

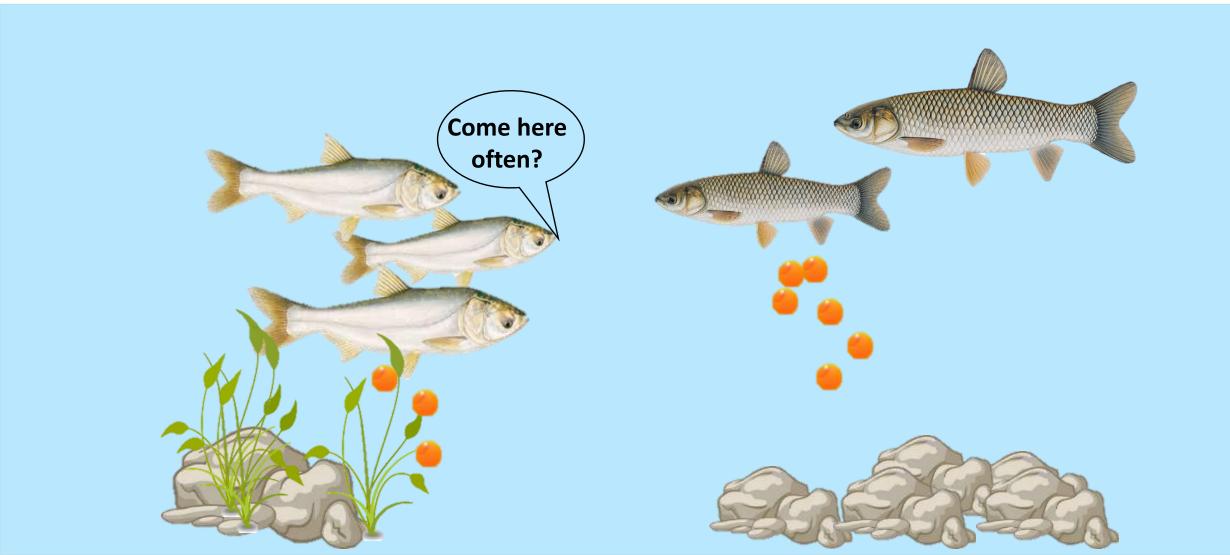
Kaitlen Lang, Dr. Christine Mayer Lake Erie Center University of Toledo







- Grass Carp reproduction similar to other FMCC
- All enter rivers during high flow to spawn



Grass Carp ecology and history differs from other FMCC

- Eat plants, may damage wetlands
- Only FMCC known to reproduce in Great Lakes



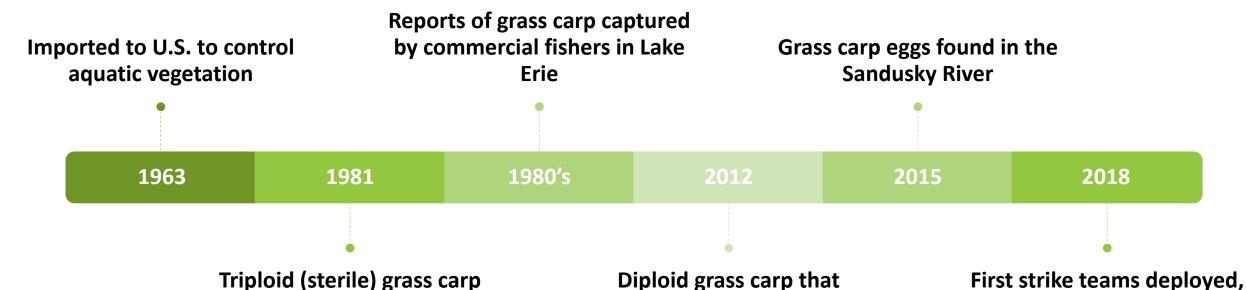


developed



grass carp larvae found in

Maumee River



originated from the Sandusky

River were captured

Why are grass carp considered a threat?



Grass carp captures have increased in recent years



Most grass carp captured in the western basin are diploid



Grass carp harm aquatic ecosystems when abundant



Eat up to 100% of body weight per day

Project goals

- Remove GC from Lake Erie and tributaries
- Determine if removal is reducing population
 - How many fish are there?
 - Is removal affecting the population?

