FIDALGO BAY DAY 2020

Scavenger Hunt Activity Guide

September 1, 2020 - October 31, 2020

Artwork by Erin Lee (*2019 Fidalgo Bay Day Discovery Passport coloring contest winner!*)

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Skagit MRC

Northwest Straits Initiative
partners in marine conservation

PUGETSOUND PARTNERSHIP

FIDALGO BAY DAY

A FREE, Fun & Educational Experience for the Entire Family!

Are you looking for something fun, adventurous and educational to do with your family as we transition into fall? Please join the Skagit Marine Resources Committee and all of our friends in the 2020 Fidalgo Bay Day Scavenger Hunt! The "Scavenger Hunt" includes a wide variety of mostly outdoor educational activities for people of all ages. You can try one or as many as you like! For more information about this special event: **www.fidalgobayday.com,** or email: **fidalgobayday@gmail.com.**

Scavenger Hunt Guidelines

Participants who complete **at least 7** of the activities listed below, before **October 31, 2020,** will receive a **Certificate of Completion** and special recognition on our website. You can also earn points for each of the activities. *To help you keep track of the points you've earned, you can write the points in the orange boxes on each activity page* 1 *, but this is not a requirement.*

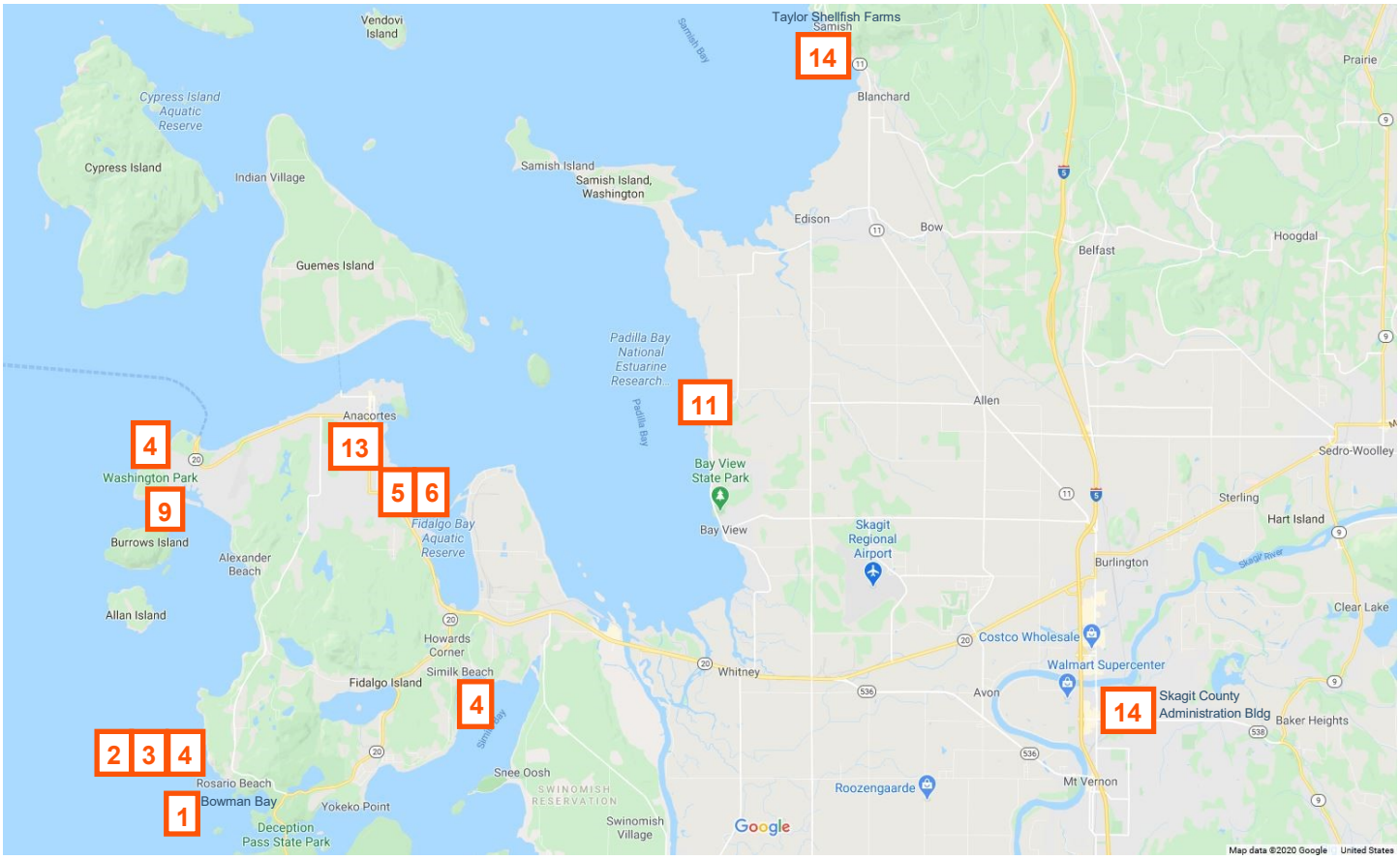
To receive your Certificate, email us at **Fidalgobayday@gmail.com** and let us know which activities you completed, how many points you earned, and what you learned. Share your experiences by posting your photos on **Instagram #FidalgoBayDay2020** or by contacting us at fidalgobayday@gmail.com. You can download a copy of this Activity Guide to your smart phone from the website **www.fidalgobayday.com** or with the **QR Code** on the flyer. If you would like a hard copy, email fidalgobayday@gmail.com to find out where

Scavenger Hunt Activities

The activities provided in this Activity Guide are each sponsored by different organizations and posted on the event website: www.fidalgobayday.com.

Activity	Sponsoring Organization
1. Marine Shoreline Habitat Scavenger Hunt	Skagit Marine Resources Committee
2. The Maiden of Deception Pass: Learn the Samish Story	Samish Indian Nation
3. Intertidal Bioblitz Bingo	The SeaDoc Society
4. iNaturalist-Marine Shoreline Summer Observation Project	RE Sources
5. Forage Fish– Unsung Heroes of the Salish Sea	Friends of Skagit Beaches
6. Meet the Great Blue Heron	Skagit Land Trust
7. Birds on the Bay Scavenger Hunt	Wolf Hollow Wildlife Rehabilitation Center
8. Reduce Plastics - Become a Puffin Protector	The Salish Sea School
9. Spot a Marine Mammal!	Pacific Mammal Research
10. Ways to Help the Whales of the Salish Sea	Orca Network
11. Letter Box Trail	Padilla Bay NERR
12. Protect Our Beaches	WA Dept of Natural Resources
13. Low Impact Development Stormwater Scavenger Hunt	City of Anacortes and Port of Anacortes
14. Help Keep our Waterways Clean	Skagit County Clean Water Program

SCAVENGER HUNT ACTIVITY LOCATIONS



Some activities are geographic location specific or can be done at several possible locations, and others you can do right from your own home or neighborhood.

Activity	**Location**
1. Marine Shoreline Habitat Scavenger Hunt	Bowman Bay, Deception Pass State Park
2. The Maiden of Deception Pass: Learn the Samish Story	Rosario Beach, Deception Pass State Park
3. Intertidal Bioblitz Bingo	Rosario Beach, Deception Pass State Park
4. iNaturalist-Marine Shoreline Summer Observation Project	Washington Park, Rosario Beach, or Similk Beach
5. Forage Fish– Unsung Heroes of the Salish Sea	Fidalgo Bay RV Resort
6. Meet the Great Blue Heron	Fidalgo Bay Aquatic Reserve
7. Birds on the Bay Scavenger Hunt	**Any** beach or shoreline
8. Reduce Plastics - Become a Puffin Protector	At home
9. Spot a Marine Mammal!	Washington Park in Anacortes
10. Ways to Help the Whales of the Salish Sea	At home
11. Letter Box Trail	Padilla Bay NERR (10411, Bayview Edison Rd, Mount Vernon)
12. Protect Our Beaches	**Any** beach or at home
13. Low Impact Development Stormwater Scavenger Hunt	Anacortes
14. Help Keep our Waterways Clean	Skagit County Administration Building *(1800 Continental Place, Mount Vernon)* Taylor Shellfish Farms (*2182 Chuckanut Dr, Bow*)

#1 MARINE SHORELINE HABITAT SCAVENGER HUNT

Bowman Bay- Deception Pass State Park

Do you know what a healthy marine shoreline habitat looks like? Visit the beach at Bowman Bay, Deception Pass State Park to find out! Post a selfie of your discoveries on Instagram **#FidalgoBayDay2020** or email **fidlagobayday@gmail.com**. If you would like to see some really cool intertidal critters, try going at low tide and don't forget your Discover Pass! If you can't make it to Bowman Bay, you can look for these shoreline habitat features at any beach. [Earn **1 Point** for each habitat feature that you can find for a **Total of 7 Points.** Earn **1 Bonus Point** for reading the two interpretive signs]

☐ LARGE WOODY DEBRIS

Hint: Look for large logs along the upper shoreline of the beach.

