

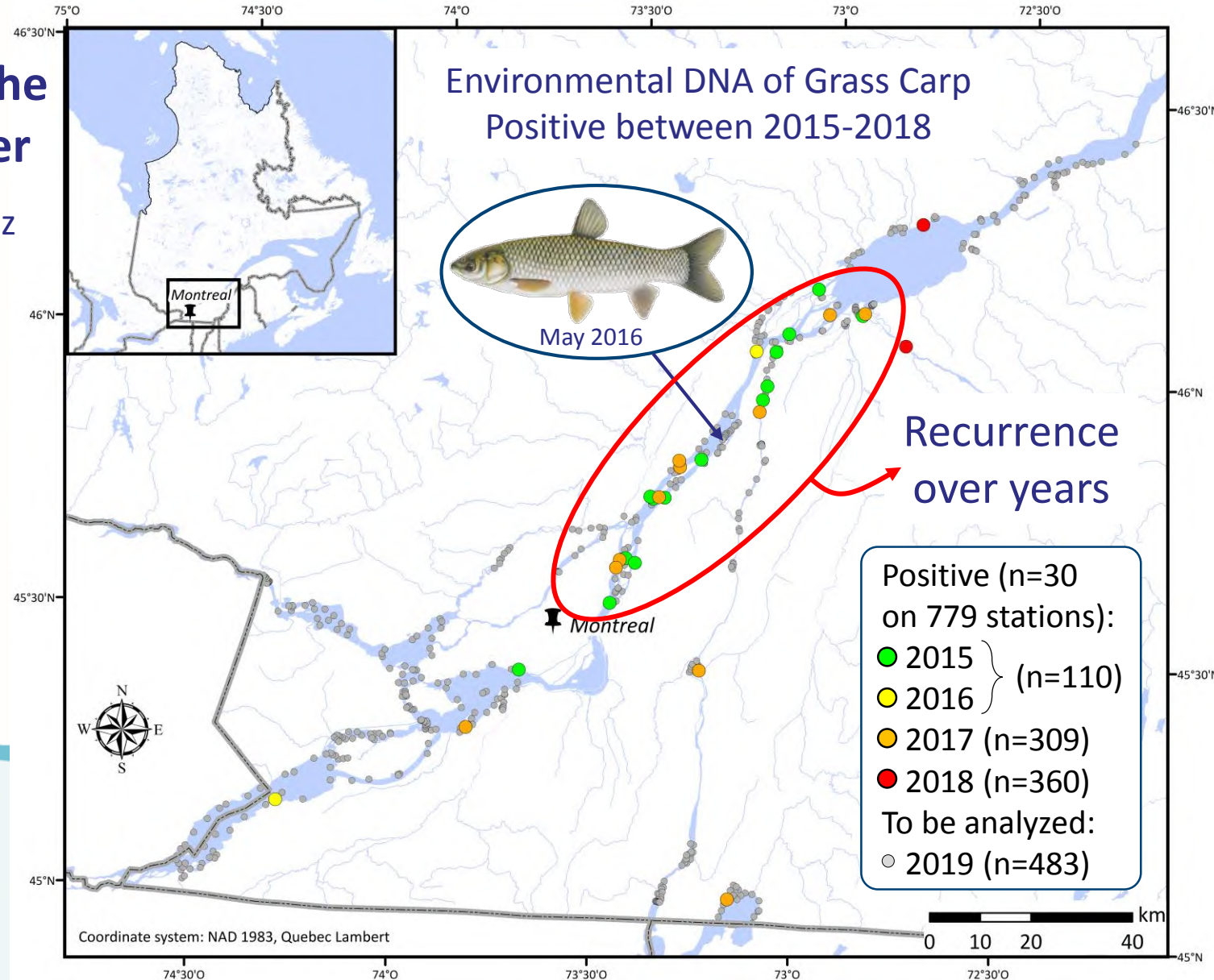
Barring the way to Asian carp invasion of Quebec inland river systems

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Detection of Grass Carp in two steps in Québec waters

