



eDNA from Invasive Silver Carp identified in Lake Erie's Presque Isle Bay

Pre-cautionary electrofishing found no carp, additional eDNA sampling planned

HARRISBURG, Pa. (July 21) – The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC) announced that it has conducted targeted invasive carp sampling in Presque Isle Bay, Erie County, after the USFWS detected the presence of silver carp environmental DNA (eDNA).

On July 11, 2022, the PFBC was informed by the USFWS that laboratory results from routine eDNA sampling conducted by the USFWS in May 2022 detected silver carp eDNA at one of the 100 sample locations in Presque Isle Bay. In response to this detection, the PFBC conducted targeted boat electrofishing sampling near the detection location on July 14, 2022. No silver carp were collected or

observed. In addition, boat electrofishing sampling operations conducted by the PFBC in the same area of Presque Isle Bay on May 18, 2022, for another purpose prior to the positive eDNA findings, did not capture any invasive carp.

While no physical invasive carp specimens have been detected, the PFBC has requested that the USFWS collect additional water samples from Presque Isle Bay in the fall when more favorable environmental conditions are present for eDNA sampling.

The detection of eDNA is simply that, a determination of the presence of eDNA. It cannot determine whether the presence was from a live fish or from another source, such as bird feces, water transported in the live

well of a recreational boat recently in waters infested with silver carp, or from melted ice used to store silver carp at fish markets that flowed into storm sewers. However, repeated detections of eDNA over time increases the concern that the genetic material may have come from fish living in the area where the sample was collected, which is why future eDNA sampling is recommended.

Invasive carp, including bighead carp and silver carp, pose a significant threat to the Great Lakes ecosystem, the \$7 billion-dollar fishery, and other economic interests dependent on the Great Lakes and its tributaries. Bighead and silver carp compete with

Silver carp eDNA identified

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Invasive silver carp removed from Lake Calumet

CHICAGO (Aug 5) – The Illinois DNR and the Invasive Carp Regional Coordinating Committee (ICRCC) announced the removal of one silver carp from Lake Calumet in the Chicago Area Waterway System. Lake Calumet is approximately seven miles from Lake Michigan. The fish was captured Thursday, **Aug. 4** by gill netting and electro-fishing crews from IDNR and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers following a reported sighting of an invasive carp by a member of the public earlier this week. The silver carp was 38.3" in length and weighed approximately 22 lbs.

The silver carp capture has triggered a response effort in the area of the captured fish to determine whether additional invasive carp could be present. It is important to note that the capture of this silver carp does not

indicate that a reproducing population of bighead and silver carp exists above the electric dispersal barriers or within the Great Lakes.

This is the third time a bighead or silver carp has been captured above the electric dispersal barriers. A silver carp was captured in the Chicago Area Waterway System below T.J. O'Brien Lock and Dam in 2017, and a bighead carp was captured in Lake Calumet in 2010. IDNR and the ICRCC are committed to keeping the public informed as we learn more about the captured silver carp and continue our sampling efforts in Lake Calumet and the Chicago Area Waterway System.

More information on efforts to control invasive carp and on the Invasive Carp Regional Coordinating Committee can be found at <https://invasivecarp.us/>. ✧

NOAA invites comments to update Recreational Fisheries Policy

To better serve saltwater recreational anglers and our coastal communities, NOAA Fisheries is asking for your guidance in revising our 2015 [National Policy for Saltwater Recreational Fisheries](#).

Saltwater recreational fishing is a traditional American pastime integral to social, cultural, and economic life in coastal communities across the nation. This time-honored activity allows millions to access America's great outdoors each year, while generating billions of dollars in economic activity. The Saltwater Recreational Fisheries Policy is essential to shaping NOAA Fisheries' approach to recreational fishermen and their fisheries.

The Policy serves as a platform to help the public understand NOAA Fisheries' perspectives and approaches to recreational fisheries issues. Developed with extensive public input, the 2015 Policy reflects the priorities of the day. Its goals and principles help guide Agency deliberations with regard to supporting and maintaining high quality sustainable saltwater recreational fisheries.

"Recreational anglers are one of NOAA Fisheries key constituencies," said Assistant Administrator for NOAA Fisheries Janet Coit. "I am eager for input from our partners and the public to help us shape how NOAA Fisheries advances sustainable recreational fishing opportunities at a time when ocean uses and ecosystems are changing rapidly."

NOAA recognizes the need to adapt with a changing climate and the evolving needs of recreational fisheries and anglers. With the perspectives shared during the [2022 National Saltwater Recreational Fisheries Summit](#), NOAA Fisheries requests your input on revising the Policy during the public comment period of August 1–December 31, 2022.

To assist with this request, we suggest reviewing [the existing policy](#) and consider the following:

2015 Policy Statement

It is the policy of [NOAA Fisheries] to foster, support, and enhance a broadly accessible and diverse array of sustainable saltwater recreational fisheries for the benefit and enjoyment of the nation.

Question: How might the 2015 policy statement be amended to better frame NOAA Fisheries' approach to recreational fisheries?

Scope of the 2015 Policy

The policy pertains to non-commercial activities of fishermen who fish for sport or pleasure, as set out in the Magnuson-Stevens Act definition of recreational fishing. That could be retaining (e.g., consuming, sharing) or releasing their catches, as well as the businesses and industries (e.g., the for-hire fleets, bait and tackle businesses, tournaments) which support them.

Question: How might the scope of the 2015 policy be amended to include appropriate participants and activities?

2015 Policy Goals

1. Support and maintain sustainable saltwater recreational fisheries resources, including healthy marine and estuarine habitats
2. Promote saltwater recreational fishing for the social, cultural, and economic benefit of the nation
3. Enable enduring participation in, and enjoyment of, saltwater recreational fisheries through science-based conservation and management

Question: How might the 2015 Policy goals be added to, narrowed, or amended to better inform the Agency's focus for recreational fisheries?

Guiding Principles of the 2015 Policy

1. Support ecosystem conservation and enhancement
2. Promote public access to quality recreational fishing opportunities

NOAA invites comments

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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

GREAT LAKES BASIN REPORT

Publisher

Dan Thomas, 630/941-1351

Editor

Jeanette Thomas

Webmaster

Chad Lapa

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DNR seeks input on proposed special fishing regulations

The Minnesota DNR is asking for input on several special fishing regulation proposals. Each year, the DNR proposes new special fishing regulations that apply to individual waters and asks the public for input about the proposals. The regulations, if enacted, are reviewed on a regular basis.

The DNR is considering experimental and special fishing regulations for the 2023 fishing season that address the following topics:

- Walleye in Big Sandy Lake (Aitkin County) — An experimental walleye harvest slot limit (14-18", 1 over 26" allowed) is expiring in 2023 and the DNR is interested in whether anglers support continuing this regulation.
- Panfish in Dyers Lake (Cook County) and Sand Lake (Lake County) — Reduced sunfish and crappie limits have been working effectively on these lakes for a while. A proposed change would slightly modify the regulation from a reduced possession limit to a reduced daily limit. The changes would make these lakes consistent with other special sunfish and crappie regulations across the state.
- Brown trout in the Vermillion River (Dakota County) — A proposed

change would expand an existing catch-and-release-only regulation to the entire Vermillion River.

