NUNAVUT
COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Iqaluit

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Department of Environment
Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l'Environnement

NCRI

Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory – Iqaluit
2012

Department of Environment
Fisheries and Sealing Division
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is based on interviews with active hunters and elders from Iqaluit and Apex. The report covers a large geographic area that includes all of Frobisher Bay and the west side of Cumberland Sound and represents one component of the Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory (NCRI). “Coastal inventory”, as used here, refers to the collection of information on coastal resources and activities gained from community interviews, research, reports, maps, and other resources. This data is presented in a series of maps.

Coastal resource inventories have been conducted in many jurisdictions throughout Canada, notably along our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. These inventories have been used as a means of gathering reliable information on coastal resources to facilitate their strategic assessment, leading to the promotion of economic development, coastal management, and conservation opportunities. In Nunavut, the coastal resource inventory has two additional applications: the preservation of traditional knowledge (Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, or IQ) and the preparation for forthcoming environmental changes, particularly those driven by climate change.

The Fisheries and Sealing Division of the Department of Environment (DOE) initiated this inventory in 2007 by conducting a pilot project in the community of Igloolik, Nunavut. The NCRI has since been completed in the following communities:

- 2008 Kugluktuk and Chesterfield Inlet
- 2009 Arctic Bay and Kimmirut
- 2010 Sanikiluaq
- 2011 Qikitarjuaq and Gjoa Haven
- 2012 Iqaluit, Repulse Bay, and Grise Fiord

This report presents the findings of the coastal resource inventory of Iqaluit, which was conducted in the winter of 2012.

Inventory deliverables include:

- A final report summarizing all of the activities undertaken as part of this project;
- Provision of the coastal resource inventory in a GIS database;
- Large-format resource inventory maps for the city of Iqaluit, Nunavut; and
- Key recommendations on both on the use of this study as well as future initiatives.

On-site interview sessions were held from January 23-February 3, 2012. A total of fourteen interviews were conducted. During the interviews we asked participants about the coastal species they currently observe or have previously observed in the area and had them draw the location of their observations on the maps that we provided. We used photographs to help participants identify the species they have seen. The interviews varied from 1.5 - 4 hours, depending on the participant. The data collected throughout the interviews was compiled into a database and the maps were digitized and analyzed.

The maps produced in the interviews are presented here, organized into the following categories: Marine Mammals, Fish, Birds, Invertebrates, Marine Plants, Areas of High Diversity, and Other.

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INTRODUCTION

This document is one in a series of reports produced by the Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory (NCRI). The overall goal of this initiative is to conduct inventories in all 26 of Nunavut's coastal communities. Each community is unique in terms of its physical environment, oceanographic setting, organisms present, and the interests and approaches of its hunters and trappers.

THE COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

A coastal resource inventory is a collection of information on coastal and aquatic resources and activities gained principally from interviews with elders and hunters in each community. Coastal resources are defined as the animals and plants that live near the coast, on the beaches, on and around islands, above and below the surface of the ocean, above and below sea ice, on the sea floor, and in lakes and rivers.

All of the community-specific data is digitized and mapped using a Geographic Information System (GIS). This approach can be an effective tool to assist with management, development, and conservation of coastal areas.

Resource inventories have been conducted along Canada's Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The information has been used to provide the foundation for an integrated coastal management plan, to assist with the protection of important coastal areas, and to facilitate environmental impact assessments, sensitivity mapping, and community planning. Coastal resource inventories have also provided different levels of government with the tools to engage in strategic assessments, informed development, and enlightened stewardship.

The principle source of information for community-based coastal inventories is traditional knowledge or, in Inuktitut, Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ), gathered through interviews. Over the past 50 years, Inuit have transitioned from a resource-based nomadic life style to a wage-based economy. Coastal and land-based activities remain extremely important, contributing to Inuit quality of life, providing income and food, and as a significant part of the Inuit culture. The NCRI aims to retain some of this valuable knowledge by engaging community elders, hunters and fishers to document the presence, distribution, and characteristics of various coastal resources. IQ is unique in that it is qualitative, intuitive, holistic, spiritual, empirical, personal, and often based on a long time-series of observations (Berkes 2002). It is particularly useful for recording historical data that are unattainable in any other manner. A complementary coupling of IQ and scientific knowledge may provide a means to better understand and manage coastal resources.

Information on coastal resources may provide insights regarding the potential for future fisheries development or other economic opportunities. Given the high unemployment rates in many of Nunavut's coastal communities, it is increasingly important to identify areas of potential economic development. In order to determine both feasibility and long-term sustainability of a new fishery, information on species-specific abundance and distribution of fish stocks (or other coastal resources) must be obtained. Combining communal knowledge of local resources can be a vital step in establishing a commercialized fishery. This information could also lead to the identification of potential coastal parks and related tourism opportunities. This may include sensitive coastal areas, breeding grounds, important species, and unique habitats. Attaining this information comes with much responsibility, however, and should be accompanied by a vision for the resource, coupled with an implementation plan. The resource should be thoughtfully governed from the outset to avoid unsustainable exploitation.

Figure 1: Map of Nunavut

Inuit Qaujamajatuqangit (IQ) embodies both tangible and intangible Inuit knowledge. Conserving this knowledge has importance in its own right and for its potential to inform future management plans. Some communities have expressed an interest in exploring development options using a database that has its origins in the living memories, experience, history, and skills of the people who live there. Other communities have opted for a continuation of existing practices: the gathering of extant knowledge into a form that could assist informed decision-making. Regardless, there is growing urgency throughout the Territory to identify, record, and conserve Nunavut's traditional, biological, cultural, and ecological knowledge.

There is increasing concern over the impact of climate change on the Arctic environment. Over the past 20 years, an increasing number of arctic researchers have commented on the predicted impacts of climate change on the marine environment (Tynan and DeMaster 1997, Michel et al. 2006, Ford et al. 2008a, 2008b, Moore and Huntington 2008). Additionally, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has reported that the increase in global temperatures is very likely caused by human activity, and that warming is predicted to occur faster in the Polar Regions than anywhere else on the planet (IPCC 2007, 2014). Many changes are predicted to occur in recurrent open water sites, with the potential to affect various coastal resources. Specific impacts can be expected on water stratification and its role in nutrient renewal, the balance between multi-year and annual ice, the duration and location of open water, and the impacts of tidal mixing and topographic upwelling. These physical changes could influence the marine food web through the prevalence of ice algae, the timing and magnitude of primary and secondary production, and changes in the distribution, abundance, and success of traditional species. Inuit can expect significant environmental changes in sea ice, fast ice, coastal erosion, animal behaviour, and population abundances, to name a few. For instance, apparent changes in polar bear health and abundance have been linked to climate change driven shifts in sea ice formation and movement. The coastal resource inventory provides a means of collecting information on environmental changes observed by community members.

PERSONNEL AND PROJECT DELIVERABLES

The Coastal Resource Inventory of Iqaluit was conducted by Department of Environment (DOE) staff with the assistance of the Marine Institute of Memorial University of Newfoundland. Overall project leadership was provided by Wayne Lynch, Director, Fisheries and Sealing Division, and his staff: Janelle Kennedy, Senior Science Advisor; and Angela Young, Program Coordinator.

Project deliverables include:

- A final report summarizing project activities;
- The Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory in a GIS database;
- A series of large-format resource inventory maps;
- Access to all documentation pertaining to project completion; and
- Recommendations on the use of this study and future initiatives

METHODOLOGY

COMMUNITY VISITS

Fisheries and Sealing staff worked closely with the Iqaluit Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) to coordinate interview logistics. The interviews were conducted between January 23 and February 3, 2012. The HTA provided an annotated list of local Inuit hunters and trappers who, in their opinion, were among the most knowledgeable and accomplished members of the community and could best satisfy the requirements of the interview process. NCRI project personnel interviewed a total of 14 interviewees (Appendix 1).

THE INTERVIEWS

Six individuals were present during each interview: the interviewee, an interviewer, a translator, a recorder, a science consultant, and a student observer. The interviewer followed a defined protocol that placed emphasis on a series of predetermined questions and photographs of various living resources thought to occur in the area. Maps covering the area of interest and colour coded pencils were provided for interviewees to illustrate locations of interest. Interviewees were encouraged to supplement their responses by drawing on the maps provided to annotate their verbal remarks. Specific categories addressed in the interviews included: interviewee life-history information; locations of outpost camps; archaeological sites; travel routes and hunting/fishing areas frequented; the geographic occurrence of mammals, fish, birds, invertebrates, and plants; linkages between coastal resources; present and future environmental changes; and potential economic development (e.g. the possibility of an emergent fishery). Qualitative data was gathered in the form of individual opinions, assumptions, and conclusions.

Annotations on the maps were coded to enable future identification and reference. Follow-up questions were asked of the interviewee, clarifications were elicited, and, if appropriate, discussion ensued about the information presented. The entire process was recorded using audio and video equipment, while selected portions were simultaneously manually recorded. Manual recording was used to maintain a running record of all map annotations and codes. This permitted the analysis of interviews to proceed without first transcribing the audiotapes. The interviews varied from 1.5 - 4 hours, depending on the individual being interviewed.

POST-INTERVIEW METHODOLOGY

All of the data manually recorded throughout the interview was entered into a spreadsheet, using audio and video data for verification when needed. The maps were scanned and the hand drawn data was digitized using Geographic Information System (GIS).

NON-INTERVIEW DATA ACQUISITION

Data on marine resources can be found scattered throughout many different sources including scientific papers, government reports, environmental impact assessments, and maps. However, three surveys with similar geographic breadth and goals have proven to be especially useful. The three-volume "Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Study" was undertaken in the early 1970s and published in 1976 by Indian and Northern Affairs. It grew out of the documentation required by the land claim process and was used to substantiate Inuit claims to residency and land use. The study contained detailed information on traditional land use up to that time, based on interviews with Inuit in each community. It used topographic maps to outline regions associated with hunting, trapping, and fishing activities for every community in Nunavut over three periods: pre-contact, the trading period up to the 1950s, and the present (early 1970s). The third volume is an atlas that displays the results. The original research is available in Ottawa at the National Archives and a copy is also available in the Legislative Library in Iqaluit.

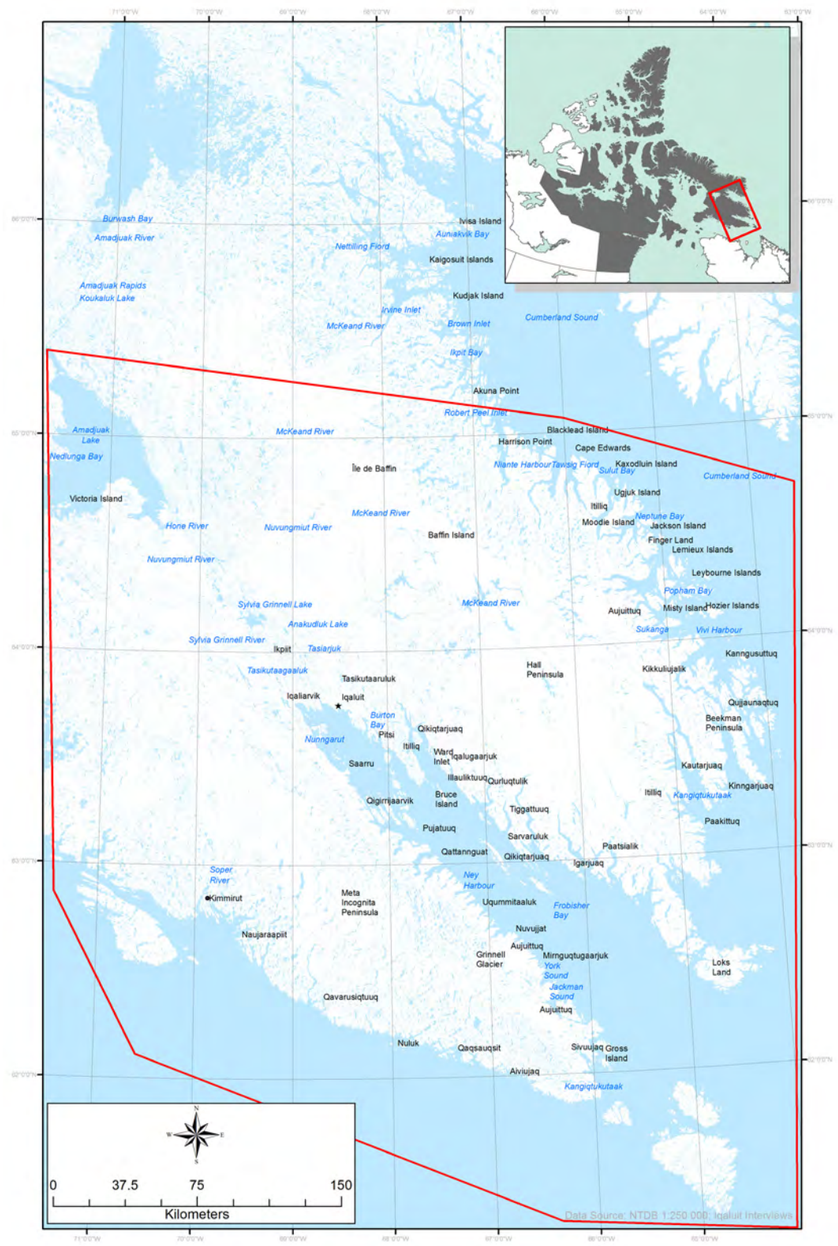


Figure 2. The study area extent discussed in the Iqaluit interviews

The second is the Nunavut Atlas co-published in 1992 by the Canadian Circumpolar Institute and the Tunngavik Federation of Nunavut. This atlas is largely data collected for the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Study. The resource data and maps are great resources but the information is approximately 35 years old. Relevant maps from this volume are presented in this report (Figures 50-51).

The third document is the *Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study* produced by the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board in 2004 as mandated by the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement. Harvest data was collected monthly from Inuit hunters from 1996 to 2001. The purpose of the study was to determine the current harvesting levels and patterns of Inuit use of wildlife resources. Once completed this information was to be used to manage wildlife resources in Nunavut.

DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

Data collected through interviews and research were, when appropriate, plotted on working maps. In order to stay within the size of the geographic area under discussion, the scale of the map is kept relatively small. The scale was common to all maps to permit relatively easy comparisons. Information was separated according to resource categories and all information associated with a specific geographic location was entered into a tabular database. The development, care, and maintenance of this tabular database are extremely important, not only as a storage facility for information, but as an active repository accessed by users with diverse interests.

Data management also included protecting the confidentiality of the data. Each interviewee provided their consent to be interviewed, as well as audio and video taped. Any person or organization wishing to access NCRI data must provide written justification to the NCRI Steering Committee and agree to the terms outlined in the Data Release Form.

GIS INTERFACE

Once the inventory maps and database were completed, they were entered into a GIS which creates computer-generated maps. It also links information to the geographic locations contained in the database. Attributes associated with each piece of data include information such as the species name, the interviewee source, and the time of year it was observed.

INTERACTIVE ATLAS

The NCRI results are published in community-specific reports that are shared with project partners (community HTOs, Hamlets, high schools, and all interviewees) and that are publicly available in hard-copy and PDF formats.

Reports are currently produced in English and Inuktitut. The results from all communities are also displayed online in an interactive atlas, with this information available within a year of interviews in a community. The reports can take up to two years to produce. Links to access the Atlas: ncriatlas.ca and http://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

RESOURCE INVENTORY

The observations below provide highly personal insights that could warrant additional investigation.

MARINE ENVIRONMENT

The geographic area identified by interviewees as the normal range of their hunting and fishing activities spans approximately 262km north, 258km south, 228km east and 143km west of the municipality of Iqaluit. The area includes Frobisher Bay, Resolution Island, Meta Incognita Peninsula, and Amadjuak Lake.

HUNTING/FISHING

- Four out of fourteen interviewees stated that they were seeing increased numbers of Arctic char in the Iqaluit area. However three interviewees reported that the char numbers had decreased and one stated that the reported increases were due to some fishermen now having access to better fishing technology.
- A consensus among hunters and fishers was that their efforts would benefit from a community dock and a larger improved breakwater.
- Two hunters reported that they are catching less seals than in previous years.

HEALTH, SIZE, AND PRESENCE

- Three out of Fourteen interviewees reported that the char in the Iqaluit area were becoming smaller, while two reported size increases.
- Two interviewees reported that the char in the Sylvia Grinnell River taste different than in previous years.
- Three interviewees made comments about the changing conditions of the clams near Iqaluit stating that they were smaller and taste different, one interviewee stated that she would not eat the clams near Iqaluit for health concerns.
- Five interviewees reported finding seals with patches of fur missing, one stated that it had a "burnt" appearance to it.
- Three interviewees stated that the taste and texture of the seal meat and fat had changed.

CHANGES UNDERWAY

- Eight interviewees expressed concern about the effects of marine traffic on the Arctic ecosystem. Two specifically wanted large vessels kept away from walrus colonies, stating that the walrus were frightened by marine traffic.
- The exhaust from engines and the risk of oil spills was raised by the interviewees as another concern about marine traffic.
- Four interviewees specifically stated that they were witnessing climate change effects in the forms of later sea ice formation, longer boating seasons, and less predictable weather.
- One interviewee reported that lake ciscoe were new to the area.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Eight interviewees expressly stated they were in favour of commercial fisheries out of Iqaluit. Two expressed concerns about overfishing due to Iqaluit's increasing population, and one wished that the commercial fishing be kept out of lakes.
- Five interviewees were in favour of commercializing fisheries for marine invertebrates, with an emphasis on a commercial clam harvest.
- Twelve interviewees were in favour of increasing tourism. One interviewee made the point that harbour infrastructure should be improved to enable better boat tours and charters.

MARINE RESOURCES IN A PHYSICAL SETTING

INTRODUCTION

The coastal communities of Nunavut are diverse, extending over 27° of latitude and 60° of longitude. In addition to different geomorphologies, climates, and wildlife they also experience widely different marine environments. These include: significant differences in residual circulation, tidal range, tidal currents, tidal mixing, shore-fast leads, ice-edge upwelling, topographic upwelling, and polynyas; all of which influence the abundance, diversity and concentration of marine animals and plants. The oceanographic context in which these organisms occur, especially the causal mechanisms that contribute to population dynamics, is an essential prerequisite to understanding changes that occur over time.

One of the stated goals of this initiative is to develop the capacity to monitor Nunavut's marine resources within the context of climate change. Organisms will experience the impacts of climate change, both directly and indirectly, through changes in their physiology and through variations in their physical or biological environments. Responsible monitoring of marine resources will require more than just a quantitative assessment of certain species; it will require an ecosystem approach that, by definition, includes the physical factors at play in that system.

RECURRENT OPEN WATER AND ARCTIC BIOLOGY

The presence of open water in winter can be a chance occurrence that reflects either temporary or recurring conditions. Temporary open water sites are largely unpredictable and have limited usefulness to animals and humans. Alternatively, recurrent open water sites are a physical indicator of one or several predictable physical processes that result in spatial and temporal reliability.

The formation of recurring open water sites in ice-covered seas, including polynyas, pack ice edges, and shore-fast leads reflect local geography, ice conditions, and water movements such as upwelling and tidal mixing. There is a positive correlation between recurrent open water sites and abundance of marine organisms. Stirling (1980, 1997) identified increases in the abundance of birds, seals, and whales with proximity to ice edges, polynyas, and pack ice. In some cases, animals are drawn to these sites for practical reasons such as the availability of breathing holes, a platform to haul out and rest, predator avoidance, pupping, or moulting (Stirling 1997). Ultimately, recurrent open water sites encourage a non-homogeneous distribution of animals that is linked to greater biological productivity.

Major contributing factors in the abundance of marine organisms observed at reoccurring open water locations is due to food availability, the product of primary production in phytoplankton, ice algae, and marine plants. Algal groups are important but their relative contributions can vary depending on ice conditions and available light. Ice algae can represent 5 to 30% of the total primary production (Alexander, 1974; Harrisson and Cota, 1991; Legendre et al 1992). Plant material is grazed and enters into the food web, supplying energy to invertebrates, such as copepods, amphipods, and shellfish, to fish such as Arctic Cod, to mammals such as seals, Narwhal, Walrus, and Polar Bears, and to birds such as Thick-Billed Murres, Northern Fulmars, Black-Legged Kittiwakes, and Black Guillemots. This results in a form of oasis or hotspot in an otherwise ice-covered area. With climate change, the sea ice thinning faster and earlier in the spring and sunlight sufficient to drive photosynthesis, especially in ice algae, is available sooner. These conditions are extending both the growing and grazing seasons, in some cases by as much as two months.

These open water sites also appear to have great importance to the peoples that have occupied the Arctic for several thousand years. Archaeological data obtained from historic Inuit habitation sites, coupled with modern sea-ice extremes, have been used to infer a strong causal relationship between polynyas and historic Inuit settlement patterns (Henshaw 2003). Schledermann (1980) drew attention to the fact that the early settlers of present-day Nunavut did not create settlements in random fashion. Since they depended almost entirely on food resources obtained through hunting, settlements were usually located within reasonable proximity of game, which often meant areas of recurrent open water. Schledermann (1980) also found a close correlation between the distribution of recurring polynyas in the eastern Canadian High Arctic and the abundance of archaeological sites from the Thule culture that specialized in hunting marine mammals.

OCEANOGRAPHIC FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO OPEN WATER

The Municipality of Iqaluit is located at the western end of Frobisher Bay on the eastern side of Baffin Island. The municipality itself lies at 63°44'N 68°30'W.

TIDAL MIXING

Even at somewhat limited velocities, tidal currents can produce sufficient turbulence to generate the vertical mixing capable of forming and maintaining a polynya. A slow-moving tidal current that encounters a shallow and/or narrow strait increases in velocity, promoting vertical mixing. Tidal mixing also delivers nutrients, which promote plant and algal growth when sufficient light is available, especially in summer months. Examples of this phenomenon are the well-known polynyas in Fury and Hecla Strait at the head of Foxe Basin (Hannah et al 2009).

POLYNYAS

If the Arctic were covered with a thick, seamless layer of sea-ice, many of the organisms that currently exist there and contribute to the region's productivity would find it impossible to survive. Polynyas and leads provide the necessary breaks in the ice that permit sunlight to penetrate and photosynthesis to proceed (in both planktonic and ice-based algae), allow mammals to breath, and permit over-wintering birds to feed. Wind, water movement, and heat transfer are among the primary factors that contribute to the establishment and maintenance of these open water sites.

Polynyas have long been viewed as extraordinary because of the obvious contradiction of open water occurring in conditions that promote ice. The explanation for this phenomenon is twofold: in some cases the introduction of heat forestalls ice formation, while in others any newly formed ice is rapidly removed. The process is controlled by wind and/or ocean currents, which remove any ice formed at the site. Other factors include turbulence from surface waves or currents that can inhibit ice formation, adjacent coastlines, and shore-fast ice or ice bridges that prevent ice from drifting into polynyas (Hannah et al 2009).

Recurring polynyas typically occur between near shoals and islands, within the land-fast ice. There are two types of polynyas that reoccur each year: those that remain open all year long and those that only freeze over for one or two of the coldest months of the year. Animals such as seals, walrus and some migratory sea birds use these polynyas as important over-wintering areas.

Although strong tidal currents, sometimes associated with the formation of polynyas, have been observed on the west side of King William Island, there are no known polynyas in this area. This may be due to the lack of a deep basin in the area to act as a reservoir for warm water (Hannah et al 2009).

LAND-FAST LEADS (OR FLAW LEADS)

Extensive systems of land-fast leads occur throughout the Arctic. Land-fast ice generally comprises first-year ice, possibly mixed with multi-year remnants, that is fixed to the coast. This ice platform extends outward, eventually merging with offshore pack ice (Sterling 1981). The physical presence of this ice cover modifies tidal and wind energy, dramatically changing circulation (George 2004). Eventually, a fracture or crack may develop between the attached ice and the free-floating pack ice due to offshore winds, or through the actions of coastal currents. These leads are normally linear in shape and run parallel to shorelines. They are recurrent and predictable in their location and are among the areas where open water is found most consistently during winter and early spring. Because of these factors, land-fast lead systems are of great biological importance.

The boundary between the ice edge and the beginning of the lead is an ecosystem that is very important and has been identified as biologically rich and diverse by many elders and previous research. For instance:

- The land-fast ice edge is an important Inuit hunting site (Crawford and Jorgenson 1990)
- During late spring and early summer, large numbers of sea birds and marine mammals congregate at the edges of land-fast ice (McLaughlin et al. 2005)
- Ringed seals and polar bears are the only marine animals that regularly occupy extensive land-fast coastal ice (Tynan and DeMaster 1997)
- Bearded seals prefer relatively shallow water (<150 m) with thin shifting ice and leads kept open by strong currents (Tynan and DeMaster 1997)
- Along with polynyas, land-fast lead systems and ice edges play key roles in influencing the abundance and distribution of marine mammals and sea birds (McLaughlin et al. 2005)
- Satellite observations of polar bears in multi-year ice show that they are often associated with leads (Stirling 1997)
- High densities of arctic cod are found immediately below the edge of land-fast sea ice, linked to the availability of high concentrations of copepod prey (Crawford and Jorgenson 1990)
- Near the ice edge the diet of adult ringed seals and narwhal is composed primarily of arctic cod while amphipods and copepods are consumed in smaller numbers (Bradstreet and Cross 1982)

The reasons for greater biological abundance and diversity associated with land-fast leads and ice edges are largely the same as those outlined above for recurrent open water. However, upwelling is an additional mechanism that appears to occur at shore-fast and pack ice edges..

UPWELLING: TOPOGRAPHIC AND ICE-EDGE

Upwelling is a mechanism by which colder, deeper water is moved to the surface, where it can create and/or maintain ice-free open water. Topographic upwelling occurs where a current moving through warmer subsurface water is deflected or welled upward toward the surface by a bottom structure such as a sill, bank, or ridge (Tee et al. 1993).

Ice-edge upwelling occurs when wind blows parallel to the ice edge and causes surface water to move away from the edge. The surface water is then replaced from below (Tang and Ikeda, 1989). The upwelling zone may be several kilometres wide and draw subsurface water from depths of up to 100 metres. This phenomenon has been observed in the Bering Sea (Alexander and Niebauer 1981), the Arctic Ocean (Buckley et al. 1979, Johannesen et al. 1983) and off the coast of Newfoundland (Tang and Ikeda 1989).

Upwelled water usually carries nutrients into the upper layer where, with sufficient light, both phytoplankton and ice algae can grow and provide a strong stimulus to the local food web. This is one explanation for why polynyas and shore-fast leads are so productive.

MARINE RESOURCES IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Over the past 20 years, many Arctic researchers have commented on the impending probability of global warming, with its predicted impacts on the marine environment as well as the abundance, diversity, and well-being of marine organisms (Tynan and DeMaster 1997, Michel et al. 2006, Moore and Huntington 2008). Changes may occur affecting water stratification and its role in nutrient renewal, the balance between multi-year and annual ice, the relative importance of ice algae, the timing and magnitude of primary and secondary production, changes in traditional species distributions and hunting sites, amongst others. Each of these changes could exert some influence on the food web and the state of the resources as they are presently defined.

GUIDE TO MAPS AND TABLES

The following group of maps summarizes the geographic context, species locations, and information from earlier studies (derived from the Nunavut Atlas). The maps are accompanied by data in tables, which provides additional detail, along with descriptive information, when available. Table 1 describes the map codes used in the tables.

Generally, maps comprise groupings of several species or a single species as reported in multiple interviews. Species and interviews are normally color-coded and locations are labeled with a number. The first number in the label refers to a specific interview while the second is a location identifier. These labels can be used to look-up relevant information in the table associated with each map.

The species identified by interviewees as being distributed "Everywhere" are not mapped in this report. The designation of "Everywhere" was used when interviewees felt that the organism under discussion has been observed everywhere throughout their travels and places with which they are very familiar. Giving a species an "Everywhere" designation does not confer any information about abundance nor should it be presumed to be ubiquitous; it is only a measure of distribution relative to where the interviewee has been. "Everywhere" data is provided in the table of data following the maps.

Some species were described by a portion of the interviewees as being "Everywhere" while other interviewees provided specific locations for the same species. In these cases, an asterisk has been placed after the species name in the title of the map. For example, arctic char is written as "Arctic Char*" in the map title because it was reported in specific locations, as well as being "Everywhere". The asterisk simply provides a visual cue that the species has two designations.

Please note that the data presented on birds has been further qualified in Appendix 3. Of all the species presented to the interviewees, birds (e.g. sandpipers or gulls) present the greatest challenge in proper identification; a challenge often encountered by even the keenest observers. To assist in interpreting the data, Appendix 3 compares observations recorded through the inventory with literature and sightings by other authors. In the future, inventory work will endeavour to qualify all species reported in a similar way.

Note: The asterisk (*) after some species names in the titles of the maps indicates that the species was also considered to be seen "Everywhere" by some interviewees. Species identified as being "Everywhere Only" are shown by the use of a solid bullet in the Map legend.

Table 1. Guide to maps and tables

CATEGORY	MAP CODE
Present {since year 2000}	Appended with 'P'
Historic {before year 2000}	Appended with an 'H'
Everywhere (seen all over/no specific place/only where they go)	Appended with a upper case 'E'
High Abundance	Appended with an 'A'
Migration (use arrows to indicate direction)	Appended with an 'M'
Spawning / Nesting / Denning / Calving / Pupping areas	Appended with an 'S'
Nursery Area	Appended with an 'N'
Significant Area of High Diversity	SADP
Significant Unique Area	SAUP
Significant Area for Other Reason	SAOP
Other	OTH
Area Known Best (area most familiar with or a travel route)	AKB
Camp / Cabin (typically modern)	CAMP
Camp / Cabin (typically modern)	CAMP

MAPS – PRESENT

Figure 3. Campsites Interviews 1 to 7

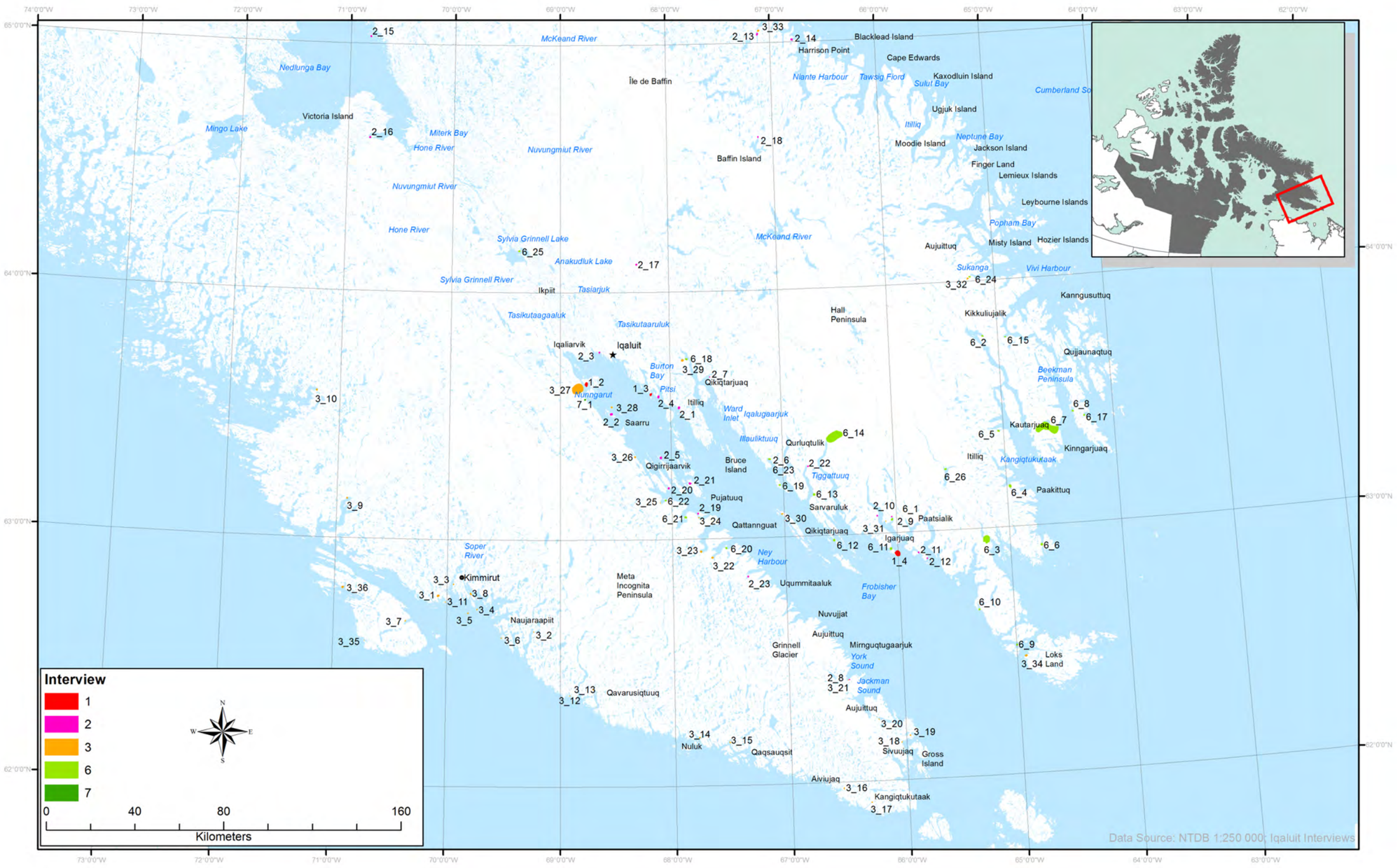


Table 2. Campsites Interviews 1 to 7

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	CATEGORY	COMMENTS
1_2	IQA_01_0112	Camp	Summer camp for fishing and whale hunting
1_3	IQA_01_0112	Camp	Berry Picking
1_4	IQA_01_0112	Camp	Caribou and walrus hunting camp
2_1	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Mainly summer camp
2_2	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Mainly summer camp
2_3	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Mainly summer camp
2_4	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Mainly summer camp
2_5	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Spring camp
2_6	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Late summer, fall camp
2_7	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Late summer, fall camp
2_8	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Fishing and hunting camp
2_9	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Summer camp
2_10	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Summer camp
2_11	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Winter or summer camp
2_12	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Summer and winter camp
2_13	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Almost srping _ seal pup and fishing camp by skidoo
2_14	IQA_02_0112	Camp	
2_15	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Caribou hunting camp (cabin)
2_16	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Caribou hunting camp (cabin)
2_17	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Caribou hunting
2_18	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Caribou hunting
2_19	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Beluga hunting camp
2_20	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Spring beluga hunting camp
2_21	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Seal, caribou, and beluga hunting camp
2_22	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Caribou hunting camp
2_23	IQA_02_0112	Camp	Cod fishing camp
3_1	IQA_03_0112	Camp	Fishing camp
3_2	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_3	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_4	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_5	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_6	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_7	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_8	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_9	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_10	IQA_03_0112	Camp	Where he caught his first caribou
3_11	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_12	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_13	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_14	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_15	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_16	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_17	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_18	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_19	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_20	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_21	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_22	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_23	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_24	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_25	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_26	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_27	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_28	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_29	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_30	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_31	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_32	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_33	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_34	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_35	IQA_03_0112	Camp	
3_36	IQA_03_0112	Camp	

Figure 3. Campsites Interviews 1 to 7 (continued)

