



NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CHAPTER

NEWSLETTER VOLUME 16, NUMBER 1 OCTOBER 1995

President's Remarks

Welcome to another year in the life of the Chapter! Sorry for being so late with this. I would like to congratulate and welcome our new Executive Committee members; Tom Mosindy - Vice President, Susan Mann - Secretary Treasurer, Domonique Houstoun and Chris Picard - Newsletter Editors and Paul MacMahon - President Elect. It is nice to see some student participation and interest in the activities of the chapter. I would like to thank the chapter members for attending the annual meeting we held last November - you all contributed to its success. The contributed papers by present and past students was a refreshing change and brought back memories of the past. I hope the chapter can continue to grow and attract new faces like those we saw in the fall.

As president, I suppose it is my duty to urge you all to be active in the Chapter, join the Parent Society attend the annual meetings. I know that being active in the Chapter is difficult considering the miles and dollars required to participate. Maybe you could consider a newsletter contribution, we all like to know what is going on. Hopefully, the Annual Meeting this fall will be an exciting one and offer many of you the opportunity to travel through work. The planned theme for the fall 95 meeting will be a Stocking Workshop which will be co-hosted by the Chapter and Northwest Region Science and Technology Unit. Realizing that most of us are under travel restrictions due to limited funding, I hope we can still have a fruitful workshop and well attended business meeting. Turnout to last years business meeting was poor - I hope we do better next year.

As a Chapter dominated by non Parent Society members, it seems hard to sell the benefits of membership. I recently reviewed the Strategic Plan prepared by the Parent Society and read my first copy of the CARS newsletter (The Literal Zone). I was impressed with the thought and effort that went into developing such a comprehensive strategic plan. However, what struck me most was the broad applicability of the Goals and Strategies within the plan. The Plan seems to ask and seek answers to the same questions we ask of ourselves as Chapter Members and Fisheries Professionals. The CARS newsletter was very informative and provided information on a variety of things from major fisheries issues to CARP. Hopefully our Chapter can contribute to the fulfilment of some of the Strategic Plan's goals and benefit from CARS. Parent Society membership dues seem like a lot for a subscription to Fisheries, but there is more to it than meets the eye.

As I look back at the history of the Chapter, I see a lot of changes, particularly in the activeness of the Chapter. Many of the old faces remain, and many new ones come and go. Today, the strengths of our Chapter are the newsletter and the Annual Meeting, however, the major weakness is the miles between us all. In the past, the chapter benefitted from regular get togethers in the form of a lecture series that

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AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CHAPTER

Executive Committee

President: Mike Fruetel
Vice President: Tom Mosindy
President Elect: Paul MacMahon
Secretary/Treasurer: Susan Mann
Newsletter Editor: Domonique Houstoun
Assistant Newsletter Editor: Chris Picard

Membership Committee

Tom Mosindy (Chair), D. Houstoun, C. Picard, Mike Fruetel.

Fund Raising Committee

Tom Mosindy (Chair), Susan Mann

PRESIDENT'S
REMARKS CONT'D

seemed to give the Chapter some cohesiveness and sense of purpose. Perhaps it is time to reinstate the lecture series. There seems to be a good nucleus of Chapter members in Thunder Bay. Certainly we have one of the larger groups of fisheries workers to be found in the province. Anyone interested in getting things going? Any other suggestions for a better linked chapter? I realize that we are facing tough times and can not depend on our jobs to bring us together as a Chapter anymore. In these rapidly changing times, I think we would all benefit by keeping in touch and learning from each other.

One other note. I received a call from Bill Thorne in Minnesota, asking if I knew anyone interested in sitting on a Salmonid Technical Committee as part of the NCD. Anyone out there? Call me if you want more info or have an interest.

Mike Fructel

¹ an electronic database of Canadian Aquatic Resources Professionals.

NEWS FROM NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO

Aquatic Research at the Centre for Northern
Forest Ecosystem Research

The Centre for Northern Forest Ecosystem Research (CNFER) is located on the Lakehead University Campus, and is now home to more than 35 OMNR staff and LU graduate students. Research projects based at the Centre include: studies of the effectiveness of timber management guidelines for moose habitat, fish habitat, and tourism values; studies of long-term site productivity under various logging systems; landscape analysis and wildlife habitat modelling; and studies of long-term effects of timber management on boreal ecosystems. Most OMNR funding at CNFER is related to commitments under the Class Environmental Assessment for Timber Management (Timber EA), and the Sustainable Forestry Initiative, although funding from a wide variety of other sources (e.g. NODA, NSERC, Green Plan, Canadian and U.S. Universities and Resource Agencies) is also directed to projects at CNFER. CNFER is administered under OMNR's new Research, Science, and Technology Branch, which also administers the Ontario Forest Research Institute in Sault Ste. Marie, and the Southern Aquatic and Terrestrial Research Units at Maple.

