



Traditional Land Use and Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) Mapping with Fort William First Nation

Dec 11, 2021

Dr. Shirley Thompson & Keshab Thapa
University of Manitoba

Shirley Thompson



Shirley Thompson is an Associate Professor at the Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba in Treaty 1 territory. Dr. Thompson is the principal investigator of the Mino Bimaadiziwin partnership. She has ten years of experience working on Traditional Land Use Mapping with six communities. For more information check:

<http://ecohealthcircle.com>

Traditional Land Use Mapping

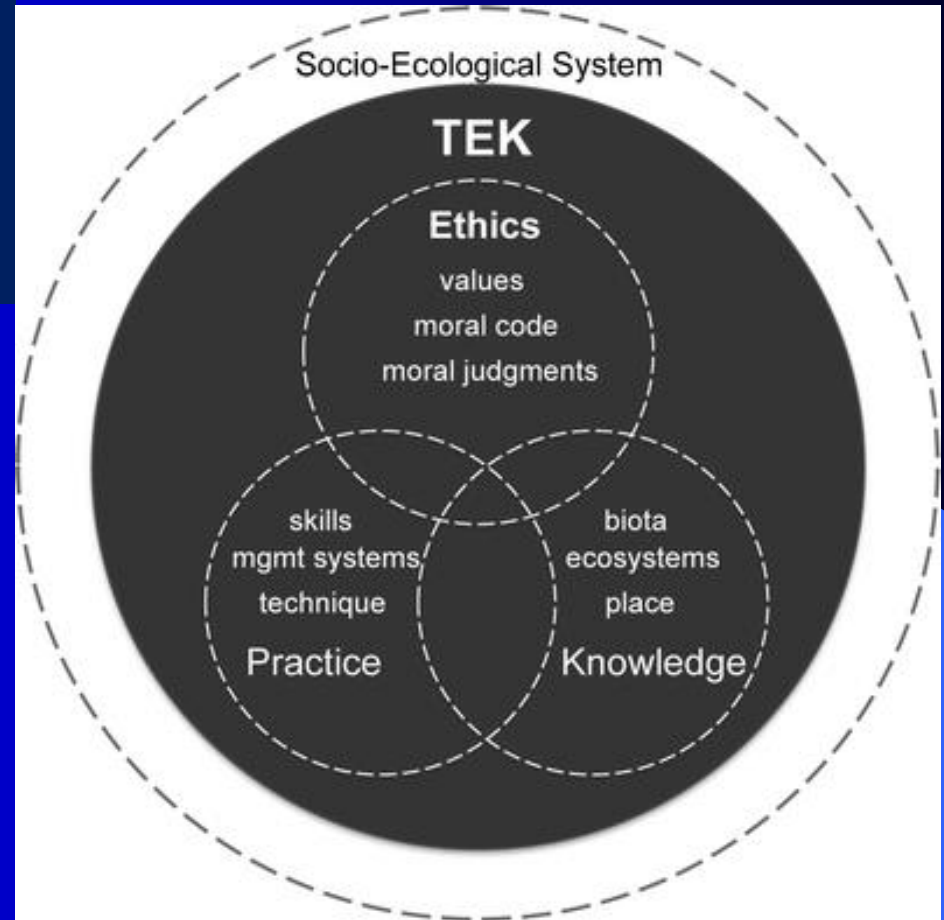
Speaker: Keshab Thapa



Keshab grew up in Lamachilauni - a small village in Thapathana, Parbat, Nepal. He spent his childhood on his land with his grandparents, parents, extended families, community members, and relatives. He belongs to Bagale-Thapa Kshyatri community.

Keshab studied agriculture in undergraduate and conservation ecology in master degree in Nepal. He is currently a PhD candidate at the Natural Resources Institute, University of Manitoba.

Indigenous Knowledge is vast



Traditional Ecological Knowledge

N̓n̓étkʷ | LOGS IN THE WATER

Rock Creek's Ancient & Continuing Importance for the S̓éliš & Q̓lisp̓é People

Long before Rock Creek was known to the world as a blue-ribbon trout fishery, it was a place of great importance to the S̓éliš (Salish) and Q̓lisp̓é (Kalispele or Pend d'Oreille) people. For millennia, we have known this stream by the name N̓n̓étkʷ, meaning 'Logs in the Water' — an area cherished for its abundant fisheries, hunting grounds, and other foods and cultural resources.

Trails in every direction connected N̓n̓étkʷ to the rest of our vast tribal homelands: west over the Sapphire Mountains to the Bitterroot Valley; south and east to the Flint Creek Valley; north toward the Blackfoot Valley and the great camas grounds near Potomac; west down the lower Clark Fork and Pend Oreille Rivers; and east, up the Clark Fork and over the mountains to the extensive tribal territories that lie east of the Continental Divide.

