

<p style="text-align: center;">Eggs in Nest</p> <p>Three adult bluegills attack the nest at once. They drive the male away and eat all the eggs. The male must wait to spawn again. Go back to beginning and start over.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Eggs in Nest</p> <p>Rusty crayfish, an invasive species, are found in the pond. They eat 25 % of the eggs.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Eggs in Nest</p> <p>Fresh water snails invade the nest and eat 50 % of the eggs.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Eggs in Nest</p> <p>An early spring flood washes away the nest. All eggs are lost and the male must wait to spawn again. Go back to beginning and start over.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Eggs in Nest</p> <p>Juvenile bluegills invade the nest while it is unguarded and eat 45 % of the eggs.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Eggs in Nest</p> <p>A bullhead catfish drives the male bluegill away and eats 60 % of the eggs.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Eggs in Nest</p> <p>A large carp, rooting around for food, covers most of the nest with sediment. 95 % of the eggs are lost.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Eggs in Nest</p> <p>Invasive Eurasian water milfoil covers up too much of the substrate and the male abandons the nest. All eggs are lost and the male must wait to spawn again. Go back to the beginning and start over.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Eggs in Nest</p> <p>Juvenile bluegills invade the nest and eat 30 % of the eggs.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Eggs in Nest</p> <p>Several juvenile largemouth bass invade the nest and eat 25 % of the eggs.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Eggs in the Nest</p> <p>95 % of the eggs are eaten by schools of juvenile bluegills.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Eggs in the Nest</p> <p>50 % of the eggs are eaten by schools of juvenile bluegills.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sac Fry in Nest</p> <p>The nest was built on mud and there is no place for the sac fry to hide. 95 % of them are eaten by predators.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sac Fry in Nest</p> <p>Three adult bluegills attack the nest at once. They drive the male away and eat 90 % of the sac fry.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sac Fry in Nest</p> <p>Two adult bluegills attack the nest at once. They drive the male away and eat 50 % of the sac fry.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sac Fry in Nest</p> <p>A large carp, rooting around for food, covers part of the nest with sediment. 60 % of the sac fry are lost.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sac Fry in Nest</p> <p>A bullhead catfish drives the male bluegill away and eats 40 % of the sac fry.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sac Fry in Nest</p> <p>An early spring flood washes away the nest. All sac fry are lost and the male must wait to spawn again. Go back to beginning and start over.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sac Fry in Nest</p> <p>Invasive Eurasian water milfoil covers up too much of the substrate and the male abandons the nest. All sac fry are lost and the male must wait to spawn again. Go back to the beginning and start over.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sac Fry in Nest</p> <p>Fresh water snails invade the nest and eat 40 % of the sac fry.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Sac Fry in Nest</p> <p>Several rusty crayfish, an invasive species, are found in the pond. They eat 40 % of the sac fry.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sac Fry in Nest</p> <p>A large carp finds the nest and eats 35 % of the sac fry.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sac Fry in Nest</p> <p>A bullhead catfish finds the nest and eats 25 % of the sac fry.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sac Fry in Nest</p> <p>A sudden spring flood washes dirt from a nearby construction site into the pond. The dirt covers the nest and 95 % of the sac fry are killed.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sac Fry in Nest</p> <p>10 % of the sac fry are eaten by schools of juvenile bluegills.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sac Fry in Nest</p> <p>90 % of the sac fry are eaten by schools of juvenile bluegills.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Sac Fry in Nest</p> <p>60 % of the sac fry are eaten by schools of juvenile bluegills.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sac Fry in Nest</p> <p>30 % of the sac fry are eaten by schools of juvenile bluegills.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Bluegill Larvae</p> <p>60 % of the bluegill larvae are eaten by schools of juvenile bluegills.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bluegill Larvae</p> <p>30 % of the bluegill larvae are eaten by schools of juvenile bluegills.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Bluegill Larvae</p> <p>40 % of the bluegill larvae are eaten by juvenile largemouth bass.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bluegill Larvae</p> <p>25 % of the bluegill larvae are eaten by juvenile largemouth bass.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Bluegill Larvae</p> <p>Unusually cold spring temperatures kill 95 % of the bluegill larvae.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bluegill Larvae</p> <p>The nest was built in a sunny spot instead of in the shade. Excessive UV radiation kills 25 % of the bluegill larvae as they leave the nest.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Bluegill Larvae</p> <p>20 % of the bluegill larvae are eaten by yellow perch.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bluegill Larvae</p> <p>A spring algae bloom decomposes and uses up all the oxygen. Because of the low dissolved oxygen, the larvae are too weak to swim up, and 75 % of them die.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Bluegill Larvae</p> <p>The pond is overrun with small gizzard shad which compete with the bluegill larvae for food. 25 % of the larvae starve.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bluegill Larvae</p> <p>Unusually cold spring temperatures kill 40 % of the bluegill larvae.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Bluegill Larvae</p> <p>The plants surrounding the nest are covered with hydras (a relative of jellyfish). The hydras contain stinging cells and are able to kill 20 % of the bluegill larvae as they leave the nest.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bluegill Larvae</p> <p>45 % of the bluegill larvae are eaten by yellow perch.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Bluegill Larvae</p> <p>10 % of the bluegill larvae are eaten by schools of juvenile bluegills.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bluegill Larvae</p> <p>The plants surrounding the nest are covered with hydras (a relative of jellyfish). The hydras contain stinging cells and are able to kill 10 % of the bluegill larvae as they leave the nest.