

Aquatic Species At Risk

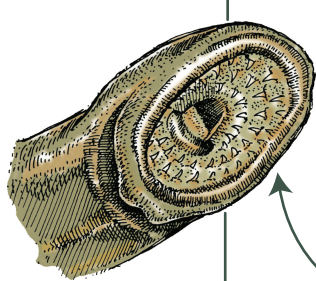
NORTHERN BROOK LAMPREY

Ichthyomyzon fossor

SARA* STATUS: Designatable Unit - DU1 (Special Concern)

COSEWIC STATUS: DU2 (Endangered)**

Circular mouth diameter is smaller than width of head



Unicuspid (single-pointed) teeth surround mouth opening; outer teeth are small and blunt.

Single continuous dorsal fin connected to tail fin



Grows to a maximum length of 12 to 15 cm

Illustration: Pennsylvania Fish & Boat Commission

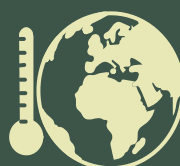
THREATS INCLUDE



Barriers & flow alteration



Invasive/introduced species



Climate change

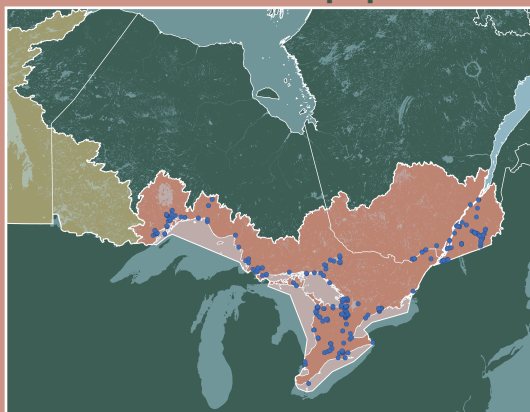


Contaminants

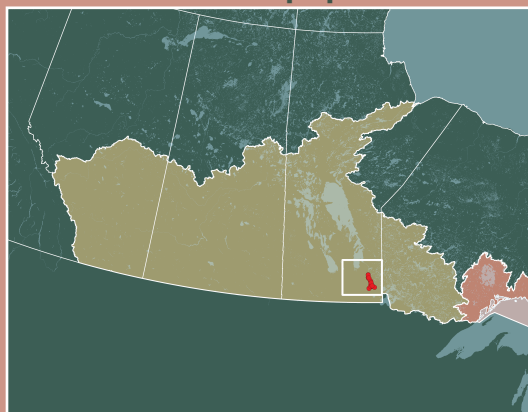
Lampreys are one of only two groups of jawless fishes. In Canada, Northern Brook Lamprey occur in Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec within the Great Lakes - Upper St. Lawrence and Saskatchewan - Nelson River watersheds.

Northern Brook Lamprey larvae burrow for up to seven years in silty rivers and streams, filter feeding on algae and microscopic particles from the sediment and water, before metamorphosing into adults. Adults emerge from the stream bottom and travel short distances upstream to spawn, then die without feeding again.

DU1 Great Lakes-Upper St. Lawrence populations

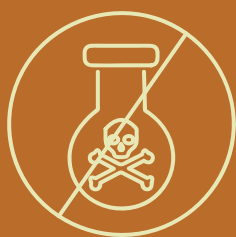


DU2 Saskatchewan-Nelson Rivers populations



ACTIVITIES IN OR NEAR WATER CAN HARM AQUATIC SPECIES

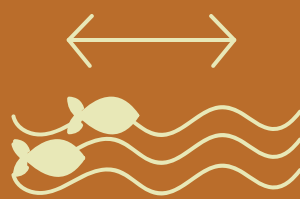
WHAT CAN YOU DO?



Prevent contaminants from entering the water



Report any invasive species sightings



Maintain natural flows and fish passage

Canada



For more information about the Northern Brook Lamprey, visit us online:

dfo-mpo.gc.ca/aquaticspeciesatrisk

* Species at Risk Act

** The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada

Version: 2024-03