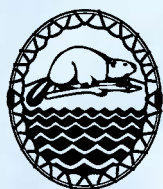


THE CREE HUNTER AND TRAPPER

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE CREE HUNTERS
AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD
NUMBER 23 / DECEMBER 2017



Office de la sécurité du revenu
des chasseurs et piégeurs cris

Cree Hunters and Trappers
Income Security Board

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IN THIS ISSUE

- 03. Editorial
 - 04. **ISP Useful:**
INTERVIEWS
 - 08. GRAY WOLF
 - 10. News & Reports
 - 14. **Make That Set!**
SNARING WOLVES
 - 16. **ISP Useful:**
PAYMENTS DATES
 - 18. **Snaring Wolves**
ADDITIONAL ADVICE
 - 22. Harvest Monitoring
 - 26. The Hunting Chronicle
 - 28. **Global Warning**
WALKING ON THIN ICE
 - 30. **Staff Profile:**
JOHN JOLLY
 - 34. Traveling Director
-
- 57 > 77. Version française
 - 78 > 82. Youth Pages / Pages jeunesse

ISSN: 1911-8007
DÉPÔT LÉGAL:
BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DU QUÉBEC, 2017
BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DU CANADA, 2017

THE CREE HUNTER AND TRAPPER

To help promote, maintain, and facilitate the participation of Cree people in the traditional lifestyle and harvesting activities as a way of life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

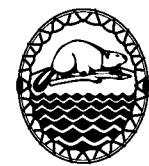
The Cree Hunter and Trapper is the official magazine of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board. S. Larivière, Director-general, acted as editor-in-chief and provided photographs.

REQUEST FOR STORIES

The Cree Hunter and Trapper is interested in receiving stories and articles from the beneficiaries of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program. It will also consider stories about any activities related to the traditional lifestyle of the Cree. All submissions are welcome.

Editorial comments, submissions, and inquiries should be submitted to:

Serge Larivière, Director-general / slariviere@osrcpc.ca
Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board
2700, Boulevard Laurier, Édifice Champlain
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Office de la sécurité du revenu
des chasseurs et piégeurs cris
Cree Hunters and Trappers
Income Security Board
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THE INFORMATION CONTAINED
IN THIS MAGAZINE REMAINS
UNDER THE INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY OF THE BOARD.

EDITORIAL

THIS ISSUE OF THE CREE HUNTER AND TRAPPER IS DEDICATED TO THE WOLF,
AN ANIMAL THAT IS MYTHICAL, IMPRESSIVE AND VERY DISCRETE.

Indeed, it is extremely uncommon to observe wolves in Eeyou Istchee, and the only sign of their presence is often the tracks we see in the snow or the remains of their kills. Throughout my travels, I have been lucky to see a few wolves either along the James Bay Highway or along the Trans-Taiga road to Brisay. I even was one of the people who saw the wolf around km 226 on James Bay Highway last year (you can see the picture in the Traveling Director section). I was excited because rarely do we get close enough to a wolf to take pictures, and I can tell you it's an impressive animal to look at when you get close!

For trappers on the land, wolves are around when large game such as moose and caribou are also present. But wolves are difficult to catch, and being large animals, they are difficult to hold, so it takes good equipment!

Hopefully, this issue of the magazine will help you gain more respect for this important predator, as well as teach you a few tricks to help capture them!



P.S. Note that this issue is in English and French only as we had to produce it contractually while our regular Graphic Designer is on maternity leave. I am sure you will understand, and I hope that the pictures tell the story!

Serge Larivière, Ph.D, MBA, ASC
Director-general
Cree Hunters and Trappers Income
Security Board

ISP USEFUL: INTERVIEWS

What is the Interview?

A meeting between you and your Local Administrator where you provide your **declaration of harvesting activities** and all other documents required to update your file.

WHY?

BENEFITS OF THE PROGRAM ARE CALCULATED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF DAYS YOU SPEND CONDUCTING HARVESTING ACTIVITIES AND ALL OTHER INCOME EARNED BY THE HEAD AND THE CONSORT IN THE FILE. IT IS ESSENTIAL TO GIVE ALL THE INFORMATION TO YOUR LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR, SO THE BOARD CAN CALCULATE THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF BENEFITS YOU ARE ENTITLED TO.

NOT TOO MUCH BENEFITS!
(YOU WILL HAVE AN OVERPAYMENT AND NEED TO REIMBURSE THE BOARD!)



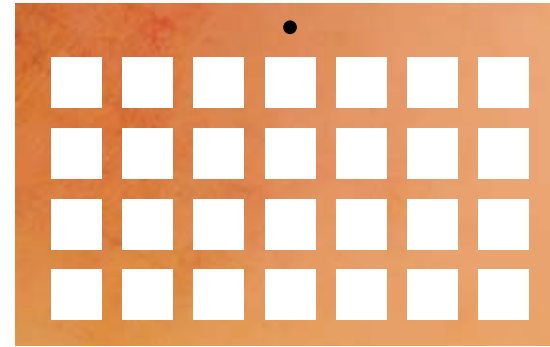
NOT TOO LITTLE BENEFITS PAID!



JUST THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF BENEFITS PAID! \$



WHEN?



You must come for an interview 4 times a year:

September

December

March

June

YOU HAVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS?

You must still come for your quarterly interview to provide the documents to update your file and receive your quarterly cheque.

WHO?

It is mandatory for the Head of the beneficiary unit to come for the interview AND information about the consort must be provided as well. If the consort receives SEPARATE payments, they must also come to the interview to provide and sign their declaration of activities.

WHERE?

The office of the Local Administrator.



OUT OF THE COMMUNITY AT THE TIME OF THE INTERVIEWS?

1. Contact your Local Administrator to inform them that you are out of the community;
2. Meet with them as soon as you have returned;
3. No interviews can be done by phone;
4. No payment can be issued without an interview with the Head.



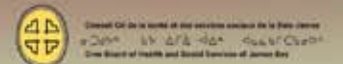
GO ON A NUTRITION JOURNEY!

GET YOUR KITCHEN AND CAMP READY FOR ACTION. NOURISHING MEALS AND SNACKS ARE EASY TO MAKE. THERE ARE MANY SIMPLE, QUICK AND DELICIOUS WAYS TO COOK HEALTHY AND TASTY. MAKE SMALL CHANGES ONE MEAL AT A TIME!



STAY ACTIVE EVERY DAY!

YOU CAN DO MANY PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES AS AN INDIVIDUAL, A FAMILY, AND A COMMUNITY. CANOEING AND PADDLING TRIPS ARE A GREAT WAY TO MAKE FOND MEMORIES TOGETHER. ACTIVE PARENTS WILL HAVE ACTIVE CHILDREN!



ANIMAL PROFILE

Gray Wolf

English Name: Gray Wolf

French Name: Loup gris

Scientific (Latin) Name: *Canis lupus*

Cree Name: Mahīhkan

Cree Syllabics: ᓄᓐᓂᓐ



THE WOLF IS A VERY IMPORTANT PREDATOR OCCUPYING EYYOU ITSCHÉE, AND PROBABLY ONE OF THE MOST ELUSIVE AND HARD TO OBSERVE. YET, WOLVES ARE EVERYWHERE WE FIND MOOSE OR CARIBOU. ALSO CALLED GRAY WOLVES OR TIMBER WOLVES, THEY ARE A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY CANIDAE, THE DOG FAMILY, THAT ALSO INCLUDES FOXES AND COYOTES.

Wolves can be large, often reaching 100 pounds or more (45 kilograms), and their color can vary from very pale gray to white, to brown or brownish-red, or very dark, even completely black in some areas. Wolves are truly an animal of the wilderness, but they occur worldwide in Canada, United States, Europe, Scandinavia and Russia. Everywhere they live, wolves live in groups called packs, and they eat mostly large animals such as moose, deer, caribou, elk, or bison. In Eeyou Itschée, wolves eat mostly moose, caribou and beaver.

“[...] Wolves are social animals, and often travel in pairs or packs of several individuals.”



Wolves are long distance travelers, and hunters on the land often see their tracks on frozen lakes and rivers. Research suggest they move about 20-30 km per day when hunting. During summer, tracks are harder to observe but they often leave their feces along roads and even paved highways. Wolves are social animals, and often travel in pairs or packs of several individuals. In Quebec, pack size typically consists of 5-12 animals, usually centered on a pair of dominant animals often referred to as the “alpha male and female”. This pair usually is the one that breeds in the spring, and the female gives birth to 5-6 young who will eventually grow up to be pack members as well, and then, eventually, maybe lead their own pack and families.



For Cree hunters, wolves are a remarkable challenge because they are elusive and far ranging. Most hunters harvest wolves by shooting during opportunistic encounters, or by using traps or snares in locations where wolves killed large animals. Wolf fur can be extremely valuable, and any wolf is a testimony to the skills of the hunter and trapper!

NEWS & REPORTS



Serge Larivière receives the Jim Bourque Award from Mr. Dion Dakins, Chairman of the Fur Institute of Canada.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FUR INSTITUTE OF CANADA

The annual meeting of the Fur Institute of Canada was held this year in Old Montreal on June 16 and 17, 2017. This year, the Chairman of the organizing committee was Serge Larivière, Director-general of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board. Over 150 people attended from every province and territory in Canada. This year was even more special as the Director-general of the Board, Serge Larivière, received the Jim Bourque Award, an award given in honor of the late Jim Bourque, a man who devoted his life helping aboriginal people maintain their traditions of hunting, fishing and trapping. Needless to say, Director-general Serge Larivière was extremely honored and happy!

NATIONAL TRAPPERS CONVENTION IN PECATONICA, ILLINOIS

The annual meeting of the National Trappers Association was held this year in Pecatonica, Illinois, July 28-30, 2017. This annual meeting is the biggest gathering of trappers in North America, and trappers from all over the United States and Canada attend this event annually to share ideas, techniques and exchange trapping supplies. Always a great event to attend, and if you like trapping you're sure to learn something and enjoy it!



CREE NATION GOVERNMENT - ANNUAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly of the Cree Nation Government was held in Whapmagoostui this year, and Director-general Serge Larivière attended on August 1-3, 2017, along with Board Member Willie Iserhoff. A great visit to a nice Cree community, and a chance to meet the new leadership, including the Grand Chief Abel Bosum and Deputy Grand Chief Mandy Gull!



MEETING OF INTEREST NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

JANUARY
23 to 26
2018

- 2018 Shot Show Gear Up
- Sands Expo Center, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA
- www.shotshow.org

MARCH
2 to 4
2018

- 41^e Salon provincial du trappeur (41th Provincial Trapper's Convention)
- Centre de congrès et d'expositions, Lévis, Québec
- www.ftgq.qc.ca or 1 866 260-7644

APRIL
6 & 7
2018

- Fur Harvesters Annual Trappers Convention
- Fur Harvesters Auction, North Bay, Ontario
- www.furharvesters.com or 705-495-4688



NEW BOARD MEMBER!

The Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board is pleased to welcome a new member, Ms. Renée-Claude Baillargeon, a resident of Chibougamau, who has been involved in Northern Quebec for several years. Ms. Baillargeon replaces Mr. Guy Girouard, who retired in June 2016, and we are very pleased to welcome her to the Board. You will probably see her in Eeyou Istchee during upcoming Board meetings.

