

ADAPTATIONS AND HOW THEY HELP

<u>ADAPTATION</u>	<u>ADVANTAGE</u>	<u>EXAMPLES</u>
Mouth		
sucker shaped mouth	feeds on very small plants and animals	sucker, carp
elongated upper jaw	feeds on prey below it	sturgeon
elongated lower jaw	feeds on prey above it	trout
duckbill jaws	grasps prey	muskellunge, pike
extremely large jaws	surrounds prey	largemouth bass
Body Shape		
torpedo shape	fast moving	trout, salmon
flat-bellied	bottom feeder	catfish, sucker, sculpin
vertical disk	feeds above or below	bluegill, sunfishes
humped back	stable in fast moving water	chubs, razorback sucker, coho salmon
snake-like	streamlined for long distances	American eel
Coloration		
light-colored belly	predators have difficulty seeing it from below	minnows, perch
dark upperside	predators have difficulty seeing it from above	bluegill, catfish
vertical stripes	can hide in vegetation	musky, bluegill, yellow perch, smallmouth bass
horizontal stripes	can hide in vegetation	largemouth bass, striped bass
mottled coloration	can hide in rocks	trout, rock bass, crappie
Reproduction		
eggs on bottom	hidden from predators	trout, salmon, most minnows
eggs in bottom nests	protected by adults	sunfish (bluegills, LM/SM bass)
eggs in burrow nests	protected from predators and by adults	catfish
floating eggs	dispersed in high numbers	striped bass, shad
eggs on vegetation	stable until hatching	perch, pike, musky, carp