



Research & Conservation of Chinook.  
Built to allow passage over the dam as they migrate to reproduce.  
In collaboration with Indigenous Communities.  
1996 - 3000 Chinook,  
2023 - 153 Chinook,  
2025 - 800 Chinook.  
June-September.

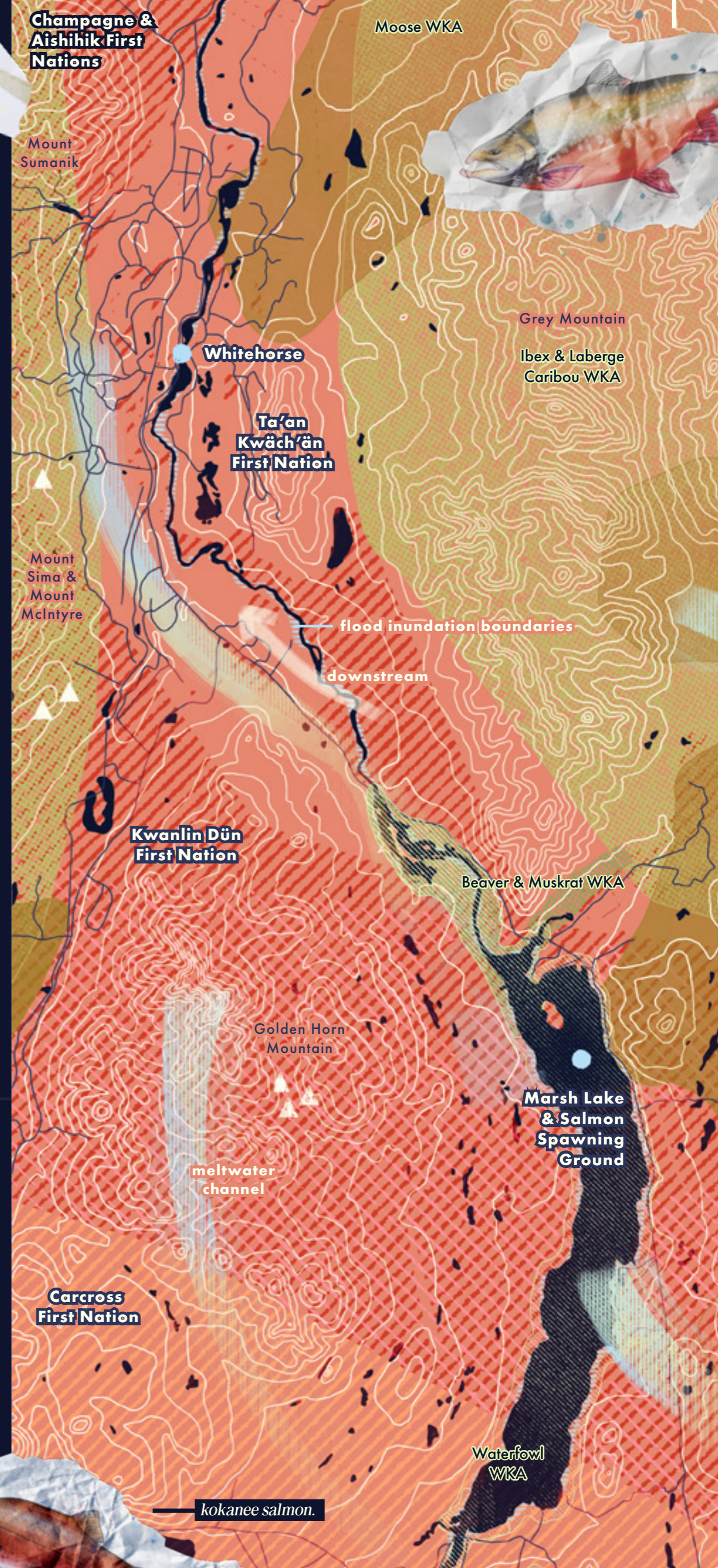
Water Well Coverage

Man-made lake ontop the Whitehorse Rapids.  
Recreational Use.  
Former source of drinking water.  
Regulates groundwater pipe temperatures.  
Fears over Escarpment Erosion along the river & from groundwater seepage.  
Im Fluctuations with the dam and summer snowmelt.  
Freezes over in the Winter.  
Possible presence of Waste Water within the river.

Up to 19 hours of sunlight in the Summer.  
Long, Dark Winter nights.  
Aurora Borealis.



chinook salmon.



