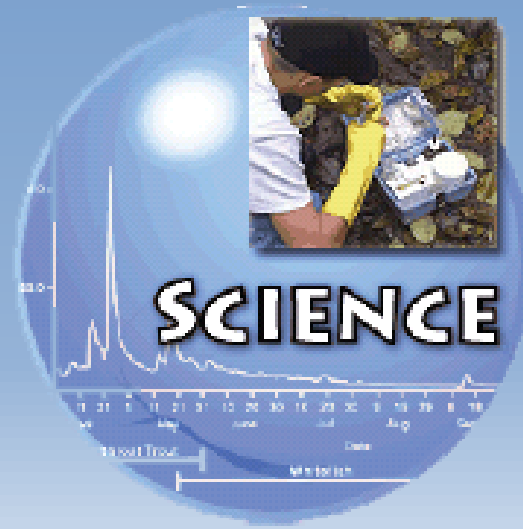


Pacific Salmon

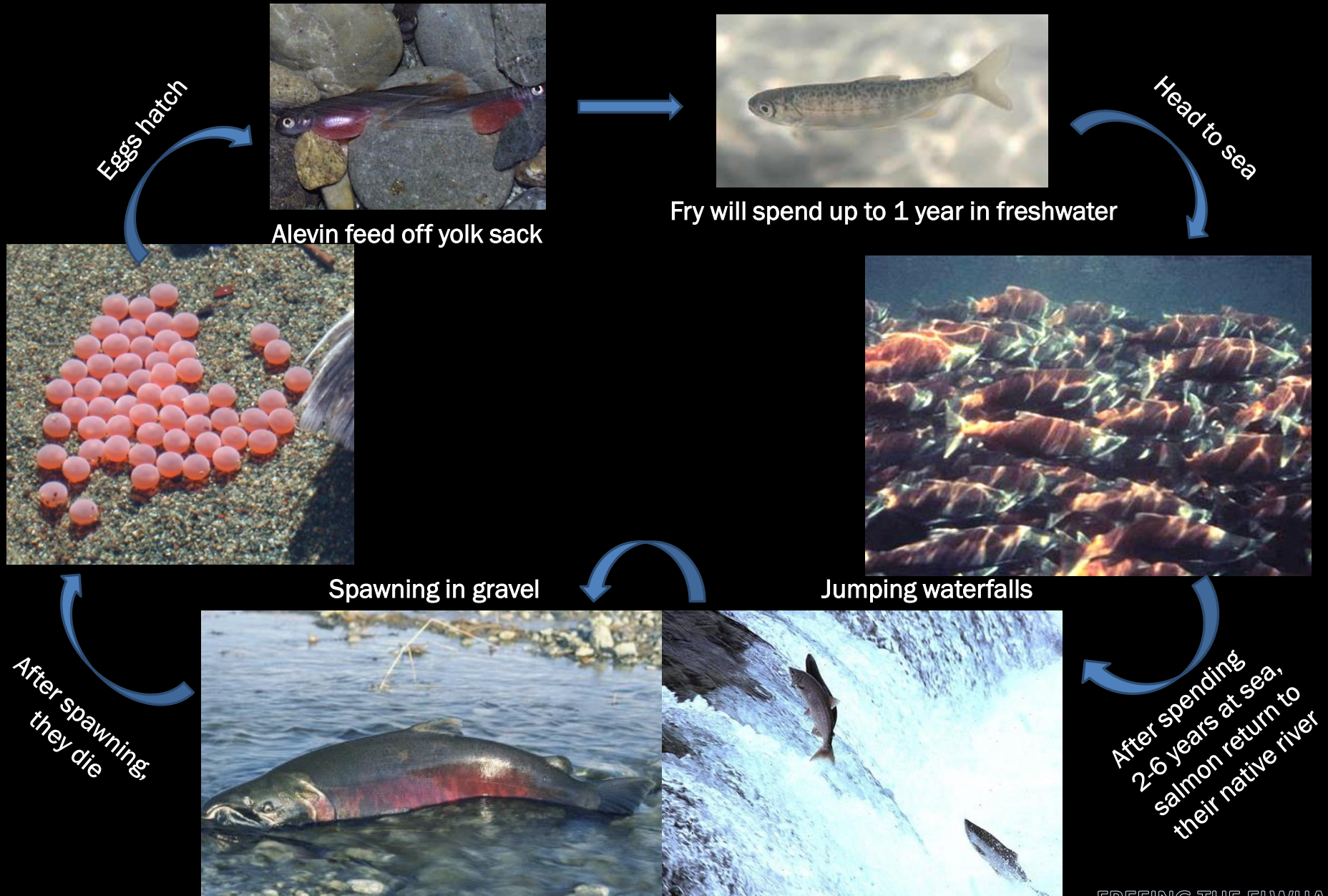
Anadromous Lifestyles



Define Anadromous

- A fish that is born in freshwater, spends its adult life in the ocean, and then returns to freshwater to spawn.
- Many, but not all, anadromous fish die shortly after spawning.

