



Will you remember the promise? A story of how Dene learned to take care of ası́ı godı́ - the land, water and animals.
Based on stories told by Sahtú Elders.

in the dialects of
Tulıt'a and Délı́ne Got'ı́ne

also available in the dialect of
K'ásho Got'ı́ne



Cover design and illustration by:
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ISBN 978-0-9937233-0-8
Printed and bound in Canada

ʔehdzo Got'ı́ne Gots'é Nákedı́
Sahtú Renewable Resources Board
Tulıt'a, Northwest Territories
www.srrb.nt.ca

Kədə Nit'q Benats'adı́

REMEMBER THE PROMISE

Based on stories told by Sahtú Elders

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Text compiled by
Betty Harnum & Deborah Simmons

Species at Risk Workshop
Délı̨ne, Northwest Territories
March 2013

Artwork by Jean Lieppert Polfus

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REMEMBER THE PROMISE

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ISBN 978-0-9937233-0-8

Cover and book design by Jean Lieppert Polfus

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or for a copy of the full Sahtú Species at Risk Workshop report contact:

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This project was funded by:
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
and Department of Education Culture and Employment,
Government of the Northwest Territories

For more information about Dene literacy:
Education Culture & Employment
Government of the Northwest Territories
www.ece.gov.nt.ca/official-languages

Northwest Territories Literacy Council
Yellowknife, NT
www.nwt.literacy.ca

Printed in Canada by Friesens



FOREWORD

The environment is changing, and this is causing troubles for some of the wildlife and plants. Something needs to be done. In 2002, Canada made a law, the *Species At Risk Act*, recognizing our promise to protect living things that are in trouble. The Northwest Territories made their own law in 2009. Now it's time for people of the Sahtú Region to learn about this promise and work on ways of keeping the diversity of life in our land.

Dene and Métis have lived on the land for many generations, and their way of life has helped to keep the land healthy. The knowledge and stories of the land express people's relationships with other living things. This is most meaningful in the Dene language.

In March 2013, elders, Dene language specialists and others got together for a workshop to talk about how the story of species at risk can be understood through the language and stories of Dene and Métis. They agreed that the main people who need to work on these things are the present and future youth of the Sahtú Region. This book is dedicated to the workshop participants, and to the youth who are the future stewards of the land.

The first part of this book is a story, Remember the Promise, with Dene words. The meanings of those words can be found in the glossary (page 18). The second part includes more details about the workshop and the terms that were worked on in the dialects of Délı̨ne, Tulı́t'a, and K'asho Got'ı̨ne. The last part has more information about species at risk in the NWT.

Keeping the Dene language alive is part of keeping alive people's sacred and respectful relationships with other living things. We hope that this book will encourage people to speak and understand the language of this land, the language of the ancestors. Through the language, we are sure to remember the promise.





Kədə Nıt'q Benats'adı

REMEMBER THE PROMISE



Long ago, **t̥ch'ádín** were giants
and they used to talk.

They made their own **ʔeʔa**.



When Dene started to appear in their homelands, the **t̥ch'ádı́** 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 **nę** and **tu** so we will stay healthy."

They talked to the Dene and the people promised to respect the **ɬeɬa** of the **t̥ch'ádı́**, so **t̥ch'ádı́** welcomed them to share the **nę** and **tu**.



But **nógha**, who is a loner, did not want to follow the new rules so he started causing trouble for the Dene.

Sometimes he would destroy their belongings or scare them.



The other **tıch'ádıı** talked to **nógha** 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 **t̥ch'ádí** told **nógha** 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 building and fixing things like boats and baskets. So **nógha** did this and the Dene were able to make good use of the spruce gum.



As the years passed, the Dene built homes, hunted, fished, and trapped. They used all of the meat and took great care when handling **t̥ch'ádí** that gave themselves to the Dene. They made clothing, tents and boats from the hides. They gathered berries, picked **ʔít'ə**, **t̥'ə**, and **t̥'eh't'ə** to make medicines. They used the **dechí** for firewood and to build houses, sleds, boats, snowshoes or tools. They used the fresh, clean **tu** for drinking and washing, and they travelled all over the country on the rivers and lakes.

At first, the Dene lived well together with **así godí – t̥ch'ádí, det'əne, łue, tso, tatsa, ʔít'ə, dechí, t̥'ə, and t̥'eh't'ə.**



All **así** **godí** were in harmony.



But before long many more Dene arrived. They started to tear up **ne**, pollute **tu** and air, and make a lot of noise with big machines. They forgot their promise to respect other **ası́ godı́**. The **tı́ch'ádı́** decided to remind the Dene of their promise, so they started to move away and behave in a different way. Some of **ası́ godı́** became sick or died.