Why is it important? Not only are these logs great for sitting, they also protect the shoreline from erosion and provide important habitat for birds, wildlife and insects! Insects are an important food source for birds and juvenile salmon.

☐ BEACH WRACK

Hint: Look for kelp, seagrass, driftwood, and other organic materials that get washed ashore on the beach during high tide, called "beach wrack".

Why is it important? It supports an entire food web of beach critters and provides nutrients for birds and fish using the shoreline. If you look closely, you might find beach hoppers, small crabs, and other invertebrates hiding in the beach wrack!

☐ SHORELINE VEGETATION

Hint: Look for dune grasses and other vegetation along the upper shoreline of the beach.

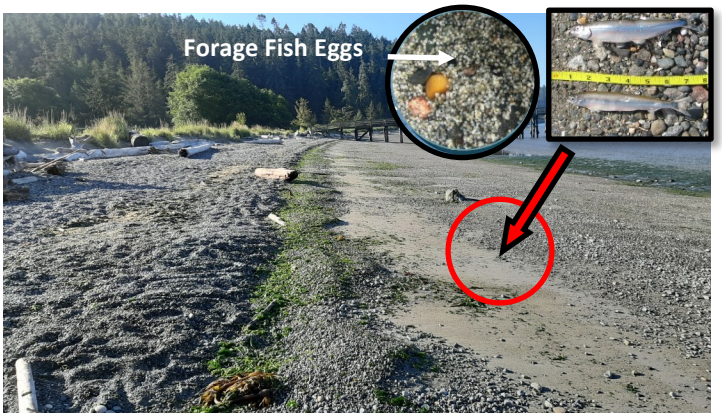
Why is it important? Vegetation protects the shoreline from erosion, filters pollution, and provides important habitat and food sources for insects, birds, and wildlife. **Did you know** that volunteers helped plant and maintain the shoreline vegetation at Bowman Bay as part of a big restoration project?

☐ OVERHANGING TREES

Hint: Look for large overhanging trees as you walk along the beach.

Why is it important? Trees help reduce erosion, filter pollution, absorb carbon dioxide, act as a protective barrier during storms, provide important habitat and food sources for insects, birds, fish, and wildlife, and provide shade to protect forage fish eggs and other marine critters.

MARINE SHORELINE SCAVENGER HUNT Continued...



☐ FORAGE FISH SPAWNING HABITAT

Hint: Look for a mix of sand and gravel along the beach. This sand/gravel mix is the perfect spawning habitat for tiny forage fish that swim onto the beach to lay their eggs during high tide.

Why is it Important? Forage fish are a major part of the marine food web. They are eaten by salmon, marine birds, and mammals. Bulkheads can reduce forage fish spawning habitat by causing the beaches to become too rocky and coarse for forage fish to lay their eggs.

☐ EELGRASS

Hint: Eelgrass grows in tidelands and shallow waters forming underwater meadows. Low tide is the best time to find eelgrass at Bowman Bay.

Why is it Important? Eelgrass is an essential part of a healthy marine ecosystem that supports a variety of fish and wildlife. It improves water quality and clarity, absorbs carbon dioxide, produces oxygen, shelters and nurtures a wide diversity of marine life, feeds birds, and protects the coastline. Pacific herring lay their eggs on eelgrass.

☐ BULL KELP

Hint: Low tide is the best time to look for bull kelp at Bowman Bay. You can find it washed up on the beaches and along the rocky shoreline.

Why is it important? Kelp forests absorb carbon dioxide, produce oxygen, provide food and shelter for a diversity of sea life, protect the shoreline from erosion, filter pollutants, and are culturally significant.

BONUS POINT

☐ INTERPRETIVE SIGNS

Look for two interpretive signs at Bowman Bay to learn more about shoreline habitats, the shoreline restoration project, and the history of Bowman Bay. Tell us what you learned and what you saw during your visit to Bowman Bay: **Fidalgobayday@gmail.com.**

#2 THE MAIDEN OF DECEPTION PASS: LEARN THE SAMISH STORY

SAMISH INDIAN NATION

Rosario Beach- Deception Pass State Park

Learn about the Samish Indian Nation and their relationship to the Salish Sea, through the documentary "The Maiden of Deception Pass" and/or a visit to the Maiden at Deception Pass State Park. Reflect upon the Samish philosophy of relationship with the waters around us. The Maiden story is shared by Samish Citizens to explain our relationship to the Salish Sea. Today Samish Citizens honor the water by taking care of it and celebrating it in lots of different ways, from cleaning beaches to science and education to songs, stories and canoe journeys. How do you celebrate the gifts of the Salish Sea, and how do you take care of your home? [Earn **1 Point** for each activity completed below for a **Total of 2 Points**. Earn **1 Bonus Point** for safely picking up trash and putting it in its proper place!]

☐ **MAIDEN OF DECEPTION PASS DOCUMENTARY**

Click on this link and watch the 30-minute Maiden of Deception Pass documentary and learn the story of the Maiden and her Samish people. https://samishtribe.nsn.us/who-we-are/culture . Post something that you liked about it or learned from it—and when you get a chance to go visit the Maiden, maybe you can share the story with a friend!

☐ **VISIT THE MAIDEN AT ROSARIO BEACH IN DECEPTION PASS STATE PARK**

Now that you know the story, if you can, go visit the Maiden at Rosario Beach in Deception Pass State Park. Remember your water bottle, your mask and your Discover Pass! Post a photo of you at the park on Instagram: **#FidalgoBayDay2020.**

☐ **BONUS POINT:** Honor the Salish Sea by Safely Picking Up Some Trash!

#3 JUNIOR SEADOCTORS INTERTIDAL BIO BLITZ BINGO

Rosario Beach- Deception Pass State Park

Participants may sign up for **Junior SeaDoctors online club** (www.juniorseadoctors.org) to receive a membership card, welcome note, and free Salish Sea Wildlife ID Guide, which they can take to the **Rosario Tidepools** (while visiting Kokwalalwet for the Samish activity) or another intertidal area. Here they will identify intertidal life and mark it off on their **Intertidal BioBlitz Bingo** card. Don't forget to take the **Sealife Stewardship Pledge**!
[Earn **1 Point** for each activity completed for a **Total of 3 Points**]

☐ PLAY BIO BLITZ BINGO AT THE BEACH

Print out your bingo card on the next page, grab a marker, and explore the beach at low tide.

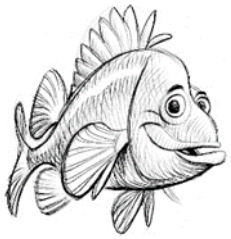
☐ SIGN UP FOR JUNIOR SEADOCTORS ONLINE CLUB

Junior SeaDoctors is a free virtual club that provides young adventurers with the tools they need to interact with the wildlife of the Salish Sea.

