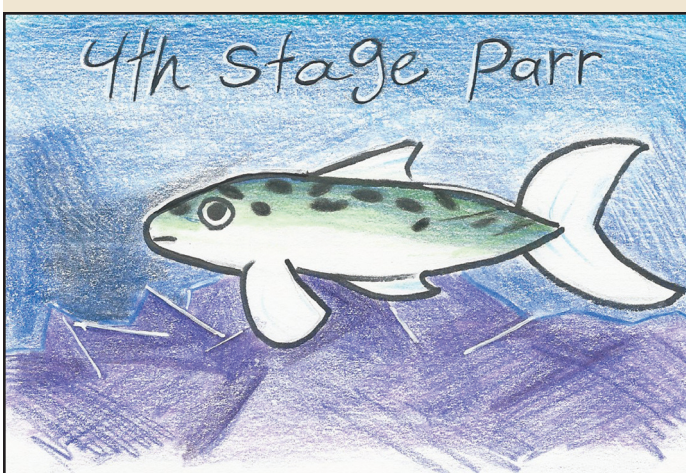
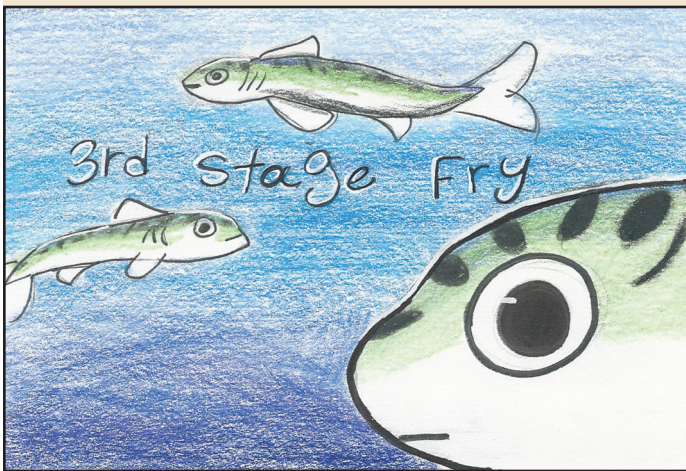
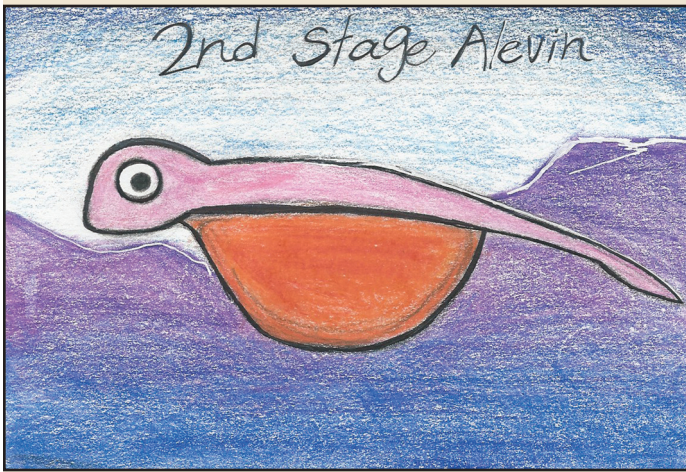
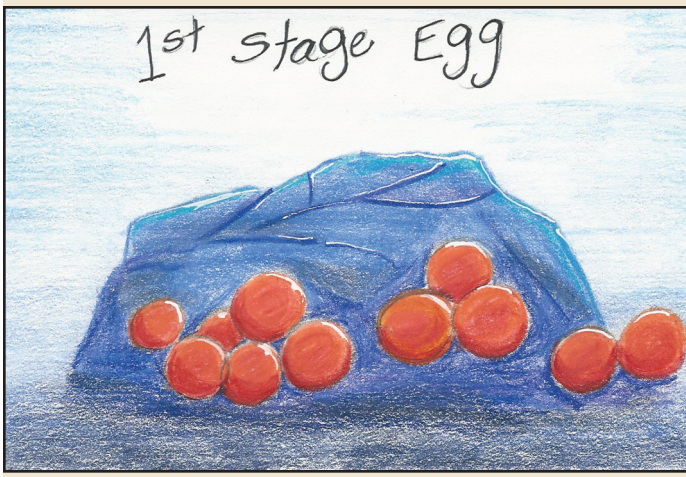


SWIMMING WITH SALMON

The salmon life cycle

By Jasmin Reyes
TURNER ACADEMY



How to make a wooden salmon

By Waylon Carroll
LOCKEFORD SCHOOL



Cole Hart, Emma Aguilera and Samuel Madera point to their wooden salmon on the fence at Lockeford School.

