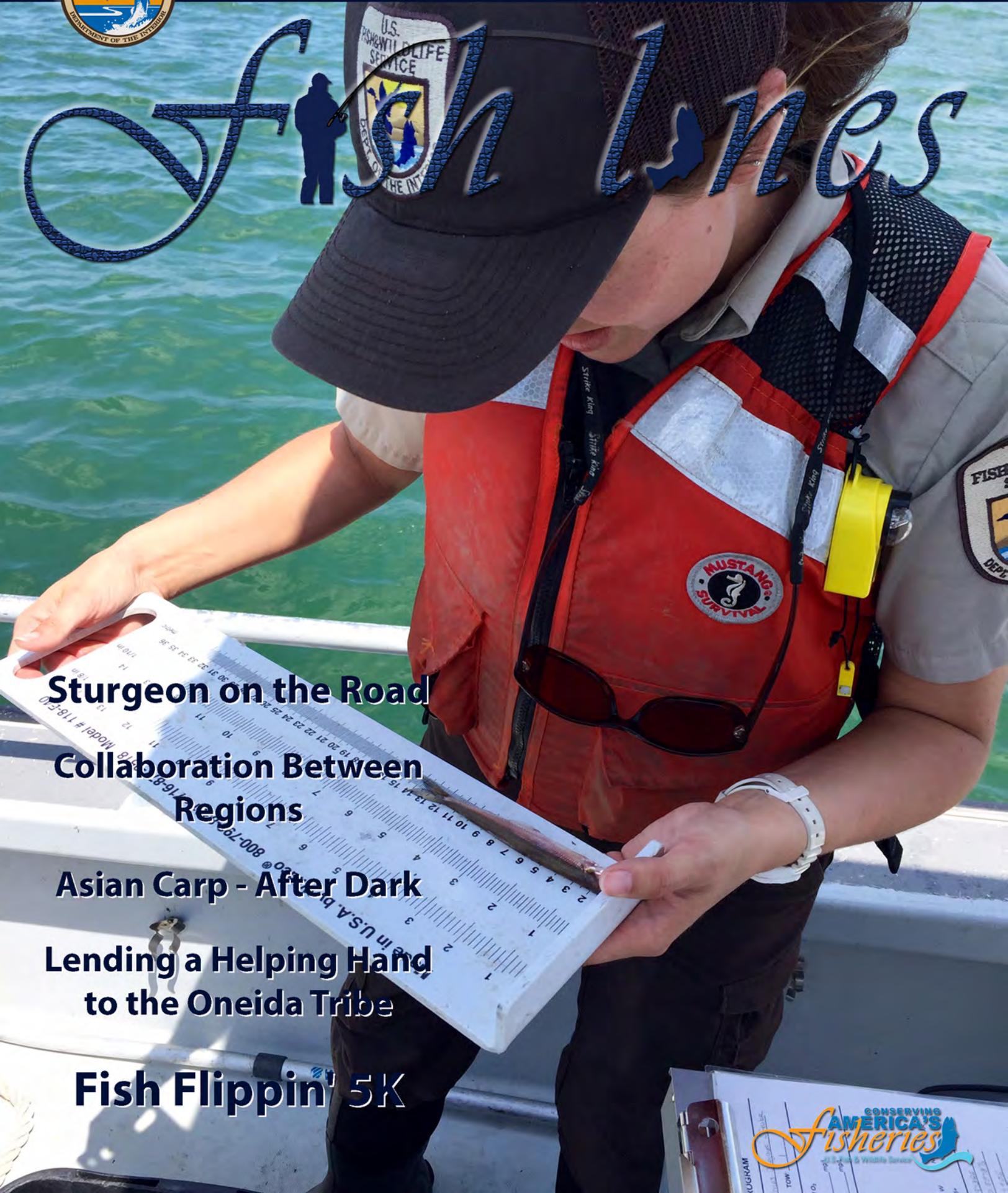




# Fisheries Program



**Sturgeon on the Road**  
**Collaboration Between**  
**Regions**

**Asian Carp - After Dark**

**Lending a Helping Hand**  
**to the Oneida Tribe**

**Fish Flippin' 5K**





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

Conserving America's Fisheries

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### [Marquette Biological Station](#)

The Risk Management Team from the Marquette Biological Station's Sea Lamprey Control Program addresses environmental and non-target species issues...[Read More](#)

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The New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYDEC) has been actively recovering lake...[Read More](#)



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## 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 27, 2016



