

Salmon Facts (Spawning Adult)

Printing Instructions

1. Print pages 2-5
2. With picture side up, reorganize stack in numerical order so the page 5 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 6-9



Salmon Facts

How do salmon get over obstacles?



Salmon Facts

How far do salmon migrate from the ocean to their spawning grounds?



Salmon Facts

Why is the flesh of salmon red/pink in color?



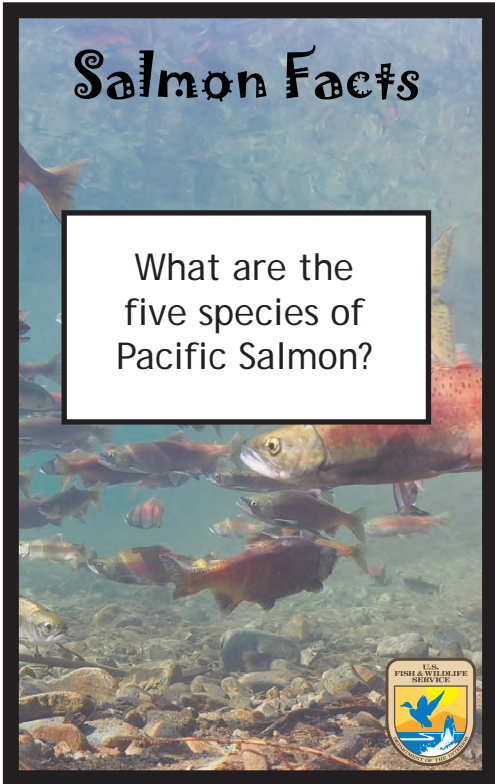

Salmon Facts

Where do Sockeye Salmon spawn?



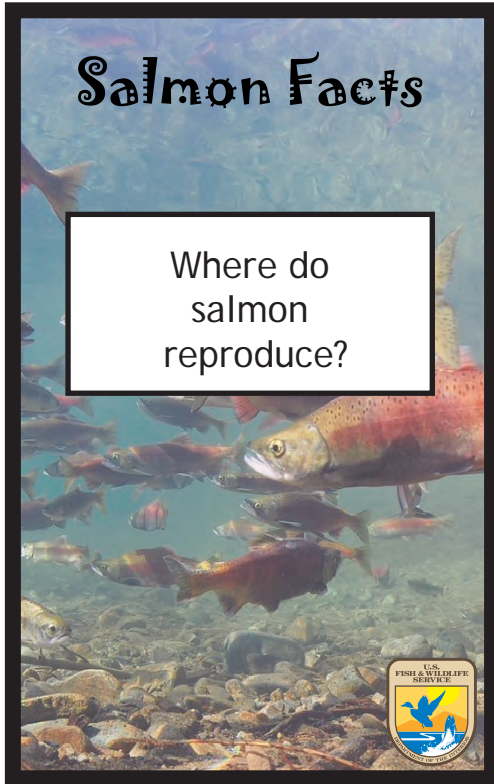

Salmon Facts

What are the five species of Pacific Salmon?



Salmon Facts

Where do salmon reproduce?



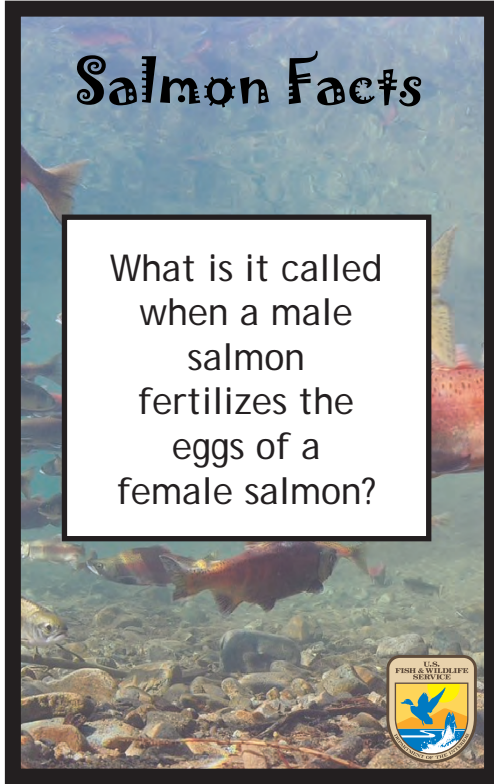

Salmon Facts

What happens to Pacific Salmon after spawning?



