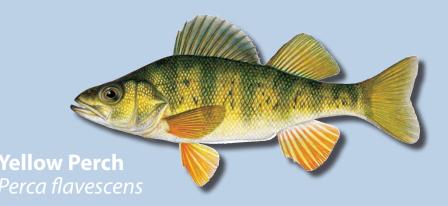
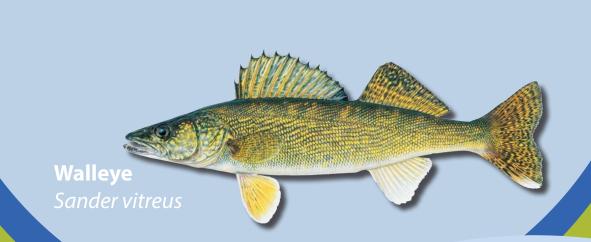
Perch Family Warmwater species, typically between 4 and 15 inches in size.





Look for these fishes in Michigan's rivers, lakes & streams!



12 to 24 inches in size.

Warmwater species, typically

Catfish Family

Warmwater species, nocturnal bottom feeders, size varies.



Ictalurus punctatus

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

Brown Bullhead Ameriurus nebulosus





Cod Family

Warmwater species, typically 12 and 47 inches in size.

Lake Sturgeon

The GRANDDADDY of all Michigan fish!



Did you know?

The Lake Sturgeon can weight up to 200 pounds and live up to 100 years! Females live longer, making them the true Granddaddys (or should we say GRAND-MAMAS) of all other Michigan fish species.

These species of fish are threatened by aquatic invasive species that can affect the places they live, what they eat, and how they reproduce. To learn more about these threats flip the poster over!

Panfish Family

Warmwater species, typically between 6 and 15 inches in size.



Pumpkinseed Lepomis gibbosus



Oncorhynchus mykiss

Lake Trout

Salvelinus namaycush

Largemouth Bass Micropterus salmoides



Smallmouth Bass Micropterus dolomieu

Black Crappie Promoxis nigromaculatus

Coldwater species, typically average around 10 pounds.





