

الاسماك المقاطحة

Pleuronectiformes

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Pleuronectiformes:


Flattened fish is a type of flat fish, which ranges from 30 species to flat fish, which are found in the deep sea, especially the tropical seas of the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific

Introduction:

There are many species of flatfish such as marine prawns, for example, but the name of flatfish is called a large private group of fish that spend most of its life on the seabed. There are about 4,500 species, which are found in most of the world's seas. Water, we see it only among fish sellers because many of them, such as Halibut, Moses, Flounder and Plais, are excellent for eating, and are very flat, with long narrow fin, on either side of them, the upper side usually dark color, In which her two eyes fell to one side of her head.

Reproductive Behavior:

Plaice puts about two million eggs very small, light weight, floating on the surface of the sea, most of which go to other animals, but what hatch them turns into a small fish thickness of 60 millimeters, and resembles any other new fish, and after about a week, these young fish begin eating plants and small animals in the water, In the beginning, but it is only one centimeter long until strange things happen to them.




With the change in the body of this fish begins her left eye moving up in her head to the top end, until finally settle to the right eye right, in front of her, and at the same time moving to the body When the whole transformation takes place, the small Plaice fish begins to swim on its left side more and more

When these transformations are complete, the Plaice has fallen to the bottom of the sea and its upper side has become black with red spots. Its lower side towards the sea floor has become white and thus takes the form of Plaice although still small. The fish to rise from the bottom raised her head and waved her long lateral fins, and this movement will lift her up and then take her whole body to wither as it rises in the water.


Flounder Fish:

Plaice eat full-grown prawns and small worms found at the bottom of the sea, and when searching for food, the fish moves very slowly even if found a small hole in the sand where the worm has dug a basement, the fish front section of her body, She bends her head to watch the hole and waits for the worm to exit.




When Plaice is almost four years old, it is about 40 centimeters long, and the vast majority of Plaice fish are not allowed to grow up because millions of them are hunted every year by deep-sea fishing vessels. Only lucky fish survive. Live about twenty years or more and become about 80 centimeters long.

Flattened fish are not only good for humans, but also for fish and other marine animals. As these fish can not escape from their enemies by fast swimming, they need another method of self-defense. They do this by hiding and camouflaging. Most flat fish can change their colors to match The colors of their positions on the seabed, thus avoiding being seen by their enemy



The fish on the sand is sandy, but if you move to the white pebbles, the red spots on the body turn to almost white. If the mud is absorbed, the upper side turns into a color close to black. These fish change in color in a few seconds . Some scientists have once experimented with the ability and speed of color change for flatfish.



When these flat fish are lying on the bottom of the sandy sea, a process of concealment is done by twisting their fins and scattering the sand on their backs, so that only their gravel-like eyes can be seen. It is usually flat fish when you sleep a few centimeters above the seabed, but some

Especially the small fish especially, sleeps at night on the surface of the water. The largest flatfish are halibut, and halibut in fishermen's nets is usually about 800 cm long, but Halibut, which is estimated to survive, may be two to three meters long Meters may weigh 2755 kilograms, then they may live up to fifty years.

Mussa fish:

Is a fish many of the presence and have not been included in the list of marine organisms close to extinction, they cover a good area of the sea cover, and according to the scientists analysis of the structure of the body and the way they are made from the animals of the vertebrate community and the platypus in particular.


The scientific name of the Moses fish is *Pleuronectes platessa*, and it has many formal qualities that can be distinguished by the most prominent:

1. Her body is flat and her skull crooked, and her eyes are located on one side of the head.
2. Her mouth is small and square, and her color is clear white.
3. Tail round fins help her to swim and escape from enemies.
4. The length is between twenty-five and sixty-five centimeters.
5. Weight ranges from half a kilogram mostly.
6. Moses fish has a vision system that enables the optic nerve through it to recognize the different colors in the surrounding environment.

