



Asian Carp Regional Coordinating Committee

The ACRCC, with support from Federal, state, and local agencies, and private stakeholders and citizens, will create a sustainable Asian carp control program to prevent the establishment of an Asian Carp population in the Great Lakes.



The Threat





Impacts in Ohio River Basin

Guide - Darrell Van Vactor

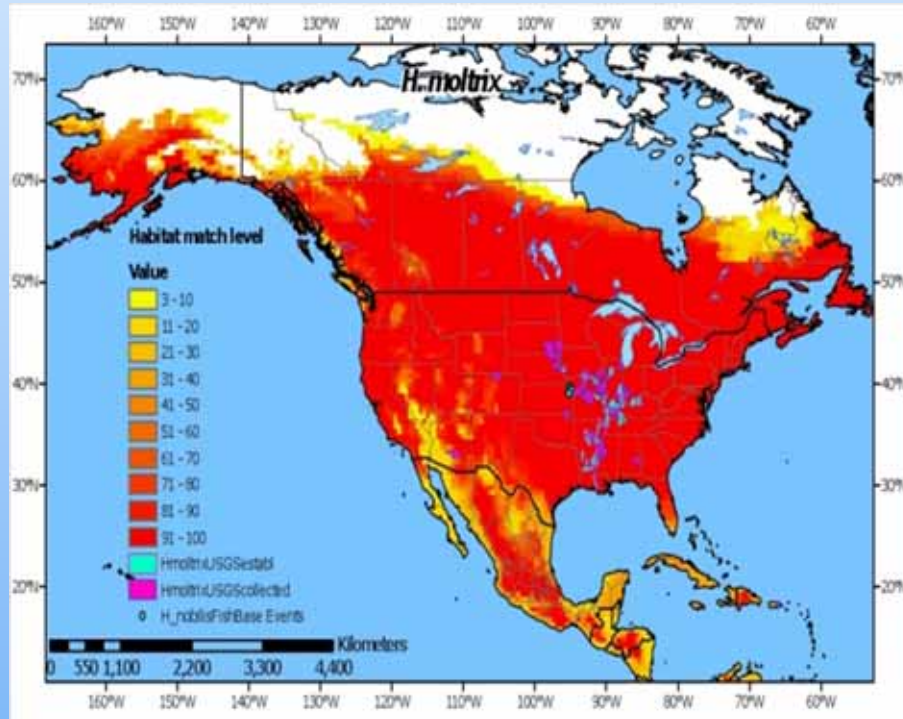
- Historically, vibrant striped bass and sauger/walleye fisheries in Tennessee, Cumberland, and Ohio rivers
- Tailwater sport fisheries have been decimated
 - No striped bass or sauger/walleye were caught below Kentucky Dam over a 3 month period during 2011
- Increased numbers of Asian carp in Kentucky and Barkley lakes are a safety problem for boaters
- Dramatic local impacts, both from an economic and recreational perspective



