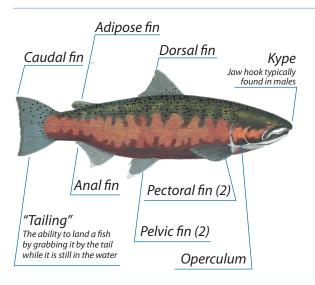
Body Features Used in Identification





Please refer to your State or Provincial fishing guidelines for creel and size regulations on each species.

For additional information, please contact: Stacy Furgal, Fisheries and Ecosystem Health Specialist 315.312.3042 slf85@cornell.edu

This brochure results from project M/PIU-12 funded under award NA07OAR4170010 from NOAA's National Sea Grant College Program to the Research Fdn of SUNY on behalf of New York Sea Grant. Funding for the printing of this document was provided by the New York State Environmental Protection Fund under the authority of the New York Ocean and Great Lakes Ecosystem Conservation Act.

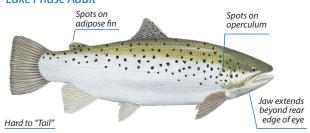
All images in this publication are property of New York Sea Grant and are not to be duplicated or published without permission.

Atlantic Salmon

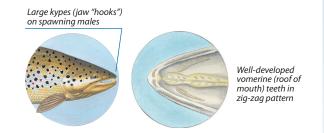
(Salmo salar) Lake Phase Adult Usually no spots on Spots on adipose fin operculum. Jaw extends to middle or rear edge of eve Easily "Tailed"

(Salmo trutta) Lake Phase Adult Spots on adipose fin

Brown Trout

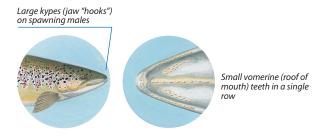




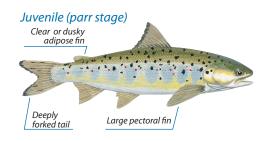


Spawning Atlantic Salmon and Brown Trout can be difficult to distinguish. Vomerine teeth are the best characteristic to distinguish between these species.

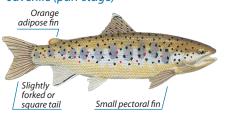
Stream Phase Adult Spots on Usually no spots on operculum adipose fin No red spots Easily "Tailed" Jaw extends to middle or rear edge of eye



Spawning Atlantic Salmon and Brown Trout can be difficult to distinguish. Vomerine teeth are the best characteristic to distinguish between these species.

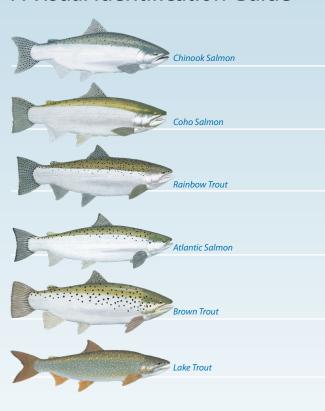


Juvenile (parr stage)



Salmon and Trout of the **Great Lakes:**

A Visual Identification Guide



Original By: Dave MacNeill, Mary Austerman (NY Sea Grant)

Dan Bishop, Fran Verdoliva (NYSDEC)

Jim Johnson (USGS)

Revised By: Jesse Lepak (NY Sea Grant)

Dan O'Keefe (MI Sea Grant) Mitchell Zischke (IL-IN Sea Grant)

Titus Seilheimer (WI Sea Grant)

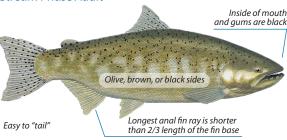
Artwork By: Peter Thompson



Chinook Salmon

(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha) No spots on Lake Phase Adult operculum Inside of mouth and gums are black Longest anal fin ray is shorter than 2/3 length of the fin base Easy to "tail"

Stream Phase Adult



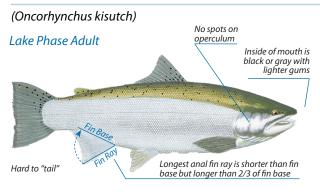
Large kypes (jaw "hooks") on spawning males



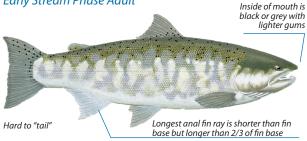
Pink Salmon and Chinook Salmon can hybridize. These hybrids are called "Pinooks."

Pinooks have variable characteristics and their appearance can be similar to either parent species.

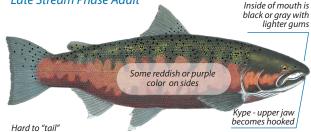
Coho Salmon



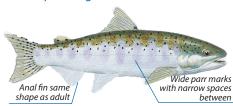
Early Stream Phase Adult



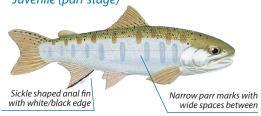
Late Stream Phase Adult



Juvenile (parr stage)



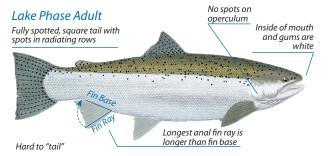
Juvenile (parr stage)



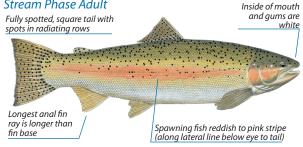
Fish coloration varies greatly and live fish may not look exactly as shown in the brochure.

Steelhead/Rainbow Trout

(Oncorhynchus mykiss)



Stream Phase Adult



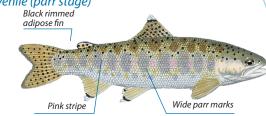
Large kypes (jaw "hooks") on spawning males



Lake Trout and Brook Trout can hybridize. These hybrids are called "Splake."

Splake have variable characteristics and their appearance can be similar to either parent species.

Juvenile (parr stage)



Pink Salmon

Lake Superior and St. Mary's River Rare in Western Great Lakes

(Oncorhynchus gorbuscha)

Lake Phase Adult

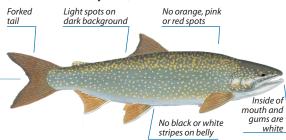


Stream Phase Adult



Lake Trout

(Salvelinus namaycush)



Brook Trout

Lake Superior and streams

(Salvelinus fontinalis)

