

Salmon Facts (Alevin)

Printing Instructions

1. Print pages 2-3
2. With picture side up, reorganize stack in numerical order so the page 3 is on top and page 2 is on bottom
3. Flip stack along long edge and place back into printer paper tray
4. Print pages 4-5



Salmon Facts

Where are
alevins found?



Salmon Facts

When are alevin
most active?



Salmon Facts

How big is the
yolk sac com-
pared to the
rest of alevin?



Salmon Facts

What are "sac
fry"?



Salmon Facts

How long does it
take for alevins to
absorb their yolk
sacs?



Salmon Facts

What do alevins
eat?



Alevin

Alevins are fragile and their orange bellies stand out in the gravel. As a result, they avoid light and are generally more active at night.

Alevin

Alevins can be found in the redd, where they remain until they absorb their yolk sac. The gravel provides protection and camouflage from predators.

Alevin

“Sac fry” is another term for alevins due to the yolk sac on their abdomen.

Alevin

In Chinook Salmon, 70% of the weight comes from the yolk sac, the other 30% comes from the embryo.

Alevin

The yolk sac attached to the abdomen of alevins contain protein, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins that provide the young fish with food as they learn to swim and navigate their aquatic environment.

Alevin

The rate of growth and development for alevins depends on temperature and species.

Chinook ~2-3 weeks

Coho ~2-3 weeks

Sockeye ~3-5 weeks

Pink ~4-8 weeks

Chum ~8 weeks