



Baileys Harbor Fish Company



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Craig Hoopman Fisheries

ECOSYSTEM-BASED FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

The U.S. states bordering the Great Lakes, the province of Ontario, and intertribal and federal agencies cooperate to balance commercial, recreational and subsistence fishing. They do this through the Great Lakes Fishery Commission and by implementing ecosystem-based management strategies. Such cooperation has guided Great Lakes fisheries management since 1954. It has resulted in the successful control of invasive sea lamprey, and the restoration Lake Superior's lake trout and lower food web.

Each of the Great Lakes is different. Management strategies such as quotas, fish refuges, and fishing seasons, are based on population models and reflect lake dynamics and political jurisdiction.



Wisconsin Sea Grant

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Great Lakes Fishery Commission
glfc.org

Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission
glifwc.org

Chippewa Ottawa Resource Authority
1836cora.org

Michigan Sea Grant
michiganseagrant.org

Minnesota Sea Grant
seagrant.umn.edu

The National Sea Grant Program is a partnership between the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and 34 university-based programs in every coastal and Great Lakes state, Puerto Rico and Guam. The program is charged with delivering evidence-based information to help the economic and environmental conditions of coastal communities in the U.S. This charge encompasses supporting sustainable fisheries and aquaculture by facilitating the exchange of information among fish producers, fisheries managers and the public.



seagrant.wisc.edu

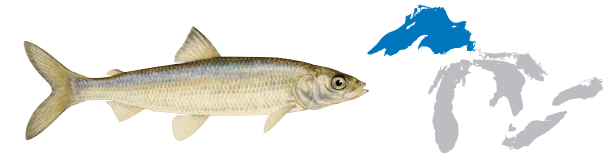


Sharon Moen, Wisconsin Sea Grant

ROE FISHERIES OF NORTH AMERICA'S GREAT LAKES

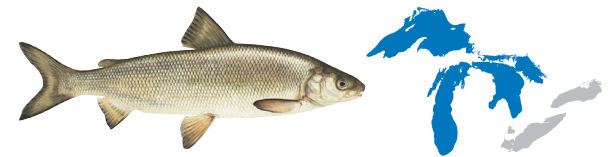
Löjrom and Sikrom

Harvested October - December



Cisco (*siklöja*, *Coregonus artedii*)

Cisco eggs (roe) are used to produce löjrom. Cisco are harvested with small-mesh gill nets set near the surface of the cold waters of **Lake Superior**.



Lake whitefish (*sik*, *Coregonus clupeaformis*)

Lake whitefish eggs (roe) are used to produce sikrom. Lake whitefish are primarily harvested with trap nets in the cool waters of **lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron**. To a lesser extent they are harvested with large-mesh gill nets set near the bottom.

SUSTAINABLE FISHING HAPPENS HERE

Small-scale commercial fishermen make day trips close to shore to harvest cisco and lake whitefish. Families that have fished for generations, including indigenous Anishinaabe, are the backbone of the Great Lakes roe fishery. Anishinaabe ties to fishing the Great Lakes predate written history, and tribes continue to exercise their sovereign rights to hunt, fish and gather in Ceded Territories.

Why we fish sustainably

"I come from a long line of commercial fishermen and I've got children. We prioritize sustainability because we want a future that includes opportunities for our kids and our community to fish here on Lake Michigan."



Carin Hickey Stuth, commercial fisherman, Baileys Harbor Fishing Co.

"Fishing the Apostle Islands for food had been an integral part of the Anishinaabe's way of life. Our fishers and our tribe depend on responsible fisheries management for sustainability for future generations."



