













































Welcome to Homer

Home Sweet Home





























































































































TRANSFIGURATION
OF
OUR LORD
CHURCH



TRANSFIGURATION
OF
OUR LORD
CHURCH

























































































































































































Coho Salmon[®]

Alaska's Silver Treasure

Spawning
 Coho salmon adults return to their natal streams to spawn. They dig a nest in the gravel and lay their eggs. The female then covers the eggs with her body and guards them until they hatch.

Migration
 Coho salmon migrate from the ocean to their natal streams to spawn. They travel upstream, often over long distances, to reach their spawning grounds.

Winter Survival
 Coho salmon can survive the winter in streams by burrowing into the gravel and staying under the ice.

Adults
 Coho salmon spend most of their lives in the ocean, where they grow and mature. They return to their natal streams to spawn.



A cycle of risks

The cycle of risks for Coho salmon is a constant battle against nature. From the moment they hatch, they face predators, disease, and environmental challenges. The ocean is a vast and often hostile environment, and the journey back to their natal streams is a perilous one. Despite these risks, Coho salmon continue to thrive, a testament to their resilience and adaptability.



*discourages
predators.*

A cycle of risks

Coho (silver) salmon, like Alaska's other four salmon species—sockeye (red), chinook (king), pink (humpy), and chum (dog)—face a multitude of hazards in their journeys from home streams or lakes to the ocean and back. Because salmon are hidden by water, scientists have difficulty determining which hazards are most serious. Biologists do know that salmon require clean cold water, stable gravel spawning beds and pools, and a healthy ocean.



PACIFIC SALMON LIFECYCLE



SALTWATER HABITAT

In summer, salmon are found in the open sea and are called "wild salmon." They are usually found in the open sea, but they may be found in the estuary and in the bay.

When the water is cold, salmon are found in the streams and rivers. They are called "freshwater salmon." They are usually found in the streams and rivers.



FRESHWATER HABITAT

Each species of salmon fry has its own unique habitat requirements.

- Coho fry are found in

- Pink and chum fry migrate downstream after only a few days in freshwater.

They form large schools that

MIGRATION

After years at sea, the adult salmon return to spawn in the streams of their birth. They stop feeding and lose their shiny, silver color. Males develop a pronounced hooked nose, large canine teeth and may display vivid body colors. Females develop darker, mottled color patterns. The journey upstream is often long and difficult. Many fish are lost to natural hazards before reaching the spawning grounds.

ESTUARY HABITAT

Estuaries are formed when sea water and freshwater streams meet. This mixing creates a unique and

salmon may spend several days or weeks in the estuary feeding and adjusting their body chemistry to the salt-water environment.



Coho salmon
Avg. size: 28"

Sockeye salmon
Avg. size: 26"

Coho salmon
Avg. size: 28"

Chinook salmon
Avg. size: 37"

Pink salmon
Avg. size: 24"

Salmon
Avg. size: 30"

RETURN FROM SEA

MIG

After years at sea, salmon return to spawn in the streams. They stop feeding and their color changes. Males develop a hooked nose, large canine teeth, and vivid body colors. Females have a subdued color pattern. The stream is often long and narrow, and many are lost to natural hazards before reaching the spawning grounds.

OCEAN PHASE

In late spring, the juvenile salmon move offshore into the North Pacific Ocean. For two to five years, they feed on zooplankton and small fish. They must grow rapidly and gain strength for the long journey that lies ahead.

