



**Susquehanna County
Conservation District**

FISH SALE

**Sunday
May 20th 2018
at
1:00 PM**

**Parking Lot at
88 Chenango St.**

**Pre-Order
By May 14th**

**SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY CONSERVATION DISTRICT
FISH SALE—May 20 2018**

Pick-Up at 1:00 PM at 88 Chenango St. Parking Lot

<u>Species</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Sub-Total Price x Quantity</u>
Bluegill Sunfish	3-5"	2.50 ea.		\$
Channel Catfish	6-8"	2.40 ea.		\$
Fat Head Minnow	1-3"	\$18.00 per pound		\$
Large Mouth Bass	4-6"	3.25 ea.		\$
Rainbow Trout	4-6"	2.40 ea.		\$
Triploid Grass Carp *Permit Required To Purchase*	11-15"	20.00		\$
Koi	4-6"	9.00 ea.		\$
	6-8"	15.00 ea.		\$
	8-10"	25.00 ea.		\$
	10-12"	40.00 ea.		\$
	12-14"	50.00 ea.		\$
	14-16"	65.00 ea.		\$
	16-18"	80.00 ea.		\$

Cash/Check Discounted Handling & Transport Prices per subtotal	
\$ 0.00 - \$50.00	\$ 9.00
\$ 50.01 - \$100.00	\$ 18.00
\$ 100.01 - \$150.00	\$ 27.00
\$ 150.01 - \$200.00	\$ 36.00
For every \$50 additional subtotal there is a \$9.00 increase	

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

Make checks to: Susquehanna Conservation District
88 Chenango St.
Montrose PA 18801
(570) 278-4600 Ext. 3050

Order Deadline is May 14th

Sub Total:	\$
Handling and Transport Total:	\$
*\$9.00 per \$50 sale subtotal:	
6% PA Sales Tax:	\$
TOTAL:	\$

All Sales are final & are sold as is. No refunds on unclaimed orders.

Spring Fish Information:

Fish Info

[Bluegill Sunfish \(*Lepomis macrochirus*\) - Available: April-September](#)

Bluegill Sunfish are native to most of North America and are popular feed and sport fish. They can be found in many small ponds and are easily identified by the black spot visible on their gill plate in conjunction with the dark vertical bars on their sides. Bluegills will swim in schools of 20-30 individuals and prefer calm water with abundant cover such as weed beds, docks, logs and lily pads. Feed usually consists of insects, small crustaceans and some plant material. Full grown fish will average 6-8 inches. Males will construct a saucer shaped nest approximately 2-3 inches deep and 1-2 feet in diameter. Spawning occurs in the spring and summer when water temperatures reach 70-80 degrees F. (stocking rates of up to 300/acre)



[Channel Catfish \(*Ictalurus punctatus*\) - Available: April-September](#)

Channel Catfish are the most sought after member of the catfish family, providing excitement by striking at both bait and artificial lures. It is distinguished from other members of the catfish family by its forked tail and the black spots visible along its sides. Channel Catfish will not muddy a pond like its cousin the Bullhead, making it preferable for stocking in those environments. They average from 2-5 pounds, and have been commonly caught over 20 pounds. Feed consists of fish, insects, crustaceans or commercial fish food. Spawning will occur when the water temperature reaches 70 degrees F, usually under a log or stone, but pipe segments or cans over 8 inches in diameter can provide an artificial medium for spawning as well. (stocking rates of up to 200/acre)



[Fathead Minnow \(*Pimephales promelas*\) - Available: April-October](#)

Fathead Minnows provide excellent forage for most game species, averaging just 1-3 inches in length at adulthood. It is recommended that they be stocked on a regular basis to insure proper feed ratios for game fish. To observe minnow populations, check around your pond in early spring. Minnows will school in warmer water at the edges of a pond looking for feed which primarily consists of algae and plankton. Spawning occurs when the water temperature reaches 65 degrees F and continues throughout the summer as many as 5 or 6 times. Flat stones or boards which have been propped up facilitate spawning and provide cover and therefore should be added around the edge of your pond in 1-3 feet of water. Males, usually darker in color during spawning, will pick up and deposit eggs on the underside of flat surfaces with hatching occurring in 5-6 days. Minnows make excellent bait and will help to control mosquito populations as well. Approximately 200/lb. (stocking rates of up to 40lbs/acre for new ponds and up to 80lbs/acre for stocked or established ponds)



Fish FAQ:

[Grass Carp- Triploid \(*Ctenopharyngodon idella*\) - Available: April-September](#)

Grass Carp are native to China and are one of the largest members of the minnow family, commonly reaching weights of 25 pounds or more. Grass Carp have the unique ability to eat a wide variety of submerged aquatic plants making them a sought after species for overgrown ponds and lakes. **Because they are not native to the area, stocking is allowed in Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, and New York by permit only.** Permits can be obtained by visiting our web page and printing the appropriate application for your area. Only sterile or Triploid Grass Carp are permitted in these areas and are what is provided by Mid-Atlantic Stocking. Plants that Grass Carp will feed on include: Common Elodea, Coontail, Fanwort, Naiad, Curly and Leafy Pondweed, Duckweed, Muskgrass, Watermilfoil, Bladder Wart, Wild Celery and Water Stargrass. Grass Carp will NOT feed on the following: Arrowhead, Bulrush, Waterlily and Watershield. Triploid Grass Carp will live for up to 10 years but, with age, their metabolism will slow making weed consumption minimal later on in life. For this reason, restocking is recommended after 5 years or when plant growth begins increasing significantly again. (stocking rates of up to 10+/acre but will depend on how many your permit allows)