Test of eDNA in the St. Lawrence River

Collab. Dr. L. Bernatchez
U. laval



Detection of Grass Carp in two steps in Québec waters

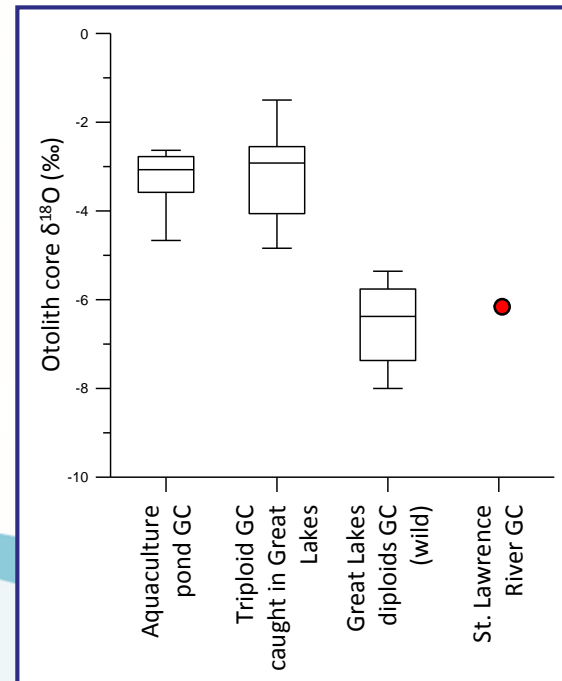
Capture of a Grass Carp in the St. Lawrence River

Commercial fisherman from our surveillance network

- Female, diploid and bearing viable eggs
- 1,26 m TL (~49 in) and 29 kg (~64 lbs)
- Estimated as 9 years old

Where does this carp come from?

- Otolith microchemistry and stable isotopes ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$)
- Stable isotopes on vertebrae, muscle, liver, blood and scale ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$)



(Work done by Whitledge and Cabana)



The Contrecœur GC appear to be born and lived in the Great Lakes water mass.

Quebec's Asian Carp Program

Initiated in 2016 (6.7 M\$ until 2021, 2 phases)

Main objective: Increasing the capacity to react and take actions in face of AIS, notably Asian Carps, by creating this specific expertise.

- Create a concerted provincial **action plan**
- Optimize and establish **early detection** and **surveillance** focusing on Asian Carps
- Identify and analyze **options** available to **control/restrict** invasion of inland waters
- Evaluate the **options** available to **mitigate** impacts
- Develop and **adapt** the Quebec **expertise** on Asian Carps to deal with the St. Lawrence reality and create **collaborations** with agencies and experts in US & Canada

Barrier potential in restraining fish movement project

Objective: Mapping and describing the natural and man-made obstacles in the St. Lawrence River tributaries to evaluate their potential in restraining fish movement and preventing Asian carp dispersal.

Why? Risks of dispersal from the St. Lawrence River in tributaries is now highly likely and quantifying such threat became a central objective of Quebec's Asian Carp Program.

Where? From tributary mouth in the St. Lawrence rivers to the upstream part of their tributaries, mainly in the fresh water part.

When? Under different scenario of water level.