- Lake trout in Caribou Lake (Itasca County) — A proposed experimental regulation is intended to maintain a naturally reproducing population by only allowing one fish to be kept and requiring that the fish be at least 20 inches.
- Walleye in Island and Round lakes (Itasca County) — Highly protective slot limits have successfully built up enough large walleye in these lakes to afford some additional harvest. A proposed change would relax the protected slot to a narrower range (20-24").
- Northern pike in West Battle, Otter Tail, and Turtle River Chain of Lakes (Fergus Falls and Bemidji area lakes in Otter Tail and Beltrami counties) — Multiple lakes have recently undergone a review of special northern pike regulations. Proposed changes include reverting to the statewide regulations for some of these lakes, while others would switch to a different special regulation and still others would retain the current slot limit.

Anyone can provide input about these proposals via an [online survey](https://mndnr.gov/FishRegs) (mndnr.gov/FishRegs) that is

available through Monday, Oct. 17. For additional details or to comment directly by email, U.S. mail or phone about individual proposals, contact the [area fisheries office](https://mndnr.gov/Areas/Fisheries) (mndnr.gov/Areas/Fisheries). General input may also be submitted to Jon Hansen at jon.hansen@state.mn.us or 651-259-5239, or via U.S. mail to Fishing regulations/Jon Hansen, Box 20, Minnesota DNR, 500 Lafayette Rd., St. Paul, MN 55155.

The DNR also will be hosting in-person open houses in each county where the proposed changes would apply and one in the Twin Cities metro area to cover all proposals.

For those who want to attend an in-person meeting, information can be found on the [DNR website](https://mndnr.gov/Regulations/Fishing/Fishing-Regulations-Meetings.html) (mndnr.gov/Regulations/Fishing/Fishing-Regulations-Meetings.html) or by calling an [area fisheries office](https://mndnr.gov/Areas/Fisheries) (mndnr.gov/Areas/Fisheries). The meetings will take place on various dates between **September 1 and October 5**. The metro area open house will be from noon to 4 p.m. **Wednesday, Oct. 5**, at the DNR's Central Office at 500 Lafayette Road in St. Paul.

Notification of the proposed changes to special fishing regulations have been posted at the accesses to each lake included in the proposal. ✧

Lake Erie Open Lake Angler Survey Update - July 2022

Angler effort in July 2022 was just below the 20-year average (88,534 angler-hours) but more than 20,000 angler hours over the effort seen last July. A large majority of July anglers (83%) targeted walleye.

Walleye:

Daytime walleye angling effort was the 6th highest in the last 20 years, with 70,669 angler hours spent (average = 59,570 angler hours). July angling effort was distributed more evenly than in recent months, with Buffalo (27%), Barcelona (24%), and Cattaraugus Creek (21%) all

accounting for at least twenty percent of the effort. Anglers targeting walleye harvested 4.4 fish per boat trip on average, with a catch rate of 0.47 fish per hour, the 3rd highest July catch rate for walleye in the last 20 years, behind only 2018 and 2019. About 10% of daytime walleye anglers achieved a 6-fish limit with an average size of 20.5 inches.

Smallmouth Bass:

Effort in July (8,050 angler hours) was well below the 20-year average (13,490 angler hours), but higher than each of the past four years. Most

(82%) of the bass fishing effort in July occurred out of Buffalo. The July bass fishing quality was well above average in 2022, with anglers targeting bass catching an average of 10 bass per boat trip with a catch rate of 1.01 fish per hour, the 2nd best catch rate for smallmouth bass in the last 20 years (July average = 0.64 fish per hour).

Yellow Perch:

Yellow perch fishing effort was very low in July 2022, with only 2 perch angler interviews for the entire month ✧

NOAA invites comments

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3. Coordinate with state and federal management entities
4. Advance innovative solutions to evolving science, management, and environmental challenges
5. Provide scientifically sound and trusted social, cultural, economic, and ecological information
6. Communicate and engage with the recreational fishing public

Question: How might the guiding principles of the Policy, including implementation strategies, be added to, narrowed, or amended to better guide Agency objectives and actions?
✧

Share your thoughts on proposed special fishing regulations

We're asking for your input on several Minnesota special fishing regulation proposals for the following waters:

- Walleye in Big Sandy Lake (Aitkin County)
- Panfish in Dyers Lake (Cook County) and Sand Lake (Lake County)
- Brown trout in the Vermillion River (Dakota County)
- Lake trout in Caribou Lake (Itasca County)
- Walleye in Island and Round lakes (Itasca County)
- Northern pike in West Battle, Otter Tail, and Turtle River Chain of Lakes (Fergus Falls and Bemidji area lakes in Otter Tail and Beltrami counties).

Find out more details about these proposals and share your thoughts via our online survey. You can also check out the details for each of these regulation proposals, find other ways to submit your input, or attend an in-person open house scheduled about these proposals. If enacted, the proposed regulations would go into effect for the 2023 fishing season.

More details: [Take a survey](#) or find other [ways to be involved](#) or send input ✧

Lake Ontario and St. Lawrence River fisheries research

NYDEC has developed a proposed fisheries management plan to enhance the Atlantic salmon fishery on Lake Ontario and its tributaries. Goals include: creating a fishery during the summer months in the Salmon River, developing fall/winter fisheries in select tributaries and increasing production of wild Atlantic salmon where possible. Download and read the [Draft Lake Ontario Atlantic Salmon Fisheries Management Plan 2022-2023](#) (PDF).

Comments are encouraged and can be emailed to fwfishlo@dec.ny.gov. The public comment period ends on August 14, 2022. ✧

Fishing information at your fingertips – there's an app for that!

DEC's official app, HuntFishNY has been updated with a handy new feature called "The Tackle Box." Now you can instantly access all sorts of helpful information such as fishing regulations, fish stocking, and fishing access locations throughout New York State—all within an easy-to-use map-based interface. Helpful features:

- Options to pan and zoom to a water or search by name.
- Driving directions to state-owned boating/fishing access sites.
- An offline version to use when cell service isn't available.

The HuntFishNY app provides mobile access to your sporting licenses, privileges, and permits, as well as the ability to report game harvests immediately while afield. The app, which includes the Tackle Box, is free of charge and available through the Apple App store (iOS) and Google Play (Android) platforms to download on your tablet or smartphone. For more information on the HuntFishNY app and new Tackle Box feature, visit the DEC website. For technical assistance, call the DECALS Help Line at 866-933-2257. For specific questions about fishing, email fwfish@dec.ny.gov. ✧

DNR Intro to Hunting Webinar Series

MADISON, Wis. – The Wisconsin DNR hosted the first of several educational hunting webinars beginning July 28 for members of the public that are new to hunting or hunting curious.

The webinar series is in partnership with the National Wild Turkey Federation, Pheasants Forever and Becoming an Outdoorswoman. The series is designed for those interested in learning about hunting, fishing and trapping.

Each episode will feature guest speakers sharing their experiences getting started with hunting and include discussions addressing common challenges faced by those new to hunting, fishing or trapping.

The first webinar of the series – *Wanna Go Hunting? Let's Get Started!* – covered how to get started and included insights from novice hunters who explained their hunting journey through the eyes of a beginner.

"Hunting has a rich tradition in Wisconsin and is a sport open to everyone. That episode was ideal for those who have thought about trying hunting but had no idea where to start," said Bob Nack, DNR Recruitment, Retention and Reactivation Team Supervisor. "Attendees learned a few easy suggestions and direction for getting started, as well as how our guest speakers got their start in this Wisconsin tradition."

Following a brief presentation and panel discussion, the audience had opportunities to ask questions that panelists answered at the end of the program. Each webinar will be recorded and available online.