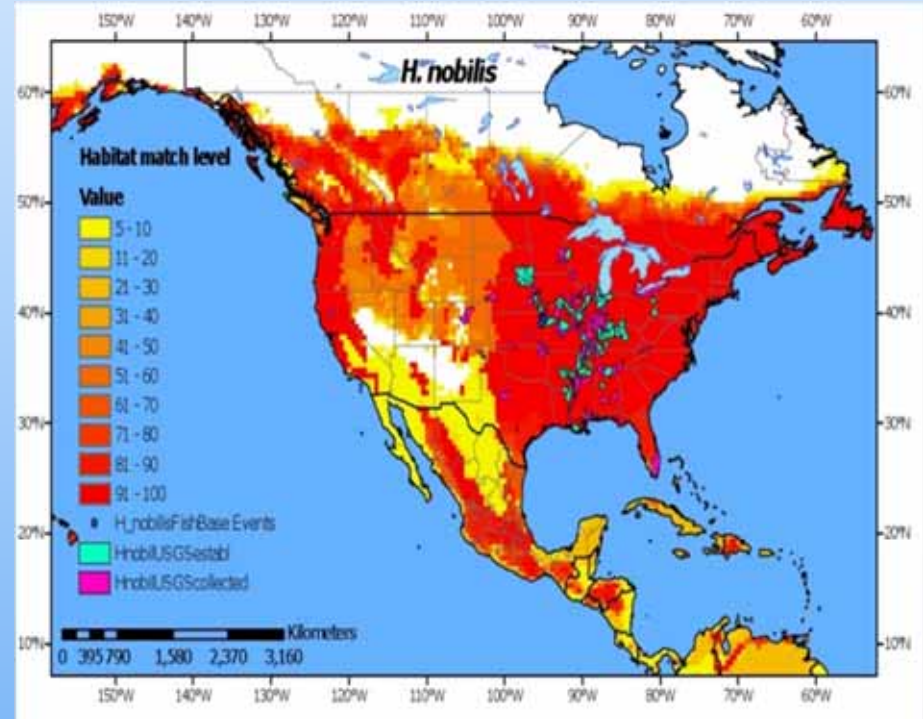


Habitat Match Level

Silver Carp (*H. moltrix*)



Bighead Carp (*H. nobilis*)





National Distribution

Silver Carp (*H. moltrix*)



Bighead Carp (*H. nobilis*)





