

2026 Hocking SWCD Fish Sale

Return this order form along with payment by **April 17, 2026** to the Hocking SWCD.

****NEW** - FISH WILL COME IN BOXES & THERE IS A COST PER BOX****

General rule for box counts:

Bass, Bluegill, Crappie	up to 200 in each box or mix & match
Catfish	up to 50 per box
Perch	up to 50 per box
Amur	10 per box

ALL SALES FINAL -NO REFUNDS OR EXCHANGES

Pick up Fish Wednesday, April 29, 2026 at 10:00 a.m. at the Hocking County Fairgrounds in the parking lot behind the SWCD office 148 North Homer Ave

Name: _____ Phone: _____
 Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____
 E-Mail: _____

Species	Price	Quantity	Subtotal
Largemouth Bass 3" to 4"	\$2.70		
Bluegill 2" to 4"	\$1.15		
Channel Catfish 4" to 5"	\$1.20		
Hybrid Bluegill 2" to 4"	\$1.15		
Red Ear Shell Cracker 2" to 3"	\$1.15		
Fathead Minnows	\$17.00 per Lb.		
Triploid White Amur 10" to 12"	\$17.00		
Yellow Perch 3" to 4"	\$1.65		
Black Crappie 3"	\$1.70		
Fish Food	\$57.00		
Muckaway	\$22.00 per Lb.		
Pond Clear (Clear Out)	\$121.00 per 6 Lbs.		
**Transport Box, Bag & O2	\$3.10 per box	x 3.10	
TOTAL:		Sales Tax @ 7.25%	
GRAND TOTAL:			

MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: HOCKING SWCD
148 North Homer Avenue
Logan, OH 43138
740-385-3016

Stocking Fish

Largemouth bass, bluegills, red ear shellcracker, and channel catfish are the most appropriate fish for stocking the majority of Ohio ponds.

Stocking the recommended sizes and numbers of fish is very important for good fishing. Fingerling fish one to three inches long are recommended for stocking new or renovated ponds. Starting a pond off by stocking larger fish is tempting, but can lead to an “unbalanced” pond with too many fish of one kind and too few of another. Stocking larger fish can also be very expensive. Table 2.1 shows how many fish of each kind to stock depending on the desired combination.

Whereas stocking fingerlings is recommended for new or renovated ponds, occasional stockings of larger fishes, or periodic restocking of channel catfish may be necessary in ponds with established fish populations. Stocking intermediate size fishes is recommended at reduced rates compared to fingerlings. For example, if largemouth bass or bluegills need to be supplemented, stocking four- to six-inch largemouth bass at the reduced rate of 50 per acre, or two- to four-inch bluegills at the reduced rate of 250 per acre may be appropriate. Channel catfish should be at least eight inches long for periodic restocking so they are not eaten by adult largemouth bass. Stocking these larger channel catfish is recommended at the reduced rates of 25 to 50 per acre.

Another fish being stocked in ponds for vegetative control, is the grass carp, sometimes called the white amur. Certified triploid grass carp were legalized for stocking in 1988 specifically for this purpose. These fish are incapable of reproducing in your pond. Grass carp stocking rates vary depending on the amount and kind of vegetation in the pond. For ponds with a surface covered by more than 60 percent vegetation, stock them at 20 fish per acre, but reduce the rate to 10 fish per acre for ponds with 40 to 60 percent vegetative cover, and to five fish per acre for ponds with 20 to 40 percent vegetative cover. Grass carp are not recommended for less severe problems. More fish can be added if these stocking rates do not provide adequate control. Wait at least three years after your initial stocking before deciding if you need more fish. Grass carp may not be effective for controlling milfoil, water meal, filamentous algae, or pond lilies.

Table 2.1. Recommended stocking rates of fingerling fish for new or renovated ponds.

<u>Stocking combination</u>	<u>Number of fish to stock per acre</u>			
	<u>Bass</u>	<u>Bluegill</u>	<u>Redear</u>	<u>Catfish</u>
<u>Bass-bluegill</u>	100	500		
<u>Bass-bluegill-catfish</u>	100	500		100
<u>Bass-red ear</u>	100		500	
<u>Bass-bluegill-red ear</u>	100	350		150
<u>Bass-bluegill-red ear-catfish</u>	100	350	150	100

The above information was taken from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife, “Ohio Pond Management Handbook”.

Nutrient overload is a big issue for ponds, and is the main cause of algae growth in your water. Phosphates and nitrates are key nutrients that fuel aquatic vegetation growth. If you reduce these nutrients in your water then you reduce your pond problems. Your pond problems are not algae, duckweed or water meal. It’s the organic matter in the water that is providing these nutrients to your aquatic vegetation. Target the problem and not the symptoms, that is what Nature’s Pond Conditioner does with its blend. **Nature’s Pond Conditioner** is a blend of all natural bacteria and enzymes that are proven to break down and consume the muck or sludge in ponds and lakes, while the food grade dye gives your pond a natural color. The results are healthy, clean, and clear water that makes a positive impact on the environment and your fish.