Fish Identification

Here are the types of fish that anglers are likely to catch in Ontario's lakes and streams. Information is provided on the following:

- Ŀ
- D: distribution/habitat.
- S: similar fish
- key identifying characteristics that separate them from those similar fish.

The Ontario record for many of these species can be found on pg. 29 or at www.ontarioanglerawards.com.

The fish illustrations were drawn by Rebecca Brebner, with the exception of the muskellunge and the sturgeon, which were drawn by Andreas Radman of the Ontario Ministry of Environment, the bluegill which was drawn by Curtis Atwater, the Great Lakes phase of the rainbow and brown trout which were drawn by Virgil Beck and provided by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. These illustrations were redrawn based on original fish illustrations from two publications: Bulletin 184, Fisheries Research Board of Canada -"Freshwater Fishes of Canada" by Scott and Crossman, and "Fish of Ontario" (poster) distributed by the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Walleye

- 25 85 cm (10 33 in.).
- lakes and rivers throughout most of Ontario.
- S. sauger, vellow perch.
- white tip on lower tail fin; no distinct K. blotches or bands on adults.



Favorite Baits: spinners, jigs, crank baits, worms, minnows, leeches

Sauger

- 25 41 cm (10 - 16 in.).
- D: large, shallow, turbid waters throughout Ontario.
- walleye, yellow perch.
- lacks white tip on lower tail fin;

Favorite Baits: same as walleye

distinct blotches or bands on adults; spots on dorsal fin.

Yellow Perch

- 15 30 cm (6 - 12 in.).
- clear waters with some vegetation throughout Ontario: often school.
- walleye, sauger, white perch.
- 6 to 8 dark, vertical bands on sides. alternating with light yellow to yellow-green.

Favorite Baits: small jigs, small spoons, small minnows, worms

Pumpkinseed

- 18 23 cm (7 9 in.).
- D: clear, shallow, weedy waters north to Temagami.
- rock bass, bluegill.
- 3 anal fin spines: wavy, blue-green stripes on sides of head; ear flap with orange or red spot.

Favorite Baits: small jigs, worms

Bluegill

- 15 30 cm (6 12 in.).
- warm, vegetated, still waters throughout southern Ontario.
- rock bass, pumpkinseed.
- 3 anal fin spines; black spot at rear end of dorsal fin; ear flap black.

Favorite Baits: small jigs, worms, flies

Northern Pike

- 45 100 cm (18 39 in.).
- D: quiet, vegetated waters throughout Ontario.
- muskellunge.
- light yellowish spots on dark green background; tips of tail fin more rounded than muskellunge; see also head close-up below.

Favorite Baits: spoons, large spinners, large crank baits, minnows



Northern Pike

Cheek fully scaled, upperhalf of opercle only scaled, 10 pores on undersides of lower jaw.



Muskellunge

Cheek and opercle both scaled only on upper half, 12-18 pores on undersides of lower jaw.

Favorite Baits: large bucktail spinners, large

body baits, sucker minnows

Muskellunge

- 71 137 cm (28 - 54 in.).
- discontinuous in southern and near northeastern Ontario, and the Lake of the Woods/ Rainy River area.
- northern pike.
- dark vertical bands on light background, at times spotted or clear; tips of tail fin more pointed than northern pike; see also head close-up above.

Smallmouth Bass

- 25 50 cm (10 20 in.).
- clear, rocky waters with little vegetation from southern Ontario to Timiskaming and northwestern Ontario.
- largemouth bass.
- upper jaw does not extend beyond eye; shallow notch between dorsal fins; body often with dark, broken bars.



Largemouth Bass

- 25 55 cm (10 - 22 in.).
- warm, weedy, slow or still waters primarily in southern Ontario.
- smallmouth bass, rock bass.
- upper jaw extends beyond eye; deep notch between dorsal fins;

Favorite Baits: spinnerbaits, crank baits, plastic worms, minnows, frogs

body often with a broken horizontal stripe.

Rock Bass

- 15 20 cm (6 8 in.).
- warm, slow or still shallows with rocky bottoms, northward to Lake Abitibi.
- pumpkinseed, bluegill.
- large, red eye; six anal fin spines; regular rows of spots on the side in adults.



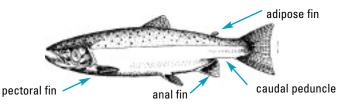
White Sucker

- 30 50 cm (12 20 in.).
- warm, shallow lakes and tributary rivers across Ontario.
- other suckers (e.g. redhorse).
- torpedo-shaped; round in cross-section; scales smaller than redhorse sucker.



Salmon and Trout Identification

The following features are useful in identifying salmon and trout:



Chinook Salmon

- 30 100 cm (12 39 in.).
- found in all Great Lakes and some tributaries.
- coho, Atlantic and pink salmon, rainbow trout (steelhead), brown trout.
- black mouth and black gums; tail entirely spotted; leading ray on anal fin extends 1/3 the length of the fin; short, narrow caudal peduncle.

dodger and flies

Favorite Baits: spoons, wobbling plugs,

Rainbow Trout/Great Lakes (Steelhead)

- 35 60 cm (14 24 in.).
- found in all Great Lakes and many tributaries.
- chinook, coho, pink and Atlantic salmon; brown trout.
- white mouth and gums; body silver with dark spots; spots all over tail in radiating rows; leading anal fin ray extends the length of the fin; long, stocky caudal peduncle.