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

Conserving America's Fisheries

### ***Sturgeon on the Road... New York Sturgeon Restoration Project Drives On***

BY DOUG ALOISI, GENOA NFH



Stocked lake sturgeon fingerling "one year" after release. Credit: USFWS

York's efforts in 2012 in order to provide technical expertise and resources to include stocking into a larger area of historic habitat. Each year since 2012 Genoa NFH has sent personnel east in late May or early June to help the New York DEC and the USFWS's New York (Cortland) Field Office staff collect eggs. A portion of those eggs are brought back to Genoa NFH for grow out. The resulting fish will then be transported back to Recovery areas for stocking in the early fall. Results so far have been encouraging, with survey efforts finding stocked sturgeon surviving and thriving in their wild environment.

Lake sturgeon are a long lived species and require many year classes of fish to be stocked to create a healthy spawning population that can then support self-sustaining populations. This fall Genoa NFH staff brought back to New York 4600 fingerling lake sturgeon that were released in nine separate recovery areas. We look forward to the day when healthy self-sustaining populations are once again thriving across the state for future generations to enjoy.

The New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYDEC) has been actively recovering lake sturgeon populations within New York State since 1995 using one of the state's last remnant populations in the St. Lawrence River as a brood source. Lake sturgeon's status is currently listed as Threatened on the state's Endangered and Threatened Species list. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has been involved by assisting in NYDEC recovery efforts since the late 90's when the Dwight D. Eisenhower National Fish Hatchery (NFH) of Vermont was also involved in restoration stocking. Sturgeon Conservation via stocking was put on hold during the middle part of the last decade due to fish health concerns involving the discovery of Viral Hemorrhagic Septicemia (VHS), a fish virus causing large die-offs in the St. Lawrence River and Great Lakes basins. After an intensive research effort it was found that the lake sturgeon is not susceptible to the virus and egg collection and propagation efforts were restarted.

The Genoa NFH was asked to participate in New York's efforts in 2012 in order to provide technical expertise and resources to include stocking into a larger area of historic habitat. Each year since 2012 Genoa NFH has sent personnel east in late May or early June to help the New York DEC and the USFWS's New York (Cortland) Field Office staff collect eggs. A portion of those



Scott Schlueter of the USFWS New York Field Office assists with release of lake sturgeon. Credit: USFWS



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

Conserving America's Fisheries

## Collaboration Between Regions to Detect Non-Native Fishes

BY JANINE LAJAVIC, ALPENA FWCO – WATERFORD, MI SUBSTATION



Shawn Grube with Lower Great Lakes FWCO measures total length of a round goby captured in a bottom trawl. Credit: Janine Lajavic, USFWS

Support of colleagues is essential to having successful programs within the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service). In the aquatic non-native species early detection and monitoring (EDM) program, collaboration between Regions 3 and 5 has helped build and maintain a partnership to effectively conserve fish and other aquatic resources.

The Alpena Fish and Wildlife Conversation Office (FWCO) and Lower Great Lakes (LGL) FWCO monitor for new non-native aquatic species in the Great Lakes. Every year, as a part of the EDM program, both offices conduct bottom trawl surveys to monitor range expansion of Eurasian Ruffe in the Great Lakes by focusing sampling efforts in high risk areas around shipping ports and rivers. This small, aggressive fish has been detected in Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, and in Thunder Bay (Lake Huron), but not yet in the lower two Great Lakes. The LGL FWCO surveys seven harbor locations along the U.S. shore of Lake Erie, and one location on Lake Ontario. The assessments are collaborations between the two Service offices, state agencies, and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

The LGL FWCO monitors sites in Ohio (Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Ashtabula, and Conneaut), Pennsylvania (Presque Isle), and New York (Buffalo, and Rochester).



Biological science technician Janine Lajavic with Alpena FWCO measures total length of a rainbow smelt captured in a bottom trawl during a eurasian ruffe surveillance sampling. Credit: Shawn Grube, USFWS

At the beginning of this field season, the LGL FWCO requested assistance from the Alpena FWCO for their first week of Eurasian Ruffe surveillance. Biological science technician Janine Lajavic of the Alpena FWCO met up with the LGL FWCO trawl crew in Sandusky, OH to help with sampling efforts. Bottom trawls were effective at capturing many species of fish, including: rainbow smelt, trout perch, round goby, channel catfish, walleye, sand shiner, and log perch. No Eurasian Ruffe were detected during this sampling event.

