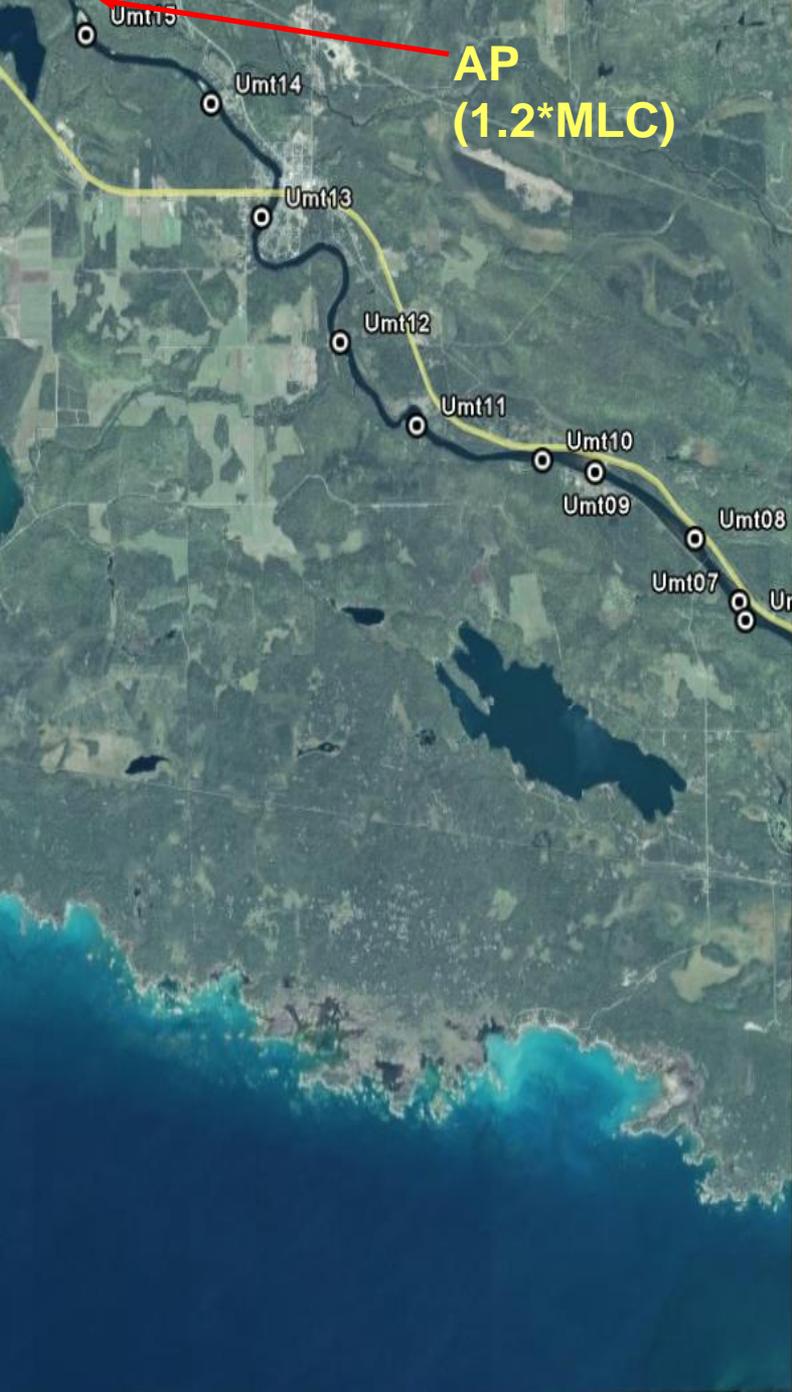


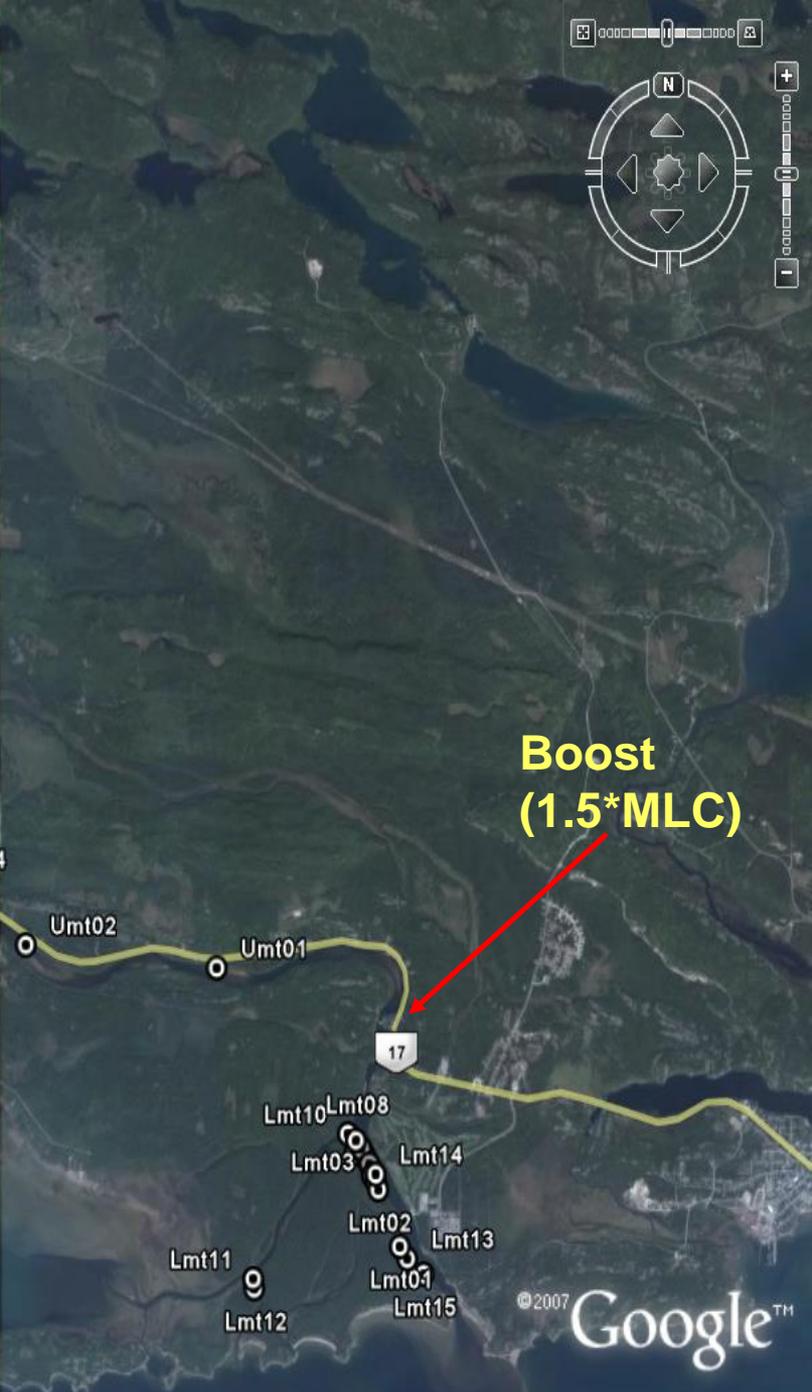
Lampricide Toxicity to Larval Lake Sturgeon

- Lab study indicated that sturgeon <123 mm are susceptible to TFM and TFM/1% Niclosamide
- Two parts: a) hatchery age-0 lake sturgeon (cages) and b) native age-0 lake sturgeon (telemetry)





**AP
(1.2*MLC)**



**Boost
(1.5*MLC)**

Image © 2008 TerraMetrics
© 2008 Tele Atlas
Image © 2008 DigitalGlobe
Image © 2008 GeoEye

