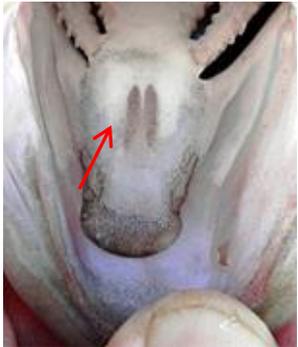
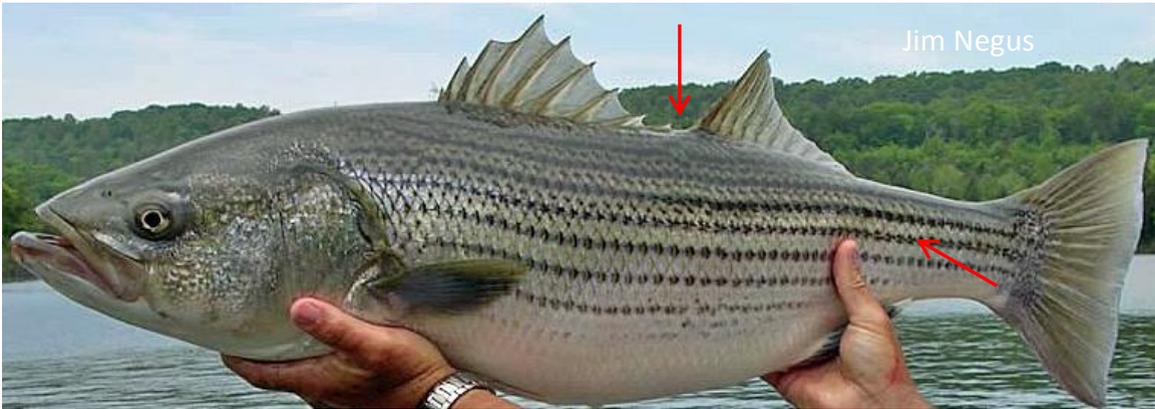


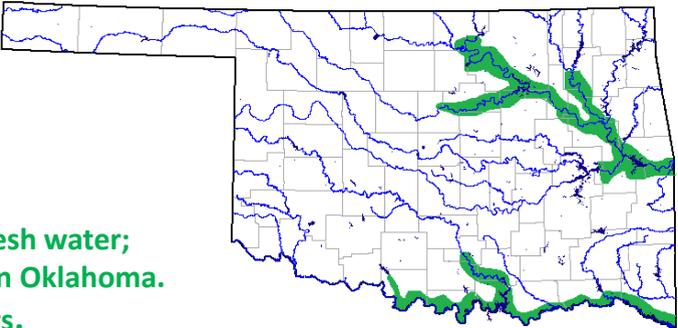
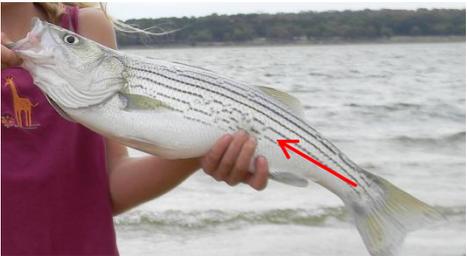
# The True Bass



