

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Private John Allen

National Fish Hatchery



A person wearing a blue long-sleeved shirt and a blue cap is holding a fishing rod. They are standing in an outdoor area that appears to be a hatchery, with a large concrete structure and other people in the background. The text is overlaid on the image.

*Private John Allen
National Fish Hatchery is
one of many hatcheries
managed by the U.S. Fish
and Wildlife Service in the
southeast. These hatcheries
serve a vital role in the
management of our
fishery resources. The Fish
and Wildlife Service also
manages over 500 national
wildlife refuges across the
country. As the Nation's
primary steward of fish
and wildlife resources, the
Service provides
leadership in wildlife and
habitat protection; fish and
wildlife research; and in
the conservation and
protection of migratory
birds, fishes, marine
mammals, and threatened
and endangered species.*

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Introduction

The establishment of this hatchery, one of the oldest in the country, can be credited to the efforts of Congressman "Private" John Allen. (The humble title he used in reference to himself.) On February 20, 1901, before the U.S. House of Representatives, the Congressman delivered an eloquent speech, half-seriously, proposing the establishment of a Federal fish hatchery in Tupelo. He stated, in part, "Thousands and millions of unborn fish are clamoring to this Congress today for an opportunity to be hatched at the Tupelo hatchery." In 1982, the hatchery was renamed in honor of this historic Mississippi legislator.



*150 lb Gulf
Sturgeon.*

What We Do

This hatchery is called a warm water hatchery because the species of fish raised here do best in the summer water temperatures that range between 75 and 85 degrees Fahrenheit. The hatchery has 15 ponds and raises about 5 million fish every year! Fish that are important to the fishery resources of Mississippi and the Gulf Coast are raised here and stocked throughout the region in cooperation with state game and fish agencies.



Sampling for adult paddlefish.



Alligator Gar

For a variety of reasons, many species of fish have shown a significant decline in population over the past 20 to 30 years. Sport and commercial anglers alike are experiencing dwindling catches of striped bass, sturgeon, shad, and red drum along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. These are anadromous or estuarine species, meaning they spend their lives along our coast in saltwater or in the case of anadromous fish, return once a year to fresh water to spawn. While all the reasons for this decline are not entirely known, it is agreed that a combination including loss of

habitat, construction of dams, dredging of rivers, over fishing, and various forms of pollution are all contributing and interwoven factors.



Gulf coast striped bass tagging.

Because their ranges transcend local, state, and in some cases, national boundaries, concern for their well-being is a major activity for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Conservation measures are necessary in order to maintain healthy populations of these fish in our public waters. National fish hatcheries such as Private John Allen are helping to achieve these objectives by restoring native fish populations for all to enjoy.

Some of the species and programs that Pvt. John Allen National Fish Hatchery are involved in are described below.

Private John Allen National Fish Hatchery serves as one of the primary paddlefish restoration sites in the southeast. Native paddlefish are collected from Mississippi and the surrounding states. This unique species must be spawned artificially by surgically removing eggs from the females. Great care is taken to return these fish to the wild. Young paddlefish resemble tadpoles for several weeks after hatching. The fish must be fed natural food items which are harvested from hatchery ponds. After 90 days the fish are large enough to be released into the wild.



Phase II Striped Bass



Restocking of native Mussels

Some of these fish are tagged before they are released. When and if the fish are caught again, biologists can find out when and where they were released and how far they have traveled. All this information helps us learn

more about the paddlefish's life history.

This hatchery is a part of a major nations program to restore striped bass (also called rockfish). This hatchery produces up to 500,000 striped bass every year! Some of these striped bass are stocked when they have reached a length of 2 inches, others are kept for a longer period of time and fed a special diet until they grow to be about 4 to 6 inches, and then they are stocked in waters throughout the region.

Pvt. John Allen National Fish Hatchery is part of a multi-hatchery effort conducting research on freshwater



Historic Manager's Residence



mussels. This hatchery provides a variety of host fish for several on-going research projects on freshwater mussels being conducted at Mammoth Spring National Fish Hatchery in Arkansas.

The hatchery is open daily 7:00 am to 3:30 pm.

During your

Group Tours
Special group tours of the hatchery can be arranged by contacting the hatchery office.

For More Information
Hatchery Manager
Private John Allen National Fish Hatchery
111 Elizabeth Street
Tupelo, MS 38801
662/842 1341

We hope you enjoyed your visit with us.

