










Fish Description

		Adult size	Adult weight	Life Span	Description
Largemouth Bass		15 inches	12 lbs.	5-10 years	Adult largemouth bass are solitary fish, although occasionally several bass will congregate in areas with abundant food supplies. They are usually the apex predator in their habitat. They will hide between rocks, among water vegetation, or under roots and limbs of sunken trees, striking at their prey from the shadows. Bass prefer quiet, calm, and warm water but are very adaptable to other conditions.
Bluegill		7.5 inches	2-4 lbs	11 years	Bluegills are at their busiest around daybreak. In the daytime, they remain low key. At night, they travel to shallower depths. They move about in schools, which typically are made up of between 10 and 20 individuals.
Channel Catfish		22 inches	2-5 lbs.	12-20 years	These fish live solitary lives outside of the breeding season. They hide in caves, holes, and beneath fallen logs during the day. At night they move actively in search of food, making them nocturnal. Though they rest in holes during the day, they do not keep a territory and often migrate throughout a water system.
Hybrid Bluegill		8 inches	3 lbs.	5-6 years	The Hybrid Bluegill is a cross between a Male Bluegill and a Female Green Sunfish, and is sometimes referred to as a Hybrid Sunfish. Hybrids are great for small ponds. They are not a forage species and should not be stocked in lakes managed for bass. Hybrids outcompete bluegill because their mouth is five times larger than a bluegill. Bigger mouth, bigger meals. It also means hybrids compete in a larger food chain of insects and small fish. They definitely have an advantage over bluegill, especially in new ponds. They cohabitate well with channel catfish. For long-term success, restock every few years.
Red Ear Shellcracker		12 inches	2 lbs	6 years	The Shellcracker or Red Ear is a species of sunfish or bream related to the bluegill. The Red Ear shellcracker inhabits warm, quiet waters of lakes, ponds, streams, and reservoirs. They prefer to be near logs and vegetation, and tend to congregate in groups around these features. These fish meander along lakebeds, seeking and cracking open snails and other shelled creatures.
Fathead Minnows		2.7 inches		1-2 years	Fathead minnows eat a variety of animals and plants mixed with mud, because they feed on the bottom. Fathead minnows are very useful when stocked in catfish only ponds where the catfish are not being fed regularly. They are also ideally stocked into new ponds intended to be stocked with bass and bluegill. In new ponds, fathead minnows should be stocked in the fall at 5-15 pounds per acre with bluegill and redear fingerlings, prior to stocking largemouth bass fingerlings
Japanese Koi		22-26 inches	12 lbs.	40 years	Koi fish are some of the most popular pond fish. Their long and powerful bodies are very similar to those of the wild carp. The Kois' physical appearance also resembles that of a common carp but unlike these, the Koi has two barbels at the bottom of its mouth. As a domestic variant of the wild Amur carp, these fish do not have a natural habitat. However, people often keep them in large fishponds. Though they are not wild, these fish can and do survive in wild freshwater habitats such as lakes and ponds.
White Amur		4 feet	55 lbs.	12-15 years	They feed almost exclusively on aquatic plants. Their short digestive tract requires grass carp to feed almost continuously when water temperatures are above 68°F, which means they can eat two to three times their body weight each day. The White Amur are important to control algae growth in ponds along the fairways.
Perch		10-24 inches	1-8 lbs	5-11 years	Perch are considered by many anglers to be some of the best freshwater gamefish in the world. They belong to the order Perciformes, or ray-finned fish, to which they also lend their name. Perch are small- to medium-sized, carnivorous, bottom-dwelling, freshwater fishes usually with long, rounded, laterally compressed bodies and 2 dorsal fins. They are powerful swimmers, and several species are known to put up a fight.