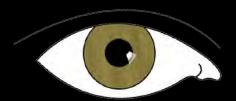
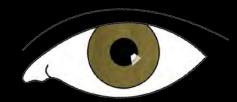


Cheryl Bartlett, PhD

Institute for Integrative Science & Health

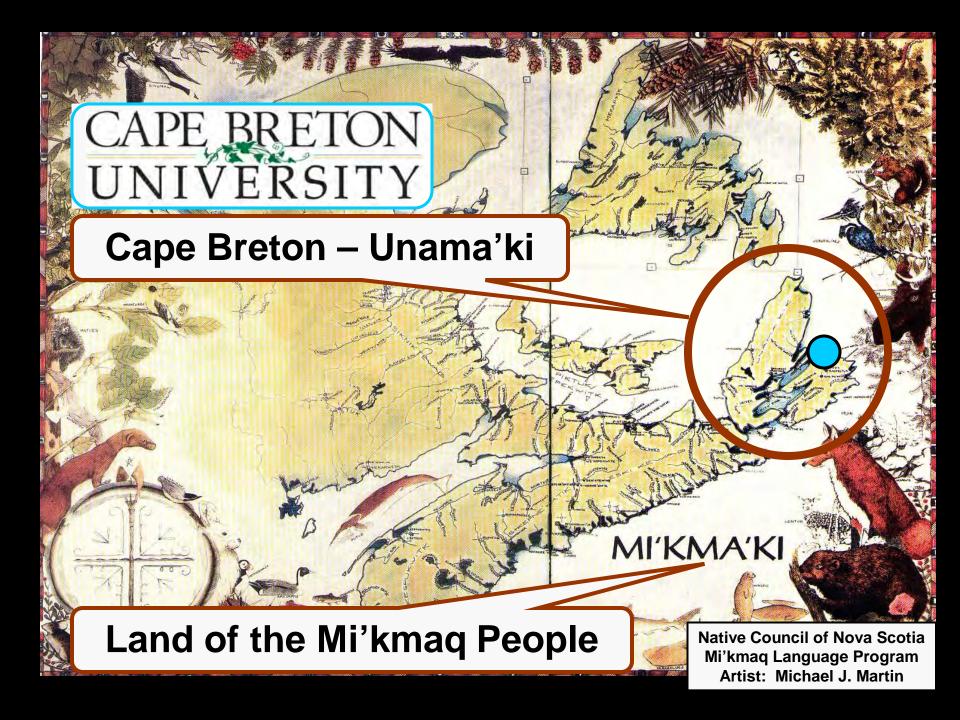
Knowledges Working Together: Integrative Science

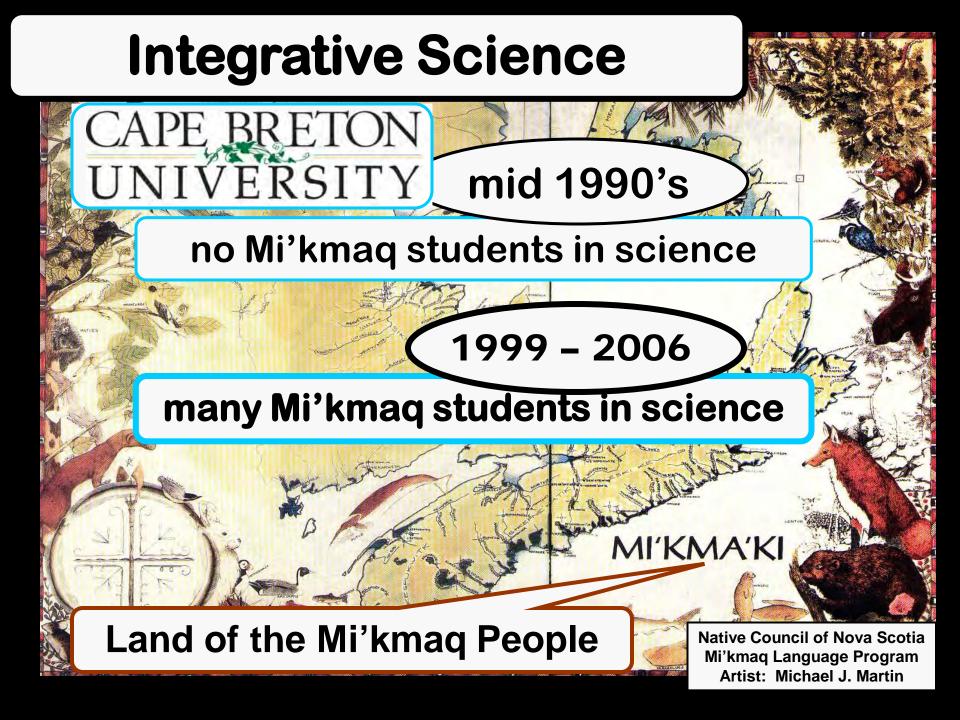


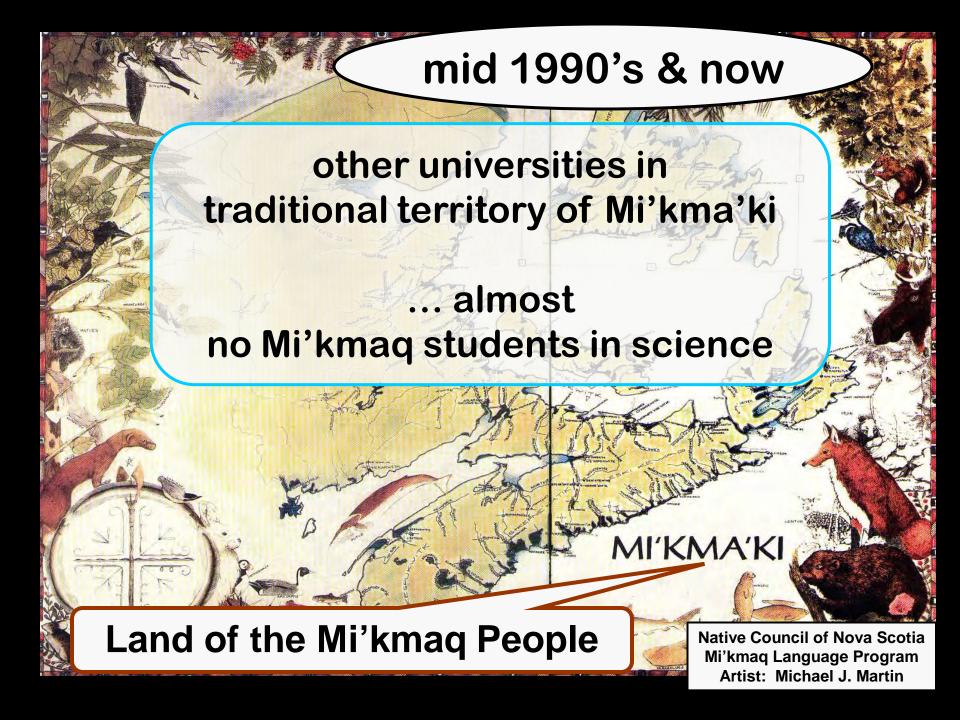


"Two-Eyed Seeing"

Adult Learning Association of Cape Breton County; 18 April 2006







mid 1990's & now



same picture other Aboriginal students
... universities across Canada
and throughout North America

Indigenous

Western

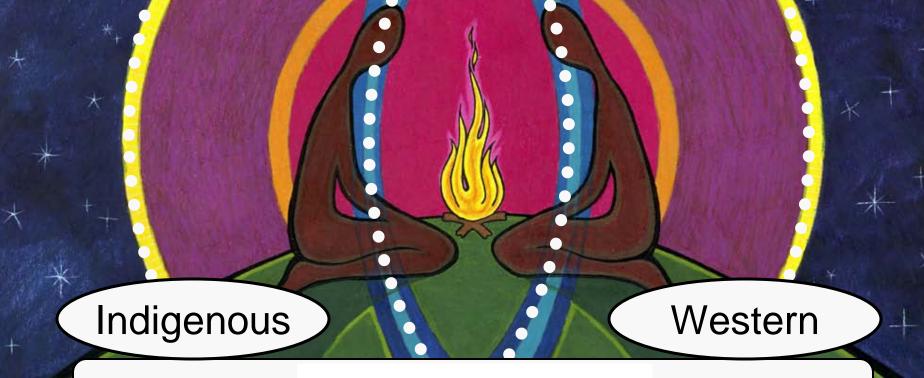
The central dilemma of science education today is the teaching of science from only one cultural perspective, and in an incomplete and non-connected manner.

