



Friends of the Cedar River Watershed



www.cedarriver.org/salmonjourney

Nearly 80 trained naturalists head out to the Cedar River each summer and fall to educate the public on the health and history of the salmon of the Cedar River.

Speaking to nearly 8,000 people annually, naturalists draw links between individual actions and the health of our waters and fish.

Cavanaugh Pond: Shortly after gravel mining ended in the mid-1970s, the Cedar River seeped through the levee and combined with groundwater to create Cavanaugh Pond. The gravel bottom of the pond provides excellent spawning grounds for salmon!

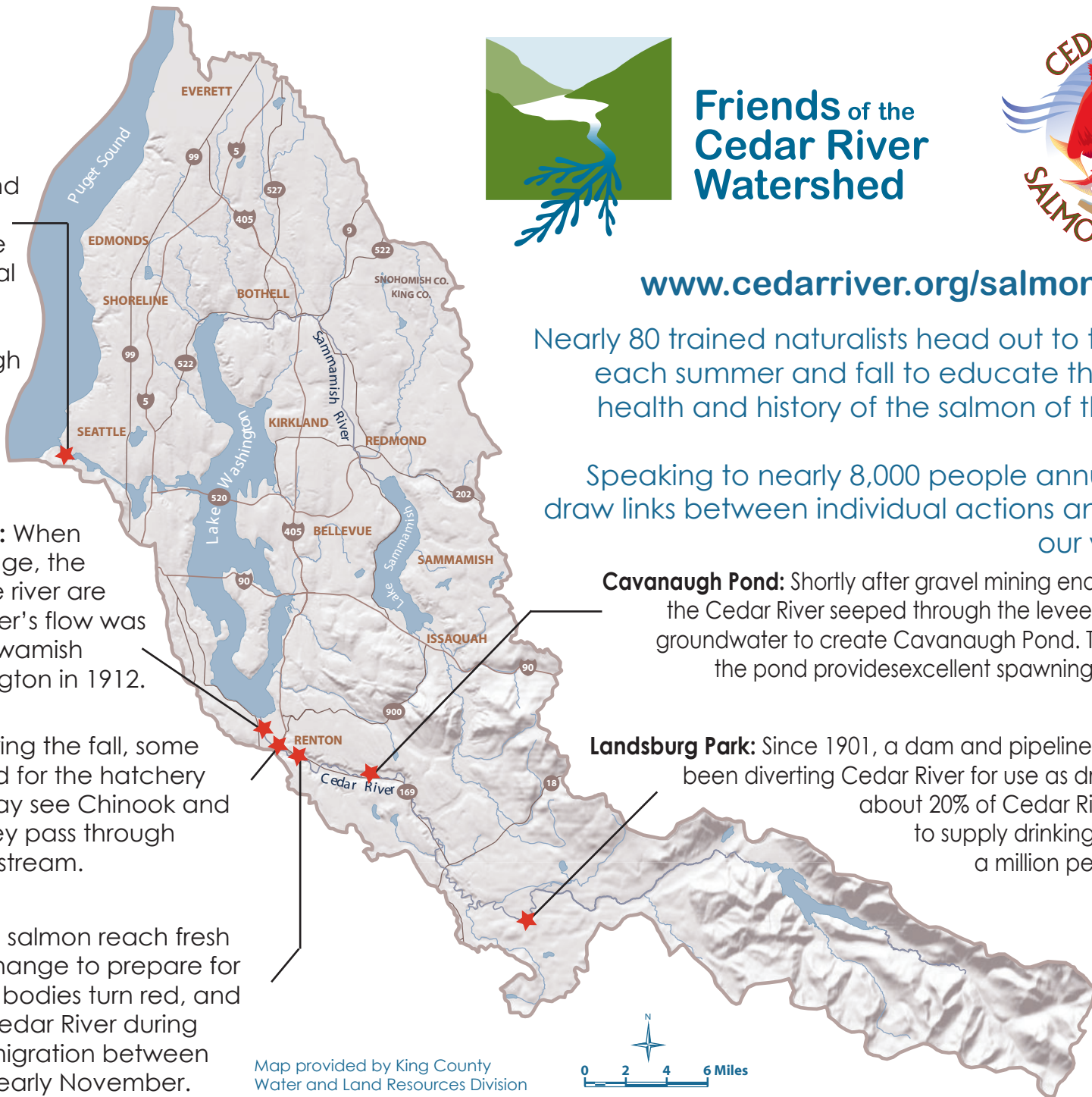
Landsburg Park: Since 1901, a dam and pipelines at Landsburg have been diverting Cedar River for use as drinking water. Today, about 20% of Cedar River water is diverted to supply drinking water for more than a million people in King County.

Chittenden Locks: Sockeye, chinook, and coho salmon, as well as steelhead, migrate through the ship canal back to Lake Washington and its tributaries. July through September are the best months to view adult salmon in the fish ladder.

Renton Library Bridge: When you stand on the bridge, the armored banks of the river are visible. The Cedar River's flow was diverted from the Duwamish River to Lake Washington in 1912.

Cedar River Park: During the fall, some sockeye are removed for the hatchery at Landsburg. You may see Chinook and coho here too, as they pass through the weir to spawn upstream.

Riverview Park: Once salmon reach fresh water, their bodies change to prepare for spawning. Sockeyes' bodies turn red, and can be seen in the Cedar River during their annual upriver migration between late September and early November.



Map provided by King County Water and Land Resources Division

