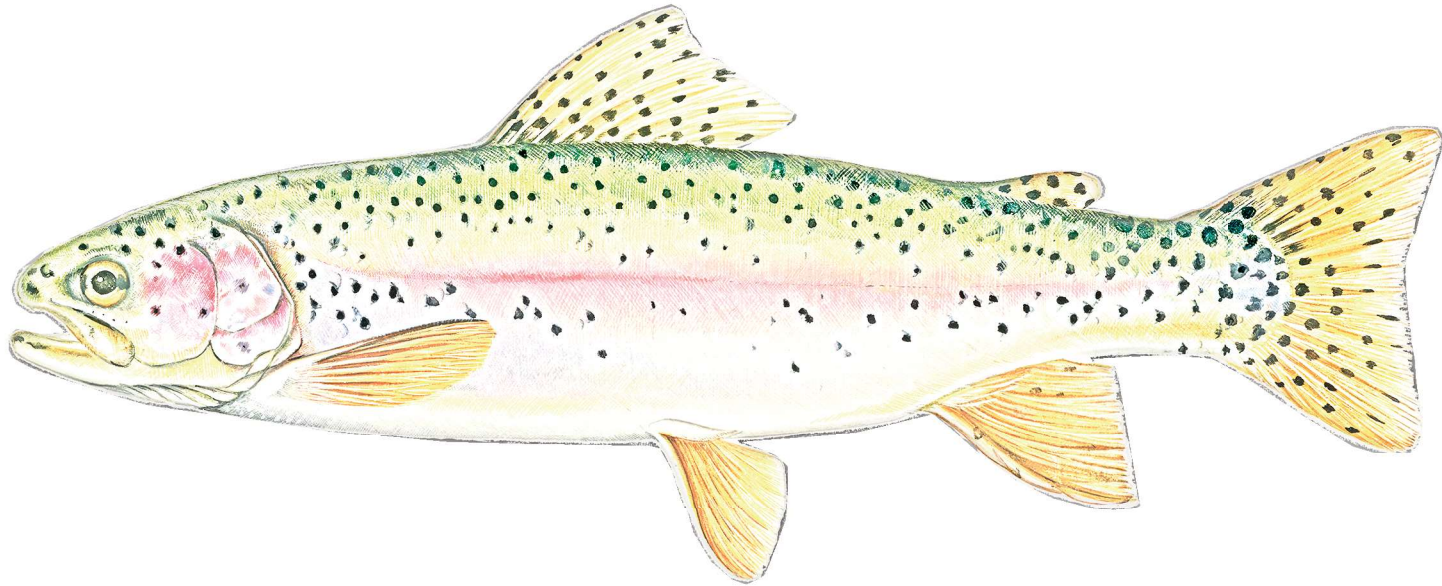


FISHERIES COLOURING

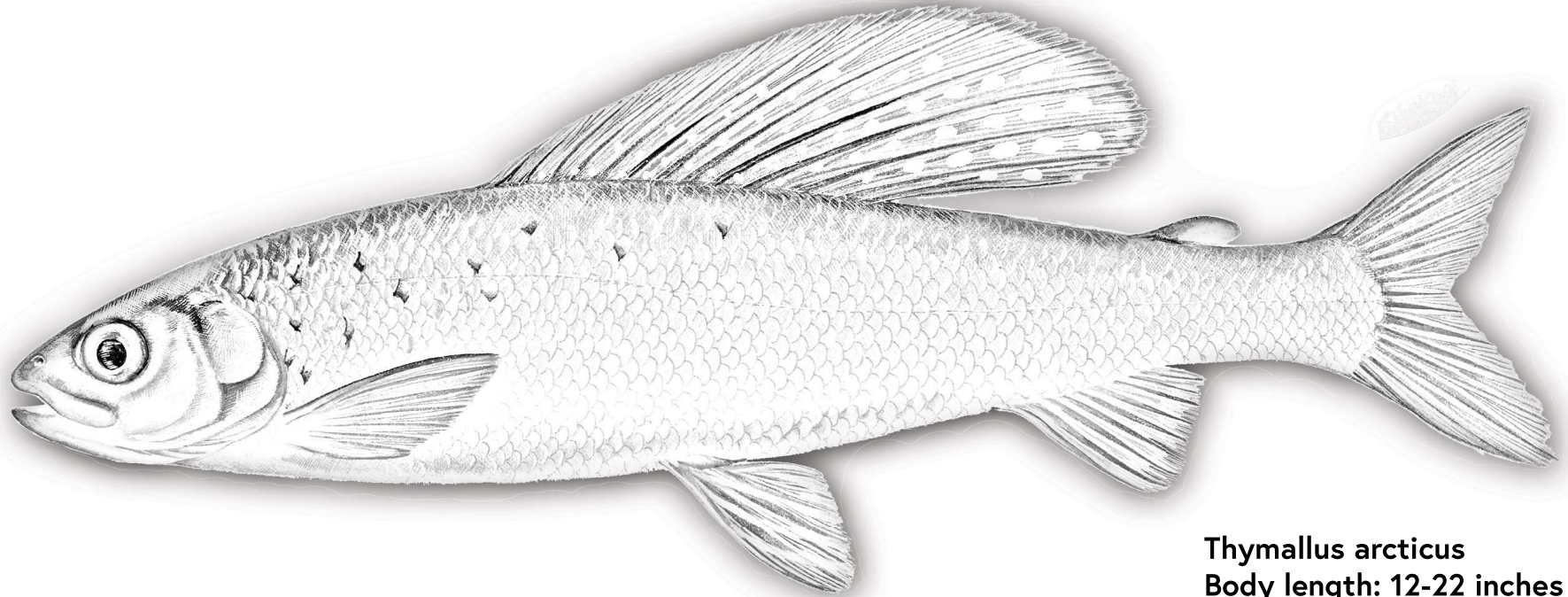


& ACTIVITY BOOK

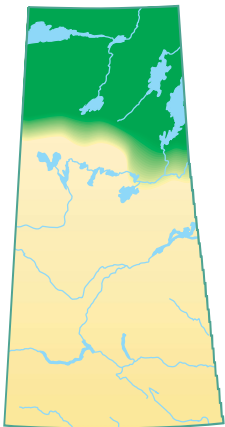


SASKATCHEWAN
WILDLIFE
FEDERATION

ARCTIC GRAYLING



Thymallus arcticus
Body length: 12-22 inches
Adult average weight: 1 lb
Native

