



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Midwest Region

Fisheries Program

Fish Lines

**2014 Juvenile Lake
Trout Survey**

**Reef Habitat
Restoration Project**

**Rearing Trailer Releases
2014 Year Class**

HAMP First Field Season

**Long Island Piping
Plover Protection**





U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Fisheries, Midwest Region

Conserving America's Fisheries



In this Issue

Field Focus

[Alpena Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office](#)

Fish biologists from the Alpena Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office (FWCO) – Waterford Substation took part in a collaborative, multi-agency field exercise....[Read More](#)

Subscribe

[Subscribe Now!](#)

Archive

[2014](#) [2013](#) [2012](#) [2011](#) [2010](#) [2009](#)

Editorial Staff

[Tim Smigielski, Editor](#)
[Karla Bartelt, Webmaster](#)

Juvenile Lake Trout Survey 2014 Results
This spring staff from the Alpena Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office (FWCO) completed a juvenile lake trout survey...[Read More](#)



Juvenile Lake Trout Survey 2014 Results



Reef Habitat Restoration Project



Rearing Trailer Releases 2014 Year Class



HAMP Nears Completion of its First Field Season



Long Island Piping Plover Protection

Fish Tails

"**Fish Tails**" refers to articles that are submitted by field staff that do not appear as a feature in the current edition of Fish Lines. These articles provide examples of the diverse work that the Service's Midwest Fisheries Program and partners perform on behalf of our aquatic resources and for the benefit of the American public.

Field Notes

"**Field Notes**" is an online searchable database that showcases hundreds of employee-written summaries of field activities and accomplishments of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service from across the nation.

Last updated: October 9, 2014

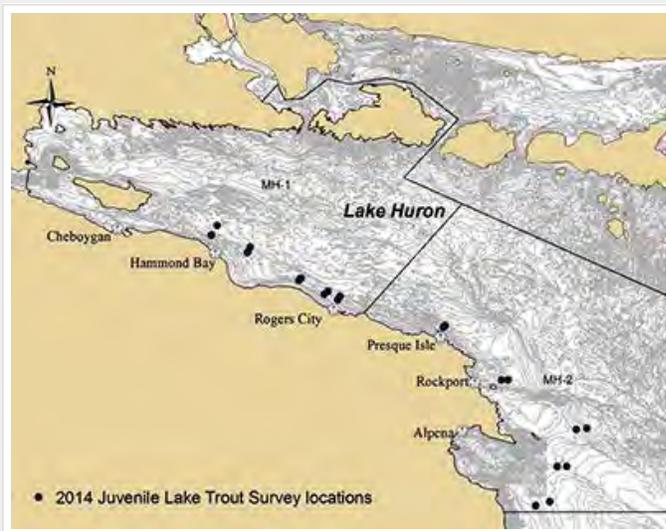


U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Fisheries, Midwest Region

Conserving America's Fisheries

Results In for 2014 Juvenile Lake Trout Survey in Northern Lake Huron

BY ADAM KOWALSKI, ALPENA FWCO

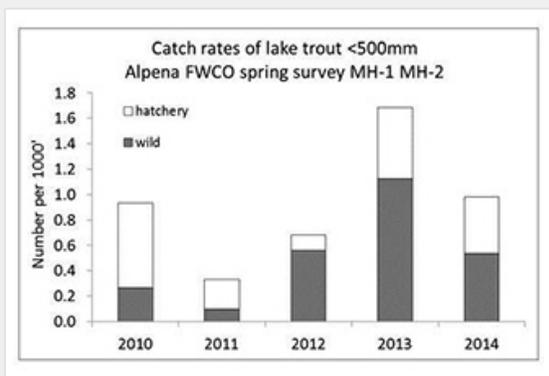


2014 Juvenile Lake Trout Sampling Locations. Credit: USFWS, Alpena FWCO

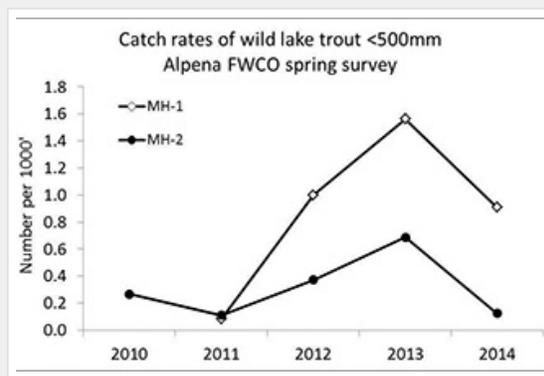
This spring staff from the Alpena Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office (FWCO) completed a juvenile lake trout survey in 1836 treaty waters of northern Lake Huron (Alpena, Michigan north to Hammond Bay). This study was designed to index juvenile lake trout abundance and collect biological data on juvenile lake trout for population models developed for lake trout stocks in northern Lake Huron.