Characterizing Risk

Distances from Lake Michigan

37 miles ★ Dispersal barriers

55 miles Adult Population Front

62 miles Presence of Adults/Potential Spawning

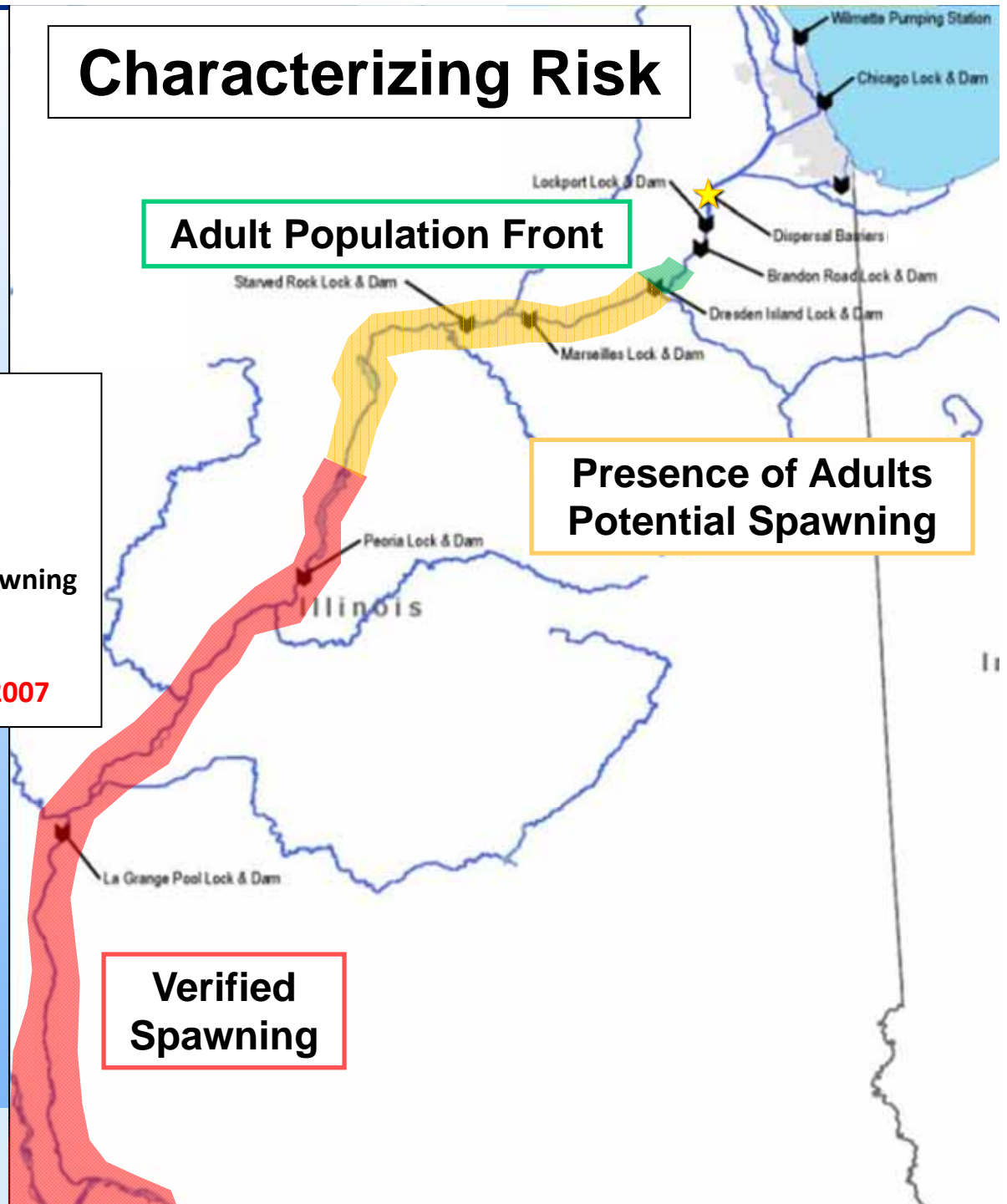
152 miles Verified Spawning

Asian carp fronts have not advanced since 2007

Adult Population Front

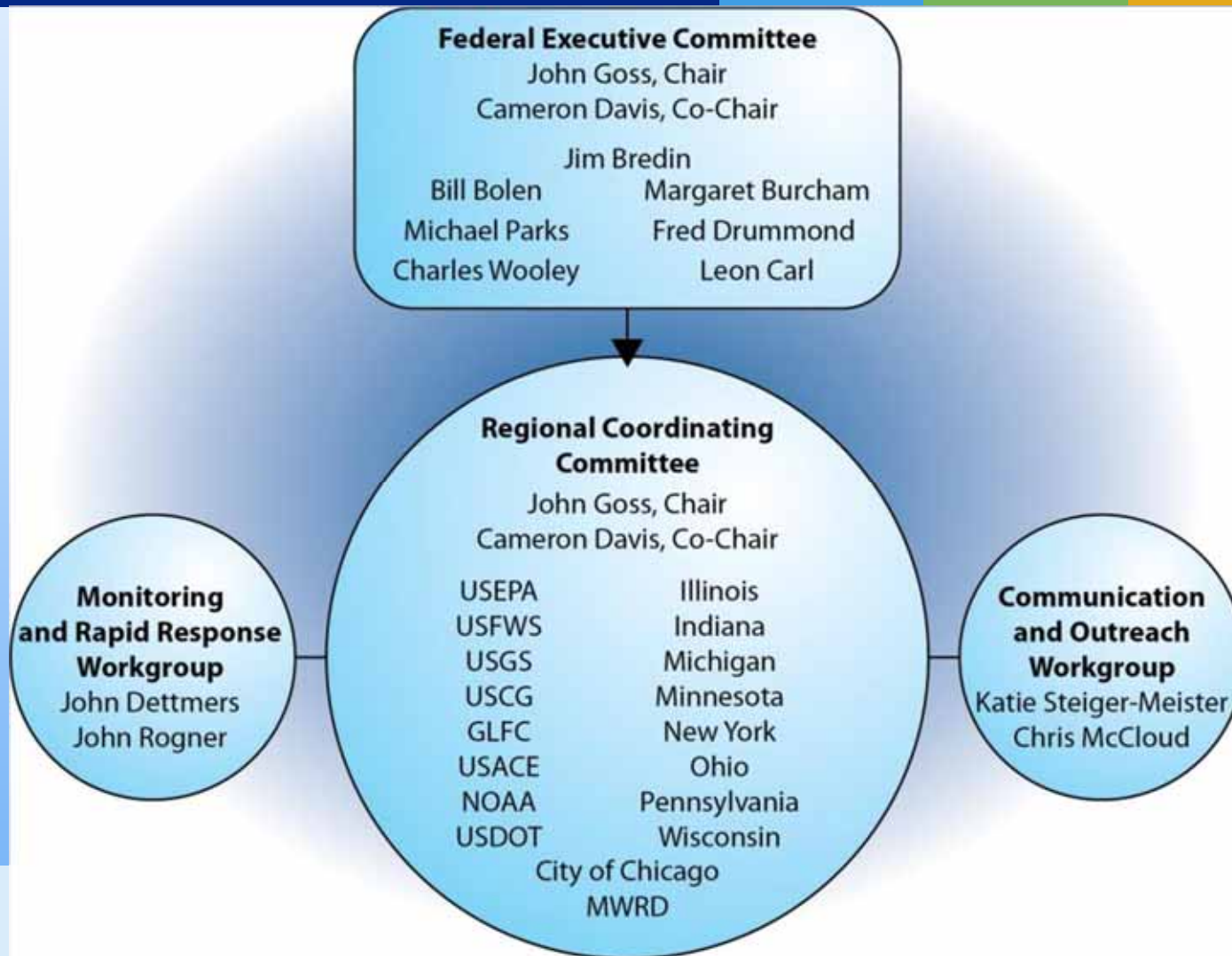
Presence of Adults
Potential Spawning

Verified
Spawning





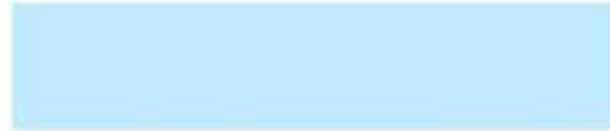
Asian Carp Regional Coordinating Committee





ACRCC Accomplishments

- Expanded the ACRCC to include all 8 Great Lakes states
- Increased stakeholder involvement, website and public forums
- Enhanced the electric fish barriers and created Des Plaines and Eagle Marsh Asian carp barriers
- Identified 18 other pathways across all the Great Lakes states with the potential to transfer aquatic invasive species between the Great Lakes and Mississippi River Basins
- Conducted 5 rapid responses in Chicago Area Waterway including a fish toxicant or extensive commercial netting and electrofishing



