

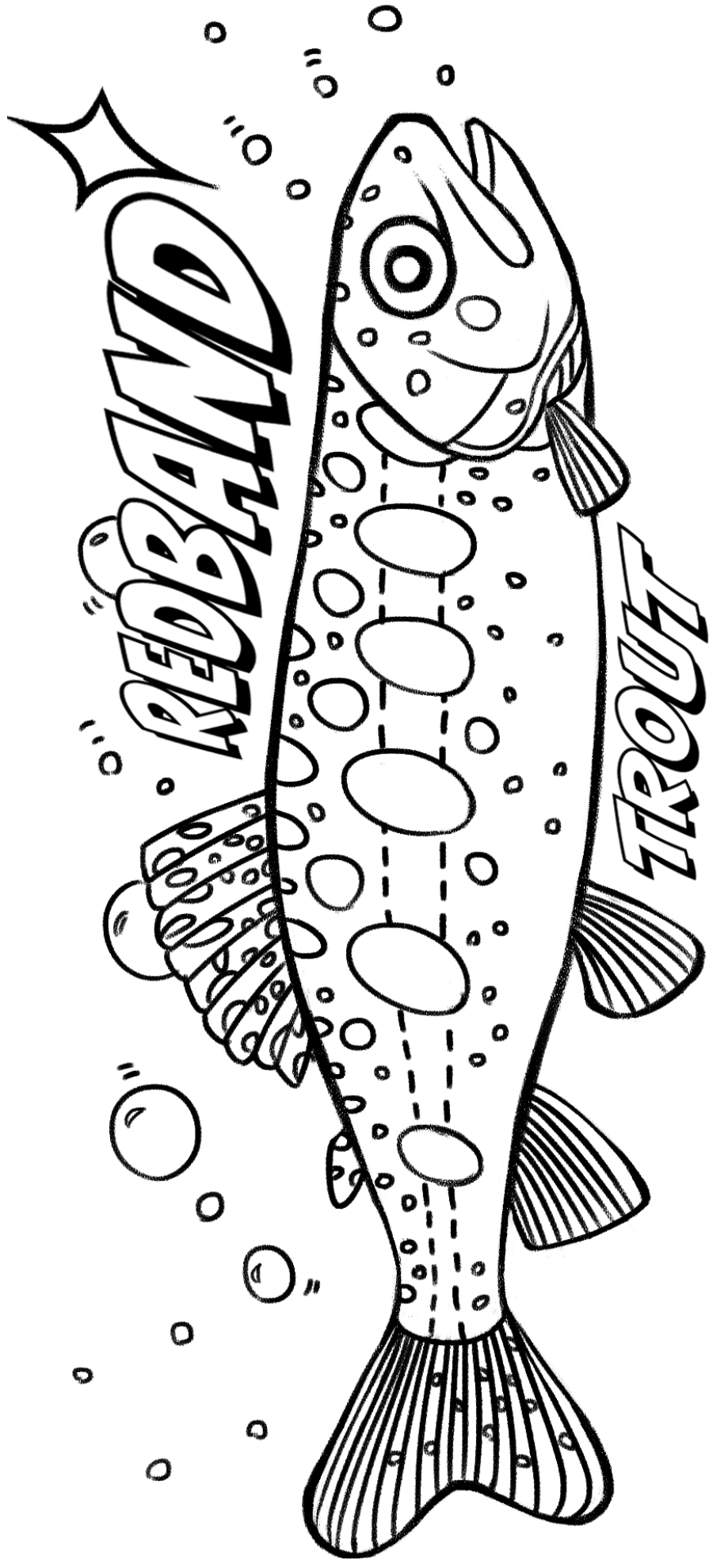


Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**

REDBAND TROUT

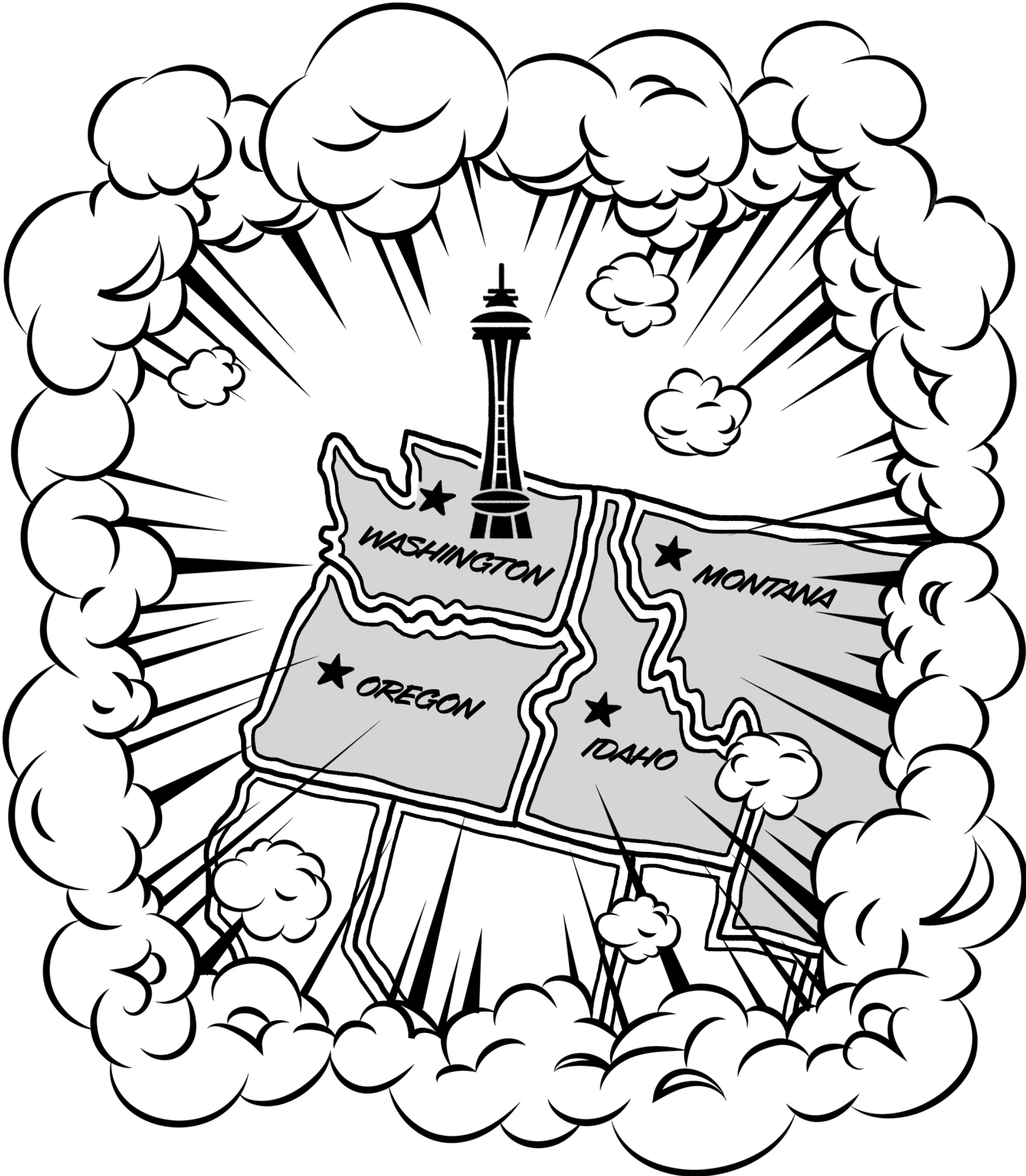
COLORING BOOK





The redband trout is a special type of rainbow trout. Redband trout have black spots all over their bodies and fins. They have a bright red stripe along their side. Sometimes their gill covers are also bright red. They are an adaptable fish. This means they can live in a variety of habitats from rivers, to lakes, to small streams. Their size will vary depending on where they live. The larger the habitat and the more food they have, the bigger they will be! Habitats include food, water, shelter, and space.

Redband trout are found in inland lakes, rivers, and streams east of the Cascade Mountains in Washington and Oregon. They are also found in Montana, Idaho, and Northern California.

