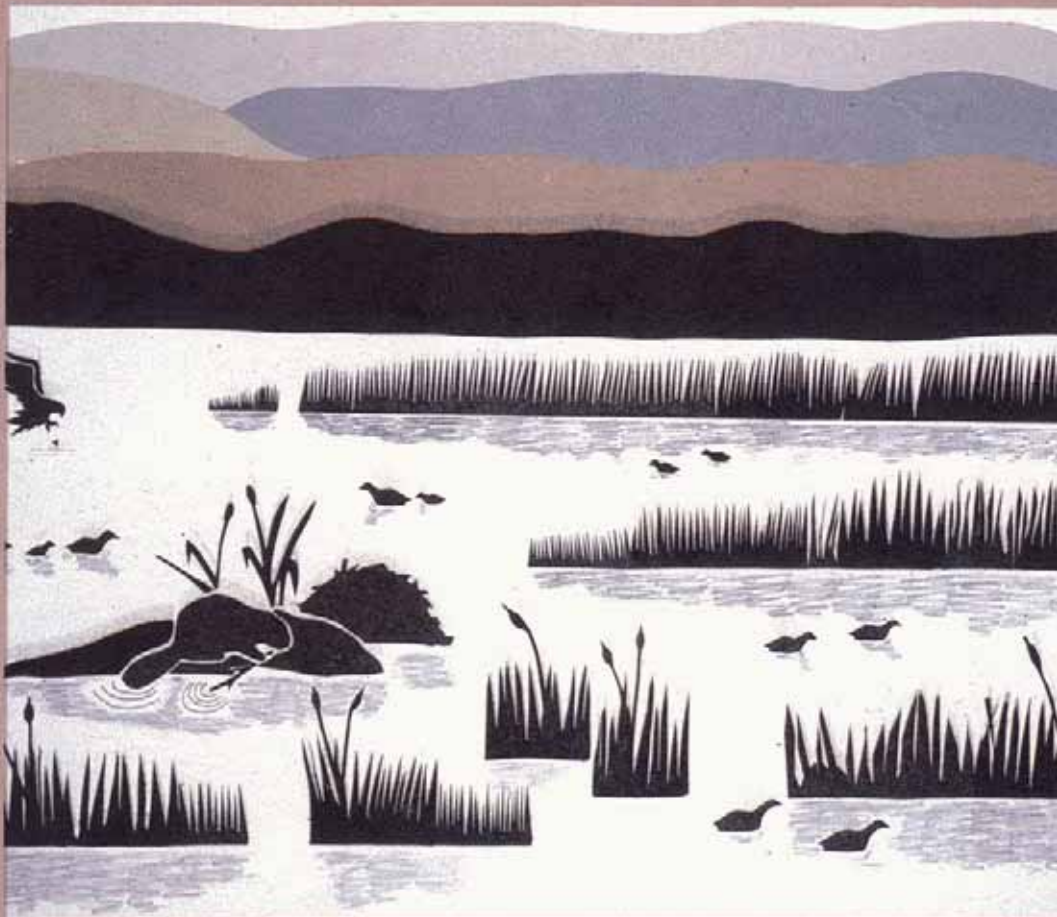


LET'S GO TRAPPING



An activity book for children and students



LET'S GO TRAPPING

Activities by Sally Stewart
Illustrations by Esther Tennenhouse

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Cover illustration: Rosemary Moses

Trap Illustration on pages 60-63: Darren Oulette

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Government of the Northwest Territories

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There are two other activity books in this series:

Let's Go Hunting and ***Let's Go Fishing***

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
- the meaning and importance of conservation
- humane trapping

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:

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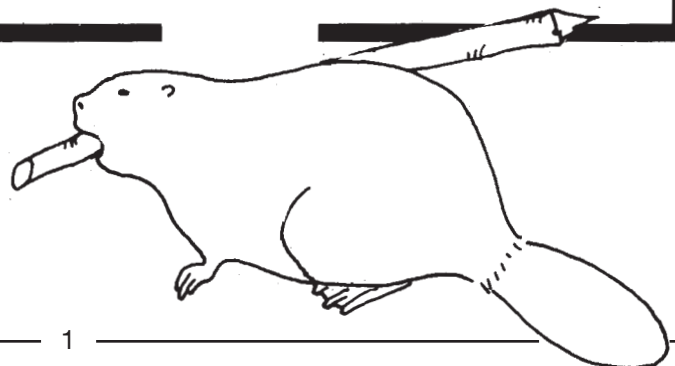
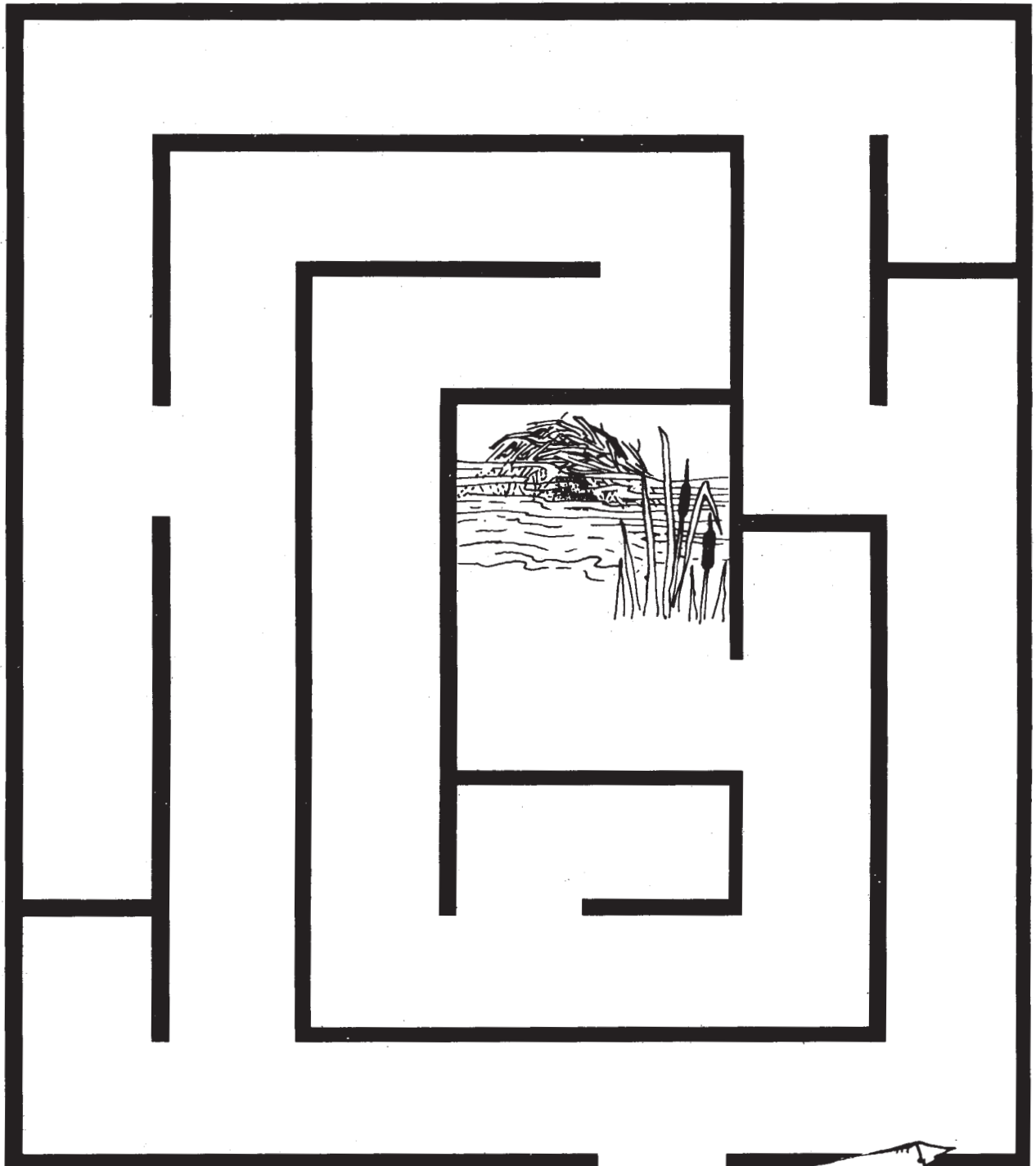
M. Taylor (Illitsijaqturvik School, Baker Lake)

J. Weaver (Thomas Simpson School, Fort Simpson)

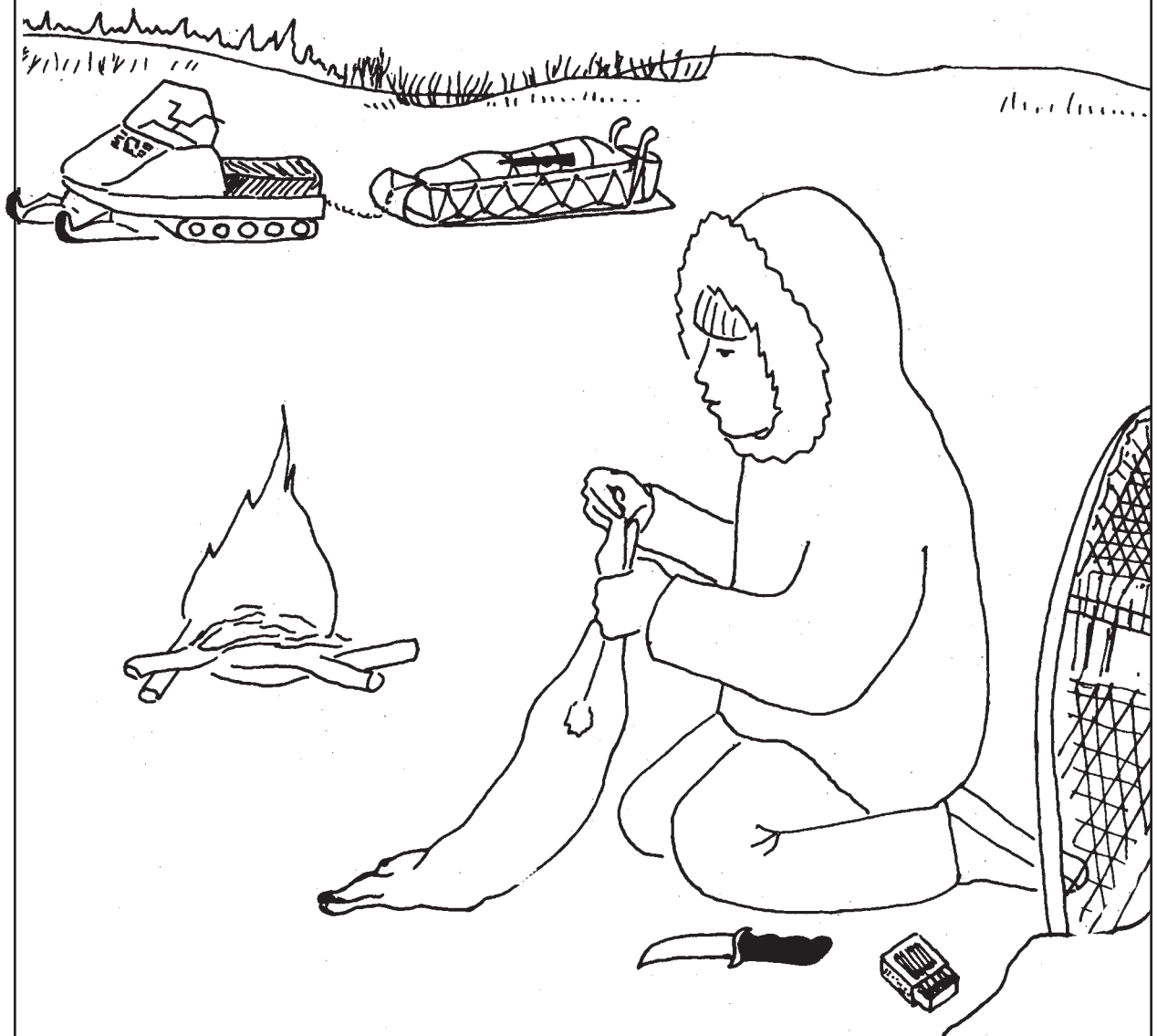
Thanks also to the interpreters at the Department of Culture and Communications who assisted in translating the stories for this series: Eleanor Bran, Mary Rose Drygeese, Edna Elias, Charles Gruben, Jim Hope, Leonie Kunnuk, Raymond Mangelana, James Marlowe, Leona Poitras, Annie Quirke, Enna Vittrekwa and Lucy Ann Yakelaya.

The habitat activity on pages 65-72 is adapted from material produced by the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources.

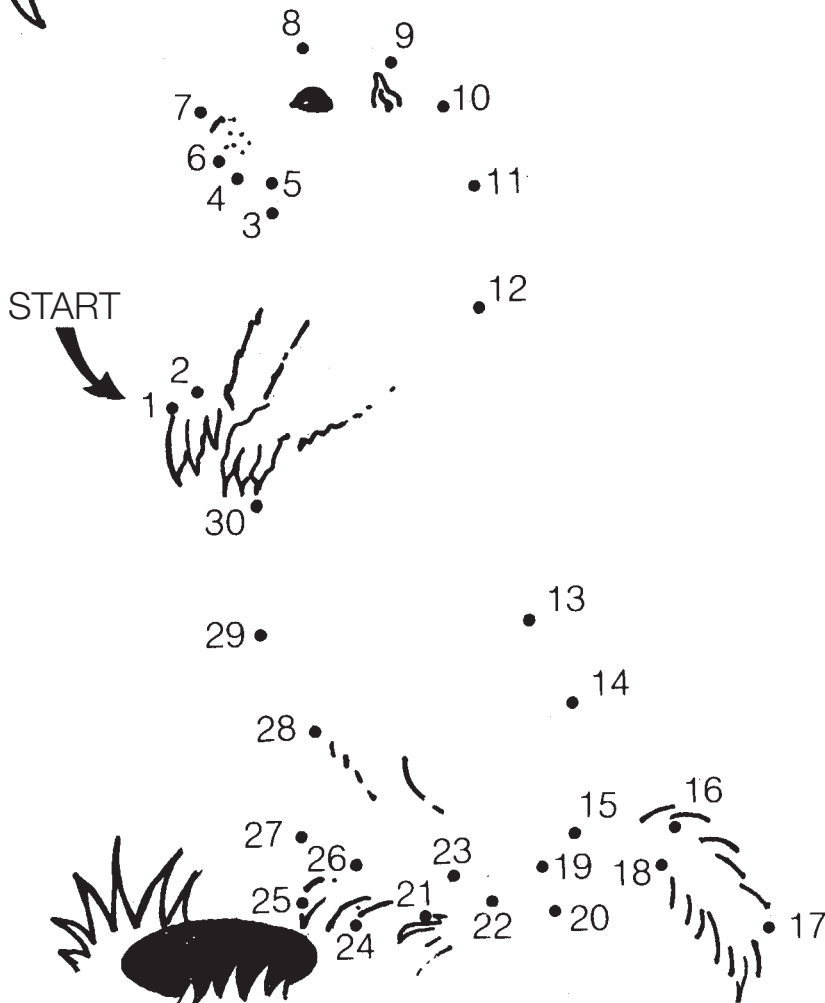
Show the beaver the way back to its house. Don't cross any lines!



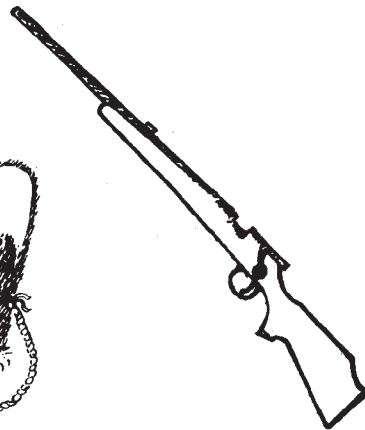
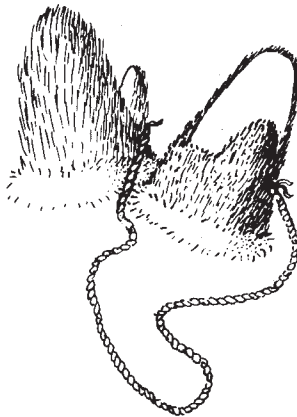
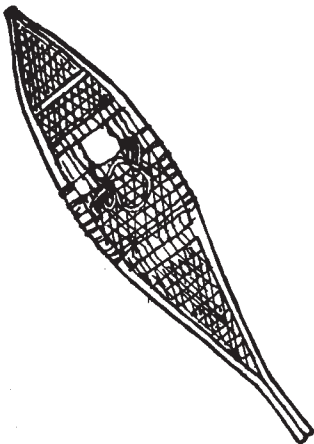
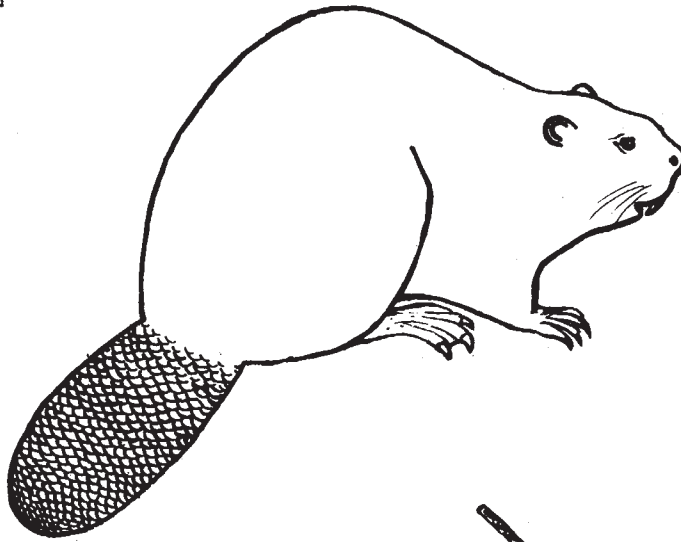
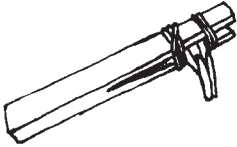
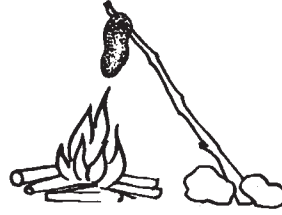
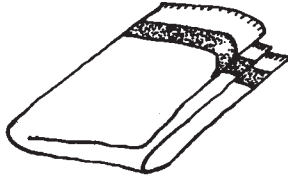
A picture to colour.



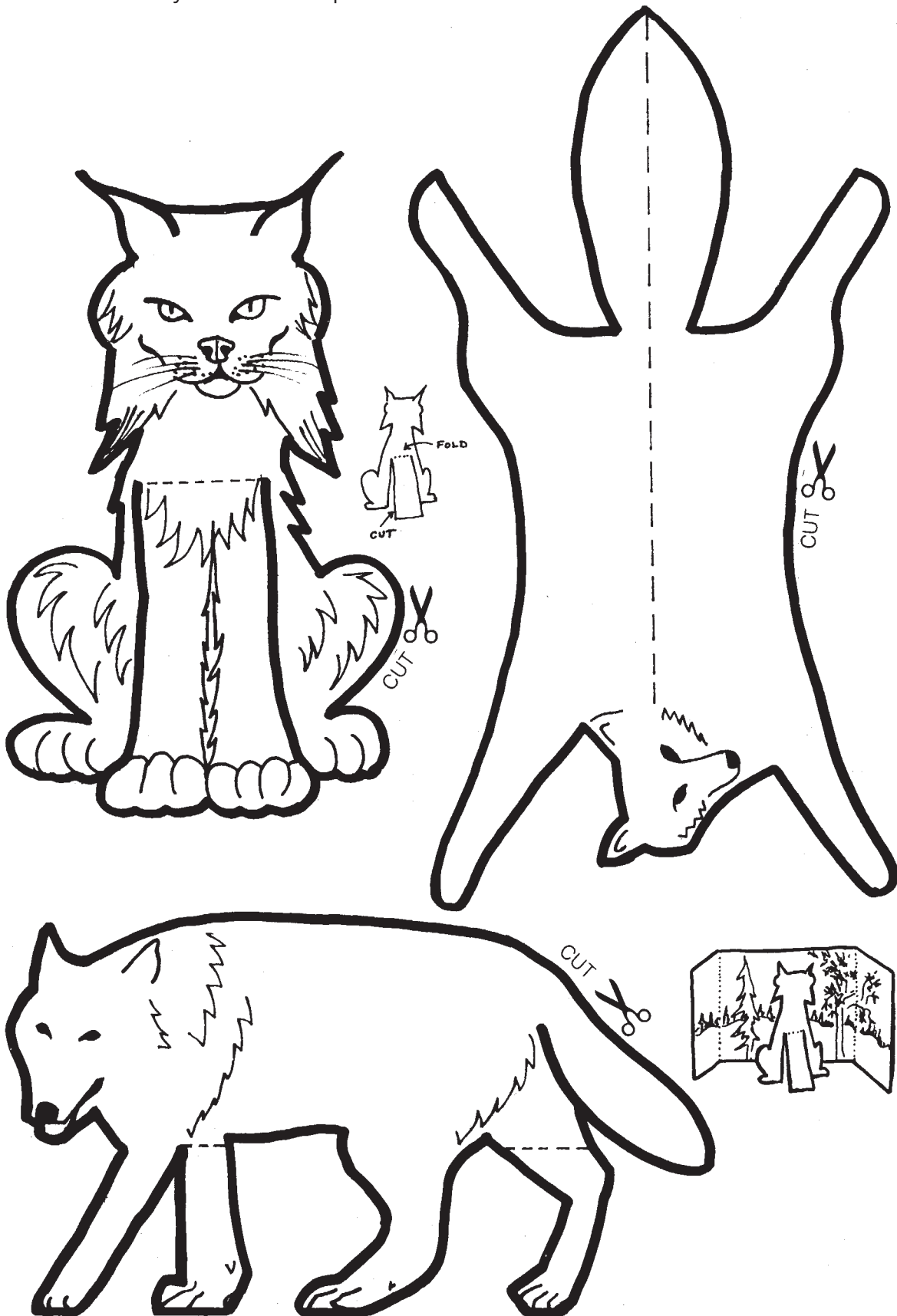
The hawk is going to get something to eat. Join the dots and you will find out what it is.



Draw a circle around the things that are made from a beaver and put a line through the things that are not.



Colour in and cut out these animals, then fold along the dotted lines so they will stand up.

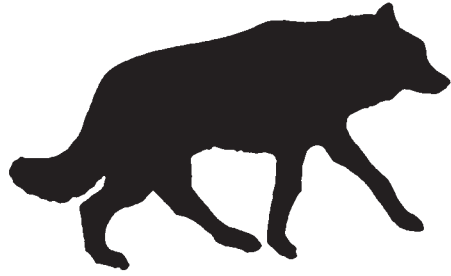


A picture to colour.



Draw a line from the shadow of the animal to its correct name.

