



# Stream Team

EDUCATE • PROTECT • RESTORE

Olympia • Lacey • Tumwater • Thurston County



## Inside...

FALL 2010

Reduce Your Dog's Carbon Paw Print | 2

Hibernating Habitat: Garden Prep for Winter | 3

Healthy Yards Start in the Fall | 5

Revegetation Projects | 6

Salmon Stewards | 7

New Beach Brochures | 8

Kids' Corner | 9

Nisqually Watershed Festival | 10

Calendar of Events | 11





There are about  
50,000 dogs  
living in Thurston  
County, and  
together they  
generate about  
**SIX TONS** of dog  
poop each day!

## Reduce Your Dog's Carbon Paw Print

Many of us make sure we remember to bring reusable shopping bags with us into the store when we go shopping, place recycled materials in the correct bins, and buy organic fertilizers for our yards—but what about our dogs?

Contrary to popular belief, dog poop is not fertilizer: It is raw sewage. Did you know that a single gram of dog poop contains an average of 23 million fecal coliform bacteria? If present, coliform bacteria are ingested and concentrated by shellfish which filter water as they feed. Two to three days of droppings from a population of only 100 dogs would contribute enough bacteria and nutrients to contaminate and close an entire bay to swimming and shellfish harvesting. Currently in Thurston County, roughly 1,600 acres of shellfish beds are closed to shellfish harvesting.

What should you do to help? Pick up your dog's poop! When on a walk, scoop your dog's poop, bag it and place it in the trash. At home, you should scoop, bag and trash your dog's poop at least three times per week. It is simply the right thing to do to protect water quality; every little gram of poop off the ground is another 23 million fecal coliform bacteria out of our lakes, streams and, potentially, drinking water supplies.

Stream Team can help! We have FREE "Bags on Board" (pet waste bag dispensers) that you can attach to your leash so you will always have a bag with you on your walks. All you need to do is take the "Pet Poop Promise":

**I hereby promise to pick up after my dog;  
whether in the park, on a lark, or in my yard.  
Wherever dog poop is found,  
I pick up for Puget Sound!**

Come find Stream Team and take the "Pet Poop Promise" at one of our many outreach events, including the Nisqually Watershed Festival on September 25, or at Tumwater Falls Festival on October 3 (see calendar on page 11 for details). You can also stop by the water utility offices in Lacey, Olympia or Tumwater to pick one up!



## STREAM TEAM MISSION

To protect and enhance the water resources, associated habitats and wildlife of Thurston County through citizen education and action.

*Stream Team is funded by  
Storm and Surface Water Utility revenues.*

## STREAM TEAM INQUIRIES

### IN LACEY:

City of Lacey Water Resources Program  
P.O. Box 3400, Lacey, WA 98509-3400

**Attn: Erin Keith**

Tel: 360-438-2687

TDD: 1-800-833-6388

### IN OLYMPIA:

City of Olympia Water Resources Program  
P.O. Box 1967, Olympia, WA 98507

**Attn: Patricia Pyle**

Tel: (360) 570-5841

TTY: 360-753-8270

### IN TUMWATER:

City of Tumwater Water Resources Program  
555 Israel Road SW, Tumwater, WA 98501

**Attn: Debbie Smith**

Tel: 360-754-4148

TDD: 1-800-833-6388

### IN THURSTON COUNTY:

Thurston County Water Resources Program  
929 Lakeridge Dr. SW, Olympia, WA 98502

**Attn: Chris Maun**

Tel: 360-754-3355 EXT 6377

TDD: 360-754-2933

## NEWSLETTER CONTRIBUTORS:

Erin Keith, Lacey Stream Team;  
Patricia Pyle & Michelle Stevie,  
Olympia Stream Team; Debbie Smith,  
Tumwater Stream Team; Chris Maun  
& Ann Marie Finan, Thurston County  
Stream Team

## DESIGN & LAYOUT:

Azure Summers Graphic Design

## PLEASE NOTE:

Citizens requiring special accommodations should call one of the coordinators listed at least one week prior to an event.



Leaving seed pods and perennial stalks through winter provides habitat and aesthetic interest to your winter landscape. Photo by Gary Schuldt.

Ornamental grasses, such as this drought-tolerant maiden grass (*Miscanthus*), provide winter beauty and plenty of habitat benefits to wildlife. Wait until early spring to cut back your ornamental grasses. Photo by Gary Schuldt.



## Hibernating Habitat: Garden Prep for Winter

By Erica Guttman, WSU Extension, Native Plant Salvage Project

As winter approaches, people ask me what they should do to “put their garden to bed.” But as regional gardening guru Carl Elliott used to remind listeners to his KUOW gardening show, “Your garden doesn’t really go to sleep—it’s still very much alive.” In fact, Elliott tells us, lots of root growth occurs in the fall and even the winter, especially with herbaceous perennials and some ornamental grasses. In addition, the condition of your winter garden can play a huge role in providing habitat for birds, butterflies and other insects.

So with heavy rains on their way, and woody plants moving into dormancy, fall and winter offer gardeners great opportunities to take actions to improve habitat potential and their gardens’ overall health and aesthetics—while also reducing stormwater pollution.