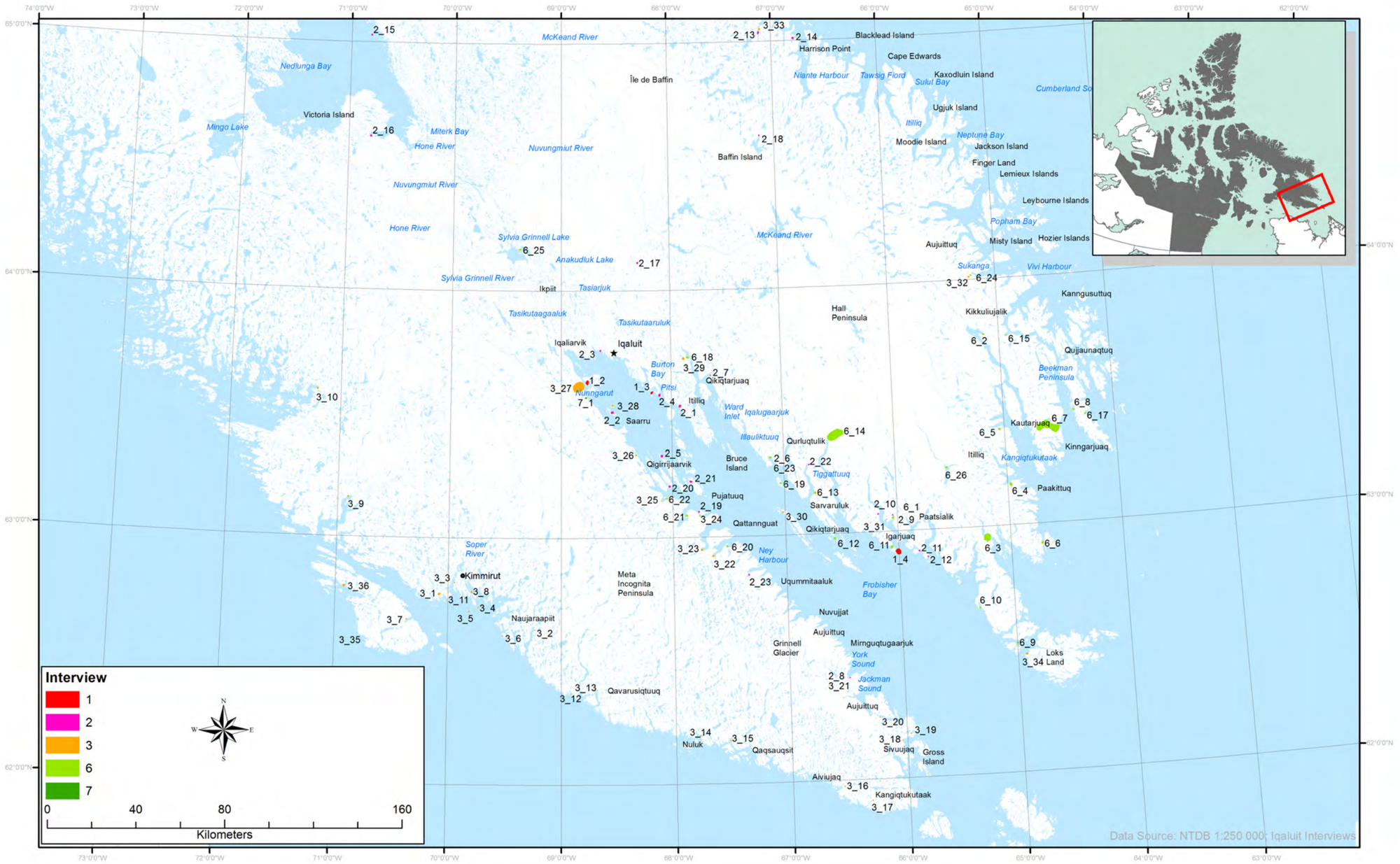


Table 2. Campsites Interviews 1 to 7 (continued)

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	CATEGORY	COMMENTS
4_1	IQA_04_0112	Camp	
5_1	IQA_05_0112	Camp	Allen Island _ winter camp
5_2	IQA_05_0112	Camp	Pitsiit _ winter camp
5_3	IQA_05_0112	Camp	Mingnguqtuuq _ main camp for everyone in winter
6_1	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer boating camps
6_2	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer boating camps
6_3	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer boating camps
6_4	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer boating camps
6_5	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer boating camps
6_6	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer boating camps
6_7	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer boating camps
6_8	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer boating camps
6_9	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer boating camps
6_10	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer boating camps
6_11	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer boating camps
6_12	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer boating camps
6_13	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer boating camps
6_14	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer boating camps
6_15	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer boating camps
6_16	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer boating camps
6_17	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Polar bear hunting camp
6_18	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer and winter camp (when there is no ice)
6_19	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer and winter camp (when there is no ice)
6_20	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer and winter camp (when there is no ice)
6_21	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer and winter camp (when there is no ice)
6_22	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer and winter camp (when there is no ice)
6_23	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer and winter camp (when there is no ice)
6_24	IQA_06_0112	Camp	Summer and winter camp (when there is no ice)
6_25	IQA_06_0112	Camp	winter camp
6_26	IQA_06_0112	Camp	
7_1	IQA_07_0112	Camp	Main camp

Figure 4. Campsites Interviews 8 to 14

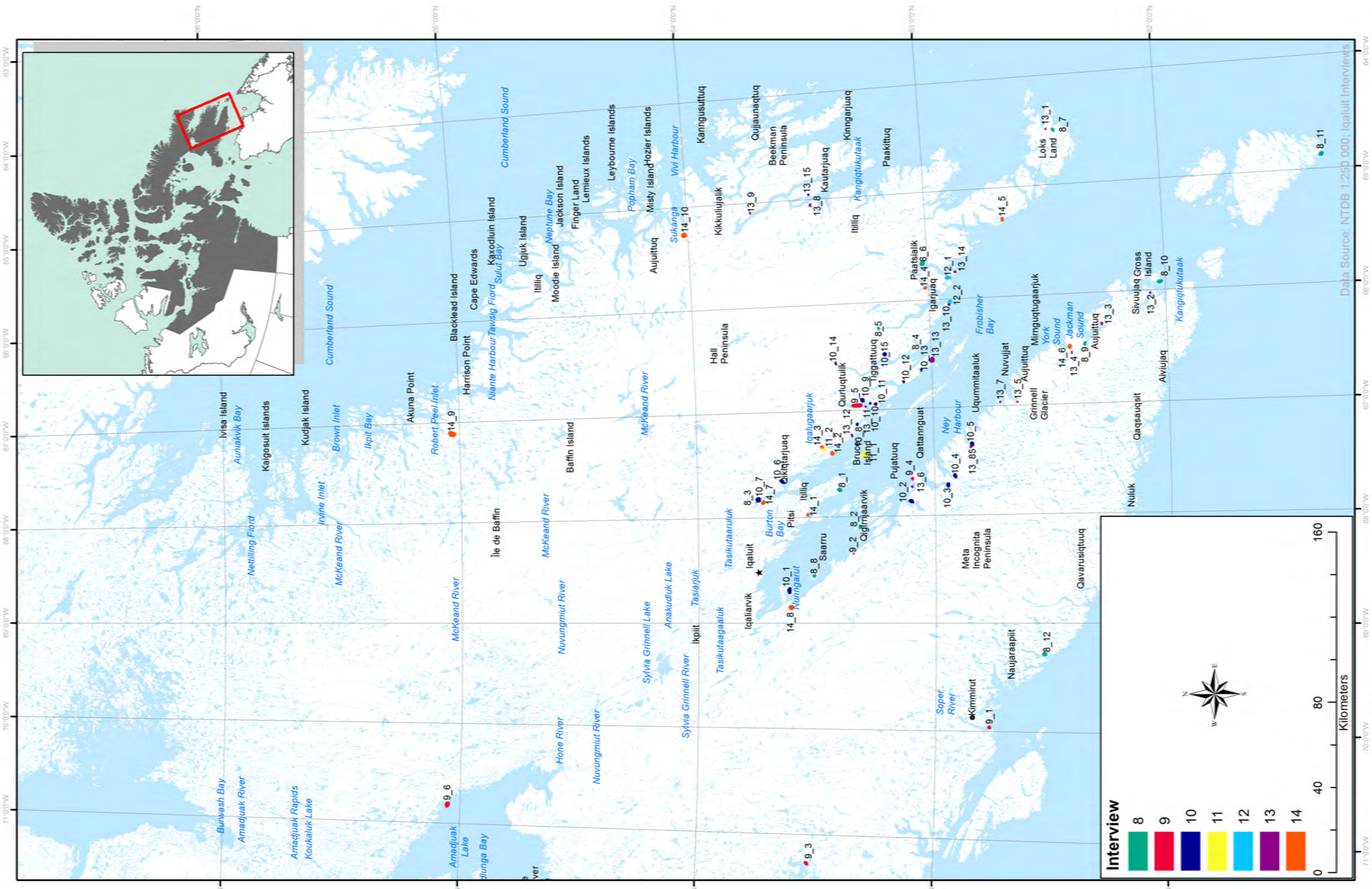


Table 3. Campsites Interviews 8 to 14

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	CATEGORY	COMMENTS
8_1	IQA_08_0112	Camp	Main camp
8_2	IQA_08_0112	Camp	Spring camp
8_3	IQA_08_0112	Camp	
8_4	IQA_08_0112	Camp	good berry picking
8_5	IQA_08_0112	Camp	lots of caribou and other wildlife
8_6	IQA_08_0112	Camp	good harbor
8_7	IQA_08_0112	Camp	good camping area
8_8	IQA_08_0112	Camp	
8_9	IQA_08_0112	Camp	lots of fish
8_10	IQA_08_0112	Camp	good hunting
8_11	IQA_08_0112	Camp	
8_12	IQA_08_0112	Camp	
9_1	IQA_09_0112	Camp	Spring camp
9_2	IQA_09_0112	Camp	Cabin
9_3	IQA_09_0112	Camp	Fishing camp
9_4	IQA_09_0112	Camp	Flow edge _ spring camp
9_5	IQA_09_0112	Camp	Caribou hunting camp
9_6	IQA_09_0112	Camp	Winter/Caribou hunting
10_1	IQA_10_0112	Camp	Summer camp _ beluga hunting
10_2	IQA_10_0112	Camp	
10_3	IQA_10_0112	Camp	
10_4	IQA_10_0112	Camp	
10_5	IQA_10_0112	Camp	
10_6	IQA_10_0112	Camp	
10_7	IQA_10_0112	Camp	Berry picking
10_8	IQA_10_0112	Camp	
10_9	IQA_10_0112	Camp	
10_10	IQA_10_0112	Camp	Sheltered harbor
10_11	IQA_10_0112	Camp	
10_12	IQA_10_0112	Camp	Shoallow area _ lots of seals
10_13	IQA_10_0112	Camp	Hamelon Bay _ good wildlife area
10_14	IQA_10_0112	Camp	bottom of Hall Peninsula _ Caribou hunting
10_15	IQA_10_0112	Camp	Good wildlife
11_1	IQA_11_0112	Camp	
11_2	IQA_11_0112	Camp	
12_1	IQA_12_0112	Camp	
12_2	IQA_12_0112	Camp	
13_1	IQA_13_0212	Camp	Seal and char fishing
13_2	IQA_13_0212	Camp	
13_3	IQA_13_0212	Camp	a lot of fish in the area
13_4	IQA_13_0212	Camp	Camped at York Sound in bad weather; favourite spot for Harbor Seals
13_5	IQA_13_0212	Camp	
13_6	IQA_13_0212	Camp	
13_7	IQA_13_0212	Camp	Good for overnight camping _ very good winter camping
13_8	IQA_13_0212	Camp	
13_9	IQA_13_0212	Camp	
13_10	IQA_13_0212	Camp	
13_11	IQA_13_0212	Camp	Winter camp
13_12	IQA_13_0212	Camp	
13_13	IQA_13_0212	Camp	
13_14	IQA_13_0212	Camp	One of the oldest traditional camps
13_15	IQA_13_0212	Camp	
13_85	IQA_13_0212	Camp	
14_1	IQA_14_0212	Camp	Mostly summer camp
14_2	IQA_14_0212	Camp	Mostly summer camp
14_3	IQA_14_0212	Camp	Mostly summer camp
14_4	IQA_14_0212	Camp	Mostly summer camp
14_5	IQA_14_0212	Camp	Mostly summer camp
14_6	IQA_14_0212	Camp	Mostly summer camp
14_7	IQA_14_0212	Camp	Mostly summer camp
14_8	IQA_14_0212	Camp	Mostly summer camp
14_9	IQA_14_0212	Camp	Winter
14_10	IQA_14_0212	Camp	Winter

Figure 5. Areas of importance for other reasons

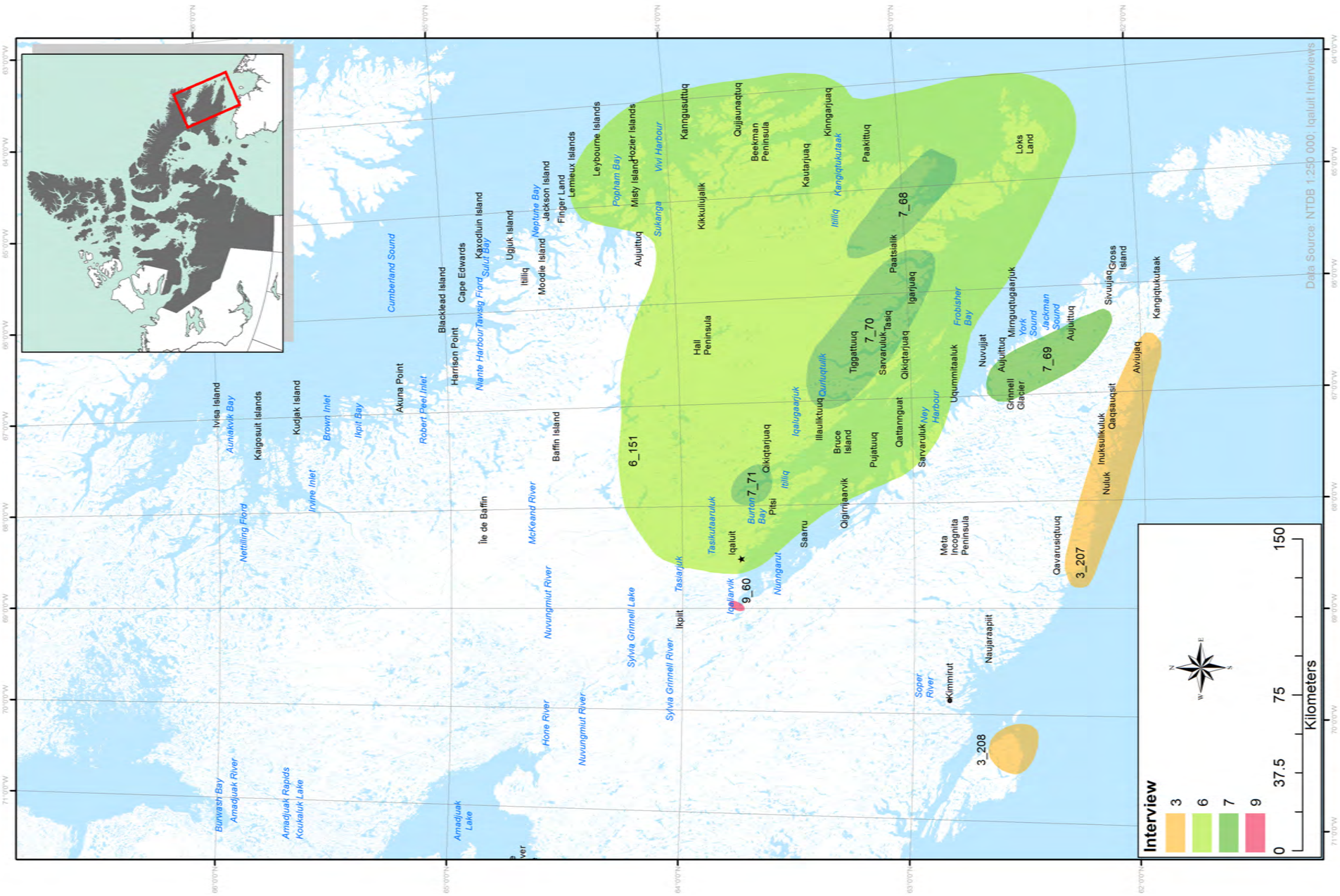


Table 4: Areas with Significant Diversity and Areas Important for Other Reasons

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	CATEGORY	COMMENTS
1_116	IQA_01_0112	Other	All places special to him
3_206	IQA_03_0112	Other	
3_207	IQA_03_0112	Other	
3_208	IQA_03_0112	Other	
6_151	IQA_06_0112	Other	This area is very special to him. He wouldn't like to see any development in this area. Unfortunately there is a diamond exploriation near the trial
	IQA_08_0112	Camp	good harbor
7_68	IQA_07_0112	Other	Year-round
7_69	IQA_07_0112	Other	Year-round
7_70	IQA_07_0112	Other	Year-round
7_71	IQA_07_0112	Other	Year-round

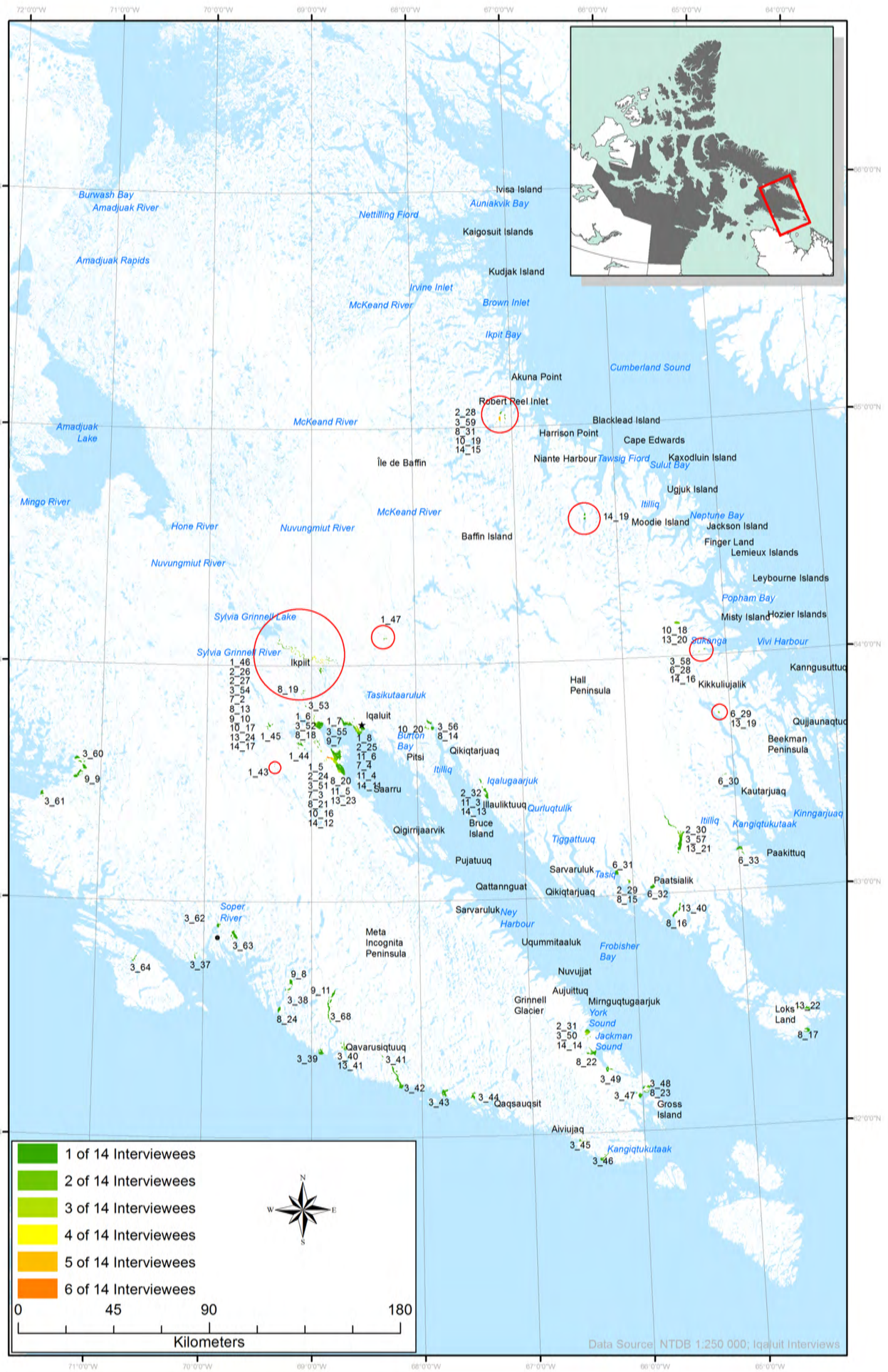


Figure 6. Probability of occurrence for Arctic Char

Table 5: Probability of occurrence for Arctic Char

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_5	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
1_6	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Char	August	
1_7	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
1_8	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Char	July	
1_9	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Char	July	
1_43S	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Char	November	
1_44S	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Char	September	
1_45S	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Char	November	
1_46S	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Char	November	
1_47S	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Char	November	
2_24	IQA_02_0112	Arctic Char	Apr, May, Jul, Aug	
2_25	IQA_02_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
2_26	IQA_02_0112	Arctic Char	Dec to Mar	
2_27	IQA_02_0112	Arctic Char	Dec to Mar	
2_28	IQA_02_0112	Arctic Char	January	
2_29	IQA_02_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
2_30	IQA_02_0112	Arctic Char	April	
2_31	IQA_02_0112	Arctic Char	August	
2_32	IQA_02_0112	Arctic Char	August	
3_37S	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
3_38S	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
3_39S	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
3_40S	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
3_41	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
3_42	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
3_43	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
3_44	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
3_45	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
3_46	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
3_47	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
3_48	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
3_49	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
3_50	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
3_51S	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
3_52	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
3_53	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
3_54	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Dec to Mar	
3_55	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
3_56	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
3_57	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Dec to Mar	
3_58	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Dec to Mar	
3_59	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Dec to Mar	
3_60	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
3_61	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
3_62	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
3_63	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
3_64	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
3_68S	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
5_4	IQA_05_0112	Arctic Char	Jun to Aug	
5_5	IQA_05_0112	Arctic Char	Jun to Aug	
6_28	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Char	Dec to Jun	
6_29	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Char	Dec to May and Jul to Sep	
6_30	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Char	Jul to Sep	
6_31	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Char	Jul to Sep	
6_32	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Char	Jul to Sep	
6_33	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Char	Jul to Sep	
7_2	IQA_07_0112	Arctic Char	Nov to Apr	
7_3	IQA_07_0112	Arctic Char	Apr to Jun	
7_4	IQA_07_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
8_13	IQA_08_0112	Arctic Char	Apr, May, Nov, Dec	
8_14	IQA_08_0112	Arctic Char	August	
8_15	IQA_08_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
8_16	IQA_08_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
8_17	IQA_08_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
8_18	IQA_08_0112	Arctic Char	August	
8_19	IQA_08_0112	Arctic Char	May, Jun	
8_20	IQA_08_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
8_21	IQA_08_0112	Arctic Char	Nov, Dec	

Figure 6. Probability of occurrence for Arctic Char (continued)

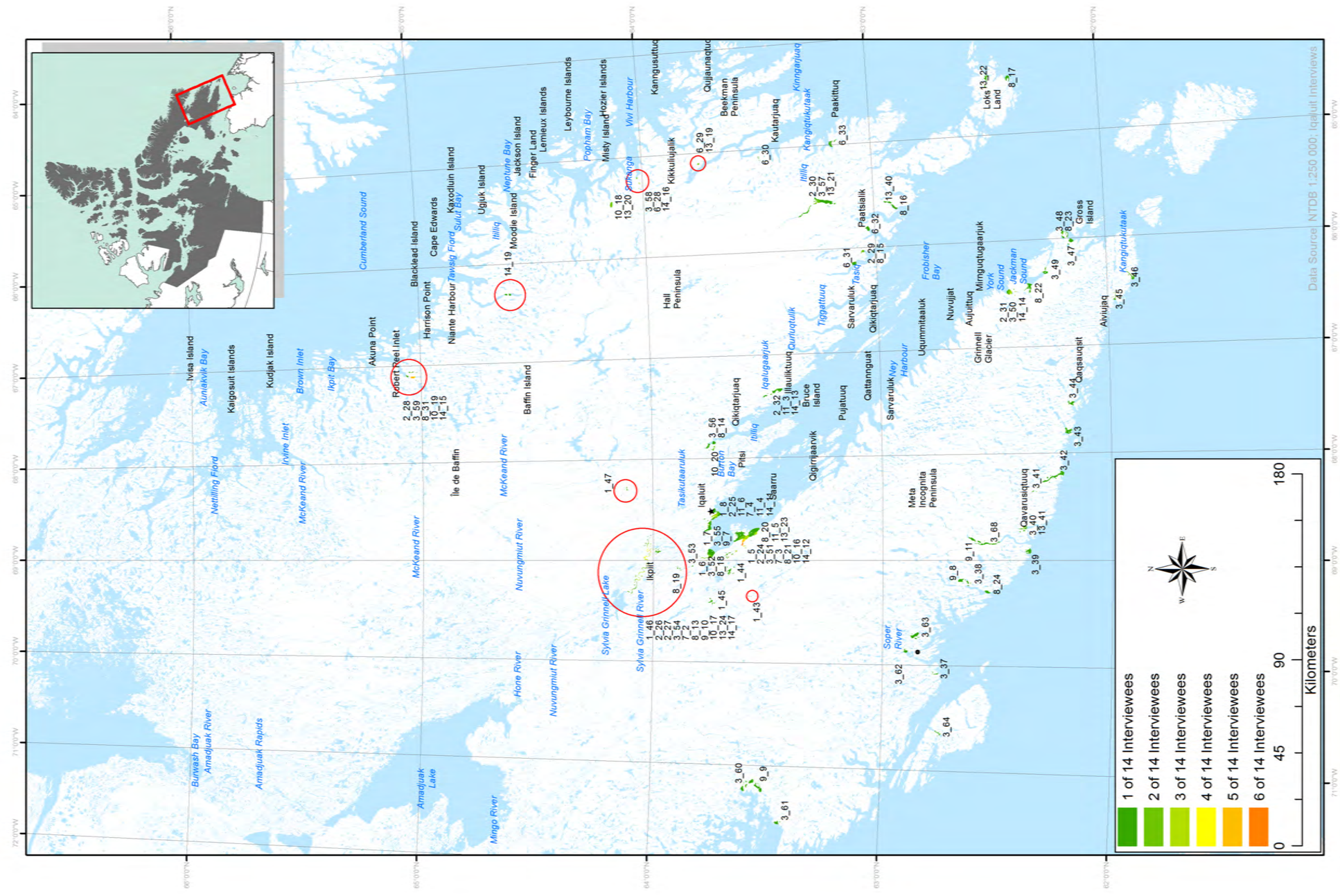


Table 5: Probability of occurrence for Arctic Char (continued)

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
8_22	IQA_08_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	Main fishing area, good fishing
8_23	IQA_08_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
8_24	IQA_08_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
8_31	IQA_08_0112	Arctic Char	Nov to Mar	
9_7	IQA_09_0112	Arctic Char	Jul, Aug	
9_8	IQA_09_0112	Arctic Char	Apr, May	
9_9	IQA_09_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
9_10	IQA_09_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	
9_11	IQA_09_0112	Arctic Char	Dec to May	
10_16	IQA_10_0112	Arctic Char	Jan to Mar	
10_17	IQA_10_0112	Arctic Char	Apr to Jun	Sylvia Grinnell
10_18	IQA_10_0112	Arctic Char	Dec to Mar	
10_19	IQA_10_0112	Arctic Char	Dec to Mar	
10_20	IQA_10_0112	Arctic Char	Dec to Mar	
11_3	IQA_11_0112	Arctic Char		
11_4	IQA_11_0112	Arctic Char		
11_5	IQA_11_0112	Arctic Char		
11_6	IQA_11_0112	Arctic Char		
13_16H	IQA_13_0212	Arctic Char	Dec to Mar	
13_19	IQA_13_0212	Arctic Char	Year-round	
13_20	IQA_13_0212	Arctic Char	Dec to Mar	
13_21H	IQA_13_0212	Arctic Char	Year-round	
13_22	IQA_13_0212	Arctic Char	Dec to Mar	
13_23	IQA_13_0212	Arctic Char	Year-round	
13_24	IQA_13_0212	Arctic Char	Dec to Mar	
13_40	IQA_13_0212	Arctic Char	Year-round	Very tasty char
13_41	IQA_13_0212	Arctic Char	Year-round	Travel inland to fish char
14_11	IQA_14_0212	Arctic Char	Jun to Aug	
14_12	IQA_14_0212	Arctic Char	Jun to Aug	
14_13	IQA_14_0212	Arctic Char	Jun to Aug	
14_14	IQA_14_0212	Arctic Char	Jun to Aug	
14_15	IQA_14_0212	Arctic Char	Jan to May	
14_16	IQA_14_0212	Arctic Char	Jan to May	
14_17	IQA_14_0212	Arctic Char	Jan to May	
14_19	IQA_14_0212	Arctic Char	Jan to May	

Table 6. Arctic Char everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
12_4E	IQA_12_0112	Arctic Char	Year-round	

Figure 7. Areas of occurrence for Atlantic Salmon and Dolly Varden

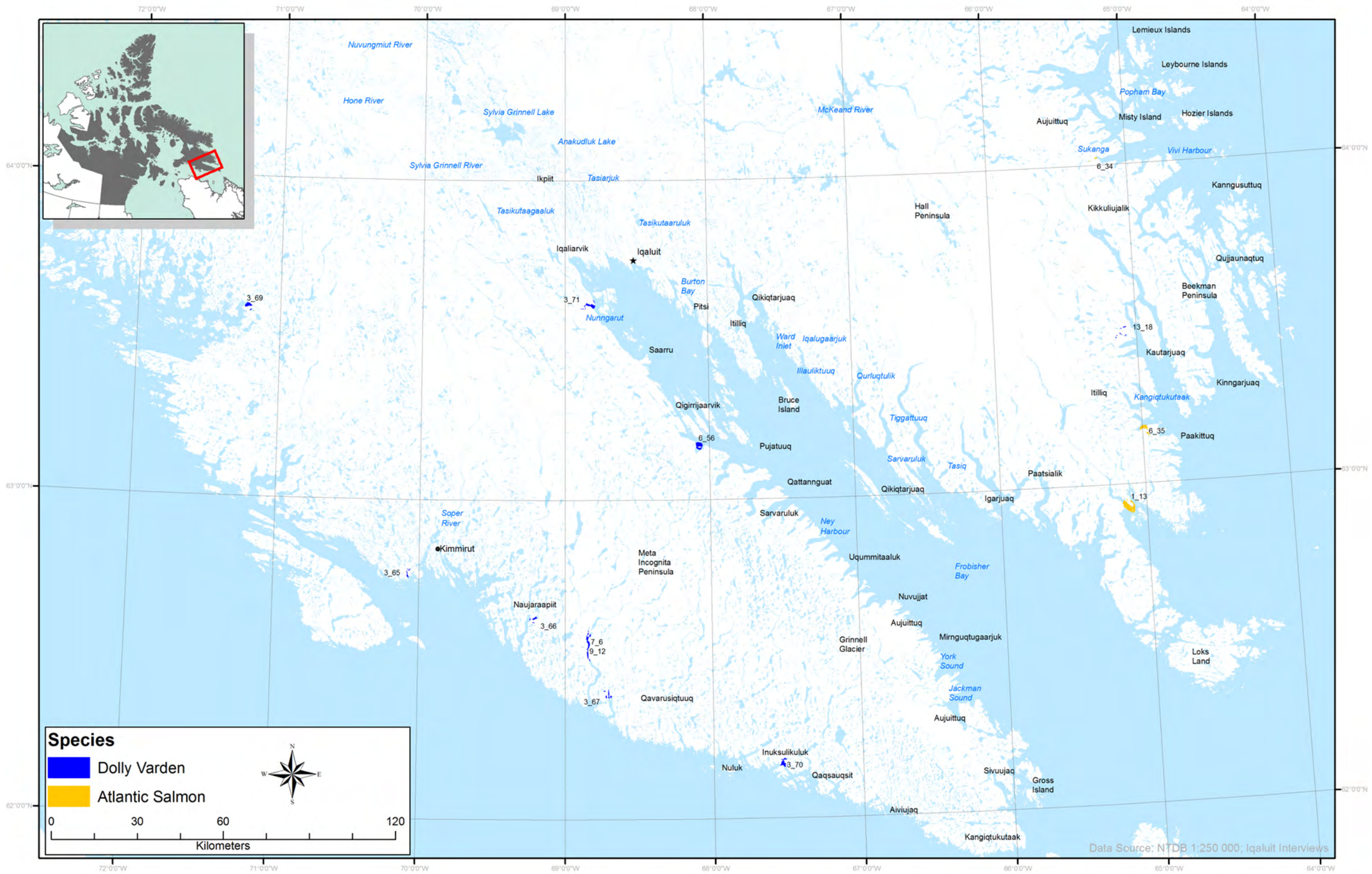


Table 7. Areas of occurrence for Atlantic Salmon and Dolly Varden

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_13H	IQA_01_0112	Atlantic Salmon	Jul to Sep	
6_34	IQA_06_0112	Atlantic Salmon	Jul to Sep	
6_35	IQA_06_0112	Atlantic Salmon	Jul to Sep	
3_65	IQA_03_0112	Dolly Varden	Dec to Mar	
3_66	IQA_03_0112	Dolly Varden	Dec to Mar	
3_67	IQA_03_0112	Dolly Varden	Year-round	
3_69	IQA_03_0112	Dolly Varden	Year-round	
3_70	IQA_03_0112	Dolly Varden	Year-round	
3_71	IQA_03_0112	Dolly Varden	Year-round	
7_6H	IQA_07_0112	Dolly Varden	May	
9_12	IQA_09_0112	Dolly Varden	Apr, May	
13_17	IQA_13_0212		Year-round	
13_18	IQA_13_0212		Year-round	

Figure 8. Probability of occurrence for Arctic Cod

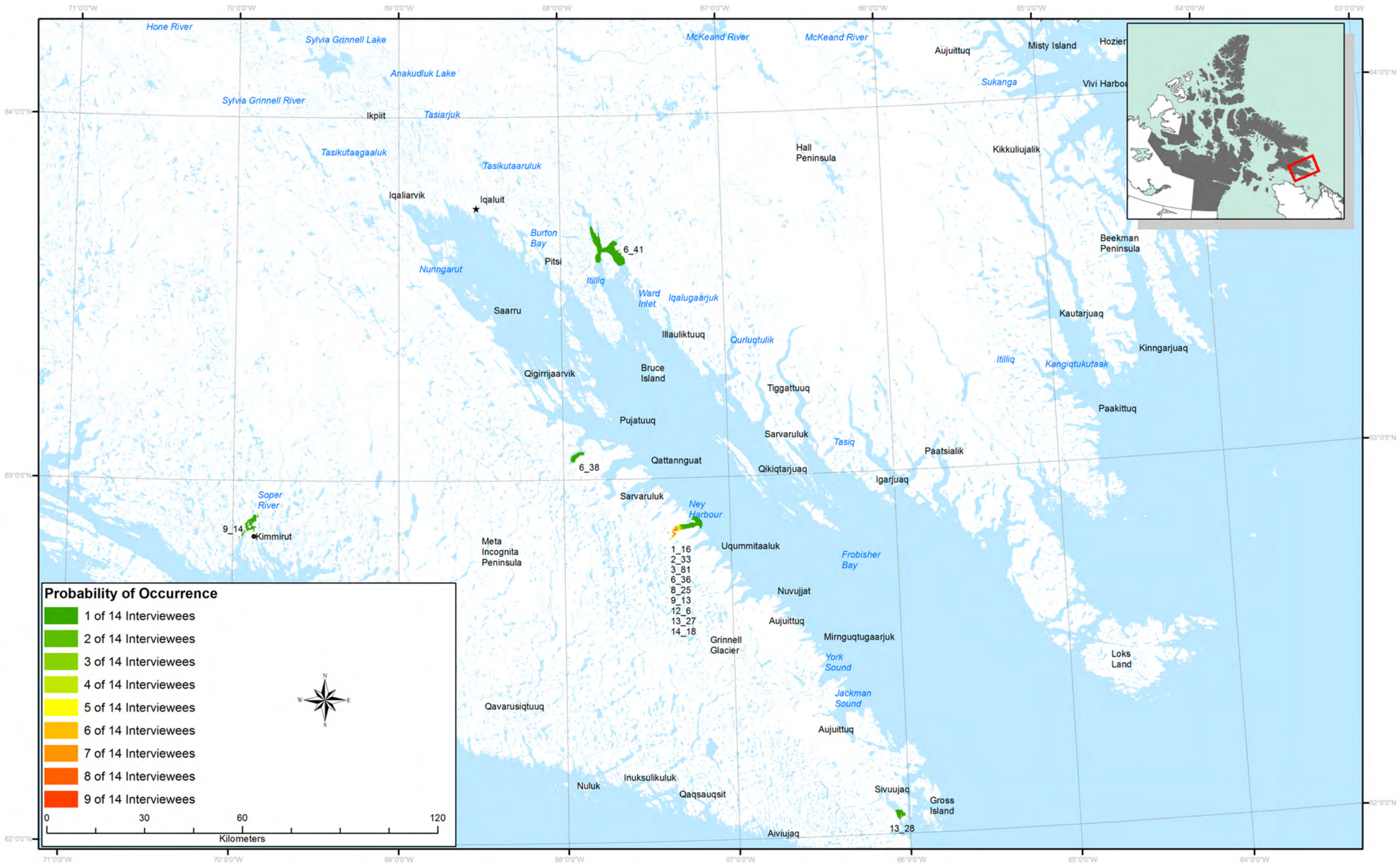


Table 8. Probability of occurrence for Arctic Cod

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_16	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Cod	Apr to Jul	
2_33	IQA_02_0112	Arctic Cod	August	
3_81	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Cod	Jul, Aug	
6_36	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Cod	Jul to Oct	Cod grow to 6 feet
6_38	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Cod	Jul to Oct	
6_41	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Cod	Jul to Oct	
8_25	IQA_08_0112	Arctic Cod	Jul, Aug	
9_13	IQA_09_0112	Arctic Cod	Year-round	
9_14	IQA_09_0112	Arctic Cod	Year-round	
12_6	IQA_12_0112	Arctic Cod	Year-round	Mostly in the summer
13_27	IQA_13_0212	Arctic Cod	Year-round	
13_28	IQA_13_0212	Arctic Cod	Year-round	
14_18	IQA_14_0212	Arctic Cod	Year-round	

