to

Recovery Strategy for the Pugnose Minnow in Ontario

1 Pugnose Minnow

Ontario Government Response Statement

3 Protecting and Recovering Species at Risk in Ontario

- 4 Species at risk recovery is a key part of protecting Ontario's biodiversity. The
- 5 Endangered Species Act, 2007 (ESA) is the Ontario government's legislative
- 6 commitment to protecting and recovering species at risk and their habitats.
- 7 Under the ESA, the government must ensure that a recovery strategy is prepared for
- 8 each species that is listed as endangered or threatened. A recovery strategy provides
- 9 science-based advice to government on what is required to achieve recovery of a
- 10 species.

2

- 11 Generally, within nine months after a recovery strategy is prepared, the ESA requires
- the government to publish a statement summarizing the government's intended actions
- and priorities in response to the recovery strategy. The response statement is the
- 14 government's policy response to the scientific advice provided in the recovery strategy.
- 15 In addition to the strategy, the government response statement considers (where
- available) input from Indigenous communities and organizations, stakeholders, other
- 17 jurisdictions, and members of the public. It reflects the best available local and scientific
- 18 knowledge, including Indigenous Knowledge where it has been shared by communities
- and Knowledge Holders, as appropriate, and may be adapted if new information
- 20 becomes available. In implementing the actions in the response statement, the ESA
- 21 allows the government to determine what is feasible, taking into account social, cultural
- 22 and economic factors.

28

- 23 The Recovery Strategy for the Pugnose Minnow (Opsopoeodus emiliae) in Ontario was
- 24 completed on July 12, 2023.
- 25 | Pugnose Minnow is a small freshwater fish that grows to approximately 5 cm long in
- Ontario. It has a white belly, pale yellow to olive green back with darkly outlined scales,
- and a black stripe along its side from tail to shout.

Protecting and Recovering Pugnose Minnow

- 29 Pugnose Minnow is listed as a threatened species under the ESA, which protects both
- 30 the animal and its habitat. The ESA prohibits harm or harassment of the species and

to

Recovery Strategy for the Pugnose Minnow in Ontario

31 damage or destruction of its habitat without authorization or complying with the 32 requirements of a regulatory exemption. 33 Pugnose Minnow is the only species belonging to the genus *Opsopoeodus*. The species 34 is found throughout the east-central United States, with a small portion of the range 35 extending into southwestern Ontario. In the United States, Florida and Texas mark the 36 southern and western edges of the range, which expands northward throughout the 37 Mississippi River system as far north as Wisconsin. Extant Ontario populations occur in 38 the Detroit River and its tributary, the Canard River, Lake St. Clair and Chenail Ecarté, and several Lake St. Clair tributaries including North Sydenham River, East Sydenham 39 40 River, East Otter Creek, Little Bear Creek, Maxwell Creek, and Whitebread Drain/Grape 41 Run. The species also historically occurred in the McDougall Drain (possibly extirpated) 42 and Thames River (extirpated), where it was last observed in 1968 and 1984, 43 respectively. It is possible that other populations exist in areas with suitable habitat. 44 Pugnose Minnow occupies lakes, rivers and streams associated with wetlands in slow 45 46 moving water. While Pugnose Minnow has often been documented in clear water with 47 abundant aquatic vegetation, recent surveys in Ontario have captured most individuals 48 in turbid (murky) water with various levels of aquatic vegetation. It is unclear whether 49 turbid environments are preferred or if the species is persisting in less suitable habitat at 50 these locations. Spawning is thought to occur between May and June, and females 51 have been observed depositing eggs under flat surfaces, such as rocks, during 52 laboratory studies. Further research is needed to better understand the species' 53 biological requirements and preferences at all life stages, as well as how climate 54 change may impact Pugnose Minnow habitat and distribution in the future. 55 Currently, there are no population size or trend estimates for Pugnose Minnow populations in Ontario. Although the Canard River appears to support the largest 56 57 abundance of Pugnose Minnow individuals compared to other occupied areas, the 58 population status for this area is still considered "poor" by experts. In other occupied 59 areas, Pugnose Minnow are caught infrequently and in low numbers. 60 The main threats to the species include habitat loss, degradation and alteration from sediment and nutrient loading, contaminants and toxic substances, drain maintenance, 61 62 and shoreline development. Lands surrounding Pugnose Minnow habitat are primarily 63 agricultural and urban areas where practices such as removal of riparian areas, 64 unrestricted livestock access to rivers, improper use of fertilizers and pesticides, and 65 substandard septic and sewage treatment systems can contribute to sedimentation and 66 nutrient loading. Contaminant spills are also an issue in these areas. Further to this, 67 some areas occupied by Pugnose Minnow are municipal drains that are subject to