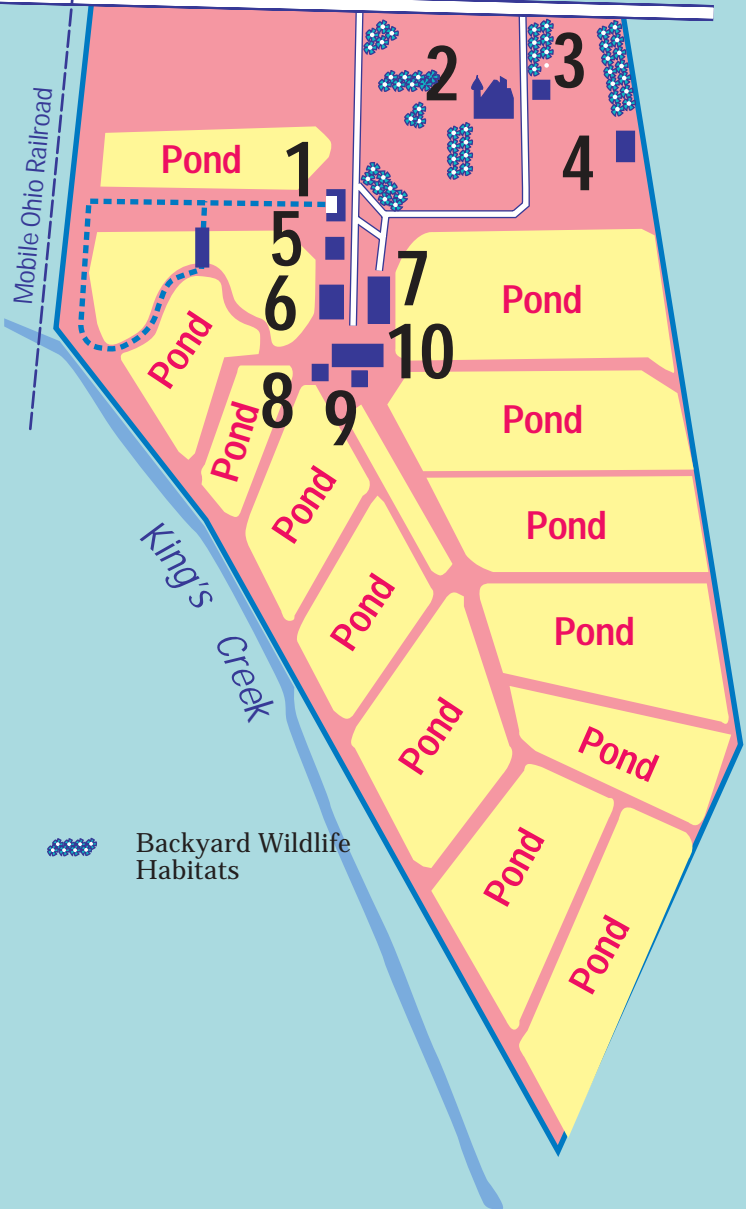
visit please feel free to call upon us to answer any questions you may have about the hatchery.

Occasionally you may see hatchery staff feeding the fish or possibly transferring or harvesting a production pond. Seasonally, fish can be seen in the holding house where distribution and truck-loading operations take place. An abundant variety of birds may be seen in and around the hatchery ponds.

You may also visit the historic manager's house which is located on the hatchery grounds. This two story Victorian home was constructed in 1904 and served as the residence for the hatchery manager until the 1980s. The residence was placed on the National Register of Historic Homes in 1990. The grounds surrounding the home hold a variety of native plants, many of which are the "antique" variety donated as cuttings from plants handed down through the generations. These areas make up our Backyard Habitats which are designed to attract a variety of birds, insects, and other wildlife.