During the survey, Alpena FWCO staff conducted 21 graded-mesh gill net lifts at randomly selected ports in two Lake Huron lake trout management units: MH-1 (Rogers City north) and MH-2 (Rogers City south to Black River). Biological data were collected from all lake trout encountered, including length, weight, sex and maturity, diet, visceral fat index, and lamprey wounding. Similar biological data were collected from non-target species. Tissue samples were taken from unclipped (presumably wild) lake trout for future DNA analysis.

Thirty-three lake trout less than 500 millimeters in length (a commonly accepted size cutoff for



Catch rates of wild lake trout <500mm Alpena FWCO spring survey MH-1, MH-2. Credit: USFWS, Alpena FWCO



Catch rates of wild lake trout <500mm Alpena FWCO spring survey. Credit: USFWS, Alpena FWCO

juveniles) were captured during the survey. Eighteen of the 33 juveniles were of wild origin (based on the absence of fin clips). Two of the fish captured were less than 300 millimeters in length and one of those was wild. Of the total juvenile lake trout catch, the shallow depth strata (100-150 feet) contained 54% and the deep strata (greater than 150 feet) contained 46%. Catch-per-unit effort (CPE) of juvenile lake trout was one fish per 1000 feet of net. These catch rates are similar to 2012 and lower than 2013.

Surveys indicate that wild year classes from 2009 and 2010 have added significantly to the lake trout in the population in northern Lake Huron, although subsequent year classes appear to be less abundant. These past years have given us a better understanding of the abundance and distribution of juvenile lake trout in northern Lake Huron, where positive steps toward lake trout rehabilitation continue.



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Fisheries, Midwest Region

Conserving America's Fisheries

Great Lakes Fish Habitat Partnership Funds Reef Habitat Restoration Project

BY RICK WESTERHOF, GREEN BAY FWCO AND RANDY CLARAMUNT, MDNR CHARLEVOIX, MICHIGAN

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service provided \$62,500 to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) for the Cisco and Lake Trout Spawning Habitat Reef Project near Elk Rapids, Michigan. The reef complex near the harbor of Elk Rapids is the only known cisco spawning location in Lake Michigan, and the only spawning reef complex used by both cisco and lake trout. Although spawning by these species has been documented at the reef complex, one area has the lowest egg deposition and survival for both species.

The project team from MDNR, The Nature Conservancy, and Central Michigan University will rehabilitate habitat at this site to increase spawning success and reduce vulnerability to predators. Reef habitat will be quantified at the degraded reef and two adjacent high quality reefs before and after restoration. Limestone will be added to the degraded reef so that reef habitat is similar to conditions at the two adjacent high quality reefs. Cisco and lake trout egg deposition and egg survival by reef spawners before and after restoration relative to egg predator densities will be quantified and monitored.



The degraded reef before restoration. Credit: Randy Claramunt, MDNR



The pristine reef near Elk Rapids, Michigan following restoration work. Credit: Randy Claramunt, MDNR

The project addresses needs and goals identified in the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act, Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement; Great Lakes Regional Collaboration's which include restoration plans to reestablish cisco. Also, the Lake Michigan Lake Committee identified self-sustaining stocks of lake whitefish and lake trout and a diverse community of native fishes as fish community objectives and protect and restore reef spawning habitats.



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Fisheries, Midwest Region

Conserving America's Fisheries

Kalamazoo River Streamside Rearing Trailer Releases 2014 Year Class

BY DOUG ALOISI, GENOA NFH



Streamside Rearing Trailer on the Road. Credit: USFWS

Lake Michigan to live and grow for over two decades.

Then, as mature adults, the lake sturgeon will return to the Kalamazoo River in search of a mate and suitable habitat to lay their eggs. Biologists on the River are hoping to continue restoration efforts on the Kalamazoo River until a returning adult population consists of at least 750 returning adults of numerous year classes. This number including differing year classes will ensure there is a large enough number of fish with a large enough genetic contribution to sustain itself. Members of the Gun Lake Tribe entertained the large crowd with a drum ceremony and children present were allowed to release the fish into the river to begin their great journey home.

