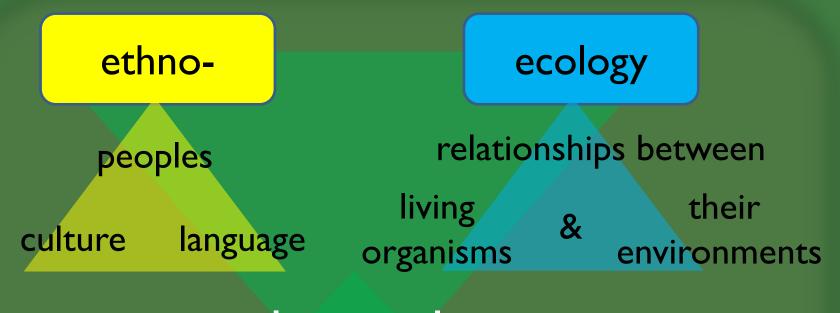
Nunatsiavut, "Our Beautiful Land": Inuit Landscape Perception in the Eastern Canadian Arctic

Courtenay Clark, Alain Cuerrier, Ashleigh Downing, Luise Hermanutz 13th Congress of the International Society of Ethnobiology Montpellier, France May 20-25, 2012



ethnoecology

how people understand their local ecosystems & their relationships with the environment





ethnoecology



landscape



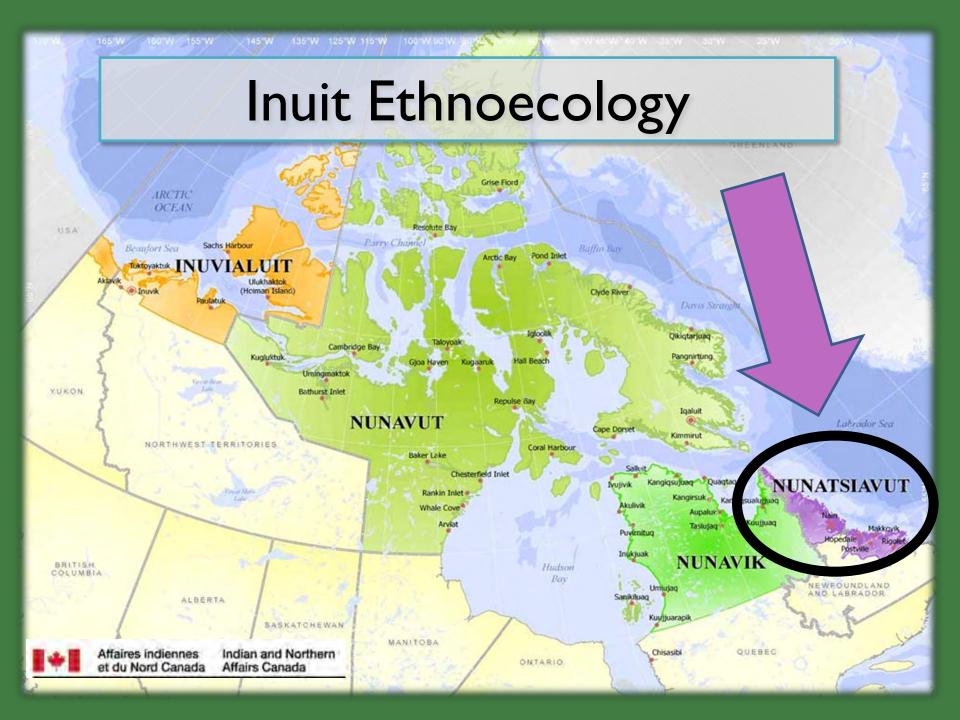
people-centered approach focused on traditional indigenous knowledge

quantitative experimental

Project Objectives

 Documentation and conservation of Nunatsiavut Inuit traditional knowledge

- Alternative perspectives on the environment:
 - habitats and places important for traditional activities
 - inform land management and development initiatives
 - recognize fragile habitats and recent changes
 - prioritize conservation efforts



How do Inuit of Nunatsiavut name and categorize their local landscape?



How do Inuit of Nunatsiavut name and categorize their local landscape?

Objectives

what types of places are named (or un-named)?

- what types of organisms are associated with which types of places/habitats?

Study site: Nunatsiavut "our beautiful land"



- Canadian Shield
- southern Inuit territory
 unique subarctic flora
- 4% of Inuit in Canada
- Inuktitut (language): 27% fluent most aged > 55 years
 = high risk of language extinction

GoogleMaps

Methods:

Semi-directed interviews with photos



Interviews:

- March 2011, > 32 hours recorded
- 18 participants, mean age: 67 (54-81)
- in homes / on "the land"
- 30 min 2 hours / interview



prior informed consent ethics approval by Université de Montréal permission from Nunatsiavut Government



Results

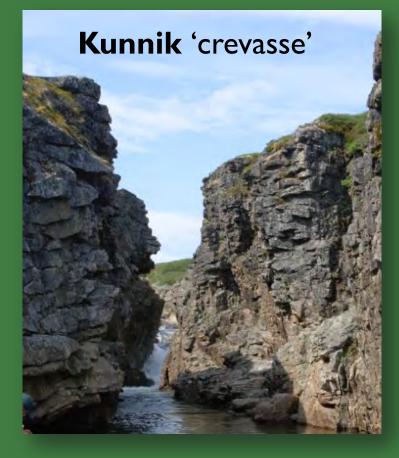
- Most-frequently mentioned categories
 - geophysical, hydrological, ecological elements

Most-frequently mentioned categories

Geophysical elements







Most-frequently mentioned categories

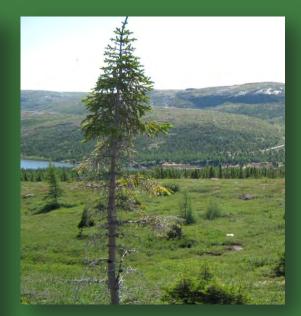
Hydrological elements



Most-frequently mentioned categories

Ecological elements

uppigasak 'shrubby-area'



napâttuit 'forest'

