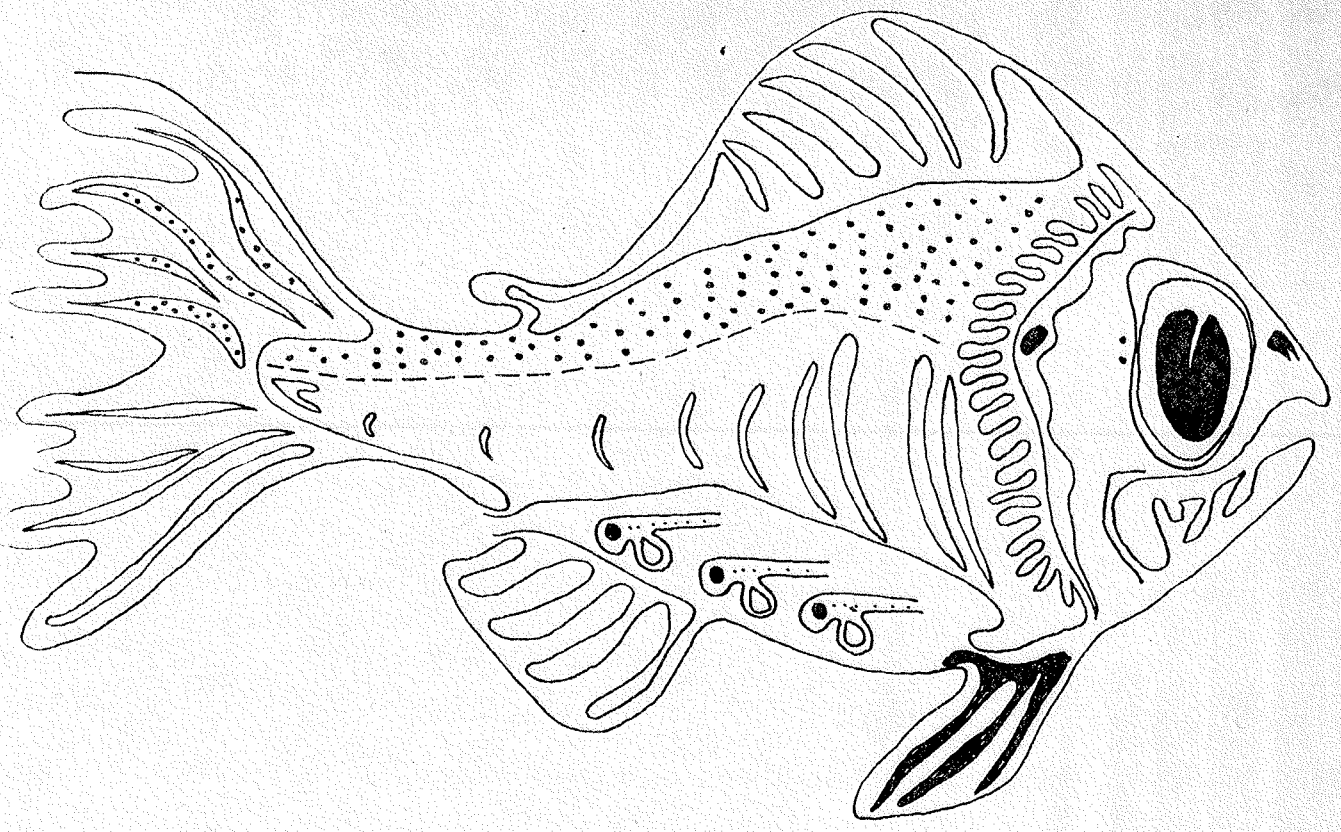
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CHAPTER

NEWSLETTER



AMERICAN
FISHERIES
SOCIETY

VOL 3(1)

NEWSLETTER

OF THE

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO CHAPTER of the AMERICAN FISHERIES SOCIETY

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Volume 3(1) December 1982

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COVER COURTESY OF HAL SCHRAEDER

ANNOUNCEMENTS

1. *President's Report*

Now that the recent workshop on fish diseases and parasites has come and gone, along with the annual meeting with the election of the executive and various committees, it is time to plan ahead for another challenging and informative year of Chapter activities.

First of all however, I would like to briefly reflect on the highly successful workshop which was recently held at Lakehead University. For the benefit of those Chapter members who could not attend, a summary of the lectures and practical exercises has been provided in this newsletter. Several individuals contributed much time and energy in organizing the various sessions and should be lauded for their efforts. Chris Brousseau, Ken Cullis, Terry Marshall and Murray Lankester were all instrumental from day one in getting the conference off the ground. The various speakers should also be congratulated on excellent presentations as well as making themselves available for the numerous questions during the practical exercises. Some appropriate memories of the workshop have been included in the newsletter.

The format of this year's program will not change appreciably from last year. There are three lectures planned for Thunder Bay during the winter and spring which will hopefully coincide with the publication of three Chapter newsletters. The first lecture was recently held at Lakehead University and featured Dr. Martin Walmsley, Science Advisor and Research Coordinator for the Deputy Minister's office of the Ministry of Natural Resources.

There is nothing new to report on the lake trout resolution (page 5) which was passed at the annual meeting and submitted to the Resolutions Committee of the North Central Division for ratification at their annual meeting in December. There will hopefully be some further news for the next newsletter.

One last point before closing. We are planning next year's annual meeting tentatively for Dryden in mid September, and hope to include a field trip to the Experimental Lakes Area. Any suggestions and/or comments from Chapter members would be appreciated A.S.A.P. We have indicated to Herb Lawler that tentative dates and numbers of interested parties would be supplied early in the new year.

Well, I hope everyone enjoys the first newsletter of this year. We are attempting to establish the Chapter news section as a regular feature and encourage any member to submit brief summaries of fisheries activities currently ongoing in their area. With such a diverse membership, the newsletter is an extremely important vehicle to bring members together and disseminate information. *Keep in mind that the next newsletter will be out in February for anyone wishing to contribute.*

Bob Walroth
Chapter President

Secretary/Treasurer's Report

The minutes of the annual business meeting of the NOC of the AFS held at Lakehead University on October 7, 1982 are now available and are presented here.

Chris Brousseau, Chapter President, called the meeting to order. A quorum of 25 members was confirmed.
Executive officers were introduced as follows: Chris Brousseau, President; Bob Walroth, President-Elect; Ken Cullis, Secretary-Treasurer; and Terry Marshall, Past-President.

* * *

Ken Cullis presented the secretary-treasurer's report as follows:

(a) Minutes of the previous annual meeting were read. Moved by Nick Baccante that the minutes be accepted, seconded by Val Macins - Carried.

(b) Financial statement for the period between October 6, 1981 and October 4, 1982 as follows:

Balance on hand October 6, 1981			$ 498.84
Assets			
Chapter Dues	$ 365.00		
Quetico Conference	4,967.55		
Home Fund Raffle	95.00		
Chapter Cap Sales	292.00		
Accumulated Interest	73.97		
	$5,793.52		5,793.52
			$6,292.36
Liabilities			
Quetico Conference	$4,508.00		
Quetico Photographs	40.67		
Partial Conference Refund (J. Casselman)	40.00		
History of Thunder Bay Gift Texts	134.55		
AFS Stationery	22.39		
Contribution to Home Fund Raffle	31.31		
Home Fund Raffle	47.50		
Fish Parasite Booklets	37.87		
Chapter Caps	447.01		
Service Charge on Chequing Account	1.69		
	$5,310.99		5,310.99
Balance on hand October 4, 1982			981.37
Chapter Caps on hand - 45 @ 6.00 each			270.00
		Total Assets	$1,251.37

Moved by Val Macins that the financial statement be accepted, seconded by Rick Borecky - Carried.

