

Des femmes, des hommes, des régions, nos ressources...



Early Detection of Invasive Alien Aquatic Species in the St. Lawrence River and Estuary through a Commercial Fisherman Network: A Four-year Experiment Evaluation

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Northeast Aquatic Nuisance Species Panel
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Québec 

Introduction



Context

- **Invasive Alien Aquatic Species (IAAS) are serious threat,**
- **Early Detection + rapid action are essential to prevent IAAS establishment,**
- **Early detection in large territory with different habitats,**
- **Role of Scientific support for effective Early Detection.**



Context

- Partnership reduces cost,
- Commercial fishing in the St. Lawrence River and Estuary,
- Commercial fishermen are worried about IAAS,
- Discarded fish outnumbered targeted fish species,
- IAAS may be present among discarded fish.

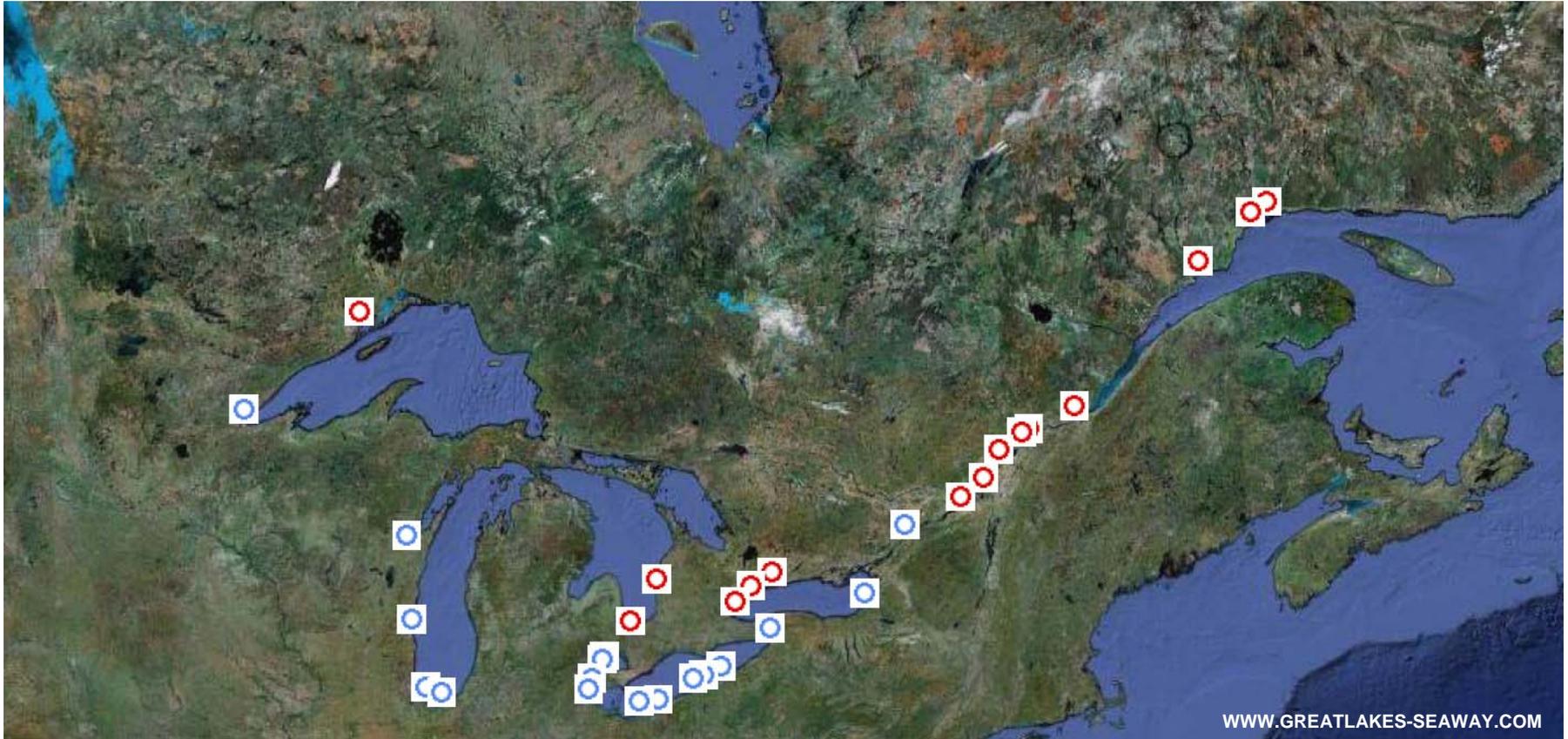


Objectives

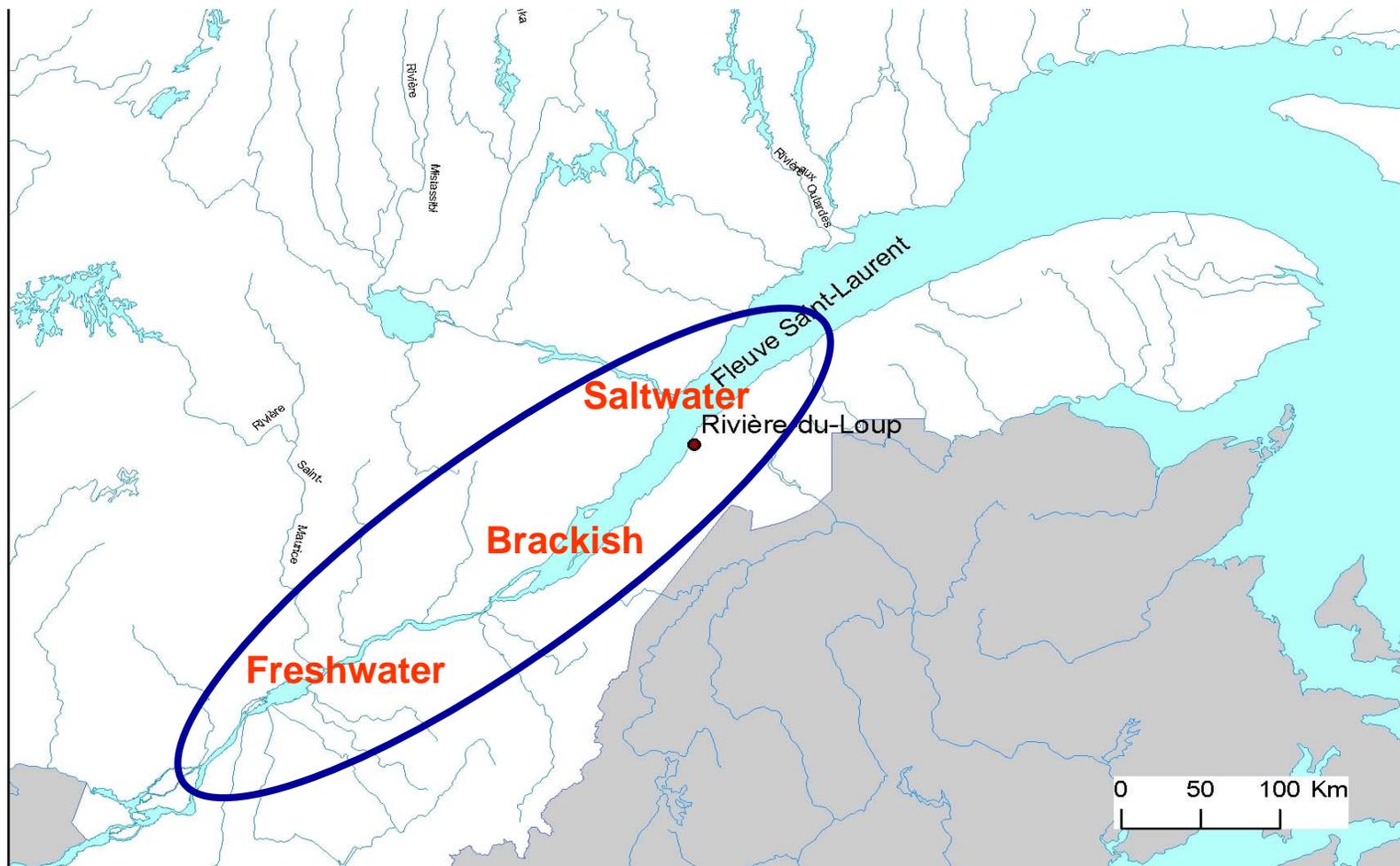
- **Detect IAAS among discarded fish by setting up an Early Detection Network (EDN) with fishermen,**
- **Implement and support the EDN,**
- **Develop IAAS detection training tools and procedures,**
- **Efficiency evaluation of EDN after four years and implementation.**



Study area



Study area



Methods

- **Traditional fishery, fish habitat and fishing gears:**
 - **Eel fishery on tidal flats with weir traps**
 - **Sturgeon fishery in river and estuary with gillnets**
 - **Yellow Perch fishery in lakes and marshes with hoopnets**



