

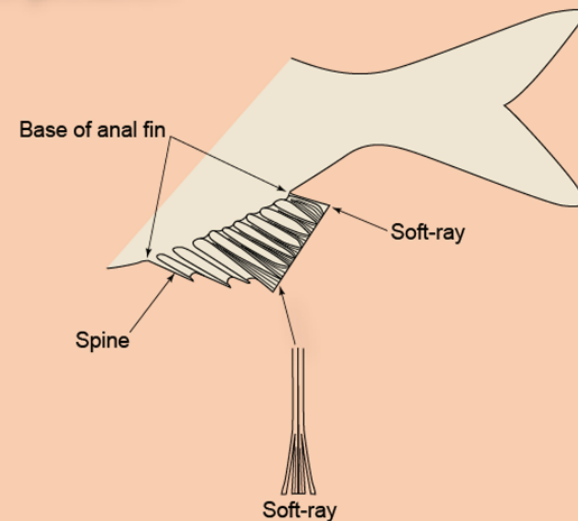
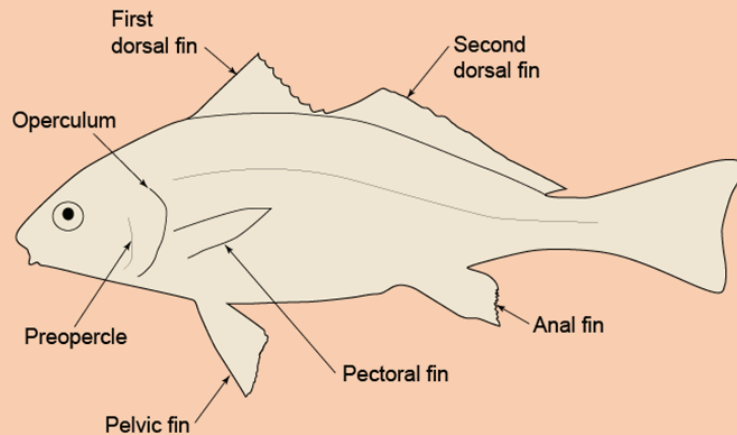
White Croaker Identification Key (part 1)

WHITE CROAKER KEY

(*Genyonemus lineatus*)



Does the fish resemble the picture?



White Croaker Identification Key (part 2)

- A 4-step comparison to scientifically identify the white croaker compared to other similar species found in fish markets

Identifying White Croaker¹

(*Genyonemus lineatus*)

1. Examine the Mouth Area

Does the snout project substantially from the mouth?

Yes



No



Not White Croaker

2. Examine the Lower Jaw Area

Does the lower jaw have a single prominent barbel?

No



Yes



Not White Croaker

Prominent single barbel

3. Examine the First Dorsal Fin (spiny portion)

Does the first dorsal fin have 12 or more spines (up to 15)?

Yes



No



Not White Croaker

Typically less than 12 spines

4. Examine Anal Fin

Does the anal fin have 10 - 12 soft rays?

Yes

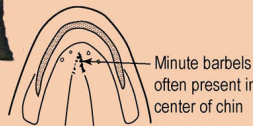


No



Not White Croaker

WHITE CROAKER



Other White Croaker characteristics:

Preopercle edge lacks prominent bony teeth

Small black spot at base of pectoral fin

Minute barbels often present in center of chin

¹This key can be used for distinguishing White Croakers from other species of the Sciaenidae (croaker) family from Coastal California*, including some East Coast species such as Freshwater Drum (gasper goo) and Atlantic Croaker, and Dusky Croaker from the Gulf of California.

* Queenfish, White Seabass, Shortfin and Orangemouth Corvina, Yellowfin Croaker, California Corbina, Spotfin Croaker, Black Croaker.