

A person wearing a wide-brimmed hat, a light blue button-down shirt, and brown waders is crouching in a shallow stream. They are holding a dark, smooth rock in their hands, examining it closely. The stream is surrounded by lush green vegetation and moss-covered rocks. The water is clear and flows over the rocks.

Stream Team

SUMMER 2023 June–August

Awesome Indicators: Monitor Stream Bugs

Be a Salmon Steward!

EDUCATE • PROTECT • RESTORE
OLYMPIA • LACEY • TUMWATER • THURSTON COUNTY

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Newsletter News

Did you notice the Stream Team newsletter has a new look? Less text, bigger bolder images and a new color palette is what we were aiming for. We would love to hear from you. Please visit <https://lp.constantcontactpages.com/sv/Yx03ohv> and let us know what you think about the new design!

If you have a business, we are happy to supply you with free copies of the newsletter to share with your clients and the community. Email hello@streamteam.info and provide us with the address where you'd like us to deliver them, and we will add you to our distribution list. Thanks for reading!

ON THE COVER: Monitoring Stream Bugs. Photo Credit: Michele Burton

Stream Team Mission

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

Special Needs

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

Follow Us

- Thurston Stream Team
- [thurston_stream_team](#)
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Newsletter Contributors

Kelsey Mae Crane, Linsey Fields, Grant Gilmore, Susan McCleary, Michelle Stevie, Cynthia Taylor, Sarah Tolle, and Michele Burton Photographer.

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Stream Team is funded and jointly managed by the stormwater utilities of the Cities of Lacey, Olympia and Tumwater and Thurston County. Stream Team programs meet the requirements for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for stormwater.

Stream Team Inquiries

360-438-2672 or hello@streamteam.info

IN LACEY:

Attn: Water Resources Specialist
Tel: 360-486-8707
LFields@ci.lacey.wa.us

IN TUMWATER:

Attn: Grant Gilmore
Tel: 360-754-4140
ggilmore@ci.tumwater.wa.us

IN OLYMPIA:

Attn: Susan McCleary
smccleary@ci.olympia.wa.us

IN THURSTON COUNTY:

Attn: Cynthia Taylor
Tel: 360-754-4013
Cynthia.Taylor@co.thurston.wa.us



Did You Know? Articles marked with a damselfly icon, like the one on the left, will be posted on our website in the Reference Library.

Be a Salmon Steward!

Salmon Steward training is back! If you enjoy being outside, observing nature and talking to people about the importance of salmon, this program is for you! Your choice: volunteer docent at one, two or all three salmon viewing sites. Each site has a unique story related to the history of salmon and people in the South Sound:

Salmon Viewing Location	Type of Salmon	Steward Season
5th Ave bridge	Hatchery Chinook	Late Aug./mid Sept.
Brewery Park at Tumwater Falls	Hatchery Chinook	Mid-Sept./early Oct.
McLane Creek Nature Trail	Wild Chum	Early Nov./early Dec.

First time Salmon Steward volunteers must complete 3 basic trainings sessions and 1 field training at each location they intend to docent.

- **Basic Training Sessions:** Tuesdays, July 11, 18, and 25, 6 – 8 p.m.
- **5th Ave. Bridge Field Training:** Tues., Aug. 8, 6 – 7:30 p.m.
- **Brewery Park at Tumwater Falls Field Training:** Sat., Sept. 16, 10 a.m. – 1 p.m.
- **McLane Creek Nature Trail:** Stay tuned for information on the chum-specific training in the fall newsletter or on the Stream Team website calendar of events.

Register at streamteam.info. For more information, contact Cynthia Taylor at cynthia.taylor@co.thurston.wa.us.



Awesome Indicators: *Monitor Stream*

A Keystone Species. What Do Stream Bugs Do?

Imagine a stream serving as a superhighway that supports a wide range of life above and below the surface. Next time you visit a stream, take a closer look beneath the surface, imagine an ecosystem full of macroinvertebrates—or stream bugs—cleaning, eating, and preying on one another. This community of creatures has a world unto its own, with a cast of characters that rule their domain whether attached to a rock, nestled under woody debris, or burrowing into a sandy bottom.

