

Łbuun (humpback whales)

Huk galiimii łbuun, wagayt 'nag wilt nax'nuu da nagats'aaw łbuun.

Humpback whales are known for their songs, which travel for great distances through the oceans.

'Nii wila al'algyaxt.

Humpbacks sing to communicate with others.

K'aba sisuusm luwaalm ts'm aks di gaba łbuun.

Humpbacks feed on tiny shrimp-like krill, plankton and small fish.



Hats'ald (octopus)

Tguyetgm txa'moo ada likleeksm wüliil ada gandool nik'nuungm gā'an'on 'nii wilat wilaay da gyed hats'ald.

Octopuses are known for their rounded bodies, big eyes, and eight long arms.

Dzidat suwiliin da gyed, ksibuu'nt a t'u'utsgm suwilgyed adat sit'u'utsga aks ada wil k'eexgit.

If threatened, octopuses shoot an inky fluid that darkens the water so they can escape safely.

Dā'axłga hats'ald dmt sityaawda wilgyet dm wil sagayt k'üül wilgyet da ndeh wil huwaalt.

The octopus can also change to gray, brown, pink, blue, or green to blend in with its surroundings.



'Yaans (gumboots, chitons)

Łax loob di wil dzoga 'yaans.

Gumboots live on the rocks at the beach.

Ła wagayt gyeeka aks di wilt güülda gyed.

We harvest them at low tide.

Sgüü dmt hoyda gyeda hałabiisk dmt sadoga 'yaans awil gatgyeda wil txawant da łax loob.

You need a knife to pry them off the rocks because they are very strong.



T'iibn (walrus)

Gō'opsgn nik'nuungm 'waan ada iimx a t'iibn.

Walruses have two long tusks and a prominent mustache.

Ts'a'ag di ts'ma'an t'iibn.

A favorite meal of the walrus is clams.

Wiileeksa yeey da na txa'moot in sigyemkt ła gwatga aks.

Walrus' have a lot of blubber on their bodies to keep them warm in the cold Arctic water.



Hoon (fish, salmon)

Ts'u'uts ada ol ada gyibaaw ada lpuun ada gyed ada txa'nii yets'isk in ts'ma'an hoon.

Birds, bears, wolves, whales, people and other animals love to eat hoon.

Ła suunt dawila yilyeltga hoon da na wil ksgoogm sit'aa'mat dm wil ksiloo.

In the summer salmon return to their where they were born to spawn.

Ksduuns wil liksgigyed hoon: Yee ada misoo ada üüg ada st'imoon ada gay'niis.

There are 5 tribes of salmon: King, Sockeye, Coho, Humpy and Chum.



Txaw (halibut)

Txaw k'a wileeksm hoon ada k'alsgüüt ła loot.

Txaw is one of the largest fish and they swim on their side.

Ts'ma'an txaw dmt loo a na s'yaan laxsüülda.

Txaw like to swim at the bottom of the ocean.

Ksduuns wil kyep da ksduunsa k'oof da'axłgida dm diduulst.

Txaw can live to be 55 years old.



Dziiw (dolphins)

Luk'wil wilgagoosga dziiw.

Dolphins are very smart.

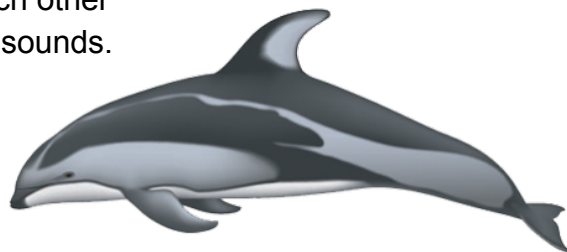
Dildaal da ts'm aks di hoy dziiw dmt

'waa goo dm gabit.

Dolphins use echos in the water to find their food.

Liksgigyedm xstaamg hoy dziiw ła al'algyaxt.

Dolphins communicate with each other by clicking, whistling and other sounds.



Ksaa (shark)

Txa'nii goo di gaba ksaa da'ap t'iibn ada üüla k'aa ts'ma'andit.

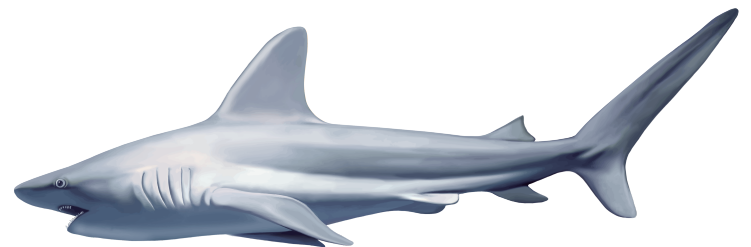
Sharks eat all kinds of things, but favor sea lions and seals.

Gatgyeda na ts'uupt 'nii in dzaba dm wil t'myaa wil loot.

Sharks have strong tails that propel them fast through the water.

Heelda saasagm 'waan ksaa.

Sharks have a lot of sharp teeth.



T'iibn (sea lion)

Hoy Ts'msyen na iimga t'iibn a na amhalaayt.

Sea lion whiskers are used by the Tsimshian in the chief's headdress.

Hoon ada hats'ald ada amgyeeka ada ts'u'utsm lax aks di gaba t'iibn.

Sea lions feeds on fish, squid, shellfish, crustaceans or seabirds.

