

Anglerfish

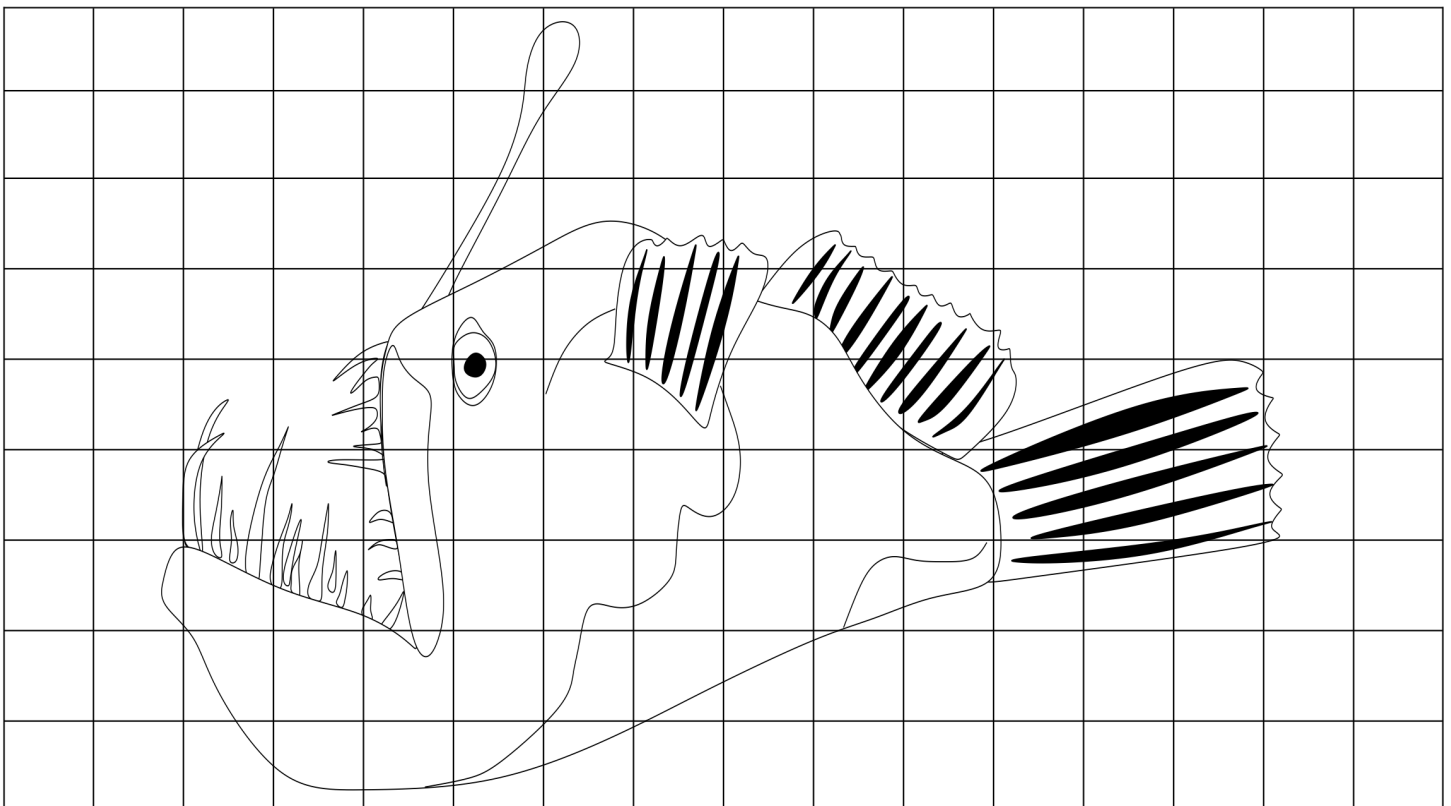
Anglerfish have a fin spine on their snouts. This spine has a small tag of skin on the tip that lures fish and shrimp to the anglerfish, which the anglerfish then eats. In the deep-sea types of anglerfish, the small tag of skin glows to attract food.

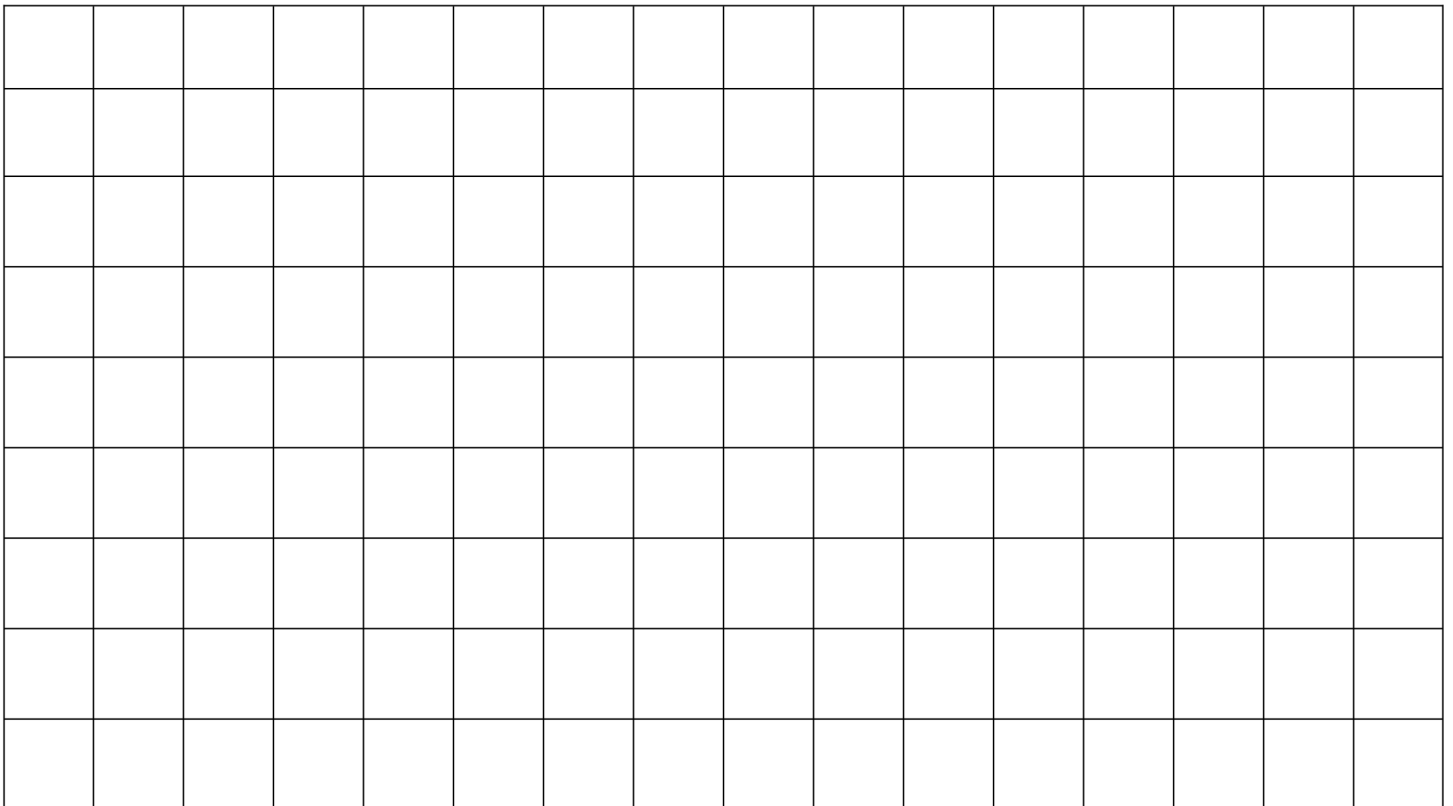
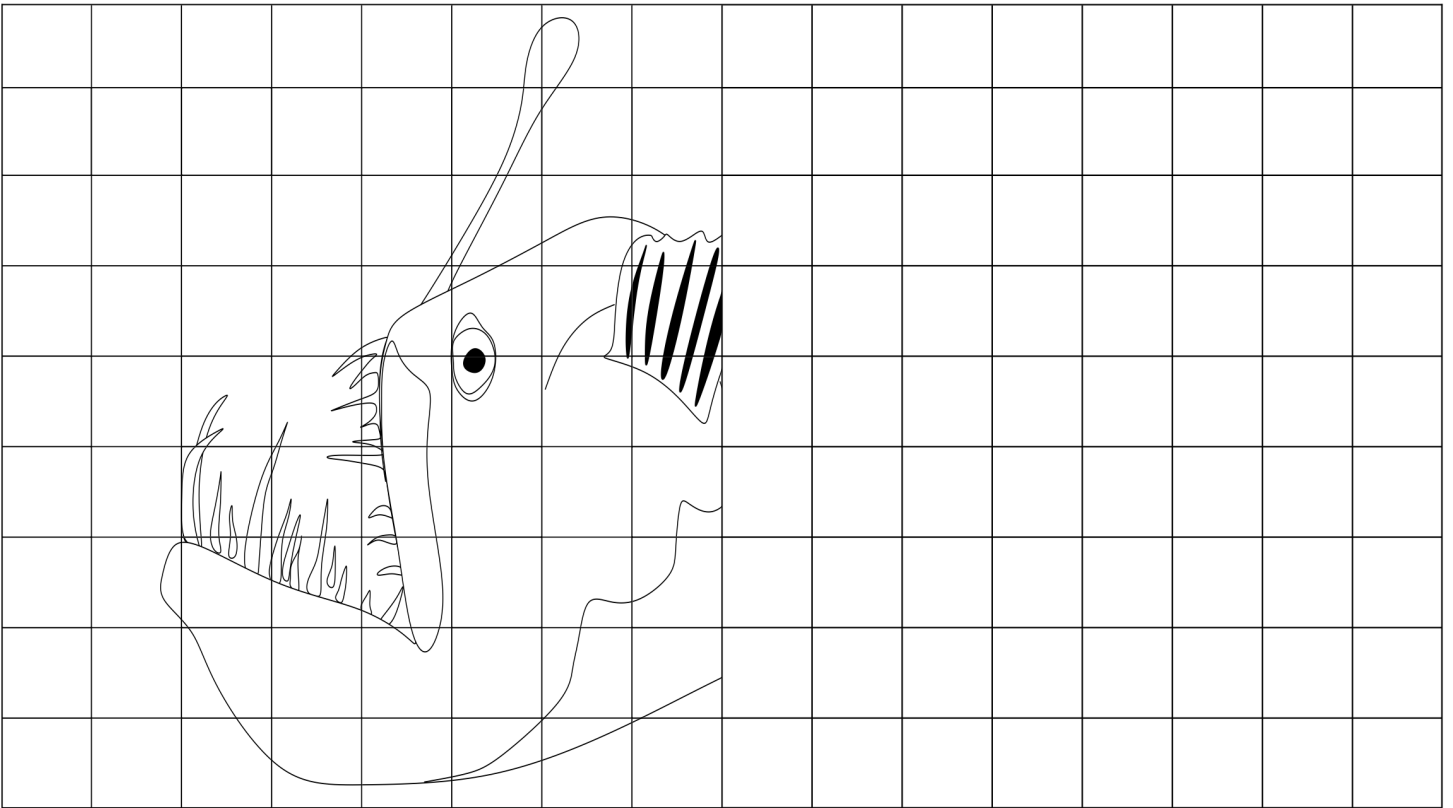
There are many types of anglerfish, and they come in many different colors. Their size can range from 1 inch (2.5 centimeters) to 6 feet (2 meters) long. All anglerfish have small gill openings. Most anglerfish have a very large head, a small body, and a very wide mouth. Their mouths are so big they can swallow prey twice as big as their own bodies.

Most anglerfish live up to a mile below the surface of the ocean. They can be found in the Atlantic and Antarctic Oceans, but some live in shallow water in the tropics.

Follow these instructions to draw an anglerfish on the next page like the one shown below:

- In the first grid, draw the half of the picture that is missing.
- In the second grid, see if you can draw the entire picture.





