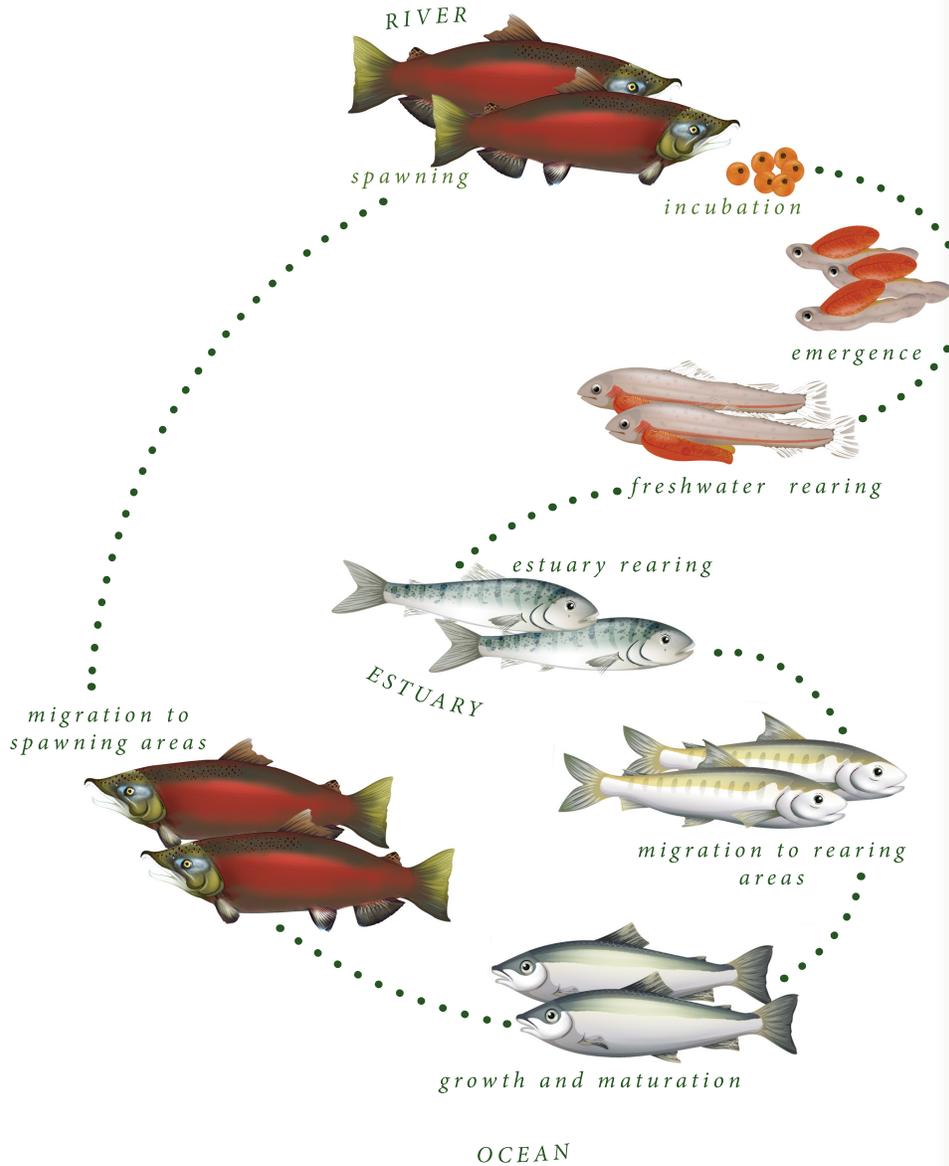


GENERALIZED SALMONID LIFECYCLE, SHOWING FRESHWATER AND OCEAN COMPONENTS



SOME GREAT ADDITIONAL LINKS

- The **Kitsap Sun** has a wonderful interactive map of salmon sites in Kitsap County. kitsapsun.com/salmon.
- For information about local coordination with state and federal salmon recovery efforts, visit westsoundwatersheds.org.
- For information about habitat restoration and protection efforts on the Great Peninsula, visit: hws.ekosystem.us.
- King County has a lot of great information on salmon and trout, including an identification guide. Go to kingcounty.gov/environment and search for “salmon and trout” at the top of the page.
- For salmon-friendly tips for different aspects of your life, go to salmonnation.com and click on “participate”.

SALMON SPECIES IN KITSAP COUNTY

- **Chum** (also called dog salmon) usually live three to five years and are the most abundant salmon in Kitsap streams. They are found during the fall, with peak populations in late November.

- **Coho** (or silver salmon) live two to three years, returning to Kitsap streams shortly before the chum first arrive in the fall. Coho populations also peak in late November.

- **Chinook** (or king or blackmouth salmon) live up to seven years, but most return to spawn after three or four years. Chinook are found in only a few Kitsap locales, including Curley, Blackjack, Gorst, Barker, Clear and Dogfish creeks, during late August and September.

- **Steelhead** are the sea-run versions of rainbow trout and do not die after spawning but may return to the ocean and spawn more than one time. They are found throughout the winter months (until late April) in Chico, Curley, Gorst, Barker and Blackjack creeks. Other systems, including Liberty Bay tributaries, Steele Creek and Hood Canal, have habitat that support steelhead.

Illustrations courtesy of Fisheries and Oceans Canada | Pêches et Océans Canada

