

Fall and Winter: A male and female Salmon spawn and die, leaving behind essential nutrients.

Autumn: Coho and Chum usually return to their own stream when they are four years old.

Over three thousand eggs incubate knee deep in the gravel beds.

Spring: Approximately eight hundred alevin emerge with yolk sacs.

Coho fry live and grow in the stream for one to two years.

Chum fry move out to the ocean after one to four weeks.

Ten of the original offspring grow to maturity in the ocean.

SALMON LIFE CYCLE

ASIA PACIFIC COAST

CHUM COHO

3000 km

Summer: They become smolts and enter the ocean.

Fingerling migrate downstream

SALMON SURVIVAL THREATS

Stream intruders such as dogs, watershed pollutants such as sewage spills, urban runoff from vehicles, home heating oil leaks, pesticides, spills, and soaps all entering the stream through storm drains.



The log structures in the creek form gravel spawning beds and also serve to control damaging storm water surges.

Can you spot a Chum fry or a Coho fingerling?

Caution - watch from a distance - salmon are delicate and can be injured or killed by human disturbance or by dogs in the water!