Lake Erie Grass Carp Adaptive Response Strategy 2019-2023



Photo source: J. Francis, Michigan Department of Natural Resources

Lake Erie Committee

Great Lakes Fishery Commission

December 2018

Variability in collection and data

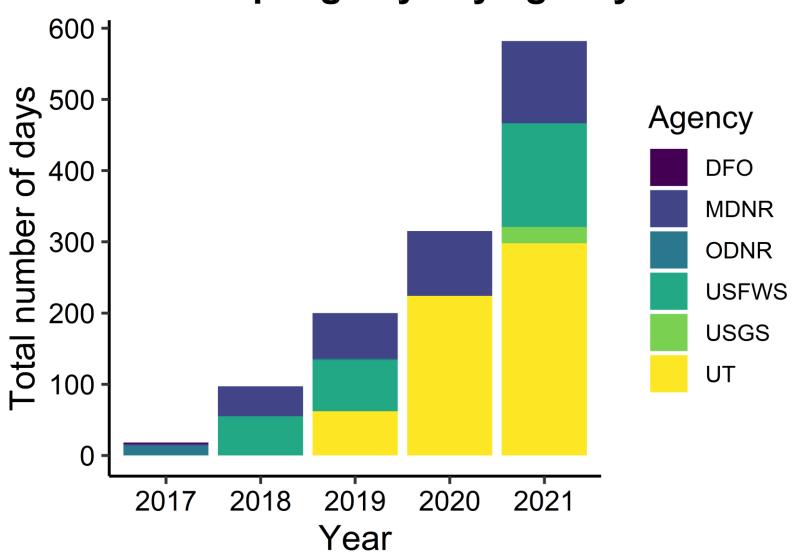
- Commercial- incidental, voluntary, incentives
- Ongoing, removal
 - Sustained (sampling) and targeted (hunting)
 - Usually electrofishing and trammel net
- Evolving protocol
- Adapt to flow and weather
- Many participants!





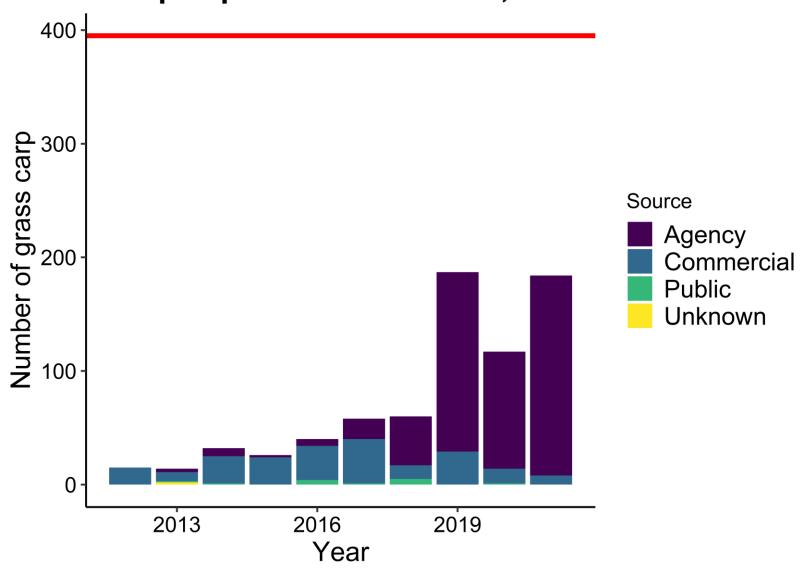
Effort to manage grass carp is increasing





Initial Goal: Harvest 395 grass carp/year

Grass carp captured in Lake Erie, 2012-2021



2021 Lake Erie Grass Carp catch

River	Fish removed
Sandusky	104
Maumee	46
Lake Erie	1
Huron	2
Grand	5
Detroit	1
Cuyahoga	5
Ashtabula	4
Total	168

Other

Source	
Commercial/Other	8 (MI & OH)

Project goals

- Remove GC from Lake Erie and tributaries
- Determine if removal is reducing population
 - How many fish are there?
 - Is removal affecting the population?