February 2012

FY 2012 ASIAN CARP Control Strategy Framework

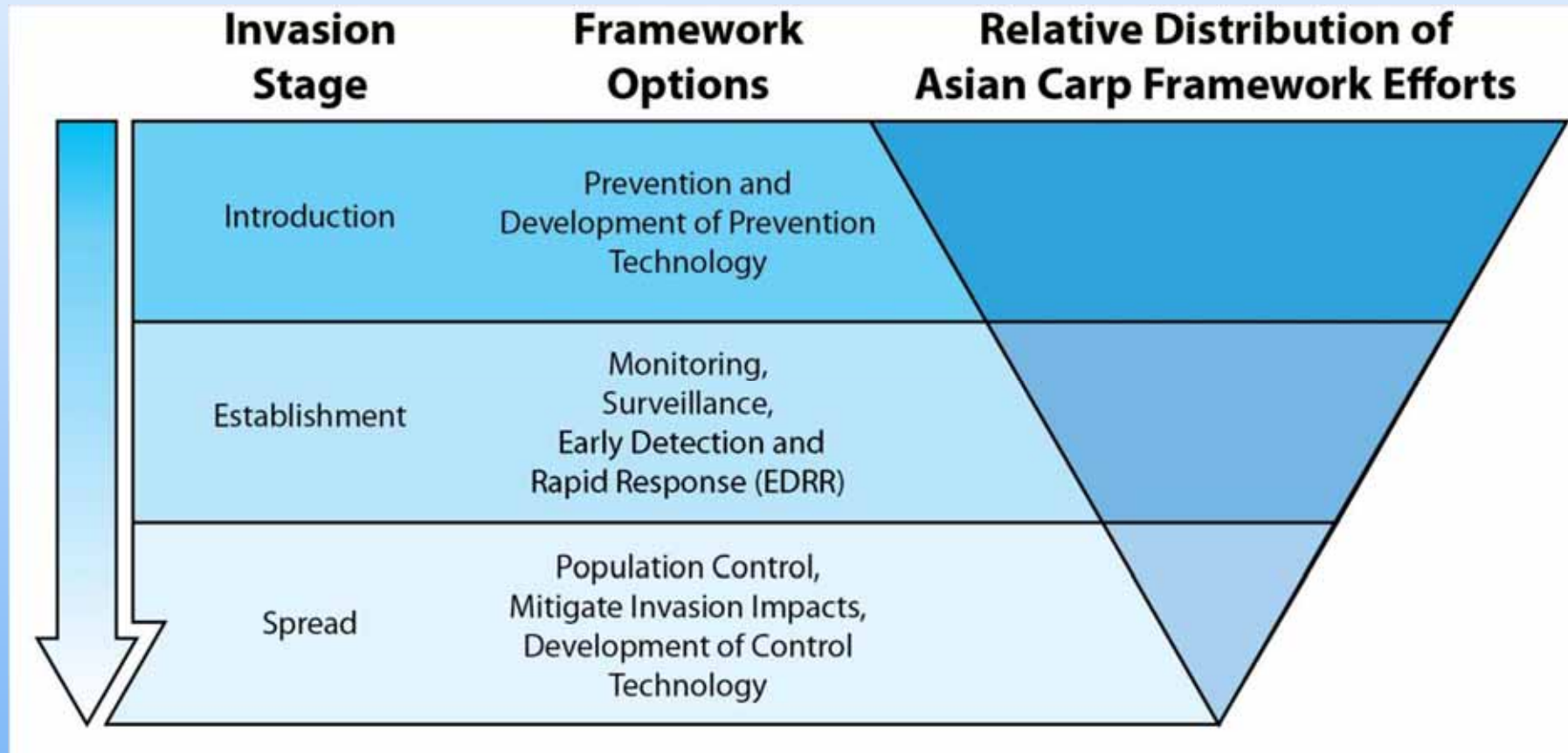


Water gun field testing





Asian Carp Framework Strategy





FY 2012 Actions Areas for Funding

Action Area	FY 2012 GLRI Funding	FY 2012 BASE Funding
Targeted Monitoring and Assessment	\$3,607,417	\$0
Commercial Harvesting and Removal Actions	\$2,500,000	\$0
Electric Barrier and Waterway Separation Measures	\$1,585,000	\$23,663,000
CAWS Barrier and GLMRIS	\$1,772,617	\$3,560,000
Research and Technology Development	\$3,053,700	\$3,052,000
eDNA Technology Refinement	\$3,480,000	\$1,000,000
Enforcement and Outreach	\$1,008,000	\$0
Funding Opportunities and Agency Preparation	\$150,000	\$1,000,000
Other Support	\$2,232,983	\$0