Macroinvertebrates are a keystone species and essential for the survival of fish, amphibians, birds, and plants. The more numerous and diverse the stream bug community, the better it is for overall stream health and ecosystem functions within the watershed. Healthy populations of stream bugs mean a well-fed food chain.

Stream bugs promote nutrient cycling by eating organic matter along the stream bed and on rocks, wood, and other debris. Some studies have shown that macroinvertebrates consume up to, and possibly more than 70 percent of leaf litter that enters a stream.



Four Types of Stream Bugs in a Stream Bug Community

- **Shredders** move coarse particulate organic matter like woody debris, leaves, and other vegetation throughout the watershed. Shredders include the caddisfly and the stonefly. Stoneflies wait for leaves or other debris to fall into the water and then tear off small pieces to eat.
- **Collectors** filter and collect smaller particles of organic matter found in the water column and bottom sediments; this can be a byproduct of Shredders as they consume coarse materials. Examples of collector species include the beetle and the Dipteran (true flies). Black flies are also collectors, collecting organic matter with a net-like feature on their heads.
- **Grazers** are found on rocks and woody debris, feeding on algae, fungi, microbes, bacteria, and plant materials. Grazers include snails, caddisfly, and the beetle. Mayflies and Caddisflies scrape algae off rocks and off sticks, like scratching a back.
- **Predators** prey on other macroinvertebrates. Examples include dragonfly nymph who consume tadpoles and even small fish.

Now you know about the world below the surface of your local stream. Join us at one of our Stream Team macroinvertebrate sampling events. Gain even more stream bug knowledge and get hands-on experience capturing and identifying stream bugs in the field. We guarantee you will never look at a stream the same way!



Photo Credits: Michele Burton

Stream Bug Monitoring Training

- Thursday, June 15
- McLane Creek Nature Trail

Discover Pass required

Stream Bug Monitoring Training

Learn why "stream bugs" or macroinvertebrates are indicators of stream health. Plus, learn the scientific process for collecting a sample and how it contributes to regional water quality data. Fly fisherman and amateur entomologist, Dave Spiller, will be our guest speaker.

To register, visit streamteam.info and click on register. For more information, contact Cynthia Taylor at cynthia.taylor@co.thurston.wa.us.

Stream Bug Monitoring

- Varied Dates
June – August 2023

Stream Bug Monitoring

This summer, put on your science hat and become an aquatic entomologist! When you join Stream Team coordinators to collect samples of stream bugs in local creeks, you will learn the connection between clean water, food webs, and our aquatic ecosystem.

To register, visit streamteam.info and click on register. You will find the dates and streams on the registration page. For more information, contact Cynthia Taylor at cynthia.taylor@co.thurston.wa.us.

Beavers in the Urban Landscape Part 2

A Day-In-The-Life with Your Friendly Neighborhood Beaver

A day in the life of a beaver can vary depending on the season and local environmental conditions. In general, this is what a 24-hour day might look like:



Dawn

As dawn approaches, the beavers will return to their lodge to rest. They plug the entrance to their lodge with mud or vegetation to keep out predators.



Day

During the day, beavers typically rest inside their lodge, where they can regulate their body temperature and conserve energy. They might take short breaks to swim around their pond or stream, and they will periodically emerge to collect food or work on their dam or lodge.



Late Afternoon

As evening approaches, the beavers become more active and begin foraging for food and working on their structures once more.



Dusk

Beavers are most active at night. As evening sets in, the beaver family emerges from the lodge to begin looking for food and small twigs and branches to use for building materials.



Night

Throughout the night, beavers will continue to forage and work on their dam and lodge. They may take short breaks to groom themselves or each other, and they will periodically dive down to retrieve stored food from their underwater cache.

Overall, the beaver's daily activities are focused on foraging for food, building and maintaining their structures, and resting inside their lodge. Because they are primarily nocturnal, much of their activity occurs at night or during the low-light hours of dawn and dusk.

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Dam building

Beavers build their dams using a combination of branches, twigs, mud, and rocks. The process typically begins with the beavers identifying a suitable location for a dam, such as a small stream or creek. They then begin to cut down nearby trees and shrubs using their powerful front teeth, which can grow up to several inches in length—as we learned in Part 1.

