Ohio Sea Grant College Program: An update

We are pleased that Ohio Sea Grant — with the additional support provided by other agencies and programs — has been able to fund additional research projects in its second year of the standard two-year funding cycle. The projects include:

Round Gobies and Zebra Mussels: Trophic Interactions Affecting Contaminant Cycling in the Great Lakes by Susan W. Fisher and Paul Baumann, The Ohio State University (R/PS-16)

Vegetation Dynamics in Great Lakes Coastal Wetlands: Toward a Field-Based Model by David A. Francko, Miami University (R/ER-39)

Extending the Season Availability of Walleye Juveniles through Environmental/Hormonal Treatments During Reproduction and Evaluating the Quality of Resulting Progeny by Konrad Dabrowski, David A. Culver, and Joseph Ottobre, The Ohio State University (R/A-7)

Photodegradation of Agricultural Pesticides and Herbicides in Estuarine Wetlands in the Great Lakes Basin by Yu-Ping Chin, The Ohio State University (R/PS-22)

The Relationships Between Particle Size Composition of Suspended Sediments and Particulate Pollutant Transport in Rivers by David B. Baker and R. Peter Richards, Heidelberg College (R/PS-21)

Regional Development Initiatives (MD-2)

Brief descriptions of these and projects started since 1994 are available in printed form (request the program directory from Ohio Sea Grant) and from our home page (http://www-ohiosg.osc.edu/OhioSeagrant).

Two artificial reefs to be created from the Cleveland Stadium rubble

On February 21 Cleveland Mayor Michael R. White announced that plans have been made to build two artificial reefs in Lake Erie from the rubble of the old Cleveland Municipal Stadium. One reef will be created off of Edgewater Park and the other will be near Gordon Park, each will be approximately 600 feet long and will serve to increase the fish population.

“We are very excited about this project and pleased to fulfill our commitment to all of those who enjoy fishing in Lake Erie. By building two reefs, we hope to maximize their accessibility and enjoyment to all of Greater Cleveland,” said Mayor White.

“We are thrilled that Mayor White has made these reefs a reality,” said Ohio Sea Grant Director Jeffrey M. Reutter. “We now have a chance to positively affect Lake Erie and look forward to our continuing work with the City of Cleveland. These two reefs will be a great addition to the lake.”

Permits were filed with the Army Corps of Engineers in late February to initiate the final approval process. Construction will begin immediately following the approval from the Corps, which is expected to take four or five months. Officials anticipate the reefs will be completed by December.

The reefs are expected to be a boost for fishing in Cleveland as well as a boost to the economy.

“It is fortunate that the rubble from the Cleveland Municipal Stadium can continue to serve the recreational needs of our metropolitan community,” said Mayor White.
FYI—For your information

The National Biological Service (NBS) became the Biological Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) on October 1, 1996. The consolidation is the result of a Congressional mandate to combine the two U.S. Department of the Interior agencies. Approximately 114 NBS employees of the Great Lakes Science Center (GLSC) were affected by the consolidation. The GLSC is a research organization dedicated to providing scientific information for restoring, enhancing, managing, and protecting living resources and their habitats in the Great Lakes Basin. Staff work out of headquarters in Ann Arbor, Michigan, and eight field stations including one in Sandusky, Ohio. TL

Teenagers can participate in Sea Camp, an intensive learning experience at Kelleys Island on Lake Erie this summer. Teens can learn about aquatic science, canoeing, boating safety, scuba diving, wind surfing, and fishing from July 7 to 11. An advanced camp will be held July 11 to 13. For details, phone 330/263-3831. TL

The Northeast-Midwest Institute and the chief economist for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) have launched a 2-year study on the economic valuation of Great Lakes environmental restoration and cleanup efforts. Project leaders met recently with a blue ribbon panel of economists to assess valuation techniques and identify case studies. The panel includes academic, business, and government economists from all eight Great Lakes states, as well as Canada. TL

Lake Erie water level rose during December to 572.47 feet, which was 1.84 feet above normal and 1.24 feet above the December 1995 level, according to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The level rose slightly during January to 572.51 feet, 1.91 feet above normal, 1.45 feet above the January 1996 level, and 3.31 feet above Low Water Datum. Precipitation in the Lake Erie basin for calendar year 1996 averaged 41.2 inches, 6.3 inches above normal. Precipitation in the entire Great Lakes basin averaged 36.8 inches, 4.5 inches above normal. Lake Erie remained above the long-term average throughout 1996. The Corps predicts that the level of Lake Erie will continue to remain above the long-term average for the next several months. TL