Table 9. Arctic Cod everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
5_7E	IQA_05_0112	Arctic Cod	Jun to Aug	
7_8E	IQA_07_0112	Arctic Cod	Jul, Aug	

Figure 9. Areas of occurrence for Atlantic Cod, Greenland Cod, and Toothed Cod

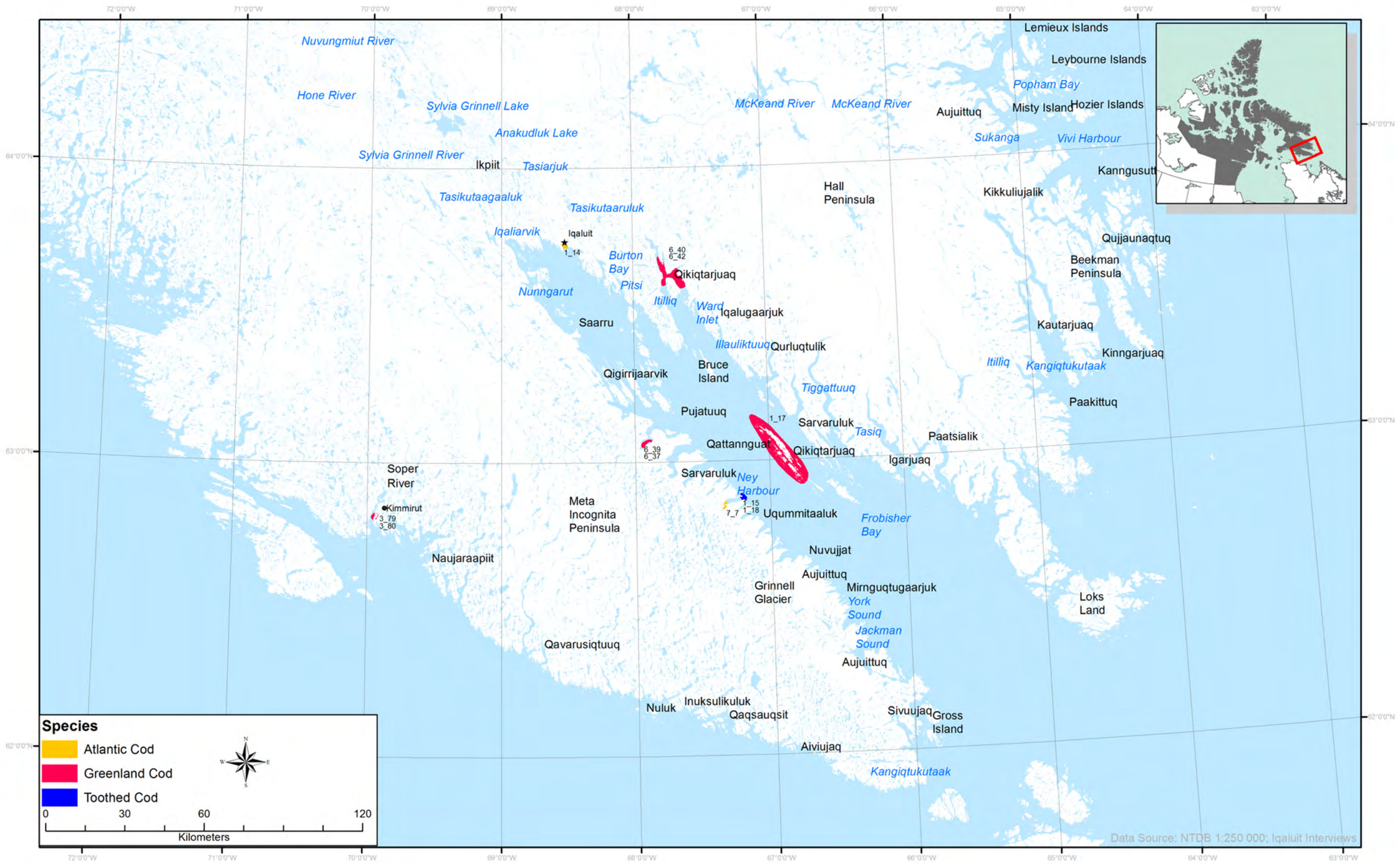


Table 10: Areas of occurrence for Atlantic Cod, Greenland cod, and Toothed Cod

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_14	IQA_01_0112	Atlantic Cod	Apr to Jun	
1_15	IQA_01_0112	Atlantic Cod	Apr to Jun	
3_79	IQA_03_0112	Atlantic Cod	Year-round	
6_37	IQA_06_0112	Atlantic Cod	Jul to Sep	
6_40	IQA_06_0112	Atlantic Cod	Jul to Oct	
7_7	IQA_07_0112	Atlantic Cod	Jul, Aug	
1_17	IQA_01_0112	Greenland Cod	Jul, Aug	
3_80	IQA_03_0112	Greenland Cod	Jul, Aug	
6_39	IQA_06_0112	Greenland Cod	Jul to Oct	
6_42	IQA_06_0112	Greenland Cod	Jul to Sep	
1_18	IQA_01_0112	Toothed Cod	Jul, Aug	

Table 11: Atlantic Cod, Greenland Cod, and Toothed Cod everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
3_82E	IQA_03_0112	Atlantic Cod	Year-round	
5_6E	IQA_05_0112	Atlantic Cod	Jun to Aug	
8_26E	IQA_08_0112	Atlantic Cod	Jul, Aug	
5_8E	IQA_05_0112	Greenland Cod	Jun to Aug	
7_9E	IQA_07_0112	Greenland Cod	Jul, Aug	
5_9E	IQA_05_0112	Toothed Cod	Jun to Aug	
10_21E	IQA_10_0112	Toothed Cod	Apr, May	
12_7E	IQA_12_0112	Toothed Cod		
13_29E	IQA_13_0212	Toothed Cod	Year-round	

Figure 10. Areas of occurrence for Arctic Sculpin, Arctic Staghorn Sculpin, Hamecon, Shorthorn Sculpin, and Twohorn Sculpin

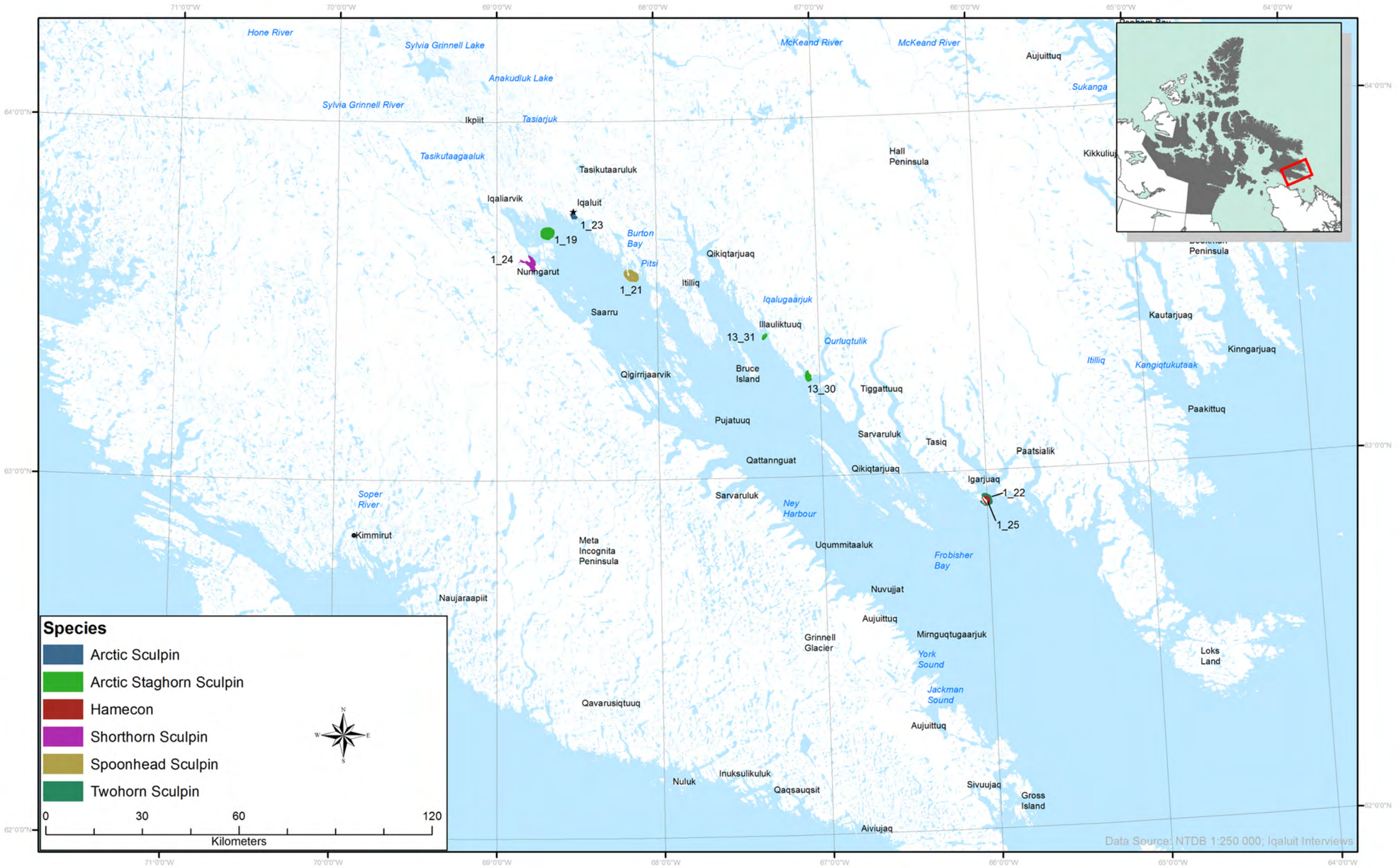


Table 12. Areas of occurrence for Arctic Sculpin, Arctic Staghorn Sculpin, Hamecon, Shorthorn Sculpin, and Twohorn Sculpin

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_23	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Sculpin	April	
1_19	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	October	
13_30	IQA_13_0212	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	Year-round	
13_31	IQA_13_0212	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	Year-round	
1_25	IQA_01_0112	Hamecon	Sep, Oct	
1_24	IQA_01_0112	Shorthorn Sculpin	August	Got stuck in his fish nets
2_34	IQA_02_0112	Shorthorn Sculpin	Jun to Aug	
1_22	IQA_01_0112	Twohorn Sculpin	September	

Table 13. Arctic Sculpin, Arctic Staghorn Sculpin, Hamecon, Shorthorn Sculpin, and Twohorn Sculpin everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
5_13E	IQA_05_0112	Arctic Sculpin	Jun to Aug	
6_47E	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Sculpin	Jul to Sep	
7_13E	IQA_07_0112	Arctic Sculpin	May to Aug	
5_10E	IQA_05_0112	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	Jun to Aug	
6_43E	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	Jul to Sep	
7_10E	IQA_07_0112	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	May, Jun	
10_22E	IQA_10_0112	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		
5_16E	IQA_05_0112	Hamecon	Jun to Aug	
6_49E	IQA_06_0112	Hamecon	Jul to Sep	
3_83E	IQA_03_0112	Shorthorn Sculpin	Year-round	
5_14E	IQA_05_0112	Shorthorn Sculpin	Jul to Sep	
6_48E	IQA_06_0112	Shorthorn Sculpin	Jul to Sep	
7_14E	IQA_07_0112	Shorthorn Sculpin	May to Aug	
8_29E	IQA_08_0112	Shorthorn Sculpin	Jul, Aug	
9_15E	IQA_09_0112	Shorthorn Sculpin	Year-round	
10_23E	IQA_10_0112	Shorthorn Sculpin		
12_9E	IQA_12_0112	Shorthorn Sculpin		
13_34E	IQA_13_0212	Shorthorn Sculpin	Year-round	
5_12E	IQA_05_0112	Twohorn Sculpin	Jun to Aug	
6_46E	IQA_06_0112	Twohorn Sculpin	Jul to Sep	
7_12E	IQA_07_0112	Twohorn Sculpin	May to Aug	
8_28E	IQA_08_0112	Twohorn Sculpin	Jul, Aug	
12_8E	IQA_12_0112	Twohorn Sculpin		
13_33E	IQA_13_0212	Twohorn Sculpin	Year-round	

Figure 11. Areas of occurrence for Capelin, Atlantic Herring, and Pacific Herring

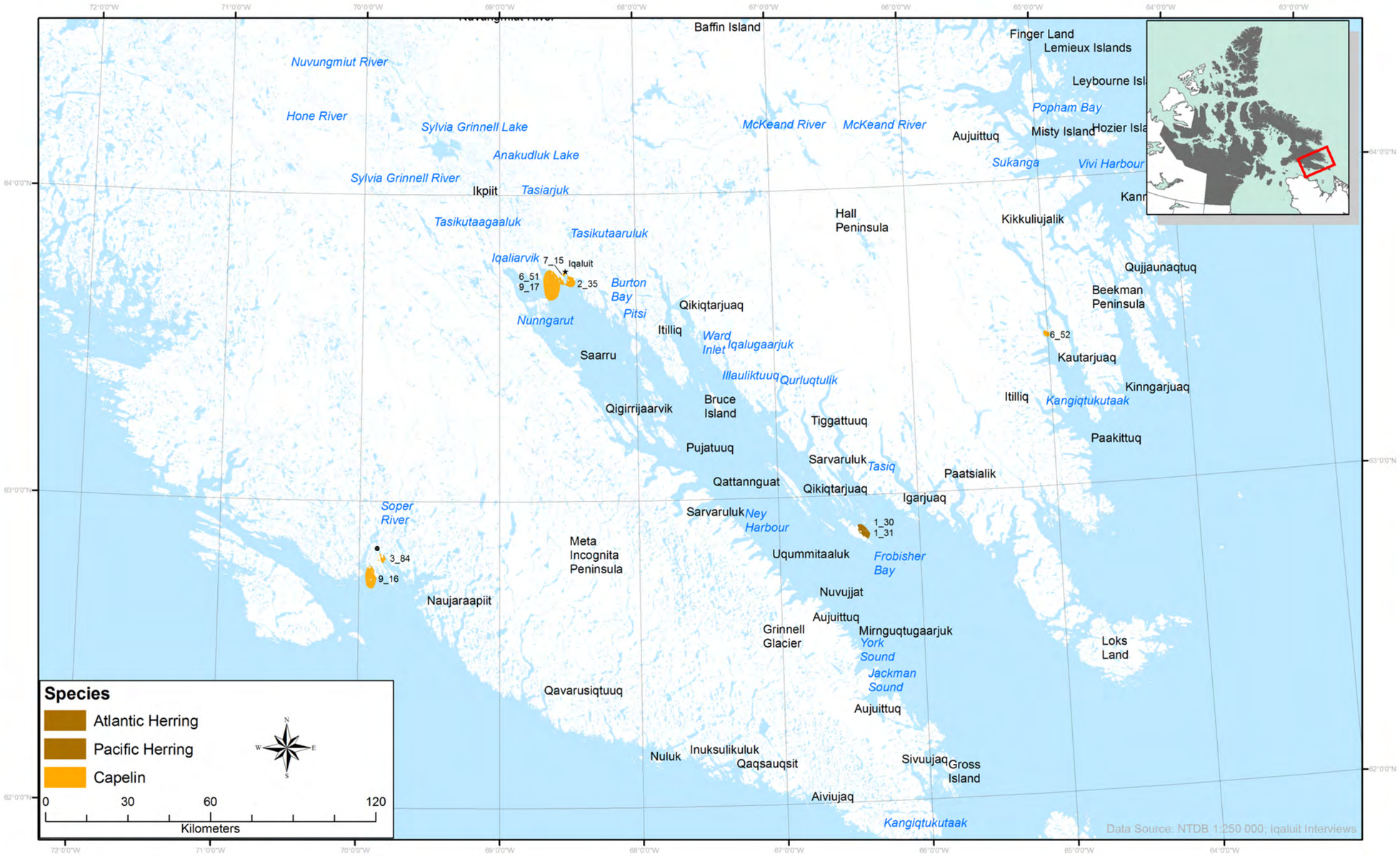


Table 14. Areas of occurrence for Capelin, Atlantic Herring, and Pacific Herring

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
2_35	IQA_02_0112	Capelin	Jul to Nov	
3_84	IQA_03_0112	Capelin	Jul, Aug	
6_51	IQA_06_0112	Capelin	June	
6_52H	IQA_06_0112	Capelin	June	In shallow areas
7_15	IQA_07_0112	Capelin	May to Aug	
9_16	IQA_09_0112	Capelin	Jul, Aug	
9_17	IQA_09_0112	Capelin	Jul, Aug	
1_30	IQA_01_0112	Atlantic Herring	Jul, Aug	
1_31	IQA_01_0112	Pacific Herring	Jul, Aug	

Table 15. Capelin everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
3_85E	IQA_03_0112	Capelin	Jul, Aug	
5_17E	IQA_05_0112	Capelin	Jun to Aug	
13_36E	IQA_13_0212	Capelin		

Figure 12. Areas of Occurrence for Arctic Flounder, Greenland Halibut, and Winter Flounder

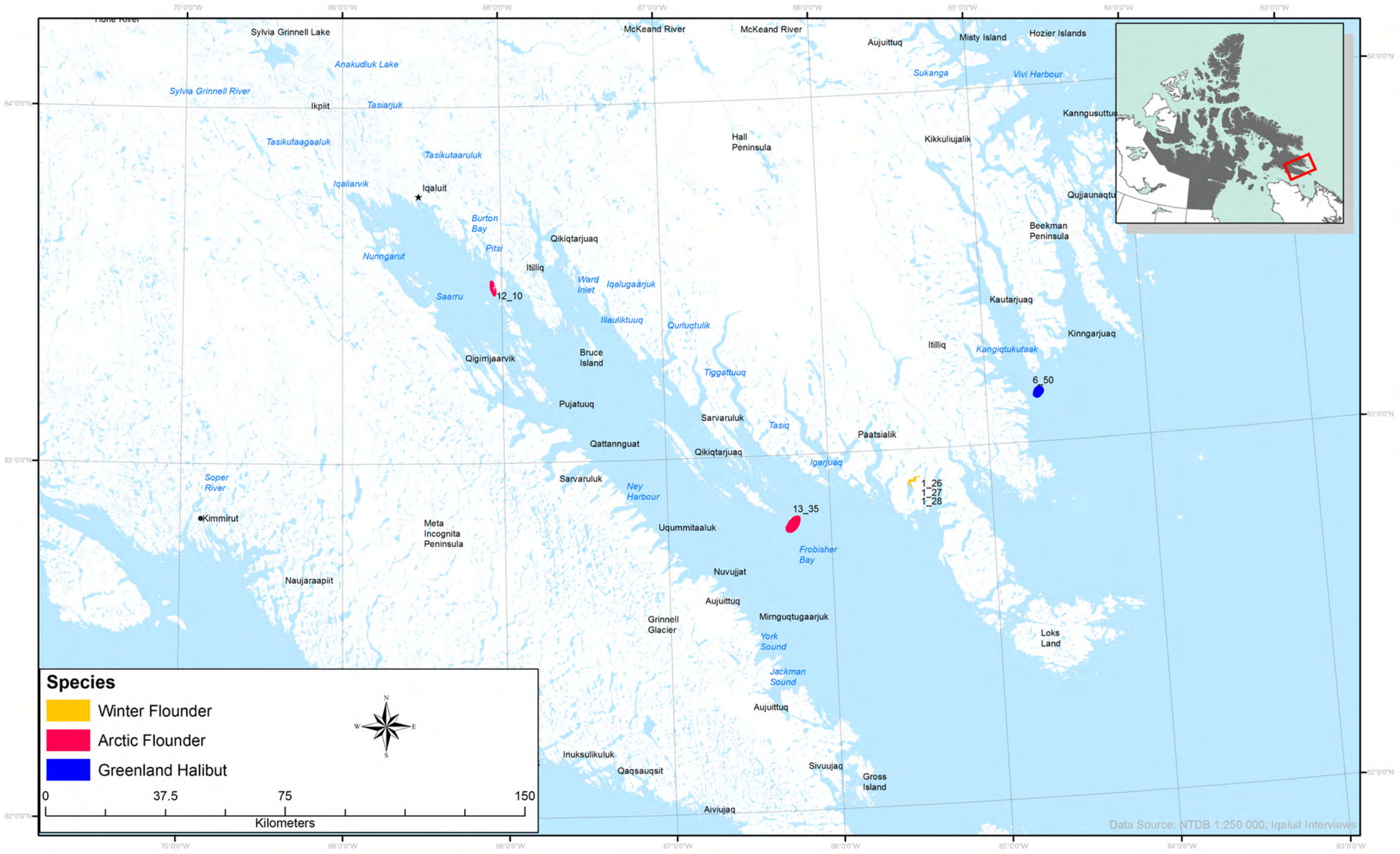


Table 16. Areas of Occurrence for Arctic Flounder, Greenland Halibut, and Winter Flounder

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_27	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Flounder	October	
13_35H	IQA_13_0212	Arctic Flounder		Approx. In 1963
1_28	IQA_01_0112	Greenland Halibut		
6_50H	IQA_06_0112	Greenland Halibut	Dec to Mar	Very deep area
1_26	IQA_01_0112	Winter Flounder	October	

Table 17. Arctic Flounder everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
12_10E	IQA_12_0112	Arctic Flounder		

Figure 13. Areas of occurrence for Brook Trout, Bull Trout, Lake Cisco, Longnose Sucker, Trout Perch, and White Sucker

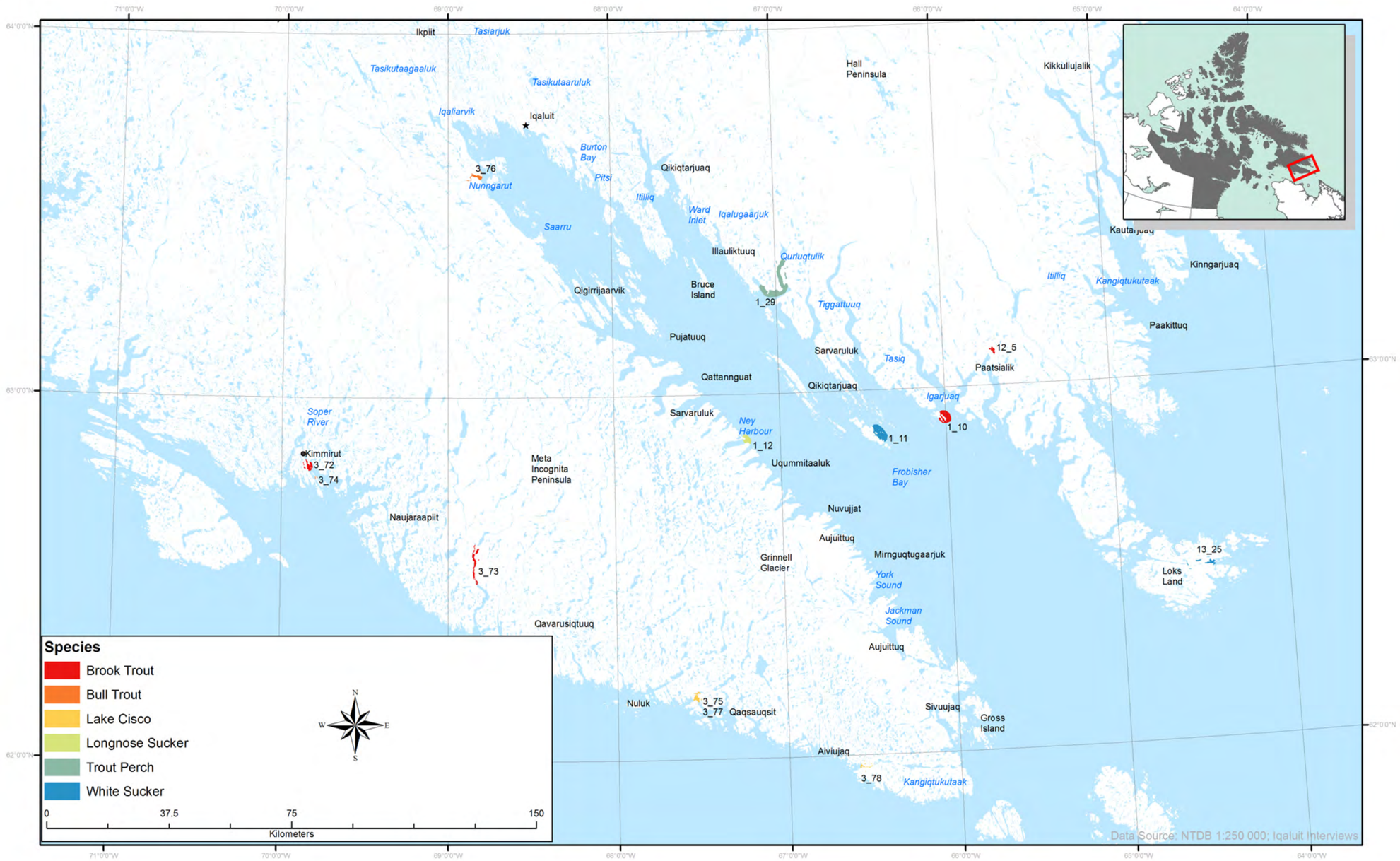


Table 18: Areas of occurrence for Brook Trout, Bull Trout, Lake Cisco, Longnose Sucker, Trout Perch, and White Sucker

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_10H	IQA_01_0112	Brook Trout	Jul to Sep	1974
3_72	IQA_03_0112	Brook Trout	Dec to Mar	
3_73	IQA_03_0112	Brook Trout	Dec to Mar	
12_5	IQA_12_0112	Brook Trout	Year-round	
3_74	IQA_03_0112	Bull Trout	Dec to Mar	Lots in this lake, impossible to get there in the summer. They don't go after them purposely
3_75	IQA_03_0112	Bull Trout	Dec to Mar	
3_76	IQA_03_0112	Bull Trout	Dec to Mar	
3_77	IQA_03_0112	Lake Cisco	Jul, Aug	
3_78	IQA_03_0112	Lake Cisco	Jul, Aug	
1_12H	IQA_01_0112	Longnose Sucker	Jul to Sep	1985
1_29H	IQA_01_0112	Trout Perch	Jul, Aug	
1_11	IQA_01_0112	White Sucker	Jul to Sep	
13_25	IQA_13_0212	White Sucker		

Figure 14. Areas of occurrence for Adolf's Eelpout, Canadian Eelpout, and Northern Hagfish

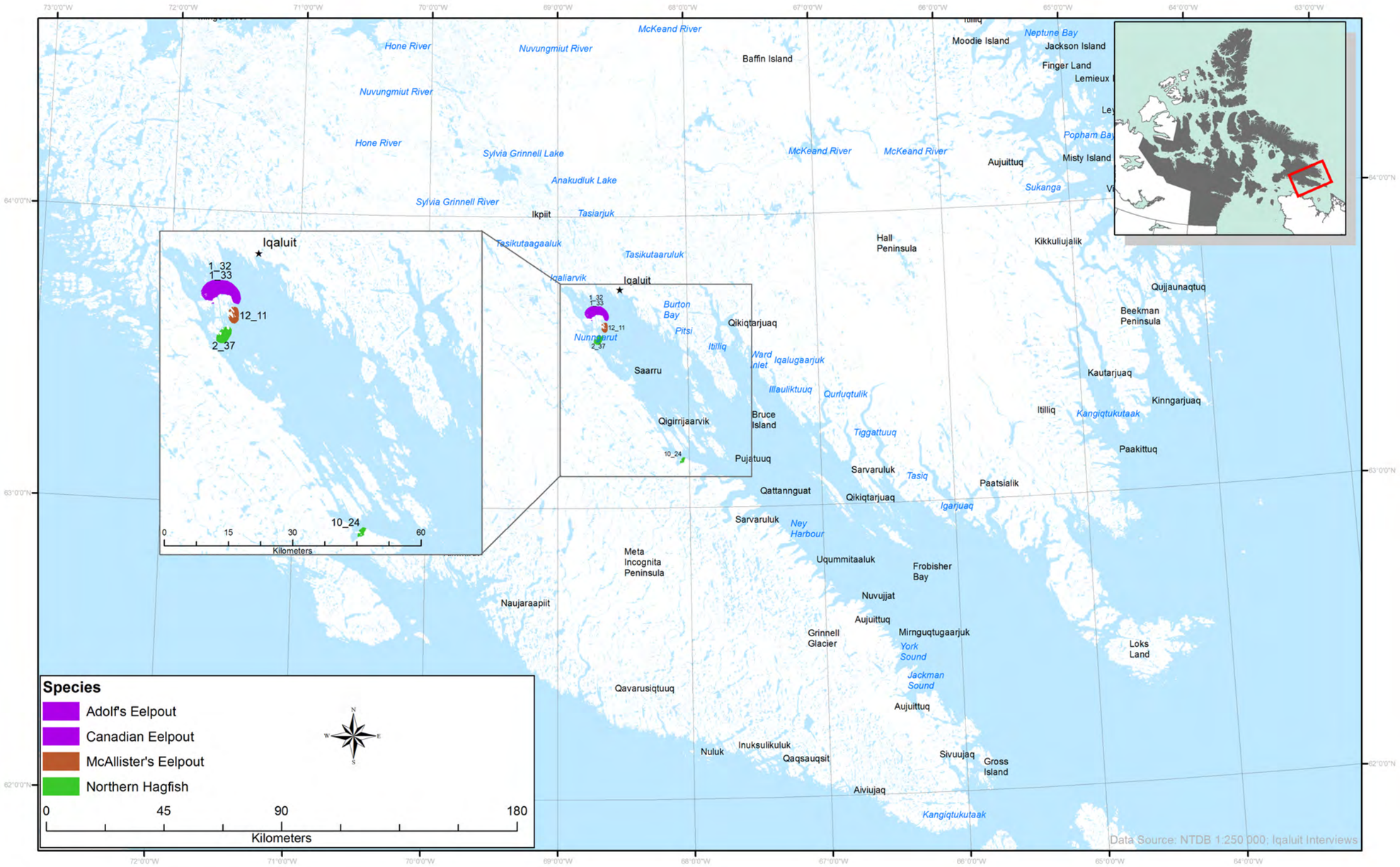


Table 19. Areas of occurrence for Adolf's Eelpout, Canadian Eelpout, and Northern Hagfish

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_33	IQA_01_0112	Adolf's Eelpout	September	
1_32	IQA_01_0112	Canadian Eelpout	September	
2_37	IQA_02_0112	Northern Hagfish	August	
7_18	IQA_07_0112	Northern Hagfish	Jul, Aug	Sees them in areas where he clam digs

Table 20. Northern Hagfish, and McAllister's Eelpout everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
3_87E	IQA_03_0112	Northern Hagfish	Jul, Aug	In all low tide areas
5_20E	IQA_05_0112	Northern Hagfish	Jun to Aug	
8_30E	IQA_08_0112	Northern Hagfish	Jul, Aug	
10_24E	IQA_10_0112	Northern Hagfish		
12_11E	IQA_12_0112	McAllister's Eelpout		

Figure 15. Areas of occurrence for Arctic Alligatorfish, Arctic Skate, Greenlandic Shark, and Thorny Skate

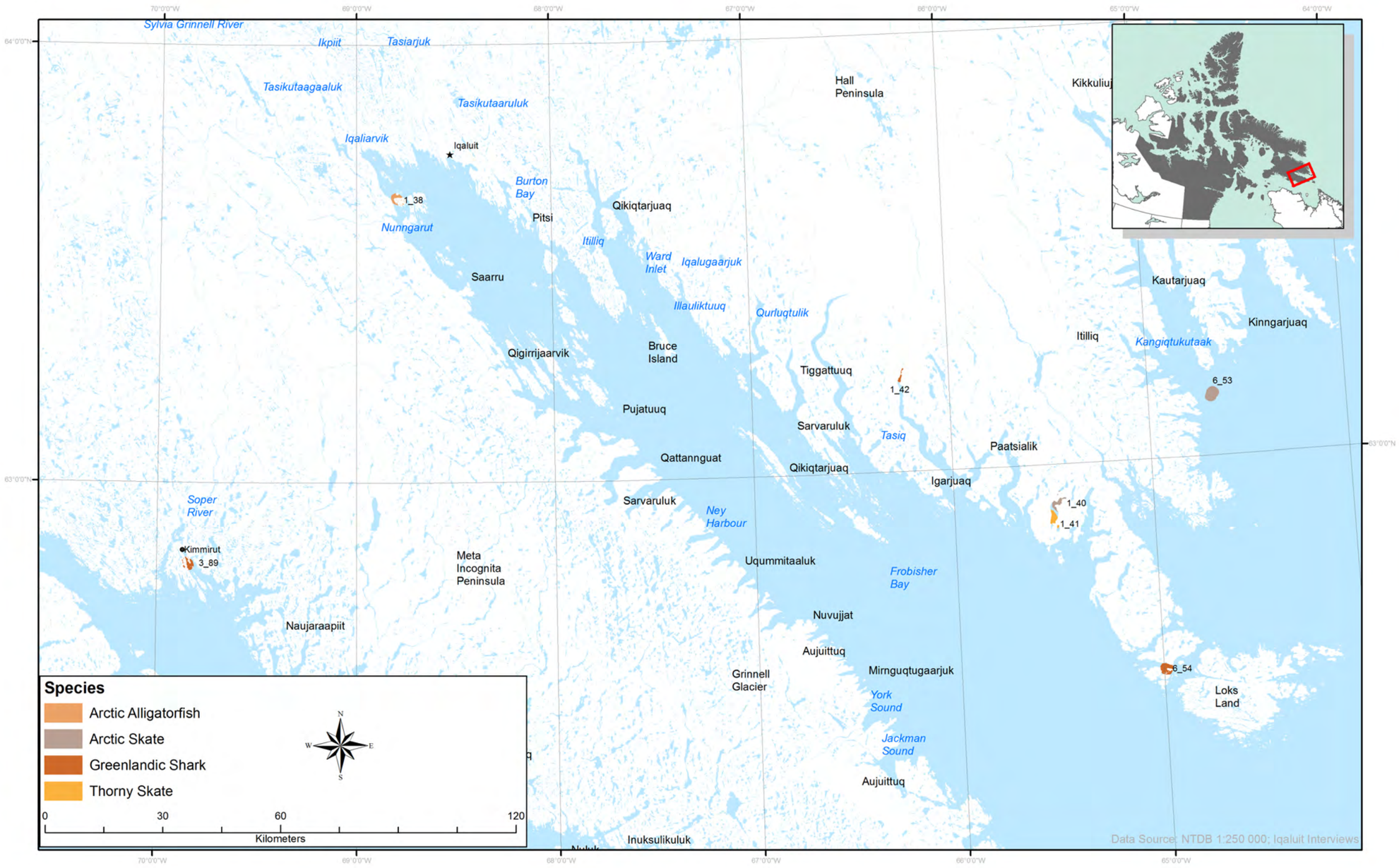


Table 21. Areas of occurrence for Arctic Alligatorfish, Arctic Skate, Greenlandic Shark, and Thorny Skate

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_38	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Alligatorfish	August	
1_40H	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Skate	October	
6_53H	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Skate	Dec to Mar	
1_42	IQA_01_0112	Greenlandic Shark	September	
3_89	IQA_03_0112	Greenlandic Shark	Jul, Aug	
6_54	IQA_06_0112	Greenlandic Shark	Jul to Sep	Took pieces of walrus and seal head over the side of canoe
6_55	IQA_06_0112	Greenlandic Shark	Jul to Sep	
1_41H	IQA_01_0112	Thorny Skate	October	

Table 22. Arctic Skate, and Greenlandic Shark everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
3_88E	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Skate	Jul, Aug	
9_18E	IQA_09_0112	Greenlandic Shark	Dec to Mar	

Figure 16. Areas of occurrence for Arctic Lamprey. Atlantic Sea Poacher, Bartail Seasnail, Gelatinous Seasnail, Lumpsucker, and Leatherfin Lumpsucker

