



**Monitoring and Response Workgroup (MRWG)
Monthly Activities
2022**

January through March Summary

Bottom Line

A set of safety protocols developed during the COVID pandemic to ensure safe operations were carried over into 2022 field sampling. Much effort was pushed back at the start of the year due to ice cover. Three unified sampling events occurred. **NO LIVE BIGHEAD CARP, BLACK CARP, GRASS CARP, or SILVER CARP were found or observed in any new locations immediately downstream or upstream of the Electric Dispersal Barrier.**

Overall Summary

Pool specific results through March 2022 from all effort within the Upper Illinois Waterway. The same time period in 2020 and 2021 for comparison. Additional effort may not be reported due to data processing and true effort and catch could be higher. Check 2021 interim summary, published at the end of the year, for complete results

Lockport	2020	2021	2022
Yards of net	0	19400	2800
Miles of net	0.0	11.0	1.6
Hoopnet Nights	0	0	0
MiniFyke Nights	0	0	0
Electrofishing Runs	0	19	9
Electrofishing Hours	0	4.7	2.25
Dozer Trawl Runs	0	29	9
Dozer Trawl Hours	0	2.4	0.75
Pound Net Night	0 days	0 days	0 days
Bighead Carp	0	0	0
Grass Carp	0	0	0
Silver Carp	0	0	0
Invasive Carp Caught	0	0	0
IC/1000 yards	0	0	0
Invasive Carp Tons	0	0	0

Brandon	2020	2021	2022
Yards of net	0	24200	2800
Miles of net	0.0	13.8	1.6
Hoopnet Nights	0	0	0
MiniFyke Nights	0	0	0
Electrofishing Runs	0	18	9
Electrofishing Hours	0	4.5	2.25
Dozer Trawl Runs	0	15	12
Dozer Trawl Hours	0	1.3	1.0
Pound Net Night	0 days	0 days	0 days
Bighead Carp	0	0	0
Grass Carp	0	0	0
Silver Carp	0	0	0
Invasive Carp Caught	0	0	0
IC/1000 yards	0	0	0
Invasive Carp Tons	0	0	0

Dresden	2020	2021	2022
Yards of net	0	23900	27240
Miles of net	0.0	13.6	15.5
Hoopnet Nights	0	0	0
MiniFyke Nights	0	0	0
Electrofishing Runs	0	21	0
Electrofishing Hours	0	5.3	0
Dozer Trawl Runs	0	27	0
Dozer Trawl Hours	0	2.3	0
Pound Net Night	0 days	0 days	0 days
Bighead Carp	0	6	3
Grass Carp	0	0	0
Silver Carp	0	13	44
Invasive Carp Caught	0	19	47
Invasive Carp Dresden Above I55	0	4	0
Invasive Carp Dresden Below I55	0	7	47
Invasive Carp Rock Run	0	8	0
IC/1000 yards	0	0.8	1.7
Invasive Carp Tons	0	0.2	0.3

Marseilles	2020	2021	2022
Yards of net	37750	10450	41100
Miles of net	21.4	5.9	23.4
Hoopnet Nights	0	0	0
MiniFyke Nights	0	0	0
Electrofishing Runs	0	0	0
Electrofishing Hours	0	0	0
Pound Net Night	0 days	0 days	0 days
Bighead Carp	301	22	89
Grass Carp	0	0	2
Silver Carp	15265	819	6526
Invasive Carp Caught	15566	841	6617
IC/1000 yards	412.3	80.5	161.0
Invasive Carp Tons	75.0	4.4	34.7

Starved Rock	2020	2021	2022
Yards of net	11400	70150	0
Miles of net	6.5	39.9	0.0
Hoopnet Nights	0	0	0
MiniFyke Nights	0	0	0
Electrofishing Runs	0	1	0
Electrofishing Hours	0.0	0.1	0.0
Pound Net Night	0 days	0 days	0 days
Bighead Carp	3	222	0
Grass Carp	94	209	0
Silver Carp	8882	47055	0
Invasive Carp Caught	8979	47486	0
IC/1000 yards	787.6	407.3	0
Invasive Carp Tons	27.6	145.4	0

Contracted Fishing Below the Electric Dispersal Barrier

- Contracted fishing took place in Lockport, Brandon Road, Dresden Island, Marseilles, and Starved Rock Pools of the Illinois River Waterway
- 3 Unified Fishing Events took place (Dresden Island, West Pit, East Pit)
- Contracted fishers set and pulled 73,940 yards of gill/trammel net during 7 days of effort
- 92 Bighead Carp, 2 Grass Carp, and 6,570 Silver Carp were removed
- 70,195.7 pounds of Bighead, Grass and Silver Carp were removed

Overall summary of all Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) contracted fishing activities through March 2022. The same time period of 2020 and 2021 are included for comparison.

