2023

# ᐊᓯᒋᔅ ᐋᓇᑲᑐᐋᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐅᓇ

ᑎᐸᐃᒋᒧᐅᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᒋᐱᐃᒡ ᐊᓯᒋᒡ

# CONSERVATION STORIES

News from the land

20 | 2004 2024

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ

Parcs Nunavik Parks

ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ
Parcs ᒥᕐᖓᐃᓯᕐᕕᑦ
Nunavik
Parks

“ᐊᔾᒋᔭ ᐋᓇᑲᑐᐋᐃᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᑎᐸᒋᒧᐅᓇ” ᐊᐋᐸᑎᐋᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᓇᑲᑐᐋᐃᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᔾᒋᔭ ᑭᔭ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᔾᑯᑎᒪᒐᐅᓐ ᒐᑉᑲᓐ ᒐᐃᑎᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᑐᑕᑦ ᓄᓇᐱᑲ ᐊᔾᒋᔭ ᐋᓇᑲᑐᐋᐃᑕᑦ᙮

ᐊᓐᑦ ᐅᑎᑐᔾᒐᐅᓄᐋᑉ ᓄᓇᐱᑲ ᐊᔾᒋᔭ ᐊᒋᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᒐᒋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓇᑲᑐᐋᐃᑕᑦ ᐊᔾᒋᔭ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓂᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᐋᓐᒋ ᒐᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᑦ ᒪᑉᑲᑦ ᐊᐋᓐᒋ ᐋᔾᑕᐱᓯᓂᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔾᒋᑦ, ᐃᔪᐋ, ᐃᔪᑉ ᐃᑐᐅᓐ ᑭᔭ ᑕᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᔪᑉ ᐊᔾᒐᐃᑎᒧᐅᓐ ᑲᓄᐋᐃᑕᑲᓄᑦ᙮ ᒐᒋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒥᔪᑯᑕᑦ ᐊᑐᔾᒐᐅᓐ, ᓄᓇᐱᑲ ᐊᔾᒋᔭ ᐊᒋᑕᐸᑕᑲᓄᑦ ᒐᐃᔭᐱᒋᑎᒪᑦ ᐃᔪᔾᒋᔭ, ᐃᔪᑉ ᐃᑐᐅᓐ ᐊᔾᒋᑎᒧᐅᓂᔪᑉ ᑭᔭ ᑲᐋᐱᓯᑦ ᐅᑭᔾᒋᔪᐅᓐ, ᒪᑉᑲᑦ ᐊᐋᐸᑎᐋᓄᑦ ᓄᑎᒻ ᐊᔾᒋᔭ᙮

....

*“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*

Version NSK/EN


**Parc national Tursujuq**
ᐅᔾᑯᑎᒻ, ᐊᒥᔾᑯ!
*Dam it, beavers!* ..... Page 2

**Parc national des Pingualuit**
ᐊᒪᑕᐅᑎᓇᑕᐋᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔾᐱᑕᐃᑕᑯᔾᑦ
*Drawings of a special kind* ..... Page 5

**Parc national Tursujuq**
ᒋᑭᒋᒥᔪᑎᓇᓐ ᐊ?
*Can you handle it?* ..... Page 6

ᐊᓐ umimmak ᐊᒪᒧᔾᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐱᐧᐃᔭ
*From umimmak to skeins of wool* ..... Page 8

**Parc national Kuururjuaq**
ᐃᔭᑎᑯ ᒥᔾᑎᑯ ᑭᔭ ᐃᔾᑯᑕᐤ
*Napaartuit and fire* ..... Page 10

**Parc national Tursujuq**
ᐊᔾᒋᑕᐸᑕᑦ ᐊᓐ ᑎᐱᑦ Davidee
*Through the eyes of Davidee* ..... Page 13

**Parc national Kuururjuaq**
ᑲᓇᑐᐋᐃᒐᓄᒃ ᐊᑐᔾᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᔾᒋᒃ 2.0
*Archæology 2.0* ..... Page 14

**Parc national des Pingualuit, Tursujuq, Kuururjuaq, Ulittaniujalik**
ᐊᓯᑲᐃᑭᓄᒃ ᐋᔾᑕᓂᐱᒪᑭᓐ ᐱᒥᔭ qulliq
*Lighting the qulliq* ..... Page 15


*Cover photo:* Corentin Chaillon

# ᐅᔾᑯᑎᒻ, ᐊᒥᔾᑯ!

# *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 ᐅᓴᑯᑎᒻ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑯᓂᒃ ᐊᓴᒋᔭ ᐋᓇᑲᑐᐋᐃᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ *Tursujuq*

