

How has the Brown Trout adapted to its habitat?

Vomerine teeth set in two rows on the top of the trout's mouth to eat worms, snails, earth and water flies and young fish.

Sensitive areas that help them discover food through smell.

Trout's eyes are on either side of its head. It can see with one eye at a time, or with both eyes.

A linear body enabling it to cut through the water.



Gills that enable them to extract oxygen from the water.

Strong, scaly skin

Fins and a tail to aid movement and to maintain balance.

The body feels vibrations in the water that helps them to avoid any dangers such as prey.

Camouflage pattern on the upper part of the body - very similar to the riverbed when looking down.