Contract Fishing	2020	2021	2022
Day Fish	8	20	7
Crew Days	48	127	68
Yards of net	49150	148100	73940
Miles of net	27.9	84.1	42.0
Hoop net Nights	0	0	0
Pound Net Night	0 days	0 days	0 days
Bighead Carp	304	250	92
Grass Carp	94	209	2
Silver Carp	24147	47879	6570
Invasive Carp Caught	24545	48338	6664
IC/1000 yards	499.4	198.8	90.1

Unified East Pit

During the week of March 22nd, 2022, a Unified Fishing event was completed in East Pit. Contracted commercial fishing crews fished the entire backwater in an organized fashion working from the west end to the east end. Crews used several fish driving methods (e.g., banging, revving motors), in conjunction with, and trammel nets to capture and remove Invasive Carp.

Commercial Netting:

- 24,500 yards of gill/trammel nets were set and pulled
- 67 Bighead Carp, 2 Grass carp, and 2,113 Silver Carp were removed
- An estimated 26,640 pounds of Invasive Carp were removed

Unified West Pit

During the week of March 22nd, 2022, a Unified Fishing event was completed in West Pit. Contracted commercial fishing crews fished the entire backwater in an organized fashion working from the west end to the east end. Block net was used block off areas and guide fish towards nets. Crews used several fish driving methods (e.g., banging, revving motors), in conjunction with, and trammel nets to capture and remove Invasive Carp.

Commercial Netting:

- 15,400 yards of gill/trammel nets were set and pulled
- 22 Bighead Carp, 0 Grass carp, and 4,074 Silver Carp were removed
- An estimated 44,149 pounds of Invasive Carp were removed

Unified Dresden Island

During the week of March 28th, 2022, a Unified Fishing event was completed in Dresden Island Pool. Multiple agencies and contracted commercial fishing crews fished the entire navigation pool

starting at Brandon Road Lock and Dam tail waters to the approach channel downstream of the Dresden Island Lock and Dam. Sampling area also included Rock Run Rookery Lake and the downstream end of the Kankakee River. Crews used several fish driving methods (e.g., banging, revving motors), in conjunction with multiple capture methods (e.g., electrofishing, gill, and trammel nets) to capture and remove Invasive Carp. Weather was not ideal with high winds (straight line winds of 20+ mph for 2 days), high current and lots of rain.

Commercial Netting:

- 24,440 yards of gill/trammel net were set and pulled
- 3 Bighead Carp, 0 Grass carp, and 44 Silver Carp were removed
- 592.7 pounds of Invasive Carp were removed

Electrofishing:

- The USFWS and IDNR electrofishing boats to assist in herding fish into contracted commercial fishers gill nets.
- This gear was used to herd fish into nets with 48 minutes of pedal time.

USACE

Traditional Monitoring

On 10 March, USACE biologists conducted two 15-minute electrofishing surveys occurred between IIA and the 1D array of Barrier 1. A total of 8 Gizzard Shad ranging from 3.6 to 4.1 inches and 1 Emerald Shiner at 1.5 inches were captured. No large-bodied fish were observed during the electrofishing runs between the electric dispersal barriers. An additional electrofishing survey was conducted just downstream of Barrier IIA. A total of 23 fish were captured fish consisting of 6 Largemouth Bass ranging from 11.3 to 13.8 inches and 17 Emerald Shiners ranging from 2.4 to 3.9 inches. No invasive carp were captured or observed during this barrier clearing event. There were no additional sampling events that took place between January and March.

