



# Evaluating Habitat Restoration in the St. Clair-Detroit River System using Egg Deposition on Spawning Reefs and Larval Drift of Native Fishes

Kevin Keeler<sup>1,2</sup>, James Boase<sup>3</sup>, Justin Chiotti<sup>3</sup>, Jaquelyn Craig<sup>1</sup>, Robin DeBruyne<sup>1,2</sup>, Richard Drouin<sup>4</sup>, Rosanne Ellison<sup>5</sup>, Jason Fischer<sup>2</sup>, Stacey Ireland<sup>1</sup>, Greg Kennedy<sup>1</sup>, Bruce Manny<sup>1</sup>, Jennifer Read<sup>6</sup>, Edward Roseman<sup>1</sup>, Lynn Vaccaro<sup>6</sup>


<sup>1</sup>USGS Great Lakes Science Center, Ann Arbor, MI  
<sup>2</sup>University of Toledo, Toledo, OH  
<sup>3</sup>US Fish and Wildlife Service, Waterford, MI  
<sup>4</sup>Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, London, ON  
<sup>5</sup>U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Gross Ile, MI  
<sup>6</sup>University of Michigan Water Center, Ann Arbor MI

### Background

- Pollution, channelization, dredging, and development in the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers reduced water quality and removed natural spawning substrate for fishes leading to declines in fish populations including lake sturgeon *Acipenser fulvescens*.
- These losses resulted in designation of portions of the system as a Great Lakes Area of Concern with Beneficial Use Impairments (BUI) related to habitat and population losses.
- Improvements to water quality provided opportunities for habitat and population restoration.
- Toward this end, artificial reefs are being constructed and monitored through a collaborative multi-agency partnership to delist BUI's within the system.
- Assessment and monitoring of egg deposition at reefs has been conducted with egg mats and larval lake sturgeon drift with D-frame nets.

### Belle Isle Reef

- 0.027 acre area constructed in 2004
- Limestone, fieldstone, and coal cinders



### Survey Results

**Pre-assessment began in 2004**

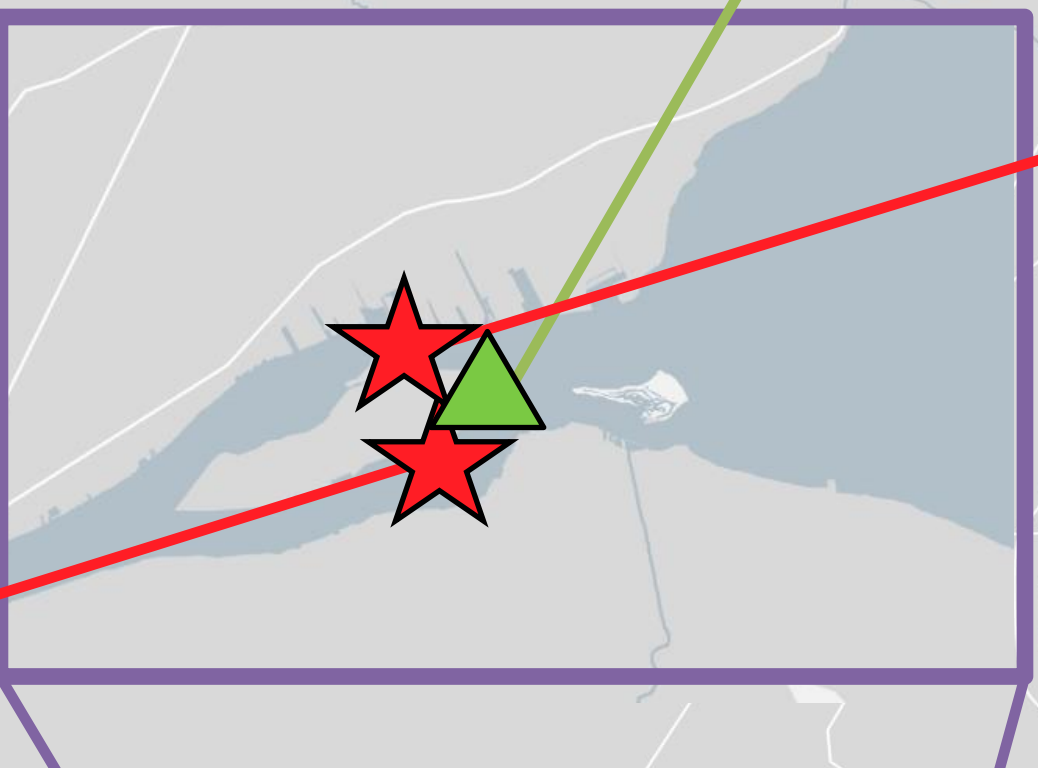
- Walleye density averaged 91 eggs/m<sup>2</sup> of egg mat