Welcome Ms. Baillargeon! <

Serge Larivière,
Director-general

NEWS & REPORTS

ERRATUM

Sometimes it is difficult to identify all the people in a picture, but other times, we make mistakes that we should not make!

In the past two issues, we have mistakenly identified a friend of the Board, and a well-known Cree hunter, Mr. Sanford Diamond. Sorry Sanford for all the mistakes we made with identifying you. From now on, I promise, we won't forget you!



INSCRIPTION FOR 2018-2019

PROCEDURE TO APPLY

It takes **ONE YEAR** to prepare your application to the program (you cannot just fill out a form and immediately enroll on the program).

1 - RIGHT NOW

Meet with your Local Administrator who will give you the forms you need to prepare your application, and inform you about the deadline to apply. They will also include you on the list of persons that are requesting to be added to the Local Committee List of the community.

2 - QUALIFICATION YEAR - You must establish your eligibility.

During 12 months (between July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018), you must spend at least 120 days practicing harvesting activities in the bush and **MORE TIME** in the bush than working or other activities. (Those days are not payable - they serve only to prove that you have chosen harvesting activities as your main occupation.)

3 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO PROVIDE

- Cree Beneficiary number (for all members of the family)
 - Birth certificates (for all members of the family)
 - Social Insurance Cards (for adults of the family)
- Record of all activities and income you receive during your Qualification Year (your Local Administrator will provide you with the forms to be filled out) - This information is required for both your and your spouse.

4 - DEADLINE - JUNE 2018

Meet with your Local Administrator in June for your interview.

5 - WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THAT?

If approved, your file will be opened as of July 1, 2018 until June 30, 2019 (for 12 months.) **BUT**, your first payment will be issued in September 2018, once you have met your Local Administrator for your interview.

Make that set!

SNARING WOLVES

BY JIM GIBB

IN MY TRAVELS ON MY TRAPLINE, I AM ALWAYS WATCHING FOR WOLF SIGN. THE EASIEST SIGN TO READ IS THEIR TRACKS IN THE SNOW DURING THE WINTER MONTHS, AND IN THE SUMMER, I WATCH FOR SCAT PILES.

During fall, wolves eat a lot of beavers that go in the woods to cut trees for their feed pile. During winter, wolves eat mostly moose and caribou, but as soon as spring arrives, the wolves hunt beaver as soon as they start going up the bank to look for fresh trees to eat. A beaver caught on land is an easy prey for a wolf.

My basic set for catching wolves are neck snares. I usually set using at least 2 dozen snares per set, centered around a big and stinky bait to attract the



“THE BIGGEST MISTAKE MOST TRAPPERS MAKE IS NOT SETTING ENOUGH SNARES AT THE SET.”



wolves. The biggest mistake most trappers make is not setting enough snares at the set. Setting a few snares will catch you the odd wolf, but the remaining wolves from that pack quickly learn to identify the snares and will avoid the set.

“THE STINK BAIT IN ITSELF WILL DRAW THE WOLVES TO YOUR SNARE SET.”

I make by bait during the summer. I will use a couple 5-gallon plastic pails that I fill with meat and some fish to render down in the sun. I want the nastiest smelling bait that I can get for my baiting locations. Make sure the lids are on tight because you don't want flies getting into the pail. The stink bait in itself will draw the wolves to your snare set - they can't resist the rotten smelling bait. I place my bait in the open to allow birds of prey to access the location without having to worry about catching one incidentally in a snare. My snares are set further away from the bait - two to three hundred meters. This targets the wolves on their way into the site when they are less wary.

The basic snare I use now is 10 feet long using a modified cam-lock with a kill spring and a swivel. I like the swivel after the 6 feet of 3/32, 1/19 strand cable and the 1/8, 7/7 anchor cable. Using the thinner 3/32 thick cable is less obvious to the wolves and with the heavier 1/8 cable as the



anchor to the tree it gives me the added strength. The 1/19 strand cable is stiff and holds a nice loop for the actual snare. Sounds a little confusing, but the size of the cable is 3/32

thick, with the 1/19 tells you the number of strands of wire in each piece of the 3/32 cable. The modified cam-locks match the cable 3/32 size cable with the addition of the kill spring and a break away device. To support the loop on the snare I use #9 wire that fits into a support collar on the snare. By using the heavy gauge wire, I can anchor the snare away from the trail and this allows me to reuse the same location over again.

The snares are placed in a circle around the bait location. Using my snowshoes, I will walk away from the bait hanging 7 or 8 snares in each trail. Think of a wagon wheel with each arm a trail away from the bait and I use my snow machine trail as the outer edge of the wheel. It has been my experience that the closer to the bait the warier the wolves are, so setting further back helps give you a slight edge as the wolves work the set.

ISP USEFUL:

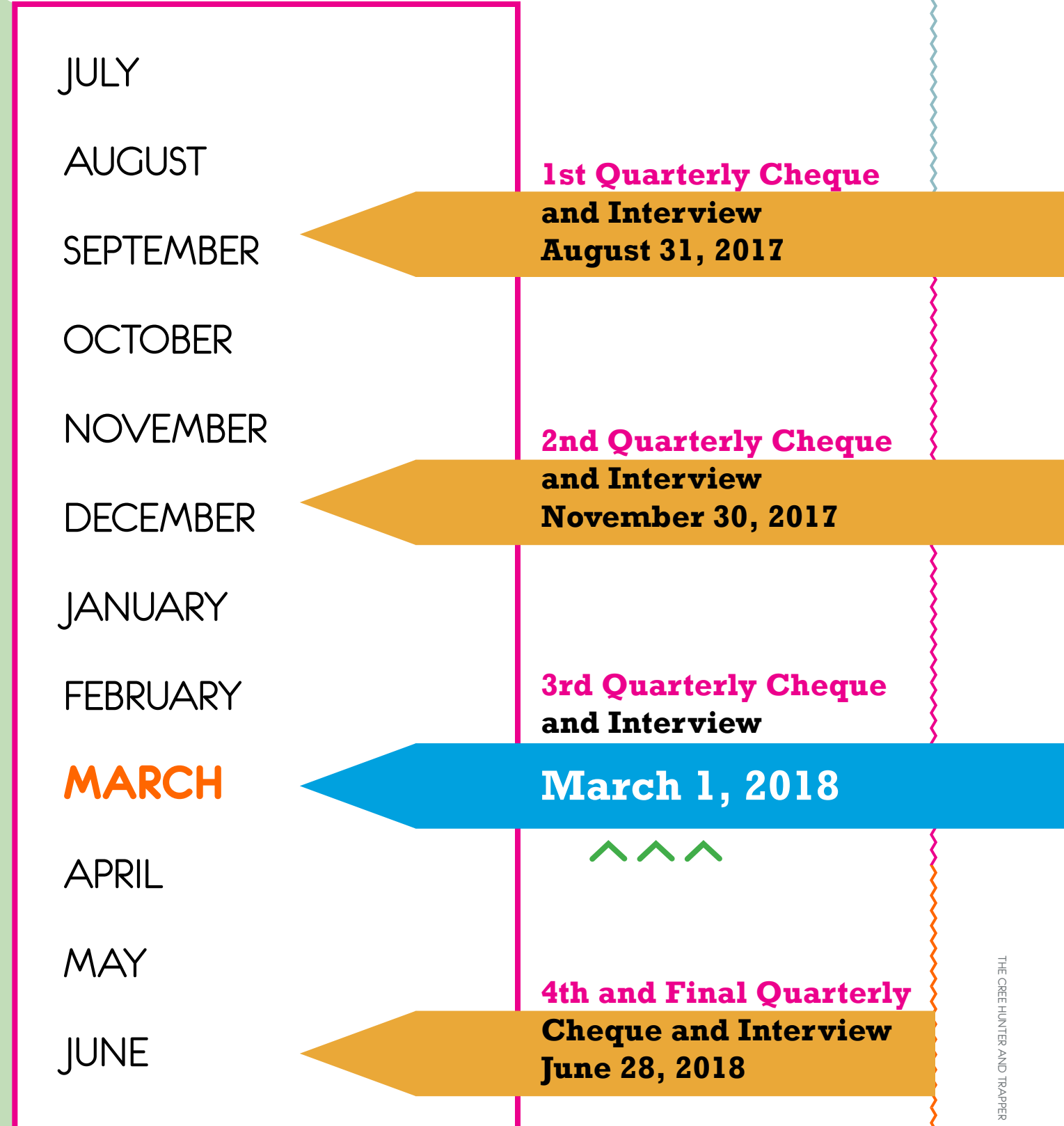
PAYMENTS DATES IN 2017-2018
IMPORTANT CHANGE

In order to improve the distribution of the payments to beneficiaries, the members of the Board have approved an important change to the dates of the interviews and cheques for the new 2017-2018 program-year: The 3rd payment of the program-year has been moved up to March 1, 2018 (instead of early April).



This change will be an improvement for beneficiaries, mostly for beneficiaries who receive monthly payments.

PROGRAM - YEAR 2017-18



Snaring wolves

ADDITIONAL ADVICE FROM:

JEAN-PASCAL TRUDEAU

THE WOLF IS AN AMAZING ANIMAL. ADULTS CAN EASILY EXCEED 100 POUNDS (45 KILOS). WOLVES ARE EFFICIENT PREDATORS OF MOOSE AND CARIBOU, BUT THEY ALSO KILL AND EAT A LOT OF BEAVER DURING THE OPEN WATER PERIOD.

For the trapper, there are a few tricks that can help capture wolves. One of their weaknesses is that they are very predictable, always coming back to a trail where they have been before. If you see a track in the snow, you can hang a snare and if you are patient, the odds of catching a wolf are very good!

The snare is indeed a very efficient tool for catching wolves. I prefer a snare made out of 3/32 cable that will allow



“ONE OF THEIR WEAKNESSES IS THAT THEY ARE VERY PREDICTABLE [...]”



you to make an open loop of 12 to 15 inches in diameter (30-35 cm). I tie the snare with gauge 9 wire, the wire will be tied high if possible, so that the bottom of the snare hangs 12 inches from the ground. If you tie the snare high, it is easier to find that snare after a snowstorm and it also allows the wolf to tangle in the bushes and die quickly.

The easiest way to snare a wolf is by baiting them. Find an area that has a lot of small trees, maybe small spruce or fir. The ideal place would be very dense, in that little patch of dense bush, put some bait, such as leftover parts of caribou, ptarmigan, geese or other meat. Near that bait, hang snares in the openings that allow animals to access the bait, or near the bait. It is not unusual for me to set

10 or even 20 snares around a good bait site. I will simply block all openings around the bait, so that wolves that come in to feed on that bait will eventually run into one of my snares.

The key is being patient, as wolves will often take several weeks before they come back, but be sure they will come back and your snares will be waiting!

“THE KEY IS BEING PATIENT [...]”

The Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board is happy to announce the following measures it has taken to engage in the global effort towards sustainable development.

What is the Board doing?

The Board makes conscious and efficient choices in regards to the purchase of office supplies used by the Head Office and the local offices.



Actions taken by the Board

- Annual Reports and magazines printed on 100% recycled paper
- Annual Reports – Number of printed copies reduced :
 - Available for consultation and download on the web site
 - Possible to order a printed version by contacting the Head Office
- Business relations with suppliers who take into account the principles of sustainable
- Purchase of 100% recycled paper
- Recycling of all paper used at the Head Office

The Board is dedicated in pursuing its effort towards a sustainable development.

