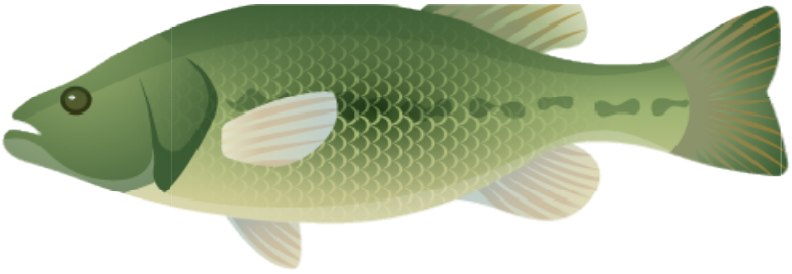
NOTES BY ANUPAM SIR

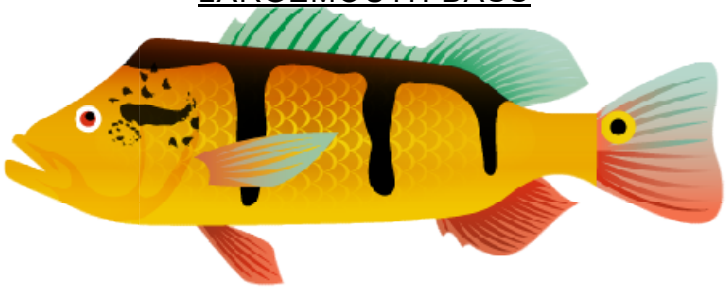
D.B.S. P.G. College, Kanpur	
DEPARTMENT:	**ZOOLOGY**
CLASS:	**B.Sc 5th - Semester**
PAPER:	**I**
PAPER CODE:	**BO50501T**
UNIT:	**VI`**
TOPIC:	**FRESHWATER FISH**
BY	**DR ANUPAM DUBEY**

FRESHWATER FISH SPECIES

Below you will find a list of 50+ freshwater fish species that roam the waters of the United States. The main focus of this list is to help you learn more about the fish species that you can catch in the many freshwater systems. Our lakes, rivers, and ponds are bountiful of species that can provide you with a catch of a lifetime. When it comes to enjoying the thrill of the catch, educating and learning more about them can make fishing way more interesting!
Understanding different fishing methods can greatly enhance your success. For instance, using specific techniques like fly fishing can be effective for targeting rainbow trout, while other methods are better suited for catching channel catfish.



