

Return Completed Form with Payment to:



Lewis County Soil & Water Conservation District
5274 Outer Stowe Street, Suite #1
Lowville, New York 13367
Phone: (315) 376-6122

2021 Fish Order Form



Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____
 State _____ Zip _____
 Phone _____

A copy of your valid NYS DEC Fish Stocking Permit Must Be Included with your order!

SIZE & SPECIES	QTY of 50	QTY of 100	QTY ORDERED	AMOUNT DUE
4-6" Rainbow Trout	\$ 105	\$ 205		
4-6" Brook Trout	\$ 115	\$ 225		
4-6" Large Mouth Bass	\$ 155	\$ 305		
6-8" Catfish	\$ 90	\$ 175		
Minnows	Qty 's of 100 ONLY	\$ 15		
<i>Make Checks or Money Orders Payable To:</i>			Subtotal	
Lewis County SWCD			+ 8% Sales Tax	
<i>For Credit Card Payment Complete Info Below:</i>			Total Due	

Credit Card Number: _____



Expiration Date: ___/___/___ Billing Zip Code: _____ CCV Code _____

Signature Required: _____

***** IMPORTANT INFORMATION – PLEASE READ *****

- Orders will not be filled if we do not receive a copy of your valid stocking permit
- Fish fingerlings are bagged with oxygen. The hatchery charges \$1.00 per oxygenized bag on the day of pickup (CASH ONLY).
- The number of bags you will need is dependent upon the size of your order and your transport time.
- Please bring something to hold the bagged fish upright and stable during transport. A pail, garbage can, box, or cooler will work well.
- The District is not responsible for loss of fish during transport by the customer.
- Please be on time! If you are not available to pick up your order at the scheduled time please make arrangements for someone to do so for you.
- Orders not picked up will not be held and may be subject to a cancellation fee.
- Price changes from year to year are due to supplier costs and sizes of fingerlings available. We try to keep our costs to you as low as possible.
- There will be a \$35 fee associated with any returned check.

Orders Due By:

October 6th

Pickup Date:

October 15th 10:00 AM

No Holds or Deliveries!

Fish Information



Trout are cool-water fish and live in waters that remain below 72 degrees within 4 feet of the surface year round. Lakes or ponds that are spring fed may be able to sustain large populations of these fish. If your pond does not meet these requirements, you may stock rainbow trout in fall and harvest by late spring. The rainbow trout is a hardy fish and an aggressive eater, so a large forage base should be established before or during stocking.

However, this species readily takes to commercial fish food, making its diet easy to supplement. The pelletized food can be fed through the winter, as the trout will continue to feed and grow in these cooler temperatures. Spawning occurs in early spring on gravel beds of inlet streams. Without these tributaries, spawning is rare. Trout should NOT be stocked with Bass. Trout should be restocked every 2-3 years.



The Largemouth Bass is considered to be one of the most prized game fish in North America. It will readily take many types of live and artificial baits. Bass are usually found around structures such as brush piles and weed beds. They have a widely varied diet that features bluegill, minnows, crayfish and other small fish. Its predatory nature helps to keep bluegill from overpopulating. The largemouth bass is similar to the spotted bass and small-mouth bass. It can be distinguished by the deep curvature of its dorsal

fin. Bass spawn in depths of 2 to 4 feet of water at temperatures near 62 degrees. One year old fish range in size from 3 to 7 inches. Bass become reproductively mature at 10 to 12 inches and may weigh 7 ounces to 1 pound. In a bass pond, bass should be stocked at a rate of 75-100 fish per acre along with forage fish. A recommended forage fish for bass would be fathead minnows. These minnows should be stocked at a rate of no less than 1000 per acre. These numbers should be increased if there is already an established bass population in the pond. A bass requires 8 lbs. of live food to gain 1 lb.



The Channel Catfish is most commonly found around the bottom of a lake or pond. It is a scavenger and will eat just about anything it can find. It will eat live fish, although it is not considered to be a predator. It generally has little effect on the predator/prey roles except where exceptionally large fish are found. It will take to commercial fish food and has tremendous growth potential. The channel catfish is growing in popularity among sport fishermen due to its large size, hard fighting ability, and its tasty flesh. The

channel catfish can be distinguished from other catfish by the presence of dark spots on its body and a deeply forked tail. Channel catfish do not generally reproduce in ponds due to the absence of an adequate spawning structure. A suitable structure can be added by placing buckets or drain tile in depths of 3 to 4 feet of water along the pond bottom. One year old fish may range in size from 3 to 8 inches. Channel catfish usually become reproductively mature when they reach at least 11 inches.



The Fathead Minnow is small in size and it's abundant reproduction makes it an excellent forage fish. The fathead minnow will spawn throughout spring and early summer. The rapid rate of reproduction of this species makes it an excellent choice for stocking where predatory fish are present. One year old fish range in size from 0.5 inch to 3 inches. They become reproductively mature at 1 to 2 inches.