1683 words into the Coastal Cree dialect (communities: Whapmagoostui, Wemindji, Chisasibi and Eastmain).

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Expedition to Northern Labrador Sea, Hudson Bay,
and James Bay, Eastern Canadian Arctic and
Subarctic

ᐋᐱᐹᒥᐦᐃᑖᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ ᓛᐳᕌᐦᐧᑖᕐ

ᐧᐃᓐᐹᑯᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐦᐊᑎᓯᓐ ᐯᐃ, ᑭᔮᐦ ᒋᒥᔅ ᐯᐃ, ᐊᒋᔅᑑ
ᑳᓈᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᒋᐦᒋᐧᐋ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ

Project Overview ᓅᒻ ᐊᑎᐹᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐧᐋᐦᑐᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ

Who We Are ᐊᐧᐋᓐ ᓂᔮᓐ ᐃᔮᐅᔮᐦᒡ

Pristine Seas is the National Geographic Society’s flagship marine
conservation initiative that seeks to explore, document, and protect vital
ocean areas. The team is composed of scientists, conservationists,
filmmakers, expedition and operations leaders, communications and
policy experts based in Washington, DC, and other locations worldwide.
Over the next ten years, we will work globally with local and indigenous communities, governments, and partners to establish 40 new marine protections and catalyze the global community to protect at least 30% of the ocean by 2030. Our upcoming expedition to Canada is part of this initiative through supporting Indigenous leadership in their marine protection goals.

ᐱᕐᔅᑏᔨᓐ ᓯᔨᔥ ᐋᐅᒄ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᔥ ᐃᔮᐱᒡ ᓈᓯᓂᓪ ᒋᐧᔮᑰᕌᐦᕕᒃ ᓲᓵᔨᑏ ᐧᐃᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᒫᐅᒡ ᐃᔅᐱᒥᐦᒡ ᐋᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᒫᒡ ᓂᐲᐦᒡ ᑳᑖᔨᒡ ᐋ ᐧᐃᒥᓈᒋᐦᐄᒫᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓇᑭᑎᐧᐋᔨᒫᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᐋ ᓈᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᒑ ᐃᔑ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᒥᐦᒡ, ᐋ ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋ
ᐧᐃᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᑖᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᑏᐦᑖᔨᒡ ᒋᐦᒋᐧᐃᓂᐹᑯᐦᒡ᙮ ᐅᒌ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐊᔅᑎᐱᒡ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᐅᐦᒋᐅᒡ ᐱᑯᓂᒑᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᑭᔮᐦ
ᓈᓂᑐᒌᔅᒑᔨᐦᑎᒧᐧᐋᓯᐅᒡ, ᐊᔅᒌᔨᐤ ᑳ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᑎᑳᔅᑖᐱᔨᒡ ᑳ ᐅᓯᐦᑖᒡ, ᐋ ᐱᐹᒥᔨᐦᑖᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᒌ ᓈᑳᓂᔅᑭᐦᒡ ᐅᔮᔨᐤ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒥᐲᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ, ᐊᔨᒧᐧᐃᓂᔨᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐧᐃᔨᓲᐧᐋᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᒑᔅᒑᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦᑖᒡ ᐧᐋᓯᓐᒃᑎᓐ ᑏᓰ, ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᔨᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐆ ᐊᔅᐱᑎᔅᑭᒥᑳᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ᙮ ᒥᑖᐦᑐᐱᐳᓐᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐃᔑ ᓂᔅᑖᒥᐦᒡ, ᒫᒨ ᒋᑭᐧᐃᒑᐱᑎᓯᒥᑑᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐄᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐄᔅᒋᒫᐤ ᐄᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ, ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒑᐧᐃᓐ ᐋᐱᑎᓰᓯᐅᒡ, ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐧᐃᔮᐧᐃᒋᐦᐄᑯᒡ ᒋᑭ ᐆᐧᐋᑎᔅᑖᐅᒡ 40 ᑎᐦᑐ ᓂᐱᐦᒡ ᐋᐦᑖᔨᒡ ᒑ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐃᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐄᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᒑ ᒌ ᐧᐃᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᒡ ᐅᔮᔨᐤ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᒥᑯᒋᒃ 30 ᐋᔨᓈᓂᐅᒡ ᐋᔑᑯᒻ ᒥᑖᐦᑐᒥᑎᓂᐤ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒋᐦᒋᐧᐃᓂᐹᑯᐦᒡ ᐄᔥᒄ ᓈᐦ 2030᙮ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᐧᐋᐦᑑᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐋ ᐱᐹᒥᔨᐦᑖᓂᐅᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐃᔑ ᓂᔅᑖᒥᐦᒡ ᐅᑎᐦ ᑳᓈᑖᐦᒡ

1683 words into the Coastal Cree dialect (communities: Whapmagoostui, Wemindji, Chisasibi and Eastmain).

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ᐋᐅᒄ ᐋᐦᒡ ᑐᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐋ ᓰᑐᔅᑳᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᒡ/ᐄᔅᒋᒫᐅᒡ
ᓈᑳᓂᔅᑯᐧᐋᒡ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐧᐋᐦ ᐃᔑ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐧᐃᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᐧᐃᓂᐹᑯᐦᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐋᐦᑖᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ᙮

Project Description ᐊᑎᐹᑖᑭᓄᒡ ᐆ ᐧᐋ ᐃᔑ ᑐᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ

Pristine Seas is planning to conduct an expedition to seven proposed
priority conservation sites across the Northern Labrador Sea, Hudson
Bay, and James Bay that have been identified by Indigenous leadership
and the federal government. This Pristine Seas campaign will support
Indigenous-led conservation and the Canadian Government’s
commitment to protecting 25% of its ocean by 2025 and 30% by 2030. The goal of the expedition is to help promote marine stewardship and protections in the region. This expedition is in support of the Cree Nation Government's efforts to create a National Marine Conservation Area in the Eeyou Marine Region.

ᐱᕐᔅᑏᔨᓐ ᓯᔨᔥ ᐋᔮᔅᑯᐧᐃᐅᒡ ᒑ ᒌ ᑐᑎᐦᒡ ᐋ ᐱᐹᒥᔨᐦᑖᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᓃᐧᓵᓯᐦᒡ ᑎᐦᑎᓂᔨᐤ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᑳᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑎᒡ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ ᐆ ᓛᐴᕌᐧᑖᕐ ᐧᐃᓂᐹᒄᐦ, ᐦᐋᑎᓯᓐ ᐯᐃ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒋᒥᔅ ᐯᐃ ᐋᔨᐅᑯᓐ ᑳ ᐧᐃᔮᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ/ᐄᔅᒋᒫᐤ ᓈᑳᓂᔅᑯᐧᐋᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓐ ᑳᓈᑖᐦ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒑᓯᐤ᙮ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐱᕐᔅᑏᔨᓐ ᓯᔨᔥ ᒋᑭ ᒋᐦᑳᓈᑯᐦᑖᐅᒡ ᐋ ᓯᑐᔅᑭᐧᐋᒡ ᐅᔮᔨᐤ ᑳ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐃᔮᔨᐦᑎᒥᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᑳᓈᑖᐦ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒑᓯᐤ ᑲ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᓱᔨᒡ 25 ᐋᔑᑯᒻ 100 ᐋ ᐃᓈᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᒋᐦᒋ ᐧᐃᓂᐹᑯᐦ 2025 ᐃᔅᑯ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ 30% ᐄᔥᒄ ᓈᔮᔨᐤ 2030᙮ ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᐧᐋᐦᒋᐦᒡ ᑳᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐧᐋᐦᒡ ᑐᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᐋ ᐧᐄ ᓂᑳᓂᔅᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᓂᐱᐦᒡ ᐋ ᐧᐃᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐋ ᐋᐱᑎᓰᔅᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐊᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᐊᐧᐃᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ᙮ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᐋᐱᐹᒥᔨᐦᑖᓂᐅᒡ ᓯᑐᔅᑭᐧᐋᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒑᓯᐤ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐧᐋ ᐃᔑ ᑯᒋᐦᑖᔨᒡ ᐋ ᐧᐄ ᑎᑎᒥᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᒥᓯᐦᑖᐦ ᒥᓂᔅᑎᑯᐦ ᐋ ᐧᐄᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᐧᐄᔮᔨᐦᑎᒥᐦᐄᐧᐋᒡ ᑖᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐊᔅᒌ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐧᐄᓂᐹᑯᐦᒡ ᒥᓂᔥᑎᒄᐦ᙮

