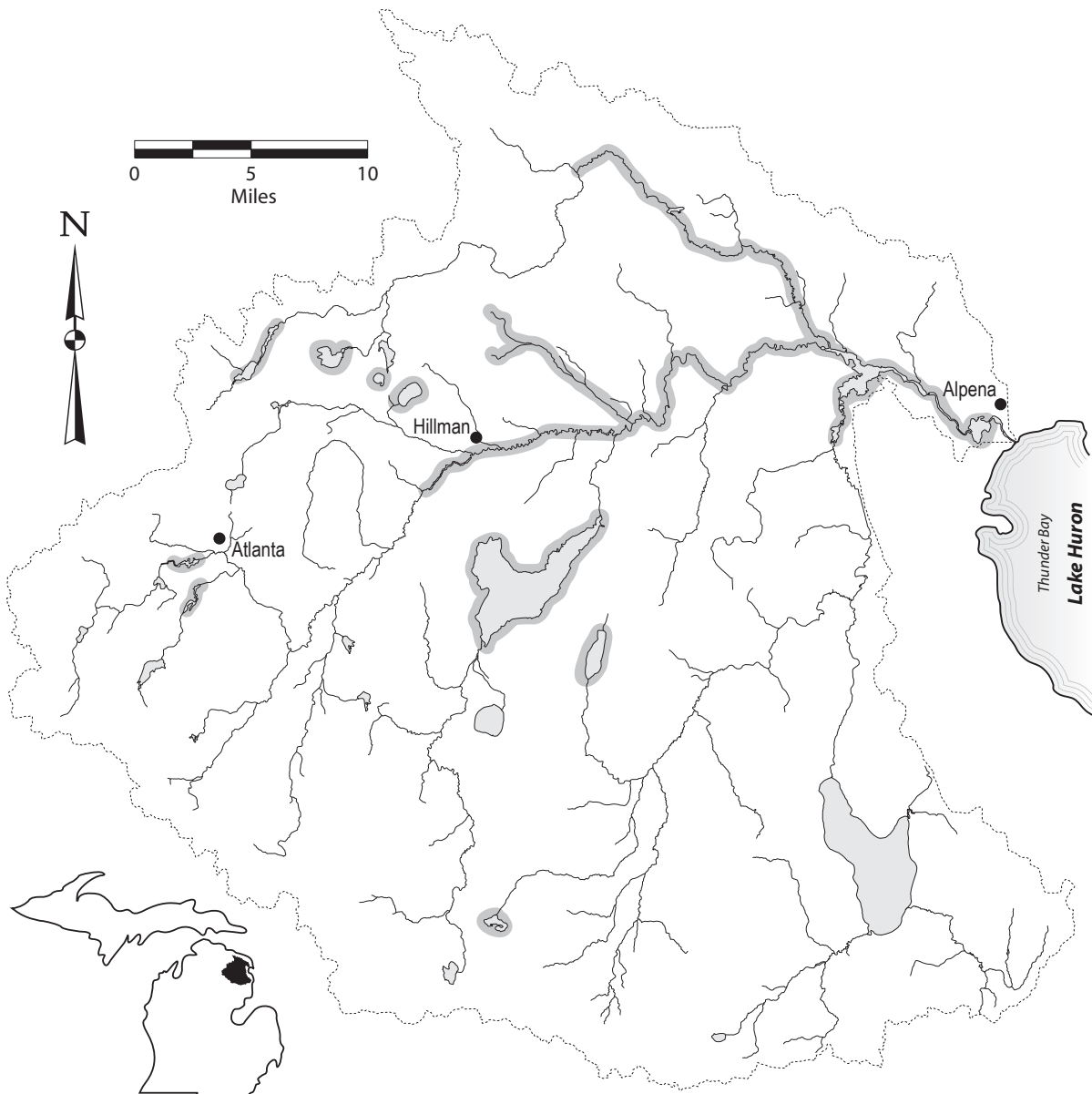


**Black crappie** (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*)

**Habitat:**

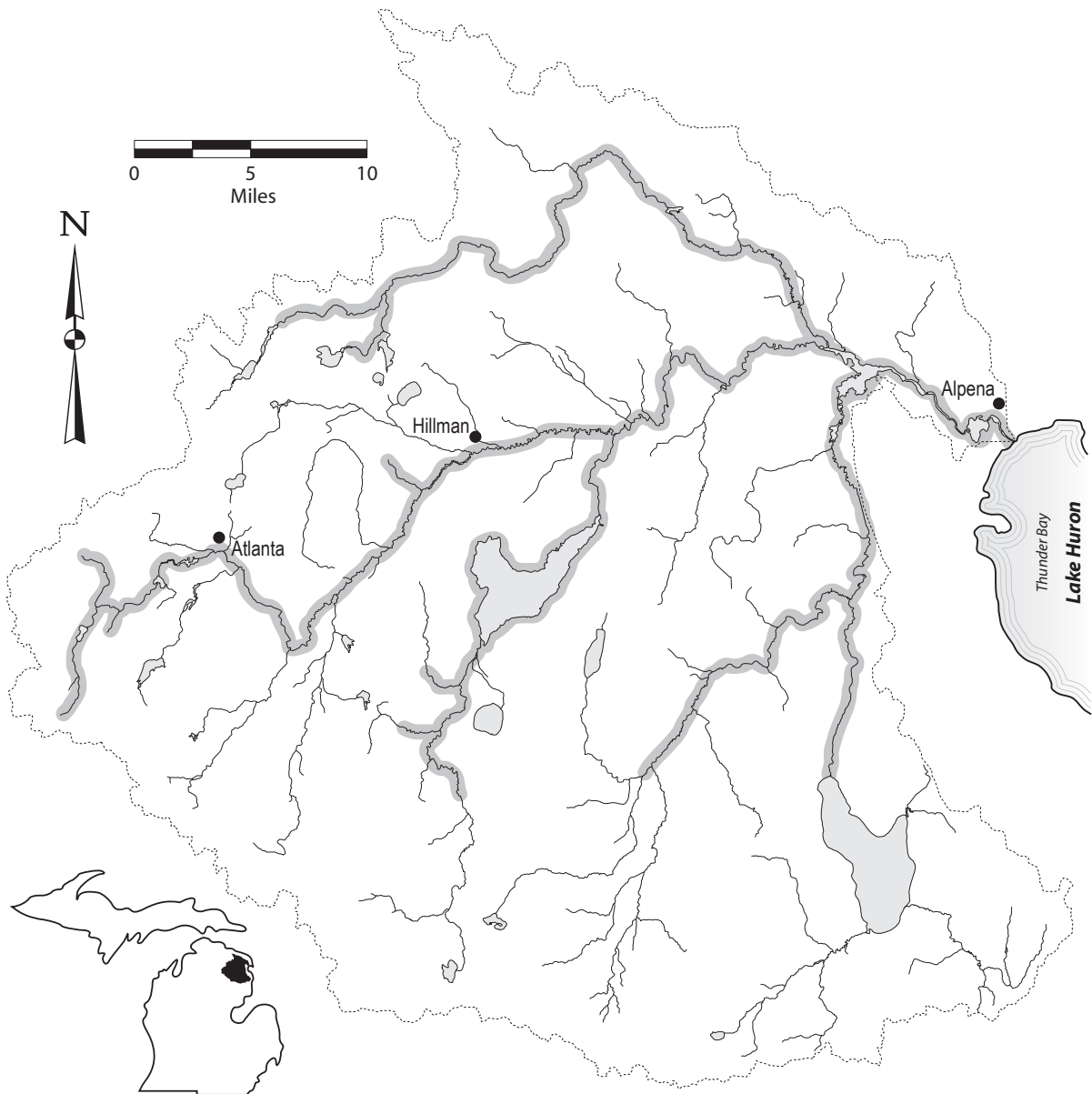
- feeding - larger clear non-silty low-gradient rivers; also in lakes and impoundments
  - clean hard sand or muck substrate
  - associated with submerged aquatic vegetation
  - does not tolerate silt or turbidity well
  
