

# Hancock Soil & Water Conservation District

## 2020 Fish Sale

September 24, 2020- 10:00 a.m



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

Fingerlings supplied by Fender's Fish Hatchery (Baltic, OH)

**Pick-Up Date** - September 24, 2020 at 10:00 a.m. at the Agricultural Service Center Parking Lot

**Order Deadline** - September 17, 2020

**Send check and order to :** Hancock SWCD  
 Agricultural Service Center  
 7868 Co. Rd. 140, Suite E  
 Findlay, OH 45840



<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>SIZE RANGE</u>	<u>EACH</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
BLUE GILL	2" TO 4"	\$ .85		
CHANNEL CAT	4" TO 5"	\$ .75		
LARGE MOUTH BASS	2" TO 3"	\$ .90		
YELLOW PERCH	2" TO 3"	\$ .85		
HYBRID BLUE GILL	2" TO 4"	\$ .85		
REDEAR SUNFISH	2" TO 4"	\$ .85		
FATHEAD MINNOW	½" TO 1"	\$ .10		
WHITE AMUR	8" TO 12"	\$14.00		
JAPANESE KOI	6" TO 10"	\$12.00		
POND MANAGEMENT BOOK - by S. Fender		\$20.00 ea.		
<b>TOTAL COST</b>				



Bluegill are deep slab-sided fish with a small mouth and a long pectoral fin. Colors vary, but the ear flap is always black and bluegills often have a black blotch near the back of the soft dorsal fin. Bluegill are nest spawners and typically build nests in large groups, or beds, sometime between May and August. Peak spawning, in Ohio, usually occurs in June.



The largemouth bass is a popular sport fish. It is native to Ohio and can be found in every county in the state. Largemouth bass are moderately compressed with a deep body. The back of the mouth, when closed, extends past the eye. This characteristic distinguishes it from the smallmouth bass where the back of the mouth does not extend past the eye. The largemouth also has a black band that extends down the side of the body. They prefer ponds, lakes and slow, sluggish streams. Large mouth bass usually spawn between mid-April and mid-June..



The yellow perch is native to Ohio and is found in lakes, impoundments, ponds, and slow moving rivers. Sides are golden yellow to brassy green with six to eight dark vertical saddles with a white to yellow belly. Yellow perch have many small teeth, but no large canines. It prefers clear water with moderate vegetation and lots of sand or gravel bottoms. Yellow perch spawn from mid-April to early May by depositing their eggs over vegetation or the water bottom, with no care given.



The channel catfish is a popular sport and food fish. It is active during the night, moving around and finding food after dusk. During the day it will most likely be found in deep water with little activity. The channel catfish has a slender body with a deeply forked tail. The upper jaw is longer than the lower jaw and there are barbels around the mouth. The dorsal and pectoral spines are sharp and deeply serrated, and the anal fin is curved and has between 24 and 30 rays. The body is bluish silver on the sides and generally has dark spots. Channel catfish are native to Ohio and can be found in most large streams, lakes, and many farm ponds. Channel catfish prefer areas with deep water, clean gravel boulder substrates and low to moderate current. However, they are tolerant of a wide range of conditions



The fathead minnow is commonly sold as bait for fishing. Fathead minnows have short bodies with a triangular shaped head. Coloration ranges from olive to olive-yellow on the back tinged with copper or purple in larger fish. Historically the fathead minnow widely populated only in the western part of Ohio. They prefer muddy brooks and creeks, as well as ponds and small lakes. However, fatheads can tolerate a wide range of water conditions. Fathead minnows spawn in the spring and may continue into August.

The grass carp is not native to Ohio, but was introduced from China as a biological way to control aquatic vegetation. The grass carp is a long slender member of the minnow family. Grass carp differ from the common carp with the lack of a sucker-like mouth, and the absence of barbels on the mouth. Furthermore, grass carp are usually silvery-white, rather than the brownish-yellow of the common carp. Grass carp spawn in flowing water and do not reproduce in lakes and ponds. The grass carp grows very rapidly, and young fish stocked in the spring at 8 inches will reach over 18 inches by fall, and adults often attain nearly 4 feet in length and over 70-90 pounds in weight. They grow 10 pounds a year at least. They eat up to 3 times their own body weight daily.



Redear sunfish are a deep, slab-sided fish similar to the bluegill sunfish, except the ear flap (opercle) is black with a red or orange spot at the rear edge. Redear sunfish do not have distinct vertical bars like bluegill sunfish, when they are present they are broken and blotchy. Redear Sunfish also lack the black blotches at the rear base of the dorsal and anal fins that bluegill sunfish have. Redear sunfish prefer clear waters with more rooted aquatic vegetation than that of the bluegill sunfish. Spawning normally occurs in May or June.



The Hybrid Bluegill is a cross between a Male Bluegill and a Female Green Sunfish. As a result of the cross the Hybrid Bluegill is 80-90% male, giving it a reduced reproductive potential and making it an ideal choice for those ponds prone to Bluegill stunting. This slows down fast reproduction by keeping the female population to a minimum. Do to their hybrid nature, they can also be slightly larger and have a bit more coloration than regular bluegill.



Japanese Koi are ornamental varieties of domesticated common carp. Koi varieties are distinguished by coloration, patterning, and scalation. Koi are an omnivorous fish, and will eat a wide variety of foods, including peas, lettuce, and watermelon. Naturally koi are bottom feeders with a mouth configuration that is adapted for that. Some koi will have a tendency to eat mostly from the bottom and will eat duckweed.