FISH PASS
GIIGOOK MAH-JOWAG

A vision for selective fish passage solutions to the connectivity conundrum

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Great Lakes RESTORATION

USGS science for a changing world

US Army Corps of Engineers.

CITY of TRAVERSE CITY

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES DNR MICHIGAN

GRAND TRAVERSE BAND OF OTTAWA/CHIPPEWA NATURAL RESOURCES

Great Lakes Fishery Trust

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

Sea Grant Michigan

GREAT LAKES FISHERY COMMISSION PROTECTING OUR FISHERY

Connectivity conundrum?

Sea lamprey

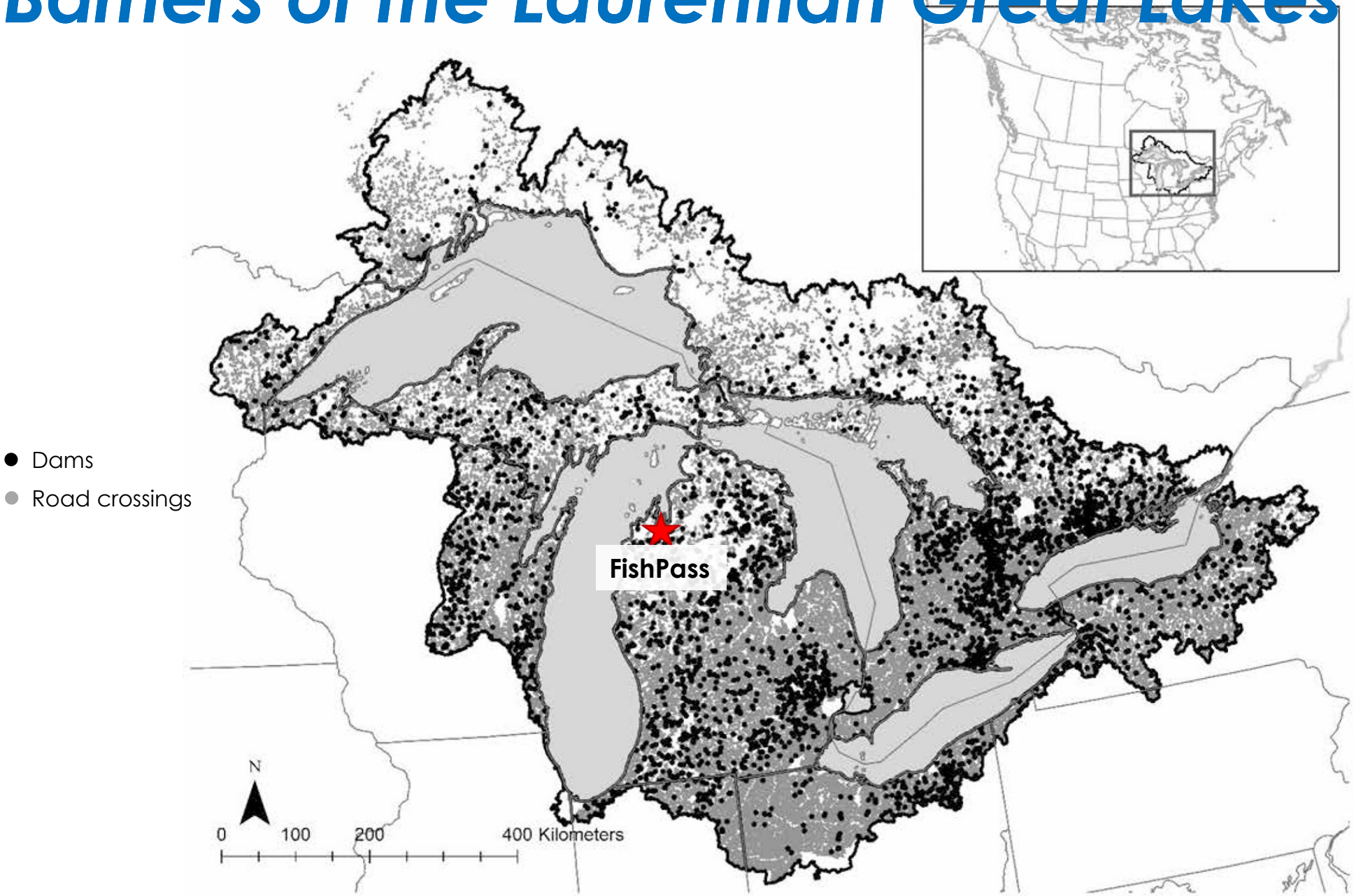
Lake sturgeon

Longnose suckers

A Global problem:

- Tension between improving passage for desirable species while decreasing or eliminating passage by invasive or undesirable species.

Barriers of the Laurentian Great Lakes



Moody et al. 2017. Fisheries. 42(1):57-65.

GLFC & Sea Lamprey Control

*GLFC is a 1955 treaty organization between Canada and the United States (www.glfc.int) charged with **sea lamprey control** and maintaining **healthy sustainable fisheries** in the Great Lakes*

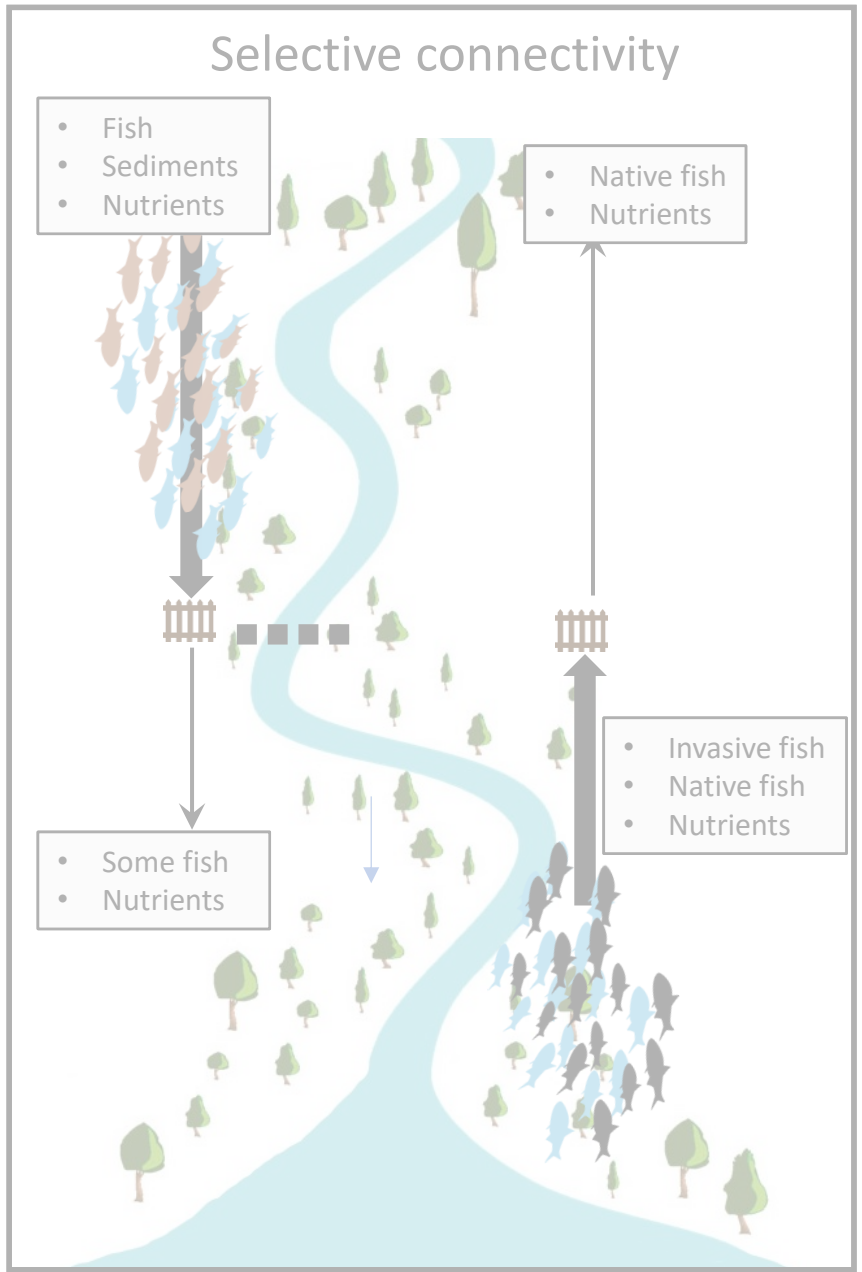
Sea Lamprey Biology

- Attach to prey fish and feed on blood and other bodily fluids
- A single sea lamprey is capable of killing 40 pounds of fish
- Migrates up rivers and streams to spawn and females can lay ~100,000 eggs

Sea Lamprey Control

- Barriers used to deny access to spawning grounds and lampricide used to kill larvae
- Efforts have reduced population by over 90% of historic peak

