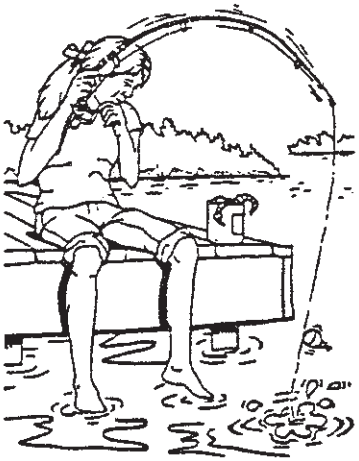
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FISHING ABC's

COLORING BOOK

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z



FISHING ABC's

COLORING BOOK

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DEDICATION

This new edition of the *Fishing ABC's Coloring Book* is dedicated to Susan (Faw Faw) Blair (1957-2014), who conceived the idea for the coloring book itself, as well as the pictures, and wrote the original text while working for the Fish and Aquatic Conservation (FAC) Program in Ocean Springs, Mississippi.

2015—Text Revised
1994—U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of the Interior

My Drawing Page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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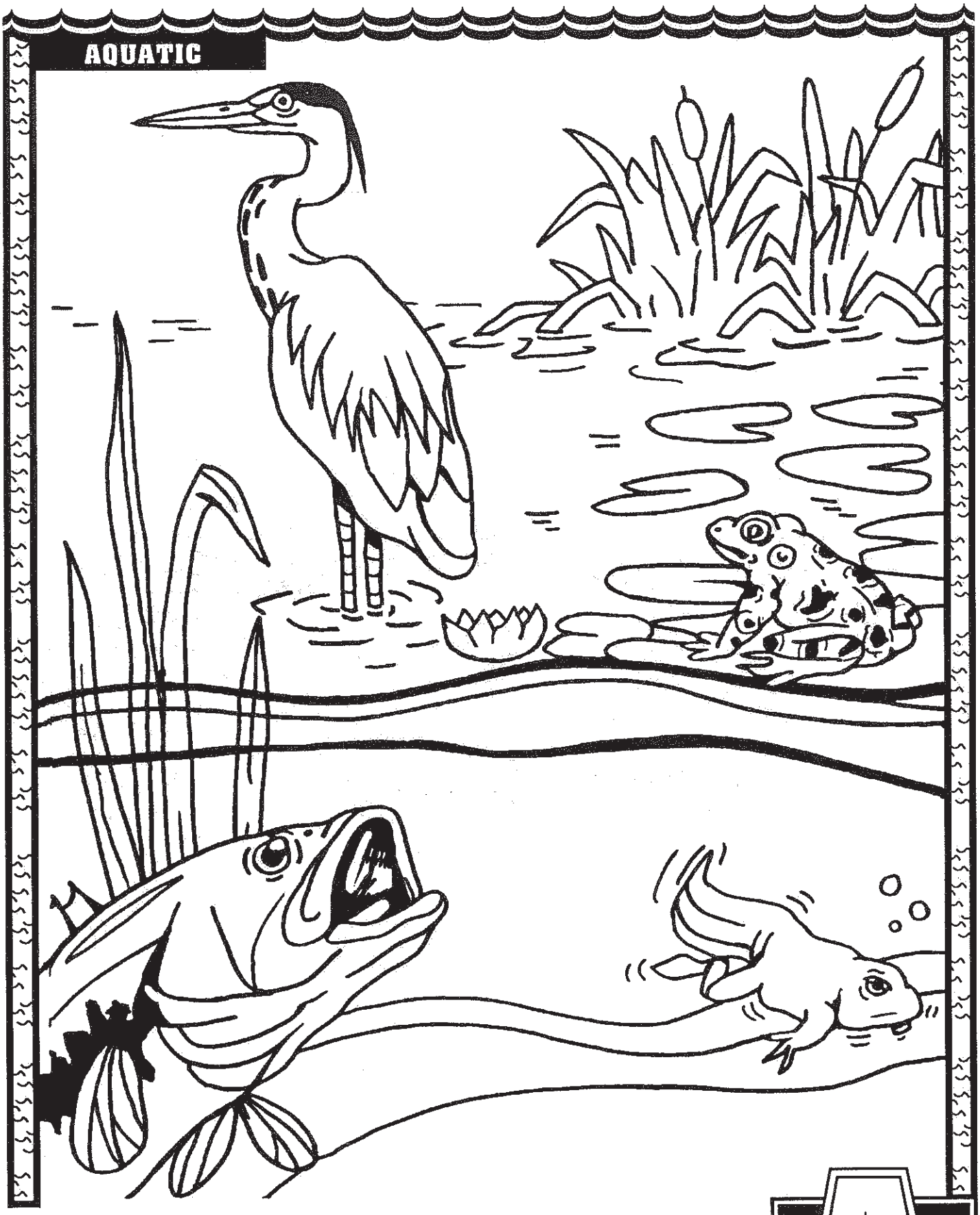
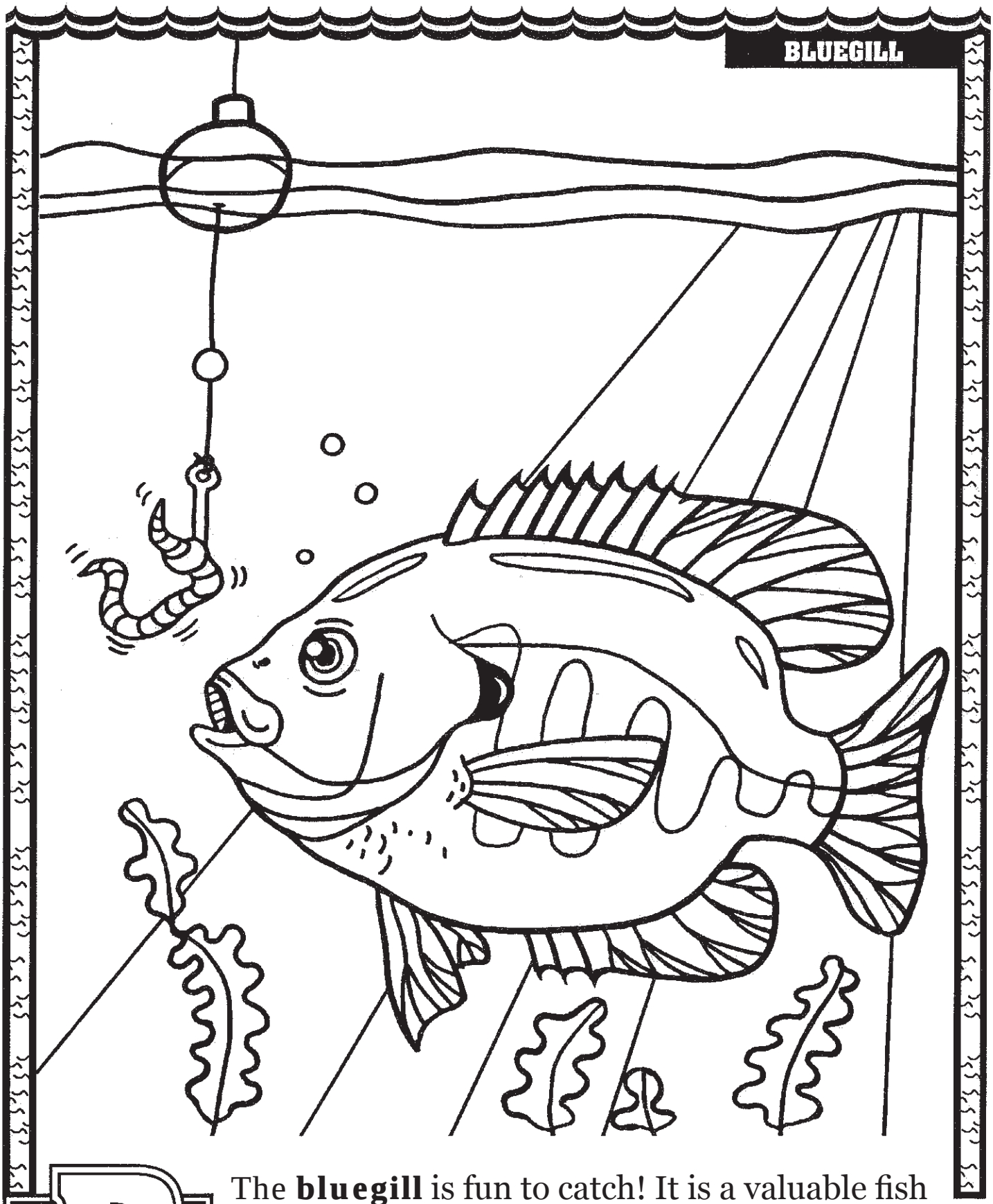
AQUATIC



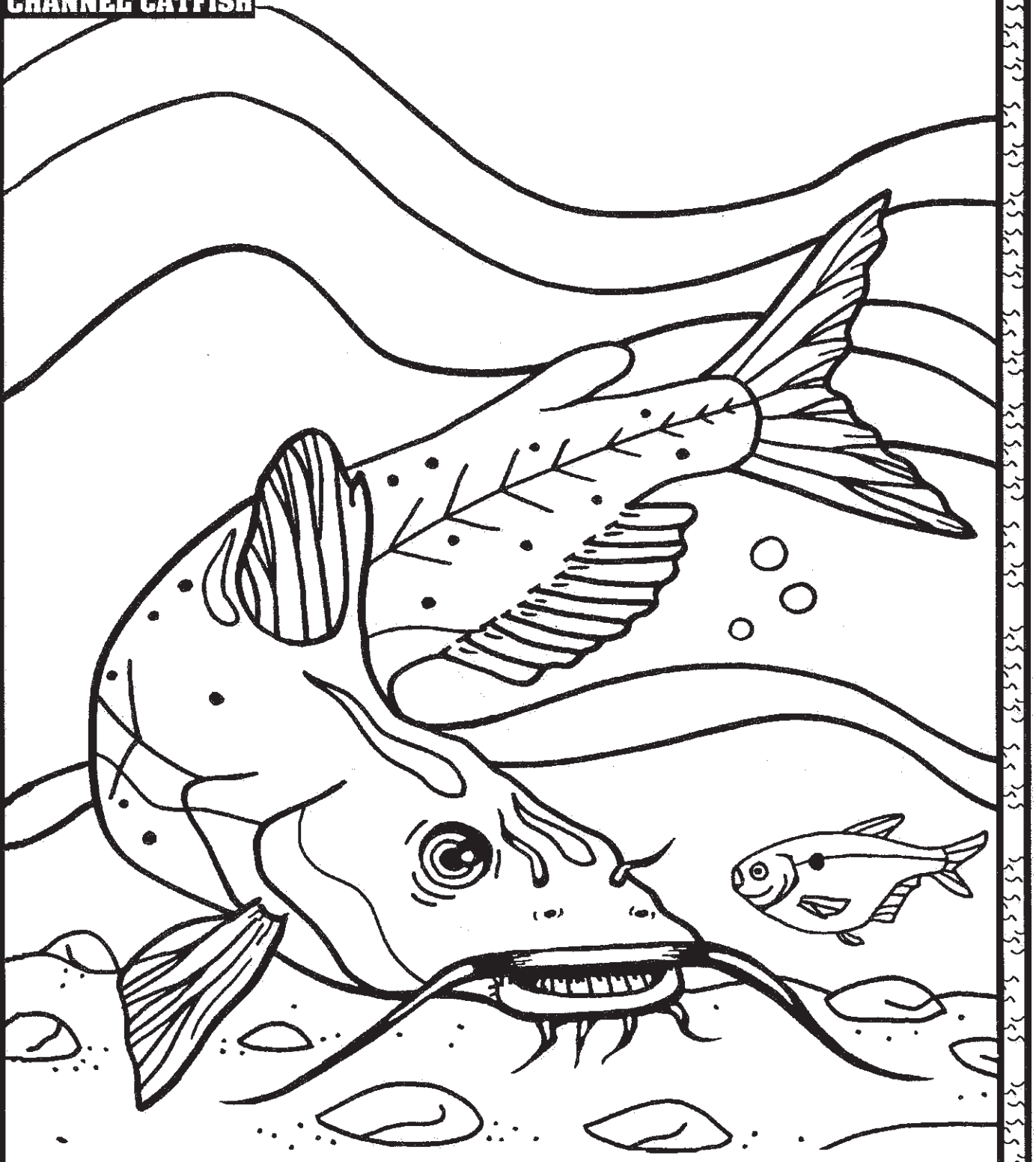
The **aquatic** environment is home to animals that live in water and on land. Some of these include fish, frogs and herons. Water is essential to all life.



