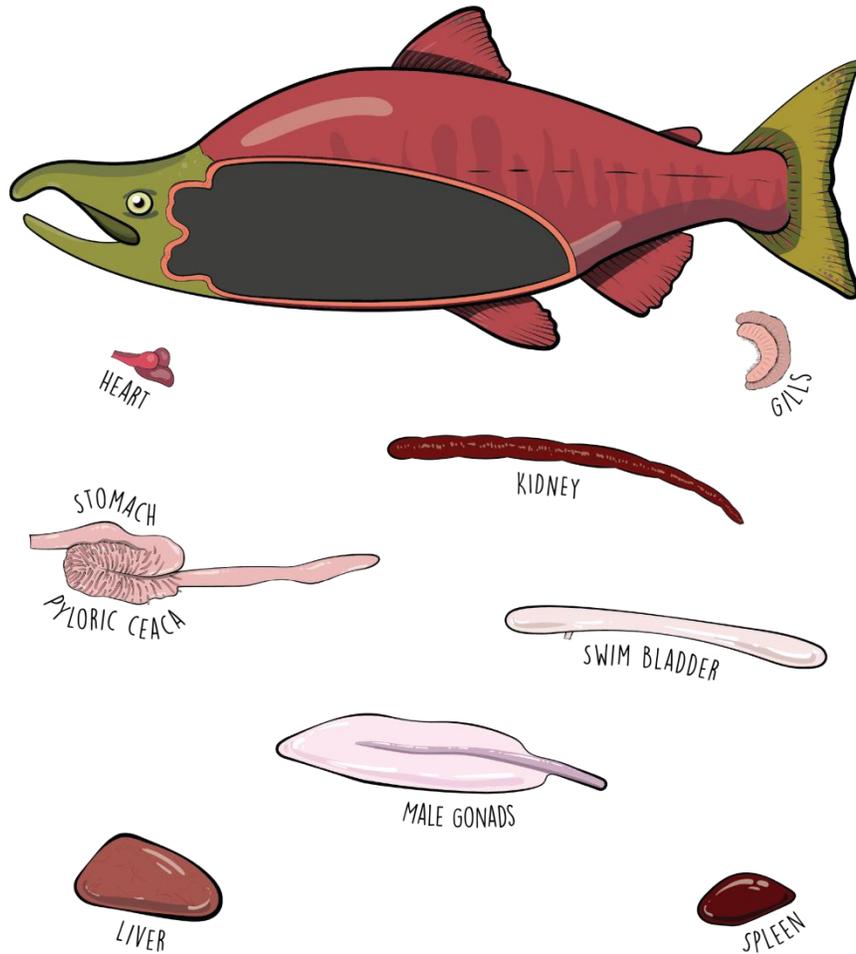


Salmon Anatomy

Paper Salmon Dissection



This activity has been designed to compliment
BC Grade 4/5/6 Science Curriculum

Salmon Anatomy

Page 2 of 5

Paper Salmon Dissection

Instructions:

- 1) Print this document one sided on 8 ½ x 11 paper.
- 2) Cut page 3 in half along the dotted line.
- 3) Glue the organ tabs to page 4 on “glue here”
* be sure the organs are facing up when gluing.
- 4) Fold the tabs back and cut along each of the dotted lines to create lift-able tabs, one for each organ.

Organ Name & Function Tabs:

- 5) Using the “Internal Anatomy - Organ Structures and Their Function” on page 5, write in the name and function for each organ.
- 6) Think about what organs humans have that have the same function. Write in the similar human organ.

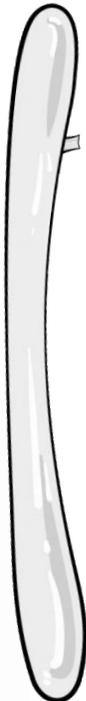
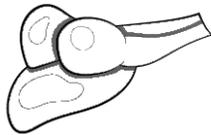
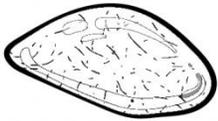
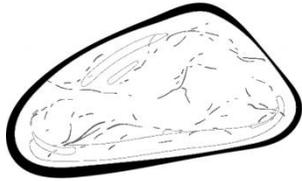
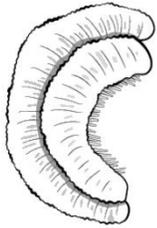
Reverse Dissection:

- 7) Carefully cut out each of the organs on page 3.
- 8) Fit the cut out organs into the salmon body where you think they should go. Use the information on page 5 to help you figure out how the organs work together and connect. Do some research online if needed.
- 9) Glue the organs to the body when you’ve found the right placement. Colour in your completed salmon.

Cut out each organ below carefully.

Fit the organs into the salmon body where you think they should go.