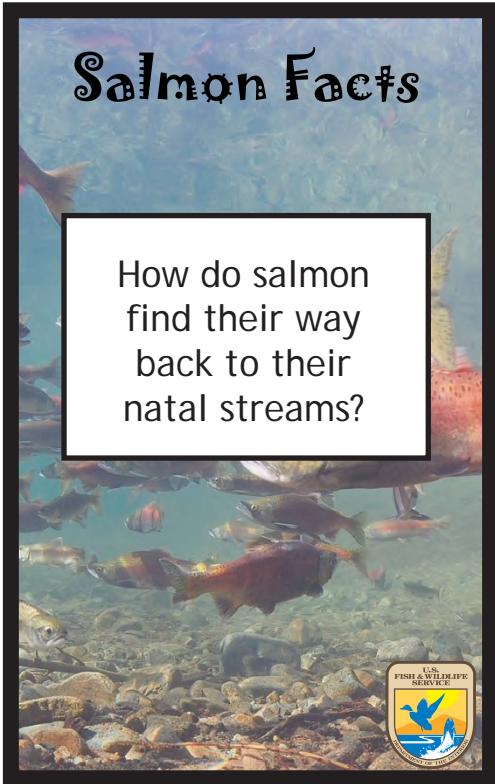

Salmon Facts

What is it called when a male salmon fertilizes the eggs of a female salmon?



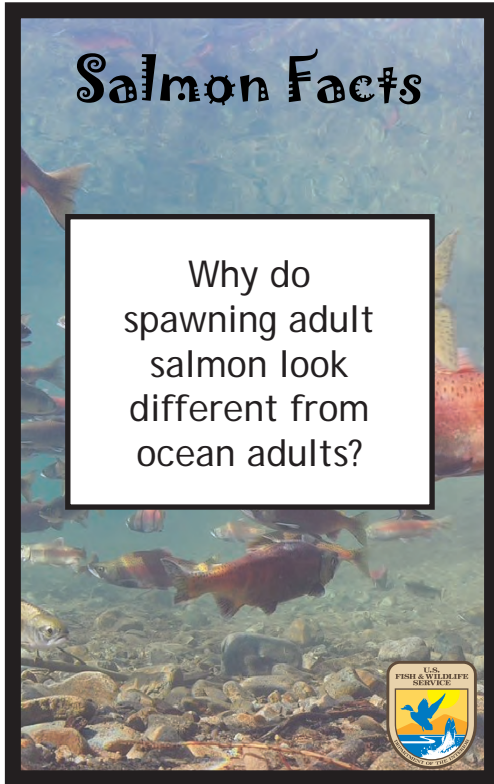

Salmon Facts

How do salmon find their way back to their natal streams?



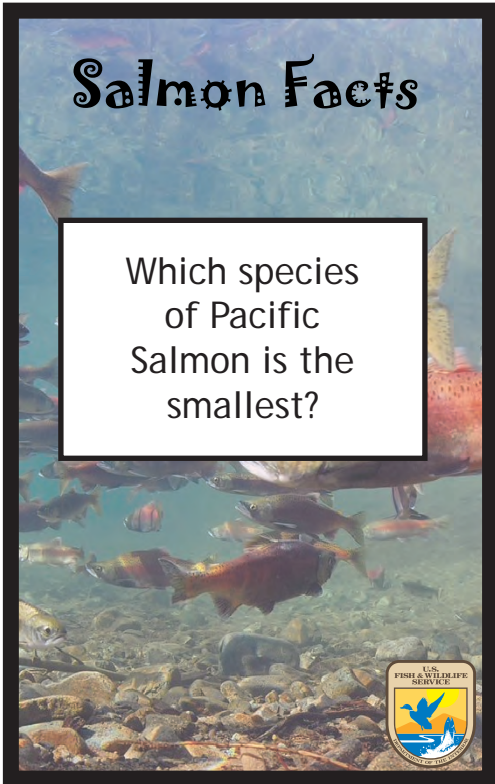

Salmon Facts

Why do spawning adult salmon look different from ocean adults?