☐ TAKE THE SEALIFE STEWARDSHIP PLEDGE

I, _____, do hereby solemnly pledge to be a good steward of the marine environment. This means that I will:

1. *Listen to lead explorers both in the classroom and in the field*
2. *Walk on the beach with care to avoid hurting myself, others, and marine life*
3. *Treat all marine life with care and respect*
4. *Use only wet hands to gently touch animals that I find*
5. *Leave creatures attached to rocks because attempting to remove them can hurt them*
6. *Not hold any marine life out of the water for more than one minute*
7. *Leave no boulder overturned; I will carefully replace all rocks that I look under and I will only turn over rocks that are smaller than my head.*
8. *Return all organisms to their homes or where I found them*



Junior SeaDoctors

JUNIOR SEADOCTORS INTERTIDAL BIO BLITZ BINGO

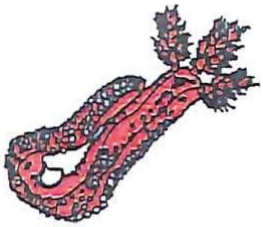
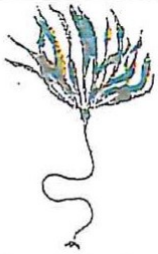
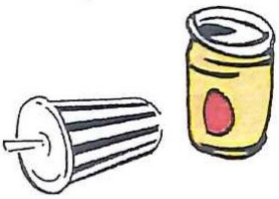
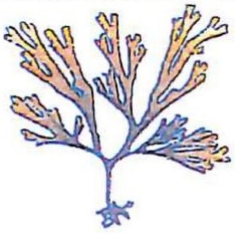
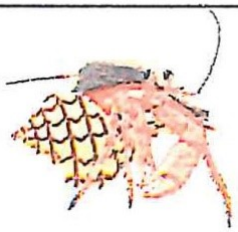
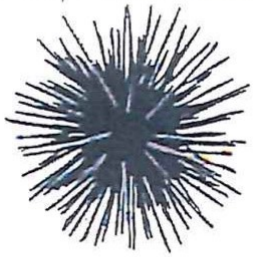
Intertidal Bioblitz Bingo – Print out your bingo card, grab a marker, and explore the beach at low tide.

Level 1 - Explorer - Find 4 intertidal organisms in a row.

Level 2 - Nature Detective- Nature Detective: “Black-out” (find all) of the intertidal creatures you encounter.

Level 3 - Salish Sea Hero – Pick up the trash you find at the beach.

Intertidal Bio Blitz Bingo

chiton	limpets	sea lettuce	anemones
gunnel	ochre star	 sea cucumber	barnacles
 bull kelp	 picking up litter	purple shore crab	 rockweed
 hermit crab	kelp crab	 sea urchin	gooseneck barnacles

Please remember that all critters need to stay where you found them!

#4 iNATURALIST MARINE SHORELINE SUMMER OBSERVATION PROJECT

RE SOURCES

Rosario Beach, Washington Park, or Similk Beach

Get some fresh air, take some photos, and help us discover what species are in our community this summer! RE Sources and the Fidalgo Bay Aquatic Reserve Citizen Stewardship Committee will be conducting an iNaturalist Summer Marine Shoreline Observation Project and we need your help! Our focus is to explore the marine shorelines of Skagit and Whatcom Counties with the goal of documenting as many species as possible. It's easy to participate, and everyone is welcome. We can't wait to see what everyone finds! [Earn **1 Point** for each species you can identify during your observations]

If you are not able to make it out to the beach, you can still participate remotely by reviewing and identifying observations on our project page.* *www.re-sources.org/initiative/citizen-science/.*

To participate, follow these easy steps:

STEP #1: Create an Account on www.iNaturalist.org or iNaturalist app.
STEP #2: Find our Skagit or Whatcom Project in iNaturalist and join.
STEP #3: Pick one of your favorite shorelines and see what species you can find. Simply snap some photos and upload them to your account. Every observation counts!

☐ **HOW MANY INTERTIDAL SPECIES DID YOU OBSERVE?**

TIPS AND TRICKS BEFORE YOU GO!

1. CHECK THE TIDES! Typically, a tide below +1 ft will let you start seeing cool intertidal critters, but a tide closer to -1 ft or -2 ft is even better. Some places to check tides online that are suitable for at least tide pooling in Skagit Count include:

NOAA Bowman Bay, Fidalgo Island Tide station: www.tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/stationhome.html?id=9448614

NOAA Swinomish, Washington Tide station: www.tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/stationhome.html?id=9448682

2. SUGGESTED SKAGIT OBSERVATION LOCATIONS: Similk Beach, Washington Park, and Deception Pass State Park. There are also several locations in Whatcom County: Marine Park, Semiahmoo Park, and Little Squalicum Beach.

3. FOLLOW HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDELINES: Consider visiting another beach if the one you plan to go to turns out to be crowded. Wear a mask if the general public is present.

4. MAKE SURE BEACH IS OPEN: Please ensure the shoreline location you choose is open and accessible to the public.

5. DRESS APPROPRIATELY: Wear appropriate clothes and footwear for weather and walking on the beach.

6. INTERTIDAL FIELD GUIDES: Check out some RE Sources field guides and past intertidal presentations on intertidal critters to help you ID what is out there. www.re-sources.org/initiative/citizen-science/

7. FOLLOW TIDEPOOL RULES: Be a responsible beach visitor! We want to make sure that we protect intertidal critters so we can keep enjoying them at the beach! Look for the Tidepool Rule signs at Washington Park and Deception Pass State Park and take a photo.

#5 FORAGE FISH- UNSUNG HEROES OF THE SALISH SEA

Fidalgo Bay RV Resort

Forage Fish are critical to the health of the Salish Sea. This activity will help you learn more about them and understand why they are so important. Get ready to practice your skills as a **"Citizen Scientist"** by conducting research and doing some field observations. When you've completed the activities below you should be able to answer the questions at the bottom of this sheet. [Earn **1 Point** for completing the Forage Fish Research, **1 Point** for the Field Observations, and **1 Point** for each quiz question for a **Total of 7 Points**]

☐ FORAGE FISH RESEARCH

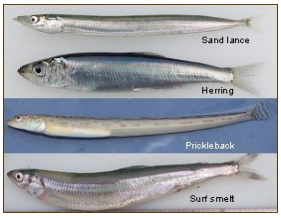


Photo source:

Begin your exploration of forage fish on the Friends of Skagit Beaches website at https://skagitbeaches.org/wetlands/forage-fish.html. Grab your popcorn and watch the short video that is linked to this webpage. You might also look for other information on forage fish on the internet. If you don't have internet access, you can find a sign about forage fish on the Tommy Thompson Trail just north of the Fidalgo Bay RV Resort (see directions below). You can pick up a map of the trail and signs at the Anacortes Visitors Center at 9th and Commercial Street or the Fidalgo Bay Resort office.

Websites that I visited: _____

☐ FIELD OBSERVATIONS AT FIDALGO BAY

STEP 1- Field Trip Preparation: It's best to pick a date and time for your field work when the tide is not very high (less than 2 – 3 ft. high) so you can explore the beach and see the marine wildlife and aquatic eelgrass from the trestle that crosses the bay. Consult a *tide table* to find the best time for your observations. A good place to find tide tables is at https://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/noaatidepredictions.html?id=9448794, the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) tide prediction webpage for Fidalgo Island. You can find tide charts for August through October 2020 at https://skagitbeaches.org/resources-links.html that you can view on your screen or download. You can also view the information in a table format on the same webpage. Bring something to take notes on your observations or make drawings and maybe a camera or cell phone with a camera to take pictures.

STEP 2- Travel to Fidalgo Bay RV Park to access the Tommy Thompson trail: It's located at 4701 Fidalgo Bay Road, Anacortes – view map here http://binged.it/TY4Fk5. You can pick up a map of the Tommy Thompson Trail signs at the RV Park office. You'll want to find the Forage Fish sign just north of the RV Park just past the condominiums and explore the beach here and see what you can discover. You'll also want to look at the signs about tides and eelgrass on the causeway and trestle across the bay and observe what lives in the bay from there. *[NOTE: If you can't travel there, you can use the online resources above to answer the questions below.]*

TAKE THE QUIZ – try to answer as many questions as you can.

☐ 1. Where do Surf Smelt lay their eggs? What type of habitat do they like? If you can, look for some eggs and take a photo of the area you searched and any eggs you see.

☐ 2. Where do Herring lay their eggs? See if you can spot the habitat they like below the trestle. Take a photo of the aquatic plants they like.

☐ 3. When do Sand Lance lay their eggs?

☐ 4.Name two threats to forage fish?

☐ 5. What animals eat forage fish? Name at least two.

We'd love to have you share your answers and photos by email with us at friends@skagitbeaches.org

#6 MEET THE GREAT BLUE HERON!

SKAGIT LAND TRUST
Saving Land for Tomorrow

Fidalgo Bay Aquatic Reserve

Skagit Land Trust helps to protect Fidalgo Bay and all of the animals that depend on a healthy habitat for their livelihood. One of the birds you often see on the bay is a great blue heron. How much do you know about these beautiful creatures? **[**Earn **1 Point** for each question answered for a **Total of 5 Points**. Earn **1 Bonus Point** for field observations of these amazing birds**]**

☐ **BONUS POINT**: If you have a chance, head out to the water to watch these birds near the Fidalgo Bay Aquatic Reserve! For a great view of the Aquatic Reserve, try walking along the Tommy Thompson Trail over the trestle (4701 Fidalgo Bay Road, Anacortes).