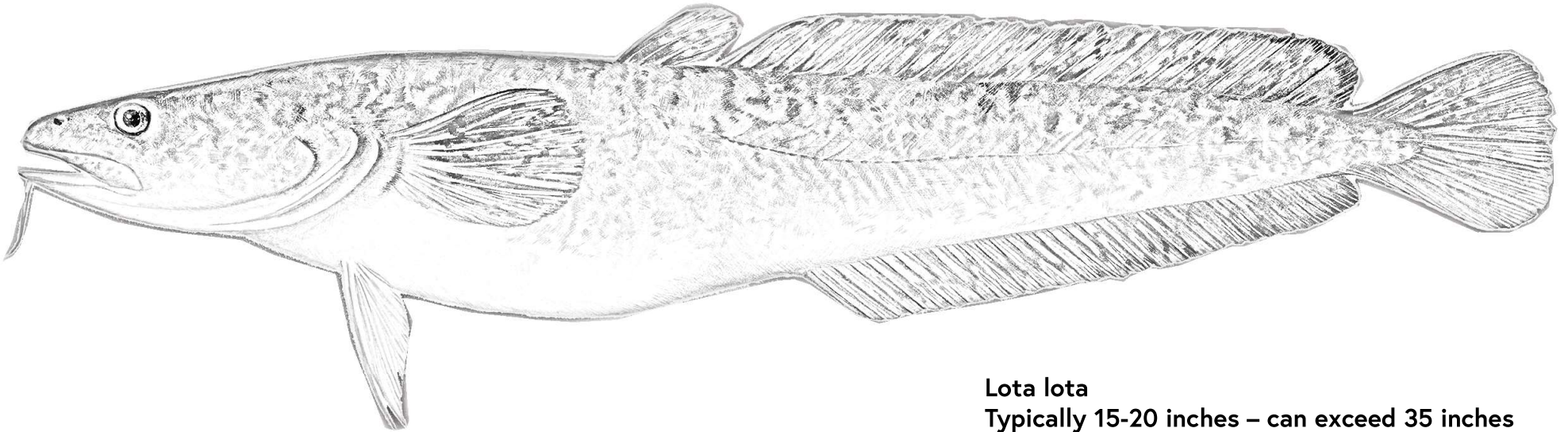


Arctic Grayling prefer to live in shallow waters (less than 3 meters deep) found in cold northern rivers and lakes in Saskatchewan. They feed primarily on insects and insect larvae. Unlike other Saskatchewan Salmonids, Arctic Grayling spawn in the spring, laying their eggs on gravel.