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*
ᐊᒥᓴᑯ ᐊᑲ ᒋᓴᑕᑦ ᐅᓴᑯᑎᒻ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓴᒋᔭ ᐋᓇᑲᑐᐋᐃᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ *Tursujuq*

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)

ᐊᓯᒥᔅᑯᒋᐱᐃᒡ ᒋᓯᑯ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᒪᑕᐃᑕᒃᒃ ᓄᑎᒻ ᐱᑎᓱ ᐊᔅᒋᒡ ᐊᓂᑕᐅᒋᒡ ᐊᑎᑕᒃᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐊᖑᓯᓯᒡᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒋᖑᑎᓄᒡ, ᓂᐱᔅ ᑕᑐᐃᒡ ᐊᓯᓇᑯᓂᒋ ᐊᔅᐱᐱᐃᒡ, ᐊᑎᑯᓂᒡ ᐊᖑᓯᓯᒡ ᒐᒋ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᒡ ᓴᓄᒡ ᐊᖑᓯᓯᒡ ᒧᔭᒻ ᐊᒥᔅᑯᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓄᓇᐱᒃ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓯᒪᑕᐃᑕᒡ ᐊᒥᔅᑯᒡ ᐊᑲ ᓱᑲ ᓂᔅᑐᑕᑎᓱᓇᓄᒃᒃ ᐊᓂᔭ ᐅᔅᑯᑎᒪ ᒐᒋ ᐃᓯᓇᑯᓐ ᐊᒋᒥᑕᑲᓄᒋ ᑭᔭ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᒧᓯᐱᒋ ᐱᑯᑎᐱᔭ ᐃᐱᒡ ᐊᔭᐸᑕᒡ ᐊᔅᒋᒃ ᑭᔭ ᓱᑲᖑ ᐊᑎᑕᒃᑲᒋ ᐊᓂᑕᐅᒋᒋ-ᐊᓐ ᐊᒥᔅᒡ ᐊᓂᑕᐅᒋᒡ ᒥᔅᑯᓱᖑ ᑭᔭ ᓂᐱᔅᒃ

ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᒃᑲᒡ ᔭᐱᒡ, ᐅᔅᑯᑎᒻ ᒐᒋ ᓂᑲᐱᐃᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔅᐱᐃᒡ ᐅᓇᓐ ᓂᒪᔅ, ᐊᐅᑯᓐ ᐊᔭᐃᒪᐃᑎᒥᖑᒡ

## ᐊᒥᔅᑯ ᐅᔅᑯᑎᒻ ᐊᒪᒪᔅᑦ ᐅᓇᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑕᐃᒋᔭ ᓂᒪᔅᒃ

ᓄᓇᐱᒃ ᐃᓗᒧᐅᓐ ᖑᒋᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒪᑭᐱᒃ ᐊᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᑕᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓯᒪᑕᐃᑕᒃᒃ ᐊᒥᔅᑯ ᐊᑐᑕᒡ ᐅᔅᑯᑎᒻ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒋᖑᑎᓄᒡ ᐊᔅᒋᔭ ᒐᒃᑲᓐ ᐊᑎᑕᒃᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ (Kuujjuaq and Tasiujaq) ᑯᒍᖑᒃ ᑭᔭ ᑕᓯᐅᖑᒃ ᐃᔅᒋᒪᓐ ᐃᓯᔅᒋᔭᒃ

ᐊᓐᑕ ᓴᔅ ᐊᒥᒐᑎᒡ ᐊᒥᔅᑯ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔅᒋᔭ ᐃᑕᐅᓇ ᑭᔭ ᖑᔅᑕᐱᓯᓂᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒋᓯᑯ ᐊᓯᒥᔅᑯᑎᐱᒡᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔅᒋᔭ ᖑᓇᑲᑐᖑᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ, ᐊᓯᓇᒃᒃ ᑎᑐᔅᒐᐅᓇᓐ ᒐᒋ ᒥᔅᐱᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᒐᐃᔅ ᓇᑲᑐᖑᐱᒪᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᒥᔅᑯᒡ ᑭᔭ ᑐᐃᔅ ᒐᒋ ᑎᒃᑲᒡ ᐊᒥᔅᔭᓂᔅᑐᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓯᒪᑕᐃᑕᒃᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑕᒡ ᐊᔅᒋᔭᓐ ᖑᓇᑲᑐᖑᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᒐᒋ ᒥᓇᒋᑕᑲᓄᐃᒡ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᒡᒃ

Photo: Shutterstock–Jody Ann

ᐊᒥᔅᑯ
*Beaver*

ᑲᐱᐸᒡ, ᑲᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᑎᒪᒡ 228 km ᐊᓐᑕ ᓯᐱᔭ ᐃᓗᒧᐅᓐ ᐊᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᒐᒋ ᑐᐃᔅ ᒥᔪᔅᒐᐃᑕᒃᒃ ᐊᒥᔅᑯ ᐊᑎᑕᑯᓂᒋ ᑲᑐᑕᑦ ᐅᔅᑯᑎᒪ ᐊᓐᑕ ᖑᔅᑲ ᐊᔅᒋᔭᒃ ᑲᒥᔅᑲᑲᓄᐃᒋ 13 ᓂᔅᑐᔅᐸ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔅᒋᔭ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᒡ; ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᑕᐅᓂᒡ ᓇᓐᑯᑎᓂᔭ ᓂᔅᑐ ᐅᔅᑎᒪᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᓗᒧᐅᓐ ᐊᒪᒧᔅᒋᓇᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐱᔅᑎᓇᒡ ᑭᔭ ᑲᐅᒋᐱᐃᒡ ᐃᔅᒋᒪᓐ ᐃᔪᔅᒋᔭ Makivvik ᑭᔭ Anguvigaqᒃ

ᐊᓐᑕ ᐅᔅᑭᒡ ᐃᓗᒧᐅᓐ ᑲᒪᒧᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᒋᒋᐱᐃᒡ ᓇᐅᔅ ᑲᐃᑐᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᒐᒋ ᓇᓇᑭᒋᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᒥᔅᑯ ᐊᑕᑎᓯᒡ, ᐊᑎᑕᒡ, ᑭᔭ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᒥᒐᑎᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔅᒋᔭ ᐊᓇᑲᑐᖑᐃᑕᑲᓄᐃᒡ ᖑᒥᓇᒋᑕᑲᓄᐃᒡᒃ ᐊᐱᑯᓴᐃᑎᒪᒡ ᐊᓯᒐᐃᑎᒪᒡ ᐊᔅᑯ ᒐᒋ ᐱᒧᑯᑕᒡ ᐅᖑ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᑐᐃᔅ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᒋ ᓂᔅᑐᑕᑎᓱᓇᓄᒡ ᐊᒥᔅᑯ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓯᒪᑕᐃᑕᑯᔅᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒋᖑᑎᓄᒡ ᐊᔅᒋᒡ ᑭᔭ ᐅᖑᓯᔅᓴ ᒧᔭᒻ ᐅᓇᓐ ᓂᒪᓱᒃᒃ ■

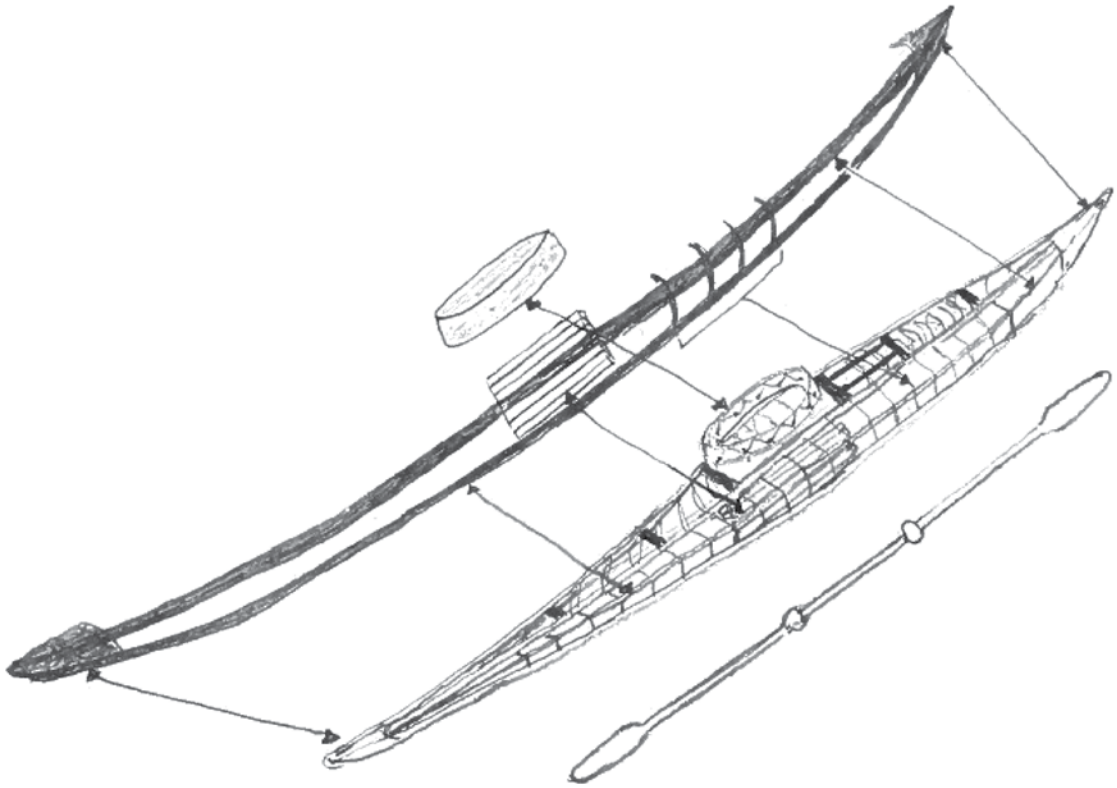
# ᐊᒪᑕᐅᑎᓇᑕᐋᒃᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔾᐱᑕᐃᑕᑯᔾᑦ