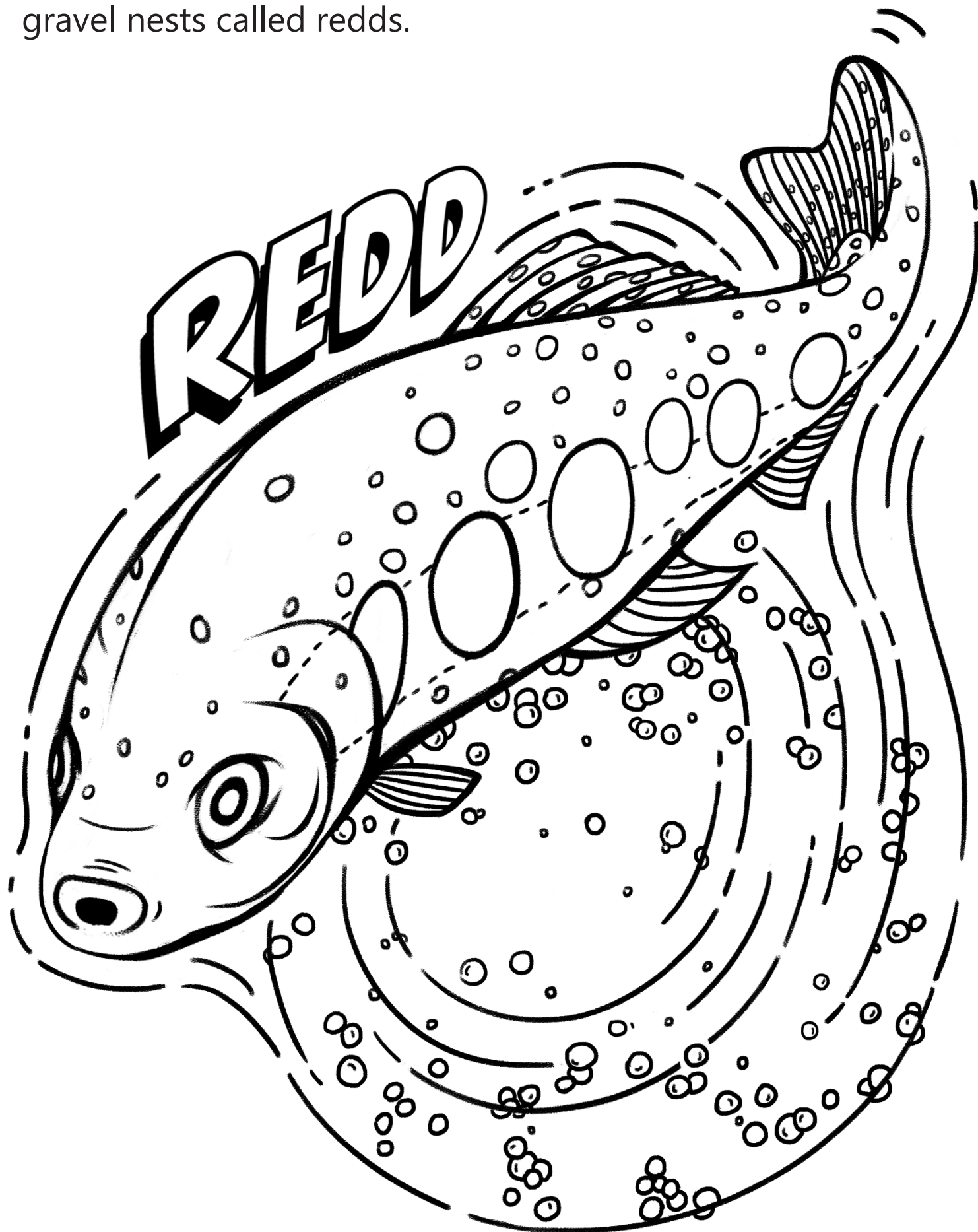


It takes two to three years for a redband trout to mature into an adult. Let's explore their lifecycle.

