



*Species at Risk Act (SARA) Consultation,  
Cooperation, and Accommodation Project*

# Southern Mountain Caribou Virtual Workshops: Summary Report

July 5, 2021

Prepared by:

Pacific Region, Canadian Wildlife Service  
Environment and Climate Change Canada



# Acknowledgments

We first acknowledge our presence and work on the traditional territories and lands of many different Indigenous Nations. We respectfully recognize the need for an ongoing commitment to reconciliation that includes an expression of respect and gratitude to the land.

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) partnered with the Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources (CIER) on a *Species At Risk Act* (SARA) Consultation, Cooperation, and Accommodation Project during the winter of 2021. The goal of this partnership in relation to Southern Mountain Caribou is to support the inclusion of Indigenous knowledge, perspectives, and language in an amendment to the federal Recovery Strategy. This is one of the early phases of a larger engagement and consultation process for Southern Mountain Caribou across its range – it was not formal consultation.

ECCC and CIER would like to once again extend the deepest gratitude to the people who attended, participated, shared knowledge, and offered prayers and songs to open and close these workshops. These contributions to caribou recovery are invaluable.

ECCC and CIER would also like to acknowledge the contributions to the project, workshops, and report by consultants Kate Curtis and Carmen Chelick, both of whom provided essential expertise, time and energy to the process. The workshops also benefitted from visual support in the form of specialized illustrations, graphic design, and real-time graphic recording by Fuse Consulting Ltd. and Conference Doodles.





The information in this summary report is intended to 1) provide background material on what ECCC shared during the virtual workshops, 2) summarize what ECCC heard from Indigenous communities at the workshops, and 3) provide additional opportunities for Indigenous communities to engage in and contribute to what will become an amendment to the federal Recovery Strategy for Southern Mountain Caribou.

If you have questions, concerns, or ideas to share, please reach out to the Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC biologists: Robin Steenweg ([robin.steenweg@ec.gc.ca](mailto:robin.steenweg@ec.gc.ca)), Jean Polfus ([jean.polfus@ec.gc.ca](mailto:jean.polfus@ec.gc.ca)) or Keri McFarlane ([keri.mcfarlane@ec.gc.ca](mailto:keri.mcfarlane@ec.gc.ca)).

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# Background Information

Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) and the Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources (CIER) partnered to hold a series of virtual workshops on Southern Mountain Caribou recovery planning that took place between February 25<sup>th</sup> and March 17<sup>th</sup>, 2021.

The information provided in this section was shared by ECCC during the virtual workshops. It is included here to help provide context.

Please see the section “Summary of Discussion” for what we heard from participants at the workshops.

## *Species at Risk Act*

The federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) is a law that includes measures to protect Species at Risk (SAR). To date, most recovery strategies, management plans, and policies have primarily focused on single species and have been informed by Western science. Provisions in SARA recognize the essential role of Indigenous people in wildlife conservation and require consideration of Indigenous knowledge when species are assessed and when developing and implementing recovery measures. Processes and resourcing to implement these requirements have proven challenging, and we acknowledge that many recovery strategies do not reflect Indigenous knowledge systems.

The implementation and effectiveness of SARA is constantly being adjusted, and ECCC is committed to improving relationships with Indigenous peoples and advancing reconciliation.

## WHO WE ARE

### Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)

A department of the Government of Canada with responsibilities related to the natural environment, including biodiversity, pollution, weather, and climate change.

The branch of ECCC that focuses on Species at Risk in Canada is the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS).

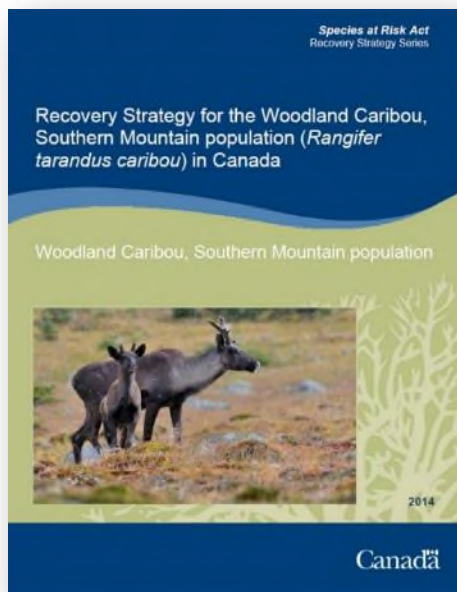
### The Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources (CIER)

Canada’s first National Indigenous-directed environmental non-profit charitable organization. CIER’s mission is to work in partnership with Indigenous communities and organizations to support and build sustainable Indigenous communities and protect lands and waters.

Species like caribou have tremendous importance to many Indigenous communities; hence ECCC understands that Indigenous knowledge systems need to be better reflected in relevant SARA processes. In addition, ECCC is working to provide new opportunities for more meaningful engagement that explores multi-species, ecosystem-based approaches to SAR recovery in Canada and strengthens partnerships with Indigenous peoples.

### *The 2014 Recovery Strategy*

On June 3, 2014, ECCC posted the finalized **Recovery Strategy for Woodland Caribou, Southern Mountain population (*Rangifer tarandus caribou*) in Canada**<sup>1</sup> on the Species at Risk Public Registry. ECCC recognizes that many Indigenous communities would like the inclusion of Indigenous



knowledge and language to be more fulsomely represented in future recovery strategy amendments and other recovery documents for this species. Further, many Indigenous governments and ECCC are committed to meaningful engagement on Southern Mountain Caribou recovery planning and actions.

*An opportunity to find new and innovative ways to centre Indigenous knowledge systems, languages, and perspectives related to caribou.*

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<sup>1</sup> The 2014 Recovery Strategy for Woodland Caribou, Southern Mountain population can be found on the SARA Registry [here](#).

## Recovery Strategy Amendment

A SARA recovery strategy is a planning document that identifies what needs to be done to arrest or reverse the decline of a species<sup>2</sup>. SARA allows for amendments to a recovery strategy at any time. Recovery strategy development, including amendments, require, to the extent possible, 'cooperation with others' including 'every Aboriginal organization that .... will be directly affected' by the recovery strategy. Recovery strategies must also be developed in cooperation with provincial governments which often hold primary responsibility for species management and implementing recovery measures.



ECCC and CIER are extremely grateful to those who came to the workshops and engaged in conversations about a future amendment to the Recovery Strategy for Southern Mountain Caribou. We recognize this has been challenging for many Indigenous communities who found the initial process to develop the 2014 Recovery Strategy inadequate due to short timelines, limited funding and engagement to build capacity, and for minimal inclusion of Indigenous knowledge. Through ongoing information sharing, listening, and new discussions, ECCC hopes to reinforce relationships and develop new partnerships with interested communities on the path towards reconciliation and a shared interest in caribou recovery.

Importantly, the federal focus on Southern Mountain Caribou acknowledges that this species, for many Indigenous

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<sup>2</sup> [https://wildlife-species.canada.ca/species-risk-registry/sar/recovery/recovery\\_e.cfm](https://wildlife-species.canada.ca/species-risk-registry/sar/recovery/recovery_e.cfm)

communities across its range, is woven together with Indigenous identity, history, and values, and represents deep and personal socio-ecological relationships. As such, it is clear that to meet the needs and expressed interests of Indigenous communities related to Southern Mountain Caribou – communication, engagement and consultation for recovery planning will require a substantive commitment of time and resources.