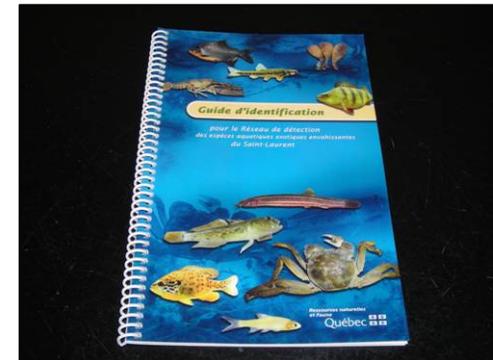
Methods

- Use of existing fishing gears,
- Fishing activities from April to November,
- Fish lengths from 10 to 1500 mm in fishing gears,
- Fishing gears visited once or twice a day.

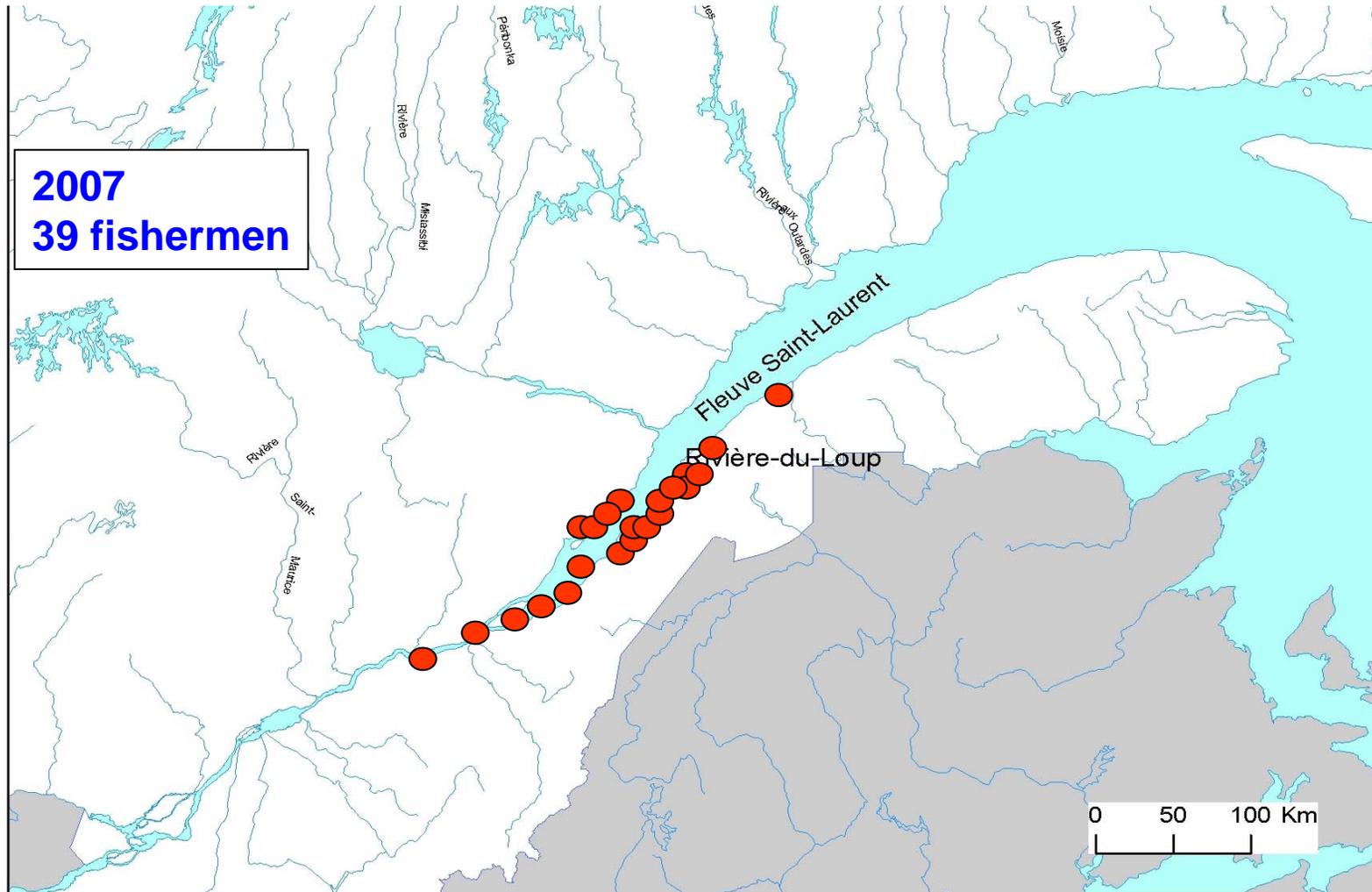


Methods (Training)

- A biologist dedicated to IAAS EDN project for three seasons,
- Field guide for IAAS,
- Training and field visit,
- Protocol adapted for fishermen,
- Telephone survey during the fishing season,
- Website dedicated for IAAS.