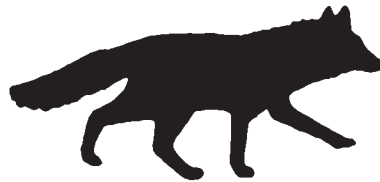
fox



lynx

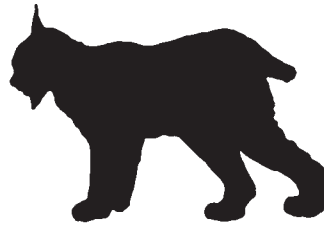


marten



wolf

beaver



lemming



hare



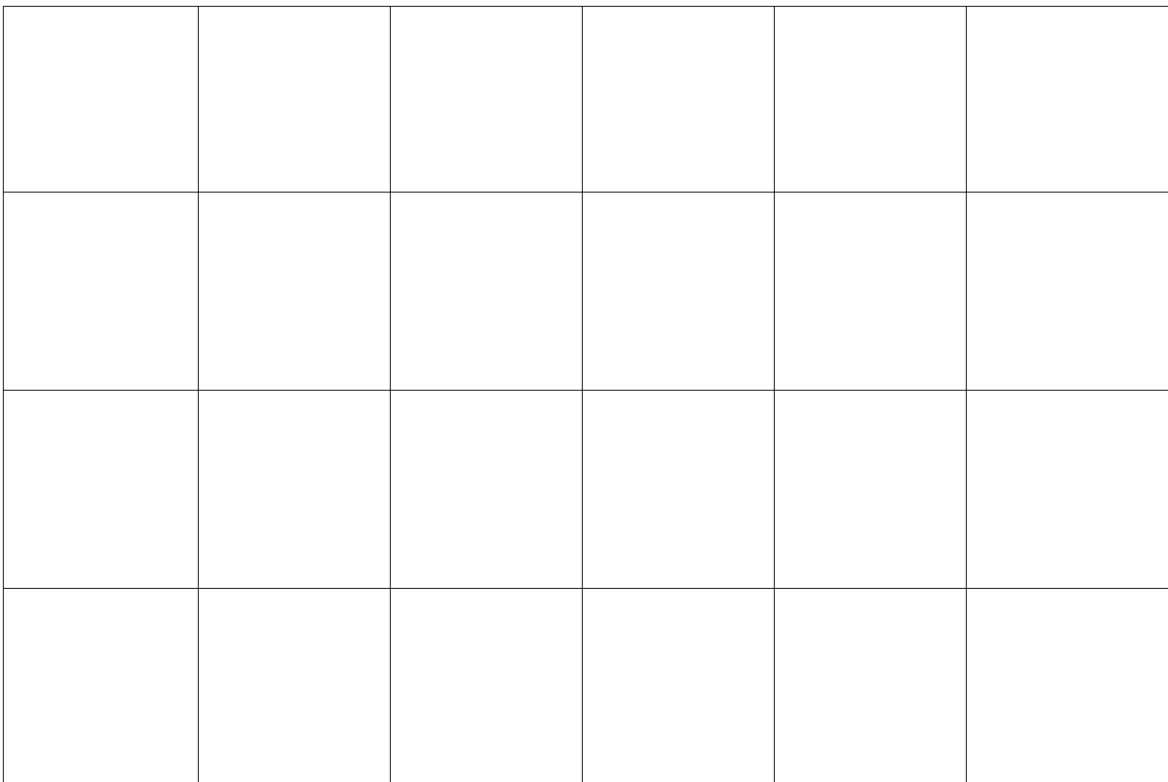
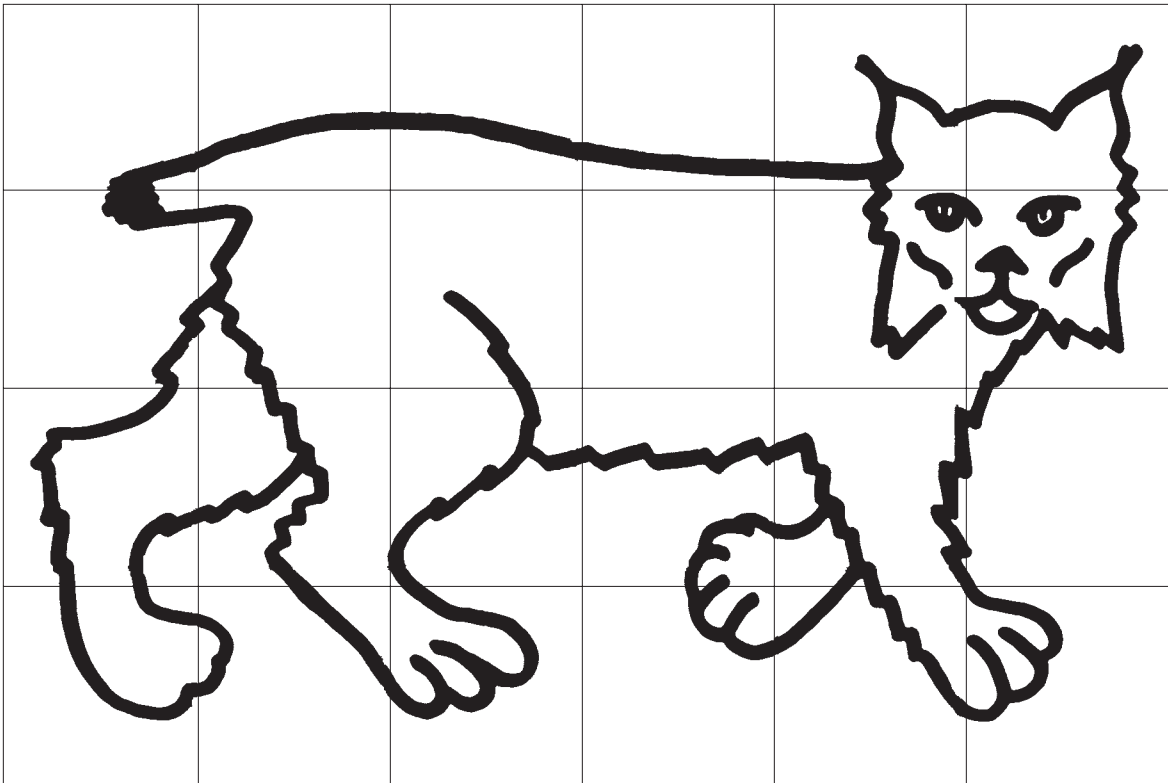
wolverine



otter

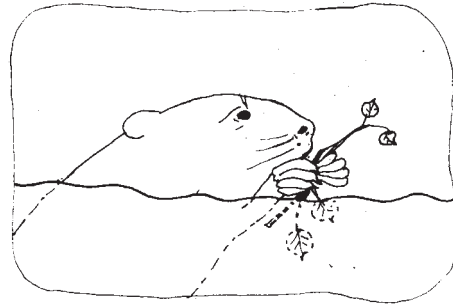


See if you can copy this picture of a lynx. Use the squares to help you.

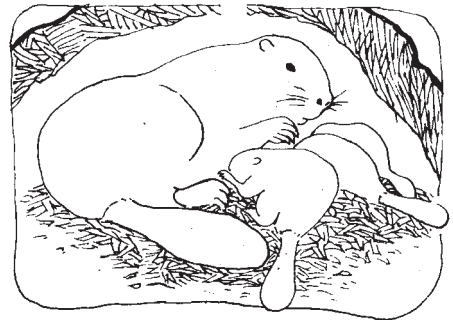


Draw a line between the picture and the sentence that go together.

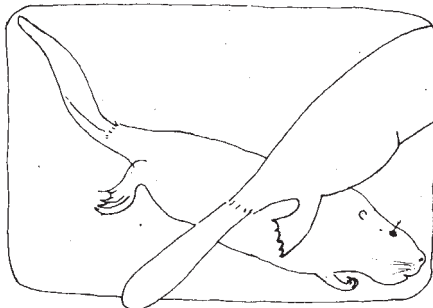
The beaver is swimming.



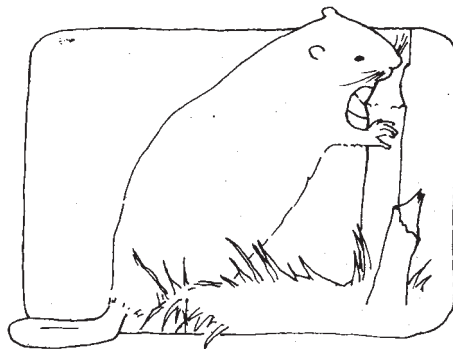
The beaver is cutting down a tree.



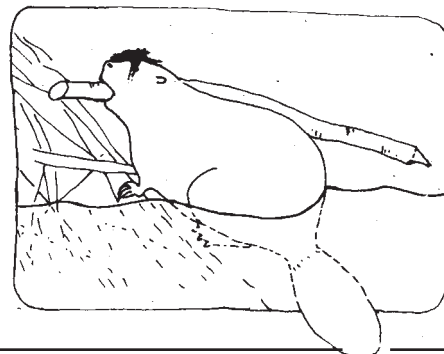
The beaver is feeding its kits.



The beaver is eating poplars.

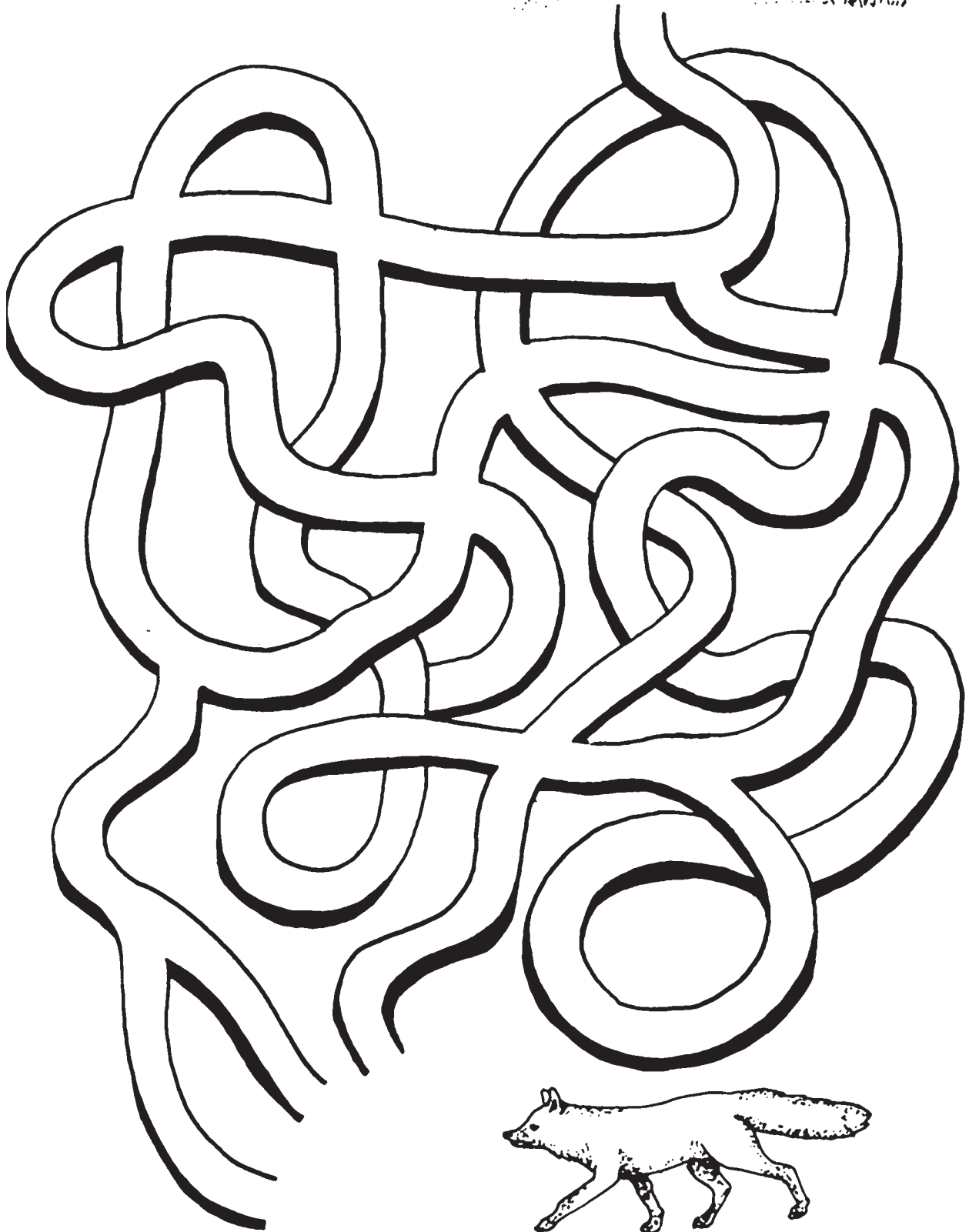


The beaver is dragging sticks to build its lodge.

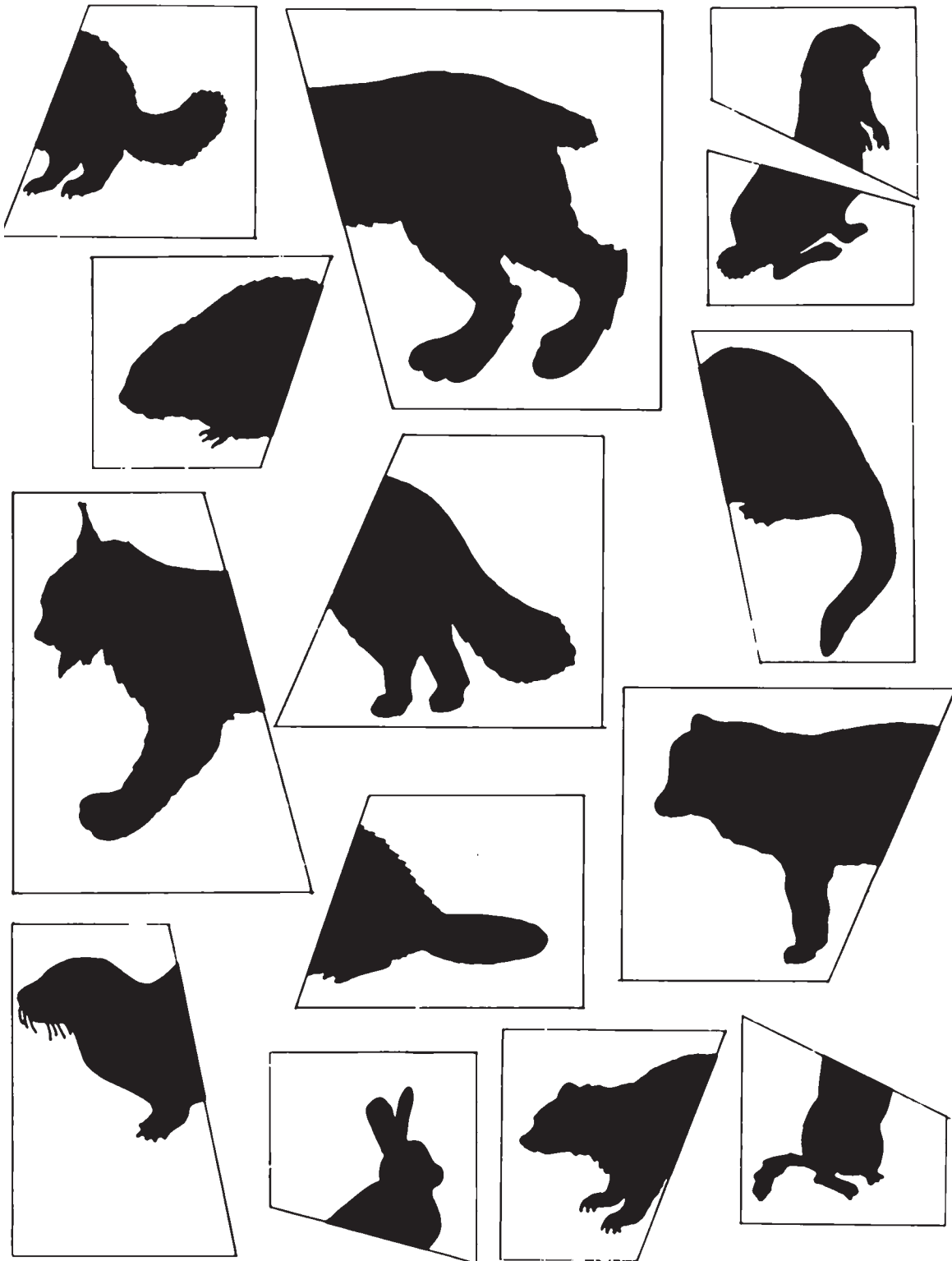


Help the fox find its den.

Don't cross any lines!



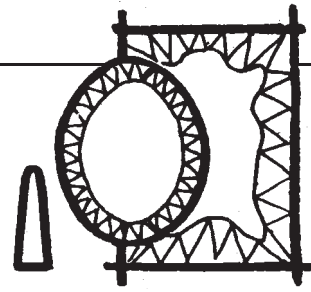
Cut out the pictures and paste them together again on another piece of paper to make pictures of seven animals.



Note to teacher: Photocopy the pictures twice and they can be used to play snap or fish.

My First Trapping Season

By Tony Dryneck



When I was a young boy I went trapping with my dad for the first time. My little brother came along too.

Our trapping camp was far away from our family home. It was so quiet out there in the bush. All we could hear was the birds singing.

Every morning my dad woke up early and made a fire in the little stove. After a good breakfast he led us to the traps. I was so happy that first morning because we caught a big muskrat.

The next morning my dad told us that we had to go and check the traps by ourselves. My little brother was happy because we were luck and caught some more muskrats and we ate them for supper.

My father showed us how to set up the tent, how to set traps, and how to live in the bush. He taught us everything we needed to know.

Akweḷò Ehdzo K'ile

Chekoa ehḷ hò, ehkweḷò sèta xè ehdzo nets'èle ha whenahdi. Sechia sù goxè àja.

Gokòta gots'ò goḷwa nats'ède. Dechḷta nats'ede nindè asàgodì le, chḷa yagijì zò ts'ehkw'ò.

K'omòdò tāt'e setà asòk'ò nechalea yì kò naitḷa. Sheèts'eazhe t'ahò ehdzo k'ats'eta ha ts'ède. Eyì k'omòdò sù sìnà agòja, dzò ḷe k'èts'itḷa ts'ihḷò.

ḷdaì k'omòdò setà goxì whachò ehdzo k'ats'ehta ha gohdi. Sechia sù wina agòja, gots'òhoḷdì t'à dzò k'echidihḷa, eyì hèts'ò.weghò sheèts'eazhe.

Edaani nimbà nèts'ehge, edaani ehdzo nèts'ele, edaani dechḷta nats'ede dì azhò setà hagohtò, asì azhò hogohtò.

– Dogrib

Find all 11 animals in this picture. Put a check mark in the box next to the animal's name when you have found it.

Write the animals' names in the language spoken in your community next to the English names.

Choose five of the animals and colour them carefully.

lynx _____ hare _____ ermine _____

mink _____ beaver _____ fox _____

marten _____ muskrat _____ wolf _____

wolverine _____ ground squirrel _____



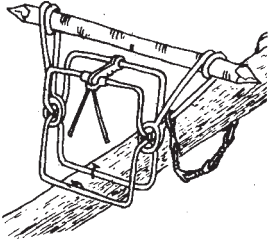
Let's Go Trapping

Down

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

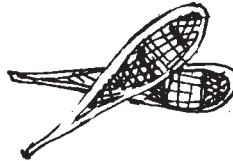


Across

2.



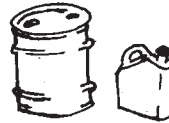
4.



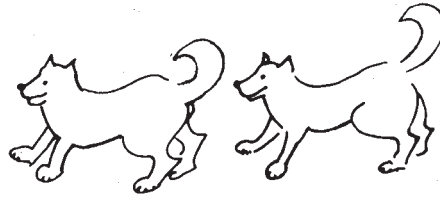
6.



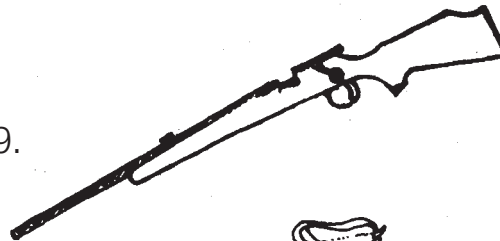
7.



8.



9.

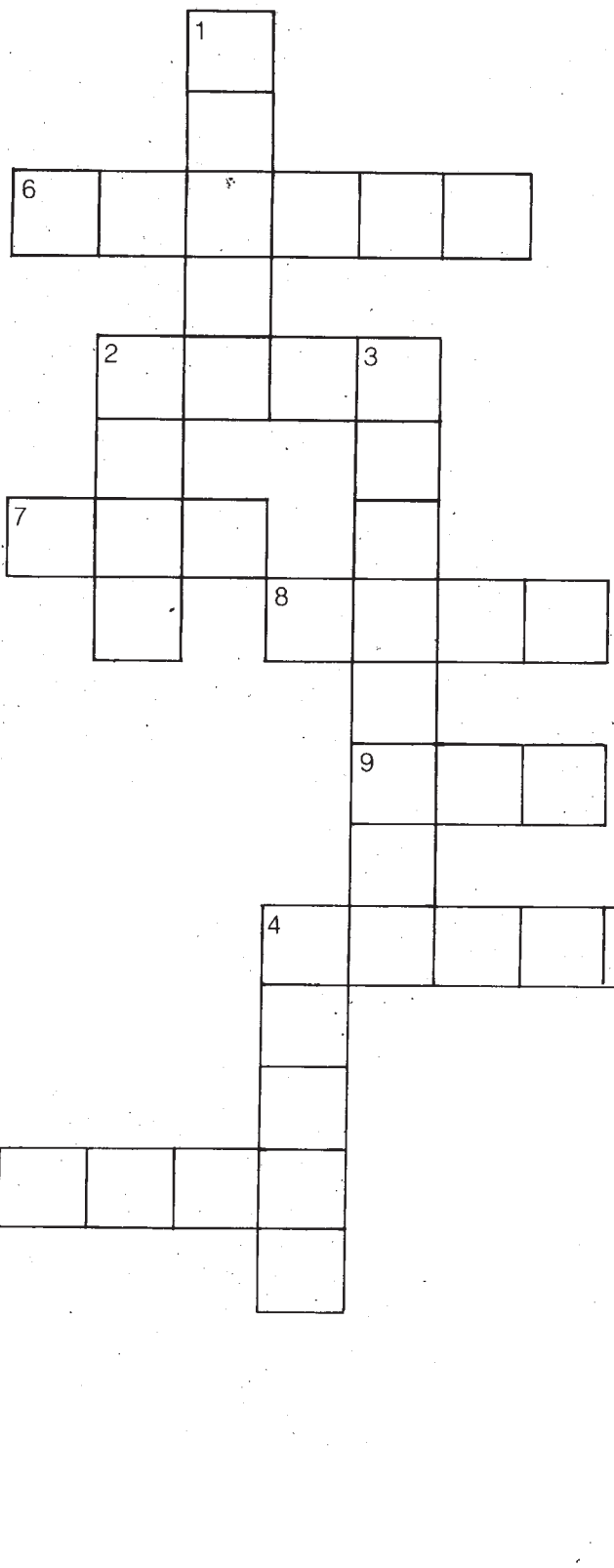


10.

