





## 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.**



# 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?



Seal

Adult (Grilse)

Adult (Parasite)



Lamprey

fry, parr



Loon

parr \* Grilse



Otter

Adult parr



Angler

Smolt \* Smelt



Cormorant

fry \* parr



Great Blue Heron

parr \* Smolt



Kingfisher

fry, parr



Merganser

Illustrations by J. O. Pennanen  
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Attachments

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Salmon Statistics Powerpoint.pptx