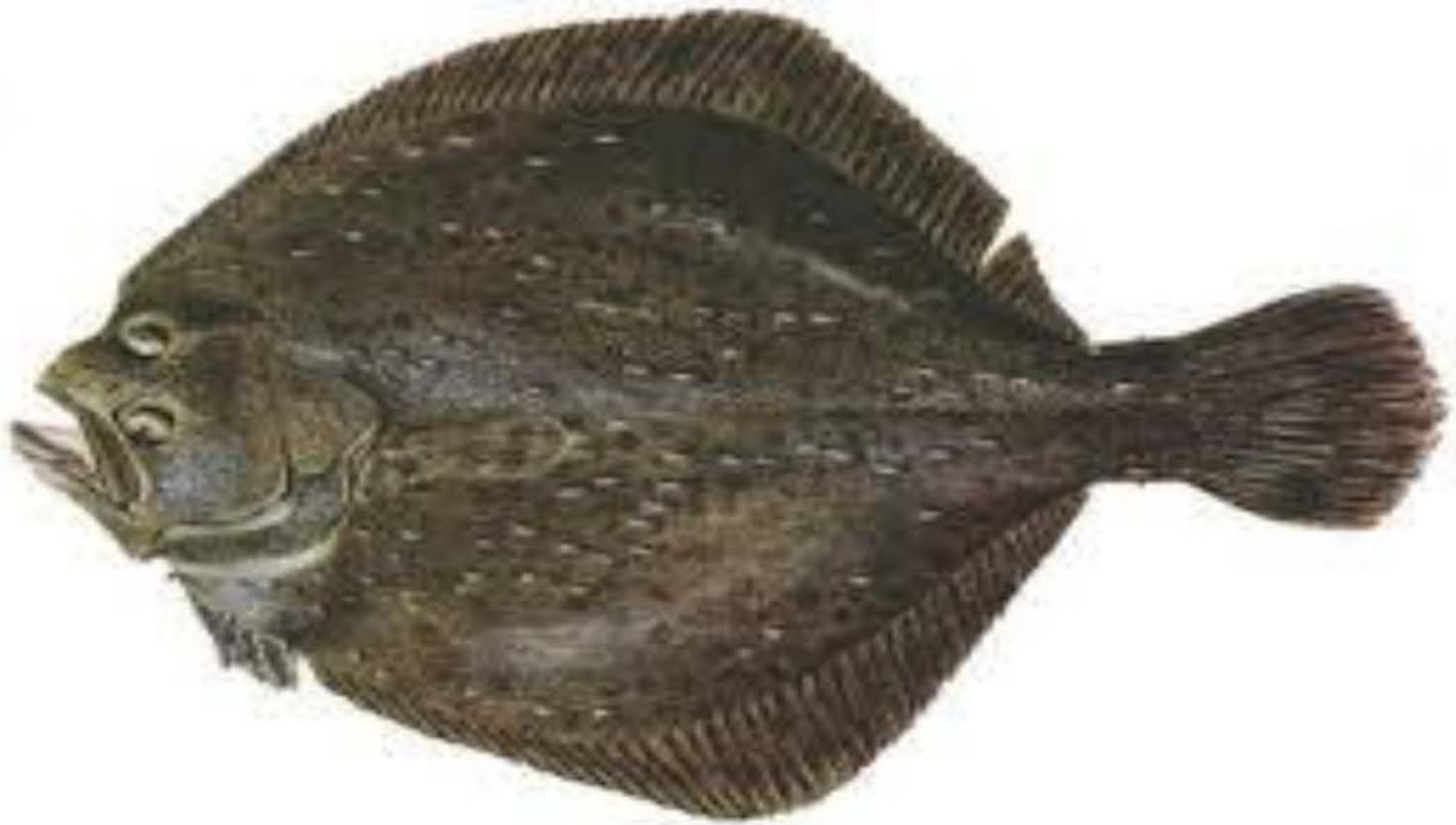
The fish of Moses live on the shores and in the warm seas, and descend from the European countries in particular. There are many species of Moses, including the American (relative to the place where this fish is located), and there are flounder (live on the coast), as well as black fish In the southern regions of the continent of Asia and the people eat heavily after adding hot spices). As for the reason for naming the fish by this name, it is due to the fact that it is said that several fish or fish may have been present where Moses hit the sea in his stick with the famous story when he fled from Pharaoh and his men with him from supporters of believers in his mission, Then he joined each half and lived again.

One of the most famous types of mussel is a species that inhabits the northern banks of the North American continent and is called Joker. Moses is popular with the people of northern Europe who regard him as a good and good meal.