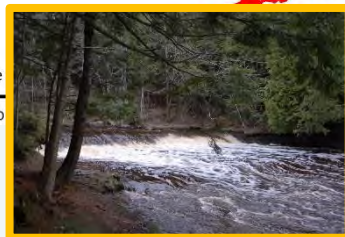
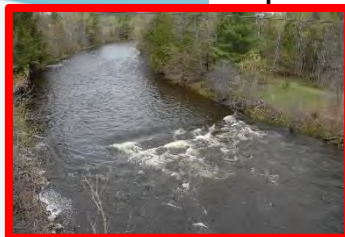
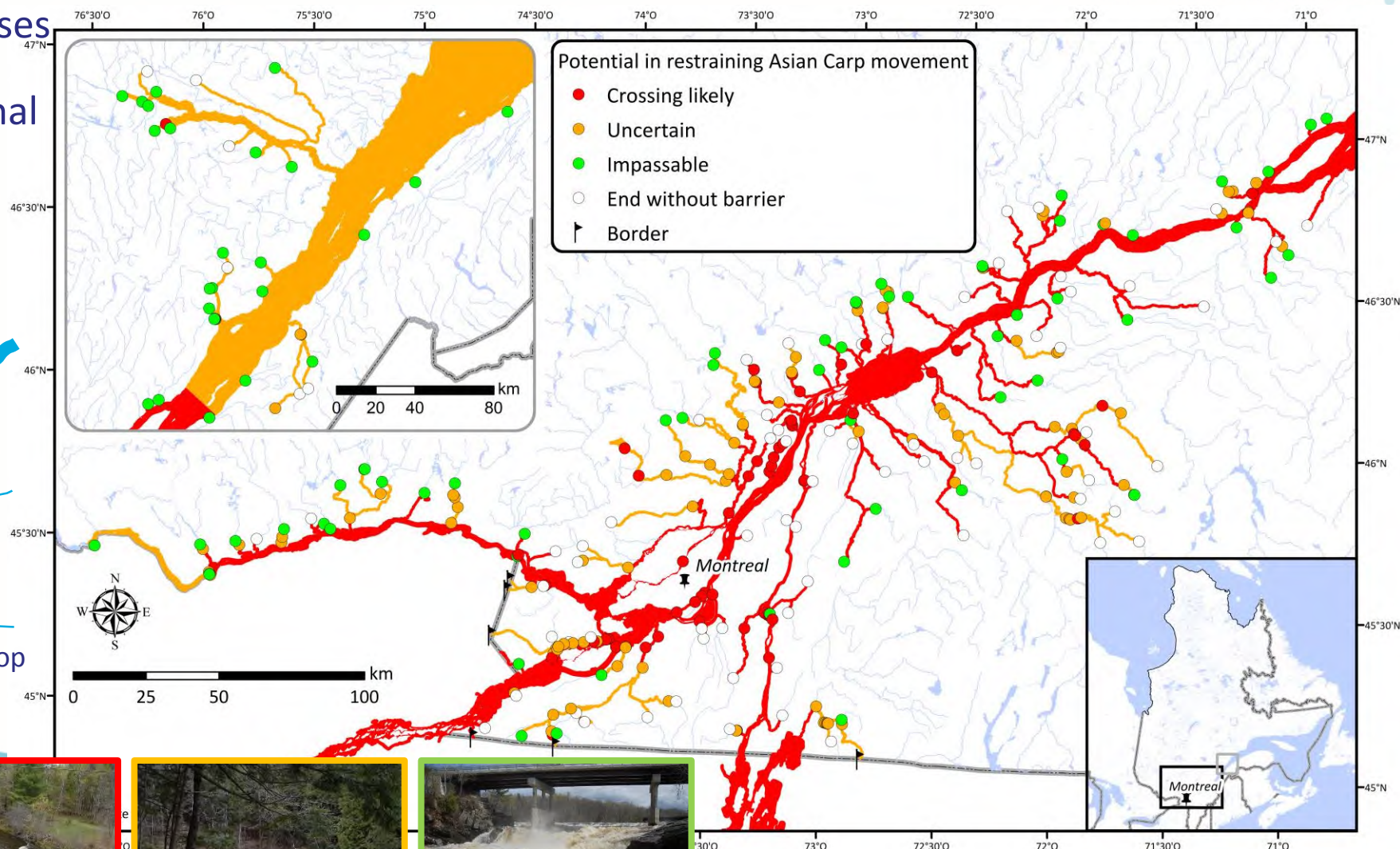
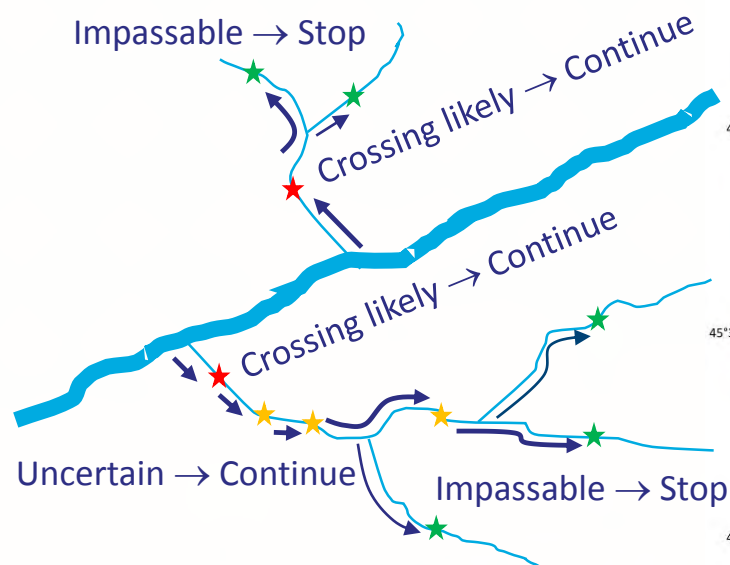


★ Montreal area

Barrier potential in restraining fish movement project

Phase 1 : Preliminary analyses

How? Visually (photo), regional knowledge, biology, known barrier characteristics



Barrier potential in restraining fish movement project

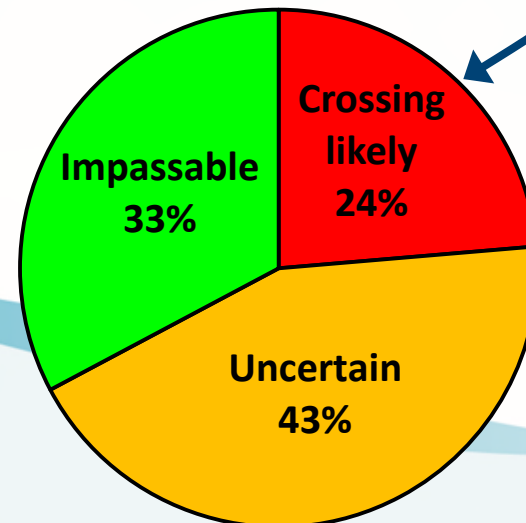
Phase 1 : Preliminary analyses

Barrier	Built	Natural	All
Crossing likely	52	5	57
Uncertain	76	29	105
Impassable	53	26	79
Total	177	54	241
End without barrier	-	82	82
Border	6	-	6

- 167 tributaries \Rightarrow 329 sections
- The St. Lawrence River
- ~5 000 km (including the St. Lawrence)

To keep in mind...