The Dene noticed these changes and asked themselves, “Why are **ası́ godí** behaving this way? Why are they getting sick? Maybe they are unhappy.” Some of the Dene began to talk about how they were causing hardships for **ası́ godí**. The old people reminded them of their promise. So they decided to do something to help.

The Dene said, “**Ası́ godı́** are having a hard time.
We need to do something to help them.”
That’s when the people decided to make an **ʔeʔa** to protect **ası́ godı́**.



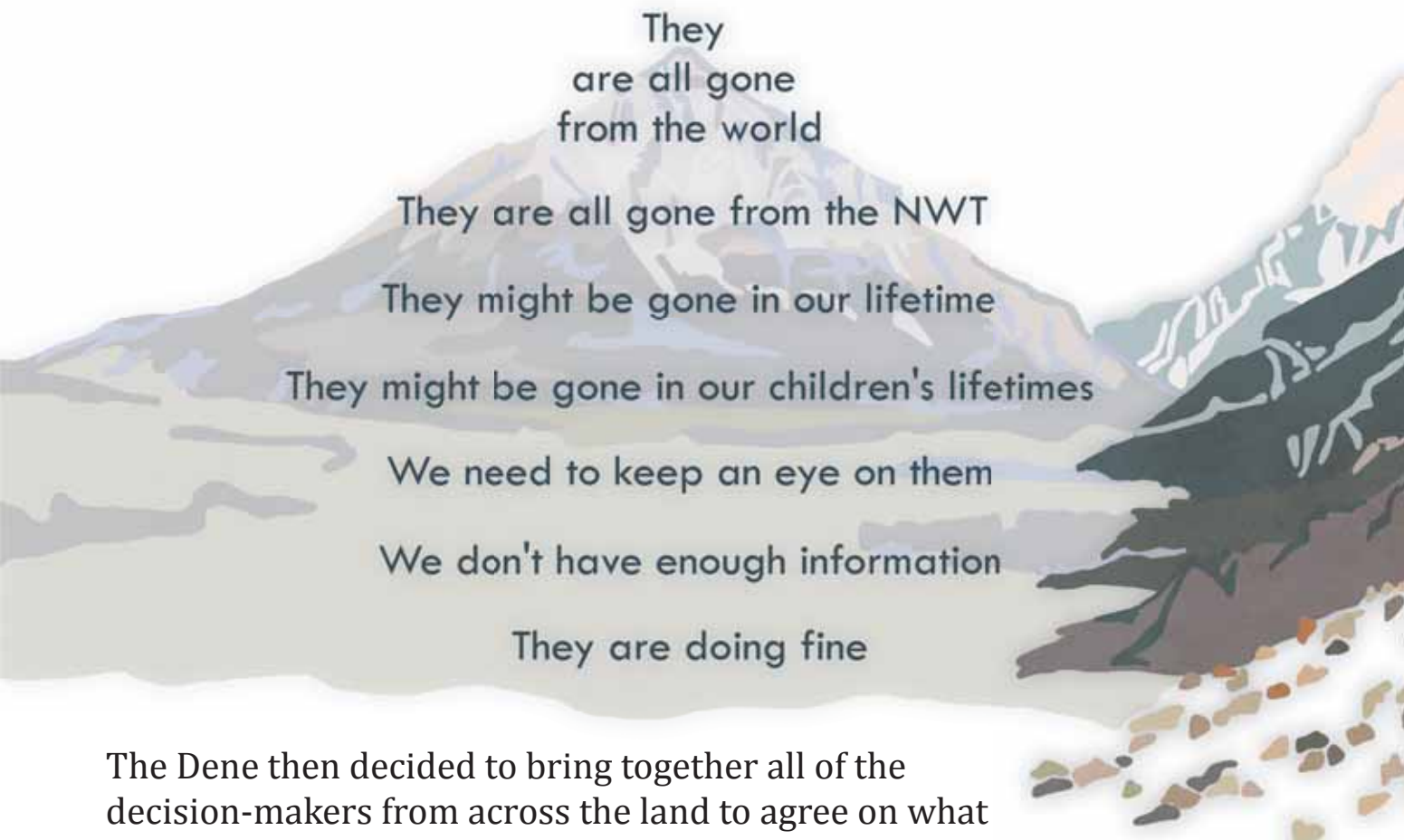
They called it **Ası́ Godı́ Gogha Horı́la ʔeʔa**.

