

	<p>January</p> <h1>Bluegill</h1> <p><i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> Animalia>Chordata>Actinopterygii>Perciformes>Centrarchidae</p>	<p>http://mdc.mo.gov/fishing/fishing-how-tos/bluegill-fishing http://mdc.mo.gov/discover-nature/field-guide/bluegill The Fishes of Missouri by William Pflieger</p>	
	<p>February</p> <p>Bluegill males excavate shallow depressions where females can lay their eggs.</p>	<p>Coloring Guide Back & sides olive with dark blue gray bars, breast & belly yellow to orange, chin & gill cover blue, "ear" flap black, fins gray with dark spot at back of dorsal fin</p>	
	<p>March</p>	<p>Size Adults 4 to 12" (10 to 30 cm) 12 ounces to 4 lbs (.34 to 1.8 kg)</p>	
	<p>April</p>	<p>Other Characteristics Originally limited to the eastern U.S. in natural impoundments, Bluegill released into Europe and Asia is an invasive pest replacing native fish species</p>	
	<p>May</p>	<p>What eats Bluegill Young: larger Bluegill, crayfish, other fish Adults: large mouth bass, yellow perch, walleye, muskellunge, turtles, bald eagles, osprey, otters, herons, raccoon, otters, humans</p>	
	<p>June</p>	<p>What Bluegill eat Young: rotifers, water fleas, other zooplankton Adults: aquatic insect larvae, leeches, snails, small fish</p>	
	<p>July</p>	<p>Habitat (home/food/water) ponds, lakes, reservoirs, parts of slow moving streams</p>	
	<p>August</p>	<p>Home shallow, inshore waters with vegetation or woody debris</p>	
	<p>September</p>	<p>North America Distribution Map </p>	
	<p>October</p>	<p>Missouri Distribution Map </p>	
	<p>November</p>	<p>Legend winter native, but also introduced outside its historical range summer</p>	
	<p>December</p>	<p>Habitat (home/food/water) ponds, lakes, reservoirs, parts of slow moving streams</p>	