- spawning - nests in gravel, sand, or mud substrate
  - some vegetation must be present
  - sometimes nests under banks



**Rainbow darter (*Etheostoma caeruleum*)**

**Habitat:**

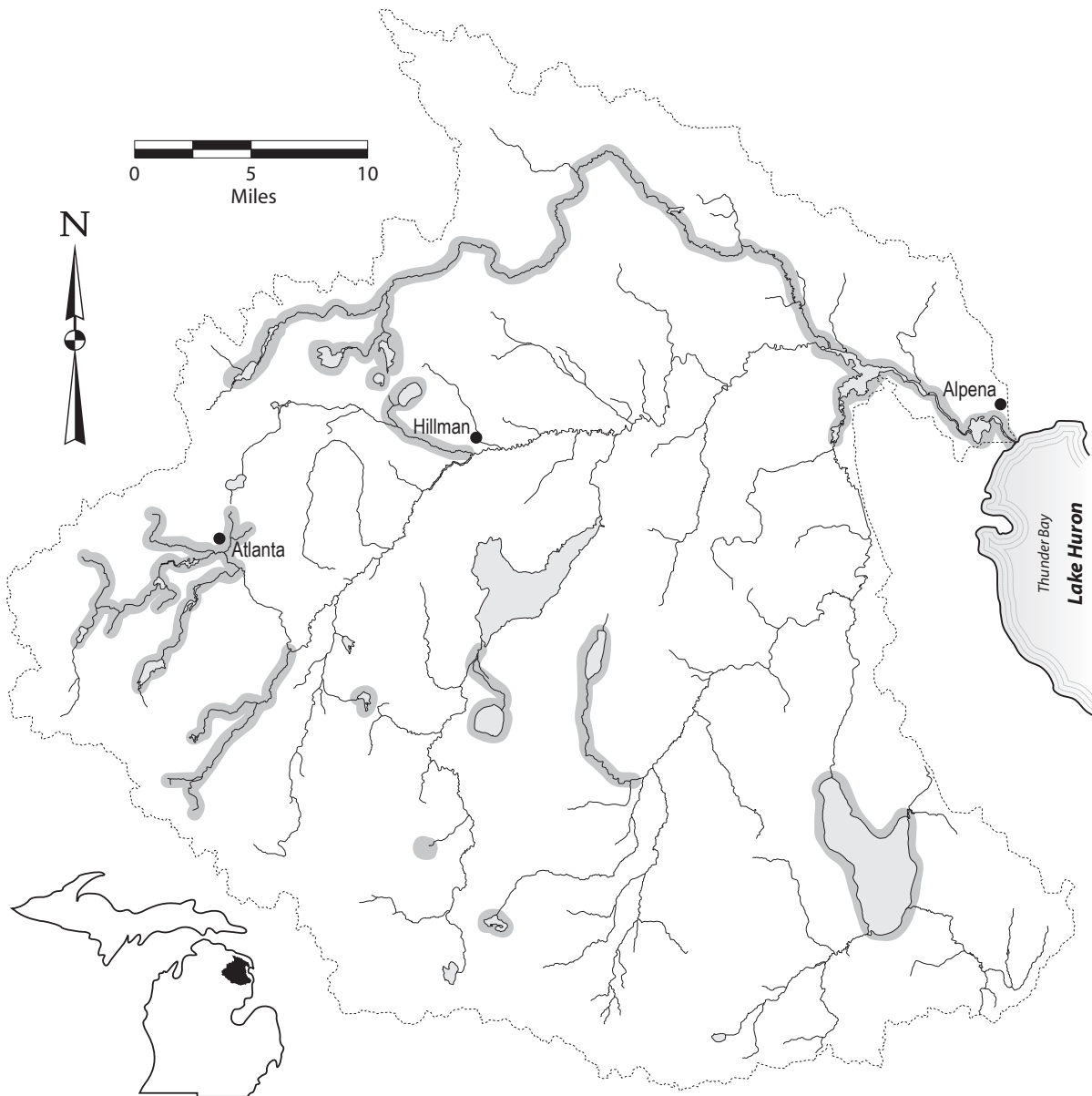
- feeding - gravelly high gradient riffles
- clear, moderate to large streams
- in shallows (average 1 foot)
  
