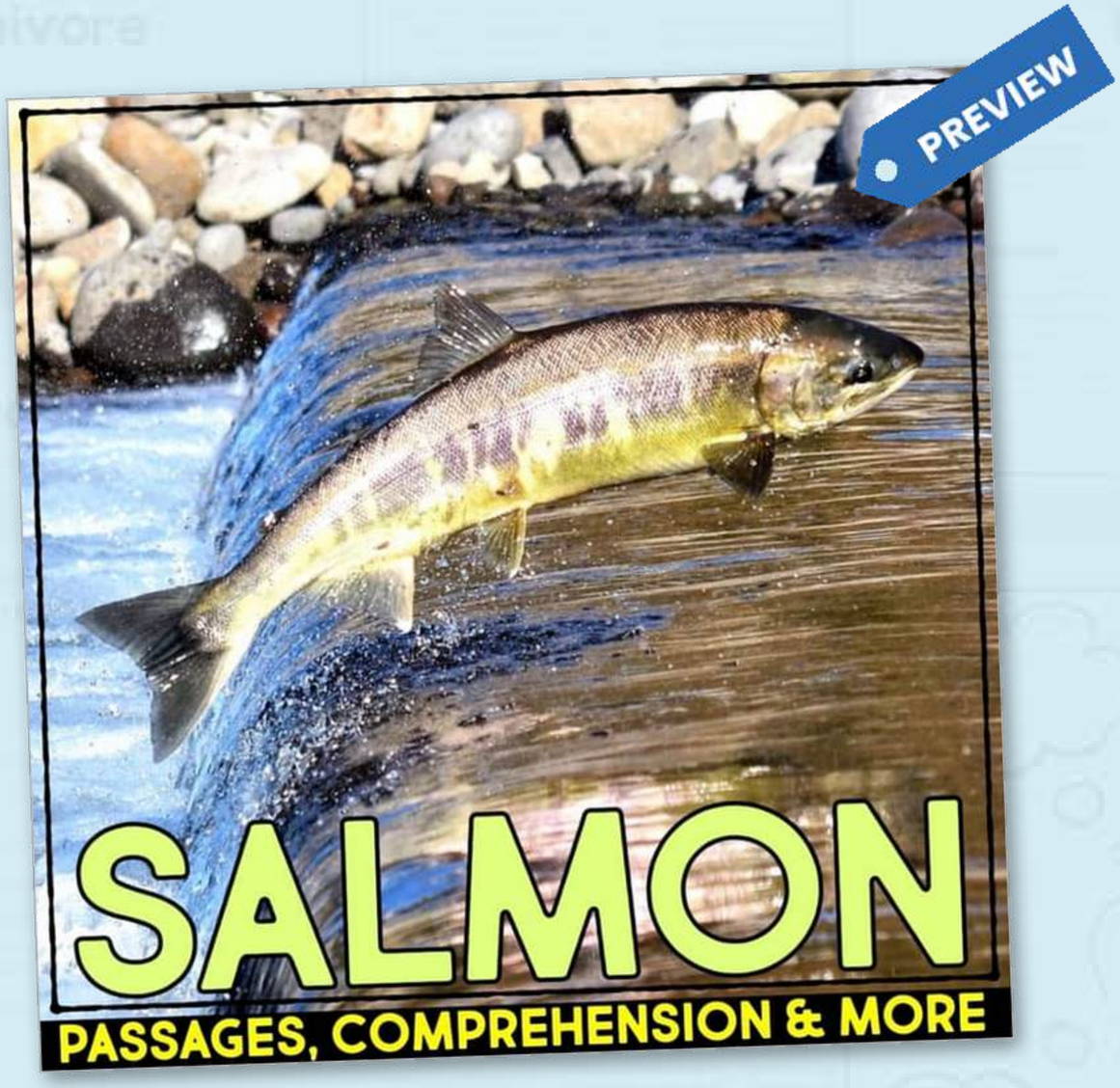
GRADES 2-3



READ, RESEARCH, AND WRITE

SALMON

ANIMAL RESEARCH

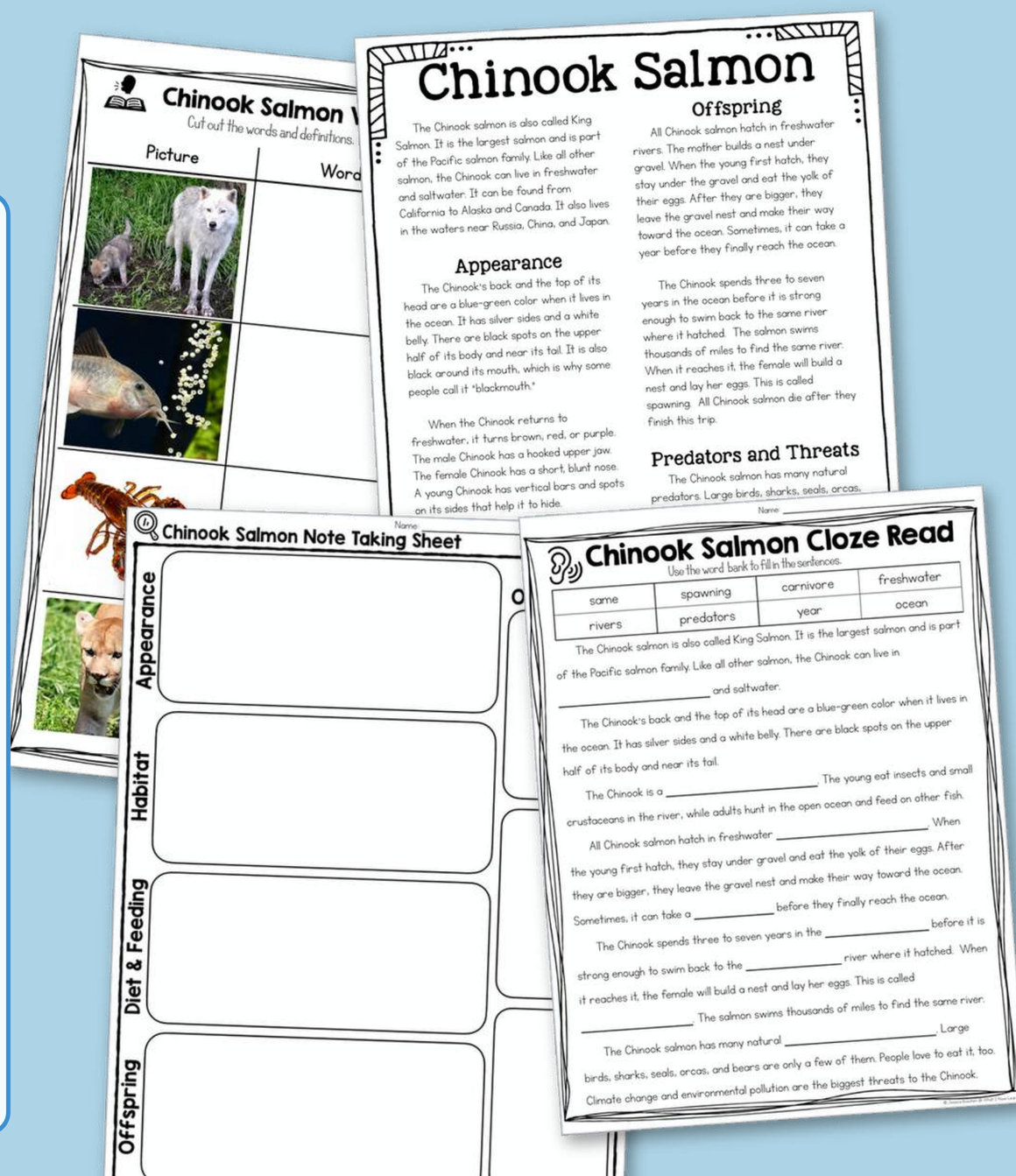
Informational Articles, Activities, and Writing

KEEP SCROLLING TO SEE WHAT'S INSIDE!