The Dene decided to find out what they knew about these **tıch'ádı́, det'one, łue, tso, tatsa, ɣı́t'ɔ, dechi, tı'ɔ, and tı'eht'á.** They shared stories about how **ası́ godı́** used to live in harmony.



They set up a special committee called **Ası́ Godı́ Gogha Horı́la Got'ıne** to gather all the knowledge they could find. They put this together in a report called **Góhə Dágóht'e Gɔdɪ.**

They said, “This report tells us how these **así godí** are doing.”
The Dene figured out a way to describe how great the hardships were
so they could think of ways to help.



They
are all gone
from the world

They are all gone from the NWT

They might be gone in our lifetime

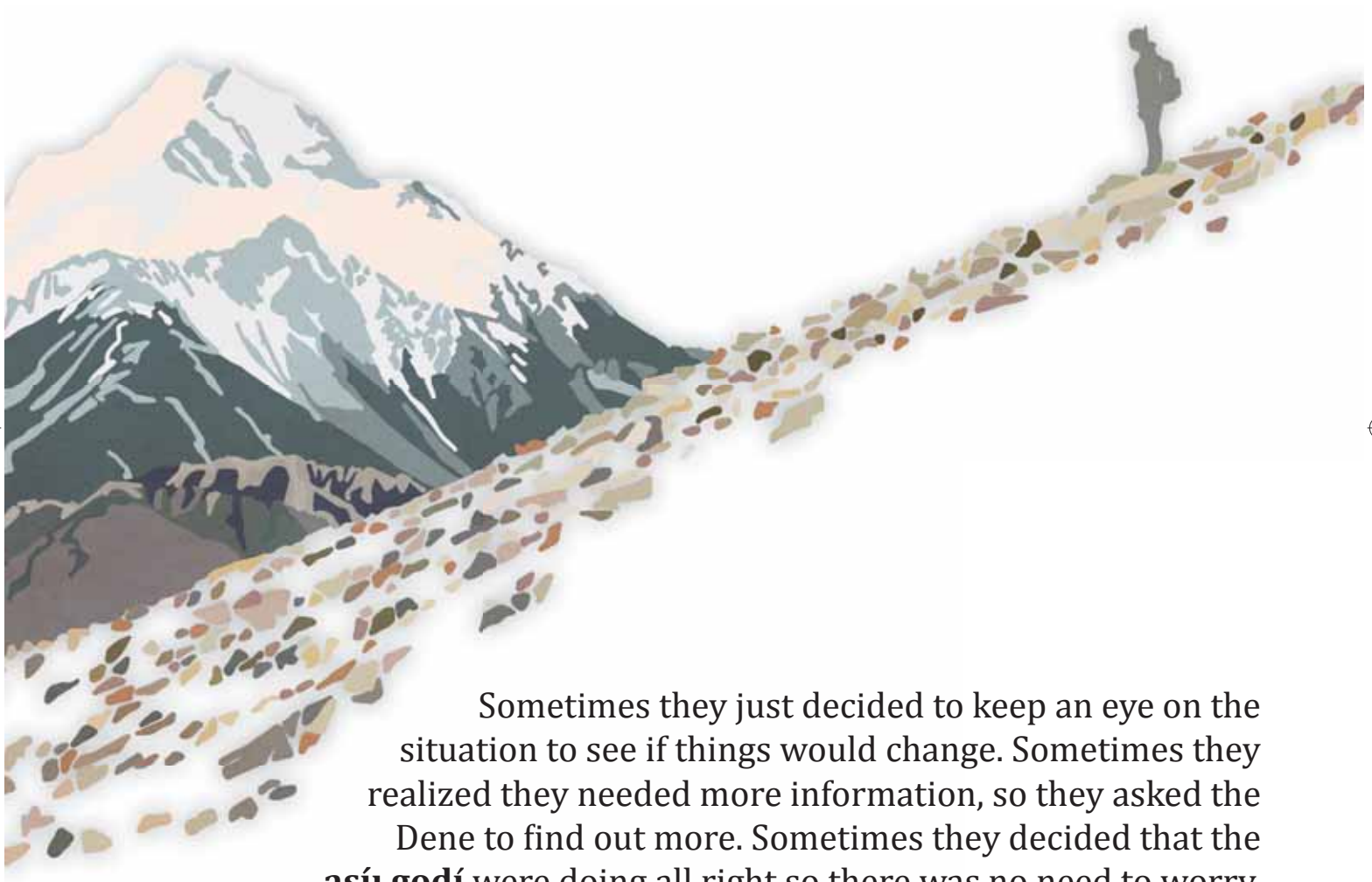
They might be gone in our children's lifetimes

