

**Largemouth Bass** are the most popular predator fish in ponds and lakes. Feeds on insets, small fish, frogs and crayfish. Can reach sizes of 5-6 lbs., but 2-3 lbs. are more common. Prefer areas with good habitat (vegetation, woody debris, and rocks). Will keep bluegill populations under control.

**Bluegill** are the most popular forage fish in the pond. Feeds on insects, crustaceans and small fish. Can reach sizes of 9-10 inches, but 6-7 inches are more common. Spawn several times a year. Prefer ponds with vegetation, but can thrive in most habitats. Can become over populated without an abundant predator species. Easily catchable and make great table fare.

**Yellow Perch** adapt well to ponds. Diet consist mostly of insects and small fish. Can reach sizes of 12-14 inches but 9-10 inches are more common. Will compete with other predator fish for food, so an abundance of forage fish is important. Most have vegetation or some type of structure for spawning.

**Channel Catfish** do well in ponds. Diet consists of insects, fish and crayfish. Can reach sizes of 10-15 lbs. but 45 lbs. are more common. Will not usually reproduce in ponds. May need to be managed due to their excessive size and eating habits.

**Hybrid Bluegill** The Hybrid Bluegill is crossed between a male bluegill and female green sunfish. This particular cross produces a fish with the large mouth of the sunfish and the aggressiveness of the bluegill, which enables the fish to grow faster and larger than common bream. It will feed on a commercial feed with annual growth rates of up to 1/2 to 3/4 pound per season. With a good management program in place these fish can reach weights of 2 to 2 1/2 pounds

**Redear Shellcracker (Sunfish)** similar to bluegill, these fish are given the name "shellcracker" because of their diet, which consists of snails and small mollusks. These fish tend to grow larger than bluegill, however they only spawn once a year. They should not be considered as a pond only forage fish, but as an addition to other, better producing forage fish.

**Fathead Minnows** are used as feeder fish. Quite tolerant of turbid, low-oxygenated water.

**White Amur** These fish are true triploid and cannot reproduce, they are one of the best methods for vegetation control out there. The following link will give you a better idea to what these fish are and will not become an invasive species in Ohio. <https://www.fws.gov/warmsprings/fishhealth/fishbusters.html>

**Koi** are ornamental but control duckweed and watermill vegetation. Koi have been know to live up to 50 years or longer.

*C u t   h e r e   a n d   r e t u r n   w i t h   c h e c k .*

## 2019 Spring Fish Order Form

Name (please print) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Daytime Phone (required) \_\_\_\_\_

For Office use only:

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Cash:

Check: \_\_\_\_\_

	2-3"	Largemouth Bass	\$.90 ea.	
	2-4"	Bluegill	\$.85 ea.	
	2-3"	Yellow Perch	\$.85 ea.	
	4-5"	Channel Catfish	\$.80 ea.	
	2-4"	Hybrid Bluegill	\$.85 ea.	
	2-4"	Redear Shellcracker	\$.85 ea.	
	1"	Fathead Minnows	\$6.00 per 100	
	8-10"	White Amur	\$13.00 ea.	
	6-8"	Koi	\$13.00 ea.	
Total enclosed				

Order deadline

**Friday, May 10, 2019**

Send order for & payment to:

**Medina County SWCD**

**6090 Wedgewood Rd**

**Medina, Ohio 44256**

Fish Pick-up:

**Tuesday, May 14, 2019**

**from 10:30 a.m. - Noon**