

THE CREE HUNTER AND TRAPPER

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE CREE HUNTERS ECONOMIC SECURITY BOARD NUMBER 28 / JUNE 2020
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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 Economic Security Board. S. Larivière, Director-general, acted as editor-in-chief and provided photographs. Luc Farrell provided photographs. François Guindon provided text.

REQUEST FOR STORIES

The Cree Hunter and Trapper is interested in receiving stories and articles from the beneficiaries of the Economic Security Program for Cree Hunters. 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 Economic Security Board 2700, Boulevard Laurier Édifice Champlain Bureau 1100, Québec (Québec) G1V 4K5

Phone 418 643-7300 / Toll free 1 800 363-1560 / Fax 418 643-6803

EDITORIAL

THERE ARE SEVERAL GAME BIRDS THAT ARE COMMONLY OBSERVED ALONG THE ROADS OF EEYOU ISTCHEE.

In the fall, the most commonly observed bird throughout Eeyou Istchee is the spruce grouse (see Cree Hunter and Trapper issue # 12 from June 2012) and in the southern parts, the ruffed grouse (see Cree Hunter and Trapper issue # 20 from June 2016). In the winter the willow ptarmigan is by far the most commonly observed game bird along the roads (see Cree Hunter and Trapper issue # 8 from June 2010). The last game bird that can be spotted along the roads of Eeyou Istchee is less common but is found from time to time, it is the sharp-tailed grouse. Sharp-tails, as people like to call them, are bigger than the other two species of grouse and they are also more skittish, and thus also more difficult to harvest. Along the roads of Eeyou Istchee, sharptailed grouse are most often observed as single individuals, often perched at the top of trees. Sharp-tailed grouse occur throughout Canada and although hunters seldom get to observe them during the breeding season, they have very distinctive colors during that time and very fancy dance patterns, when the males try to seduce the females for breeding.



Eeyou Istchee is definitely a land of wonders when it comes to wildlife, so pay attention next time you see a single grouse perched high in the tree, it might just be the elusive sharp-tailed grouse!

Serge Larivière, Ph.D., MBA, ASC Director-general Cree Hunters Economic Security Board











COVID-19

AND ITS IMPACT ON OUR OPERATIONS

In March of 2020, the entire province of Québec, Canada and the rest of the world, faced a very challenging pandemic due to COVID-19.

When confinement first started, the Board had to immediately stop its tour of the Cree communities to present the new Program. At that time, George M. Shecapio and Serge Larivière were in Whapmagoostui and headed to Chisasibi for the public meeting. That meeting had to be cancelled and a few days later, the members of the Board passed a motion to close the Head Office in Québec City in order to protect our staff from COVID-19.

The head office was closed on Friday, March 20th and staff immediately took charge to assume their duties and responsibilities from their respective home offices. The services to the beneficiaries were maintained, payments were issued, accounting duties were maintained and the entire operations of the Board were successfully delivered, thanks to everybody's efforts to serve the Board from their homes.

The Head Office just reopened as of June 22nd 2020 after a 3 months closure. Protective measures have now been provided so our staff can work safely and operations have now resumed normally.

The year 2020 will be remembered because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Luckily for Cree hunters and trappers of Eeyou Istchee, the Board successfully maintained its operations during the pandemic and the confinement measures.

The Board is happy to announce that none of its staff was affected by COVID-19 and would like to thank everyone for their understanding and their special efforts during these very trying times.







FOR THE NEW PROGRAM-YEAR

2020-2021

TO
THE ECONOMIC SECURITY
PROGRAM
FOR CREE HUNTERS

STARTING IN AUGUST 2020 ALL BENEFICIARIES WILL RECEIVE THEIR BENEFITS EACH MONTH ON THE FOLLOWING DATES:

August 31, 2020 (July and August amounts will be combined)

September 30, 2020 October 30, 2020

November 30, 2020

December 30, 2020

January 29, 2021

February 26, 2021

March 31, 2021 April 30, 2021

April 30, 2021

May 31, 2021

June 30, 2021

Important: July 2021 – No payment (will be combined with the August 2021 payment)



WHAT IF I DON'T HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?

Payments will be issued every month.

You will receive a cheque that you will need to pick up
at the office of your Local Administrator.

I ALREADY RECEIVE PAYMENTS EVERY MONTH, HOW WILL THIS AFFECT MY FILE?

All your payments will now be deposited into your bank account.

You will no longer receive a combination of cheques
and direct deposits.

MY SPOUSE AND I HAVE SEPARATE PAYMENTS, HOW WILL THIS AFFECT MY FILE?

You will continue to receive your payments separately, in your own bank account.

DO I HAVE TO COME FOR INTERVIEWS EVERY MONTH?

No, your Local Administrator will inform you on the dates when you will need to meet with them.

WHAT HAPPENS IF I DO NOT COME FOR MY SCHEDULED INTERVIEW?

You will receive no payments until you come for your interview.

WHAT HAPPENS IF THERE IS A CHANGE IN MY SITUATION (I START WORKING, TRAINING OR OTHER CHANGE?)

Contact your Local Administrator as soon as possible in order to update your file. Your benefits will be adjusted for the following month.

WILL THERE STILL BE A RETRO PAYMENT AT THE END OF THE PROGRAM-YEAR?

Yes. If you are entitled to a retro payment, you will receive it.

CAN I CHOOSE TO RECEIVE QUARTERLY PAYMENTS?

No. Quarterly payments will no longer be possible.

ALL BENEFICIARIES WILL RECEIVE MONTHLY PAYMENTS STARTING AUGUST 2020.

GET READY!
FOR THE CHANGE

AND

AVOID DELAYS!

IN RECEIVING YOUR BENEFITS BY PROVIDING YOUR BANKING INFORMATION TO YOUR LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR.



WHAT TO PROVIDE:

Blank cheque stub, or
 Account Number Confirmation from your bank

YOUR LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR
WILL ANSWER ANY QUESTIONS YOU MAY HAVE
REGARDING YOUR DIRECT DEPOSITS
AND WHEN THEY WILL BEGIN
(DEPENDING ON WHEN YOU PROVIDE YOUR BANKING INFORMATION).