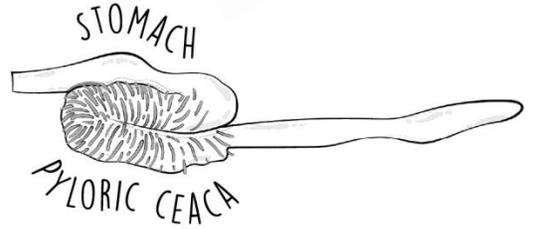
Some of them may overlap



GILLS



HEART



STOMACH

PYLORIC CAECA



LIVER



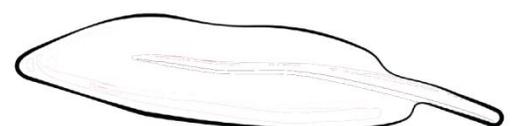
SPLEEN



KIDNEY

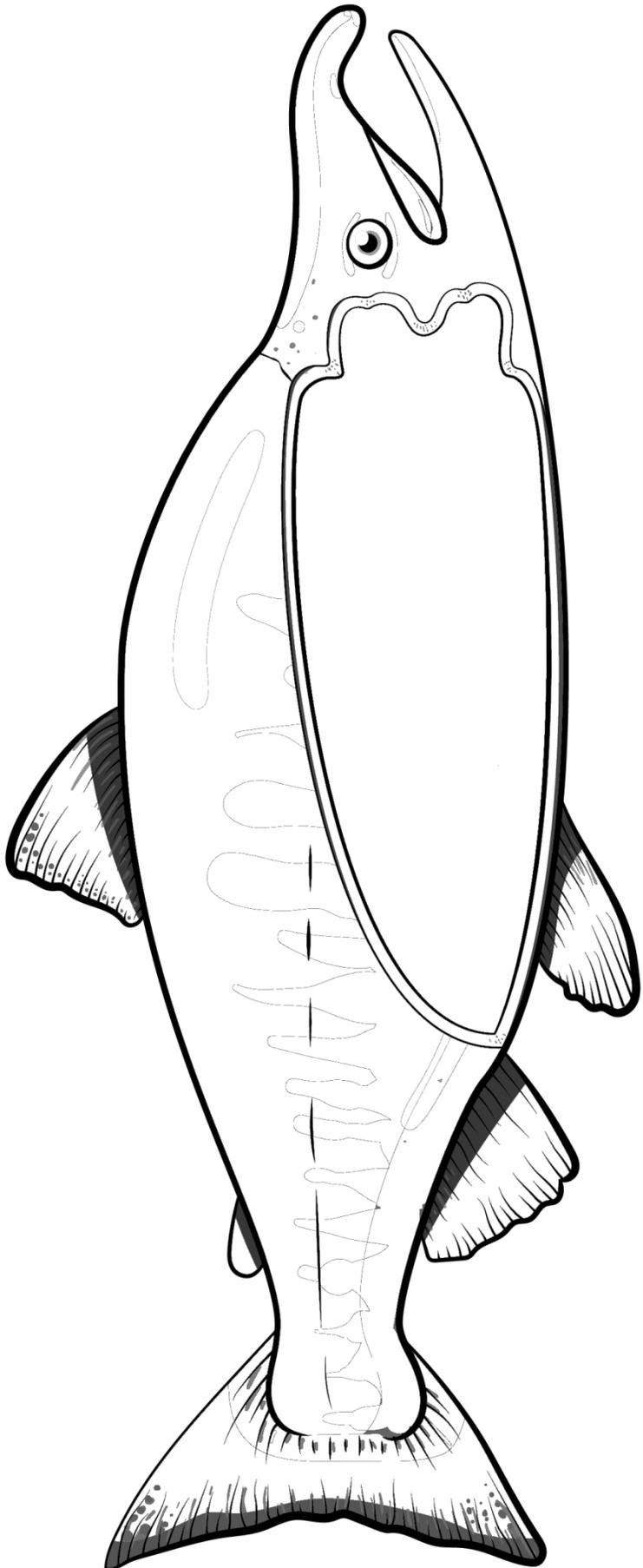


SWIM BLADDER



MALE GONADS

MALE SALMON ORGANS



GLUE HERE

GLUE HERE

Organ name:
Function:

Similar human organ:

Internal Anatomy

Organ Structures and Their Function

Gills	Heart	
Gills absorb oxygen from the water allowing the fish to “breathe”. They can use up to 80 percent of the oxygen dissolved in water, while human lungs only use up to 25 percent of the oxygen in the air.	Bony fish like salmon have a two-chambered heart. This muscular organ circulates blood through the body, helping circulate oxygen from the gills and nutrients from the stomach to the other organs in the body.	
Stomach	Pyloric Caeca	Intestine
The stomach is a sac-like organ that holds food that has been swallowed and starts digesting it. It squeezes the food into the pyloric caeca for more digestion.	The strange folds and noodle-like appendages of the pyloric caeca help the body digest food by adding more surface area where nutrients can be absorbed into the blood.	The intestines connect the digestive system to the anal vent. This is where the last bits of nutrients are pulled out of food before it is released as waste.
Liver	Spleen	
The liver assists in digestion by secreting enzymes that break down fats. It stores and secretes essential nutrients. It also destroys old blood cells and maintains proper levels of blood chemicals and sugars.	White blood cells are produced in the spleen and red blood cells are recycled. The spleen holds a lot of blood that can help the body in emergencies.	
Kidney	Air Bladder	
The kidneys filter waste from the blood which is released as urine. Kidneys also help with osmoregulation, which balances of amount of chemicals inside the body from the amount of chemicals in the water outside the body.	The air bladder is sometimes also called a swim bladder. This long balloon like sac holds gasses that help fish control how much they float.	
Female Gonads / Ovaries	Male Gonands / Testes	
The female reproductive organ, ovaries produce eggs. A group of eggs is often referred to as a skein.	The male reproductive organ, testes produce milt which contains salmon sperm.	