

THE CREE HUNTER AND TRAPPER

THE OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE CREE HUNTERS
AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY BOARD
NUMBER 13 / DECEMBER 2012



Poste-publications, de convention : 4181 8921 OSRCPFC - 2700, boulevard Latraverse, Édifice Champlain, Bureau 1100, Québec (Québec) G1V 4K6



Office de la sécurité du revenu
des chasseurs et piégeurs cris

Cree Hunters and Trappers
Income Security Board

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ISSN: 1911-8007
DÉPÔT LÉGAL:
BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DU QUÉBEC, 2012
BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE DU CANADA, 2012

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. Luc Farrell provided photographs. A special thanks to Daniel Moses for his willingness to share his life story.

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:

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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

THE MARTEN IS THE SYMBOL OF THE NORTH. ON EVERY CREE TRAPLINE,
MARTEN ARE ABUNDANT AND VERY PROFITABLE FOR TRAPPERS.

During the last few years, furs of northern marten have sold well, often commanding prices ranging from \$75 to \$100 for a single pelt! Marten are easy to catch, easy to carry, they have silky fur and they are easy to prepare for the market.

Not surprisingly, marten are the number one furbearer in the harvest of Cree trappers. Although the trapping methods have evolved greatly during the last decades, the basics of marten trapping are as simple as ever: put a trap in front of a chunk of bait – and you will catch marten! For this reason, marten are also a great animal for educating young trappers.

Traditional harvesting activities continue to change for the Cree as they do for many other First Nations. Although hunting and fishing remain extremely popular fur trapping is often losing popularity, especially for the youth. The same issue affects other Nations. However fur animals are as abundant as ever, prices are good, and information on modern trapping methods readily available. If you ever considered starting to trap, there never was a better time to learn! Just express your interest, and I am sure an elder will be happy to get you started.



In addition to learning more about the cultural aspects of trapping, you will get to exercise, enjoy the most beautiful sceneries of Eeyou Itschee, and even be able to make some money by trapping marten!

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

ISP USEFUL

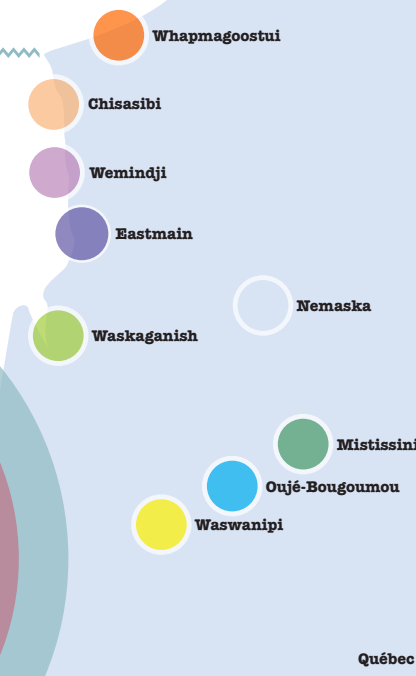
ISP AND STAFF TRAINING

LOCAL ADMINISTRATORS WORK IN THE CREE COMMUNITIES AND ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT EMPLOYEES SINCE THEY REPRESENT THE BOARD AND ARE AVAILABLE TO ANSWER YOUR QUESTIONS. HOW DOES THE BOARD KEEP THEIR LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN EACH OF THE CREE COMMUNITIES INFORMED ABOUT WHAT'S GOING ON? MANY MEETINGS, TRAINING SESSIONS AND THE SUMMER REVISION OPERATION HELP KEEP THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATORS UP TO DATE.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR
(CREE COMMUNITY)



PROGRAM ASSISTANT - SERVICES
TRAVELS TO ALL COMMUNITIES TO MEET WITH BENEFICIARIES AND TO TRAIN LOCAL ADMINISTRATORS.



THE RULES OF ISP ARE THE SAME IN ALL COMMUNITIES.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATORS ARE TRAINED TO BE: IMPARTIAL FAIR NEUTRAL

HEAD OFFICE
(QUÉBEC CITY)
MEETINGS/TRAINING/
SUMMER REVISION
OPERATION

KEEPS LOCAL ADMINISTRATORS INFORMED AND KNOWLEDGEABLE ABOUT THE RULES AND PROCEDURES OF THE PROGRAM.

- ▶ REVIEW OF POLICIES
- ▶ CASE STUDIES
- ▶ TRAINING AT HEAD OFFICE AND IN THE COMMUNITY



Marten

Animal Profile

English Name: Marten Americana

French Name: Martre d'Amérique

Scientific (Latin) Name: *Martes americana*

Cree Name: Wâpistân

Cree Syllabics: ᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂ

THE AMERICAN MARTEN IS A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY MUSTELIDAE ALONG WITH THE RIVER OTTER AND THE WEASEL. THE MARTEN IS EASY TO DIFFERENTIATE FROM OTHER NORTHERN ANIMALS BY ITS COLORATION RANGING FROM DARK BROWN TO ALMOST YELLOW AND MOST IMPORTANTLY BY THE BRIGHT ORANGE MARK ON ITS THROAT. ITS FUR IS EXCEPTIONALLY SILKY AND VERY VALUABLE TO THE FUR INDUSTRY. IT IS DEFINITELY ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE SKINS TO BE FOUND IN EYYOU ITSCHÉE.

The life cycle of the American marten starts with mating that occurs in July and August. Following breeding, the embryos will develop a few days then stop their development for several months, a phenomenon known as delayed implantation.

“It is definitely one of the most valuable skins to be found in Eeyou Itschee.”

Marten are active predators that feed mostly on small mammals (mice, voles), snowshoe hares, squirrels, and occasionally on small birds and carrion. The best habitats for marten are generally blocks of mature forest with an abundance of standing snags and fallen trees and other woody debris which serve as important shelter for both the marten and their main prey. Marten are seldom observed but their presence can be detected easily once the snow reveals their footprints, easily recognizable by the twin prints at regular intervals. When they hunt, marten walk and hunt long distances, often zigzagging from prey hideout to prey hideout. During the coldest winter months, marten may seek shelter under the snow, hiding from the cold and also hunting small mammals in and around woody debris. Very agile, marten easily climb trees where they hunt squirrels or chase small birds. Marten have few predators but their populations are greatly influenced by abundance of small mammals and hares. Because marten are long and slim, they must continually hunt for food and thus will never pass the opportunity to consume dead animals - including other marten. For this reason, they are easy to capture in traps using any meat for bait. The annual Cree harvest of marten is about 2000 skins per year, which makes marten the number one animal in terms of quantity and value for Cree hunters.

“Because marten are long and slim, they must continually hunt for food ...”

News & Reports

OTTAWA WILDLIFE CONFERENCE

In late May 2012 was held the National Fish and Wildlife conservation Congress in Ottawa, Ontario. Present at this meeting were leaders and managers in wildlife conservation and management from across Canada, including a closing presentation with Canada's Prime Minister, Steven Harper. Officials and attendees discuss many aspects of wildlife conservation and management in Canada in the spirit of maintaining opportunities and abundance of wildlife for all users to enjoy.



FUR INSTITUTE OF CANADA IN IQALUIT

The annual convention of the Fur Institute of Canada was held in late June 2012 in Iqaluit, Nunavut. Director-general, Serge Larivière, presented a talk on the evolution of the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board over the last 30 years. Furthermore, the Director-general was honoured for his contributions to management and conservation of furbearers as he received the North American Furbearer Conservation Award from the Chairman, David Hutton (left) and Executive Director of the Fur Institute of Canada, Rob Cahill (right).



SUMMER REVISION
ALL STAFF AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATORS OF THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM GATHERED IN QUÉBEC CITY DURING THE LAST WEEK OF JULY TO REVIEW FILES OF BENEFICIARIES AND FINALIZE DETAILS NECESSARY FOR BENEFIT CALCULATION. DURING THIS BUSY TIME, ALL STAFF INTERACT AND EXCHANGE IDEAS ON EVERYTHING FROM IMPROVING CUSTOMER SERVICE TO FACILITATING HANDLING OF FILES AND WAYS TO BETTER MANAGE THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM. ON THE PHOTO, FRED L. TOMATUK (EASTMAIN) AND GEORGE HEAD (CHISASIBI).




NTA CONVENTION IN OWATONNA

The National Trappers Association held its annual convention in Owatonna, Minnesota. During this big gathering of trappers from all across North America, numerous trap supply dealers were present to sell products, exchange ideas and methods and witness the latest evolution in trapping tools and methods. Combined with social activities, fashion shows and numerous trapping demonstrations, this event is always very popular and a great opportunity to work with other trappers from all over North America.







**MEETING OF INTEREST
NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL**





JANUARY
15 to 18
2013

-  2013 Shooting, Hunting and Outdoor Trade Show and Conference
-  Sands Expo & Convention Center, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA
-  www.shotshow.org

JANUARY
18 & 19
2013

-  Fur Harvesters 22th Annual Convention
-  Fur Harvesters Auction, North Bay, Ontario
-  www.furharvesters.com or  705-495-4688




MARCH
22 & 23
2013

-  36^e Salon du Trappeur (36rd Provincial Trapper's Convention)
-  Centre des congrès de l'Hôtel Universel, Rivière-du-Loup
-  www.ftgq.qc.ca or  418-872-7644 (In french)




APRIL
28 to 30
2013

-  North American Fur and Fashion Exhibition of Montréal
-  Place Bonaventure, Montréal
-  www.naffem.com or  Fur Council of Canada 514-844-1945

JUNE
27 to 29
2013

-  Fur Takers of America 2013 National Convention & Rendezvous
-  Marshfield, Wisconsin, USA
-  www.furtakersofamerica.com/convention.html

JUNE
19 & 20
2013

-  National Aboriginal Harvesters Conference
-  Museum of Nature, Ottawa
-  www.nahc-cnca.com



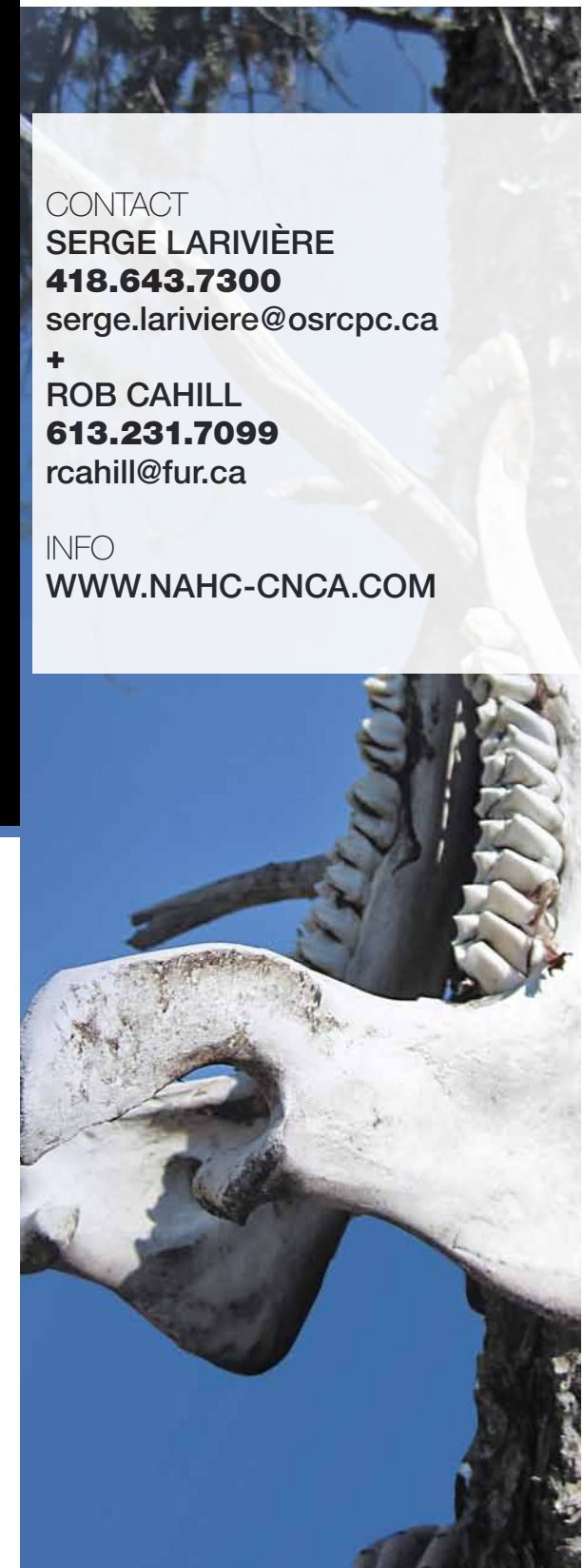
**NATIONAL
ABORIGINAL
HARVESTERS
CONFERENCE**



