



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service - Midwest Region

## Fisheries Program

# *Fish Lines*

**The End of an Era  
David Hendrix Retires**

**Adair's Outstanding  
Contributions**

**Midwest AIS  
Coordinator  
Received Award**

**Potential for  
Competition**

**6th Annual Detroit River  
Kids Fishing Festival**





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

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July 22, 2016  
*In this Issue*



### The End of an Era

As of this Friday July 22nd, the hatchery will take on a new look. One without that cowboy hat. One without that...[Read More](#)



The End of an Era



Adair's Outstanding Contributions



Midwest AIS Coordinator Receives Award



Potential for Competition



6th Annual Detroit River Kids Fishing Festival

## 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: July 22, 2016



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

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### *The End of an Era*

BY BRUCE HALLMAN, ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION SPECIALIST, NEOSHO NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY

As of this Friday July 22nd, the hatchery will take on a new look. One without that cowboy hat. One without that infectious smile. One without Dave Hendrix.

Back in 1990, Dave arrived in Neosho to try to make sense of a facility in disarray. His superiors knew he was looking for a leadership role, they suggested that he come here, and they sure knew what they were doing! Anxious to have a fresh start (and one with less snow than in Michigan and closer to his home of Louisiana), he jumped at the opportunity. Addressing the turmoil that existed in a hatchery in flux, he exercised his leadership right from the start – getting personnel and practices aligned with his vision of quality and service.

Only one current worker is still around to remember those days, long-time biologist Jeff Messens. Everyone else that works here was hand-picked by Dave to join his team and help the hatchery attain the greatness that now is so apparent. Since his arrival 26 years ago, the raceways have been permanently enclosed, two large sturgeon buildings were constructed, ponds were renovated, grounds revitalized and of course, the wonderful visitor center designed and completed.

If you know anything about manager Hendrix, though, the accomplishments he most cherishes are the positive encounters and many relationships developed over the years. His friendly outlook has spread to all operations and has become apparent in the public fishing events and open house feeling that we maintain year-round. Whether meeting Dave for the first time or seeing him again, he always makes you feel important and cared about. And as his employee for the past four years, I can assure you he treats all under his charge with respect and care as well. He will certainly leave a sizable void when he's gone!



Friends and co-workers made Dave's retirement luncheon very special as there was even a Dave Hendrix cake! Credit: Bruce Hallman, USFWS



A smiling Dave Hendrix celebrates his career with the Service. Credit Bruce Hallman, USFWS

The community is sending Dave Hendrix out in style, with a dinner for close friends, staff and family a week in advance. Then, two days before the final goodbye, the public reception will allow everyone a chance to show their appreciation for him and his contributions to the area. But on Friday July 22, he will clean out his corner office, hand over his keys, and bid farewell to his "baby" for so many years. For those of us on staff, the real strange thing will be coming to work on Monday and not seeing that ever-present smile and that white cowboy hat.

We will surely miss him, and all wish him the best in his well-deserved retirement. Assistant manager Roderick May will take over the reins for at least the next 120 days until the official process to name his replacement is complete. And all eyes will look ahead to the next era, one hopeful of even bigger and better things for this, the oldest operating federal fish hatchery in America.



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

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### Adair's Outstanding Contributions to Sea Lamprey Control Program

BY MARA KOENIG, REGIONAL OFFICE-EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



Midwest Regional Director and Great Lakes Fishery Commissioner Tom Melius (left) with Bob Adair, recipient of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission's Vernon Applegate Award for Outstanding Contributions to Sea Lamprey Control. Credit: Great Lakes Fishery Commission.

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission awarded recently retired Service employee Bob Adair with the Vernon Applegate Award for Outstanding Contributions to Sea Lamprey Control at its Annual Meeting on June 9, 2016 in Ottawa, Ontario.

Adair dedicated more than forty years of his life to protecting the natural resources of the United States. His career with us spanned Fisheries, Wildlife and Sport Fish Restoration and Ecological Services Programs. He brought extensive knowledge and experience to the Sea Lamprey Control Program, which he began leading in 2007.

The Commission's Vernon Applegate Award is named after the father of sea lamprey control, Vern Applegate, who was perhaps best known for demanding excellence in science.