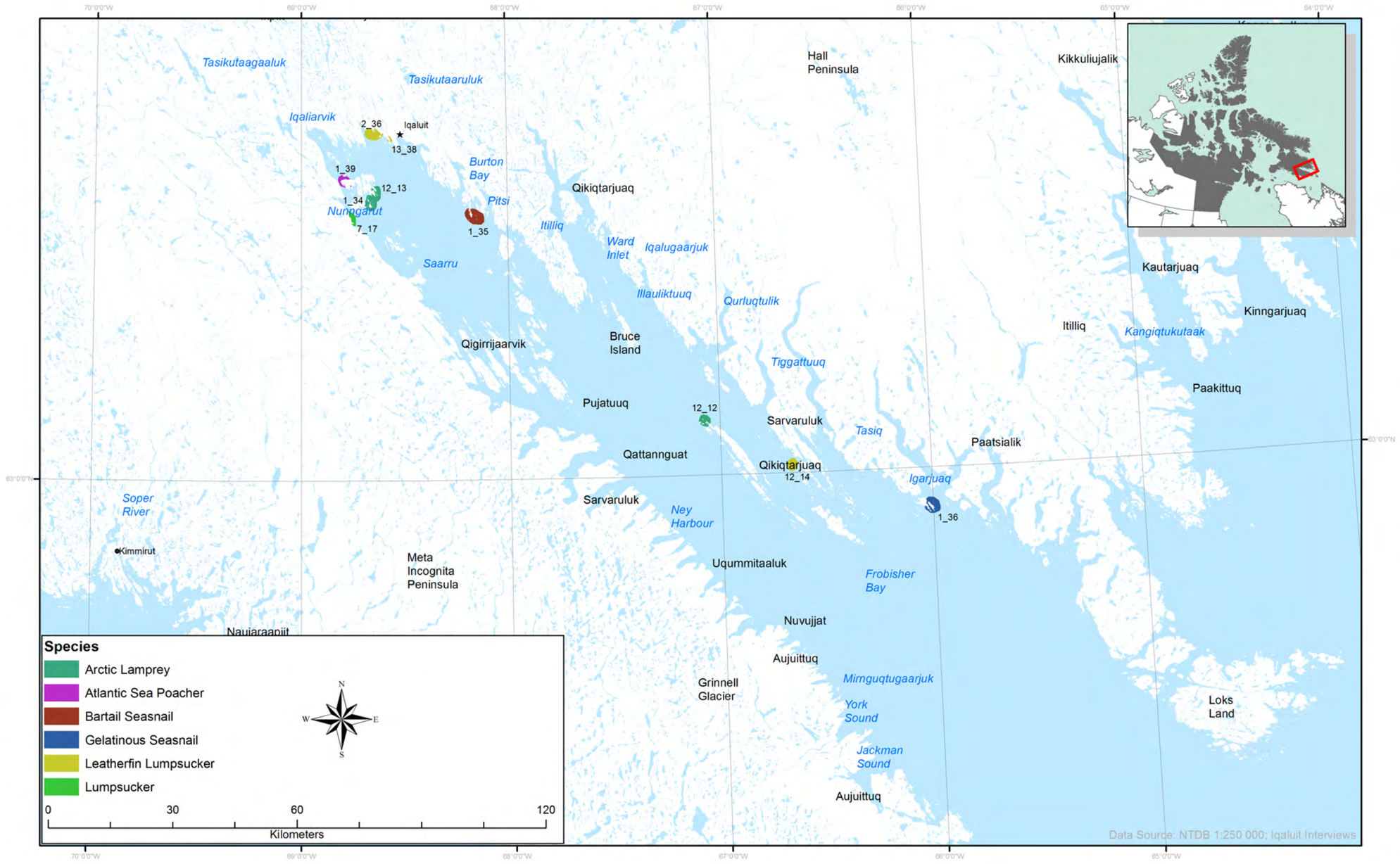


Table 23. Areas of occurrence for Arctic Lamprey. Atlantic Sea Poacher, Bartail Seasnail, Gelatinous Seasnail, Lumpsucker, and Leatherfin Lumpsucker

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_34	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Lamprey	September	
12_12	IQA_12_0112	Arctic Lamprey		
12_13	IQA_12_0112	Arctic Lamprey		
1_39	IQA_01_0112	Atlantic Sea Poacher	August	
1_35	IQA_01_0112	Bartail Seasnail	Jul, Aug	
1_36H	IQA_01_0112	Gelatinous Seasnail	September	1997
7_17	IQA_07_0112	Lumpsucker	Jul, Aug	
2_36	IQA_02_0112	Leatherfin Lumpsucker	August	
12_14	IQA_12_0112	Leatherfin Lumpsucker		
13_38	IQA_13_0212	Leatherfin Lumpsucker		Seen in 2011, first time he seen it

Figure 17. Probability of occurrence for Clam

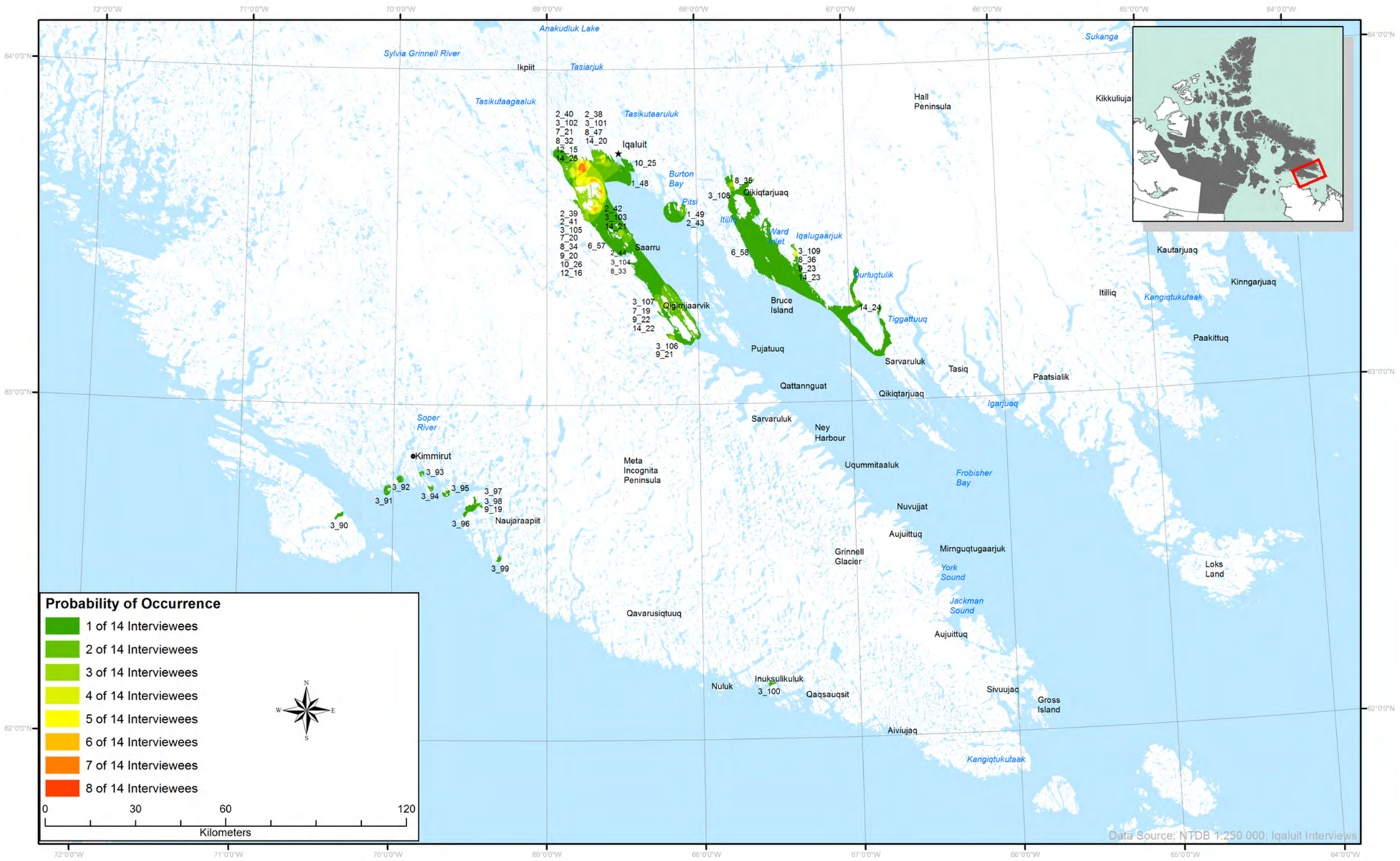


Table 24. Areas of Occurrence for Clam

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_48	IQA_01_0112	Clam	Jul to Oct	
1_49	IQA_01_0112	Clam	Jul to Oct	
2_38	IQA_02_0112	Clam	Jul to Oct	
2_39	IQA_02_0112	Clam	Jul to Sep	
2_40	IQA_02_0112	Clam	Jul to Sep	
2_41	IQA_02_0112	Clam	Jul to Sep	
2_42	IQA_02_0112	Clam	Jul to Sep	
2_43	IQA_02_0112	Clam	Jul to Sep	
2_44	IQA_02_0112	Clam	Jul to Sep	
3_90	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Nov	Clams are found everywhere, these are the places he collects them
3_91	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Nov	
3_92	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Nov	
3_93	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Nov	
3_94	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Nov	
3_95	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Nov	
3_96	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Nov	
3_97	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Nov	
3_98	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Nov	
3_99	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Oct	
3_100	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Oct	
3_101	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Oct	
3_102	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Oct	
3_103	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Oct	
3_104	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Oct	
3_105	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Oct	
3_106	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Oct	
3_107	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Oct	
3_108	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Oct	
3_109	IQA_03_0112	Clam	Jul to Oct	
6_57	IQA_06_0112	Clam	Jul to Sep	Only picks when weathered in
6_58	IQA_06_0112	Clam	Jul to Sep	Only picks when weathered in
7_19	IQA_07_0112	Clam	Jul, Aug	
7_20	IQA_07_0112	Clam	Jul, Aug	
7_21	IQA_07_0112	Clam	Jul, Aug	
8_32	IQA_08_0112	Clam	Aug, Sep	
8_33	IQA_08_0112	Clam	Aug, Sep	
8_34	IQA_08_0112	Clam	Aug, Sep	
8_35	IQA_08_0112	Clam	Aug, Sep	Lots of this area
8_36	IQA_08_0112	Clam	Aug, Sep	
8_47	IQA_08_0112	Clam	Aug, Sep	
9_19	IQA_09_0112	Clam	Jul to Sep	
9_20	IQA_09_0112	Clam	Jul to Sep	
9_21	IQA_09_0112	Clam	Jul to Sep	
9_22	IQA_09_0112	Clam	Jul to Sep	
9_23	IQA_09_0112	Clam	Jul to Sep	
10_25	IQA_10_0112	Clam	Aug, Sep	
10_26	IQA_10_0112	Clam	Aug, Sep	
12_15	IQA_12_0112	Clam	Jun to Oct	
12_16	IQA_12_0112	Clam	Jun to Oct	
14_20	IQA_14_0212	Clam	Jul to Oct	
14_21	IQA_14_0212	Clam	Jul to Oct	
14_22	IQA_14_0212	Clam	Jul to Oct	
14_23	IQA_14_0212	Clam	Jul to Oct	
14_24	IQA_14_0212	Clam	Jul to Oct	
14_25	IQA_14_0212	Clam	Jul to Oct	

Table 25. Clam everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
7_22E	IQA_07_0112	Clam	Jul, Aug	
13_42E	IQA_13_0212	Clam	Jul to Sep	

Figure 18. Areas of Occurrence for Blue Mussel, and Northern Horsemussel

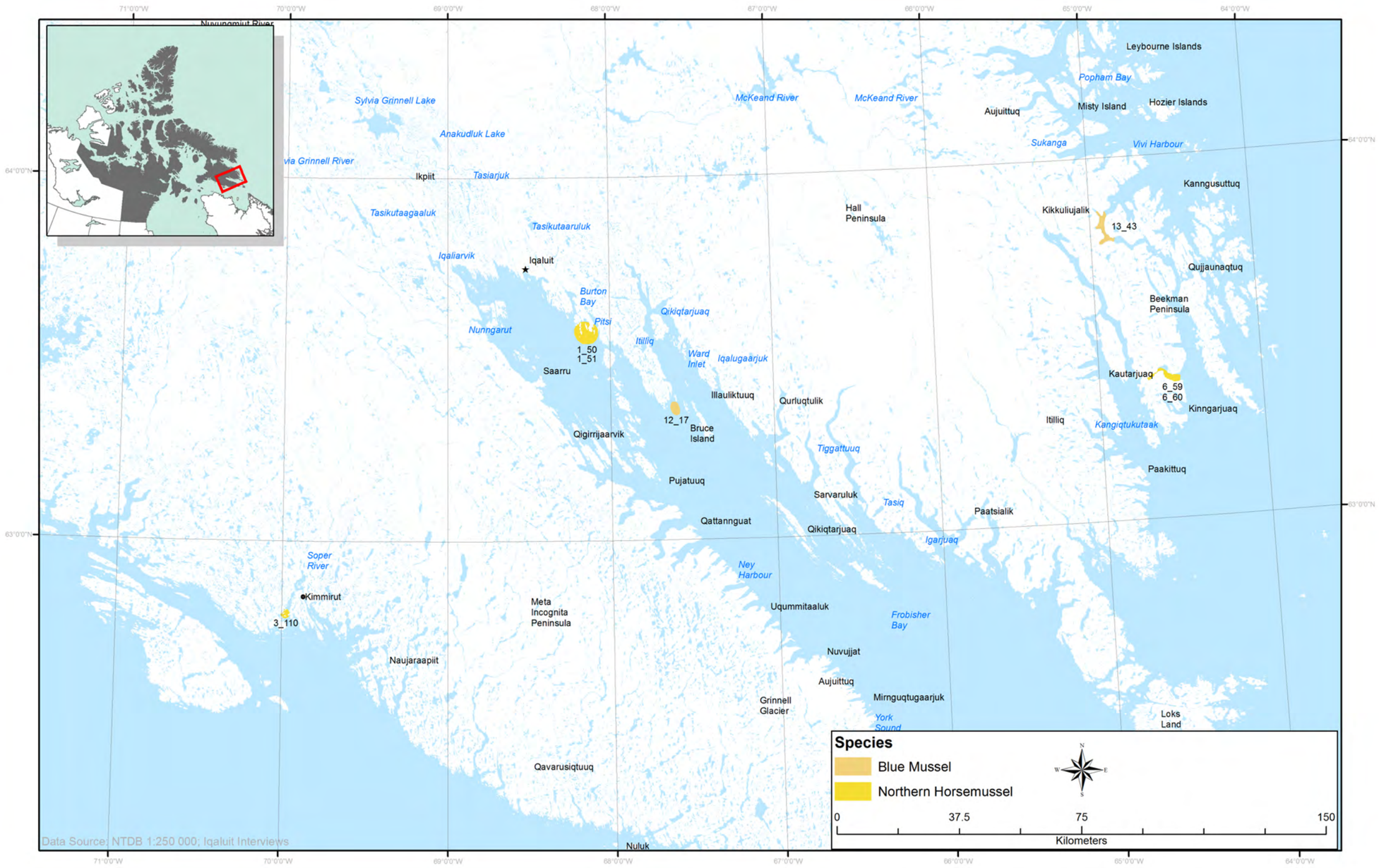


Table 26. Areas of Occurrence for Blue Mussel, and Northern Horsemussel

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_50	IQA_01_0112	Blue Mussel	Jul to Oct	
6_59	IQA_06_0112	Blue Mussel	Jul to Sep	
12_17	IQA_12_0112	Blue Mussel	July	
13_43	IQA_13_0212	Blue Mussel	Jul to Sep	
1_51	IQA_01_0112	Northern Horsemussel	Jul to Oct	
3_110	IQA_03_0112	Northern Horsemussel	Jul to Oct	Abundant in this area
6_60	IQA_06_0112	Northern Horsemussel	Jul to Sep	
13_44	IQA_13_0212	Northern Horsemussel	Jul to Sep	

Table 27. Blue Mussel, and Northern Horsemussel everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
10_27E	IQA_10_0112	Blue Mussel	Aug, Sep	
10_28E	IQA_10_0112	Northern Horsemussel	Aug, Sept	
12_18E	IQA_12_0112	Northern Horsemussel	Jul, Aug	

Figure 19. Areas of Occurrence for Cockle, Iceland Scallop, and Whelk

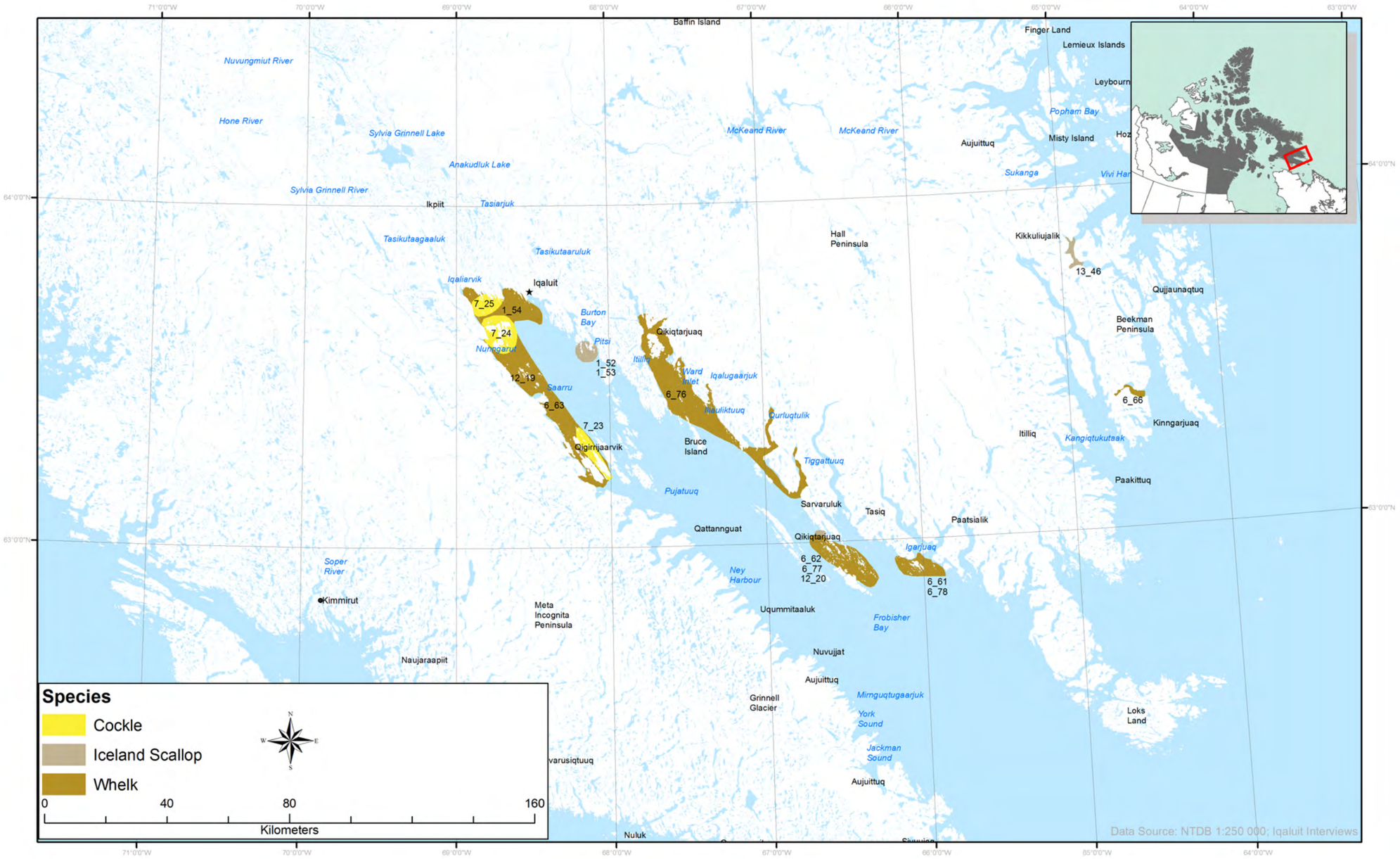


Table 28. Areas of Occurrence for Cockle, Iceland Scallop, and Whelk

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_52	IQA_01_0112	Cockle	Jul to Oct	
7_23	IQA_07_0112	Cockle	Jul, Aug	
7_24	IQA_07_0112	Cockle	Jul, Aug	
7_25	IQA_07_0112	Cockle	Jul, Aug	
12_19	IQA_12_0112	Cockle	Jul, Aug	
13_45	IQA_13_0212	Cockle	Jul to Sep	
1_53	IQA_01_0112	Iceland Scallop	July to October	
6_61	IQA_06_0112	Iceland Scallop	Jul to Sep	
6_62	IQA_06_0112	Iceland Scallop	Jul to Sep	
12_20H	IQA_12_0112	Iceland Scallop	Jul, Aug	
13_46	IQA_13_0212	Iceland Scallop	Jul to Sep	
1_54	IQA_01_0112	Whelk	Jul to Oct	
6_63	IQA_06_0112	Whelk	Jul to Sep	
6_66	IQA_06_0112	Whelk	Jul to Sep	
6_76	IQA_06_0112	Whelk	Jul to Sep	
6_77	IQA_06_0112	Whelk	Jul to Sep	
6_78	IQA_06_0112	Whelk	Jul to Sep	

Table 29. Whelk everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
3_111E	IQA_03_0112	Whelk	Jul to Oct	
13_47E	IQA_13_0212	Whelk	Jul to Sep	

Figure 20. Probability of Occurrence for Arctic Moonsnail

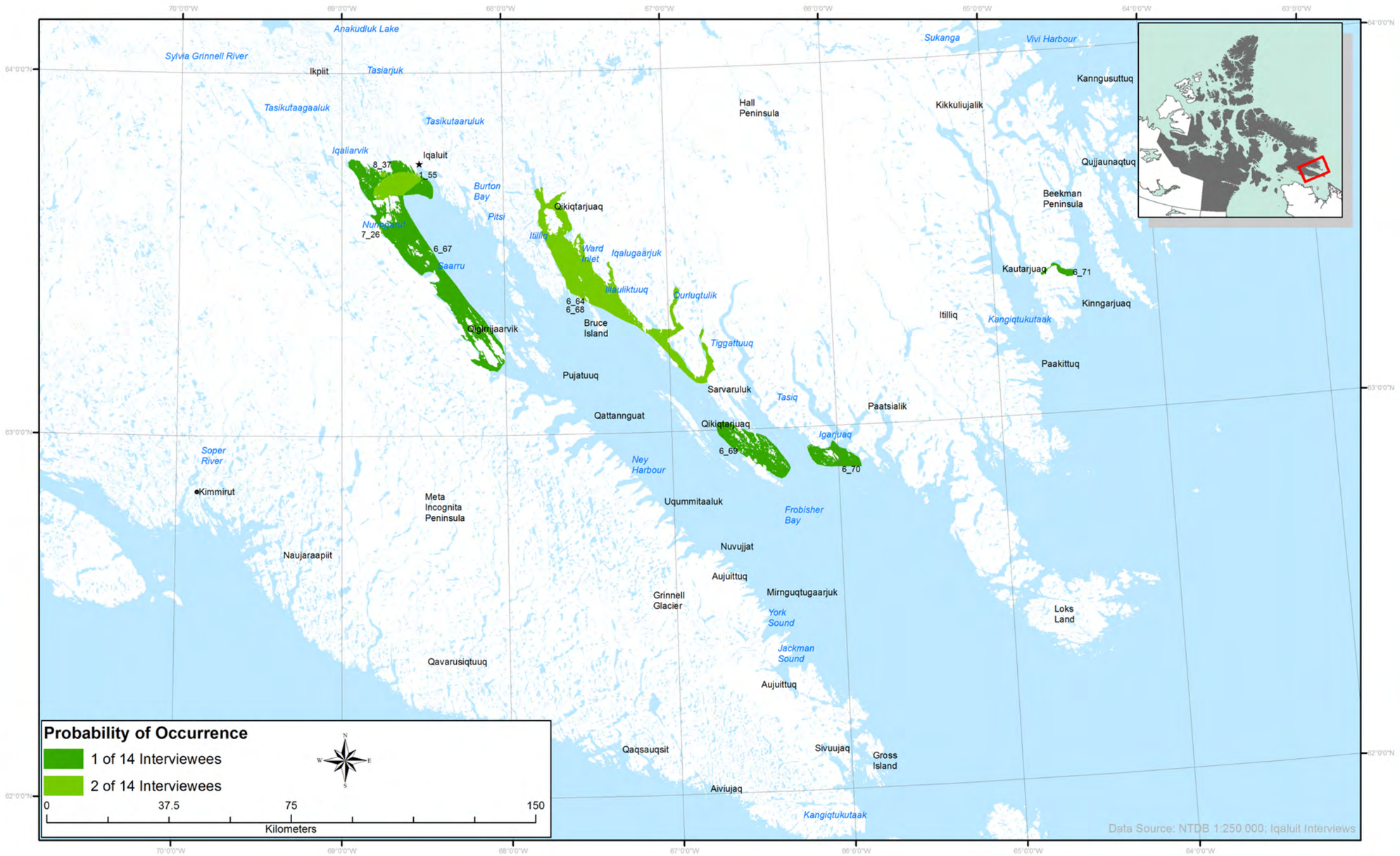


Table 30. Probability of Occurrence for Arctic Moonsnail

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_55	IQA_01_0112	Arctic Moonsnail	Jul to Oct	
6_64	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Moonsnail	Jul to Sep	
6_67	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Moonsnail	Jul to Sep	
6_68	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Moonsnail	Jul to Sep	
6_69	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Moonsnail	Jul to Sep	
6_70	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Moonsnail	Jul to Sep	
6_71	IQA_06_0112	Arctic Moonsnail	Jul to Sep	
7_26	IQA_07_0112	Arctic Moonsnail	Jul, Aug	
8_37	IQA_08_0112	Arctic Moonsnail	Aug, Sep	

Table 31. Arctic Moonsnail everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
3_112E	IQA_03_0112	Arctic Moonsnail	Jul to Oct	
9_24	IQA_09_0112	Arctic Moonsnail	Jul to Sep	
12_21	IQA_12_0112	Arctic Moonsnail	Jul, Aug	
13_48	IQA_13_0212	Arctic Moonsnail	Jul to Sep	

Figure 21. Areas of occurrence for Barnacle, and Flexed Gyro

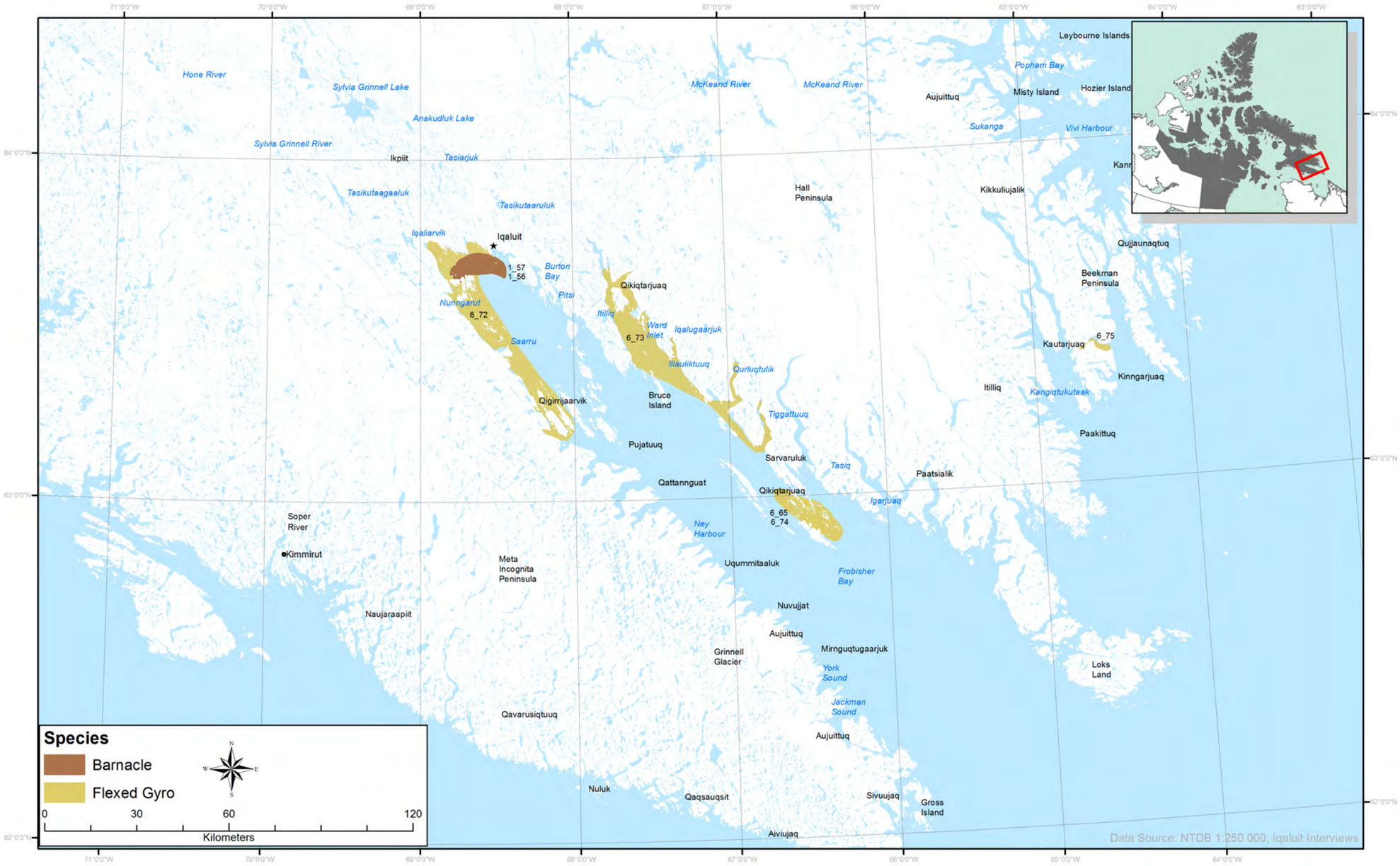


Table 32. Areas of occurrence for Barnacle, and Flexed Gyro

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_57	IQA_01_0112	Barnacle	Jul to Oct	
1_56	IQA_01_0112	Flexed Gyro	Jul to Oct	
6_65	IQA_06_0112	Flexed Gyro	Jul to Sep	
6_72	IQA_06_0112	Flexed Gyro	Jul to Sep	
6_73	IQA_06_0112	Flexed Gyro	Jul to Sep	
6_74	IQA_06_0112	Flexed Gyro	Jul to Sep	
6_75	IQA_06_0112	Flexed Gyro	Jul to Sep	

Table 33. Barnacle, and Flexed Gyro everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
2_46E	IQA_02_0112	Barnacle	Jul to Sep	
6_80E	IQA_06_0112	Barnacle	Jul to Sep	
7_28E	IQA_07_0112	Barnacle	Jul, Aug	
8_38E	IQA_08_0112	Barnacle	Jul, Aug	
9_26	IQA_09_0112	Barnacle	Jul to Sep	
10_30	IQA_10_0112	Barnacle	Aug, Sep	
12_23	IQA_12_0112	Barnacle	Jul, Aug	
2_45E	IQA_02_0112	Flexed Gyro	Jul to Sep	
7_27E	IQA_07_0112	Flexed Gyro	Jul, Aug	
9_25E	IQA_09_0112	Flexed Gyro	Jul to Sep	
10_29	IQA_10_0112	Flexed Gyro	Aug, Sep	
12_22	IQA_12_0112	Flexed Gyro	Jul, Aug	
13_49	IQA_13_0212	Flexed Gyro	Jul to Sep	

Figure 22. Areas of occurrence for Crayfish, Deep Sea King Crab, and Snow Crab

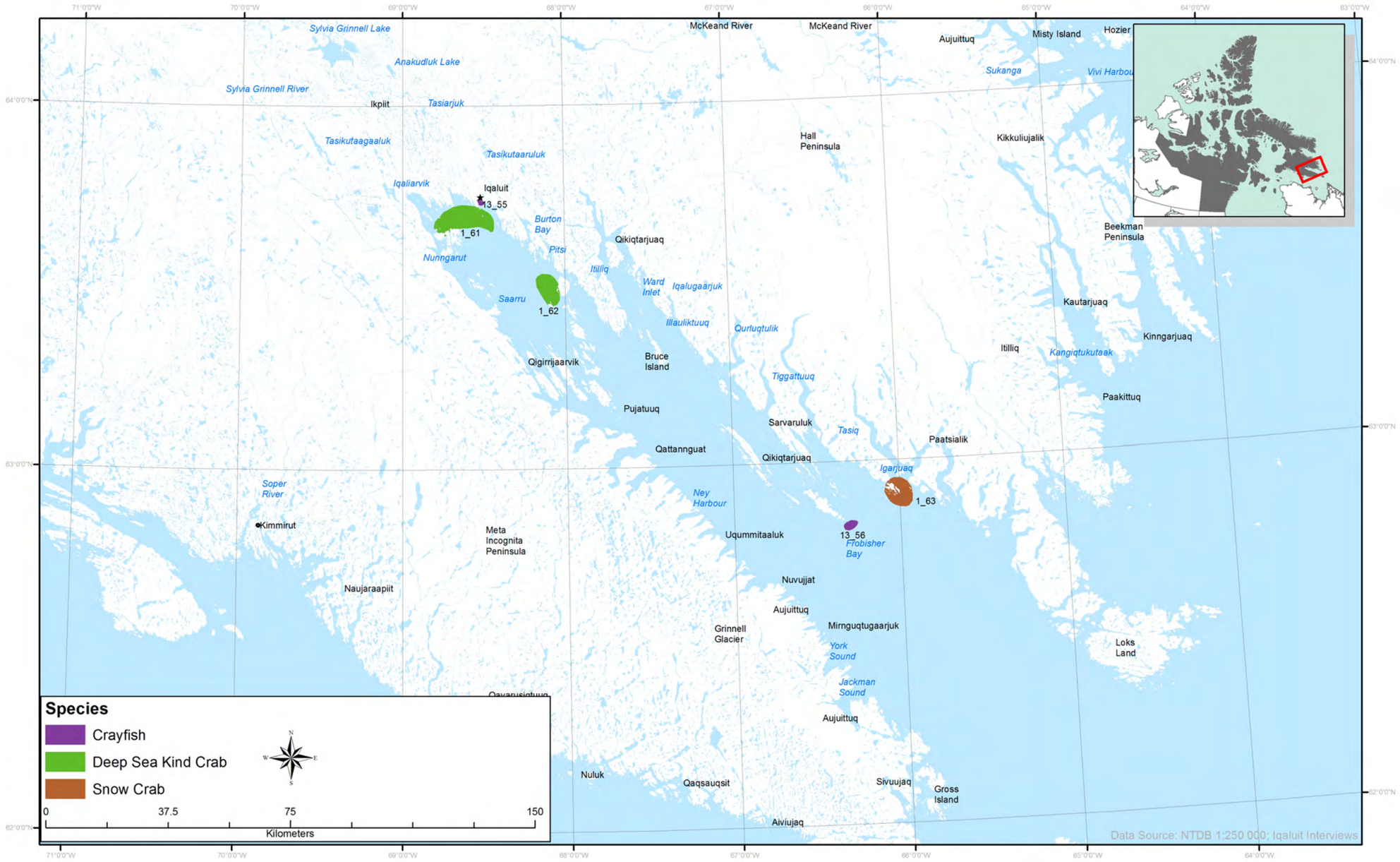


Table 34. Areas of occurrence for Crayfish, Deep Sea King Crab, and Snow Crab

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
3_116	IQA_03_0112	Crayfish	Jul to Oct	
13_55	IQA_13_0212	Crayfish	Jul to Sep	
13_56	IQA_13_0212	Crayfish	Jul to Sep	
1_61	IQA_01_0112	Deep Sea Kind Crab	Jul to Oct	
1_62	IQA_01_0112	Deep Sea Kind Crab	Jul to Oct	
12_26	IQA_12_0112	Deep Sea King Crab	Jul, Aug	
1_63H	IQA_01_0112	Snow Crab	Jul to Oct	1990's

Table 35. Snow Crab everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
3_115E	IQA_03_0112	Snow Crab	Jul to Oct	

Figure 23. Areas of occurrence for Amphipod, Northern Krill, Northern Shrimp, and Striped Shrimp

