Appendix H
Fish Habitat
THE PROMISE OF TOMORROW

The Berkeley Conservation Institute's commitment to sportfishing doesn't end with recycling. For years, we've been working to ensure that there will continue to be abundant outdoor resources—and a bright future for the great family sport of fishing.

Throughout this new millennium, restoring and caring for the environment is as critical as ever. Let us join together to take action and fulfill the stewardship we've been given to responsibly protect the earth.

The Berkeley Conservation Institute was established to facilitate this goal. Our children and grandchildren are counting on us to use science and technology to ensure the health and well-being of the worldwide fish population. The future of fishing depends on it.

REJUVENATE YOUR FISHERY
WITH FISH-HAB

Fish-Hab is available to everyone—pond owners, anglers, communities, or anyone interested in improving the aquatic habitat. The Fish-Hab is free with 76 UPC codes from Berkeley lines. Simply cut the UPC codes from line spools and collect them for yourself or local aquatic rejuvenation projects.

For a retailer to participate, contact the Berkeley Conservation Institute and request a Recycle Collection Bin. Participating retailers receive recycling materials and shipping at no charge. Interested groups or individuals can participate by displaying our recycling poster, collecting used fishing line and returning it prepaid:

Berkeley Recycling
1800 18th Street
Spirit Lake, Iowa 51360

To learn more, visit us online at www.berkeley-fishing.com.
DEDICATED TO THE FUTURE OF FISHING.

The Berkeley Conservation Institute (BCI) was founded upon the tradition started at Berkley over 50 years ago to respect the outdoors and foster a passion for fishing.

Times have changed. Fishing is now more sophisticated, and the environment needs our attention. Also, children from increasingly urbanized areas need help learning to fish.

The BCI is committed to revitalizing the fishing environment, and with your help, we can enhance fishing, improve fisheries, and protect our fishable waters. The BCI is devoted to helping kids and adults learn the joys of fishing and to teach conservation and angling ethics.

By reading about the conservation efforts at the Berkeley Conservation Institute, we hope you will feel a greater desire to take part in the effort to clean up our earth, the air and the waterways, that we may together preserve our precious natural resources. We also hope you will identify kids and friends that need to learn the joy of fishing.

WHEN YOU REPOOL, RECYCLE WITH THE BERKELEY CONSERVATION INSTITUTE.

The BCI has recycled more than 9 million miles worth of fishing line since 1980. That's enough to fill two reels for every angler in the U.S. We thank each of you who participated in this effort with us and encourage your continued support.

Please pick up discarded fishing line, and recycle your used nylon monofilament line by dropping it off in your local store's recycling bin, or mail it directly to our collection center at:

Berkeley Recycling
1200 18th Street
Spirit Lake, Iowa 51360

THE BCI TURNS RECYCLED LINE INTO ARTIFICIAL UNDERWATER HABITAT STRUCTURES.

What can you do with used fishing line? Recycle it and the BCI will put it back into the water, in the form of Berkley Fish-Hab™ structures.

Berkeley Fish-Hab is an artificial, underwater habitat structure made of used and recycled monofilament fishing line and spools, along with other post-consumer materials like milk cartons and soft drink bottles.

Fish-Hab attracts fish and encourages plant growth almost immediately. It is the perfect solution for rejuvenating older reservoirs, ponds and streams, devoid of the natural cover essential to the growth and development of a healthy fish population. It attracts baitfish, which live and feed in and around it. The small fish, in turn, attract larger fish and the Fish-Hab soon becomes a viable element of structure.

Field research and development of the Fish-Hab began in 1992. With the help of fisheries management and recycling professionals, the first prototypes were designed and tested in Spirit Lake, Iowa. Today, Fish-Habs are still found near these initial structures. In 2001, the BCI cooperated with North Carolina State University and others to evaluate Berkley Fish-Habs' ability to increase fish populations in reservoirs. Piers fitted with Fish-Habs held four times as many fish as those without. Landowners and anglers were delighted.

The Berkeley Conservation Institute has worked with members of the American Fisheries Society and staff from the Bureau of Land Management and U.S. Fish &
Five years ago we set out to design the best artificial fish habitat on the market. The initial purpose was to either add structure to new ponds or to replace aging cover in older lakes. In December of 2007 we launched the sale of our Honey Hole Tree. Not only is it the perfect solution to habitat enhancement, but it can also create a hotspot in larger reservoirs that attracts all types of gamefish.

Each tree has 93 flexible limbs that produces a permanent haven for crappie, bass, and catfish. The core and limbs are made from environmentally friendly polyethylene. You can fish through the cover without snagging which puts more fish in the boat and less tackle lost below.

Our Honey Hole Tree has over 15,000 square inches of surface area for algae, eggs, and insect larvae to attach to. The dozen slots around the exterior allow baitfish access to a place to hide which in turn attracts larger fish.

In addition we have also designed the Honey Hole Shrub for shallow water cover and increasing spawning habitat.

MADE IN THE USA

Order online today at
www.honeyholetree.com

Manufactured by
Pond King Inc.
Gainesville, Tx
940-668-2573

View our other products online at
www.pondking.com

www.honeyholetree.com
The Honey Hole Tree is best utilized in water that is six feet deep or deeper. A cluster of at least three trees in a triangular pattern is the most effective. Sink trees on points or coves and any spot where there is a sharp contrast in water depth. Another prime location is under a floating dock or pier. In deeper water you may want to suspend the tree. Most fish, especially bass and crappie like to suspend off of the bottom when water depths exceed 15 feet. The Honey Hole Tree is the only artificial fish habitat on the market that can be suspended from the bottom. The illustration below shows a potential layout for three groups each of the Honey Hole Tree and Shrub in a one acre pond.

Honey Hole Tree

- Poly cone with over 275' of polyethylene tubing.
- Fish through without worry of snagging limbs.
- Never needs to be replaced - will not rot.
- Provides a large 6' tall x 7' wide area of cover.
- Includes sufficient weights for most locations.
- Can easily be suspended at any depth.
- Lightweight and easy to assemble.
- Gamefish find & hold on structure immediately.

“This is truly the most innovative product on the market for attracting fish. The flexible snag-free limbs let you fish right down in it.”

-Roland Martin

“Many private pond and lakes just don’t have enough structure. This product really solves the problem by creating a perfect habitat for both gamefish and baitfish.”

-Jimmy Houston

Honey Hole Shrub

- Poly dome with over 180' of polyethylene tubing.
- Promotes survival of juvenile fish.
- Never needs to be replaced - will not rot.
- Provides a dense 32” tall x 6’ wide area of cover.
- Maximum area for algae & egg attachment.
- Lightweight and easy to assemble.
- Environmentally friendly

The Honey Hole Shrub is designed for placement in water that is 3-4’ deep. This is the area of the pond or lake that small baitfish live and breed. The density of the tubes on the Honey Hole Shrub provide an escape cover for smaller fish. The dozen slots allow access to the inside of the base giving newly spawned fish a protected area to feed and hide. Also baitfish will feed off of plankton and insect larvae that cling to the tubes. Finally the tubes provide a substrate for forage fish to lay their eggs on. This is a threefold benefit to improving forage production. Placing the units in groups of 4 to 10 creates a sizable area of protection.