



Federal regulator admits danger to wildlife caused by offshore wind farms

The federally chartered regulator responsible for managing fisheries in the oceans of New England acknowledged that offshore wind farms could pose a threat to the local marine wildlife. Thomas Nies, executive director of the New England Fishery Management Council (NEFMC), noted the “concerning implications” of a [study](#) by researchers from the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research, which found that the high voltage direct current (HVDC) power cables used by some offshore wind farms emitted magnetic fields that could hinder the ability of haddock larvae to navigate, according to a January 18 [letter](#) obtained by the

DCNF. The negative impact on both the haddocks’ speed and ability to navigate could result in increased “predation” of affected fish.

Offshore wind farms typically utilize one of two cables to transport power back to shore, known as high voltage alternating current (HVAC) and HVDC, with the former preferred for short-range projects within roughly 30 miles of shore and the latter preferred for more long-range projects, [according](#) to the U.S. Department of the Interior. [Multiple recent studies](#) have demonstrated that a variety of commercially popular fish can be negatively impacted by their exposure

to magnetic fields emitted by HVDCs, which can confuse their ability to navigate and in some cases leave them exposed to predators.

Offshore wind projects have faced [scrutiny](#) from some environmental activists recently amid a rash of unexplained deaths of whales and [dolphins](#) on the east coast. The Biden administration in late February [announced](#) plans to accelerate federal investments in offshore wind projects, even as New Jersey environmentalists [criticized](#) the administration for dragging its feet in investigating offshore wind as a potential cause of the unexplained marine deaths. ✧



Remember those who gave their all

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Minnesota latest state to face lead ban

A bill introduced by state Rep. Peter Fischer would prohibit the manufacture, sale or use of lead sinkers or jigs weighing one ounce or less or measuring under two-and-a-half inches. It follows others in recent years levelled against lead’s effect on wildlife. Findings from a 16-year study by the DNR focused on five state lakes, with researchers estimating that more than 100,000 lead pieces weighing a metric ton were lost. If passed, the legislation would ban the sale or manufacture from July 1st, 2025, with the ban on use coming a year later.

Legislation in 2022, called the Minnesota Swan Protection Act, sought to ban the use of lead fishing

tackle on lakes designated as breeding-swan waters. It was killed off in a House committee. Minnesota’s ‘Get Lead Out’ program encourages anglers to use non-toxic tackle to avoid the risk of poisoning waterfowl. The state’s DNR monitors the loon population and believes it is stable. Elsewhere, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and Maine ban lead tackle in certain sizes and weights. Massachusetts bans its use but not its sale, while Washington bans specific lead tackle on specific lakes. Large numbers of US tackle companies have introduced or are working on lead-free alternatives in their product lines, using tungsten, tin, bismuth and other materials. ✧

Upper Red Lake walleye regulations announced for open water season

Anglers fishing on Upper Red Lake in northern Minnesota during the 2023 open-water season that starts May 13 will have a five-walleye possession limit, with only one walleye longer than 17 inches allowed

“This summer we are able to have a more generous bag limit as the 2019 class is super abundant. These fish are around 15" and are now becoming mature,” said Edie Evarts, Bemidji area fisheries supervisor. “We hope anglers will enjoy this extra opportunity, which will also meet our goal of managing spawning walleye stock at a level that produces future strong year classes.” The 2022 open water season had a four-walleye possession limit, with only one walleye longer than 20 inches allowed. “More spawning stock is not always better on Upper Red Lake. Our management has shown that too many spawners in the lake can result in smaller year classes,” Evarts said.

The Red Lake Nation and the Minnesota DNR manage walleye harvest on Red Lake under a joint harvest plan that the Red Lakes Fisheries Technical Committee revised in 2015. The 2023-2024 winter harvest regulations will be determined after the summer fishing season and the completion of fall assessment netting. An Upper Red Lake Citizen Advisory Committee reviews walleye harvest totals and regulation options and provides recommendations for the state waters of Upper Red Lake. Upper Red Lake fishing regulations are available on the [Minn DNR fishing regulations page](http://mndnr.gov/fishing/upper-red-lake-regulations.html) (mndnr.gov/fishing/upper-red-lake-regulations.html).

Anglers are reminded to protect Upper Red Lake from aquatic invasive species by cleaning and draining watercraft and equipment and disposing of unwanted bait in the trash. A permanent decontamination station is coming soon to the Tamarac River Big Bog Public Water Access, referred to locally as Homestead Park.

◇

American Sportfishing Association weighs in on National Wildlife Refuge lead tackle restrictions

The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service released a final rule announcing the prohibition of lead fishing tackle on certain National Wildlife Refuges that are being opened to fishing. The American Sportfishing Association issued the following statement from Vice President of Government Affairs Mike Leonard.

“It is deeply disappointing that the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) ignored science and the concerns of the sportfishing industry. USFWS is charged with ensuring fish and wildlife resource management is rooted in the best available data and science. This proposed rule runs counter to that charge, and sets a dangerous precedent for future unwarranted bans on fishing tackle. Although USFWS states that this decision is based on concerns that lead ammunition and tackle have negative impacts on the health and wellbeing of both humans and wildlife, USFWS provided zero evidence of lead fishing tackle causing any negative impacts in these refuges.

“As we have previously said, ASA and the entire sportfishing community fully support science-based conservation initiatives. Our industry has long made sacrifices for the betterment of the environment and wildlife. While anglers should have the choice of whether they want to use alternatives, it is important to recognize that non-lead tackle may be more expensive and perform worse.

“We hope that USFWS realizes the error they made in this rule and reconsiders its implementation. Anglers should be able to keep using traditional fishing tackle as they have for generations.” ◇



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Position Statement

Representing a major interest in the aquatic resources of the Great Lakes states and the province of Ontario, the Great Lakes Sport Fishing Council is a confederation of organizations and individuals with a concern for the present and future of sport fishing, our natural resources and the ecosystem in which we live. We encourage the wise use of our resources and a search for the truth about the issues confronting us.

Inland Seas Angler

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Canada commits \$420M for Great Lakes environmental work during Biden visit

OTTAWA – The federal government has committed \$420 million in funding over 10 years to preserve and restore waters of the Great Lakes. Prime Minister Justin Trudeau made the announcement during the visit of United States President Joe Biden, who earmarked \$1 billion over five years to improve those freshwater ecosystems in 2021.

