

*Bathurst Caribou Range Plan: Draft Range Assessment and Technical Methods Report (March 2017)***APPENDIX G:****Water Crossings and Land Bridges Identified by Traditional Knowledge in the Bathurst Range Planning Area**

| Aboriginal Placename | English Placename | Meaning | Description | Reference |
|----------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| ɂedacho kué | Artillery Lake | | Caribou crossing sites including those located at ɂedacho kué or Artillery Lake (Kendrick, Lyver, and Nation 2005, Parlee, Manseau, and Lutsel K'É Dene First Nation 2005b) are well known to be of key importance to caribou and to Denés̄ołiné. The crossings at both the north and southern points of Artillery Lake have always been gathering places for the Denés̄ołiné in fall... Prior to the last 10-15 years ɂedacho, recognized to be one of the most frequently used crossing sites, was known to have large and heavily used caribou trail networks. (11-12) | Lutsel K'É Dene First Nation 2016. Summary Report of Traditional Knowledge Research on Bathurst Caribou and Mining. |
| ɂeda cho kué | at Artillery Lake | | Studies with Inuit of Arviat, the Denes̄ołiné and Tłı̨ Cho peoples reveal detailed knowledge of river crossings such as ɂeda cho at Artillery Lake (ɂeda cho kué). (50) | Thorpe Consulting Services Inc. 2013. Izok Corridor Project IQ/TK Report. |
| edacho tué | Artillery Lake | "the lake of the big caribou crossing" | Among the most significant caribou crossings were those on McKay Lake, Aylmer Lake, and Artillery Lake. These lakes are known as "the big water": Tha K'ai Tué, Tla Kai Tué, and Edacho Tué. They stretch over 300 km from west to east across the landscape. At their widest points, however, McKay Lake, Aylmer Lake, and Artillery Lake form a barrier to the fall migration. Although caribou are good swimmers and their dense coats provide them with buoyancy, they will travel along the shoreline until they can find a narrow point or crossing (eda). There the animals can easily cross in minutes or seconds. (31) ...The southern crossing of Artillery Lake was one such area where families commonly gathered. Aptly named edacho tué (the lake of | Parlee, Brenda, Micheline Manseau and ÅUTSÝL K'É Dene First Nation 2005. "Using Traditional Knowledge to Adapt to Ecological Change: Denés̄ołiné Monitoring of Caribou Movements." Arctic 58 (1):26-37 |

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| | | | the big caribou crossing), this was a place where people knew large numbers of caribou would pass each fall. Some families would stay there only in the fall for the caribou harvest and then would move on to trap in other areas of the barren lands or portage back to Tue Nedhe. For others, however, the security associated with the crossing was so great that they began to stay there all year round. In the early 1900s, many people built cabins on Artillery Lake at the place just north of Timber Bay, and from time to time would stay there year-round. (33) | |
| ?edacho tlazi | Timber Bay, Artillery Lake | | For example, many Lutsel K'é elders lived at a site known as ?edacho tlazi (Timber Bay, Artillery Lake), located slightly inland from a major caribou water crossing (?edacho). (183) | Kendrick, A. with P. O. B. Lyver and Lutsel K'é Dene First Nation 2005. Denésoliné (Chipewyan) Knowledge of Barren-Ground Caribou Movements. Arctic 58 (2):175-191. |
| | north shore of Artillery Lake | | The identified TK and TLU information suggests that some LKDFN hunters were concerned that there were “less animals than there used to be in that area” (eastern side of Artillery Lake) and that the caribou were late and were “crossing at different locations than they used to, migrating more towards the north shore of Artillery Lake and not through the traditional crossings.” Two explanations were proposed for why the caribou were migrating further away from Łutselk'e. One explanation suggests that forest fires have burned caribou habitat. Another explanation is that mining and other development activity is stressing the caribou. (27-28) | De Beers Canada Inc. 2010. Gahcho Kué Project, Environmental Impact Statement, Section 5: Traditional Knowledge. |
| ?edaàtsotì / ?edaàchotì | Artillery Lake | | Named for an important caribou crossing (9) | Whàehdò Nàowo Kò, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council 2001. Habitat of Dogrib Traditional Territory: Placenames as Indicators of Biogeographical Knowledge. |