Below is an excerpt of remarks made by Midwest Regional Director and Great Lakes Fishery Commissioner Tom Melius as he presented the award to Bob:

In the spirit of Vern, Bob relied on science to deliver the most effective sea lamprey control possible. His

exemplary dedication to sea lamprey control is best displayed by his steadfast perseverance and unwavering commitment to deliver a field program based on sound science, safely delivered and achieved an intended outcome of sea lamprey suppression.

Under his leadership, Bob made consistent efforts to treat during optimal control windows, without severe impacts to non-target species. Specifically, Bob supported on-the-ground research in coordination with sea lamprey experts to understand the source of increased sea lampreys in Lake Erie. He reviewed strategies to assess untreated portions of the Conneaut River, in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and streams within the Huron-Erie corridor to ascertain their role in the increasing sea lamprey populations. Bob used the breadth of control information available to develop a sound approach to address sea lamprey populations and ensured effective delivery of large-scale treatment strategies across the lakes. While we still have a ways to go in Lake Erie, every indication is that we are heading in right direction and it is, in large part, due to Bob's contributions.

Bob also helped lay solid groundwork in the sea lamprey barrier, aquatic habitat connectivity and selective fish passage arenas. He involved partners from federal, state, provincial and tribal agencies and set the stage for effective collaboration. He persevered through difficult administrative processes to ensure seamless delivery of the U.S. program. Bob ensured the critical components of sea lamprey control were never compromised despite sequestration, government shutdowns and hiring restrictions.

Not only did Bob leave a lasting legacy of leadership for the Sea Lamprey Control Program, he left big shoes to fill. He shared his invaluable knowledge with many during his tenure – from interns in the field to senior managers in DC. We are indebted to him for his guidance and will certainly miss him.

We congratulate him on a job well done!



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

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### Midwest Aquatic Invasive Species Coordinator Receives Award

KATIE STEIGER-MEISTER, REGIONAL OFFICE-EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

On June 15, 2016 Midwest Aquatic Invasive Species Coordinator, Mike Hoff, was recognized at the U.S. Capitol for his outstanding achievements as a federal employee in protecting America's environment and economy through his invasive species work. The award was bestowed by the Reduce Risks from Invasive Species Coalition.

For more than 35 years Hoff has dedicated his professional career to fisheries management, aquatic research and aquatic ecology in the Great Lakes basin. He has served as the Midwest Region's Aquatic Invasive Species Program Coordinator since 2002. In that time he has delivered dozens of professional presentations, published numerous reports and publications, as well as played a pivotal role in the development and advancement of tools that support non-native species risk assessments. Hoff's risk assessment work will help stop numerous aquatic invaders from ever reaching our country's waters.



Reduce Risk from Invasive Species Coalition awards. Credit: Rick Otis/Meadowneck.



Mike Hoff (right), the Midwest Region's Aquatic Invasive Species Program Coordinator, with Scott Cameron, President of the Reduce Risks from Invasive Species Coalition. Credit: Rick Otis/Meadowneck.

The Reduce Risks from Invasive Species Coalition annually recognizes legislators, state and local government agencies, nonprofits, and businesses for their achievements in addressing invasive species issues across the country. The nonprofit's mission is to educate Americans on the risks posed by invasive species to the economy, environment, and public health of the United States, and promote cost-effective strategies to reduce those risks.

Join us in congratulating Mike Hoff on his outstanding achievement!



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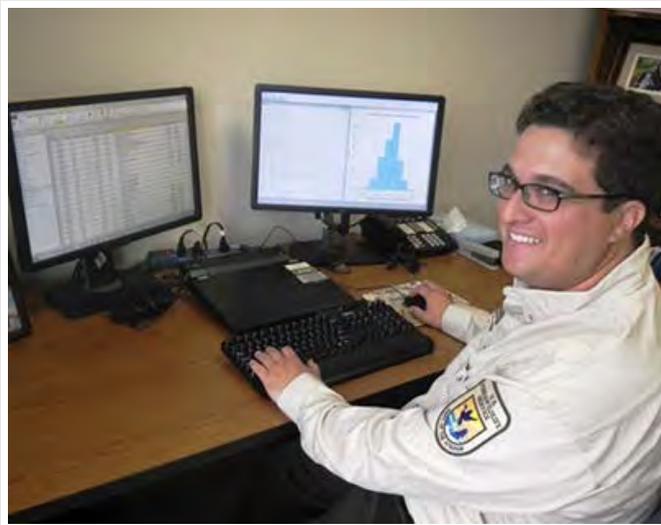
## Fisheries, Midwest Region