# Striped bass

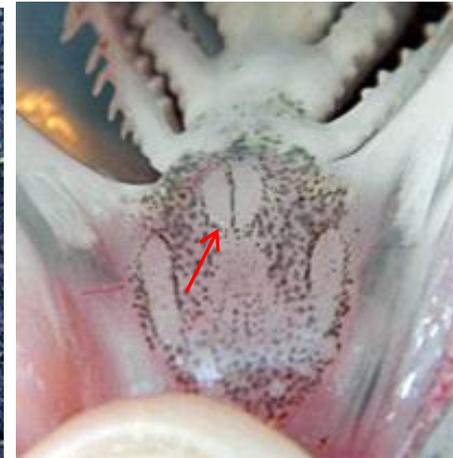
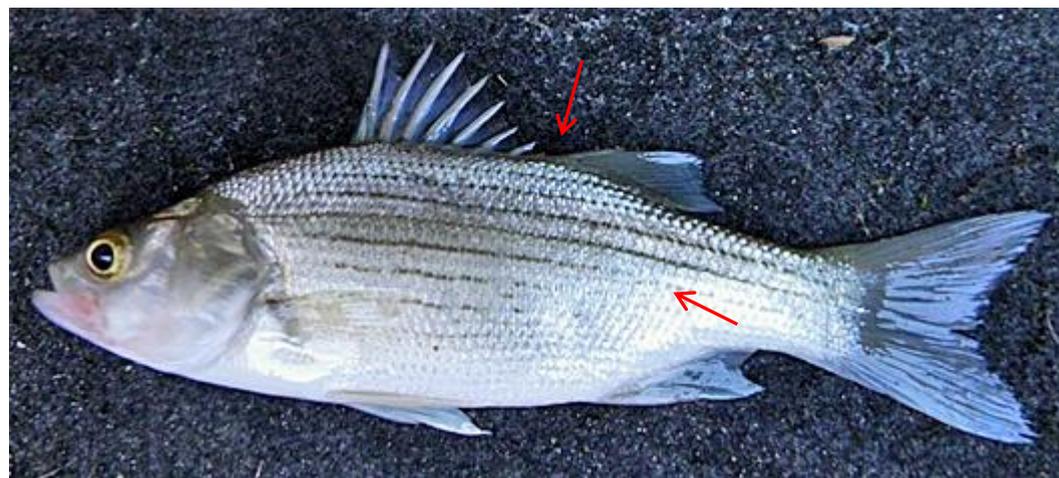


- Striped bass have two separate dorsal fins and about six to eight black lines along their sides. Most of the lines are straight and unbroken, but despite popular belief, it is not unheard of for stripers to have both broken or incomplete lines.
- Striped bass have two distinct, parallel tooth patches.



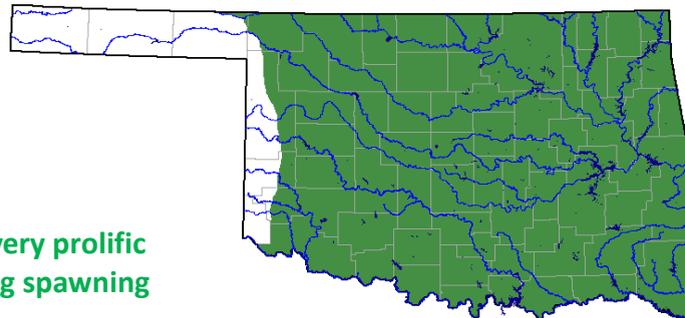
**Fish Fact:** Striped bass are saltwater fish whom spawn in fresh water; however, they can live their whole lives in freshwater and in Oklahoma. They thrive in Lake Texoma and the Red and Arkansas Rivers.

