TTR TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE CENTER FOR CLIMATE CHANGE

June 2023

Tootinaowaziibeeng Treaty Reserve

Dear TTR Members,

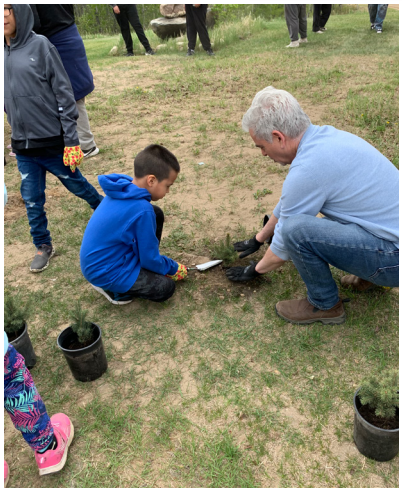
Our TTR Climate Change Initiative continues to support activities to build our capacity and awareness about how to address the impacts of Climate Change and how to take action as active users of the land.

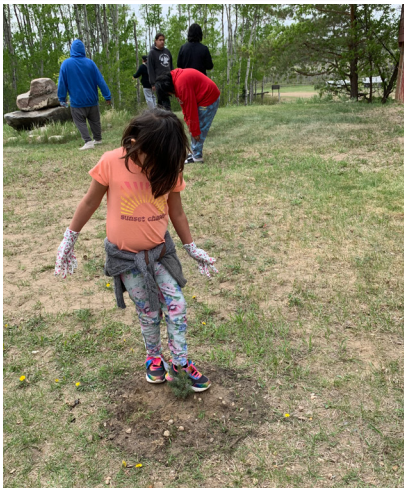
On May 24th, 2023, we celebrated another successful Plant a Tree Day, where our Chief Clifford Lynxleg Anishinabe School students planted spruce trees around the TTR Lodge with teachers, administration staff, and many community members.

We want to thank our students, school, and community for their support and enthusiasm to take action and fight Climate Change in an educational and fun way!

Miigwech!

Don Clarke
TTR Climate Change Initiative





SAVE THE DAY!

TTR CLIMATE CHANGE MEETING
JULY 13TH, 2023
12 PM (TTR HALL)

We will be providing an update on the program, the Health Vulnerability Assessment, and the upcoming activities. We will have lunch for all attendees and Door Prices!!! See you there!

TTR DUCK & GOOSE CAMP 2023
SEPTEMBER 21ST, 22ND, AND 23RD.

We are happy to announce that we have confirmed dates for our next youth camp this fall with new activities for everyone.

Please note that the preliminary program is the following:

DATE	TIME	ACTIVITY
Sep 20th	All Day	PAL Course (Open to all community members, registration is required).
Sep 21st	All Day	Manitoba Hunters Education Program (License is mandatory to participate in the camp, registration is required)
Sep 22nd	AM	Cooking Lessons & Food Preserving
	PM	Skeet Shooting & Decoy Set Up
Sep 23rd	AM	Hunting
		Lunch with Elders
	PM	Hunting

Registration for these activities will be open in August 2023.Registration for the PAL and Manitoba Hunters Education is limited to 12 spots in each course. Please register early to ensure you get a spot.

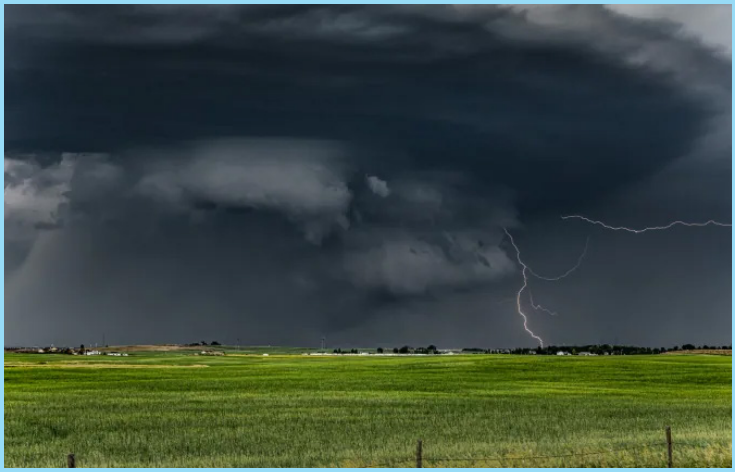
HOW DOES CLIMATE CHANGE AFFECT INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES?