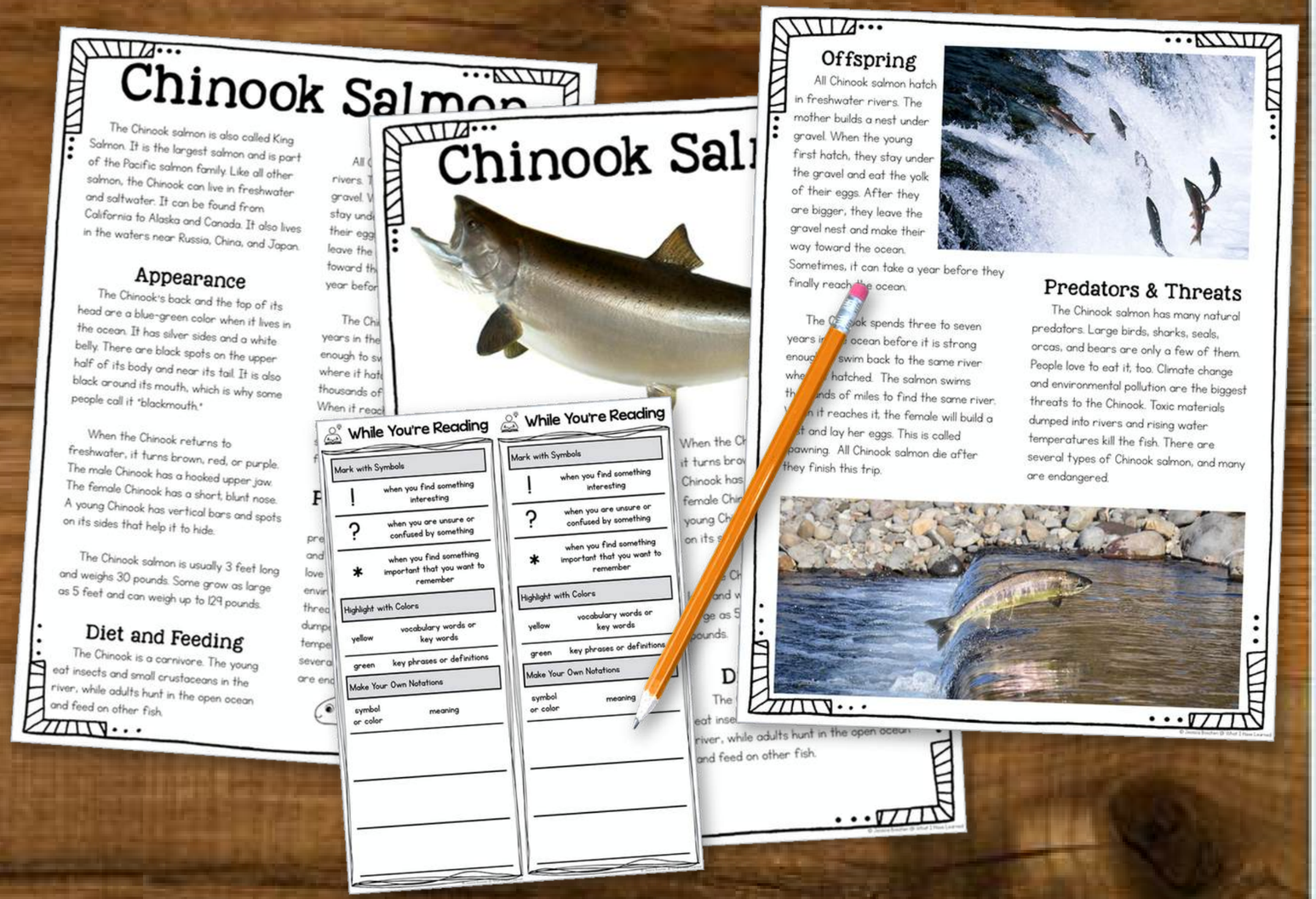
WHAT'S INCLUDED

Read, research, and write

- 1-page and 2-page informational articles
- Vocabulary cards and cut-and-paste activities
- Note-taking organizers and comprehension questions
- Fact sort activities
- Informational writing pages
- Answer keys included