In the Hellgate Treaty of 1855, the Salish, upper Kalispel, and Kootenai reserved the right to continue fishing, hunting, gathering plants, and pasturing our animals on the lands we ceded to the United States, including here in the Rock Creek area. To this day, N̓n̓étkʷ remains a place of the highest importance to tribal members, as we carry forward the ancestors' values of respecting the lands and waters, the plants and animals — and ensuring their well-being for future generations.



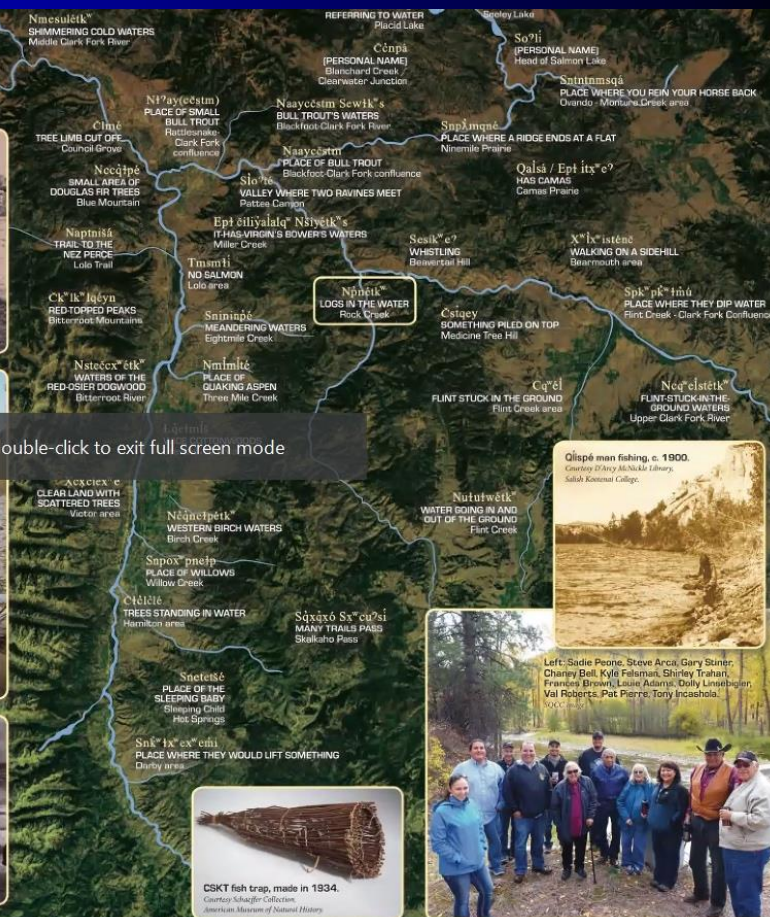
S̓éliš woman peeling baseroot, 1941. Courtesy Archives of Special Collections, Mandel Library, University of Manitoba.



S̓éliš & Q̓lisp̓é people visiting N̓n̓étkʷ, 2015. Val Roberts, Steve Arca, Frances Brown, Kyle Felsman, Terry Inceashola. 2015. 2015.



S̓éliš encampment, c. 1915. Courtesy Archives of Special Collections, Mandel Library, University of Manitoba.



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Traditional Ecological Knowledge

Impact Assessment Steps



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Purpose of Mapping to Benefit Fort William First Nation

1. To map land use of FWFN community members in the traditional territory.
2. To protect the land in the Environmental assessment process.
3. To tell Fort William First Nation stories.
4. To take the government to court to protect FWFN land, stories and relations.