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WWW.NAHC-CNCA.COM

**JUNE
19+20
2013**
CANADIAN MUSEUM OF NATURE
**OTTAWA
CANADA**



**DID YOU VISIT
OUR WEB SITE?**

www.chtisb.ca



**CONNAISSEZ-VOUS
LE SITE INTERNET DE L'OFFICE?**

www.osrcpc.ca

SNOWSHOES



STORIES

BY BILL MACKOWSKI, SNOWSHOE COLLECTOR, MAINE

FOR THIS ISSUE, SNOWSHOE MAKER AND COLLECTOR BILL MACKOWSKI FROM MAINE PRESENT A MODEL FROM JENE AND CAMILLE RABISKA FROM FORT GOOD HOPE IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Most fascinating with this pair is the puff of moose hair at the front which served not only to identify the family to whom they belonged, but also to make the snowshoe quieter as these were regularly used for hunting moose. The tufts of hairs prevented the shoes from banging together and also lessened the noise of the snowshoes as it broke the snow crust on those late winter or early spring moose hunts.



BILL MACKOWSKI WITH A SNOWSHOE MADE BY JENE AND CAMILLE RABISKA, NWT.



SKILLS FOR THE BUSH

LEARNING WITH TOYS AND GAMES

BY FRANÇOIS GUINDON, PH.D. CANDIDATE
ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND
IN COLLABORATION WITH THE NEEPOSH FAMILY

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

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

GAMES AND TOYS TO LEARN

Also, adults and older siblings often made toys for the youngest kids. These were often imitations of their own tools and of other articles that adults used. Other games simply were for the pure pleasure of children, but crafting the simple things they needed for their amusement was still a learning experience.

SOME GAMES AND TOYS

The elders recalled that George Neeposh, one of the eldest sons of the late Tommy Neeposh, became very good at making his own bows and arrows, and toy airplanes by carving the body out of wood and making the skis out of tin cans.

Johnny Husky Swallow also recalled that kids often cut rubber boots into the slings they needed for their slingshots, a craft that even the youngest of them were capable of making. Boys and girls would sometimes steal each other's boots for that purpose and hide away from the group as they cut them into pieces!



SKIS OF TOY AIRPLANES CUT OUT OF TIN CANS

A CHILD'S RUBBER BOOT SOMETIMES CUT DOWN INTO THE SLINGS OF SLINGSHOTS



SPINNING TOY MADE OUT OF A CARVED STICK AND THE BRASS HEAD OF AN EMPTY SHOTGUN SHELL

GEAR OF A CLOCK THAT CHILDREN USED AS A SPINNING TOP

Another common craft of the children was the spinning tops made of a wooden stick passed through the primer hole of an empty shotgun shell. Some of the gears of clocks that boys liked to dismantle also made good spinning tops.

Kids also collected empty shotgun shells and cartridges, which they used for a variety of purposes. The elders mentioned that empty .22 cartridges could adequately replace the pebbles that they used as projectiles for their slingshots. Cartridges of 30-30 calibre served as arrowheads to stun the small mammals and birds that they chased around the camp.

GAMES FOR SCHOOL IN THE BUSH

The games and toys mentioned above are only a few examples of the activities of the Mistissini youth in the bush. Games and toys surely entertained the children, but they also allowed them to learn a diversity of skills that they would later need to make a living in the bush. The elders explained that most of them did not go to school when they were young and so they first learned from their games in the bush. In these amusements, boys and girls grew into knowledgeable people capable of living in the bush like all their ancestors had done before them.



EMPTY CARTRIDGE CUT AT THE BASE TO BE USED AS AN ARROWHEAD



FACEBOOK

If you also want to listen to the elders and learn a few skills for 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.

Make that set!

THE 3-NAIL POLE SET FOR MARTEN

BY SERGE LARIVIÈRE

BODYGRIPPING TRAPS HAVE REVOLUTIONIZED THE WAY WE HARVEST MARTEN. MORE HUMANE, MORE EFFICIENT, LESS FUR DAMAGE AND FEWER INCIDENTALS ARE ALL REASONS WHY BODYGRIPPING TRAPS HAVE INCREASED OUR EFFICIENCY AT CATCHING MARTEN.

In a previous issue of this magazine (Cree Hunter and Trapper June 2008), we discussed the use of wooden boxes to help catch marten. Although wood boxes are by far the easiest and most efficient way to catch marten, it is not always possible to carry such boxes to remote traplines. Luckily, another simple set exist to help catch marten: the 3-nail pole set.

TO MAKE THIS SET

To make this set, first cut a small conifer sapling, ideally 1-3 inches thick and about 6-8 feet long. Tie this sapling at an angle (45-60 degree is fine) so that the end protrudes far from the other tree. Tie your bait at the very end of your pole and then tap 3 nails in a V-shape about 6 inches from the bait. Use these nail to secure your set bodygripping trap in position. Wire the trap to the pole, and this is it!

“BODYGRIPPING TRAPS HAVE REVOLUTIONIZED THE WAY WE HARVEST MARTEN.”



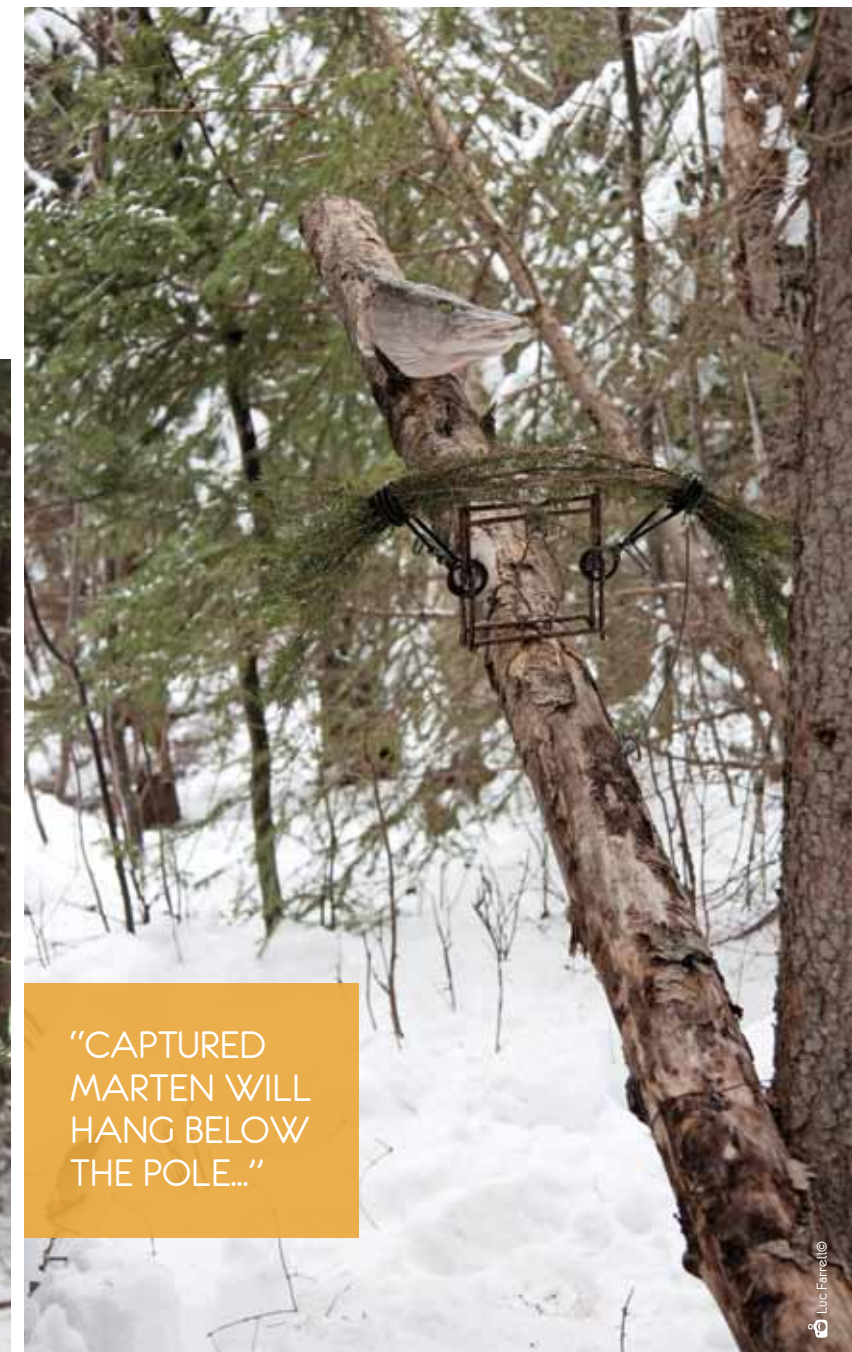
© Luc Farnell

This set has many advantages. First, bodygripping traps catch fewer incidentals. Captured marten will hang below the pole out of reach of mice and other rodents who could damage the fur. Secondly, this set will keep working after normal snowfall, as marten will readily climb your pole to access the bait.

With recent fur prices around the \$100 mark for marten, carry a few nails and some bodygrippers on your next outdoor adventure, and catch some marten!



© Luc Farnell



“CAPTURED MARTEN WILL HANG BELOW THE POLE...”

© Luc Farnell

ISP USEFUL

HOW TO APPLY TO ISP

Interested in applying on ISP?

- You are interested in adopting a traditional lifestyle and want to practice harvesting and related activities in the bush?
- You need income that will allow you to live a traditional lifestyle?

How?

Meet with your Local Administrator in your community. They will explain the details. For example:

- How to keep a record of the days you spend in the bush for your **Qualification Year** (from July to June);
- That you must spend at least 120 days in the bush, practicing harvesting activities AND more days in the bush harvesting than days worked;
- You must be included on the **Local Committee List** (of hunters/trappers/fisherman) that is prepared each spring by the **Local Committee**.

LOCAL COMMITTEE LIST:

LIST OF PERSONS WHO ARE RECOGNIZED BY COMMUNITY CUSTOM TO BE PRACTICING HARVESTING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES AS A WAY OF LIFE ACCORDING TO THE HARVESTING TRADITIONS AND RULES OF THE COMMUNITY.

When?

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE!

- Meet with your Local Administrator for details and explanations.

June and July

- Apply to the program

September

- Your first payment of the Program-year.

QUALIFICATION YEAR - WHAT IS IT?

BEFORE YOU CAN APPLY TO THE PROGRAM, YOU NEED TO SPEND AT LEAST 120 DAYS IN THE BUSH (BETWEEN JULY AND JUNE) AND MEET A FEW OTHER CRITERIA.

WHY?