(c) Membership Report:

Total number of current chapter members	69
Chapter members who are also parent society members	24
Total number of new members since October 8, 1981	26
Total number of discontinued memberships since October 8, 1981	3

Moved by Phil Ryan that the membership report be accepted, seconded by Nick Baccante - Carried.

* * *

The number of issues of the newsletter for the upcoming year was discussed and agreed upon at three as in previous years. Neville Ward commented on the content of the latest issue, with respect to keeping outlying districts abreast of fisheries projects and activities occurring in the area.
Hal Schraeder accepted the appointment of newsletter editor. Volunteers for newsletter and regional representatives were as follows:

Marcel Pellegrini - Wawa
Jerald Mulder - Chapleau
Tom Mosindy - Kenora
Len Godwin - Thunder Bay
Walter Momot - Lakehead University
Jill Entwistle - Lakehead Region Conservation Authority

* * *

Chris Brousseau informed the membership that the proposed by-law changes from last year were accepted by the parent society. No discussion followed.

* * *

Neville Ward proposed an annual meeting with the E.L.A. group, possibly in Dryden next year. Neville volunteered to look into this matter and was supported by the membership with unanimous approval.

* * *

The apparent need for a unique chapter logo to be used on the newsletter, chapter caps, etc., was discussed. Chris Brousseau offered to organize a contest through the newsletter, whereby individuals could submit suggestions for logos to be voted upon at a later date by chapter members. First prize might consist of a cap and/or tee shirt along with a small monetary incentive.

* * *

Neville Ward presented a resolution voicing the chapter's concern over the minimal protection of Ontario's lake trout waters as proposed by the Forest Management Agreement. The resolution was unanimously accepted in principal by the membership; however, after lengthy discussion, it was decided that the resolution be reworded by Neville Ward with the assistance of Dick Ryder.

* * *

Election of President-Elect

Nominations:	Rick Borecky Nick Baccante
Elected:	Nick Baccante

Moved by Hal Schraeder that the nominations be accepted, seconded by Phil Ryan - Carried.

* * *

Committee Appointments

Program Committee Chairman: Nick Baccante (Thunder Bay)

Representatives: Phil Ryan (Thunder Bay)
Neville Ward (Kenora)
Walter Momot (Lakehead University)

* * *

Bob Walroth, Chapter President, adjourned the meeting. Moved by Ken Cullis to adjourn the meeting, seconded by Terry Marshall - Carried.

1982-83 NOC Executive Committee

(left to right): Bob Walroth, President; Ken Cullis, Secretary/Treasurer; Dominic Baccante, President-Elect; Chris Brousseau, Past President.

"Tell me the truth, Jim. You've never cleaned fish before, right?"

3. *Lake Trout Resolution*

The following is the transcript that was passed by the NOC at the annual meeting. It has subsequently been forwarded to the North Central Division for ratification during their upcoming annual meeting in Des Moines, Iowa.

1. *Whereas* the lake trout is one of the most sensitive indicators of culturally induced environmental change, and

2. *Whereas* Ontario is the trustee of a larger portion of the world's lake trout resource than any other political jurisdication, and

3. *Whereas* the international scientific community has already recognized the need to protect both lake trout stocks, and the sensitive, oligotrophic environment that they inhabit, through the establishment of a Wild Salmonid Watch, and

4. *Whereas* the International Joint Commission and the Great Lakes Fishery Commission have recognized the lake trout to be one of the most economically valuable fishery resources in the Great Lakes, and accordingly, have devoted millions of dollars from the public coffers to protect and restore this species to its former abundance, and

5. *Whereas* a recent scientific conference (STOCS) recognized the inherent value of protecting genetic diversity within lake trout stocks, and

6. *Whereas* the Ontario government recognizes its responsibility to protect a finite lake trout resource through:

   (a) the provision of financial support for several decades of lake trout research;

   (b) the publication of innumerable scientific documents, as well as publications on lake trout for public information

   (c) the maintenance of large fish cultural facilities for the propogation and maintenance of lake trout stocks

   (d) restrictive creel limits and commercial fisheries quotas for lake trout

   (e) participation in initiatives such as sea lamprey control or acid precipitation mitigation for which the lake trout is a principal beneficiary, and

7. *Whereas* many of the current practices of timber and pulpwood harvest in the Province of Ontario alter lake trout habitat to the proven detriment of that species through increased erosion, disrupted nutrient regimes and increased water temperatures; and these habitat alterations are known to significantly reduce lake trout reproduction, and cause complete year class failure in extreme instances,

Therefore be it resolved that the Northwestern Ontario Chapter of the American Fisheries Society strongly urges the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources to ensure the perpetuation of diverse genetic stocks of lake trout throughout Ontario (a) by careful control of timber and pulpwood harvesting practices (b) by maintenance of sufficiently large no-cut zones around lake trout lakes and tributary streams; through further intensive investigations of the problem in order to better identify and quantify the desirable attributes of prime lake trout habitat.

1. *Parent Society News*

What is the AFS diary? Now in its 8th year, the diary is a week by week report to leadership throughout the Society. It was once mailed weekly, but to save mailing costs is now mailed on alternate weeks. Its principal purpose is to keep selected members informed about the activities, problems, and funding of the AFS Central Office, though it may also contain news from our officers and subunits. In addition, there are periodic news notes about employment opportunities. Present circulation of the DIARY is about 216, which includes all Executive Committee members, all AFS Officers, all Section, Division and Chapter Presidents, all Committee Chairmen, and selected others who have a specific need for the information. Also included are a limited number of members who have asked to subscribe at $10.00 per year.

The cost of printing *Fisheries* will increase by 6.3% next year according to a recent letter from our Lancaster, PA printer. We are always alert for a better bid on a quality product, but they are hard to come by. The *Fisheries* printing bill is estimated at $64,000 for 1983.

Improve your Chapter's Coverage in *Fisheries* by sending us concise, well written, descriptive reports of your activities plus good photos and captions. We have just received such a report from President Ross Peterson of the North Pacific International Chapter, and we look forward to publishing it. I urge all subunits to appoint an energetic and capable *Fisheries* correspondent if they have not yet done so. It will improve the journal and better publicize your successes while making life easier for me.

Muskies Inc. plan a National Musky Symposium and they are extremely anxious for strong input from AFS Sections and Divisions. Program Chairman will be Bob Strand of the Minnesota DNR, while Bob Schmidt of Muskies Inc. will be overall conference chairman. The meeting will be held in the La Crosse, Wisconsin Convention Center on April 4-6, 1984. Should the conference generate a net revenue, it will be used to support musky research. Should you want more information call Bob Schmidt at (701) 241-3606.

Fish Hatchery Management, 15 years in the making, is now published and available. It is the most comprehensive "how to" hatchery manual ever written and will be absolutely indispensable at every hatchery or fish culture station. The 516 page, hard cover book is available to AFS members at $20.00.

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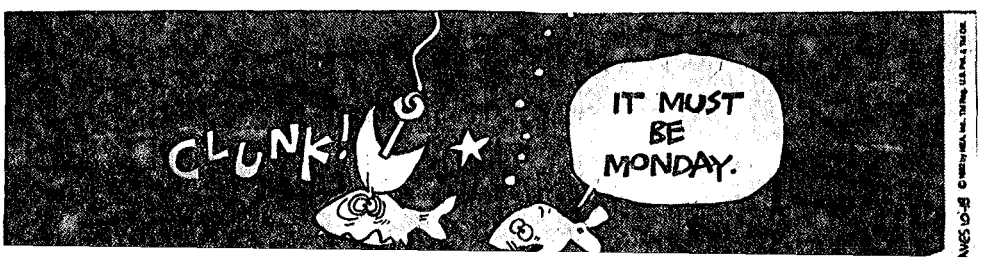
225 U.S. colleges and universities offer some level of fisheries/marine science programs. This information was developed by Mary Jo Lewis of the AFS staff while compiling a mailing list to be used in obtaining information for a Directory of North American Fisheries Biologists. The Directory is a new project undertaken by the Society and funded jointly by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and (hopefully) the National Marine Fisheries Service and Sea Grant.



