for Asian carps in the Great Lakes every year.

- We conduct province-wide monitoring for invasive species and targeted surveillance
 - Conservation officers enforce regulations involving invasive species and baitfish.
 - o Early detection
 - o Province-wide monitoring
 - o Education, outreach, and training

• We have been working in partnership since 1992 with the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters to deliver invasive species programs including:

the snakehead family).

• We have made the possession of any live invasive tish illegal (grass carp, silver carp, bighead carp, black carp, ruffe, rudd, round goby, tubenose goby, and members of

eat Lakes.

We are very concerned about the impacts aquatic invasive species are having on Great Lakes ecosystems. We're working to keep new invaders like Asian carps from entering the

What We're Doing:



to people on the water.

Silver carp pose a hazard to boaters. The vibration caused by a boat propeller may make silver carp jump out of the water as high as 1.5 metres (5 feet), potentially causing physical injury

Asian Carp Create a Safety Hazard

preserve Ontario's biodiversity.

If you believe you have seen or caught an Asian carp, or you have tound one in your bait bucket, we want to hear from you. DO NOT release it. Humanely kill the fish and report your sighting. Please visit www.invadingspecies.com to fill out an online Invasive Species reporting form, or call us toll free 1-800-563-7711. We'll want to know the details of your sighting, and we'll ask to see a specimen or photograph in order to confirm. You can play a role in helping us

How You Can Help: Report Asian Carps • Eyes sit even with the mouth

Adult Asian Carp illustrations by Joe Tomelleri.

• Weigh up to 36 kilograms (80 pounds) and exceed a metre (5 ft) in length

Grass Carp:



Eyes sit below the mouth

Weigh up to 27 kilograms (60 pounds) and exceed 0.9 metres (3 feet) in length
Light silver in color with a white belly

• Smaller than bighead carp

Silver Carp:



Have a very large head and toothless mouth
Adult fish are dark gray with dark mottling

· Consume up to 20% of their body weight daily

• Weigh up to 40 kilograms (90 pounds) and measure more than a metre (5 feet) in length

Bighead Carp:

Bighead and silver carp represent the most severe threat to Ontario waters.

How You Can Help: Learn to Identify Asian Carps

Other Resources:

ontario.ca/invasivespecies www.invadingspecies.com

www.glfc.org

http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/science/coe-cde/ceara/index-eng.htm#ac

www.asiancarp.ca

MNR and OFAH thank the Michigan Department of Natural Resources for use of brochure design and selected content.



Asian Carps

Know the facts and learn how you can help





Recognize Asian carp and protect our waters from them

ontario.ca/invasivespecies

Cette publication est également disponible en frança







Asian Carps are Moving Towards the Great Lakes

Asian carps were brought to North America in the 1960s and 70s primarily to control algae in aquaculture ponds in the southern United States. They escaped into nearby rivers during flooding and are migrating towards Lake Michigan. Specialized electric barriers are currently preventing the carp from moving into the Great Lakes.

Four species of Asian carp threaten to invade Ontario waters:

- bighead
- grassblack
- silver
- Asian Carps Threaten our Native Fish

If these carps become established in Ontario waters, they will eat the food supply that our native fish depend on and crowd them out of their habitat. Asian carps may upset the ecological balance of our lakes and rivers at the expense of native species and overall biodiversity. Asian carps could also affect commercial and recreational fishing. If they gain access to our Great Lakes, they will have very significant economic impacts as these industries bring hundreds of millions of dollars to Ontario's economy every year.

sian carps:

- Grow quickly (can exceed 25 centimetres or 10 inches in their first year)
- Typically weigh two to four kilograms, but can weigh up to 40 kilograms (90 pounds)
- · Reproduce rapidly
- Have large appetites (can consume up to 20% of their body weight in food every day)
- Some species consume large amounts of plankton, invertebrates, and vegetation which can impact native species and biodiversity; others eat native snails and vegetation.

How You Can Help:

Don't Dump your Bait!

