

the Arctic ecosystem has allowed them to live in harmony with nature for generations. Examples: regulated hunting quotas, selective harvesting, hunting seasons, using

all parts of an animal, weather patterns, wildlife behaviour, ice conditions, protected land areas, regulating human activities such as mining and Nunatsiavut Energy Efficiency Retrofit

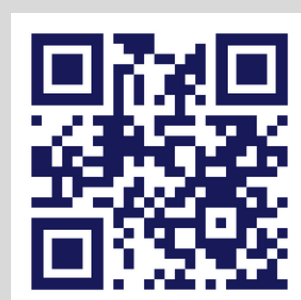
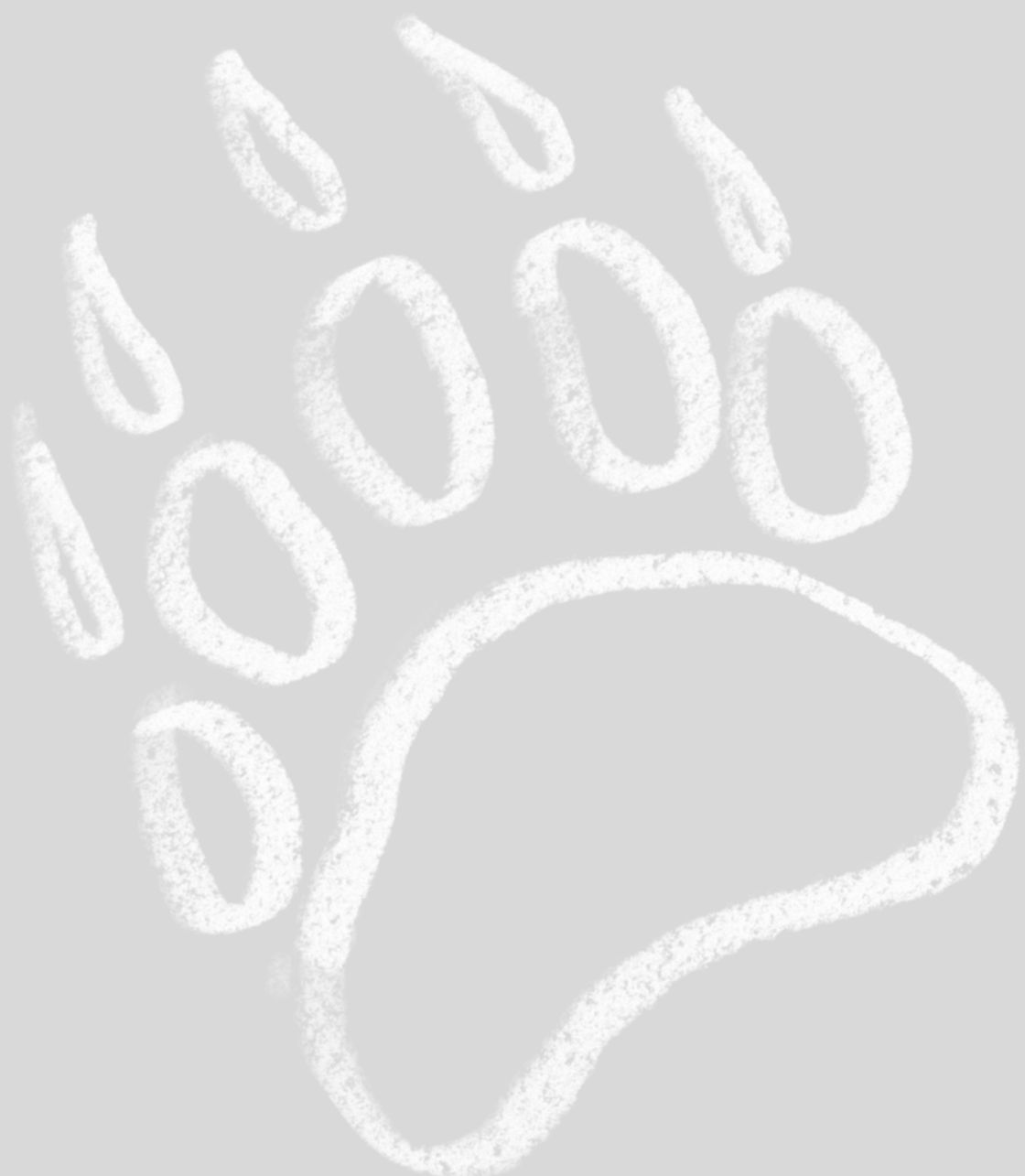
(NEER) program.

2. Identify modern challenges such as climate change, resource extraction, and pollution that threaten the Inuit way of life and their environment.

3. Debate and discuss potential solutions ie s for sustainable land management and conservation, drawing on both traditional and modern knowledge.

4. Reflect on the broader implications of indigenous stewardship practices and how they can inform global efforts to protect the environment. Students can organize their information in any creative way such as an essay, book, diagram, poem, PowerPoint, illustration, etc.

Students are encouraged to apply the lessons learned from the Inuit stewardship practices in their own lives and communities.



Visit Inuit Knowledge of Nanuk Course