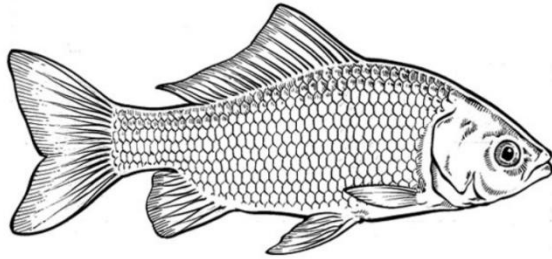


## 8. Common carp

**Diet:** They can eat water plants, but prefer to scavenge the bottom for [insects](#), [zooplankton](#), crayfish, and shrimp.

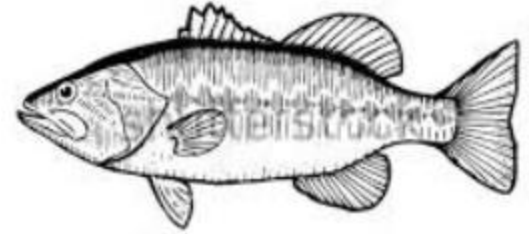
**Other Information:** This is a very destructive fresh water invasive species and can survive in polluted waters with low levels of oxygen.



## 9. Smallmouth bass

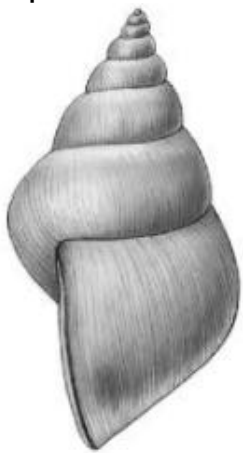
**Diet:** Carnivorous, its diet includes [crayfish](#), shrimp, [insects](#), snails and smaller fish like yellow perch. The young also feed on [zooplankton](#).

**Other Information:** This is a popular game fish sought by anglers. Smallmouth bass only thrive in cool water with higher oxygen levels and cannot tolerate polluted waters. The males guard the nest of eggs until hatching occurs.



## 10. New Zealand mud snail

**Diet:** This snail is a nocturnal grazer-[scraper](#), feeding on plant and animal [detritus](#) or dead material. It also eats many types of [algae](#) and [diatoms](#) (see extra cards).

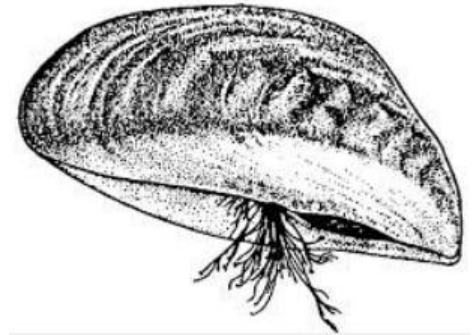


**Other Information:** This small freshwater snail breathes through a gill. They are very small so can be overlooked by anglers cleaning gear to prevent transferring invasive species.

## 11. Zebra Mussels

**Diet:** They filter about 1 liter of water every day removing detritus and phytoplankton.

**Other Information:** Their feces is a food source for filter feeders. They outcompete and suffocate native clams and mussels. Since zebra mussels arrived in the Great Lakes the clarity of the water has increased greatly. This increased populations of smallmouth bass and yellow perch.

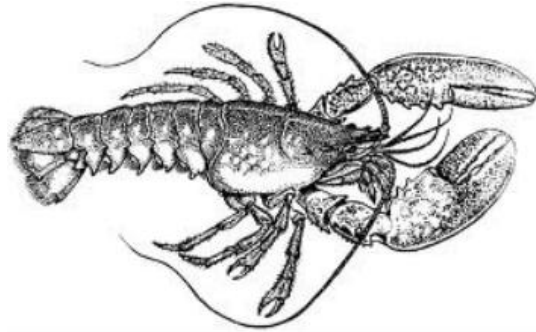


## 12. Rusty crayfish

**Diet:** Young and adults eat algae, larvae, worms, fleas and beetles. Adults like to eat snails.

### **Other Information:**

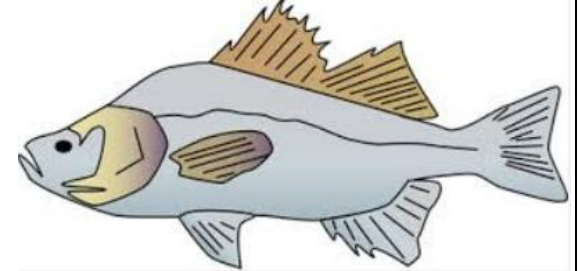
The young grow faster and they are larger and more aggressive than other similar species. The males molt or shed their skin twice a year. Eggs stay attached to the female abdomen until hatching and she cares for the hatchlings for about 2 weeks.



## 13. White perch

**Diet:** The eggs of other fish are their favourite food. They will also eat any small fish fry, shrimp, clams, and worms.