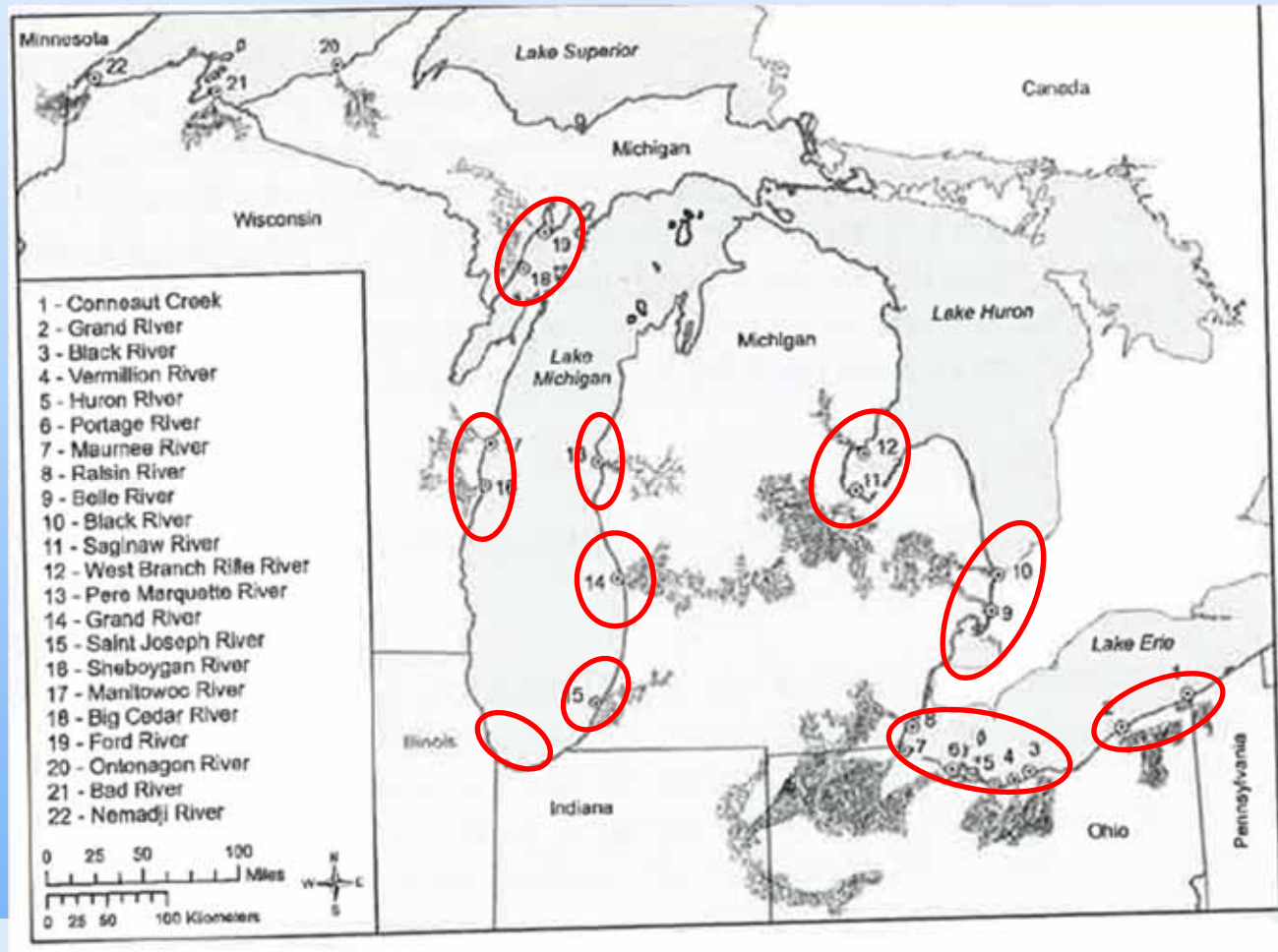


New and Continuing Initiatives

- Continue the Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study (GLMRIS)
- Upgrade electric demonstration barrier
- Hydro acoustic monitoring and telemetry at electric barriers
- Increase outreach
- Testing new technologies like water guns
- Develop and test new biological methods to reduce carp breeding
- Fish sampling in Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana waters
- Continue eDNA research to clarify results
- New eDNA lab in Wisconsin



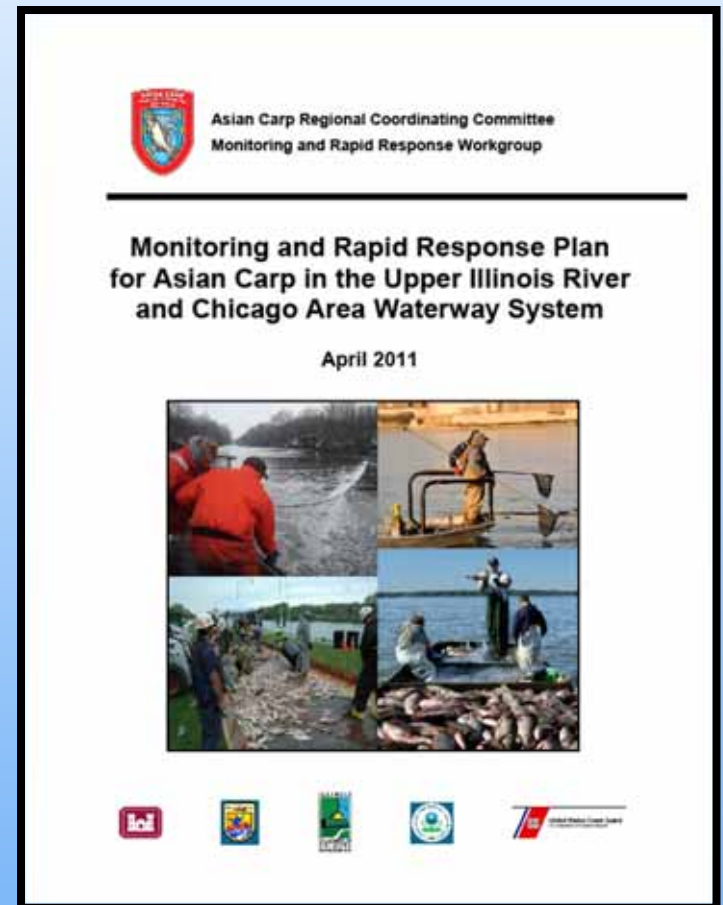
Expanded Great Lakes Sampling





CAWS Monitoring 2012

- Illinois DNR, US Fish and Wildlife Service and Army Corps of Engineers Fisheries Biologists are constantly monitoring the CAWS above the barriers
- Objective: Determine the distribution and abundance of any Asian carp in the CAWS, and use this information to inform rapid response removal actions