This magazine is now printed on 100% recycled paper!



THE CREE TRAPPERS' ASSOCIATION

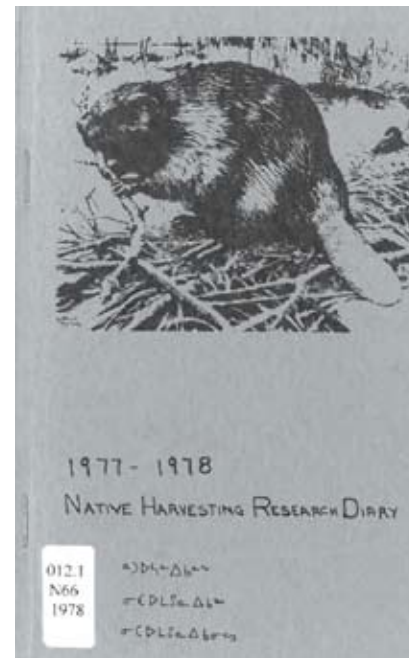


The Cree Trappers' Association Board members, as well as the Cree Nation Government Environment Department, were concerned about the harvest database reports. For a number of years, CTA has always recorded harvest activities that are conducted in the Cree territory. A database has been in operation since 1990. However, there are certain challenges that have occurred over the years in maintaining accurate harvest records. The Cree population has increased, making it difficult to record the accurate numbers.

Harvest Monitoring

In June 2015, the idea of reviving the system of recording of wildlife being harvested in Eeyou Istchee was recommended. This system of recording was first introduced in the 1980s by the regional CTA, but has been inactive since 1996. Before that, in the late 1970s, a broad Harvesting Study was conducted in order to determine the Cree Guaranteed level of Harvest for wildlife species, which were to be included in section 24 (Hunting, Fishing and Trapping regime) of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA). A Native Harvesting Research Diary was distributed to all Cree families, so they could indicate all their harvests of mammals, birds and fish on a monthly basis.

The Cree Trappers' Association, in collaboration with the Cree Nation Government under the Environment & Remedial Works Department, worked together to bring back a re-visited version of these harvest booklets and to stress the importance of collecting harvest activities.



EXAMPLE OF ONE OF THE NATIVE HARVESTING RESEARCH DIARIES USED IN THE LATE 1970s FOR THE CREE HARVESTING STUDY, TO ESTABLISH GUARANTEED LEVELS OF HARVEST AS FORESEEN IN THE JBNQA.

WHY REPORT YOUR HARVEST?

Collecting this harvest data is one of the best tools for effective wildlife management. Wildlife species are subject to many environmental factors that affect their numbers, such as climate change, extreme climatic events, diseases, human disturbance, human development and harvesting. Monitoring our harvest activities provide good indicators in detecting changes in animal populations. Good monitoring ensures that actions are taken in a timely manner to protect the wildlife population on which we depend on. The ultimate goal is to make sure that you and future generations may always continue to practice productive harvesting activities.

In April 2017, each CTA Local Administrator was given copies of these booklets to be distributed to local hunters, trappers and fishermen. Local hunters, trappers and fishermen are expected to participate in recording their harvest activities. This is a great way to contribute to collective knowledge acquisition and Cree wildlife management. The booklet is divided into 3 sections:

- 1) Species of special concern, wildlife health and climate change. This section includes background information on those topics, and space to record your observations of species at risk, animals showing disease or observations linked with climate;
- 2) Wildlife harvest calendar for mammals and migratory birds. Big game species include moose, caribou (both migratory and woodland), black bear and small species such as wolf, beaver, marten and fox. Waterfowl species include Canada goose, brant, snow goose and ducks;

3) Fish harvesting, including freshwater and saltwater species.

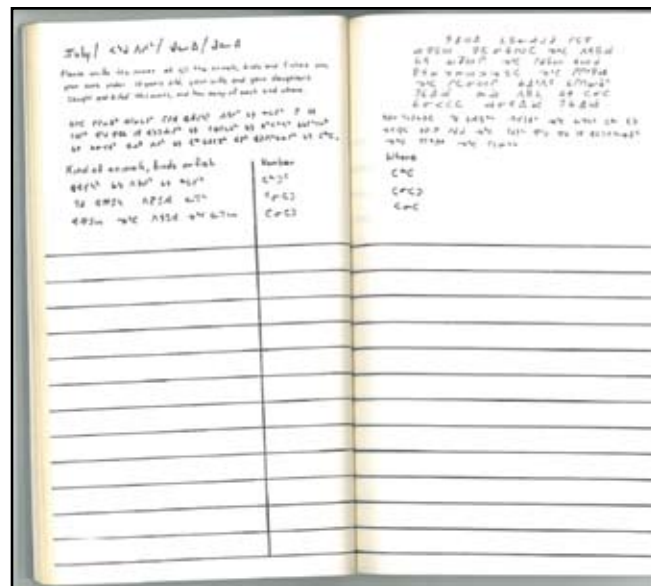
The harvesting booklet covers the whole Cree territory, including the Eeyou Marine Region and offshore islands.

If you did not receive your booklet, do not hesitate to contact your local CTA Administrator.

In December 2017, local hunters and trappers are expected to bring back these harvest booklets to the CTA local Administrators. Each local Administrator will then record the data and enter them in the existing database. The records will be a great tool for wildlife management. The booklet will be returned to the hunter afterwards. ▶

JBNQA AND CREE PRIORITY OF HARVEST

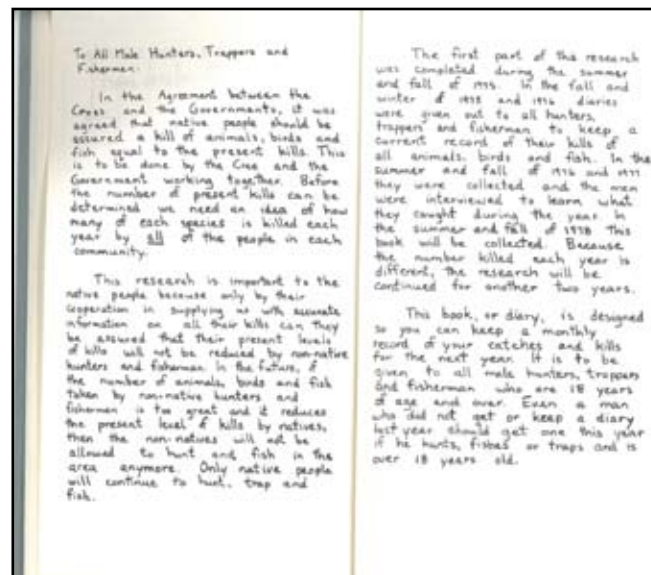
In Eeyou Istchee, sound wild-life management is achieved in respect of the principal of conservation and the priority of Native harvesting, as established under section 24.6 of the JBNQA, ensuring that subsistence harvesting will always prime over sport hunting and fishing.



EXCERPT FROM THE 1977-1978 NATIVE HARVESTING RESEARCH DIARY DISTRIBUTED TO THE CREE HUNTERS, TRAPPERS AND FISHERMEN.

If you want a copy of the harvest booklet and participate in this project, you can contact your local CTA office.

Now, enjoy your favorite hunting, trapping or fishing activities, and don't forget to bring your booklet with you!



EXCERPT FROM THE 1977-1978 NATIVE HARVESTING RESEARCH DIARY DISTRIBUTED TO THE CREE HUNTERS, TRAPPERS AND FISHERMEN.

Authors:

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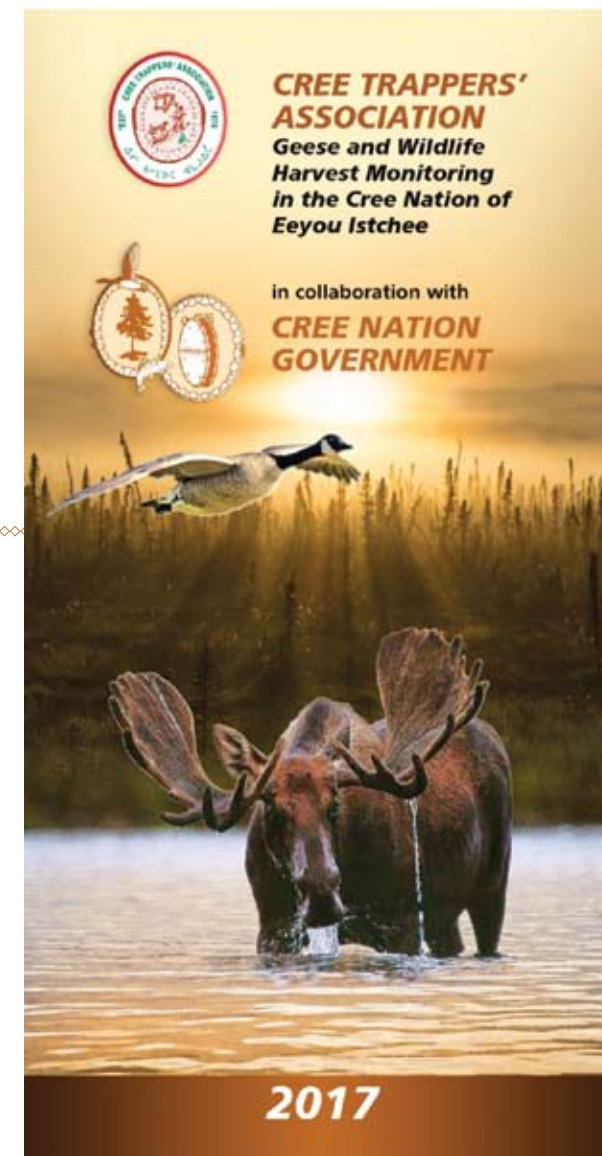
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WASWANUPI CREE TRAPPERS' ASSOCIATION
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Local Administrator: Willie J Loon
T: 418 923-3276

The Hunting Chronicle

ALTERNATIVES TO LEAD SHOT

BY SERGE LARIVIÈRE

LEAD IS A TOXIC AGENT COMMONLY USED TO MAKE PELLETS FOR SHOTGUN SHELLS.

However, more and more studies are showing that lead can be detrimental to your health. Moreover, a lot of animals may get sick or even die after ingesting pellets hidden in the meat of wounded ducks or geese. For these reasons, there are now campaigns to phase out lead in bullets and shot pellets.

If you hunt ducks or geese, why not try the new shells made out of steel, or other alloys of non-toxic material? These shells are now as efficient as the old lead shot you are used to shoot, and they are much better for you and your family! Try them out!



