

# Chinook Salmon



- Chinook are the largest of the Pacific salmon species, averaging 30lbs.
- They can live for between 2 and seven years, but typically average 3-5 years.
- 2 year old fish that return to spawn are referred to as Jacks.
- Range for Northern California to Alaska
- Adults feed primarily on baitfish such as herring and sand lance.

# Coho Salmon



- Coho average between 8 & 12 pounds, although can grow larger in northern populations.
- Coho fry spend a year in freshwater before migrating to the ocean
- Typically spend 2 years in the ocean before returning to spawn.
- 2 year old jacks also a common subset in coho.

# Chum Salmon



- Chum are the second largest species of Pacific salmon, averaging between 8 & 14lbs, and growing well over 20lbs.
- They typically live 3-5 years, migrating to the ocean shortly after they hatch out.
- Chum feed on baitfish, squid, and jellyfish
- Range for Northern California to Alaska
- Spawning chum develop large teeth, giving them their nickname dog salmon

# Sockeye Salmon



- Sockeye average between 5 & 12lbs
- Sockeye fry spend a year in freshwater, typically lakes, before migrating to the ocean.
- Sockeye spend 3 years in the ocean, returning as four year olds to spawn
- Sockeye primarily feed on euphasids and krill.



# Pink Salmon



- Pink salmon are the most abundant species of pacific salmon, and are the smallest as well averaging 5lbs
- They live for 2 years, migrating to the ocean shortly after they hatch out.
- Pinks feed on baitfish, krill, and small squid
- Range for Northern California to Alaska
- Male Pink Salmon Develop a large hump when entering freshwater, earning them the nickname “Humpies.”

Pacific Salmon ID – Marine Phase

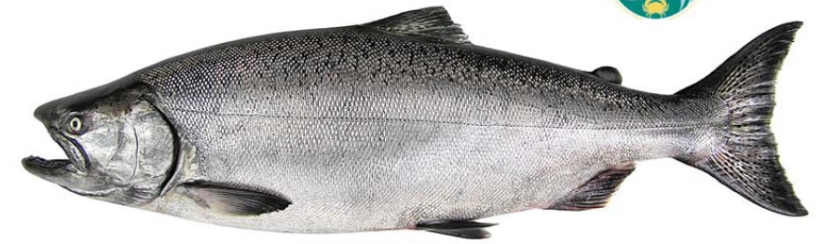
Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Available on line at [http://wdfw.wa.gov/fish/identification/pac\\_salmon.htm](http://wdfw.wa.gov/fish/identification/pac_salmon.htm)



## **Chinook (king)**

- Mouth is dark with a black gum line
- Large, sharp teeth
- Spots on both lobes of tail
- Large spots on back



## **Coho (silver)**

- Mouth is light with a white gum line
- Medium size, sharp teeth
- Spots only on upper lobe of tail
- Spots on back
- Wide caudal peduncle



## **Pink (humpy)**

- Mouth is white with a black gum line.
- In marine areas, almost no teeth
- Large oval spots on both lobes of tail
- Large black spots on back
- Pointed lower jaw
- No silver on tail
- Very small scales



## **Chum (dog)**

- Mouth is white with a white gum line
- Well developed teeth
- No spots on tail or back
- Calico markings (vertical bars) – faint on bright fish
- Narrow caudal peduncle
- White tip on anal fin



## **Sockeye (red)**

- Mouth is white with a white gum line
- Almost toothless
- No spots on tail or back
- Large, bright gold, glassy eye