**Post-assessment began in 2005**

- No lake sturgeon eggs have been collected to date
- Eggs collected include walleye, sucker species, troutperch, and lake whitefish

### NE Belle Isle Reef

- Constructed in 2012, part of the Blue Heron Lagoon Habitat Restoration
- Natural rock material



### Fort Wayne Reef

- Test reef constructed in 2015




### Survey Results

**Pre-assessment**

- Egg collections include sucker species, lake whitefish and high densities of walleye (5,657 eggs/m<sup>2</sup> of egg mat in 2013)

### Grassy Island Reef

- 4 acres constructed in 2015
- Sorted Limestone – 10 to 15 cm



### Survey Results


**Pre-assessment began in 2013**

- Eggs collected include high densities of walleye (1,711 eggs/m<sup>2</sup> of egg mat) and lake whitefish (2241 eggs/m<sup>2</sup> of egg mat)

**Post-assessment to begin in 2016**

### Fighting Island Reef

- 0.81 acre total reef area constructed in 2008
- Shot-rock, sorted limestone, and sorted round stone




### Survey Results

**Pre-assessment began in 2007**

- Walleye, trout-perch, sucker species, and lake whitefish were collected

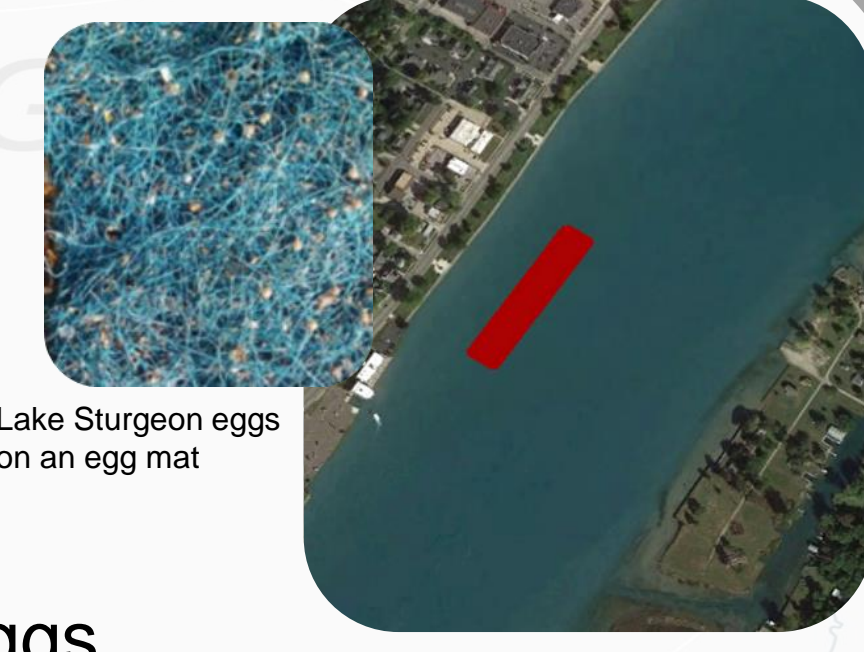
**Post-assessment began in 2009**

- LAS eggs have been collected in 2009-2010, 2012, & 2014-2015 on the western reefs
- Highest density year of LAS was 2012 with 329 eggs/m<sup>2</sup> of egg mat
- Other eggs captured include walleye, sucker species, trout-perch, and lake whitefish