© 2007 Google™



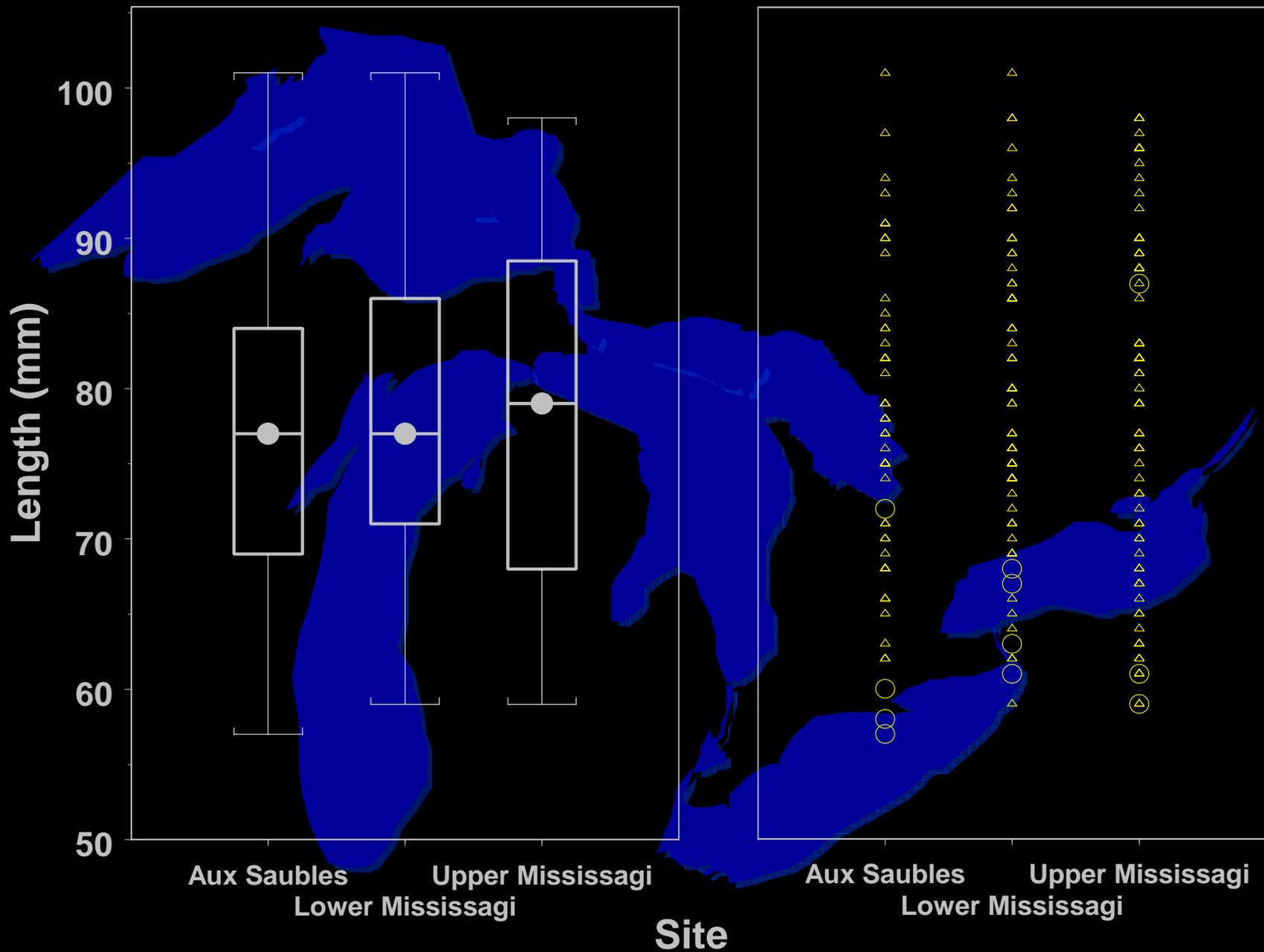
Image © 2008 GeoEye
© 2008 Tele Atlas
Image © 2008 TerraMetrics