In 2008, a 50 million-year-old fish fossil, amphistem, was identified as a primitive relative of flatfish and transitional fossils. In a contemporary contemporary fish, the head is differentiated with the two eyes on the same side of the head. Amphistiumm does not complete the symmetric head shift as in vertebrates; one eye remains close to the top of the head. [The researchers concluded that "the change happened gradually, in a manner consistent with evolution through natural selection - not suddenly, especially that at one time ; Researchers had no choice but to ratify.



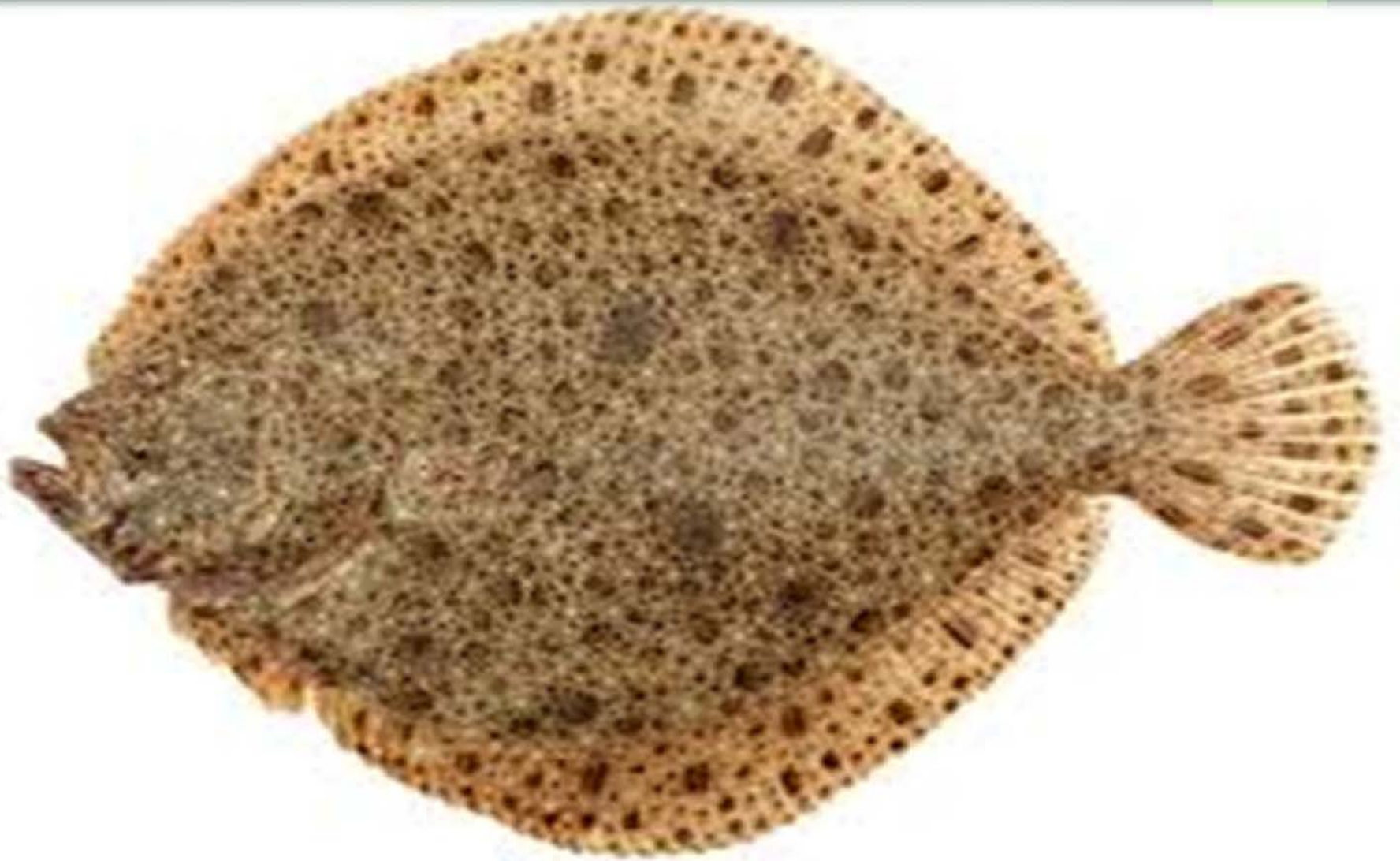
Flatfish are indicated as evidence of dramatic evolution. In his book *The Blind Watchmaker*, Richard Dawkins explains the history of the evolution of flattened fish as follows: The bone fish have a clear tendency to become flat in the direction of my head If it is natural for the ancestors of the [flatfish] to take the seabed, they must bow down on one side But this raised the problem that one eye was always looking down into the sand and was actually useless. This problem has been solved in evolution by "moving" the lower eye circularly to the higher side.