"Our ongoing co-operation on issues such as trade, security and the environment reflects a strong commitment making life better for people on both sides of our shared border," Trudeau said in a release. The money is to be focused on cleaning up a series of pollution hot spots. Three in Lake Superior and four in Lake Ontario are in Canadian waters, while

another four are in waters shared by both countries. With three sites already remediated, it's part of the Canadian government's plan to clean up 12 of the 14 worst sites in the lakes by 2030.

Funding will also go to efforts to stop harmful algae blooms generated by agricultural run-off, as well as preventing harmful chemicals from entering those waters, which represent 20 per cent of world's surface freshwater and provide drinking water for 40 million people. The government's goal is to reduce phosphorus going into Lake Erie from Canadian sources by more than 200 tons within 15 years.

Environmental groups on both sides of the border welcomed the

announcement, but called it a down payment on what needs to be spent. "It's a good first step," said Andrea Dube of Freshwater Future. She said environmentalists have called for Canada to match the American funding. "We're getting half of that, which is still significant. But in terms of what's at stake for Canada, it isn't enough." She singled out algae blooms in Lake Erie and emerging toxins, such as perfluorooctane sulfonate, as areas where Canada needs to pay more attention.

Still, Mark Mattson of the group Swim Drink Fish said the funding quintuples Canada's environmental commitments to the Great Lakes. "The announcement is really significant," he said in a release. The funding was also welcomed south of the border. ✧

Unprecedented silver carp catch underscores urgent need to protect rivers and lakes

St. Paul, MN – The Minnesota DNR recently [announced the capture of 30 silver carp](#) in the Mississippi River near Winona, Minn. The Minnesota Senate heard from experts and advocates calling for a deterrent system to protect Minnesota's rivers and lakes from this invasive fish. This deterrent system would be installed at Lock and Dam 5—just upstream from where the silver carp were caught.

"We needed a barrier yesterday," said Colleen O'Connor Toberman of Friends of the Mississippi River, a Twin Cities-based advocacy and conservation organization. "Invasive carp are already in Minnesota. And while it's unclear if the recently-caught fish are reproducing, we know we're on borrowed time."

Currently, Minnesota does not have protections in place in the Mississippi River downstream of Minneapolis, where a taller lock and dam (Upper St. Anthony Falls) remains closed and acts as a barrier. "This leaves 175 miles of Minnesota's Mississippi River exposed to this imminent threat, along with Lake Pepin, the Minnesota and St. Croix

rivers, and countless other connected waterways," said O'Connor Toberman.

According to expert Dr. Peter Sorensen at the University of Minnesota, invasive carp cause extensive damage to ecosystems. Silver carp are also known for leaping several feet out of the water. And weighing up to 40 pounds each, the giant fish can easily injure boaters.

Friends of the Mississippi River, the National Parks Conservation Association and other concerned groups have banded together to call for an invasive carp barrier in the river in Winona. Their proposal was included in [bill \(SF 2037\)](#) scheduled to go before the Minnesota [Senate Environment, Climate, and Legacy committee](#) Thursday, March 23. So far 18 organizations in the Stop Carp Coalition have endorsed the bill.

"We have two national parks—the Mississippi National River and Recreation Area and St. Croix National Scenic Riverway—that host thousands of visitors each year and help support Minnesota's \$4.4 billion fishing economy. Invasive carp

threaten all of this and we need action now, especially now that we have a solution on the table. The recent capture of 30 invasive carp south of our national park waters makes it clear that we must pass legislation that will fund a carp barrier and protect our most invaluable resources and our economy," said Christine Goepfert, Stop Carp Coalition co-chair and campaign director with the National Parks Conservation Association.

Past advocacy, often buoyed by previous carp catches and monitoring results, spurred many of the action steps being taken by the DNR today. The current bill calls for the staff, funding and direction necessary for the DNR to move forward with a barrier near where the 30 silver carp were recently caught.

"If we don't act now, Minnesota will be left with far more expensive but less effective long-term removal and management options," said O'Connor Toberman. "We'll have an unhealthy river devoid of recreation, and only ourselves to blame." ✧

Study: Lake Erie fish safe to eat, but still suffering

Eight years ago, when Paul Pacholski heard that toxins from an algal bloom in Lake Erie had contaminated Toledo's drinking water supply, he worried how that would affect the sport fishing industry. "We wanted to find out immediately what the effects of [the toxins] were on the fish that we were consuming and encouraging people to eat," said Pacholski, who had spent decades as the captain of the Erie Hopper, guiding tourists to his favorite spots for walleye and perch. So when subsequent studies showed the fish did not retain high levels of toxins in their fillets, he says, "that put a lot of people's minds at ease."

A study published in the journal *Science of the Total Environment* shows that while Lake Erie fish fillets are safe to eat, the fish themselves may not be doing so well. In a first-of-its-kind study, researchers over multiple years gathered samples of walleye, yellow perch, white bass, and white perch before, during, and after harmful algal blooms appeared in the lake's western, west-central and east-central basins. They then measured the amount of microcystins—a class of toxins produced during some algal blooms—in the animals' livers.

During blooms, the scientists found microcystins at levels of up to 7,177 micrograms per liter, which is 7,000 times higher than the World Health Organization (WHO) limit for human ingestion. Most people don't eat fish livers, of course, but the authors wanted to highlight that humans avoid drinking or swimming in water when microcystins reach a much lower level. But what surprised them the most was that some fish still had high levels—up to 547 micrograms per liter—even before a bloom, which suggests they were retaining some level of toxins in their livers throughout the year. The fish are exposed to the toxins from ingesting water, breathing oxygen through their gills, and eating smaller organisms that have also been exposed.

As a graduate student at Ontario's University of Guelph, René Sahba

Shahmohamadloo, first author on the study, conducted lab research using trout as a proxy for walleye and yellow perch, which are difficult to raise in captivity. He found that "even brief microcystin exposure of four to seven days can trigger stress responses in fish, and that's at lower levels of exposure than what the wild fish are encountering." In his research, the fish developed lesions on their livers and experienced hemorrhaging of the livers' blood vessels. He also found proteins related to oxidative stress and cancer formation. The WHO considers microcystins potentially carcinogenic to humans and animals.

The latest results, Shahmohamadloo said, show that what happens to fish in the wild is worse than what he found in the lab. "We face a crossroads given these results," he said. "Just because it's safe for us to eat them, does this mean toxic algae blooms should continue, unabated, and threaten their existence?"

