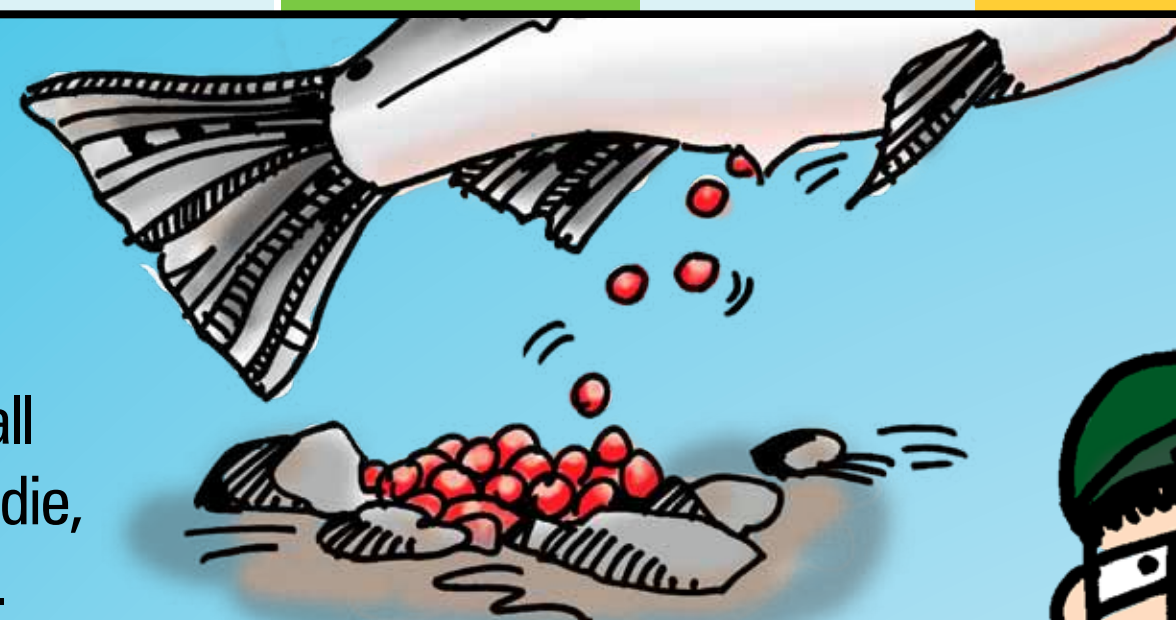




### ADULTS SPAWN

Female digs a redd in natal stream. Eggs, the size of a small pea, are fertilized and parents die, producing important nutrients.