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## Great Lakes Fish Tag and Recovery Lab

## Potential for Competition among Lake Michigan Salmon and Trout Species amidst Declines in Prey Fish

BY MATT KORNIS, GREEN BAY FWCO



Dr. Matt Kornis, the study's lead author, analyzes data at the Green Bay Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office. Credit: Kevin Mann, USFWS

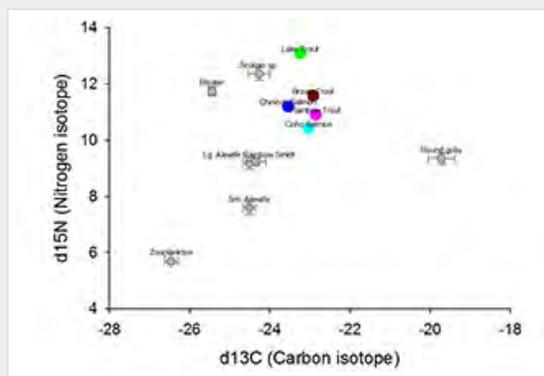
brown trout. Carbon and nitrogen isotopes provide unique signatures that can reveal what an animal eats and where it feeds. In addition, stable isotopes reflect an animal's feeding activity over the past two to three months and provide a longer-term look at diet than conventional analysis of stomach contents.

Overall, the results suggest competition for declining offshore prey fish will likely be highest among Chinook salmon, coho salmon, steelhead, and brown trout. There appeared to be low diet overlap between lake trout and Chinook salmon, coho salmon and rainbow trout; moderate overlap between lake trout and brown trout; and high overlap between Chinook salmon, coho salmon and rainbow trout. Lake trout isotope signatures were unique: much higher amounts of heavy nitrogen ( $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ ) indicated that lake trout fed more on deep-water prey like sculpin and bloater compared to the other salmon and trout species. Substantial variation in isotope values for both lake trout and brown trout indicated individual variability in diet and suggested these species may be able to switch to other prey in response to declines in alewife and rainbow smelt. The three Pacific salmonid species (Chinook salmon, coho salmon and rainbow trout, all from the genus *Oncorhynchus*) had remarkably similar isotope signatures that indicated similar diet (likely dominated by alewife) and feeding location. The stable isotope data also suggested round gobies are likely being eaten by lake trout, brown trout, and to a lesser extent rainbow trout and coho salmon.

The stable isotope signatures also revealed differences in feeding behavior among regions, size classes, and origins. Both lake trout

The Lake Michigan food web is rapidly changing as open-water prey fish such as non-native alewife and rainbow smelt, as well as native bottom-oriented prey fish like sculpins, have declined over the past decade. A non-native bottom-oriented prey fish, round goby, has increased in abundance over the same timeframe, but abundances vary substantially from year to year. Understanding the potential for competition among salmon and trout that heavily rely on open-water forage, and which support a multi-billion dollar recreational fishery, is critical to fisheries management during this period of change.

How are Lake Michigan salmon and trout adjusting to a changing forage base? To help answer this question, Matthew Kornis and Charles Bronte from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Great Lakes Fish Tag and Recovery Lab, David Bunnell from the U.S. Geological Survey Great Lakes Science Center, and Heidi Swanson from the University of Waterloo analyzed small pieces of muscle from nearly 1500 angler-caught salmon and trout from around Lake Michigan for stable isotopes of carbon and nitrogen. The study included native lake trout and non-native Chinook salmon, coho salmon, rainbow trout and



Average stable isotope signatures of Lake Michigan salmon and trout, as well as several common prey species.  $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ , the carbon isotope, changes along a gradient from nearshore habitat (right side of the x-axis) to offshore habitat (left side of the x-axis).  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ , the nitrogen isotope, is higher in animals that feed in deep water and in animals higher up in the food chain. Predators are higher in  $\delta^{15}\text{N}$  than their prey. Thus, it is likely that all five salmon and trout species feed on alewife and smelt, but only lake trout feed on sculpin and bloater. Credit: Matt Kornis, USFWS

and brown trout had regional differences in isotope signatures that suggested regional variations in diet. By contrast, Chinook salmon, coho salmon and