Our last blurb about aquatic research, submitted to this newsletter in late 1989, contained forecasts like:

"The Aquatic Effects Research Unit will consist of a co-ordinator and three fisheries scientists, plus support staff. Staff recruitment is underway, and will be complete by 1991."

"At selected watersheds and survey stations located across northern Ontario, experimental and comparative research will address the questions:

- a) *What is the minimum reserve or "buffer strip" width that can be used to provide adequate protection of fish habitat on lakes and streams, in the various geographic regions of northern Ontario?;*
- b) *What is the most environmentally and economically effective set of road and stream-crossing construction guidelines for forestry operations, and under what conditions should these be applied?;*
- c) *How are effects of forest management practice linked to aquatic systems; how are these effects modulated and buffered by landscape features such as wetlands?; and*
- d) *How do scale and pattern of timber harvest alter land-water linkages in boreal landscapes?"*

"The project will require about ten years to complete, and should serve as an effective nucleus for related research activities in the region."

At that time, the Timber EA hearings were still underway, the CNFER building was under construction, and the Unit was under-staffed. Some things have not changed very much in the last five years! However, some elements of the research program

AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CHAPTER

NEWS FROM NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CONT'D

have been successfully established, and most of the remaining elements will be soon, in response to the Timber EA decision released in April, 1994.

We have been directed by the Timber EA board to implement the research design that OMNR outlined in 1989 and updated in 1992. This design proposed a mix of watershed-scale experimental studies, broad-scale synoptic surveys, and sediment transport measurements, to measure effects of timber harvest on aquatic ecosystems, and to evaluate the effectiveness of the Timber Management Guidelines for the Protection of Fish Habitat. This work was to be conducted on coldwater lakes, coolwater lakes, and coldwater streams:

Coldwater Lakes (Rob Steedman, Rob Kushneriuk, Mike Friday, Matthew Janaszek, Martin Boulerice: 807-343-4008)

As of February, 1995, the Coldwater Lakes Experimental Watersheds 70 km NW of Atikokan are entering their fifth year of pre-cut study. This research is based on detailed ecological monitoring of a small group of headwater lakes, some of which will be subjected to commercial timber harvest. The project has been designated as a satellite site in the Ontario LTER program.

Research partners from three Canadian Universities, one U.S. University, and the Experimental Lakes Area have been crucial in establishing a comprehensive ecosystem-based research program at the lakes.

The ecosystem monitoring network has been established on six headwater lakes, and includes **Hydrology** (weekly flow measurements since 1992; continuous measurements on lakes 38, 39 outflows since August 1994); **Meteorology** (wide-area station active since May 19/93; three lake-surface stations planned for 1995); **Limnology** (oxygen-temperature profiles weekly in ice-free season, approx. monthly in winter, since 1991); **Water Chemistry** (analyses by MOEE Thunder Bay and Main Labs; chemistry and nutrients bi-weekly in ice-free season, approx. monthly in winter, since 1991); and **Biota** (phytoplankton i.d. by MOEE Biomonitoring Section), zooplankton i.d. by Dr. Bernadette Pinel-Aloul, Univ. of Montreal), bi-weekly since 1991; seasonal fish population estimates since 1991.

Commencing in April, 1996, commercial operators will cut the entire basin, including the shoreline, of lakes 39 and 42; the entire basin, except for shoreline reserves, will be cut on lake 26; lakes 20 and 38 will remain undisturbed; partial cutting of lake 80 basin is likely. Ecosystem monitoring will continue for an undetermined period of time after the experimental timber harvests. Three years post-harvest monitoring would be a reasonable minimum for short-term hydrologic and chemical

responses; 5-7 years would be minimal for detection of long-term aquatic responses and watershed changes related to early forest recovery.

Coldwater Streams (Rob Mackereth, Darren McCormick, Ken Macintosh: 807-343-4009)

This recently-staffed project will build on the comparative field program used by Mike Bozek and Chris Picard to test the predictions of the "geofisheries" model proposed by Fred Dean and Walter Momot. The model has been used to identify Brook trout habitat in the region. The next phase of the program will consist of a broad scale comparative study of the effects of natural (fire) and artificial (timber harvest) disturbances on fish habitat in streams. The study will examine biological (i.e. fish and invertebrate community structure) and physical (i.e. temperature, flow rate, sedimentation) variables in streams in areas that have been disturbed in the past, as well as undisturbed streams. The results of the study will provide insight into several questions: 1) What effects do timber harvest and fire have on fish communities and fish habitat in streams? 2) How long do fish communities take to recover from disturbances? 3) How effective are forestry practices (ie buffer strips) at reducing the disturbance caused by timber harvest?

An experimental component of the program is currently being planned in association with the boreal mixedwood initiative near Black Sturgeon Lake. This study will involve a comparison of stream communities before and after different types of timber harvest.

