

Pond Management 101

Making the Most of Your Farm Pond

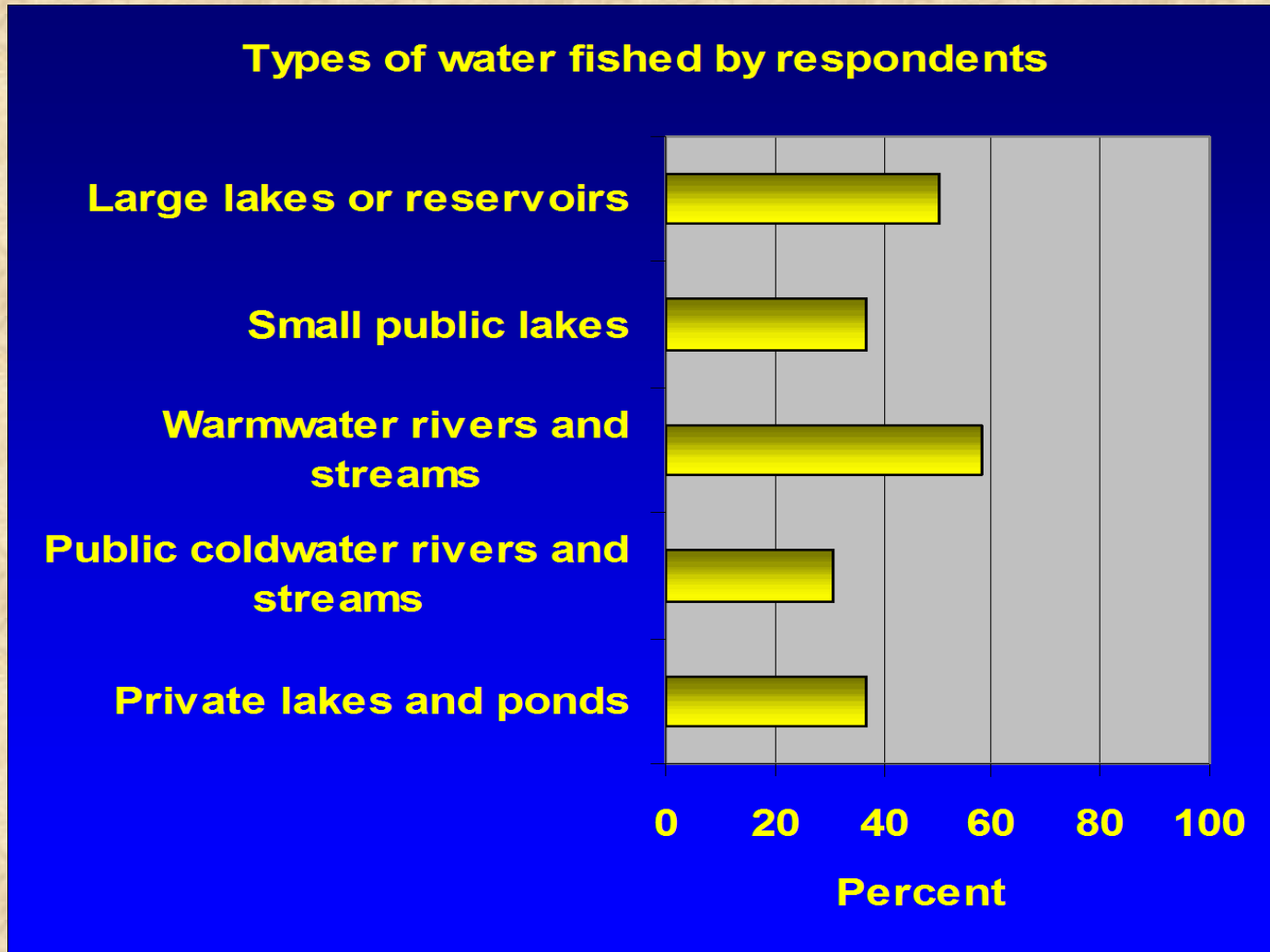
Steve Owens

Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries



Small Impoundment Management

- VA – 2000 Angler Survey by O'Neill and McMullin



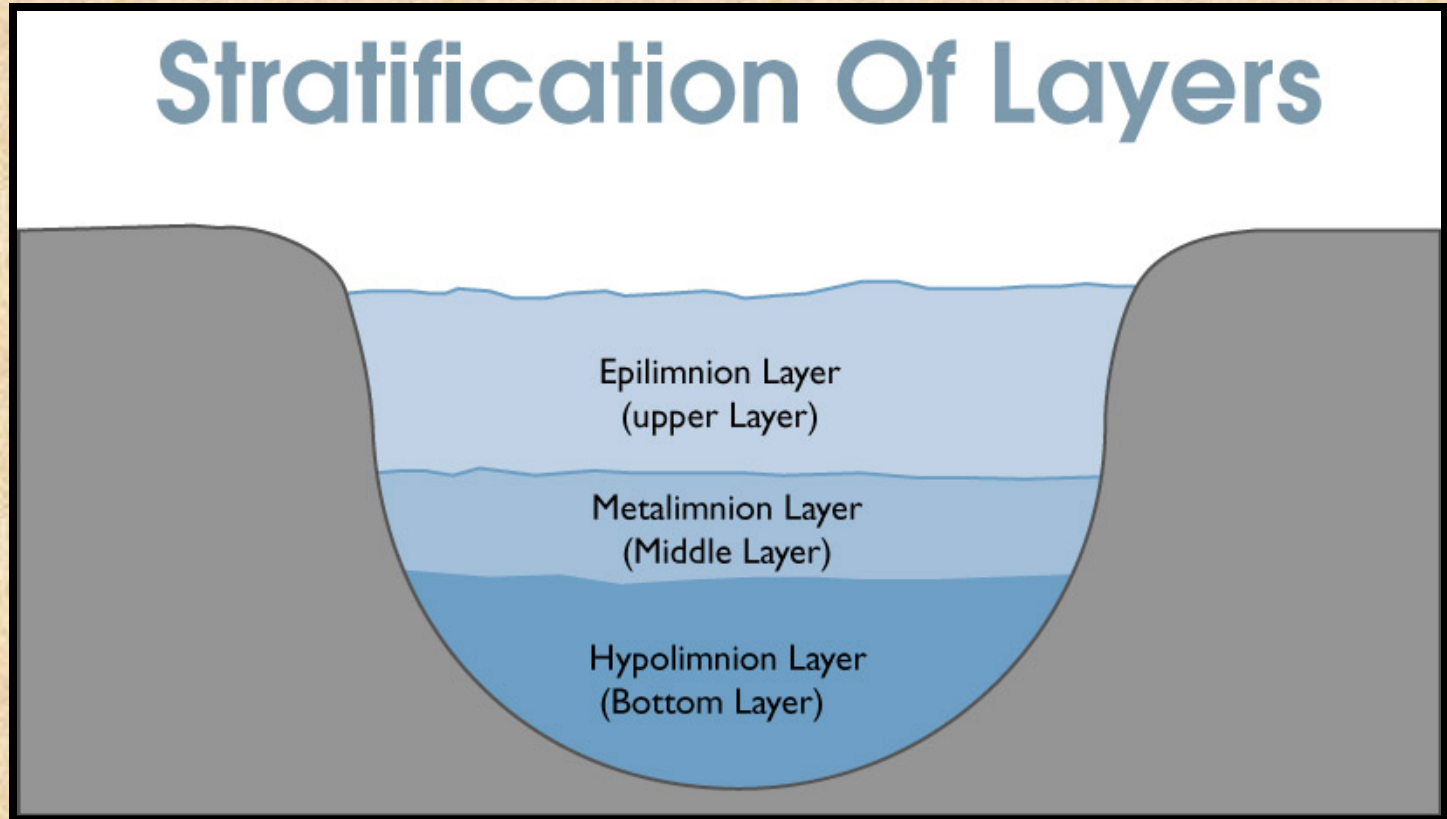


**Ponds are great for introducing
kid's to fishing**

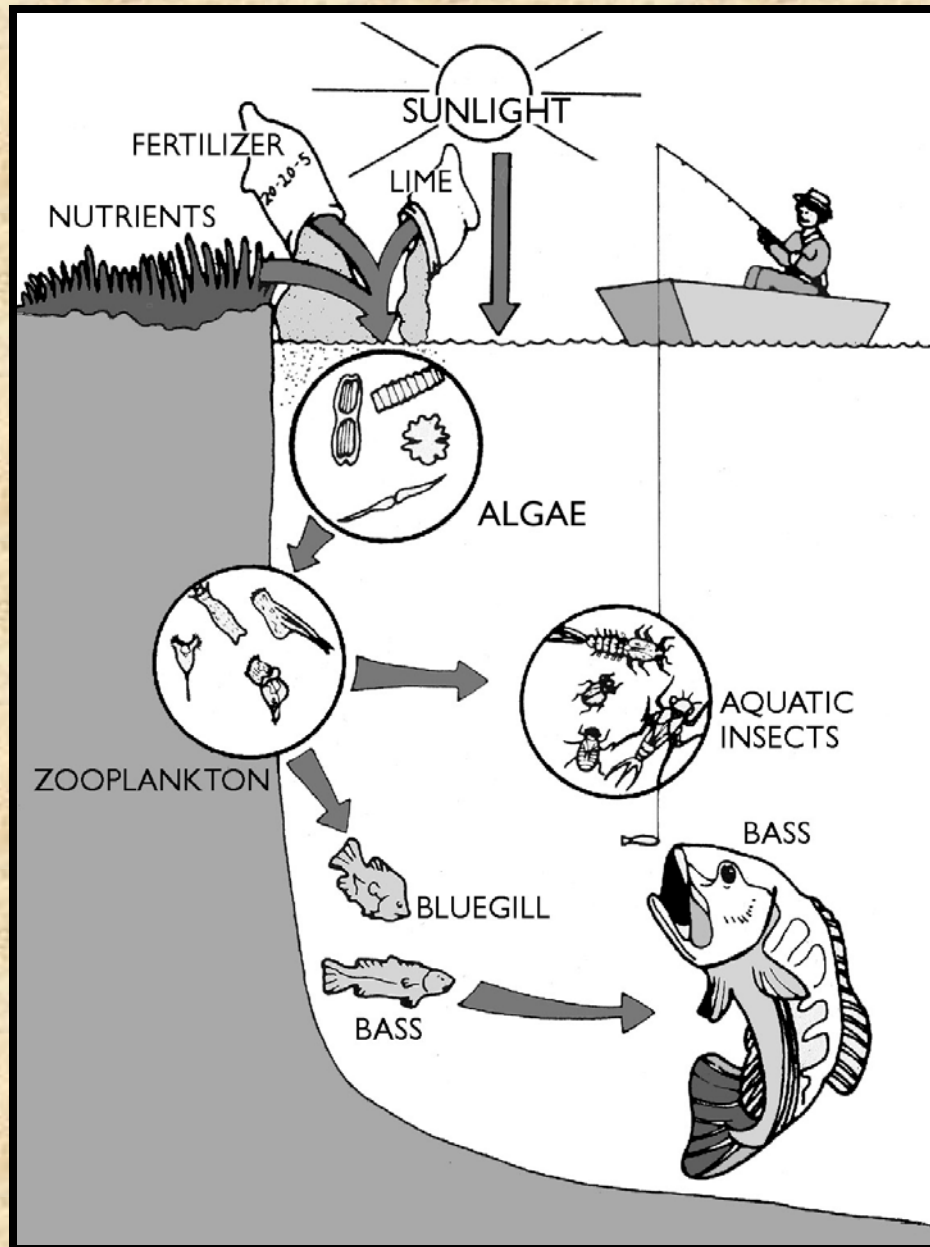
Basic Pond Limnology

Stratification Of Layers

**8' Max.
Depth**



Food Web



Water Quality

pH

6 - 8.5