Zach Kleemann (left) and Shannon Cressman (right) prepare salmon and trout muscle tissues for stable isotope analysis. Credit Matt Kornis, USFWS

rainbow trout did not show regional patterns, possibly because of similar diets or substantial movement among regions, as has been shown for Chinook salmon from tag returns. Stable isotope signatures were also related with size class for all species except lake trout, and suggested larger individuals were more likely to forage in deeper areas. Finally, wild lake trout were more likely to forage in deep offshore areas than stocked lake trout, consistent with evidence of wild lake trout recruitment from offshore spawning reefs in southern and central Lake Michigan.

On the whole, this study provides crucial information to fisheries managers. Dr. Matthew Kornis, the study's lead author, has presented these results at research conferences and fisheries management meetings. Next steps include publishing the findings, and working with other researchers around the Great Lakes to incorporate the findings into estimates of prey consumption and food web simulations.

Last updated: July 22, 2016



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

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### ***6th Annual Detroit River Kids Fishing Festival***

*BY PAIGE WIGREN AND JUSTIN CHIOTTI, ALPENA FWCO – WATERFORD, MI SUB-STATION*

The sun was shining for the 6th Annual Detroit River Kids Fishing Fest held at Milliken State Park and Harbor along the Detroit RiverWalk. This year the festival was held on June 12th and coincided with Michigan's Free Fishing Weekend. Staff from the Alpena Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office – Waterford Substation and the Detroit River International Wildlife Refuge manned the pole rental tent, bait station and measuring/identification station. Staff also walked up and down the RiverWalk teaching approximately 480 children and 250 adults in the Detroit Metropolitan Area how to fish and how to promote aquatic stewardship. Over the past four years nearly 2,700 children have fished along the Detroit River during this event, with this year's attendance the largest to date.

Children were taught how to bait a hook, casting technique, and how to safely remove their catch by instructors from the Michigan State Parks Explorers Program. Staff from the Great Lakes Fishery Commission educated children about invasive species threatening the Great Lakes. The excited chatter of children wanting to win the trophy designated for the largest fish captured in both boy and girl divisions could be heard along the RiverWalk throughout the day. While many fish were captured, a freshwater drum for the girls division and a rock bass for the boys division ending up winning the trophies and earning bragging rights until next year.



All smiles at the Detroit Kids Fishing Festival. Credit: Rob Widdis Photography, Courtesy of Detroit River Conservancy



Just a small sample of the Detroit Kids Fishing Festival participants. Rob Widdis Photography, Courtesy of Detroit River Conservancy

The Detroit River Kids Fishing Fest is a fantastic outreach event that gives the youth in the Detroit Metropolitan Area an opportunity to connect with the great outdoors. The list of volunteers and supporters for the event grows each year, and it's not hard to understand why after seeing the joyful smile of a child catching a fish for the first time. The Detroit River is designated as an Area of Concern in the Great Lakes but is rapidly undergoing a transformation before our eyes. Funding through the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative has provided opportunities for multiple agencies to work towards restoring fish and wildlife habitat all along the Detroit River, and the children attending the Detroit River Kids Fishing Festival are reaping the benefits.

This year the event was presented by the Detroit RiverFront Conservancy in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, Belle Isle Conservancy, Rivertown Detroit Association, Wayne County Parks, Sierra Club, Green Living Science, Friends of the Detroit River, Great Lakes Fishery Commission, IHOP, Wheelhouse Detroit, Concentra, and Michigan State University Extension.