Elliott points out that autumn is an ideal time to incorporate more compost into all your planting beds and your lawn. In the cooler temperatures of late fall, compost doesn’t mineralize as fast as it does in the spring, allowing it to better work into the soil matrix. Among its many benefits, compost increases the diversity of healthy soil organisms, increases the porosity of your soil (especially great for clay and silty soils), and increases the water- and nutrient-holding capacity of sandy soils. Plus, you’ll be doing your part to protect our local waterways and Puget Sound: Compost reduces stormwater runoff by providing more storage capacity in your soils.

Fall is also a great time to add or reapply coarse mulch, such as wood chips, available from arborists—you can add mulch right on top of your freshly applied compost. Mulch also slows stormwater runoff and helps your landscape in myriad ways: regulating soil temperatures, preventing new weeds, preventing soil erosion, and ultimately breaking down to increase the organic

## Fall is for Planting! Water-wise Plant Sale

Sun., Sept. 19 • 11 a.m. – 4 p.m.

The Native Plant Salvage Foundation will offer a water-wise plant sale with an educational twist on Sunday, September 19. Horticulture experts will offer one-on-one advice about the best plants for your yard to save water, attract birds and butterflies, and reduce maintenance. Hundreds of hard-to-find native and ornamental shrubs, perennials, grasses, and groundcovers will be featured. The event takes place rain or shine at the WSU Extension/County Parks offices at 4131 Mud Bay Rd. W (formerly McLane Fire Station). Call 360-867-2164 or see [www.nativeplantsalvage.org](http://www.nativeplantsalvage.org) for more details and directions.

matter in your soil. Moreover, loose mulch provides habitat for many insects that benefit your garden and are a key part of the food web.

Carl Elliott likes to remind us that “brown is a color, too.” Elliot and I agree that you shouldn’t be too quick to “tidy up” in the fall. From an aesthetic perspective, leaving spent flower clusters and brown stems from summer perennials and grasses adds interest and structure to the winter garden. From a wildlife habitat perspective, leaving all that brown stuff is the best thing to do! I delight all winter in watching many species of small birds foraging on seedheads and the abundant insects that find micro-habitats inside the remains of summer’s glory. In the fall, insects are laying eggs on those flower structures—so don’t be too quick to remove them to the compost pile.

▷ continued on page 10



## Make Clear Choices for Clean Water

Puget Sound is our region's iconic waterfront. We are lucky to see it sparkling in the sun or reflecting the stillness of a slate grey sky. Much of the beauty and history of this landscape is connected to Puget Sound.

From the surface, Puget Sound may look clean and healthy, but the truth is, the water that runs off of our streets, driveways, rooftops and parking lots carry with it the pollutants that each one of us creates. As forests give way to developed areas, our region's abundant rain-flow no longer seeps through a forest canopy and into organic-rich soil. In neighborhoods, shopping malls and highway systems, the water moves quickly from hard surfaces into the nearest stream, river or storm drain. Fertilizers, pesticides, pet waste, bacteria from septic systems, and dripping fluids from cars are carried with the stormwater into ponds, rivers, creeks and streams. All of this water makes its way, untreated, to Puget Sound.

**Clear Choices for Clean Water** lays out the choices each one of us has the power to make to improve Puget Sound's water quality. The **Clear Choices for Clean Water** booklet provides information on how to reduce the stormwater runoff from your household as well as how to make reductions in the pollutants that stormwater can carry.



For every choice made, there is a reward provided—for example, a household that commits to reducing stormwater runoff by planting native plants and increasing the organic matter in its soil can receive three free native plants, a planting plan for their yard and a bag of organic compost. We provide the information; you make the choices; and we provide the rewards to help you fulfill your commitments. Nearly 200 households in Thurston County have already made **Clear Choices for Clean Water** and are helping to create a legacy of clean water for future generations.

Please join us! For more information on how you can help Puget Sound and protect your family's health while receiving up to \$330 worth of free rewards, contact Jennifer Johnson at [johnsoj@co.thurston.wa.us](mailto:johnsoj@co.thurston.wa.us) or 360-867-2577. **Clear Choices for Clean Water** is a partnership between Thurston County's residents, Thurston Conservation District, your local Stream Teams and Thurston County Environmental Health.

## FREE Sustainable Landscaping Class Naturescaping for Water and Wildlife

Thurs., Nov. 18 • 6:30 – 9:30 p.m.

Interested in sustainable landscaping practices that can result in reduced maintenance chores, including watering and mowing? Join Stream Team and WSU's Native Plant Salvage Project on Thursday, November 18th, from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. for this popular how-to course in landscaping methods that are satisfying to both humans and wildlife.

You'll learn design ideas for creating landscapes that are beautiful year-round; attract birds, butterflies, amphibians and beneficial insects; and help protect and conserve our local waterways and groundwater. Learn how to transform your landscape into your home sanctuary while also saving you time, money and resources. Participants will receive many free handouts to help them in creating more attractive and sustainable landscapes.