SASKATCHEWAN
WILDLIFE
FEDERATION

BURBOT

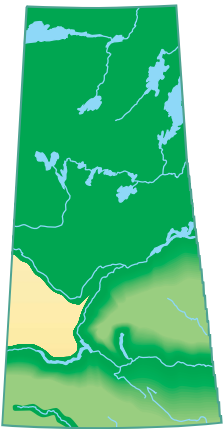


Lota lota

Typically 15-20 inches – can exceed 35 inches

Average mass 2-9 lbs – can exceed 18 lbs

Native

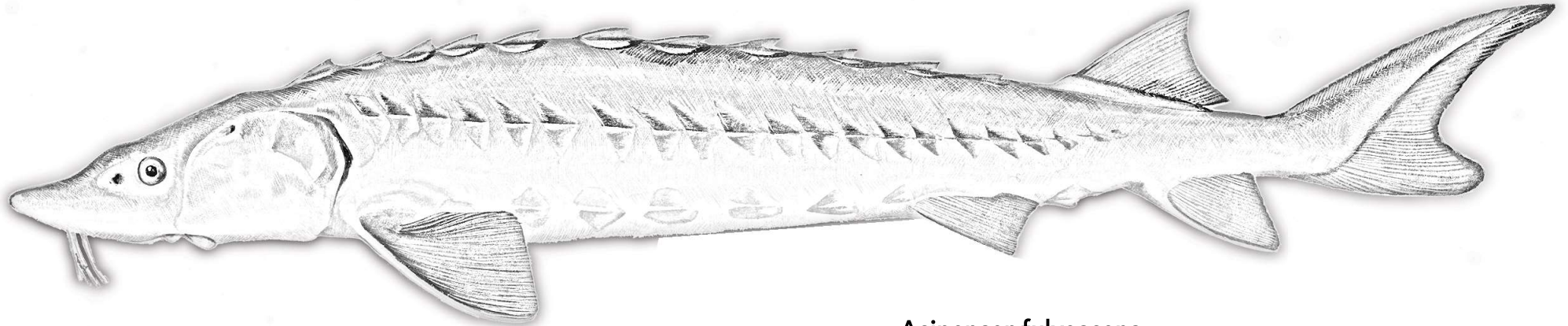


Burbot can be found throughout the province. Juveniles feed on aquatic insects and crayfish but they eat fish as adults. In the summer they occupy cooler, deeper water during the day, moving to shallow water to feed at night. Burbot spawn mid-winter beneath the ice and are the only freshwater member of the cod family.



SASKATCHEWAN
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LAKE STURGEON



Acipenser fulvescens

Typically 36-60 inches – can exceed 100 inches (8 feet)