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|----------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|--|--|
| ɂek'atì | | | Tataa is a channel of land between two lakes forming a land bridge that caribou are forced to migrate through. The interpretation of the land formations throughout the area reveals how caribou move over the landscape. The large lakes in the region, such as ɂek'atì, Nədiikahti and ɂewaànìt'iitì, create boundaries which compel the caribou to migrate through specific tataa` between the large lakes. (10) | Jacobsen, Petter 2016. A Summary Report of Tłı̨chǫ Traditional Knowledge of Ekwò (Barren-ground Caribou) For the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan. Dedats'eetsa: Tłı̨chǫ Research and Training Institute. |
| Ek'ati Island | | | Yellowknives Dene reviewed TK also includes the following references to places named for their relation to the caribou migration. - From the East point of Ek'ati Island across the water to the East mainland Ehda, where the caribou swims across. When migrating, caribou swim from Ek'ati Dee to the mainland. (11) | Yellowknives Dene First Nation 2016. Preliminary Traditional Knowledge of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation to support the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan. |
| | North east of Ekati | | On the north east of 15 [Ekati] lake there is a creek there a caribou crossing. (15) | Thorpe Consulting Services 2016. DDMI Traditional Knowledge Panel Session #9: Focus on Caribou. |
| | North and west sides of East Island | | On the north and west sides of East Island and at important caribou crossings. (5) | Thorpe Consulting Services 2016. DDMI Traditional Knowledge Panel Session #9: Focus on Caribou. |
| Nədiikahti | | | An analysis of the land formations and tataa in the ɂewaànìt'iitì region reveals four main areas that the caribou travel through: - In the north; the tataa between Starfish Lake and ɂewaànìt'iitì. - The esker in the centre of ɂewaànìt'iitì. - The tataa between the south side of ɂewaànìt'iitì and the north side of Nədiikahti; and - Along the islands on Nədiikahti. ... The majority of the migration moves through the tataa between | Jacobsen, Petter 2016. A Summary Report of Tłı̨chǫ Traditional Knowledge of Ekwò (Barren-ground Caribou) For the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan. Dedats'eetsa: Tłı̨chǫ Research and Training Institute. |

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| | | | ɂewaànít'íitìand Nödiikahtì. This tataa is significant for the westward migration, as it directs the caribou towards Tł'chö lands and especially towards Wekweèti's winter hunting grounds. (10) | |
| ɂewaànít'íitì | | | <p>An analysis of the land formations and tataa in the ɂewaànít'íitìregion reveals four main areas that the caribou travel through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the north; the tataa between Starfish Lake and ɂewaànít'íitì. - The esker in the centre of ɂewaànít'íitì. - The tataa between the south side of ɂewaànít'íitìand the north side of Nödiikahtì <p>... The majority of the migration moves through the tataa between ɂewaànít'íitìand Nödiikahtì. This tataa is significant for the westward migration, as it directs the caribou towards Tł'chö lands and especially towards Wekweèti's winter hunting grounds. (10)</p> | Jacobsen, Petter 2016. A Summary Report of Tł'chö Traditional Knowledge of Ekwò (Barren-ground Caribou) For the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan. Dedats'eetsa: Thicho, Research and Training Institute. |
| Nodinka narrows | | | Additionally, some caribou migrate across the water crossings at the Nodinka narrows and other crossings on Nödiikahtì. (10) | Jacobsen, Petter 2016. A Summary Report of Tł'chö Traditional Knowledge of Ekwò (Barren-ground Caribou) For the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan. Dedats'eetsa: Thicho, Research and Training Institute. |
| | Matthews Lake | | "There are lots of caribou trails through there [around Matthews Lake], because it's the only narrow part the caribou has. They always go through the (Old Tundra and Salmita) mine. And, they always go through that area, the whole [area between ɂewaànít'íitì and Nödiikahtì]. This is where the caribou travel a lot, at that narrow part." ~ Joseph Judas, May 9th 2012, Wekweèti. (10) | Jacobsen, Petter 2016. A Summary Report of Tł'chö Traditional Knowledge of Ekwò (Barren-ground Caribou) For the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan. Dedats'eetsa: Thicho, Research and Training Institute. |
| | MacKay Lake | | Yellowknives Dene reviewed TK also includes the following references to places named for their relation to the caribou | Yellowknives Dene First Nation 2016. Preliminary Traditional |

