

# Stewardship

## Culturally Important Resources Today

Many cultures have origin stories that tell of gifts. Long ago, the Anishinaabe people lived by the Atlantic Ocean. Their origin stories tell that they moved west to find food that grew on the water. That food was \_\_\_\_\_.

Some Anishinaabe Nations still care for wild rice. It is an important part of preserving their culture. Northern Ontario is home to the Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation. The Nation opened its wild rice plant in \_\_\_\_\_. Workers do not harvest wild rice with canoes and piles as was done in the past. They use modern equipment such as small, open \_\_\_\_\_. First Nations youth in the area also learn about the harvest. Student are taught how to \_\_\_\_\_ traditional rice-harvesting areas.

Until 100 years ago, the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations and Kluane First Nation relied on the land for food. They hunted animals such as \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ in what is now Yukon. They trapped and fished. In 1943, the federal government created a protected wildlife area on their lands. But the government \_\_\_\_\_ the First Nations from using the land. The ban ended in 1976. But the First Nations did not return right away. They did not trust the government. They worried that their rights to hunt or fish might be taken away again.

In 2004, Parks Canada began the \_\_\_\_\_ to bring First Nations people back to their lands that are now part of parks. In 2007, elders of the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations and the Kluane First Nation forgave Parks Canada in the Kluane National Park and Reserve. At the week-long camp, elders and park rangers took part in traditional activities. They \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ together. Elders told \_\_\_\_\_ of the area. Today, \_\_\_\_\_ of the land is used to manage the park.

# Stewardship

## Culturally Important Resources Today

Many cultures have origin stories that tell of gifts. Long ago, the Anishinaabe people lived by the Atlantic Ocean. Their origin stories tell that they moved west to find food that grew on the water. That food was **wild rice**.

Some Anishinaabe Nations still care for wild rice. It is an important part of preserving their culture. Northern Ontario is home to the Wabigoon Lake Ojibway Nation. The Nation opened its wild rice plant in **1988**. Workers do not harvest wild rice with canoes and piles as was done in the past. They use modern equipment such as small, open **airboats**. First Nations youth in the area also learn about the harvest. Student are taught how to **map** traditional rice-harvesting areas.

Until 100 years ago, the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations and Kluane First Nation relied on the land for food. They hunted animals such as **sheep** or **caribou** in what is now Yukon. They trapped and fished. In 1943, the federal government created a protected wildlife area on their lands. But the government **banned** the First Nations from using the land. The ban ended in 1976. But the First Nations did not return right away. They did not trust the government. They worried that their rights to hunt or fish might be taken away again.

In 2004, Parks Canada began the **Healing Broken Connections Project** to bring First Nations people back to their lands that are now part of parks. In 2007, elders of the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations and the Kluane First Nation forgave Parks Canada in the Kluane National Park and Reserve. At the week-long camp, elders and park rangers took part in traditional activities. They **fished** and **hunted** together. Elders told **stories** of the area. Today, **First Nations' knowledge** of the land is used to manage the park.