2. *Lakehead Region Conservation Authority*

The Lakehead Region Conservation Authority in conjunction with the Ministry of Natural Resources, initiated a rainbow trout young-of-the-year study in 1980, of the Neebing, McIntyre and Cloud River. This program was developed to assess the effect, if any, of the Neebing/McIntyre diversion and channel modifications. Three years of pre-diversion data have been collected and the project is expected to continue several years after completion of the diversion. An electrofishing removal method is used and the same sites are surveyed each year during August.

A program is being developed to determine resident and spawning fish species in the marshes of Thunder Bay harbour. This has been done on the Mission Marsh and will now involve Chippewa, McKellar Island and Neebing Marsh.

- Jill Entwhistle

3. *Lakehead University*

Several fisheries related studies are currently being conducted by the Biology Department at Lakehead University. A list of completed papers that are now available are listed below.

Completed MSc projects:

Christopher E. Nunan. 1982. The initial effects of the exploitation of walleye, *Stizostedion v. vitreum* on the boreal percid community of Henderson Lake, Ontario.

Dorothy H. Lindeman. 1982. Production ecology of the amphipod *Hyallila aztica* (Saussure) in a northern Ontario lake.

Geoffrey A. Black. 1980. Migration and development of *Cystidicola* spp. (Habronematoidea) in their definitive hosts and the population biology of *C. cristivomeri* White, 1941 in *Salvelinus* spp.

Beverlee Ritchie. The ecology of yellow perch, *Perca flavescens* in two northern Ontario lakes.

Kim Armstrong. The biology of *Proteocephalus ambloplitis* in walleye of Lake of the Woods.

Publications:

Riklik, L. and W. T. Momot. 1982. Production ecology of *Hexagenia limbata* in Savanne L. Ontario. Can. J. Zool. (In Press) 60(10):

Momot, W. T. and H. Gowing. 1983. Some factors regulating cohort production of the crayfish, *Orconectes virilis*. Freshwater Biology 13: (In Press).

Lankester, M. W. and G. A. Black. 1982. Lesions in the swim bladder of lake trout, *Salvelinus namaycush*, caused by *Cystidicola cristivomeri* White, 1941 (Nematoda: Habronematoidea). Can. J. Zool. (In review).

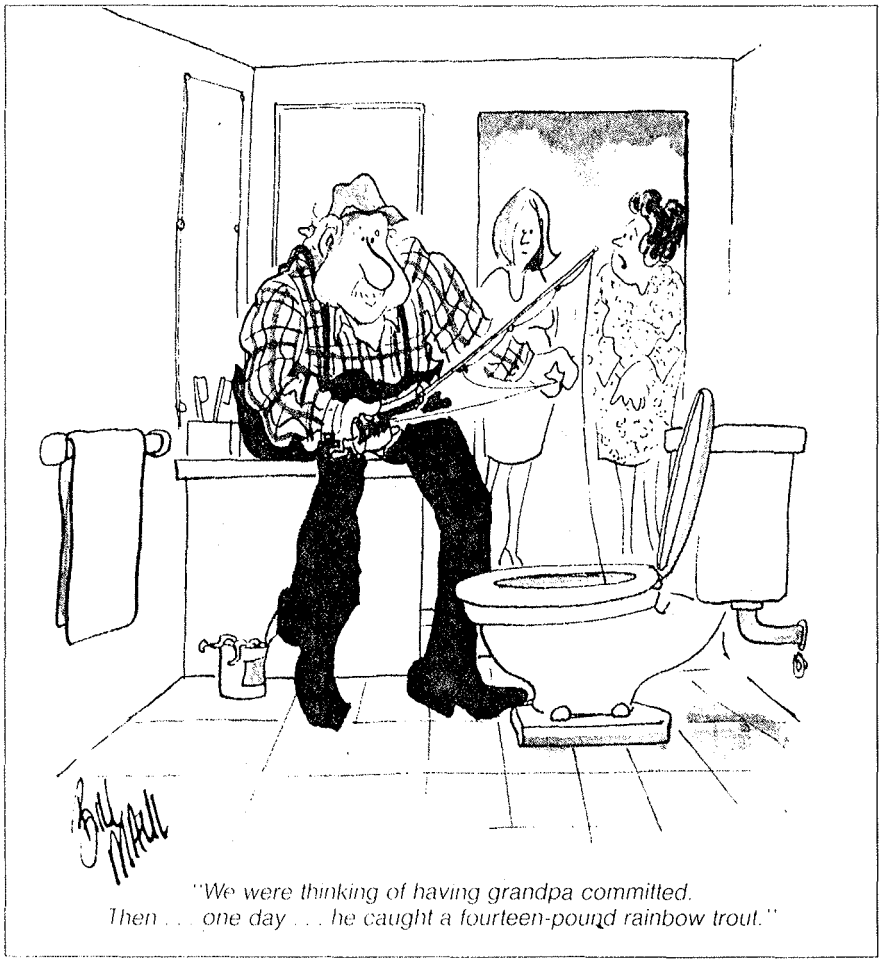
Black, G. A. and M. W. Lankester. 1981. Distribution and biology of swim-bladder nematodes, *Cystidicola* spp. (Habronematoidea), in charr, *Salvelinus* spp. Proceedings of the International Symposium on Arctic Charr, Winnipeg, Manitoba (accepted for publication 27 November 1981).

Black, G. A. and M. W. Lankester. 1981. The biology and parasites of deepwater sculpin, *Myoxocephalus quadricornis thompsonii* (Girard), in Burchell Lake, Ontario. Can. J. Zool. 59: 1454-1457.

Black, G. A. and M. W. Lankester. 1981. The transmission, life span, and population biology of *Cystidicola cristivomeri* White, 1941 (Nematoda: Habronematoidea) in char, *Salvelinus* spp. Can. J. Zool. 59: 498-509.

Momot, W. T. The biology of exploited stocks (1) Production response of crayfish to long term exploitation (2) Response of forage fish to selected removal of walleye, *Stizostedion v. vitreum* NSERC AO 217, 1981-84.

- Dr. W. T. Momot



"We were thinking of having grandpa committed. Then . . . one day . . . he caught a fourteen-pound rainbow trout."

4. Northern Region, OMNR

Chapleau district has been fairly active in suggesting projects under the federal-provincial Fisheries Sector Employment Program. In one situation, we are cleaning up pickerel spawning sites that have deteriorated through road building and timber activities. Brush, old logs and detritus are being removed, thereby rehabilitating the sites. In another situation, lake trout spawning areas are being assessed on 7 area lakes to determine their suitability and status in maintaining the lake trout fishery. Potential winter activities pending funding, include aerial pressure counts and an extensive creel survey on lakes within the District.

- Gerry Mulder

5. *Special Fisheries Employment Center*

A major new development in the Thunder Bay area this year is the use of job creation money to fund fisheries projects. The program, known as the Fisheries Special Employment Program is sponsored by Lakehead University and will run through spring, 1983. Provincial BILD money ($185,000 currently allocated under Special Fisheries Employment) and Federal-Provincial funding ($90,000 through the Unemployment Insurance Commission and $90,000 from BILD), will be used to hire 23 people for a total of 667 worker-weeks, and to carry out seven fisheries projects.

The projects were designed by Ministry of Natural Resources personnel to dovetail with ongoing work of the ministry. They include four studies that have a major field component and three projects that focus on data analyses. The first participants were hired on August 2 and, with assistance from Ministry employees until hiring was completed, all projects were underway by the end of that month. With the field work in full swing, the program moved into office-laboratory facilities on Roland Street (Thunder Bay) in early September. Development of data management systems began in October after arrival of two Apple II microcomputers.