Enhanced Contract Fishing

In September 2019, the Enhanced Contract Fishing Program was initiated in the Peoria Pool. The program offers Illinois-licensed commercial fishermen \$.10 per pound for invasive carp caught in the Peoria Pool and sold to fish processors or other buyers for at least \$.07 per pound. To date, 30 fishermen have entered into contracts to catch invasive carp from this pool. From inception, September 2019, through the current reporting period, 7,534,373 pounds of invasive carp were caught in the Peoria Pool. Of these total catches, 5.64% are Bighead, 72.10% are Silver and 22.25% are Grass carp. **No Black carp have been reported.**

Table 1. Table of Enhanced Contract Fishing – Peoria Pool from inception, September 2019, through March 2022. By receipt date, not catch date

YEAR	Total Lbs.**	Bighead	Silver	Grass
2019 *	518,132	24,813	310,297	183,022
2020	2,882,725	176,195	1,978,501	728,029
2021	3,324,938	209,526	2,496,381	619,031
2022 (Jan thru March)	787,545	14,622	624,573	148,350
GRAND TOTALS	7,534,373	425,155	5,432,461	1,676,758

* September 2019 program inception.

** No Black carp reported.

Monitoring Bigheaded Carp Movement and Density in the Illinois River

During the months of January and February hydroacoustic data were being processed from standardized sampling that took place during October 2021 from Dresden Island to Alton pools.

Hydroacoustic sampling occurred during March in Marseilles and Dresden Island pools. Density heatmaps were provided to the MRWG Removal Workgroup and to ILDNR.

Hydroacoustic Fish Surveys at the Electric Fish Dispersal Barrier System, Romeoville, IL

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service conducted two mobile hydroacoustic fish surveys each month from January – March 2022 at the Electric Dispersal Barrier System (EDBS). Surveys were completed on January 3, January 24, February 7, February 23, March 3, and March 21. The surveys were conducted to monitor for the presence and distribution of fishes greater than 12” (30.5 cm) total length in the vicinity of the EDBS to aide in assessing the risk of large fish—and potentially Bighead or Silver Carp—passing through the EDBS during barrier operational changes and/or maintenance. However, it is important to note that hydroacoustic technology does not distinguish or identify fish species, and therefore fish detected should not be assumed to be a particular species. Hydroacoustic surveys consisted of three replicate passes along an upstream and downstream transect with paired, side-facing 200-kHz transducers. Each replicate covered the area between Hanson Material Services Corporation (HMSC) docking slip, approximately 1.3 km below the Romeo Road Bridge, to the upstream side of the Demonstration Barrier (0.6 km above Romeo Road Bridge). For reporting purposes, Romeo Road Bridge is treated as the dividing line between the areas referred to as “within the EDBS” and “downstream of the EDBS”. Results are reported as a sum of all fish tracks detected across replicate surveys; therefore, some may represent the same fish.

Results:

Jan 3, 2022: Zero large fish tracks ≥ -28.7 dB were detected within the EDBS on January 3, 2022. One large fish track ≥ -28.7 dB was detected downstream of the EDBS during Replicate Survey #3. These results reflect similar abundance of large fish targets in and near the EDBS compared to the previous survey on December 14, 2021.