After the ceremony the trailer was broken down and whisked away to be cleaned up and used in Coregonid restoration efforts occurring on Lake Michigan this winter.

Over 500 people attended an end of rearing season celebration which featured lake sturgeon as the stars of the show this past month. A sturgeon release ceremony hosted by the Kalamazoo River Streamside Rearing Partnership was held to commemorate another year class of sturgeon entering the river. The partnership consists of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, the Gun Lake Tribe, the Kalamazoo Chapter of Sturgeon for Tomorrow and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Green Bay Fisheries Office and the Genoa National Fish Hatchery (NFH).

Though the challenges of this year seemed daunting, which included cold temperatures and varying flows which challenged the egg and larvae collection, the streamside rearing trailer and its support crew still stocked a high percentage of the actual egg and larvae collected. The fish leaving the trailer averaged over 11 inches in length, large enough to avoid all but the largest predators. The fish are expected to remain in the River for only a short period of time before swimming downstream to



Sturgeon booth at Kalamazoo River Release Event. Credit: MDNR



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Fisheries, Midwest Region

Conserving America's Fisheries

HAMP Nears Completion of its First Field Season with New Study Design

BY CLAYTON RIDENOUR, COLUMBIA FWCO

The Columbia Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office (FWCO) is partnering with the US Army Corps of Engineers in a novel approach to studying the early life history of sturgeon in the lower Missouri River. The Habitat Assessment and Monitoring Program (HAMP) began in 2005 collecting data about the fish community of lower Missouri River in relation to habitat restoration efforts on a localized scale with a central focus of monitoring pallid sturgeon.

Early fisheries data from these collection efforts were characterized by high variability so interpretation of the dataset was therefore a limiting factor to the program's success. The fundamental complexity of pallid sturgeon ecology is a significant challenge for researchers and managers to overcome while determining appropriate, or best, actions to promote species recovery. Sturgeon are long lived fishes that migrate great distances as adults and larvae to complete their life cycle. Reproductively mature adults may spawn only every three years, and offspring may only survive if a certain suite of environmental flow conditions and habitat are available.



Combing through a trawl net for early life stage sturgeon Credit: USFWS



Deploying trawl net in search of early life stage sturgeon. Credit: USFWS

This spring the Columbia FWCO began a new version of the HAMP that specifically targets young sturgeon, during their early life stage from post hatch larvae (approximately 12 millimeters long) through the end of the first growing season (approximately 110 millimeters long). The new sampling strategy differs from the 2005 model chiefly in spatial scope; the new HAMP has broadened its sampling scale from a localized river bend sampling unit to a river reach sampling unit that includes many consecutive river bends. This larger spatial scope provides a sampling platform that is more aligned with movement and drifting behavior of young sturgeon, and helps provide biologists with an ecosystem perspective that may be more relevant to early life stage sturgeons. Another primary difference with the new HAMP is the dedicated focus from biologists on studying early life stage sturgeon.

From June through September, Columbia FWCO crews have collected over 1,200 young of year

sturgeon, most of which were shorter than the width of a nickel; to give context, a similar study that was recently completed on lower Missouri River collected fewer than 300 young of year sturgeon over two field seasons. The end of October will signal the completion of the first field season for HAMP, the second field season is scheduled to begin in May, 2015.



Early life stage sturgeon collected from HAMP, fish were approximately less than a month old. Credit : USFWS



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Fisheries, Midwest Region

Conserving America's Fisheries

Long Island Piping Plover Protection

BY TED KOEHLER, ASHLAND FWCO



Piping Plover on Long Island. Credit: USFWS

the National Park Service's Apostle Islands National Lakeshore and Bad River Tribe land, is a cooperative effort between the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, The Nature Conservancy and Johnson family; and the University of Minnesota.

Work associated with plovers includes surveying for adults establishing territories and nests, installing fence nest enclosures, monitoring and protection of enclosures to promote fledgling success and finally, informing the public to elicit their support. On-the-ground protection of the piping plovers on Long Island comes from two monitors staying on the island throughout the nesting and fledging season, and have been supported for the last two years by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Coastal Program – Great Lakes. They endure all types of weather conditions and interactions with the public, but as the numbers have shown, done a wonderful job.

Piping plovers are both federally and state listed as endangered and Long Island is currently the only area in the State of Wisconsin where piping plovers nest successfully. The piping plover has been regularly nesting on Long Island since 1998. Between 1998 and 2006, an average of between two and six adult piping plovers were present on Long Island during the nesting season and zero to five chicks fledged each year for an average of just more than one per year.