- spawning - gravel or rubble riffles



**Iowa darter** (*Etheostoma exile*)

**Habitat:**

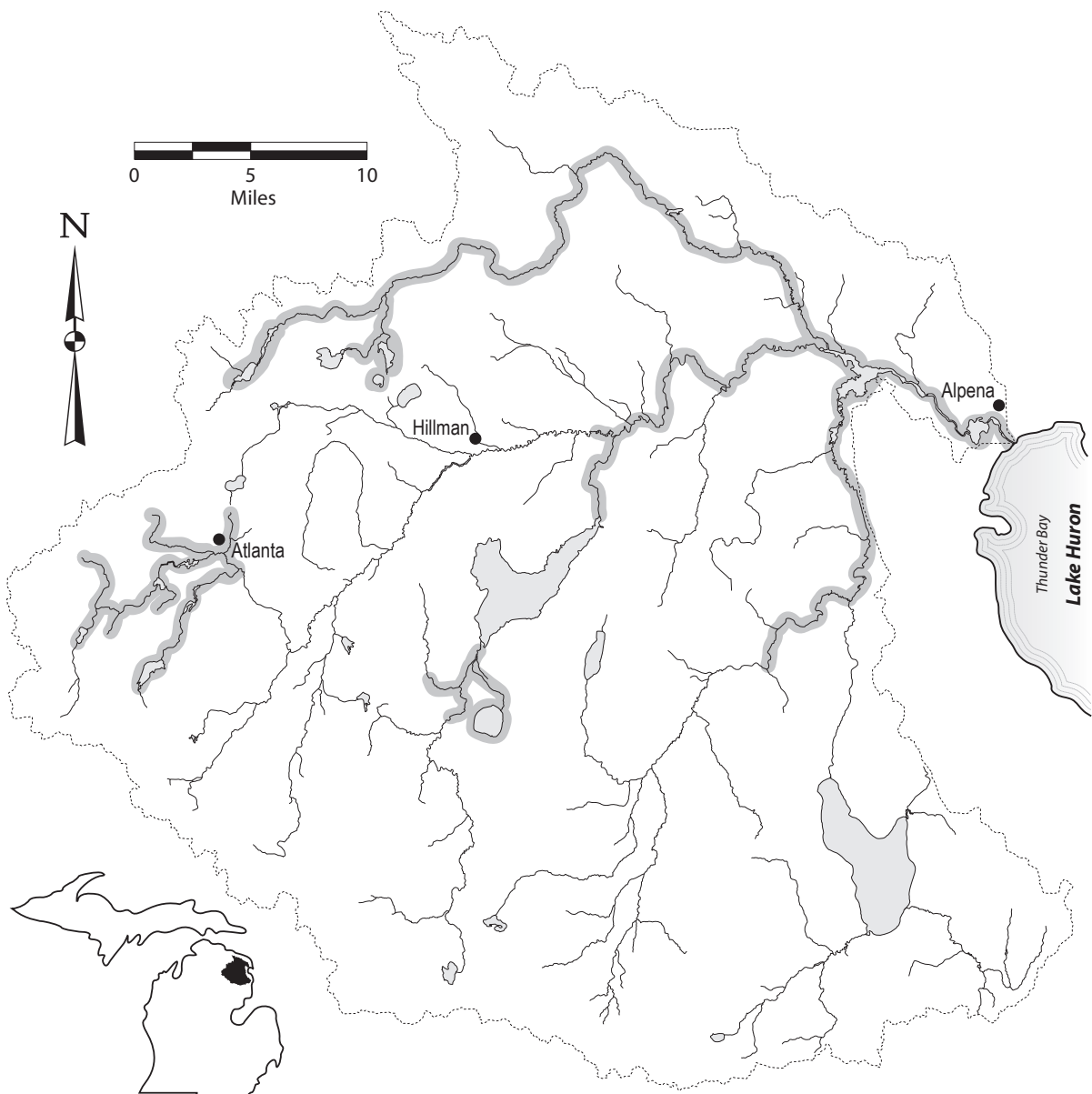
- feeding - clear, slow moving streams and lakes
- sandy to muddy substrates
- intolerant of turbid water
- lives in rooted aquatic vegetation
  
- spawning - in pond-like extensions of streams on organic matter or roots
- in shallows



**Least darter (*Etheostoma microperca*)**

**Habitat:**

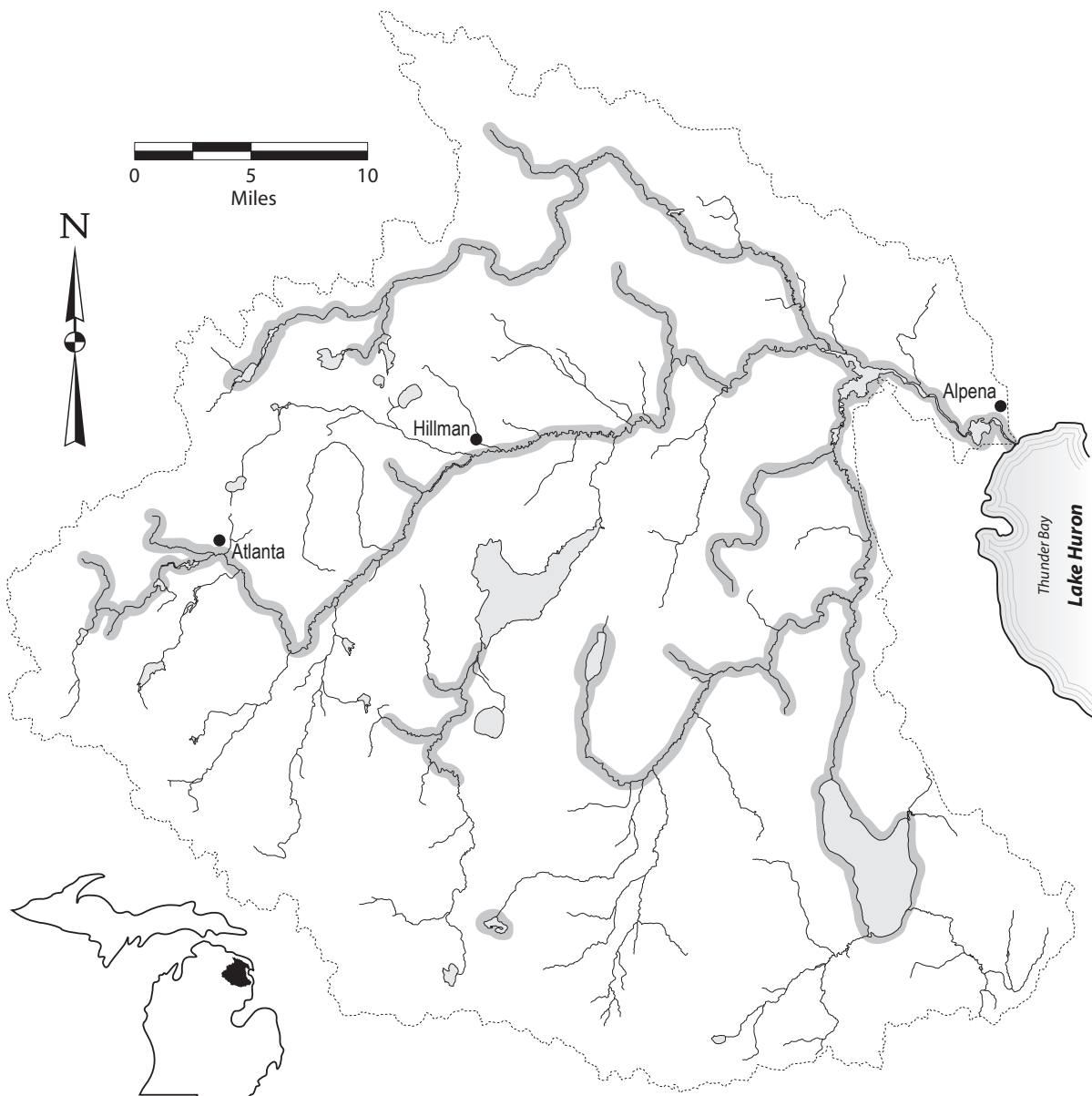
- feeding - moderate to warm temperature
- clear quiet low-gradient vegetated streams (wetlands, floodplains)
- soft substrate
  