- Jan 24, 2022: Zero large fish tracks ≥ -28.7 dB were detected within the EDBS on January 24, 2022. Nine large fish tracks ≥ -28.7 dB were detected downstream of the EDBS: four during Replicate Survey #1, four during Replicate Survey #2, and one during Replicate Survey #3. Most targets were aggregated near the outflow of the NRG Generating Station, just upstream of the HMS docking slip, thus it is likely that the same fish were detected on multiple surveys. These results reflect increased abundance of large fish targets downstream of the EDBS compared to the previous survey on January 3, 2022.
- Feb 7, 2022: One large fish track ≥ -28.7 dB was detected within the EDBS on February 7, 2022, on Replicate Survey #2 near Barrier IIA. Two large fish tracks ≥ -28.7 dB were detected downstream of the EDBS, both during Replicate Survey #1. These results reflect a decrease in abundance of large fish targets downstream of the EDBS compared to the previous survey on January 24, 2022 (from 9 to 2), but an increase in fish targets within the EDBS (from 0 to 1).
- Feb 23, 2022: Three large fish tracks ≥ -28.7 dB were detected within the EDBS on February 23, 2022. One was detected on Replicate Survey #2 at the downstream edge of Barrier IIA, and two were detected on Replicate Survey #3 (one between Barrier IIA and IIB, one between Barrier IIB and Barrier I). Three large fish tracks ≥ -28.7 dB were detected downstream of the EDBS, two during Replicate Survey #1, and one during Replicate Survey #3. All were located just downstream of the EDBS. These results reflect an increase in abundance of large fish targets within the EDBS compared to the previous survey on February 7, 2022 (from 1 to 3). Anecdotally, river stage was lowered, flow was elevated, and water was turbid during survey.
- Mar 3, 2022: Zero large fish tracks ≥ -28.7 dB were detected within the EDBS on March 3, 2022. Two large fish tracks ≥ -28.7 dB were detected downstream of the EDBS, both during Replicate Survey #1. These fish tracks were located a short way upstream of the HMS docking slip. Results reflect a decrease in abundance of large fish targets in the vicinity of the EDBS compared to the previous survey on February 23, 2022, when 3 fish tracks were located both within and just downstream of the EDBS.
- Mar 21, 2022: One large fish track ≥ -28.7 dB was detected within the EDBS on March 21, 2022, between Barrier I and the Demonstration Barrier. This fish track was only detected on Replicate Survey #1. Zero large fish tracks ≥ -28.7 dB were detected downstream of the EDBS. Results reflect an increase in abundance of large fish targets within the EDBS (from 0 to 1) compared to the previous survey on March 3, 2022, and a decrease in number of large fish targets below the EDBS.

Hydroacoustic Fish Surveys of the upper Illinois Waterway: Dresden Island, Brandon Road, and Lockport Pools

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) conducted three mobile hydroacoustic fish surveys in Lockport and Brandon Road pools from January – March 2022, one each month. Surveys in Brandon Road Pool were completed on January 13, February 14, and March 23. Surveys in Lockport Pool were completed on January 12, February 15, and March 24. These pool surveys were designed to monitor for the abundance of large fishes—potentially Bighead or Silver Carp—with target strength (TS) greater than -28.7 dB (theoretical side-aspect TS of a 12" [30.5 cm] total

length fish) within the upper Illinois Waterway. The hydroacoustic survey in Lockport Pool covered the area between the Hanson Material Services Corporation docking slip and Lockport Lock & Dam (6.5 km). The hydroacoustic survey in Brandon Road Pool covered the area between Lockport Lock & Dam and Brandon Road Lock & Dam (7.2 km). The boat launch in Dresden Island Pool was ice covered from January – February and Southern Illinois University conducted a hydroacoustic survey in the pool in March; therefore, USFWS did not sample Dresden Island Pool from January – March 2022. In all pools, surveys were conducted with paired 200-kHz, side-facing transducers and consisted of one continuous transect along each shoreline with the boat following the contour of the main channel edge and the transducers pointed outwards towards the navigation channel.

Results:

January:

Lockport Pool:

Five (5) fish tracks corresponding to fish > 12" were detected in Lockport Pool in 1,699,627 m³ of water on January 12, 2022. Mean target strength (TS) of fish tracks was -26.6 dB (SE = 0.86). Fish tracks were primarily located in the lower portion of the pool (Figure 1A).

Brandon Road Pool:

Five (5) fish tracks corresponding to fish > 12" were detected in Brandon Road Pool in 1,053,910 m³ of water on January 13, 2022 (Figure 1B). Mean TS of fish tracks was -25.1 dB (SE = 1.52). Three of the fish tracks were closely aggregated in the upper third of the pool (Figure 1B).

February:

Lockport Pool:

One (1) fish track corresponding to fish > 12" was detected in Lockport Pool in 1,536,583 m³ of water on February 15, 2022. Target strength (TS) of the fish track was -27.8 dB, and the fish track was located in the middle of the pool (Figure 1A).

Brandon Road Pool:

One (1) fish track corresponding to fish > 12" was detected in Brandon Road Pool in 1,009,136 m³ of water on February 14, 2022. TS of the fish track was -20.6 dB, and the fish track was located in the lower portion of the pool (Figure 1B).

