



Pond (Fish) Management

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Improving Lives. Improving Texas.



Photo by Jed Dickerson



TEXAS A&M
AGRILIFE



**What are we growing?
Herbivores?**

We are growing...

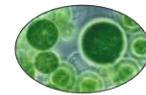
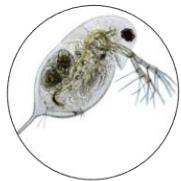


Carnivores/Predators!

Real question is:

**How to develop a
strong food chain?**

Food Chains start with plants



Food Chains start with plants



Clear water



Green water

Fertilizers

Phosphorous limiting Middle # N-P-K

- Liquid & granular – 20-36% phosphorous
- Powdered 50-60% phosphorous
- 5-8 lbs phosphorous/acre

Type	Grade	Fertilizer Name/Chemical Content	Amount to Apply/Acre
Liquid	9-32-0; 10-34-0; 11-37-0; 13-38-0	Either <u>ammoniated polyphosphate</u> or <u>orthophosphate</u>	1 gallon (all grades)
Granular	20-20-5	Fish pond fertilizer	40 pounds
	18-46-0	Diammonium phosphate	18 pounds
	0-46-0 + 34-0-0	Triple super-phosphate together with (+) Ammonium nitrate	18 pounds + 24 pounds (a total of 42 pounds)

- Cottonseed meal 150-250 lbs/acre



Fertilizers

- Increase fish production 4-6 times
 - unfertilized = 75-100 lbs/acre
 - fertilized = 250-600 lbs/acre
- Do not fertilize rooted vegetation!
- Do not over-fertilize