[Koi \(*Cyprinus carpio*\) - Available: April-September](#)

Koi, also referred to as Japanese Carp, originated in Japan over 200 years ago. Carp, which were stocked in rice paddies and raised for food, appeared to have color mutations. These colored Carp were crossbred to produce the multitude of colors that we see today including black, red, orange, yellow, blue and white. These beautiful fish normally grow up to 30 inches in our region. Koi can tolerate temperatures ranging from 33 to 90 degrees F for short periods of time, but care should be taken during stocking to minimize rapid temperature transitions. Koi do very well on artificial feed and will naturally feed on plants and algae. Spawning in ponds is uncommon but when it does occur, will usually result in dull colors. (stocking rates based on personal preference)



[Largemouth Bass \(*Micropterus salmoides*\) - Available: April-September](#)

Largemouth Bass will reproduce at three years of age. Stocking forage fish such as Fathead Minnows or Bluegill Sunfish optimizes growth. In northern waters, they can reach 7-9 pounds but will usually average 2-4 pounds in ponds. Spawning begins in mid May or when pond temperatures reach 62-65 degrees F. Males prepare the nest in preparation for spawning which consists of a 1-2 foot diameter circular area in 2-3 feet of water. One or more females will deposit several thousand eggs and hatching occurs 8-10 days later. Males will protect the fry for about 2 weeks after which time they will begin to feed on them. About 1 in 1,000 will reach adulthood in natural conditions. When 2 inches in length, fry will begin disperse, therefore stocking at or above this size greatly increases survival rates. Bass feed on fish, insects, worms, frogs, and crayfish and will strike artificial bait. If trained early on, they may also eat commercial fish feed. (stocking rates of up to 100/acre)



Fish FAQ:

Rainbow Trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) - Available: April-September

Rainbow Trout are the best of the trout species to stock in a pond environment due to their relative tolerance of high water temperatures and a broad range of pH levels. They will survive in temperatures of up to 70 degrees F but beyond that they may begin to suffer as a result of oxygen deprivation. Rainbow Trout have also proven to be more easily caught in ponds than Brook or Brown Trout. Their lifespan is 5-6 years and weights of 3-5 pounds are common. Trout may reach 10 to 12 inches in their second year. Spawning occurs in the spring but is rare in a pond environment since it requires a gravel bottom and flowing water to be successful. To provide continuous sport fishing, yearly stocking is recommended. Without regular removal however, restocking may not be required for up to 4 years. Rainbow Trout will feed on insects, minnows and crayfish and can be fished at all times of the year. We sell the Kamloop strain of trout, which originated in British Columbia and is known for its faster growth rate and warmer water tolerance relative to native Rainbow Trout. Male trout are brightly colored, with a red gill plate and stripe along their side. Females have a silver coloring and are usually slightly larger than males. (stocking rates of up to 300/acre)



Fish FAQ:

DELIVERY:

How do I get my fish?

Your local county will have an order form that you will need to fill out. Please be sure you include all of the requested information so that we can package your fish appropriately.

How will my fish be packaged?

Orders will be prepackaged with water and pure oxygen in 16"x16"x12" cardboard boxes. We add a flat packaging fee to your order of \$9.00 for every \$50.00 worth of fish purchased. The number of packaging fees that are added to your order does not translate to the number of boxes that you will receive on delivery day. This fee is to cover the cost of the box, bag, bands, and oxygen. Packaging in this manner allows the fish to be transported safely for long distances in almost any vehicle.



How long will I have to get my fish home?

Fish will typically survive for at least a couple of hours from the time that they are picked up. If you have further to go then please notify one of our employees and we can add fresh oxygen to the box before you depart. This will allow the fish to survive for up to 6 hours before they need to be placed in your pond.

FISH:

Are the fish disease free?

All of our fish are certified disease free and certificates can be provided as proof at your request. Prior to transport, fish are held in indoor tanks that are supplied with well water which is only passed through each tank once prior to discharge from the facility. Quarantining the fish in this manner eliminates the possibility of introducing disease and ensures that our customers will receive healthy fish on delivery day.

Do I need a permit?

Some states require that pond owners obtain a permit in order to stock certain species of fish. Currently all states that allow the importation of grass carp require a permit.

Fish FAQ:

How many fish should I stock?

See attached fish descriptions

Do I need to do anything special in preparation for my delivery?

Please be sure to bring a copy of your order and any necessary permits with you.

Should I feed my fish?

Feeding your fish is optional as long as you have a well-established source of food for them in your pond. However, feeding your fish will of course encourage them to grow more quickly.