We need to keep an eye on them

We don't have enough information

They are doing fine

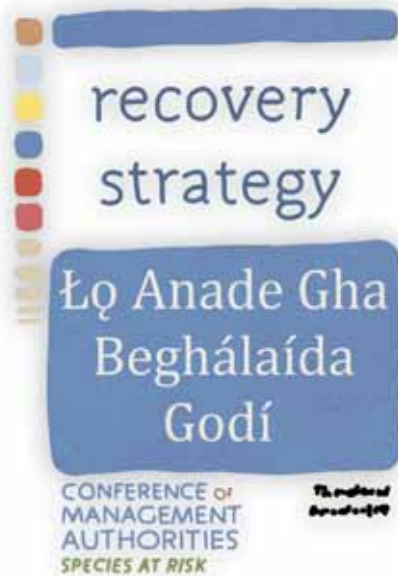
The Dene then decided to bring together all of the
decision-makers from across the land to agree on what
needed to be done. This group was called the
Así Godí Gogha Horíla K'áowə Kə.



Sometimes they just decided to keep an eye on the situation to see if things would change. Sometimes they realized they needed more information, so they asked the Dene to find out more. Sometimes they decided that the **así godí** were doing all right so there was no need to worry.

To help the **así godí** that were facing the greatest hardships, the Dene realized they needed to make a plan.





“If they might be gone in our lifetime or our children’s lifetimes, then we need to take action. We don’t want them to disappear!”



“If the **asíı** **godí** are not doing too well and we need to keep an eye on them, then we must make a plan so they remain healthy.”



The Dene talked amongst themselves and said, “We need to take care of all **ası́ı godı́ – tı́ch’ádı́ı, łue, det’one, tatsa, tso, ı́ıt’o, dechi, tı́’o, and tı́’eht’ó.** We have depended on them for so long. Now they are counting on us.”



Dahsíl godí hek'és'edi – the people learned to take care of the
nę and **tu** and all **asíl godí**.

But sometimes they needed to be reminded of their promise.

So now, when you look at the land and all **asíł godí** –
tıch'ádıı, łue, det'one, tatsa, tso, Ɂıt'ɔ, dechı, tı'ɔ, and tı'eht'ɔ –

if you listen carefully, you will hear them say:



Will you always remember the promise?

Will you take good care of **asíł godí**?

We are counting on you!

MÁHSI CHO

Many thanks to the participants in the Sahtú Species at Risk Terminology Workshop.

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Máhsı cho to the people of Délıne for their hospitality, Délıne Aurora College Learning Centre for the use of their facilities, Donna Bigelow of Environment Canada for explaining the federal *Species at Risk Act*, and Lori Ann Lennie for administrative support. Máhsı cho also to Jane Modeste and Lucy Ann Yakeleya for editing the Dene language terminology, Kimberley Wilde for transcribing workshop audio recordings, Leon Andrew for reviewing a draft of the book, and Jean Polfus for her dedication, inspiration and creativity in making this book a reality. Finally, we pay tribute to the late Alfred Masuzumi, whose beautiful drawings inspired the images on the cover and pages 14-15.

GLOSSARY



Ṯich'ádı́ – Animal(s). In Dene language this word refers to certain animals but not birds, fish or insects. It is used in this story as a general term to refer to all the animals.



ʔeʔa – Law(s).



Dene – A person or people or human(s). It can also be used to refer specifically to the Aboriginal people in the north who are part of the Ṯcẖo, Gwich'in, Ḏene S̱ı́ṉé, North Slavey and South Slavey First Nations.



ʔı́t'ɔ, dechı́, ṯ'o, ṯ'eẖt'á – Plants, flower, tree, grass, fungus. In order to include all types of plant life it is necessary to use all of these words in the Dene language.



Ṉe – The land.

Tu – Water.



Ası́ı́ godı́ – Species or living thing such as **ṯich'ádı́**, **det'ɔṉe**, **ı́ue**, **tso**, **tats̱a**, **ʔı́t'ɔ**, **dechı́**, **ṯ'o**, or **ṯ'eẖt'á** – animal, bird, fish, fly, beetle, flower, tree, grass, or fungus.



Gogha horíla – At risk. The word means that the living thing is facing some kind of serious stress or hardship. It is having a hard time.



Así t'á gogha horíla – Hardship or threat. Something that is causing difficulty for living things, such as pollution of land, water or air, habitat loss, drought, forest fires, disease, or starvation. Some hardships are normal but when the hardship is too great the living thing is said to be “at risk”.