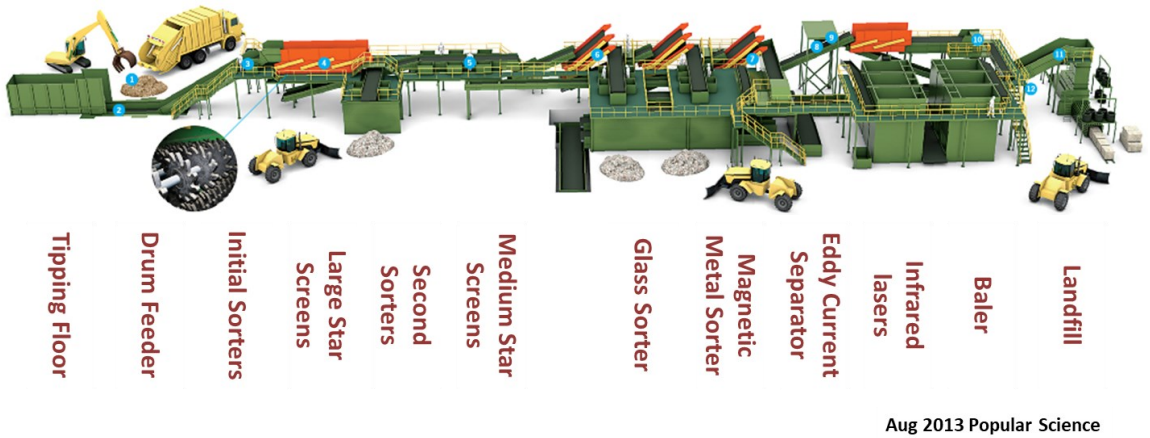
Solutions to the connectivity conundrum



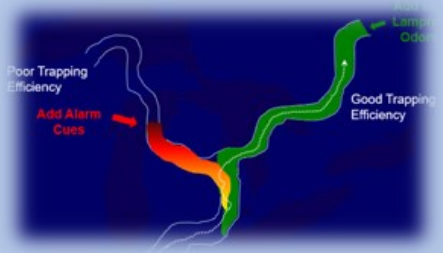
Passing desirable taxa while restricting the dispersal of undesirable taxa would solve many aspects of the connectivity conundrum

Selective passage = How to sort an assortment of things?

- Evolution of single-stream-recycling can **inform approaches** and **expectations** for selective fish passage
- Emphasize **automation** and **attribute-driven sorting**



Attribute based sorting

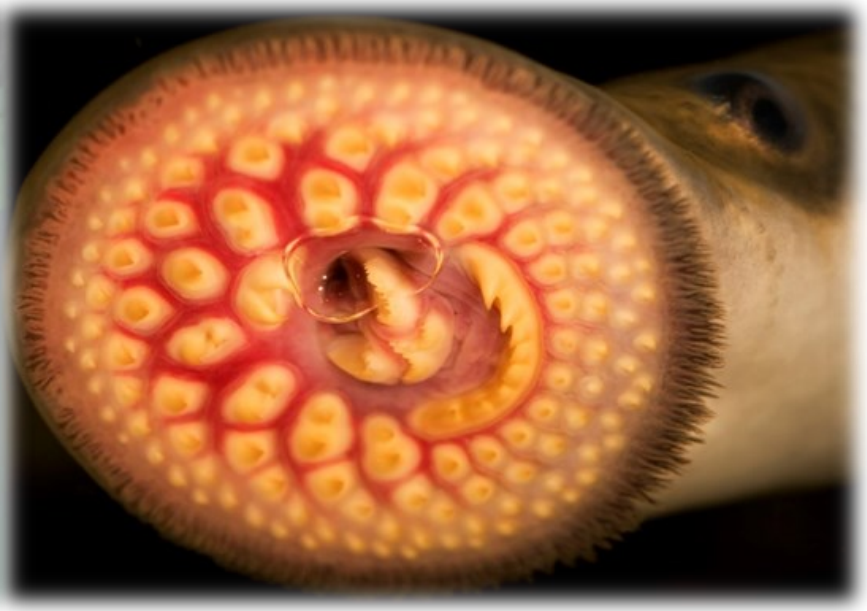
PHENOLOGY	MORPHOLOGY	BEHAVIOUR	PHYSIOLOGY
Run Timing; Species	Size, Shape	Guidance, Deterrence, Attraction	Hydraulic Challenges; Leaping ability
			
			
			

FishPass Mission

To provide up- and down-stream passage of desirable fishes while simultaneously blocking and/or removing undesirable fishes.

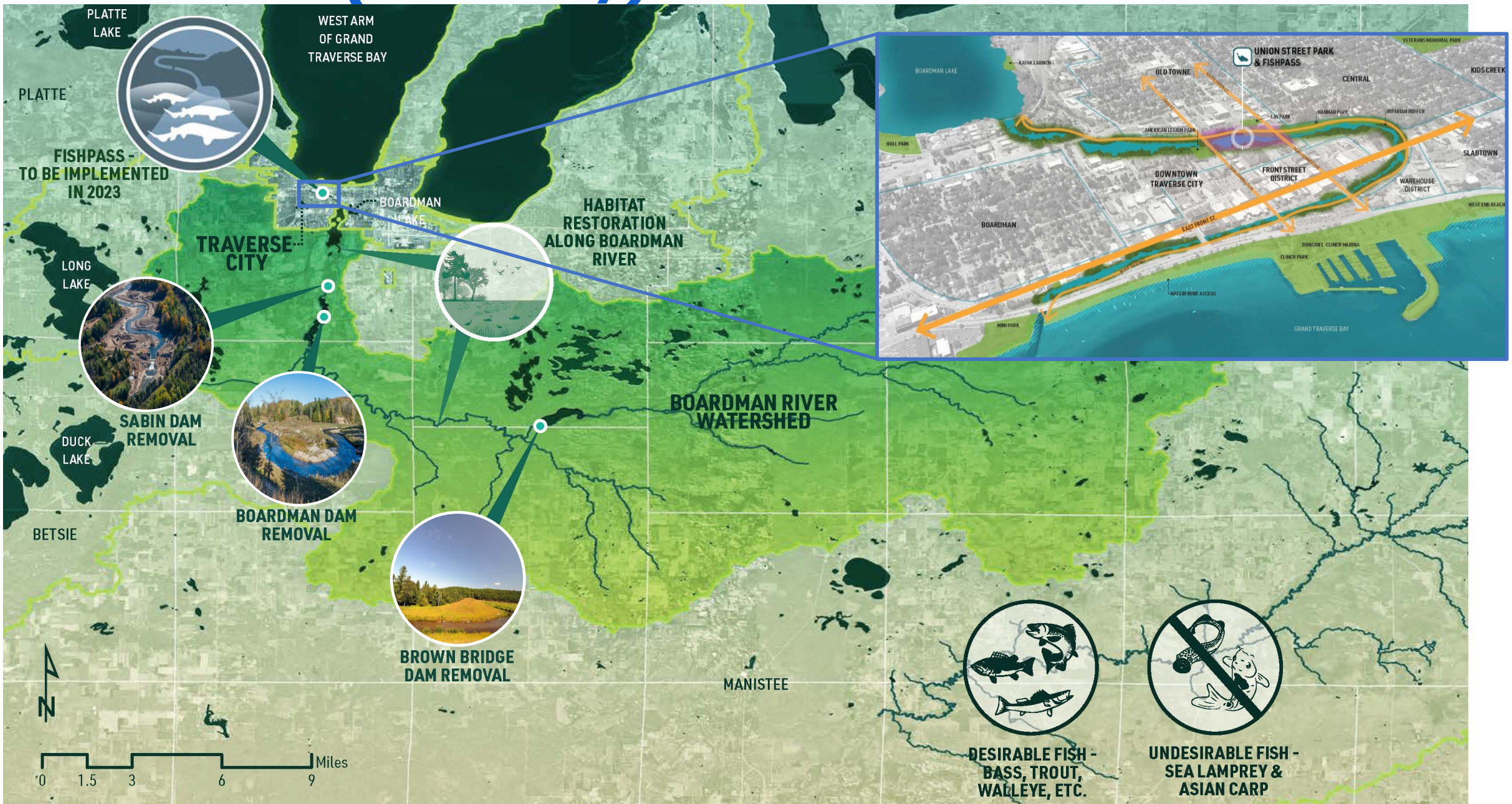
1) *develop and implement selective bi-directional fish guidance, sorting, and passage techniques and technologies;*
2) *determine protocols for implementing selective passage solutions within the Boardman River and throughout the Great Lakes Basin; and*
3) *set solutions in a global context so the approach can be exported.*