To register or for more information, please email [nativeplantsalvage@gmail.com](mailto:nativeplantsalvage@gmail.com) or call 360-867-2166.



Photo by Gary Schuldt.





## What is a Slow-Release Fertilizer?

Slow-release or organic fertilizers are often made from natural ingredients and tend to feed your lawn slowly over time, reducing the risk for runoff. Slow-release fertilizers have small N-P-K numbers such as 4-2-8. Fertilizers with larger N-P-K numbers (such as 29-2-3) are typically synthetic fertilizers that can cause rapid plant growth, but are more likely to runoff into lakes and streams or to leach into groundwater. For more information about slow-release fertilizers and a list of brand names commonly sold in stores, visit Stream Team's webpage at [www.streamteam.info](http://www.streamteam.info)



## Healthy Yards Start in the Fall

Fall is a very important time of the year to prepare your lawn, garden and landscaped areas for the upcoming winter. The work you complete this fall will benefit your yard for the year to come, so don't miss the opportunity to complete these important steps:

### 1 Gardens and Shrubbery Beds

Gardens and shrubbery beds are the perfect place to put all those leaves you rake from your yard this fall. They provide protection from the cold winter and also add nutrients to the soil as they decompose over the next several months. If you don't have leaves to rake, a two- to three-inch layer of compost will work great, too.

### Reinventing Your Lawn Workshop

**Tues., Sept. 21 • 7 – 9 p.m.**

See calendar on page 11

### 2 Lawns

If you desire a healthy lawn with minimal weeds, September through October is your window to get there! Rent an aerator from your local rental store to aerate your lawn, spread a very thin layer of fine compost over the lawn and then spread a Pacific Northwest blend of grass seed over the top. If you plan to fertilize, use a "natural" or "slow release" formula which will feed your lawn slowly over the next couple months, unlike the quick-greening formulas that will wash away after the first couple of rainy fall days.

### 3 Watering

You should reduce your watering substantially through September. Once a week or less should be all your lawn will need. Once the rains come in October, remember to turn off your irrigation system and drain the lines. If you water with a hose and sprinkler, be sure to drain and put away your equipment for the winter to prevent damage. If you have soaker hoses, you can either put those away for the winter or leave them in place and cover them with several inches of mulch (bark, leaves or compost).



## New Water Education Center Comes to Region

LOTT's new Water Education Center is now open Monday through Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The "WET Center" is a fun place for the whole family to visit and learn all about water—one of our most precious resources—through interactive exhibits. Saturdays will also feature learning games and activities in the Center's classroom. The WET Center is located at 500 Adams St. in downtown Olympia, two blocks northeast of the IT transit station. Find out more at [www.lottcleanwater.org](http://www.lottcleanwater.org).





## Fall is the Ideal Time to Help Our Streams through Revegetation Projects

Planting native trees and shrubs, especially along our stream riparian areas, is one of the most important actions we can take to protect our water quality and quantity. Fall is the best time of year to plant along our streams. Planting in fall gives the trees and shrubs an opportunity to get established before facing our often droughty Northwest summers. The fall rains naturally provide much needed moisture to help new plantings become established and thrive.

The reasons to plant along our riparian areas are many. Trees and shrubs anchor soil and prevent it from eroding into the stream. Sediment washing into our streams poses one of the largest threats to aquatic life. Sediment prevents salmon eggs from receiving the oxygen they need and can smother and kill them before the salmon hatch.

Vegetation along streams also prevents much of the pollution from runoff during heavy rains from reaching our streams. Trees and shrubs act as a sort of natural sponge to help soak up this pollution before it gets to the streams. Vegetated stream areas also help balance the rain/drought cycle we experience here in the Northwest. When it rains, vegetated areas are able to help hold moisture. When it is dry, vegetated areas are able to help release water back into the stream system. This helps alleviate flooding and helps keep the stream flow balanced.

Planting trees and shrubs such as willow and red-osier dogwood along the streambank provides much needed shade to our streams. High temperatures are one of the biggest threats to our local streams. Salmon, in particular, need cool temperatures to thrive. High temperatures also decrease the amount of dissolved oxygen available to aquatic life; therefore, planting trees along streambanks helps increase dissolved oxygen levels.

Many mammals, reptiles, amphibians and birds depend on native plants for food, shelter and breeding areas. Leaves and other plant parts that fall into the streams provide food for stream insects, which, in turn, provides food for fish.

Planting large trees near a stream also provides another benefit to the stream. As trees mature, grow old and decay, some of them fall into the stream. What looks like a hazard to some people is actually a benefit to the health of the stream. Natural resource professionals call the fallen trees "large woody debris," or LWD. This LWD,

▷ continued on page 10



Photo by Jamie Glasgow.