Traditional Land Use Mapping

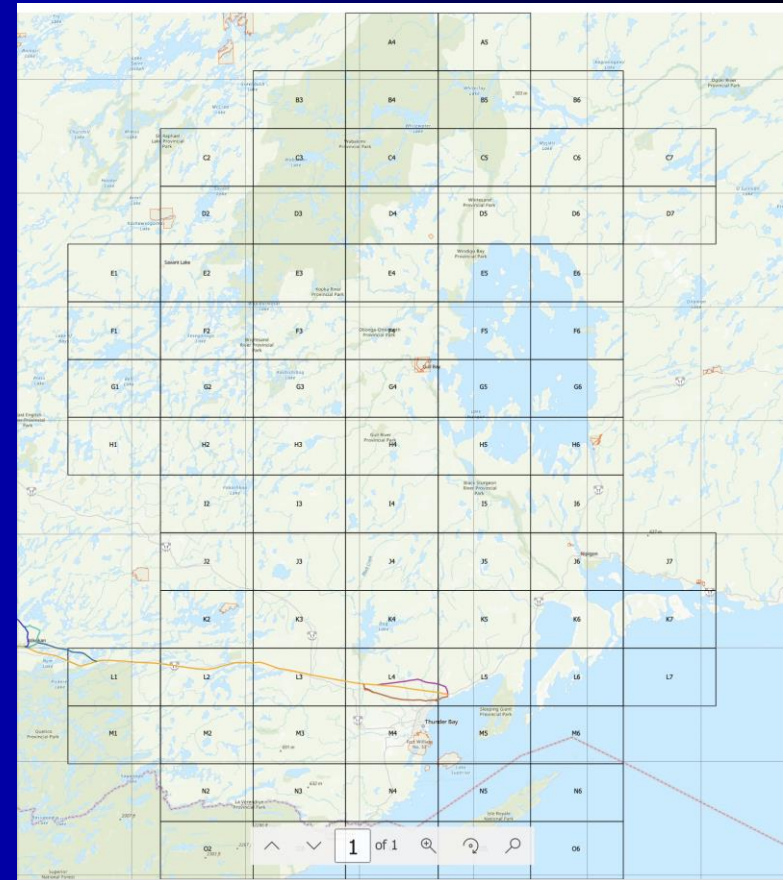
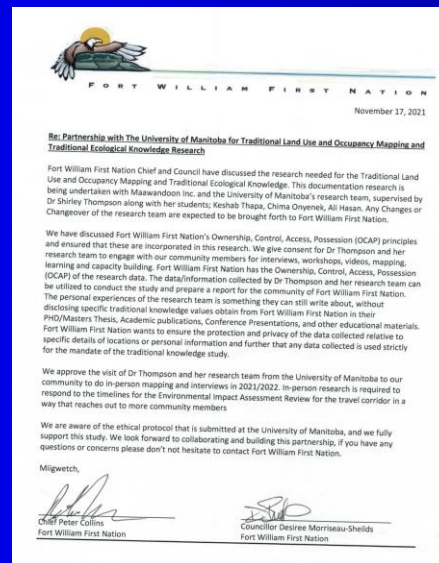


Traditional Land Use Research Design with First Nation Communities



Methodology

- Prepare maps and forms for interview
- Community consultation



Methodology

- Prepare maps and forms for interview
- Community consultation

- Identify community members
- Community visit



Traditional Knowledge Study

Waasigan Transmission Line Project

Do You Hunt, Fish, Harvest etc. from the land?

Fort William First Nation is commencing the data collection of Traditional Knowledge & Land Use Mapping in partnership with the University of Manitoba and Maawandoon Inc to Protect our treaty rights on our traditional lands

You are invited to come eat, learn, and share

Dec 11, 2021

1pm - 4pm

FWFN Community Centre



Attendance Prizes

Lunch Provided

For More Details Contact
Bess LeGarde @ 252-7038 or
besslegarde@fwfn.com

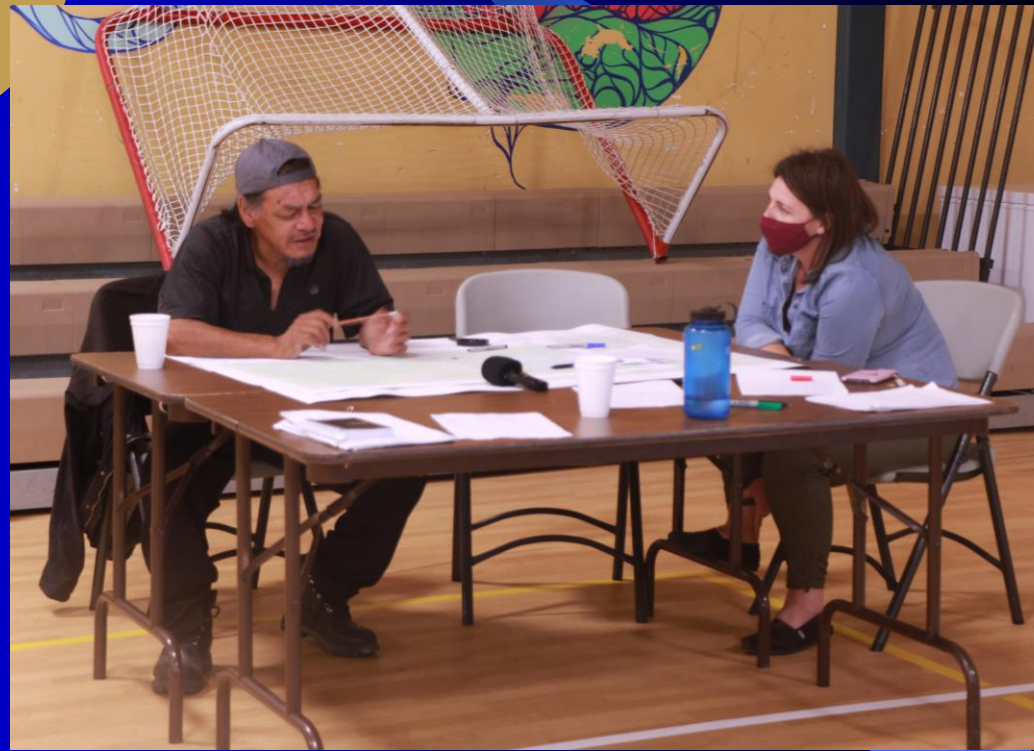
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Methodology