### Pointe aux Chenes Reef

- 1.5 acres constructed in 2014
- Sorted Limestone – 10 to 15 cm



### Survey Results

**Pre-assessment began in 2013**

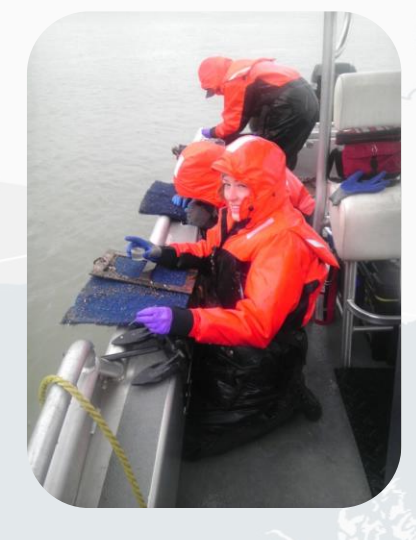
- Low density walleye and sucker eggs

**Post-assessment began in 2015**

- Lake sturgeon eggs captured on the reef averaging 897 eggs/m<sup>2</sup>
- Low density walleye and sucker species were captured on reef site

### E Belle Isle Reef

- Will add 2 acres of reef area
- Sorted Limestone – 10 to 15 cm

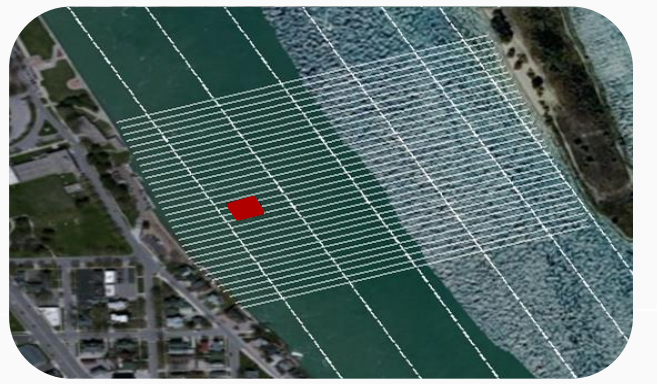


**Pre-assessment**

- Eggs collected include walleye, sucker species, and lake whitefish


### Port Huron North

- Mixed rock
- 0.2 acres total reef area



### Harts Light Reef

- 3.8 acres constructed in 2014
- Sorted Limestone – 10 to 15 cm



### Survey Results

**Pre-assessment began in 2013**


- Lake sturgeon eggs were captured in 2013 (21 eggs/m<sup>2</sup>) and 2014 (150 eggs/m<sup>2</sup>) upstream of the reef site

**Post-assessment began in 2015**

- Lake sturgeon eggs captured on the reef averaging 3,240 eggs/m<sup>2</sup> of egg mat
- Larval drift results from 2015 suggest larval lake sturgeon are actively using the constructed reef
- Other eggs collected on reef include sucker species
- Control egg mats collected walleye, sucker species, and lake whitefish

### Middle Channel Reef

- 1.0 acre total area constructed in 2012
- Mixed rock and limestone – 10 to 20 cm



**Pre-assessment began in 2010**

- Walleye eggs were captured in the reef area

**Post-assessment began in 2012**

- Lake sturgeon eggs were collected in 2012 and 2013
- 2014 season has been the most successful year to date for larval lake sturgeon drift though no eggs were collected on the reef

### Fighting Island Expansion

- Constructed in 2013
- 1.2 acre expansion below western third of original FI Reef
- Made of sorted Limestone – 10 to 15 cm

### Survey Results

- Sturgeon egg densities averaged 1,382 eggs/m<sup>2</sup> of egg mat in 2014 and 256 eggs/m<sup>2</sup> of egg mat in 2015

### Restoration Sites

- ★ Completed Reefs
- ▲ Planned Reefs Under Construction 2016
- Sites Under Evaluation for Reef Placement