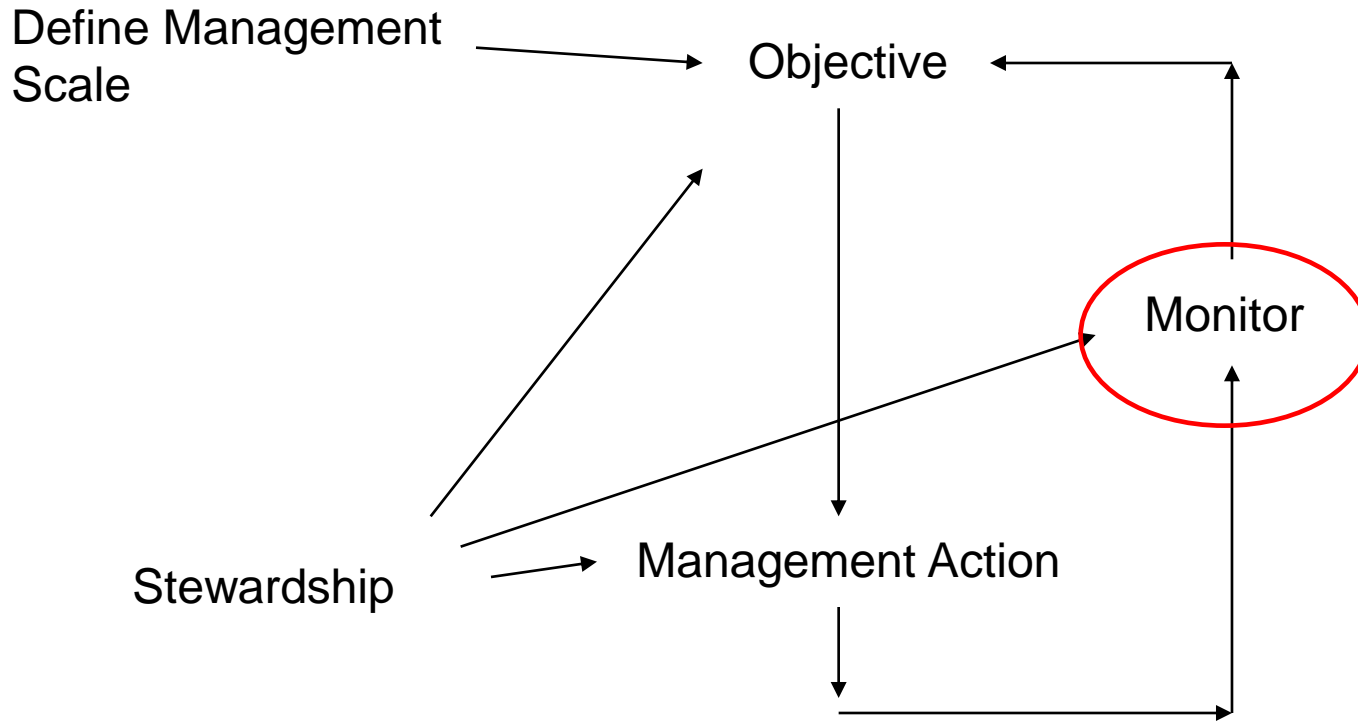


Broader Community Involvement in Fisheries Management

Stephen Scholten
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources
Bracebridge Area Office

