

the REEDD



THE NEWSLETTER OF THE SKAGIT FISHERIES ENHANCEMENT GROUP

Dedicated to Restoring Wild Salmon for the Future Generations

Seining for Fish

By **KYLE KOCH**, Restoration Technician

Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group has surveyed multiple sites over the years, mainly for the purpose of monitoring juvenile salmon migration as well as other fish species. This year SFEG is surveying McElroy Slough/Colony Creek and a site on the South Fork of the Skagit.

The purpose of surveying McElroy Slough is to monitor juvenile fish migration around an installed self-regulating tide-gate. The tide-gate was installed was designed to allow fish migration and so the surveys study the effectiveness of this tide-gate.

The reason for studying the side channels around the South Fork of the Skagit is because side channel habitat provides important shelter for juvenile fish and salmon from predators and high flows. This site provides insight into fish usage of these side channels.

Juvenile fish sampling includes monitoring techniques such as seining and fyke net traps. Seining is using an active round haul method to capture fish. A fyke net is a passive trap that funnels fish into a central pocket. All fish sampled are tallied, identified, measured and promptly let go.



ABOVE: (top) Kyle Koch with volunteers Donald Cleary and Chris Brown, inspecting the contents of the net at McElroy Slough. (Bottom) Colony Creek cutthroat



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ABOVE: Pulling in the net at McElroy Slough. (Above far left) Coho fry.

the REDD

REDD: A female salmon uses her tail to dig a nest in the gravel. After she deposits her eggs the male fertilizes them. The female then covers the fertilized eggs and the resulting nest is called a redd.

MISSION

Our mission is to build partnerships that educate and engage the community in habitat restoration and watershed stewardship in order to enhance salmonid populations.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ned Currence, *President*
Sheila Tomas, *Vice President*
Jim Fukuyama, *Secretary*
Robin LaRue, *Treasurer*
Don Butterfield
Mary Janda
Boshie Morris
Bob Mottram
Gabe Ng
Michael Olis
Jim Somers
Jon Vanderheyden

BOARD MEETINGS

The SFEG Board meets the 4th Tuesday of each month. The public is welcome to attend.

STAFF

Alison Studley, *Executive Director*
Susan Madsen, *Restoration Ecologist*
Debbie Denton, *Finance Manager*
Michelle Murphy, *Stewardship Manager*
Lucy DeGrace, *Outreach Coordinator*
Joe George, *Restoration Technician*
Andrew Beckman,
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Kyle Koch, *Restoration Technician*
Bengt Miller, *Restoration Technician*
Cory Fakkema, *Restoration Technician*
Rebecca Williams, *WA Service Corps Outreach Assistant*
Melanie Anderson, *WA Conservation Corps Restoration Assistant*

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{ FROM THE DIRECTOR }



Welcome New Board Members

By **ALISON STUDLEY**

At SFEG we rely on the assistance of volunteers for numerous things. Volunteers help to plant thousands of trees each year, count salmon returning to local creeks, educate kids through school programs, document the presence of juvenile fish via seining, and much, much more. Our Board of Directors serves a critical volunteer role in our organization by providing their expertise and counsel for realizing our vision and ensuring proper oversight of our fiscal resources. As a nonprofit organization we rely on the assistance of these individuals to do numerous things from the mundane to the extraordinary. We are fortunate to have 12 individuals that contribute tirelessly to this end.

Over the winter we had some significant changes to our Board of Directors with five new directors elected at our membership meeting in February. Each of our board members brings a unique background and a diversity of expertise that provides leadership for SFEG. Our new board members complement the backgrounds of our existing board members as well as add new depth to our organization. We are fortunate to welcome the following five new members to our Board of Directors:

JON VANDERHEYDEN resides in Mount Vernon and is recently retired from a career in Forest and Watershed Management with the US Forest Service. Jon views the Skagit watershed as a significant national ecological feature with a key salmon habitat component. We are thrilled to have Jon continue his involvement in restoration of the Skagit with SFEG.

DON BUTTERFIELD is an acupuncturist who has lived on the Samish River for 25 years which has led to a unique personal connection to the salmon and this watershed for him. Don owns his own business and is excited to direct his energy towards giving back to the community through active involvement with SFEG.

