

The image shows a section of a rock wall with several dark brown paintings. On the left, a large deer with prominent antlers is depicted in profile, facing right. Below it, a group of smaller deer is shown in various stages of running or leaping towards the right. On the right side of the rock, two human figures are painted. The upper figure is a hunter in a dynamic, lunging pose, holding a long bow and arrow, ready to shoot. The lower figure is a stick figure, possibly another hunter or a different type of animal, also facing right. The background of the rock is a warm, orange-brown color with some natural cracks and textures.

Food/Diets

Blackwolff
RedMist
Naughtywolff

Far North Diet

● **Far North Clans' Diet**

In Soul Eater, Torak and Renn ventures out to the Far North where they met and spend time with the White Fox clan.

The White Fox clan, might as well be any Inuit clan. The Inuit consume a diet of foods that are fished, hunted, and gathered locally. This may include:

1. walrus
2. Ringed Seal
3. Bearded Seal
4. bowhead whale
5. caribou
6. muskoxen
7. birds (including their eggs)
8. fish

It is vital that they consume as much meat and fat as possible to keep the body warm and fit.

● **Hunting**

Apart from spearing and harpooning, the Inuit uses the Jigging method.

The hunter cuts a square hole in the ice on the lake and fishes using a fish lure and spear. Instead of using a hook on a line, Inuit use a fake fish attached to the line. They lower it into the water and move it around as if it is real. When the live fish approach it,

they spear the fish before it has a chance to eat the fake fish.

Seal

Seal meat is the most important aspect of an Inuit diet.

Depending on the season, Inuit hunt for different types of seal: Harp Seal, Harbor Seal, and Bearded Seal. Ringed Seals are hunted all year, while Harp Seals are only available during the summer.

Hunters approach breathing holes and wait for the seal. Then, at the slightest presence, they harpoon the animal.

It is important to offer water to seals and salhappyhappyhappyhappyer animals water as they are dying as a sign of respect and gratitude. It is also an offering to please the spirit 'Sedna' to ensure food supply.

Far North Continued

Walrus

Walrus are often hunted during the winter and spring since hunting them in summer is much more dangerous. A walrus is too large to be controlled by one man, so it cannot be hunted alone.

In Uqalurait: An Oral History of Nunavut, an Inuit elder describes the hunt of a walrus in these words: "When a walrus was sighted, the two hunters would run to get close to it and at a short distance it is necessary to stop when the walrus's head was submerged...the walrus would hear you approach. [They] then tried to get in front of the walrus and it was harpooned while its head was submerged. In the meantime, the other person would drive the harpoon into the ice through the harpoon loop to secure it."

Bowhead Whale

As one of the largest animals in the world, the bowhead whale is able to feed an entire community for nearly a year from its meat, blubber, and skin. Inuit hunters most often hunt juvenile whales which, compared to adults, are safer to hunt and have tastier skin. Similar to walrus, bowhead whales are captured by harpoon.

Caribou

Often, Inuit hunters set up camp miles away from the caribou crossing and wait until they are in full view to attack. There are many ways in which the caribou can be captured, including spearing, forcing caribou into the river, using blinders, scaring the caribou, and stalking the caribou. When spearing caribou, hunters put the string of the spear in their mouths and the other end they use to gently spear the animal.

Fish

Inuit consume both salt water and freshwater fish including sculpin, Arctic cod, Arctic char and lake trout. They capture these types of fish by jigging.

Far North Hunting Belief

- Hunting Belief

One particular belief that Inuit strongly believe in is the relationship between seal and Inuit. According to Inuit hunters and elders, hunters and seals have an agreement that allows the hunter to capture and feed from the seal if only for the hunger of the hunter's family. Borré explains that through this alliance "both hunter and seal are believed to benefit: the hunter is able to sustain the life of his people by having a reliable source of food, and the seal, through its sacrifice, agrees to become part of the body of the Inuit."

Food Prep and Eating

- Inuit food is mostly eaten frozen, raw, or boiled, with very little mixture of ingredients and with very few spices added. Inuit only eat two main meals a day, but it is common to eat many snacks every hour.

Eating & Preparation customs are strictly followed:

You can only eat if you're hungry

Meals are announced throughout the camp as food is to be shared

Hunted seal is to be brought to camp

Hunters are first to eat

Hunted meat is eaten frozen

Most are eaten on the spot/at the hunt site where their parts of seal have been cut specifically.

Fish is mostly eaten raw

Fish can only be cooked when you are already one day's journey away from the fishing site

When eating a meal, slabs of large meat and other parts are placed on the floor. Anyone in the house is able to cut off a piece.