Building and maintaining these partnerships is an important facet of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Program of the Service, as well as restoring and conserving fish and other aquatic resources and preventing establishment of new non-native species. Partnerships like these provide good opportunities for Service employees to gain experience with new gear types in bodies of water unfamiliar to them which helps the Service maintain a diverse and well-trained staff.



Bottom trawl gear deployed in Ashtabula, Ohio during ruffe surveillance. Credit: Shawn Grube, USFWS



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

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### Asian Carp - After Dark

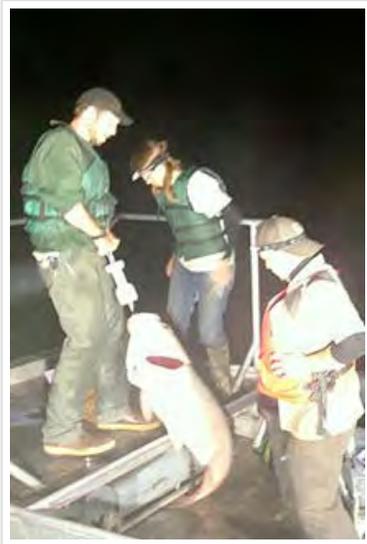
BY NEIL GILLESPIE, CARTERVILLE FWCO

With the sun sinking westward and daylight fading on a cool September evening, most people were ready to shed their workday responsibilities and get some much deserved rest. However, on this evening, a small group from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Carterville Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office (FWCO), Ohio Department of Natural Resources, and Raccoon Creek Partnership had just clocked in and were making their way out onto the water to begin a night of gill netting for an elusive giant – the bighead carp.

Bighead carp, a lesser known cousin of the acrobatic silver carp, are an invasive species native to Asia that have been invading waters of the United States since the 1970s. They can grow much larger than their silver cousins, reaching lengths of over four feet and weighing as much as 88 pounds. Both species are planktivores, filter feeders of microscopic organisms in the water, creating competition with many vital native species and threatening entire food webs. Bighead carp are of increasing interest to researchers due to their ability to easily move upstream and invade new waters.



Work boats outfitted with LED lights navigate through the fog on Raccoon Creek.  
Credit: Neil Gillespie, USFWS



Wyatt Snodgrass of ODNR (left) and Amy Mackey of the Raccoon Creek Partnership (middle) prepare to weigh a 78.5 pound bighead carp. Credit: Lucas Shea, USFWS

On this night, however, these bighead carp had moved into Robert C. Byrd Pool of the Ohio River, a “no-go” zone requiring an interagency response of capture and removal to slow their upstream spread. Daylight netting of bighead carp within this reach had been attempted before, with no success. But, based on successful nighttime harvesting by several local bowfishermen, the USFWS decided to test the idea that bighead would be more active and thus easier net after dusk. Two boats outfitted with work lights and gill nets traveled to a potential hotspot for bighead carp known as Raccoon Creek. Nets were set across the deep and slow moving creek to enclose a section that likely contained several bighead carp. The trap was set. Smaller fish would easily pass through the five inch wide holes in the mesh, but the larger bigheads would not be so lucky. Within minutes, a section of one of the nets sank and then exploded from the water. A bighead had become trapped in the mesh, thrashing and fighting to get free, yet only becoming more entangled. One crew raced to the net where the fish was caught and managed to lift the 55 pound carp into the boat. At that moment, another explosion from the water was heard, but this time from a different net further upstream. Another crew raced to the site. This 78.5 pound, four and a half foot long monster was going to require all three crew members giving all they had to wrestle the massive fish into the boat. This would occur two more times, with only one being successfully pulled into the boat.

Three bigheads were removed from Robert C. Byrd Pool that night, with one more being captured and removed the following night. Despite the low number captured, the success of removing four individuals using a new capture method in an area not previously confirmed to contain carp was a rewarding experience for all involved.



U.S. Fish &amp; Wildlife Service

## Fisheries, Midwest Region

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### Green Bay Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office - Aquatic Invasive Species Program Lending a Helping Hand to the Oneida Tribe

BY LISA LABUDDE AND RACHEL RICHTER, GREEN BAY FWCO



Jim Snitgen, the Water Resources Supervisor of the Oneida Environmental, Health, and Safety Division, holds a black crappie captured at Quarry Lake. Credit: Melis Arik, Water Resources Specialist, Oneida Environmental, Health, and Safety Division

non-native, invasive submerged aquatic plant. Most of this vegetation had died back by the time of our sampling. Quarry Lake is, as its name suggests, a rock-bottom lake. It has deep pools up to fourteen feet, as well as, shallow shoals of rock. There is some woody structure present here as well. The appearance of Eurasian water milfoil occurred in Quarry Lake in the last few years and this non-native, invasive submerged aquatic plant was the most prevalent vegetation the lake during our sampling. Despite its invasive character, this non-native vegetation still provides suitable habitat for various fish species.