Once the beavers have collected enough branches and other materials, they pile them up in the water, using mud and rocks to fill in gaps and create a sturdy structure. As the dam grows, the water backs up behind it, creating a pond or wetland habitat.

Beavers can construct large dams, with some reaching up to 10 feet in height and several hundred feet in length, significantly impacting the local ecosystem, creating new habitats for fish, birds, and other wildlife.

Symbiotic Relationships

Beavers are involved in several forms of symbiotic relationships with other species because of their damming.

Beaver damming:

- Creates ponds and wetlands that attract waterfowl, such as ducks and geese. These birds feed on the vegetation and insects found in the wetland habitats created by the beavers, and their presence can also help to protect the beavers from predators.
- Slows the flow of rivers and streams, which can create an ideal habitat for certain fish species. For example, slow-moving water behind a beaver dam can provide a place for young salmon to rest and grow before continuing their migration downstream.
- Increases the amounts and types of invertebrates in the surrounding habitat by creating microhabitats. Aquatic invertebrates following beaver damming include predatory dragonflies, sludge worms, filtering mussels, midges, water beetles and chironomids. Typical terrestrial invertebrates in a beaver pond include fruit flies, weevils, leaf beetles and bark beetles. Aquatic invertebrates provide a good food source for fish, while aquatic and terrestrial invertebrate species provide protein and calcium-rich food for birds.

As we continue our 4-part-series, we will share how to manage beavers in the urban environment and some of the things we can all do to help our friendly neighborhood beavers thrive.

In case you missed it! Check out Beavers in the Urban Landscape Part 1 in the Spring 2023 Stream Team Newsletter at <https://bit.ly/3ZmukGD>.

Symbiotic Relationship:

A close relationship between two different kinds of organisms or living things. The relationship can be beneficial to both or just one of the organisms or living things.

More than Just Dirt!

Did you know how you wash your car really matters? Dirty car wash water contains soap, grease, brake and tire dust, oil, and dirt. Car washing in driveways sends all that pollution into the nearest storm drain. From there, it's a short trip to the nearest stream, lake or Puget Sound.

What Can You Do?

- **Go to a commercial car wash.** Commercial car washes recycle water several times before sending it to LOTT for treatment.
- **Keep dirty wash water out of the street and storm drains!** If washing at home, divert wash water to a landscaped vegetated area. Or better yet, wash your car on the lawn, where the dirty wash water will soak into the soil. Pour left over soapy water down the sink.
- **Use chlorine free and phosphate-free, biodegradable soap.** And keep in mind that even these soaps are harmful to aquatic life and water quality, so please use carefully.
- **Participate in eco-friendly fundraisers instead of traditional car washes.** Visit streamteam.info/fundraisers for alternative ways your team or organization can earn money.





Sea Lions

Around the marinas near Nisqually Reach in Puget Sound, you might hear barking. It isn't coming from a pack of dogs, but from a herd of sea lions basking on the docks. The California sea lion, *Zalophus californianus*, is a large marine mammal that is part of the pinniped family, which includes seals and walruses. While seals and sea lions might look similar, sea lions tend to be larger, have pointed noses and have distinctive flaps over their ears, which seals do not have. Adult male sea lions can grow up to ten feet long and weigh up to 1,000 pounds. Females grow to about six feet long and up to 300 pounds.

Puget Sound is home to a thriving population of sea lions. They can often be seen resting on buoys, docks, and other structures along the waterfront. They are known to gather in large groups on rocky shorelines and haul-out sites such as beaches, small islands, and sand

dunes. Haul-out sites are important resting areas for sea lions, where they can rest, sunbathe, and socialize with other members of their group.

One of the unique characteristics of sea lions is their loud and distinctive vocalizations. They use a variety of sounds, including barks, growls, and grunts, to communicate with each other. Scientists have studied these vocalizations to better understand the social dynamics of sea lion groups and their behavior patterns.

In addition to their social behavior, sea lions play an important role in the ecosystem of Puget Sound. They are top predators in the food chain, feeding on a variety of fish and invertebrates such as salmon, herring, and squid. Their presence in the ecosystem helps to maintain a healthy balance between predator and prey populations.

