

Cruise Atlantic Canada acknowledges the ancestral land and waters that connect our regions.

Nova Scotia is in Mi'kma'ki, the ancestral and unceded territory of the Mi'kmaq people. The people of the Mi'kmaw Nation have lived on this territory for millennia, and we acknowledge them as the past, present and future caretakers of this land.

Newfoundland is located in the ancestral homelands of the Beothuk, whose culture has now been erased forever. We also acknowledge the island of Ktaqmkuk (Newfoundland) as the unceded, traditional territory of the Beothuk and the Mi'kmaq. And we acknowledge Labrador as the traditional and ancestral homelands of the Innu of Nitassinan, the Inuit of Nunatsiavut, and the Inuit of NunatuKavut.

Prince Edward Island is unceded Mi'kmaq territory. Epekwitk (Prince Edward Island), Mi'kma'ki, is covered by the historic Treaties of Peace and Friendship.

New Brunswick occupies the traditional unceded territory of the Wolastoqiyik, Mi'kmaq and Peskotomuhkati peoples.

Historically, a land acknowledgment is a traditional practice shared amongst Indigenous groups to recognize the Indigenous land and territory they are visiting. Today a land acknowledgement remains a way to express one's gratitude to the Indigenous people for being stewards of the land that we live and work on.