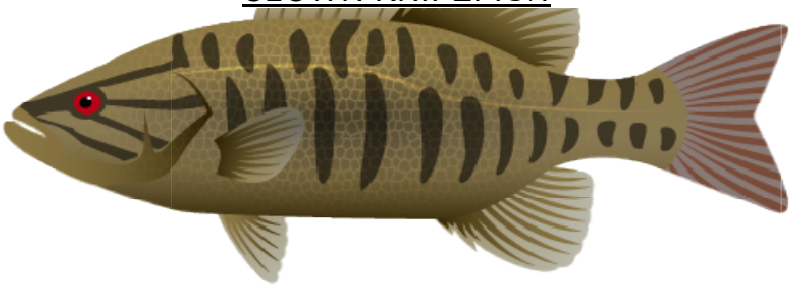
LARGEMOUTH BASS



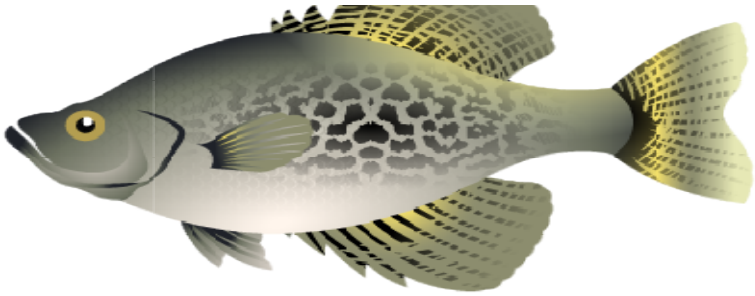
PEACOCK BASS



CLOWN KNIFEFISH



SMALLMOUTH BASS



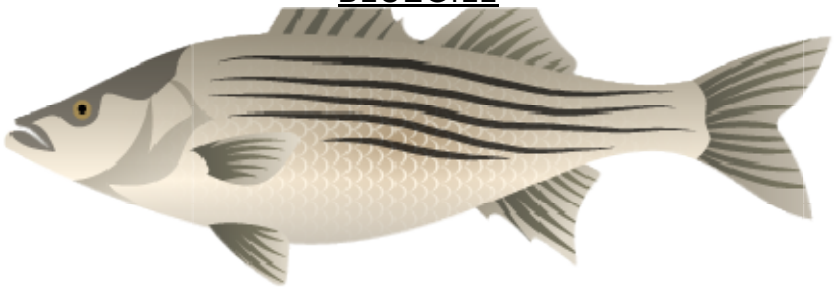
CRAPPIE / SPECK



SNAKEHEAD



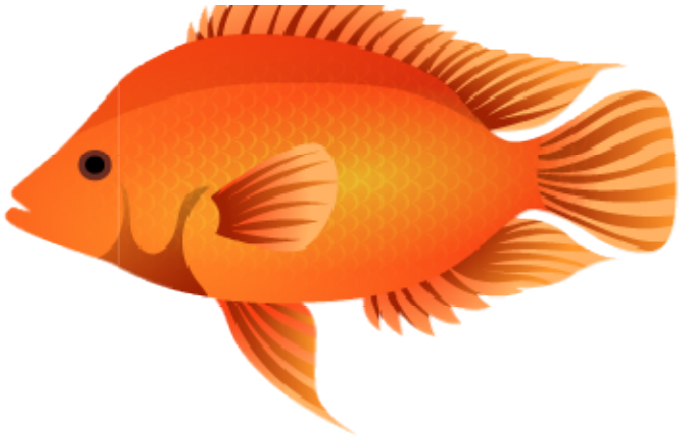
BLUEGILL



SUNSHINE BASS



OSCAR



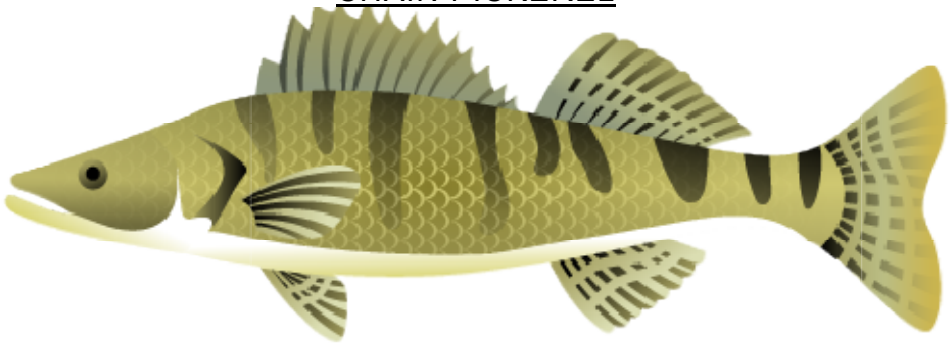
MIDAS CICHLID



BOWFIN



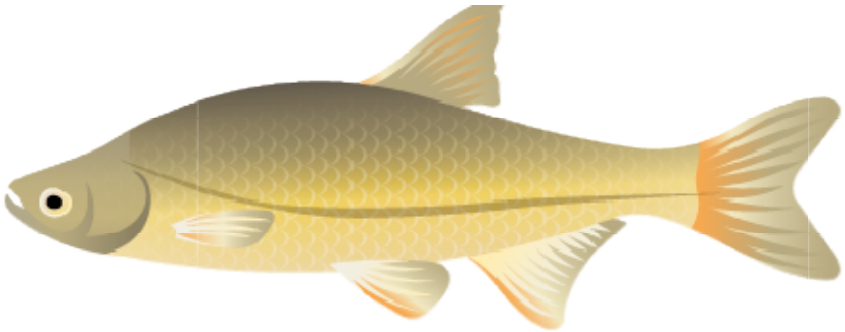
CHAIN PICKEREL



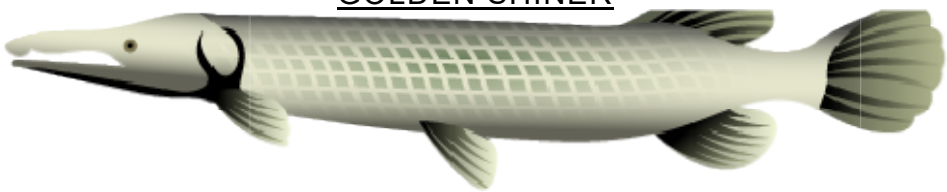
WALLEYE



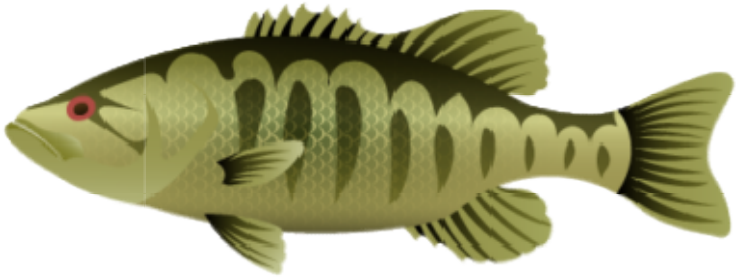
MAYAN CICHLID



GOLDEN SHINER



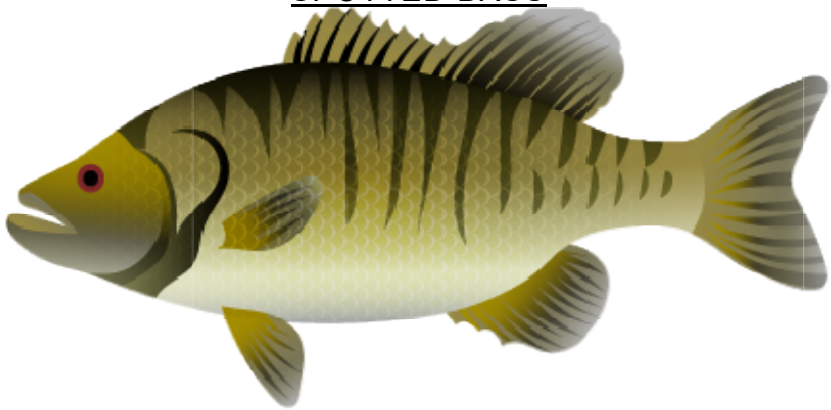
FLORIDA GAR



SUWANNEE BASS



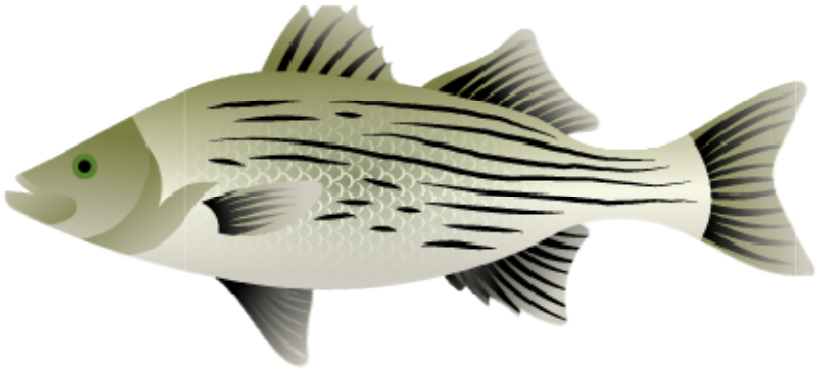
SPOTTED BASS



SHOAL BASS



NORTHERN LARGEMOUTH



STRIPED BASS

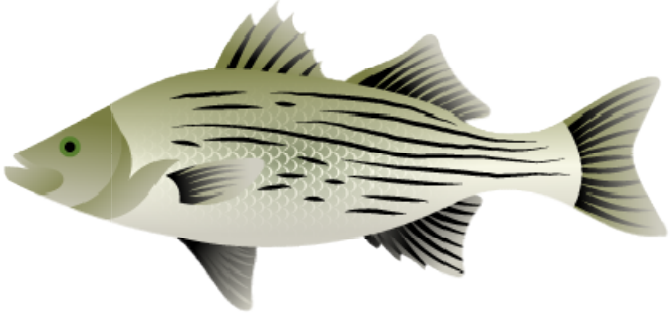


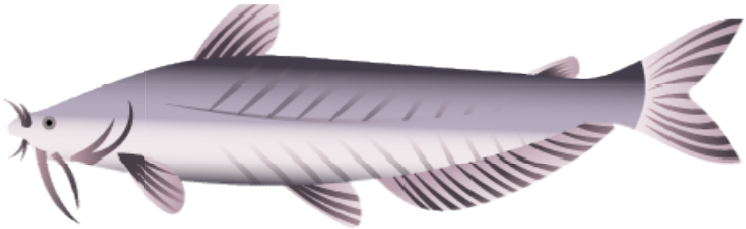
WHITE BASS



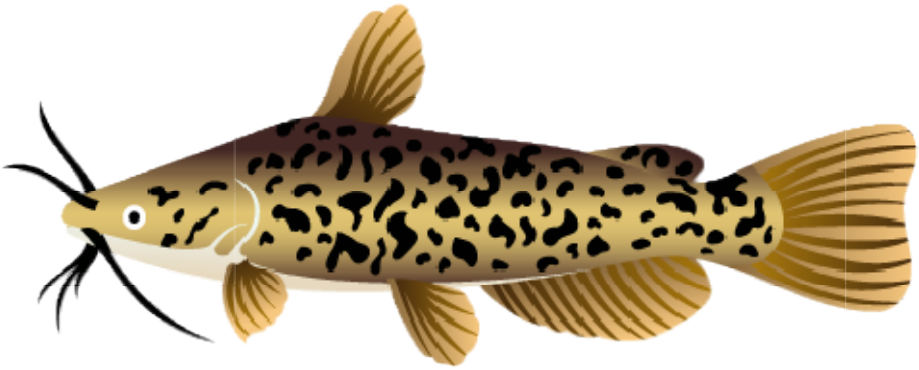