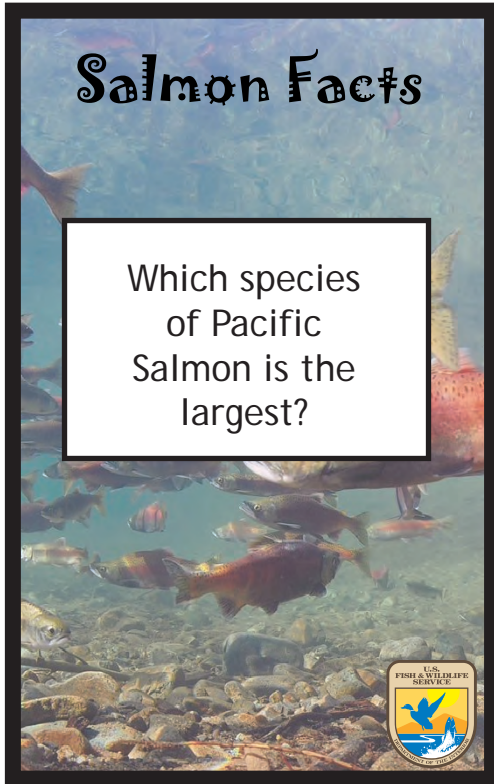

Salmon Facts

Which species of Pacific Salmon is the smallest?



Salmon Facts

Which species of Pacific Salmon is the largest?



Salmon Facts

What is a fish ladder and what does it do?



Adult (Spawn)

Salmon can migrate more than 1800 miles upstreams through freshwater rivers and streams to spawn.

Adult (Spawn)

Salmon can “jump” over obstacles in rivers. While Chum and Pink Salmon usually don’t jump higher than three feet, Chinook, Coho and Sockeye can jump as high as eight feet.

Adult (Spawn)

The majority of Sockeye Salmon spawn in areas adjacent to lakes.

Adult (Spawn)

The red/pink color of salmon flesh is a result of carotenoids, the same class of pigment compounds that give carrots an orange color. Carotenoids are naturally found in the marine organisms that salmon feed on.

Adult (Spawn)

Most adults travel to spawning grounds in their natal streams (birthplace) to reproduce. A small percentage will spawn in non-natal streams, a behavior known as straying.

Adult (Spawn)

Chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*)

Coho (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)

Chum (*Oncorhynchus keta*)

Pink (*Oncorhynchus gorbusha*)

Sockeye (*Oncorhynchus nerka*)

Adult (Spawn)

Spawning

Adult (Spawn)

All Pacific Salmon die after spawning. Their decaying carcasses fertilize aquatic and terrestrial plant life and provide food for animals

Adult (Spawn)

Spawning adults undergo morphological changes when they return to freshwater. Depending on species, their body color changes from silver to shades of brown, green or red. The males of some species develop a hooded snout, humped back, and elongated teeth.

Adult (Spawn)

Smells and memories of their journey to the ocean as a juvenile are thought to help guide spawning adults back to their natal streams.

Adult (Spawn)

Chinook Salmon are the largest species of Pacific Salmon in North America. They have been reported to grow as long as 58 inches and weight up to 126 pounds.

Adult (Spawn)

Pink Salmon are the smallest species of Pacific Salmon in North America. They grow up to 30 inches long and average 3-5 pounds; although some can weight up to 12 pounds

Adult (Spawn)

A fish ladder is a structure that allows migrating fish passage over or around an obstacle on a river.