March:

Lockport Pool:

Two (2) fish tracks corresponding to fish > 12" were detected in Lockport Pool in 1,492,062 m³ of water on March 24, 2022. Mean target strength (TS) of fish tracks was -27.4 dB (SE = 0.24). Both targets were located in the bottom half of the pool (Figure 1A).

Brandon Road Pool:

Three (3) fish tracks corresponding to fish > 12" were detected in Brandon Road Pool in 1,060,438 m³ of water on March 23, 2022. Mean TS of fish tracks was -25.5 dB (SE = 1.17). Targets were dispersed in different portions of the pool (Figure 1B).

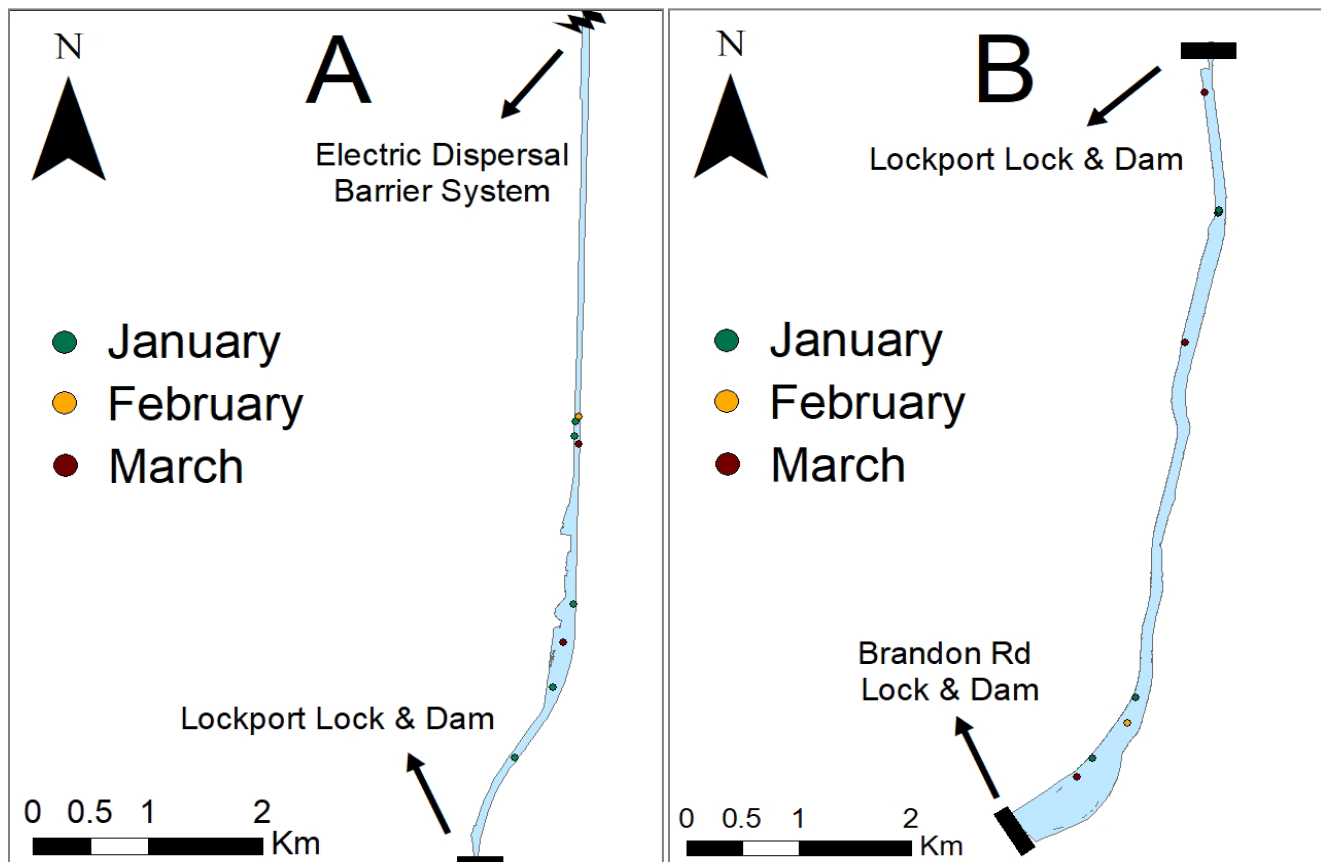


Figure 1: Locations of fish tracks detected from hydroacoustic surveys in Lockport (A) and Brandon Road (B) pools of the Upper Illinois Waterway from January – March 2022.