Coolwater Lakes (Pete Colby, Nick Baccante, Terry Marshall: 807-475-1670)

This project was also staffed only in the last few months. The study will have a strong comparative element, which is presently being designed. Site selection for the comparative study will be integrated with the other aquatic projects, to examine options for stream and coldwater lake locations, in addition to coolwater lakes. Focused experimental activities are planned to take advantage of the long-term data collected by the Walleye Research Unit at Savanne, Henderson, Ice, Gessie and Argon Lakes.

For more information, please contact the project leaders at the Centre for Northern Forest Ecosystem Research.

Rob Steedman

NEWS FROM NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CONT'D

Experimental Lakes Area (ELA)

The ELA is presently in the process of being transferred from the Dept. of Fisheries & Oceans to the Federal Dept. of Environment, but funding and staffing issues are still up in the air. Meanwhile research, which is reviewed annually by the ELA Management Board, is still going on. The ELA board is a product of the 1993 agreement between the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the provincial ministries of Environment and Energy and Natural Resources. The Board acts as a communication link between the three agencies, and handles any issues arising out of the ELA activities including approval of experimental projects. The Board members are John Shearer, Mike Papst and Bob Hecky for DFO; Bill Creighton, Peter Dillon and Peter Fox for MOEE and Tom Mosindy, Neville Ward and the District Manager from Dryden, for MNR. Some of the experimental proposals discussed included the effects of cadmium on the aquatic environment (requires obtaining an exemption to MOEE's Primary List of "Candidate Substances for Bans, Phase-outs or Reductions" before cadmium can be added to a lake); the effects of winter drawdown on lake 226 (to mimic the operation of a hydro electric reservoir); evaluating the movement of radionuclides from underground vaults in the Canadian Shield to dietary gavage) on lake trout and white sucker reproductive success, and survival of eggs, embryos and fry; and the effect of macrophyte removal on pike production.

Hybrid Happenings

Some management issues in Kenora East involve hybrids of two species of fish. One concerns stocked splake, which are a cross between Nipigon speckled (brook) trout and Killala Lake trout. Seven or eight splake, some up to 30 inches in length, have been observed spawning along the TransCanada Highway where it fills in part of Dogtooth lake. It seems the fish are cueing onto two seepage areas, which flow through the highway roadfill from a pond on to the other side. It was generally believed that since splake were large like their lake trout parent they would be broadcast spawners like lake trout, and thus would require 3-10 inch diameter cobble which would provide large enough interstitial spaces for the eggs to hide. It now seems they have spawning characteristics of their brook trout parent, that is attracted to upwelling or seepage areas. Further research is required to see if these splake are redd builders and thus require smaller material such as pea gravel to 2 inch size rocks, which they could move around to cover their eggs. This fall, Kenora Association plans to conduct surveys of the lake trout and splake spawning areas with a team of volunteers divers. If splake actually deposit eggs on the seepage

areas then we would like to create more upwelling areas using an underground pipe diverting a stream into a cobble or gravel substrate along one shoreline.

The other hybrid issue, is that Clay Lake, which has had mercury sampling for the last 25 years, potentially has hybrids between whitefish and herring (or cisco or tullibee). In early September, Kenora East collected from Clay Lake, 10 whitefish, 10 herring and 10 apparent hybrids for contaminant analyses. The initial identification was based on the relationship between the upper and lower jaws-basically for whitefish the upper jaw hangs over the lower, in herring the lower jaw is longer than the upper and in hybrids they appear to be similar in length and meet in the middle. We hope gill raker counts and genetic analyses will confirm these hybrids. It seems that whitefish-herring hybrids or 'mules' are not all that rare. For example, 10% of Lake Ontario's coregonids are 'mules'. For detecting trends in contaminant levels in fish it is important to make sure one is collecting the right species. Herring and whitefish have different feeding strategies and would be expected that these species and their hybrids could have different contaminant loadings.