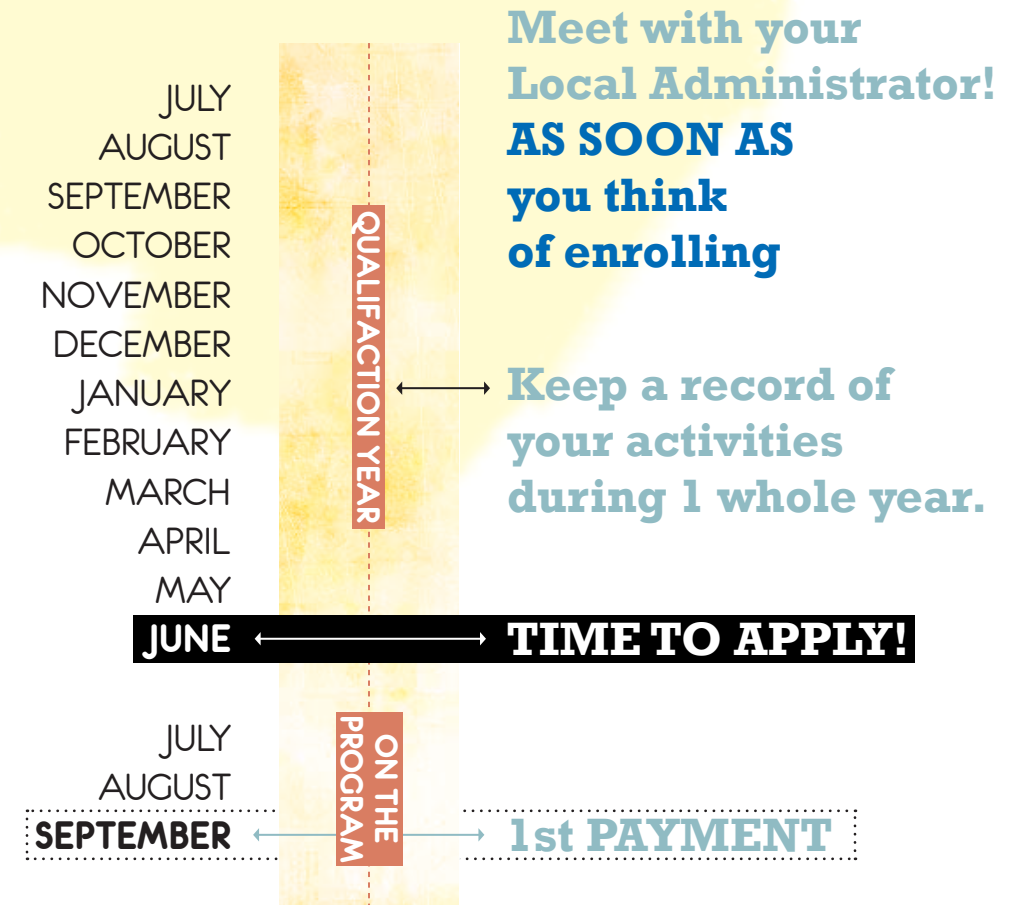
TO DEMONSTRATE THAT YOU ARE SERIOUS ABOUT THE HARVESTING LIFESTYLE.

Am I Eligible? DURING THE QUALIFICATION YEAR, ARE YOU:

- Working?
- On Employment Insurance?
- Receiving Social Aid or Band Welfare?
- Retired?
- Other?

You may be eligible. Your Local Administrator will help you determine if you are eligible for the program or not.

ISP AND IMPORTANT DATES



Now Inscriptions For ISP

2013.2014

is the time
to start thinking
about your
"Qualification Year"!

To be
enrolled
from July 1, 2013
to June 30, 2014

Right now ▶▶▶ * Meet with your Local Administrator

Before ▶▶▶ * Make sure your name appears
on the Local Committee List
June 28, 2013

June 1 to July 19, 2013

**Apply to
the Program,
AND provide :**

- * Cree Beneficiary number
All members of the family
- * Birth Certificate
All members of the family
- * Social Insurance card
Adults of the family
- * Calendar of days spent in the bush during the past year
- * All documents confirming income received from work or different programs
*Employment Insurance, Social Aid / Band Welfare, etc.
For the adults of the family*

JULY AND AUGUST 2013 ▶▶▶ * REVISION OF ALL FILES AND
REQUESTS BY THE HEAD OFFICE

SEPTEMBER 2013 ▶▶▶ * FIRST PAYMENT OF THE 2013-2014
PROGRAM-YEAR



creehealth.org

The proper handling and safe storage of all firearms is as important as the hunt itself. This will ensure the safety of yourself, fellow hunters, your family and community.

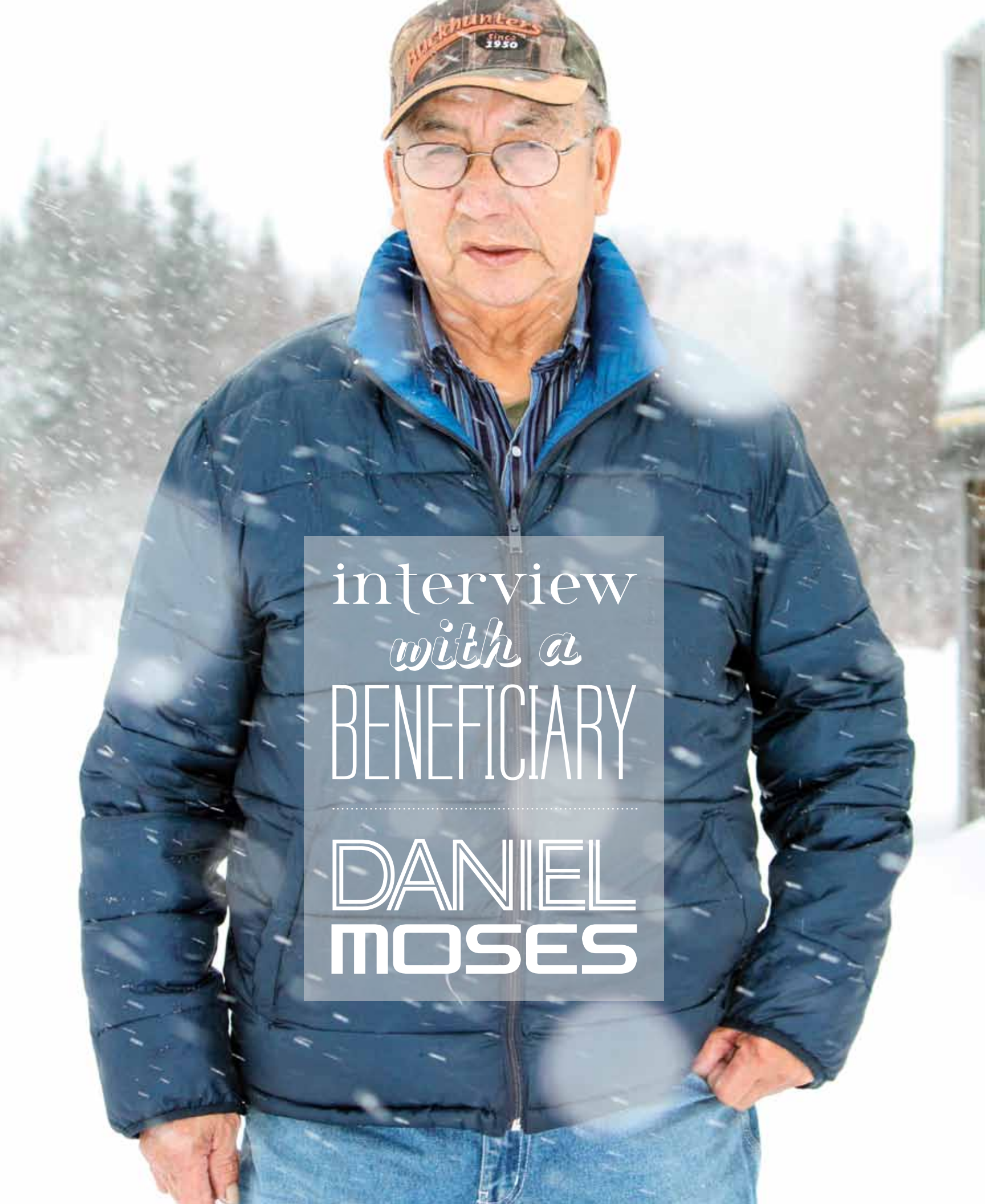
Connect with CreeHealth:



creehealth



@creehealth



interview
with a
BENEFICIARY
DANIEL
MOSES

IN JANUARY 2012, THE DIRECTOR GENERAL, SERGE LARIVIÈRE, MET A LONG TIME BENEFICIARY OF THE PROGRAM AT THE OFFICE OF THE CREE TRAPPERS ASSOCIATION IN EASTMAIN. IT IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE THAT HE HAD A DISCUSSION WITH DANIEL MOSES.

SL For the record, when and where were you born?

DM I was born in Old Factory in 1939. I was born the same year my older brother Lawrence, passed away. My father was Alfred Moses from Eastmain, and my mother Louisa Blackned from Waskaganish.

SL What happened to your older brother Lawrence?

DM My parents could never discuss what had happened to Lawrence, so I never really knew.

SL Did you grow up in the bush?

DM As far as I can remember I was raised in the bush. Me, I never went to residential school. One summer however I went to Anglican school for two months. That was all.

SL How old were you when you got your first moose?

DM I must have been around 17 years old. I got it on my brother Sinclair Moses' trapline, RE-03.

SL Did you get married?

DM Yes, I got married in September 1962 to Florence Gilpin from Eastmain. Together we had 9 kids: 5 boys and 4 girls.

SL And how many grandchildren?

DM I am not sure! Maybe 30 or so.

SL Do any of your kids hunt?

DM My sons, Oliver and Sam have jobs. My son Ronnie Moses is a really good hunter. But, all of them go seasonally for Goose Break and during the fall for moose.

“...I PROBABLY ENJOY WATER-FALL HUNTING BEST, SHOOTING DUCKS AND GEESE I REALLY ENJOY!”

SL Do you remember tough years in the bush?

DM I don't recall any tough times myself, but to be honest, my memories start after the beaver preserve. As long as I can remember bush life was always comfortable, but I have heard stories of other families elsewhere going through really tough times, but not for us. Bush life for us was always good.

SL What do you like best about bush life?

DM I like all kinds of hunting. I learnt from others or had to teach myself, but I learnt all kinds of hunting. But my favourites? I probably enjoy waterfowl hunting best, shooting ducks and geese I really enjoy!

SL What about your favourite bush foods?

DM Bear is by far my favourite. I eat bear as often as I can. After that? I would say porcupine and beaver would be my next 2 favourites, in that order. So, bear first, porcupine second and beaver third.

SL Did you ever eat marten or otter?

DM When I first started, there were no martens. Otter yes, we commonly ate otter. Last time I ate otter was 3 years ago. My grandson, Tyron Whiskeychan really likes otter!



**SL Did you ever have near death experiences in the bush?
Close calls, going through the ice or such?**

OM Not really myself, but 5 or 7 years ago, there was a warm spell, I remember the date, it was the 17th of April. We were travelling by skidoo, going to our goose camp. There was 5 of us in the team, and 3 of them went through the ice. I had to drive my skidoo around and purposely swamp my skidoo because I had a boat in the back so I could get the boat right next to my son Derrick, who was in the water. When I got the boat near him, he was able to get in the boat and the other skidoo pulled us out. That was a very close call for my son.

SL Did you see any big changes in the weather over your lifetime?

OM Twice in my life, I saw a very early spring melt-off, once when I was a kid, many years ago, and the last time was during that incident, about 5 or 7 years ago.

SL What about fall weather?

OM That has changed a lot. I remember hunting with my uncles and grandparents, and at that time, it would always freeze solid before it snowed. I remember that the lakes would freeze solid and we had skating ice on all the lakes. We could walk on the clear ice and there was no snow on the shoreline. Today, we have snow first and then it freezes, so the ice is never as solid. That is why there are more accidents on ice. Back then, back when I was a kid, we traveled a lot on ice. In fact traveling on ice was a lot easier than portaging on land. We would even make temporary sleighs just to carry behind us and slide them across on the ice. Travelling on solid ice when there was no snow on the ground was a real pleasure.