Lake Erie Grass Carp Adaptive Response Strategy 2019-2023



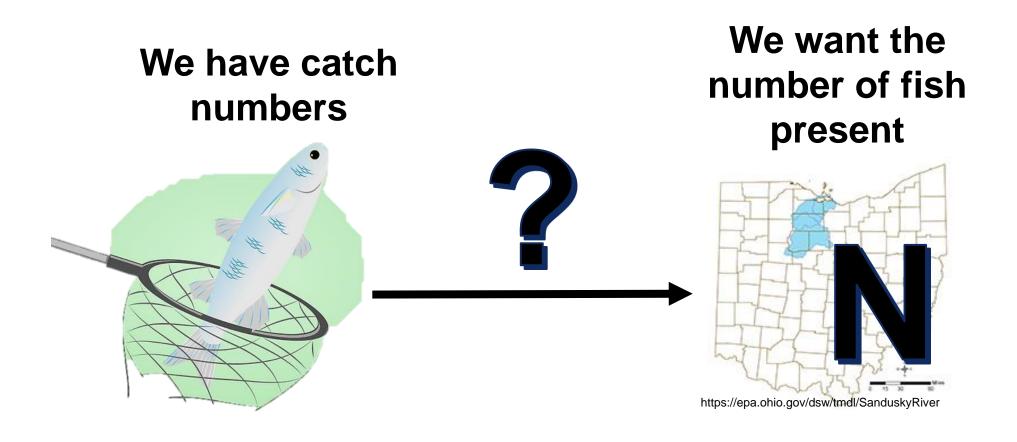
Photo source: J. Francis, Michigan Department of Natural Resources

Lake Erie Committee

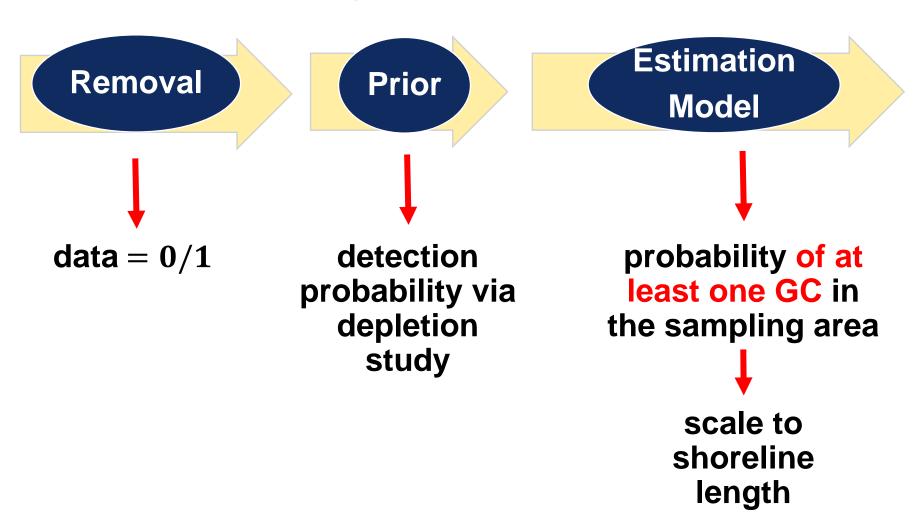
Great Lakes Fishery Commission

December 2018

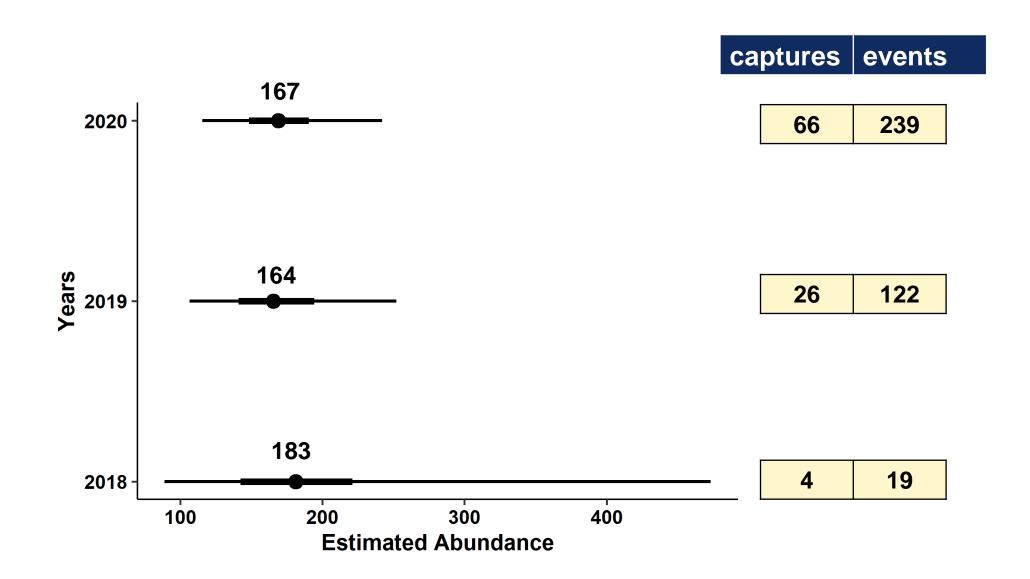
Estimate number GC present in Sandusky River



Estimate number GC in Sandusky with Bayesian process



Little change in model GC abundance at a given time across three years. 2021 coming soon.