Salmon Life Histories



Alevin

- An alevin feeds completely off the yolk sac attached to its body.
- They hide under the gravel and around vegetation trying to avoid predators. They are poor swimmers, as this photo shows.



Fry

- Fry are juvenile fish that are free swimmers and able to begin feeding on their own.
- They eat primarily aquatic insects and zooplankton.
- Depending on the species, they either head to sea immediately (Chum and Pink) or spend 1-2 years in the river.
- Fry also tend to be victim to predation by larger fish such as resident trout and birds such as herons and ducks.



Smolt

- A smolt is a juvenile salmon that is preparing for the journey into salt water.
- Often smolt spend some time in the estuary to physiologically adjust to salt water.
- Estuaries also tend to be rich in food, while providing cover from predators.



Adult Stage

- Adult salmon spend 2-5 years at sea.
- Depending on the species, they may head thousands of miles into the ocean or may remain within a few miles of the estuary.
- They eat primarily krill and small forage fish.
- Adults then return to the river where they emerged to spawn.



Returning Adults



Here a sockeye salmon is still in its ocean-going silver form

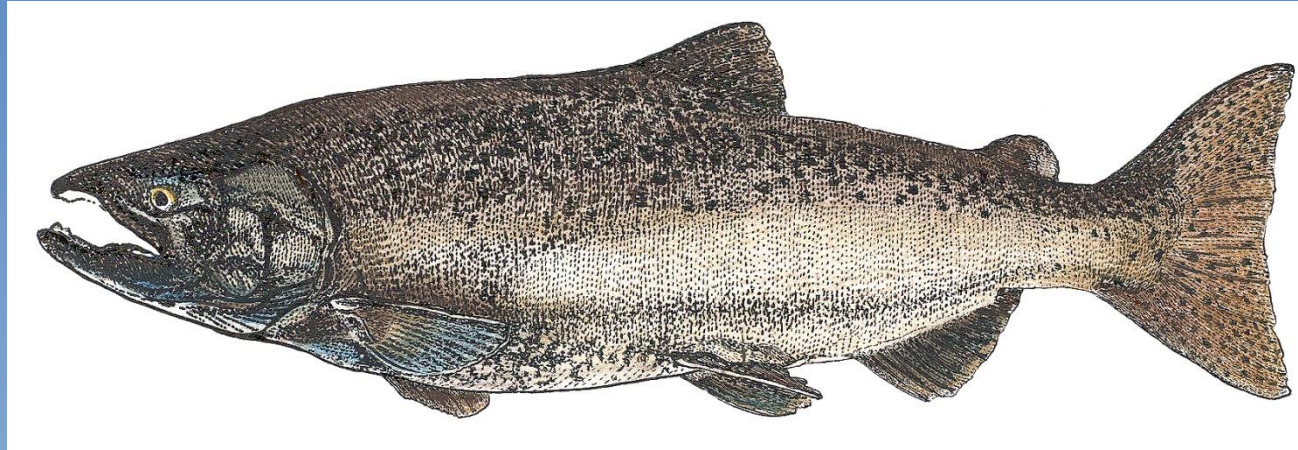
FREEING THE ELWHA

Spawning Salmon

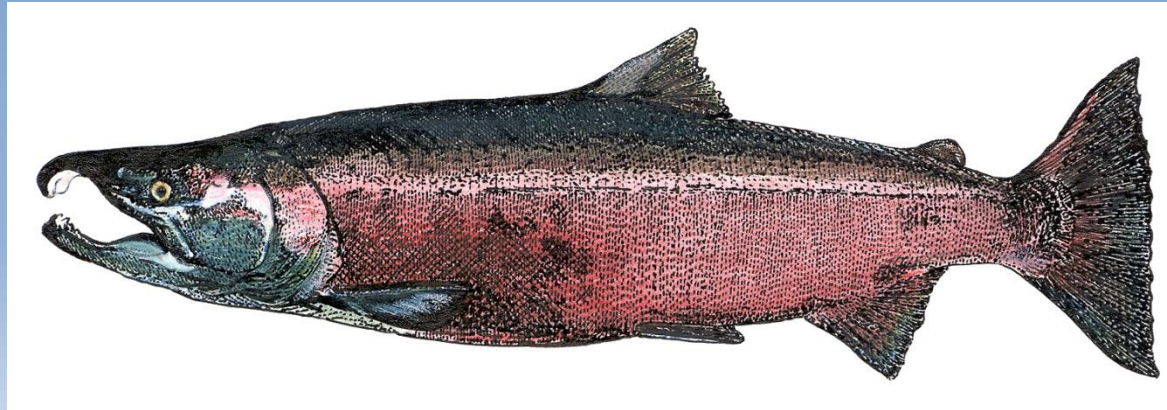


Pacific Salmon Species

Chinook
O. tsawytscha



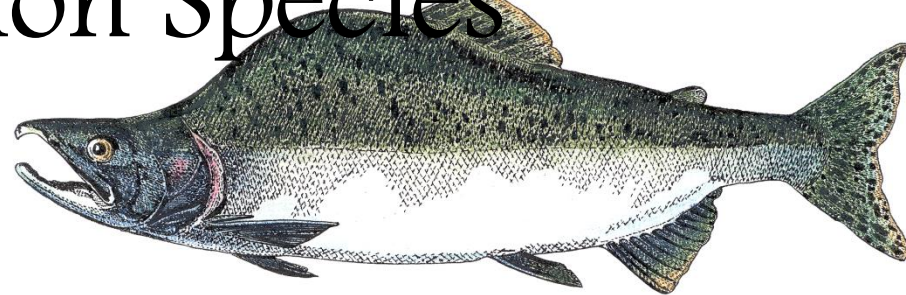
Coho
O. kisutch



Pacific Salmon Species

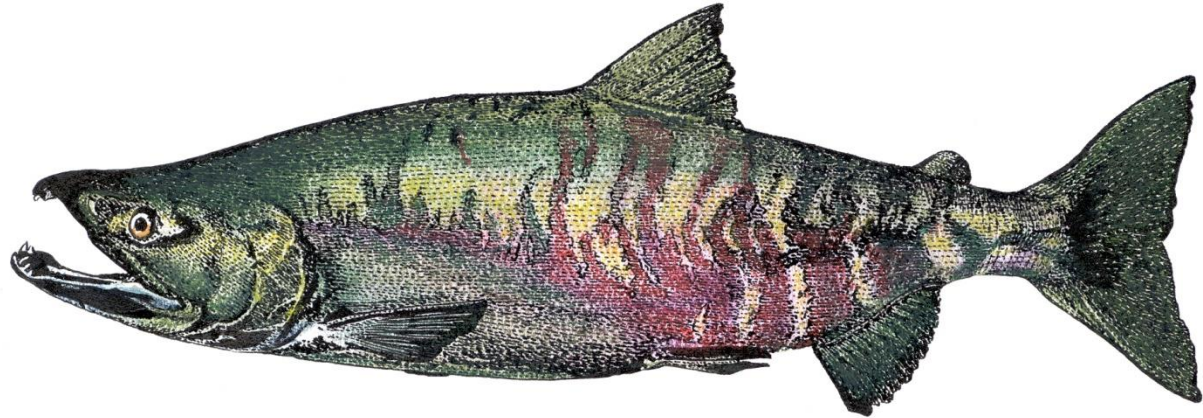
Pink

