratios from northern pike in the Yampa River, Colorado, USA.

Model	AIC _c	ΔAIC _c	w_i
Intercept, site, year, and site x year	−2041.8	0	0.823
Intercept, site, year	−2038.2	3.6	0.136
Intercept and site	−2035.8	6.0	0.041
Intercept and year	−1315.0	726.8	0.000
Intercept	−1299.2	742.6	0.000

4. Discussion

The strontium isotopic ratios ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) differed between the two investigated reservoirs and were relatively stable among years. This indicates that strontium ratios can be used as a reliable signature for the reservoirs in the study area. Isotopic concentrations varied annually and between sites. This indicates that if isotopic concentrations were to be used to classify northern pike origins, a bank of isotopic signatures from each reservoir would need to be collected annually. However, this would be an expensive management option that may not be feasible. Therefore, future examination of northern pike and other invasive species origins and movement between the investigated reservoirs would be best served to only focus on strontium isotopic ratios since they are spatially distinct and temporally stable [33,34,61]. Studies in other areas, including other areas of the Yampa River system beyond the investigated reservoirs, may examine annual variation in isotopic signatures if they are attempting to use them to estimate natal origins.

The high classification rates of fish between Stagecoach Reservoir and Lake Catamount may be surprising due to the relatively short distance between the two reservoirs. An explanation for the high classification rates is the underlying geology of the tributaries (Morrison Creek, Service Creek, and Green Creek) that flow from the east into the Yampa River between Stagecoach and Lake Catamount, as well as Harrison Creek, which flows directly into Lake Catamount (Figure 1). These high gradient tributaries flow over Precambrian granite rocks of 1700 Ma, compared to the lower gradient tributaries that flow into Stagecoach Reservoir over mostly Cretaceous Mancos Shale (Figure 1b). Even with the relatively short distance between sites, these differences in underlying geology appear to be driving the differences in otolith elemental and isotopic signatures. Using geologic maps to identify differences in geologic characteristics underlying tributaries may be helpful to determine the efficacy of applying otolith microchemistry as a useful tool to discriminate between sites.

Our classification rates using otolith isotopic composition to estimate natal areas of northern pike from Stagecoach Reservoir to Lake Catamount over three years (86%) compare well with other published microchemistry studies in freshwater. Wells et al. [69] had classification rates of 100% for cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarkii lewisi*), and other studies achieved overall success rates of 86% for yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*) [70], 71% for Sacramento splittail (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*) [52], 45% for lake herring (*Coregonus artedii*) [71], and 75–93% for walleye (*Sander vitreus*) [72]. In addition to natal area discrimination, otolith microchemistry has been used to distinguish between walleye habitat types (87%) and individual sites (75%) [72]. Many of these studies collected age-0 fish only in one year and did not examine temporal variation in otolith isotopic signatures. Consistency in results among Wolff et al. [34] and our study, which had greater sample sizes collected over three years, provides confidence in the use of $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ isotope ratios to evaluate sources of northern pike recruitment from these reservoirs (Figure 4).

The goal of this study was to illustrate the efficacy of using otolith microchemistry to estimate northern pike natal origins in two reservoirs that are in close proximity and hydrologically linked. Both isotopic concentrations (^{137}Ba , ^{86}Sr , and ^{55}Mn) and isotopic ratios ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) were different between the reservoirs, but only the strontium isotopic ratios were stable among years. To identify multiple age classes of northern pike using

isotopic concentrations, it would be necessary to collect age-0 northern pike annually to build a bank of isotopic signatures, which is resource intensive.

The long-term efficacy of northern pike control efforts in Lake Catamount depends on the rate of northern pike movement from Stagecoach Reservoir to Lake Catamount. If reinvasion rates are low, then a large, focused effort to remove northern pike may be effective and control northern pike for many years. However, if reinvasion rates are high, continual control efforts will be necessary to keep northern pike numbers low. A greater understanding of these reinvasion rates will help guide management to the appropriate level of control efforts. Strontium isotopes ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) are different between sites and stable among years. Future studies interested in using otolith microchemistry may examine geological maps of their area of interest. If differences are identified in underlying geology between the study sites, especially in tributaries between sites, then ($^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$) measurements may be useful for determining natal areas of fishes in those systems despite being in relatively close proximity.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at <https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/fishes6040067/s1>.

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Institutional Review Board Statement: The collection of organisms was conducted in accordance with all applicable laws, guidelines, and regulations, and was covered by the Colorado State University Animal Care and Use Committee (Animal Welfare Assurance Number: A3572-01; protocol number: 104-200A-01) and the State of Colorado (Scientific Collection License: 05-AQ963).

Data Availability Statement: Data were provided as a supplement.

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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