



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Midwest Region

## Fisheries Program

# *fish lines*

**Coaster Brook Trout get the "Royale" Treatment**

**Fighting Island Reef Expansion a Success**

**Heidi Keuler Recognized**

**Mass Marking Program Update**

**White River Tributary Dam Removal**





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

Conserving America's Fisheries

### Coaster Brook Trout and Service Biologists get the “Royale” Treatment

BY CAREY EDWARDS, IRON RIVER NFH AND HENRY QUINLAN, ASHLAND FWCO



Carey Edwards, fish biologist with Iron River NFH, with a beautiful coaster brook trout. Credit: USFWS

roof over our heads and soft beds to sleep on.

Isle Royale NP is the largest island in Lake Superior and is open to the public from late spring to early fall. Being an island, it is only accessible by boat or plane and weather conditions dictate when visitors to the island can come or go. Our ten day journey began with a two hour (56 mile) boat ride on the R/V Chub with the return trip taking four hours! All of our personal, field and sampling gear, lab supplies, generators, cooking supplies, and food and water are stowed for the voyage.

The Service continues to be a leader in the development and management of coaster brook trout brood stock. Wisconsin's Iron River NFH maintains approximately 10,000 adult and juvenile captive lake trout and coaster brook trout brood stock. Infusion of wild genetics into these captive lines is paramount for successful brood stock management. The eggs collected will be raised to adults and mated with other generations of brood stock already in the hatchery system. The periodic influx of wild genes is one way in which the Service manages a healthy, genetically diverse brood stock whose offspring are used for rehabilitation stocking projects in Lake Superior.

One of the iconic fish of Lake Superior, the rare coaster brook trout, was the recent target of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service fishery biologists' nets at Isle Royale National Park (NP), Michigan. When the month of October arrives and the cold wind and high waves make Lake Superior waters an even less hospitable environment, Service biologists travel to the remote island park in search of coasters.

This fall, staff from Iron River National Fish Hatchery (NFH) (Carey Edwards and Brandon Keesler) and the Ashland Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office (Henry Quinlan) made the trek to Isle Royale NP to collect gametes from coaster brook trout found in Tobin Harbor.

Peak spawning time for coaster brook trout in Tobin Harbor is usually the second and third weeks in October. Even though the Park is preparing to close during this time and move its Headquarters back to the mainland in Houghton, Michigan, we are graciously allowed to make “dry camp” in one of the housing units for summer interns. Though there isn't water, heat or electricity in the building, there is a



A net lead line spans the distance from shore to the fyke net. Fish swimming along the shore follow the lead and travel through a series of funnel shaped nets and are trapped in the cod end. Credit: USFWS

Fish are collected using fyke nets which are a series of funnel shaped nets. Once fish enter they cannot find their way out of the net and are trapped alive. The nets are set near the shoreline throughout Tobin Harbor and monitored daily. Brook trout and other fish species are caught and biological data is collected. Mature brook trout are transported to holding pens until ready to spawn. All other fish and immature brook trout are released.



Milt is collected from each male into Whirlpacs and filled with oxygen. Motility is checked before spawning to ensure viability of the milt. Credit: USFWS

Unlike the typical hatchery practice of “stripping” all the eggs from a female, Service biologists carefully measure the quantity of eggs and target about 300 eggs per female. “Eggs are literally extracted into a measuring spoon to help maintain a take of roughly 30% or less of each females eggs”, said Carey Edwards, biologist with Iron River NFH. The purpose of this practice is to ensure the opportunity for the female to spawn naturally after the fish has been released back into the wild. Coasters released after egg and sperm collection have been encountered on the spawning grounds within a few days, giving biologists hope that fish spawn naturally post release.



Brook trout were placed in holding pens until ready to spawn. These males were awaiting transport back to their spawning grounds after milt collection. Credit: USFWS



Approximately 300 eggs are collected from each female. This quantity is divided into four or five groups and fertilized by individual males. Credit: USFWS

The goal is to create 40 families. Once the decision is made to spawn fish, male gametes are collected in plastic bags and checked under a microscope for viability before collecting and fertilizing eggs from females. Once the eggs are fertilized with the milt, they are rinsed, disinfected, and sealed in containers with well water from the hatchery. The containers are packed in coolers for transport back to the mainland and continue on to a quarantine facility at Genoa NFH to incubate, hatch and grow for 18 months before becoming brood stock at Iron River NFH. Plans are in the works for another wild brood line to be collected next year. Stay tuned for more information on the progress of our new brook trout brood line.