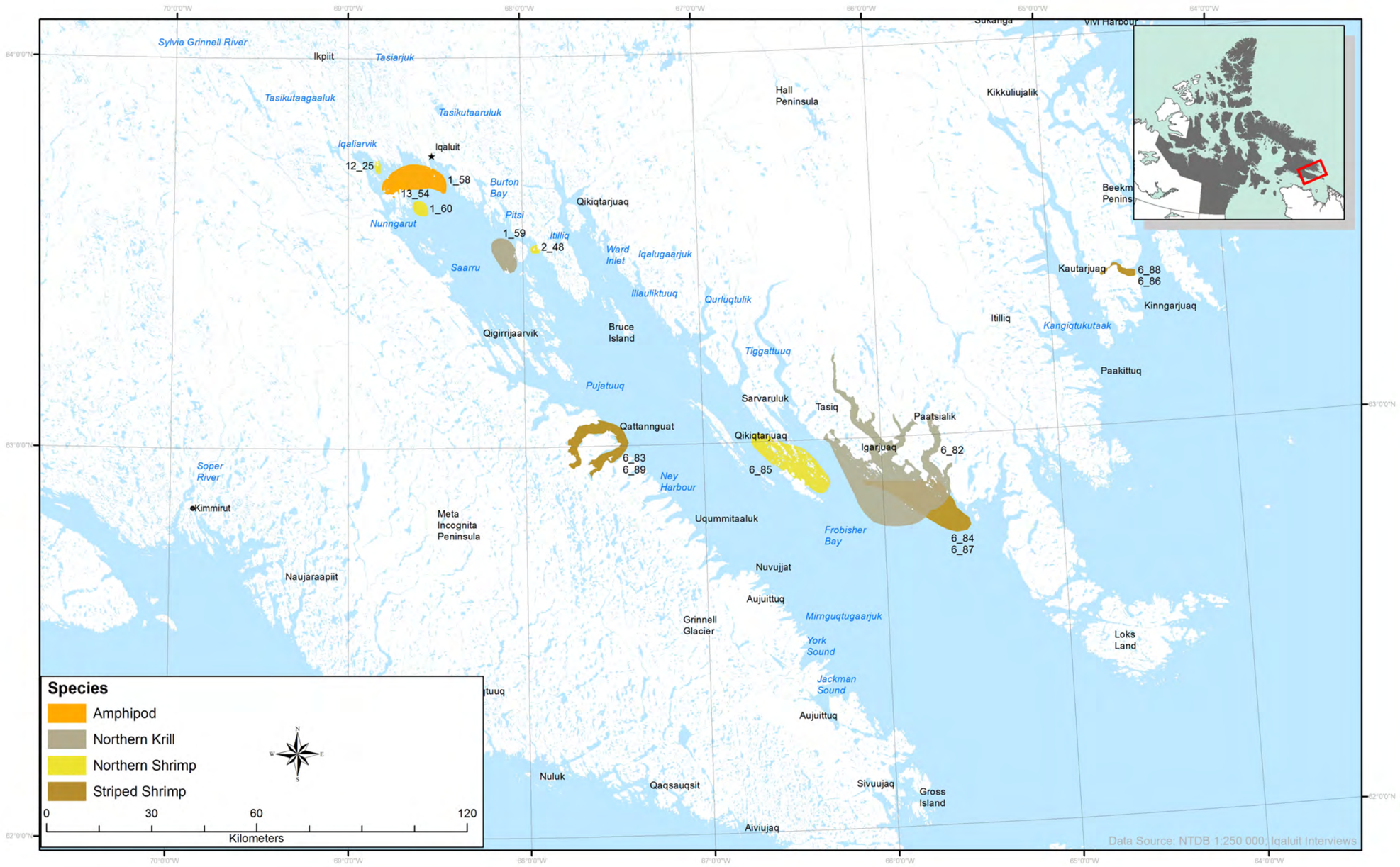


Table 36. Areas of occurrence for Amphipod, Northern Krill, Northern Shrimp, and Striped Shrimp

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_58	IQA_01_0112	Amphipod	Jul to Oct	
1_59	IQA_01_0112	Northern Krill	Jul to Oct	
6_82	IQA_06_0112	Northern Krill	Jul to Sep	
1_60	IQA_01_0112	Northern Shrimp	Jul to Oct	A lot in this area
2_48	IQA_02_0112	Northern Shrimp	July	After a giant storm
6_83	IQA_06_0112	Northern Shrimp	Jul to Sep	
6_84	IQA_06_0112	Northern Shrimp	Jul to Sep	
6_85	IQA_06_0112	Northern Shrimp	Jul to Sep	
6_86	IQA_06_0112	Northern Shrimp	Jul to Sep	
12_25	IQA_12_0112	Northern Shrimp	Jul to Sep	
13_54	IQA_13_0212	Northern Shrimp	Jul to Sep	
6_87	IQA_06_0112	Striped Shrimp	Jul to Sep	
6_88	IQA_06_0112	Striped Shrimp	Jul to Sep	
6_89	IQA_06_0112	Striped Shrimp	Jul to Sep	

Table 37. Amphipod, Northern Krill, Northern Shrimp, and Striped Shrimp everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
2_47E	IQA_02_0112	Amphipod	Year-round	
3_114E	IQA_03_0112	Amphipod	Jul to Oct	
6_81E	IQA_06_0112	Amphipod	Jul to Sep	
7_29E	IQA_07_0112	Amphipod	Jul, Aug	
8_39E	IQA_08_0112	Amphipod	Jul, Aug	
9_27E	IQA_09_0112	Amphipod	Jul to Sep	
10_31E	IQA_10_0112	Amphipod	Jul to Sep	
12_24E	IQA_12_0112	Amphipod	Jul, Aug	
13_52E	IQA_13_0212	Amphipod	Jul to Sep	
13_53E	IQA_13_0212	Northern Krill	Jul to Sep	
7_30E	IQA_07_0112	Northern Shrimp	Jul, Aug	
7_31E	IQA_07_0112	Striped Shrimp	Jul, Aug	
8_40E	IQA_08_0112	Striped Shrimp	Jul, Aug	
10_32E	IQA_10_0112	Striped Shrimp	Jul to Sep	

Figure 24. Areas of Occurrence for Ctenophore, Jellyfish

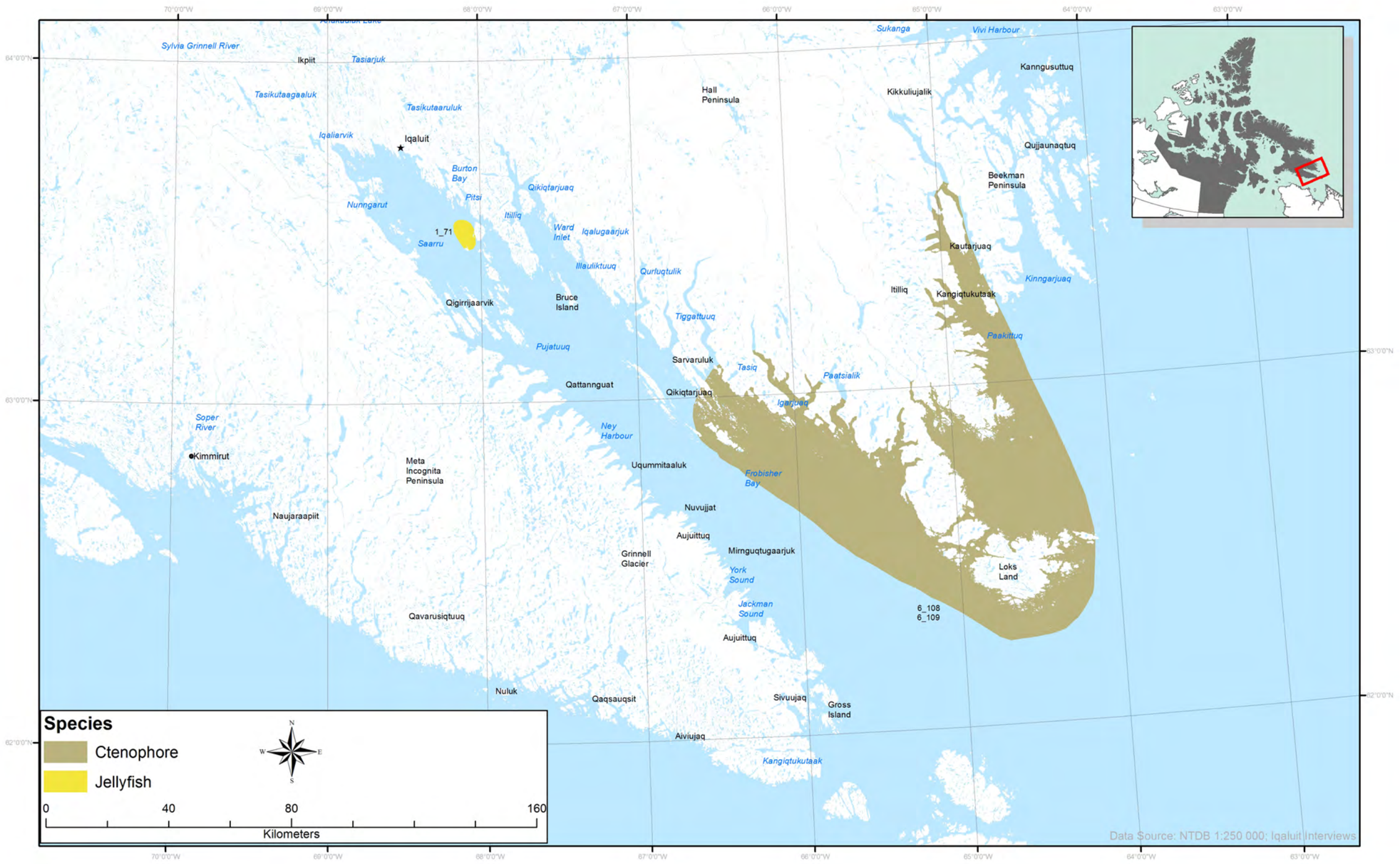


Table 38. Areas of Occurrence for Ctenophore and Jellyfish

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
6_109	IQA_06_0112	Ctenophore	Year-round	
1_71	IQA_01_0112	Jellyfish	Jul to Oct	
6_108	IQA_06_0112	Jellyfish	Year-round	Most abundant in this area

Table 39. Ctenophore and Jellyfish everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
2_51E	IQA_02_0112	Jellyfish	Jul to Sep	
3_124E	IQA_03_0112	Jellyfish	Jul to Oct	
6_107E	IQA_06_0112	Jellyfish	Year-round	
7_36E	IQA_07_0112	Jellyfish	Jul, Aug	
8_45E	IQA_08_0112	Jellyfish	Jul, Aug	
9_32E	IQA_09_0112	Jellyfish	Jul to Sep	
10_39E	IQA_10_0112	Jellyfish	Jul to Sep	
12_37E	IQA_12_0112	Jellyfish	Jul, Aug	
13_62E	IQA_13_0212	Jellyfish	Jul to Sep	
1_72E	IQA_01_0112	Ctenophore	Jul to Oct	
2_52E	IQA_02_0112	Ctenophore	Jul to Sep	
3_125E	IQA_03_0112	Ctenophore	Jul to Oct	
7_37E	IQA_07_0112	Ctenophore	Jul, Aug	
8_46E	IQA_08_0112	Ctenophore	Jul, Aug	
9_33E	IQA_09_0112	Ctenophore	Jul to Sep	
10_40E	IQA_10_0112	Ctenophore	Jul to Sep	
12_38E	IQA_12_0112	Ctenophore	Jul, Aug	
13_63E	IQA_13_0212	Ctenophore	Jul to Sep	Glows in the dark

Figure 25. Areas of occurrence for Boreal Armhook Squid, Sea Cucumber, and Sea Urchin

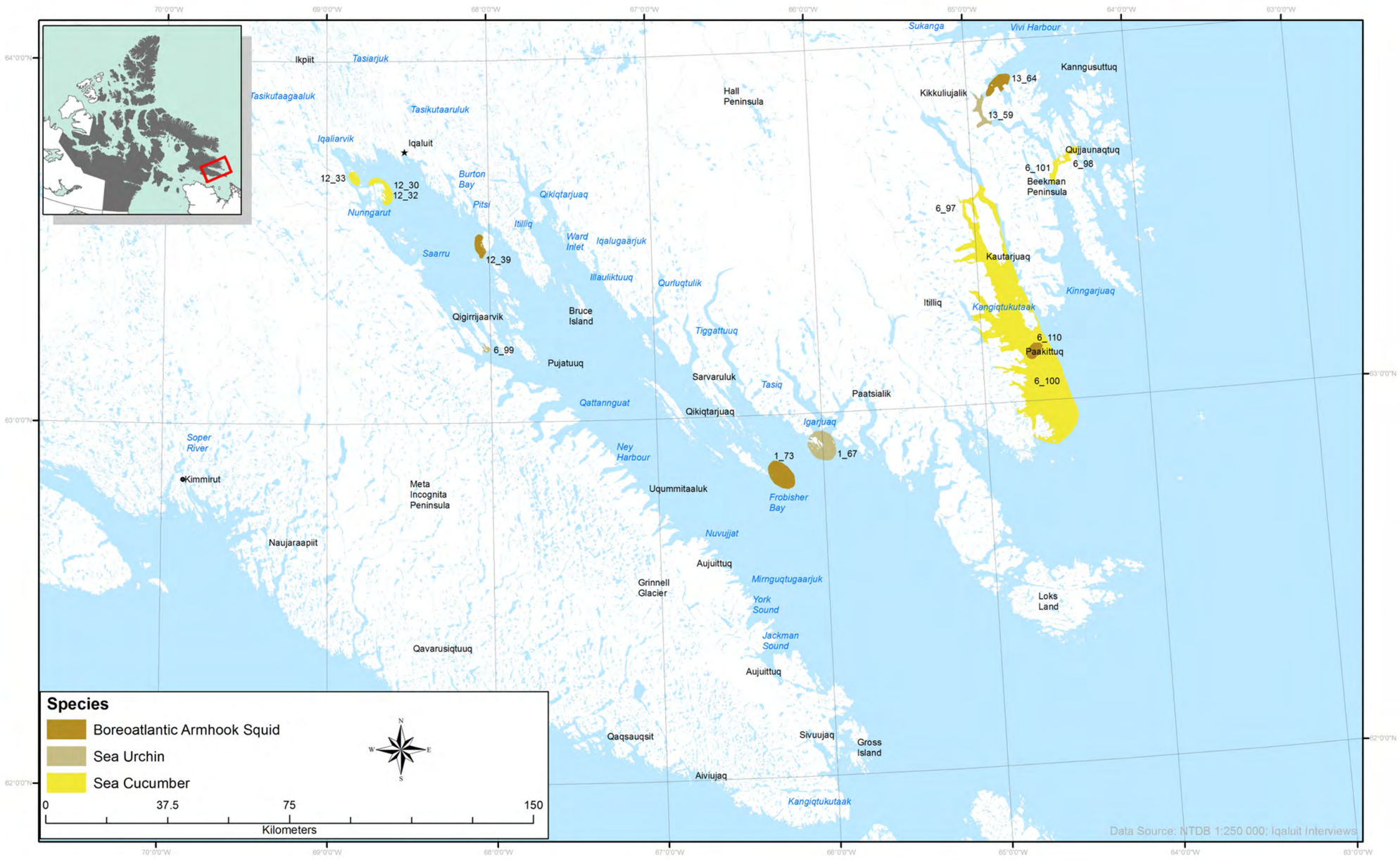


Table 40. Areas of occurrence for Boreal Armhook Squid, Sea Cucumber, and Sea Urchin

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_73H	IQA_01_0112	Boreal Armhook Squid	August	
6_110H	IQA_06_0112	Boreal Armhook Squid	Jan, Feb	
13_64	IQA_13_0212	Boreal Armhook Squid	Jul to Sep	
6_100	IQA_06_0112	Sea Cucumber	Jul to Sep	
6_101	IQA_06_0112	Sea Cucumber	Jul to Sep	
12_32	IQA_12_0112	Sea Cucumber	Jul, Aug	
12_33	IQA_12_0112	Sea Cucumber	Jul, Aug	
1_67	IQA_01_0112	Sea Urchin	Jul to Oct	
6_97	IQA_06_0112	Sea Urchin	Jul to Sep	
6_98	IQA_06_0112	Sea Urchin	Jul to Sep	
6_99	IQA_06_0112	Sea Urchin	Jul to Sep	
12_30	IQA_12_0112	Sea Urchin	Jul, Aug	

Table 41. Boreal Armhook Squid, Sea Cucumber, and Sea Urchin everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
3_126E	IQA_03_0112	Boreal Armhook Squid	Jul to Oct	
7_38	IQA_07_0112	Boreal Armhook Squid	Jul, Aug	
3_120	IQA_03_0112	Sea Cucumber	Jul to Oct	
3_119	IQA_03_0112	Sea Urchin	Jul to Oct	
8_43	IQA_08_0112	Sea Urchin	Jul, Aug	
10_35	IQA_10_0112	Sea Urchin	Jul to Sep	
12_31	IQA_12_0112	Sea Urchin	Jul, Aug	
13_59	IQA_13_0212	Sea Urchin	Jul to Sep	

Figure 26. Areas of occurrence for Basket Star, Mud Star, and Polar Sea Star

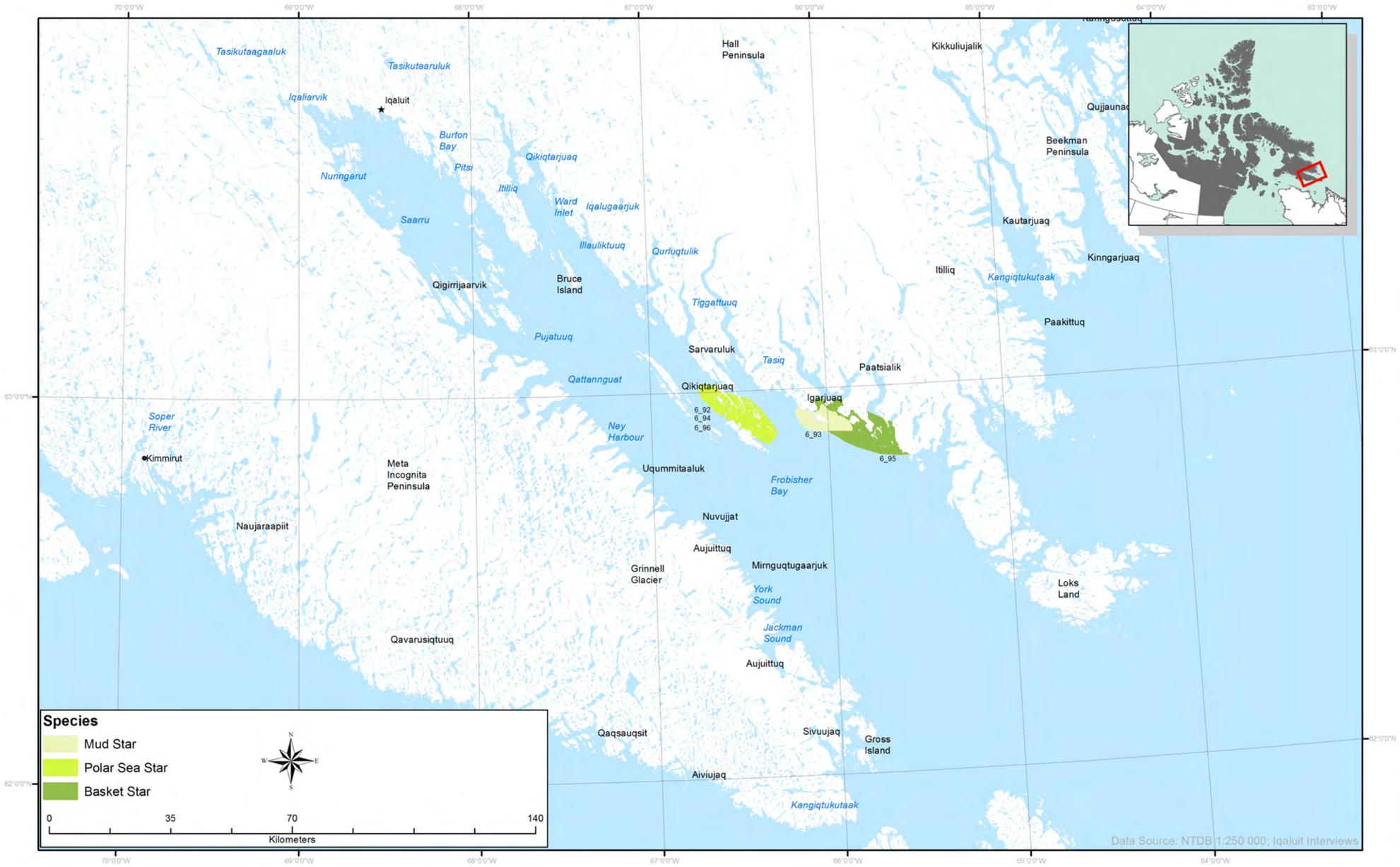


Table 42. Areas of occurrence for Basket Star, Mud Star, and Polar Sea Star

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_66	IQA_01_0112	Basket Star	Jul to Oct	
6_95	IQA_06_0112	Basket Star	Jul to Sep	
6_96	IQA_06_0112	Basket Star	Jul to Sep	
1_65	IQA_01_0112	Mud Star	Jul to Oct	
6_93	IQA_06_0112	Mud Star	Jul to Sep	
6_94	IQA_06_0112	Mud Star	Jul to Sep	
1_64	IQA_01_0112	Polar Sea Star	Jul to Oct	
6_91	IQA_06_0112	Polar Sea Star	Jul to Sep	
6_92	IQA_06_0112	Polar Sea Star	Jul to Sep	

Table 43. Basket Star, Mud Star, and Polar Sea Star everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
12_29E	IQA_12_0112	Basket Star	Jul, Aug	More interesting looking in areas with high currents
3_118E	IQA_03_0112	Mud Star	Jul to Oct	
7_33E	IQA_07_0112	Mud Star	July, August	
9_29E	IQA_09_0112	Mud Star	Jul to Sep	
10_34E	IQA_10_0112	Mud Star	Jul to Sep	
12_28E	IQA_12_0112	Mud Star	Jul, Aug	More interesting looking in areas with high currents
13_58E	IQA_13_0212	Mud Star	Jul to Sep	
3_117E	IQA_03_0112	Polar Sea Star	Jul to Oct	
7_32E	IQA_07_0112	Polar Sea Star	Jul, Aug	
8_42E	IQA_08_0112	Polar Sea Star	Jul, Aug	
9_28E	IQA_09_0112	Polar Sea Star	Jul to Sep	
10_33E	IQA_10_0112	Polar Sea Star	Jul to Sep	
12_27E	IQA_12_0112	Polar Sea Star	Jul, Aug	More interesting looking in areas with high currents
13_57E	IQA_13_0212	Polar Sea Star	Jul to Sep	

Figure 27. Areas of occurrence for Arrow Worm, Parchment Worm, and Plankton Worm

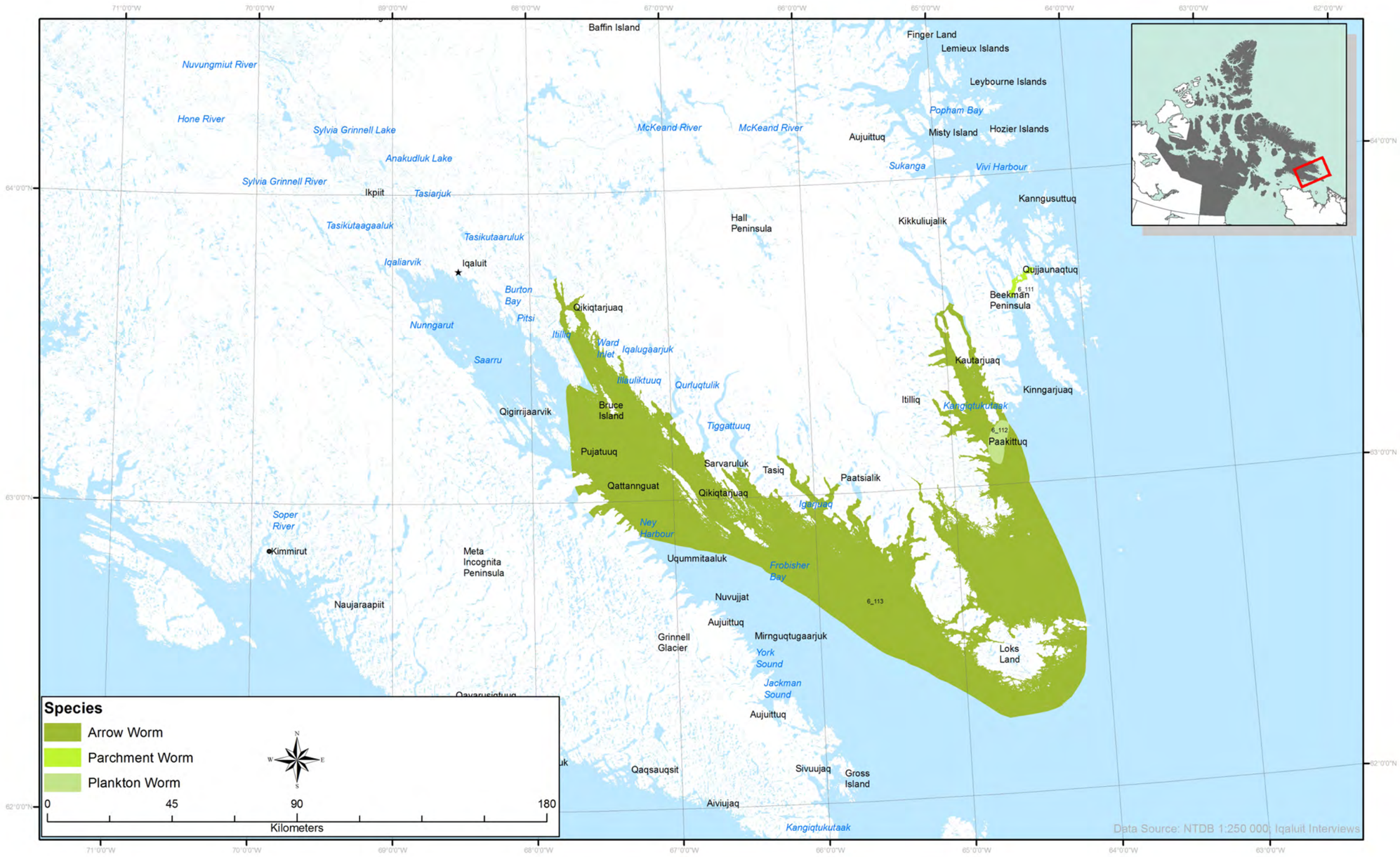


Table 44. Areas of occurrence for Arrow Worm, Parchment Worm, and Plankton Worm

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
6_111	IQA_06_0112	Parchment Worm	Year-round	
6_112	IQA_06_0112	Plankton Worm	Year-round	Millions
6_113	IQA_06_0112	Arrow Worm	Year-round	

Figure 28. Areas of occurrence for Naked Sea Butterfly and Shelled Sea Butterfly

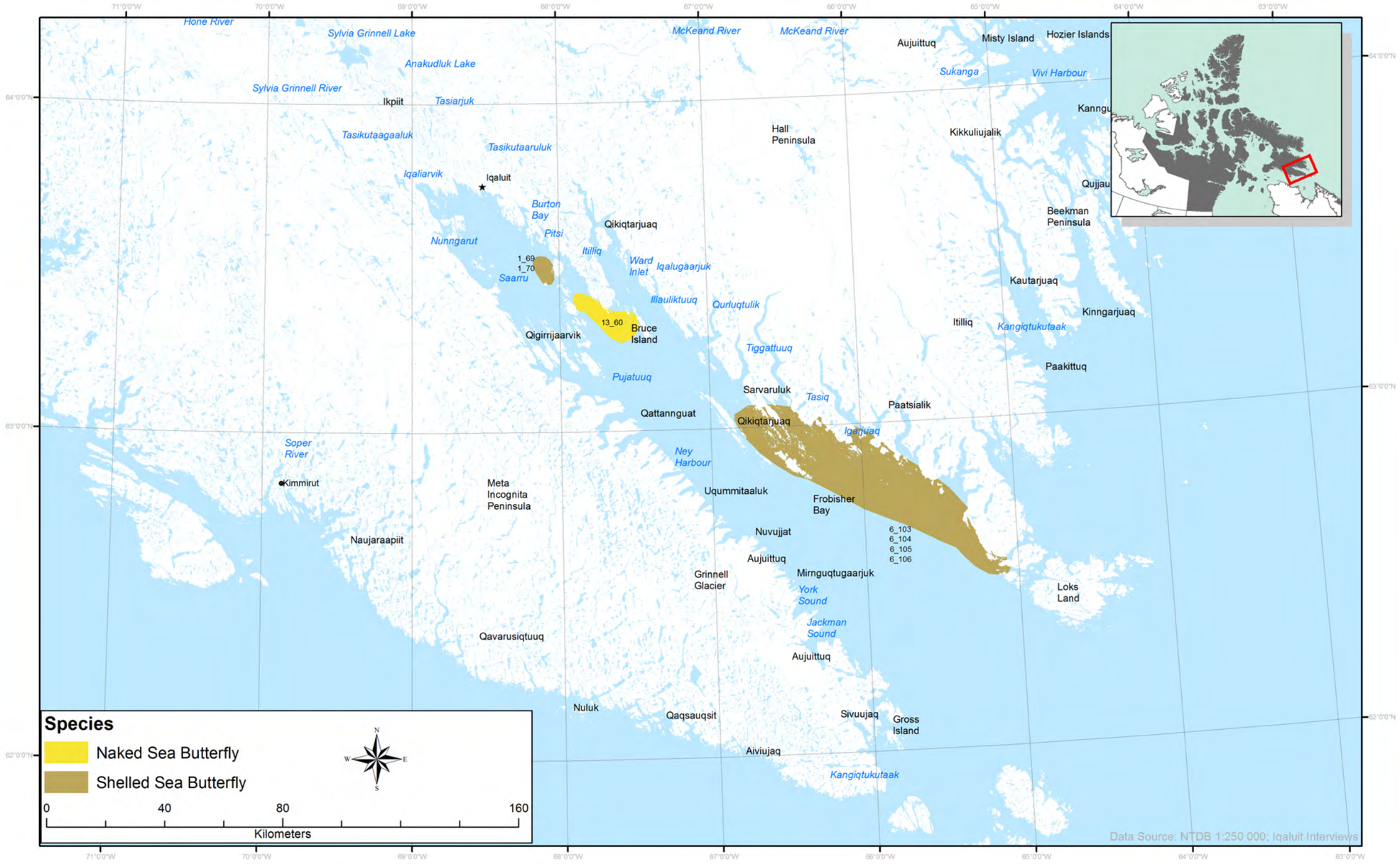


Table 45. Areas of occurrence for Naked Sea Butterfly and Shelled Sea Butterfly

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_69	IQA_01_0112	Naked Sea Butterfly	Jul to Oct	
6_103	IQA_06_0112	Naked Sea Butterfly	Year-round	
6_105	IQA_06_0112	Naked Sea Butterfly	Year-round	The most found in this area
13_60	IQA_13_0212	Naked Sea Butterfly	Jul to Sep	
1_70	IQA_01_0112	Shelled Sea Butterfly	Jul to Oct	
6_104	IQA_06_0112	Shelled Sea Butterfly	Year-round	
6_106	IQA_06_0112	Shelled Sea Butterfly	Year-round	The most found in this area

Table 46. Everywhere data for Naked Sea Butterfly and Shelled Sea Butterfly

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
2_49E	IQA_02_0112	Naked Sea Butterfly	Jul to Sep	
3_122E	IQA_03_0112	Naked Sea Butterfly	Jul to Oct	
7_34E	IQA_07_0112	Naked Sea Butterfly	Jul, Aug	
8_44E	IQA_08_0112	Naked Sea Butterfly	Jul, Aug	Hasn't seen this in five years or so
9_30E	IQA_09_0112	Naked Sea Butterfly	Jul to Sep	
10_37E	IQA_10_0112	Naked Sea Butterfly	Jul to Sep	
12_35E	IQA_12_0112	Naked Sea Butterfly	Jul, Aug	
2_50E	IQA_02_0112	Shelled Sea Butterfly	Apr to Aug	Seen more often around icebergs and ice in spring
3_123E	IQA_03_0112	Shelled Sea Butterfly	Jul to Oct	
7_35E	IQA_07_0112	Shelled Sea Butterfly	Jul, Aug	
9_31E	IQA_09_0112	Shelled Sea Butterfly	Jul to Sep	
10_38E	IQA_10_0112	Shelled Sea Butterfly	Jul to Sep	
12_36E	IQA_12_0112	Shelled Sea Butterfly	Jul, Aug	

Figure 29. Probability of occurrence for Ringed Seal

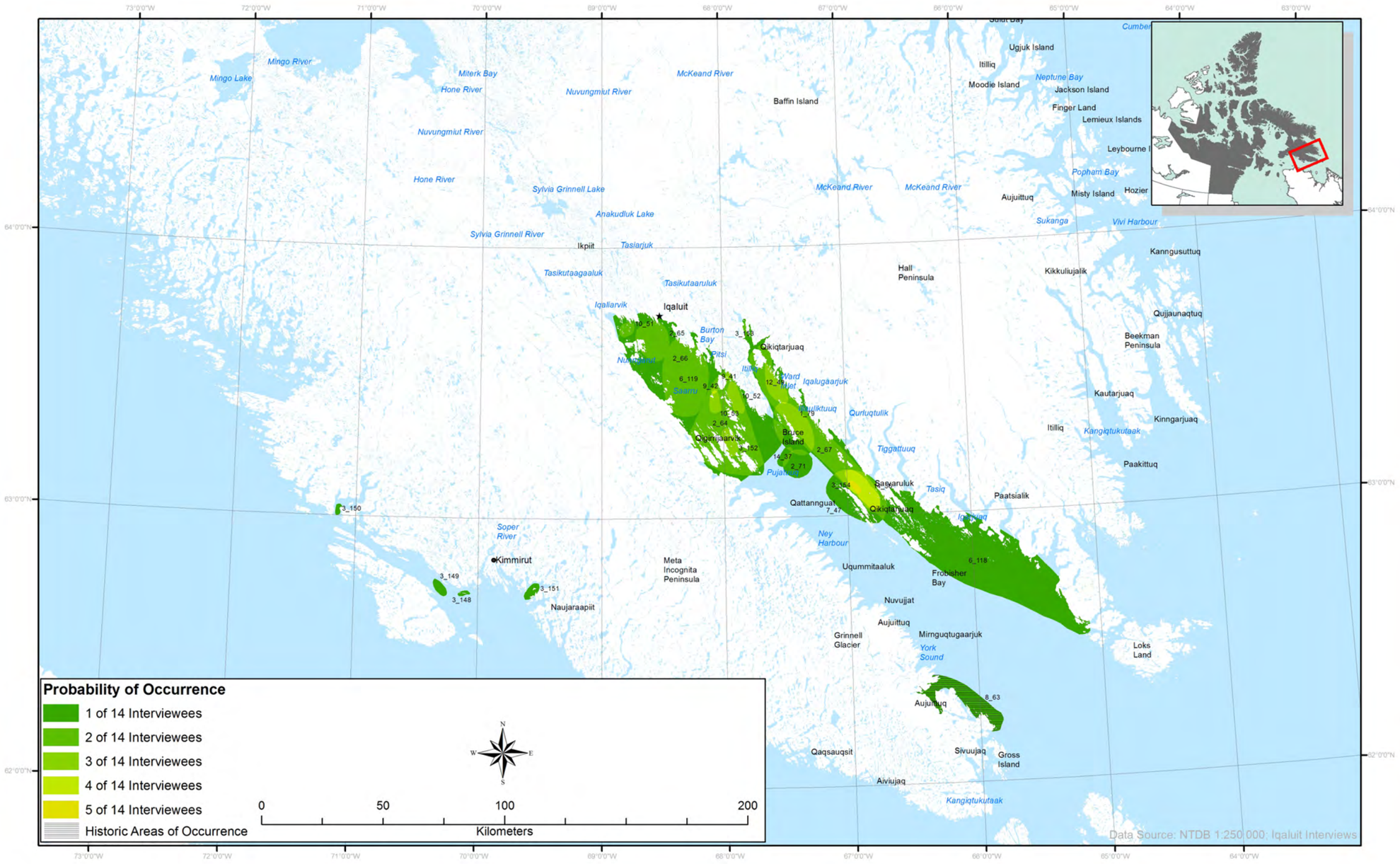


Table 47. Probability of occurrence for Ringed Seal

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_79	IQA_01_0112	Ringed Seal	Year-round	
2_64	IQA_02_0112	Ringed Seal	Dec to Apr	
2_65	IQA_02_0112	Ringed Seal	December	
2_66	IQA_02_0112	Ringed Seal	Apr to Jun	Plus baby seals
2_67	IQA_02_0112	Ringed Seal	Apr, May	
2_71	IQA_02_0112	Ringed Seal	Jul, Aug	
3_148	IQA_03_0112	Ringed Seal	July	Has seen hundreds of seals in this area, the most he ever saw is 180 at once in spring
3_149	IQA_03_0112	Ringed Seal	September	
3_150	IQA_03_0112	Ringed Seal	September	
3_151	IQA_03_0112	Ringed Seal	July	
3_152	IQA_03_0112	Ringed Seal	July	
3_153	IQA_03_0112	Ringed Seal	Sep, Oct	
3_154	IQA_03_0112	Ringed Seal	August	
6_118	IQA_06_0112	Ringed Seal	Year-round	
6_119	IQA_06_0112	Ringed Seal	Year-round	
7_47SP	IQA_07_0112	Ringed Seal	September	
8_63H	IQA_08_0112	Ringed Seal	Jul, Aug	The most he's ever seen at once because of abundance of fish
9_41	IQA_09_0112	Ringed Seal	Mar to May	
9_42	IQA_09_0112	Ringed Seal	Mar to May	
10_51	IQA_10_0112	Ringed Seal	Oct, Nov	
10_52	IQA_10_0112	Ringed Seal	Jul, Aug	
10_53	IQA_10_0112	Ringed Seal	Jul, Aug	
12_49	IQA_12_0112	Ringed Seal	Jun, Jul	
14_36	IQA_14_0212	Ringed Seal		
14_37	IQA_14_0212	Ringed Seal	Jul to Oct	

Table 48. Ringed Seal everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
7_46E	IQA_07_0112	Ringed Seal	Year-round	
8_64E	IQA_08_0112	Ringed Seal	Year-round	
9_40E	IQA_09_0112	Ringed Seal	Year-round	
12_48E	IQA_12_0112	Ringed Seal	Year-round	
13_67E	IQA_13_0212	Ringed Seal		