Project goals

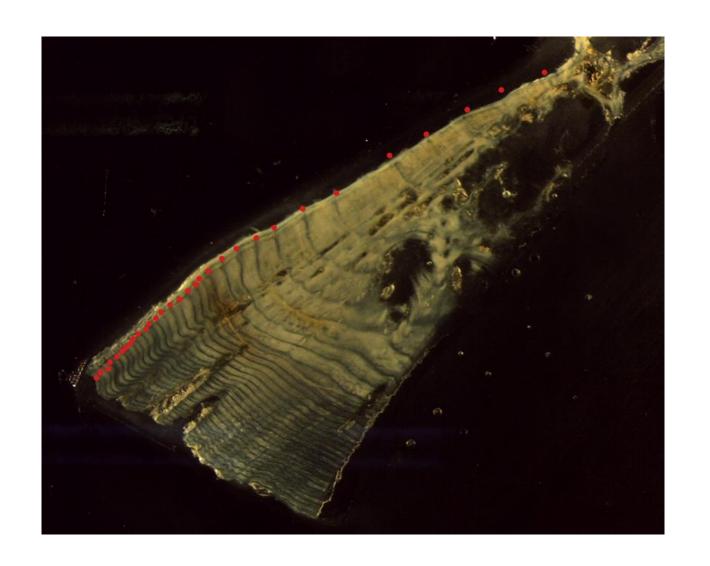
- Remove GC from Lake Erie and tributaries
- Determine if removal is reducing population
 - How many fish are there?
 - Is removal affecting the population?



How has mortality rate changed?

Objectives:

- Age all grass carp captured in the Lake Erie Basin
- Examine changes in mortality over time using two methods: catch curve analysis and multilevel linear modeling



Catch-curve analysis estimates mortality

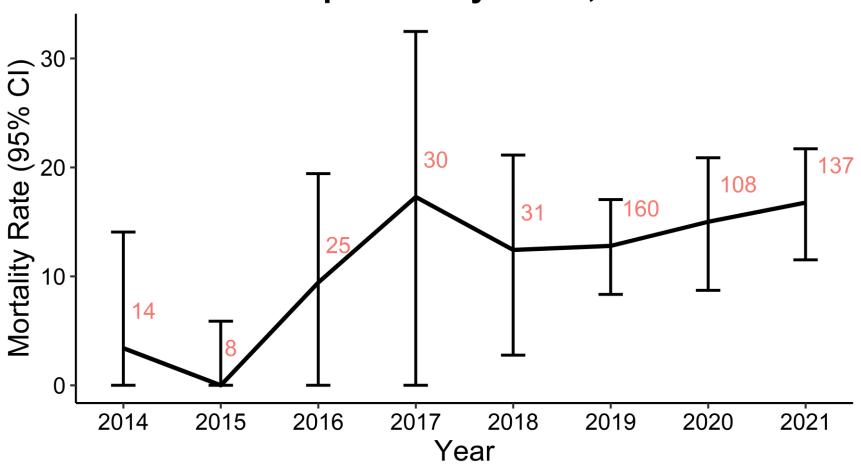


- Log number fish at successive ages
- < age-6, incompletely sampled
- Descending limb = decline in successive age classes
- Total annual mortality (A)