Elizabeth Street

Mobile Ohio Railroad



Pond 1

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

Pond

Pond

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Pond

Pond

Pond

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Backyard Wildlife Habitats

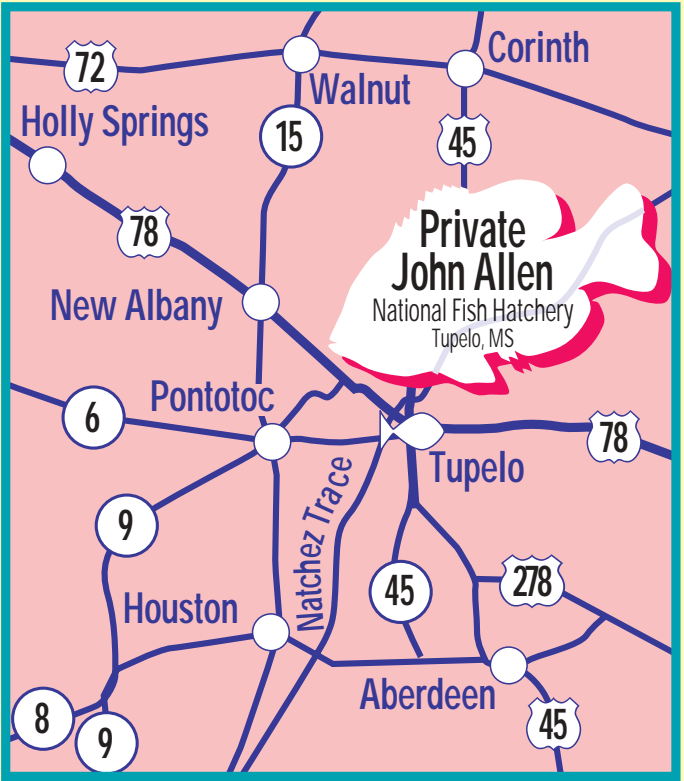
King's Creek

Hatchery Key



Fishing Day

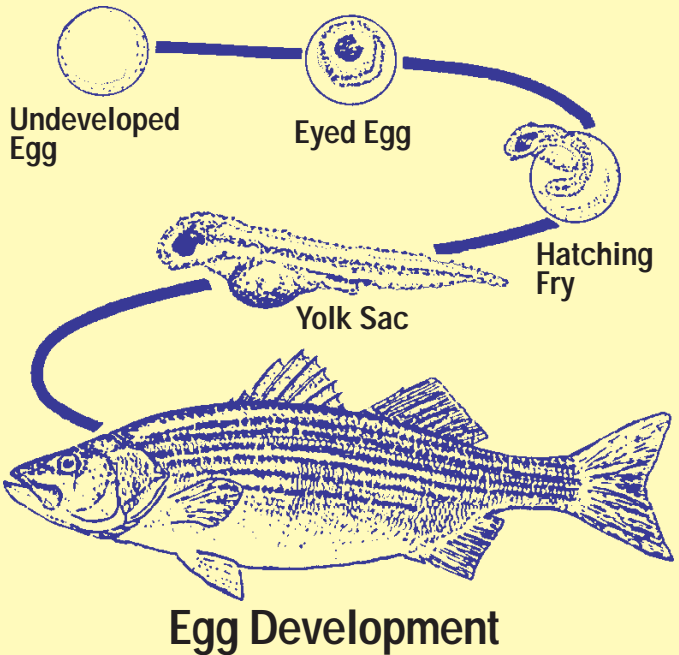
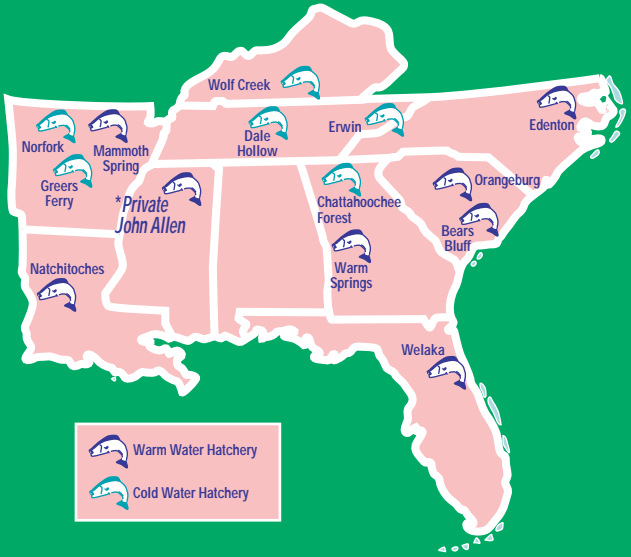
1. **Visitor Display and Footpath**
2. **Historic Manager's Residence**
Constructed in 1904, this house is on the list of National Historic Homes. Much of Tupelo's social life in the early 1900's took place around this facility.
3. **Public Restrooms**
4. **Shop**
5. **Feed Storage House**
Commercial fish feed purchased by the hatchery is kept here.
6. **Maintenance Garages**- These buildings are used for the maintenance and operation of the hatchery. For safety reasons, their use is limited to Hatchery Personnel only.
7. **Fish Holding House** - When ponds are drained, fish are brought here for sorting and are loaded on trucks for distribution. This activity takes place seasonally throughout the year so at times this building is empty (much like a farmer harvesting his crop).
8. **Paint & Oil House**
9. **Well Pump House** - Hatchery water source.
10. **Office** - Headquarters for hatchery activity and someone is generally available at this location. Assorted hatchery information and brochures may be obtained here. (Closed on major holidays).
11. **Ponds** - Full of water during the warm months and generally empty during the winter for "drying out". You may walk around the pond area, but please use caution as the ponds are deep and we want only fish in the water.



Conservation Awareness



National Fish Hatcheries Southeast Region



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National Fish Hatchery
111 Elizabeth Street
P.O. Box 7317
Tupelo, Mississippi 38802
662/842 1341
<http://southeast.fws.gov>

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
1 800/344 WILD

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