SL Did you ever fall through?

OM Not me, but I have heard stories of others.

SL What about changes to animal populations?

OM There used to be lots of mink, now there is hardly any. That has been a big change.

SL What about wolverine?

OM Me, I've not seen one, or not seen a track. My mom had an old story about wolverine. She said that wolverine were bad for the Cree people. She said that the wolverine would eat the lacing on the snowshoes that we stored, they would destroy the food caches and they would even pierce the beaver lodges to get the beavers inside. There is an old story that was shared with me, about some religious authority that said that if somebody killed one, they were to bring the skull and that we would pray for its disappearance. Apparently, somebody had done that, and then the wolverine disappeared. We never knew exactly why, but it happened, and now there are no wolverines left.



"I REMEMBER HUNTING WITH MY UNCLAS AND GRANDPARENTS, AND AT THAT TIME, IT WOULD ALWAYS FREEZE SOLID BEFORE IT SNOWED."

SL What about moose?

DM When I started hunting, there were not even tracks, now there are moose everywhere and this is especially amazing since back in the days, we covered much larger area. When you were hunting on your trapline, you were covering the entire trapline trying to find game and animals. Today, we don't travel near as much, and we see moose everywhere.

SL What about caribou?

DM Well, we always had woodland caribou and that's what we killed on St-Clair's trapline. Today, there is caribou from the North, the migrating caribou, and it's no different to us.

SL What is the hardest animal to catch in a trap?

DM I think the hardest trapping is catching beaver through the ice. Sometimes because of thick ice and snow it is hard to find the lodge entrance and to catch the beaver.

SL Is hunting easier today compared to 50 years ago?

DM My experience is that hunting is much easier today. Everything is motorized now. Nothing was motorized back then, everything you did, you had to walk, you carried, you lifted, you paddled, you portaged, and you pulled. Nothing was motorized. Today, travel is much easier with snowmobiles, generators, boats and outboard motors. Everything is much easier.

Even camping was much harder back then. Everywhere we traveled, we had to take a tarp, carry our stove and we had to build a tent or a tipi everywhere we went. Today, we just skidoo right up to the cabin, walk in the cabin, the stove is already there, the firewood is cut with the chainsaw, we heat up the stove and we're set. Back then, once the camp was set up, you had to use your axe and go cut some firewood. It was very physical. So definitely, the hunting and bush life is much easier today.

SL Were you always on the Income Security Program?

DM I started on the Income Security Program at the very beginning of the program, but I left the program 10 or 12 years because I was involved as a Cree culture teacher, but now I am back on ISP and very glad to be enjoying my bush life.

SL Do you think kids today enjoy the bush life as much as you when you were young?

DM Young people today don't have the knowledge of equipment or territories, they don't have the knowledge of weather and many of them don't even have access to teachers to learn all the specifics of bush life, so for some of them it is very difficult. Not all kids are fortunate enough to come from a hunting family.



"...DEFINITELY, THE HUNTING AND BUSH LIFE IS MUCH EASIER TODAY."

SL If you had to do this over again, would you go and live in the bush again, if you were back to being 20 years old, in today's world?

DM No! I would rather be a professional hockey player and play for the Canadians!

SL I thank you for the time you took to share your life experiences with the Cree Trapper and Hunter magazine. Thank you Mr. Moses! •



WATCH THE VIDEO ABOUT WINTER HARVESTING IN THE CREE COMMUNITY OF MISTISSINI, WITH DAVID MIANSCUM. ON OUR WEB SITE www.chtisb.ca/media-gallery/



The Hunting Chronicle

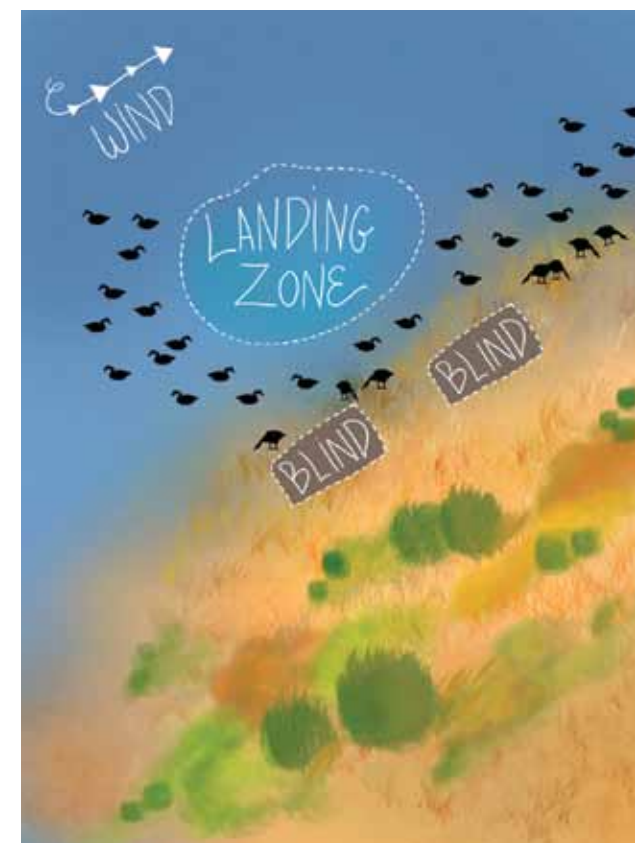
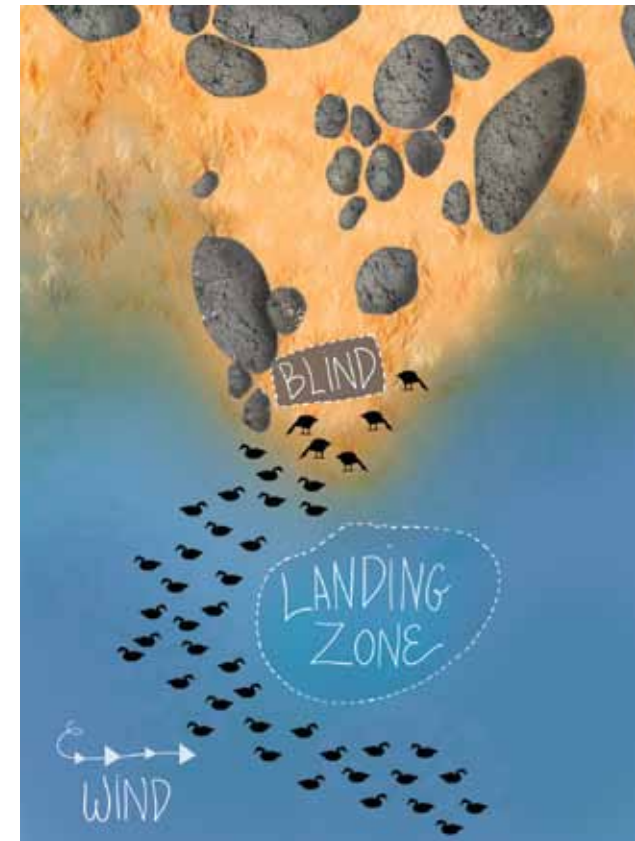
DECOYING GEESE

BY SERGE LARIVIERE

HUNTING GEESE OVER DECOYS IS AN OLD TRADITION FOR CREE HUNTERS.

To be most effective, decoys are positioned in a manner as to provide a landing zone for the birds within the middle of the decoys. Usually, it is best to position the decoys in a "V" or "J" with the landing zone in the center. Position the decoys so that the landing zone is well within shotgun range for best results.

Decoying geese can be done in field, near patches of open water on frozen lakes in the spring, at the tip of a rocky point, or simply along the coast of a large lake or bay. Even if the birds decide not to land, hunters in nearby blinds should get shots at birds as they fly by to investigate the decoy spread.



MARTEN HANDLING

FOR THE FUR MARKET

BY JIM GIBB, TRAPPER IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

THE TARGET IS TO RECEIVE THE MOST MONEY YOU CAN FROM EACH MARTEN THAT YOU HARVEST IN THE TRAPPING SEASON. IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL, YOU NEED TO START RIGHT IN THE BUSH AS SOON AS YOU MAKE THE CATCH. WHEN YOU TRAP A MARTEN, MAKE SURE YOU HANDLE IT PROPERLY FROM THE START. USE GOOD TRAPPING EQUIPMENT AND TAKE THE TIME TO DYE YOUR TRAPS. A RUSTY TRAP IS NOT A GOOD TOOL CHOICE. PERSONALLY, I LIKE USING WATER BASED DYE CALLED FORMULA #1 FOR DIPPING MY TRAPS IN. IT IS FAST AND EASY TO APPLY.

Once I trap a marten, I take extra care while in the bush to make sure that nothing will rub against the frozen marten, especially if I am travelling by snow machine and pulling a sleigh. I use either a pack sac or a fur bag to place the marten in for the trip back to the camp. Try to avoid the marten moving around in the sleigh, this can damage the pelt. It always becomes infected quickly so I have learned to wear skinning gloves and just quickly cut the claws off. You do not need the claws on the pelt because lynx are used for the garment trade in the fur business.

If the catch is frozen solid in the trap, you have to thaw each marten before you remove it from the trap. This means you need extra traps with you to replace the one with the marten in it at the set location. At the camp, I hang the marten and trap up away from the wood stove to allow it to thaw overnight before removing the catch from the trap.

Once the marten is completely thawed out, I carefully comb the marten from head to toe to remove any dirt or spruce needles. Using a sharp knife, I make a cut at each front leg from the paw to the elbow joint. The next step is to hold the marten by the back leg making a cut across from one back paw to the other passing the knife in front of the anal opening on the belly side. Using my fingers, I loosen the pelt from the carcass using the knife around the vent hole.

Next, I use a tail stripper to pull the tail-bone out of the tail. Once the legs and tail are clear of the carcass, I gently pull the pelt down towards the head until I reach the front legs, if it is a male I cut of the penis bone. Pulling the front legs through the first incision that I made helps speed the process up. Once the legs are skinned, I pull the pelt forward to the ears using my knife to make a small nick at the ears followed by the eye openings and then skin the nose clear off the carcass.

MY TOOLS TO DO THIS WORK ARE:

- 1- A DOG SLICKER BRUSH
- 2- A POINTED SKINNING KNIFE
- 3- A TAIL STRIPPER
- 4- A PAIR OF SKINNING GLOVES
- 5- A DULL KNIFE FOR SCRAPING, I USE AN OLD WORN OUT BEAVER KNIFE.
- 6- ALUMINUM 5/8 PUSHINS
- 7- THE PROPER STRETCHER BOARD, MARKED WITH THE PELT LENGTHS, 16" 18" 21" 23"



"ONCE I TRAP A MARTEN, I TAKE EXTRA CARE..."

It takes about three minutes to skin a marten. Speed is not important, take enough time to do a good skinning job; if you pull too hard, you could rip the pelt.

THE NEXT STEP IS VERY IMPORTANT

Use a proper stretcher board with the pelt lengths marked for each size. Using the proper size stretcher is the number one important step in achieving the best possible price. Place the marten on the stretcher; always begin by placing the marten sideways first to scrape any excess fat around each the front legs. Next, place the marten straight on the board with the tail side lining up with the sizing measurements on the stretcher board. Scrape around the belly area for any excess fat with a dull knife. Make sure you spilt the tail open from the base to the tip. I recommend aluminum 5/8 pushpins to pin the marten to the stretcher. Start with the base of the pelt at the base of the tail and pin four pins across to achieve the perfect length. Size is important in the price so it pays to pay attention to this detail. Once the base is pinned, the next step is to pin out the tail. Next, pin the back legs on the opposite side of the tail. I do not over pull the tail or legs, allow the legs to be snug, pulling too hard will just pull fur from the back of the pelt down onto the leg area.

