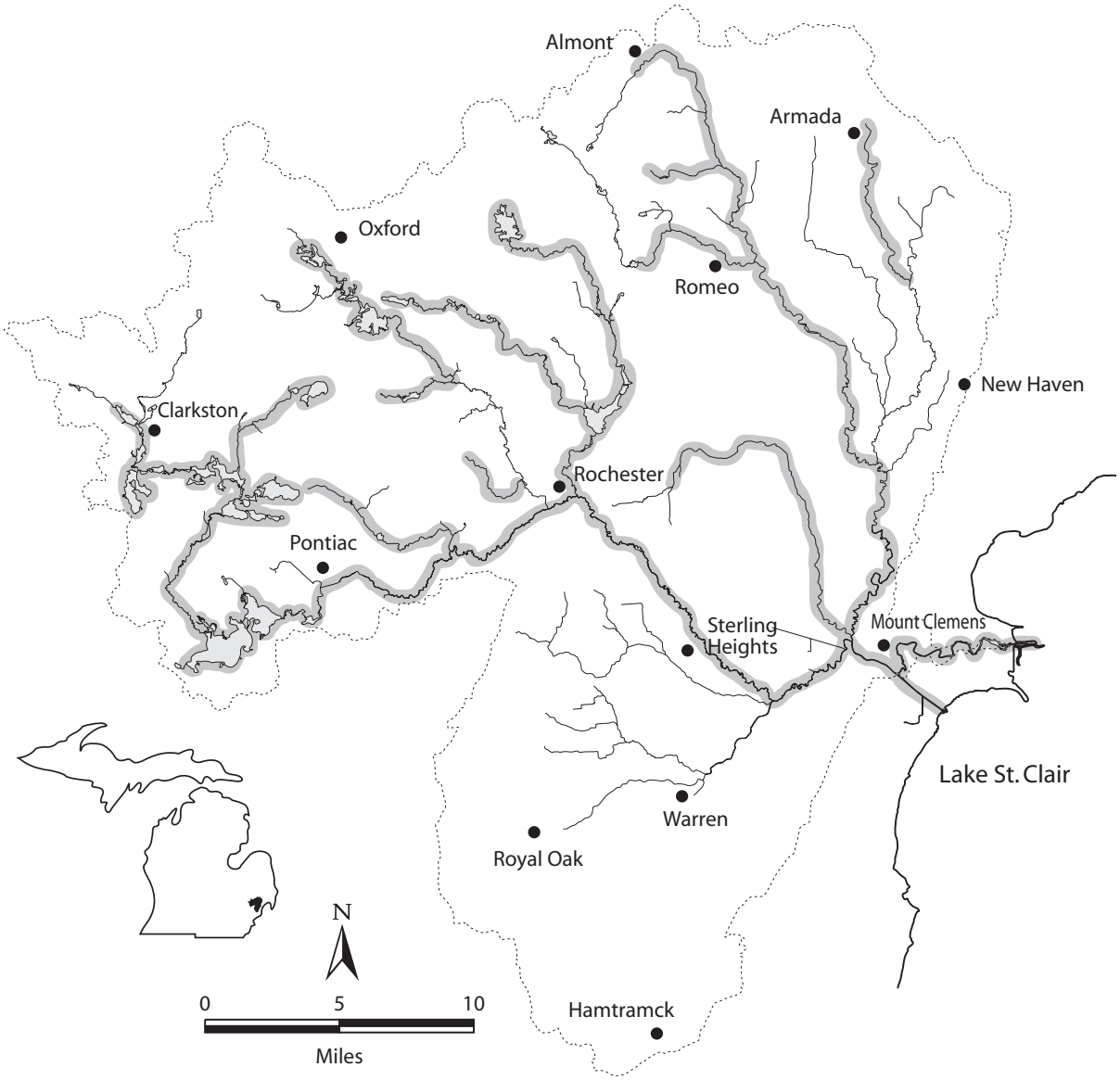
Largemouth bass *Micropterus salmoides*

Habitat:

feeding
- non-flowing clear waters - lakes, impoundments, and pools of streams
- abundant aquatic vegetation
- soft muck, organic debris, gravel, sand, and hard non-flocculent clay substrates

spawning
- nest in gravelly sand to marl and soft mud substrates
- emergent vegetation
- quiet shallow bays; no current