- QR codes for safe video research



READ



Article comes in two formats.

Meet an animal in its habitat

1 ARTICLE

Students read a clear informational article about salmon.

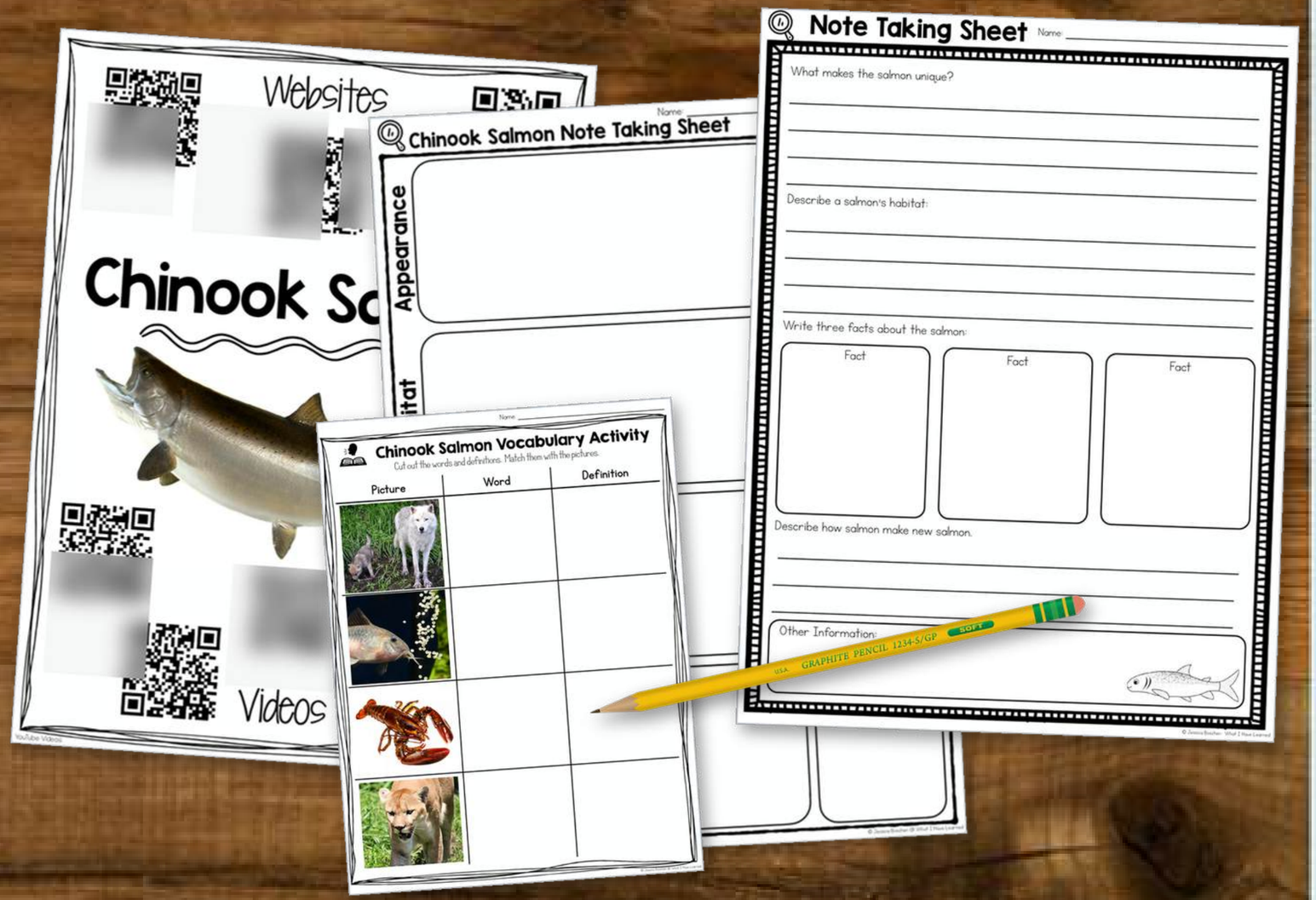
2 NOTICE DETAILS

Students look for facts about the salmon's appearance, habitat, diet, and behavior.

