



SAHTÚ GOTŁCH'ÁDÍI CALENDAR 2017



Long ago, ɬich’ádıı [wildlife] were giants, and they used to talk. They made their own ɬeɬa [laws]. When Dene started to appear in their homelands, ɬich’ádıı said to each other, “Dene are coming to our home. We must learn to live with them. We must take care of them. We can be food for them, but in return, they must promise to respect us and take care of ne [land] and tu [water] so we will stay healthy.”

They talked to the Dene and the people promised to respect the ɬich’ádıı goɬeɬa, so ɬich’ádıı welcomed them to share ne and tu.

From Kədə Nit’o Benats’adı - Xədə Rihet’o Herats’adı – Remember the Promise



This calendar is a celebration of Dene and Métis relationships with ɬich’ádıı in the Sahtú Region and is a reminder that Dene ts’ıı, being Dene, involves keeping godı (stories), kədə (language), and ɬeɬa (laws) strong. But the environment is changing, and so we face new challenges. ʔáhná ko ts’ı nıhsho – we work to know both ways, using Dene knowledge and science.

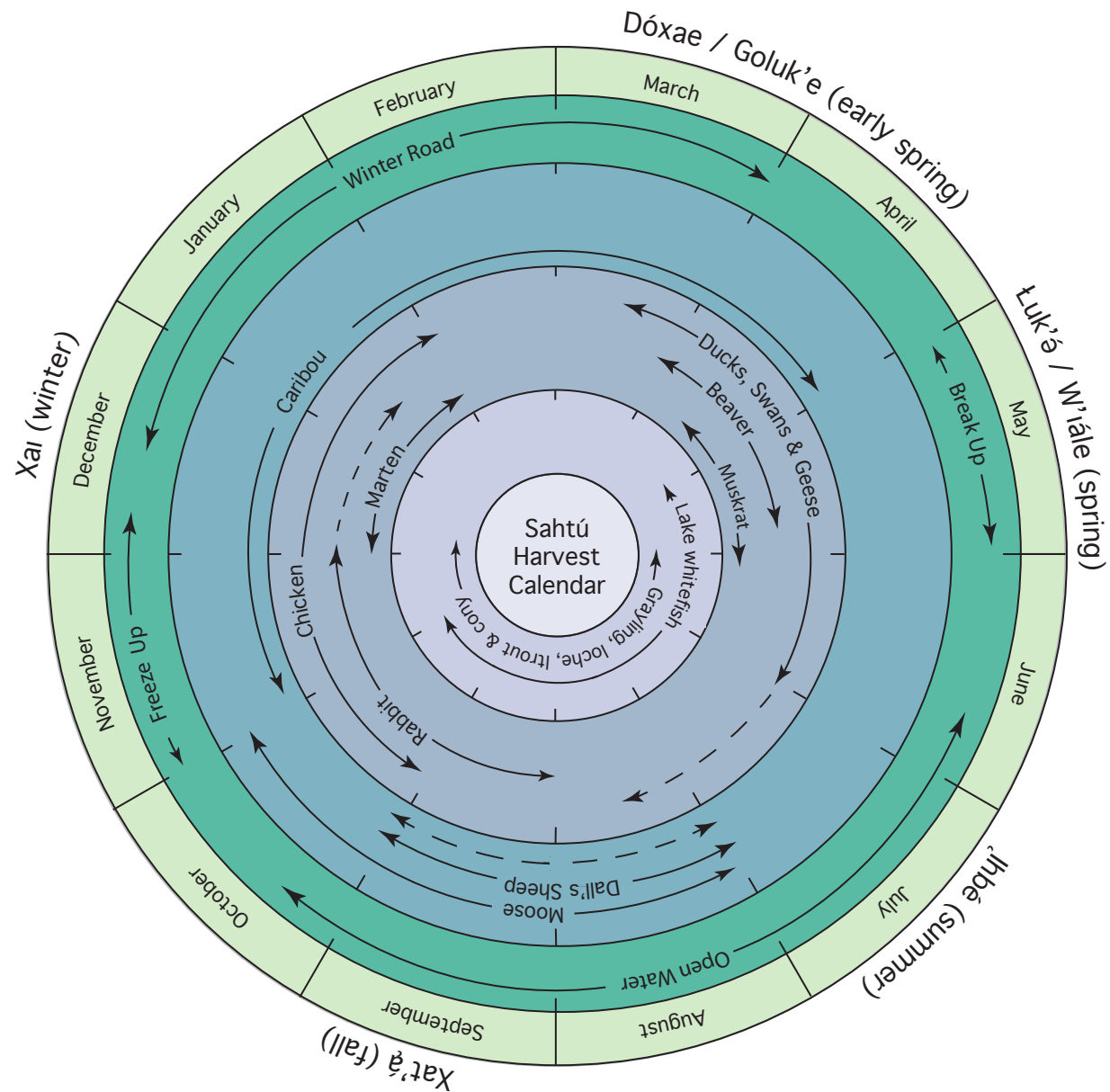
As communities move toward self-government, they are taking stronger roles in conservation, fulfilling the original spirit and intent of the “Sahtú Dene and Métis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement,” signed in 1993. The agreement aims “to recognize and encourage the way of life of the Sahtú Dene and Métis which is based on the cultural and economic relationship between them and the land.” At the same time, the leaders who signed the claim agreed to collaborative ways to “protect and conserve the wildlife and environment of the settlement area for present and future generations.” ʔehdzo Got’ıne (Renewable Resources Councils) play a big role in fulfilling this vision.