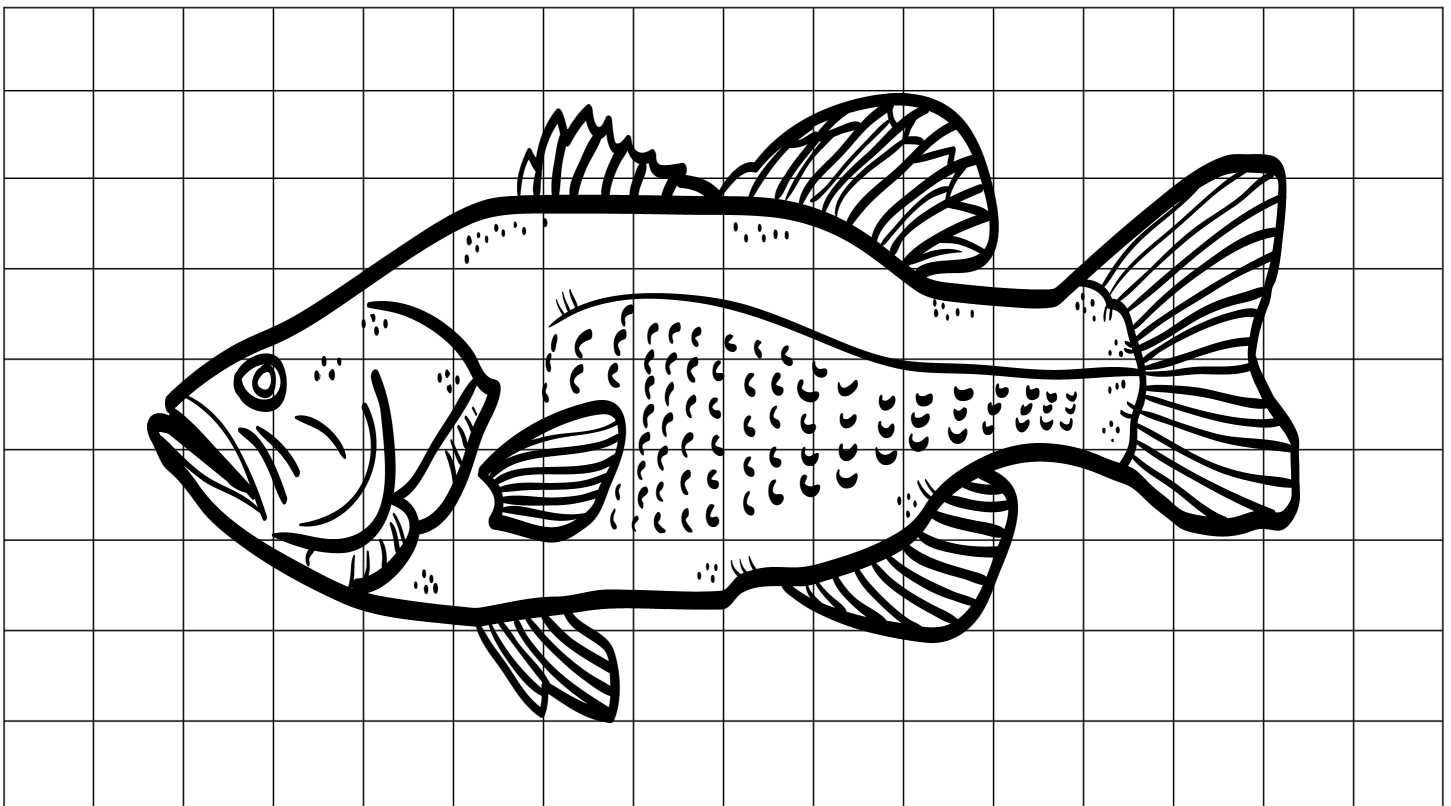
Bass

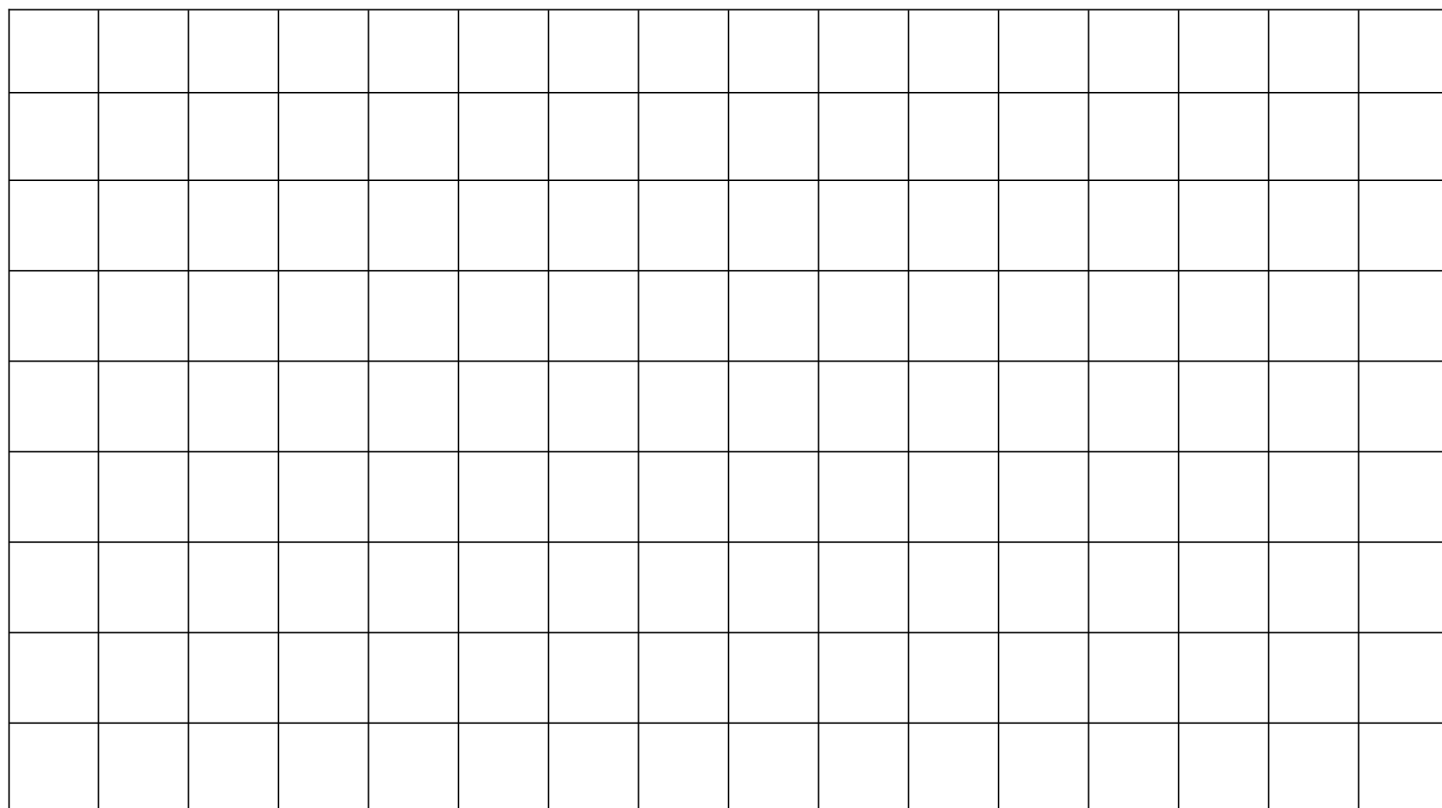
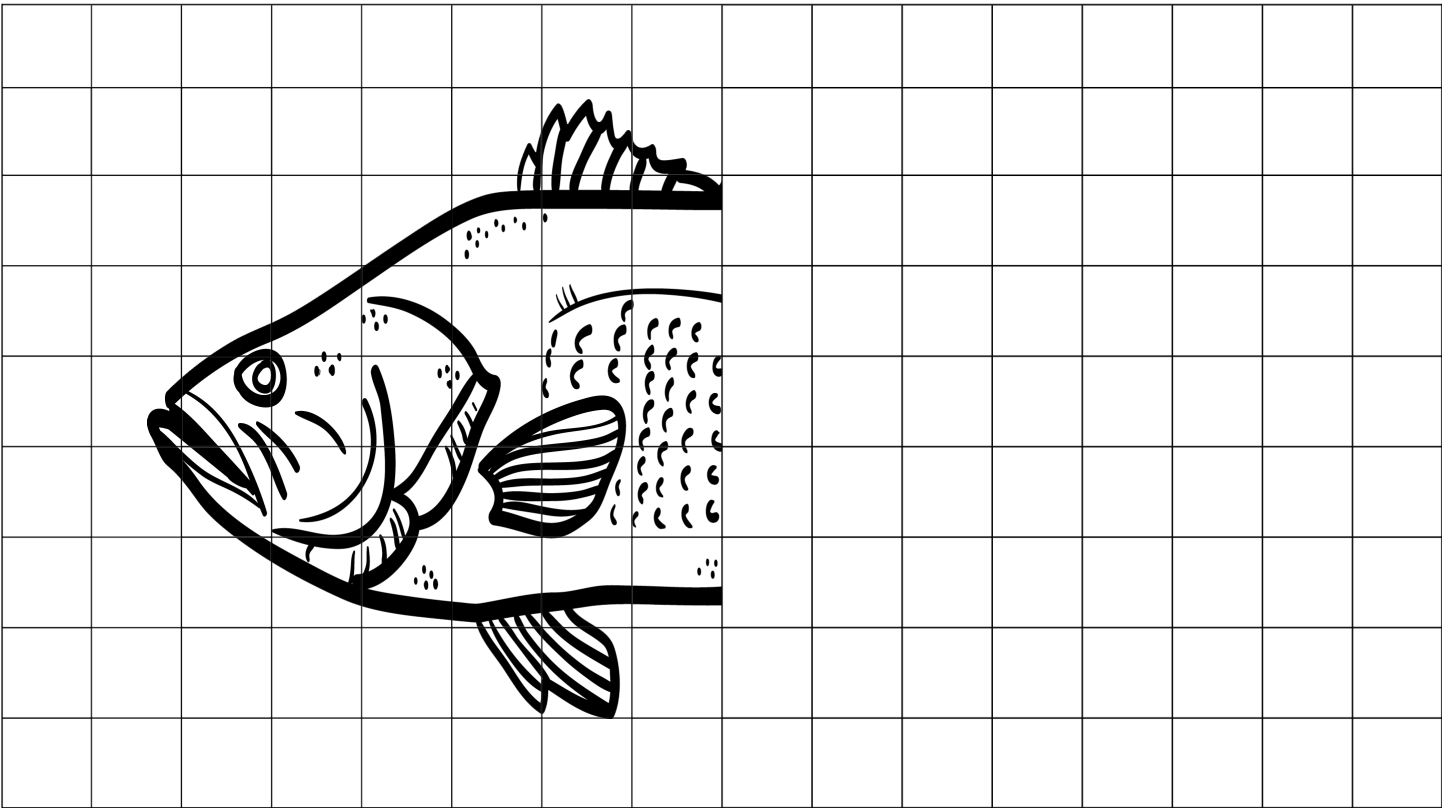
There are many different types of bass, many of which are important as food or for sport fishing. The main types are black bass and true bass. Black bass include largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, redeye, and spotted. Black bass have a greenish or yellowish body, and most also have a dark band of color. They also have two connected fins on the top of their backs. The largemouth bass can grow up to 31.5 inches (80 centimeters) and weigh up to 22 pounds (10 kilograms). They are very strong and live in lakes, ponds, and rivers throughout parts of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Smallmouth bass are also very strong, but they normally weigh only 4.5 to 6.5 pounds (2 to 3 kilograms). They can be found mainly throughout the United States and in parts of Canada, Europe, and South America.

True bass include sea bass. Most true bass live in the ocean. They have only one fin on their backs and have many spots. The largest sea bass can be up to 9 feet (2.7 meters) long and can weigh up to 900 pounds (400 kilograms). This type of bass can be found in the Gulf of Mexico, waters off the Florida coast, and certain other areas of the Atlantic Ocean.

Follow these instructions to draw a bass on the next page like the one shown below:

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Blue Tang

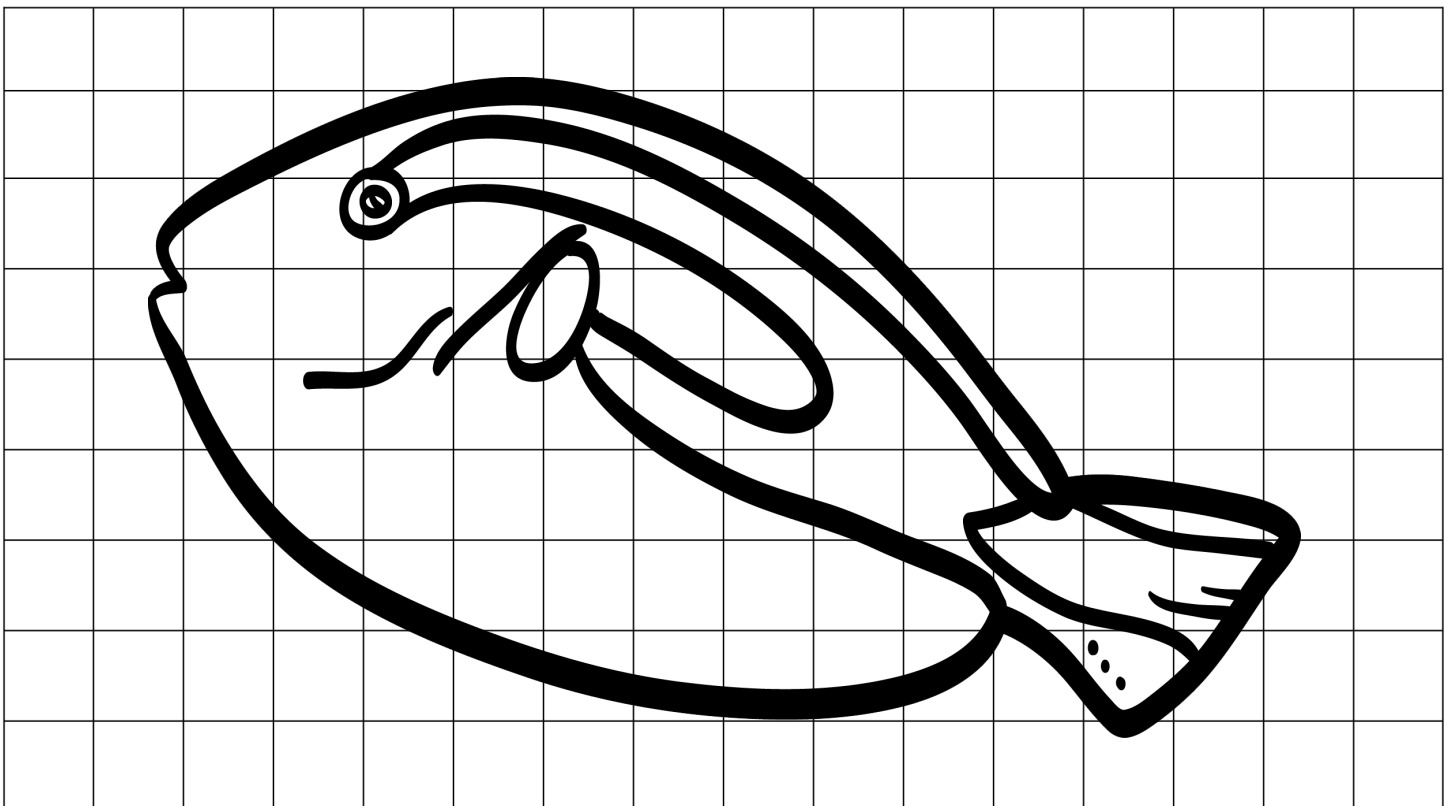
Blue tang, often called regal blue tang, have very bright blue oval-shaped bodies. Their yellow tails are shaped like flags. They also have yellow pectoral fins. Adult blue tangs have a narrow dark blue line on their bodies that curves around and ends up shaped like the number six. They also have a poisonous spine near their tail fin that can cause severe pain to predators, but their favorite way to avoid predators is to lie on their sides and appear dead until the predator leaves.

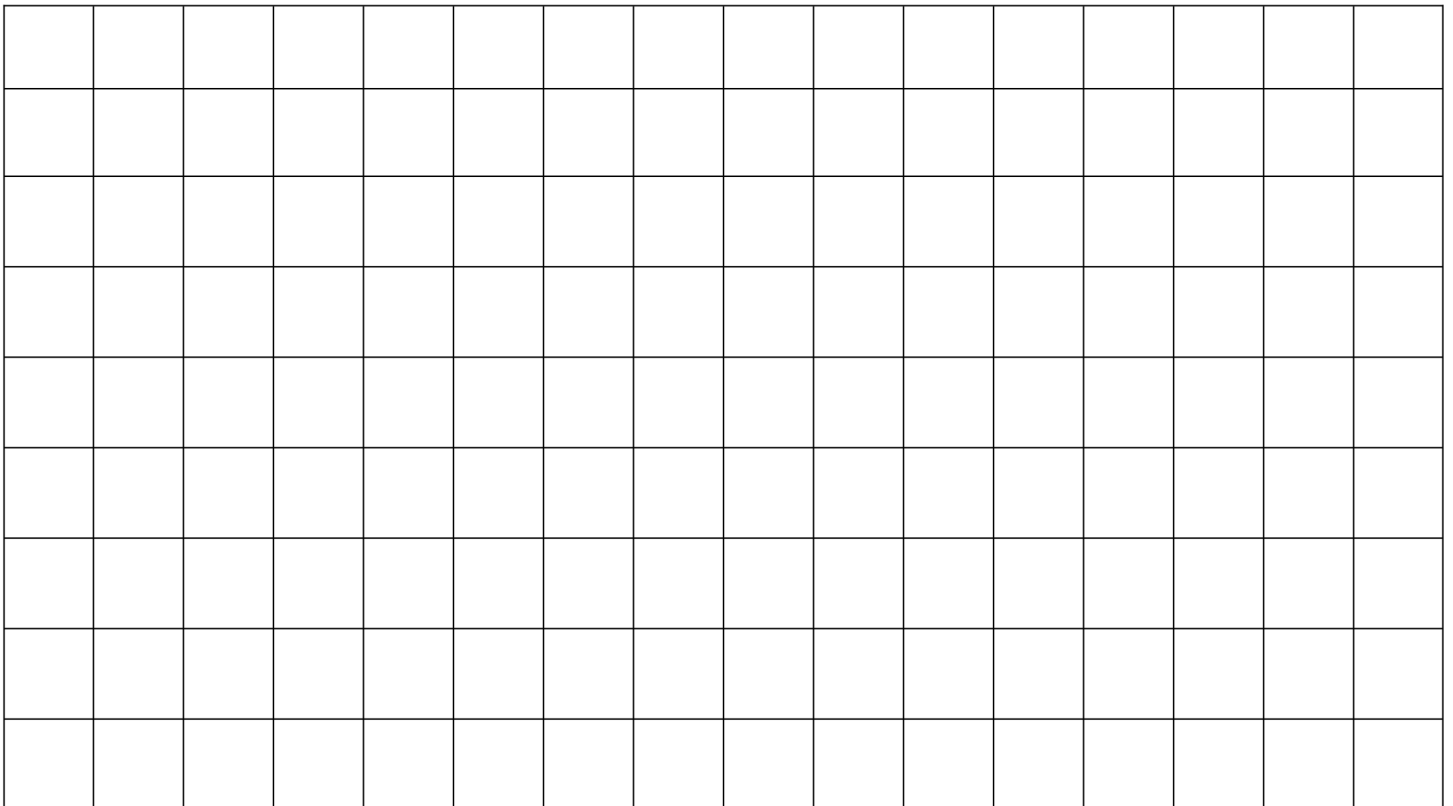
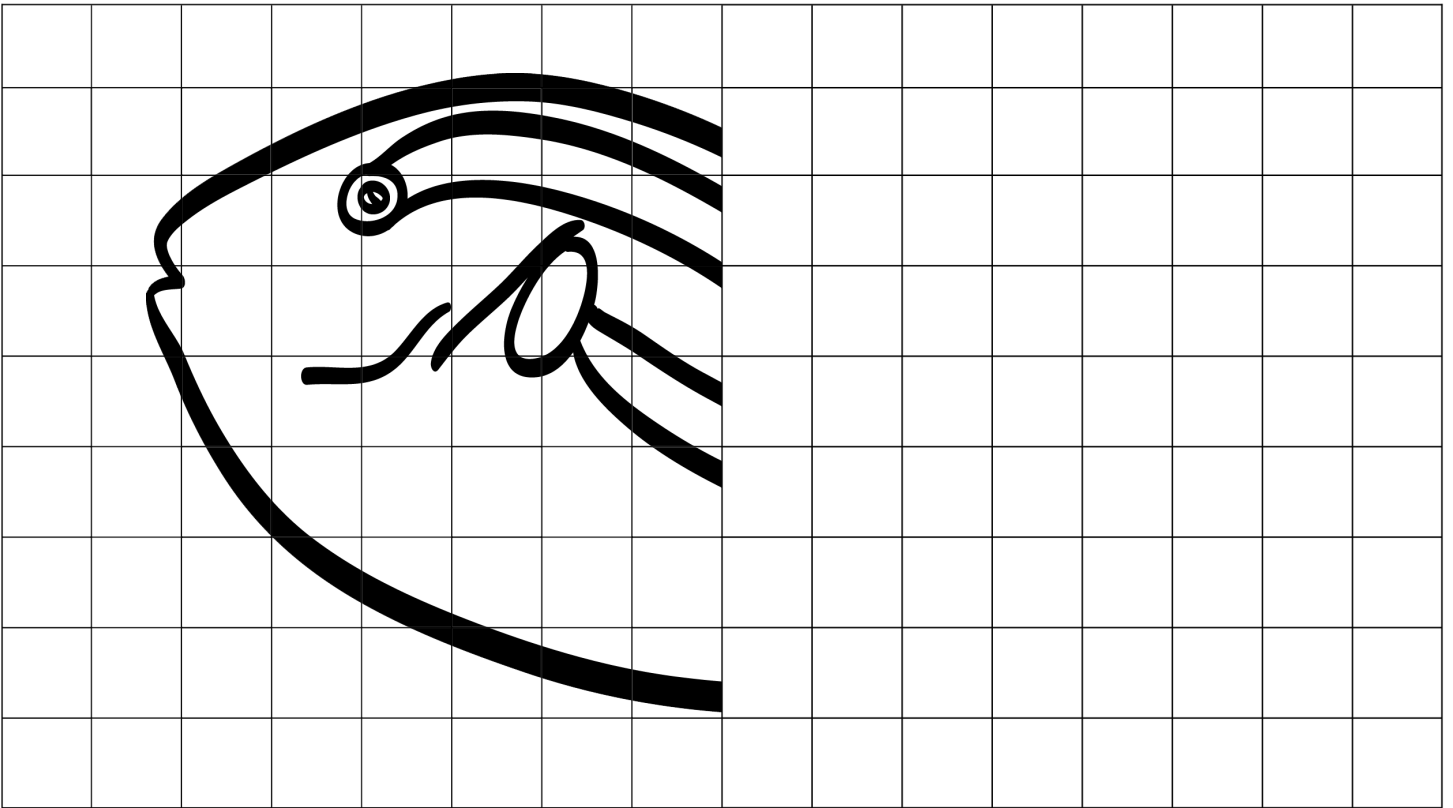
Young blue tangs are actually bright yellow with blue spots near their eyes and light blue coloration on the tips of their tails. As they grow to adulthood, their bodies become bright blue. Adults are normally 4.72 to 14.96 inches (12 to 38 centimeters) long and weigh an average of 21.15 ounces (600 grams).