Check the next newsletter for more details about individual projects.

- Mary-Ellen MacCallum

6. *Northeastern Region, OMNR*

The Wawa District fisheries programs' have wound down considerably as far as field activities are concerned. The only remaining field activity is a winter creel census on Wawa Lake. This census is part of an ongoing five year assessment of successive large yearling (20/lb.) lake trout plantings directed at re-establishing a self-sustaining lake trout population in Wawa Lake.

This past summer the Wawa District staff carried out an intensive creel census program on Esnagi Lake. This survey was preceded by a 1982 winter creel census. Esnagi is 4362 hectares with a high quality walleye-pike fishery. The lake supports a moderately intensive sport fishery and there is no commercial fishing on the lake.

Wawa District was again involved in the experimental dipnetting of pink salmon. The run this year was small as predicted for the even year spawning population. Results of the dipnetting program are now being tabulated and a summary report should be available in the new year. Observations by District staff indicate another successful spawning run of chinook salmon. The fish appeared in the Michipicoten River in early September, peaked by mid October, but were still present in good numbers until early November. The average size of 20 adults sampled in early November was 3.9 kg.

Brook trout stocking assessment field work was carried out on three of twelve lakes stocked this year in the District. Stocking assessment over the past few years has indicated that reduced stocking rates may not be a limiting factor in the percent survival of stocked brook trout. This can result in a substantial saving of hatchery fish which can be utilized in other waters.

- Marcel Pelligrini

7. *North Central Region, OMNR*

The Ogoki Road Management Plan (ORMP) was initiated in early 1981 to identify the various components of the resource and their respective users. It is a multiple-use plan and will follow the goals and objectives outlined in SLUP-NW, DLUP, and the District Fisheries Management Plan (DFMP). Both fisheries and wildlife components of the resource are integrated with land use practices such as mining and timber extraction.

The ORMP area spans 2800 km^2, 45 percent of which is in Nipigon District and 55 percent in Geraldton District. The Geraldton District Biologist, Mark Sobchuk, has taken this plan upon himself to complete.

Although data from tourist establishments (with regards to angler and hunter usage and success), commercial fishermen and a year-round resident are available, information on angler use (other than tourist operators), spawning sites and, in particular, the wildlife component was minimal at the onset of the plan. Thus, an inventory of fisheries and wildlife sensitive areas was conducted from May to August, 1981. Walleye tagging studies have been conducted in the spring and summer of 1981 and 1982 and creel censuses have been conducted during the spring and summer of 1981 and all seasons in 1982 (Kawashkagama River and Marshall Lake). Creel censuses are planned for all seasons in 1983. An aerial moose survey was flown in the winter of 1982 over the ORMP area to determine moose densities.

The first draft of the ORMP is expected to be completed early in 1983.

- Peter Davis

The primary role of the Lake Nipigon Fisheries Assessment Unit (established in the fall of 1979) is to monitor and assess the response of fish communities to various stresses and levels of stress on Lake Nipigon. On an annual basis, the Unit's objectives are to establish reliable and accurate data in four major areas; fish community structure, habitat, resource users and resource harvest.

During the past summer, as in previous summers, fish community structure was analyzed by experimental netting and by investigation of spawning and nursery areas. The experimental netting provides data on age composition, maturity schedules and growth rates of the major fish species (i.e. walleye, lake whitefish, lake trout, speckled trout). We are also monitoring the establishment of rainbow smelt in Lake Nipigon and the influence this species may have on species already present in the lake. In November of 1980 an aerial thermography survey was conducted as a method for locating potential speckled trout spawning sites. Ground investigation of these areas was continued this summer to verify utilization of these sites. Several known nursery areas for walleye and speckled trout were investigated using seining and electro-shocking techniques to obtain young of the year samples.

Habitat investigation included the inventorying of aquatic flora and fauna (eg. aquatic plants, invertebrates and plankton) and water chemistry analyses. A shoreline vegetation inventory was initiated this year with assistance from Dr. Claude Garton of Lakehead University. Water chemistry included the monitoring of parameters such as dissolved oxygen, total dissolved solids, pH, alkalinity and phosphorus and nitrate levels at selected areas.

The main resource users on Lake Nipigon are sport and commercial fishermen. Aerial boat counts were conducted to monitor angler pressure and commercial catches were randomly sampled to provide age composition and growth rates of the harvest.

- Antonio Damiani

Lake trout creel censuses were conducted throughout the region during the winter of 1982: 20 lakes in Thunder Bay District, 8 lakes in Nipigon, 6 lakes in Geraldton and 19 lakes in Atikokan. Angling pressure was also monitored in the Bay's End area and by Rossport and the Slate Islands where local lake trout fisheries thrive in Lake Superior. The number of anglers increased dramatically in the Bay's End area and the CUE estimates for the Rossport fishery dropped to 0.087 in 1982 from 0.17 the previous year. The quality of the Slate Islands fishery remained constant at about 0.17 lake trout-man.hr.$^{-1}$. In many cases aerial boat counts supplemented angler interviews in order to determine estimated angler pressure.

A recommendation has been prepared to revise the lake trout season in Division 21 to a split season: February 15-March 15; June 1-September 30.

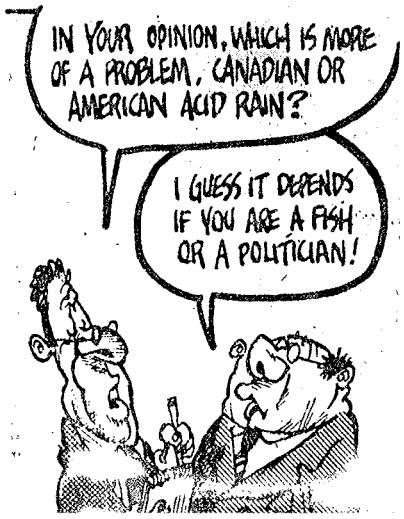
Walleye transplantation is fast becoming a popular management strategy for establishing recreational fisheries in the region. Thunder Bay introduced about 500 adult walleye to two sections of the Dog River system, Nipigon initiated walleye populations in 4 lakes by moving over 1000 walleye during the spring and fall, and Atikokan transplanted adult walleye from Marion Lake to 3 small lakes in the District. Nipigon District also continued its egg stocking of a Lake Superior tributary with the goal of rehabilitating the walleye fisheries of Nipigon Bay.

Geraldton District operated an angler check station on the Ogoki Road in conjunction with a walleye tagging program on the Kawaskagami River where the open season on walleye was delayed for 2 weeks to accommodate spawning walleye. A study has also been initiated on Marshall Lake where the District is attempting to mitigate the consequences of an illegal road pushed through to the lake. Yellow perch production studies and walleye tagging programs should reveal fish community and exploitation statistics which may require concentrated enforcement monitoring of the recreational fishery.

An assessment of transplanted walleye populations has begun in Nipigon District. Population estimates have indicated good survival and other responses by the walleye are being studied. Spawning habitat availability as a limiting factor in small lakes may lead to rehabilitation considerations.

Terrace Bay District has a rather unique involvement in fisheries management in the Region insofar as they provide the first 2 approved *Community Fisheries Involvement* programs for Northern Ontario. Aspects of this program included bank stabilization work on Hewitson Creek to improve rainbow trout habitat and walleye spawning habitat enhancement work on Bearhead Lake. The CFI programs are conducted by volunteers with the OMNR underwriting costs and providing professional guidance.