Average mass 10-80 lbs – can exceed 250 lbs

Native

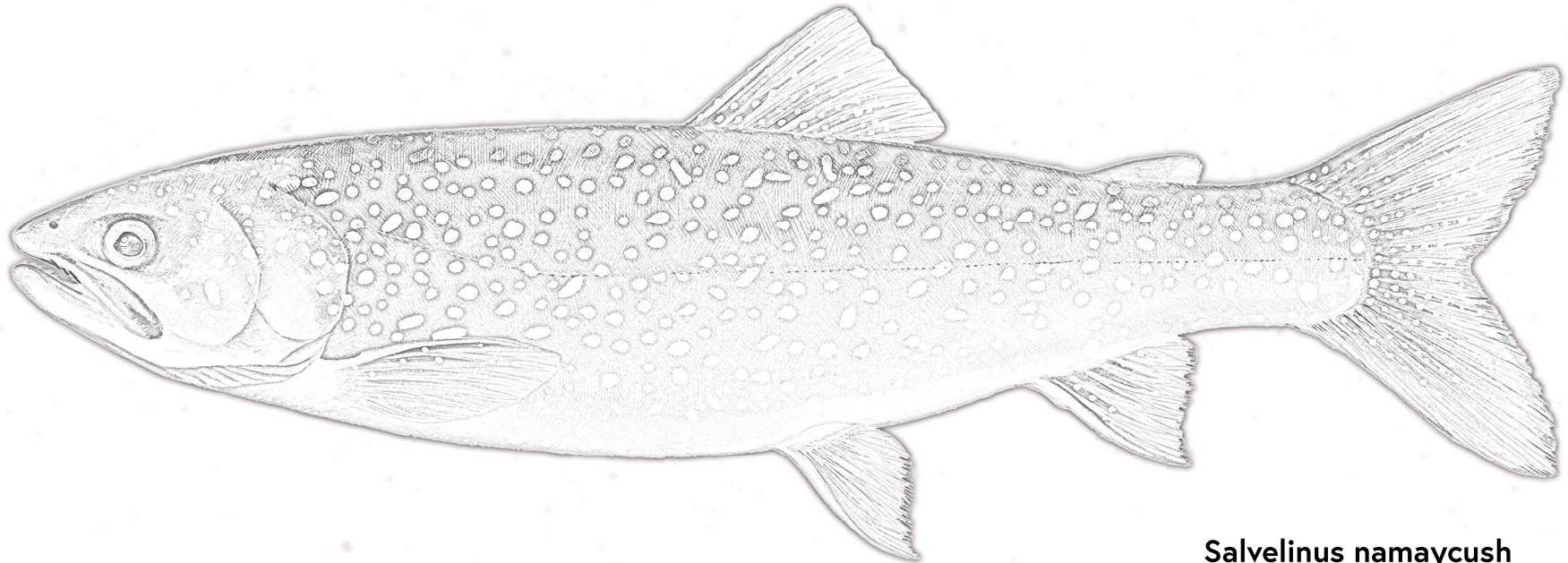


Lake sturgeon can be found in larger northern rivers of Saskatchewan. They filter crayfish, molluscs, leeches, and insect larva out of river bottoms. To find their food they use their whisker-like barbels to detect any nearby food. Their bodies are covered in armour-like scutes, which are bony plates used for protection. Lake sturgeon spawn in swift moving water, however, females will not spawn every year. A slow maturing species, one individual lived to an estimated 150 years old! Averaging between 10-80 lbs, they have been known to grow as large 270 lbs. Lake sturgeon are an ancient species of fish that have been around for 100 million years.

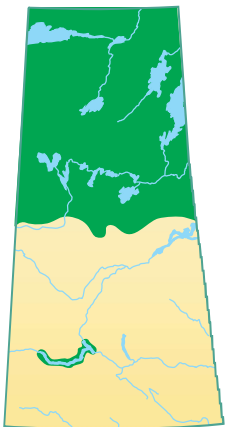


SASKATCHEWAN
WILDLIFE
FEDERATION

LAKE TROUT



Salvelinus namaycush
Body length: 15-52 inches
Adult average weight: 9-14 lbs
Native

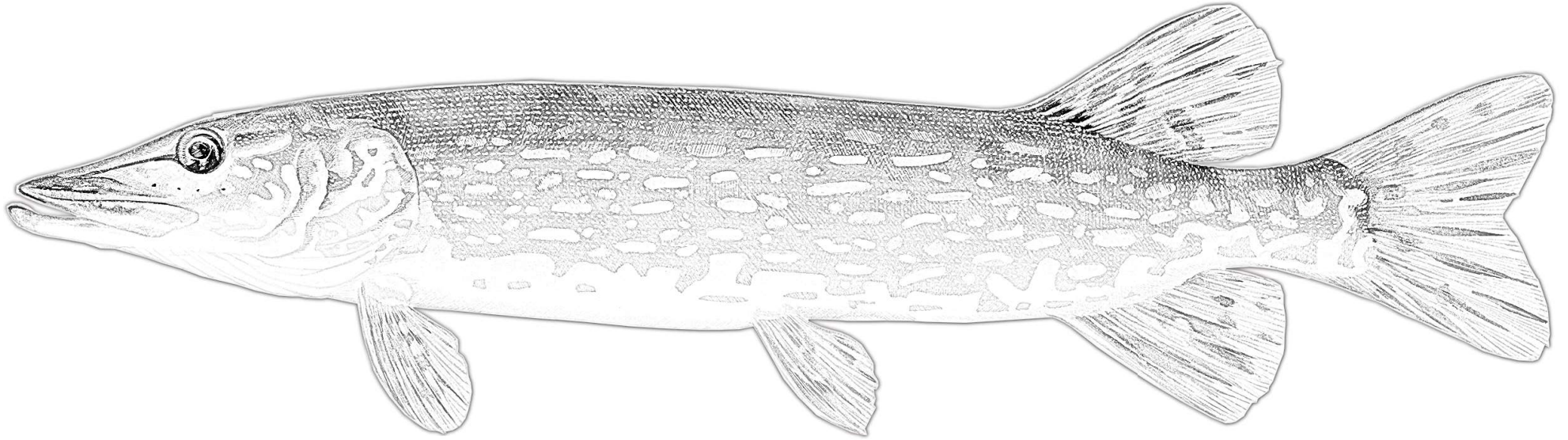


Lake Trout, actually a member of the Char family, are found in Saskatchewan's deep, cold, northern lakes. They feed on or near the bottom eating mostly fish. Lake Trout lay eggs on gravel in shallow waters in the fall, where they remain until they hatch in the spring. Lake Trout are one of Saskatchewan's premiere game fish.