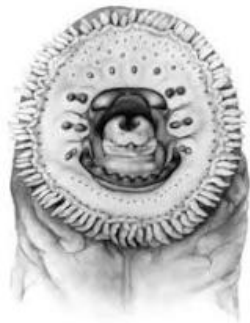
**Other Information:** Common names can be misleading and these are really a type of bass. They are native to North America. Often considered a threat to fishing because eating fish eggs can decrease the populations of species like walleye.



## 14. Sea lamprey

**Diet:** This parasite attaches to fish with its suction cup-like mouth. Then it digs a hole through the skin with its sharp tongue and teeth. The lamprey then slowly sucks out blood so the host fish can survive for quite awhile.

**Other Information:** Sea lampreys have destroyed the population of Lake Superior trout which was a top level predator. Biologists are trying to control the lamprey populations with chemicals and electric “zaps”.



## 15. Chinook salmon

**Diet:** Young salmon feed on diatoms, algae, plants, insects, amphipods and crustaceans like crayfish. Adults are carnivores, eating smaller fish.

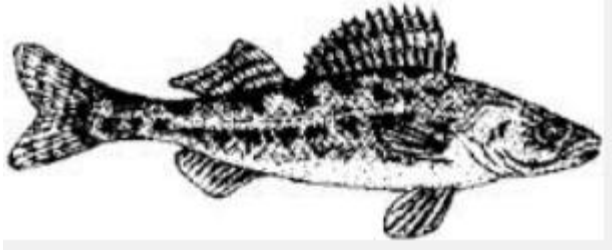
**Other Information:** Salmon are a favourite food for many humans because they have healthy fish oils. Salmon must have very clean water with high oxygen levels for spawning.



### 16. Walleye

**Diet:** The young walleye eats leeches, larva and zooplankton. When grown they are carnivores and eat other fish especially yellow perch, minnows, crayfish, shrimp and leeches.

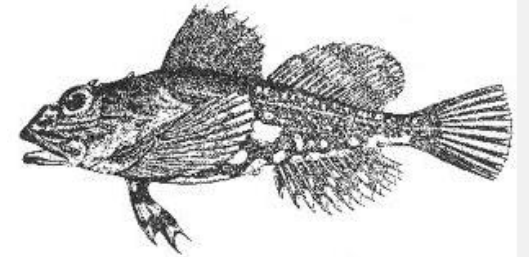
**Other Information:** Anglers can catch these fish in deeper water in lakes. Walleyes can live up to 30 years old. It is the official fish of Saskatchewan.



### 17. Deep water sculpin

**Diet:** They eat small shrimp, crayfish, amphipods, and insects like fleas.

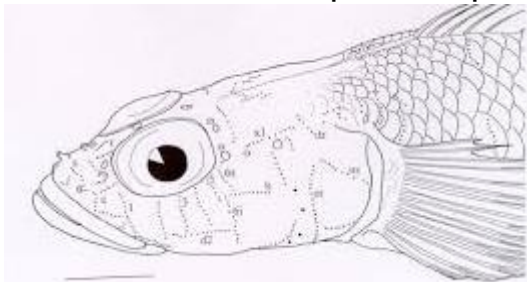
**Other Information:** Because they are bottom feeders in a lake their diet has more pollutants. Sculpin are designated as a species at-risk of extinction and are protected under Canada's *Species at Risk Act*. Sculpin are found in the depths of the Lake Baikal, the deepest lake on Earth at 1642 m.



### 18. Round goby

**Diet:** Gobies eat clams, snails, crayfish, fish eggs, shrimps, and larvae of insects like fleas.

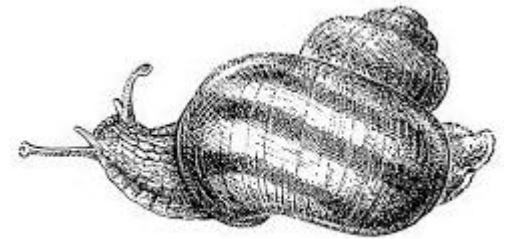
**Other Information:** Males will defend the eggs they fertilize and will fan the eggs with their tails to help provide more oxygen. Round gobies were brought to North America in the ballast water of European ships. This invasive species is now being eaten by native fish but still out competes sculpin.



### 19. Banded mystery snail

**Diet:** This snail filters water and eats the filtered detritus. It also filter feeds on diatoms.

**Other Information:** When the Erie Canal was built to connect New York City on the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Erie in the Great Lakes this snail was one of many invasive species introduced. Biologists often study filter feeders like snails to measure the levels of pollution in water.



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## 20. Yellow perch

**Diet:** Adults eat shrimp, fish eggs, crayfish, and small fish. Sometimes they are cannibalistic, eating their own young fish.

**Other Information:** Perch are an important food source for many fish eating birds like cormorants, herons and loons. They provide protection for each other by swimming in schools. Yellow perch out compete trout causing their populations to drop.



## 21. Daphnia or water fleas

**Diet:** They filter feed algae, phytoplankton, and zooplankton.

### Other Information:

They are not really fleas but very small crustaceans or aquatic animals that have a shell.