TO THE OCEAN











































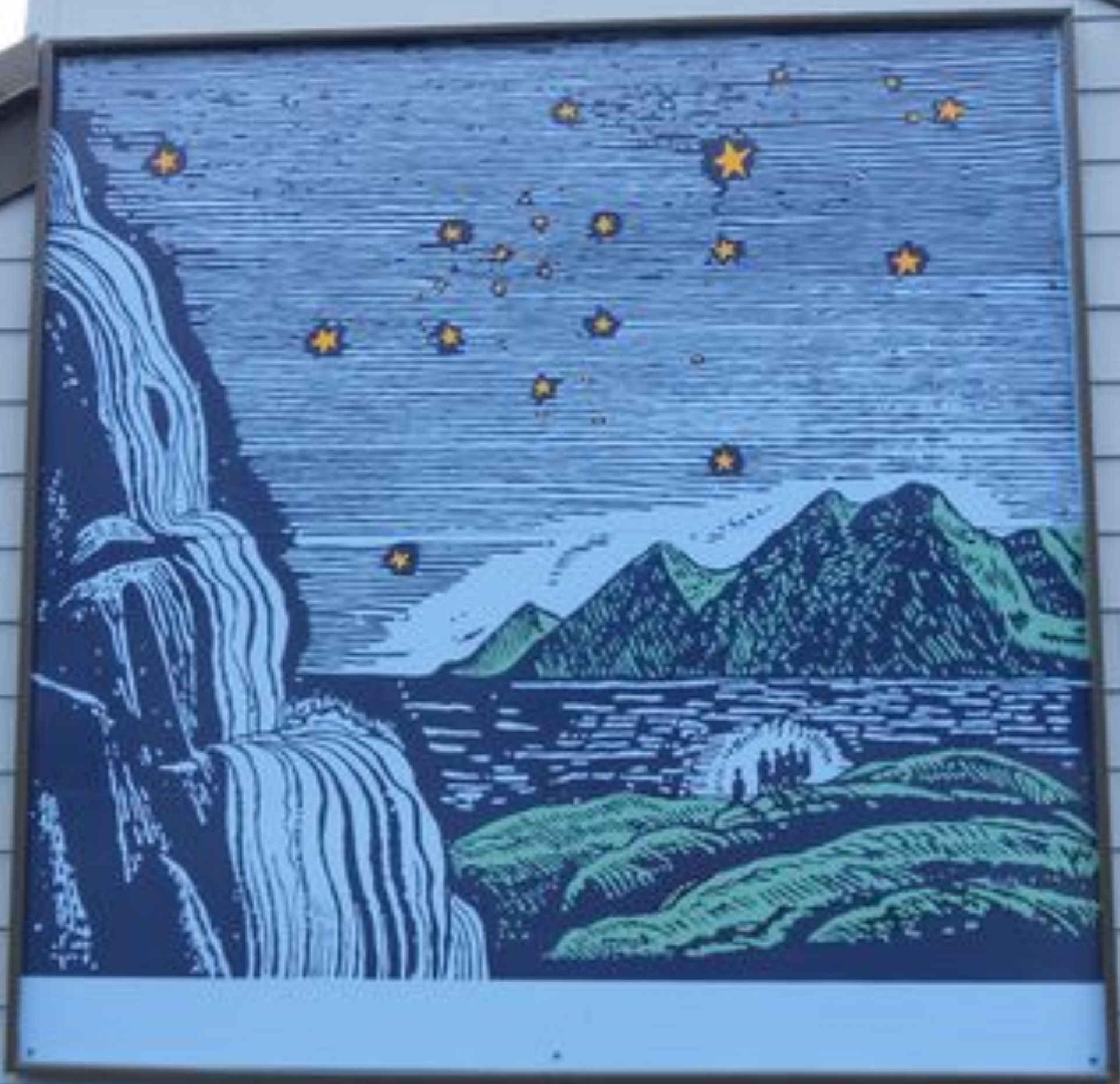














And the people went there and admired the high mountains, the
A wide expanse of the sea and the mighty mountains, reaching
toward the horizon, and the course of the stars, and the
beauty of the night.

He was a man of many talents -- painter, graphic artist, adventurer and explorer, writer, and political activist. During 1918-19, at age 36, a despondent Rockwell Kent came to Alaska with his 9-year-old son and stayed on Fox Island in Resurrection Bay with Lars Matt Olson, a 71 year-old pioneer who ran a goat ranch and fox farm there. Kent sketched, painted, kept a journal and gradually his confidence and inspiration returned. In 1920 he published and illustrated his Fox Island journal as *Wilderness: A Journal of Quiet Adventure in Alaska*.

Seward artists wanted to commemorate Rockwell Kent and his visit here to Fox Island and Resurrection Bay in 1918. This is our tribute to him.

CONTRIBUTING ARTISTS



And the people went there and saw the high mountains, the wide wastes of the sea, and the mighty glaciers, freshing, gleaming, and serene, and the course of the stars, and thought themselves

He was a man of many talents — painter, graphic artist, adventurer and explorer, writer, and political activist. During 1918-19, at age 36, a despondent Rockwell Kent came to Alaska with his 9-year-old son and stayed on Fox Island in Resurrection Bay with Lars Matt Olson, a 71 year-old pioneer who ran a goat ranch and fox farm there. Kent sketched, painted, kept a journal and gradually his confidence and inspiration returned. In 1920 he published and illustrated his Fox Island journal as *Wilderness: A Journal of Quiet Adventure in Alaska*.

Seward artists wanted to commemorate Rockwell Kent and his visit here to Fox Island and Resurrection Bay in 1918
This is our tribute to him.

CONTRIBUTING ARTISTS