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| | | | <p>migration...</p> <p>- North bay on MacKay Lake Gla da, where the caribou cross. This bay is significant for caribou because they cross MacKay Lake at this bay when they migrate. The area is a favourite camping place for the Weledeh people because there are many caribou and because there is a patch of trees for firewood. The Weledeh spent many winters here. (12)</p> | Knowledge of the Yellowknives Dene First Nation to support the Bathurst Caribou Range Plan. |
| Tha K'ai Tué | MacKay Lake | | <p>Among the most significant caribou crossings were those on McKay Lake, Aylmer Lake, and Artillery Lake. These lakes are known as "the big water": Tha K'ai Tué, Tla Kai Tué, and Edacho Tué. They stretch over 300 km from west to east across the landscape. (31)</p> | Parlee, Brenda, Micheline Manseau and ÅUTSÝL K'É Dene First Nation 2005. "Using Traditional Knowledge to Adapt to Ecological Change: Denésôâiné Monitoring of Caribou Movements." Arctic 58 (1):26-37 |
| | Peel River | | <p>The Teetł'it Gwich'in would look for caribou at key locations, such as crossing points on the Peel River. (72)</p> | Wray, Kristine and Brenda Parlee 2013. "Ways We Respect Caribou: Teetł'it Gwich'in Rules." Arctic 6 (1):68-78 |
| Kwek'aghoti | Point Lake, southern end | | <p>...there is a place called Kwek'aghoti (southern end of Point Lake) and that is where there is a lot of ?ekwò, that is where the water crossing is. That is why there is people living around that area. (20)</p> | Whahdoo Naowoo Ko, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council 2001. Caribou Migration and the State of their Habitat: Final Report. |
| ?ehdaaghoò | | | <p>For example, they expect ?ekwò will swim across Deèzàatideè at ?ehdaaghoò and "over here on this lake, over beyond Deèzhàati a place called Kwik'ii?edaà it is said the ?ekwò swim across this great lake at this point." (39)</p> | Whahdoo Naowoo Ko, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council 2001. Caribou Migration and the State of their Habitat: Final Report. |

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| Kwik'ii?edaà | | | For example, they expect ?ekwò will swim across Deèzàatideè at ?ehdaaghoò and “over here on this lake, over beyond Deèzhàatì a place called Kwik'ii?edaà it is said the ?ekwò swim across this great lake at this point.” (9)) | Whahdoo Naowoo Ko, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council 2001. Caribou Migration and the State of their Habitat: Final Report. |
| Ts'oti | | | The people would continue on to Wekweèti, using birch-bark canoes along here [checking the spot where ?ekwò swim across the lake] and on to ... Be?aitì searching. If they did not find anything, they would go north to [check the water crossing at] Ts'oti [and from there they would travel to] they would go towards Deèzàatidehtì... Again, if there was nothing to be found there, they would proceed along the great route leading to Sodeè... then the people would go north to Deèzàatii- all the way to Kwik'ii?edaàts'ahti. (39) | Whahdoo Naowoo Ko, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council 2001. Caribou Migration and the State of their Habitat: Final Report. |
| Kwek'ak'e?o | | | Then it was also said that on our land by a rock called Kwek'ak'e?o on Tsotì near a point a lot of ?ekwò were killed. ... Before, the ?ekwò used to come in this direction into our land so that there were ?ekwò trails going in this direction from ?ezhatì... [they] told us stories. He said that there are a lot of ?edaetì [Living Lakes]. There, an ?edaetì [place where [?ekwò swim across] is located; that is called ?edaetì. ?edaetì is called that because ?ekwò swim across. (40-41) | Whahdoo Naowoo Ko, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council 2001. Caribou Migration and the State of their Habitat: Final Report. |
| Kwedashii | | | Since I became aware - and before my time - the people used to travel past Wekweèti, to a place called Kwedashii. The people used to go there by canoe for ?ekwò. There, they killed ?ekwò with spears. So it was said. At the end of the place called Kwedashii the ?ekwò used to swim across here. The killed a lot of ?ekwò there. (40) | Whahdoo Naowoo Ko, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council 2001. Caribou Migration and the State of their Habitat: Final Report. |
| ?edaetì | | | Diavikís biologists did not know or observe the important water crossing associated with ?edaetì. (82) | Whahdoo Naowoo Ko, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council 2001. Caribou Migration and the State of their Habitat: Final Report. |
| Nalluarjuk | | "little caribou crossing" (12) | | Golder Associates Ltd. 2003. Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Literature Review, Gap Analysis |

