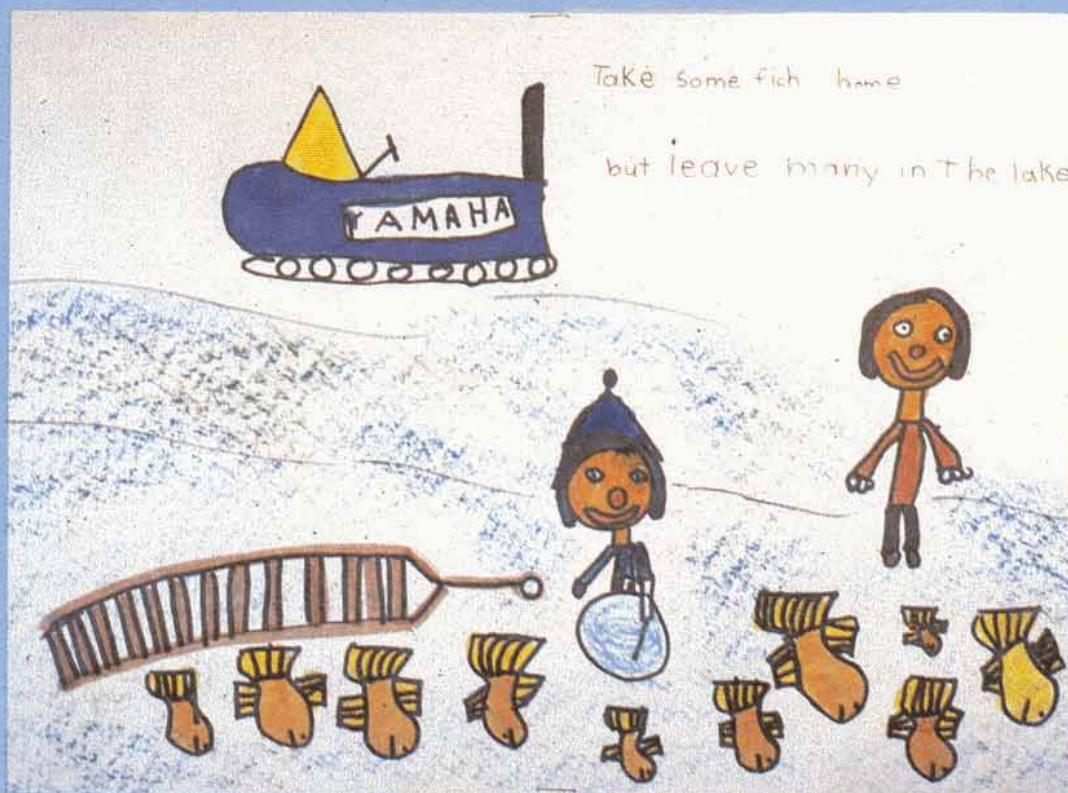


LET'S GO FISHING



An activity book for children and students

LET'S GO FISHING

Activities by Sally Stewart
Illustrations by Esther Tennenhouse



Northwest
Territories Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development

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There are two other activity books in this series:

Let's Go Trapping and ***Let's Go Hunting***

Foreword

This book is intended to teach children about renewable resources and their importance in our lives. Today we are more aware than ever before that these resources are not infinite. They need our help and protection if they are to continue to exist. They must be conserved.

Conservation however does not mean a ban on hunting, fishing and trapping. Conservation is the wise use of our natural resources so they will always be here. If our children understand and respect these resources today, they will use them wisely and protect them tomorrow.

The stories and activities in this book can be used in conjunction with the NWT school curriculum on Social Studies and Science. Some of the concepts covered are:

- properties and adaptations of living things
- food webs
- Traditional uses of animals and life on the land
- ways of studying fish

This book is intended for children in grades 1-6. Activities and stories are easiest at the beginning and become progressively more challenging.

Thank you to the following teachers whose students made contributions to this series:

L. Costain, E. De'Ath, J. Fisher, S. Fulton, J. Lawrence, R. Macduff, T. Thompson
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Colour in the picture of this Dene fish camp in the summer. Have you ever done anything like this?



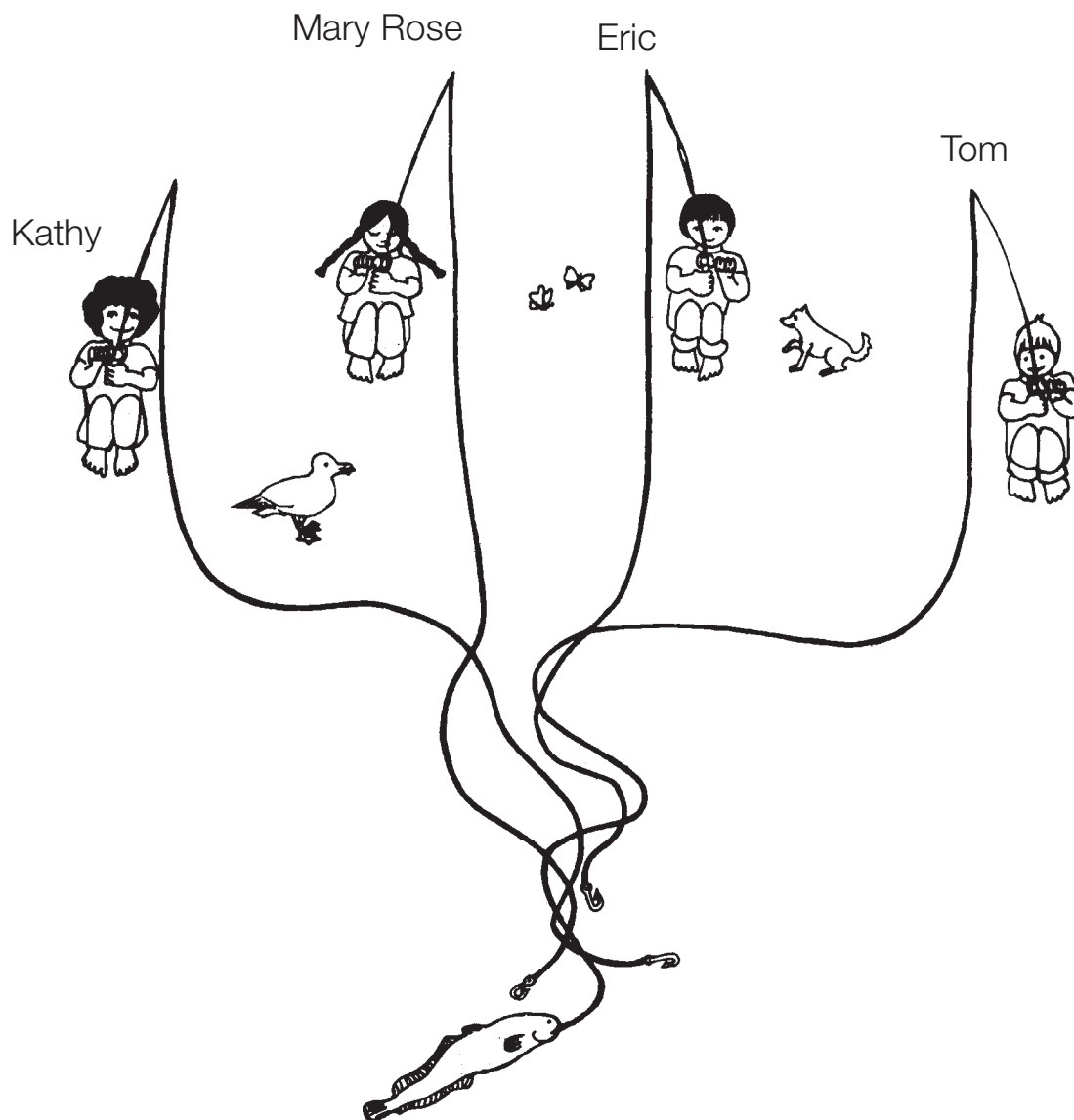
What do you need when you go fishing in the summer?
Finish off the drawings below to find out.



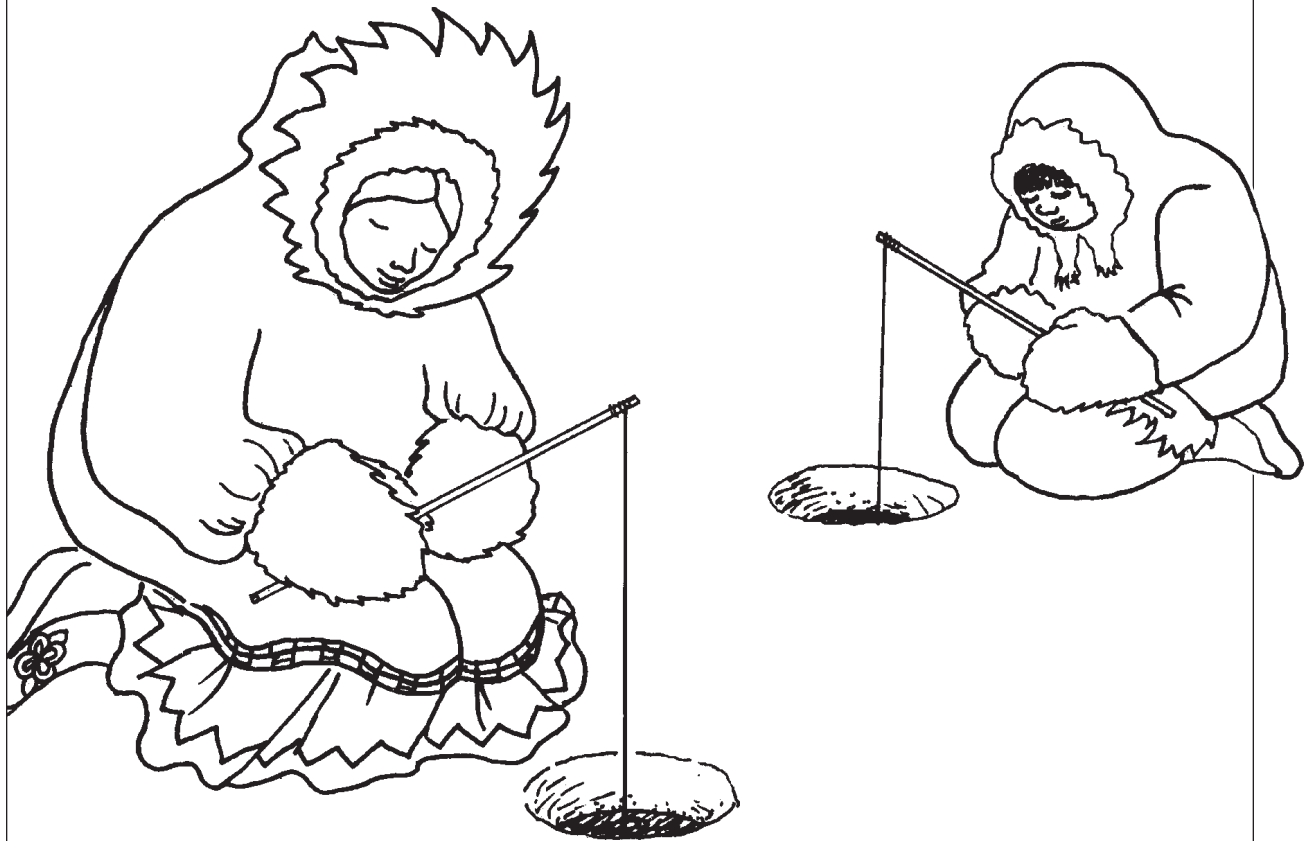
Print their names here: _____

Who caught the loche?

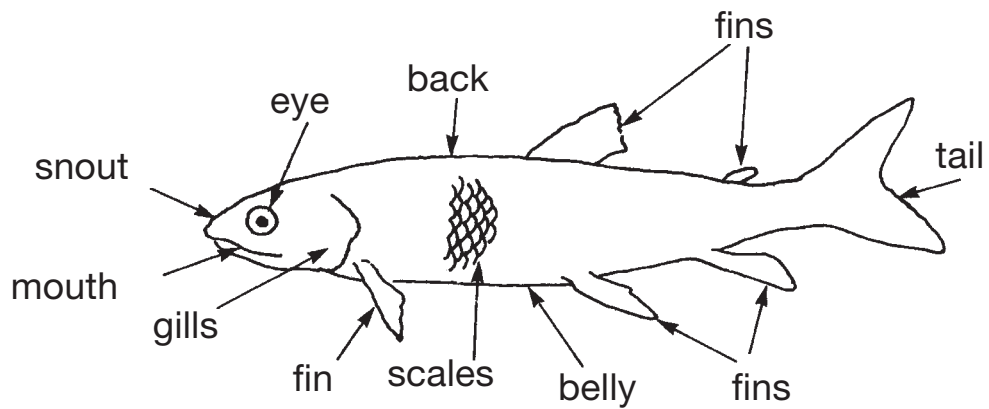
Untangle the lines to find out and draw a circle around the name of the child who caught the fish.



Two people are ice fishing. What have they each got on the end of their lines? Draw what you think they have caught and then colour the picture.



Learn the parts of a fish.



Colour the magic-coloured fish below:

eye - green

snout - purple

mouth - red

gills - black

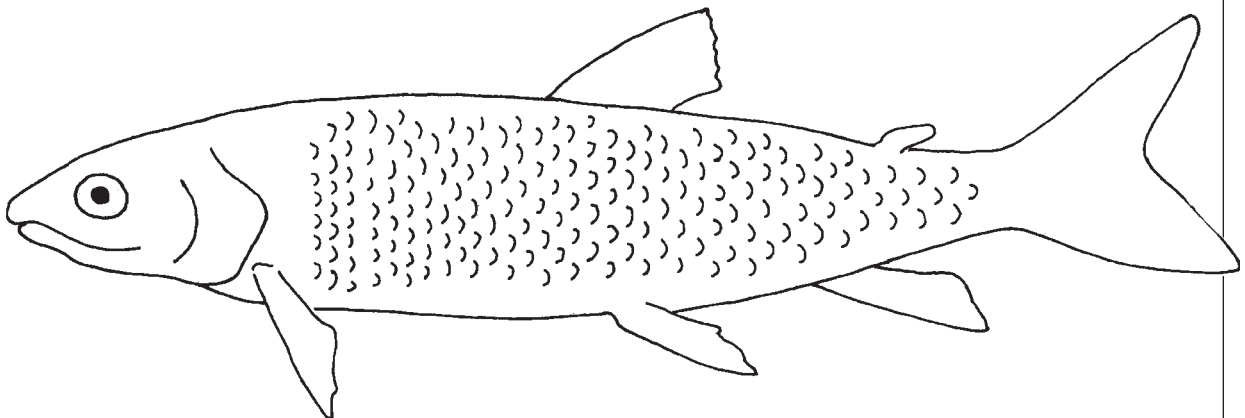
back - grey

belly - yellow

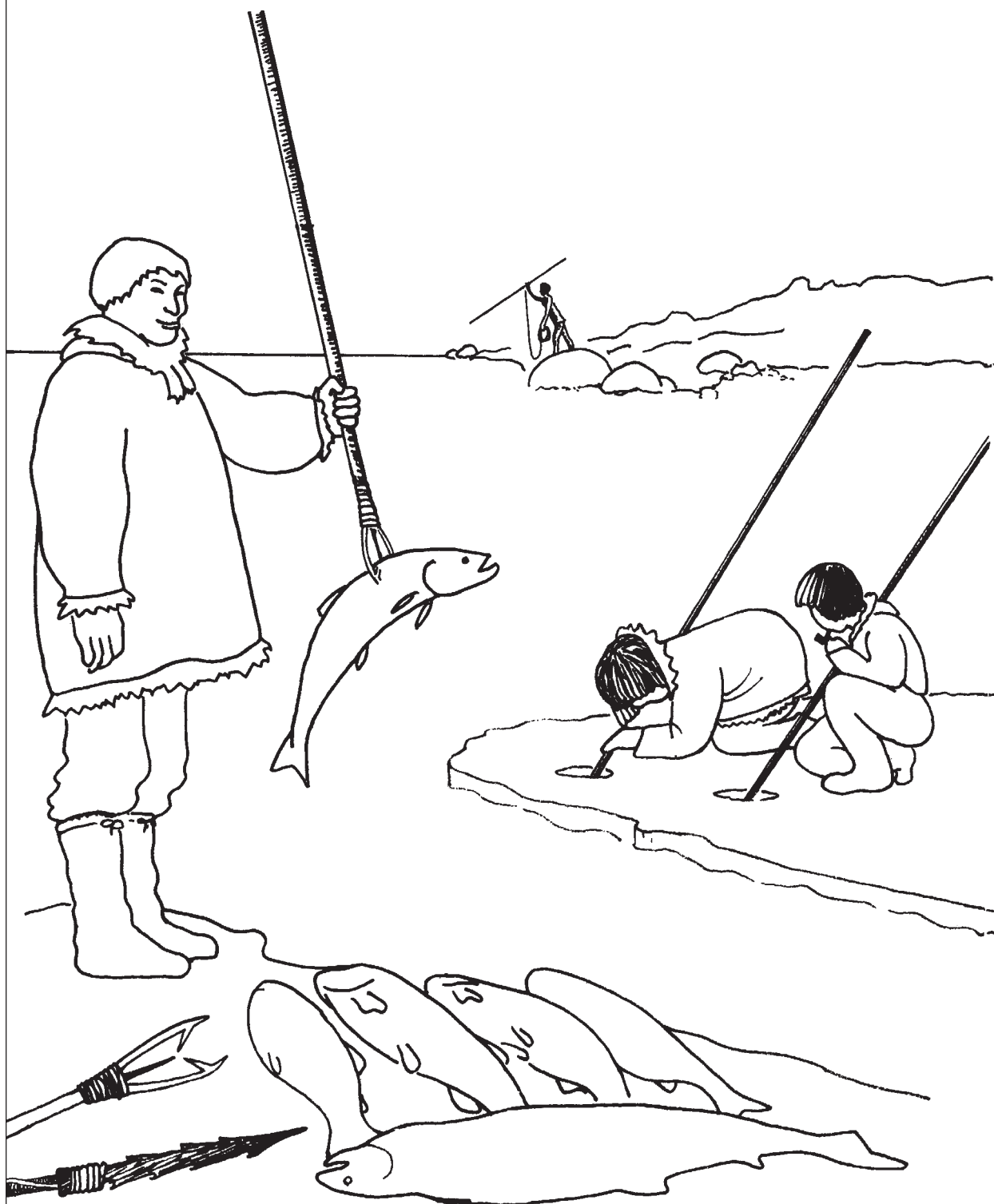
scales - orange

fins - blue

tail - pink



A picture to colour.



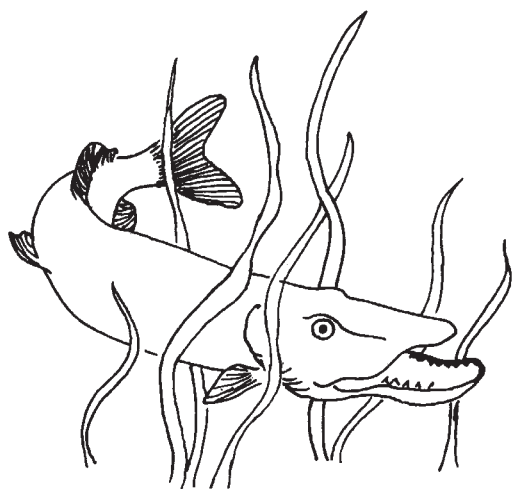
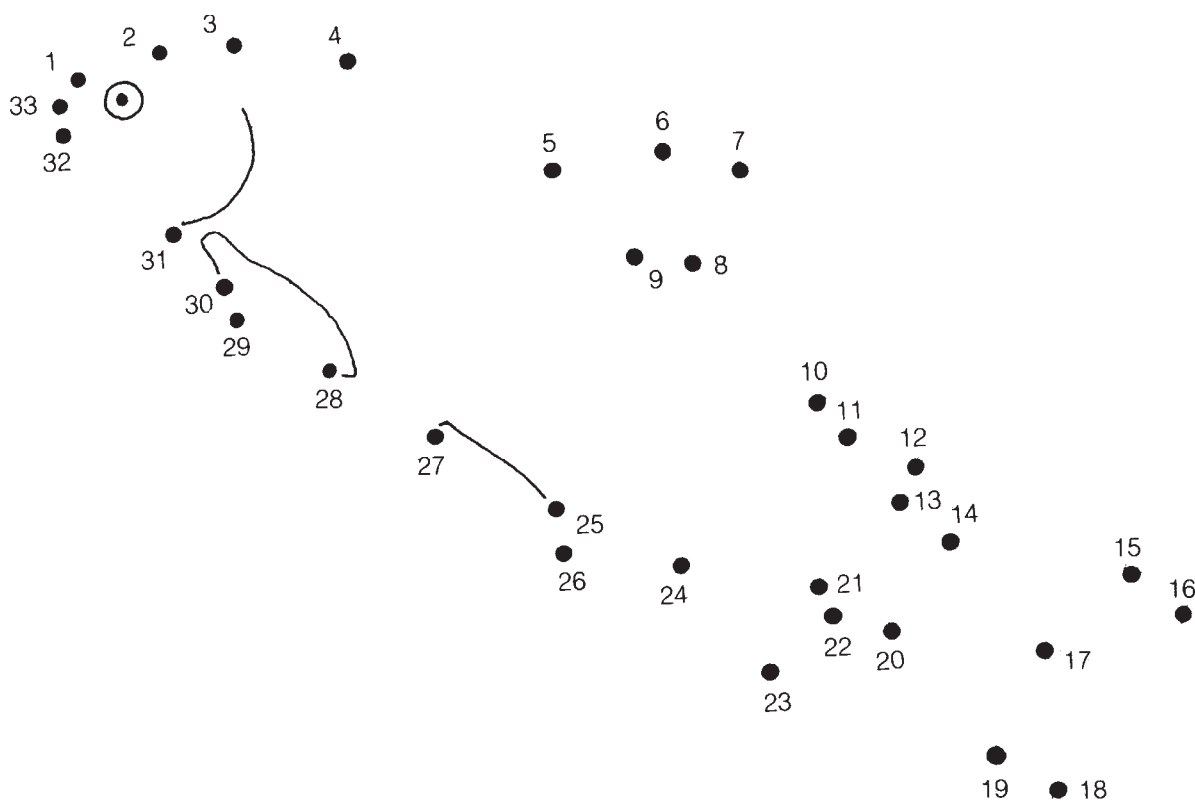
By Marjorie Ikuutaq

This time the fish were safe.

$\Delta \nabla d^e = q \Delta \nabla d^{fb} d^c \quad \Delta^{fb} \rightarrow \Delta^c \quad \triangleright^{fb} d^{fb} C \triangleright / L^c / \triangleleft c^q \sigma^q y C.$

7

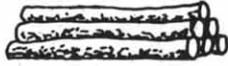
What is the jackfish waiting for? It's something to eat.
Join the dots to find out.



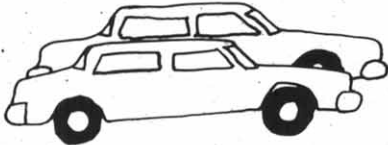
Word Puzzle

In the grid, write the name of each thing below. The third column will give you the name of a fish.

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.