# *Drawings of a special kind*

## *Parc national des Pingualuit*

Juupi Koneak ᐊᒪᑕᐅᓯᓇᐃᒐᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᓄᑯᑕᒃᑲᓄᐃᒃ ᒐᐱᒋᑕᒃᑲᓄᐃᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒥᓯᓇᐃᑭᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᑯᑎᒪᑐᐅᓐ "ᐊᒪᓐᑕᐅᓇᓄᒃ ᐊᔾᒋᔭ ᐊᓇᒃᑐᐋᐃᑕᒃᑲᓄᒃ Pingualuit" ᒐᒋ ᑎᑊᒃ ᒧᑯᔾᓐ ᒋᓯᑯ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓴᔾ 20 ᓂᓯᔪᑦ ᑕᑎᐳᓇ ᐊᔾᐱᔾ ᒋᒥᑕᒃᑲᓄᒃ.

*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.*



*Qajaq* ᐊᒪᑕᐅᓯᓇᐃᒐᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᑐᑕᒃᑲᓄᒃ ᐃᔪᔾᒋᒃ Kangiqsujuaq ᐊᓐ ᑲᒪᑕᐅᑎᓯᓇᐃᒐᔾᑦ Juupi Koneak

*Qajaq drawing by local Kangiqsujuaq artist Juupi Koneak*

1 **Savvik:** ᐊᒥᓴᒡ ᒧᑯᒪᓐ ᓯᐱᔾ ᑲᐱᒋᑕᒃᓄᒡ ᒐᒃᑲᓐ ᒐᒋ ᒪᑎᓴᒃᓄᒡ
*Large knife with stone blade.*

# ᒋᑭᒋᒥᔪᑎᓇᓐ ᐊ?

# *Can you handle it?*

## ᐅᑕᒡ ᒐᒃᑲᓐ ᐊᒥᓴᑲᒃᓄᒡ ᑲᐃᑕᐱᑎᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ *Umiujaq* ᐃᓴᒋᒪᐤ ᐊᓴᒋᒡ
## *Artefact revival in Umiujaq*

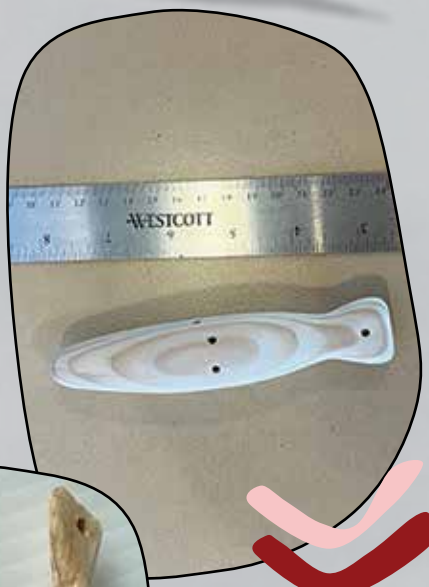
- ᑲᐅᓯᑕᑦ ᒐᒃᑲᔪᐤ ᑭᔭ ᑲᒪᐅᑕᓯᓇᐃᒡᑦ Gilbert Inukpuk ᐊᓯᑕᒡ ᒐᒃᑲᓐ ᑲᒥᓴᑲᒃᓄᒋ ᐃᓴᒋᒪᐤ ᐊᓴᒋᒡ Tursujuq ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐤ ᑲᐅᓯᑕᑦ ᐊᓂᔭ ᒐᒃᑲᐃᐋ ᑲᐅᓯᑕᑦ ᑲᒥᓴᑲᒃᓄᐃᒋ ᒋᑭᒋ ᑕᒋᓂᒻ ᐊᐋᓐ ᒧᔭᒻ ᐸᐃᑯᑕᐤ ᐊᓯᓇᑯᑕᑲᒃᓄᒋ ᒐᒃᑲᓐ ᑲᒥᓴᑲᒃᓄᒋᓵ ᒪᓐᑕᐅᒡ ᑭᔭ ᐊᓴᑯᑎᒪᑐᐅᓂᒡ ᑲᒧᐱᓯᒡ ᒐᒋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑕᑉᑯᓂᒧᒡ ᐊᓂᔭ ᒐᒃᑲᐃᐋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᐱᒋᑕᒃᓄᒋ ᑯᓐ ᒥᒋᐋᑦᐸ ᑲᐱᒋᑕᒃᓄᒡ ᒐᒋ ᒋᒥᑕᒃᓄᒡ ᑭᔭ ᒪᒃ ᒐᒋ ᑯᒋᐱᐃᑕᒡ ᒐᒋ ᒪᑎᓴᒡ ᐃᔭᓯᔪᐤ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓂᓯᔾ ᑲᐱᒋᑕᒃᓄᒡ ᑲᐃᑕᐱᑎᒡ ᒧᑯᒪᓐᓵ

