



NORTHERN LARGEMOUTH

(Micropterus salmoides)

Location: Widely distributed, other than central and south Florida
Length requirement: 14 inches



FLORIDA LARGEMOUTH

(Micropterus salmoides floridanus)

Location: Central and south Florida
Length requirement: 16 inches



SMALLMOUTH

(Micropterus dolomieu)

Location: Widely distributed
Length requirement: 12 inches



SPOTTED *(Micropterus punctulatus)*

Location: Widely distributed
Length requirement: 12 inches



SHOAL *(Micropterus cataractae)*

Location: Florida, Georgia
Length requirement: 12 inches



REDEYE *(Micropterus coosae)*

Location: Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee
Length requirement: 12 inches



GUADALUPE *(Micropterus treculii)*

Location: Texas
Length requirement: 10 inches



SUWANEE *(Micropterus notius)*

Location: Suwannee and Ochlockonee river systems of Florida and Georgia, spring-fed lower reaches of the Santa Fe and Ichetucknee rivers, tributaries of the Suwannee River and the St. Marks and Aucilla/Wacissa systems
Length requirement: 10 inches

WEEDING OUT THE HYBRIDS

Because they're in the same family, black bass can occasionally hybridize. For example, a "mean mouth" bass is a cross between a smallmouth bass and a spotted bass. Although catching a mean mouth, or any other hybrid bass, may be a very rare and special occasion, they don't qualify for the BASS Slam.

Hybridization between Northern strain and Florida strain largemouth bass is common, as both have been widely stocked outside their native range. However, largemouth bass from central and southern Florida are still relatively pure-strain Florida bass. For this reason, the Florida strain must be caught in central or southern Florida. Any largemouth caught outside this region will be considered a Northern largemouth.