

First Nations in PNCIMA

First Nations cultures and communities in PNCIMA are inextricably tied to the marine environment, and First Nations participation in integrated planning is important to maintain economic, social and cultural development in these communities. Several First Nations are currently involved in the PNCIMA planning process.

First Nations are closely connected to the surrounding ocean through marine activities such as harvesting, preparation and consumption of seasonal resources. These resources include edible seaweeds, eulachon, salmon, halibut, rockfish, herring, herring roe-on-kelp, shellfish and many other marine species. Many traditional systems of resource use continue into the present day and many First Nations also participate in various commercial fisheries.

Many First Nations cultures and communities exist in PNCIMA

First Nation Communities

The accompanying map shows the names of First Nations in PNCIMA and the location of the most populous communities.¹ Some First Nations with traditional territories in PNCIMA may not be shown on the map if their communities lie outside the PNCIMA region. It is important to note that all communities displayed on the adjacent map may not be currently involved in the PNCIMA planning process. It is anticipated that as the PNCIMA process moves forward, additional First Nations may choose to participate.

An asterisk (*) on the map denotes a First Nation community or reserve without a permanent population, but that best represents that particular First Nation within PNCIMA.

¹ Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, May 2007. Professional and Technical Services metadata for GIS shapefile "BandLocations_with3YukonBands.shp" with input from Fisheries and Oceans Canada and First Nations staff who helped confirm and correct the locations, identification and labels for communities.



Potlatch. Photo: Ken Cripps



Drying halibut. Photo: © Maya Paul

