

# Notre Dame biologist's DNA detections validated by Asian carp capture in Lake Calumet

24 June 2010



(PhysOrg.com) -- The capture of a bighead carp in Lake Calumet, Ill., on June 22 (Tuesday), is the first capture of a live Asian carp between the electric barrier in the Chicago Area Waterway System (CAWS) and Lake Michigan. The capture confirms the presence of live Asian carp with unimpeded access to Lake Michigan and validates earlier discoveries of environmental DNA (eDNA) of Asian carp, which indicated the fish were nearby.

The eDNA ([DNA](#) in microscopic bits of tissue shed from the fish) was discovered by a research group from the University of Notre Dame and The Nature Conservancy (TNC), led by Notre Dame [biologists](#) David Lodge, Andrew Mahon and Christopher Jerde, and Lindsay Chadderton of TNC.

The team's eDNA discoveries prompted increased management efforts by government agencies over

the last few months, including dramatically increased efforts to capture or kill [Asian carp](#) in the CAWS.

The first capture of a bighead carp long after many detections of bighead carp eDNA above the electric barrier confirms that eDNA surveillance is a reliable indicator of the presence of live carp and that eDNA surveillance is more likely than netting to detect the fish when they are not present in great abundance.

Last year, the research team detected DNA from silver carp in the Calumet River and Calumet Harbor on [Lake Michigan](#). They also detected DNA from both silver carp and bighead carp just south of Lake Calumet on the other side of the O'Brien Lock and Dam, which can be traversed by fish when the lock is open. No barrier to fish movement exists between Lake Calumet and Lake Michigan.

The capture of the bighead carp, combined with the earlier repeated detections of silver carp eDNA above O'Brien Lock and Dam, confirms that the threat of invasion of the Great Lakes by both species of Asian carp is imminent, according to Lodge.

"While some Asian carp may already have escaped into Lake Michigan, the establishment of reproducing, self-sustaining populations in Lake Michigan is far from certain," Lodge said. "The likelihood of invasion increases as the number of escaping carp increases. Thus, management to prevent invasion of the Great Lakes is urgent and should focus on minimizing the numbers of Asian carp with access to Lake Michigan."

In addition, Lodge emphasizes the importance of increased surveillance within the Great Lakes.

The federal Asian Carp Control Strategy Framework aims to prevent invasion of the Great

Lakes because of the high likelihood of harm by Asian carp to Great Lakes fisheries, recreational opportunities and regional economic health.

Provided by University of Notre Dame

APA citation: Notre Dame biologist's DNA detections validated by Asian carp capture in Lake Calumet (2010, June 24) retrieved 27 February 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2010-06-notre-dame-biologist-dna-validated.html>

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