

Assessing Indirect and Cumulative Impacts to Indigenous Hunting



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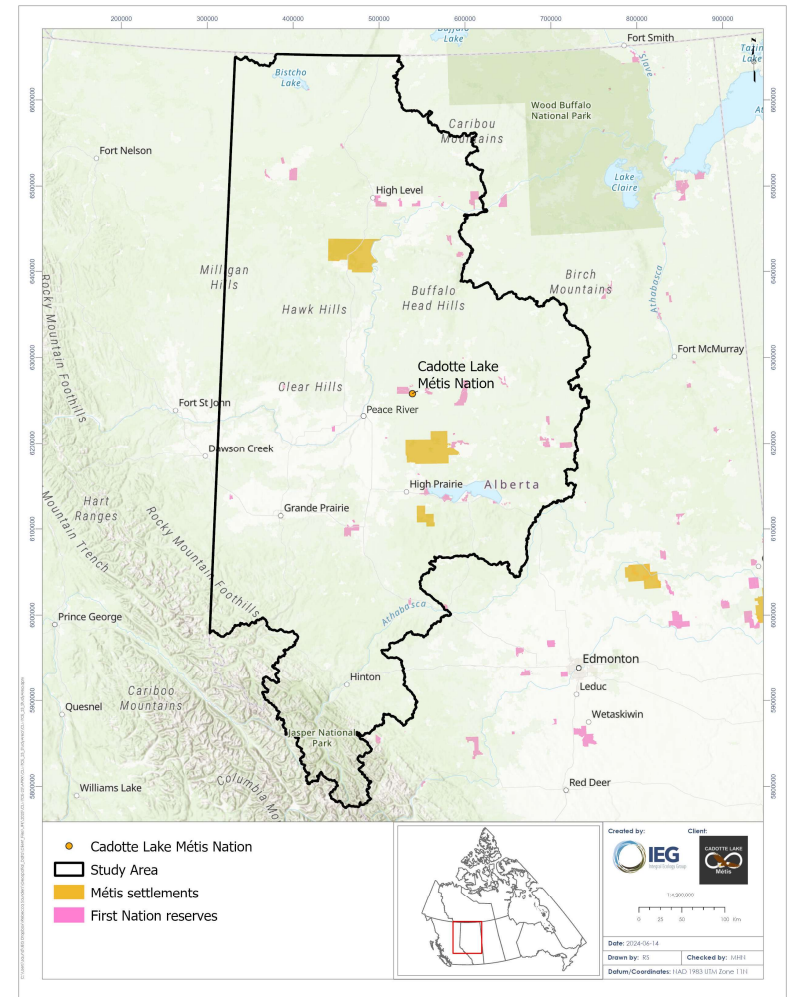