Time spent honing shooting skills, readying equipment and scouting the land for game are enjoyable pastimes and can pay off when the season opens. Bonds with family and friends strengthen during the hunting seasons as new traditions begin.

[Learn more about various hunting season dates, rules and regulations, harvest quotas and more on the DNR website.](#) ✧

Discover a new place to cast a line

If you're a seasoned angler, you probably have that one secret spot you love to fish and don't want anyone else to find. We get it.

With more than 15,000 lakes and 84,000 miles of rivers and streams, there's still plenty to explore, even if you have an old favorite.

Whether you're a long-time angler looking for a new adventure, a first-timer or anywhere in between, read on for some great suggestions for new fishing hot spots.

Easements are parcels of land where the DNR has purchased the rights to public access. They help protect riparian corridors along streams and allow access to these areas for restoration and management activities.

You can use easements, too — they offer great opportunities to hike,



fish and enjoy the natural scenery. Make sure to stay within the easement boundaries and take home everything you brought with you.

[Find fishing easement to wander today using our Public Access Lands Mapping Application.](#)

Every issue of Wisconsin Natural Resources magazine is bursting with information about

Wisconsin's outdoors. And our recent summer issue is no exception.

We pulled together a list of some favorite fishing spots across the state. There's something for everyone. [Check out the full list](#) and get out to enjoy the water.

Discounted Licenses

We like to think fishing in Wisconsin is a pretty great deal – it's just \$20 for an annual resident license.

Are you a first-time angler? Or maybe it's your first go at casting a line in the last ten years? [Check out our First Time Buyer license](#). They're \$5 for residents and \$25.75 for non-residents. Want to get out fishing for a day this weekend but not sure if you'll be able to go again before April 2023? [Check out our One Day license for \\$8](#) (resident; non-resident \$10). If plans change and you're able to fish again before the end of the license year, you can upgrade to an annual license.

The funds collected from fishing licenses help fund our state fisheries, our fish stocking programs, angler outreach and education, water management, research, and surveys that go into making Wisconsin a great place to fish. ✧

2022 Elk Hunt Application Winners Announced

Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation raffle still open to win final 2022 Elk Tag

MADISON, Wis. – The Wisconsin DNR announced that three lucky Wisconsin residents won a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to hunt elk during the 2022 elk season, which opens Saturday, Oct. 15. The DNR randomly selected the three hunters from more than 25,000 applicants. The winning hunters are from Fort Atkinson, Hudson and New Richmond.

“Making these calls to application winners is something I look forward to every year,” said Josh Spiegel, DNR Wildlife Biologist, who called winners individually to inform them they won. “All three hunters were surprised to receive the call. Many of our state’s hunters love the opportunity to support Wisconsin elk, but the level of excitement of the drawing winners is unmatched.” In May, [the Wisconsin Natural Resources Board](#) approved a harvest quota of eight bulls from the northern elk management zone. This is the same number of tags approved for

the 2021 season. Of the eight tags, the DNR will award three to state hunters, with a fourth tag being issued through a drawing by the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation. The Ojibwe tribes will receive an allocation for the remaining four elk tags per their treaty rights within the Ceded Territory.

Those still interested in a chance at Wisconsin’s elk hunt still have time to participate in a raffle for the remaining state elk tag through the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation. As with the annual application, only Wisconsin residents are eligible to win, but there is no limit to the number of raffle tickets an individual can purchase. Proceeds from the raffle will help fund elk management and research in Wisconsin. Interested hunters can purchase raffle tickets on the [Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation website](#). The Foundation will draw the winner on Saturday, August 13.

The 25,742 Wisconsinites who applied for an elk permit this year contributed directly to the future of the state's elk population. For each \$10 application fee, \$7 goes to elk management, habitat restoration and research. In 2022, some applicants chose to give amounts above the \$10 fee, and their additional donations totaled more than \$9,860. The 2022 elk hunting season will occur only in Wisconsin's northern elk zone in parts of Ashland, Bayfield, Price, Rusk and Sawyer counties, where the first restoration effort began with 25 elk from Michigan in 1995. The northern elk herd population is projected to reach 336 animals this year.

For more information on the elk hunt, [visit the DNR's elk webpage](#). [Sign up for email updates on current translocation efforts on the DNR's website](#) by selecting the "elk in Wisconsin" and "wildlife projects" distribution lists. ✧

Silver carp eDNA identified

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native and recreational fish species and are known to quickly reproduce. Anglers are urged to become familiar with the identification of invasive carp, including both adults and juveniles, as the spread of juvenile invasive carp using live bait buckets has been identified as a potential point of entry into Great Lakes waters.

To learn more about invasive silver carp and other aquatic invasive species, visit the PFBC [website](#) (Fishandboat.com) or www.invasivecarp.us. Members of the public can report sightings of aquatic invasive species to the PFBC using an online form: <https://pfbc.pa.gov/forms/reportAIS.htm>. ✧

Attend a Minn. open house about proposed special fishing regulations Oct. 5.

The DNR will be hosting in-person open houses in each county where special fishing regulations are proposed to change for 2023, and one in the Twin Cities metro area to cover all proposals. The meetings will take place on various dates between [September 1](#) and [October 5](#). The metro area open house will be from noon to 4 p.m. Wednesday, Oct. 5, at the DNR's Central Office at 500 Lafayette Road in St. Paul. More details: [Attend an open house](#) ✧



DEC job postings

The Listing of Job Vacancies on DEC's public website has been updated for the coming week. The current vacancy list can be found online at: <https://www.dec.ny.gov/about/27863.html> ✧

DEC Hunting and Trapping Licenses are now on sale

Expanded hunting opportunities continue for the 2022-2023 season

New York hunting and trapping licenses for the 2022-2023 seasons are now on sale. Expanded hunting opportunities offered last year are also available to hunters this year. Licenses and permits can be [purchased online](#), at [license-issuing agents](#), or by phone at 866-933-2257. The new hunting and trapping licenses are valid from September 1, 2022, through August 31, 2023. Annual fishing licenses are valid for 365 days from the date of purchase. NY is also offering expanded Call Center hours. Through November 30, the DEC Call Center is accessible 8 am - 7 pm Monday - Friday, and 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays. Regular call center hours will resume December 1. ✧

Black Bass survey opportunity- St. Lawrence River/ Eastern Lake Ontario

It's no secret that Lake Ontario's Eastern Basin and St. Lawrence River largemouth and smallmouth bass fisheries are among the best in the country. Information on angling participation associated with these fisheries has not been collected in several years.

DEC is in the early stages of evaluating these fisheries for the development of potential management strategies. As a first step, we're conducting a survey to better understand and characterize current angler use of these fisheries. Input on your use of these fisheries will help inform the approach we take toward reexamining black bass management in these waters.

Take the St. Lawrence River/Eastern Basin Lake Ontario Black Bass survey. The survey deadline is **August 19, 2022**. ✧

New Hunting & Trapping Guide Now Available

As hunting season quickly approaches, the Indiana DNR is happy to provide you with the new 2022-2023 DNR Hunting & Trapping Regulations Guide. Pick up a copy at [your local retailer](#), the Natural Resources Building at the Indiana State Fair, a DNR property, or view the guide online. With our new hunting guide, you'll be able to pinpoint exactly when you want to go for your next hunting adventure. Ready, set, hunt! ✧

[Find out more](#)

Tour Black River sturgeon hatchery Aug. 20

Join the DNR, Michigan State U, and others Saturday, **Aug. 20**, for free sturgeon hatchery tours at the Black River facility northwest of Onaway. Tours will run from 10:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. "Visitors will see three-month-old lake sturgeon currently in the hatchery and learn about early life history and how we can all play a role to keep this species healthy in our waters," said Tim Cwalinski, Northern Lake Huron Unit supervisor with the DNR.