3 DIFFERENT FORMATS

Teachers choose the article format that fits students' reading needs.

RESEARCH



Research pages make independent fact gathering manageable

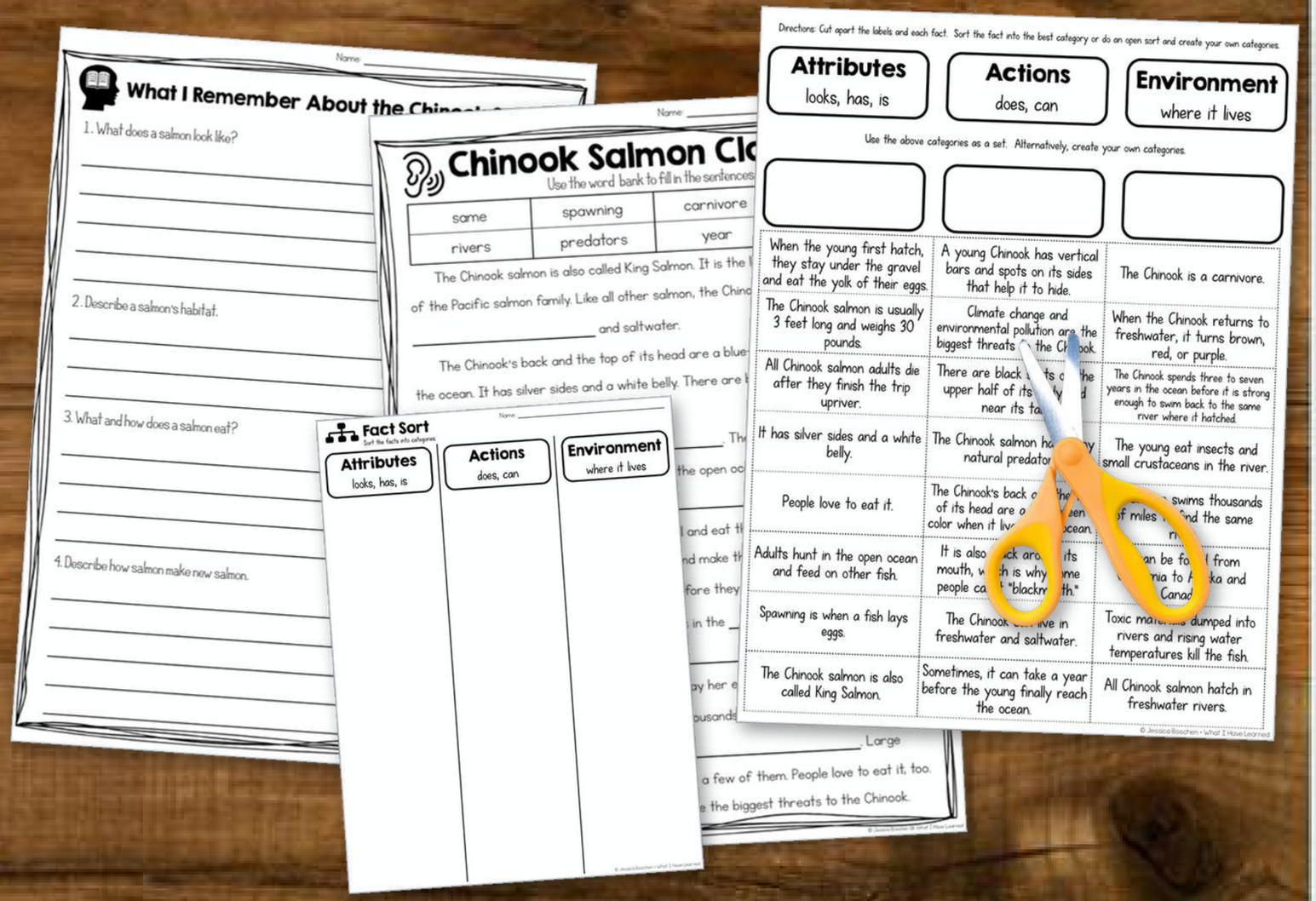
Gather facts about salmon

1. **WATCH AND RESEARCH**
   Students use one QR-code page to find a safe video source for research about salmon.

2. **TAKE NOTES**
   Students record facts about the salmon's body, habitat, behavior, and life cycle.

3. **BUILD VOCABULARY**
   Students use picture cards and activities to practice important animal words.

ORGANIZE



Comprehension and sorting pages prepare students to write

Sort facts about salmon

1 REMEMBER

Students recall important facts after reading about salmon.

