

Fashion-A-Fish Activity

Instructions:

- Design a fish from the characteristics provided to you in the handouts. You are to select one type from each of the four categories (Coloration, Reproduction, Shape and Mouth/Feeding) to create your own fish.
- It must be colored and neat.
- Name your fish (front of page)
- On the back on your drawing:
 - List the type of adaptations for each characteristic you selected: mouth, body shape, coloration, reproduction. The adaptations are listed on the information sheet under column 1.
 - Write one paragraph which includes all the advantages. The advantages are list in the information sheet under column 2.


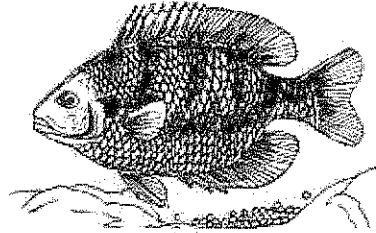
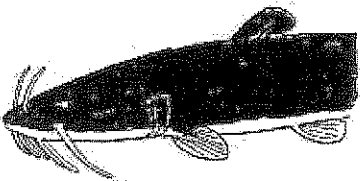
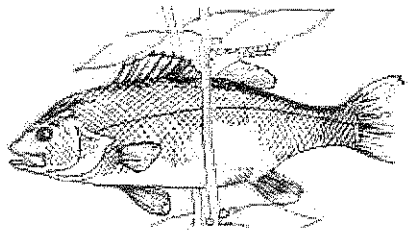
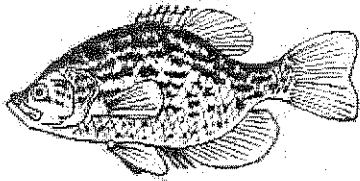
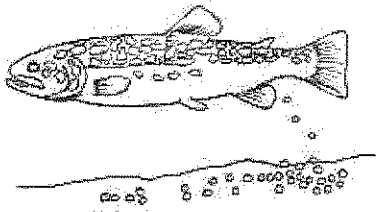
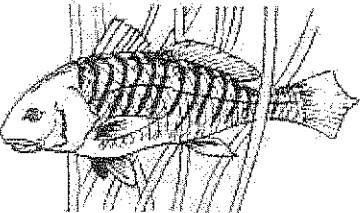
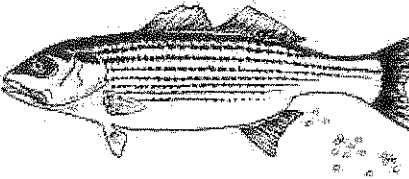
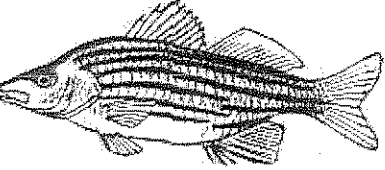

Column 1

Column 2

Adaptation	Advantage	Examples of fishes from Great Lakes watersheds
Mouth		
Sucker-shaped mouth	Bottom feeds on very small animals	Sucker, carp
Elongated upper jaw	Feeds off bottom	Sturgeon
Sucking disk	Attaches to prey/substrate	Sea and brook lamprey
Duckbill, elongated jaws	Grasps prey	Pike, muskellunge, gar
Extremely large, flexible jaws	Surrounds prey	Largemouth bass
Body Shape		
Torpedo	Fast moving, away from bottom	Trout, salmon
Flat-bellied	Bottom-oriented swimmer	Catfish, sucker
Vertical disk	Feeds above or below in slow water	Bluegill, pumpkinseed
Wide/horizontally flattened	Bottom dweller	Sculpin, sturgeon
Long and slender, scaleless	Attached feeder, needs low resistance	Sea lamprey
Coloration		
Light-colored belly	Predators have difficulty seeing it from below	Most minnows, perch
Dark upper side	Predators have difficulty seeing it from above	Bluegill, bullhead, catfish
Vertical stripes	Can hide in vegetation	Muskellunge, bluegill, yellow perch
Horizontal stripes	Can hide in vegetation	White bass
Mottled coloration	Can hide in rocks and in bottom	Trout, rock bass, darters
Reproduction		
Eggs deposited on bottom	Hidden from predators	Trout, salmon, minnows
Eggs deposited in nests	Protected by adult males	Bluegill, bass, stickleback
Floating eggs	Dispersed in high numbers	Freshwater drum
Eggs attached to vegetation	Stable until hatching	Perch, northern pike, carp
Live bearers (does not lay eggs)	High survival rate	Guppy, mosquito fish (no native Michigan species)
Fin Shape/Location		
Large pectoral/pelvic fins	Help stay on bottom in moving water	Johnny and rainbow darter
V-shaped tail	Continuous movement	Channel catfish, rainbow smelt
Anal and dorsal fins—posterior	Burst speed, power	Pike, muskellunge, gar
Anal and/or dorsal spines	Protection from predators	Sunfish, stickleback
Pectoral fins on side	Good for sharp turns and "rowing"	Sunfish, black bass, yellow perch
Pectoral fins on bottom	Good for stabilizing in flowing water	Trout, suckers
Long dorsal fin	Used for propelling forward or backward without body movement	Bowfin