However, between 2006 and last season, annual numbers of adults have increased, ranging between nine and twelve each year. In addition, the number of chicks fledged has also increased to a range of six to twelve, for an average of seven per year. This welcome trend is can be partially credited to the hard work of the partners in managing and this key portion of habitat and providing on-the-ground protection of the bird's themselves during the nesting and fledging seasons.

Protection of plovers on Long Island, which is part of



Piping Plover Habitat on Long Island. Credit: USFWS



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Fisheries, Midwest Region

Conserving America's Fisheries

Collaboration in Action to Protect the Great Lakes

BY JAMES BOASE, ALPENA FWCO WATERFORD, MICHIGAN-SUBSTATION



Eleven agencies, 17 boats, and over 70 people participated in the multi-agency field exercise in the western basin of Lake Erie. Credit: MDNR

Fish biologists from the Alpena Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office (FWCO) – Waterford Substation took part in a collaborative, multi-agency field exercise in Lake Erie near Monroe, Michigan in early September of this year. The main goal of the field exercise was to test the preparedness of the agencies in the event that an invasive species, such as Silver and/or Bighead Carp, were to be found in the Great Lakes and secondarily to take advantage of the equipment and personnel support to collect Grass Carp, another non-native species. Michigan Department of Natural Resources and Ohio Division of Wildlife were the lead agencies coordinating this effort. They were joined by fisheries personnel from Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ontario, Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada, U.S. Geological Survey, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and local commercial fishers.



A team of electrofishing boats in Maumee Bay Lake Erie working in unison to push fish toward waiting gillnets. Credit: USFWS.

The three day field exercise took place on Maumee Bay in western Lake Erie and involved fisheries sampling techniques such as seining, gill netting, and electrofishing. Efforts focused on the logistics for implementing an inter-jurisdictional response through the recently approved Mutual Aid Agreement signed by the Great Lakes governors.

Maumee Bay was selected as the target location for the exercise because; in the recent past (2011-2013) Silver and Bighead Carp environmental DNA (eDNA) had been detected in the Maumee River and Bay areas. Also, since 2010 Grass Carp have been occasionally captured (were potentially present) in this area of western Lake Erie. This year's eDNA sampling resulted in no positive detections for Silver and Bighead Carp eDNA in this part of the Great Lakes.

During this response exercise two Grass Carp were captured which provided an opportunity to gain further knowledge about the life history of Grass Carp in the Lake Erie system. Grass Carp are one of the four species of Asian Carp identified in the *Management and Control Plan for Bighead, Black, Grass, and Silver Carps in the United States*, and feed primarily on aquatic vegetation. Grass Carp have been occasionally reported in Lake Erie since 1984, but a more concerted effort to understand frequency of occurrence, reproductive status, and the origin of these fish was initiated by agencies in western Lake Erie in 2010. Commercial anglers have been important partners in this effort. With continued collaboration, it is hoped that the Great Lakes ecosystem and its \$7 billion sportfishing industry can be protected. Primary funding support for this exercise was provided through the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Fisheries, Midwest Region

Conserving America's Fisheries



Fish Tails

Articles submitted by field staff that do not appear as a feature within Fish Lines. These articles provide examples of the diverse work that is performed on behalf of aquatic resources.

Alpena FWCO Brings the Fish to Wildlife Weekend

BY ANDREW BRIGGS, ALPENA FWCO-WATERFORD, MICHIGAN-SUBSTATION

Staff from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) Alpena Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office (FWCO) – Waterford substation attended Wildlife Weekend for the third consecutive year at Indian Springs Metropark in White Lake, Michigan. The two day event took place September 13th and 14th and was designed to allow children and adults to get a first-hand look (and feel) of the wildlife in their area. Activities included an animal skins and skulls table, wildlife crafts, pond dipping for insects, and an open lab to view pond creatures through microscopes. Other exhibits and presentations featured live animals, including amphibians, reptiles, mammals, birds, and a lake sturgeon. This year's event was the largest so far with approximately 125 attendees over the weekend.

The staff from the Alpena FWCO taught attendees about native fish species like the lake sturgeon, aquatic invasive species like Asian carps, and the equipment and techniques they use to conduct their research. Staff also conveyed the importance of conserving our native species and preventing the spread of invasive species. Many of the children even had the opportunity to touch a live juvenile lake sturgeon provided by the Service staff. Pamphlets and fish identification cards were handed out and many children walked away with temporary Service tattoos and stickers.

