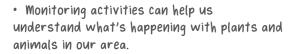


# FOOD SECURITY - ADAPTATION OPTIONS

## Community-based monitoring



- What a community chooses to monitor will depend on its needs and goals.
- The information gathered from monitoring can help quide future actions and decisions.
- Things to monitor could include:
  - population counts (how many?)
  - fish spawning times & locations
  - migration times & patterns
  - animal health & diseases
  - locations where important plants grow
  - when plants are ready for harvest
  - water levels & temperature



 Protect the habitat that is important to harvested plants and animals and/or restore habitat areas that have been damaged.

- Important habitat areas might include:
- migration routes
- staging & nesting areas
- spawning grounds - cold water refuges
- wild rice stands
- calving grounds



- · Change when and where you harvest to match when/where animals and plants are now available.
- · Change how/when you travel and wait until weather conditions are safe.
- · Harvest species that are new to the area and shift away from harvesting vulnerable populations.

## Community food storage

- Warmer fall weather can make it harder to keep harvested meat cool.
- Community coolers can provide a cool space for community members to hang and butcher their game. Community freezers can be used for long-term storage of food by members.
- Encourage traditional food storage methods, like smoking/salting meat, fish houses or storing food underground (if climate conditions still allow).



· Sharing harvested foods within the community can help ensure that everyone has access to healthy traditional foods.

#### Community food production

- · Growing food in the community can help more people have access to healthy foods. Examples of local or community food production include:
  - household gardens

- community

gardens

- forest gardens

- greenhouses

- raising animals
- indoor growing methods
  - other methods of culturally appropriate food production

#### Assisted migration



- · Programs where humans help species move to new areas in response to climate change is called 'assisted migration'.
- For food security this may mean planting berries or other plants that will grow well in future climate, or helping important plants in the area continue to grow.
- Moving plants and animals can lead to invasive species and disruptions of ecosystems. Weigh all risks carefully before using assisted migration.



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