To determine if there were any roses left, and if so their number and location.

Overconsumption by

To determine what had happened to the roses.

Still no one noticed. There were always cycles, periods of abundance and scarcity. The time came, though, when the Anishinabek too felt that something was not right. It was hard to say what. They knew that the bear’s flesh did not taste as sweet. The bears could not find much honey anymore, and what they did find was very bland. The Anishinabek blamed the bear for not being as industrious in their search for honey. The bears in turn blamed the bees and hummingbirds. No one could figure out what was happening.

Then, one summer there were no roses at all. The animals grew weary. At last everyone became alarmed. In great desperation a meeting was called; everyone was invited and a great council ensured. It was decided that all the winged creatures would search for a single rose. Months went by and, finally, a hummingbird discovered a solitary rose perched on the sides of an escarpment. It gently removed the rose from its perch and carried it back to the council-place. When everyone was assembled they asked the rose to explain what happened.

In a weak voice from hanging on for life, the rose said: ‘the rabbits ate all the roses.’ The council exploded with anger. The bears, wolves, and lynxes seized the rabbits, grabbing them by their ears and batting them around. The attack stretched the rabbits’ ears and split their lips in two. The enraged mob might have killed them, but the rose was heard once more. ‘Had you cared for and watched over us, we would have survived. But you were unconcerned about our destruction was partially your fault. Let the rabbits go.’

The animals who had rashly judged the rabbits were all ashamed so they freed them. No one spoke or moved. Nanabush stood and addressed the silent crowd. ‘We need the roses, and the roses need us. They performed their duty to us; we did not do the same for them. Within our place, everything is dependent on everything else. The loss of even one inevitably affects the well-being of the rest. The delicate balance between us must be preserved. You can take the life of plants, but you cannot give them life.’

The taskforce chair initiated the use of epidermal outgrowths as a protective measure.

Report of the Taskforce on Turtle Island Rose Depopulation
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ABSTRACT
It was observed that roses were less prevalent and brilliant than had previously been observed. A multidisciplinary task force was convened to study the problem. A sample was obtained for study. The study involved mixed-methods research with a combination of quantitative and qualitative data.

BACKGROUND
Until a recent and undocumented time, the rose has been plentiful in its environment. Anecdotal information indicates that the rose was the most plentiful flower in the environment. Past observations of the rose have indicated to it display a variety of brilliant and rich colours. Despite its vivid physical appearance, the rose population has been understudied by contemporary observers. Anecdotal information has indicated that the color of the rose has declined in intensity. For an unknown period of time, the rose population has appeared to decline without study of the phenomenon. At the beginning of the study period, it had been noted that there were no roses present in the immediate geographic area.

OBJECTIVES
This study has the objective of studying rose depopulation:
• To determine if there were any roses left, and if so their number and location
• To determine what had happened to the roses
To determine what links exist between Lepus Curpaeums obesity, glucose-deficiency in meat from the Ursidae family, lack of honey and rose depopulation

METHODS
The task-force conducted mixed-methods research as follows:
• Quantitative analysis
  The task force employed numerous research assistants to locate roses. The research assistants conducted their search through aerial observation. The research project was located in a geographically remote and inaccessible region.
• Sample collection
  The sample was collected for further analysis. The sample was considered rare and fragile, so was collected so as not to damage it. It was shipped by air to the task force location for further study.
• Quantitative Analysis
  The third research method was a interview method. The subject was asked a open-ended question. The question was designed to elicit a response that explained the lack of roses noted in the quantitative study. The subject spontaneously supplied additional data.

DATA
Nanabush and the Roses
• Roses were once the most plentiful flower to be found. Their presence lighted the forests and fields, and their rich colours blanketed the earth. Yet, despite all their brilliance no one paid much attention to them. Eventually, they became much less visible, their numbers decreased and their bright shades paled. As the flowers became fewer and fewer, the rabbits became fatter and fatter.
• Still no one noticed. There were always cycles, periods of abundance and scarcity. The time came, when the Anishinabek too felt that something was not right. It was hard to say what. They knew that the bear’s flesh did not taste as sweet. The bears could not find much honey anymore, and what they did find was very bland. The Anishinabek blamed the bear for not being as industrious in their search for honey. The bears in turn blamed the bees and hummingbirds. No one could figure out what was happening.
• Then, one summer there were no roses at all. The animals grew weary. At last everyone became alarmed. In great desperation a meeting was called; everyone was invited and a great council ensured. It was decided that all the winged creatures would search for a single rose. Months went by and, finally, a hummingbird discovered a solitary rose perched on the sides of an escarpment. It gently removed the rose from its perch and carried it back to the council-place. When everyone was assembled they asked the rose to explain what happened.
• In a weak voice from hanging on for life, the rose said: ‘the rabbits ate all the roses.’ The council exploded with anger. The bears, wolves, and lynxes seized the rabbits, grabbing them by their ears and batting them around. The attack stretched the rabbits’ ears and split their lips in two. The enraged mob might have killed them, but the rose was heard once more. ‘Had you cared for and watched over us, we would have survived. But you were unconcerned about our destruction was partially your fault. Let the rabbits go.’

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RESULTS
• Quantitative data analysis found that there was a single rose in the geographic area of the study.
• Sample collection was carried out. Analysis found that the sample was in critical condition. That sample was experiencing extreme fatigue and was believed to be a in a acute health condition. Furthermore, the sample was experiencing voice loss.
• Initial qualitative analysis from the interview data indicated that Lepus Curpaeums have consumed the majority of the roses.
• Secondary qualitative data analysis showed that the actions of the Lepus Curpaeums were precipitated by an overall lack of interest or concern for the roses by all animals.

ANALYSIS
The task force conducted a multivariate analysis for N, the population of roses.

Where:
C = concern (proportional constant)
N = Number of roses
f = Obesity of rabbits
Assume initial conditions t=0, N1=0, Nf=1
At the time of realization (final), we have t, N1=0, t, Nf

Then:
N1 <= N, N <= C/2 or N=C/2
Thus, N = C/2 where C ≤ 1

Also where:
R = Set of all rabbits
A = Set of all animals

Where we assume that only rabbits fatten over time, and all animals obey the relationship. N = (1/f)*C

QED: This equation shows that the population of roses (N) is directly proportional to the sum of the concern all beings Cj = Σ1 Cj for their welfare.

CONCLUSIONS
• Rose depopulation was extensive and the rose population had reached its nadir the time of the study.
• The primary cause of rose depopulation was identified as an overall lack of knowledge and concern in the general populace which allowed Lepus Curpaeums overconsumption to occur.
• Overconsumption by Lepus Curpaeums was identified as the secondary cause of rose depopulation.
• The taskforce chair initiated the use of epidermal outgrowths as a protective measure.

Environmental Variables

• This scientific research poster is based on the story of Nanabush and the Roses to demonstrate that Indigenous knowledge contains the scientific method of inquiry used in the natural sciences such as physics and chemistry. By presenting a story that contains a trick within a trickster story, we are transforming traditional knowledge into science and back again. This transformational pedagogy for science education uses traditional Indigenous knowledge to address the needs of Aboriginal students within the science, technology, engineering and math (STEM) fields.