Wildlife Weekend offered the opportunity for the Service to maintain partnerships and build new ones. Partners who took part in Wildlife Weekend included the Great Lakes Zoological Society, Howell Nature Center, Monarch Watch, the Oakland Audubon Society, and Indian Springs Metropark. The event also was an opportunity to help foster environmental appreciation in children and adults alike.

Use of Well-Water Allows For Larger Brook Trout Fry

BY SHAWN SANDERS, IRON RIVER NFH

Iron River National Fish Hatchery (NFH) was established for restoration of Great Lakes fish species. The majority of fish and eggs produced for restoration goals have been lake trout. However, this facility has also cooperatively provided 300,000 coaster brook trout to First Nations and State Natural Resource Agencies. Two strains of coaster brook trout have been used in this effort and both originated from parent stocks near Isle Royale in Lake Superior. Current agreements exist between Iron River NFH and Grand Portage, Minnesota and Keweenaw Bay, Michigan Indian Communities, allowing Iron River NFH to provide fingerling brook trout to be stocked into tribal waters located within the Lake Superior watershed.

This past winter (2013-14) the staff at Iron River NFH used additional water from the main hatchery well-water line to increase water temperatures for rearing brook trout. This provided both an earlier hatch and a quick growth to the first feeding stage. This initial burst in growth and cleaner water also delivered an increased survival to coaster brook trout reared at Iron River NFH. The final result was healthy brook trout nearly double the size of fish stocked in previous years.

Annual stocking events and a continued effort to provide healthy, high-quality fish help to strengthen ties with our partners. Efforts in the future at Iron River NFH will focus on the potential of a new artesian well and a culture system to more efficiently rear coaster brook trout.

Columbia FWCO Helps Introduce New Master Naturalists to Missouri River

BY CLAYTON RIDENOUR, COLUMBIA FWCO

Along with staff from the Big Muddy Refuge, Jeremiah Smith, Jared Kneer, and Clayton Ridenour of the Columbia Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office (FWCO) spent an evening on the banks of the Missouri River with a group of over 40 local citizens that included some of the newest recruits to the Missouri Master Naturalists Boone's Lick Chapter. The Missouri Master Naturalist is a community based natural resource education and volunteer program. Its purpose is to develop a corps of well-informed volunteers to provide education, outreach and service dedicated to the beneficial management of natural resources and natural areas within their communities for the State of Missouri. Twenty of the newest recruits to the program were treated

with a boat tour of the Missouri River and through Tadpole chute. Four Service boats were used to transport the group on a five mile round trip that included several stops for periods of question and answer, and great discussion about the state of conservation and restoration on Missouri River. The Master Naturalist program has produced many excellent well informed volunteers that have provided significant contribution to the Station Mission, and we look forward to working with the latest class of Master Naturalists in the coming year.

Last updated: October 9, 2014

[U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Home Page](#) | [Department of the Interior](#) | [USA.gov](#) | [About the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service](#) | [Accessibility](#) | [Privacy](#) | [Notices](#) | [Disclaimer](#) | [FOIA](#)



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Fisheries, Midwest Region

Conserving America's Fisheries

Midwest Region Fisheries Divisions

National Fish Hatcheries

The Region's National Fish Hatcheries (NFH) focus on native species recovery and restoration. Primary species include: lake trout, endangered pallid sturgeon, and endangered, threatened, and native mussels. Other major programs include coaster brook trout and lake sturgeon restoration, fulfilling tribal trust responsibilities for native aquatic species, and cost reimbursed rainbow trout production for recreational fishing. Hatcheries also provide technical assistance to other agencies, provide fish and eggs for research, and develop and maintain brood stocks of various species and strains.



Fish and Wildlife Conservation Offices

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Offices (FWCO) conduct assessments of fish populations to guide management decisions, play a key role in targeting and implementing native fish and habitat restoration programs; perform key monitoring and control activities related to aquatic invasive species; survey and evaluate aquatic habitats to identify restoration/rehabilitation opportunities; work with private land owners, states, local governments and watershed organizations to complete aquatic habitat restoration projects under the Service's National Fish Passage Program, National Fish Habitat Partnerships, Partners for Fish and Wildlife and the Great Lakes Coastal Programs; provide coordination and technical assistance toward the management of interjurisdictional fisheries; maintain and operate several key interagency fisheries databases; provide technical expertise to other Service programs addressing contaminants, endangered species, federal project review and hydro-power operation and relicensing; evaluate and manage fisheries on Service lands; and, provide technical support to 38 Native American tribal governments and treaty authorities.