Researchers from the DNR and MSU will be on hand to talk about lake sturgeon biology, early life history and current research.

The hatchery is located in Cheboygan County on the Upper Black River adjacent to the Kleber Dam. From M-68 two miles west of Onaway, take Black River Road (F-05) north to Twin School Road, then west a little over three miles to the hatchery which is on the north side of the road just before the dam.

The sturgeon fingerlings – young fish about the size of a finger – reared at the hatchery are scheduled to be released into the Black River and Mullett Lake on August 20 after the tours conclude. ✧

Asian Carp Monitoring and Response Workgroup (MRWG) Report

2022 May Summary Monthly activities

A set of safety protocols developed during the COVID pandemic to ensure safe operations were carried over into 2022 field sampling. **NO LIVE BIGHEAD CARP, BLACK CARP, GRASS CARP, or SILVER CARP were found or observed in any new locations immediately downstream or upstream of the Electric Dispersal Barrier.**

Overall Summary

Pool specific results through May 2022 from all effort within the Upper Illinois Waterway. The same time period in 2020 and 2021 for comparison. Additional effort may not be reported due to data processing and true effort and catch could be higher. Check 2021 interim summary, published at the end of the year, for complete results

Lockport	2020	2021	2022
Yards of net	14000	24600	12200
Miles of net	8.0	14.0	6.9
Hoopnet Nights	0	0	0
MiniFyke Nights	0	0	0
Electrofishing Runs	0	28	17
Electrofishing Hours	0.0	7.05	4.25
Dozer Trawl Runs	0	38	9
Dozer Trawl Hours	0	3.15	0.25
Pound Net Night	0 days	0 day	0 days
Bighead Carp	0	0	0
Grass Carp	0	0	0
Silver Carp	0	0	0
Invasive Carp Caught	0	0	0
IC/1000 yards	0	0	0
Invasive Carp Tons	0	0	0

Brandon	2020	2021	2022
Yards of net	14600	30400	13200
Miles of net	8.3	17.3	7.5
Hoopnet Nights	0	0	0
MiniFyke Nights	0	0	0
Electrofishing Runs	0	38	21
Electrofishing Hours	0	9.5	5.2
Dozer Trawl Runs	0	30	12
Dozer Trawl Hours	0	2.53	1.0
Pound Net Night	0 days	0 days	0 days
Bighead Carp	0	0	0
Grass Carp	0	0	1
Silver Carp	0	0	0
Invasive Carp Caught	0	0	1
IC/1000 yards	0	0	0
Invasive Carp Tons	0	0	0

Dresden	2020	2021	2022
Yards of net	32800	69700	47440
Miles of net	18.6	39.6	27.0
Hoopnet Nights	0	0	0
MiniFyke Nights	0	0	0
Electrofishing Runs	0	103	12
Electrofishing Hours	0.0	10.1	3.0
Dozer Trawl Runs	0	46	10
Dozer Trawl Hours	0	3.88	0.83
Pound Net Night	0 days	3 days	0 days
Bighead Carp	5	17	3
Grass Carp	1	3	0
Silver Carp	87	74	45
Carp Caught	93	94	48
Carp Above I55	0	4	0
Carp Below I55	0	66	47
Carp Rock Run	0	24	1
IC/1000 yards	2.8	1.3	1.0
Invasive Carp Tons	0.7	0.6	0.3

Marseilles	2020	2021	2022
Yards of net	58650	29850	112500
Miles of net	33.3	17.0	63.9
Hoopnet Nights	0	0	0
MiniFyke Nights	0	0	0
Electrofishing Runs	0	0	0
Electrofishing Hrs	0	0	0
Pound Net Night	0 days	0 days	0 days
Bighead Carp	360	327	237
Grass Carp	1	15	16
Silver Carp	18544	5103	13155
Carp Caught	18905	5445	13408
IC/1000 yards	322.3	182.4	119.2
Invasive Carp Tons	104.5	31.6	7.0

Starved Rock	2020	2021	2022
Yards of net	15680	142050	61850
Miles of net	8.9	80.7	35.1
Hoopnet Nights	0.0	0.0	276.5
MiniFyke Nights	0	0	0
Electrofishing Runs	0	1	0
Electrofishing Hrs	0.0	0.1	0.0
Dozer Trawl Runs	0		27
Dozer Trawl Hours	0		2.25
Pound Net Night	0 days	0 days	0 days
Bighead Carp	6	428	88
Grass Carp	116	547	193

Silver Carp	18724	75589	19407
Invasive Carp Caught	18846	76564	19688
IC/1000 yards	1201.9	405.9	285.9
Invasive Carp Tons	52.8	210.3	58.3

Contracted Fishing below the Electric Dispersal Barrier

- Contracted fishing took place in Lockport, Brandon Road, Dresden Island, Marseilles, and Starved Rock Pools
- Contracted fishers set and pulled 61,700 yards of gill/trammel net during 10 days of effort
- 87 Bighead Carp, 108 Grass Carp, and 7,803 Silver Carp were removed
- 54,382 pounds of Bighead, Grass and Silver Carp were removed

Overall summary of all Illinois DNR contracted fishing activities through May 2022. The same time period of 2020 and 2021 are included for comparison

Contract Fishing	2020	2021	2022
Day Fish	20	42	32
Crew Days	130	256	241
Yards of net	135730	296600	247190
Miles of net	77.1	168.5	140.4
Hoop net Nights	0.0	0.0	276.5
Pound Net Night	0 days	3 days	0 days
Bighead Carp	371	772	328
Grass Carp	118	565	209
Silver Carp	37355	80758	32607
Invasive Carp Caught	37844	82095	33144
IC/1000 yards	278.8	213.1	126.0

USACE - traditional monitoring

During the month of May, USACE biologists conducted sixteen 15-minute electrofishing runs downstream of the barrier. Eight sites were in Lockport Pool and eight sites were in Brandon Road Pool. In Lockport Pool, a total of 465 individuals across 15 species were captured with the top five most abundant fish being emerald shiner (52.0%), common carp (16.3%), bluntnose minnow (16.1%), gizzard shad >6 inches (8.39%), and banded killifish (1.51%). In Brandon Road Pool, a total of 292 individuals across 19 species were captured with the five most abundant fish being common carp (46.2%), emerald shiner (30.5%), smallmouth bass (9.59%), gizzard shad (3.42%), and gizzard shad < 6 inches (1.71%).

No invasive carp were captured or observed in these pools in the month of May.

Seasonal Intensive Monitoring

Seasonal Intensive Monitoring took place during May 16 to May 29, 2022. IDNR, INHS, USACE, USFWS, and contracted netters sampled the North Shore Channel, North and South Branches of the Chicago River, Chicago River, Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, Cal-Sag Channel, Little Calumet River, Calumet River, and Lake Calumet.