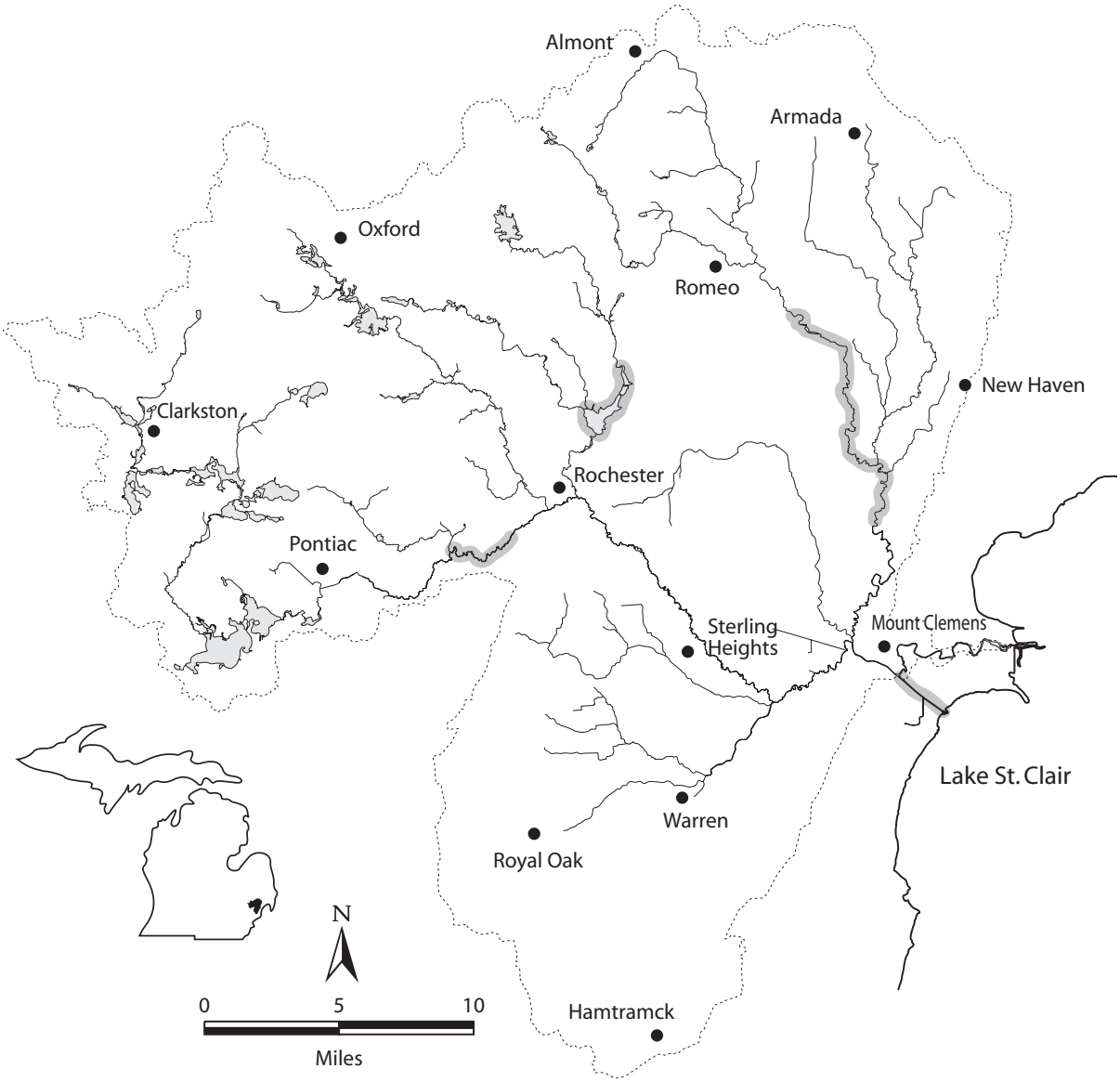


White crappie *Pomoxis annularis*

Habitat:

feeding
- lakes and impoundments >5 acres
- sluggish pools of moderate to large low-gradient rivers
- no substrate preference
- can tolerate severe turbidity and rapid siltation

spawning
- various substrates usually beside rooted aquatic vegetation
- sometimes under banks