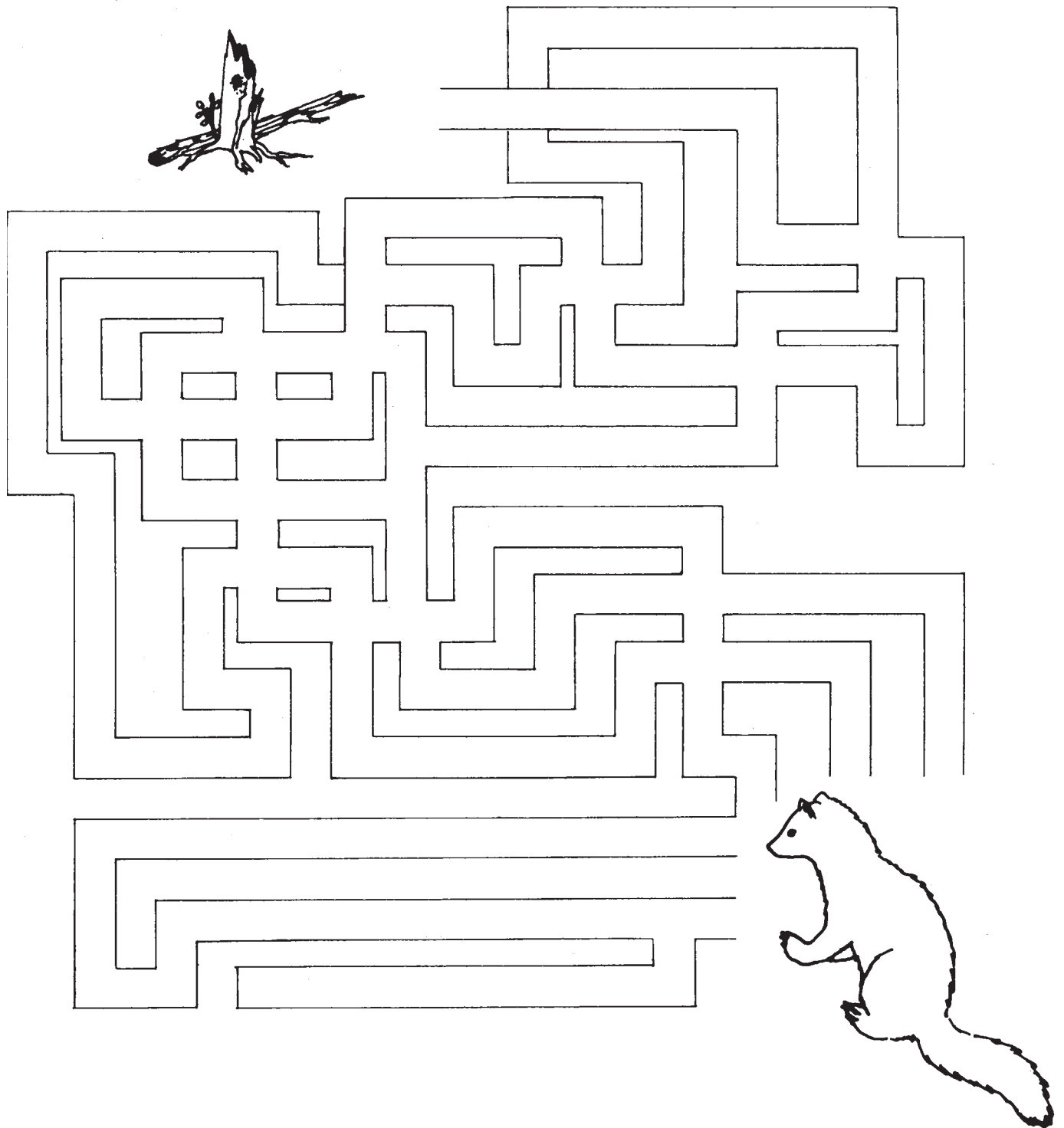


11.

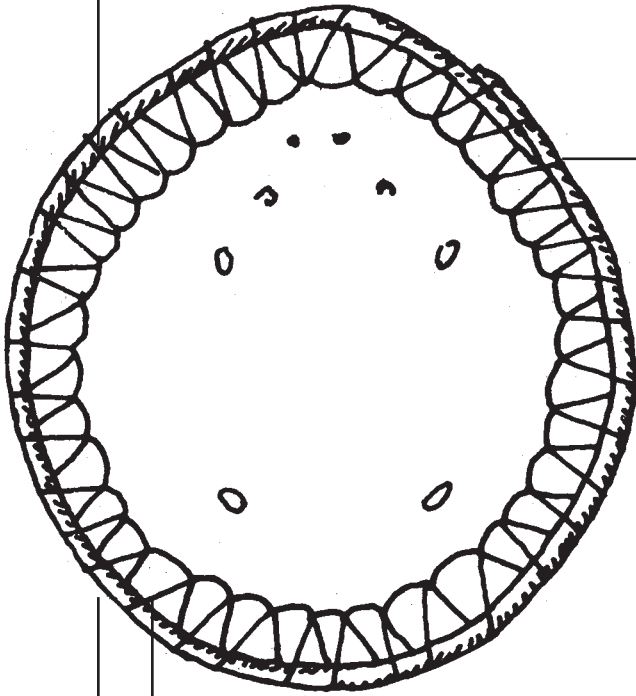




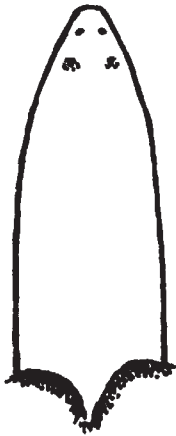
Show the marten the way back to its den. Don't cross any lines!



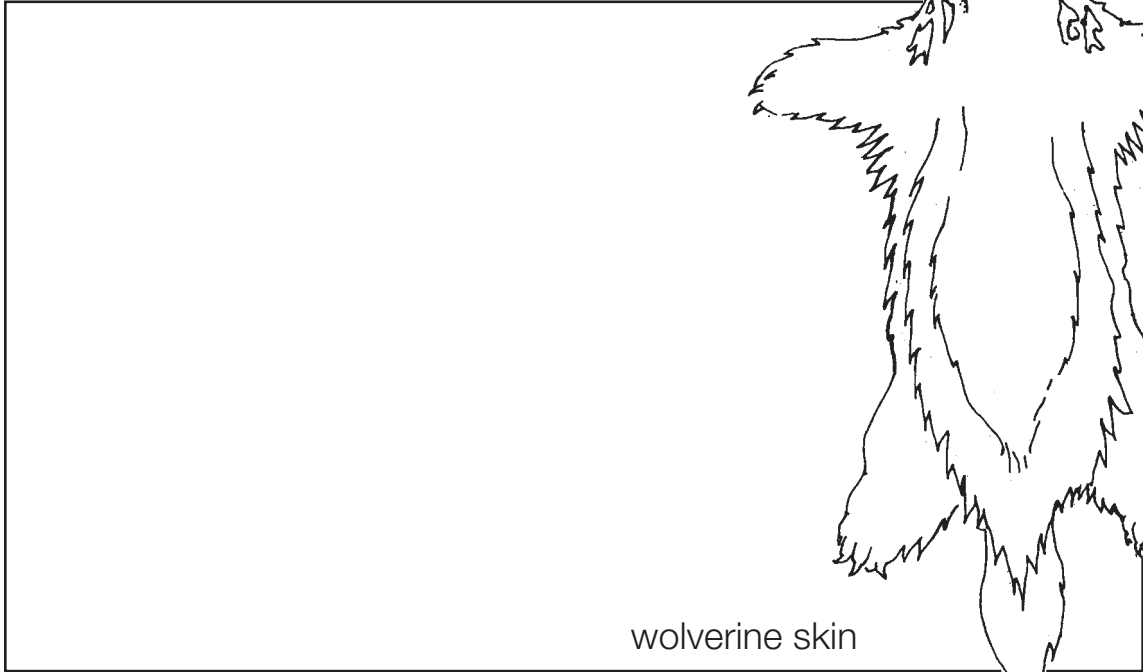
Here are some skins of animals that are trapped. Draw something that is made from them.



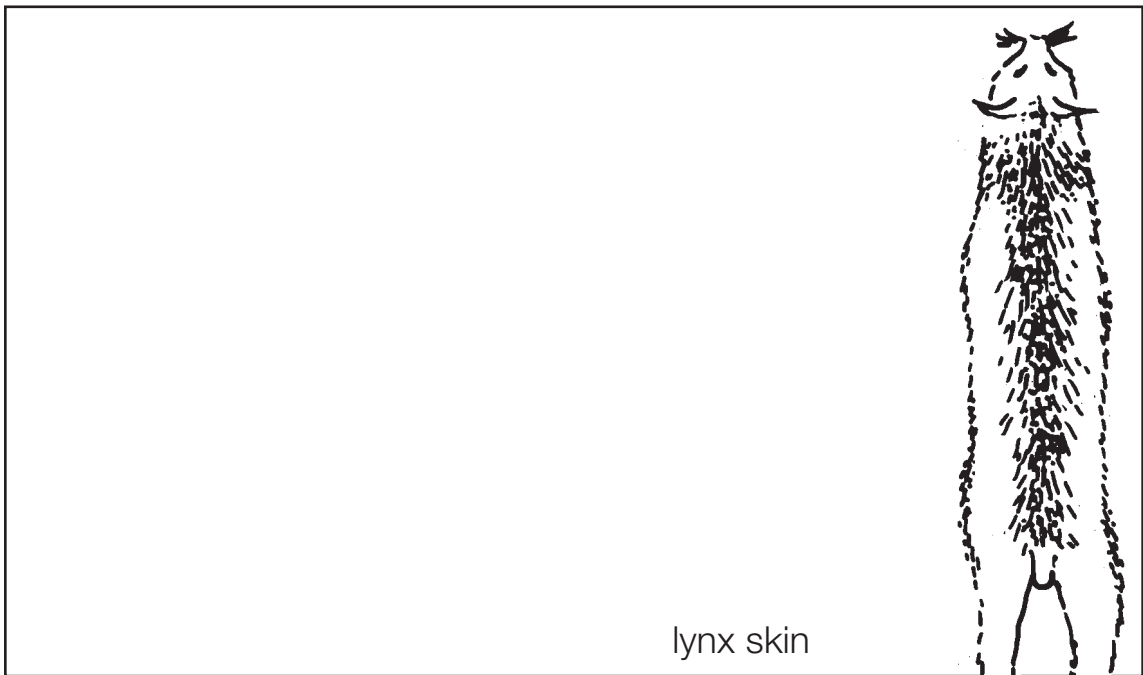
beaver skin



muskrat skin



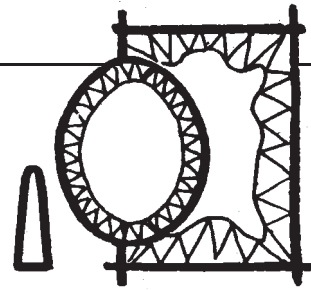
wolverine skin



lynx skin

Trapping

By Kevin Conroy



I went out to our cabin in the bush with my father and older brother.

When we got there we ate some fish, then went out to set the traps. We followed the cut line and set the traps along the way. We set ten before we headed back.

It was cold all the way there and boy it was cold all the way back!

After we ate supper, we washed up and went to bed. At five o'clock our alarm went off and we got up. I made breakfast. Then my brother and I went to check the traps and to hunt. We were about a mile away from camp when we saw a lynx chasing a rabbit through the bush, and before we knew it, they ran past us. My brother fired and the lynx went down. He ran to it but when he got there it was still alive so he shot it again so it could not bite him.

When we got back to camp we had a total of one lynx and four ptarmigan.

Dad had two lynx and four marten so we packed up and headed for town.

ʔehdzots'eehʔ

Deshʔta raxékq̄ góʔq̄ ts'ę setá, sodee h̄q̄ kuk'édéhla.

ʔeyi rírídee gú lugefę gh̄q̄ shéyíyee yítl'ą ʔehdzo ríwí lee gha godéwíwe. ʔeyi sasóné behshéné géré gá yíde gú begá w'íla ʔedhdzo ríríla. ʔehdzo horéno ríríla yítl'ą k'érawídee.

ʔek̄q̄ godéwíwe gú ʔélegu ráwese gots'ę k'érayíde gú nıyá w'íla súde ʔélegu ráwese.

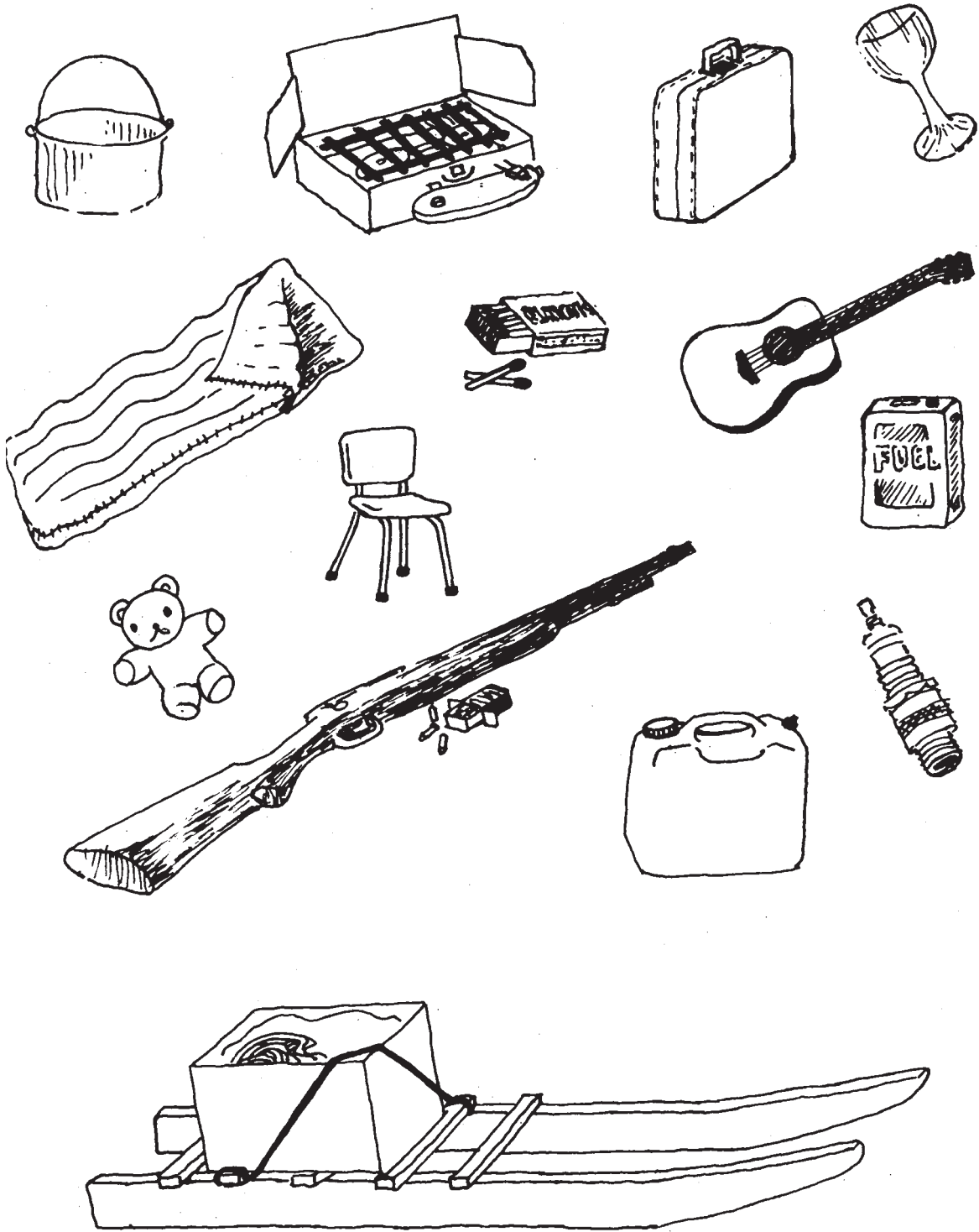
Xéhts'ę shéyíyee yítl'ą k'eráreyise h̄t'ú shuréwíya. Lak'e sadzee gú raxe sadzée déhsa gú rihéwídee. Yáhkale bekáʔewiht'ee. Gots'ę sodee h̄q̄ ʔehdzo ghárayewída hé ráwízee gha ʔek̄q̄ radéwít'a. Raxékq̄ gots'ę líe lebú rírít'a gú k'áita nõda hai gah hédéhfe gháyíida. Raxezare raxeyehxa yédéhfe yílę sode yúnıhk'e yí lé nõda hai goyídáwe. Yets'ę ʔejídehla, kólí yeghá ríʔejehęla gú k'ála gódi, hé káyuhsho goch'á rayéhk'e.

Raxékq̄ rírarít'a gú ʔareyóné gogha gú nõda lát'e hé k'áhba dıdet'e ʔahíla.

ʔabá nõda rákee hé dzo dı ʔahála hé raréwıyá gú kq̄q̄ gots'ę radéwídee.

– North Slavey

Joe is going out to trap arctic fox today. The weather is fine and he plans to be home before dark. He has already packed some things on his komatik. What else does he need to take? Circle the things he needs and cross out the things he does not need.

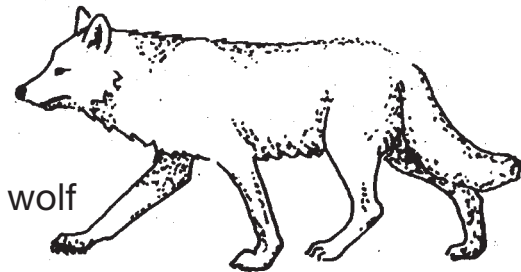


The young of animals have special names. The young of people are called babies or children, boys or girls. A baby bear is called a cub. A baby caribou is called a calf.

Can you draw a line between the picture of the animal and name of its young?



bear



wolf

cub

pup

leveret

kit

kitten

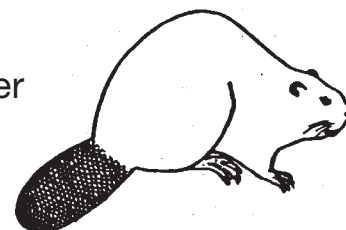


lynx

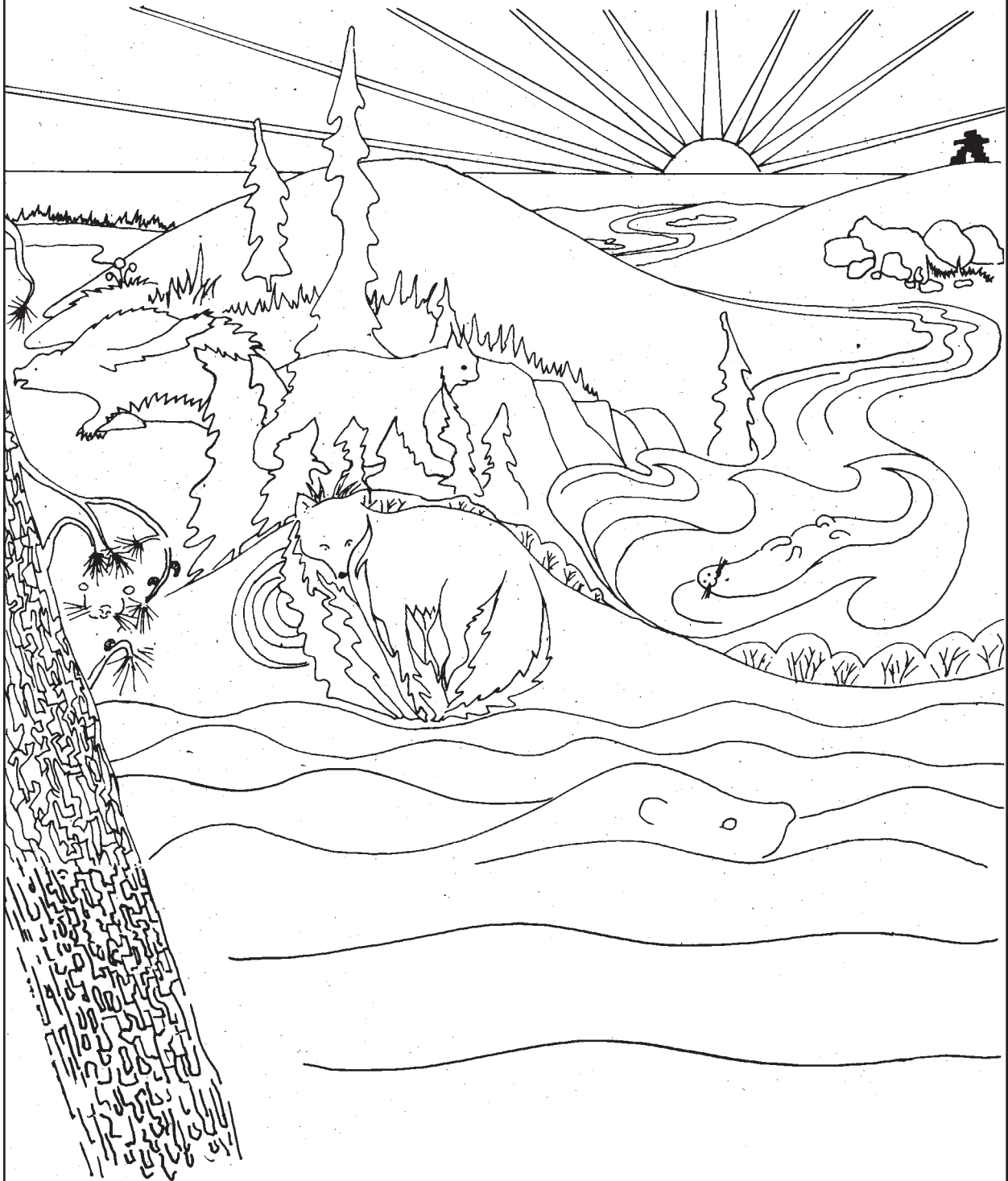


hare

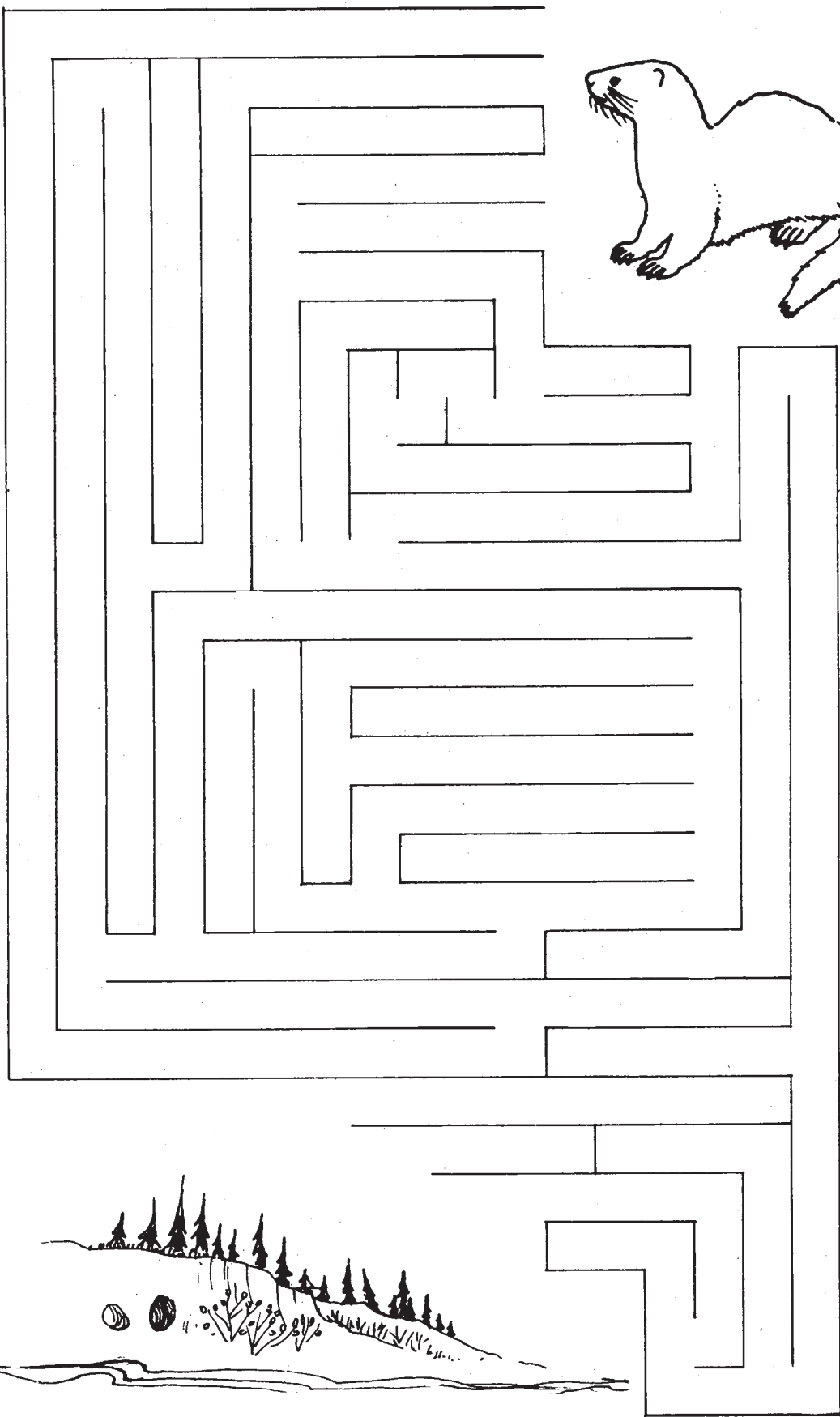
beaver



An otter, a wolverine, a mink, a marten, a lynx, an arctic fox and a red fox are hiding in this picture. Can you find them?

