Abstract:

Several conceptual frameworks have been proposed to organize and describe fish habitat needs. 2. The five-component framework recognizes that stream trout populations are regulated by hydrology, water quality, physical habitat/geomorphology, connectivity, and biotic interactions and management of only one component will be ineffective if a different component limits the population. 3. The thermal niche of both Brook Trout Salvelinus fontinalis and Brown Trout Salmo trutta has been well described. 4. Selected physical habitat characteristics such as pool depths and adult cover, have a long history of being manipulated in the Driftless Area leading to increased abundance of adult trout. 5. Most blue-ribbon trout streams in the Driftless Area probably provide sufficient habitat for year-round needs (e.g., spawning, feeding, and disturbance refugia) for most Brook Trout and Brown Trout life stages.

URL: https://www.tu.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/TroutHabitat_Dieterman_Mitro_DASymp_Final.pdf