Age-2-and-older yellow perch were collected for diet content analysis from the western basin during spring (June) and autumn (September) by the U.S. Geological Survey. In spring, benthic macroinvertebrates were present in the highest frequency of diets (63.0%). The occurrence of zooplankton in diets was 49.3% in spring, and increased to 82.8% in the autumn. Fish prey had an 8.2% occurrence in spring diets, and increased in occurrence to 24.7% in autumn diets. Ephemeridae (45.2%; exclusively *Hexagenia* spp.), Dreissenidae (27.4%), and Chironomidae (19.2%) were the most prominent benthic macroinvertebrates in spring, whereas Amphipoda (11.8%) was the most frequently encountered prey taxon in autumn diets. The most commonly found zooplankton prey in spring diets was Daphnidae (46.6%) and Leptodoridae (21.9%), and Cercopagididae (63.4%; exclusively *Bythotrephes* sp.) and Daphnidae (31.2%) in autumn diets. The occurrence of fish prey greatly increased from spring to autumn (8.2% and 24.7% of diets, respectively) with round goby (5.5% and 3.2%, respectively) being the most common identifiable prey type in both seasons. There were two observed invasive *Hemimysis* sp. and no invasive *Cercopagis* sp. identified in yellow perch diets from the western basin in 2015. Comparisons to historical data collected in Michigan and Ontario waters suggest an increasing trend in frequency of occurrence in zooplankton prey for spring and autumn yellow perch diets.

            Percent composition by dry weight revealed a very similar pattern as the frequency of occurrence data for yellow perch diets. Benthic macroinvertebrates contributed most to yellow perch diets in spring (53.6%), followed by zooplankton (42.0%) and fish prey (4.4%). In spring, Ephemeridae (23.0%) and Dreissenidae (22.7%) were the predominate benthic macroinvertebrate contributors by weight. Our spring sampling coincided with an Ephemeridae hatching event and many stomachs appeared very full and only contained Ephemeridae. In autumn, zooplankton made the highest contribution to diets (63.0%), followed by fish prey (19.6%) and benthic macroinvertebrates (17.4%). The major zooplankton taxa contributor in autumn was Cercopagididae (51.8%).Gastropoda, Amphipoda, and Dreissenidae, which accounted for almost 100% of total benthic macroinvertebrate weight observed in diets. The major identifiable fish prey taxon contributor in autumn was Round Goby (1.5%). An increasing contribution of fish prey to yellow perch diets from spring to autumn is consistent with our historical observations.