

Anatomy

Finfish



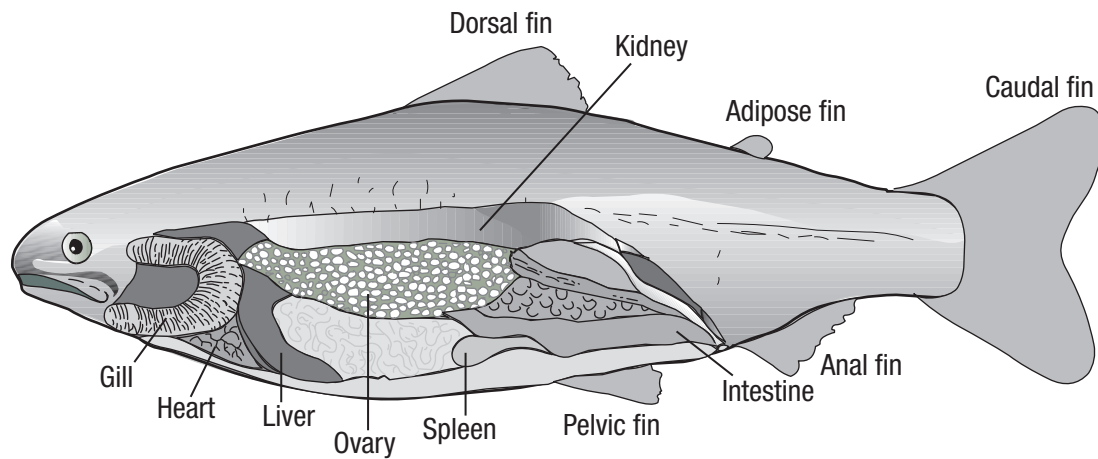
Gravid female Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). Note distended abdomen and protruding spawning vent

Source: M Porter



Male Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) showing typical hooked mouth when mature

Source: M Porter



Anatomy of a juvenile salmon

Source: Aquatic Animal Health, Product Integrity Animal and Plant Health, AGDAFF



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Forestry

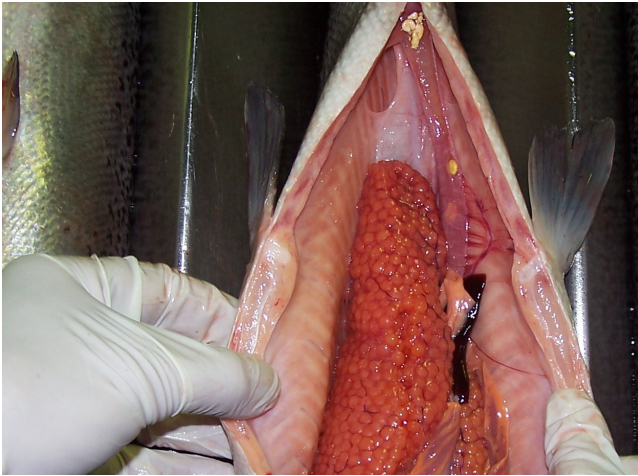
Sourced from AGDAFF–NACA (2007) *Aquatic Animal Diseases Significant to Asia-Pacific: Identification Field Guide*. Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Canberra.

© Commonwealth of Australia 2007

This work is copyright. It may be reproduced in whole or in part subject to the inclusion of an acknowledgment of the source and no commercial usage or sale.



Anatomy—Finfish continued



Gravid female Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*). Note the stomach cavity dominated by ovary. Compare the relative size of ovary with the rest of the internal organs

Source: K Nelson



Gravid female Atlantic salmon (*Salmo salar*) showing location of ovary (orange) in relation to other internal organs, liver and intestines

Source: M Porter



Degenerative eggs in old female Atlantic salmon

Source: M Porter



Anatomy—Finfish continued

The diet of a species of fish is often reflected in the length of its intestinal tract. Carnivorous fishes, for example, have a much reduced intestinal tract compared with that of herbivorous fishes.



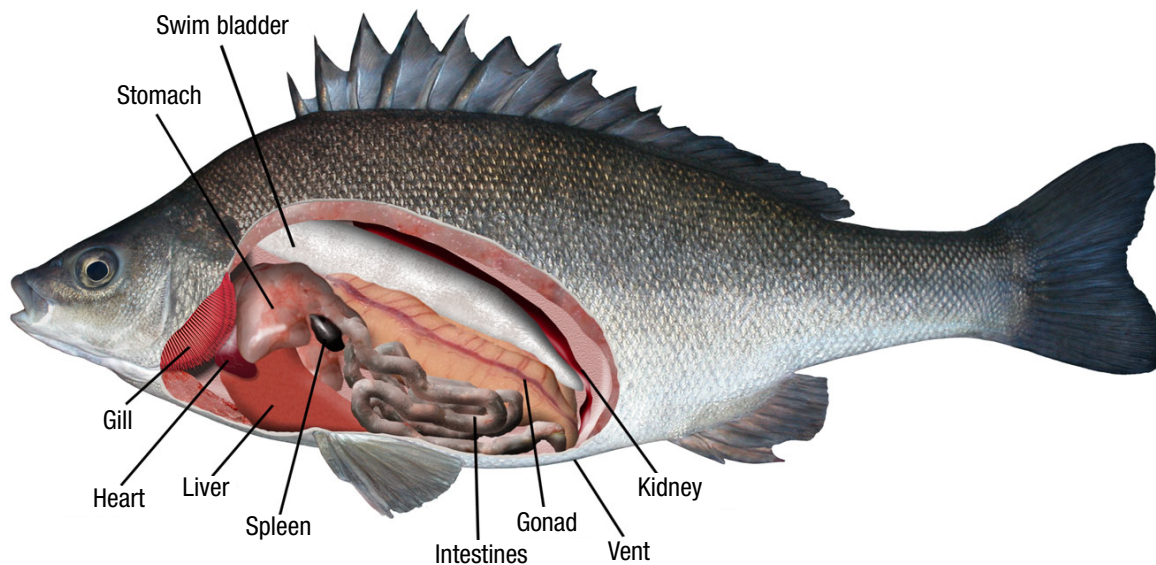
Golden perch (*Macquaria ambigua*)

Source: Illustration © State of New South Wales Department of Primary Industries (2006)



Silver perch (*Bidyanus bidyanus*)

Source: Illustration © State of New South Wales Department of Primary Industries (2006)



Anatomy of a perch

Source: Illustration © State of New South Wales Department of Primary Industries (2006)