*Learn How*

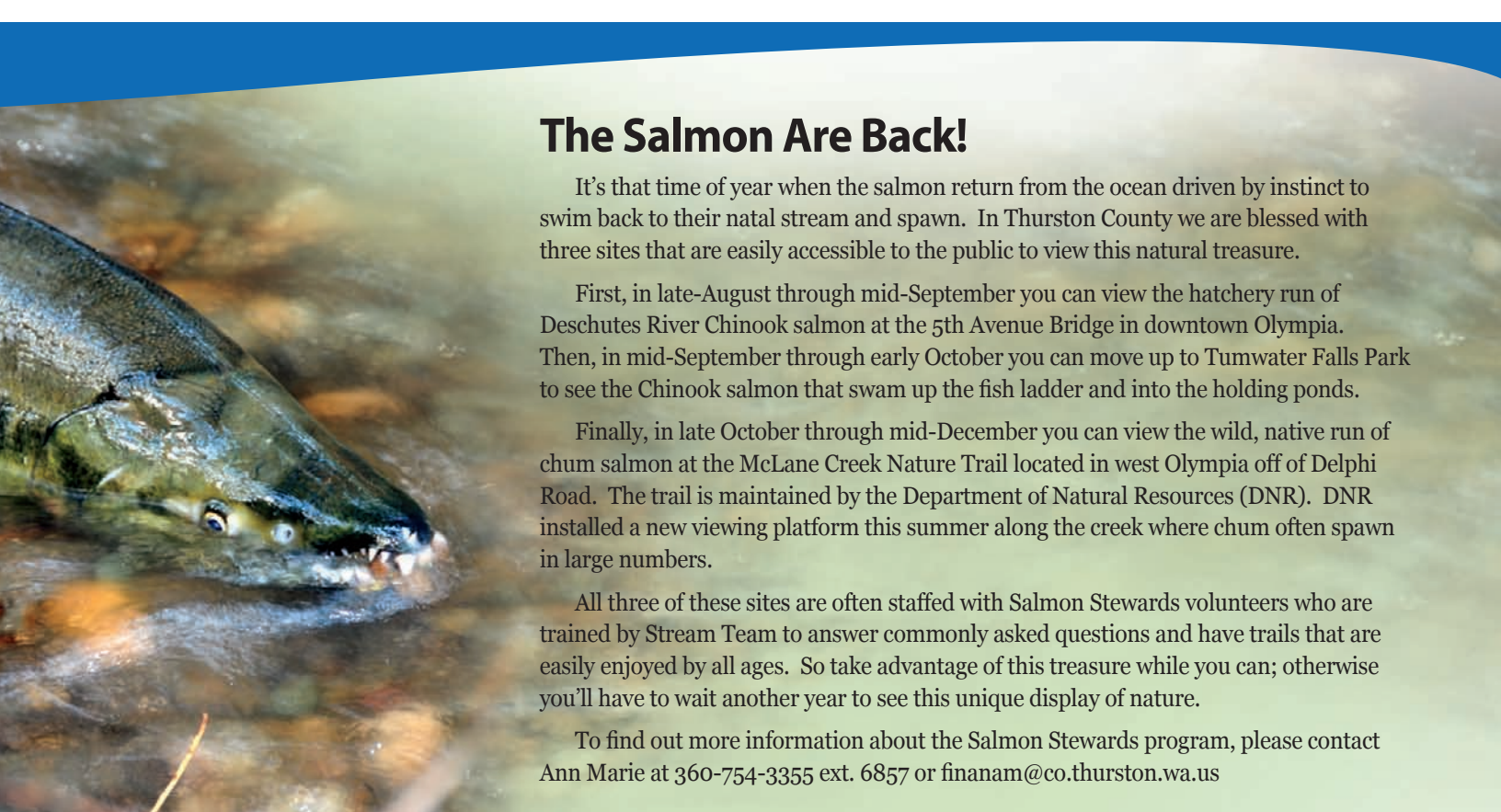
### Test Your Knowledge:

TRUE OR FALSE \_\_\_\_\_

1. All Pacific salmon die after spawning.
2. Pacific salmon feed and grow very fast in the Pacific Ocean.
3. Salmon keep eating until they spawn.
4. Pacific salmon return to freshwater to spawn; most will return to the stream or river they were born in.
5. Females lay their eggs on plants in the river or stream.

SHORT ANSWER \_\_\_\_\_

6. Name the 5 Pacific Salmon.
7. Which two salmon species tend to spawn in the lower reaches of streams and rivers?
8. Which salmon species can grow to be the biggest?



## The Salmon Are Back!

It's that time of year when the salmon return from the ocean driven by instinct to swim back to their natal stream and spawn. In Thurston County we are blessed with three sites that are easily accessible to the public to view this natural treasure.

First, in late-August through mid-September you can view the hatchery run of Deschutes River Chinook salmon at the 5th Avenue Bridge in downtown Olympia. Then, in mid-September through early October you can move up to Tumwater Falls Park to see the Chinook salmon that swam up the fish ladder and into the holding ponds.

Finally, in late October through mid-December you can view the wild, native run of chum salmon at the McLane Creek Nature Trail located in west Olympia off of Delphi Road. The trail is maintained by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). DNR installed a new viewing platform this summer along the creek where chum often spawn in large numbers.

All three of these sites are often staffed with Salmon Stewards volunteers who are trained by Stream Team to answer commonly asked questions and have trails that are easily enjoyed by all ages. So take advantage of this treasure while you can; otherwise you'll have to wait another year to see this unique display of nature.

