

American Eel

1. Characteristics

A male eel can grow to more than two feet and a female can grow to more than five feet.

Adult eels colors are greenish yellowish brownish colors.

The american eel have circular gills, a pectoral fin, a dorsal fin and a anal fin.

2. Habitat

The american eel is born in the Sargasso sea, they swim all the way to the golf of Mexico and then they swim in to the great lakes.

The american eel eats plankton, small fish and small crustaceans.

3. Life Cycle

1) egg



2) larva

(leptocephalus)

3) glass eel



4) silver



5) adult eel



Daniel

American eel

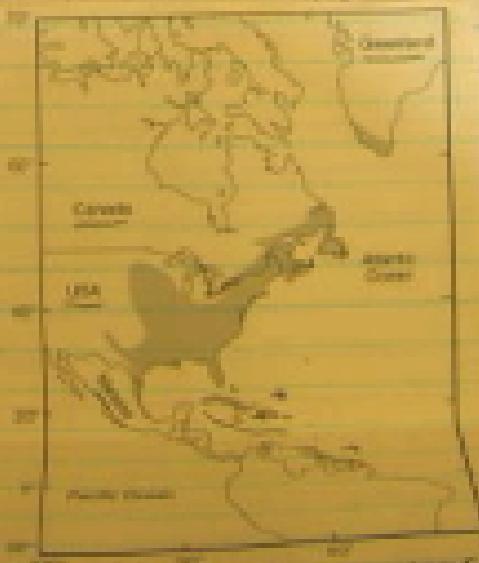
Food

The eels hunt at night. They eat dead fish and insects and if hungry enough they will eat their own family.

Life Cycle

The american eel starts off as an egg in the salt waters of the sargasso sea. The female can produce about 8 million eggs a year. The eggs hatch into a larva less than two inches long. When it grows to 2.4 inches long it becomes a transparent glass eel. They get colour and they are known as elvers. The next stage is their yellow eel phase which can last 5 to 20 years. In their final stage they go back into the sargasso sea to lay their eggs.

They live in Greenland, Canada, USA, Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean.



Habitat

American Eel (*Anguilla*^{rostrata})

I Characteristics

Eels are snake-like with a brownish grey backside. It has a bright belly and continuing anal and dorsal fins. The American eel has a small pectoral fin behind a single gill. Eels are carnivorous. They eat molluscs, insects and other invertebrates.

II Habitat

The American eel hatches and dies in the Sargasso Sea (a sea in between the Bahamas and Bermuda) and migrates to other places. They migrate to places such as eastern North America, northeastern South America and Southern Greenland.

III Life Cycle

I egg

II larva (*Leptocephalus*)

III glass eel

IV elver

V Adult eel

The American el

Chow

Characteristics:

- 1) The American el has two other names. Marine biologists call it the Anguilla Rostrata, but most people call it the freshwater el. The American el goes to the ocean to lay their eggs. The American el is shaped like a snake and has a small pointed head. The female can lay four million eggs. After laying the eggs they usually die. They mostly active at night.

2) Habitat:

The American el is found in many places. Some of these places are Greenland, North America, the Great lake and the Caribbean. The American el begins its life in sargassum sea and ends its life in the sargassum sea.

3) Food:

The American el eats crustaceans, clams, worms, fish and frogs. They also eat dead animal waste.

The American Eel (*Anguilla rostrata*)

1) Characteristics

American eels live from 5 to 20 years.

Males grow up to 2 feet long and females can grow to a maximum of 5 feet long.

American eels are coloured yellowish brown or greenish brown dorsally and grey and white ventrally.

2) Habitat

All of the eggs are laid in the Sargasso Sea.

Eventually the eels migrate to other places like the Gulf of Mexico, Chesapeake Bay, the Caribbean, the Great Lakes and the southern tip of Greenland.

The American eel eats insects, mollusks, crustaceans, worms and fish.

3) Life cycle

- 1) Egg
- 2) Larva (Leptocephalus)
- 3) Glass eel
- 4) Elvers
- 5) Adult eel

American Eel

Physical characteristics (size, shape, color, features)

Eels are long, eel-like and eel-shaped. They have yellowish fins along their body and bellies. Young eels are yellowish-greenish and due brown. Grown eels have a shiny metal look. Their backs are purplish-black, their sides are silvery and their bellies are white. Their skin is thick and tough. It looks slimy but feels sticky. Eyes are large and their teeth are like batteries can be more than a metre long but usually are about ½ metre and weigh about 3Kg.

Habitat (where it lives and what it eats)

They hatch in the Sargasso Sea near the Bahamas (salt water). They migrate to fresh water far and wide in eastern Greenland, the North side of North America, the Gulf of Mexico, the St Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes. They like rivers and swampy water, and underwater caves. They are carnivores (eaters of small insects, mollusks, clams, oysters, shrimp, crabs, worms etc.). They are night hunters.

AMERICAN EEL

1. Physical characteristics

- body up to about 3 feet.
- dorsal up to about 5 feet.
- they have sharp pointed teeth.
- they are catadromous (freshwater) fish that breed in the sea.
- blottches are yellow and brown.
- the oil sac lies in the upper part of the digestive system.
- the oil is long and snake-like.
- it has a small sharp pointed head.
- it has thick and tough skin.
- they eat dead fish, crustaceans, eels, insects.
- they eat fish eggs, crabs, worms, clams, and frogs.

2. Habitat

- they live in the Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Chesapeake Bay and the Hudson River.
- they grow in freshwater.
- they are carnivores.
- the oil begins and ends its life in the ocean.
- they mature in freshwater.

3. Life cycle

1. Egg

2. Larva (leptocephalus)

3. Glass eel

4. Elver

5. Adult eel

American Eel

1. Physical characteristics

- Fish who grow to about 3 feet.
- Some who grow to about 5 feet.
- They have long pointed teeth.
- They are catadromous (pelagic) fish that breed in the ocean.
- Adults who are yellow and brown.
- The adult body is grey in the beginning.
- The tail is long and weak-like.
- It has a small sharp pointed head.
- It has thick and tough skin.
- They eat dead fish, invertebrates, crabs, insects, larvae.
- They eat fish eggs, crabs, worms, clams, and frogs.

2. Habitat

- They live in the Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Chesapeake Bay and the Hudson River.
- They also grow in freshwater.
- They are carnivores.
- The adult begins and ends its life in the ocean.
- They enter in freshwater.

3. Life Cycle

1. Egg

2. Larva (Leptocephalus)

3. Glass eel

4. Elver

5. Adult eel