



Lamprey

What are Lamprey?

- Lamprey are _____ fish.
- Lamprey's are made of _____.
- They have a circular mouth called an _____.
- What does an oral disk do?

- Lamprey are shaped like _____.
- They have a skeleton not made of _____ but _____.
- Lamprey are jawless fish and belong to the group called _____.

Where do Lamprey live?

- Lamprey are found in _____ and _____ waters.
- Lamprey migrate from _____ to _____.
- Some Lamprey are _____.

Parasitic: The live in freshwater or the ocean.

Where do Lamprey live cont.?

Lamprey are also found in _____.

- Adult sea lamprey spend _____ in the ocean, while they become mature. then they return to rivers and streams for _____.

What Are Some Different Types of Lamprey?

Sea Lamprey: Were found in the _____ in 1800.

In 1950 they almost destroyed the Great Lakes _____ and _____.

- Juvenile parasitic Lamprey can grow to be _____ inches long.
- Adult lamprey are _____ inches long.
- Sea Lamprey often spend their early lives in streams and rivers which means that they are _____.

Diadromous: migratory between fresh and salt waters

Other Types of Lamprey

- _____: They are found in the _____ and Embarrass Rivers. Silver Lamprey feed off of carp, catfish, walleyes, northern pike, suckers, sturgeons, and paddlefish.
- _____: They are found in the Upper Mississippi River, _____, and Chippewa River.
- _____: They are found in the Brule River, _____ & the Peshtigo River tributaries.
- _____: They are found in the Red Cedar River & tributaries, Buffalo River, Trempealeau River, _____, Kickapoo River, _____, and Menominee River.

Spawning

- In the spring, the adult sea lamprey swim to tributaries to reproduce called _____.
- The male and female build a _____ in a section of _____ and flowing _____.
- The female lays eggs and then male fertilizes them. Once they do this they die.
- Weeks later the _____ hatch and then the cycle happens again.

How Sea Lamprey benefit freshwater habitats?

- Some minnow species use sea lamprey nests for their own _____.
- Water flows through the _____ which benefit aquatic insects and other invertebrates.

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