Secchi Depth

18-24 inches = good bloom

>24 inches = fertilizer

12-15 inches = too dense

**<12 inches = oxygen
depletion**



Zooplankton

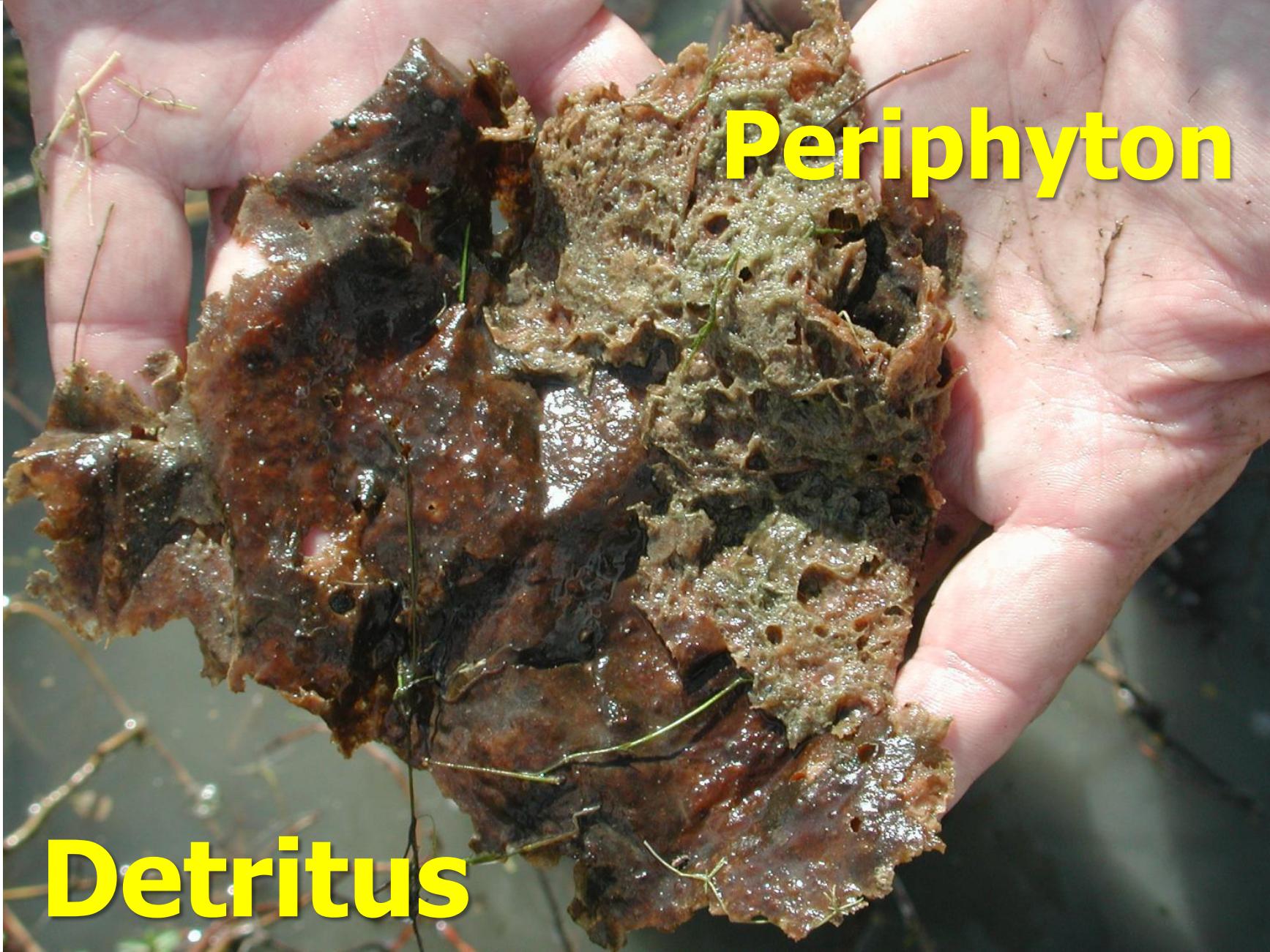
Tiny floating insects & crustaceans

Aquatic Herbivores





E

A close-up photograph of a person's hands holding a large, irregularly shaped piece of dark brown, wet organic material. The material has a mottled, mucky appearance with some greenish, fibrous strands visible. It appears to be a mix of dead plant matter and sediment. The hands are partially submerged in water, which is visible at the bottom of the frame.