B

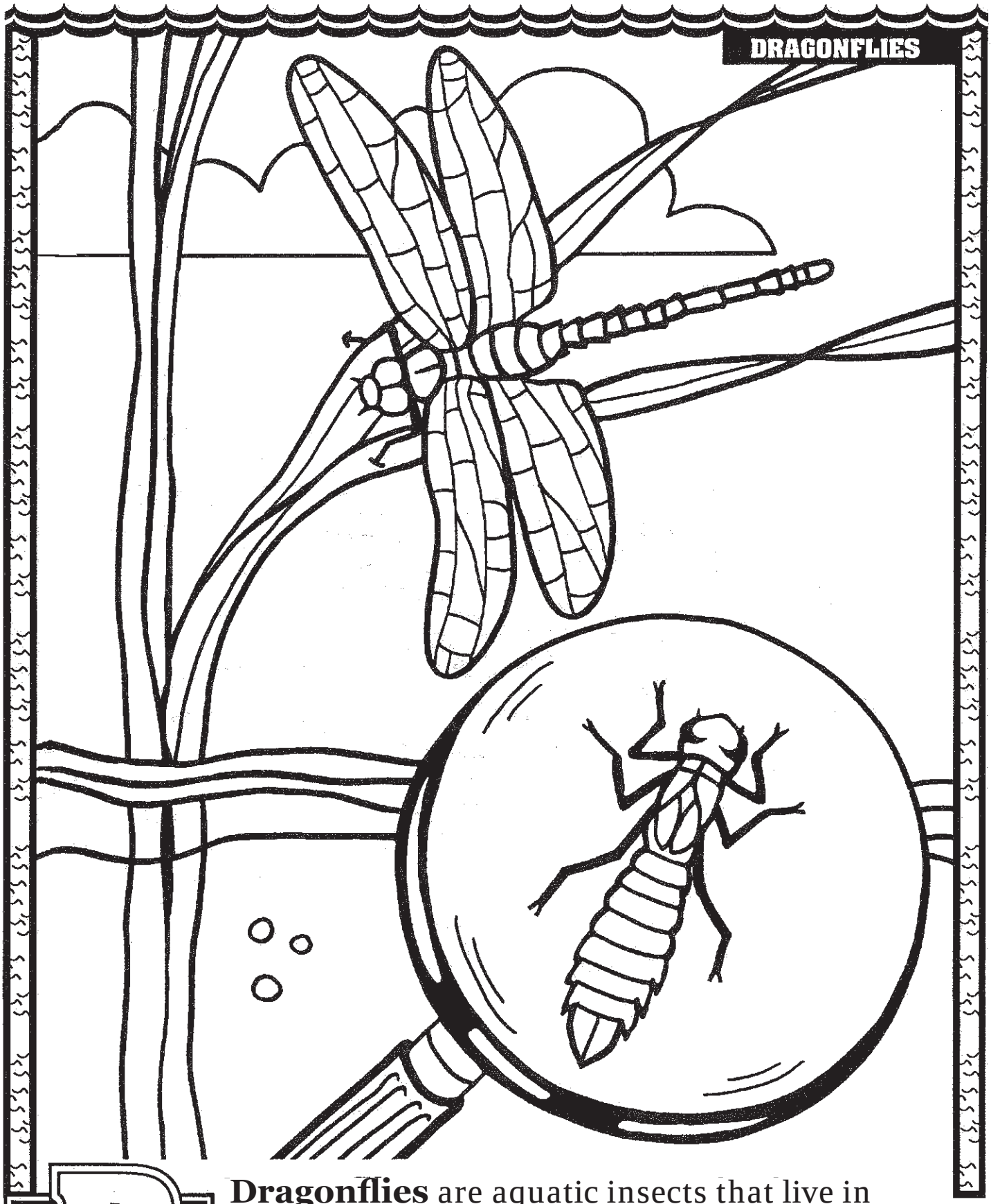
The **bluegill** is fun to catch! It is a valuable fish because it is an important source of food for other fish. It lives in shallow, quiet waters near weed beds. Bluegills build nests where they deposit their eggs.

CHANNEL CATFISH



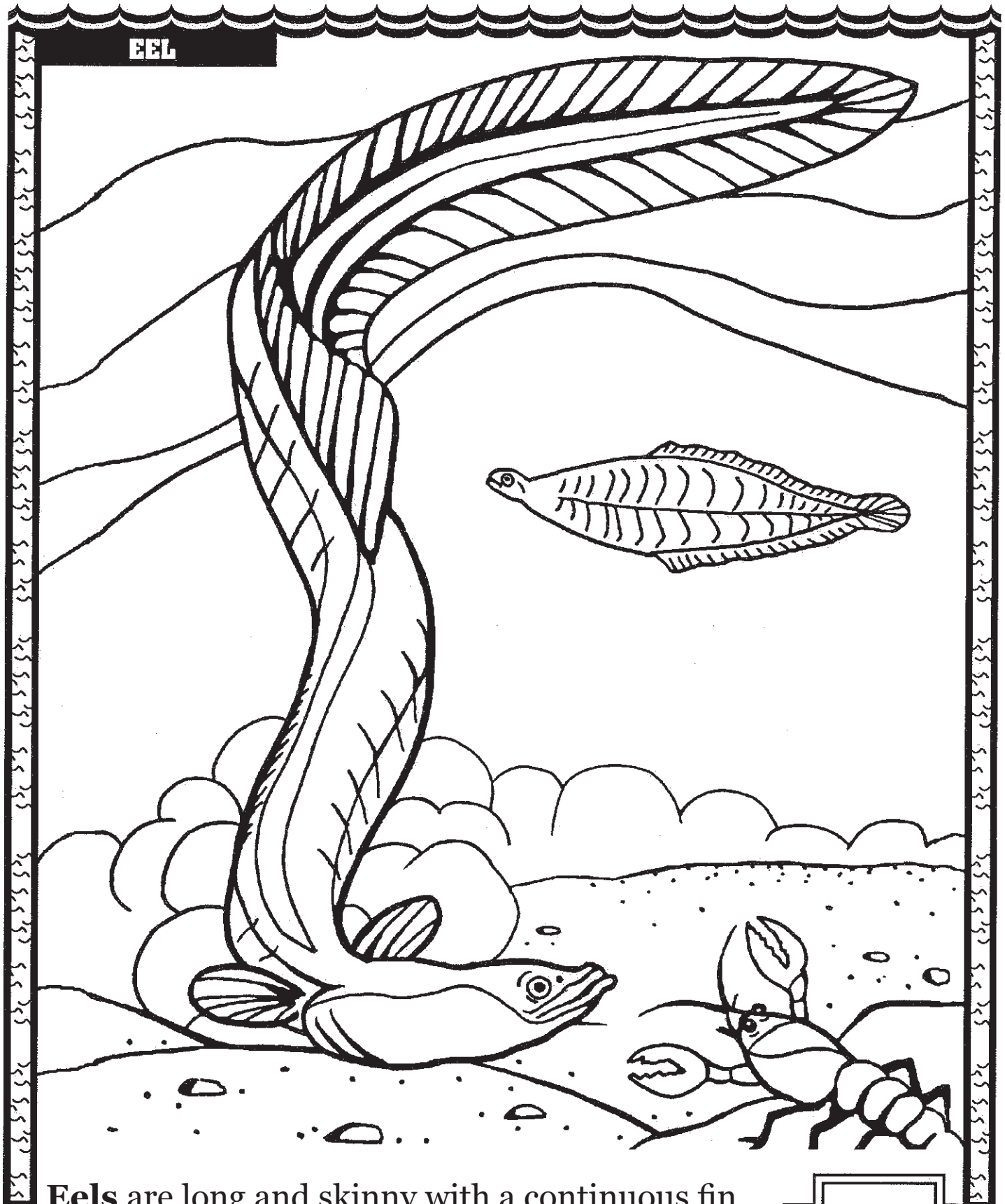
The **channel catfish** is highly rated by many anglers because it has a strong bite and is very good to eat. It can be found in all kinds of freshwater habitats. Catfish feed mostly at night on insects and other fish. Whiskers on the upper and lower jaw help catfish find food in the dark.

C



Dragonflies are aquatic insects that live in marshes, lakes, creeks and rivers. They are eaten by fish, both as nymphs (young dragonflies), which live underwater, and as adults, which spend most of their time in the air.

EEL



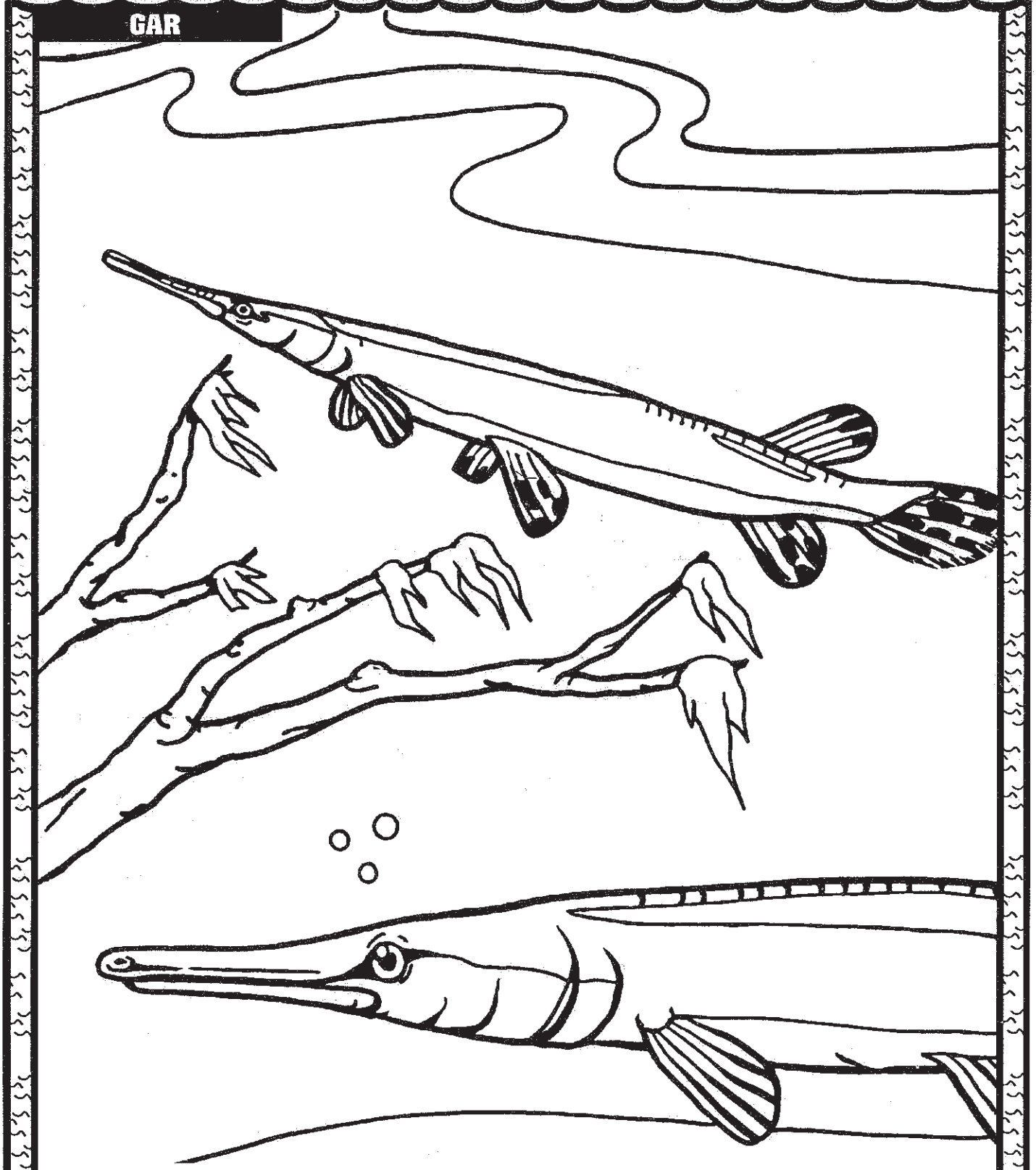
Eels are long and skinny with a continuous fin on the upper and lower part of their bodies. The young eels are leaf-like in shape and are called larvae. Most eels live in fresh water but lay their eggs in the ocean.

