**Identification of Atlantic Tunas**

- **Bigeye tuna**: Pectoral fin only reaches origin of 2nd dorsal fin. No dot and line pattern on belly region.
- **Albacore**: Pectoral fin reaches 2nd dorsal fin. No dot and line pattern on belly region.
- **Atlantic bonito**: 9-12 diagonal stripes on upper sides.
- **Skipjack**: 4-6 horizontal stripes on lower sides.
- **Little tunny**: 4-8 dark chest spots.
- **Yellowfin tuna**: Pectoral fin extends beyond origin of 2nd dorsal fin. Pattern of alternating light lines and dots on belly region.
- **Blackfin tuna**: Pectoral fin does not reach 2nd dorsal fin.
- **Atlantic bonito**: Pectoral fin reaches 2nd dorsal fin.
- **Bigeye tuna**: Pectoral fin reaches 2nd dorsal fin. No dot and line pattern on belly region.
- **Bluefin tuna**: Pectoral fin reaches 2nd dorsal fin. Pectoral fin only reaches origin of 2nd dorsal fin.

**FEDERAL TUNAS REGULATIONS**

Guides to Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Federal regulations are located at https://go.usa.gov/xQ97b. The official regulations are located in the Federal Register under Title 50 Part 635. Since fishery rules are subject to change, fishermen must familiarize themselves with the latest regulations and are responsible for complying with current regulations.

**ANATOMY OF A TUNA**

- **Curved fork length (CFL)**: Measured along body curvature.
- **Dorsal (upper) finlets**
- **Diagonal stripes**
- **Pectoral fin**
- **1st dorsal fin**
- **Caudal fin**
- **Ventral (lower) finlets**
- **Horizontal stripes**
- **Chest spots**
- **Anal fin**

Adapted by Eric Sander with permission from the Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission’s Guide to Atlantic Tunas.