To find out more information about the Salmon Stewards program, please contact Ann Marie at 360-754-3355 ext. 6857 or [finanam@co.thurston.wa.us](mailto:finanam@co.thurston.wa.us)

## to Be a Salmon Steward and Test Your Knowledge About Pacific Salmon!

Pacific salmon are amazing animals with life traits that are unusual and fascinating, and provide a unique niche in both freshwater and saltwater habitats.

### Answers :

1. TRUE. Pacific salmon reproduce one time and then die after spawning. This life history trait is called semelparity (although steelhead can return to the ocean and their spawning grounds more than once, which is called iteroparity). This trait is unusual for an animal so large, and is more common among insect species. By dying in freshwater after spawning, salmon bring the rich nutrients of the ocean to the forest and provide a boost of nutrition to the ecosystem to help their offspring.
2. TRUE. Pacific salmon leave their freshwater birth place and swim towards the ocean and remain there for one to five years (and sometimes longer). The Deschutes hatchery Chinook are released as fry weighing approximately 1/10 of an ounce. On average, they will return to the Deschutes after three years weighing around 25 pounds. This is a 4,000 time increase in weight.
3. FALSE. On their return journey to their home stream, the Pacific salmon stop eating. They also change color and body shape. Their bodies make milt or eggs, and they start to make physiological changes to survive in freshwater.
4. TRUE. Returning to freshwater to spawn is called anadromy; returning to their birth place is called homing. Some individual fish may stay in freshwater. This has been noticed in male Chinook. Some salmon stray on the way back to their home stream. Straying allows new streams and rivers to be colonized after a natural disaster and diversifies the gene pool of an existing population.
5. FALSE. A female painstakingly locates a place on the stream bottom that has properly sized gravel to bury her eggs in, cool water, with good water flow and oxygen. She uses her tail to dig a pit and spawns with a male, then buries her eggs with gravel, as she digs a new pit just upstream. The entire egg nest of multiple pits is called a redd.
6. Chinook, Chum, Coho, Pink, Sockeye
7. Chum and Pink
8. Chinook



# Stream Team Volunteers Can Really Stir Things Up!

Stream Team volunteers were busy stirring things up this summer. What were they stirring up? Stream bugs that live in or under the gravel at the bottom of a streambed. These critters can tell us a lot about the biological health of a stream. Over 40 volunteers helped to gather samples from 20 streams throughout Thurston County. The samples will be sent to a lab where an entomologist will assess the samples according to



time to chat about a wide variety of things and learn more about the streams and the critters they find. It was exciting to find juvenile salmonids (most likely cutthroat trout) in Upper Yelm Creek, McLane Creek and a tributary to McAllister Creek. In that same tributary, volunteers found freshwater clams, which are an indicator that fish from the ocean utilize the stream because their larvae catch a ride on the salmonids returning from the ocean to spawn.



the Benthic Index of Biological Integrity (BIBI), which is an index used to rate the biological health of streams.

Gathering the samples and preparing them to be sent to the lab can take anywhere from three to five hours, which gives the staff and volunteers plenty of

Stream Team appreciates all the time and energy the volunteers donate to help us gather the samples. It would not be possible to monitor so many streams without the help of volunteers. Stream Team will be stirring things up again next summer between mid-June and mid-August.

If you are interested in learning more about the “stream bug” monitoring program, contact Ann Marie at 360-754-3355 ext. 6857 or [finanam@co.thurston.wa.us](mailto:finanam@co.thurston.wa.us).

**Volunteers, Greg and Katie Williams, monitor the “stream bugs” at Schneider Creek. The Williams family monitors Schneider Creek every summer.**

## New Beach Brochures Show What to See Where!

At low tide a beach can appear rather lifeless, but, on closer examination, there are many creatures under and on the edges of rocks and gravel and in the sand and mud. When the water moves out with the tide, the area that had previously been underwater is now exposed. Creatures take cover or close up to avoid predation and/or drying out. What are they and how do they live? If you want to learn about these denizens of the intertidal zone when visiting local beaches, bring along the new Puget Sound Sea Life brochures created by local marine biologist, David Jamison.

For over two years, David wrote a weekly column in The Olympian on marine wildlife and natural history. David and his column gained a lot of attention and he started getting requests for leading marine

walks, including Stream Team’s Marine Creature Mondays at Boston Harbor Marina. David created his own web site on Puget Sound that includes explanation on the tides, and descriptions and photos of beach types and zones, and marine animals, plants and habitats. The web site is [www.pugetsoundsealife.com](http://www.pugetsoundsealife.com)

David also has begun to create a series of picture brochures on the marine creatures at local beaches and marinas. The brochures for Burfoot County Park, Tolmie State Park and Boston Harbor Marina are now complete. These brochures are available on-line at [www.streamteam.info](http://www.streamteam.info) or can be picked up at any Stream Team event. So pick up a brochure, and see what marine creatures you can find at these wonderful local marine areas!