Neville Ward



1994 NWO AFS ANNUAL MEETING ABSTRACTS

Wisconsin's Joint Tribal-Sport Fisheries in the Ceded Territory

Exploitation of walleye in lakes of the ceded territory of Wisconsin (roughly the northern third of Wisconsin) is regulated through a quota system on tribal spearing and through adjustable bag limits and a 15 inch size limit for anglers. Prior to 1990, exploitation rates on many of the northern Wisconsin's 861 walleye lakes approached or exceeded 35%. In 1990 a 15 inch size limit was put into effect as well as a safe harvest model adjusting angler bag limits based on tribal spearing declarations and quotas. The management goal for this joint fishery is to hold exploitation of adult walleye populations to under 35%. The management system is set to allow a 1 in 40 chance of harvest in excess of 35% on any given lake. Safe Harvest levels for each lake are set by either recent (1-2 year old) walleye population estimates or by the lower 95% confidence intervals for a log-log regression model of walleye population size vs lake area. 1980-89 total walleye angler harvest averaged 620,000 annually while 1990-93 annual harvest averaged 350,000 walleye on roughly 850 walleye lakes in the ceded territory. The reduction in angler harvest was due in large part to the effects of the 15 inch size limit, which was projected to reduce angler harvest by 45%, and secondly by bag limit reductions which reduce harvest roughly 15-20%. Tribal spearing harvest has ranged from 21,200 to 25,350 between 1990 and 1992. Not all ceded territory walleye lakes are fished by spearers; typically just over 100 lakes are speared in any given spring. Of lakes jointly harvested, the proportion of all harvested walleye taken by tribal spearers ranged from 1% to 87%. Tribal spearers took 35% of total harvest on small lakes (less than 500 acres) and 20% on lakes over 500 acres in size for lakes with the 15 inch size limit. On lakes exempt from the size limit, spearers averaged 10% of total harvest on small lakes and 7% of total harvest on larger lakes. Recent surveys of YOY recruitment (1985 to 1994) showed that strong year classes in 1985-1987 have supported much of the recent fisheries. 1988 to 1990, 1992 and 1993 showed very poor recruitment in terms of the numbers of fall YOY in surveys. 1991 showed a moderate degree of reproductive success, and some of those fish are now beginning to enter some of the sport fisheries. 1994 has shown the strongest YOY fall densities since 1986. Poor year classes from 1988 to 1990, 1992 and 1993 are likely to have a strong effect on the inland lake walleye fisheries for the near future. While recent numbers appear somewhat down, had the current safe harvest and bag limit reduction systems not been in place, Wisconsin's current walleye fishery in the ceded territory would likely have been in much worse shape at the present time.

Steve Hewitt, Wisconsin DNR, Madison

Using Traditional Aboriginal Knowledge

Since the 1970s, there has been growing scientific and commercial interest in recording the traditional ecological and medical knowledge of indigenous peoples, particularly in poorly-studied ecosystems which are threatened with destruction. Indeed, the United Nations has begun to raise concerns about the exploitation of indigenous peoples, in the wake of a series of recent major drug discoveries that netted millions of dollars for Western corporations, without any benefit to the people whose knowledge had been used.

In Africa and monsoon Asia, traditional ecological knowledge has been incorporated into agricultural research and wildlife management, practices, while the World Health Organization has encouraged the use of traditional healers in public health care systems. Here in Canada, however, research partnerships between Western-trained scientists and Aboriginal peoples' own experts are infrequent. Part of the problem, I think, are the common beliefs that Aboriginal peoples do not have an empirical scientific system, or that whatever concrete knowledge they may once have possessed has been lost. These beliefs are reinforced, ironically, by the current popularity of "pop" romanticism about North American Indians and Inuit, which reduces complex traditional sciences into a few cliches about spirituality and respect for Earth.

I often wonder what would have happened in the Maritimes, had DFO listened to Mi'kmaq fishermen 15 years ago. They were already telling me that the cod were "all head"--starving--and too small to reproduce successfully. How could they know, when they spoke little English and had never studied population dynamics?

Traditional knowledge systems had to be empirical, for adaptation and survival. Groups survived if they knew where to find caribou at a certain time of year, when and where the geese would return, how many fish or shellfish could be taken from a bay, what to use as medicines. Societies perished if they did not ascertain the ecological mechanics of their territories, with great detail and accuracy. Indeed, I would say that traditional people are much more concerned with their ability to make predictions, than Western scientists, who are preoccupied with explanations.

There are six key points on which, I believe, Aboriginal sciences and Western scientific thinking can usefully be compared.

1993 NWO AFS Annual Meeting Abstracts (Cont'd)

(1) Traditional knowledge is more observational than experimental in character. People watch, and imitate. Over centuries, the natural variability of the ecosystem provides the equivalent of an experiment, repeated many times. Cumulative experience, adjusted in each lifetime to new observations, becomes increasingly accurate for prediction. The knowledge system is not fixed, but changes with each generation.

(2) Traditional knowledge focusses on behaviour, and assumes that all things are conscious, rational, and strategic. Structure (such as anatomy and physiology) is deemed less important. Indeed, many people believe that behaviour can transcend structure. It may be helpful to think about the fact that Aboriginal peoples have actually seen behavioural adaptation and evolution a great deal, and can apply this knowledge to hunting, fishing, and other practical objects.

(3) Traditional knowledge is highly localized. Elders can tell a great deal about where they live, and how everything else living there is connected, but they will avoid generalizing about processes, people or things they have not personally experienced. This particularism is one reason elders have difficulty exchanging knowledge with outsiders: it is pointless to talk to people who have not yet really experienced the local environment fully.

