

Existing Conditions

Shallow Pond

- Average depth of 3.5 ft.
- Max depth of 5.7 ft.
- Submersed aquatic vegetation growing throughout (e.g., naiads & coontails)
- Dissolved oxygen levels are rapidly depleted
- Vulnerable to mortality during winter months









Competing Predators

- Midland painted turtles and American bullfrogs are known to occupy the site
- Existing pond conditions provide optimal habitat for these species throughout
- Both species can act as voracious predators of small fish
- Both species may also compete with larger fish for food, reducing prey availability

Sport Fish

- Bluegill and largemouth bass are consistently smaller than typical recreational standards
 - Primarily as a result of pond size & competing predators
- Goal: Improve habitat conditions to enhance recreational fishing opportunities, without compromising existing habitat for other wildlife





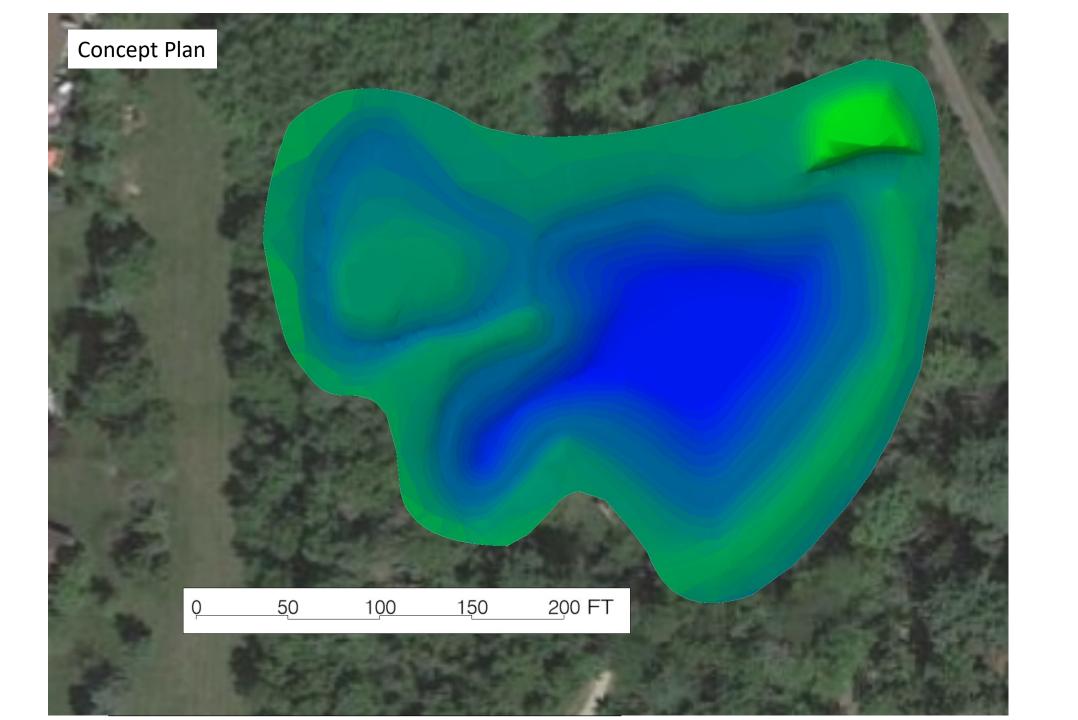
Proposed Conceptual Enhancements

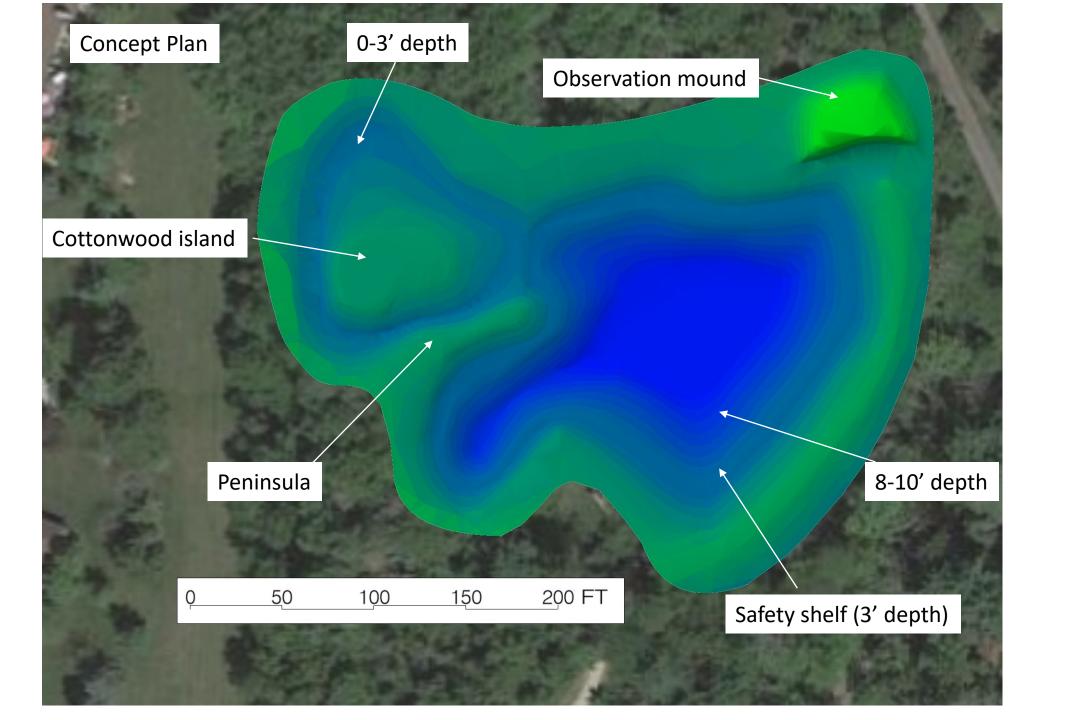
Conceptual Habitat Enhancements

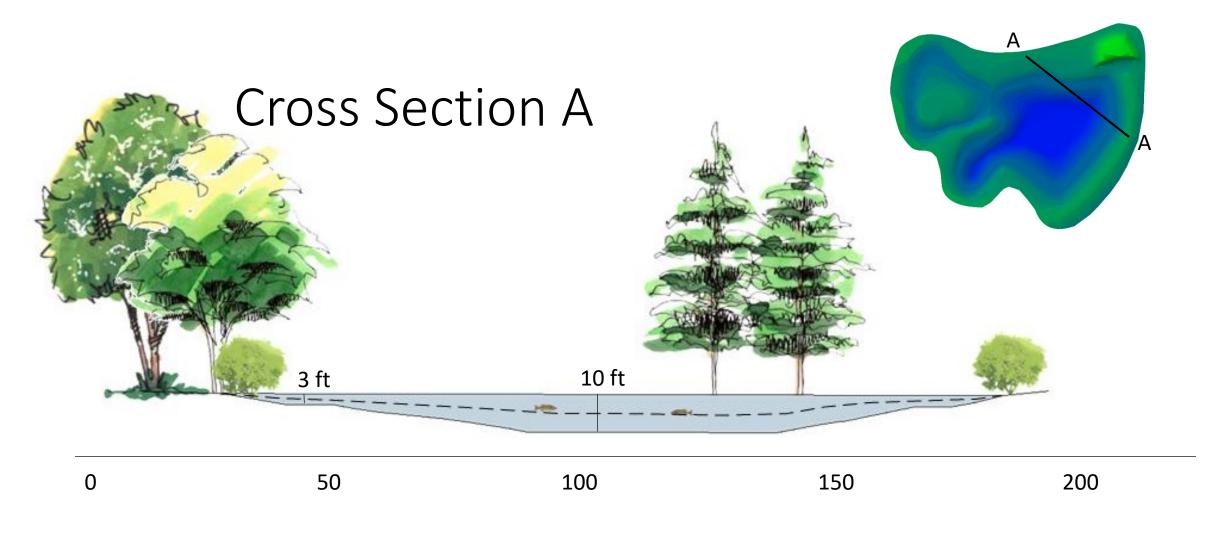
- Expand pond area & depth
 - Increase water volume to increase available dissolved oxygen, limiting potential for winter fish die-off.
 - Limit extent of aquatic vegetation that, through decomposition, reduces oxygen levels.
- Maintain roughly 1:3 slopes
 - Limits ability of aquatic vegetation to establish near pond center.
 - Provides optimal cover and feeding areas for desirable species (e.g., largemouth bass & bluegill)
- Create wetland fringe
 - Provides habitat for additional species, many of which can serve as prey for sportfish.
- Increased oxygen availability will improve survival, and greater prey abundance will increase reproduction.
 - This will result in larger & more abundant fish!