A RUFFED GROUSE.

Sharp-tailed grouse can be identified by not only their bigger size, but also by their long and pointy tail, which gives them their name. Their coloration is paler than a spruce grouse and they often have very pale bellies. In Eeyou Istchee, they occur mostly where the deciduous trees occur and are seldom found in the spruce forest. Most often, sharp-tailed grouse are observed in the winter when they perch in trees to eat buds.





In Eeyou Istchee, the sharp-tailed grouse is at its eastern most limit of distribution. In Canada, it occurs from Québec to the East, all the way to British Columbia and Yukon to the west and its distribution goes well into Alaska and well into the mid-western United-States. Indeed this bird is well known in the prairies and is the provincial bird of the province of Saskatchewan. Sharp-tails are interesting birds during the mating season, because the male will do a very fancy dance to attract breeding females. Often, males will congregate to an area known as a "lek" where all males will dance and display in order to seduce females. This typically occurs from March to July with the peak being in late April or early May. These dancing areas are often in open fields where the dances and displays of males can be seen for long distances. Once breeding is complete, the female will nest on the ground where she will lay a clutch of 9 to 12 eggs that she will incubate for 21 to 23 days.

"Sharp-tails are interesting birds during the mating season, because the male will do a very fancy dance to attract breeding females."

> For Cree hunters, sharp-tailed grouse is a big game bird with dark red meat, very similar to that of the spruce grouse or the willow ptarmigan. They are definitely not as commonly observed in Eeyou Istchee and it is often only when there is snow on the ground that we observe sharp-tails in the tall deciduous trees along the road. So if you ever harvest a grouse that is bigger than the others and it has long pointy tail, it is most likely a sharp-tailed grouse. Take a minute to see how different it is from the others you harvested!

NEWS REPORTS

TOUR OF THE COMMUNITIES

In 2020, George M. Shecapio and Serge Larivière traveled to Cree communities to explain the most important changes to the program, now called the **Economic Security Program for Cree Hunters**. The tour started with the community of Wemindji, and the plan was to have all communities completed by the end of April 2020. But the tour stopped in March due to the Covid-19. This tour provided an opportunity for beneficiaries to hear about the main changes to the program as well as voice their opinions on the changes.







PRESENTATION IN SAINT-BONIFACE

Director-general, Serge Larivière was asked to give a presentation in Saint-Boniface, north of Trois-Rivières, Ouébec to talk about the future of the fur market in Québec. As you know, the last few years have been difficult for fur prices and the Director-general gave an overview of what to expect in the coming years. It's always good to meet trappers from all over the province.

FIREARMS COURSE - MISTISSINI

George M. Shecapio and Serge Larivière acted as firearms safety instructors for a course that was offered on February 8 and 9 in the community of Mistissini. This Canadian course is mandatory to obtain the possession and acquisition certificate for owning and transporting firearms. It is a good habit for hunters of all ages to learn about gun safety!



MAKING MODERN TREATIES WORK

On February 11 and 12, a conference in Ottawa on the topic of modern treaties provided an opportunity for first nations all across Canada to gather and discuss things that have worked in their different agreements. Director-general, Serge Larivière, gave a presentation titled "Hunting and fishing as a way of life for the Cree people of Eeyou Istchee" that was scheduled in the food security segment of that conference.

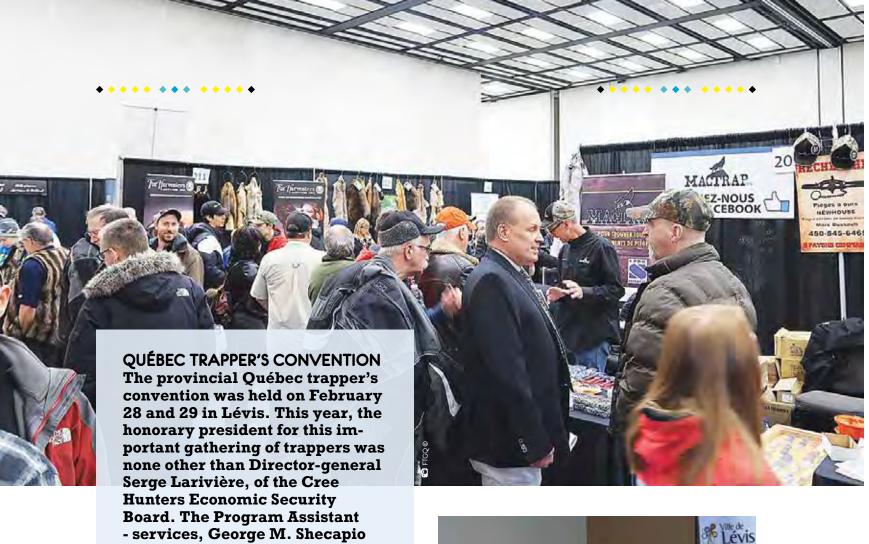


This presentation generated much interest from other First Nations and allowed the Director-general to connect with some Nations who have programs in place to help their own hunters.













also attended this event, as well as Gérald Lemoyne, representative of the Board for the government of Québec. Mr. Larivière as president of honor, gave the speech at the banquet and of course, was able to spend three days talking trapping with people

from all over the province!



Make, that set.

PRE-SEASON PREPARATION

BY SERGE LARIVIÈRE

MOST TRAPPERS WHO ARE EFFECTIVE IN THE FALL ARE VERY FAMILIAR WITH THEIR TRAPLINES. THEY SPENT A LOT OF TIME SCOUTING, IDENTIFYING THE "HOT SPOTS" WHERE THE ANIMALS WANDER, AND TARGETING PLACES OF INTEREST FOR TRAPS, SUCH AS BEAVER LODGES OR BEAVER DAMS. A TRAPPER WITH AMBI-TIOUS FALL HARVESTING EXPECTATIONS, MUST KNOW HIS TERRITORY AND SCOUT IT WELL.