Blue tangs live mainly in the Pacific Ocean but can also be found in the Indian Ocean. They live in the coral reefs and like to eat algae. This is a huge help to the coral reefs because too much algae can kill the coral.

Follow these instructions to draw a blue tang on the next page like the one shown below:

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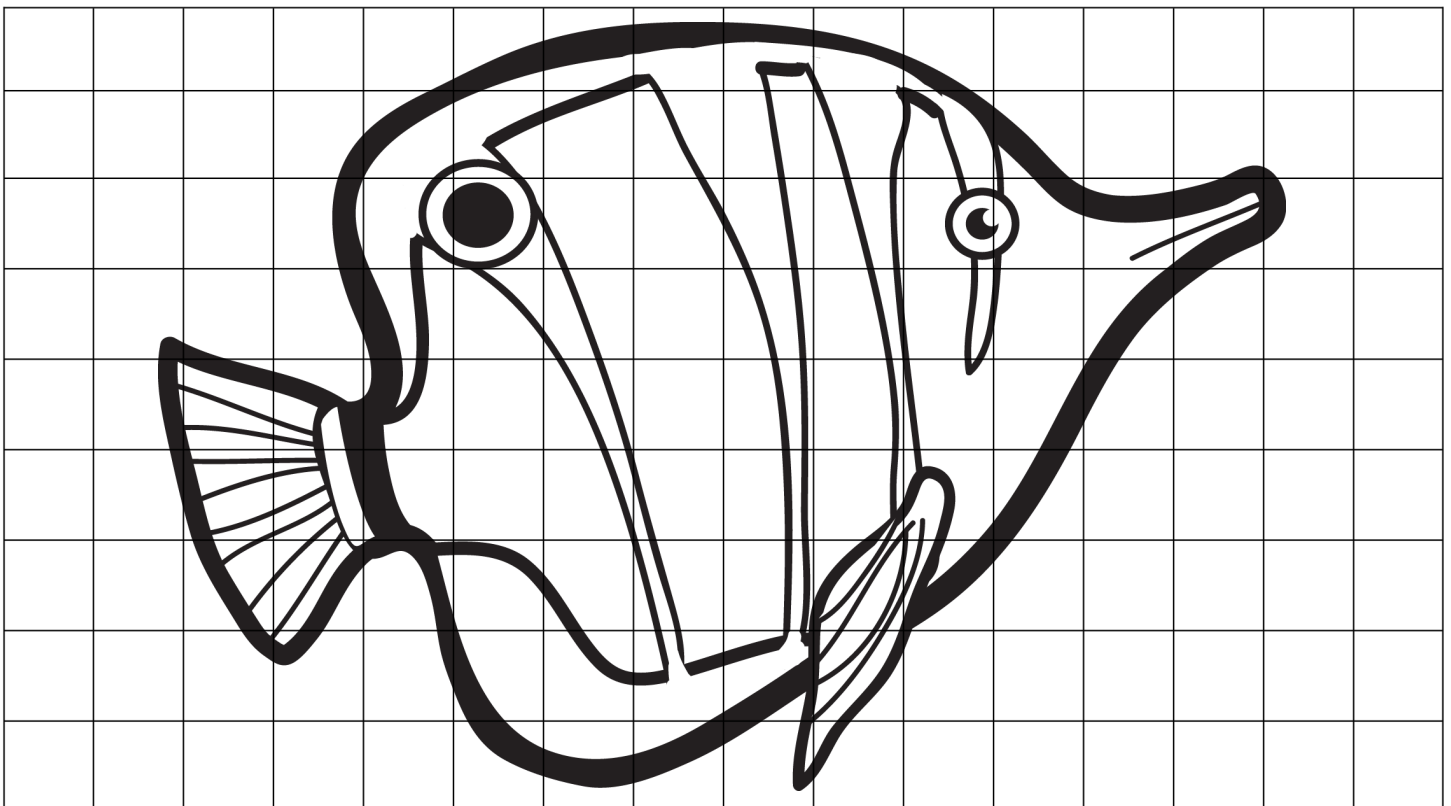
Butterflyfish

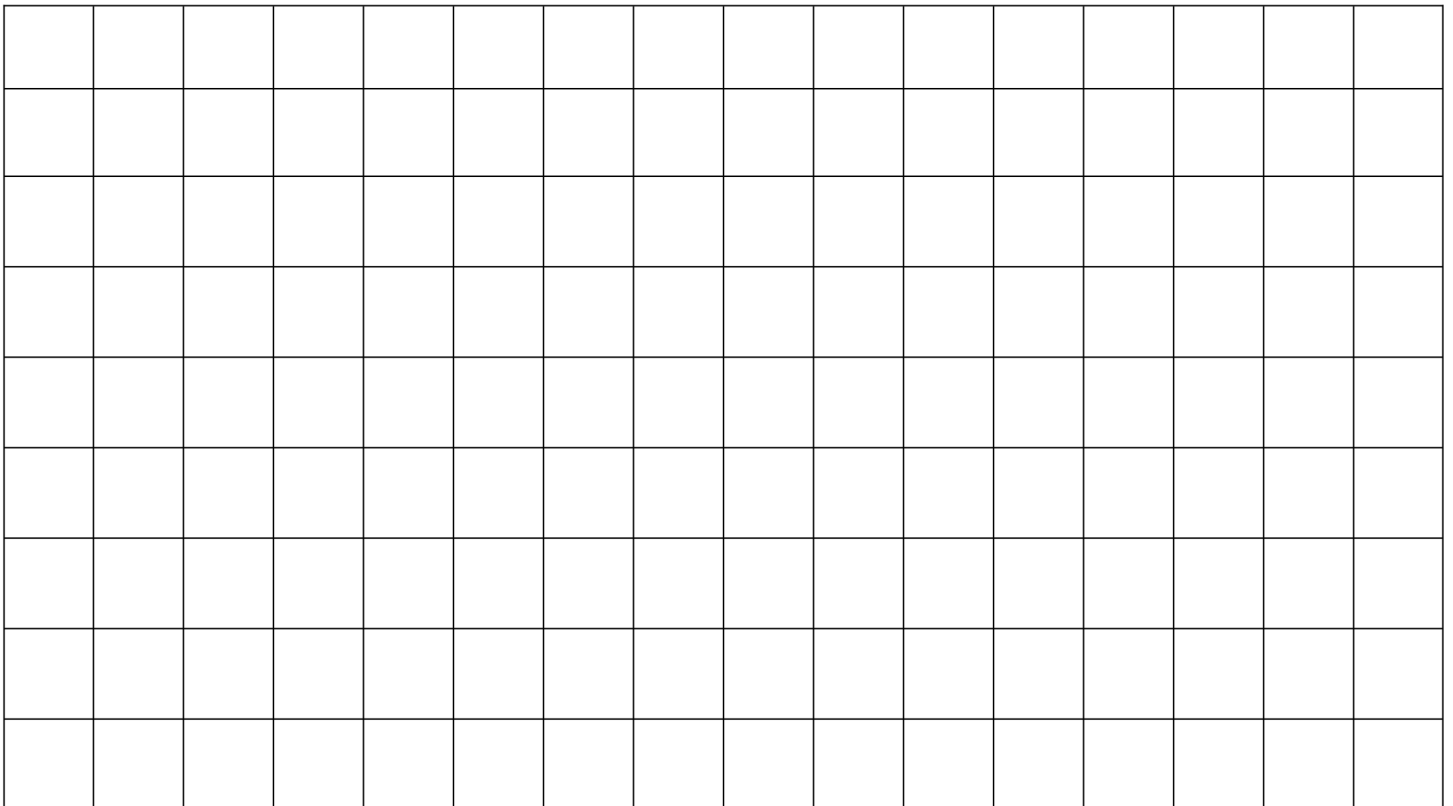
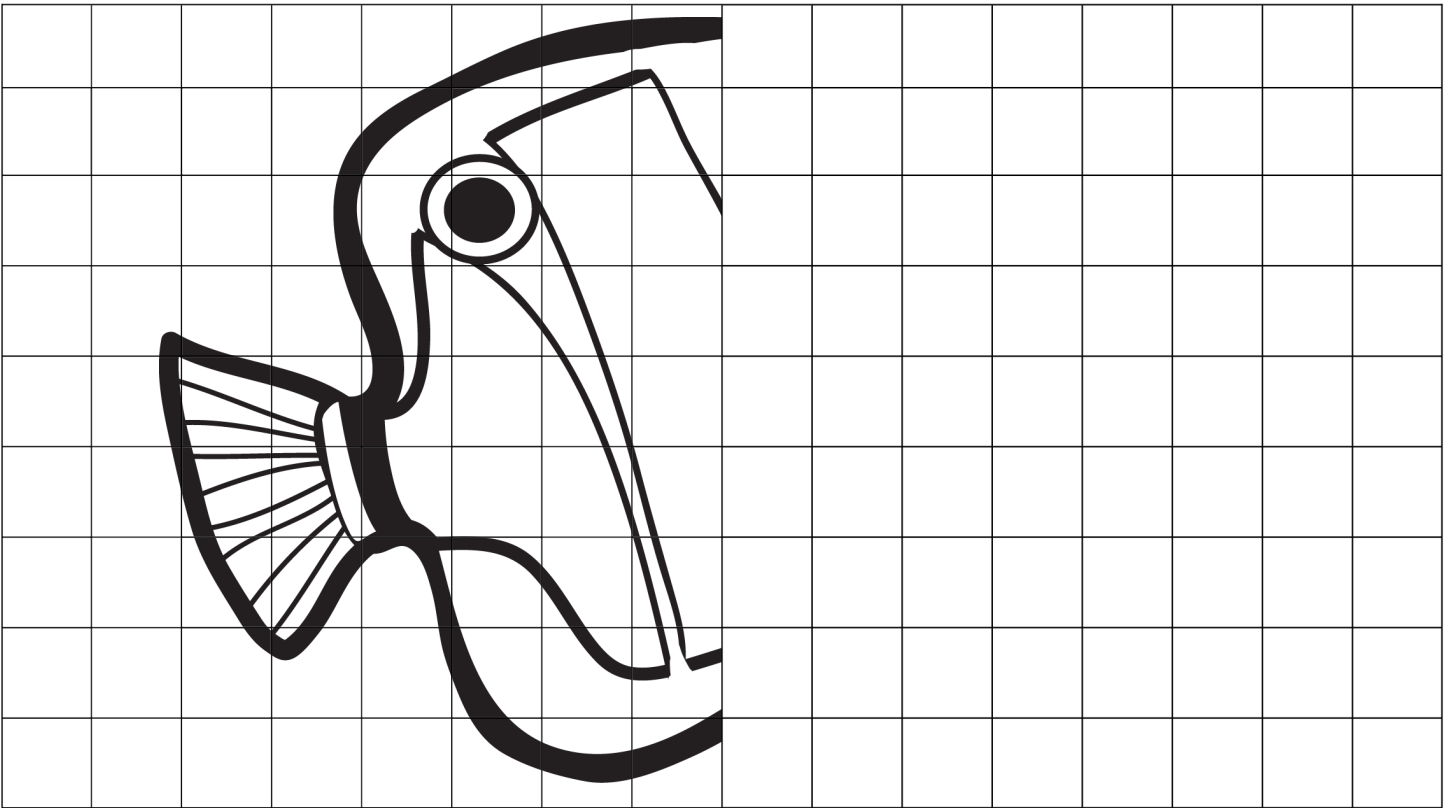
There are many different types of butterflyfish. Butterflyfish are very colorful. Most have patterns on their bodies, with bars, stripes, lines, spots, or other types of markings. Their bodies are thin, and most types of butterflyfish have spines on their dorsal fins. These oval-shaped fish measure about 4 to 9 inches (10 to 23 centimeters) long. They live in or near coral reefs, feeding on algae and small crustaceans. Some types have long snouts that they use to reach into narrow cracks in the coral to look for food. Generally, butterflyfish look for food during the day and rest at night.

One type of butterflyfish, the foureye butterflyfish, is common in the Atlantic Ocean from Massachusetts south to Brazil. Adult foureye butterflyfish have a dark spot, called an eyespot, on each side of their bodies, toward the back of the fish. These eyespots give extra protection from enemies because the predators get confused and cannot distinguish the back of the fish from the front!

