

**Temperature:**

15-27 °C

Winter fish kills of seatrout occur when air temperatures drop to 7 °C for 12 hours or more.

**Salinity:** 11-44 ppt

Spawning generally peaks when salinity in the home estuary is high, typically 30 – 35 ppt

**Dissolved Oxygen :**

Above 3 ppm

**Spotted Sea Trout**



**Habitat:**

All ages live in estuaries and rivers, but they are also found in shallow coastal bays and sounds and possibly along front beaches of barrier islands.



**Temperature:**

10-38 °C

Winter shrimp kills of white shrimp occur when air temperatures in drop below 9°C for five days or more.

**Salinity:** 2-35 ppt

Post larvae survive best in low temperatures if salinity is high.

**Dissolved Oxygen:**

Above 3 ppm

**White Shrimp**



**Habitat:**

Adults live in estuaries typically over muddy bottoms. They move to the ocean for reproduction.

Juveniles live in tidal creeks, oyster reefs and estuaries, typically over muddy bottoms. They move closer to estuary mouths as they grow up.



**Blue Crab**

**Temperature:** 5-34 °C

**Salinity:** 5-35 ppt

Larvae need greater than 20 ppt to survive

**Dissolved Oxygen:**

Above 2 ppm



**Habitat:**

Blue crabs live in different parts of the estuary as well as coastal bays and nearshore waters. They prefer to live near underwater vegetation or oyster reefs.



**Red Drum**

**Temperature:** 2.6-35.7°C

**Salinity:** 0-38 ppt

Eggs/larvae need greater than 25 ppt to survive

Juveniles: optimal salinity is 5-10 ppt

**Dissolved Oxygen:** Above 2 ppm

**Habitat:**

Juveniles live in estuaries near shallow tidal creeks and salt marshes, commonly at marsh edges or near oyster reefs.

Young adults live in the larger tidal creeks, rivers, and the beaches of barrier islands.

Adults live in tidal creeks, oyster reefs, and beaches, typically over sandy or sandy-mud bottoms.



## Redbreast Sunfish



### Temperature:

15°C - 37°C

Optimal: 25°C - 30°C

21°C–27°C for spawning/  
incubation

Salinity: < 8 ppt

Dissolved Oxygen: 1-5 ppm

pH: 4.8-8.4

### Habitat:

These fish like slow-moving water such as pools and backwaters of streams and rivers. They can be found in areas with woody debris, stumps, undercut banks, shorelines and rocky points. They prefer areas with a sandy bottom and generally avoid areas that are still or heavily vegetated.



DNR

### Temperature:

10-27°C , 36°C maximum  
Spawning occurs between  
16-22°C

Salinity: < 4 ppt

Dissolved Oxygen: Above  
1.0 ppm

pH: optimal 6.5-8.5

Turbidity: 15-24 inches

## Largemouth Bass



### Habitat:

They are found in slow-moving streams, pools of large rivers, natural lakes and all sizes of man made structures. Large-mouth bass prefer warm, clear water with no current.



DNR

**Temperature:**

Larvae need a minimum of 17.5°C for growth.

Adult oysters have been reported to survive freezing temperatures (-2 - 36°C ).

**Salinity:** 10 - 28 ppt

Adults can survive in up to 35 ppt

**Dissolved Oxygen:** Above 2 ppm

**pH:** 6.75- 8.75

## Eastern Oyster



**Habitat:**

Oysters are found in estuaries, salt marshes, mudflats, and bays. They form intertidal reefs from just below the low tide water level to about 3 feet higher. Once settled, they stay in one place throughout life.



## Brief Squid



**Temperature:**

14-26°C

**Salinity:** 8.5 -35 ppt

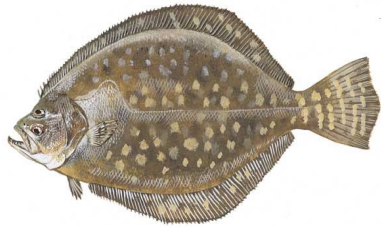
Optimal 17- 35 ppt

**Dissolved Oxygen:**

Above 1.9 ppm

**Habitat:**

Brief squid are relatively common in water column of estuaries. They are important prey for carnivorous fishes and are often used as fish bait.



## Southern Flounder

**Habitat:**

Adults live in estuaries, rivers, and shallow coastal water. They are most abundant in shallow, muddy bottom tidal creeks. They also live in flooded salt marshes at high tides and occasionally near estuarine inlets. They move offshore in the winter.

Juvenile flounder live in shallow, soft bottom tidal creeks and in estuaries. They might even reach freshwater. They use underwater vegetation for protection and finding food.



**Temperature:** 5-35°C

**Salinity:** 0-35 ppt

Larvae need 15-35 ppt for growth and survival

**Dissolved Oxygen:** Above 3 ppm

## Atlantic Croaker



**Temperature:** 6-32°C

Extremely low temperatures in winter can cause larval/juvenile mortality.

**Salinity:** 0-35 ppt

Prefer deeper creeks where rapid changes in salinity occur less

**Dissolved Oxygen:** above 3 ppm

**Habitat:**

Adults mainly live over mud and sandy bottom; also over oyster reefs and live bottoms. They can tolerate a range of salinities, but prefer moderate salinity.

Juveniles like lower salinity found in estuaries and are primarily found around muddy bottoms. They move to higher salinity with age and prefer deeper areas of rivers and estuaries when it's cold.