Así Godí Gogha Horíla ʔeʔa – *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*. This is the name of the law in the NWT that helps identify and protect species at risk.



Daréhcho t'á gogha horíla – How great the risk is for the living thing. These terms are used to describe the status or how much hardship a living thing is facing:

Areyoné húle – *extinct* – they are all gone from the world

Denewá néné k'ə húle – *extirpated* – they are all gone from the NWT

Káfále wíle ade s'óni – *endangered* – they might all be gone in our lifetime

Łálak'óonq xae kúhyə wíle ade gha s'óni – *threatened* – they might all be gone in our children's lifetimes

Bek'e k'énadets'ewə – *special concern* – we need to keep an eye on them

Begodí k'éerúya/Begodí k'eruzha – *data deficient* – we don't have enough info

Begho náadets'e wóle/Bewonádets'í véle – *not at risk* – they are doing fine



Góhó Dágóht'e Godí – Status Report. Words and stories about how the living thing is doing.



Ło Anade Gha Begháláida Godí – Recovery Strategy. This is a plan that is created to help the living thing increase in number.



Łole Ade Ch'á Yek'ə Eghákeda Godí – Management Plan. This is a plan that is created to ensure the number of the living thing does not decrease.



Dahsı́ godí hek'əts'edí – Stewardship. Taking good care of something living. By being good stewards, people can ensure that living things stay healthy.



ʔehdzo Got'ıne – Renewable Resources Council (RRC)



Ası́ Godí Gogha Horíla Got'ıne – Species at Risk Committee (SARC)



Ası́ Godí Gogha Horíla K'áowə Kə – Conference of Management Authorities (CMA)



ʔehdzo Got'ıne Gots'ə Nákedı – Sahtú Renewable Resources Board (SRRB). For more information visit the SRRB website at www.srrb.nt.ca.

SPECIES AT RISK TERMINOLOGY LIST

There are several dialects in the Sahtú region. The specific dialect for each term in this report is shown in brackets:

(S) = Shúhta/Shíhta Got'Inę or Mountain and K'áalo Got'Inę or Willow Lake dialects (Tulít'a)

(D) = Délıne Got'Inę

(KG) = K'ásho Got'Inę (Fort Good Hope and Colville Lake)

Each of the Sahtú dialects differs more or less from the others. Because of the many differences, as well as the differences between the way individuals speak even within the same community, there are translations that have not been included. Some translations might change and new ones will be added in the future as people do more research on the language. For more information about Dene language sounds and pronunciation please visit the SRRB website at www.srrb.nt.ca.

Term	English Definition	Translation	Reverse Translation
Assessment/ Assess	SARC reads information on a species and decides how well the species is doing. How much risk/trouble/difficulty is the animal or plant having?	daréhcho t'á gogha horíla (S, D) dádéhshó t'á gogha ts'ónét'e (KG)	How great is the difficulty they are experiencing; how much hardship they are experiencing.
At risk	The species is under stress of some kind; It could disappear from the NWT or the world or numbers could decline significantly; risk factors include predation, habitat loss, disease, new animals or plants moving into their area, etc.	asíı godí gogha horíla (S, D) t'áhsı gódı gonezó begóh-díle (KG)	Anything alive that is having a hard time.
Barren-ground Caribou	Caribou that migrate to the tundra to calve in the spring and spend the winters in the boreal forest.	zekwé (D) zepé (S) zedə (KG)	Barren-ground caribou
Bats	These animals have just recently appeared in Sahtú.	dléa det'one (S, D, KG)	Flying squirrel (new name).
Bird(s)		det'one (S, D) det'one (KG)	Any bird.
Caribou that travel between the mountains and the forest	A different group altogether from tódı or zepé/zekwé/ zedə; the only caribou species that goes away and then returns; the others stay there all the time; (not much is known about them)	tənat'əa (S, D, KG)	The caribou that migrate between the mountains and the forest; (means "long distance runner"?)