ROBERT MOTTRAM is a journalist who has worked in places around the country and the world. Fortunately for us, he has chosen to retire in Anacortes. For the last 24 years of his career he was outdoor writer for The News Tribune in Tacoma, where he wrote extensively about the science, the politics and the law that govern salmon management in Washington. Bob has been an active volunteer through the spawner survey program and is passionate about salmon issues in our community.

Volunteer Spotlight

ROBERT MOTTRAM

MARY JANDA is a recently retired school teacher who lives in Marblemount. Mary's classes at Concrete Middle School were the first participants in the Junior Stream Stewards program during our pilot year in 2006. Her enthusiasm and encouragement for teaching kids about the Skagit watershed has certainly led to the current success of this student program and is sure to provide continued guidance to our education efforts.

GABE NG is a water resources engineer with GeoEngineers in Bellingham. Gabe got involved in SFEG through his role in the local chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers and has a passion for water and the outdoors. Gabe is the father of three young children and we are looking forward to having his technical expertise on our board.

Our new directors have hit the ground running; they are already participating in committees, planning new events, visiting with community members, going on site tours, and listening to our staff discuss the variety of programs offered at SFEG. It is wonderful to have enthusiastic new faces and energy to help advance our goals for salmon recovery in the Skagit watershed.

You are likely to run into any of our 12 board members at a number of our volunteer or community events. Be sure to say hello and thank them for all they do for SFEG.

RIGHT: Volunteer Bob Mottram plants at Howard Miller Steelhead Park

Just call it serendipity. I'm walking in the Howard Miller Steelhead Park at Rockport one afternoon, on the upper Skagit River, and turning a corner I come face-to-face with one of the last things I expect to see in such a place – a billboard!

Well, almost a billboard. It's a hefty sign, mounted on three sturdy wooden posts. "Trees and Salmon," it says. Beneath the title is a color photo of a spawned-out coho salmon.

Like a fly swimming in a punchbowl, this is impossible to ignore. Next to the dead-fish photo is a cut-away drawing of a waterway. Beneath the drawing the sign describes a riparian zone, which, of course, is exactly what I'm standing in. Then it explains how salmon need trees, and how trees need salmon, too. This is interesting stuff.

"How Can You Help?" the sign asks. Beneath the question is a color photo of people planting trees.

Volunteers in partnership with the Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group have planted thousands of native trees and shrubs to help salmon, the sign explains, and if you would like to join in this endeavor, you can visit the SFEG website. The sign provides the address.

I'd never heard of the Skagit Fisheries Enhancement Group, but its possibilities were intriguing. I repeated the name over and over, so I wouldn't forget it, as I walked back to my truck, then wrote it down so I could look it up later on-line. Next thing I knew, I was planting trees with other SFEG volunteers. There was plenty of work to go around, it turns out.

One thing leads to another, and I learned from Lucy DeGrace, the SFEG's outreach coordinator, about an opportunity to help lead tours for the public at the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife's salmon hatchery at Marblemount. Then there was an opportunity to help count returning salmon on their spawning grounds. Hey, I'd always wanted to do that! Fortunately, the SFEG provides training for all of these things – tree

planting, tour leading and counting.

It's hard to say which of those things is most enjoyable. Imagine wading a lovely stream on a beautiful late-fall day, and you come around a bend, and suddenly for the first time that season you encounter the spawning coho you've been looking for. The jolt of adrenaline to your system is instantaneous. Every hunter knows the feeling.

Tour leading has its own rewards. People who visit the hatchery come from every conceivable background. Some know a lot about salmon, and others know only that salmon comes out of a can. I like to try to capture the latter by appealing to their sense of adventure. I tell them that the story of Pacific salmon is one of the most exciting stories in all of nature – which it is. I recount the tremendously unfavorable odds that every salmon faces from the moment of conception, talk about its epic migration, describe the lethal dangers it must avoid or overcome, and tell of the tragic fate that awaits it when it finally comes back home. Sometimes I compare the salmon's saga to a James Bond movie. It's fun to see the light come on in people's eyes, to see enthusiasm displace disinterest.

Tree planting is a special experience. What a tremendous sense of satisfaction it is to know that a tree you plant may be providing shade and stability and beauty for many years – even many decades – after you have left the planet.