Figure 30. Probability of occurrence for Harp Seal

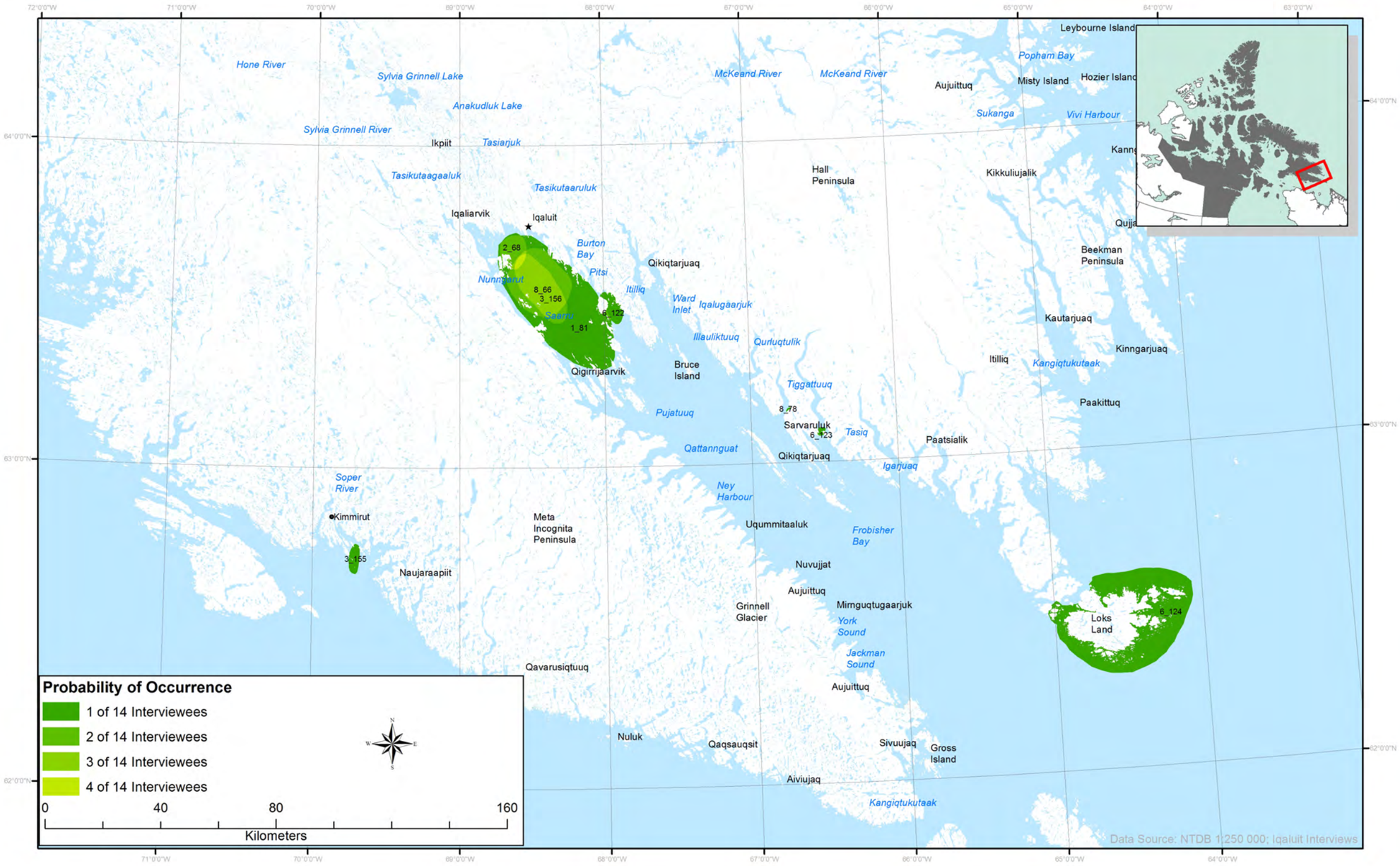


Table 49. Percent occurrence for Harp Seal

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_80	IQA_01_0112	Harp Seal	Year-round	
1_81	IQA_01_0112	Harp Seal	Jul to Nov	Abundant in the area
2_68	IQA_02_0112	Harp Seal	Jun to Dec	
3_155	IQA_03_0112	Harp Seal	Sep, Oct	
3_156	IQA_03_0112	Harp Seal	Aug, Sep	
6_122	IQA_06_0112	Harp Seal	Year-round	
6_123	IQA_06_0112	Harp Seal	Year-round	
6_124	IQA_06_0112	Harp Seal	Year-round	
8_66	IQA_08_0112	Harp Seal	September	Large concentration
8_78	IQA_08_0112	Harp Seal	August	No fur on back

Table 50. Harp Seal everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
6_120E	IQA_06_0112	Harp Seal	Year-round	Abundant at the flow edge in winter
7_48E	IQA_07_0112	Harp Seal	Year-round	
8_65E	IQA_08_0112	Harp Seal	Year-round	Less harp seal in open water
9_43E	IQA_09_0112	Harp Seal	Jul to Oct	Only sees them in the summer and fall
10_54E	IQA_10_0112	Harp Seal	May to Jan	Have lost a lot of fat by the time they get to Frobisher Bay
12_50E	IQA_12_0112	Harp Seal	Year-round	
13_68E	IQA_13_0212	Harp Seal		

Figure 31. Probability of occurrence for Harbour Seal

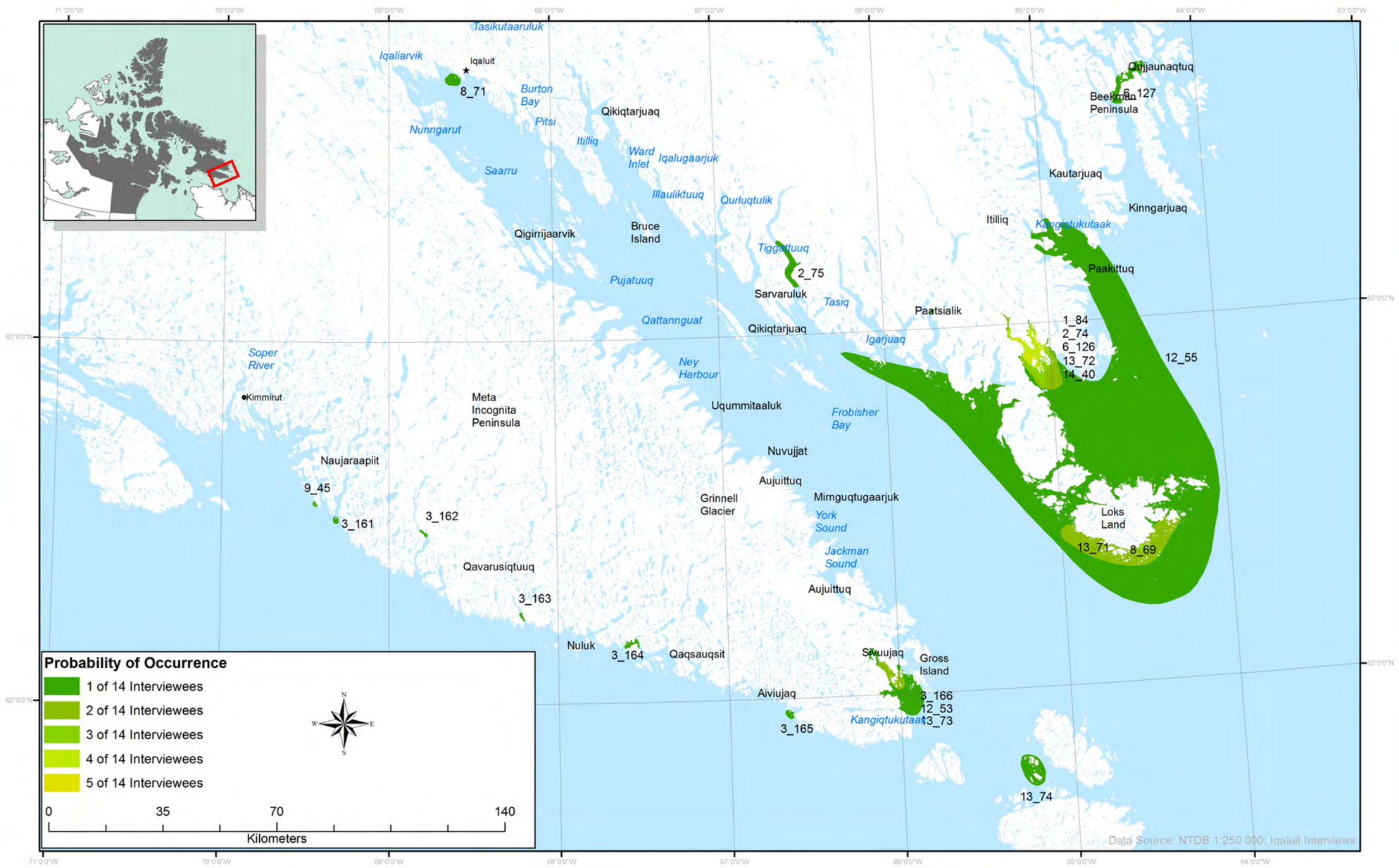


Table 51. Probability of occurrence for Harbour Seal

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_84	IQA_01_0112	Harbor Seal	August	
2_74	IQA_02_0112	Harbor Seal	August	
2_75	IQA_02_0112	Harbor Seal	August	
3_161	IQA_03_0112	Harbor Seal	September	Has only seen 50 in his life
3_162	IQA_03_0112	Harbor Seal	September	
3_163	IQA_03_0112	Harbor Seal	August	
3_164	IQA_03_0112	Harbor Seal	Aug, Sep	
3_165	IQA_03_0112	Harbor Seal	August	
3_166	IQA_03_0112	Harbor Seal	July	
6_126	IQA_06_0112	Harbor Seal	Jul to Sep	
6_127	IQA_06_0112	Harbor Seal	Jul to Sep	
8_69H	IQA_08_0112	Harbor Seal	Year-round	
8_70H	IQA_08_0112	Harbor Seal	Year-round	
8_71	IQA_08_0112	Harbor Seal	Year-round	
9_45H	IQA_09_0112	Harbor Seal	Jun, Jul	
12_53	IQA_12_0112	Harbor Seal	Jul, Aug	
12_54	IQA_12_0112	Harbor Seal	Year-round	
12_55	IQA_12_0112	Harbor Seal	Year-round	
13_71	IQA_13_0212	Harbor Seal		
13_72	IQA_13_0212	Harbor Seal		
13_73	IQA_13_0212	Harbor Seal		
13_74	IQA_13_0212	Harbor Seal		
14_40	IQA_14_0212	Harbor Seal		

Table 52. Harbour Seal everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
7_50	IQA_07_0112	Harbor Seal	Year-round	

Table 32. Probability of occurrence for Hooded Seal

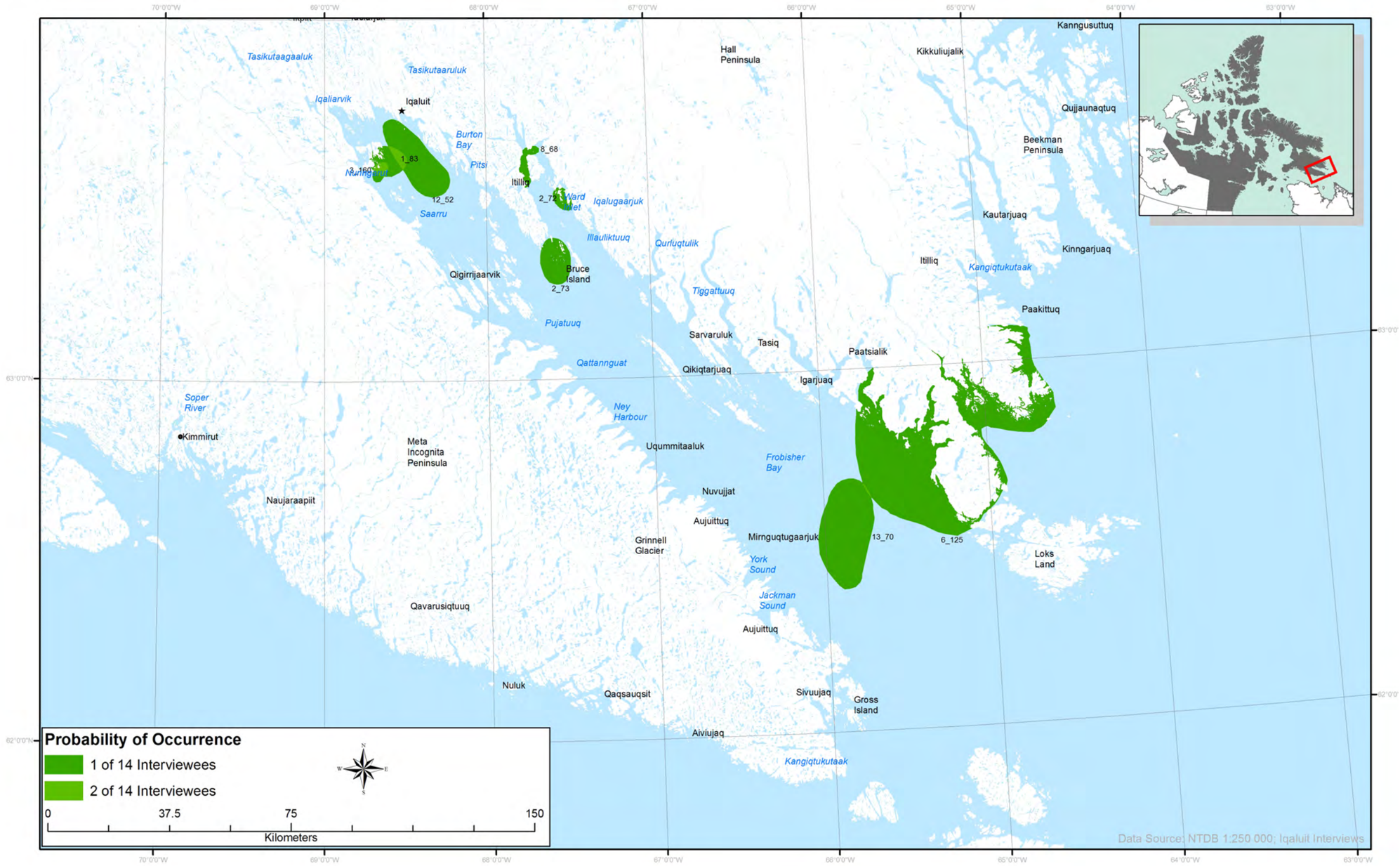


Table 53. Probability of occurrence for Hooded Seal

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_83	IQA_01_0112	Hooded Seal	Jul, Aug	
2_72	IQA_02_0112	Hooded Seal	October	Mainly young ones
2_73	IQA_02_0112	Hooded Seal		
3_160	IQA_03_0112	Hooded Seal	September	Has caught only one
6_125	IQA_06_0112	Hooded Seal	Jul to Sep	
8_68	IQA_08_0112	Hooded Seal	October	
12_52	IQA_12_0112	Hooded Seal	Oct, Nov	
13_70	IQA_13_0212	Hooded Seal		Have started to come closer in Frobisher Bay

Table 54. Hooded Seal everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
10_56E	IQA_10_0112	Hooded Seal	Oct to Mar	Scattered all over

Figure 33. Probability of occurrence for Bearded Seal

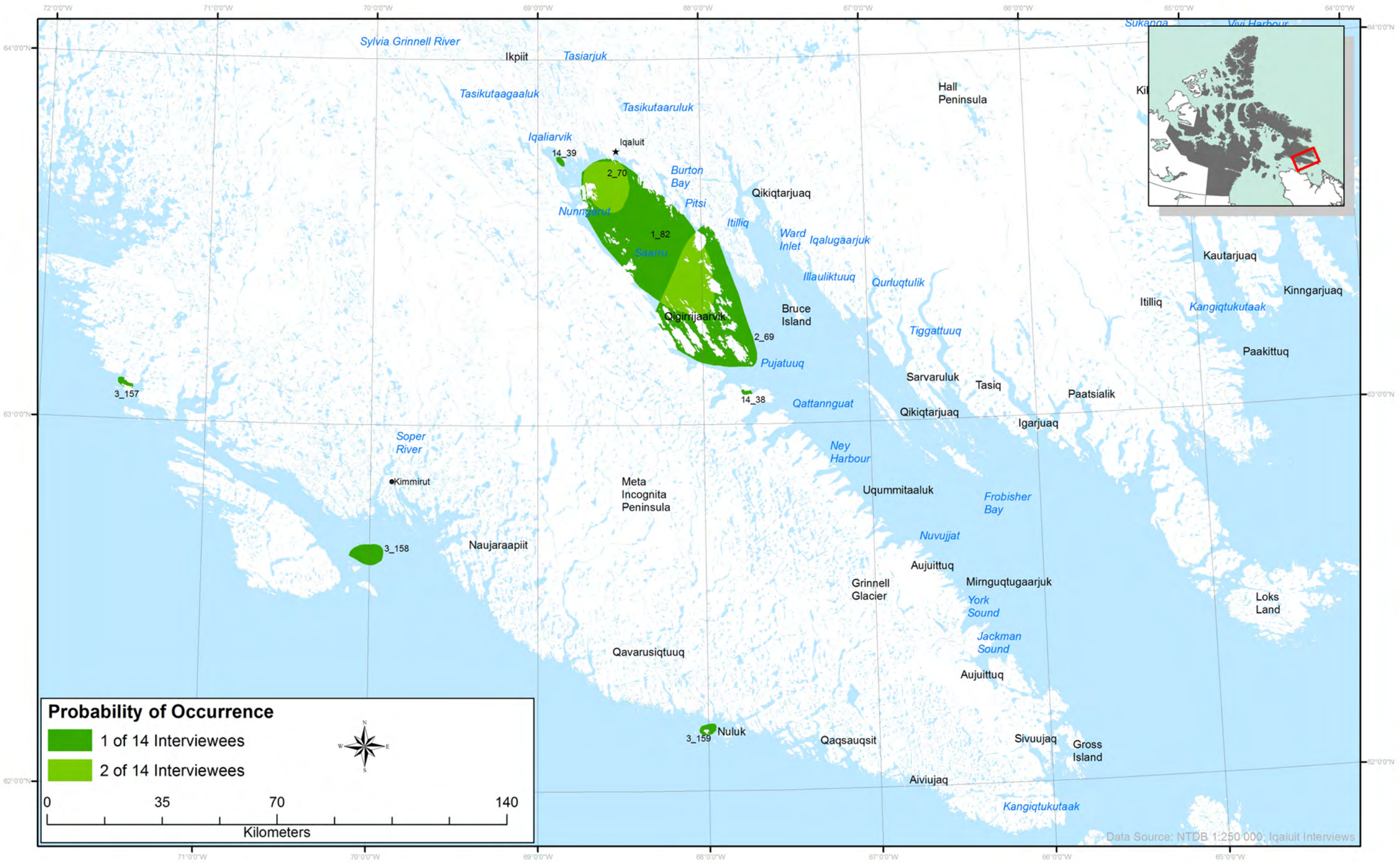


Table 55. Probability of occurrence for Bearded Seal

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_82	IQA_01_0112	Bearded Seal	Year-round	
2_69	IQA_02_0112	Bearded Seal	Dec to Apr	
2_70	IQA_02_0112	Bearded Seal	Jul, Aug	
3_157	IQA_03_0112	Bearded Seal	August	His father has known this area to be abundant with bearded seals
3_158S	IQA_03_0112	Bearded Seal	Year-round	
3_159	IQA_03_0112	Bearded Seal	Aug, Sep	
14_38	IQA_14_0212	Bearded Seal		
14_39	IQA_14_0212	Bearded Seal		Caught bearded seal here more than once

Table 56. Bearded Seal everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
6_121E	IQA_06_0112	Bearded Seal	Year-round	Flow edge and in polynyas in winter
7_49E	IQA_07_0112	Bearded Seal	Year-round	
8_67E	IQA_08_0112	Bearded Seal	Year-round	Never a large concentration
9_44E	IQA_09_0112	Bearded Seal	Jul to Oct	Only sees them in the summer and fall
10_55E	IQA_10_0112	Bearded Seal	May to Jan	Prefers small/young bearded seals
12_51E	IQA_12_0112	Bearded Seal	Oct to Jan	Mostly in October to December
13_69E	IQA_13_0212	Bearded Seal		

Figure 34. Probability of occurrence for Walrus

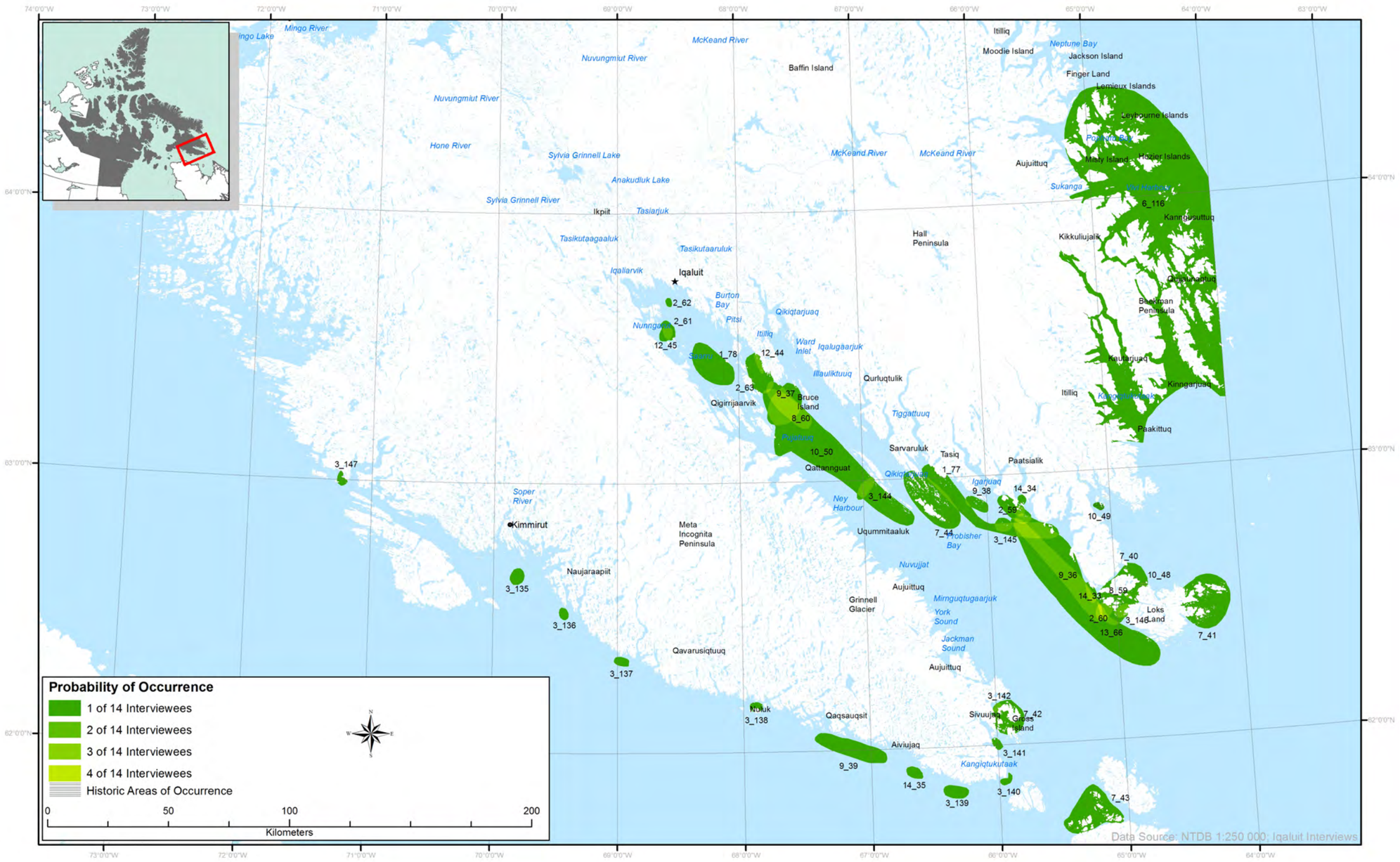


Table 57. Probability of occurrence for Walrus

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_77	IQA_01_0112	Walrus	November	
1_78	IQA_01_0112	Walrus	Feb to Jun	
2_59	IQA_02_0112	Walrus	September	
2_60	IQA_02_0112	Walrus	October	
2_61	IQA_02_0112	Walrus	July	
2_62	IQA_02_0112	Walrus	July	
2_63	IQA_02_0112	Walrus	Mid Dec, Jan	
3_135	IQA_03_0112	Walrus	March	1960 to 2000
3_136	IQA_03_0112	Walrus	February	
3_137	IQA_03_0112	Walrus	Jul, Aug	
3_138	IQA_03_0112	Walrus	Jul, Aug	
3_139	IQA_03_0112	Walrus	Jul, Aug	
3_140	IQA_03_0112	Walrus	Jul, Aug	
3_141	IQA_03_0112	Walrus	Jul, Aug	
3_142	IQA_03_0112	Walrus	Jul, Aug	
3_143	IQA_03_0112	Walrus	September	
3_144	IQA_03_0112	Walrus	April	
3_145	IQA_03_0112	Walrus	October	
3_146	IQA_03_0112	Walrus	October	
3_147	IQA_03_0112	Walrus	August	
6_116	IQA_06_0112	Walrus	Sep, Oct	Walrus hunt starts the end of August
6_117	IQA_06_0112	Walrus	Sep, Oct	
7_40	IQA_07_0112	Walrus	Jul to Oct	
7_41	IQA_07_0112	Walrus	Jul to Oct	
7_42	IQA_07_0112	Walrus	Jul to Oct	
7_43	IQA_07_0112	Walrus	Jul to Oct	
7_44	IQA_07_0112	Walrus	Jul to Oct	
7_45M	IQA_07_0112	Walrus	October	Walrus migrate to West Greenland in winter
8_59	IQA_08_0112	Walrus	November	Caught three at once in 1997
8_60	IQA_08_0112	Walrus	January	
8_61M	IQA_08_0112	Walrus	November	
8_62M	IQA_08_0112	Walrus	January	
9_36	IQA_09_0112	Walrus	Sep, Oct	
9_37	IQA_09_0112	Walrus	Dec to Mar	
9_38	IQA_09_0112	Walrus	Sep, Oct	
9_39	IQA_09_0112	Walrus	Year-round	
10_48H	IQA_10_0112	Walrus	Sep, Oct	
10_49H	IQA_10_0112	Walrus	Sep, Oct	
10_50	IQA_10_0112	Walrus	Oct, Nov	
12_44	IQA_12_0112	Walrus	Jan to Mar	
12_45	IQA_12_0112	Walrus	August	
12_46M	IQA_12_0112	Walrus	Nov, Dec	
12_47M	IQA_12_0112	Walrus	Nov, Dec	
13_66	IQA_13_0212	Walrus		Short tusk walrus
14_33	IQA_14_0212	Walrus		
14_34	IQA_14_0212	Walrus		
14_35	IQA_14_0212	Walrus		

Figure 35. Probability of occurrence for Polar Bear

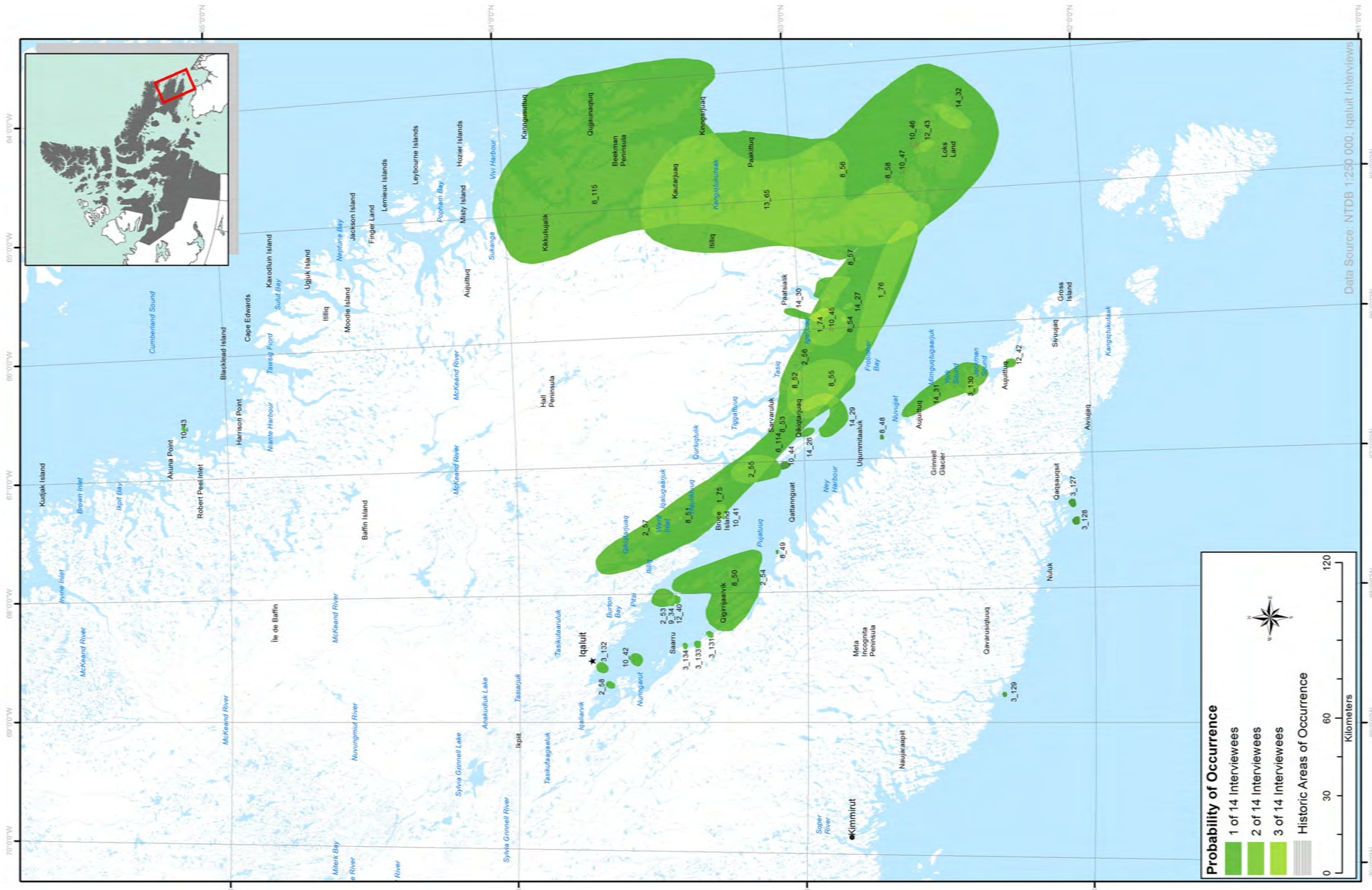


Table 58. Probability of occurrence for Polar Bear

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_74	IQA_01_0112	Polar Bear	February	
1_75	IQA_01_0112	Polar Bear	April	
1_76	IQA_01_0112	Polar Bear	Feb, Mar	
2_53	IQA_02_0112	Polar Bear	January	
2_54	IQA_02_0112	Polar Bear	Dec to Mar	Lots of polynyas
2_55	IQA_02_0112	Polar Bear	Dec to May	Where seals pup
2_56	IQA_02_0112	Polar Bear	Jan, Feb, Apr, May	Where seals pup
2_57	IQA_02_0112	Polar Bear	October	
2_58	IQA_02_0112	Polar Bear	July	
3_127H	IQA_03_0112	Polar Bear	October	1977
3_128H	IQA_03_0112	Polar Bear	Dec to Mar	1980
3_129H	IQA_03_0112	Polar Bear	Dec to Mar	1990
3_130	IQA_03_0112	Polar Bear	July	2007 Had to kill it because it came too close to our camp
3_131	IQA_03_0112	Polar Bear	October	2008 Had to kill it because it came too close to our camp
3_132	IQA_03_0112	Polar Bear	Dec to Mar	
3_133	IQA_03_0112	Polar Bear	March	
3_134	IQA_03_0112	Polar Bear	October	
6_114	IQA_06_0112	Polar Bear	Jan to May	
6_115	IQA_06_0112	Polar Bear	Jan to May	
8_48H	IQA_08_0112	Polar Bear	Feb to Apr	There's always polar bears along the North coast on the way to Pangnirtung, same for walrus
8_49H	IQA_08_0112	Polar Bear	March	
8_50H	IQA_08_0112	Polar Bear	Feb to Apr	
8_51	IQA_08_0112	Polar Bear	Feb to Apr	
8_52	IQA_08_0112	Polar Bear	Feb to Apr	
8_53	IQA_08_0112	Polar Bear	Feb to Apr	
8_54	IQA_08_0112	Polar Bear	Feb to Apr	
8_55	IQA_08_0112	Polar Bear	Feb to Apr	
8_56	IQA_08_0112	Polar Bear	Feb to Apr	
8_57	IQA_08_0112	Polar Bear	Feb to Apr	
8_58H	IQA_08_0112	Polar Bear	Jul, Aug	Had to shoot one because it got too close
9_34	IQA_09_0112	Polar Bear	January	Caught a polar bear here
10_41	IQA_10_0112	Polar Bear	April	
10_42	IQA_10_0112	Polar Bear	February	
10_43	IQA_10_0112	Polar Bear	Jan to Mar	Abundance of polar bears in 2011
10_44H	IQA_10_0112	Polar Bear	Jan to Mar	
10_45H	IQA_10_0112	Polar Bear	Jan to Mar	
10_46H	IQA_10_0112	Polar Bear	Jan to Mar	
10_47H	IQA_10_0112	Polar Bear	Jan to Mar	
12_40	IQA_12_0112	Polar Bear	Dec to Mar	
12_42	IQA_12_0112	Polar Bear	August	Saw 11 in one group
12_43	IQA_12_0112	Polar Bear	October	Saw 13 in one group
13_65	IQA_13_0212	Polar Bear		
14_26	IQA_14_0212	Polar Bear		
14_27	IQA_14_0212	Polar Bear		
14_28	IQA_14_0212	Polar Bear		
14_29	IQA_14_0212	Polar Bear		Saw seven bears
14_30	IQA_14_0212	Polar Bear		Saw 21 bears in the area
14_31	IQA_14_0212	Polar Bear	Jul to Oct	
14_32	IQA_14_0212	Polar Bear	October	

Table 59. Polar Bear everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
7_39E	IQA_07_0112	Polar Bear	Year-round	
9_35E	IQA_09_0112	Polar Bear	Year-round	
12_41E	IQA_12_0112	Polar Bear	Year-round	