Traditional Gear Sampling 2010 & 2011 in the CAWS

DC Electrofishing

- 3,920 person-hours
- 419 hours of electrofishing
- >88,000 fish
- 26,430 shad <6 inches
- >61 species

Contract Netting

- 2,770 person-hours
- 567 sets
- 91.4 miles of net
- 7,583 fish
- >20 species

1 bighead carp captured by commercial fishing nets in Lake Calumet



Asian Carp Rapid Response in the Chicago Area Waterway System

Since 2009, six Asian carp rapid response events conducted in the CAWS

- Utilized “piscicide” chemical (rotenone); and “traditional gear”, including electrofishing, netting by agencies, and commercial fishing
 - Rotenone - 2x
(12/09, 05/10)
 - Traditional gear - 4x
(05/10, 06/10, 06-07/10, 08/11)





2011 Barrier Defense AC Removal: Commercial Fishing





Barrier Defense AC Removal*

QUICK SUMMARY:		
Number of Days Fished	61	days
Number of Net Crews	300	crew-days
Miles of Nets Fished	267.4	miles
Number of Bighead Carp	23,117	fish
Number of Silver Carp	17,766	fish
Number of Grass Carp	171	fish
Number of Asian Carp (AC)	41,035	fish
Tons of AC Harvested	351.7	tons
Average number AC per 1,000 yards net	87.2	fish



Longer Term Solutions

- The USACE is studying the full range of options and technologies to prevent the spread on ANS through the Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study (GLMRIS)
- Hydrological separation will be fully evaluated as part of GLMRIS
- GLMRIS is evaluating the other 18 pathways along the 1,500 mile Great Lakes and Mississippi River basins divide
- The GLC/GLCI study projected the costs of hydrological separation of the CAWS at **\$3.4 to \$9.5 billion** with **partial separation in 10 years** and **complete separation in 2029**



Select GLMRIS ANS Controls

- Hydrologic Separation
- Accelerated Water Velocity
- Vertical Drop
- Biocides
- Lethal Water Temperature
- Screens
- Acoustic Fish Deterrents
- Ultraviolet Light





GLMRIS: CAWS Interim Reports

2012

- Commercial Fisheries Report
- Great Lakes and Mississippi Recreational Fishing Report