Answers:

1. **(c & d)** *My thick dagger-like bill helps me to grab or even stab my prey. Sometimes I can catch a fish so large I can hardly swallow it!*
2. **(b)** *Mostly I find my food in water and although I sometimes hunt on land, I prefer open fields when I do so.*
3. **(b)** *A modification of my sixth cervical vertebrae allows me to draw my neck into an s-shape and then shoot my head and bill forward with lightening speed.*
4. **(d)** *Blue colored birds don't actually have blue pigments in their feathers!*
5. **(b)** *Most of the time, like to build my nest close to other heron. At March Point, a Land Trust property, there are over 600 nests in the group (heronry)!*

☐ 1. What kind of food do I eat?

a. Nectar from a flower
b. Mosquitoes
c. Frogs
d. Fish
e. Seeds

☐ 2. Why do I have such long legs?

a. So I can take long strides (like a giraffe) as I run away from a predator.
b. So I can wade in deep water.
c. So I can see over the tall grasses I walk through.
d. They are stilts that I unstrap when I am done for the day.

☐ 3. Why do I have such a long, curvy neck?

a. So I can see over the tall grasses I walk through.
b. The special neck-bones help me strike my prey quickly.
c. It helps me in courtship.
d. It helps me to swallow long skinny things, like shakes.

☐ 4. Why are my feathers blue grey?

a. Blue is my favorite color.
b. I eat a lot of blueberries and it dyes my feathers blue.
c. It helps me camouflage myself from my prey.
d. The special structure of my feathers reflects light in the blue wavelength.

☐ 5. Where do I put my nests?

a. I build my nest on the ground like a duck.
b. I like to build my nest close to other great blue heron nests.
c. I build my nest out of mud on the side of buildings
d. I build my nest in a tree, away from other birds.

#7 BIRDS ON THE BAY SCAVANGER HUNT

Wolf Hollow Wildlife Rehabilitation Center

Any Beach or Shoreline

Print out this bird chart, get your binoculars out, and see how many of these birds you can spot on the water or on the shore. Don't forget to note where and when you saw them, watch for a few minutes to see what they're doing, and share your photos. [Earn **1 Point** for each species of sea and shore birds you saw during your field observations for a **Total of 8 Points**]

I saw this bird when I was...

SEA & SHORE BIRDS - My ID Chart

☐ Great Blue Heron

⇒ **Color:** Tall. Long legs, long neck, long pointed beak. Blue/grey back and wings, white face, long black plumes on top of head. Yellow beak. ***Young***=duller.

⇒ **Size:** 4 feet tall. 6 foot wingspan.

⇒ **Food:** fish, frogs, eels, rodents. Wades in shallow water to catch food.

☐ Glaucous-Winged Gull

⇒ **Color:** ***Adult***= white head and under-parts. Grey back and wings, with grey wingtips, big yellow beak, pink legs. ***Young***= streaky brown. Take 4 years to get adult color.

⇒ **Size:** 25" long. Wingspan almost 5 feet.

⇒ **Food:** Fish and other sea animals taken from water, but also dead on shore. Feeds on wet fields.

⇒ Most common gull all year-round

☐ Pigeon Guillemot

⇒ **Color:** Summer– black with white swatch on wing, bright orange/red legs and inside of mouth. Thin pointed beak. Winter-mostly white, with dark, mottled back

⇒ **Size:** 13" (about the same size as a pigeon)

⇒ **Food:** dives down to catch fish, shrimp, crabs, etc.

⇒ Nests in burrows between rocks on cliffs

☐ Pelagic Cormorant

⇒ **Color:** Long thin neck and long slender bill. Black with greenish sheen. White patches on flanks in breeding season.

⇒ **Size:** 27" tall. Smallest of local cormorants.

⇒ **Food:** Swims on surface, then dives underwater for fish, shrimp, etc.

BIRDS ON THE BAY SCAVANGER HUNT Continued...

SEA & SHORE BIRDS

My ID Chart

I saw this bird when I was...

☐ Belted King Fisher

⇒ **Color:** ***Male***= blue/grey back, head and breast-band. White belly and collar. ***Female***=same, but with rufous band across breast. Big head with crest of feathers ticking up. Big, strong beak.

⇒ **Size:** 13" (Bigger than a robin).

⇒ **Food:** fish

⇒ Sits on perch or hovers above water, then dives down under water and catches fish with beak. Loud rattling call.

☐ Bald Eagle

⇒ **Color:** ***Adult***= dark brown with white head and tail and yellow beak and feet. ***Young*** (less than ~4 years old)= brown, mottled, with dark beak.

⇒ **Size:** Almost 3 feet tall. Wingspan about 7 feet.

⇒ **Food:** fish, birds, mammals, dead animals

☐ Black Oystercatcher

⇒ **Color:** ***Adult***= all black with long, bright red bill, red eye, pink legs. ***Young*** = duller color with black tip on bill.

⇒ **Size:** 17" (about the size of a small chicken)

⇒ **Food:** uses bill to pry open mussels and other shellfish

⇒ Lives mostly along rocky shore

☐ Surf Scoter

⇒ **Color:** Duck. Male=black, with a white patch on the back of neck and on forehead. Big bill with orange, white and black pattern. Female= brownish/gray with whitish patches on cheeks.

⇒ **Size:** 20"

⇒ **Food:** swims on surface of sea then dives to feed on clams, sea snails, shrimps, and other small saltwater creatures.

#8 REDUCE PLASTICS – BECOME A PUFFIN PROTECTOR

Activities Can be Done At Home

Help fight back against plastic pollution! Every little action we take to reduce our consumption of plastic is a big step in protecting the future of our planet and our precious wildlife. [Earn 1 Point for each activity completed for a Total of 2 Points. Earn 1 Bonus Point for downloading our Bird ID Guide (https://www.thesalishseaschool.org/id-guides) and take a picture of yourself using it!!]

☐ **COMPLETE ONE OF THE TWO ECO-FRIENDLY SWAPS.** Send a picture to thesalishseaschool@gmail.com of you using them, and receive a Puffin Protector sticker from The Salish Sea School.

☐ **ECO-FRIENDLY SWAP #1: Plastic Toothbrush ➡ Bamboo Toothbrush**

Plastic Toothbrush Problem: 3.5 billion toothbrushes are sold worldwide each year. These toothbrushes are made from polypropylene plastic and nylon and can take up to 500 years or more to decompose. Learn more at National Geographic.

Solution ➡ Bamboo toothbrush

☐ **ECO-FRIENDLY SWAP #2: Plastic Wrap ➡ BeesWax Wrap**

Plastic Wrap Problem: It may save your sandwich, but it is polluting the planet. It is difficult to recycle and is made from potentially harmful chemicals, especially as they break down in the environment. They do a great job of picking up bacteria and metals, which make it into our fish and ultimately our food! Learn more at National Geographic

Solution ➡ Beeswax Food Wrap and/or Re-usable Glass Containers

☐ **LEARN MORE ABOUT TUFTED PUFFINS Look up the definition for the following words:**

- Pelagic
- Seabird
- Alcid
- Monomorphic

(More information about Tufted Puffins on the next page)

☐ **BONUS POINT: Download our Bird ID Guide** (https://www.thesalishseaschool.org/id-guides) and take a picture of yourself using it!

We believe the desire to save our natural world begins with first experiencing the creatures that rely on it, and we couldn't be more excited to see you out there!

LEARN MORE ABOUT TUFTED PUFFINS

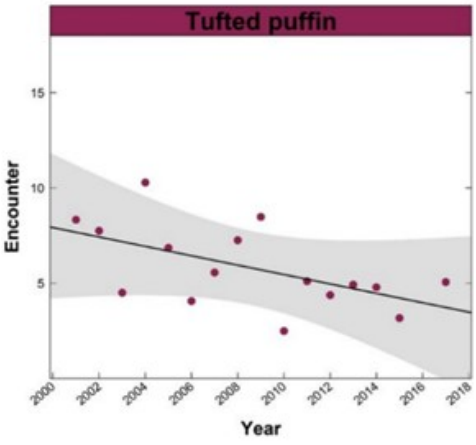
Tufted Puffins are web-footed diving birds known as Alcids or Auks (in the Alcidae family). Auklets, Mur-res, Guillemots, and Murrelets are also Alcids.

