

Shorebirds for Today and Tomorrow: Culture- and Place-Based Learning in Yup'ik Schools and Communities

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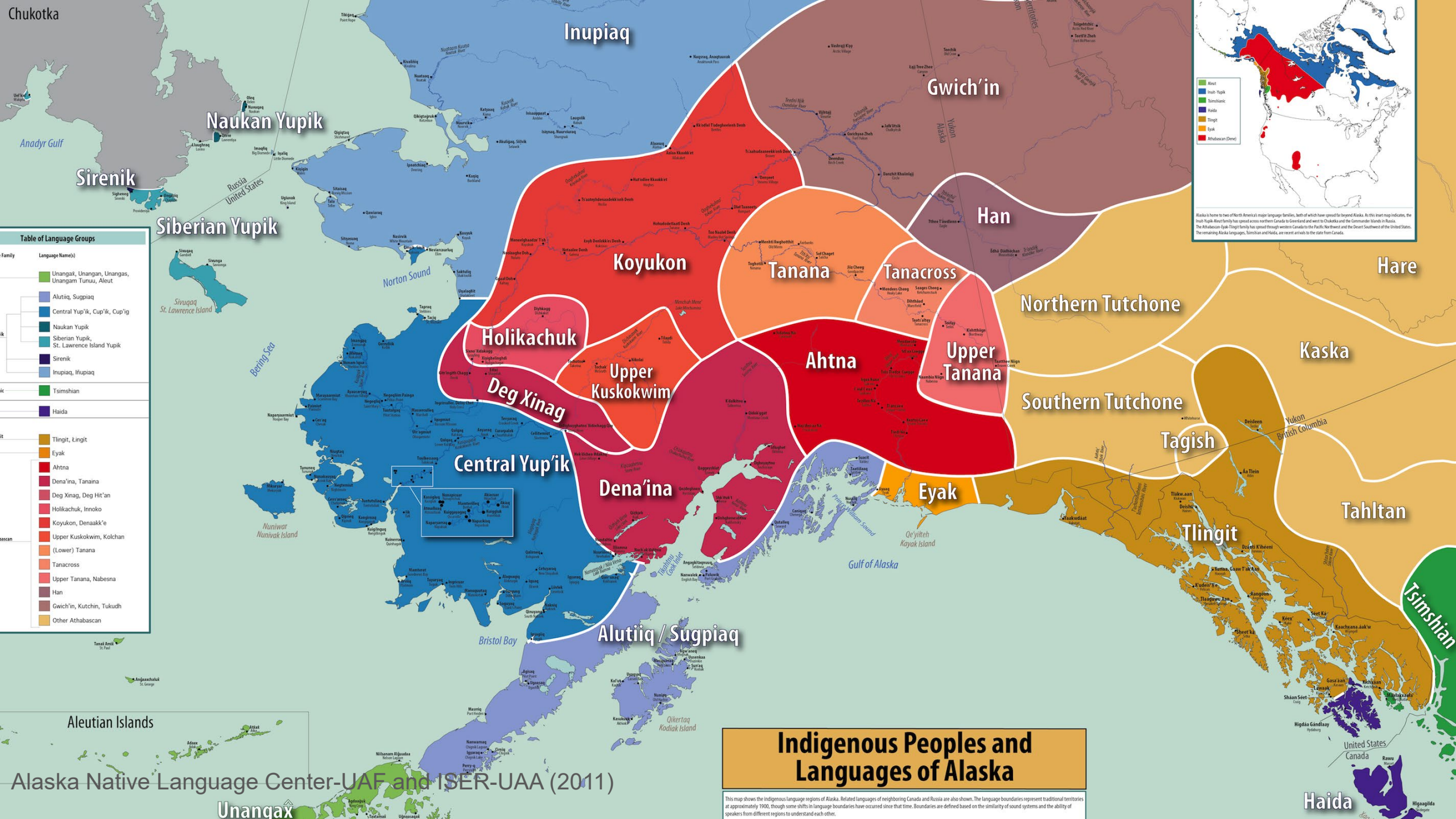
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³Native American Fish and Wildlife Society,
⁴ADF&G Wildlife Conservation-Wildlife Education