Term	English Definition	Translation	Reverse Translation
Collared Pika	Small mouse-like rodent that lives in the Mackenzie Mountains; the KG and D terms are newly created names as they don't know this animal.	zehpah (S) shúhta godlîa (D) shíhta godlîye (KG)	collared pika Mouse that comes from the mountains.
Community knowledge	Knowledge held by any members of an NWT community.	denewá há (S, D) kôta dene ts'îlî gháré yerî hots'enihshq (KG)	Community knowledge/ knowledge from living in a community.
Conference of Management Authorities (CMA)	Group of wildlife co-management boards and governments that share responsibility for managing species at risk. The group includes: Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT), Gwich'in Renewable Resources Board, SRRB, Wek'èezhîi Renewable Resources Board, Tłıchǫ Government, Government of Canada, and the GNWT. They make the final decision about whether or not the species will be listed.	Asîl Godí Gogha Horîla K'áowá Kə (S, D) T'áhsî Gódi Gonezô Be- góhdíle Gha K'áhoweke (KG)	The species at risk bosses; bosses for living things having a hard time.
Consultation	Talking with people about species at risk; hearing what people think about species at risk.	dalets'erekə (S, D) daluts'edeke (KG)	Talking and asking questions both ways; listening to information from the people to make a decision (an exchange).
Data Deficient	SARC can't decide how healthy a species is because there is not enough information.	begodí k'éerúyá (D) begodí k'eruzha (S) wái begodá hots'enihshq gha got'ódéza (KG)	We need more information; more information is needed.
Decline/Decrease	When something goes down in numbers.	łqle ade gha (S, D) hîłqle gú zadadə/k'éts'ene zaréht'e zadadə (KG)	To become less; the numbers are going down.
Disease	Something that is making the animals/plants sick.	eyáa (S, D) zéya (KG)	Sickness.
Endangered	Status of a species that may soon be gone from the NWT or the world (in our lifetime).	káfále wíle ade sóqnî (S, D) ká nîwále behúle rágudî (KG)	They might disappear soon.
Extinct	Status of a species that is gone from the whole world.	areyqné húle (S, D) t'áhsî gódi líe lahot'e húle (KG)	All dead or all gone; species of one kind completely gone.

Term	English Definition	Translation	Reverse Translation
Management/Manage	To take care of a species and help it stay healthy: help them not go down in numbers.	łqle ade ch'á yek'ə eghálakeda (S, D) hłłqle gú ɹawodə goch'á ɹeghálakeyeda (KG)	To work against it becoming less; to work against a decline in numbers.
Management Authority	An organization that has the power and responsibility to manage species at risk.	K'áowə (S, D) K'áhoweke (KG)	Bosses.
Management Plan	A written plan of what people will do to manage a species and help it stay healthy. If a species is listed as Special Concern, it needs a Management Plan.	łqle ade ch'á yek'ə eghálakeda godí (S, D) hłłqle gú ɹawodə goch'á dá kigháláyúda gha godə dát'e (KG)	A report to work against there being less; a report on how to work against there being less.
Mountain goat		ɹehbah (S)	Mountain goat (Tulít'a only; others don't have a name for this species).
Mountain Sheep		sahyóné (KG) sahzhóné (S) ----- doghe (S, D, KG)	Male sheep with horns. ----- Female or young male.
Not at Risk	Status of a species that is healthy or has a large number in NWT.	beghə náadets'e wále (D) bewónádets'í véle (S) beghə ɹagudədíle (KG)	We are not worried about it; there is no risk.
NWT List of Species at Risk	The legal list, written under the law, of species that are at risk in the NWT.	asíí godí gogha horíla gozí (S, D) t'áhsı́ gódı beghə ɹagodədı gohızı́ (KG)	The names on paper of plants and animals having a hard time; list of species at risk.
Peregrine Falcon		tatsəa (D) fenisən (S) fəsəne (KG)	Hawk/falcon; lives on the rocks.
Recovery/Recover	The numbers are going back up again.	łq anade (S, D) hłłq ɹaradadə (KG)	The numbers are going up again.
Recovery Strategy	A written plan of what people will do to help a species get healthy again. If a species is listed as Endangered or Threatened, it needs a Recovery Strategy.	łq anade gha beghálaída godí (S, D) hłłq ɹarawodə gha bálats'eyúda hadədı (KG)	A report about how to increase the numbers again.
Review	A chance for people to look at the report and decide if it's right.	beghánats'eda (S, D) beghárats'ey'úda (KG)	Looking at it again.
Rusty Blackbird		góhk'e (S, D, KG)	Small raven.