Periphyton

Detritus

Detritivores

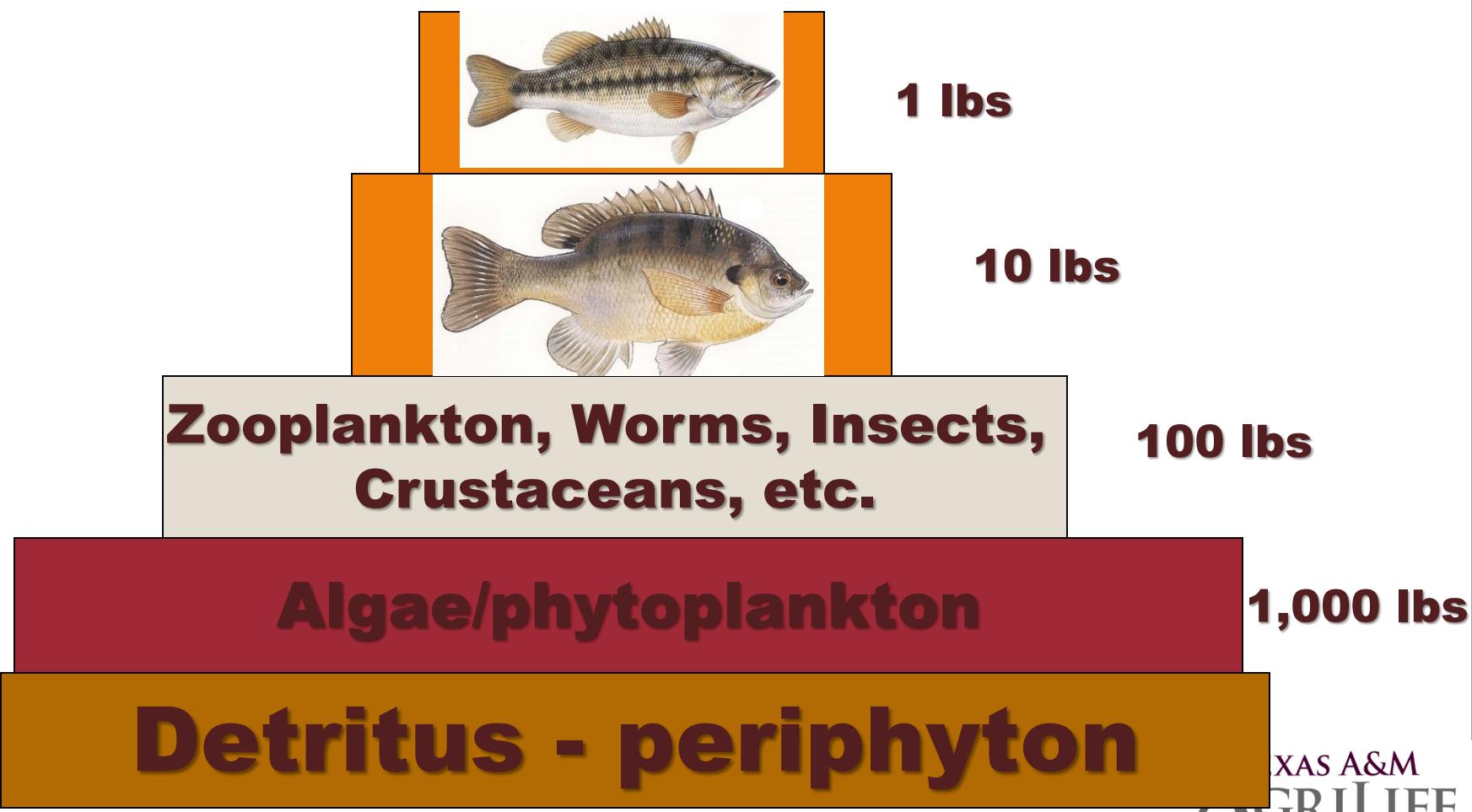


**Invertebrates =
crawfish, insects,
worms, etc.**





Pond Food Chain



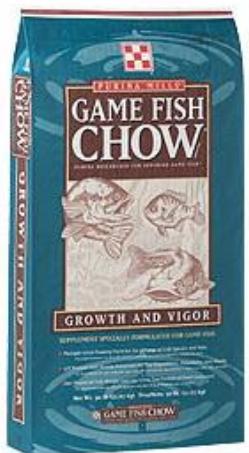
Alternative to fertilization is feeding!



Automatic feeders

Fish Feed

- Buy what you need, not what looks good
- Supplemental feeds
 - Protein most important & most expensive
 - 1/8" floating channel catfish feed
 - 28-32% protein
 - 4-7% lipid
- Only feed what fish can eat in 15 min



