



Anglers and resource managers across the U.S. are concerned about exotic species that threaten aquatic systems. Several occur here at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore and in nearby waters. With your help, the impact of these invaders on our lakes and rivers can be minimized.

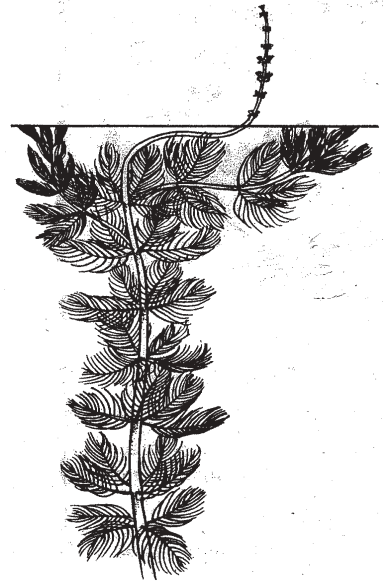
Spiny Water Fleas

This small animal (*Bythotrephes sp.*) is a harmful exotic species, and has been found in Lake Superior and Big Beaver Lake. It is not an insect, but a tiny crustacean (less than 1/2" long) with a long, sharp, barbed tail spine. While the effects of its presence are not completely known, it competes with young perch and other small fish for food such as *Daphnia* zooplankton. Populations have exploded and the animal can now be found throughout the Great Lakes and in some inland lakes, including at least five lakes across the Upper Peninsula.



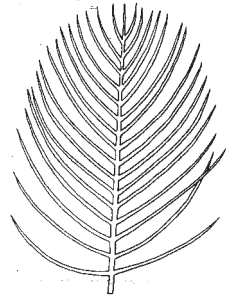
Eurasian Water Milfoil

This is an exotic plant, introduced to the U.S. by the aquarium industry. It is rapidly becoming a major nuisance throughout North America. It is capable of rapid spreading, mainly by fragmentation of plant parts. Each fragment is capable of growing roots and eventually developing into a new plant. Removal of fragments from boat trailers and along shorelines will help prevent its spread into new areas. Eurasian Milfoil is quite competitive with native species and may completely dominate a pond or lake within a few years after introduction. Due to the plant's ability to form dense growths, water use activities may become severely impaired. These plants are of little value to wildlife or fisheries.



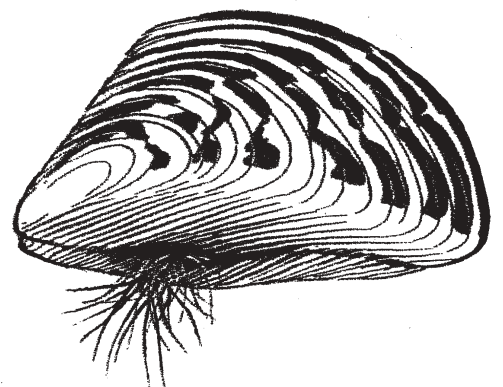
Zebra Mussels

Zebra mussels are small, fingernail-sized mussels native to the Caspian Sea of Asia. Tolerant of a wide range of conditions, they have now spread to all of the Great Lakes and Mississippi River and are being found in inland lakes. Zebra mussels clog water systems of power plants and water treatment facilities as well as irrigation systems. They have severely reduced and eliminated native mussel species in some inland lakes. Microscopic larvae may be carried in livewells or bilge water. Adults can attach to boats or boating equipment that sit in the water.



What Can I Do?

- * *Inspect your boat, trailer, and boating equipment (anchors, centerboards, rollers, axles) and remove any plants and animals that are visible before leaving any water body.*
- * *Drain water from the motor, live well, bilge, and transom wells while on land before leaving the lake area.*
- * *Empty your bait bucket on land before leaving the water body. Never release live bait into a water body, or release aquatic animals from one water body into another.*
- * *Learn what these organisms look like (at least those you can see). If you suspect a new infestation of an exotic plant or animal report it to the Lakeshore staff.*



For more information on exotic species, see:
<http://www.nature.nps.gov/biology/invasivespecies/index.htm>
<http://www.nps.gov/piro/natureandscience>

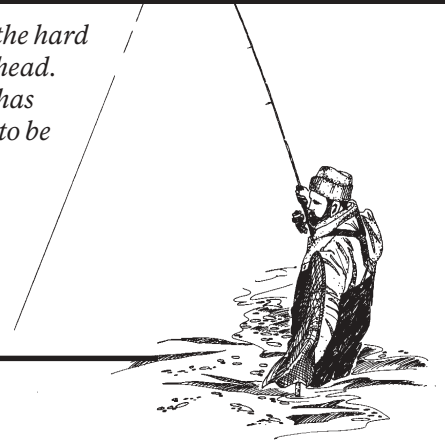
Fishing

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore
National Park Service
Department of the Interior



Hidden backcountry beaver ponds and brook trout; a paddle stroke through loon waters and the hard tug of a smallmouth bass; Lake Superior's open horizons of wind and surf and spawning steelhead. The fishing opportunities are many; the experiences draw us back. Fishing at Pictured Rocks has been a recreational opportunity enjoyed long before the Lakeshore was created and continues to be an activity favored by many.