The new “Wildlife Act” (2014) recognizes Dene and Métis rights enshrined in the land claim agreement. Representatives of the Sahtú Secretariat Inc. and ʔehdzo Got’ıne Gots’ę Nákedı (Sahtú Renewable Resources Board) meet regularly to oversee implementation of the new “Wildlife Act.” Regulation information for Sahtú harvesters is included at the end of this calendar.

HARVESTING THROUGH THE SEASONS

Dene and Métis in the Sahtú Region have a complex system for survival in our cold climate. They travel seasonally to specific places where ɬich'ádıı, berries and plants are available for food and medicines – and where different families have historically spent time during their seasonal round. The seasonal harvesting cycle varies in different parts of the Sahtú landscape, depending on whether people are in in Dalá Got'ıne néné (border of the treeline and tundra people territory), Shúhta Got'ıne néné (mountain people territory), on inland lakes, along Dəoga (the Mackenzie River), or on Sahtú (Great Bear Lake).

More research is needed to document the harvest seasons and to understand how practices are evolving because of climate change. The following seasonal harvesting round was developed by the ʔehdzo Got'ıne Gots'ę Nákedı as a starting point for discussion, based on information from the Sahtú Harvest Study that took place during 1998-2005. The Harvest Study is now being validated in each of the five Sahtú communities: Délıne, K'áhba Mı Túé (Colville Lake), Rádeyılı Kó (Fort Good Hope), ɬęgóhı (Norman Wells) and Tulit'a. We hope to have more harvest rounds completed for each community over the coming year!



Nôgha



Jean Polfus

WOLVERINE

Nôgha, who is a loner, did not want to follow the new rules so he started causing trouble for the Dene. The other ɬich'ádıı talked to nôgha and said, "You must not behave this way. We want to live in harmony with the Dene. You must give a gift to make up for what you have done." The ɬich'ádıı told nôgha to put the mucus from his nose on the spruce trees so that it would turn into spruce gum for the Dene to use as medicine and for buidling and fixing things like boats and baskets.

- Xədə Rihet'q Herats'ədı - Remember the Promise



Jean Polfus



credit: Jean Polfus



credit: Jimmy Dillon

?éhnára? a Gohsa

January - Turn of the Year Month
K'áhsho Got'ine Goxədə

?edáidzíné	?edáidzínédo	Rákə dzíné	Tai dzíné	Dı dzíné	Deshıt'ai dzíné	?edáidzínét'á
1 New Year's Day	2	3 ENR offices open	4	5 ●	6	7
8	9	10	11	12 ○	13 Tulit'a Volleyball Tournament	14
15	16	17	18	19 ●	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27 Norman Wells Volleyball Tournament ●	28
29	30	31 Tqdzı (woodland caribou) and ıts'ę (moose) hunting seasons close (resident hunters)	Winter Road season is here! Remember to keep an emergency kit in your vehicle if you will be traveling between communities. Take your time and keep your eyes open for wide loads and wildlife. Report a poacher: 1-866-762-2437.			

Shúhta ʔepé

NORTHERN MOUNTAIN CARIBOU

Days are getting longer but the cold still sits in the lowlands. It's a good time to travel the traditional trail to warmer climes in Shúhta Got'ıne néné to harvest ʔepé. Shúhta Got'ıne have always been connected to ʔepé culturally, hunting ʔepé from one generation to the next. We have great respect for ʔepé, and we take good care of them. Shúhta Got'ıne believe ʔepé are special animals that have the ability to travel long distances without tiring during their migration. Once ʔepé are harvested, people would take the meat home and they would hold a feast to celebrate the gift of the ʔepé harvest.