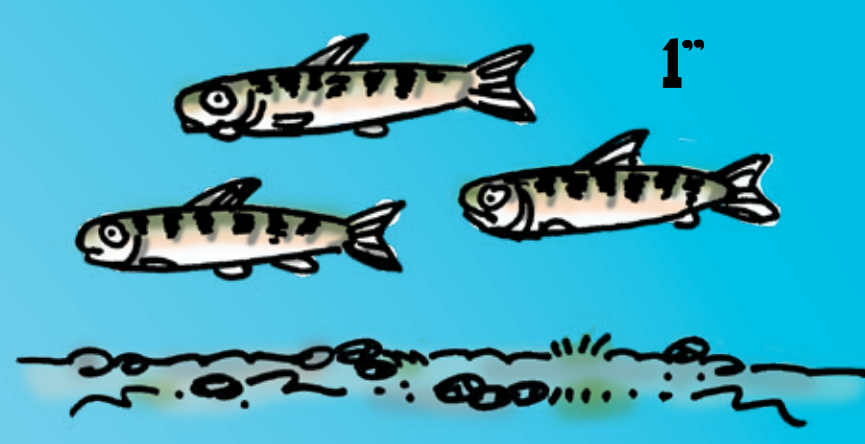


TAKE A TRIP WITH SOCKEYE SALMON

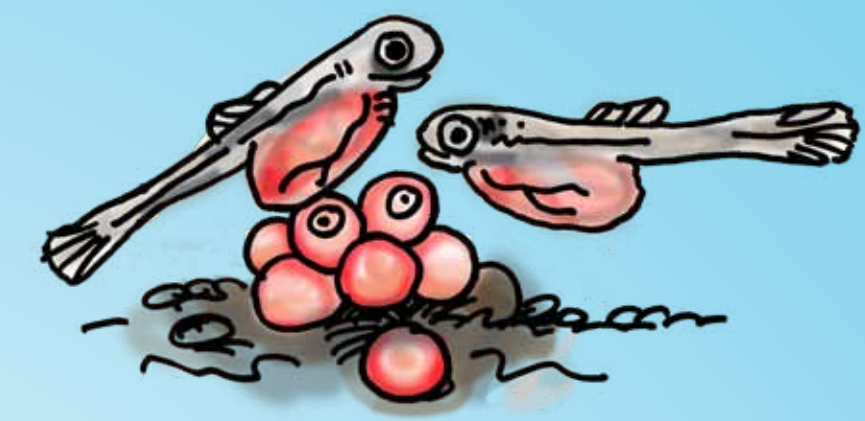
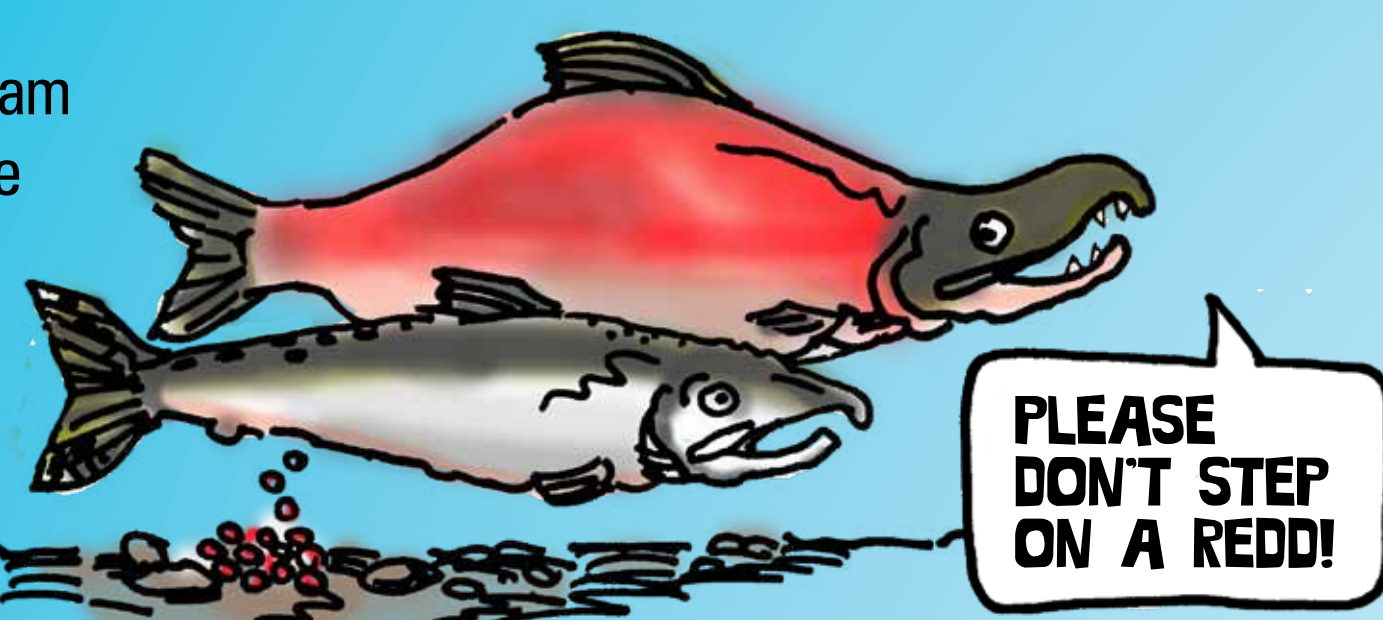


### FRY ARE SMALL

Fry stay in their natal waters for about one year.