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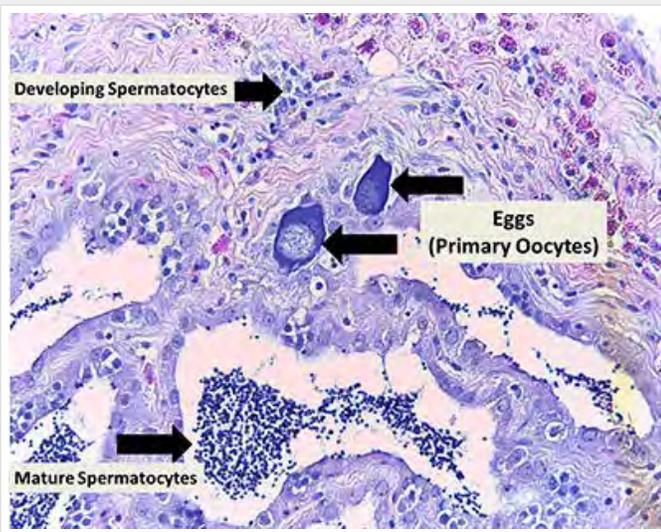
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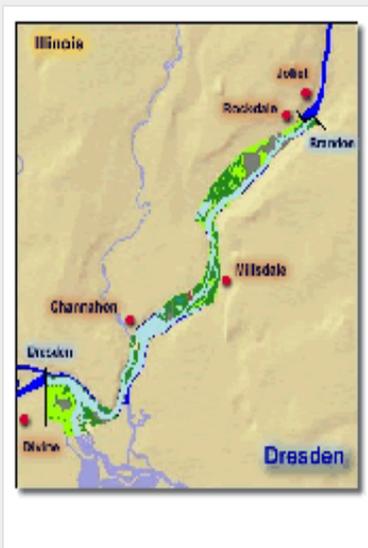
### La Crosse Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office Biologist Pilot Study Reveals Intersex Condition in Largemouth Bass from Lower Des Plaines River, Illinois

BY MARK FRITTS, LA CROSSE FWCO

Environmental reforms – like the improved treatment of sewage brought about by the Clean Water Act during the last 40 years – have led to substantially improved water quality in the waterways of Illinois. However, emerging concerns, such as the presence of endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs) including hormones from municipal and agricultural sources, pharmaceuticals, and personal care products, are being recognized in aquatic habitats throughout the Upper Mississippi River watershed. While it is still unclear whether the effects of EDC exposure can have significant implications for the sustainable management of fisheries resources, fisheries monitoring programs can contribute to a greater understanding of the effects of EDCs by documenting the presence and severity of biomarkers commonly associated with EDC exposure.



Histological confirmation of primary oocyte (PO) development in testicular tissue of a largemouth bass collected from the Dresden Reach of the Illinois River Waterway, Illinois, U.S.A. in 2014. Credit: Mark Fritts, USFWS



Location of largemouth bass collections for intersex analysis during 2014 in the Dresden Reach of the upper Illinois River Waterway, Illinois, U.S.A. Credit: Map courtesy of US Geological Survey

In recent nationwide studies, one of the most commonly used biomarkers to assess the effects of EDCs on fishes is the presence of eggs in male fish testes (i.e., intersex condition). Previous studies have indicated that Chicago-area streams have relatively high concentrations of EDCs known to induce intersex condition. Many of these streams also feed eventually into the lower Des Plaines River and the Illinois River Waterway. Thus, during spring 2014, Illinois Natural History Survey Fish Biologist Mark Fritts, who is now a biologist with the La Crosse FWCO, headed an EDC pilot study in the Dresden Island reach of the Illinois Waterway near Joliet, Illinois. The objective of the study was to survey the severity of intersex in male largemouth bass in an area directly affected by surface runoff and wastewater effluents from the Chicago Metropolitan Area. Previous studies have shown that largemouth bass are known to be very vulnerable to EDC exposure. Largemouth bass were collected during April and May, when the probability of catching pre-spawn males – and therefore detecting intersex condition – would be greatest. Testicular tissue samples were processed by the Veterinary Diagnostic Lab at the University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign.

Intersex condition was detected in 21 of 51 (41%) male largemouth bass collected during 2014. Interestingly, intersex males did not differ from normal males in length, weight, age, gonadal/somatic and hepatic/somatic indices of condition. Although no discernable differences in these metrics were observed between intersex and normal males, there could still be behavioral or reproductive differences that went undetected in this pilot study. A peer-reviewed manuscript of these results has been accepted, and is available in the July 2016 edition of *American Midland Naturalist*. As a follow-up to this 2014 pilot study, current INHS biologists have expanded the spatial and taxonomic scope of the study during 2015-16 to include collections of bluegill and black crappie at riverine sampling locations extending over 100 km downstream of the initial collection sites sampled in 2014.