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Clownfish

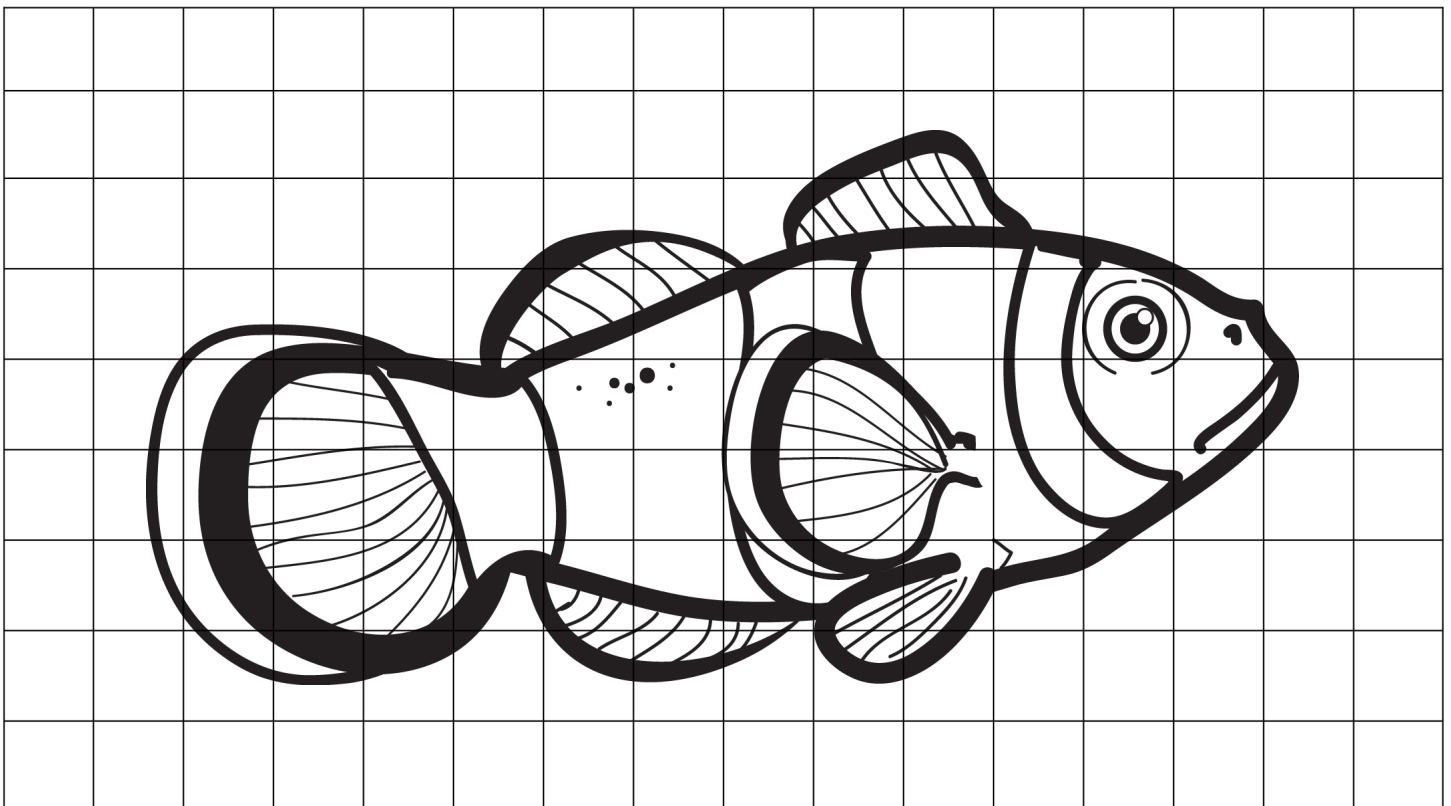
Clownfish often live in small groups. The fish are small and colorful, and they are a very popular choice for home aquariums. Common clownfish are bright orange with three white stripes, each having thin black borders. They also have a brown ring around the pupils of their eyes.

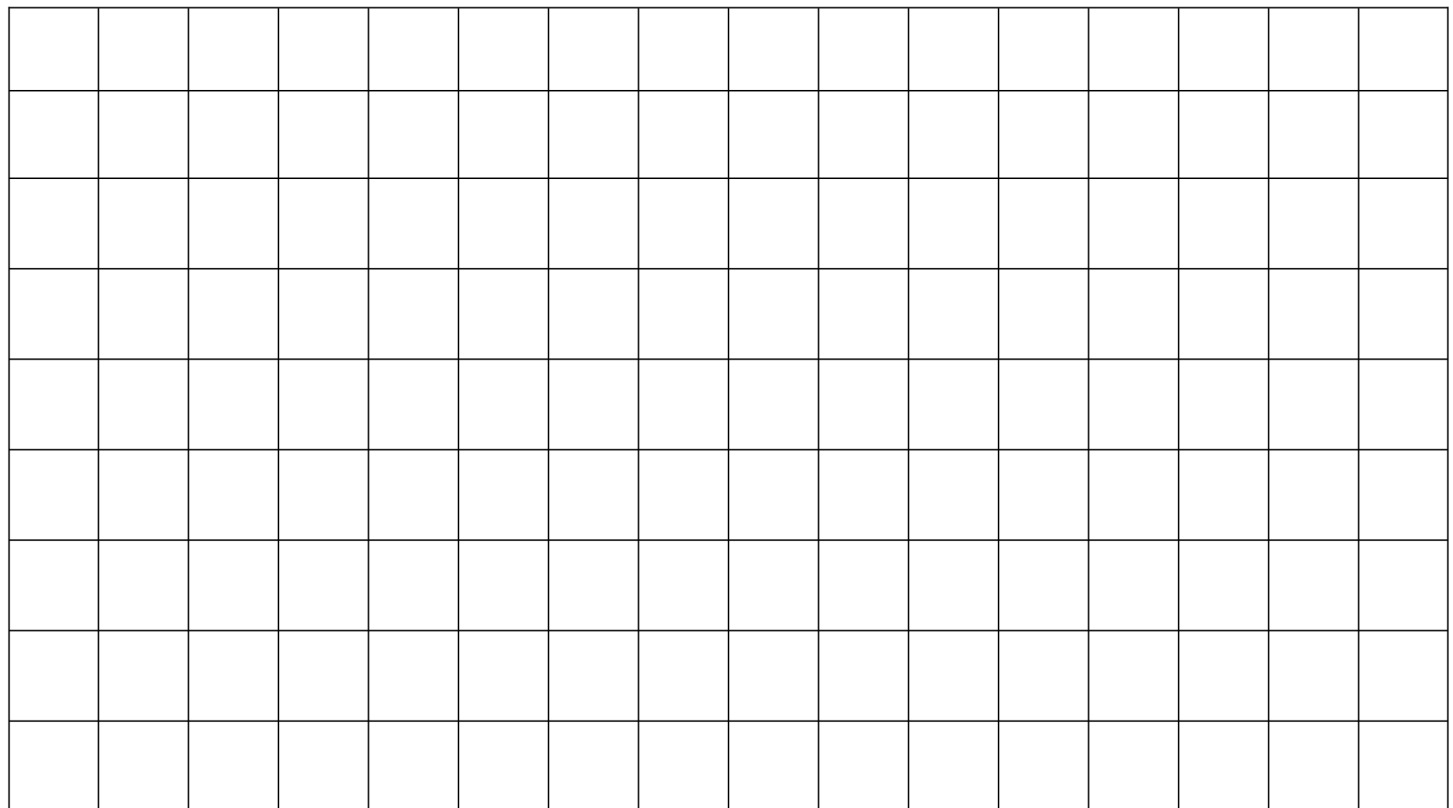
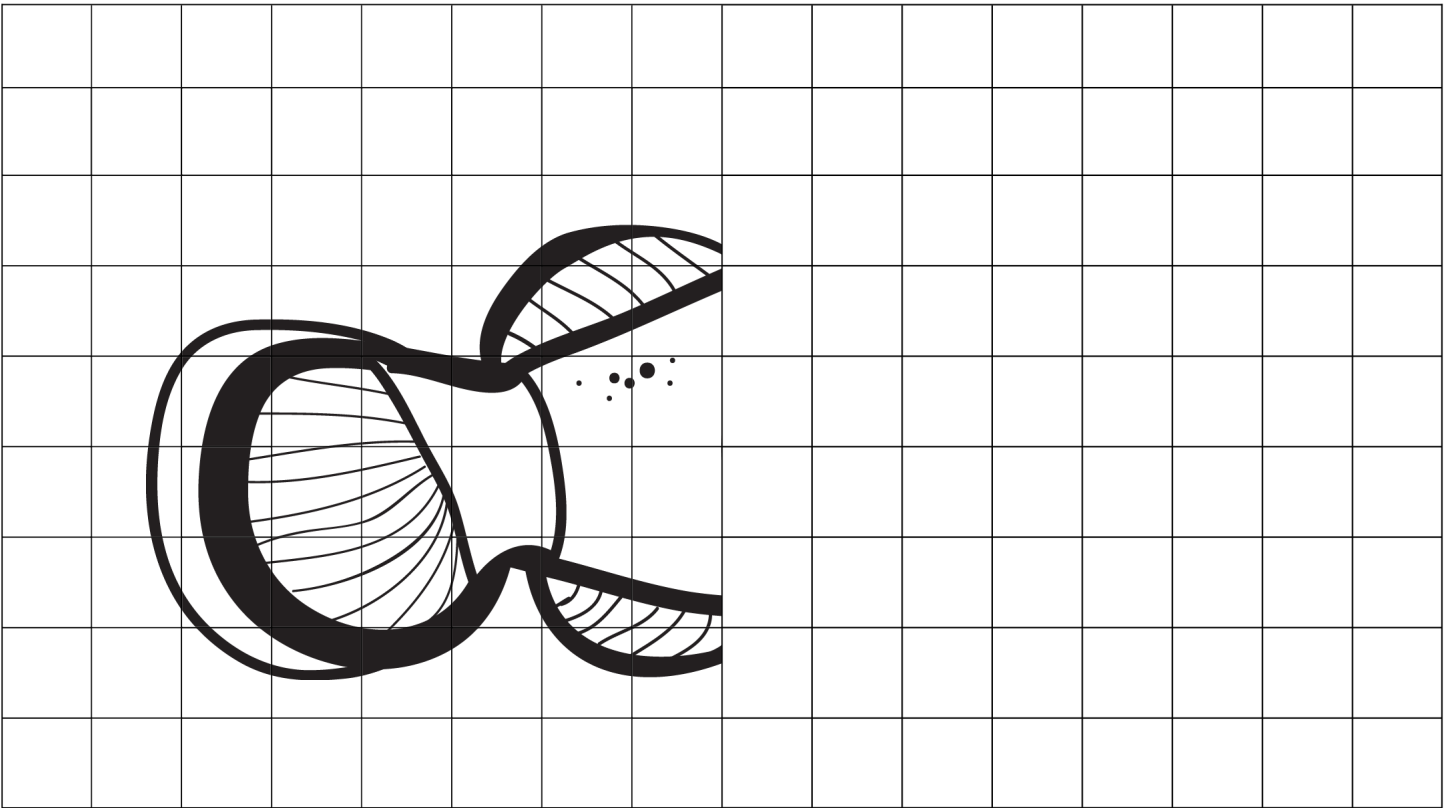
In nature, clownfish live in coral reefs in the Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean from northwestern Australia, Southeast Asia, and Indonesia to Taiwan and the Ryukyu Islands of Japan.

Clownfish live with certain types of sea anemones. The clownfish helps the sea anemone stay clean by eating debris and parasites. They attack fish that might eat the sea anemone and scare away some predators by slamming their teeth together to produce pulses of sound. The sea anemone repays the clownfish by using the stinging cells, called nematocysts, on its tentacles to protect the clownfish from predators. The clownfish has a special coating on its skin to protect it from being stung.

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Parrotfish

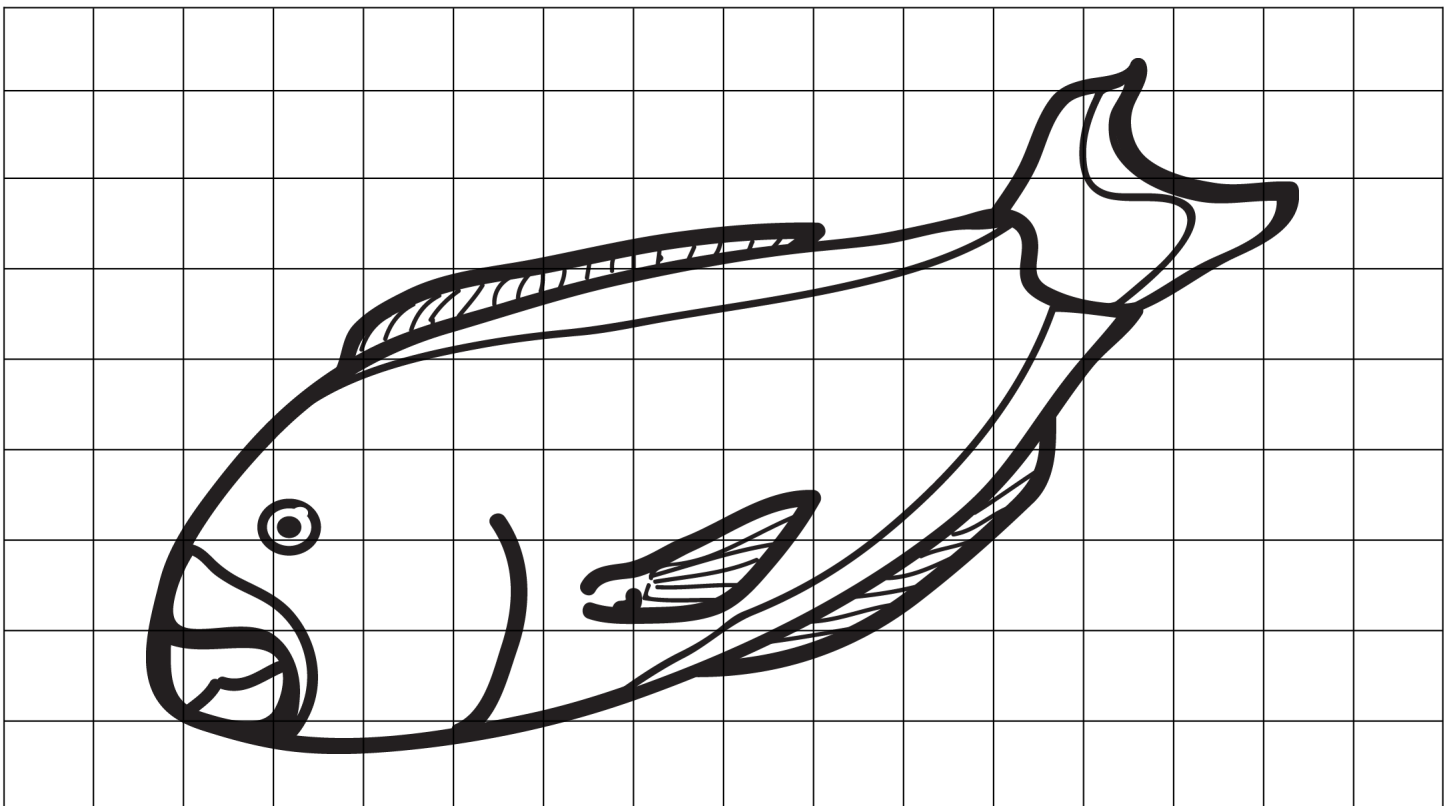
There are about seventy-five to eighty different kinds of parrotfish that live around coral reefs in tropical waters. Their name comes from the appearance of their front teeth, which look similar to a parrot's beak.