Cadotte Lake Métis

Founding Ancestors settled in northwestern Alberta for hunting and trapping

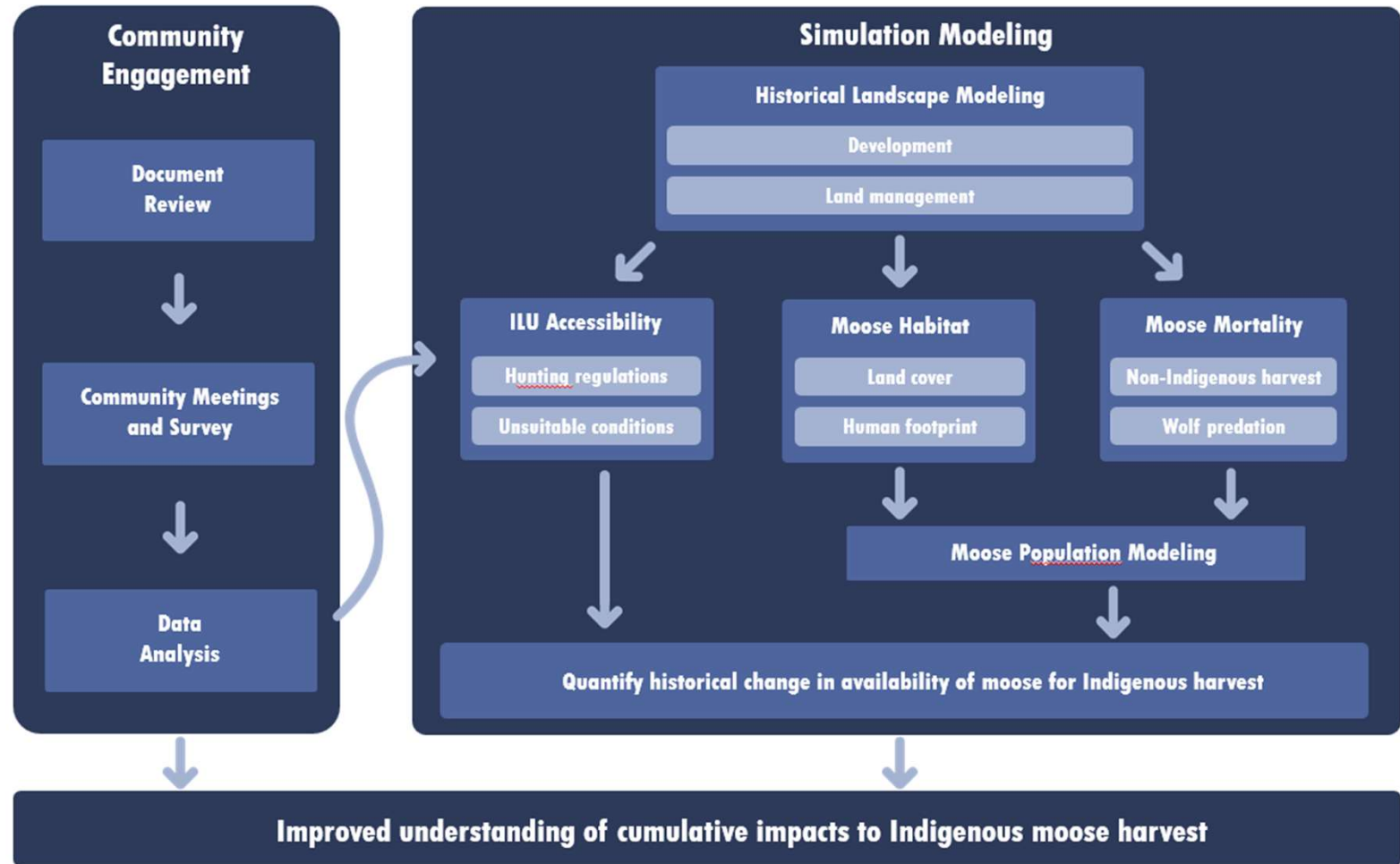
Moose hunting remains a culturally vital activity but opportunities have declined

“Every hunter and family is saying they have less moose to eat than they once did and it’s taking our hunters longer periods of time to actually find a moose they can kill to bring home to put on the table. If we lose the moose too in this generation, I think we’ll lose a big part of who we are – our culture” – CLMN Member



