

Arctic Charr Technical Work Group

Arctic charr Species Author:

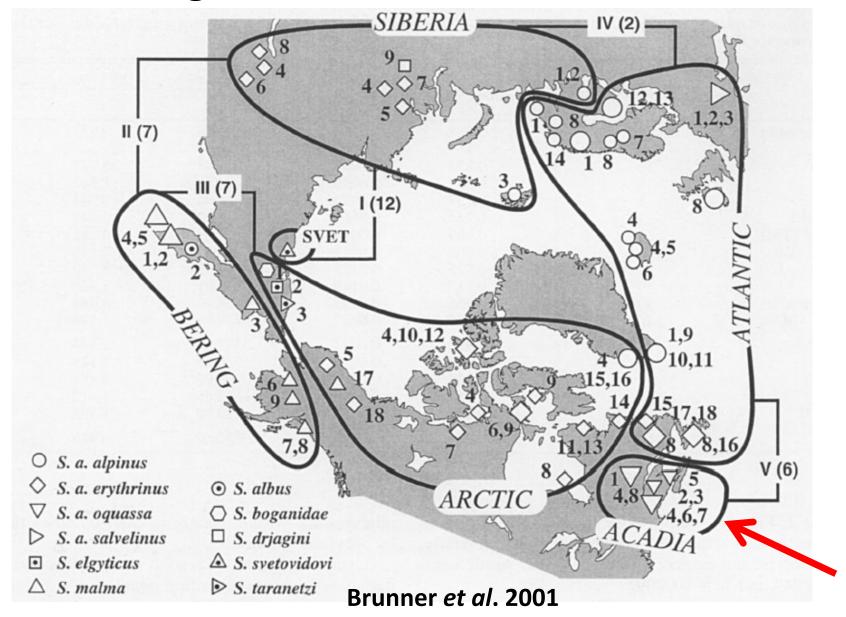
Frank Frost
Fisheries Resource Supervisor
Fish River Lakes Region



Introduction – Arctic charr

- * Endemic to Maine/Northeast
- * "Pioneer species"...first fish to colonize 11-20K years
- * Often called glacial relicts...meaning
- * Limited distribution, mainly interior highlands
- * Hatchery production related to focused, short-term projects
- * Globally, northern-most freshwater fish with a wide circumpolar distribution
- * High Arctic to deep lakes far outside the Polar region
- * Highly cold-adapted high elevation, to 1,500 ft water depths

Global Range of Arctic Charr and Close Relatives





Management History – Arctic charr

- * Early extirpations in ME, NH, and VT; fishery regulations too late in preventing the Rangeley Lake collapse
- * 1960s culture work; 70s/80s genetic work; 70s-90s translocations F. Kircheis work
- * 1980s Floods Pond work (F. Kircheis) Bangor Water District
- * UMaine work, recent...
- * Fishery regulations conservative daily bag limits, high length limits, concurrent regs with brook trout; geared toward preventing release of live bait fish
- * Restoration projects at Big Reed and Wadleigh Ponds