1

2

3

4

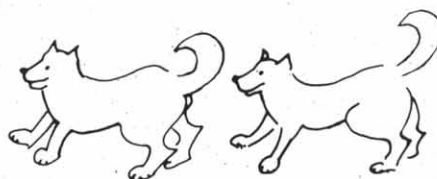
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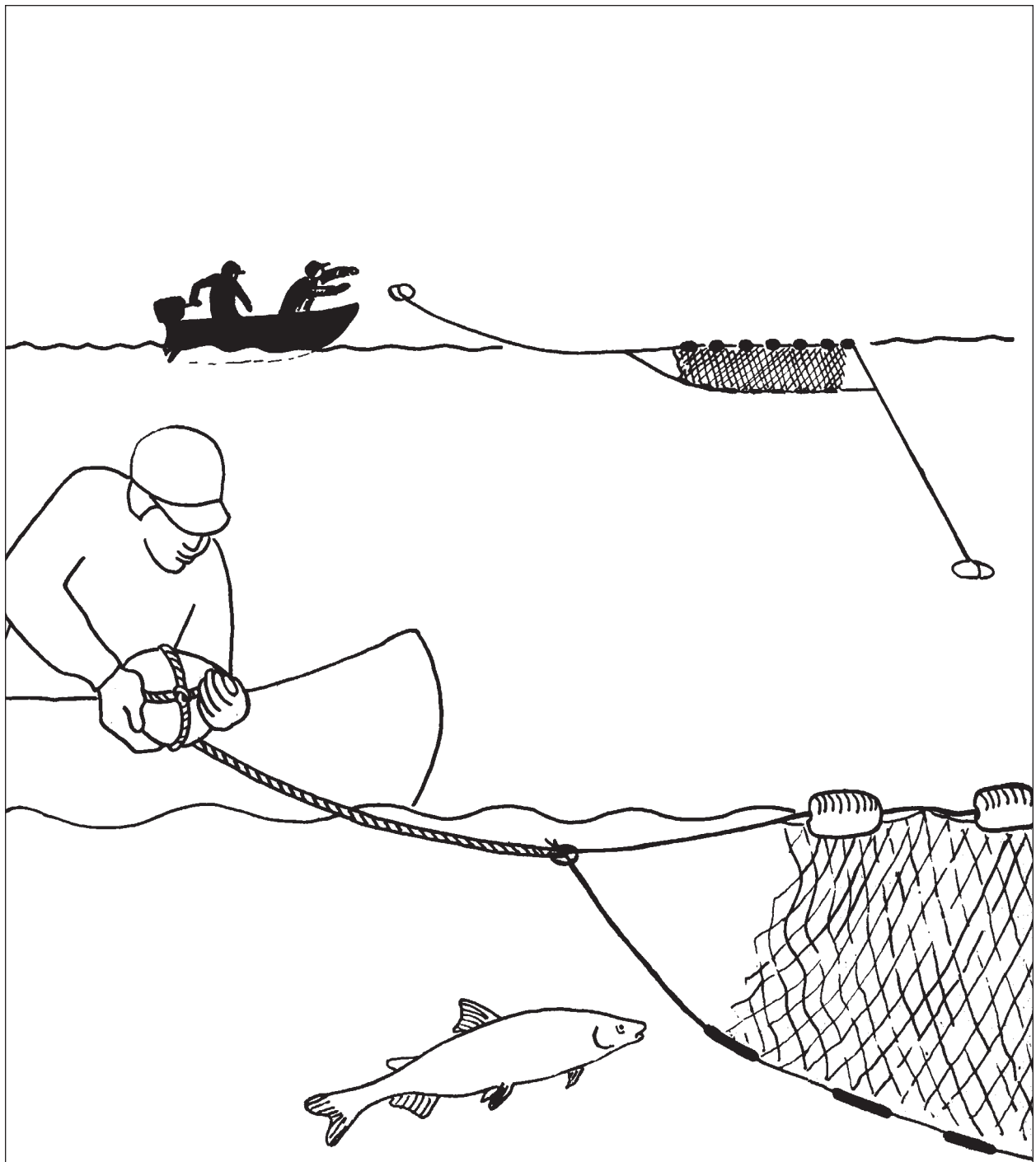
6

7

8

8.





These people are setting a _____ to catch fish.

The Ways of My Grandparents

By Lorraine Fabien

The way I learned to do things was from watching and helping my grandmother. When I was young she used to say, “Come and watch me, come and learn.”

I used to want to go and play with my friends but I became more interested in what she was going when she let me do things by myself.

At first I just hung the fish to dry and helped to make the fire in our smoke house. Then I went on to learn how to gut the fish and cut them for drying.

I like skinning hare, plucking ptarmigans and I really enjoy helping tan a moose hide.

I have learned a lot about the ways of my grandparents and now I am glad for that knowledge.

My grandmother is getting old and now she needs my help.

Setsúné Chu Setsié Chu T’at’u Náhedhër

Setsúné t’at’u ʔeghálana hasni t’á ʔasí heresdën. Segháy ła hí le kú ʔasélni-u, “Sólmi, bet’á ʔasí herıldën xasí”.

Sets’énikui xél ʔabít’as senóhzthër yısthën húlí, sı xaré ʔasí ghálasna ʔasithën ʔaja-u begħa síné dúwé.

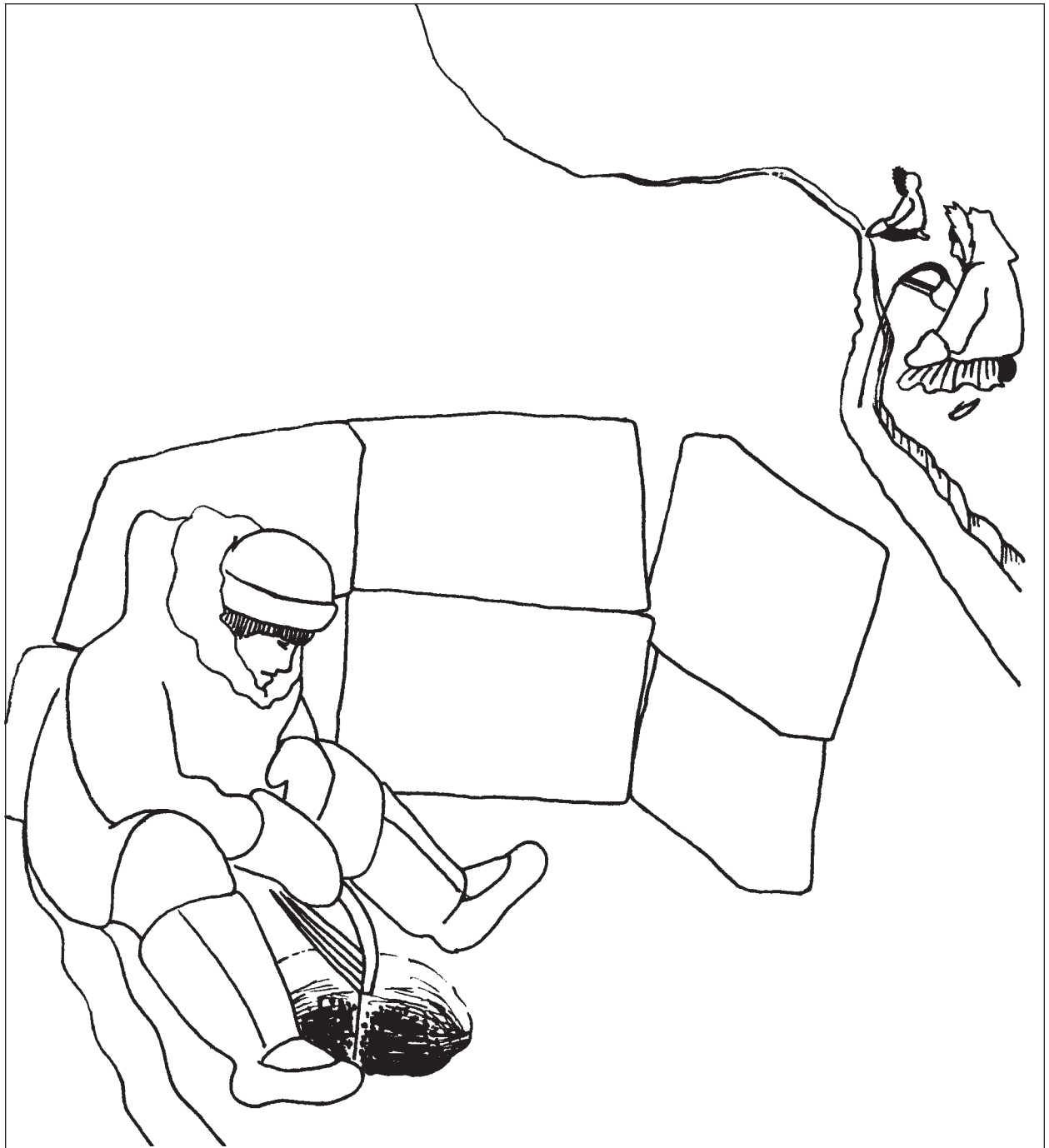
T’atthe beba luwe hegën xa dánásh-u, lër kuéʔaze ba húrílk’ën ni. ʔeyı tł’ágh-u, luwe sézʔı-u tth’ı ʔelddhay dárízt’áth ʔaja.

Gah sezʔı-u, k’ásba tth’ı sezʔı-u síné. Denídhëth beyúretth’e dëne ts’ézni tth’ı begħa síné.

Setsúné chu setsié chu t’at’u náhede ghá ʔasí ła huresdën begħa síné.

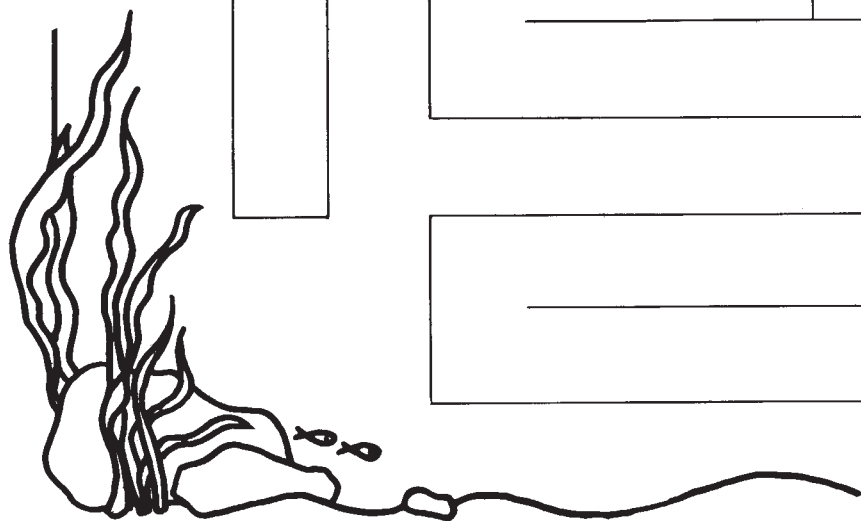
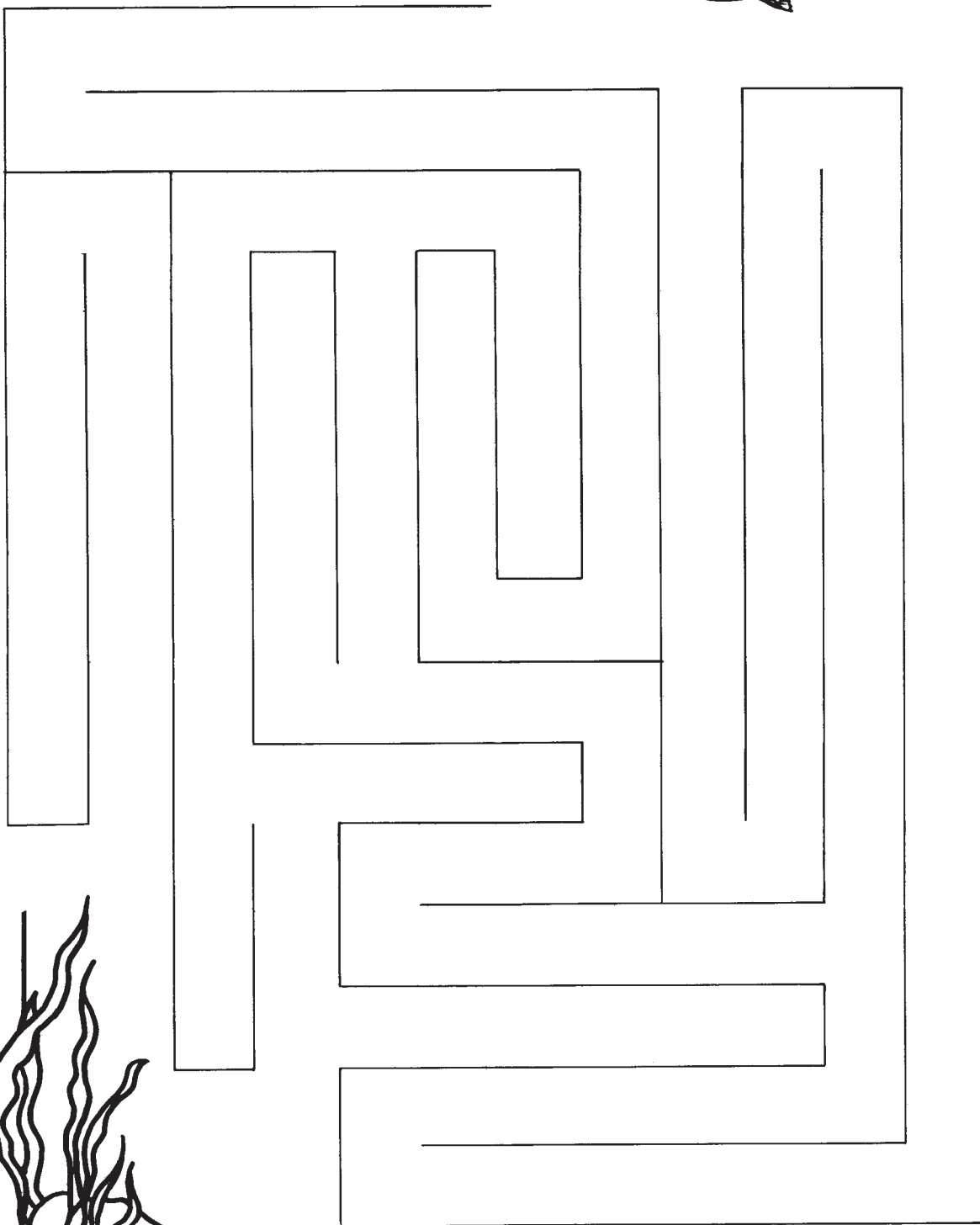
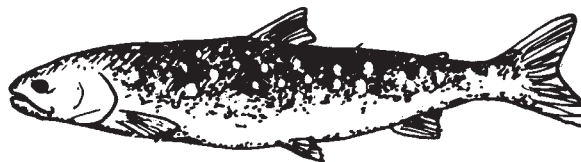
Setsúné dụ begħay ła ʔáne-u dụ bets’ézni xa sedınáltı ʔat’e.

— Chipewyan



These people are _____ for fish.

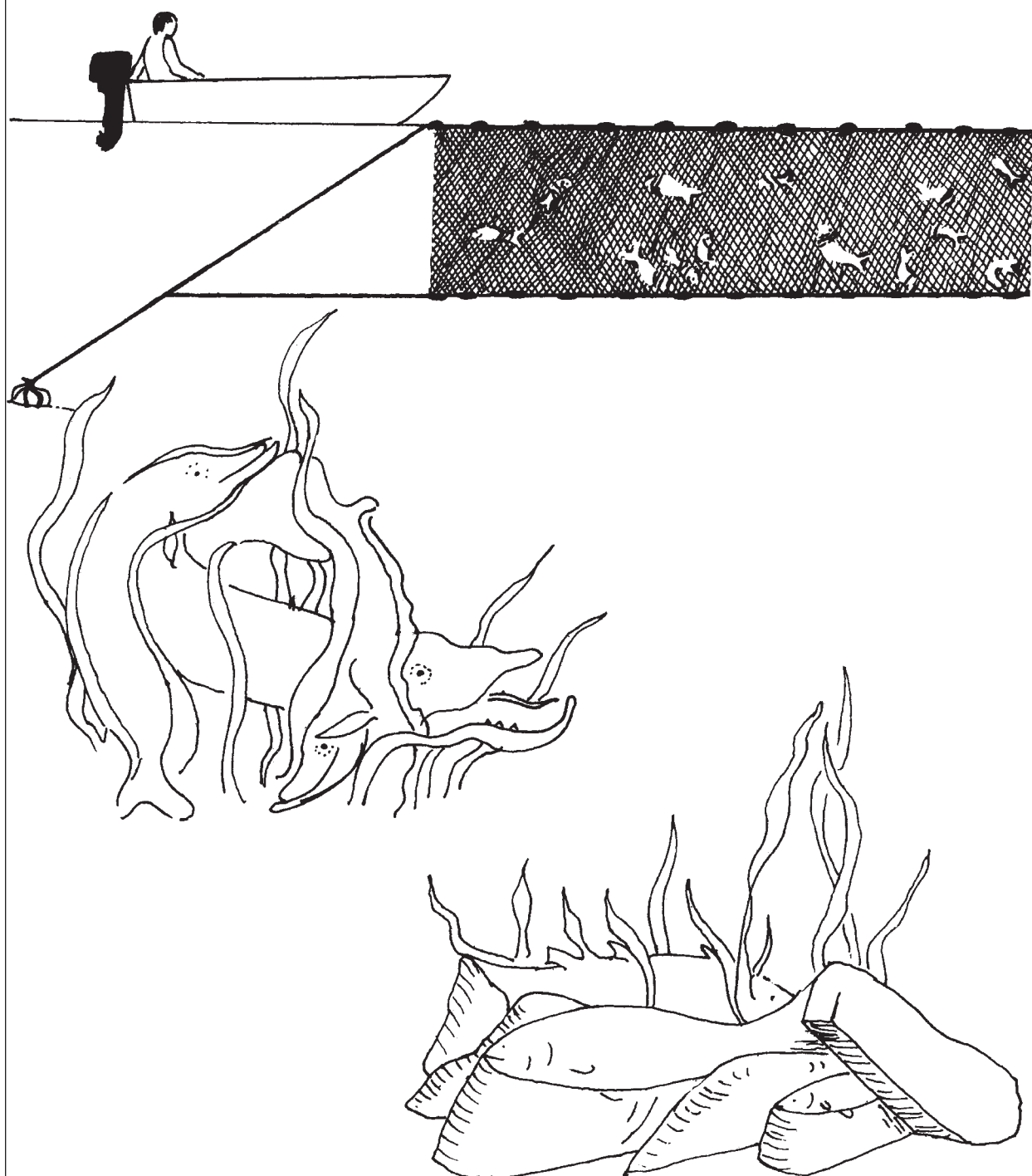
Help the char find its way upriver to the spawning grounds.



How many fish has the man caught in his net?

Count them and write your answer here: _____ fish.

Colour in the six fish which were not caught.



Grayling like to live in rivers. **Lake trout** and **whitefish** like to live in lakes. **Sharks** and **cod** like to live in the ocean.

Draw a line from each name to the place where it likes to live.