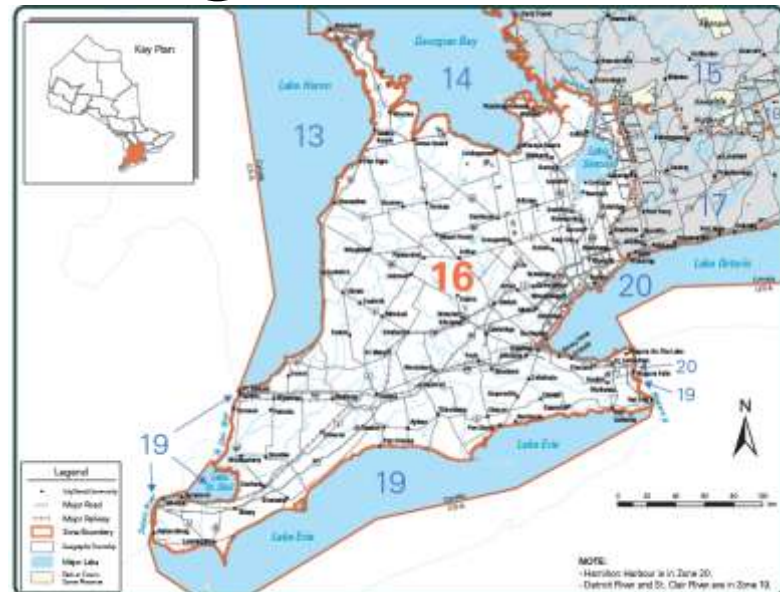


Adaptive Management Cycle



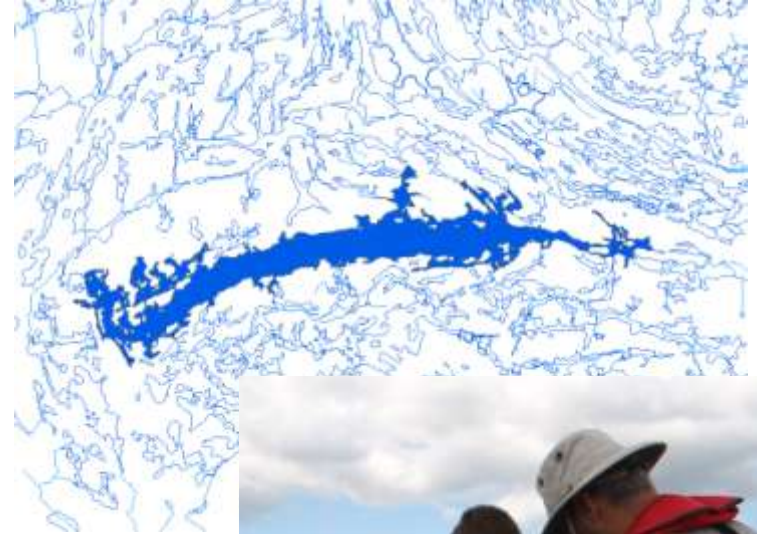
MNR Monitoring

- Broad-scale Monitoring
 - FMZ-scale
 - Long term trends
 - landscape
 - Fish occurrence
 - Abundance of key species
 - Fishing effort
 - Contaminants
 - Designed to data useful for management on same scale
 - Regulations



MNR Monitoring

- Local Monitoring
 - Individual lake/group of lakes
 - Contributes to local decision making
 - Stocking
 - Water management plan
 - Habitat enhancement
 - Forest management planning



Challenges

MNR focus on

- broad-scale monitoring
or
- waterbodies being
actively managed

Vs

Local interest in a
specific lake



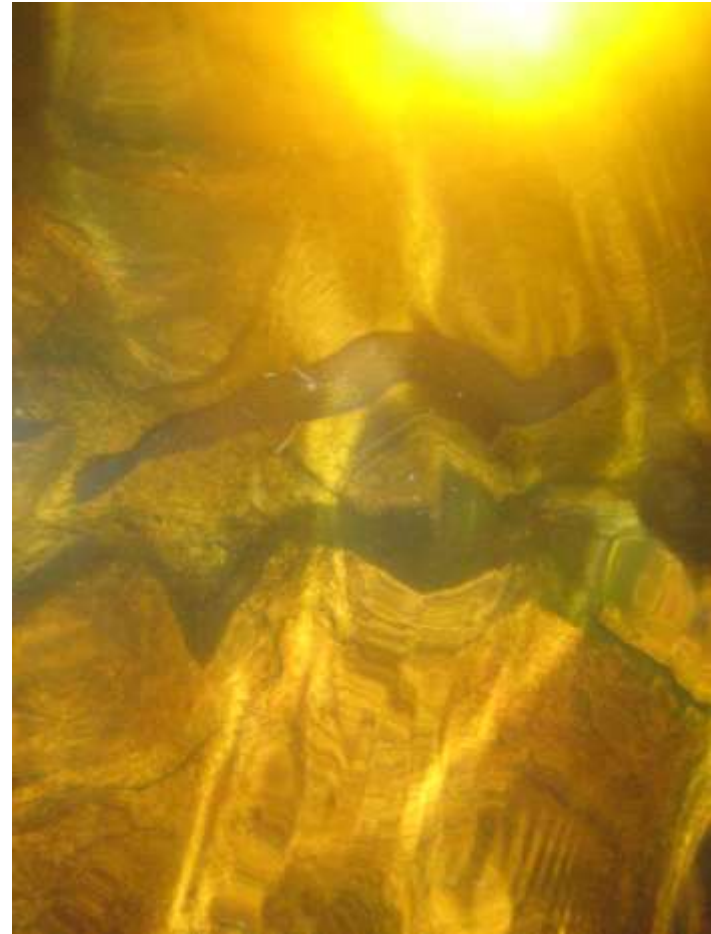
Challenges

- Technical subject>>>
- Implemented by laypeople
 - Random sampling
 - Quality Control
- Availability



Monitoring

- Fish population/community
 - Fish species occurrence
 - Species abundance
 - Spawning observations



Monitoring

- Individual fish
 - Occurrence/ratio of stocked fish
 - Tag reporting
 - Tagging/telemetry



Monitoring

- Fishery
 - Effort
 - Presence/absence
 - Activity
 - Personal diary
 - Ice huts/boats
 - Catch/Harvest
 - Limited
 - Survey design difficulties



Monitoring

- Habitat
 - Habitat use
 - Spawning observations
 - mapping,
 - water quality



Stewardship

- Applies everywhere
- Anyone can do it
 - Habitat
 - Water quality
 - Invasive species
 - harvest



Conclusion

- there is a role for public participation in different aspects of the fisheries management process



- There are challenges
- Opportunities are lake specific



system

Species
Collection
Date
Weight
Length
Total Length
Sex
Age
Notes