Next, use small pieces of cardboard to dry the front legs. Using six pushpins on each front leg, pin the front legs out to dry. Once you are finished stretching the pelt takes a minute to make sure the pelt has been placed straight on the stretcher. Nothing looks worse than a pelt that is crooked on the stretcher because once the pelt dries, it makes the finished pelt look bad. You do not want the belly fur twisted onto the back of the pelt. Next, leave the pelt to dry for 6 to 8 hours depending on how quickly the skin dries. It should feel dry to the touch but slightly soft, be careful not to over dry



before turning. Remove all the pushpins and gently pull the pelt of the stretcher. Be careful because you can easily rip the pelt if the skin is too dry. Using a wet paper towel, you can dampen the pelt for a couple of minutes if the pelt has dried too much. Use this trick if the head area is too dry. A couple of minutes with a damp paper towel and the job of turning the pelt becomes much easier. Once you have the pelt off the stretcher; carefully turn the pelt fur out. I start at the nose and head pushing the pelt down until the nose comes out the tail end. Finally, carefully slide the stretcher board down the back until the pelt is back on the stretcher. Be really careful to slip the stretcher without catching the front legs. Once the pelt is back on the stretcher you need to pin the tail down with one pin along with a pin in each back leg and finally one pin in each ear pinning the ears flat to the head. Leave on the stretcher for two days, this will allow the pelt to properly dry and keep the perfect shape once you remove from the stretcher board. Brush the pelt from head to toe again. Allow one more day to hang by the nose before placing in the fur bag.

Marten from your trapline are one of the most valuable animals you trap; always try your best to handle them with a little extra care.

KEY POINTS TO KEEP IN MIND

- USE THE PROPER STRETCHER BOARD WITH THE SIZES MARKED ON THE STRETCHER.
- PELT SIZES 16" 18" 21" 23"
- TAKE EXTRA CARE TO DRY THE PELT STRAIGHT ON THE BOARD.
- BRUSH EACH PELT BEFORE AND AFTER SKINNING AND STRETCHING.

Allow enough time for the pelt to dry completely. It requires about four days from start to finish. Eight hours or less fur in on the stretcher board, two days on the stretcher fur out, another day hanging by the nose after it is off the stretcher. If you rush the process, the pelt will dry crooked. Think of it like going on a date for the first time - you want to have the best possible appearance.

STAFF PROFILE

THE CREE HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS INCOME SECURITY PROGRAM HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL FOR OVER 30 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. SERGE LARIVIÈRE, OUR DIRECTOR-GENERAL, IN QUÉBEC.

Serge Larivière was born in Lévis in the Province of Québec. His parents, natives of Abitibi, encouraged him to venture into the woods and forests at a young age. Serge began trapping at the age of 5 with his father and quickly became a trapping and fur-bearing animal enthusiast. He therefore decided to pursue a degree in Biology with a specialization in Wildlife Management at the University of Québec at Rimouski. During his freshman year Serge took a few weeks off to trap marten - and his few weeks' harvest helped finance more than a full year of university!

Following completion of his undergraduate degree in 1990, Serge continued his studies by enrolling in a Master of Science program at Laval University, studying the behavior of black bears living in the Mauricie National Park. Two years later he received his diploma and immediately enrolled in a doctoral program in Biology at the University of Saskatchewan, this time studying the behavioral ecology of the striped skunk in relation to the predation of duck eggs in the Canadian prairies.

Serge Larivière

EMPLOYED BY THE BOARD SINCE: NOVEMBER 9, 2004
CURRENT POSITION: DIRECTOR-GENERAL
WORK LOCATION: QUÉBEC

"SERGE BEGAN TRAPPING AT THE AGE OF 5..."

He graduated in 1998. From 1996 to 1998, Serge taught biology at the University of Saskatchewan as well as aboriginal classes at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College (today called the First Nations University of Canada) in Saskatoon as well as the Dene communities of Wollaston Lake and Black Lake, Saskatchewan.

During his stay in Saskatchewan, Serge continued actively trapping and was also busily involved in the Saskatchewan Trappers Association as Director for Saskatoon. He met Nancy Dion in 1995, a woman from Macamic in Abitibi who became his wife and with whom he had 4 children: Cassandre (born in Saskatoon), Véronique (born in Memphis, Tennessee), Nathan (born in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba) and Kassiopée (born in Lévis, Québec).

After receiving his doctorate in 1998, Serge returned to Québec for a post-



“WHEN HE IS NOT WORKING, SERGE IS CONSTANTLY VENTURING IN THE WOODS AND FORESTS TO HUNT, FISH AND TRAP.”

doctoral internship at Laval University in wolf management and coyote ecology. Soon after, he was hired by Ducks Unlimited Inc., headquartered in Memphis, Tennessee, where he worked for 2 years as a researcher focusing on the ecology of duck egg predators in the Canadian and American prairies. In 2001, he was hired by another conservation organization, the Delta Waterfowl Foundation located in Delta Marsh, near Portage-la-Prairie in Manitoba, where he served as Scientific Director for 3 years. He would later return to Québec in late 2003, to become Director General of the Fédération des Trappeurs Gestionnaires du Québec, while at the same time beginning a Master in Business Administration (MBA). A year later, in November 2004, Serge was hired as Director General for the Cree Hunters and Trappers Income Security Board. He completed his MBA in 2006, with an honorable mention from the Dean for Academic Excellence.

When he is not working, Serge is constantly venturing in the woods and forests to hunt, fish and trap. He is internationally involved as a volunteer or director for several wildlife development and conservation agencies and organizations, including the Fur Institute of Canada (www.fur.ca), North American Fur Auctions (www.nafa.ca) and the Fédération des Trappeurs Gestionnaires du Québec (www.ftgq.qc.ca). He is also a journalist and columnist in several American and Canadian trapping and outdoor magazines.

Serge has had the opportunity to develop his deep interest and enthusiasm for wildlife harvesting by visiting many countries and provinces for hunting, fishing, trapping or giving lectures or seminars on wildlife management and ecology. He continues today in his exploration of harvest activities with the accompanying Cree as often as he can, on their travels in the territory.



LEFT PHOTO: SERGE LARIVIÈRE AT WORK AT HIS OFFICE, IN QUÉBEC.

BOTTOM PHOTO: SERGE WITH HIS FAMILY, (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) VERONIQUE, CASSANDRE, KASSIOPÉE, NANCY, SERGE AND NATHAN.



ISP & SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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 TRAVELING DIRECTOR

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



Old Nemaska July 2012

Mistissini July 2012

Funerals of Matthew John Shecapio Sr.



Abel Wapachee and Sydney Cheego rest in the shade "tough life"!



Jim Blackned and Abel Jolly from Nemaska.



Harriet Wapachee, Charlotte W. Shecapio and Alice Jolly Jr., get some geese ready for the feast.

The feast that marks the end of the traditional gathering at Old Nemaska.

Greg Jolly and Richard Jolly with a nice stringer of walleye.

ISP

IMPORTANT DATES

CALENDAR OF CHEQUES AND DIRECT DEPOSITS 2012-2013

FOR BENEFICIARIES WITH REGULAR PAYMENTS

CHEQUE
DECEMBER 3
2012

CHEQUE
APRIL 2
2013

FOR BENEFICIARIES WITH MONTHLY* PAYMENTS

CHEQUE
DECEMBER 3
2012

CHEQUE
APRIL 2
2013

Direct Deposit
JANUARY 3
Direct Deposit
FEBRUARY 1
Direct Deposit
MARCH 1

Direct Deposit
MAY 1
Direct Deposit
JUNE 3

WHAT ARE MONTHLY PAYMENTS?

- MONTHLY PAYMENTS ARE ISP BENEFITS YOU RECEIVE **EVERY MONTH**, INSTEAD OF 4 TIMES A YEAR.
- YOUR ISP CHEQUE IS DIVIDED BY THE NUMBER OF MONTHS UNTIL THE NEXT INTERVIEW.
 - AT YOUR INTERVIEW.....**YOU RECEIVE A CHEQUE**
 - EACH MONTH.....**YOU RECEIVE A DIRECT DEPOSIT** INTO YOUR ACCOUNT.

* WHEN YOU APPLY FOR MONTHLY PAYMENTS, IT ONLY BEGINS AFTER THE NEXT INTERVIEW.

ASK YOUR LOCAL ADMINISTRATOR ABOUT MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ÉDITORIAL

LA MARTRE, C'EST LE SYMBOLE DU NORD. SUR CHAQUE LIGNE DE TRAPPE CRI, LA MARTRE EST LE GIBIER LE PLUS ABONDANT ET LE PLUS LUCRATIF.

Durant les dernières années, les fourrures de martre du nord québécois se sont très bien vendues, et il est courant d'obtenir de \$75 à \$100 pour une seule fourrure de martre. Cet animal est facile à récolter, facile à transporter, la fourrure est soyeuse, et sa manipulation et préparation très simple.

L'abondance de la martre est exceptionnelle sur le territoire cri, et chaque année, la martre est l'animal à fourrure qui est capturé en plus grande quantité. Les techniques de piégeage pour cette espèce ont grandement évolué depuis les dernières années, mais la base demeure la même : disposez un appât de viande avec devant un piège et vous capturerez des martres. La martre est aussi une espèce parfaite pour initier les jeunes au piégeage.

Les activités traditionnelles de récolte fauniques ont subi et subissent encore une grande évolution chez les Cris comme chez toutes les nations du monde. Bien que la chasse et la pêche continue de jouir d'une popularité grandissante, l'intérêt des jeunes chasseurs cris pour le piégeage est en perte de vitesse. La même problématique existe avec plusieurs autres premières nations.

Pourtant, la ressource est abondante, les prix sont bons et l'information nécessaire facilement accessible. Alors si vous êtes intéressé à apprendre, dites-le !



Je suis certain qu'il y aura un aîné qui se fera un grand plaisir de vous transmettre ses connaissances sur le sujet. En plus de reconnecter avec la culture de vos ancêtres, de faire un peu d'exercice, de prendre l'air sur un des plus beaux territoires du pays, vous serez même capable de vous faire quelques dollars en piégeant la martre !