There are three species of puffins in the world: Tufted Puffins, Horned Puffins, and Atlantic Puffins. Although similar in appearance to penguins, they are not closely relat-ed. They are, however, very closely related to Rhinoceros Auklets.

Rhinoceros Auklets often get mistaken for Tufted Puffins. However, if you are not near Smith Island or Protection Island (blue inland dots on map), it is very unlikely that you will see a Tufted Puffin.

Tufted Puffin colonies used to be found throughout the San Juan Islands (see yellow dots on map); today there are only two known nesting sites in the Salish Sea: Protection and Smith Island.

There has been a ~90% population decline in Washington in recent decades (Hanson and Wiles, 2015). Tufted Puffins were designated a candidate for listing as a Washington state endangered species in 1998 and officially listed in 2015. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is currently considering the Tufted Puffin for listing under the general Endangered Species Act (Sewell 2014, USFWS 2015). The current on-the-water minimum population for the outer coast lies around 1,278 individuals in 2017 (S. F. Pearson, unpubl. data). This is well below the threshold recommended for long-term viability. To down-list Puffins to threatened, a minimum viable population (MVP) size of 4,500 on-the-water count of individuals is needed in at least three of the five years prior to the down-listing decision. A population target of 7,500 would down-list them to sensitive (WDFW Recovery Plan, 2019).



FACTORS AFFECTING CONTINUED EXISTENCE

The causes of the Tufted Puffin decline in Washington remain undetermined because of a lack of scientific study. Throughout its range, the species is adversely impacted by a wide range of natural and human factors (Washington State Status Report, 2015). The identified threats set in the context of existing regulatory mechanisms and with particular attention to conditions in Washington include:

- Lack of Existing Regulatory Mechanisms
- Reduced Prey Availability
- Climate Change Effects
- Oil Spills
- Plastic and Chemical Contaminants
- Commercial and Tribal Fishing Bycatch
- Introduced Species
- Bald Eagle Predation
- Harmful Algal Blooms
- Pathogens and Disease

It is so important to help protect seabirds! They are excellent indicators of ecosystem status. As highly migratory, near-apex predators, they travel across trophic levels, space, and time, and are easily studied relative to other marine species. The are co-dependent on marine and terrestrial ecosystems, which highlights the importance of marine conservation efforts in the Salish Sea beyond the high-tide mark!

#9 SPOT A MARINE MAMMAL!

Washington Park, Anacortes

Spot a marine mammal! Go to Washington Park where you can see Burrows Pass, either on one of the trails or at the overlook at the top of the loop road. Harbor porpoises and harbor seals are often seen here – your job is to spot one, or more! Help us learn more about these animals by sending your sightings to cindy.elliser@pacmam.org. Visit https://pacmam.org/wp/resources/ for information about each species, then post a picture and share a fact you learned! [Earn **1 Point** for each harbor porpoise and each harbor seal observed at Washington Park, and **1 Point** for each Quiz Question answered correctly]

☐ **HARBOR PORPOISES –**
How many harbor porpoises did you spot at Washington Park?

☐ **HARBOR SEALS –**
How many harbor seals did you spot at Washington Park?

☐ **QUIZ: PORPOISES VS. DOLPHINS. WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES?**

See the answers on the next page.

☐ **QUIZ: SEALS VS. SEA LIONS. WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES?**

See the answers on the next page.

Harbor Porpoise and Harbor Seal FAQ

Harbor Porpoise	*Harbor Seal*
Diet	**Diet**
Typically smaller prey items, including Pacific herring, hake, sand lance, walleye pollock and squid. Occasionally will attempt larger prey, such as salmonids or American shad.	Smaller forage fish, such as Pacific hake, herring, and anchovies, as well as larger prey items, such as salmonids and cephalopods (i.e. giant pacific octopus).
Habitat/Range	**Habitat/Range**
Shallow coastal environments of the Northern Hemisphere, including USA/Canada, Western Europe and Africa, and Northeastern Asia.	Shallow coastal environments of the Northern Hemisphere, including USA/Canada, Western Europe, and Northeastern Asia.
Key Identifiers	**Key Identifiers**
Dark-colored triangular dorsal fins, seen briefly during surfaces for breaths with an audible blow. Often travel in groups of 2-3 individuals, surfacing 3-4 times before a short down time.	Smaller than any other seal or sea lion in the Salish Sea. Typically varying in shades of white or grey with assorted spotted patterns. Commonly surface for 1-2 minutes before diving back down or hauled out on rocks to rest.
Anthropogenic Threats	**Anthropogenic Threats**
Entanglement with fishing nets or gear frequently causing individuals to drown if caught. Vessel noise and strikes impacting their communication and travel, as well as nearshore construction and habitat degradation.	Entanglement with fishing nets or gear frequently causing individuals to drown if caught. Vessel noise and strikes impacting their communication and travel, as well as nearshore construction and habitat degradation.
Fun Facts	**Fun Facts**
The term porpoise comes from the Latin term for pig, and due to the loud exhale they make when breathing, they got the nickname "puffing pigs!"	Harbor seals rest on land when hauled out, but they can also sleep underwater! They can hold their breath for up to 30 minutes at a time.

Porpoises vs. Dolphins – do you know the difference?

PORPOISES

EXAMPLE: HARBOR PORPOISE

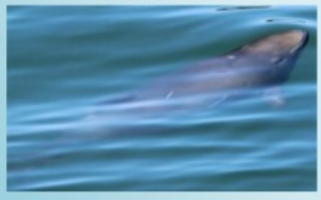
FAMILY: PHOCOENIDAE, 6 SPECIES

DORSAL FIN: TRIANGULAR, LESS CURVED

ROSTRUM: ROUND, BLUNT SHAPED MOUTH

TEETH: SPADE-SHAPED

SURFACE BEHAVIOR: SHY, SLEEK SURFACING, RARELY ACROBATIC



DOLPHINS

EXAMPLE: PACIFIC WHITE-SIDED

FAMILY: DELPHINIDAE, 32 SPECIES

DORSAL FIN: FALCATE – HOOKED OR CURVED

ROSTRUM: ELONGATED 'BEAK'

TEETH: CONE-SHAPED

SURFACE BEHAVIOR: GREGARIOUS, ACROBATIC, BOW AND WAKE RIDING

Seals vs. Sea lions – What's The Difference?

SEALS (*Family: Phocidae*)

Example: Harbor Seal
No external ear flap

Small front flippers with claws/hair

Hind flippers angled backwards;
do not rotate (appear to wriggle on land)

Generally quiet on land
Colors vary but mostly blue-grey

SEA LIONS (*Family: Otariidae*)

Example: California Sea Lion
Have external ear "flap"

Elongated front flippers with no claws/hair

Hind flippers rotate underneath the body
(appear to "walk" on land using flippers)