Lake Erie Wing Watch Weekend is scheduled for April 4-6 at Bowling Green State University’s Firelands College in Huron, Ohio. The weekend will include seminars, guided nature walks, exhibits and displays. TL

Ohio Sea Grant Director Jeffrey M. Reutter was recently named U.S. Co-Chair of the Council of Great Lakes Research Managers of the International Joint Commission. The objective of the Council is to enhance the ability of the IJC to provide effective leadership, guidance, support, and evaluation of Great Lakes research programs with particular reference to programs required or funded pursuant to the Canada-U.S. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. TL

Do you want more information about Lake Erie or Ohio Sea Grant?

These selected publications provide more information on both. Complete this form and send with payment (if required, prices indicated after the publication name) to:

Ohio Sea Grant Publications
The Ohio State University
1314 Kinnear Road
Columbus, OH 43212-1194

I have enclosed $____________(U.S. dollars).
Make checks payable to The Ohio State University.
Please send the publications to:

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City, State ZIP

__ Zebra mussels in North America (FS-045) ...free
__ Ruffe (FS-064) ………………… free
__ Bythotrephes (FS-049) ……………….free
__ Boaters: Take action against zebra mussels (FS-045) …..free
__ Ashtabula RAP survey………………free
__ Brownfields (FS-071)………………free
__ Mayflies (FS-069)………………..free
__ Western Lake Erie guide (GS-019)……………..free
__ Twine Line newsletter…..6 issues for $4.50 (list names and addresses on a separate page)
__ Program directory……………………….free
__ Technical publications brochure……………free
__ General &education publications brochure…..free
__ Ohio Sea Grant Extension (FS-027) free
__ Guide to Lake Erie fishing reefs (GS-001). $3.00
__ Guide to fishing central Lake Erie (GS-008) $3.00
__ Lake Erie cookbook (GS-005)$4.00
__ Recipes (FS-038) free
__ Fish and fishery poster…………………..free

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Endowments created will help students learn more about our Great Lake, Lake Erie

Charles E. Herdendorf, former director of Ohio Sea Grant and Stone Laboratory, and his family have graciously bestowed Stone Laboratory with a generous endowment that they now envision eventually contributing to a state-of-the-art library. Realizing that a true gift comes with no strings attached, however, Herdendorf is careful to say that the family estate is not earmarked and will pass into the hands of Stone Laboratory to be used freely as those in charge think best. Still, in the here and now, Herdendorf enthusiastically describes the library that he feels Stone Laboratory deserves—research oriented, with state-of-the-art computer technology, Web access to museum specimens world-wide, and a comprehensive hard-copy collection of the classics of freshwater aquatic systems and large lakes of the world.

A Toledo-area family — A. Jackson and Sally Koepp Smith — who are concerned about Lake Erie have also graciously bestowed Stone Laboratory with a generous endowment to “provide scholarships for undergraduate and/or graduate students who have demonstrated academic excellence and/or need for financial assistance to study at Stone Laboratory.”

We extend our thanks of gratitude to both families. **TL**

Sea Grant fellows: Accomplishments and opportunities

Rochelle Sturtevant, a graduate student from Kent State University, completed her National Sea Grant Knauss Federal Fellowship in Washington in January. She had worked on Lake Erie and Great Lakes issues in the Office of Ohio Congressman and Great Lakes Task Force Co-Chair Steve LaTourette. Rochelle has recently accepted the position of Senate Coordinator for the Task Force and will work in the Office of Senator John Glenn.

Sea Grant’s National Fellowship program was created in 1979 to accelerate the careers of the country's top young scientists and improve scientific input to national marine policy decisions in Washington. In Ohio the program is open to graduate students at any college and university. Those interested in applying should contact Ohio Sea Grant. Applications are due each year in September.