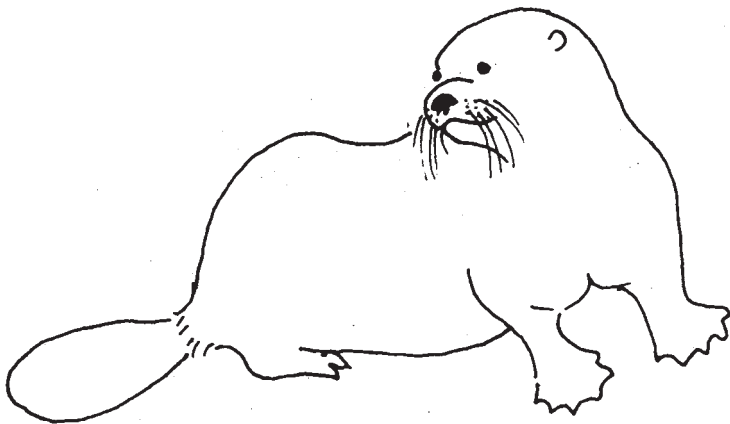
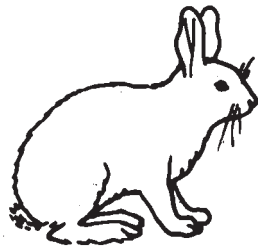
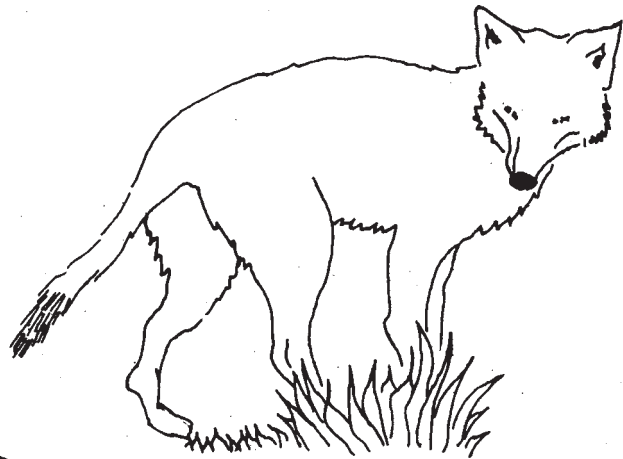
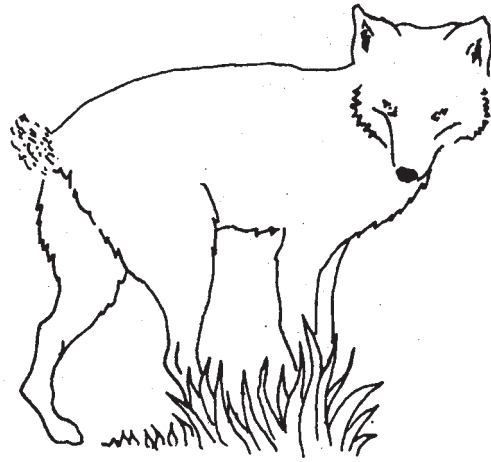


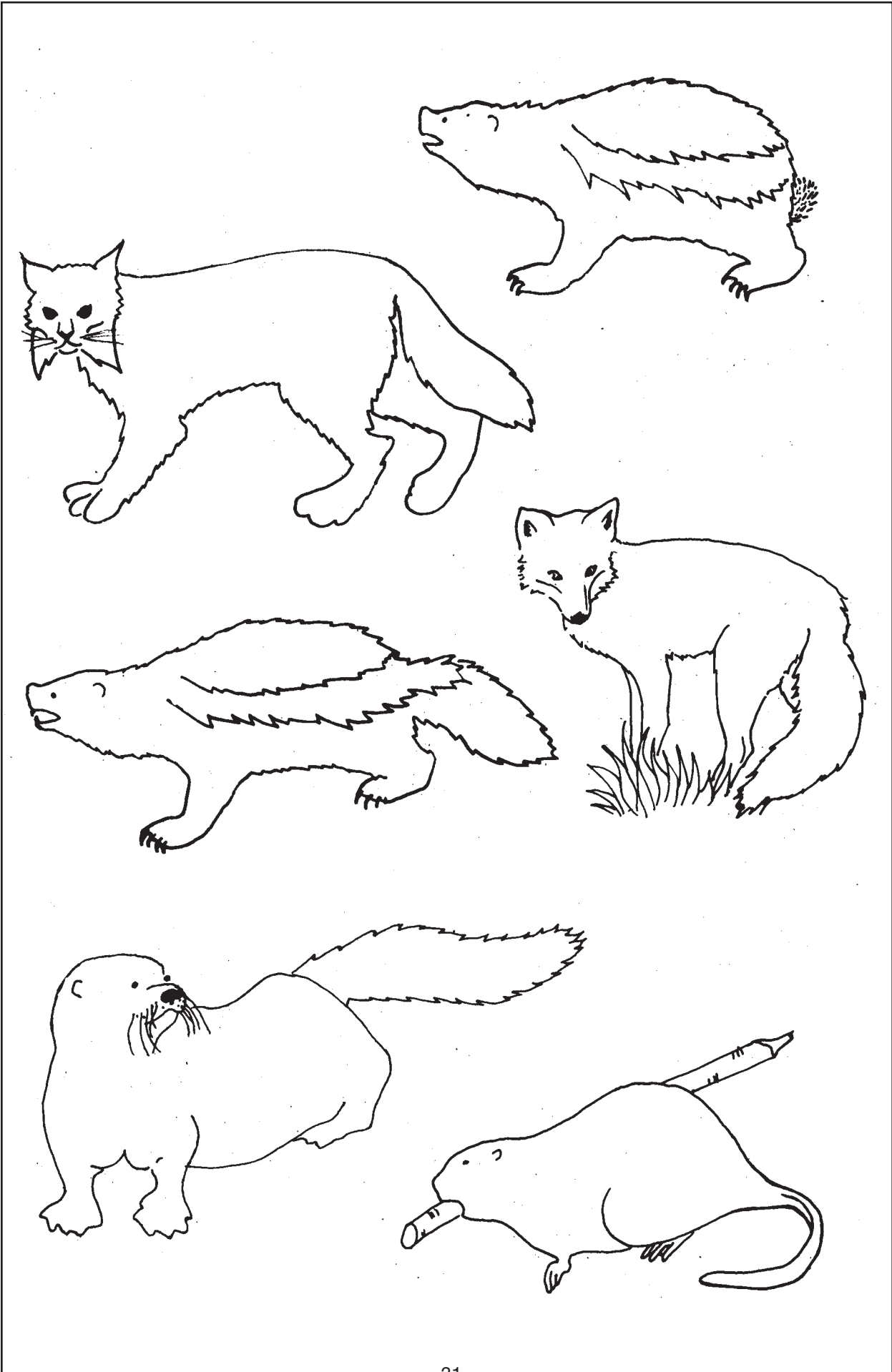
Show the mink the way back to its den. Don't cross any lines!



Who took my tail!

If you can see an animal with the wrong tail cross it out.





Tracks to Recognize

fox



black bear



lynx



wolf



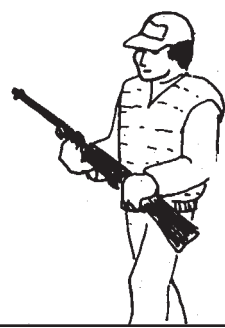
beaver



mink

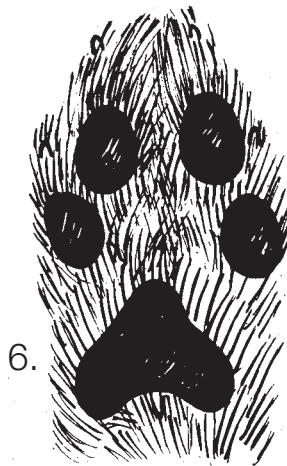


Help the hunter track down the bear by following the trail of the bear tracks.



Whose Foot is Whose?

Some animals need sharp claws to climb trees and defend themselves. Some animals need webbed feet to swim. Some animals need feet like shovels with sharp claws to dig. Match up the animal with its foot by putting the number of the foot next to the animal's name.



wolf _____ beaver _____ muskrat _____ bear _____

snowshoe hare _____ squirrel _____ arctic fox _____

Draw a line from the name of the animal to its track.

wolf



fox



otter



beaver



muskrat



lynx

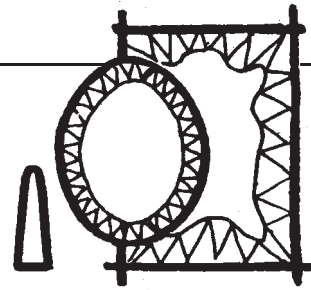


mink



Norman Goes Trapping

By Fred Steinwand



Norman's father gives him six muskrat traps so he can go out trapping.

It's cold outside so Norman dresses warmly in his parka, mitts and mukluks.

His father starts the skidoo for him and he's off.

As he drives along the trails he keeps looking out for muskrat pushups.

He knows they are places where muskrats come to feed. At last he sees some on a pond. He opens the pushups and puts a trap inside each one. He covers them over carefully. Soon he has set all his traps.

It was hard work so now Norman is hungry and eats up all the dried caribou meat he had brought with him.

Two days later he goes back to check his traps. He has caught two muskrats! He takes them home, skins them and stretches the fur. He gives them to his mother. She is going to make a warm muskrat parka for Norman's little sister, if he can trap enough muskrats.

He's going to keep working until he has.

Norman Ehdzò Nìlè

Norman wetà ehdzò ek'eta yaìlâ yeᵛta dzò haniwàì ha.

Mᵛt'a edza ts'oᵛᵛn, balaᵛeh naḅh'à yìkl'a eyìgots'ò, dzìchò he t'atì wheᵛe hòteda libà he yèta.

Wetà yìgha skì doo detlâì yìlâ kl'axᵛ dek'è. Skì doo tilie k'e nak'ò t'a dzò k'ìᵛ xak'et'ì. Tìâ k'e ᵛedì dzò segèze yek'èzᵛ xe ts'o ᵛadzà. Dzò k'ìᵛ ḅnlâì, ehdzò tìlâ, Ehdzò xahzᵛ tìlâ k'ìᵛᵛᵛn nezì gots'ᵛ dah enìwah.

Norman lah nàtso k'idâì, bò ghawìdzà, eyìt'a bogᵛh k'elelìhe xazᵛ yeᵛah. Nàk'e dzᵛ k'exᵛwo t'ᵛhᵛ. Edeh dzò k'ònto ho, dzò nak'e k'echìtìlâ nò.

Dzò dèhk'ᵛ ts'ᵛ nawah t'ᵛaxᵛ, yeᵛwo ts'ì eyìgots'ᵛ yeghò. Kl'axᵛ demò gha yìlâ. Wemᵛ t'a Norman wedìᵛ nets'allagha balaxeh etsìᵛ dìh dzᵛwoᵛ t'a. Balaxeh xet'ᵛᵛn ts'ᵛ dzᵛ elade dì, eyìts'ᵛxᵛ wexel'ᵛ adèh ts'ᵛ eghâlada de.

– Dogrib

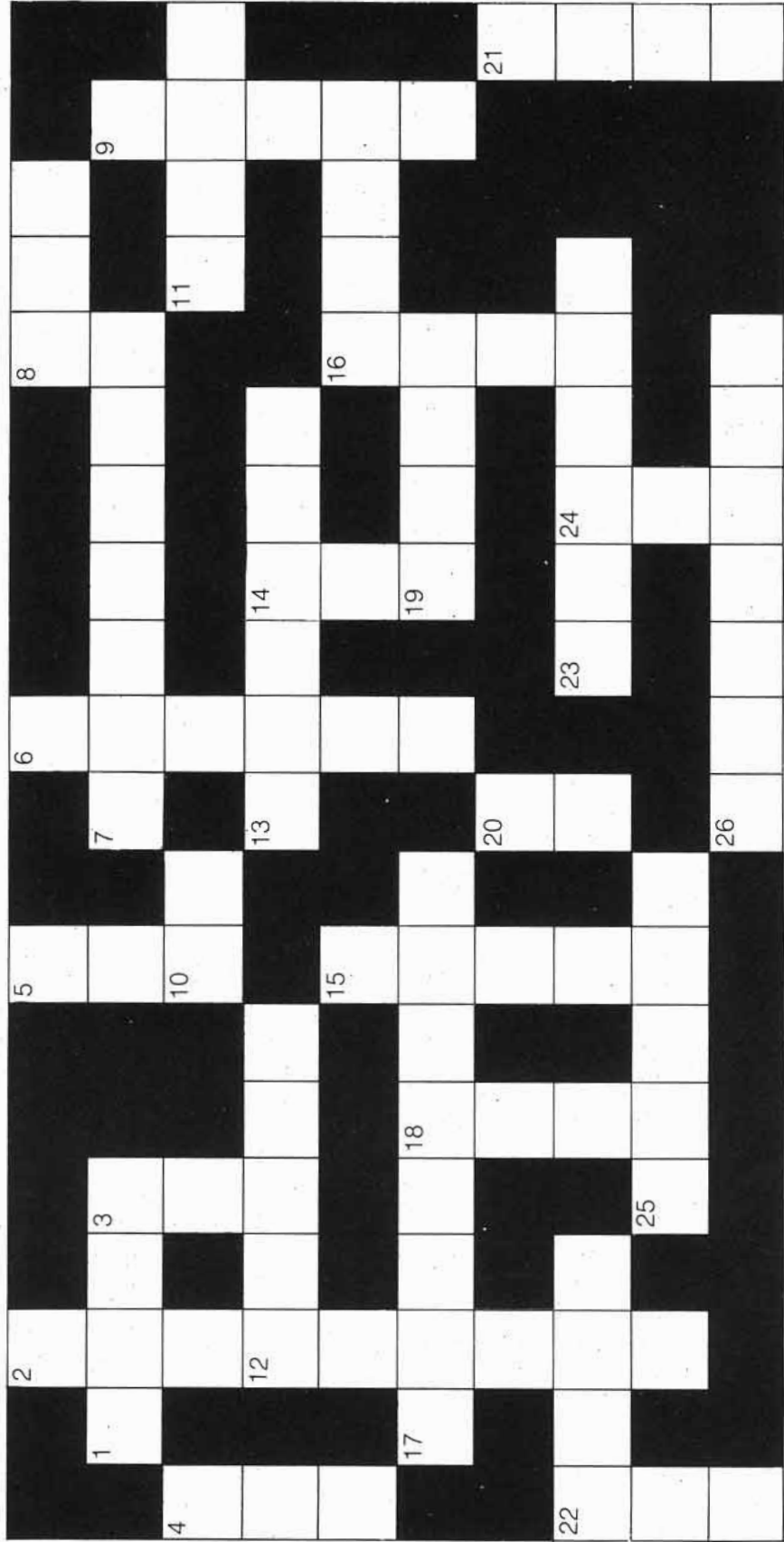
Crossword

Clues Across

1. I eat caribou. What am I?
7. I make push-ups in winter. What am I?
8. Take one of these along when you go trapping. You'll need it if you want to cut down trees.
10. Is beaver prime in July! (yes or no)
11. Pelt is another word for an animal's _ _ _ _ .
13. I eat mice, squirrels, birds and snowshoe hares. I often hide in trees. What am I?
16. Set your trap in a _ _ _ _ _ if you want to catch otter, muskrat or mink.
17. Every year many people eaern their living by going out on the _ _ _ _ _ .
19. Check your traps _ _ _ _ _ every second day.
22. I can eat about 200 showshoe hares a year. When there are many showshoe hares there are many of my kind. When there are few snowshoe hares there are few of my kind. What am I?
23. After you have skinned a beaver you must _ _ _ _ _ the pelt.
25. I am a great traveller. I can run faster than a person on the land but I am most graceful when I swim. I eat fish. What am I?
26. Before you can sell a pelt you must _ _ _ _ _ and dry it.

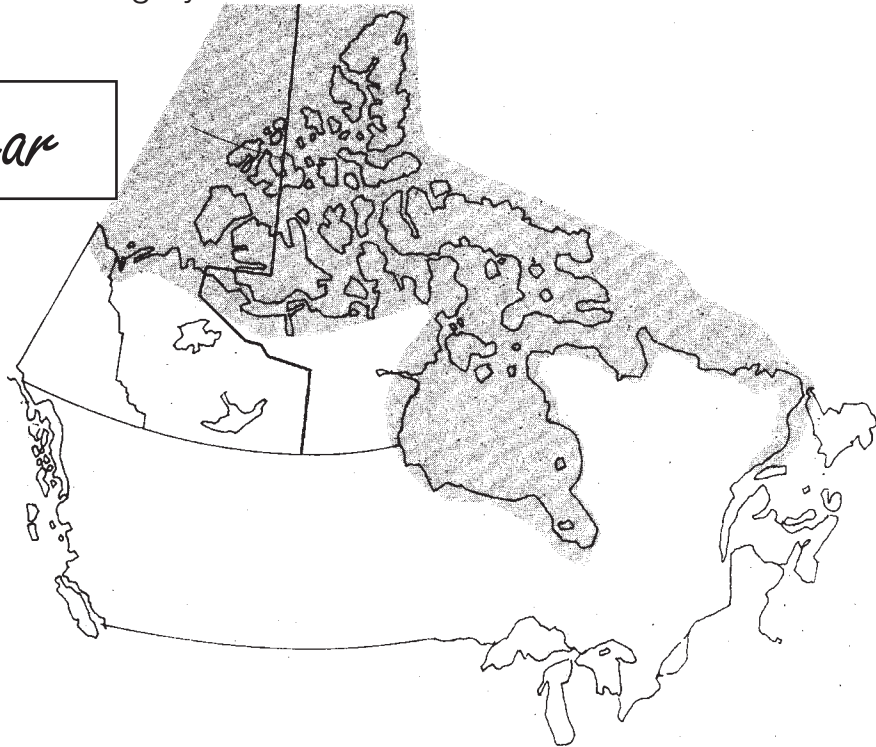
Clues Down

2. I will steal your catch or bait from right out of your trap.
3. I am related to the wolf. What am I?
4. Is marten prime in January? (yes or no)
5. A black bear makes one of these where it can sleep during the winter.
6. _ _ _ _ _ trapping means trapping without causing unnecessary pain or suffering to the animals you catch.
8. You can sell your furs _ _ the Bay or the Co-op.
9. Mink, beaver, muskrats and otters may all live in a _ _ _ _ _ .
14. A polar bear has these many cubs.
15. You can use this to get a snowshoe hare.
16. A lynx can _ _ _ _ _ four metres from a crouched position.
18. If you hear three rifle shots, one after the other, then someone may be _ _ _ _ _ .
20. Are most fur bearers out and about in the day time? (yes or no)
21. Trappers often use fish as _ _ _ _ _ in their traps.
22. The _ _ _ _ _ says that animals may not be trapped during the closed season.
24. A muskrat is a big _ _ _ _ .



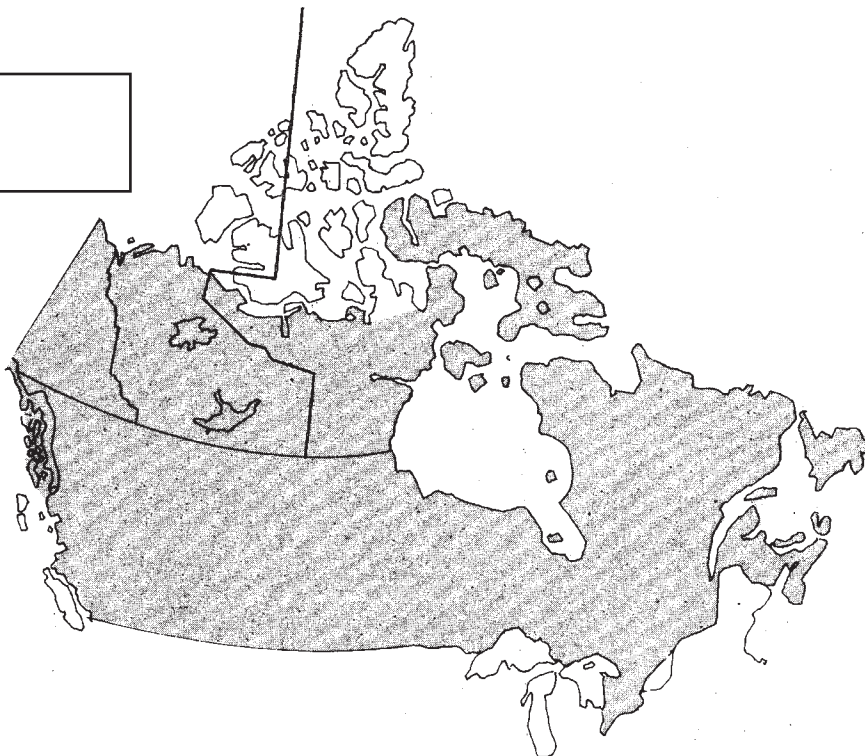
Where do you find polar bears? On this map the places where they live are marked in grey.

polar bear



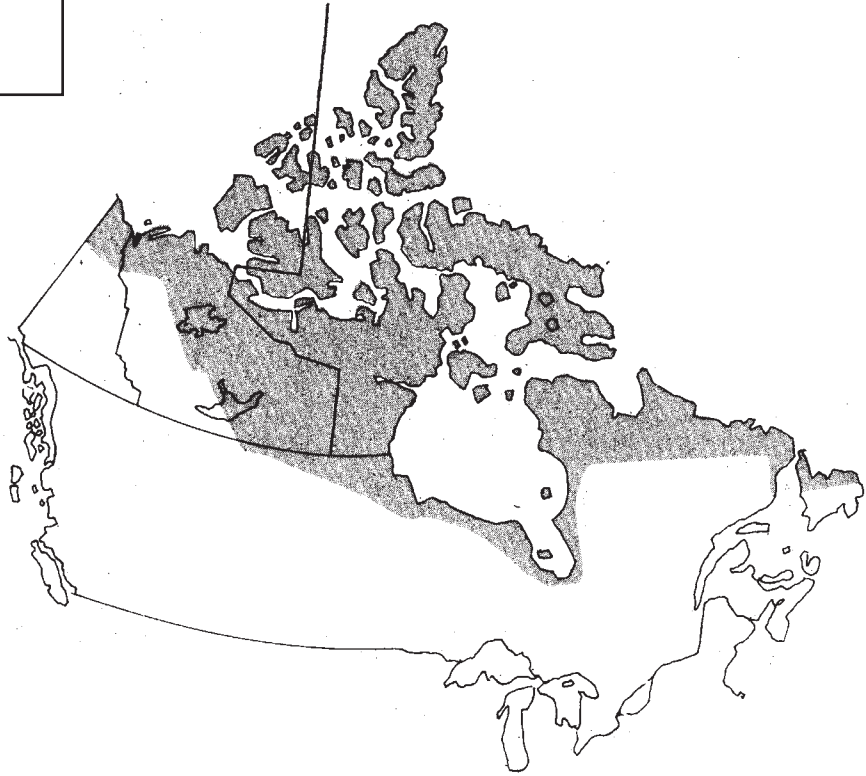
On this map the places where you find a certain animal are marked in grey. Can you guess what this animal is? It is either a red fox or an arctic fox. Write the correct name in the box.