O. gorbuscha



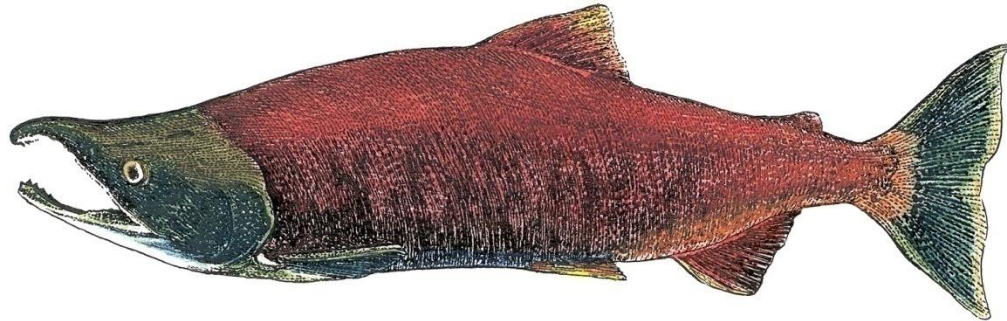
Chum

O. keta



Sockeye

O. nerka



Anadromous Trout Species



Steelhead *O. mykiss*

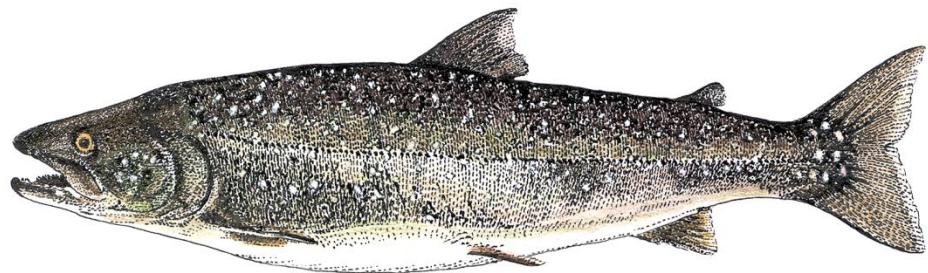


Coastal Cutthroat *O. clarki*

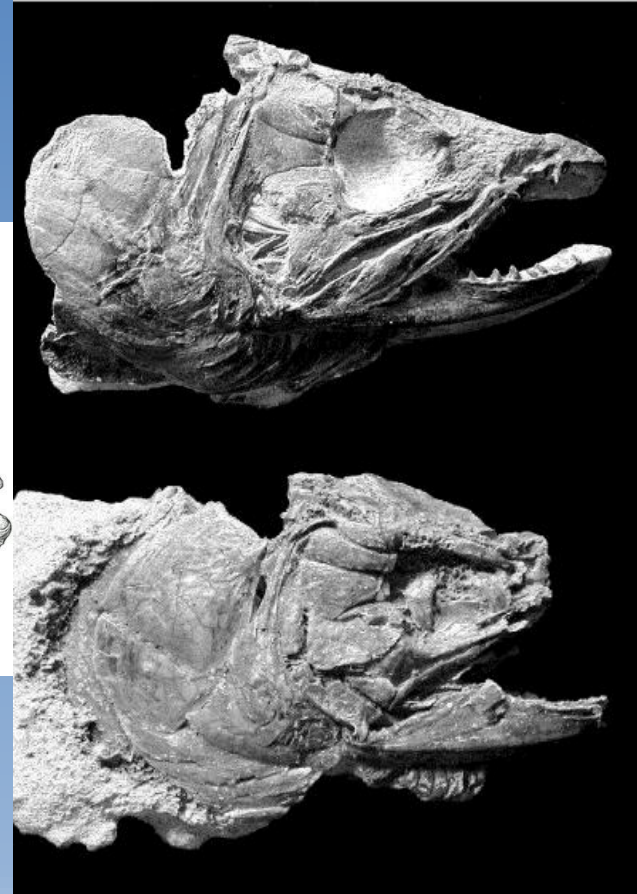
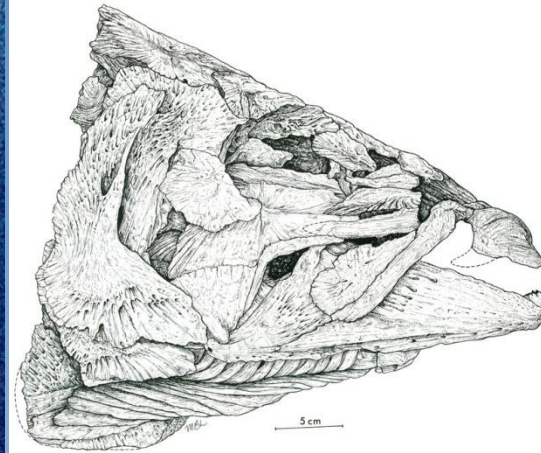
Dolly Varden *Salvelinus malma*



Bull Trout *Salvelinus
confluentus*



One Other Salmon...



The sabre-toothed salmon (*Oncorhynchus rastrosus*) lived around 6-8 million years ago, and grew over 9 feet long. As scary as they sound, they actually were filter-feeders, feeding on plankton.

Their fossils are found in an ancient Idaho lake, indicating that they were also anadromous.

This project was made possible in part by a grant from
Washington's National Park Fund.