However, sea lions can also have negative impacts on certain fish populations such as salmon. Especially where there are manmade features that alter salmon migration such as the Ballard Locks. Preying on salmon populations has led to conflict between fishermen and conservationists. In recent years, efforts have been made to manage sea lion populations in order to minimize their impact on endangered species.

Despite these challenges, the sea lions of Puget Sound continue to be an important part of the region's marine ecosystem. Their presence adds to the rich diversity of marine life in the area and their playful antics are a delight for visitors and locals alike. While their impact on salmon populations can be a source of conflict, efforts to manage their populations will ensure that they continue to be a beloved part of the region's marine life for years to come.

Farms and Streams

Michelle Bentley of Circle Hawk Farm (CHF) has been working diligently for 21 years to turn an old dairy farm into the year-round educational farm it is today. Circle Hawk Farm is a diverse 16-acre farm in southeast Thurston County. The farm includes riparian habitat for Spurgeon Creek, wetlands, a natural pond, sustainable gardens, chickens, two beautiful historic barns, and a conservation easement with Capitol Land Trust. Circle Hawk is truly an example of the beneficial relationship between farms and streams, and the positive impact farmers have when working to protect and restore riparian habitat. Check out a few of the projects Michelle has been able to implement with the help of Thurston Conservation District, South Sound Green, Stream Team and Thurston County.



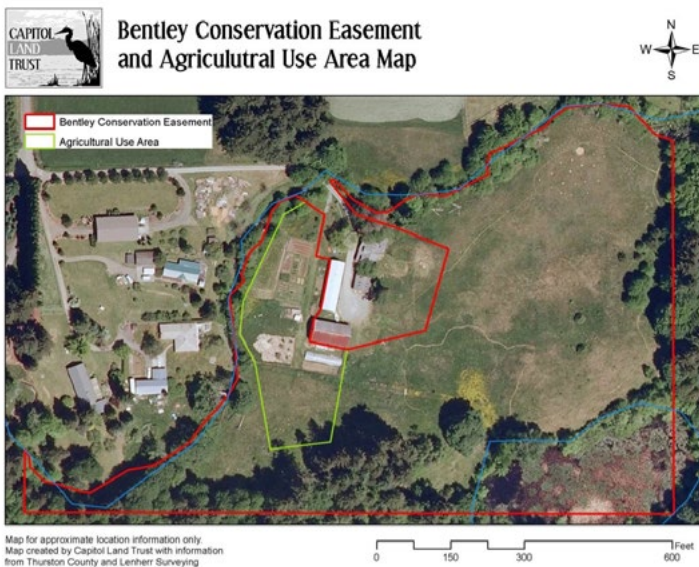
In 2010, working with Thurston County Stream Team, Circle Hawk Farm started restoring the riparian habitat along the bank of Spurgeon Creek which creates the west and north borders of the farm. Invasive species were removed, and the area was re-planted with native plants.



17 Partner organizations have planted over 8,000 native plants to rebuild wetlands and the riparian buffer on the farm.



CHF has hosted classes from Komachin Middle School for several years to conduct water quality testing on site. Middle School 6th graders test for dissolved oxygen, turbidity, Ph, water temperature and nitrates. The bridge the students are standing on a re-built bridge which replaced two culverts that blocked salmon from accessing up reaches of the creek.



Since 2011, a conservation easement (totaling 16 acres) has been in place with Capitol Land Trust. In this photo, you can see the meandering path of the re-built wetlands from the natural pond (far right corner) to Spurgeon Creek (blue outlined area).



The farm has a lot to offer the community including fresh veggies, eggs, berries, and fruit. Over the years CHF has hosted interns from the Evergreen State College who have helped build a food forest and a permanent high tunnel.



Yards Beyond Grass: What's Your Style?

Have you ever stopped to think: “What is the deal with the lawn craze? Why are we here? How did a monoculture grass lawn become the #1 irrigated crop in the US? Where does our desire to achieve the perfect lush green lawn stem from...Year after year fighting off an ever-stronger community of moss and moles?”

Let's look back.