- spawning - spawning occurs on stems of plants
- male guards a territory in a vegetated area



**Johnny darter** (*Etheostoma nigrum*)

**Habitat:**

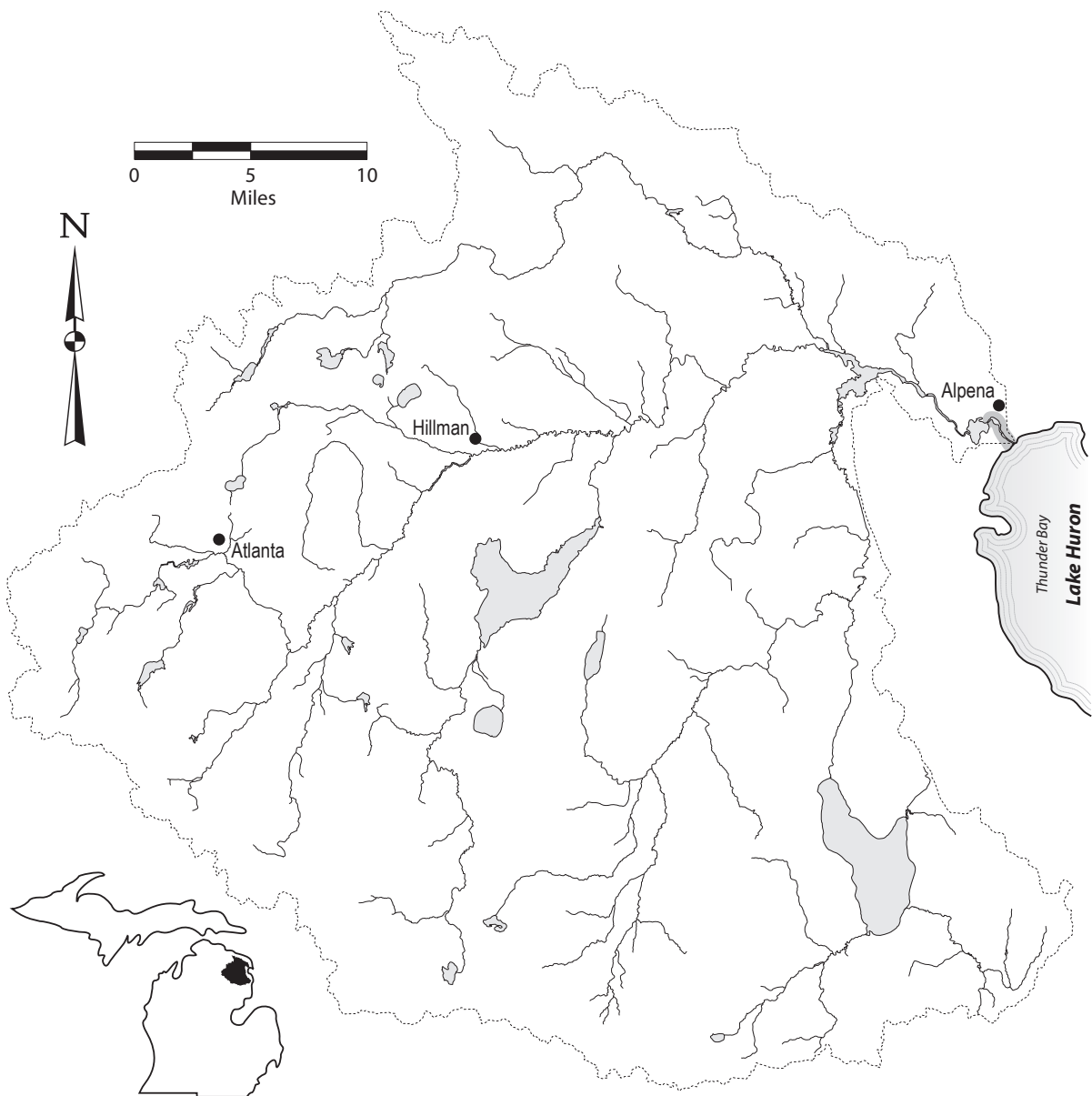
- feeding - sand and silt substrate
- little to moderate current
- shallow areas of streams, rivers, lakes, and impoundments
- tolerant of many organic and inorganic pollutants and turbidity
  