Indigenous communities can have very different experiences when dealing with the effects of climate change. The Centre for Indigenous Environmental Resources (CIER) has worked with many Indigenous communities throughout Canada and heard many different stories and observations about the changes Indigenous Peoples are witnessing on their lands. Some of these experiences are:

UNEXPECTED AND SEVERE STORMS IN SWAN LAKE FIRST NATION, MANITOBA

Swan Lake First Nation in Manitoba has observed unexpected and severe storms in their community. One such storm took place in June 2018. Huge winds, estimated to be nearly 100 km/h, and hail swept through the community. One community member described how the winds were so strong that it caused the hail to fly horizontally. The storm damaged trees and roofs, smashed windows, and blew in one of the public work building's walls. The hail from the storm also took the birds by surprise. Birds were found dead on the ground as they were not able to find shelter before the hail came down.

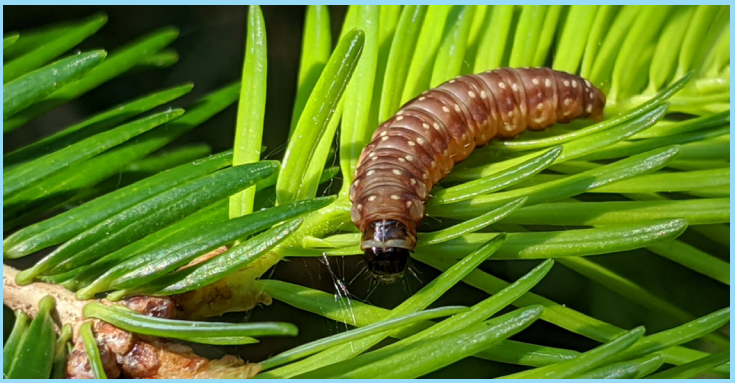
Unexpected and severe storms such as the one in Swan Lake First Nation are causing people to panic. People used to be able to predict when a large storm was coming with enough time to find shelter. The old ways of predicting storms are not as reliable anymore as the climate is changing faster than ever before. This has caused some people to feel anxious and unsafe. There is a need to build safer homes in communities, that are strong enough to handle the severity of these new storms.



SPRUCE BUDWORM

Some Indigenous communities with are noticing an increase in the spread of spruce budworm. Spruce budworm is an insect that feeds on the buds and needles of balsam fir and white and black spruces. The defense mechanisms of trees can become weakened if there is a repeated loss of new buds and needles over a few years, making them more susceptible to other insects/pests and diseases.

The increased spread of spruce budworm could be triggered by a decreased winterkill (i.e. death from exposure to winter conditions) of the insect, as some regions are not experiencing the long cold winters they did in the past. Another factor that could be contributing to the spread may be heat or water stress experienced by trees during the summer, making them more susceptible to insects like the spruce budworm and other diseases. The negative environmental and economic impacts of spruce budworm infestations are increasing as entire forests of spruce trees can die off after severe foliage damage. This creates intense forest fires due to the high fuel loading caused by dead spruce trees.



WINTER ROAD ACCESS TO INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES

Many Indigenous communities within Canada's north rely on winter road systems for the transportation of goods and services to and from their communities. As the climate changes, shorter and milder winters are predicted in some areas of Canada. There are many elements required to support winter road construction. One of these elements is a sustained and prolonged period of time with below freezing temperatures. This is especially true for winter road systems that cross fast flowing rivers or large waterbodies. Milder winters jeopardize the feasibility of constructing and maintaining winter roads. First Nations communities all over Canada have been experiencing shortened winter road seasons. These shortened winter road seasons result in community members having to rely on other, more expensive means of transportation to move essential equipment and supplies in and out of the community. This has resulted in social impacts, including shortages of food, fuel, and construction materials and supplies, as well as economic impacts such as an increased cost of goods and services.