Five Adaptations of Fish to Live in Water

 The first adaptations of fish is their ability to use the aquatic medium in which they live efficiently. They use the density of water to keep them afloat without having to use a lot of energy. In doing so, they adjust which muscles are used more. This conservation of energy and adjustment helps them swim away from predators, and because of the density components the fish can thrust the water harder to swim faster.

 The second adaptation of fish is their sensory system. The incompressibility of the water can cause turbulence around the fish; therefore, their sensory system is super sensitive and can help them detect food, other fish, and predators.

 Third, fish use the incompressibility of the water to their advantage of eating and breathing. They quickly expand their gills and mouth sucking water in, bringing in oxygen, and brining food along with it. Smaller fish rely on this method because they prey on smaller organisms.

 Fourth, for the fish to maximize the extraction of oxygen from water, they expose a large part of their gills to the water. This makes their blood come closer in contact with their surroundings to facilitate gas exchange and bring in more oxygen for them. This is great for us because they filter waste products for, but it can be bad for them if there is harmful substances in the water.

 Lastly, most fish live in well-lit areas because they rely on their sight to hunt and survive. Other fish have adapted to create their own light with barbels and electric organs. They use their lights to communicate (signal others), see, and attack prey.