For this reason, it is useful to pay attention to the signs of game when walking on the trapline, even during the summer, during fishing trips or during hunting excursions in fall. If you know your trapline well, you will notice that the "hot spots" are often the same, year after year. Beaver dams, beaver lodges, whether active or not, coniferous tufts along streams or even the head or base of rapids are all places that a trapper should examine for the capture of several species. So do not hesitate to go scouting for signs of presence, it will be useful for your trapping this fall!

Hishing Chronicle

BRAIDED LINES

If you regularly fish with rod and reel in Eeyou Istchee, you have likely noticed more and more fishermen are using braided lines when fishing with rod and reel.



Braided lines have no stretch and thus allow people to feel the bites much more easily. Also, because these lines are stronger you can use a heavier line on your reel and still have the casting ability of the thinner diameter line. In other words, for the same diameter as a regular monofilament, braided lines are much stronger. Since they have no stretch, they allow for better hook sets and a better feel of the lure when trolling, casting or jigging.

There is a wide variety of braided lines available and which one is the best depends on who you are asking. However, there is no doubt that braided lines are replacing monofilament on most fishing reels used for catching fish in Eeyou Istchee. If you have never tried braided lines before, you owe yourself to buy a spool, put it on your favorite fishing reel and try it. I am willing to bet you will never go back to monofilament!

FOR TWO SUMMERS, IN 2010 AND 2011, THE AUTHOR AND A GROUP OF CREE ELDERS MET IN MISTISSINI AND DISCUSSED THEIR LIVES IN THE BUSH. THE GROUP HAD PREVIOUSLY WORKED TOGETHER FOR THE CRA'S ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM (ACHP), BEFORE THE FLOOD OF THE RUPERT RIVER DIVERSION.

François Guindon was one of the archaeologists for the project and the elders acted as local experts for the M-25 (Neeposh) hunting grounds. Their names are the late Kitty Neeposh, Johnny Husky Swallow, the late Charlotte Husky Swallow, Mary Swallow and Abel Swallow. The elders were interviewed using objects that had been collected on campsites where they had lived between the years of the 1940s and the 1980s¹. Their stories tell us of various inventions and original uses they had for the objects. Their stories also show us how creative and resourceful the Cree people were in the bush.

STORY OF A REMARKABLE FIND

The archaeology team of the ACHP had just started surveying the Neeposh hunting grounds when it visited the island of Kapischitseyaauu (Lac Des Champs), in 2006. The tallyman, George Neeposh, and his late parents, Tommy and Kitty, said that this was the place where they stored goods of all sorts when they still lived on the land. They had once found gunpowder, pieces of flintlock guns and old cartridges there, suggesting that it had been a storage area long before they used it themselves. George, who guided the archaeologists, explained that islands were safe storage places because forest fires often did not reach them. This explained why the trees were so tall and the moss so thick.

An old canvas canoe, wood stoves, a bucksaw, a wash basin, a paint can, part of a dog sled, a kettle, lard pails and storage racks were found in various parts of the island.

¹The Cree Regional Authority (now Cree Nation Government) helped make these interviews possible by transporting the collection of artefacts to Mistissini and by providing the group with an office at the CHRD building.

However, the cache in the middle of the island attracted everyone's attention. One or two storage racks and what seemed to be a mound topped by an old wooden crate-like trunk were still lying on the surface, partly covered in moss. The team attempted to recover the trunk but abandoned the idea after realising how fragile it was. Many plant and tree roots had grown into the crate from underneath. They had to be cut before attempting to move the object. It was covered up again with moss and plans were made to recover it the year after.





TRUNK PARTLY COVERED IN MOSS UPON FINDING IT ON AN ISLAND OF KAPISCHITSEYAAUU (LAC DES CHAMPS) (SOURCE: ACHP, CRA)



SATISFIED CREW MEMBERS READY TO TAKE THE BLOCK-LIFTED TRUNK TO BASE CAMP. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: DARIO IZAGUIRRE, JOHN P. BOSUM AND FRANÇOIS GUINDON (SOURCE: ACHP, CRA)

JAMES WAPACHEE BLOWING POLYURETHANE FOAM IN EMPTY SPACES OF THE CASING (SOURCE: ACHP, CRA)

When the team returned to the site in the summer of 2007, the plan was to proceed with a block-lift technique (in which the trunk was to be lifted in one piece, intact). This meant that the team had to clean the outside of the trunk by removing all the moss and plant roots from the sides of the crate, as well as dig down two inches below the trunk's bottom, in order to slide a board underneath. After the cleaning phase, the trunk was covered with aluminum foil and polyethylene sheets. A wood casing without a bottom, that had been prepared in advance, was then laid around the trunk. Insulation foam was then blown into the space between the casing and the trunk in order to prevent any movement during the extraction and transport of the case. The foil and polyethylene sheets prevented the foam from sticking to the boards of the trunk. The bottom of the casing was then carefully installed and fastened to the sides. A lid was then fixed in place after filling in the empty space around the trunk with moss. A few days later, this bulky package was transported to the archaeology laboratory of Université Laval, where another team excavated the contents under controlled conditions.

HUNTING GEAR AND PERSONAL MEMORABILIA

Over 100 artefacts, sometimes broken into small pieces, were found inside the trunk, organized into three layers. The first two were separated by a red canvas, and the third, by vegetal matter. The upper layer contained the most recent artefacts. A second layer provided the oldest and most interesting pieces, relating to a complete ammunition making kit, including a pouch of shots, brass and paper shells, a pack of primers, a can of gunpowder and tools for assembling shotgun shells. A few odd items were also found at the bottom, including bear claws, pages of a book written in both English and Cree syllabics (possibly a bible or hymns?), a bone and pieces of fabric.

Tommy Neeposh asserted that the trunk was there before they had started using this place in 1943. It had originally belonged to David Neeposh, Tommy's father, who may have bought it at the trade post during the first decades of the 20th century. Parts of the content also belonged to David, who passed it on to Tommy. However, most of the trunk's contents likely date to between 1943 and 1975, when Tommy and his family lived in the area. He used the goods and tools found within the crate to make his own hunting ammunitions, which must have been cheaper than buying ready-made shotgun shells. Other items may be personal memorabilia such as souvenirs. Mary thought that the bear claws were perhaps from a bear that escaped Tommy's trap. He must have kept it as a symbolic gesture - out of respect for the sacred animal.