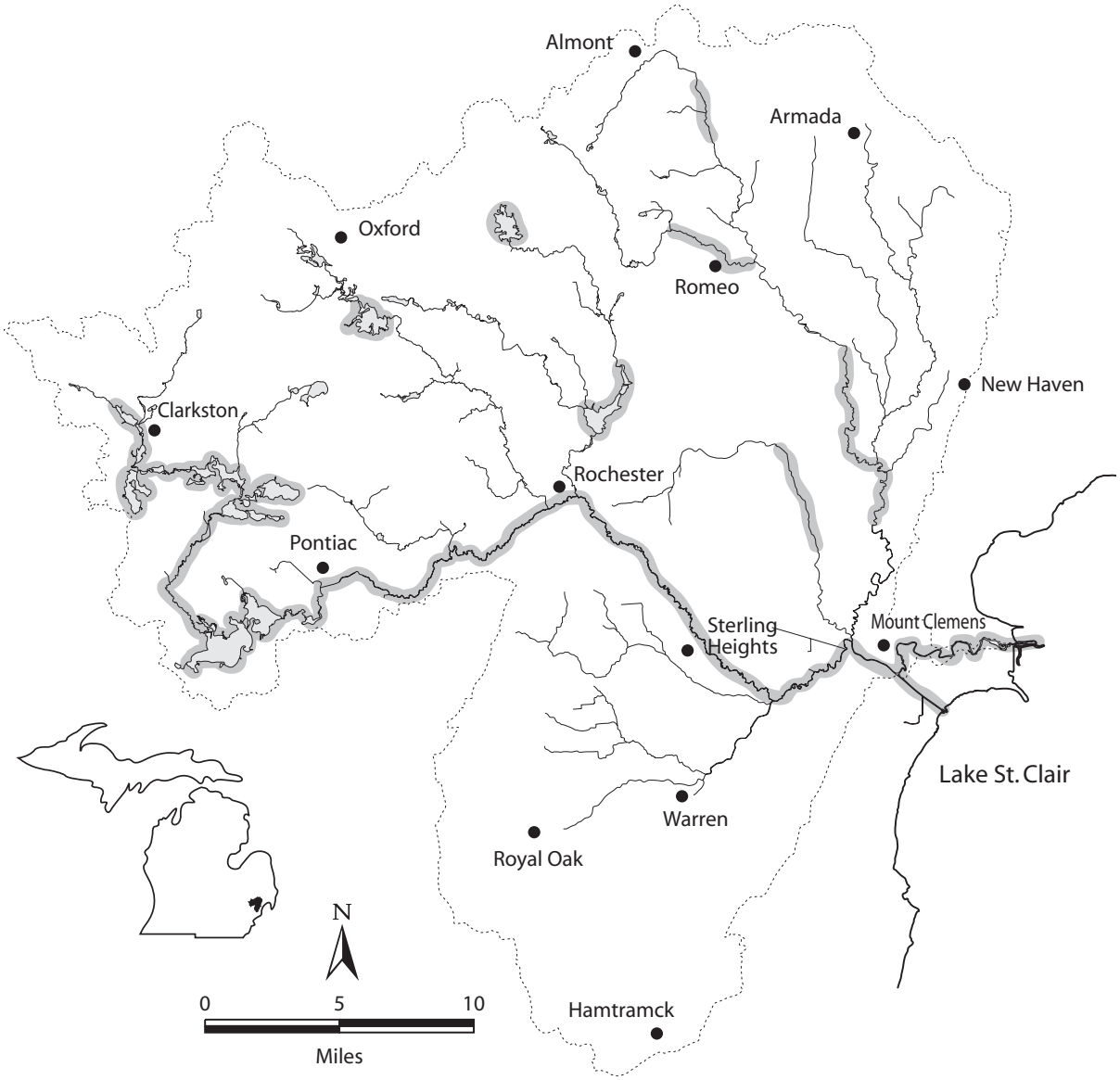


Black crappie *Pomoxis nigromaculatus*

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

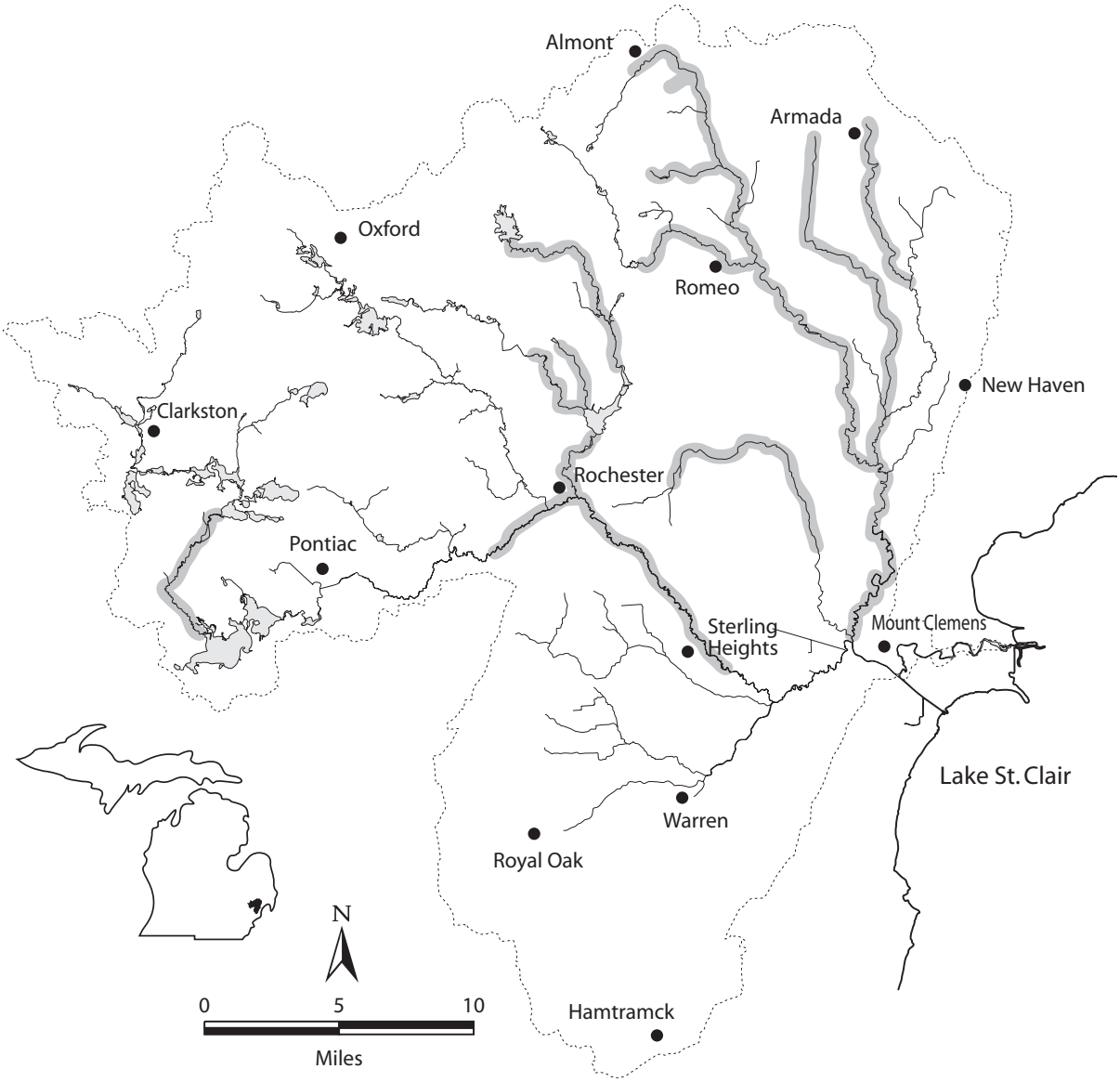


Greenside darter *Etheostoma blennioides*

Habitat:

feeding - young: in quiet water
- swift gravelly riffles or pools with current of streams and rivers