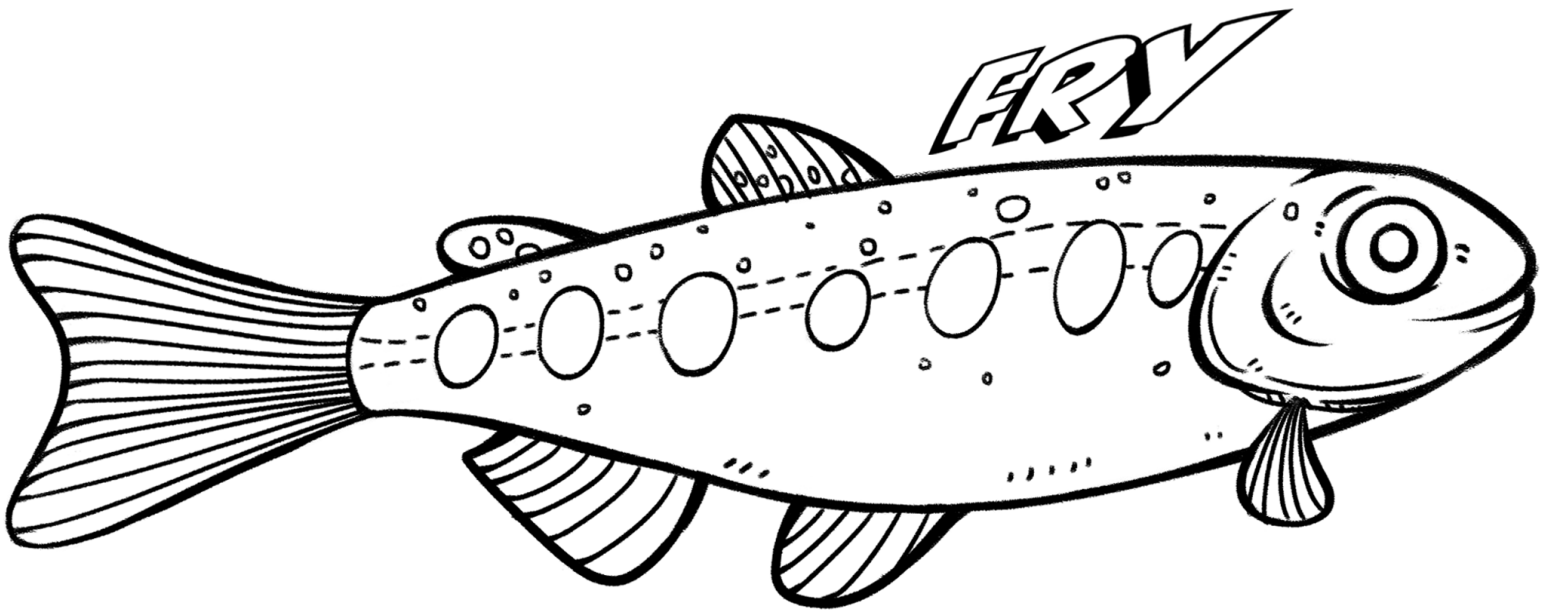
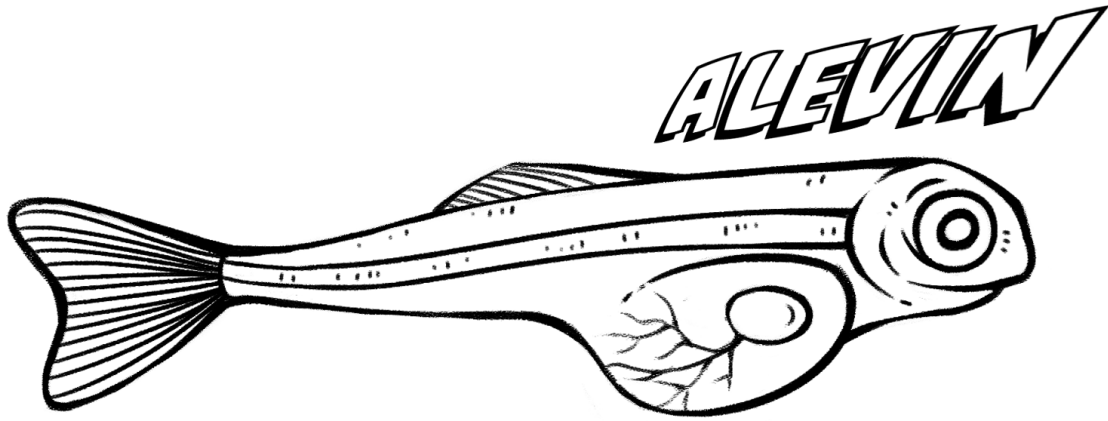