Daniel Grooms, business manager, Red Cliff Fish Co., Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa

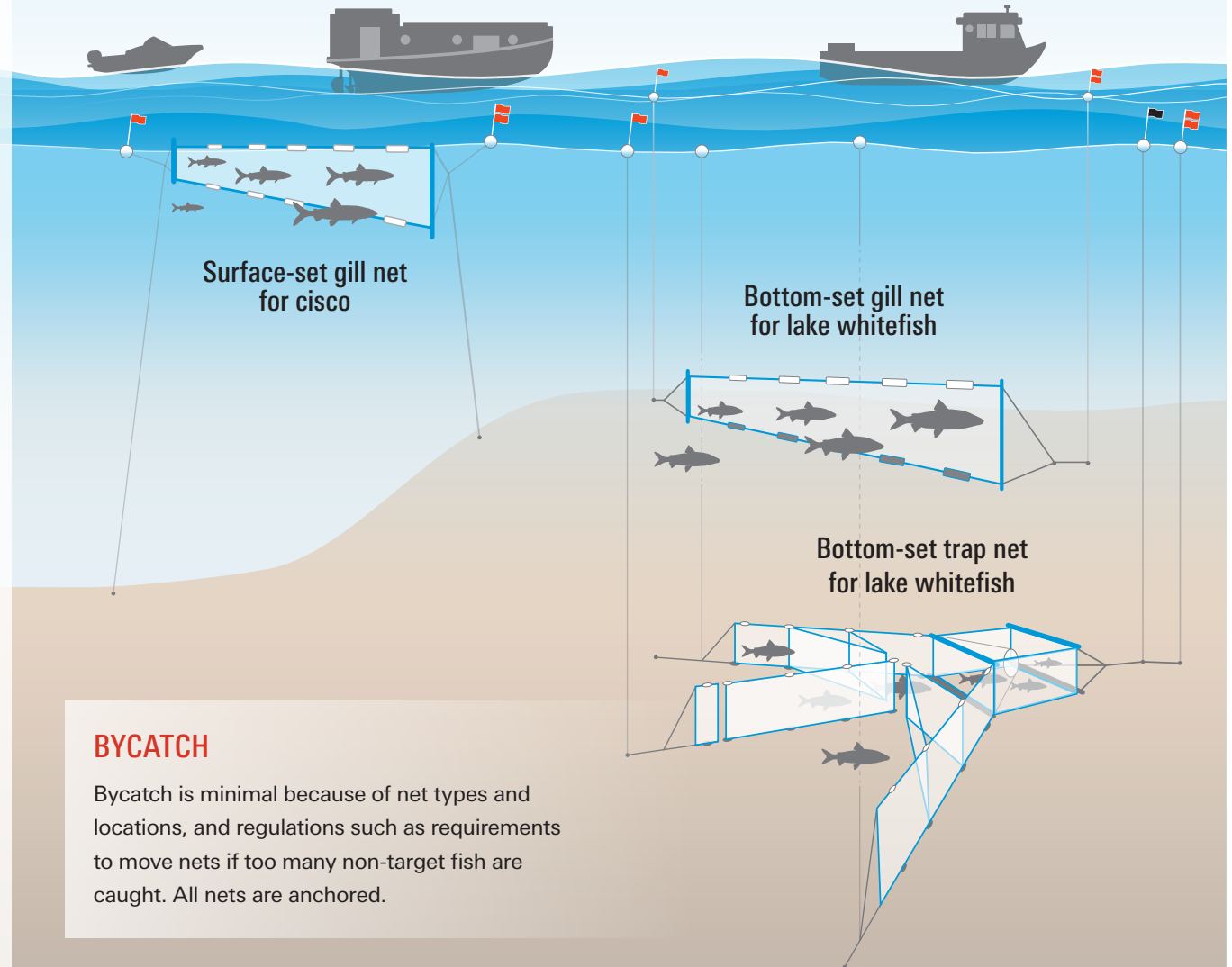
Protecting the Environment with Sustainable Fishing

Fisherman select boats and nets depending on the target species and local regulations

Small boat
6 meters long

Great Lakes fishing tug
14 meters long

Trap net boat
14 meters long



BYCATCH

Bycatch is minimal because of net types and locations, and regulations such as requirements to move nets if too many non-target fish are caught. All nets are anchored.