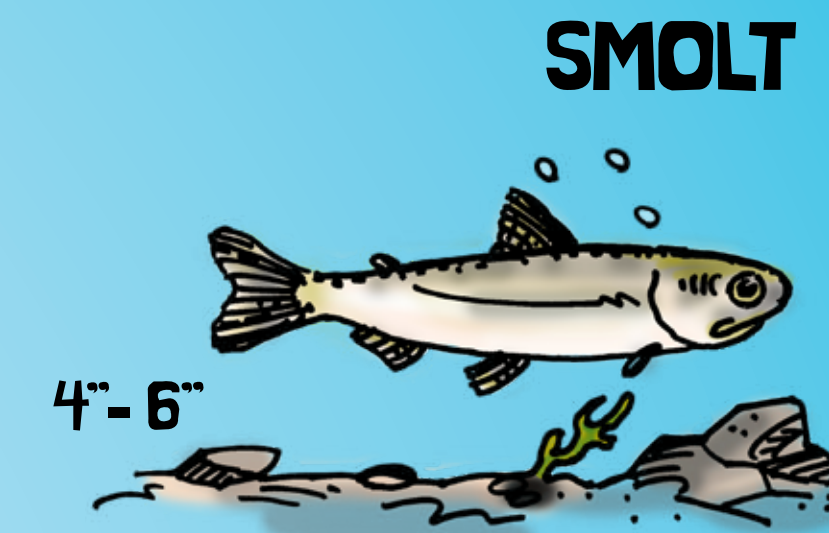


Exhausted, thin salmon return to their natal stream to spawn. And the cycle begins again.



### EGGS HATCH. ALEVIN DEVELOP

Eggs hatch in freshwater in 3-4 months. Alevin hang out in the redd until developed into fry.



### WANAPUM AND PRIEST RAPIDS DAMS

Adults go up the ladder, designed to be similar to natural rapids, to return to their natal stream.



