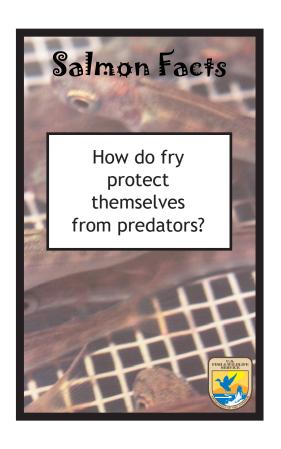
Salmon Facts (Fry)

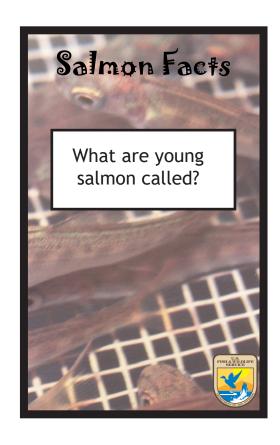
Printing Instructions

- 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











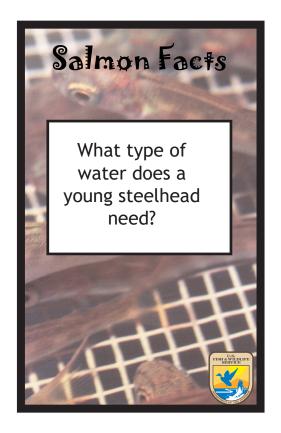












Fry

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 tissuedamaging gas bubbles
 - 2. Pollution light, noise and/or poor water quality
- 3. Predators fry are an important food source in their ecosystems.