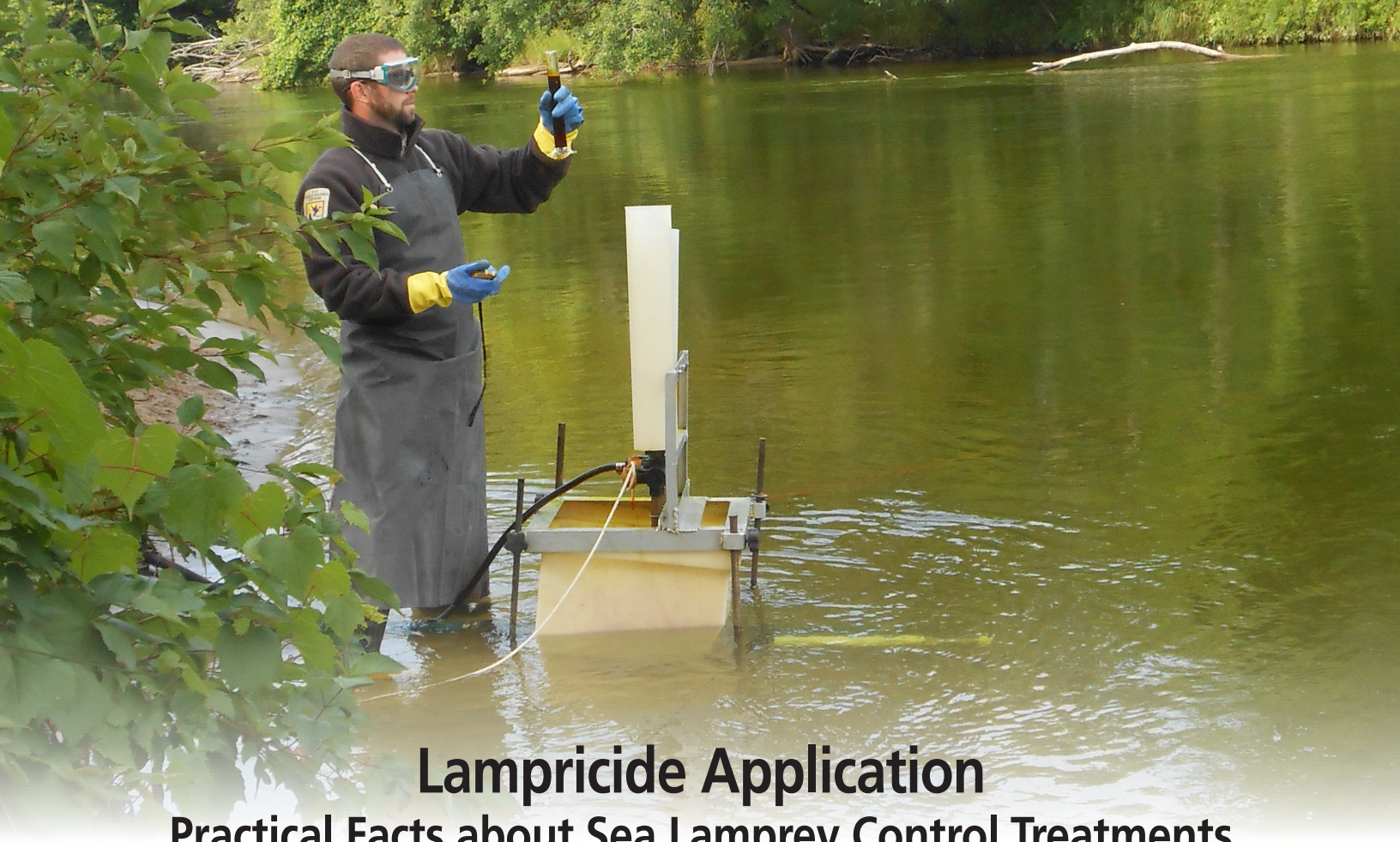

Lampricide Application

Practical Facts about Sea Lamprey Control Treatments

SEA LAMPREYS *(Petromyzon marinus)* live the first several years of their lives in streams, before swimming out to the lake where they attack fish and feed on their blood and body fluids. Regularly treating streams with specialized chemicals—called lampricides—is necessary to kill larval sea lampreys before they have a chance to prey on fish. Sea lamprey control is essential to maintain commercial, recreational, and tribal fishing in the Great Lakes, valued at more than $7 billion a year.