# White Bass

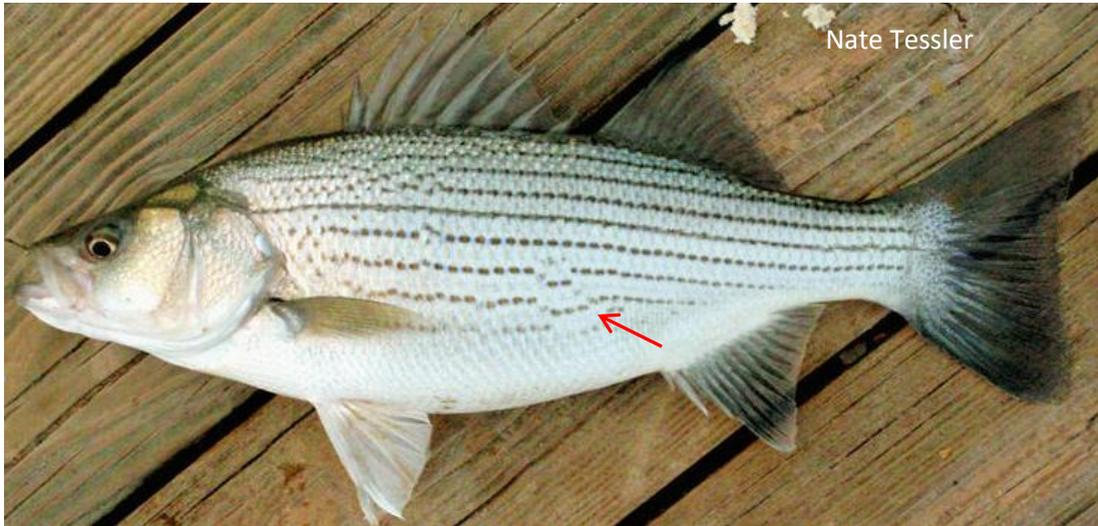


- White bass look very similar to striped bass, each with two separate dorsal fins and a series of black lines along their sides.
- Unlike striped bass, they have a conjoined tooth patch with a weak division between the two sides.
- The lines along their side are also fewer and less pronounced. Most of the lines on the lower half of the body are incomplete, getting shorter toward the belly.

**Fish Fact:** White bass are Oklahoma's state fish. They are very prolific and are popular with anglers, especially during their spring spawning runs.

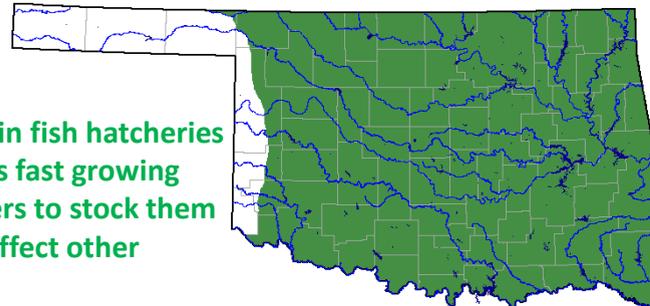


# Hybrid Striped Bass (white bass x striped bass)

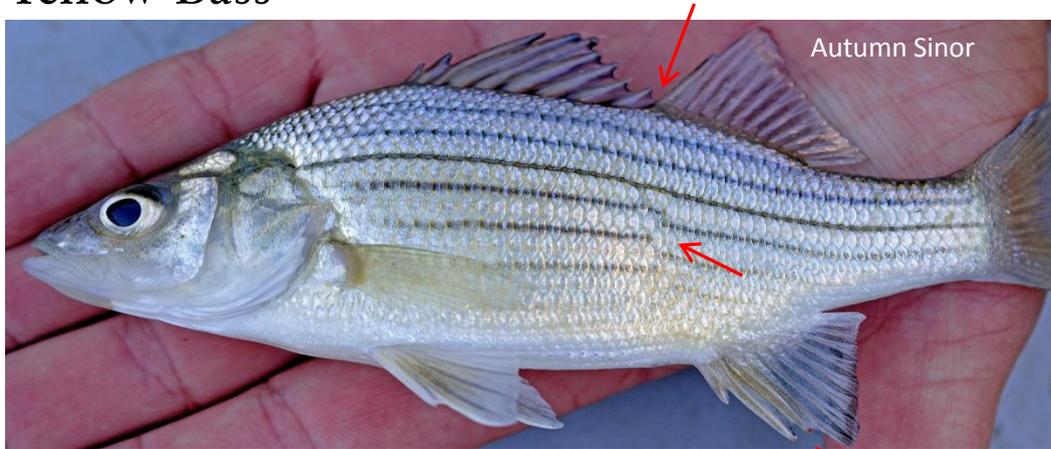


- Hybrid striped bass share characteristics of both white and striped bass.
- They are deeper bodied than striped bass and reach a much larger size than white bass. Lines on the lower half of their body are often wavy, jumbled or broken.
- The tooth patch is intermediate between the striped and white bass, with two patches often touching or very close together.