Term	English Definition	Translation	Reverse Translation
Scientific knowledge	Knowledge that comes from scientific study.	móla há (S, D) t'áhsı́ godá káhshu ts'ę yeri hots'enihsq (KG)	Science; knowledge from information collected.
Short-eared Owl		báhdzı́ bedzı́ netsı́la (S, D, KG)	Owl, his ears are short.
Special Concern	Status of a species that might become Endangered or Threatened if nothing is done to help it. Species needs to be monitored.	bek'e k'énadets'ewə (S, D) bek'e k'ınazadıts'ewe gha got'ódéza (KG)	We need to keep an eye on it.
Species	Each different type of plant, tree, grass, fungus, animal, fish, bird, insect, etc. is a species. 'Species' means all the plants and animals of that type, not just one individual. Example: A pine tree is one species of tree and a birch tree is another species.	ası́ı́ godı́ (S, D) t'áhsı́ godı́ (KG) ----- (tı́ch'ádı́, ı́ıt'q/ı́ıt'q, de- chı́/deshı́, tı́'o, tatsá, tso, łue/ługe, det'qne/det'qne, tı́eht'á/ tı́ehtá)	Anything alive / living things. ----- (Animal, plant, tree, grass, bug, fly, fish, bird, fungus).
Species at Risk (NWT) Act	A law from the GNWT to protect species that are in danger of disappearing from the NWT.	Ası́ı́ Godı́ Gogha Horı́la Zeza (S, D) T'áhsı́ Godı́ Gonezq Be- góhdı́le Zeza (KG)	Law for anything living that is having a hard time.
Species at Risk Committee (SARC)	Independent group that decides how well a species is doing (i.e. how healthy a species is in the NWT). SARC is made up of experts - people who know about the plants and animals. It is their job to assess the status of species in the NWT.	Ası́ı́ Godı́ Gogha Horı́la Got'ı́ne (S, D) T'áhsı́ Godı́ Gonezq Begóhdı́le Gha Godake (KG)	Species at Risk group; the people (organization) that work on the species at risk.
Status	What state the species is in because of the risks it is experiencing.	dárehcho t'á gogha horı́la -or- horı́la t'á gohá dágúı́q (S, D) béhé dágóht'e (KG) -or- gódı́ kádeza yeri t'á begha ts'ónét'e gózq ts'ı́qné béhé dágóht'e (KG)	How great the risks or hardships are; how they are doing because of the risks. How they are doing; how much the living thing is suffering from hardship.
Status Report	Written summary of knowledge on a species that SARC uses to decide how healthy a species is.	Góhá Dágóht'e Gqdı́: De- newá Há Móla Há Náow- eré (S, D) Gódı́ Hé Dágóht'e Kodúya Gha Zedı́htı́'e Dátı́'e (KG)	Words/stories about how they are doing; that includes traditional and scientific knowledge. Written paper to inform how a species is doing.

Term	English Definition	Translation	Reverse Translation
Stewardship	Things that people do to help a species stay healthy or help it recover. Examples: teaching people good hunting practices to reduce wounding animals, or posting signs asking people to avoid trampling a Whooping Crane nesting area.	dahsîl godí hek'áts'edí (S, D) t'áhsîl gódí, gúdí gha bek'áts'édí (KG)	Taking care of living things; acting as stewards. Taking care of living things to keep them living.
Threatened	Status of a species that might be gone from the NWT in our children's lifetimes.	lálak'óonq xae kúhyə wíle ade gha sôqonî (S, D) lîla horéno xai egúhyá behúle rágudí (KG)	Might disappear within 100 years.
Threats (risk factors)	Things that could decrease the numbers of a species. Example: pesticide use in the 1960s caused problems with the eggs of Peregrine Falcons. It was a threat to Peregrine Falcons.	asîl t'á gogha horíla (S, D) yerí gháré beghe ?agudədí (KG)	What's giving them a hard time; what is putting them at risk.
Traditional Knowledge	Knowledge held by Aboriginal people that has been passed down through the generations	denewá há (S, D) neh k'e dene ts'îlî gháré yerí hots'enihshq (KG)	Dene knowledge. Dene knowledge from living on the land.
Tree(s)		dechî (S, D) deshî (KG)	Any tree.
Wolverine		nôgha (S, D, KG)	Wolverine.
Woodland Caribou (boreal population)		tôdzî (S, D) gop'í gotôdzî (S, D)* tôdzî (KG) deshîwánênê tôdzî (KG)*	Boreal forest woodland caribou.
Woodland Caribou (northern mountain population)		tôdzî (S, D) shúhta gotôdzî (S)* tôdzî (KG) shíhta gotôdzî (KG, D)*	Mountain woodland caribou.

*In North Slavey, the same name (tôdzî) is used for both the boreal woodland caribou population and the mountain woodland caribou population, but for the purposes of describing them, shúhta/shíhta (mountain) and deshîwánênê/gop'í (boreal forest, bush) can be added.