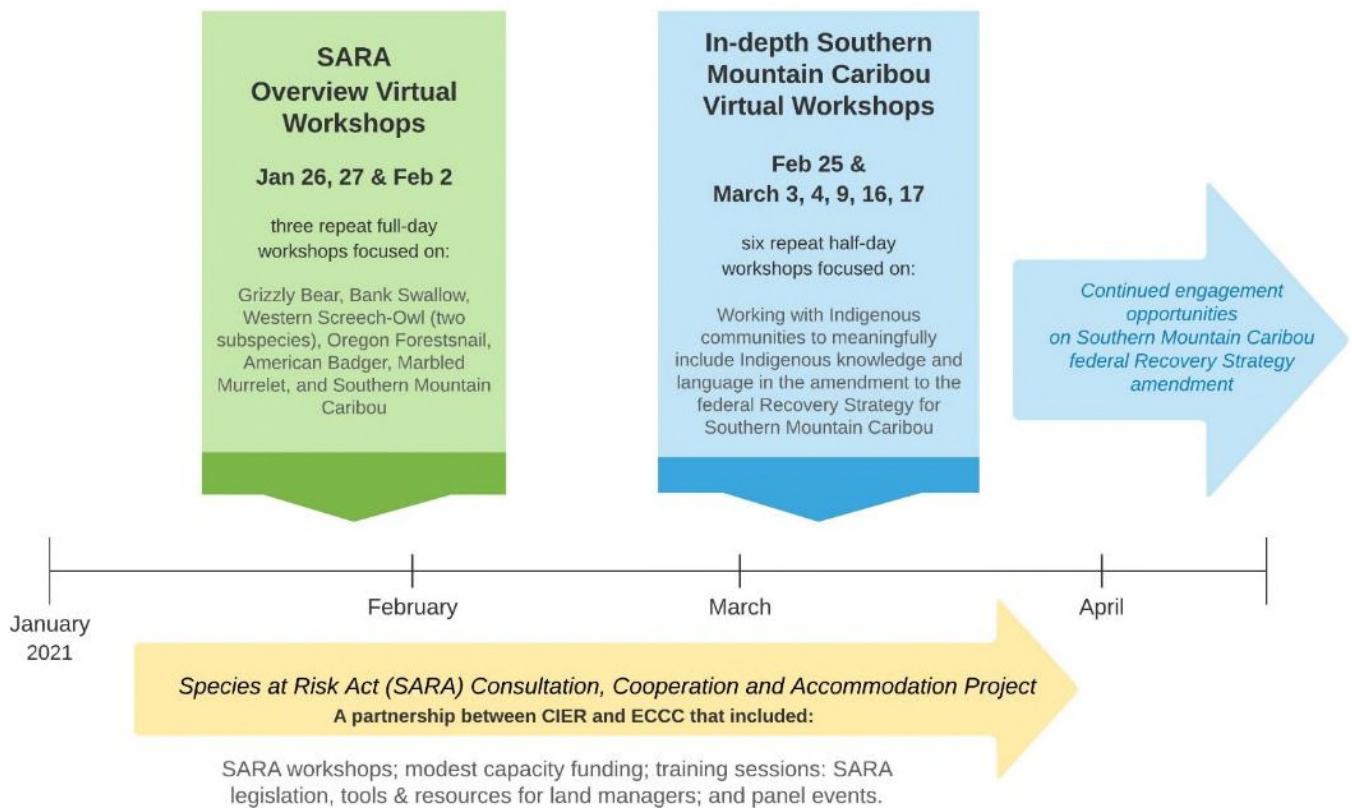




## Workshop Purpose



The series of in-depth Southern Mountain Caribou workshops built on conversations that were initiated during the three full-day **SARA Overview Workshops**, hosted by ECCC and CIER, on January 26<sup>th</sup>, 27<sup>th</sup>, and February 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2021 as part of the larger *Species at Risk Act (SARA) Consultation, Cooperation and Accommodation Project*.<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> The overview workshops were focused on SAR in BC (and one in AB) that are currently undergoing recovery planning: Grizzly Bear, Bank Swallow, Western Screech-Owl (two subspecies), Oregon Forestsnail, American Badger, Marbled Murrelet, and Southern Mountain Caribou (in BC and AB). Additional materials from these overview workshops are available on the CIER website, including a participant summary report which can be found here: <http://www.yourcier.org/sara-consultation-cooperation-and-accommodation-project-in-british-columbia.html>

## *In-depth Southern Mountain Caribou Workshops*



Understand how Indigenous communities and organizations want the engagement process to move forward towards the amendment to the federal Recovery Strategy for Southern Mountain Caribou



Understand how Indigenous communities and organizations would like their knowledge to be meaningfully and respectfully included into the federal Recovery Strategy

The purpose of the series of six half-day **In-depth Southern Mountain Caribou Workshops** was to continue to tread the very first steps towards meaningful partnerships with Indigenous communities to increase Indigenous representation in the federal Recovery Strategy for Southern Mountain Caribou.

The workshops initiated discussions with Indigenous communities to begin co-developing the engagement process for amending the federal Recovery Strategy for Southern Mountain Caribou and to begin discussing how content related to Indigenous knowledge and languages could be meaningfully and respectfully included in the update.

During the workshops ECCC discussed how a biocultural diversity approach (see textbox on next page) has the potential to decolonize the language used to describe caribou<sup>4</sup> by focusing on Indigenous languages and recognizing and empowering the voices of Indigenous peoples to shape caribou recovery efforts.

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<sup>4</sup> For more information on decolonizing species names please see: <https://therevelator.org/decolonizing-species-names/>



## BIOCULTURAL DIVERSITY

Through the Southern Mountain Caribou Recovery Strategy amendment process, ECCC is exploring ways to emphasize, synthesize, and communicate the collective understanding of the world and human relationships that Indigenous knowledge systems exhibit. For example, Indigenous knowledge, language, and cognitive structures are often relationally entangled and potentially co-evolving with specific places and represent fine-scale (local level) cultural knowledge, practices, and languages. One way to describe this multifaceted synthesis of cultural diversity and biodiversity is biocultural diversity. The concept of biocultural diversity addresses how ecosystems have influenced human evolution, cultural knowledge, and language and conversely, how humans have influenced the evolution, present biodiversity, and ecological processes of the world.

The workshops held during the winter/spring of 2021 are only one early step of the larger process intended to engage and consult with Indigenous communities in BC and AB on Southern Mountain Caribou recovery. The workshops consisted of information sharing and relationship building sessions between ECCC and interested Indigenous communities. These initial workshops, on their own, are not considered formal consultation. We anticipate there will be many additional opportunities to engage in this process in constructive ways including the many nation-to-nation discussions that preceded this project and are ongoing.





## Workshop Overview

Six half-day in-depth workshops dedicated to discussing the recovery of Southern Mountain Caribou in BC and AB were held virtually via Zoom on February 25<sup>th</sup>, March 3<sup>rd</sup>, March 4<sup>th</sup>, March 9<sup>th</sup>, March 16<sup>th</sup> and March 17<sup>th</sup>, 2021.

CIER and ECCC hosted the repeat workshops across multiple days to ensure that as many participants as possible could attend. The same information was presented during each workshop. While all of the workshops followed the same [agenda](#), each session was unique due to the topics, questions, and discussions that were brought forward by participants.

Each workshop was facilitated by a Senior Project Manager from CIER who guided the group through personal introductions and an open discussion of the community agreement (i.e., guidelines for respectful and cooperative discussion). Jean Polfus and Robin Steenweg of ECCC provided a [presentation](#) that was followed by discussion. All of the workshops were recorded in Zoom for internal review and to make sure that CIER and ECCC could represent community concerns and participation accurately.











TUES MARCH 9  
**WORKSHOP 4**  
9:00 - 12:00 PST

Zoom name  
organization  
chat Box

TEAM introductions  
GOOD WAY



RANGES

JEAN & ROBIN

FEDERAL recovery DOCUMENT process

2014 7 YEARS AGO FEEDBACK

ASSERT RIGHTS

GUARDIAN TREATY RIGHTS

2021 BETTER

CAPACITY FUNDING

PEOPLE

WE ARE FAMILY

OF THE LAND UNCEDED

AMENDMENT to recovery documents

WESTERN LANGUAGE LACKS NUANCE

what we have heard SESSION

↑ ENDANGERED THREATENED SPECIES OF CONCERN ↓

BANNING MOTOR VEHICLES

? WHOSE UNDERSTANDING RIGHTS AND TITLE

CRITICAL HABITAT LOCATION AMOUNT REQUIRED

WE DON'T MANAGE THE LAND...

NOT "CONSULTATION" CHIEF BYRON LOUIS SIGNING OFF

GOVERNMENT NO GPS

HIGHWAY YOU CAN'T KILL AN ANIMAL FOR NOTHING



COLLABORATION

WOLVES

BIG PACKS



DIVERSITY

DECOLONIZE Language

THE LAND MANAGES US

"STARTING SOMEWHERE"

Maternity PENS

80



WEST MOBERLY FIRST NATIONS

YOUR FEEDBACK MATTERS

TUES MARCH 16  
**WORKSHOP 5**  
1:00 pm 4:00 pm PDT





## Participant Summary

72 participants attended the six in-depth workshops (Feb 25-March 17) and represented 34 Indigenous communities/organizations (23 from BC and 11 from AB), as well as 13 federal/provincial government employees and 7 project consultants.<sup>5</sup>



Number of participants who attended the six in-depth caribou workshops				
British Columbia <i>Indigenous Community/Organization Representatives</i>	Alberta <i>Indigenous Community/Organization Representatives</i>	Government Employees <i>(CWS/ECCC, Parks Canada, BC/AB Gov.)</i>	Contractors <i>(CIER, Fuse Consulting, Other Consultants)</i>	TOTAL
<b>38</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>72</b>

Number of Indigenous communities/organizations represented at the six in-depth caribou workshops		
British Columbia	Alberta	TOTAL
<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>34</b>

<sup>5</sup> Repeat participants counted only once.

