

## Iñupiaq Matching

Draw a line from the *Iñupiaq* name to the English name for Winter Hunting Gear



Note: *Iñupiaq* name spellings vary between regions.

Reference: Inupiatun Uqalut Taniktun Sivunijit. 2014. Compiled by Edna Ahgeak MacLean.

## Aagluuaq Traps Fox

Trapping of fox, wolf and wolverine occurs from November to April

Setting the Trap  
*Nanigirriqsuq*



Trapped Fox  
in Leghold  
*Nanigiaqtaq*



Tube Skinning the Fox  
*Aaksiruaq*



Two Girls Wearing Fox  
*Agniayaak Isigviqaqtuk*  
*Tigigannianik*



Translations  
by Jana Harcharek

Photo Credit:  
Qaiyaan and Aagluuaq  
Harcharek

## Seal Hunting

### Did you know that?

- ◆ Spotted (*Qasigiaq*) and ribbon seals (*Qaigulik*) usually leave the Arctic Ocean and spend the winter in the Bering Sea.
- ◆ Ringed (*Natchiq*) and bearded seals (*Ugruk*) can be found in the Arctic year round.
- ◆ *Natchiq* are the smallest and most common ice seal and mainly eat arctic cod.
- ◆ *Ugruk* are the largest ice seal in Alaska and mainly eat clams and crabs. They have thick skin which is used for making an *umiaq*.
- ◆ *Natchiq* hunting on the North Slope mostly occurs from November through March, and *Ugruk* hunting is mostly in June to July.
- ◆ Seal meat is low in saturated fats and higher in the healthier, unsaturated fats.
- ◆ Seal oil and liver are excellent sources of Vitamin A, which is needed for bones, teeth and a strong immune system. Seal meat also provides iron and phosphorus.