Swanson 2024

Boardman (Ottaway) River



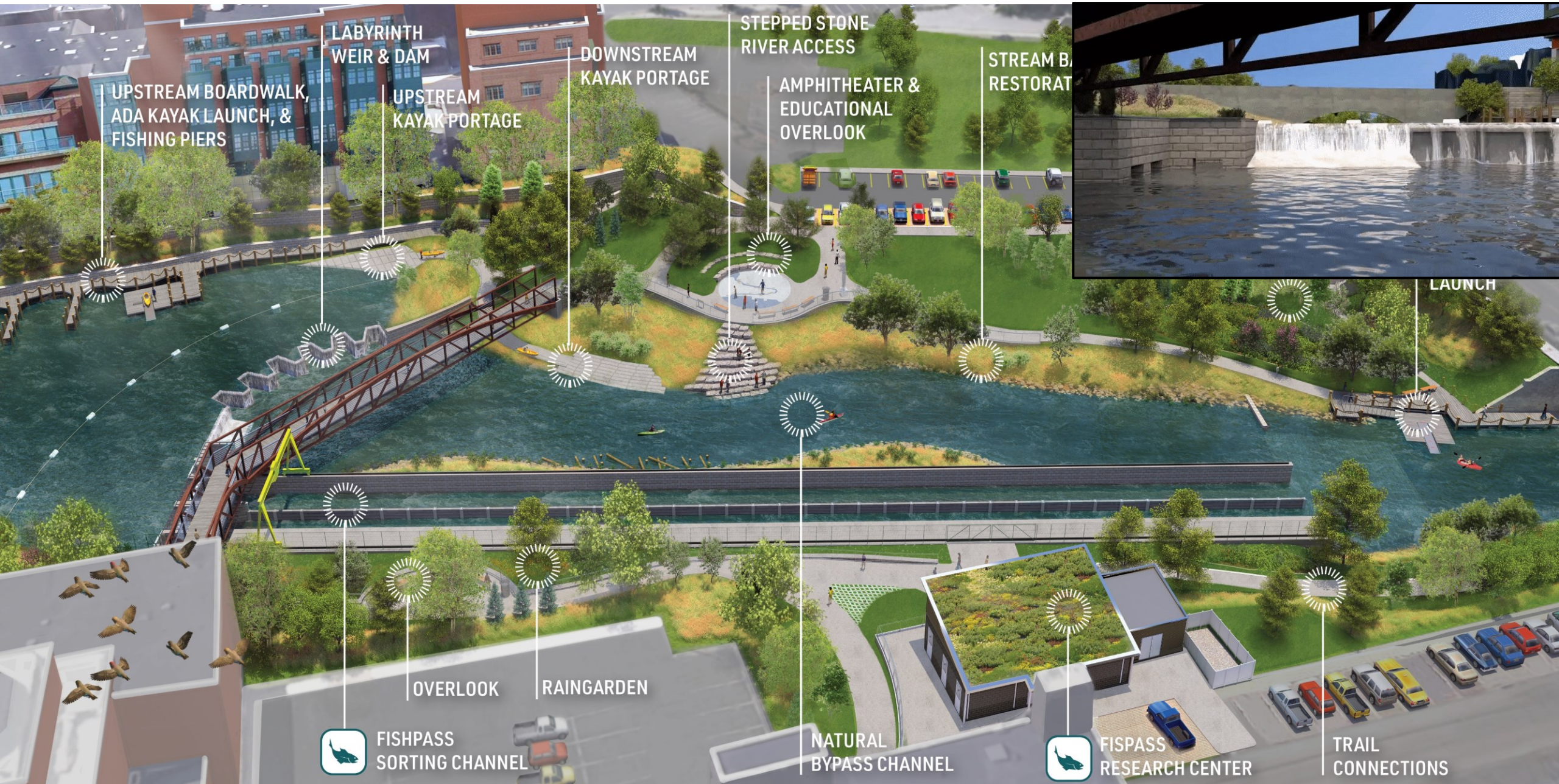
FishPass

Existing Conditions

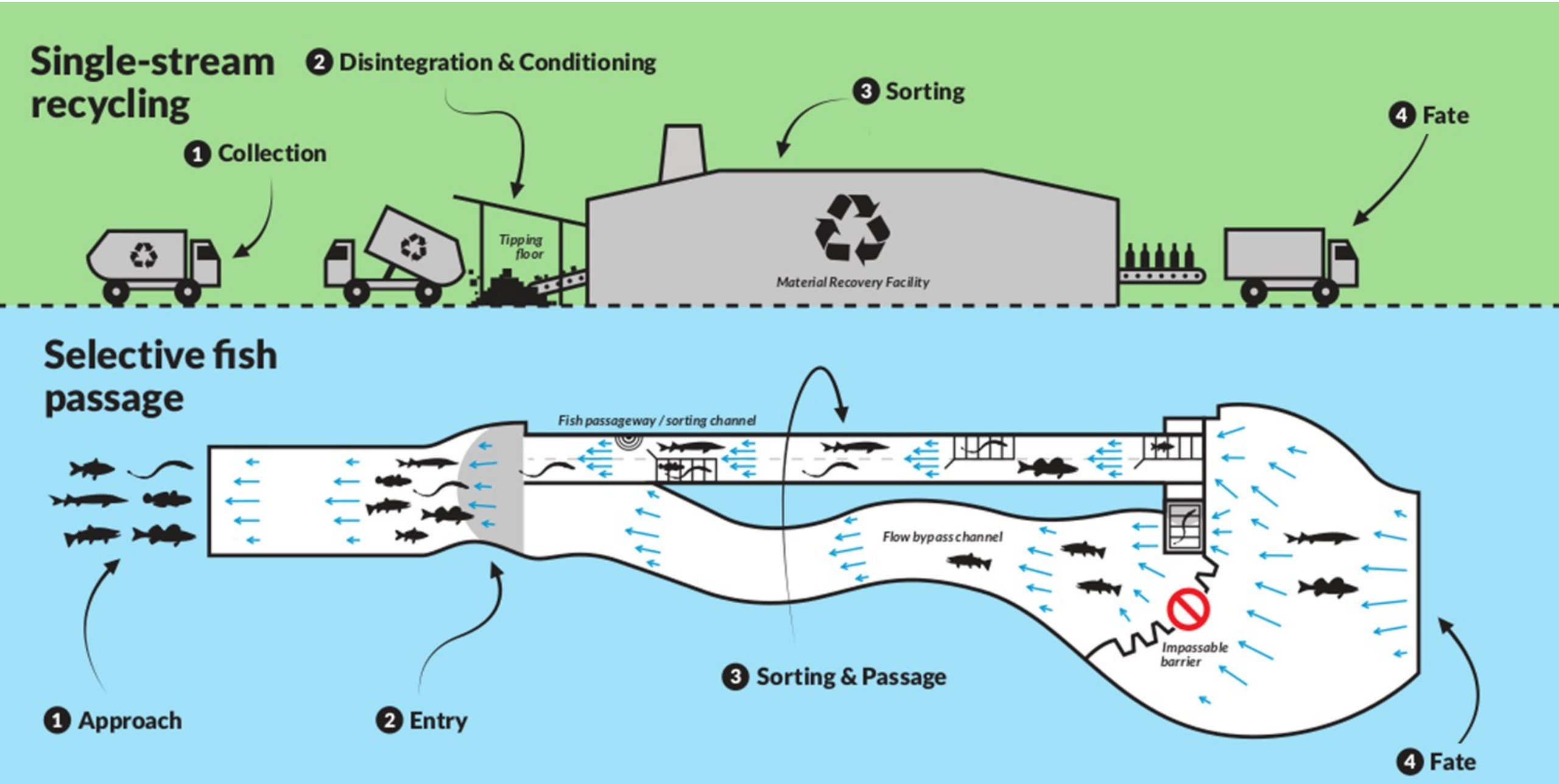
Proposed Conditions

1. **Replace** the Union Street Dam with an improved barrier with selective fish passage capabilities
2. **Optimize** various sorting technologies below a barrier
3. **Develop** into a living laboratory
4. **Convert** to a permanent selective fishway

Planning and design



Parallel mechanics of fish passage and recycling



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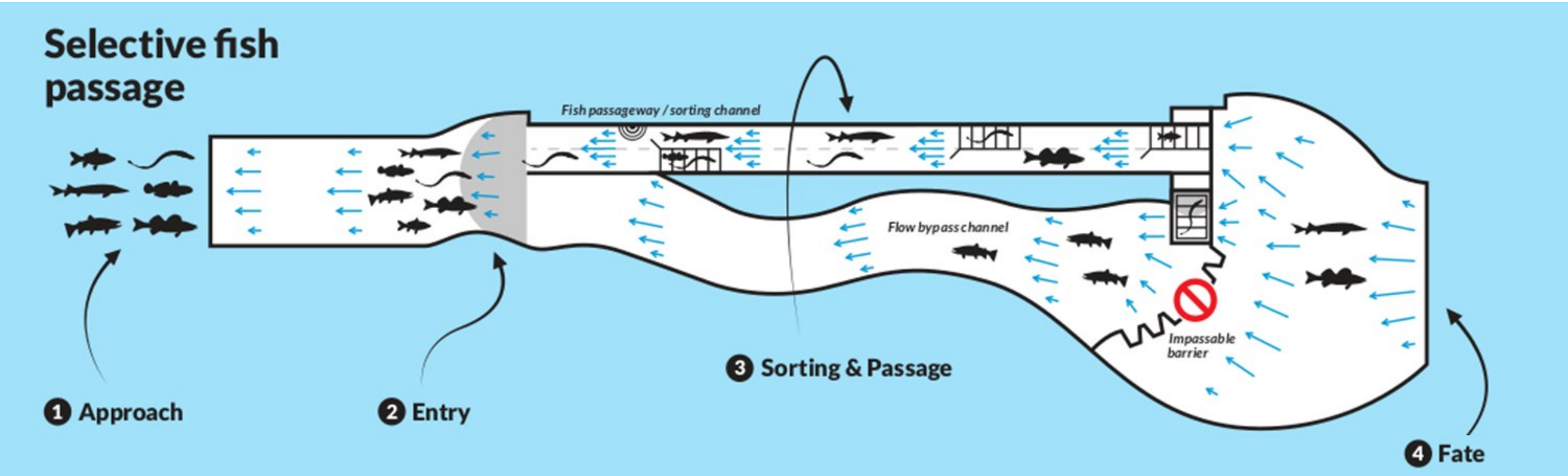
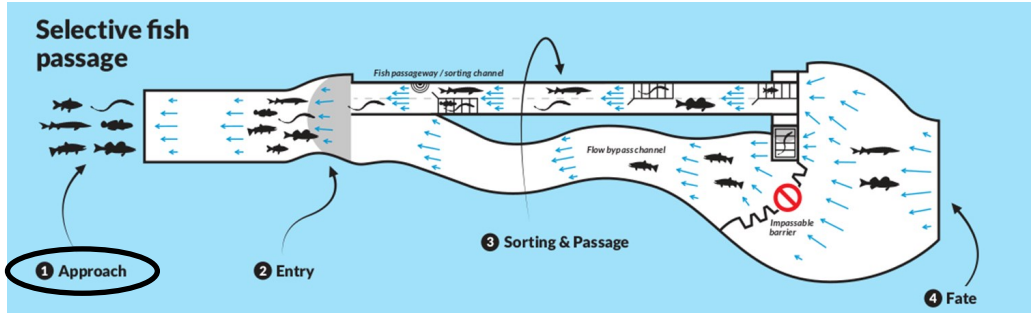


