

ICE FISHING PROTOCOL

FOR ARCTIC CHAR AND BROWN TROUT

Youth activity (about 4 hours)

Who is it for?

- School groups, youth groups
- Up to 20 students
- 8-16 years old. Activities must be flexible depending on age group.

Materials:

- Warm clothes, gloves, hat, waterproof pants
- Ice fishing equipment
- Knife
- Monitoring sheet (day, ice thickness, water temp, location, weight, size, number, species, time, comments)
- Thermometer
- Accurate scale
- Measuring tools
 - One ruler for photos
 - One precise measuring tool

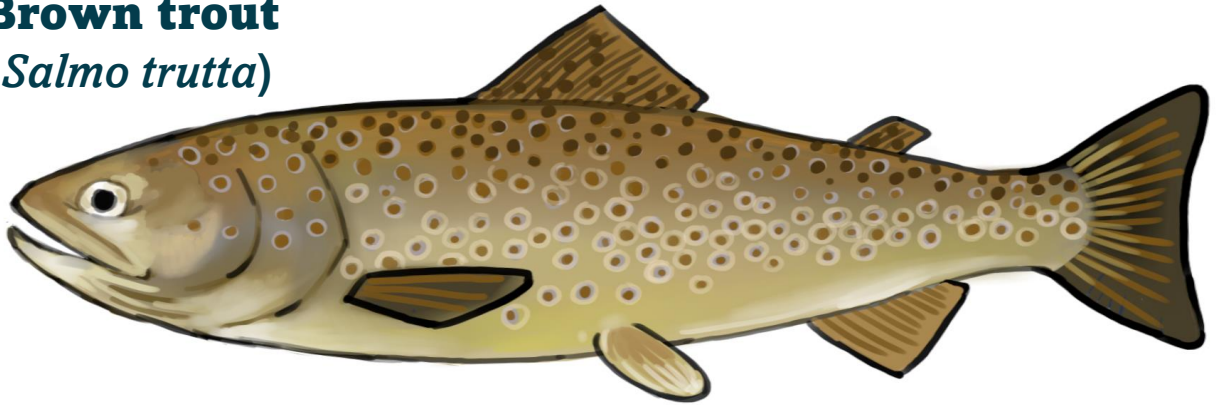
Protocol (approximate times, to be re-evaluated. Times given are from Hvammstangi to Hóp):

1. **What are we doing today? Why? (10 minutes)**
2. **Driving to the lake (40 minutes)**
3. **Explaining how ice fishing is done and how we will proceed (10 minutes)**
4. **Establishing work stations and roles for participants (10 minutes)**
 - Monitoring sheet writing
 - Determining species
 - Measuring fish
 - Weighing fish
 - Taking photos with ruler
 - Taking otoliths (optional depending on age group and time)
5. **Ice fishing (up to 2 hours)**
6. **What did we learn today discussion? (10 minutes)**
7. **Fish distribution between participants (10 minutes)**
8. **Driving back (40 minutes)**

What fish are we catching today?



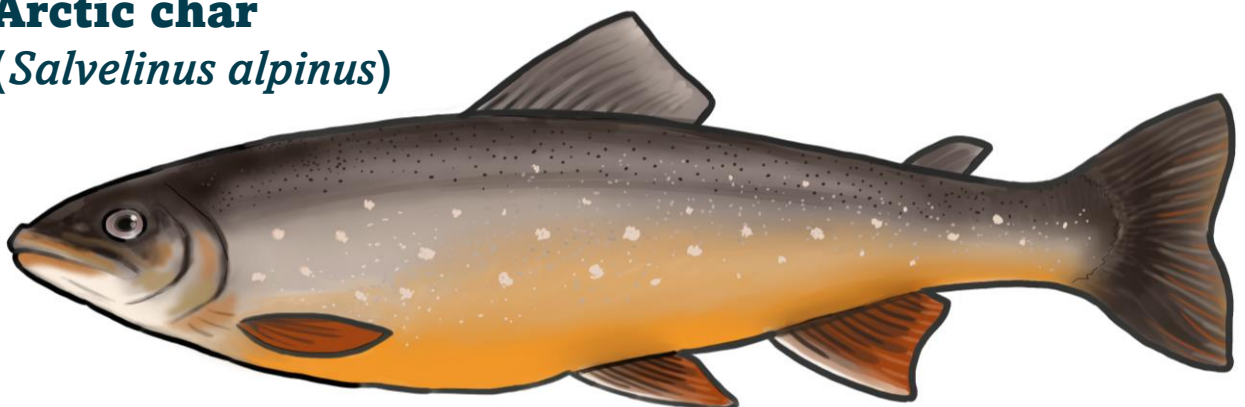
Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*)



Brown trout is a fish in the Salmon family. Its color varies a lot, but it can usually be recognized by its brown color, pale yellow on the belly, with darker spots on the back. Some trout live in the sea, and they look very different to lake trout.

Brown trout is native to a range from Iceland to northwestern Russia and from North Africa to Pakistan. However, it has also been introduced to many other parts of the world, such as North America, Australia, and Asia

Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*)



Like brown trout, Arctic char belongs to the Salmon family. Its colors vary a lot, but it can usually be recognized by its silver color fading to orange on the belly, with lighter spots. It is the most northerly species of freshwater fish, and it can live in extremely cold water.

It is found in higher latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere, in Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Scandinavia, Siberia, and Great Britain.

Monitoring sheet



Date: _____

Time: _____

Area: _____

GPS 

Hole 1: _____

Hole 2: _____

Hole 3: _____

Temperature (°C)  _____

Water temperature (°C)  _____

Ice thickness (cm)  _____

Circle the right drawing:

Wind:    Rain:   Clouds:   

Fish ID #	Photo ID #	Species	Size (cm)	Weight (g)	Otolith photo ID #	Comments
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
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