Much noisier, especially in groups!
Dark brown in color

#10 WAYS TO HELP THE WHALES OF THE SALISH SEA

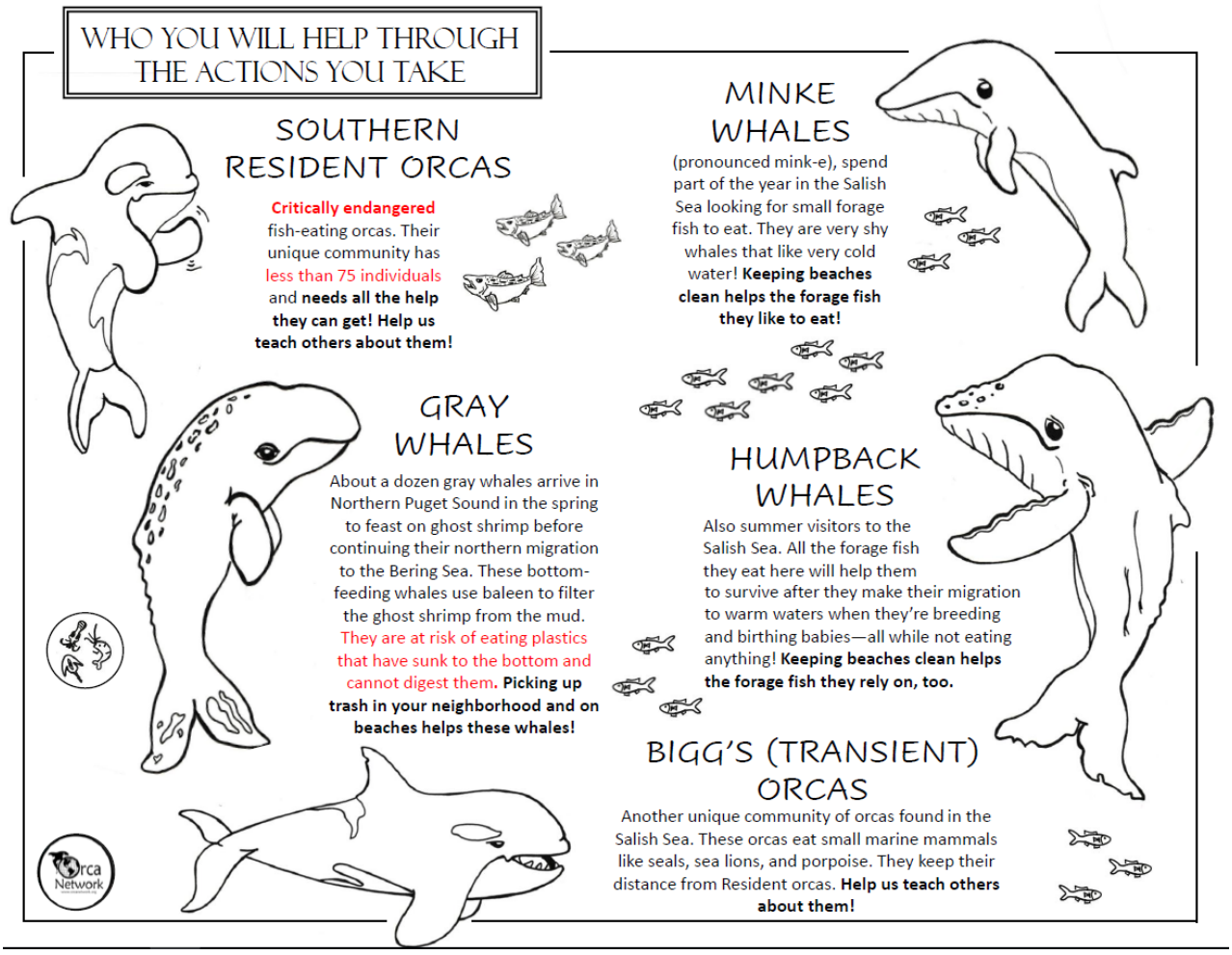
Activities Can be Done At Home

Whales need clean, healthy water and plenty of food to survive. Some of the whales in the Salish Sea are struggling and they need your help! You can get involved by keeping your neighborhoods clean, learning about local Salish Sea whales and the food chain they depend on, and then teaching others by sharing what you have learned. The activities provided are a stepping stone so you can use your actions and your voice to help protect these wonderful whales. From the list below, choose one "scavenger hunt" activity. If you're feeling adventurous, you can do all three! [Earn **1 Point** for each activity completed for a **Total of 3 Points**]

☐ **1. PICK UP TRASH:** Take a 10-15 minute walk around your neighborhood and pick up any trash you find (Make sure you ask your parent for permission, and maybe even their help, first!). Take a photograph or draw a picture of the weirdest piece of trash you found. **Make sure you put all the trash you collected in the right place!*

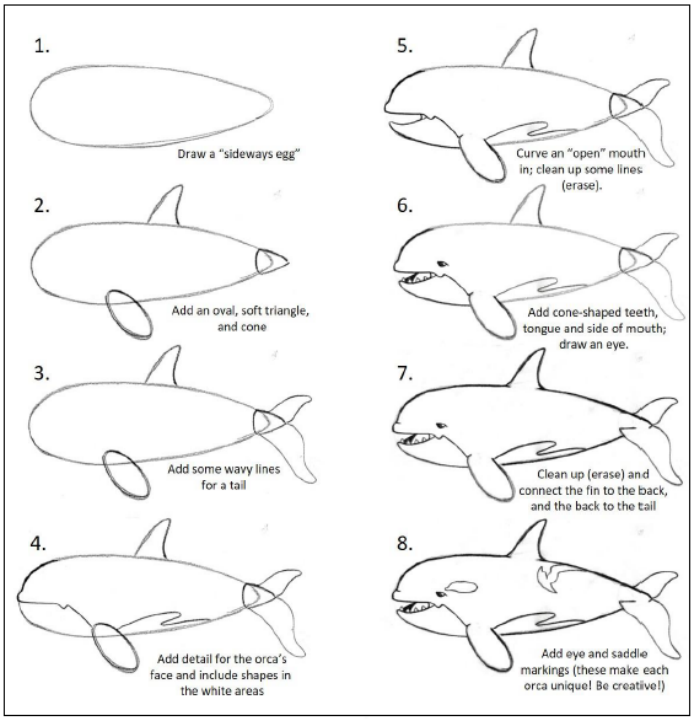
☐ **2. DRAW YOUR FAVORITE WHALE IN THE SALISH SEA.** Draw your favorite whale in the Salish Sea. Label some of the important body parts (like tail flukes, etc.). Share this drawing and two interesting facts about your whale with a member of your household, when you are done and take a photo and post it on Instagram **#FidalgoBayDay2020** or email to **fidalgobayday@gmail.com**. **There are two "how to draw" step-by-steps for orcas and gray whales on the next page if you need the help!*

☐ **3. SHARE A KID'S BOOK ABOUT THE OCEAN:** Share a kid's book you have that talks about sea creatures, the ocean, orcas, or whales. Read it to your family or have one of your parents read the story to you. Write down one interesting thing you learned about and tell us who your favorite character in the book is and why? **If you don't own a kid's book that has any ocean creatures in it, ask your parents for help to read this FREE kid's book about humpback whales and the songs they sing, online: https://freekidsbooks.org/have-you-ever-heard-a-whale-sing-whale-songs-facts/.*

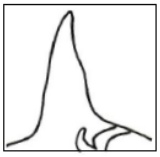


ORCA NETWORK'S "HOW TO DRAW"

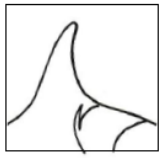
SOUTHERN RESIDENT ORCA



Remember! If drawing a "him", make sure to give your orca a much TALLER dorsal fin!

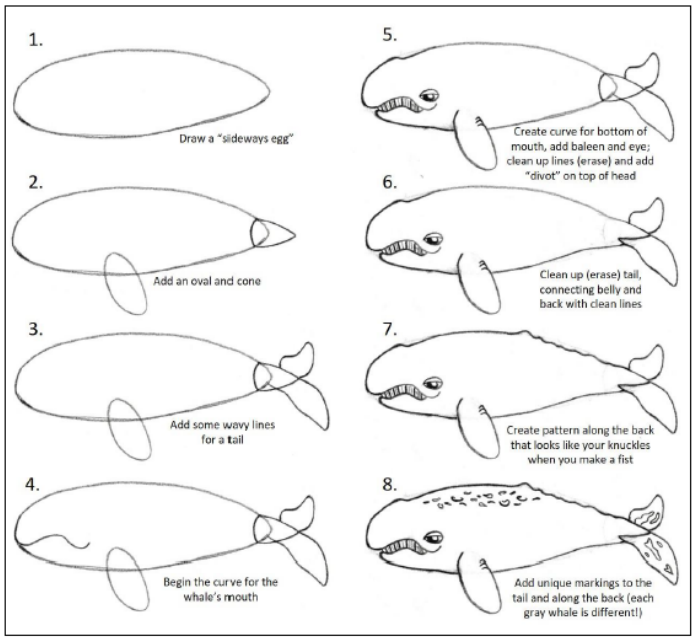


MALE DORSAL FIN

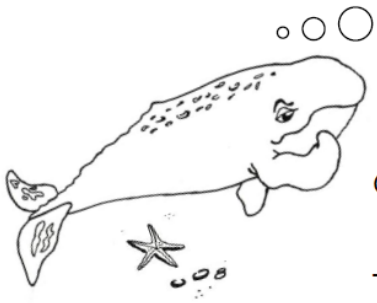


FEMALE DORSAL FIN

GRAY WHALE



ORCA: _____



Did you remember to name your whales? What are their names?