Overall:

- A total of 22,137 fish representing 56 species and 1 hybrid group were cumulatively collected across all capture gears
- 0 Bighead Carp, 2 Grass Carp, and 0 Silver Carp were collected
 - One Grass Carp was captured in the Calumet River near T.J. Obrien Lock and Dam and one in the Cal-Sag
 - Ploidy status of the one individual in the Calumet River was diploid
 - One dead Silver Carp found 3.7 miles away from Lake Michigan during an electrofishing run in the Calumet River (41.68852, -87.55290).
 - Otoliths were extracted but results have been returned yet

Commercial Seine:

- Contracted commercial fisher along with assisting agency biologists completed 4 800-yards commercial seines hauls (3200 yards) in Lake Calumet
- Crews collected 7,181 fish representing 19 species

Commercial gill netting:

- Contracted fishers along with assisting agency biologists set 46.6 miles of gill net (410 sets) at fixed and random sites
- Crews collected 963 fish representing 14 species

Electrofishing:

- Agency biologists completed 68.4 hours (277 transects) of electrofishing as fixed and random sites

Crews collected 13,993 individual fish representing 54 species

Strategy for eDNA monitoring in the CAWS

During the week of May 9, USFWS collected 400 eDNA water samples (440 including field blanks) above the electric dispersal barrier, specifically in Lake Calumet and the Marine Services marina on the Little Calumet River. Of the 300 samples collected in Lake Calumet, two samples were positive for Silver carp DNA. That is 0.6% positive detections, which is a similar detection rate to fall of 2021. In the Marine Services Marina on the Little Calumet River there were zero positive detections. In addition to the regular spring sampling, an isolated control water body was also sampled to serve as a control site and help give us insight to other potential eDNA pathways. Results from the control site are still pending and will be shared at the 2022 MRWG annual meeting.

Figure 1. eDNA sample sites, Lake Calumet



Figure 2. eDNA sample sites, Marine Services marina on Little Calumet River



Enhanced Contract Fishing

In September 2019, the Enhanced Contract Fishing Program was initiated in the Peoria Pool. The program offers Illinois-licensed commercial fishermen \$.10 per pound for invasive carp caught in the Peoria Pool and sold to fish processors or other buyers for at least \$.07 per pound. To date, 31 fishermen have entered into contracts to catch invasive carp from this pool. From inception through May 2022, 8,644,559 pounds of invasive carp have been caught in the Peoria Pool. Of these total catches, 5.30% are Bighead, 74.59% are Silver and 20.11% are Grass carp. **No Black carp have been reported.**

Table 1. Table of Enhanced Contract Fishing – Peoria Pool from inception, September 2019, through May 2022. By receipt date, not catch date

YEAR	Total Lbs.**	Bighead	Silver	Grass
2019 *	518,132	24,813	310,297	183,022
2020	2,882,724	176,195	1,980,175	726,355
2021	3,345,973	209,526	2,517,416	619,031
'22 (Jan-May)	1,897,731	47,761	1,640,311	209,659

* September 2019 program inception.
 ** No Black carp reported.

Invasive Carp Early Detection Monitoring in the Upper Illinois Waterway: Lockport, Brandon Road, Dresden Island, and Marseilles Pools, and the Lower Kankakee River

USFWS conducted invasive carp (Bighead Carp, *Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*; Silver Carp, *H. molitrix*; Black Carp, *Mylopharyngodon piceus*; Grass Carp, *Ctenopharyngodon idella*) Early Detection Monitoring (EDM) to detect these fishes in novel areas of the upper Illinois Waterway (IWW) below the Romeoville, IL Electric Dispersal Barrier System (EDBS). Lockport Pool sampling was completed on May 9th, 2022 between the EDBS and Lockport Lock and Dam; ~ 5 river miles. Brandon Road Pool sampling was completed on May 5th, 2022 between Lockport Lock and Dam and Brandon Road Lock and Dam; ~ 4.25 river miles.

Dresden Island Pool sampling was completed on May 11th, 2022 and covered the area between Brandon Road Lock and Dam and Dresden Island Lock and Dam; ~ 13.5 river miles. Lower Kankakee River sampling was completed on May 12th, 2022 between the first railway bridge above Kankakee Conservation Area Boat Launch and the Kankakee’s confluence with the Illinois Waterway; ~ 4.25 river miles.

Where possible, EDM surveys consisted of traditional boat electrofishing, electrified dozer trawling, and mini-fyke net sets in a combination of main-channel border, side-channel, and backwater habitats. Electrofishing was performed in 15-minute sampling periods consisting of repeated passes perpendicular to and toward shore, with two crewmates collecting fishes with a handheld dip net. Dozer trawling was conducted in 5-minute sampling periods moving upstream and parallel to shore, and with fishes collected by a net supported by a rigid frame at the boat’s bow. Wisconsin-type mini-fyke nets with 24’ leads and 1/8” mesh were staked against the shoreline, stretched perpendicular to shore, and fished overnight.

Highlighted Results:

- No small-bodied (< 153 mm total length; TL) invasive carp were captured by EDM in May 2022.
- No large-bodied (≥ 153 mm TL) invasive carp were captured outside their known range by EDM in May 2022.

Table 2- Summary of USFWS invasive carp early detection monitoring preliminary results from May 2022.

“Location” is the section of IWW sampled. “Electrofishing effort” reports completed hours of two-person traditional boat electrofishing and n_e is the number of surveys completed. “Dozer effort” reports completed hours of electrified dozer trawling and n_d is the number of surveys completed. “Mini-fyke effort” reports the number of overnight net sets

completed and n_n is net nights. “Small carp captured” is the number of invasive carp with total length (TL) < 153 mm captured. “Large carp captured” reports the number of invasive carp with total length \geq 153 mm captured. “Total Catch (N)” reports the total number (N) of individual fishes

(all species) captured. “Species richness” reports the count of species captured. “Most abundant species” reports the common name of the fish species that was the largest proportion of total fish captured (N) and n_i is the number of individuals of that species captured.

Location	Electrofishing Effort (h n_e)	Dozer Effort (h; n_d)	Minifyke Effort (nn)	Small carp captured	Large carp captured	Species Richness	Total Catch (N)	Most abundant species
Lockport	2.25h; $n_e=9$	0.25h; $n_d=9$	nn=0	0	0	13	143	Emerald shiner, $n_i=94$
Brandon Road	2.2h; $n_e=9$	1h; $n_d=12$	nn=0	0	0	20	178	Emerald shiner, $n_i=60$
Dresden Island	3h; $n_e=12$	0.83h; $n_d=10$	nn=0	0	2 carp captured: Silver carp, 746 mm; Grass carp, 985 mm	36	643	Gizzard shad, $n_i=126$
Kankakee	3.75h; $n_e=15$	1.28h; $n_d=15$	nn=0	0	5 carp captured: Silver carp, 855 mm; Silver carp, 883 mm; Silver carp, 816 mm; Silver carp, 854 mm; Silver carp, 840 mm	42	463	Emerald shiner, $n_i=70$

Invasive Carp Demographics

In May 2022, the USFWS – Columbia Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office began the fifth year of a fisheries-independent protocol. Data collections include Silver Carp length and sex structure, maturity status, and relative abundance during spring and fall in six pools of the Illinois River: Alton, LaGrange, Peoria, Starved Rock, Marseilles, and Dresden Island. During the weeks of May 9th, and 23rd, electrified dozer trawl crews deployed to the Alton, LaGrange, Peoria, and Starved Rock pools. A total of 921 Silver Carp were captured in in these four pools, and sizes ranged from 70mm-820mm TL in May (Table 3). Sex and maturity were evaluated on all Silver Carp captured and data is pending.

Table 3. Sampling effort and preliminary results, 5 minute trawls - May 2022.