Gregory Cajete, PhD, Univ. of New Mexico



Toqwa'tu'kl Kjijitaqnn Integrative Science

Science: stories of our interactions with and within Nature



"bringing our knowledges together"

Mi'kmaq Elders









Canada Research Chairs Chaires de recherche

du Carrada







Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada

Conseil sciences



Canada Foundation for Innovation

Fondation canadienne pour l'innovation















Memorid Theatre of No. a Scotia





Royal Canadian Mounted Police Gendarmerie royale du Canada

CAPE BRETON UNIVERSITY



post-secondary science education

CAPE BRETON UNIVERSITY

#2



health research



post-secondary science education

CAPE BRETON UNIVERSITY

#2

#3



health research



post-secondary science education



environmental planning

CAPE BRETON UNIVERSITY

#2



health research

archaeological interpretation



post-secondary science education



#3

Bras d'Or Lake



environmental planning

#4



Toqwa'tu'kl Kjijitaqnn Integrative Science

Science: stories ... humans with and within Nature

Indigenous

Western

Science education

Science research

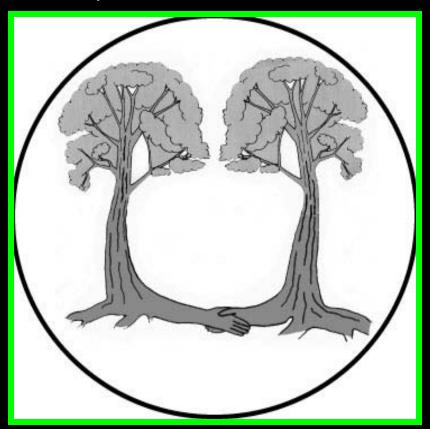
Science applications

Science outreach to youth and community

Co-Learning

Go into a forest, you see the birch, maple, pine. Look underground and all those trees are holding hands. We as people must do the same.

(late Mi'kmaq Chief, Spiritual Elder, and Healer Charlie Labrador)



Co-Learning

Go into a forest, you see the birch, maple, pine. Look underground and all those trees are holding hands. We as people must do the same.

(late Mi'kmaq Chief, Spiritual Elder, and Healer Charlie Labrador)



11 LESSONS LEARNED: We need to learn to ...

- acknowledge we need each other
- acknowledge we are on a learning journey
- learn to "co-learn":
 - simple integrative framework
- help institutions to help us "legitimize" TK in the minds of youth (and many others)
- work with "living agendas"
- use other "organic language"
- do ... in a creative "grow forward" manner

11 LESSONS LEARNED: (cont'd) We need to learn to ...

- think "knowledge gardening" more than knowledge translation or knowledge transfer
- weave back and forth between our knowledges, our world views, our stories
- navigate our weaving via awareness of "big patterns" (knowledge orientations or maps)
- make our knowledges, i.e. our stories, visual





"Two-Eyed Seeing"

Indigenous

Western



Albert Marshall, Mi'kmaq Elder Eskasoni First Nation

integrative framework



both Indigenous and Western, plus:

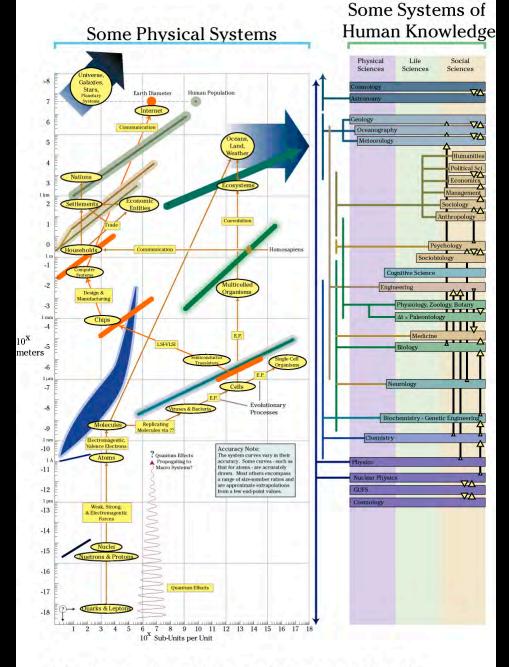
- role of me and you in "the knowing"
 - e.g. patterns: recognition & transformation
- our common ground
- our differences (and respect them)
- our journey ... forward & together

AVOID ... simply Western plus bits and pieces of Indigenous

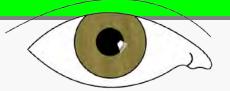
Transdisciplinary

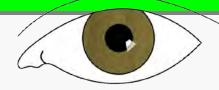
- & Transcultural
- multi-referential
- multi-dimensional
- trans-historical



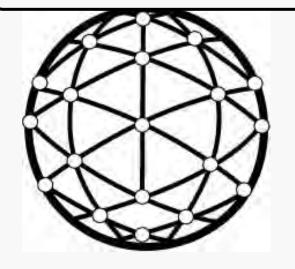


"two-eyed seeing" how our world is

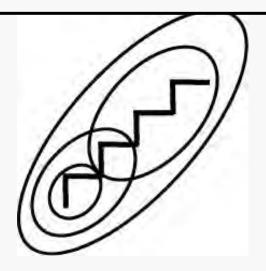




interconnected



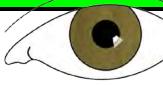
parts & wholes



"two-eyed seeing" our key concepts & actions



- respect
- relationship
- reverence
- reciprocity
- ritual
- repetition
- responsibility

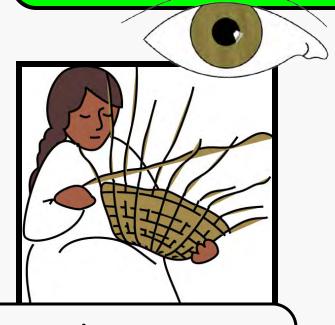


- hypothesis(making & testing)
- data collection
- data analysis
- model & theory construction

"two-eyed seeing" our language & methodology



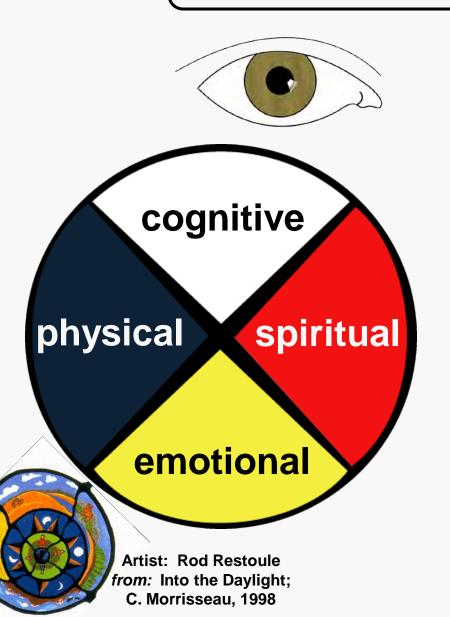
"two-eyed seeing" our overall knowledge objectives

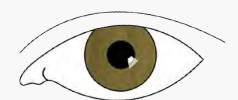


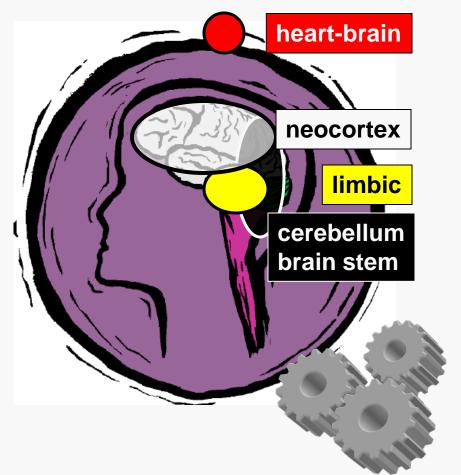
towards resonance of understanding within environment



