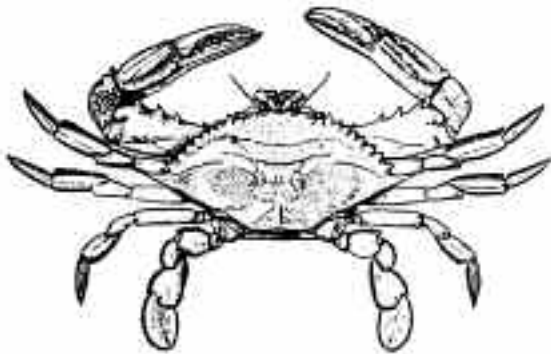
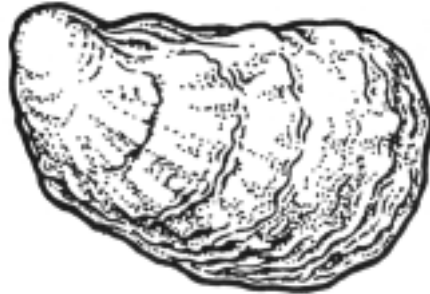


MATCH GAME – ANIMAL CARDS
How to Catch the Catch – A Waterman's Equipment

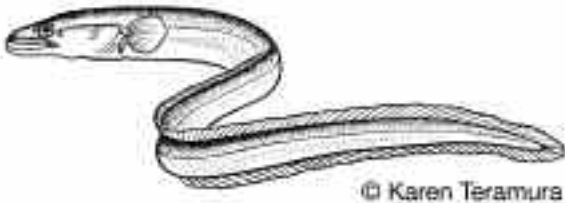
Crabs



Oysters



Eels

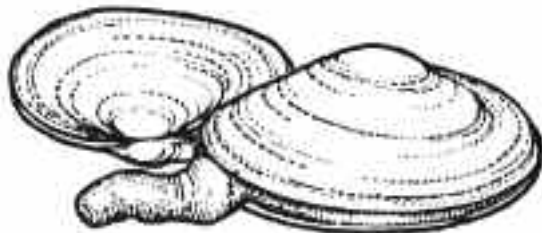


Eel – Courtesy – Karen Teramura
