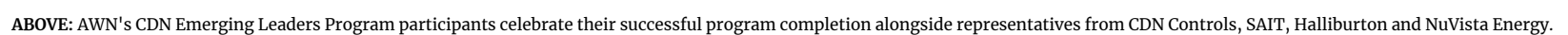


**ASINIWACIY
ÂCIMOWINA**
ASENIWUCHE STORIES



Last but not least, a huge congratulations to the CDN Emerging Leaders Program participants who committed many hours to their personal and professional development. The group included Aimee Couture, David MacPhee, Brenda McFadyen-Landry, Cheryl Kenworthy, Don McNeil, Shannon Chowace, Musab Sayah, Sandra Moberly, Bella Karakuntie, Yvonne MacPhee, Cathy Wanyandie, Jesse Letendre, Courteney Wanyandie-Smith, Stuart McDonald, Nadine Alexis, Edna Doire, Stephanie Leonard, Lorraine Delorme, and Stephen McDonald.

Kinanâskomitin – thank you.



**AWN
ROUND
DANCE**

Thank you to everyone involved in the AWN Round Dance on April 30. A Round Dance is a collective effort and we're grateful for every helping hand that made it possible. Thank you to everyone who attended. We hope you had a great time and enjoyed the event festivities.

Contributed by Nate Medinski

have good buffering capacity against increases in air temperature, likely due to inputs from groundwater springs and stream vegetation cover. However, water temperatures in A la Pêche Creek were susceptible to increases in air temperature, likely due to greater warming in shallow A la Pêche Lake and low flows due to low gradient and beaver activity. Several community members, including Mike Desjarlais, Stephen McDonald, Eric McDonald, Justin Wanyandie and Stuart McDonald, helped install monitoring equipment and collect field data. AWN has prepared a technical report summarizing the work done for this project, which can be found on the AWN website. A community engagement session is planned for June to discuss this and other aquatic projects that AWN is working on in more detail. Stay tuned!

We also wanted to understand how susceptible streams are to increases in air temperature and, therefore, future climate warming. We found that, generally, most streams

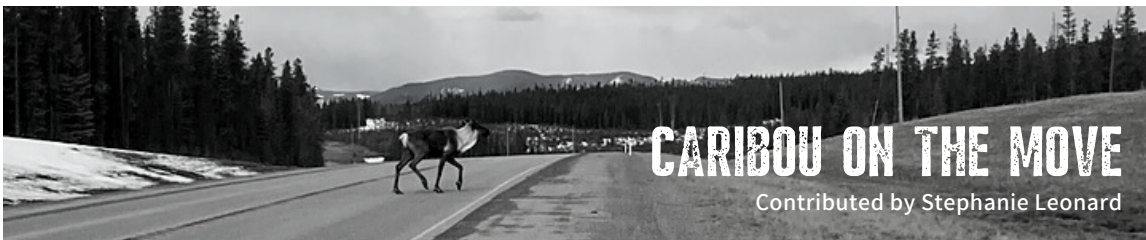


Photo credit: Mike Hudak

Woodland caribou do not migrate the same way as their tundra-dwelling counterparts, who travel as one large herd across extreme distances across the landscape. Woodland caribou migrate shorter routes in smaller groups or even individually. In the case of the A La Pêche herd, which crosses Highway 40 each migration, caribou are potentially on or near Highway 40 from mid-October to mid-December and from April to June. Several A La Pêche caribou also seem to have a reduced migration, similar to the Red-Rock animals, as several animals can be sighted on or near Highway 40 year-round. It's during these times, especially when road users should make a concerted effort to slow down and scan for animals.

However, changes to the landscape have resulted in changes to the migration patterns. In 1998, the entire Red Rock Prairie Creek herd migrated from the mountains to the foothills. It's been found that only 38% of the caribou currently migrate to their winter range. As a result, the caribou remaining in the mountains are at increased risk of avalanche-related challenges, including death and reduced access to lichen necessary to survive the winter.



Please join us in welcoming new staff P. Raju Thomas (HR Manager) and Kenny Napier (Field Supervisor, AEC)! We're excited to expand our team with new and familiar faces.