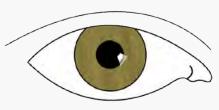
Human

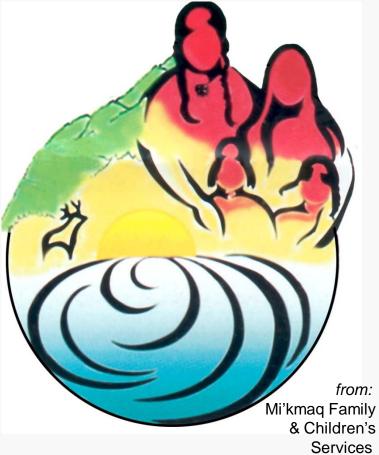


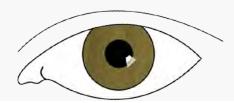




Family



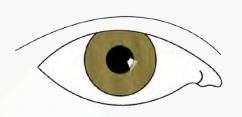






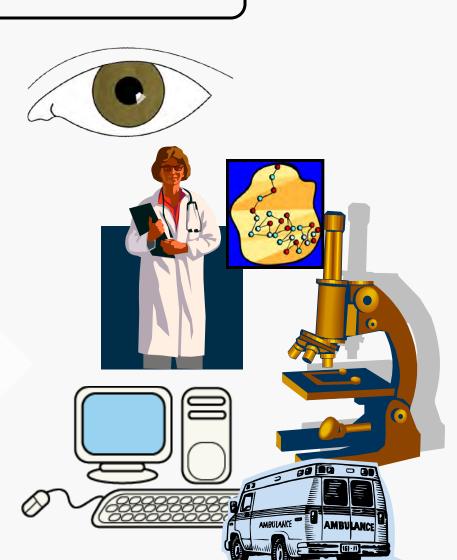
from:
The Society of
Obstetricians and
Gynaecologists of Canada

Health

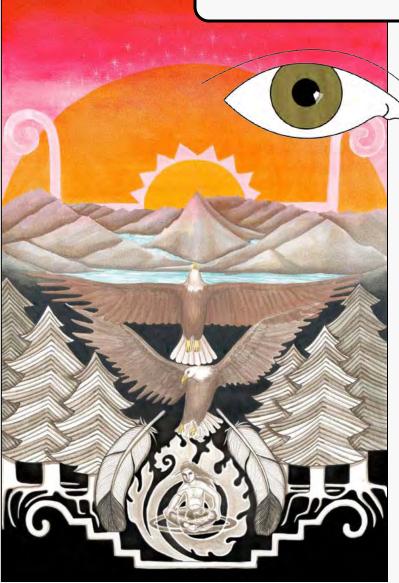


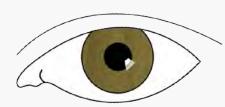


Artist: Rod Restoule from: Into the Daylight; C. Morrisseau, 1998



Earth

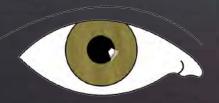


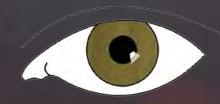


oca	tion: W060 11, N46 09						SYDNEY, NS Rise and Set for the Sun for 2004									Astronomical Applications Dept. U. S. Naval Observatory Washington, DC 20392-5420								
									Zone: 4h West of Greenwich															
	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
av	Rise			Set		Set	Rise		Rise			Set	Rise		Rise		Rise		Rise	Set	Rise	Set	Rise	Se
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h
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2	0743	1626	0723	1706	0637	1749	0538	1831	0445	1911	0412	1946	0414	1955	0444	1929	0523	1837	0601	1738	0644	1644	0724	16
3	0743	1627	0722	1708	0635	1750	0536	1833	0444	1912	0412	1947	0415	1955	0446	1927	0524	1835	0602	1736	0645	1643	0725	16
4	0743	1628	0720	1709	0634	1752	0534	1834	0442	1913	0411	1947	0415	1955	0447	1926	0525	1833	0604	1734	0646	1642	0727	16
5	0743	1629	0719	1711	0632	1753	0532	1835	0441	1915	0411	1948	0416	1954	0448	1925	0527	1831	0605	1732	0648	1640	0728	16
6	0743	1630	0718	1712	0630	1755	0530	1837	0439	1916	0410	1949	0417	1954	0449	1923	0528	1829	0606	1730	0649	1639	0729	16
7	0743	1631	0716	1714	0628	1756	0528	1838	0438	1917	0410	1950	0418	1953	0450	1922	0529	1827	0607	1729	0651	1638	0730	16
8	0743	1632	0715	1715	0626	1757	0527	1839	0437	1919	0410	1950	0418		0452	1920	0530		0609	1727	0652	1636	0731	16
9	0742	1633	0714	1717	0624	1759	0525	1841	0435	1920	0409	1951	0419	1952	0453	1919	0532		0610	1725	0654		0732	16
.0	0742	1635	0712	1718	0622	1800	0523	1842	0434	1921	0409	1952	0420	1952	0454		0533		0611		0655		0733	
1	0742	1636	0711	1720	0620	1802	0521	1843	0433	1922	0409	1952	0421	1951	0455		0534		0613	1721	0657	1633	0734	16
	0741		0709	1721	0619	1803	0519	1845	0431	1924	0409		0422	1951	0457		0535		0614		0658		0734	
3	0741	1638	0708	1723	0617	1804	0517	1846	0430		0409		0423		0458		0537			1717	0659	1630	0735	
4	0740	1640	0706		0615	1806	0515	1847	0429		0409		0424		0459		0538		0617		0701		0736	
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6	0739	1642	0703	1727	0611		0512		0427		0409		0425		0502		0541		0620		0704		0737	
17	0738		0701		0609		0510		0425			1955	0426		0503		0542			1710		1626	0738	
	0738		0700		0607		0508		0424		0409		0427		0504		0543			1708	0706		0739	
	0737		0658		0605		0507		0423			1955	0428		0505		0544		0624		0708		0739	
	0736		0657		0603		0505		0422		0409		0430		0507		0546		0625		0709		0740	
	0735		0655		0601		0503		0421			1956	0431		0508		0547		0627		0710		0741	
22	0735		0653		0559		0501		0420		0410		0432		0509		0548		0628		0712		0741	
23	0734		0651		0557		0500		0419			1956	0433		0510		0549			1700	0713		0741	
	0733		0650		0555		0458		0418			1956	0434		0512		0551			1658		1620	0742	
25	0732		0648		0553		0456		0418			1956	0435		0513		0552			1657		1620	0742	
26	0731		0646		0551		0455		0417			1956	0436		0514		0553			1655		1619		
	0730		0644		0550		0453		0416			1956	0437		0515		0554			1653		1618	0743	
	0729		0643		0548		0451		0415			1956	0438		0517		0556			1652	0720		0743	
-	0728		0641	1746	0546		0450		0415			1956	0440		0518		0557			1650	0721		0743	
30	0727	1702			0544	1827	0448	1908	0414	1943	0413	1956	0441	1933	0519	1842	0558	1/42	0639	1049	0/22	1617	0743	10

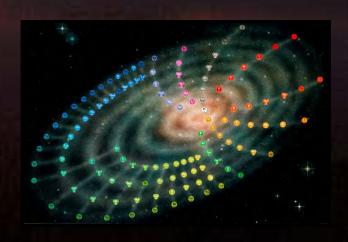
Artist Basma Kavanagh

Sun











Grandfather Sun

image from Aboriginal Policy Research Conference Ottawa, March 2006





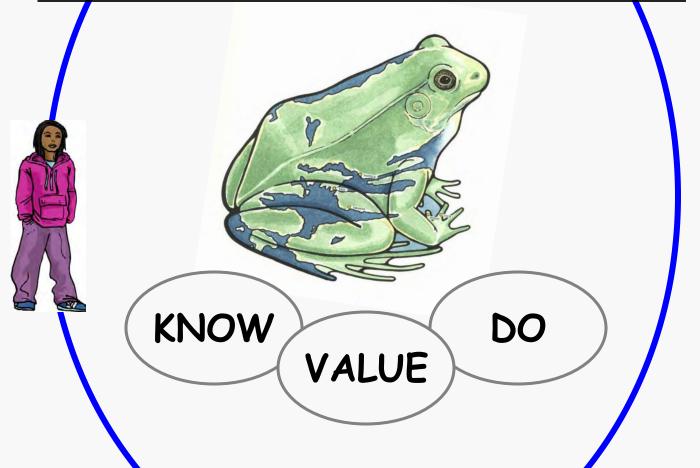
As a scientist, I want my imagination rekindled. I want to be shown how to look at things in new ways; I believe my capacity for innovation and creativity in my own discipline will grow as a result.