Pool	Silver carp Captured	Sample (# trawls)	Mean CPUE (Silver Carp # trawls)	Std Error	Silver Carp Size (mm)
Alton	460	13	22.9	7.3	70-785
LaGrange	23	10	2.5	0.9	135-770
Peoria	109	28	5.2	0.9	130-785
Starved Rock	329	27	11.2	1.9	142-820

Telemetry Support for the Spatially Explicit Invasive Carp Population Model (SEiCarP)

SIU retrieved and downloaded stationary telemetry receivers in Starved Rock, Marseilles, and Dresden Island pools. The resulting detection data were processed for QA/QC.

USACE – Telemetry

During the month of May USACE downloaded all receivers within the Lockport, Brandon Road, and Dresden Island Pools. Post download analysis of the 28 receivers in the network indicated that no fish transited between navigation pools or past the electric dispersal barrier between receiver deployment and downloads in May. There was no indication that any Bighead or Silver carp approached Brandon Road Lock or transited upstream of it. The next download of the full receiver network will be in July.

Hydroacoustic Fish Surveys of the Upper Illinois Waterway: Dresden Island, Brandon Road, and Lockport Pools

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service conducted mobile hydroacoustic fish surveys in Lockport and Brandon Road pools from May 18-19, 2022. These pool surveys were designed to monitor for the abundance of large fishes—potentially Bighead or Silver Carp—with target strength (TS) greater than -28.7 dB (theoretical side-aspect TS of a 12” (30.5 cm) total length fish) within the upper Illinois Waterway. The hydroacoustic survey in Lockport Pool covered the area between the Hanson Material Services Corporation docking slip and Lockport Lock & Dam (6.5 km). The hydroacoustic survey in Brandon Road Pool covered the area between Lockport Lock & Dam and Brandon Road Lock & Dam (7.2 km). Dresden Island Pool was not sampled in May 2022 to avoid duplication of hydroacoustic sampling effort with Southern Illinois University. In all pools, surveys were conducted with paired 200-kHz, side-facing transducers and consisted of one continuous transect along each shoreline with the boat following the contour of the main channel edge and the transducers pointed outwards towards the navigation channel.

Results:**Lockport Pool:**

Six (6) fish tracks corresponding to fish > 12" were detected in Lockport Pool in 1,396,210 m³ of water on May 18, 2022. Mean target strength of fish targets was -25.3 dB (SE = 0.96).

Brandon Road Pool:

Two fish tracks corresponding to fish > 12" were detected in Brandon Road Pool in 1,016,156 m³ of water on May 19, 2022. Target strength of fish targets ranged from -23.27 to -20.83 dB.

Hydroacoustic Fish Surveys at the Electric Fish Dispersal Barrier System, Romeoville, IL

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service conducted two mobile hydroacoustic fish surveys in May 2022 at the Electric Dispersal Barrier System (EDBS) on May 17 and May 31. The surveys were conducted to monitor for the presence and distribution of fishes greater than 12" (30.5 cm) total length in the vicinity of the EDBS to aide in assessing the risk of large fish—and potentially Bighead or Silver Carp—passing through the EDBS during barrier operational changes and/or maintenance. However, it is important to note that hydroacoustic technology does not distinguish or identify fish species, and therefore fish detected should not be assumed to be a particular species. Hydroacoustic surveys consisted of three replicate passes along an upstream and downstream transect with paired, side-facing 200-kHz transducers. Each replicate covered the area between Hanson Material Services Corporation docking slip, approximately 1.3 km below the Romeo Road Bridge, to the upstream side of the Demonstration Barrier (0.6 km above Romeo Road Bridge). For reporting purposes, Romeo Road Bridge is treated as the dividing line between the areas referred to as "within the EDBS" and "downstream of the EDBS". Results are reported as a sum of all fish tracks detected across replicate surveys; therefore, some may represent the same fish.

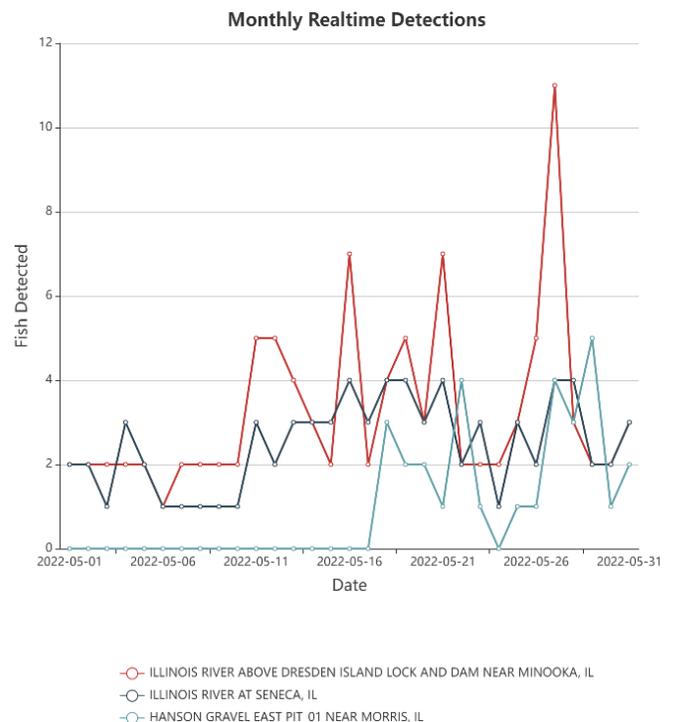
Results:

May 17, 2022:

Eleven large fish tracks \geq -28.7 dB were detected within the EDBS on May 17, 2022, with all fish targets aggregated downstream of Barrier IIB. Two were detected in Replicate Survey #1, four in Replicate Survey #2, and five in Replicate Survey #3. It is important to note that due to the results being reported as a sum of all fish targets detected, and that sampling within a survey is conducted on both sides of the channel, allowing for overlap, it is likely that many of these targets were from the same few individuals being pinged multiple times. It is also important to note that since these targets were detected in a similar area over the course of a 3-hour sampling event, it is unlikely that they are false detections (i.e., debris) floating downstream. Five large fish tracks were also detected downstream of the EDBS. These results revealed substantially higher abundance in the vicinity of the EDBS than previous surveys, particularly within the EDBS, for which this was the highest aggregate number of large targets detected since 2018.

May 31, 2022:

Seven large fish tracks \geq -28.7 dB were detected within the EDBS on May 31, 2022, with all fish targets aggregated between Barrier IIA and IIB or near the downstream end of Barrier IIA. Two were detected in Replicate Survey #1, two in Replicate Survey #2, and three in Replicate Survey #3. It is important to note that due to the results being reported as a sum of all fish targets detected, and that sampling within a survey is conducted on both sides of the channel, allowing for overlap, it is likely that these targets were from the same few individuals being pinged multiple times. Five large fish tracks were also detected downstream of the EDBS along the western canal wall. These results revealed similar distribution of fish targets within the EDBS to the previous survey on May 17 and continued to show above-average abundances compared to past years.



USGS Invasive Carp Database Management and Integration Support

There were 13 bigheaded carp (3 Bighead Carp and 10 Silver Carp) detected at ILLINOIS RIVER ABOVE DRESDEN ISLAND LOCK AND DAM NEAR MINOOKA, IL during the month of May 2022. The maximum number of bigheaded fish detected on one day was 11 and the minimum was 1.