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

Conserving America's Fisheries

### Working with Others...Fighting Island Reef Expansion a Success!

BY JENNIFER LEWIS, DETROIT RIVER INTERNATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Fighting Island reef expansion completed last year in Ontario, Canada, was successful and is aiding in the recovery of lake sturgeon and other fish species in the Detroit River, according to 2014 monitoring data. "Based on the success of the construction of the Fighting Island reef in 2008, scientists and resource managers expanded this fish spawning reef in 2013, nearly doubling the size of spawning habitat for the threatened lake sturgeon and other fish species," said Richard Wyma, General Manager of the Essex Region Conservation Authority, one of the partners in this project.

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) based their findings on monitoring data collected in 2014.

"Our data show that viable lake whitefish eggs were present on the expanded reef bed in the fall of 2013 and that walleye, lake sturgeon and native sucker eggs were also present there in the spring of 2014," said Edward Roseman, a biologist with the USGS Great Lakes Science Center. "We also found larval lake sturgeon downstream of the expanded reef, confirming that the reef is producing both lake sturgeon eggs and larvae."



Dr. Trevor Pitcher and Jennifer Smith from the University of Windsor, Rich Drouin from OMNR and Justin Chiotti from USFWS with Lake sturgeon.  
Credit: USFWS



A young-of-year lake sturgeon captured downstream of the Fighting Island Reef in the Detroit River. Credit: Justin Chiotti, USFWS

fishery in the Detroit River and the entire Great Lakes. Credit for this successful project must also be given to the many project partners who include the Detroit River Canadian Cleanup, Environment Canada's Great Lakes Sustainability Fund, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, DTE Energy and the Ontario Species at Risk Stewardship Fund.

The Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge represents a new model for conservation -- restoring habitats for wildlife in an urban area through public-private partnerships and becoming a blueprint for bringing conservation to cities across North America. The Western Lake Erie Watersheds Priority Natural Area is the mechanism for Canadian federal, provincial and local partners to cooperatively work with United States partners on the refuge.

Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge focuses on conserving, protecting and restoring habitats for 30 species of waterfowl, 117 fish species and more than 300 species of birds. Unique habitats being managed include islands, coastal wetlands, marshes, shoals and riverfront lands. To date, 3,797 acres of Essex Region Conservation Authority lands and 981 acres of City of Windsor lands have been added to the Canadian registry of lands for the refuge. In the United States (or Michigan), 7,897 acres of Michigan Department of Natural Resources lands have been added to the United States registry of lands, which

already includes 5,787 acres of lands owned and/or cooperatively managed by the USFWS. When totaled between Canada and the United States, 18,462 acres of land in southwest Ontario and southeast Michigan are now being managed collaboratively for conservation and outdoor recreation.

Last updated: December 1, 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

### Heidi Keuler Recognized for Outstanding Work with Fishers and Farmers Partnership

BY SCOTT YESS, LA CROSSE FWCO



A Tribute to Hard Work: Heidi Keuler with the La Crosse Wisconsin FWCO, receives a beautiful plaque from Partnership Co-Chairs Jack Lauer and Steve Sodeman.  
Credit: Alex Prentice

The following letter was presented to La Crosse Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office Biologist Heidi Keuler, in recognition of her fantastic work as Fishers and Farmers Coordinator. The letter was presented by Steve Sodeman and Jack Lauer Co-Chairs of the Partnership.

On behalf of the Steering Committee of the Fishers & Farmers Fish Habitat Partnership (FFP), we present you this letter in recognition and appreciation of your services as coordinator for FFP. Your leadership and professionalism have been an invaluable asset to the development, function and motivation of a rather unique partnership. FFP was created to address the needs of both farmers and fishes across the Upper Mississippi River Basin—farmers because of the significance of agriculture in shaping our landscape and our communities, and fishes because of their importance as both a natural resource and an indicator of the ecological health of the Basin. To make the Partnership relevant and representative we include a diversity of stakeholders representing state natural resource agencies, non-governmental organizations working on behalf of environmental issues, and—perhaps most

importantly—agricultural landowners and organizations that work and speak on their behalf. Agricultural representation in FFP is so important because nearly all our projects are on private lands, requiring landowner cooperation and engagement as a prerequisite for success. It is these characteristics of the Partnership and the Basin that present an organizational challenge and need for a skilled coordinator. Our successes to date as a Partnership are in no small part attributable to your guidance as coordinator. Simply put, we couldn't do it without you.

