**Asset Information Page**

**Fish**

**Sticky Note 1:**

**Fish are a diverse group of aquatic animals found in nearly every body of water on Earth, from the deepest oceans to high mountain streams. They are the most numerous and varied vertebrates, with thousands of species adapted to a wide range of environments.**

**Appearance:** Fish come in a vast array of shapes, sizes, and colors, typically characterized by gills, fins, and a streamlined body. Most fish have scales covering their skin, and they breathe through gills that extract oxygen from water.

**Habitat:** Fish inhabit a wide variety of aquatic environments, including oceans, rivers, lakes, and ponds. They can be found in saltwater, freshwater, and brackish environments, from tropical coral reefs to cold Arctic waters.

**Movement:** Fish swim using their fins and tail, with many species exhibiting highly efficient and agile movement. Some fish are capable of rapid bursts of speed, while others are adapted for slow, steady swimming.

**Diet:** Fish have diverse diets depending on the species. Some are herbivores, feeding on algae and plants, while others are carnivores, eating smaller fish, invertebrates, and plankton. There are also omnivorous fish that consume both plant and animal matter.

-------------------------------------------------------End of Sticky Note 1---------------------------------------------------------

**Sticky Note 2:**

**Fish are a crucial part of aquatic ecosystems, playing roles as both predators and prey. They exhibit a wide range of behaviors and adaptations that allow them to thrive in their respective environments.**

**Reproduction:** Fish reproduction varies widely among species. Some lay eggs (oviparous), while others give birth to live young (viviparous). Many fish engage in complex mating rituals, and some species care for their eggs and young.

**Social Structures:** Fish can be solitary or social, with some species forming large schools for protection, feeding, or migration. Schooling behavior helps reduce the risk of predation and can improve foraging efficiency.

**Communication:** Fish communicate through a combination of visual signals, chemical cues, and sometimes sound. They may use body coloration, fin displays, and even electric signals to convey messages to each other.

**Survival Skills:** Fish have evolved a wide range of survival strategies, including camouflage, speed, schooling, and defensive mechanisms like spines and toxins. They are highly adaptable, but many species face threats from overfishing, habitat destruction, and pollution, making conservation efforts increasingly important.

-------------------------------------------------------End of Sticky Note 2---------------------------------------------------------