- *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 **Panak:** ᑯᓐ ᒧᑯᒪᓐ ᑲᐱᒋᑕᒃᓄᒃ ᒐᒋ ᒋᒥᑕᒃᓄᒃ ᑯᓐ ᒥᒋᐋᐸ ᐃᔅᒋᒪᐅᒃ ᑲᐃᒋᑕᒃᑯ ᐅᔅᑭᓐ ᑭᔭ ᐅᑕᔅᑭᓐ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᒃᓄᐃᒃ ᐃᐱᒍᐤ

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

3




4

3 **Naulak:** ᐊᓯᒪᑭᓐ ᒥᐱᔅ

*Harpoon head.*

4 **Iqiammiquk:** ᑯᔅᑭᓐ ᐊᐱᒐᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᓐᑐᓂᒪᓴᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᐱᒋᑕᒃᓄᒃ ᐅᑕᔅᑭᓐ ᐃᐱᒍᐤ

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

ᓯᒃᐃᑭᓄᒡ ᐊᓯᑭᓇᔭᐱᔾ ᐱᐃᔾ qiviut ᐊᓐᑕ ᒥᔅᑎᑯᒡ

*Brushing the qiviut from the hide*

1

ᐊᑫ

From

ᐊᐋᔅᒃᐱᑕᒃᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᑭᓇᔭᐱᔾ

*Spinning the fibers into yarn*

3

Photos: Rachel Guindon, Patrick Maltais

ᑯᐃᓴᑯ ᒐᒋ ᐃᑎᑯᑕᒡ ᐊᓯᑭᓇᔭᐱᔭ

*Carding the fibers to line them* up

2

# umimmak ᐊᒪᒧᓴᑕᒃᓄᒡ ᐱᐃᔭ

## uumimmak to skeins of wool

*Qiviut* ᐅᖑᓯᓴ ᐱᐃᔭ ᐊᖑᐃᑕᒃᓄᒡ ᐊᒪᒧᐃᓇᓄᒡ ᐊᑐᑕᑦ
*Rachel Guindon*

*Qiviut workshop with Rachel Guindon*

- Rachel Guindon ᒃᐃᑐᑕᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᓴᒋᒪᑉ ᐊᓴᒋᔭ Kuujjuaraapik ᑭᔭ Umiujaq ᒐᒋ ᐊᓯᐱᓴᑎᓇᑦ ᐅᓴᒐᐃᑎᒧᐅᓐ ᑕᐊᓐ ᐊᓯᑐᑐᖑᒃᓄᒡ ᐊᓯᑭᓇᔭᐱᔭᓵ ᒋᒋᖑ ᐊᒻᒥᔪᓯᑦ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑕᐃᑕᑯᓴᑦᓵ ᒐᒋ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓯᒃᖑᒃᓄᑦ ᒥᓴᑎᑯᒡ, ᐅᒋᐱᐃᑦ ᓯᑕᑯᓂᒡ ᑭᔭ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓴᒋᒡᓵ
- *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

# ᐃᔭᑎᑯ ᒥᓴᑎᑯ ᑭᔭ ᐃᓴᑯᑕᐤ

# *Napaartuit and fires*

## *Parc national Kuururjuaq*

ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐃᖃᑕᒡ 2022 ᐱᐳᓐ 42 km² ᒪᒧ ᑲᔭᔪᑕᑦ ᐊᓴᒋᔪᐦᓯ

*The fire of 2022 burned around 42 km² of forest.*

ᑲᐃᓴᒥᒋᒡ ᐃᓗᒧᐅᓐ ᑲᓇᑐᓴᒐᐃᑕᒡ ᒐᒋ ᒋᒋᐱᐃᒡ ᐊᓇᑐᓴᒐᐃᑕᒡ ᑕᐊᓐ ᒐᐃᓴ ᐋᐃᒋᐋᐃ ᒥᓇᖃᐦ ᑲᐃᖃᑕᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓯᓇᖃᒡ ᐊᓴᒋᔭ ᐊᓐᑕ Kuururjuaq ᐊᓴᒋᔭ ᓯᐱᔭ ᐋᓇᑲᑐᐋᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐃᑕᐅᓐᓯ

*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.