Dissolved Oxygen

>5 mg/l

Temperature

(< 70° for Trout)

Fertilization

- Fertilized ponds can support 10 times the biomass of unfertilized ponds
- Once a fertilization program has begun, it should not be stopped
- Ponds can be fertilized once water temp reaches 60F (April-Sept) and stop when temp drops below 65F
- Fertilizer is applied to produce an algae bloom (microscopic fish food). Fertilization may be necessary every 2 weeks until an algae bloom is established. After that fertilization is done about every 3-4 weeks to maintain water clarity <18”.
- Liquid 10-34-0 can be applied at 1 gallon/acre
- Granular fertilizers can also be used (ie. 40 lbs/ac of 20-20-5 or Perfect Pond Plus™ 12-48-8 at 5lbs/ac)





Liming

Alkalinity $< 20 \text{ mg/L}$ apply 1-2 tons of ag.
Dolomitic lime/surface acre

May need to re-lime every 3-4 years

Problems with Muddy Water

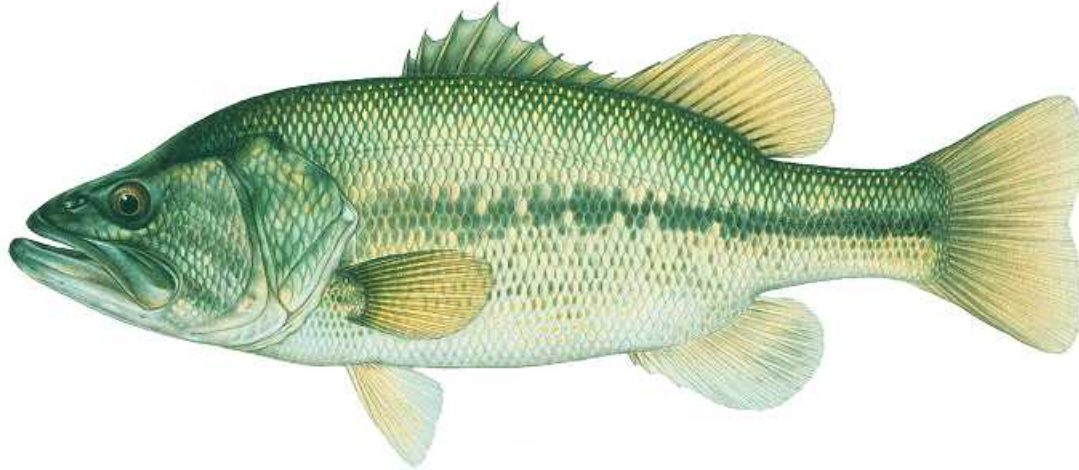
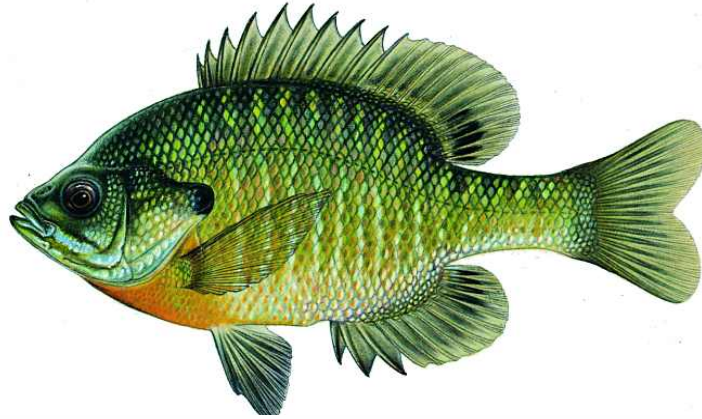
Caused by suspended clay particles:

**Clear water by spreading 50 pounds
per acre of agricultural lime**

or

Scatter 2 bales of hay per acre of water

Fish Stocking



Stocking **New Ponds** (fingerling size fish)

Species	# Per Acre	Size	When Stocked
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Bluegill

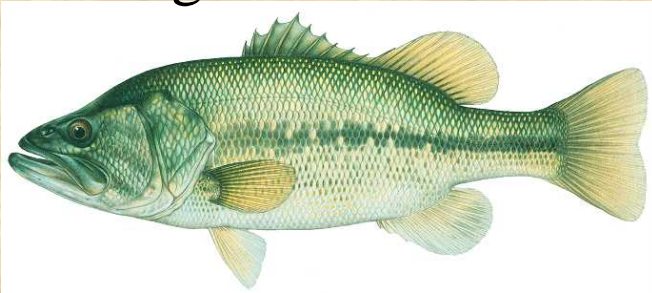


500

1"

Aug.-Sept.

Largemouth Bass



50

2"

June of next year

50

2"

One year later

Channel Catfish



50

2"

Aug.-Sept.

Redear Sunfish

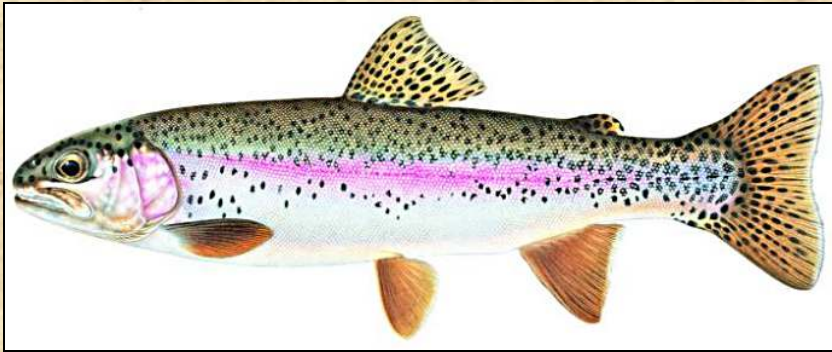


“Shellcracker”

**Can be stocked in-place of 1/3 of the Bluegill
to add diversity.**

Stocking “Trout Only” Ponds

Rainbow Trout



Per Acre

Size

100

> 8”

200

< 8”

Only stock trout greater than 8” if the pond contains adult largemouth bass.

Stocking **New Ponds** (Adult size fish)

<u>Species</u>	<u># Per Acre</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>When Stocked</u>
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Bluegill

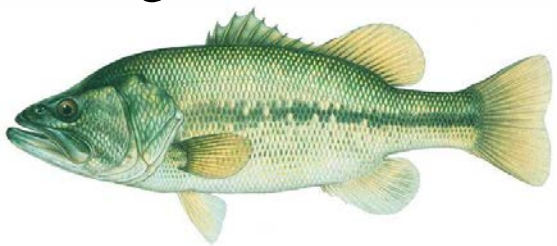


100

3"

April

Largemouth Bass



20

12"

April

Channel Catfish



50

10"

Oct.

Fathead Minnow



500

1"

April

The “Channel Catfish Only” Option



Per Acre

Size

50 /ac or 500/pond

7-8”