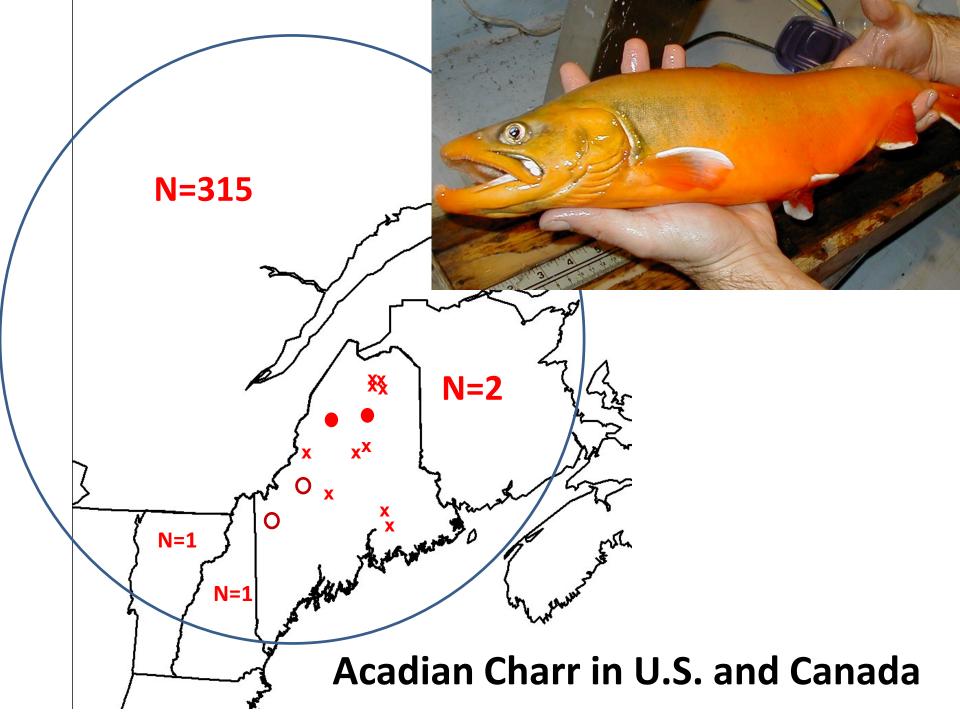
Current Management – Arctic charr

- Periodic fish sampling through gillnetting, minnow traps, and angling; limited trapnetting
- Voluntary creel surveys
- Water quality dissolved oxygen/temperature profiles
- Watershed activities monitored forestry, development, etc
- Discussions with anglers, guides, sporting camps



Current Management – fishery regulation

No. of Waters	Regulation
1	Closed to all fishing
1	ALO; S-18 (effectively no harvest allowed)
2	ALO/FFO; C&R
3	ALO; 10 in min; 2 fish daily bag limit
1	ALO; general law, north region
5	S-4; 2 trout daily bag limit (1@ 5)
1	General law, south region





Recent MDIFW Initiatives

Bald Mountain Pond work...

Restoration and reclamation of two charr waters:

Big Reed Pond, 2010 chemical reclamation

Big Wadleigh Pond, 2012 chemical reclamation





Invasive rainbow smelt confirmed 1991



Once introduced, cause major ecological changes

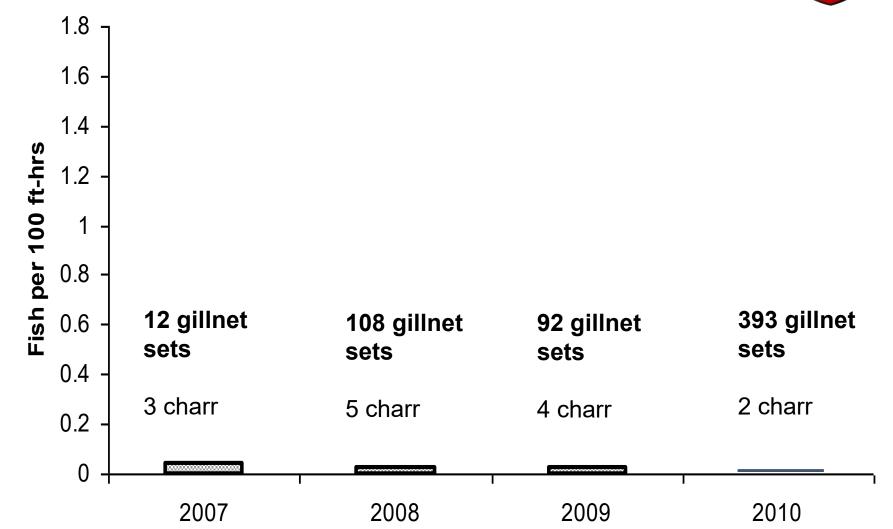
MAINE

The Restoration Plan....