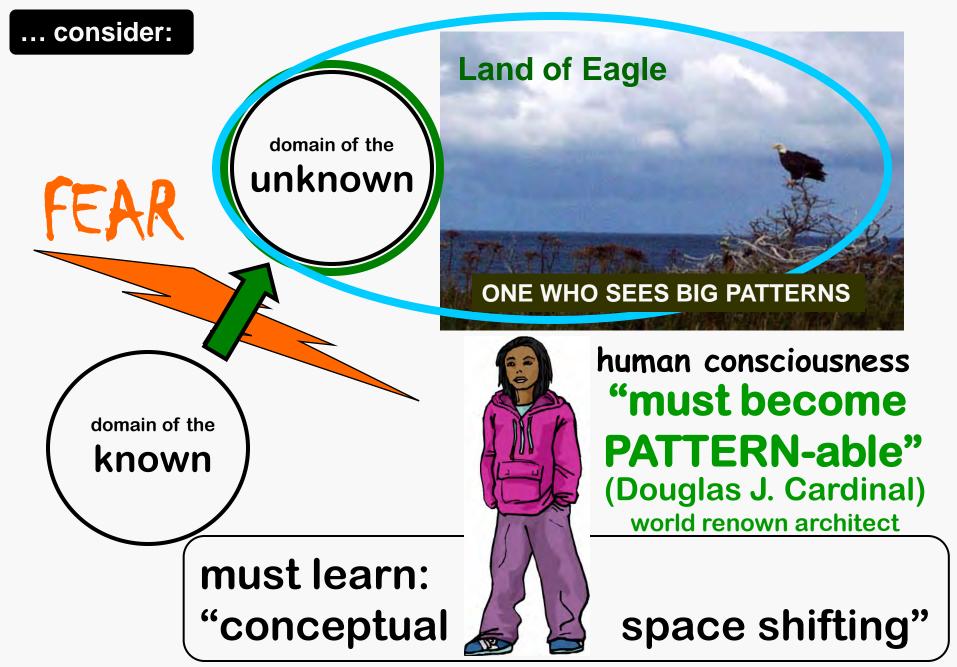
(Arthur J. Carty, then President NRC, now National Science Advisor to PM)

(2000 Conference on Creativity in the Arts and Sciences)

... consider:

conceptual space shifting

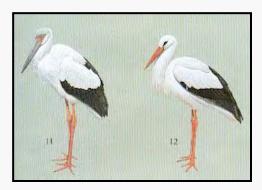




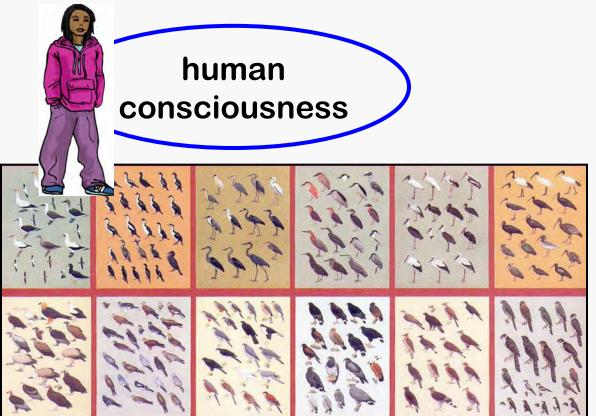
(2000 Conference on Creativity in the Arts and Sciences)

PATTERN RECOGNITION & TRANSFORMATION











"pattern smarts"

sanctioned world view or methodology

multiple intelligences theory

(H. Gardner, Harvard Univ.)

KNOW

VALUE



numbers (logical-mathematical)

> language (linguistic)

music (musical)

body (body-kinesthetic)

spatial (spatial)

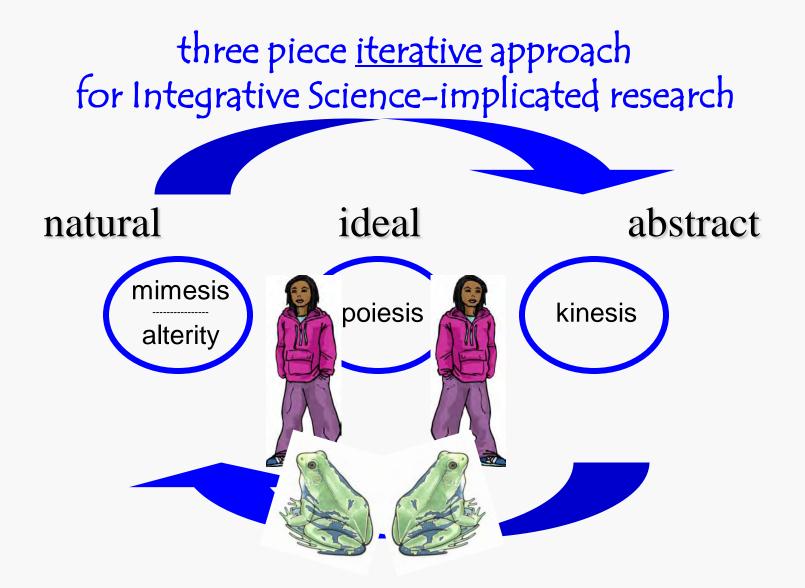
other people (interpersonal)

self (intrapersonal)

naturalist (naturalist)

spiritual / existential *

PATTERN RECOGNITION & TRANSFORMATION



Co-learning our way to expanding wholeness through restoration of relationships with the land



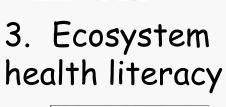


1. Key phrases & words

2. Biodiversity literacy



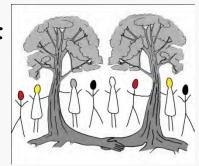
4. Mi'kmaq biocultural expression

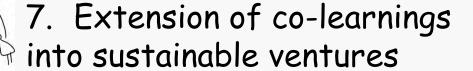




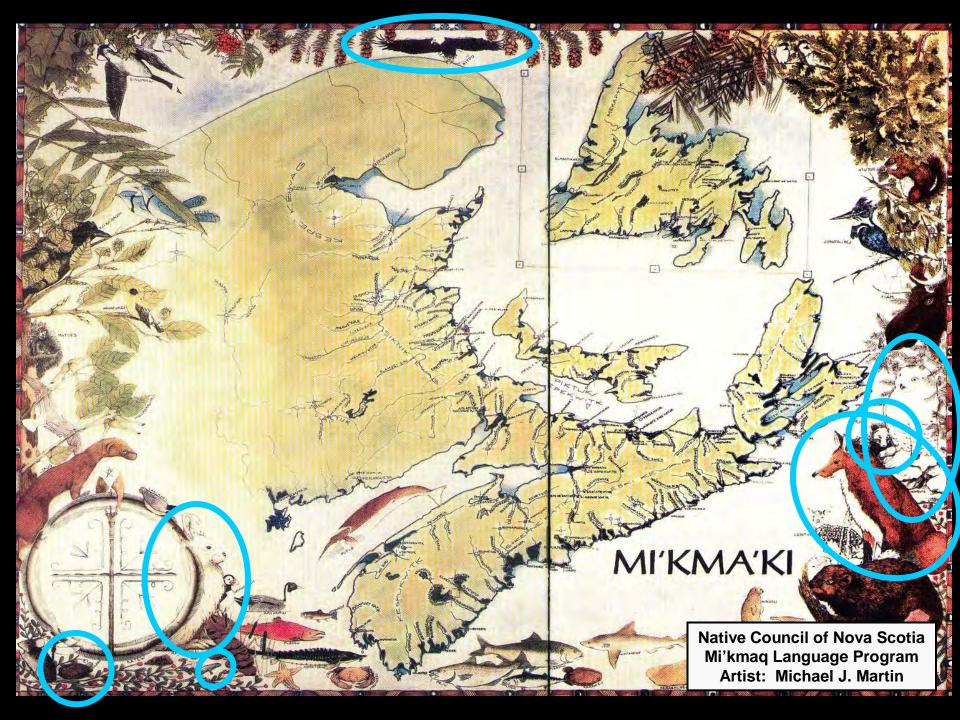
5. Spiritual connectedness with the land