E

FISHING

Fishing can be enjoyed alone or shared with family and friends, regardless of age. Some anglers enjoy just being outdoors and combine fishing with boating and camping. Fishing is fun, relaxing and can provide tasty meals.

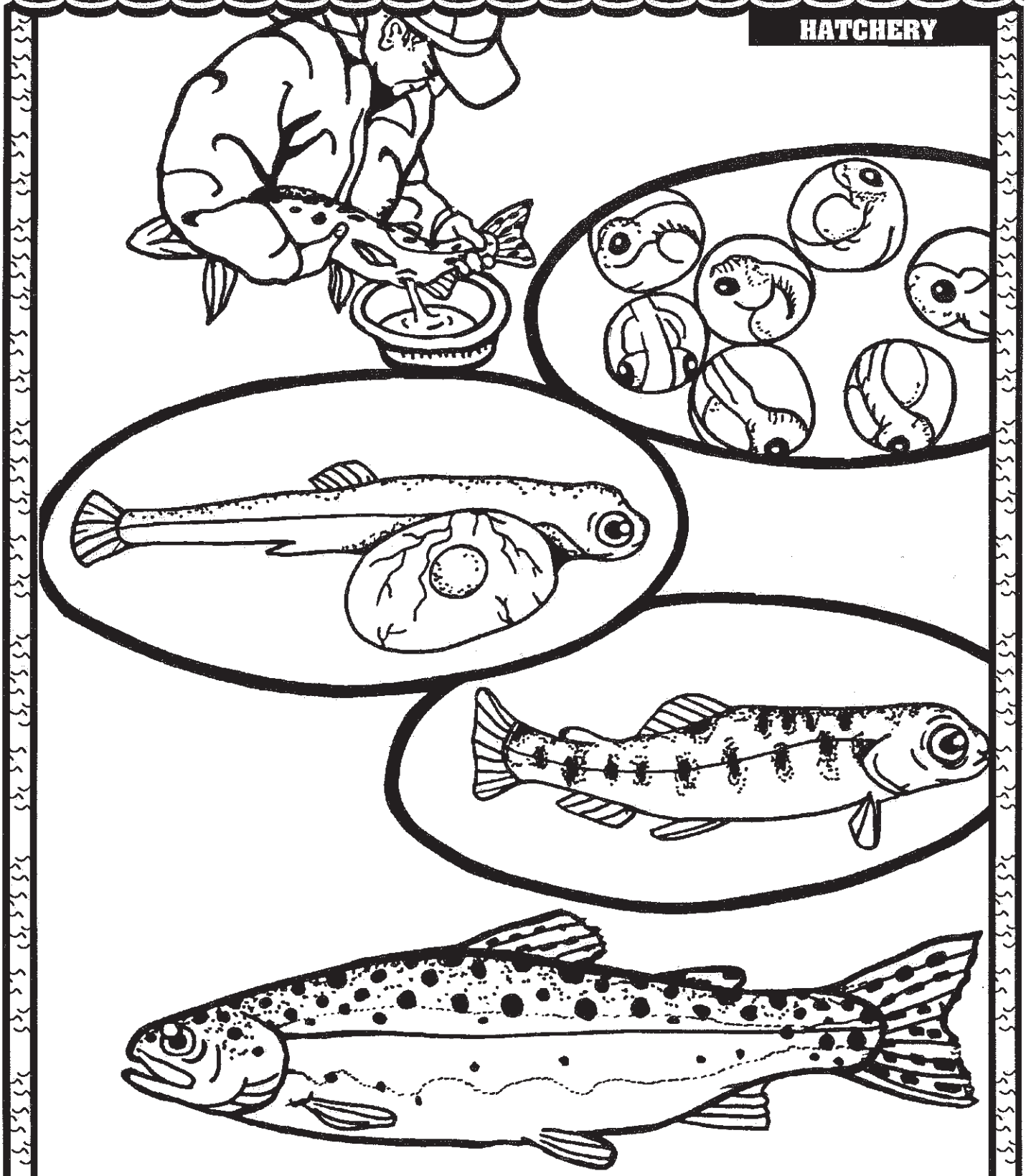
GAR

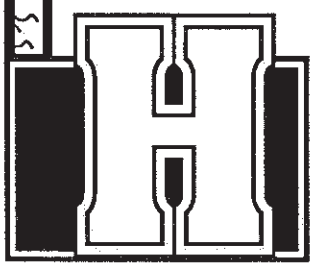


Gar are long, thin fish. They have sharp teeth and a long snout. Their bodies are covered with hard scales and they live in clear, slow-moving waters where they feed on small fish.

G

HATCHERY

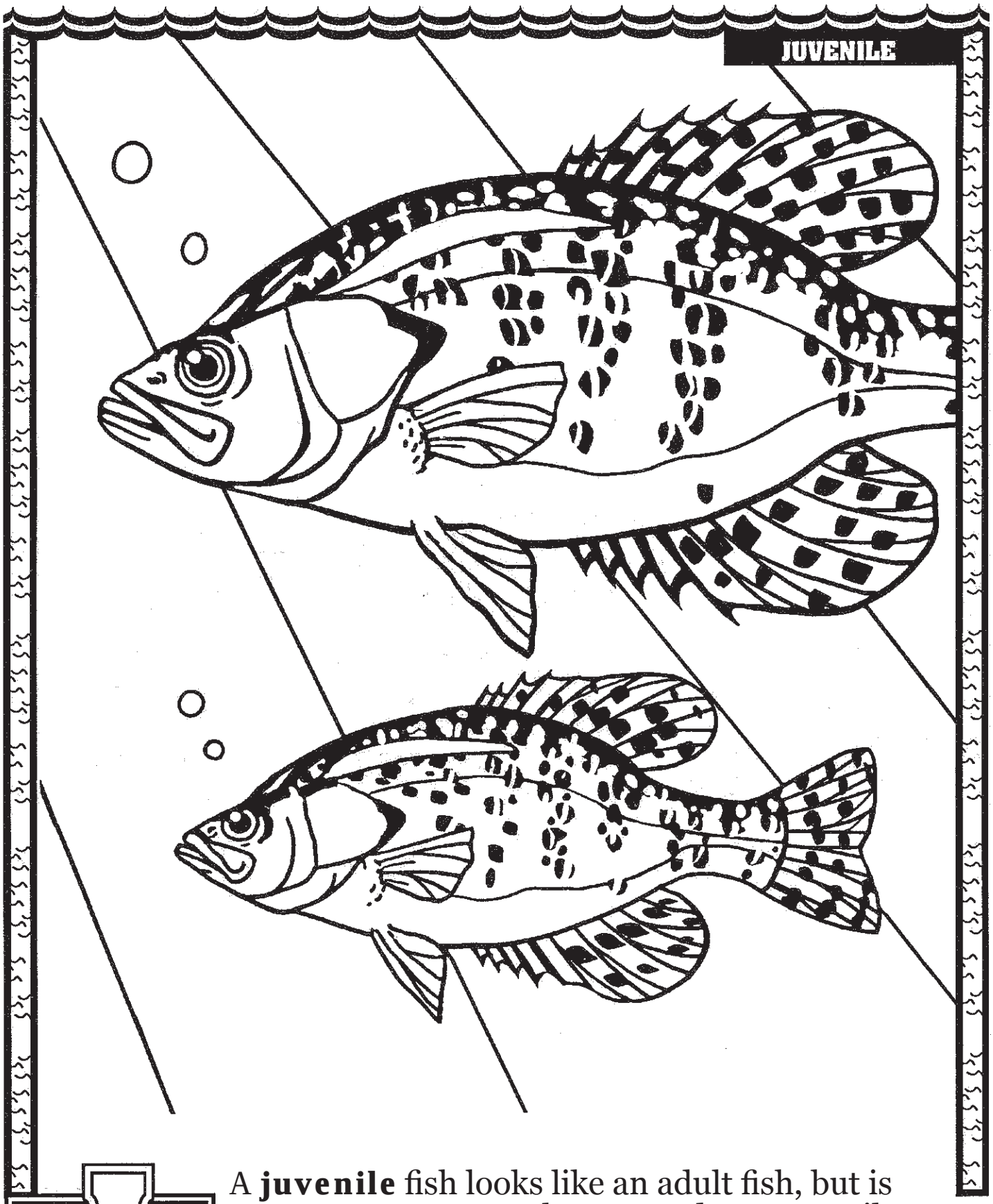




A **hatchery** improves fishing by raising and releasing fish for streams, rivers and lakes. Hatcheries also raise plants, toads, mussels and salamanders that are in danger of disappearing forever.