**Boston Harbor Marina**



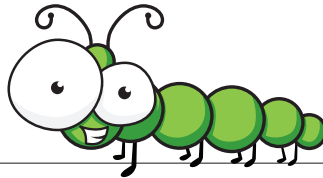
# Kids' CORNER

What has  
a hundred limbs, but  
cannot walk?



## Word Search

A tree



S O M E G O R N S S O T L N  
P A T A L U U O R S S U A E  
U W O E E C T M E A N N B B  
G A V R P R O L V R E A U D  
E T O S N A T A I D T D Y K  
T E L N I N O S R E D N E H  
S R U S T R E A M B U G S E  
O S N I S C G V A A T E B R  
U H T H E N D Y R R I A U M  
N E E N I A R D A E K A R S  
D D E A B C O M P O S T H S  
E T R E E S E N S O K N S E  
O L R N R N N G E O H M O R  
E V B K O I R O S E U N O C

Can you find these  
words hidden  
in the word search?

Watershed  
Compost  
Salmon  
Rain Garden  
Stream Bugs  
Rake a Drain  
Conserve  
Trees  
Stream  
River  
Puget Sound  
Henderson Inlet  
Budd Bay  
Volunteer  
Shrubs



What  
runs but  
cannot  
walk?

A river

Why is it so  
easy to weigh  
salmon?

They have their own scales



Where  
do salmon keep  
their money?

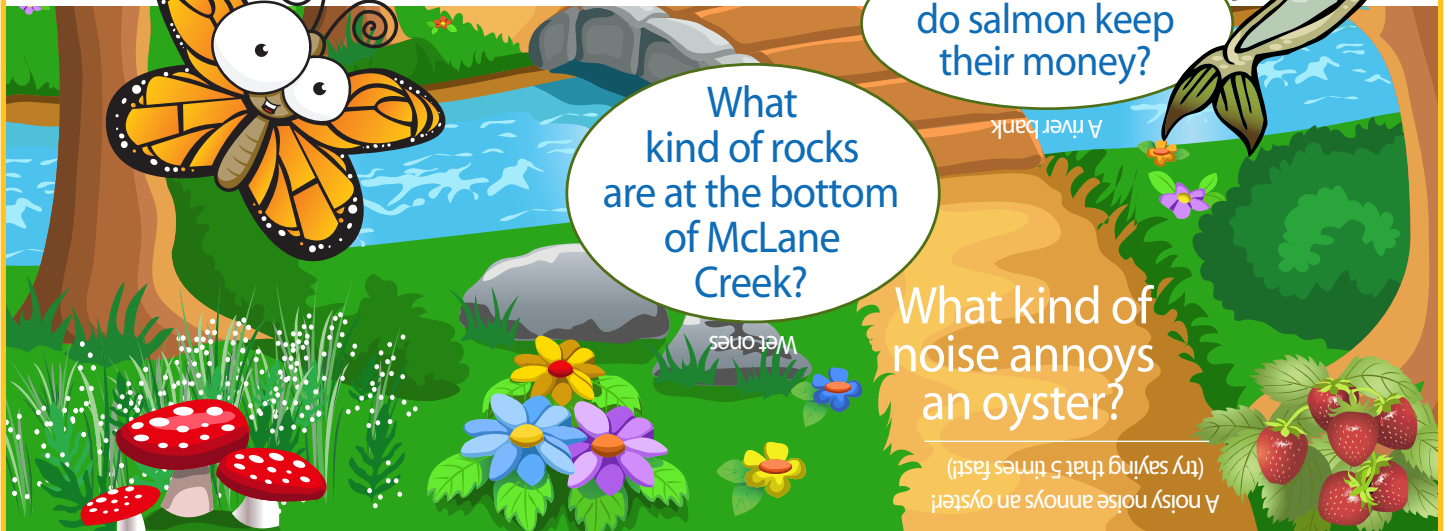
A river bank

What  
kind of rocks  
are at the bottom  
of McLane  
Creek?

Wet ones

What kind of  
noise annoys  
an oyster?

A noisy noise annoys an oyster!  
(try saying that 5 times fast!)





## Join Stream Team at the 21st Annual Nisqually Watershed Festival

The 21st annual Nisqually Watershed Festival will be held on September 25th from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge. This year's festival includes numerous exciting entertainment acts, activities and exhibits for kids of all ages. The main stage will feature reptiles and birds, music and dancing. The Red Salmon story tent will be back along with the Drain Dare trailer for kids and Fin, the Wild Olympic Salmon. There will be activities and exhibits from many conservation-minded agencies and organizations including fish printing, plywood fish painting, a touch tank and much, much more. You should, of course, bring your appetite: The famous Nisqually Salmon Bake will again be available. This event is FREE, except for the food, as the Refuge waives the usual fee for the festival.



### Join the Stream Team Group on Facebook!

Stream Team members now have a way to interact with each other through the social media site, Facebook. You must have a Facebook profile set up to join. Once you are on Facebook, just go to "groups" and enter "Thurston Stream Team". You'll be all set to join in on the fun! Learn about new activities coming up, post messages and interact with other Stream Team members. For quality control, the posting of photos, videos and links must be done through the administrator of the site, Tumwater Coordinator, Debbie Smith.