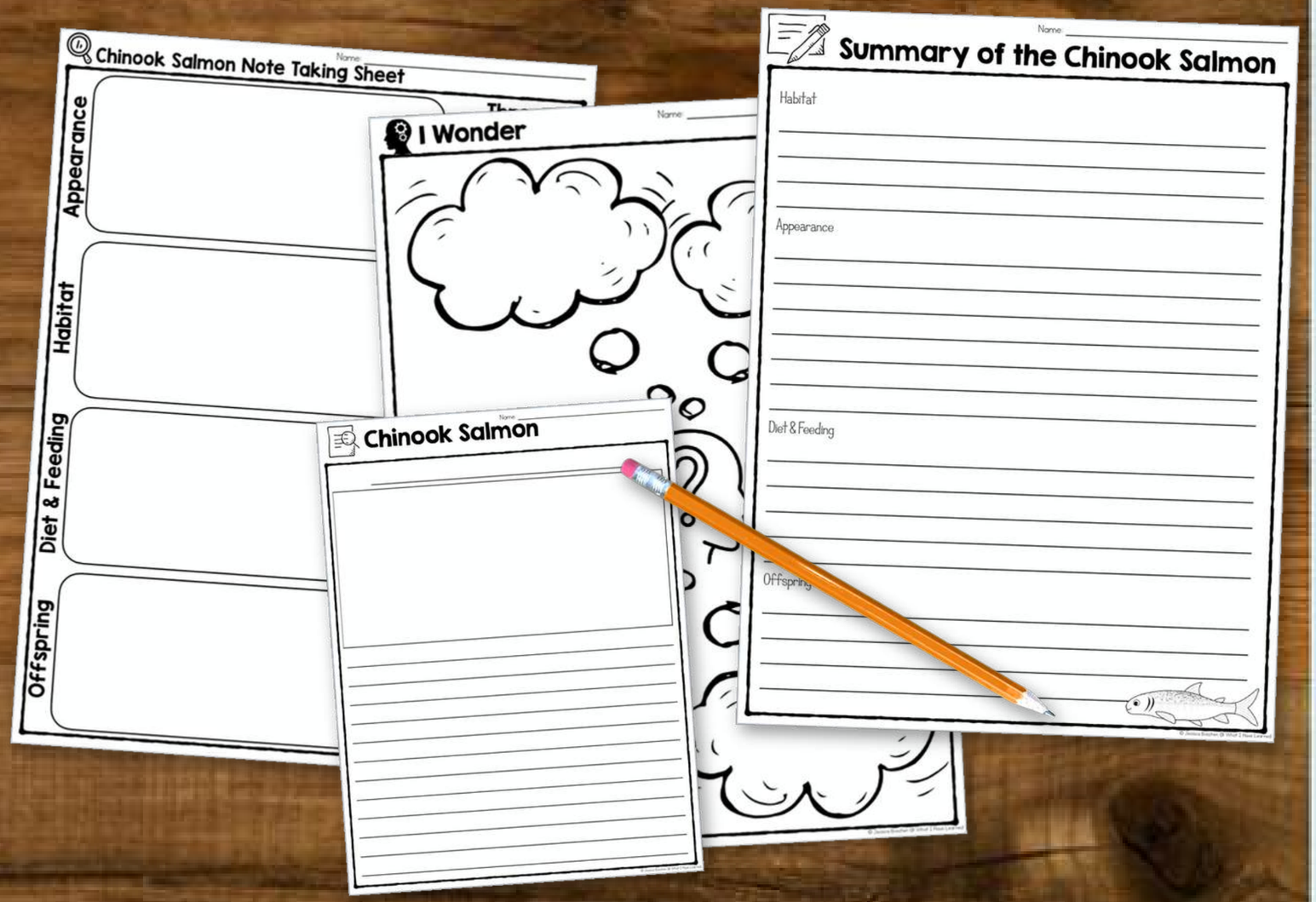
2 CHECK UNDERSTANDING

Students complete a cloze activity using key vocabulary and facts.

3 SORT FACTS

Students organize information into clear categories before writing.

WRITE



From organized notes to a finished informational report

Turn notes into an salmon report

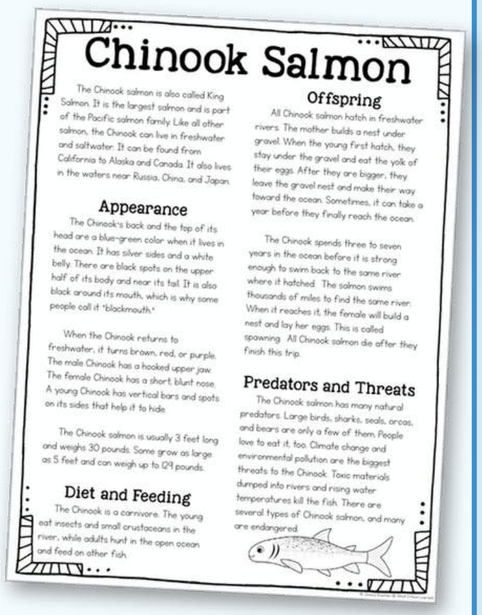
1 PLAN
Students use note-taking pages to collect and organize research.