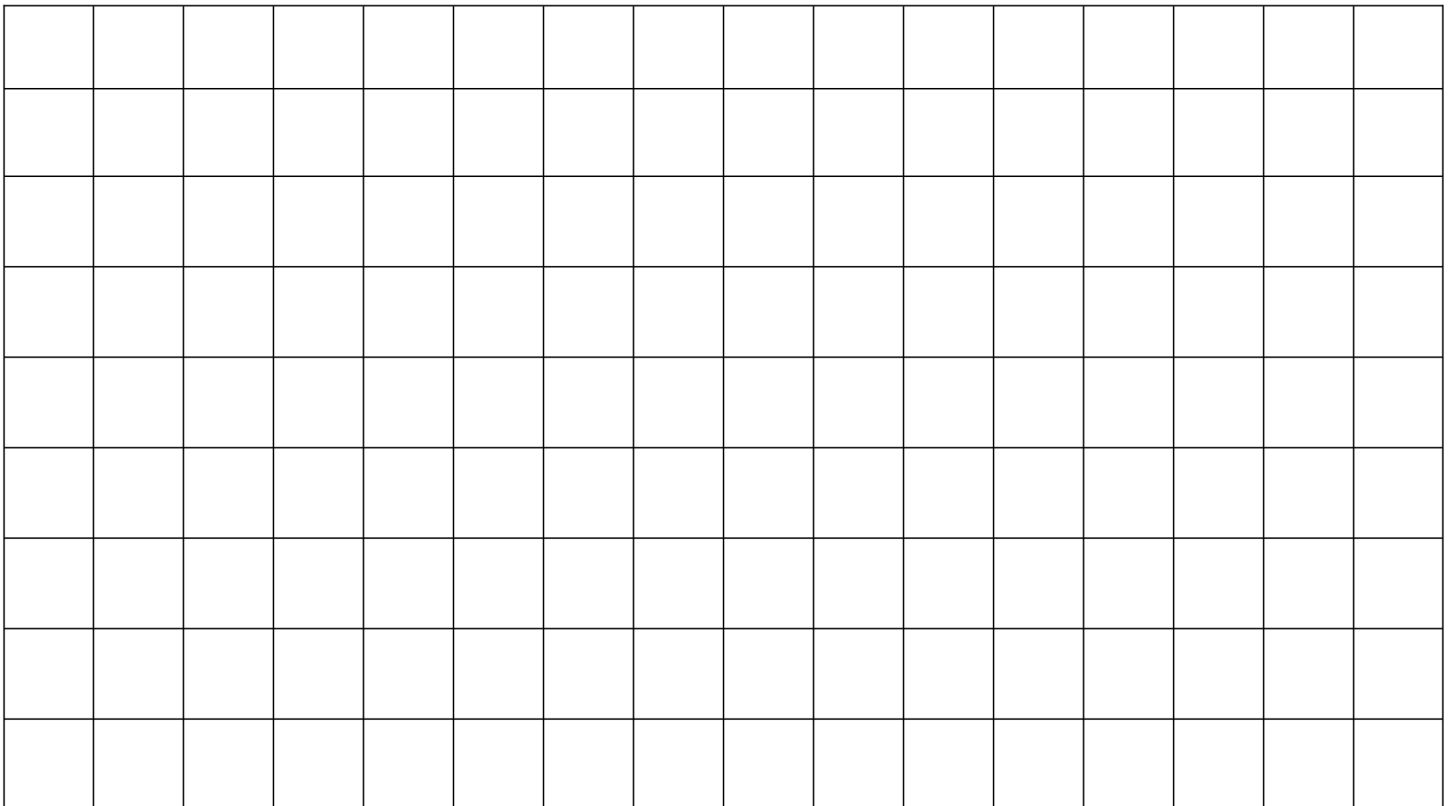
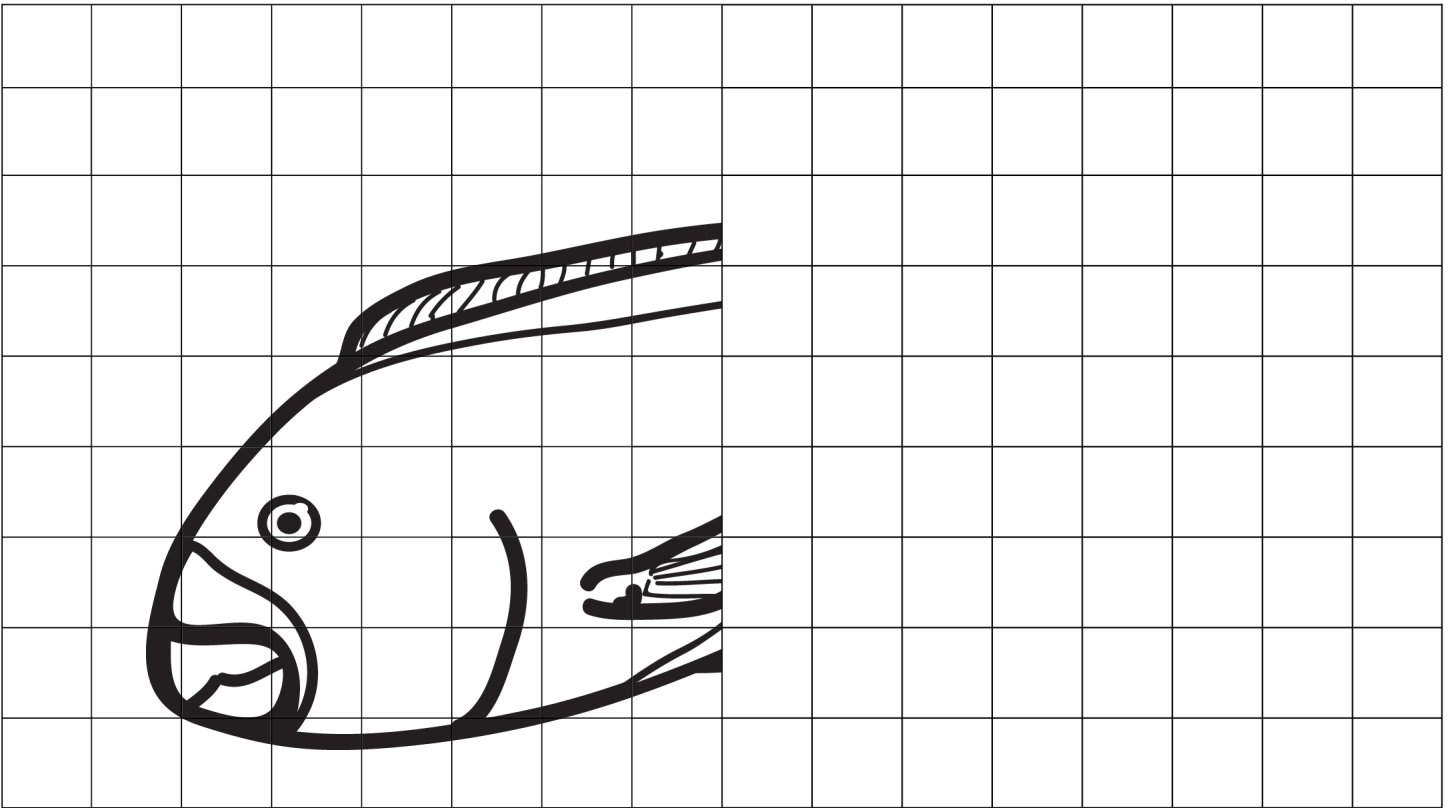
Most parrotfish are brightly colored, but they often change color during their lifetime. Their bodies are thick and long, covered with large, thick scales.

Parrotfish use their strong front teeth to scrape algae, their main food, off rocks and corals. They use platelike teeth in their throats to grind their food. Some parrotfish also eat sea grasses around coral reefs. They eat during the day and rest at night. Many make a thin, transparent covering, similar to a cocoon, around themselves at night to rest in.

Follow these instructions to draw a parrotfish on the next page like the one shown below:

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Swordfish

Swordfish are extremely fast fish. They can swim up to 60 miles (97 kilometers) per hour. They have a very muscular body that does not have scales. Their eyes are large, and their fins are shaped like crescents. They are distinctive for their long, flat upper jaw that looks like a sword.

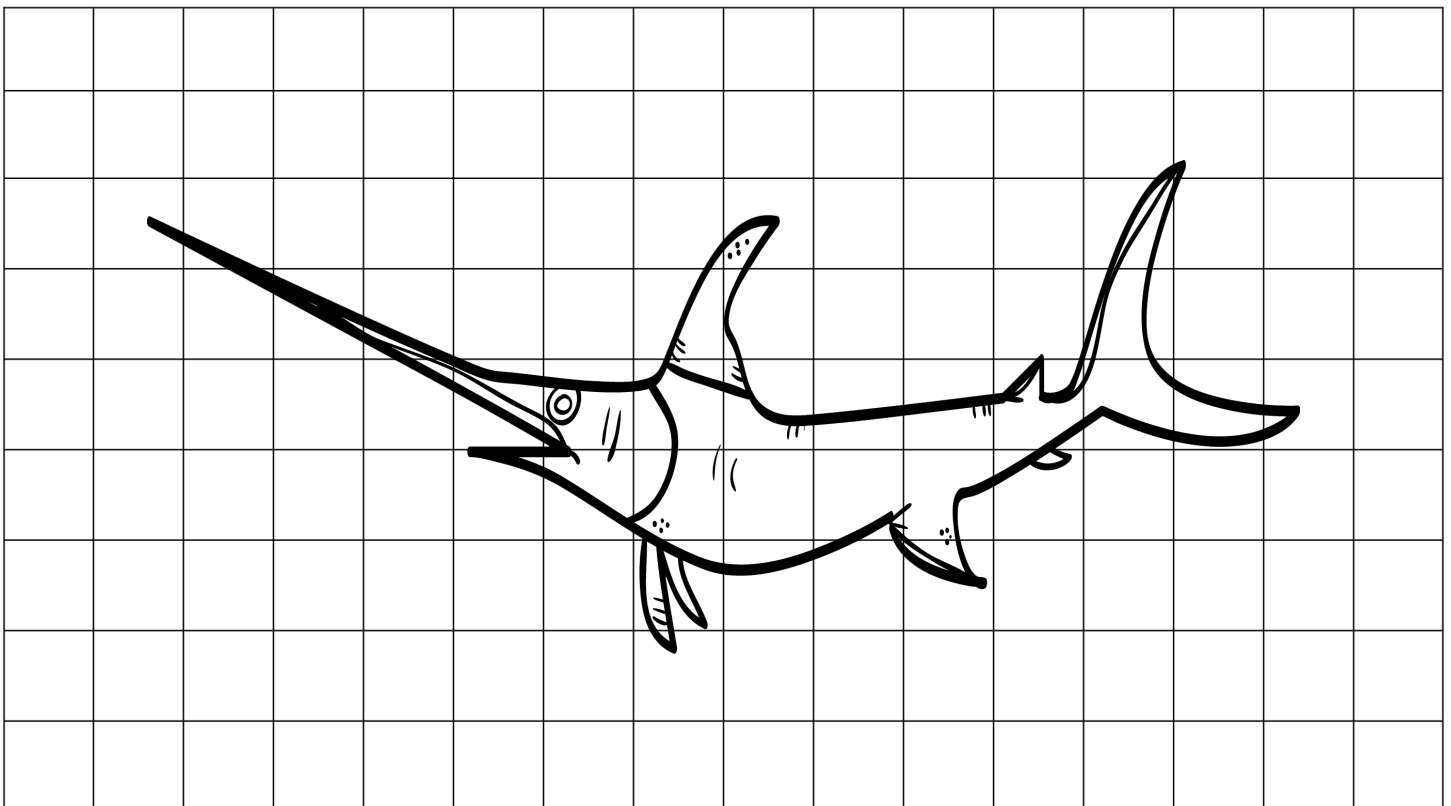
Swordfish are large, with most measuring about 5 to 8 feet (1.5 to 2.4 meters) long and weighing between 150 and 300 pounds (70 and 135 kilograms). The largest swordfish known to have been caught was almost 15 feet (4.6 meters) long and weighed about 1,182 pounds (536 kilograms).

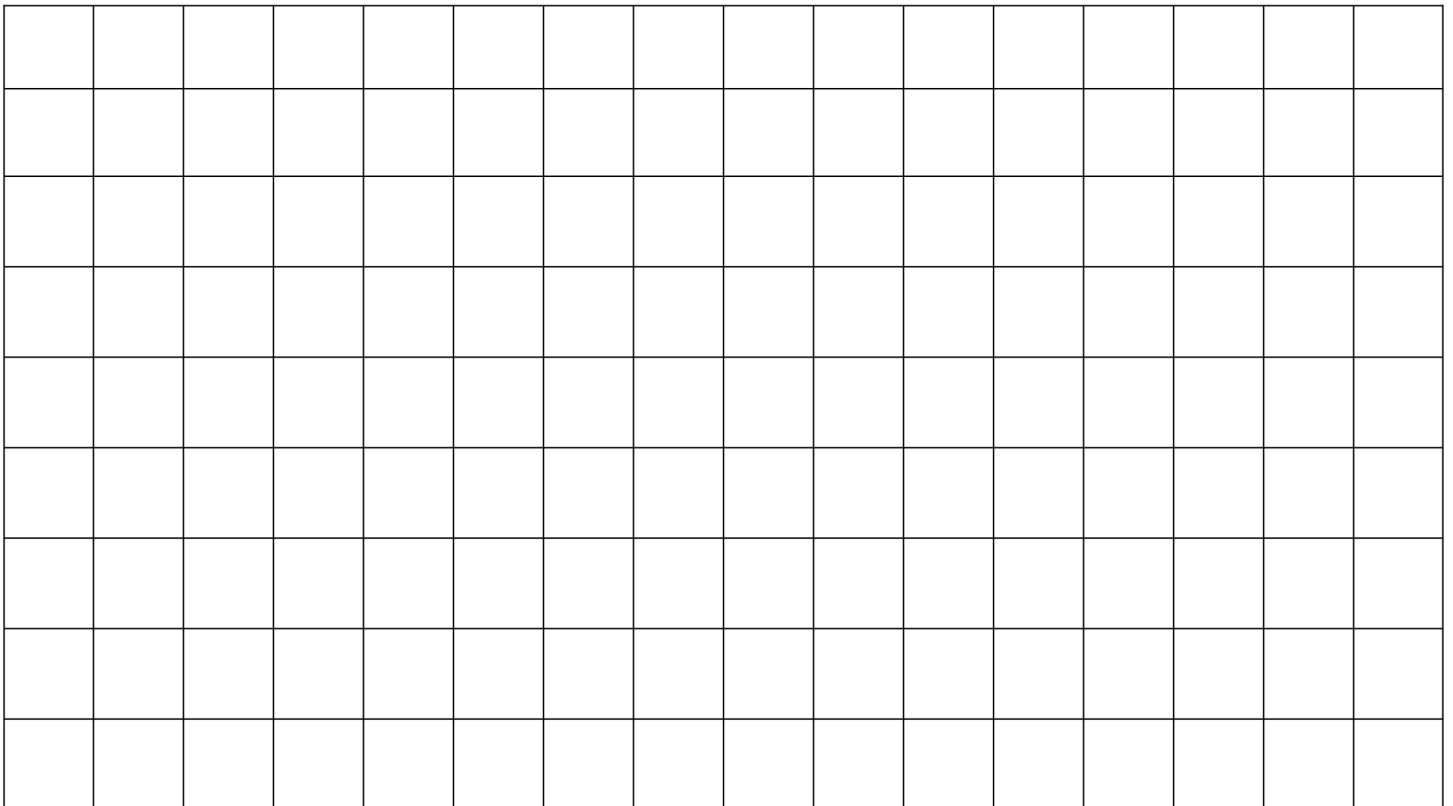
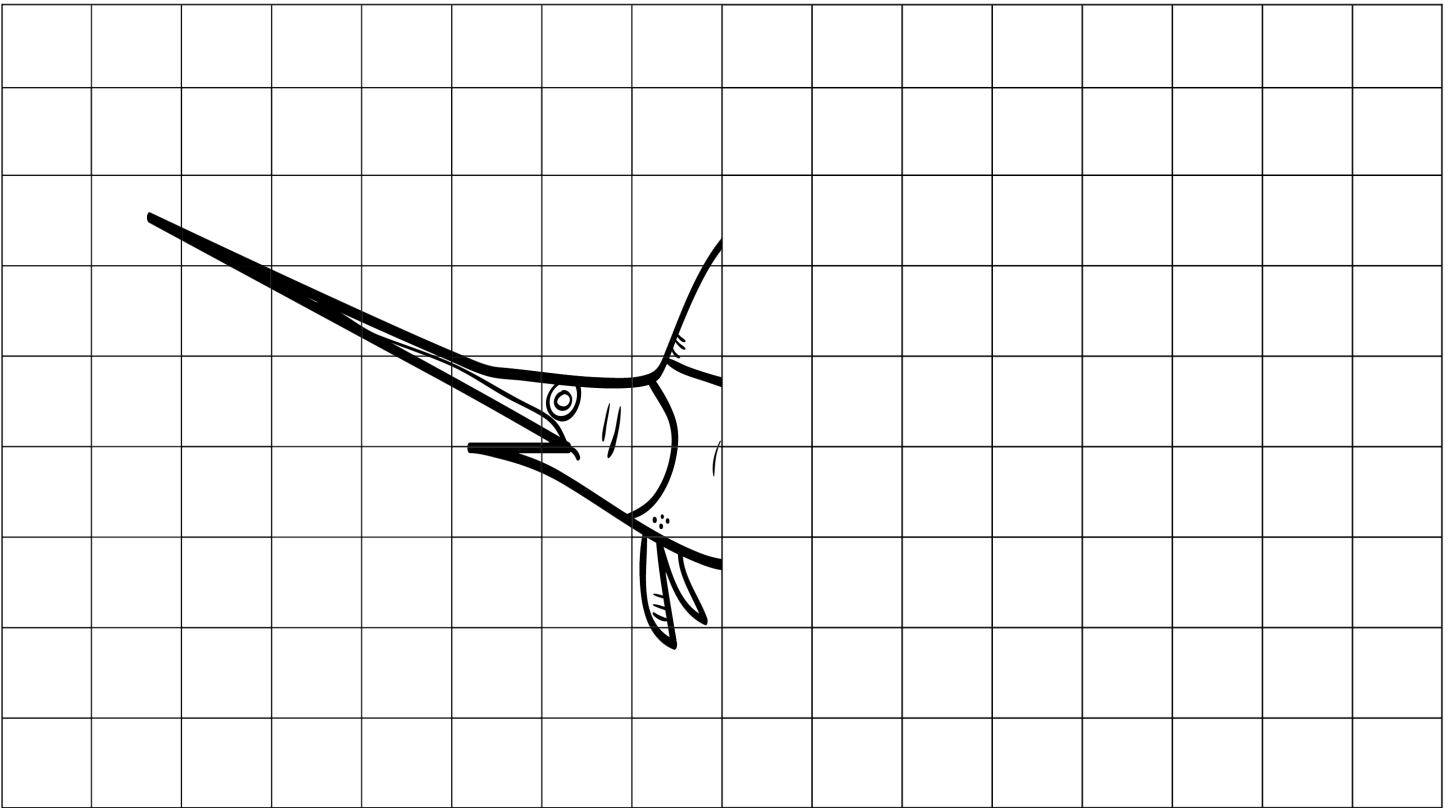
The part of the jaw known as the sword is very strong. Swordfish do not have teeth, so they swallow their food whole. The “sword” helps break up schools of fish and get individual fish by themselves to make it easier to eat them.