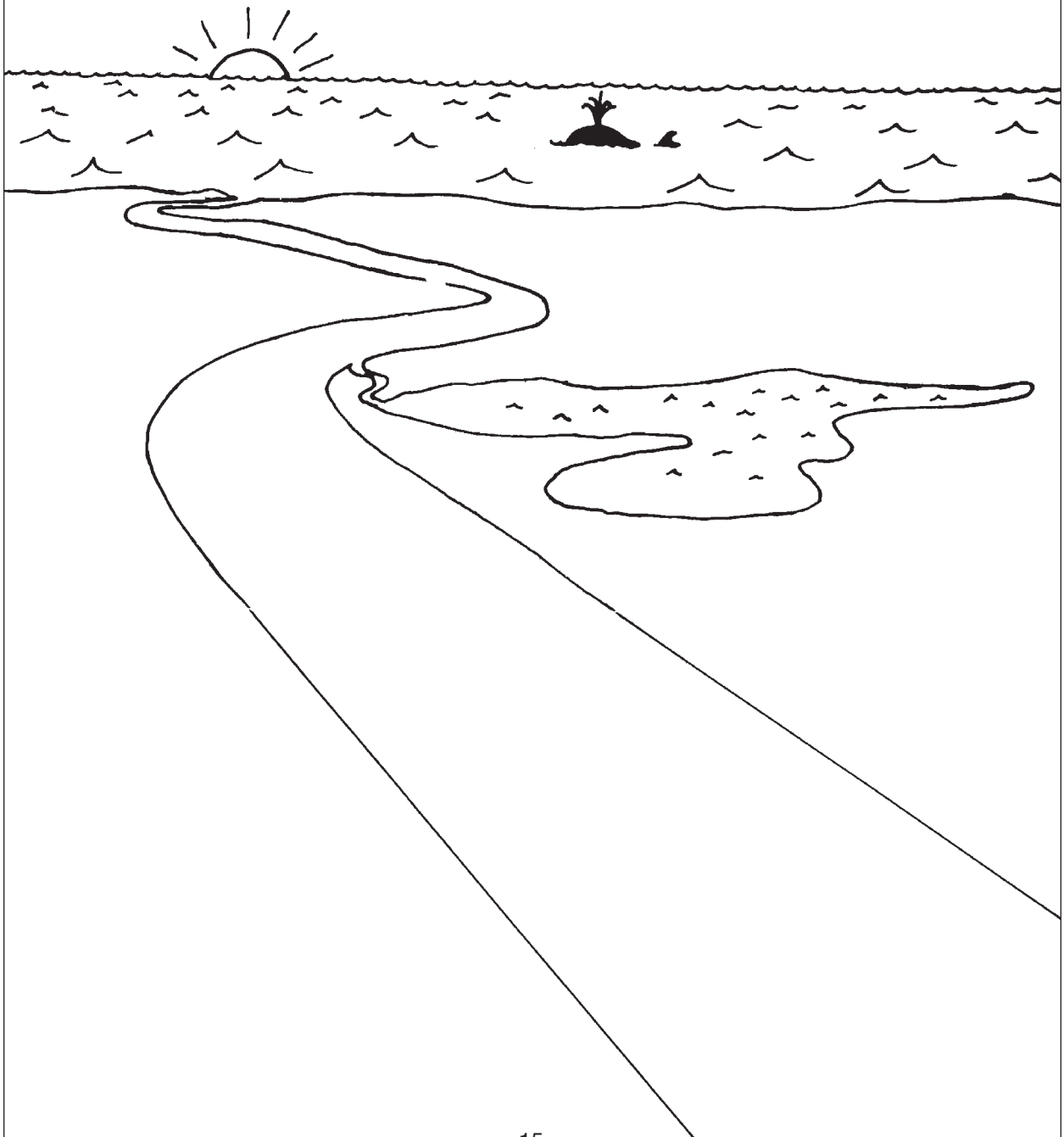
cod

grayling

trout

whitefish

shark

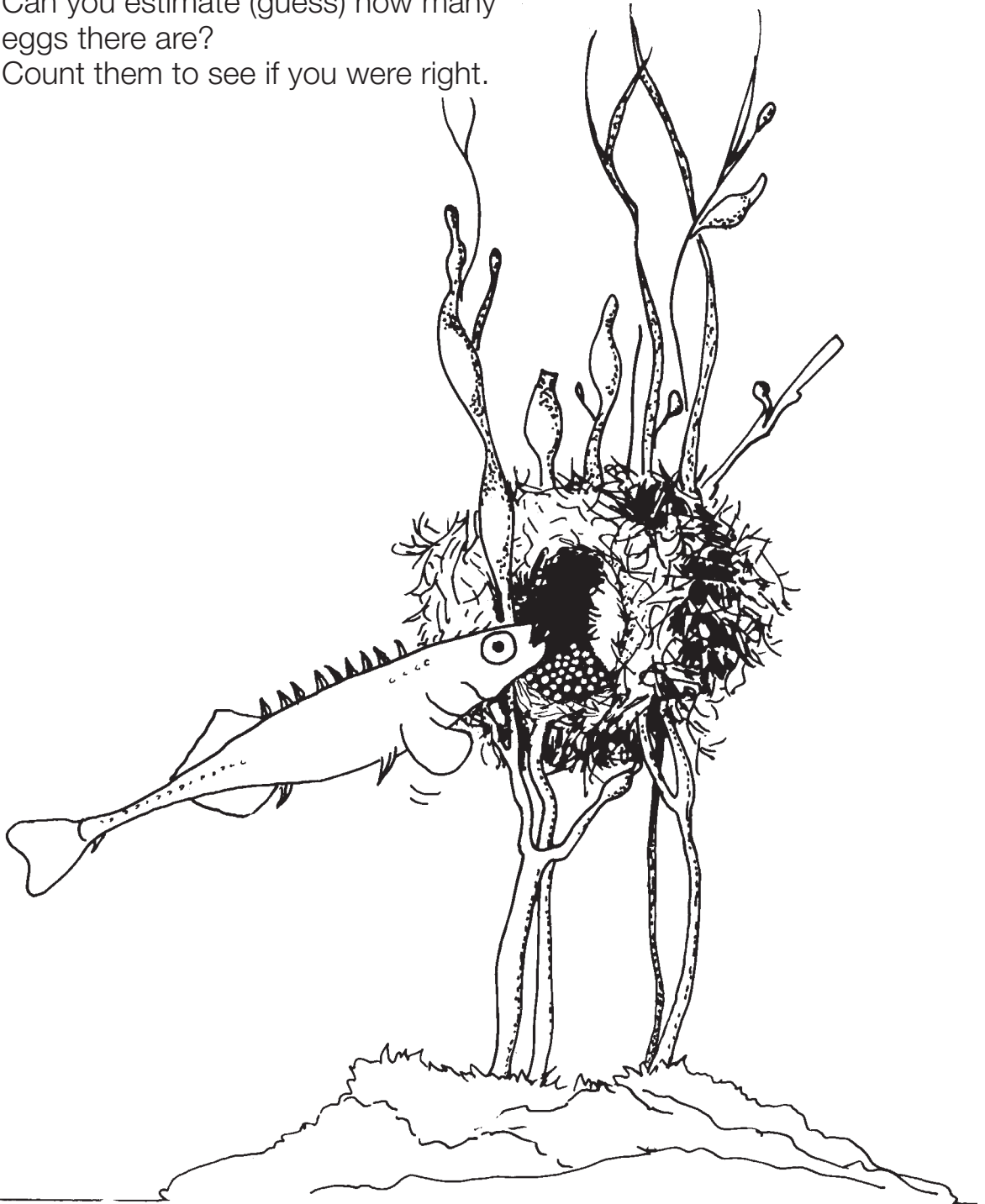




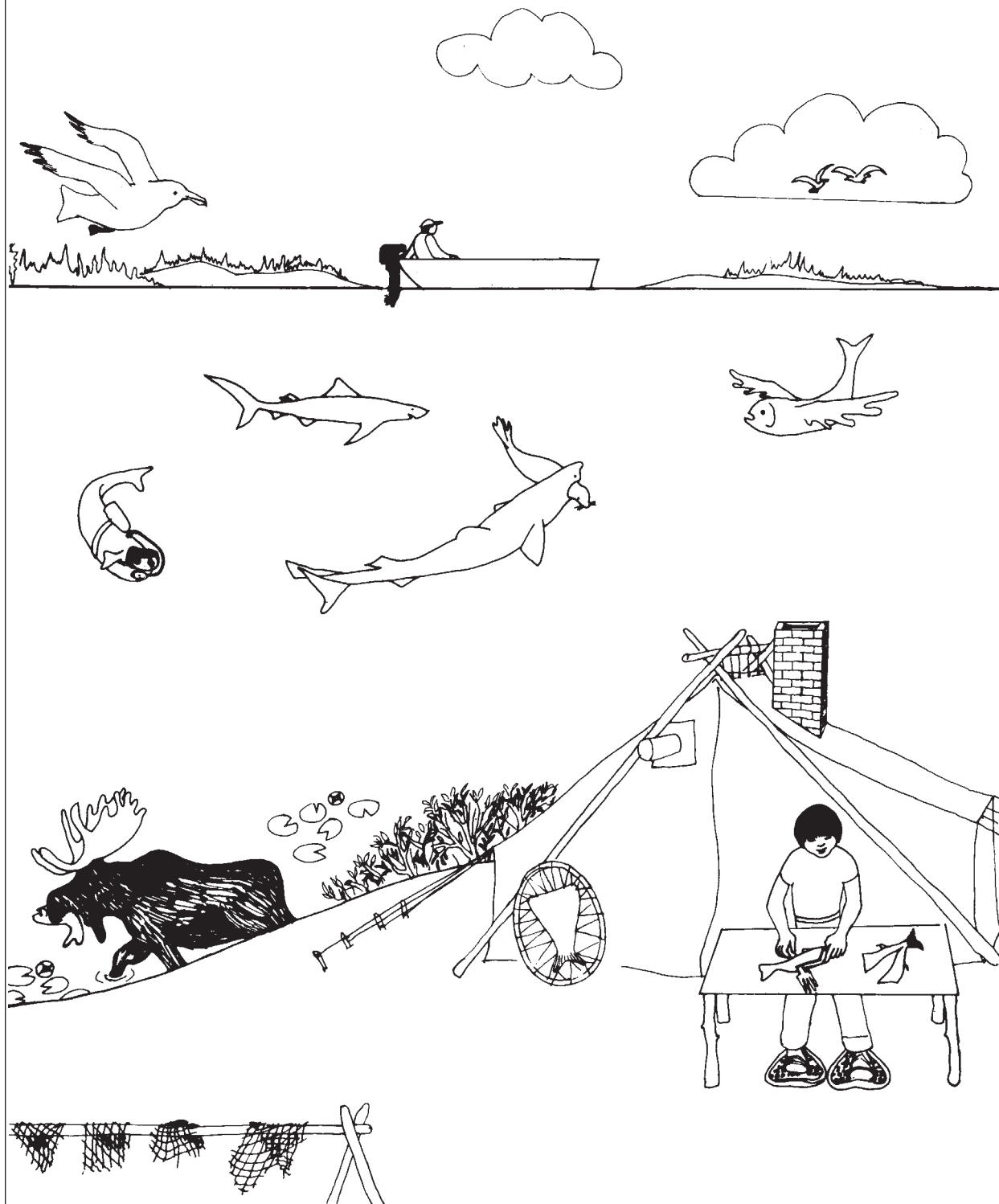
These people are _____ for fish.

A stickleback lays between 30 and 80 eggs. The stickleback in the picture has laid all her eggs in the nest. Now the father stickleback will take care of them for a week until they hatch. Then he will look after the small sticklebacks for a few days until they are big enough to swim away. Fish do not usually take care of their young.

This is a picture of a stickleback nest.
Can you estimate (guess) how many
eggs there are?
Count them to see if you were right.



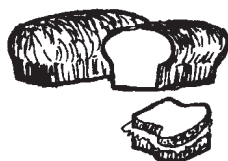
There are 10 mistakes in this picture.
Circle them if you can find them.



Draw an X through the things you **can't** make from a fish.



a waterproof coat



bread



a bag



rubber boots



a fur hat



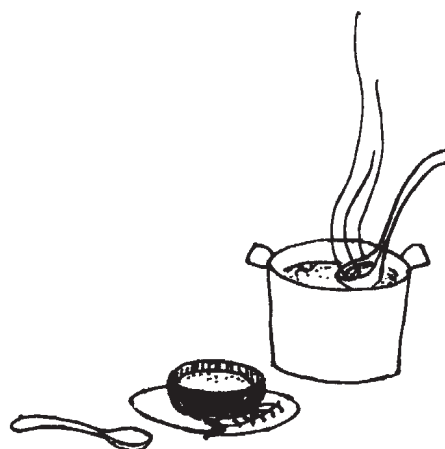
medicine



an oil lamp or kudluk



a book



delicious soup

Can you think of anything else you can make from a fish?

Red Fish Lake

By Ernie Tucktoo

Red Fish Lake is about three miles away from my home town, Spence Bay.

In the late spring my father and I usually put two or three nets at the mouth of the river that flows from Red Fish Lake.

My father sets the nets and I paddle the boat. Paddling is very hard and tiring because the weight of the nets drags behind.

By the time we have finished setting the last one we go back to check the first one and usually there are fish in it already.

If the fish have swum past we throw rocks into the water and that makes them turn back towards the nets.

In the evening my sisters, cousins and I walk to Red Fish Lake to fish. We don't mind walking back at night because the sun never goes down and it's light all the time.

I cannot wait to help my father again. Helping with nets is fun and it's a learning experience too.

$$2\Delta^c \wedge \sim \subset \Delta^b$$

ᑭᓂᑦᑎᓂᑦ ᑕᓂᑦ ᐱᐱᑦᑎᑦ ᑕᓂᓂᑦ ᐱᑦ ᑕᐱᑦ (ᑕᑦᑦᑦ) ᐱᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ. 3
ᑕᐱᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

ΔC⁻σ⁺ Δb⁺b⁻σ⁺L⁺σ⁻σ⁺ρ⁺α⁺δ⁺γ⁺.

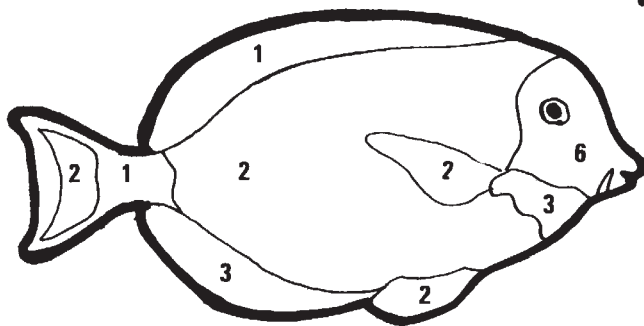
ΔΓ^αα^β L^{γδ}ΔΓ^{αβ}σ₃ μ₃ΔΓ^{αβ}ΔΓ^{αβ} Δβ^ασ₃.

Fish that live in warmer waters are often very brightly coloured.
Here are some fish from warm waters for you to colour in.
Use this guide so you will colour them in correctly

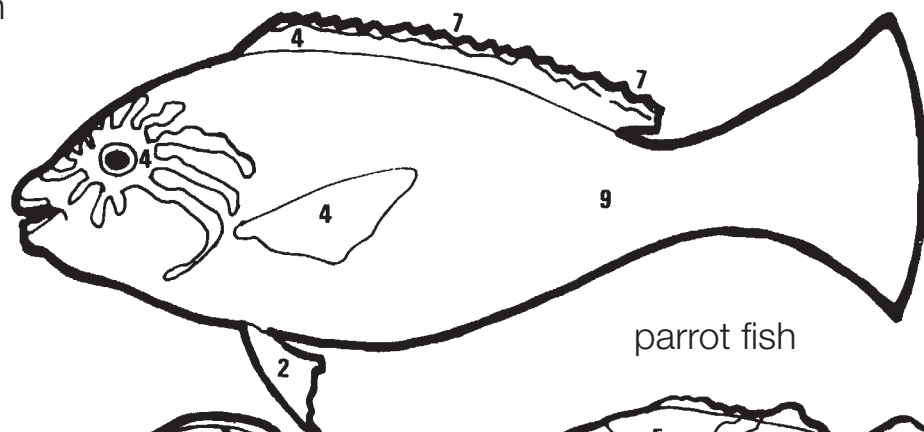
- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. yellow | 4. red | 7. purple |
| 2. blue | 5. orange | 8. grey |
| 3. white | 6. black | 9. green |



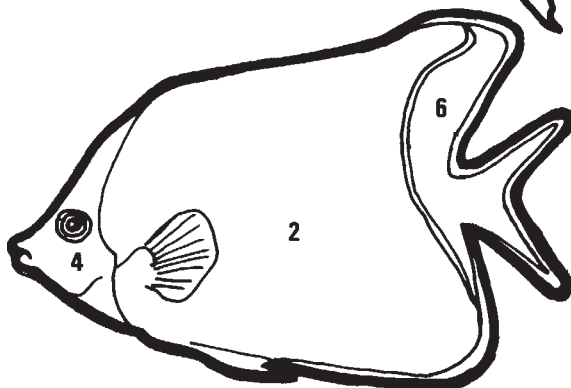
damselfish



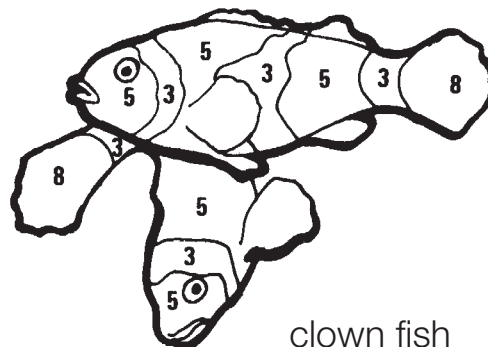
surgeon fish



parrot fish

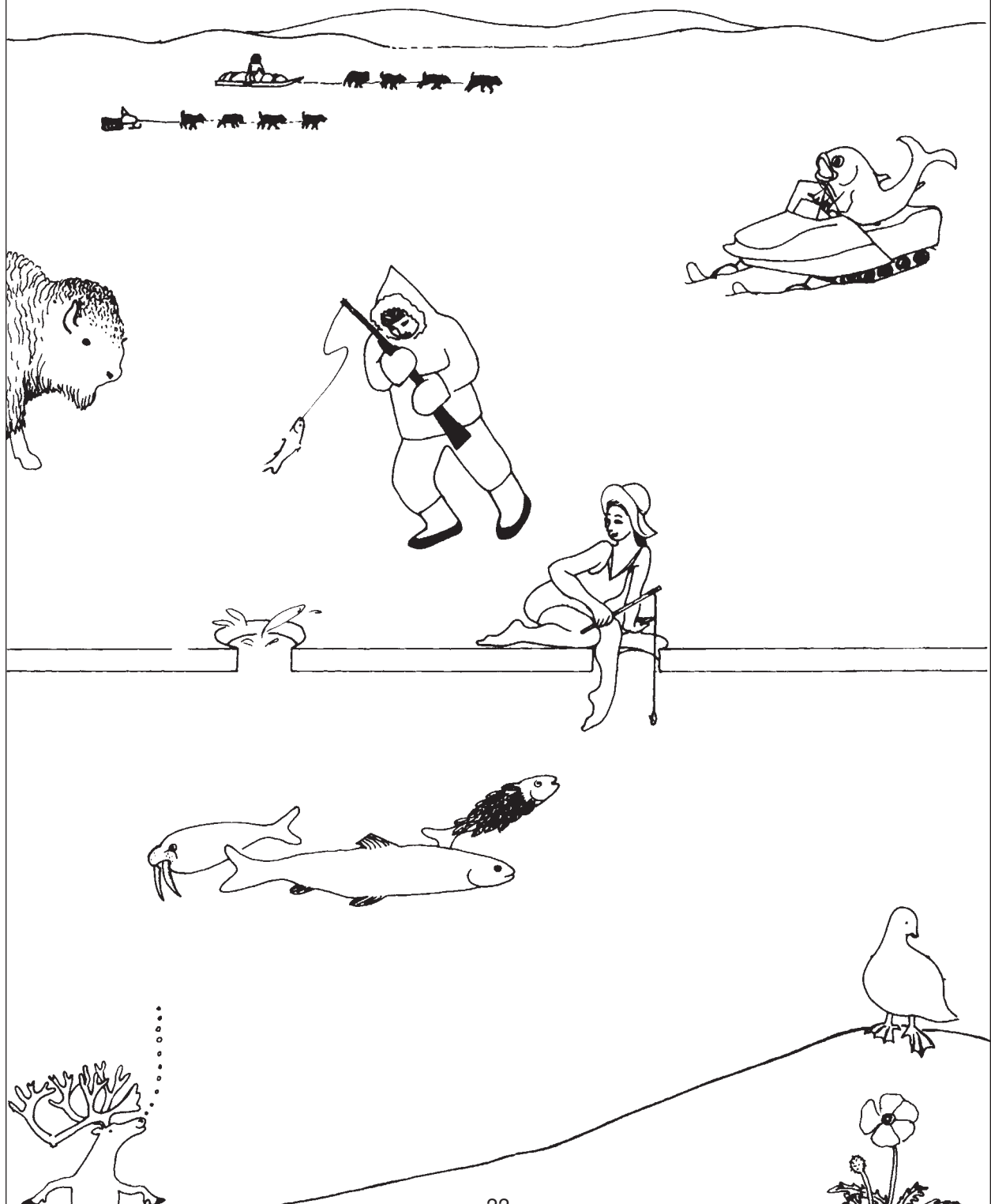


butterfly fish

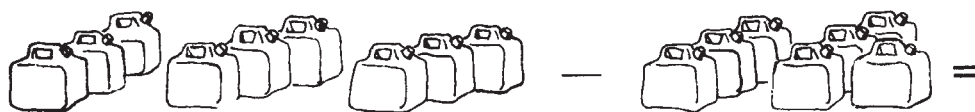
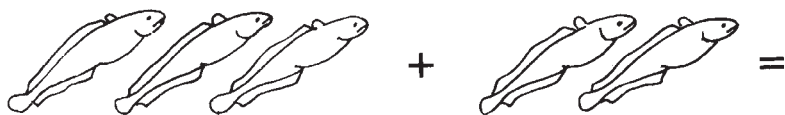


clown fish

There are 10 mistakes in this picture.
Circle them if you can find them.

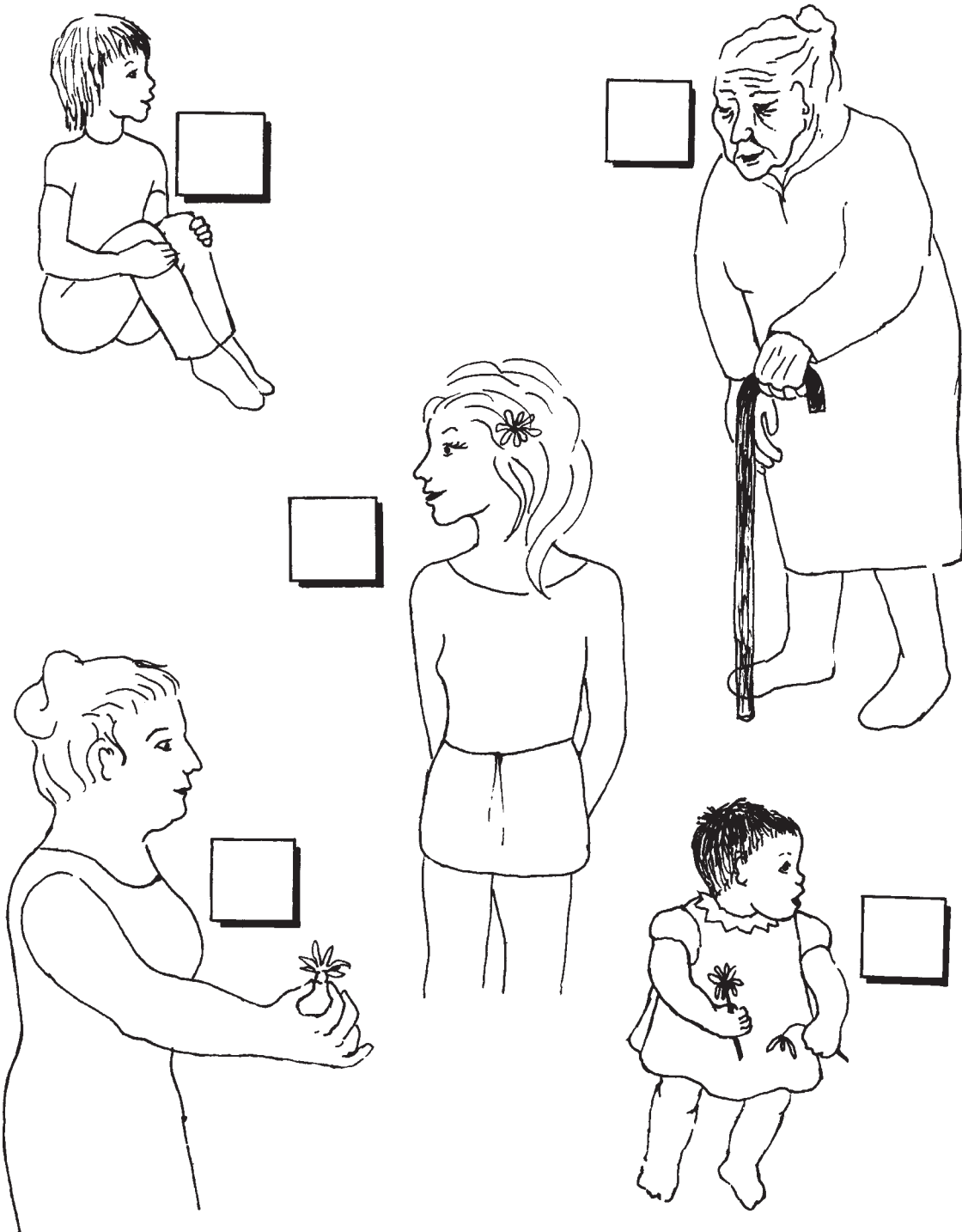


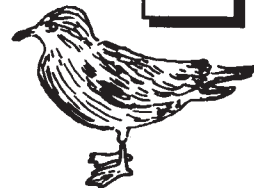
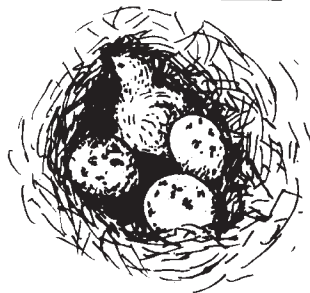
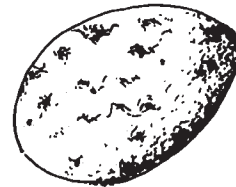
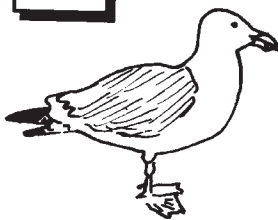
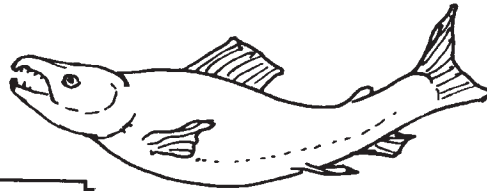
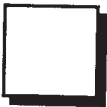
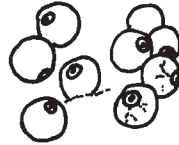
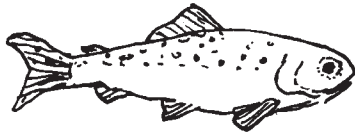
Fish Math



You looked different when you were a baby and when you are very old you will look different again. Animals are the same. When they are fully grown, they look different from the way they looked when they were young.

Number the pictures on this page and the next page. Start with the youngest and end with the oldest.





Use a ruler to measure how far the fish are from the hook.
(Measure from the point of the hook to the mouth of each fish.)

The whitefish is _____ mm from the hook.

The stickleback is _____ mm from the hook.