2 SUMMARIZE
Students turn facts into a focused summary about salmon.

3 WRITE
Students use report pages to explain what they learned.

FROM READING TO ANIMAL RESEARCH WRITING

READ


Chinook Salmon

The Chinook salmon is also called King Salmon. It is the largest salmon and is part of the Pacific salmon family. Like all other salmon, the Chinook can live in freshwater and saltwater. It can be found from California to Alaska and Canada. It also lives in the waters near Russia, China, and Japan.

Appearance

The Chinook's back and the top of its head are a blue-green color when it lives in the ocean. It has silver sides and a white belly. There are black spots on the upper half of its body and near its tail. It is also black around its mouth, which is why some people call it "blackmouth."

When the Chinook returns to freshwater, it turns brown, red, or purple. The male Chinook has a hooked upper jaw. The female Chinook has a short, blunt nose. A young Chinook has vertical bars and spots on its sides that help it to hide.

The Chinook salmon is usually 3 feet long and weighs 30 pounds. Some grow as large as 5 feet and can weigh up to 129 pounds.

Diet and Feeding

The Chinook is a carnivore. The young eat insects and small crustaceans in the river, while adults hunt in the open ocean and feed on other fish.

Offspring

All Chinook salmon hatch in freshwater rivers. The mother builds a nest under gravel. When the young first hatch, they stay under the gravel and eat the yolk of their eggs. After they are bigger, they leave the gravel nest and make their way toward the ocean. Sometimes, it can take a year before they finally reach the ocean.

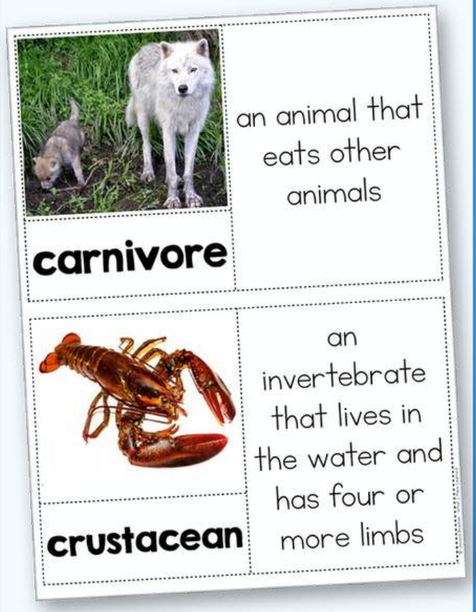
The Chinook spends three to seven years in the ocean before it is strong enough to swim back to the same river where it hatched. The salmon swims thousands of miles to find the same river. When it reaches it, the female will build a nest and lay her eggs. This is called spawning. All Chinook salmon die after they finish this trip.

Predators and Threats

The Chinook salmon has many natural predators. Large birds, sharks, seals, orcas, and bears are only a few of them. People love to eat it, too. Climate change and environmental pollution are the biggest threats to the Chinook. Toxic materials dumped into rivers and rising water temperatures kill the fish. There are several types of Chinook salmon, and many are endangered.

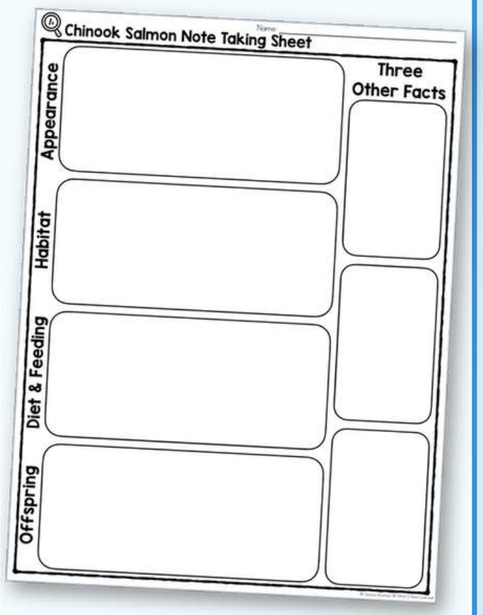
Read an informational article about salmon in a format that fits your students.

LEARN



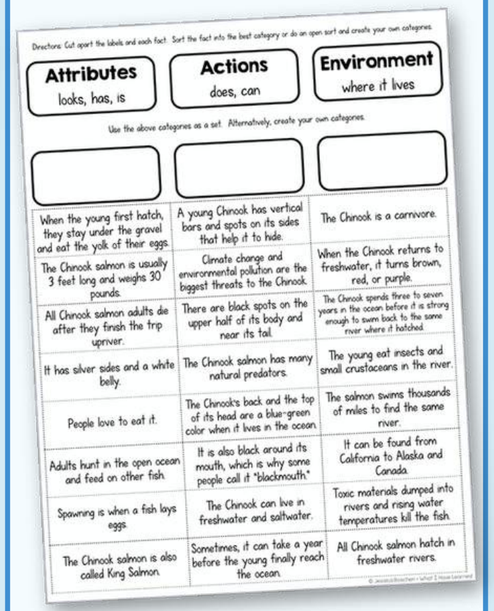
Build vocabulary with picture cards and activities about salmon features and habitats.

RESEARCH



Gather facts about the salmon's appearance, habitat, diet, and behavior.

ORGANIZE


Directions: Cut apart the labels and each fact. Sort the fact into the best category or do an open sort and create your own categories.

Attributes looks, has, is	Actions does, can	Environment where it lives

Use the above categories as a set. Alternatively, create your own categories.