## The Salmon Lifecycle

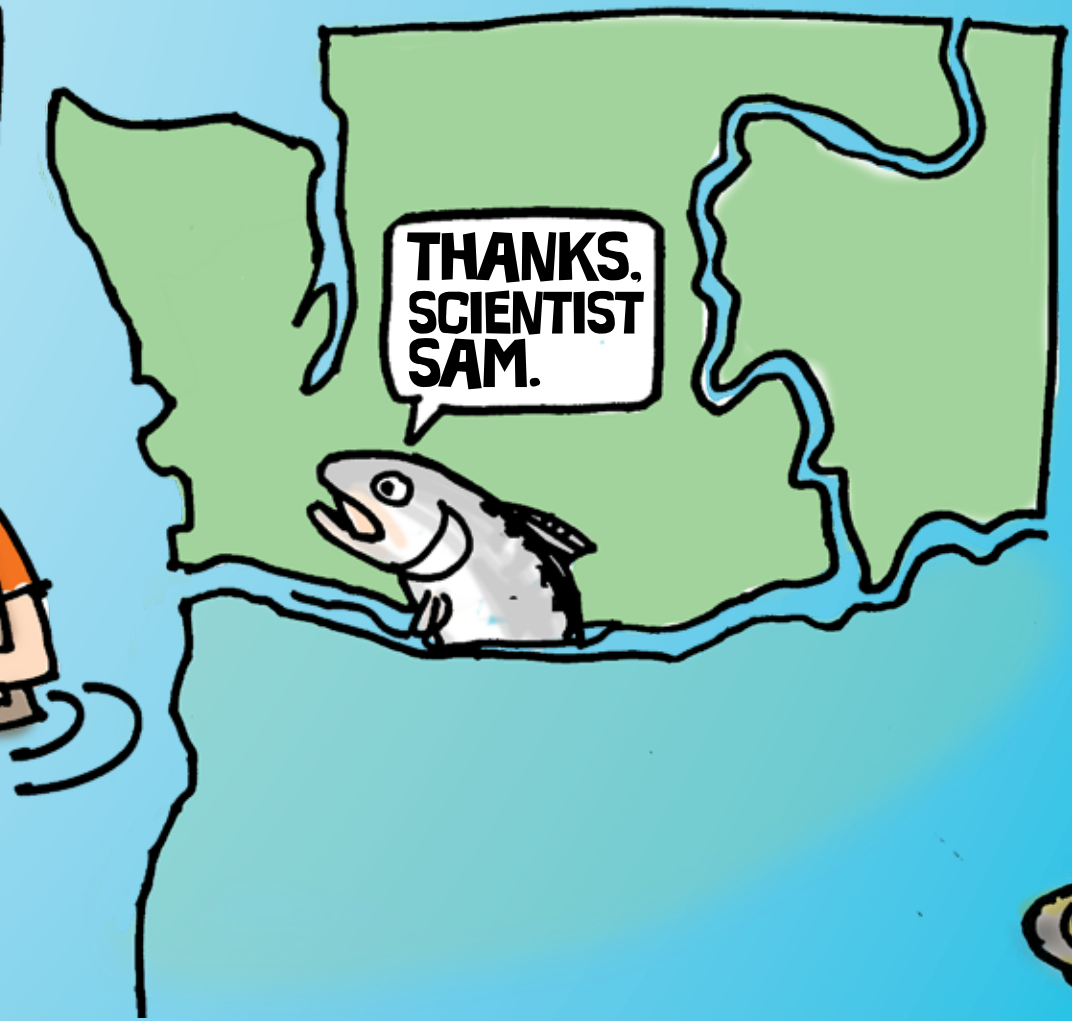
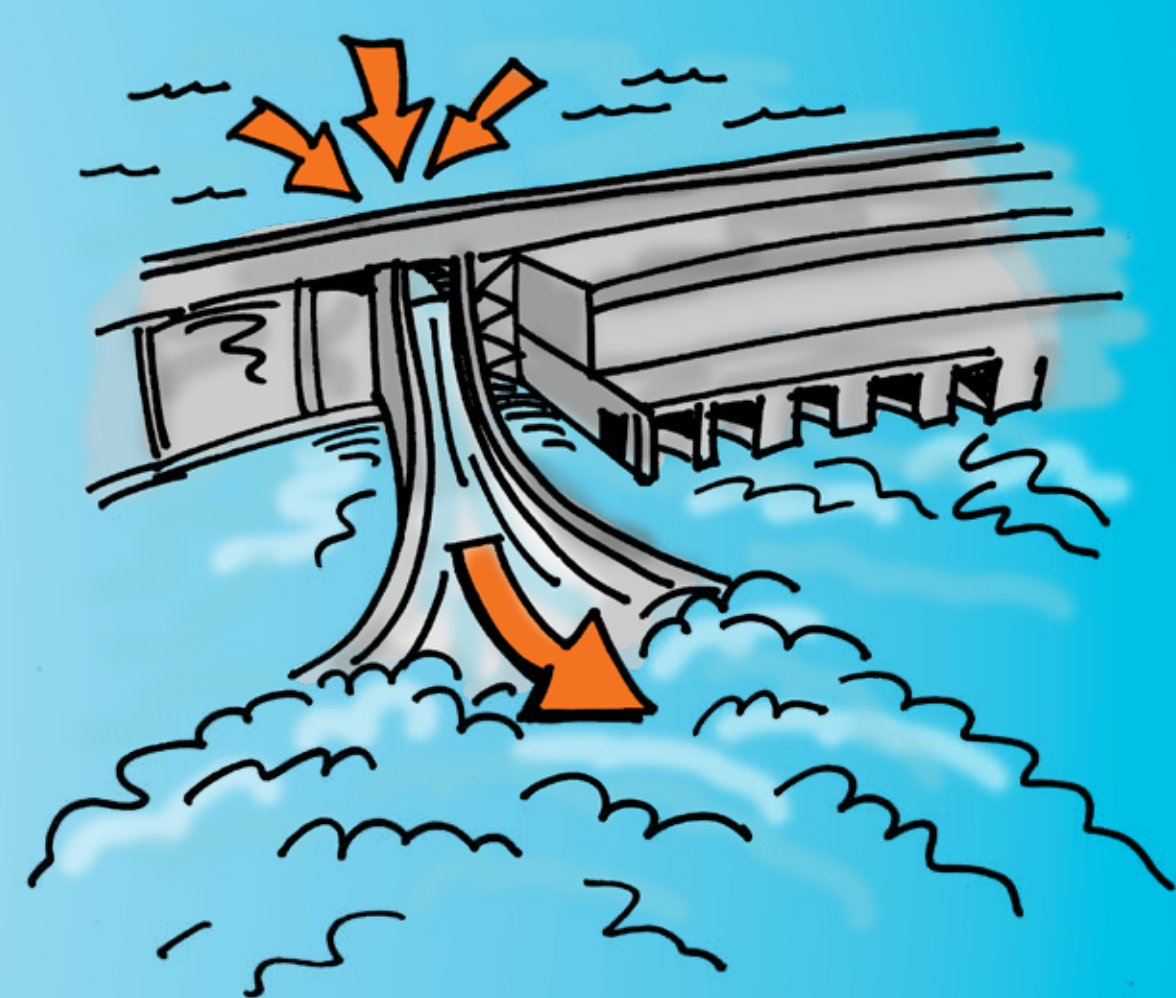
# SMELL YOUR WAY HOME