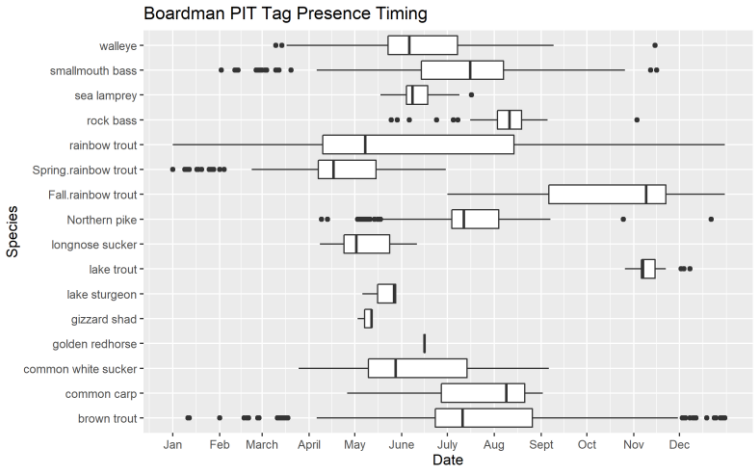
Attribute based selective passage at FishPass



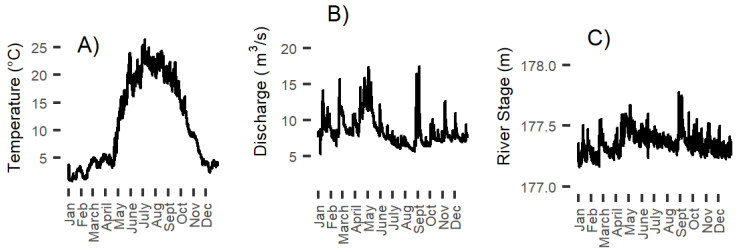
Stage: Approach

Attribute: Phenology, Behavior

Monitoring:



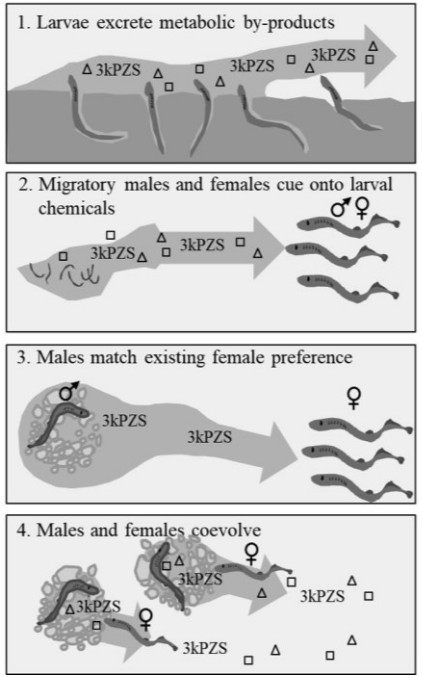
Telemetry:
I.D. migration timing of fish assemblage

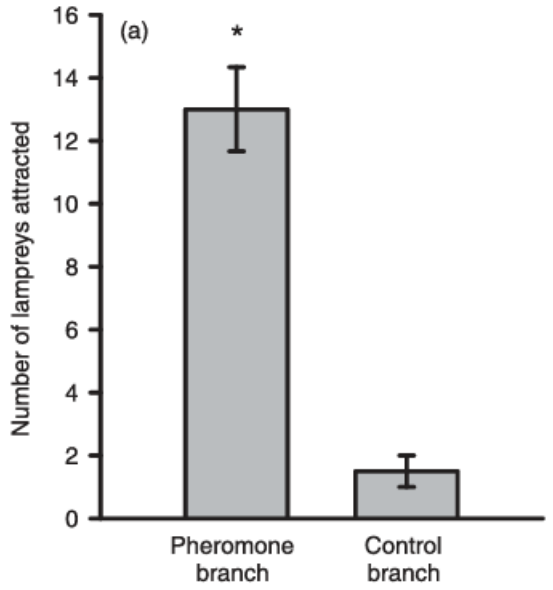


Enviro. sensing:
Quantify cues of movement timing

Sorting:

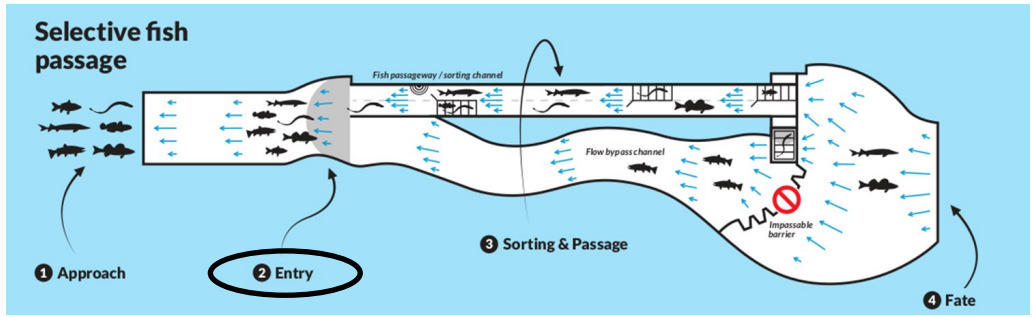
Pheromones:
Chemical cues used to attract sea lamprey





Fisette et al. 2021. J Great Lakes Res 47:S660-S672.
Wagner et al. 2006. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 63(3):475-479.

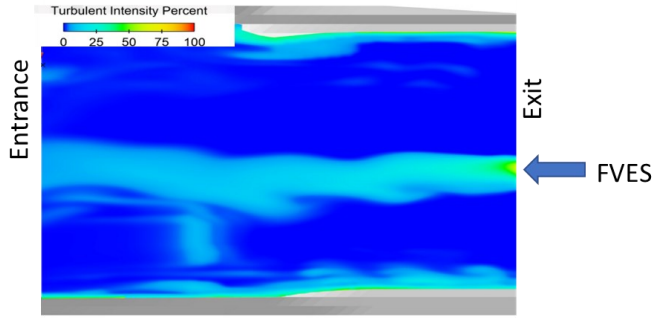
Attribute based selective passage at FishPass



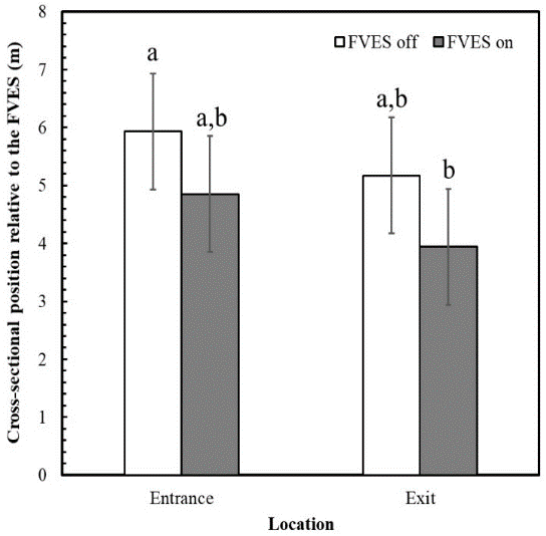
Stage: Entry

Attribute: Phenology, Behavior, Morphology, Physiology

Sorting:

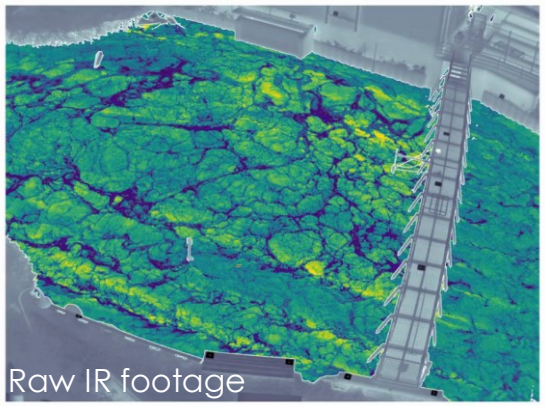


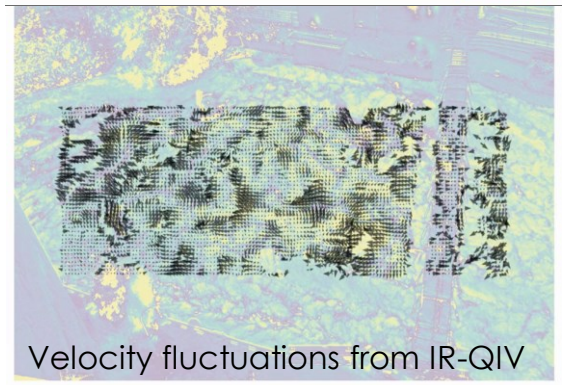
Turbulence:
Flow Velocity Enhancement System (FVES) creates a turbulent plume that attracts fish