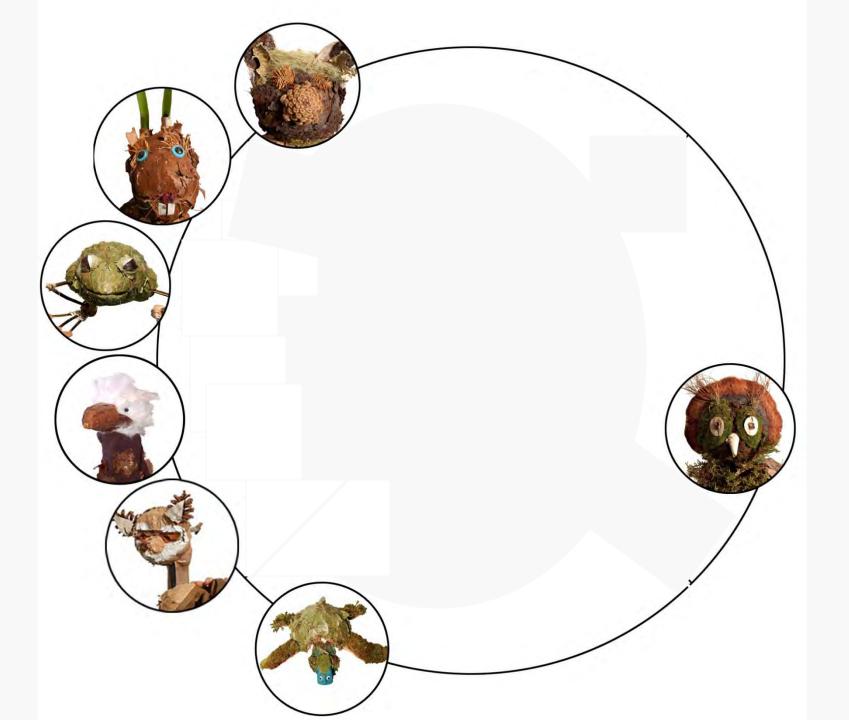
6. Integration of co-learnings into health care delivery systems



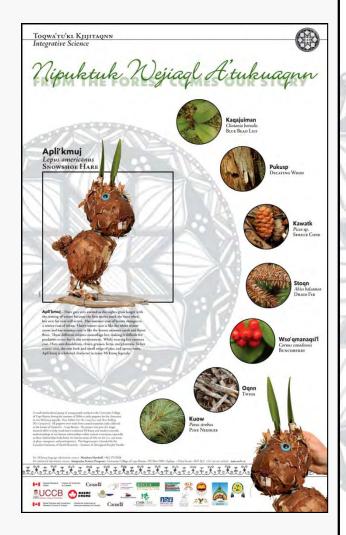


Themes





puppets made from the Earth



Toqwa'tu'kl Kjijitaqnn Integrative Science



Nipuktuk Wejiagl Atukuagun



Jikoqs Fomes fomentarius Bracket Fungus

Ti'tikli Bubo virginianus GREAT HORNED OWL



Jikoqs — Bracket Fungus one
had a very special role to play in the life of the
Mi'kmaq Nation. Jikoqs, Keeper of the Sacred Flame,
was used to ensure that embers of the fire remained alive when the
people moved to a new camp. The fungus was set on fire and then
placed in a clamshell for protection. Jikoqs would burn slowly and
thus keep the fire alive. At the new campsite, Jikoqs would be used
to start a new campfire — this was in the time before we had modern
matches. Similarly, to ensure that the fire could be restarted every
morning at the same campsite, Jikoqs and a clamshell were used
to safeguard an ember each night. The species of fungus used was
possibly Fomes fomentarius, which is known in English as tinder
many tim yhole (tinder polypore).



Kuow Pinus strobus Pine Needles



Maskwi Betula papyrifera Birch Bark



Wisqasaw Pinus strobus PINE CONE



Pukusip Dicranum sp. Moss



A small multicultural group of young people worked at the University College of Cape Breton during the summer of 2004 to make puppers for the characters in two Mi'kmaq legends: How Rabbit Got His Long Ears and How Ballfrog







Bringing Together Aboriginal and Western Scientific Knowledges



Mi'kmawe'k Tepknusetk

Earth speaks: health indicators

Kesikewiku's Keptewikus Punamuikus 00000 Wifewill Wikumkewiku's eskewiku's Nipniku's *Alternative - Kepti'kewiku's

ECOSYSTEM HEALTH CONSCIOUSNESS Difference, Pattern, Variation

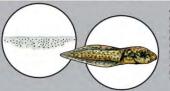
Toowa'tu'ki Kijiitaonn + Integrative Science

Frogs of Unama'ki



Mink Frog is green with many dark markings and is 4 - 7 cm long. He gets his common name from his musky odou; he smells like a mink. Mink Frog's song sounds like pieces of wood being rapped together ... TAP, TAP! While other frogs live on both land and ware. Mink Frog spends most of his life in the ware. He prefers nanent bodies of water like ponds and lakes. Female Mink Frog lays 2000 to 4000 eggs in a round jelly mass. This jelly mass is at-tached to an underwater plant stem or submerged twig. Mink Frog eats dragonflies, damselflies, water beetles, aphids, min snails, millipedes, and spiders.





Green Frog . Rana clamitans

Green Frog is green with gray or brown markings on her back and legs. and has a pale belly marked with dark streaks. Male Green Frog has a bright willow throat and is 6 – 10 cm long. Green Fings song sounds like a loose hanjo string being plucked, or like a small pebble dropped into water... UNGK! Green Fing prefers to be close to water, and tends to live at the edge of rivers, ponds, lakes or streams. Female Green Frog lays 1000 to 4000 eggs in a loose jelly mass that floars on the surface of the water like a rafi. Green Frog ears beetles, thes, carerpillars. grasshoppers, spiders, snails, slugs, waterbogs, butterflies and moths, and metimes other small from



Eastern American

Toad



Pickerel Frog * Rana palustris

Pickerel Frog is light brown with many dark blotches on his back and legs. He is 4 - 7 cm long. Pickerel Frog's song sounds like somebody snoring, or like the sound of someone slowly pushing open a creaky door ... ARREP ARREP! Pickerel Frog lives on the shores of ponds or lakes, or on the banks of streams, often staying near permanent bodies of water at breeding rime. However, he will also live in moist fields, bogs, or damp woods. Female Pickerel Frog lays her eggs in a round jelly mass attached to a plant or stick below the surface of the water. She can lay as many as 800 to 1800 eggs at a time. Pickerel Frog eats beetles, ants, spiders, caterpillars, sow bugs, mires, snails, true bugs, and many small water creatures.



















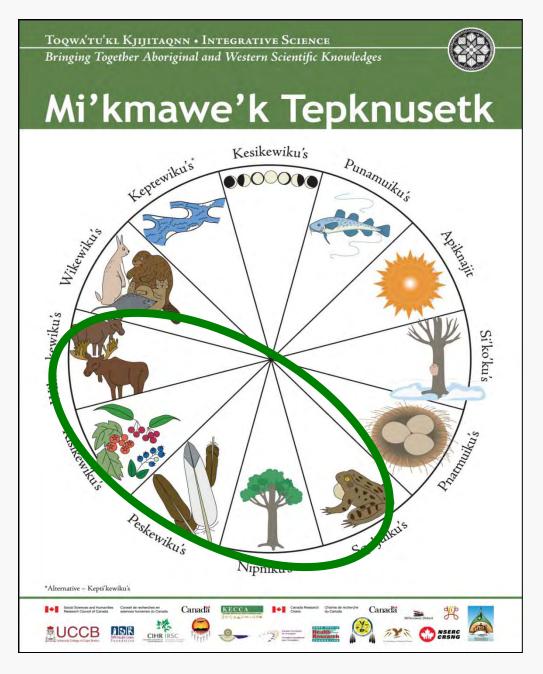
Toad is a plump creature with stubby toes and rough, warry skin. He is usually brownish, with darker brown or black markings. Toad has a pale belly with dark spots that become more distinct at night. Total can grow to be 5 - 11 cm long. Toad lives in many different places, for example, in the woods, near a swamp or lake, in a field, or even in your backyard! His song sounds like a long, high trilling sound . . . TRRRR! Female Toad prefers temporary pools for breeding. She lays 4000 to 8000 eggs at a zime in two long strings near the bottom of the pool or puddle. Toad ears many kinds of insects like carepillars, earwigs, sow uga, as well as slugs, earthworms, and millipedes