- spawning - underneath rocks
- in stream pools or protected shallows of lakes



**Ruffe (*Gymnocephalus cernuus*)**

**Habitat:**

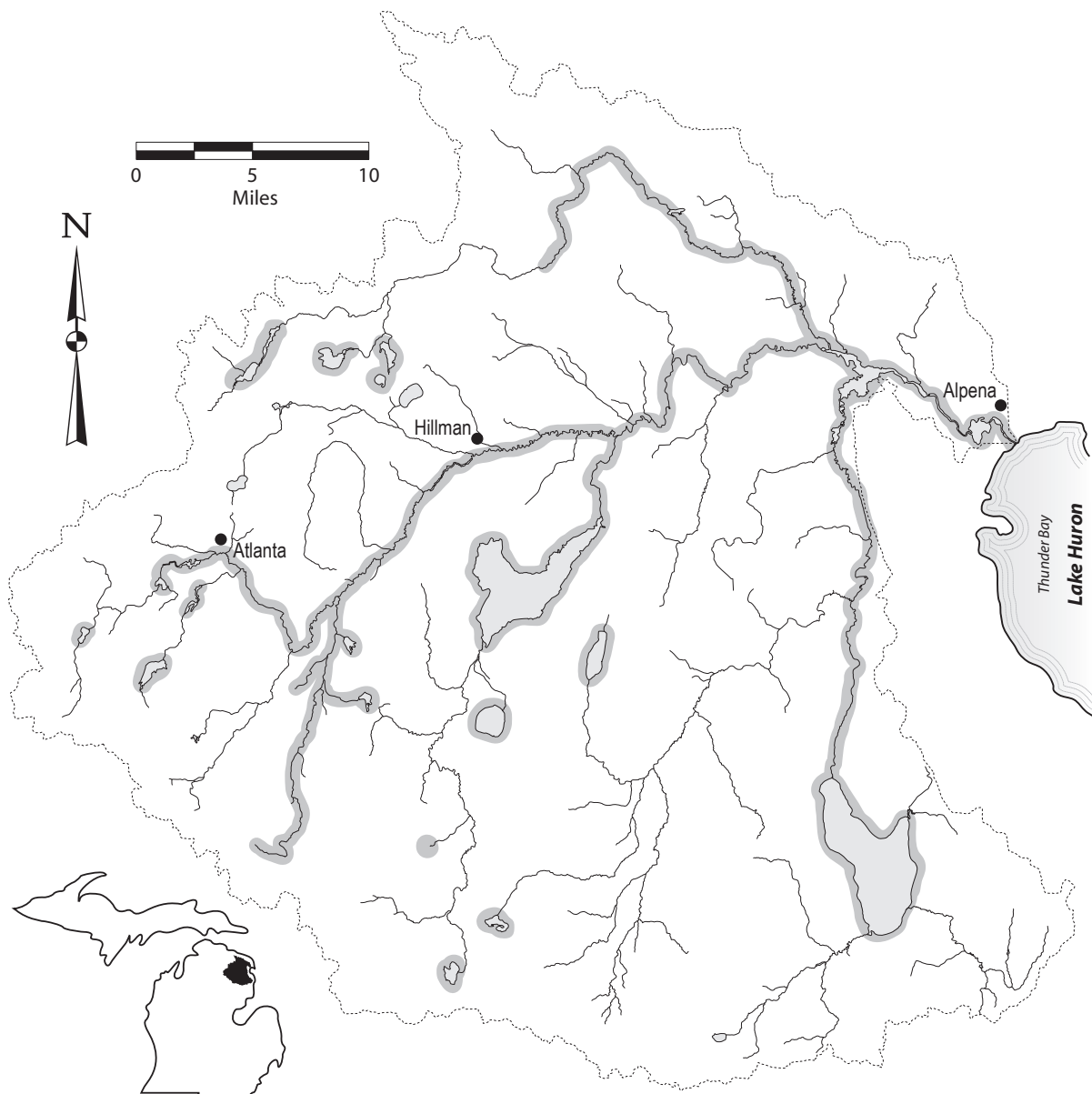
- feeding - shallow waters at night
- soft bottoms and no vegetation
  
- spawning - warm shallows of turbid lakes with soft bottoms
- little or no vegetation present
- slow-moving water
  
- winter refuge - deeper water



**Yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*)**

**Habitat:**

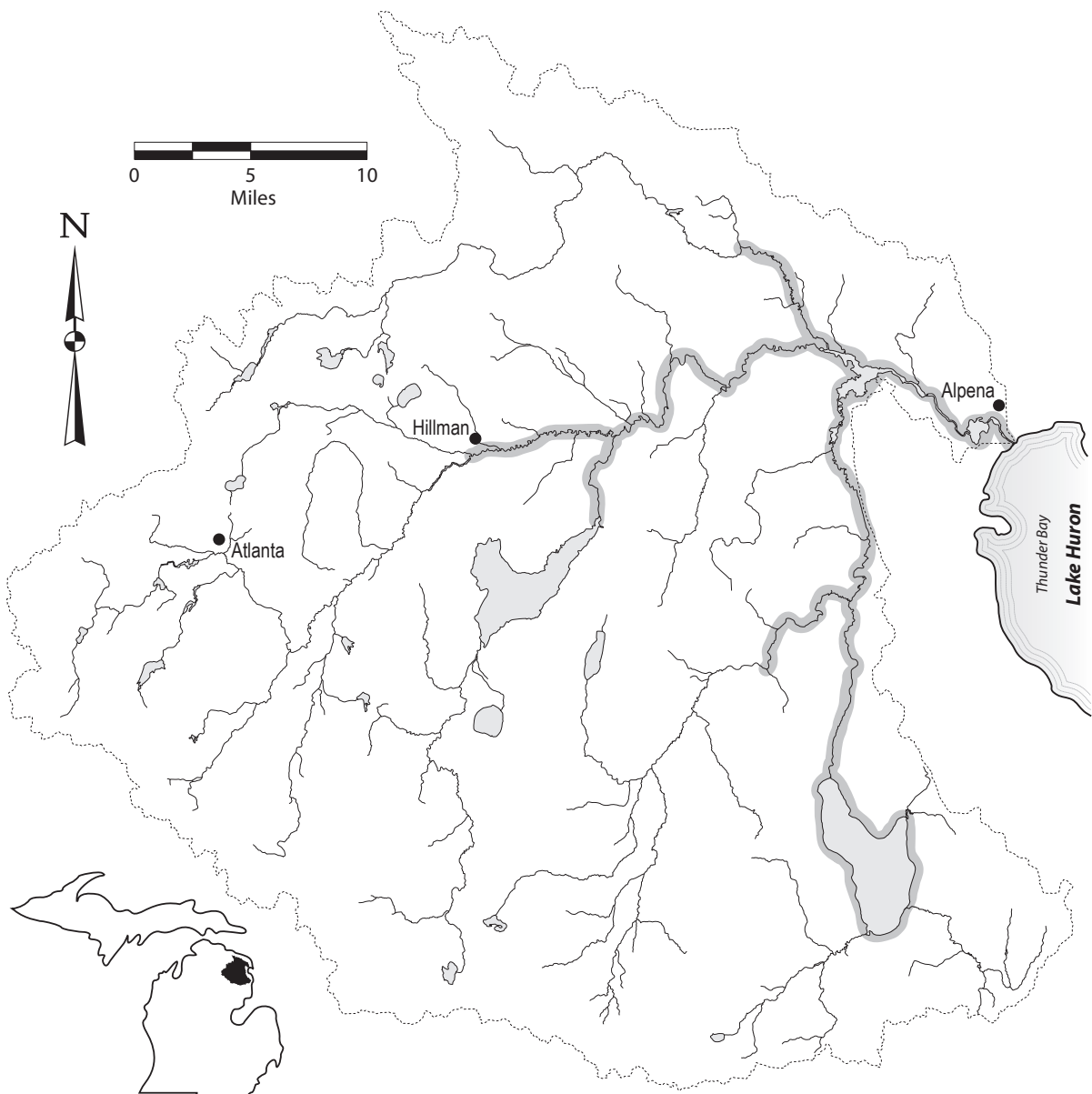
- feeding
  - clear lakes and impoundments; also Lake Huron
  - low gradient rivers
  - abundance of rooted aquatics
  - muck, organic debris, sand, or gravel substrate
  - does not tolerate turbidity and siltation
  
