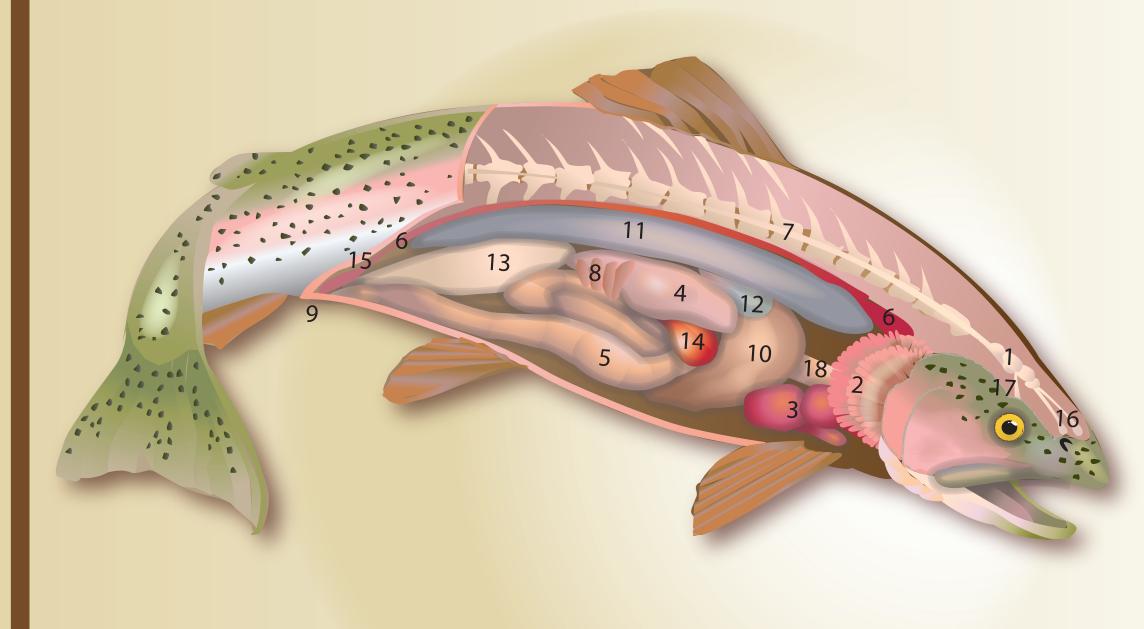


EXTERNAL



INTERNAL

- 1 Caudal Fin: Pushes and steers the trout
- 2 Dorsal Fin: Helps to keep the trout steady
- 3 Anal Fin: Also helps to keep the trout steady
- 4 Adipose Fin: Stores fat
- 5 Pectoral Fins: Steer and slow down the trout
- 6 Pelvic Fin: Helps the trout swim up and down
- 7 Gills: Take in oxygen and let out carbon dioxide
- 8 Operculum: Protects the gills (gill cover)
- 9 Lateral Line: Senses movement around the trout
- 10 Nare: Smells odor underwater
- 11 Kype: Bottom Jaw
- Mucous: Coating that keeps the trout healthy
- 13 Scales: Covers and protects the trout makes it smooth
- 14 Vent: Where the waste leaves
- 15 Eye: The organ of sight
- 16 Tongue: A trout's tongue has teeth that help grab prey
- 17 Fin Rays: Supports fins
 - 1 Brain: Processes senses and control activity
- 2 Gills: Removes waste gases from the blood and allows the blood to pick up oxygen
- 3 Heart: Pumps blood through the body
- 4 Stomach: Starts to digest the food
- 5 Intestine: Digest food some more
- 6 Kidney: Filters waste from blood
- 7 Spine: Carries messages from brain to body
- 8 Pyloric Ceca: Hold and break down hard to digest food
- 9 Vent: Where the waste leaves
- 10 Liver: Produces chemicals to help digest food
- 11 Swim Bladder: Full of air to help the trout float in the water
- 12 Gall bladder: Stores bile that is used to help digest food
- 13 Gonad: Produces sperm in males or eggs in females
- 14 Spleen: Produces red blood cells and hormones
- 15 Urinary bladder: Stores urine from the kidneys
- 16 Olfactory tract: Contains nerves that pick up odors in the water
- 17 Optic nerve: Carries information from the eye to the brain
- 18 Esophagus: Carries food from the mouth to the stomach

Artwork courtesy of Idaho Fish & Game
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