SASKATCHEWAN
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NORTHERN PIKE

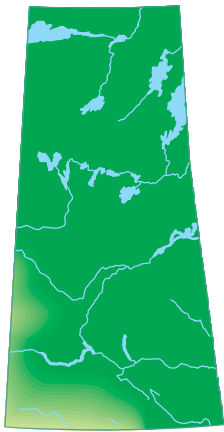


Esox lucius

Body length: regularly exceeds 40 inches

Adult average weight: over 20 lb

Native

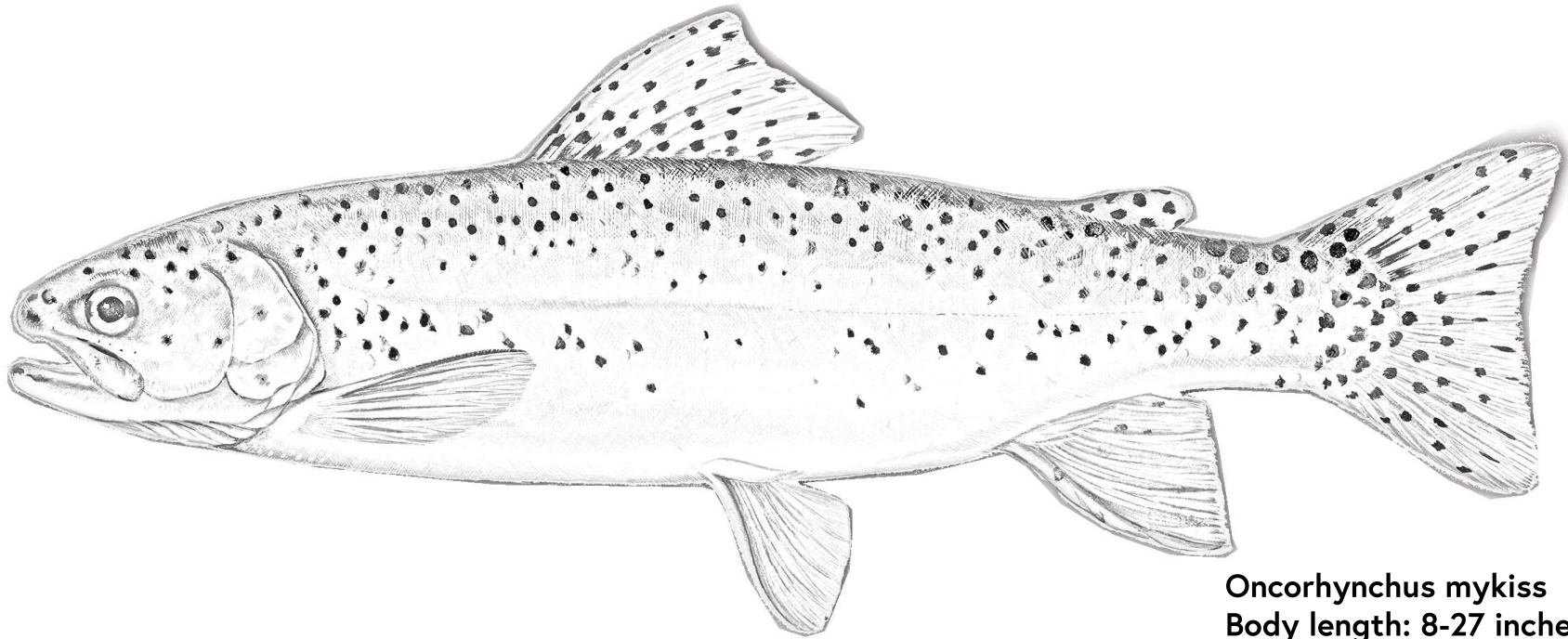


Northern Pike prefer vegetated, shallow waters, but move deeper as temperatures rise in the summer. An ambush predator, adult Pike eat mostly fish, although they'll eat anything they can sink their teeth into that is half their size. Pike spawn early in spring, usually before the ice has completely melted

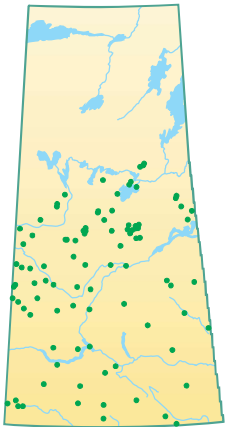


SASKATCHEWAN
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FEDERATION

RAINBOW TROUT



Oncorhynchus mykiss
Body length: 8-27 inches
Adult average weight: 1-5 lbs
Introduced