1

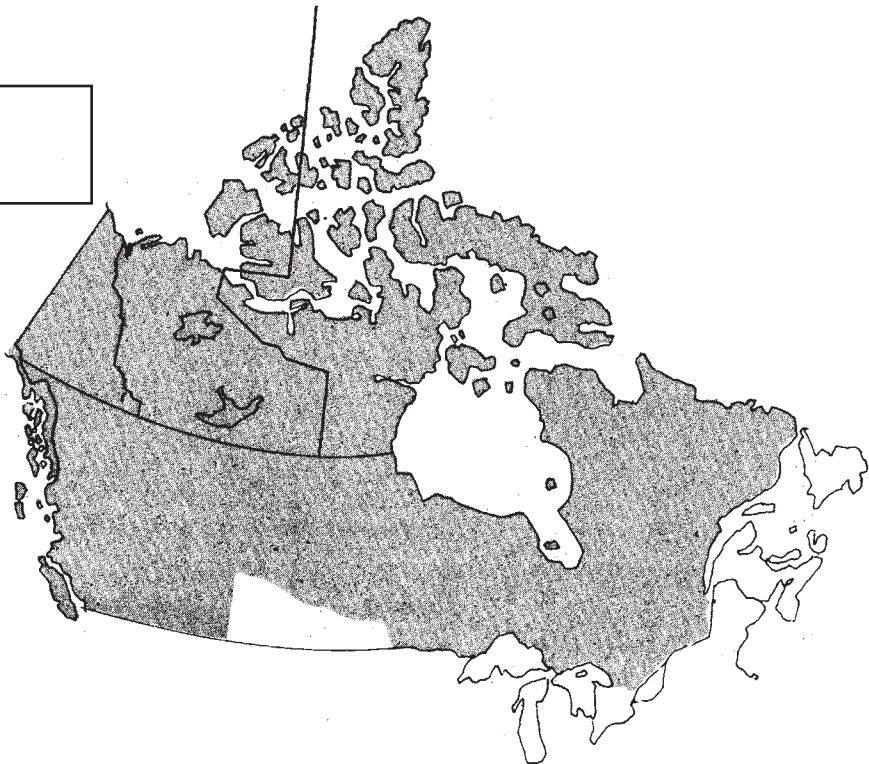


One map shows where **wolves** live, the other shows where **arctic fox** live. Which is which? Write the name of the animal in the correct box.

2

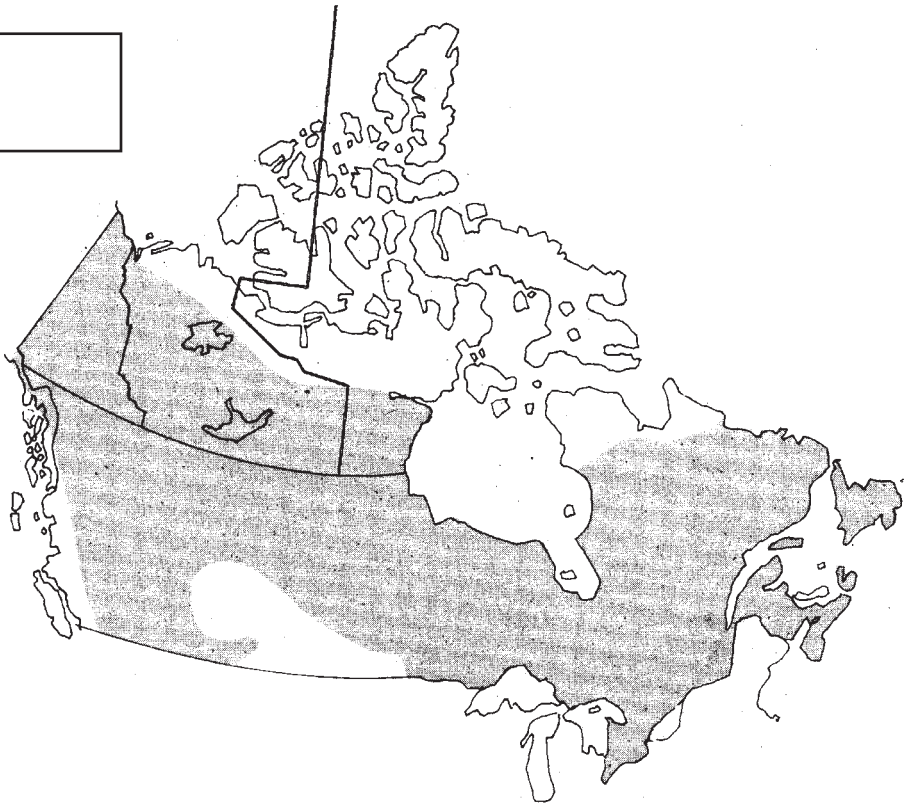


3

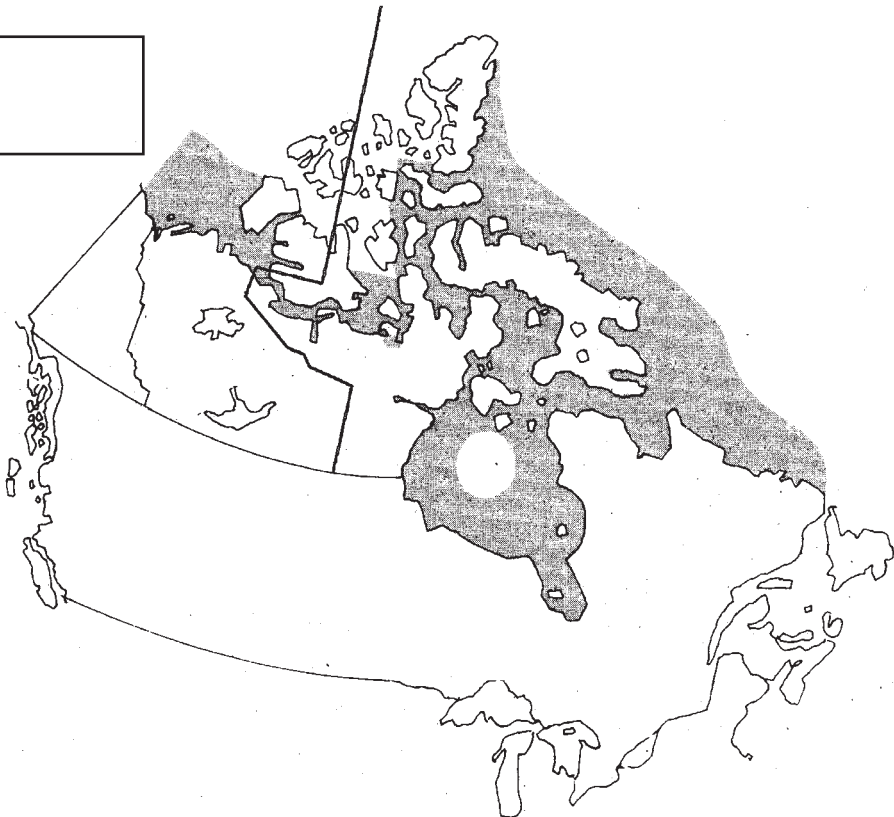


One map shows where **bearded seal** live, the other shows where lynx live. Which is which? Write the name of the animal in the correct box.

4



5



Trapline Game

(for 2 to 4 players)

How to play

1. First decide the value of the fur. Roll one die and multiply the number you throw by the following dollars to get the price being paid for each pelt.

muskrat \$ 1 x _____ = \$ _____

beaver \$ 10 x _____ = \$ _____

fox \$ 10 x _____ = \$ _____

mink \$ 10 x _____ = \$ _____

marten \$ 10 x _____ = \$ _____

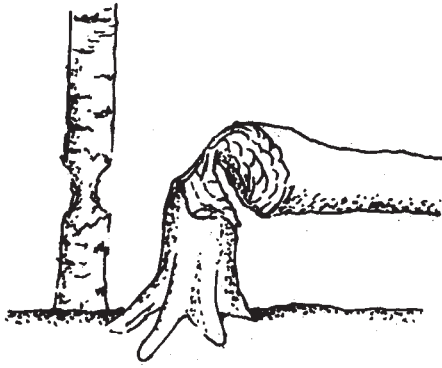
lynx \$100 x _____ = \$ _____

2. Now you're ready to go trapping. Each player places a counter on a square marked "Start". Roll one die and move. Players may move right, left, or down. Players may not go diagonally. A square can be occupied by only one player at a time.
3. If a player lands on a square marked **2 marten**, it means that the player has trapped 2 marten. Players must keep track of the animals they catch.
4. The game is over when the first player reaches the Store. He/she receives a bonus of \$500. Everyone must then total up all the animals they caught and figure out how much money they made.

What was here?

If you know what animal was here, check off its name below.

1.



- bear
- beaver
- fox
- muskrat

2.



- bear
- beaver
- fox
- muskrat

3.

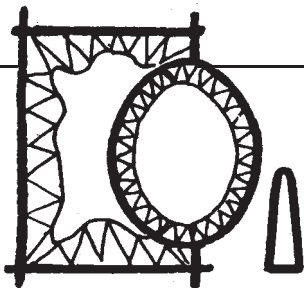


- bear
- beaver
- fox
- muskrat

4.



- bear
- beaver
- fox
- muskrat



Tathlina Lake Camp for Children

By Rosemary Bonnetrouge

Tathlina Lake Camp is located about 180 air miles south of Kakisa and Fort Providence. You can get there by air in the summer and by skidoo in the winter.

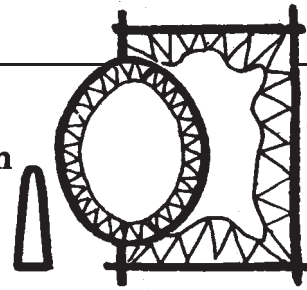
My parents run the camp. In the summer kids who want to learn about the land go out there and my dad teaches them how to hunt and trap and fish. Sometimes he shoots a moose and brings it back for my mom to make dry meat. Or he sets nets, goes and checks them and brings the fish back for my mom to clean and make into dry fish.

My mom teaches the kids how to tan hides, make dry fish and dry meat, pick berries, sew, and bake bannock. Every summer, students go out to learn these new skills and my parents really enjoy working with them.

We go out there when school is out. I like it there because it is quiet and peaceful. It is a good place to think and it is a very good place to learn, especially for my mother.

Now I am in school and my parents are out there trapping. They have built a log house there and they fish in the summer and trap in the winter. They know how to live on the land and they hope one day their children's children will too.

Tat'awelę Dezqa Káogedéh'ó Gha Nágedéh



Tat'awelę kók'ée góꝛꝛ, K'ágee gots'eh Zhahtı Kók'ę gots'eh k'ets'edéh gháádé Lílé dílatth'ę hono óóts'ę ehts'ę dıı hono dechı á góꝛꝛ. Ezhi gots'ę ats'endeh gogha énidé, ımbéh nidé elá k'et'ah t'áh ats'et'ı gots'eh xaye nidé zhah mehchıę t'áh ats'et'ı.

Setá, semꝛ chıh á ezhi dezqa nágedéh t'áh agot'ı goghálagenda. ımbéh nidé, odınh dezqa dechıtah gokeeedudıh egenıdhe nidé, akꝛ agot'ıh gots'eh á seta dáóndıh náts'ezéh, ehdzoo ghálat's'enda, hie kaꝛets'eniđhe ghꝛ gogháonehteh. Ohk'éh nidé setá golꝛ naıhk'éh, gots'eh semꝛ zhet'áh etthéꝛꝛ ohtsı gha níazheleh. Ezhıle nidé míh danaleh, gots'eh á zhets'ot'óh, semꝛ hie seoleh gha gots'eh zhet'áh ehddháa ohtsı gha seta hie níaaaleh.

Semꝛ dáóndıh edhéh ts'ehtꝛ, dáóndıh ehddháa gots'eh etthéꝛꝛ ts'ehtsı, jie náts'ehtsı, náts'enelu, gots'eh dene lét'éh ts'ehtsı, t'ahsı kazháóndıh dezqa gogháogenehteh. ımbéh taıııt'e á t'ahsı kazháóndıh ghálaꝛets'ııdéh, gogha mek'óónı láóndıh ot'e, dezqa kegeededeh, gots'eh séót'ı dezqa goxéh kaóndıh eghálagenda gogha nezı dúyé.

Edıht'éh kók'ę goghꝛ enagııt'e nidé akꝛ ahthııt'ıh. Akꝛ tsıne góꝛꝛ, gots'eh goxéh chu tsıne agııht'e t'áh á akꝛ segha gonezı. Náꝛets'eniđhe gha gonezı agııht'e, gots'eh t'ahsı kets'ededeh gogha chu gonezı, semꝛ ts'eh á séé k'óꝛ.

Dıh edıht'éh kók'ę thıda, gots'eh setá, semꝛ akꝛ ehdzoo ghálagenda gots'ę geelı. Dechı dendale t'áh ezhi kók'ę gogéhtsı, ımbéh hie agehı, xaye nidé ehdzoo ghálagenda. Dáóndıh dechıtah edets'edendah egogedıhshꝛ, gots'eh yundah t'ahsıę gotah gocháa chu kagııt'e nidé chu egeeniđhe.

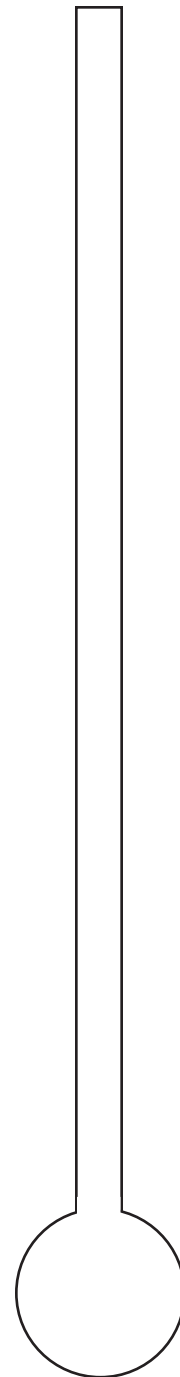
– South Slavey

Wolverine are tough animals. They are active all winter, even during the coldest weather.

See how far below zero this wolverine will stay active by making as many words out of "wolverine" as you can. Every word you make will count as one degree below zero on the thermometer. The first one is done for you.

WOLVERINE

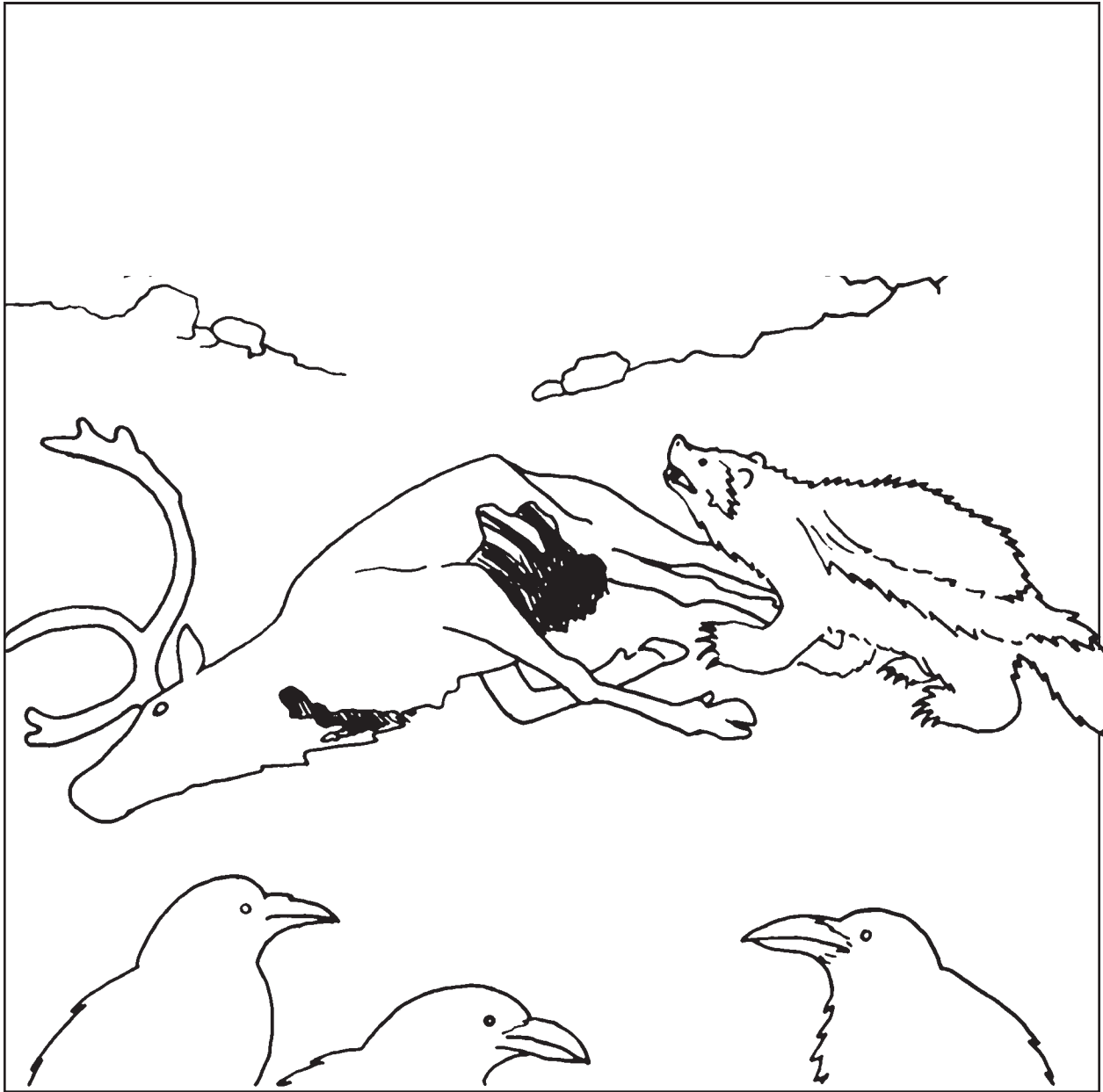
<i>Never</i>	-1°
_____	-2°
_____	-3°
_____	-4°
_____	-5°
_____	-6°
_____	-7°
_____	-8°
_____	-9°
_____	-10°
_____	-11°
_____	-12°
_____	-13°
_____	-14°
_____	-15°
_____	-16°
_____	-17°
_____	-18°
_____	-19°
_____	-20°



Wolverines

Put a check mark next to the correct answers to these questions.

1. Wolverines live a) on the tundra and in the bush.
b) in a log cabin.
c) in the jungle.
2. Wolverines look like a) monkeys.
b) cats.
c) small bears.
3. Wolverines eat a) mice, eggs, hares, fish and caribou.
b) money.
c) soap.
4. Wolverines can a) run.
b) fly.
c) read.
5. Wolverine pelts are dark brown with a) one pale stripe.
b) two pale stripes.
c) three pale stripes.
6. Wolverine sometimes a) rob banks.
b) rob traps.
c) rob post offices.
7. Wolverines are afraid of a) nothing.
b) playing bingo.
c) riding on skidoos.
8. Wolverines do **not** a) swim well.
b) climb trees.
c) form packs.
9. Wolverine belong to the a) bear family.
b) weasel family.
c) dog family.
10. If I got a wolverine in my trap I a) would let it go.
b) would use it as a trim for my parka hood.
c) would eat it.



Write a story about the picture.

Read the statements and circle the animal it refers to.

1. I change my colour to white in the winter so that my enemies cannot see me against the snow.

Arctic fox

Red fox

2. I go to sleep in the winter because I cannot find enough to eat.

Polar bear

Black bear

3. I store food under the water to last me all winter.

Beaver

Otter

4. I borrow the skins of other animals to keep me warm in winter.

Man

Muskrat

5. My fur is very thick to keep me warm in the winter.

Wolf

Whitefish

6. My paws are large and furred so I can walk on top of the snow.

Lynx

Weasel

7. I gather plants underwater, then make a hole in the ice so I can climb out and eat.

Otter

Muskrat

8. I'm often bred and raised in captivity for my fur.

Wolverine

Mink

9. My picture is on one of our country's coins.

Muskrat

Beaver

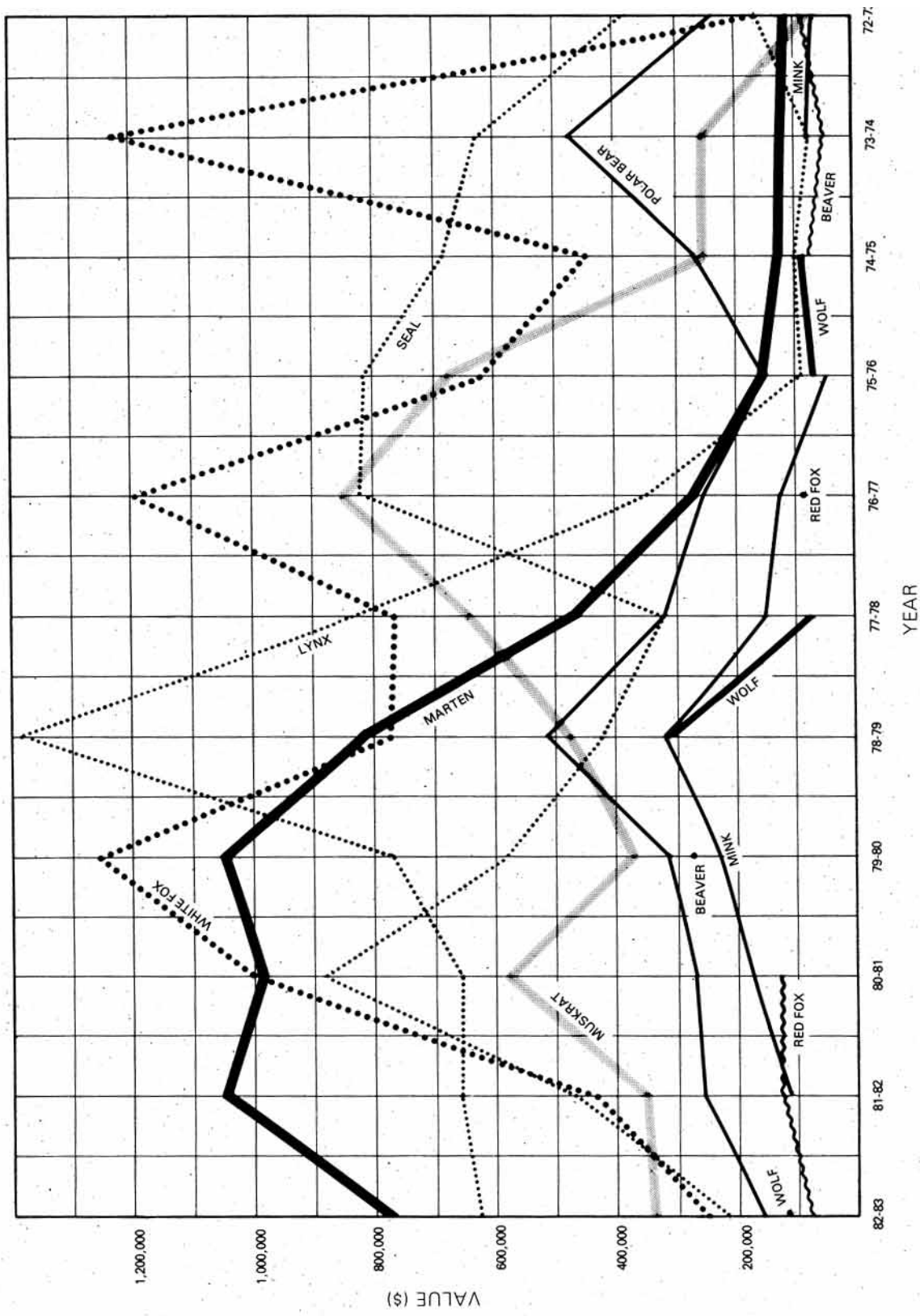
10. Which one of these animals is the odd one out?