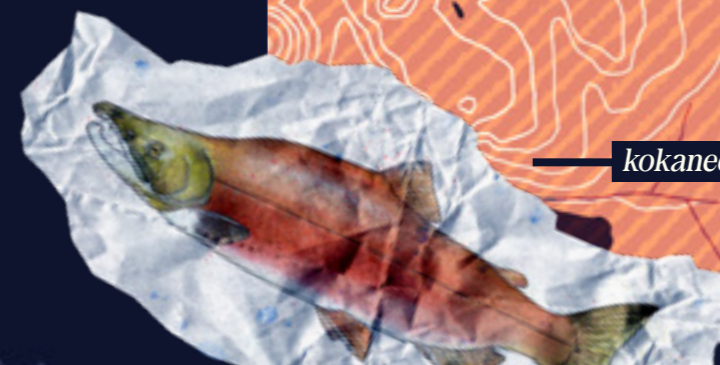
arctic char.

Boreal Forests - White Spruce, Lodge Pole Pine, Trembling Aspen, Balsam Poplar, Riparians, Wetlands, Ponds, Lakes, Rivers, Grasslands, Mountains & South-Facing Slopes.

Chinook & Kokanee Salmon, Arctic Char, Bull Trout, Rainbow Trout, & so on. Waterbirds, Shorebirds, Ducks, Eagles, Ravens, Bats, Caribou, Moose, Elk, Mule Deer, Bears, Foxes, Coyotes, Wolves, Wolverines, Sheeps, Mountain Goats, Frogs, Aquatic Insects, Beavers, Hares, & Wildlife Key Areas (WKA).

Yukon Headwater Watershed.  
Mild, Subarctic Climate.  
"Warm", Dry Summers.  
Long, Cold Winters.  
Low Percipitation.  
Stikine Terrane.

kokanee salmon.