- A count of existing barriers
- Only a visual evaluation
- No field visit

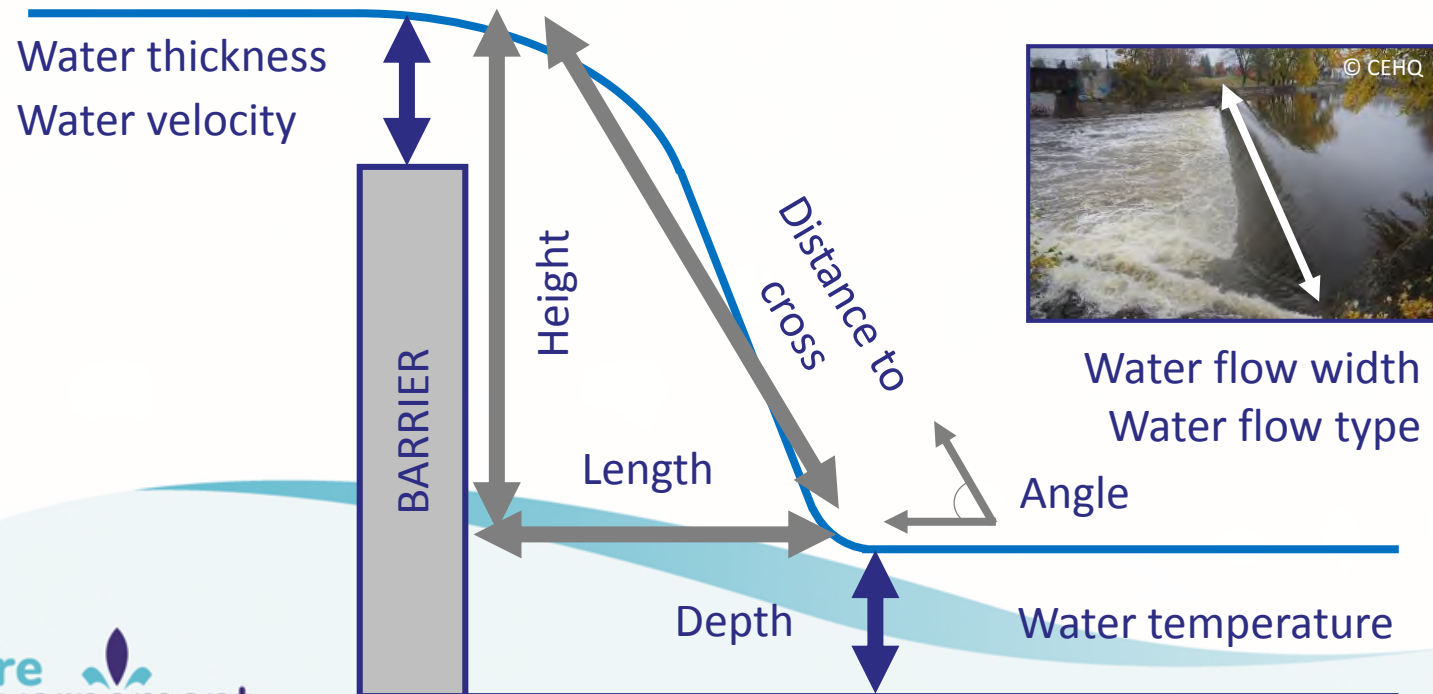


- Starting point
- Worst case scenario

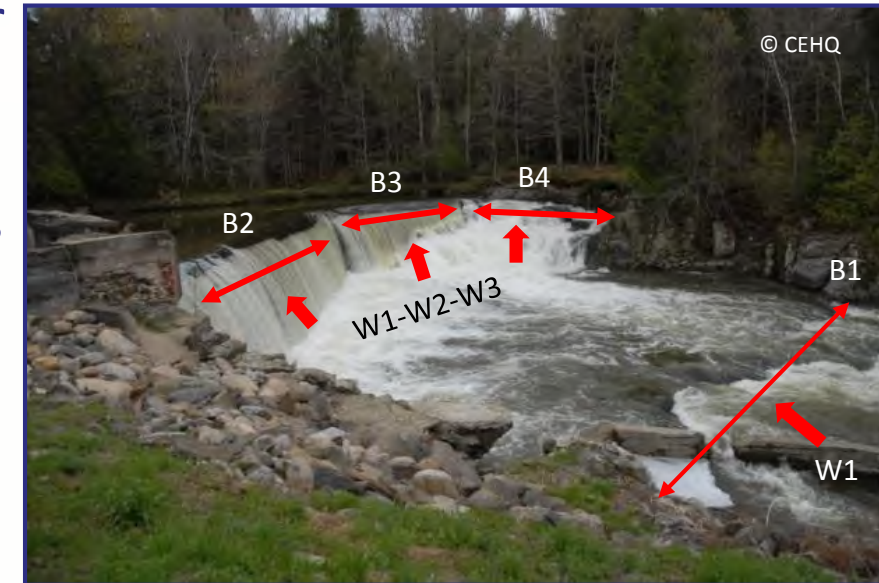
Barrier potential in restraining fish movement project