- Prepare maps and forms for interview
- Community consultation

- Identify community members
- Community visit

- Get consent and Interview
- maps
- audio
- video



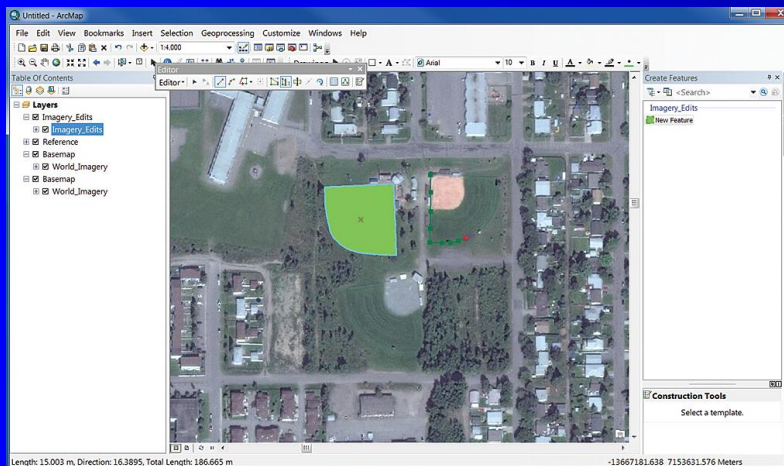
Methodology

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 - maps
 - audio
 - video

- Scan and digitize the maps
- Transcribe your audio



https://www.esri.com/about/newsroom/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/naip_1-lg.jpg



<https://www.vancouverarchives.ca/2013/02/22/the-map-and-plan-digitization-project/>

Methodology

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Get your feedback on the map and transcript



Methodology

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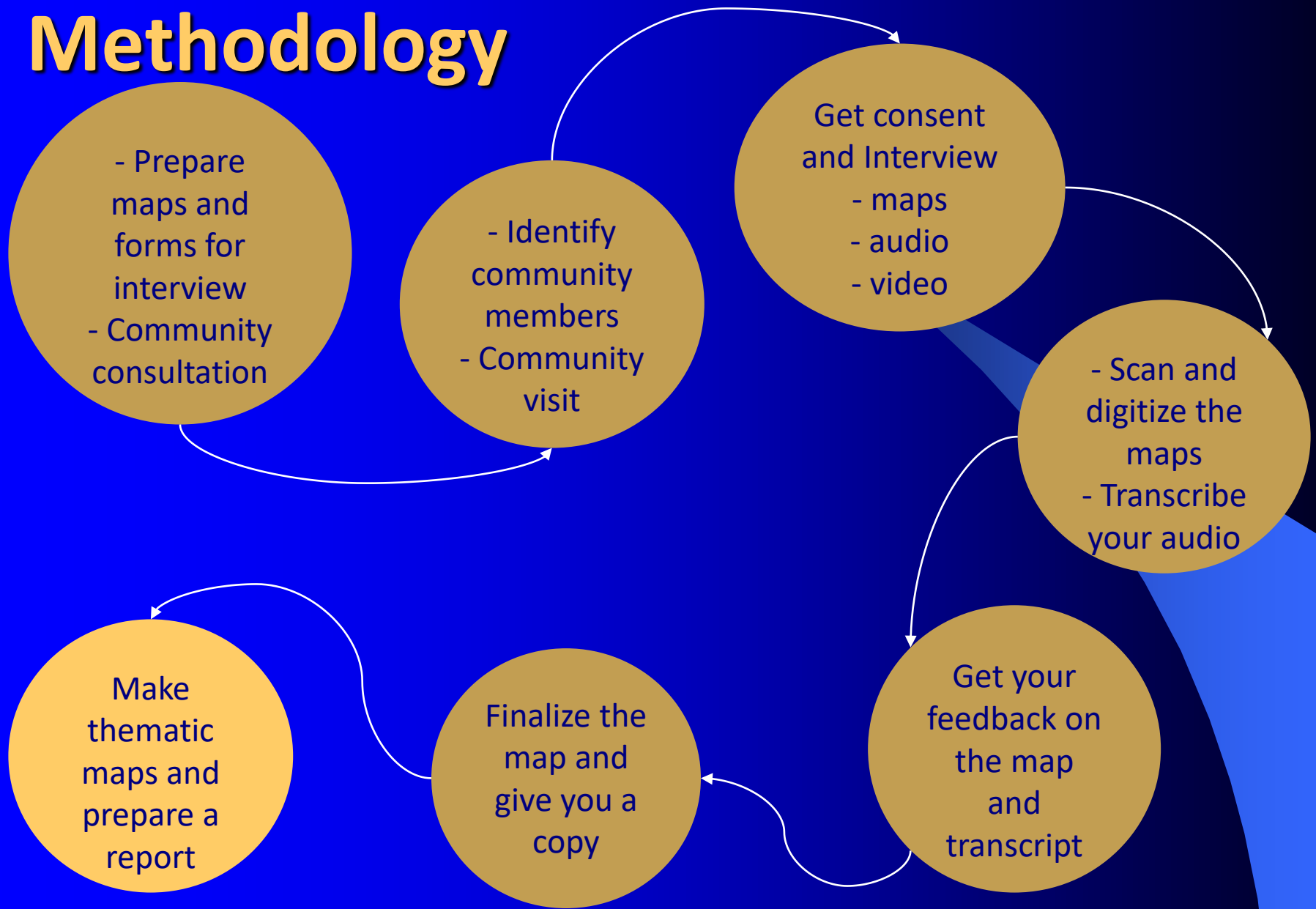
- Scan and digitize the maps
- Transcribe your audio