The SFEG never runs out of volunteer opportunities, and another opened up for me after all of these. A retiring member of the SFEG board inquired whether I would be willing to be considered for a position on the board. Coincidentally, I was just wrapping up a major personal project that had been consuming a lion's share of my time. If not now, I thought, then when? I agreed to apply for the position, and was honored to be accepted.

Just call it serendipity. Some of the nicest things happen that way.

OPERATION

"Oncorhynchus"



By **JOE GEORGE**, Restoration Technician

This story is dedicated to those brave men and women of operation *"Oncorhynchus"*, who dedicated their heart and soul to counting salmon.

October 5th 2013 was a bright brisk morning at the Cascades Job Corps campus in Sedro-Woolley. Two cars slowly pulled up into an empty parking lot. Kyle, briefing the upcoming operations, was in one vehicle and Lucy and her aid Rebecca Williams, taking care of the logistics, were in the other car. The occupants looked around to see if they were being watched. When all looked well they looked at each other and nodded, signifying the coast was clear.

Kyle, just hours prior, was at a high level intelligence meeting at central command. He was informed about a Chinook counter intelligence operation which happened a few days previously. The Chinook were able to penetrate up Parsons Creek, Thunder Creek and Marblemount Slough, but were spotted by volunteer agents. This was disturbing news indicating a possible security breach at the Marblemount

Hatchery; word may have gotten out about operation *Oncorhynchus*.

Kyle, Lucy and Rebecca emerged from their vehicles with anticipation of the task at hand, thinking about the brave souls they were to brief before sending them into the field. As the three prepared the briefing room all was quiet and calm.

Volunteers arrived cheery with anticipation, the air full of electricity as old relations were renewed. New volunteers greeted each other warmly, joking and reminiscing of past adventures and ready to take on the daunting task of locating and counting salmon for the 2013 Spawner Survey. Once introductions were made, Kyle took them through species identification, protocol and procedures, clothing and safety,

ensuring all were ready for the task at hand. Kurt Buchanan, our veteran, took the volunteers outside for some field experience. He demonstrated how to properly gear up, what redds look like and how the salmon can hide, run, jump, and play dead, to throw off our live count. He also demonstrated how his tool of choice - the walking staff- can be used most effectively and efficiently in flushing out salmon trying to hide, and on occasion saving yourself from falling in. With the operational briefing over and field training completed the volunteers were ready.

The following week, volunteers walked their assigned creeks- some were dry or had little flow, but volunteers could feel it . . . smell it . . . the rain was coming. The salmon



would start their surge upstream; soon the action would be in full swing.

We received prior intelligence that the first wave of action would start at Alder Creek; the pinks were on their way. Melanie Anderson, first time spawner surveyor, was ready, eagle-eyed. With nerves of steel, she was anticipating the task at hand. The pinks came in huge waves. Melanie started counting them one by one but the onslaught was too much, she was faltering; she had to change tactics – now! For sheer survival she had to develop a new system to count the hundreds of pinks coming past her. The pinks did not want to be counted. They swam upstream and downstream, huddled in pools and hid under banks and debris. With her new system for counting, using both her fingers and toes, Melanie was able to regain her composure and trudge on, with tenacious vigor. Bleary-eyed and rag tagged she emerged from the field victorious, counting 13,727 pinks.

One chum ventured up Alder Creek to do some intelligence collection. When they heard how the pink assault on Melanie was thwarted they told the rest to head up to the Nooksack basin. But, they were unaware that our top agent, Ned Currence, salmon specialist extraordinaire, caught wind of the chum's change in plans and was waiting.

As the pinks relinquished their offensive, and the creeks took on an eerie hush, we waited for the coho.

Intelligence started to trickle in from the Skagit basin; Thunderbird East, G.C., and Alder creeks had higher numbers of coho than last year. Reports from the Samish basin came in for Finnegan and Mud creeks. We received an urgent message from Jim Fukuyama on West Fork Trumpeter; he was seeing more fish than had been seen there in 8 years. Then a priority message from volunteers Bob Mottram and Casey Duncan: the coho count was the highest on Brickyard Creek in over 11 years. The coho were being very elusive in their tactics.

Kokanee started their advance on Mud Creek; they are a fierce adversary.

