


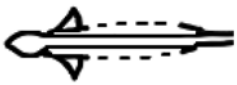

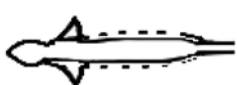

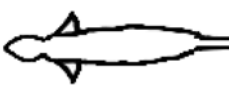


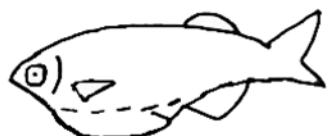

Adult Zebrafish BCS		
	Lateral View	Dorsal View
<p>BCS 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head larger than body (big head) • Lateral- concave ventral surface between head and abdomen (narrow abdomen) • Dorsal- body is more narrow than head and linear • Fish is thin (emaciated) 		
<p>BCS 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head and body equal size • Lateral- flat ventral surface between head and abdomen • Dorsal- head and width of abdomen are equal • Fish is underconditioned 		
<p>BCS 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body larger than head • Lateral- slight convex ventral surface • Dorsal- head is slight smaller to a fusiform body • Fish is well-conditioned 		
<p>BCS 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body significantly larger than head • Lateral- body moderately convex ventral surface • Lateral- Symmetrical ventral surface • Dorsal- head visually smaller to a moderately distended abdomen • Fish is over-conditioned 		
<p>BCS 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body significantly larger than head • Lateral- body significantly convex ventral surface • Lateral- Symmetrical or asymmetrical ventral surface • Dorsal- head visually smaller to a significantly distended abdomen • Fish is obese (large) 		

Figure 1. Diagram-based chart and description of BCS, with supporting images (lateral and dorsal views).