- Adapted from "Harvesting in Dene Territory: The Connection of ʔepé (Caribou) to Culture and Identity for the Shúhaot'ıne" by Leon Andrew



Jean Polfus

Environmental monitoring students help gather shúhta ʔepé scat samples at Tets'ehxe (Drum Lake)



credit: Jean Polfus



credit: Jean Polfus

Góhdueníágoléh Sah

February - Lowland Cold
Weather Month
Shúhta Got'ine Gokədə

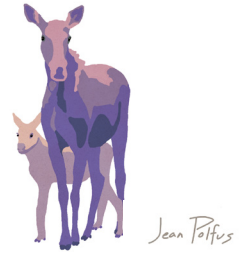
Edáidzené	Edáidzenédoo	Náke dzené	Tae dzené	Dı́ dzené	Łuets'edée dzené	Edáidzené t'á
Youth Handgame Tournament - Tulít'a Sahtú Youth Network Dene Ts'ı́lǰ camp at Dəocha (Bennett Field), February 17-March 6. ENR Sahtú School Tour			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Sahtú Environmental Research and Monitoring Forum Meeting - Fort Good Hope			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	Hazardous materials, including diesel, gasoline and used oil, can be harmful to people, property wildlife and the environment. Spills do happen and often they are out of your control. Plan ahead, and be prepared. 24-Hour Spill Line: 867-920-8130 (call collect)			



credit: Jean Polfus

Its'é

MOOSE



Jean Polfus

My father showed me how to track its'é when I was a child. I found that it was harder to track its'é in summer Tracking its'é in the winter is much simpler. If you find a track, usually the first thing you do is run your gunstock through the track. If it is fresh, the snow will fall easily into the track and you'll know that it is about two hours old. But if it is frozen and hard, it's usually at least one night old. To find out which way the its'é is headed, the trick is to use your gunstock to find the soft part of the track. The hard part of the track is usually at the back end of the feet.

- Adapted from "Tracking Moose" by the late Jonas Neyelle



credit: GNWT D. Cluff, ENR



Jean Polfus

Resident hunters can hunt moose between September 1st and January 31st. Non-resident hunters are allowed to hunt between September 1st and October 31st. General hunting licence holders can hunt during any season.

Det'onecho Sah

March - Eagle Month
Shúhta Got'ine Gokədó

Edáidzené	Edáidzenédoo	Náke dzené	Tae dzené	Dı́ dzené	Łuets'edée dzené	Edáidzené t'á
Rádeyılı Kó Rubberboots Spring Carnival - Fort Good Hope Rádeyılı Kó Handgame Tournament - Fort Good Hope Winter road season is closing. For information on winter road conditions call Department of Transportations automated number: 1-800-661-0750			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	Adult Sports: hockey & vball - Déline	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	



Jean Polfus

Sahcho

GRIZZLY BEAR

Sahcho comes out of his long winter's sleep this month. 7q̄hda (elders) say that if sahcho is not bothering you, don't talk about him. But now that he's learned about cabins, we've got to share knowledge, respectfully, and learn how to encourage him to go back to surviving in the wild and not depend on human structures for food. If you don't want sahcho to wreck your cabin, don't leave any food behind!

- from www.facebook.com/SahtuWildlife



credit: Jean Polfus



credit: Jean Polfus

Rahxǫradé Gǫhsa

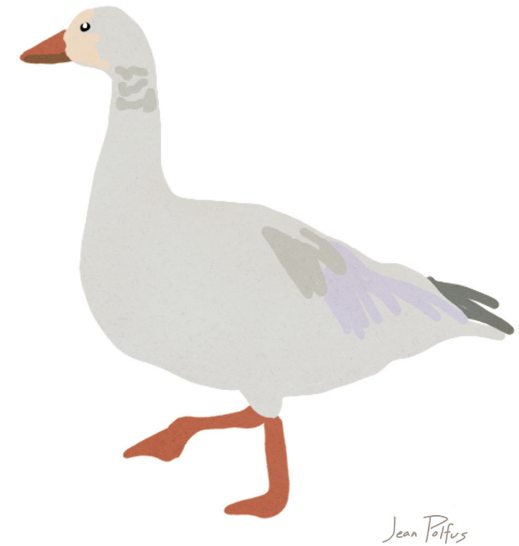
April - Snowblindness Month
K'áhsho Got'ínę Goxədó

