

Bull Shark



Description: A species of shark with a rounded head.

Habitat: They occur in near shore, ocean, estuarine, and river habitats along the East Coast. These sharks can migrate into freshwater free flowing rivers. They have been recorded as far West as Roanoke Rapids on the Roanoke River, and below Raleigh on the Neuse River.

Diet: This shark is both a scavenger and predator. They eat all variety of fishes including striped bass, sea trout, American shad and other herrings.

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Human



Description: Humans are a species of mammal. Humans have a highly developed brain, are capable of abstract reasoning, complex language, introspection, and problem solving. This mental capability, combined with an erect body carriage which frees the arms for manipulating objects, has allowed humans to make far greater use of tools than any other species

Habitat: Humans can live in virtually all terrestrial habitats.

Diet: Humans are omnivores.

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Atlantic Bottlenose Dolphin



Description: The Bottlenose Dolphin is a marine mammal.

Habitat: They are an adaptable species found in cold and tropical waters. Two separate populations exist: one population is found inshore in the shallow waters along coastlines, and the other offshore in deep ocean waters.

Diet: Dolphins are active predators that eat a wide variety of fishes, squids, and crustaceans. The foods available to dolphins vary with its geographic location. In North Carolina, American shad and river herring comprise a large portion of their diet.

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American Shad (Juvenile) under 1 year old



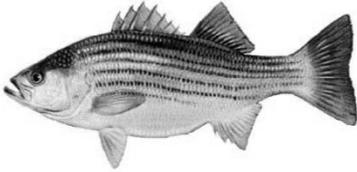
Description: American shad juveniles are small silvery minnow-like fish in the herring family with a deeply forked tail. Fully grown they can weigh 4 to 7 pounds, and grow up to 24 inches

Habitat: Juvenile shad live in freshwater coastal rivers after hatching. They migrate downstream and eventually reach the ocean.

Diet: Juvenile fish eat algae, zooplankton, mollusks, fish eggs, larval fishes, and aquatic insects. Adults feed on small crustaceans, terrestrial and aquatic insects, and small shrimps.

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STRIPED BASS (adult)



Description: Striped bass are fish that have bold black horizontal stripes along the length of its body, have a forked tails and relatively large mouths.

Habitat: They occur in coastal rivers and oceans. They are anadromous, living for the first 3-4 years at sea before migrating up rivers to spawn.

Diet: They eat fishes such as herring, menhaden and spot, and other creatures like squids, clams, crabs, and shrimp.

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KING MACKEREL (adult)



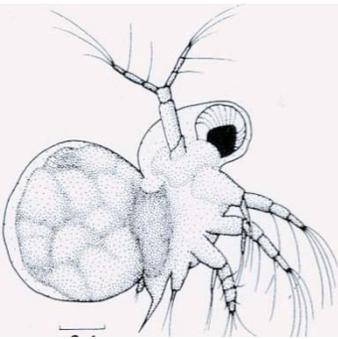
Description: King Mackerel are fish with iron gray backs, silver bellies and sides with fins that are pale gray. Juvenile king mackerel may have spots along the sides and a gray anterior dorsal fin.

Habitat: These fish prefer warm waters and can be found close to shore late summer through early Fall. They migrate along the southeastern U.S. and go south in the fall and north in the spring.

Diet: King Mackerel are voracious, opportunistic carnivores. They eat a variety of open water fishes but favor fish such as herrings, menhaden, and spot.

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CLODOCERA (*Podon* spp.)



Description: Clodocera are very small crustaceans that have antenna and a single, light-sensitive compound eye. They have a large, bivalved carapace that encloses their body.

Habitat: Clodocera live in both fresh and salt water. They are top swimmers in open water. They migrate up at night and down by day to avoid light and predators. They can occur in swarms.

Diet: They eat phytoplankton, bacteria, and other small particles.

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COPEPOD (*Acartia tonsa*)



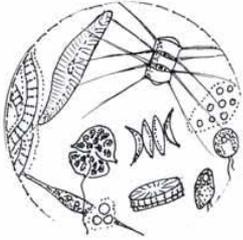
Description: Copepods are very small crustaceans with antenna and a single light sensitive eye spot. They are the most numerous animal in the world and are a highly sought after food by plankton-eating fishes. They make up a large base of the aquatic food web.

Habitat: Copepods live in fresh and salt water. They migrate up and down in the water column, usually up at night and lower in the water by day.

Diet: They eat phytoplankton. Many copepods also eat diatoms, a type of single-celled microscopic algae.

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Micro-algae (*Skeletonema spp.*)



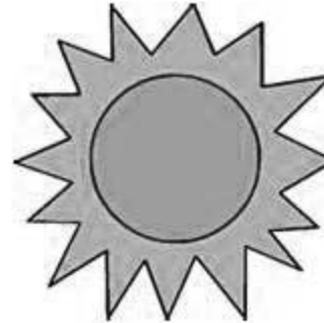
Description: Skeletonema is a plant-like diatom which exists in chains or as a single celled organism. Diatoms are a common brown micro-algae eaten by zooplankton in the ocean.

Habitat: Skeletonema grows in both fresh and salt water bodies and is free floating.

Diet: Skeletonema uses sunlight, water, and nutrients to make its own food.

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Sun



Description: The sun is a star producing energy in space. It sends its energy to Earth and it is Earth's primary energy source.

Plants use this energy to produce their own food. This process is known as photosynthesis.

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