ARCHAEOLOGY TEAM FROM UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL
EXTRACTING THE TRUNK'S CONTENT UNDER CONTROLLED CONDITIONS. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT:
GENEVIÈVE TREYVAUD AND LAURENCE FERLAND
(SOURCE: GENEVIÈVE TREYVAUD, UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL)

THE TRUNK'S INSIDE DURING THE EXCAVATION (SOURCE: GENEVIÈVE TREYVAUD, UNIVERSITÉ LAVAL)









CLEANED AND STABILISED TRUNK KEPT AT THE AANISCHAAUKAMIKW (CREE CULTURAL INSTITUTE)

LATE KITTY NEEPOSH
LOOKING AT A PACK OF
AMMUNITION PRIMERS
FROM TOMMY'S TRUNK

Johnny Husky Swallow added that he recovered the lid of the trunk a long time ago. He excused himself for taking away a part of this now-valuable artefact. But there was no need for excuses because he could not know then that, decades later, this object would be of interest to archaeologists. His action, in fact, adds to the value of the trunk by creating another layer to its history. It also explains why there was so much dirt inside!

FACEBOOK

If you also want to listen to the elders and learn a few skills for life in the bush, join the Facebook group called "The old ways: elders and things". Audio clips and pictures of the objects that helped the elders remembering the past can be accessed on this page.



Safety In the bush

MOSQUITOES

Any person that spends time in Eeyou **Istchee during the** summer months, knows how bad flies and mosquitoes can be. Whether it is black flies, mosquitoes, no-see-ums, deer flies or horse flies, if you are going to spend time in the bush during summer, you had better be well prepared.



In the past, the most common medicine against flies was mosquito repellent, which is still a valuable asset today. In some months, the flies can be so bad that traveling to Eeyou Istchee without mosquito repellent is asking for trouble and can probably turn any normal person insane! Luckily, in past years, a new device was made available on the market that works wonders on flies. This product, called a Thermacell is made of a small heating unit that burns a pad of natural repellent that creates a cloud around the user that keeps mosquitoes and flies at a distance. Thermacells work great when sitting on the shore, cooking a shore lunch, or you are in a hide waiting for a bear to show up. They are not effective when moving, but they make sitting still or having a picnic in Eeyou Istchee that much more pleasant. These units are available at all sporting goods stores and I am warning you, once you have tried them, you will never go anywhere in Eeyou Istchee during summer without having at least one or two of these units nearby!

Eeyou Istchee is a wonderful land to discover regardless of the season, if you go during mosquito season, just remember to bring a lot of mosquito repellent and a couple of Thermacells so you can enjoy the wonders of nature without worries.



