

HOW TO IDENTIFY *TROUT* and *OTHER SPECIES FOUND IN ALASKA*

RAINBOW TROUT: Green to bluish back with silvery to yellowish-green sides. Broad pinkish band along side and black spots on back, sides, and tail. Upper jaw usually does not extend past eye on adult.



STEELHEAD:

Sea-run rainbow trout with bluish gray back and bright silvery sides. Small black spots on back, sides, and tail. Pink/red coloration develops after returning to fresh water to spawn.

White mouth with white gums at base of teeth on lower jaw.



California Department of Fish and Game

SHEEFISH: The largest member of the whitefish family. Large jaws with the lower jaw overlapping the upper. Silvery sides with large silvery scales. Tail is deeply forked.



CUTTHROAT TROUT: Yellowish-green body with no pinkish band along sides. Many black spots on back, sides, and tail. Upper jaw extends well past eye on adults. Red to orange slash on underside of lower jaw.



LAKE TROUT: Dark green to grayish back and light silvery sides with oval or irregular white to yellowish spots.



NORTHERN PIKE: Back and sides usually greenish with yellow-white spots. Head depressed forward with duck-like jaws containing many large, sharp teeth.

DOLLY VARDEN CHAR: Olive green to blue-gray back with silvery sides. Small yellow, red, or pink spots on sides. Pelvic and anal fins often have a white leading edge.



ARCTIC CHAR: Very difficult to distinguish from Dolly Varden. Arctic char are generally found in the Bristol Bay area and throughout western Alaska, and Dolly Varden are found on Kodiak Island, throughout the waters of southcentral and southeastern Alaska, and on the North Slope.



ARCTIC GRAYLING: Light brown to dark purple back, fading to bluish gray with black spots on sides. Very large dorsal fin with red and violet spots.



BURBOT: slim brownish-black body with smooth skin. Flattened head with wide mouth and one barbel hanging from lower jaw.