Coho Salmon

- chinook, Atlantic and pink salmon, rainbow trout (steelhead), brown trout.
- spotted on upper lobe only; leading ray on anal fin extends 1/2 2/3 the

- 30 75 cm (12 30 in.).
- found in all Great Lakes and some tributaries.
- - dark mouth and light grey gums; tail length of the fin; short, narrow caudal peduncle.

Atlantic Salmon

- 25 70 cm (10 28 in.).
- reintroduced to Lake Ontario; occasionally in upper Great Lakes and some tributaries, and Trout Lake near
- chinook, coho and pink salmon, rainbow trout (steelhead), brown trout.
- white mouth and gums; few large, black spots on gill cover; no spots on tail; leading ray on anal fin extends the length of the fin; long, narrow caudal peduncle; darkcoloured pectoral fins.

- found in all Great Lakes. D:
- salmon, rainbow trout (steelhead), lake trout.
- large black spots on back and tail fin, but not on dorsal fin; forked tail; leading ray on anal fin extends 1/3 - 1/2 the length of the fin; narrow caudal peduncle.

Pink Salmon

- to 46 cm (18 in.).
- chinook, coho and Atlantic

Lake Trout 30 - 80 cm (12 - 31 in.).

- cold waters of deep lakes throughout much of Ontario.
- brook trout.
 - Favorite Baits: spoons, jigs, crank baits, lake trolls light wormlike markings and spots on dark background, none red; deeply forked tail; white leading edge on lower fins, but no black line.

Channel Catfish

- 36 53 cm (14 21 in.).
- D: Great Lakes and larger lakes and rivers south of the French River and from Lake Nipigon west.
- brown bullhead.
- deeply forked tail.



Rainbow Trout/Inland

- 15 40 cm (6 16 in.).
- south of a line from Kenora to Kesagami Lake.
- brook and brown trout; juvenile Atlantic salmon.
- many small black spots on body; spots over tail in radiating rows; pink lateral stripe; leading anal fin ray extends the length of the fin; long, stocky caudal peduncle.



Favorite Baits: spinners, spoons, roe, worms, flies

Brown Trout/Great Lakes

- 35 60 cm (14 24 in.).
- found in all Great Lakes and some tributaries.
- chinook, coho, pink and Atlantic salmon; rainbow trout.
- white mouth and gums; silvery with dark spots on body; only occasional vague spots on tail; only salmon or trout with orange on adipose fin; leading anal fin ray extends the length of the fin; short, stocky caudal peduncle; light-coloured pectoral fins.

Brown Trout/Inland

- 20 40 cm (8 16 in.).
- occasional south of the French River, mostly in Great Lakes tributaries.
- rainbow and brook trout; juvenile Atlantic salmon.
- large black, blue or red spots on body, often surrounded by lighter ring; tail with few spots; only salmon or trout with orange on adipose fin; leading anal fin ray extends the length of the fin; short, stocky caudal peduncle.



Favorite Baits: spinners. spoons, worms, flies

Brook Trout

- 15 40 cm (6 16 in.).
- cold, clear streams, small lakes, Lake Superior.
- lake trout.
- light wormlike markings and spots on dark background, some red and blue; square tail; white leading edge on lower fins, set off by black



Favorite Baits: spinners, spoons worms, flies

Brown Bullhead

- 20 36 cm (8 14 in.).
- warmer, slow waters throughout southern Ontario and generally south of highways 11 & 17 in the north.
- channel catfish.
- square tail.



White Bass

- £ 20 30 cm (8 12 in.).
- clear water near rock reefs and sand bars in lower Great Lakes area.
- S: white perch.
- dark spots in horizontal lines, often faint and irregular, second anal spine distinctly shorter than third.

White Perch

- L 15 25 cm (6 10 in.).
- Lakes Ontario and Erie, lower Niagara River and Welland Canal.
- \$: white bass, yellow perch.
- colour variable, but spots or stripes not obvious; second and third anal spine roughly equal in length.



- 30 65 cm (12 26 in.).
- Great Lakes and deep, cold, inland lakes across Ontario.
- S: cisco, round whitefish.
- **K** mouth overhung by snout (see below); body oval in cross-section.

Favorite Baits: small jigs, small spoons, small minnows

Profiles of whitefish and herring showing differences due to position of snout or upper jaw.

Lake Whitefish

 The mouth is overhung by the snout or upper jaw; rounded profile.



Cisco (Lake Herring)

The mouth is not overhung by the snout; pointed profile.

Cisco

- L 20 30 cm (8 12 in.)
- cold waters from Great Lakes to Hudson Bay
- **S:** lake and round whitefish, rainbow smelt
- mouth not overhung by snout (see above); mouth ends before middle of eye.