The accomplishments you have achieved as coordinator are many and varied. To list but a few, you have:

- Exhibited an attention to detail, organization, and timely guidance to ensure the successful funding and implementation of farmer-led projects
- Expanded the reach and representation of FFP with your efforts to bring in new members
- Secured multi-state grant funds to support stakeholder engagement training in Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin
- Engaged other partnerships and Fish Habitat Partnership staff at the national level, and in doing so have helped to attain a high profile for FFP
- Earned the respect of all interests on the Steering Committee with your cooperative spirit and skill at bringing together partners from diverse backgrounds and helping them to work together on common goals



Fishers and Farmers Coordinator Heidi Keuler is "Outstanding in her Field!" Credit: Minnesota DNR

Heidi, we have been pleased and rewarded with your leadership in FFP. You play an invaluable role in keeping us on task and in making the most out of what each of us can contribute to FFP. Thank you for your service as FFP coordinator. We look forward to continuing to work with you to further build upon the successes FFP has achieved with your leadership, service, and professional support.



U.S. Fish &amp; Wildlife Service

# Fisheries, Midwest Region

Conserving America's Fisheries

## Mass Marking Program Update: Stocked Chinook Salmon Move Great Distances in Lakes Michigan and Huron

BY MATTHEW KORNIS, GREEN BAY FWCO

Millions of Chinook salmon are stocked into the Great Lakes every year to help sustain fisheries that contribute to a \$ 7 billion a year fishing industry and a \$ 12 billion a year boating industry. Despite their value, detailed information about the biology of these fish after stocking was limited until recently. Beginning in 2011, all stocked Chinook salmon have received a coded wire tag (CWT) as part of the Great Lakes Mass Marking Program. This program was originally conceived by the Council of Lake Committees (comprised of provincial, state and tribal representatives to address Great Lakes issues) to answer critical questions about Great Lakes salmon populations. Study objectives include evaluating the movement patterns of stocked fish and determining the contribution of stocked versus wild fish to the fishery.

Since the program's inception, the Great Lakes Mass Marking Program has tagged 15.9 million Chinook salmon using automatic tagging trailers that tag approximately 8,700 fish per hour. The adipose fin of each tagged fish is removed so that fish with CWTs can be easily identified. Coded wire tags are 1.1 millimeter long pieces of stainless steel wire that are marked with six digit codes unique to a group of fish of the same age and stocking area to help identify fish movement patterns. Chinook salmon enter the fishery at Age 2 and the Mass Marking Program has recovered 10,241 CWT tagged Chinook salmon during 2012 and 2013 from the open-water fishery and from spawning weir locations.



Map showing the open water recovery locations (purple circles) of Chinook Salmon stocked in Illinois (yellow star). The size of each purple circle corresponds with the number of recoveries within that statistical district (black labels on map). The spatial distribution of recoveries from other stocking locations is similar to this example. Credit: Matthew Kornis, USFWS



USFWS Fish Biologist Michael Lanczewicz removes the portion of a fish's snout (circled) containing a coded-wire tag. Each coded-wire tag (insert at upper right) has a six-digit code that provides information on stocking location. The comma indicates where the tag

Mass Marking Program scientists Matthew Kornis (Fish Biologist and Data Analyst) and Charles Bronte (Senior Fish Biologist and Mass Marking Program Coordinator) with the Green Bay Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office recently conducted a preliminary analysis of CWTs recovered from Chinook salmon during 2012 and 2013 open water fishery (April-August). This analysis demonstrated that both Age 1 and Age 2 Chinook salmon moved substantial distances after stocking. Recovery locations were on average 91 to 96 miles from stocking locations, with many individuals moving 125 to 310 miles between stocking and recovery sites. Maps help to visualize this pattern – fish stocked in Illinois, for example, were recovered all across Lake Michigan, with a few individuals even recovered in Lake Huron. These data refute the commonly held perception that stocked Chinook salmon will remain near their stocking location and support local fisheries. It is not surprising that Chinook salmon, which travel hundreds of miles in search of food in their native Pacific Ocean, behave similarly in the Great Lakes.