Phase 2 : First field assessment and evaluation grid

- Field characterization of barriers (n = 102)
- Targeted periods \Rightarrow Flood (or high water) and low water
- Barrier characterization
 - Pictures / Descriptive schema
 - Possible ways to cross barrier
 - Complex barrier into simple barriers
- Hydrological variables



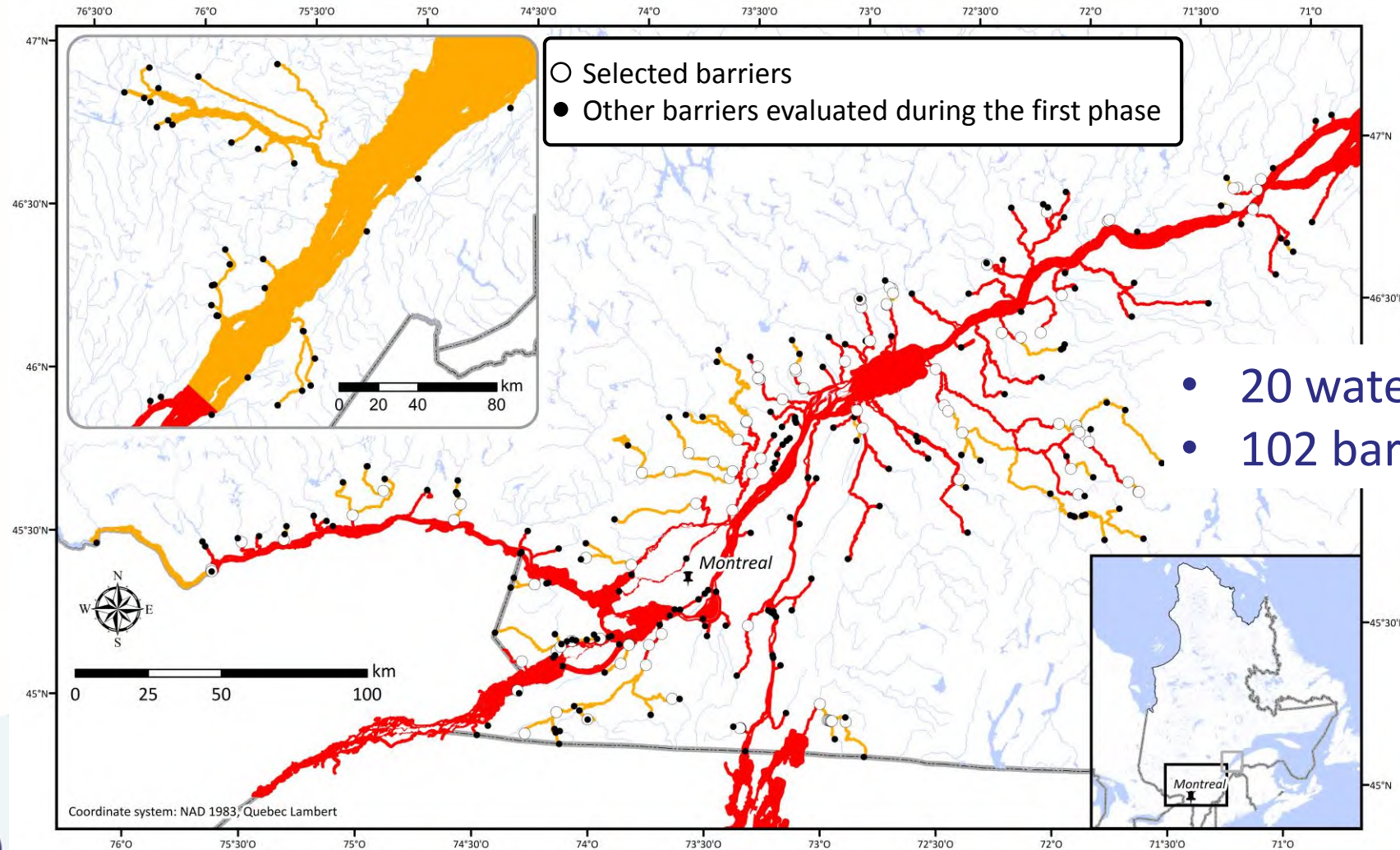
Example of complex barrier



3 ways and 4 barriers

Barrier potential in restraining fish movement project

Phase 2 : First field assessment and evaluation grid



- 20 watershed associations
- 102 barriers

Barrier potential in restraining fish movement project

Phase 2 : First field assessment and evaluation grid


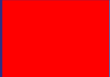




Creation of a evaluation grid:

