

How do we study fish migrations?

Count the ways!



Floy tags inserted in the back mark each fish with a number

Satellite tags transmit the fish's location to a satellite in space

Coded wire tags in the snout each have a tiny number that you need a microscope to see



Radio tags send a signal that scientists can hear by "listening" with an antenna

Fin clips are a simple, harmless way for scientists to label a fish and recognize it later

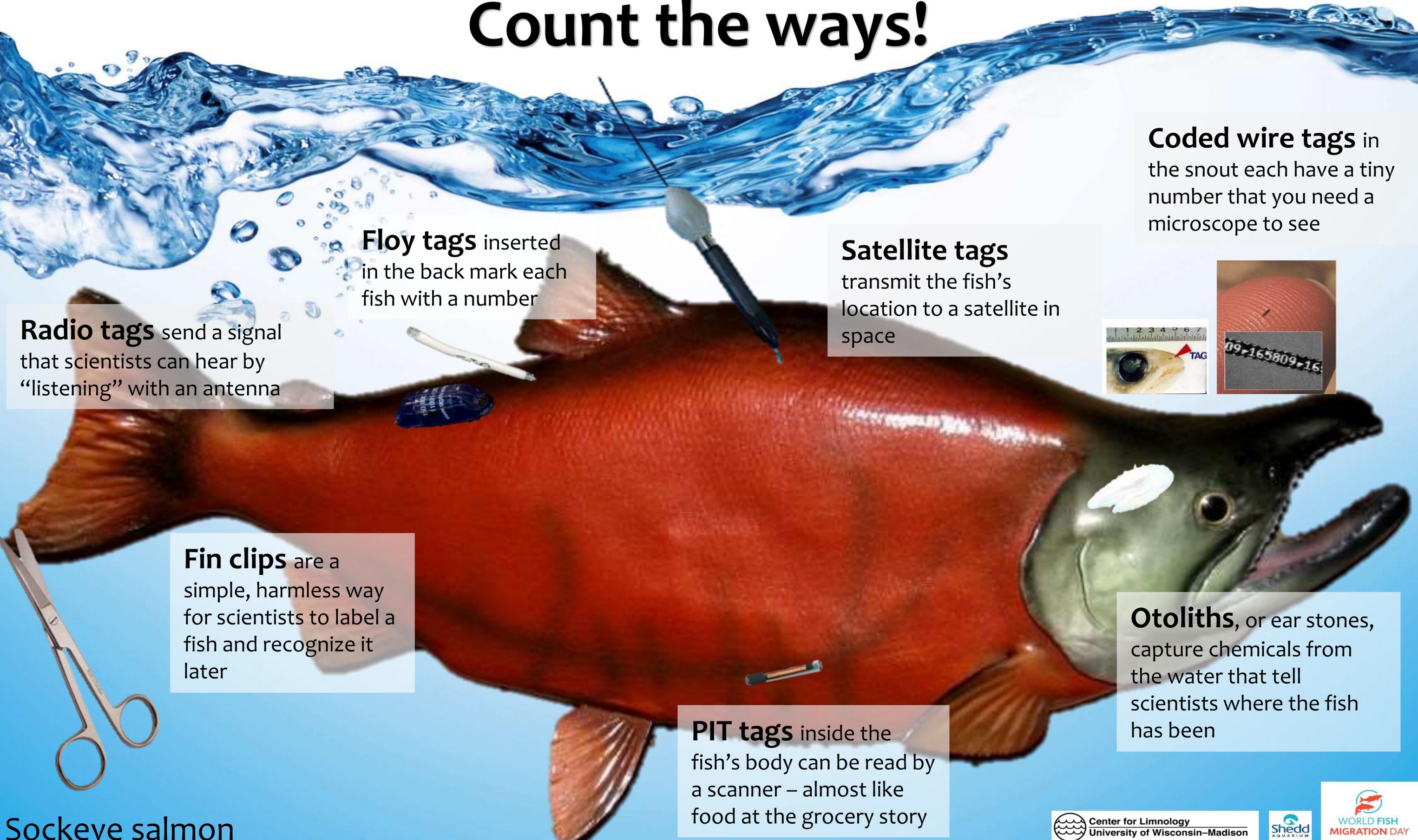
PIT tags inside the fish's body can be read by a scanner – almost like food at the grocery store

Otoliths, or ear stones, capture chemicals from the water that tell scientists where the fish has been