Richard Zweifel, Ohio DNR Fish chief, said he was dubious that microcystins are lethally harming fish populations in Lake Erie. "I've never heard of a fish kill in Ohio resulting from exposure to high levels of microcystin toxins," he said in an email. "Low dissolved oxygen resulting from excessive nutrient inputs (like a manure spill) are the most common cause of fish kills."

Amy Holtshouse, director of conservation for the Nature Conservancy in Ohio, said she found the study intriguing. "I think it's an absolutely valid and interesting question to be looking into what it means for the food web and the food chain," she said. "It doubles down on the idea that we really need to address what's driving this problem." Lake Erie contains just 2 percent of the water in the Great Lakes but 50 percent of the fish.

Holtshouse said the algal blooms in Lake Erie are primarily the result of fertilizer—which contains phosphorus and nitrogen—running off farm fields in the Maumee River Basin, then

flowing into the western part of the lake. She said there are a range of strategies farmers can use to address the problem, such as applying fertilizer more carefully and planting cover crops to hold those nutrients in place.

In 2018, the U.S. and Canada signed an agreement to reduce the amount of phosphorus entering Lake Erie by 40% from 2008 levels. There is no time line for either country to achieve those goals. Except for a few minor new regulations—such as not applying fertilizer on frozen ground or within 24 hours of predicted heavy rainfall—the approach is more carrot than stick, Holtshouse said. "There's not an appetite for new regulations."

Zweifel said his agency conducts tests on Lake Erie fish fillets—though not livers—before, during, and after algal blooms. That narrow scope concerns Shahmohamadloo, who said government agencies and the media tend to focus the majority of their attention on how algal blooms and microcystins affect humans but pay little attention to the fish. "These are species that are integral to the biodiversity of the lake and the food web," he said, adding that as climate change worsens—raising water temperatures and increasing the frequency and severity of storms that sluice nutrients into waterways—so will the duration of harmful algal blooms that expose fish to microcystins. This year's Lake Erie bloom lasted into November.

Pacholski said charter boat captains found a good number of walleye last year but that in the previous six or seven years, walleye fishing "was a total waste of time." As head of the Lake Erie Charter Boat Association, he and his members help collect water samples and monitor algae and toxin levels for scientists at Ohio Sea Grant, a state, federal, and academic partnership housed at Ohio State. "We don't do it for the business part," he said. "We do it for the ecology, because we believe if you take care of the lake, it takes care of you." ✧

Thousands of large trout stocked in SE Michigan's Huron River and Spring Mill Pond

Anyone fishing the Huron River at Proud Lake Recreation Area or Spring Mill Pond at Island Lake Recreation Area may soon benefit from late-March trout-stocking efforts.

Michigan DNR crews stocked approximately 3,000 adult trout—fish that were retired broodstock from the state's fish hatcheries.

- The Huron River, downstream of the Proud Lake Dam, in Oakland County, received approximately 1,200 brown trout and 1,200 rainbow trout, all ranging in sizes from 14" to 19".
- Spring Mill Pond, in Livingston County, received approximately 220 brown trout and 400 rainbow trout, also ranging in size from 14" to 19".
- The DNR also stocked a total of 1,550 yearling rainbow trout at the sites: 900 in the Huron River and 650 in Spring Mill Pond. Anglers should be aware that some portion of these yearlings will be smaller at first than the minimum size limit of 8".

Special regulations apply for anglers interested in targeting these trout:

- The Huron River at Proud Lake Recreation Area is closed to fishing October 1 through March 31. April 1 through April 28, anglers are limited to flies only, catch-and-release fishing. The exception is that children under 12 during this time period may keep one trout that meets the 8" minimum size limit and is under 12".
- Spring Mill Pond at Island Lake Recreation Area is closed to fishing March 15 through March 31. April 1 through April 28, anglers are limited to artificial lures only, catch-and-release fishing.
- On both bodies of water, beginning April 29, 2023, all baits are allowed, and anglers may keep up to five trout over 8", but only three over 15". ✧

"BoatUS Boats for Sale" is the newest (BoatUS) member benefit

SPRINGFIELD, Va., April 24, 2023 – Boat Owners Association of The United States ([BoatUS](#)), the nation's largest boating advocacy, services, and safety group, recently added an exclusive online boat buying and selling hub to its association membership benefits. With more than 800,000 dues-paying members, the annual [BoatUS membership](#) now includes access to "BoatUS Boats for Sale," powered by Boatline, a Trader Interactive brand.

As part of the partnership between BoatUS and Boatline, BoatUS members are offered a complimentary enhanced boat sale listing within the online boat buying and selling website, Boatline.com, containing tens of thousands of listings, good for 90-days and saving members the \$19.95 fee. Members are also able to add photos and video to help close the sale.

=== "Buying and selling a boat are very important moments in a boat owner's life," said BoatUS Vice President Heather Loughheed. "BoatUS Boats for Sale is a great member benefit to make this task easier and save some money."

=== "We are thrilled to partner with BoatUS to offer this exclusive benefit to their members," added Lori Stacy, Chief Executive Officer of Trader Interactive, parent company of Boatline. "Our mission is to connect buyers and sellers with a seamless marketplace experience, so that boat buyers can get out on the water sooner and boat sellers can turn a quick profit. Teaming up with BoatUS enables us to do that for its members, and we're excited to be working with the industry's leading boat owners association."

To become a member of BoatUS for only \$25 annually and enjoy benefits such as BoatUS Boats for Sale, a subscription to *BoatUS Magazine*, complimentary DSC-VHF radio registration, discounts on marina fuel, transient slips, repairs and more, go to [BoatUS.com/Membership](#). ✧

New recreational fishing regs for black sea bass and scup



DEC announced [new recreational saltwater fishing regulations for black sea bass and scup](#) in New York's Marine and Coastal District. These regulatory changes are necessary for New York State to remain in compliance with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) by reducing recreational harvest of scup and black sea bass.

Black Sea Bass

Minimum Size Limit: 16.5"

Season Dates & Possession Limit

- June 23 - Aug. 31, 3 fish
- Sept. 1 - Dec. 31, 6 fish

New York State is required to reduce harvest by 10 percent per a joint decision by the ASMFC and Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council (MAFMC). New York is complying with the new rule by increasing the minimum size limit by one half-inch.