Sea Lamprey Biological Stations

The Fish and Wildlife Service is the United States Agent for sea lamprey control, with two Biological Stations assessing and managing sea lamprey populations throughout the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes Fishery Commission administers the Sea Lamprey Management Program, with funding provided through the U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of the Interior, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Fish Health Center

The Fish Health Center provides specialized fish health evaluation and diagnostic services to federal, state and tribal hatcheries in the region; conducts extensive monitoring and evaluation of wild fish health; examines and certifies the health of captive hatchery stocks; and, performs a wide range of special services helping to coordinate fishery program offices and partner organizations. The Whitney Genetics Lab serves as a leading edge genetics laboratory and conducts environmental DNA (eDNA) sample processing for early detection of invasive species.

Whitney Genetics Lab

The Whitney Genetics lab provides environmental DNA (eDNA) surveillance for the early detection of invasive Silver and Bighead carp as part of the Asian Carp Regional Coordinating Committee's plans to detect, monitor, and respond to the threat of invasive carp in the Great Lakes. The lab also provides analysis for determining the ploidy of wild-caught Black and Grass carp, two more invasive carp species.



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Fisheries, Midwest Region

Conserving America's Fisheries

Midwest Region Fisheries Contacts

Regional Office

5600 American Blvd West
Bloomington, MN 55437
Todd Turner (todd_turner@fws.gov)
612-713-5111

Alpena Fish & Wildlife Conservation Office

480 W. Fletcher Street
Alpena, MI 49707
Scott Koproski (scott_koproski@fws.gov)
989-356-5102
Area of Responsibility (MI, OH)

Ashland Fish & Wildlife Conservation Office

2800 Lake Shore Drive East
Ashland, WI 54806
Mark Brouder (mark_brouder@fws.gov)
715-682-6185
Area of Responsibility (MI, MN, WI)

Carterville Fish & Wildlife Conservation Office

9053 Route 148, Suite A
Marion, Illinois 62959
Rob Simmonds(rob_simmonds@fws.gov)
618-997-6869
Area of Responsibility (IL, IN, OH)

Columbia Fish & Wildlife Conservation Office

101 Park Deville Drive, Suite A
Columbia, MO 65203
Acting Wyatt Doyle (wyatt_doyle@fws.gov)
573-234-2132
Area of Responsibility (IA, MO)

Genoa National Fish Hatchery

S 5689 State Road 35
Genoa, WI 54632
Doug Aloisi (doug_aloisi@fws.gov)
608-689-2605

Green Bay Fish & Wildlife Conservation Office

2661 Scott Tower Road
New Franken, WI 54229
Mark Holey (mark_holey@fws.gov)
920-866-1717
Area of Responsibility (IL, IN, MI, WI)

Iron River National Fish Hatchery

10325 Fairview Road
Iron River, WI 54847
Nick Starzl (nick_starzl@fws.gov)
715-372-8510

Jordan River National Fish Hatchery

6623 Turner Road
Elmira, MI 49730
Roger Gordon (roger_gordon@fws.gov)
231-584-2461

LaCrosse Fish Health Center

555 Lester Avenue
Onalaska, WI 54650
Acting Terry Ott (terrance_ott@fws.gov)
608-783-8444

LaCrosse Fish & Wildlife Conservation Office

555 Lester Avenue
Onalaska, WI 54650
Acting Scott Yess (scott_yess@fws.gov)
608-783-8434
Area of Responsibility (IA, IL, MO, MN, WI)

Ludington Biological Station

229 S. Jebavy Drive
Ludington, MI 49431
Scott Grunder (scott_grunder@fws.gov)
231-845-6205

Marquette Biological Station

3090 Wright Street
Marquette, MI 49855
Kasia Mullett (katherine_mullett@fws.gov)
906-226-6571

Neosho National Fish Hatchery

520 E Park Street
Neosho, MO 64850
David Hendrix (david_hendrix@fws.gov)
417-451-0554

Pendills Creek National Fish Hatchery

21990 W. Trout Lane
Brimley, MI 49715
Curt Friez (curt_friez@fws.gov)
906-437-5231

Sullivan Creek National Fish Hatchery

21200 West Hatchery Road
Brimley, MI 49715
Curt Friez (curt_friez@fws.gov)
906-437-5231

Whitney Genetics Lab

555 Lester Avenue
Onalaska, WI 54650
Acting Terry Ott (terrance_ott@fws.gov)
608-783-8444