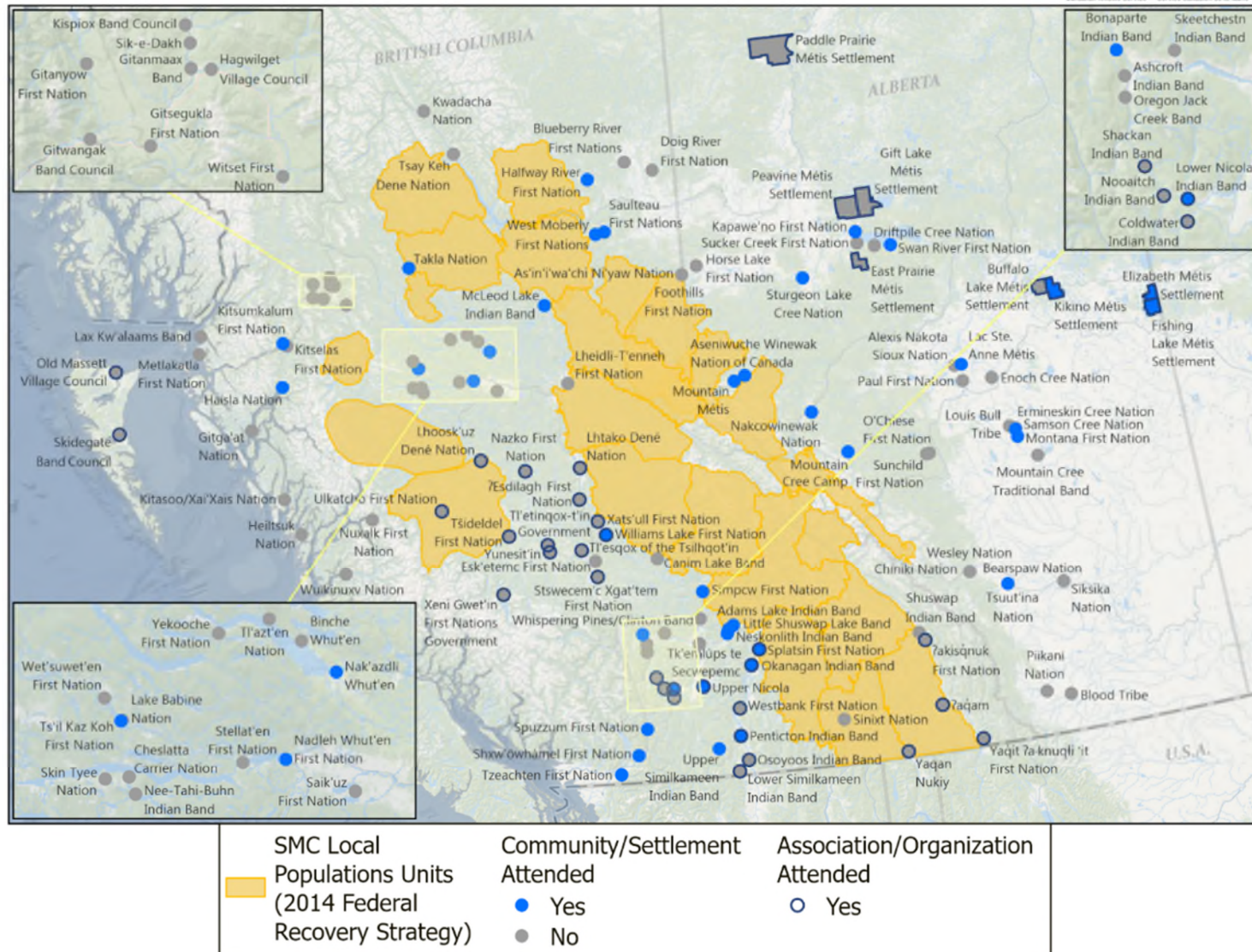
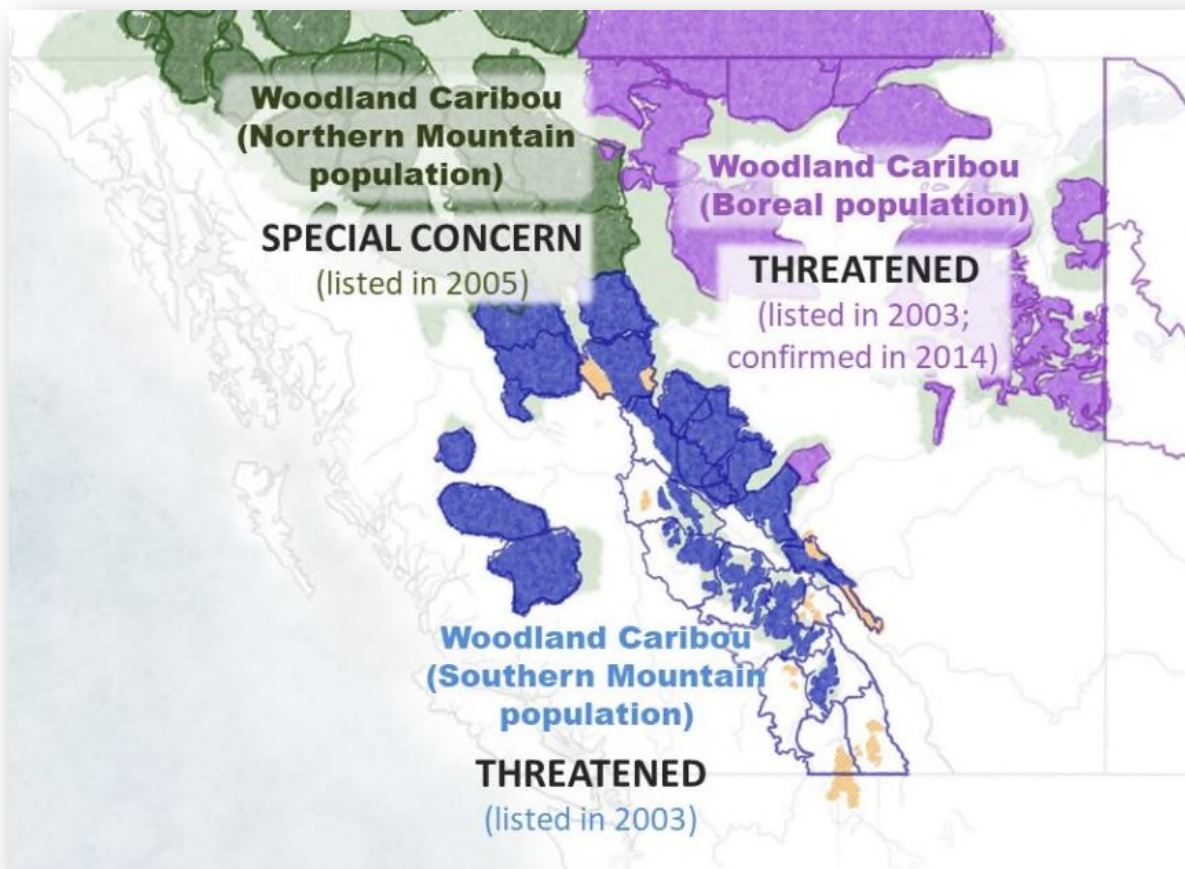


Figure 1. Map of Indigenous communities/associations/organizations who sent representatives to the overview and in-depth workshops held January, February, and March 2021. Community locations are based on best available data from CIRNAC, Altalis, or online sources. Locations may be approximate.

## Caribou Naming Conventions

Currently three populations of Woodland Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) are listed on Schedule 1 of SARA<sup>6</sup> in western North America: the Northern Mountain population, the Boreal population, and the Southern Mountain population. The Northern Mountain population was listed as Special Concern<sup>7</sup> in 2005, and the Boreal and Southern Mountain populations were both listed as Threatened<sup>8</sup> in 2003. Populations depicted in orange represent recently extirpated groups of caribou.