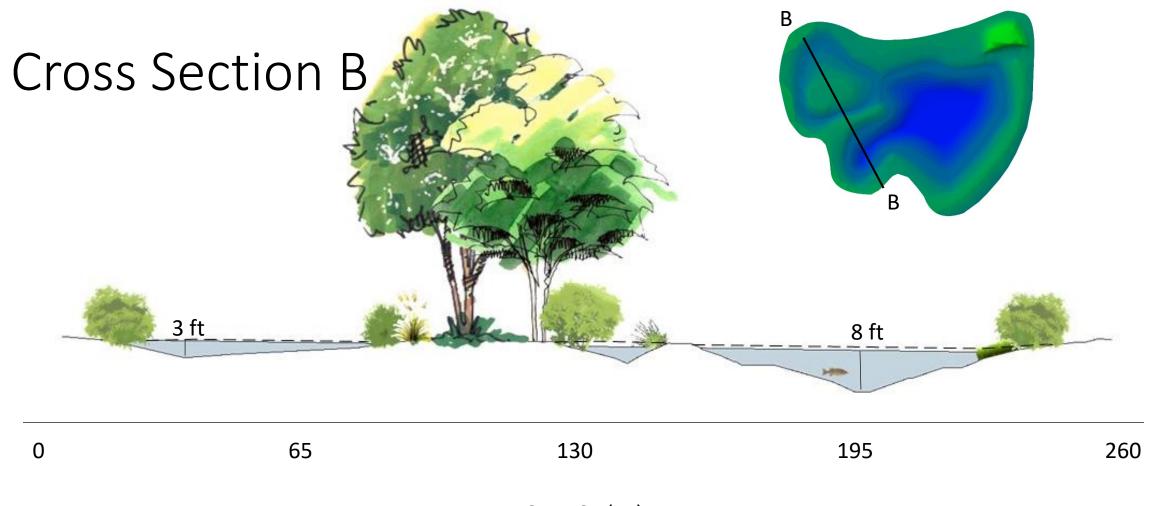




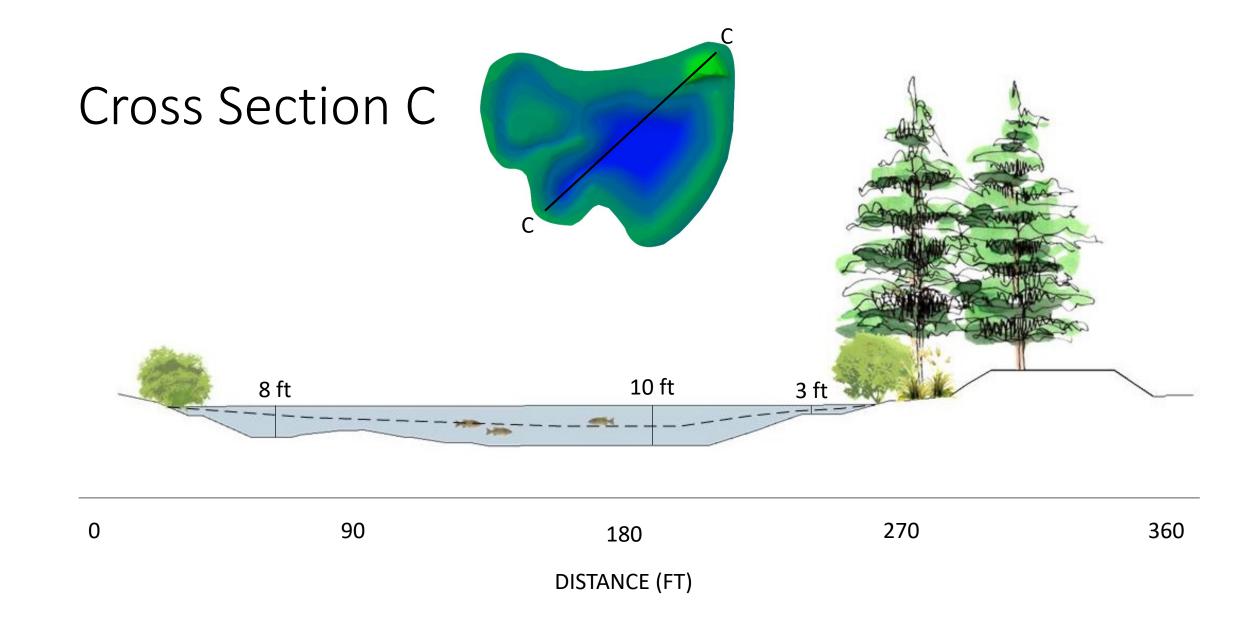




DISTANCE (FT)



DISTANCE (FT)





Expected Outcomes

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- Improved sportfish habitat
- Enhanced wetland fringe
- Increased fishing access
- Improved (long-term) resilience