While the overall expedition to each of the regions will take place from the beginning of July to mid-August 2022, the approximate dates for the Eeyou Marine Region are July 30 to August 21, 2022.

ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᐆ ᒑ ᑐᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐋ ᐱᐹᒥᐦᑖᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒑ ᐅᐦᒡ ᒋᐦᒋᐱᔨᒡ ᒎᓛᐄ ᐱᐦᔨᒻ ᐊᐱᐦᑑᑯᒋᐦᑳᐦ ᒋᒫᓐ ᐲᓯᒽ 2022, ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓐ ᐧᐋᒋᐦᒡ ᒑ ᑐᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᐧᐄᓂᐹᑯᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒫᒨᐱᔥᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᓂᑑᐦᐆᐧᐃᓐ ᐄᑖᐦᒑ ᒍᓛᐄ 30 ᐱᔨᐦᒻ ᒋᒫᓐ ᐲᓯᒻ 21, 2022᙮

We are working with CNG and EMRWB to determine the locations to visit. Currently the plan is to bring the vessel to Chisasibi and work from there with zodiacs and rigged-hulled inflatable boats which have an

ᓂᐧᐃᒑᐱᑎᓰᒫᓈᓂᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒑᓯᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ EMRWB ᒑ ᐧᐃᔮᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᑕᓂᑎᐦ ᓂᔅᑎᒻ ᒑ ᐄᑐᑖᒡ᙮ ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᒫᒃ ᐆ ᐋᐅᒄ ᑳ ᐃᔑ ᐆᐧᐋᑎᔅᑖᒡ ᒑ ᐹᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒋᒫᓐ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒋᓵᓰᐱᐦᒡ ᐊᑯᑎᐦ ᒑ ᐅᐦᒡ

1683 words into the Coastal Cree dialect (communities: Whapmagoostui, Wemindji, Chisasibi and Eastmain).

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approximate distance of travel of about 60 km from the vessel. The
research and filming will only take place within the Cree Zone (no areas
of overlap). We will not be conducting research in the Cree/Inuit Joint
Zone, only transiting through these waters. All permits are being applied
to currently.

ᒋᐦᑖᐱᑎᓰᓈᓂᐅᒡ ᑳ ᐳᑖᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒋᒫᓐ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᑳ ᐃᔮᐱᓵᓯᒡ ᑳ ᐳᑖᑎᐦᐄᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒑ ᐊᐱᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐧᐋᐅᔮᔥ ᒫᒃ 60 ᑎᐦᑐᑎᐱᐦᐄᑭᓐ ᑳ ᑎᐦᐧᑳᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐅᐦᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐧᐋᒋᐦᒡ ᒋᒫᓐ ᒑ ᐊᑯᐦᑎᐦᒡ᙮ ᐅᑎᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐆ ᒑ ᐃᔑ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ
ᐊᑎᑳᔅᑖᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐅᑎᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐆ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᐊᔅᒌ (ᓂᒧᐃ ᒋᑭ ᐊᔅᑑᓈᔅᑳᑑᐦ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐊᔅᒌ)᙮ ᓂᒧᐃ ᒋᑭ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐤ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᑖᐱᔅᑯᓐ ᐋ ᐊᐱᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ/ᐄᔅᒌᒫᐤ ᐊᔅᒌᔨᐤᐦ, ᒥᒄ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᐱᒫᒋᐅᐦᒡ ᓂᐲ᙮ ᒥᓯᐧᐋ ᐧᐋᔥ ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓂᔥ ᑭᑎ ᐊᐱᑎᓂᐦ ᐅᑎᐦ ᒫᐧᑳᒡ᙮

There will be approximately 30-45 people aboard the Polar Prince vessel supporting expedition activities. Ten Students on Ice staff and students will also be on board for this portion of the expedition. Four to
eight members from the region will join the expedition and will be identified with support from the Cree Nation Government and local communities as needed. Participation in the expedition is subject to COVID-19 conditions. We will engage local community members to contribute to Explorer Classroom-style events if internet connectivity allows. Explorer Classroom-style events are virtual live-streamed (sometimes recorded) video sessions broadcast on YouTube where National Geographic Pristine Seas expedition members and partners share stories about the expedition’s goals, partnerships, and interview local representatives to share their respective stories and protection goals.

30-45 ᑭᑎ ᐊᐦᑎᓯᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᒑ ᐳᓯᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐧᐹᓕᕐ ᒋᐦᒋᐅᒋᒫᔥ ᒋᒫᓐ ᒑ ᐋᐱᑎᓰᔅᑎᐦᒡ ᐅᔮᔨᐤ ᐋ ᐱᐹᒥᐦᑖᓂᐅᒡ᙮ ᑭᑎ ᒥᑖᑎᓯᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᒋᔅᑯᑎᒫᑐᐊᐧᐋᓯᒡ ᒑ ᐋᐱᒋᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒥᔅᑰᒦᐦ ᒑ ᐊᐱᑎᓰᔅᑐᐧᐋᒡ ᒑ ᐳᓯᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐧᐃᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᒑ ᐱᐹᒥᐦᑖᓂᐅᒡ᙮ ᓈᐤ ᐱᐦᔨᒻ ᓂᔮᓈᓈᐤ ᒋᑭ ᐅᐦᑎᓈᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᐧᐋᓂᒌ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐋᐅᐦᒋᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒋᑭ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐧᐃᔮᔨᒫᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒑᓯᓈᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐄᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᒥᒄ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐧᐃᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᐊᑖᔨᐦᑎᒡ ᐋ ᐃᔥᐱᔥ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᓯᔨᒡ᙮ ᐆ ᒑ ᒌ ᐧᐃᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᔨᓐ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᓐ ᒑ ᒌ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ COVID-19 ᐧᐃᔨᓲᐧᐋᐧᐃᓂᔥ᙮ ᒋᑭ ᐅᑖᔅᑯᓈᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐄᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᐧᐋᐦᒋᔨᒡ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐅᔮᔨᐤ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᒋᔅᑯᑎᒫᒑᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᑭᔨᐧᐹ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒑ ᒌ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐅᑎᐦᐄᑭᓂᐅᒡ (ᓂᔮᓂᑯᑐᓐᐦ ᐋ ᒌ ᐱᐦᑖᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ) ᐊᒌ ᑎᑳᔅᑖᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒑ ᒌ ᓄᑯᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᔫᑑᑉᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᓈᓯᓂᓪ ᒌᐧᔮᑯᕌᐦᕕᒃ ᐱᕐᔅᑏᔨᓐ ᓯᔨᔥ ᐊᔅᑎᐱᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐧᐃᔮᐧᐃᒋᐦᐄᑯᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒑ ᑰᐧᑳᒋᒫᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᑑᐦᑖᔅᑎᒫᒑᒡ ᐧᐃᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒑ ᐧᐃᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᐅᑎᐦ ᑎᐹᒋᒧᐧᐃᓂᐧᐋᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐧᐋᐦ ᐃᔑ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ᙮

