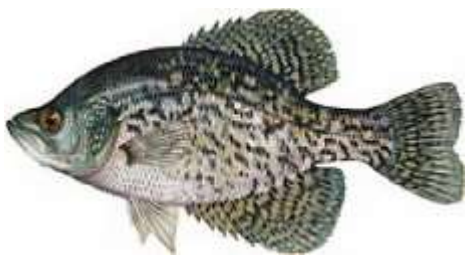




Large Mouth Bass

Basically, dark greenish above fading to a whitish belly, but variable depending on the water it lives in. Shows a series of dark blotches that form a dark horizontal band along its midline to its tail. Named because of its big mouth. Upper jaw extends well beyond the eye. Dorsal fin deeply notched.



Black Crappie

It is covered with dark, irregular blotches and has seven-rarely eight-dorsal spines. It shows more yellowish and greenish on its sides and its caudal (tail) and anal fins are heavily flecked.



White Crappie

Has six spines—rarely, five—and it has noticeable vertical bars on its silvery sides as well as a light pearlescent color or iridescent blue and lavender. Both white and black crappie have protruding lower jaws.



Bluegill

Colors are variable. Dark green, olive-green, olive brown, or bluish-black on its back, fading to yellowish-green or silvery. Normally has five to seven vertical bars extending down on each side. Lower parts of its cheek and gill cover are bluish. Its “throat” is yellow on females to bright orange on the male, brighter during spawning. Has a black, ear-like flap on its gill cover and a black blotch at the back base of its spiny dorsal fin.



Green Sunfish

Basically bluish green in color, with faint, alternating blue, brown and brassy gold stripes. Olive colored on its head with pale blue spots and wavy lines on its upper lip. Has a dark opercle (gill flap) spot and some orange and yellow-olive on its lower fins. Is a stocky, thick fish with a large head and large mouth.



Pumpkinseed

Dark, olive-green on its back, with mottled sides. Base color of sides, yellowish, spotted with orange, red and blue. Its belly is yellow to bright orange. Cheeks and gill covers marked with alternate worm-shaped bands of blue-green and yellow. Bluish-black gill cover flaps are edged with white, yellow, orange or blue, with a small half moon spot of red.



Redear Sunfish

Yellow-green or olive, with faint vertical bars and random dark spots. During spawning, the margin of the male's gill cover flap turns bright red. Body is rounded like other sunfish and has a relatively small mouth. Pectoral fins are long and pointed.



Rock Bass

Short, robust body and fairly large mouth. Lower jaw protrudes slightly. Back is olive-green with sides tarnished gold or brassy colored. Each scale has a dark central spot. Large spots on its lower body forms a striped-like appearance. Has a discernible dark outline on its anal fin. Has wide vertical blotches on its sides and a dark spot on its cheek.



Warmouth

A large-mouthed, robust fish with mottled sides and wavy lines on its cheek. Basically dark brownish above, with mottled and barred sides, and mottled or spotted fins. Can be olive-brown colored with greenish cast.



Yellow Perch

Generally olive-green above, fading down the sides to green or yellow-green, to yellow or golden yellow. Has eight vertical dusky bars on its side and a silvery underside. Dorsal fins have a distinctive dusky blotch. Ventral and anal fins are yellow to orange, turning a bright orange on breeding males.



Chain Pickerel

Chain-like markings on its sides. Also has a black vertical mark under its eye. Normally its fin is unmarked. Fully scaled on both cheek and gill cover.



Carp

Thick bodied, with a brassy sheen, humped back, very large scales, large lips, barbules extending from lips, and spines on the front of dorsal and anal fins.



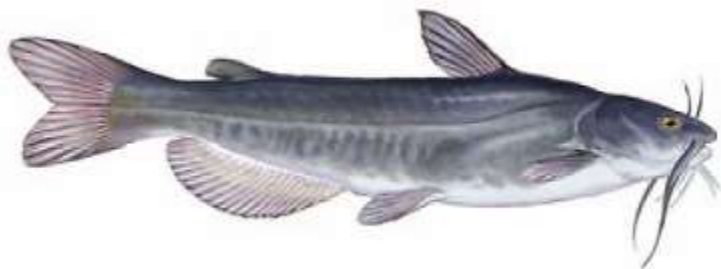
Grass Carp

The differences between a grass carp and other carp is the absence of barbels around its mouth. These slender "feeler-like" tendrils are used to find food such as small invertebrates and molluscs. The grass carp, however, being a voracious feeder on most forms of aquatic vegetation, can do without them. Grass carp have a rounded snout and over-hanging upper lip. In addition, the grass carp has a torpedo-like shape body and is olive green in color, shading to brownish yellow with a white belly.



Channel Catfish

Deeply forked tail. Upper jaw is longer than, and overlaps the lower. When small, its smooth-skinned body is usually spotted; however, these spots disappear in older fish (can be confused with blue catfish) . Has a small dorsal fin with stiff spine standing high on its back. Varies in color, although generally dark brownish to slate-gray on top, fading to light brownish-gray on the sides.



White Catfish

Has a moderately forked tail, a stocky body with its upper jaw extending slightly beyond lower. Color is basically blue gray above, fading to gray on its sides with a white underside. Occasionally mottled light gray on its sides.



Bullhead Catfish

A squared tail fin is strikingly different from the forked tail of Channel catfish. It is well-adapted for bottom living. It is typically flattened, and has a slightly humped back. It can be distinguished from a flathead in that the lower lip does not protrude past the upper lip



Flathead Catfish

Broadly flattened head with a lower jaw that projects beyond the upper jaw. Tail only slightly notched and adipose fin is relatively large. Body is yellowish or cream-colored, with black, dark brown or olive-brown mottling on back and sides, fading to dirty white or yellow. Younger fish have darker, bolder markings and the upper tip of the tails have white, triangular patches.