- Get your feedback on the map and transcript

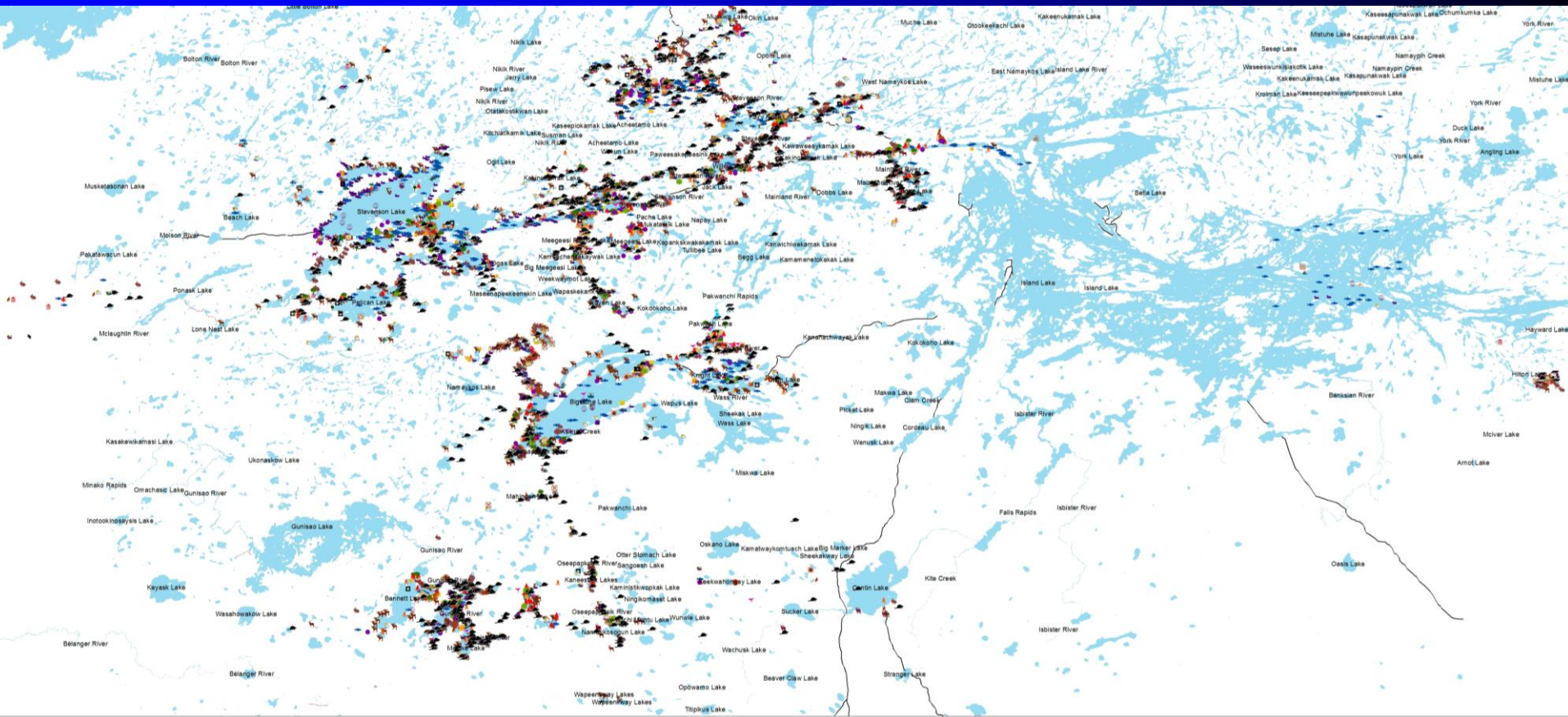
- Finalize the map and give you a copy



Methodology



Summary Map of Wasagamack



Wasagamack's Ancestral Territory, Manitoba



Reference Scale: 1:180,000

PLANTS & WOODS

- BERRIES
- CONSTRUCTION
- EARTH MATERIAL

OVERNIGHT SITES

- LOG CABIN
- OTHER OVERNIGHT
- PLYWOOD CABIN

CULTURAL SITES

