2023

ᐊᑦ ᐃᖅᒥᓇᒋᖅᑖᑭᓂᐃᒡ ᐊᑦ ᑎᐸᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ

ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐃᓐ ᐊᑦ ᐅᖅᒋᐱᔾᔪᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐊᓴᒋᖅᒡ

CONSERVATION STORIES

News from the land

20 | 2004 2024

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ

Parcs Nunavik Parks

20 | 2004 2024

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ

Parcs ᒥᕐᖑᐃᓯᕐᕕᑦ

Nunavik Parks

“ᐋ ᐃᖏᓇᒋᖅᑖᑭᓂᐃᒃ ᐋ ᑎᐹᒋᒧᓇᓂᐅᒃ” ᐊᑯᑎᖅ ᐋᖅᑎᑯᖅᒃ ᒐ ᒋᖅ ᐅᖅᒃ ᐧᐋᐱᖅᑖᑭᓂᐅᒃ ᐋ ᐃᖅ ᒥᓇᒋᖅᑖᑭᓂᐅᒃ ᑭᔭᖅ ᐋ ᒋᔅᑯᑎᒫᒐᓂᐅᒃ ᒐᑉᑲᓂᒃ ᐋ ᐃᖅ ᐃᖅᑏᖅᑐᑎᒃ ᐊᓂᒋ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐹᖅᖶᓐ

ᐊᓐ ᐧᐋᖅᑑᑎᖅᒃ ᐅᒋ ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐹᖅᖶ ᐋ ᐃᖅᒥᓇᒋᖅᑑᐧᐋᒃ ᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᔅᒋᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᔭᓂᒃ ᓂᔅᑖᒥᖅᒃ ᒐ ᐱᒫᑎᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᔪᖅ ᒫᒃ ᑭᔭᖅ ᐋ ᐃᖅᒐᖅᑎᒃ ᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᔅᒋᓂᒃ, ᐊᓂᔭᓂᒃ ᐹᒫᑎᓯᓂᒃ ᐅᑎᖅ ,ᐃᑖᑎᓯᐃᓂᓂᒃ ᑭᔭᖅ ᓂᓇᖅᑭᒃ ᐋ ᐃᓱᓇᓄᖅᒃ ᒋᔅᒐᓂᖅᑎᒧᐃᓐᓵ ᐅ ᒫᒃ ᒐ ᒋᖅ ᑐᑖᑭᓂᐅᒃ, ᓄᓇᕕᒃ ᐹᖅᖶ ᐊᔅᐹᓂᒧᑐᑎᒧᐧᐋᐅᒃ ᐊᓂᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐧᐋᖅᒋᓂᒃ, ᑭᔭᖅ ᐊᓂᔭᓂᒃ ᐋ ᐃᓱ ᒋᔅᒐᓂᖅᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᑭᔭᖅ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᖅᒃ ᐋ ᐃᓱ ᒋᔅᒐᓂᖅᑖᑭᓂᐃᓂᒃ, ᐋᔫᖅ ᒫᒃ ᐋ ᓃᑲᓂᔅᑖᑭᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᓐ ᒐ ᒋ ᐋᐱᒋᖅᑖᑦ ᒥᓯᐧᐋ ᐋᐧᐋᓐ ᐅᔭᓂᒃ ᐊᔅᒋᓂᒃᓵ

“Conservation Stories” provides a window on the conservation and education activities undertaken by Nunavik Parks.

The mission of Nunavik Parks is to protect the land for future generations while fostering the interconnection between the land, the people, cultures, and types of knowledge. To achieve its mission, Nunavik Parks relies on local, traditional, and scientific knowledge, while promoting access to the land for all.

Nunavik Parks is a brand registered under the Kativik Regional Government

KATIVIK

Version CR/EN

Parc national Tursujuq
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Dam it, beavers! ..... Page 2

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Cover photo: Corentin Chaillon

ᐅᔾᑯᑎᒥᖕᒐᑯ, ᐊᒥᔾᑯᑎᑯ!

Dam it, beavers!

Parc national Tursujuq

Photo: Isabeau Pratte

Climate change is impacting ecosystems and habitats. In the North, shrubs and bush-type vegetation are increasing, creating valuable habitat for southern species like beaver. In Nunavik, the impact of beavers is not well understood. It is likely that the building of dams and the subsequent creation of ponds is increasing permafrost thaw and accelerating shrubification—the expansion of shrub growth and presence.

Beaver dams affect Arctic char migration.

A beaver dam in Tursujuq park
ᐊᒥᓴᑯ ᐅᓴᑯᑎᒪ ᐊᓂᑎᑊ ᐊᓐ ᑐᓇᓱᒍᒃ ᐸᑊᖁᒃ

Moreover, a dam can act as a barrier to Arctic char migration, which is a local concern.

The Nunavik Research Centre at Makivvik is investigating the effects of beaver dams on the northern ecosystem near Kuujjuaq and Tasiujaq.

The increasing beaver population is a local concern and is linked to the effects of climate change. As a national park, it is our mandate to improve the monitoring of beavers and better understand the effects of their presence on park territory.

Incomplete beaver dam in Tursujuq park
ᐋᑳᑊ ᐅᑊᒋ ᒋᓯᑊᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᒥᓴᑯ ᐅᓴᑯᑎᒪ ᐊᓂᑎᑊ ᐊᓐ ᑐᓇᓱᒍᒃ ᐸᑊᖁᒃ

This summer, we surveyed 228 km of river habitat to have a better idea of beaver dam distribution in the region. We counted 13 beaver territories; a territory sometimes consisted of up to 3 dams. The data collected was shared with Makivvik and Anguvigaq[1].

This first exploratory survey is the beginning of a long-term program to monitor beaver distribution, activity, and persistence in the park. We hope to continue this work to further our knowledge on the beaver's impact on northern ecosystems and species such as Arctic char.