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Bluegill Larvae</p> <p>20 % of the bluegill larvae are eaten by bullhead catfish.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Bluegill Larvae</p> <p>5 % of the bluegill larvae are eaten by bullhead catfish.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p>40 % of the juvenile bluegills are eaten by largemouth bass.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p>70 % of the juvenile bluegills are eaten by largemouth bass.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p>10 % of the juvenile bluegills are eaten by largemouth bass.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p>Unusually cold winter temperatures kill 90 % of the juvenile bluegills.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p>Many of the juvenile bluegills do not have enough fat reserves to survive the winter. 70 % of them starve.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p>Ice cover on the pond prevents oxygen from mixing with the water. 50 % of the juvenile bluegills die as a result of low dissolved oxygen levels.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p>Ice cover on the pond prevents oxygen from mixing with the water. 85 % of the juvenile bluegills die as a result of low dissolved oxygen levels.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p>25 % of the juvenile bluegills are eaten by yellow perch.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p>10 % of the juvenile bluegills are eaten by yellow perch.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p>During a long stretch of cloudy days, Eurasian water milfoil (an invasive species) has used up the oxygen in the water. 40 % of the juvenile bluegills die as a result of low dissolved oxygen levels.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p>Someone released a Northern snakehead in the pond. By the end of the summer, the snakehead has eaten 95 % of the juvenile bluegills.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p>A summer rainstorm washed fertilizer into the pond. The excess nutrients fueled an algae bloom. The algae decomposed and used up all the oxygen in the pond. 75 % of the juvenile bluegills died.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p>A summer rainstorm washed fertilizer into the pond. The excess nutrients fueled an algae bloom. The algae decomposed and used up all the oxygen in the pond. 90 % of the juvenile bluegills died.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p>Some of the juvenile bluegills do not have enough fat reserves to survive the winter. 30 % of them starve.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p>Unusually cold winter temperatures kill 40 % of the juvenile bluegills.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p>During a long stretch of cloudy days, Eurasian water milfoil (an invasive species) has used up the oxygen in the water. 20 % of the juvenile bluegills die as a result of low dissolved oxygen levels.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p style="text-align: center;">60 % of the juvenile bluegills are eaten by largemouth bass.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p style="text-align: center;">35 % of the juvenile bluegills are eaten by bullhead catfish.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p style="text-align: center;">90 % of the juvenile bluegills are eaten by largemouth bass.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Juvenile Bluegills</p> <p style="text-align: center;">25 % of the juvenile bluegills are eaten by bullhead catfish.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Last fall, someone released a Northern snakehead in the pond. By spring, the snakehead has eaten 90 % of the adult bluegills before they had a chance to spawn.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Last fall, someone released a Northern snakehead in the pond. By spring, the snakehead has eaten all the adult bluegills before they had a chance to spawn.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p style="text-align: center;">35 % of the adult bluegills are caught by anglers before they have a chance to spawn.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p style="text-align: center;">80 % of the adult bluegills are caught by anglers before they have a chance to spawn.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Extremely cold winter temperatures kill 95 % of the adult bluegills before they have a chance to spawn.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Unusually cold winter temperatures kill 50 % of the adult bluegills before they have a chance to spawn.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p>60 % of the adult bluegills are caught by anglers before they have a chance to spawn.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p>20 % of the adult bluegills are eaten by largemouth bass before they have a chance to spawn.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p>10 % of the adult bluegills are eaten by largemouth bass before they have a chance to spawn.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p>A spring rainstorm washed fertilizer into the pond. The excess nutrients fueled an algae bloom. The algae decomposed and used up all the oxygen in the pond. 50 % of the adult bluegills died before they had a chance to spawn.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p>50 % of the adult bluegills are caught by anglers before they have a chance to spawn.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p>A spring rainstorm washed fertilizer into the pond. The excess nutrients fueled an algae bloom. The algae decomposed and used up all the oxygen in the pond. 70 % of the adult bluegills died before they had a chance to spawn.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p>An early summer fishing rodeo is held at the pond. Even though it is catch and release, 70 % of the fish caught die as a result of heat and stress.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p>An early summer fishing rodeo is held at the pond. Even though it is catch and release, 30 % of the fish caught die as a result of heat and stress.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p>During a long stretch of cloudy days, Eurasian water milfoil (an invasive species) has used up the oxygen in the water. As a result of low dissolved oxygen levels, 40 % of the adult bluegills die before they have a chance to spawn.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p>A great blue heron discovers the pond and eats 5 % of the adult bluegills before they have a chance to spawn.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p>A large snapping turtle lives in the pond and eats 5 % of the adult bluegills before they have a chance to spawn.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Adult Bluegills</p> <p>A great blue heron discovers the pond and eats 10 % of the adult bluegills before they have a chance to spawn.</p>