ʔedáidzíné	ʔedáidzínédo	Rákə dzíné	Tai dzíné	Dıı dzíné	Deshıt'ai dzíné	ʔedáidzínét'ą
Community hunts at K'áalq Túé (Willow Lake) and Little Chicago Spring Carnival - Tułıt'a Muskoxen in the NWT are managed by controlling the hunting season for resident and non-resident hunters. Harvest by ALL hunters (Aboriginals and residents) must be reported. Hunting season for residents is from Aug 1-April 15. Norman Wells Emergency Wildlife Line: 867-587-2422						1
2	3 ●	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11 ○	12	13	14 Good Friday	15 Muskox hunting season close (resident hunters)
16 Easter Sunday	17 Easter Monday	18	19 ●	20	21	22
23 30	24	25	26 ●	27	28	29

Gogadek'ale

SNOW GOOSE

Déliné Got'Iné travel to Nôṛəʔé (Deerpass Bay) in łuk'é season, just as gogadek'ale and thousands of other migratory birds are stopping there to rest on the way to their nesting areas on the arctic coast. The gogadek'ale population, fattened on rice fields in the United States, has tripled to five million and continues growing. Hunters are encouraged to harvest plenty, since they're becoming too much for the delicate tundra and are crowding out other species. One of the most sought-after delicacies of the season is smoked drygeese!



Hunting migratory birds (e.g. ducks, geese, swans) in Canada is regulated by Environment Canada. Residents must possess a valid federal Migratory Game Bird Hunting Permit. Canadian and international hunters can purchase permits online and print them at home. Permits are also available for purchase at Canada Post outlets. For more information, call 1-855-869-8670.

Nahwhizá

May - Snowblindness Month
Dél̃inē Got'̃inē Gokədé

Edáidzené	Edáidzenédo	Nákəddené	Taidzené	Ḍiidzené	Łuets'ədədzené	Edáidzenét'á
	1	2	3	4	5	6
			●			
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			○			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Mother's Day					◐	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Victoria Day	Fire season starts		●		
28	29	30	31	Cḥik'ə Carnival - Dél̃inē Ṭlegoṭ Spring Fling - Norman Wells ENR Muskox Tag Draw - Norman Wells		



credit: GNWT B. Tracz, ENR

ENR began ground-based doe surveys in the Sahtú in 1997. Each year the staff of the Wildlife Division office in Norman Wells observe doe in Shúhta Got'ıne Nënë (the Mackenzie Mountains).

Doe

DALL'S SHEEP

Shúhta Got'ıne used to know a place where the cliff is shaped like a frying pan. And there is a very thin bridge going across right off the cliff. Only doe can get on it. Only one person ever had walked that bridge before and he got half way across and got stuck. But one time there was no food, so someone had to go out there and chase doe out of there. Somebody volunteered. They said, "Let me try and if I fall off, I fall off." But he managed to get across and back. While he was walking, doe were jumping over him. He saw doe coming, so he bent down and doe ran over him. The elders say the whole ridge on that mountain produces doe. So they really protect that area. That's why it's called Doit'o, Sheep's Nest.




- Adapted from Morris Mendo, "Sheep Nest"



credit: Richard Popko

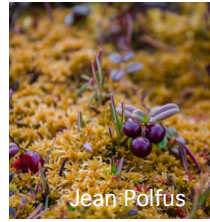
?eghé Sah

June - Nesting Month
Shúhta Got'ınę Gokədó

Edáidzené	Edáidzenédoo	Náke dzené	Tae dzené	Dı́ dzené	Łuets'edée dzené	Edáidzené t'á
<p>Fire season is underway! FireSmart recommendations reduce the risk of wildfire to your property, community and neighbourhood, and help firefighters to defend your home. Check out the website for more info: enr.goc.nt.ca/programs/firesmart-program</p> <p>ENR hare survey and sheep survey</p>				1 	2	3
4	5 Fire Day (Tułít'a)	6	7	8	9 	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17 
18 Father's Day	19	20	21 Aboriginal Day	22	23 Sahtú Day	24 
25	26	27	28	29	30	

Dahkálé

KNUCKLEBERRIES



Dahkálé huyehbe (picking) starts in ᐱᐱᐅᐅᐅ (summer) with dahkálé turning golden on the ts'ó (muskeg). “If you do nothing else in K’áhba M̐ Túé, dahkálé huyehbe,” said Senóge (Auntie) Dora. The knobby berries shine in the riot of colours and textures. A variety of emerald green mosses. Lichens in shades from pale ivory to black. Reds - the cranberries are still ripening. And the omnipresent labrador tea releases its leathery scent with every step. When you get home, take bowls over to the homes of your neighbours, and chat with them while they gratefully spoon the berries into their mouths.