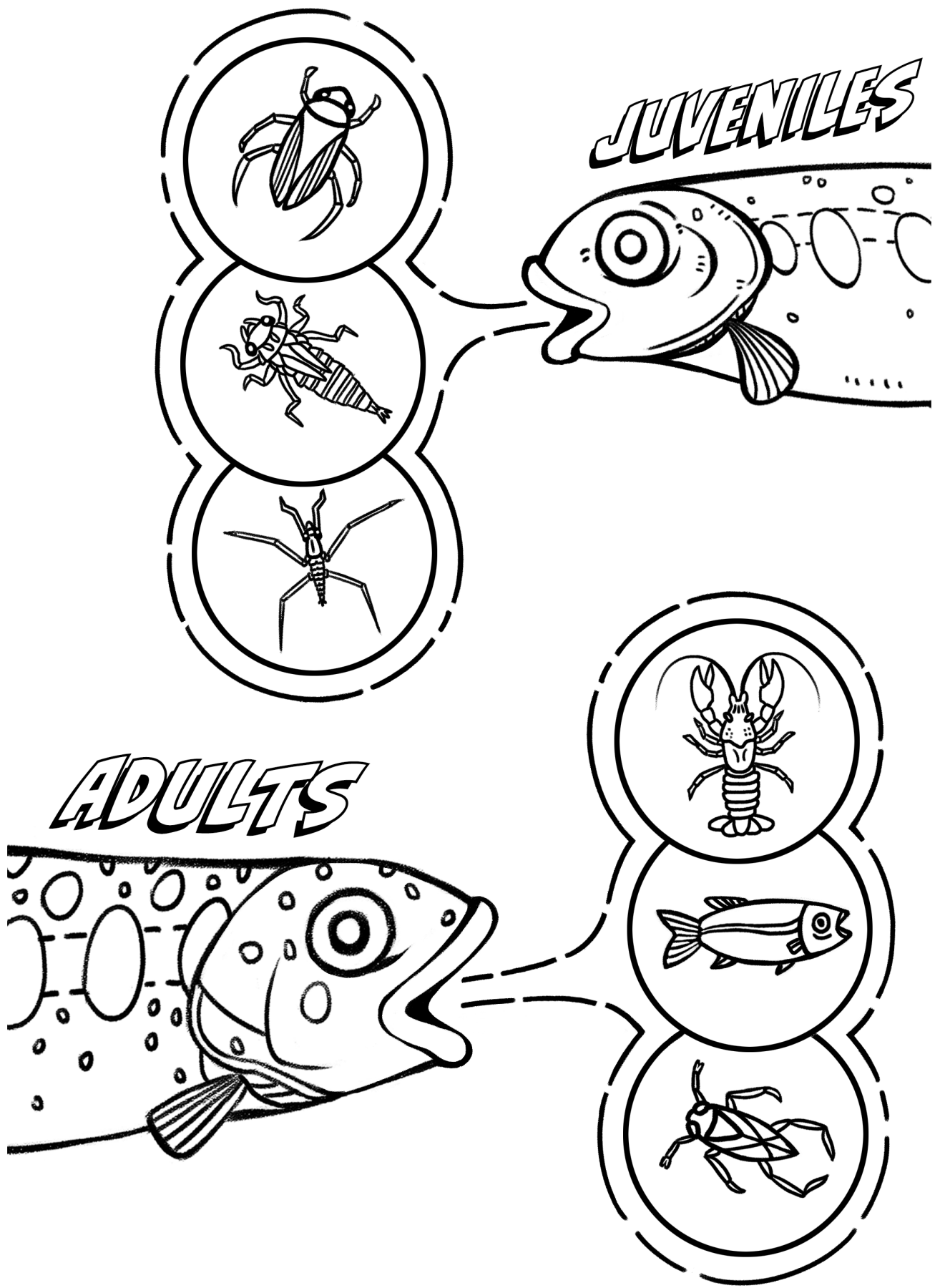
Between March and May female redband trout begin to lay eggs which are then fertilized by the males. This process is called spawning.

Female redband trout lay up to 2,000 eggs in underwater gravel nests called redds.