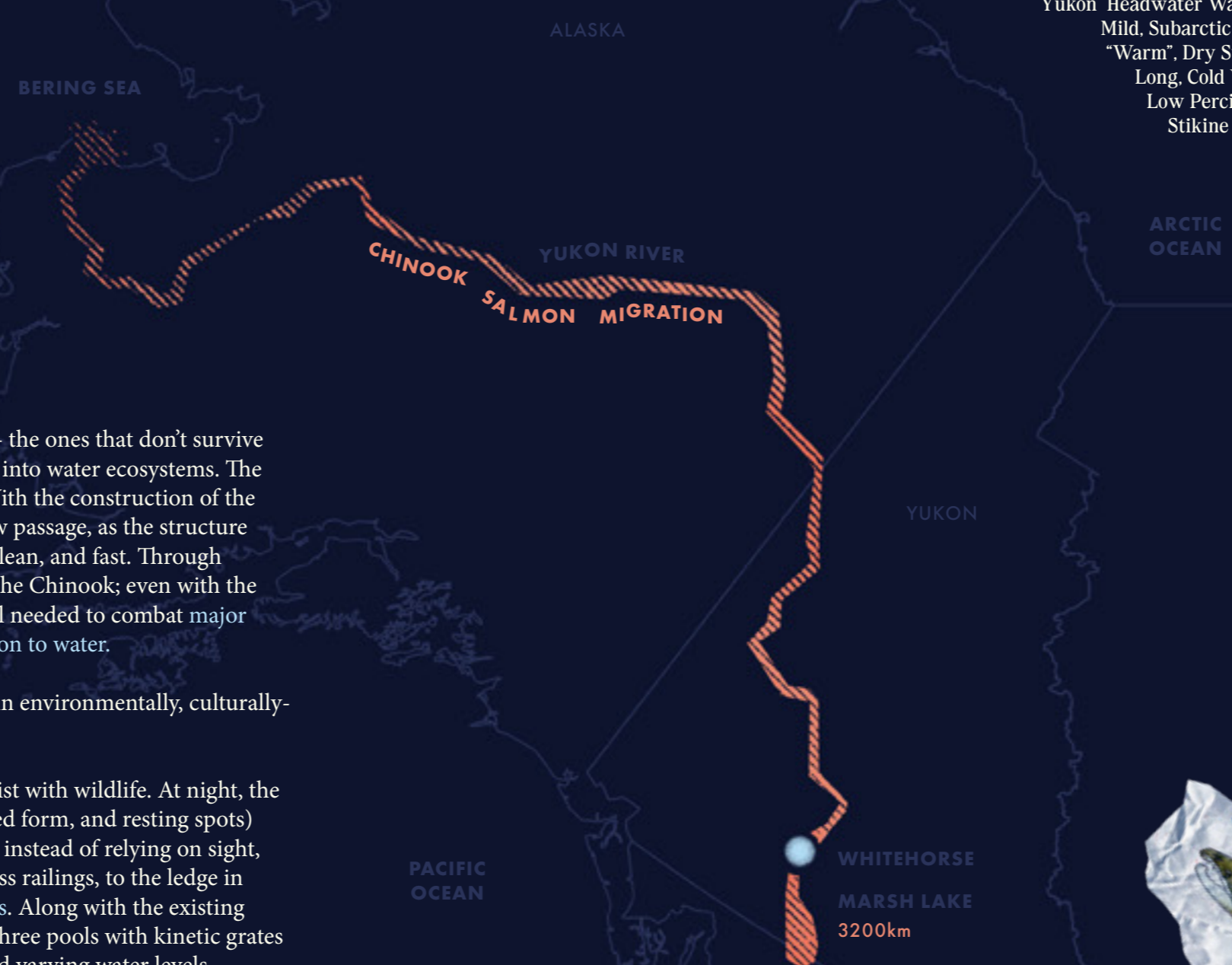


## REDDS.

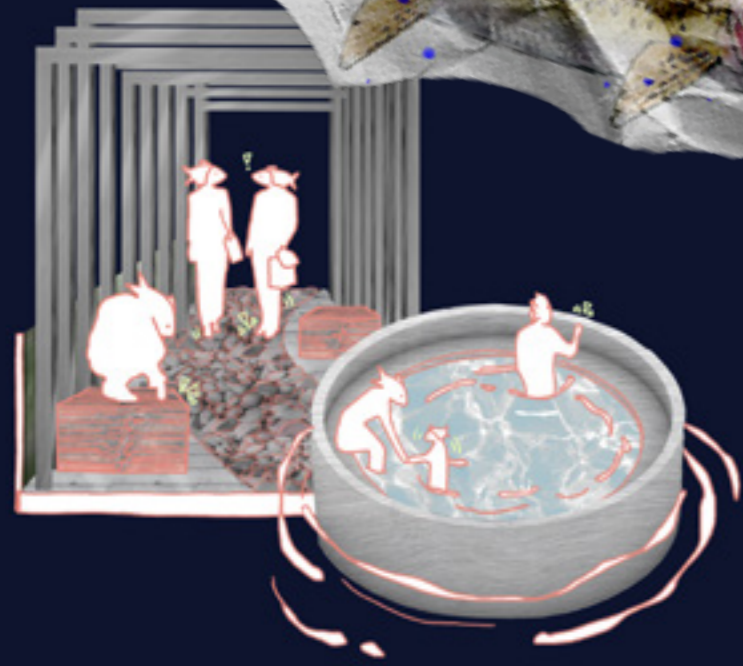
Each year, Chinook Salmon swim from the ocean to the lakes they were born in to reproduce – the ones that don't survive the long journey help feed wildlife, fishers, and Indigenous communities, and release nutrients into water ecosystems. The ones that do, build redds – little nests in the gravel – to lay their eggs in before passing away. With the construction of the Whitehorse Rapids Dam for hydroelectricity, Yukon built the world's longest fishladder to allow passage, as the structure blocked the final leg of their migration. These waters, by the old Whitehorse Rapids, are cold, clean, and fast. Through harnessing water as a resource, we've made this part of the Yukon River inaccessible to us and the Chinook; even with the Whitehorse Rapids Fishway, Hatchery, and guidance of local First Nations, more efforts are still needed to combat major migrating salmon losses, the loss of Indigenous salmon traditions, and the loss of our connection to water.

The Redds aims to inspire more care and consideration in how we influence water, and maintain environmentally, culturally-conscience building.

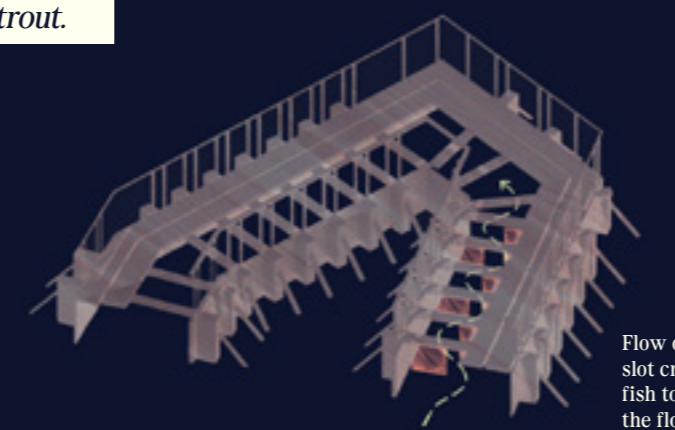
Redds, was designed to heighten our sensory experience with nature, and inform how we coexist with wildlife. At night, the runged wooden walkway with rough-cut benches (inspired by the fishway's materiality, laddered form, and resting spots) is only lit up with red lights below the deck, illuminating the water unobtrusively for animals – instead of relying on sight, navigation relies on feeling the winding pebble path. You can look out through green fluted glass railings, to the ledge in the water, or the northern lights; in the summer, the sun is out for long enough to still see views. Along with the existing soundscape – currents, animals, industry – are windchimes and raindrums. The path leads to three pools with kinetic grates and pebbled floors, curated for different experiences as you're exposed to the cold, darkness and varying water levels.



rainbow trout.