- máh̐si to Berry Gully, the late Joe Blanco, and Senóge Dora Lafferty



ʔeshu Gohsa

July - Moulting Ducks Month

K'áhsho Got'ine Goxadé

ʔedáidzine	ʔedáidzinedo	Rákə dzine	Tai dzine	Dii dzine	Deshit'ai dzine	ʔedáidzinét'á
Sahtú Cross-Cultural Research Camp hosted by Tułit'a ʔehdzo Got'ine (Renewable Resources Council) Water sampling season starts! ENR has been working with Norman Wells, Tułit'a, and Fort Good Hope through the NWT Community Based Water Quality Monitoring Program (CBM) for over five years. Check out the website: www.nwtwaterstewardship.ca						1 Canada Day 
2	3 Statutory Holiday	4	5	6	7	8
9 	10	11	12	13	14	15 Tɔdzı (woodland caribou) hunting season begins (resident hunters)
16 	17	18	19	20	21	22
23   30	24  31	25 Tɔdzı (woodland caribou) hunting season begins (non-resident hunters)	26	27	28	29



credit: Ruby McDonald

Tsá

BEAVER

When the world was young, ʔechoke (giant animals) roamed the land, causing chaos. Yamǫzha the lawmaker set about to establish order on the land. He chased a troublemaking family of tsá across Sahtú (Great Bear Lake) and down Sahtú Də (Bear River). Finally at Pətəŋiʔa (Bear Rock), at the confluence of Sahtú Də and Dəoga (Mackenzie River), Yamǫzha managed to spear his quarry. The spear can still be seen in Sahtú Də, and the three beaver tsáve (pelts) are pinned to the side of the mountain. Now they are a symbol of the Dene Nation. Yamǫzha stopped along Dəoga to cook a delicious meal of tsá pẹ (beaver meat), and the smoke from the tsá grease still rises there.

– adapted from Rakekée Gok'é Godı – Places We Take Care Of



Every August, biologists from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and technicians from Tulit'a travel to K'áalq Túe (Willow Lake) to trap and band ducks. This program is a result of collaboration between USFWS, TRRC, ENR, and SRRB. Banding programs help to identify the migration routes, harvest rates, and survival rates for many species of waterfowl. Northern Pintails and Mallards make up the majority of the ducks banded at K'áalq Túe (Willow Lake.)

Díorídih Sah

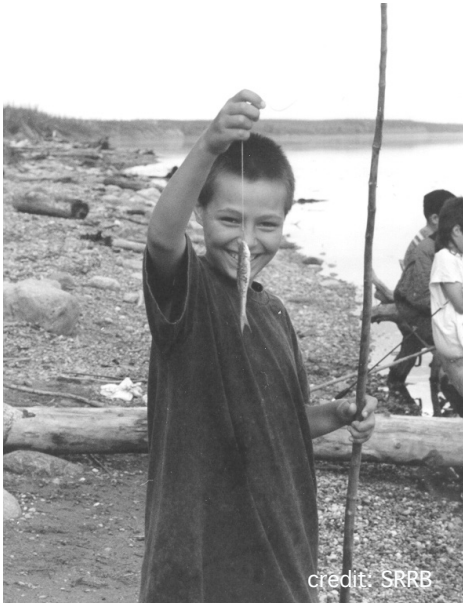
August - Leaves Turning Colour Month
Shúhta Goṭineṅ Gokədá

Edáidzené	Edáidzenédoo	Náke dzené	Tae dzené	Dı́ dzené	Łuets'edée dzené	Edáidzené t'á
Spritual Gathering - Déłıneṅ Tułit'a and Káhba Mı́ Túé community hunts at Pietłánejo (Caribou Flats) and ʔarakə Túé (Horton Lake)		1	2	3	4	5
		ʔejiré (muskox) hunting season begins (resident hunters)				
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	○					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	◐					
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	●					
27	28	29	30	31		
		◐				

Łú

WHITEFISH

Before it gets too cold to travel on Sahtú (Great Bear Lake), Déłıne Got'ıne travel to where they can set nets for Łú. They often make camp on an island at a safe remove from the roaming sahcho (grizzly bears) on the mainland. Now that ʔekwé (barren-ground caribou) are less available, Déłıne Got'ıne are renewing traditions in Dene béré kats'ıııwe (harvesting all kinds of different Dene foods) according to the seasonal cycle. Łú have always been an important staple, and in xat'á (fall), łuek'ú (fish eggs) are a special delicacy. The harvesters take time to make ʔehgwáe (smoked dryfish). When the harvesters return home, the fish are shared among family and ʔqhdakə (elders), and it's time for feasting.