Sea Grant has also developed the Industrial Fellows Program to strengthen the ties between academia and industry. The program began in 1995 and annually support up to seven graduate students who are also selected through a national competition. This fellowship provides the students with real-world experiences and accelerates the exchange of information and technologies between universities and industry. Proposals are due in mid-March. For more information, contact Ohio Sea Grant. **TL**

Learn more about the geological setting of Lake Erie

Twice in May you have the opportunity to learn more about the geological setting of Lake Erie by attending one of two all-day workshops to be held May 10 and 31. Professor Larry Krissek from the Geological Sciences Department at The Ohio State University will be conducting these workshops, which will be based on his manual *Geological setting of Lake Erie.*

Each workshop will begin with a two-hour introduction of geology in Ohio and will conclude with several hours in the field, probably at Rocky River Gorge. The Lake Erie Nature and Science Center in Bay Village, Ohio, will be hosting the workshops and will be accepting reservations. While all are welcome to attend, each session is limited to 25 participants and teachers will be given preference. For more information or to preregister, contact Darcy Richardson, Education Coordinator with the Lake Erie Nature and Science Center in Bay Village, at 216/871-2900. A nominal registration fee (tentatively set at $5) will be accepted the day of the workshop.

Dr. Krissek has been teaching one-week courses on this same topic at Stone Laboratory. (For more information about these classes, phone 614/292-8949.) The manual was created with the support of the Ohio Lake Erie Protection Fund. **TL**

Brownfield redevelopment

Throughout the country cities face the challenge of redeveloping unused, and sometimes abandoned, industrial properties. This is especially true in older industrial regions, such as the Great Lakes states. If environmental contamination is present or suspected, the site is called a “brownfield.”

Mary Bielen, Ohio Sea Grant Extension agent, recently wrote a four-page fact sheet on brownfields with information on environmental regulations, remediation technologies, redevelopment, state voluntary action programs, and economic development tools that is available from Ohio Sea Grant. Use form on page 2 to request FS-071 *Brownfields and their development.* **TL**

1997 Winter Events

**American & Canadian Sport, Travel & Outdoor Show**
March 15 to 23
IX Center in Cleveland

**Eurasian Ruffe Symposium**
March 21 to 23
Phone 218/726-8715

**Geological Setting of Lake Erie**
May 10 and May 31
Lake Erie Nature and Science Center, Bay Village
Phone 216/871-2900

**Stone Laboratory Summer College Courses**
Phone 614/292-8949
(pineda.2@osu.edu, http://www-ohiosg.osc.edu/OhioSeagrant)

**Sea Camp**
Regular: July 7 to 11
Advanced: July 11 to 13
Kelleys Island 4-H Camp
Phone 330/263-3831

**Ohio Sea Grant’s 10th State Legislature/Congressional Day on Lake Erie**
July 10
The three pounds of sheepshead fillets that John brought me right from the boat had been packed in a bag of ice and transported from Port Clinton Fisheries to my office in Columbus. Bob the Fish Guy had commented that the fillets would look terrible after a day in the display case. But they looked fine now, although with a darker flesh than I’m used to seeing. And they smelled good, too-fresh-off-the-line fishy. I couldn’t wait to get them home.

By six that evening I had the fillets ready to go. They were about the size of orange roughly fillets, with a similarly textured skin. As for bones, I think that I encountered one as I prepared them.

I settled on three preparations: broiling, pan frying, and boiling. All three, I decided, left the fish unadulterated so that I could measure its true flavor with just a bit of salt and pepper. A word about boiling, which isn’t a typical method of preparing fish: it’s the method recommended for monk fish (look how popular [and expensive] that fish became!) and also recommended by Ohio Sea Grant to create “poor man’s shrimp” and “poor man’s lobster.”

With a bit of luck, but absolutely no planning on my part, three fillets, each cooked a different way, were done at the same time. Bite for bite, I could compare each cooking style to the other two. The broiled fish was more flavorful, in addition to adding salt and pepper, having swiped the frying pan with a bit of fine olive oil before cooking. If that scant bit of olive oil did make the difference, though, then that says all the more about how mild the fish is. The difference between this fish and the other two was not in texture — they were all equally appealing in that characteristic — but in flavor.

Speaking of scientific and experimental rigor, there is one aspect of this “experiment” that I can’t account for because of too many variables. By the end of the next day, my kitchen still smelled of fried fish. The problem is this: I can’t remember if the exhaust fan was on or not. If it wasn’t (I often forget to turn it on), it’s easy to imagine just about any other fried fish lingering in the house for a day. On top of that, I discovered a fillet in the broiler that hadn’t been skinned. That skin could account for a house full of fishiness, especially cooked at a high heat.