THE NOSE KNOWS  
Salmon smell their way home.



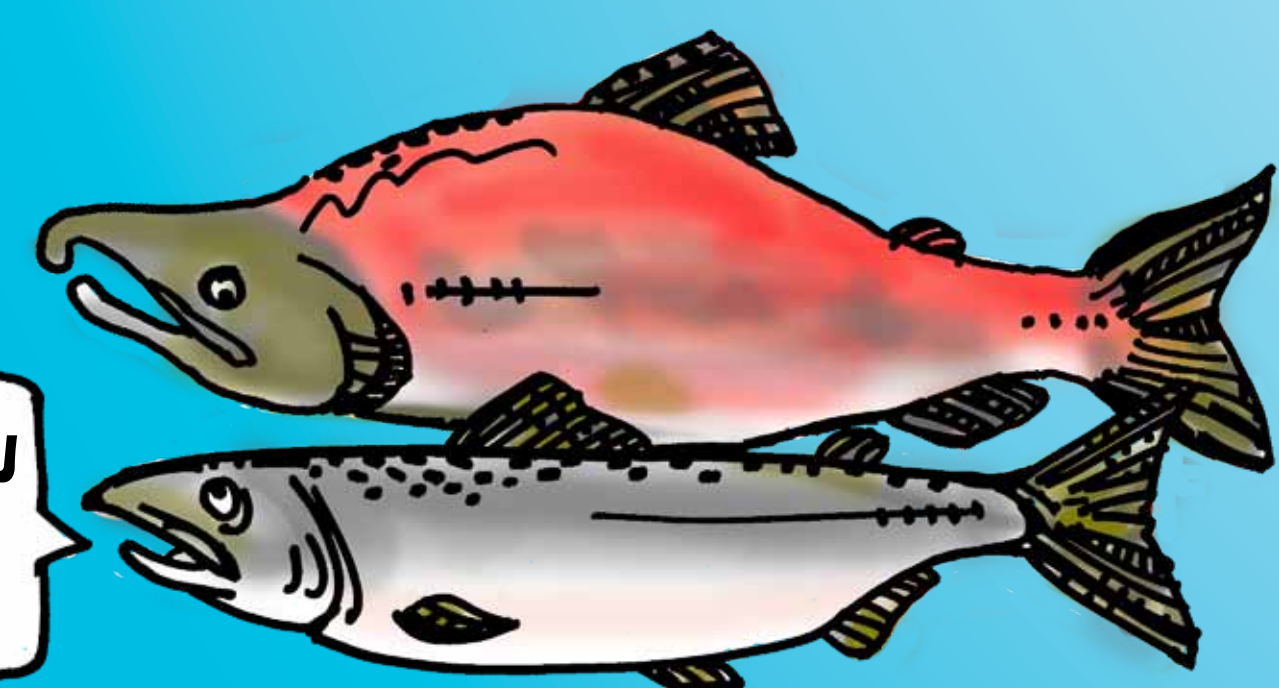
WANAPUM DAM  
Most Smolts go down the slide as they leave their natal stream.