GLOBAL WARNING



CLIMATE CHANGE: WALKING ON THIN ICE

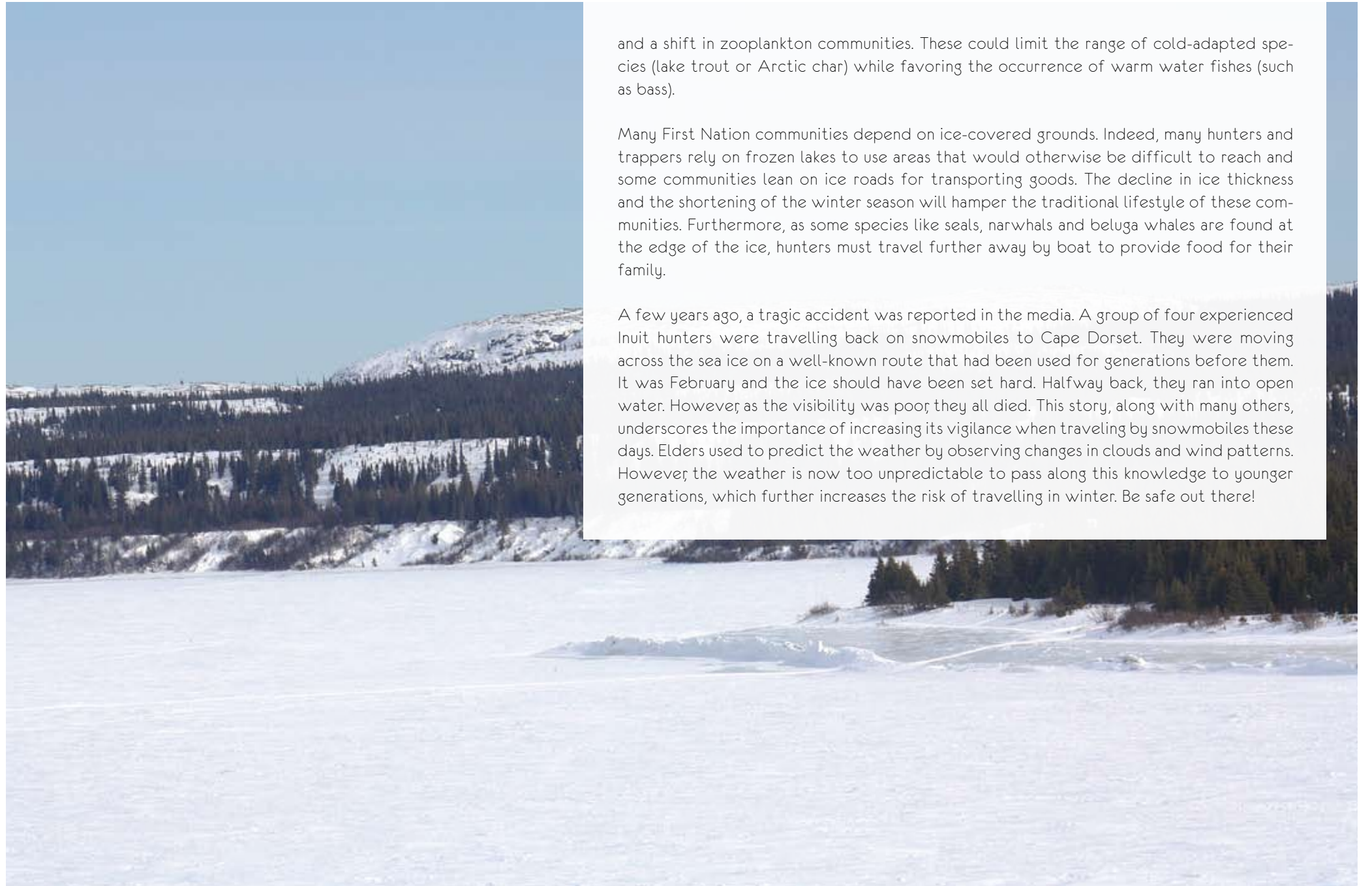
BY MAXIME LAVOIE, PH.D.
WILDLIFE BIOLOGIST

ON LAST JUNE 7TH, FIVE FISHERMEN, ABOARD THE VESSEL AVALON PRINCESS, LEFT NEWFOUNDLAND COASTS TO FISH FOR CRABS IN THE WEE HOURS OF THE MORNING. MOMENTS LATER, CAPTAIN JAMIE MATTHEWS OF THE SHAWN AND EVAN RECEIVED A MAYDAY CALL FROM THE AVALON PRINCESS EXPLAINING IT WAS TAKING WATER AND ITS CREW WOULD QUICKLY HAVE TO ABANDON SHIP. THE FIVE FISHERMEN WERE RESCUED BY A COAST GUARD HELICOPTER, BUT THE AVALON PRINCESS NOW LIES AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA. THIS DISASTER WAS THE RESULTS OF EXCEPTIONAL ICE CONDITIONS. INDEED, THE AVALON PRINCESS WAS CRUSHED BY ICE SEVERAL METERS THICK. A FEW DAYS LATER, THE ICEBREAKER CCGS AMUNDSEN CANCELLED ITS SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION THROUGH HUDSON BAY BECAUSE THE CAPTAIN CONSIDERED THESE SAME ICE CONDITIONS AS THREATENING TO THE LIVES OF HIS PASSENGERS. WHEN WE THINK OF CLIMATE CHANGE, WE IMAGINE THE THINNING OF THE ICE, BUT THE PRESENCE OF THESE HUGE CHUNKS OF ICE IS ANOTHER DIRECT CONSEQUENCE.

Climate changes greatly affect sea ice properties. Since 1980, Arctic sea ice has declined at a rate of 13 % per year and, according to some models, the Arctic could be free of ice by 2040. Therefore, if we reduce the extent of ice cover and its thickness, the ice breaks more easily and becomes more mobile. With coastal winds and strong ocean currents, these blocks of ice can travel over great distances and appear further south, creating situations like the one experienced by the Avalon Princess.

According to NASA, climate changes also cause an early melting of the ice covering the lakes. On average, lake ice is breaking up one day

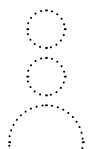
earlier each spring. Rising temperature in the Arctic also delayed the formation of ice in the fall. This has led to a 27-day decline in the ice season since 1950. Over the same period, the thickness of the ice covering lakes at the coldest point in the winter also decreased by 38 cm. In 1992, 62 % of Arctic lakes were completely frozen to the bottom, but by 2011, this percentage dropped to only 26. The decline in the ice season together with warmer water is changing the biology of the lakes. Indeed, these conditions cause an increase in the amount of sunlight for photosynthesis and an increase in nutrient inputs from watersheds. This results in higher plants and algae productivity



and a shift in zooplankton communities. These could limit the range of cold-adapted species (lake trout or Arctic char) while favoring the occurrence of warm water fishes (such as bass).

Many First Nation communities depend on ice-covered grounds. Indeed, many hunters and trappers rely on frozen lakes to use areas that would otherwise be difficult to reach and some communities lean on ice roads for transporting goods. The decline in ice thickness and the shortening of the winter season will hamper the traditional lifestyle of these communities. Furthermore, as some species like seals, narwhals and beluga whales are found at the edge of the ice, hunters must travel further away by boat to provide food for their family.

A few years ago, a tragic accident was reported in the media. A group of four experienced Inuit hunters were travelling back on snowmobiles to Cape Dorset. They were moving across the sea ice on a well-known route that had been used for generations before them. It was February and the ice should have been set hard. Halfway back, they ran into open water. However, as the visibility was poor, they all died. This story, along with many others, underscores the importance of increasing its vigilance when traveling by snowmobiles these days. Elders used to predict the weather by observing changes in clouds and wind patterns. However, the weather is now too unpredictable to pass along this knowledge to younger generations, which further increases the risk of travelling in winter. Be safe out there!



STAFF PROFILE

THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL FOR 40 YEARS BECAUSE OF THE DEDICATION OF ITS STAFF. THIS COLUMN "STAFF PROFILE" PRESENTS A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF THE PEOPLE THAT WORK TO ENSURE THE SUCCESS OF THE PROGRAM. IN THIS ISSUE, WE ARE PROUD TO PROFILE MR. JOHN JOLLY, OUR LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR IN WASWANIPI.

It is my honor and privileges to send a message to the readers of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Program Magazine.

My Name is John Jolly and I've been raised all my life in Waswanipi. I was born in Matagami, PQ, to late Alfred Jolly (formerly President of Regional Cree Trappers Association) and my beloved mother Betsy Jolly. I have 3 brothers (Ronnie, Greg, David) and 1 sister (Gloria). I have 5 wonderful children and my wife Melinda Gull. As far I can remember, my late dad and mother would love to go in the bush during goose break or moose breaks, and I love exploring the land. I remember all the teaching of my late father, who taught me to respect the land and take what you need from it. My late dad was taught to protect and preserve the land, animals and so on, from his late father Anderson Jolly. My late father loved his parents and showed them great affection. ●

John Jolly

EMPLOYED BY THE BOARD SINCE: DECEMBER 11, 2014
CURRENT POSITION: LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR
WORK LOCATION: WASWANIPI

"... I REMEMBER ALL THE TEACHING OF MY LATE FATHER WHO TAUGHT ME TO RESPECT THE LAND AND TAKE WHAT YOU NEED FROM IT."



As of today, I still go in the bush and it's with great pride that I teach my children the way I was taught at a young age. Every year (Goose Break and Moose Break) we try to go to my father-in-law's trapline with Allan Gull, Helen Gull and my family when Lord willing.



When it comes to interviews with the beneficiaries, I really enjoy listening to elders stories from what they experience and witness about their bush life and it expands my traditional knowledge. Also it touches my heart that the young men and women are keeping the traditional way of life alive by living off the land. We need more young people to keep striving the traditional, cultural and language so we may live another thousands years to come.



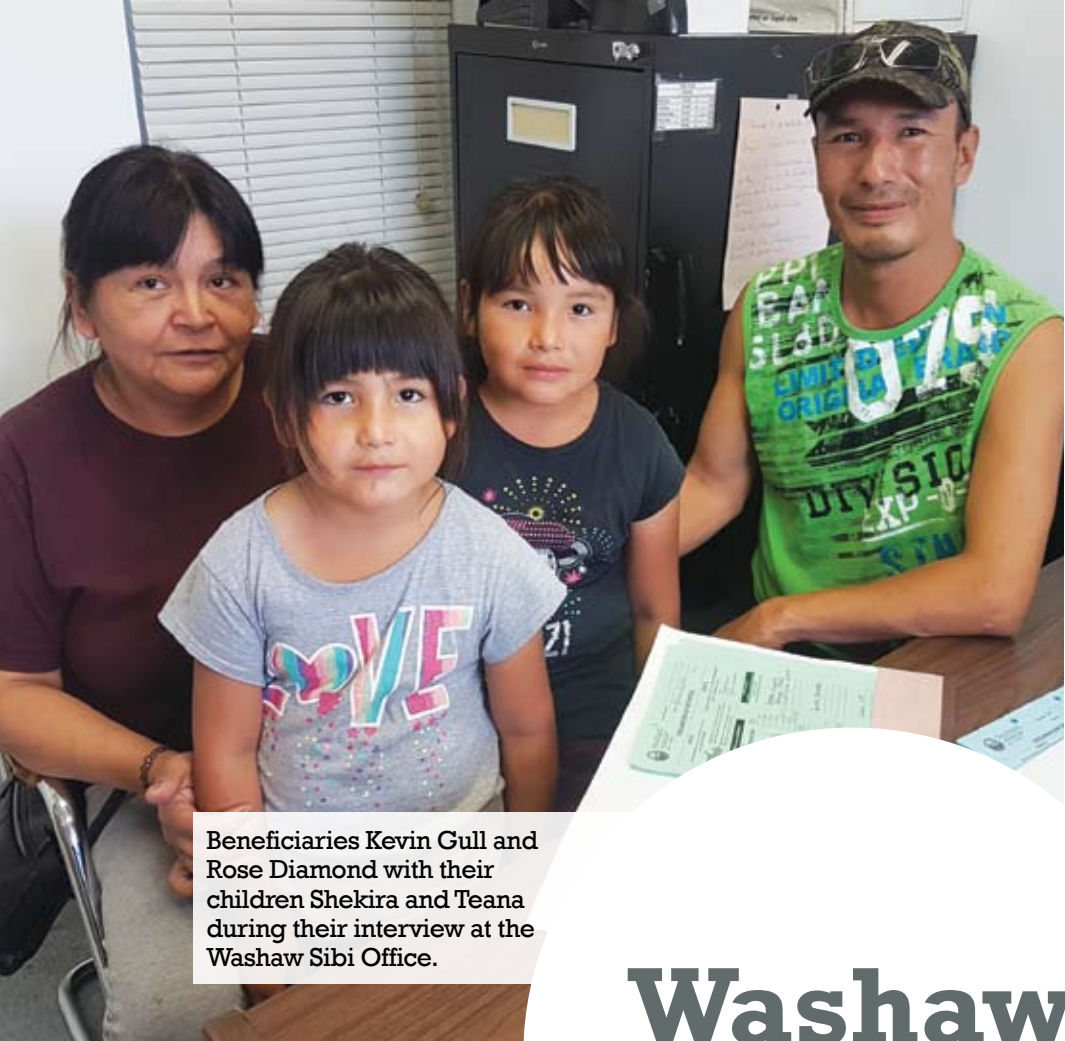
It is with great humility that I work for with The Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board.

