

## Answer key

### Lesson 1: Rules and regulations activity

#### Scavenger hunt

1. Map of all 20 Fisheries Management Zones: **Page 5**
2. Reference to a Round Goby: **Page 22**
3. Fishing licence fees: **Page 9**
4. Waterbody exceptions for Algonquin Park: **Page 111**
5. District Office phone numbers: **Page 141**
6. Ice hut registration: **Page 15**
7. Glossary of Terms reference to Muskellunge: **Page 12**
8. Information on Ontario's Fish Culture program: **Last page (no page number)**
9. The limit for crayfish: **Page 19**
10. Zone 9 season for Yellow Perch: **Page 75**

**Bonus question:** What Fisheries Management Zone (FMZ) are you located in?

**Answers will vary**

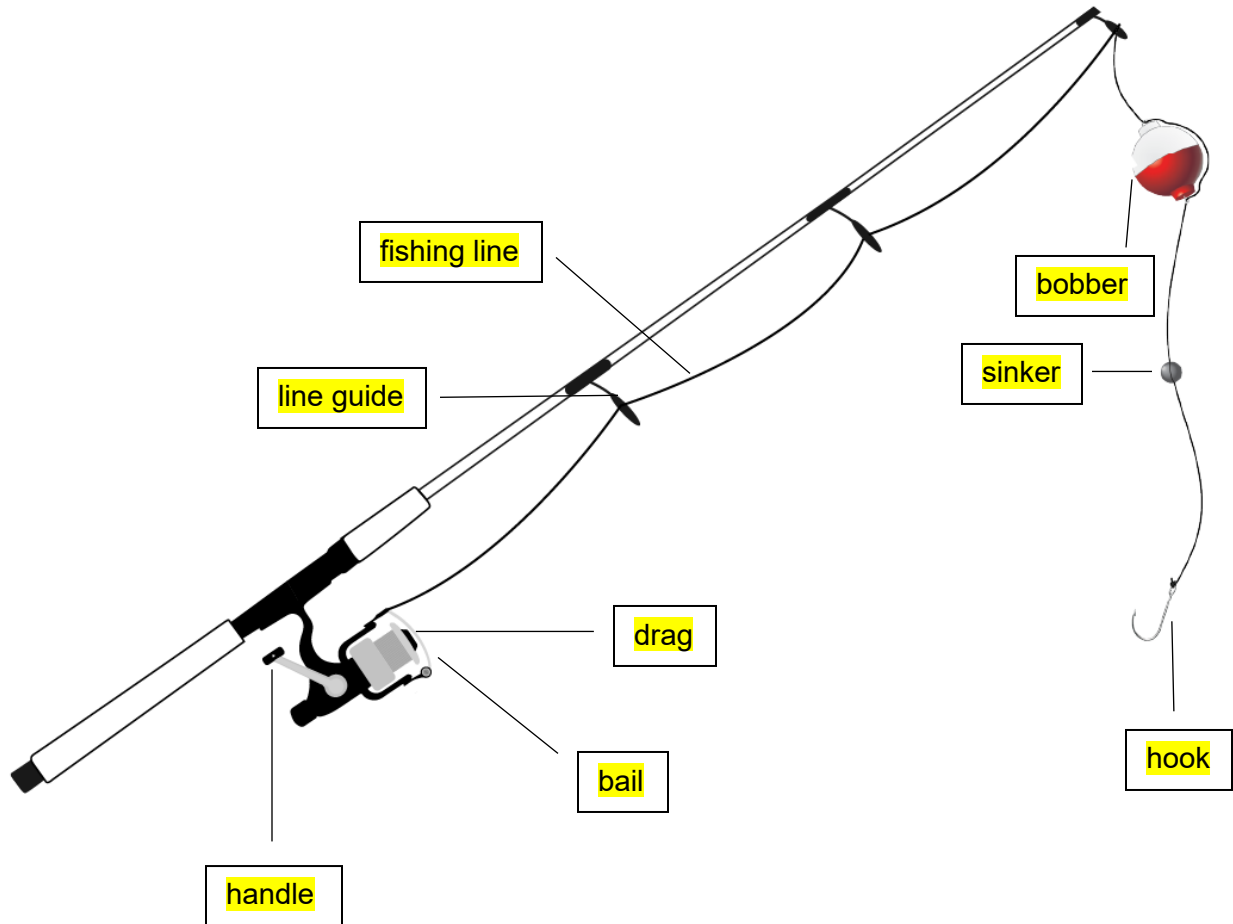
**Challenge:** You decide you want to fish for Lake Trout on Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron. You have a Sport fishing licence.

1. What Fisheries Management Zone (FMZ) are you fishing? **FMZ 10**
2. What are the season dates? **January 1 to September 30**
3. How many Lake Trout can you keep? **2, no size limit**

## Lesson 2: Fishing equipment activity

### Parts of a fishing rod

**Word bank:** bail, handle, fishing line, line guides, drag, hook, sinker, bobber



# Lesson 4: Fish identification and invasive species activity

## Fish ID

Name and photo:



Lake Trout



Largemouth Bass



Muskellunge



Brown Bullhead



Smallmouth Bass



Pumpkinseed



Yellow Perch



Round Goby



Walleye



Bluegill



Northern Pike



Brook Trout



Rock Bass

## Descriptions:

1. Medium-sized, deep-bodied fish. Green to olive back and sides. Body often has dark vertical broken bars. Shallow notch between dorsal fins. Upper jaw does not extend beyond eye. Length: 25-50 cm (10-20 in). **Smallmouth Bass**
2. Small and very deep-bodied. Back and upper sides are brown to olive, with golden tints, often with dark saddles. Adults have regular rows of spots along the side. Large, red eye. Mouth is large and extends backwards to below the middle of the eye. Length: 15-20 cm (6-8 in). **Rock Bass**
3. Very large, elongated body. Dark green to brown body with light, yellowish or white spots. Dark back fades to creamy white belly. Tips of tail fin rounded. Length: 45-75 cm (18-30 in). **Northern Pike**
4. Small, very deep-bodied fish. Wavy, blue-green stripes on sides of head. Ear flap with orange or red spot. Unnotched dorsal fin. Small mouth does not extend to below the middle of the eye. Length: 18-23 cm (7-9 in). **Pumpkinseed**
5. Small, elongated fish. Green to black body. Large, frog-like eyes on top of their head. Black spot on dorsal fin. Pelvic fins fused together. Length: 7.5-12.5 cm (3-5 in). **Round Goby**
6. Very large, elongated fish (second largest in Ontario). Dark vertical bands on light background, at times spotted or clear. Green-gold, brown, grey or silver back. Tips of tail fin very pointed. Length: 71-137 cm (28-40 in). **Muskellunge**
7. Medium-sized, deep-bodied fish. Back and sides are green to olive. Broken horizontal stripe along body. Deep notch between dorsal fins. Upper jaw extends beyond eye. Length: 25-55 cm (10-22 in). **Largemouth Bass**
8. Medium, elongated body. Green, grey, brown or almost black back, with lighter sides and a white belly. Light wormlike markings and spots on dark background, none are red. Deeply forked tail. Length: 30-80 cm (12-31 in). **Lake Trout**
9. Medium, elongated body. Back is olive-green, brown or black; belly is silvery or white. Light wormlike markings and spots on dark background, some red and blue. Square tail. Mouth extends backwards to well beyond the eye. Length: 15-40 cm (6-16 in). **Brook Trout**

10. Small, very deep-bodied fish. Back and sides are green to brown with faint, dark bars. Black ear flap with no pale edge. Unnotched dorsal fin with 10 to 11 spines. Small mouth – ends before the middle of the eye. Length: 15-22.5 cm (6-9 in). **Bluegill**
11. Light yellow body with 6 to 8 dark, vertical bands on sides. Two separate dorsal fins. Large mouth, extending to below the middle of the eye. Length: 15-30 cm (6-12 in). **Yellow Perch**
12. Large, elongated fish. Back is olive-green to brown; sides paler with yellow flecks. White tip on lower tail fin. Spiny and soft dorsal fins separated. Large mouth extends below back edge of eye. Large teeth and cloudy, pearlescent eyes. Length: 35.5–58.4 cm (14-23 in). **Walleye**
13. Square tail, no scales. Big barbels (“whiskers”) near their mouth and sharp spines behind the gills. Length: 20-36 cm (8-14 in). **Brown Bullhead**

## Entry and final quiz

1. True or false: You can transport live fish (other than baitfish) over land.
  - True
  - False
2. How many fishing licence types are there in Ontario?
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
3. Some people do not need to purchase a licence. Name a few:
  - a person who has been issued any of the following documents may use it as a fishing licence:
    - an accessible parking permit issued under Ontario's Highway Traffic Act
    - the Canadian National Institute for the Blind (CNIB) national identity card
  - Ontario and Canadian residents who are under 18 or 65 years of age or older.
  - Individuals, regardless of residency, who require the direct assistance of another person to fish and to follow applicable laws due to a disability defined in the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act. If the accompanying person is only assisting, they do not require a fishing licence, but must have one if they engage in fishing.
  - A person, regardless of residency, who also holds a black and white photocopy or printed version of an accessible parking permit issued under Ontario's Highway Traffic Act.
  - Ontario residents who are active members or veterans of the Canadian Armed Forces can use one of the following documents as a fishing licence:
    - Canadian Forces Identification Card (NDI 20)

- Record of Service Card (NDI 75)
  - Canadian Armed Forces Veteran's Service Card (NDI 75)
  - Members of Indigenous communities exercising an Aboriginal or treaty right generally do not require an Outdoors Card and Ontario fishing licence when fishing for food, social or ceremonial purposes within their traditional or treaty territory.
4. What does FMZ stand for? Fisheries Management Zone
  5. How many FMZs are there in Ontario?
    - 10
    - 15
    - 20
    - 25
  6. What fishing rod setup has a bail and is great for beginners?
    - Bait-casting
    - Fly
    - Spinning
    - Spincasting
  7. What is the most common type of fishing line?
    - Monofilament
    - Braided
    - Fluorocarbon
  8. Name one function of a bobber (float): They suspend your bait in the water at a specific depth and also help show you when you have a bite.
  9. There are regulations in place for dumping a bait bucket. How far from the water do you need to be?
    - 20 meters
    - 30 meters
    - 40 meters
    - 50 meters
  10. Name one way to protect fish when catch and release fishing:

- make sure to wet your hands before touching them to prevent removing their protective layer
- avoid touching their gills or eyes
- get them back into the water as soon as possible

11. What species is not considered a sunfish?

- Pumpkinseed
- Bluegill
- Rock bass
- Yellow perch

12. Northern pike and muskellunge look very similar. Which one has light markings on a dark background?

- Northern pike
- Muskellunge

13. Which species has cloudy white eyes?

- Yellow perch
- Walleye
- Lake trout
- Smallmouth bass

14. True or false: When cleaning your catch for transport, you need to leave a patch of skin on the fillet.

- True
- False

15. What is **not** a characteristic of the invasive Round Goby?

- Black spot on dorsal fin
- Pelvic fins fused together
- Mouth that extends past their eyes
- Frog-like eyes on top of head