Zielinski et al. *2020. J. Ecohydraulics 6:82-90.*

Monitoring:



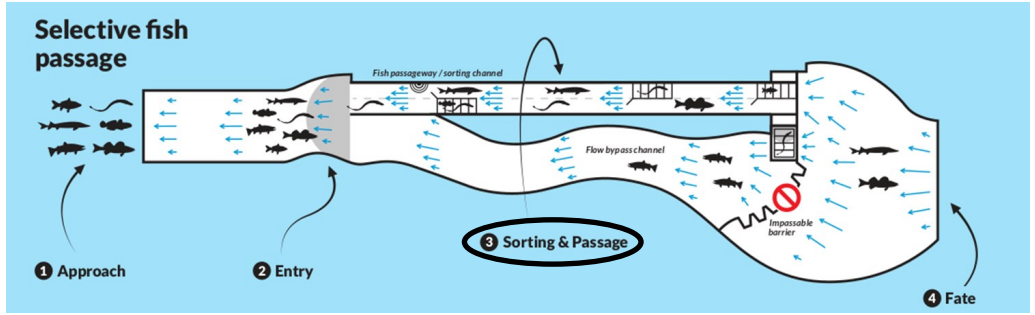


IR-QIV:

- Near-real time sampling of water surface velocities
- Use in conjunction with baffles or other modifications to direct fish movement in real time

Schweitzer & Cowen. 2021, Water Resour. Res. *57* (8),

Attribute based selective passage at FishPass



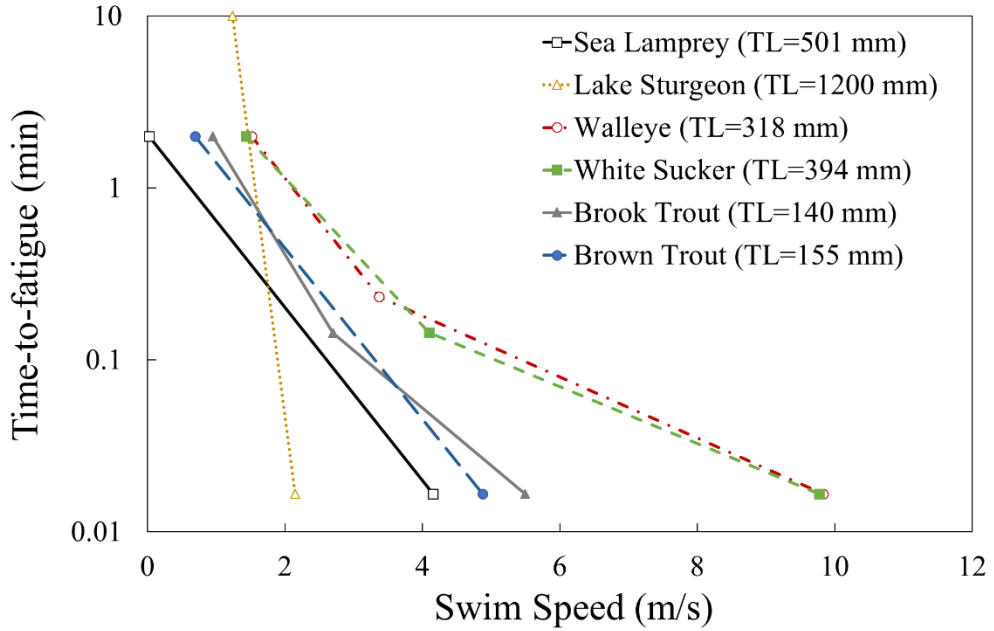
Stage: Sorting & Passage

Attribute: Phenology, Behavior, Morphology, Physiology

Sorting:

Velocity barrier:

Exploit sea lamprey attachment and swimming performance relative to desirable species



Size:

Sea lamprey have unique morphology that can be exploited by screens…

…or image recognition…

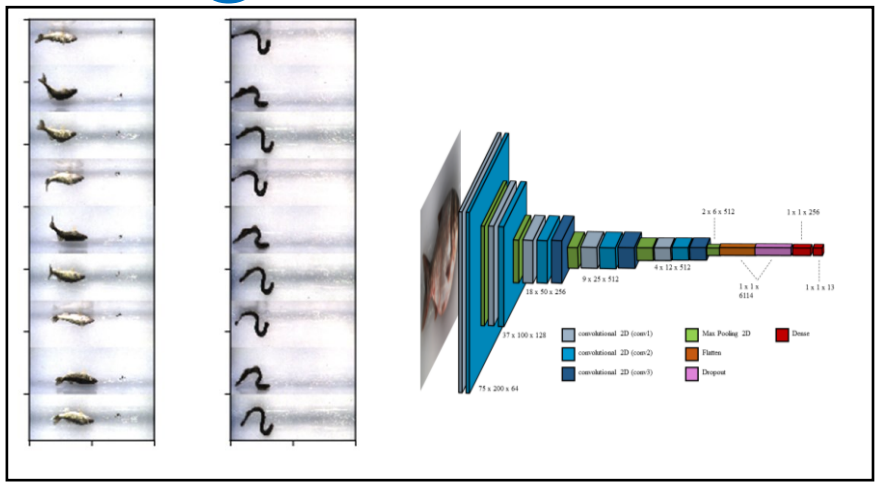
Zielinski et al. *2019*. Rev. Fish. Sci. Aqua 27(4):438-457.

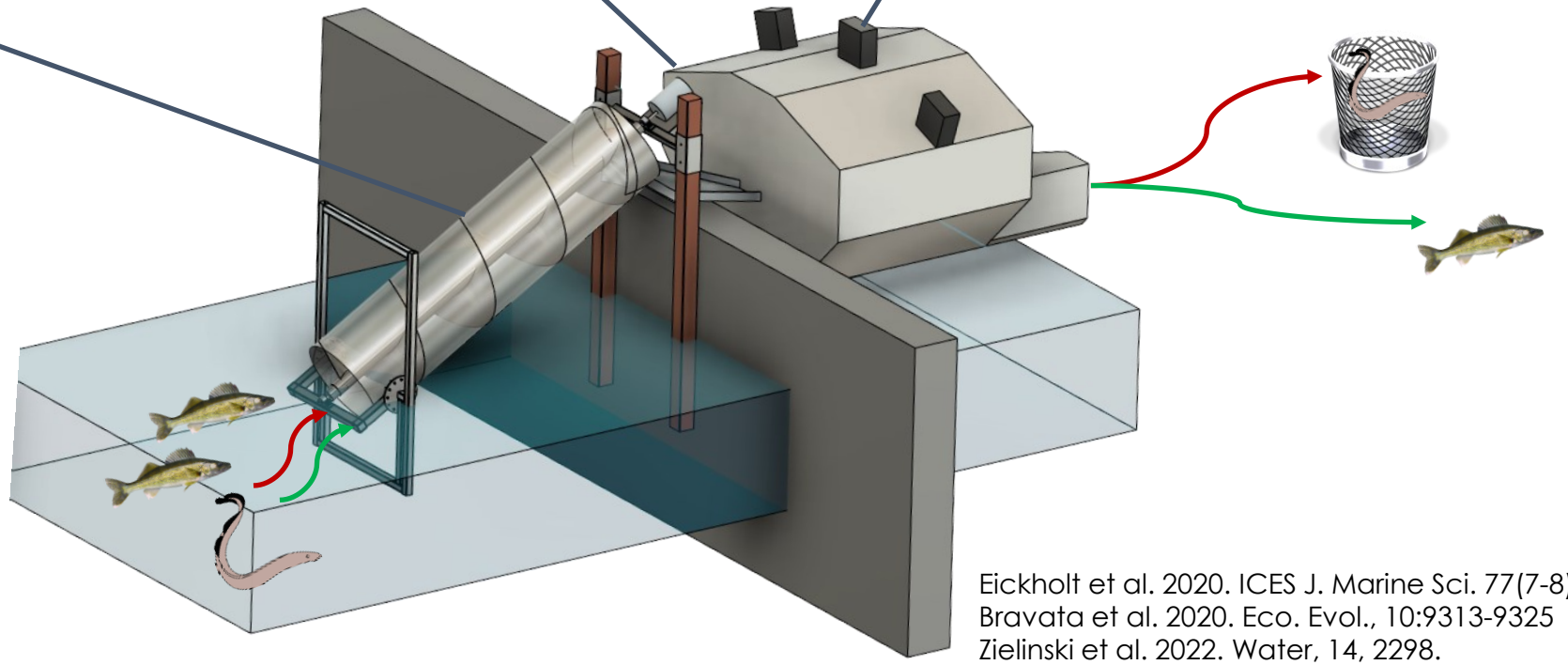
Morphological sorting – Image recognition

2021: Test of a screw-style fish lift for introducing migratory fish into a selective fish passage device.