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

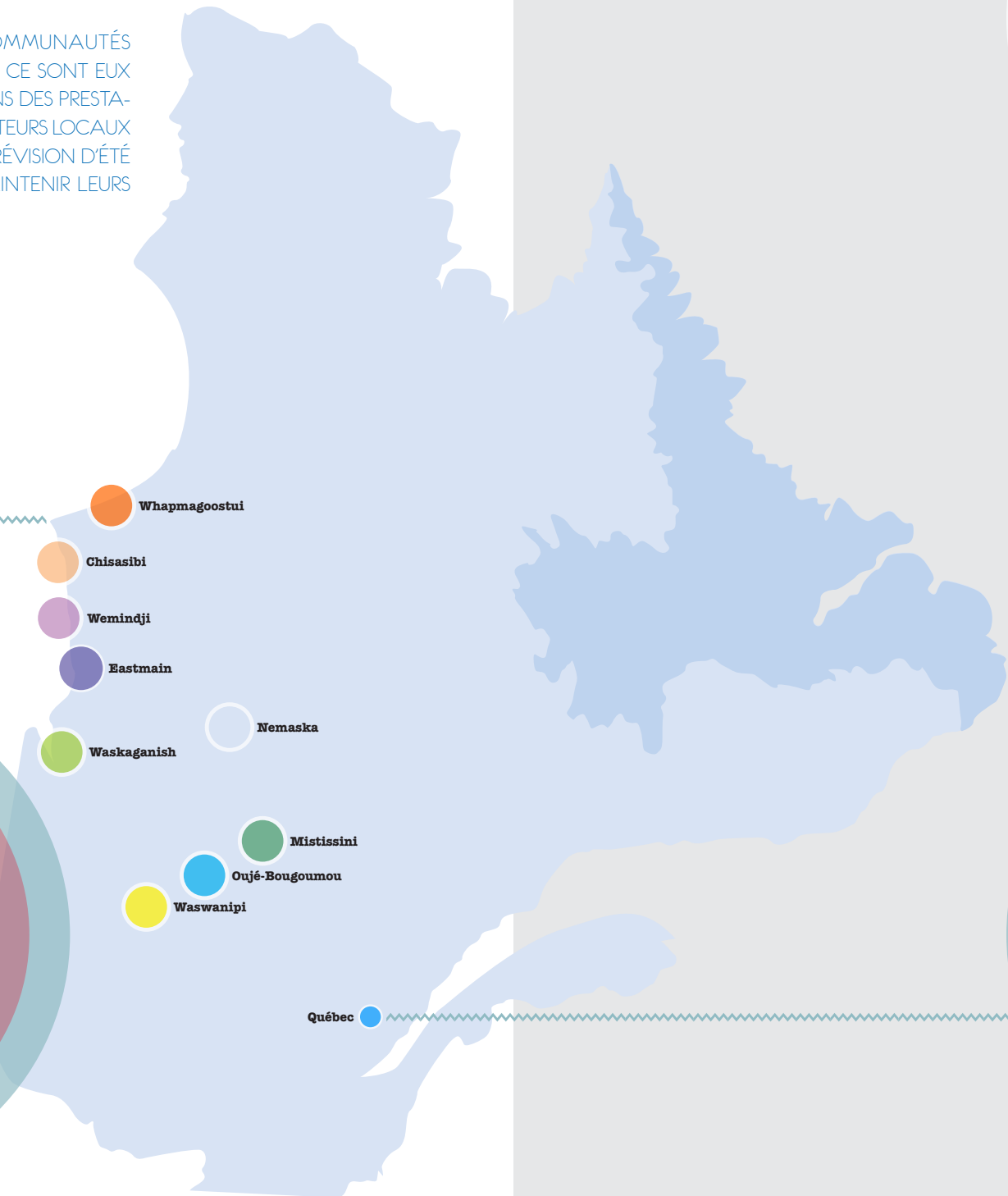
PSR...

ET LA FORMATION DES ADMINISTRATEURS LOCAUX

LES ADMINISTRATEURS LOCAUX TRAVAILLENT DANS LES COMMUNAUTÉS CRIES ET SONT LES EMPLOYÉS LES PLUS IMPORTANTS. EN EFFET, CE SONT EUX QUI REPRÉSENTENT L'OFFICE ET QUI RÉPONDENT AUX QUESTIONS DES PRESTATAIRES. QUE FAIT L'OFFICE POUR S'ASSURER QUE LES ADMINISTRATEURS LOCAUX SOIENT INFORMÉS? DES RENCONTRES, DES FORMATIONS ET LA RÉVISION D'ÉTÉ AU SIÈGE SOCIAL SONT PARMI LES MOYENS UTILISÉS POUR MAINTENIR LEURS CONNAISSANCES À JOUR.

ADMINISTRATEUR LOCAL
(COMMUNAUTÉ CRIE)
●●●●●●●●

ADJOINT AU PROGRAMME - SERVICES
VOYAGE DANS TOUTES LES COMMUNAUTÉS POUR RENCONTRER LES PRESTATAIRES ET FORMER LES ADMINISTRATEURS LOCAUX.



LES RÈGLES DU PROGRAMME SONT **IDENTIQUES** DANS **TOUTES** LES COMMUNAUTÉS.

LES ADMINISTRATEURS LOCAUX SONT FORMÉS DANS LE BUT D'ÊTRE: **JUSTE ÉQUITABLE NEUTRE**

SIÈGE SOCIAL
(QUÉBEC)
RÉUNIONS/
FORMATIONS/
RÉVISION D'ÉTÉ ○

LES ADMINISTRATEURS LOCAUX SONT **INFORMÉS** ET **RENSEIGNÉS** AU SUJET DES **RÈGLEMENTS** ET **PROCÉDURES** DU PROGRAMME.

- ▶ **REVUE DES POLITIQUES**
- ▶ **ÉTUDES DE CAS**
- ▶ **FORMATIONS AU SIÈGE SOCIAL ET DANS LES COMMUNAUTÉS**



Martre d'Amérique

Profil d'un animal

Nom français: Martre d'Amérique

Nom anglais: Marten Americana

Nom (latin) scientifique: *Martes americana*

Nom en cri: Wâpistân

Syllabique cri: -wâpistân

LA MARTRE EST UN MEMBRE DE LA FAMILLE DES MUSTELIDÉS AVEC LA LOUTRE ET L'HERMINE. ELLE SE DISTINGUE FACILEMENT DES AUTRES ANIMAUX DU NORD DE PAR SA COLORATION BRUNÂTRE À ORANGÉE, LA TACHE ORANGE OU JAUNE SUR SA GORGE. SA FOURRURE EST EXCEPTIONNELLEMENT SOYEUSE ET TRÈS PRISÉE DE L'INDUSTRIE COMME ÉTANT UNE DES FOURRURES AYANT LA PLUS GRANDE VALEUR SUR LE MARCHÉ.

Le cycle de vie de la martre débute en juillet et août avec l'accouplement. Suite à l'accouplement, l'embryon arrêtera son développement pendant plusieurs mois, pour reprendre vers la fin de l'hiver; un phénomène connu sous le nom d'implantation différée. Lorsque l'implantation aura eu lieu, la gestation active sera d'environ un mois. Au mois de mars ou avril, la femelle donnera naissance, normalement dans un arbre creux ou une cavité quelconque, à une portée de 1 à 5 jeunes. La femelle s'occupe seule de l'élevage des jeunes, qui deviendront indépendants en Octobre et Novembre.

La martre est un prédateur qui se nourrit principalement de petits rongeurs (souris, campagnols), de lièvres, d'écureuils, et occasionnellement d'oiseaux ou d'animaux morts. Les meilleurs habitats à martre sont généralement des boisés de forêt mature avec beaucoup de chicots et d'arbres morts ou renversés qui servent à la fois d'abri pour les martres et de cachettes pour leurs proies. Rarement observée, on remarque la présence de la martre par ses traces dans la neige reconnaissable comme des sauts de trace doubles à intervalle régulier.

« La martre est un prédateur qui se nourrit principalement de petits rongeurs... »



Lorsqu'elles chassent, les martres peuvent parcourir de longues distances, arpentant et zigzagant les boisés les plus denses à la recherche de proie. Durant les périodes les plus froides de l'hiver ou les conditions de grand enneigement, la martre peut même explorer les trous et cavités sous la neige à la recherche de petits rongeurs. Très agile, la martre est un excellent grimpeur et elle arpente couramment les arbres à la recherche d'écureuils, d'oiseaux ou de leurs œufs. En nature, la martre a peu de prédateurs et l'abondance de nourriture (petits rongeurs, lièvres, écureuils) est le principal facteur qui influence l'abondance des martres dans un secteur. Comme la martre doit constamment combattre la famine, elle ne refusera jamais l'opportunité de se nourrir d'un animal mort et donc, se capture très facilement avec des appâts de viande. La récolte annuelle de martre par les cris oscille autour de 2000 captures par an, ce qui en fait l'animal à fourrure le plus récolté en terme de quantité sur le territoire cri.

Essayez cette installation!

PÔLE À MARTRE, AVEC SYSTEME DES TROIS CLOUS

PAR SERGE LARIVIERE

LES PIÈGES EN X ONT RÉVOLUTIONNÉS LE PIÉGEAGE DE LA MARTRE. PLUS HUMANITAIRES, PLUS EFFICACES, MOINS DOMMAGEABLES POUR LA FOURRURE ET MOINS DE CAPTURES INDÉSIRABLES SONT PARMI LES RAISONS QUI ONT POUSSÉ LES PIÈGES EN X AU SOMMET DU PALMARÈS DES PIÈGES À MARTRE.

Dans un article précédent (Cree Hunter and Trapper Juin 2008), nous avons discuté de l'utilisation de boîtes en bois pour accommoder les pièges en X pour piéger la martre. Bien que ce soit la méthode la plus simple et la plus efficace, il n'est pas toujours possible de transporter des boîtes de bois sur la ligne de trappe. Heureusement, il existe une autre installation très simple: la pôle à martre avec système des trois clous.

Pour faire cette installation, coupez un petit conifère d'un diamètre de 1 à 3 pouces (3 à 8 cm) et de 6 à 8 pieds de longueur (2-3 m). On positionne ensuite cet arbuste afin qu'il soit à un angle de 45-60 degrés du sol et que son extrémité soit éloignée des autres arbres. Placez votre appât de viande sur la pôle et affixez ensuite 3 clous en « V » devant, ce sera le support qui tiendra le piège. Attachez le piège à la pôle, et placez le piège ouvert sur les 3-clous et hop! Votre installation est maintenant complète!

«...IL N'EST PAS TOUJOURS POSSIBLE DE TRANSPORTER DES BOÎTES DE BOIS SUR LA LIGNE DE TRAPPE.»

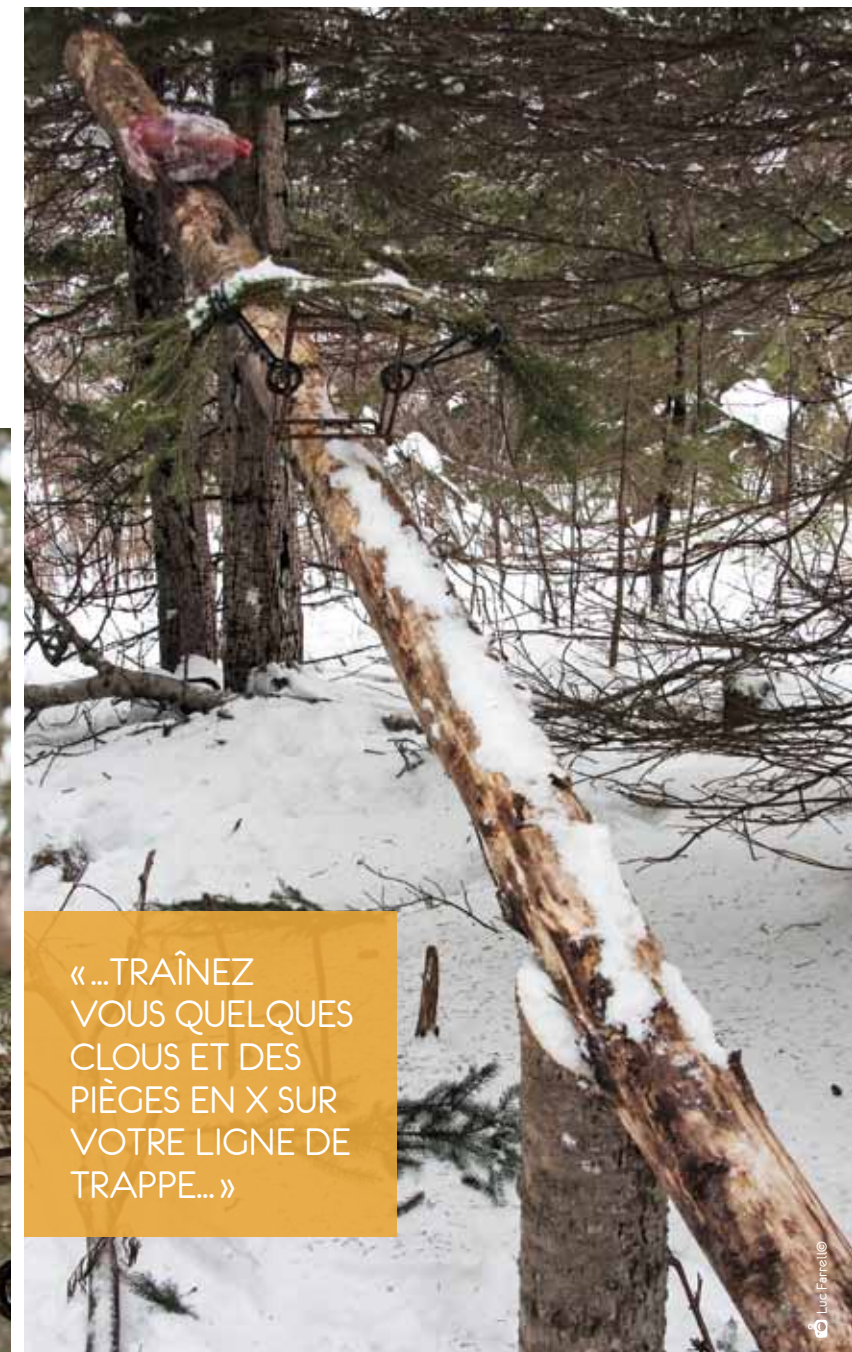


Cette installation a plusieurs avantages. Tout d'abord, les pièges en X attrapent peu d'autres espèces. Ensuite, la martre capturée sera suspendue dans les airs, lui permettant de rester à l'abri des souris et autres rongeurs qui aiment bien couper la fourrure de martre pour se faire des nids. Finalement, cette installation continue d'être efficace après les averses de neige puisqu'elle est surélevée du sol.