Sockeye salmon

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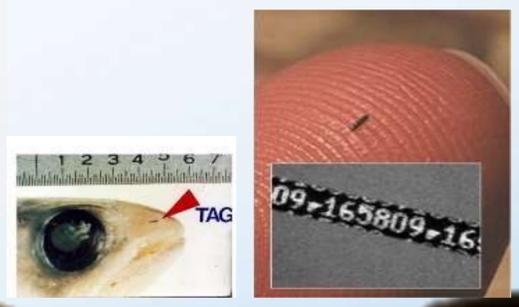


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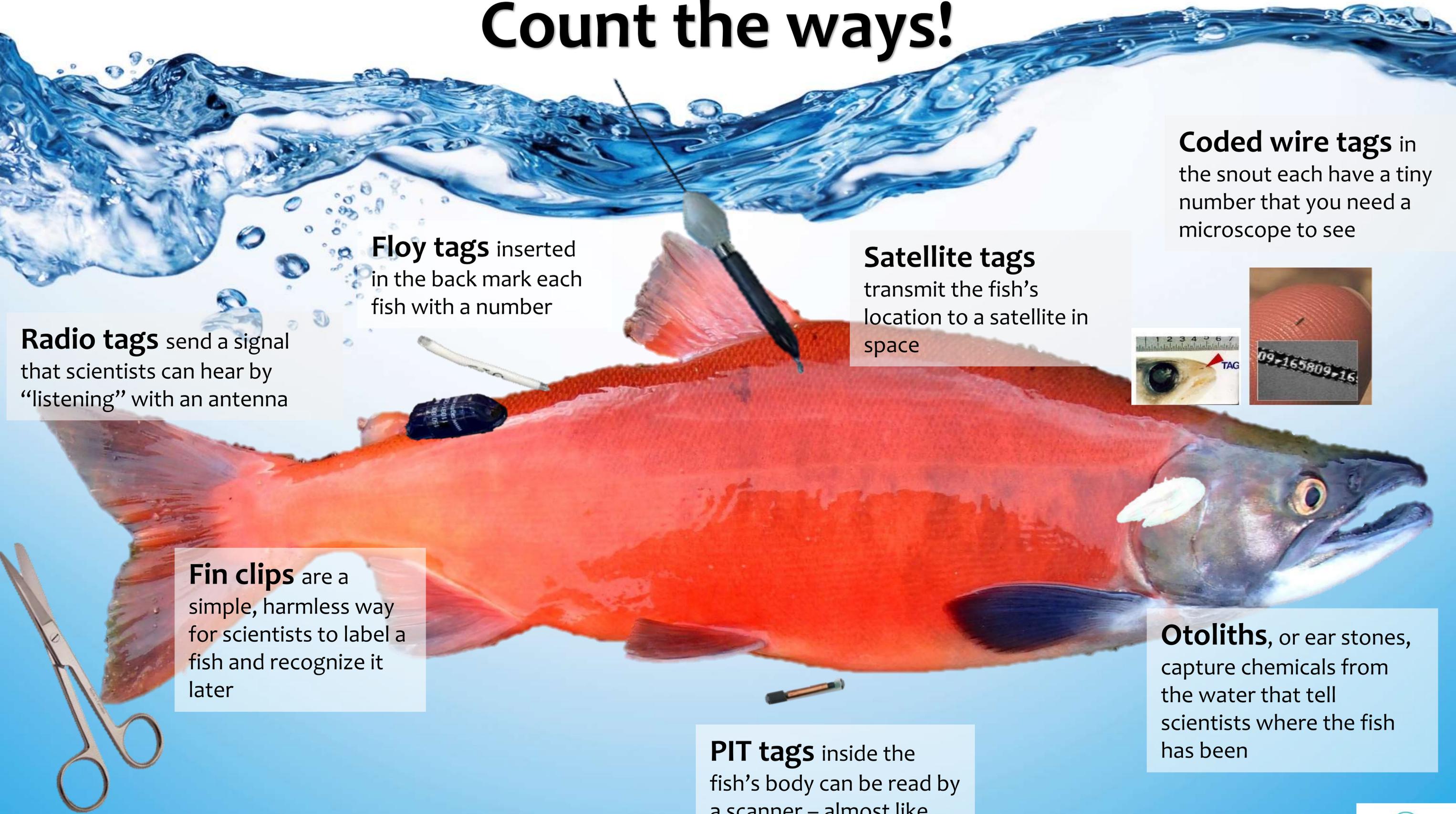
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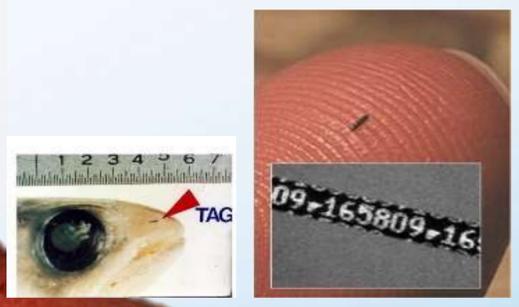