ʔegóch̓iné Zá

September - Neck Month
Dél̓iné Got'ín̓é Gokədó

Edáidzené	Edáidzenédo	Nákəddené	Taidzené	D̓iidzené	Łuets'ədádzené	Edáidzenét'á
<p>Tułit'a handgame tournament</p> <p>Sport fishing is enjoyed by residents and visitors in the Sahtú Region. A Sport Fishing Licence is required by all residents and non-residents (with some exceptions). Sport fishing licences are available from ENR offices and several other locations. You can purchase them at licences.enr.gov.nt.ca/</p>					<p>1 Dél̓iné Got'ine Government Anniversary</p> <p>Moose hunting season begins (resident and non-resident hunters)</p>	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Labour Day		○			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			◐			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
			●			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
				◐		

Gah

SNOWSHOE HARE



Jean Poffus

Not only does gahfé (rabbit meat) make a delicious meal, it is also an important source of warm clothing. Snaring gah can be a means of survival in the difficult seasons between summer and winter when it's difficult to travel by ice or water. K'áhsho Got'ine are known for their knowledge of gah. We have an island named Gah Dúwé. Xayits'á (rabbit skin) can easily be dried and used to line mitts, or mukluks, or can be cut in strips and knitted into scarves, coats, or gahwé ts'ééré (rabbitskin blankets).



Jean Poffus



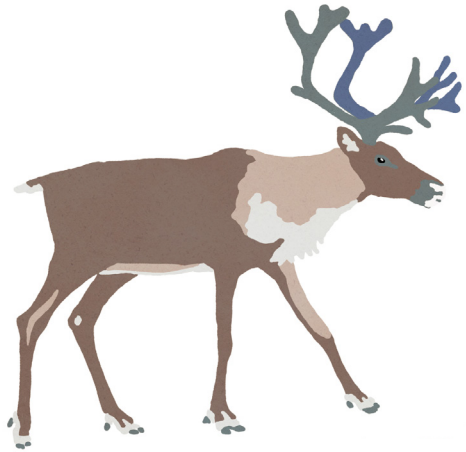
credit: GNWT ENR

Bemę Tsele ʔadı Gohsa

October - Little Caribou
Month

K'áhsho Got'ine Goxədé

ʔedáidzine	ʔedáidzinedo	Rákə dzine	Tai dzine	Dii dzine	Deshit'ai dzine	ʔedáidzinét'á
1	2	3	4	5 ○	6	7
8	9 Thanksgiving Day	10	11	12 ●	13	14
15	16	17	18	19 ●	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27 ●	28
29	30	31 Tqdzi (woodland caribou) and Its'é (moose) Hunting seasons close (non-resident hunters)				



̱ekwé

BARREN-GROUND CARIBOU

“We should talk about the vision our elders had in the past. ̱ekwé are free to roam wherever they want. As Dene, we’re also free to roam wherever we want, just like ̱ekwé, and there is a relationship between us. We want to continue that good relationship to take care of each other. If we know that ̱ekwé are declining, how are we going to fix the problems?”

– Walter Bayha, in Belare wile Gots’é ̱ekwé – Caribou for All Time



?ehdzo Zá

November - Trapping Month

Déłínę Got'ínę Gokədó

Edáidzené	Edáidzenédo	Nákəzené	Taidzené	Dıidzené	Łuets'ədədzené	Edáidzenét'á
Sight in your rifle this month: To ensure a clean, quick kill and to reduce wounding and wastage, you should always sight-in your rifle before you go hunting. Come out to your local ENR event to get pointers on sighting in your rifle during the month of November.			1	2	3	4 
5 Daylight Savings	6	7	8	9	10 	11 Remembrance Day
12	13	14	15	16	17	18 
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26 	27	28	29	30	Trapping season opens. The Take a Kid Trapping Program introduces school age youth to traditional hunting, trapping, fishing and outdoor survival. www.enr.gov.nt.ca/programs/trapping/take-kid-trapping .	



credit: Jean Polfus

Toeyatı gha Denekó Tserikwı

HOME FOR THE HOLIDAYS

ʔehdzo gotʔinę (trappers) have been out on their traplines since October, marking their calendars and telling the time by the position of the countless stars through the long nights. In Toeyatı Zá, they return home to sell their nqwhawé (marten furs), and bring Dene béré (country food) to their families xai (winter) solstice celebration. While the men have been away, ts'ékukə (women) have found company in weekly sewing circles, sharing stories and much laughter while ts'áyonákə (elder women) mentor the younger ts'ékukə. Lovely parkas, mukluks, mitts and slippers will keep their families well-dressed and warm.



