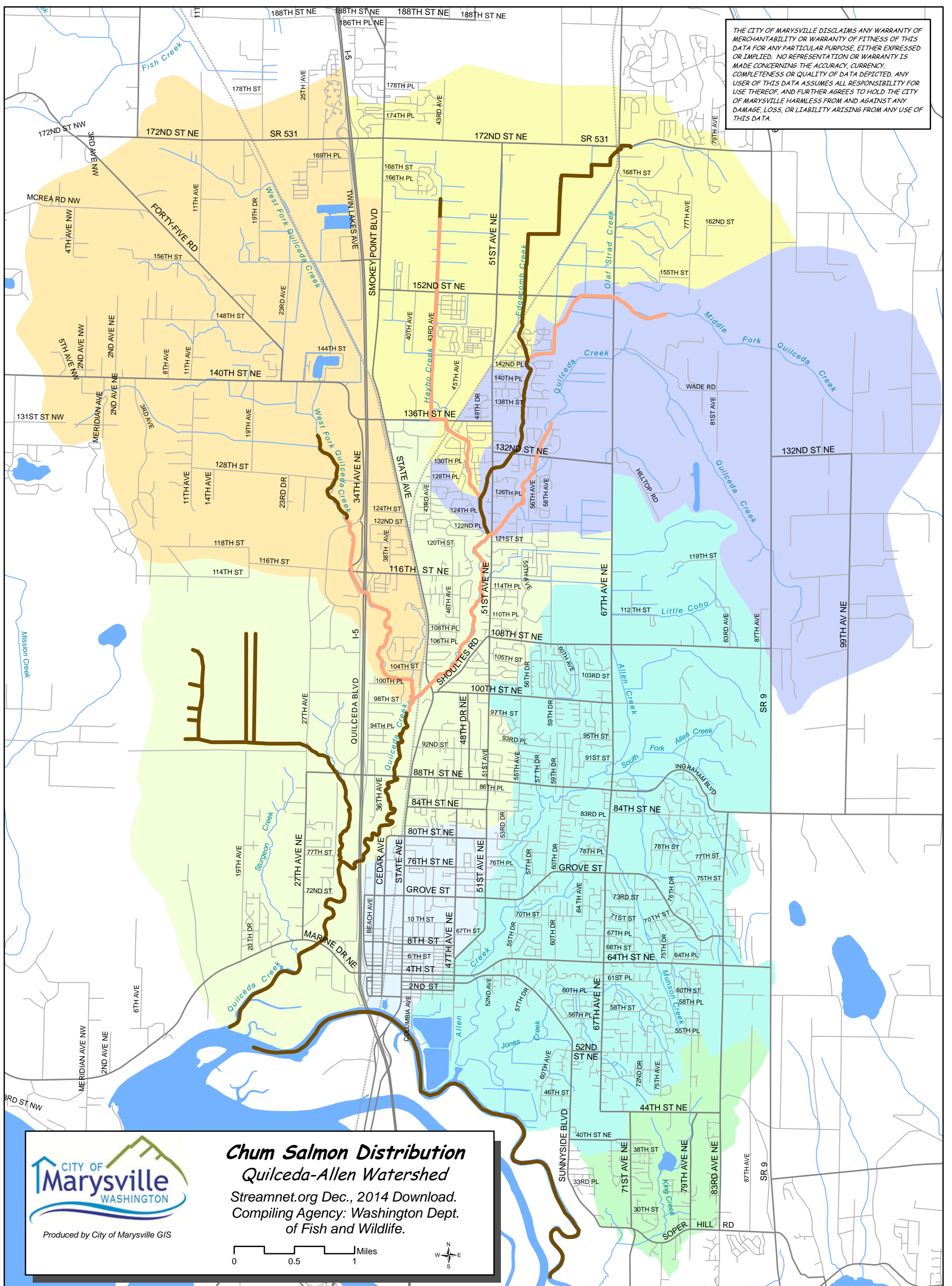


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Produced by City of Marysville GIS

Chum Salmon Distribution
Quilceda-Allen Watershed
 Streamnet.org Dec., 2014 Download.
 Compiling Agency: Washington Dept. of Fish and Wildlife.

TIMING OF CHUM FRESHWATER LIFE STAGES

Life Stage	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Spawning												
Incubation												
Fry												

Spawning - Chum use small coastal streams and the lower reaches of larger rivers. They often use the same streams as coho, but coho tend to move further up the watershed and chum generally spawn closer to saltwater. This may be due to their larger size, which requires deeper water to swim in, or their jumping ability, which is inferior to coho. Either way, the result is a watershed divided between the two species, with all the niches filled. Like coho, chum can be found in virtually every small coastal stream. In the fall, large numbers of chum can often be seen in the lower reaches of these streams, providing opportunities to view wild salmon in a natural environment.

Rearing - Chum fry do not rear in freshwater for more than a few days. Shortly after they emerge, chum fry move downstream to the estuary and rear there for several months before heading out to the open ocean.



CHUM MALE ADULT



CHUM FEMALE ADULT

- Basins**
- Allen Cr.
 - Ebey Slough
 - West Fork Quilceda Cr.
 - Edgcomb Cr.
 - Middle Fork Quilceda Cr.
 - Quilceda Cr.
 - Sunnyside Cr.
- Chum Use Type**
- Migration only
 - Spawning and rearing