Fox

Dog

Wolf

Muskrat



Fur Harvest in the NWT

Study the graph on the facing page and then answer the questions.

1. Which fur bearer earned the most money in 1982-83?

\$ _____

2. How much money did white fox earn in 1976-77?

\$ _____

3. Which was the best year for

a) white fox

b) polar bear

c) lynx

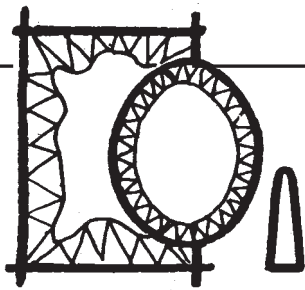
d) muskrat

4. In which year was the most money ever earned by a fur bearer?

5. What were the top three fur bearers in 1980-81?

6. How much money did lynx earn in 1974-75?

\$ _____



Spring in the Bush

By Viola Avery

It was early spring when my mother, father, sister and brothers were getting ready to go into the bush. Mom had already packed the cooking supplies and our clothes. Dad was outside getting the skidoo and sled ready. He had to get some of my brothers to help him put the skidoo on the ice because the edge of the river wasn't quite frozen.

Then we were all ready to take off to grandfather's camp to trap some rats. We travelled about 25 km from town.

When we arrived at the cam we all had chores to do. My mom and my sisters Donna and Kathy cleaned the cabin. My dad and my brothers John and Donovan gathered lots of wood so mom could start cooking.

Soon supper was ready and we were hungry from all that work.

After supper we slept like babies.

Next day my father took my brother out to hunt some rats. They were gone most of the day. While they were gone, Donna, Kathy and I started looking for some blueberries and upiks.

When we got back home later that evening, dad, John and Donovan had returned. They had killed thirty rats, which they had hung up on willows so the fur would dry.

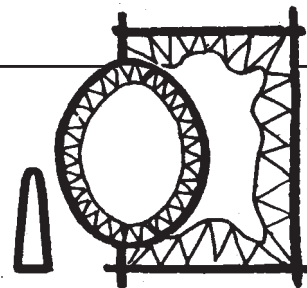
Mom and I would skin them the next day and Kathy and Donna would put them on stretchers afterwards.

My dad had also brought some black ducks home so I asked my mom if I could pick berries for the rest of the day and she approved. I was glad she did because plucking ducks isn't my favourite chore.

I though that when I got back they would be ready for supper but they weren't. I had to start plucking so I could be finished in time.

We used to stay for at least two to three weeks in the bush. I loved it when we were out of town because it was so peaceful and nobody would bother us. It was like a family reunion. But now most of my brothers and sisters go to school or to work. We used to go out every spring but now only my dad and a couple of my brothers go out to trap but the come back to town the following evening. It isn't the same anymore.

Deshi ʔuyééhli Gú



Ká golu gú ʔaragújá gú ʔamá, ʔabá, seedéé gots'ę sodee ke deshi tá radewídee gha sórigokę́a. ʔamá k'óne yeri béhé bekáʔeets'éeht'ee gots'ę raxeyú ʔareyóné got'áyila. Hagú ʔabá tich'a de skidoo gots'ę behshéné hé sóʔahli. Tl'áni goghá tu hı́o hé sodee ke kits'éráyıdee gú tę k'e rikıyıshu.

ʔeyıtl'á dę ghę ʔehdzo ʔawı́li gah ʔééhsee judeni rákeedee ts'ę déwıdee. Kóę gots'ę 25 km déwıdee.

ʔeyı rırıdee hıt'ú ʔareyóné ʔeghálahúrıda. ʔamá seedéé Donna gots'ę Kathy dai kóę góyee sóʔagokı́la. ʔabá, sodee ke hé goshó se hı́o ʔakı́la. Gú ʔamá bekáʔeet'ee kéʔegonı́hwe. ʔeekú hıt'ú bé bekáweet'ee gots'ę goshó déyıwı gú ʔahı́ja. Shéeyıyee yıtl'á, hotı́ bebı́ ke hénı shuyıya.

Godo dzı́né ʔabá, sodee hó dę hı́ka rázée lekedéhı́la. Dzı́ne hogháre kuhúyıle. Kútl'á Donna, Kathy gots'ę séni w'ıla jíye wá gots'ę dahkále hı́ka ʔagoyı́li.

ʔekú xééhts'ę ʔararıdee were ʔabá, John, gots'ę Donovan rıragokénı́hwe. Dę tai horéno lákénı́hwe, ʔeyı hı́ beghá rawofa gha k'ái k'e ʔareyóné dayákıyéwa.

ʔéék'ę ʔamá hó bewéʔedı́dla gha, hagú Kathy, Donna hó kıwé yıyáhtókeefı́ gha.

ʔabá yawıle w'ıla rıanıla. ʔeyı hé ʔamá sú dúle jíye hı́ka dehı́la hédehsı́, gú hęę séhdi. Túrı xats'eehch'ee kets'edehwene hé hęę séédeeyı́de gú goshó sódıwıle.

Rırarehja gú xéhts'ę shéwıyee gha k'óne sıyá sóʔakıyı́la sóni yerehwe, kólı́ dódı. ʔeyı hé forı́ shéwıyee gha xayı́hch'ee.

Rákee, tai ʔedáıdzı́né gots'ę deshi ta ʔahıt'ı́ yı́le. Síne ʔagóht'e hé dene ke w'ıla hı́le. Sékóę got'ı́ne lérakeedee hénı ʔagóyıt'e. Kólı́ hı́dú seedéé ke sodee ke hé ʔedı́htı́'é kó dódı níde ʔeghálakeyeda. ʔuyálele tóréht'ę deshi ta ʔahıt'ı́ yı́le, kólı́ hı́dú ʔabá, sodee ke xó ʔehdzo rıákule gha ʔekóragokedehwe, hagú ʔeekú xééhts'ę hıt'ú rıakede. ʔaféré gok'ę ʔagóht'ı́le gú ʔagúja.

– North Slavey

Can you match the teeth to the right animal? Draw a line from the picture of the teeth to the name of the animal they belong to.

Clues

Bears eat meat. They have strong pointed teeth for ripping and tearing.

Caribou eat lichen. They do not have to kill prey, or rip and tear their food. Their teeth are flat so they can grind their food.

Beaver have very sharp teeth at the front for tearing the bark from trees to food and for cutting down trees to build their lodges and dams. Beaver have flat back teeth so they can grind up twigs, bark, leaves and buds.

Caribou

Bear

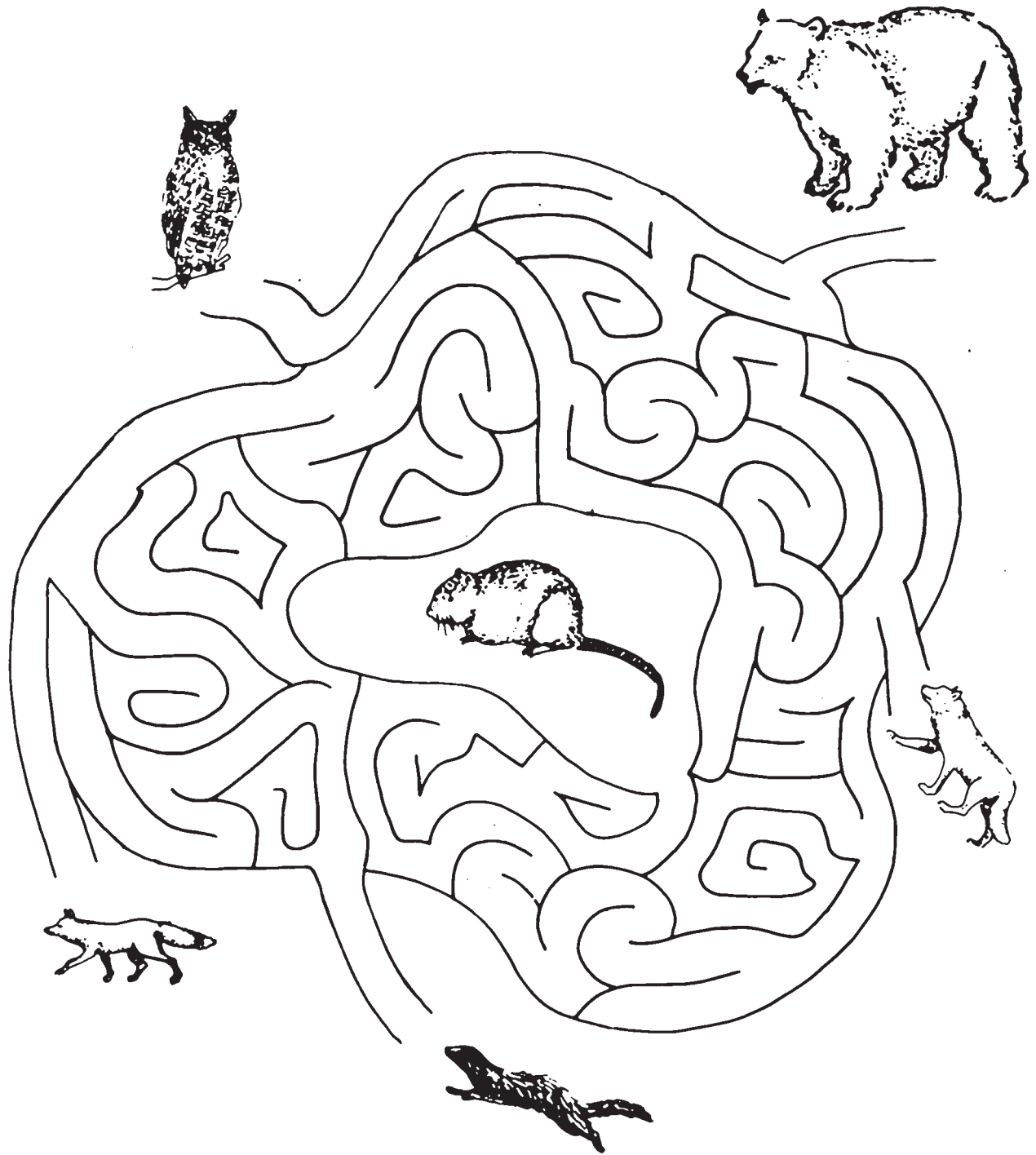
Beaver



What kind of teeth do you have?

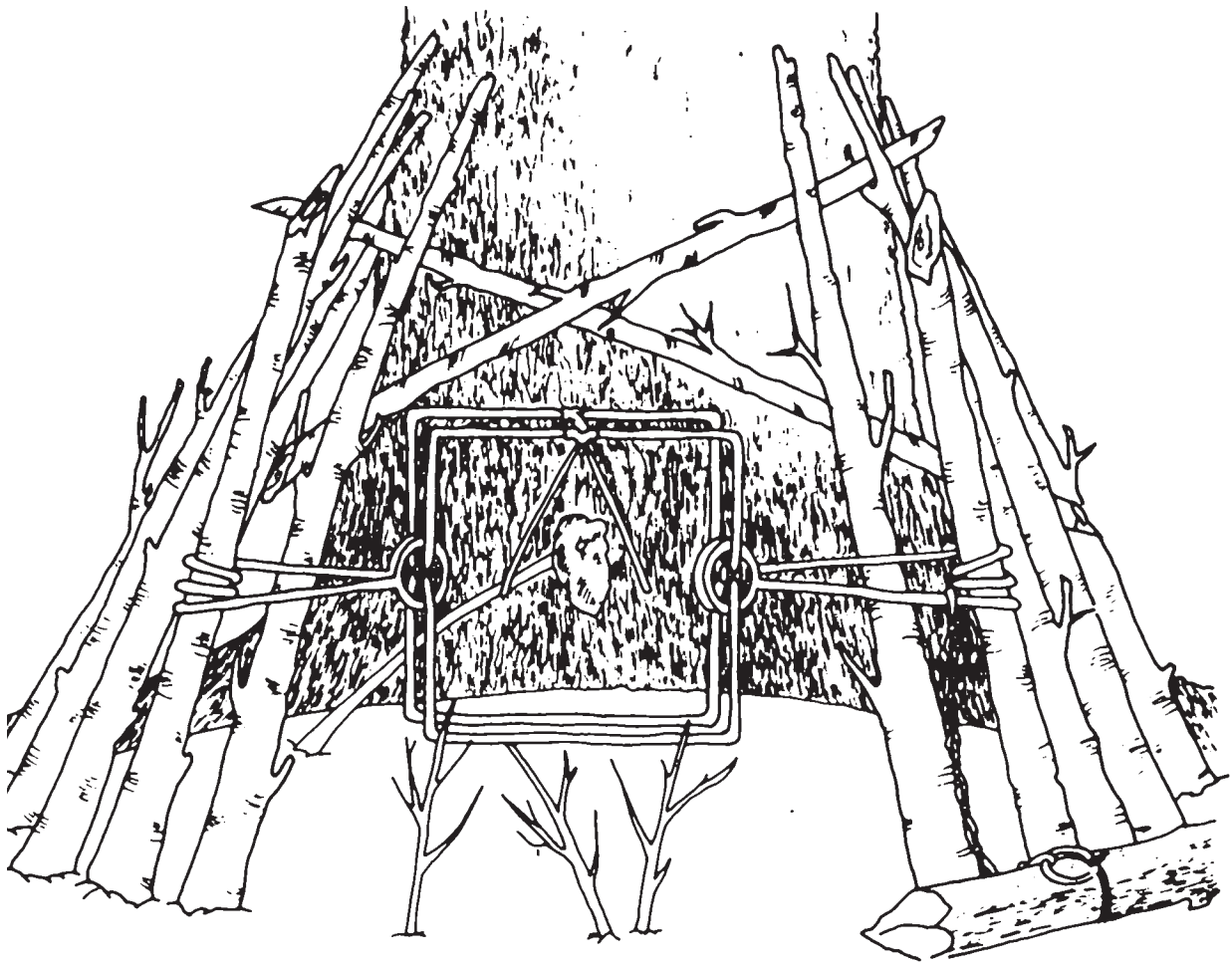
How many teeth do you have?

Foxes, wolves, minks, black bears and great horned owls eat muskrat. Which one will catch this muskrat? Follow the maze and find out.

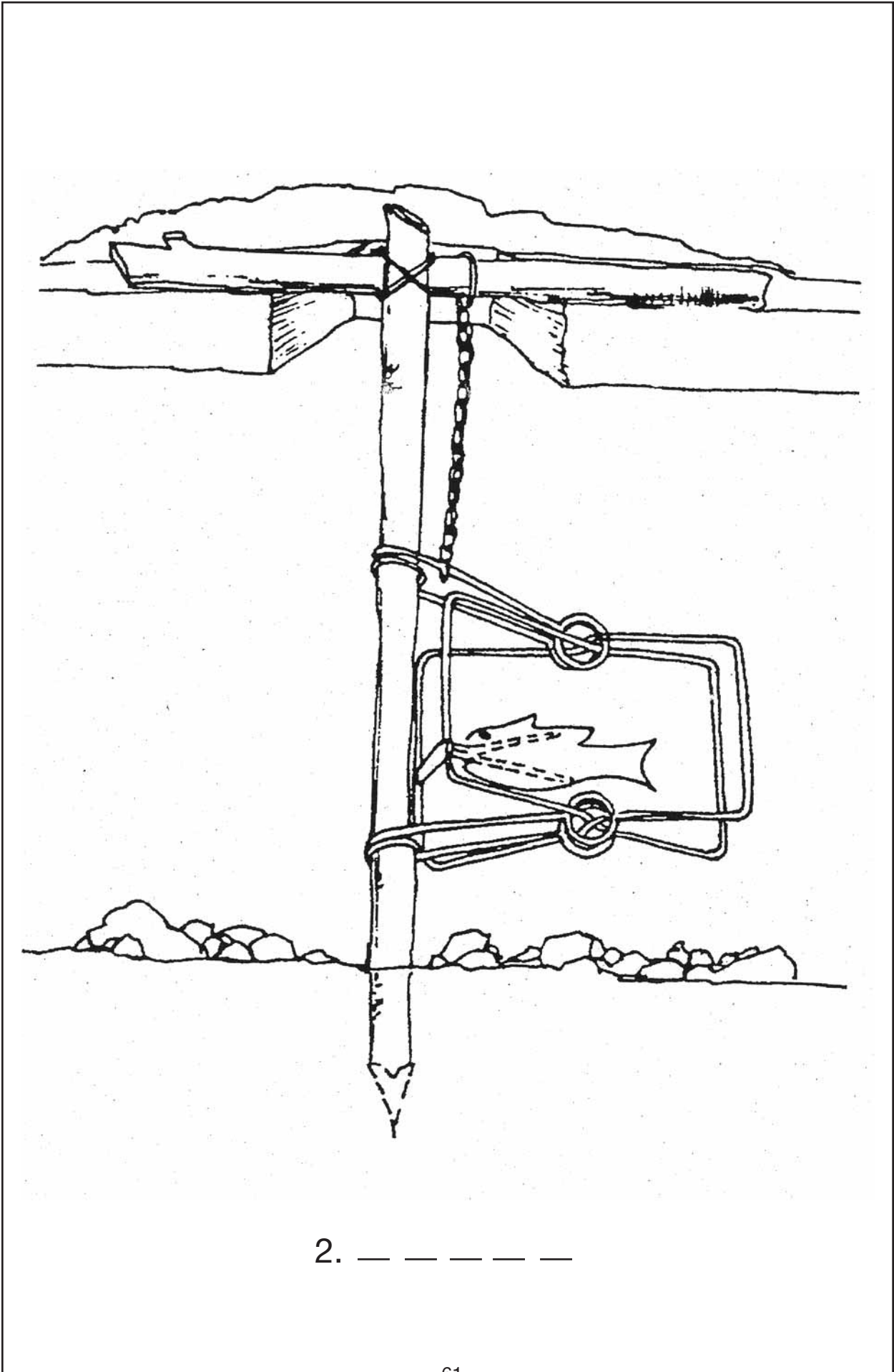


One these pages are traps set for lynx, marten, beaver and otter.
Write the name of the animal that you can catch in each trap in
the space provided

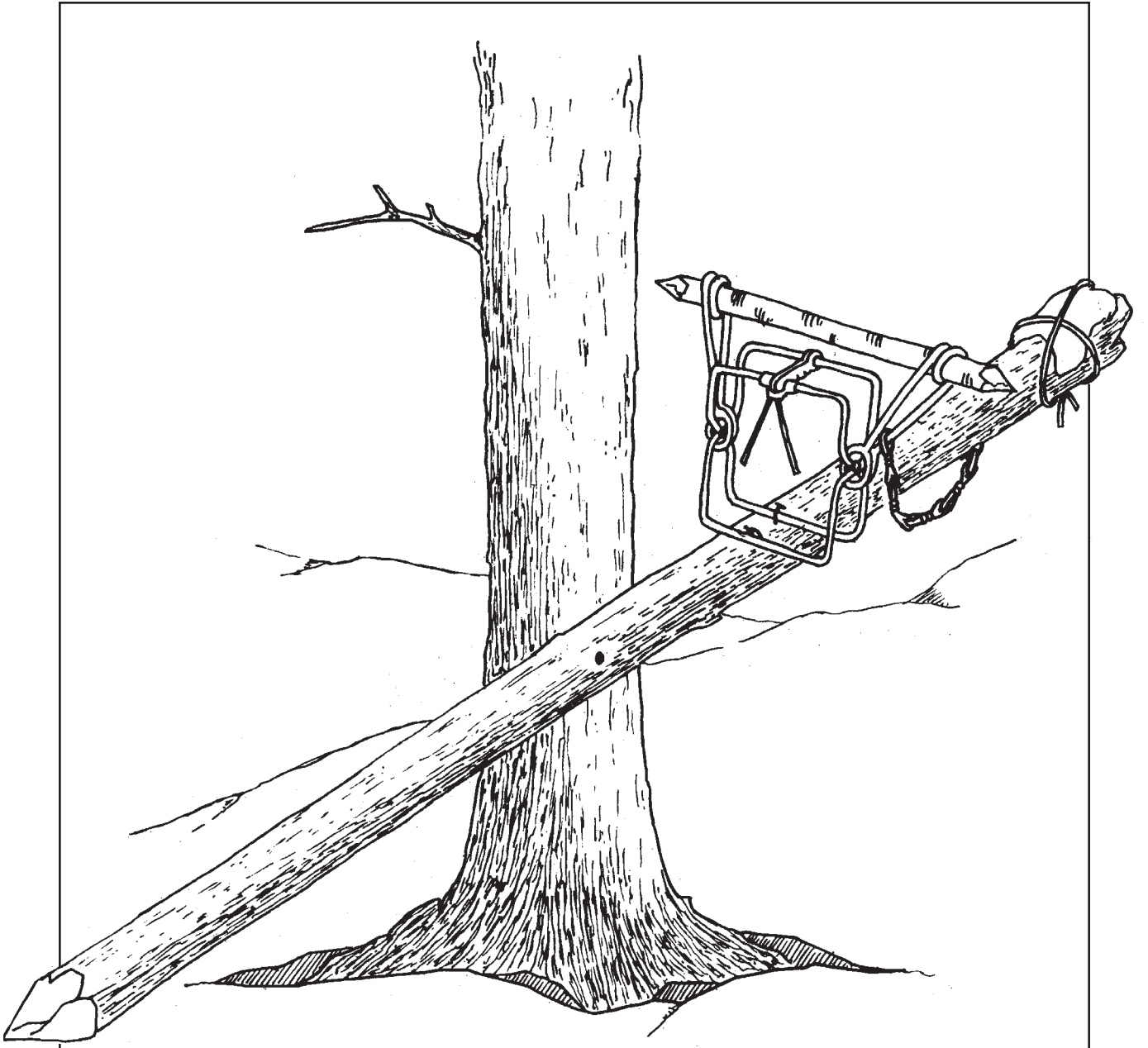
Clue: Think about where these animals live and what they like to
eat. It will help you.