Figure 36. Probability of occurrence for Beluga

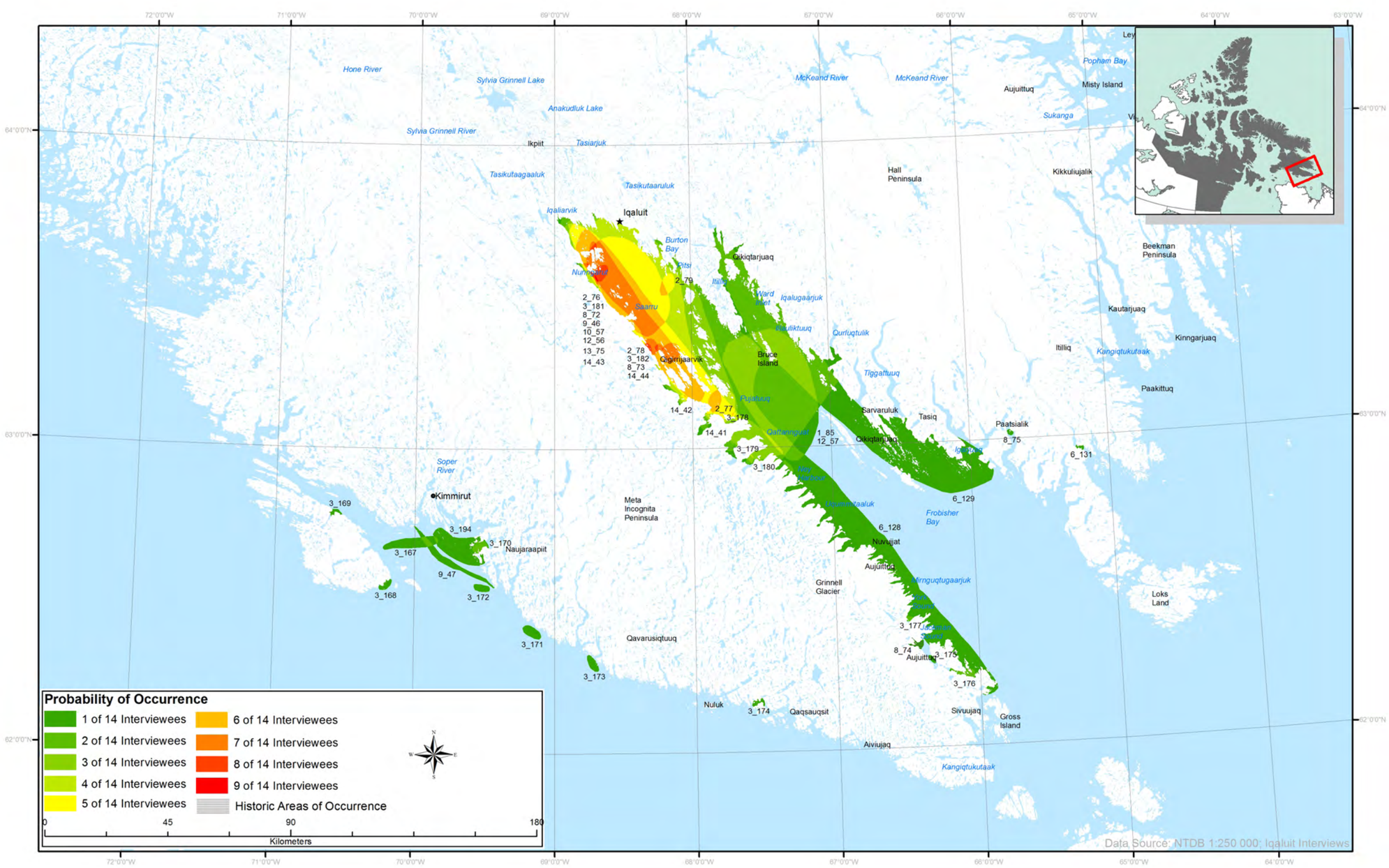


Table 60. Probability of occurrence for Beluga

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_85	IQA_01_0112	Beluga	Jul to Sep	
2_76	IQA_02_0112	Beluga	Jul to Sep	
2_77	IQA_02_0112	Beluga	Apr, May	
2_78	IQA_02_0112	Beluga	June	
2_79	IQA_02_0112	Beluga	End of Jun	
3_167	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	Apr, May	
3_168	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	July	
3_169	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	July	
3_170	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	October	
3_171	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	May	
3_172	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	May	
3_173	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	October	
3_174	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	August	
3_175	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	Jul, Aug	
3_176	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	Jul, Aug	
3_177	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	Jul, Aug	
3_178	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	June	
3_179	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	July	
3_180	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	September	
3_181	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	July	
3_182	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	Jul, Aug	
3_194	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	Oct to Dec	
6_128	IQA_06_0112	Beluga	Jun to Sep	
6_129	IQA_06_0112	Beluga	Jun to Sep	
6_131	IQA_06_0112	Beluga	Jun to Sep	
8_72	IQA_08_0112	Beluga	August	
8_73	IQA_08_0112	Beluga	August	
8_74H	IQA_08_0112	Beluga	Jul, Aug	
8_75	IQA_08_0112	Beluga	October	
9_46	IQA_09_0112	Beluga	Jul to Sep	
9_47	IQA_09_0112	Beluga	Apr, May	Spring time David Island is where they hunt belugas
10_57	IQA_10_0112	Beluga	Jul to Sep	
12_56	IQA_12_0112	Beluga	Jul, Aug	There are 3 types of belugas: 16' fully grown, 10' beluga, 22' fully grown, seen more often
12_57	IQA_12_0112	Beluga	March	
13_75	IQA_13_0212	Beluga	Apr to Jun	
14_41	IQA_14_0212	Beluga		
14_42	IQA_14_0212	Beluga		
14_43	IQA_14_0212	Beluga		
14_44	IQA_14_0212	Beluga		

Table 61. Probability of occurrence for Bearded Seal

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
7_51	IQA_07_0112	Beluga	Mar to Aug	

Figure 37. Probability of occurrence for Narwhal

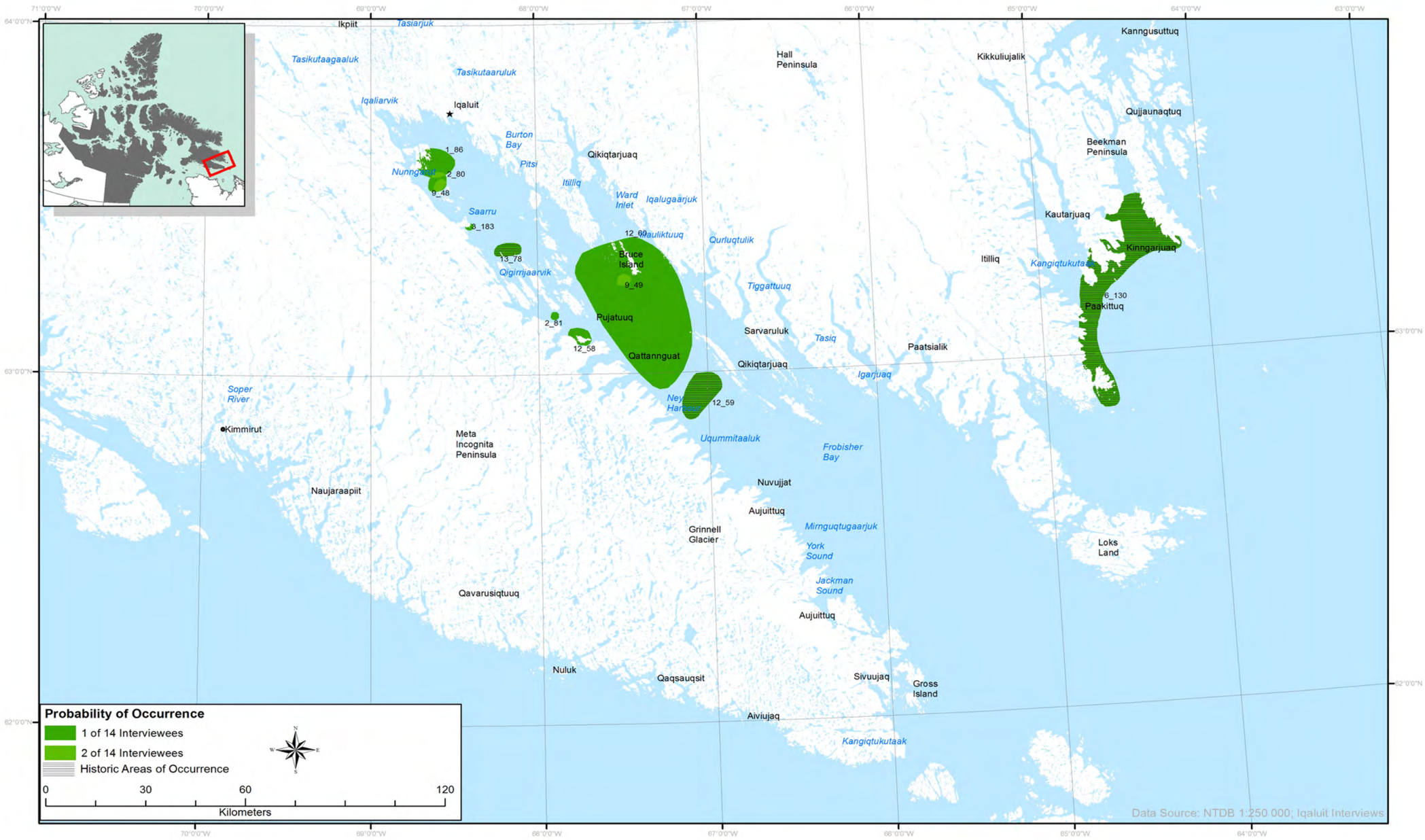


Table 62. Probability of occurrence for Narwhal

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_86	IQA_01_0112	Narwhal	September	
2_80	IQA_02_0112	Narwhal	August	
2_81	IQA_02_0112	Narwhal	June	
3_183	IQA_03_0112	Narwhal	Jul, Aug	
6_130H	IQA_06_0112	Narwhal	August	
9_48	IQA_09_0112	Narwhal	Jul, Aug	Caught a narwhal with a tusk
9_49	IQA_09_0112	Narwhal	Apr, May	Caught one with no tusk
12_58	IQA_12_0112	Narwhal	June	2007
12_59H	IQA_12_0112	Narwhal		
12_60	IQA_12_0112	Narwhal	March	
13_78H	IQA_13_0212	Narwhal		

Figure 38. Probability of occurrence for Bowhead Whale

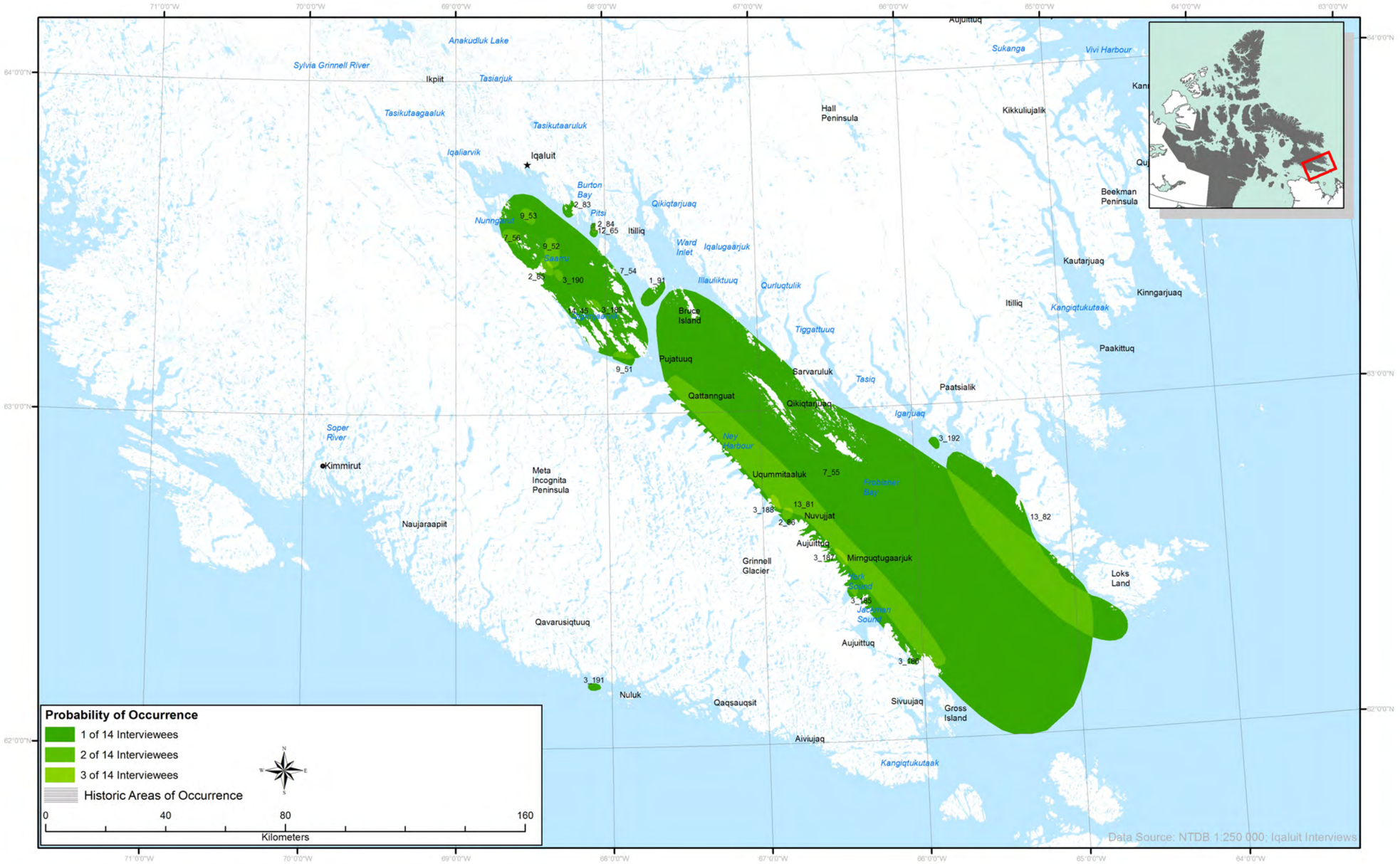


Table 63. Probability of occurrence for Bowhead Whale

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_91	IQA_01_0112	Bowhead Whale	May	
2_83	IQA_02_0112	Bowhead Whale	July	
2_84	IQA_02_0112	Bowhead Whale	July	
2_85	IQA_02_0112	Bowhead Whale	August	
2_86	IQA_02_0112	Bowhead Whale	August	Saw eight together
3_185	IQA_03_0112	Bowhead Whale	August	
3_186	IQA_03_0112	Bowhead Whale	August	
3_187	IQA_03_0112	Bowhead Whale	August	
3_188	IQA_03_0112	Bowhead Whale	August	
3_189	IQA_03_0112	Bowhead Whale	June	
3_190	IQA_03_0112	Bowhead Whale	October	
3_191	IQA_03_0112	Bowhead Whale	August	
3_192	IQA_03_0112	Bowhead Whale	October	
7_54	IQA_07_0112	Bowhead Whale	August	Migrate in August
7_55	IQA_07_0112	Bowhead Whale	August	
7_56S	IQA_07_0112	Bowhead Whale		
9_51	IQA_09_0112	Bowhead Whale	Jul to Sep	
9_52	IQA_09_0112	Bowhead Whale	Jul to Sep	
9_53	IQA_09_0112	Bowhead Whale	Jul, Aug	
12_65H	IQA_12_0112	Bowhead Whale	August	
13_81	IQA_13_0212	Bowhead Whale		
13_82	IQA_13_0212	Bowhead Whale		
14_45	IQA_14_0212	Bowhead Whale	August	

Table 64. Bowhead Whale everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
6_137E	IQA_06_0112	Bowhead Whale	Jul to Sep	See them all over Frobisher Bay, at the flow edge in winter

Figure 39. Areas of occurrence for Killer Whale

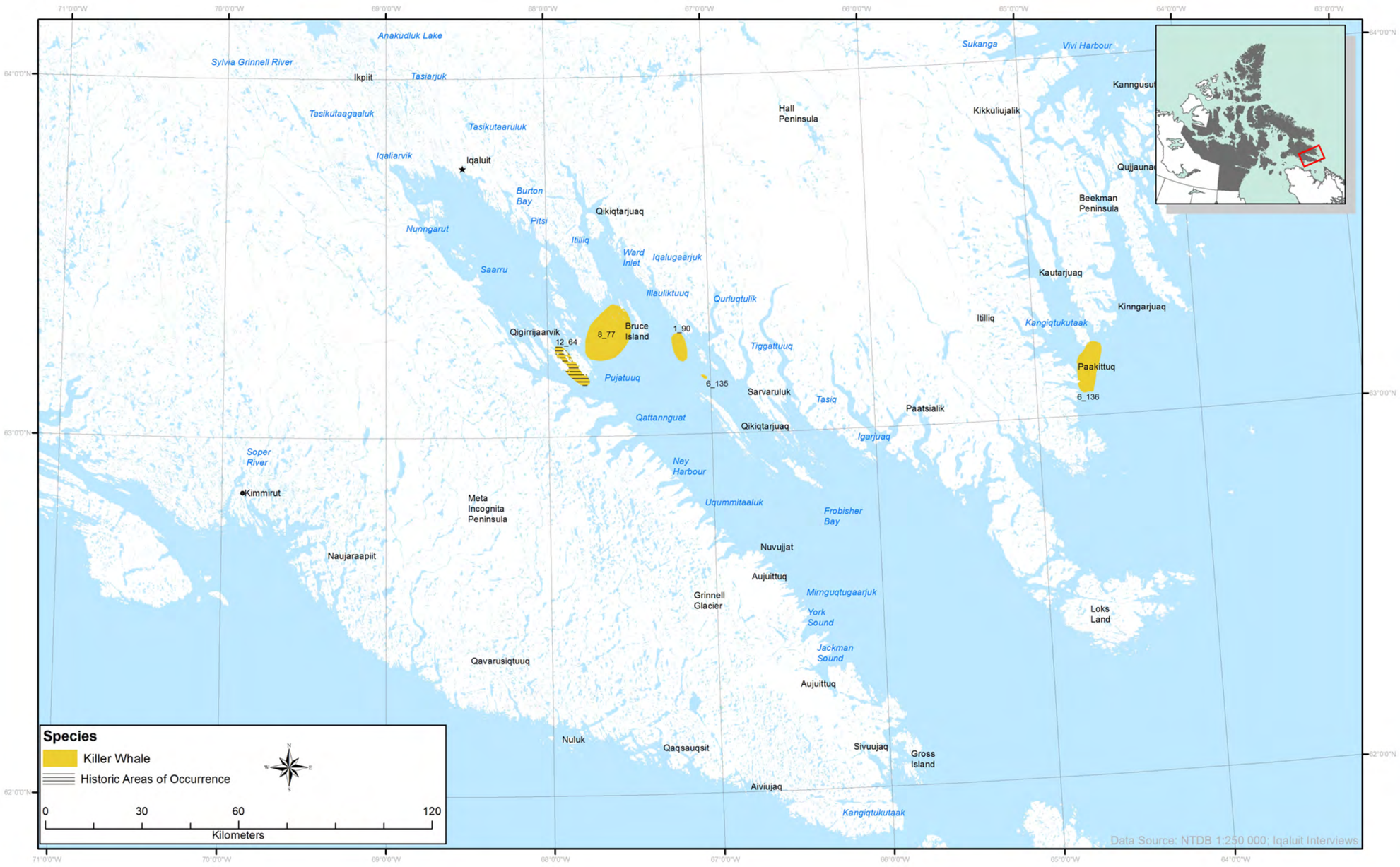


Table 65. Areas of occurrence for Killer Whale

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_90	IQA_01_0112	Killer Whale	August	
6_135	IQA_06_0112	Killer Whale	September	
6_136	IQA_06_0112	Killer Whale	September	
8_77	IQA_08_0112	Killer Whale	August	
12_64H	IQA_12_0112	Killer Whale	Jul, Aug	

Table 66. Killer Whale everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
13_80E	IQA_13_0212	Killer Whale		Not often

Figure 40. Probability of occurrence for Minke Whale

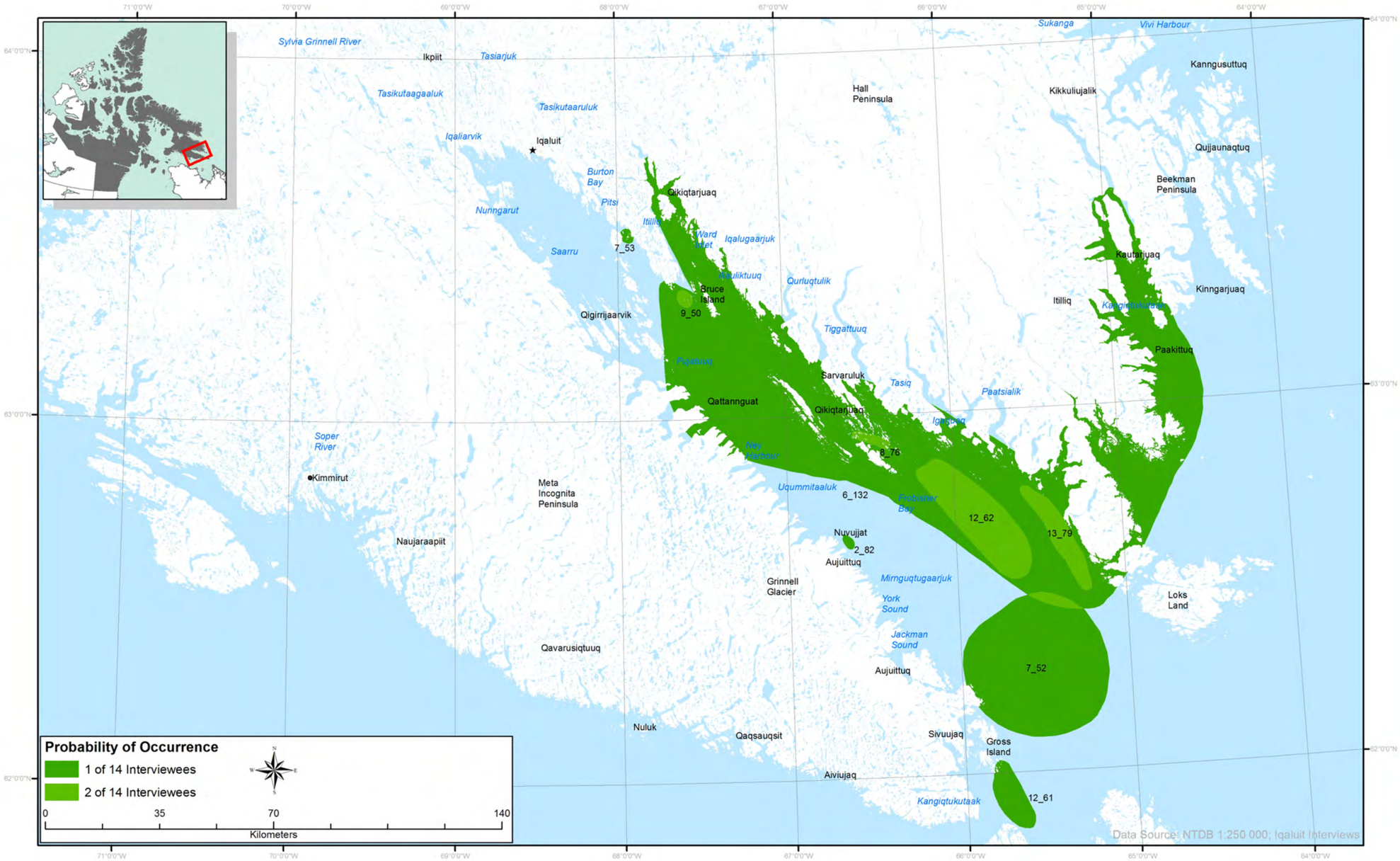


Table 67. Probability of occurrence for Minke Whale

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_87	IQA_01_0112	Minke Whale	September	
1_88	IQA_01_0112	Minke Whale	September	
2_82	IQA_02_0112	Minke Whale	August	
6_132	IQA_06_0112	Minke Whale	Jul to Sep	
7_52	IQA_07_0112	Minke Whale	July	
7_53	IQA_07_0112	Minke Whale	July	
8_76	IQA_08_0112	Minke Whale	September	
9_50	IQA_09_0112	Minke Whale	Jul, Aug	
12_61	IQA_12_0112	Minke Whale	Jul, Aug	
12_62	IQA_12_0112	Minke Whale	Jul, Aug	
13_79	IQA_13_0212	Minke Whale		

Table 68. Minke Whale everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
10_58E	IQA_10_0112	Minke Whale	Year-round	

Figure 41. Areas of occurrence for Harbour Porpoise, Humpback Whale, Fin Whale, and North Atlantic White-Sided Dolphin

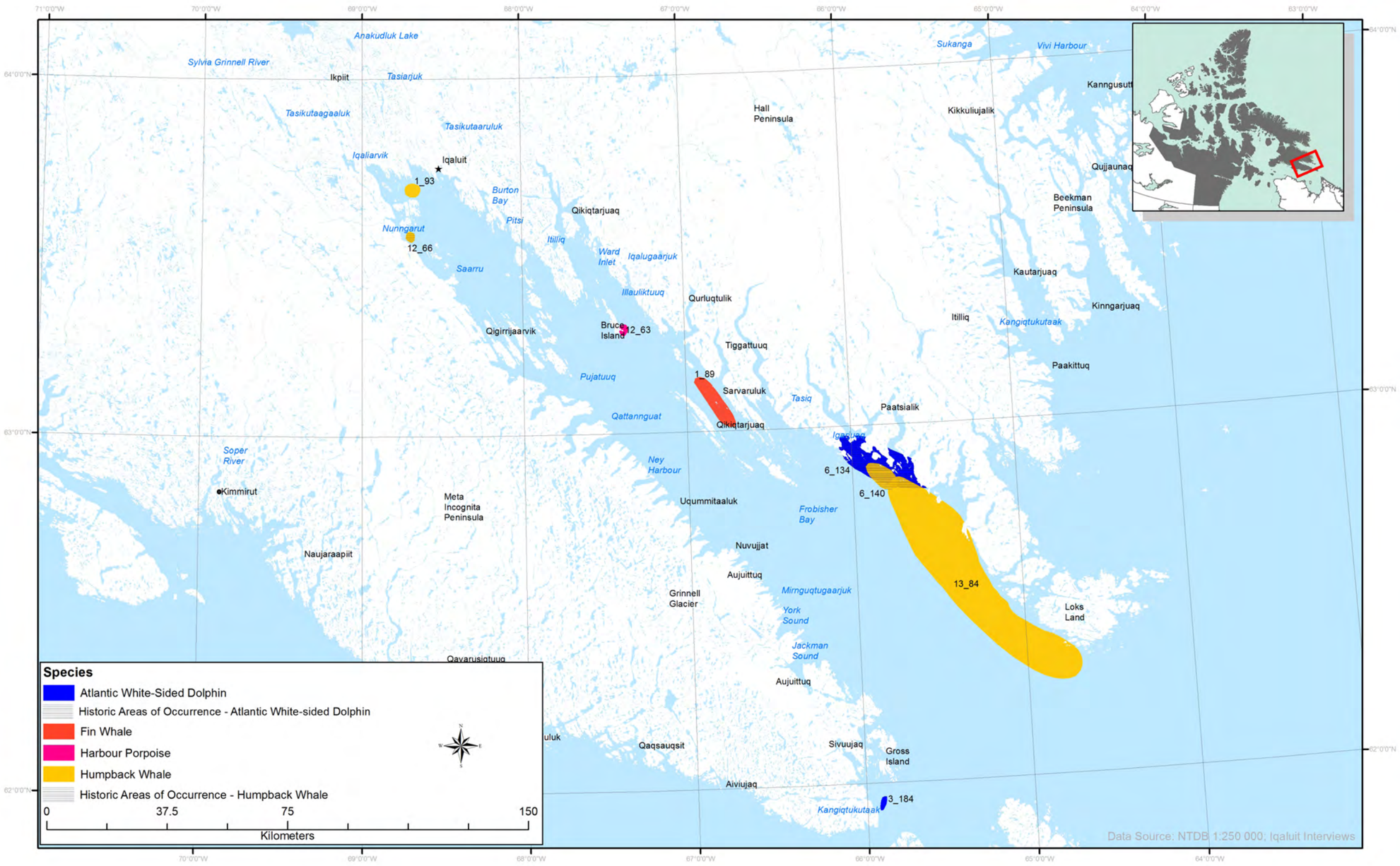


Table 69. Areas of occurrence for Harbour Porpoise, Humpback Whale, Fin Whale, and North Atlantic White-Sided Dolphin

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_89	IQA_01_0112	Fin Whale	July	
1_93	IQA_01_0112	Humpback Whale	July	
12_66H	IQA_12_0112	Humpbacked Whale	July	
13_84	IQA_13_0212	Humpbacked Whale		
3_184	IQA_03_0112	North Atlantic White-Sided Dolphin	Jul, Aug	Saw two of them
6_134H	IQA_06_0112		August	1998
12_63	IQA_12_0112	Harbour Porpoise	September	

Figure 42. Migration routes for Walrus

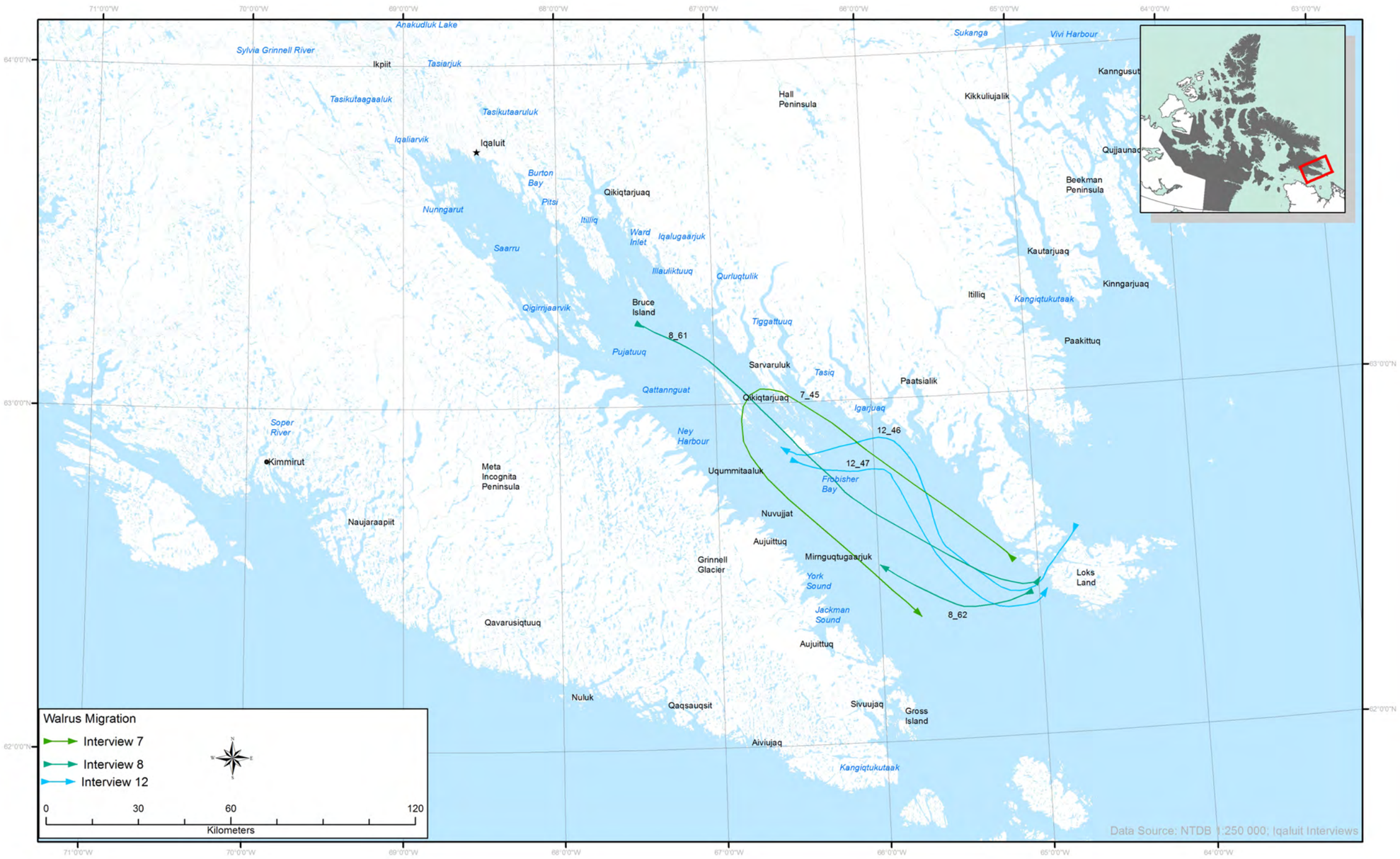


Table 70. Migration routes for Walrus

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
7_45M	IQA_07_0112	Walrus	October	Walrus migrate to West Greenland in winter
8_61M	IQA_08_0112	Walrus	November	
8_62M	IQA_08_0112	Walrus	January	
12_46M	IQA_12_0112	Walrus	Nov, Dec	
12_47M	IQA_12_0112	Walrus	Nov, Dec	

Figure 43. Migration routes for Beluga

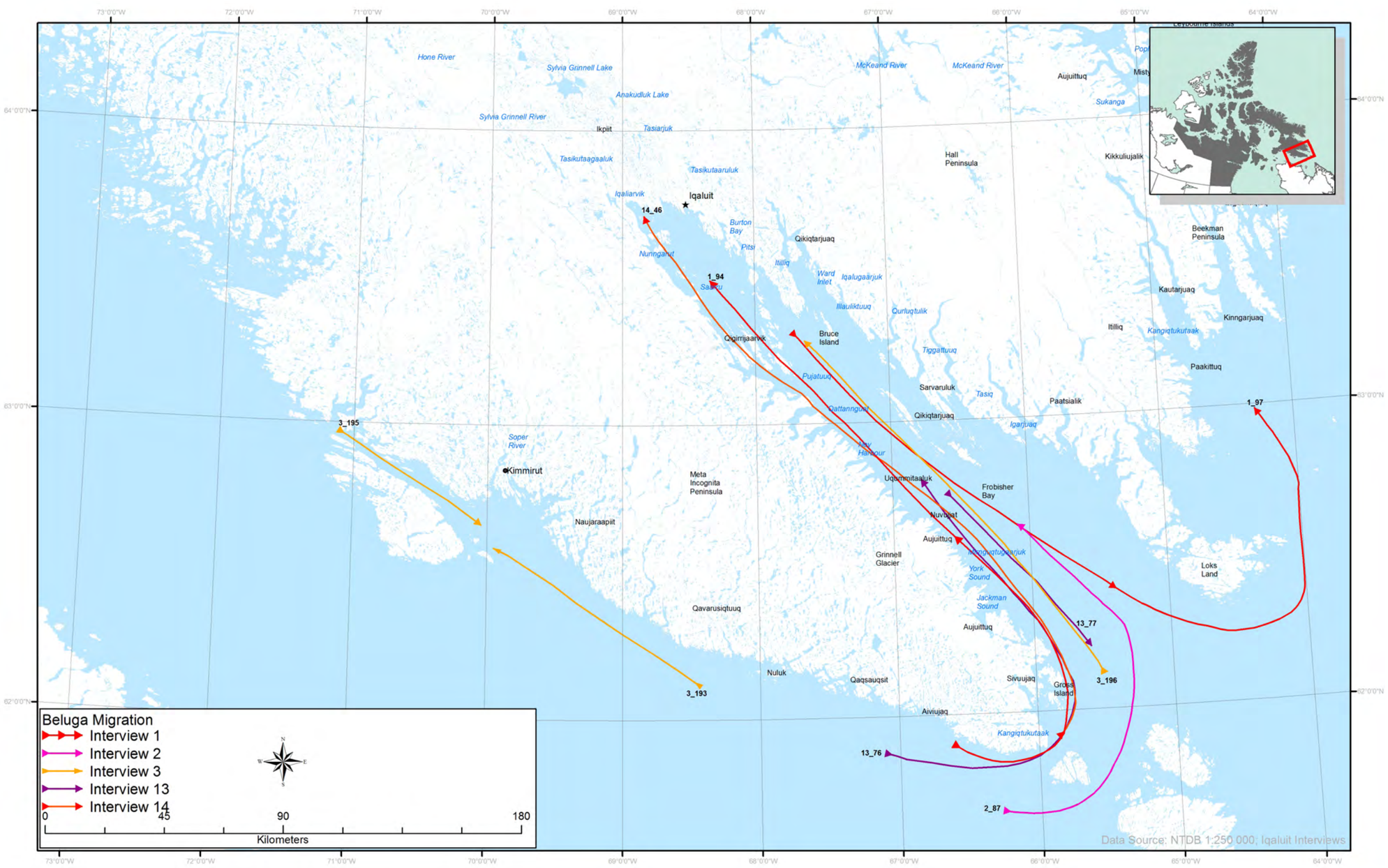


Table 71. Migration routes for Beluga

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_94M	IQA_01_0112	Beluga	Jun, Jul	Migration into Frobisher Bay
1_97M	IQA_01_0112	Beluga	Sep, Oct	Migration out of Frobisher Bay
2_87M	IQA_02_0112	Beluga	Mar, Apr	See more often during strong tides/currents
3_193M	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	March	
3_195M	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	Oct, Nov	
3_196M	IQA_03_0112	Beluga	Jun to Aug	
13_76M	IQA_13_0212	Beluga	May	
13_77M	IQA_13_0212	Beluga	August	
14_46M	IQA_14_0212	Beluga	May to Sep	