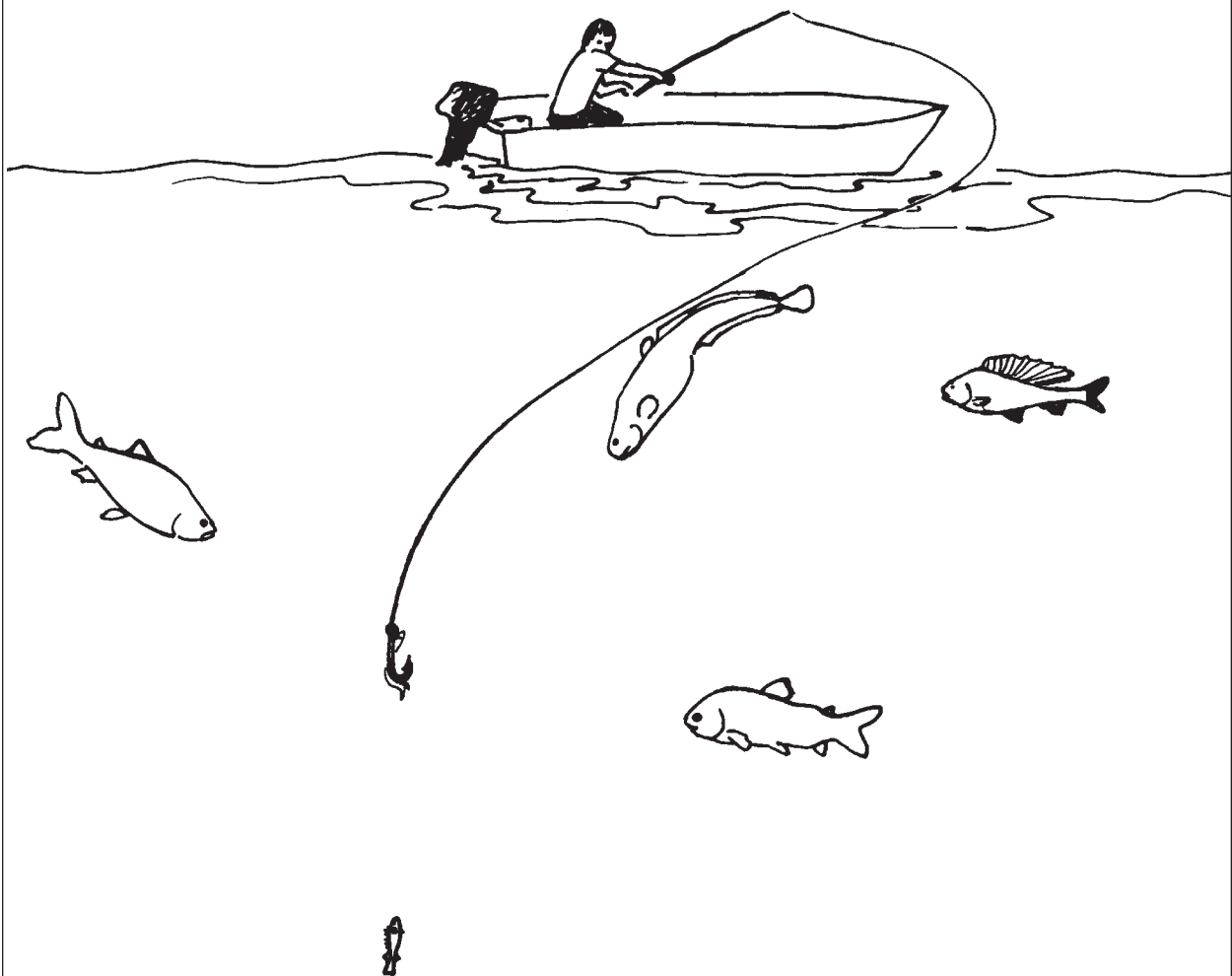
The inconnu is _____ mm from the hook.

The loche is _____ mm from the hook.

The grayling is _____ mm from the hook.

Which fish is the closest? _____

That's probably the fish that will get caught!



True or False

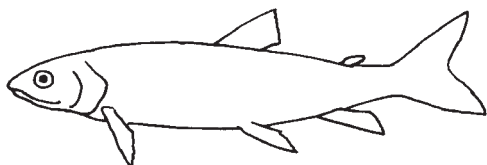
Read each statement. If it is false, circle the letter in the False column. If it is true, circle the letter in the True column. Put the letters together and you will have a word.

	True	False
1. Big fish breathe through their noses	C	F
2. Big fish eat little fish.	I	A
3. Fish breathe with their gills.	S	L
4. Some fish have arms and legs.	A	H
5. All fish live in water.	I	S
6. Jackfish are slimy.	N	T
7. Char and whitefish are good to eat.	G	N

The word you've found is _____.



Animals, like people, often have many names. Circle the ones you know or have heard of. Write the name or names of the fish in the native language spoken in your community.



Scientific name
Salvelinus namaycush

**Some English
common names**

lake trout

laker

grey trout

togue

**Native language
names**



Scientific name
Salvelinus alpinus

**Some English
common names**

arctic char

charr

arctic salmon

sea trout

**Native language
names**



Scientific name
Esox lucius

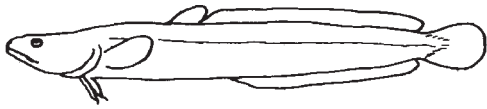
**Some English
common names**

jackfish

northern pike

snake

**Native language
names**



Scientific name
Lota lota

**Some English
common names**

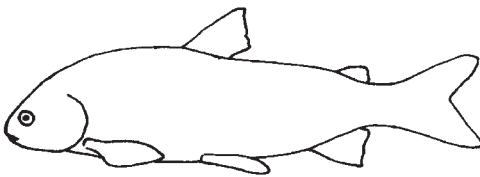
**Native language
names**

loche

burbot

maria

freshwater cod



Scientific name
Coregonus nasus

**Some English
common names**

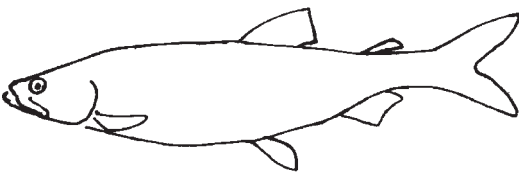
**Native language
names**

broad whitefish

round-nosed
whitefish

sheep-nosed
whitefish

tezra



Scientific name
Stenodus leucichthys

**Some English
common names**

**Native language
names**

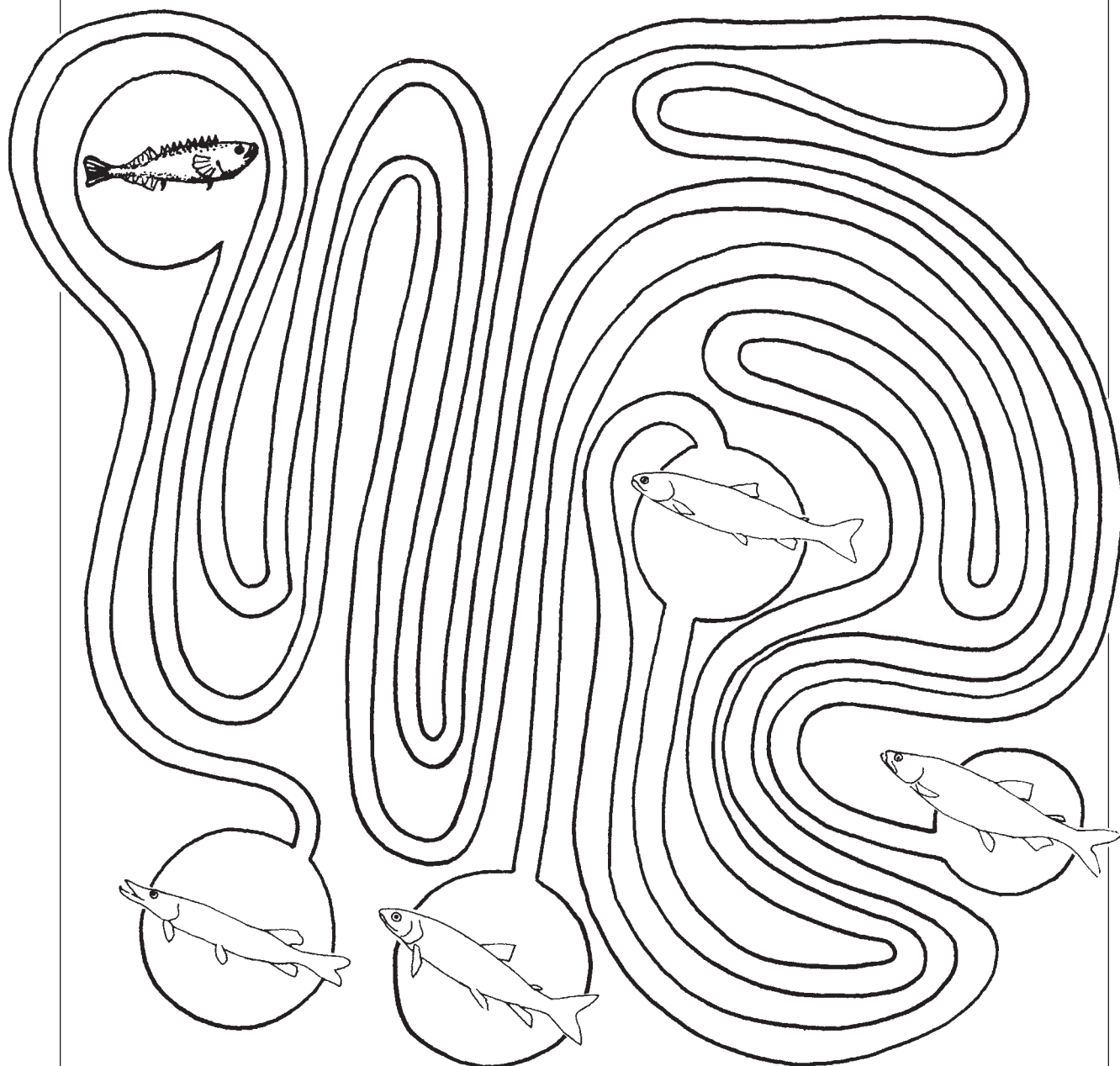
inconnu

cony

connie

sheefish

Jackfish, lake trout, grayling and char
all eat sticklebacks. Which fish is going
to get the stickleback in the top left
corner? Follow the maze to find out.



Granny and Me

By Nancy, Joyce and Sheila

One spring my granny and me went fishing. We walked. My granny was 60 years old. I was just a kid.

We walked to the lake. I made a hole in the ice with an axe.

My granny caught a whitefish and I watched how she cut it up and put it in her pack sack. When she caught another she let me cut it up.

When I watched her do it, it looked easy. When I tried it, the fish just slipped through my fingers. But I kept trying.

"You're learning," she said. I was happy.

She caught some more and let me cut them up.

"Don't cut the meat off the skin," she said.

By now it was getting dark so granny and I started walking home. She was happy because I was learning. She said, "If you keep practicing you'll really know how to cut fish."

Now every time I go fishing I give some fish to her because she helped me. I'm proud of her for teaching me and I'm proud of myself for learning.

Setsu Gots'eh Su

Láh luk'eh sets'u gots'eh su hie ka daethíah. K'ethíle t'áh ahtíjáh. Setsu t'l'a ets'etae hono meghayé ət'e. Su t'l'a kú dezəə eh. Tu theth ts'ə lédéhtíthe.

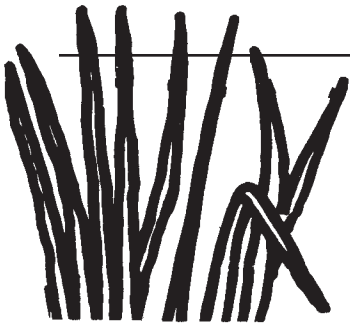
Tthi t'áh tē ghaenihka. Setsu hie dek'ale éede, dáóndih tázheduthe gots'eh edetehme ékēzhudheh mæhnda. K'achu líé énaede, su dúle megha tádehtheh séhndi. Ededui hie tádehtheh megháehnda, kú máódendi láhot'í kó su ahla, káhsée sedlanadezoh. Kaondih kó k'éndah meghálaenda. Ká keodedíah séhndi. Súníé.

K'ahchu ndah énaede gots'eh megha táduthe. Metthé medhéh ts'eh káuthele séhndi.

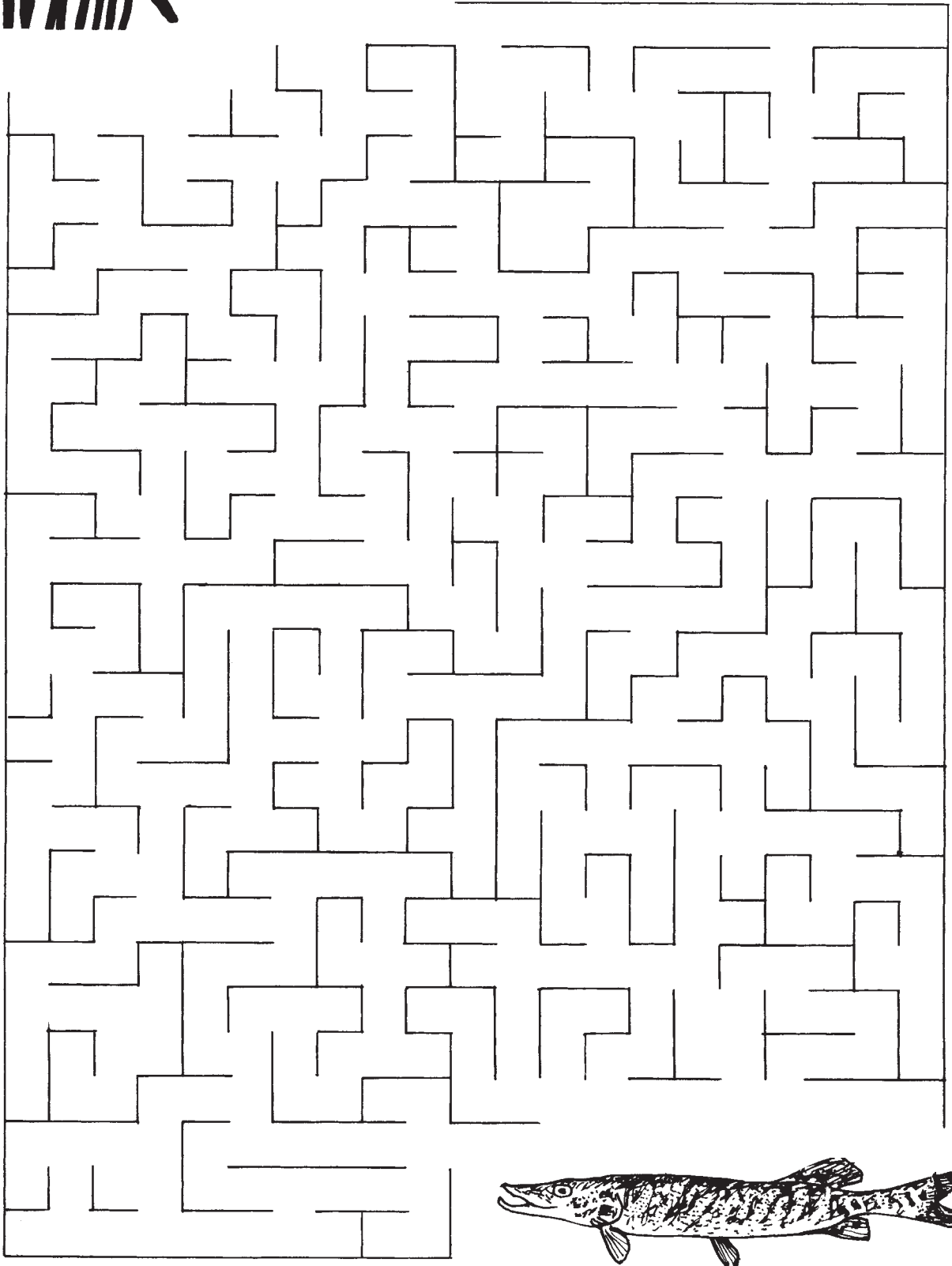
Dúh t'áh t'l'a ká godeníle agodandih t'áh ɔléhdéhtíthe. T'áhsu kegodedéah t'áh setsu núníé. K'éndah hie tádhtheh nide séé nezūu kanet'í keodedíah gha, séhndi.

Dúh t'l'a hie ka daəəah étih sets'ándi k'éhxa hie meghaedehtih. Segháenhtə gha meghəh gháódih gots'eh su chu keodedéə gha edeghəh gháódih.

— South Slavey



Help the jackfish return to the reeds where it likes to swim.



Fish Food

A game for two.

Get ready.

You need one dice and two buttons or pennies for markers.

Cut out the four pictures to the right and place them on the game board (next page).

How play

You are a fish trying to get two of the food pictures.

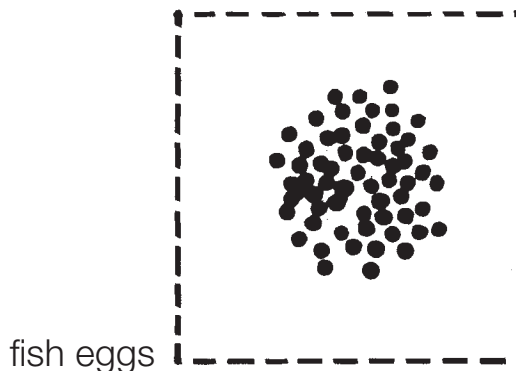
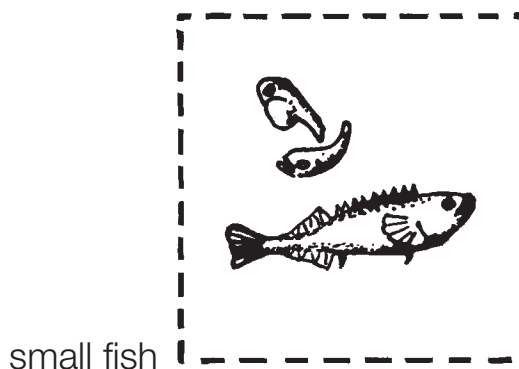
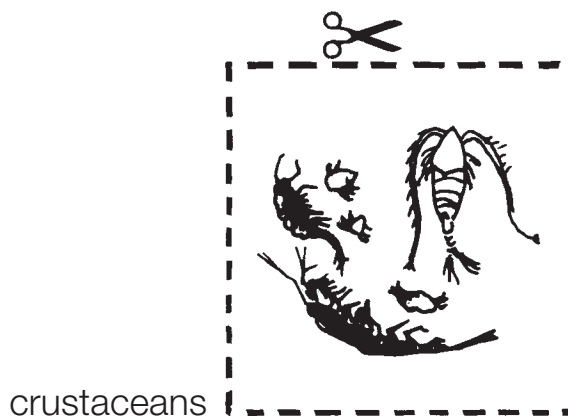
Place your marker on the square marked HOME.

Throw the dice and move your marker in any direction around the board. You can go up and down, right and left, backwards and forwards, but you cannot move diagonally.

If you land on a square which is occupied, you have either been caught or eaten and must go back HOME and give up any food pictures you have.

Winning the game.

The first player to return to HOME with two food pictures is the winner.

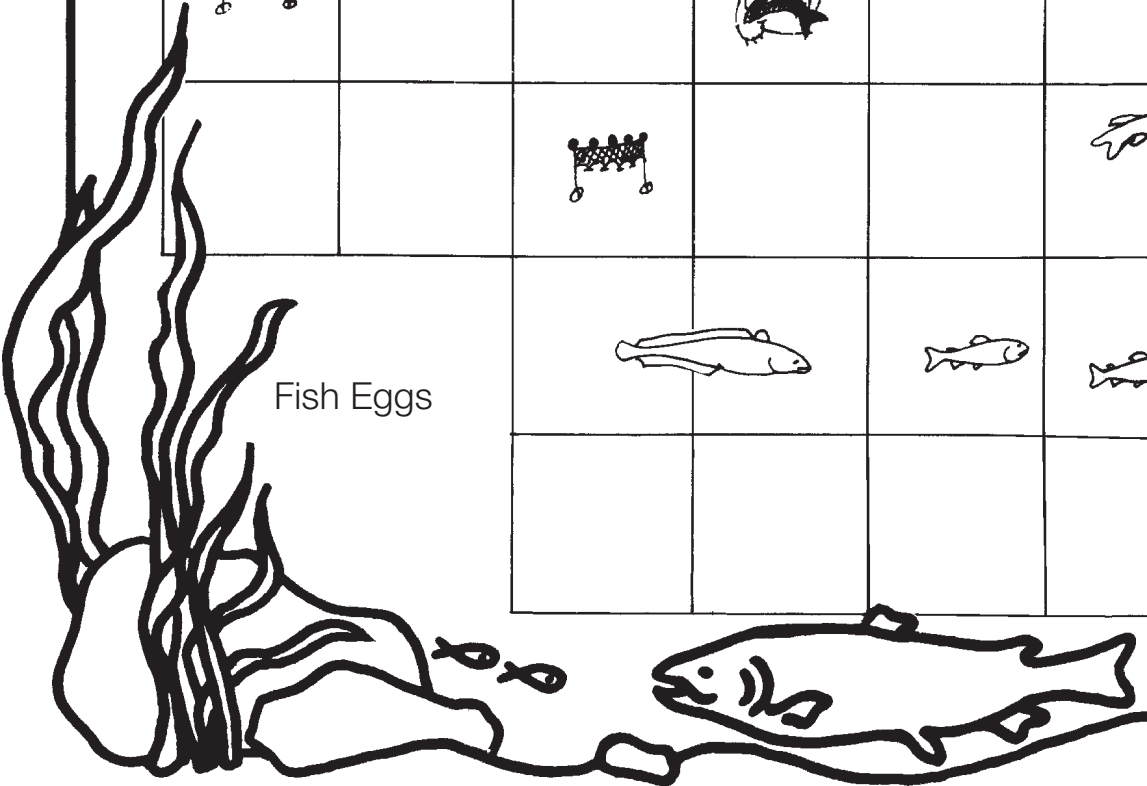


Fish Food



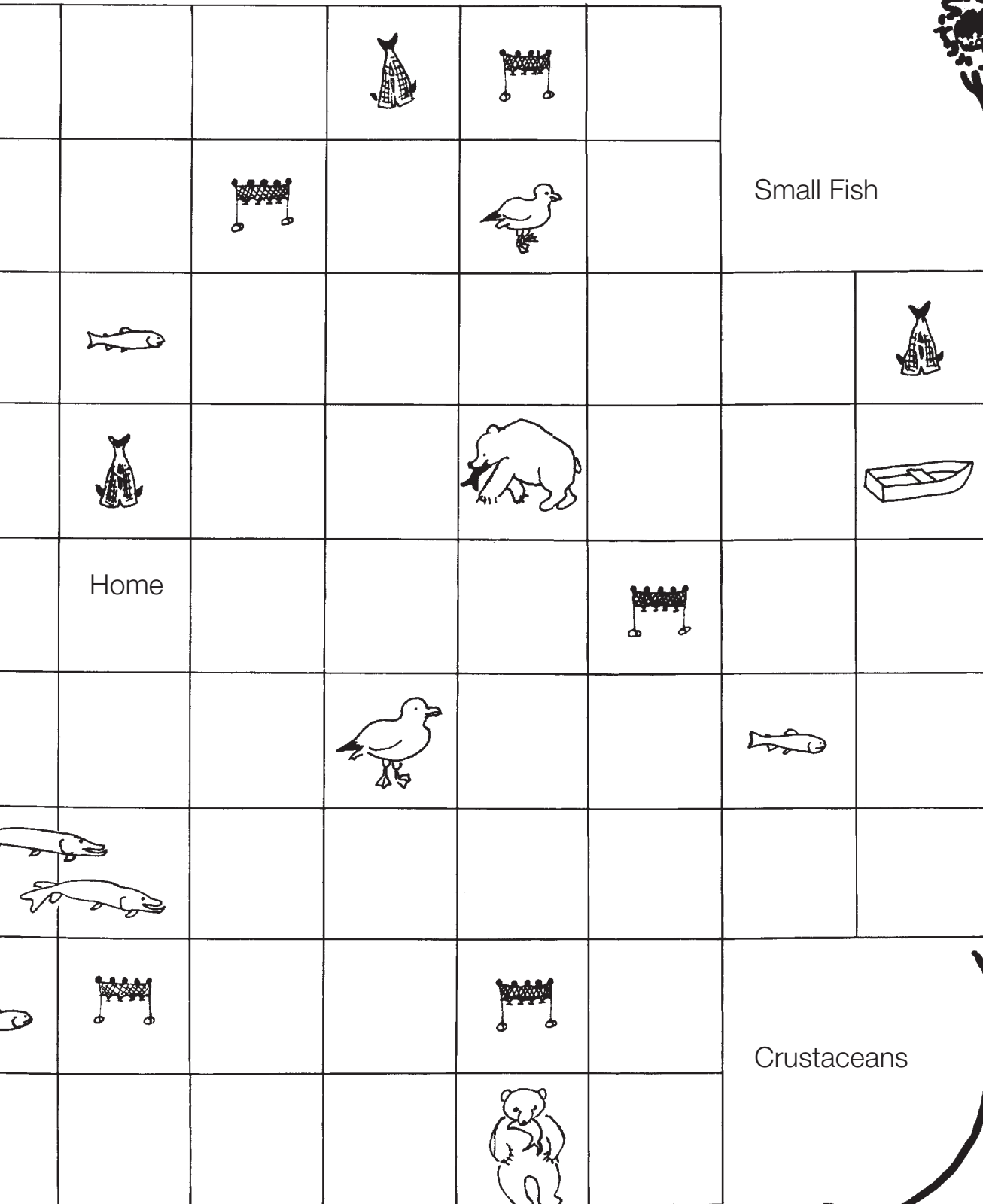
Insects

Fish Eggs



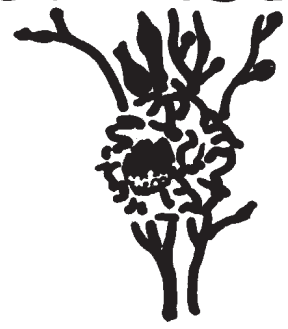
A Game for Two

Instructions on page 33

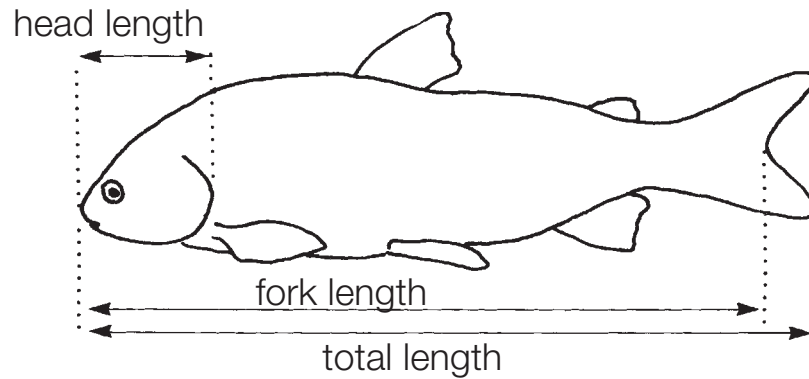


Small Fish

Crustaceans



This is how you measure a fish to get its head length, fork length and total length.