We will conduct scientific research that addresses the needs of each region to the extent possible. The research will include general descriptions, photographs, and video of the underwater ecosystems, as well as more quantitative sampling when possible. The research will include Environmental DNA (eDNA) sampling, conducting in-water

ᒋᑭ ᑐᑖᑭᓂᐤ ᐊ ᓈᓂᑐᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐅᐦᐄ ᑳᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᓂᑎᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᓐ᙮ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᒑ ᐃᔑ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒥᒋᓐ ᐋ ᑎᐹᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ, ᒑ ᒥᓯᓇᐱᔅᑭᐦᐄᒑᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒑ ᑎᑳᔅᑖᐲᐦᑖᑭᓄᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᓈᑎᒨᐤ ᐋ

1683 words into the Coastal Cree dialect (communities: Whapmagoostui, Wemindji, Chisasibi and Eastmain).

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surveys down to ~30 meters, and deploying remote cameras offshore
just below the surface to the deepest depths of the region. More
information on our research methods is included in the following
sections.

ᐃᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᓈᐦᑖᐅᒋᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒐ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᒑ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓄᒡ ᓈᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᑭᔨᐧᐹᐦ᙮ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᒑ ᐃᔑ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᐋᐅᐦᑎᓂᑭᓂᐅᒡ, ᐋᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐄᑖᒫᑎᒨ ᐊᔨᐦᑎᑰᐦᒡ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᐧᐋᐅᔮᔥ 30 ᑳᒋᐧᓈᒡ ᑎᐹᔅᑯᐦᐄᑭᓐ ᐋ ᐃᔥᐱᐦ ᑖᑎᒥᔨᒡ, ᑭᔮᐦ ᒑ ᐱᑭᔅᑎᐧᐋᐦᐄᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐄᑖᒫᑎᒨᐤ ᒥᓯᓈᐱᔅᑭᐦᐄᑭᓐ, ᐋᑳ ᐅᑎᐦᒋᐱᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᓈᔥᒡ ᐄᑖᒫᑎᒧ᙮ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᑎᑯᓐ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᐊᔨᐧᒫᐦᐄᐧᐋᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒑ ᐃᔑ ᓇᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓄᒡ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓐ᙮

Also during the expedition, our team of filmmakers and photographers aim to capture photos and video footage of the expedition, the research, our partners, and the local stakeholders to create a documentary film for the local community and government to help inform the need for marine protections. The film will incorporate local community members, Indigenous and government leaders and community members and will be translated into the local language and dialects. The film tone, messaging and audience will be guided by Indigenous conservation leaders and governance in each region.

ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᒫᒃ ᐆ ᐊᐱᒥᐱᔨᒡ ᐋ ᐱᐹᒥᐦᐄᑖᓂᐅᒡ, ᐊᓂᒌ ᒫᒃ ᑳ ᑎᑳᔅᑖᐱᔨᐦᑖᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᒥᓯᓈᐱᔅᑭᐦᐄᒑᓯᐅᒡ ᒋᑭ ᒥᓯᓈᐱᔅᑭᐦᐄᒑᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒋᑭ ᑎᑳᔅᑖᐱᔨᐦᑖᐅᒡ, ᐊᓐ ᐆ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᓈᓂᑎᐅᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ, ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᒑᐱᑎᓰᔨᒥᔨᒥᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐧᐋᒌᐦᒡ ᑖᐱᔨᐧᐋᐅᓯᔨᒡ ᒋᑭ ᐅᔑᐦᑖᐅᒡ ᐊᑎᑳᔅᑖᐱᔨᒡ ᐧᐃᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᒑ ᒌ ᑎᐱᔨᐧᐋᓰᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐧᐋᑎᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᑖᐹᔨᐦᒋᒑᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒑ ᒌ ᐧᐃᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᐱᔨᒡ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᒡ ᒑ ᒌ ᓈᑭᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓐ ᓂᐱᐦᒡ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᐄᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ᙮ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᐊᑎᑳᔅᑖᐱᔨᒡ ᒫᒨ ᒑᑎᔨᑯᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐄᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᐧᐋᐦᒋᔨᒡ, ᐄᔅᒋᒫᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ, ᐊᓂᒌ ᑎᐹᔨᐦᒋᒑᐤ ᓈᑳᓂᔅᑭᒑᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐄᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᐦᒡ ᐧᐋᐦᒋᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒋᑭ ᐃᔑ ᐄᐧᑖᔅᑎᒫᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐧᐃᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᒑ ᒌ ᐃᔑ ᒥᔪᓂᔅᑐᐦᑎᐦᒡ᙮ ᐅᑎ ᐆ ᐊᑎᑳᔅᑖᐱᔨᒡ, ᒋᑭ ᐧᐃᐦᑎᒫᑰᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᒑ ᓈᓈᑭᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐋ ᓃᑳᓂᔅᑭᒥᔨᒡ ᐄᔅᒋᒫᐤᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐄᔨᔨᐤ ᓈᑳᓂᔅᑭᒥᔨᒡ ᐅᔮᔨᐤ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᑖᐹᔨᐦᑎᒥᔨᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᔨᐤ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᒑ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ᙮

Through the research and media collected and produced during this expedition, Pristine Seas aims to connect local communities and governments with our coalition of world-class partners who support education, conservation economies, ocean carbon market, and monitoring so communities have the expertise and tools required for the long-term sustainability of marine protections.

ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐅᐦᒡ ᐆ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᓈᓂᑎᐅᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓐ ᒑ ᐃᔑ ᓂᔅᑑᓂᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓐ ᒑ ᐃᔑ ᐅᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᐆ ᐋᐱᐹᒥᔨᐦᑖᓂᐅᒡ, ᐱᕐᔅᑏᔨᓐ ᓯᔨᔥ ᐊᔨᐅᒄ ᐧᐋᐦᑐᑎᐦᒡ ᒑ ᒌ ᓈᑐᔨᒡ ᐄᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᑖᐹᔨᐦᒋᒑᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐧᐃᔮᐧᐃᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᔨᒡ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐅᔮᔨᐤ ᐋᓯᑐᔅᑭᒥᔨᒡ ᒋᔅᑯᑎᒫᒑᐧᐃᓂᔨᐤ, ᐋ ᐧᐃᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᐱᑳᔅᒋᐦᐆᐧᐃᓂᔨᐤ, ᒋᐦᒋ ᐧᐃᓂᐹᑯᐦᒡ ᒑᐧᑳᔨᐤ ᐋ ᐅᐦᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᐋ ᐋᑖᐧᐋᒑᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋ ᓈᓈᑭᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᒫᒃ ᐄᐦᑕᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᒑ

1683 words into the Coastal Cree dialect (communities: Whapmagoostui, Wemindji, Chisasibi and Eastmain).

