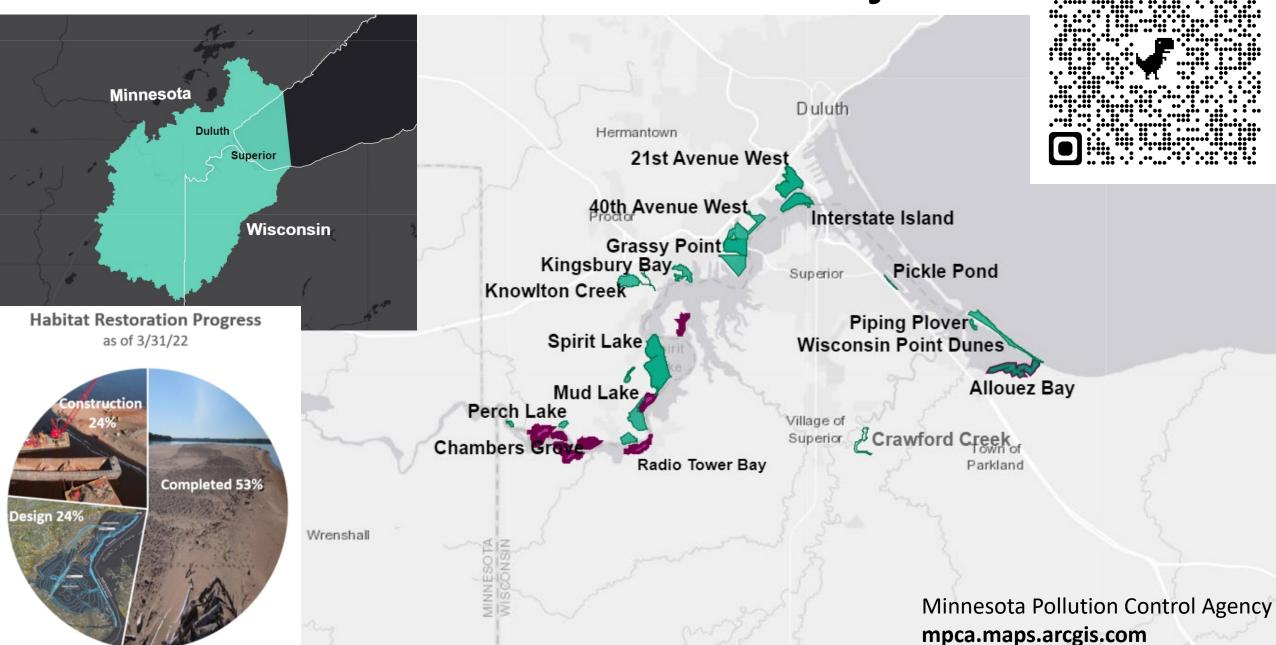
# Restoration Opportunities for Muskellunge in a Great Lakes Area of Concern Based on Movement and Trophic Ecology



# St. Louis River AOC Restoration Projects



Muskellunge in the St. Louis River



## MN & WI DNR stocked

- 1983 to 2005
- 2 genetic strains (MN/WI)

## Natural reproduction

- 2005 +
- Hybridization

## Ongoing studies

- Acoustic tagging
- Isotope tracing

## **Research Goals**

### **Characterize movement**

- Behavioral changes
  - By season
  - By reproductive period
- Emigration to L. Superior