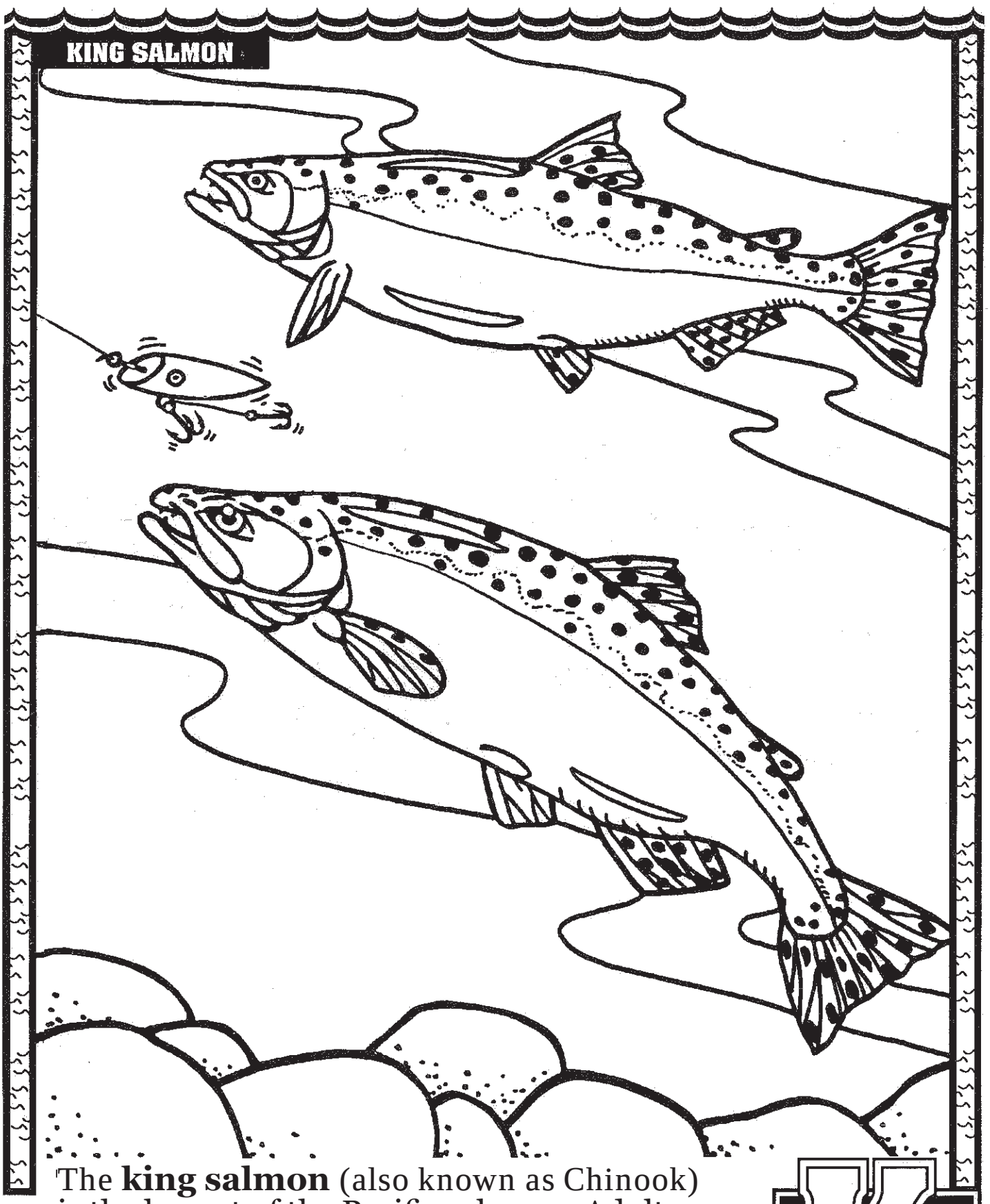
ICE FISHING

Ice fishing is fun in the winter when the ice is thick enough to hold you up. Most ice fishing is done on large lakes in the northern states.



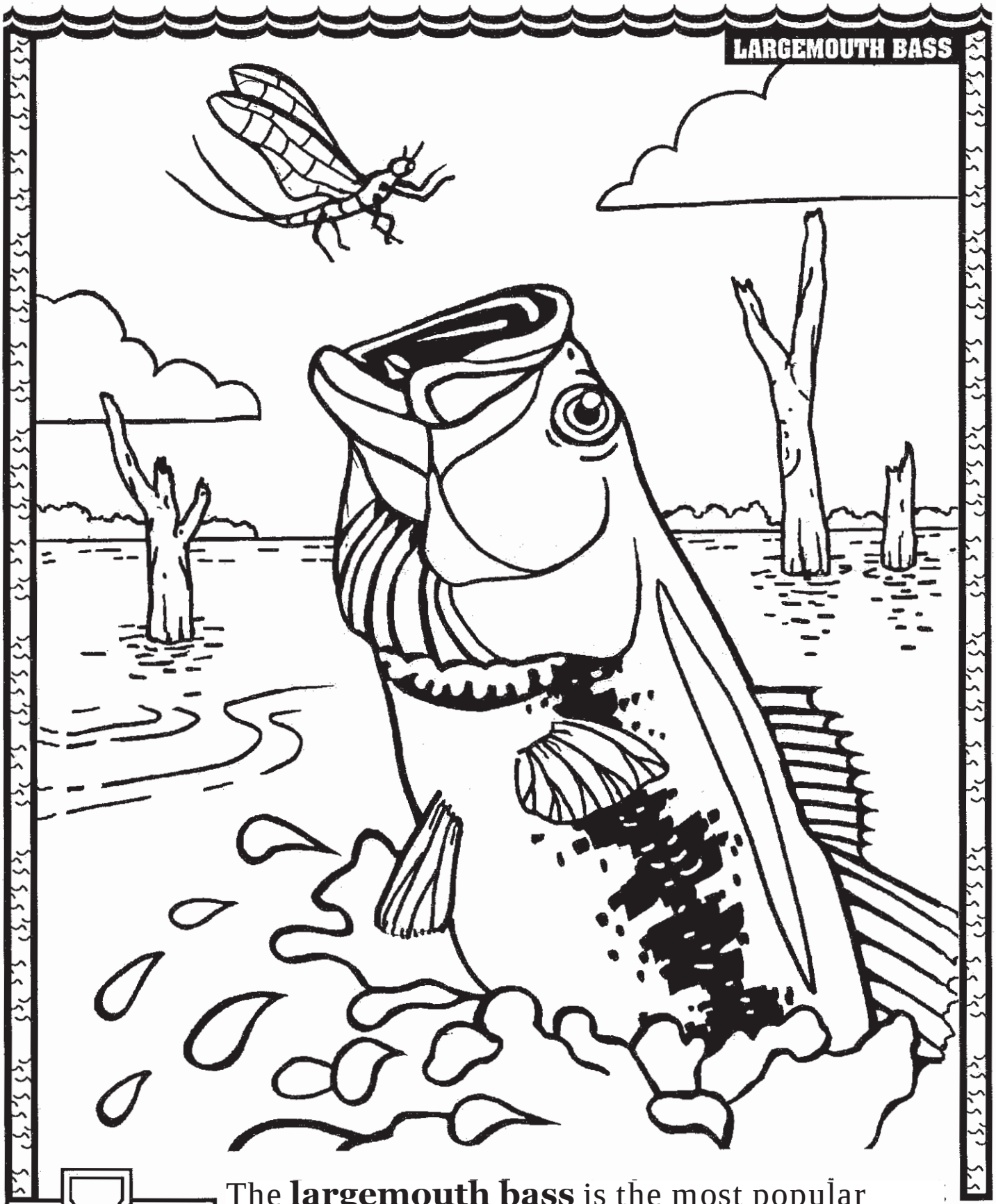
J

A **juvenile** fish looks like an adult fish, but is not yet mature enough to reproduce. Juvenile fish need clean water and good habitat to grow into adults big enough to catch.



The **king salmon** (also known as Chinook) is the largest of the Pacific salmons. Adults return from the sea and move into freshwater streams to reproduce. They are highly valued by Alaska Natives and many others!

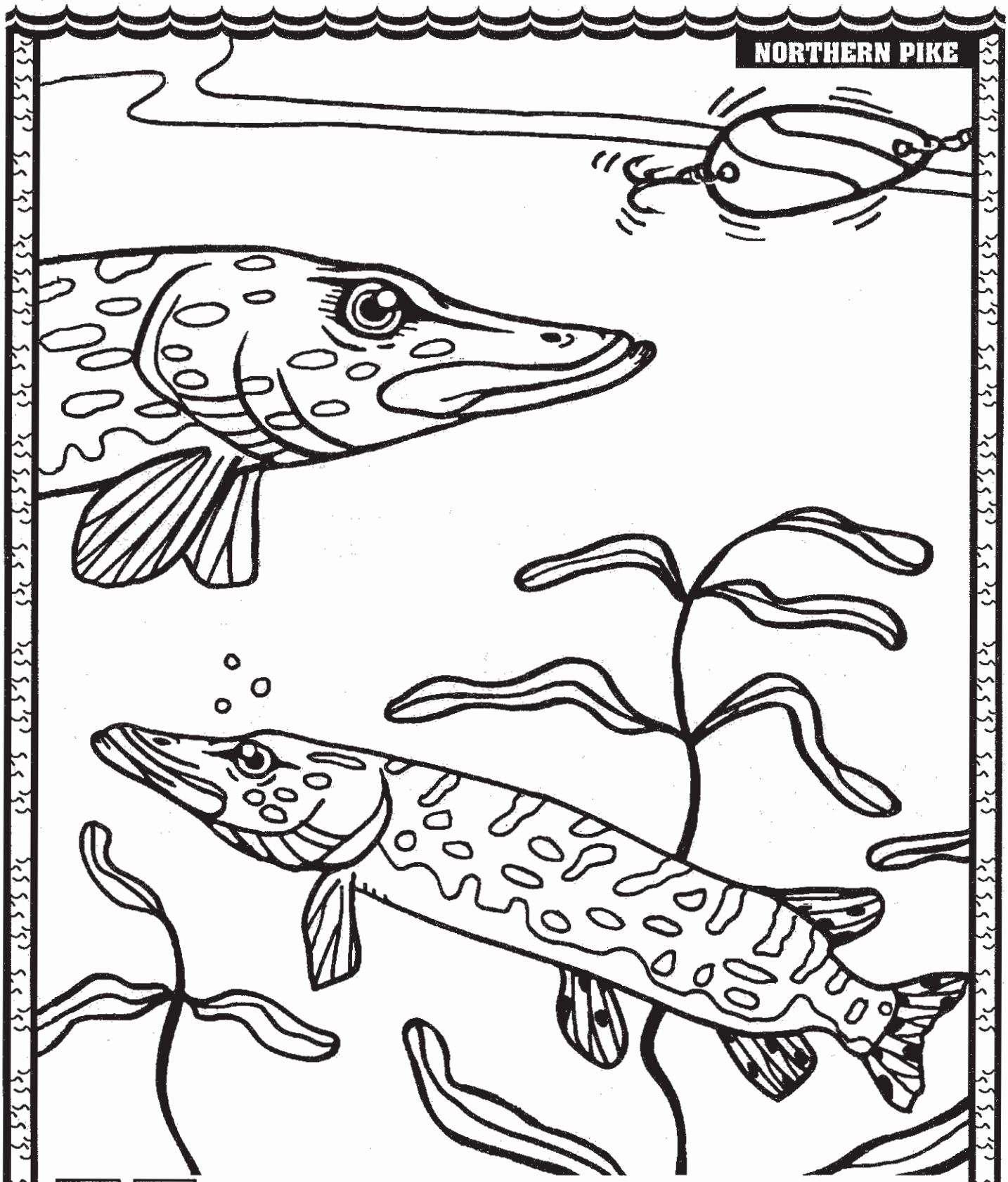
K



The **largemouth bass** is the most popular sport fish in the United States. It prefers warm, quiet waters of lakes and streams around weed beds and underwater logs. It feeds on small fishes, frogs, crayfishes, worms and insects.

Management of fish populations, their habitats and creel limits (the number of fish allowed per day) means improved fishing for all!