The full story of Chinook salmon movement patterns in the Great Lakes won't be known for a few more years. For example, we do not know the extent that older fish return to their stocking locations to spawn. Future analyses will be able to address this and other questions as older (Age 3 and Age 4) fish are recovered in future years. Over 12,000 CWT tagged Chinook salmon have already been processed from the 2014 collection effort alone. Nevertheless, this initial look at the movement patterns of stocked Chinook salmon increases the knowledge and understanding of the Great Lakes Chinook salmon fishery for anglers and management agencies alike.



U.S. Fish &amp; Wildlife Service

## Fisheries, Midwest Region

Conserving America's Fisheries

### White River Tributary Dam Removal Benefits Native Brook Trout

BY TED KOEHLER, ASHLAND FWCO



Dam removal location within the White River Fisheries Area. Credit: Ted Koehler, Ashland FWCO

In 2012 the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) acquired a 140 acre parcel within the acquisition boundaries of the White River Fisheries Area in northern Wisconsin. The property included a tributary to the White River that originates within the Sadjak Springs Natural Area. As acquired the tributary was impounded by a berm and cement control structure that was used in conjunction with a historic private fish hatchery. For decades this structure had prevented passage of both brook and brown trout that inhabit the White River watershed. The negative ecological impacts associated with this dam included, prevention of fish passage, temperature increases and elimination of spawning habitat due to sedimentation within the impoundment.

In the summer of 2014 the Wisconsin DNR partnered with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Fish Passage Program in the removal of the concrete control structure and earthen berm to restore fish passage. Approximately 2,400 feet of stream was opened to fish passage by the removal of this barrier. A small building on the site was also

removed. The fill from the dam was used to partially refill the dry raceways adjacent to the site that were part of the private hatchery in the past.

This project primarily increased spawning area for brook trout. Headwater portions of nearby tributaries are predominately used as brook trout spawning areas. Brown trout use these headwaters to a lesser degree due to cold water temperatures from large ground water inputs. Other ecological benefits to the watershed include reduction of stream temperatures and restoration of trout spawning habitat. This project fit well into the watershed management plan developed by the Friends of the White River and the DNR's Master plan for the watershed. Now that the area is in public ownership and the habitat restored, the public will be able to better utilize the White River watershed's excellent recreational fishery.



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

Conserving America's Fisheries

### Ashland Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office: The Service's Lake Superior Fishery Office on an Island

BY HENRY QUINLAN, ASHLAND FWCO



Ashland FWCO crew aboard their Lake Superior vessel, R/V Chub, lifting gill net buoys at Isle Royale. Credit: Henry Quinlan, USFWS

Department of Natural Resources Fisheries Division.

The variety of lake trout forms (morphotype), colorations, and characteristics (collectively called phenotypes) at Isle Royale are among the most diverse in the world. Lake trout genetic and phenotypic diversity is the focus of a study by the NPS, Ashland FWCO and U.S. Geological Survey. This project seeks to examine genetic and phenotypic variation of lake trout that segregate by spawning habitats. To accomplish this, fish must be collected when they spawn in late September and October.



Isle Royale lake trout collected for genetic and phenotypic diversity study. Fish are labeled for processing and cataloging. Credit: Henry Quinlan, USFWS

Isle Royale National Park - perched in the northwest corner of Lake Superior is one of the most remote and unique wilderness areas in the U.S. The park consists of a main large island with its many bays, coves and harbors surrounded by about 400 smaller islands and an equal number of submerged reefs and shoals within the 4.5 miles park boundary into Lake Superior. While the many islands, underwater reefs and shoals, and cold, crystal clear waters make navigation and attention to detail crucial to boaters and fishermen, these features are partly the reason Isle Royale National Park was designated an International Biosphere Reserve in 1980.

