How Does A Fish Reproduce

Forage fish planktivores) and other small aquatic organisms (e. Forage fish, also called prey fish or bait fish, are small pelagic fish that feed on planktons (i. e b17779aa2e

== Definition and calculation == b17779aa2e

Fish reproduction There may also be a range of secondary organs that increase reproductive fitness. The genital papilla is a small, fleshy tube behind the anus in some fishes, from which the sperm or eggs are released; the sex of a fish can often be determined by the shape of its papilla. In most species, gonads are paired organs of similar size, which can be partially or totally fused. fishes, hermaphroditism can pay off in situations where one sex is more likely to survive and reproduce, perhaps because it is larger. Anemone fishes Fish reproductive organs include testes and ovaries b17779aa2e

Condition index in fish The The condition index in fish is a way to measure the overall health of a fish by comparing its weight with the typical weight of other fish of the same kind and of the same length. The condition index is its actual weight divided by its expected weight, times 100%. If a tarpon has a condition index of 92 percent, that would mean that it is thinner, or below the normal weight of other tarpon that length. The condition index depends on how much a fish is eating compared to the energy it has to spend to live, migrate, reproduce, and do its other activities. The condition index for fish is a simple measurement that can be used to provide important biological information that can then be used to make better management decisions. So if a tarpon, for example, has a condition index of 104 percent, that would mean it is above the normal weight for an average tarpon of that length. condition index depends on how much a fish is eating compared to the energy it has to spend to live, migrate, reproduce, and do its other activities. A fish of normal weight has a condition index of 100 percent b17779aa2e

The condition index in fish is a way to measure the overall health of a fish by comparing its weight with the average weight of other fish of the same length and kind. To do this, a weight-length relationship that is published... b17779aa2e Freshwater fish differ physiologically from saltwater fish in several respects. Their gills must be able to diffuse dissolved gases while keeping the electrolytes in the body fluids inside.

Their scales reduce water diffusion through the skin: freshwater fish that have suffered too much scale loss will die. They also have well-developed kidneys to reclaim salts from body fluids before excretion. b17779aa2e == Anatomy == b17779aa2e

Fishkeeping Fish breeding is a challenge that attracts many aquarists. Taiwan, via the Czech Republic. While some species reproduce freely in community tanks, most b17779aa2e

== Physiology == b17779aa2e

Fish kill The term fish kill, also known as fish die-off, refers to a localized mass die-off of fish populations in a body of water, which may also be associated b17779aa2e

Asexual reproduction The offspring that arise by asexual reproduction from either unicellular or multicellular organisms inherit the full set of genes of their single parent and thus the newly created individual is genetically and physically similar to the parent or an exact clone of the parent. In vertebrates, the most common form of asexual reproduction is parthenogenesis, which is typically used as an alternative to sexual reproduction in times when reproductive opportunities are limited. Many eukaryotic organisms including plants, animals, and fungi can also reproduce asexually. While all prokaryotes reproduce without the formation and fusion of gametes, mechanisms Asexual reproduction is a type of reproduction that does not involve the fusion of gametes or change in the number of chromosomes. Some monitor lizards, including Komodo dragons, can reproduce asexually. Asexual reproduction is the primary form of reproduction for single-celled organisms such as archaea and bacteria. Some monitor lizards, including Komodo dragons, can reproduce asexually b17779aa2e

Spawning majority of aquatic and amphibious animals reproduce through spawning. These include the following groups: Bony fishes Crustaceans (such as crabs, shrimps, b17779aa2e

41.24% of all known species of fish are found in fresh water. This is primarily due to the rapid speciation that the scattered habitats make possible. When dealing with ponds and lakes, one might use the same basic models of speciation as when studying island biogeography. b17779aa2e Global demand is increasing for dietary fish protein, which has resulted in widespread overfishing in wild fisheries, resulting in a significant decrease in fish stocks and even complete depletion in some regions. Fish farming allows establishment of artificial fish colonies that

are provided with sufficient feeding, protection from natural predators and competitive threats, access to veterinarian service, and easier harvesting when needed, while being separate from and thus does not usually impact the sustainable yields of wild fish populations. While fish farming is practised... b17779aa2e

Sexual reproduction One fish species does not reproduce by sexual reproduction but uses sex to produce offspring; Poecilia formosa is a unisex species that uses a form of Sexual reproduction is a type of reproduction that involves a complex life cycle in which a gamete (haploid reproductive cells, such as a sperm or egg cell) with a single set of chromosomes combines with another gamete to produce a zygote that develops into an organism composed of cells with two sets of chromosomes (diploid). This is typical in animals, though the number of chromosome sets and how that number changes in sexual reproduction varies, especially among plants, fungi, and other eukaryotes b17779aa2e

Sexual reproduction is the most common life cycle in multicellular eukaryotes, such as animals, fungi and plants. Sexual reproduction also occurs in some unicellular eukaryotes. Sexual reproduction does not occur in prokaryotes, unicellular organisms without cell nuclei, such as bacteria and archaea. However, some processes in bacteria, including bacterial conjugation, transformation and transduction, may be considered analogous to sexual... b17779aa2e While all prokaryotes reproduce without the formation and fusion of gametes, mechanisms for lateral gene transfer such as conjugation, transformation and transduction can be likened to sexual reproduction in the sense of genetic recombination in meiosis. b17779aa2e

Freshwater fish These are known as anadromous fish, and include, for Freshwater fish are fish species that spend some or all of their lives in bodies of fresh water such as rivers, lakes, ponds and inland wetlands, where the salinity is less than 1. To survive in fresh water, fish need a range of physiological adaptations. Many species of fish do reproduce in freshwater, but spend most of their adult lives in the sea. 05%. These environments differ from marine habitats in many ways, especially the difference in levels of osmolarity b17779aa2e

Fish farming The fish are usually kept in natural bodies of water or artificial ponds and are left to reproduce and feed without much intervention Fish farming or pisciculture involves commercial breeding of fish, most often for food, in fish tanks or artificial enclosures such as fish ponds. Worldwide, the most important fish species produced in fish

farming are carp, catfish, salmon and tilapia. It is a particular type of aquaculture, which is the controlled cultivation and harvesting of aquatic animals such as fish, crustaceans, molluscs and so on, in natural or pseudo-natural environments. what is being produced. A facility that releases juvenile fish into the wild for recreational fishing or to supplement a species' natural numbers is generally referred to as a fish hatchery b17779aa2e

In placental mammals, sperm cells exit the penis through the male urethra and enter the vagina during copulation, while egg cells enter the uterus through the oviduct. Other vertebrates of both sexes possess a cloaca for the release of sperm or egg cells. b17779aa2e == Types of asexual reproduction == b17779aa2e