

## Notes from presentation...

### **Adaptations:**

- Atlantic Salmon are anandromous, which means that they migrate from the rivers to the sea.
- One of the main adaptations is their gills. There are four sets and each gill contains “specialized cells” that allow them to travel between salt water and fresh water.
- “The Lateral Line” is very important. It allows salmon to “detect” movement in the water, whether it be other fish, or even water currents. Knowing the flow of the water is important because the salmon need to know the difference between upstream and downstream to migrate.
- **Salmon have the ability to filter the salt water in their gills without absorbing it into the blood stream.**



## Shorelines Episode 2

<http://www.worldfishingnetwork.com/shows/shorelines/watch-full-episodes?vid=58269>

# THE PREDATOR GAME

Atlantic salmon and trout are pursued by a wide variety of predators during their lives. Below are shown a wide variety of these predators.

For each predator, can you determine what life stage the salmon or trout might be prey?

*\* smolt  
Smolt*



*adult smolt*

Seal

*grey*



Cormorant

*fly parr*



Lamprey

*\* adult*



Angler

*adult parr*



Great Blue Heron



*parr fly*

Loon

*parr \* adult*



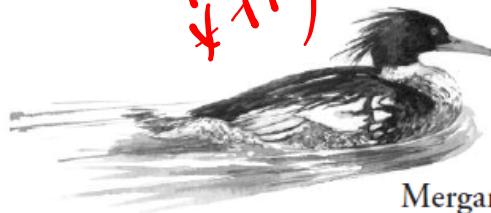
Otter

*parr*



Kingfisher

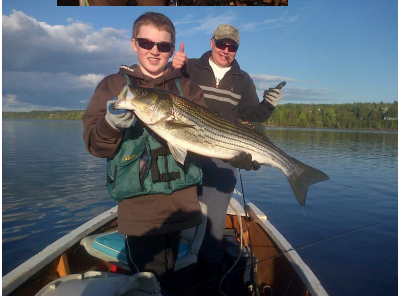
*parr \* fly*



Merganser

Illustrations by J. O. Pennanen  
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**PREDATOR...Striped Bass!!!**



## PREDATOR...Sea Lamprey!

