

#### Historical Context

Indigenous peoples have survived and flourished in the harsh Arctic landscape for thousands of years

With the arrival of the Hudson Bay Company in the late 1700s, selling furs for manufactured goods became the main economic activity

The downturn in the fur trade in the late 1900s saw people move off the land to access the wage economy, schooling and medical care

Traditional harvesting practices rooted in a strong connection to the land remain an important part of traditional lives today





at their fish camps

Rich heritage and traditions



Hunting

- Groundhog
- Porcupine
- Hare
- Marmots
- Squirrels Northern Flying, Ground, Red
- Squirrels
- Ptarmigan, Grouse
- Woodchucks
- Licences are issued to residents, non-residents, and Indigenous people
- Tags are issued for each species of large game

- Black bear
- Grizzly bear
- Polar bear
- Wolf
- Wolverine
- Caribou 5 herds
- Dall's Sheep
- Moose
- Mountain goat
- Muskox
- Deer white tailed & mule
- Wood bison

## Trapping

Beaver

Fox

Mink

Cyote

• Lynx

Muskrat

Ermine

Marten

Otter

 Only Indigenous people are allowed to trap (with exceptions)

 Specific to the Northwest Territories, the Genuine MacKenzie Valley Fur program provides trappers with access to the international fur auction market

 All wild furs in the program are harvested as part of an ongoing tradition using the most humane trapping techniques in the fur industry today

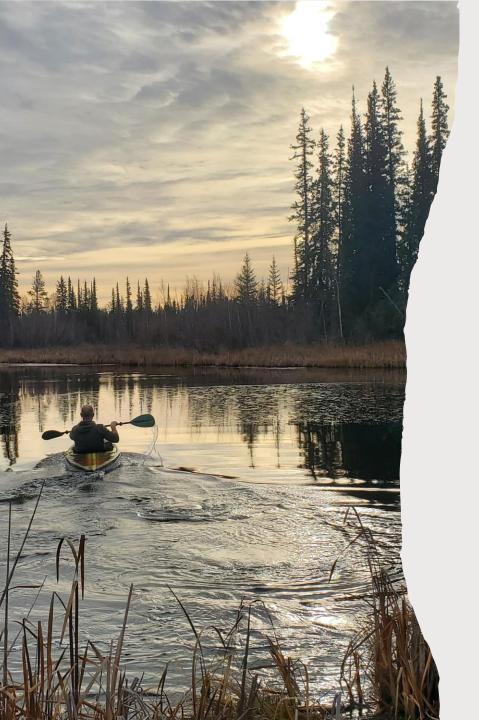




## Fishing

- Northern pike
- Walleye
- Lake whitefish

- pristine freshwater fish products in the world
- Commercial fishing has been a mainstay of the economy since the 1950s when a fishery was developed to supply export markets



# Migratory Birds

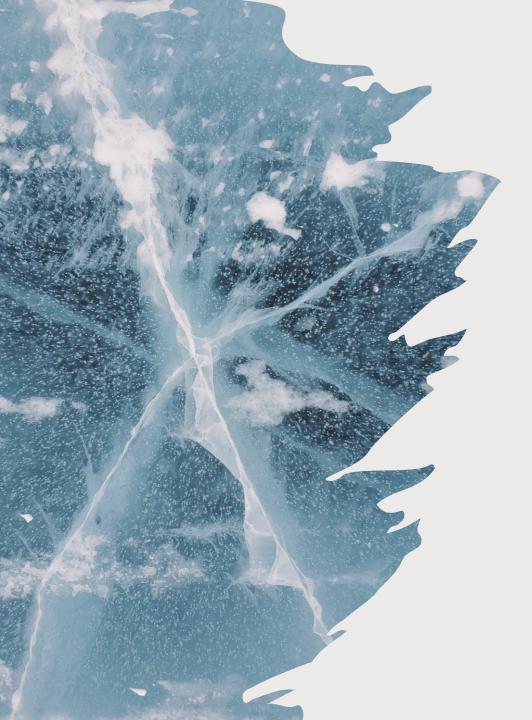
- The Canadian federal government regulates migratory bird hunting via the *Migratory Birds*\*\*Regulations\*\* under the \*Migratory Birds\*\* Convention Act
- The rules specify
  - Type of licence (additional rules are set by the provinces and territories)
  - Open seasons, districts, bag limits, possession limits, sunrise/sunset restrictions
  - Hunting methods and equipment, including baiting and lures
  - Retrieval methods, including using / training dogs
  - Overabundance of species, birds causing damage and danger
  - Introduction of foreign species

#### Marine Mammals

- Beluga
- Bowhead whale
- Narwhal

- Narwhal
- Seal personal, commercial
- Walrus
- The Canadian federal government regulates seal and whale hunting via the Marine Mammal Regulations under the Fisheries Act
- Indigenous people have the right to harvest marine mammals in line with conservation needs
- Sealing holds significant cultural and traditional value to Inuit and northern communities
- Whales are hunted by Inuit in the north for food, social and ceremonial purposes





#### Harvest with respect

**Respect traditional practices:** learn from Elders and pass knowledge on to youth

**Respect the animals:** only take what you need, don't wound, don't waste

**Respect your neighbours:** traditional territories, traditional customs, share what you have

Respect the land and water: leave the land and water as you found it

**Respect the law:** to help protect and conserve the wildlife for future generations