## Hibernating Habitat ▷ continued from page 3

Your winter garden is also a likely home to a variety of butterflies pausing for winter in varying life stages and using different micro-habitats according to each species' preference. Noted naturescaping author and wildlife biologist, Russell Link, cautions us that "overzealous fall cleaning of yards and gardens can remove the very stuff that many butterflies depend on to get through the winter," including leaf litter and dry perennial stalks, which are particularly used by butterflies that pupate on or near the ground. If you ignore our advice and do some fall tidying anyway, you might inadvertently prune a stalk with a chrysalis attached. In that case, Link advises, use a clothespin to reattach the stalk near where you clipped it—and where you can observe it to watch the larva awaken in the spring!

To provide more winter habitat, Elliott and I both save our pruning and clean up chores for spring, by which time a lot of the brown stuff has become natural mulch in our planting beds—saving us a little work!

Finally, during fall and winter, plants are dormant, making it a great time for adding new plants and moving plants that aren't appropriately sited. The reduced daylight hours encourage us to move our gardening activity indoors: to learn and make plans for new landscaping projects. If you're looking for ideas to make your landscape more pleasing to you and local birds and butterflies, consider attending the "Naturescaping for Water & Wildlife" workshop on Thursday, Nov. 18 (see calendar on page 11) for more info.

## Revegetation Projects ▷ continued from page 6



with its tree trunks and root wads, provides important components to a healthy stream, such as places for small salmon to hide from predators and deep pools to rest in as they are maturing and getting ready for their journey to the sea.

Now that you know how beneficial it is to plant along our streams, we hope you will join us for one of our many scheduled revegetation projects this fall! (For a list of fall planting projects see the Calendar of Events on page 11.)





# Calendar of Events▷

## SEPTEMBER



### Tumwater Community Day

**Sat., Sept. 11 • 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.**

Tumwater City Hall, 555 Israel Rd. SW  
To volunteer for the Stream Team booth, contact Debbie @ 360-754-4148 or dmsmith@ci.tumwater.wa.us

### Salmon Stewards Field Training

**@ Tumwater Falls Park** ❤️

**Sat., Sept. 18 • 10 a.m. – Noon**

To register, contact Debbie  
@ 360-754-4148  
or dmsmith@ci.tumwater.wa.us

### Water-wise Plant Sale

**Sun., Sept. 19 • 11 a.m. – 4 p.m.**

Rain or shine at the WSU Extension/County Parks offices, 4131 Mud Bay Rd. W

This plant sale is sponsored by the Native Plant Salvage Foundation and features horticulture experts and hundreds of hard-to-find native and ornamental shrubs, perennials, grasses, and groundcovers.

For more information or directions, call 360-867-2164 or see [www.nativeplantsalvage.org](http://www.nativeplantsalvage.org)

### Reinventing Your Lawn Workshop

**Tues., Sept. 21 • 7 – 9 p.m.**

Tumwater, River's Edge Restaurant (at the Tumwater Valley Golf Course)  
4611 Tumwater Valley Drive, Tumwater

Landscape professional, Howard Stenn will share years of experience on how to deal with pests and weeds, maintain a healthy lawn, and what to do in the fall to get your lawn ready for winter and next year's picnics!

To register, call 360-867-2582 or register on-line at [www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/ehcsg](http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/health/ehcsg)

*(Sponsored by Tumwater and Thurston Co. stormwater utilities and Thurston County Common Sense Gardening program.)*

### Nisqually Watershed Festival

**Sat., Sept. 25 • 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.**

Nisqually Wildlife Refuge, 141 Nisqually Cutoff Rd. SE, Olympia

For more information, call 360-438-8715 or email [info@nisquallyriver.org](mailto:info@nisquallyriver.org)

[http://www.fws.gov/nisqually/events/watershed\\_fest.html](http://www.fws.gov/nisqually/events/watershed_fest.html)

## OCTOBER

### Tumwater Falls Festival

**Sun., Oct. 3 • Noon – 4 p.m.**

To volunteer, contact Debbie  
@ 360-754-4148  
or dmsmith@ci.tumwater.wa.us

### Upper Yelm Creek Planting

**Sun., Oct. 10 • Noon – 2 p.m.**

Yelm. To register, contact Ann Marie  
@ 360-754-3355 ext. 6857  
or finanam@co.thurston.wa.us

### Spurgeon Creek Planting

**Sun., Oct. 24 • Noon – 2 p.m.**

Near Rich Road and Lattin's Cider Mill  
To register, contact Ann Marie  
@ 360-754-3355 ext. 6857  
or finanam@co.thurston.wa.us

## NOVEMBER

### Percival Creek Planting

**Sat., Nov. 6 • 10 a.m. – Noon**

Sapp Rd. behind Streamland Estates  
Contact Debbie @ 360-754-4148  
or dmsmith@ci.tumwater.wa.us

### Salmon Stewards Field Training

**@ McLane Creek Nature Trail** ❤️

**Sat., Nov. 13 • 10 a.m. – Noon**

To register, contact Ann Marie  
@ 360-754-3355 ext. 6857  
or finanam@co.thurston.wa.us

### Naturescaping for Water & Wildlife Workshop

**Thurs., Nov. 18 • 6:30 – 9:30 p.m.**

Olympia. Registration required.  
Contact Native Plant Salvage Project  
@ 360-867-2166  
or nativeplantsalvage@gmail.com



Betsy earned her free "PS. I Love You" bag by participating in four types of Stream Team events:

- Macro-monitoring
- Salmon Stewarding
- Tree Planting
- Educational/Workshop



Earn your own tote bag and show everyone that Puget Sound is in your heart! Look for the "PS. I Love You" stamp next to the events in our calendar; all qualifying events will be marked with the "PS. I Love You" stamp.