Whichever is greater

**Stocking adult fish may
require supplemental
feeding.**

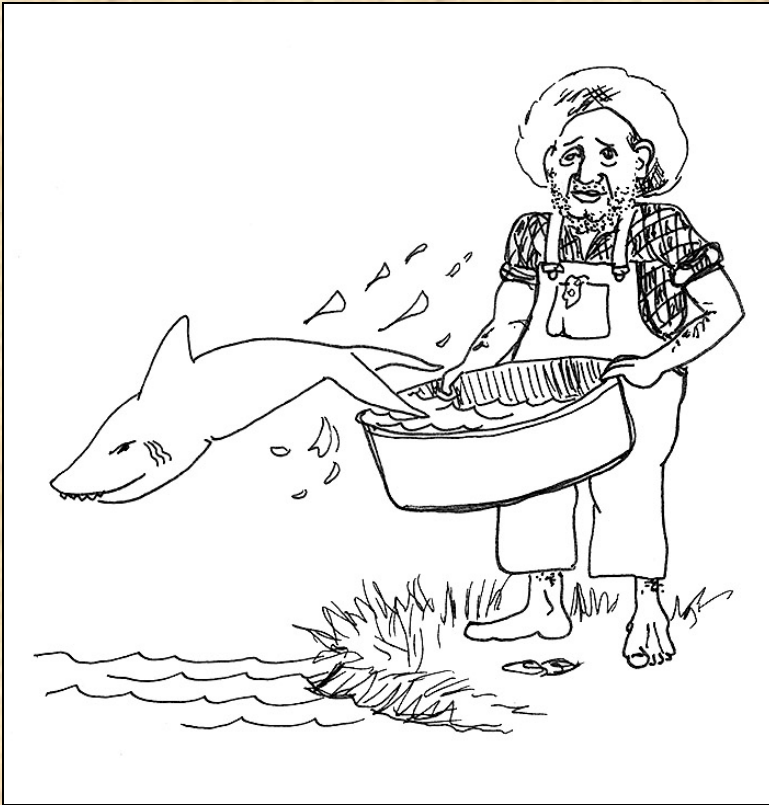


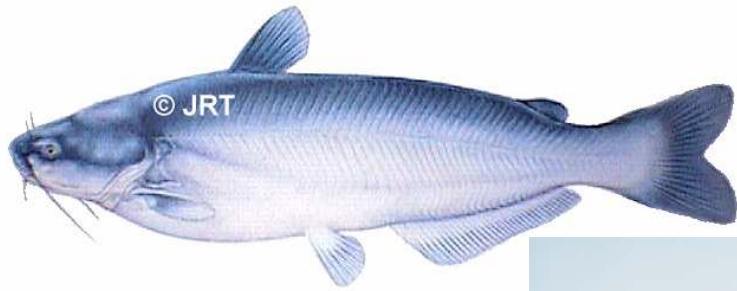
Small Impoundment Management

Stocking:

Fish to avoid:

- Crappie
- Bullheads
- Yellow perch
- Pumpkinseed
- Green sunfish
- Carp
- Israeli carp
- Suckers
- Flathead and blue catfish
- Threadfin and gizzard shad





Largemouth Bass



Bluegill



Channel Catfish



Redear Sunfish



How do I check the fish population in my pond?

- **Hire a consultant to electrofish the pond**
- **Seine the pond yourself**
- **Angling**