## **Characterize habitat use**

- SLRE vs. Lake Superior
  - By strain
  - By sex
  - By size

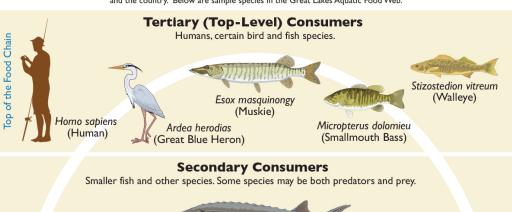


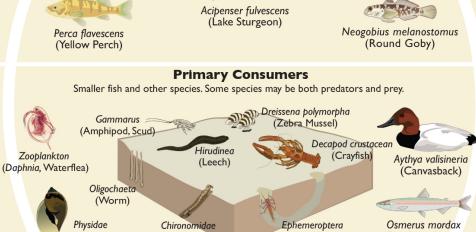
## **Stable Isotope Ratios**

- Isotopes: Atoms of the same element with different masses (measure <sup>13</sup>C:<sup>12</sup>C)
- Diet marker passed up through food webs-"You are what you eat"
- Time integrated signal  $\delta^{13}$ C value reflects diet over a 1-2 year period for large fish
- Habitat-specific signatures
  - $\delta^{13}$ C value differs between habitats with difference in biogeochemistry and/or food web structure
- -Known values for the SLRE and L. Superior

#### **Aquatic Food Web**

The Detroit River and Lake Saint Clair are part of the Great Lakes basin that provides an important food source for the region and the country. Below are sample species in the Great Lakes Aquatic Food Web.







Not to scale Adapted from

Valisneria americana

(Wild Celery)

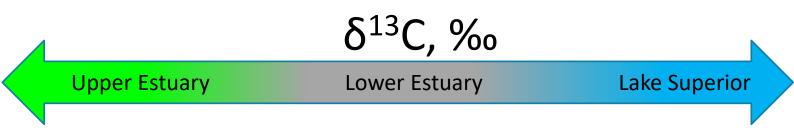
nted from the Life of the Lake

Macrophyte

(Aquatic Plant)

