What is Genomics?

As all of life shares ancestry, genomics can look at all of the DNA, functions, and traits of an organism (holistic view) and can identify wildlife, bacteria, parasites, and pathogens.

DNA Tracking

Changes in DNA can influence traits, helping to track wildlife population change and disease.

Access genomics maps, data, reports, and more at:
https://gemknow.gcrc.carleton.ca/

GEM-Know: Genomics Engagement and Knowledge Mobilization

Pictured Here: Inuit KHS Elders-In-Residence teach members of the Arctic Genomics team and other workshop participants about traditional knowledge as tied to territory. From left to right: Mabel Etegik, Emily Angulalik, McCaide Wooten, Srijak Bhatnagar, Steve Crookes, Susan Kutz, and Bessie Omilgoetok.

Inuit Knowledge and Genomics

Kaaraq / Nerlernaq (Canada Goose)
The flying formation of the Kaaraq represents when we work together - across different cultures, languages, and knowledge systems

"We are the geese, flying in formation together toward shared goals" - Emily Angulalik

When guiding principles about animals and the Inuit Nunangat environment are at stake, Inuit must lead at the front of the formation.

Genomics for Inuit land and wildlife relationships

Genomics can help Inuit land stewards track wildlife health, migration, and environmental changes, ensuring sustainable harvesting practices while respecting Inuit Knowledge and sovereignty over the land.

Inuit + Researcher Community Based Monitoring

Ekaluktutiak Hunters & Trappers Organization monitor wildlife and collect samples. Then researchers at Kutz Research Lab take the samples and identify bacteria and parasites with genomics. They work together to support country food safety and sovereignty.

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