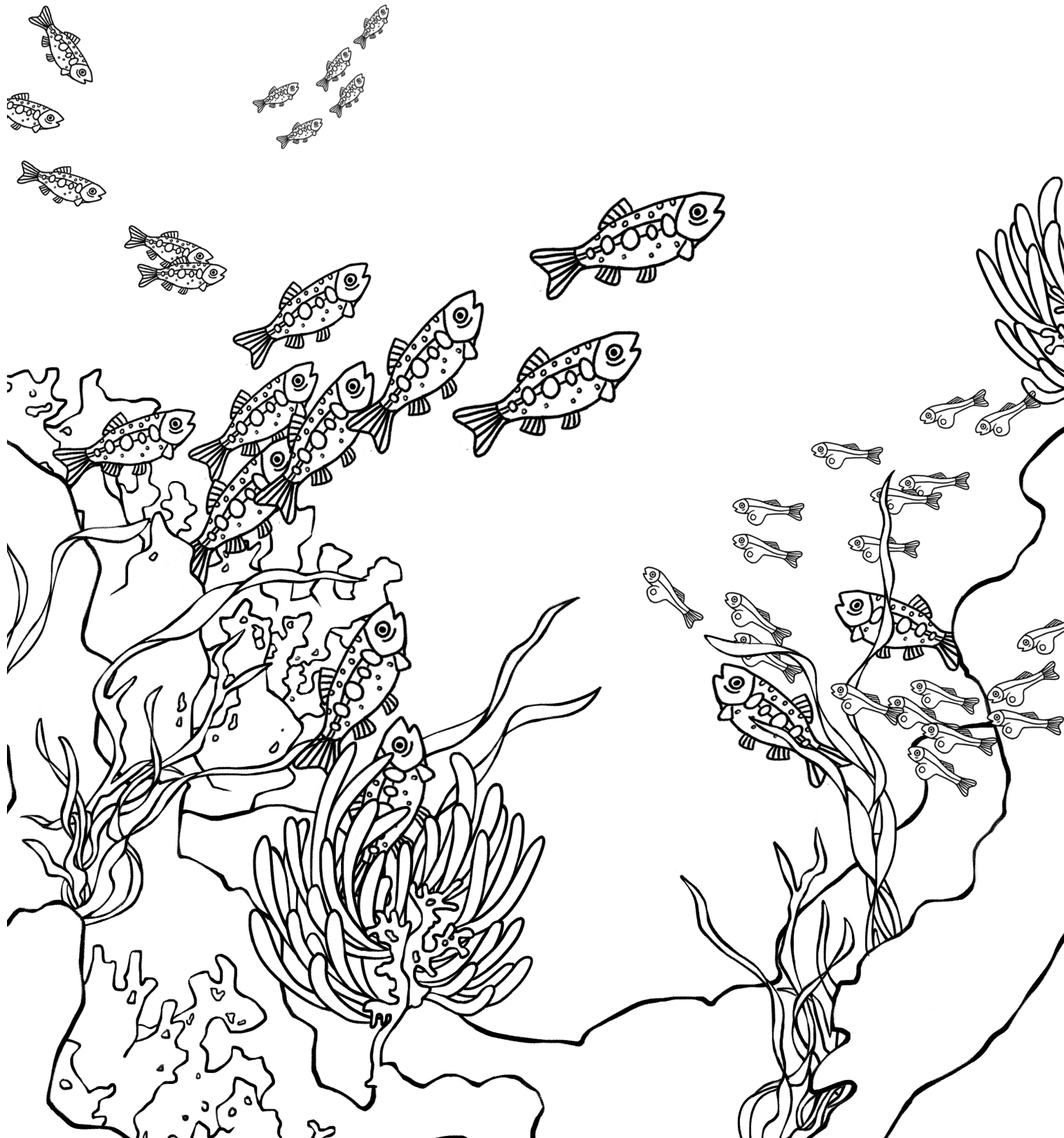
Newly hatched trout are called alevin or sac fry. They have a yolk sac to keep them fed while they grow bigger. Once the yolk sac is gone, alevins become fry and leave the nest.