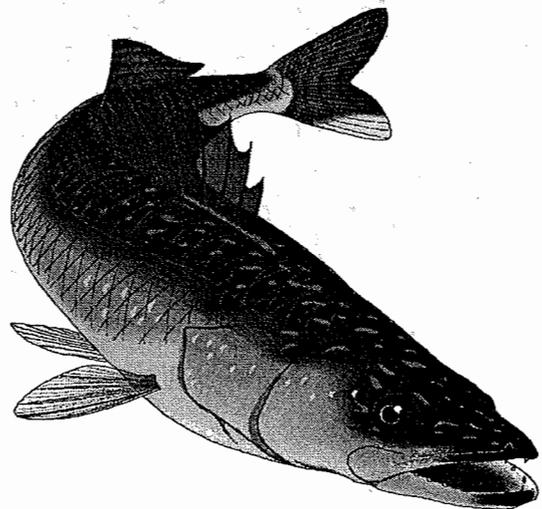
(4) Traditional teachers tend to use kinship as a model when they explain ecological processes. Behavioural processes which Westerners analogize to war and aggression (predation, competition) are described in social terms (marriage, cooperation, gifting). This does not imply less complete or powerful models, just different heuristic metaphors. For example, the idea that diversifying trophic webs helps stabilize a system can also be expressed in terms of marriages and alliances among species, which result in harmony.

(5) A great deal of traditional knowledge is learned and encoded empathically--that is, through a process of imitation, and developing a sympathetic rapport with other creatures. Western sciences utilize digital codes, such as numbers and words, for recording and teaching. An elder may teach by making you watch another creature until you can dance the way it dances, or sing its song. Western scientists are not strangers to this kind of learning. It is how we learn to play hockey or the violin, and how we know most things about one another, in ways we cannot put into words.

(6) Finally, traditional knowledge is taught situationally--which is to say in certain places and times, during certain ceremonies, and between people who have established a particular relationship through gift-giving and mutual commitments. Knowledge is not taught in rooms, or to any stranger, but usually on the land--while travelling through the land or water--and to properly-prepared apprentices. When Western scholars ask questions in an interview setting, elders humour them, as if they were children asking about nuclear physics over breakfast.

Having said this, I want to stress the point that everyone who is old is not an elder, and the people who seem most anxious to teach you and demonstrate their knowledge are often the least knowledgeable, and least traditional. You must earn someone's offer to teach, and make a lifelong commitment to learn and return. Don't ask elders "how" they know something as a way of testing them, either, since the answer will almost always be the same: "I just know."

Russel Lawrence Barsh, University of Lethbridge



AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CHAPTER

MINUTES OF THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY BUSINESS MEETING November 5-6, 1994 NORTHWESTER MOTEL, THUNDER BAY, ONTARIO

Attendance: Jeff Black Mike Fruetel Domonique Houstoun
 Paul MacMahon Susan Mann Tom Mosindy
 Dan Puddister Chris Picard Randy Wepruk
 Leona Wilson

Call to Order

Additions to Agenda

- Gratuity to Bob Lindeman
- Purchase of software

Introductions of Guests and Executive Committee

Welcome to Russell Barsh, University of Lethbridge, Alberta
and Steve Hewitt, Wisconsin DNR, Madison

1994 EXECUTIVE:

President-Dana Kinsman
President-Elect- Mike Fruetel
Vice-President -Paul MacMahon
Secretary- Treasurer- Leona Wilson
Newsletter Editor- Michael Bozek
Assistant Newsletter Editor- Domonique Houstoun
Membership Committee-Kim Armstrong, Domonique Houstoun, D. Mcleod
Fund-Raising Committee-Susan Mann, Rachel Hill

Approval of Previous Minutes

- approved by Dan Puddister, seconded by Tom Mosindy

Presidents Message

- from Dana Kinsmen, read by Mike Fruetel

Committee Reports

Membership Committee

- letters sent to non-members
- suggestion of lower fees for students

Action: Dan Puddister for recruit new members in the Northeast
Chris Picard/Domonique Houstoun to pursue L.U. Students
Mike Fruetel to canvas Northwest

-Fund-Raising Committee

- to pursue non-profit organization status
- Susan Mann to look into prospect of new shirts

Financial Report

Initial Balance	\$4309.02
Deposits	\$ 975.00
Withdrawals	\$ 252.53
Final Balance	\$5031.59

AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CHAPTER

MINUTES OF THE NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CHAPTER OF THE AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY BUSINESS MEETING CONT'D

Installation of President

- Mike Fruetel sworn in as president
- Paul MacMahon sworn in as President-Elect
- Domonique Houstoun sworn in as Newsletter Editor

Elections

Elections for Vice-President

- Tom Mosindy nominated by Mike Fruetel, seconded by Dan Puddister
- Tom Mosindy elected as Vice President

Elections for Secretary-Treasurer

- Bev Ritchie nominated by Mike Fruetel, seconded by Chris Picard
- Susan Mann nominated by Tom Mosindy, seconded by Dan Puddister
- Susan Mann elected as Secretary-Treasurer

Elections for Assistant Newsletter Editor

- Chris Picard nominated by Domonique Houstoun, seconded by Dan Puddister
- Karen Bray nominated by Paul MacMahon, seconded by Tom Mosindy
- Chris Picard elected as Assistant Newsletter Editor