Northern Spring Peeper

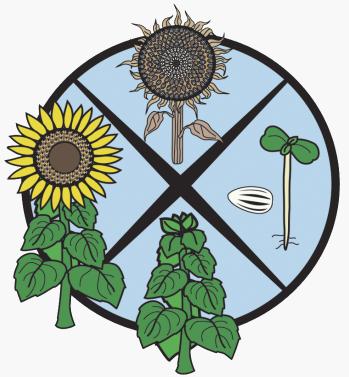


Northern Spring Peeper + Pseudacris crucifer

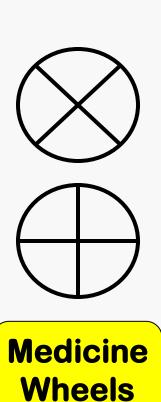
Spring Peeper is our smallest frog; he grows to 2 - 4 cm long. We know that spring has arrived when we hear Spring Peeper singing at night. His song sounds like a high PEEP! Spring Peeper lives in the woods near ponds, marshes or swamps. He is our only tree frog and can change the colour of his skin to blend in with his

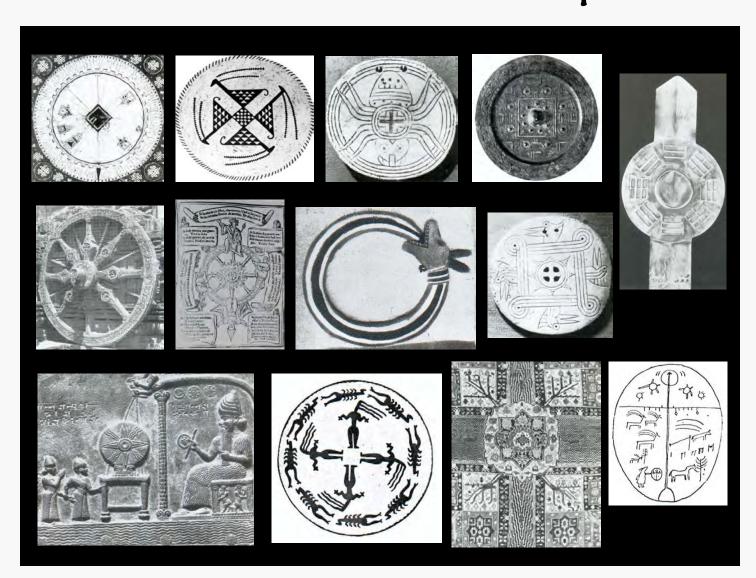


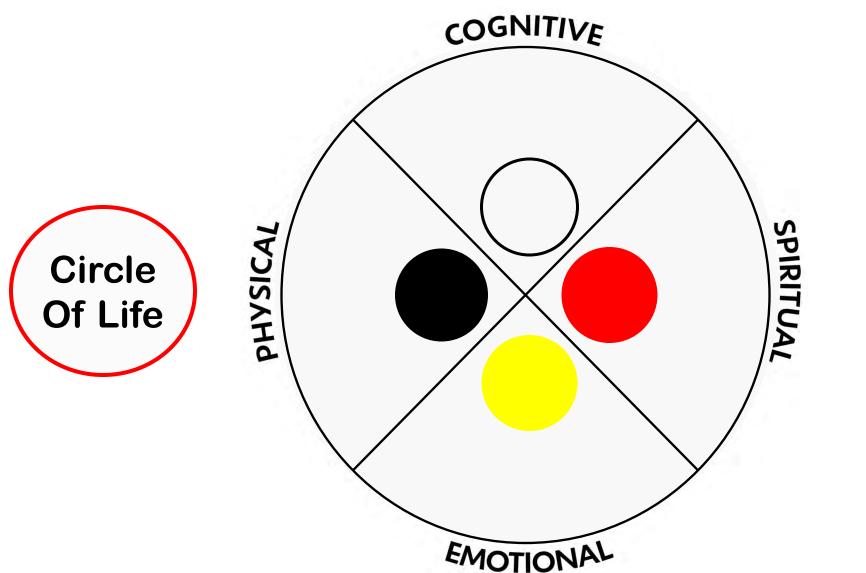
Earth speaks: voices of health in the land

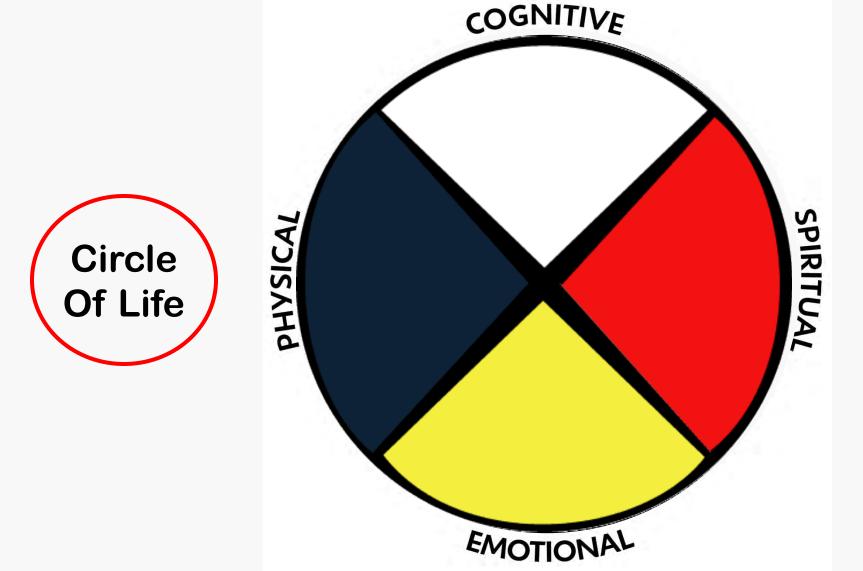


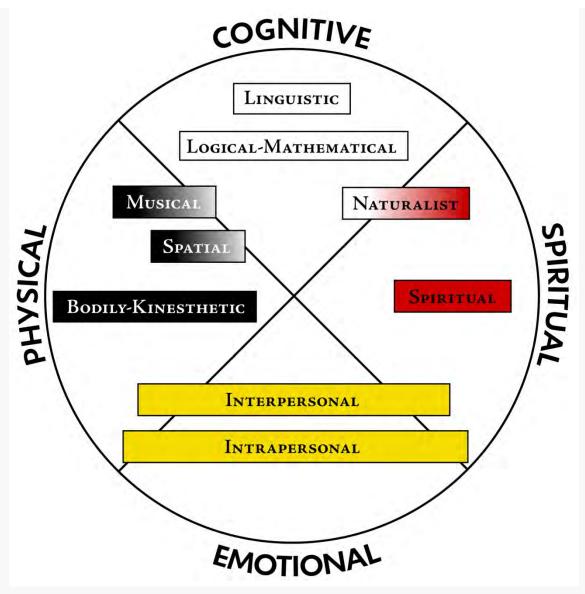
Medicine ... in many, many cultures: "that which heals, that which helps"

