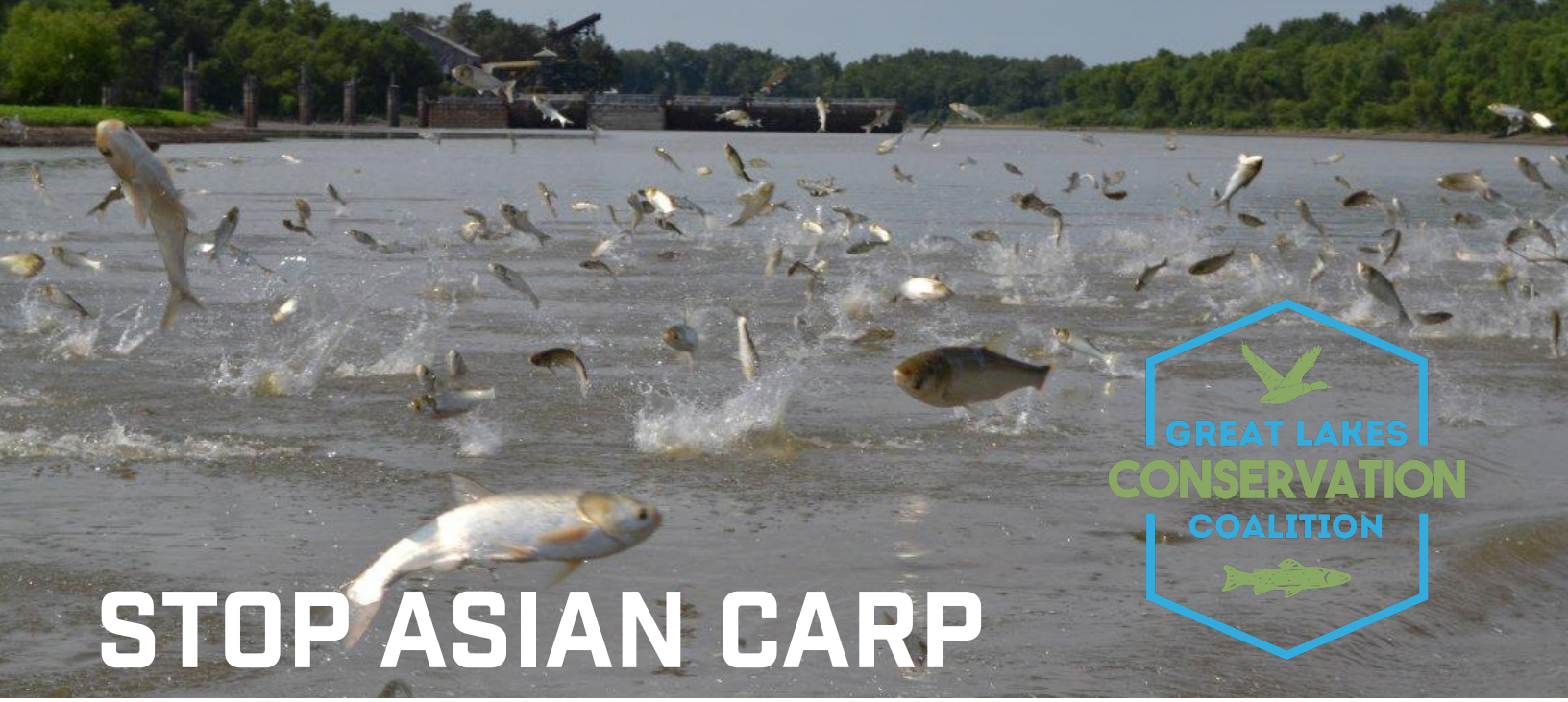

STOP ASIAN CARP

Asian carp have devastated iconic fisheries throughout the country and now threaten the Great Lakes and their connected inland lakes and rivers, too. Asian carp are not just a Great Lakes problem, or a Mississippi River problem, or a Kentucky Lake problem. They're an American problem, and it will take a united national effort to stop them.

Specifically, we ask Congress to take the following actions:

- **Appropriate funding for the preconstruction engineering and design of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers plan for the Brandon Road Lock and Dam.**
- **Include approval of the Brandon Road Lock & Dam project in the next Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) with full federal funding.**
- **Support an additional $14 million in funding proposed to fight Asian carp in the Mississippi River watershed, including Tennessee and Kentucky.**

The Great Lakes Conservation Coalition is an informal affiliation of conservation groups working in the Great Lakes region and collectively representing millions of hunters and anglers. Working together, we help advance solutions to the conservation challenges threatening our fish, wildlife, and outdoor heritage.

CONTACT

Marc Smith
National Wildlife Federation
msmith@nwf.org
(734) 887-7116

Learn more at www.greatlakesconservation.com

Ducks Unlimited | Indiana Wildlife Federation | Illinois Council of Trout Unlimited Michigan United Conservation Clubs | Minnesota Conservation Federation National Wildlife Federation | Ohio Conservation Federation |Trout Unlimited Wisconsin Wildlife Federation

HOW CAN WE STOP ASIAN CARP?

Eliminating Pathways
The Army Corps of Engineers plan to stop Asian carp from entering the Great Lakes identified pathways Asian carp could take to the Great Lakes and ways to close them. These include structural measures such as the proposed Brandon Road Lock and Dam plan to install an engineered channel equipped with multiple fish deterrent technologies including a bubble barrier, acoustic "sound cannons," an electric barrier and a flushing lock.

The final chief's report on the plan was submitted to Congress in May 2019, which must approve and fund the plan. Public support - particularly from anglers affected by or at risk from an Asian carp invasion - is critical getting the plan approved, funded and built.

Previous successes in blocking pathways to Asianc carp include installing the Eagle Marsh berm near Ft. Wayne, Indiana in 2016, to close a connection between the Wabash and Maumee River systems during flooding, and closing the St. Anthony Falls Lock and Dam in Minnesota in 2015.

Implementing New Technologies
Methods, technologies and strategies for reducing Asian carp populations are advancing through federal and state collaborations and funded by federal appropriations and the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative.

In 2018, the Missouri Department of Conservation teamed up with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the U.S. Geological Survey to remove 47,000 Asian carp from a Missouri lake using the unified method.

Michigan hosted a $1 million "Carp Tank" to solicite innovative ideas to stopping Asian carp that could later be added to the Brandon Road plan, including a cavitation bubble barrier.

Agencies are researching technologies using sound, carbon dioxide, piscicide and employing contract commercial fishing to reduce Asian carp numbers where they already are.

All of these methods require continued funding to stop Asian carp, wherever they are.

Additional info at ***asiancarp.us***.

SILVER CARP

Silver carp can weigh up to 60 lbs and reach 3 feet in length. They will jump out of the water as high as 5 feet when disturbed by a boat motor, risking injury to recreational boaters and anglers.

BIGHEAD CARP

Bighead carp can weigh up to 90 lbs and reach 5 feet in length. They consume up to 40% of their body weight daily, eating the food supply which native and sport fish species depend upon.

BLACK CARP

Black carp can weigh over 150 lbs and grow over 5 feet in length. They east snails, mussels and mollusks, posing a significant threat to many native - and some endangered - species of mussels in the waters they invade.

GRASS CARP

Grass carp can weigh over 80 lbs and top 5 feet in length. They can eat 20-100% of their body weight daily in aquatic vegetation, impacting aquatic and wetland habitat for native species.

Learn more at *www.greatlakesconservation.com*