

# Perrault Lake Fish Species Guide



## Yellow Perch (*Perca Flavescens*)

Top baits to use are 3" tubes, Rapala minnows, and larger curl tail grubs on jigheads, and small, brightly colored casting spoons, but the simplest way to catch them is to use light line, 2 to 4# test and light, unpainted jig heads, 1/32–1/16 oz. Too many small soft plastic lure designs to mention can catch all panfish, but minnow-shaped lures with a quivering tail work much of the time, so long as the retrieval speed is slow and the lure is fished at the depth the perch are swimming. Thin, straight-tail grubs require the slowest speed of retrieval and are preferred when the bite is slow.



## Black Crappie (*Pomoxis Nigromaculatus*)

Crappie is commonly caught on small jigs and minnow rigs. Black crappies are more commonly caught in clear water around structures. They prefer areas with little or no current and abundant cover such as submerged timber or aquatic vegetation. These fish are called “freshwater halibut” they rival walleye in taste



## Lake Trout (*Salvelinus Namaycush*)

Lake trout are the largest of the chars, the record weighed almost 102 pounds. These fish absolutely train wreck bait when you are vertical jigging for them. Lake trout fishing is very aggressive. You normally rip white or chartreuse tube jigs from the bottom all the way to the top. Lake trout use the water column vertically to feed on schools of bait. Often, they will school up and push bait against large rock walls.



## White Fish (*Coregonus Linnaeus*)

The lake whitefish has a snout that overhangs the short lower jaw so that the mouth opens in a slightly inferior position. Thus, the fish can feed on the bottom of lake beds or grab food particulates out of the water or from the surface of a water body. The cisco in turn has a short snout with a lower jaw that extends beyond the snout. Both the cisco and lake whitefish are discernible from the mooneye due to the small posterior dorsal. Many amateur anglers also enjoy hooking this fish in the months of June, July, and early August. A simple line and jig system are enough to catch the fish as they feast on mayflies and midges. In winter months, catching whitefish through the ice is very popular.

## Small Mouth Bass (*Micropterus Dolomieu*)

Today, smallmouth bass are very popular game fish, frequently sought by anglers using conventional spinning and bait casting gear, as well as fly fishing tackle. The smallmouth bass is potentially the toughest fighting freshwater fish in North America and is commonly the targeted species in many freshwater fishing tournaments. Smallmouth may be successfully caught on a wide range of natural and artificial baits or lures, including crankbaits, hair jigs, plastic jerk baits, artificial worms, spinner baits, and all types of soft plastic lures, including curly tail grubs or tubes.

## Northern Pike (*Esox Lucius*)

Pike are found in sluggish streams and shallow, weedy places in lakes and reservoirs, as well as in cold, clear, rocky waters. They are very typical as they lie in wait for prey, holding perfectly still for long periods, and then exhibit remarkable acceleration as they strike. They inhabit any water body that contains fish, but suitable places for spawning are also essential. This fish is bad to the bone with sharp teeth, a largemouth, and a voracious appetite like none other. Pike can grow to a size that almost seems fictional compared to other freshwater fish.

## Muskie (*Esox Masquinongy*)

Muskellunge are the top predator in any body of water where they occur and they will eat larger prey than most other freshwater fish. They eat all varieties of fish present in their ecosystem (including other muskies). Muskies are sometimes referred to as the fish of ten thousand casts. Dedicated muskie anglers will spend endless hours casting 8- to 12-inch lures, or larger. Perrault & Cedar Lake are at least in the conversation when you talk about great muskie lakes in Ontario. Anglers can have multiple fish days here with big fish above 50" a definitely possible if you put in the time.

## Walleye (*Sander Vitreus*)

Walleye are freshwater fish that is a part of the perch family. They are a very popular game fish for the angler in the regions where they are found, and also a favorite for the dining table. Walleye are long and thin and have a golden and olive coloring with white bellies. One predominant feature of the walleye is its eyes, which have a silver eyeshine called the tapetum lucidum. This eyeshine greatly aids the walleyes when feeding in low-light conditions. Walleye live in a wide range of habitats. In small to large rivers, to deep and shallow lakes.

They are fairly particular about where they like to be in these bodies of water and see out sand, rock, or gravel bottoms. Walleye will usually stay deeper in the water column during daylight hours and use weeds, timber, or other structures for cover. In River systems, they will likely spend their daylight hours in deep holes and drop-offs, and move out into the shallows to seek forage during the lowlight period.