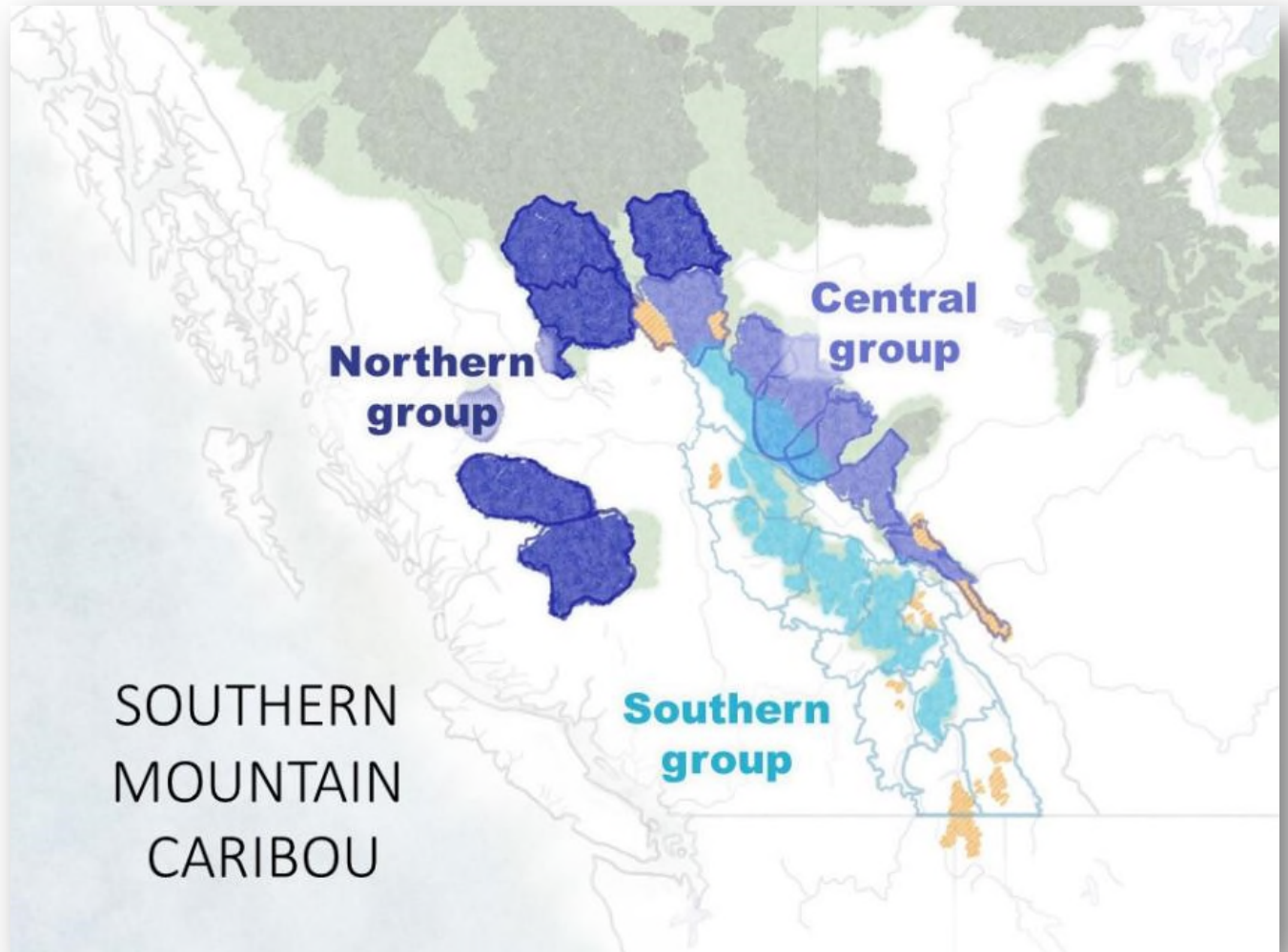
<sup>6</sup> **Schedule 1:** the official federal list of wildlife Species at Risk (SAR), to which various SARA provisions apply. The list is amended on a regular basis and can be found on the SAR Public Registry: [www.sararegistry.gc.ca](http://www.sararegistry.gc.ca)

<sup>7</sup> **Special Concern:** A wildlife species that may become a threatened or an endangered species because of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats.

<sup>8</sup> **Threatened:** A wildlife species likely to become endangered if nothing is done to reverse the factors leading to their extirpation or extinction.

### *Southern Mountain Caribou*

The focus of the in-depth workshops was specifically on the Southern Mountain population of Woodland Caribou, which the current federal Recovery Strategy further divides into three groups: northern group, central group, and southern group.



However, Western scientific taxonomic classification systems and naming conventions are only one possible way to represent the diversity of caribou groups and populations.

## Indigenous Language and Caribou

A focus on Indigenous language is a compelling place to begin to centre Indigenous knowledge in Southern Mountain Caribou recovery and has the potential to help facilitate dialogue, communicate the depth of cultural understanding about caribou, and engage Indigenous peoples and local communities in the development of conservation policies.



Cultural diversity, within the regions now known as BC and AB, is manifested through values, beliefs, and norms that are made explicit through Indigenous languages. Indigenous



knowledge systems embody detailed information about the local environment. Indigenous languages recognize and label (through unique classification systems) place-based interactions among people, wildlife, and the environment. Consequently, Indigenous languages can provide unique representations of caribou diversity, life histories, population structure, and historic occurrences that are not captured by Western-based scientific frameworks, taxonomies, or policies<sup>9</sup>.



During the overview and in-depth workshops, ECCC presented tables and maps of Indigenous words for Southern Mountain Caribou that were compiled from publicly available sources (e.g., books, articles, dictionaries, websites, etc.). The purpose was to begin to facilitate dialogue with Indigenous communities about how content related to Indigenous knowledge and languages could be meaningfully and respectfully included in the amendment to the federal Recovery Strategy for Southern Mountain Caribou.

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<sup>9</sup> Polfus, J. L., M. Manseau, D. Simmons, M. Neyelle, W. Bayha, F. Andrew, L. Andrew, C. F. C. Klütsch, K. Rice, and P. Wilson. 2016. łeghágots’enetę (learning together): the importance of Indigenous perspectives in the identification of biological variation. *Ecology and Society* 21(2):18 <https://www.ecologyandsociety.org/vol21/iss2/art18/>

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**IMPORTANT NOTE:**

*The work to compile publically available Indigenous language related to caribou does not represent new language research. Instead, we have compiled resources and built upon on the extensive language revitalization efforts of communities, academics, linguists, and other researchers who have already published and shared language resources. All language sources are listed at the end of this report in Appendix B.*

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## **Language Shared During Workshops**

During the in-depth workshops participants shared some language related to caribou. From the McLeod Lake dialect of Tse'khene the words '**utsugo** (dried meat), **mudzih** (caribou), and **mudzih cho** (large caribou) were shared. The word for caribou in Cree, **atihk**, was shared by a participant from the Saluteau First Nations. A participant from the Montana First Nation shared that **maskek atihk** is a descriptive word in Cree for caribou that also tells you where the caribou is from (maskek is the Cree word for muskeg/swampy area).

Language that is shared with ECCC during the process to amend the Recovery Strategy for Southern Mountain Caribou will be verified by Indigenous communities for potential inclusion in the amendment. A summary of the Indigenous language related to caribou is provided in the Caribou Language Tables in Appendix A.

# Summary of Discussion

The in-depth workshops were intended to provide a safe space for open discussion. Community representatives were given time to express their concerns about the federal recovery strategy process, as well as any other experiences, language, or knowledge that they felt comfortable sharing about caribou and their communities. The feedback and contributions that were shared have helped ECCC to start planning future engagement that reflects the needs of the Indigenous communities with an interest in Southern Mountain Caribou recovery planning.

## *General Themes from All In-Depth Workshops*

Across the six in-depth workshops, recurring themes emerged from the discussions with workshop participants. Quotes from participants that characterize these themes are included below. All quotes included have the consent of each participant or community to be shared in this report.



## 1) Lack of Capacity and Funding

Capacity and funding are two of the biggest barriers to Indigenous community's involvement in the SARA process and SAR conservation work. Indigenous communities' and organizations' employees are responsible for many different roles and there are often simply not enough resources needed to work on all consultation and engagement projects. Participants identified that long-term and reliable funding are critical for them to fill roles that require working in consultation with the federal government on SAR and working directly with their communities to assess the status of those species in their territories.

*"We would love to be able to participate fully in things like this, but we don't have the resources or time."*

- Rosalyn Goodswimmer (Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation)

*"Whenever I have these ideas [teaching children traditional knowledge and storytelling] to go into schools, the answers I receive are, 'Where is the funding going to come from', 'Who is going to pay for your time there?'"*

- Trina Antoine (Splatsin First Nation)



## 2) The Importance of Caribou

Caribou occupy a central place in the livelihoods and identities of over 110 Indigenous communities across BC and AB, and this relationship was repeatedly highlighted by community participants. Indigenous peoples maintain close relationships with caribou across their entire range, with various approaches to hunting, categorizing, and understanding caribou in many different languages and knowledge systems. In some places, caribou are relatives and thus losing these caribou populations represents the loss of family.