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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.

### Alpena FWCO Helped Introduce Children to Fishing and Native and Non-Native Species Management

BY BRANDON HARRIS, ALPENA FWCO - WATERFORD, MI SUB-STATION

Introducing children to the sport of fishing and natural resources is critical to promote Fisheries Management and Conservation and provide opportunities to enjoy healthy aquatic resources for generations to come. Many children, especially in urban areas, may not have somewhere nearby to fish or a parent that is able to take them fishing. Often, children are amazed by fish and fishing because it is interactive and can be extremely exciting, especially when they reel in a large, hard-fighting fish. Furthermore, to be an ethical and informed angler they must be aware of rules, regulations, and threats to our native species and aquatic habitats.

Staff from the Alpena Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office (FWCO) – Waterford Substation was pleased to partner with Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge, Saginaw County Parks and Recreation, and Saginaw Optimist Club to do educational outreach at The Catch Me If You Can Fishing Festival. The event was held at the William H. Haithco Recreation Area in Saginaw, Michigan (MI). Approximately 250 children and parents were in attendance, and Biological Science Technicians Brandon Harris, Jess Loughner, and Paige Wigren represented U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service). Technicians staffed an educational display and provided information to participants on the Service's native and non-native species programs, answered questions, and brought a wide variety of hands on items including: full-size Asian Carp mounts, examples of sampling gear, informational pamphlets, and an aquarium with live juvenile Lake Sturgeon. Staff from the Alpena FWCO appreciated the positive response of children and their parents regarding the Service's recovery programs for threatened and endangered native fishes and management of aquatic non-native species.

This is the first year the Alpena FWCO has participated in this outreach event. Staff looks forward to future participation and hopes event attendance increases following a successful first year!

### Alpena FWCO Inspires Cub Scouts to Conserve and Protect Natural Resources

BY BRANDON HARRIS, ALPENA FWCO - WATERFORD, MI SUB-STATION

The Cub Scouts, a division of the Scouting Program of the Boy Scouts of America (BSA), have been educating scouts on the importance of managing and conserving natural resources since 1914. Accordingly, Cub Scouts have awards for Conservation Good Turns, Outdoor Ethics Awareness, and World Conservation. Boy Scouts have merit badges for Fish and Wildlife Management, Environmental Science, Soil and Water Conservation, and Nature, to name a few. The BSA's commitment to educating Scouts on management and conservation of Aquatic resources parallels the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) vision for the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Program – with respect to key elements such as Aquatic Invasive Species, Aquatic Species Conservation and Management, and Aquatic Habitat Conservation and Management.

Staff from the Alpena Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office (FWCO) Waterford Substation was pleased to help educate science-minded Cub Scouts at an event held on February 22, 2016 at the Presbyterian Church in Waterford, Michigan (MI). Parents and scouts (ages 8-10) of the Waterford Cub Scouts Troop 182 were present, and Biological Science Technicians Brandon Harris and Janine Lajavic represented the Service. Staff gave a short presentation on native and non-native species programs and brought a wide variety of hands on items including: full-size mounts of Silver and Bighead Carp, examples of sampling gear, informational pamphlets, and an aquarium with live juvenile Lake Sturgeon. Alpena FWCO staff challenged themselves to not only explain the importance of conserving native species and preventing the spread of non-native species but also explain details of our sampling logic and methods (e.g., why we are looking for certain non-native species, sampling at pre-determined locations, and why spawning reefs are placed in certain locations) using analogies that young Scouts could relate to and easily understand. Ultimately, staff was rewarded with enthusiastic Scouts who were eager to learn and engaged in discussion.

This is the first year the Alpena FWCO Waterford Substation has participated in this event, and staff is already looking forward to educating Scouts next year. In addition, we plan to expand this event to encompass additional divisions of the Boy Scouts of America.



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# Fisheries, Midwest Region

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## 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.



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## Fisheries, Midwest Region

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### Genoa National Fish Hatchery

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### Jordan River National Fish Hatchery

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### Neosho National Fish Hatchery

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