To sample Osnuhsa Lake and Quarry Lake we conducted two, shoreline targeted, electrofishing surveys per lake that were each approximately ten minutes in length. Captured fish were placed into a livewell on the boat and after the shocking survey, fish were identified and measured (to the nearest mm), and then released. Osnuhsa Lake had five species captured: walleye, largemouth bass, green sunfish, bluegill, and pumpkinseed. Quarry Lake had 10 species captured: walleye, largemouth bass, green sunfish, bluegill, black crappie, yellow perch, white sucker, golden shiner, brown bullhead, and common carp.

This survey created important baseline data that can be used by the Oneida Tribe to evaluate success of past fish stocking and current fishing regulations, as well as, determine future stocking needs for each lake. These data can be compared to data collected in the past to determine how the fish community has changed over the years as well. The Green Bay FWCO looks forward to continuing to collaborate with the Oneida Tribe in their future efforts to enhance their tribal fisheries resources.

The mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) is **working with others** to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, and plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people. To fulfill our part of the USFWS mission, the Green Bay Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office (FWCO) has various expertise, equipment, and qualified personnel that other sampling programs may lack. So when the Oneida Tribe needed some assistance with field work, the Green Bay FWCO's Aquatic Invasive Species program readily agreed. Their goal was to electrofish two tribal lakes in order to assess fish community structure and size classes of the captured fish. The lakes of interest were Osnuhsa Lake and Quarry Lake located on the Oneida Reservation near Hobart, Wisconsin. Ultimately the Oneida Tribe would like these lakes to support an ideal sport fishery for the tribe.

Both lakes are small and approximately five acres each. Osnuhsa Lake has a mud bottom with submergent vegetation, as well as, woody structure that provides ideal habitat for various fish species. Unfortunately this lake has curly-leaf pondweed, a



A net full of fish captured from Osnuhsa Lake during an electrofishing survey, including a 23 inch walleye, bluegill, and several largemouth bass. Credit: Melis Arik, Water Resources Specialist, Oneida Environmental, Health, and Safety Division



Satellite image of Quarry Lake. Credit: Google Earth



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

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### ***Fish Flippin' 5K***

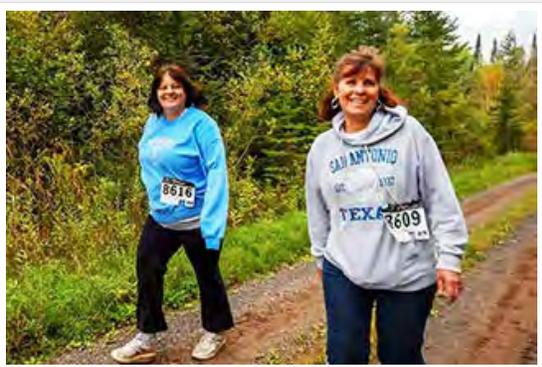
BY BRANDON KEESLER, IRON RIVER NFH

The Friends of the Iron River National Fish Hatchery (NFH) hosted their 1st annual "Fish Flippin' 5K" on Saturday September 24th on the trail system at the Iron River NFH. There were 36 participants in total-- 27 adults and 9 children. It was a nice day for a race, cloudy and cool...a good fall day for a run in northern Wisconsin. The winner had a time of 24 minutes and 7 seconds. Prizes were given out to the first male and first female runners. Local businesses donated lots of items that were given away as door prizes. Snacks were also donated and given to runners after they finished the race. The Friends Group considered it a success and planning is already underway for next year. All proceeds from the race will go towards outreach events in support of the Hatchery's mission with a focus on educational programs like learning about archery.

The Fish Flippin' 5K race was held on the extensive trail system at Iron River NFH which is available year round for public use. The 3.3 miles are maintained spring, summer and fall by mowing and removing



Running and Fun at the Fish Flippin' 5K. Credit: USFWS



Fish Flippin' 5K participants enjoying the trail at the Iron River National Fish Hatchery. Credit: USFWS

fallen trees. A huge collaborative effort between hatchery staff and Friends members was needed to give the trail a facelift after several severe summer storms rolled through the area, making the trail impassable. Through teamwork and a little perseverance, the trail was in tip top shape by race time. In the winter, visitors can find the trail groomed for cross country skiing and snowshoeing. The hatchery lends out snowshoes in a range of sizes from youth to adult, free for public use. Come check us out any time of the year!