*“I had my UNDRIP pamphlet with me and I started replacing the word ‘aboriginal’ with the word ‘caribou’ and was amazed with how well it fit.”*

- Wendy Hawkes (Penticton Indian Band)

*“The land remains to us a relative and all that lives within the land sustains how we live. In our way of life, we don’t manage the land, the land manages us and determines our way of life.”*

- Shelley Calliou (Kelly Lake Cree Nation)

*“Secwepemc peoples have been largely dislocated from their ancestral lands over time. Similarly, caribou have also been dislocated from their natural habitat due to the cumulative impacts on land and water.”*

- Warren Fortier (Little Shuswap Lake Band)



### 3) Knowledge Transfer

Educating the next generation about the land and its inhabitants is critical for conservation. Participants frequently noted the importance of transferring Indigenous knowledge about caribou to the younger generation. Resources are needed to engage with youth through school programs and curriculum that bring together elders, knowledge holders, language specialists, and children. Participants expressed how deeply the loss has been felt as Southern Mountain Caribou continue to disappear from their historic range.

*“I am worried about having to tell my grandchildren about caribou [that once existed] and not being able to introduce them [as a relative].”*

- Wendy Hawkes (Penticton Indian Band)

*“The kids are the link. It’s not just Indigenous kids, we need all races at the table, we all need to learn that this isn’t the ‘us’ and the ‘them’. If the kids have the right information, they can stand up to their older family members to teach them.”*

- Trina Antoine (Splatsin First Nation)



#### 4) Inclusion of Indigenous Languages

Participants generally agreed that including Indigenous language in caribou recovery planning documents would be a positive first step towards more accurately reflecting the values, histories, and perspectives of Indigenous relationships to caribou. Language revitalization projects are an important priority in communities to ensure that youth continue to be exposed to their languages.

*“In our languages, words are very specific and hard to translate. I think these things should be written in our language so that it is documented for the future, so that things can’t be misconstrued in the future.”*

*“It warms my heart that there are people that want to improve and provide respect for the process and our involvement in that.”*

*“I think it is so beautiful how many languages there are, it shows the beautiful diversity of cultures that are related to these species and that there are across Canada and it would be great to show that in a document like this. It’s an exciting challenge!*

- Trina Antoine (Splatsin First Nation)



## 5) Jurisdictional Mandates and Roles

Discussions centered around understanding how the mandates of the federal government and the provinces of BC and AB interact with regards to caribou management and the importance of Indigenous community's interests, rights and governance. Some participants asked about the federal government's ability to successfully recover Southern Mountain Caribou across their range given that federal lands (e.g., National Parks) only cover a very small portion of caribou habitat.

*"It is hard for me to believe there is a sincere desire to help the southern mountain caribou survive when only 1 percent of BC is federally protected land. I guarantee if First Nations were not pushed out of these areas a century or more ago the caribou would not have become extirpated."*

- Wendy Hawkes (Penticton Indian Band)

*"I have been involved with other federal processes and departments, and this approach is very refreshing, it is so nice to see meaningful collaboration with Indigenous people. I am here to represent Takla Nation, there are 4 SMC herds in different states within Takla Traditional Territory, Takla is beginning a process to identify what actions should take place to support recovery efforts."*

- Cory Williamson (Takla)





## 6) The Role of Industry in Caribou Conservation

Participants frequently expressed the need for serious action to be taken to limit industrial and recreational activities if real strides are to be taken towards caribou recovery. The forestry industry was identified by participants as one of the biggest contributors to habitat loss and caribou decline, along with other industrial activities. Similarly, recreational activities like snowmobiling were also brought up as having significant impacts on caribou and habitat protection.

*“When the needs of caribou are put before the needs of BC Timber Sales etc., then and only then we will be actually helping the SMC herds to recover.”*

- Wendy Hawkes (Penticton Indian Band)

*“The amount of predator animals that you kill does not compensate for the habitat fragmentation that has created the current context of ‘Caribou Recovery’ and speaks to the need for caribou related legal land use objectives.”*

- McLeod Lake Indian Band

*“It would take all of our communities to work together (First Nations, non-First Nations, municipalities, cities, districts, provincial, federal government) to make real change. I think to be able to tackle these things [unsustainable environmental management] would require everyone to be on board to work towards the same goals.”*

- Tania Solonas (McLeod Lake Indian Band)



## 7) Racism and Discrimination

Participants shared personal experiences of racism directed at them and their communities from all levels of governments as well as the non-Indigenous public. For engagement, consultation, and accommodation to occur on caribou recovery, Indigenous communities and organizations need assurances, and need to trust, that their voices will be fully respected in SARA processes and that racism will not be tolerated.

*“There is lots of hostility and racist behaviour towards Indigenous people when Indigenous people try to protect their lands. When Indigenous people try to stop industry and recreation on their lands.”*

*“It is our children that have to deal with the impacts of this, on the playground, these kinds of things [Indigenous peoples taking action on environmental issues] can perpetuate racism.”*

- Trina Antoine (Splatsin First Nation)



## 8) Community Led Caribou Initiatives

Indigenous communities are leaders in caribou recovery. Indigenous-led projects and advocacy are vital for guiding successful caribou recovery. Participants often spoke of the leadership of West Moberly First Nations and Saulteau First Nations in caribou conservation which has recently resulted in the stabilization of the Klinse-za caribou herd. Participants emphasized the need for a focus on actions driven by Indigenous communities to continue to recover and protect Southern Mountain Caribou.

*“We need boots on the ground, we need Elders [doing and teaching about caribou recovery in community].”*

*“There are so many of you working on this at the government level, but you don’t have anybody on the front line level that makes the most difference.”*  
- Rosalyn Goodswimmer (Sturgeon Lake Cree Nation)

*“The problem is that we really need to do a bottom-up process, it needs to come from the community.”*  
- Wendy Hawkes (Penticton Indian Band)

*“We had to take the bull by the horns and basically told the federal and provincial government that we are caretakers of the land and we don’t need permission to take care of the land. Now we have a successful program, and it all started because we took the bull by the horns, because nobody wanted to.”*  
- George Desjarlais (West Moberly First Nations)



## 9) Intercommunity Connections

Participants frequently voiced the desire to share knowledge and make connections between Indigenous communities. These connections would allow communities to learn from and support each other in ongoing efforts to protect caribou, but also to work together on future initiatives. Participants reiterated that collaboration was required between Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities as well as between levels of government, stakeholders and industry.

*“There needs to be transparency from BC to ALL communities about the design and success of Caribou Recovery Actions including maternal penning, feedlots, predator control, etc. Our communities need to understand the cost of these recovery actions versus provincial revenues generated from resource extraction in caribou habitat and understand if we are investing enough in caribou for the future generations.”*

- McLeod Lake Indian Band



# Next Steps

## Future Engagement

The six half-day workshops held in Feb/March of 2021 were the first of many steps towards meaningful and respectful inclusion of Indigenous knowledge in the Recovery Strategy for Southern Mountain Caribou.

## Potential Timeline



*ECCC understands that not all Indigenous knowledge or language is meant to be shared outside of communities, and intends to work closely with Indigenous knowledge and language experts to ensure that all information included in the Recovery Strategy amendment is in line with community wishes.*

## **Language Verification**

The next step in the update to the 2014 Recovery Strategy for Southern Mountain Caribou is to verify Indigenous language related to caribou for inclusion in the amendment. ECCC will be following up with workshop participants and Indigenous language experts across the extent of Southern Mountain Caribou range to develop a process to verify the accuracy of language related to caribou that has been compiled and shared. We also welcome any suggestions or insight for best facilitating this approach.

The Caribou Language Tables in Appendix A provide an opportunity for Indigenous communities and language experts to correct and contribute further to this database. If any language information is incorrect or needs to be updated, please reach out to Robin Steenweg, Senior Wildlife Biologist, Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC ([robin.steenweg@ec.gc.ca](mailto:robin.steenweg@ec.gc.ca)) or Jean Polfus, Senior Species at Risk Biologist, Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC ([jean.polfus@ec.gc.ca](mailto:jean.polfus@ec.gc.ca)).

## **Additional Opportunities**

ECCC would also like the efforts and outputs from this project to build capacity for other Indigenous language revitalization projects so that communities are able to share their knowledge and language about caribou with future generations. Improving community access to language products (e.g., through databases, maps, tables, infographics and websites) has the potential to create a more inclusive dialog and promote collaboration. We are open to suggestions and feedback as to how to best support these efforts (e.g., funding, capacity, other resources) and look forward to working with you in future.

