In the present study, nine isolates of *Listonella anguillarum* were characterized isolated from epizootics at five rainbow trout fresh water farms in Middle and Mediterranean region of Turkey. Infected rainbow trout exhibited lethargy, dark skin, bilateral exophthalmos, spilling of scales, furuncles on the sides of the body, haemorrhage in the skin, mouth, eyes, fins and anus. Necropsy findings included haemorrhage in the liver, adipose tissue and muscles, pale kidney and liver, enlarged spleen, ascites in the body cavity, yellowish-bloody fluid in the stomach and intestine. Samples for bacteriological examinations were collected from the kidney and liver by using sterile swabs; these samples were streaked onto trypticase soy agar supplemented with 1% NaCl plates, and incubated at 25°C for 48 h. Nine bacterial isolates were obtained from sick fish. *L. anguillarum* isolates was identified by conventional methods and API 20 E. Phenotypic characteristics of the isolates were found as homogenous. All of *L. anguillarum* isolates were sensitive to trimethoprim, tetracycline, oxytetracycline, enoxacin and resistance to flucloxacillin, sulfamethoxazole, amoxicillin and ampicillin.