

3. Salmon

chinook (known as king), pink, sockeye (red), coho (silver) and chum (dog) salmon. In 2010 commercial fishermen harvested 169 million of them. Or, to put it into perspective, around 230 salmon for each Alaskan resident. Alaska's state fish, chinook are the largest, but sockeye are the tastiest, highly prized by both

A love of salmon is a common thread across Alaska with five species inhabiting Alaskan waters:

humans and bears. Sockeye migrate upstream to spawn, moving from saltwater to fresh in June and July: their most vulnerable time. Bears salivate by streams, ready to snatch salmon mid-air as they 'pool hop' to upper lakes. Fishermen lure them onto their lines as the salmon group in schools before making their dash for spawning grounds.

More info: Alaska Fish and Game: www.adfg.alaska.gov

4. Midnight Sun

Mid June is Summer Solstice when the sun barely kisses horizon and Alaska basks beneath the midnight sun almost 24 hours a day. According to one boat captain, 'we do the 90 day sprint like most Alaskans, working pretty hard from June to August.' Or, as a fisherman put it, 'we fish all night out on the lake, then around 6.00 we go home, get changed and go to work.' Urbanites from toddlers to Octogenarians hike aptly named Flattop Mountain overlooking Anchorage in the dead of night without the need for torches. Summer is not a time for sleeping in Alaska: there's ample time to rest up once winter darkness descends.

cabbage patch. An abundance of summer sun, cool climate and rich soil produces monster-sized cabbages. The Giant Cabbage Weigh Off at the Alaska State Fair is hotly contested with 2012's winner weighing in at an astonishing 62 kg. More info: www.anchorage.net

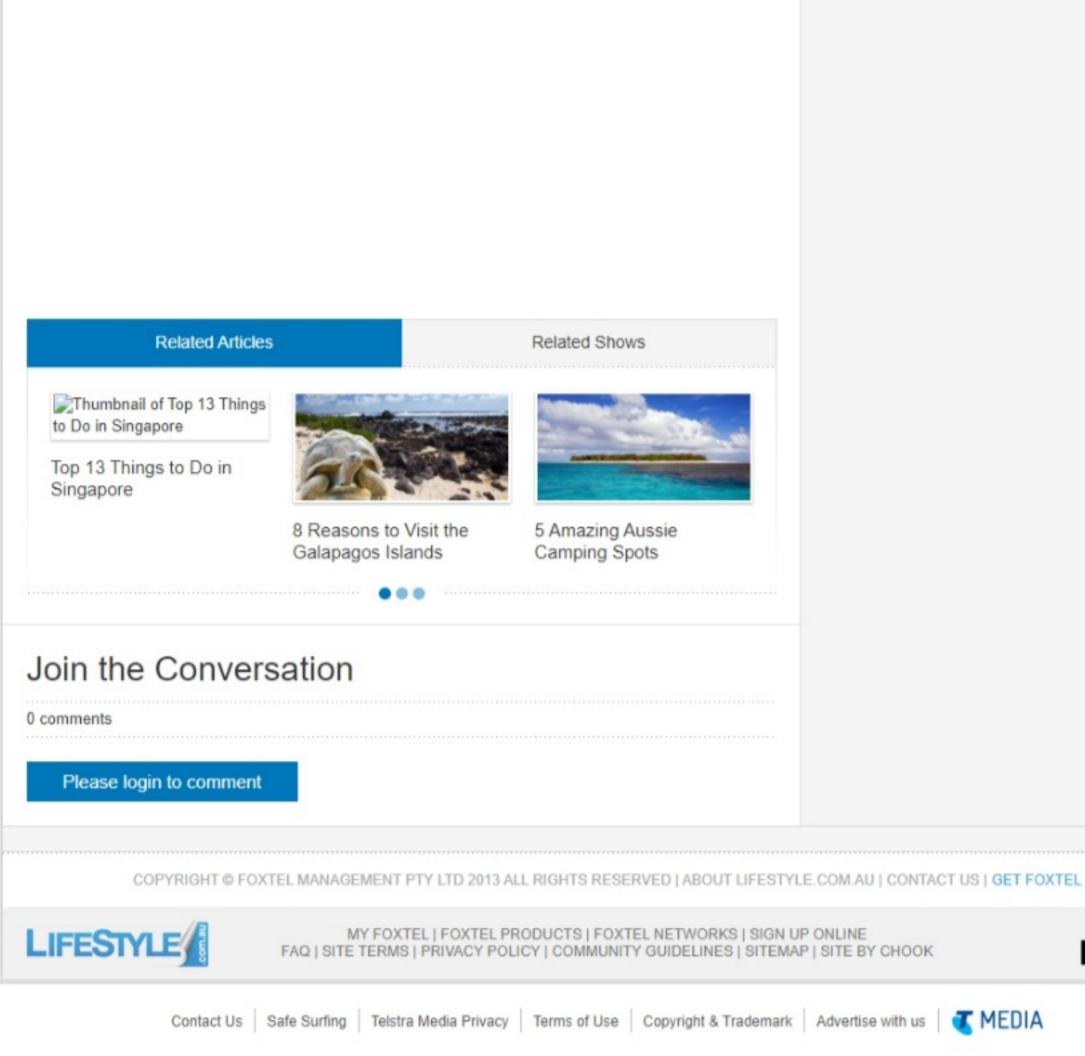
A by-product of extended sunshine is found in suburban veggie gardens, most notably the humble

5. Dogs

Alaska's state sport, Dog Mushing went out of favour a while back when motorised snowmobiles replaced working dogs. But dog sledding is back, helped in part by internationally famous stage races like the Yukon Quest or the Iditarod, but so too by a rekindled interest in traditional Native customs. Just maybe the exhilaration of controlling a gnashing, excited pack of harnessed dogs is a little too hard for outdoorsy Alaskans to resist. Many locals keep packs of Alaskan Huskies to use for recreational mushing, either at club meets or

just for the heck of it, to go mushing with family and friends. Top dogs don't come cheap though, with the bestselling for upwards of USD10, 000. Sled rails are changed to suit the terrain and season, whether snow, ice or dirt, but so too are the dog's equipment: dog booties and belly pads protect delicate paws and undersides during winter. Experience mushing for yourself at Alaska Native Heritage Centre.

More info: Alaska Native Heritage Centre www.alaskanative.net



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