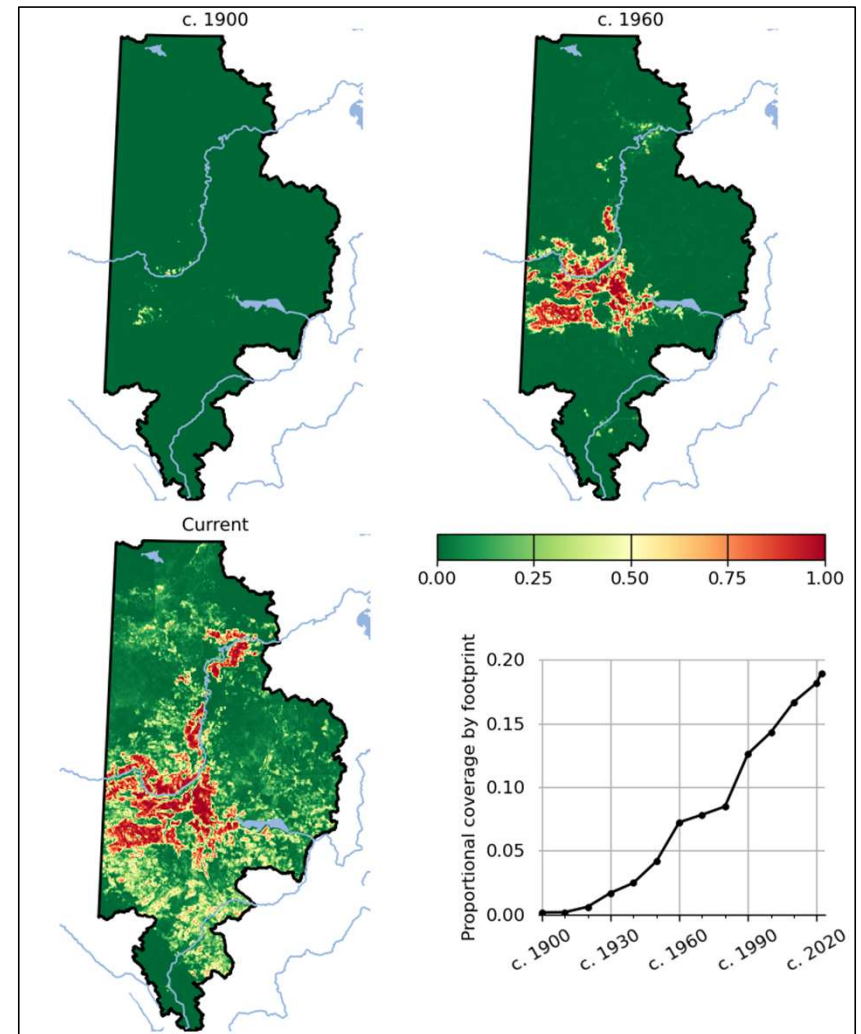
Methods

Bring together
Indigenous
Knowledge and
simulation modeling
to improve
understanding of
cumulative impacts
to Indigenous moose
harvest