Their size and speed gives them the advantage to swiftly boggle the volunteers on their count. The kokanee did a flank assault giving Pete Haase, Dennis Parent and Jack Middleton fits. With cold tired fingers and bloodshot crossed eyes the flank assault was stopped. Another priority message came in from Travis Johnson and Melanie (now a seasoned veteran from the pink assault on Alder). They were surveying NP Creek and counted 497 coho- the most seen in ten years on NP Creek. At times the assault was intense and relief volunteers Hal Lee and Donald Cleary were activated and sent into action to give other volunteers a needed break.

John Patton and Dave Miller, surveying Thunder Creek, brought out a top secret, hi tech device called the "GoPro Camera". For the coho it was a total surprise- their below-water operations had been compromised! We now have footage of their tactics, ability to hide and observe how fluid they are in their maneuvers. Word was quickly sent out to all volunteers and the counts were under control.

The coho were gearing up for the main offensive, but had us guessing as to where it would be, in the Skagit basin or the Samish basin. In the meantime, word of a coho cell in the Fisher Creek area brought to action the special black ops team Jim Johnson and Kurt Buchanan. After performing a quick reconnaissance of the area, they located the coho cell on Starbird Creek. With ninja-like reflexes they quickly counted 81 coho.

Chris Brown and Sheila Tomas, veteran surveyors on Parsons Creek, received some intelligence that there might be a coho frontal push there. So they requested veteran Boshie Morris to aid them. As they approached Parsons Creek the land owner told them he heard noises in the creek the previous night. They ran over to the creek's edge and there were coho running up the creek. With no time to spare they leaped into action, with Boshie taking point trying to slow down the advance to ensure an accurate count, enabling Chris and Sheila to work

the creek. The frontal push strained their counting resources. But, Chris, Sheila, and Boshie were able to improvise using their salmon habitat experience and walk out with a count of 1,164 coho.

Tension ran high at central command - no word as to where the offensive would be; was Parsons Creek a diversion? Out of the blue, a higher-than-high priority email came from Bill and Betty Connor. "FISH EVERYWHERE!" The coho offensive was in the Samish basin, they had concentrated their efforts on Ennis Creek. Being seasoned volunteers with steady eyes and nimble fingers, along with the information from our top secret hi tech device, the "GoPro Camera", they worked up a strategy. Bill and Betty would leap frog each other while counting. Faking to the left bank and then to the right bank they confused the coho. The offensive was crushed, and Bill and Betty were able to tally up 2,217 coho. But, not without injury; Bill had twisted his ankle. For this he received the Purple Salmon.

Dan Ballard and Russ Asbury watched over Colony Creek, a secret passage into the Samish basin. Even though they saw no action, they were vital in our efforts.

After the coho offensive was thwarted the creeks were calm and quiet once again.

Operation "Oncorhynchus" was a great success. The salmonid campaign lasted from October until mid-January. After a few weeks of needed rest, finger massages and drying out, we had our operational debriefing with a potluck dinner at central command. Total number of fish counts were reviewed by myself, the head of Operation "Oncorhynchus", with results given out to the volunteers. Great stories and pictures were shared. Footage from the "GoPro Camera" was further studied and analyzed. I want to thank all who participated in the operation. If not for the volunteers, the salmon count would not be possible. Volunteers are needed for next year's Spawner Surveys, so if you are eager exploring creeks, and counting salmon please contact me at 360-770-5677 or email joe@skagitfisheries.org



COHO

4,600



PINK

17,576



KOKANEES

1,196

Steelhead Trout

By **DAVID BEATTY**, Fish Biologist and retired Professor of Zoology

A Steelhead is an anadromous rainbow trout and is iteroparous (can survive after spawning, return to the ocean and a year or more later may have another spawning). Its eastern Pacific salmon cousins, five species of *Oncorhynchus*, are semelparous (die after spawning). A kelt is a steelhead that has spawned and returned to the ocean. Even though a steelhead's production of digestive enzymes decreases (it nearly stops in salmon and they virtually do not feed when in freshwater), steelhead when in freshwater may continue to feed on small fish, salmon eggs, crustaceans and insects. Of course, kelts must resume feeding in the ocean. Taking into account a steelhead's long ocean and freshwater migration distances to spawning sites and the return of a kelt to the ocean, it is a remarkable example of survival to provide the possibility of a subsequent spawning episode, even if at less than 25%. Until 1989, resident rainbow trout and steelhead and resident cutthroat trout and sea-run cutthroat were in the genus *Salmo*; *Salmo gairdneri* and *Salmo clarki*, respectively. Since then, coastal rainbow and steelhead are named *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* (subspecies) and the redband trout and steelhead of the inland Columbia River watershed are named *O. mykiss gairdneri* (subspecies). The coastal cutthroat subspecies is *O. clarki clarki*; the subject for the next Redd. Steelhead is the state fish of Washington.