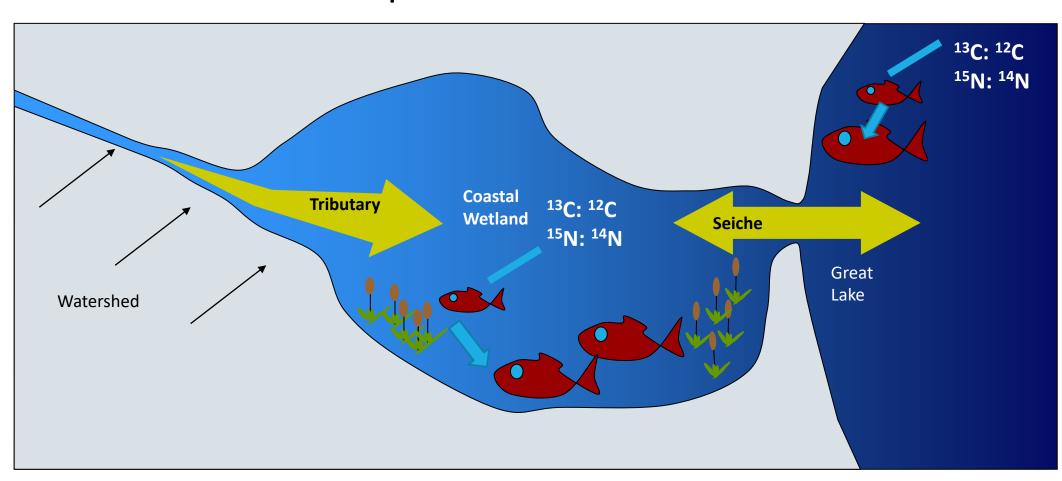
MICHU 09-400

Michigan Sea Grant, www.miseagrant.umich.edu



<sup>13</sup>C-depleted

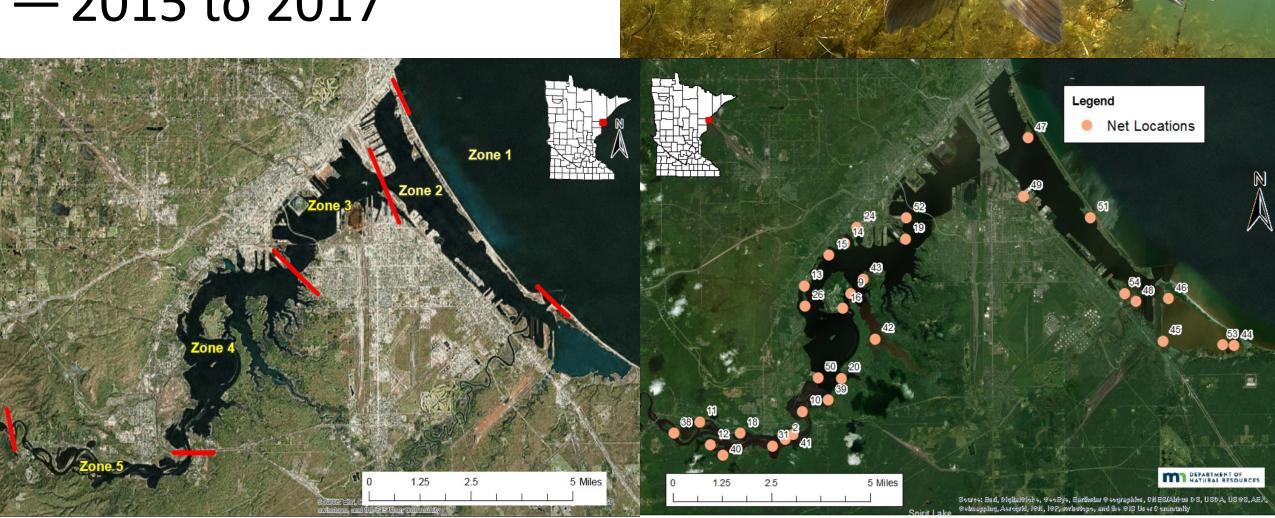
<sup>13</sup>C-enriched

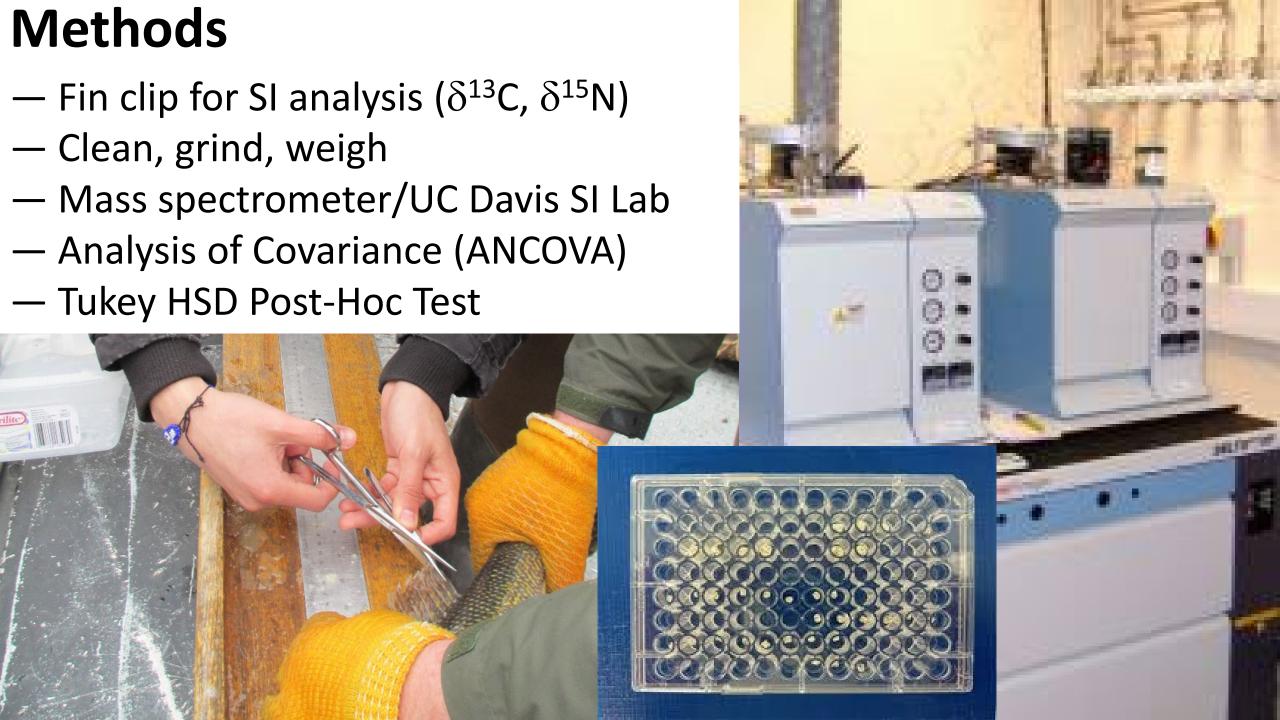


# **Study Area/Capture**

— Angled & Trapped

— 2015 to 2017



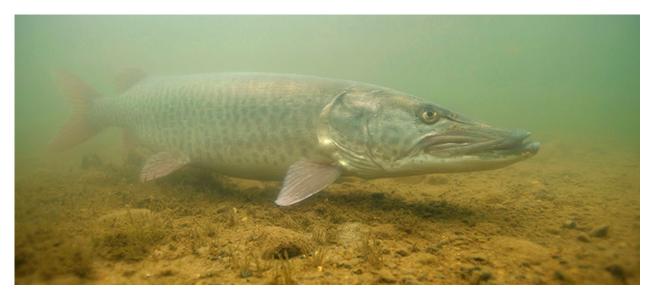


# **By Survey**

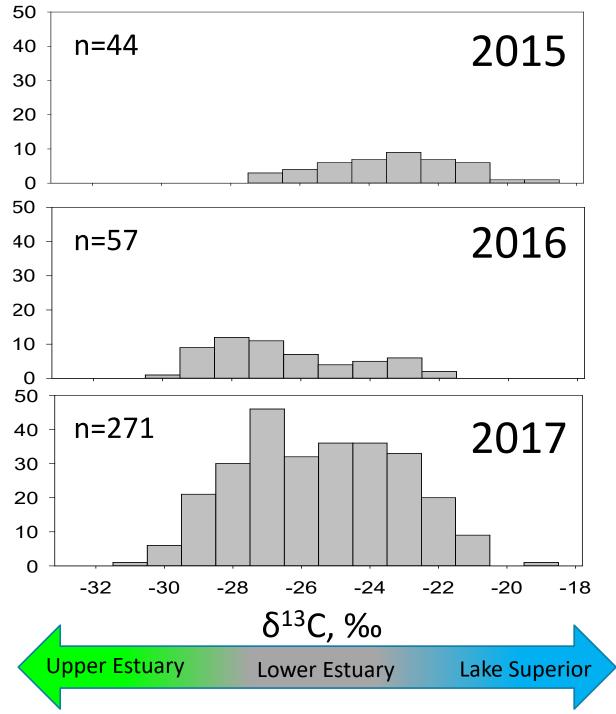
2015: Angler only

**2016:** Angler and MN-WI DNR spawning survey (fishery independent)

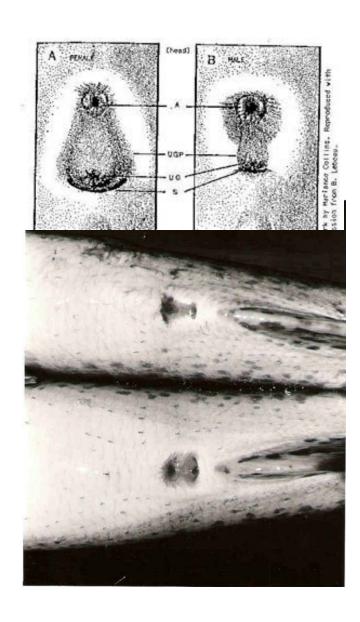
2017: MN-WI DNR survey only



