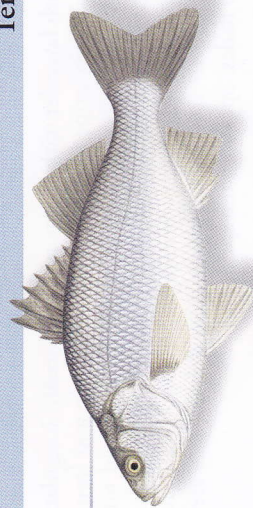




Common snook
to 4.3 ft.

Centropomus (Mull., 1792)

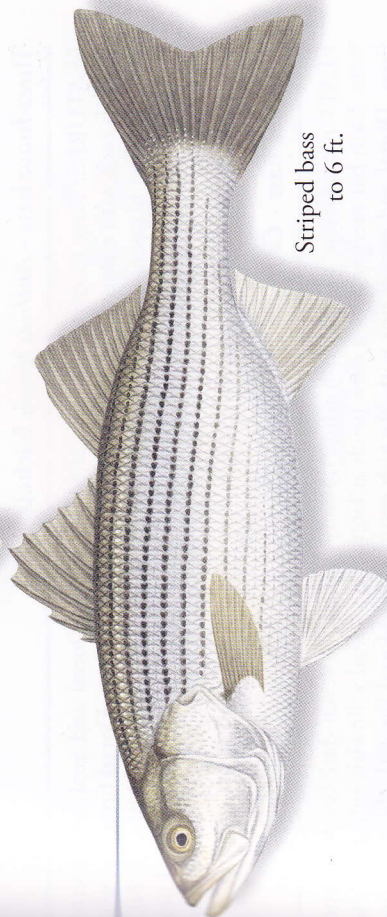
green above, silver on sides and below. Lateral line prominent. Anal-fin spines do not extend beyond dorsal fin. **DISTRIBUTION:** NC to FL, Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, and in estuaries, marshes, and mangroves to about 65 ft. **BIOLOGY:** pelagic, feeds on fishes and crustaceans, temperate waters. Spawns commercially and for water pike.



White perch
to 19 in.

Morone chrysops (Gmelin, 1791)

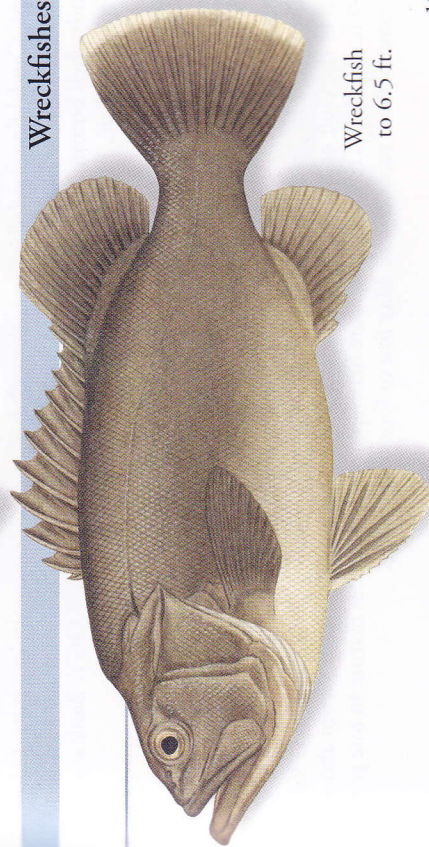
green to olive dorsally; shading to silvery white laterally. Juveniles with pale stripes. **DISTRIBUTION:** Gulf of St. Lawrence to Chesapeake Bay, and in estuaries, and marine coastal waters. Some populations live in brackish water. **BIOLOGY:** White perch are sought commercially and for sport.



Striped bass
to 6 ft.

Morone saxatilis (Mull., 1791)

silvery, dusky highlights. Sides silvery, with dark vertical stripes. Pelvic fins white, other fins translucent. **DISTRIBUTION:** FL to E.TX. In rivers, estuaries, and in rocky areas. Some populations live in brackish water. **BIOLOGY:** Striped bass are anadromous and are sought commercially and for sport.



Wreckfish
to 6.5 ft.

Wreckfish (Richardson, 1801)

fish dark above, silver below. Juveniles blackish above, silver below. **DISTRIBUTION:** Newfoundland to FL and the Caribbean Sea, and southern California. **BIOLOGY:** pelagic and around caves and reefs. Feeds on fishes and crustaceans. Spawns commercially and for sport.