- Dave Payne



Chapter Logo Contest

The Northwestern Ontario Chapter of the AFS would like to adopt an official Chapter logo that could be used as a standard symbol for letterhead, newsletter cover, hats, etc. To stimulate ideas the Chapter is awarding a $20 prize and a Chapter hat to the person whose logo is selected by the Chapter membership. The contest rules are as follows:

1. The contest is open to all Chapter members and their families.

2. Submissions should be on paper no larger than normal metric typing paper and should be of high quality so it can be photocopied for the next newsletter.

3. All entries will be printed (anonymously) in the second edition (Vol. 3, No. 2) of the newsletter. At that time a voting slip will be attached to enable all Chapter members to vote on the logo of their choice.

4. The entry receiving the most votes will be the winner and will be announced in the third edition (Vol. 3, No. 3) of the newsletter.

5. Contestants can enter as many times as they wish. All entries must be received no later than January 28, 1983. Send to:

   Chris Brousseau
   P.O. Box 2529
   Cochrane, Ontario Bus. (705) 272-4287
   POL 1CO Home (705) 272-5943

FEATURE ARTICLES

1. *"The Buck Stops Here"*

The following article by Richard Cronin, Director of Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife, originally appeared in *Massachusetts Wildlife* (ed. Ms. Ellie Horowitz) and has been taken from the AFS publication *Fisheries*.

There are two sides to every issue that comes across my desk. On one extreme there are always fish and game hogs who cry for unrestricted bag limits and longer seasons, while at the other end of the spectrum wait the anti-hunting, anti-fishing, anti-management people who would lock away our resources and habitat in the world. Fortunately there is a middle to every issue, a solution that recognizes and respects the delicate relationship between man and his environment. To reach this solution I rely on a cavalry of sorts, a team of dedicated individuals that establish and defend our management policies. I'm speaking of our biologists - both fisheries and wildlife - for they are the true heroes in every environmental battle.

Consider a recent meeting where I served on the Executive Committee of the Connecticut and Merrimack River Anadromous Fish Restoration, Policy and Technical Committees in Concord, New Hampshire. We had to take formal positions in opposition to a hydro-power developer who intended to construct a dam in a vital salmon nursery area. We also had to comment on safe water yields to prevent ski resorts from stealing too much water from the streams and leaving the young and adult salmon high and dry. Finally, we had to oppose a new threat - mineral mining for washed gravel in the river beds under the guise of flood control.

One of the Committee members said, "The battle never ends. Everyone wants the water to make money: first for hydro-power, then to make snow to make money in recreation, and now a fast gravel buck. If it wasn't for us, the fish wouldn't have water to spawn and live in. It's almost as if no one cares for anything but the fast buck".

It then occurred to me that the majority of our environmental battles revolve around the buck. Developers want to put up housing and shopping centers in the middle of good wildlife habitat because there are more bucks to be made in these areas that cost less to develop. Industries continue to pour out high sulfur pollutants that cause deadly acid rain because it would have both sportsmen and wildlife suffer as a result. In between these two extremes are the money-hungry exploiters who want to develop the last barrier island, swamp, and floodplain. It is our responsibility to conserve those very same areas, which have the highest numbers and species of wildlife per acre of any cost bucks to clean up emissions. If there is a buck to be made at the expense of wildlife and the environment, an exploiter is ready to make it.

But thanks to our biologists,the buck stops here. They provide ammunition in the form of concrete data which enables us to back up our policies and prevent potential threats from becoming real. Caught between two poles of influence, the biologists respond with facts to combat the misinformed and emotional attacks that confront them. Considering that biologists are often underpaid, always overworked, criticized by political leaders, maligned in the press, ridiculed by the antis and damned by the uninformed sportsmen for passing laws and regulations to benefit wildlife, one must wonder why agencies continue to have long waiting lists of people wishing to become biologists. The main reason, I think, that biologists continue to have job longevity and job satisfaction is that the informed public and the true sportsmen (by far the majority) they serve appreciate and support their work and often show their positive interest by cooperating with research projects. Equally important is the incredible sense of accomplishment biologists feel when species like salmon, beaver, and wild turkey return almost from extinction and prosper under management.

To sum it up, our biologists are unsung heroes who take great pride in knowing that their work is vital to maintaining our quality of life. They know that the buck stops here and that they are a crucial part in every policy decision that has an impact on our wildlife and natural surroundings. I think some members of the public appreciate our biologists' efforts, and that's why I feel that an editorial is justified to get the rest of our readers on the bandwagon.

2. *"What Can The AFS Do For Me"*

David W. McDaniel, Ass't. Director for Technical Services, National Fisheries Center (U.S.A.), prepared a thought provoking article for the AFS publication *Fisheries*, July-August 1982. Excerpts from the original transcript are presented here:

One of the most challenging and difficult responsibilities of the AFS Chapter Executive Committee is the recruitment of new members. The Chairmanship of the Membership Committee is not usually a coveted position, but rather is filled as a secondary job assigned for an officer or by the president "conning" some friend into taking on the task. The Membership Chairman usually kicks off the year by exhorting committee members to recruit. This challenge generates an initial flurry of activity that achieves a certain degree of success and then, more often than not, the effort gradually diminishes into obscurity. The final membership report speaks of high hopes and frustrated

efforts. It addresses concern over the number of professionals that should be members but are not, and it mentions being confronted repeatedly by the classic question, "What can the AFS do for me?"

The following discussion addresses the problems associated with recruiting and, more importantly, with holding new members. The discussion points out that a successful recruitment drive is interrelated with all Chapter activities. Hopefully the contents will provide for the Membership Committee worker, as well as for AFS officers and members, some convincing answer to the question "What can the AFS do for me?"

The first factor in attracting new members is to assure that the Chapter has an aggressive program that involves its membership in meaningful campaigns, issues, and professional development.

The second factor in attracting new members is to assure that the Chapter has an effective and aggressive publicity program through which a maximum number of people are made aware of the organization and of what it is doing.

The third factor in attracting new members is to assure that the Chapter organizes its recruiting effort through the development of comprehensive lists of professionals that are non-AFS members.

The fourth factor in attracting new members is to assure Chapter sponsored activities that include some fun and that promote camaraderie among the membership and their families.

By joining the American Fisheries Society you receive *Fisheries*, plus the *Transactions* and the *North American Journal of Fisheries Management* for an additional cost, can apply for certification as fisheries scientist, and can get discounts on a long list of publications. These are definite benefits but they are not the real reasons for joining the Society.

The strongest selling point for recruiting new members is that the Society provides the opportunity for professionals to be active in their profession in a way quite apart from employment. The preceding four factors stress the importance of drawing new members into an action-oriented Society in which the value to them is the chance to become part of the action. This approach also reduces the problems associated with people dropping out of the Society because their employers do not allow them to attend national meetings. The desire to be active can be substantially fulfilled at the Chapter level.

The Chapters can consider their job well done when new members come to the realization that as they do more for the Society, the Society does more for them. The benefits are not merely journals or newsletters, but professional growth and recognition by fellow professionals. The Society is the tie that binds professionals together in our effort to manage the fisheries resource.

Chapters are the building blocks of the Society. The fact that the Society is a strong and dynamic organization attests to the fact that the Chapters are doing a good job. Hopefully, the preceding discussion will provide ideas that may aid in the vital job of bringing new members into the Society.

3. *"Fishing"*

Arthur Black, a popular radio personality in the Thunder Bay area (CBQ), "graced" our banquet at the Workshop on Fish Disease and Parasitology with the following comic address built around a composition from his book *Basic Black* (Penumbra Press, 1981). The following preamble was taken from the author's notes, and the text of the story is presented in its entirety.

Well it is indeed an honour and a privilege to speak to the American Fisheries Society Workshop on Fish Parasites and Diseases....sounds like the opening of a Monty Python routine.

But seriously...it's a bit of a relief to be speaking to you folks. Especially following my last after dinner engagement. I had to speak to a convention of dentists. The fella who introduced me talked a lot about how funny the Tim Conway dentist skit had been at lunch...but he said he was sure I'd be just as funny....