Chaputnguak & Amagigciq Schools K-12, Chefnak, Oct 2023
Photo: Lili Naves, ADF&G



Audubon | ALASKA



Alaska is home to two of North America's major language families, both of which have spread far beyond Alaska. As this inset map indicates, the Inuit-Yupik-Aleut family has spread across northern Canada to Greenland and west to Chukotka and the Commander Islands in Russia. The Athabaskan-Yukon-Tlingit family has spread through western Canada to the Pacific, far through the Great Southwest of the United States. The remaining Alaska languages, Tsimshian and Haida, are recent arrivals to the state from Canada.

Table of Language Groups	
Family	Language Name(s)
Aleut	Unangak, Unangan, Unangas, Unangam Tunuu, Aleut
	Alutiiq, Sugpiaq
	Central Yup'ik, Cup'ik, Cup'ig
	Naukan Yupik
	Siberian Yupik, St. Lawrence Island Yupik
	Sirenik
	Inupiaq, Iñupiaq
Tsimshian	Tsimshian
Haida	Haida
Athabaskan	Tlingit, Lingit
	Eyak
	Ahtna
	Dena'ina, Tanaina
	Deg Xinag, Deg Hit'an
	Holikachuk, Innoko
	Koyukon, Denaak'e
	Upper Kuskokwim, Kolchan
	(Lower) Tanana
	Tanacross
Upper Tanana, Nabesna	
Gwich'in, Kutchin, Tukudh	Han
	Gwich'in, Kutchin, Tukudh
	Other Athabaskan

Alaska Native Language Center-UAF and ISER-UAA (2011)

Indigenous Peoples and Languages of Alaska

This map shows the Indigenous language regions of Alaska. Related languages of neighboring Canada and Russia are also shown. The language boundaries represent traditional territories at approximately 1900, though some shifts in language boundaries have occurred since that time. Boundaries are defined based on the similarity of sound systems and the ability of speakers from different regions to understand each other.

Objectives

- co-stewardship for shorebird ecology and conservation
- transmission of traditional knowledge, learning and use of Yup'ik language
 - youth interest in learning and in nature



Kuinerrarmiut Elitnaurviat K-12, Quinhagak, Nov 2024
Photo: Lili Naves, ADF&G

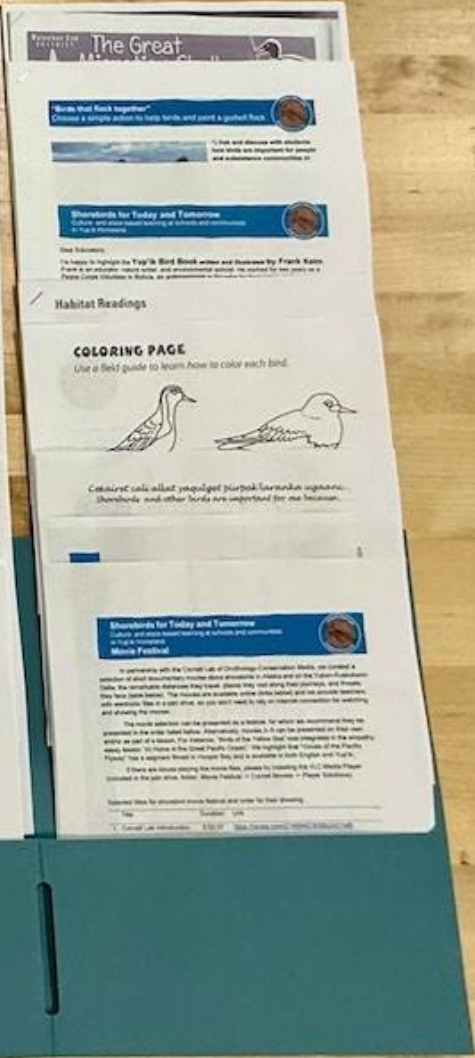
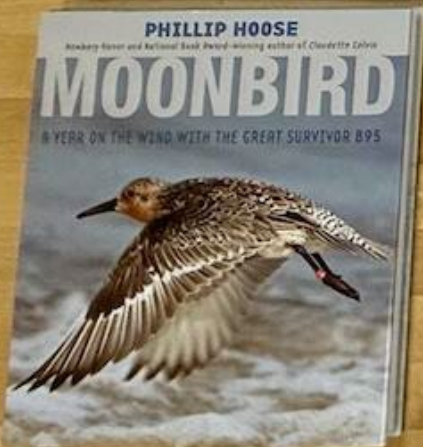
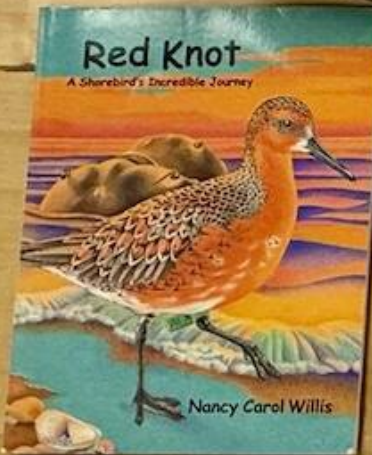