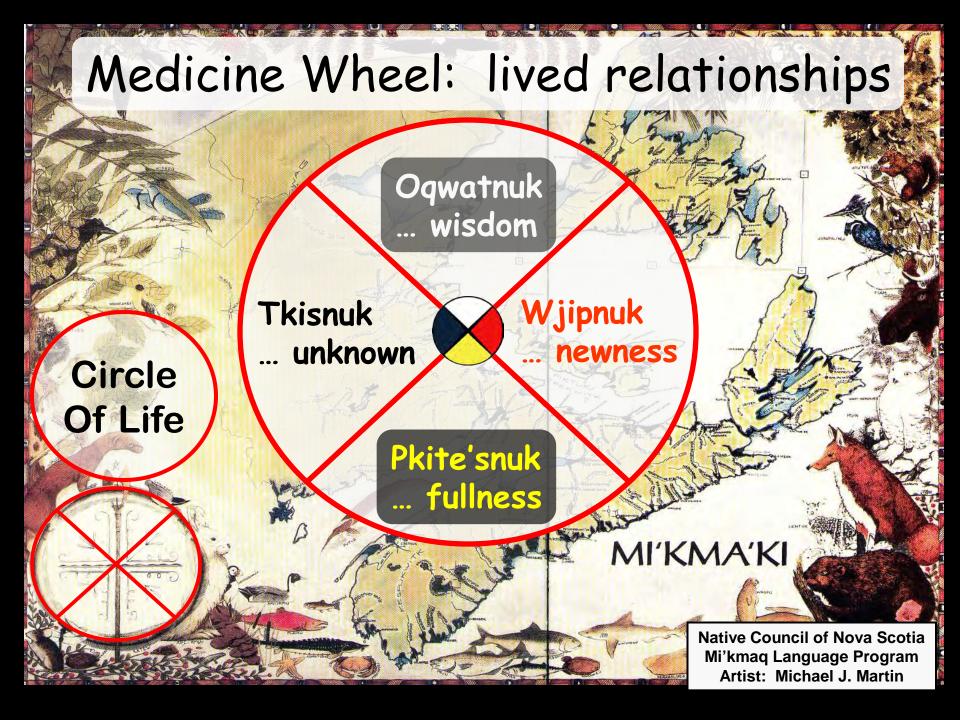




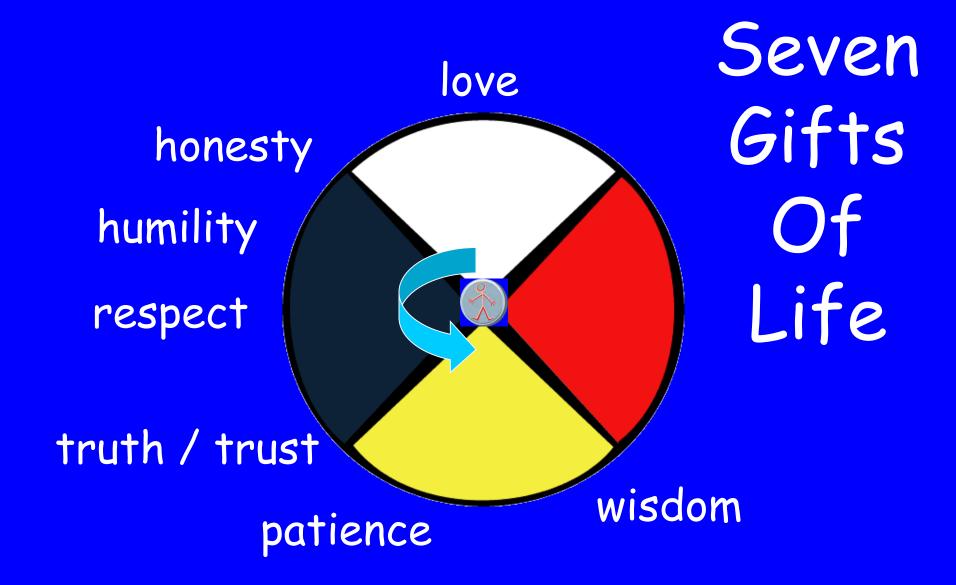


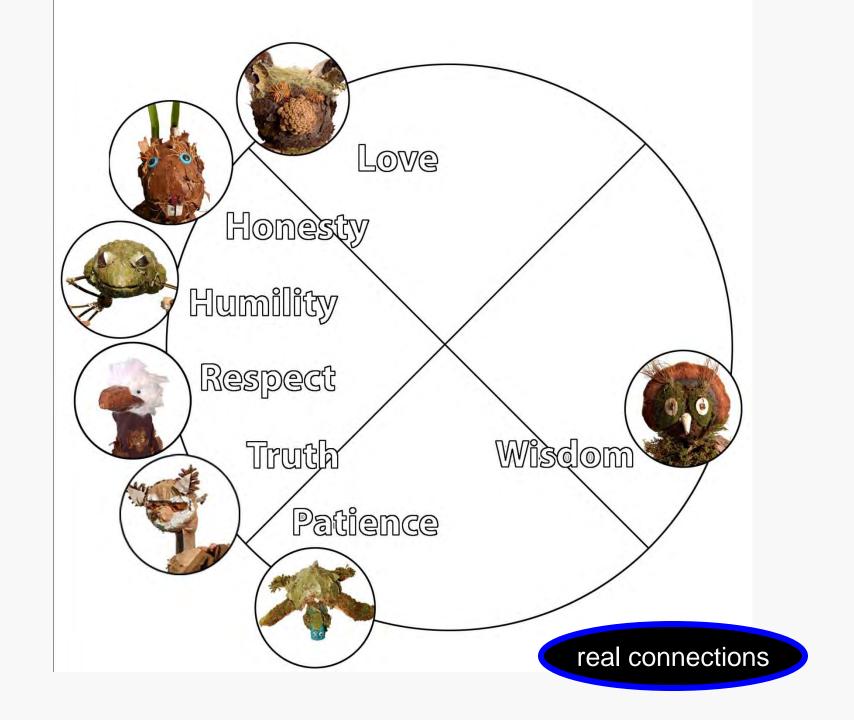


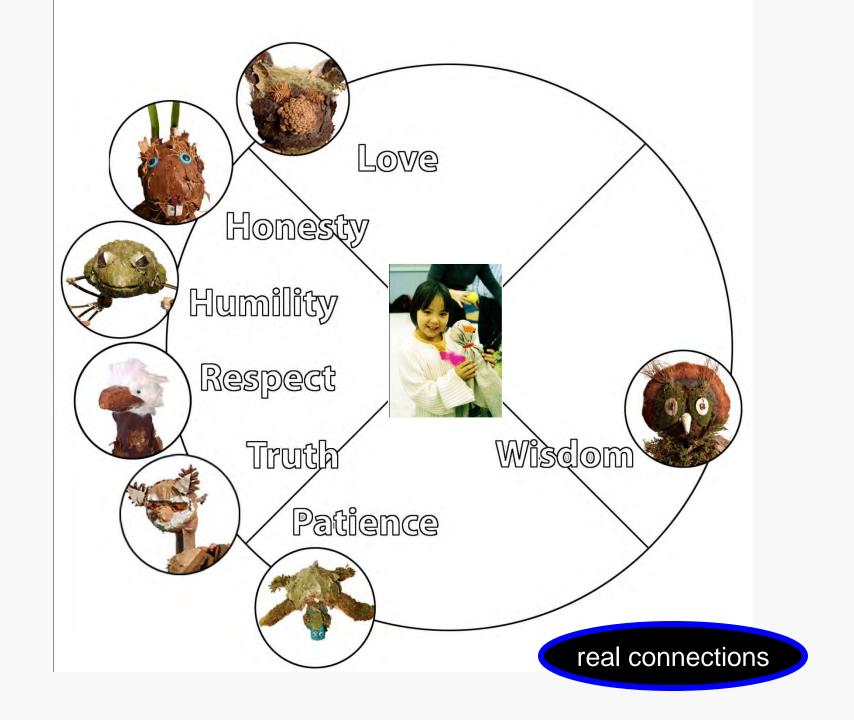












The Elders say:

Many of our Mi'kmaq youth seem lost.

- There's everything in the language that you want to know about yourself.
- There's something called the healing tense.

Verb Conjugation

"to be drunk"

- ketkiay (present)
- ketkiayop (simple past)
- ketkiayasa*nek* (healing)

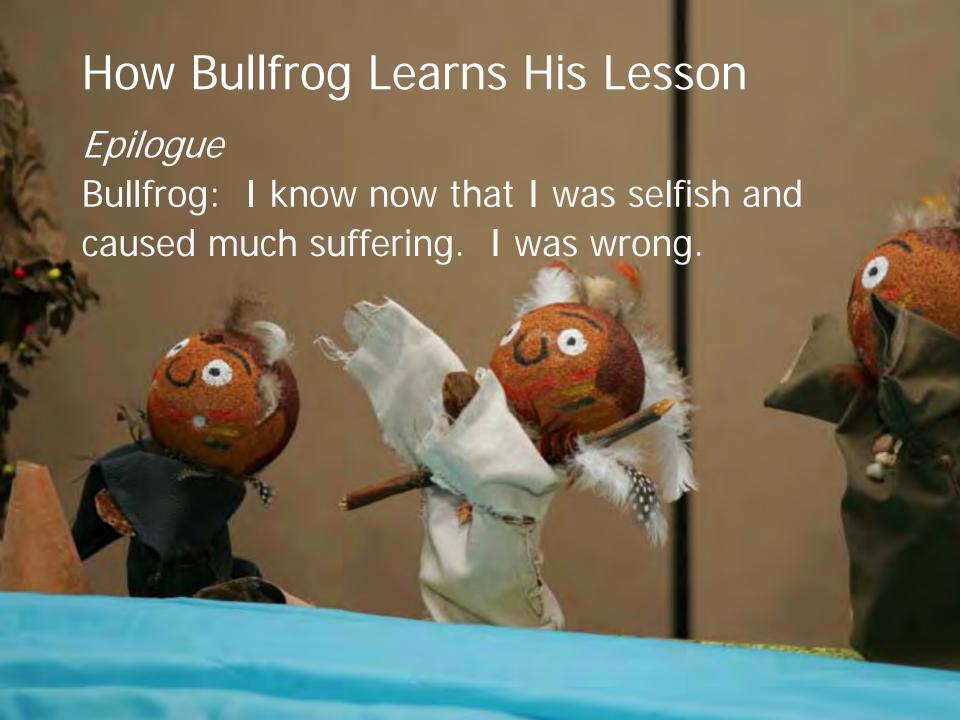
THE HEALING TENSE ... an example

Mi'kmaq English

Ketkiayop I was drunk

Keskiayasa*nek* I was drunk





The Healing Tense Heals

"[Bullfrog] has taken his misdeeds and placed them in front of him and walked around them, and said yes, I was there."