[1] Nunavik Hunting Fishing Trapping Association (NHFTA)

ᐊᓗᖅ ᐋ ᐃᑖᓗᖅᑖᑯᖅ ᒋᔪᑯ ᓵᕐ ᑖᑭᖅᐃᒫᐱᓗᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᒥᓯᐧᐋ ᐧᐋᔅᑳᖅ ᑭᔭᖅ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐊᓐ ᒫᐧᑳᓐ ᐊᖅᑎᑯᖅᑦ ᐊᓂᑖᖅ ᐊᑎᒫᐱᓯᒍ, ᓂᐱᓱᖅ ᑭᔭᖅ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓐ ᐆ ᐊᑎᓯᓈᑯᖅᑦ ᐋᔭᔅᑳᒃ ᐧᐋᔪᒋᓂᖅᑖᐅᒋᓐ, ᐊᑎᑎᐧ ᒫᔪᓗᑯᒃ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐱᓯᐧᒪᖅᑖᖅᑦ ᐧᐋᖅᒋᓗᒃ ᐱᑯᓂᒫᖅᑦ ᐊᒥᔅᑯᒃ ᒫ ᑭᖅᑦ ᑖᒃ ᐅᑎᖅᑦ ᐅᑖᖅᑦ ᓈᓈᕕᒃ, ᐊᓂᔭᓗᐧ ᐊᓯᓂᒫᖅᑖᑦ ᐊᒥᔅᑯ ᓂᒧᐃ ᒥᔪᓂᔅᑐᖅᑖᑭᓂᐅᓗᐧᐧ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐋ ᐅᖅᒋᐱᓗᒃ ᐊᓂᔭᓗᐧ ᐋ ᐅᔅᑯᑎᒥᖅᒫᖅᑎ ᐊᑎ ᓯᔅᑭᖅᐃᑭᓂᐃᓗᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐋ ᐅᖅᒋᐱᓗᒃ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᐋᐸᐱᓗᒃ ᐊᓂᑎ ᐊᓐ ᑲᒋᒃ ᐋ ᑭ ᒥᔅᑯᑎᖅᑦ ᑭᔭᖅ ᐊᑎᑎᐧ ᒫᓯᐱᓗᒃ ᐊᓂᖅᑖᐅᒋᖅᑦ ᓂᖅᑖᐅᒋᖅᒋᑭᓐ ᐊᑎ ᐧᐋᔪᒃ ᓂᖅᑖᐅᒋᖅᑦ ᑭᔭᖅ ᓂᐱᓯᖅ ᑭᔭᖅ ᓈᑯᖅᑦ

ᒥᓐ ᒫᒃ, ᐅᔅᑯᑎᒻ ᑭᑎᖅ ᒋᐱᖅᐆᑰ ᐊᓐ ᓇᓃᓱᐧ ᐋ

ᐊᒥᔅᑯ ᐅᔅᑯᑎᒻ ᑖᑯᖅᐆᑰᒃ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐋ ᐱᐸᒥᐱᓗᒃ ᓇᓃᓱᒃᑦ

ᐱᐸᒥᐱᓗᒃ, ᐋ ᐃᒫᓗᖅᑎᒥᖅᐃᐧᐋᐧ ᐅᑎᖅ ᐆᑦ

ᐊᓂᑭ ᒃ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒐᔅᓗᖅᑎᖅᑦ ᓈᓈᕕᒃ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒐᓗᖅᑎᒧᐧᐋᓯᐅᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᒃᖅ ᐅᖅᒋᒃ ᒫᑭᕕᒃ ᐊᔅᑯ ᓈᓂᑎᐧᐋᓗᖅᑎᒧᒃ ᑖᓐ ᐋᓐ ᑖᑭᖅᐃᒫᐱᓗᒃ ᐊᒥᔅᑯᖅᑦ ᐋ ᒋᐱᖅᐋᒥᓗᒃ ᐅᑖᖅᑦ ᐊᑎᒫᐱᓯᒍ ᐊᔅᑭᖅᑦ ᐸᓱᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᑰᒍᐧᐋᒃ ᑭᔭᖅ ᑖᓱᐅᔭᒃᑦ

ᐋᔭᔅᒃ ᐊᑎ ᒥᖅᒫᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᔅᑯ ᐋ ᐃᒫᓗᖅᑎᒥᖅᐃᑯᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐧᐋᖅᒋᓗᒃ ᑭᔭᖅ ᐊᑯᑎᖅ ᐧᐋᖅᑖᓗᖅᑎᒃ ᐊᓐ ᐊᓗᖅᑎ ᐊᖅᑖᓗᖅᑖᑯᖅᑦ ᒋᔪᑯᓐ ᐆ ᒫᒃ ᓈᔪᓂᓪ ᐸᖅᑲᒃ, ᐋᐅᑯ ᓂᑖᐱᑎᓯᐧᐃᓈᓐ ᒫ ᑭᖅᑦ ᓈᓈᑭᒋᖅᐋᑭᓂᐃᒃ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊᒥᔅᑯᒃ ᑭᔭᖅ ᒫ ᑭᖅᑦ ᒥᔪᓂᔅᑐᖅᑎᐧᐋᑭᓂᐃᒃ ᑕᓐ ᐋ ᐃᔪᑭ ᑖᑭᖅᐃᒫᐱᓗᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐋᖅᑖᒃ ᐊᓂᔭᓗᐧ ᐋᖅᑎᑯᓂᓗᒃ ᐸᖅᑲᒃᑦ

Photo: Shutterstock–Jody Ann

ᐊᒥᔅᑯ
Beaver

ᐅᑖᖅᑦ ᒃ ᐸᒋ ᓂᐱᖅᑦ, ᒋ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒐᓗᖅᑖᑭᓂᐧ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐊᓐ ᓯᐱᖅ ᐧᐋᐅᔭᔅᑦ 228 ᒃᑎᖅᑦᒃᑦ ᑎᐱᖅᐃᑭᓐ ᐃᔅᐱᔅ ᐋ ᐃᖅ ᓂᔅᑐᑖᐧᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᓗᒃ ᐊᑎᑎᐧ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊᒥᔅᑯᒃ ᐋ ᐅᔅᑯᑎᒥᖅᒫᖅᑦ ᐅᑖᖅᑦ ᐃᑖᖅᒫᔅᑭᒥᒃ ᒫᒧ ᒫᒃ 13 ᒋᖅᑎᓐ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐊᒥᔅᑯᐊᒃ ᐋᖅᑖᒃ; ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐊᓂᔭᓗᐧ ᐋᖅᑖᒃ ᓂᔭᓂᑯᑐᓐᖅ ᓂᔅᑐᓗᒃ ᒋ ᐅᓐᑯᑎᒥᖅᒫᐅᒃ ᐊᓐ ᒃ ᐃᓱ ᒥᓐᑯᐧᐋᖅᑖᑭᓂᐅᒃ ᒋᒻᔭᑭᓂᐃᒃ ᑭᔭᖅ ᐊᓂᑭ ᒫᑭᕕᒃ ᑭᔭᖅ ᐊᓐᑯᕕᒃᑦ

ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᓂᔅᑎᒻ ᒃ ᒥᔅᑯᐧᐋᖅᑖᑭᓂᐅᒃ ᒃ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒐᓗᖅᑖᑭᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᑯᑎᖅ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐧᐋᖅᒋᖅᐱᔅᒃ ᓈᐅᓐ ᒫ ᐱᒥᐱᔅᒃ ᐋ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᒥᖅᒫ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊᒥᔅᑯᒃ ᑖᓐ ᐊᑏᔅᑎᒃ ᑰᔭᖅ ᐊᓂᖅᔭᔅᑦ ᐋᖅᑖᔅᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐸᖅᑲᒃᑦ ᓂᐱᑯᔅᒐᔅᒧᓈᓐ ᒫᒃ ᒫ ᐃᒫᐱᓂᑎᐱᒥᖅᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᑭ ᐊᒥᔅᑯᒃ ᒫᓐ ᐊᓐ ᑖᑭᖅᐃᒫᐱᓗᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐊᑎᒫᐱᓯᒍ ᒥᔪᔅᑭᒥᒃ ᑭᔭᖅ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐊᓂᔭᓗᐧ ᐋᖅᑖᔅᒃ ᐱᑯᓂᒫᖅᑦ ᓇᓃᓱᖅᑦ ■

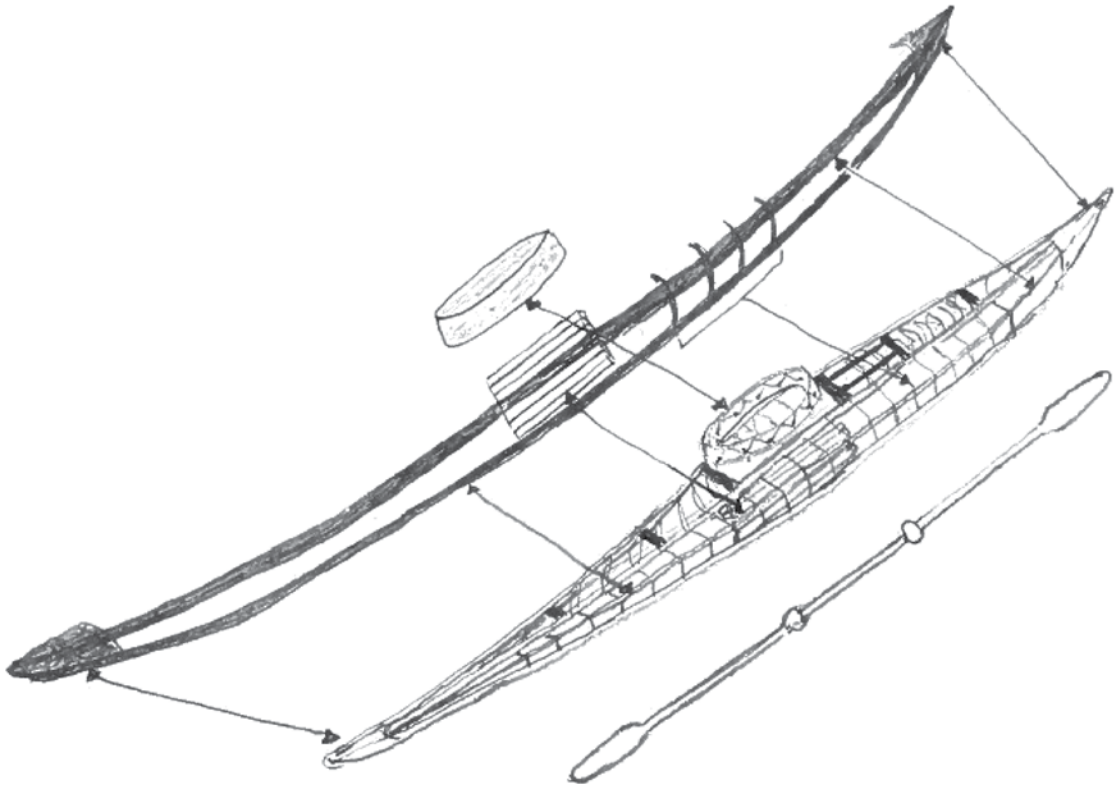
ᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᔪᓂᖅᐃᒫᓂᐅᒡ ᓂᓈᖅᑭᐤ ᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᓈᑯᖅᑐ

Drawings of a special kind

Parc national des Pingualuit

ᒍᐱ ᑯᓂᔭᒃ ᐊᑦ ᒋ ᐅᐃᓱᔪᓂᖅᐃᒫᑦ ᐊᔪᑯ ᒫ ᒋᖅᑳᓈᑯᖅᑕᕈᓂᐃᔪᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐊᓐ ᑳ ᐅᔾᑳᒡ “ᐊᑦ ᒥᔾᑯᐊᖅᑕᕈᓂᐅᒡ ᐱᓐᑯᓚᓗᐃᑦ ᐹᖅᖃ ᓈᓱᓂᓪ” ᒫ ᒧᒋᑭᖅᑕᕈᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓐ 20 ᒫᖅᑐᐱᓈᔭᖅᒡ ᐹᖅᖃᓐ

Juupi Koneak’s drawing will be the highlight of the new edition of educational document “Discover Parc national des Pingualuit” to celebrate the park’s 20th anniversary.



ᓘᑲᒫᒃ ᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᓂᖅᐃᒫᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒍᐱ ᑯᓂᔭᒃ ᑳ ᐅᖅᒋᔪᑦ ᑲᓐᑭᒃᓱᒍᐊᑦ

Qajaq drawing by local Kangiqsujuaq artist Juupi Koneak

1 ᓴᕕᒃ: ᐊᑦ ᒥᓴᒡ ᒧᖅᑯᒫᓐ ᓯᓃᖅ ᐊᑦ ᒧᖅᑯᒫᓈᐱᔅᑯᒡᒃ
Large knife with stone blade.

ᒋᑭ ᒋᖅ ᐅᑎᓈᓈ?

Can you handle it?

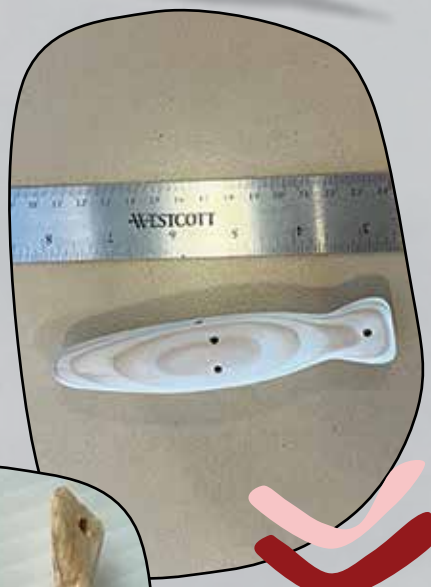
ᐊᑦ ᒋᑦ ᐅᖅᒋ ᐱᓂᐱᓗᒡ ᐊᑦ ᒋᑦ ᒥᔅᑲᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐅᒥᐅᔫᒃ
Artefact revival in Umiujaq