Də'axlga t'iibn 'naga dmt daxyaagwa na ksinaalgit.

Sea lions can hold their breath for a long time.



Üüla (seal)

Heelda wil'naat'ala üüla a laxyuub.

When they are on the land, they live in huge colonies with over a thousand seals.

Hats'ald ada hoon di gabit.

They eat squids and fish.

Akat hoyaga lpuun ada dziiw, laxyuub di wil galgüüt adat hoyaga wila gawoo haas.

Unlike whales and dolphins, seals give birth on land and bark like dogs.



Bilhaa (abalone)

Txalwan bilhaa da laxloob wilt bibuuda p'aats'a dm gabit.

Abalone clings to rocks while waiting for a piece of kelp to drift nearby to eat.

Luk'wil ts'maatga bilhaa ada ama maamxsga na nołt.

Abalone are very tasty and their shells are beautiful.

Hoy Ts'msyen na noła bilhaa a na amhalaayt.

Tsimshian use the shell of abalone for adorning the chief's headdress.



Gaboog (cockles)

Gaboog k'ap k'a ts'ma'anda ts'u'uts ada k'alsoos ada Ts'msyen.

Cockles are a favourite food source for birds, crabs and Tsimshian.

Də'axlgn dm 'waa gaboog la ksits'iit la gwinyaan a awaat.

You can find cockles when they squirt at you when you walk by them.

Hagaapngsga hoy gyed la sagaboost a halgyeeka.

Cockles are gathered by hand or with rakes by people on the beach.



Ts'a'ag (clams)

Hagaapngsga hoy gyed la sats'a'agt a halgyeeka.

Clams are gathered by hand or with rakes by people on the beach.

Heelda goo wil hoyksa ts'a'ag, sigüüna ada sip'iyansk ada eets'a ada sisuup.

Clams can be dried, smoked, fried, steamed or in chowder.

Nfüü aws wil dzoga ts'a'ag.

Clams live under the sand.



K'alsoos (crab)

K'alyaa k'alsoos ada gandool gasasiit ada gup'l hak'amlsgit.

Crabs walk sideways, each crab has 8 walking legs and two pincers.

Lüü loob ada p'ats'a wil liyüüda k'alsoos.

Crabs like to hide under rocks and in crabgrass.

Luk'wil ts'maatga k'alsoos lan txalgabt da miyuup ada bāta.

Crab tastes really good with butter and rice.



'Wah (oolichan)

Hoy gyeda lüünksm 'wah da laawksm yeey a wil sga holtgit da k'awtsii.

Ooligans are so full of oils they can burn like a candle.

'Wah ksgoogm hoon goydiks la sabaa goomsm.

Ooligans are the first fish to arrive at the end of winter.

'Wah hoy Ts'msyen dm sak'awtsiit, hoy da k'awtsii a gangaba da hoon adat gyik hoyt a haldaawks.

Ts'msyen use ooligans to make grease, it's good on food and for medicine.



Gamaadz (starfish)

Heelda wil liksgigyeda wilgigyeda gamaadz xs'yaanat'u'utsk, ada ksit'axt'oox, ada mąsk, ada xswüleexsk, ada gwisgwaask.

Starfish come in many shapes and colors such as purple, orange, red, pink, and blue.

Gaboog ada ts'a'ag di gaba gamaadz.

Starfish eat cockles and clams.

Mela wil łaba aks ada wil am'omsa aks di wil dzoga gamaadz.

Starfish can be found in both deep and shallow waters.



Wak'awaa (jellyfish)

Hoon ada k'almoos di gaba wak'awaa.
Jellyfish eat fish and crabs.

Na dooyksa aksa in limoom wak'awaa dm awulkskt.

Jellyfish float out to sea with the help of ocean currents.

Dzidam gwaantga masgm wak'awaa gwalk'nt na ga'an'on.

If you touch a red jellyfish it will sting your hand.



'Neext (killer whale)

T'u'utsga na gahak'oo ada mikmooksga na gaben, ada mikmooksga na gawüliil 'neext.

Killerwhales have black backs and white bellies and white eye patches.

Üüla ada t'iibn ada hoon, ada ts'u'uts ada k'almoosm gyilhawli ada hats'ald di gaba 'neext.

Killerwhales eat seals, sea lions, fish, birds, turtles, and octopuses.

'Nii hoy Gisbutwada da pdeext.

Killer whales are the crest of the Gisbutwada.



Ploon (sea otter)

Ła list'ooylga ploon sagayt daxdoga da ga'an'ont dm wil 'wah sa'al'awlksgit.

Sea otters hold hands when they sleep so they don't drift apart.

Luk'wil hoysga na lii ploon dzaba da hoysgm hoya.

Sea otters have beautiful fur that make beautiful clothing.

Asun ada k'almoos ada hats'ald ada hoon di gaba ploon adat hoy liploob dmt k'wisk'wasl na noła goo dm gabit.

Sea otters eat sea urchins, crabs, octopuses, and fish and use rocks to crack open the shells of certain foods.



Asun (sea urchin)

Tguyiyelga asun ada ksisaaşax na nołt.

Urchins are round with long spikes for protection.

Ksduunsa saasagm 'waan da asun dmt k'eegn liploob.

Urchins have 5 sharp teeth to drill holes in rocks.

Ts'ma'an ploon asun.

Urchins are very tasty to sea otters.