Rainbow Smelt

- L: 15 25 cm (6 10 in.).
- throughout Great Lakes area, including some inland lakes.
- s: cisco.
- K mouth extends beyond centre of the eye; tongue with prominent teeth.

Carp

- L: 30 75 cm (12 30 in.).
- shallow, warm waters, primarily in southern Ontario.
- S: freshwater drum.
- "whiskers" beside mouth; one dorsal spine.



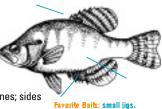
Favorite Baits: dough, com, worms, prepared carp bait

Freshwater Drum

- **L** 45 50 cm (18 20 in.).
- large, shallow waterbodies with mud or sandy bottoms, mostly in lower Great Lakes.
- s: carp.
- K: no "whiskers"; 8-9 dorsal spines.

White Crappie

- L 20 30 cm (8 12 in.).
- mouths of tributary streams or weedy, sheltered bays in lower Great Lakes area.
- S: black crappie.
- six dorsal fin spines; 6 or 7 anal fin spines; sides with faint bars.



small minnows, worms

Black Crappie

- L: 18 25 cm (7 10 in.).
- clear, weedy lakes and slow rivers primarily Great Lakes, south central near northeast and parts of northwestern Ontario.
- s: white crappie.
- 7-8 dorsal fin spines; 6 or 7 anal fin spines; irregular mosaic of distinct black blotches.



small minnows, worms

Goldeye

- L 25 38 cm (10 15 in.).
- parts of northeastern and northwestern Ontario, often in swift, silty waters.
- mooneve.
- K iris of eye large and bright golden, forward scales with golden luster.

Mooneye

- **L**: 25 30 cm (10 12 in.).
- Ct clear rivers and shallow lake waters, southern as well as parts of northeastern and northwestern Ontario.
 - goldeye.
- K iris of eye large and golden, but not as bright as goldeye; scales silvery.

Sturgeon

- **L**: 90 145 cm (3 5 ft.).
- larger rivers and lakes, usually less than 30 feet deep.
- none.
- underslung mouth; whiskers; bony plates on sides.

Burbot (Ling)

- L to 38 cm (15 in.).
- cool waters of lakes and rivers throughout Ontario.
- s: bowfin
- single "whisker" on tip of chin; long, thin anal fin.

Bowfin

- £ 46 61 cm (18 24 in.).
- bays of warm lakes and rivers, primarily in southern Ontario.
- S: burbot.
- K no "whiskers"; anal fin short but deep.







Invading species are a major threat to Ontario's biodiversity. They can be spread to new waterbodies on recreational watercraft and angling equipment.

Report sightings to:



O.F.A.H./M.N.R. INVADING SPECIES HOTLINE

1-800-563-7711

www.invadingspecies.com

Anglers and boaters! You can help!

Before you leave the boat launch:

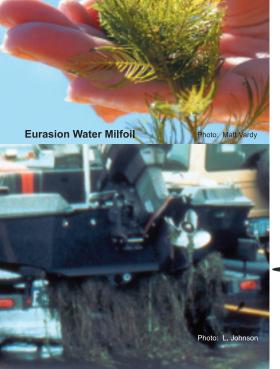
Remove all aquatic plants, mussels or other visible organisms and put them in the garbage.

Drain the water from your boat including the motor, live well, and the bilge.

Empty your bait bucket on land, or freeze or salt the bait to use later. Do not release live bait!

Remove organisms you can't see on your boat by:

- rinsing with hot water, or
- spraying with high-pressure water. or
- drying in the sun for five days.



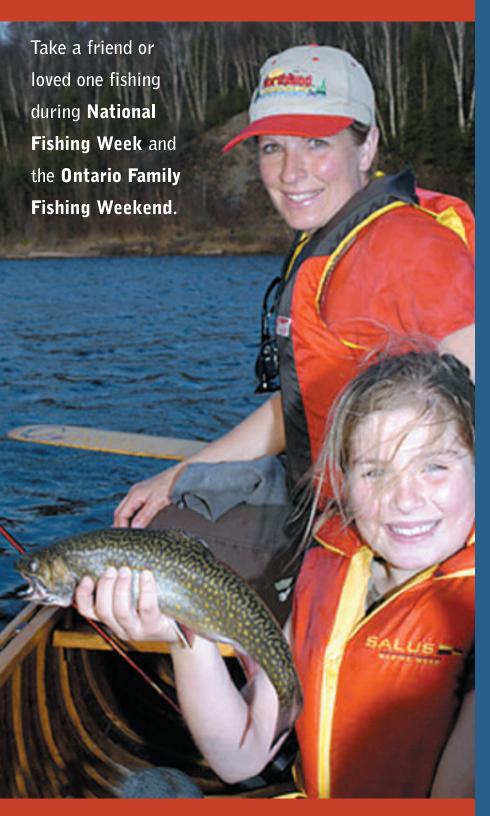






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