Early Detection Network implementation

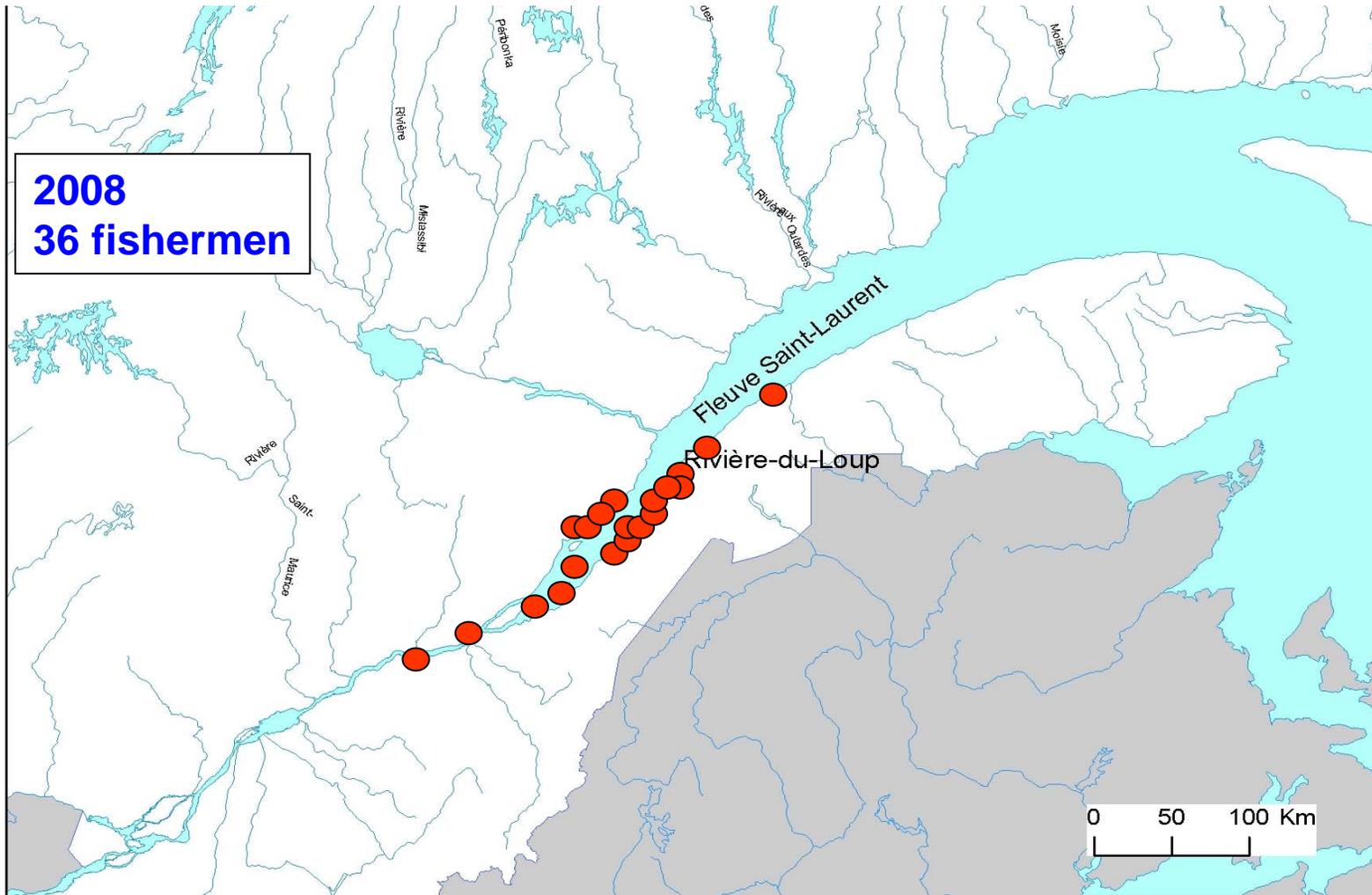


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Early Detection Network implementation