spawning - filamentous algae necessary for egg deposition

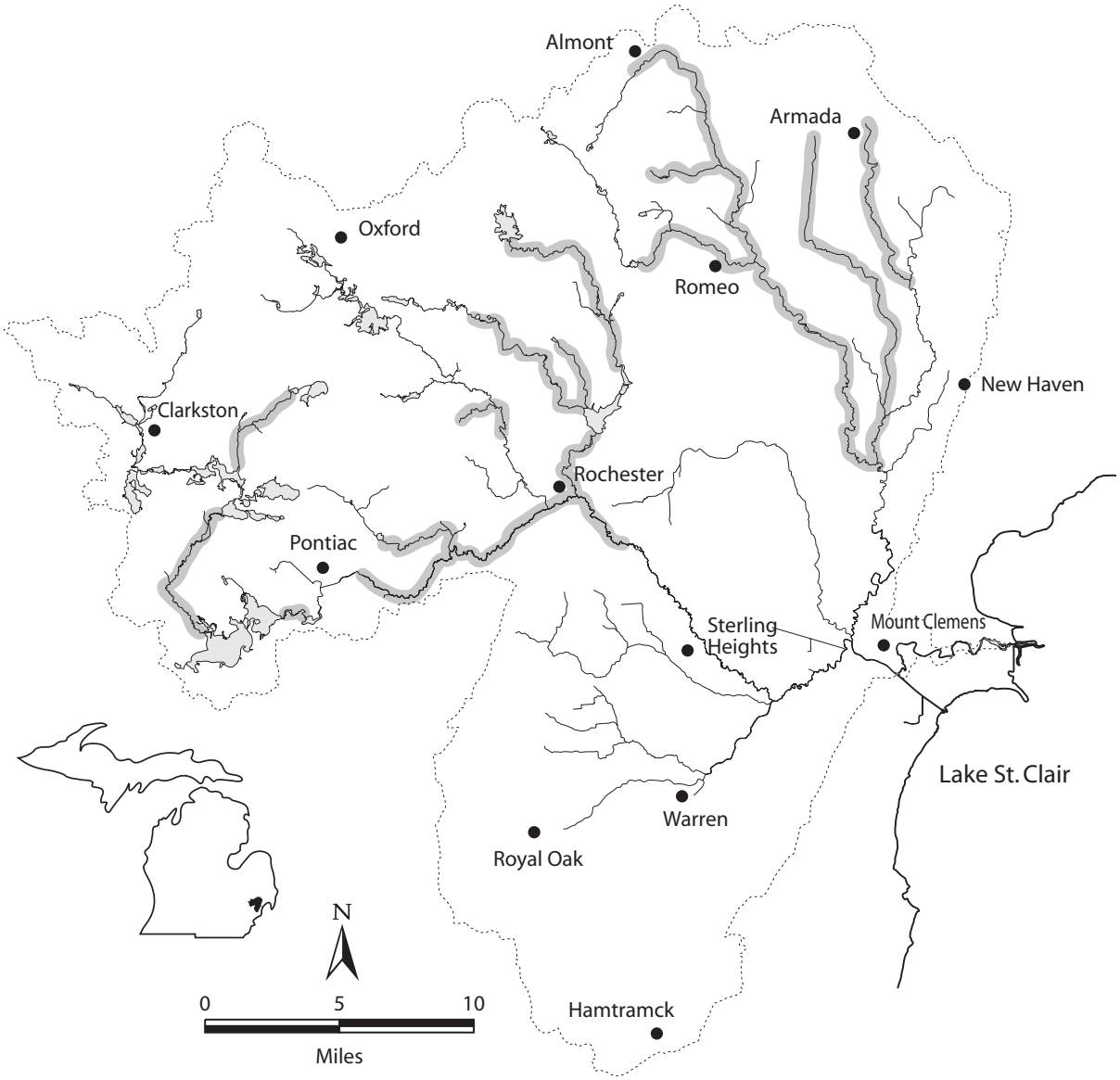


Rainbow darter *Etheostoma caeruleum*

Habitat:

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

spawning - gravel or rubble riffles

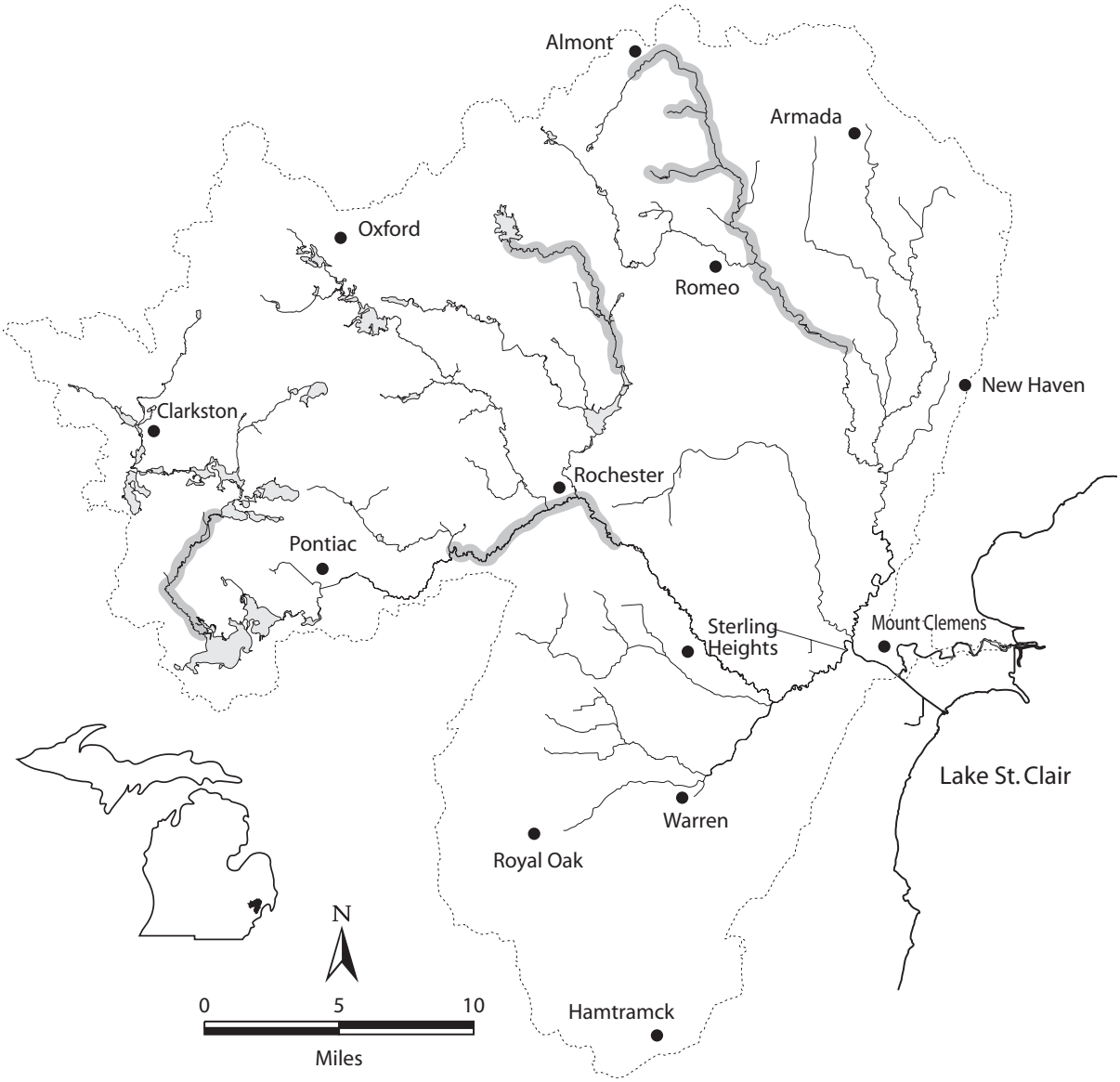


Iowa darter *Etheostoma exile*

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



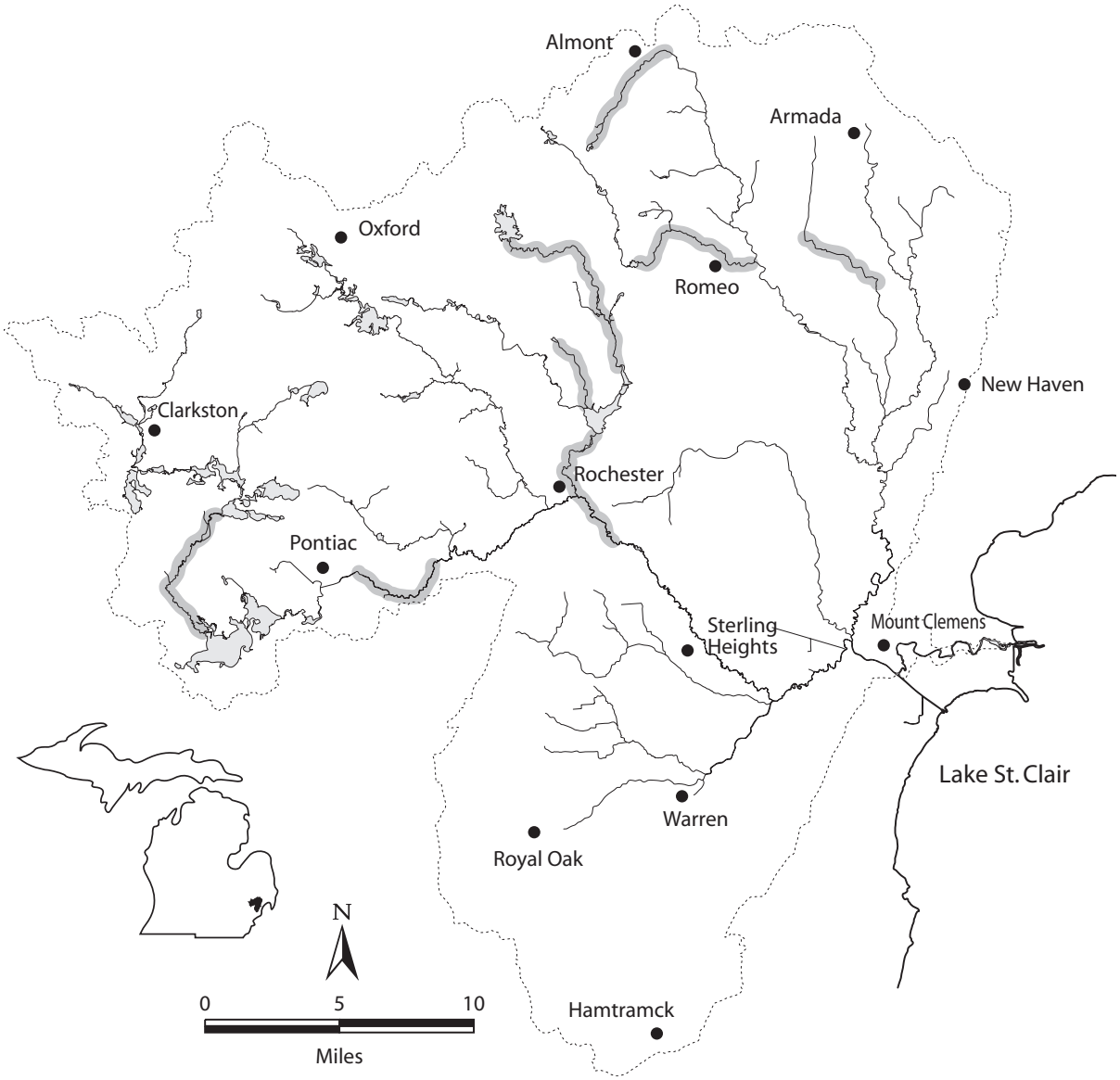
Fantail darter *Etheostoma flabellare*

Habitat:

feeding
- small, shallow (<18 inches) streams
- some tolerance of turbidity and siltation
- clear warm waters
- slow to moderate current
- gravel and boulder substrate

spawning
- gravel in slower water
- lays eggs on underside of rocks, male guards and fans them