© 2007 Google™

Summary of Cage Study

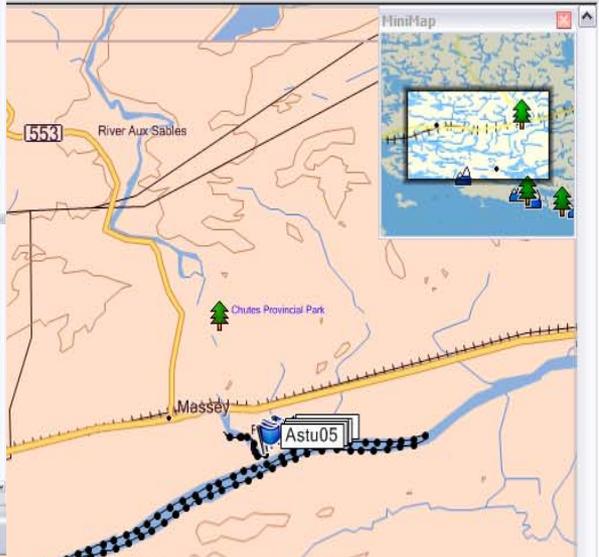
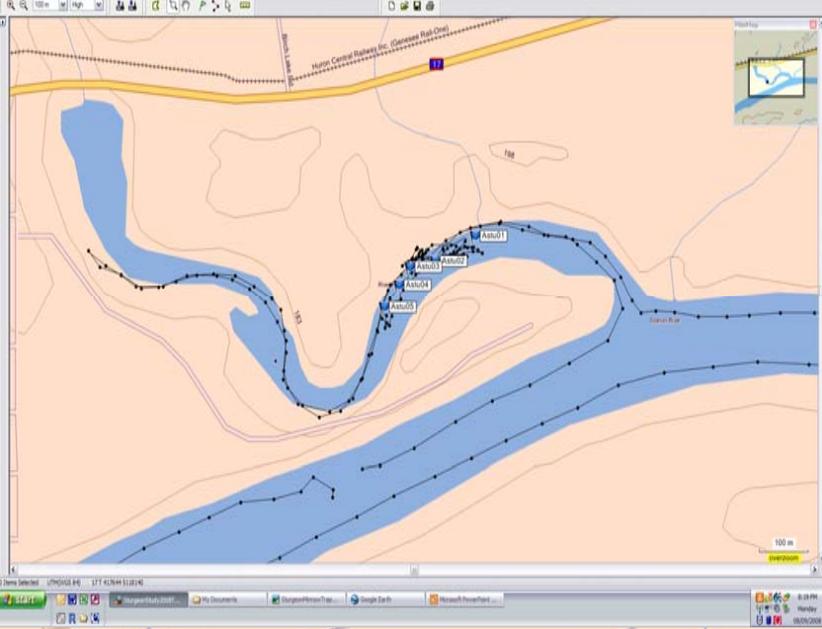
- Caged sturgeon size: 57 – 101 mm, mean 78 mm
- 15 cages, 75 sturgeon per treatment, 10 cages, 50 sturgeon for control