GUADALUPE BASS

HYBRID STRIPED BASS

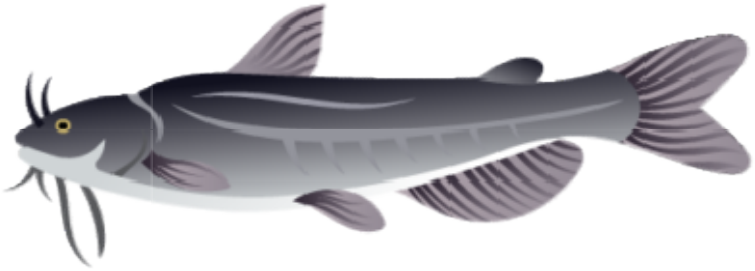




BLUE CATFISH



BROWN BULLHEAD



WHITE CATFISH



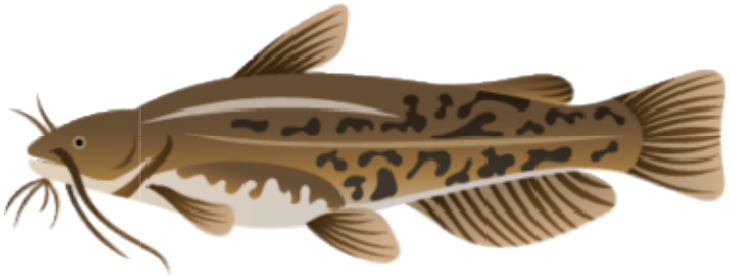
FLATHEAD CATFISH



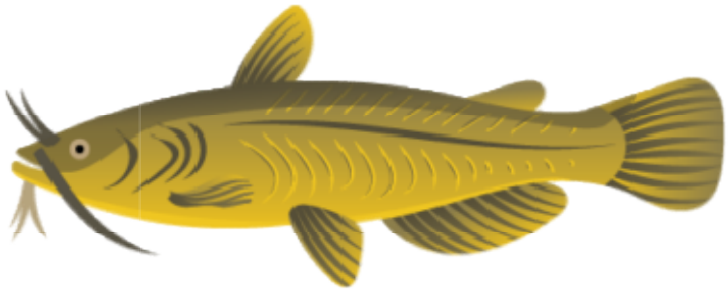
AIRBREATHING CATFISH



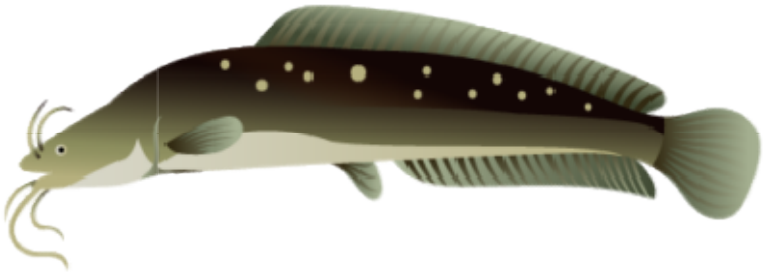
CHANNEL CATFISH



BULLHEAD CATFISH



YELLOW BULLHEAD



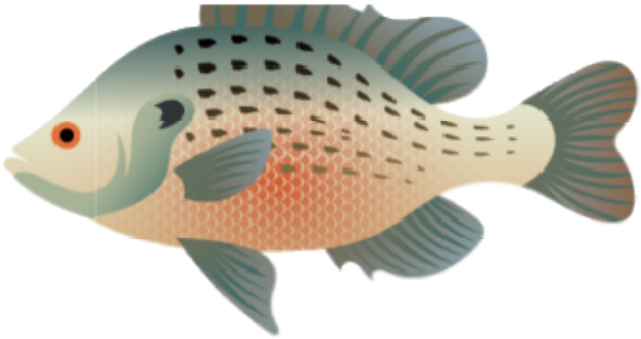
WALKING CATFISH



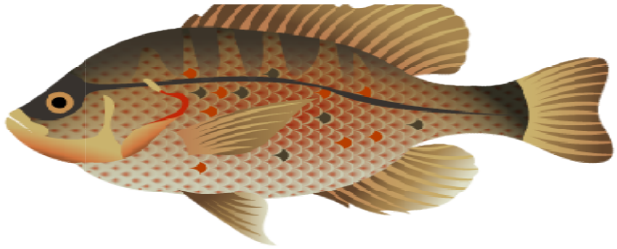
FLIER PANFISH



REDBREAST SUNFISH



SPOTTED SUNFISH



REDEAR SUNFISH



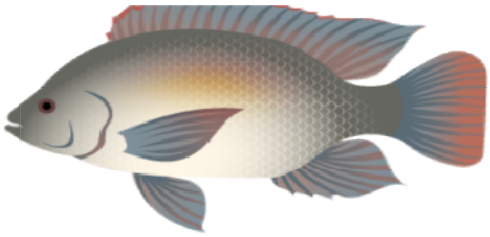
WARMOUTH



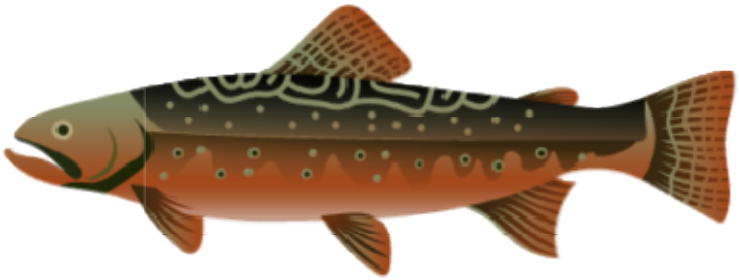
BLACK ACARA



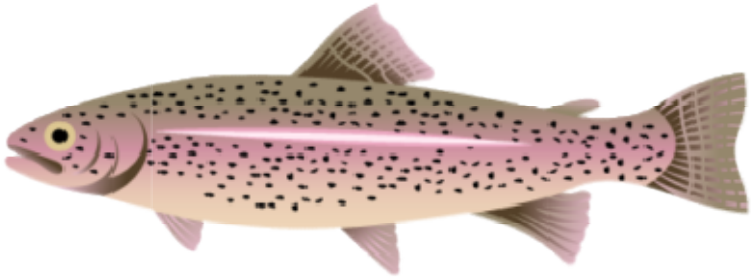
JAGUAR GUAPOTE



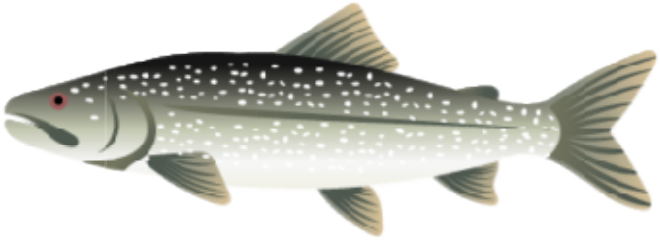
BLUE TILAPIA



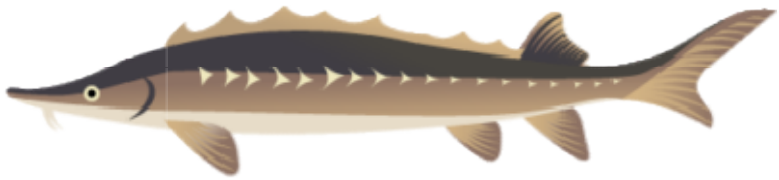
BROOK TROUT



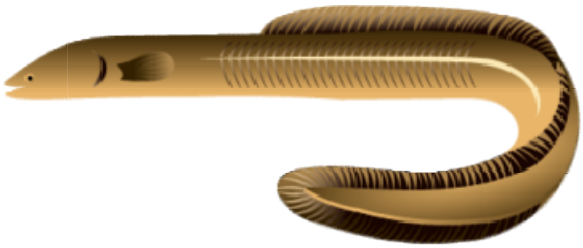
RAINBOW TROUT