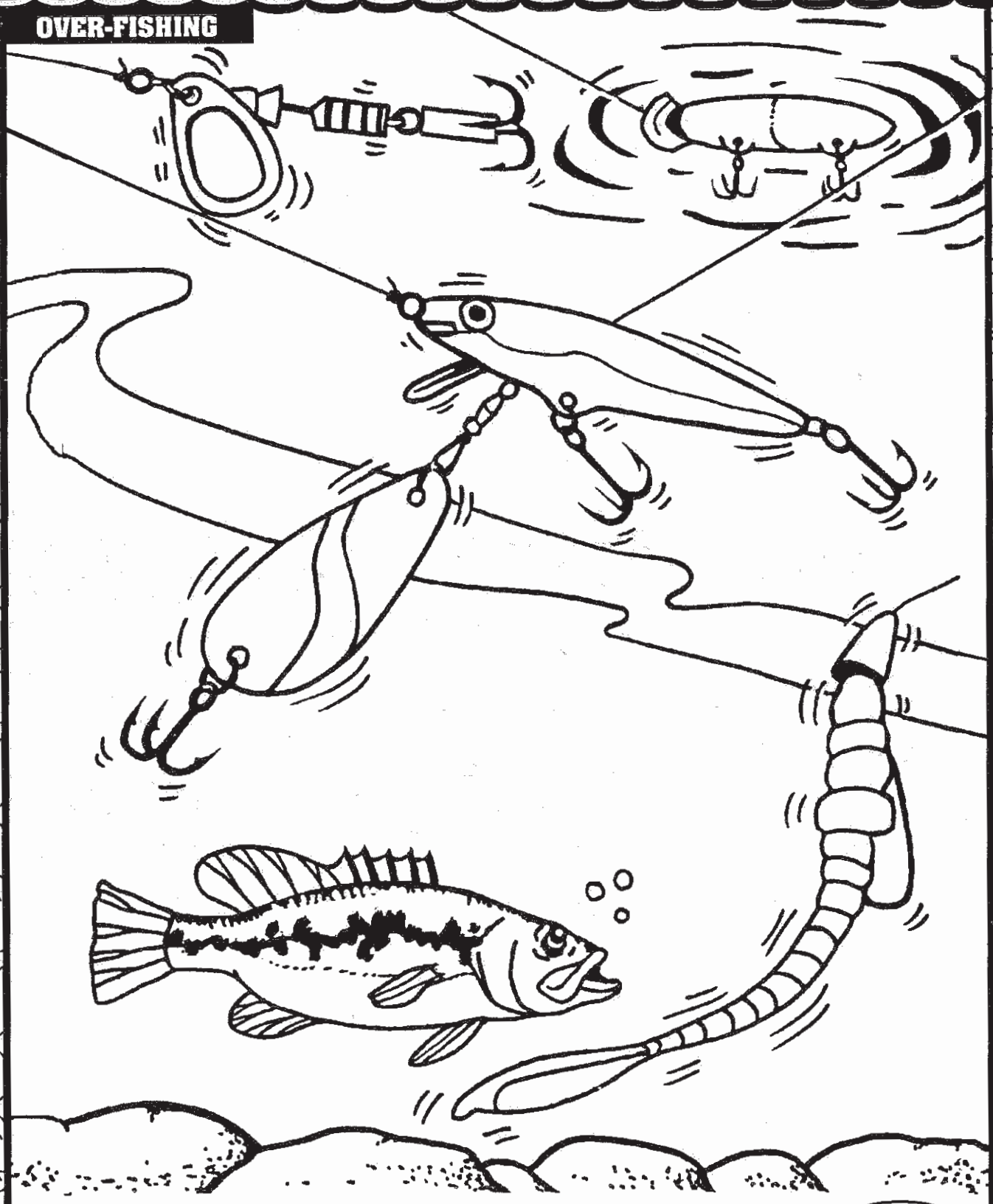
M



N

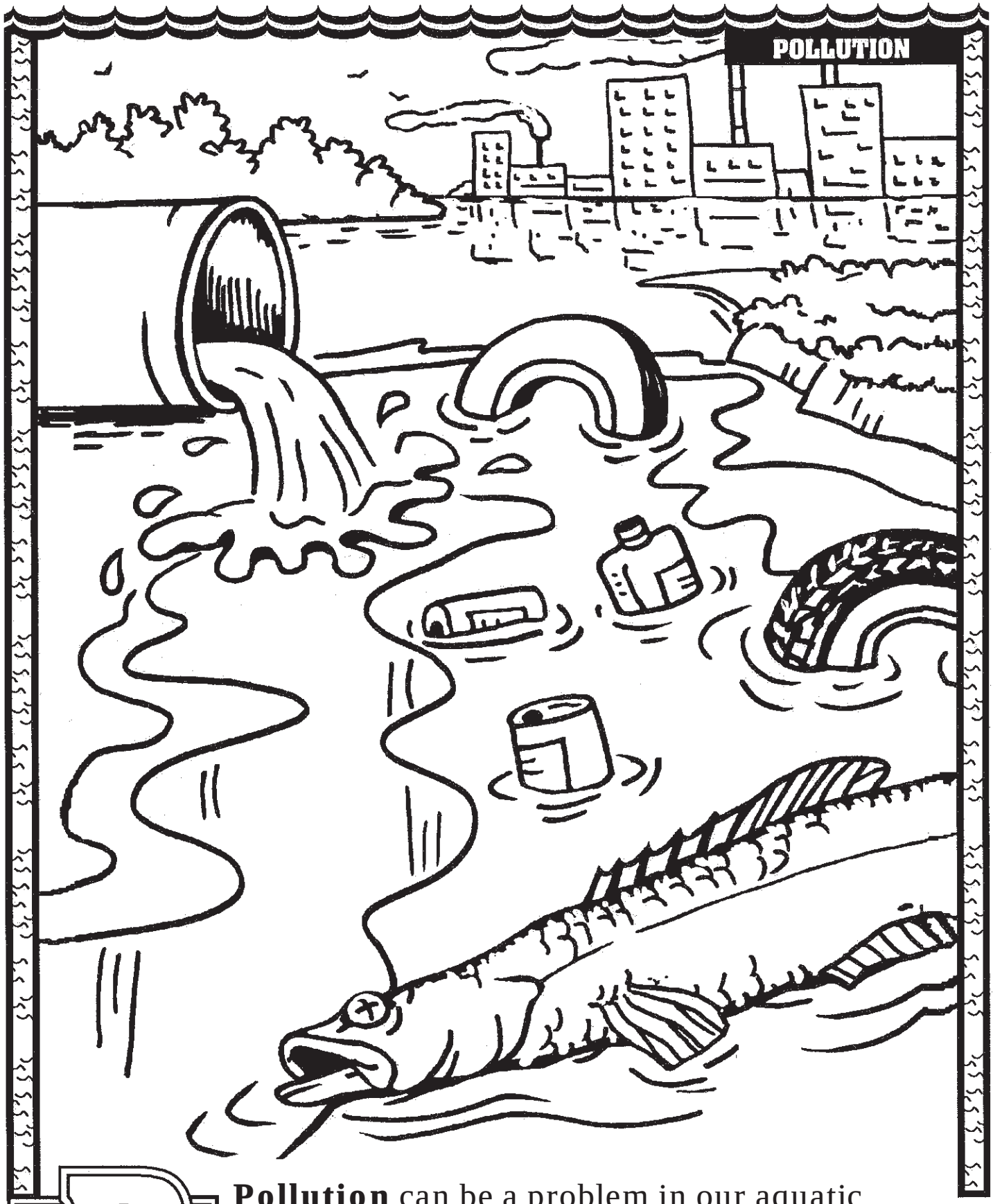
The **northern pike** has a tremendous fighting spirit. It eats almost anything that swims (frogs, crayfish and insects). It can usually be found in shallow waters of lakes, rivers and streams.

OVER-FISHING



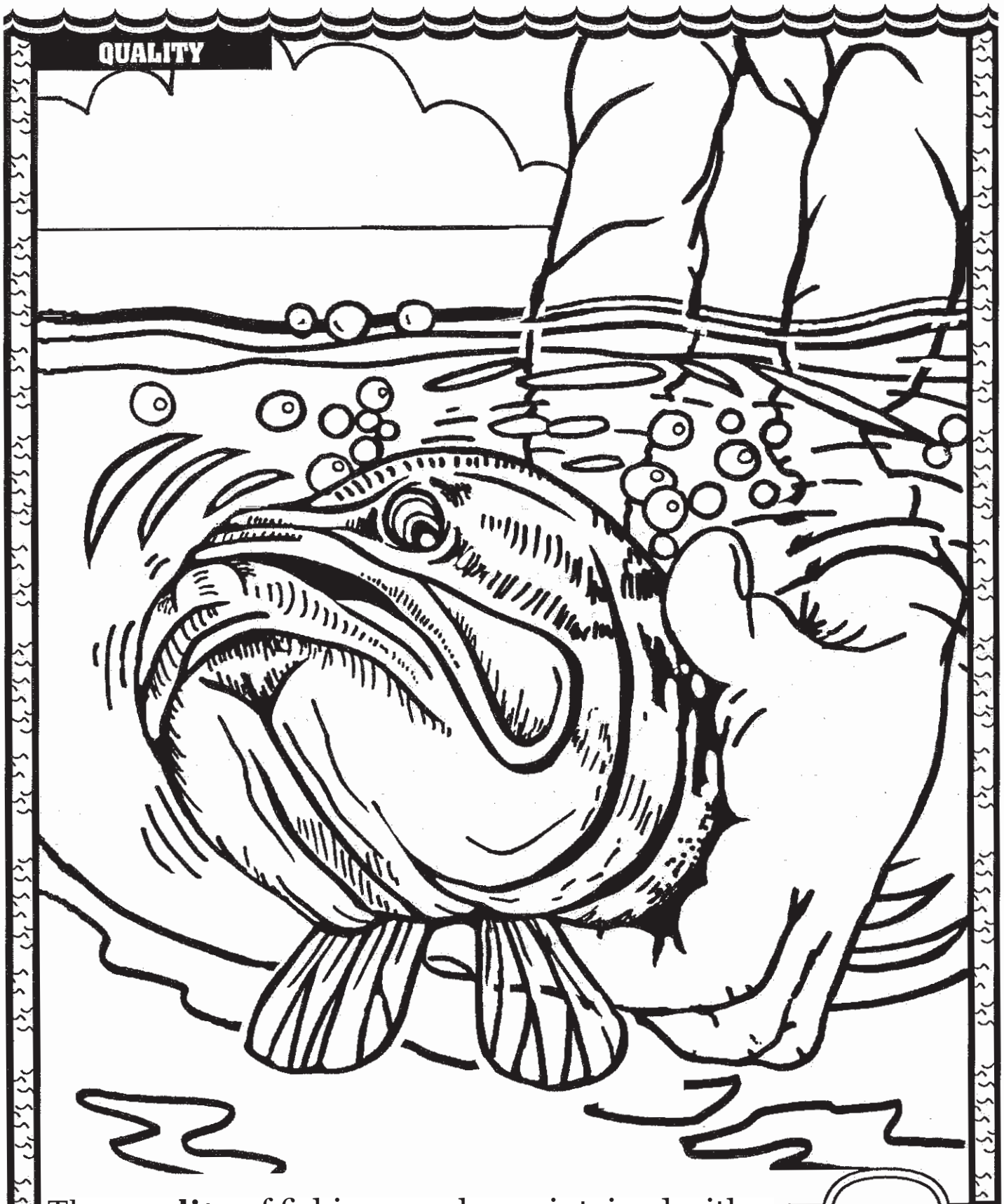
Over-fishing results when too many fish are removed from a body of water. Limits may be needed on how many fish of certain species you can keep.