2023-2025: Resolving uncertainty in capture and lift efficacy to further develop a novel optical sorting process.

2017-2020: Collection of fish images to be used in development of autonomous fish identification and sorting tool.





Eickholt et al. 2020. ICES J. Marine Sci. 77(7-8):2804-2813
Bravata et al. 2020. Eco. Evol., 10:9313-9325
Zielinski et al. 2022. Water, 14, 2298.

Created by Jon Lemerond

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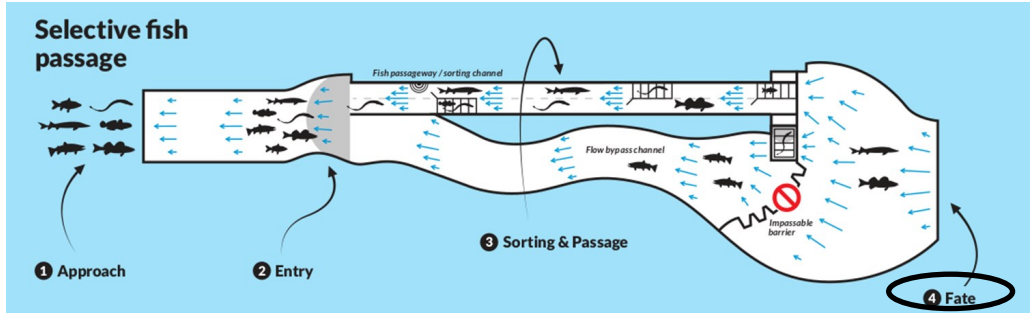


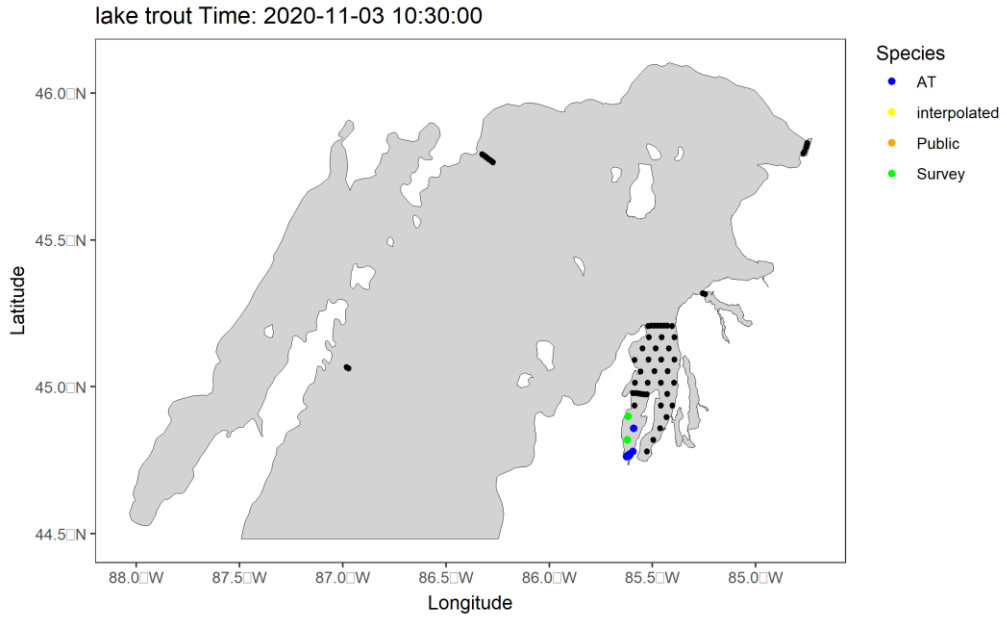
Stage: Fate

Attribute: N/A

Assessment:

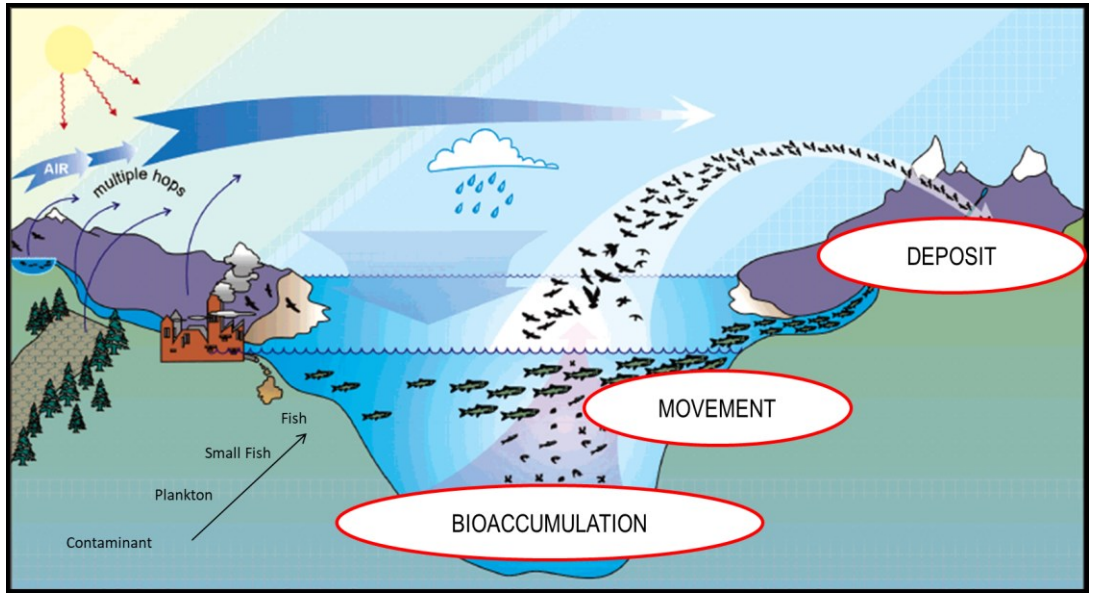
Telemetry:

I.D. where fish are coming from and where do they go in the watershed



Effects of selective connectivity:

Monitor energy, nutrients, contaminants, and gene flow before and after connectivity is restored



Project Timeline

Workshop #1
Partnerships & needs
Windsor, ON

Workshop #2
Alternatives analysis
Traverse City, MI

Workshop #3
30% Design review
Traverse City, MI

Assessment
Begin baseline monitoring and assessment

Final Design
Engineering design complete

65% Design
Engineering design review

Prioritization
GLFC and CLC identify selective bi-directionality a high priority

Legal delay

Construction

Research
Optimize passage selectivity ≥10 yr

2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028

Contact us

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- Andrew Muir, Science Director (amuir@glfc.org)
- Dan Zielinski, Computational Engineer (dzielinski@glfc.org)

http://www.glfc.org/FishPass.php

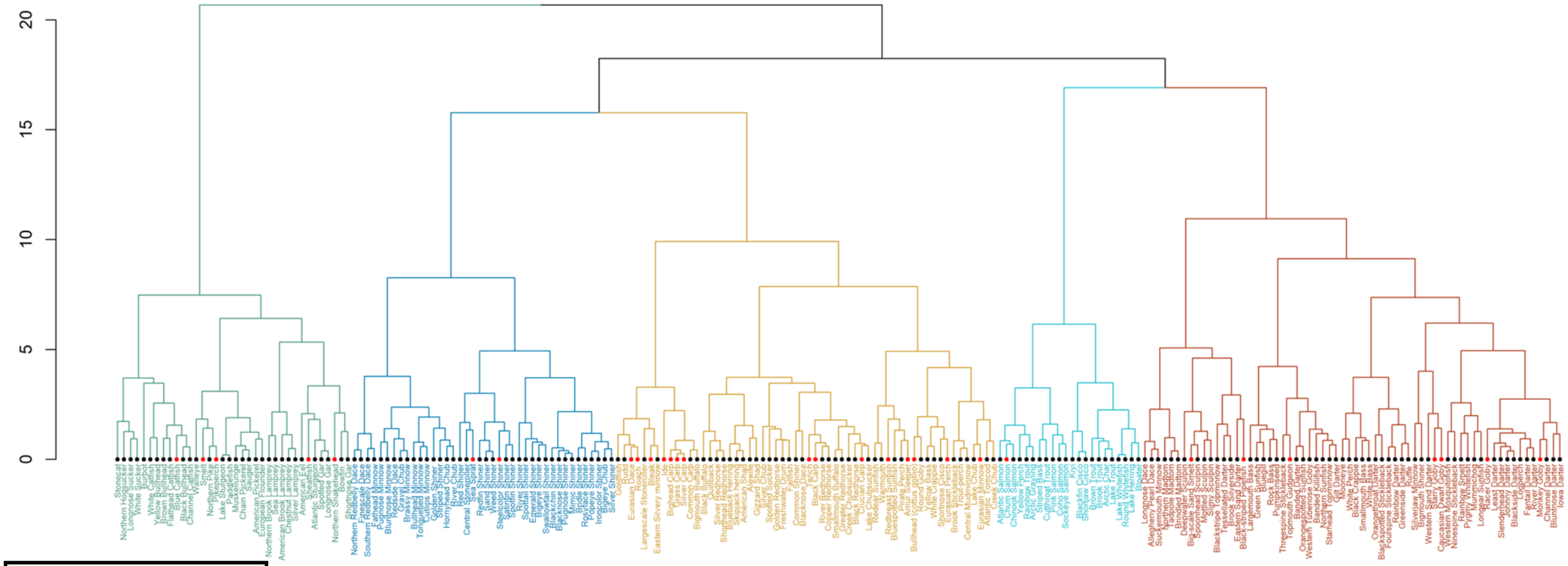
Existing Conditions

Proposed Conditions

Where do we start…attributes?