to

Recovery Strategy for the Pugnose Minnow in Ontario

68 69 70 71 72	regular maintenance, which may reduce habitat quality or availability when flow rates and/or characteristics are altered. Shoreline development and dredging for shipping lanes has already altered Pugnose Minnow habitat in the Detroit River and Lake St. Clair, and shoreline development and dredging for marinas is also expected to have negative impacts on Pugnose Minnow habitat and food sources.
73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81	Invasive species, such as Common Carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>), Round Goby (<i>Neogobius melanostomus</i>) and Tubenose Goby (<i>Proterorhinus semilunaris</i>) may compete with Pugnose Minnow for resources or alter food web dynamics. European Common Reed, also known as invasive Phragmites (<i>Phragmites australis</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>) and dreissenid mussels (i.e. Zebra Mussels (<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>) and Quagga Mussels (<i>Dreissena bugensis</i>)) may reduce habitat availability for the species by significantly altering wetland habitat and limiting spawning surfaces, respectively. Incidental harvest is another potential threat as the species may be found in areas of Ontario where baitfish are commercially harvested.
82 83	The extent and severity of threats to Pugnose Minnow and its habitat require further investigation, including their cumulative effects.
84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93	Insufficient information on life history, population characteristics, and the extent and magnitude of threats presents a challenge for developing specific population and distribution targets. Research and monitoring are required to gain a better understanding of species-specific life history characteristics, demographic traits, population size and range, and tolerance for habitat alteration in order to implement effective strategies to protect known populations and their habitat, and to refine recovery efforts and objectives. Accordingly, the government supports investigating the necessity and feasibility of population augmentation. Raising awareness of the species and its threats is also important for promoting protection and recovery efforts of Pugnose Minnow and its habitat.
94	Government's Recovery Goal
95 96	The government's goal for the recovery of Pugnose Minnow is to stabilize or increase populations in currently occupied locations in Ontario, and maintain or expand the

populations in currently occupied locations in Ontario, and maintain or expand the species' distribution within its natural range.

Actions

97

98

99

100

Protecting and recovering species at risk is a shared responsibility. No single agency or organization has the knowledge, authority or financial resources to protect and recover

to

101	all of Ontario's species at risk. Successful recovery requires inter-governmental co-		
102	operation and the involvement of many individuals, organizations and communities. In		
103	developing the government response statement, the government considered what		
104	actions are feasible for the government to lead directly and what actions are feasible for		
105	the government to support its conservation partners to undertake.		
106	Government-led Actions		
107 108	To help protect and recover Pugnose Minnow, the government will directly undertake the following actions:		
109	Continue to protect Pugnose Minnow and its habitat through the ESA.		
110	 Undertake communications and outreach to increase public awareness of		
111	species at risk in Ontario (e.g., through the Ontario Parks Discovery Program,		
112	where appropriate).		
113	 Educate other agencies and authorities involved in planning and environmental		
114	assessment processes on the protection requirements under the ESA.		
115	 Encourage the submission of Pugnose Minnow data to Ontario's central		
116	repository through the <u>NHIC (Rare species of Ontario) project in iNaturalist</u> or		
117	directly through the <u>Natural Heritage Information Centre</u> .		
118	 Continue to support conservation, agency, municipal and industry partners, and		
119	Indigenous communities and organizations to undertake activities to protect and		
120	recover Pugnose Minnow. Support will be provided where appropriate through		
121	funding, agreements, permits and/or advisory services.		
122	 Work with all levels of government, communities and sectors to take action on		
123	climate change, and to report on progress in reducing greenhouse gas		
124	emissions.		
125	 Continue to implement Ontario's <u>Invasive Species Act, 2015</u> to: 		
126	 prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species (e.g. d invasive		
127	Phragmites) that threaten Pugnose Minnow and its habitat by applying the		
128	prohibitions as prescribed through the associated <u>Regulations</u> .		
129	 prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species (e.g. dreissenid		
130	mussels) that threaten Black Redhorse and its habitat by requiring boaters		