## Appendix A: Caribou Language Tables

Indigenous peoples have used their languages to describe, categorize, identify, and maintain relationships with caribou since time immemorial. The detailed vocabularies provide complementary descriptions of biodiversity from a robust place-based perspective. Our intent is to collaborate with Indigenous communities to decolonize the language used to describe caribou, and through a biocultural diversity approach, recognize and empower the voices of Indigenous people to shape caribou recovery efforts.

The words listed here related to caribou in BC and AB have been compiled from publicly available sources in dictionaries and online. Sources include: First Voices (First Peoples' Cultural Council), online and public dictionaries, community publications, anthropological and scientific articles, and linguistic regional reports. The full source list and links are included in Appendix B.

The next step in the update to the 2014 Recovery Strategy for Southern Mountain Caribou is to verify Indigenous language related to caribou for inclusion in the amendment. ECCC will be following-up with workshop participants to help ensure that communities have a chance to review the accuracy of language related to caribou that has been compiled from publically available sources. ECCC will work directly with Indigenous language experts across the extent of Southern Mountain Caribou range. We also welcome any suggestions or insight for best facilitating this approach.

If there is any information in the table below that is incorrect, please reach out to Robin Steenweg, Senior Wildlife Biologist, Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC ([robin.steenweg@ec.gc.ca](mailto:robin.steenweg@ec.gc.ca)) or Jean Polfus, Senior Species at Risk Biologist, Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC ([jean.polfus@ec.gc.ca](mailto:jean.polfus@ec.gc.ca)). The below table can be made available in formats that meet individual community language revitalization and caribou recovery needs.

Language			Term			Notes		
Language Family	Language	Dialect	Word	English Definition	Back Translation	Associated Phrases or Context	Alternate Spellings	
Siouan	Dakhóta		wazíya táhca	caribou				
	Nakota		tatohga	caribou				
Algonquian	Blackfoot		a'sínnoka	caribou				
			a'sínnokaiksi	caribou (pl.)				
	Anishnaubemowin		Adik	caribou clan				
			adík	caribou			adik	
			adíkweg	caribou (pl.)			adikweg	
			adikoons	caribou calf				
			abistatik	woodland caribou				
			adikwayaan	caribou hide/skin				
			adikomin	caribou berry				
	Nēhiyawēwin	Plains Cree ("Y")	atihk	caribou				atik or <math>\Delta\Omega^x</math>
			wapiti	animal with white rear end (caribou, deer, etc)				
			Muskegatik	caribou from Muskeg	Caribou but it gives a hint where its from, ie. the muskeg			Maskek atihk
			apiscacihkos	barren-ground caribou				
			mistatihk	woodland caribou				
			askiwatihk	woodland caribou				
paskwawatik			buffalo (lit. plains caribou)					
asiniwimađatik			pronghorn antelope (lit. ugly rock caribou)					



<b>Algonquian</b>	Nēhiyawēwin	Plains Cree ("Y")	acihkos	caribou calf; fawn			acihkosis or ᐱᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢ / acihkos ᐱᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢ
			atihkowiyaś	caribou meat; venison			ᐱᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢ
			atihkwasiniy	hockey stone; caribou testicle			ᐱᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢ
			atihkwayân	caribou hide			atihkwayân ᐱᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢ / atihkwayân ᐱᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢ
			yâpêw-atihk	male caribou			ᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢᐢ
<b>Dene (Athabaskan)</b>	Dane-Ṙaa/Dunne-za	West Moberly Lake (Dunne-za)	wadziih	caribou			
			Doig River (Dane- Ṙaa)	madziih	caribou		
		aziś		hide			
		ts'ibe		muskeg			
		daahdᑦ dzᑦ		caribou lichen			
		chii tᑦ?		"leaves under the water"			
		k'aazuudle		cattails at edges of lakes			
		adááge	moose lick				
	yaadze	little one / calf					
	Tse'khene	Fort Ware (Kwadacha)	'iijᑦᑦᑦᑦ	caribou lichen			alt spelling: ein'jooᑦ

Dene (Athabaskan)	Tse'khene		wudzj̄h	caribou		"Mudzih gha' ka dudledzi lohch'e." = The caribou hair is grey.	
			wudzj̄h bùdè'	caribou lichen			
			wudzj̄h yutsudzii	caribou lichen			
		McLeod Lake	mudzj̄h	caribou		""Uba mudzj̄h cho yujighe ts'egudzu' zehghi." = My dad killed a big caribou up on the mountain.	alt spelling: mudzeeh cho
			utsugo	dried meat		Utsugo debuh nuzoo. = Dry meat is very good.	
			utsun lhut 'adla-i	Meat (half dried)		Una la lubudak yooh 'utsun lhut 'adla-i yooh 'intaoonihbets. = Mom boiled half-dried meat with potatoes.	
			sahdze	pole (meat drying)		Sugahi sahdze nutlo-i 'aleh 'utsun dugha. = My husband is making many poles for meat.	
			utsun	meat		Uba 'utsun a'hch'es. = My dad is cooking meat.	
			wədzih	caribou			
	Dakelh		mudzihəzina	caribou food (sitka valerian plant)			alt spelling: midzinsta
			whudzih	caribou		"No dzulh k'uz za whudzih há' hut'en" = They hunt caribou in the mountains north of here.	
			'udet'en	caribou calf			
			Luksilyoo	caribou clan			

Dene (Athabaskan)	Dakelh		ugoo	caribou cyst scars		"Olulh te whudzih oot'a dulcho 'ugoo' za hoonli" = In the spring, the caribou has lots of cyst scars on its back.	
			nukédudeh	migrates		"Whudzih nts'e la yu'álh-i lhai hooni whuz nukédudeh" = The caribou migrates to wherever there is sufficient food.	
	Tsilhqot'in		bedzish	caribou		1) "Bedzish bedi nenchagh hant'ih." = A caribou has big antlers. 2) "Bedzish ?et'an heyen." = A caribou is eating leaves.	
	Tāltān		hodzih	caribou			
			hodzih faanaw	caribou leaves (Artemisia tilesii)			
	Danezāgé'		gūdzj̄h	caribou		"Gudzj̄hechāgé' łą fedíh." OR " Gūdzj̄hchāgé' łą fedíh" = Caribou ribs are really tasty.	
			gūdzj̄hmā	female caribou			
			gūdzj̄htá'	male caribou			
			tēj̄j̄'	yearling caribou			
			ejú'	caribou moss		"Kudzj̄h ajú atsadzi." = Caribou eat caribou moss.	
			gūdzj̄hé'	caribou antlers			
			gūdzj̄h chō'	largest caribou			
		gūdzj̄h tsíé' mebét déseda'	caribou fetus				

Dene (Athabaskan)	Lingít		gūdzjhdé'	caribou horn lichen		
			gūdzjht'āné'	caribou leaves		
			watsíx	caribou		1) "watsíx dleeyí ámé xwaaxáa" = I ate caribou meat. 2) "watsíx a lututúkl'i tléil tlaḡ ugé" = the soft bone in a caribou nose is not very big. 3) "wé káa watsíx aawaják" = that man killed a caribou.
			a k'túnts'i	its testicles (of moose, caribou)		
			watsíx gádzi	caribou hindquarter, thigh		"watsíx gádzi yei akanaxásh" = she is cutting up a caribou hindquarter.
			watsíx doogú	caribou skin		"wé watsíx doogú awlixwách" = she scraped the caribou skin.
			watsíx téix'i	caribou heart		"we káa watsíx téix'i akawlis'úk" = the man fried caribou heart
			watsíx gwéini	caribou hoof		"s'igeidi geiwú yís a gwéini aax awlizaash, wé watsíx" = he cut the hooves off the caribou for a beaver net
			watsíx dáali	caribou tripe (main stomach)		"watsíx dáali agawdzi.ée" = she cooked caribou tripe for herself
			jaakúx	canoe of caribou skins		
			Watsix Héeni	Caribou River		

Dene (Athabaskan)	Lingít		Watsix X'áat'i	Caribou Island			
			Wéinaa	alkali or where caribou used to come for salt lick			
	Nedut'en/Witsuwit'en		widzih	caribou			alt spelling: widzī ; wədzic = wədzih (ic = ih)
			midzih	caribou			alt spelling: midzī
		c'itay co	large caribou				
Xaad Kil / Xaaydaa Kil	Xaad Kil / Xaaydaa Kil	Kaigani (Alaskan)	ts'ánhIk'al	Dawson's caribou, moose			
		Xaayda kil (Skidegate)	ts'anhlq'al	Dawson's caribou			
		Xaad kil (Masset)	ts'inhlq'al	Dawson's caribou			
Tsimshianic/Sim Algyax	Gitsenimx	Western/Geets'imx	Gwin Wijix	Caribou Mountain			
			wijix	caribou			
	Nisga'a		wijix	caribou			"Nidii dip kw'ihl ga'ahl wijix guuñ." = We don't see caribou anymore.
			hl'oon	elk/caribou hide			"Hooyis Txeemsim gwiistxa." = Txeemsim wore an elk-skin robe.
	Sgüüxs		wadziix	caribou			
Smalgyax		wüdzii	caribou			definition: moose (usage: may refer to reindeer and caribou by extension)	
Salishan (or Salish)	Nuxalk		st'actl'aaxti	caribou, small			
			st'l'aaxt	caribou			