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ᐃᔮᒡ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᑭᔅᒋᐦᐆᐧᐃᓂᔨᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᒑ ᒌ ᑎᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᒑᐧᑳᔨᐤ ᒑ
ᐋᐱᒋᐦᑖᒡ ᓈᐅᔥ ᒑ ᒌ ᑎᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐋ ᐧᐃᐦ ᐃᔑ ᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ
ᓂᐱᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦᑎᑯᓂᔨᒡ᙮

Research Goals ᐋ ᓂᔅᑖᒥᔅᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᐧᐋᐦ ᐃᔑ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ

Main scientific goal: To explore and document the unique and largely
unexplored underwater ecosystems of Northern Labrador Sea, Hudson
Bay, and James Bay, with the ultimate goal of helping to inform the
creation of new marine protections in the region.

ᐧᐋᒋᐦᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐧᐋ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ: ᒑ ᒌ ᓈᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒑ
ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐋᑳ ᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᔅᑯ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᐊᓐ ᐄᑖᒫᑎᒥᐤ ᐋᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ ᓛᐴᕌᐧᑖᕐ ᐧᐃᓂᐹᑯᐦᒡ, ᐦᐋᑎᓯᓐ ᐯᐃ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒋᒥᔅ ᐯᐃ, ᐊᓐ ᒫᒃ ᐧᐋᒋᐦᒡ ᐧᐋᐦᑐᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐋ ᐧᐄᐧᐄᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᐲᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒑ ᒌ ᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᐅᔅᑳᒡ ᐆ ᐧᐋᐦᑎᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐋ ᐧᐄᒥᓈᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓐ ᓂᐱᐦᒡ ᐊᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐋᔅᒌᐦᒡ᙮

We plan to include Indigenous Knowledge (IK) from the regions, under the guidance of Indigenous leadership and local experts. We would also like to include an onboard training component on the team’s research methods for communities visited, if COVID restrictions allow. Any Indigenous Knowledge interviews that take place will be used for the purpose of creating a documentary film to tell the story of the region and expedition, not for the research.

ᐋᐅᒄ ᐧᐋᐦᑐᑎᒫᐦᒡ ᒑ ᒌ ᐊᔅᑎᓈᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐅᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑎᒧᐧᐃᓂᐧᐋᐤ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᒋᔨᒡ, ᐧᐃᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᐋ ᓂᑳᓂᐦᑖᑭᐦᑎᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐄᔅᒋᒫᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᒡ ᓈᑳᓂᔅᑯᐧᐋᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐅᔮᔨᐤ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᒥᔪᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑎᐦᒡ᙮ ᓂᐧᐃ ᐊᔅᑎᓈᓈᓐ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒑ ᒌ ᒋᔅᑯᑎᒨᐧᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐅᔮᔨᐤ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓄᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐄᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐᐦ ᒑ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᐱᒥᒋᐦᒡ, ᓂᐦᐄᐱᔨᒑᐦ ᑭᔨᐧᐹ ᑖᓐ ᐊᓐ ᑭᔨᐧᐹ ᒑ ᐃᔑ ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓲᐧᐋᑖᑭᓂᐅᐧᑳᐤ ᔮᐦᔮᐧᐋᔅᐱᓈᐧᐃᓐ ᐊᐱᒥᐱᔨᒡ᙮ ᑕᓐ ᐊᓐ ᒥᒄ ᒐ ᐃᔑ ᓂᔅᑐᓂᑭᓂᐅᐧᑳᐤ ᐊᔨᒧᐧᐃᓐ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐅᐦᒡ ᐄᐦᑖᐧᐃᓐ ᐊᑯᑎᐦ ᒑ ᐊᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓐ ᑎᐹᒋᒧᐧᐃᓐ ᐋᑎᑳᔅᑎᐱᔨᒡ ᒑ ᐅᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᑎᐹᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐊᔅᒌ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐆ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐊᐱᐹᒥᔨᐦᑖᓂᐅᒡ, ᓂᒧᐃ ᐆ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ᙮

Regional science reports will be developed for each region visited by the expedition, as well as an overall science report. Scientific papers will also be published from the data collected on the expedition. Regional review of these reports and papers will be obtained before publication. Data will be shared with the regions once analyses are complete.

ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᒫᒃ ᑎᐹᒋᒨᒥᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓐ ᒋᑭ ᐅᔑᐦᑖᑭᓂᐤ ᑖᑎᐹᓐ ᑭᑎ ᑎᑯᓐᐦ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᑳ ᐊᑏᐦᑖᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᑳ ᐱᐹᒥᔨᐦᑖᒡ, ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐄᔮᐱᒡ ᑭᑎ ᐹᔨᑯᓐ ᐊᓐ ᑎᐹᒋᒧᒥᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓐ ᐋ ᒫᒨᐦᒡ᙮ ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓈᒋᓐ ᐋ ᐧᐃᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓐ ᑳ ᐃᔑ ᒥᔅᑯᐧᐋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓐ ᑳ ᐃᔑ ᓂᔅᑐᓂᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒋᑭ ᑎᐹᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ᙮ ᒥᓯᐦᑖ ᒫᒃ ᐱᑦ ᑭᑎᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐤ ᐋᐧᒫᔮᐦ

1683 words into the Coastal Cree dialect (communities: Whapmagoostui, Wemindji, Chisasibi and Eastmain).

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ᐧᐃᐧᐃᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ᙮ ᐊᓐ ᑳ ᐃᔑ ᓂᔅᑐᓂᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒋᑭ
ᐧᐃᐦᑎᒧᐧᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᒋ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᒋᔨᒡ ᒋᔥ ᑐᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒑᐦ᙮

Methods ᒑ ᐃᐦᑑᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ

Underwater surveys ᐄᑖᒫᐦᑎᒨᐤ ᒑ ᐃᔑ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ Characterization of the plants and animals of the seafloor will be
conducted by scuba divers along 25-m long transects at each sampling
location to identify and count the organisms. This will give us a
snapshot of the biodiversity of the region. Animals could include fishes
and invertebrates (bugs, worms, clams, sea urchins, mussels). Plants
could include algae, kelp, and other seaweeds.

ᐋ ᐧᐃᒋᓲᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᓈᐦᑖᐅᒋᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᐹᒫᑎᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋᓈᑎᒨᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᑭᑎ ᑐᑎᒧᒡ ᑳ ᑰᒋᔨᒡ ᑭᑎ ᐋᐱᒋᐦᑖᐅᒡ 25 ᐋ ᐄᔅᐧᑳᔨᒡ ᑳ ᑎᐦᐧᑳᔨᒡ ᑎᐱᐦᐄᑭᓂᔨᐤ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐋ ᐅᑎᓂᐦᒃ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᒑᐧᑳᔨᐤ ᒑ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᐋᐧᐃᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᑕᓂᑎᐦ ᑳ ᐅᐦᑎᓂᑭᓂᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋ ᐊᒋᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᓂᐦᑖᐅᒋᐦᒋᑭᓐ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᒥᓂᑐᔥ᙮ ᐊᑯᑎᐦ ᒑ ᒌ ᐅᐦᒋ ᓄᑯᐦᒡ ᑕᓐ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐊᔅᒌ᙮ ᐊᐆᐦᑳᓐ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐃᔮᐱᒡ ᓂᒫᓯᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓐ ᐋᑳ ᐧᐋᐅᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ (ᒥᑐᔑᓯᒡ, ᑳᐱᒫᐹᒋᓯᓯᒡ, ᑳᒥᔅᑰᓰᒡ, ᐅᒋᔅᐧᑳᓯᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᒌ ᑯᑎᑭᒡ ᐊᔨᐦᒡ ᐋ ᐃᓰᓈᑯᓯᒡ)᙮ ᓈᐦᑖᐅᒋᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᐄᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐃᔮᐱᒡ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᓵᓵᐱᔨᐦᒡ᙮

1683 words into the Coastal Cree dialect (communities: Whapmagoostui, Wemindji, Chisasibi and Eastmain).

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Shallow nearshore sampling ᐋᐦᐹᐦᐹᑯᐹᔮᒡ ᒑ ᐅᐦᑎᓂᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᒑ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ We use seines and dredges to sample fishes and invertebrates in the
nearshore environments that are too shallow or too turbid to dive.
Animals will be counted and returned to the sea except for reference
specimens needed for identification.

ᐊᐆᑯᓐ ᐄᔮᐱᒋᐦᑖᔮᐦᒡ ᐄᐦᐄᐲᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋ ᓈᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᒥᒋᐦᒡ ᐋ
ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᒥᐦᒡ ᓂᒫᓯᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᒌ ᑳ ᑳ ᐧᐋᐅᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐋ ᐹᐦᐹᐧᑳᑎᒥᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐋᑳ ᐃᓯᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎ ᒑ ᒌ ᑯᒋᓈᓂᐅᒡ᙮ ᐊᐅᐦᑳᓂᒡ ᒋᑭ ᐊᒋᒫᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᒥᓐ ᒋᑭ ᒋᐧᐋᐱᒋᔅᑎᓈᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒥᓐ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐃᓂᐹᑯᐦᒡ ᒥᒄ ᐊᓂᒌ ᒑ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᓯᒡ ᒋᑭ ᐅᑎᓈᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒑ ᒌ ᒋᐦᒋᓂᐧᐋᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ᙮

Mid-deep baited underwater cameras ᒥᓯᓂᐋᐱᔅᑭᐦᐄᑭᓐ ᒑ ᐱᑭᔅᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑭᓂᐅᒡ Baited Remote Underwater Video Stations (BRUVS) are baited
underwater cameras that will be deployed at depths between 40-100 m
to identify, count, and measure size of fishes.

ᐊᐅᑯᓐ ᐅᐦᐄ ᒥᓯᓈᐱᔅᑭᐦᐄᑭᓐ ᒑ ᐊᐱᑎᐦᒡ 40-100 ᑳᑎᐦᐧᑳᒡ ᑎᐹᔅᑯᐦᐄᑭᓐ ᐋ ᐃᔅᐱᐦᑖᑎᒥᔨᒡ ᐊᑯᑎ ᒑ ᐊᑯᐦᑎᐦᒡ, ᒑ ᒌ ᒋᔅᒑᔨᒥᐦᒡ, ᒑ ᒌ ᐊᒋᒥᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᒑ ᒌ ᑎᐹᐹᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᔮᔅᑎᑎᒡ ᓂᒫᓯᒡ᙮

1683 words into the Coastal Cree dialect (communities: Whapmagoostui, Wemindji, Chisasibi and Eastmain).

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Open ocean cameras ᑯᑎᒡ ᒦᓐ ᐋ ᐃᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᒥᓯᓈᐱᔅᑭᐦᐄᑭᓐ Open ocean baited underwater cameras are designed to identify, count,
and measure the sizes of fishes and marine mammals that move
around near the surface. Analysis of the videos will take several months
after the expedition.

ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆᐦᐄ ᒥᓯᓈᐱᔅᑭᐦᐄᑭᓐ ᐃᑖᐹᑯᐦᒡ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓐᐦ ᒑ ᒌ
ᓂᔅᑐᓄᐧᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ, ᒑ ᒌ ᐊᒋᒫᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒑ ᒌ ᑎᐹᐹᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᔮᔅᑎᑎᒡ ᓂᒫᓯᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᒌ ᓂᐲᐦᒡ ᐋᐦᑖᒡ ᑳ ᒥᒥᓯᒋᔅᑎᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐹᐹᒥᐱᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐅᔅᑎᐹᒡ᙮ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᒑ ᐃᔥᐱᔥ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᒡ ᐋ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑎᑳᔅᑖᐱᔨᐦᒋᑭᓐ ᒥᐦᒑᑐ ᐲᓯᒽ ᑭᑎ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐤ ᒋᔥ ᑐᑖᑭᓅᒑᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᐲᐹᒥᔨᐦᑖᓂᐅᒡ᙮

Super deep cameras ᒫᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐄᑖᒫᑎᒥᐅᐤ ᒥᓯᓈᐱᔅᑮᐦᐄᑭᓐ Our deep-water cameras can go to the deepest parts of the ocean and
can record life at the deepest depths and habitats in the Canadian

ᒫᐆᒡ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐄᐦᑖᒫᑎᒥᐅᐤ ᒥᓯᓈᐱᔅᑮᐦᐄᑭᓐ ᒑ ᐊᑯᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒋᑭᐲᐦᑖᐱᔨᐤ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦᑎᑯᒡ ᐊᐱᒫᑎᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒫᐆᒡ

1683 words into the Coastal Cree dialect (communities: Whapmagoostui, Wemindji, Chisasibi and Eastmain).

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Arctic region. Analysis of the videos will take several months after the
expedition.

ᐄᑖᒫᑎᒥᐤ ᐅᑖᐦ ᑳᓈᑖᐦ ᒫᐆᒡ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒽ ᐊᔅᒌᐦᒡ᙮ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᒑ ᐃᔥᐱᔥ
ᐱᒥᐱᔨᒡ ᐋ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᒌ ᐲᐦᑖᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒥᐦᒑᑐ ᐲᓯᒽ
ᑭᑎ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐤ ᒋᔥ ᑐᑖᑭᓅᒑᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᐲᐹᒥᔨᐦᑖᓂᐅᒡ᙮

Remotely Operated Vehicle (ROV) Underwater Camera ᑳᑎᐦᑯᓂᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒑ ᒌ ᐅᐦᒋ ᐃᔮᐦᒋᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐄᑖᒥᐹᑯᐦᒡ ᒥᓯᓈᐱᔅᑭᐦᐄᑭᓐ
Collecting high-quality video footage of the underwater environment is
important to the science and documentary components of the
expedition. From the scientific perspective, video can provide a
snapshot of biodiversity. We use an underwater video drone called the
Boxfish Luna. This ROV is operated by a cable that attaches to the boat so it can be steered in any direction and change depth, instead of being in one spot like the other cameras listed above. Analysis of the videos will take several months after the expedition.

