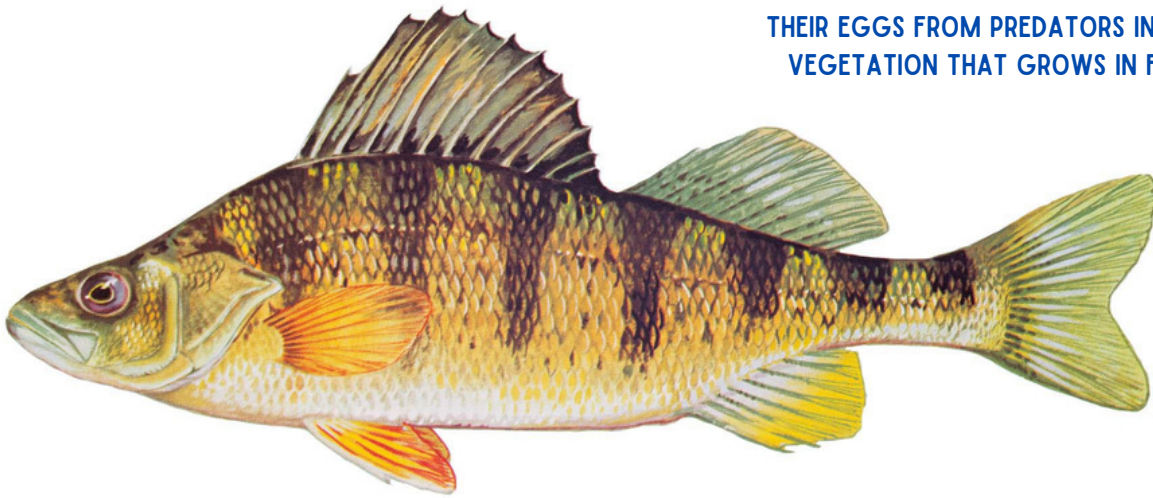


MEET YOUR NEIGHBORS IN THE RIVER...

# PERCH

YELLOW PERCH PREFER THAT THEIR WATER BE CLEAN AND CALM, SO THEY MOSTLY LIVE IN LAKES AND THE LARGE, STILL PARTS OF RIVERS. THEY ARE CARNIVORES THAT MOSTLY EAT OTHER, SMALLER SPECIES OF FISH. THEY HAVE SPINY DORSAL FINS ON THEIR BACKS THAT CAN HELP TO PROTECT THEM FROM BEING EATEN, IN TURN, BY LARGER FISH. IN THE SPRINGTIME, PERCH HIDE THEIR EGGS FROM PREDATORS IN THE AQUATIC VEGETATION THAT GROWS IN FRESHWATER.



# WALLEYE

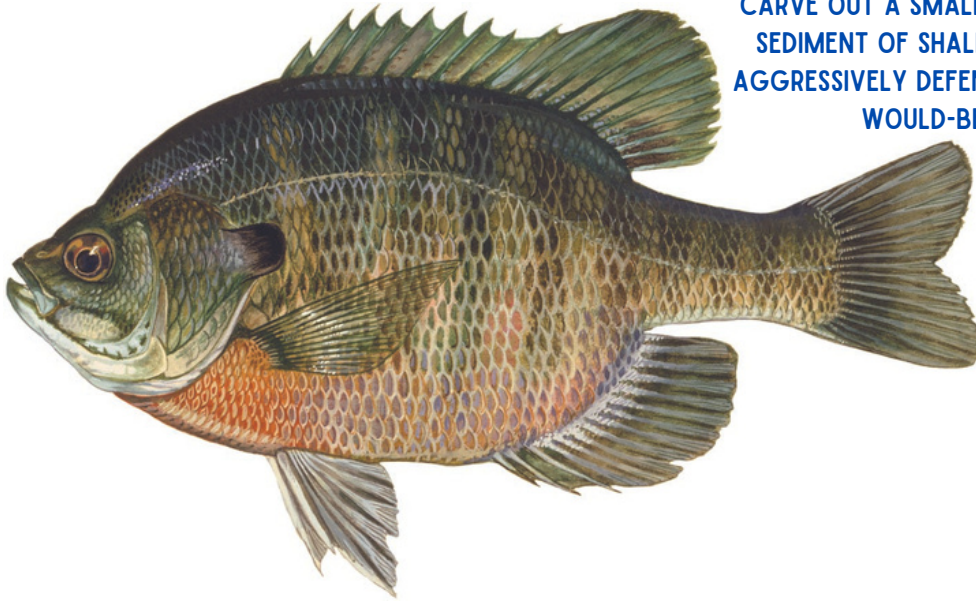
THE WALLEYE GOT ITS NAME FROM ITS LARGE EYES WITH THEIR REFLECTIVE SURFACE. THIS HELPS THEM TO SEE BETTER THAN MANY OTHER FISH, MAKING THEM EXCELLENT PREDATORS - EVEN IN THE DARK! THEY PREFER TO EAT OTHER FISH, BUT WILL ALSO EAT INSECTS, WORMS, AND CRAYFISH. WALLEYE'S CAN GROW TO BE QUITE LARGE AT MORE THAN 10 POUNDS WITH THE LARGEST ON RECORD WEIGHING IN AT OVER 22 POUNDS!



MEET YOUR NEIGHBORS IN THE RIVER...

# BLUEGILL

ALSO CALLED BREAM, BLUEGILLS ARE THE MOST COMMON OF ALL THE SUNFISHES. THEY HAVE SMALLER HEADS AND ROUNDED BODIES - SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS BEING "PAN-SHAPED". THEY MOSTLY LIKE TO EAT INSECTS AND SMALL CRUSTACEANS LIKE CRAYFISH. BLUEGILLS MAKE FOR INCREDIBLY PROTECTIVE FATHERS! WHEN IT'S TIME FOR THEM TO LAY EGGS, THE MALE BLUEGILL WILL CARVE OUT A SMALL CIRCULAR NEST IN THE SEDIMENT OF SHALLOW WATER AND WILL AGGRESSIVELY DEFEND THE EGGS FROM ANY WOULD-BE PREDATORS.



# BROOK TROUT

THE BROOK TROUT IS THE STATE FISH OF NINE DIFFERENT STATES, INCLUDING PENNSYLVANIA! ALSO CALLED THE SPECKLED TROUT AND THE MUD TROUT, THIS FISH HAS A DISTINCTIVE MARBLED PATTERN AND A BELLY THAT CAN BECOME QUITE RED DURING SPAWNING. BROOK TROUTS PREFER CLEAR WATER AND ARE VERY SENSITIVE TO CHANGES IN PH, LIKE THAT CAUSED BY ACID RAIN.

