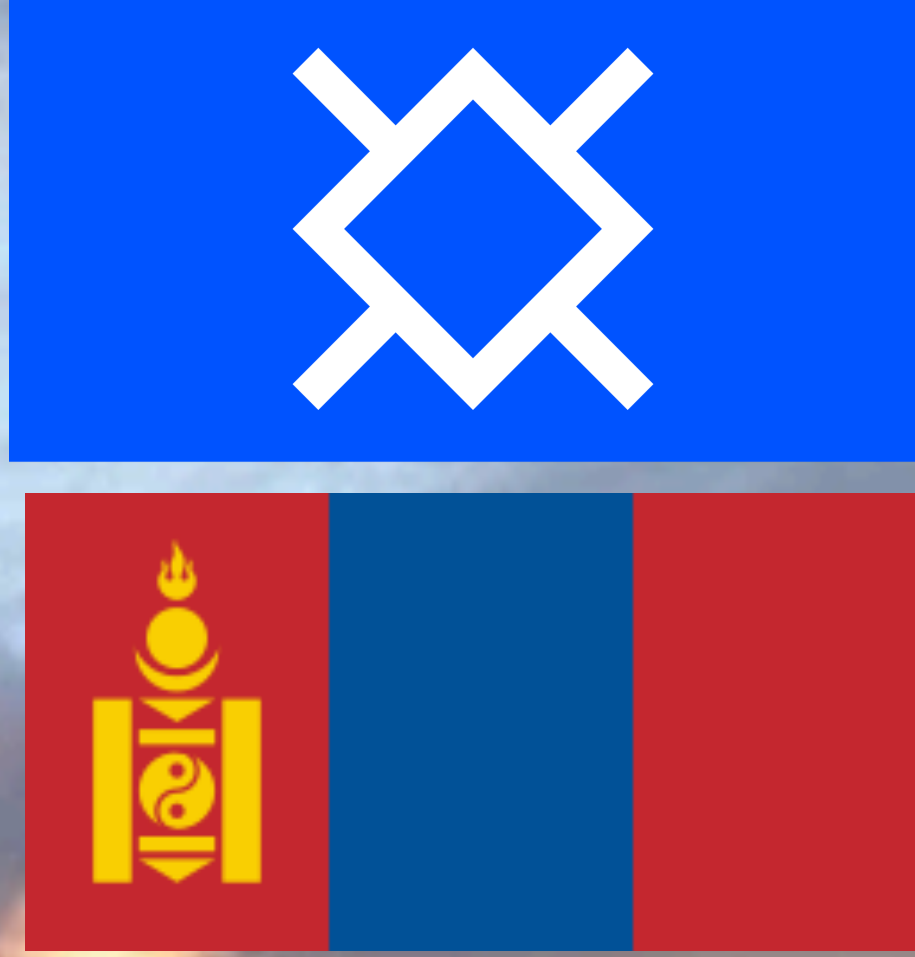




Indigenous Hunting Knowledge & Challenges: Darhad People, Mongolia & N. Cheyenne Tribe, MT Yellowstone Altai Sayan Project Joaquin Small-Rodriguez, Montana State University joaquinsmallrodriguez@gmail.com



INTRODUCTION

Subsistence peoples with distinct cultures confronting challenges that threaten their future.

Both are politically marginalized indigenous peoples within the dominant governments of their territories.

Both find it difficult to control wildlife within their territories, and when they migrate across geographic borders into other jurisdictions.

The need to regulate wildlife must be balanced with traditional cultural values and practical realities.



RESULTS

Northern Cheyenne: Reservation based

- *Ea-ma-naut*: Cheyenne word for killing animals illegally. Dog Soldier Society enforced the tribe's hunting rules by public whipping or not allowing them to hunt for period of time.
- Tribe has passed hunting regulations but lacks funds to implement them. No inter-agency collaboration with federal and state wildlife agencies. Poaching is uncontrolled. Habitat loss. Non-tribal members hunting.

Darhad: Semi-nomadic people

- Re-opening of Mongolia-Chinese border created global black market for meat, organs, furs to affluent Chinese.
- Sports hunting, illegal hunting, trapping, habitat loss.
- Mongolian criminal code contradicts trade regulations.

OBJECTIVES



Identify and Compare Two Indigenous Cultural Paradigms:

1. The Role and Importance of Subsistence Hunting;
2. The Need for Regulatory Enforcement to Prevent Illegal Hunting and Control Sports Hunting.

CONCLUSIONS

Subsistence-based peoples face many challenges to control their homelands and direct their futures

Sovereignty must be asserted by developing regulatory programs that are enforced.

Global trade and climate change impacts require inter-governmental collaboration.

Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) must be documented to influence policy and to educate younger generations.

METHODOLOGIES

Personal Interviews

Participant Observation

Cultural Sharing in a Team-Based Research Settings



FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Identify best practices that balance western science with TEK for wildlife management.

Research intersections of wildlife management with culture, ceremonies, homeland, language, and political power.

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