But there is another possible explanation for the lingering fish smell: along with everything else, sheepshead has a reputation for having a strong fishy smell. You can imagine, though, why I don’t vest much in that explanation. Sheepshead also have a reputation for being bottom feeders, and they certainly aren’t that. They’re reputed to be bony, but I didn’t see any bones. So for now, I’m putting my money on the skin and my forgetfulness.

As for sheepshead comparing to walleye in flavor and mildness, I hesitatingly made the suggestion to John Hageman, Stone Laboratory manager and Lake Erie fisherman extraordinaire, and he agreed. And just ask Dave Kelch, Ohio Sea Grant specialist, what he feeds his unsuspecting father-in-law when he’s running low on walleye.

But don’t just take our word for it. If you eat sheepshead, send us your story; that is, if you’re willing to admit to it. We’ll publish your comments and keep you informed of the sheepshead market in Columbus. 

Continued from page 3
New information available

Thanks to the continued printing donations from Brunswick Marine, Ohio Sea Grant has three newly-revised fact sheets available on zebra mussels, ruffe, and one for boaters explaining how to protect their boats and slow the spread of zebra mussels. Other titles are also available. More than 200 agencies, associations, zoos, and other programs are distributing these fact sheets.

Zebra mussel update and ANS Update: News from the Great Lakes Panel on Aquatic Nuisance Species, two quarterly newsletters also printed by Brunswick Marine, are both available from Ohio Sea Grant.

Request any quantity of the fact sheets or the newsletters by completing the order form on page 2. If you have any questions, phone 614/292-8949 or email Cruickshank.3@osu.edu.

Genetic identity of the ruffe uncovered

Biology Professor Carol A. Stepien from Case Western Reserve University and two graduate students, Alison K. Dillon and Mark D. Chandler, have determined through DNA studies that the initial introduction of ruffe consisted of a few individuals, showing a “founder” effect. Those newly-found from the Lake Huron area appear genetically identical to those from the St. Louis River/Lake Superior region, which suggests that the fish have spread.

There are three very genetically divergent types of *G. cernuus* in Eurasia: one from the southern region (Danube River), another from the northern region (Baltic Sea area), and an Eastern type (Siberia). Surprisingly, the North American ruffe is the southern type (identical to those from the Danube River) and the origin is therefore not from the Baltic Sea area, as previously hypothesized by fishery scientists.

Inland water conferences planned

Industries and utilities drawing water from rivers and lakes may benefit by attending a conference that is tentatively scheduled for June in Cincinnati, Ohio. The conference will include case studies of successful control systems developed by Great Lakes utilities, discussions of regulatory issues and the biological and ecological issues, and will include an exhibit of commercial vendors.

Ohio prohibits transport or possession of introduced species

Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) recently expanded the list of species it is illegal to possess, import, or sell to include the ruffe and goby. This was done by expanding the authority of Ohio Revised Code and Administrative Code.
Western Lake Erie guide: A unique contribution to the economic development programs of urban areas

Kyle Sharp
Ohio State University Extension

On a clear Saturday in August, 70-year-old Richard Moell was doing his usual summer weekend routine, captaining his chartered fishing boat from Toledo across Lake Erie.

Each May through November, Moell charters approximately 50 fishing trips. This trip was typical on all counts, except for the presence of a Pennsylvania angler who had recently relocated to Toledo. Moell pondered how the man had learned of his chartering service. When Moell finally asked, the man said, "I saw it in the directory."

The directory is the Western Lake Erie Waterfront Guide for Boaters and Motorists compiled by Ohio State University’s Sea Grant Extension Office in Toledo. Moell is one of 25 area charter captains who advertise in the guide.

The guide was designed to help Toledo area visitors locate the many natural, historical, cultural, and recreational resources of the western Lake Erie region and to promote coastal business development, according to Mary Bielen, Sea Grant Extension agent. More than 10,000 guides were printed and distributed in July, with information on marinas, boating services, bait and tackle shops, hotels, restaurants, specialty retail shops, and other attractions.

Carolyn Fox, director of the Maumee Valley Heritage Corridor and a member of the Sea Grant Advisory Committee, was involved in the production of the waterfront guide and recommends that it be published annually.