Photo: Lauren Cusimano, Audubon Alaska

BE RESPECTFUL

BE RESPONSIBLE

BE

Miss Shella



CLASS RULES

- STAY IN SEAT UNLESS GIVEN PERMISSION
- HANDS, FEET, OBJECTS TO YOURSELF
- CLEAN UP AFTER YOURSELF

Best OUTPUT HEALTH

NO CELLPHONES DURING CLASSTIME

Be kind to every one

World

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Miss Shella

COMPUTER

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CHAIR qaumillea

Kuinerrarmiut Elitnaurviat K-12, Quinhagak, Nov 2024
Photo: Dr. Cunningham, LKSD

SEASONS

2025-2026

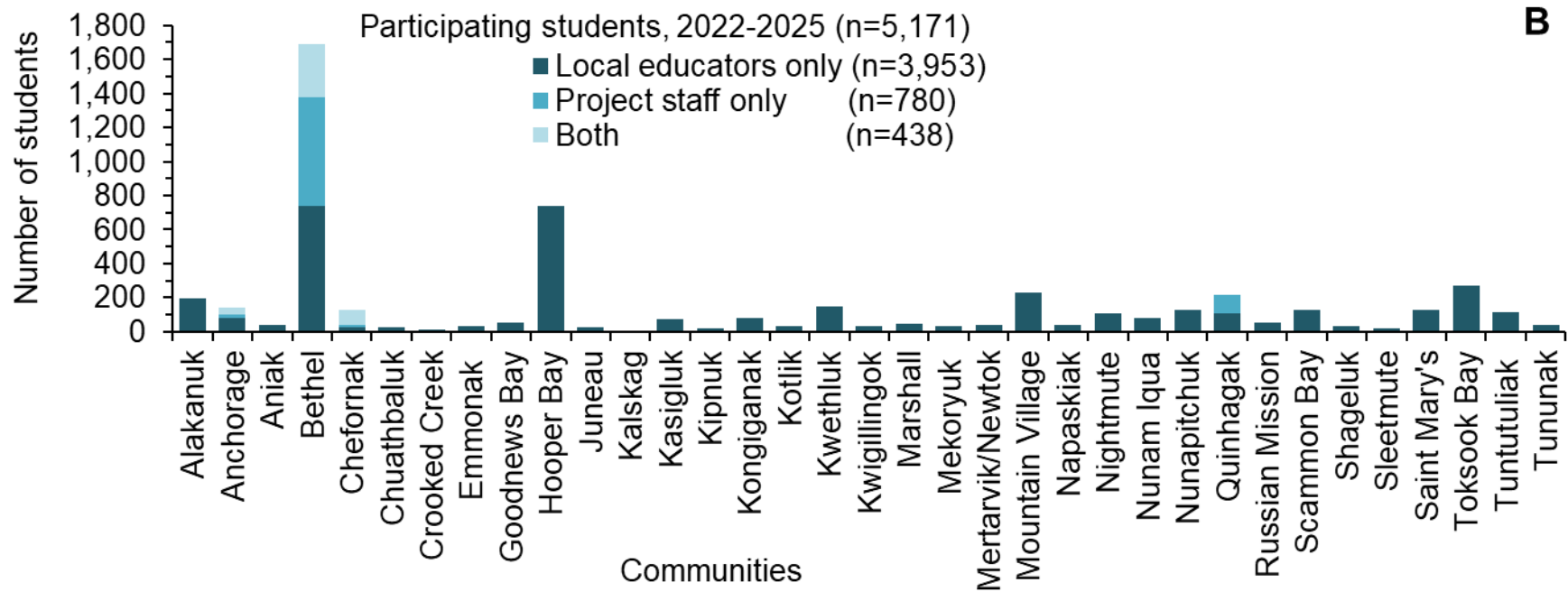
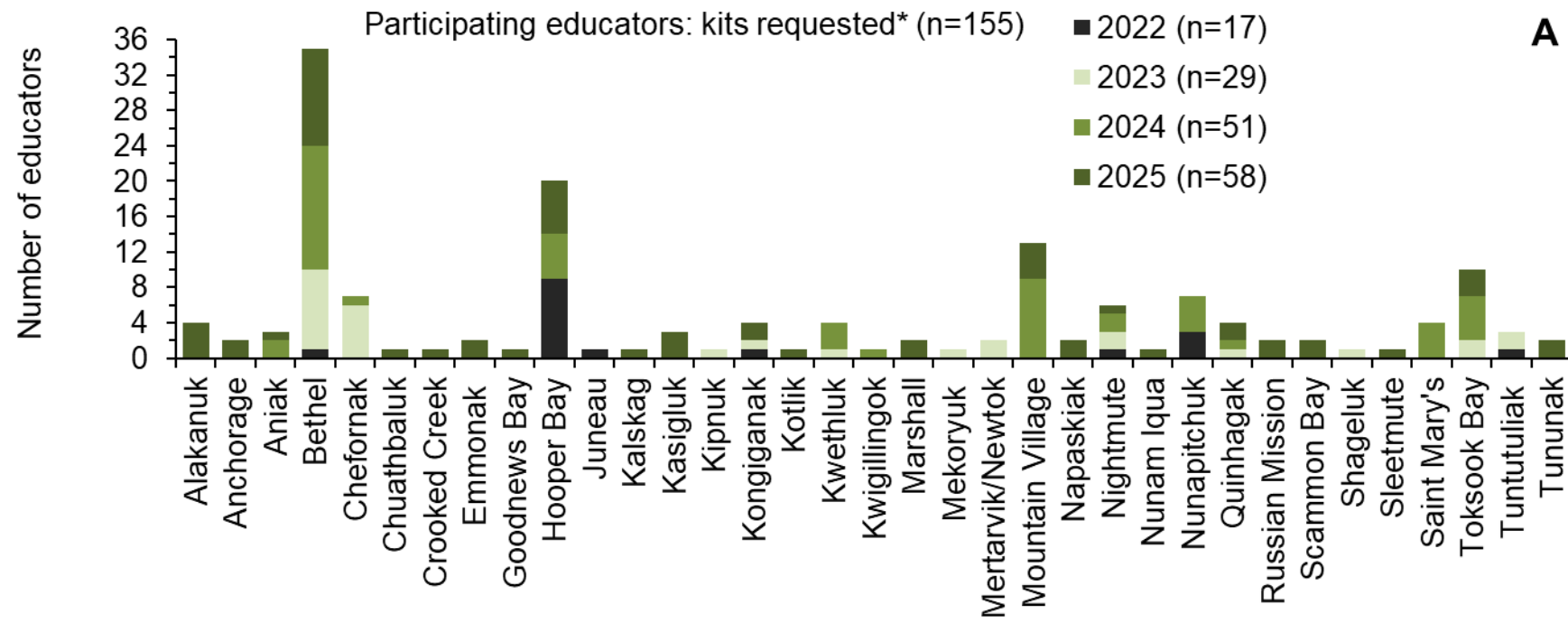
- Transition program into Audubon Alaska
- Early-1900s Yup'ik dance mask
- Yup'ik immersion public schools in Anchorage