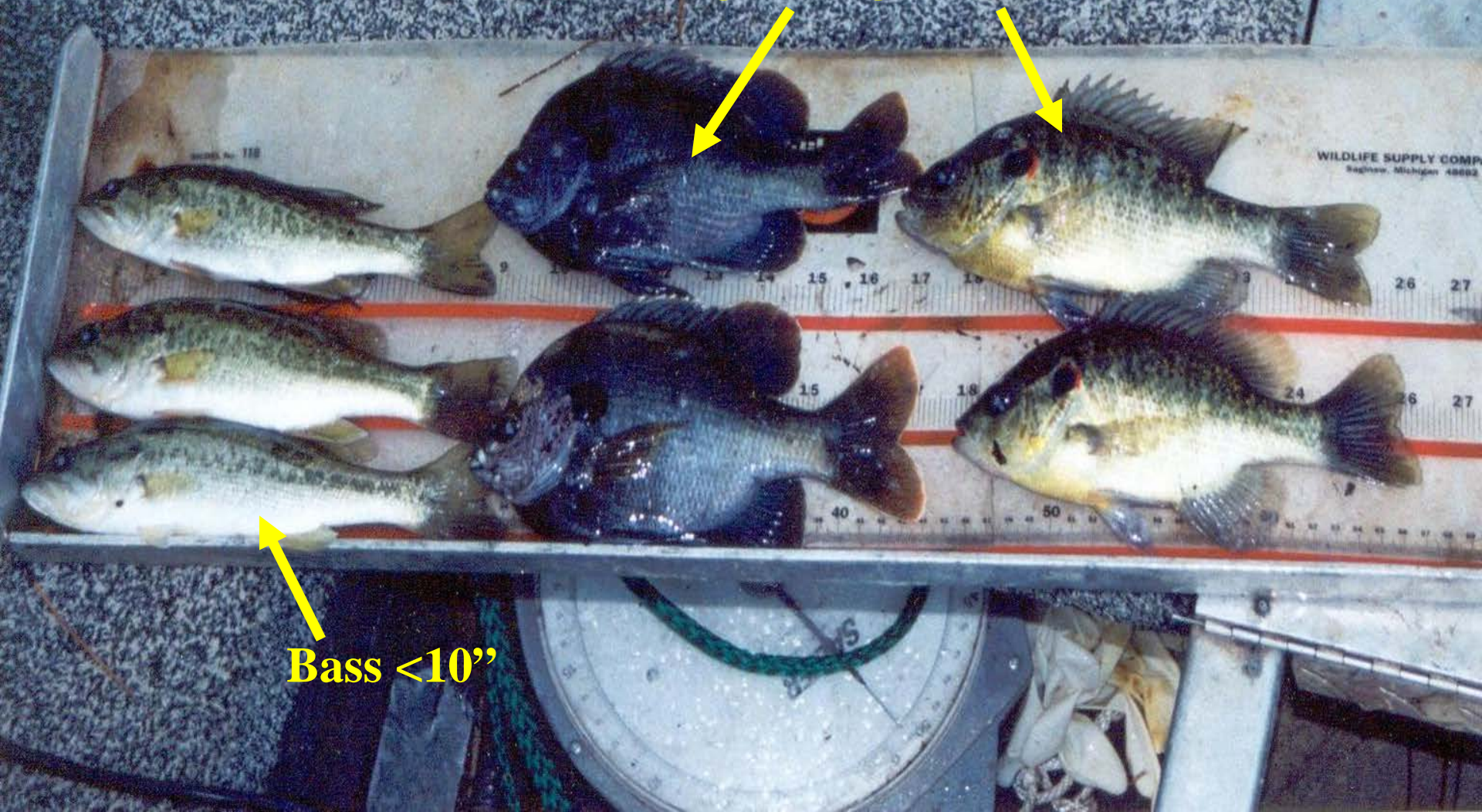


Electrofishing

Bass Crowded Pond

Large Bluegill and Redear Sunfish

Bass <10"



Seining

- Easy to Do
- Need 2 people



Balanced Population

-small/med bluegill

-Young of Year bass



Bass Crowded

- few 3-5" bluegills
- Mostly newly hatched bluegills
- Lots of YOY/juvenile bass



Unbalanced Population – undesirable species present

- Crappie present
- few 3-5" bluegills
- Mostly newly hatched bluegills
- Few YOY bass



Evaluation of Pond Balance Using Seine Data

<u>Type of Fish Caught</u>	<u>Population Condition</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
Small and medium size bluegill and YOY bass	Balanced fish population	No management needed
Numerous 3-5 inch bluegill and few or no YOY bass	Unbalanced population; bluegill crowded	Allow no bass harvest; stock 20-30 adult bass (>12") per acre
Few 3-5 inch bluegill; many recently hatched bluegill; YOY bass present	Balanced; but bass crowded	Increase harvest of bass less than 12 inches; stock 200 bluegill 3-5 inch per acre

Evaluation of Pond Balance Using Seine Data

<u>Type of Fish Caught</u>	<u>Population Condition</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
No recent hatch of bluegills; few medium-size bluegill; numerous undesirable species (crappie, carp, green sunfish etc.)	Unbalanced population; unwanted species competing with bluegill	Rotenone or drain and start over

Rotenone (Fish Toxicant) used to renovate ponds



Must be a licensed pesticide applicator to use Rotenone

Angling





Evaluation of Pond Balance Using Angler Catch Data

<u>Type of Fish Caught</u>	<u>Population Condition</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
Bass and bluegills of all sizes	Balanced fish population	No management needed
Bluegills small (3-5") few bass caught, bass average 2 pounds and larger.	Unbalanced population with bluegill overcrowded	Allow no bass harvest, stock 20-30 adult bass (>12") per acre
Numerous bass less than 1 pound average; few bluegill, bluegill average 1/3 pounds or more	Unbalanced populations with bass overcrowded	Increase harvest of bass less than 12 inches; stock 200 bluegill 3-5 inch per acre

Evaluation of Pond Balance Using Angler Catch Data

<u>Type of Fish Caught</u>	<u>Population Condition</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
Few adult bluegill; numerous undesirable species (crappie, carp, bullhead etc.)	Unbalanced population; unwanted species competing with bluegill	Rotenone or drain and start over

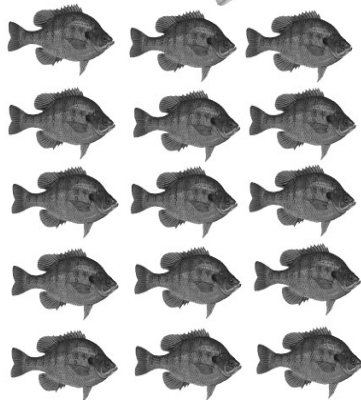
Small Impoundment Management

– Management of Ponds

- Adequate predation is the key to balance
 - Watch out for turbidity
 - LMB will migrate over spillways in high water
 - Too much aquatic vegetation inhibits predation
 - » rule of thumb = 20-30%
- Harvest Regulation
 - Primary concern is LMB overharvest
 - Restrict harvest or access to ponds