- ᒥᒫᖅᑖᑭᔅᒋᖅᐅᐃᓂᓗᒃ ᒃ ᐅᑯᑖᑦ ᑭᓪᐱᕐᑦ ᐃᓈᒃᐳᒃ ᒋ ᐅᖅᑯᖅᑖᒃ ᐊ ᒋᖅᒋᑭᓂᐊᐱᖅᑎᖅᒃ 6 ᑎᖅᑐ ᐊᔅᑭᒐ ᒐᑲᓗᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᐊᑦ ᒋᑦ ᐅᖅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐃᓗᒃ ᑑᕐᓗᒍᒃ ᐹᖅᑲ ᐊᑦ ᓄᑯᖅᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡᒃ ᐅᖅᐃᑦ ᐅᑎᖅ ᐊᐅᑯᑦ ᒃ ᐃᓗᒃ ᐃᑯᓈᑯᖅᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒐ ᒋᖅ ᑖᖅᒋᓂᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᔭᖅ ᒪᒃ ᒋᖅᒋᐊᖅ ᐊᑦ ᐃᑯᓈᑯᖅᒡᒃ ᒪᓂᑖᐅᒡ ᑭᔭᖅ ᒪᒃ ᐊᓂᒋ ᒋᔅᑯᑎᒫᑐᐊᑦᐊᑯᖅᓱᒡ ᒐ ᒋᖅ ᑖᖅᒋᓂᖅᒡ ᐊᓂᔭᓗᒃ ᒐᑲᓗᒃ ᐊᑦ ᐊᐱᑎᓂᓗᒡ ᑯᓂᑭᒥᑯ ᐊᑦ ᐅᑯᖅᑖᑭᓂᐃᓗᒡ ᑭᔭᖅ ᒪᒃ ᒐ ᒋᖅ ᑯᒋᖅᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᑦ ᒫᑎᓯᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐃᔭᕐ ᐊᓯᓃ ᒧᖅᑯᒫᓈᓂᐱᔅᑯᖅᒡ ᐊᑦ ᐃᑯᓈᑯᖅᒡᒃ
- *Local artist Gilbert Inukpuk has created replicas of 6 artefacts from Tursujuq Park's collection. These replicas are meant to be touched and handled just as if they were being originally created. Visitors and school groups can now get hands-on experience with these objects to build igloos or to try cutting meat with a stone blade.*

2 **ᐹᓂᒃ:** ᑯᓂᖅᑯᒫᓐ ᑳ ᐊᐱᑎᖅᑕ ᑯᓂᑭᒥᑯ ᐋ ᐅᑦᑎᖅᑖᑭᓂᐅᒃᑲ ᐃᓱᑭᓂᖅᑕ ᑭᔅᔭᖅ ᒫᒃ ᐃᐱᒋᐊᐱᑦ ᐊᑯᑎᖅ ᐋᖅᑕ ᐅᑦᑎᖅᑖᑭᓂᐅᒃᑲ

Snow knife used to build igloos. It can be made of bone and walrus tusk.

3



4

3 **ᓈᐅᓛᒃ:** ᐊᑦᑕᒪᑭᓐ ᐋ ᐅᔅᑎᓈᓂᐅᒃᑲ

Harpoon head.

4 **ᐃᑭᔭᒦᒃ:** ᐋ ᐊᐱᓵᓯᒃ ᐅᒋᓈᒋᑭᓂᔅ ᑳ ᐋᐱᑎᖅᑕ ᐋ ᐅᒋᓈᒐᓂᐅᒃᑲ ᐊᓂᑎᖅ ᑳ ᐅᖅᒋ ᐅᑦᑎᖅᑖᑭᓂᐅᒃ ᐃᐱᒋᐋᐱᑎᖅᒃᑲ

Small lure used when fishing. Originally made of walrus tusk.

ᐊᑦ ᒥᓂᕐᐃᑭᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᓐ ᑭᕕᑦ ᐊᓂᑎᕐ ᐅᖅᑐ ᒥᔾᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐ

Brushing the qiviut from the hide

1

ᐊᓂᑎᕐ

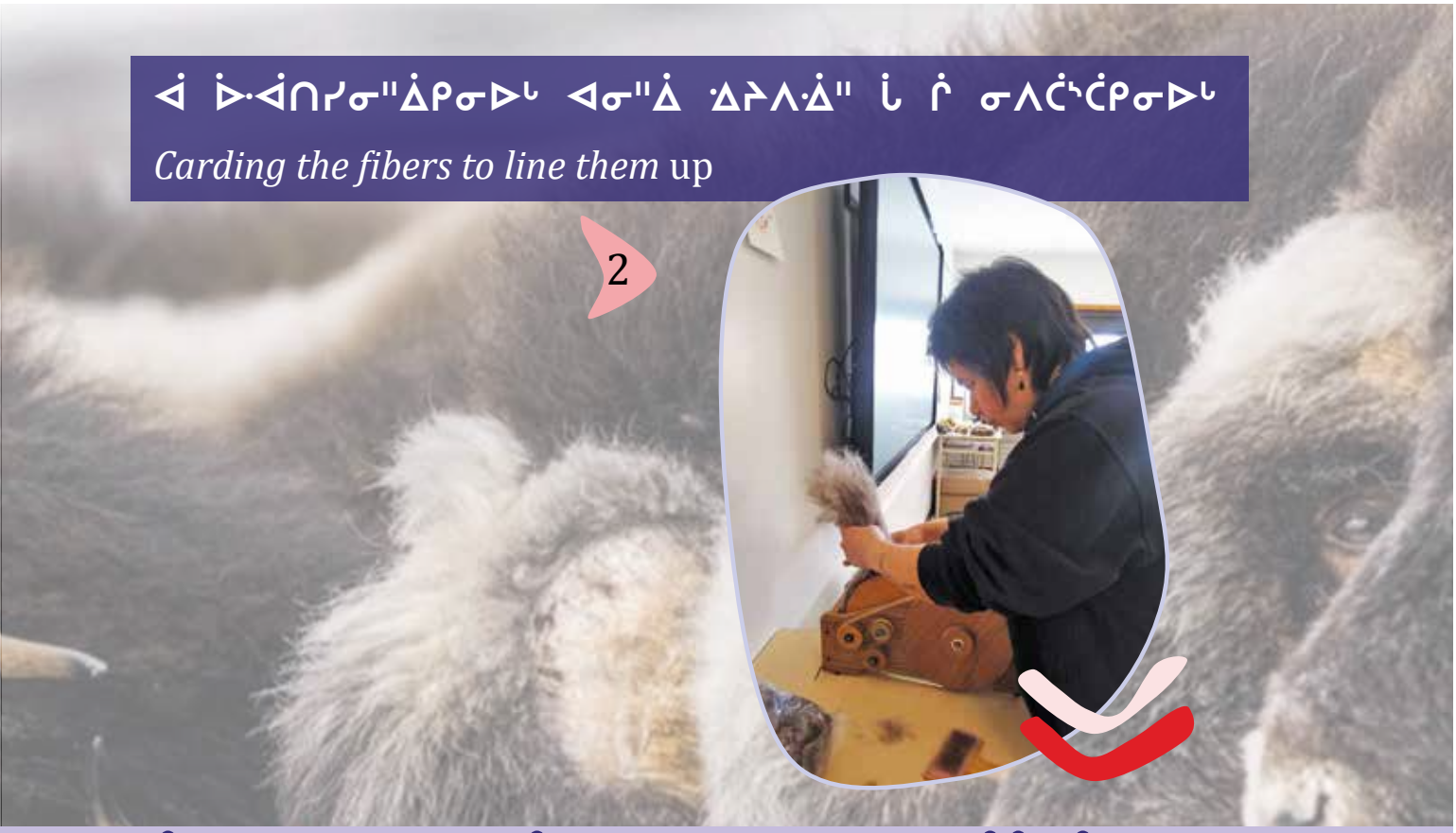
From uu

ᐊᑦ ᒋᓂᑭᑦᑲᓂᐲᕐᑖᑭᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᓂᕐᐃ ᐅᐲᐃᕐ ᒥᑖᕐᓴᐲᖅᑐ ᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᓈᑯᕐᑖᑭᓂᐅᒃ

Spinning the fibers into yarn

3

Photos: Rachel Guindon, Patrick Maltais



ᐋ ᐆᐧᐋᑎᓯᓂᖕᐃᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᖕᐃ ᐃᓗᐱᐧᐃᖕ ᒑ ᒋ ᓂᐱᑖᔅᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ

Carding the fibers to line them up

2

ᐅᒥᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᑖᖕ ᐃᑦ ᒥᑖᔾᔭᐱᓗᖕᒐ

mimmak to skeins of wool

ᑭᕕᑦ ᐋ ᒋᔅᑯᑎᒫᒐᑦ ᕋᓗᒋᓪ ᑯᓐᑖᓐ

Qiviut workshop with Rachel Guindon

- ᕋᓗᒋᓪ ᑯᓐᑖᓐ ᒃ ᒥᐅᑎᓯᐧᐋᒡ ᑰᒋᐧᐋᐱᒃ ᑭᔾᖕ ᐅᒥᐅᔾᒃ ᒋᖕ ᒥᓗᐧᐋᒃ ᐅᒋᔅᒐᓗᖕᑎᒧᐧᐃᒃ ᑖᓐ ᐊᖕᑐᑖᒫᑭᓂᐧᐃᓗᒃ ᐊᓂᔾᓗᒃ ᑭᕕᑦ ᐋ ᒥᑖᔾᔭᐱᖕᒐᓂᐧᐃᓗᒃᑉ ᐊᓐ ᒥᑖᔾᔭᐱᖕ ᐋᓂᑎᖕ ᐋ ᒋ ᐅᖕᒋ ᐅᓯᖕᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᕕᑦ ᓈᒍᒃ ᔪᔅᒃᐸᑭᓐ ᑭᔾᖕ ᓈᒍᒃ ᒥᐧᔾᐅᒃ ᐅᑎ ᐧᐃᓗ ᐊᔅᑏᖕᒐ ᒥᓯᖕᑖᔅᑭᒥᒃᑉ ᒋᑭ ᒋᖕ ᓯᑭᖕᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒃ ᒥᔅᑎᖕᑯᓗᒃ ᑭᔾᖕ ᒫᒃ ᒫ ᒋ ᐅᑎᖕᐃᑲᒫᓂᐅᒡ ᓯᖕᑖᑯᖕᓂᖕᒐ, ᑭᔾᖕ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᐊᓂᔅᑭᒥᒃᑉ
- *Rachel Guindon visited Kuujjuaraapik and Umiujaq to share her knowledge on how to transform qiviut into yarn. The qiviut is the undercoat of Arctic mammals like the muskox. Wool made of qiviut is one of the softest and finest in the world. It can be brushed from hides, collected from branches, or gathered from the ground.*

Photo: Jean-Simon Bégin

ᓈᐸᕐᑐᐃᑦ ᑭᔭᑎ ᐊᑑ ᐃᑎᑖᒐ

Napaartuit and fires

Parc national Kuururjuaq

ᐊᓂᑎᑦ ᐊᓐ ᒃ ᐃᓗᑎᑖᒐ 2022 ᐧᐊᐅᔭᕐ 42 ᐊᑭᑦᑕᑦᒑᔭᒐ ᐊᔾᑕᓗᒋ ᑎᐱᑦᐃᑭᓐ ᐊᑑ ᒥᔾᑎᑯᔾᑲᒐ ᑏ ᐃᔾᐱᑦ ᐃᔾᐧᑲᑖᒋᓐ

The fire of 2022 burned around 42 km² of forest.

ᐊᓂᒋᓂᑐᒫᓈᓂᒐ ᒃ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔾᒐᓗᑎᒐ ᐊᓂᑏ ᐃᑖᐱᑎᓱᓯᒋ ᐊᑑ ᑏ ᐃᓗᑎᑖᓗᒐ ᐊᑑ ᒥᔾᑎᑯᔾᑲᓗᒐ ᑏᑦ ᑕᑭᑦᐃᒫᐱᓗᒋ ᐊᓐ ᐊᑐ ᓂᑦᑕᐅᒋᑦᒐ ᐊᓂᑎᑦ ᐊᓐ ᑰᕐᑰᐊᑦ ᓱᐱ ᐊᑑ ᐃᑐᑎᓈᑦᒐ ᐊᑑ ᒥᔾᑎᑯᔾᑲᒐ ᓂᑦᑕᐅᒋᑦᒋᑭᓐ

We have invited researchers to start investigating how forest fires may have contributed to the formation of the Kuururjuaq River Valley's forest oasis.

Photo: Corentin Chaillon

In Quebec, every part of the boreal forest has been affected by fire at one time or another. These fire events have been leaving their mark and shaping the forests we see today.

In June 2022, a forest fire burned part of the boreal forest in the Kuururjuaq River Valley in Kuururjuaq Park. This fire presented an opportunity to further study this northern forest ecosystem and its dynamics over time, as well as to address local community concerns about the mercury released by fire.

During this first year of exploratory field work, we were able to observe that the fire did not burn hard enough, thus leaving the mineral soil unexposed. A layer of burnt forest litter was still covering the ground. This may prevent black spruce seeds from germinating. Black spruce (**napaartuq**) must start growing on mineral soil to prevent its small baby roots from rotting.

ᓛᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᓯᓇᓪᓕ ᐊᑉ ᑭᓂᐧᐊᐱᒦᑦ ᒥᔅᑎᑯᑦ ᒋᑦᒋᓂᐧᐊᐱᒋᑭᓇᑦ
Dominique Arsenault looking at a tree core sample

Photos: Corentin Chaillon

The absence of newly exposed mineral soil might be the reason why we only found one (1) spruce seedling during our field campaign.

Water samples were also taken to check for the presence of mercury.

ᐃᑮᔭᑦᑎᑯ ᐆᔅᑉᑐᐃ
Black spruce cone - qimminguait

The absence of baby spruce would likely make the 42 km^2 of burnt forest look like an open meadow of thickets and brush. The first trees to recolonize the burnt area would be tamaracks (**pingiit**), but only in many years' time.

This first exploratory field work will lead to more detailed research in the years to come, and to more public outreach in the community to share what we have learned.

ᐅᑎᖕ ᑯᐸᒃ, ᒥᓯᑉᐋᖕ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᒥᔅᑎᑯᔅᑲᔅ ᒋᖕ ᐃᖕᑖᓐ ᑭᔭᖕ ᒪᓐ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ᙮ ᐅᑎᖕ ᐅ ᐋᒋ ᐃᓗᖕᑖᔅ ᓄᑯᓐ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᐊᔅᑯ ᑭᔭᖕ ᐊᑯᑎᖕ ᐅ ᐊᓱᓈᑯᖕᒃ ᐊᓂᖕᐃ ᐋ ᒥᔅᑎᑯᔅᑲᔅ ᐊᓄᖕᒃ ᑲᓱᑲᒃ᙮

ᒍᓐ ᐲᓯᒪ 2022, ᑲ ᐃᓗᖕᑖᔅ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᐊᓐ ᐋᒥᔅᑎᑯᔅᑲᔅ ᑯᑭᕐᒍᐊᒃ ᓱᐲᖕ ᐋ ᐃᑐᑎᓈᔅ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᑯᑭᕐᒍᐊᒃ ᐹᖕᖅ᙮ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᒋᖕ ᐃᓗᖕᑖᔅ ᐊᑯᑎᖕ ᑲ ᐅᖕᒋ ᑭᓂᐊᐱᖕᑖᑭᓂᐅᔅ ᒐ ᒋᖕ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒐᓗᖕᑖᑭᓂᐅᔅ ᐊᓐ ᐅᑖᖕ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒍ ᐋ ᒥᔅᑎᑯᔅᑲᔅ ᓂᖕᑖᐅᒋᖕᒋᑭᓐ ᑭᔭᖕ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᐊᓐ ᐊᑏᖕᑎᑯᖕᒃ, ᑭᔭᖕ ᒪᒃ ᒐ ᒋᖕ ᐃᔭᓗᖕᒫᖕᐃᖕᐋᔅ ᐊᓂᔭᓗᓐ ᐋ ᐃᑖᓗᖕᑎᒥᖕᐃᑯᔅ ᐊᓂᒋᖕ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᖕᐋᖕᒋᓗᔅ ᐊᓂᔭᓗᓐ ᐋᖕ ᐅᒋᐱᓗᔅ ᒥᖕᑯᓈᖕ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᐃᔅᑯᑖᖕᒃ᙮

ᓂᐱ ᐋ ᒋᖕ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒐᓗᖕᑖᑭᓂᐅᔅ ᐊᑯᑎᖕ ᑲ ᐅᖕᒋ ᒥᔅᑯᖕᐋᖕᑖᑭᓂᐅᔅ ᐋᖕᑎᑯᖕᒃ ᐊᓐ ᒥᖕᑭᓈᖕᒃ᙮

ᐊᓐ ᒪᒃ ᓂᔅᑎᒪ ᑲ ᐱᐳᖕᒃ ᐅ ᑲ ᐱᒥᐲᖕᑖᑭᓂᐅᔅ ᐋ ᐋᐱᑎᓱᔅᑖᑭᓂᐅᔅ ᑲ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒐᓗᖕᑖᑭᓂᐅᔅ, ᒋ ᒥᔅᑯᖕᐋᖕᑖᑭᓂᖕᒃ ᐋᓐ ᐋ ᒋᖕ ᐃᔅᑲᖕᑖᔅ ᐋᑲ ᓈᖕᔅ ᐃᔭᒪ ᐅᖕᒋ ᐃᖕᑖᖕᑭᖕᑖᔅ ᐋᑲ ᐅᖕᒋ ᐅᑎᖕᑖᑭᖕᑖᔅ ᐊᓐ ᐃᖕᑖᒥᖕᒃ ᐋᔅᒋᖕ ᐋ ᐅᖕᒋ ᓂᖕᑖᐅᒋᖕᒃ᙮ ᐊᔅᑯ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᐅᔅᑎᔅᑭᒥᑯᖕᒃ ᒋᖕ ᐊᑯᓂᖕᐃᓕᐱᐳᖕᒃ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᒋᖕ ᐃᔅᑲᖕᑖᔅ᙮ ᒋᑭ ᒋᖕ ᐃᖕᑖᓈᖕᑯᓐ ᐋᑲ ᒐ ᒋᖕ ᓂᖕᑖᐅᒋᖕᒃ ᐊᓂᖕᒋ ᐃᔭᖕᑎᑯᖕᒃ᙮ ᐃᔭᖕᑎᑯᖕᒃ (ᓈᐸᕐᑑᒃ) ᐊᑯᑎᖕ ᔭᐳᖕᑖᐃ ᐋᖕᒋ ᓂᖕᑖᐅᒋᖕᒃ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᐃᑎᔅᑭᒥᑲᖕᒃ ᐊᔅᒋᖕ ᐋᑲ ᒋᖕ ᓂᐱᒥᑭᖕᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᐅᑎᐱᖕᐃᖕᒃ᙮

ᐋᑲ ᑎᑯᖕᒃ ᐋᓐ ᒐ ᒋᖕ ᓄᑯᖕᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᐊᓐ ᐋᖕᒋᖕᒃ ᐅᖕᒋ ᓂᖕᑖᐅᒋᖕᒃ ᖕᑲᖕᔅᓐ ᐊᔅᒐᖕ ᐋᖕᒋ ᐃᐱᐱᔅᒃ ᐅ ᒥᑯ ᐸᔅᑯ (1) ᐋ ᒋᖕ ᒥᔅᑯᒋᖕᒃ ᐋ ᐊᐱᔅᖕᑎᑯᓯᑦ ᐃᔭᖕᑎᑯᖕ ᒫᖕᑲᖕᒃ ᐊᓐ ᑲ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒐᓗᖕᑎᒫᖕᒃ᙮