Scup

Minimum Size Limits:

- Shore-based anglers: 9.5"
- Vessel-based anglers: 10.5"

Season Dates & Possession Limit:

- May 1 - Dec. 31, 30 fish

Anglers aboard licensed party/charter boats:

- Sept. 1 - Oct. 31, 40 fish, 10.5"

New York State's changes to the open season and possession limit for for-hire anglers ✧

FISHING: Begins with Bait...and a Hook

Want to hook a kid on fishing? Keep it simple. Put away the sophisticated stuff. There'll be plenty of time for that during their life's learning curve. Instead, focus on success, which is best achieved with a basic hook and live bait offering. This [educational video](#), and lesson plan teaches fishing basics and about aquatic food webs.

Quantity over quality is another factor. Kids quickly react with enthusiasm to a succession of teacup sunfish from under the dock. Whereas a daylong hunt for Red October will likely bore them. Basic and readily accessible live bait offerings like red worms, nightcrawlers, crickets, leeches and minnows will do the trick. They're universally appealing to everything with fins and an appetite. In this [educational video](#), upstart anglers learn the ABC's of fishing with live bait. The video is accompanied by a "bait web" [lesson plan](#) for students, fishing clubs, youth groups, or anyone who wants to educate others about our natural world. ✧

Learn to fish at a Spring Fishing Clinic

The Wisconsin DNR will be hosting several [spring fishing clinics in Milwaukee and Washington counties](#) for children 15 and under. Connect with seasoned anglers and learn:

- How to safely use fishing equipment
- How to identify fish species and learn the regulations
- Fishing techniques, casting and knot tying
- Fish cleaning and cooking demos (at some locations)

A full list of clinic locations can be found on the DNR's [Angler Education webpage](#).

Loaner gear is available but please bring your own if possible. All sites are wheelchair accessible and young children must be accompanied by an adult. These clinics will run from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m., rain or shine. We'll see you there! ✧

New Chinook salmon stocking strategy for Lake Michigan

After conducting two public meetings and a public survey, Indiana DNR is implementing a new stocking strategy for Chinook salmon in Lake Michigan this month, stocking 75,000 Chinook salmon in East Chicago, 100,000 in the Little Calumet River, and 100,000 in Trail Creek.

This stocking strategy was suggested at public meetings on the subject and added to the DNR's public survey on the issue. More than 3,100 Lake Michigan trout and salmon anglers responded to the survey, which included questions about potential management options for stocking Chinook salmon in Lake Michigan.

To inform its selection of the new stocking strategy, the Indiana DNR considered the results of the public survey as well as data it collected on angler use of stocking sites, angler catch rates, available access to fishing sites, and Chinook salmon survival rates.

"In addition to having broad public support, the selected option best balances the factors we consider when stocking, such as maximizing the survival and return of the salmon, fishing opportunities, and the number of stocking locations," said Ben Dickinson, Indiana DNR's Lake Michigan fisheries research biologist.

More information about Lake Michigan fishing, including the summary report of the public survey process and results is at on.IN.gov/lake-michigan-fishing. ✧

Marine Resources Advisory Council Meeting

Tuesday, **May 23, 2023**, 2:00 PM, DEC Division of Marine Resources, 123 Kings Park Blvd., Kings Park, NY

A link to listen to the meeting will be available before the meeting on [DEC's website](#). ✧

DNR receives land donation along St. Croix River

Expansion of Chengwatana State Forest will offer recreational opportunities and provide water quality benefits. The Minnesota DNR has received a 241-acre land donation from the Trust for Public Land. The donated land, located within the Chengwatana State Forest along the St. Croix River, will be managed by the DNR as part of the state forest. This transfer completes a two-phase donation from TPL totaling more than 700 acres. The DNR is grateful to TPL for this donation, and to Chisago County for its support for adding this land into public ownership as a working forest.

The donated land includes portions in the St. Croix National Scenic Riverway, a federally protected 252-mile system of riverways located in eastern Minnesota and northwestern Wisconsin. ✧

Striped bass fishing began April 1: Join Cooperative Anglers

The recreational striped bass fishing season in the Hudson River and its tributaries north of the George Washington Bridge began April 1st, and in marine waters south of the George Washington Bridge on April 15th! If you fish for striped bass, you can be part of DEC's striped bass cooperative angler programs, whether you catch-and-release or take home a keeper. Share your fishing trip information and help biologists understand and manage our striped bass fishery. **Join today!** Visit DEC's [Hudson River Cooperative Angler website](#) or email HUDSONANGLER@DEC.NY.GOV for information about the Hudson River Cooperative Angler Program. If you fish for striped bass in New York's marine waters south of the George Washington Bridge, contact the Diadromous Fish Unit at [sbprogram@dec.ny.gov](mailto:SBProgram@DEC.NY.GOV) or visit DEC's [Striped Bass Cooperative Angler website](#). ✧

ASMFC Striped Bass Coastwide Recreational Emergency Action

On May 2, 2023, the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission (ASMFC) [Atlantic Striped Bass Management Board approved an emergency action to implement a 31-inch maximum size limit for striped bass recreational fisheries \(PDF\)](#). The emergency action was taken as a result of the 40% increase in recreational removals between 2021 and 2022. ASMFC's rebuilding plan seeks to rebuild the striped bass stock by 2029 and updated projections show that the probability of rebuilding the stock by 2029 dropped from 97.5% to 15%. The ASMFC Striped Bass Technical Committee describes the decline in probability of reaching the rebuilding target as a result of increased recreational removals, driving increased fishing mortality rates and lowering the rebuilding probability. ✧

DNR publishes 2023-2024 Fishing Regs

MADISON, Wis. – The Wisconsin DNR announced the [2023-2024 Wisconsin's Fishing Regulations Guide](#) is now available. These regulations went into effect April 1, making now the perfect time for anglers to review daily bag and size limits and season dates. Additionally, anglers are encouraged to review and understand any specific rules or regulations associated with the body of water they plan to fish. All license requirements apply. Residents and non-residents over 16 must possess a 2023-2024 general fishing license to fish in Wisconsin. Annual resident licenses cost only \$20, with information on additional options available on the [Fishing Licenses webpage](#). Fishing licenses can be purchased online via [GoWild](#), at a registered [sales location](#) or at DNR Service Centers. The [general fishing and trout fishing regulations](#) can be found online and at [locations where licenses are sold](#). Both fishing regulations are also available in [Spanish](#), [Hmong](#), and [large print](#). ✧

