

Please use this space to record your group's findings on BC's fishing industry. Remember to add your **first name (only)** to the work you do in order to get credit.

Hmmm, I wonder if fishing was the same all over B.C./ (Mr. M.)

no because there is not an ocean in the interior .Yes, but are there not fish in the interior? (Mr. M.)

yes there is in the lakes

1800's Ryan Alex

The aboriginal people relied on the annual salmon harvest as a main food source. The tools they used for fishing were seines, weirs, spears and dip nets. Another way they caught the salmon was placing boulders or stake enclosures so when the tide falls the salmon are easiest to catch.

Not only was the salmon used as a reliable food source for both the aborigines and settlers. But used for various other things such as fertilizer for soil. Salmon oil was used for oiling machinery, hinges, oiling logs to make hauling easier, and cleaning guns. The H.B.C bought salmon off the aboriginals and fed their workers with it.- Ryan

In 1819 English immigrant introduces the canning process. The Hudson Bay company started selling salmons. By 1835 salmon became second most selling item after fur.

1850's Amy, Adrian

Society Four basic industries in BC; agriculture, mining, fishing, and forestry. even after the fur trade ended in 1950, the non-aboriginal population remained small

Economics; After the 1850's fishing, farming, forestry, mining and the railway became a significant part of the economy. The English fishermen developed the dry fishery. The french also participated in dry fishery traded it with more distant regions.

Salmon fishing was a fundamental economic process for the first nations. The salmon provided good food supply and a valuable trade item for the fur traders looking to fulfill their basic needs.

1870 the first canning plant opened for business in Anniesville on the Fraser River, Not long after plants were being put into operation along every major inlet.

3 types of commercial fishing; trolling, seining, and gillnetting

Regions gold rush of the 1850s brought thousands into the Fraser River and the Cariboo regions, which began the exploitation of resources in BC.

Pacific Coast was the point of interest for the natural resources that the ocean held.

1860's Mary

The First Nations fishing was mostly done by nets, hooks, and longlines as well as a spear and traps, to catch species ranging from shrimp and whales. Native people had gained deep knowledge of fish growth and migration. From the early 1500's, European vessels fished northwest Atlantic waters using hooks and lines. In Newfoundland, there are many British vessels dried cod ashore on platforms as "flakes". French vessels often salted down fish on the banks of Newfoundland, without short drying. The global economic recession that followed the First World War deepened as a depression in Newfoundland and Labrador throughout the 1920s.

1900's Ciara and Robyn

boat: They used small and medium-sized boats, between 1900 and 1939 the double-ender was created as both a mode of transport and as a fishing vessel, it had a heightened bow that kept the water off the rower, the 90 degree twist in its garboard plank gave it a shape that rowed well. It was designed to troll for salmon entirely under the power of one person.

In the 1920's, they made changes to the boats by putting in gas engines and the size of the boats were increasing.

tools: They started to use nets to catch fish by, placing large nets at the bottom of the oceans where salmon would gather in large numbers.

fish: Royal Commissions set rules on gear types, size limits, and areas of fisheries. before the 1930's there were so many salmon in the waters of the sunshine coast that many fishermen believed that they would never run out.

cost: Nobody made much money because the fish had no price. in the 1920's, coho salmon yielded 4 cents a pound, and 2 cents for spring salmon

where: between 1935 and 1950 almost every large fishing company had a camp in gibsons' bay during the fall season. popular places for fishing were salmon rock, south of keats island, cape mudge, and blubber bay.

Fishermen: After the first world war the restrictions on aboriginal people and japanese people continued for sometime, while the white people moved up in the fishery industry.

One of the Prince Rupert Fishermen's Co-operative associations took hold in the 1930's and became a the worlds most successful fishermen.

1950's Christine and Krislyn

Boat- fishers worked in small boats using hand-operated equipment.

Tools- After 1950 Canadians increased their catching capacity by using larger, longer-range vessels with new nets, power equipment, and electronic navigation.

fishing- the large scale harvest of salmon increased discontinuously and by 1950's and 1960's subsequently declined to low levels. Government encouraged the exploitation of new commercial species, including redfish, flounders and other flatfish, carb, shrimp, and offshore scallops.

Development of fisheries increased as rising prosperity in homes, stores and transportation and storage facilities led to increased demand for frozen fish, fundamentally changing the groundfish industry.