Swordfish live in temperate or tropical waters and can swim far below the surface, often eating deep-sea fish or squid. They migrate thousands of miles each year. The average lifespan of swordfish is about nine years.

Follow these instructions to draw a swordfish on the next page like the one shown below:

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Trout

Trout are usually found in freshwater and are caught for food and sport. They are related to salmon. They are often raised in hatcheries and later moved to bodies of water, such as the cool waters of the Northern Hemisphere.

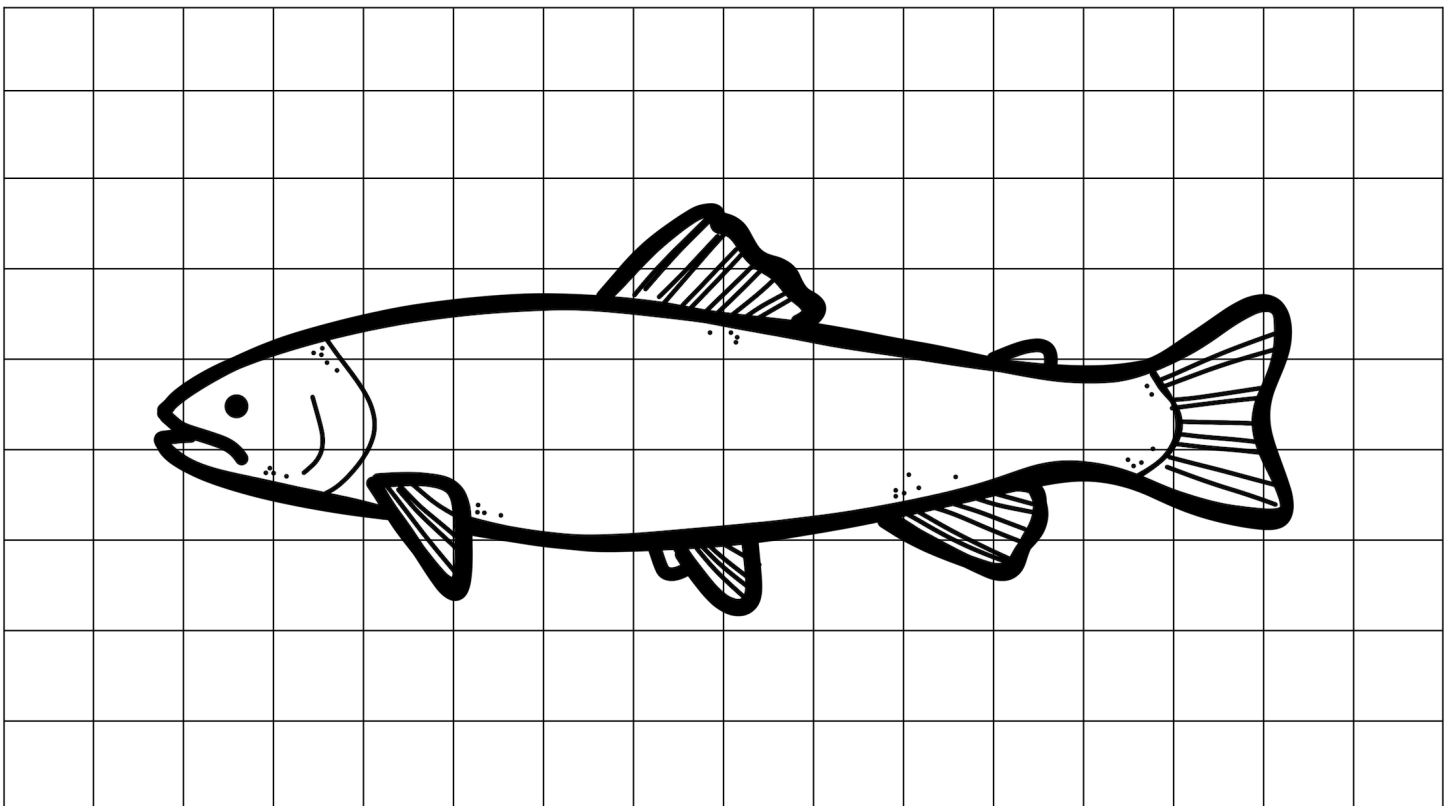
Trout have strong teeth, and their bodies are shaped to decrease resistance while they are swimming through the water. They have small scales and a small fin, called an adipose fin, on their backs near the tail fin.

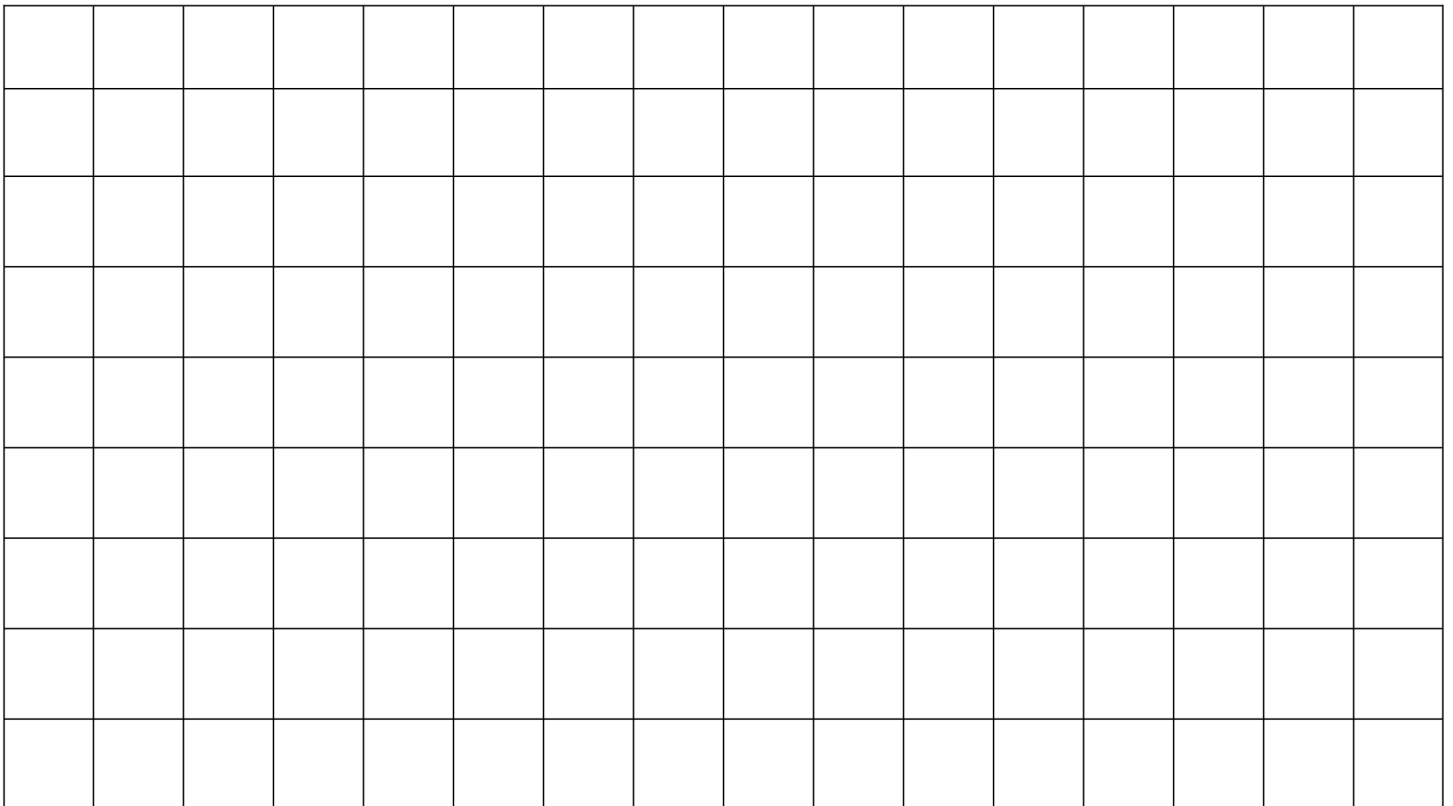
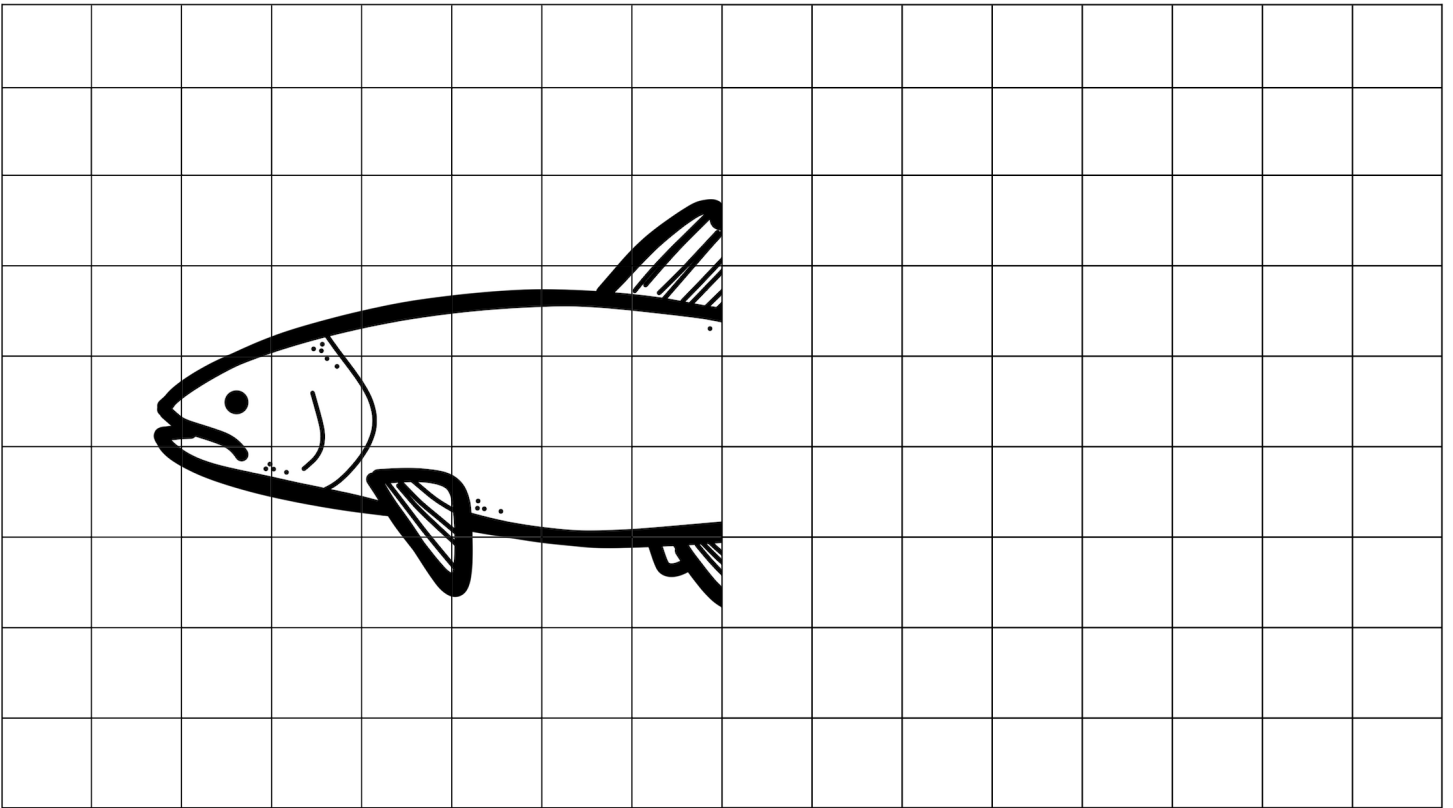
True trout have dark spots on their bodies. The rainbow trout has black spots on its upper body and tail, and the brown trout, which is native to Europe and western Asia, has dark brown or black spots. Some trout have lighter spots, such as the brook trout, the bull trout, and the lake trout, which have light red, pink, or cream spots.

The lake trout lives in deep lakes and rivers in northern North America. The largest trout ever caught was caught at Lake Athabasca in Saskatchewan, Canada. It was 4 feet 2 inches (1.27 meters) long and weighed 102 pounds (46.3 kilograms).