May God Bless you all abundantly. ●

“... IT TOUCHES MY HEART THAT THE YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN ARE KEEPING THE TRADITIONAL WAY OF LIFE ALIVE...”



Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board



Beneficiaries Kevin Gull and Rose Diamond with their children Shekira and Teana during their interview at the Washaw Sibi Office.

THE TRAVELING DIRECTOR

HERE ARE SOME PHOTOS TAKEN BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL DURING HIS RECENT TRIPS TO CREE COMMUNITIES.



People gather inside the CTA office in Waswanipi awaiting their ISP interviews and cheques.

Washaw Sibi

June 2017

Waswanipi

June 2017

The gas station in Pikogan.



You can tell from the outside that it is interview day!





ISP ladies (from left to right): Mary Blacksmith, Annie Nayassit and Sophie Trapper.



John Jolly and ISP beneficiary, Simeon Awashish.



Members of the ISP local committee, Paul Dixon and Johnny Ottereyes.



Waswanipi Local Administrator, John Jolly, interviews beneficiary Maggie Ottereyes with her kids.



John Jolly with beneficiary Ella Gull.



John Jolly with beneficiary Johnny Trapper.



Local Administrator, Winnie Bosum discusses with her daughter, Clara Bosum.



Oujé-Bougoumou

July 2017

Eastmain River

July 2017



Oujé-Bougoumou kids!



Warning signs: a good indicator that you're far away from the nearest town!



Northern Pike, a great fish that you can catch almost anywhere in Eeyou Istchee.



Eastmain River!



Good place to camp?



Chilly nights call for a little fire. The Director-general, Serge Larivière, warms himself on the shores of the Eastmain River.



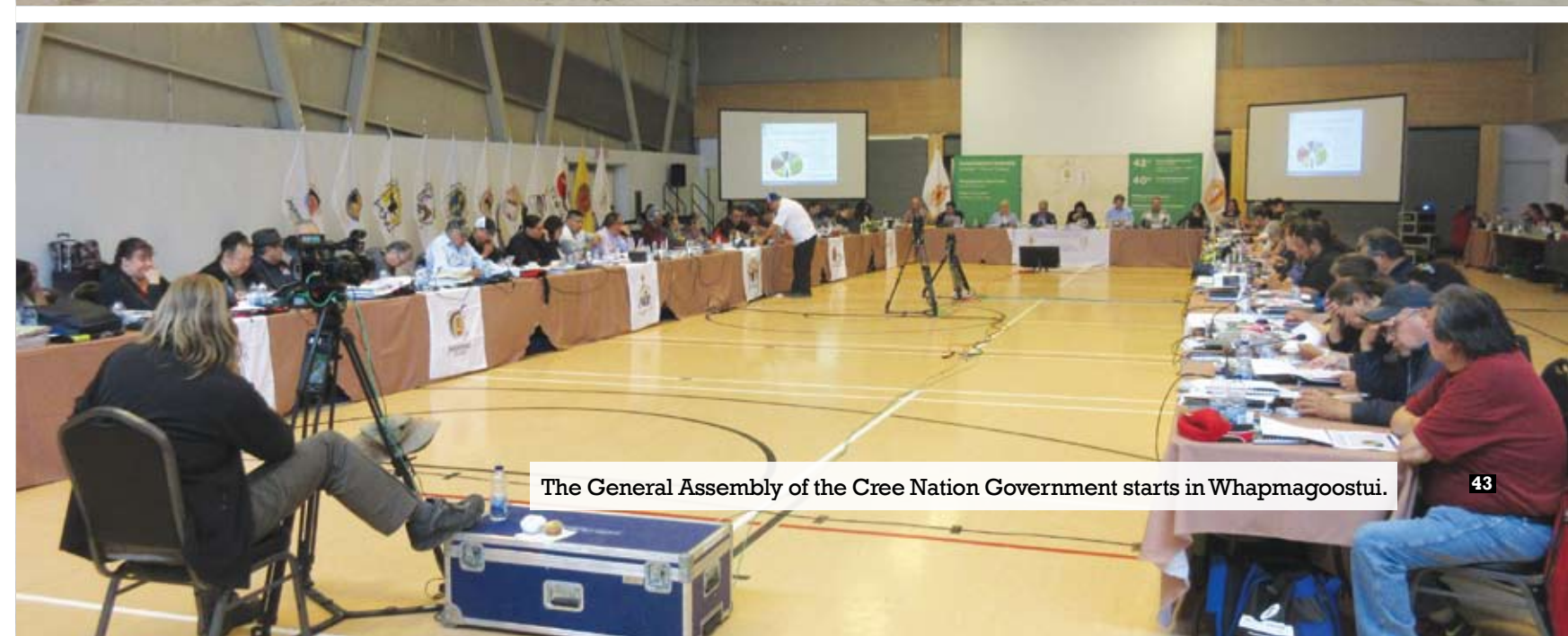


Kuujuarapik, Whapmagoostui, Great Whale River, Poste-de-la-Baleine.

Whapmagoostui
August 2017



Travel with Air Creebec and you are bound to run into people you know! Chief Richard Shecapio from Mistissini was one of the passengers.



The General Assembly of the Cree Nation Government starts in Whapmagoostui.



Pretty girl!



Director-general Serge Larivière had the pleasure of meeting Sonny Orr, from The Nation at the Whapmagoostui Airport.



Young Whapmagoostui hunters: Jordan Masty, Johnny Abraham and Dylan James Salt.



Some famous Cree hunters. From left to right: Isaac Masty, Elizabeth Chiskamish, William Chiskamish and Thomas Coon.



Group photo!



People waiting for the inauguration ceremony of the new Grand Chief and Deputy Grand Chief.



Our Local Administrator in Mistissini, Rachel Neeposh.



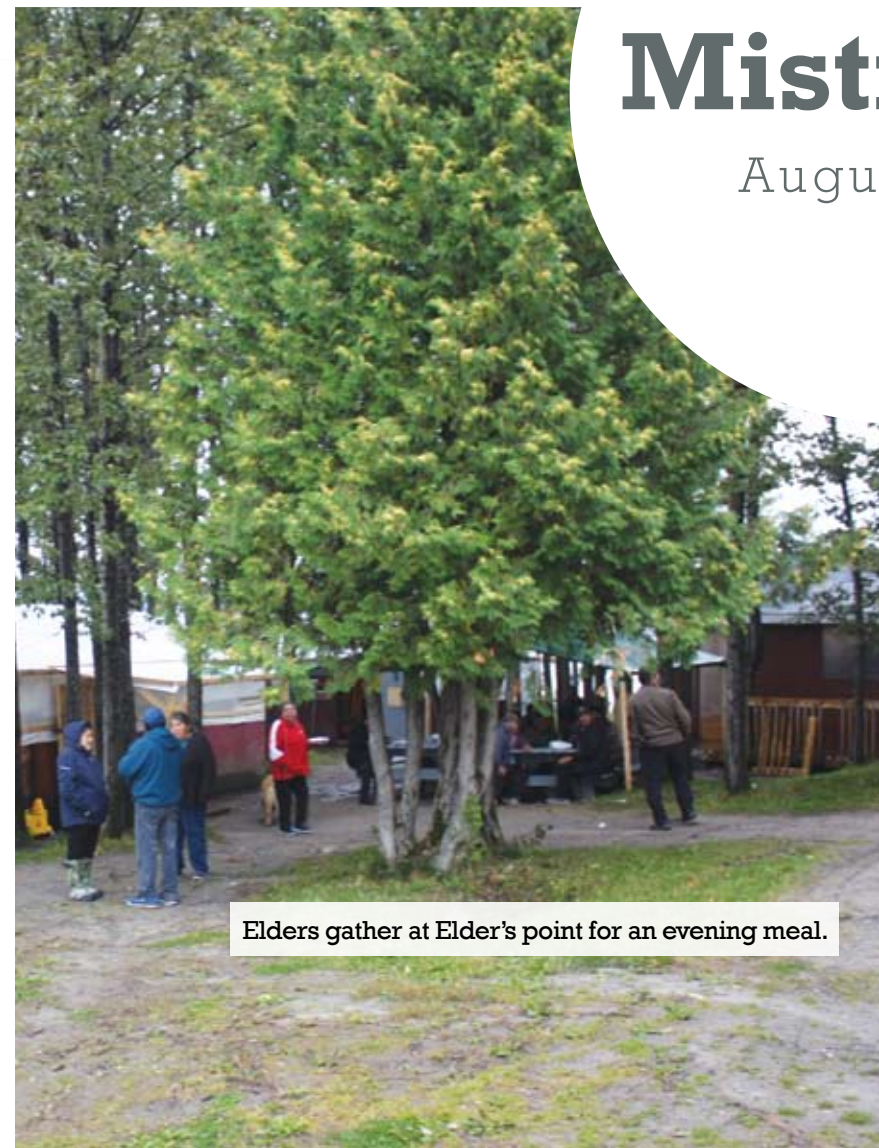
Desert anyone?

Mistissini

August 2017



Familiar faces at the airport restaurant. From left to right: Michael Petawabano, Isaac Voyageur, Willie Iserhoff, James Diamond, Abel Trapper and Andy Baribeau.



Elders gather at Elder's point for an evening meal.



Somebody always has a story to tell!



French trapper Didier Lefevre and his wife Dominique had a chance to visit Oujé-Bougoumou during their trip to Québec.

Oujé-Bougoumou

September 2017



French trapper Didier Lefevre and Director-general of the Board, Serge Larivière, at a lookout on the shore of Lake Opemisca.



Josephine Diamond sifts through the dirt, looking for artifacts.



Bobby Capassit found an old arrowhead.



Tallyman Charlie Capissit looks for artifacts at the archaeological site.



David Denton supervises Bobby Capassit during the dig.



Dr. Suzy Basile, from UQAT, and David Denton at the Cree Cultural Institute.



A happy crowd at breakfast. From left to right: Kenny Loon, Charlotte Loon, George M. Shecapio and Peter Shecapio.

