

The following are live bait types available, and commonly used in fishing the species listed.

Waxworms are the larvae of the Pyralidae (wax moths). They are used extensively as food in the pet industry, mostly due to their high fat content, their ease of breeding, and their ability to survive for weeks at low temperatures.



Mealworms are the larvae form of the **mealworm** beetle, *Tenebrio molitor*, a species of darkling beetle. Like all holometabolic insects, they go through four life-stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult



Spikes are maggots for fishing. They are most widely used for Kokanee (land-locked salmon), whitefish, perch and other pan fish. The larvae is a meat fly, commonly known as the Blue Bottle fly, approximately 3/4" in length.



Mousies are the aquatic larvae of a relatively nice looking fly called the Drone fly . A fly larvae, as you may or may not know, is generally called a maggot. It so happens that the maggot of this particular fly is commonly called the Rat-tailed Maggot.



Wigglers are mayfly larvae, soft bodied insects with very short antennae, vestigial mouthparts, two long cerci and usually a long caudal filament at the end of the abdomen. Most adult Mayflies have two pairs of wings however the second pair are considerably smaller than the first and in some species are absent altogether. Nymphs have much longer antennae, functioning mouthparts and are aquatic



Ground Baits—The practice of using ground-baits is being discussed with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, currently. The Department is in the process of reviewing the materials and techniques used, and preliminary indications are that we will be allowed to use them in the competition. There will be strictly enforced limits on the volume of materials allowed, with a favorable decision. We will continue to keep this information up to date, as the decisions become final.