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|--|-------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | | and Workshop Results Related to the Doris North Project Hope Bay Belt, Nunavut. |
| Qalgilik | | "It has a Qalgiq or large dancing tent." | People would gather here to hunt caribou during the season ukiakhaaq. The caribou would be crossing here just at freeze-up. There is a very old story told by Paul Omilgoetok about a big fish – Iqaluqaqpalik – that swallowed a bull caribou while crossing here. Mary [lady from Umingmaqtuuq] added that the people became afraid to hunt caribou here because of this big fish that ate caribou. She was told the story by Kannujaujaq – Archie Komak's father. She says that this area was still hunted when Inuit had guns. Paul Omilgoetok added that people would be cautious in this area and would wait for the crossing caribou more inland away from the water [instead of hunting by qajaq] due to their fear of the Iqaluqaqpalik. Frank Analok told a story about another place where a hunter with a qajaq was attacked by an Iqaluqaqpalik, but was saved because he was in the shallows. When the fish splashed the man ran on to shore. From then on the people were cautious. (13) | Golder Associates Ltd. 2003. Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Literature Review, Gap Analysis and Workshop Results Related to the Doris North Project Hope Bay Belt, Nunavut. |
| Kimaktun - at Kimaqtuut (part of Hiukitak River) | | I have no idea why it is called by that name." | Inuit, in the old days have named the place, often people who lived around that area often would bear the name.. for instance, Kimaktut may have lived around there so people would start calling the place by his name, they often did that (LN). There is a nalluq (caribou crossing) there at Kimaktun (LN). (13-14) | Golder Associates Ltd. 2003. Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Literature Review, Gap Analysis and Workshop Results Related to the Doris North Project Hope Bay Belt, Nunavut. |
| Tununiq Point | on Richard Island | | Tununiq Point of Richards Island is known to have caribou crossings and associated archaeological sites. (8) | Inuuvik Community Corporation, Tuktuyaqtuuq Community Corporation, Aklarvik Community Corporation 2006. Inuvialuit Settlement Region Traditional Knowledge Report. |

| Aboriginal Placename | English Placename | Meaning | Description | Reference |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| Piqaq | on the lower Kazan River | | studies with Inuit of Arviat, the Denesöliné and Tłı̨ Chö peoples reveal detailed knowledge of river crossings such as 'eda cho at Artillery Lake ('eda cho kué) or Piqaq, Akunni'tuaq, and Qavvavaujarvik on the lower Kazan River (Parlee et al. 2005; Stewart 2004). Crossing sites on the Kazan River have been the most studied sites associated with the movements of the Beverly caribou. (50) | Thorpe Consulting Services Inc. 2013. Izok Corridor Project IQ/TK Report. |
| Akunni'tuaq | on the lower Kazan River | | studies with Inuit of Arviat, the Denesöliné and Tłı̨ Chö peoples reveal detailed knowledge of river crossings such as 'eda cho at Artillery Lake ('eda cho kué) or Piqaq, Akunni'tuaq, and Qavvavaujarvik on the lower Kazan River (Parlee et al. 2005; Stewart 2004). Crossing sites on the Kazan River have been the most studied sites associated with the movements of the Beverly caribou. (50) | Thorpe Consulting Services Inc. 2013. Izok Corridor Project IQ/TK Report. |
| Qavvavaujarvik | on the lower Kazan River | | studies with Inuit of Arviat, the Denesöliné and Tłı̨ Chö peoples reveal detailed knowledge of river crossings such as 'eda cho at Artillery Lake ('eda cho kué) or Piqaq, Akunni'tuaq, and Qavvavaujarvik on the lower Kazan River (Parlee et al. 2005; Stewart 2004). Crossing sites on the Kazan River have been the most studied sites associated with the movements of the Beverly caribou. (50) | Thorpe Consulting Services Inc. 2013. Izok Corridor Project IQ/TK Report. |
| Akunni'tuaq | | "big interval" | Akunni'tuaq, the "big interval," alludes to its relatively weak or subsidiary location between two powerful crossing sites. (50) | Thorpe Consulting Services Inc. 2013. Izok Corridor Project IQ/TK Report. |
| Qavvavaujarvik | | "place of ghosts" | Qavvavaujarvik, the "place of ghosts," also suggests a kind of transitional existence. Oral accounts simultaneously support the notion of permanence of crossings like Piqqiq and the unpredictable element—the awareness that caribou may pass over a certain crossing in a given year to use another one, or that they might not come at all. (50) | Thorpe Consulting Services Inc. 2013. Izok Corridor Project IQ/TK Report. |
| ?edaàgodeè | | | crossing (9) | Whàehdò Nàowo Kò, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council 2001. Habitat of Dogrib Traditional Territory: |