ᐋ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒐᓗᖕᑖᑭᓂᐃᔅ ᓂᐲ
Water sampling

ᐋᑲ ᑖᔅ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᒋ ᐃᔭᖕᑎᑯᓯᔅ ᑭᑎ ᒋ ᐃᓱᓈᑯᓐ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᐊᓐ 42 ᑲᖕᑎᖕᖕᑲᔅ ᐊᔅᒋᖕ ᑎᐱᖕᐃᑭᓐ ᐋ ᑭᒋᖕᒫᔭᔅ ᒧᔭᒪ ᐋᑲ ᒥᔅᑎᑯᔅᑲᔅ ᓯᑐ ᐋ ᑎᖕᑎᖕᑲᔅ ᓂᐱᓯᖕ ᒥᑯ ᐋ ᓂᖕᑖᐅᒋᖕᒃ᙮ ᐊᓂᒋ ᓂᖕᑎᒪ ᒥᔅᑎᑯᔅ ᒐ ᓂᖕᑖᐅᒋᖕᐋᑯᐱᓈᖕ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᒋᖕ ᐃᔅᖕᑲᖕᑖᔅ ᐋᐅᑯᓂᖕᔅ ᐊᓂᒋ ᖕᐋᒋᓈᖕᑭᓂᔅ (ᐱᓐᑭᕐ), ᒥᑯ ᐹᖕᑎᖕ ᑲ ᒥᖕᒐᑐᐱᐳᖕᒃ᙮

ᐊᓐ ᓂᔅᑎᒪ ᐅ ᑲᖕᑐᖕᑭᓂᐅᔅ ᐋ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒐᓗᖕᑖᑭᓂᐅᔅ ᐊᔅᑯ ᐊᑎᑎᖕ ᒋᑭ ᑐᖕᑭᓂᖕ ᒥᒋᓐ ᐅᖕᑖᖕ ᐃᖕᑖᖕᑖᒥᖕᒃ, ᑭᔭᖕ ᐊᑎᑎᖕ ᒐ ᐃᖕᑎᒧᖕᐋᑭᓂᐅᖕᑦ ᒥᓯᑉᐋ ᐋᖕᐋᓐ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᐃᖕᑖᐃᓂᖕᒃ ᒐᖕᑲᔅᖕ ᐊᓂᔭᓗᖕ ᑲ ᒥᔅᑯᖕᐋᖕᑖᑭᓂᐃᔅᒃ᙮ ■

Photo: Andrew Davidee Naluktuk

ᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᒋ ᑉᐊᒪᖕᑎᖕᒃ ᑉᐃᓗ ᑎᕕᑏ

Through the eyes of Davidee

Parc national Tursujuq

ᐊᓐ ᒃ ᐅᓱᖕᑖᑦ ᐊᓂᑐᓈ ᓇᓗᒃᑐᒃ ᒋᑭ ᓅᑯᖕᑖᑭᓂᐅᔨᑉ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᐊᓐ ᒃ ᐅᔅᒃᒐᒡ ᑐᕐᓱᒍᒃ ᐹᖕᕐᒃ ᒋᖕᒋᑉᐊᖕ ᒐ ᑎᑯᖕᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᑯᒍᑉᐊᔾᔭᐃᒃₓ

The work of Andrew Davidee Naluktuk will be showcased in the new Tursujuq Park permanent exhibition in Kuujjuaraapik.

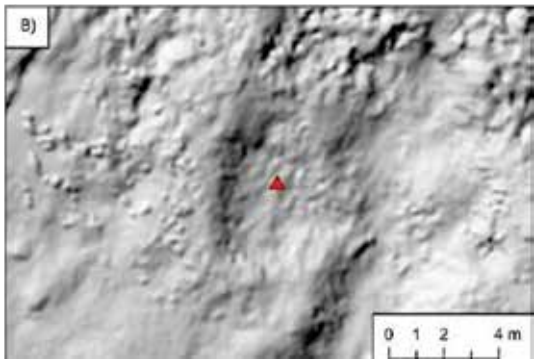
ᑲ ᓄᒋᑐᑯᑊᐸᓂᐅᒡ 2x0

Archæology 2.0

Parc national Kuururjuaq

ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᓂᑎᑊ ᑲ ᐅᑊᒋᔨᒡ ᓯᓐᑎᕐ ᐊᑎᒫᐱᓯᒻ ᒋᔅᑯᑎᒫᒐᐃᓂᑊᒡ (CEN) ᐅᓂᕕᕐᓯᑏ ᑑ ᑯᐯᒃ ᐊ ᑐᑦᕐᓐᕕᔅ, ᑭᔭᑊ ᐊᐹᑖᑊᒃ ᒋᑊᒋᐱᔨᑊᑖᐅᒡ ᐋ ᐱᒥᐲᑊᑖᒡ ᐋ ᓄᒋᑐᑭᑊᐸᓂᐃᔭᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᑊ ᐋᔅᑲᑊ ᐊᓐ ᑲᓐᑭᓯᐊᓗᒍᐋᒃ ᐋ ᐋᐱᒋᑊᑖᒡ ᐊᓂᔭᔨᐅ ᑲ ᐱᐸᒥᑊᔭᒥᑭᓂᔨᒡ ᑲ ᒥᓯᓈᐱᔅᑭᑊᐃᒫᐱᔨᒡᓵ ᐊᓂᔭᔨᐅ ᒫᒃ ᐋᑊᑐᑎᑊᒡ ᒦᓯᓈᐱᔅᑭᑊᐃᑭᓈᒋᓂᑊᒡ ᒫ ᒋᑊ ᑎᑎᑊᒡ ᒫ ᒋ ᑭᓂᐋᔨᑊᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐋ ᐃᑊ ᒥᓈᒋᑊᑖᑭᓂᐃᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᔭᔨᐅ ᐊᓂᑎᑊ ᑲᑊᒋᒋᓂᐋᒋᑊᑖᒡ ᑭᔭᑊ ᐊᔅᑰ ᒪᓐ ᒫ ᐅᑊᒋ ᑭᓂᐋᐱᑊᑎᑊᒡ ᒫ ᐃᔭᔨᐅᓂᔨᑲᑊ ᐊᓂᔭᔨᐅ ᐊᓂᑎᑊ ᓈᑊᑖᐅᒋᓂᔨᒡᓵ ᐱᓐᒡ ᐋᓐᒡ ᐅᑊᐃ ᑲ ᒥᔅᑯᐋᑊᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᑊ ᔭᔭᐤ ᑎᑯᓐᑊ ᐊᓂᑎᑊ ᐊᓐ ᑰᑭᕐᒍᐋᒃ ᐸᑊᕐᒃᓵ ᐊᓂᑊᐃ ᒫᒃ ᐅᑎᑊ ᐅᑊᐃ ᓈᑯᑊᒡ ᐋ ᒫᒫᑊᒋᔨᓯᓈᑯᑊᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᓈᓐᒡ ᒥᔅᑲᓯᓈᑯᓐᑊᓵ

A team from Centre for Northern Studies (CEN), Laval University, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, and Avataq has launched a project to document archeological sites around Kangiqsualujjuaq using drone imagery. Their goal is to digitally preserve the sites and assess the degradation risk they face due to vegetation encroachment and erosion. Some of these sites are in the coastal area of Kuururjuaq Park. The results of the 3D images are quite surprising.