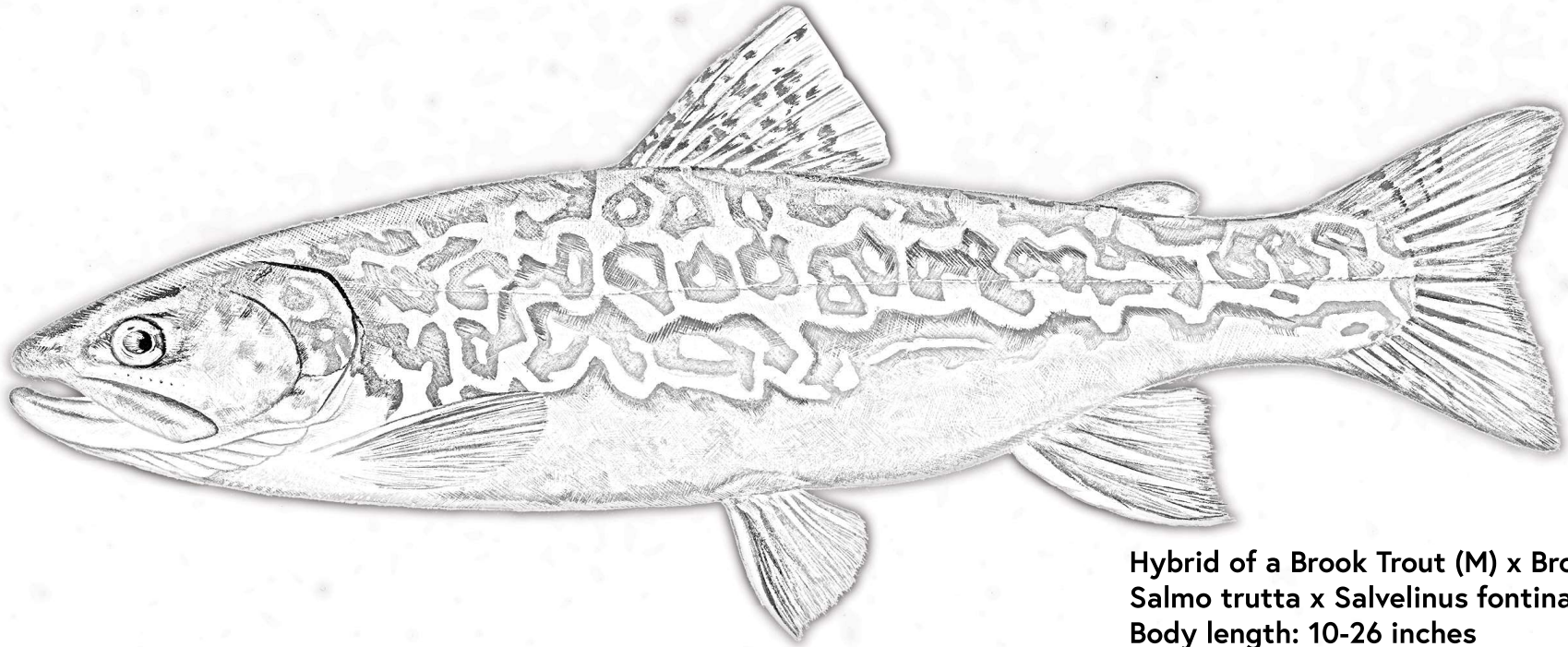


Rainbow Trout are a widely stocked game fish in Saskatchewan and live in both streams and lakes. Their diet consists of insects, insect larvae, and small fish. While populations are managed by the Provincial Fish Culture Station, they occasionally spawn naturally in Saskatchewan. Eggs are laid on gravel in fall, hatching in the following spring.