The biological and ecological uniqueness are reflected in the diversity of the native fish of the island, in particular the lake trout and brook trout. For over 20 years, the Service's Lake Superior fishery office, Ashland Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office (FWCO), located in Ashland, Wisconsin, has provided fishery management and technical assistance and led scientific studies to support fishery conservation and management by the National Park Service (NPS) and Michigan



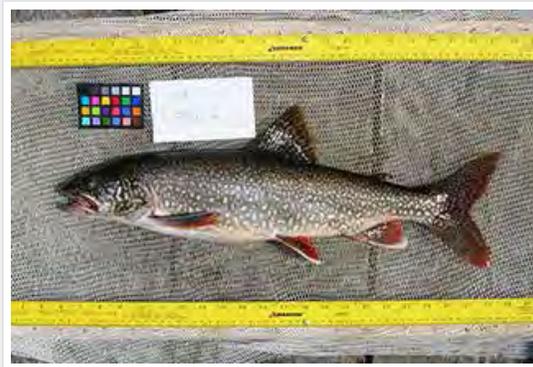
Field crew backpack electrofishing to capture brook trout in Washington Creek. Captured brook trout receive a PIT tag and are released to monitor their movement in and out of the stream. Credit: Henry Quinlan, USFWS

When completed, the study will help determine if there are fish stocks that repeatedly utilize the same spawning habitats, or whether Isle Royale lake trout form an undefined mix of transient fish moving around the island spawning opportunistically. The outcome of the research will help the NPS evaluate if specific lake trout populations or the spawning reefs and shoals upon which they depend should be considered for future research or protection.

The Ashland FWCO also leads coaster brook trout activities at Isle Royale, one of which is described in a feature article in this edition of Fish Lines. Other projects monitor the movement of coasters between the lake and stream habitats and track population trends over time through an annual nearshore boat electrofishing index survey.

Three monitoring stations detect movement of passive integrated

transponder (PIT) tagged brook trout in and out of streams, and help biologists learn more about the habits of coaster brook trout. In 2008, the first station was set up on Washington Creek on the southwest end of the island. Since then, over 300 brook trout, both stream dwelling and coasters, have been tagged and released, and more than half of the coasters tagged have been detected moving upstream or downstream past the antenna.



Isle Royale lake trout collected for genetic and phenotypic diversity study. Credit: GLFC (Great Lakes Fishery Commission)

Last updated: December 1, 2014



U.S. Fish &amp; 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.

### Volunteers Lend Helping Hand during Spawning Season

BY CAREY EDWARDS, IRON RIVER NFH

The Iron River National Fish Hatchery (NFH) maintains 6,000 adult lake trout and coaster brook trout for restoration purposes in the upper Great Lakes Region. Every fall, fish are sorted by sex and maturity and spawned. Eggs are collected, incubated and either shipped to other government agencies or kept at Iron River NFH for production purposes. Over 10,000 pounds of fish are handled multiple times in this process and sometimes we need a helping hand to get the job done in a timely and efficient manner.

Helping out this year were volunteers from the Red Cliff Tribal Fish Hatchery (TFH) and 1854 Treaty Authority. Red Cliff TFH currently raises coaster brook trout and walleye. This partnership allows staff from both facilities to share techniques and ideas on different hatchery management practices and forge stronger ties for future collaborations. Volunteers from 1854 Treaty Authority have been coming to Iron River NFH for the past five years to help out during spawning and sorting. This has provided a dependable source of help for the hatchery while providing cross training for staff from 1854 Treaty Authority. The staff at Iron River would like to say "Thanks for a job well done!"

### Chilling Out!

BY SHAWN SANDERS, IRON RIVER NFH

The Iron River National Fish Hatchery (NFH) raises approximately 1.5 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 fall fingerlings and spring yearlings.

During the heat of summer it is easy to long for the colder days that will soon arrive in the Northwoods of Wisconsin. The staff at Iron River NFH worked on a project to chill eggs to cooler temperatures, in the heat of winter. Seneca Lake (wild) Lake Trout eggs from Sullivan's Creek NFH were received in the winter of 2013 and early 2014 and purposefully chilled about 5-6 degrees below the normal water temperature during January and February.

The purpose of this project was to define if it was possible to cool Lake Trout eggs without affecting survival within the hatchery. The reason this project was designed, was to keep fish smaller later into the year, with the ultimate goal of reaching distribution (stocking) times without having to hold fish off food. Survival to this point has been normal for the group of fish that were chilled. Finally, these fish will be the last to leave the hatchery and if it all works out -happy and healthy!



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.



## 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