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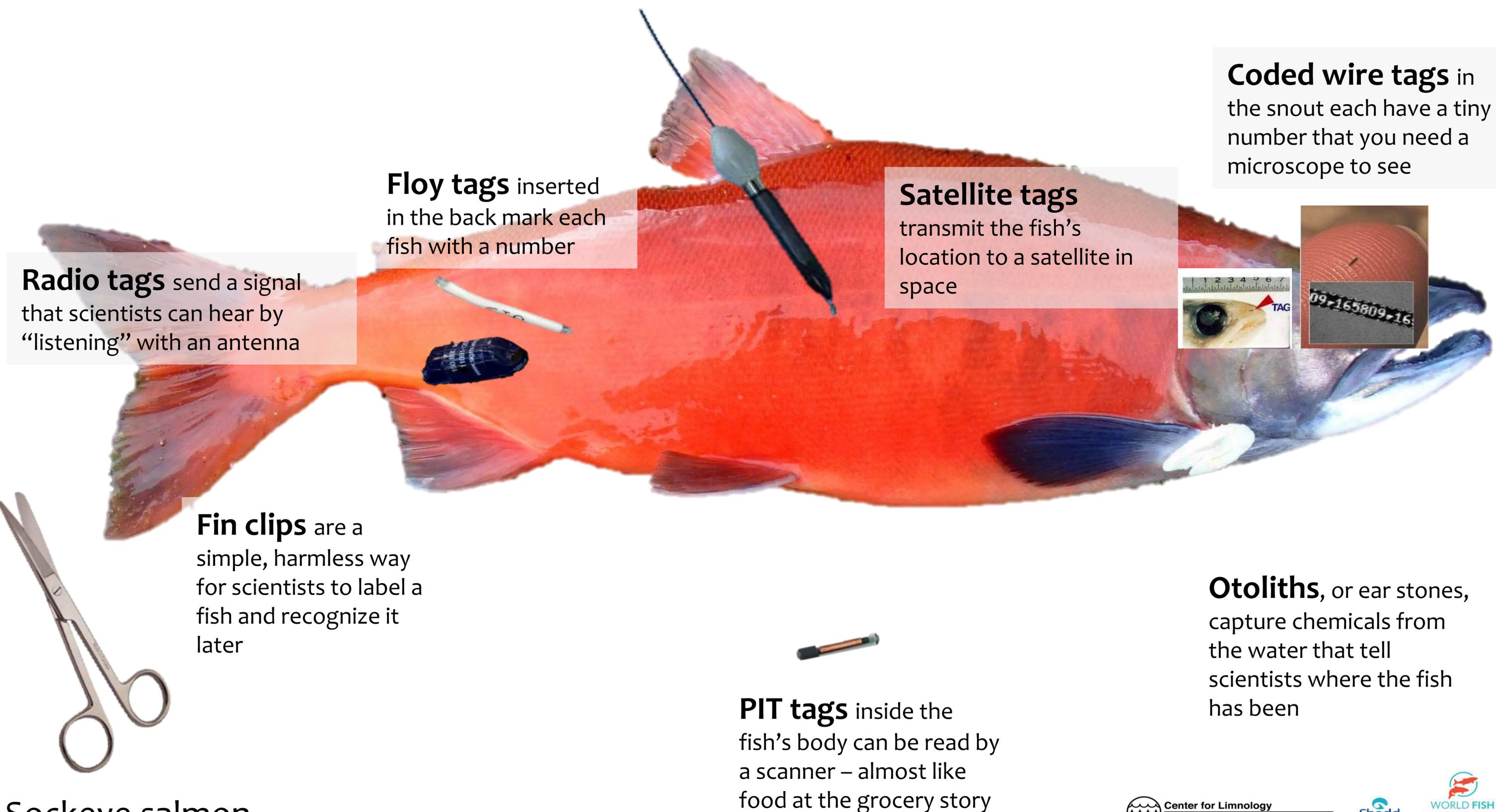
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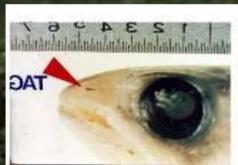
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