Avec les prix récents autour de \$100 pour les belles martres du nord, traînez vous quelques clous et des pièges en X sur votre ligne de trappe - et attrapez la martre sur des pôles à trois clous!



«...TRAÎNEZ VOUS QUELQUES CLOUS ET DES PIÈGES EN X SUR VOTRE LIGNE DE TRAPPE...»



PSR...

COMMENT S'INSCRIRE AU PSR

Vous souhaitez vous inscrire au PSR?

- Vous êtes intéressé à vivre selon un mode de vie traditionnel et souhaitez participer à des activités de chasse, pêche ou piégeage dans la forêt?
- Vous avez besoin d'un revenu qui vous permettra de vivre un mode de vie traditionnel?

LA LISTE DES CHASSEURS/PÊCHEURS/TRAPPEURS:

LISTE IDENTIFIANT LES PERSONNES RECONNUES PAR LA COUTUME DE CETTE COMMUNAUTÉ COMME EXERÇANT DES ACTIVITÉS D'EXPLOITATION OU ACTIVITÉS ACCESSOIRES EN TANT QUE MODE DE VIE, EN ACCORD AVEC LES TRADITIONS D'EXPLOITATION ET LES RÈGLES DE LA COMMUNAUTÉ.

Quoi faire?

Allez rencontrer votre Administrateur local dans votre communauté. Il/elle vous expliquera le fonctionnement du programme. Par exemple:

- Comment tenir un registre des jours que vous passez dans la forêt pour votre **année de qualification** (de juillet à juin);
- Que vous devez participer à des activités de chasse, pêche, piégeage et autres dans la forêt pendant au moins 120 jours EN PLUS d'avoir passer plus de jours dans la forêt que de jours travaillés;
- Que vous devez être inscrit sur la **liste des chasseurs/pêcheurs/trappeurs** préparé par le Comité local chaque printemps.

Quand?

AUSSITÔT QUE POSSIBLE

- Rencontrer votre Administrateur local pour les détails et explications au sujet du fonctionnement du programme

Juin et juillet

- Inscription au programme

Septembre

- Premier paiement pour l'année-programme.

ANNÉE DE QUALIFICATION - C'EST QUOI?

AVANT DE S'INSCRIRE AU PROGRAMME, IL EST NÉCESSAIRE DE PASSER UN MINIMUM DE 120 JOURS DANS LA FORÊT (ENTRE JUILLET ET JUIN) ET DE RENCONTRER QUELQUES AUTRES CRITÈRES.

POURQUOI?

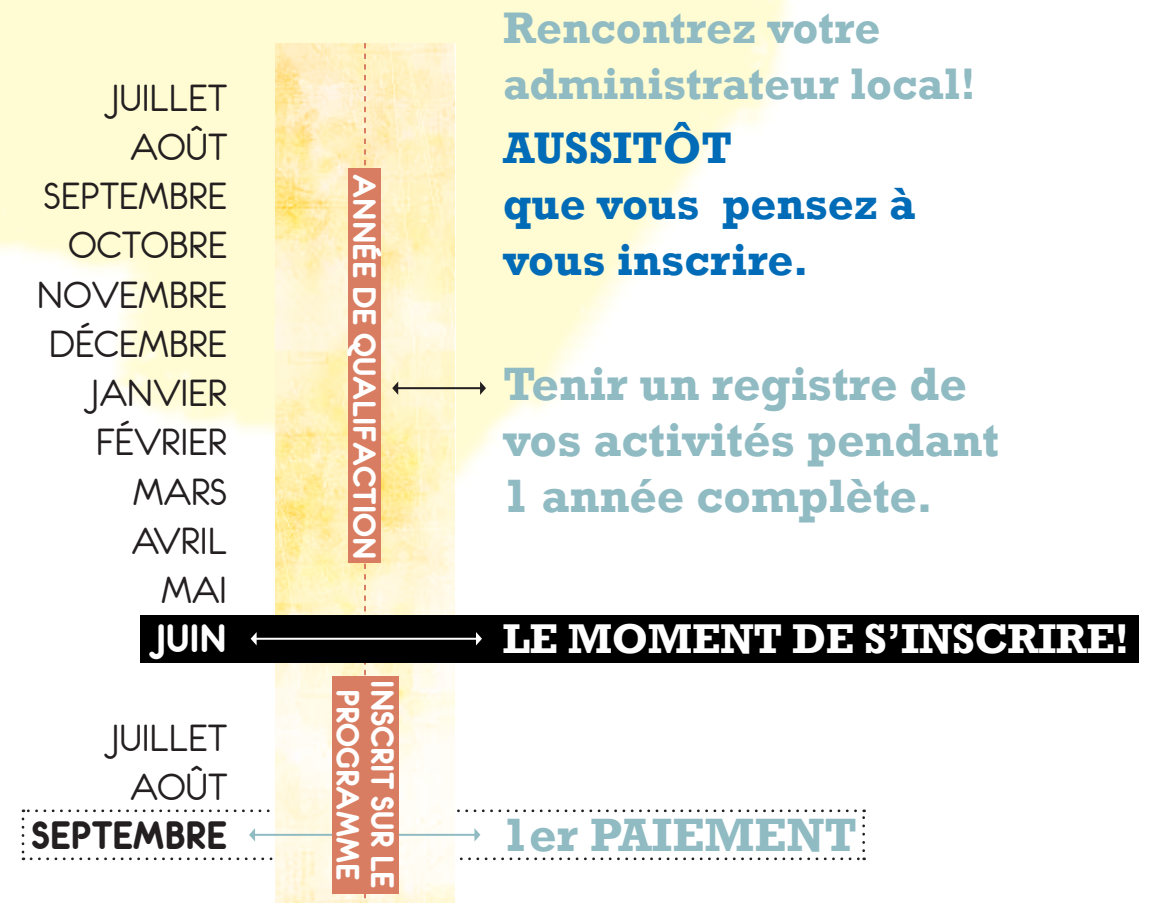
POUR DÉMONTRER QUE VOUS AVEZ UN INTÉRÊT SÉRIEUX À VIVRE DES ACTIVITÉS DE LA CHASSE, PÊCHE ET PIÉGEAGE.

Suis-je admissible? PENDANT L'ANNÉE DE QUALIFICATION, VOUS:

- Êtes au travail?
- Recevez de l'assurance-emploi?
- Recevez de l'Aide sociale?
- À la retraite?
- Autre?

Vous êtes peut-être admissible. Votre administrateur local vous aidera à déterminer si vous êtes admissible au programme ou non.

PSR ET DATES IMPORTANTES



Maintenant Inscription ^{2013.2014}

C'est le moment
de penser à votre
«Année de qualification»!

au PSR
Pour être inscrit
du 1^{er} juillet 2013
au 30 juin 2014

Maintenant ▶▶▶ * Rencontrer votre administrateur local

Avant ▶▶▶ * Assurez-vous que votre nom apparaît sur
la liste du comité local des chasseurs et piégeurs

Le 28 juin 2013

1^{er} juin au 19 juillet 2013

**S'inscrire au
Programme**

ET fournir:

- * Numéro de bénéficiaire CRI
(pour tous les membres de la famille)
- * Certificat de naissance
(pour tous les membres de la famille)
- * Carte d'assurance sociale
(adultes de la famille)
- * Calendrier avec les jours passés dans le bois
au cours de la dernière année
- * Tous les documents confirmant tous
les revenus reçus durant la dernière année
(travail ou autres programmes tels que assurance-emploi,
aide sociale, etc. pour tous les adultes de la famille)

JUILLET ET AOÛT 2013 ▶▶▶ * RÉVISION DE TOUS LES DOSSIERS
ET DEMANDES AU SIÈGE SOCIAL

SEPTEMBRE 2013 ▶▶▶ * PREMIER PAIEMENT
DE L'ANNÉE-PROGRAMME 2013-2014



CONFÉRENCE
NATIONALE
SUR LA CHASSE
AUTOCHTONE



19+20
JUN

2013

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rcahill@fur.ca

INFO
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Office de la sécurité du revenu
des chasseurs et piégeurs autochtones
Ojibwe Hunters and Trappers
Income Security Board



INSTITUT DE
LA FOURBURE
DU CANADA

PROFIL D'UN EMPLOYÉ

LE PROGRAMME DE SÉCURITÉ DU REVENU DES CHASSEURS ET PIÉGEURSCRIS A ÉTÉ UN FRANC SUCCÈS DEPUIS 30 ANS ET CE, EN RAISON DE L'ENGAGEMENT DE SON PERSONNEL. NOTRE ARTICLE « PROFIL D'UN EMPLOYÉ » PRÉSENTE UNE COURTE BIOGRAPHIE DES EMPLOYÉS QUI TRAVAILLENT À ASSURER LE SUCCÈS DU PROGRAMME. DANS LA PRÉSENTE ÉDITION, NOUS RENDONS HOMMAGE À M. SERGE LARIVIÈRE, NOTRE DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL, À QUÉBEC.

Serge Larivière est né à Lévis dans la province de Québec. Ses parents, originaires de l'Abitibi, l'ont encouragé dès son jeune âge à courir les bois et forêts. Commenant à trapper dès l'âge de 5 ans avec son père, Serge est rapidement devenu passionné du piégeage et des animaux à fourrure. Il a donc décidé de poursuivre des études en Biologie avec une spécialisation en Aménagement de la faune à l'Université du Québec à Rimouski. Durant sa première année universitaire, Serge avait pris quelques semaines pour trapper la martre - et sa récolte de ces quelques semaines a permis de financer plus d'un an complet d'université!