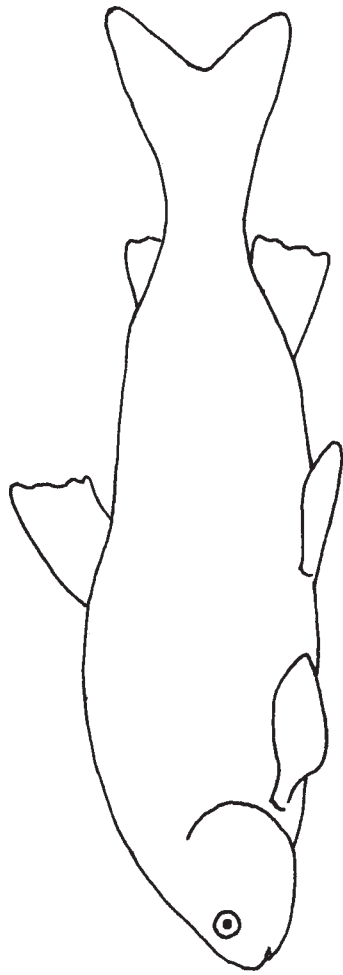


Measure the fish on the opposite page and write down their measurements below.

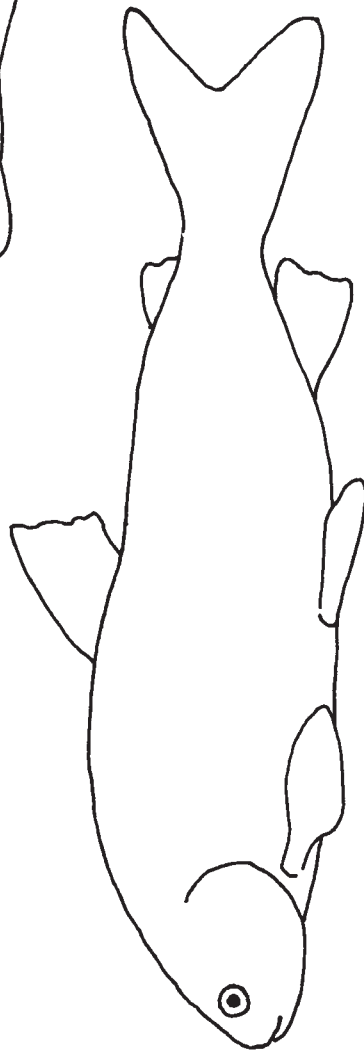
Fish 1. head length _____
fork length _____
total length _____

Fish 2. head length _____
fork length _____
total length _____

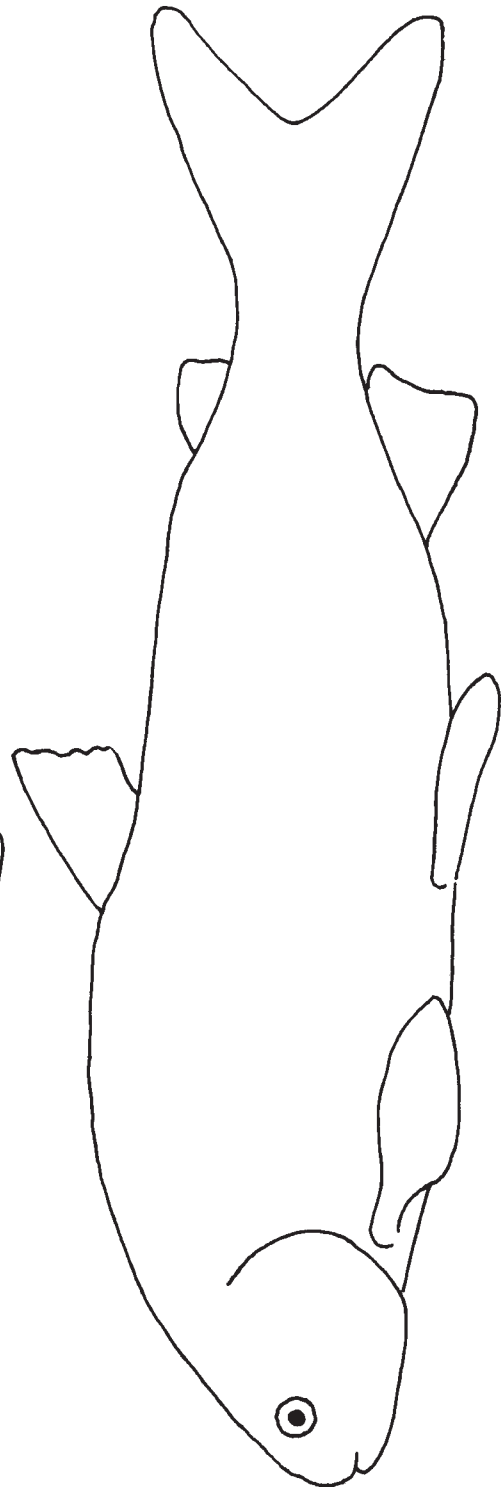
Fish 3. head length _____
fork length _____
total length _____



1



2

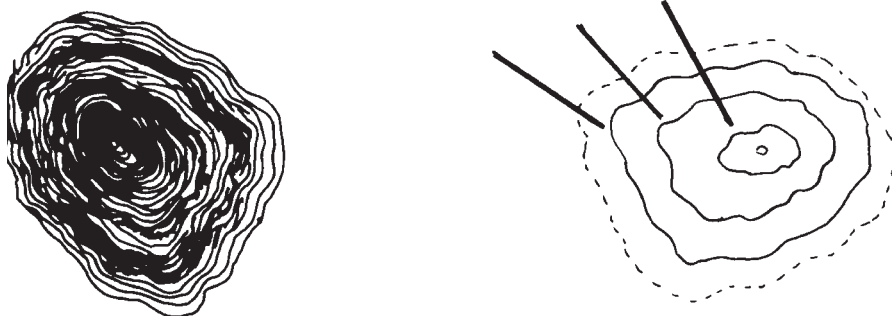


3

How do you age fish?

Fish grow more quickly in summer than in winter. This causes two types of growth rings in their bones and scales. Rings formed in summer are spaced wide apart, while rings formed in winter are broken and closely spaced. By counting the winter rings on a scale, you can tell how old a fish is.

To age a fish, remove a few scales from its side, soak them in water and clean them with a toothbrush or rub them between your thumb and finger. To keep the scales flat, place them between two glass slides then look at them with a magnifying glass or microscope. You will be able to see both types of ridges.



This is a drawing of a fish scale. It is three years old.

Note: Some fish, such as trout, have scales which are very small and not usually used for aging. Instead, a small bone in the head, called an otolith, is used.

1. _____ years



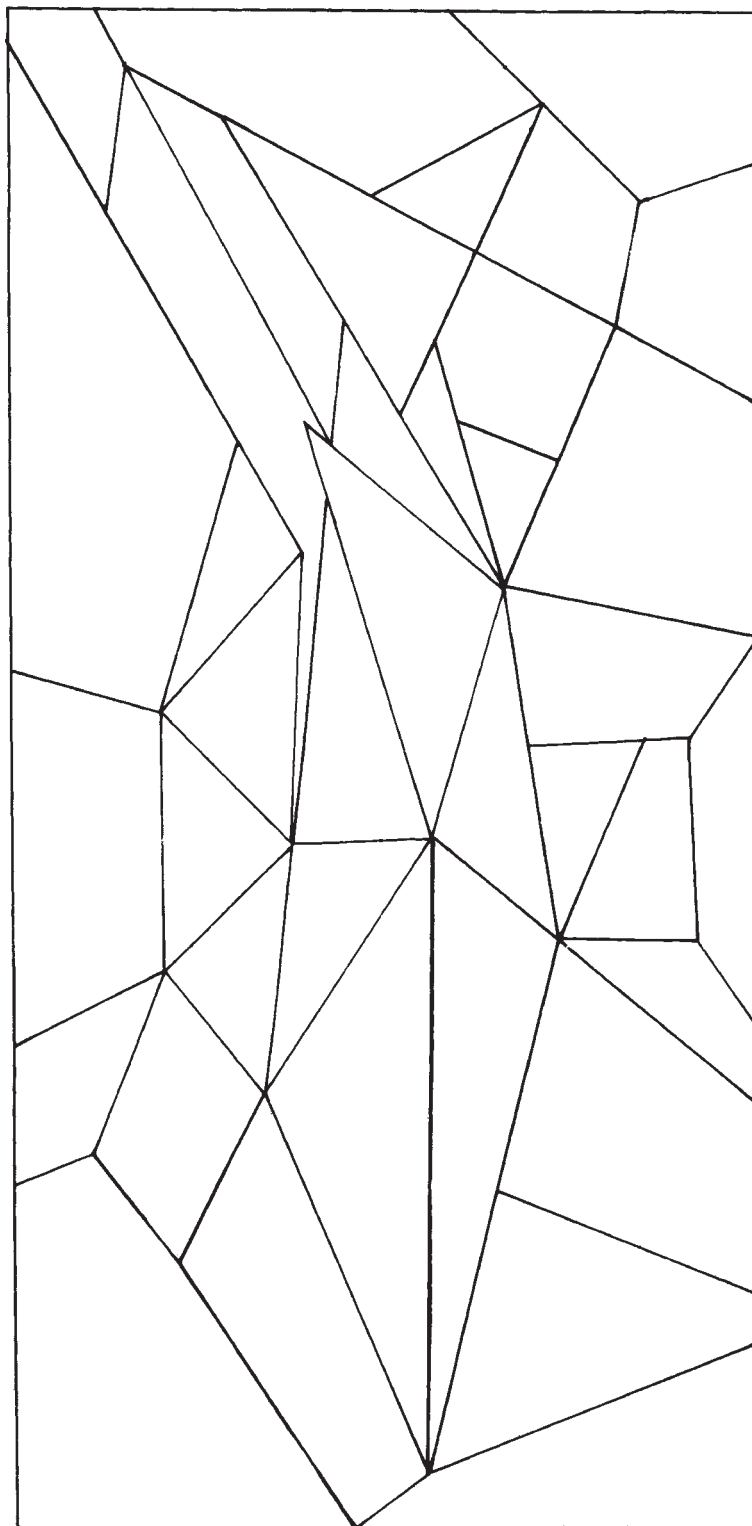
2. _____ years



3. _____ years

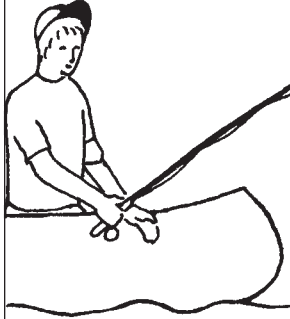


What kind of fish is hiding in the shapes below? Colour in all the triangles to find out and write the name here:

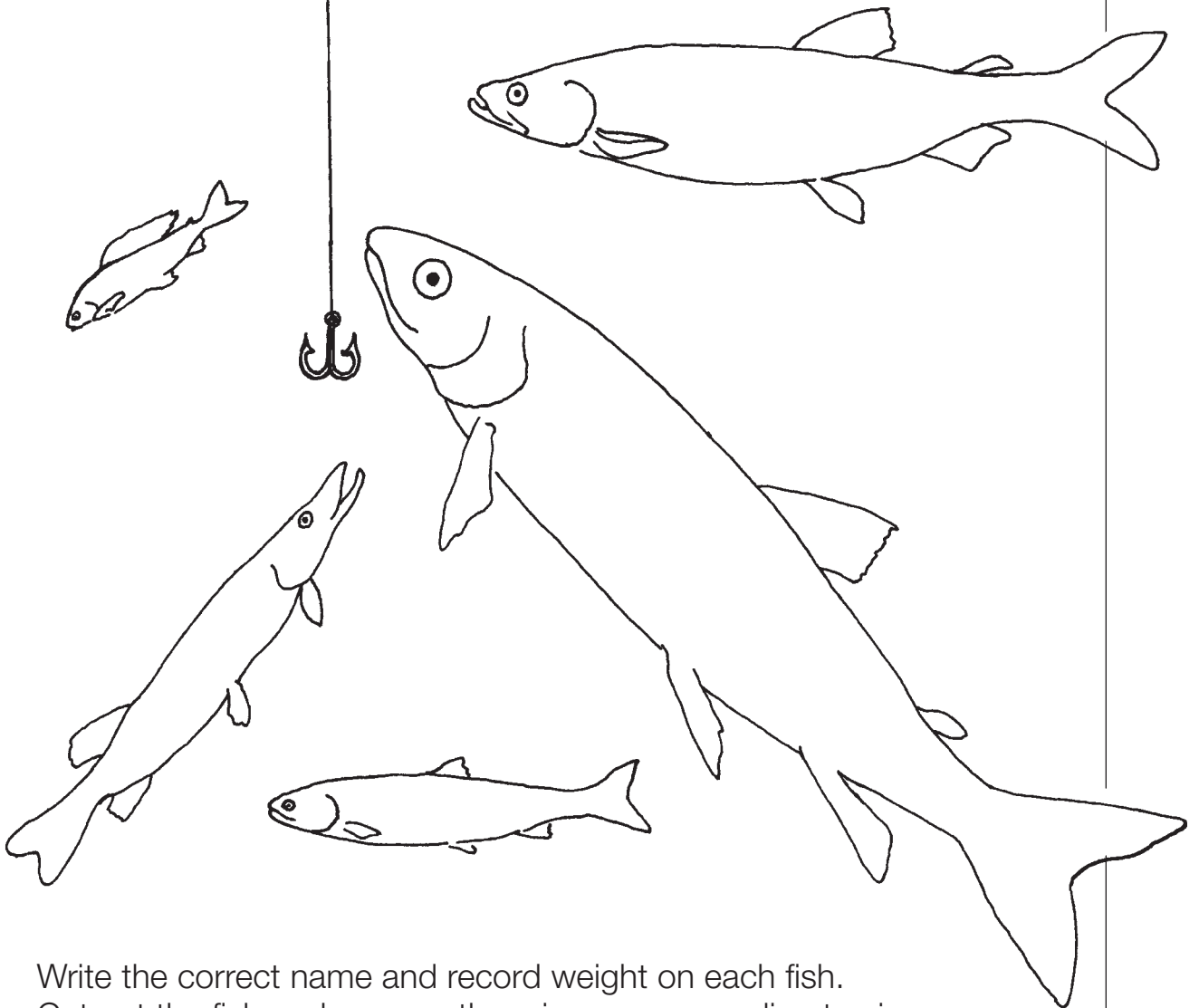


World Records

These are the heaviest recorded weights of different kinds of fish that people have caught.

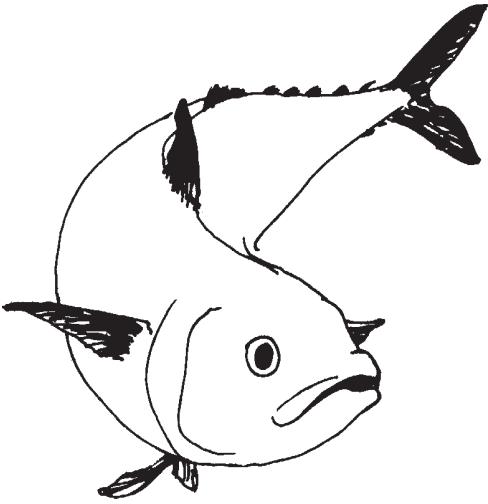


lake trout - 46 kg
jackfish - 25 kg
inconnu - 28 kg
arctic char - 12 kg
arctic grayling - 2.7 kg

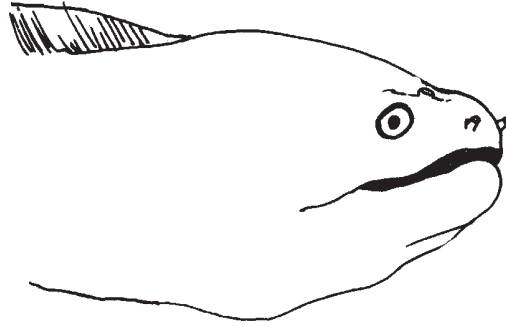


Write the correct name and record weight on each fish.
Cut out the fish and arrange them in a row according to size,
biggest first.

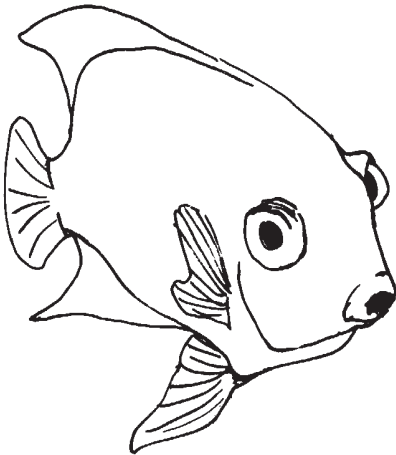
Learn About Fish



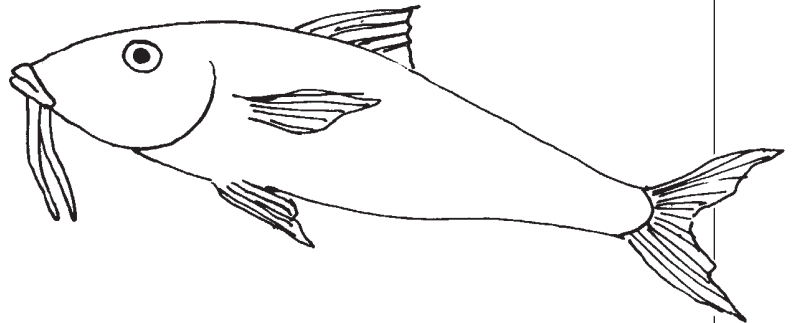
Fish use their tails and fins to swim and steer. They use their gills to breathe.



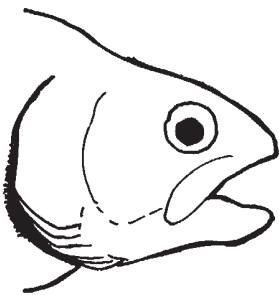
Fish use their nostrils to smell. Do they use their nostrils to breathe?



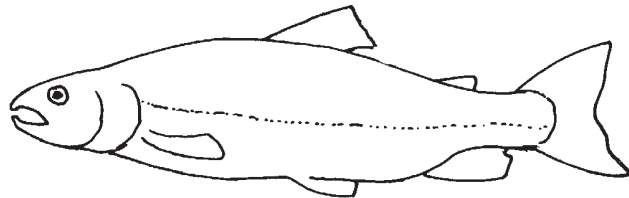
Fish use their eyes to see, but do they see better to the front, or out to the sides?



Some fish have whiskers, called barbels. Can you guess what they are used for?



Fish have ears inside their heads. Hearing is more important to fish than seeing and they hear very well.



Fish have a line of little holes along each side of their body. This is called the "lateral line". It helps fish sense the movements of other creatures in the water.

The School Goes Fishing

By Lind Panika

In March, we students from Enullak School, Whale Cove, go to Anautalik to fish for char. I drove one of the skidoos, pulling a komatik full of children.

When we reached Anautalik, Tommy Misheral and I started to make holes in the ice. Then we began jigging. At first I thought I was just imagining I had a bite but when I pulled up the line, there was a char, struggling to get free. I had caught my first fish!

It was so big that my uncle had to help em. He hit it on the head a couple of times and took the hook out of its mouth. Then he took it to my aunt Elisabeth Okalik so that we could have it for lunch.

That lunch was one of the best I've ever had. I save some to take home for my mom and dad so that they could have a taste of my very first fish.

We went back home before it got dark. It was getting cold.

Everyone had caught at least a couple of fish. We all said, “Alianailarigaujug!”

$$\Delta C^e \sigma \Delta^{\epsilon_b} \dot{\eta}^c \quad \Delta^{\epsilon_b} C \Delta^e \sigma^{\epsilon_f} \dot{\eta}^c$$
[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

မိမိ၏ အသံအတိုင်း ခံစားရမည်။ အသံအတိုင်း ခံစားရမည်။

[illegible]

$\nabla^{\alpha} \psi_{\beta} = \partial^{\alpha} \psi_{\beta} - \Gamma^{\gamma}_{\alpha\beta} \psi_{\gamma}$, $\Delta^{\mu} p_{\nu} = \partial^{\mu} p_{\nu} - \Gamma^{\rho}_{\mu\nu} p_{\rho}$.

Δ^{9b}-C₄₄^{9b} / L₄₄^{9b} C L₂₇^{9b} Δ^{9b}-C₄₄^{9b} C .

[illegible]

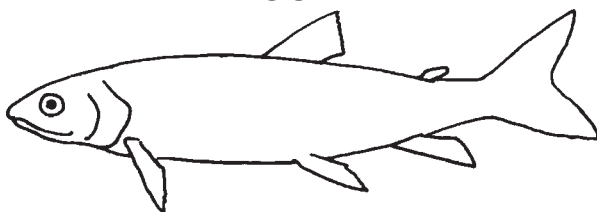
— Inuktitut

Unscramble the names of the fish.