O



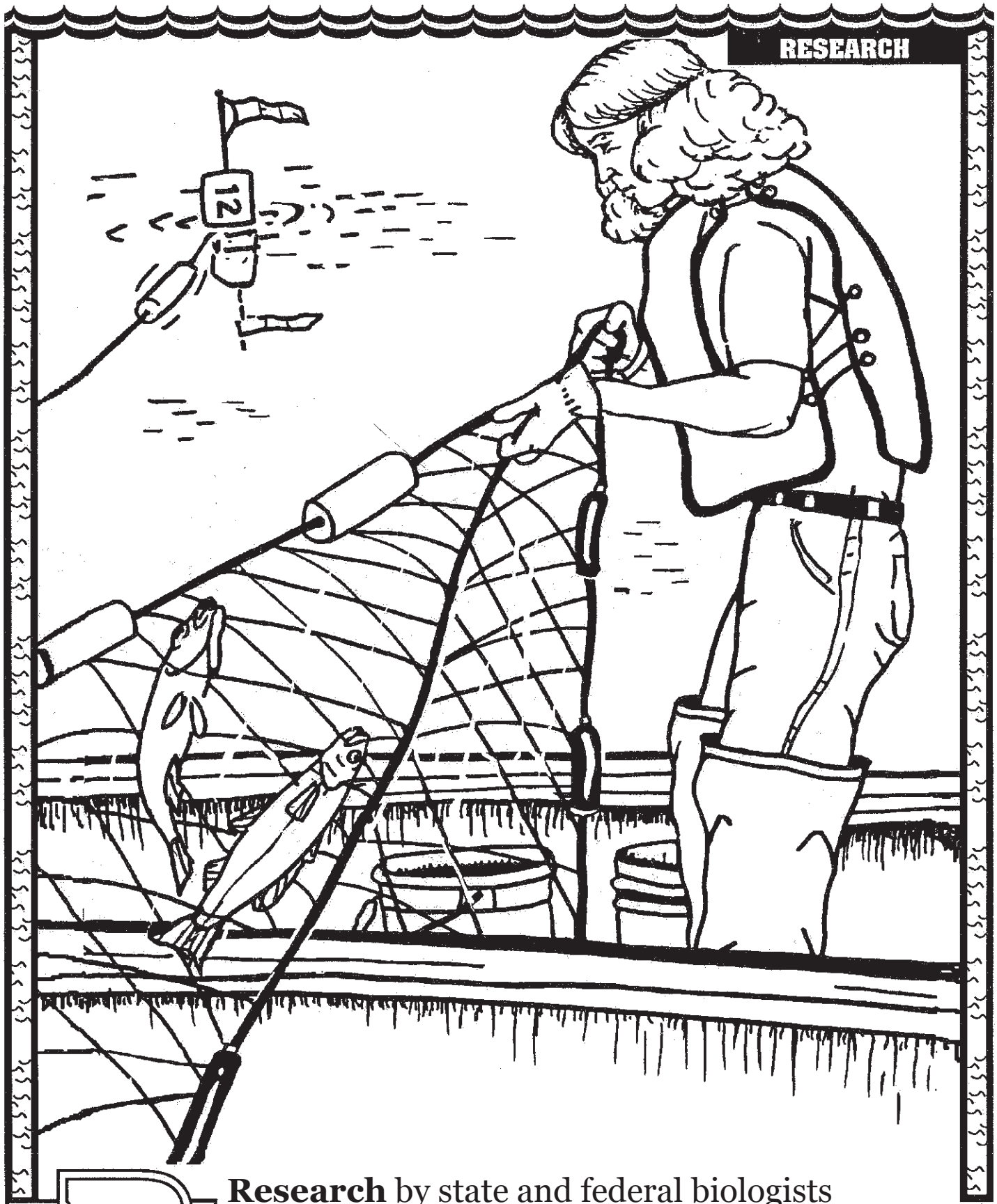
P

Pollution can be a problem in our aquatic environment. It threatens the health and safety of both animals and people. Pollution-free waters are essential for high quality recreational fishing.

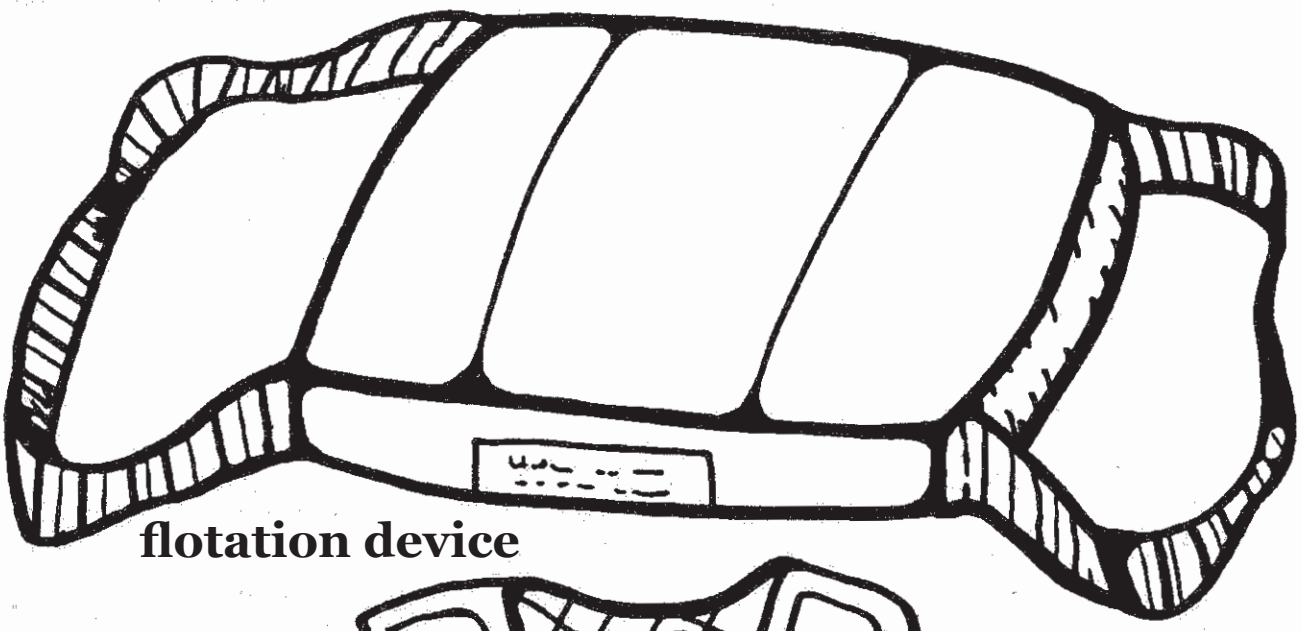


The **quality** of fishing may be maintained with creel limits (the number of fish allowed per day) or size limits. Size limits allow fish to grow larger and reach maturity.

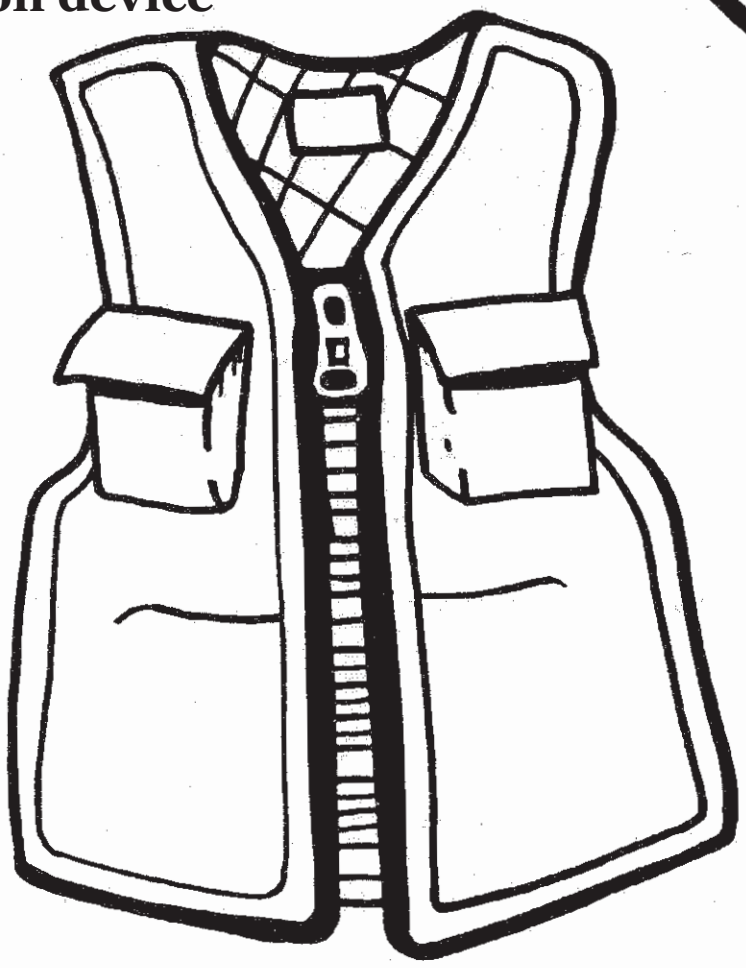
Q



Research by state and federal biologists provides answers to problems facing anglers and fisheries managers. Research projects can tell us the condition of the fish and give us information to help improve our fisheries.



