This map combines all the map biography data from the BiPole III and Keewatinnow Converter Station Traditional Knowledge interviews. The red lines outline the BiPole III and Keewatinnow Converter Station Infrastructure including the camp, transmission lines, kVac switchyard, converter transformers, converter building, dc switchyard and ground electrode site. The brown lines indicate where Fox Lake people pick berries. This extends along the Kischi Sipi, Limestone River, and the areas surrounding Bird. Many of our harvesters consider this their back yard.
This map shows campsites, cabins, burial sites, timber harvesting locations and areas of youth training. It demonstrates where people traveled and rested (campsites and cabins). The map also depicts where people were taught the essential skills when out on the land. This map clearly shows the use of the Kischi Sipi and Limestone River.
Hunting is a very important Cree activity. Many Fox Lake people enjoy eating caribou, moose, goose, duck, rabbit, beaver, muskrat, spruce hens etc. This map illustrates the vast area people utilize for hunting. The main clusters of activity include the Keeyask area, the Limestone River and the area where the potential Keewatinnoow Converter Station will be situated. Many of Fox Lake hunters travel by boat to their favored locations and in the winter hunters will travel by snow machine. Many people hunt caribou along the Kischi Sipi and caribou are known to migrate through area where the potential Keewatinnoow Converter Station will be situated.
Fishing is an important cultural activity for many Fox Lake members. This map depicts the overall fishing routes and locations in the Keewatinnoow Converter Station Study Area (as of May 26, 2011). Fishing is practiced all throughout the Kischi Sipi, McMillan Creek, Goose Creek, Tiny Creek, and Swift Creek, and Limestone River. Numerous Fox Lake people enjoy consuming brook trout, pickerel, suckers, whitefish, burbot, and jackfish. Many Fox Lake fishers indicate fish spawning in the Limestone River, Goose Creek and Tiny Creek.
This map combines all the data collected from the BiPole III & Keewatinook Converter Station Traditional Knowledge Study (as of May 26, 2011). This map illustrates the areas people use to pick berries. Types of berries include: strawberries, cranberries, blueberries, raspberries, loganberries, saskatoons, cloudberries and gooseberries. The main cluster of activities surrounds the Kischi Sipi and tributaries, such as Limestone River, Swift Creek, and Goose Creek. Many of people interviewed in the Keeyask Traditional Knowledge Study and the Keewatinook Converter Station Traditional Knowledge Study remember a time when you can travel not too far away from your house to collect berries.
This map combines all the data collected from three Traditional Knowledge Studies conducted by Fox Lake Cree Nation. These studies include:
1) Sturgeon Traditional Knowledge Study (2008)
2) Keeyask Traditional Knowledge Study (2010)
3) Keewatinow & BIPole III Traditional Knowledge Study (as of May 26, 2011)

The map clearly illustrates the extensive use of the land and water by Fox Lake people. Based on past experiences with other converter stations and hydroelectric projects, the proposed Keewatinow Converter Station will obliterate many if not all traditional Cree activities in the region.
This map combines all the map biography data from the BiPole III and Keewatinoo Converter Station Traditional Knowledge Interviews at a 1:650,000 scale. This is an ample view of the vast and diverse traditional territory.
Trapping is an important time-honoured activity and occupation to many Fox Lake Harvesters. Many people rely on the meat of small animals such as beaver and muskrat. The dark grey lines represent the vast areas people continue to trap. The red lines outline the Bipole III and Keewatinow Converter Station Infrastructure including the camp, transmission lines, kVac switchyard, converter transformers, converter building, dc switchyard and ground electrode site.
This map combines all the map biography data from the Bipole III and Keewatinook Converter Station Traditional Knowledge Interviews at a 1:200,000 scale. This is an ample view of the Traditional Territory.
This map combines all the map biography data from the Bipole III and Keewatinook Converter Station Traditional Knowledge interviews. The red lines outline the Bipole III and Keewatinook Converter Station Infrastructure including the camp, transmission lines, kVac switchyard, converter transformers, converter building, dc switchyard and ground electrode site. The purple lines indicate where Fox Lake people harvest wood when out on the land.
This map combines all the map biography data from the Bipole III and Keewatinoow Converter Station Traditional Knowledge Interviews at a 1:650,000 scale. This is an ample view of the vast and diverse traditional territory. It also clearly depicts the extensive and diverse use of the Kischi Sipi.
Medicinal plant gathering is a crucial aspect of Fox Lake people’s lives. Many people rely on plants to assist with their overall health. Many people travel off the Conawapa Road by foot or by ATV to obtain medicine, as well people travel by boat or canoe along the Limestone River. Many people consider this as a recreational activity and also an opportunity to exchange knowledge to the younger generations.
This map combines all the map biography data from the Bipole III and Keewatinoow Converter Station Traditional Knowledge interviews positioned at a 1:650,000 scale. This clearly demonstrates the widespread utilization of the Kischi Sipi for hunting activities. This vast area encompasses much of the Limestone River, lower Kischi Sipi including the estuary and the Hayes River.
Many Fox Lake people rely on high quality Cree foods. This map depicts the many locations where people procure food more specifically to caribou and moose. Many people also indicated that they like to hunt geese, ducks, and spruce hens. The main clusters of activity are situated around the Limestone River, off the Conawapa Road right in the vicinity of the Keewatinoow Converter Station preferred location, and the Kischi Sipi. Many of Fox Lake hunters travel by boat to their favored locations and in the winter hunters will travel by snow machine. Many people hunt caribou and moose along the Kischi Sipi and caribou are known to migrate through area where the potential Keewatinoow Converter Station will be situated.
This map combines all the map biography data from the BIPole III and Keewatinoow Converter Station Traditional Knowledge interviews positioned at a 1:650,000 scale. This clearly demonstrates the widespread utilization of the Kischi Sipi for fishing activities. This vast area encompasses much of the lower Kischi Sipi including the estuary and the Hayes River.
Fishing is an important cultural activity for many Fox Lake people. This map depicts the overall fishing routes and locations in the Bipole III and Keewatinnow Converter Station study area. Fishing is practiced all throughout the Kischi Sipi, Limestone River, McMillan Creek, Goose Creek, Tiny Creek, and Swift Creek. Fox Lake Elders feel Fish species include: brook trout, pickerel, suckers, whitefish, burbot, and jackfish. Upon completion of the Keewatinnow Converter Station, many important may be creeks will be impacted such as Tiny and Goose Creek.
This map combines all the map biography data from the BiPole III and Keewatinow Converter Station Traditional Knowledge interviews at a 1:200,000 scale. This is an ample view of the Traditional Territory.
The proposed Keewatinow Converter Station will be situated on the trapline of one of Fox Lake’s resource users. There are several traplines in the general area that will be affected by the Keewatinow Converter Station and BiPole III. Trappers enjoy the bounty of fox, lynx, marten, beaver, muskrat and rabbit. Trapping locations include: Angling Lake region, Limestone River, vicinity south of Gillam, and the area where the Keewatinow Converter Station is to be located.