- Variable choice
 - Easily measurable / Applicable everywhere
- Define thresholds
 - Based on Asian carp biology / swimming capacities
 - Risk management / Prudent approach \Rightarrow Underestimation of swimming capacity
- Variable weight
 - Interaction between variables / Influence on swimming capacity
- Categorize the risks for a given barrier
 - Missing data / Barrier complexity

Barrier potential in restraining fish movement project

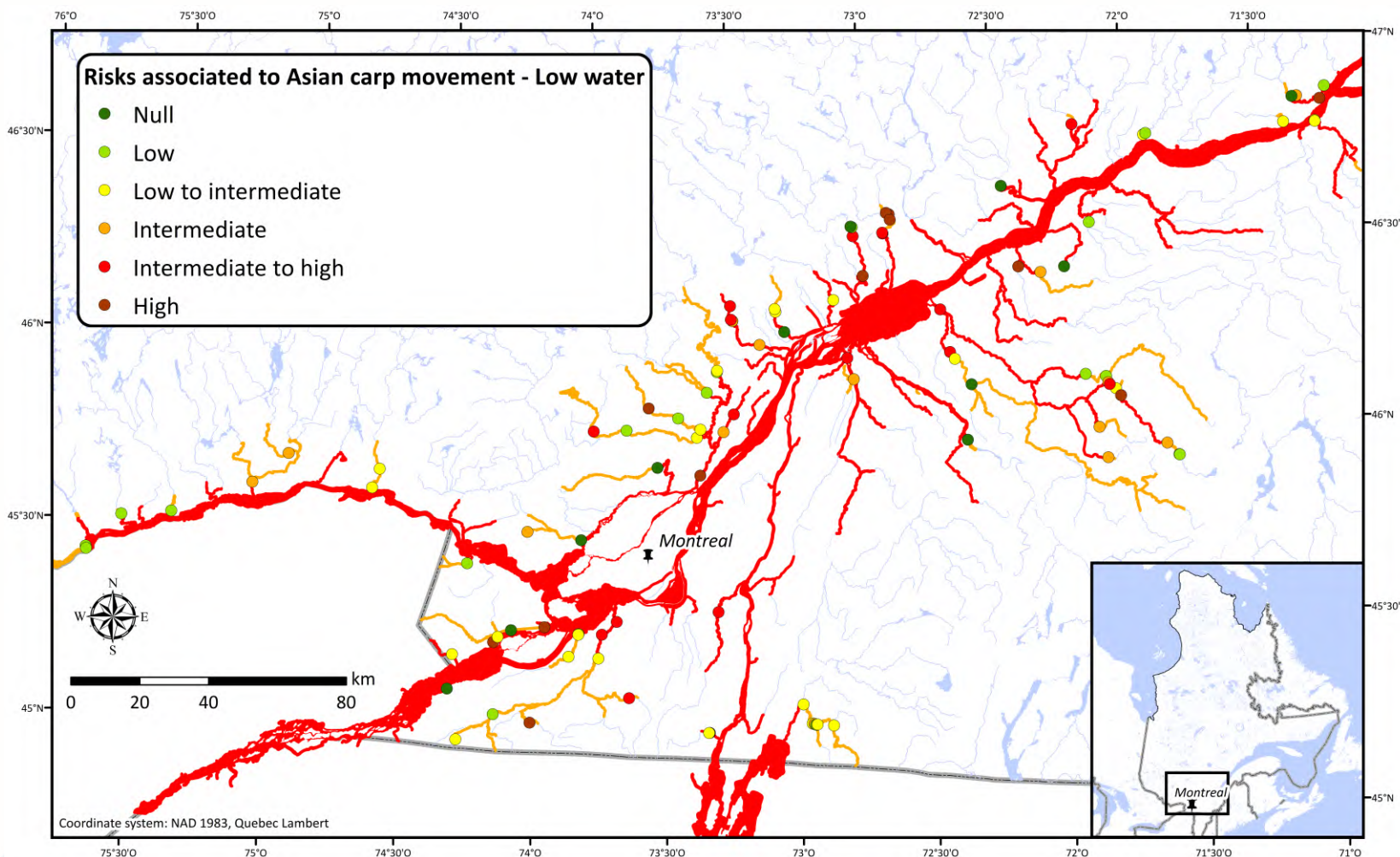
Phase 2 : First field assessment and evaluation grid