Harvesting Fish



**From Your
Pond**

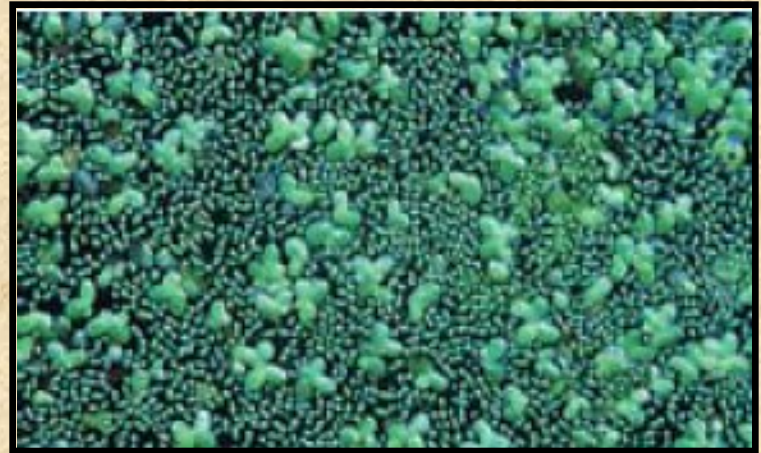
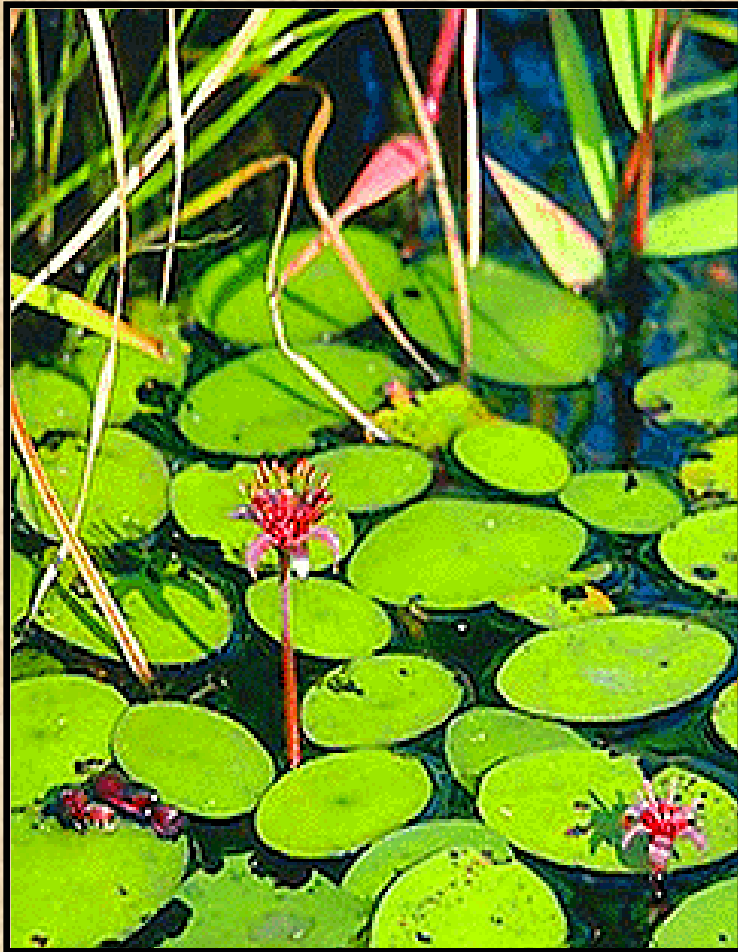
**Remove 5 pounds of bluegill
for each pound of bass removed**

Controlling Aquatic Weeds and Algae

A photograph of a pond heavily infested with green algae or aquatic weeds. The water is a uniform green color, and the surrounding area is a dense forest of green trees. A wooden dock is visible on the left side of the pond. The date 'JUL 15 2005' is printed in red in the bottom right corner.