Fry then become juveniles. They stay juveniles for their first 3-4 years until they become adults. As they grow, they eat different things like insects, invertebrates, and small fish.

Before the Chief Joseph and Grand Coulee dams were built, some redband trout migrated all the way to the ocean and back! After the dams, redbands adapted their life history to migrate to lakes or migrate within streams to spawn. Today, redband trout have three different life strategies. Some live in larger rivers, some live in small streams and some migrate from rivers or streams to lakes.





Redband trout have been an important part of people's culture, long before Europeans settled in the Pacific Northwest. Indigenous peoples have been caretakers of redband trout since time immemorial.

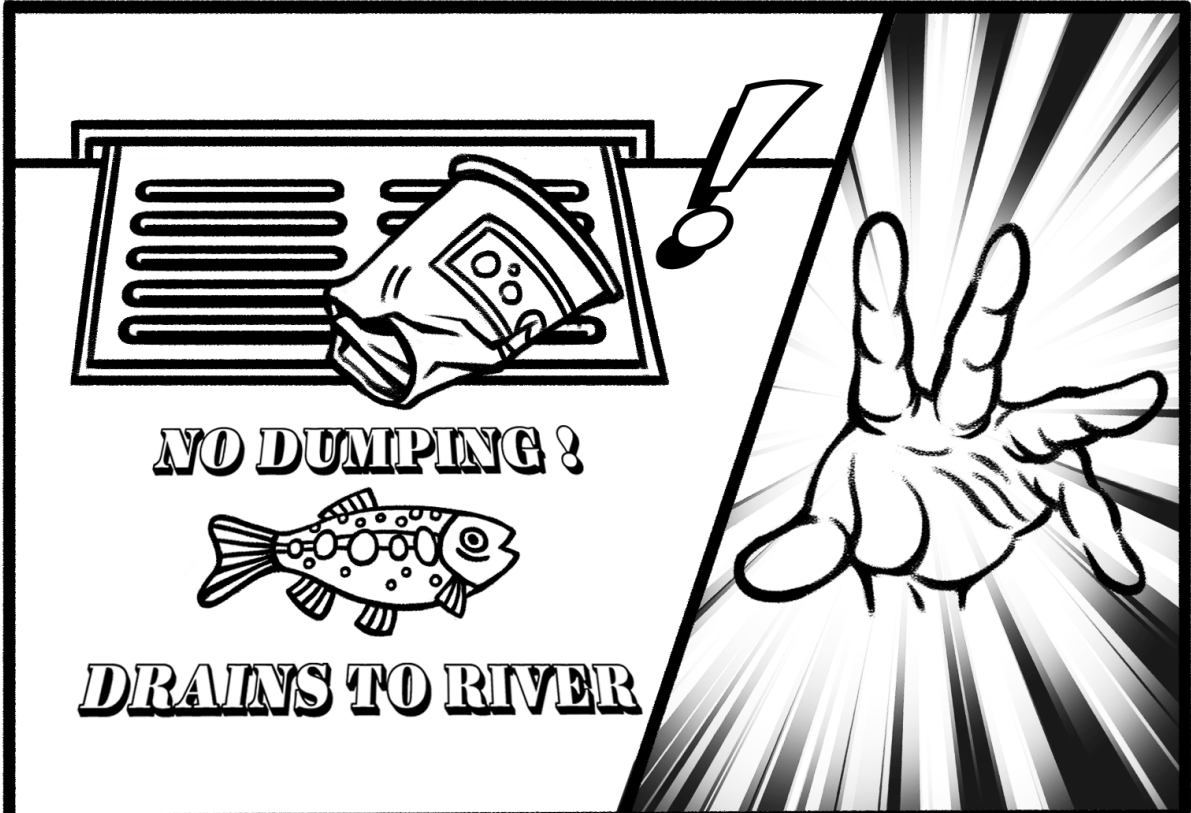


Today, many recreational anglers enjoy the thrill of catching redband trout. In some areas, redband trout are catch and release only, so it's important to know the fishing rules in your area.

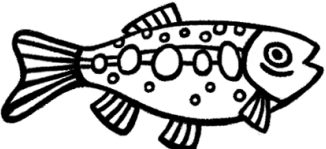
The species is important for other animals too. Bears, river otters, birds like herons and kingfishers, raccoons, and bobcats all eat redband trout.



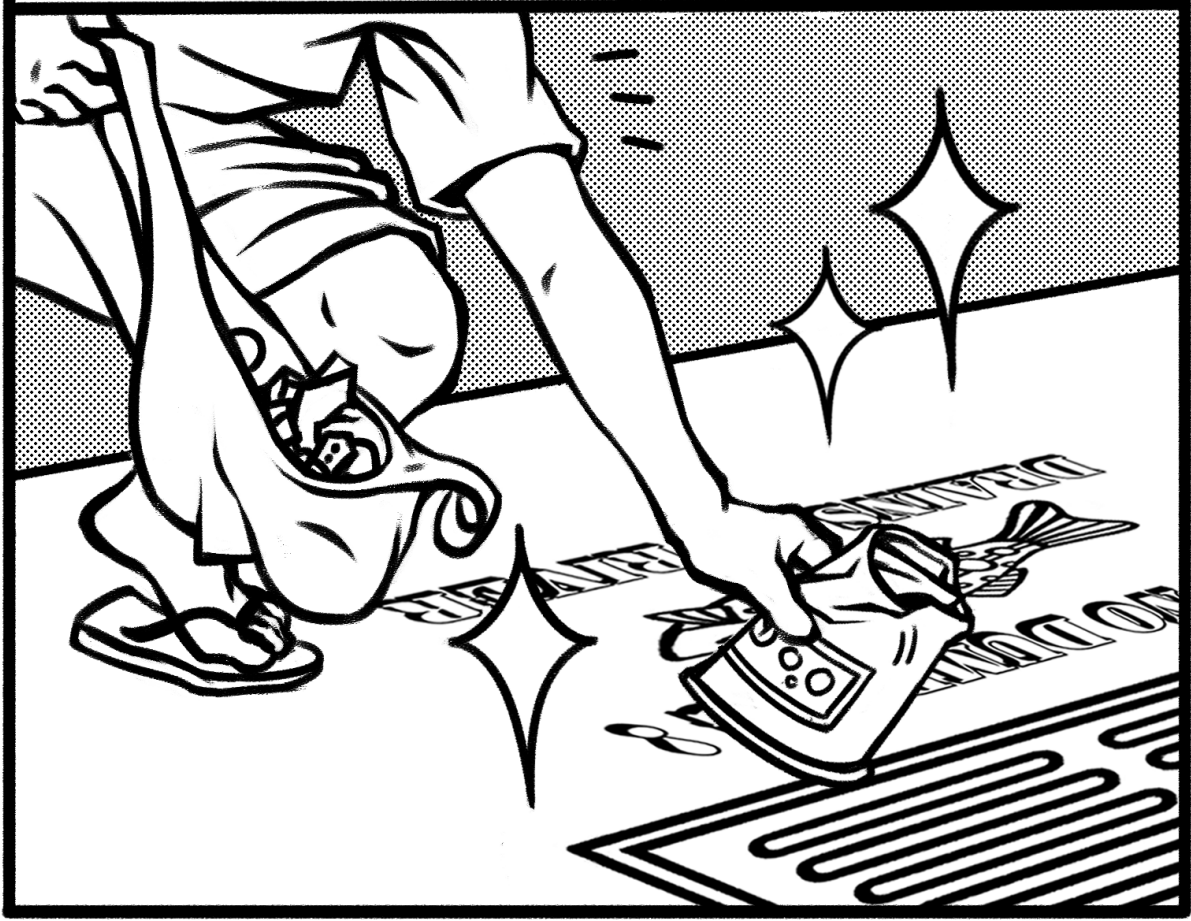
You can help make sure this special species stays with us. When camping and playing outside, make sure to always pick up your trash. You can also pick up litter with an adult to help clean up outdoor spaces.