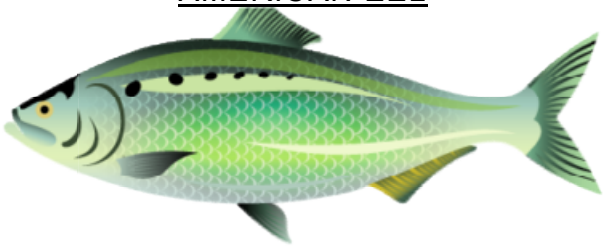
LAKE TROUT



AMERICAN STURGEON



AMERICAN EEL



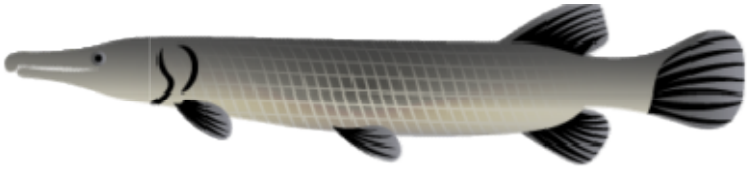
AMERICAN SHAD



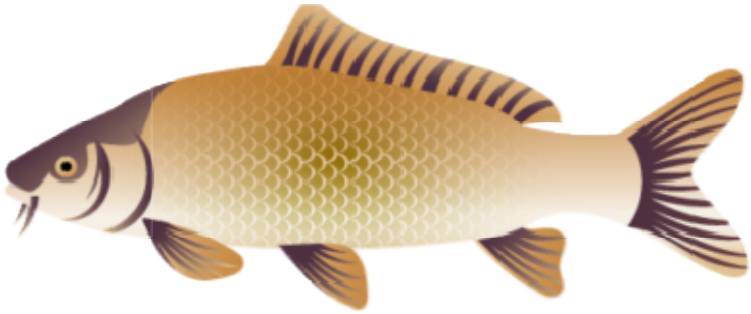
MUSKY FISH



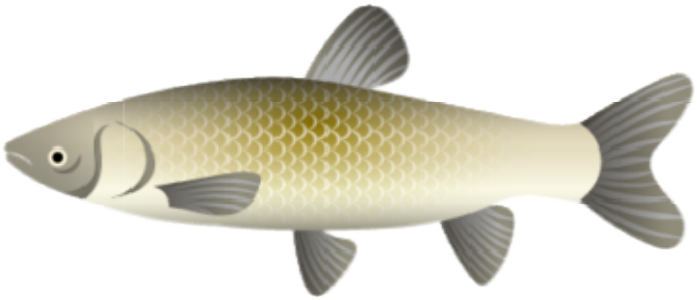
LONGNOSE GAR



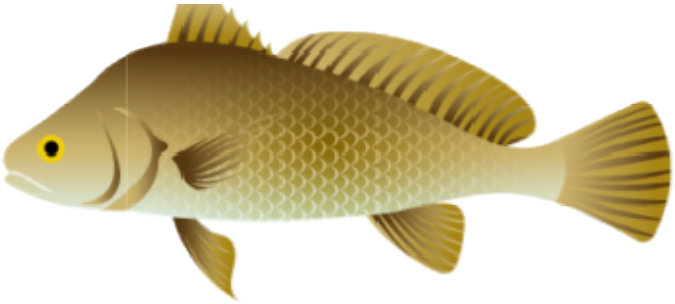
ALLIGATOR GAR



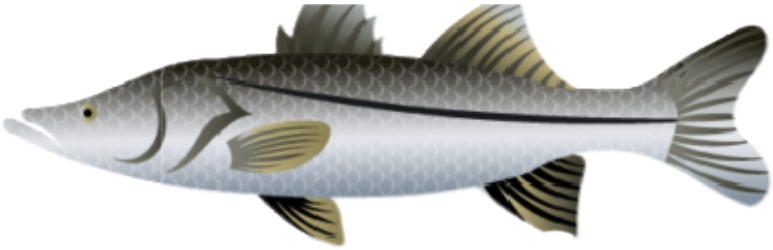
COMMON CARP



GRASS CARP



FRESHWATER DRUM



FRESHWATER SNOOK

FRESHWATER FISH SPECIES

Native Species

- Florida is home to a wide range of native types of freshwater fish species. When comparing fish types, we split them into two categories types of fish. Native fish is a species that has naturally and historically occurred within a river, stream, or lake and was not introduced by man.
- These species are very important to the ecological health of a particular freshwater system.