Here I notice I follow such wickedly satirical fare as Proteo cephalus Amblo plitus in Lake of the Woods Walleye. If I can't be funnier that that, I deserve to be used as raw material in tomorrow's Parasite Identification Workshop.

Ken Cullis sent me some background information on you guys in the vain hope that whatever I say tonight would be somewhat relevant....He sent me this NWO Chapter Newsletter.....I understood the cartoons pretty well....Then I saw the Answers to Limnological Terms.....Looks like sort of a crossword puzzle solution. I checked some of the answers.....ALLOCHTHONOUS..... HOLOMICTIC.....MONIMOLIMNION.....

Well I'm glad you're bright. It makes my job easier.

I am going to talk about fishing. I want you to understand before we go any further that I have, in fact, caught fish in my life. Nothing of the order that might inspire a Melville or a Hemingway perhaps, but *fish*, for all that. I particularly remember a chubby little Kamloops trout that collided with my hook one spring afternoon in a set of rapids north of Toronto some years ago...and it can't be more than five summers since that memorable moment in a rowboat on Lake Minnitakawiskamonga something or other that,in between retrievals of rubber boots and fragments of beaver lodge, I reeled in some two and a half feet of exceptionally disgruntled northern pike. To the surprise of us both.

So it's not as if I've never wetted a line...no, that's not the point ...The point is, while I have caught fish....I've never really caught the fishing bug. The art of fishing for me, remains like the dance steps of a fandango or the F stops on my camera - something I'll never really comprehend.

Mind you, it's not for lack of introductions. The world is chock-ablock with disciples of the rod and reel - only too eager to unveil its secrets to the ignorant.

I once worked with a man in England - an artist by trade, but an angler by inclination. You could tell, because he always went around with a copy of

the Angling Times tucked under his arm. The Angling Times was a strange little British biweekly much given to murky photos of grinning Britons hoisting lately extinct representatives of the piscatorial persuasion.

One day my friend decided I was ready for initiation into the enigmas of Anglo angling.

The opening day of the season was tomorrow. I would sleep at his place so that we could get an early start. My head had barely touched the pillow when I felt a tap on my shoulder. It was my host.

- What??? Burglars? Fire? Non payment of rent?

It was three in the morning, and my host was all dressed in rubber. Either I was about to become the victim of a sex murder bizarre even by London standards, or...

'Time to push off, mate'.

Omigawd we're going fishing!

We did too. To make a long and miserable story short, we drove through the bone-chilling predawn gloom to a leafy rainstained grotto where we purchased tickets. Tickets! We then stumbled down to the water's edge to lay claim to a piece of damp shoreline.

When dawn broke I found we were sitting on the edge of what looked like a water-filled gravel pit...along with hundreds! Hundreds of other fishing persons...none of whom smiled, none of whom talked or in any way acknowledged the presence of their neighbours.

We stayed there all bleeding day and my line never quivered once. Not a nibble. Not the merest brush of a fin going by. Nothing. As a matter of fact I didn't see *any*body catch anything. But of course I fell asleep almost as soon as the sun came up and arrested my shivering.

My friend was undaunted though. He spent the entire day, cheerily immersed to his thighs, casting out and reeling in, casting out and reeling in, catching boo-all. Well, not exactly nothing. He did, at the end of the day, have three minuscule shad-like creatures in a live bait pail in the water. They were perhaps six inches long each and looked as if they might make decent bait.

I finally persuaded him to quit at sundown. We drove back to his house... him whistling, me rediscovering whole litanies of colonial obscenities I didn't know I knew.

His wife greeted us at the door - asked if we'd had any luck. 'Naaaaah nothing!' I growled.

'Wotchew mean, "nothing" crowed my friend, splaying out his three fingerlings at arm's length. 'We caught two roach and a rudd.'

Ahhhh well...The British eh? It was a relief to get back to Canada where men were men and minnows were minnows.

Or so I thought. Last week I once more allowed someone to try to 'teach me' fishing.

It was my old pal, Edgar. Edgar's a professor of linguistics at the local university...and a touch stuffy to tell the truth...but he likes to get away for a little fishing two or three times each summer. He always invites me and I always say no, no, I'm no fisherman and he always says Heavens that's not important - the purpose is recreation not competition... and well, finally last weekend I decided to take him up on his offer. We drove to a small, secluded lake well north of the city where Edgar keeps an old wooden skiff. I got in the front, Edgar got in the back and we put-putted off to one of Edgar's favourite fishing holes. He threw out a line...I threw out a line...aside from the infrequent babble of a loon and the lap of the lake at the boat's hull - all was peaceful. I began to think that there really was something to this fishing business after all.

That's when it started. Suddenly from behind me I heard a hoarse, guttural rasp of a voice that sounded like a cross between Long John Silver and Joey Smallwood: 'Nivir ketch a walleye leave yer line slack like that agin the current with a new moon risin and a north wind afor the first frost, bye...'

What? Edgar? Why are you talking like that?

I turned around and Edgar had gone - gone was the pasty faced, pudgy bellied linguistics professor from the city. The man in the stern was squinty-eyed, jut-jawed, weather-beaten and frost-gnawed...sort of preCambrian gothic. In the short drive from the city...in that tiny boat hop from the shore, Edgar had gone primitive on me.

The rest of the afternoon was too depressing to dwell on...Edgar doing weather forecasts based on the number of caws per crow..Edgar telling me to cast with my shoulders and to smell the fish on the breeze...Edgar telling me how to bait a hook...Edgar snorting and hooting at my collection of plugs and lures and spinners and spoons.

'Yer in the north now boy....minnahs is the only thing gonna bring in yer pikril.'

Ah well maybe he's right...I didn't catch anything that day...but then neither did he. 'Wind wuz wrong' he claimed.

And neither did my latexed English mentor catch anything that day at the gravel pit if you discounted those three pubescent sardines he brought home.

But I think maybe that's the whole riddle about fishing for us non-fishermen. We think fishing is about catching fish...and it's not. It's about dreaming of fishing, and dressing for fishing and planning fishing trips. It's about half remembered daydreams of Huckleberry Finn afternoons down by the creek... it's about slightly glimpsed glories of Ahab`adventures and old-man-and-the-sea struggles.

For some of us it's dressing up in rubber; for others it's going neo-native for a weekend...for others it's blowing five or six bucks down at the sports counter at Canadian Tire, buying ridiculous little fluorescent plastic monsters that look like outtakes from the movie Alien.

Fishing is about dreaming...it's not about catching fish. The dream is all... the rest is just tactics. And hardware. As for the art of catching fish... it was all said by another Canadian. Back in 1920 a writer (and angler) by the name of W. H. Blake said: 'The weather for catching fish is that weather, and no other, in which fish are caught.'

I'll drink to that. And I'm pretty sure that Melville and Hemingway and even Izaak Walton would as well.

4 "Technology Transfer"

On Wednesday, November 17, 1982, the Chapter held its first lecture-meeting for the 1982-83 year. The guest speaker for the evening was Dr. Martin Walmsley, Science Advisor and Research Co-ordinator from the Deputy Minister's Officer of M.N.R., who spoke on the topic of "Technology Transfer".

In his present role as advisor, Dr. Walmsley has had the opportunity to learn about and review the research objectives and goals within the various disciplines in the M.N.R.

As a result of his activities, he has come up with a conceptualization of how scientists and technicians transfer their knowledge from their own environment to that of user, or, client groups. This, he terms, "Technology Transfer".

With the aid of schematic diagrams and various examples, he stressed the role of technology transfer as a de-isolating mechanism, specifically for research departments. More specifically, technology transfer has successfully taken place when scientific information has been embodied in an every-day operation.