- Number of migratory species in the Great Lakes is vast
  - 220 species
- Sortable attributes are numerous
  - 21 sortable attributes have been identified and tabulated
- Historically, single-factor designs have been largely ineffective for non-salmonids
- Differentiation/grouping based on attributes rather than species is one way forward

Guild Analysis



Cluster 1
N=36

- Migratory
- High trophic level
- High max length
- Cool water (spring)
- Small eyes
- Electroreceptors
- Non-schooling

Cluster 2
N=40

- Undetermined migratory status
- Low trophic level
- Small max length
- Warm water (spring/summer)
- Large eyes
- Schooling
- Hearing specialization

Cluster 3
N=58

- Migratory
- Medium trophic level
- Medium max length
- Cool water (spring)
- Schooling & non-schooling
- Hearing specialization

Cluster 4
N=22

- Migratory & non-migratory
- High trophic level
- High max length
- Cool water (fall)
- Schooling & non-schooling

Cluster 5
N=64

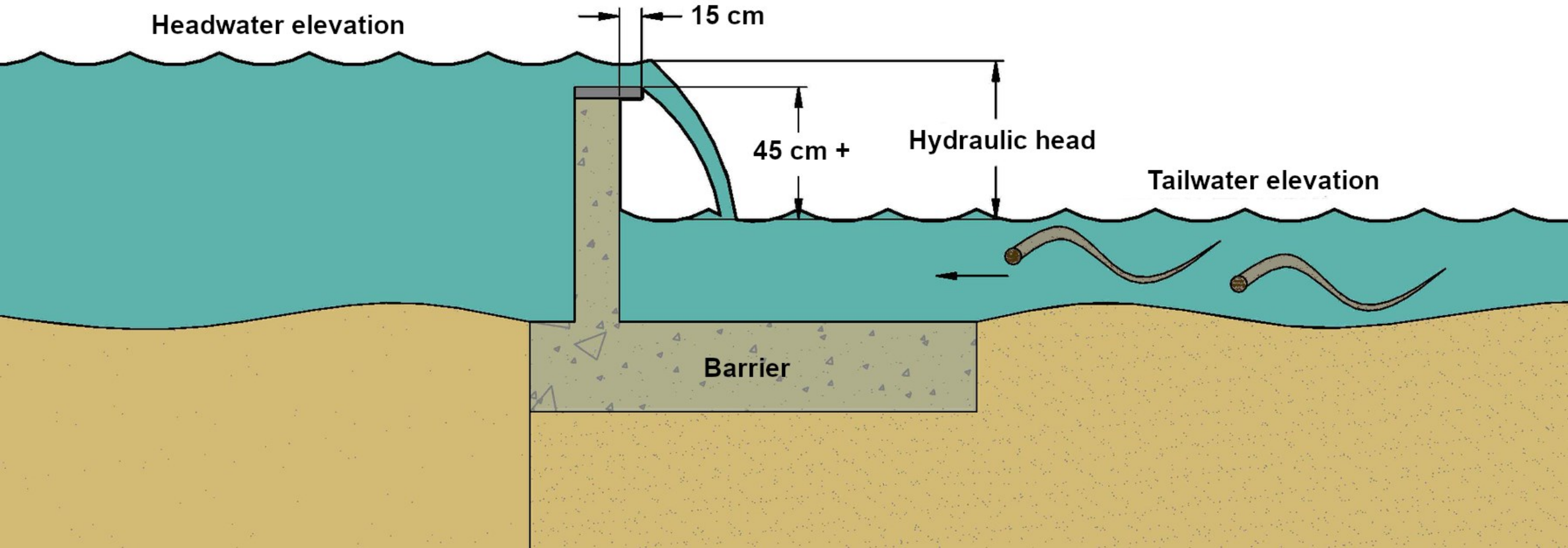
- Migratory & non-migratory
- Medium trophic level
- Small max length
- Cool water (spring)
- High/large pectoral fins
- Schooling & non-schooling

Benoit et al. 2023. J Great Lakes Res 49 (6) 102229
Benoit et al. 2024. J Fish & Fishes. In press

FishPass: An improved barrier

Sea lamprey and salmonid passage analysis was used to:

- Define operational constraints for fish-sorting channel gates
- Estimate relative risk of uncontrolled passage based on historic flows
- Establish hydraulic thresholds to trigger additional monitoring



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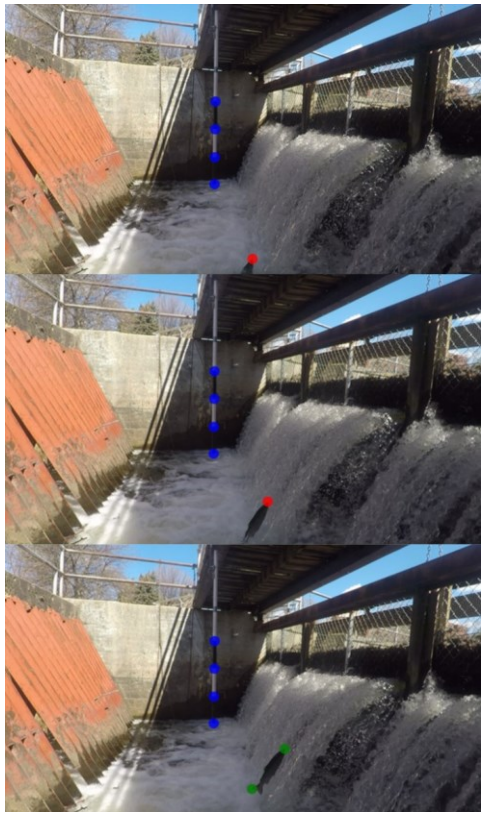

