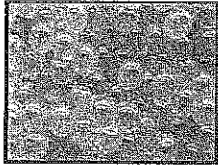


# Life Cycle of a Chinook Salmon

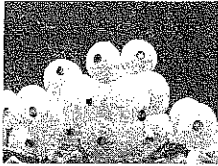
Stage 1: Green Egg

not fertilized



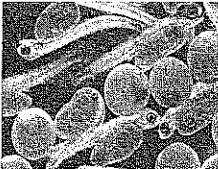
Stage 2: Eyed Egg

fertilized;  
eyes developing



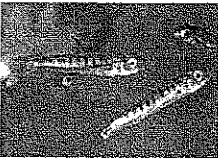
Stage 3: Sac Fry

hatched,  
feed off yolk sac



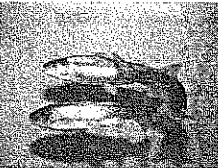
Stage 4: Parr

yolk sac gone,  
dark vertical stripes



Stage 5: Smolt

stripes gone,  
release

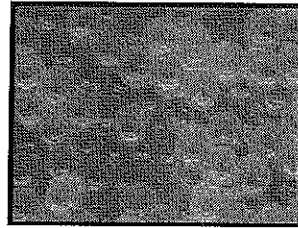


Stage 6: Adult

swim back  
to natal stream

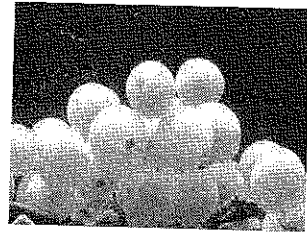


# The Life Cycle of a Chinook Salmon



## Stage 1

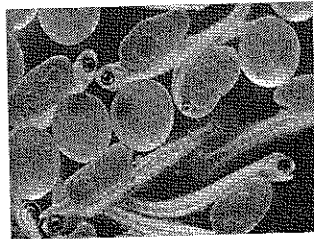
"GREEN EGG"  
→ not fertilized



## Stage 2

"Eyed Egg"

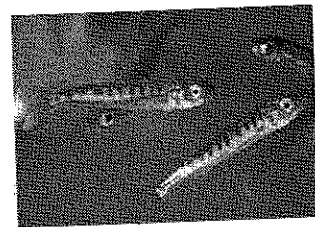
→ fertilized,  
eyes developing



## Stage 3

"Sac Fry"

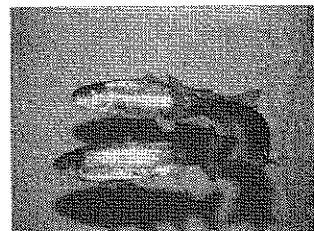
→ hatched, feed  
off yolk sac



## Stage 4

"Parr"

→ yolk sac gone,  
dark vertical stripes



## Stage 5

"Smolt"

→ stripes gone,  
release

# The Life Cycle of a Chinook Salmon

## Scientific classification

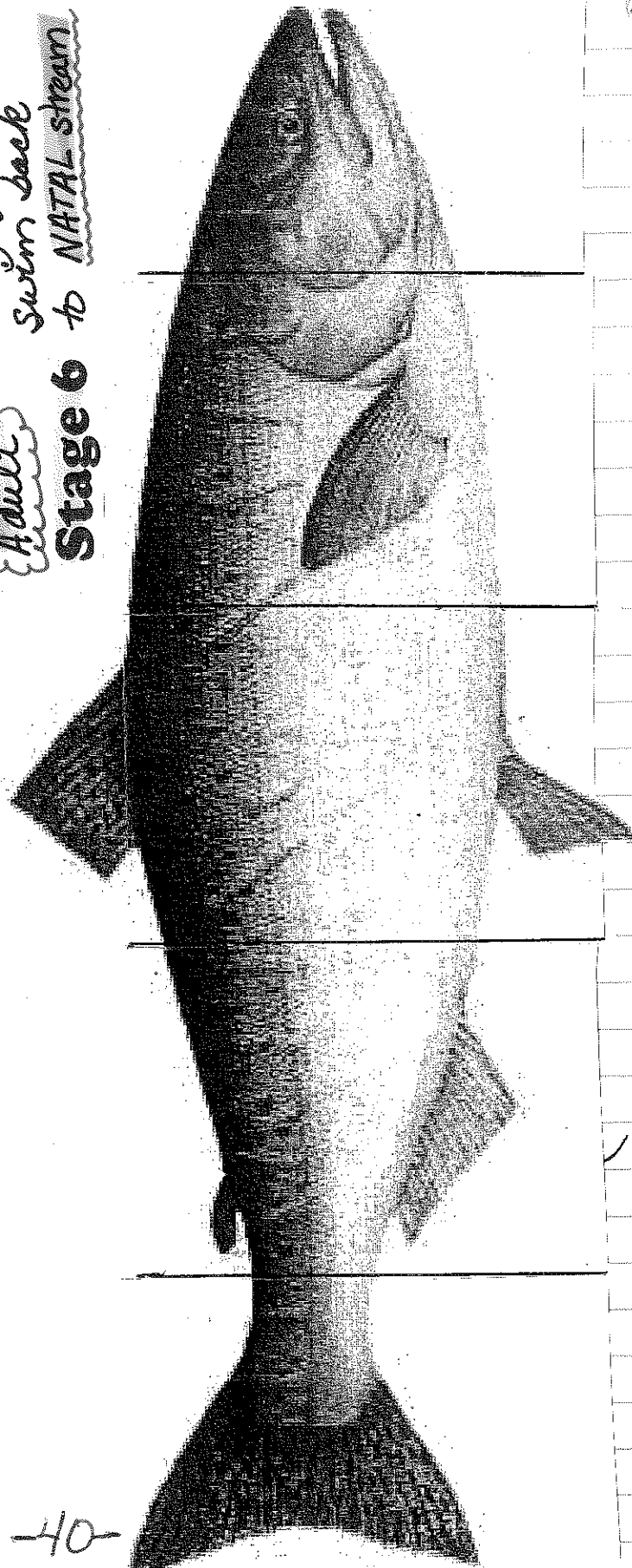
Kingdom: Animalia  
Phylum: Chordata  
Class: Actinopterygii  
Order: Salmoniformes  
Family: Salmonidae  
Genus: *Oncorhynchus*  
Species: *O. tshawytscha*

## Binomial name

*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*

Fully grown,  
Swim back  
to NATAL stream

Adult  
Stage 6



The Chinook salmon is native to the north Pacific Ocean. A large Chinook is a prized and sought-after catch for a sporting angler. The flesh of the salmon is highly valued for its dietary nutritional content, which includes high levels of important omega-3 fatty acids.