Coloration

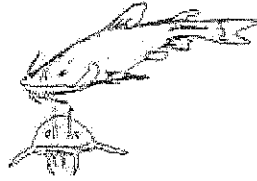
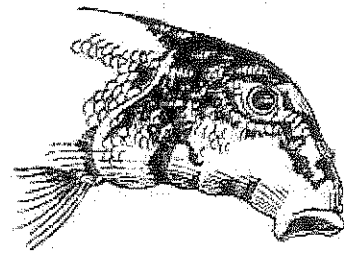
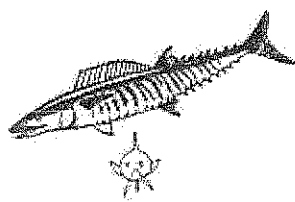


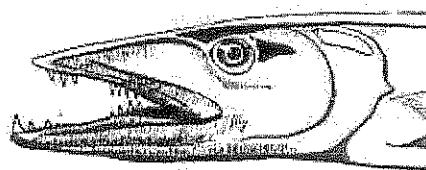
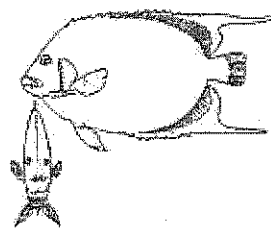

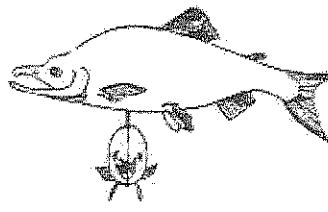
Reproduction

 <p>Light Colored Belly (Albacore)</p>	 <p>Eggs Deposited in Nests (Blue Gill)</p>
 <p>Dark Upper Side (Catfish)</p>	 <p>Eggs Deposited on Vegetation (Yellow Perch)</p>
 <p>Mottled (Crappie)</p>	 <p>Eggs Deposited on Bottom (Trout)</p>
 <p>Vertical Stripes (Croaker)</p>	 <p>Free Floating Eggs (Striped Bass)</p>
 <p>Horizontal Stripes (Yellow Bass)</p>	 <p>Live Birth (Gambusia)</p>

continued

Shape

Mouth/Feeding Fashion a Fish

<p>Shape</p> <p>Flat Bellied (Catfish)</p> 	<p>Mouth/Feeding</p> <p>Sucker Shaped Jaw (Sucker)</p> 
<p>Shape</p> <p>Torpedo Shape (Wahoo)</p> 	<p>Mouth/Feeding</p> <p>Extremely Large Jaws (Grouper)</p> 
<p>Shape</p> <p>Horizontal Disc (Halibut)</p> 	<p>Mouth/Feeding</p> <p>Elongated Lower Jaw (Barracuda)</p> 
<p>Shape</p> <p>Vertical Disc (Butterfish)</p> 	<p>Mouth/Feeding</p> <p>Duckbill Jaws (Muskeellunge)</p> 
<p>Shape</p> <p>Humpbacked (Sockeye)</p> 	<p>Mouth/Feeding</p> <p>Elongated Upper Jaw (Cod)</p> 