NYPD calls for backup to apprehend striped bass poachers

On April 8, members of the New York Police Department (NYPD) training unit contacted ECO Ableson about a pair of poachers fishing on the beach behind the NYPD firing range in Rodman's Neck. The poachers were seen filling garbage bags with striped bass. Officer Ableson contacted ECOs Korey and Broughton, already deployed at the beach, and he and the NYPD Officers led the ECOs to the men concealing the fish. The two poachers, both found in possession of 13 striped bass, received tickets for possessing striped bass out of season and failure to release a catch without undue harm. These Environmental Conservation Law violations carry a fine of up to \$250 and/or up to 15 days in jail per charge upon conviction. ✧

DEC announces 2023 DEC camping reservation changes

New York announced changes to reservations at DEC campgrounds for the upcoming season, including new same-day reservations to help add flexibility and ease to last-minute bookings. The change will afford last-minute campers the security of a reserved campsite at any of DEC's 52 campgrounds and aligns the Forest Preserve-based campgrounds with the reservation window currently employed by the facilities operated by the State Office of Parks. All NY campgrounds will now accept reservations as late as the same day. Reservations will be required, and patrons can now book a camping reservation as late as 5 p.m. on the desired day of arrival. The public will also be able to book a one-night stay for the 2023 season at any DEC campground from April 7. This means gaps between reservations will be able to be filled earlier than in the past. For [more information on DEC-operated campgrounds](#), including a list of campgrounds and schedules, visit DEC's website or call DEC's Bureau of Recreation at 518-457-2500. ✧

DNR to host fourth public meeting on Lake Michigan lake trout population

MADISON, Wis. – The Wisconsin DNR reminds the public of the upcoming fourth public meeting of the Lake Michigan Lake Trout Commercial Harvest Stakeholder Group to present information and gather public feedback on the Lake Michigan lake trout population. The meeting is on **Tuesday, May 16**, in Cleveland, WI, and all members of the public are welcome to attend and participate. Following a summary of the third meeting, the focus of [this meeting](#) will shift to a general lake trout discussion to receive input from stakeholders on this important topic. The public can join in-person or [virtually by registering via Zoom](#). More meeting information can be found on the [DNR's Lake Michigan Fisheries webpage](#), including a recording of the first three meetings.

More info: [DNR's Hearings and Meetings Calendar](#) or the [Lake Michigan fisheries webpage](#). In-person at Lakeshore Technical College or online via Zoom. [Please register for the meeting using this link](#) for both in-person and virtual options.

Join in-person at: Lakeshore Technical College, Lake Michigan Room, 1290 North Ave., Cleveland, WI 53015 ✧

Attack of the crayfish invaders

[Invasive crayfish](#) can wreak havoc on Wisconsin aquatic life, quickly turning healthy habitats into wiped-out water wastelands. All too often, these damaging invasive species find passage into the state through vendors who know what they're importing is illegal. But they also can hitch a ride with consumers who aren't aware that what they're buying is an invasive species. Learn more about how the DNR's Public Safety and Resource Protection Division works to prevent invasive crayfish from causing harm in the [spring 2023 issue of Wisconsin Natural Resources magazine](#). ✧

Wisconsin receives federal funding for boating infrastructure updates

More than \$1.2 million for two projects

MADISON, Wis. – The Wisconsin DNR announced two projects in Wisconsin were awarded USFWS Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG) funding for renovations at the High Cliff State Park Marina and South Bay Marina. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service awarded more than \$20 million to assist 22 states and territories in the construction, renovation and maintenance of marinas and other boating facilities for outdoor recreation. Wisconsin was one of only 8 states that received both a Tier 1 and Tier 2 Boating Infrastructure Grant in 2023.

Boating Infrastructure Grants are administered in two tiers. In Tier 1, federal funding provides a maximum of \$200,000 per recipient annually. Tier 2 is nationally competitive, typically for larger-scale projects and provides a maximum federal funding of \$1.5 million per application.

Wisconsin's Tier 1 project focuses on the High Cliff State Park Marina Culvert replacement and was awarded \$200,000. With a capacity for about 100 vessels, this marina is exceptionally popular. An existing culvert delivering runoff from Butterfly Pond into the boat basin at the marina has degraded over time, leading to sedimentation and a decrease in draft depth and water clarity. The DNR will use the Boating Infrastructure Grant Tier 1 funds to replace the culvert and replace outdated marina navigational lighting with more efficient fixtures.

Boating Infrastructure Grant Tier 2 project funding will be a sub-award from the DNR to the South Bay Marina in Green Bay. The South Bay Marina Transient Docks project was awarded \$1.2 million and will focus on several improvements.

South Bay Marina is located at the mouth of the Fox River and the waters of Lake Michigan. The location of the

2023 State Trail Passes now available

MADISON, Wis. – Wisconsin DNR says the [2023 state trail passes are now available](#). The 2023 state trail passes are valid through December 31, 2023. A state trail pass is required for all people age 16 or older biking, in-line skating, horseback riding or off-highway motorcycling on specific state trails. A state trail pass is not required for walking or hiking. Trails that require a pass are in state parks, forests and recreation areas, and stand-alone state trails. Signs are posted at trailheads on the trails that require a state trail pass. County and local trails in Wisconsin may have their own fees, and state trail passes are not valid at those trails. Annual trail passes are \$25 for residents and non-residents. A \$5 state trail day pass is also available. State trail passes are available only at individual properties, licensed vendors or self-registration stations. A 2023 state park and forest annual vehicle admission sticker or a day pass for admission to parks, forests, and recreation areas may be required for entry in addition to the state trail pass. For more information on Wisconsin state trail passes, visit the [DNR State Trail Pass website](#). ✧

CC CC Continued from column 1 facility puts the marina at the ideal location to service the popular cruising routes of boaters navigating Sturgeon Bay and the pristine waters of Door County.

The proposed project responds to the need for an increased number of dedicated transient slips in the Green Bay region of Lake Michigan in response to market demand. The proposed project includes 52 transient boat slips arranged to accept a wide variety of vessels 26' and longer, breakwater improvements to protect the marina and a toilet/shower building dedicated to transient boaters.