ARCH



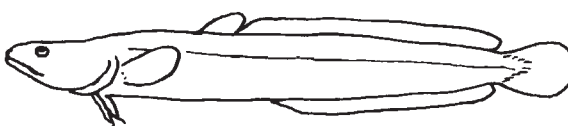
ROUTT



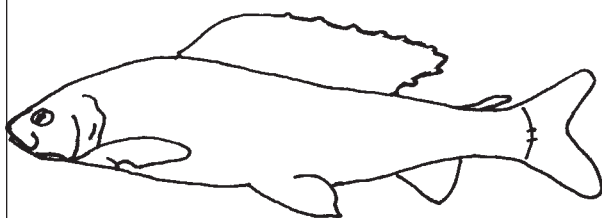
SHACKJIF



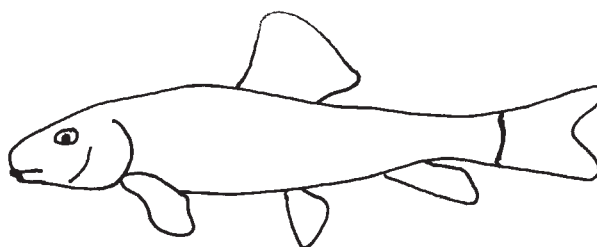
CHOLE



GAYLRING



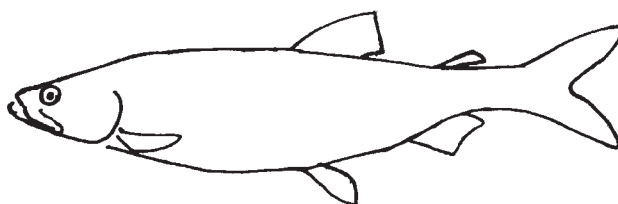
KCURSE



WISH THIEF



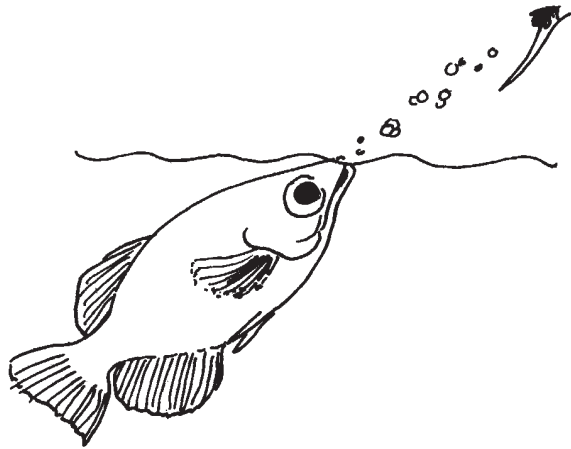
IONNNCU



Strange Fish

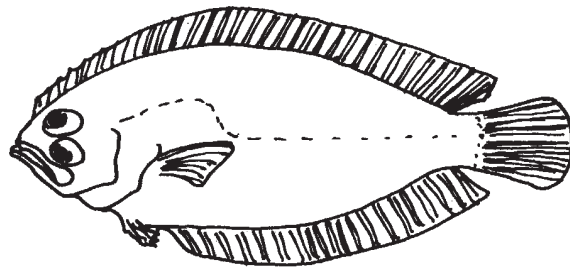
The archer fish is a good shot when it spits.

The archer fish spits water at insects crawling on trees beside the river, knocking them into the water so it can eat them. It can hit insects up to 2 m away.



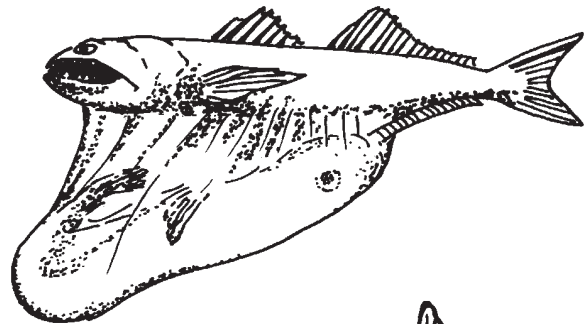
This fish has two eyes on the same side of its head.

A flatfish looks and swims like any other fish when it is first hatched. When it gets to about 4 cm in length, one eye moves to the other side of its head, and it swims along the bottom with both eyes looking up. Flounders, sole, and halibut are all flatfish.



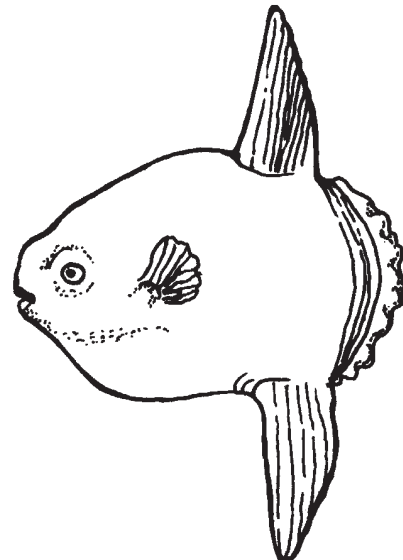
A very hungry fish.

The blackswallower has a stomach that hangs down from its body and gets bigger so it can swallow other fish three times its own size.



The fish that sunbathes.

The ocean sunfish likes to lie on top of the water like a huge grey blanket enjoying the sun. This strange-shaped fish can weigh a tonne.



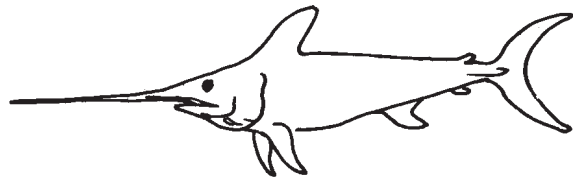
This fish is deadly.

The torpedo is an electric eel that gives electric shocks to get rid of its enemies and to stun its prey. Its shock is so powerful it can make a person unconscious.



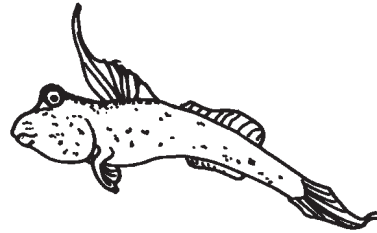
Look out, this fish is armed.

The swordfish has a long saw which it uses to fight off enemies and to stab other fish. This fish grows to about 5 m in length and weighs as much as an adult polar bear.



This fish skips around on land.

When the tide goes out, the mudskipper stays on the mud flats to feed. It moves around by pulling itself along on its fins.



A fish that goes fishing.

The angler fish has a sort of fishing rod growing out of the top of its head. Bits of skin dangle from it like worms to attract fish for it to eat.



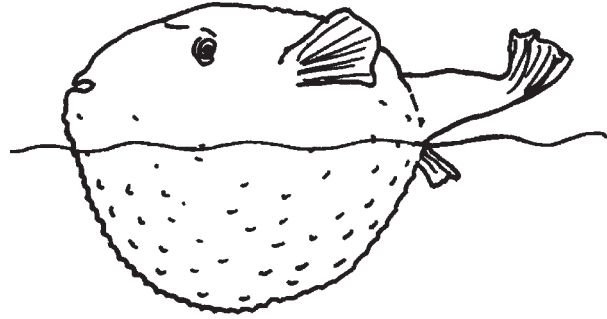
Fish that fly.

Flying fish leap from the water and with fins spread like wings may glide above the waves at 35 km per hour, for 1/5 or a kilometre.



A fish that can turn into a ball.

The swell fish is fish-shaped until it is caught by a predator. Then it puffs itself up with water or air until it looks like a ball and is impossible to swallow. The predator has to let it go.



Questions

1. Which fish walks on its fins?

2. Which fish is a good shot?

3. Of all the fishes described here, which one is the most dangerous to swimmers?

4. Only one of these strange fish is found in the Northwest Territories. Which one?

5. How did the angler fish get its name?

Rita's Story

By Rita Pigalak

One weekend my parents took my two little brother, my younger sister and me out fishing. We spread the net out on the ground so we could mend any holes, tie on any rocks that were missing and make sure there were floats on the top.

When we arrived at the lake we put up the tents. There was a big tent for my parents and the two boys. The smaller tent was for my sister and me.

My father, my mother and I went to set the nets while my sister watched the two boys.

My father shot two ducks when we were coming back to camp. We helped my mother pluck ducks for supper. She showed us how to cut them up and how to clean them.

My father decided it was time to check the net. I jumped in the boat with my father and little brother and we paddled. We caught ten arctic char. They were all quite big ones.

My mother and I washed the fish and cut them and put them to dry.

When we got home we gave some fish to Grandmother.

Ritam Unipkanga

Havangnaitillugu angayuqqatka, nukatkalu, uvangalu iqaluhiuriaktugut. Kuvyak ihivitaqqut nunamut kilaiyariangani titqauhiringinilu titqaútairhimayut, puptati - hiqturlugillu.

Tikinapta tahingmut tupiqtuqtugut.

Angiyut tupiriyaat angayuqangma aqqaluangmallu. Nukaralu uvangalu tupiqaqtuguk mikitqiamik.

Appagalu, ananagalu, uvangalu kuvyighiugut, nukara munahitillugu inuhuktunik.

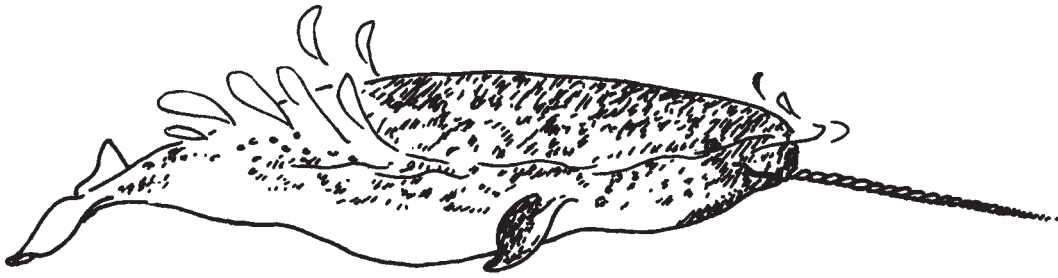
Apaga malrungnik tingmiaktuk uttiulihuta tupingmut. Ikayuktaqqut ananaga iritaqtuq tingmiangnik niqihaptingnik. Ayuihautiyaatiguk hungagaiyainingmik urhiningningmiklu.

Appaga kuvyangnaghinahugingmagu. Kayangmut ikiqattiriyatka appaga aqqaluatkalu. Pauktugut. Kulinik iqalupiktugut. Angiyuinagalungnik.

Ananagalu uvangalu uaqqarhugit iqaluit, tiaplugit nivingaktiqtavut.

Angilgagapta iqalungnik tunihiyugut Ananatiaptingnut.

— Inuinnaqtun



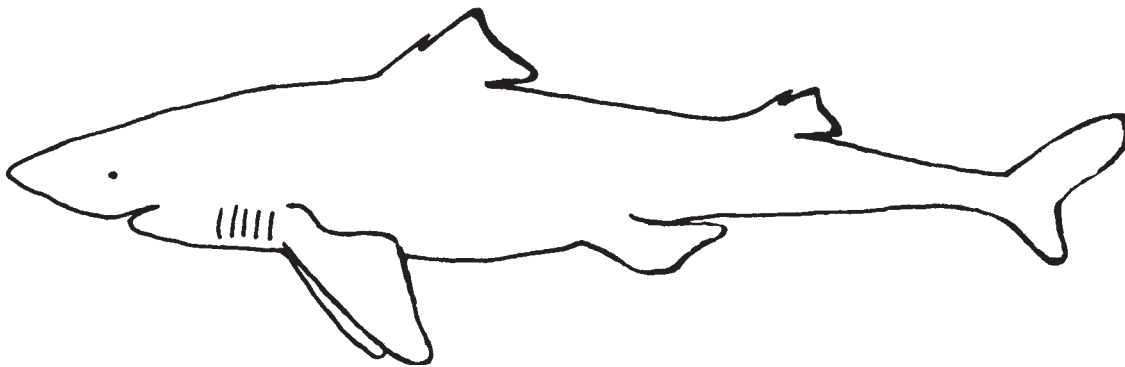
A whale is not a fish. It is a mammal like people, bears and caribou.

A shark is a fish. Do you know why it is a fish and not a mammal? Think of three reasons and write them below.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



Fish or Mammal?

Put a circle around the animal that the sentence refers to:

1. I give birth to live young.

char

seal

2. I lay eggs.

whale

whitefish

3. I come to the surface of the water to breathe.

ringed seal

loche

4. I breathe underwater using my gills.

jackfish

walrus

5. I feed my young with my own milk.

harp seal

cisco

6. I lay hundreds of eggs at a time.

inconnu

Beluga

7. I have one or two young about every other year.

whale

cod

8. I can sing songs to others of my own kind.

whale

sucker

9. My young learn to take care of themselves as soon as they are hatched.

pickerel

bowhead

10. I have a lateral line along my body so I can sense the movements made by other animals in the water.

Lake trout

bearded seal

When I was a Little Girl

By Jenny Kalluak

When I was a little girl I used to go fishing and hunting with my family. We would travel by skidoo to our campground and put up the tent. Then we would go out on to the frozen lake to fish for char. Sometimes if it was windy, I would help to build a half igloo to protect us from the cold.

Then my dad would make a hole in the ice with a long pole that had a sharp blade on the end. I had a jigging stick that my mom had made for me. It had a red hook on the end to attract the char's attention.

I would drop my hook into the hole and wait patiently. One time I caught three tomcod, and my brother got four char. I remember once when, without warning, a mist came down. By the time we got back to the tent it was so thick that we couldn't see very far ahead.

Three of my sisters did not come back to camp and we were worried about them. While we were waiting and waiting we kept hearing the sound of their voices but we couldn't tell where they were.

At last they found their way back to camp. How glad we were to see them!

When we go fishing we keep all the fish outside the tent and eat it frozen whenever we are hungry.

How good it tastes!

Taimanni Mikiblunga Niviaqsiralublunga

Taimanni mikiblunga niviaqsiralublunga iqaliaqpaktuannilu anguniaklutalu uvvagut ilagii. Aullavunniqtuanni sikiituraqluta tanmakviptinnun, assin tupiqtuqlutta tasvanni.

Taimarupta sikumauvuktuanni tasiqmun iqaliariakluta iqalukpiinnik. Illanni annukluitanni napuksivunniktuat uqusiuqpaktuat saviuyaktuannik aputinnik qiqitkunilutta.

Taima aapaaga pitaliuqpaktuag siku tuuqlugu. Uvva iqaluksiun pimayarra amamunma sanaugaa uvvamnun. Monuutaqraukniqtuag ausuktuumik iqalukpinmun nuusuagitkuplugu. Iqaluksiutigaa ningitpugarra agluamun taimasin nigaiqluna uutakqiagiqpaktuami.

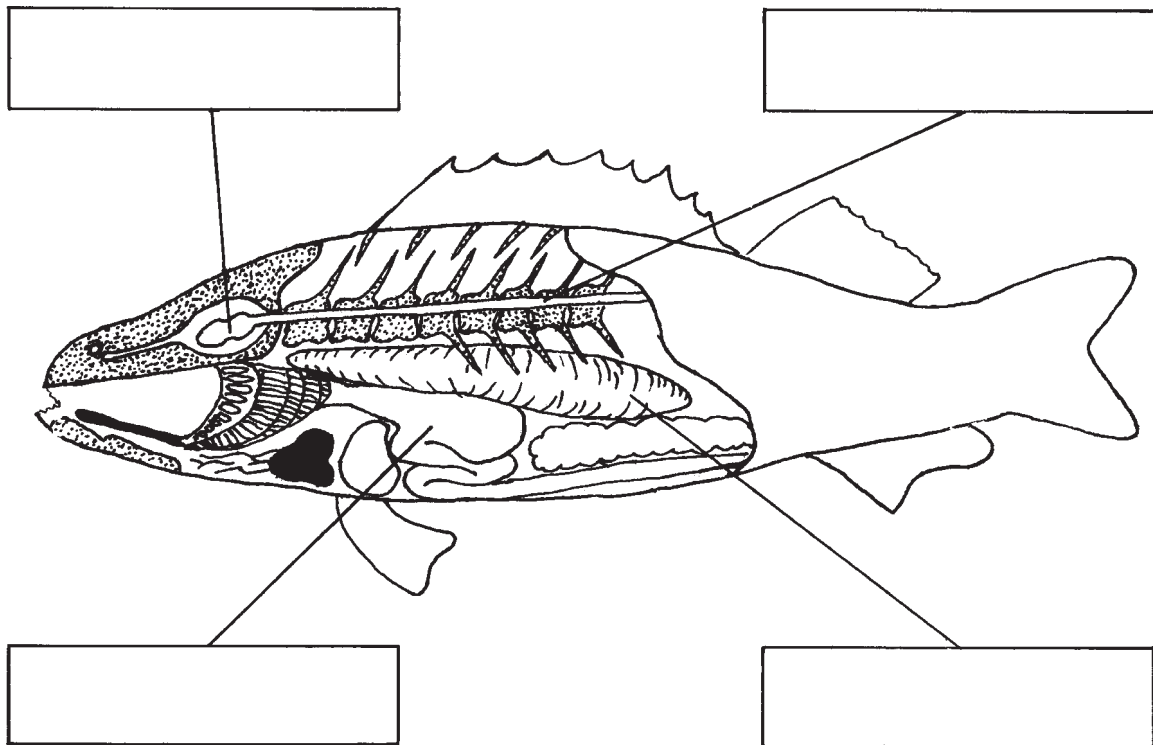
Atausiakluna taimani pinasunik uugaanik iqaluktuami, anigali iqaluktuag sitamanik iqalukpinnik. Atausiakluna ilisimayuami tasvanutjiaq niptairutimatigut. Taima tupirmun tikinnuptaa niptairutivailuta uunasiktumun takumunaiqtuag.

Pinasut anniqatitgaa arnaat uutinimata tanmakviptinnun isumaluutchuktuanni. Taima uutakimupluta... uutakimupluta uqaqpaluktuat tusamakigavut aglan nanitjutat kuniqsiraikgavut. Taima paqipalutkaraat tanmakvikput. Quyutjayaqtugut takujuptigit.

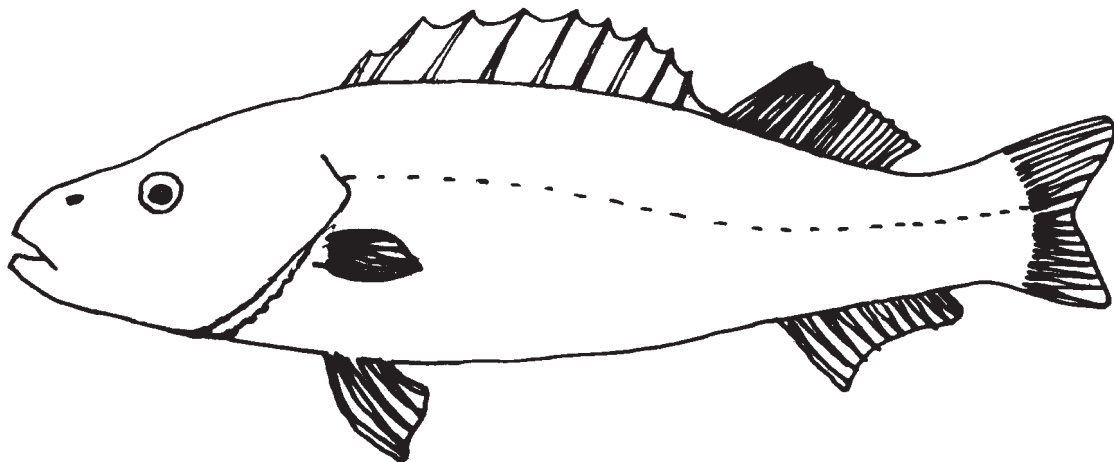
Uvagut iqaliaqanuptaa iqaliavut taima tupqum silatanun ilivakgavut taimasiin kaaliqaanupta qiqumayunik quaqpaktuanni. Mamuktut taima.

— Inuvialuktun

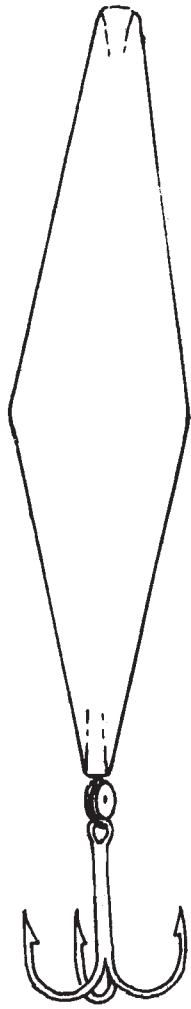
This picture shows the inside of a fish. Do you know where the **brain**, the **spinal chord**, the **stomach** and the **air bladder** are? If you do, fill in the boxes.



Can you label the **fins**, the **tail**, the **gills** and the **lateral line** on this fish? This time draw your own arrows.



Colour in the fishing hooks.



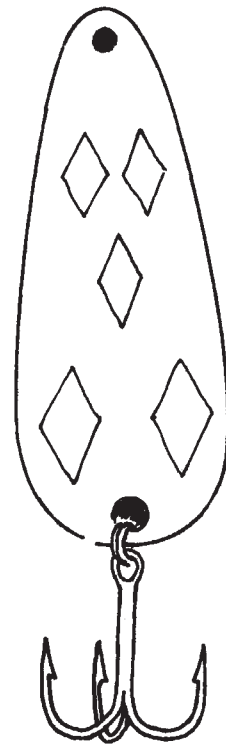
Buzzbomb



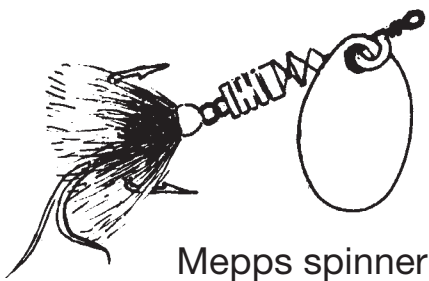
Rappalla plug



Red devil



Five of diamonds



Mepps spinner

1. Have you ever used any of these hooks? Check the ones you have used.

☐ red devil ☐ five of diamonds ☐ buzzbomb
☐ Rappalla plug ☐ Mepps spinner

2. What did you catch? Circle the kind of fish you caught.

lake trout	arctic char	grayling
walleye	whitefish	jackfish

3. Write a story about the time you went fishing.

[illegible]

Old Days, New Ways

By Celina Wedzin

The best time for fishing is in the summer and fall. That's when I like to go.

One summer Archie, Lucy and I went to check the fishing nets in Frank Channel, about 10 kilometres from Rae.

Archie pulled the net out of the water and boy, there were a lot of fish! The whitefish is to keep, the jackfish is for the dogs. We put them in the big fish tub we'd brought with us.

On the way back we stopped an old man's place for tea. He is about 98 years old and lives all alone in a little house on Frank Channel. He still lives in the traditional way. He doesn't buy any groceries from town and he hunts for all his own food. If he needs anything he makes it himself.

He invited us to eat with him. Lucy and I cooked the fish while he told stories. He said, "In the old days fishing was hard. First we had to build a boat from birch bark and make our own nets of woven willow. We slept in a teepee of caribou hides. When I was 13 years old I did everything myself. I hunted, trapped, fished, cut wood and got water. We didn't even know the meaning of the word lazy! You young people are lucky you do not have to endure the same hardships that we did."

Idı Eyıts'ò Dı Dze

İmbek'e eyıts'ò xat'ò nındè hwe k'ets'ede ha nezı àt'ı, ekò nındè hwe k'alahwho segħa nezı.

İlata ımbek'e Archie, Lucy eyıts'ò sı, tahmı k'ats'ehta ha Frank Channel, Bechokò gots'ò honòchı akò ts'ède.

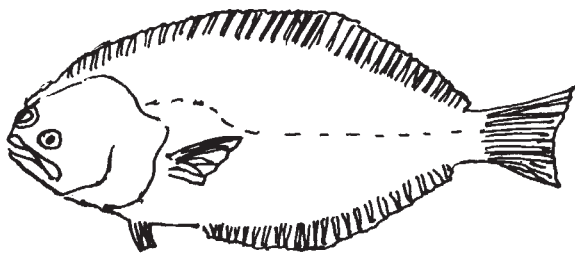
Archie tahmı k'àhtò hò asık'òòmı hwe lò, hı wek'ets'edi eyıts'ò ıhda t'a thı ha wek'ets'edi, hıcho k'ets'etıle t'à hwe azhò weyı whela ats'ılà.

