Climate Indicators and Fish Management on the Grand Portage Reservation

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Where is Grand Portage?
What defines Grand Portage?
Is climate change happening in Grand Portage?
Average August maximum temperature

\[ y = 0.0369x - 50.557 \]
\[ R^2 = 0.1463 \]

Data from Grand Portage Weather station, provided by NOAA
Grand Portage February Snow Depth 1950 - present

\[ y = -8.2982x + 16944 \]

\[ R^2 = 0.3091 \]
Climate change + Invasive species = Fish community shifts

Commentary: Temperature changes?
Fish-killing variances more complex

By Robert Burns

I started getting calls from the local fish hatchery last month. They said they had been observing unusual behavior from the fish. The water temperature has been dropping sharply over the past few months, which has caused the fish to become more active. This is causing some concern among the local fishermen, who have noticed a decline in catches.

We had a lot of very cold rain during the winter, which is unusual for this time of year. It is hard to argue with scientific data, but there is always the possibility of other factors at play. The water quality has been good, and there are no reports of disease or other issues.

In short, it is being described as a "perfect storm," with multiple factors combining to create a situation that is not easily understood. The fish community is reacting in ways that are not typical, and it is a reminder of the complexity of these ecosystems.
Trout Lake October Air and Water Temperature 1997-2010

Temperature (Celsius)


- Water, October
- Air, October
- Linear (Water, October)
- Linear (Air, October)
“EPA critical thermal max (mortality in 20-30 minutes) is 24-25 degrees F for brook trout”
“Water Temperature Monitoring

With declines in ice cover and increasing water temperatures, we feel the need to closely monitor water temperatures in Grand Portage. Brook trout inhabit many waters in Grand Portage, and have/are reaching their thermal maximum in many. Enhanced monitoring of surface waters and the hypolimnion during summer stratification periods are needed to evaluate the sustainability of the water body to support its current fish community.”

- Grand Portage Strategic Plan to Adapt to Climate Change
What are climate change impacts to subsistence lifestyles and traditional practices?

Are there impacts to access to nutritional foods?

Are we seeing effects of extreme weather conditions?
Trout Lake Fall Electrofishing  Brook trout catch 1998-2012

\[ y = -2.827 \ln(x) + 6.3774 \]

\[ R^2 = 0.6904 \]
2006-2011 Coaster brook trout captured by electrofishing
Pigeon Bay, Grand Portage, MN.

\[ y = 0.9286x - 0.3333 \]

\[ R^2 = 0.8643 \]
Warm temps + Extreme Weather + Invasive species = Loss of native species

Loss of coldwater fisheries + Altered habitats + Changed fish assemblages = ?
Grand Portage
History of the climate change plan

• Began in 2008
• Request of Trust Lands Administrator to create a white paper on climate change
• Set up a team
• Monthly meetings for a year
• Interview elders
• Air quality, water quality, forestry, fisheries and wildlife, solid waste, food and energy sustainability
• One chairperson
Structure of our plan

• Executive summary

Chapter 1 - White paper on climate change
• Guiding Principles
• History
  – Native Cultures Worldwide
  – Grand Portage Band
• Evidence of climate change
  - Global
  - Local
  - Recommendation for adaptation

Chapter 2 Strategic planning for resource management
• Air
• Water
• Forestry
• Fisheries
• Wildlife
• Food Sustainability
• Alternative energy
Components of our plan

Guiding principles

1. Look Seven Generations Ahead
2. Incorporate Ojibwe Worldview
3. Protect Existing Resources
4. Restore on the Basis of Sound Science
   - Improve and Protect Impacted Resources
   - Plan for Future Change
   - Establish Rigorous, Long-Term Monitoring Programs
   - Critically Evaluate Management and Regulation of Natural Resources
   - Coordinated Research to Fill Critical Gaps in Knowledge
   - Include a Long-Term Integrated Strategic Plan for Restoration, informed by the best science and management practice
Examples of trigger points

- Acute
- Paradigm shift
- A few examples
Acute trigger points – Trout Lake Fishery

• When brook trout population exceeds Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) of 10 fish/electrofishing hour - do nothing

• When brook trout population falls between 5-10/e-fishing hour – aggressive restoration – supplemental stocking, limit harvests

• When brook trout CPUE falls to 0-5 for three years, shift to warm water fish assemblage
Trout Lake Fall Electrofishing  Brook trout catch 1998-2012

Healthy population threshold

\[ y = -2.827 \ln(x) + 6.3774 \]
\[ R^2 = 0.6904 \]

Aggressive restoration

Shift to warm water fish assemblage

Brook trout catch
Log. (Brook trout catch)
Case study, Trout Lake

- Historically a brook trout lake
- Populations diminished
- Supplemental stocking
- Decision to shift to warm water fish assemblage
- Yellow perch 2004
- Walleye 2006
- Last brook trout 2007
- Presently self sustaining perch/walleye
Trout Lake Yellow Perch 2006-2010

2+ year classes

4+ year classes

5+ year classes

6+ year classes
Average size of non-YOY yellow perch, Trout Lake 2006-2010

Fish size (mm)

2006  2007  2008  2010
Fish Community
Increased water temperatures may force a shift in fisheries management from cold-cool water species to cool-warm water species.

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS)
Warming water temperatures will enhance or expand habitats for invasive species particularly in nearshore areas, and increase the potential for new invasive species to establish a population. Increased AIS surveys are necessary to monitor and detect AIS, which typically outcompete and displace native species.

Water Temperature Monitoring
Declines in ice cover and increasing water temperatures will affect biota. It is necessary to closely monitor water temperatures in Grand Portage. Enhanced monitoring of surface waters and the hypolimnion during and extreme weather events or summer stratification periods are needed to evaluate the sustainability of the water body to support its current fish community.
Fish Health
Bodily functions of a fish (i.e., metabolism, respiration, digestion) increase with temperature. This requires a fish to consume more food resources to maintain its body condition. As a result, contaminants in prey items are ingested more frequently (i.e., mercury, PCBs) and bio-accumulate faster, yielding higher levels of contaminants for the same aged fish than historically measured.

We must increasing fish health monitoring for contaminants like mercury, and test a suite of fish species and sizes to help create baseline information about current contaminant levels.
Large Scale Fisheries Management and Coordination

We intend to increase our involvement in the political arena and government to government communication and consultation relative to climate change and fisheries.

We will continue:
- work with the Great Lakes Fisheries Commission
- participate on Lake Superior Committee and the Technical Committee
- to conduct coordinated research
- work with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Great Lakes National Program Office) and Environment Canada
- take part in the Lake Superior Binational Program
- be active on the Lake Superior Work Group and Aquatics Community Committee.
Where are we now?

- Initial Draft of Plan now complete
- Must be vetted/edited
- Present to council
- Will request resolution to adopt plan