Follow these instructions to draw a trout on the next page like the one shown below:

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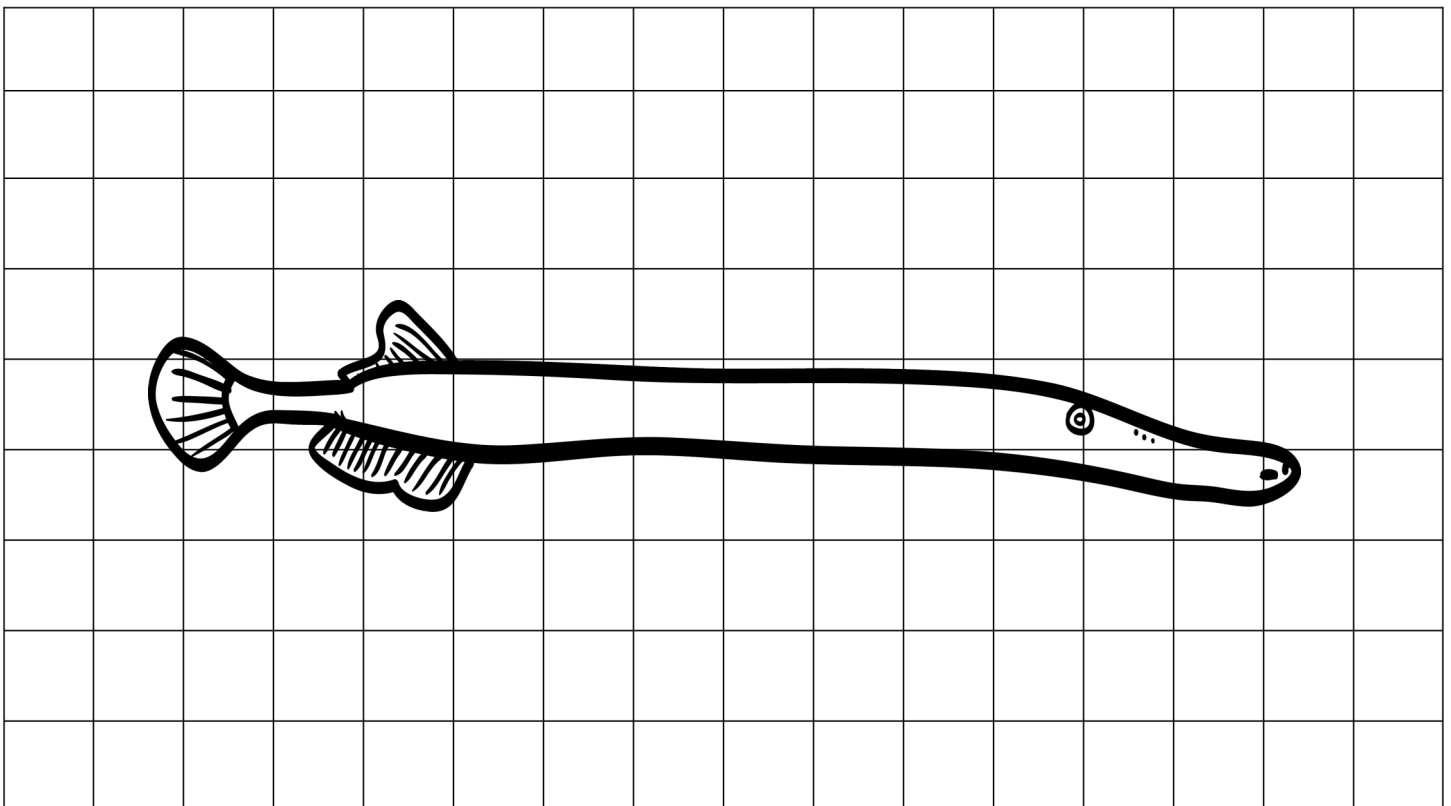
Trumpetfish

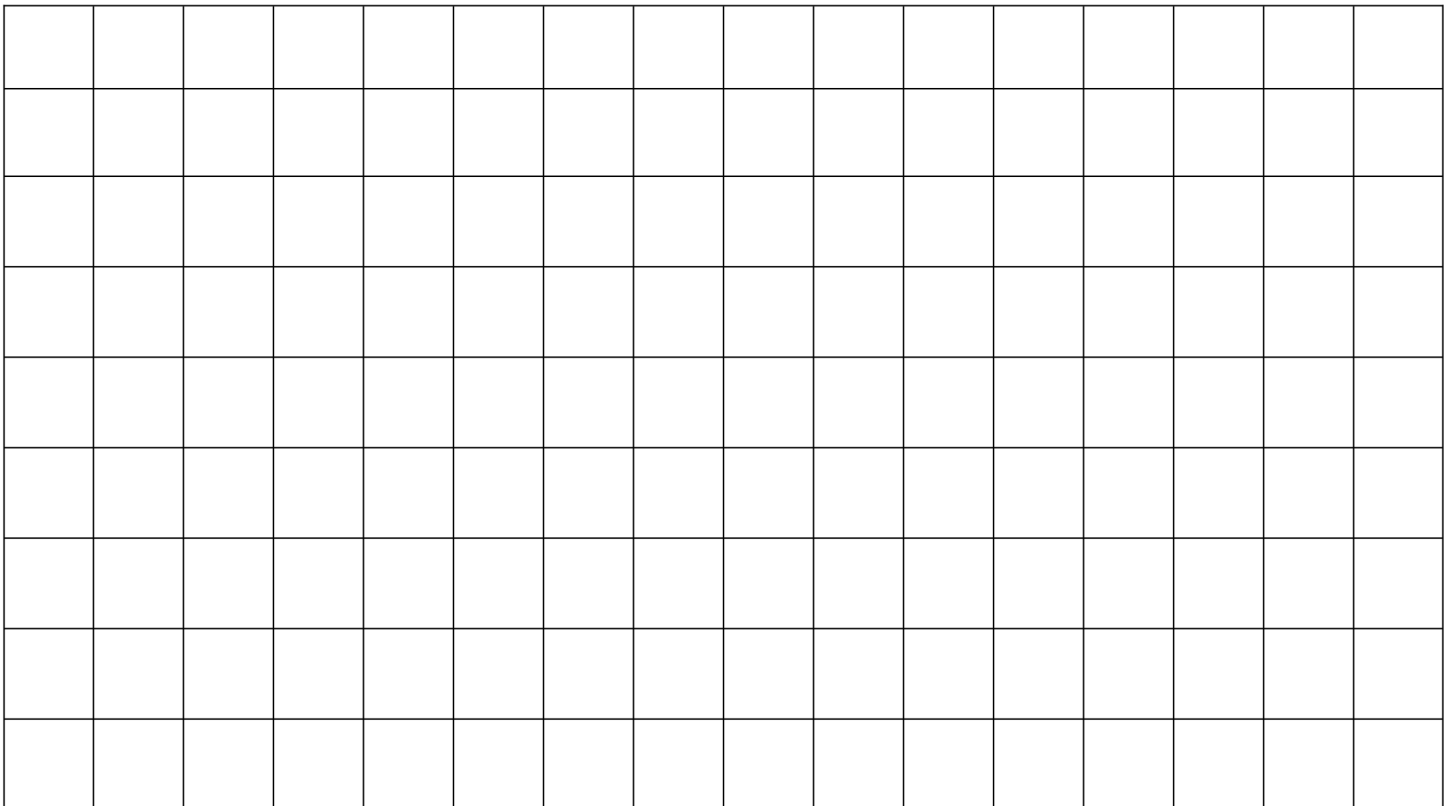
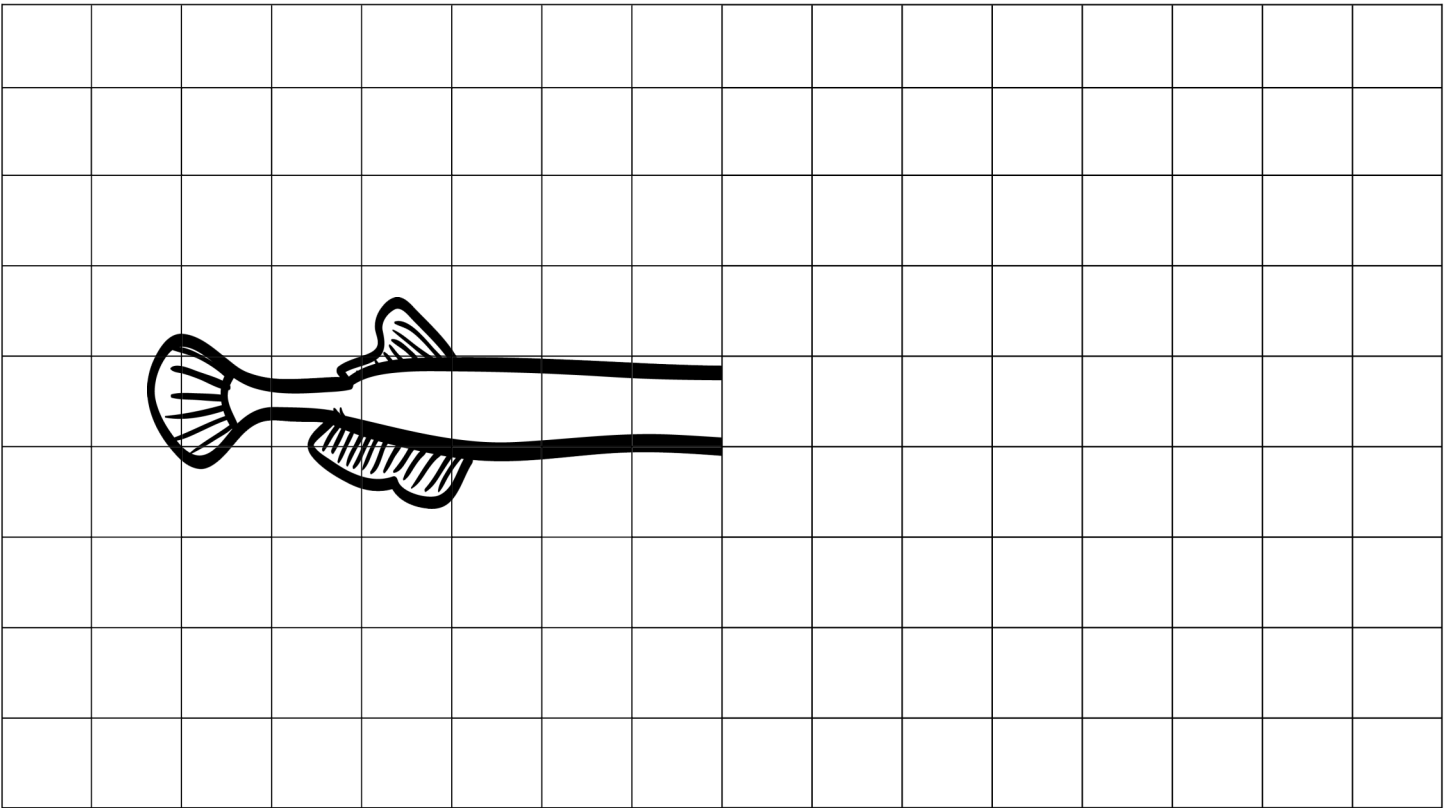
Trumpetfish are native to reefs in the tropical and subtropical waters of the Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, and western Pacific Ocean. Their bodies are long, with the longest measuring about 31 inches (80 cm). Small scales cover their bodies, and they have a row of spines on their backs for defense. They have stiff snouts, but their jaws are very small. They have small teeth in their lower jaw and on part of the roof of their mouths, but they have no teeth in their upper jaw.

Trumpetfish like to eat small fish or crustaceans, such as shrimp. They sometimes go unnoticed as they float in a vertical position with their heads down, which makes them look just like a stick floating in the water. They also swim beside larger fish when moving from one place to another, which gives them some protection and helps them not to be noticed.

Follow these instructions to draw a trumpetfish on the next page like the one shown below:

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Tuna

There are many types of tuna, both large and small. Tuna are shaped well for swimming. Their bodies taper before the tail, which is forked or shaped like a crescent. They swim very fast, which helps them breathe. Tuna cannot pump water over their gills but can only breathe while swimming. Because of this, tuna swim almost continuously.

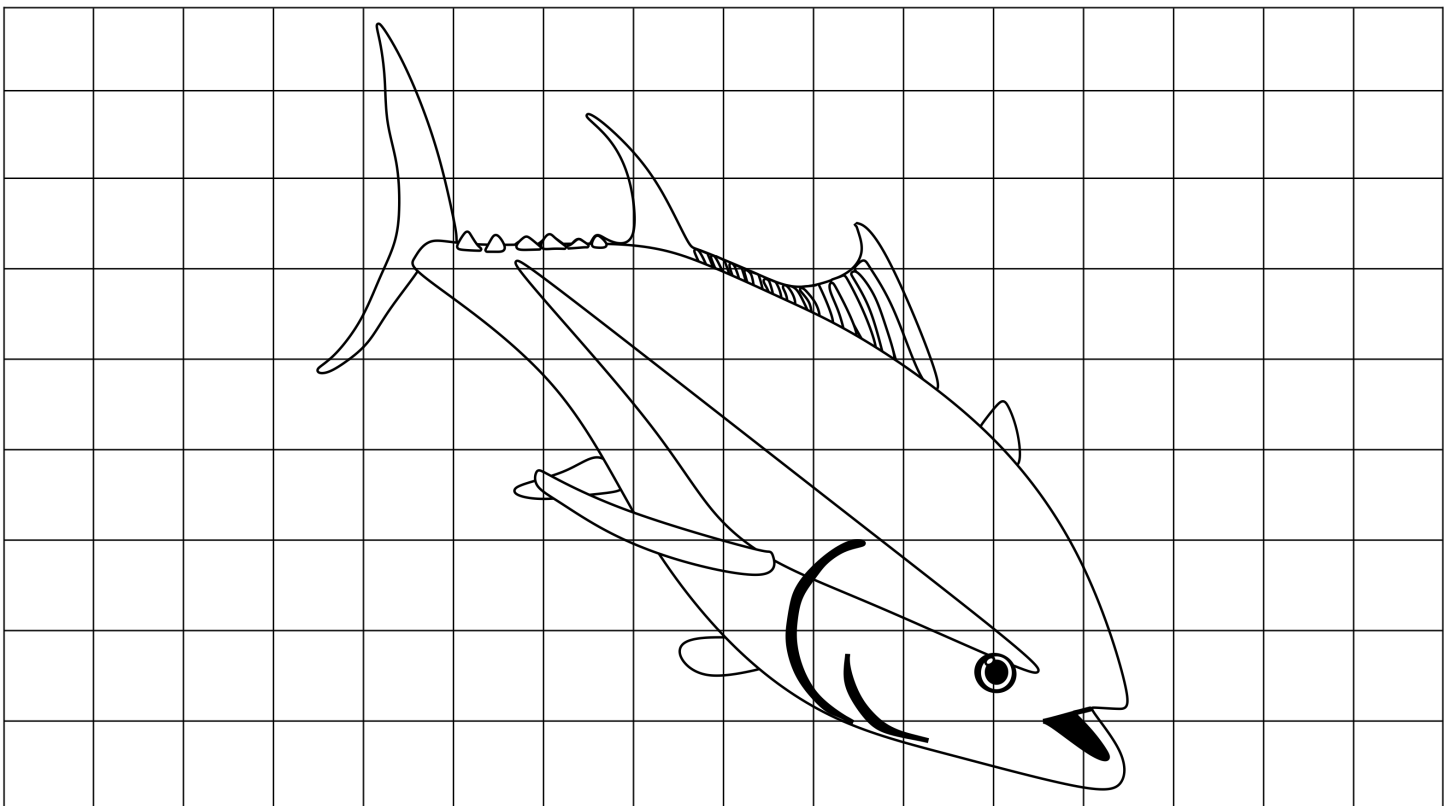
The Atlantic bluefin, the largest tuna, can grow up to 14 feet (4.3 meters) long and weigh up to 1,600 pounds (730 kilograms). It can swim up to 45 miles (72 kilometers) per hour. The smallest tuna is the bullet tuna which can grow up to 20 inches (51 centimeters) long and weigh up to 5 pounds (2.3 kilograms). Tuna are usually dark on top and silvery underneath.