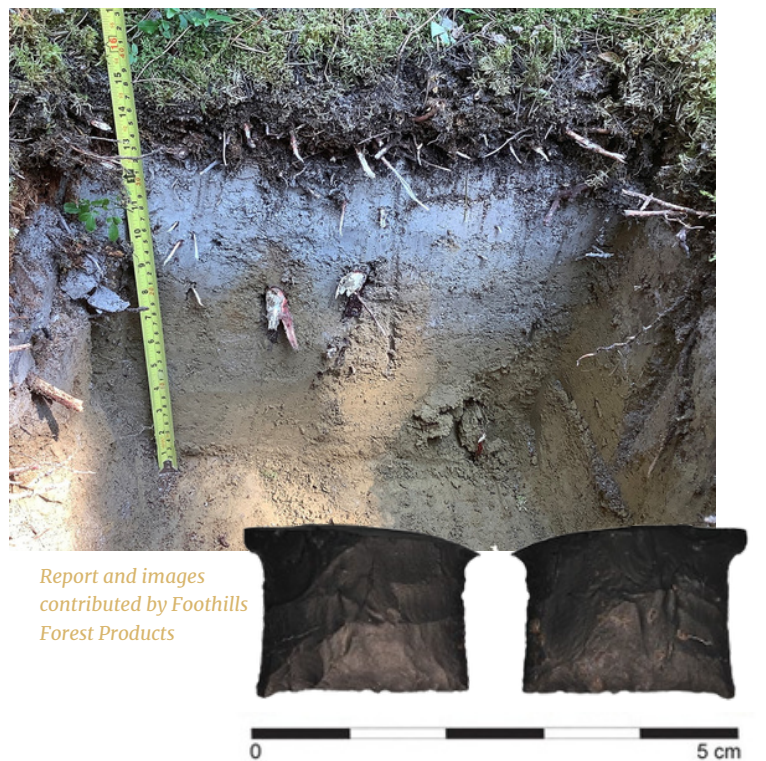
Raju brings over two decades of vast and varied experience in Human Resources Management. In his previous assignment, he worked with a First Nations government in Saskatchewan as Vice President of Human Resources for its group of companies. He is a Chartered Professional in Human Resources and a Chartered Member of CIPD. He holds a Master's in Strategy Studies and MBA with specialization in both Human Resources

In 2021, as part of FFP's annual Historic Resource Management Plan, 65 blocks and 47 proposed road developments were screened against known sites, topography, satellite imagery, and LiDAR to identify areas of archaeological potential. Areas typically selected would have potentially well-defined and elevated landforms in close proximity to water, i.e., would you camp here?

A total of 23 blocks and 12 roads in four compartments, encompassing 2,585.1 ha, were subject to in-field inspection, with 1,369 subsurface tests conducted and 140 exposures visually assessed for evidence of cultural activity. Exposures are places where normally subsurface sediments are visible from the surface. These can include roads cut through hills, game trails where the topsoil has been worn away, or, most commonly, tree throws, where the root system with soils attached is visible.

The result of these investigations was the identification of five new archaeological sites. These sites are classified as lithic scatters, identified by the recovery of small pieces of chipped stone that are the by-product of tool making and repair. The base of a projectile point composed of black chert was recovered at one site. Although only partial, enough has survived to classify the projectile point as belonging to the Scottsbluff tool-making tradition, dating this find to 9600 – 9000 years BP.

These sites were flagged in-field with blue and white flagging tape and subsequently removed from their block boundaries such that harvest can proceed. There are no further concerns about harvesting within the FFP Historic Resource Management Plan.



Report and images
contributed by Foothills
Forest Products

and Finance. Raju is an avid reader and music lover and likes to visit new places and learn about different cultures during his spare time.

Kenny has lived in Grande Cache for 52 years. He's worked at all the major industries around town before finding a home at AEC. He has a string of diplomas and certifications to his credit and is an experienced mentor and coach. Kenny enjoys outdoor activities like fishing, hunting, golf, guitar, and riding his motorbike. And, of course, he loves spending time with his family and grandchildren.