He outlined the various mechanisms by which technology transfer can take place. According to Dr. Walmsley, one of the most effective of such mechanisms is the movement of people between and within different levels of science and technology.

Dr. Walmsley also identified some of the barriers to technology transfer. At the top of his list were such things as: lack of formal transfer policies; cost barriers; and lack of incentives.

Finally, Dr. Walmsley related some of his concepts to the Ministry of Natural Resources. He felt that the high degree of diversity within the MNR makes it difficult to identify general barriers to technology transfer. He felt that whatever barriers existed, had to be dealt with at the working unit level. Judging by the stimulating and relevant questions posed by some of our members at the end of the presentation, it is evident that there is a need to define goals and objectives in any type of operation, for it to work effectively. As needs and perceptions of society change, so should the goals and objectives to reflect those needs. The question I leave you with is: At what level(s) should these decisions be made?

- Nick Baccante
President Elect
Northwestern Ontario
Chapter/AFS

5. Workshop on Fish Parasites and Diseases

Consider the situation so often encountered by field personnel: a fisherman submits a fresh or frozen specimen and wants to know whether or not it's edible, whatever it has, and what he should do with the fish. The Northwestern Ontario Chapter's Workshop on Fish Parasites and Diseases was designed with the above in mind.

The workshop was held over October 7-8 at Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Murray Lankester, Terry Marshall, Ken Cullis, Chris Brousseau and Bob Walroth, all being chapter members.

We were welcomed as a group by the Dean, Dr. Mothersill, who commended us on drawing together from diverse backgrounds to discuss a common interest.

The first session of the proceedings was initiated by chairman Dr. Lankester introducing Mr. Al Sipple, a Fish Health Biologist with the OMNR in Toronto, who covered necropsy techniques and sample collection, preservation and transport, all things that would make his job easier if called upon to conduct an investigation of an incidence of fish disease. He stressed that many pieces of evidence influencing his conclusions can be masked or lost by improper handling or incomplete sampling techniques.

After lunch, Dr. Lankester introduced Dr. Herb Lawler, Director General of Research and Operations, Western Division of Fisheries and Oceans Canada. Dr. Lawler gave us an account of his involvement in the study of the life history and control of *Triaenophorus crassus* which has plagued coregonid fisheries in Canada for quite some time. It was shown how a non-human pathogen of fish could have drastic socioeconomic consequences in a significant national industry.

This was followed by a presentation by Mr. Kim Armstrong, with the Biology department at Lakehead, about his work studying the incidence of the Bass tapeworm, *Proteocephalus ambloplites* in walleye of Lake of the Woods, Ontario.

Val Macins, an Assessment Unit Biologist with the OMNR, then proceeded with a description of an unidentified pathogen, again in walleye of Lake of the Woods, which he has coined "Bleach" disease. The group offered several suggestions as to what this pathogen, which characteristically affects the caudal region, could be. Many pathogens, especially of bacterial and viral origin, are associated with the posterior end of fish and it was proposed that this may be due in part to the horizontal transmission of organisms to this stress point on the fish body.

Al Sipple returned to the podium, after his earlier laboratory session, to end the first session with a discourse about Ontario's involvement in the Great Lakes Fish Disease Control Committee. This body's objectives include: the development of techniques and management to prevent the introduction and spread of fish disease; the identification and evaluation of problems associated with the introduction and spread of fish diseases in the Great Lakes basin; and consultation on matters concerning the health and diseases of hatchery reared and wild fish stocks in the Great Lakes basin. The committee has designated six certifiable fish diseases: viral hemorrhagic septicemia, whirling disease, ceratomyxosis, proliferative kidney disease, infectious hemotopoietic necrosis (IHN), and enteric redmouth. Three more are under observation: furnculosis, bacterial kidney disease (BKD), and infectious pancreatic necrosis (IPN).

We then retired to the faculty lounge for a "symposium" and banquet featuring a comical address by Mr. Arthur Black, a locally renowned radio personality with CBQ, Thunder Bay, Gifts were bestowed on all the speakers and the making and rekindling of acquaintances reaffirmed our chapter's binds.

The second day's sessions were chaired by Mr. Terry Marshall, a founding father of the Northwestern Ontario Chapter. He introduced Dr. Ron Sonstegard, with the Biology department at McMaster University. Ron gave a presentation concerning the biology of fish tumours and lesions of bacterial and viral origin. He pointed out the complex ecological factors consistent with the study of fish health: seasonality, speciman age, temperature

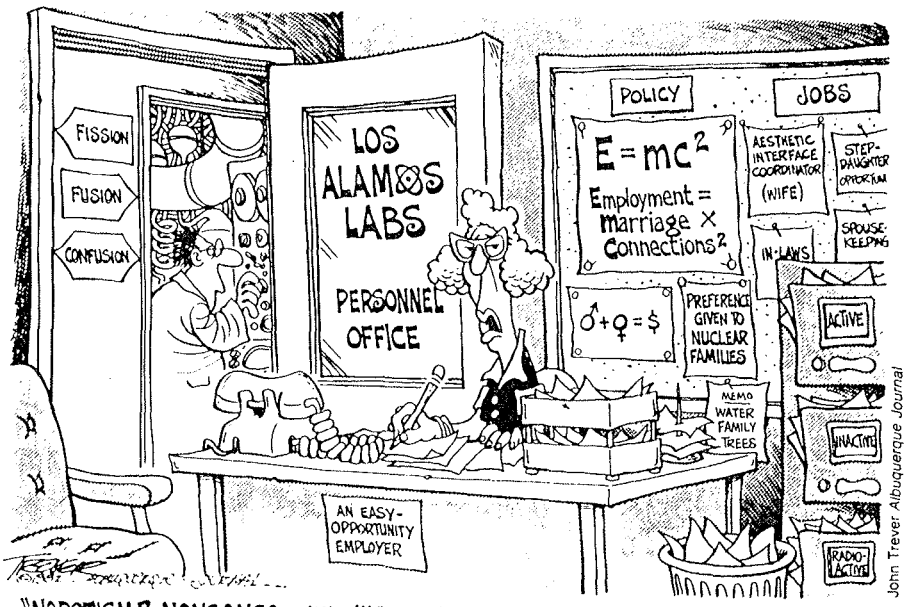
sensitivity of diseases, fish population movements, weather regimes, pollution, water chemistry, zooplankton blooms (as vectors of parasite transmission), dissolved oxygen (as an indicator of bacterial activity and fish stress), pathology, and chronology of specimen deaths. A very complex system, needless to say. He also described the proliferation of lymphosarcoma, a malignant blood cell cancer, in fish.

Dr. Desmond Anthony, Nipissing College in North Bay, concluded the lecture series with a discussion of metazoan parasites of percids from Northeastern Ontario. His very interesting talk included the ecology of many parasites commonly found in walleye and perch. He dealt primarily with the helminthes (acanthocephalans, nematodes, cestodes and trematodes) he has found in over 500 walleye and 650 perch sampled but also alluded to several exoparasites. One could easily imagine the detective work involved in the taxonomy of these metazoans.

The workshop concluded after a "hands-on" laboratory session directed by Drs. Anthony and Sonstegard during which specimens submitted by many of the participants were examined.

All said, everyone gained valuable insight into the insidiousness of many fish pathogens and will undoubtedly reflect considerably more credibility when called upon to interpret fish disease incidence in the field.