Mistissini

September 2017



Load her up! Time to head into the bush!



Dario Izaguirre explains how things are done, how archaeological digs are performed to Dr. Suzy Basile from UQAT.



George M. Shecapio and Winnie Bosum, two long-time employees of the Income Security Board, enjoy a good meal at the Capissisit Lodge restaurant.



The plane is at the dock, people are getting ready to leave.



Arrived at camp!



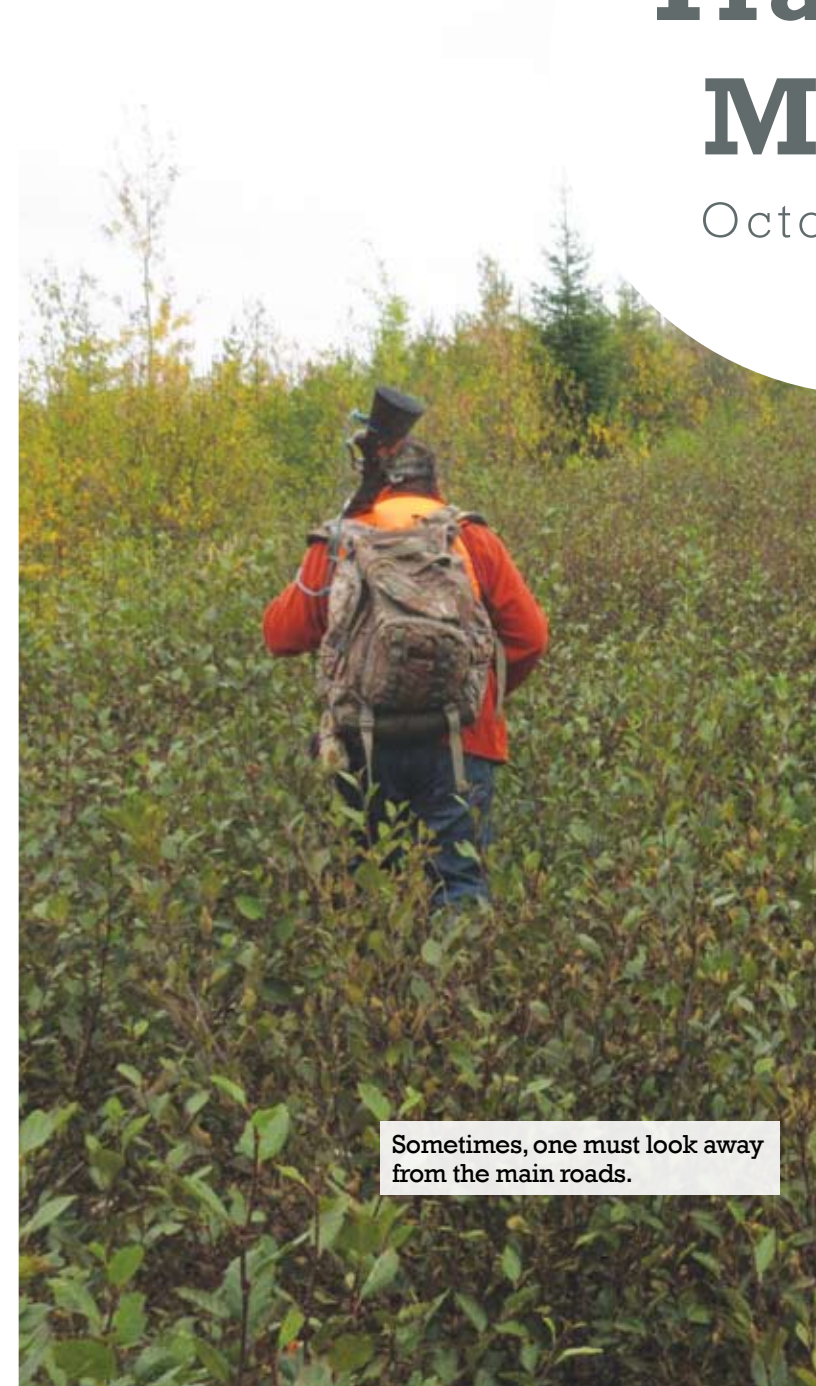
Kenny Loon, a beneficiary of the Program, looks for a moose.

Trapline M-42b

October 2017



Lake Mistassini.



Sometimes, one must look away from the main roads.



Nothing in the bear trap this time!



Moose tracks, there is hope!



Group photo of Didier and his wife Dominique in the back, with beneficiaries of the Program, Charlotte and Kenny Loon.



Kenny Loon making bear popcorn ("sheekshagen").



Kenny Loon (left) discusses with Didier Lefevre, a trapper from France, and his wife, Dominique.



Charlie Loon working on his camp on M-42b.



Kenny Loon is happy to receive a trapping magazine from his new friend from France.



ÉDITORIAL

CE NUMÉRO DE LA REVUE « THE CREE HUNTER AND TRAPPER » EST DÉDIÉ AU LOUP, UN ANIMAL À LA FOIS MYTHIQUE, IMPRESSIONNANT ET TRÈS DISCRET. EN EFFET, IL EST TRÈS RARE D'OBSERVER DES LOUPS SUR LE TERRITOIRE CRI ET, BIEN SOUVENT, LE SEUL SIGNE DE LEUR PRÉSENCE, CE SONT LES PISTES QUE L'ON VOIT DANS LA NEIGE OU LES RESTES DES CARCASSES DES ANIMAUX QU'ILS ONT TUÉS.

Durant mes voyages, j'ai été chanceux d'observer des loups à quelques occasions le long de la route de la Baie-James, ou encore aux abords de la route Transtaïga qui mène à Brisay. J'ai même été l'un de ceux qui ont eu la chance d'apercevoir le loup qui traînait autour du KM 226 l'an passé, aux abords de l'autoroute de la Baie-James! Vous pouvez voir une photo de ce loup dans la section « Traveling Director » de la revue numéro 22. J'étais bien content, car il est rare de pouvoir observer un loup non loin de soi, et je peux vous dire que c'est un animal très impressionnant vu d'aussi près!

Pour les trappeurs sur le terrain, les loups sont présents quand il y a beaucoup de gibier; tel l'orignal ou le caribou. Comme vous le savez, les loups sont difficiles à capturer et, étant de gros animaux, sont difficiles à retenir une fois pris; un bon équipement est donc nécessaire!

J'espère que cette revue vous aidera à apprécier davantage cet animal, et que vous y trouverez quelques trucs pour vous aider à le capturer!



P.S. Notez que ce magazine ne contient qu'une section en anglais et une section en français, car nous avons dû le faire produire de façon contractuelle pendant le congé de maternité de notre graphiste. Je suis certain que vous comprendrez, et j'espère que les nombreuses images vous donneront toute l'information nécessaire!

Serge Larivière, Ph.D., MBA, ASC
Directeur général, OSRCPC

PSR

ET LES ENTREVUES

Qu'est-ce qu'une entrevue?

C'est lorsque tu rencontres ton administrateur local et que tu lui emmènes ta **déclaration d'activités** ainsi que tous les autres documents requis pour mettre à jour ton dossier.

POURQUOI?

LES PRESTATIONS DU PROGRAMME SONT CALCULÉES EN FONCTION DU NOMBRE DE JOURS QUE TU PASSES À PRATIQUER DES ACTIVITÉS DE RÉCOLTE EN FORÊT, ET DE TOUS LES AUTRES REVENUS GAGNÉS PAR LE CHEF DE L'UNITÉ FAMILIALE ET SON CONJOINT. IL EST ESSENTIEL DE FOURNIR TOUTE L'INFORMATION À TON ADMINISTRATEUR LOCAL AFIN QUE L'OFFICE PUISSE CALCULER LE BON MONTANT DE PRESTATIONS AUQUEL TU AS DROIT.

TROP DE PRESTATIONS PAYÉES!
(TU AURAS UN TROP-PAYÉ QUI DEVRA ÊTRE REMBOURSÉ!)



TROP PEU DE PRESTATIONS PAYÉES!



LE BON MONTANT DE PRESTATIONS \$



QUAND?

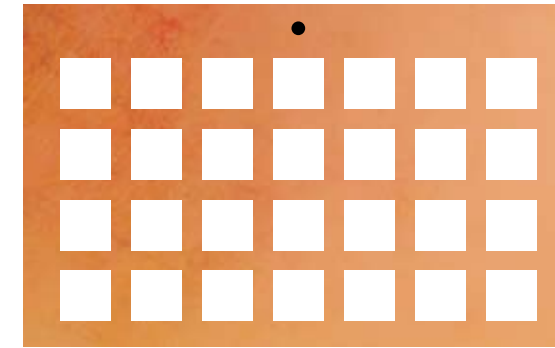
Tu dois te présenter à l'entrevue 4 fois par année :

Septembre

Décembre

Mars

Juin



TU REÇOIS DES PAIEMENTS MENSUELS?

Tu dois quand même te présenter aux entrevues trimestrielles afin de fournir les documents nécessaires pour la mise à jour de ton dossier et pour recevoir le chèque trimestriel.

QUI?

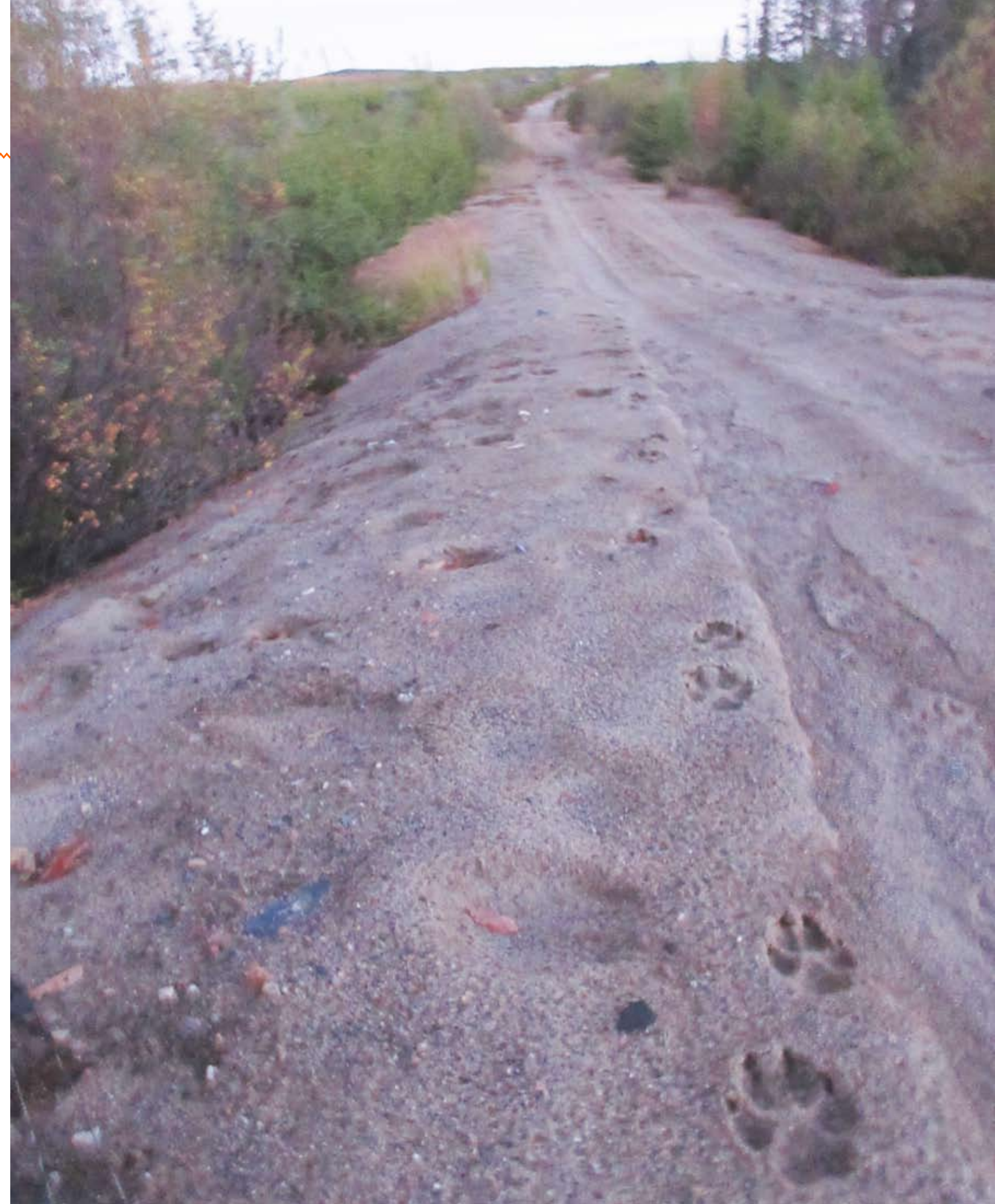
Il est obligatoire que le chef de l'unité familiale soit présent à l'entrevue afin de déclarer ses activités et celles du conjoint. Toutefois, dans le cas où le conjoint reçoit des paiements séparés, il doit obligatoirement se présenter aussi avec sa déclaration d'activités signée.

