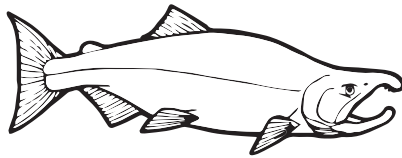


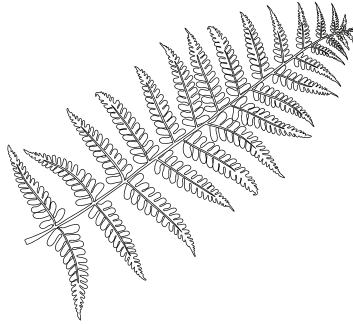


Salmon Journey B I N G O

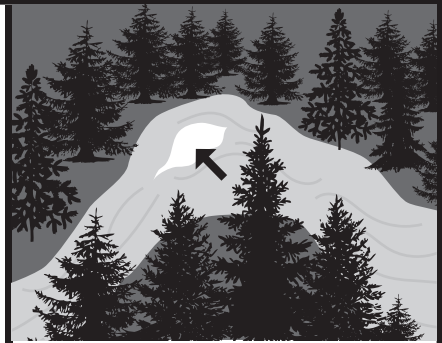
Share your completed bingo board by using **#CedarRiverSalmon!**



find an adult spawner



find a native plant



find a salmon nest,
also known as a redd

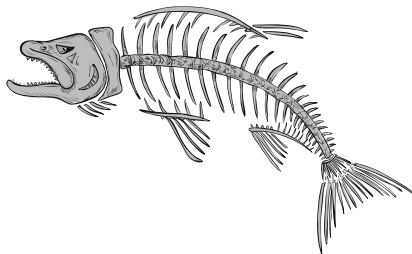


find trees providing
shade along the river

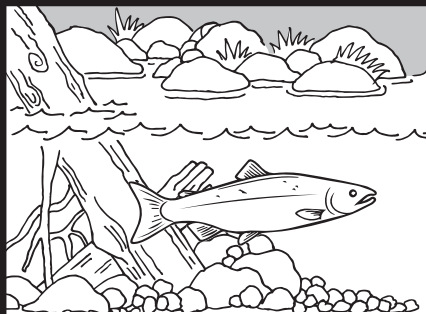
I pledge to
help salmon by:



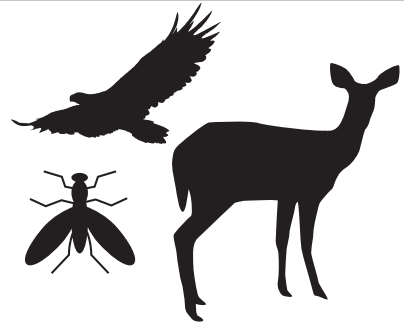
find Seattle's drinking
water source



find a salmon carcass



find wood in the river



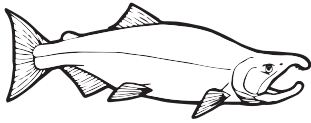
find evidence
of other wildlife



Seattle
Public
Utilities



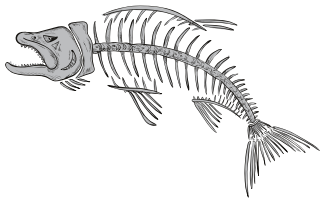
Get to know the Cedar River Watershed and the salmon that call it home!



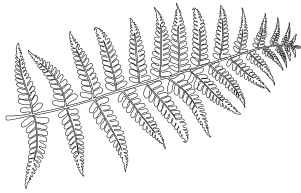
The Cedar River is home to a threatened run of **Chinook** salmon, as well as **sockeye** and **coho**. Look for one or all three species when salmon return to spawn each fall.



Salmon need cool, clear, clean water to survive. **Trees** contribute to healthy salmon habitat by: providing shade, which keeps temperatures cool; and stabilizing streambanks to keep soil, which can choke young fish, out of the river.



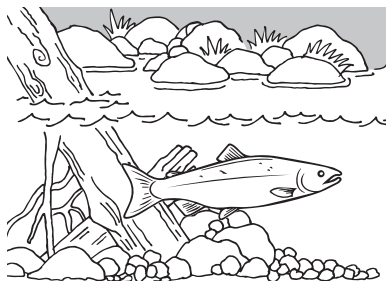
After spawning, most Pacific salmon die within one to two weeks. **Salmon carcasses** are a vital part of stream ecology. Their nutrients are absorbed by streamside plants and also support plant and insect life that later nourishes young salmon. Bears, birds, small mammals and deer feed on them as well.



Native trees and plants provide food and shelter for insects—which feed young salmon—as well as birds, mammals and other fish. **Tip:** Using native trees and plants in your garden helps salmon—even if you don't live next to a stream or river!

I pledge to
help salmon by:

Become a salmon steward! Support local policies that benefit salmon and learn more about how to keep these special creatures coming back. Go to seattleaquarium.org/salmon-journey for a **list of actions**.



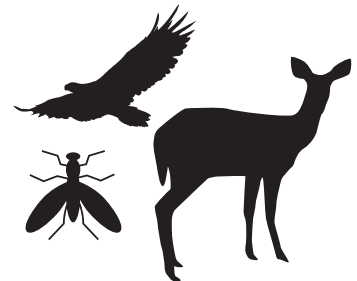
Submerged wood is an important feature in salmon habitat. It creates places for juvenile fish to hide from predators, offers refuge during flooding, forms pools for fish to use, and provides food and habitat for insects.



Look for areas in the river gravel that are lighter-colored, oval-shaped and a few feet in size: these are **redds** (or **salmon nests**). Females create them by digging out a depression in the gravel with their tails. Each female lays 3,000–5,000 eggs; only two will survive to become adult spawners.



The Cedar River Watershed is remarkable in many ways: It contributes over 50% of Lake Washington's inflow and provides two-thirds of the water used by King County residents and businesses (over 100,000,000 gallons per day!).



137 species depend on Pacific salmon. Watch for **insects**, **birds** such as bald eagles, and **mammals** like deer. Or look for signs of wildlife by searching for **insect marks** on leaves, **woodpecker holes** in trees and **animal tracks** in the mud.