Recovery Strategy for the Pugnose Minnow in Ontario

- 131 to take mandatory precautions to remove aquatic organisms and drain 132 water from watercraft and watercraft equipment prior to transporting 133 overland or launching into any waterbody in Ontario. 134 Continue to implement the Aquatic Invasive Species Regulations made under the 135 federal *Fisheries Act, 1985* to control the spread of invasive species that threaten 136 Pugnose Minnow and its habitat by prohibiting the transportation, possession. 137 and release of live Round Goby and Tubenose Goby in Ontario.
 - Continue to implement the Ontario Invasive Species Strategic Plan (2012) to address the invasive species (e.g. dreissenid mussels, invasive Phragmites, and Round Goby) that threaten Pugnose Minnow and its habitat.
 - Conduct a review of progress toward the protection and recovery of Pugnose Minnow within 5 years of the publication of this document.

Government-supported Actions

The government endorses the following actions as being necessary for the protection and recovery of Pugnose Minnow. Actions identified as "high" may be given priority consideration for funding under the Species at Risk Stewardship Program. Where reasonable, the government will also consider the priority assigned to these actions when reviewing and issuing authorizations under the ESA. Other organizations are encouraged to consider these priorities when developing projects or mitigation plans related to species at risk.

151	Focus Area:	Management
152	Objective:	Maintain or improve the quality of Pugnose Minnow habitat and
153		reduce threats to the species through habitat rehabilitation and
154		threat mitigation.

Pugnose Minnow occurs in southern Ontario, where limited habitat availability and reduced habitat quality present ongoing threats to the species. The removal of riparian areas, unrestricted livestock access to rivers, improper use of fertilizers and pesticides, contaminant spills and substandard septic and sewage treatment systems contribute to increased levels of sediment and nutrients in the watershed. Collaborating with Indigenous groups, land owners, ecosystem recovery teams, conservation groups, local industries, and other relevant groups to manage habitat and threats will help to improve water quality conditions at the watershed scale.

138

139

140

141 142

143

144

145

146

147

148

149

150

155

156

157

158

159

160

161

162

to

Recovery Strategy for the Pugnose Minnow in Ontario

164	Actions:
165	1. Minimize three

- 1. Minimize threats in and around the species' habitat by undertaking activities and completing effectiveness monitoring for these activities, including:
 - i. **(High)** implementing natural shoreline stabilization techniques (e.g. riparian buffers) to prevent erosion
 - ii. (High) developing and implementing Environmental Farm Plans and Nutrient Management Plans
 - iii. **(High)** developing, implementing and updating best management practices to reduce siltation, turbidity, nutrient loading, and runoff of pollutants and to minimize the impact of altered flow regimes
 - iv. managing or controlling invasive species, such as invasive Phragmites
- 2. If determined necessary and feasible, implement, monitor and adapt augmentation actions for local populations with a focus on those at a higher risk of extirpation.

Focus Area: Objective: Research and Monitoring Improve understanding of Pugnose Minnow biology, habitat requirements, population trends, threats to the species and its habitat, and necessity and feasibility of population management actions (i.e. augmentation).

In order to ensure that recovery efforts for Pugnose Minnow are effective, it is necessary to gain a more thorough understanding of the species and its habitat in Ontario. There are knowledge gaps regarding life history, habitat requirements, distribution and abundance, population demographics and trends, and the extent and severity of threats. Filling these knowledge gaps will provide information to determine the feasibility of maintaining, expanding or restoring self-sustaining populations at the local scale and will help determine where recovery efforts should be focused. The necessity and feasibility of augmenting existing populations through additional population management techniques such as captive rearing and release programs, should be explored where threats have been mitigated.