- spawning
  - shallows of lakes, tributaries of streams
  - occurs over rooted vegetation, submerged brush, fallen trees
  - may occur over sand or gravel



**Logperch (*Percina caprodes*)**

**Habitat:**

- feeding - gravel riffles, deeper slower sections of rivers
  - medium size streams; also lakes, impoundments, and Lake Huron
  - sand, gravel, or rock substrate
  - avoids turbidity and silt
- spawning - riffles or sandy in-shore shallows

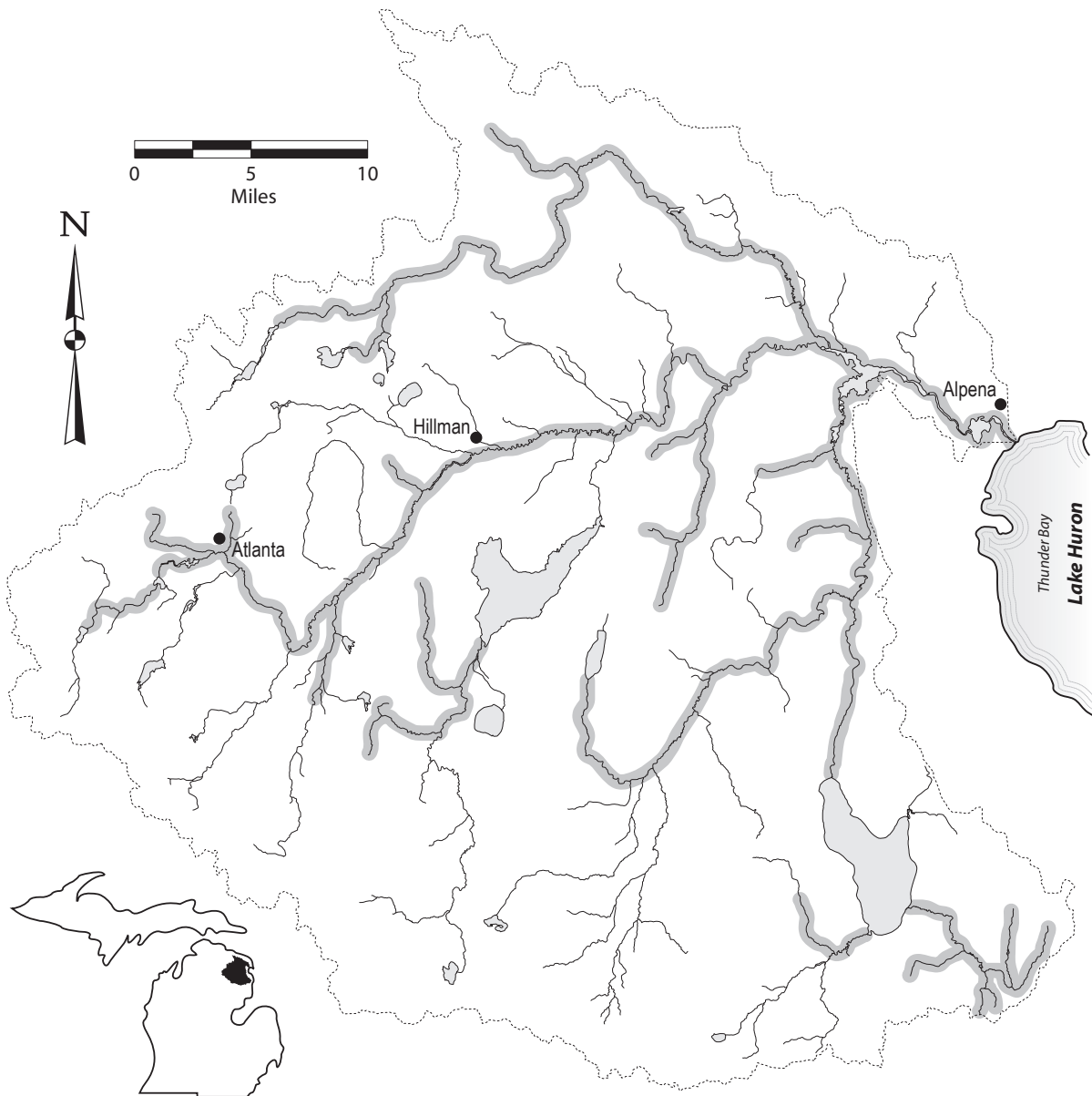