2026-2027

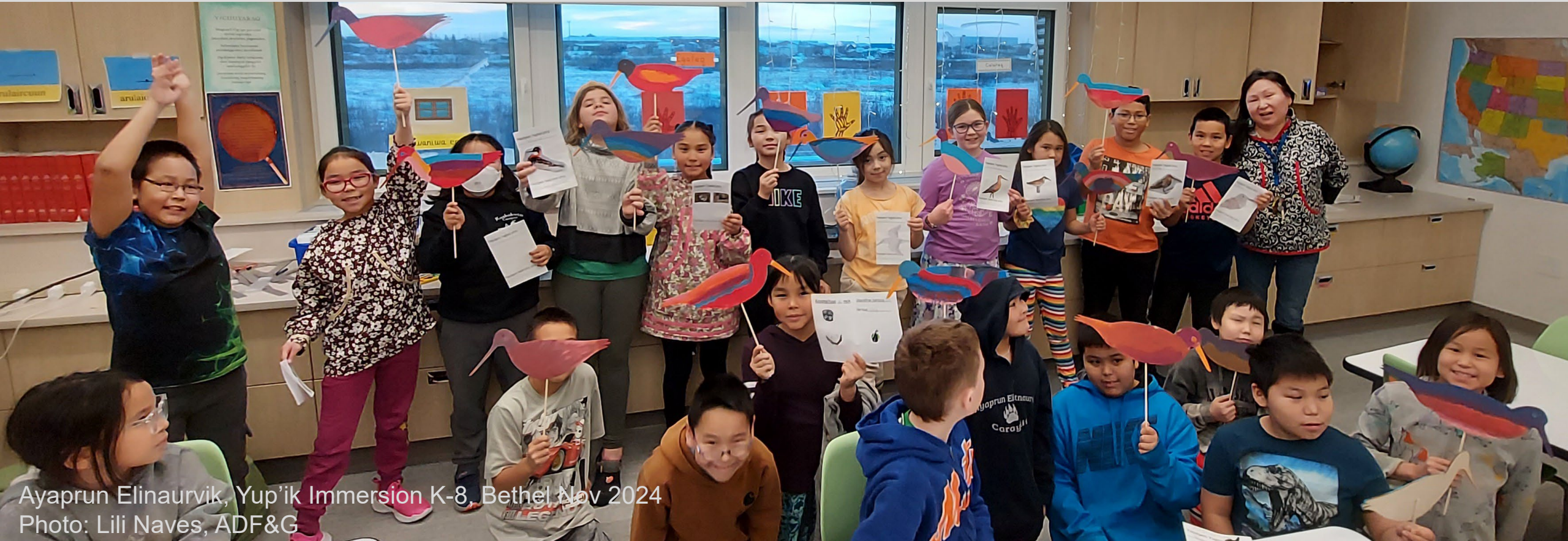
- Coalesce learning activities into curriculum
- Core Yup'ik communities in Bristol Bay



Kuskokwim River, early 1900s (MAI 9-3415, MQB 70.2006.41.1)
Photo: Pauline Guyon, musée du quai Branly-Jacques Chirac



Quyana!