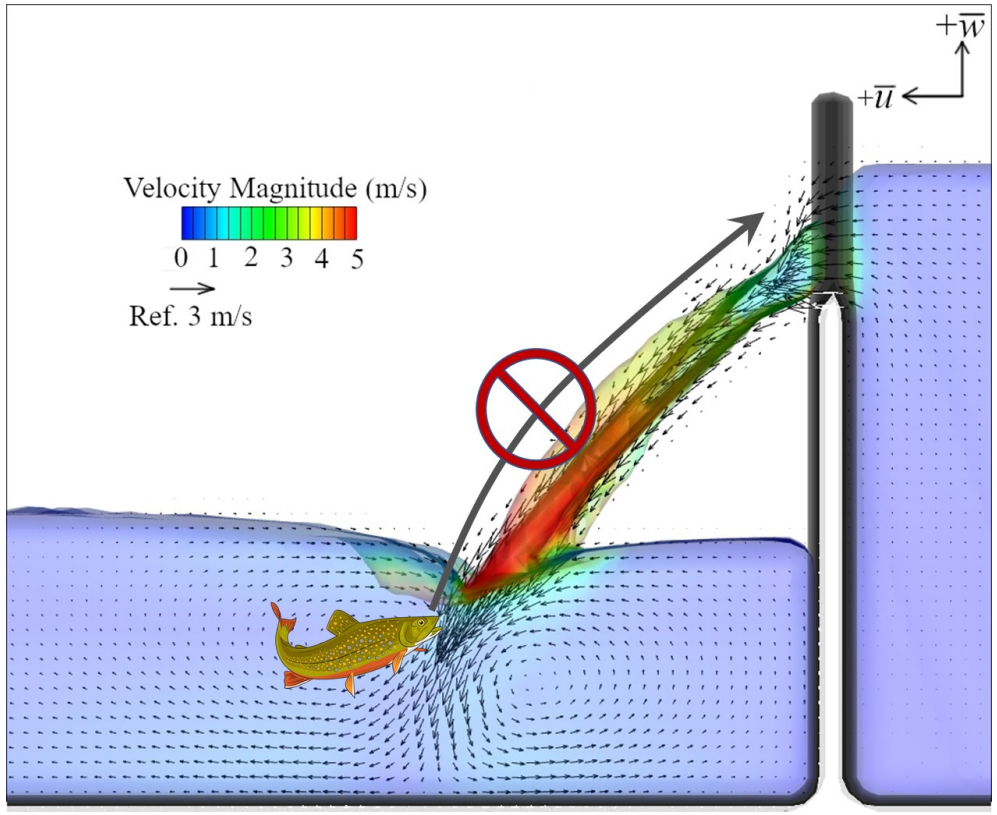

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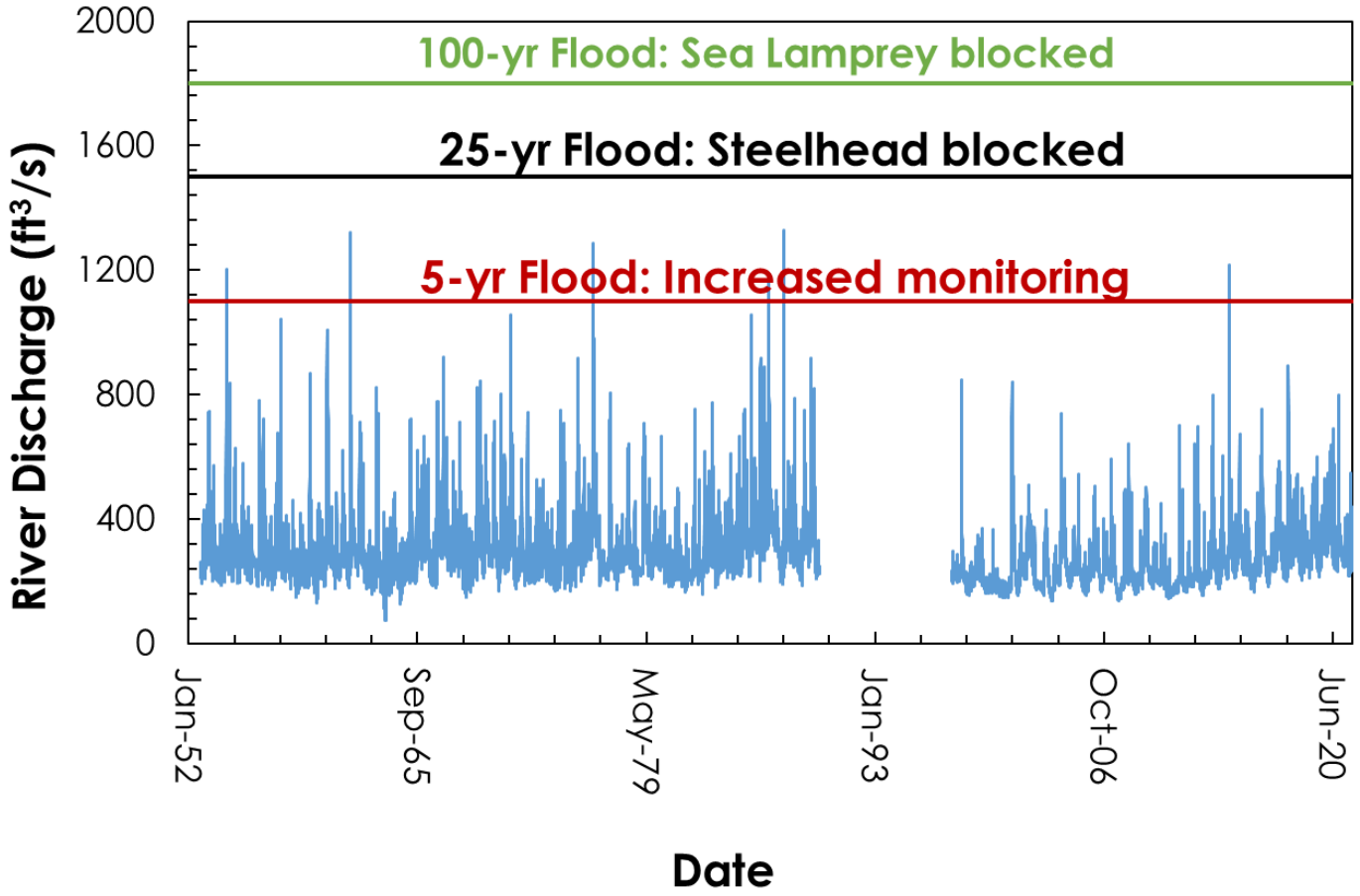
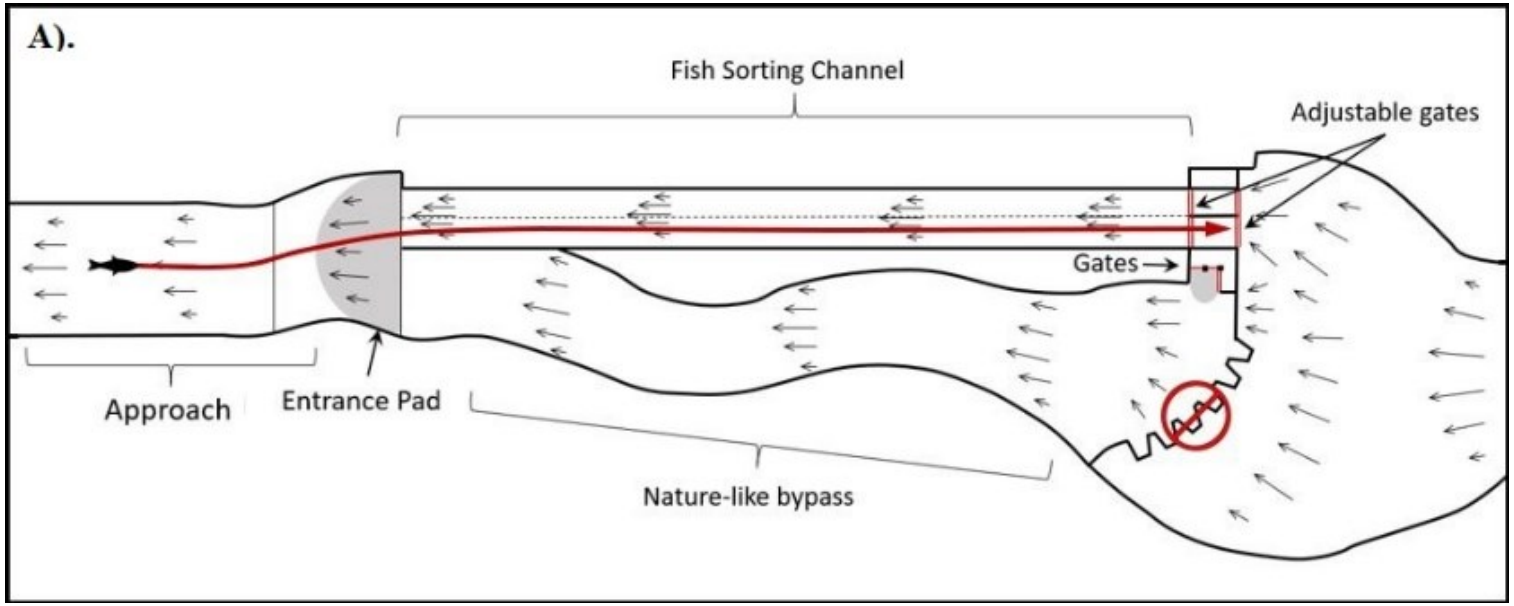
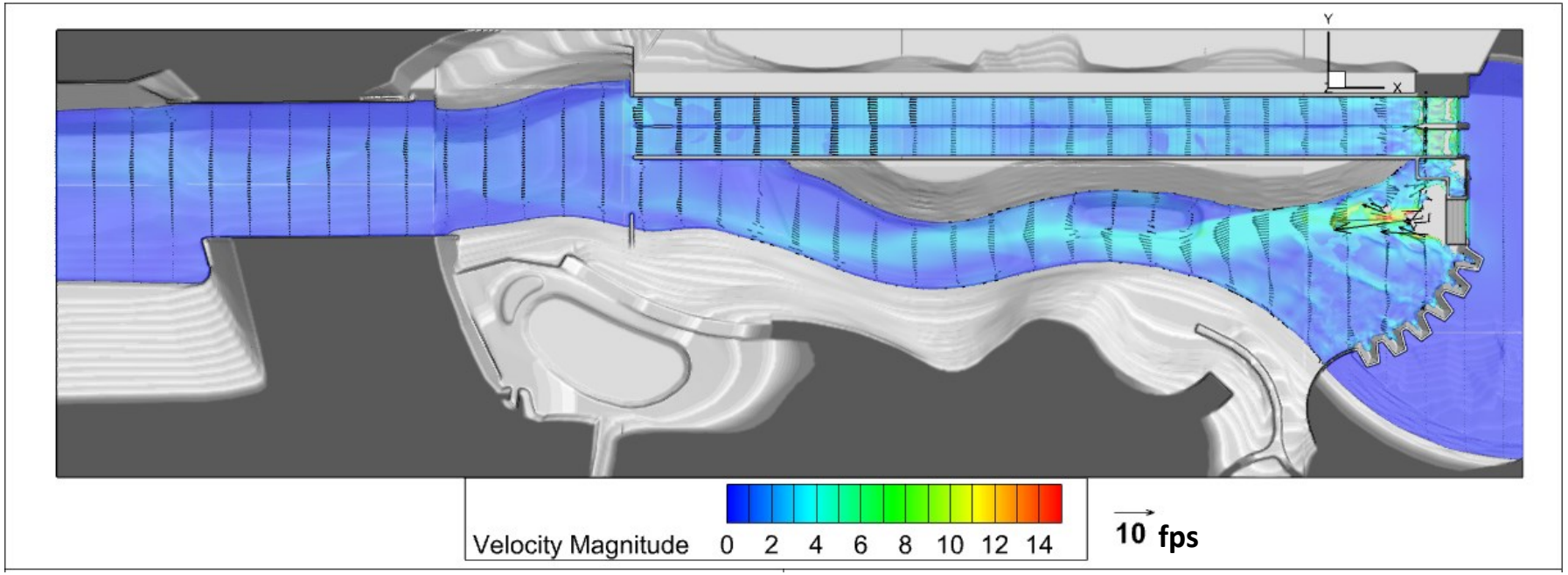


FishPass operations – Normal Conditions





FishPass operations – Alternate Conditions