

ALLEGORY



THE READING

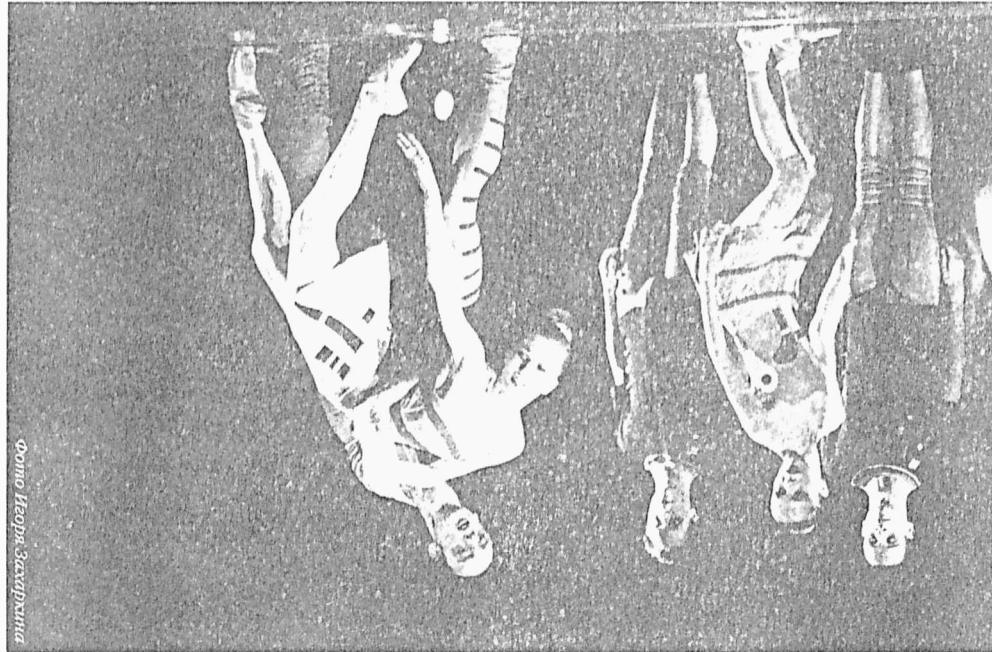
• **Geographical distribution:** The species is widely distributed across Europe, North Africa, and parts of Asia. It is found in various habitats, including coastal areas, inland waters, and even some terrestrial environments like wet meadows and marshes.

• **Ecology:** The European eel is an anadromous fish, which means it migrates between freshwater and saltwater environments. They breed in the Sargasso Sea, where they release eggs and sperm into the water. The larvae, known as leptocephali, hatch and drift across the Atlantic Ocean towards the European coast. Once they reach the continental shelf, they begin to transform into elvers, which are the young eels that enter rivers and streams to grow into adults. Eels are opportunistic feeders, eating a variety of prey items including small fish, crustaceans, and mollusks. They are also known to be cannibalistic, especially during their larval stage.

• **Conservation status:** The European eel is considered to be a vulnerable species due to overfishing and habitat loss. In many countries, there are strict regulations in place to limit commercial fishing of eels. However, illegal fishing and pollution continue to pose significant threats to the survival of this iconic species.

to determine which of the two types of models is more appropriate for the data at hand. The first type of model is called a "parametric model" because it makes specific assumptions about the underlying distribution of the data. The second type of model is called a "nonparametric model" because it does not make specific assumptions about the underlying distribution of the data. Both types of models can be used to estimate the parameters of interest, such as the mean or variance, and to make predictions based on new data.

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*(Top left) Before, *After* (Symmetrization)*