Suite à l'obtention de son baccalauréat en 1990, Serge a continué ses études en effectuant une Maîtrise en Sciences à l'Université Laval en étudiant le comportement des ours noirs vivant dans le Parc National de la Mauricie. Deux ans plus tard, il obtenait son diplôme et entamait immédiatement un programme doctoral en Biologie à l'Université de la Saskatchewan, étudiant cette fois-ci

Serge Larivière

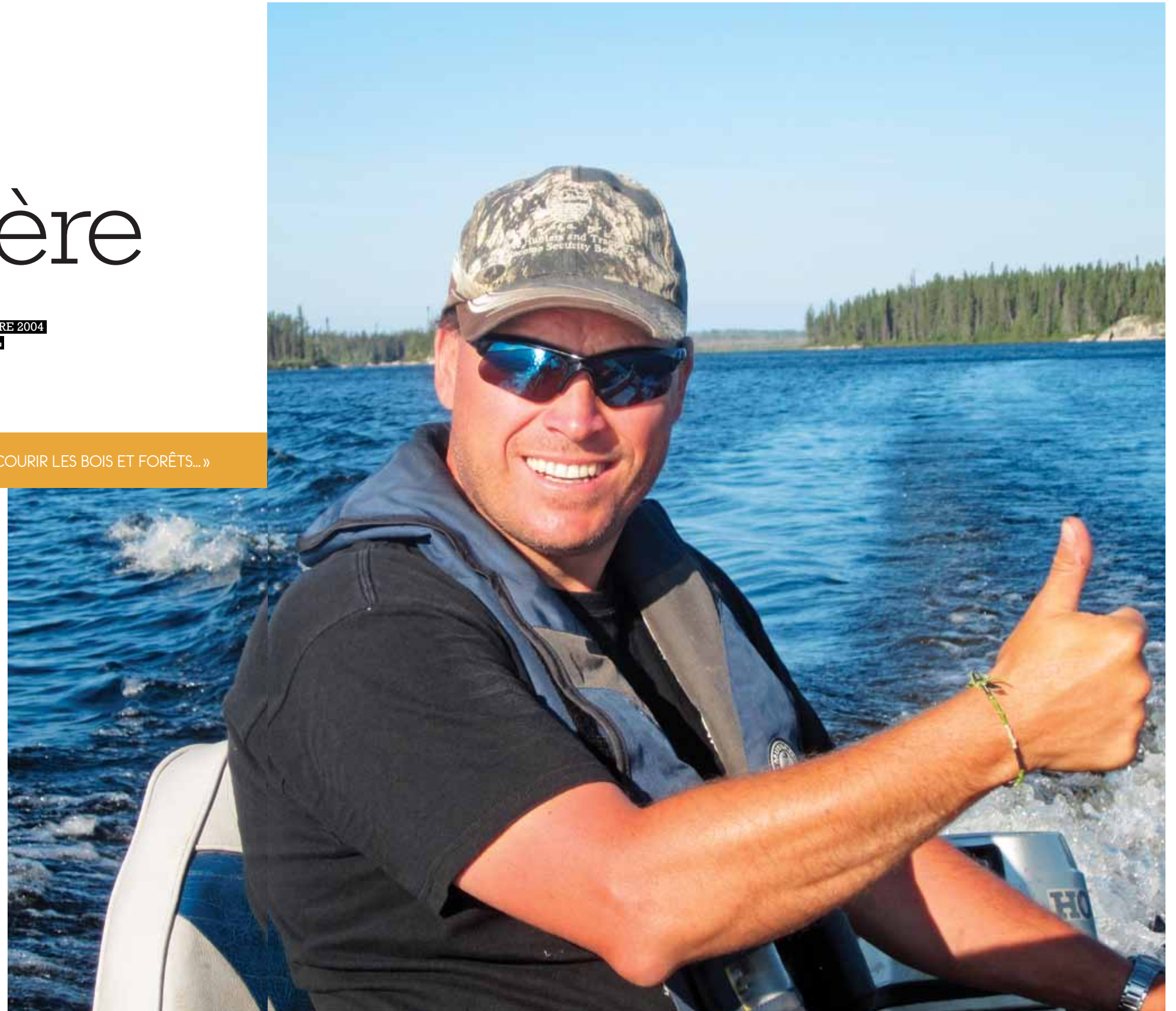
EMPLOYÉ PAR L'OFFICE DEPUIS : 9 NOVEMBRE 2004
POSITION ACTUELLE : DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL
LIEU DE TRAVAIL : QUÉBEC

« SERGE EST CONSTAMMENT EN TRAIN DE PARCOURIR LES BOIS ET FORÊTS... »

l'écologie comportementale de la moufette rayée en relation avec la prédation des œufs de canards dans les prairies canadiennes. Il obtint son diplôme en 1998. De 1996 à 1998, Serge a enseigné la biologie pour l'Université de la Saskatchewan mais aussi dans les classes autochtones du Saskatchewan Indian Federated College (aujourd'hui First Nations University of Canada) autant à Saskatoon, que dans les communautés Dene de Wollaston Lake et Black Lake, Saskatchewan.

Pendant son séjour en Saskatchewan, Serge continue de piéger activement et s'implique aussi dans le Saskatchewan Trappers Association comme directeur pour Saskatoon. Il rencontre Nancy Dion en 1995, une femme originaire de Macamic en Abitibi qui deviendra son épouse et avec qui il aura 4 enfants: Cassandre (née à Saskatoon), Véronique (née à Memphis au Tennessee), Nathan (né à Portage-la-Prairie au Manitoba) et Kassiopée (née à Lévis au Québec).

Après son doctorat en 1998, Serge revient au Québec pour un stage post-doctoral avec l'université Laval, travaillant alors sur la gestion du loup et l'écologie des coyotes au Québec. Peu après, il est embauché par Ducks Unlimited Inc. au siège social de Memphis, Tennessee,



où il sera pendant 2 ans comme chercheur axé sur l'écologie des prédateurs d'œufs de canards dans les prairies canadiennes et américaines. En 2001, il sera recruté par un autre organisme de conservation, le Delta Waterfowl Foundation situé au Delta Marsh près de Portage-la-Prairie au Manitoba où il agira comme directeur scientifique pendant 3 ans. Son retour au Québec aura lieu fin 2003, afin d'occuper le poste de directeur général de la Fédération des Trappeurs Gestionnaires du Québec, tout en débutant un programme de maîtrise en Administration des Affaires (MBA). Un an plus tard, soit en novembre 2004, Serge est embauché comme Directeur général pour l'Office de la Sécurité du revenu des Chasseurs et piégeurs Cris. Il complète son MBA en 2006, avec la mention d'honneur du doyen pour excellence académique.



PHOTO DU BAS, SERGE AVEC SON FILS NATHAN, AU CAMP!

Quand il n'est pas au travail, Serge est constamment en train de parcourir les bois et forêts pour la chasse, la pêche ou le piégeage. Il est impliqué internationalement comme bénévole ou administrateur dans plusieurs agences et organisations reliées à la mise en valeur et la conservation de la faune, notamment avec l'Institut de la Fourrure du Canada (www.fur.ca), le Conseil des Producteurs de Fourrures Sauvages des Encans de Fourrures Nord Américains (www.nafa.ca) ou encore avec la Fédération des Trappeurs Gestionnaires du Québec (www.ftgq.qc.ca) comme rédacteur en chef de la revue « Le Coureur des Bois ». Il est aussi journaliste et chroniqueur dans plusieurs revues américaines et canadiennes de piégeage et d'activités de plein air.



« MANIAQUE DE TOUT CE QUI TOUCHENT LES ACTIVITÉS DE RÉCOLTE FAUNIQUE, ... »



Maniaque de tout ce qui touche les activités de récolte faunique, Serge a eu la chance de visiter plusieurs provinces et pays pour chasser, pêcher, trapper ou donner des conférences ou séminaires sur la gestion ou l'écologie de la faune sauvage. Aujourd'hui, il continue de découvrir les activités de récolte avec les Cris en les accompagnant aussi souvent qu'il le peut dans leurs voyages sur le territoire.



REGARDEZ LA VIDÉO DU RENDEZ-VOUS ANNUEL D'ÉTÉ À OLD NEMASKA, AVEC LA PARTICIPATION DE GEORGE WAPACHEE SUR NOTRE SITE INTERNET

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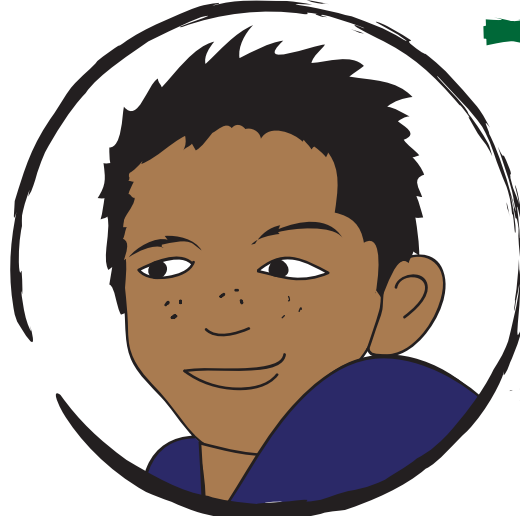
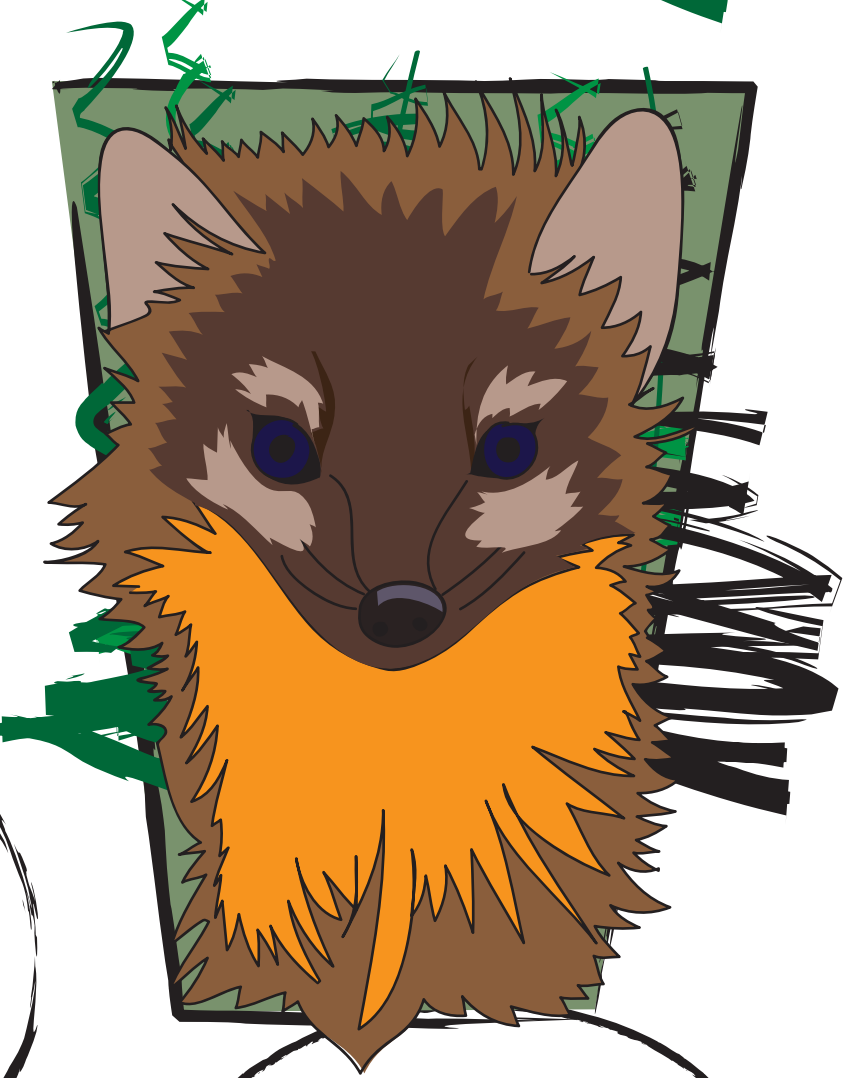


"GRANDPA!
I SAW
A GIANT
ORANGE
SQUIREL!"

"AN ANIMAL
WITH A LONG TAIL
WENT UP THE TREE
LIKE A SQUIRREL
AND WHEN IT TURNED
TO LOOK AT ME, I SAW
ORANGE FUR..!"



"AHH!
I KNOW
WHAT YOU SAW!
ITS A WAPISTAN.
THEY CLIMB TREES
LIKE SQUIRRELS.
BECAUSE
THEY HUNT
SQUIRRELS
FOR FOOD!"



"COOL GRANDPA!"



"ARE YOU SURE?
WHAT EXACTLY
DID YOU
SEE?"

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TROUVE LES 7 ERREURS



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