Touch



Flow of water through each slot create eddies, allowing fish to rest or continue with the flow.



Shape



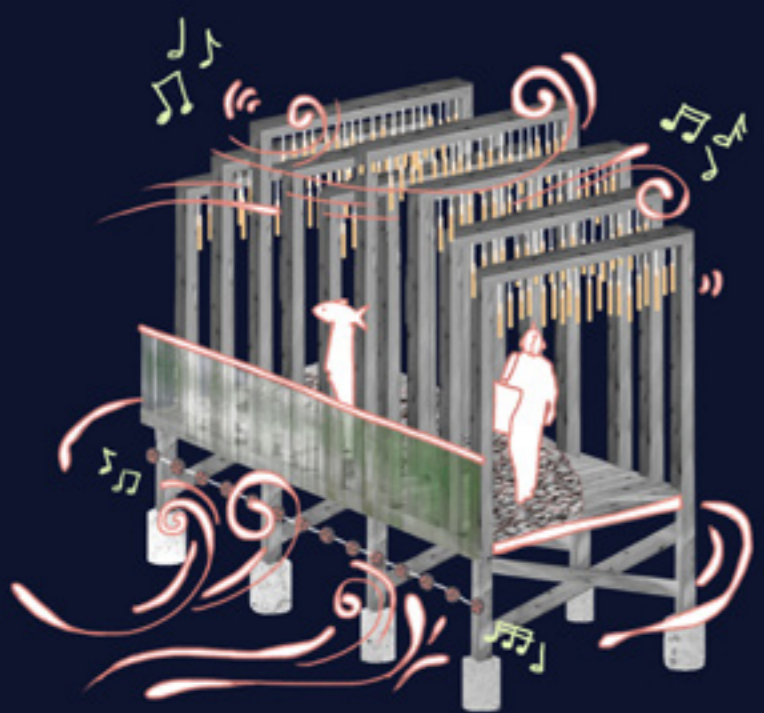
Resting pools



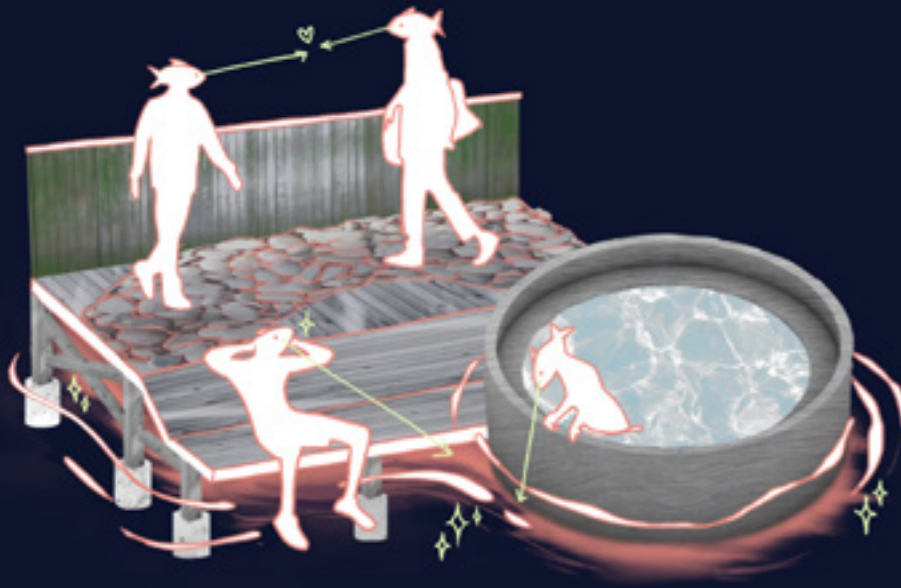
Pebble path + resting area



Rungs



Sound



Sight



Located on the calmest section of water, in between stronger currents.

sit swim submerge



ledges to sit and stand on

kinetic grates

pebble floor lining

underwater lookouts

handle bars

chinook salmon.

