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## ➤ HOW TO RECOGNISE THIS FISH ?

The round goby has a black spot on its dorsal fin. It is 8 to 15 cm long but can reach 25 cm long. It has bulging and proeminent eyes. Its pelvic fin is fused and has the form of a suction cup. This last characteristic allows us to differentiate between the goby and other native fish that looks like the goby and that are called spothead sculpin. The spothead sculpin are native fish. (MELCCFP, 2023a).

# BE AWARE Round Goby

Aquatic invasive specie  
who is threatening  
native fish in the  
Montréal region







The round goby comes from Asia and from the Azov, the Aral, the Caspian and the black seas. This small alien animal is causing a lot of problems to native fishes.

It was introduced (eggs, fish larva) to the Great Lakes via ballast water that were released by ships coming from the high sea. These invading fishes were first found in the St-Claire River (Ontario) in 1990. Today, it can be found everywhere in the St-Lawrence River from Lake St-Louis to lake St-Pierre, and also in lesser abundance to Île d'Orléans. Some specimens have been found in the Châteauguay River in 2012 and 2016 (AECOM, 2013; Inventaire d'Ambioterra, 2016) and also downstream of the Saint-Ours dam in the Richelieu River (Vachon, 2018, 2020). Classified as invading specie by the Quebec Government, the round goby is a very aggressive specie that eat other's fish egg and larva. It is also capable of spreading an infection, viral hemorrhagic septicemia, transmitting it to other species and causing the death of infected fish (MELCCFP, 2023a). That is exactly why it is important to take all the prevention measures to stop its spreading in inland water bodies.



## Key features to identify a Round Goby

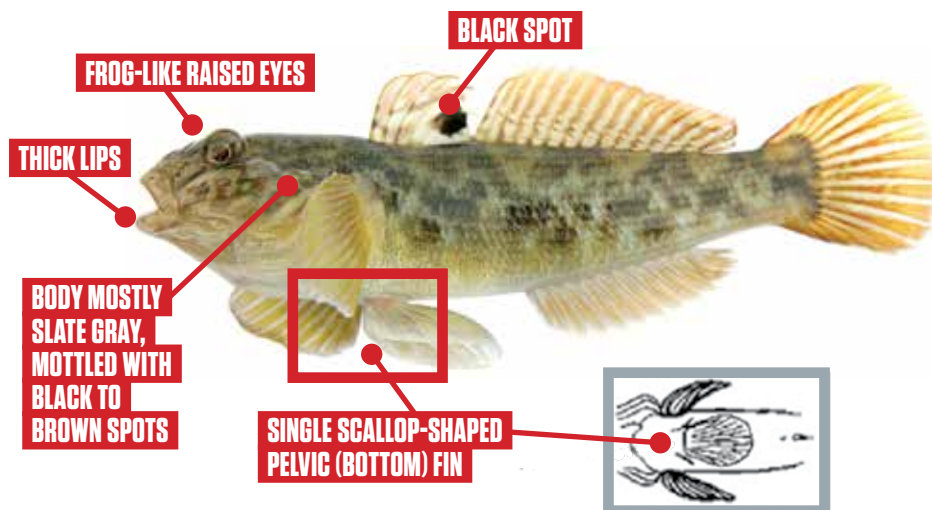


PHOTO: PETER VAN DER SLUIJS (WIKIMEDIA) / ILLUSTRATION: DONNA FRANCIS



PHOTOS: AMBIOTERRA

## » WHY THE ROUND GOBY IS A THREAT ?

**It is very important to use all the means for stopping the spreading of the round goby in inland water bodies.**

Many organisations, including Ambioterra have found the round goby in some tributaries like the Châteauguay River and in very high numbers to the detriment of the native species. The round goby turn out to be a real threat to native fish species including the endangered fish species like the sand darter and the channel darter in most of the south west Montérégie Rivers. This aquatic invasive specie is very competitive and can take over native fish habitat. Studies have shown a decline in native fish species like the spoohead sculpin and the logperch in the St-Claire River after the introduction of the round goby (Corkum et al., 2004). Another studie has shown the aggressive character of the goby who is replacing the log perch in its habitat and can even kill the log perch. We have seen the goby eating yellow sturgeon eggs and contribute to the decline of small mouth bass in lake Érié (Corkum et al., 2004).



Common logperch

## WHAT CAN YOU DO TO STOP ITS SPREADING

■ **First learn to recognise this small fish** to prevent its spread.

■ **Never use it as a bating fish.** Using live or dead invading fish species as bate is prohibited. Moreover, please be aware that using live bate is prohibited in Quebec since April 2017.

■ **Inspect your boat, your trailer and your equipment before leaving a body of water.** Remove all the mud, small animals and debris from your boat. Please throw that waste in a garbage to prevent reintroduction in the River or Lake.

■ **Flush the water from your boat, fish tank or hold before you leave the body of water.** Empty all water from your boat, because small eggs and larva can be found in those small places. Once you have emptied the fish tank, leave it open so all the water can evaporate (Desjardins, 2014).

■ **Clean your boat, the trailer and everything that was immersed with**

**hot water (more than 40°C, it kills all living things that might be present) or use a high pressure water jet.** The ministry of forest, park and fauna recommend a water pressure of 2600 psi (MELCCFP, 2023b). **When you do this cleaning you should be at least 30 meters away from any water body, including small stream, pound, ditches, and sewers manholes.** You should also be on an absorbing surface like grass or gravel to prevent contaminated water to reach surrounding water bodies. Use the boat cleaning station if available before going in a water body (River, Lake).

■ **Dry up your boat,** the trailer and the equipment for at least 5 days, at a humidity level of 65% or less before going back to the lake or river.

■ **Repeat all the previous actions before going into a new water body.** You can watch the web capsule produce by the MFFP on the step to clean your boat at : <https://youtu.be/RC4qLKf6ofg>.

■ **Do not put alive or dead animals, plants and even water from one water body in another water body.** Clean you bate bucket and empty it on the soil. Do not take water with you bate bucket from one water body if it was not clean before.

■ **Please respect the fishing regulations concerning fish transportation and fish bate.** The bad practices can be entry for invading fish species (Gouvernement du Québec, 2023a, b).

■ **Pay attention to your felt-sole or any other absorbing material** because they can house small invading species. Do not forget to watch your fishing and diving equipment.

■ **If you catch or see an aquatic invasive specie** (outside of the zone where it was already found), take pictures, note location and contact Ambioterra ([info@ambioterra.org](mailto:info@ambioterra.org)) et le MELCCFP ([services.clientele@mffp.gouv.qc.ca](mailto:services.clientele@mffp.gouv.qc.ca)).