Early 2013

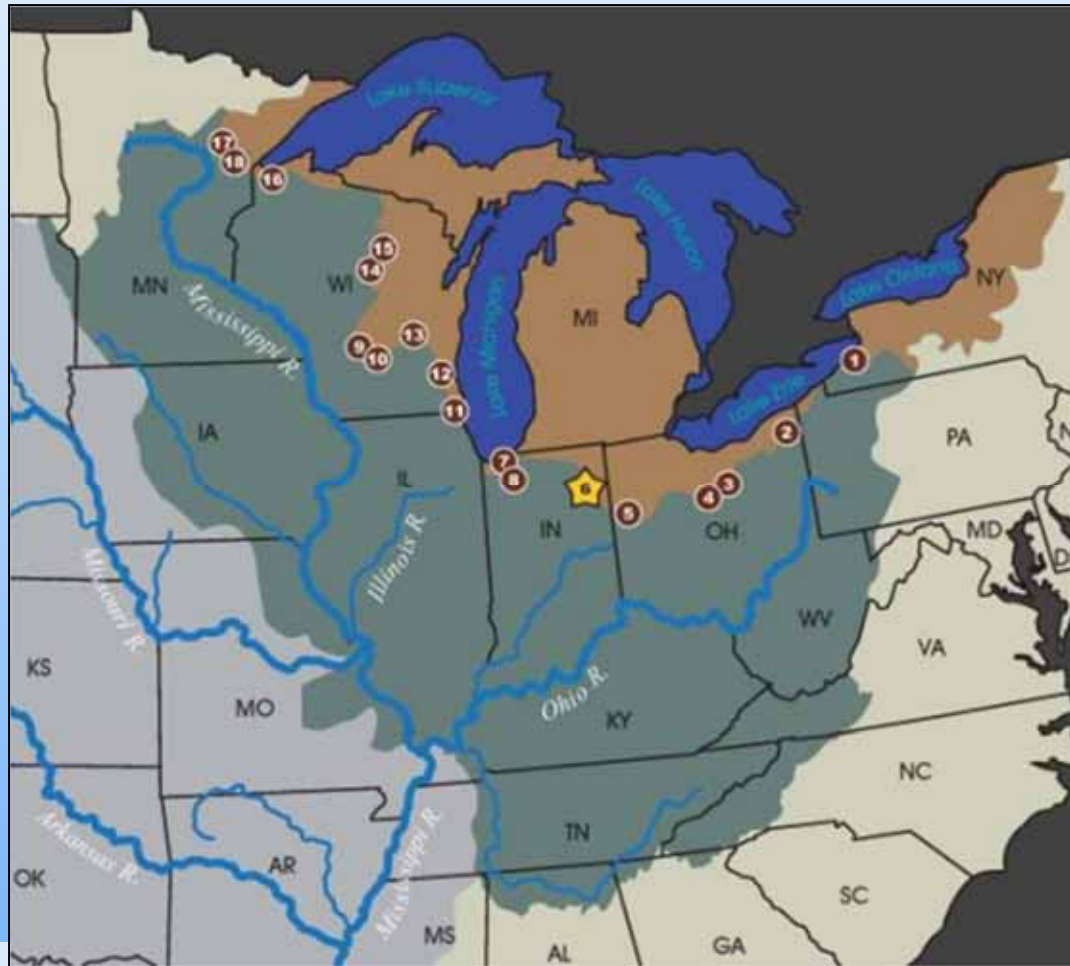
- Focusing on the highest risk Aquatic Nuisance Species (ANS) for interbasin transfer
 - Currently 38 ANS species identified
- Focusing on the most effective ANS Controls for incorporation into alternative plans
 - Currently 90 technologies in 27 different categories

Late 2013

- Presentation of alternative plans for CAWS which will include description, map, cost estimate, and mitigation requirements



GLMRIS: Other Pathways



- Final Risk Characterization in Progress (Spring 2012)
- Current Status/Actions
 - 18 locations w/ significant risk for potential ANS transfer according to the Preliminary Risk Assessment Report
 - Eagle Marsh, Ft. Wayne, IN identified as most acute concern
 - 1,500 foot fish barrier constructed
- Eleven Wisconsin Locations
 - Brule Headwaters Portage, Douglas
 - Jerome Creek, Kenosha
 - W. Menomonee Falls, Waukesha
 - S. Aniwa Wetlands, Marathon-Shawano
 - Portage Upstream and Downstream, Columbia
 - Rosendale – Brandon, Fond du Lac
 - Hatley-Plover River, Marathon
 - S. Menomonee Falls, Waukesha
 - Pardeeville, Columbia
 - Portage (Canal), Columbia
 - Twin Lake, Iron



Research and Development

USGS is developing technology that can be applied to control Asian carp and other invasive species

- **Selective toxin development** like lampricide;
- Seismic technology: **water guns** and **continuous wave sonar**
- Risk assessment for habitat and food sources
- **Attraction pheromones** and rapid detection methods





Public Engagement

- GLMRIS Public Meetings
 - 12 Meetings between January 2011 and March 2011 for NEPA Scoping to launch study
 - Developing public engagement plan for continuous dialogue on GLMRIS progress
- ACRCC Public Meetings
 - Chicago, IL – April 28, 2011
 - Port Clinton, OH – July 7, 2011
 - Saginaw, MI – September 23, 2011
 - Portage, IN – January 11, 2012
 - Bloomington, MN – April 5, 2012



GLRI and Asian Carp Funding

- Over \$1 billion GLRI dollars invested in Great Lakes
- Asian carp is an Administration priority
- Shifting to Agency base budgets from GLRI

FY	Base	GLRI	Total
2010	\$26,604,846	\$38,583,000	\$65,187,846
2011	\$14,741,122	\$24,900,756	\$39,641,878
2012	\$32,275,000	\$19,389,717	\$51,664,717
Total	\$73,620,968	\$82,873,473	\$156,494,441



THANK YOU



For more information

Please visit www.asiancarp.us

ACRCC