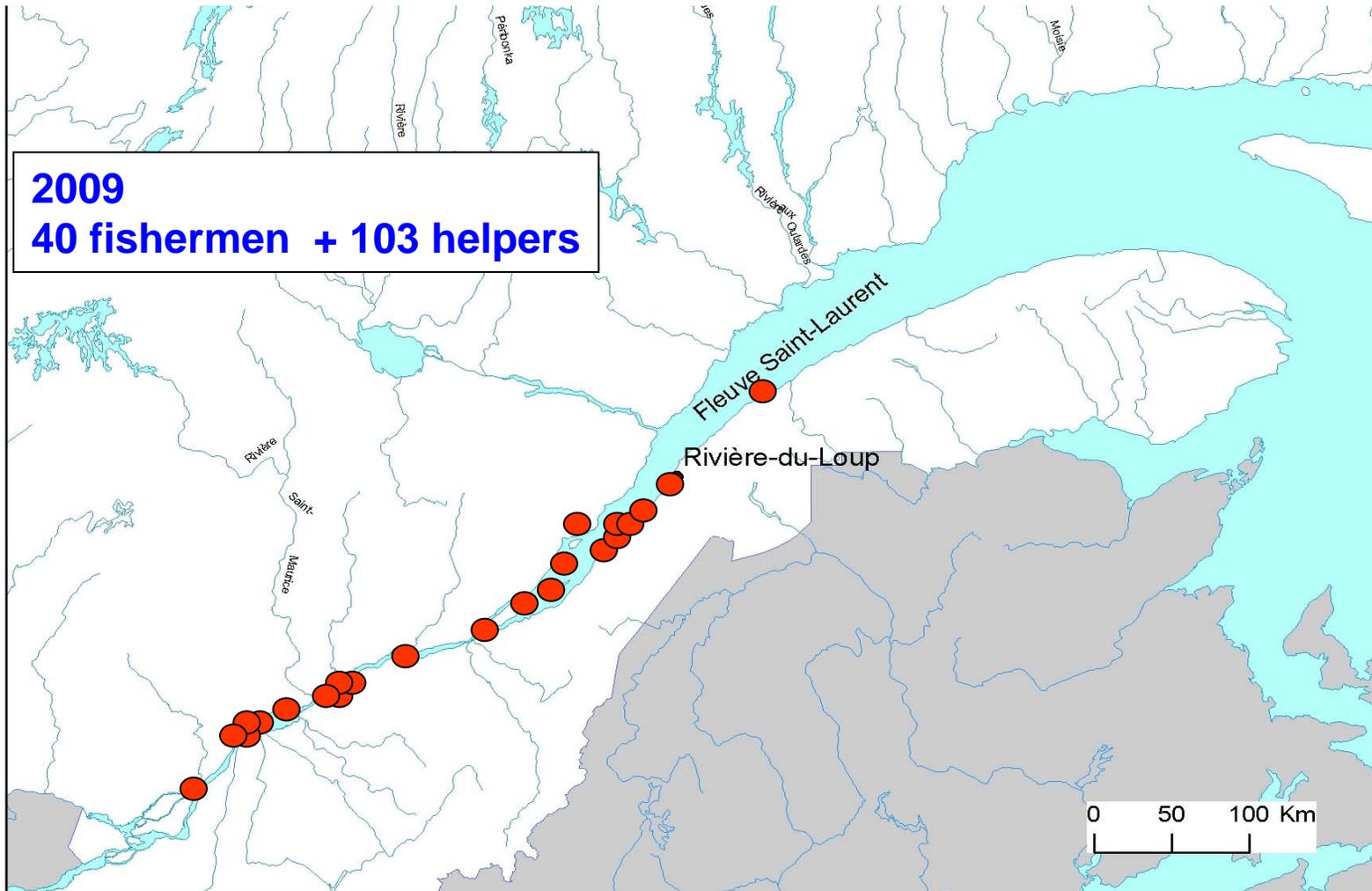


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Early Detection Network implementation