New Business

- CARS update -Canadian office not a priority
- Terry Marshall sent attached note
- Mike to investigate into name change from northwest to northern Ontario Chapter to include northeast
- Review of Rainy Lake and Namakan Water Level article will be undertaken by Mike Fruetel, Paul MacMahon, and Walter Momot

Summary of this years meeting:

- good attendance-approximately 45 individuals
- not a money maker but content was good

Next Years Meeting

- topics suggested-fish habitat and mgmt., stocking
- will go with stocking to encourage the participation of other audiences-will include: pros and cons of stocking, stocking assessment, input from other groups i.e. Salmon Hatchery, CFIP groups, Arrow River brown trout project, fish community impacts of exotics on Lake Superior, economics
- Scheduled for mid to late October in Thunder Bay

Other Business

- Approved purchase of Aldus Pagemaker 5.0
- Approved gift to Bob Lindeman, \$200 or a conductivity meter

Paul MacMahon moved to adjourn the meeting, seconded by Mike Fruetel

CALENDER

Oct 12-13- A Conference on Population-level Effects of Marine Contamination. Columbus Center, Baltimore, Maryland. Contact Daniel Grosse, Rifkin & Associates, 10480 Little Patuxent Parkway, Ste. 725: Columbia, MD 21044; 301/596-3855; dgrosse@access.digex.net.

Oct 16-18 The Conservation and Management of Freshwater Mussels II Conference. Embassy Suites Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri. Sponsored by the Upper Mississippi River Conservation Committee. Contact Kurt Welke, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 111 W. Dunn St. Prairie du Chien, WI 53821.

Oct 23-25 The AFS Northwestern Ontario Chapter Annual Meeting, Norwester Hotel, Contact Paul MacMahon.

Nov 6-10 48th Annual Meeting of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute. Jaragua Hotel, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. Contact James Burnett-Herkes, GCFI, 266 Meeting St., Charleston, SC 29401.

Nov 12-16- Estuarine Research Federation's 1995 Conference on Estuaries: Bridges from Watersheds to Coastal Seas. Marriott Bayfront Hotel, Corpus Christi, Texas. Contact Paul Montagna, P.O. Box 1267, Port Aransas, TX 78373.

Nov 15-Deadline for abstracts for oral and poster presentations: Forest-Fish Conference: Land Management Practices Affecting Aquatic Ecosystems. May 1-4 1996, Marlborough Inn, Calgary, AB. Contact Kerry Brewin Conf. Steering Committee, c/o Trout Unlimited Canada Box 6270, Station D, Calgary, AB, T2P 2C8; 403/221-8369; FAX 403/221-8368.

Nov 16-19 27th Annual Symposium of the Desert Fishes Council. Peppermill Hotel Casino, Reno Nevada. Contact Phil Pister, Desert Fishes Council, P.O. Box 337, Bishop, CA 93515; 619/872-8751.

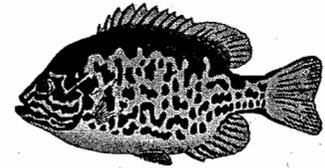
Dec 3-6 Annual Meeting of the AFS North Central Division. Westin Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. Contact Jim Diana, School of Natural Resources, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109; 313/763-5834.

Feb 23-25, 1996 Midterm Meeting of the AFS Southern Division. Adam's Mark Riverview Plaza, Mobile, Alabama. Contact Pat Mazik, National Biological Service, southeastern Fish cultural Laboratory, Rt. 3, Box 86, Marion, AL 36756; 334/683-6175.

Jul 14-18, 1996 International Congress on the Biology of Fishes. San Francisco State University, San Francisco, California. Sponsored by the AFS Physiology Section. Contact Don MacKinlay, Fisheries and Oceans, 555 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, BC V6B 5G3; 604/666-3520; FAX 604/666-3450.

Aug 25-29, 1996. The 126th Annual Meeting of the AFS, Sustainable Fisheries, Economics, Ecology and Ethics. Hyatt Regency Hotel, Dearborn, Michigan Contact Paul Brouha, AFS 5410 Grosvenor Lane, Ste. 110; Bethesda, MD 20814-2199; 301/897-8616; FAX 301/897-8096; 73312.1155.