There were 10 bigheaded carp (0 Bighead Carp and 10 Silver Carp) detected at HANSON GRAVEL EAST PIT_01 NEAR MORRIS, IL during the month of May 2022. The maximum number of bigheaded fish detected on one day was 5 and the minimum was 0.

There were 4 bigheaded carp (0 Bighead Carp and 4 Silver Carp) detected at ILLINOIS RIVER AT SENECA, IL during the month of May 2022. The maximum number of bigheaded fish detected on one day was 4 and the minimum was 1.

Monitoring of invasive carp reproductive productivity

INHS collected ichthyoplankton samples at 7 main channel sites located from the Brandon Road to LaGrange navigation pools during every week of May. A minimum of four ichthyoplankton samples were collected at each site. Additional samples were collected in Illinois River tributaries to evaluate the potential for invasive carp spawning in these rivers.

A peak in water levels occurred in the Illinois River during the first week through early in the second week of May. However, water temperatures remained below the threshold thought to be conducive for invasive carp spawning until the middle of the second week in May. Water temperatures remained above 18°C after this time, and water levels declined or remained stable through the end of May. Despite the conditions being largely unfavorable for invasive carp spawning, moderate numbers of large-diameter eggs and invasive carp larvae were observed in the LaGrange Pool during the third week of May. A single large-diameter egg was collected at Henry in the Peoria Pool at this time, but no invasive carp eggs or larvae were observed upstream of the Peoria Pool. Invasive carp larvae continued to be observed in the lower LaGrange Pool through the end of May. Full processing of all ichthyoplankton samples and identification of larval fish and eggs is ongoing. Occurrences of invasive carp eggs or larvae, particularly upstream of Starved Rock L&D, will be reported as soon as this information is available.

Zooplankton as dynamic assessment targets for invasive carp removal

INHS collected zooplankton and water chemistry samples at 7 main channel sites located in the Brandon Road to LaGrange navigation pools during the weeks of May 2, May 16, and

May 30. The collected data will be combined with historical and recent data on Illinois Waterway zooplankton communities to assess the influence of environmental factors and invasive carp densities on zooplankton abundances. This information will inform management agencies of the ecosystem responses to invasive carp removals and develop dynamic targets for diminishing the ecological impacts of invasive carp.

Barrier Operational and Maintenance Status

The barriers are currently operating at the following parameters:

IIA – Narrow & wide arrays off for controls replacement
 IIB – Narrow (34 Hz, 2.3 ms, 2000 V = 2.3 V/in) & wide (34 Hz, 2.3 ms, 800 V = ~1.0 V/in) arrays operational
 Barrier I – 1D (Full water - 5 Hz, 4 ms, 400 V = ~1.0 V/in & benthic 5 Hz, 4 ms, 100V) and 1N (34 Hz, 2.3 ms, 1700 V = ~2.3 V/in) operational

The unscheduled outages that occurred during May 2022 are as follows:

5/1/22 – 2B narrow array – 1 minute – fault and failed auto restart of narrow array, wide array active
 5/9/22 – 2B narrow array – 126 minutes – fault and failed auto restart of narrow array, wide array active
 5/31/22 – 1D power outage – 92 minutes – total power and pulser outage. 1N and 2B active

Alternate Pathway Surveillance in Illinois – Law Enforcement

ISU investigated a complaint of a Louisiana company illegally importing live Red swamp crayfish into Illinois. The owner who was interviewed admitted to recently shipping the live crawfish into Illinois because he didn't know it was illegal. His business only recently started selling live crayfish in addition to frozen crayfish and will only sell frozen products in the future. Market inspections throughout the Chicagoland area did not locate any live invasive species.

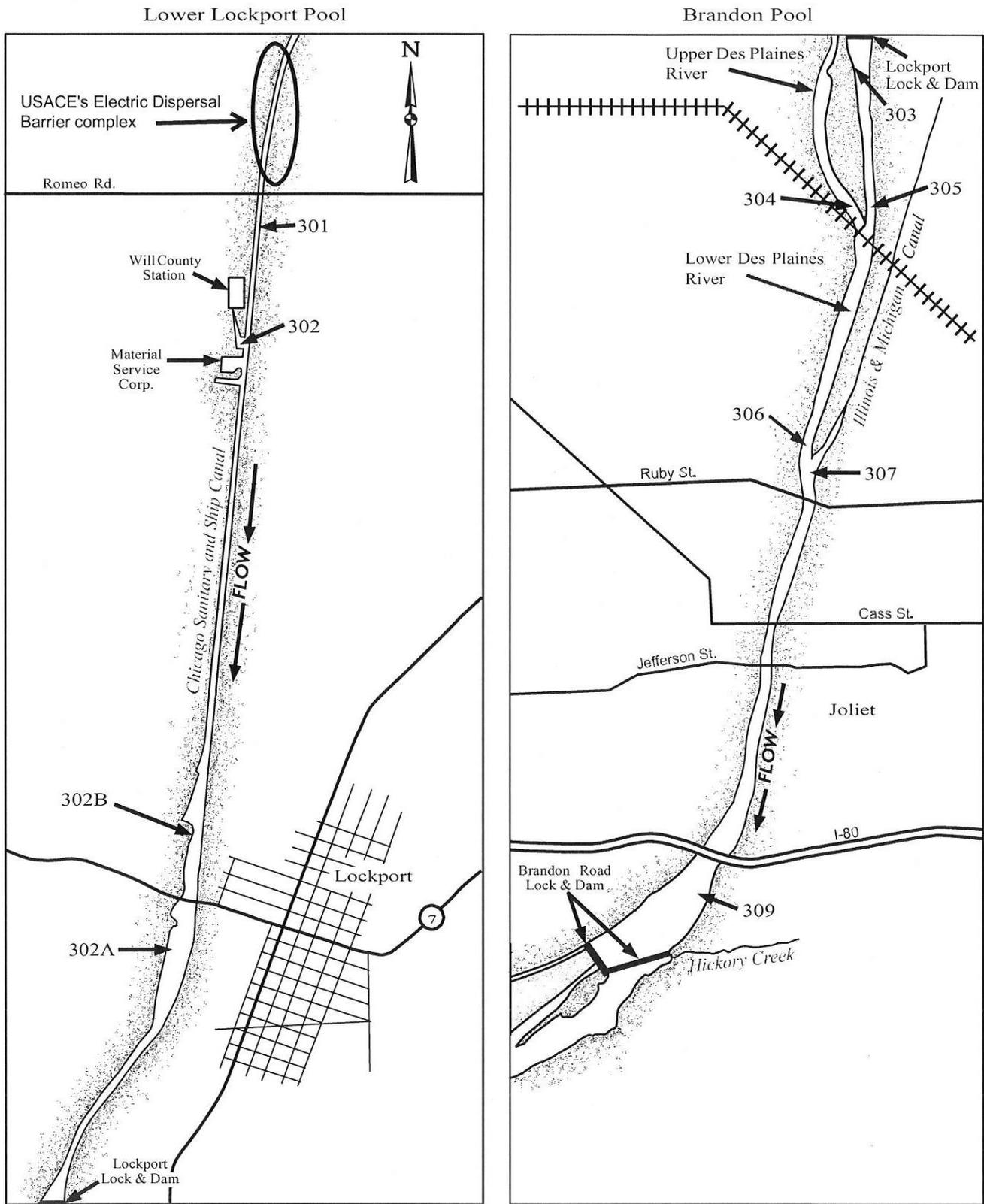
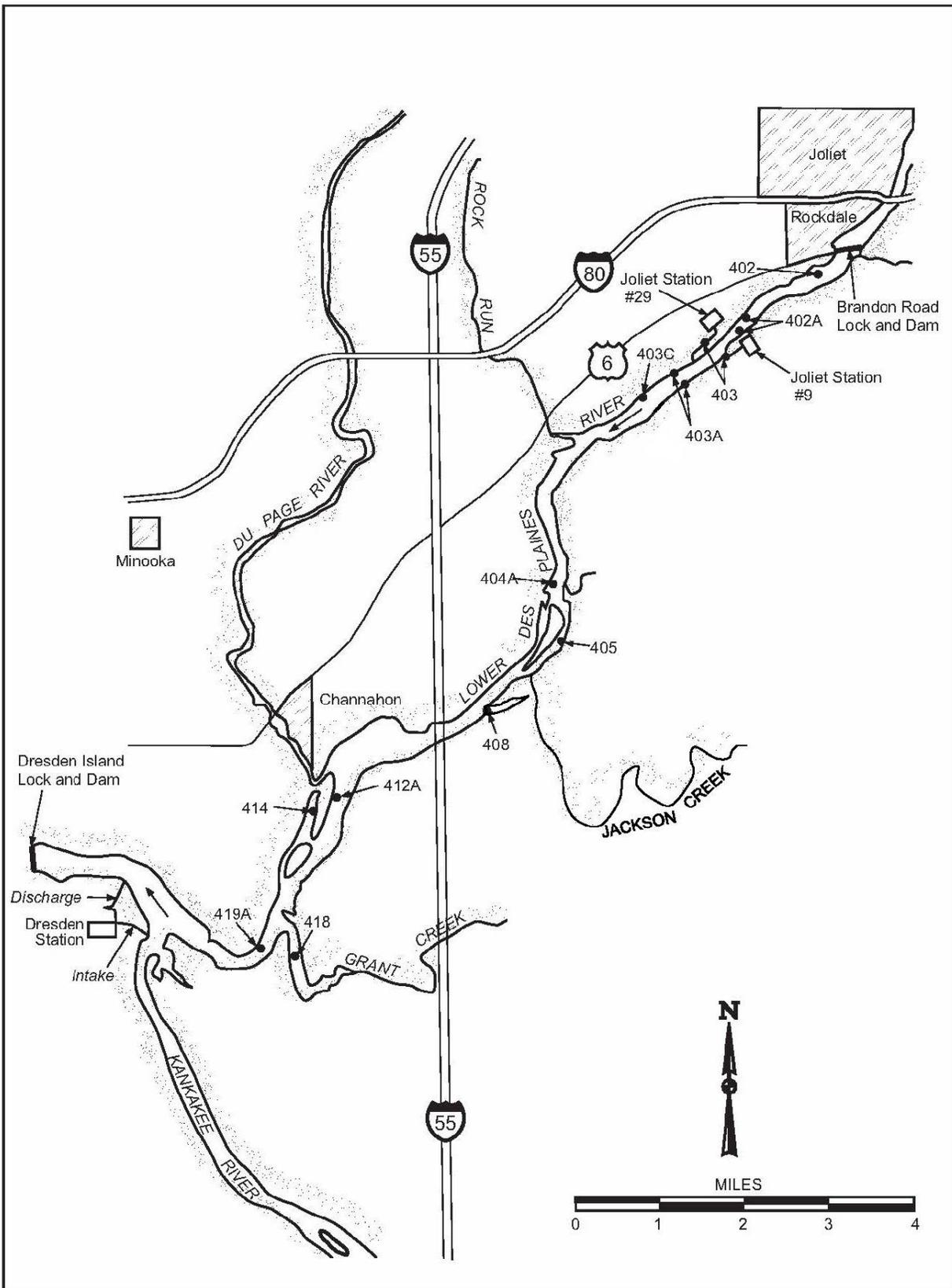