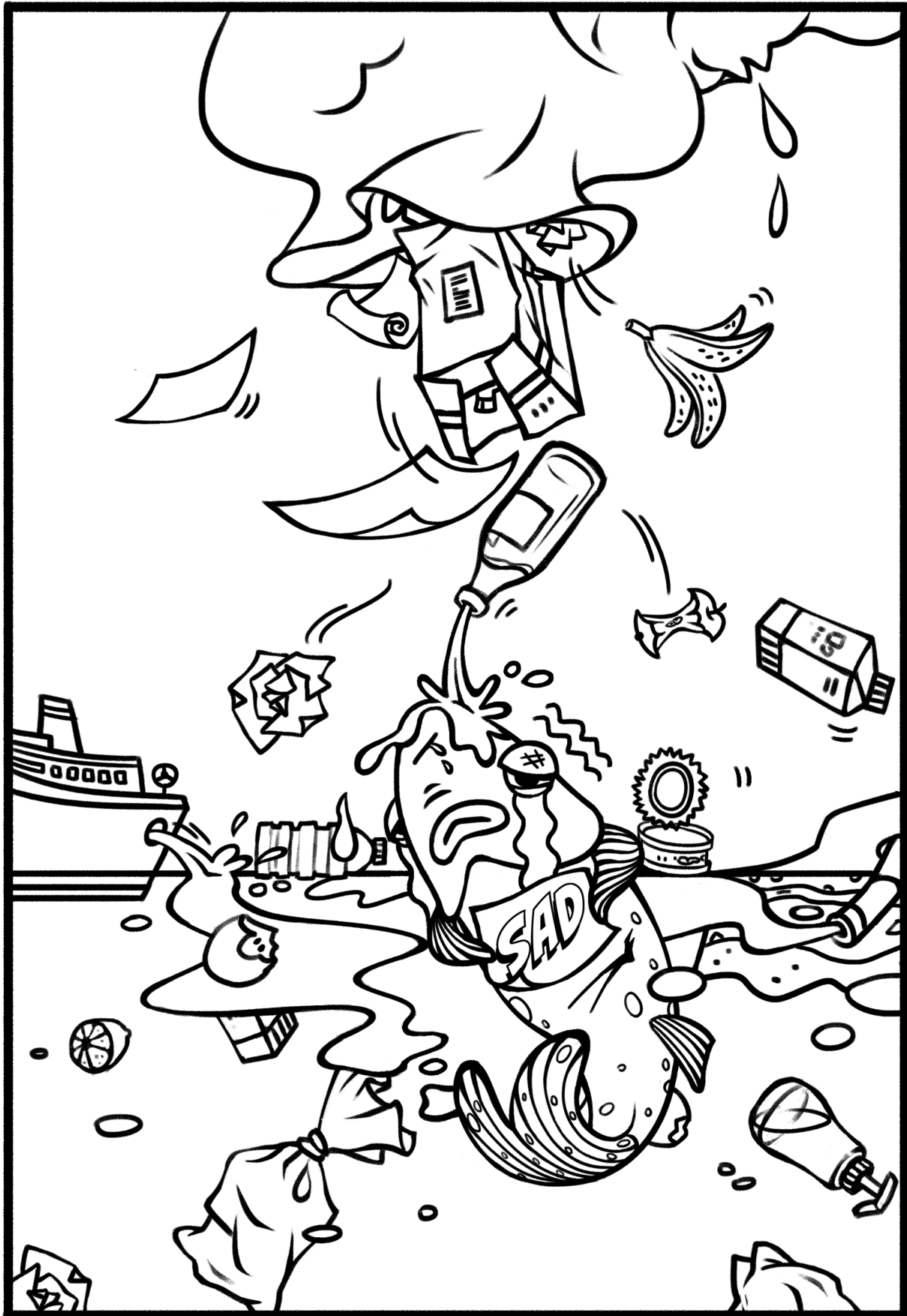
NO DUMPING !



DRAINS TO RIVER



Don't dump chemicals down the drains or into roads, rivers, streams or other waterways. These chemicals make it into our water and can harm the fish.





Without redband trout, Washington just wouldn't be the same. If we take care of our redband trout everyone will have the opportunity to enjoy this special fish!



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This coloring book was produced by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and is part of the Wild Washington education program for K-12 students. For more information visit our website at www.wdfw.wa.gov