U.S. Fish &amp; Wildlife Service

## Fisheries, Midwest Region

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### Marquette Biological Station

## Working with Partners to Ensure Protection of the Hornyhead Chub... while Controlling Sea Lampreys

BY MARY P. HENSON, MARQUETTE BIOLOGICAL STATION



Hornyhead chub Credit: Cheryl Kaye, USFWS

The Risk Management Team from the Marquette Biological Station's Sea Lamprey Control Program (SLCP) addresses environmental and non-target species issues related to the implementation of the SLCP in the United States. This involves coordination with many federal, state and tribal agencies, and working with others to minimize risk to non-target organisms.

The SLCP and the U.S. Geological Survey's Upper Midwest Environmental Sciences Center teamed to test the toxicity of the primary lampricide, 3-trifluoromethyl-4-nitrophenol (TFM), on a medium-sized minnow, the hornyhead chub. Although globally secure, the hornyhead chub is endangered in Pennsylvania. Populations in the State have [experienced severe declines](#) due to stream siltation, pesticides and a drop in normal stream flows. As their name implies, male hornyhead chubs grow spiny tubercles on their head from the snout to well behind the eyes, in anticipation of the breeding season. During the breeding season males defend their mound-nests from competing male hornyhead chubs but [allow other minnow species](#) to use their spawning sites. In addition to sharing spawning sites with acceptable associate species they also share one of their few remaining habitats, Conneaut Creek, with the prolific, invasive sea lamprey.



Aaron Jubar (SLCP) and Doug Fischer (PFBC) devise a strategy to electrofish sea lampreys for control in six miles of Conneaut Creek. Credit: USFWS

During 2013, the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC) asked the SLCP to exclude a six mile section of hornyhead chub habitat in Conneaut Creek (northwestern Pennsylvania) during the stream treatment for larval sea lampreys because the risk of TFM to the fish was unknown. The SLCP agreed to the request because the 2012 larval sea lamprey estimates were believed to be low. However, later surveys indicated the population was greater than originally suspected and control in the section was required.

To protect the hornyhead chub and still initiate some level of control in the protected area, the SLCP agreed with the PFBC's request to attempt removal of larvae using backpack electrofishing gear. This was a cooperative effort between the SLCP (Marquette and Ludington Biological Stations), the PFBC and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. In spite of an intensive weeklong effort, only 1,781 larval and 202 newly metamorphosed (juvenile) sea lampreys were collected which amounted to about 14% of the total estimated population. The remaining 8,500 larvae, if left untreated, would metamorphose, migrate to Lake Erie, parasitize and destroy valuable fish species. With the Lake Erie adult sea lamprey population above target, and Conneaut Creek a potential significant contributor, a TFM treatment of the six mile section during 2015 was imperative.

Historic SLCP non-target mortality surveys indicated that it was unlikely hornyhead chubs would be sensitive to TFM at concentrations used to remove sea lamprey. However, specific tests had not been conducted to determine risk to the fish. Therefore, during 2014, flow-through toxicity tests were conducted in a portable bioassay trailer using Conneaut Creek water. A total of 200 hornyhead chubs and 200 larval lampreys were tested at 9 different TFM concentrations. Only one

hornyhead chub died but at the greatest exposure concentration, a level that would never be used during any stream treatment. In addition, all lampreys died at concentrations that would be applied during a treatment given the stream water chemistry. The results demonstrated that sea lampreys could be removed from Conneaut Creek at typical treatment concentrations without posing a risk to the hornyhead chub population. The PFBC concurred with the conclusion, based on test results, that the fish would not be at risk and during 2015 the SLCP successfully treated the entire infested portion of Conneaut Creek, including six miles of hornyhead chub habitat.

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U.S. Fish &amp; Wildlife Service

# Fisheries, Midwest Region

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## 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.

### Students Learn About Careers in Natural Resource Management

BY STEVEN GAMBICKI, ALPENA FWCO

On June 22, 2016, Steven Gambicki and Chris Olds from the Alpena, Michigan Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office (FWCO) attended a "Careers in Natural Resources" camp hosted by Lake Superior State University. The event was held at the Hunt Creek field station, a 3,000 acre natural laboratory located in northern Michigan.