www.ifa.hawaii.edu/users/teramura

Fish

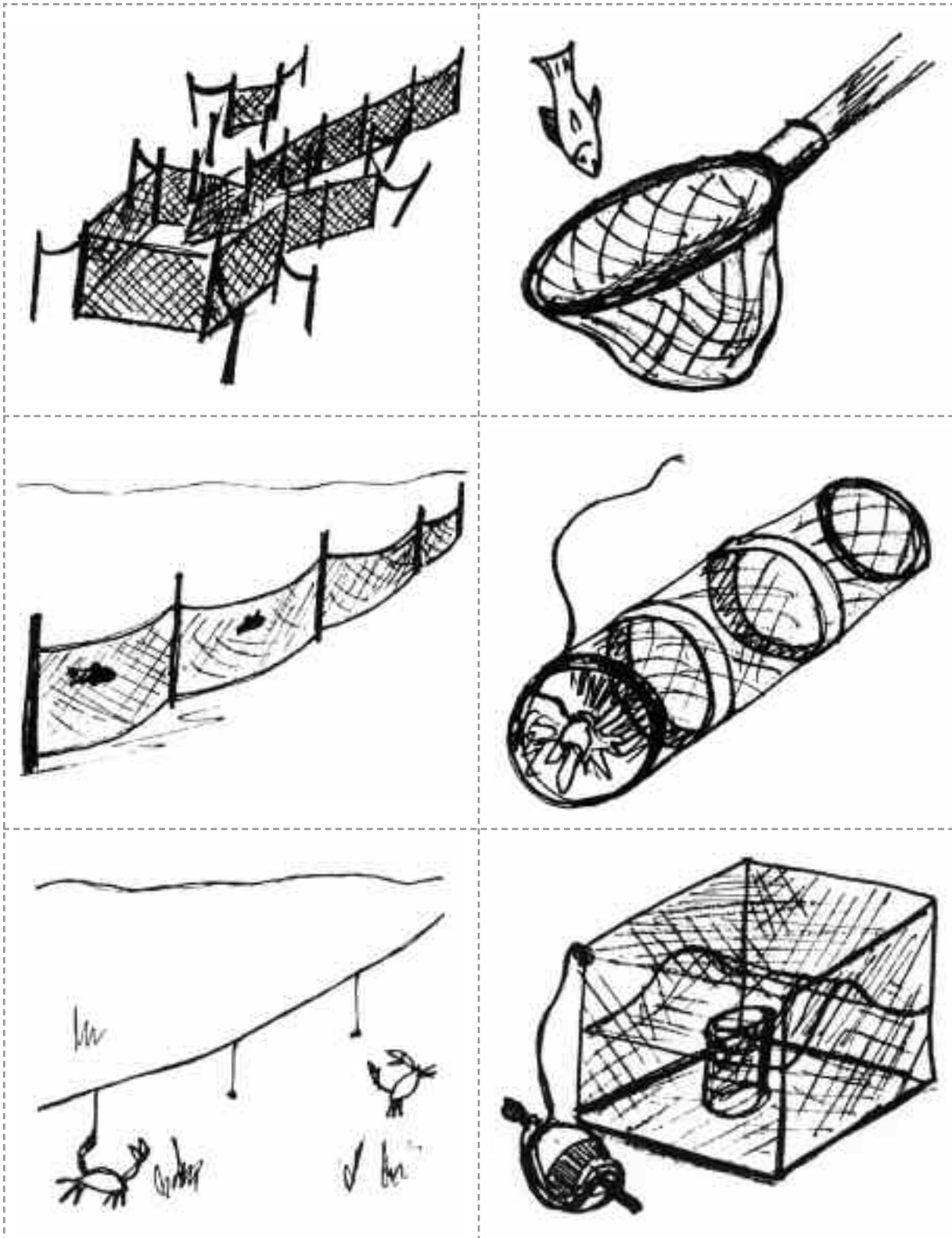


Clams



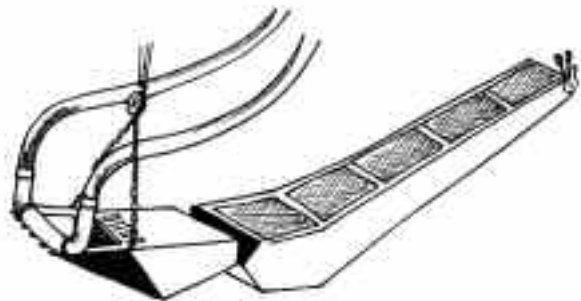
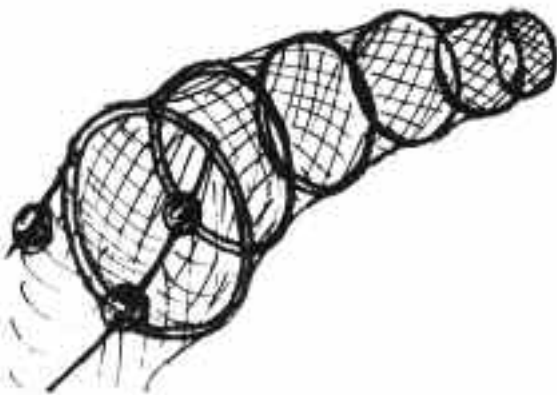
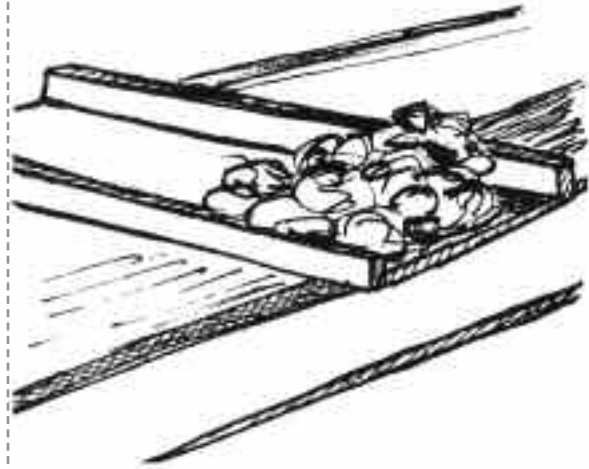
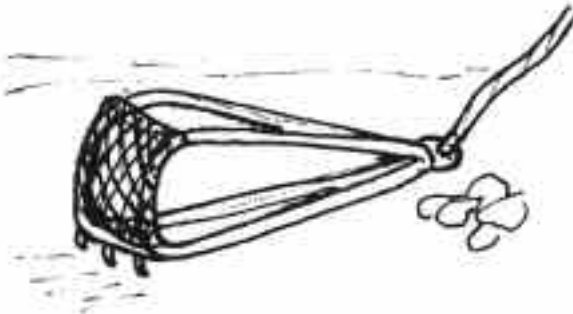
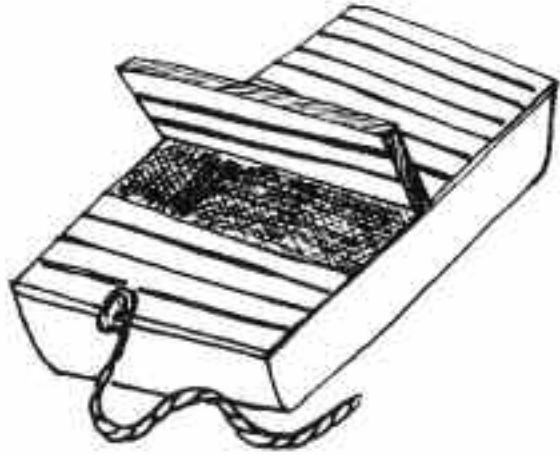
MATCH GAME – EQUIPMENT CARDS