Seine Sampling

Looking for good fish reproduction





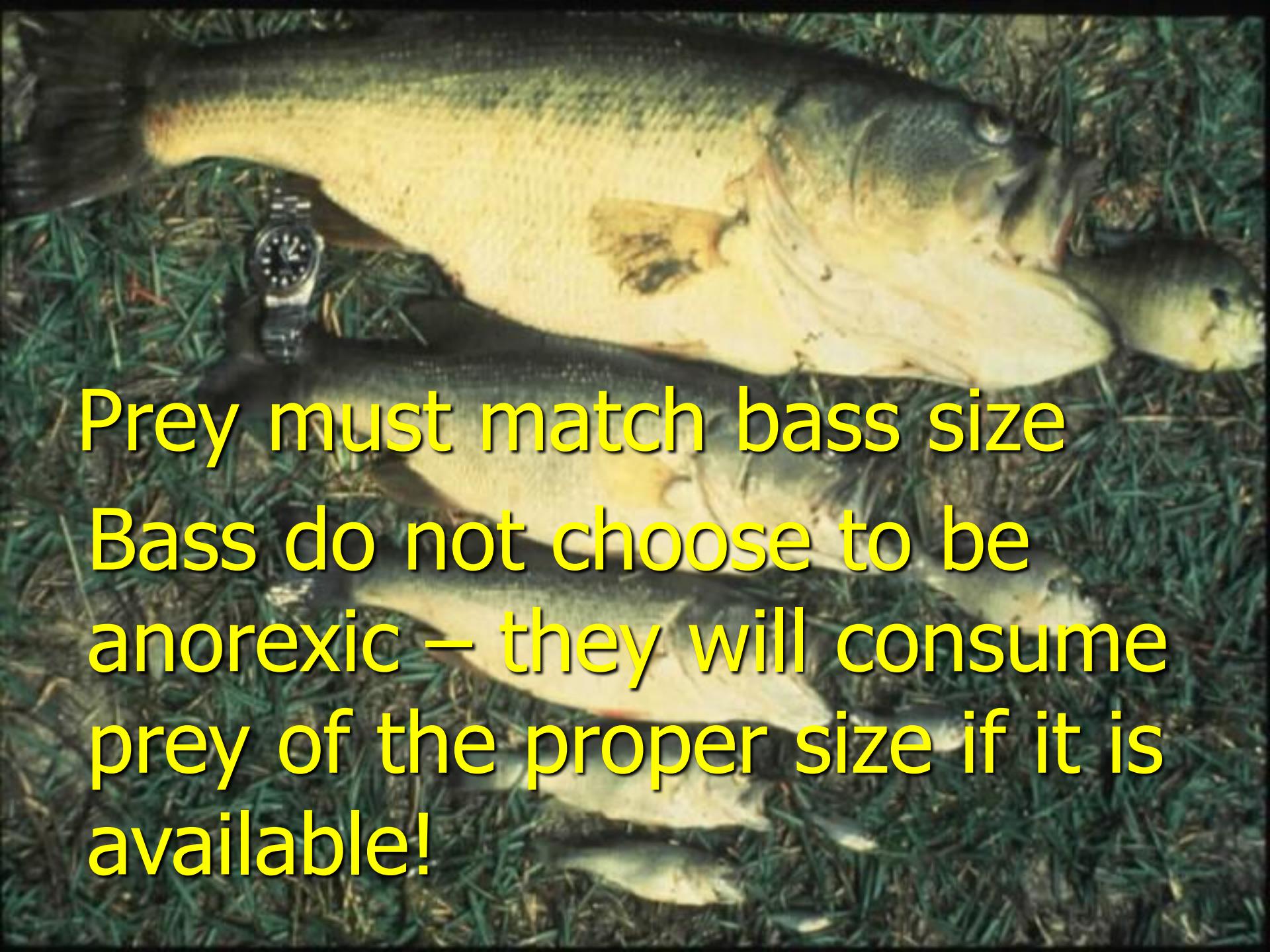
Young-of-the-year bass

Bluegill Reproduction

Various sizes

Problems Found Seining

- No LMB young of year or fingerlings
- Numerous LMB of same small size
- Only large sunfish present
- Sunfish largely absent
- Unwanted species present
- Many small catfish present
- Inadequate prey size for all sizes of largemouth bass

A large, pale yellow bass is resting on a bed of green grass. To its left, a digital kitchen scale is placed on the grass, showing a weight of approximately 1.5 kilograms. The bass's body is elongated and slightly curved, with a distinct dark vertical stripe along its side. Its mouth is slightly open, revealing a pinkish interior.

Prey must match bass size
Bass do not choose to be
anorexic – they will consume
prey of the proper size if it is
available!

Bass Condition

A photograph showing two small, stunted bass fish lying side-by-side on a light-colored, textured surface. The fish have dark, mottled patterns on their bodies and large, prominent eyes relative to their body size. Their tails are also relatively large.

Enlarged tail and eye

Skinny body

Stunted Bass!!!

Fishing is Key to Management

- Maximum fish production strategy
- Do not remove move bass 1st or 2nd year after stocking
 - Start of 3rd year:
 - Remove small skinny bass
 - 8 -15 inches in length (usually)
 - 10 lbs/acre if unfertilized = 25 to 40 small bass/acre/year
 - Healthy 10" bass averages 0.48 lbs
 - 25+ lbs/acre if fertilized = 75 to 125 small bass/acre/year

Management Strategies

- Big bass option
 - Remove 10-15 lbs/acre bass under 12"
 - Remove 10-15 lbs/acre bass between 12 & 15"
 - All fish over 15" released unless harvested a trophy >24"
- Largemouth bass
 - Florida - large size
 - Northern – aggression & numbers
 - No F1, hybrid, tiger, or gorilla bass

Management Strategies

- Big bluegill/sunfish option
 - Harvest ALL bass over 16"
 - 13-16" bass remove most small bluegill



MODEL NO. 118

Keep records!



Crappie = over-reproduction



3 years old!



Black Crappie Option

- Black only in small impoundments
- Less than 1 acre- absolutely not
- Must choose good bass or crappie
 - Produce good crappie by overcrowding bass
 - Create intentional stunted bass population
 - Ponds managed for crappie rarely have big bass to catch

Black Crappie Option

- Established ponds with balanced bass bluegill population
 - Stock 15 ADULT black crappie/acre
 - Catch & remove any bass over 15"
 - Creates crowd of small hungry bass
 - Controls over-population
 - Promotes fast growth of crappie





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