Lawns were originally a landscape feature of the super wealthy—not becoming widespread due to the extreme maintenance requirements (remember, the lawn mower wasn't invented until the mid-1800s). In the 16th Century the term “launde” (what is “lawn” today) was officially coined by aristocrats in England and France, defining open grassy areas between castle gardens. It is said that chamomile and thyme were used early on—cut very low to the ground with scythes. This of course would evolve over the next 100 years to the fescues we sow today.

Moving into the 1800s in America—aside from a few elite (think the President)—most yards were composed of herb and veggie gardens.

In the 1830s, the first lawn mower was invented in England, and by the late 1860s there were several lawn mower models being patented in the US. The lawn remained a thing of the wealthy.

In 1876, lawncare took front stage at a USDA exhibit during the first World's Fair, and heading into the 20th Century the USDA was performing increased lawncare studies with growing interest and funding from the US Golf Association.

By 1914, interest in perfectly manicured lawns took a U-turn with the arrival of WW1. Victory Gardens reclaimed the American yardscape.

It wasn't until after WW2 that the lawnscape really began to take off—with mower sales in the 1940s at around 139,000 jumping to roughly 42 million just before 1960. This was likely tied to suburban Olmstead-styled blueprints and Levittown lawnsaped neighborhoods.

Visit streamteam.info/yard-care-reference-library/ to learn more or check out our Natural Yard Care playlist on YouTube at <https://tinyurl.com/33wx33um>.

Today

Americans are at a turning point once again. Do we want to spend our precious summer weekends toiling over an expensive and high-maintenance lawn? An increasing number of us really do not. And others are wondering if we need SO MUCH lawn. *“Maybe a smaller green lawn using mulched grass as fertilizer is more our style? Maybe a less needy pollinator-friendly eco-lawn mix? What about a more water-friendly yardscape adding mulched leaves around drought tolerant native plants?”*

Many of us are asking these questions after opening costly water bill statements and hearing of more drought to come. Some of us are concerned by the negative impacts of lawncare chemicals seeping into our underground drinking water or running off into our local lakes.

Whatever the reason—we know there must be a smarter option compared to the over fertilizing, mowing, de-thatching, watering, fighting the weeds and ultimately fussing over a needy monocrop.

We're hearing friends talk about native plants and their ability to thrive without pesticides and fertilizers simply using the beneficial local insects and pollinators they attract...Plus they're pretty and many attract hummingbirds too! Yep—things are starting to make more sense. An older more integrative and practical knowledge is beginning to re-seed. How can we cultivate this wisdom to create a pleasing, lower-maintenance, healthy yard that's also good for our family, our pets and the environment? There are other ways, smarter ways...and we are seeing them sprout.

We're wondering: *What's your yard style?*

Summer Gardening—Chemical Alternatives

With warmer weather and sunny skies, it's time to get our hands dirty in the garden!

Along with sunlight, air and water, plants need 3 nutrients to survive: Potassium, Phosphorus, and Nitrogen. Often people will add fertilizers to their garden to help plants grow. Fertilizers are intended to supplement a soil's existing nutrient supply. However, many store-bought fertilizers contain chemicals that can do more harm than good. They often contain nutrients meant to be absorbed quickly by plants. Then the excess nutrients that can't be used by the plants are absorbed into the soil and washed away by rain. This chemical-filled water ends up down our storm drains and into local waterways where it harms aquatic habitat and wildlife.



Fertilizer Alternatives

Limit the impact on our environment while gardening by using homemade alternatives. You will also save a lot of money and reduce the risk of exposing your family and pets to harsh chemicals!

Mix these alternatives with your garden soil to provide nutrients for your plants:

- Coffee grounds (can help raise soil pH)
- Eggshells (dried and crushed up, can provide calcium)
- Wood Ash (can provide potassium)
- Manure (from animals)
- Compost (from lawn/ food scraps)

For more information on natural yard and garden care, visit streamteam.info/yard-care.





Volunteer Spotlight: Bob Wharton

Stream Team is thrilled to have so many volunteers that make our programs possible. Let us introduce you to Bob Wharton. Bob began volunteering with Stream Team almost 8 years ago in 2016. He has a robust background in entomology and marine biology making him a subject matter expert when it comes to educating others about our marine ecosystem.