How to Catch the Catch – A Waterman's Equipment



MATCH GAME – EQUIPMENT CARDS

How to Catch the Catch – A Waterman's Equipment



MATCH GAME – VOCABULARY CARDS

How to Catch the Catch – A Waterman’s Equipment

POUND NET

Stationary nets, set in the water with stakes, used to trap fish. The fish are fooled into thinking they can escape by traveling through different openings but actually are swimming deeper into the net. The nets stay for several months as the waterman daily collects the fish trapped in the pound head or main section of the net.

DIP NET

Large, round twine or wire net attached to a pole, which is used to scoop up fish and crabs. A dip net is usually used in combination with a pound net (for fish) or a trotline (for crabs). Wire dip nets are used primarily for dipping crabs. Normally dip nets are twine.

GILL NET

Netting that is set across the path of schools of fish. The gills of the fish become entangled in the net, and they are caught. Mesh or opening size is strictly regulated so as to let certain fish species through the net and to freedom.

EEL POT

Mesh cylinder-like container that has a funnel entrance at one end to trap the eel.

TROTLINE

A baited line which lies on the bottom and is anchored or buoyed at both ends. The crabber picks up the line at either end, places it on a roller suspended off the side of the boat. He drives the boat toward the other buoy. This action brings the trotline off the bottom. As the bait nears the surface with a crab grasping it, the waterman catches the crab with the wire dip net. This action is repeated over and over all day long.

CRAB POT

Cube-shaped trap made of wire mesh, strengthened and coated to last longer, which holds bait and collects crabs. The waterman marks his pots with a buoy and each day gathers the crabs found in the pots, throwing the small ones back into the water.

MATCH GAME – VOCABULARY CARDS

How to Catch the Catch – A Waterman’s Equipment

HAND TONGS

Long, wooden handles (16 to 30 feet long) held together like scissors with a metal basket on the end of each shaft. To catch oysters, the waterman stands on the edge of the boat, thrusts the tongs into the Bay, and moves them like scissors to scoop up oysters from the bed below. He then lifts the tongs up out of the water and dumps the oysters onto the boat’s culling board.

LIVE BOX OR CRAB FLOAT

A floating box in which live crabs are placed. Holes in the box let the Bay water in to keep the crabs living and breathing, but are too small to allow the crabs to escape.

DREDGE

A large metal rake, often over 3 feet wide, with a metal mesh bag attached, is pulled behind the boat. As it rakes in the oysters, the metal mesh bag collects what is caught in the rake. It is the most efficient way of oystering and so by law can only be used on boats powered by sails, such as skipjacks like the *Nathan of Dorchester*.

CULLING BOARD

A sorting tray for oysters. Tongers open their tongs and dump the oysters on a large board with sides, which runs across the deck of the workboat. Standing beside the culling board, a waterman can go through the oysters and keep the correct sizes for sale. Empty shells and small oysters can be pushed directly off the culling board back into the water to replenish the oyster bar.

FYKE NET

A cylindrical net supported by hoops in which the fish swims. There are funnels in the net that prevent the fish from swimming back out. The fyke net is emptied each day by pulling up the back, loosening the drawstring, and dumping the fish into the boat.

HYDRAULIC CLAM CONVEYOR

A device for harvesting clams from shallow waters. It consists of a metal conveyor belt that the waterman lowers into the water until the front end reaches the bottom. A pump forces high-pressure jets of water onto the bottom, just ahead of the dredge. The water jets dig into the soft mud, pushing everything in their path onto the conveyor belt which carries the clams upward to the side of the boat. The waterman puts “keepers” (legal-sized clams) in baskets. Everything else falls off the end of the conveyor into the water.