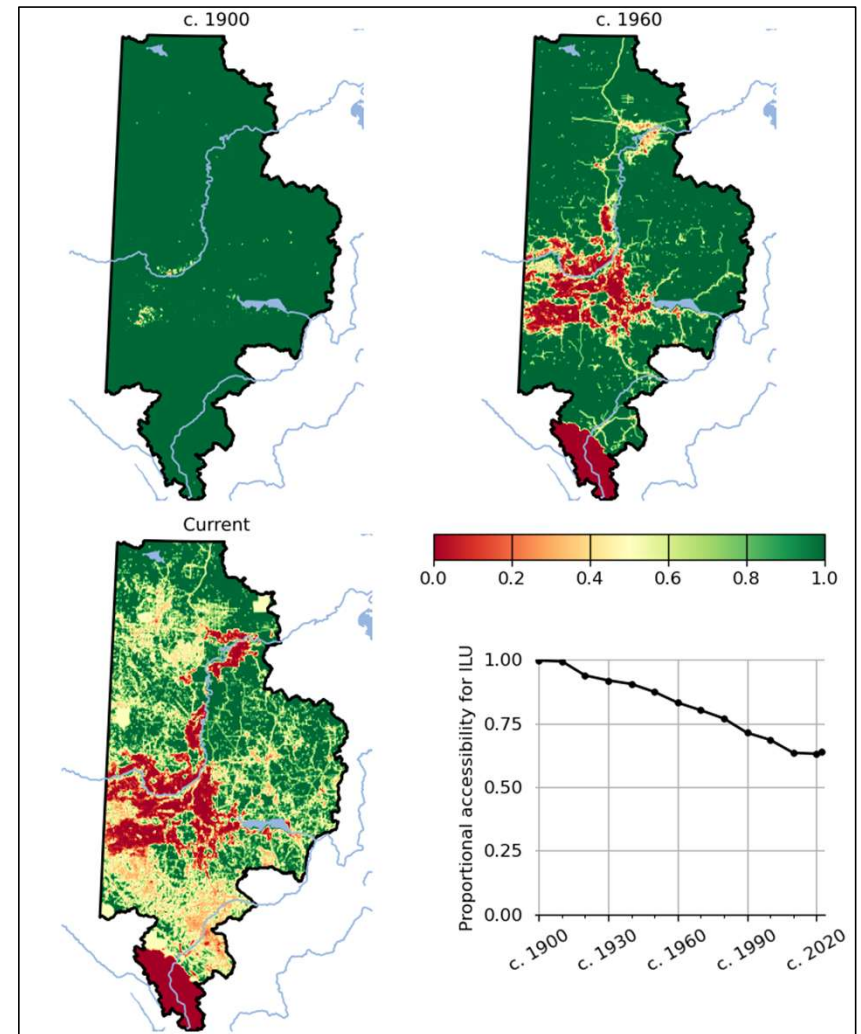
Development Footprint

“There aren’t too many places left in the north Peace that haven’t been overrun with farming, forestry, petroleum” – CLMN Member