THE TRAVELING DIRECTOR

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

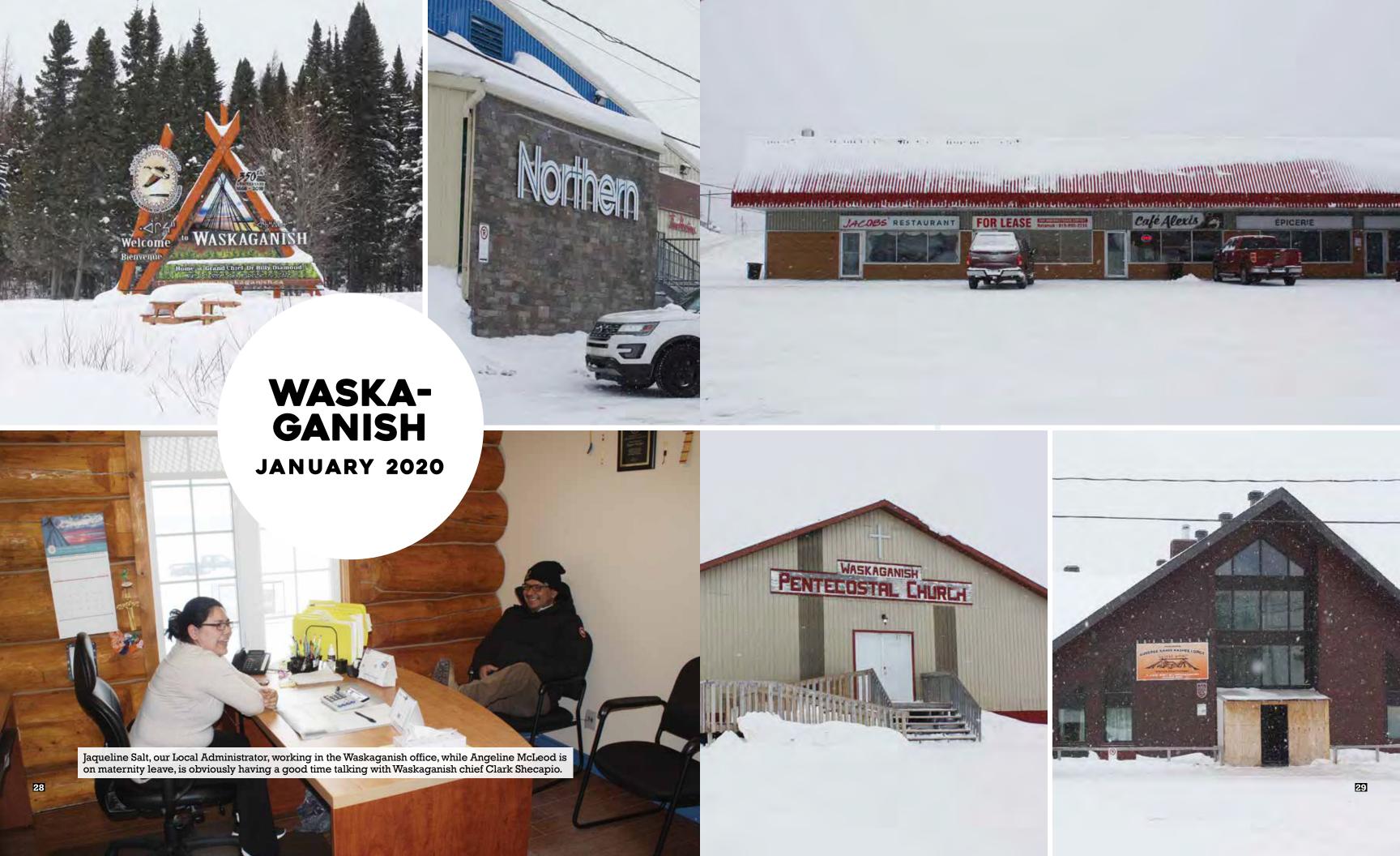






























































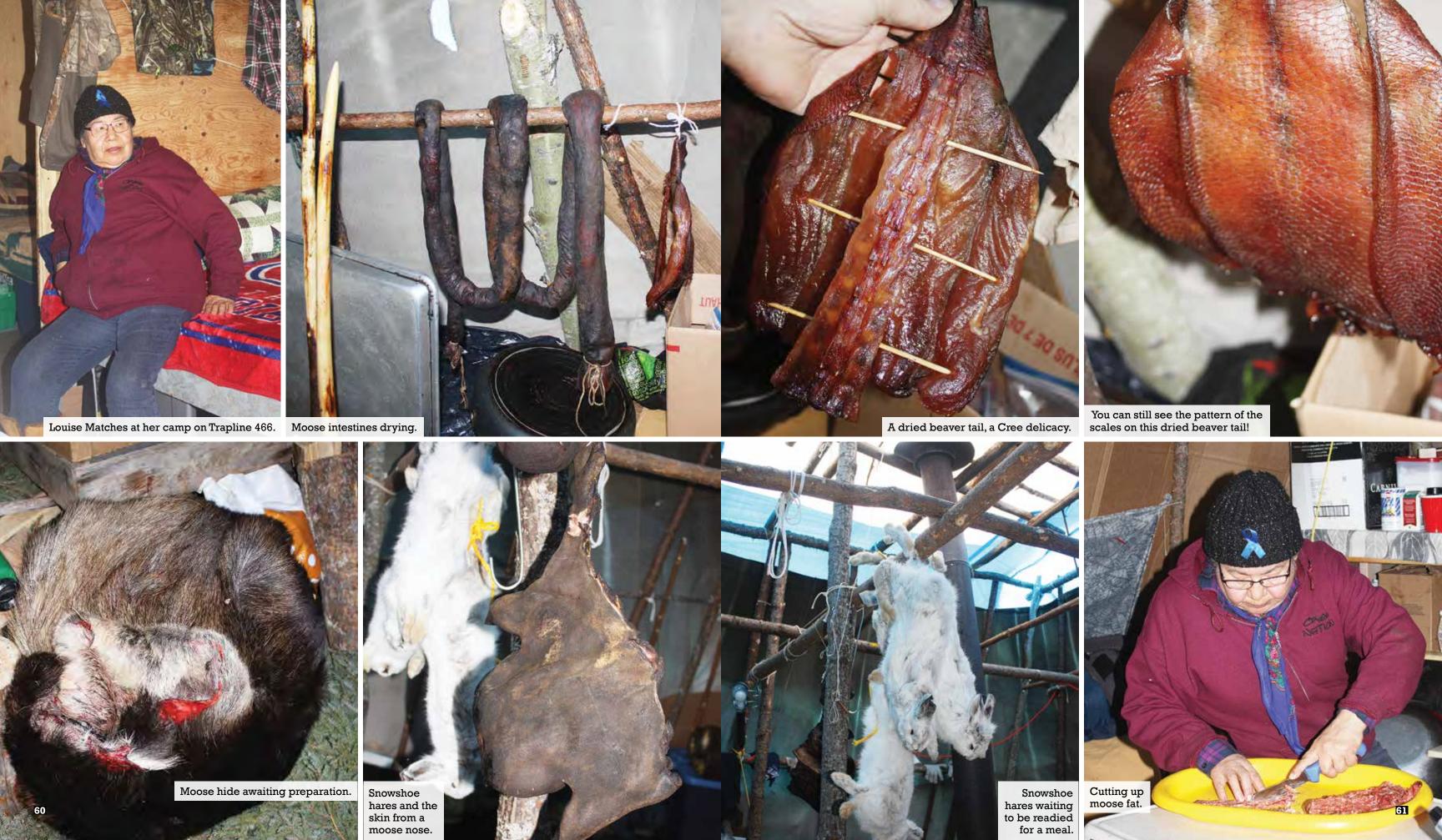
















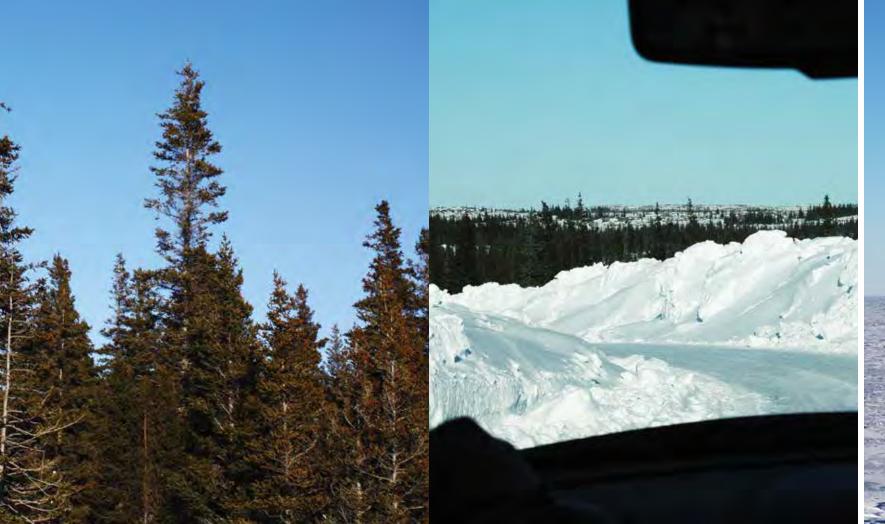








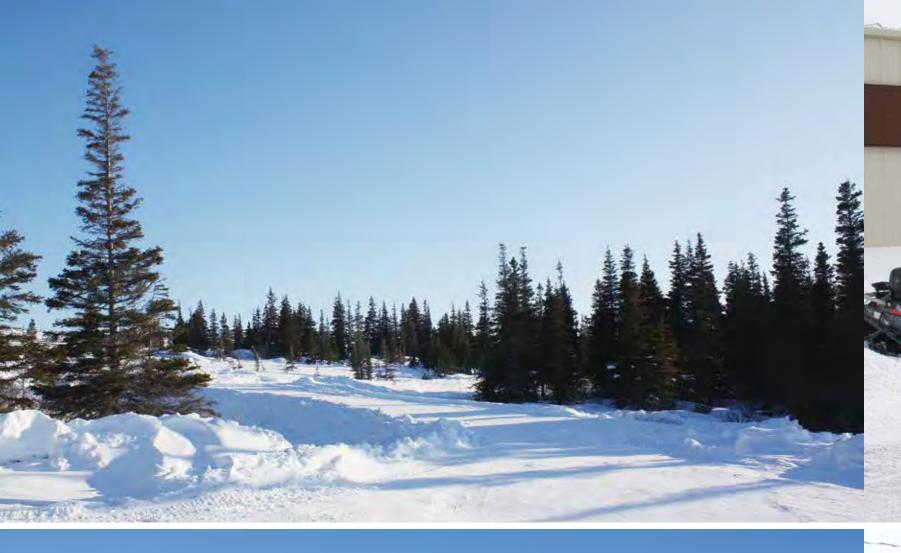


































Nisk is one of many Cree traditional foods. Meeyoumeechum. Keep it natural.

Less than 5 ingredients.



Ingredients you can pronounce.



Something Gokum would recognize as meechum.



"Cree food not only feeds the body but also the spirit." Cree Elder William Ratt, 1932-2009

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ÉDITORIAL

IL Y A PLUSIEURS GIBIERS À PLUMES QUI SONT COURAM-MENT OBSERVÉS LE LONG DES ROUTES D'EEYOU ISTCHEE.

À l'automne, l'oiseau le plus souvent observé dans l'ensemble d'Eeyou Istchee est le tétras du Canada (voir le numéro 12 du Cree Hunter and Trapper de juin 2012) et dans la région du sud, la gélinotte huppée (voir le numéro 20 du Cree Hunter and Trapper de juin 2016). En hiver, le lagopède des saules est de loin l'oiseau le plus souvent observé le long des routes (voir le numéro 8 du Cree Hunter and Trapper de juin 2010). La dernière «perdrix» qui peut être repérée le long des routes d'Eeyou Istchee est moins commune, il s'agit de la gélinotte à queue fine, aussi appelée le tétras à queue fine. Les queues fines, comme les gens aiment les appeler sont plus grosses que les trois autres espèces de gibiers à plumes et elles sont également plus nerveuses, donc plus difficiles à chasser. Le long des routes d'Eeyou Istchee, le tétras à queue fine est le plus souvent observé seul, souvent perché au sommet des arbraes. Le tétras à queue fine se retrouve partout au Canada et bien que les chasseurs aient rarement l'occasion de les observer pendant la saison de reproduction, ils ont des couleurs très distinctives pendant cette période et des danses très élaborées, lorsque les mâles tentent de séduire les femelles pour la reproduction.