The fishery is managed jointly by the National Park Service and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. State fishing regulations apply, including creel limits, license requirements, and seasons. Both Park Rangers and Michigan Conservation Officers are authorized to enforce state fishing regulations within the Lakeshore.



Lakeshore Fishing Opportunities

With its many streams, inland lakes and Lake Superior, the park offers a variety of fishing opportunities. Common cool water game fish include smallmouth bass, northern pike, walleye, yellow perch, whitefish, menominee, and smelt. Trout species include brook trout, rainbow trout, lake trout, and coho salmon. The table below provides more details about fish species of specific lakes and streams within the Lakeshore. Fishing licenses are available at businesses in local communities. Persons under 17 years of age may fish without a license. A trout and salmon stamp is required to fish for these species.

Lakes/Streams	Common Game Fish													Regulations			Facilities					Comments
	Smallmouth Bass	Northern Pike	Yellow Perch	Rock Bass	Walleye	Smelt	Whitefish	Menominee	Brook Trout Steelhead	Rainbow Trout	Lake Trout	Splake	Coho Salmon	Designated Trout Waters	Extended Trout Season	Special Brook Trout Regs.	Boat Ramp	Motors Permitted	Trail Access	Drive-In Campground	Backcountry Campsite	
GrandSable	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X					X	X	X			See the Michigan Fishing Guide for Regulations
Little Beaver	X	X	X	X	X					X		X	X				X	X	X	X		Motors 10 hp or less permitted
Beaver	X	X	X	X	X					X		X	X					X	X		X	Motors 10 hp or less permitted
Trappers			X	X															X		X	Remote fishing experience
Sevenmile									X										X			
Hyde									X													
Legion																			X			
Chapel		X	X	X					X										X			Access to lake difficult
Miners		X	X						X										X			
Lake Superior		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X		Best fishing is spring and fall near river mouths
Streams																						
Sable Creek				X									X	X	X				X			
Hurricane River								X	X				X	X	X				X	X		
Sullivan Creek								X	X				X	X								
Sevenmile Creek								X	X				X	X		X			X		X	
Beaver Basin Streams								X	X				X						X		X	
Mosquito River								X	X				X		X				X		X	
Miners River								X	X		X	X	X	X	X				X			

A percentage of steelhead in the Hurricane, Sevenmile and Mosquito drainages have been implanted with a 1 inch long electronic tag to identify fish movement. The tag is free in the body cavity and should be easily observed when cleaning your catch. If you have found a PIT tag in the body cavity of a brook trout or steelhead, please take the tag to a park, forest, wildlife refuge, or DNR office or mail to the address below. We would appreciate your name, date, location of where you caught the fish, size, and species information.

BROOK TROUT FISHING REGULATIONS

Hurricane River Research Area

Mosquito River Research Area (from Mosquito Falls downstream)

Sevenmile Creek Research Area (from Sevenmile Lake downstream)

Season: last Saturday in April - July 31

Minimum Size: 18 inches

Daily Harvest / Possession Limit: 1

Lake Superior

Season: all year

Minimum Size: 20 inches

Daily Harvest / Possession Limit: 1

Fishing Tips

The **best fishing** is usually in the early morning and evening when many fish feed.

For **steelhead** and **coho**, use spawn bags or spoons. Natural bait and spinners work well on **brook trout**.

Small, thin hooks with individual fish eggs work well for **menominee**. Smelt fished near the bottom or spoons are productive for **lake trout**.

Your **personal floatation device** won't do you any good if it is inaccessible. Wear it while on the inland lakes and Lake Superior. Before venturing

onto the big lake, get an updated weather forecast and be aware of quick changes in weather and sea conditions. The only safe harbors are Munising Bay and Grand Marais Bay at either end of the Lakeshore.

Digging for bait in the Lakeshore is prohibited.

Ice fishermen should ensure safe ice conditions before fishing. **Snowmobiles** are permitted on designated

portions of roadways and Sable Lake and Lake Superior within the Lakeshore.

Fishermen wishing to leave their boats unattended longer than 24 hours at designated stream mouths may do so with written permits from the Lakeshore Superintendent.