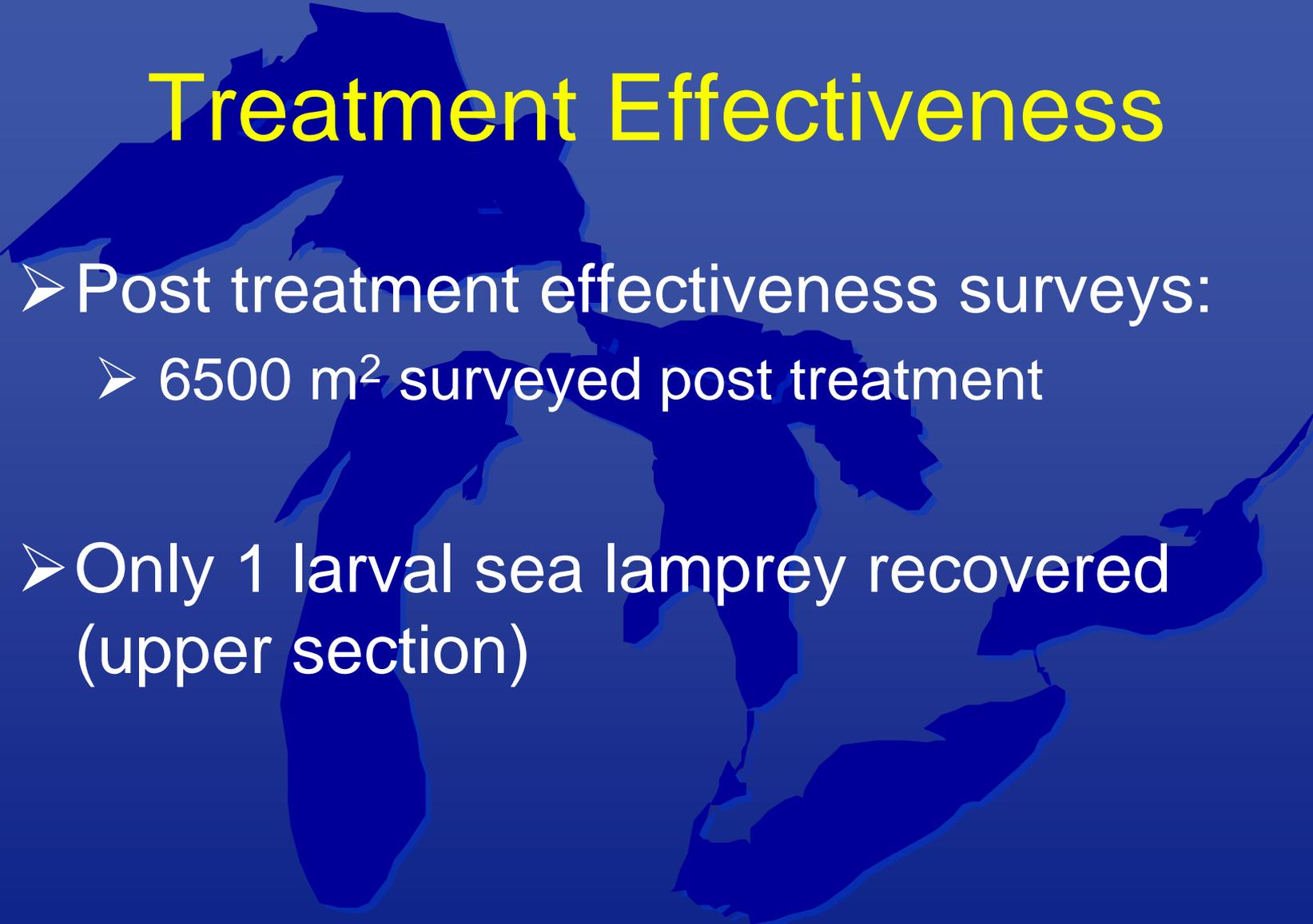


Telemetry Work





Treatment Effectiveness

A dark blue silhouette map of the Great Lakes basin, including Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, Lake Erie, and Lake Ontario, is positioned in the background of the slide.

- Post treatment effectiveness surveys:
 - 6500 m² surveyed post treatment
- Only 1 larval sea lamprey recovered (upper section)

Conclusions

- NO mass mortality event
- Similar number of dead lake sturgeon in all three treatments (4 in upper, 4 in lower, 4 in control)
- All small individuals – hypothesize mortality due to starvation
- TFM treatment was successful