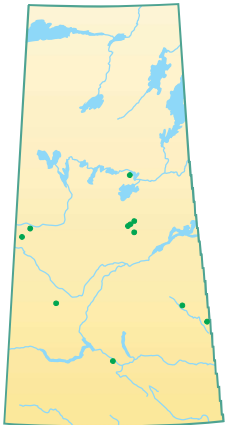


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TIGER TROUT

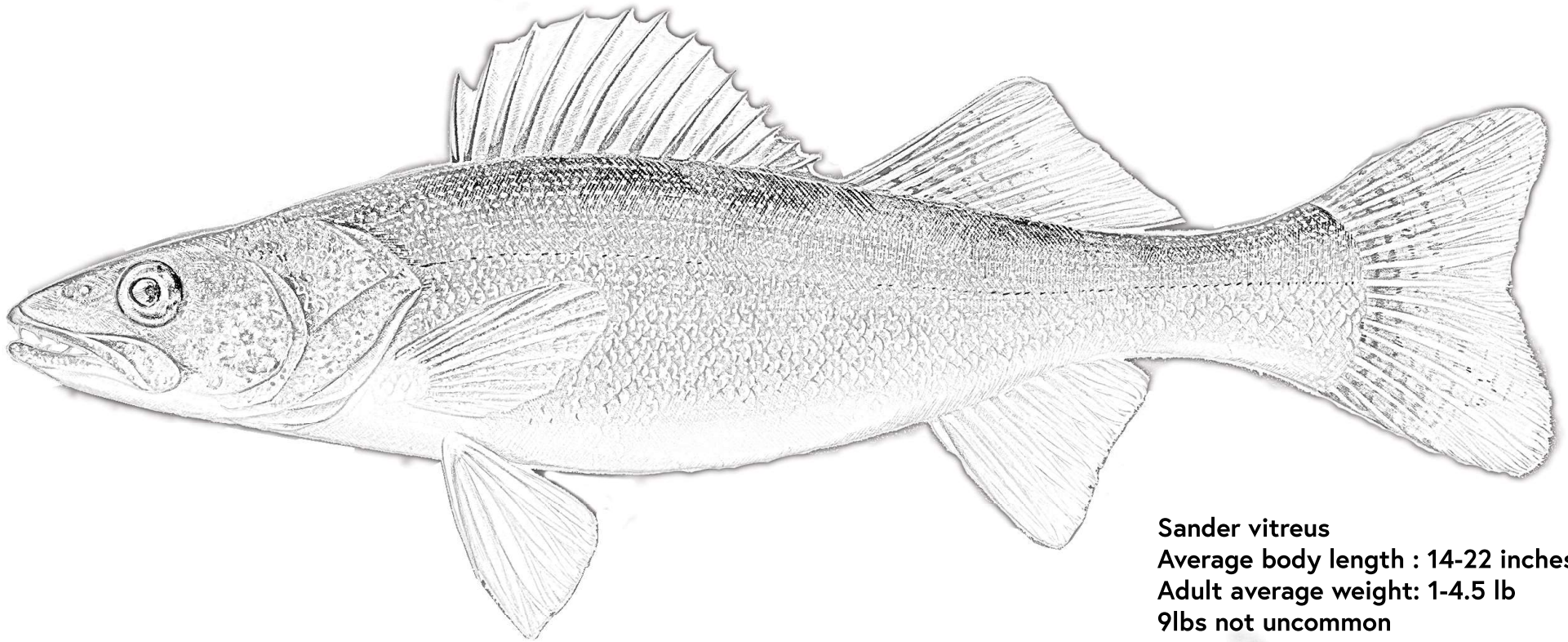


Hybrid of a Brook Trout (M) x Brown Trout (F)
Salmo trutta x *Salvelinus fontinalis*
Body length: 10-26 inches
Adult average weight: 1-4 lbs
Introduced

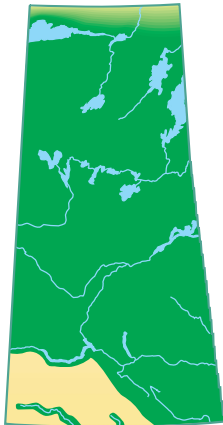


Tiger Trout are stocked in a small number of lakes in the province. They tend to remain at mid-depth or near the surface, feeding on aquatic invertebrates and fish. They are very popular with anglers, and are considered by many to be the best fighting fish in the province. Their aggressive nature allows them to be stocked in waters where other trout would traditionally be out competed. These hybrids are unable to reproduce.

WALLEYE



Sander vitreus
Average body length : 14-22 inches
Adult average weight: 1-4.5 lb
9lbs not uncommon
Native