Figure 3 Fish Sampling Locations in Lower Lockport and Brandon Pools.



Fish Sampling Locations within the Upstream and Downstream I-55 segments of the lower Des Plaines River.

Figure 4
◇
End

Other Breaking News Items:**(Click on title or URL to read full article)****[Surface-level drones could be future water warriors for the Great Lakes](#)**

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration will launch a robotic Uncrewed Surface Vehicle in Lake Erie to help with Great Lakes monitoring and is asking the public to keep their distance.

[Great Lakes Coalition hosts annual meeting in August](#)

The Great Lakes Coalition will hold its annual membership meeting at 10 a.m., Saturday, Aug. 13 at the Haworth Hotel on the campus of Hope College, 225 College Ave. All persons interested in the Great Lakes, whether members of the Coalition or not, are

[DNR investing in project on Au Sable River](#)

In addition to updating major infrastructure needs, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources is more than halfway through a two-year pilot project that applies structured decision-making to assess the resilience of the Au Sable River in the face of existing

[Mississauga's 'lost river' once again flows into Lake Ontario](#)

After six decades of being buried underground, Serson Creek, or one of Mississauga, Ontario's "lost rivers" once again flows into Lake Ontario

[Is Lake Superior producing more big lake trout?](#)

This year's annual Minnesota Department of Natural Resources fish survey of Lake Superior found a strong lake trout population and is a good sign of the lake's reclaimed productivity after decades of damage caused by blood-sucking sea lamprey that are now

[Michigan anglers fear fishing deal with tribes could hurt their interests](#)

Recreational and charter fishing groups filed a request Wednesday seeking a seat at the table as Michigan regulators negotiate with five tribes over fishing rights.

[Simmering Lake Huron shore war thrusts beach rights under spotlight](#)

Tempers are flaring on a stretch of Southwestern Ontario's Lake Huron shore amid complaints of trespassing and bullying as frustrated cottage owners clash with beachgoers over access to the sand and water on their private property.

[A federal funding program with bipartisan support helped clean up the Great Lakes. Could it work for the Mississippi River too?](#)

Advocates for the Mississippi River are hoping that a proposed federal funding program, modeled after an effort to clean up the Great Lakes, could change the trajectory of the river's increasing flood frequency, address invasive species, pollution, and the dead

[Researchers race to understand what lies beneath the Great Lakes](#)

Researchers are on a mission to map the bottom of all five Great Lakes, a system so sparsely-documented, some portions contain only one or two data points to cover an area the size of Detroit. [Read the full story by Midland Today.](#)

[Fish survey nets to be placed in St. Marys River](#)

Member agencies of the St. Marys River Fisheries Task Group will conduct a fish community survey of the entire St. Marys River during August. The St. Marys River is a connecting channel between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. The survey work will cover many locations along the 70-mile-long river, from the upper river near Brimley to where the river empties into Lake Huron at DeTour. [Read the full story by The Mining Journal.](#)

[Canadian Coast guard has responsibilities](#)

Sixty years of the Canadian Coast Guard service in Canada was recognized during a service aboard the Canadian Coast Guard vessel and museum, the *Alexander Henry*, on Monday. The *Alexander Henry*, a decommissioned icebreaker and part of the Lakehead Transportation Museum in Thunder Bay, was also celebrated — as it was launched in the city 64 years ago

[DNA from invasive silver carp identified in Lake Erie's Presque Isle Bay](#)

The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission announced that it has conducted targeted invasive carp sampling in Presque Isle Bay, Erie County, after the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) detected the presence of Silver Carp environmental DNA (eDNA). [Read the full story by PennWATCH.](#)