

Salmon Facts (Fry)

Printing Instructions

1. Print pages 2-4
2. With picture side up, reorganize stack in numerical order so the page 4 is on top and page 2 is on bottom
3. Flip stack along long edge and place back into printer paper tray
4. Print pages 5-7



Salmon Facts

How do fry
protect
themselves
from predators?



Salmon Facts

Why do young
salmon need
trees?



Salmon Facts

What are young
salmon called?



Salmon Facts

What is a fish
screen and what
is it for?



Salmon Facts

What are parr?



Salmon Facts

How long are salmon fry?



Salmon Facts

When do fry migrate to estuaries?



Salmon Facts

What do fry eat?



Salmon Facts

What are three hazards to young salmon?



Salmon Facts

What type of water does a young steelhead need?



Fry

Young salmon use trees for a source of colder water, nutrients and protection/shelter

Fry

Fry may form schools to help protect themselves. They also utilize rocks, logs and other aquatic features to hide from predators.

Fry

A fish screen is a device that supplies debris-free water without harming aquatic life. Fish screens are used to prevent fish from swimming into dangerous waterways such as water intakes, dams or aqueducts.

Fry

Fry

Fry

Pacific salmon fry average 1-2 inches in length.

Fry

Parr are salmon between the fry and smolt stage. Their name comes from the vertical marks on their sides called 'parr marks'. Parr marks vary by Pacific Salmon species.

Fry

Fry eat larvae, plankton, insects, detris (small bits of organic matter), and even other fish eggs.

Fry

Pink and Chum Salmon migrate directly to estuaries once they are strong enough to swim. Chinook fry spend a few months in freshwater streams and rivers; Coho fry spend around 1-2 years; and Sockeye spend around 2 years but sometimes up to 3 or 4.

Fry

Young steelhead need cold water with adequate dissolved oxygen. The water should be clean and free of excessive silt and pollution.

Fry

1. Dams - increased nitrogen at spillways can cause tissue-damaging gas bubbles
2. Pollution - light, noise and/or poor water quality
3. Predators - fry are an important food source in their ecosystems.