Upper Illinois Waterway Small Invasive Carp Distribution Monitoring & Early Detection Monitoring in the Upper Pools

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) conducts invasive carp (Bighead Carp, *Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*; Silver Carp, *H. molitrix*; Black Carp, *Mylopharyngodon piceus*; Grass Carp, *Ctenopharyngodon idella*) Early Detection Monitoring (EDM) to detect these fishes in novel areas of the upper Illinois Waterway (IWW) below the Romeoville, IL Electric Dispersal Barrier System (EDBS). Lockport Pool sampling was completed on 17 March 2022 between the EDBS and Lockport Lock and Dam; ~ 5 river miles. Brandon Road Pool surveys were completed on 22 March 2022 between Lockport Lock and Dam and Brandon Road Lock and Dam; ~ 4.25 river miles. For safety, USFWS did not conduct EDM sampling in January nor February 2022 and did not sample Dresden Island Pool, the lower Kankakee River, nor Marseilles Pool between 1 March and 31 March 2022.

Where possible, EDM surveys consisted of traditional boat electrofishing, electrified dozer trawling, and mini-fyke net sets in a combination of main-channel border, side-channel, and backwater habitats. Electrofishing was performed in 15-minute sampling periods consisting of LTRM (long term resource monitoring)-style repeated passes perpendicular to and toward shore, with two crewmates collecting fishes with handheld dip nets. Dozer trawling was conducted in 5-minute sampling periods parallel to shore and with fishes collected by a net supported by a rigid frame fixed to the boat's bow. Wisconsin-type mini-fyke nets with 24' leads and 1/8" mesh were staked against the shoreline, stretched perpendicular to shore, and fished overnight.

Highlighted Results:

- No small-bodied (< 153 mm total length; TL) invasive carp were captured by EDM between 1 January and 31 March 2022.
- No large-bodied (\geq 153 mm TL) invasive carp were captured by EDM between 1 January and 31 March 2022.

Table 2. Summary of USFWS invasive carp Early Detection Monitoring preliminary results from January-March 2022. “Location” is the section of IWW sampled. “Electrofishing effort” reports completed hours of two-person traditional boat electrofishing and n_e is the number of surveys completed. “Dozer effort” reports completed hours of electrified dozer trawling and n_d is the number of surveys completed. “Mini-fyke effort” reports the number of overnight net sets completed and n_n is net nights. “Small carp captured” is the number of invasive carp with total length (TL) < 153 mm captured. “Large carp captured” reports the number of invasive carp with total length \geq 153 mm captured. “Total Catch (N)” reports the total number (N) of individual fishes (all species) captured. “Species richness” reports the count of species captured. “Most abundant species” reports the common name of the fish species that was the largest proportion of total fish captured (N) and n_i is the number of individuals of that species captured.

Location	Electrofishing Effort (h; n_e)	Dozer Effort (h; n_d)	Minifyke Effort (n_n)	Small carp captured	Large carp captured	Species Richness	Total Catch (N)	Most abundant species
Lockport	2.25h; $n_e=9$	0.75h; $n_d=9$	$n_n=0$	0	0	7	74	Emerald shiner, $n_i=30$
Brandon Road	2.25h; $n_e=9$	1h; $n_d=12$	$n_n=0$	0	0	19	114	Emerald shiner, $n_i=46$
Dresden Island	0h; $n_e=0$	0h; $n_d=0$	$n_n=0$	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Kankakee	0h; $n_e=0$	0h; $n_d=0$	$n_n=0$	0	0	NA	NA	NA
Marseilles	0h; $n_e=0$	0h; $n_d=0$	$n_n=0$	0	0	NA	NA	NA

Barrier Operational and Maintenance Status

The barriers are currently operating at the following parameters”

IIA – Narrow (34 Hz, 2.3 ms, 2000 V = 2.3 V/in) & wide (34 Hz, 2.3 ms, 800 V = ~1.0 V/in) arrays operational