More information on the Boating Infrastructure Grant program can be found on the [USFWS's Boating Infrastructure webpage](#) and on the [DNR's BIG program webpage](#). ✧

Lake Erie Lake Trout Stocking

Lake Erie produces a trophy lake trout fishery, with an average fish weighing about 10 lbs. and many in the 20-plus lb. class. The [current state record](#) caught 20 years ago also hails from Lake Erie. Lake trout are stocked annually as part of a long-term rehabilitation program. Fish raised by the USFWS at the Allegheny National Fish Hatchery were recently trucked to Lake Erie and stocked offshore of Dunkirk, NY by DEC staff aboard the Research Vessel *Argo*. This year New York received 80,000 and Pennsylvania 120,000 as part of a new rotational stocking program. Prior to stocking, each fish had its adipose fin clipped and a coded wire tag inserted in its snout. This allows data to be collected on recaptured fish over time. Recently, DEC staff sampled the first naturally reproduced lake trout observed in Lake Erie in 60 years near Barcelona, NY. Genetic testing confirmed that these wild fish were the offspring of our stocked fish. Certainly, promising news for the lake trout fishery. ✧

2023 Free Fishing Days

Every year, Indiana DNR offers Hoosiers four opportunities to fish for free. This year's Free Fishing Days are May 7, June 3-4, and September 23. Whether you're fishing for dinner or a new thrill, a free fishing day is your chance to get on the water. ✧

Indiana DNR is hiring summer workers

Indiana state parks and inns are hiring workers for the summer season. Most positions will be seasonal, but some are full or part-time year-round positions. To apply for a position at a state park inn, see [Indianainnsjobs.com](#). To apply for a position at one of the state parks, see [on.IN.gov/dnrjobs](#). ✧

For the First Time, Scientists Can Predict Traits for All Fish Worldwide

New research allows scientists to predict the growth, survival, and reproductive strategies of all known fish in the world by modeling species traits. These results allow for more effective ecosystem-based fisheries management.

Scientists can now predict growth, survival, and reproductive strategies for all known fish in the world. The combination of traits a given species has developed to adapt to its niche and environment makes up its life history strategy. The [new model](#) uses 33 traits—describing size, growth, reproduction, parental care, lifespan and more—to classify more than 34,000 fish species among three dominant strategy types.

The model uses relationships among these traits from species we know a lot about to predict strategies for data-poor species. The results will inform [ecosystem-based fisheries management](#), help forecast consequences of climate change, and advance our understanding of evolutionary relationships. This model was developed by an international team led by [Jim Thorson](#) with the NOAA Fisheries [Alaska Fisheries Science Center](#).

“Because of limited scientific resources, we can assess only a fraction of the fish species we catch around the world. Now we have a model that can predict traits and strategies for all the rest,” Thorson said. “That information is essential to set sustainable fishing limits and prepare for future change.”

Traits and Tradeoffs

A species’ traits were shaped by its past environment—and are key to predicting how it will respond to future environmental change. Traits like body size, level of parental care, and longevity reflect the tradeoffs species make between growth, reproduction, and survival. “All species traits are the result of tradeoffs among these things,” Thorson said. “That’s how we end up with a short-lived guppy that

reproduces early and often, versus a shark that lives 20 years, versus a [rockfish](#) that doesn’t begin spawning for decades and lives 100 years.”

Since the 1990s, researchers have categorized fishes among three dominant life history strategies.

Opportunistic species are adapted to colonize unstable environments. They mature early, have few offspring, and invest little parental care.

Periodic species exploit somewhat more stable environments, like those with seasonal changes. They mature late, produce many offspring, and provide little parental care.

Equilibrium species thrive in highly stable environments with high levels of competition and predation. They mature late, have few offspring, and a high level of parental care.

Image

However, this is the first study to assign all described fish to these three strategies. Accurate information on the traits and strategy of a species is essential to set sustainable catch limits and predict responses to environmental change.

“The hardest part of stock assessment is setting the biological reference point: how much can we fish a species? Knowing how many fish there are is not enough. We need to know how quickly they reproduce and how sensitive they are to change,” said Thorson. “Understanding traits and life strategies gives us a reference point for sustainable catch now and in the future. Knowing traits of the fish we manage is mandated for fisheries stock assessment improvement, but not all traits can be assessed for all species. This research fills those gaps.”

Filling in the Missing Traits: A Robin Hood Approach

The model included 33 variables representing life cycle, reproductive, size, and behavioral traits for all 34,000-plus known fish species worldwide. Using relationships

between measured traits known from assessed species, it predicted missing traits for other species.

“We’re using a [Robin Hood approach](#)—steal from the data-rich fish, give to the data-poor,” said Thorson, “Our study extends the approach to life-history theory.” The team then used these traits to classify all fishes among the three life strategy categories. They modeled the effects of increased temperature on fish communities. And they produced the most complete “tree of life” to date (a record of when all species evolved from their nearest ancestors) that included both bony fish and sharks. “People who study evolution have been working toward that for decades,” Thorson said.

“For the first time, we can look at the tradeoffs all species make between growth and reproduction, and what that means for their survival in a changing environment,” Thorson said.

Improving Assessments, Predicting Climate Impacts, and Enhancing Evolutionary Understanding.

Applications and benefits of the research are myriad.

The model provides more information to accurately assess sustainable catch limits for more effective fisheries management.

“You can measure the size of a fish and from that predict what proportion you can sustainably catch per year,” Thorson said. “If you also know that that fish guards its young or that it lives in the deep-sea environment, that gives you more information about what proportion you can catch.”

It enhances our understanding of why fish have particular combinations of traits.

“We can answer why some fish have more parental investment. Our case study agrees with recent theoretical

Scientists can predict traits

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Scientists can predict traits

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predictions that fish with very small adult body sizes will be more likely to guard their young,” Thorson said. “As fish get smaller they shrink their babies—but not beyond the size of their retina. At that point they have to take better care of them. Our model corroborates this.”

This kind of knowledge can prevent the use of trait combinations that are highly unlikely or biologically implausible in stock assessment. For example, it would prevent estimating high mortality in combination with large maximum body size.

The model advances our ability to predict impacts of climate change. Besides improving knowledge of many species traits, it provides the capability to include hundreds of fish species simultaneously in ecosystem models. Global results suggest that a 1-degree Celsius increase in temperature is associated with an average 3.5 percent increase in mortality and 3 percent decrease in fecundity (through indirect impacts on maximum age and length) on evolutionary time-scales.