GRAY: _____

#11 THE PADILLA BAY LETTERBOX TRAIL

Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve

Letterboxing is an exciting opportunity for kids of all ages to explore our local watersheds and have fun while doing so! There are seven letterbox trail stations located at Padilla Bay. Each station has a poster with information about a certain topic and 1-3 activities to do at each station. Follow the clues to find each letterbox stations along the trail. When you find a Letterbox Station, draw something you see. For extra fun, bring your smart phone to scan QR codes. [Earn **1 Point** for each letterbox station that you completed for a **Total of 7 Points**]

Address: 10441 Bayview Edison Rd, Mt Vernon, WA 98273

About Padilla Bay: *The Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (PBNERR) is nestled just north of the quite community of Bay View, WA. Here in the heart of the Salish Sea, they study and protect a massive eelgrass meadow. At more than 8,000 acres, it's the second largest North America's Pacific Coast. Padilla Bay is one of 29 sites in the National Estuarine Research Reserve system established to protect coastal areas for long-term research, monitoring and education, and stewardship.*

☐ **STATION #1 - Great Blue Herons:** Walk through the parking lot away from the reserve, stop at the arch and begin to observe. Before the archway the first station you will see, now head on up the trail like a buzzy bee.

☐ **STATION #2 - Estuaries:** Along the trail the path will curve then come to a "Y", find the bench and next to it the next station you will spy.

☐ **STATION #3 - Climate Change:** Along the grassy trail head back to the reserve, finding the next station you surely deserve. Down the path you will find a bench with a view of the bay, the next station you seek is this way.

☐ **STATION #4 - Orcas:** Go left of the bench where it turns to gravel, a ways up you will travel. At the top of the trail the trees will clear, near the smooth bench the next station will be near.

☐ **STATION #5 - Cedar and Coast Salish Traditional Territories:** Go into the trees, careful there is uneven ground, don't leave the woods until the station is found. Find it next to the covered spot, we hope you are enjoying the trail a lot!

☐ **STATION #6 - Water Cycle:** Go back to the reserve, and through the parking lot you will find, a path towards the water the trail will wind. To the left the next spot you will see, you have gone too far if you can see the sea.

☐ **STATION #7 - Eelgrass:** When you see the tunnel and water gleam, to the right of the ramp you will find the last station theme. When found keep going to take in the view, it was our pleasure to share this trail with you!

For information about other Skagit Watershed Letterbox Trails check out the Skagit Conservation Education Alliance website: https://skagitcleanwater.org/events/

#12 PROTECT OUR BEACHES

Activities Can be Done At Home or Any Beach

Make a pledge to become a better environmental steward of your home and check off the activities that you can do to help protect our beaches! Do you know what the difference is between a native species and an invasive species? [Earn **1 Point** for each activity completed below for a **Total of 5 Points**]

☐ 1. MAKE A PLEDGE TO BECOME A BETTER ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARD:

In the future I will…. _____

_____

_____

_____….. to become a better environmental steward of my home.

☐ 2. CHOOSE AT LEAST ONE ACTION YOU WILL DO:

- ☐ Collect 5 pieces of trash on your next trip to the beach
- ☐ Use a refillable water bottle
- ☐ Brush off your boots and gear for seeds and small critters after hiking and boating
- ☐ Never release aquarium or terrarium pets into the wild
- ☐ Volunteer at a beach or a park to help remove invasive species

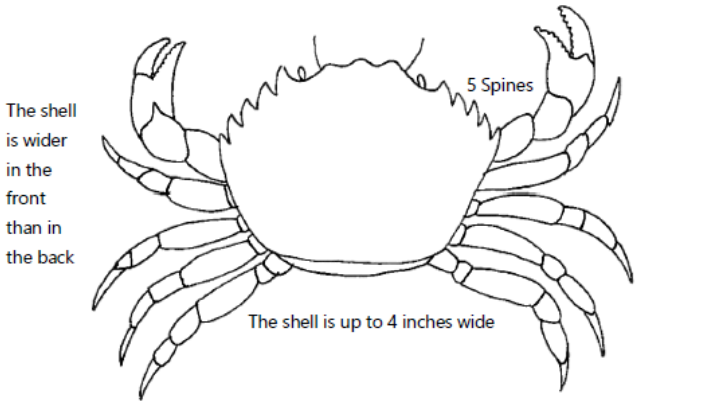
☐ 3. BEACH CLEANUP SCAVENGER HUNT. Write down other items you found that don't belong on the beach that were not on this list:

- ☐ Piece of Styrofoam
- ☐ Straw
- ☐ Fishing Line
- ☐ Netting
- ☐ Plastic Bottle Cap
- ☐ Soda Can/Tab
- ☐ Rope
- ☐ Food Wrapper
- ☐ Golf Ball
- ☐ Plastic Spoon/Fork/Knife
- ☐ Piece of Clothes

☐ 4. COLOR THE INVASIVE:

EUROPEAN GREEN CRAB
(*Carcinus maenas*)

Although called the "green" crab, its color can vary!



If you find one, email a photo to CrabTeam@uw.edu and leave it on the beach.

☐ 5. QUIZ: WHAT IS AN INVASIVE SPECIES (a or b)?

a. Plants and animals introduced from another part of the world that don't belong in their new place and can often outcompete native species for food, space, and other resources.

b. Plants and animals that are living within their natural range where they belong.

5. Quiz Answer= a)

#13 LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT STORMWATER SCAVENGER HUNT

Anacortes- or in Your Neighborhood or Town

Rain washes what it touches (oil, dirt, trash) into the Salish Sea. There are many things you can do to help protect the Salish Sea. Some examples are: sweeping sidewalks and driveways instead of hosing it to the storm drain, never dump anything into a storm drain, and fix leaks on your car so that it isn't dripping oil onto our roads where it can enter our waterways.

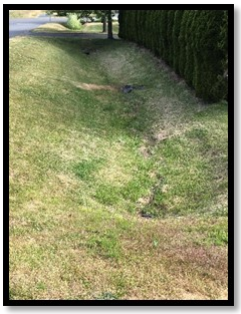
The City of Anacortes, the Port of Anacortes and our neighbors are also installing features that help clean the water before it gets to the Salish Sea! We have some examples below, see if you can find something similar in your neighborhood or town and share a photo on Instagram **#FidalgoBayDay2020**. [Earn **1 Point** for each Low Impact Development (LID) feature you found for a **Total of 4 Points**. Earn an additional **4 Bonus Points** for finding the exact location of the LID features in the photos]

☐ **RAIN GARDENS:** rain gardens allow rainwater to soak into the ground and get cleaned in the process! How many of these can you find around your town or neighborhood? Share photos on Instagram **#FidalgoBayDay2020.** ***Bonus Point:** *Find the rain gardens in these pictures located in Anacortes.*

☐ **VAULTS and FILTERS:** vaults and filters allow water to slow down, settle out and some also have filters that do additional cleaning. They typically are underground and can blend in with the pavement nicely. Some are designed to have plants too! Can you find something similar around your town and post a photo on Instagram **#FidalgoBayDay2020?** ***Bonus Point**: *Find the vaults and filters in these pictures located in Anacortes.*

☐ **STORM PONDS:** storm ponds capture rainwater and keep the runoff from flooding our neighborhoods. It also allows the water to slow down and the dirt to settle out. Can you find something similar in your neighborhood or around town and post it on Instagram **#FidalgoBayDay2020**? ***Bonus Point**: *Find the storm ponds in these pictures located in Anacortes.*

☐ **SWALES:** swales look a lot like a grassy ditches, but they have a purpose! The gentle slope and flat, grassy bottom allows the water to slow down and the dirt to settle out. Some of the water can soak into the ground and what doesn't can continue on its way a little cleaner. Can you find something similar and post it on **Instagram #FidalgoBayDay2020**? ***Bonus Point**: *Find the swales in these pictures located in Anacortes.*



#14 HELP KEEP OUR WATERWAYS CLEAN

Skagit County Administration Building, Mount Vernon and Taylor Shellfish Farms, Samish Bay

Clean water is important to everyone, including shellfish and other marine life! Studies have shown that stormwater pollution from our roadways can have harmful impacts on salmon and orcas. Humans can also get sick from eating shellfish harvested from polluted waters. Try one or more of the following "scavenger hunt" activities and share a selfie of your activity on Instagram **#FidlagoBayDay2020 or email fidalgobayday@gmail.com.**

[Earn **1 Point** for each activity completed below for a **Total of 4 Points**. Earn an additional **1 Bonus Point** for watching the LID demonstration video]

☐ **WHY IS CLEAN WATER SO IMPORTANT TO SHELLFISH FARMS?** Find the answer by visiting the Shellfish Growing Stations at **Taylor Shellfish Farms on Samish Bay** during low tide (2182 Chuckanut Drive, Bow).