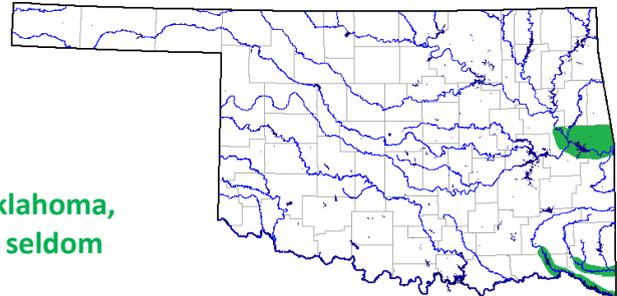
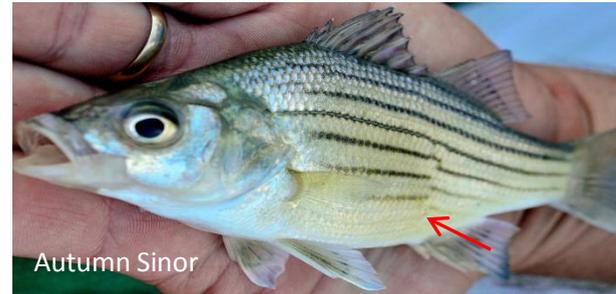
**Fish Fact:** Hybrid striped bass are a “man-made” fish created in fish hatcheries by crossing female stripers with male white bass. The result is fast growing fish that are frequently infertile. This allows fisheries managers to stock them without fear that populations will get to large or negatively affect other species.



# Yellow Bass

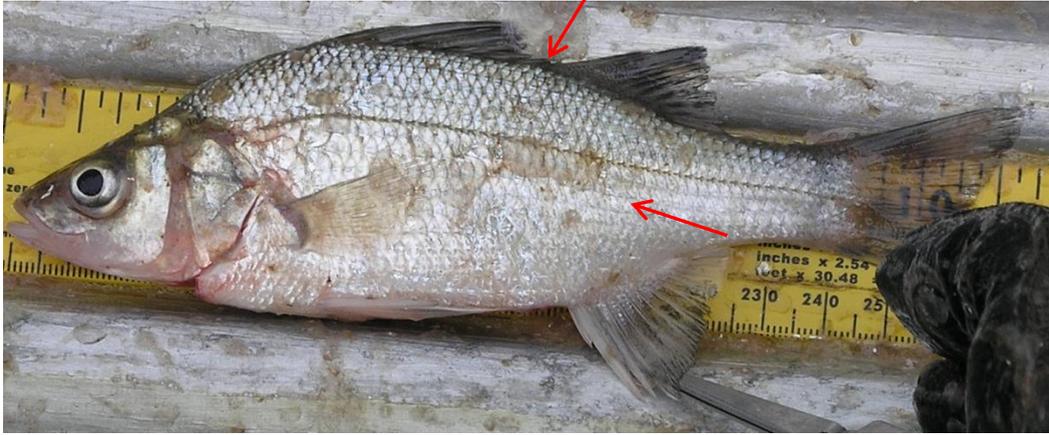


- Yellow bass look very similar to white bass, but their dorsal fins are barely connected.
- Their stripes on the lower half of the body are sharply broken and offset.
- They do not have a tooth patch on their tongue.
- Yellow bass are identified by the a yellow sheen that typically appears on the belly.
- The second and third anal spines are about the same length.

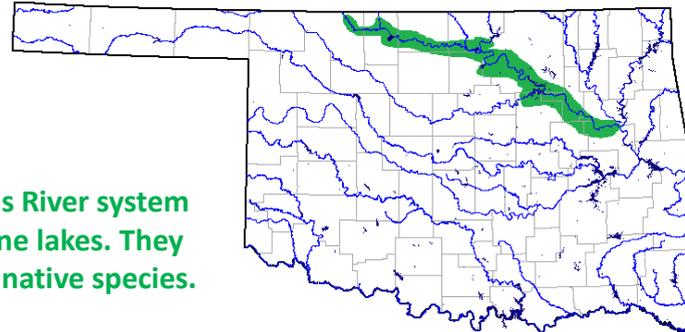


**Fish Fact: Yellow bass seem to be expanding their range in Oklahoma, becoming fairly common in parts of the Arkansas River. They seldom exceed 10 inches. They readily hit small lures.**

# White Perch (ANS)



- White perch are shaped very much like young white bass, but with weaker stripes.
- Their dorsal fins are barely connected.
- The second and third anal spines are nearly the same length. In white bass, the second anal spine is about one-half the length of the third.



**Fish Fact:** White perch are recent invaders to the Arkansas River system and have become established in Kaw, Sooner and Keystone lakes. They are an **aquatic nuisance species (ANS)** and compete with native species. They should not be released.