The model is currently being used in Alaska to improve estimates of natural mortality for rockfish. “Rockfish are small but long-lived—that’s not what we would usually expect. They are able to remain small because they have developed defenses like spines. Our model captures that aspect of their life strategy.” It is also being used worldwide for more data-poor species. The model has been used by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, and throughout the Pacific Ocean.

And Thorson says the model has wide relevance beyond fish: “We could do this for crab, coral, or octopus. It could be used for terrestrial ecosystems to look at insects, mammals, and birds. It also could be used to combine experimental and observation approaches to studying evolution.

Mid-Atlantic Fishery Management Council June 2023 Meeting

June 6 - June 8, 2023, Hilton Virginia Beach Oceanfront, 3001 Atlantic Avenue, Virginia Beach, VA, Additional details will be posted on [MAFMC's webpage](#) at a later date. Please note that the start/end times above are subject to change. ✧



DNR to host virtual public meeting on proposed wild bait harvest rule changes

MADISON, Wis. – The Wisconsin DNR will host a virtual public meeting to discuss proposed changes to the wild bait (minnow) harvest draft rule. At this meeting, the DNR will present an overview of the proposed changes to the wild bait harvest regulations and permits that may advance to a rule. The meeting will be held via [Microsoft Teams](#) on **Monday, May 22** at 5:30 p.m. and will provide an opportunity for the public to provide feedback on the proposed rule changes. Registration is required. The proposed changes under consideration may affect minnow harvest for personal use by anglers, as well as [minnow harvest permits](#), reporting and [regulations](#) for licensed bait dealers. All attendees must register prior to attending the meeting by using [this link](#). ✧

Continued from column 1

We’re already using it to understand how traits affect habitat selection. Traits are how genes affect fitness, so studying traits is central across the entire tree of life.”

Data and software are publicly available in [R package FishLife](#). ✧

A remembrance poem

Memorial Day

by Frederick W. Emerson

Our Nation is reverently thinking
today
Of the loved ones sleeping beneath
the cold clay;
Of the sacrifice made, and the brave
deeds done,
To preserve our Union as a glorious
one.
We ne'er will be able to pay the great
cost
Of the noble, the true, and the brave
that we've lost;
But over their graves, with tears like
the dew,
We'll lay our sweet flowers of red,
white and blue.

Our Nation is paying its tribute today
Upon the green mounds where its
loyal men lay;
While statesman, and orator, fondly
repeat
The story of those who knew no
defeat.
They tell of the Union united again,
By the triumph of those who died not
in vain;
Of the forty-four states all loyal and
free,
Of the peace, and the freedom, from
sea to sea.





Memorial Day is a federal holiday in the United States for honoring and mourning the U.S. military personnel who have died while serving in the United States armed forces. It is observed on the last Monday of May. From 1868 to 1970, it was observed on May 30.

Memorial Day honors those who lost their lives while defending their country.

Memorial Day Facts and History

One of the first Memorial Day celebrations in the United States was by newly freed enslaved men, women, and children on May 1, 1865, in Charleston, South Carolina.

Not long after the Civil War ended, freed enslaved peoples, members of the U.S. Colored Troops, and some locals organized a ceremony to bury Union troops who died due to horrendous conditions of a prison created at what was once a racetrack, History.com reports. They honored the dead by singing hymns and placing flowers on their graves. An archway over the cemetery was engraved with the words "Martyrs of the Race Course," according to [The New York Times](#).

The observance was originally known as **Decoration Day**. By the late 1860s, many Americans had begun hosting tributes to the war's fallen soldiers by decorating their graves and with flowers and flags. Why did the name change? It seems that it gradually came to be known as Memorial Day over the years.

It was Union General [John A. Logan](#) who called for an official nationwide day of remembrance on May 30, 1868, a date chosen because it wasn't the anniversary of a particular battle. Meant to honor those lost in the Civil War, the Southern states originally observed a different day to specifically honor the Confederate soldiers who died. In the aftermath of World War I, the holiday evolved to commemorate fallen military personnel in all wars.

In 1950, Congress passed a resolution requesting the president to issue a proclamation calling on Americans to observe Memorial Day as a day of [prayer for permanent peace](#).

In 1968, [Congress passed the Uniform Monday Holiday Act](#), which established Memorial Day as the last Monday in May, in order to create a three-day weekend for federal employees. But Memorial Day didn't actually become an official federal holiday until 1971.

President Bill Clinton signed the [National Moment of Remembrance Act](#) in 2000, which asks Americans to pause and observe a [National Moment of Remembrance](#) at 3 p.m. local time.

A number of organizations throughout the country observe this moment, including Amtrak (whose trains blast their whistles), Major League Baseball, and NASCAR.

Memorial Day is one of the few days flags are ordered to fly at half-staff then full-staff.

Protocol for flying the American flag on Memorial Day includes raising it quickly to the top of the pole at sunrise, immediately lowering it to half-staff until noon, to honor men and women who have fallen in the line of duty, and displaying it at full staff from noon until sunset, to salute all of those who have served.

One sacred tradition of Memorial Day is that the President places a wreath at the [Tomb of the Unknown Soldier](#). For decades, presidents visited the revered site to pay tribute to all who died fighting for their country. In addition to laying a wreath at the tomb, the President delivers an address for the nearby amphitheater.

Court dates in tribal fishing decree could determine fate of Great Lakes fisheries

Back-to-back court dates scheduled for this month could determine whether a proposed consent decree between the state, feds, and five sovereign tribes will cause drastic impacts to parts of our Great Lakes fishery. An existing Great Lakes Consent Decree signed in 2000 governs fishing regulations in certain waters of lakes Michigan and Huron from Grand Haven north around the tip of the mitt to Alpena and most of eastern Lake Superior. The 2000 decree balanced recreational and tribal commercial fishing of lake trout and whitefish through a zonal approach. That decree was set to expire in 2020 but has been extended by the court while a successor decree has been negotiated by the parties.

Since 1985, two decrees governing allocations have been in place. The foundation of those decrees was that our Great Lakes fisheries should be equally split between the parties.

Tony Radjenovich, president of Coalition to Protect Michigan Resources (CPMR) said the sport and recreational fishery was not represented during these negotiations. “Last year, it became clear that the State of Michigan and its Department of Natural Resources had abandoned the principle of a shared fishery and were more concerned about placating the tribes,” Radjenovich said. “Recreational anglers have little recourse for the biological damage that will occur in traditional recreational zones.”