The coastal subspecies of resident rainbow and steelhead has a current native distribution from southern California (the most southerly for any species of anadromous *Oncorhynchus* in the eastern Pacific) to just north of Bristol Bay in Alaska. In the western Pacific, the coastal subspecies' range is more

restricted to the Kamchatka Peninsula, at least for steelhead. There have been successful introductions of steelhead into the Great Lakes, New Zealand, Chile and likely elsewhere having suitable habitat conditions. Steelhead aquaculture occurs in Washington, New Hampshire, Maine, Canada, Norway, elsewhere in Europe and Chile (world's largest producer). Unlike aquaculture for Atlantic and Pacific salmon, steelhead aquaculture is often done in closed containment facilities without using seawater net pens. Aquaculture of rainbow trout is much more common throughout the world.

An adult steelhead, unlike adult sea-run cutthroat, can be as large as an adult Pacific salmon. Identification of an adult steelhead is relatively simple and should not be confused with any Pacific salmon. Steelhead recently entering freshwater are silvery (more than resident rainbow), spotted on the head, dorsal body and entire tail and with a faint pinkish to reddish band along the cheek and body (mid-dorsal at lateral line). As sexual maturation advances, the silvery color is lost, the body darkens and the reddish band becomes more prominent, especially in males. If they coexist when spawning, it can be difficult to distinguish a steelhead from a large rainbow. The primary meristic (anatomical) characteristic to separate steelhead from Pacific salmon is a steelhead has fewer than 12 anal fin rays whereas salmon have 13 or more. Easy identification for whether a coastal rainbow or a coastal cutthroat, where they coexist, can be a problem. This is also a topic for the next Redd.

The life history of steelhead is as diverse as those for Chinook and sockeye

salmon. There are at least two specific stocks of steelhead; those entering freshwater between May and October, the summer run fish and those entering between November and March, the winter run fish. A summer run steelhead seeks pools in stream headwaters where it undergoes sexual maturation (stream maturing) before spawning in early spring, months after arriving at the spawning area. A winter run fish (ocean maturing) spawns within a short time after arriving at the spawning area. There is spatial and temporal segregation to prevent summer run fish from mating with winter run fish, not unlike the situation for spring run and fall run Chinook. Similar to Pacific salmon, a steelhead returns to the home (natal) stream to spawn. Pacific salmon generally migrate in large schools, whereas steelhead usually migrate in much smaller groups or even individually. The Skagit River Watershed has a native summer run stock (natural production) and a winter run stock with a sizable hatchery origin component. As has occurred throughout Puget Sound, winter run steelhead smolts from the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) Chambers Creek Hatchery were planted into the Skagit River Watershed. These introductions, even if the hatchery origin fish tend to spawn earlier (temporal reproductive isolation at spawning), likely had genetic, ecological and life history effects on the Skagit River's native steelhead. For the Skagit River, winter run juveniles are produced at the WDFW's Marblemount Hatchery (Cascade River). The interaction of hatchery origin steelhead and wild (natural origin) steelhead is an ongoing controversy. At the time of writing this article, the



JESSICA NEWLEY

WDFW had decided to not release 'early winter' hatchery origin juveniles (about 900,000) in Puget Sound rivers "this spring unless legal issues are resolved". The Samish River has a winter run stock and the Samish also received Chambers Creek winter run smolts. Comparable to the policy for Chinook and coho salmon produced in hatcheries, hatchery steelhead smolts are fin clipped (adipose fin) prior to release. This provides the mechanism whereby only an adult steelhead with a missing adipose fin may be retained when caught in a recreational fishery.