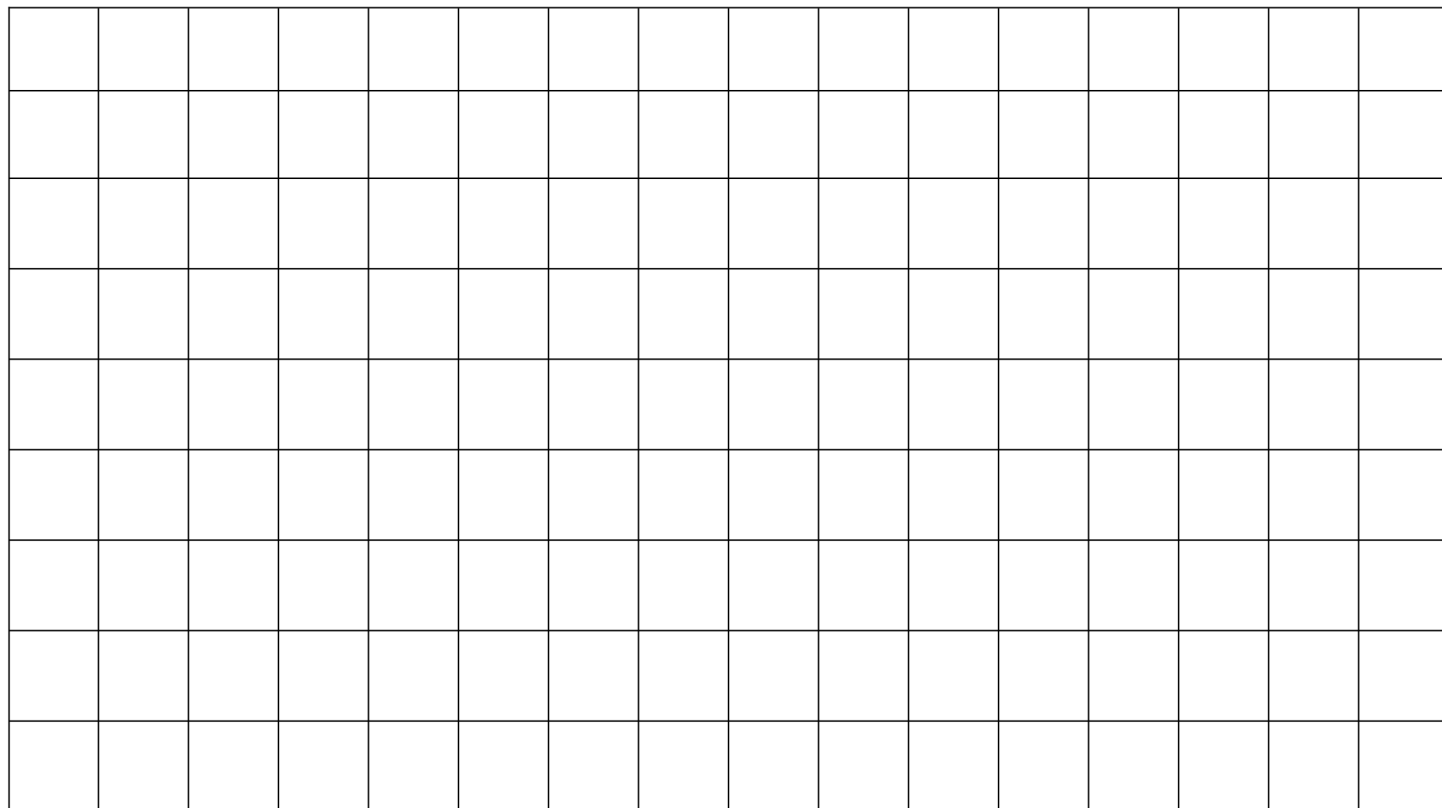
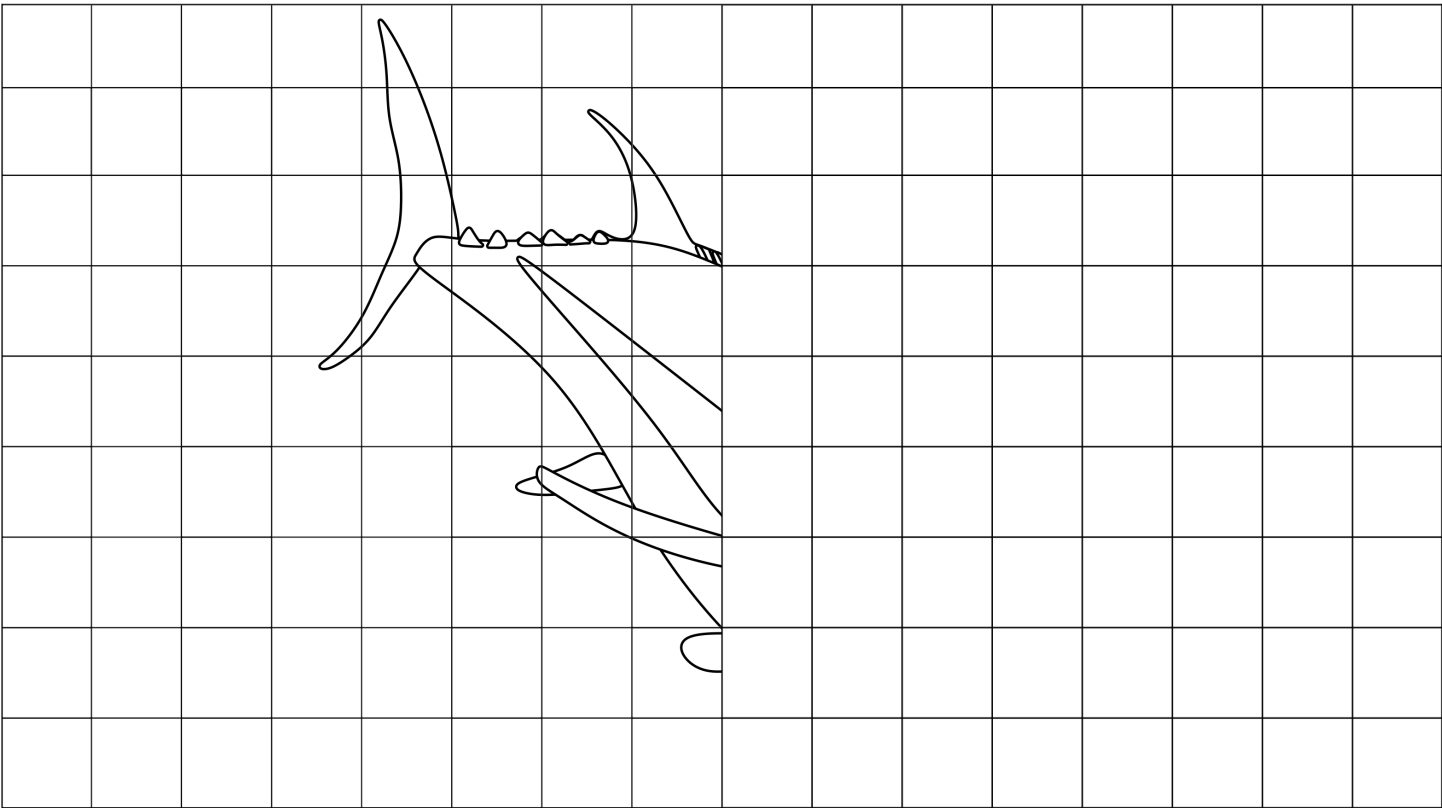
Tuna live near the surface of the water and eat small fish, squid, crabs, shellfish, and krill, among other things. In the summer they can be found in the Atlantic Ocean as far north as Newfoundland and Norway, and in the Pacific Ocean as far north as British Columbia and northern Japan. In the Southern Hemisphere, tuna travel as far south as the Southern Ocean. Tuna sometimes migrate long distances, such as across oceans.

The main tuna-fishing countries of the world are Indonesia, Japan, and South Korea. Major fisheries work in the Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, and Indian Ocean, as well as in the Mediterranean Sea.

Follow these instructions to draw a tuna on the next page like the one shown below:

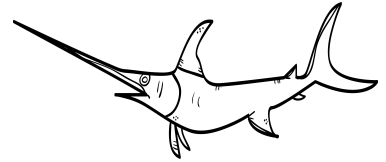
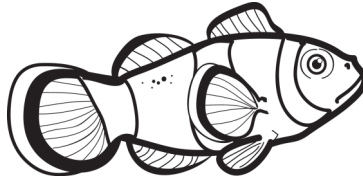
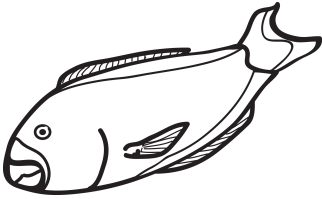
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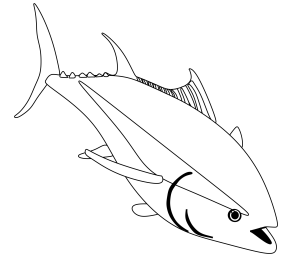
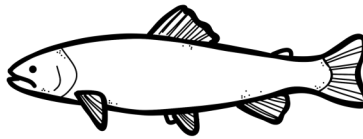
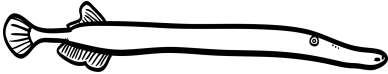


Identify the Fish

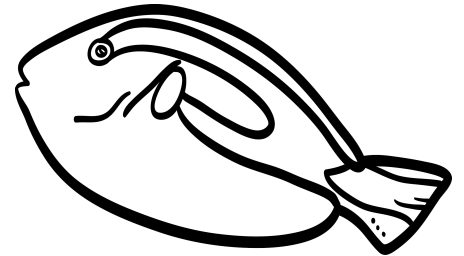
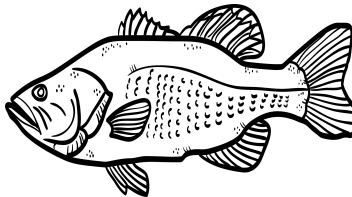
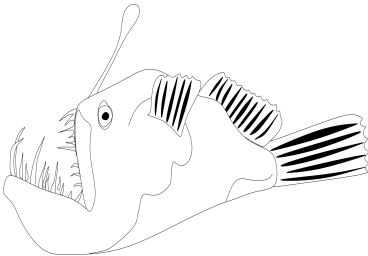
1. Which picture shows a clownfish? Circle it.



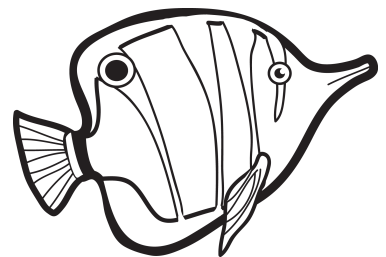
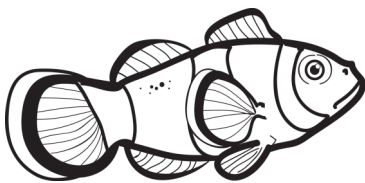
2. Which picture shows a tuna? Circle it.



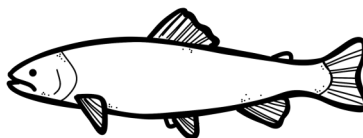
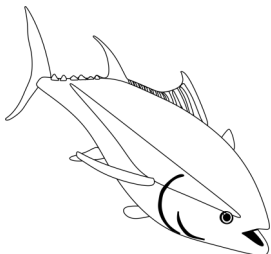
3. Which picture shows an anglerfish? Circle it.



4. Which picture shows a butterflyfish? Circle it.

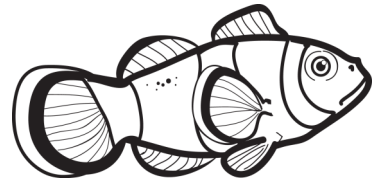
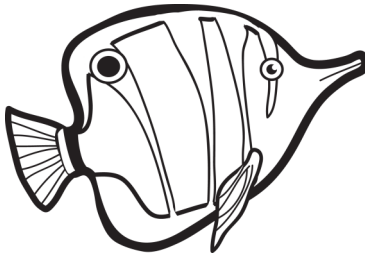
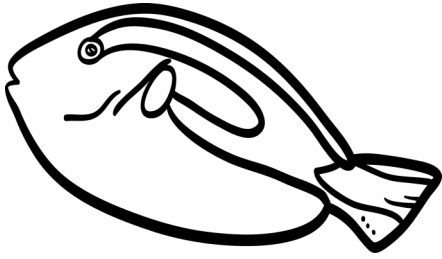


5. Which picture shows a trout? Circle it.

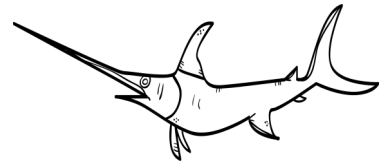
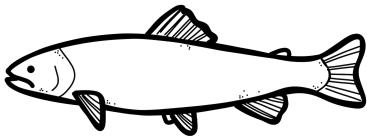


Identify the Fish (continued)

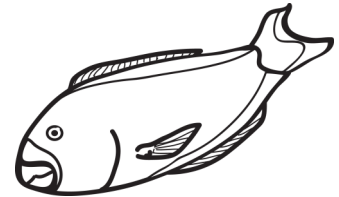
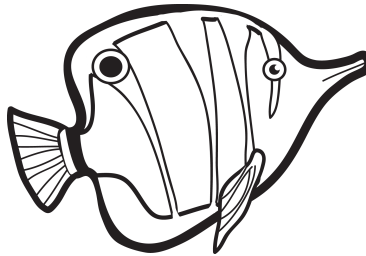
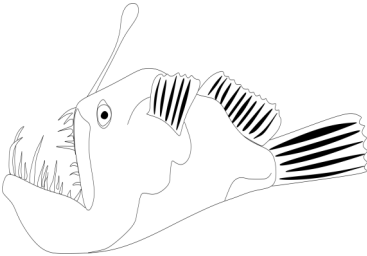
6. Which picture shows a blue tang? Circle it.



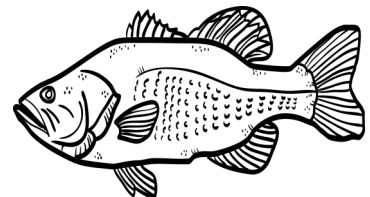
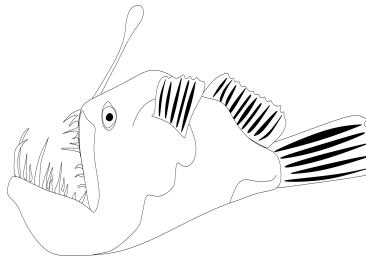
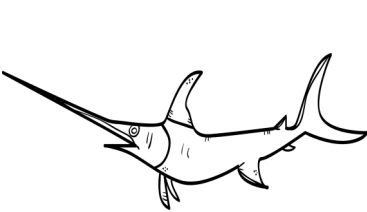
7. Which picture shows a trumpetfish? Circle it.



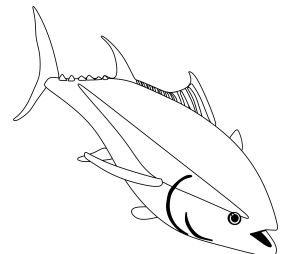
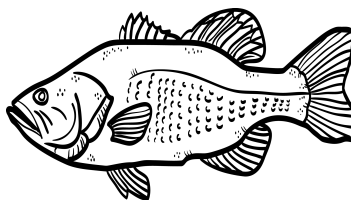
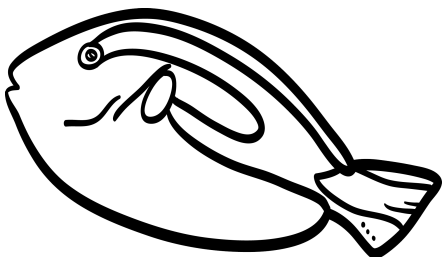
8. Which picture shows a parrotfish? Circle it.



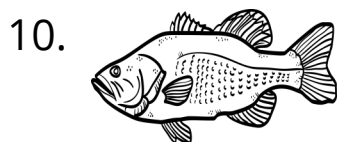
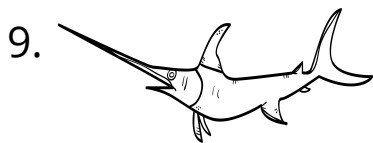
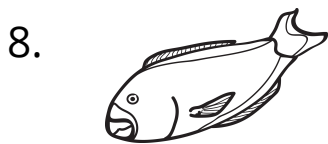
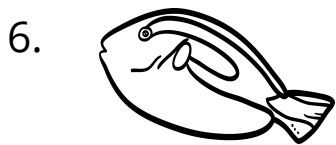
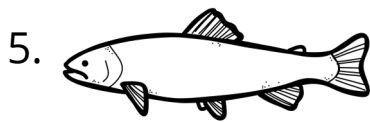
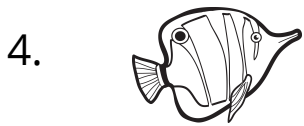
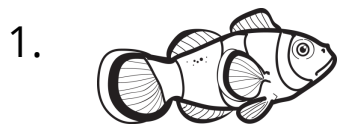
9. Which picture shows a swordfish? Circle it.



10. Which picture shows a bass? Circle it.



Answer Key



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