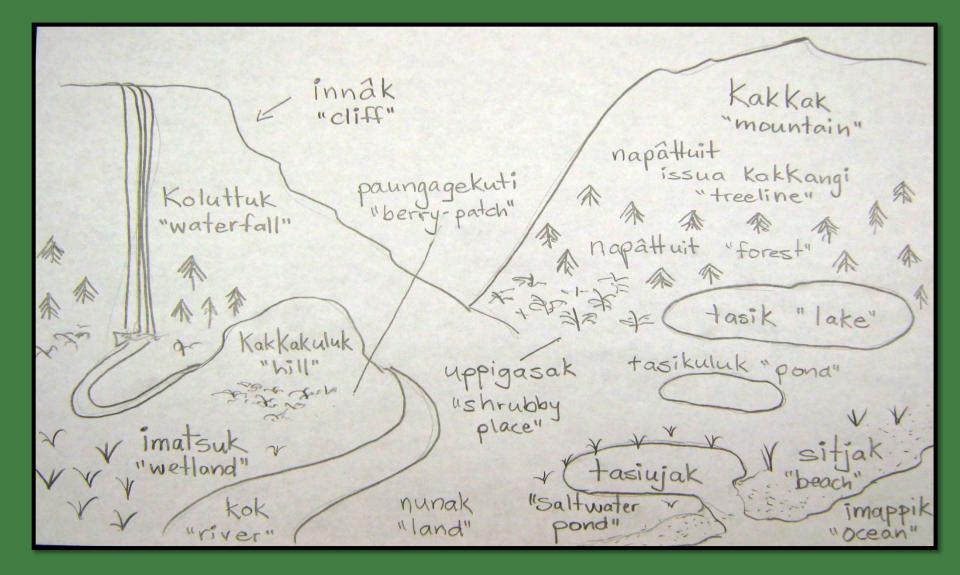






imatsuk 'wetland'

Generalized landscape



Results

- Most-frequently mentioned categories
 - geophysical, hydrological, ecological elements

Important folk ecotopes (landscape units)

Important folk ecotopes

kimminaKautik 'berry-patch'



Important folk ecotopes

Kigittakulukuluk = very small island (therefore useless)

Kigittaumanik = almost-island

Kigittak = island

* important for: navigation finding resources (plants, eggs, etc.)

simikutak = island close to a bay

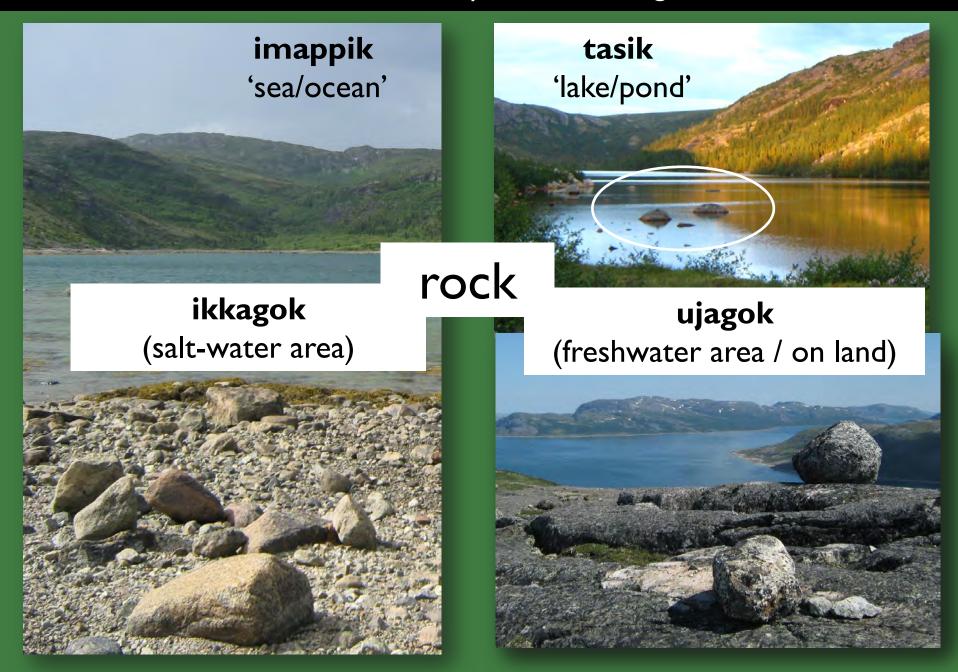


Results

- Most-frequently mentioned categories
 - geophysical, hydrological, ecological elements

- Important folk ecotopes (landscape units)
 - navigation/travelling, finding resources
- Over- and under-represented categories

Over- and under-represented categories



Over- and under-represented categories

Coastal habitats

makKâgalak 'muddy beach'

sitjak 'shore/beach'

Kaittuk 'flat rock'

ujagalak

'rocky beach'

innâk 'cliff'

Over- and under-represented categories











appik (Rubus chamaemorus): edible, tea

tulligunnakm(Rhodiola rosea):(seabmedicinal, ediblee

manilik (seabird eggs): edible

paunnak (Chamerion latifolium): edible, smoked, tea

Project Outputs

Step toward conservation of:
 – Inuit traditional knowledge
 – subarctic biodiversity



- Returning traditional knowledge to the community in accessible formats:
 - workshops with elders and youth
 - community information sessions
 - ethnobotanical booklets
 - posters in English/French/Inuktitut



Thank-you, merci, nakummek!









espace pour la vie jardin botanique







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