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Results

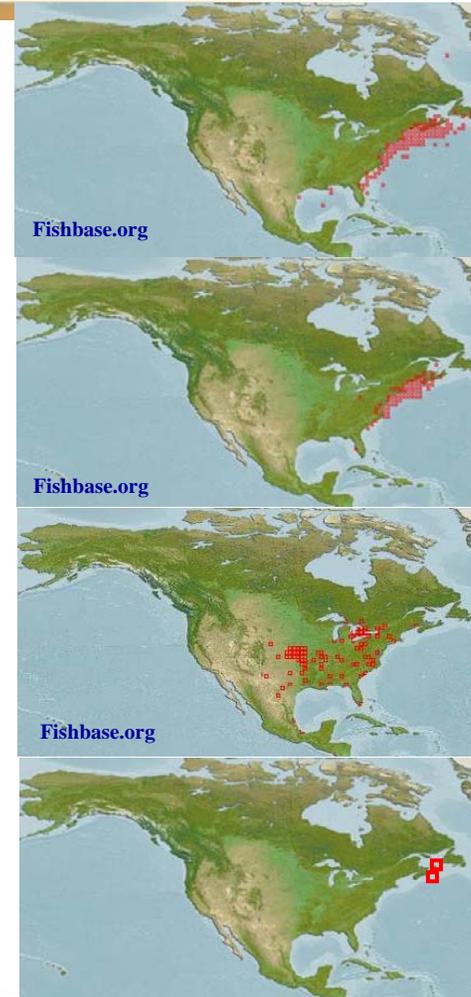
- 5 000 fishing gear visits annually by fishermen enrolled in the network,
- Approx. 2 500 000 fish caught by index fishermen,
- 64 fish species caught and identified in the study area,
- 483 fish and crustaceans (suspected IAAS) reported and brought back in our lab,
- 165 non native fish and crustaceans,
- 4 Native Range Expansion Species,
- 3 Invasive Alien Aquatic Species.



Results

■ 4 Native Range Expansion Species

- Atlantic butterflyfish
(*Peprilus triacanthus*),
- Blueback Herring
(*Alosa aestivalis*),
- Gizzard Shad
(*Dorosoma cepedianum*)
- Atlantic Saury
(*Scorpaenopsis saurus*)



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Results

■ 3 Invasive Alien Aquatic Species

- **Round Goby**
(*Neogobius melanostomus*),
- **European Tench**
(*Tinca tinca*),
- **Chinese Mitten Crab**
(*Eriocheir sinensis*).



Discussion

- **Evaluation,**
 - **Efficiency,**
 - **Cost,**
 - **Support & Training,**
 - **Usefulness.**



Gizzard shad (*Dorosoma cepedianum*)

Discussion - Efficiency

- Fishermen are very efficient identifying IAAS...and uncommon fish species,
- Nearly 100% detection for IAAS,
- Low gear selectivity for eel weir and hoopnets. Gillnets highly selective for large fish,
- Various fish habitats sampled,
- Protocol well known and applied.



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Discussion - Cost

- EDN implementation, support and control (first 3 years) : \$50 000 CAD/year,
- ~ 150 fishermen + helpers involved,
- >2 500 000 fish sampled and controlled,
- EDN support and lab work (2010): \$25 000 CAD/year,
- One cent/fish sampled.



Atlantic Butterfish
(*Peprilus triacanthus*)



Discussion - Support & training

- Support and training were essential during EDN implementation,
- Fishermen need two consecutive years of training to become efficient,
- Reporting rates for IAAS is correlated with training and support effort.



*Chinese Mitten Crab
(Eriocheir sinensis)*

| Training period (in 2009) | 3 years | 1 year |
|-------------------------------|---------|--------|
| Fishermen + Helpers (n) | 65 | 78 |
| IAAS + NRES reported (n) | 21 | 5 |
| Uncommon species reported (n) | 25 | 0 |

Discussion - Support & training

- In 2010 (4 years after implementation...) difference tends to decrease.



Atlantic Saury
(*Scomberesox saurus*)

| Training period (in 2010) | 4 years | 2 years |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Fishermen + Helpers (n) | 65 | 78 |
| IAAS + NRES reported (n) | 5 | 28 |
| Uncommon species reported (n) | 84 | 17 |

Discussion - Usefulness

- Fishermen-based EDN is an important tool in global IAAS strategy,
- Their *sampling effort* is important,
- Their spatial distribution covers many fish habitats,
- Low effort by government agencies is rewarded by high involvement by fishermen community.



European Tench
(*Tinca tinca*)

Conclusion

- **Early detection for Alien Aquatic Species through a commercial fisherman Network was very effective in the St. Lawrence River and Estuary,**
- **EDN is cost-effective and efficient for detecting IAAS,**
- **Annual investment for control & support is low but essential,**
- **EDN is relevant in order to detect implement rapid action on IAAS.**



Acknowledgments

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- Quebec Aquarium,
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- Environment Canada/
St. Lawrence Center.





Merci!
Thank you for listening.