

## Wild Trout Trust Quiz 2019

All of the answers to the quiz questions can be found on the 'About Trout' pages of our website <https://www.wildtrout.org/>

Q1. What is the *native* range of the brown trout, *Salmo trutta*? Describe the limits to north, south, east and west.

A1. North to Iceland and the Barents Sea, south to the Atlas mountains, west to Iceland, east to Kazhakstan (Aral and Caspian seas).

Q2. Which river in England has the only long-term breeding population of wild rainbow trout?

A2. The Derbyshire Wye.

Q3. What are the two main reasons that prompt trout to migrate to sea?

A3. Genetics and environment (food).

Q4. Ferox trout eat other fish – what is the technical name for 'fish eating' and what fish do ferox trout typically target?

A4. Piscivorous and arctic charr.

Q5. What do the terms 'potamodromous' and 'anadromous' mean in relation to trout?

A5. Potamodromous is freshwater migration (within a river or river to lake). Anadromous is migration between freshwater and saltwater.

Q6. American fisheries scientist Robert Behnke carried out research with anglers in the USA to find out which species of trout were the hardest to catch. Which of these trout came top of the 'hardest to catch' list? Cutthroat trout, brook trout, brown trout, rainbow trout.

Q6. Brown trout were the hardest to catch.

A7. What mollusc is dependent on trout and salmon for part of its lifecycle and why?

Q7. Freshwater pearl mussel. The juvenile stages of the mussel hitch a ride on the gills of juvenile trout and salmon, apparently without doing their host harm.

Q8. What are 'slob' trout?

A8. Trout that move between the river and estuary but don't go far out to sea.

Q9. What are the names of 3 stages of trout development between egg and adult?

A9. Alevin, fry, parr.

Q10. What is a smolt and what does it look like?

A10. A smolt is a trout that is migrating downstream to go to sea. They are generally quite small (up to 8 inches), very slim and often silvery in colour.

Q11. What are the Latin names for brown trout, Atlantic salmon and rainbow trout?

A11. *Salmo trutta*, *Salmo salar*, *Oncorhynchus mykiss*.

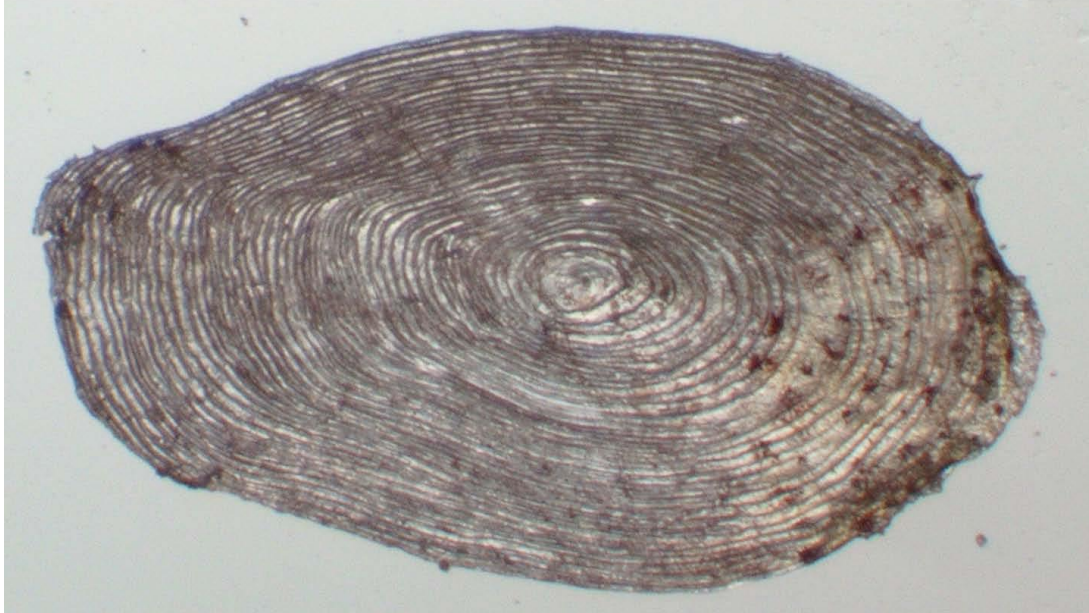
Q12. How long can trout live?

A12. We think up to 20 years; over 10 years may not be uncommon.

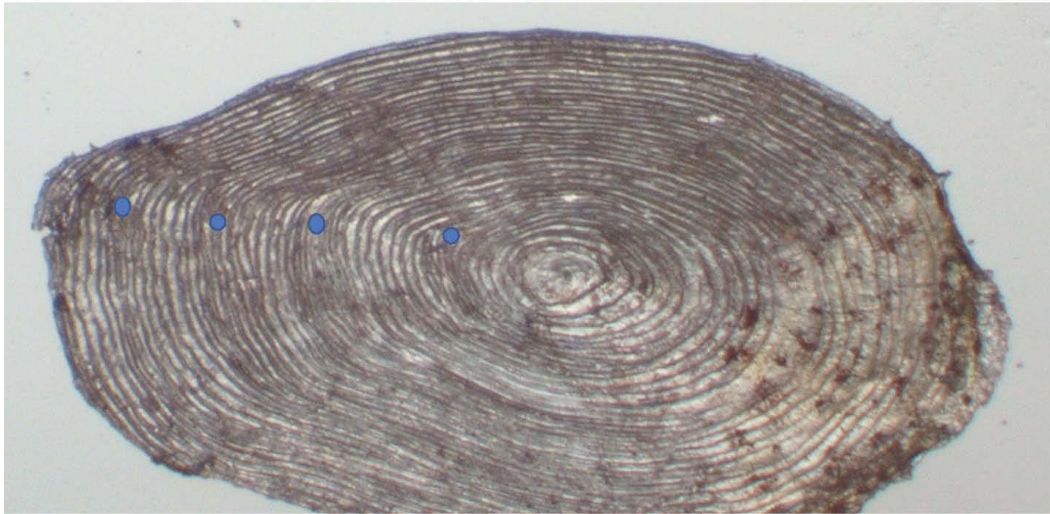
Q13. What is the maximum temperature at which we should fish for brown trout, paying appropriate regard for the fishes' welfare?

A13. 20°C or 68°F

Q14. Trout scales can be read to reveal the age of a trout. How old was this trout?



A14 Four and half years old.



The spacing of the rings on the fish's scale indicate how well it's growing – wide apart when plenty of food and good growth (e.g. summer) and closer together when not so (e.g. winter). The very middle of the scale indicates the earliest days of this fish. Each of the blue dots marks the four winters that this fish has lived through and approximately each of its birthdays. So, it was likely around 4 ½ years old when this scale was taken from it.

Q15. What's this clear patch of gravel called and what caused it? Picture was taken in the Itchen in November 2019.



A15. A redd. Created by a hen trout digging a nest to lay her eggs. The blurry bits to the right of the light area are a cock and hen trout.

Q16. Which of these small fish is a salmon and which a trout?



A16. The top fish is a trout, the lower fish is a salmon. See diagram below.

Salmon parr (I) can normally be distinguished from young brown/sea trout (II) by the more streamlined shape, deeply forked tail, longer pectoral fin, lack of orange on adipose fin, smaller mouth, sharper snout, only 1 – 4 spots on gill cover (often one large spot), well defined parr marks.

