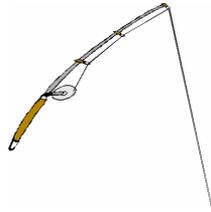


Activity Sheet No. 3

Fishing Methods

HOOK-AND-LINE: Most commonly used by sport fishermen.



NETS: Can be used in large scale fishing or sport fishing. Used in a variety of sizes.



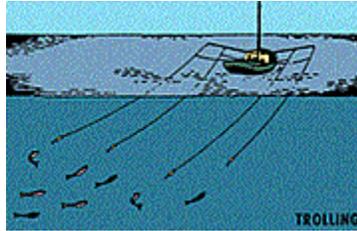
TRAPS: Traps are also known as “pots”. They are cages that are dropped to the sea floor to trap bottom dwellers such as lobsters,, crab, and shrimp.



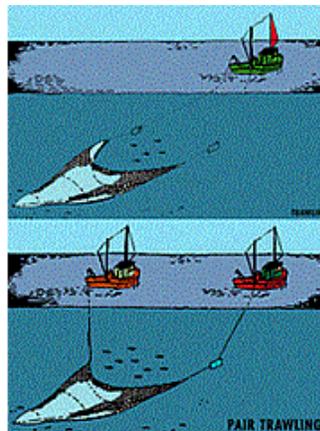
SPEARING: Spears are used by scuba divers to catch fish and lobster.



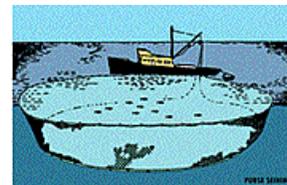
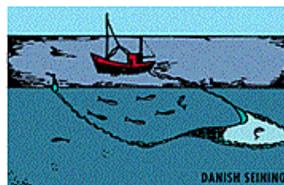
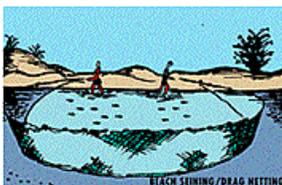
TROLLING: Trolling involves pulling lines that have hooks attached to them along in the water behind the boat.



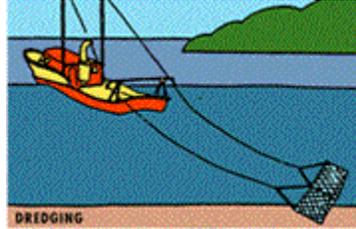
TRAWLING: A trawl consists of a cone-shaped net dragged behind a boat. There is a large mouth in the front which tapers back to a narrow “cod-end”. Most boats are now equipped with features such as color echo sounder, a color net recorder, a radar set and a satellite navigation system in order to catch fish more efficiently.



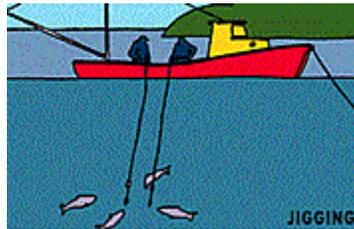
SEINING: In seining, a school of fish is encircled with a seine net which is tightened from below much like a drawstring purse so that the fish cannot escape. Two boats are needed for purse seining, a seine boat and a smaller skiff. Between them the net is pulled out and around in a wide circle.



DREDGING: A dredge is a bag-shaped net of metal rings attached to a boat. The lower end, called a raking bar, is dragged along the bottom.



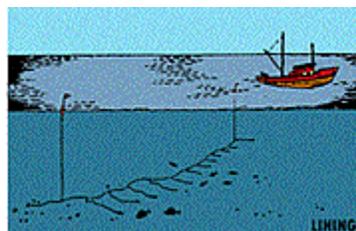
JIGGING: Jigging is the casting of a line, with baited hooks or lures. The line is continually jerked by the hand to entice the fish to take the hook.



GILLNETTING: Gillnets are long flat nets that hang like curtains from a surface line of floats. The fish are caught when their heads become entangled in the holes which are only big enough for the head.



LONGLINING: The longline is sunk in the water and has hundreds of short lines with baited hooks attached to it. Another anchor, with a buoy and flag, marks the end of the line. Fishers may choose to leave them for a few hours or a few days.



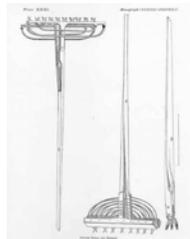
WEIRS: A weir is made of brush or twine fences that are permanently attached to the bottom. Two prolonged fences, called leaders, direct fish to swim voluntarily into successive enclosures known as the heart, pound, and pocket.



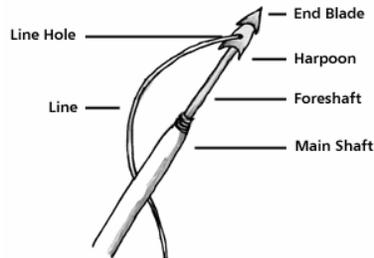
RAKING: Used to harvest clams, raking can be done by using simple tools such as rakes, hoes, shovels, forks, or even bare hands.



TONGS: Tongs are the salad tongs for oysters. They are simply a pair of basket rakes attached like scissors, with the fulcrum near the lower end.



HARPOONING: Harpoons may be thrown by hand or shot out of gun. Each harpoon has a barb attached to the tip. The barb is connected to a buoy at the end. The fish are caught by the fishermen who follow the buoy until the fish become exhausted to the point where the fishermen drag the fish in.



HOOK AND POLE: Used to harvest spiny lobster and conch. Used in conjunction with a glass bottom boat.



Andy Dalton

Photographs and information obtained from the following sources:

- 🍷 oceanlink.island.net/oneews/oceannews6/oceannews6p6-7.html
- 🍷 www.fishfacts.com/fishingmethods.html
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