OÙ?

Au bureau de l'administrateur local.

TU ES À L'EXTÉRIEUR DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ **AU MOMENT DES ENTREVUES?**

- 1. Communique avec ton administrateur local pour l'aviser que tu es absent;**
- 2. Va le rencontrer à ton retour;**
- 3. Aucune entrevue ne sera faite par téléphone;**
- 4. Aucun paiement ne peut être émis sans entrevue avec le chef de l'unité.**



PROFIL D'UN ANIMAL

Loup gris

Nom français: Loup gris

Nom anglais: Gray Wolf

Nom (latin) scientifique: *Canis lupus*

Nom en cri: Mahīhkan

Syllabique cri: L"Δ"b²

LE LOUP EST UN PRÉDATEUR IMPORTANT QUI OCCUPE LE TERRITOIRE DE LA BAIE-JAMES ET QUI EST PROBABLEMENT L'UN DES ANIMAUX LES PLUS DIFFICILES À OBSERVER. IL EST POURTANT PRÉSENT PARTOUT OÙ L'ON RETROUVE L'ORIGNAL ET LE CARIBOU.

Aussi appelé « loup gris » ou « loup des bois », il est membre de la famille des canidés, la famille des chiens, qui inclut aussi le renard et le coyote. Les loups peuvent être très gros, atteignant parfois 100 lb (45 kg) ou plus, et leur couleur peut varier du gris très pâle, même blanc, jusqu'au noir, en passant par le brun et le brun-roux. Le loup est un animal des grandes forêts que l'on retrouve partout au Canada, dans le nord des États-Unis et aussi en Europe, en Scandinavie et en Russie. Il vit toujours en groupe, qu'on appelle la meute, et mange principalement de grands animaux comme l'orignal, le chevreuil, le caribou, le wapiti et le bison. En territoire cri, le loup consomme principalement de l'orignal, du caribou et du castor.

« Les loups sont des grands voyageurs. Les chasseurs remarquent souvent leurs traces sur les rivières ou les lacs gelés. »

Des recherches scientifiques suggèrent que les loups voyagent entre 20 et 30 km par jour lorsqu'ils chassent. Durant l'été, les pistes sont difficiles à observer, mais on peut parfois remarquer leurs excréments le long des routes de gravier ou même des routes pavées. Les loups sont des animaux très sociables. Ils voyagent souvent en paire ou en meute de plusieurs individus. Au Québec, la taille typique d'une meute varie de 5 à 12 bêtes, et sa hiérarchie est habituellement basée sur un couple dominant (on parle souvent de ce couple en nommant le mâle et la femelle « Alpha »). Ce dernier se reproduit habituellement au printemps, et la femelle donne naissance à 5 ou 6 jeunes qui deviennent éventuellement des membres de la meute. Ils auront peut-être aussi la chance de devenir des dominants dans leur propre meute.



Pour les chasseurs cri, la récolte d'un loup est un défi remarquable, car c'est un animal discret qui se promène beaucoup. La plupart des chasseurs en récoltent de façon opportuniste à la chasse, ou encore en utilisant des pièges ou des collets à des endroits où les loups voyagent, ou à des endroits où ils ont tué et ont commencé à consommer des proies. La fourrure des loups peut être très précieuse, mais la capture d'un loup est surtout un témoignage sans équivoque des talents du chasseur ou du trappeur!

Essayez cette installation!

LES LOUPS AU COLLET

PAR JIM GIBB

LORS DE MES VISITES SUR MA LIGNE DE PIÉGEAGE, JE DEMEURE TOUJOURS À L'AFFÛT AFIN DE DÉTECTER LES SIGNES DE PRÉSENCE DU LOUP. L'HIVER, LE SIGNE LE PLUS FACILE À IDENTIFIER EST UNE PISTE DANS LA NEIGE, ET EN ÉTÉ, UNE ACCUMULATION DE FÈCES.

En automne, les loups mangent surtout des castors, puisque ces derniers se rendent souvent dans la forêt à la recherche de bois pour leur réserve de nourriture. L'hiver, ils se nourrissent plutôt d'orignaux et de caribous, mais dès que le printemps arrive, les loups se remettent à chasser les castors aussitôt que ces derniers sortent à la recherche de jeunes arbres à manger. Un castor surpris sur la terre ferme est une proie facile pour un loup.

Mon installation de base pour le loup est constituée de collets. J'utilise habituellement deux douzaines de collets minimum par installation, disposés autour d'un



« LA PLUS GRANDE ERREUR FAITE PAR CERTAINS TRAPPEURS EST DE NE PAS PLACER ASSEZ DE COLLETS PAR INSTALLATION. »

leurre bien odorant de bonne dimension. La plus grande erreur faite par certains trappeurs est de ne pas placer assez de collets par installation. Ne disposer que quelques collets vous donnera probablement des captures, mais les autres loups de la meute apprendront rapidement à identifier les collets et à éviter vos installations.

Je fabrique mes appâts pendant l'été. Pour ce faire, j'utilise des chaudières de plastique de 5 gallons que je remplis de viande et d'un peu de poisson, et que je laisse reposer au soleil. Je veux obtenir l'odeur la plus forte possible pour mes installations. Assurez-vous

de bien placer le couvercle sur les chaudières afin d'éviter que des mouches n'y entrent. L'odeur dégagée par l'appât attirera à elle seule les loups à vos installations; ces derniers ne peuvent résister à une forte odeur de putréfaction. Je place mon appât dans l'ouverture de mon regroupement de collets pour permettre aux oiseaux de proie d'y accéder sans craindre qu'ils ne se prennent accidentellement dans un collet. Mes collets sont installés à une certaine distance de l'appât, soit environ 200 à 300 mètres. Cela fait en sorte de capturer les loups alors qu'ils se rendent vers l'installation, au moment où ils sont moins méfiants.

Le collet de base que j'utilise maintenant a une longueur de 10 pieds et est muni d'une barrure Camlock modifiée ainsi que d'un ressort de mise à mort et d'une virole. J'aime placer la virole à 6 pieds d'un câble en acier galvanisé 3/32, 1 x 19, et d'un câble de retenue 1/8, 7 x 7. Utiliser un câble 3/32, qui est plus mince, n'est pas évident pour le loup, mais y ajouter un câble de 1/8 pour l'ancrer à un arbre lui donne la force nécessaire. Le câble en acier 1 x 19

« L'ODEUR DÉGAGÉE PAR L'APPÂT ATTIRERA À ELLE SEULE LES LOUPS À VOS INSTALLATIONS. »



est rigide et forme une boucle qui se tient bien. Tout cela est un peu mêlant, mais la taille du câble est son diamètre de 3/32 pouce, alors que le 1 x 19 vous indique le nombre de brins dans le câble

(construction). Les Camlocks modifiées correspondent au câble de diamètre 3/32 avec l'ajout d'un ressort amortisseur et d'un système de relâchement. Pour supporter la boucle du collet, j'utilise une broche de fixation n° 9. En utilisant un câble d'acier très résistant, je peux ancrer mes collets loin du sentier, ce qui me permet d'utiliser les mêmes emplacements d'une fois à l'autre.

Les collets sont placés en cercle autour de l'emplacement de l'appât. À l'aide de mes raquettes, je m'éloigne de l'appât et je place 7 ou 8 collets dans chaque sentier. Pensez à une roue de vélo : au centre, il y a l'appât, et chaque rayon est un sentier où installer ses collets. Le tour de la roue (circonférence) est créé par le sentier de motoneige. Avec mon expérience, je me suis rendu compte que plus les collets sont près de l'appât, plus les loups sont méfiants, donc placer ses collets plus loin vous donne un avantage lorsque les loups explorent l'installation.

PSR

DATES DE PAIEMENTS EN 2017-2018 CHANGEMENT IMPORTANT

Dans le but d'améliorer la répartition des paiements émis aux prestataires, les membres ont approuvé un changement important aux dates des entrevues et des chèques pour la nouvelle année-programme 2017-2018. Le 3^e paiement de l'année-programme a été déplacé au 1^{er} mars 2018 (au lieu de début avril).



Ce changement sera avantageux pour les prestataires à plusieurs égards, principalement pour ceux qui ont choisi des paiements mensuels.

ANNÉE - PROGRAMME 2017-2018

JUILLET

AOÛT

SEPTEMBRE

OCTOBRE

NOVEMBRE

DÉCEMBRE

JANVIER

FÉVRIER

MARS

AVRIL

MAI

JUIN

1^{er} chèque

**et entrevue trimestrielle
31 août 2017**

2^e chèque

**et entrevue trimestrielle
30 novembre 2017**

3^e chèque

et entrevue trimestrielle

1^{er} mars 2018



4^e chèque

**et entrevue trimestrielle
28 juin 2018**

Les loups au collet

CONSEILS ADDITIONNELS PAR :

JEAN-PASCAL TRUDEAU

LE LOUP EST UN ANIMAL QUI FASCINE TOUS LES PEUPLES. C'EST UN ANIMAL GRACIEUX ET DOUÉ, DONT LE POIDS PEUT EXCÉDER LES 100 LIVRES (45 KILOS).

C'est un prédateur très efficace sur les populations de caribous et d'orignaux, mais il aime aussi se nourrir de castors en période estivale.

Pour le chasseur il y a quelques trucs qu'il faut savoir pour capturer un loup. L'une de ses faiblesses est qu'il est très prévisible. S'il est passé à un endroit, il y reviendra à coup sûr à un moment ou à un autre; il faut donc être patient et donner le temps à nos pièges et collets de fonctionner.