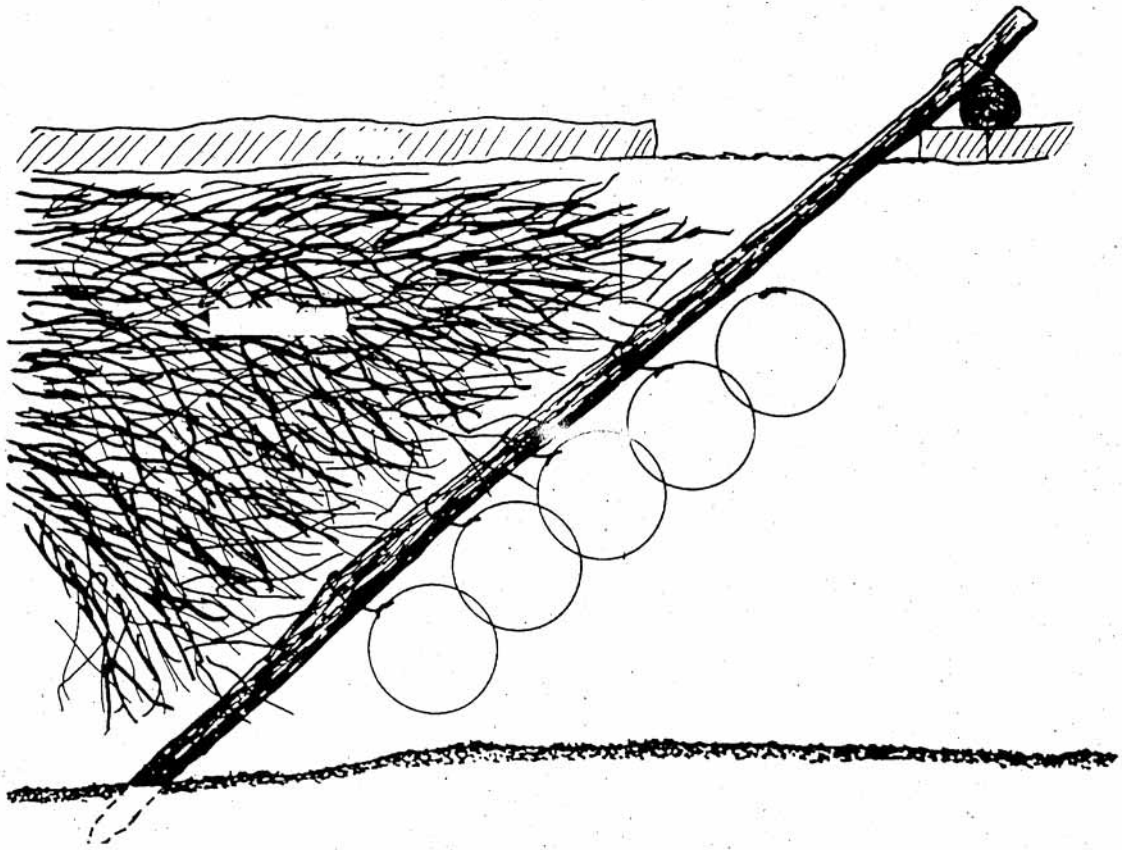
1. _ _ _ _



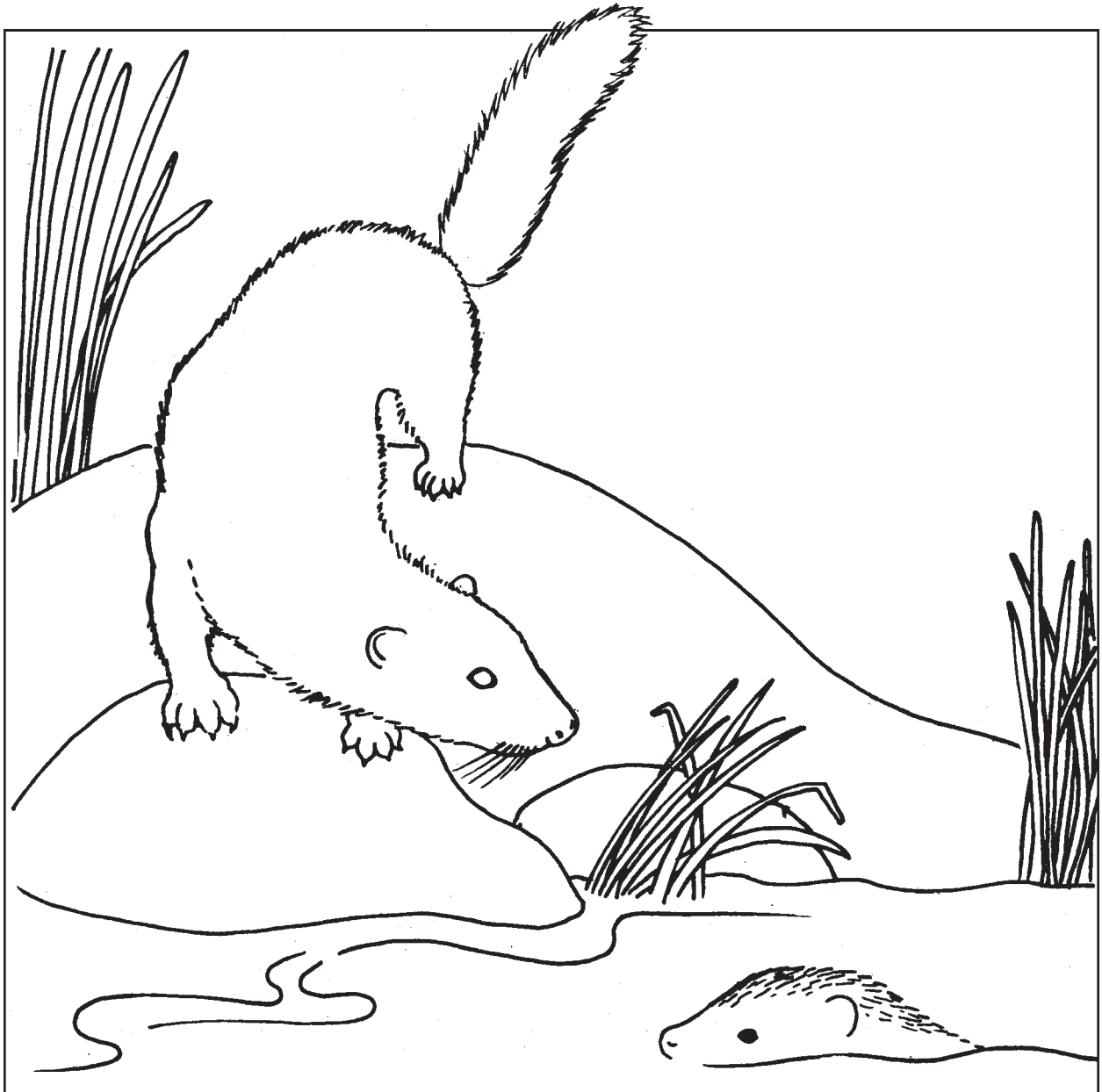
2. ————



3. — — — —



4. — — — — —



Write a story about the picture.

Cut out these cards and paste them in the right places on the habitat pages following.

Description

I am brown. My tail is broad and flat. I have two front teeth which are very large and sharp.

Description

I am a large rat. My tail is long and thin and bare. My ears are short and hidden in my fur.

Adaptation/Behaviour

My tail is very important to me. I use it for a rudder when I swim and it helps me balance when I am standing and walking. I use it as a lever when I drag logs. I live with my family and we work together to take care of our home.

Adaptation/Behaviour

I spend most of my time in the water and I am a good swimmer. I live with my family and we are very quarrelsome. If it is a good year we may have up to eleven young. I can be dangerous if cornered.

Signs

I build a dam to make a pond and then build my lodge in the middle or on the bank. I build canals so I can reach the place where I go to cut logs. These canals can be almost 100 metres long.

Signs

I make dome-shaped houses of cattails where I store food in winter. You will see my pushups in winter. I leave a trail of bubbles when I swim under the ice.

Diet

My favourite foods are the bark, leaves, twigs and buds of aspen, willows and birch. I also eat water plants.

Diet

I eat many kinds of water plants: cattails, bulrush stems and roots are a favourite. I sometimes eat clams, frogs, and small animals that live in the water.

Description

I have a long body and neck, short legs and bushy tail about half the length of my body.

Description

I am a greyish brown cat with long legs, a stubby black-tipped tail and long tufts of black on my ears and cheeks.

Adaptation/Behaviour

I have very strong jaws so that I can keep hold of and kill my prey. The glands at the base of my tail release a strong musky smell when I am excited or when I want to mark my territory. I am a good swimmer.

Adaptation/Behaviour

My furry large paws are like snowshoes so I can walk on top of the snow. I can leap as far as four metres. I live along and hunt at night.

Signs

I do not usually leave clear tracks but if you find a tunnel leading through the snow to a hole in the ice, I was there. Sometimes I hunt along the air space between the ice and the water.

Signs

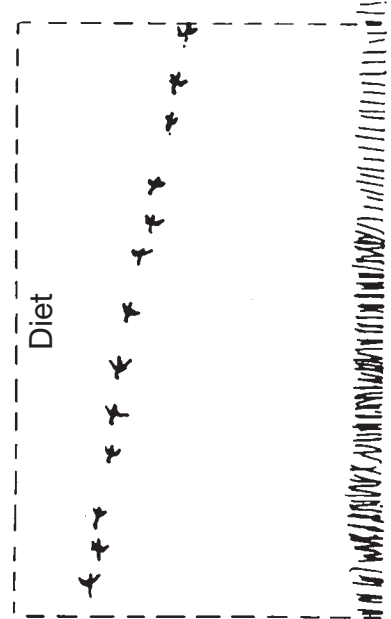
I draw my claws back when I walk. If you are looking for my tracks, look first for the signs of snowshoe hares.

Diet

I eat fish, ducks, birds, voles, frogs and muskrat. I am a bold and ferocious hunter and will attack animals that are two or three times my size.

Diet

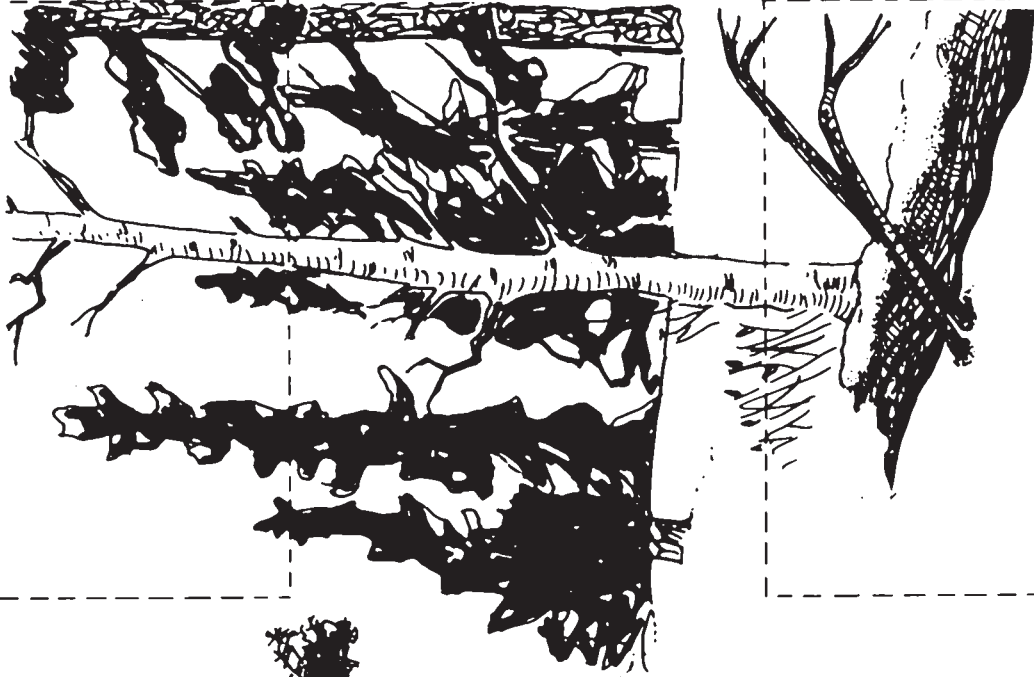
I eat snowshoe hares, grouse, squirrels and mice. When there are many snowshoe hares there are many of us. When there are few snowshoe hares there are few of us.



MUSKRAT HABITAT



Diet



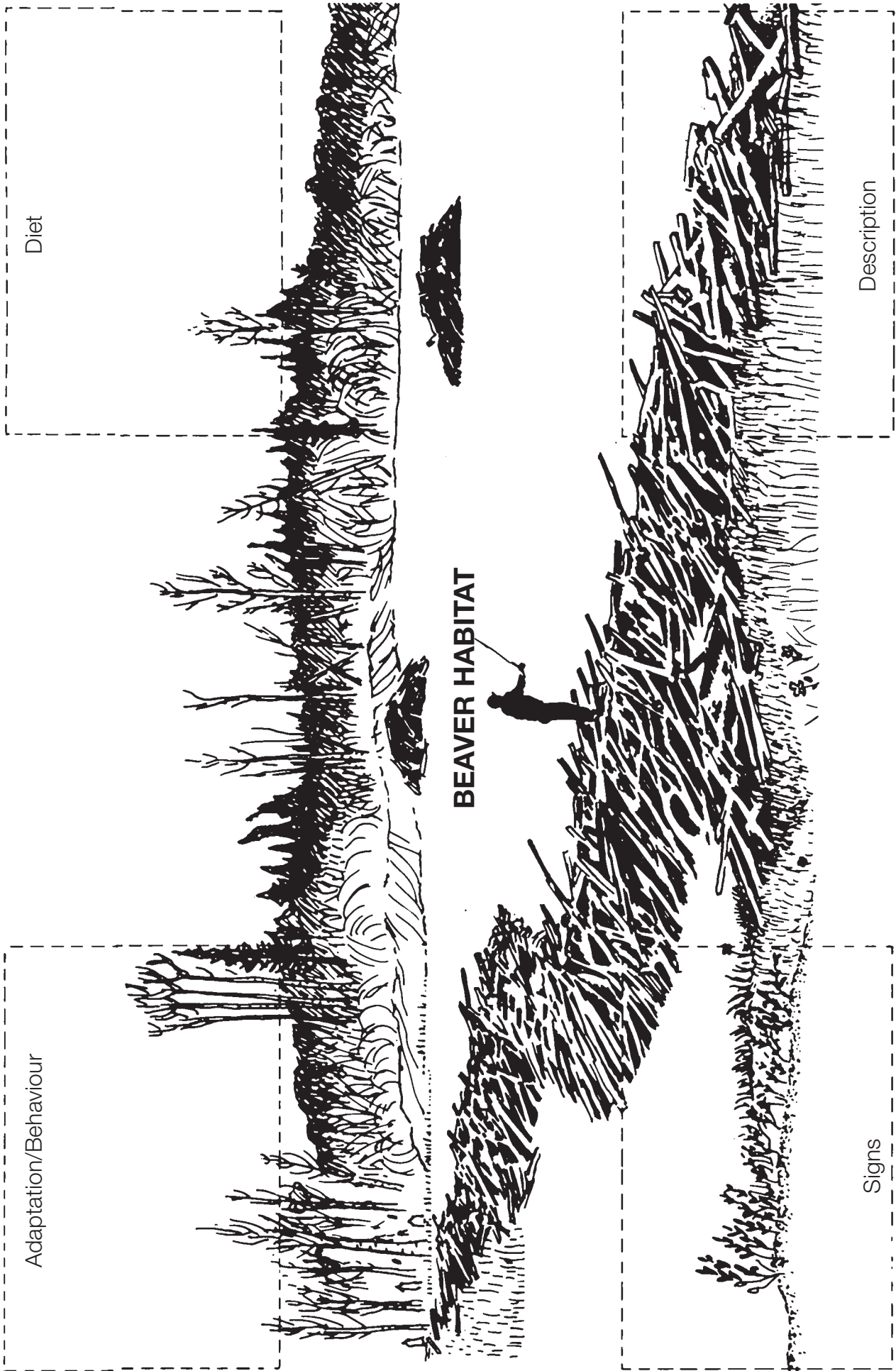
Description

Adaptation/Behaviour



LYNX HABITAT

Signs



Diet

Description

BEAVER HABITAT

Adaptation/Behaviour

Signs

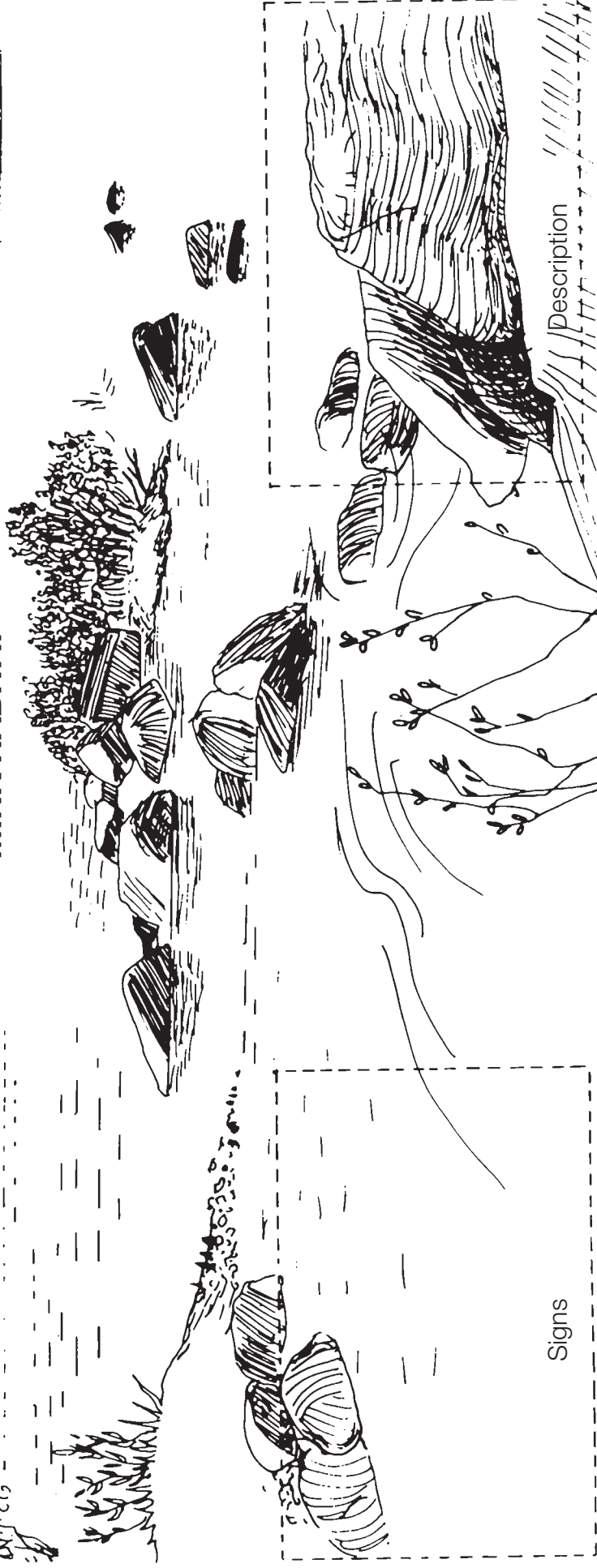


Adaptation/Behaviour

Diet



MINK HABITAT

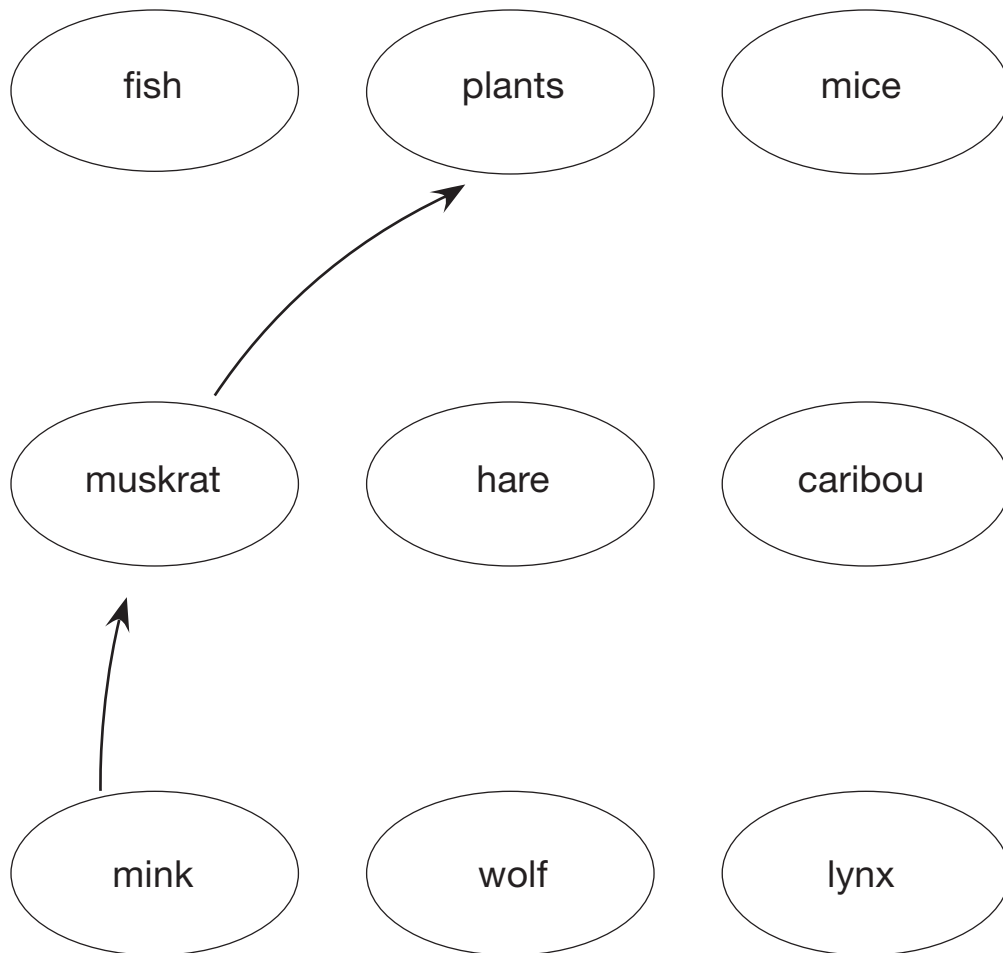


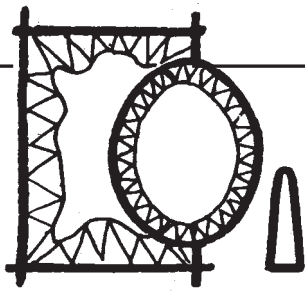
Signs

Description

Food Web

A food web shows what animals eat. This food web shows that muskrat eat plants and mink eat muskrat. Can you put in the rest of the arrows to finish off the food web?





My First Hares

By Vido Arey

One day Tommy decided to snare some hares. He asked his mother if he could have some snare wire. She gave him enough wire to make three snares. Then he dashed off to set them. He put them along a trail that hares used.

He was so happy when he got home that he started dancing to the Eskimo music he could hear coming from the house next door. Then he went in and made a chart like this:

When I caught my first hare:	Size:	How many:

He went to check his snares every day, once in the morning, once in the afternoon and once in the evening.

Two days later he was still checking them and he still hadn't caught anything.

He was tired of bringing nothing home and he was so upset he didn't feel like talking to anybody.

On the morning of the third day he was feeling hopeful again. The first thing he said was. "Today is the day that I will catch something and bring it to my mom.

But again there was nothing in the snare.

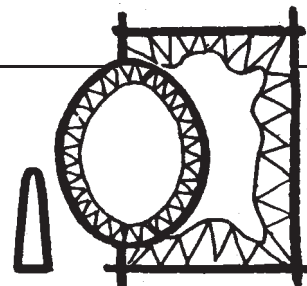
He went out in the afternoon ... nothing.

That evening he went out for one last try. He had caught three hares in his snares. His mother was so proud she cooked them for supper.

Tommy was very happy. He walked upstairs to his room and pulled out his chart.

When I caught my first hare:	Size:	How many:
November 18th	As long as my arm.	3

ʔala Gah Wílu



Lóódet'é gú Tommy hai gah ghò xói dawohshá yeníwí. Deno sasónéhxoí hudeyíkee. Xói tai héédééhdee yeghaʔeedeeyídí. Dayúya gha hıʔóné tídéhfe. Judenı gah tenı góhlımı dááyéya.

Kádéhshó sódı wéélee k'é rırahęła hıtú hıʔóné kóę góʔʔ ts'ę ʔerákee yéné ʔadı ts'ę dadıła. ʔeyıtl'ą yunáradéhła gú ʔedıhtl'é k'e duká gok'e ʔedeıytıl'e.

Judóné ʔala gah wılu:	Dádéhsha:	Dáréht'e:

Dzıne tóréht'é taodet'é gú deg hóı ghárayıdá, yáhkale w'ılá, gots'ę, dzıne tadee w'ılá, hagú xéhts'ę w'ıladá.