- 1. Capture charr for brood, quarantine in a hatchery (2007 2010)
- 2. Hatchery culture to increase numbers (2007 2013)
- 3. Treat with rotenone to remove smelt (October 2010)
- 4. Reintroduce charr (2011 2013)

Captive Brood Collection – Effort and number of charr caught





MAINE

Difficulties with culture



- * Feeding would not eat pelleted fish food
- * Low numbers of fish: only 9 contributed eggs/milt
- * Successful only in 1 of 6 years











1,100 litres of liquid 4,140 kg of powder



RESTOCKING EFFORT

1+ Spring/fall 2011 1,035

2+ Fall 2012 54

3+ Fall 2013 67

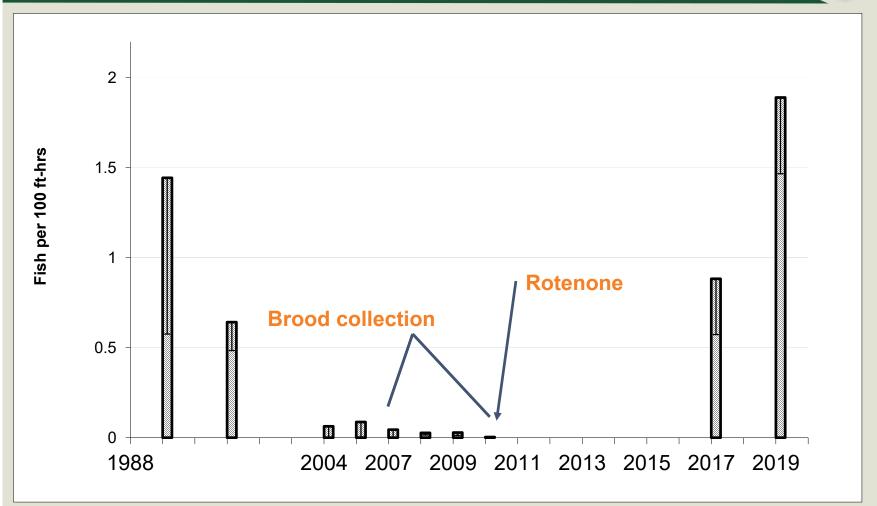
0+ Fall 12/13 163







Big Reed Pond, Charr catches: 1989-2019





2016 Angler Survey Summary

Taken from the summary section of the RM survey.

Location	Completed Surveys
North Region	200
Downeast Region	200
Central Region	203
Southern Region	202
Nonresident	400
Total	<mark>1,205</mark>

Q19: What inland freshwater species did you fish for during the 2015 open water season?

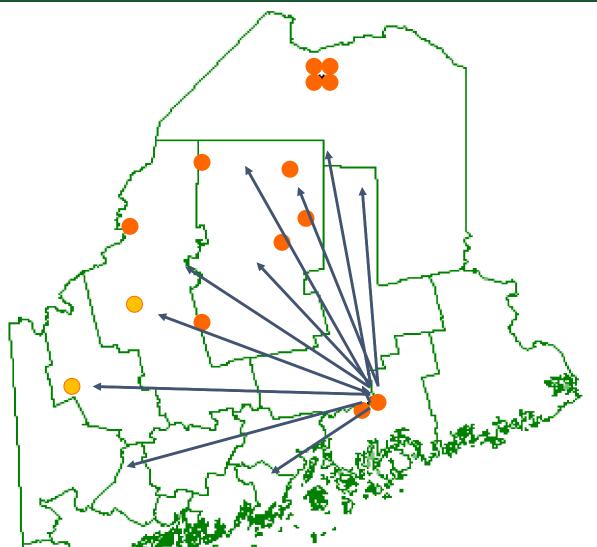
Arctic charr: 0.7 percent



Future work...

- Process substantial back-log of otoliths for age determination
- Update age-growth for all populations, where feasible
- Locate spawning areas for each population, where feasible
 - Radio telemetry
 - Example: Deboullie Pond complex...is there a spawning population in each water?
- Consider new translocation program
 - Short term conservation measure
 - Provide new angling opportunity
 - Raise awareness among anglers of species

Translocations: 60s, 70s, 80s focused on one water





Translocations: future? Multiple waters, focused on "most at risk"



