

Sockeye

(Kálux)



Ocean Colors

Sockeye meat is bright orange because of the orange krill (small, shrimp-like sea animals) they eat while in the ocean.

Chinook

(Núsux)

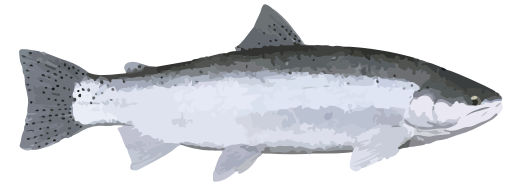


Ocean Colors

Chinook are the largest of all salmon species and are sometimes referred to as "king" salmon.

Steelhead

(Shusháynsh)



Ocean Colors

Steelhead spend one to three years in lakes before they swim to the ocean.

Sockeye

(Kálux)



Ocean Colors

Sockeye spend one to three years in lakes close to where they were born before they swim to the ocean.

Chinook

(Núsux)

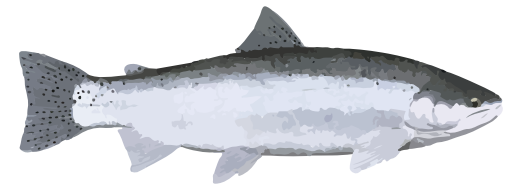


Ocean Colors

As the largest of all Pacific salmon, Chinook are the favored food of Orca whales.

Steelhead

(Shusháynsh)

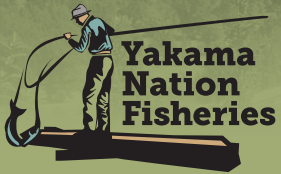


Ocean Colors

Did you know that steelhead is actually a trout species?

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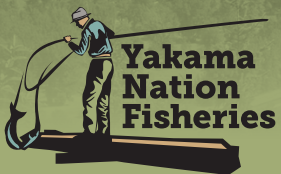
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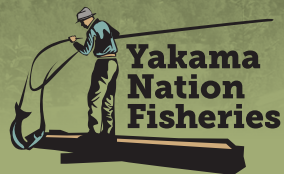
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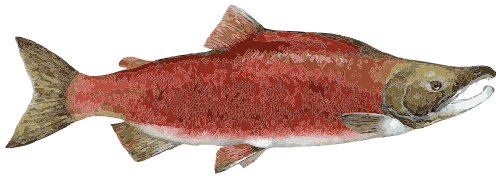
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Sockeye

(Kálux)

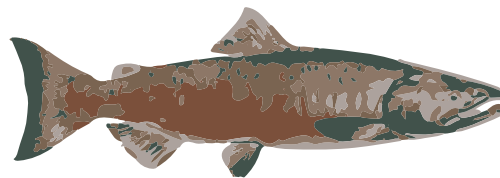


Spawning Colors

When they spawn, female Sockeye lay an average of 3,500 eggs.

Chinook

(Núsux)

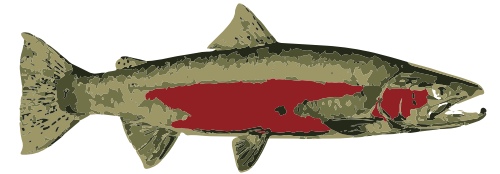


Spawning Colors

When they spawn, male Chinook develop a hooked snout, or nose.

Steelhead

(Shusháyynsh)

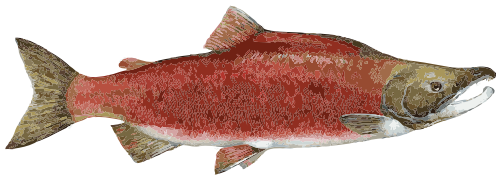


Spawning Colors

Some steelhead can spawn, or lay eggs, more than once per season.

Sockeye

(Kálux)

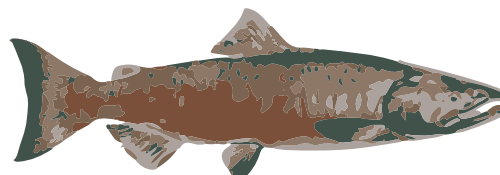


Spawning Colors

During spawning, male Sockeye grow a hump on their backs that they use for fighting other male Sockeye.