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|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | Placenames as Indicators of Biogeographical Knowledge. |
| ?etsaà?jjì | Rawalpindi Lake | | there is a caribou crossing here at a narrow spot on the lake where there is a place to lie in wait for caribou (12) | Whàehdòo Nàowo Kò, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council 2001. Habitat of Dogrib Traditional Territory: Placenames as Indicators of Biogeographical Knowledge. |
| Njtsaghò?edaà | | | This is a caribou crossing. Because this is an old word it is not known what the parts of the name mean. (23) | Whàehdòo Nàowo Kò, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council 2001. Habitat of Dogrib Traditional Territory: Placenames as Indicators of Biogeographical Knowledge. |
| Wèet'aà | | | Nothing is known about this very old placename. A narrow peninsula. A caribou crossing which was a place where caribou were trapped in among the surrounding islands before there were guns. This name is also pronounced something like Wòot'aà. (31) | Whàehdòo Nàowo Kò, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council 2001. Habitat of Dogrib Traditional Territory: Placenames as Indicators of Biogeographical Knowledge. |
| ?etsaà?jjedaà | | "Crossing of ?etsaà?jj [Lake]" (21) | | Whàehdòo Nàowo Kò, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council 2002. Dogrib Knowledge on Placenames, Caribou and Habitat. |
| Kwik'ii?edaà | | "Gun Crossing" (21) | | Whàehdòo Nàowo Kò, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council 2002. Dogrib Knowledge on Placenames, Caribou and Habitat. |
| Tl'à?edaà | | "Bay Crossing" | A major crossing for caribou on their trail. (89) | Whàehdòo Nàowo Kò, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council |

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|--|-------------------|----------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | 2002. Dogrib Knowledge on Placenames, Caribou and Habitat. |
| ?etsaà?jj?edaà | | | A caribou crossing -- ?ekwò nòò?ò... The name includes the points of land on either side of the water. N of this area is a grave on the large-ish island there. (89) | Whàehdò Nàowo Kò, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council 2002. Dogrib Knowledge on Placenames, Caribou and Habitat. |
| Tl'à?edaà'òotsèa / Tl'à?edaà'òochèa | | | "bay-crossing-PNSuff-willow-river mouth?-SmSuff (145) | Whàehdò Nàowo Kò, Dogrib Treaty 11 Council 2002. Dogrib Knowledge on Placenames, Caribou and Habitat. |
| Degha?à | on the Coppermine | The Narrows? | This crossing of the Coppermine ['The Narrows/Degha?à(?)'], by the way, is an important spot in the history of the Dog-Ribs and Yellow Knives. It has always been a favourite swimming- place for the caribou. | Thorpe Consulting Services 2016. DDMI Traditional Knowledge Panel Session #9: Focus on Caribou. |
| Leryahda | at Aylmer | "the ice is moving slowly" | There is a place where the caribou cross at Aylmer and that caribou crossing is called Leryahda [the ice is moving slowly]. (63) | Parlee, Brenda with Marcel Basil and Nancy Casaway 2001. Traditional Ecological Knowledge in the Kaché Tué Study Region. |