Since 1958, two lampricides (TFM and Bayluscide) have been used to kill sea lampreys in streams without harming the ecosystem. The regular use of lampricides helps to keep the population of sea lampreys down, reducing the number of sea lamprey attacks on Great Lakes fish. Lampricides are used in infested streams and areas with still or slow-moving waters where larval sea lampreys reside as filter feeders before they enter their parasitic phase and swim out to the open lake to feed on fish. TFM and Bayluscide are applied by licensed trained experts who follow standardized operating procedures.

Are lampricides safe?

Lampricides do not pose a risk to human health or to the environment. They do not remain after application and naturally break down in the environment.

Lampricides are registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Health Canada Pest Management Regulatory Agency. For more details, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's website: https://archive.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/web/pdf/3082red.pdf.

Working together to improve and perpetuate Great Lakes fishery resources

Canada Fisheries and Oceans Canada

USGS science for a changing world

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

GREAT LAKES FISHERY COMMISSION www.glfc.int
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What are the risks of using lampricides in streams?

The risk of harm from lampricides is quite low. However, as with any pesticide, the public is advised to use discretion and minimize unnecessary exposure.

Recreation – Humans would have to be exposed to 15,000 times the typical lampricide treatment concentration for harmful effects to occur.

Pets and livestock – Animals would have to be exposed to 500 times the typical lampricide treatment concentration for harmful effects to occur.

Drinking water – A person would have to drink (at one time) more than a metric ton (more than 200 gallons) of treated water to be harmed by lampricides.

Fish consumption – Fillet any fish caught during a lampricide treatment, or consider catch-and-release during treatment and for 24 hours after. A person would have to eat (in one sitting) more than 5,000 fish fillets from treated waters to be harmed. For further information contact:

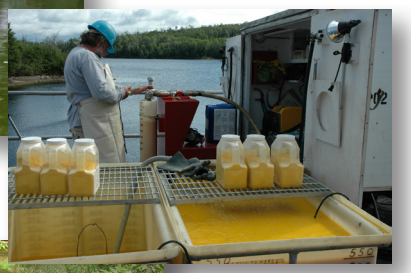
- In Canada and New York: 1-800-553-9091.
- In rest of United States: 1-800-472-9212.

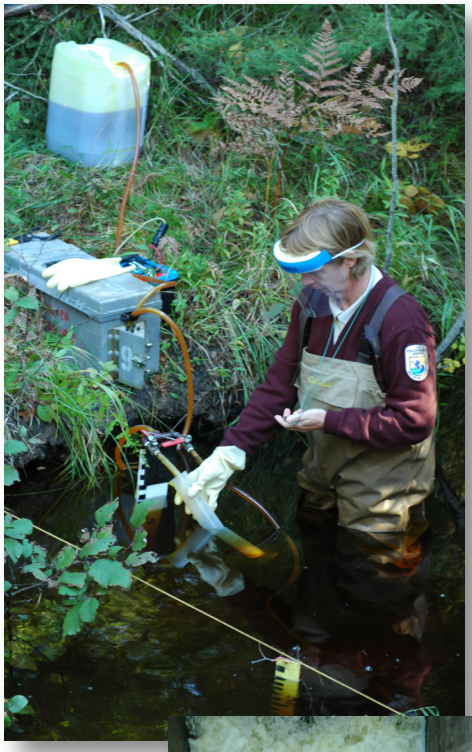
Irrigation – Turn off agricultural irrigation systems during treatment and for 24 hours after. Exposure to lampricides may slow the growth of some broad-leaf plants.

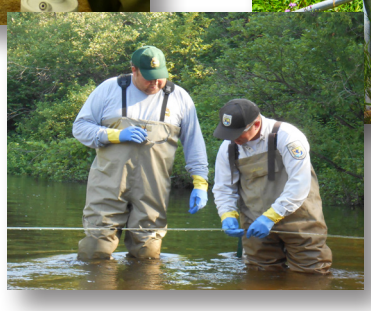
There are no EPA or Health Canada restrictions for:

- recreational use of waters containing lampricides,
- exposure of domestic animals to lampricides,
- drinking water containing lampricides, or
- consumption of fish caught from treated waters.

State of the art equipment is used to ensure safe and effective stream treatments.







Highly trained staff of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and New York and Vermont state agencies carry out all aspects of stream treatments in partnership with the Great Lakes Fishery Commission.

Photos: T. Lawrence, J. Wingfield