Eeyou Istchee est définitivement une terre de merveilles en ce qui concerne la faune, alors la prochaine fois que vous verrez un tétras perché dans le haut dans un arbre, il pourrait bien s'agir d'une queue fine!

Serge Larivière, Ph.D., MBA, ASC

Directeur général,

Office de la sécurité économique des chasseurs cris





POUR LA NOUVELLE ANNÉE-PROGRAMME

2020-2021

AU
PROGRAMME DE SÉCURITÉ
ÉCONOMIQUE
POUR LES CHASSEURS CRIS

À PARTIR DU MOIS D'AOÛT 2020, LES PRESTATIONS DU PROGRAMME SERONT VERSÉES AUX MOIS À TOUS LES PRESTATAIRES AUX DATES SUIVANTES:

31 août 2020 (Juillet et août sont combinés)

30 septembre 2020

30 octobre 2020

30 novembre 2020

30 décembre 2020

29 janvier 2021 26 février, 2021

31 mars 2021

30 avril 2021

31 mai, 2021

30 juin 2021

Important: Juillet 2021 – Pas de paiement (sera combiné avec le paiement d'août 2021)

QUE SE PASSE-T-IL SI JE N'AI PAS DE COMPTE BANCAIRE?

Les prestations seront versées à tous les mois. Si vous n'avez pas de compte bancaire, un chèque sera disponible pour vous au bureau de votre administrateur local.

JE REÇOIS DÉJÀ DES PAIEMENTS À TOUS LES MOIS. QU'EST-CE QUI CHANGERA POUR MOI?

Tous vos paiements seront déposés dans votre compte bancaire, contrairement à auparavant, où vous receviez des chèques en plus des dépôts directs.

MES PRESTATIONS SONT SÉPARÉES ENTRE MON CONJOINT/ MA CONJOINTE ET MOI. QU'ARRIVERA-T-IL À NOS PAIEMENTS?

Vous recevrez encore des paiements séparés également entre vous, mais déposés dans vos comptes bancaires individuels.

DOIS-JE VENIR RENCONTRER MON ADMINISTRATEUR LOCAL À TOUS LES MOIS?

Non. Votre administrateur local vous informera des dates où vous devriez les rencontrer pendant l'année-programme.

QU'ARRIVE-T-IL SI JE NE ME PRÉSENTE PAS LORS D'UNE ENTREVUE?

Vous ne recevez pas de paiements tant que vous ne rencontrez pas votre Administrateur local.