Oncorhynchus mykiss



Salvelinus namaycush

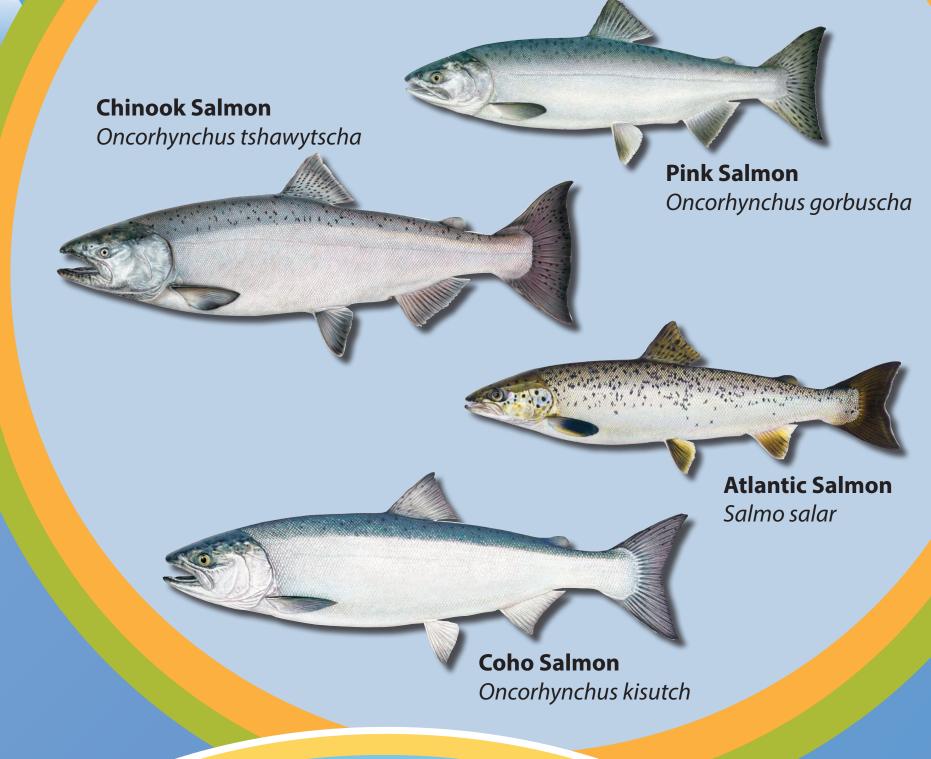
Northern Pike Family

Warmwater species, typically slow growing but reach between 24 and 48 inches in size.



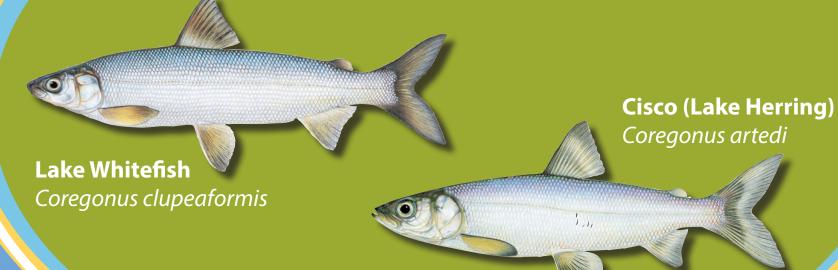
Salmon Family (Salmon)

Coldwater species, characterized by an adipose fin, anywhere from 6 to 40 pounds.



Salmon Family (Whitefishes)

Coldwater species, forms large spawning schools, size varies.



Poster not to scale. All fish illustrations courtesy of Joseph R. Tomelleri.



JATIC RASIVE SPECIES

Let's keep these invaders out of Michigan's rivers, lakes and streams!



Water Lettuce Pistia stratiotes

> **Eurasian Ruffe** Gymnocephalus cernuus

ROUND GOBY

A big appetite and aggressive nature allow this fish todominate native species. Typically less than 7 inches long.

inches long.



EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL

Forms large mats of floating vegetation that will shade-out native plants. This successful invader doesn't have any natural predators in Michigan.

Bighead Carp Hypophthalmichthys nobilis



Black Carp

Mylopharyngodon piceus

Eurasian Water-Milfoil Myriophyllum spicatum



Creates thick mats that reduce oxygen levels, block sunlight, and prevent growth of submerged vegetation.

Apollonia melanostomus



NORTHERN SNAKEHEAD With no natural predators they easily out-compete native species. Plus they can survive in waters with low oxygen levels. Can reach up to 33 inches.



Family of fish that could cause significant damage in Michigan. Can reach lengths from 3-6 feet.



HYDRILLA

Dense mats shade-out native vegetation and alter ecology.



Hydrilla verticillata

Poster not to scale. All fish & crustacean

illustrations courtesy of Joseph R. Tomelleri.

New Zealand Mudsnail Potamophyrgus antipodarum

Zebra Mussel

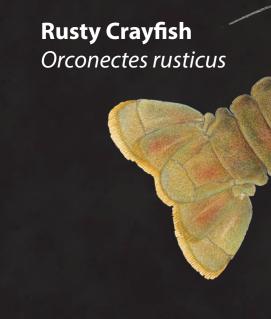
Dreissena polymorpha



Quagga Mussel Dreissena rostriformis bugensis

MOLLUSKS These tiny invaders easily out-

compete native species and their feeding dramatically affects ecosystems. *Mollusks not of actual size



Red Swamp Crayfish Procambarus clarki

CRUSTACEANS

These species compete aggressively with native crayfish for food and habitat. Anywhere from 2-5 inches long.



EUROPEAN FROGBIT

Thick mats impede boat traffic and

European Frogbit Hydrocharis morsus-ranae





To learn more, or to see more species, visit: Michigan.gov/invasives