The province regulates the possession and use of fish in Ontario:

- It is illegal to possess live invasive fish including bighead, silver, grass, or black carp for any purpose.
- Make sure to check your bait. Anglers are responsible for possessing only legal baitfish species.
- It is illegal to dump the contents of any bait container into the water or within 30 metres of any waters. Always dispose of unwanted baitfish into the trash and dump the water on dry land.
- Never import live fish into Ontario for use as bait.
- If you have any information about the unlawful importation or distribution of live Asian carp, report it immediately to the natural resources violation reporting line 1-877-847-7667 or call Crime Stoppers at 1-800-222-8477.



Don't Confuse Young Asian Carps with these Common Ontario Species!

Juvenile Asian Carps

Common Minnows

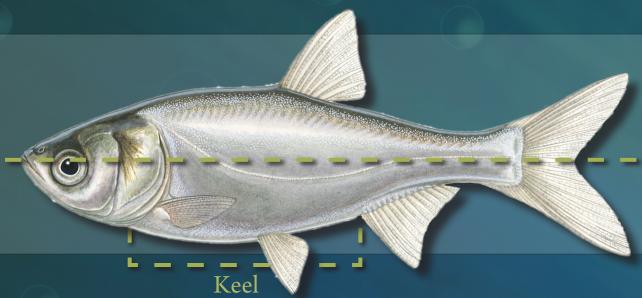


Colour/Marking: silvery, with dark mottling (especially on back), up-turned mouth **Length:** 5-10 centimetres (2-4 inches)

Keel: (ridge on the underbelly) prominent, extending from anal fin to pelvic fins (midbody), no scales

Scales: very small (fine)

Eyes: below line extending from tail to snout (see dotted line above)



Juvenile Silver Carp

Colour / Markings: silvery, without dark mottling or coloration on back, up-turned mouth **Length:** 5-10 centimetres (2-4 inches)

Keel: (ridge on the underbelly) prominent, extending from anal fin to gills, no scales **Scales:** very small (fine)

Eyes: below line extending from tail to snout (see dotted line above)



Juvenile Grass Carp

Colour / Markings: Pale gray to gold coloration, scales show a prominent dark edge, giving a crosshatched appearance, terminal to slightly down-turned mouth

Length: 5-10 centimetres (2 – 4 inches)

Keel: (ridge on the underbelly) Absent

Scales: intermediate to large

Eyes: on line extending from tail to snout.

Check your bait!

If you see Asian Carp in your bait bucket, report it at www.invadingspecies.com or 1-800-563-7711. Don't dump your bait. Dispose of unwanted bait on dry land 30 metres from any water or in the trash.

Juvenile Asian Carp illustrations by Emily Damstra.



Colour / Markings: back is dark olive-green, or black, brown, or black, sides are silvery, and belly is silvery white.

Length: 20 centimetres (7.9 inches) is common bait size

Keel: (ridge on the underbelly) absent

Scales: intermediate to large with a dark crescent in front of each scale

Eyes: on line extending from tail to snout



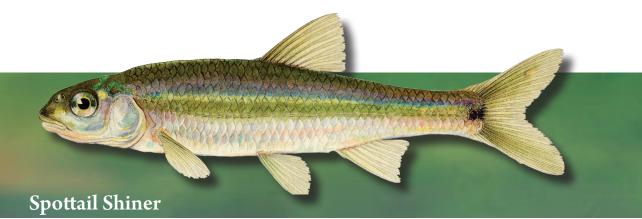
Colour / Markings: silver with green iridescence.

Length: 7.5 - 10 centimetres (3-4 inches) is common bait size

Keel: (ridge on the underbelly) absent

Scales: intermediate to large

Eyes: on line extending from tail to snout



Colour / **Markings:** silvery sides with greenish blue back, prominent dark spot on tail.

Length: 7.5-10 centimetres (3-4 inches) is common bait size

Keel: (ridge on the underbelly) absent

Eyes: on line extending from tail to snout

Scales: intermediate to large



Colour / **Markings:** gold or brassy, deep-bodied with a lateral line running along the sides and dipping down in the middle of the body, silvery/black lateral stripe in juveniles.

Length: 7.5 – 18 cm (3-7 inches) is common bait size

Keel: (ridge on the underbelly) present, extending from anal fin to pelvic fins (mid-body), no scales, less distinct that alewife and Asian carp

Scales: intermediate to large

Eyes: on line extending from tail to snout