

FISH IDENTIFICATION CHART

USFWS/Bob Hines



Chinook (King) Salmon, *nacó?*, have a dark mouth with a black gum line, sharp teeth, spots on both lobes of tail, and large spots on the back.

USFWS/Tim Knapp



Sockeye (Red, Blueback) Salmon, *q'óy c*, in spawning color have a white mouth with a white gum line, almost toothless, no spots on tail or back, and large gold eyes.

USFWS/Tim Knapp



Coho (Silver) salmon, *k'llay*, have a dark mouth and white gum line, sharp teeth, spots only on the upper lobe of tail, and spots on the back.

USFWS/Duane Raver



Bull Trout (Char), *íslám*, have an olive green body with cream to pale yellow spots on the back, red or orange spots on the sides, and pectoral, pelvic, and caudal fins have white or cream-colored margins.

USFWS/Bob Hines



Steelhead, *héyey*, have a dark-olive back, silvery white on the underside, a heavily speckled body, and a pink-red stripe along the sides.

USFWS/Tim Knapp



Chum (Dog) Salmon, *k'llay*, in spawning color have a white mouth with a white gum line, well-developed teeth, no spots on the tail or back, vertical bars, and white tip on the caudal fin.

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Cutthroat Trout, *waw'lám*, have small black spots on the head, body, and fins, and red to yellow streaks on the underside of the jaw.

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Lamprey, *hésu*, look like eels, have a dark bluish gray when they first enter freshwater and turn reddish brown in color when spawning. They have no scales, two back fins, large eyes, one nostril on the top of their head, and can grow up to 30" in length.

USFWS/A. Hoen & CO.



Dolly Varden (Char), *íslám*, is similar to the Bull Trout, but normally found in coastal waters.

USFWS/Duane Raver



Rainbow Trout, *waw'lám*, is similar to Cutthroat but may show red or pink streak on the sides and white tip on pelvic and caudal fins. Same species as steelhead but are inland resident fish.

TRIBAL FISHING

Traditionally, men caught salmon and other fish species (some of which are listed on the other side) from platforms, canoes, and the shore using dip nets, traps, and by hand. Women cut and gutted the fish, laying the fillets on racks to dry, then storing them in caches. Women also collected freshwater mussel along the river. Harvesting of fish, along with hunting and collection of other traditional foods such as root crops and berries, continues to this day. Collection of these foods is necessary to sustain tribal knowledge and interest in places of traditional importance. It is also a vital part of spiritual and ritual life and serves to affirm the bond between the people and their land. To this end, the protection of fishing sites, traditional locales, and continued efforts to restore fisheries are of central importance to tribal members.



Above left: Dip netting from a platform

Above right: Lampreys climbing the falls

Below left: Fish trap

Below right: Netting from a canoe



The Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) works cooperatively with federal and tribal agencies to protect and preserve our heritage for future generations.