Qalipu FIRST NATION

# A Collection of Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge on Woodland Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus caribou)* in Newfoundland.


## *Our Focus:*

Woodland Caribou

The Qalipu Mi'kmaq Nation (QFN) is deeply connected to woodland caribou. The word "caribou" is derived from the Mi'kmaq word "Qalipu" meaning "the one who digs" or "shoveler". Woodland caribou are native to both Newfoundland & Labrador and are part of the Boreal Population of caribou.

Mi'kmaq people on the island of Newfoundland have long depended on caribou meat for food, their skins for clothing and shelter, and bones/antlers for tools and crafts.

## Timing of the Research

Interviews will begin **September 22, 2016** and run for 4-6 weeks. Interviews will be conducted in an office setting or interviewee's home as preferred by the interviewee.

Interviews will be completed using the following methods:

→ Voice Recorder

→ Trailmark™ Office

→ Map Exercises

## Confidentiality

Personal and sensitive information that is collected for the study will be held in confidence and will not be published, revealed or disclosed to those not involved in the course of conducting the project.

## Contact Us

If you would like to participate in the study or have any questions please contact:

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## Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to formally collect and document Traditional Knowledge on the woodland caribou species including such topics as historical population trends, distribution and behavior in the **Bay St. George Area**.

Aboriginal Traditional Knowledge (ATK) is a body of knowledge built up by a group of people through generations of living in close contact with nature. ATK is cumulative and dynamic. It builds upon the historic experiences of a people and adapts to social, economic, environmental, spiritual and political change (ceaa-acee.gc.ca).

Worldwide we now better understand the true value of ATK including its role in Biological Research, Species Management, Land Planning, etc. By integrating ATK with western science we often fill pre-existing gaps in both datasets and conclude with a clearer understanding of the biological processes occurring in our natural surroundings.