- Native Florida fish help supply sources of food for locals. Also, they help boost the economy through recreation. Many of our freshwater fish species in Florida help drive tourism and keep anglers returning for more. Fresh water fishing is a viral outdoor activity to enjoy in Florida.
- Freshwater fish can be categorized into three different categories based on water temperature: coldwater, cool water, and warm water fish species. Cool water fish species prefer water temperatures in the 60's and 70's and are most often found in the northern and mid western states.
- Our most popular native fish species is the large mouth bass. Anglers also enjoy catching all kinds of fish like Crappie, Speck, and Bluegill, in various destinations.

Non-Native Species

- Nonnative fish species are a set of not-so-common fish species that do not occur naturally within a freshwater ecosystem and are introduced by man.

- Most non natives are unknowingly transported and released into new ecosystems. Some non natives never become an actual issue or concern, but others can become quite invasive.
- Invasive fish species disrupt the functionality of an ecosystem. Several species have become invasive in our freshwater lakes, rivers, and ponds here in Florida. The most popular group include the Bullseye Snakehead, cichlids and the Clown Knifefish as fish examples. The other fish or small fish are categorized differently, meaning times separated as schooling fish or identified by the tail fin.
- In addition to these nonnative species, Florida's waters are home to various warm water fish species that can survive in various conditions and flourish in 80+ degrees Fahrenheit water temperatures. These include largemouth bass, bluegill, catfish, crappies, and sunfish, which have adapted their feeding behavior to thrive in warmer waters.