*Dominique Arsenault* ᐊᒋᑕᐱᒪᑦ ᒥᔅᑎᐤᑲ ᐊᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᒪᑦ
*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.*

ᐃᔭᑎᑯ ᐅᔅᑲᑐᔭ
*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.

ᐊᓐᑕ ᑯᐸᒃ, ᓄᑎᒻ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒥᓇᖅᑲᓐ ᐊᑎᖅᑲᒡ ᐊᓯᒪᑕᐃᑕᖅᑲᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᔅᑯᑕᓐ ᐊᒋᒋᐱᐃᒡ ᑭᔭ ᒪᒃ ᐅᑕᒡ ᑲᐸᒡ ᐃᓯᓇᖅᑲᒡ᙮ ᐅᔭ ᐃᔅᑯᑕᐋ ᒥᖅᑲᒡ ᑲᓂᑲᑕᒡ ᐊᔭᔪᑕᒡ ᒥᓇᖅᔪᓐ ᑭᔭ ᑲᐸᒡ ᐃᓯᓇᑯᓂᒡ ᐊᓄᒡ ᐊᓱᐋᐸᑎᑯᔭᓐ᙮

ᐊᓐᑕ ᒍᓐᐱᓯᒻ 2022 ᐱᐳᓐ, ᐊᐃᖅᑲᒡ ᒥᓇᖅᑲᓐ ᑲᒥᔅᑎᖅᑲᑕᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓯᐱᔭ ᐊᑎᑕᖅᑲᒡ Kuururjuaq (River Valley) ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᔅᒋᔭ ᐋᓇᑲᑐᐋᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ᙮ ᐅᐋ ᑲᐃᖅᑕᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᑲᒡ ᑐᐃᔅ ᐃᓗᒧᐅᓐ ᒐᒋ ᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐅᐋ ᒋᐋᑎᓄᒡᒥᓇᖅᑲᓐ ᐊᔅᒋᔭ ᒐᖅᑲᓐ ᐱᑎᓯ ᐊᑎᑕᖅᑲᒡ ᑭᔭ ᒐᐃᓯᓇᖅᑲᒡ ᒪᒪᑎᓄᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓂᑲᓄᒡ, ᔭᐱᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓂᔅᑯᐋᑲᓄᒡ ᐃᔪᒡ ᒐᖅᑲᔪᓐ ᐊᔭᐃᒪᐃᑎᒥᑯᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᒥᒋᒡ ᒥᒋᓐᑎᑯᓐ ᑲᐅᒋᐱᐃᒡ ᐃᔅᑯᑕᒡ *mercury* ᑲᐃᓯᐃᒍᑕᑲᓄᒡ᙮

## ᐊᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᓂᐱᔭ ᔭᐱᒡ ᑲᑐᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᒐᒋ ᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᒋ ᑎᖅᑲᒡ ᐊᒥᒋᒡ ᒐᖅᑲᓐ *mercury* ᐊᓯᐃᒍᑕᑲᓄᒡ

ᒪᖅᑲᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐅᔅᑭᒡ ᐱᐳᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᓗᒧᐅᓐ ᑲᒪᒧᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᑲᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᐸᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐃᔅᑯᑕᓐ ᐊᑲ ᐅᒡ ᔭᔪᑕᑦ ᓱᑲ ᐋᔅᑲ ᐊᔅᒋᔪᓐ᙮, ᐊᓐᑕ ᑕᒥᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑲ ᐅᒡ ᐃᖅᑕᒡ ᒥᑯ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑕᑉᑯᒡ ᐊᔅᒋᒡ᙮ ᐃᔭᑎᑯ ᐊᑲ ᐅᒡ ᒥᔅᑎᔭᔪᓯᑦ ᓂᑕᒋᓂᑭᓇ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᓐ ᒐᒋ ᓂᑕᐅᒋᑦ ᒥᔅᑎᑯ ᒐᐊᑲ ᔭᔪᓯᑦ ᒐᒋ ᓂᑕᐅᒋᑦ᙮

ᐊᓐᑕ ᐸᐃᑯ ᓂᑕᐅᒋᓂᑭᓐ ᑲᒥᔅᑯᐋᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᔭᑎᑯ ᒪᖅᑲᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᓗᒧᐅᓐ ᑲᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᑭᔭ ᑲᒪᒧᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ᙮