QU'ARRIVE-T-IL S'IL Y A UN CHANGEMENT DANS MA SITUATION (TRAVAIL, FORMATION OU AUTRE CHANGEMENT)?

Communiquez avec votre administrateur le plus rapidement possible afin de l'informer du changement. Vos prestations seront ajustées dès le mois suivant.

EST-CE QU'IL Y AURA TOUJOURS UN PAIEMENT RÉTRO À LA FIN DE L'ANNÉE-PROGRAMME?

Oui, s'il y a une balance payable de prestations qui vous est due à la fin de l'année-programme.

EST-CE QUE JE PEUX CHOISIR DE RECEVOIR DES PAIEMENTS TRIMESTRIELS (AUX 3 MOIS)?

Non. Il ne sera plus possible de recevoir des paiements aux trois mois.

TOUS LES PRESTATAIRES VONT RECEVOIR DES PAIEMENTS MENSUELS À PARTIR DU MOIS D'AOÛT 2020.

SOYEZ PRÊTS! POUR LE CHANGEMENT

ET

ÉVITEZ LES DÉLAIS!

DANS LE VERSEMENT DE VOS PRESTATIONS EN FOURNISSANT VOTRE INFORMATION BANCAIRE À VOTRE ADMINISTRATEUR LOCAL.



QUOI APPORTER:

 Spécimen de chèque, ou
 Confirmation d'informations bancaires de votre institution financière.

VOTRE ADMINISTRATEUR LOCAL PEUT RÉPONDRE À VOS QUESTIONS AU SUJET DES DÉPÔTS DIRECTS ET QUAND ILS DÉBUTERONT.



DU CANADA ET PLUS GROS QU'UNE GÉLINOTTE HUPPÉE.

Le tétras à queue fine peut être identifié non seulement par sa plus grande taille, mais aussi par sa queue longue et pointue, qui lui donne leur nom. Sa coloration est plus claire qu'un tétras du Canada et son ventre est souvent très pâle. À Eeyou Istchee, il se trouve principalement là où les feuillus se trouvent et sont rarement trouvés dans la forêt d'épinettes. Le plus souvent, le tétras à queue fine est observé en hiver lorsqu'il se perche dans les arbres pour manger des bourgeons.





À Eeyou Istchee, le tétras à queue fine est à sa limite de distribution la plus à l'est. Au Canada, il se retrouve du Québec jusqu'en Colombie-Britannique et au Yukon. Il se trouve aussi en Alaska et au centre-ouest des États-Unis. En effet, cet oiseau est bien connu dans les Prairies et il est l'oiseau provincial de la Saskatchewan. Les queues fines sont des oiseaux intéressants pendant la saison d'accouplement, car le mâle fait une danse très sophistiquée pour attirer les femelles. Souvent, les mâles se rassemblent dans des endroits adaptés pour la parade et l'accouplement, où tous les mâles danseront et se présenteront afin de séduire les femelles. Cela se produit généralement de mars à juillet, l'apogée se situant de la fin avril au début mai. Ces zones de danse se trouvent souvent dans des champs ouverts où les danses peuvent être vues sur de longues distances. Une fois l'accouplement terminé, la femelle nichera sur le sol où elle pondra une couvée de 9 à 12 œufs qu'elle couvera pendant 21 à 23 jours.

«Les queues fines sont des oiseaux intéressants pendant la saison d'accouplement, car le mâle fait une danse très sophistiquée pour attirer les femelles. >>

> Pour les chasseurs cris, le tétras à queue fine est un gros gibier à viande rouge foncé, très semblable à celle du tétras du Canada ou du lagopède des saules. Il n'est certainement pas aussi fréquemment observé à Eeyou Istchee et c'est souvent seulement lorsqu'il y a de la neige au sol que nous l'observons dans les grands arbres feuillus le long de la route. Donc, si vous récoltez un tétras qui est plus gros que les autres et qui a une longue queue pointue, il s'agit très probablement d'un tétras à queue fine. Prenez une minute pour voir à quel point il est différent des autres!

Ssayez cette installation!

PROSPECTION D'AVANT SAISON

PAR SERGE LARIVIÈRE

LA PLUPART DES TRAPPEURS QUI SONT EFFICACES À L'AUTOMNE CONNAISSENT TRÈS BIEN LEURS LIGNES DE TRAPPE. ILS ONT PASSÉ BEAUCOUP DE TEMPS À SE PROMENER, À IDENTIFIER LES ENDROITS «CHAUDS» OÙ LES ANIMAUX SE PROMÈNENT ET À CIBLER LES ENDROITS D'INTÉRÊT POUR LES PIÈGES, COMME LES CABANES OU LES BARRAGES DE CASTORS. PLUS UN TRAPPEUR A DES AMBITIONS DE GROSSES CAPTURES À L'AUTOMNE, PLUS IL DOIT CONNAÎTRE SON TERRITOIRE ET BIEN LE PROSPECTER.





Pour cette raison, il est utile de porter attention aux signes de gibier lorsqu'on se promène sur la ligne de trappe, même durant l'été, lors de voyages de pêche ou à l'automne, lors d'excursions de chasse. Si vous connaissez bien votre ligne de trappe, vous remarquerez que les endroits «chauds» sont souvent les mêmes, année après année. Les barrages de castor, les cabanes de castor, qu'elles soient actives ou non, les touffes de conifères en bordure de cours d'eau ou même la tête ou la base des rapides sont tous des endroits qu'un trappeur devrait examiner pour la capture de plusieurs espèces. N'hésitez donc pas à vous promener et prenez note des signes de présence, ce sera utile pour votre piégeage cet automne!