IIB – Narrow & wide arrays off for controls replacement

Barrier I – 1D (Full water - 5 Hz, 4 ms, 400 V = ~1.0 V/in & benthic 5 Hz, 4 ms, 100V) and 1N (34 Hz, 2.3 ms, 1700 V = ~2.3 V/in) operational

Most of the outages so far in 2022 has been scheduled outages. The scheduled outages occurred as follows:

1/12/22- 1N array- 30 minutes- Security updates

1/27/22- 1N array- 1 hour and 6 minutes- Security updates

2/16/22- 1N array- 6 hours and 6 minutes- Voltage probe repair

3/09/22- 1N array- 6 minutes- Breaker inspection

3/14/22- 1D array- 10 days- Annual Maintenance

The unscheduled outages that occurred from January through March of 2022 are as follows:

2/23/22- 1N array- 1 hour and 34 minutes- Cooling system maintenance

2/25/22- 1N array- 7 hour and 12 minutes- Cooling system maintenance

3/05/22- 1D array- 1 day and 5 hours- Fault and failed auto restart.

Another change that occurred during this time is the switch from winter operation parameters to the above standard operation parameters. The switch to normal operational parameters occurred on March 2nd, 2022.

Alternate Pathway Surveillance in Illinois - Law Enforcement

During the month of January, ISU investigated concerns of illegal activities occurring within the Enhanced Contract Fishing Program after paperwork submitted for payment appeared fraudulent. Ultimately, it was determined nothing illegal occurred and the suspicious paperwork was the result of a mistake. To explain, a commercial fisherman sent a text to the fish processing plant production manager in the morning stating his intention to deliver fish later that day. The fisherman doesn't participate in the program and fished in Pool 25; an area excluded from the allowable waters to be fished for payment. A fish plant employee filled out a weigh ticket prior to the commercial fisherman arriving that day with the fisherman's name and Pool 25 on it. The fisherman texted later that day that he would not be delivering any fish, but the message wasn't relayed to the receiving employee and the weigh ticket wasn't destroyed. The pre-filled weigh ticket was mistakenly used when a different commercial fisherman who participates in the program and fishes the Peoria Pool delivered fish. Several days later, the mistake was detected, the incorrect information was crossed out, and the correct information was written on the same paperwork which raised suspicions.

ISU also assisted the USFWS with the seizure of state & federally protected species from a Chicago pet store. The owner sold illegal species to an undercover agent on several occasions. The wildlife was seized, and charges are pending. A search of the pet store did not locate any injurious species. ISU assisted Michigan DNR with an illegal importation of red swamp crayfish case. ISU inspected records of an Illinois taxidermist and provided relevant records to the Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks Law Enforcement Division to assist with their investigation of an illegal outfitter.

In the month of February, ISU was contacted after a concerned citizen noticed a Craigslist advertisement offering to sell aquarium rocks with live zebra mussels for \$45 "rehoming fee". ISU investigated the complaint, arrested the seller, and seized the products during a covert buy operation. The seller acquired the zebra mussels, as aquatic hitchhikers, when buying other aquatic species at an aquarium shop in Chicago, IL in 2019. He was very knowledgeable about the species and stated in his advertisement the zebra mussels were great for keeping aquarium water clear.



Figure 2. Rocks with zebra mussels seized during an ISU investigation.

During the month of March, ISU conducted an inspection of an aquaculture facility in Lake Forest, IL. The facility was seeking approval to raise a non-approved species for aquaponics purposes. No violations were detected, and approval for an aquaculture permit was recommended. ISU investigated a complaint of two separate fish farms in Florida illegally shipping tilapia into Illinois without the required permits. Both companies were provided IDNR importation regulations for fish importation, but no citations were issued. ISU located fish being sold at a market in the Chicago suburbs that were advertised as wild caught Crucian carp. A search of the business didn't locate any live species at the location, and it is uncertain that the fish were Crucian carp. Species are often mislabeled at these markets. No violations were observed.



Figure 3. Fish labeled "Wild Caught Crucian Carp" for sale at a market in Chicago suburbs, ISU investigated, and no violations were observed.