"I never thought the Toledo area did enough to promote its waterfront," Fox said. "This guide is a great resource for people new to the area or exploring, because it encompasses all aspects of the area."

The Toledo Sea Grant office has worked in other ways to strengthen the local community through the tourism industry.

"Most people don't think of Toledo — Ohio's fourth largest metropolitan area — as a visitor destination," Bielen said. "But being located on Lake Erie and the Maumee River at the crossroads of the Ohio Turnpike and Interstate 75 makes Toledo very attractive and accessible to visitors."

A visitor survey of the Toledo area conducted by Sea Grant for the Greater Toledo Convention and Visitors Bureau illustrated the importance of tourism to the region. More than 2 million visitors contribute $500 million to Toledo's economy annually, said Jim Donnelly, the bureau's executive director.

The survey also helped focus the bureau's advertising by describing the typical Toledo visitor, according to Donnelly. The information showed where average visitors come from, how much they spend, what they spend it on, and which advertising media appeal to them.

Tourism is an expanding industry in the Toledo area. A Lucas County Business Retention and Expansion Program coordinated by Bielen showed that 60 percent of the hospitality-related businesses in the area were considering some type of expansion. The report also revealed local business needs, such as better communication among businesses and more information about development assistance.

"We've increased hotel occupancy revenue by 22 percent the last two years," Donnelly said. "I like to think that most of the things we've done with Ohio Sea Grant have influenced that." TL

Since 1776, at least 120 earthquakes with epicenters in Ohio have been felt, but only 14 caused minor to moderate damage, according to ODNR Division of Geological Survey. Very few faults in Ohio are visible at the surface, and no surface faults in Ohio are known to be associated with historic earthquakes. Most subsurface faults have been discovered through mapping of rock units using oil and gas well data or geophysical means. The fact that there are many unmapped faults in the subsurface of the state is dramatized by the large number of small earthquakes that occur in locations at which no faults are mapped.

Request a copy of this guide from the Greater Toledo Convention and Visitors Bureau by phoning 1-800/243-4667.
Be part of the solution in Ashtabula RAP

Randomly selected Ashtabula County citizens were given the opportunity to assist in the pollution cleanup efforts of the Ashtabula River and harbor area from the comfort of their homes by participating in a countywide survey that will define the awareness, attitudes, and beliefs of Ashtabula County voters concerning the pollution cleanup efforts in the lower Ashtabula River and harbor area.

"Public attitudes and perceptions are often critical in attracting resources and in speeding up complex cleanups of the environment," said Frank Lichtkoppler, Ohio Sea Grant Extension Specialist. Lichtkoppler is working with the Ashtabula River Partnership and the Ashtabula Remedial Action Plan Council to administer the survey and report the results. Five hundred randomly selected voters in the county received the surveys.

Local citizens have been working to clean up and restore the environment of the Ashtabula River. Currently, a fish consumption advisory and restrictions on dredging polluted bottom sediments limits public use of the river, restricts commerce, and hampers local business development. Restoring full use of the Ashtabula River could protect the Lake Erie environment and greatly affect the quality of life in all of Ashtabula County. The survey will assess the attitudes, opinions, and beliefs of Ashtabula County citizens regarding the river and harbor's pollution problems.

**The survey says...**

Ashtabula County voters are aware of the environmental issues surrounding the Ashtabula River, but not of the cleanup efforts, according to preliminary results of the survey. The three (of 15) most important environmental issues are improving Lake Erie water quality, reducing contaminants in the Ashtabula River, and improving water quality in the lower Ashtabula River.

Those who had visited the harbor district or who had used Lake Erie for recreation were more aware of the river's pollution problems and cleanup efforts than those who had not. For those who had, litter at local beaches, knowledge of contamination in the river, and fish contaminant advisories decreased their enjoyment of the visit.

Results of this survey will be made available to local citizens, business leaders, agency officials, the Ashtabula RAP Council, the Ashtabula River Partnership and key local, state, and federal decision makers in spring of 1997. (Editor's note: Copies of the survey results will be available from Frank Lichtkoppler and the Sea Grant Office in Columbus.)

This research effort is being conducted with the assistance of the local Ashtabula Remedial Action Plan Council, Ohio EPA, and the Ohio Sea Grant College Program at The Ohio State University.