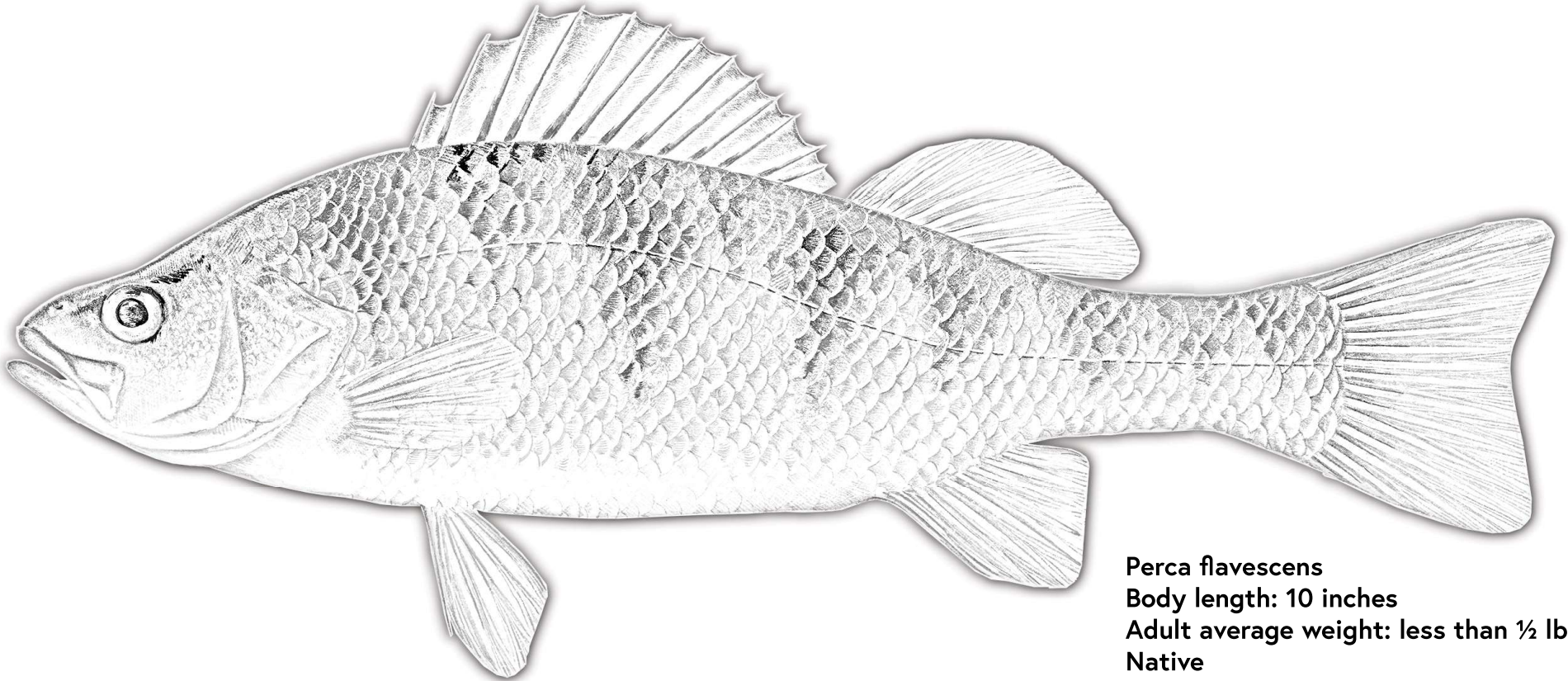


Walleye are found in water bodies throughout the province. They feed at twilight on fish, their eyes are specially adapted to low light conditions. Spawning takes place shortly after ice breaks up in spring over rocky substrate. Overlapping spawning time and habitat with Sauger can result in natural hybridization.

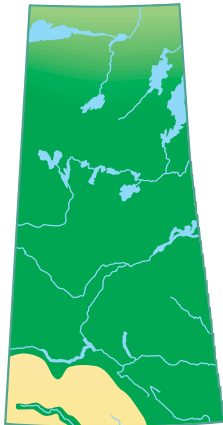


SASKATCHEWAN
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FEDERATION

YELLOW PERCH



Perca flavescens
Body length: 10 inches
Adult average weight: less than ½ lb
Native



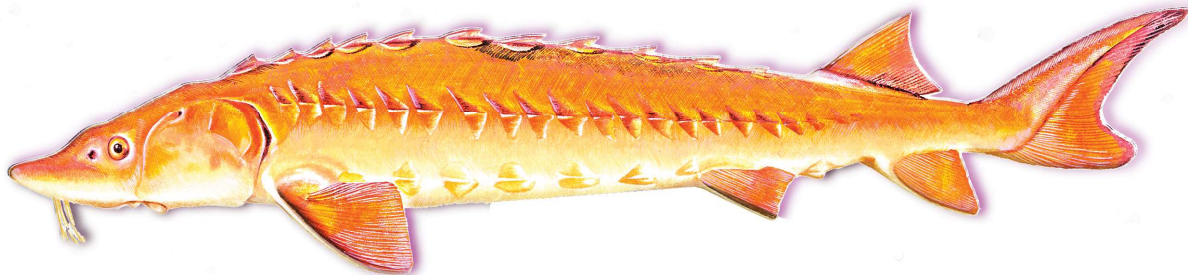
Yellow Perch are found in lakes, reservoirs, and large rivers in Saskatchewan, preferring clear water with some vegetation. They feed in schools during daylight, smaller Perch feeding on invertebrates, while larger Perch will consume crayfish and fishes. In spring, Perch spawn communally, eggs are laid on submerged vegetation near shore.



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QUESTIONS

- Sort the fish into groups, Native and Introduced
- Which fish are Salmonids?
- Which fish has the biggest average size?
- Which fish feed on the bottom or near the bottom of lakes?
- Which fish has the smallest average size?
- Which species live the furthestest north?
- Sort the fish into groups by what they eat
- Which of these fish lay eggs in the fall or winter?
- Which has the widest distribution in the province?
Hint, their map has the most green (or dark) on it
- Why are some of these fish similar colour?



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