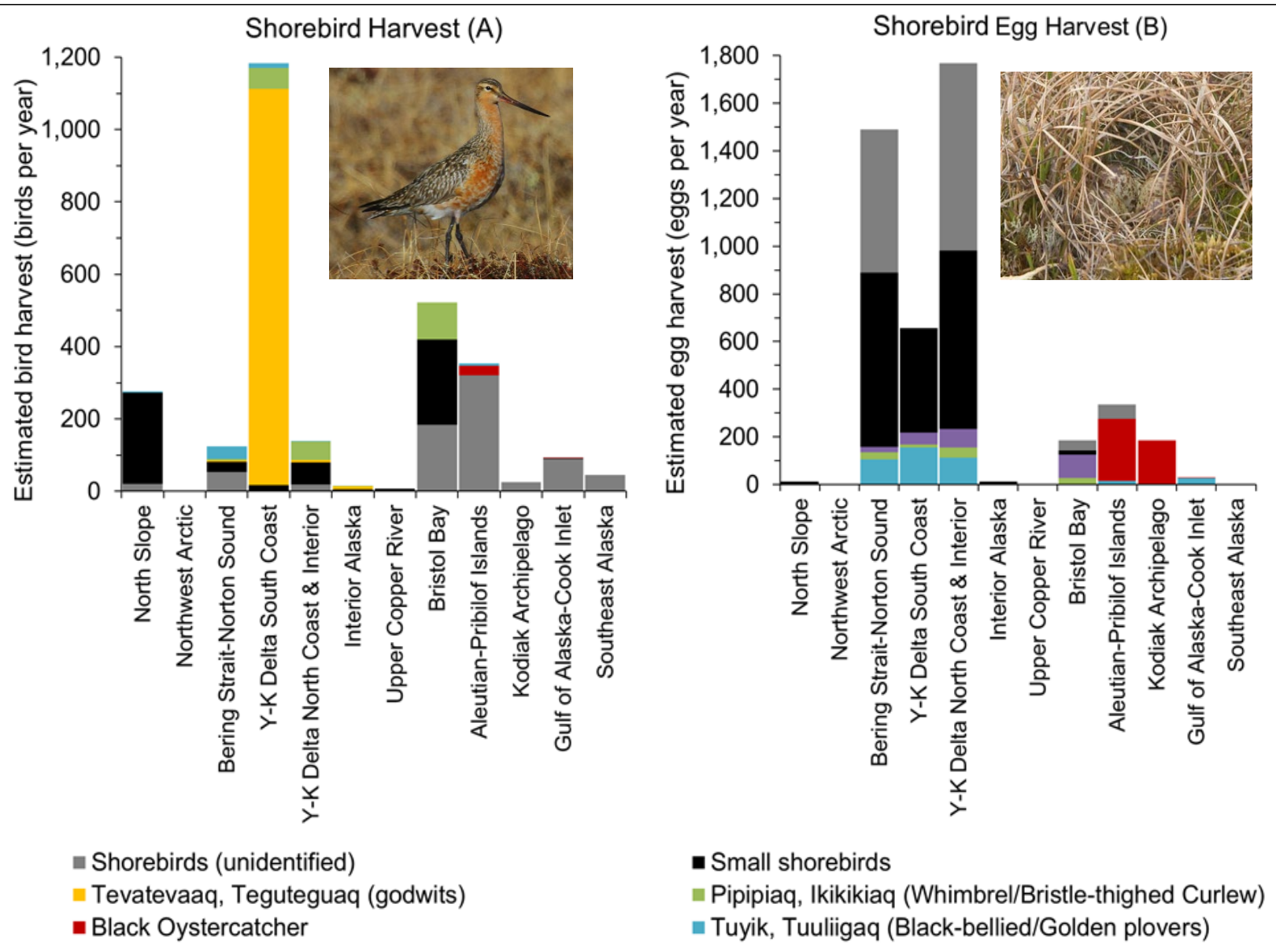


Ayaprun Elinaurvik, Yup'ik Immersion K-8, Bethel Nov 2024
Photo: Lili Naves, ADF&G

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Shorebird harvest in rural Alaska, annual average 1990-2015

dataset = 775 community-years



- Alaska rural shorebird harvest = 2,783 birds/year
- godwits = 1,115 birds per/year
- Alaska rural shorebird egg harvest = 4,676 eggs/year