EDITORIAL

فَكُ فَوْ خُ لَا ﴾ فَوْمَا لَمْكَ بَرْبُهُ ٨ وَكَبْرُهُ كُمْكُ ۗ ١٩٠٧ فَمُ الْمُعَالِمُ ۗ ١٦٥ كُمْ $\dot{\Delta}\dot{\omega}$ $\forall\dot{\Gamma}^{\mu\nu}$ ∇D^{μ} $\forall e$ $\Gamma^{\mu} \cap d e$ (b.e. $\nabla P \cap \dot{\Gamma} \cap d e$ שפּע שׁ בֹׁבֹּ שׁ בֹּיוֹלִי חִלֹרְאַרְם שֹׁבֹּ 12 לֹ בֹרִבְּעוּ, חִלֹרְאַרִי בּיוֹלִים שׁ בֹּרִבְּעוּ, ·₫∧₫σἦτ² 2012) ቖ゚ ዻ°U ┧·Ϥσር™, ຝ° <~<~j ((4-قرار ۱۹۵۸ مور عور غور عور عور غور عابك الخراباح الألوء 20 b ΔCràU^L, ·ΔΛdσλr^L 2016)_×

(b·à"C ∇λΠ٬Uι Ϥ°U Ϥ° Δၨ۵ σϽ"Ď ΠΚΊΙΤΑ"Δ̈b° 8 ፟b ΔCΤὰUι, κάλdσλτι $\nabla \cdot \dot{d} \wedge \dot{L} b \dot{\omega}^{c}$, $\nabla D^{b} \dot{D} \dot{d}^{\parallel} \Omega^{c} \dot{d}_{x} \dot{D} \dot{d}^{\parallel} \Omega^{c} \dot{d}_{x} \dot{D}^{c} \nabla^{c} \Omega^{c} \dot{d}_{x} \dot$ حرا) ع٠ ﴿ أَهُ فَ, ح م ﴿ ﴿ حَرَا لَا خَرَا اللَّهِ عَلَى الْحَرَا فَ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ عَلَى الْحَرَا ا ¿~ Ċ·V LΓ'Ġ· ſ6Δ~ ·ĠΛĹ▷· ⟨⟨·∇♂♂ ⟨ △·∪ Å; ⟨⟨·□, ⟨⟨·□, ⟨·⟨·□, ⟨··□, ⟨·⟨·□, ⟨·∪, ⟨··□, ⟨·, |)|)}}}}}}}}}}}}} Λ4° Δ°U V·Δσ'di' Γ'\Π' VΔdd'C, Γ'b' Δνωδ° VD° Δ° Δ'"\\di!

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Safety In the bush

MOSQUITOES

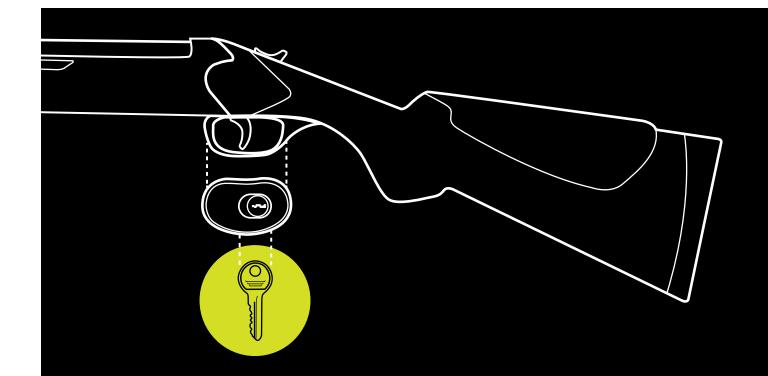


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Chisasibi Local Administrators HEAD, George
HERODIER, Sally
SCIPIO, Natalie
13, Maamuu Road, P.O. Box 300

Chisasibi (Québec) J0M 1E0 Telephone: 819 855-2067 Fax: 819 855-2403

Eastmain Local Administrator TOMATUK, Betty 158, Opinaca Road, PO Box 250

Eastmain (Québec) J0M 1W0
Telephone: 819 977-2165 Ext. 241
Fax: 819 977-2168

Mistissini Program Assistant – Services SHECAPIO, George M. Local Administrator NEEPOSH, Rachel 187, Main Street, Mistissini (Québec) G0W 1C0 Telephone: 418 923-3334 Fax: 418 923-3330

Nemaska Local Administration 12, Lakeshore Road, P.O. Box 59 Nemaska (Québec) JOY 3B0 Telephone: 819 673-2030 Ext. 22 Fax: 819 673-2033

Oujé-Bougoumou

Local Administrator
BOSUM, Winnie
207, Opemiska Meskino, P.O. Box 1246
Oujé-Bougoumou (Québec) GOW 3C0
Telephone: 418 748-3911 Ext. 246
Fax: 418 745-3426

Waskaganish
Local Administrator
MCLFOD, Angeline
57, Waskaganish Street, P.O. Box 329
Waskaganish (Québec) JOM 1R0
Telephone: 819 895-2247
Fax: 819 895-2141

Waswanipi Local Administra JOLLY, John 16, Poplar Street, inistrator P.O. Box 268 Waswanipi (Québec) JOY 3C0 Telephone: 819 753-2322 Ext. 225 Fax: 819 753-2082

Washaw Sibi Local Administrator MCKENZIE, Agnes 141, Rte 111 Ouest Amos (Québec) J9T 2Y1 Telephone: 819 732-9409 Ext. 48 Fax: 819 732-9635

Wemindji Local Administrator KAKABAT, Krista 79, Beaver Road, P.O. Box 219 Wemindji (Québec) J0M 1L0 Telephone: 819 978-3005 Ext. 229 Fax: 819 978-3200

Whapmagoostui Local Administrator KAWAPIT, Bertie P.O. Box 459 Whapmagoostui (Québec) J0M 1G0 Telephone: 819 929-3384 Ext. 240 Fax: 819 929-3203

Head Office 2700, boulevard Laurier 2700, poulevard Laurier Édifice Champlain, Bureau 1100 Québec (Québec) GIV 4K5 Telephone: 418 643-7300 Toll free: 1800 363-1560 Fax: 418 643-6803 mail@chtisb.ca, www.osrcpc.ca

LARIVIÈRE, Serge, Director-general
BRIND'AMOUR, Régent,
Director of Administrative Services
STRONG, Tanya Lynn,
Program Assistant – Administration
RUSSELL, Alana, Secretary SIMARD, Isabelle, Graphic Designer
FOURNIER, Philippe,
Accounting Technician