I. Anatomy of a Fish (Coloring)

Most vertebrates have the same basic body plan when it comes to internal organs. Like other vertebrates, fish have an esophagus which leads to the stomach where food is digested and passed to the intestine. Waste exits the fish at the anus. Some fish have a swim bladder (4) which can help with flotation. Fish have a two chambered heart (8) that is closely associated with the gills (7). The heart pumps blood over the gills where it becomes oxygenated and begins its path through the rest of the body, delivering that oxygen before returning the heart. This type of circulation is called single-loop circulation. Amphibians, mammals, and birds have double-loop circulation, where blood leaves the heart, goes to the lungs, and then returns to the heart before being pumped to the body.

1. Caudal Fin (blue) ❑
2. Kidney (green) ❑
3. Dorsal Fin (yellow) ❑
4. Swim Bladder (blue) ❑
5. Esophagus (yellow) ❑
6. Operculum (brown) ❑
--- Lateral Line System (black) ❑
<< Scales (purple) ❑
7. Gills (red) ❑
8. Heart (pink) ❑
9. Pelvic Fin (green) ❑
10. Liver (brown) ❑
11. Stomach (green) ❑
12. Intestine (dark blue) ❑
13. Reproductive Organs (orange) ❑
14. Anal Fin (pink) ❑