**Blackside darter (*Percina maculata*)**

**Habitat:**

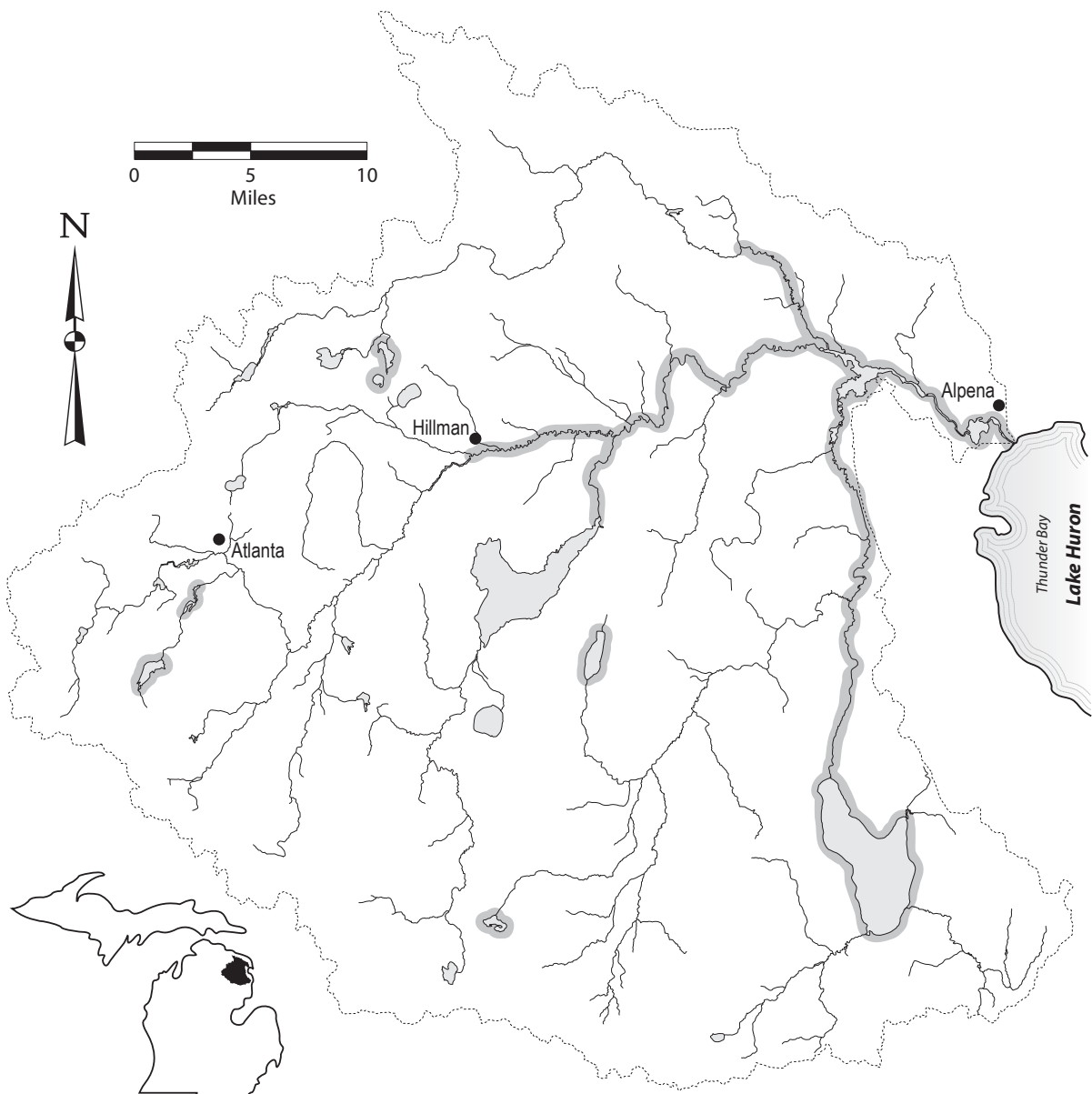
- feeding - small to medium streams
- low to medium gradient
- gravel and sand substrate
- tolerate some turbidity
  
- spawning - gravel and sand substrate



**Walleye (*Sander vitreus*)**

**Habitat:**

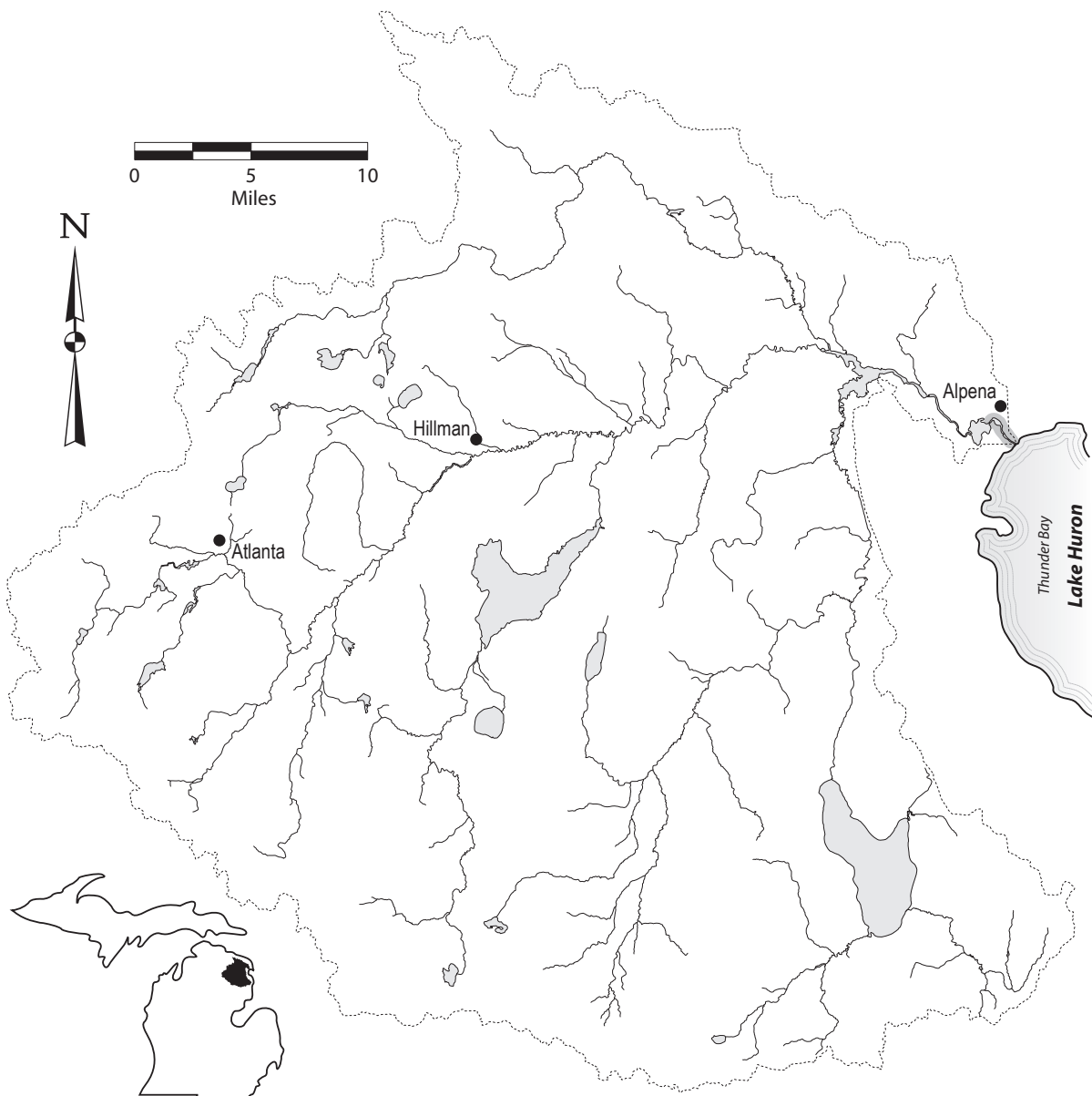
- feeding - larger, deeper streams and in large, shallow, turbid lakes and impoundments; also Lake Huron
- gravel, bedrock, and firm substrates preferred
- does not tolerate a lot of turbidity or low oxygen
  