ᓂᐱᔭ ᐊᓇᑐᔅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ
*Water sampling*

ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑲ ᑕᑦ ᐃᔭᑎᑯ ᒐᐃᓯᓇᑯᓐ ᒥᓇᖅᑲᓐ 42 km² ᒧᔭᒻ ᐊᒥᔅᑎᖅᑲᑕᒡ᙮ ᐅᔅᑭᒡ ᒥᔅᑎᑯ ᒐᓂᑕᐅᒋᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐃᖅᑕᒡ ᐊᐅᑯᓐᒡ ᐋᒋᓇᑭᓐ, ᒥᔅᑯᒡ ᒥᒐᑦ ᓂᑲᓄᒡ ᑕᑎᐳᓇ᙮

ᐅᐋ ᐅᔅᑭᒡ ᐊᑐᔅᒐᐅᓐ ᐃᓗᒧᐅᓐ ᑲᑐᔅᑲᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᑐᐃᔅ ᒐᒥᔪᔅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐃᓗᒧᐅᓐ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓂᑲᓄᒡ ᑕᑎᐳᓇ, ᑭᔭ ᑐᐃᔅ ᐃᓗᒧᐅᓐ ᒐᒋ ᒪᒧᔅᑕᑲᓄᒡ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᔪᔅᒋᔭ ᑭᔭ ᐃᔪᒡ ᒐᒋ ᐱᔅᑎᓇᒡ ᒐᒋ ᐊᔅᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᒡ᙮ ■

Photo: Andrew Davidee Naluktuk

# ᐊᔾᒋᑕᐸᑕᑦ ᐊᓐ ᑎᐱᑦ Davidee

## *Through the eyes of Davidee*

### *Parc national Tursujuq*

ᐊᓐᑕ ᐅᑎᑐᔾᒐᐅᓐ ᐃᔾᒋᒪᑦ
Andrew Davidee Naluktuk
ᐊᓐᑕ ᒐᖔᐸᑎᖔᓄᐃᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ
Tursujuq Park ᐊᔾᒋᔾ
ᖔᓇᒃᑐᖔᐃᑕᒃᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑯᒍᖔᐱᒃ
Kuujjuaraapikₓ

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

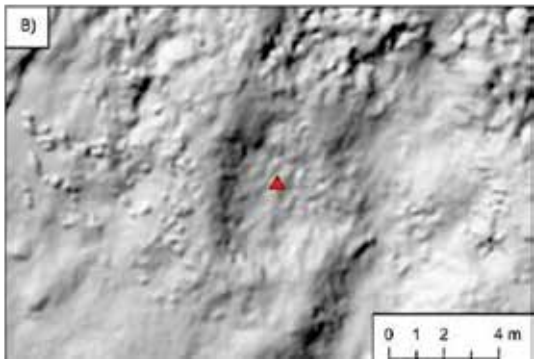
# ᑲᓇᑐᐋᐃᒐᓄᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᒐᐅᓐ ᐊᕐᒋᒃ 2.0

# *Archæology 2.0*

## *Parc national Kuururjuaq*

ᐊᓐᒃ ᑯᐸᓇᕐᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᒋᐋᑎᓄᒃ ᐃᓗᒧᐅᓐ ᐊᒪᒧᕐᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᑲᒥᕐᑎᕐᑯᑎᒪᒐᓄᒃ(CEN)ᒻ ᑲᒥᕐᑎᕐᑯᑎᒪᑐᒋᐋᑉ ᐊᓐᑕ ᑯᐸᒃ, Trois-Rivières, Laval University ᑭᔭ Avataq ᐃᑕᐅᓇ ᐊᕐᑯᑎᒪᑐᐅᓂᒃ ᑲᒋᒋᐱᐃᑕᒃ ᒐᒃᑲᓐ ᒐᒋ ᐊᑐᕐᑲᕐᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᒥᓯᓇᐃᑭᓂᔪᒋ ᒐᒃᑲᓐ ᐊᓇᑐᐋᐸᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ Kangiqsualujjuaq ᒐᒋ ᐊᐱᒐᑲᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᓯᑦ ᐃᕐᐱᒥᒃ ᑎᐱᕐᑯᒃ ᐊᐱᒻᐱᐃᒃ ᑲᒪᒋᒥᑲᒃ ᐊᑯᒐᐱᐃᒃ᙮ ᐋᑐᕐᑲᕐᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᒐᒋ ᑯᒐᐱᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᑲᑎᑕᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐃᔪᒃ ᑭᔭ ᓇᑐᕐᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᒃ ᒐᐊᑲ ᐊᓐᑕ ᔭᔪᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᒋᔭ ᒐᒋ ᐃᓗᒧᐅᓐ ᓇᑐᕐᒐᐃᑕᒃ᙮ ᐱᕐᒐ ᐊᓂᔭ ᐃᑕᐅᓇ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᑎᑕᐅᒃᑭ ᒥᒋᒪ ᐧᐃᓂᐸᑯᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ Kuururjuaq Park ᐊᕐᒋᔭ ᐊᓇᑲᑐᐋᐃᑕᑲᓄᒃ᙮ ᐊᓐᑕ ᓇᕐᒐ ᐊᓯᑯᒐᐱᐃᒃ ᓴᕐ ᐊᒥᔪᓂᐅᒃ ᑯᓂᑭᓐ ᐊᒥᕐᑲᑕᐃᑕᐅᒃ᙮