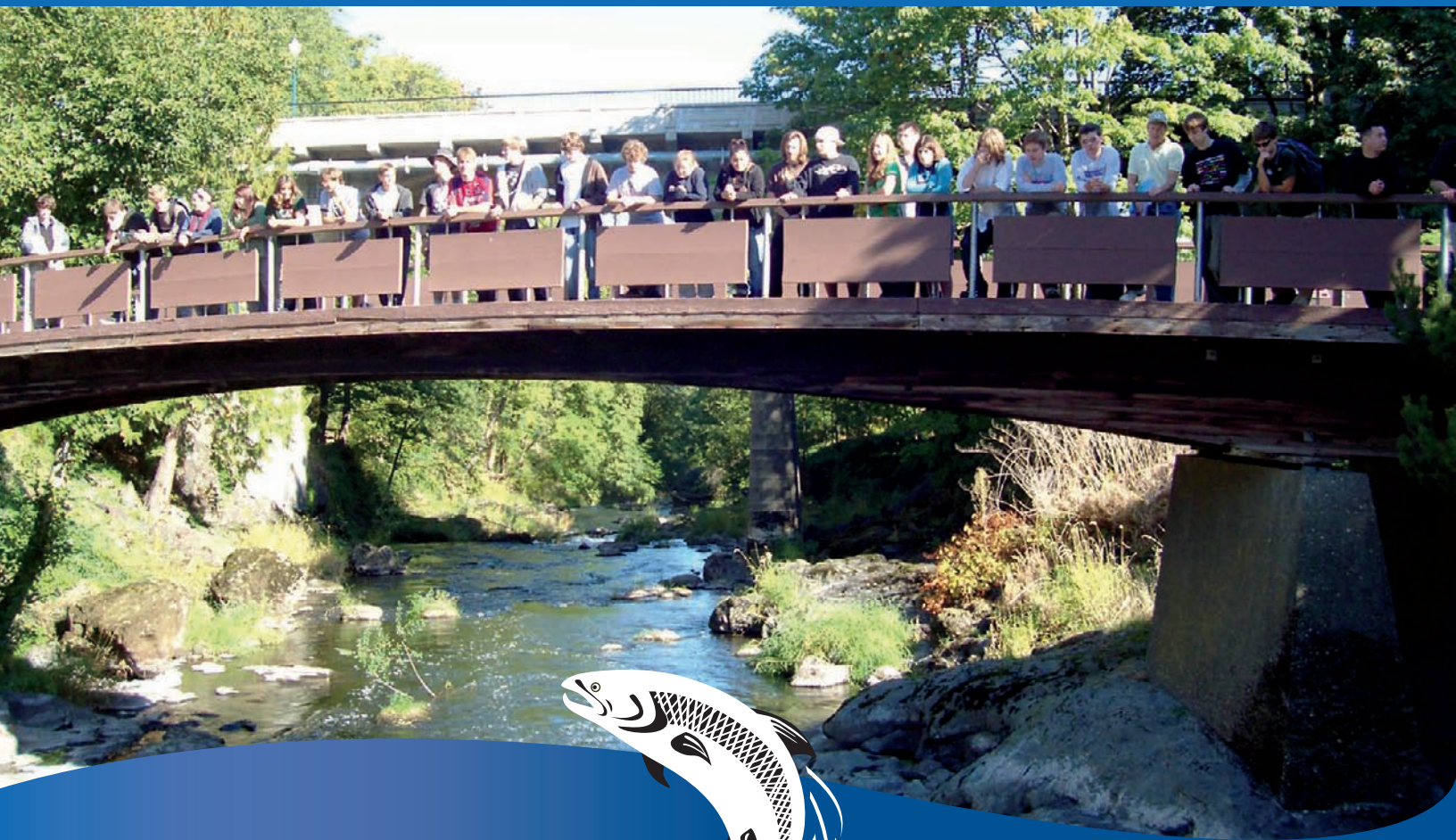


# Stream Team

EDUCATE • PROTECT • RESTORE  
Olympia • Lacey • Tumwater • Thurston County

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Olympia, WA 98502  
[www.streamteam.info](http://www.streamteam.info)

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## *The Salmon Are Back!*

Check out the article on page 7 to find out where you can go to view Chinook and chum salmon returning to streams in Thurston County to spawn. This is a once-a-year event you won't want to miss!