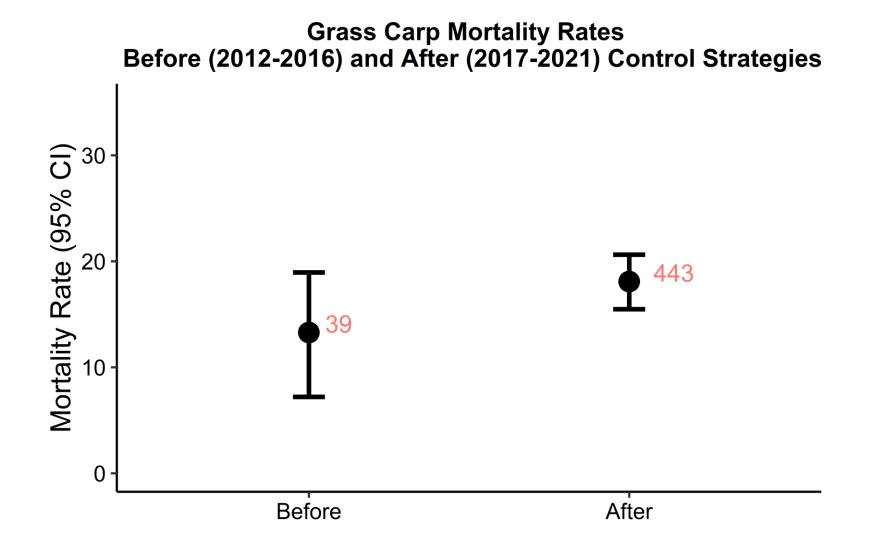
$$A = 1 - e^{-Z}$$

Mortality estimates increasing, but high uncertainty





Before and after control suggests mortality is increasing

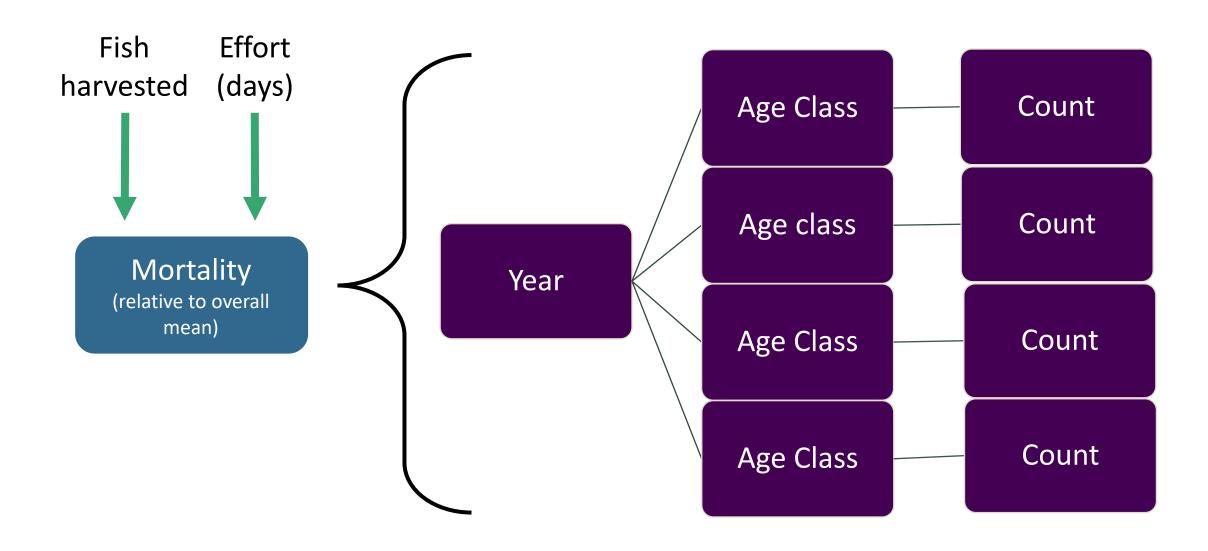


Multilevel Modeling Analysis

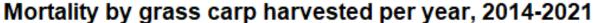
- Estimate mortality with multilevel linear model
 - all age classes and years at once
- "Shrinks" each years mortality rate towards the overall mean
- Can correlate annual mortality with the total measures of fishing effort

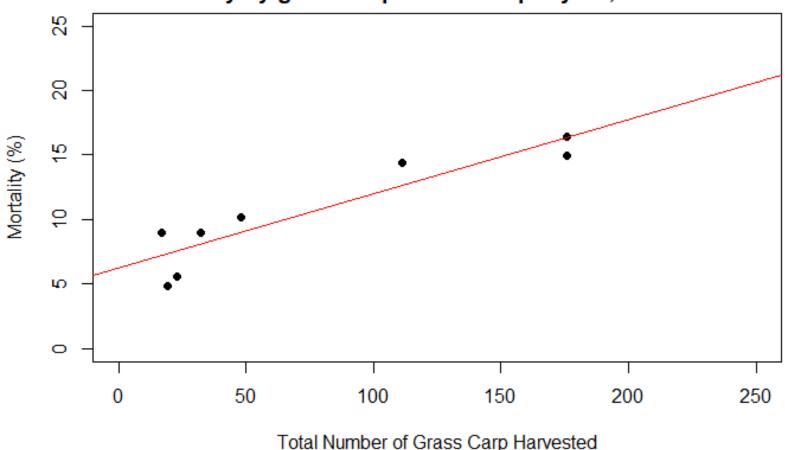


Multilevel linear modeling groups data



Preliminary: Mortality correlated with number of fish harvested per year





Cause for cautious optimism

- Removal effort is increasing
- Number of GC in Sandusky not changing
- Mortality higher after control (although variance also high)
 - Future work quantifying effort
 - Relatively short time span-keep going!



Thanks!

Funding Sources





Partners