Salishan (or Salish)	Státimcets		(s)lacwáza7cen	caribou			slacwáza7cen; slax <sup>w</sup> áza7xən	
			(s)lacwáza7cena	caribou meat		"Xweyslhcácw ha i tší7sa i lacwáza7cena." OR "tecskácw ha i tší7sa i lacwáza7cena?" = Do you like the taste of caribou meat?		
			slacwázacen	caribou (f)				
		nfe7kepmxcín		slx <sup>w</sup> a7exkn	caribou			
	Secwepemctsin			selcwéycen	caribou		"Cwík'em-kucw te stsqélnems te selcwéycen." = We dried the meat of the caribou that he shot.	IPA: /slx <sup>w</sup> éyaxən/
				ctselkstqín	five point caribou			IPA: /xčalkstqín/
				t'wéwyeqs	yearling caribou			IPA: /łwéwyəqs/ t'wéwyeqs
		Eastern Secwepemc		yegélcken	mountain sheep (also caribou)			IPA: /yə7élxkən/
				Ximélcke r sxwlécke	big caribou			
	nsyilxcən			styíłca7	caribou		"ha i7styíłca7 čitsts i7sliq <sup>w</sup> ? lut i7styíłca7 řa_čitsts i7sliq <sup>w</sup> ." = Does a caribou eat meat? No, a caribou does not eat meat.	sty7íłca7
		Sinixt		kekealík	caribou			
	Snchitsu'umshtsn			ul syux <sup>w</sup> músmulmx <sup>w</sup> he cí?	deer of a cold country		Potentially considered a phrase itself	
	Ktunaxa	Ktunaxa		naxni	caribou			

<b>Sahaptian</b>	Nimipuutímt		tipitéuisin	Male reindeer			
			tatápai	Female reindeer			

## Appendix B: Language Source List

### Anishnaubemowin

The Ojibwe People's Online Dictionary

[http://weshki.atwebpages.com/oj\\_dict.html](http://weshki.atwebpages.com/oj_dict.html) ; <https://ojibwe.lib.umn.edu/main-entry/adik-na>

Ojibwe - English - Ojibwe Dictionary (Freelang.net)

<https://www.freelang.net/online/ojibwe.php?lg=gb>

### Nēhiyawēwin

Grateful Prey: Rock Cree Human-Animal Relationships 1993. Robert A. Brightman.

University of California Press

<https://publishing.cdlib.org/ucpressebooks/view?docId=ft0f59n6tb;chunk.id=0;doc.view=print>

nēhiyawēwin Plains Cree Online Dictionary (Algonquian Dictionaries Project)

<https://dictionary.plainscree.atlas-ling.ca/#/results>

### Dakelh

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Dakelh

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Athabasca/Dakelh/Dakelh%20%20Southern%20Carrier/search/caribou/10/1>

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Nadleh-Stella Whut'enne

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Athabasca/Dakelh/Nadleh%20Whut'en/learn/words/481de2db-32f0-4d55-9421-bef5d911bf4>

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Tache-Stuart Lake

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Athabasca/Dakelh/TI'azt'en/learn/words/64e1c525-75df-4a43-a96d-4a399edcc898>

### Dane-Zaa

Madziih (caribou) Tsáá? ché ne dane Traditional Knowledge and Restoration Study. Doig River First Nation with the Firelight Group and the David Suzuki Foundation.

<https://david Suzuki.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/12/caribou-traditional-knowledge-restoration-study.pdf>

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Tsaa? Dane - Beaver People

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Athabasca/Beaver/Tsaa%CA%94%20Dane%20-%20Beaver%20People/learn/words/25a708bf-8932-4321-9de6-af11946de597>



### **Danezāgé'**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Laird Kaska  
<http://legacy.firstvoices.com/en/Liard-Kaska/word-query-results?q=caribou&btn=Search&archive=Liard-Kaska&lang=en>

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Denek'éh/Kaska  
[https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Athabasca/Kaska/Denek%E2%80%99%C3%A9h\\_Kaska/learn/words/41110382-77cd-4cf0-adc0-93cc80ca3e79](https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Athabasca/Kaska/Denek%E2%80%99%C3%A9h_Kaska/learn/words/41110382-77cd-4cf0-adc0-93cc80ca3e79)

### **Dene K'e/South Slavey**

Dehcho First Nations. 2011. Traditional Knowledge Assessment of Boreal Caribou (Mbedzih) in the Dehcho Region. Fort Simpson, NWT.

South Slavey Topical Dictionary: Kát'odehche Dialect  
<http://www.ssdec.nt.ca/Dictionary/dictionary.pdf>

### **Dene Kedə/North Slavey**

K'áhshogot'jñę Dictionary - Rádjlh Kóé; Dialect of the K'ashógot'jñę xədə

Sahtúot'jñę Gokede - Sahtúot'jñę Dictionary Déljñę Kedə; Dialect of The North Slavey Language

Shúhtaqt'ine Gokəde - Shúhtaqt'ine Dictionary - Tulita; Dialect of The North Slavey Language

### **Dēne Sųłné Yatíé**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Dene  
<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Athabasca/Dene/Dene/learn/words/ebb4b954-c74c-4947-9d03-ba61e68f2b0b>

### **Gwich'in**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Vuntut Gwich'in  
<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Athabasca/Gwich'in/Vuntut%20Gwich'in/learn/words/10/1>

### **Hän**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Han  
<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Athabasca/H%C3%A4n/H%C3%A4n/learn/words/10/1>

### **Southern Tutchone**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Southern Tutchone

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Yukon/Southern%20Tutchone/Southern%20Tutchone/learn/phrases/10/1>

Yukon Native Language Centre - Southern Tutchone Dictionary Search  
<http://ynlcdictionary.ca/odp/?sq=grizzly+bear>

### **Tagish**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Tagish  
<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Yukon/Tagish/Tagish/learn/words/3fd3eea2-0b1d-4ddb-bc76-63240ec2a6f1>

### **Tahltan**

Tahltan Central Government - Annual Report 2019  
[https://tahltn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/3303\\_TCG\\_AnnualReport2019\\_mobile.pdf](https://tahltn.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/3303_TCG_AnnualReport2019_mobile.pdf)

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Tãtãn  
<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Athabasca/Dene/T%C4%81%C5%82t%C4%81n/learn/words/149d320e-33fd-4bd0-a7c8-1decbcef2689>

### **Tłìjchq Yatì**

Tłìjchq Yatì Enjht'è: A Dogrib Dictionary  
[https://www.tlichq.ca/sites/default/files/A\\_Dogrib\\_Dictionary.pdf](https://www.tlichq.ca/sites/default/files/A_Dogrib_Dictionary.pdf)

Boreal caribou habitat and habitat use in Wek'èezhii (Wek'èezhii Renewable Resource Board)  
[https://www.wrrb.ca/sites/default/files/Boreal%20Caribou%20in%20Wekeezhii%20FINAL%20REPORT%203may13\\_0.pdf](https://www.wrrb.ca/sites/default/files/Boreal%20Caribou%20in%20Wekeezhii%20FINAL%20REPORT%203may13_0.pdf)

### **Tse'kene**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - McLeod Lake Tse'kene  
[https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Athabasca/Tse'Khene%20\(McLeod%20Lake\)/Tse'Khene%20\(McLeod%20Lake\)/learn/words/10/1](https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Athabasca/Tse'Khene%20(McLeod%20Lake)/Tse'Khene%20(McLeod%20Lake)/learn/words/10/1)

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Kwadacha Tsek'ene  
<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Athabasca/Kwadacha%20Tsek'ene/Kwadacha%20Tsek'ene/learn/words/6e4f5954-ceed-4bab-bd07-8d39fadc1a9d>

Youtube: Tsay Keh Dene - Chu Cho Environmental Video  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o7lWkqMiz5s&ab\\_channel=ChuChoEnvironmental](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o7lWkqMiz5s&ab_channel=ChuChoEnvironmental)

### **Tsilhqot'in**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Tsilhqotin (Xeni-Gwetin)

<http://legacy.firstvoices.com/en/Tsilhqotin-Xeni-Gwetin/word-query-results?q=caribou&btn=Search&archive=Tsilhqotin-Xeni-Gwetin&lang=en>

### **Nedut'en/Witsuwit'en**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Wet'suwet'en

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Athabaskan/Wet%E2%80%99suwet%E2%80%99en/Wet%E2%80%99suwet%E2%80%99en/learn/words/10/4>

### **Lingít**

Dictionary of Tlingit, 2009. Edwards, Keri. Sealaska Heritage Institute.