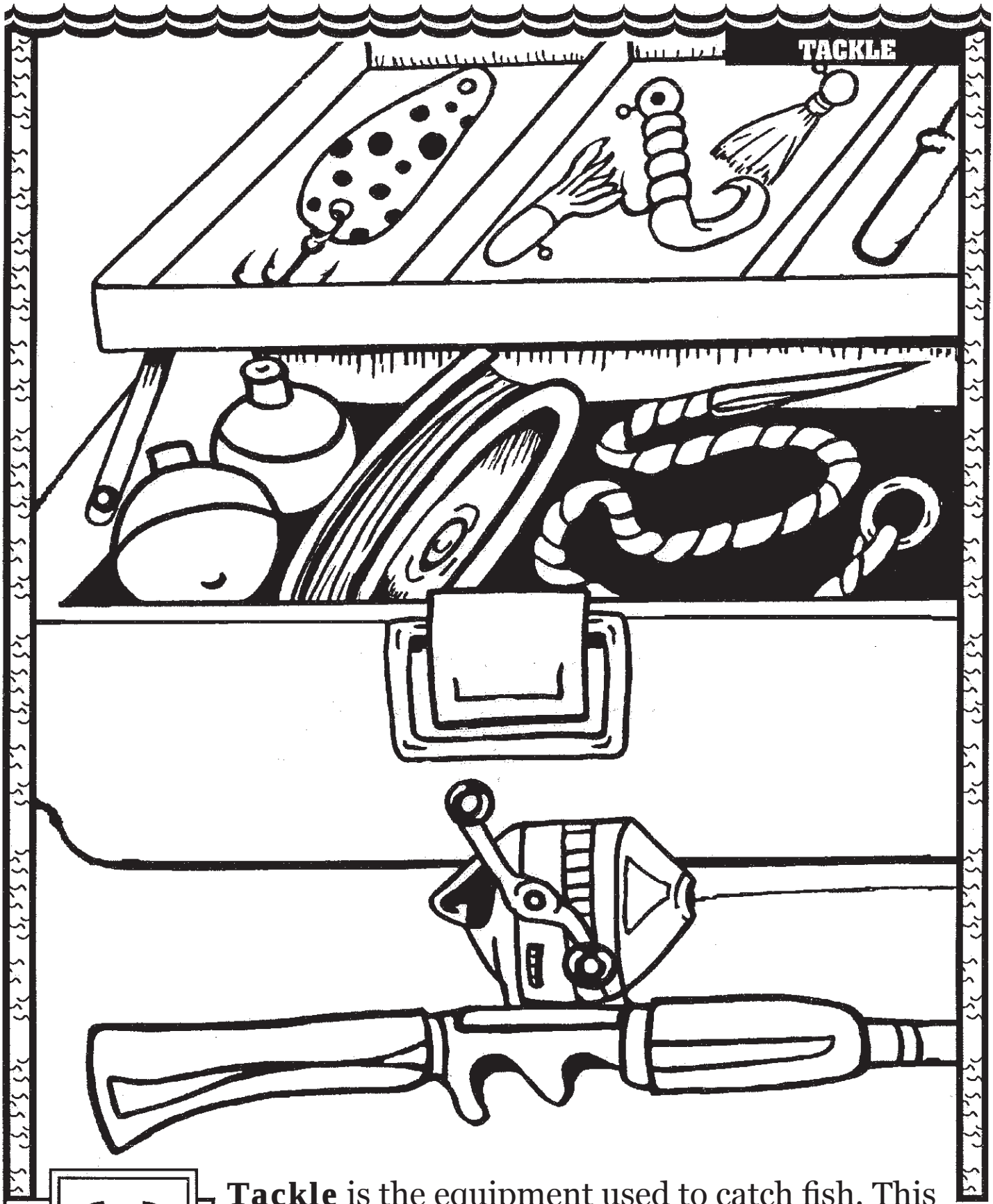
flotation device



life jacket

Safety comes first! Fishing and boating can be fun, but remember to take along these important items for your safety!

S

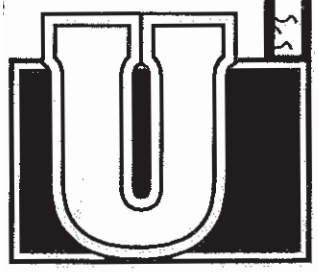


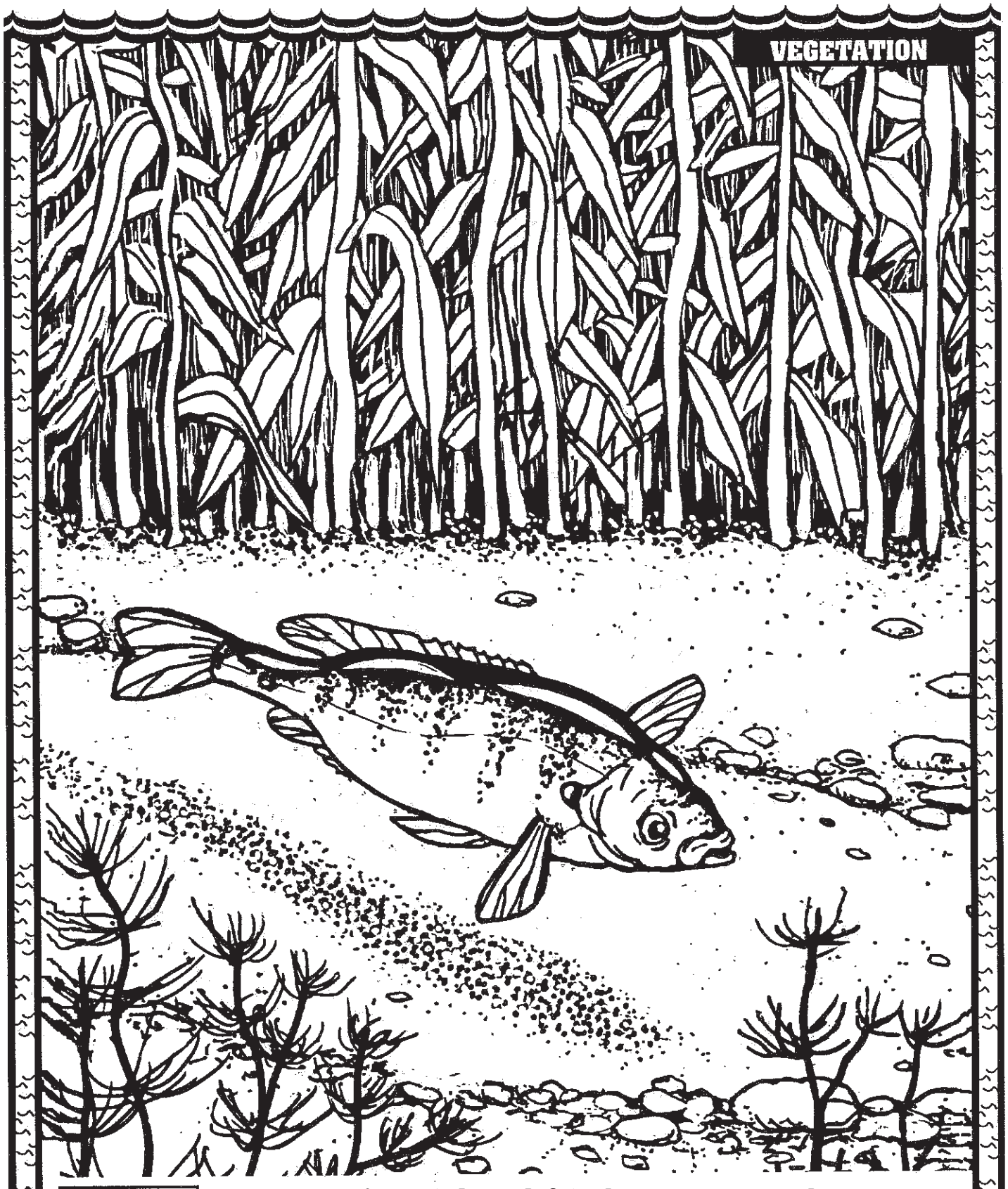
Tackle is the equipment used to catch fish. This includes the tackle box, rods, reels, line, lures and bobbers. The type of fishing you do will determine the type of tackle you use.

UNITED STATES

U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

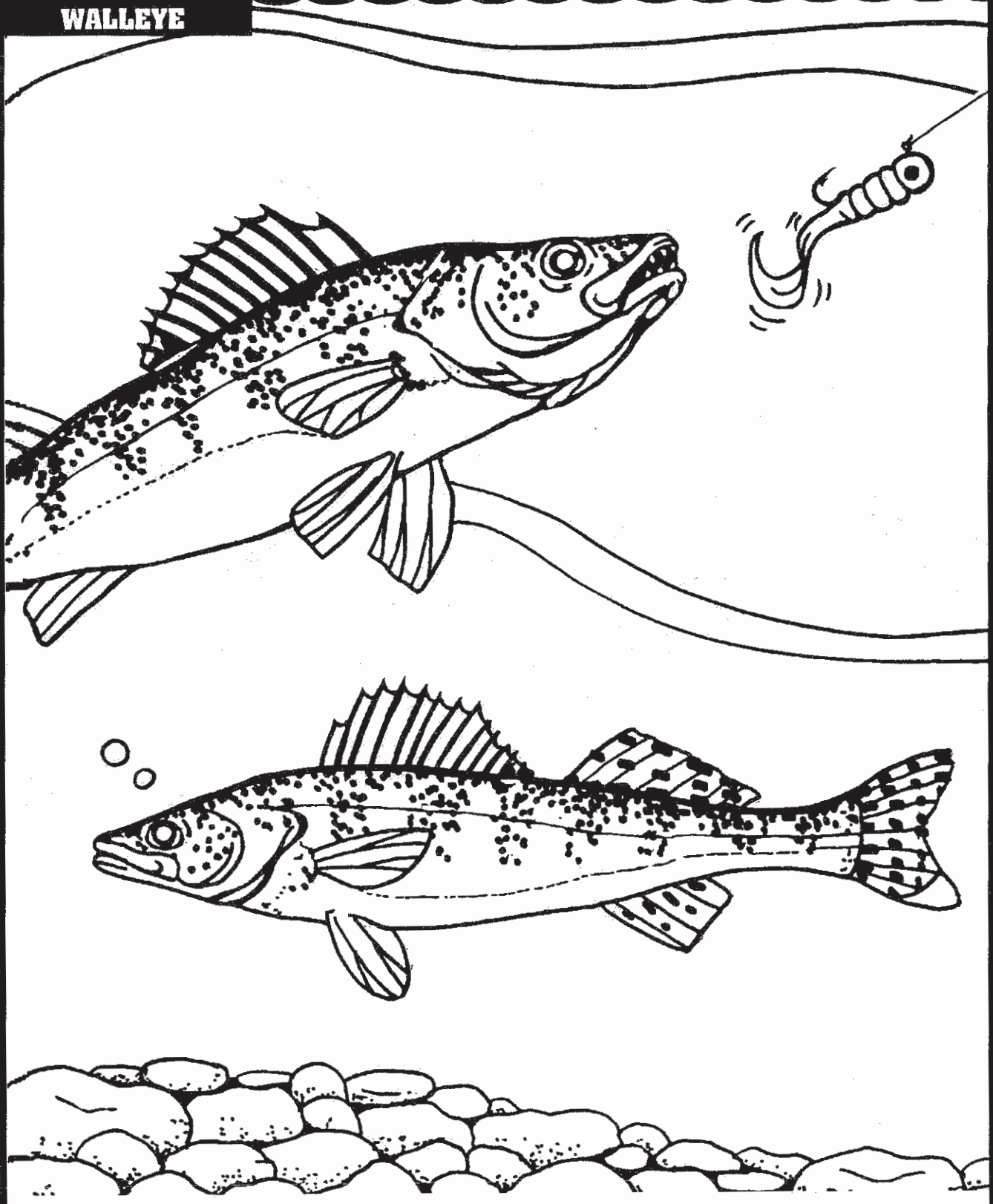
The mission of the **United States** (U.S.) Fish and Wildlife Service is working with others to conserve, protect and enhance fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.