- Hal Schraeder



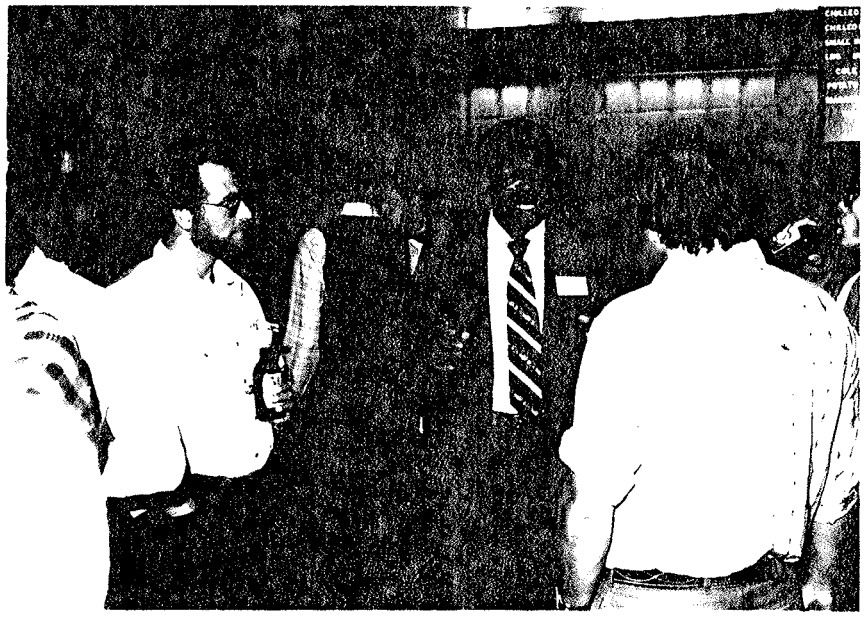
"NEPOTISM? NONSENSE—WE JUST OPERATE BY THE THEORY OF RELATIVITY..."

Jack Anderson's charges of nepotism, as seen by the Albuquerque Journal.

WORKSHOP MEMORIES

- photos by Len Goodwin

Walter Momot with Wayne McCallum passing on years of knowledge

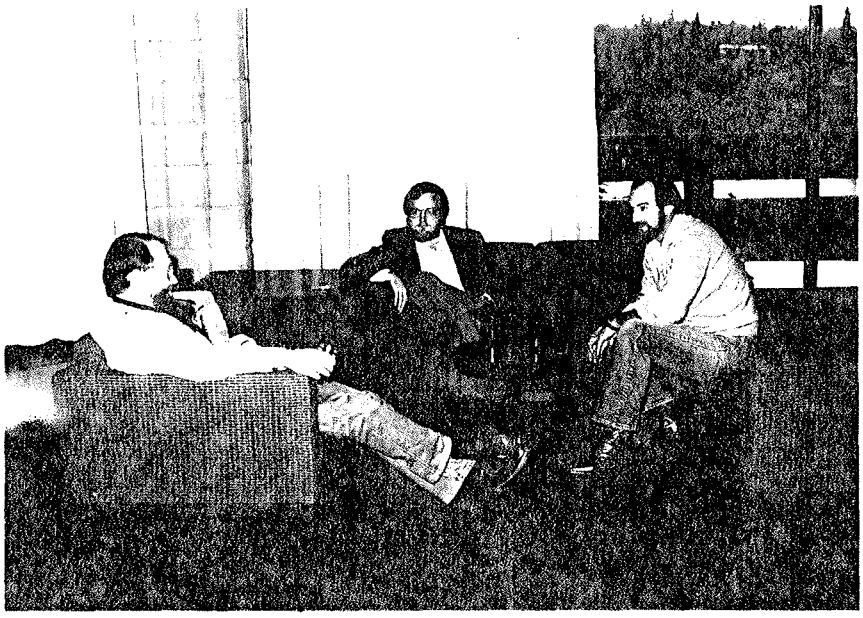


Desmond Anthony and Marcel Pelligrini attempting to instill a quality of leadership in the NOC's newly elected President-elect Nick Baccante. All the best, Nick!

Murray Lankester and Val Macins closing the gap between Kenora and Thunder Bay.

Mary Ellen MacCallum, Dick Ryder, and Garreth Goodchild in the foreground with Neville Ward and Doug Howell to the side.

Desmond Anthony and Ron Sonstegard conducting a laboratory session.



Ron Sonstegard, Al Sipple and John Tost availing themselves of L.U. facilities.

UPCOMING MEETINGS/COURSES

1. Annual meeting of the North Central Division of the AFS. December 12-15, 1982. Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.

   For information: Bob Barratt
   Iowa Conservation Commission
   Wallace State Office Building
   Des Moines, Iowa

2. Fisheries Stock Concept Conference
   Ministry of Natural Resources
   Geneva Park February 21-25, 1983

NEW APPOINTMENTS/PERSONNEL CHANGES

1. Chris Brousseau, Chapter Past President was recently promoted from District Fisheries Biologist, MNR, Thunder Bay to Regional Fisheries Biologist, Northern Region, Cochrane.

2. Marcel Pellegrini, formerly with the Quetico-Lac des Mille Lacs Fisheries Assessment Unit is now District Fisheries Management Officer with the MNR in Wawa.

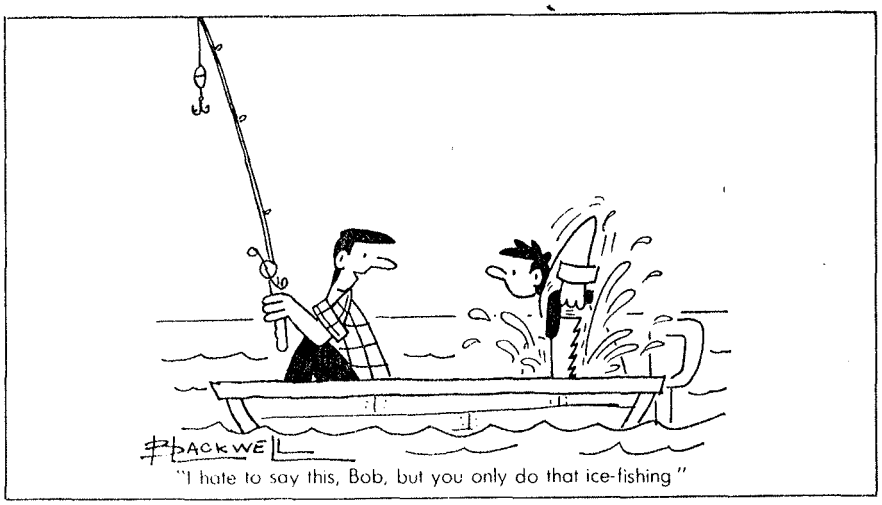
3. Ken Cullis, formerly with the Productivity Unit in Thunder Bay is now Senior Fisheries Technician with the Lake Superior Fisheries Assessment Unit in Thunder Bay.

4. Brian Kriska has recently been hired by the Productivity Unit in Thunder Bay as a Resource Technician.

5. Tom Mosindy, formerly with the Quetico-Lac des Mille Lacs Fisheries Assessment Unit is now Fisheries Biologist with the Lake of the Woods Fisheries Assessment Unit in Kenora.

6. Bill Dentry, former Regional Fisheries Biologist in Cochrane has recently accepted the position of Fisheries Biologist with the Lake Ontario Fisheries Assessment Unit.

7. Steve Kerr, has moved from Fisheries Management Officer in Wawa to District Biologist in Owen Sound.



FIND 34 LAKE TROUT LAKES OF NORTHERN ONTARIO

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CRYSTAL
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ELLIOT
EMERALD
FAVEL
GOOSENECK
KILLALA
MATINENDA
MEGGISI
MIJINEMUNGSHING
NIPIGON
NYM
PAGUCHI
PAGWACHUAN
PANACHE
PICKEREL
QUETICO
SASAGINAGA
SAYMO
SNOOK
SUPERIOR
SUTTON
TEMAGAMI
TROLLOPE
TROUT
WANAPITEI
WATABEAG
WAWIASHKASHI

ANSWERS WILL BE PROVIDED IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE NEWSLETTER.

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"Only one, huh? Well, better luck next time."

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