ᐋ ᒌ ᐃᔨᑯᔅᒋᐃᔨᒡ ᒥᒋᐧᐋᑊᐸᑊ ᐊᓂᑖᑊ ᔕᑦ ᐸᒋ ᓈᒡᒡ ᐧᐋᔅᑭᒡ ᒥᑐᑭᐸᑊ ᐃᑖᒥᔅᒋᑊᑊᒡ ᐋᑊᐃᑎᑯᑊᒡ (a) ᐊᓂᑎᑊ ᐋ ᒌ ᐅᒋ ᒋᑊᑳᓈᑯᑊᑖᑭᓂᐃᒡ ᐋ ᐊᐱᒋᑊᑖᑭᓂᐃᒡ ᓕᑖᕐ ᒥᓯᓈᐱᔅᑭᑊᐃᑭᓐ (b)ₓ ᐅ ᒥᓯᓈᐱᔅᑭᑊᐃᑭᓂᐧᐋᒄ: ᐅᓂᕕᕐᓯᑏ ᑑ ᑯᐯᒃ ᐋ ᑐᑦᕐᓐᕕᔨᕐₓ

Semi-subterranean house from the Dorset period under vegetation (a) and revealed by LiDAR imagery (b). Photos: Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Photo: Maxim Larivée

ᒫᖅ ᑎᕿᑎᓗᒃ ᑲᓂᑭᒃᓱᒍᓪᓗᒃ ᑲᖏᐅᑦᑕᑦ ᐃᓗ ᑏ ᐃᔭᐱᔾᑭᖕᐊᒧ ᐊᓂᔭᓗᒃ ᑰᓕᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᐊᓂᔭᓗᒃ ᐊ ᓈᐅᓂᓗᒃ ᐹᖅᖰ ᐊᑎ ᐹᖕᐹᓗᑯᖕᒃ ᐊᓂᖕᐃ ᐹᖅᖰ ᑭᑭ ᐅᓪᐊᓯᐱᖕᑖᐅᒃ ᐊ ᒫᒧᐃᓈᓂᐃᓗᒃ ᒫ ᑏᖕ ᑭᔅᑯᑎᒧᓪᓗᒃ ᐊᓂᔭᓗᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᓪᐊᖕᑭᓗᒃ ᑕᓇᖕᑎᓈᓂᐃᓗᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᑭᖕᐃᑭᓂᐃᓗᒃ ᐊᓂᔭᓗᒃ ᑰᓕᒃᖅ

ᑰᓕᑦ ᐹᓗᑲᒃ ᓈᔾᒃ ᓪᐊᔫᒃ ᑏ ᐊᐱᑭᖕᑖᐅᒃ ᐃᔅᑭᒫᐅᒃ ᐅᐱᒫᑎᓯᐃᓂᓪᐊᖕᒃ, ᐊ ᑏ ᓪᐊᔅᑖᓂᒫᒫᒃ ᑭᔭᖕ ᐊ ᑏ ᑭᓯᑖᓂᖕᑖᒃᖅ ᐊᓗᖕᒃ ᑲᓂᑲᒃ, ᐊᓐ ᑰᓕᑦ ᐊ ᑭᔅᑎᒫᐅᖕᒃ ᒫᑲᓐ ᐊᖕᑐᑖᑭᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᑯᑎᖕ ᓗᑯᖕᑖᑭᓂᐅᒃ ᐊ ᐃᖕ ᓪᐊᐱᖕᑎᓗᓪᐊᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᓂᔭᓗᒃ ᑲ ᐸᑭ ᐃᓂᓈᑯᓂᓗᒃ ᐆᐅ ᐱᒫᑎᓯᐃᓂᓪᐊᒃᖅ

ᐊ ᓯᔾᑭᖕᐃᑭᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᓐ ᑰᓕᒃ ᓂᑎᓪᐊᓗᖕᑖᑯᓐ ᒫ ᑭᔅᑯᑎᒫᒫᓂᐅᒃ ᑭᔭᖕ ᐊ ᑰᓪᑲᑭᓇᓂᐅᒃᖅ ᑎᑯᓐ ᒥᔅᑲᓱᐃᓐ ᐊ ᒧᓯᖕᑖᑭᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᓂᑎᖕ ᐊ ᐆᖕᑖᐸᑭᓗᒃ ᐊᔾᑭᖕᖅ

Mark Tertiluk from Kangiqsujuaq has carved a qulliq (traditional Inuit lamp) for each of Nunavik's four parks. Each park will organize an annual gathering to teach community members how to light the qulliq.

Qulliit were once central to Inuit daily life, as a source of light and heat. Today, qulliit are part of ceremonial practices because of what they represent and their cultural significance.

Lighting the qulliq requires some learning and practice. It provides a meditative experience that connects you to the land.

ᐊ ᓯᔾᑭᖕᐃᑭᓂᐅᒃ ᐊᓐ ᑰᓕᒃ
Lighting the qulliq

Mark Tertiluk, photo: Mary A Pilurtuut

Randall Morgan & Charlie Munick, Parc national Kuururjuaq

ᐊᒃ ᑭᓂᐧᐊᒫᖅᑕᑭᓂᐧᐃᒃ ᓂᒫ ᐊᔾᒫᖅᑕᑭᒥᑦᑕᒃ Monitoring water temperature

Photos: Corentin Chaillon

ᐊᑦ ᐃᖅᑕᓇᒋᖅᑖᑭᓂᐅᒃ ᑭᔾᖅ ᐊᑦ ᒋᔅᑯᑎᒫᒐᒃ ᐊᑦ ᒫᒧᐱᒃ
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ᐊᑦ ᑏ ᐅᐃᓯᓂᖕᐃᒐᓂᐃᒃ ᑭᔅᖕ ᐊᑦ ᑏ ᒥᓯᓂᖕᐃᒐᓂᐃᒃ
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