JUL 15 2005

Floating Vegetation



Emergent Plants



Submergent Vegetation



Hydrilla
Hydrilla verticillata
Photo by Vic Ramey
Copyright 1999 Univ. Florida



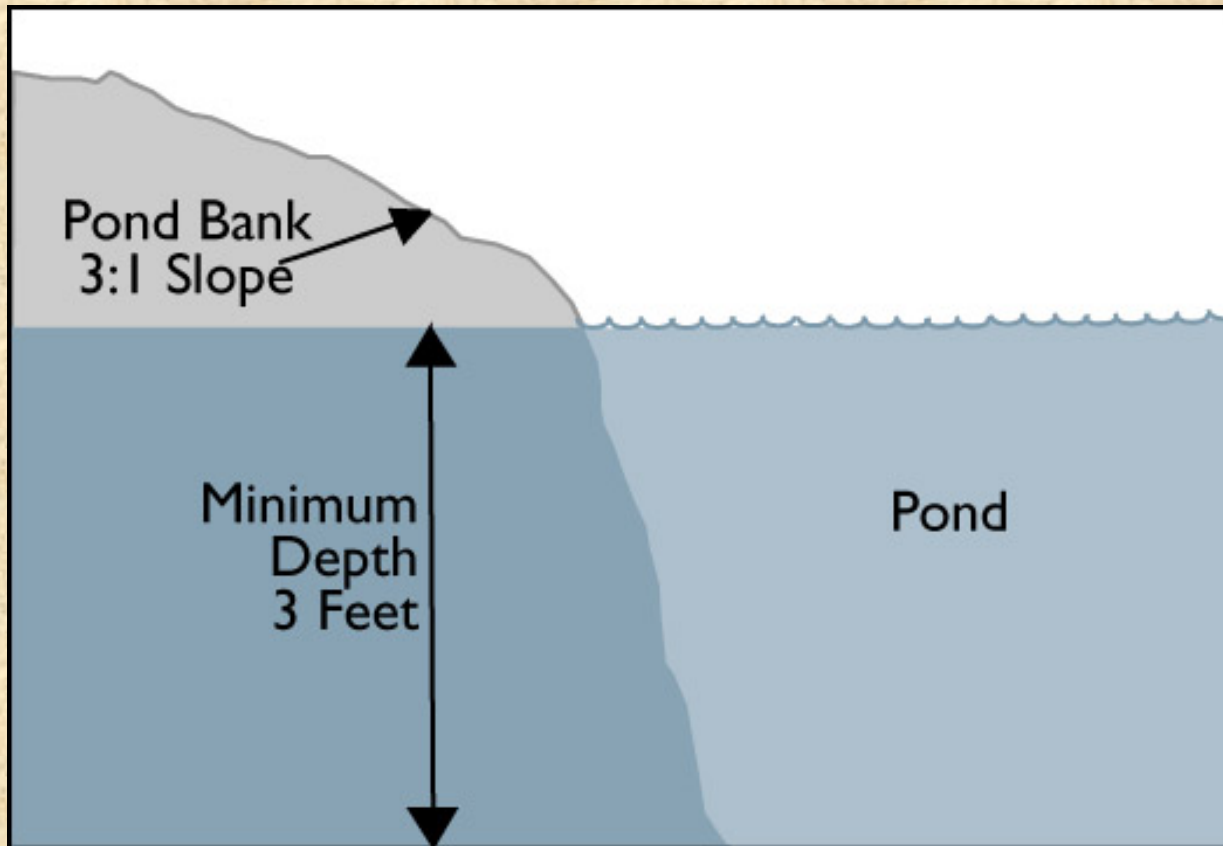
Parrot feather
Myriophyllum aquaticum
Photo by Vic Ramey
Copyright 2001 Univ. Florida



Nutrients + Sunlight = Aquatic Plants and Algae

Small Impoundment Management

- Construction Principles
 - Adequate depth at shoreline
 - Prevents excessive plant growth
 - 3:1 slope (1 meter depth at 3 meters from shore)



Reduce nutrient inputs by increasing vegetated riparian buffers around the pond



Methods of Vegetation Control

- **Manual Removal**
- **Biological**
- **Chemical**
- **Integrated Approach (Biological + Chemical)**

Manual Removal

- Labor Intensive
- Never Get Control



Biological Control

Triploid Grass Carp (White Amur)

stock fish 10-12" in length

**stocking rate will vary
depending upon %weed
coverage**

<30% weeds = 2 fish/acre

30-60% weeds = 5 fish/acre

>60% weeds = 10 fish/acre

Need permit from DGIF

**Constant feeding action usually
controls weed growth**





Know what type of vegetation you are trying to control.

Follow the directions on the label (Federal Law).

Follow the Rule of 1/3's

Several applications might be necessary.

*****copper sulfate solutions are toxic to trout*****



Copper sulfate pentahydrate



2-4-D



Fluridone



Diquat

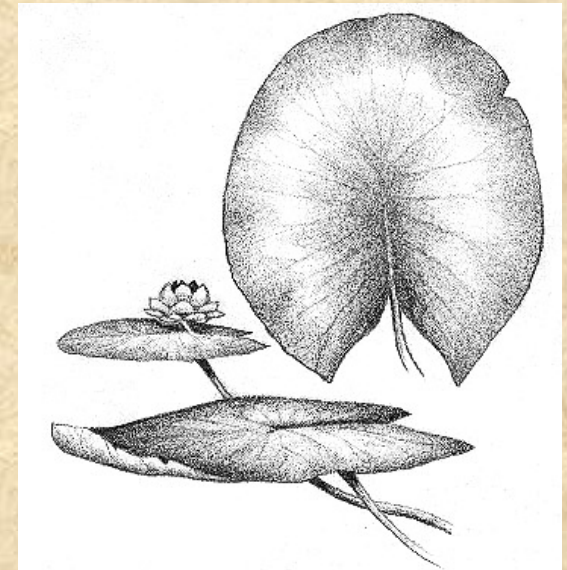


Concentrated bacteria



Blue dye

**Proper weed identification is
necessary prior to treatment**



Controlling vegetation and algae should be done before the plants become excessive:

After the herbicide or algaecide is applied, the plants die and as they breakdown bacteria, naturally found in the water, helps decompose them which depletes the dissolved oxygen in the water and could cause a fish kill.



JUL 15 2005

