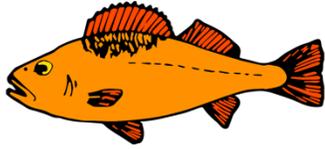
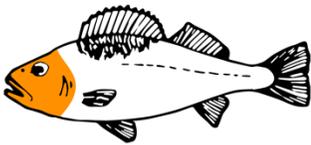


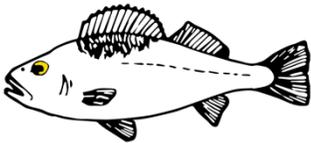
Parts of a Fish



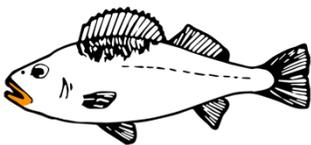
The **fish** is an animal that only lives in the water. It can be found in streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans. Each fish has gills for breathing and fins for swimming.



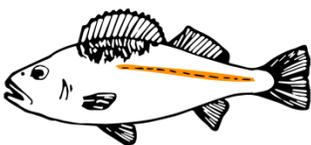
The **head** is attached directly to the body. It includes the fish's eyes, nostrils, gills, gill covers, and mouth.



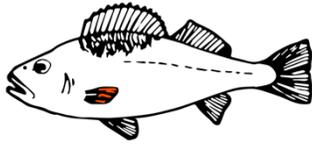
The **eyes** are located on each side of the head and help the fish to see. They each have a spherical lens that helps the fish see clearly underwater.



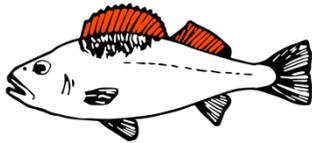
The **mouth** allows the fish to eat. They come in many shapes and sizes based upon the types of food the fish eats.



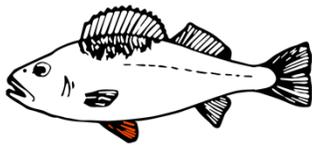
The **lateral line** is a system of organs found on both sides of the body. It helps the fish to sense things around it. Sometimes it is not easily visible.



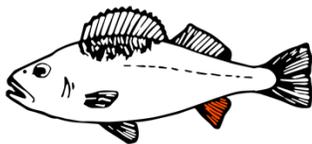
The two **pectoral fins** of most fish grow on the sides. They are sometimes called shoulder fins. They are used to stop, turn, or maneuver like the ventral fins.



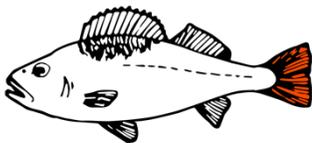
The **dorsal fins** grow along the back and help the fish to remain upright. Fish can have up to three of these types of fins. When some fish swim, this fin is visible above the water line.



The **ventral fins** are located just below or behind the pectoral fins. They act as a rudder. They help the fish to stop, turn, or maneuver through the water.



The **anal fin** grows on the underside near the tail. It helps the fish to remain upright. There are sometimes two of these fins.



The **caudal fin** is at the end of the tail. The fish swings it from side to side to propel itself quickly through the water. This fin also helps the fish to steer. Sometimes it is large and ornate.