When the young first hatch, they stay under the gravel and eat the yolk of their eggs.	A young Chinook has vertical bars and spots on its sides that help it to hide.	The Chinook is a carnivore.
The Chinook salmon is usually 3 feet long and weighs 30 pounds.	Climate change and environmental pollution are the biggest threats to the Chinook.	When the Chinook returns to freshwater, it turns brown, red, or purple.
All Chinook salmon adults die after they finish the trip upriver.	There are black spots on the upper half of its body and near its tail.	The Chinook spends three to seven years in the ocean before it is strong enough to swim back to the same river where it hatched.
It has silver sides and a white belly.	The Chinook salmon has many natural predators.	The young eat insects and small crustaceans in the river.
People love to eat it.	The Chinook's back and the top of its head are a blue-green color when it lives in the ocean.	The salmon swims thousands of miles to find the same river.
Adults hunt in the open ocean and feed on other fish.	It is also black around its mouth, which is why some people call it "blackmouth."	It can be found from California to Alaska and Canada.
Spawning is when a fish lays eggs.	The Chinook can live in freshwater and saltwater.	Toxic materials dumped into rivers and rising water temperatures kill the fish.
The Chinook salmon is also called King Salmon.	Sometimes, it can take a year before the young finally reach the ocean.	All Chinook salmon hatch in freshwater rivers.

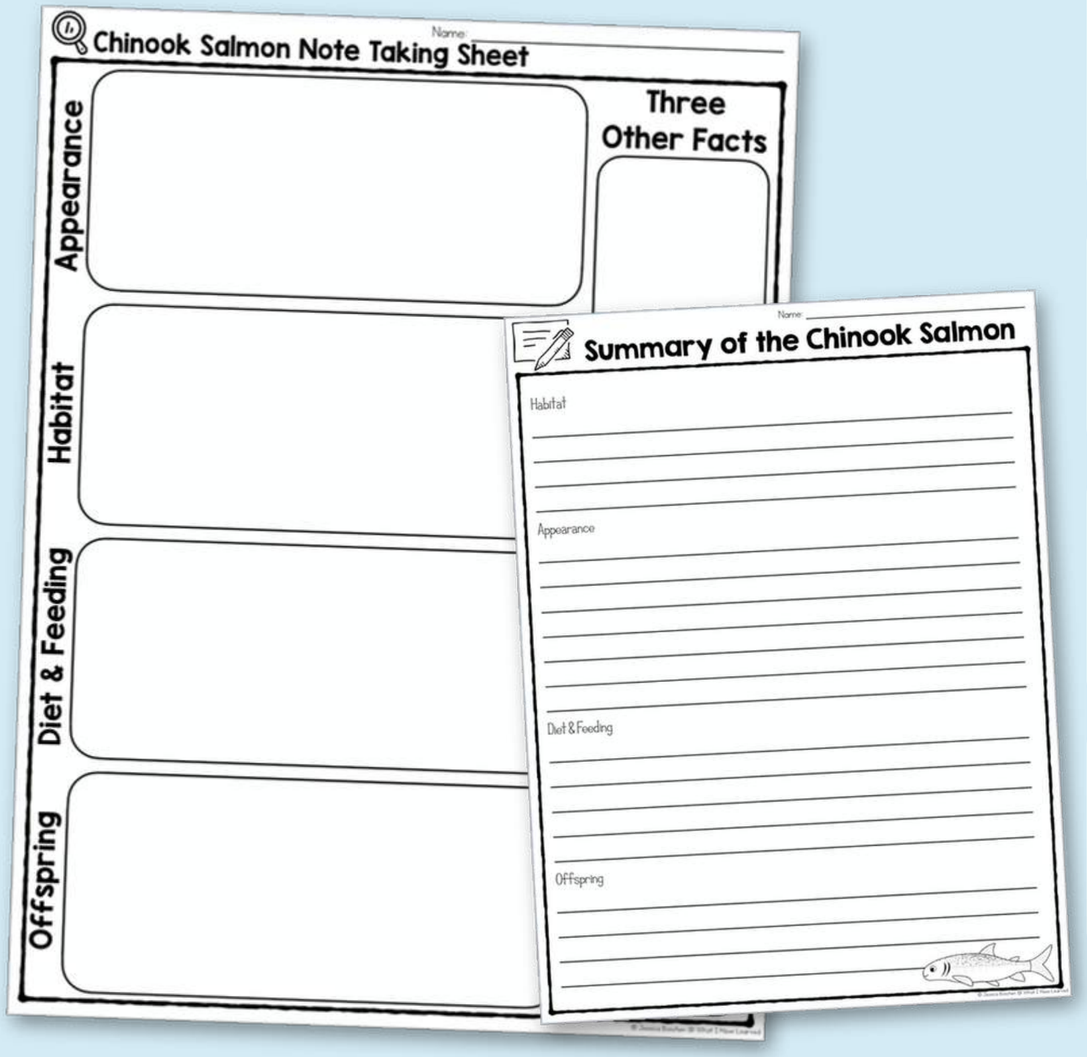
Sort facts into appearance, habitat, behavior, and life cycle categories.

WRITE



Use the writing pages to turn notes into an animal research report about salmon.