- BIRTH
- BURIAL
- CEREMONY

BIRDS

- DUCK
- EGG
- GEESE

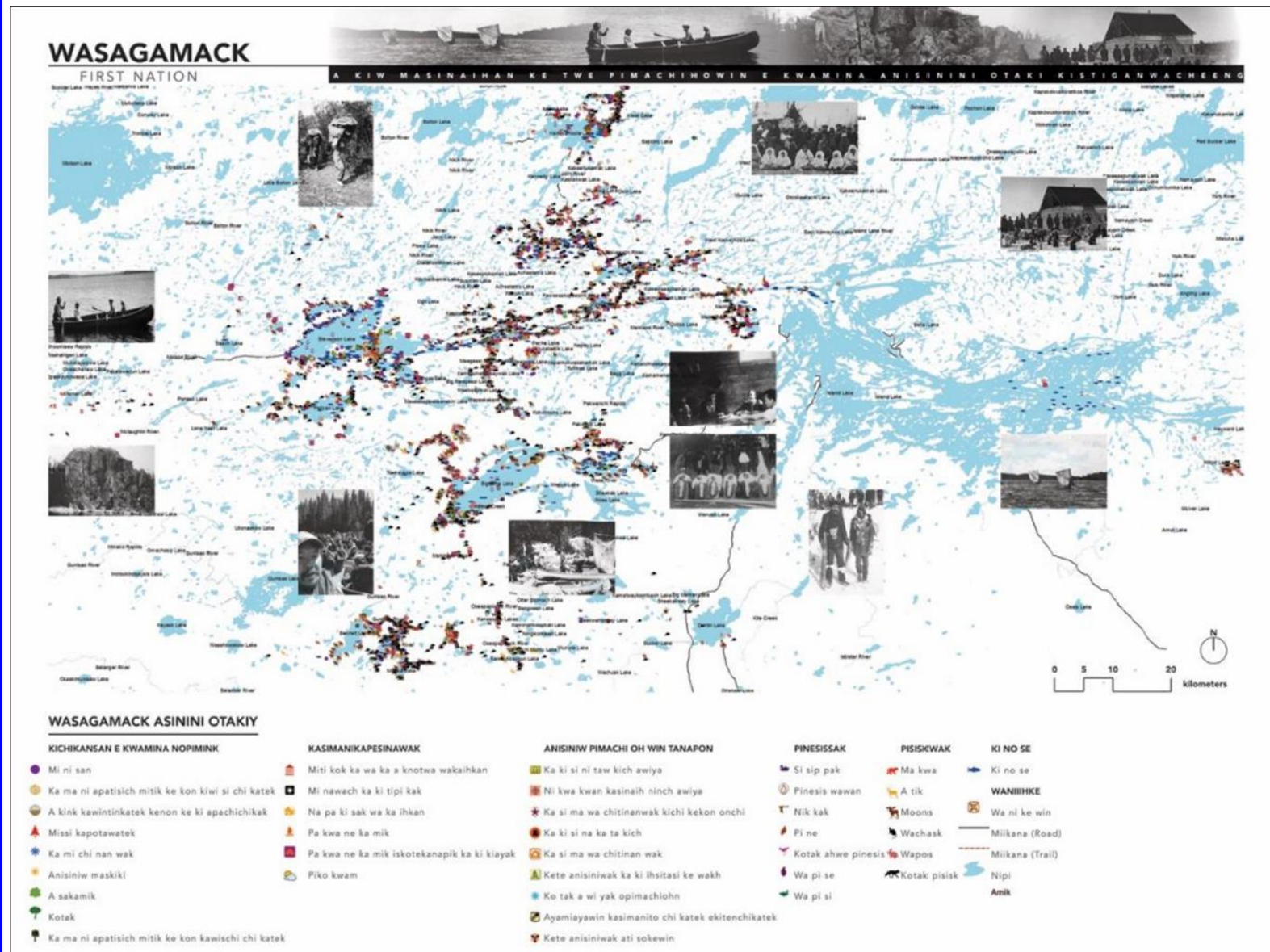
ANIMALS

- BEAR
- CARIBOU
- DEER

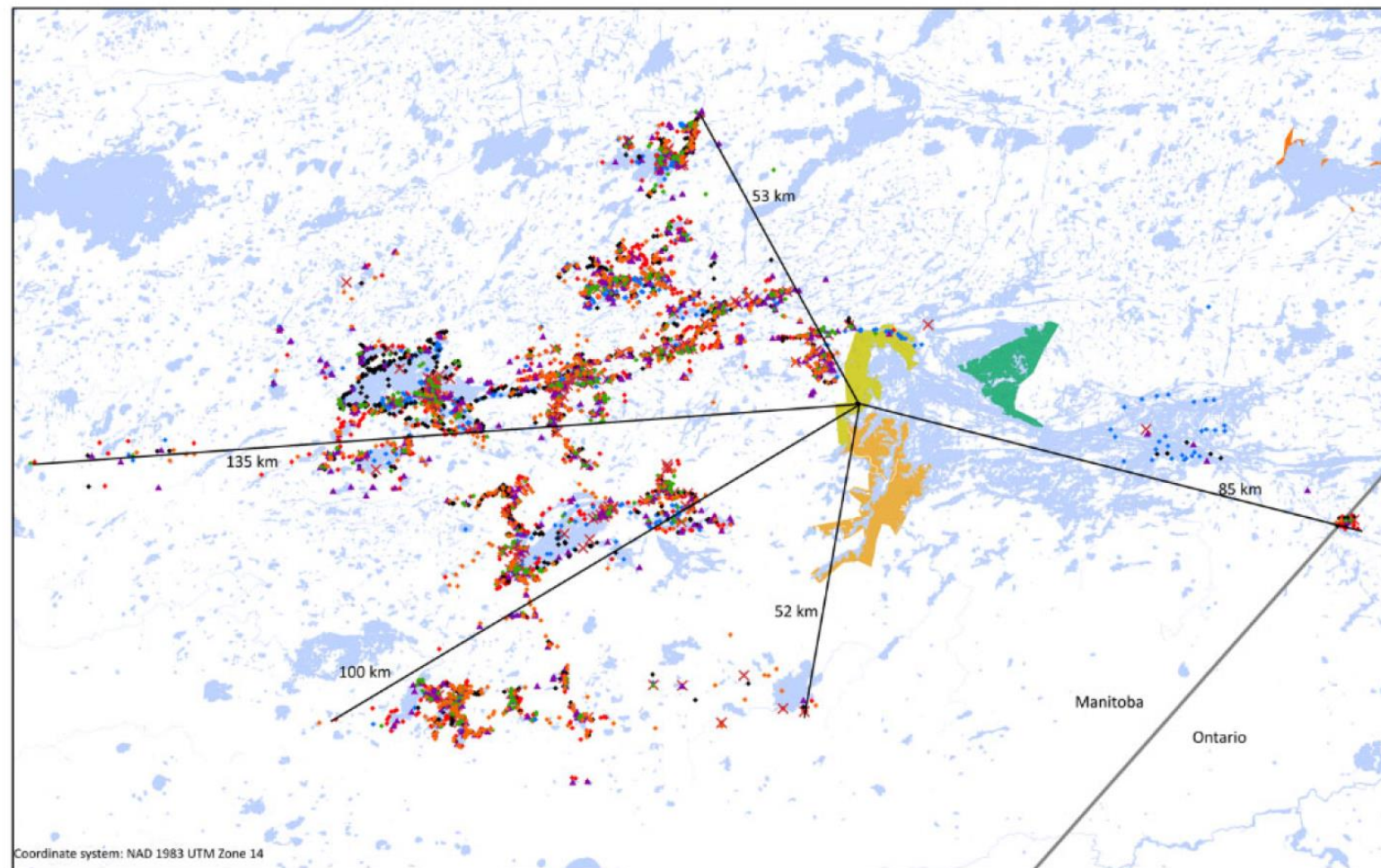
FISH

- FISH
- TRAPPING
- BEAVER

Map 1. Summary Map of Traditional Land Uses of Wasagamack Anishiniwak with Titles and Labels in Anishiniwiniwot (N=49)

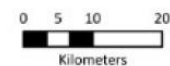


Map A1. Aerial Distances from Wasagamack First Nation for Traditional Land Uses (N=49)



Legend

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| • Trapping | • Birds and eggs harvesting | St. Theresa Point FN |
| • Plant and wood collection | • Fishing | Garden Hill FN |
| • Overnight stay | • Animal hunting sites | Wasagamack FN |
| × Cultural sites | Red Sucker Lake FN | Provincial boundary |