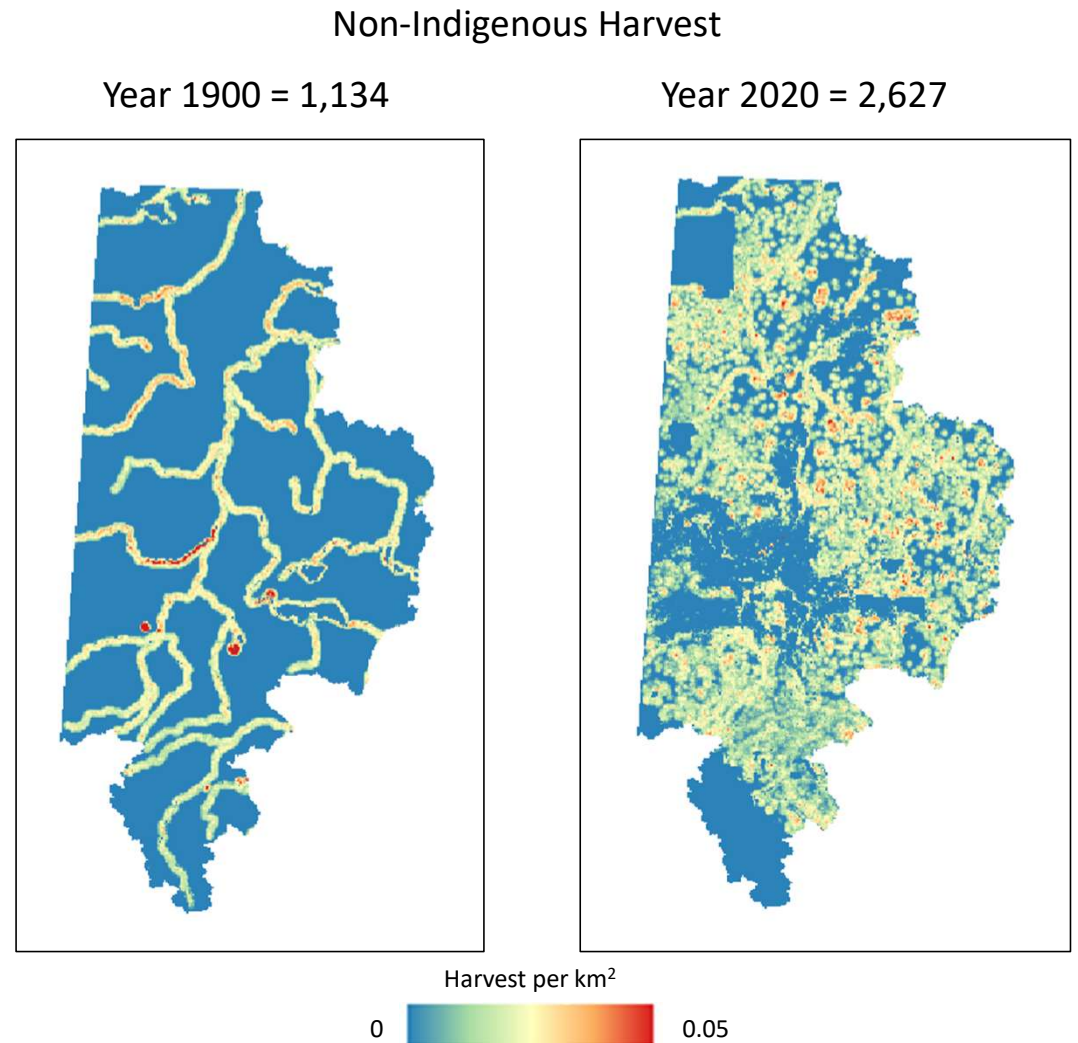
Indigenous Accessibility

“And even when we go to Chinook Valley, there's farmers there that will chase you down. So, we try not to go there. ‘Cause they have threatened a few people that went hunting there, that they were going to shoot them if they found them on their land again.” – CLMN Member



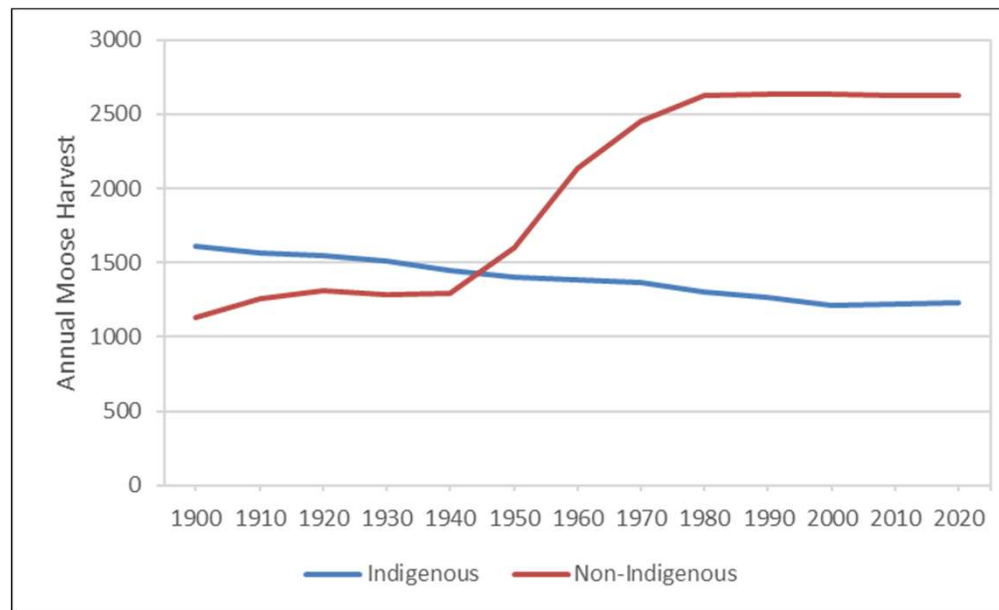
Moose Mortality

“There's a lot of hunting in the fall. Everybody just wants to go hunt. And then they drive, they don't get off their truck and go in the bush. So there is a lot of traffic. So whoever sees the moose first gets it.” – CLMN Member



Indigenous Moose Harvest

"It's really hard now. They go hunting all the time and they haven't, all last fall, they kept hunting, they never got anything. No. It's getting harder and harder."
– CLMN Member



Verification

- Key metrics were consistent with Alberta Fish and Wildlife Division reports and literature
- Modeling outcomes were consistent with statements of experience from community members

Metric	Target	Simulation
Moose Density (#/km2)	0.26 – 0.39	0.37
Total harvest (% of population)	6 – 10	4.4
Indigenous harvest (% of total harvest)	20 – 40	46.7
Wolf predation (% of population)	5 - 10	7

Conclusions

Cumulative impacts to Indigenous moose harvest

- Increased non-Indigenous harvest and predation due to linear footprint
- Reduced TLU accessibility due to development
- Reduced habitat due to land conversion

Emphasis needs to shift from project-level impact assessment to collaborative regional planning

“I think we need to sit down with government to talk about how we can go easy in these areas and allow other areas to recover before they allow industry to go in there and hit that plateau area hard.” – CLMN Member



Acknowledgements

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We would like to acknowledge the community members and staff from CLMN who have shared their time and expertise. This research would not be possible without you.





Let's continue the conversation!

Message me your questions or comments in the IAIA26 app.

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