(Murdena Marshall, in conversation with Ivar Mendez)



We Heal Together

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"... when he goes into this healing tense,
then my attitude has to change ...
everybody in the household ...
everybody ... has to abide with him."
```

(Murdena Marshall, in conversation with Ivar Mendez)

Time:

- now then
- now now
- now future



- "Love is the main ingredient of wellness."
- Murdena Marshall
- "The voice of our language is in the land."
- Albert Marshall



expanding wholeness

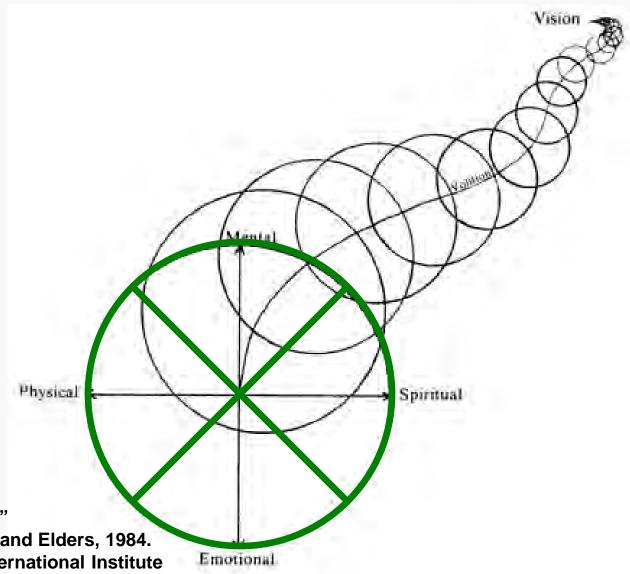
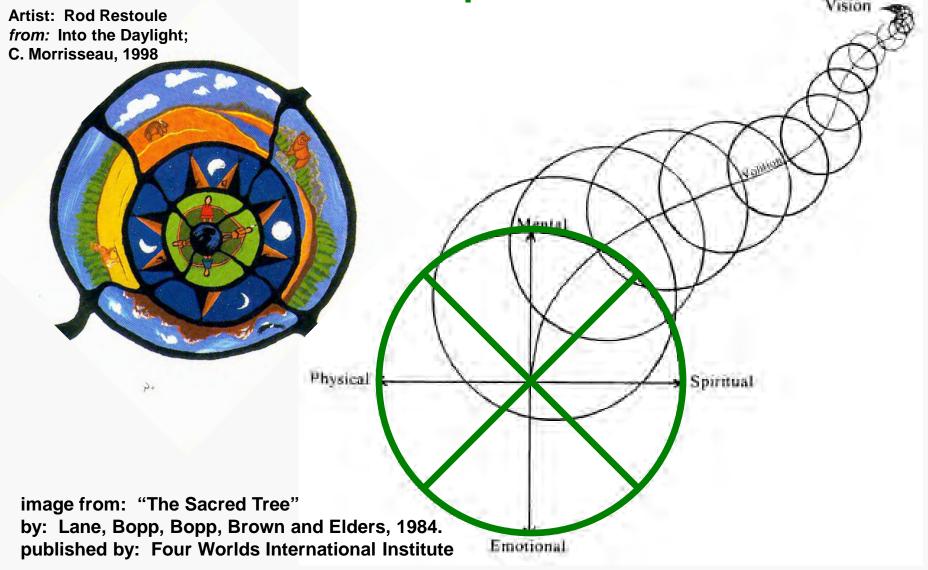


image from: "The Sacred Tree"

by: Lane, Bopp, Bopp, Brown and Elders, 1984.

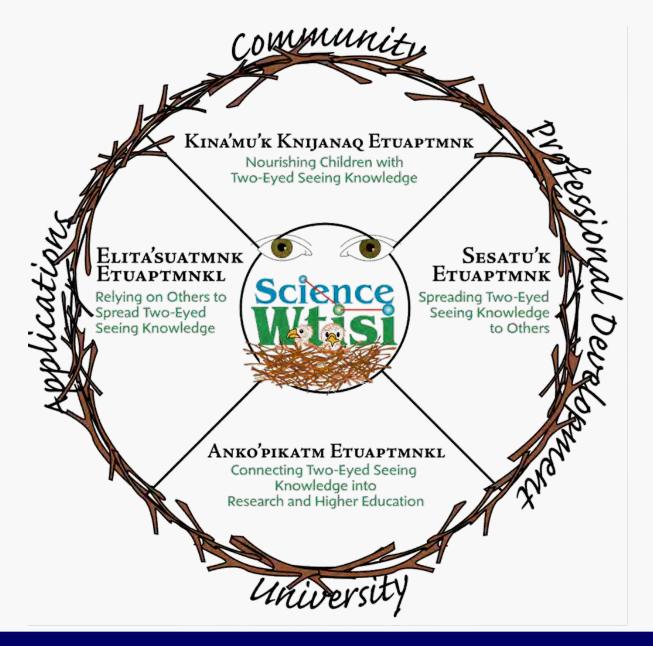
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expanding wholeness through restoration of relationships with the land

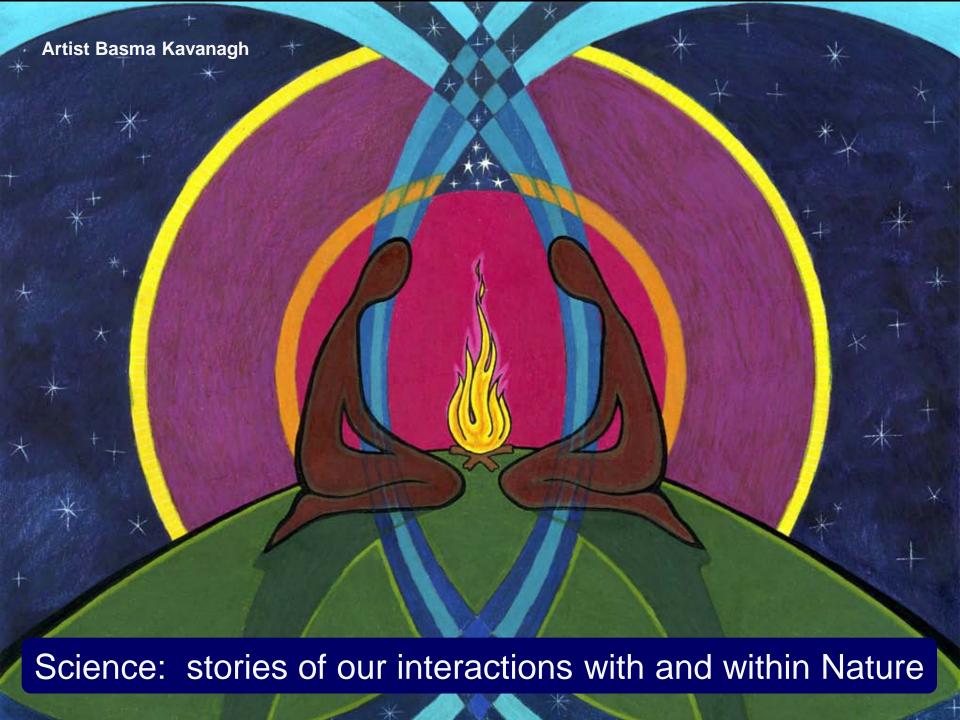




Science: stories of our interactions with and within Nature



Science: stories of our interactions with and within Nature





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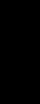












Mi'kmaq Elders













Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Gendarmerie royale du Canada