- Score transformed in ratio \Rightarrow Total / Total of available points (max. = 100)

Risks		Threshold
	High	Total ≥ 0.8
	Intermediate to high	$0.6 \leq \text{Total} < 0.8$
	Intermediate	$0.4 \leq \text{Total} < 0.6$
	Low to intermediate	$0.2 \leq \text{Total} < 0.4$
	Low	$0.1 \leq \text{Total} < 0.2$
	Null	$0.0 \leq \text{Total} < 0.1$

Barrier potential in restraining fish movement project

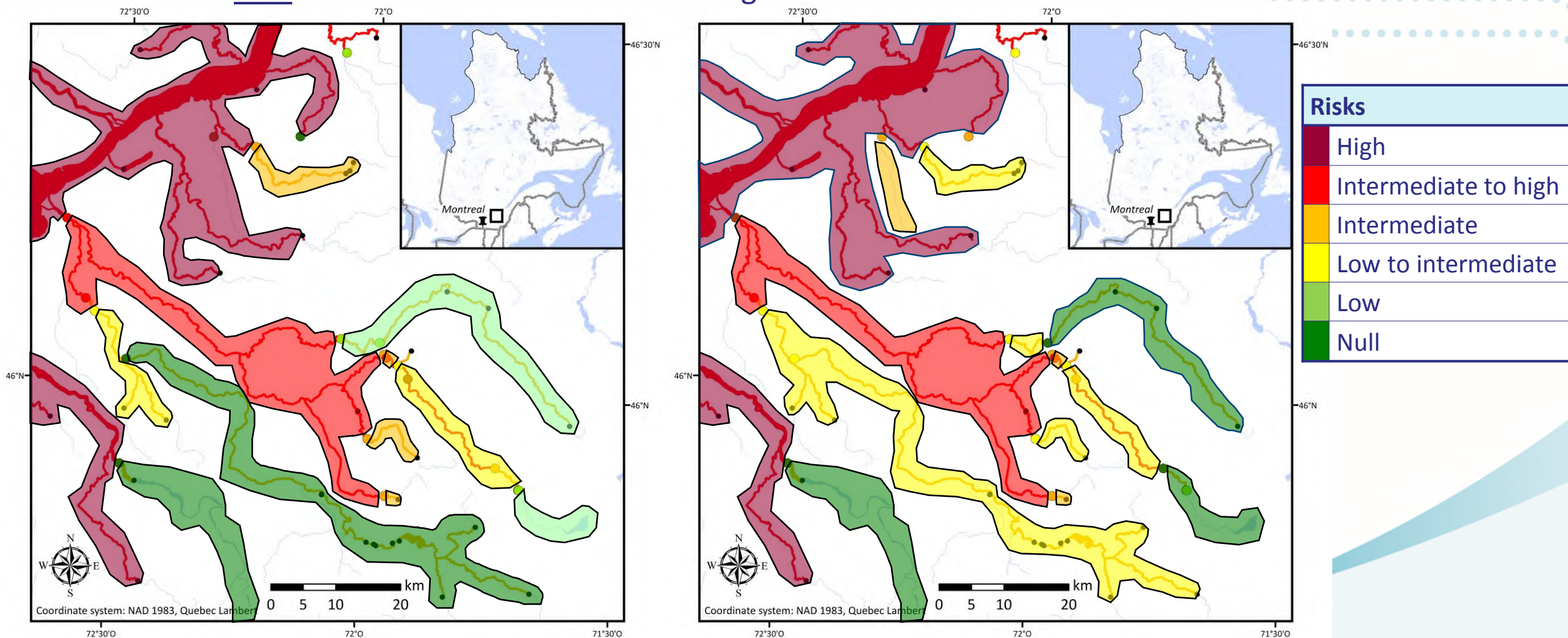
Phase 2 : First field assessment and evaluation grid



		Δ LW to HW						
Risks		-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3
	High		2	4	6			
	Intermediate to high	1	1	5	7	2		
	Intermediate		3	4	8			
	Low to intermediate		2	4	15	5		
	Low			5	12	5		
	Null				6	1	2	1
TOTAL		31		54		16		

