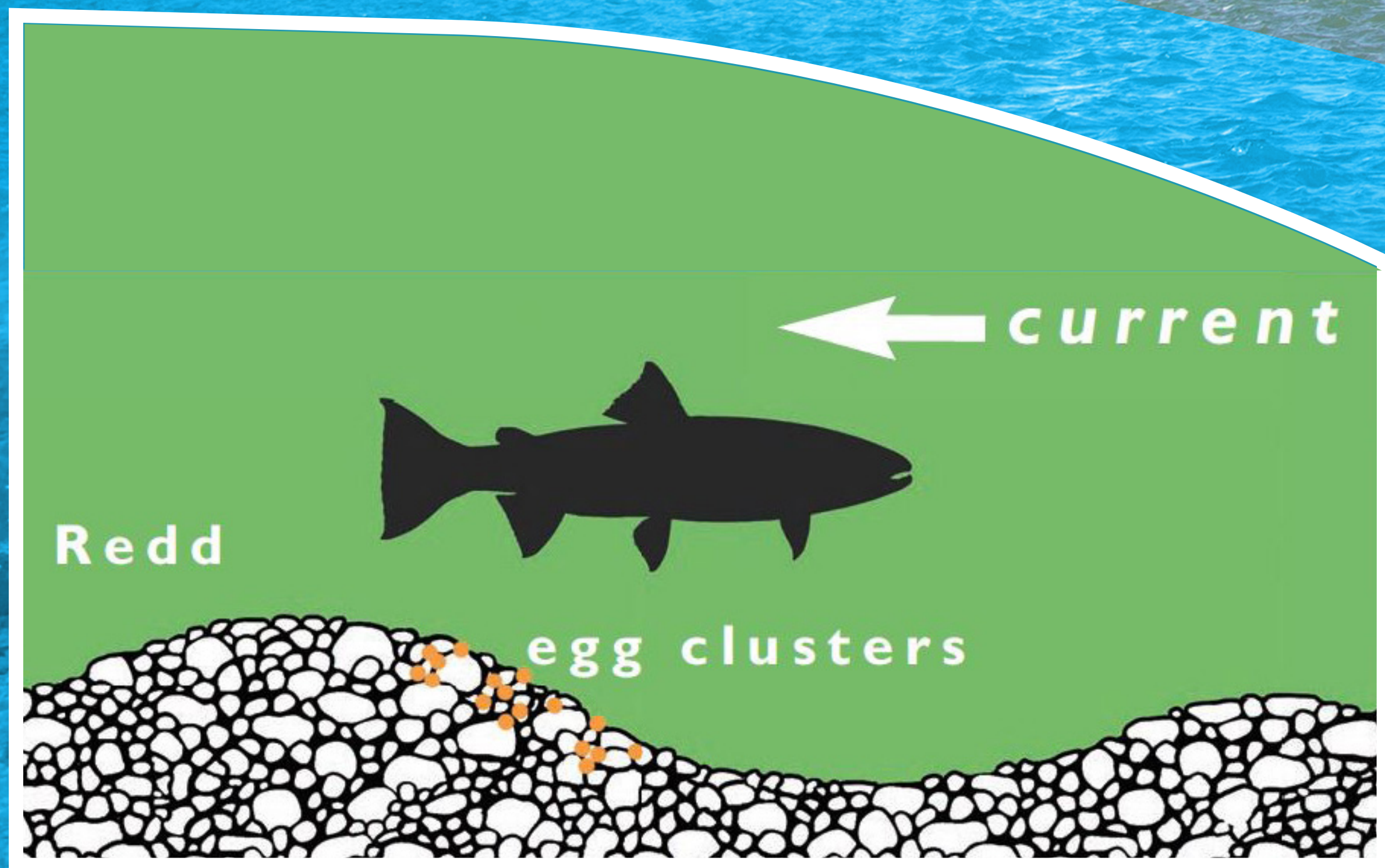




DON'T TREAD ON MY REDD

Sundial Bridge Photo by Bryan Quick



Identifying a Redd

Female salmon lay their eggs in nests called redds. The redds are located in areas with clean gravel and moving water, and are generally about 3 feet in diameter. The gravel of the redd appears shiny and clean when compared to the algae-covered gravel

on the perimeter. Watch for females digging a nest or laying eggs. The male salmon wait nearby and fertilize the eggs as the female deposits them. The female then stays busy covering the eggs with gravel by using her tail and twisting on her side.

Identifying a Chinook Salmon

The Sacramento River watershed is home to the endangered winter-run Chinook salmon and other salmon runs including the spring-run, fall-run and late fall-run. In fact, the Sacramento River is the only river in world with four distinct runs of Chinook salmon. At

this location and others near Redding, salmon are actively spawning year round. They lay their eggs in nests called redds. Walking on or near the redds can crush and kill eggs or baby fish (fry) in the nests. You can do your part by avoiding the nests and reminding others not to

walk on them. Eggs and then the fry can remain in the redds for between 70 and 120 days. Once the baby fish (fry) emerge from the gravel they swim 300 miles downstream to enter the ocean where they grow up. As adults, they return to this area to reproduce or 'spawn'.

