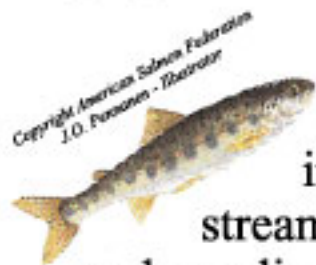


Salmon Life Cycle and Land Management

Changes in a watershed have a great influence on the character of a stream. For example, when roads are built incorrectly, runoff is transported to the stream more quickly and there is less water seeping into the ground.



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Timber harvesting practices can impact the rivers and streams where young salmon live. Roads not constructed according to state guidelines can cause erosion and siltation of habitat.



Harvesting large areas of a watershed can change the duration and timing of runoff. Water temperature can increase if trees are removed from the banks of a river. Streamside vegetation is a source for large woody debris and helps stabilize stream banks. It provides shade, overhanging cover for salmon and organic matter for insect production.

Riparian corridors also serve as a buffer zone, reducing the amount of silt and pollution that reaches a stream through runoff.



Shared Streams is a national riparian conservation program of the American Forest Foundation