ᐋ ᓂᓈᔅᑐᓂᒧᒥᑭᐦᒡ ᓈᔥᒡ ᐋᒥᐧᔮᒡ ᑎᑳᔅᑖᐱᔨᐦᒋᑭᓐ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐄᑖᒫᐦᑎᒥᐅᐤ ᓈᔥᒡ ᒋᔅᑎᒫᐧᐃᓐ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᐋᐄᑖᐱᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐆ ᐊᐱᐹᒥᐦᐃᑖᓂᐅᒡ᙮ ᐅᑎ ᐆ ᐋ ᐄᑖᐱᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᑎᓅᑯᓐ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᐊᔨᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᓂᐦᑖᐅᒋᐦᒋᑭᓐ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᑯᑎᒡ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ᙮ ᐊᓐ ᐃᔮᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᑎᑳᔅᑖᐱᔨᐦᒋᑭᓐ ᐋ ᐱᐹᒥᐱᔨᒡ ᐧᐹᑭᔥᕕᔥ ᓘᓈᐦ ᐃᔑᓂᐦᑳᑖᐤ᙮ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᐅᐦᒋ ᓯᑳᐱᐦᒑᓂᑭᓂᐤ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐅᐦᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐅᑦ ᒥᒄ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐧᐋ ᐃᔅᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐄᔅᐱᔨᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᑎᑎᐤ ᐄᑖᒫᑎᒥᐤ, ᓂᒧᐃ ᒥᒄ ᐹᔨᑯᔨᒡ ᐊᑯᐦᑎᓐ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᒥᓯᓈᐱᔅᑭᐦᐄᑭᓐ ᐊᐦᒡ ᐧᐃᔨ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐧᑯᑎᒃ ᒥᓯᓈᐱᔅᑭᐦᐄᑭᓐ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐃᔅᐱᒥᐦᒡ ᑳ ᒥᓯᓈᑖᒡ᙮

1683 words into the Coastal Cree dialect (communities: Whapmagoostui, Wemindji, Chisasibi and Eastmain).

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ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᒑ ᐃᔥᐱᔥ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᒡ ᐋ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᒌ
ᐲᐦᑖᐱᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒥᐦᒑᑐ ᐲᓯᒽ ᑭᑎ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᐤ ᒋᔥ ᑐᑖᑭᓅᒑᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᐲᐹᒥᔨᐦᑖᓂᐅᒡ᙮

Micro fossils in the bottom ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐄᑖᒫᑎᒥᐤ We will collect samples from the top 1-cm of the bottom to examine
micro fossils (smaller than the eye can see). Micro fossils are excellent
indicators of general environmental conditions because their shells
show water quality over time. Samples will be analyzed by our partner
at Haifa University in Israel and will take at least a half year to process.

ᓂᑭ ᓂᓈᔅᑎᐅᓈᓈᓐ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐅᔅᒋ ᐋ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐄᑖᒫᑎᒥᐤ 1 ᓈᔥᒡ ᑳᑎᐦᐧᑳᓯᒡ ᒥᒋᐦᒋᓐ ᒑ ᒌ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ (ᓈᔥᒡ ᐋ ᐊᐱᓵᓯᒡ ᐋᑳ ᒌᐧᐋᐱᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒥᔅᒌᑯᐦᒡ ᐅᐦᒡ)᙮ ᐅᐦᐄ ᐅᑎ ᑲ ᐃᓯᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᒥᔪᔨᐧᐋᐤ ᐆ ᐃᔑ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐃᑖᐦᒑᐦ ᐊᑏᑖᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐧᐋᔥ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐋ ᒥᔅᑯᐧᐋᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐱᐦᒋᑎᐦᒡ ᓅᑯᓐ ᑕᓐ ᐊᑏᑖᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓐ ᓂᐲ᙮ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᒫᒃ ᑳ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒑ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐅᔮᔨᐤ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐋᐧᐃᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᒡ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐅᐦᒋᐅᒡ ᐦᐊᐃᕚᐦ ᔪᓂᕕᓯᑏᐦ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐃᔑᕋᔨᓪ ᐧᐋᐅᔮᔥ ᒫᒃ ᐊᐱᐦᑐᐧᐃᐳᐳᓐ ᑭᑎᐱᒥᐱᔨᐤ
ᐋᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ᙮

1683 words into the Coastal Cree dialect (communities: Whapmagoostui, Wemindji, Chisasibi and Eastmain).

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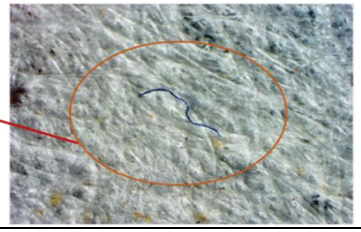
Environmental DNA (eDNA) ᒋᐦᔑᒄ ᐋ ᐃᔑᓂᐦᑖᐅᒋᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᑯᑎᒡ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᐊᐱᒫᑎᐦᒡ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᐃᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ DNA (eDNA)
We will collect water samples to identify animals and plants that are
present in the area based on small pieces of their DNA that are left
behind. These microscopic pieces of cells have characteristics, like
fingerprints, that are unique to each type of organism present in the
local environment. eDNA provides the most advanced and efficient means to describe the biodiversity of areas. To identify these animals and plants, we will also collect invertebrates and marine plants to be identified as reference specimens to support the verification of the eDNA analysis. The samples will take several months to process. We may work with partners such as the Centre for Biodiversity Genomics (University of Guelph, https://biodiversitygenomics.net/) to set up collaborations for organism identification to assist linking the eDNA linking to organisms specific to your region.

ᓂᑭᓂᔅᑐᓈᓈᓐ ᓂᐱᐦᒡ ᐊᒌᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᒑ ᒌ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᐅᐦᑳᓂᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᓈᐦᑖᐅᒋᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐊᐱᐱᓂᐱᔨᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᔅᑯ ᐋᐦᑎᑯᐦᒡ᙮ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆᐦᐄ ᒑ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ, ᑎᑯᓐ ᐧᐋᔥ ᐊᓐ ᑳᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒧᔮᒻ ᐋᐧᐋᓐ ᐅᑎᐦᒌ ᐋ ᐃᑎᓯᑭᔮᔮᔨᒡ ᐋᑳ ᐸᔨᑯᓂᐦᒡ ᐃᓯᓈᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᐋ ᐃᑖᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ, ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᐄᔑᓈᑯᓐᐦ ᑕᓐ ᒥᒄ ᐊᓐ ᐊᑎᑖᔨᐦᑖᑯᓂᐧᑳᐤ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐊᐃᑎᔅᑭᒥᑳᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ᙮ ᐊᑯᑦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐧᐋᒋ ᒌ ᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑕᓂᑎᐦ ᒑ ᐃᔑ ᑎᐹᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᐦᐃ᙮ ᐋ ᐧᐃᒋᔅᒑᔨᒥᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᐅᐦᑳᓂᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᓂᐦᑖᐅᒋᐦᒋᑭᓐ, ᐊᔫᐤᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᑳ ᑳᐧᐋᐅᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᒥᓂᑐᓯᓯᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐄᑖᒥᐹᑰᐦᒡ ᓈᐦᑖᐅᒋᐦᒡ ᒑ ᒌ ᐧᐃᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᐱᔨᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒑ ᐃᔑ ᒥᔅᑯᐧᐋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑕᓂᑎᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᒡ ᒋ ᐅᐦᒋ ᓂᑖᐅᒋᐦᒡ᙮ ᐅᐦᐄ ᐅᑎᐦ ᒑ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒥᐦᒑᑐ ᐲᓯᒻ ᑭᑎ ᐊᓯᓂᐧᐋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐤ᙮ ᓂᐱᐦᐧᐃᒑᐱᑎᓰᒫᓈᓂᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᓯᓐᑎᕐ ᐹᔨᐅᑎᔨᕕᕆᓯᑏ ᒌᓅᒥᒃᔅ (ᑳᐄᔅᐹᒡ ᔪᓂᕕᕐᓯᑏ ᐋᕝ ᑭᓕᕕᐦ https://biodiversitygenomics.net/) ᒑ ᒌ ᐅᐧᐋᑎᔅᑖᒡ ᒑ ᒌ ᐧᐃᒑᐱᑎᓯᒥᑐᓈᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᐋ ᐧᐄ ᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐋ ᑳ ᐅᐦᑎᓂᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑖᓐ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐋᐧᐃᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᒡ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐋ ᐅᐦᒋᒥᑭᐦᒡ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐄᑖᐦᒑᐦ ᒋᑎ ᐊᔅᒌᐧᐋᐦᒡ᙮