- spawning - rocky substrates in high gradient water in rivers
- boulder to coarse gravel shoals in lakes
  
- winter refuge - avoids strong currents



**Freshwater drum** (*Aplodinotus grunniens*)

**Habitat:**

- feeding
  - deeper pools of rivers and Lake Huron
  - in shallows
  - prefers clear waters and clean substrates
  - can adapt to high turbidity levels
  
- spawning
  - pelagically, in open water, over sand or mud substrate
  - occurs in bays or lower portions of marshes



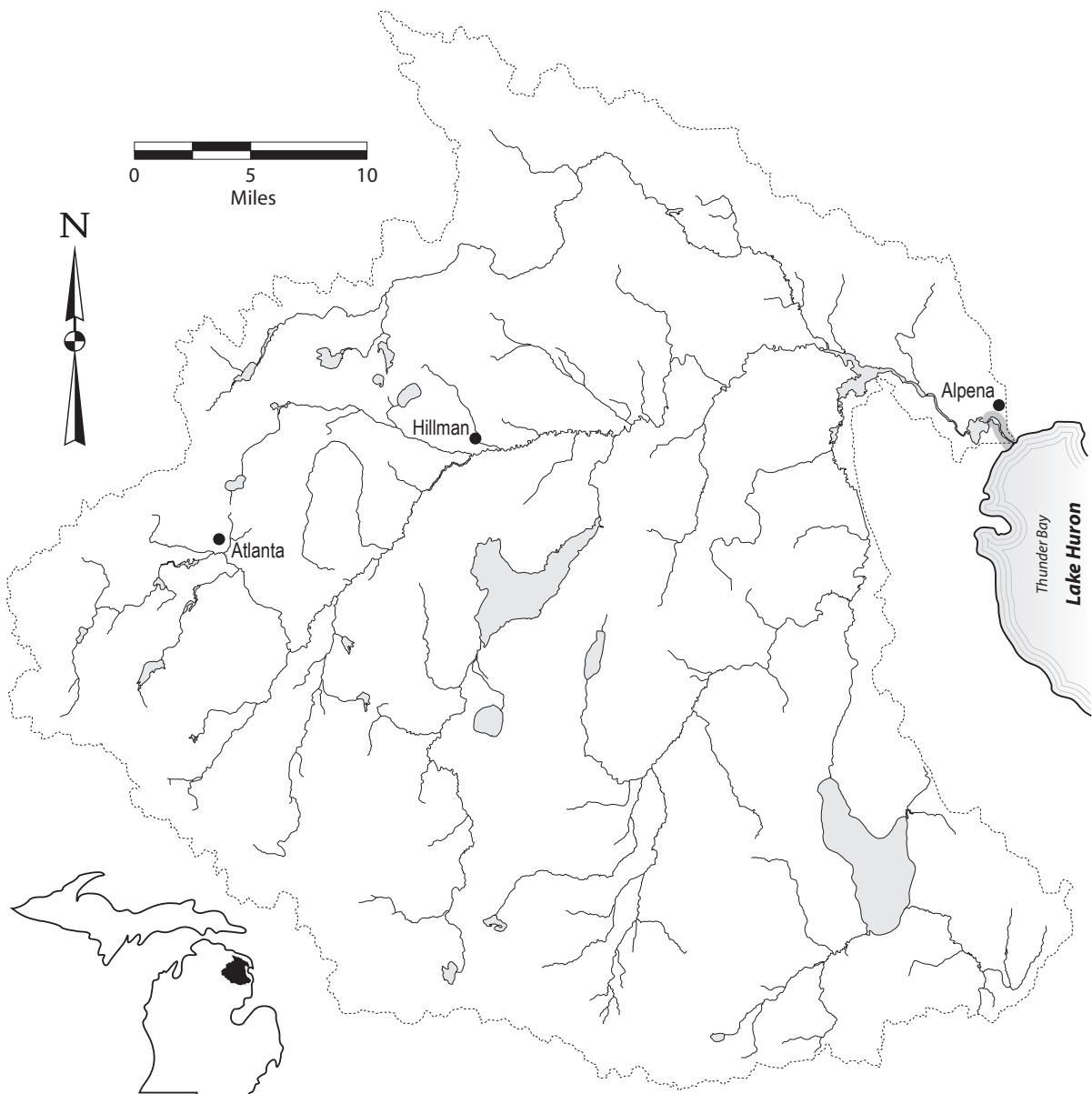
**Round goby (*Neogobius melanostomus*)**

**Habitat:**

- feeding - rock, cobble, riprap, and vegetate areas of rivers and lakes
- young found over sand substrate

- spawning - rocky substrate with large interstitial spaces

- winter refuge - rocky substrate with large interstitial spaces
- deep water



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