credit: SRRB

Toeyatı Zá

December - Midnight Mass Month
Délıne Got'ıne Gokədə

Edáidzené	Edáidzenédo	Nákəzené	Taidzené	Dıidzené	Łuets'ədədzené	Edáidzenét'á
<p>The Wildlife Health Monitoring program began in 2003 when ENR and other researchers heard concerns about the health of our wildlife from local harvesters. We need to work together: local harvesters share their knowledge and samples, ENR collects samples and ENR and researchers analyze samples. Knowledge gained from this program created baseline information on the health of the caribou and moose in the Sáhtu and will continue to provide important information on body condition and disease.</p>					1	2
3 ○	4	5	6	7	8	9
10 ●	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18 ●	19	20	21 ENR offices close for the holidays	22	23
24 New Years Eve 31	25 Christmas Day	26 Boxing Day ●	27	28	29	30

DENE GOKƏDƏ (LANGUAGE)

The six dialects spoken in the Sahtú Region reflect the diverse landscapes, and the different peoples that the Dene interacted with.

Community	Dialect
K’áhba M̐ Túé (Ptarmigan Net Lake, Colville Lake)	Dalá Got’ıne (border of the treeline and tundra people)
Rádeyılı K̐ (Where the Rapids Are, Fort Good Hope)	K’áhsho Got’ıne (big arrowhead people)
Tułit’a (Where the Waters Meet) and T̐egóh̐ı (Where the oil is, Norman Wells)	Dəoga Got’ıne (river people), K’áalq Got’ıne (willow lake people) and Shúhta Got’ıne (mountain people)
Déline (Where the Waters Flow)	Déline Got’ıne (where the waters flow people)

An alphabet and pronunciation key can be found in Belare wíle Gots’ę ʔekwé – Caribou for All Time: A Déline Got’ıne Action Plan. An excellent resource for typing in Dene language is available online at denefont.com

Dene kədə	English Language
ʔáhná ko ts’ı n̐hsho.	We work to know both ways.
ʔarakə Túé	Horton Lake
ʔehdzo Got’ıne Gots’ę Nákedı	Sahtú Renewable Resources Board (helpers of the trappers)
ʔehdzo Got’ıne	Renewable Resources Councils (trappers)
ʔehgwáe	smoked dryfish
ʔekwé	barren-ground caribou
ʔeʔa	laws
dahkálé	knuckleberries
Dene béré	country food
Dene béré kats’ı̄n̐we	harvesting different kinds of Dene foods
Dene ts’ılı	being Dene
Dəoga	Mackenzie River
gah	rabbit
gahfę	rabbit meat
godı	stories
gogadek’ale	snow goose
huyehbe	picking (berries)
ıts’é	moose
kədə	language
łú	whitefish

Dene kədə	English Language
łuek’ú	fish eggs
nę	land
nėnė	territory
nógha	wolverine
N̐reʔá	Deerpass Bay
nqwhə	marten
nqwhəwé	marten furs
qhdakə	elders
Pietł’ánejo	Caribou Flats
Sahtú	Great Bear Lake
senqge	auntie
shúhta ʔepę	Northern Mountain caribou
ıich’ádıı	wildlife
ts’ékukə	women
ts’áyonákə	elder women
ts’o	muskeg
tsá	beaver
tsá pę	beaver meat
tsáve	pelts
tu	water

The Sahtú Goṭich'ádı calendar alternates between Tułıt'a, Délıne and K'áhsho Goṭ'ıne dialects. Community dictionaries published by the Sahtú Divisional Education Council NWT Education, Culture and Employment were used as guides.