« LE COLLET EST UN OUTIL EFFICACE POUR LA CAPTURE DU LOUP. »



« LA HAUTEUR DE LA BROCHE EST TRÈS IMPORTANTE. »



Le collet est un outil efficace pour la capture du loup. Je préfère un collet de câble 3/32, qui donnera un diamètre ouvert de 12 à 14 po (30-35 cm). J'attache ce collet avec de la broche de grosseur n° 9. La broche sera attachée à un arbre fixe, à 5 pi de hauteur et la base du collet sera à 12 po (30 cm) du sol. La hauteur de la broche est très importante, car le loup se retrouvera rapidement pendu, sans appui pour les pattes avant.

La technique de capture la plus utilisée et qui a fait ses preuves est celle de l'enclos. Elle consiste à trouver un endroit où plusieurs petits arbres résineux (épinettes et/ou sapins) forment un mur relativement fermé. L'idéal est de le faire où deux sentiers ou chemins se

croisent. Il s'agit alors de placer un collet dans chaque ouverture assez importante (environ 18-20 po/45-50 cm) entre deux arbres. Il est possible de mettre en place 10 à 20 collets, car leur nombre dépend de l'endroit choisi. Il ne restera ensuite qu'à y mettre des appâts (restes de caribou, de lagopède, de bernache ou autres) au centre. Si ça vous tente de mettre plus de chances de votre côté, vous pouvez aussi ajouter quelques collets près de votre enclos, dans les endroits où des loups ont déjà passé. Finalement, soyez patient, très patient, car les loups mettent souvent quelques semaines à revenir au même endroit.



NOUVELLE MEMBRE DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION!

L'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris est heureux d'accueillir une nouvelle membre au sein de son conseil d'administration, Mme Renée-Claude Baillargeon, résidente de Chibougamau impliquée dans le Nord du Québec depuis plusieurs années. Mme Baillargeon remplace ainsi M. Guy Girouard, qui a pris sa retraite en juin 2016. Nous sommes très heureux de l'accueillir parmi nous. Vous la verrez probablement dans l'une des communautés cries du Nord lors des prochaines rencontres du conseil d'administration de l'Office.

Bienvenue Mme Baillargeon! <

Serge Larivière,
Directeur général

INSCRIPTION POUR 2018-2019

PROCÉDURE POUR S'INSCRIRE

Il faut 1 année pour préparer votre inscription au programme (vous ne pouvez pas remplir un formulaire et y être inscrit immédiatement).

1 - MAINTENANT

Rencontrez votre administrateur local, qui vous donnera les formulaires dont vous avez besoin pour préparer votre demande, et demandez-lui quelle est la date limite pour vous inscrire; il pourra alors vous placer sur la liste de personnes du comité local de votre communauté.

2 - ANNÉE DE QUALIFICATION - Vous devez établir votre admissibilité!

Pendant 12 mois (entre le 1^{er} juillet 2017 et le 30 juin 2018), vous devrez avoir passé au moins 120 jours à pratiquer des activités de récolte en forêt, et y avoir passé plus de temps que de temps en emploi ou occupé à d'autres activités (ces jours ne sont pas payables - ils servent uniquement à prouver que vous avez choisi les activités de récolte comme occupation principale).

3 - INFORMATIONS À FOURNIR

- Numéro de bénéficiaire cri (pour tous les membres de la famille);
- Certificat de naissance (pour tous les membres de la famille);
- Numéro d'assurance sociale (pour les adultes de la famille);
- Registre de toutes vos activités et des revenus perçus lors de votre année de qualification (pour vous ET votre conjoint); votre administrateur local vous fournira les documents à remplir.

4 - DATE LIMITE D'INSCRIPTION - JUIN 2018

Rencontre en juin avec votre administrateur local pour votre entrevue.

5 - ENSUITE?

Si vous êtes admissible, votre dossier sera ouvert à partir du 1^{er} juillet 2018, et ce jusqu'au 30 juin 2019 (12 mois). PAR CONTRE, votre premier paiement ne vous sera remis qu'en septembre 2018, une fois que vous aurez rencontré votre administrateur local pour une entrevue.

PROFIL D'UN EMPLOYÉ

LE PROGRAMME DE SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURS CRIS CONNAÎT UN FRANC SUCCÈS DEPUIS PLUS DE 40 ANS, ET CE, EN RAISON DE L'ENGAGEMENT DE SON PERSONNEL. NOTRE ARTICLE « PROFIL D'UN EMPLOYÉ » PRÉSENTE LA COURTE BIOGRAPHIE DE L'UN DES EMPLOYÉS QUI TRAVAILLENT À ASSURER LE SUCCÈS DU PROGRAMME. DANS LA PRÉSENTE ÉDITION, NOUS RENDONS HOMMAGE À M. JOHN JOLLY, NOTRE ADMINISTRATEUR LOCAL, À WASWANIPÍ.

John Jolly

EMPLOYÉ PAR L'OFFICE DEPUIS : 11 DÉCEMBRE 2014
POSITION ACTUELLE : ADMINISTRATEUR LOCAL
LIEU DE TRAVAIL : WASWANIPÍ

C'est mon honneur et privilège d'écrire un message aux lecteurs du magazine de l'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris.

Mon nom est John Jolly et j'ai passé toute ma vie dans la communauté de Waswanipi. Je suis né à Matagami (Québec) de mon défunt père, Alfred Jolly (ancien président de l'Association régionale des trappeurs cris), et de ma bien-aimée mère, Betsy Jolly. J'ai trois frères (Ronnie, Greg et David) et une sœur (Gloria). J'ai cinq enfants merveilleux et une femme, Melinda Gull. Je me souviens que mon père et ma mère aimaient aller en forêt pendant la chasse à l'oie, le « Goose Break », ou pendant la chasse à l'orignal, le « Moose Break ». J'aime explorer les terres, et je me souviens de tous les enseignements de mon défunt père, qui m'a appris à respecter la terre et à prendre ce dont nous avons besoin. Mon père a lui-même appris de son défunt père, Anderson Jolly, à protéger et à préserver la terre,

« [...] MON DÉFUNT PÈRE M'A APPRIS À RESPECTER LA TERRE ET À PRENDRE CE DONT NOUS AVONS BESOIN. »



les animaux et les diverses richesses de la nature. Mon père aimait ses parents et leur vouait une grande affection.

À ce jour, je suis presque toujours dans la forêt, et c'est avec une grande fierté que j'enseigne à mes enfants, de la même façon dont on m'a enseigné à un jeune âge. Chaque année, durant le « Goose Break » et le « Moose Break », nous allons en famille au terrain de piégeage de mon beau-père, Allan Gull, et de ma belle-mère, Helen Gull.

En ce qui concerne les entrevues avec les bénéficiaires du Programme, j'apprécie beaucoup écouter les histoires des aînés de la communauté, connaître leurs expériences et entendre leurs témoignages sur leur vie en forêt; cela accroît mes connaissances traditionnelles. De plus, ça me fait chaud au cœur de voir que les jeunes hommes et les jeunes femmes conservent le mode de vie traditionnel en vivant de la terre. Nous avons besoin de ces jeunes pour continuer à préserver nos traditions, notre culture et notre langage, afin que nous puissions encore vivre ainsi pour des milliers d'années à venir!

C'est avec une grande humilité que je travaille avec l'Office de la sécurité du revenu des chasseurs et piégeurs cris.

Que Dieu vous bénisse abondamment.●

« ÇA ME FAIT CHAUD AU CŒUR DE VOIR QUE LES JEUNES HOMMES ET LES JEUNES FEMMES CONSERVENT LE MODE DE VIE TRADITIONNEL [...] »



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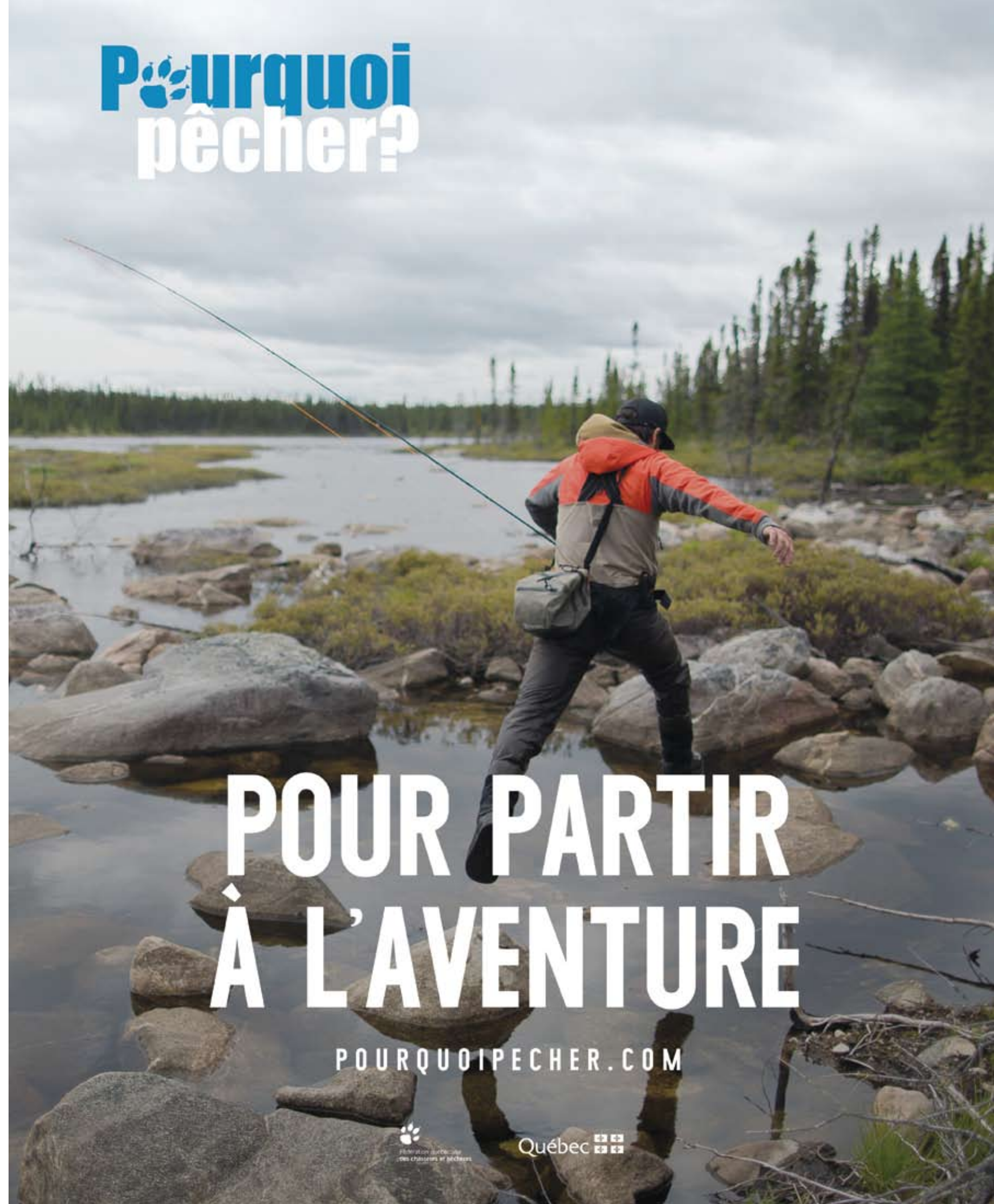




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