[https://www.sealaskaheritage.org/programs/Language%20Resources/Tlingit\\_dictionary\\_web.pdf](https://www.sealaskaheritage.org/programs/Language%20Resources/Tlingit_dictionary_web.pdf)

### **Ktunaxa**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Ktunaxa

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Ktunaxa/Ktunaxa/Ktunaxa/learn/words/46894e36-4495-4e2a-a84c-36a1fcf55f82>

### **Hul'q'umi'num'/Halq'eméylem/həñqəmiñəm**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Stz'uminus

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Coast%20Salish/Halkomelem/Stz%E2%80%99uminus>

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Halq'eméylem

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Salish/Halkomelem/Halq'em%C3%A9ylem/learn/words/10/1>

Upriver Halkomelem Dictionary, Halkomeem-to-English. Galloway, Brent Douglas. 2009. University of California Publications. Linguistics Vol 141.

<https://escholarship.org/content/qt65r158r4/qt65r158r4.pdf?t=lrviq>

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Hul'q'umi'num

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Coast%20Salish/Halkomelem/HUL'Q'UMI'NUM'/learn/words/73a44ad8-68eb-4868-a376-97ae88ceaea6>

Salish words for 'black bear' and 'grizzly bear'; Jan P. van Eijk First Nations University of Canada

[https://lingpapers.sites.olt.ubc.ca/files/2018/02/2009\\_vanEijk.pdf](https://lingpapers.sites.olt.ubc.ca/files/2018/02/2009_vanEijk.pdf)

### **SENĆŦEN/Malchosen/Lekwungen/Semiahmoo/T'Sou-ke**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - SENĆŦEN

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/THE%20SEN%C4%86%C5%A6EN%20LANGUAGE/SEN%C4%86%C5%A6EN/SEN%C4%86%C5%A6EN/learn/words/92d40e3c-69bb-45f1-9e67-c0601eadc5b2>

Alphabetical Vocabularies of Clallam and Lummi. Gibbs, George. 1815-1873.  
<https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/011564458>

### **She shashishalhem**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - She shashishalhem  
<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Salish/she%20shashishalhem/she%20shashishalhem/learn/words/b5699fcd-6d2b-4209-bca2-1ce2dd06cc3b>

### **Skwxwú7mesh sníchim**

Salish words for 'black bear' and 'grizzly bear'; Jan P. van Eijk, First Nations University of Canada.  
[https://lingpapers.sites.olt.ubc.ca/files/2018/02/2009\\_vanEijk.pdf](https://lingpapers.sites.olt.ubc.ca/files/2018/02/2009_vanEijk.pdf)

### **Pentlatch**

Salish words for 'black bear' and 'grizzly bear'; Jan P. van Eijk First Nations University of Canada  
[https://lingpapers.sites.olt.ubc.ca/files/2018/02/2009\\_vanEijk.pdf](https://lingpapers.sites.olt.ubc.ca/files/2018/02/2009_vanEijk.pdf)

### **Nəxʷsłáʔemúçən**

Klallam Classified Word List: Mammals- Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe  
<http://www.klallam.montler.net/WordList/Mammals.htm>

### **Éyá7juuthem**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Homalco  
<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Coast%20Salish/%C3%89y7%C3%A17juuthem/Homalco>

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Sliammon  
<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Salish/Northern%20Salishan/Sliammon/learn/words/d094be97-7121-485b-9b21-ac09bc6a7c9c>

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Klahoose  
<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Salish/Northern%20Salishan/Klahoose/learn/words/19a0344b-10fe-44dd-a4c1-272d8ce7ca39>

### **nəʔkepmxcín**

Thompson, L. and Thompson, T. 1996. Thompson River Salish Dictionary.

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - nəʔkepmxcin  
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First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Sylix  
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First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Secwepemctsin (Eastern Dialect)  
[https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Secwepemc/Secwepemctsin/Secwepemctsin%20\(Eastern%20Dialect\)/search/caribou/10/1](https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Secwepemc/Secwepemctsin/Secwepemctsin%20(Eastern%20Dialect)/search/caribou/10/1)

## **Státimcets**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Northern Státimcets  
<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Interior%20Salish/Northern%20St%CC%95%C3%A1t%CC%95imcets/Northern%20St%CC%93%C3%A1t%CC%93imcets/search/caribou/10/1>

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Lílwat  
<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/St%CC%95%C3%A1t%CC%95imc/Lil'wat/L%CC%ADl%CC%93wat/learn/words/bee3a10-edba-4f3d-8d24-31f57589bfd7>

## **Nuxalk**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Nuxalk  
<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Salish/Nuxalk/Nuxalk/learn/words/c82b6907-aef9-4d94-986b-27507ca94581>

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## **Gitsenimx**

First Voices - Gitsenimx  
<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Sim'algaaxm%20-%20Gitksen/Gitsenimx%CC%B1/Gitsenimx%CC%B1/search/caribou/10/1>

## **Nisga'a**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Nisga'a  
<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Nisga'a/Nisga'a/Nisga'a>

## **Sgüüxs**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Sgüüxs

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Tsimshianic/Sg%C3%BC%C3%BCx%CC%A3s/Sg%C3%BC%C3%BCx%CC%A3s/learn/words/2d4eb8fb-495d-4840-9f16-47d1158bdbe4>

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## **Sm'algyax**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Sm'algyax

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Ts'msyen/Sm%E2%80%99algyax/Sm'algyax%CC%B1x/search/caribou/10/1>

## **'Wuik'ala**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Uik'ala

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Wakashan/%E2%80%99Uik%CC%93ala/%E2%80%99Uik%CC%93ala/learn/words/bd80c5ca-9eee-4b1d-afc3-c80f33785a9a>

## **diitiid?aa?tx**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - dii?diitidq

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Wakashan/diitiidq/dii%C9%81diitidq/learn/words/55af5ab3-9584-482e-8759-b41de2db1417>

## **Haíłzaqv|a**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Haíłzaqv|a

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Wakashan/Hailhzaqvla/Hailhzaqvla/learn/words/9a45bf4a-1341-49e0-bad2-59a469af8976>

## **Kwak'wala**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Kwak'wala

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Kwak'wala/Kwak%CC%93wala/Kwak%CC%93wala/learn/words/a9d1e9e1-f34e-4fc6-80b9-47fec88161d1>

## **Nuučaanuł**

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Ehattesaht Nuchatlaht

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Wakashan/Nuu%C4%8Daan%C9%93u%C9%AB/Ehattesaht%20Nuchatlaht/learn/words/c5cbf8bc-09f7-4d57-bd83-d987efa51d32>

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Nuu-cha-nulth (Barkley)

[https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Nuu-chah-nulth/Nuu%C4%8Daan%CC%93u%C9%AB/Nuu-chah-nulth%20\(Barkley\)/learn/words/10/1](https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Nuu-chah-nulth/Nuu%C4%8Daan%CC%93u%C9%AB/Nuu-chah-nulth%20(Barkley)/learn/words/10/1)

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - cǰšaaʔath

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/c%CC%95i%C5%A1aa%CA%94at%E1%B8%A5/Nuu%C4%8Daan%CC%93u%C9%AB/c%CC%95i%C5%A1aa%CA%94at%E1%B8%A5/learn/words/6d425c15-5e67-454d-939f-206672f131e8>

### **Xaad Kil / Xaaydaa Kil**

Dictionary of Alaskan Haida

[https://www.sealaskaheritage.org/sites/default/files/Haida\\_dictionary\\_web.pdf](https://www.sealaskaheritage.org/sites/default/files/Haida_dictionary_web.pdf)  
<https://www.dropbox.com/s/hbx5ipx5058kjb7/Searchable%20Enrico%20Dictionary.pdf?dl=0>

Searchable Enrico Haida Dictionary; Skidegate, Masset, and Alaskan Dialects - Volume 1

First Peoples' Cultural Council: First Voices - Hlgaaigilda Xaayda Kil

<https://www.firstvoices.com/explore/FV/sections/Data/Haida/Hlg%CC%B1aagilda%20X%CC%B1aayda%20Kil/Hlg%CC%B1aagilda%20X%CC%B1aayda%20Kil/learn/words/5e616d79-430d-4cef-ae39-7da0d688c155>