Gok'ò ts'ò nats'ede hò, enèkoa Frank Channel nàwo wegà lıdı ts'edò ha wegà nets'ıde. Enèkoa 98 wègho eyıts'ò whachò nàde, ıla whaedò k'è nàde, naidık'e ts'ò weghò sheèzhe nayehdı le, nàze zò t'à shètı, ası t'ala neyıwò dè dedı whachò yehts'ı t'à yıt'à at'ı.

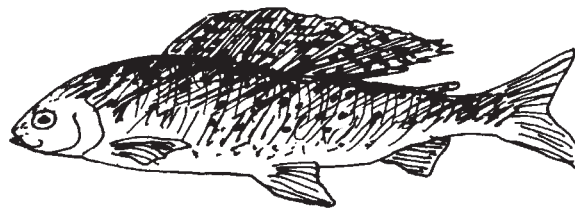
Sexè shıtı gohđı, t'à Lucy eyıts'ò sı h gıgha ts'eht'è dedı whaedò gondı t'à gots'ò gonde. Dı hadı "İdı mı k'ats'ehta nındè dezhi ıle, akwelò k'ı t'à elà ts'ehtsı eyıts'ò k'ò t'à tahmı ts'ehtsı. Ekwòwò t'à hòlı mıhba t'à ats'et'ı. Honodaots'ò tae sègho hò sı whachò ası azhò hahı, nahze, ehdzoh k'ehlè, lèwe k'ahwho, tsoh tāt'a eyıts'ò tı ihchı. Dòne gots'edi ts'edi sı haanı weghò ts'ikw'ole. Nahxı nexı ts'ò hıdı dı haanı hòt'ı'ò eghàlats'ıda sı nahxı haanıle."

— Dogrib

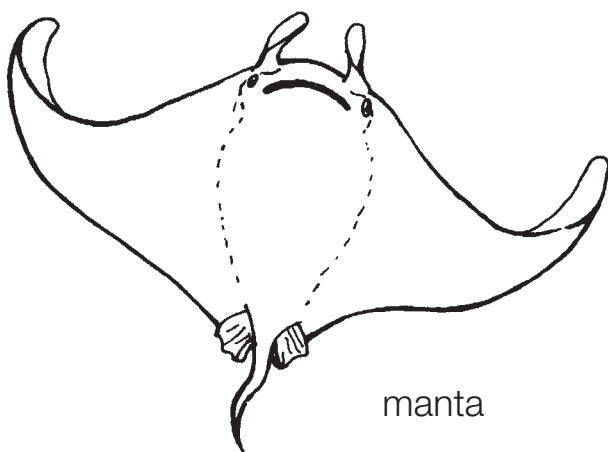
Circle the fish which are found in the Northwest Territories and draw an X through those which are not.



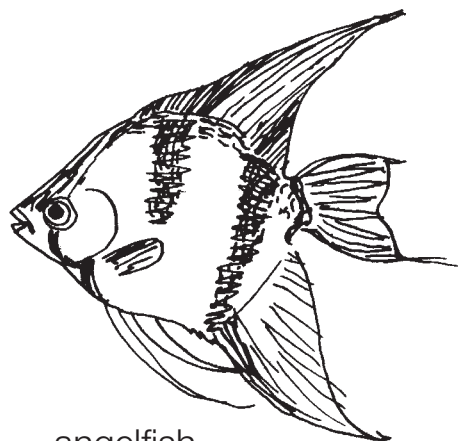
flatfish



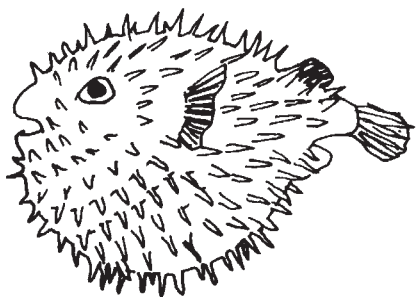
grayling



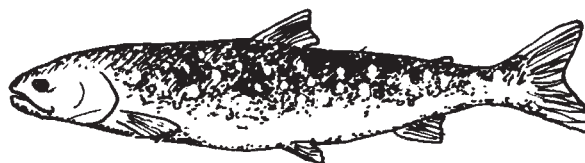
manta



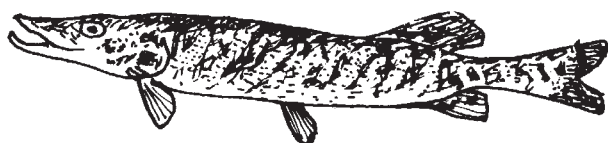
angelfish



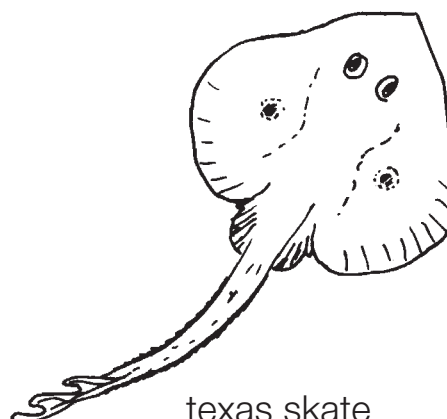
porcupine fish



char



jackfish



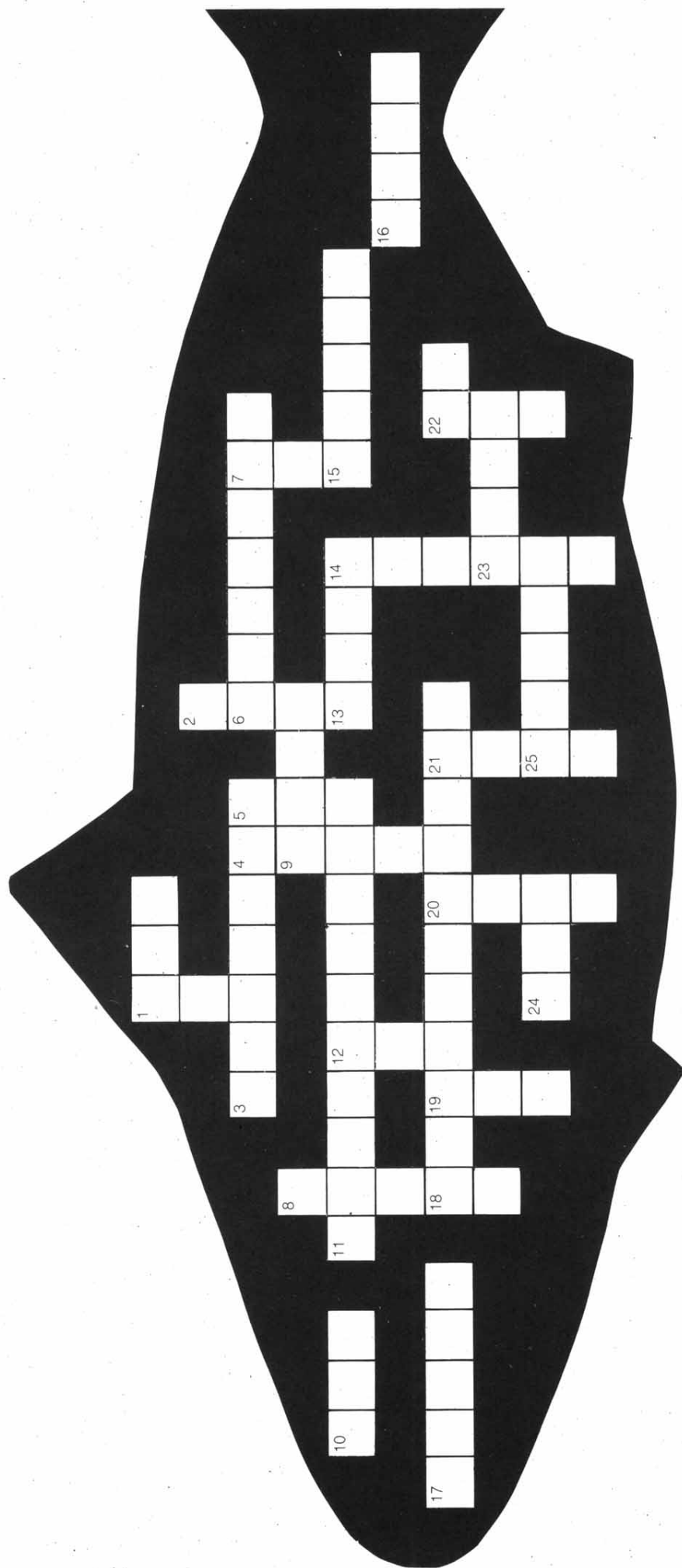
texas skate

Clues Across

1. A fish uses this to balance, steer and swim.
3. Make this for winter. It tastes good (2 words)
6. Fish eat these.
9. Use this to catch a fish.
10. Fish see with this.
11. Never go in a boat without one. (2 words)
13. A female fish lays thousands of these.
14. These animals like fish.
16. Heads or tails?
17. Not all fish have these. They are used for eating.
18. A line along the side of a fish. (2 words)
22. Do char live only in freshwater? Yes or no?
23. Where a lake trout lives.
24. This isn't a dance. Do it to catch a fish.
25. It lives in the ocean but isn't a fish.

Clues Down

1. One way to cook a fish.
2. Another name for jackfish.
4. You can find one on a beach.
5. The opposite of cold.
7. Take one along to put your fish in.
8. Fish use these to breathe.
12. A boy's name
15. Study these to find out how old a fish is.
19. A biologist may attach this to a fish to find out where it goes.
20. A fish doesn't have any to stand on.
21. What you read about in newspapers.
22. If you use one of these, you must check it every 30 hours in summer and every 72 hours in winter.



My Name is Ekpak

By James Aknavigak

My name is Ekpak and I am going to tell you about the biggest fish I caught.

My uncle Ehalavk asked me to go fishing with him. Of course I said yes!

We gathered our hooks and put them in a box and headed out to the lake by skidoo and looked for a good fishing spot. My uncle made four holes with his chisel and we started jigging.

When there were no fish at one hole we'd move on to the next. Soon both of us were pulling fish out every minute and it was very exciting.

One fish on the end of my line seemed to be very heavy. When I tried to pull it out of the hole I couldn't. The fish was too big and the hole was too small!

I shouted to my uncle and he came running. He grabbed his spear and chipped at the hole to make it bigger. When he finished getting the ice out of the way he told me to pull it up.

Out came the biggest fish I had ever seen. It must have weighed 20 kilograms. Now we definitely had enough fish, so we loaded the sled and headed home. When I showed my parents they were surprised.

Uncle and I cut the fish up, put it in the frying pan and cooked it.

That was the best meal I ever had.

Uvanga Attira Ekpak

Ovanga atiga ekpak ona onipkaginiaktaga elingnot ekalokpighimayaga.

Anggangma eghakloap ekaloghiogiakatigiyomaplona apigiyanga. Talva Angginaktaga!

Aolatijotikpok piplogik tahikmongaoyogok siiktookot aolatiyaktokhonok. Anggaga aolativighamik hitamanik tootakmat aolatiliktogok.

Ekalolimaigangamnok ataotimin aipanot aolativingmot notpaktogok. Ekalokpaligamnok alianaghivaliyok.

Aolatiplonga ekaloktaga okomaitotot elikpiaktok. Amonahoaghogo ayoghaligaloakonga. Ekaloktaga anggivalangmat aolativigiyagalo mikivalaaghoni!

Anggaga togholagapko akpatoni kaiyok. Tooni piplogo aolativigiyaga tooliktaa angghilighogo. Tooktangmat hekoiyaktaghogolo aolatiijotiga amotkoya. Amogapko ekalokpingmik takoniktonga. Okomailitanga ahoo okomaitigiyok 20 kilograms-nik.

Ekaloit amigaivyakmata anggilgaoliktogok. Anggayokamnot takopkagapko akligiyaat.

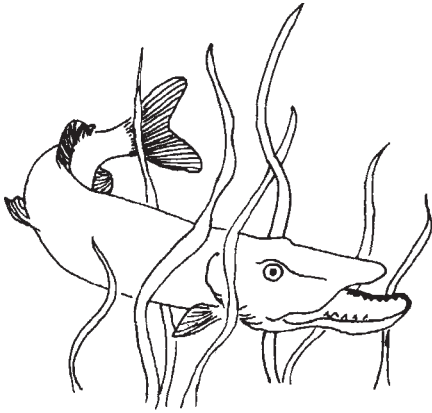
Ekalok avgoktagaptigo egaliktakot hekanaghoghogo.

Nigigama mamagohotaktonga.

— Inuvialuktun

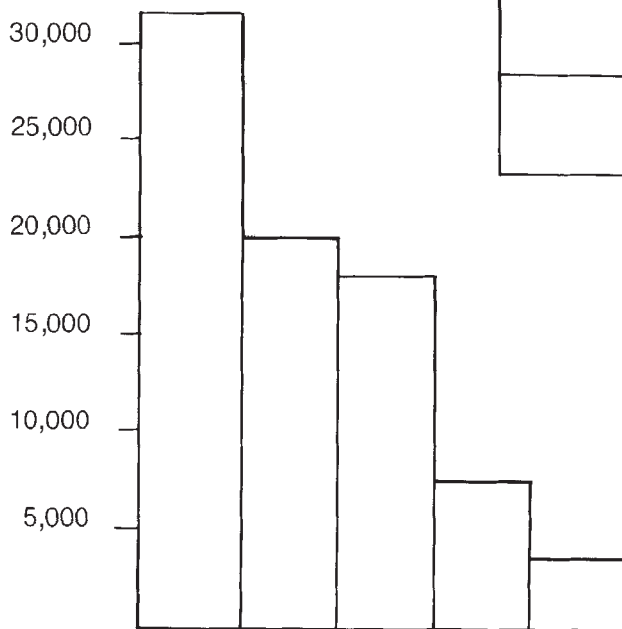
Spawning

Fish lay lots of eggs. This is called spawning.
Fish spawn at different times of the year.



This table shows when fish spawn.
Complete it by writing in the correct
column the names of fish which spawn
in the spring and fall.

Spawning Season	
Spring	Fall



This graph shows the number of eggs
laid by char, jackfish, lake trout,
whitefish and grayling. Look at the
information box to the right, then
colour the columns as follows:

char - orange
jackfish - green
lake trout - purple
whitefish - yellow
grayling - blue

Spawning Information

CHAR
4,000 eggs
spawns in the fall

JACKFISH
32,000 eggs
spawns in the spring

LAKE TROUT
17,000 eggs
spawns in the fall

WHITEFISH
20,000 eggs
spawns in the fall

GRAYLING
7,000 eggs
spawns in the spring

LOCHE
1,000,000 eggs
spawns in the winter

Berry Picking

By Mabel Eronchie

When I was nine my family went out on a fishing trip. There were about seven of us in the boat.

We were staying in a little cabin on an island between Rae and Lac La Martre. I was so happy to be out in the bush again. It had been a long time since I had been out. The scene was beautiful and the lake was sparkling clean.

I saw a lot of blueberries.

I ran back to the cabin and told my grandmother Adele. She and my mom and I went out with pails. We sat there picking berries for a long time.

Most of the time I picked berries and put them in the pails, but the rest I ate. It didn't matter because I knew my mother would pick lots.

After we had finished we went back to the cabin. By the time we got home Joe and Clifford were back. They had caught some fish so my mom and granny started fixing them and I was watching.

My mom taught me how to do it too. We made dry fish out of the whitefish and we kept the jackfish and trout to eat.

We made a lot of dry fish and stayed there four days before we headed, back to Rae.

Dzi Nahts'ehtsın

T'akw'e łotq seghoxò, Sèhtı hıhwe gıhtsı gha gıxè ahdza, xazot'a, lqhdı ts'èt'e elà t'a ats'etı. Bècho-k'q eyıgots'o Ts'q-tı gohge dià k'è k'q goqò ts'q ahts'edzà, K'atsı dehtsını nats'edè ts'qòq sına. Wàts'q dehtsını xoxı whèla ts'qo.

Ndè wedahtı, tı wek'e saı de xè ası k'òmı lehk'q, Dziewàh lq ehı ts'oq, gok'q ts'q natq-wohdza tıaxq ehts'ı xawohsı eyıtl'ahò semq eyıts'q ehts'ı eyıts'q sıxè, taets'e-t'e ek'q ts'q ts'edè, tq k'ets'è-lexè. Waehts'q ekq ts'à-kw'eh, dzi ts'ehmön taneqò gıts'ahdi, gıxe dzi mò hanıxò mōda t'a ihıa, gıga dzi ehde honık'o edaht'e semq dzi lq natsıa wek'esq ts'qòq, eyıtl'ahq gok'q ts'q nats'ède.

Joe eyıts'q Clifford hè gokw'ea gok'q nòlegetlà, Lı nqgilànq eyıta semq eyıts'q ehts'ın, h segehı t'a già da, eyıtlahq semq dahnı h sets'ıı ghq xoghàsıq.

Ehgwà ts'etsı tıahxq ında eyıts'q hıq weghq sets'ezıa gha sets'ıla.

Dı dze ek'qon ts'àkw'e, ehgwà lq ts'èhts'ı eyıtlahq Bècho-k'q ts'q nats'eve.

— Dogrib

Food Chains

What do fish eat?

Insects are an important food for many kinds of fish.

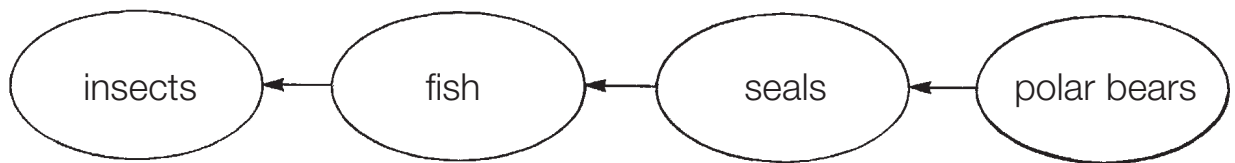
What eats fish?

Fish are eaten by seals.

What eats seals?

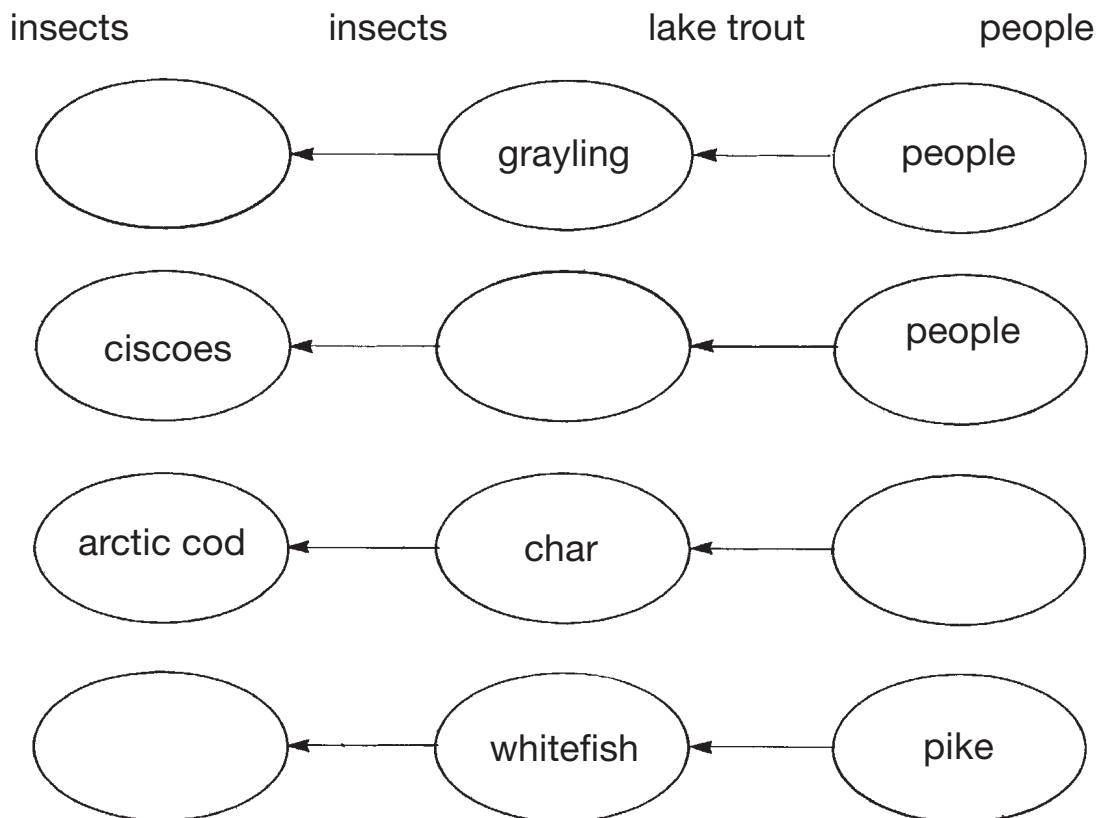
Polar bears eat seals.

You can write this information like this.



This is called a food chain.