*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.*




ᐊᓐᑕ ᒥᒋᐋᑉ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᕐᑲ ᐊᕐᒋᔭ ᑲᓇᑐᕐᒐᐃᑕᑲᓄᒃ (a) ᑭᔭ ᑯᓂᑭᓐ ᐊᓯᓂᑯᕐᑕ LiDAR (b)᙮ ᑯᓂᑲᓇ ᑲᐅᒋᐱᐃᒃ ᑲᒥᕐᑎᕐᑯᑎᒪᒐᓄᒃ ᑯᐸᒃ Québec à Trois-Rivières᙮

*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

ᐃᓱᒋᒪᑉ Mark Tertiluk ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᒋᐱᐃᒃ ᐃᓱᒋᒪᑉ ᐊᓱᒋᒃ Kangiqsujuaq ᑲᒧᑉᑯᑕᒐᑦ ᐊᓂᔭ ᐸᐸᐃᑯ ᓇᑉ ᐊᓱᒋᔭ ᐋᓇᑲᑐᐋᐃᑕᑲᓄᒃᓵ ᐸᐸᐃᑯ ᐊᓱᒋᔭ ᐋᓇᑲᑐᐋᐃᑕᑲᓄᒋ ᓴᑐᑕᒃ ᐊᓯᑯᒻ ᐱᐳᓇ ᓴᒪᒧᐃᓇᓄᒃ ᓴᒋ ᐊᓱᑯᑎᒧᐋᑲᓄᒃ ᐊᐋᓐᒋ ᓴᐃᓱ ᓯᓱᑲᐋᒃ ᐊᓂᔭ ᐋᓱᑕᓂᐱᒪᑭᓐ ᐱᒥᔭ *qulliqᓵ*

ᐋᓱᑕᓂᐱᒪᑭᓐ ᐱᒥᔭ *qulliit* ᑲᒥᓱᑕᐱᒃᓱᒃ ᐃᓱᒋᒪᐅᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᐅᓂᒃ, ᐊᓐᑕ ᑲᐋᓱᑕᐋᒃᓱᒃ ᑭᔭ ᑲᓯᓂᑯᒃ ᓴᒋ ᒋᑕᐅᒃᓵ ᐊᓄᒃ ᐋᓱᑕᓂᐱᒪᑭᓐ ᐱᒥᔭ *qulliit* ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᐅᒪᐅᓂᒃ ᔭᐱᓴᑲᓄᑦ ᐅᓴᒻ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᓱᑕᐱᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᒋᑕᐱᒥᑎᓱᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐅᐱᒪᑎᓯᐊᓄᐋᒃ ᐊᓱᑕᐃᑕᑯᓂᒃᓵ

ᐊᓯᓱᑲᐋᑲᓄᑦ *qulliit* ᐊᓄᑕᐱᐃᒃ ᓴᒋ ᐊᓱᑎᒪᓴᓄᒃ ᑭᔭ ᐊᓱᑯᑎᒪᓴᐋᓴᓄᒃᓵ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐋᓱᑕᐱᓯᒧᑯᒃ ᐊᓐᑕ ᐊᓱᒋᐊᓵ

*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.*

# ᐊᓯᑲᐃᑭᓄᒃ ᐋᓱᑕᓂᐱᒪᑭᓐ ᐱᒥᔭ *qulliq*
# *Lighting the qulliq*

Mark Tertiluk, photo: Mary A Pilurtuut

Randall Morgan & Charlie Munick, Parc national Kuururjuaq

ᓂᐱᔾ ᐊᔾᐱᔾ ᑕᑭᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᓐᑐᔾᒐᐃᑕᒃᓄᒃ *Monitoring water temperature*

Photos: Corentin Chaillon

# ᐋᓇᑲᑐᐋᐃᑕᒃᓄᒡ ᐊᔾᒋᔾ ᑭᔭ ᐊᔾᑯᑎᒃᑐᐅᓐ ᐊᑐᔾᒃᑕᒡ
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