## 22. Amphipod or fresh water shrimp

**Diet:** Amphipods scavenge or filter feed on dead matter, graze on algae, eat small insects or tiny crustaceans like daphnia or shrimp.

**Other Information:** Salt can be absorbed or released into the water by special glands on the antenna.



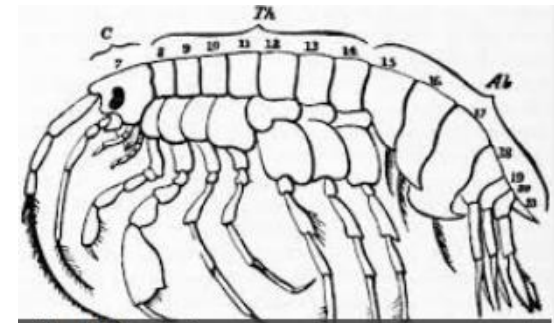
## 23. Invasive amphipod or fresh water shrimp

**Diet:** Amphipods scavenge or filter feed on dead matter, graze on algae, eat small insects or tiny crustaceans like daphnia or shrimp.

### Other

### Information:

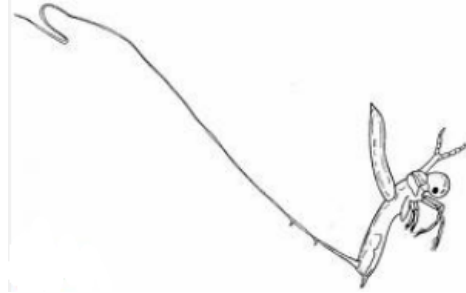
They are more carnivorous than other amphipods.



## 24. Fishhook water flea

**Diet:** This small crustacean eats zooplankton. They are predators and outcompete young bass, walleye and yellow perch for food.

**Other Information:** It is on the list of the 100 Worst Invasive Species in the World. Native zooplankton populations are reduced by 30-40%.



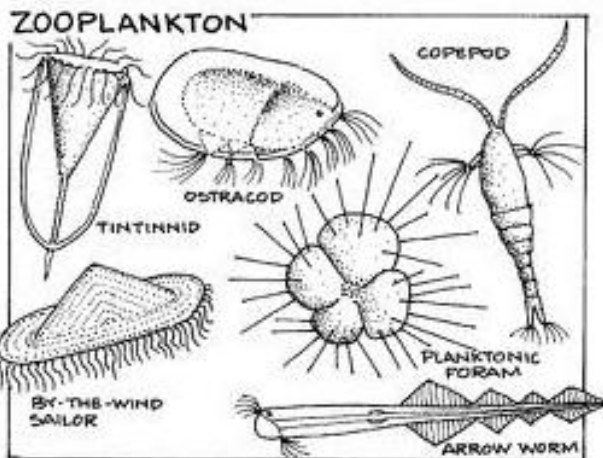
## 25. Alewife

**Diet:** Eats plankton, amphipods, fish eggs and small fish sometimes even being cannibalistic.

**Other Information:** This is a type of herring. They invaded the Great Lakes when the Welland Canal was built to help ships go around Niagara Falls.



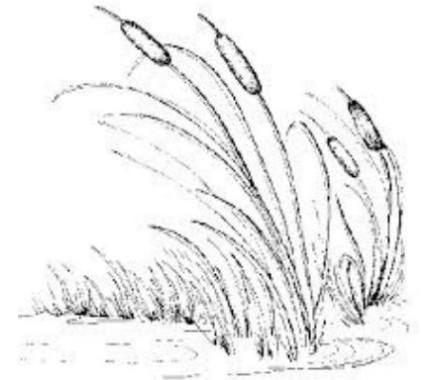
## Extra: Zooplankton



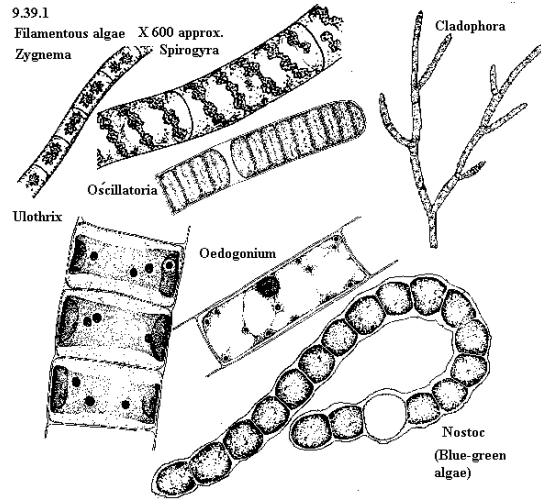
These are microscopic single celled animals.

## Extra: #1-7 Plants

The plants are photosynthetic and produce glucose sugar. This food energy is used to grow more plant cells. The roots, leaves and stems are eaten by consumers.



## Extra: Algae and Diatoms



Algae are aquatic plants that lack leaves, roots and stems. There are many shapes and sizes.

Diatoms are special algae with a hard shell.

## Extra: Phytoplankton

These are microscopic single celled plants that can make the water greenish when there are a lot of them.