WAYS TO USE THIS RESOURCE



1

ANIMAL STUDY

Use the articles and vocabulary pages during a science or nonfiction unit about salmon.

2

GUIDED READING

Choose the article format and comprehension pages that fit your readers.

3

ANIMAL RESEARCH

Use QR-code research and note-taking sheets to collect facts from multiple sources.

4

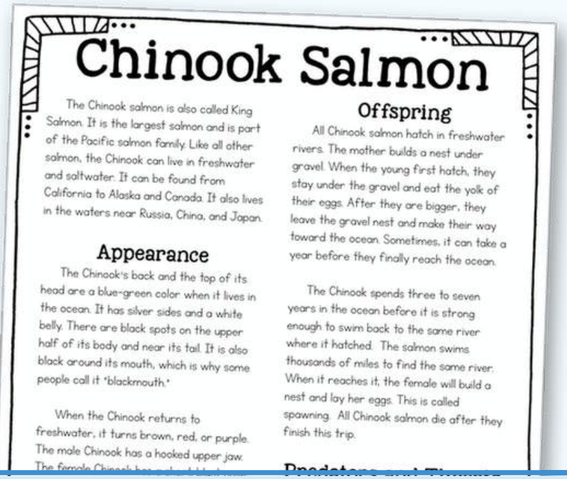
INFORMATIONAL WRITING

Move from organized notes to a clear report about salmon.

YOU WILL LOVE THIS BECAUSE

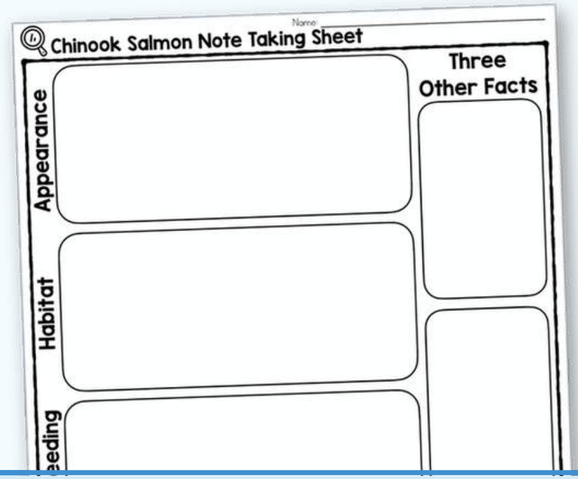
PERFECT FOR SCIENCE AND ELA

Students read, write, sort, and research while learning about salmon adaptations and habitats.



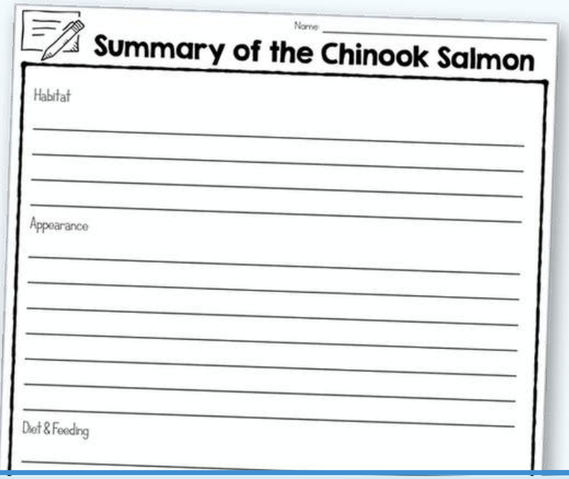
SAVES TIME WITH CONSISTENT LAYOUTS

Clear article, activity, and writing pages make planning simple and support independent work.



SUPPORTS ANIMAL RESEARCH

Vocabulary cards, fact sorts, and note-taking organizers help students prepare an informational report.



TEACHERS LOVE IT!

★★★★★

This is an excellent supplemental resource. Thank you!

Rachel F.

★★★★★

We raise salmon in our classroom this is a great addition

Kathy B.

★★★★★

This went well with our study of salmon. Thank you!

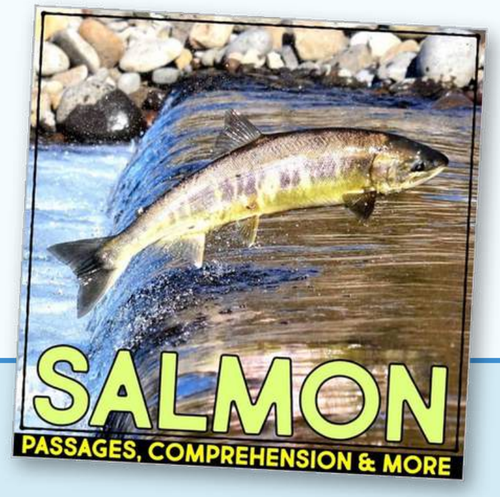
Bronxee M.





READY FOR YOUR CLASSROOM

- **Informational articles in two formats**
- **Vocabulary, comprehension, and research activities**
- **Note-taking and informational writing pages**



My passion is making learning accessible to all students.
I love scaffolding learning, breaking down the concepts and building them up so that students can see the connections.
I love figuring out the small components that build up to the big ideas and helping students see it all.



teach MATH | teach SCIENCE | teach READING | teach WRITING

What I have LEARNED