Gots'éhdó rákee dzıne gú k'ála deg hóı ghárayıdá kólı duk'ála t'áhsı hılu.

Gah heehdı ʔáradá goghá dúyé ʔajá gots'ę ʔekáʔadéhshó goghó dúyé yenıwę k'é dene kólı ts'ę guhdéele yenıwę.

Tai dzıne yáhkale gú dúle rayenıwę. ʔala hıt'ú duká ʔadéja, “Hıdúh dzıneyá gah wohlú gú ʔama ghó ʔarayéwohshu.”

Kólı w'ıladá xói w'éné zʔ.

Dzıne tadee yıtl'ą w'ıladá ʔekó radéhła ... dut'áhsı.

ʔekú xéhts'ę w'ıladá lóódet'e yeghárayúda gha ʔekó radéhła. Deg hóı hé gah tat'e weelú. Beno kádéhshó yeghó shó wéélee k'é xéhts'ę kıghó shéwoyee gha bekáʔeeyéht'ee.

Tommy sódı weelée dúyé. ʔek'éde judenı góyee shʔtı gots'ę keyıła gú deʔedıhtl'é yı le káyıʔa.

Judóné ʔala gah wılu:	Dádéhsha:	Dáréht'e:
November 18th	Segóné héédééhdee	Tai

– North Slavey

This is a story of how a lynx became part of a fur coat, but the sentences have got mixed up. Can you number the sentences from 1 to 8 so they are in the right order?

___ The lynx fur was auctioned off to a company that makes fur coats.

___ My Dad caught a lynx in his trap.

___ When the pelt was dry he took it to the store and sold it.

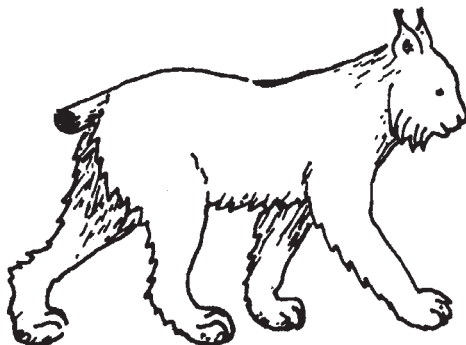
___ He skinned the lynx and hung the pelt up to dry.

___ In Montreal the fur grader sorted out all the fur and decided what each was worth.

___ The pelt went in a bale all the way to Montreal on the plane.

___ The lynx fur was cut and sewn into a beautiful warm coat.

___ The coat was offered for sale in a big store in the city.



Animal Math

1. If a beaver eats 662 g of woody vegetation every day, how many kilograms does it eat in a week?

_____ kg

2. A female muskrat lives for three years. She has one litter of five young the first year. The second year she has two litters of eight young each. The third year she has two litters of seven each. How many young does she have during her life?

_____ young

3. A lynx eats 200 snowshoe hares in a year, if it can get them. If a lynx lives to be three and a half before it is trapped, how many snowshoe hares will it have eaten?

_____ snowshoe hares

Use this space to do your working out.

4. One year the government gave trappers a grant which amounted to 10% of their earnings in the previous year. No one who earned under \$600 received a grant and no one received a grant of more than \$300, regardless of earnings.

a) If a trapper earned \$1,500, how much was his grant?

\$_____

b) If a trapper earned \$3,821, how much was his grant?

\$_____

c) What was the smallest grant a trapper could receive?

\$_____

5. A trapper takes his catch of 100 arctic fox to the Renewable Resource Officer who sends it to an Auction House. The Renewable Resource Office gives the trapper an advance of \$1,500. The 100 Arctic fox are sold for \$2,200.

How much does the trapper get from the Auction House?

To find out, take away the amount of the advance, then \$50 for shipping, \$35 for cleaning the fox pelts, and \$154 for commission.

\$_____

6. a) There are 130 red foxes on an island. Sixty foxes have five young each. How many foxes live on the island now?

_____ foxes

b) During the year 150 of the foxes on the island were trapped, 80 were killed and eaten by other animals such as eagles, wolves and bears, 30 went off to live somewhere else. Now how many foxes are left on the island? Is this good or bad for trappers?

Code Breakers

Each letter has a symbol. Each symbol stands for a letter of the alphabet. Can you solve the code and find out the secret messages about animals?

Code

A ♥ B II C Δ D ★ E () F Λ G ^

H ♣ I ♦ J ∇ K + L ☺ M ☹ N ✓

O X P □ Q ◻ R ● S Ψ T ○ U ø

V = W ÷ X I Y · † Z ∴

II () ♥ = () ● eat bark, leaves and twigs.

/
Marten eat Ψ □ ø ♦ ● ● () ☺ Ψ

/
Foxes eat ☹ ♦ Δ () and II ♦ ● ★ Ψ

/
Lynx eat ♣ ♥ ● () Ψ

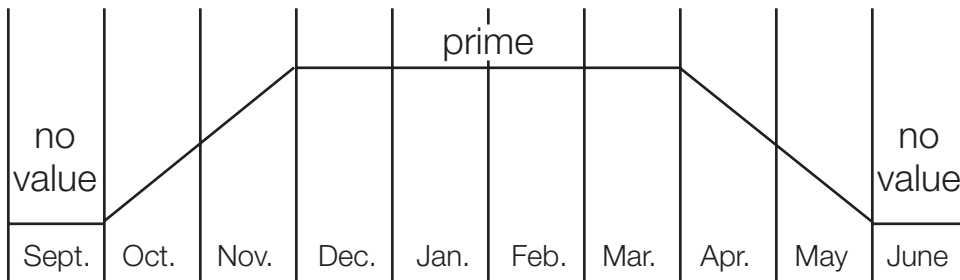
Mink eat Λ ♦ Ψ ♣ and ☹ ♦ Δ () and ☹ ø Ψ + ● ♥ ○ Ψ

÷ X ☺ = () ● ♦ ✓ () eat () = () ● † ○ ♣ ♦ ✓ ^

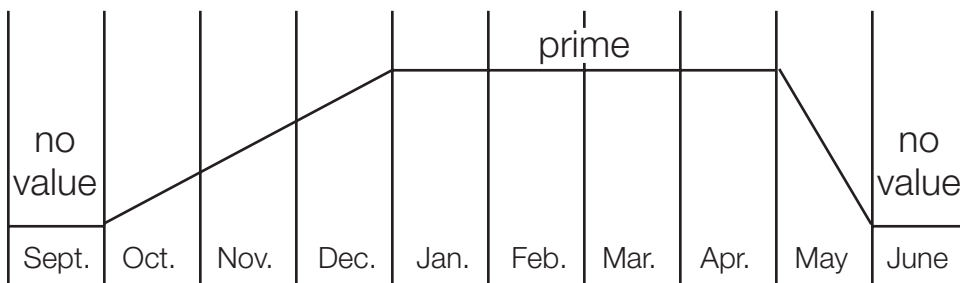
Write out in code what you like to eat!

Every year furbearers shed old hairs from their coats and grow new ones. This ensures that their coats never wear out. The best time to trap animals is when their coats are prime. That is when their fur is at its thickest and where there is no shedding.

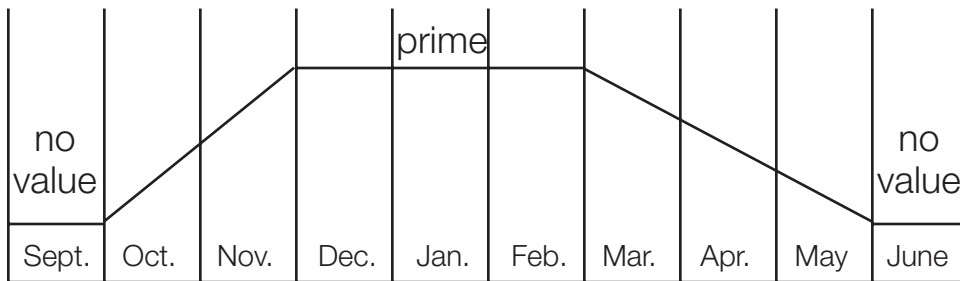
Colour in the months when the fur is prime.



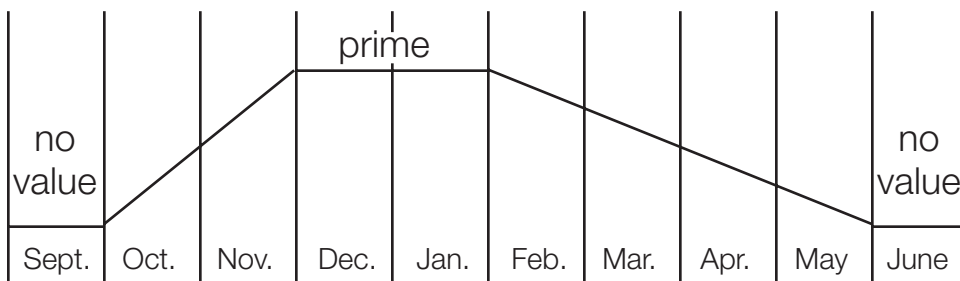
Beaver



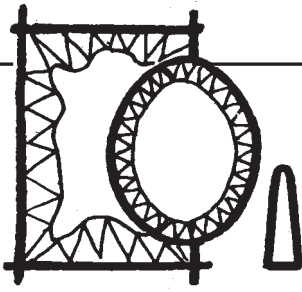
Muskrat



Lynx



Marten



Simpson Islands

Du sughánelt'e ghay nís, xaye dé, setá xél dzereta lághe dé, veldzus nanezgi ni.

Simpson Islands húlye veldzus thela ni, Denínu Kùé ts'í lǎisǎona dechén húk'e.

Sí skídoó t'á hesál-u, setá beschén t'á ghá theyí. Setá ǎlá ǎhí begáne hùlǎ t'á sí t'á bet'á hesál. Dechén t'áth k'e vèghálána vekú begáne k'et'ath hùle ǎat'e.

Harélyu dzík'e hit'ásǎ dzídíz t'ághe téth ts'én hádhër veldu t'atthe veldzus thela sí ghá nít'ás. Harélyu veldzus nanílǎ ts'én dzerít'ès. Hurélzén ǎajá-u setá tthebághe nítés xa nunǎǎ. Setá kún thełtsǎ-u sí vèl neni la bek'e thíke xa.

Shítǎ t'ághe sets'ér níníłchuth néstí xa núníǎ. Téth vedza súni yǎsthén t'á seké ye xásvèth húlí seyué yé nítǎ. Sedáhte hurénuru, sedá tthénǎaze nézǎ-u nítǎ.

K'ábídene ts'íthër-u, ahdene setá ledí thełtsǎ-u nánathërí k'é. Xay ǎat'e t'á ǎalǎ hurélzén. Tth'í veldzus nanílǎ. K'édǎona nílǎ-u, náke chíze-u, tághe nágítthe-u, ǎlághe tthái.

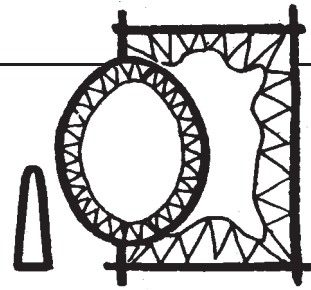
Nít'áz-u, vech'ere ǎǎłxén xa dáthíla. K'ábídene bek'ètthíłch'el-u, náreshá xa dáthíla.

ǎayí t'ághe-u, "Yunedh dzáreta xa seyǎǎle, tth'í veldzus xa dzénasda xat'á."

– Chipewyan

Simpson Islands

By Velmore Giroux



A few years ago, in the winter time, I used to go out with my dad on weekends to visit his traps.

He had set traps at a place called Simpson Island, about 70 miles from Fort Resolution.

I drove the skidoo while my dad stood at the back of the sled. I had to drive because my dad has only one arm. He lost the other one in a sawmill accident a long time ago.

We travelled all day without stopping and got to our first trap late in the afternoon. We travelled along visiting them all. When it got dark we made a camp by the shore. My dad made the fire while I put spruce boughs down to sit on.

After we had something to eat I put my sleeping bag down and got ready to go to bed. I took my shoes off and slept in my clothes because it gets really cold at night. I lay in my soft bed and stared at the stars overhead.

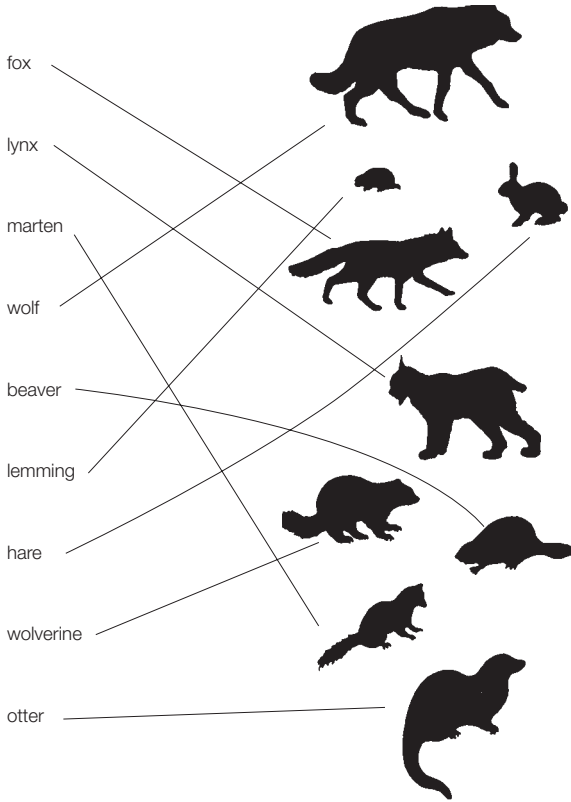
When I woke up the next morning my dad was already up and had tea made. It was winter so it was still dark. Then we went off to visit traps. We visited 80 altogether and caught two lynx, three fox and a marten.

After we got back I hung the animals up to thaw. The next morning I skinned them and stretched them so they would dry.

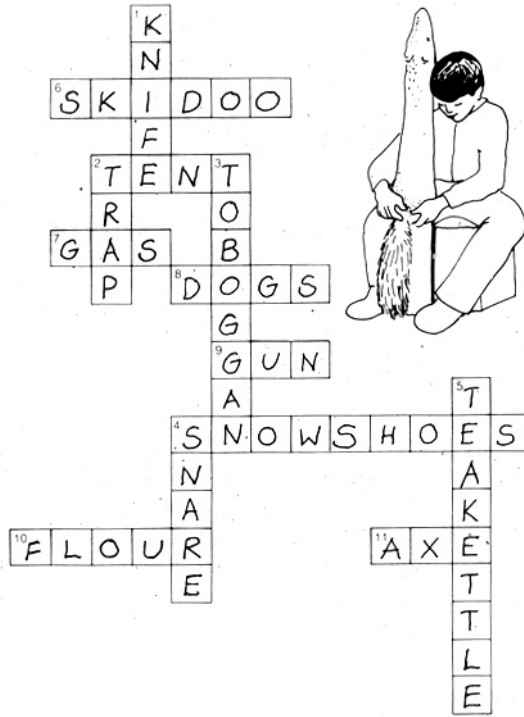
After that I said to myself, "I can't wait until next weekend when I'll be able to go out again!"

Solutions

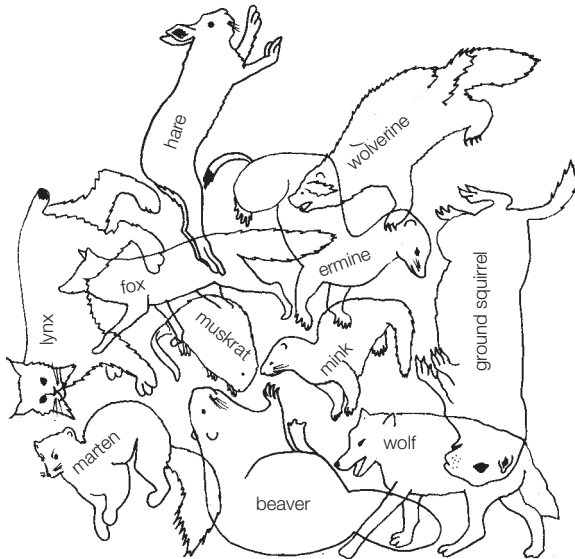
Page 8. Shadows



Page 19. Crossword



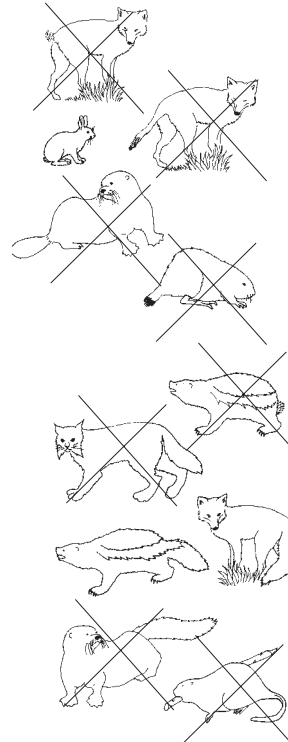
Page 17. Find the animals.



Page 26. Things Joe should take: kettle, stove, fuel, rifle and shells, gas, sleeping bag, matches, spark plug.

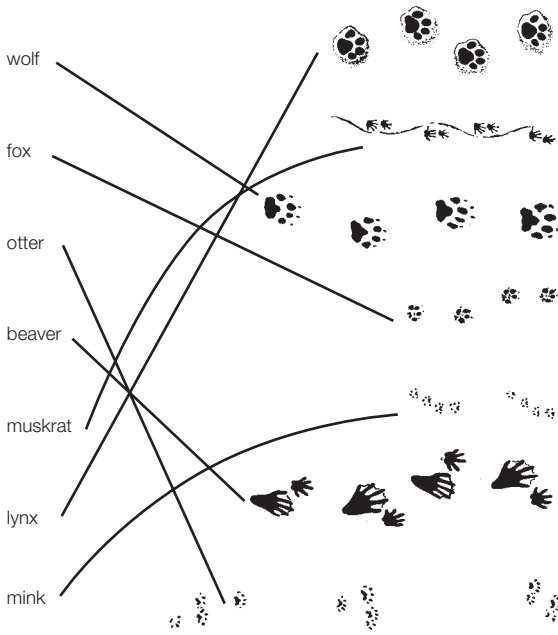
Page 27. Names of young: bear - cub, wolf - pup, hare - leveret, lynx - kitten, beaver - kit.

Pages 30-31 Wrong tails.



Page 34. Whose foot is whose? Wolf 6, beaver 5, muskrat 3, bear 7, hare 1, squirrel 4, fox 2.

Page 35. Tracks.



Pages 40-42. Maps: (1) red fox, (2) arctic fox, (3) wolves, (4) lynx, (5) bearded seal.

Page 46. What was here? (1) beaver, (2) muskrat, (3) fox, (4) bear.

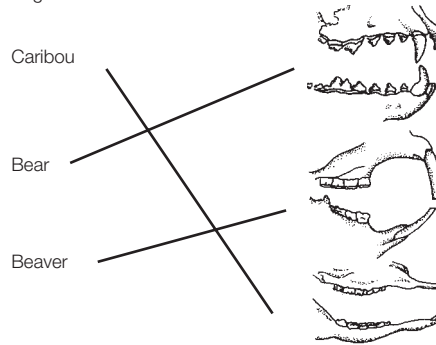
Page 50. Some wolverine words: love, over, owl, role, lever, rover, line, vile, evil, ire, weir, or, ore, low, row, vine, new, wire, win.

Page 51. Wolverines: (1) a, (2) c, (3) a, (4) a, (5) b, (6) b, (7) a, (8) c, (9) b, (10) b.

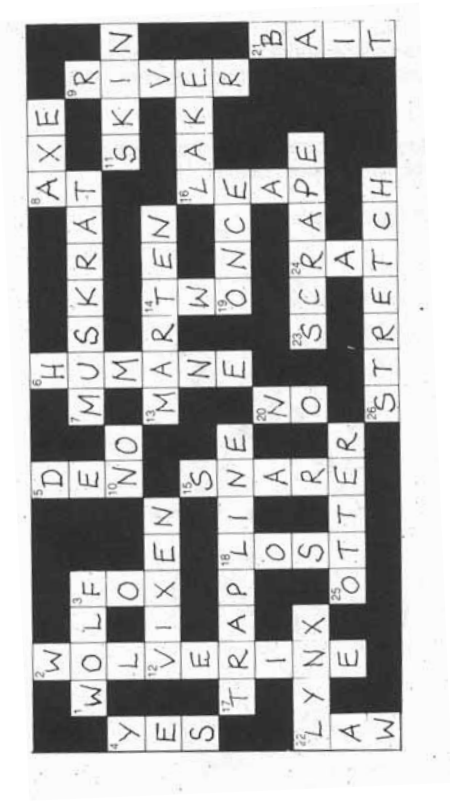
Page 53. (1) arctic fox, (2) black bear, (3) beaver, (4) man, (5) wolf, (6) lynx, (7) muskrat, (8) mink, (9) beaver, (10) muskrat.

Page 55. Fur harvest in the NWT: (1) marten, (2) \$1,200,000, (3a) 79/80, (3b) 78/79, (3c) 78/79, (3d) 76/77, (4) 78/79, (5) white fox, marten, seal, (6) \$100,000.

Page 58. Teeth.

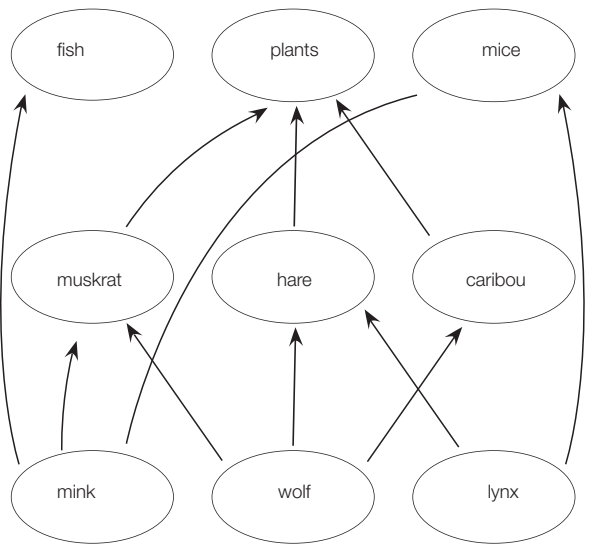


Page 39. Crossword



Pages 60-63. Traps: (1) lynx, (2) otter, (3) marten, (4) beaver

Page 73. Food web



Page 76. Mixed-up story.

- 6 The lynx fur was auctioned off to a company that makes fur coats.
- 1 My Dad caught a lynx in his trap.
- 3 When the pelt was dry he took it to the store and sold it.
- 2 He skinned the lynx and hung the pelt up to dry.
- 5 In Montreal the fur grader sorted out all the fur and decided what each was worth.
- 4 The pelt went in a bale all the way to Montreal on the plane.
- 7 The lynx fur was cut and sewn into a beautiful warm coat.
- 8 The coat was offered for sale in a big store in the city.

Page 77. Fur dealer record: 14 beaver for \$280, 2 arctic fox for \$42, 8 red fox for \$346, 2 lynx for \$1075, 75 marten for \$3024, 11 mink for \$282, 321 muskrat for \$1284, 1 otter for \$86, 1 wolf for \$125.

Pages 78-79. Animal math: (1) 4,634 kg, (2) 35 young, (3) 700 hares, (4a) \$150, (4b) \$300, (4c) \$60, (5) \$461, (6a) 430, (6b) 170. As long as there is no overcrowding, this is good for trappers since the number of foxes has increased.

Page 80. Code breakers. **B**eaver eat bark, leaves and twigs. Marten eat **s**quirrels. Foxes eat mice and **b**irds. Lynx eat **h**ares. Mink eat fish and mice and muskrats. **W**olverine eat **e**verything.