The appearance of a juvenile steelhead is similar to juvenile salmon in having parr marks (not present in juvenile pink salmon), but a steelhead is usually more heavily spotted. The latter and the greater length of the base of the dorsal fin compared to the base of the anal fin are key differences. Juveniles spend one to three years in streams feeding mainly on macroinvertebrates before becoming smolts for migration to the ocean. In the ocean, they undertake extensive migration in the North Pacific and spend up to three years before beginning the spawning migration to the natal stream. In the ocean, steelhead feed heavily on crustaceans, squid and fish to achieve rapid growth comparable to salmon.

Steelhead and resident rainbow are genetically compatible. Consequently, steelhead and rainbow can interbreed (a form of hybridizing even though of the same species) to produce progeny that become either steelhead or resident rainbow. Also, a female steelhead may produce progeny that become resident rainbow and a female rainbow may produce progeny that become steelhead.

The strontium:calcium ratio in the otolith (ear bone) of a juvenile fish can determine whether the mother was a steelhead (had a marine residence) or a rainbow (only a freshwater residence). Reproduction in the steelhead/rainbow complex exhibits phenotypic plasticity. Migratory polymorphism is not unique to the steelhead/rainbow complex but occurs in other salmonids (coastal cutthroat, sockeye, Artic char, brook trout, brown trout and Atlantic salmon) where both anadromous and freshwater resident types exist.

In May 2007, the Puget Sound Distinct Population Segment (PSDPS) of steelhead was listed as threatened under

the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The PSDPS is one of the eleven west coast steelhead DPSs listed as threatened (nine) or endangered (two) under the ESA. In Washington, only the steelhead of the Olympic Peninsula and southwest Washington are not listed under ESA as either endangered or threatened.

The Skagit River and its principal tributaries have a long history in their importance and relationship with steelhead. Space prevents elaboration and instead I suggest three websites; for "Howard Miller, Steelhead Guide" <http://tinyurl.com/cn34plz> and for two recent extensive reviews on the Skagit River winter run steelhead; <http://tinyurl.com/nrfjedj> and <http://tinyurl.com/kz7yxvl>.

2014 Membership



SKAGIT FISHERIES
ENHANCEMENT GROUP

SFEG IS A MEMBERSHIP BASED ORGANIZATION

If you are enjoying reading this newsletter, perhaps it's time that you became a member! Your membership dollars are critical to support the operation of SFEG (including producing this newsletter), allowing us to develop new projects with landowners, providing education programs to kids throughout our watersheds, and collecting monitoring data regarding restoration project sites to document successes.

{ MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION }

NAME _____

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CITY / STATE / ZIP _____

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{ MEMBERSHIP LEVEL }

- \$20 - INDIVIDUAL
- \$35 - FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD
- \$100 - SUPPORTER
- \$500 - BENEFACTOR
- OTHER \$ _____



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Events Calendar AND Volunteer Opportunities

First Friday Art Walk in Anacortes

June 6 (Friday), 6-9pm

Join SFEG at Watermark Book Company in Anacortes for the First Friday Art Walk. Art from local several local artists will be featured. More info and a map of gallery locations available at www.anacortesart.com

SFEG Vegetation Monitoring Workshop

June 7 (Saturday) 10am-2pm

Help us survey vegetation at restoration sites. This workshop will be an introduction to identifying native and invasive plants, assessing plant health, and estimating coverage in riparian planting projects. Updates on the status of these plants help us determine the most effective practices for riparian revegetation projects.

Concrete Youth Activity Day

July 10 (Thursday), 12:30-4:30pm, downtown Concrete

We can use your help with our educational display as well as a crafty, fishy project for kids to enjoy.

SFEG Volunteer Appreciation Picnic

July 12 (Saturday) 11am-2pm, Fidalgo Bay Resort, Anacortes

If you're a volunteer, then watch your email or mailbox for your invitation!

Skagit River Salmon Festival

September 6 (Saturday), 11am-6pm Waterfront Park, Swinomish Casino and Lodge

Join us for a FREE fun-filled experience for families featuring: Youth

Activities and Crafts, Recreational and Educational Booths, Live Music and Cultural Opportunities, Great Food and Salmon BBQ, Beer & Wine Garden, Commercial Arts & Craft Vendors, And much, much more! More info at www.skagitriverfest.org

Fidalgo Bay Day

September 13

Help staff the SFEG educational display and coordinate salmon-related kids' activities at the Fidalgo Bay Resort.

SFEG Spawner Survey Workshop

October 4

Check our website in September for details.