Editor's Message



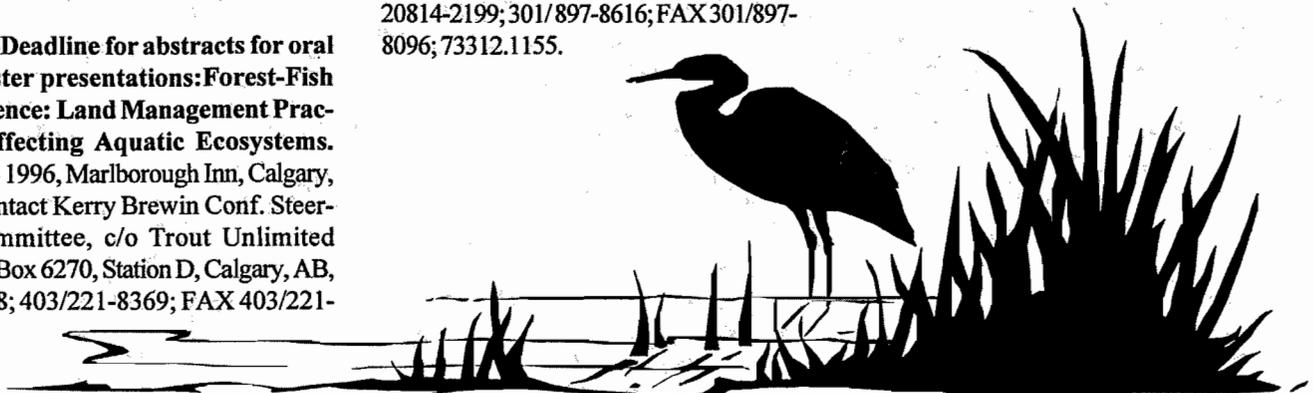
I like to thank everyone who did submit an article for the newsletter. Unfortunately due to the lack of response to our request for contributions the publication of the newsletter was delayed. I would encourage everyone to be more forthcoming with your submissions.

I would also like to thank Chris Picard for his assistance earlier with the newsletter. Chris resigned his position earlier this year as assistant newsletter editor due to his acceptance of a job based out of Vancouver, BC. He is now working in the Northwest Territories for a consulting firm.

Finally, I like to apologize to anyone who submitted an article which did not make it into this publication.

Domonique Houstoun

Deadline: Send your contributions for the next newsletter by **February 1, 1996** to the newsletter editor. Any contribution is welcome. I would be very interested in any comments or suggestions you have regarding the newsletter.



AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CHAPTER

1995 NWO AFS Annual Meeting/Workshop

“FISH: To Stock or Not to Stock”

October 24 - 25, 1995

Nor'Wester Hotel

Thunder Bay, Ontario

This workshop brings together individuals from private hatcheries, government, research and local angling organizations to examine stocking as a fisheries management tool. Presentations will include examples of walleye, black crappie, smallmouth bass and salmonid juvenile and adult stocking programs and will focus on the biological, economic and social costs and benefits. The workshop is co-sponsored by the Northwestern Ontario Chapter of the American Fisheries Society and Northwest Science and Technology (NWST).

This workshop will be of interest to biologists, resource managers and the public who are considering or are involved in fish stocking program.

Attendance is limited to 50 participants. Participants must pre-register by October 17, 1995.

Lunch will be provided on both days. On the evening of October 24th a banquet will be held at the cost of \$25.00 per person. Guests are welcome to attend the banquet.

A block of 20 rooms are set aside for the workshop at a cost of \$63.00/room (single or double occupancy). When you book your room tell the Nor'Wester that you are with the AFS/NWST workshop.

If you have any questions regarding this workshop please contact: Paul MacMahon at (807)939-3105



AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CHAPTER

1995 NWO AFS ANNUAL MEETING TALKS

Agenda

October 23

1900-2300 **Social**
Hospitality Suite-Paipooonge Rm
Suite 132 Pizza and BYOB

October 24

0800 - 0820 **Registration - Coffee/Muffins**

0820 - 0830 **Opening Remarks & Housekeeping Items**
Paul MacMahon

0830-0910 **The Role of Fish Stocking in Managing Fisheries-An Aquatic Ecosystem Perspective**
Brian Potter-OMNR, Aquatic Ecosystem Branch

0910-0950 **Responses of Two Native Trout Fisheries to Cessation of Supplemental Stocking**
Warren Dunlop, OMNR, Bracebridge

0950-1030 **Angler Success of Four Strains of Brook Trout**
Kim Armstrong, OMNR Thunder Bay

1030-1050 **Coffee/Juice Break**

1050-1130 **The Kakabeka Private Salmonid Hatchery Program**
Bob Simpson, Salmon Association

1130-1210 **Review of the Lake Superior Chinook Salmon Stocking Program**
Wayne MacCallum, OMNR, Thunder Bay

1210 - 1310 **Lunch**

1310-1350 **Steelhead Management in Minnesota: What Path Do We Take?**
Don Schriener, Minnesota DNR

1350-1430 **Walleye Stocking in Ontario: Where to From Here**
Steve Kerr, OMNR, Kemptville

1430-1510 **The Effectiveness of Walleye Stocking in Minnesota**
Jingyin Li, University of Minnesota, St. Paul