1683 words into the Coastal Cree dialect (communities: Whapmagoostui, Wemindji, Chisasibi and Eastmain).

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Microplastics ᐋᐦᐱᐱᓂᑯᐦᑎᐦᒡ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᐧᐃᓂᐹᑯᐦᒡ
We will collect seawater to sample for microplastics in the surface
water. We will use two methods: grab samples with 1-liter bottles and
trawl samples using a towed net. Samples will be filtered on the boat,
and visually and chemically analyzed in a lab to assess the presence of
microplastics.

ᓂᑭᓂᔅᑑᓈᓈᓐ ᓰᐧᐋᐴᐦᒡ ᐋᐅᐦᑎᓂᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐋ ᐊᑯᐦᑎᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᓂᐲᐦᒡ᙮ ᓂᓲᔨᒡ ᐃᔑᓈᑯᓐ ᒑ ᐊᐱᒋᐦᑖᔮᐦᒡ: ᒑ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ 1 ᒥᓂᐦᐧᑳᑭᓐ ᑳ ᐃᔅᐱᓵᒡ ᐊᑐᑎᐹᐧᐋᑭᓐᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒑ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᒑ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐄᐦᐄᐲ ᐋ ᐄᐧᐋᒋᒧᐦᐆᔮᑭᓂᐅᑦ ᐊᒌ ᐱᐦᑐᐦᐆᐦᑎᐦᒡ᙮ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᒑ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒋᑭ ᓯᔅᑭᐧᐋᔮᔥᑯᒋᑭᓂᐤ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐅᑎᐦ, ᑭᔮᐦ ᒑ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒑ ᐱᒋᔅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᐊᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒑ ᓈᓂᑎᐧᐋᐱᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᐦᑎᑯᓂᐧᑳᐤ ᐊᓐ ᓂᔮᓂᑐᐧᐋᐱᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ᙮

Land ᐊᔅᒌ

1683 words into the Coastal Cree dialect (communities: Whapmagoostui, Wemindji, Chisasibi and Eastmain).

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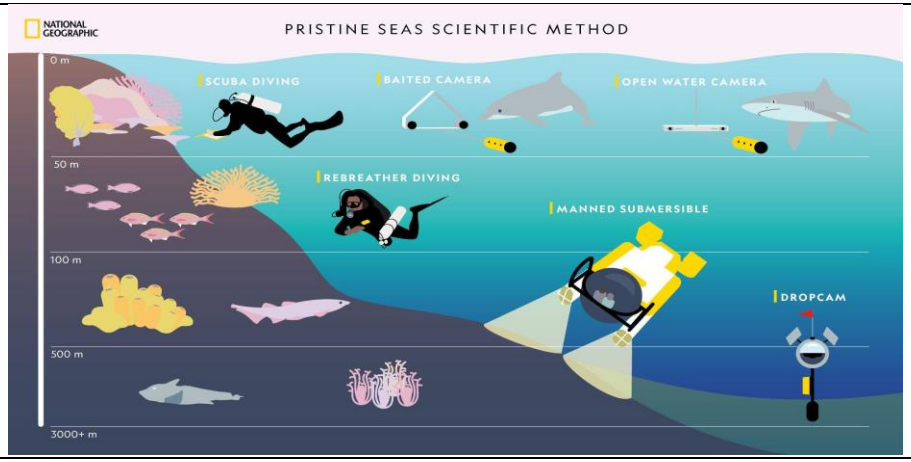
Surveys can be done on land to photograph and identify land plants,
birds, animals, and any other things of interest. This will consist of
walking across the islands to document biodiversity, accompanied by
wildlife monitor or local expert, who will be accompanied by bear guards
at all times. Samples may be taken to help in organism identification and for a permanent record.

ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᒑ ᐃᔑ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᐊᒥᓯᓈᐱᔅᑭᐦᐄᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐋ ᐧᐃᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᓂᐦᑖᐅᒋᐦᒋᑭᓐ, ᐱᔮᓯᐅᒡ, ᐊᐅᐦᑳᓂᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓐ ᑯᑎᒡ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᐊᑖᔨᐦᑖᑯᐦᒡ ᐋ ᐧᐃᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ᙮ ᐋᐅᒄ ᐆ ᑐᑖᑭᓂᐅᒑᐦ ᒋᑭ ᐱᒧᐦᑖᑖᑭᓂᐤ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒥᓂᔅᑎᑯᐦᒡ ᒑ ᒌ ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒑ ᐃᔑ ᒥᒥᔅᑳᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᑭᑎ ᐧᐃᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᐅᒡ ᓂᑐᐦᐆ ᐋᐱᑎᓰᓯᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᒥᔪᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑎᐦᒃ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐋᔅᒋᔨᐤ, ᑳᒌᒡ ᑭᑎ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᓯᐅᒡ ᒑ ᒌ ᐧᐋᐧᐃᒑᑯᒡ ᐋᐧᐋᔨᐤᐦ᙮ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᒑ ᐅᐦᑎᓂᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᑎ ᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑯᓐ ᒑ ᒌ ᒋᐦᒋᓂᐧᐋᒋᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓐ ᒋᐦᒋᐧᐋ ᒑ ᑭᓂᐧᐋᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓂᐦᒡ᙮

We will also have our filming crew film local experts onshore and on land near the marine sites for the documentary filming. The connection to the land and the linkages between land and sea are important to Eeyou Cree and filming community members involved in the expedition, both on land and water, will provide a richer sharing of knowledge and visions for stewardship of the Eeyou Marine Region. Lastly, sometimes divers may need to come ashore before or after their research dives.

ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᓂᒌ ᒑ ᑎᑳᔅᑖᐱᔨᐦᑖᒡ ᑭᑎ ᑎᑳᔅᑖᐱᐦᐋᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐧᐋᐦᒌᔨᒡ ᒫᔪᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑎᒥᔨᒡ ᐧᐃᓂᐹᑯᔨᐤ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᐊᔅᒌᔨᐤ ᐹᓲᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐋᐦᑎᑯᓂᔨᒡ ᒑ ᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ ᐆ ᐧᐋᓯᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑎᐹᒋᒧᐧᐃᓐ ᐋᑎᑳᔅᑖᐱᔨᒡ᙮ ᐊᓐ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᐧᐃᒑᐦᑎᒧᒥᑭᐦᒡ ᐊᔅᒌ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐊᓐ ᐊᔅᒌ ᐊ ᐃᔑ ᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐧᐃᓂᐹᑯᐦ ᓈᔥᒡ ᒋᔅᑎᒫᐧᐋᔨᐦᑎᒧᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐄᔨᔨᐅᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐆ ᐊᑎᑳᔅᑖᐱᔨᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᐧᐋᐦᒋᔨᒡ ᐄᐦᑖᐧᐃᓂᔨᐤ ᒑᐧᐋᐧᐃᒋᐦᐄᐧᐋᒡ ᐋ ᐱᐸᒥᐦᐄᑖᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ, ᐅᑎᐦ ᐊᔅᒌᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᓂᐱᐦᒡ, ᐊᑯᑎᐦ ᒑ ᐅᐦᒋᐱᔨᒡ ᐧᐋᔪᒡ ᐊᐧᐋᐧᐃᐦᑎᒫᑐᓈᓂᐅᒡ ᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑎᒧᐧᐃᓐ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᐱᑯᓵᔨᐦᑎᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ ᐸᒥᐲᐦᑖᒡ ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆᔮᔨᐤ ᐧᐃᓂᐹᑯᐦᒡ ᐋᐦ ᒫᒧᒧᐱᔥᑎᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᓂᑑᐦᐆᐧᐃᓐ᙮ ᒫᐦᒡ ᒫᒃ, ᓂᔮᓂᑯᑐᓐᐦ ᐊᓂᒌ ᑳ ᑰᒋᔨᒡ ᓂᔮᓂᑯᑐᓐᐦ ᑭᑎ ᑭᐹᐅᒡ ᐅᑎ ᒋᔅᑎᔅᑭᒥᑯᑭᐦᒡ ᐋᐧᒫᔮᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒫᒃ ᑳᒌᓯᑰᒋᐧᑖᐤᐦ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐋ ᓈᓂᑎᐧᐋᔨᐦᒑᒡ᙮



1683 words into the Coastal Cree dialect (communities: Whapmagoostui, Wemindji, Chisasibi and Eastmain).

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This diagram shows the Pristine Seas scientific method in a tropical
ocean environment. Similar methods are used in northern ocean
environments.

ᐅᑎᐦ ᐆ ᒋᐦᒋᓂᐧᐋᐱᐦᒋᑭᓐ ᓄᑯᓐ ᑖᓐ ᐋ ᐃᔑ ᑐᑎᐦᒡ ᐅᒌ ᐱᕐᔅᑏᔨᓐ ᓯᔨᔥ ᐊᓂᑖᐦ ᐋ ᒋᓯᑖᔨᒡ ᒋᐦᒋᑭᒥᔨᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒋᔑᑯ ᐊ ᒋᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐧᐃᔨᒡ᙮ ᒑᑳᑦ ᐧᑳᓯᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐅᑖᐦ ᐊᑎᒫᐲᓯᒻ ᐊᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐧᐃᓂᐹᑯᐦ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒋᔑᑯ᙮

1683 words into the Coastal Cree dialect (communities: Whapmagoostui, Wemindji, Chisasibi and Eastmain).

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Other Potential Marine Research ᑯᑎᒡ ᒑ ᒌ ᐃᔑ ᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑕᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐧᐃᓂᐹᑯᐦᒡ

● Fish sampling and identification ● ᓂᒫᓯᒡ ᐊᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᒥᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋ ᒋᐦᒋᓂᐧᐋᒋᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ
● Marine mammal incidental observations and hydrophone
recordings (recording sounds of animals underwater)

● ᓂᐲᐦᒡ ᐋᐦᑖᒡ ᑳ ᒥᒥᓯᒋᔅᑎᒡ ᐋ ᓈᓈᑭᒋᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ
ᐊᐱᐦᒋᐱᔨᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ (ᐊᐱᐦᒋᐱᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋᔨᐧᑖᒡ ᐊᓂᒌ
ᐄᑖᒫᑎᒥᐤ ᐋᐦᑖᑦ)
● Marine waterfowl and bird incidental observations ● ᓂᐲᐦᒡ ᐱᔮᓯᐅᒡ ᐋᐦᑖᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐱᔮᓯᐅᒡ ᐋᓈᓈᑭᒋᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᐋ
ᐃᐦᑎᐦᒡ

● Marine invertebrate sampling and identification ● ᓂᐲᐦᒡ ᑳᑖᒡ ᑳᑳᐧᐋᐅᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓈᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᒥᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋ
ᒋᐦᒋᓂᐧᐋᒋᐦᐋᑭᓂᐧᐃᒡ

● Biogeography: studying past and present patterns of biodiversity
and their underlying environmental causes

● ᐋ ᓇᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐋ ᓂᓂᐦᑖᐅᒋᐦᒡ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ:
ᐊᓂᑐᒋᔅᒑᔨᐦᑖᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐹᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᓅᐦᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᑕᓐ
ᐊᑏᔨᔅᐱᔨᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐊᓂᑖᐅᒋᐦᐆᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᐊᓐ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ
ᐧᐋᐦᒋᐱᔨᒡ ᐊᓐ ᐊᔨᐦᒡ ᐊᑎ ᐄᔅᐱᔨᒡ ᒋᔑᑯ᙮

● Dredging of bottom to look at organisms or carbon ● ᐋ ᐅᑎᓂᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᓂᐦᐄ ᐋᓈᑎᒨ ᓈᐦᑖᐅᒋᐦᒡ ᓂᓈᐦᑭᐤ ᐋ
ᐃᔑᓈᑯᐦᒡ᙮

Canadian Hydrographic Service on Board ᑳᓈᑖᐦᒡ ᐦᐊᐃᑎᕉᑯᕌᕕᒃ ᓯᕐᕕᔅ ᒑ ᐃᔑ ᐄᔮᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᒋᒫᓂᐦᒡ

We are hosting equipment and a staff member from the Canadian
Hydrographic Service so they can work on mapping depth and bottom
type throughout the expedition.

ᓂᔮᓐ ᓂᑭᐱᒋᔅᑎᓈᓐ ᐊᓐ ᒑ ᐊᐱᑎᐦᒡ ᒑᐧᑳᓐ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐋᓂᑖᐱᑎᓰᓯᒥᓈᓐ
ᐊᓂᑎᐦ ᑳᓈᑖᐦ ᐦᐊᐃᑎᕉᑯᕌᕕᒃ ᓯᕐᕕᔅ ᒑ ᒌ ᐊᐱᑎᓰᔅᑎᐦᒡ ᐊᓂᔮᔨᐤ ᐊᔅᒌ
ᐊ ᒥᓯᓂᐦᐄᑭᓂᐅᒡ ᐊᔅᐱᓯᓈᑯᐦᒡ ᑭᔮᐦ ᐊᔅᐱᒧᑖᔮᐅᐦᑳᒡ ᒫᐧᑳᒡ ᐆ ᒑ ᐃᔥᐱᔥ ᐱᒥᐱᔨᒡ ᐋ ᐱᐹᒥᔨᐦᑖᓂᐅᒡ᙮