Chinook

(Núsux)

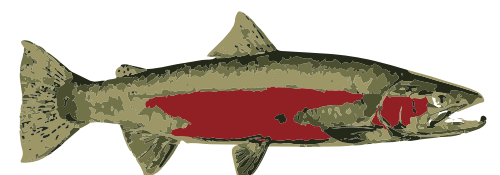


Spawning Colors

To reach the areas where they were born, adult Chinook swim upstream for up to 60 days.

Steelhead

(Shusháyynsh)



Spawning Colors

There are two types of steelhead: summer steelhead and winter steelhead.

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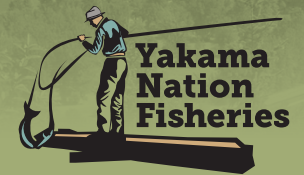
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Coho

(Sinux)

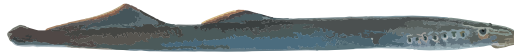


Ocean Colors

Coho are extraordinary fighters and the most acrobatic of all Pacific salmon.

Pacific Lamprey

(Asúm)



Ocean Colors

Adult Pacific Lamprey are parasitic, attaching themselves to other fish and feeding on their blood and other fluids.

White Sturgeon

(Wílaps)



Color in clear waters

White Sturgeon do not have teeth. They eat by sucking in their food.

Coho

(Sinux)



Ocean Colors

While some salmon swim a long way into the ocean, adult Coho stay near the shore.

Pacific Lamprey

(Asúm)



Ocean Colors

Did you know that Pacific Lampreys have been around longer than dinosaurs?

White Sturgeon

(Wílaps)

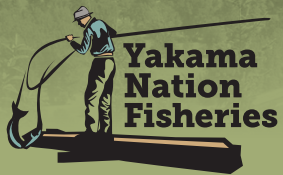


Color in clear waters

Instead of scales, White Sturgeon have bony protrusions called "scute."

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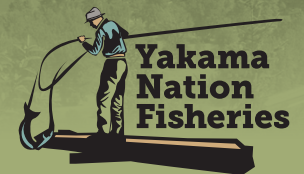
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Coho

(Sinux)



Spawning Colors

Because their breeding grounds are small, Coho spread out and spawn in several locations.

Pacific Lamprey

(Asúm)



Spawning Colors

Like salmon, Pacific Lamprey do not eat when they swim up river to spawn.

White Sturgeon

(Wilaps)

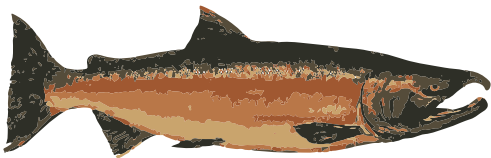


Color in murky waters

White Sturgeon spawn many times in their lives, though females do not lay eggs every year.

Coho

(Sinux)

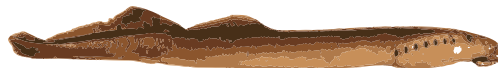


Spawning Colors

Young Coho defend their spawning territories by doing a shimmy shake, which scientists call a "wig-wag dance."

Pacific Lamprey

(Asúm)

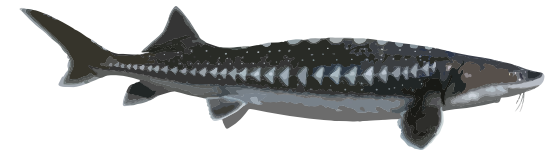


Spawning Colors

Pacific Lamprey are a key component of a healthy river.

White Sturgeon

(Wilaps)



Color in murky waters

White Sturgeon grow slowly and don't spawn until the females are at least 18 years old and the males are 14 years old.

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HONOR. PROTECT. RESTORE.

FISH MEMORY

SETUP

1. Print the cards double-sided
2. Cut print outs along the dotted lines to create the cards

RULES

1. Mix up the cards.
2. Lay them in rows, face down.
3. Flip over any two cards.
4. If the two cards match, keep them.
5. If they don't match, turn them back over.
6. Remember what was on each card and where it was.
7. Watch and remember during the other player's turn.
8. The game is over when all the cards have been matched.
9. The player with the most matches wins.