winter refuge
- moves downstream to larger and deeper waters

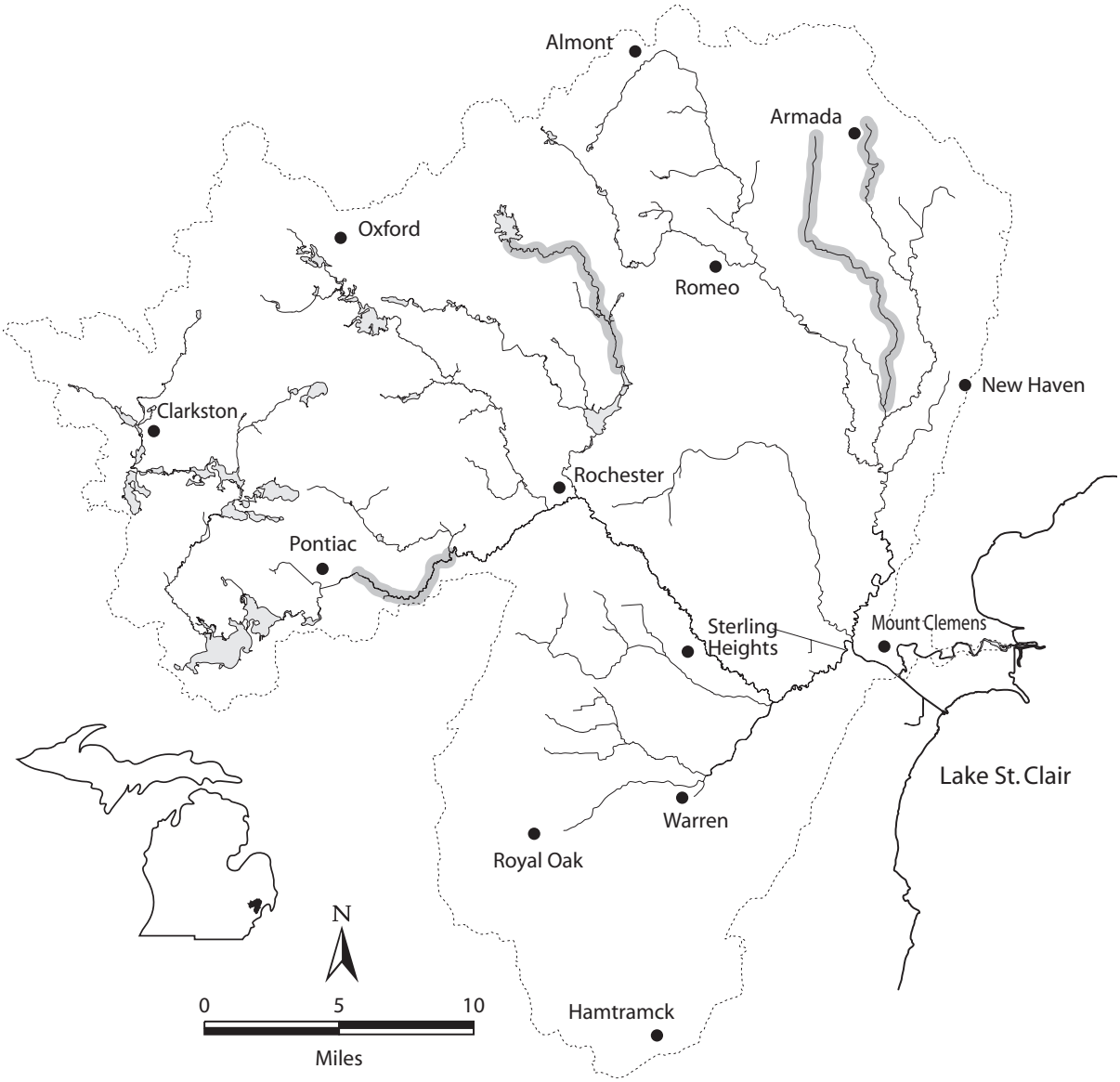


Least darter *Etheostoma microperca*

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

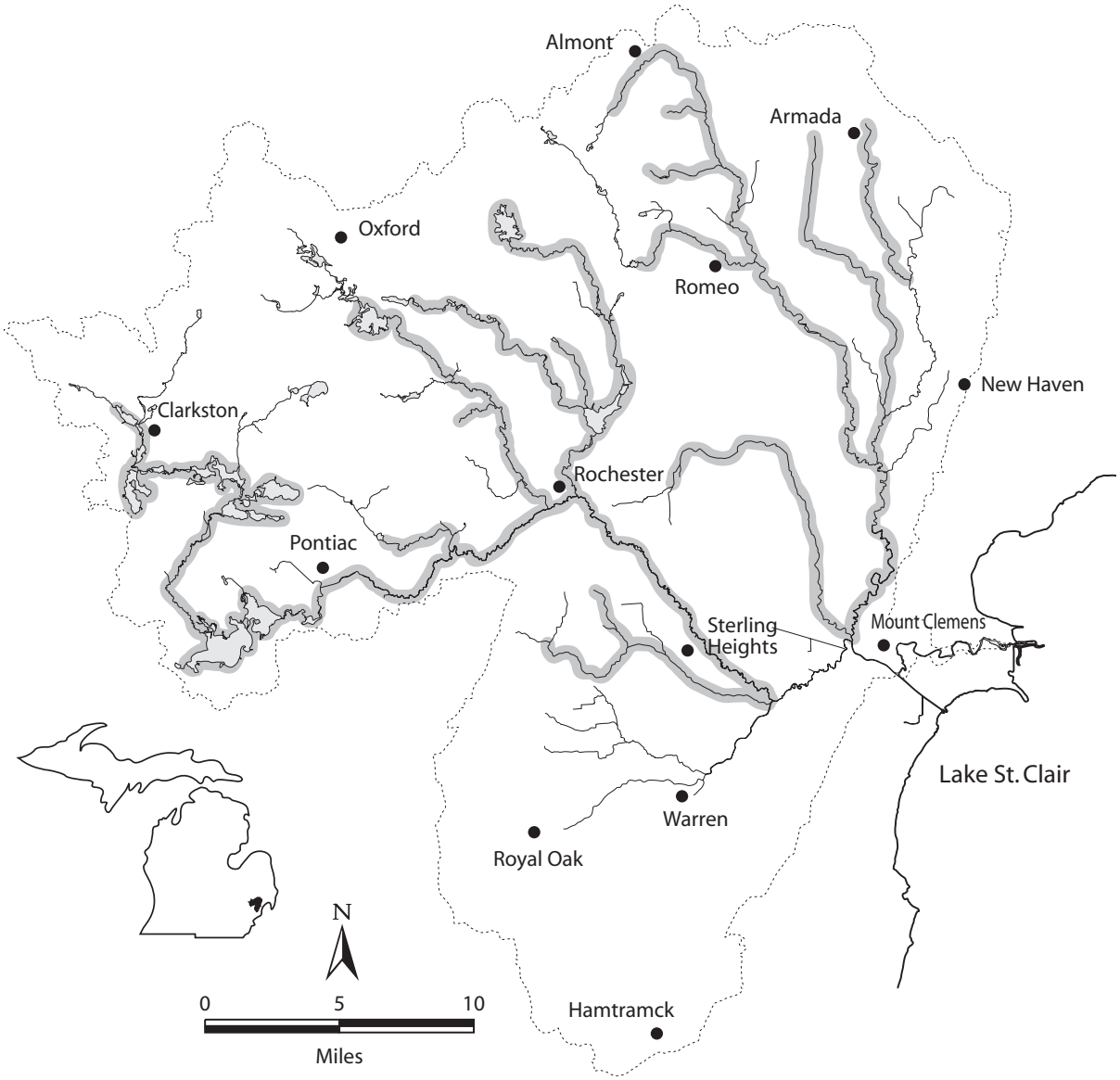


Johnny darter *Etheostoma nigrum*

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



Orangethroat darter *Etheostoma spectabile*

Habitat:

feeding
- small-moderate size creeks and spring branches
- sand, gravel, or rock substrate in sluggish riffles or in pools with sufficient current to prevent siltation
- prefers clear streams but tolerant to turbidity
- low to moderate gradient

spawning
- gravel riffles
- slow current