- Other species may be a blast to catch but tend to threaten human use of our precious freshwater resources.

Tricolor swordtail
(Xiphophorus hellerii)



Honey gourami
(Colisa chuna)



Celestial pearl danio
(Danio margaritatus)



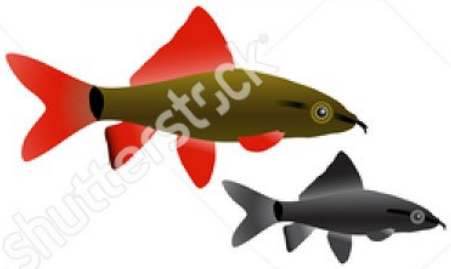
Lyretail swordtail
(Xiphophorus hellerii)



Bluefin notho
(Nothobranchius rachovii)



Rainbow shark
(Epalzeorhynchos frenatus)



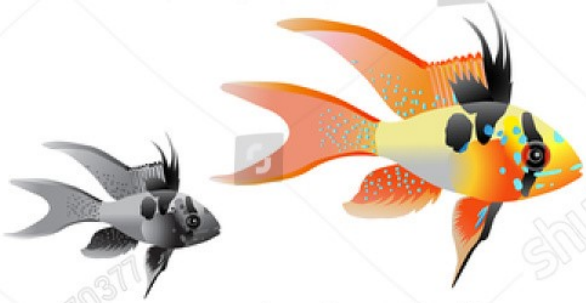
Clown loach
(Chromobotia macracanthus)



Tiger barb
(Puntigrus tetrazona)



Ram cichlid
(Mikrogeophagus ramirezi)



Altum angelfish
(Pterophyllum altum)



Blue discus
(Symphysodon aequifasciatus)



Threadfin rainbowfish
(Iriatherina werneri)



Electric yellow cichlid
(Labidochromis caeruleus)



Brigitte rasbora
(Boraras brigittae)



Cardinal tetra
(Paracheirodon axelrodi)

