The traditional livelihood of indigenous populations and the climatological conditions of the circumpolar world

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Arctic region and climate

The Arctic is characterized by a harsh climate with extreme variations in light and temperature, short summers and snow, ice winter, vast areas of permafrost. Plants and animals in the Arctic have adapted to these conditions, but this adaptation in some cases made them more sensitive to human activity. This activity has an impact on the physical, chemical and biological nature of the Arctic ecosystems, both within the Arctic and beyond. However, in comparison to most other parts of the world the Arctic is a region where clean natural environment maintains.

Weather conditions in the Arctic may be more extreme than in most other parts of the world, with low temperatures and strong winds. Some of the coldest places in the world are located in this region. One of the main features of arctic climates is that the sun never rises high above the horizon, even in summer, that limits the total amount of incoming solar energy.

Traditional life included also other aspects: the preservation of indigenous domestic animal breeds; protection of breeding sites of commercial species of animals; cleaning spawning areas, pastures rivers and spawning aggregations of animals; transmission of traditional knowledge of the treatment and psycho-energetic methods of influence on people (elders and shamans had this information). In addition, the indigenous people from a childhood mastered the technology of hardening, engaged and trained. After reaching the age of ten, children were able to perform multiple manufacturing processes.

This indigenous feature continues today, although now the northern territories are becoming more habitable and labor of depends not only on the natural environment but on the habitat as a whole: on the availability of transport and communications of the of social infrastructure development, availability of industrial organizations and other.

Northerners needed thousands of years to adapt to the harsh natural conditions. Statistics show that local residents have repeatedly experienced the warming and climate cooling. But they were able to pass the adaptation to such whims of nature. The coast Sami of North Norway hunted small whales with harpoons from their boats. Drift whales which eventually stranded on beaches, were also an important resource both for them and their Norwegian neighbours.

For years the peoples worked out a strategy of natural resources and methods of addiction. We can name the following: the unselfish assistance to the needy; peoples-neighbors helped each other in difficult situations; mobility – Arctic indigenous peoples could quickly migrate to another place when needed (it is considered to be the main way of adapting to the climate); exploring new ways of nature management (for example, local residents of Chukotka eventually learned how to grow potatoes and breed horses).

Traditional life Indigenous people

Arctic indigenous peoples have passed a difficult way to adapt to the environment. Whole centuries gone on to get used to the conditions of the north. Thanks to this, locals minimally impact on nature, use its resources in a sparing mode. Only traditional lifestyle helps indigenous peoples to cope with such a complex process as adaptation. The main objective of the people living in the Arctic is to maintain the level of land productivity and monitor biological diversity.

Only thanks to their care and sensitivity in relation to the world the indigenous people were able to adapt to the harsh conditions of existence. Their customs, festivals and ceremonies, which are transmitted from generation to generation, helped them.

Any name of the indigenous people of the Arctic commands respect from others. They were able to survive in such a harsh environment and exist to this day. This traditional knowledge, transmitted from generation to generation, helped to make it. Indigenous peoples created economic calendars.

Anglers and hunters determined optimal production locations and dates. People made up the regulations of caught animals and fish. Depending on the growth of the number of northerners they made up the burden on the populations of certain animals.

Labor in any sphere of activity - reindeer herding, the fisheries and in hunting is a big part of not only the worker, but also free time. Essentially the process of labor is a major in the life Northern indigenous peoples which became the traditional way of life.

Conclusions

It is not easy to live in such harsh conditions. However, northerners do this task admirably. Of course, the strong frost, polar night, precipitations often interfere with the functioning of the industrial complex, the work of many enterprises is suspended at this time.

But it helps the region to develop and find new ways of development of the environment.