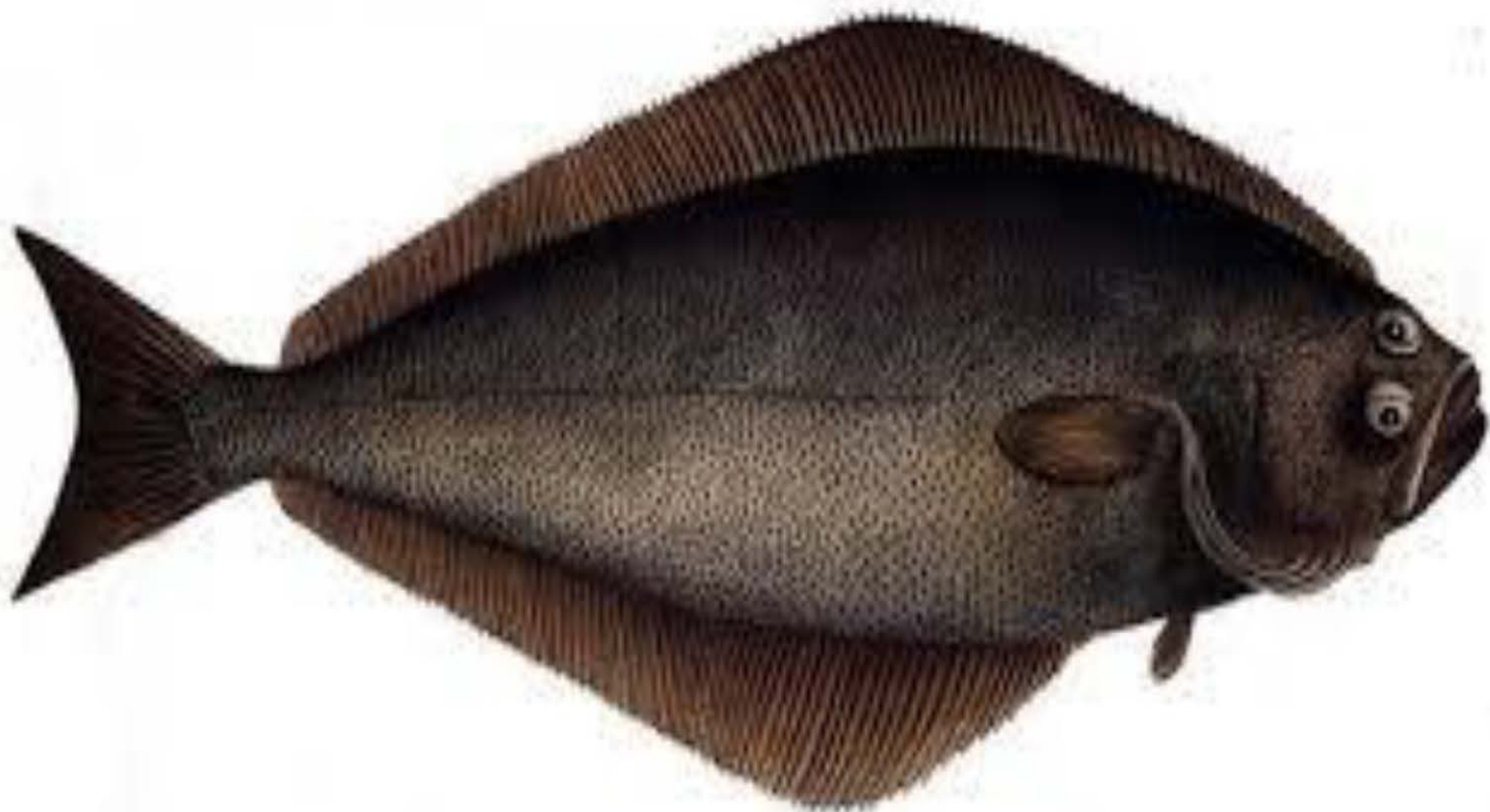
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