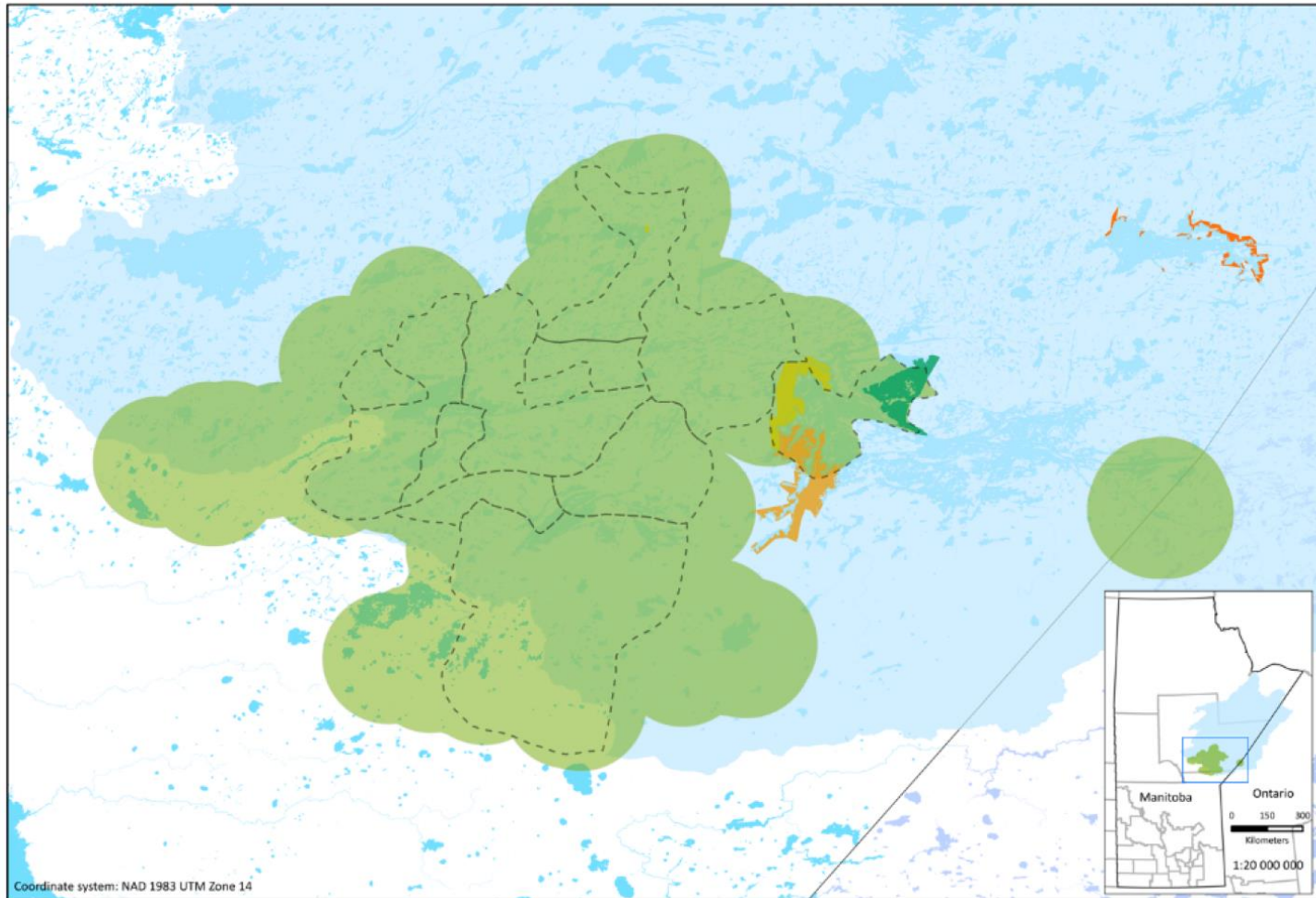
1:800 000



Anishinimowin Place Names at Benson Bay



Map A7. Foodshed of Wasagamack First Nation Based on Harvesting Sites and Trap Lines for Community-Led Development



Legend



Data Use and Sharing

- FWFN has ownership, control, access and possession of Data
- Maawandoon and UofM will use the data approved by the FWFN Chief and Council
- UofM students may write their experiences and reflections during this process in their theses and publication
- Any data to use and publish will have to receive FWFN approval

Will Land use mapping ensure Land governance?

Protect environment?

Land back? Land sovereignty?



conservation
through
reconciliation
partnership

[ABOUT](#) [OUR FAMILY](#) [OUR WORK](#) [CONTACT](#) [MEMBERS](#)



CONSERVATION
THROUGH
RECONCILIATION

Questions?

Meegwitch