After teaching for more than 30 years, Bob made his way to the Pacific Northwest to be closer to his family. Shortly after his arrival he discovered the opportunity to become a Stream Team volunteer for Marine Creature Mondays. Every Monday, July-August, you can find Bob on the docks at Boston Harbor marina teaching children and adults alike about the many fascinating sea creatures that live under the surface of Puget Sound.

Bob's favorite species to share are nudibranchs, specifically the opalescent nudibranch, and the California sea cucumber. They are great show-and-tell creatures that garner a lot of excitement and attention.

This summer you can also visit Bob at other community events. Bob volunteers with the Puget Sound Estuarium (Pier Peer), South Sound Green (Zittle's Marina), Capital Land Trust, Washington Trails Association and the Olympia Mountaineers (trail maintenance).

On behalf of everyone at Stream Team, we want to say a special thank you to Bob for giving his time to all of us!



Marine Creature Mondays

- Mondays—July 17, 24, 31 & Aug. 7, 14, 21
- 11:30 a.m. or 1 p.m.
- Boston Harbor Marina, 312 73rd Ave NE, Olympia

Sign up for a specific time slot (one event per family please)

Marine Creature Mondays

This summer, you are invited to join Stream Team staff, an underwater diver and marine ecologists on the docks of Boston Harbor to explore our local aquatic habitat. Enjoy the wonderment of crabs, barnacles, sea worms, sea cucumbers, mussels, snails, anemones, nudibranchs, and more! Not only can you touch a sea star or look under a microscope at plankton, but you'll also learn how to be a good steward of our aquatic neighbors and how human behavior affects the marine environment these creatures call home.

Thurston County residents only. All ages are welcome.

Register online at streamteam.info and click on register. For more information, contact Cynthia Taylor at cynthia.taylor@co.thurston.wa.us.



World Ocean Day Festival

- Sat., June 10 • 11 a.m. – 3 p.m.
- Heritage Park Olympia

Let's Celebrate Together

Join Stream Team to celebrate World Ocean Day on Saturday, June 10. This year's United Nations World Ocean Day highlights the 2023 Conservation Action Focus: Protect at least 30% of our blue planet by 2030!

Each June, World Ocean Day is celebrated to amplify the vital importance of our oceans and the actions we can all take to help protect them.

The festival will include guest speakers Kris Peters chairman of the Squaxin Island Tribe, State Representative Beth Doglio, and County Commissioner Tye Menser. Our community partners will be there to chat with you about the work they are doing to protect the Salish Sea and share resources to take action. You won't want to miss this family friendly event! Activities include:

- Live Music from Artesian Rumble
- Kids Activities
- Food Trucks
- Raffle Prizes
- And More

Marine Creature Trivia



3

How many legs and arms does an octopus have?

- a) 2 legs and 6 arms
- b) 4 legs and 4 arms
- c) 5 legs and 3 arms
- d) 0 legs and 8 arms

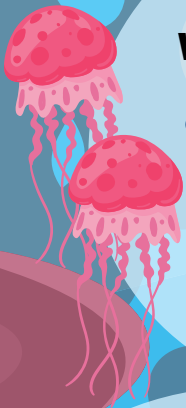
2

What is NOT a sea creature?

- a) A crab
- b) A moon snail
- c) An anemone
- d) A crocodile

What is a group of jellyfish called?

- a) A school
- b) A smack
- c) A team
- d) A family



4

Red rock crabs are carnivorous scavengers. That means they eat

- a) Barnacles, smaller crabs, insects, worms, mollusks, and dead fish
- b) Only sea cucumbers
- c) Kelp and seaweed
- d) Sand



7

A hermit crab changes shells because

- a) The old one gets dirty
- b) New is always better than old
- c) They grow out of their old one
- d) It doesn't change shells. They live in the same one forever.

5

How long can a sea star live?

- a) Up to 5 years
- b) Up to 22 years
- c) Up to 35 years
- d) 50 years or more



6

Sea urchins come in many colors. The most common are:

- a) Yellow, blue and brown
- b) Red, purple and green
- c) Grey, orange and blue
- d) Orange, yellow and brown

8

I can help prevent pollution in the Salish Sea by

- a) Picking up after my pet
- b) Washing my family's car at a commercial car wash
- c) Helping my family plant native plants
- d) All of the above

Calendar of **Events**



JUNE

World Ocean Day Festival

June 10 Saturday • 11:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. • Heritage Park, 5th and Water Street lawns

Each June, World Ocean Day is celebrated around the world to amplify the vital importance of our oceans and the actions we can all take to help protect them. We are inviting everyone to come together to celebrate, collaborate and deepen our connection with our oceans and the beautiful creatures that depend on them to survive. See pg. 13 for details.