ESTUARY STAGE  
Time to get used to salty water.

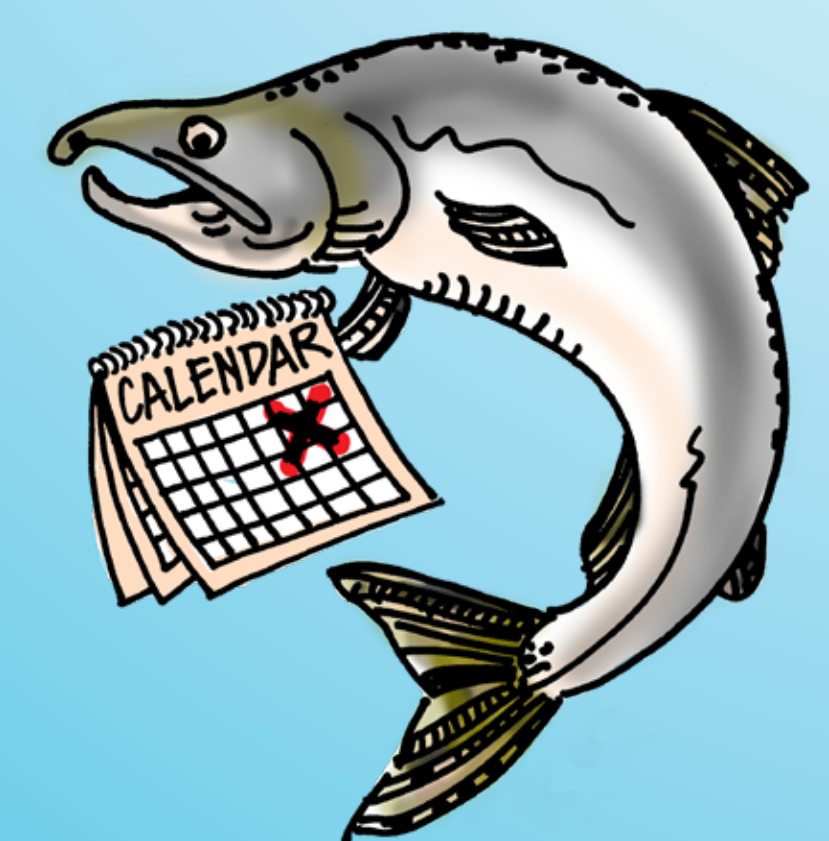
### CHANGE COLOR

Return to estuary: Of the five species of Pacific Salmon only Sockeye change from silver to red in freshwater to prepare for finding a mate and spawning.



### HEAD FOR HOME

The epic journey begins after 2-5 years of packing on the pounds. Salmon stop eating on their trip home.



OCEAN DWELLERS  
Zooplankton, krill, invertebrates, small crustaceans, other fish are on the menu.