Actions:

3. **(High)** Develop and implement standardized inventory and monitoring protocols for Pugnose Minnow, with consideration for other species at risk fish that occur in the same habitat where appropriate. Actions may include:

to

198		i. surveying extant populations to determine species abundance and
199		demographic, life history and habitat characteristics
200		ii. monitoring population and habitat characteristics of extant populations
201		
202	4.	(High) Research habitat needs and life history characteristics of all life-stages to
203		support the refinement of the recovery goal and habitat protection.
204	_	
205	5.	Investigate the severity, extent and source of threats to Pugnose Minnow, such
206		as siltation and sedimentation, nutrient loading, runoff of pollutants, dredging,
207		invasive species, and incidental harvest, as well as how climate change and
208		severe weather may impact the species.
209 210	6	Conduct ourselve within the historical distribution where quitable habitat exists
210 211	0.	Conduct surveys within the historical distribution where suitable habitat exists, and in other targeted areas where there is reason to believe the species may be
212		present to confirm whether populations exist.
213		present to commit whether populations exist.
214	7	Investigate the necessity and feasibility of augmenting Pugnose Minnow where it
215		is presently found. Actions may include:
216		i. assessing whether current threats can be sufficiently mitigated or reversed
217		in order to enable successful augmentation
218		ii. undertaking population viability analysis for extant populations
219		iii. evaluating the feasibility of captive rearing and release, including
220		identifying potential source populations
221		
222	Focu	s Area: Awareness
223	Object	ctive: Increase public awareness and promote the protection and
224		stewardship of Pugnose Minnow in Ontario.
225	Due t	o the nature of aquatic systems, the Pugnose Minnow habitat may be impacted by
226		ties occurring on terrestrial areas adjacent to occupied habitat, as well as in areas
227		eam of occupied habitat. As such, promoting public awareness of Pugnose
228	•	ow and its threats across the watersheds in which it occurs is important for
229		orting the protection and recovery of the species and their habitat in Ontario.
230		ctions:
231	8.	Collaborate with Indigenous communities and organizations, landowners, land
232		managers and conservation partners to promote awareness of Pugnose Minnow
233		and its threats among people engaged in agriculture, stewardship, fishing, bait
234		harvesting and shoreline modification activities within the species' range by
235		sharing information on:

to

236		i.	how to identify the species
237		ii.	the species' habitat requirements
238		iii.	protection afforded to the species and their habitat under the ESA
239		iv.	how to report observations of the species
240 241 242		V.	actions that can be taken to avoid or minimize the impacts to the species and their habitats (e.g. harvest techniques and timing windows, practices to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species)
243 244		vi.	actions that can be taken to promote the species' protection and recovery
245 246 247 248 249	9.	Ontai Awar of inv	ertake work consistent with existing provincial programs and policies (e.g. rio's Sustainable Bait Management Strategy and Ontario's Invading Species eness Program) to promote responsible baitfish harvesting and awareness vasive species and their impacts in Ontario, and to implement actions to ent, respond to, and manage the spread of invasive species.
250	Imple	menti	ng Actions
251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261	Special discussion of the provide and/outhe adaptive approximation of the adaptive approximation	es at F ss proj Enviro de guio atory e r cond ctions i able res priate,	pport for the implementation of actions may be available through the Risk Stewardship Program. Conservation partners are encouraged to ect proposals related to the actions in this response statement with Ministry onment, Conservation and Parks staff. The Ontario government can also dance about the requirements of the ESA, whether an authorization or exemption may be required for the project and, if so, the authorization types itional exemptions for which the activity may be eligible. Implementation of may be subject to changing priorities across the multitude of species at risk, sources and the capacity of partners to undertake recovery activities. Where the implementation of actions for multiple species will be co-ordinated ernment response statements.
262	Perfo	rmano	ce Measures
263264265	_		wards achieving the government's goal for the recovery of Pugnose Minnow sured against the following performance measures:
266	•	By 2	2028, all known Pugnose Minnow populations are persisting.
267	•	By 2	2038, all known Pugnose Minnow populations are stabilizing or increasing.

to

268	Reviewing Progress
269 270 271 272 273 274	The ESA requires the Ontario government to conduct a review of progress towards protecting and recovering a species no later than the time specified in the species' government response statement, which has been identified as 5 years. The review will help identify if adjustments are needed to achieve the protection and recovery of Pugnose Minnow.

to

275	Acknowledgement
276 277 278	We would like to thank all those who participated in the development of the Recovery Strategy and Government Response Statement for the Pugnose Minnow (<i>Opsopoeodus emiliae</i>) in Ontario for their dedication to protecting and recovering species at risk.
279	For Additional Information:
280	Visit the species at risk website at ontario.ca/speciesatrisk
281	Contact the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
282	1-800-565-4923
283	TTY 1-855-515-2759
284	www.ontario.ca/environment