The weeklong event gave high school students the chance to explore careers and work closely with fish biologists, wildlife biologists, wildland managers, park rangers and interpreters from the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Michigan Department of Environmental Quality and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). Students were able to gain hands on experience job shadowing the natural resource professionals. Activities included habitat assessment, species inventory, soil and water quality testing, and investigating the impact of invasive and introduced species.

Gambicki brought live sea lamprey to the event to highlight the impact invasive species can have on a natural ecosystem. Students were taught about the life cycle of the sea lamprey and learned about the impact other invasive species have had on the Great Lakes. Gambicki also led students in the deployment of sampling gear commonly used during lake fishery assessments. As part of the effort students were able to set and retrieve fyke nets and minnow traps.

Olds provided the students with hands on experience in collecting and processing water samples looking for the presence of environmental DNA (eDNA) from invasive species. Students collected their own water samples and were able to process the samples using a centrifuge in the USFWS mobile lab. Olds also led the students in a fish dissection informing the students about the form and function of a fish's internal organs.

During the weeklong event students were able to gain extensive knowledge about different careers in the natural resources field. Olds stated, "It's exciting to see high school students already thinking about careers in natural resources."

### Marking Complete at Iron River National Fish Hatchery

BY SHAWN SANDERS, IRON RIVER NFH

The Iron River National Fish Hatchery (NFH) raises approximately 1.1 million lake trout and coaster brook trout each year. Lake trout stocked from the hatchery are destined for Lake Michigan and Lake Huron and are distributed as spring yearlings. Coaster brook trout are stocked as yearlings in tribal waters of Lake Superior. All fish stocked in the Great Lakes may be marked in some manner so researchers can easily tell the difference between a hatchery and native fish during assessments.

In the fall of 2009, the first automatic clipping and tagging trailer purchased by the USFWS arrived at IRNFH to mark lake trout. Since then, several more trailers have been added to the operation, streamlining the marking process in Region 3. Marking was completed by Mass Marking Personnel from Green Bay Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office, today, September 23rd 2016. From start to finish, just over one million lake trout and coaster brook trout were marked in around 20 days.

Here's how it works: Fish are netted from the raceway into the trailer, sorted by size with electronic sensors and sent down tubes to holding reservoirs to await marking. As fish pass through the machines, foam grippers hold the fish firmly while a tag is inserted into its snout while the adipose fin is clipped off. The fish are then sent down another tube with a scanner (for tag detection and quality control). If correctly marked, the fish continue down the tube into a raceway to continue to grow. Occasionally, fish aren't marked properly and are rejected to a holding chamber where fin clippers will tag or clip the fish correctly. Hatchery staff, were again, pleased with the speed and quality of this season's tagging operations.

### Marking Coaster Brook Trout

BY ANGELA BARAN, GENOA NFH

Coaster brook trout restoration efforts have been ongoing in Lake Superior tributaries for many years now as a state, tribal and federal effort. These brook trout were given the name coaster because of their behavior, spending most of their lives running up and down the Lake Superior coastlines and spawning in the creeks and rivers. Genoa National Fish Hatchery (NFH) receives eggs each year from Iron River National Fish Hatchery during the winter months and then over the next 15 months they will grow to 11 inches, ready to be stocked out in the early spring.

To monitor the restoration efforts and populations, the fish are marked to set them apart from the wild fish. In the past, the fish have been marked with a fin clip, but starting in 2015, they are now receiving a coded wire tag. With the addition of the automated tagging trailers it is now possible to tag a great number of fish in short order, so the Great Lakes Commissions have agreed to wire tag all fish getting stocked into the different great lakes. This tagging effort allows for more accurate population estimates. When fish are harvested commercially or during sampling efforts, the wire codes will allow researchers to find out where they originated (which hatchery and where they were stocked), when they were stocked and what strain of fish they are. This information can help hatcheries and resource managers better evaluate who is surviving best or which stocking location might be more preferred.

Due to the small number of fish receiving tags and the physical layout of the hatchery, it is much faster and easier to have the fish tagged and clipped by hand. Genoa NFH is very fortunate to have a long standing partnership with the Iron River NFH, allowing their very experienced clipping and tagging crew to come down to tag the brook trout. They are able to clip and tag the 10,000 needed fish with in just two days, something that would take the hatchery staff a couple weeks to finish up during the middle of sturgeon tagging and pond season! This year the trout taggers also stayed a little longer on their last day to help us get a jump start on the sturgeon tagging as well, a task for which we always welcome the help!

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Last updated: October 27, 2016



U.S. Fish &amp; 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 &amp; Wildlife Service

# Fisheries, Midwest Region

Conserving America's Fisheries

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