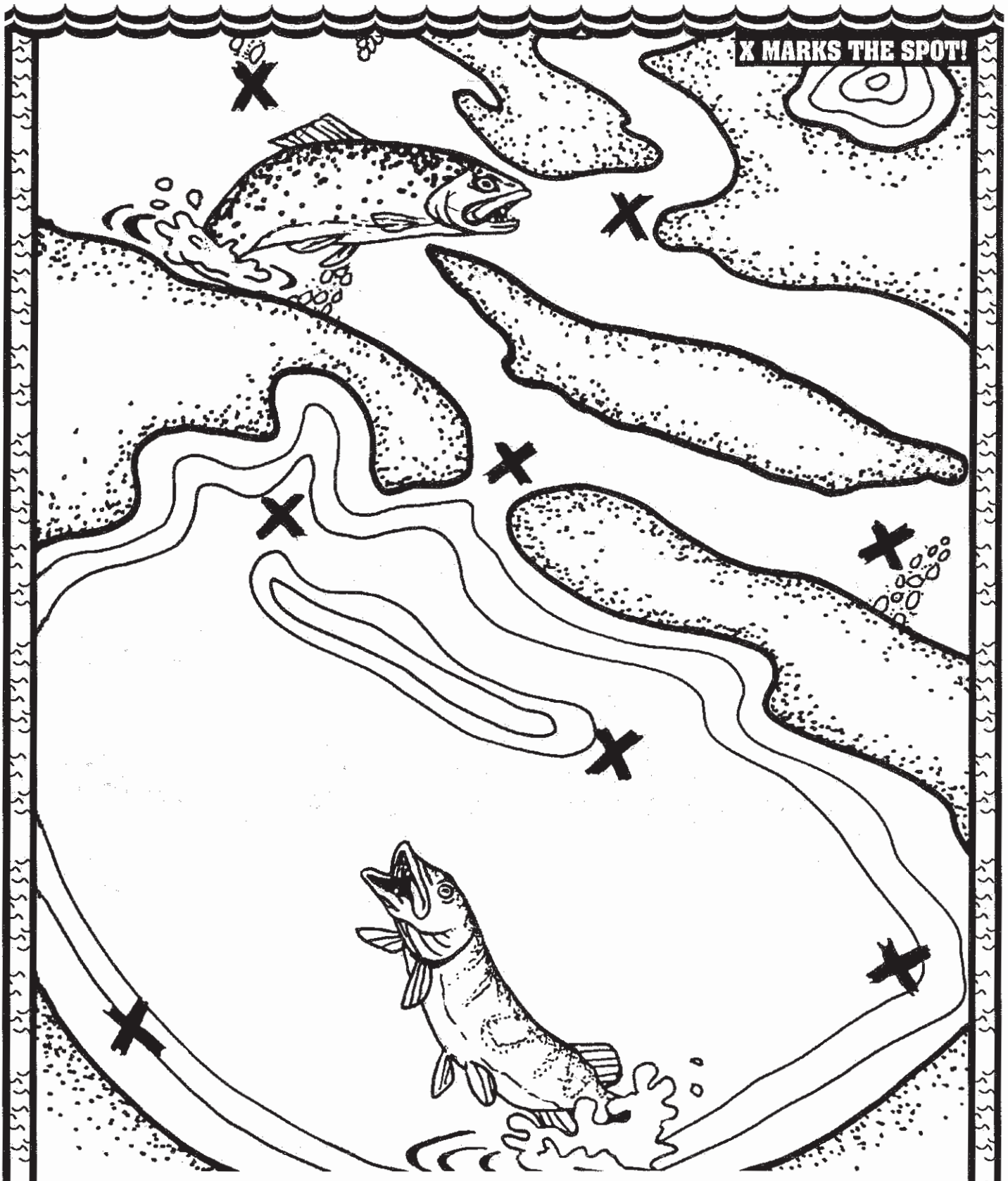
Vegetation (plant life) that grows in the aquatic environment provides food and cover for animals that live in or near the water. It provides a place for fish to lay eggs.

WALLEYE



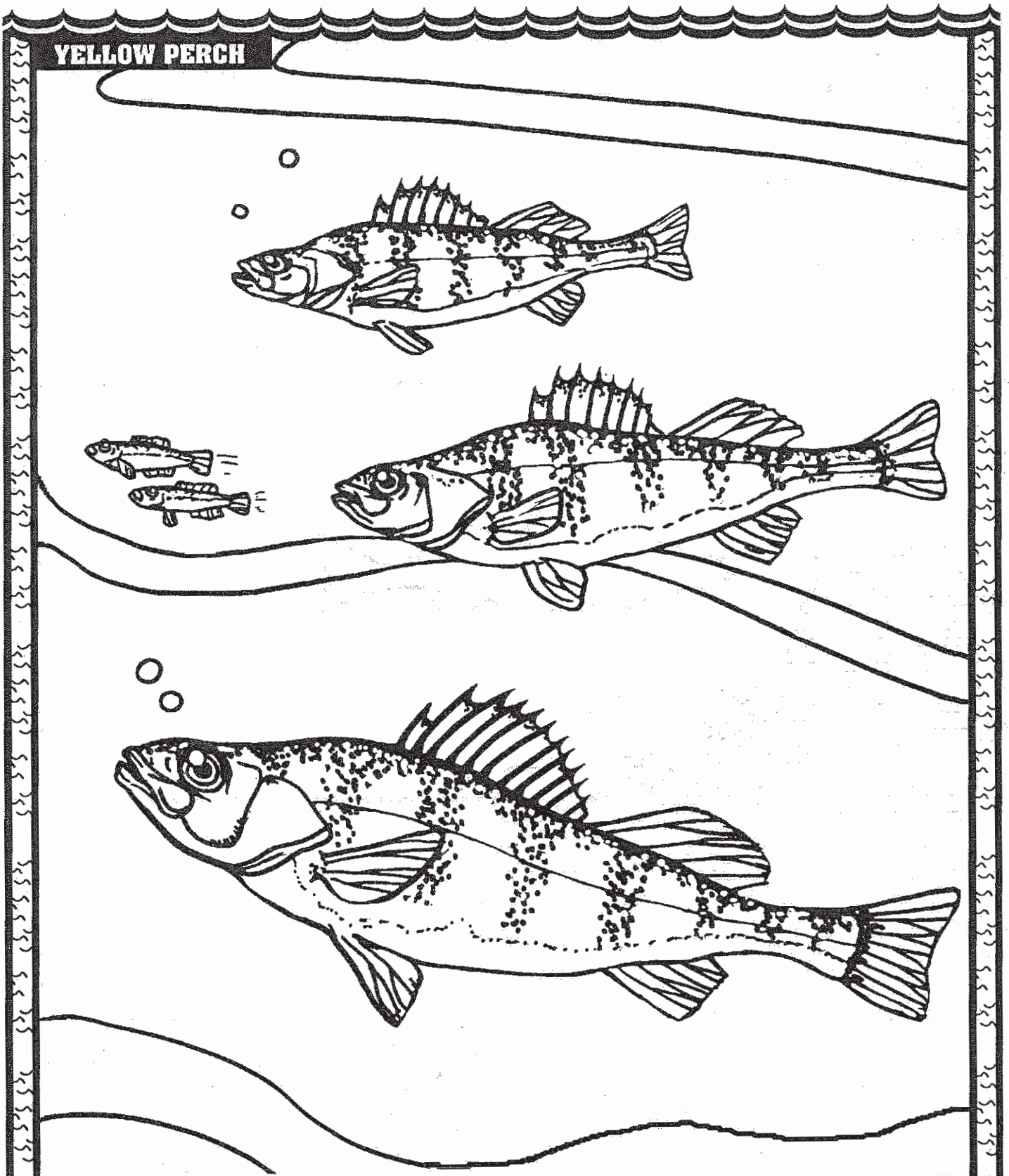
The **walleye** is a popular game fish in large lakes and rivers. They feed mostly at night on fish, insects, crayfish and snails. They are considered to be one of the best fish to eat.

W

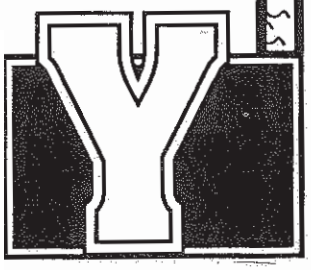


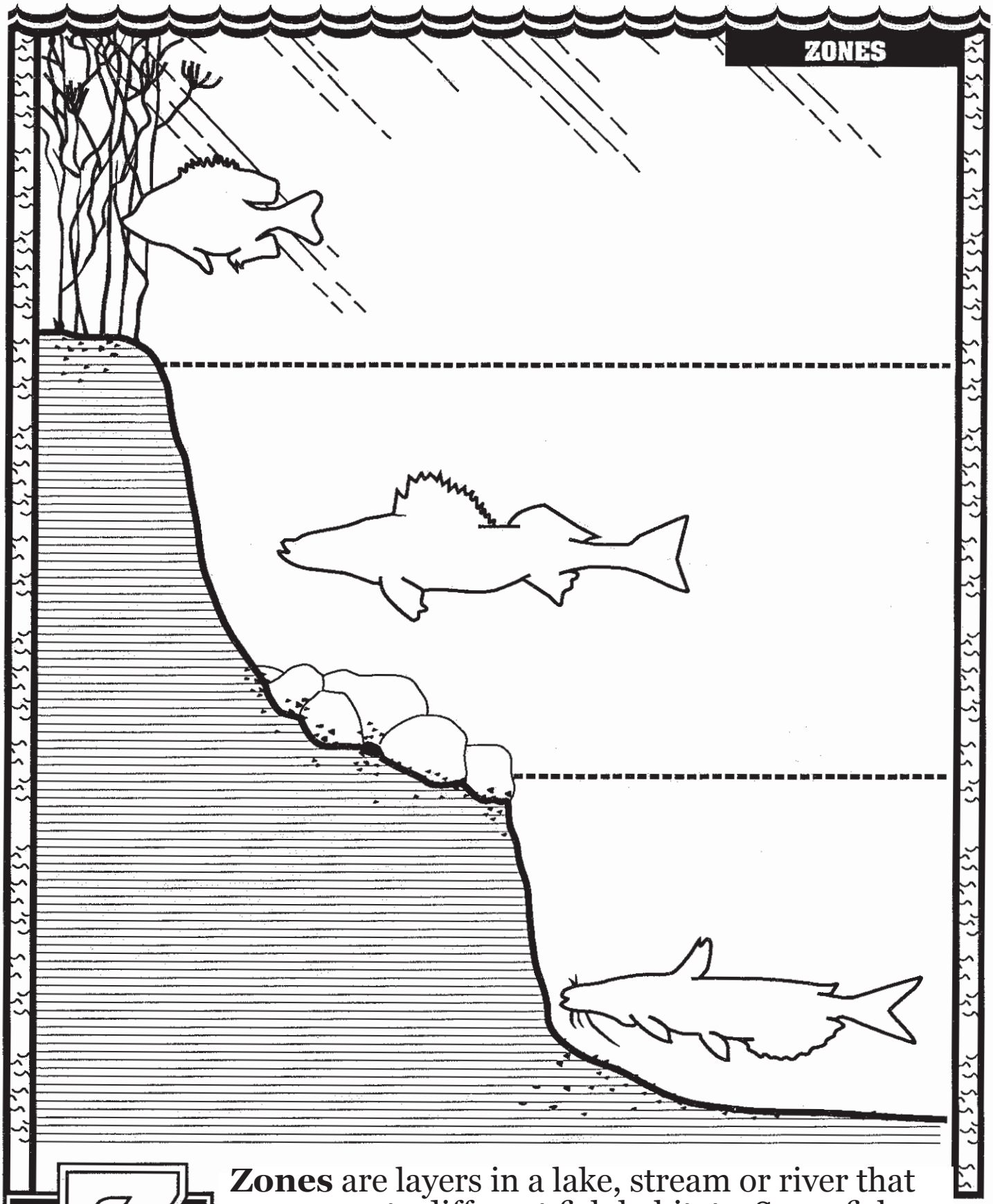
X marks the spot! A map of a river or lake can provide useful information to the angler on good fishing spots. The location of rocks, boulders and the main stream channel are important things to know for successful fishing.

YELLOW PERCH



Yellow perch usually swim in schools (groups of fishes) in both deep and shallow water of lakes, rivers, streams and ponds, giving anglers a good chance to catch their limit.





Z

Zones are layers in a lake, stream or river that can separate different fish habitats. Some fish live in the shallow water zone (bluegill), some fish can be found in the open water zone (walleye) and others live in the deepwater zone (catfish).

The Fish and Aquatic Conservation program works with our partners and engages the public, using a science-based approach, to conserve, restore and enhance fish and other aquatic resources for the continuing benefit of the American people.

www.fws.gov
1/800-344 WILD
October 2015
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