ABOUT SPECIES AT RISK

The story in this book represents the process, under the *Species at Risk (NWT) Act*, used for identifying species at risk and for taking actions, when necessary, to address the problems species are facing. This process is explained briefly below.

First, a species is identified as one that needs to be studied. These species can be identified by the Species at Risk Committee (SARC), the Conference of Management Authorities (CMA) or people of the NWT.

The species is referred to SARC. An assessment of that species is done by pulling together all of the existing traditional, community, and scientific knowledge. The assessment is SARC's recommendation about what the status of the species should be, and whether they feel the species is at risk and should be added to the NWT list of species at risk.

This assessment goes to the CMA, which is made up of representatives from the groups responsible for managing wildlife in each of the regions of the NWT. The CMA then does community consultations to ask people what they think should be done. After this, the CMA decides on the status of the species, and whether or not the species should be added to the NWT list of species at risk.

If the species is given the status 'Special Concern', a management plan is developed to ensure their numbers do not decrease.

If the species is given the status 'Endangered', 'Threatened', or 'Extirpated in the NWT', then a recovery strategy is developed to help their numbers increase.

In the NWT, at the time of writing this book, four species have been put on the NWT list of species at risk: boreal caribou, Peary caribou, polar bear and hairy braya (a plant).

The assessment process is ongoing and the assessment schedule is revised each year. The following section lists species in the NWT that have been assessed or that are scheduled for assessment. To learn more visit www.nwt-speciesatrisk.ca.

SPECIES ON THE NWT LIST OF SPECIES AT RISK		STATUS
Hairy Braya	(<i>Braya Pilosa</i>)	Threatened in the NWT
Peary Caribou	(<i>Rangifer tarandus pearyi</i>)	Threatened in the NWT
Polar Bear	(<i>Ursus maritimus</i>)	Special Concern in the NWT
Woodland Caribou boreal population	(<i>Rangifer tarandus caribou</i>)	Threatened in the NWT

ASSESSMENT OF SPECIES IN NWT BY SPECIES AT RISK COMMITTEE (SARC)

SPECIES ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED		STATUS
Dolphin and Union Caribou	(<i>Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus x pearyi</i>)	Special Concern in the NWT (SARC 2013)
Northern Leopard Frog	(<i>Lithobates pipiens</i>)	Threatened in the NWT (SARC 2013)
SPECIES TO BE ASSESSED IN DECEMBER 2014		
Wolverine - Western population	(<i>Gulo gulo</i>)	
Nahanni Aster	(<i>Symphyotrichum nahanniense</i>)	
Western Toad	(<i>Anaxyrus boreas</i>)	
SPECIES TO BE ASSESSED IN DECEMBER 2015		
Barren-ground Caribou (except Dolphin and Union population)	(<i>Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus</i>)	
Wood Bison	(<i>Bison bison athabasca</i>)	
SPECIES TO BE ASSESSED IN DECEMBER 2016		
Drummond Bluebell	(<i>Mertensia drummondii</i>)	
Grizzly Bear - Western population	(<i>Ursus arctos</i>)	
Big Brown Bat, Little Brown Myotis, Long-eared Myotis, Long-legged Myotis, Northern Myotis*	(<i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>), (<i>Myotis lucifugus</i>), (<i>Myotis evotis</i>), (<i>Myotis volans</i>), (<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>)	
SPECIES TO BE ASSESSED IN DECEMBER 2017		
Ashton Cuckoo Bumble Bee, Western Bumble Bee, Yellow-banded Bumble Bee**	(<i>Bombus astoni</i>), (<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>), (<i>Bombus terricola</i>)	
Mountain Goat	(<i>Oreamnos americanus</i>)	
Peregrine Falcon	(<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)	
SPECIES TO BE ASSESSED IN DECEMBER 2018		
Banks Island Alkali Grass	(<i>Puccinellia banksiensis</i>)	
Canadian Toad	New: (<i>Anaxyrus hemiophrys</i>) Old: (<i>Bufo hemiophrys</i>)	
Rusty Blackbird	(<i>Euphagus carolinus</i>)	
Sand Bluegrass	(<i>Poa ammophila</i>)	
SPECIES TO BE ASSESSED IN DECEMBER 2019		
American White Pelican	(<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>)	
Collared Pika	(<i>Ochotona collaris</i>)	
Red-sided Garter Snake	(<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>)	
SPECIES TO BE ASSESSED IN DECEMBER 2020		
Short-eared Owl	(<i>Asio flammeus</i>)	

*The five bat species will be bundled together into one species status report, but assessed separately.

**The three bee species will be bundled together into one species status report, but assessed separately.