1510-1530 **Coffee/Juice Break**

1530-1800 **Business Meeting - AFS NWO Chapter**

1800-2100 **BANQUET**
Guest speaker - Gord Ellis, Outdoor Writer & Broadcaster

October 25

0800 - 0830 **Coffee/Juice & Muffins**

0830 - 0910 **Stocking Worked 60 Years Ago. We Should Do It Again, Right ???**
Lois Deacon, MNR Lindsay

0910 - 0950 **The Atikokan Sportman's Conservation Club Walleye Hatchery Operation: The Real Story.**
Brian Jackson, OMNR, Atikokan

0950 - 1030 **Thunder Bay District Walleye Adult Transfer Program**
Jeff Black, OMNR, Thunder Bay

1030 - 1050 **COFFEE/JUICE BREAK**

1050 - 1130 **Bass and Walleye Interactions in Quetico Mille Lacs FAU Lakes**
Mike Fruetel, MNR, Thunder Bay

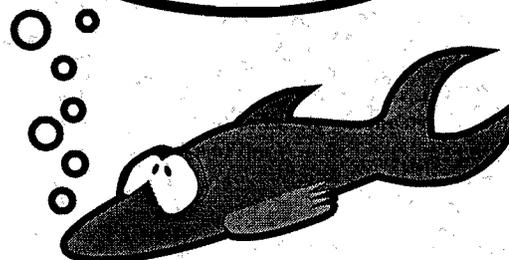
1130 - 1210 **Black Crappie in the Kenora District and Lake of the Woods**
Tom Mosindy, OMNR, Kenora

1210-1310 **LUNCH**

1310-1350 **Assessment of Black Crappie Adult Transfer**
John Vanden Broeck, OMNR, Fort Francis

1350-1430 **TBA**

1430 -1440 **Closing Remarks**
Paul MacMahon



AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CHAPTER

1995 NWO AFS Annual Meeting

Please pre-register by October 17, 1995 to:

Karen Punpur
Northwest Science and Technology
RR#1, 25th Side Road
Thunder Bay, ON P7C 4T9
Phone: (807)939-3106 Fax: (807)939-1841 or E-mail
Internet: punpurk@epo.gov.on.ca

Registration Form

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

Phone#: _____

Fax#: _____

Please check all that apply:

Lunch: day 1 _____ day 2 _____

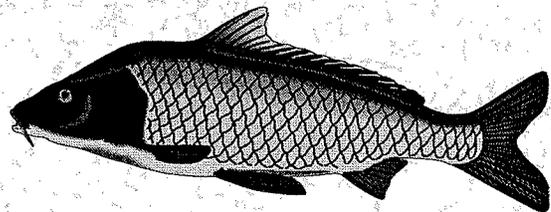
Banquet: _____ # of Guests _____

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AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CHAPTER

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CHAPTER OPINION SURVEY ON PARENT SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

Name: (optional)

Occupation: (Please fill in)

1. Are you a Parent Society Member?

2. If yes, do you intend on continuing your Membership with the Parent Society in the future ?

3. If not, why?

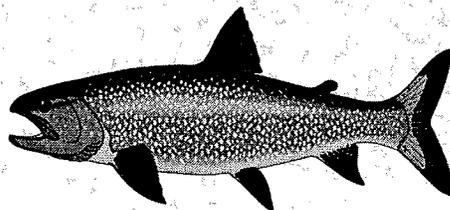
4. If not, do you intend on joining the Parent Society in the future?

5. Do you know the benefits of being a Parent Society Member?

6. Have you been a Parent Society Member in the Past?

7. What would you like to see accomplished by the AFS in Canada?

Thank you for your input. Results will be summarized in the next newsletter. Please return to D. Houstoun, 138 McLaren Road, Site 4-1, RR#6, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7C 5N5 by February 1, 1996.



AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY, NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CHAPTER

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION

The Northwestern Ontario Chapter of the American Fisheries Society is a Scientific and professional, non-profit organization composed of persons interested in the conservation and enhancement of fisheries resources. The purpose of the Chapter is to : advance the conservation, development and wise use of fisheries resources: gather and disseminate information on fisheries science and management: and promote and evaluate the educational, scientific, and technical aspects of the fisheries profession.

Our Chapter has been active for over 10 years, drawing together fisheries workers with a common purpose. The Chapter publishes two newsletters annually, and hosts an annual business meeting and conference.

Inquires about the chapter and its activities should be directed to: Mike Fruetel, MNR, Quetico Mille Lacs FAU, P.O. Box 5000, 435 James Street South, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7C 5G6

Please mail the following membership application with dues enclosed to:

Susan Mann
Secretary/Treasurer
AFS Northwestern Ontario Chapter
P. O. Box 99
Eagle River, Ontario
P0V 1S0

Membership dues are \$10.00 annually (\$5.00 for AFS Parent Society Members)

NWO-AFS Membership Application Form

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY/TOWN _____
POSTAL CODE _____ PHONE _____
AFFILIATION _____

Susan Mann
P. O. Box 99
Eagle River, ON
P0V 1S0