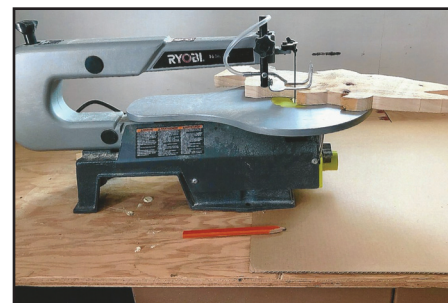
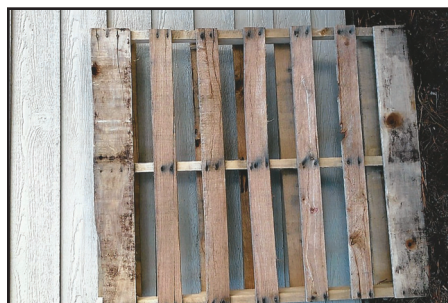
This is how to make a wooden salmon to use as a decoration on your school's chain link fence.

First, cut wood into the shape of a salmon. Second, sand it. Then, drill two holes into the middle. This will be used later to tie the salmon to the chain link fence. Next, paint it white and let it dry. After that, sand it again until it is smooth.

Paint the stomach red, the head, neck and back green, and the fins gray. Last, spray little drops of paint on the wooden salmon. Now, varnish it with clear.

Finally, get a small and strong wire. Put the wire through the two holes and tie it to the fence.

I think this salmon decoration was fun to make. It took us a whole year.



Above left: Jessica Cardenas and Monica Lopez Chavez point to their painted salmon. Above right: Students paint their wooden fish at Lockeford School.



The salmon life cycle, from egg to adult

By Jaelin Carr
TURNER ACADEMY

Salmon have six different stages in their life cycle. The six stages in a salmon life cycle are egg, alevin, fry, parr, smolt and adult. During the salmon's life cycle, they experience different events including changing of colors, they changed from saltwater to freshwater, they live in an estuary, and return to their home waters when they're adults. After they die their bodies helps the ecosystem.

Egg
The first life cycle stage of

salmon is an egg. A mother lays 3,000 to 7,000 eggs in a lifetime. Salmon eggs are orange/red and soft. Mom buries eggs under rocks to protect eggs from predators. The father fertilizes the eggs.

I think the most interesting thing during this stage is that a mother lays over a thousand eggs.

Alevin
The second life cycle stage of salmon is alevin. Alevin have their yolk sac for 4 to 6 weeks, then the sac comes off. Alevin stays close to rocks to not get swept away. Alevin do not have their fins; they use

their tail to swim.

Fry
The third life cycle stage of salmon is fry. Fry can actually swim. Fry is when their yolk sac actually disappear. Fry stay in schools of 100. I think the most interesting thing during this stage is fry losing their yolk sac.

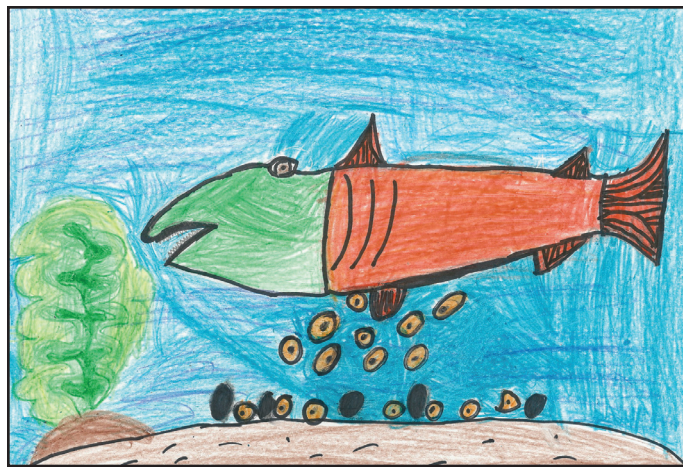
Parr
The fourth life cycle stage of salmon is parr. Parr develop spots, stripes and colors. Atlantic salmon stay parr for 2 to 6 years. Pink and chum salmon have no spots and are silver as parr. I think the

most interesting thing during this stage is parr can camouflage with rocks.

