

Just the facts on...

Nonquon River Fisheries Management Plan

Background:

The Nonquon River Fisheries Management Plan (NRFMP) process began in 2004 to determine the current state of fisheries in the Nonquon River watershed. Kawartha Conservation has been studying the fish community, as well as the physical habitat, water temperature, and water quality at 70 sites selected throughout the watershed.

Fisheries Management Plans provide a mechanism whereby agencies involved in resource management, stakeholders, and the general public can reach consensus on how the resource and the surrounding land base should be managed.

Objectives:

1. Protect and enhance fish and fish habitat.
2. Promote economic benefits of a healthy fishery.
3. Promote public awareness, appreciation and understanding of fisheries resources and aquatic habitats.
4. Involve stakeholders in fisheries management activities.
5. Develop a greater knowledge of fish populations, fish habitat and aquatic ecosystems.
6. Provide a framework for fisheries management.
7. Rehabilitate degraded fish communities and fish habitat.

Findings:

From the sites inventoried in the Nonquon River watershed, we identified 34 species of fish representing 14 families. The most abundant fishes found within the watershed were minnows, followed by sunfish and perch. The watershed provides habitat for both warm-water and cold-water fishes.



A hoop net is used to catch fish in deeper areas of the river

Project Partners:

Kawartha Conservation leads the Nonquon River Fisheries Management Plan with the support of its funding partners; the Region of Durham, the Township of Scugog, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Did you know?

- The Nonquon River is the largest tributary flowing into Lake Scugog.
- Benthic macro-invertebrates (bottom-dwelling, aquatic insects) provide a good baseline indication of water quality.



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