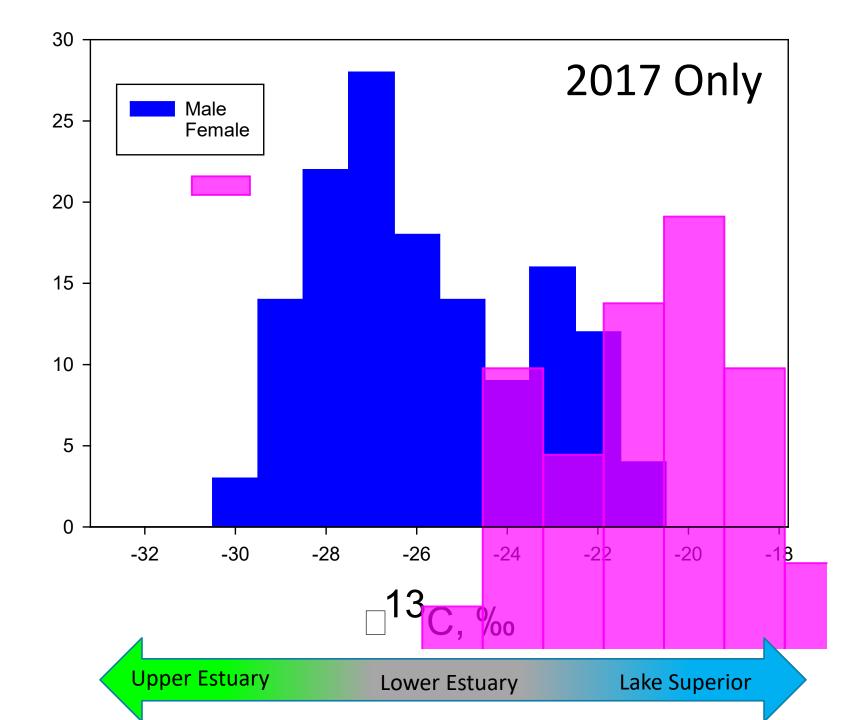
Frequency



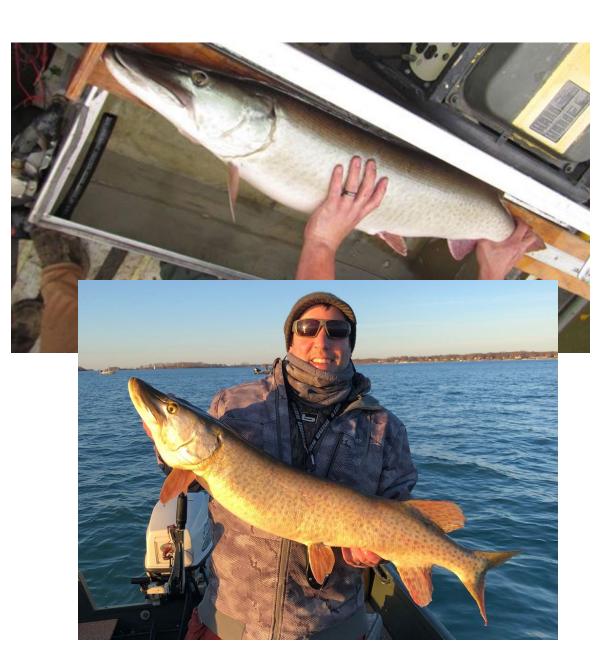
# By Sex



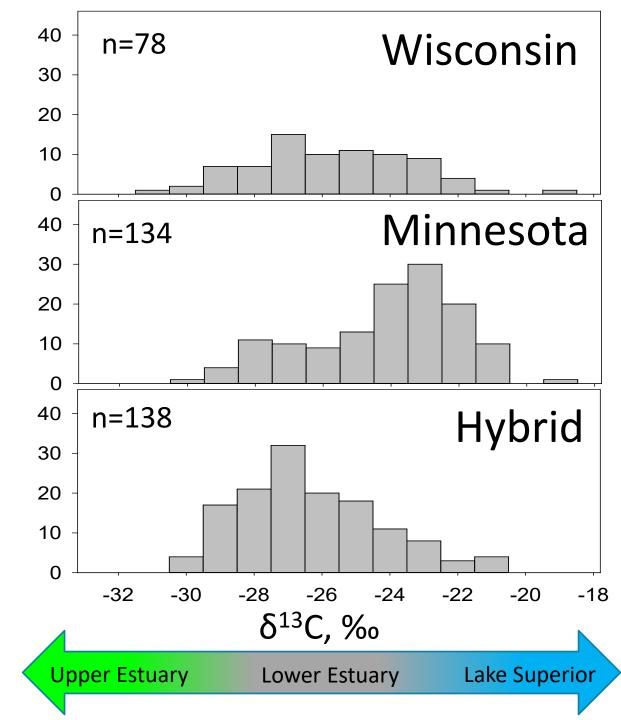




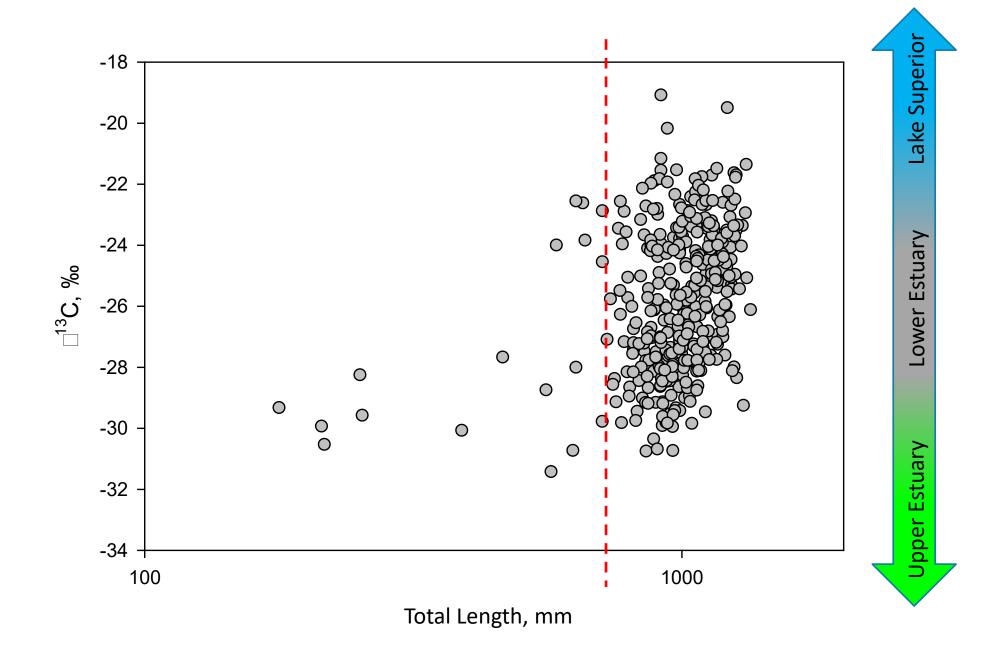
# **By Strain**







# **By Size**



# d<sup>13</sup>C ANCOVA - 2017 data only

Analysis of Variance								
Source	Type III SS	df	Mean Squares	F-Ratio	p-Value			
Strain	84.444	2	42.222	12.554	≤0.001			
Sex	10.124	2	5.062	1.505	0.224			
Strain*Sex	26.028	4	6.507	1.935	0.105			
Length	74.759	1	74.759	22.228	≤0.001			
Error	823.994	245	3.363					

Response:  $\delta^{13}$ C

Factors: Strain, Sex

Covariate: Length (mm)



## **Strain Differences?**

Wisconsin Strain (Chippewa Flowage) Minnesota Strain (Leech Lake)

Tukey HSD Post-Hoc Test							
Strain Comparison	Difference	p-Value	95% Confidence Interval				
			Lower	Upper			
Wisconsin vs. Minnesota	-1.772	≤0.001	-2.372	-1.172			
Wisconsin vs. Hybrid	-0.541	0.167	-1.242	0.160			
Hybrid vs. Minnesota	1.231	≤0.001	0.527	1.936			

## Summary

- 1. Muskellunge in lower SLR use Lake Superior habitat
- 2. Minnesota strain fish are using Lake Superior more than Wisconsin or hybrid strain fish
- 3. Among strains, larger fish use Lake Superior more than smaller fish
  - Potential life stage-specific habitat use of SLR Estuary (≥762mm, 30")





- -Mixing model and diet estimates
  - Quantify diet proportion in SLRE vs. L. Superior
- Direct comparisons with acoustic tagged fish
  - Proportion of diet vs. proportion of time spent in SLRE & L. Superior
- —Isotopic analysis of 2018 survey year fish
  - All recaptures, n= 44 fish







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