Barrier potential in restraining fish movement project

Phase 2 : First field assessment and evaluation grid

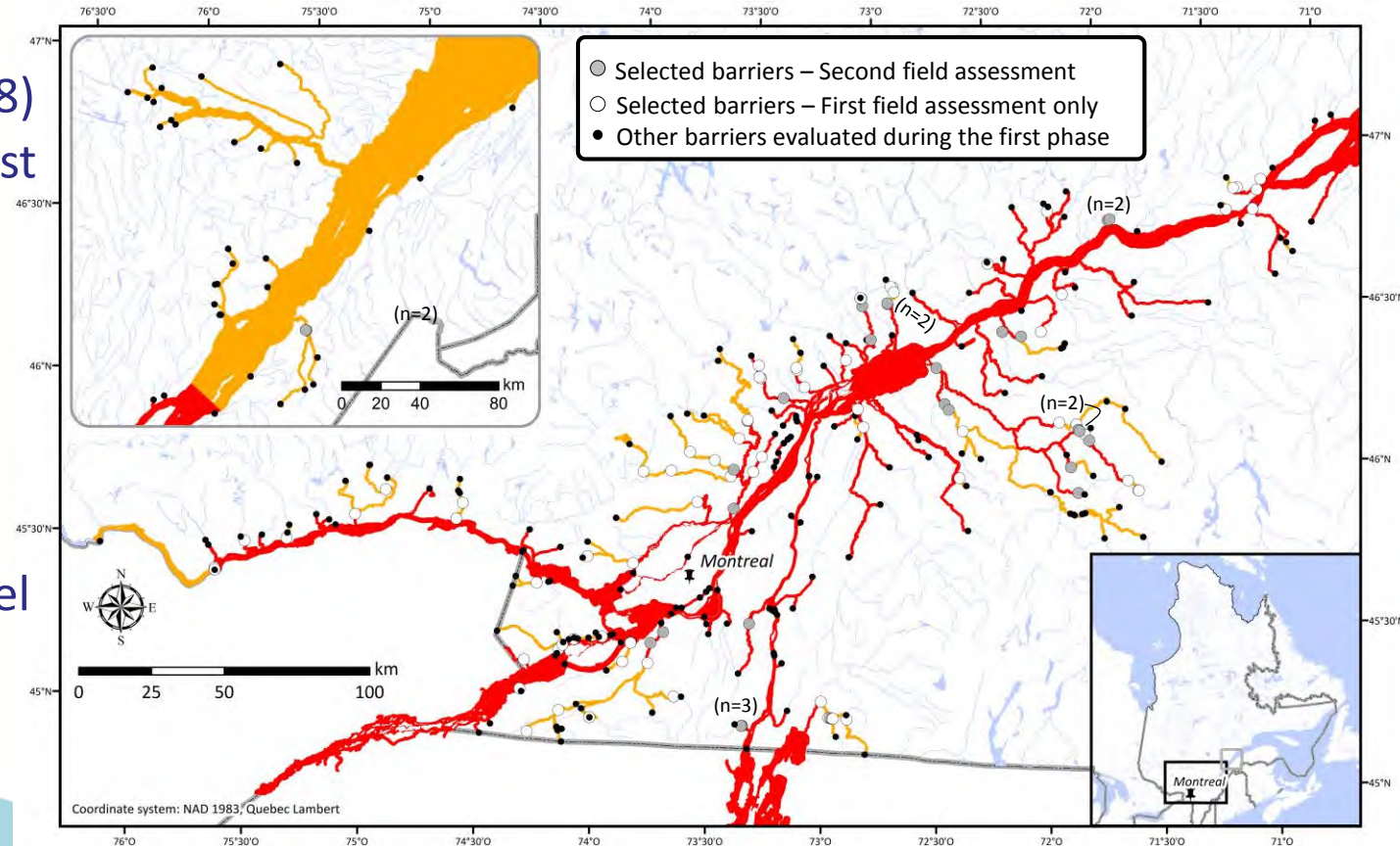


Barrier potential in restraining fish movement project

Phase 3 : Second field assessment and evaluation grid (ongoing)

Objective: To determine the most at-risk time interval during the ice-free period.

- Field characterization of barriers (n = 28)
 - The most downstream barriers in the most at risk areas
 - 9 watershed associations
- Same protocol / same evaluation grid
- Six targeted periods
 - Between spring flood to higher water levels in autumn, including low water level in summer



Take home message

The number of potential barriers theoretically capable of blocking Asian carps invasion in inland Quebec water appears significant, **major tributaries were to some extent protected** from the species' ability to disperse through the hydrologic connectivity from the St. Lawrence River.

Next steps:

- Integration of second field assessment
- Utilization of evaluation grid for other species (IAS or native)
 - Impassable barriers for AIS vs. crossing likely barriers for native fishes
⇒ **We know the barriers to keep and those to work on**
- Risk assessments
 - River potential for Asian carp reproduction
 - River segments downstream impassable barriers



Fish images: Louis L'Hérault

Acknowledgement

Special thanks to all watershed associations
who have contributed to this project!



**Forêts, Faune
et Parcs**

Québec

**Votre
gouvernement**

Québec