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**Ashtabula River pollution**

The five major uses of Lake Erie water are for drinking water; power production and industry; commercial transportation; waste disposal; and recreation and tourism. The Ashtabula River was designated an "Area of Concern (AOC)" by the International Joint Commission (IJC). To address the AOC, a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) Council was formed in 1988 to restore beneficial uses of the Ashtabula River.

1950s-70s Polluted sediments from industry and municipal sources accumulate in lower 2 miles of Ashtabula River.
1983 Sportfish consumption advisory issued by Ohio Department of Health for lower 2 miles of the River.
1985 Ashtabula River listed as an AOC by IJC.
1988 Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) initiates RAP Process and local citizens RAP Council formed. (Ohio Sea Grant begins work with Ashtabula RAP council.)
1990 Industry assists RAP Council and Ohio EPA to define pollution problems and $7 million pledged by the State of Ohio for dredging.
1992 Polluted sediments defined and characterized; 6 of 14 beneficial uses of the Ashtabula River recognized as impaired.
1993 Interim dredging allows recreational navigation to continue on lower Ashtabula River.
1994 Ashtabula River Partnership formed to address contaminated sediments issues. (Ohio Sea Grant is a charter member of the partnership working with the organizing and outreach committees of ARP.)
1995 Ashtabula River Partnership secures $2 million in Ohio EPA, U.S. EPA, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers resources to develop comprehensive management plan to deal with polluted sediments.
1996 "Be part of the solution" is the slogan for the local citizen effort to clean up the lower Ashtabula River and harbor.
1996 EPA and local industry each pledge an additional $1 million for engineering and design work. **TL**
Top walleye fishing gets overlooked

Fred L. Snyder
Ohio Sea Grant Extension

Wanted: Anglers to participate in fast-action walleye fishing. Bring your own bait.

An ad like this hasn’t appeared in the newspaper classifieds yet, but if great fishing continues to be overlooked its day might come.

Over the last two or three seasons, western Lake Erie charter captains and marina managers have noted that participation in walleye fishing during July and August is relatively low. Yet the quality of fishing during those months — measured by the hourly catch rate — is often the best of the entire year.

In 1995 — the year with the most recent available statistics as this is written — the average angler in June caught 0.31 walleye for each hour fished. (Editor’s note: Since there aren’t partial fish to be caught, another way of saying this is that it takes a little more than 3 hours to catch a fish.) Because lots of anglers head for Lake Erie during June, it ranks as the top-producing month of the year.

During July the western basin catch rate jumped to 0.51 walleye per angling hour, nearly a doubling of the success rate. In August the catch rate declined back to 0.33 walleye per hour — fishing quality every bit as good as was experienced during June.

But far too many anglers had packed up and gone home. From June to July the amount of time spent fishing on western Lake Erie fell by 38 percent. Fishing activity in August was 74 percent less than in June.

The root of the problem is hard to figure. The Western Basin was known for many years as a walleye fishery that tended to die after the first of July. Negative reputations like that certainly can become entrenched. But a tremendously effective grapevine also pervades the walleye fishing world. When walleye start hitting after ice-out, cars and trucks from surrounding states fill the parking lots almost overnight.

Many Lake Erie anglers have adopted versatile fishing techniques in recent years as walleye behavior has changed. Methods like bottom-bouncing, planner board trolling, and vertical jigging have kept catch rates up when fishing has gotten tough.

But these tactics are hardly necessary when walleye go on the July-to-August feed. Most anglers have stuck with Lake Erie’s most traditional method — casting weight-forward spinners and worms — with great success.

Tourism and sport fishing leaders now face a challenge that usually doesn’t exist: promoting a lucrative sport fishery that falls during months of great weather. It’s a problem that lots of other states would love to face.

Lake Erie fish and fishery poster available

More than 130 species from at least 24 different families range throughout the wide variety of habitats found in Lake Erie. Many of these species reach their greatest abundance in Lake Erie, providing one of the world’s largest freshwater fisheries — including the largest walleye fishery — and more fish protein than all the other Great Lakes combined.

Thanks to the several agencies cooperating, Ohio Sea Grant can make this 28 x 21” Lake Erie fish and fishery poster available free while supplies last. Use the form on page 2. The poster also shows the depths of Lake Erie and lists fish species as top predators, unusual, extinct, introduced, prey, rare, and invaders.