Stream Bug Monitoring Training

No experience necessary!

June 15 Thursday • 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m. • McLane Creek Nature Trail

Learn why "stream bugs" or macroinvertebrates are used as indicators of stream health. Plus, learn the scientific process for collecting a sample and how it contributes to regional water quality data. Fly fisherman and amateur entomologist Dave Spiller will be our guest speaker. Participants of the training will be prepared to help monitor local streams. See pg. 5 for details.

Stream Bug Monitoring

June–Aug. 2023 Various dates and locations

Join us at a Stream Team macroinvertebrate sampling event. Gain hands on experience capturing and identifying stream bugs, sample data plots, and leave with a better understanding of where potential healthy stream bug communities reside within a stream system. Taking the training is helpful, but not required. Locations and dates are listed on the registration page. Dates are subject to change to accommodate weather, air quality and water hazards. See pg. 5 for details.

McLane Creek Trail Maintenance

June–Sept. 2023 • 9:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. • McLane Creek Nature Trail, 5044 Delphi Rd SW, Olympia

Spend a morning helping maintain the trails while appreciating the diversity of this wonderful Puget lowland forest. We mindfully trim back growth along the trail, clear the paths of downed limbs, and keep the boardwalks clear—all while enjoying the beautiful plants and wildlife at McLane Creek Nature Trail!

To register, visit streamteam.info and click on register. For more information, contact info@nativeplantsalvage.org.

JULY

Marine Creature Mondays

July 17, 24, 31 & Aug. 7, 14, 21 Mondays • 11:30 a.m. or 1 p.m. • Boston Harbor Marina, 312 73rd Ave NE, Olympia

Meet creatures that inhabit our beautiful, blue planet. This summer, you are invited to join Stream Team staff, underwater diver, and marine ecologists on the docks of Boston Harbor to explore our local marine habitat. Open only to Thurston County Residents. Sign up for specific time slot (one event per family please). See pg. 13 for details.

Be a Salmon Steward!

Basic Training July 11, 18, 25 Tuesdays • 6 p.m. – 8 p.m. • Thurston County Atrium, 3000 Pacific Ave. SE, Olympia

Field Training Aug. 8 Tuesday • 6 p.m. – 7:30 p.m. • 5th Ave Bridge, Olympia
AND **Sept. 16 Saturday** • 10 a.m. – 1 p.m. • Brewery Park at Tumwater Falls

All new Salmon Steward Volunteers must attend the three Basic Trainings and at least one of the field trainings. These trainings are designed to provide the information needed to be successful beginner Salmon Steward. Veteran Salmon Stewards are welcome to enroll for a refresher and share your knowledge with new stewards! See pg. 3 for details.

How to **Register** for Events

- 1 Visit streamteam.info and click on "Register"
- 2 Select the event for which you plan to register
- 3 Click on the register button near the bottom of the "Event Detail"
- 4 Follow the instructions to either log in as an existing volunteer or create a new secure profile



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3000 Pacific Ave SE
Olympia, WA 98501
streamteam.info

The Scoop...On Dog Poop

Let's face it, we LOVE our dogs....but their poop, not so much! It's downright gross, especially when you step in it! But that is nothing compared to the biological harm it can cause when it's left on the ground. Dog poop contains organisms like E. coli, Giardia, and roundworms which can spread disease to kids, other dogs, and wildlife. When it rains, dog poop washes into the nearest storm drain, stream, creek, or lake. The bacteria in dog poop can make places to swim, play, and harvest shellfish unsafe.

When it comes to pet waste, small actions make a big difference! When you're on a hike, in your backyard, or walking with your furry friend, please remember to bag and trash your pet's waste every time. Learn more at streamteam.info/pet-waste.



Your opportunity to help protect and enhance the water resources, habitats and wildlife in Thurston County.