The current proposed consent decree represents a deal that CPMR was excluded from providing input on. CPMR believes it will jeopardize the Great Lakes fishery and the interests of recreational anglers around the state. In response, CPMR has launched a legal fight to seek significant changes to the currently proposed consent

decree before it is entered and controls the parties for several more decades.

May 3, 2023: Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals

In June of 2022, the relationship between the Michigan DNR and the coalition broke down. As soon as it became clear in July that there was disagreement over the outcome and a real lack of any chance to have input into the negotiations through the state, CPMR filed a motion to intervene, which was subsequently denied by the U.S. District Court in August. CPMR asked the district court to reconsider its decision, but those efforts were again denied in early October.

An appeal was promptly filed with the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in October, asking that the ruling of the district court be overturned and the organization be included in the ongoing proceedings as a full party. The state, tribes and federal government oppose this appeal. On May 3, attorneys from CPMR presented its case for intervention to the Cincinnati court in hopes of getting CPMR a seat at the table.

May 24-25, 2023: Oral Arguments to Decree

When denying the intervention of CPMR in August 2022, the judge announced his intent to allow CPMR and its attorneys to present oral arguments on its objections to the proposed decree. Three key points attorneys will focus on are the abandonment of the court’s previous holding that the fishery resource is shared between the parties; the expansion of gillnets by area and season that will decimate and destabilize the fisheries as science and past experience shows; and the lack of any agreed-upon mortality rates to limit overharvest of the fishery, setting the stocks back decades. The coalition has also included several other

concerns in its objections, all of which will be heard in May.

Jim Johnson, retired Lake Huron DNR biologist and CPMR member, said mortality rates must favor natural reproduction. “Mortality targets for lake trout, if set at 40% or lower, produce harvest policy that favors reproduction — it creates self-sustaining lake trout populations that are less dependent or independent of stocking,” Johnson said. “Further, the mortality rate cannot simply be ignored in favor of increased stocking because stocking is not successful in large parts of the Great Lakes, particularly Lake Huron.”

The premise and foundation of these decrees have been a shared resource, said Amy Trotter, Michigan United Conservation Clubs (MUCC) executive director and CPMR board member. “Opportunity is not a commodity conservationists are willing to give away with nothing in return—especially given that they may now have to use hook and line to compete with gill nets, which are far more effective and lethal, in popular recreational fishing zones,” Trotter said.

In a court-ordered study comparing bycatch of gill nets and trap nets, it was determined that a gillnet fishery in northern Lake Huron with a whitefish quota of 240,000 pounds would kill as bycatch the entire harvestable surplus of lake trout in that management unit—gill nets could not be fished selectively where lake trout rehabilitation was a priority.

“While it’s true that tribal nations are sovereign, it does not mean that they can abdicate co-management responsibilities,” said Radjenovich. “It is unclear why the DNR negotiated using a tactic it clearly opposes and outlaws for Michigan anglers and state-licensed commercial fishers.”

According to the DNR's website: "Unfortunately, gill nets also indiscriminately harvested all fish species in the targeted size range and produced very high levels of bycatch mortality of non-target species... Therefore, in 1972 the DNR banned the use of small-mesh gill nets throughout the Great Lakes."

What can you do?

CPMR comprises conservation and angling groups across the state. The

four A-share members are MUCC, the Michigan Charter Boat Association, Hammond Bay Area Anglers Association and the Michigan Steelhead and Salmon Fishermen's Association. These organizations have spent over \$200,000 fighting to protect our sportfishing heritage and Great Lakes fisheries. Other B-share groups throughout Michigan have supplemented their contributions in the tens of thousands.

Without CPMR, your voice as an angler and conservationist would not be heard. The Michigan DNR has abandoned the principle of a shared fishery.

There is a GoFundMe set up to help offset the coalition's legal costs. Please consider donating or returning to your club or organization with a monetary ask. ✧

Other Breaking News Items:

(Click on title or URL to read full article)

[New York Sea Grant counsels lakefront property owners](#)

The threat of erosion of Lake Ontario's shoreline is a serious issue for property owners. New York Sea Grant, an almost 50-year-old nonprofit organization, wants to help lakefront owners understand and protect their property

[Water levels reported above normal on Lake Ontario, Upper St. Lawrence River](#)

According to the International Lake Ontario – St. Lawrence River Board (ILOSRLB), Lake Ontario's water level was at about 75.15 meters as of April 19, which is 0.25 meters above average for this time of year. Residents and visitors to Lake Ontario and the Upper St. Lawrence River are

[New salmon stocking strategy implemented for Lake Michigan](#)

After conducting two public meetings and a public survey, Indiana DNR is implementing a new stocking strategy for Chinook salmon in Lake Michigan this month, stocking 75,000 Chinook salmon in East Chicago, 100,000 in the Little Calumet River, and 100,000 in Trail Creek.

[The Best Walleye Fishery on the Planet](#)

At nearly 10,000 square miles, Lake Erie is the 11th largest lake in the world. And right now it arguably has the best walleye fishing in the world. Fisheries experts say Erie now holds over 100 million walleyes.

[Environmentalists, unions back latest push for offshore wind on Lake Michigan](#)

A coalition of Democratic politicians, labor unions and environmental groups is advocating for a plan that would put an offshore wind farm off the coast of Lake Michigan on Chicago's South Side.

[The level of total prey fish in Lake Michigan is up, and that's good for salmon and trout](#)

As Lake Michigan fisheries managers and stakeholders have approved Chinook salmon stocking increases for this year, the latest prey fish assessment shows forage levels remain low historically but with some positive year-over-year changes.

[Saugeen First Nation wins land claim over Sauble Beach after decades in court](#)

An Ontario Superior Court ruled that Chippewas of Saugeen First Nation is — and always has been — the rightful owner of Sauble Beach after decades of litigation. The 2.5-kilometre stretch of Lake Huron shoreline was previously claimed by the Town of South Bruce Peninsula.

[Tribal and First Nations rebuke Canada's support of Line 5 pipeline to U.N. Human Rights Council](#)

Representatives of fifty-one Tribal and First Nations located in what is now the United States and Canada submitted a report to the United Nations Human Rights Council calling on the Government of Canada to stop violating the human rights of Indigenous peoples through its support for Enbridge's Line 5 crude oil pipeline

End