☐ **TAKE ACTION TO HELP KEEP OUR WATERWAYS CLEAN.** Share a photo of yourself being a good steward of our waterways on Instagram **#FidalgoBayDay2020.**

- ⇒ Scoop, bag, and trash dog poop
- ⇒ Take your car through a car wash
- ⇒ Plant a tree or shrub
- ⇒ Pick up trash
- ⇒ Inspect your septic system
- ⇒ Check your car for oil leaks
- ⇒ Compost yard waste

☐ **HOW MANY LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID) FEATURES CAN YOU FIND AT THE SKAGIT COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING (*1800 Continental Place, Mount Vernon*)?** Look for the interpretive signs near the parking lot and raingarden for information about LID. Post your photos on Instagram **#FidalgoBayDay2020**. See LID examples on the next page. ***BONUS POINT:** Check out this YouTube video of the County's permeable pavement parking lot demonstration: **https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TsEIr-BqMiE**

☐ **TRY A DELICIOUS SHELLFISH RECIPE!**
Share a photo of your dish on Instagram **#FidalgoBayDay2020 or email fidalgobayday@gmail.com!**

Hint: *You can find some really great recipes on Taylor Shellfish website:* ***www.taylorshellfishfarms.com/blog/recipes.*** *If you ever have the chance to attend Fidalgo Bay Day in person, be sure to taste the mouth watering samples of shellfish provided by Taylor Shellfish and grilled to perfection by volunteers like the one in this photo from last year's Fidalgo Bay Day event.*

HELP KEEP OUR WATERWAYS CLEAN Continued…

LID FEATURES TO LOOK FOR:

PERVIOUS PAVERS

PERVIOUS CONCRETE

PERVIOUS ASPHALT

BIOSWALE

LID PARKING LOT INTERPRETIVE SIGN

LIVING WALL

RAIN GARDEN

From All of Our Partners...
Thank You for Participating. We Hope You Had Lots of Fun!!

1. **Skagit Marine Resources Committee**: www.skagitmrc.org

About: Established through the congressionally authorized Northwest Straits Marine Conservation Initiative, the Skagit Marine Resources Committee (MRC) is a forum of citizens representing various interest groups who are appointed by County officials as part of a grassroots effort to address local threats to the marine environment. Recent projects carried out by the Skagit MRC include restoring nearshore habitats, restoring native shellfish populations, reducing stormwater runoff pollution, and providing outreach and education to local communities including Salish Sea Stewards volunteer training and Kids on the Beach programs.

2. **Samish Indian Nation - Dept of Natural Resources**: www.samishtribe.nsn.us

About: Samish Department of Natural Resources is involved in environmental monitoring, protection and restoration in marine, freshwater and terrestrial environments. Our projects include a wide range of activities from stormwater monitoring, plant and animal population studies and climate change analysis to full scale beach and river restoration projects and marine debris removal. We use traditional ecological knowledge and insights from Tribal members to influence our work to ensure availability of traditional use materials and native foods for current and future generations. The department also provides mapping services for the entire organization and participates in outreach events on behalf of the Tribe.

3. **The SeaDoc Society**: www.seadocsociety.org

About: The SeaDoc Society is a flagship program of the Karen C. Drayer Wildlife Health Center at the UC Davis School of Veterinary Medicine. The mission of the SeaDoc Society is to ensure the health of marine wildlife and their ecosystems through science and education. We strive to find science-based solutions for marine wildlife in the Salish Sea through a multi-species approach. Junior SeaDoctors is a free virtual club that provides young adventurers with the tools they need to interact with the wildlife of the Salish Sea.

4. **RE-Sources**: www.re-sources.org

About: RE Sources is a nonprofit organization working to protect the environment and communities of the central Salish Sea region and our climate. We promote sustainable communities and protect the health of northwestern Washington's people and ecosystems through application of science, education, advocacy and action.

5. **Friends of Skagit Beaches**: www.skagitbeaches.org

About: Friends of Skagit Beaches is a nonprofit organization established to develop local financial support for volunteer programs and activities in Skagit County aimed at protecting our marine shorelines and nearshore waters through education, citizen science, and stewardship projects.

6. **Skagit Land Trust**: www.skagitlandtrust.org

About: The Skagit Land Trust is a non-profit organization that conserves wildlife habitat, agricultural and forest lands, scenic open space, wetlands, and shorelines for the benefit of our community as a legacy for future generations.

7. **Wolf Hollow Rehabilitation Center**: www.wolfhollowwildlife.org

About: Wolf Hollow is a non-profit organization located on San Juan Island in Northwest Washington State. We serve all of San Juan and Skagit Counties and northern Whidbey Island. Our mission is to promote the well-being of wildlife and their habitats through rehabilitation of injured and orphaned wildlife, public education, and non-invasive research.

8. **The Salish Sea School**: www.thesalishseaschool.org

About: The Salish Sea School is a nonprofit organization that develops on-the-water, marine biology and marine conservation programs for youth. Every program includes experiential science curriculum, research and citizen science, mindfulness in nature practices, environmental service projects, and an unplugged experience.

9. Pacific Mammal Research: www.pacmam.org

About: Pacific Mammal Research (PacMam) is a scientific research organization that studies free-ranging marine mammals in the Salish Sea to improve our understanding of their life history, behavior, social structure and ecology within a dynamic and changing environment. Using traditional and innovative scientific techniques we provide information critical for conservation measures and create pubic awareness through education.

10. Orca Network: www.orcanetwork.org

About: Orca Network is a nonprofit organization dedicated to raising awareness of the whales of the Pacific Northwest, and the importance of providing them healthy and safe habitats.

11. Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve: www.ecology.wa.gov/Water-Shorelines/Shoreline-coastal-management/Padilla-Bay-reserve

About: The Padilla Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve was created by the Washington Legislature and U.S. Congress in 1980. We manage the reserve to protect more than 11,000 acres of critical intertidal and upland habitat in Skagit County. Our mission is to promote improved management and stewardship of estuarine ecosystems in the Puget Sound biogeographic region through research, monitoring, education, training, stewardship, and interpretation.

12. WA Dept of Natural Resources: www.dnr.wa.gov

About: The Washington Department of Natural Resources is a state agency created to manage state trust lands for the people of Washington to generate revenue and preserve forests, water, and habitat. Our mission is to manage, sustain, and protect the health and productivity of Washington's lands and waters to meet the needs of present and future generations.

13. City of Anacortes— Public Works/Stormwater Division: www.anacorteswa.gov/493/Stormwater

About: The City of Anacortes Stormwater Division is committed to protecting water quality in the Salish Sea by promoting Low Impact Development, providing education and outreach on stormwater related issues and maintaining and improving the City stormwater system.

Port of Anacortes– Environmental Program: www.portofanacortes.com/about-us/environmental-information

About: The Port of Anacortes is committed to protecting and enhancing the natural environment through implementation of a proactive environmental program of prevention, remediation and education.

14. Skagit County Public Works/Clean Water Program: www.skagitcounty.net/Departments/PublicWorksWaterResources/main.htm

About: The goal of Skagit County's Clean Water Program is to address and deal with non-point pollution and to enhance Skagit County's water quality. It consists of many activities directed at educating the public, controlling storm water pollution, developing water quality monitoring plans, and restoring habitats among many other goals.

ABOUT FIDALGO BAY DAY: Fidalgo Bay Day is Skagit Marine Resources Committee's signature annual educational event to help increase awareness of the marine environment and inspire conservation and stewardship. It is typically a one-day in-person event filled with lots of fun interactive activities for kids of all ages including games, educational displays, kid-friendly crafts, face painting, a touch tank, microscopes, beach seining, a virtual diving experience, complimentary seafood samples from local restaurants, and a traditional Samish no-host salmon BBQ lunch. The event is planned and carried out almost entirely by our wonderful volunteers and partner organizations! We hope you will be able to join us next year for our 2021 Fidalgo Bay Day event at the Samish Indian Nation's Fidalgo Bay Resort in Anacortes.