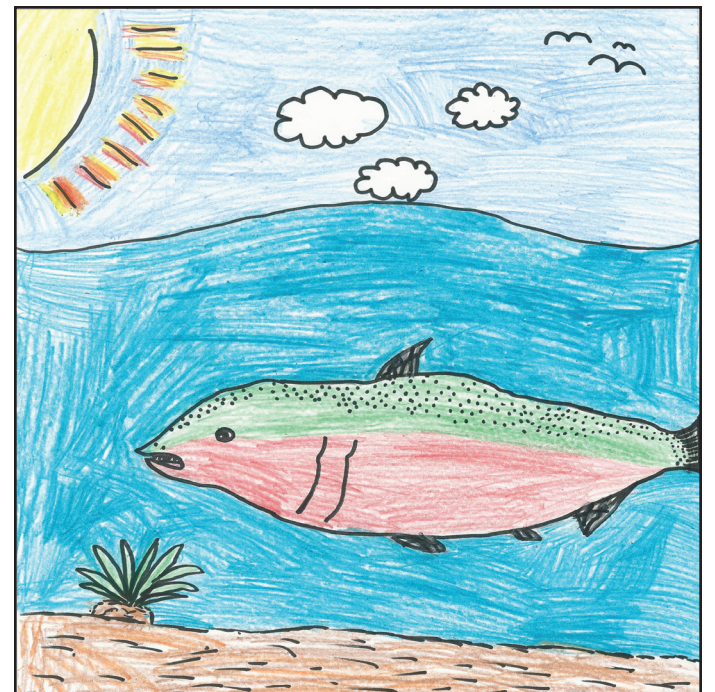
Smolt
The fifth life cycle stage of salmon is smolt. Smolt grow to 1 to 6 inches. Smolt migrate to the ocean following the currents. Smolt are silver to blend in with the ocean.

Adults
Adults can live in the ocean for up to 7 years. Adults eat shrimp and herring. Adults go back to the river where they were born in to spawn and lay their eggs.

Aquatic artwork



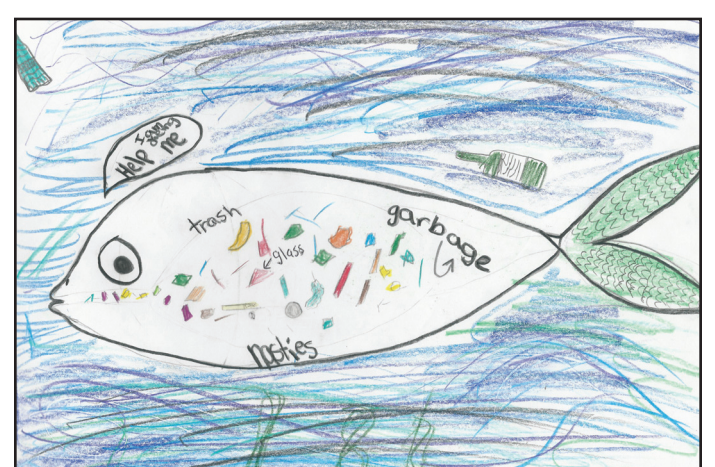
MONICA LOPEZ CHAVEZ/LOCKEFORD SCHOOL



PAISLEY BENDER/LOCKEFORD SCHOOL



EMMA AGUILARA/LOCKEFORD SCHOOL



EMERIE LOPEZ AND ELVIN SANTOYO/LEROY NICHOLS

Releasing the salmon raised in our classroom

By Oliver Martinez and Weston Pemberton
LOCKEFORD SCHOOL

We were raising salmon in the classroom and it took like 20 days for each stage of the life cycle. At the end, we let the salmon go at the Mokelumne River McIntyre Fish Hatchery on March 2, 2019. We went to the fish hatchery on a Saturday and it was pouring. We had our coats on and our clothes still got wet!

We had to release two salmon. We brought the fish to the hatchery in a bucket and then had them in a cup so we could release them. We had to name the salmon. We had to say, "Swim, little fishie, swim."