MONTHS				
English	K'áhsho Goṭ'ıne (K)	Délıne Goṭ'ıne (D)	Shúhta Goṭ'ıne (S)	Meaning
January	ʔéhnáraʔa Gqhsa	Edáidzenéo zá	Gah Soh narege Sah	Turn of the year month (K)
February	Lısháduwe Gqhsa	Sanek'q̄nıá zá	Góhduenıágoléh Sah	Lowland cold weather birth month (S)
March	Rahxqrasele Gqhsa	Det'oneo zá	Det'onecho Sah	Eagle month (S)
April	Rahxqradé Gqhsa	Naida zá	Nafı Sah	Snowblindness month (K)
May	Bemę Tęgohxı Gqhsa	Nawhı zá	Gokanaretı Sah	Snowblindness month (D)
June	ʔagheá Gqhsa	Tsá Kats'enıwę zá	Eghé Sah	Nesting month (S)
July	ʔeshu Gqhsa	ʔıhbe tanı zá	Det'one ehcué Sah	Moulting ducks month (K)
August	Táyéʔa Gqhsa	Ek'a zá	Dıorıdıh Sah	Leaves turning colour month (D)
September	ʔesę Gqhsa	Egq̄chıne zá	Ikareh'áh Sah	Kneck month (D)
October	Bemę Tęsele ʔadı Gqhsa	Lue Dats'eté zá	Dóıdaa Sah	Little Caribou Month (K)
November	Bedzıhsho Dáyéʔaı Gqhsa	Ehdzo zá	Gah déhpı Sah	Trapping month (S)
December	Bemę Teyıʔa Gqhsa	Toeyatı zá	Sahııgole Sah	Midnight mass month (D)
DAYS OF THE WEEK				
English	K'áhsho Goṭ'ıne (K)	Délıne Goṭ'ıne (D)	Shúhta Goṭ'ıne (S)	Meaning
Sunday	ʔedáidzıne	Edáidzené	Edáidzené	Holy day (K/D/S)
Monday	ʔedáidzınédo	Edáidzenédo	Edáidzenédoo	Day after holy day (K/D/S)
Tuesday	Rákę dzıne	Nákędzené	Náke dzené	Second day (K/D/S)
Wednesday	Taı dzıne	Taidzené	Tae dzené	Third day (K/D/S)
Thursday	Dıı dzıne	Dııdzené	Dıı dzené	Fourth day (K/D/S)
Friday	Deshıt'aı dzıne	Luts'ędędzené	Luts'edée dzené	Cross day (K), Fish day (D/S)
Saturday	ʔedáidzınet'ą	Edáidzenet'ą	Edáidzené t'ą	Day before Sunday (K/D/S)
SEASONS				
English	K'áhsho Goṭ'ıne	Délıne Goṭ'ıne (D)	Shúhta Goṭ'ıne (S)	
Winter	Xaı	Xaı	Xae	
Early Spring	Goluge		Dóxae	
Spring	ʔuyálele	Luk'ę	Luk'ę	
Summer	ʔıhbe	ıhbe	ıhbe	
Fall	Xat'ą	Xat'ą	Xat'ą	

INFORMATION FOR HARVESTERS

A new “Wildlife Act” and regulations in the Northwest Territories (NWT) came into force on November 30, 2014. The legislation provides the tools needed to protect and conserve wildlife in the NWT. These tools will ensure wildlife is wisely managed and conserved for the benefit of all residents.

Aboriginal Harvesters: Under the new legislation, Aboriginal harvesters in the NWT no longer need a General Hunting Licence (GHL) to exercise Aboriginal or treaty rights. They need to carry and show identification proving a right to harvest in that area. Limits on harvesting barren-ground caribou, grizzly bears, muskox, polar bear and wood bison by Aboriginal or treaty rights holders put in place for conservation reasons remain the same. Other seasons and limits do not apply if harvesters are exercising an Aboriginal or treaty right to harvest.

General Hunting Licenses (GHL): Aboriginal harvesters in the NWT can still get a GHL, which allows them to harvest in the rest of the NWT, subject to land claim agreements. The seasons, harvest limits, tag requirements and conditions for GHL holders in the big game, small game and trapping regulations remain the same and apply when using a GHL to harvest outside the area of Aboriginal or treaty rights. Anyone with a GHL now can keep it for their lifetime.

Aboriginal people who do not have traditional harvesting rights in the NWT need a resident or non-resident hunting licence and must follow the seasons, harvest limits and other conditions laid out in the regulations for their licence.

Resident Hunting Licenses: Under the new legislation, people must live in the NWT for one continuous year before being eligible for a resident hunting licence. Residents must follow the seasons, harvest limits and other conditions laid out in the regulations for their licence.

Non-Resident or Non-Resident Alien Hunting Licences: Hunters from outside the NWT require a non-resident hunting licence. Hunters from outside of Canada require a non-resident alien hunting licence. Non-resident and non-resident alien hunters must follow the seasons, harvest limits and other conditions laid out in the regulations for their licence. Non-residents and non-resident aliens must use the services of a licenced NWT outfitter and guide to hunt big game.

Harvesting in Land Claim Areas: Some land claim agreements provide an exclusive right to harvest wildlife in certain areas. Anyone without a recognized right to harvest in these areas under the land claim agreement requires permission from the land claimant organization to harvest there.

Reporting a Wildlife Kill: A person can kill wildlife without a permit or licence to prevent starvation and to defend life or property. Any wildlife killed for these reasons must be reported to a Renewable Resource Officer.

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