

The Cedar River Salmon Journey

www.cedarriver.org/about/cedarriversalmonjourney.shtml

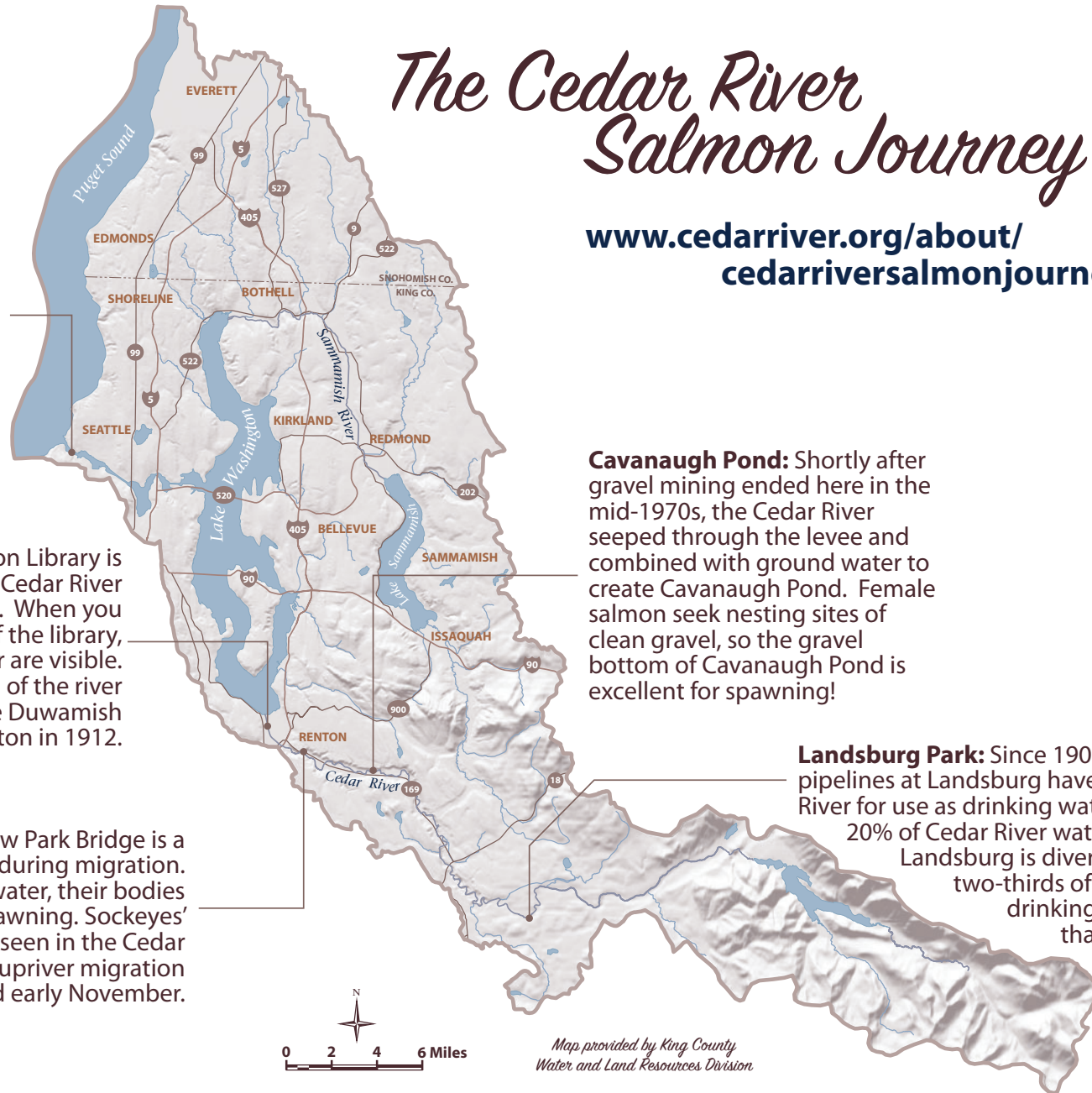
Chittenden Locks: Each year some 73,000 boats pass between Puget Sound and Lake Washington via the Hiram M. Chittenden Locks. Depending on weather and other factors, as many as four million sockeye salmon, 100,000 wild Chinook, 100,000 wild Coho and three million hatchery-produced Chinook and Coho also traverse the locks annually.

Renton Library: The Renton Library is built over the stretch of the Cedar River that is most channelized. When you stand on the bridge in front of the library, the armored banks of the river are visible. Another human alteration of the river was to divert it's flow from the Duwamish River to Lake Washington in 1912.

Riverview Park: The Riverview Park Bridge is a good place to view salmon during migration. 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.

Cavanaugh Pond: Shortly after gravel mining ended here in the mid-1970s, the Cedar River seeped through the levee and combined with ground water to create Cavanaugh Pond. Female salmon seek nesting sites of clean gravel, so the gravel bottom of Cavanaugh Pond is excellent for spawning!

Landsburg Park: Since 1901, a dam and pipelines at Landsburg have diverted Cedar River for use as drinking water. Today, about 20% of Cedar River water flowing past Landsburg is diverted to supply two-thirds of King County's drinking water for more than 1.4 million people.



Map provided by King County
Water and Land Resources Division