See if you can fill in the following food chains from the answers below:



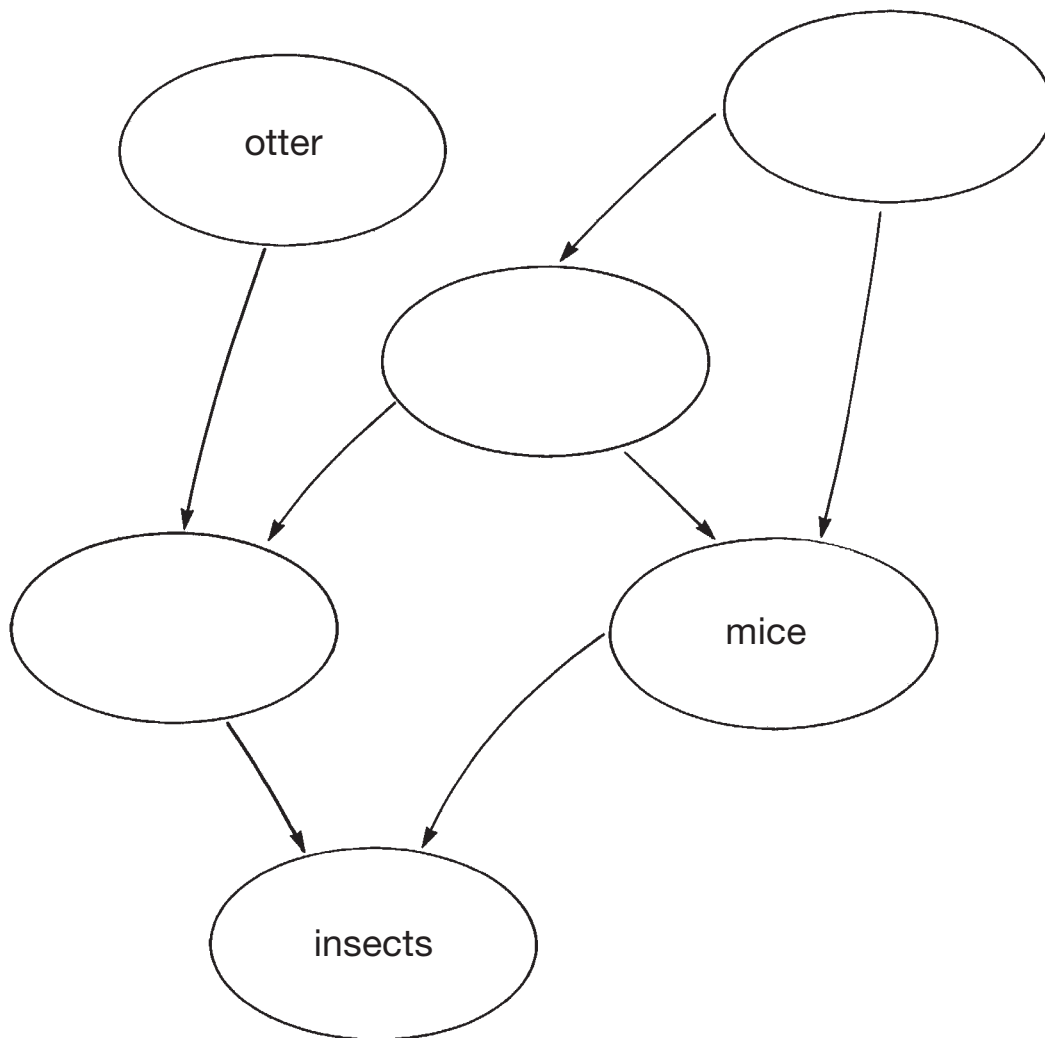
Food Webs

Animals often eat more than one kind of food. This can be shown by making a food web. This food web shows what some animals in the bush eat. Fill in the blanks with these animals:

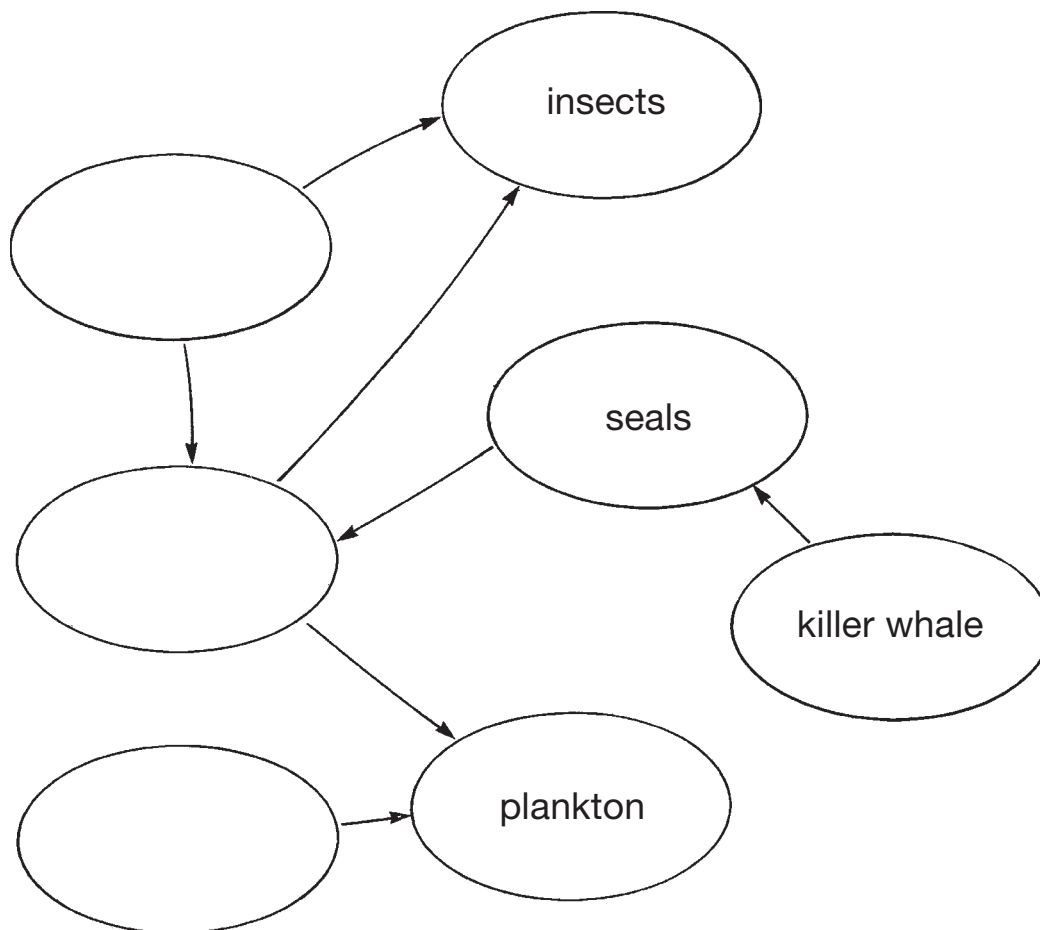
mink

red fox

fish



This is a food web from the arctic coast. Can you put **fish**, **birds** and **bowhead whale** into the food web?



Now complete the food web by adding one more word: **people**. Draw arrows from **people** to all the things which we eat.

Word Search

See if you can find the names of these fish in the word search puzzle. The names go across, up, down and diagonally. They are spelt backwards and forwards.

STICKLEBACK JACKFISH LAKE TROUT SHARK CHAR
WHITEFISH SUCKER LOCHE COD INCONNU GRAYLING



Match the names with the correct outlines.

jackfish

whitefish

locke

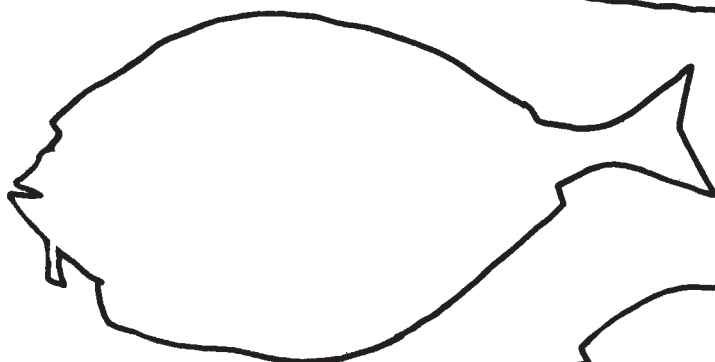
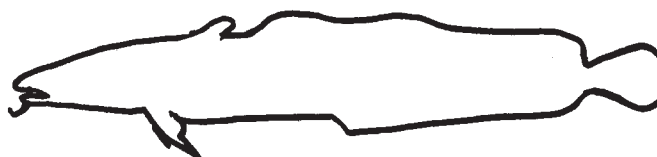
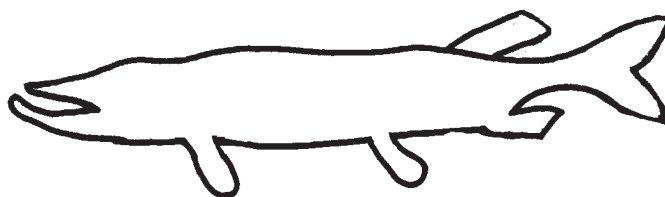
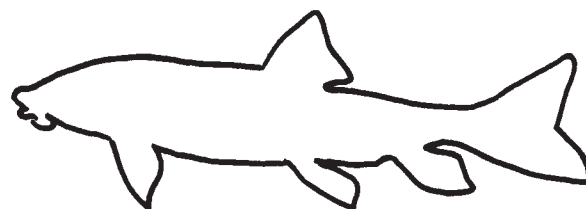
sucker

char

grayling

stickleback

flatfish



Commercial Fishing

By David Giroux

My name is David Giroux and I am from Fort Resolution. My dad and I used to go commercial fishing at Simpson Islands. We always left in July and fished all summer.

When we leave our community we load the boat with our guns, fishing nets, fishing hooks, fishing clothes (including gloves), tools, parts for the outboard motor, stoves (propane and gas), wood, lamps, a tent, groceries, plywood (2 x 4's) and a flashlight.

As you can see, there is quite an outlay before you start and you have to catch enough fish and get a good price to make it work your while.

Simpson Islands are about 80 miles northeast of Fort Resolution. There are many islands and the water is clear. You can catch all kinds of fish there - northern pike, whitefish, pickerel, trout and inconnu.

Once the nets are set we visit them every two days. If you don't, the fish will die and have to be thrown away.

The fisheries officers have the responsibility of making sure the lake doesn't get fished out. Quotas are set on the different lakes and when the fishermen take the fish to market the fisheries officers will know how many have been taken so far. Once the quota for that lake has been reached, fishing stops. The fisheries officer also checks that the nets have a mesh size no less than 5.5 inches so that the smaller fish can escape to grow bigger and spawn.

That is how we make sure there will be fish in the lake for years to come.

Náni Na Łuwe Xaunıdhën

David Giroux súlye-u, Dénınuke ts'ı ʔast'e. Setá chu Simpson Islands łuwe għa náıthër ʔanat'ı ʔat'e. July k'e łuwe xa hıja dé, harelyu ʔık'e begħa náıthër nı.

Háyorıla ch'ás híkı dé, harelyu ʔasıé ts'ı yılye: ʔık'ıdhe-u, jëth-u, łuwe għa náıthër xa yúwe-u, tles toth dzáz-u, ts'ók'ën-u, tsës-u, łobale-u, begħashëlyı-u, dechën kël-u, harelyu t'a ʔasıé dınáaltı xa nıthën sí.

ʔasıé la dınáaltı ʔat'e, łuwe xaunıdhën xa dé. Łuwe lá thılu ʔeldu tsamba dıtsıxat'e.

Simpson Islands sí, Dénınuke ts'ı k'édıona dechën, yúdás chu yúthh'ız chu tánız huk'e. Nı la xél tth'ı tu té begħa hıt'ı. Łuwe la hılu at'e, harelyu: ʔuldái-u; hı-u; ʔehch'ué-u; łwezáne-u, begħúle tth'ı.

Tábıł táılyá tı'aghe dé, náke dzık'e t'ánelt'u, nanııı. Hánejále dé, łuwe łegħade-u, ʔaldël xaʔa.

Tu k'e t'ánelt'e łuwe hılchu dúwéle snı sí ʔááze xaʔáıle. Łuwe xalı dënë harelyu yék'erıht'ıs-u, t'ánelt'e huhdzı sí ʔeyër dé, hıt'a łuwe xaunıdhën ıot'e. Łuwe xalı dënë tábıł tth'ı nelıı ʔat'e, solághe dëne chëth tánız ʔááze xaʔáıle. Xát'e dé, łuwe t'a nechılé sí náda-u, nechá ʔája dé, lenelye xalu.

Xát'u t'a, yunedhe xaʔa sí łuwe laı xalu.

— Chipewyan

Solutions

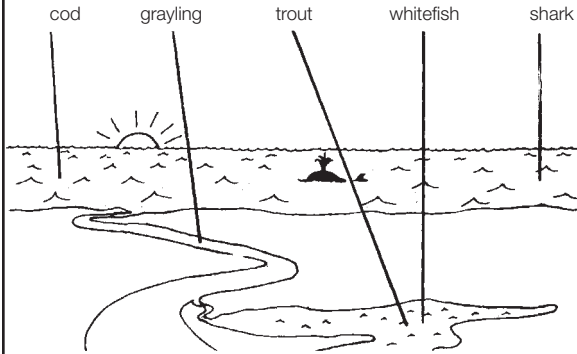
Page 9. The word is **grayling**.

Page 10. These people are **setting a net**.

Page 12. These people are **jigging**.

Page 14. The man caught **13 fish**.

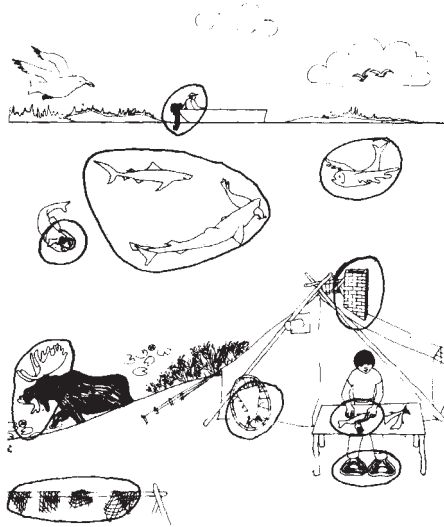
Page 15. Places where fish live.



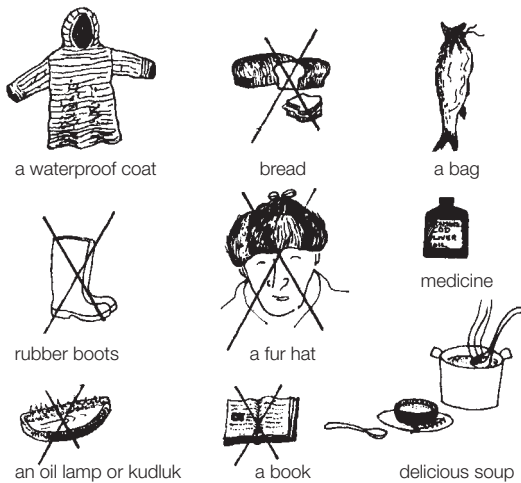
Page 16. These people are **angling**.

Page 17. There are **31 eggs** in the nest.

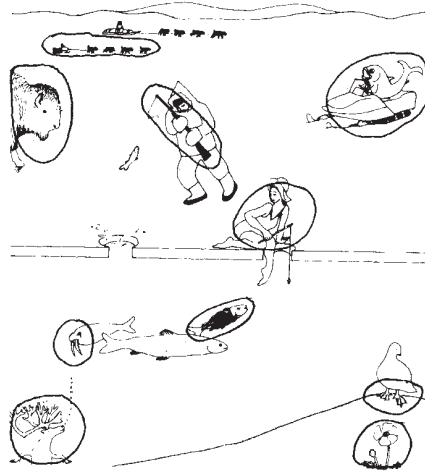
Page 18. Ten mistakes in the picture.



Page 19. Things you can't make from a fish.



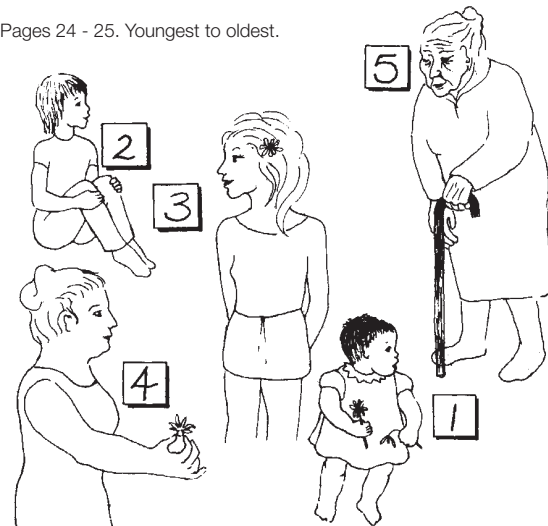
Page 22. Ten mistakes in the picture.

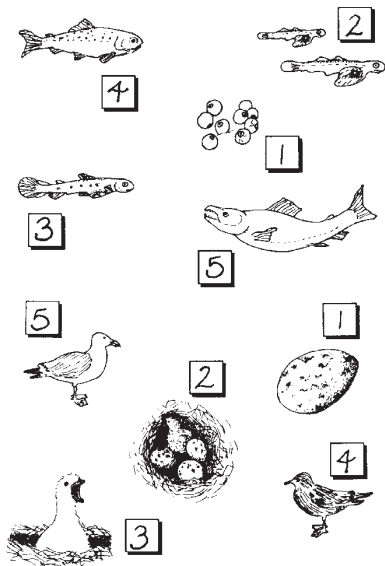


Page 23. Fish math

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{5 fish} + \text{5 fish} = 10 \\
 & \text{3 fish} + \text{6 fish} = 9 \\
 & \text{7 fish} - \text{1 fish} = 6 \\
 & \text{4 fish} - \text{1 fish} = 3 \\
 & \text{5 fish} + \text{4 fish} = 9 \\
 & \text{6 fish} - \text{4 fish} = 2 \\
 & \text{5 fish} - \text{1 fish} = 4 \\
 & \text{6 fish} + \text{1 fish} = 7 \\
 & \text{4 fish} + \text{2 fish} = 6 \\
 & \text{5 fish} - \text{3 fish} = 2
 \end{aligned}$$

Pages 24 - 25. Youngest to oldest.





Page 26. Whitefish 38 mm. Stickleback 35 mm.
Inconnu 31 mm. Loche 38 mm. Grayling 79 mm.
The inconnu is closest.

Page 27. The word is fishing.

Page 37. Fish 1: head length 22 mm, fork length 117 mm,
total length 124 mm.

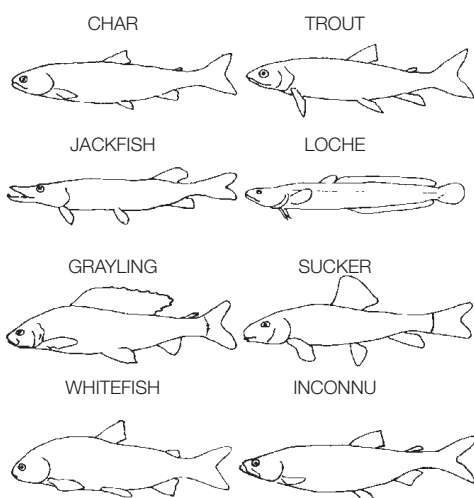
Fish 2: head length 24 mm, fork length 124 mm,
total length 134 mm.

Fish 3: head length 33 mm, fork length 177 mm,
total length 190 mm.

Page 39. Aging fish? 1. 1 year 2. 6 years
3. 10 years

Page 40. The fish hiding in the shapes is a grayling.

Page 45. Unscramble the names of the fish.

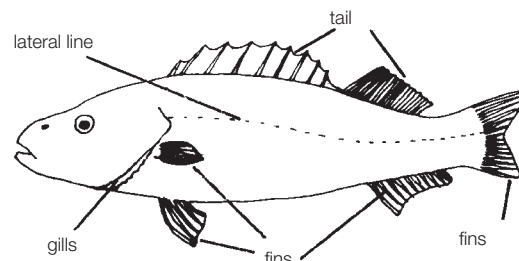
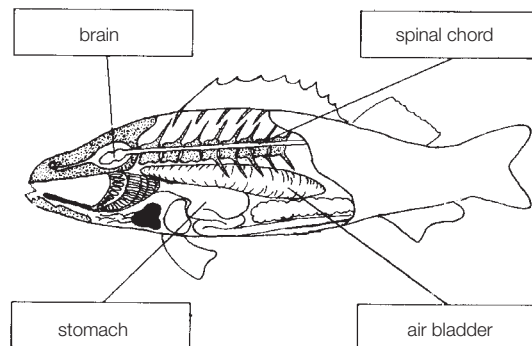


Page 48. Strange fish. 1. The mudskipper walks on its fins. 2. The archer fish is a good shot. 3. The torpedo or electric eel is the most dangerous. 4. Several kinds of flatfish are found in the Northwest Territories. 5. The angler fish got its name from the growth on top of its head.

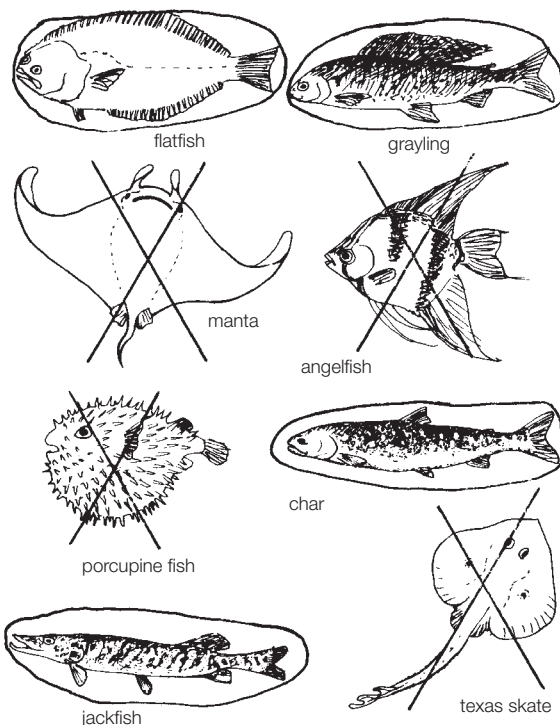
Page 50. 1. A shark breathes with its gills. 2. A shark does not nurse its young with milk. 3. A shark is cold-blooded.

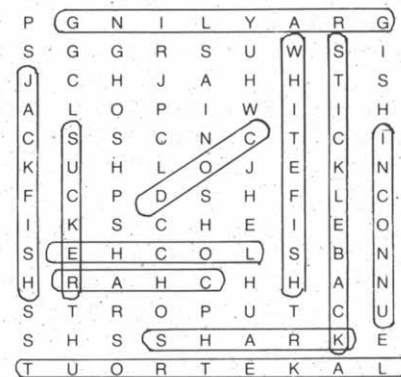
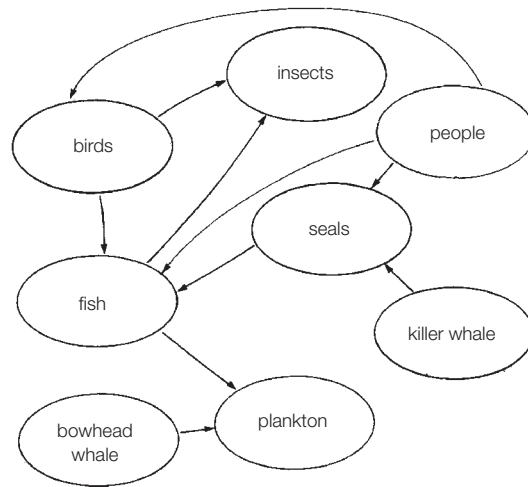
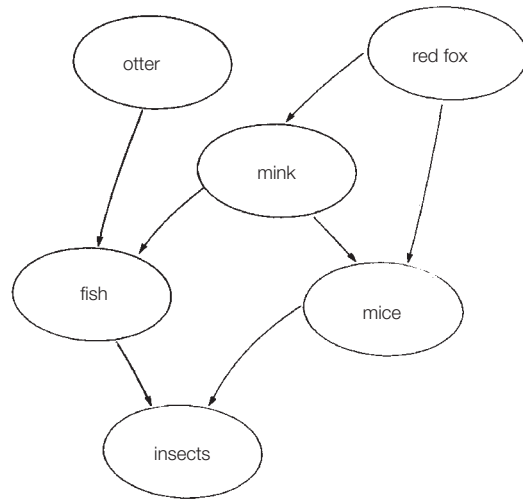
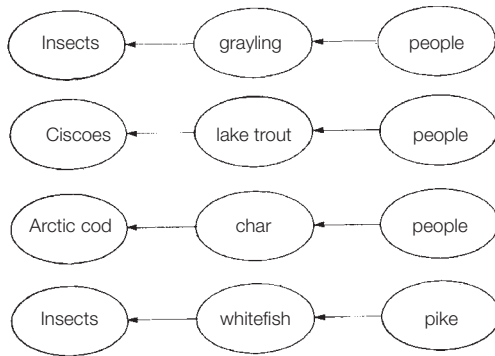
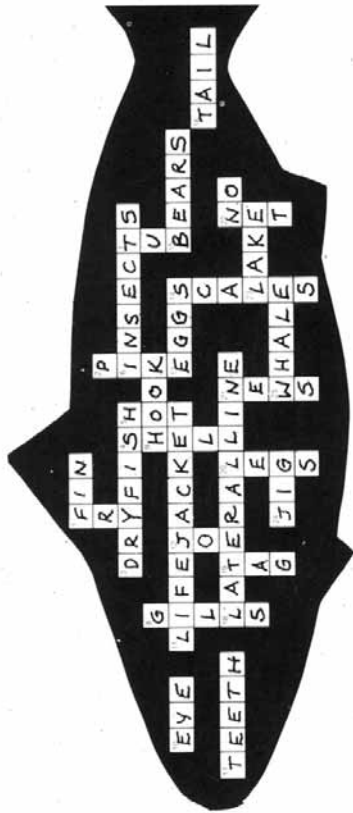
Page 51. Fish or mammal? 1. seal 2. whitefish 3. ringed seal
4. jackfish 5. harp seal 6. inconnu 7. whale 8. whale
9. pickerel 10. lake trout

Page 53. Fish anatomy



Page 57. Fish found in the Northwest Territories.





Page 67. Matching