Figure 44. Migration routes for Narwhal

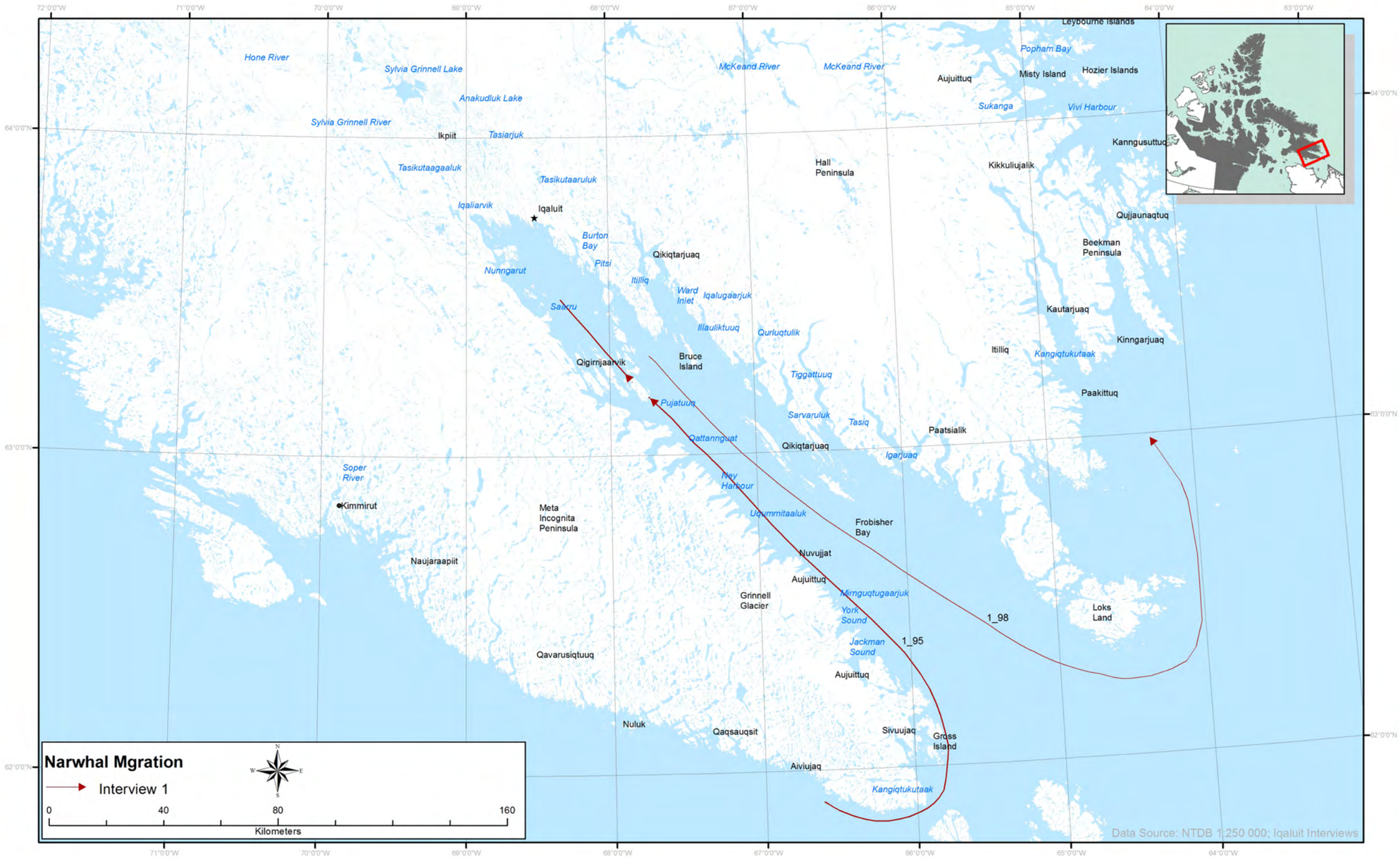


Table 72. . Migration routes for Narwhal

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_95M	IQA_01_0112	Narwhal	Jun, Jul	Migration into Frobisher Bay
1_98M	IQA_01_0112	Narwhal	Sept, Oct	Migration out of Frobisher Bay

Figure 45. Migration routes for Bowhead Whale

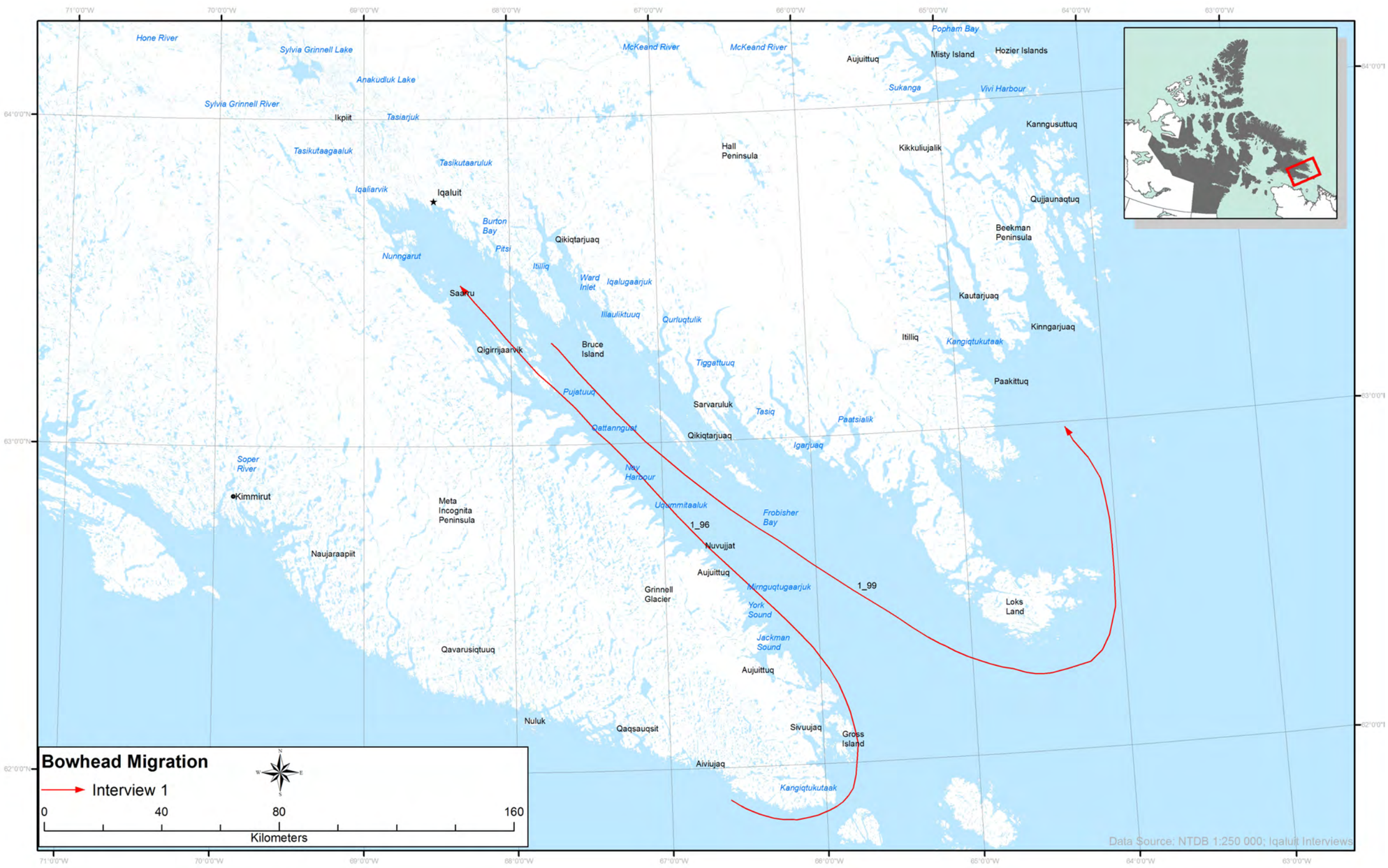


Table 73. Migration routes for Bowhead Whale

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_96M	IQA_01_0112	Bowhead Whale	Jun, Jul	Migration into Frobisher Bay
1_99M	IQA_01_0112	Bowhead Whale	Sep, Oct	Migration out of Frobisher Bay

Figure 46. Areas of occurrence for Marine Plants

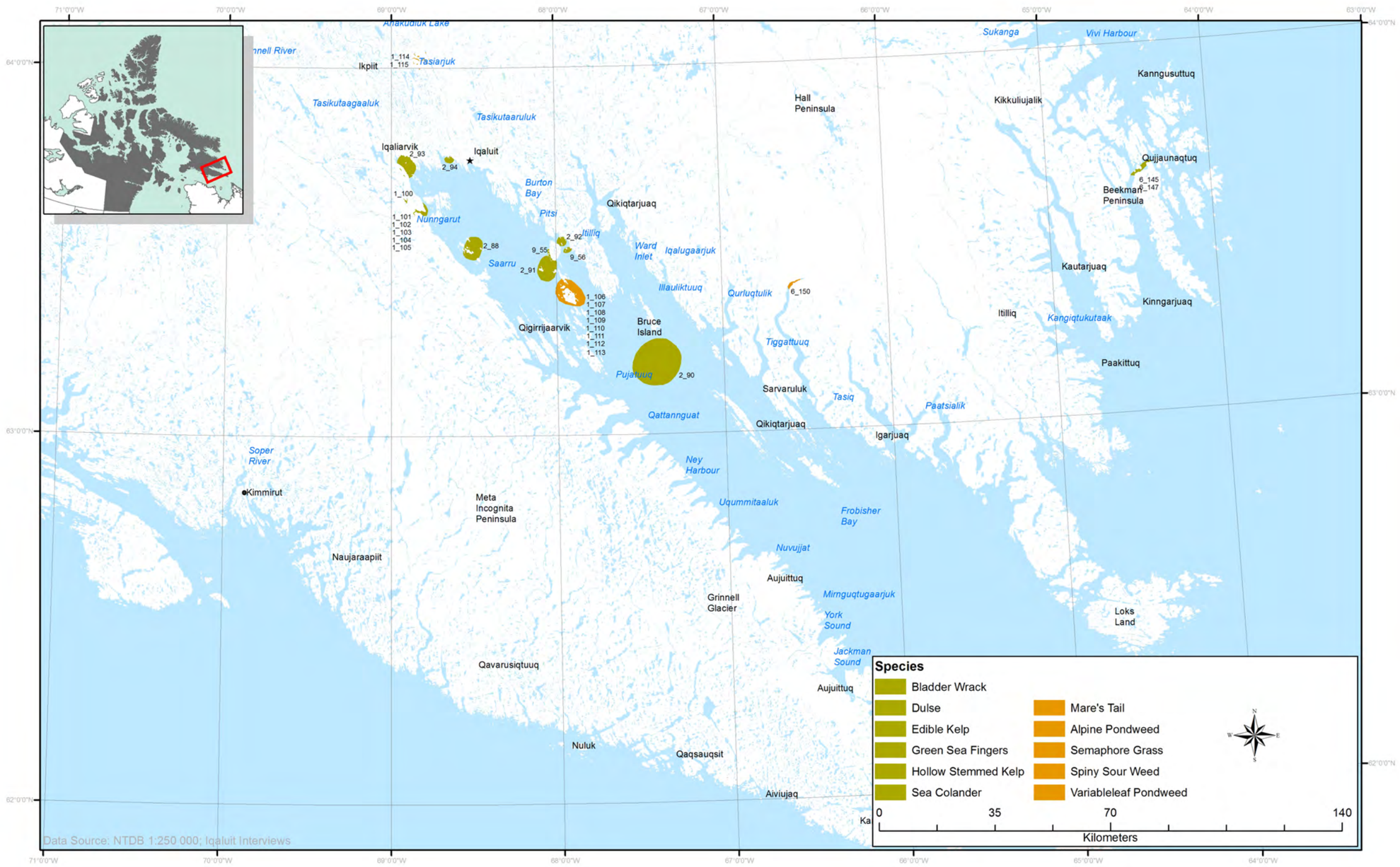


Table 74. Areas of occurrence for Marine Plants

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1_100	IQA_01_0112	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	Jul, Aug	
1_106	IQA_01_0112	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	Jul, Aug	
2_88	IQA_02_0112	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	Jul to Sep	
2_90	IQA_02_0112	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	End of Sep	So much kelp that seals rest on top
1_101	IQA_01_0112	Edible Kelp	Jul, Aug	
1_107	IQA_01_0112	Edible Kelp	Jul, Aug	
2_91	IQA_02_0112	Edible Kelp	Dec to Feb	During low tide
2_92	IQA_02_0112	Edible Kelp	Dec to Feb	During low tide
9_55	IQA_09_0112	Edible Kelp	Jul, Aug	
9_56	IQA_09_0112	Edible Kelp	Jul, Aug	
1_102	IQA_01_0112	Sea Colander	Jul, Aug	
1_108	IQA_01_0112	Sea Colander	Jul, Aug	
2_93	IQA_02_0112	Sea Colander	Jul, Aug	
1_103	IQA_01_0112	Dulse	Jul, Aug	
1_109	IQA_01_0112	Dulse	Jul, Aug	
2_94	IQA_02_0112	Dulse	Jul, Aug	
1_104	IQA_01_0112	Spiny Sour Weed	Jul, Aug	
1_110	IQA_01_0112	Spiny Sour Weed	Jul, Aug	
1_105	IQA_01_0112	Bladder Wrack	Jul, Aug	
1_111	IQA_01_0112	Bladder Wrack	Jul, Aug	
1_112	IQA_01_0112	Variableleaf Pondweed	Jul, Aug	
1_113	IQA_01_0112	Alpine Pondweed	Jul, Aug	
1_114	IQA_01_0112	Semaphore Grass	Jul, Aug	
1_115	IQA_01_0112	Mare's Tail	Jul, Aug	
6_150	IQA_06_0112	Mare's Tail	Jul to Sep	
6_148	IQA_06_0112	Floating Buttercup	Jul to Sep	
6_149	IQA_06_0112	Floating Buttercup	Jul to Sep	

Table 75. Marine Plant everywhere data

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
2_89E	IQA_02_0112	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	Year-round	
3_197E	IQA_03_0112	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	Year-round	
6_141E	IQA_06_0112	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	Jul to Sep	
7_57E	IQA_07_0112	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	Jul, Aug	
8_79E	IQA_08_0112	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	Year-round	
9_54E	IQA_09_0112	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	Year-round	
12_67E	IQA_12_0112	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	Year-round	
3_198E	IQA_03_0112	Edible Kelp	Year-round	
6_142E	IQA_06_0112	Edible Kelp	Jul to Sep	
7_58E	IQA_07_0112	Edible Kelp	Jul, Aug	
8_80E	IQA_08_0112	Edible Kelp	Year-round	
9_57E	IQA_09_0112	Edible Kelp	Year-round	Taste best in winter
12_68E	IQA_12_0112	Edible Kelp	Year-round	
2_95E	IQA_02_0112	Bladder Wrack	Year-round	
3_202E	IQA_03_0112	Bladder Wrack	Year-round	
6_146E	IQA_06_0112	Bladder Wrack	Jul to Sep	
7_62E	IQA_07_0112	Bladder Wrack	Jul, Aug	
8_84E	IQA_08_0112	Bladder Wrack	Year-round	
9_59E	IQA_09_0112	Bladder Wrack	Jul to Oct	
12_72E	IQA_12_0112	Bladder Wrack	Year-round	
3_199E	IQA_03_0112	Sea Colander	Year-round	
6_143E	IQA_06_0112	Sea Colander	Jul to Sep	
7_59E	IQA_07_0112	Sea Colander	Jul, Aug	
8_81E	IQA_08_0112	Sea Colander	Year-round	
12_69E	IQA_12_0112	Sea Colander	Year-round	
3_200E	IQA_03_0112	Dulse	Year-round	
6_144E	IQA_06_0112	Dulse	Jul to Sep	
7_60E	IQA_07_0112	Dulse	Jul, Aug	
8_82E	IQA_08_0112	Dulse	Year-round	
9_58E	IQA_09_0112	Dulse	Jul, Aug	
12_70E	IQA_12_0112	Dulse	Year-round	
3_201E	IQA_03_0112	Spiny Sour Weed	Year-round	
6_145E	IQA_06_0112	Spiny Sour Weed	Jul to Sep	
7_61E	IQA_07_0112	Spiny Sour Weed	Jul, Aug	
8_83E	IQA_08_0112	Spiny Sour Weed	Year-round	
12_71E	IQA_12_0112	Spiny Sour Weed	Year-round	
3_203E	IQA_03_0112	Floating Buttercup	Jul, Aug	
7_64E	IQA_07_0112	Floating Buttercup	Jul, Aug	
8_89E	IQA_08_0112	Floating Buttercup	Year-round	Bloom beautifully and die quickly
12_75E	IQA_12_0112	Floating Buttercup	Year-round	
3_204E	IQA_03_0112	Goose Grass	Jul, Aug	
7_66E	IQA_07_0112	Goose Grass	Jul, Aug	
8_91E	IQA_08_0112	Goose Grass	Year-round	
3_205E	IQA_03_0112	Mare's Tail	Jul, Aug	
7_67E	IQA_07_0112	Mare's Tail	Jul, Aug	
8_92E	IQA_08_0112	Mare's Tail	Year-round	
12_77E	IQA_12_0112	Mare's Tail	Year-round	
6_147E	IQA_06_0112	Green Sea Fingers	Jul to Sep	
7_63E	IQA_07_0112	Eel Grass	Jul, Aug	
8_88E	IQA_08_0112	Eel Grass	Year-round	Soft sand areas
7_65E	IQA_07_0112	Semaphore Grass	Jul, Aug	
8_90E	IQA_08_0112	Semaphore Grass	Year-round	Swampy areas
12_76E	IQA_12_0112	Semaphore Grass	Year-round	
8_85E	IQA_08_0112	Variableleaf Pondweed	Year-round	Shallow areas
12_73E	IQA_12_0112	Variableleaf Pondweed	Year-round	
8_86E	IQA_08_0112	Robin's Pondweed	Year-round	In ponds
12_74E	IQA_12_0112	Robin's Pondweed	Year-round	
8_87E	IQA_08_0112	Alpine Pondweed	Year-round	

Figure 47. Areas of occurrence for Cackling Goose, Canada Goose, Greater White-fronted Goose, Snow Goose, Common Loon, Pacific Loon, and Tundra Swan

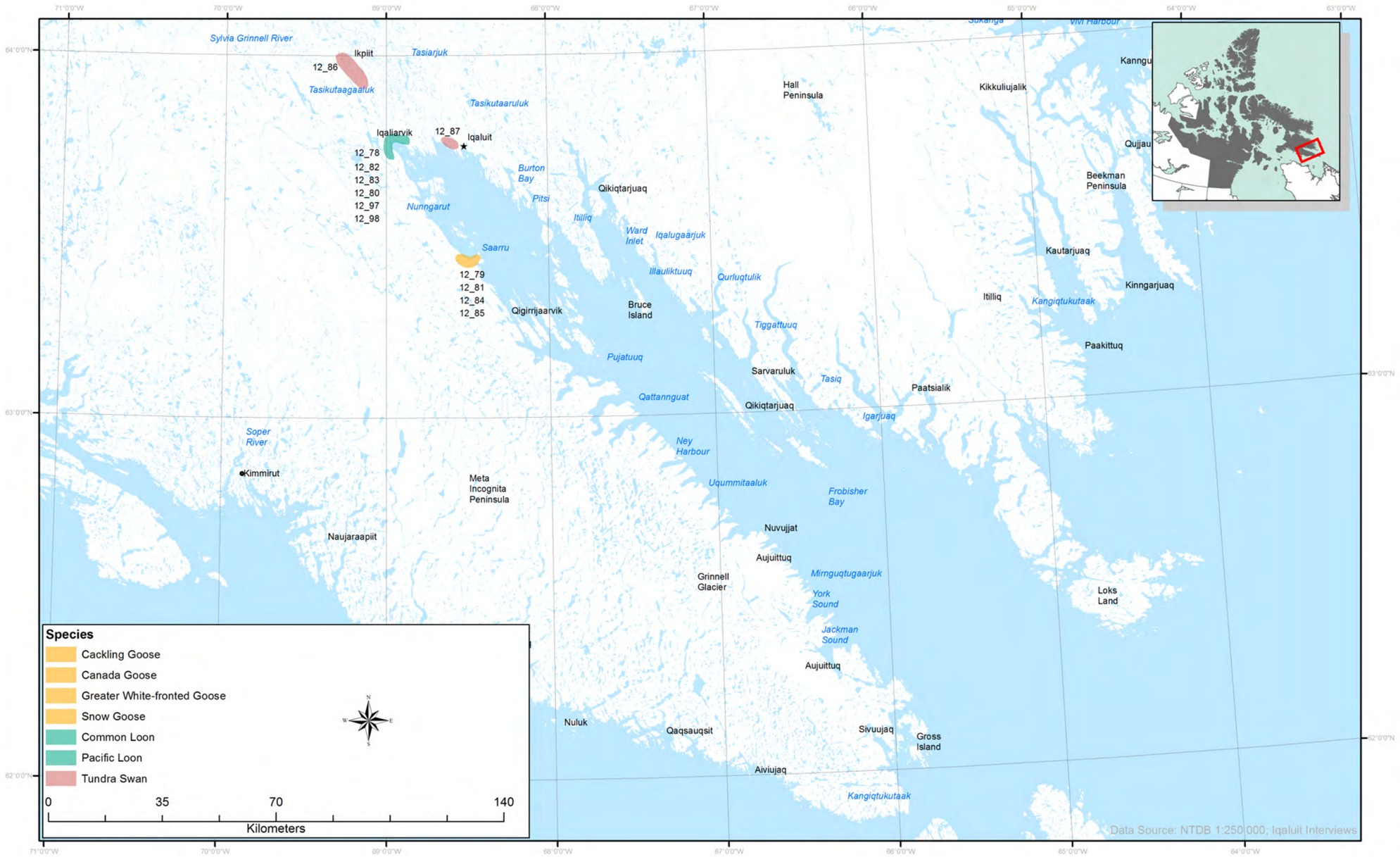


Table 76. Areas of occurrence for Cackling Goose, Canada Goose, Greater White-fronted Goose, Snow Goose, Common Loon, Pacific Loon, and Tundra Swan

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
12_78	IQA_12_0112	Greater White-fronted Goose	May, Jun, Oct, Nov	
12_79	IQA_12_0112	Greater White-fronted Goose	May, Jun, Oct, Nov	
12_80	IQA_12_0112	Snow Goose	May, Jun, Oct, Nov	
12_81	IQA_12_0112	Snow Goose	May, Jun, Oct, Nov	
12_82	IQA_12_0112	Cackling Goose	May, Jun, Oct, Nov	
12_83	IQA_12_0112	Cackling Goose	May, Jun, Oct, Nov	
12_84	IQA_12_0112	Canada Goose	May, Jun, Oct, Nov	
12_85	IQA_12_0112	Canada Goose	May, Jun, Oct, Nov	
12_86	IQA_12_0112	Tundra Swan	May, Jun, Oct, Nov	
12_87	IQA_12_0112	Tundra Swan	May, Jun, Oct, Nov	
12_97	IQA_12_0112	Common Loon	Oct, Nov	Saw twenty in the area
12_98	IQA_12_0112	Pacific Loon	Oct, Nov	Saw twenty in the area

Figure 48. Areas of occurrence for Common Eider, King Eider, Northern Fulmar, Northern Pintail, and White-Tailed Ptarmigan

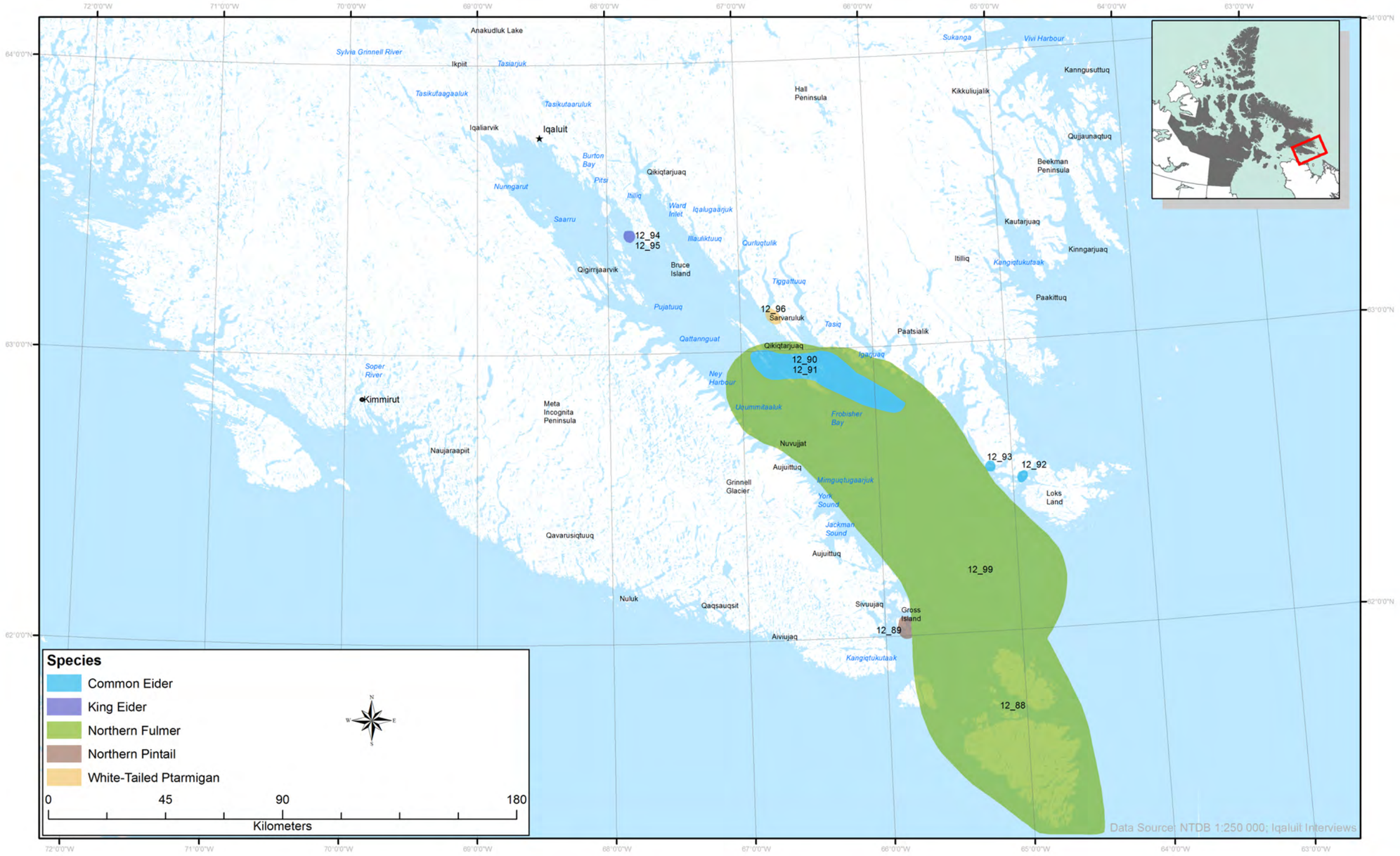


Table 77. Areas of occurrence for Common Eider, King Eider, Northern Fulmar, Northern Pintail, and White-Tailed Ptarmigan

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
12_88	IQA_12_0112	Northern Pintail	May, Jun, Oct, Nov	
12_89	IQA_12_0112	Northern Pintail	May, Jun, Oct, Nov	
12_90	IQA_12_0112	King Eider	Oct, Nov	
12_91	IQA_12_0112	Common Eider	Oct, Nov	
12_92	IQA_12_0112	Common Eider	Oct, Nov	
12_93	IQA_12_0112	Common Eider	Oct, Nov	
12_94	IQA_12_0112	Common Eider	February	First time seeing them in Feburuary
12_95	IQA_12_0112	King Eider	February	First time seeing them in Feburuary
12_96	IQA_12_0112	White-Tailed Ptarmigan	July	
12_99	IQA_12_0112	Northern Fulmer		

Figure 49. Areas of occurrence for Golden Eagle, and Peregrine Falcon

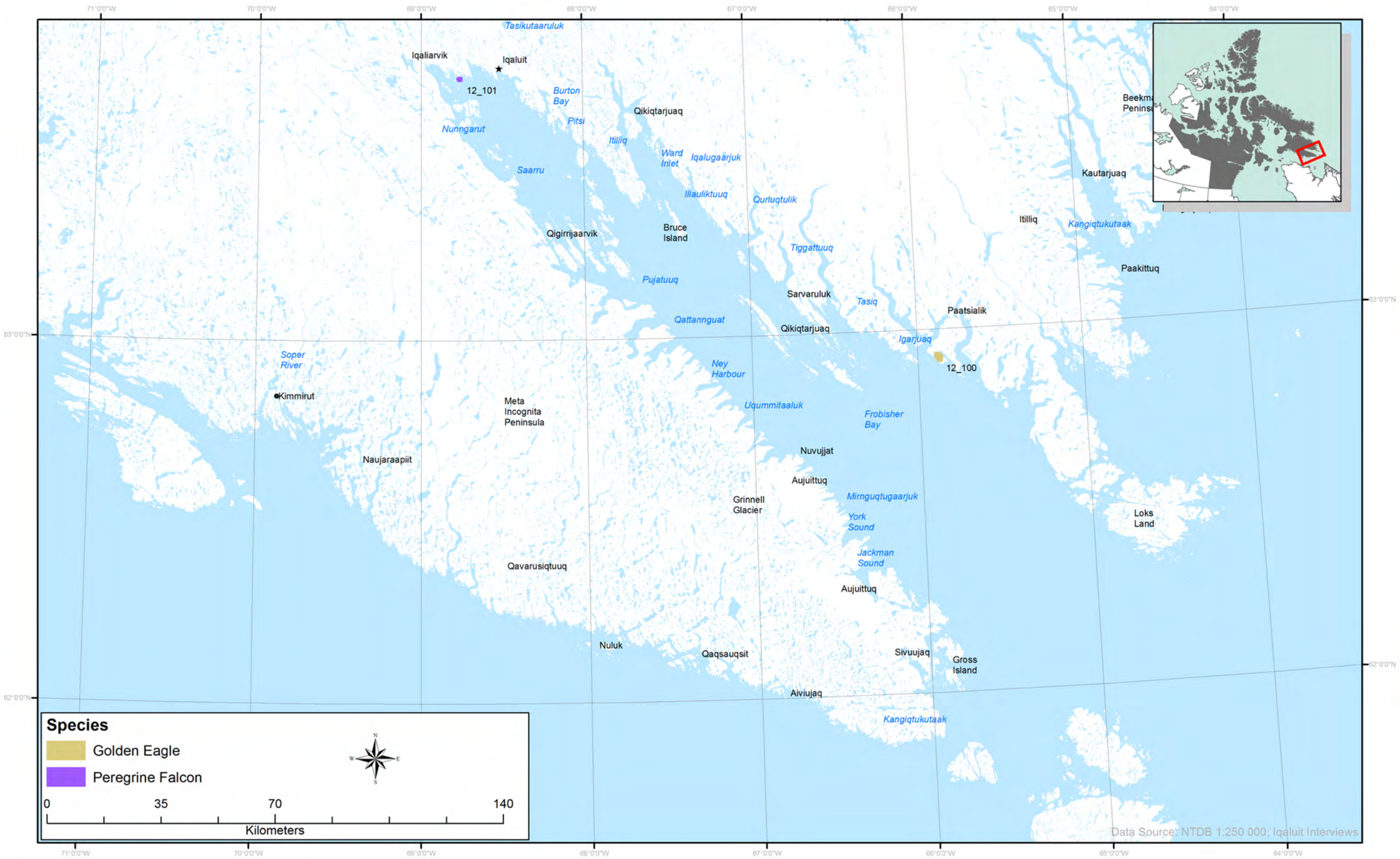
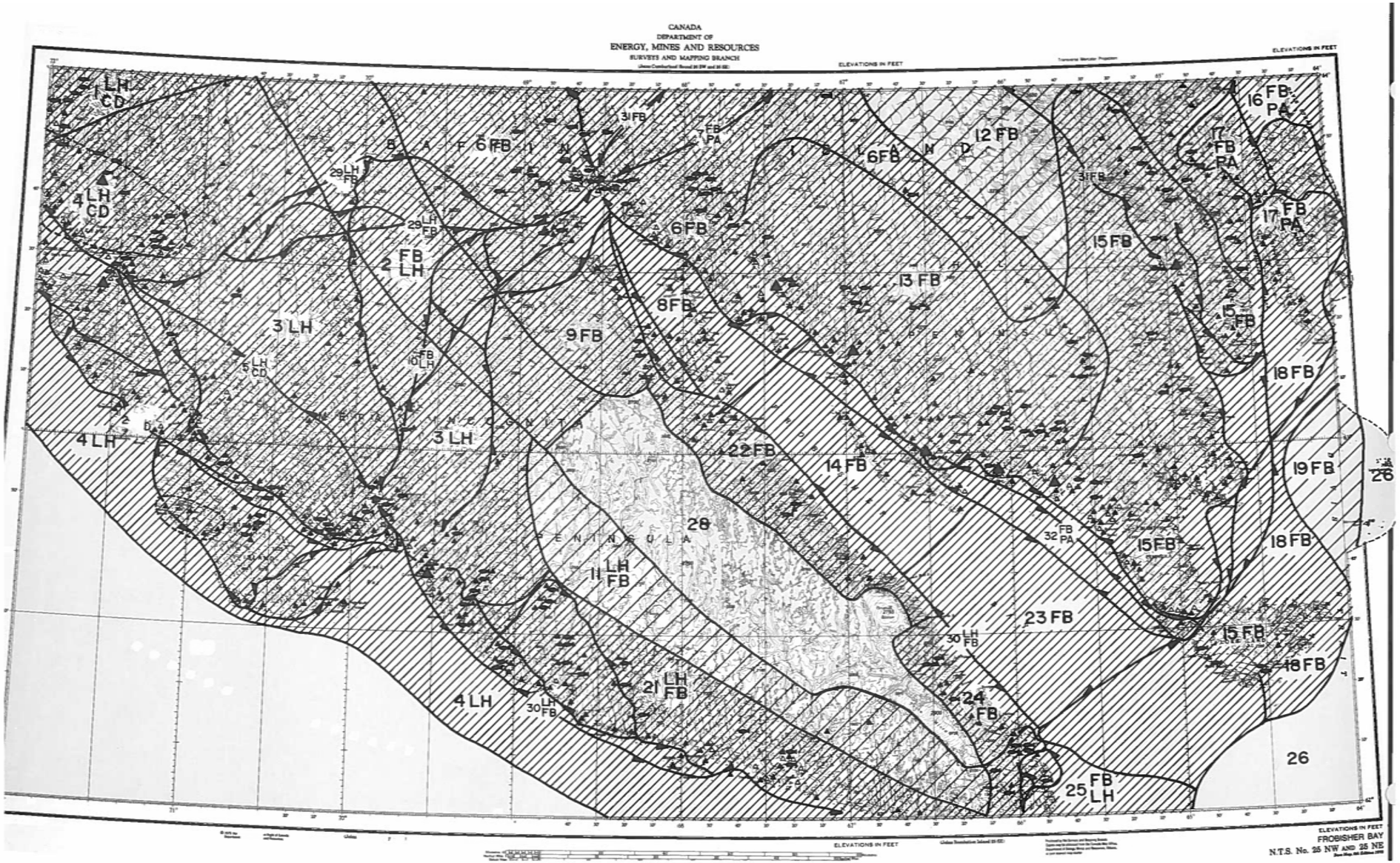


Table 78. Areas of occurrence for Golden Eagle, and Peregrine Falcon

MAP CODE	INTERVIEW CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
12_100	IQA_12_0112	Golden Eagle		
12_101	IQA_12_0112	Peregrine Falcon		

Figure 50. Frobisher Bay Land Use, Nunavut Atlas



FROBISHER BAY

INUIT LAND USE

1LH & CD In the recent past, residents from both Lake Harbour and Cape Dorset used this area (which extends North to Amadjuak Lake) for caribou hunting. Lake Harbour trappers trap arctic foxes throughout this area. Lakes in the vicinity of Markham Bay were fished for Arctic char and water fowl were hunted by both Lake Harbour and Cape Dorset residents. This area is still used today by residents of outpost camps at Markham Bay for caribou and wolf hunting.

2FB & LH Historically, caribou have been hunted throughout this part of Meta Incognita Peninsula and Southern Baffin Island by Iqaluit and Harbour Lake hunters. Lake Harbour residents regularly use this area for caribou hunting during winter.

3LH This large area is used by Lake Harbour hunters for caribou hunting year-round. Wolves are taken when encountered. Four to six hundred caribou are harvested in this area annually, with about one third being killed in the coastal region during summer and two thirds in inland areas during winter. One to two hundred Arctic foxes are trapped in this area, including the area surrounding Markham Bay; however, annual takes in the 1960's and 70's neared 1000 and approached 3000 in the 1930's and 40's. Waterfowl are hunted and Arctic char are fished throughout this area. Canada Geese are hunted along the Soper River. Two families from Lake Harbour have a permanent outpost camp on the South shore of Markham Bay. Camp residents carry out caribou, wolf and marine mammal hunting, Arctic fox trapping and char fishing in the camp vicinity. Lake Harbour residents catch Arctic cod for domestic consumption at Soper Lake. Up to 5000 ptarmigans and more than 200 Arctic hares are taken annually by Lake Harbour residents. Iqaluit residents occasionally hunt caribou down the Ramsay River. Quebec Inuit hunters travel to Markham Bay, via Nottingham Island to the West, to collect soapstone and to hunt.

4LH & CD Residents of Lake Harbour hunt polar bears along the entire southern coast of Meta Incognita Peninsula. Their annual quota of thirteen is filled throughout this area each winter. The Middle Savage Islands-Thompson Island area is a favoured bear hunting local. Ringed seals are hunted in this same coastal area year-round and bearded and some harp seals (and occasionally harbour seals and walruses) are mostly hunted during summer. Lake Harbour's more than 80 General Hunting License (GHL) holders have an annual seal harvest that has varied from one to several thousand in recent years, with mostly summer hunting. Walruses and seals are hunted at the floe edge, during winter and spring. Historically, waterfowl, whales and seals were hunted and Arctic char fished for throughout this area by Lake Harbour residents and by Cape Dorset residents to the West of North Bay and by Iqaluit residents to the east of North Bay. Lake Harbour residents trap Arctic foxes around the shores of Big Island. Most of Lake Harbour's annual kill of 10-20 belugas occurs along the flow edge to the south and east of Big Island during April to June and along the coast between Shaftsbury Inlet and Cape Wight during September and October. They are sometimes taken in Markham Bay in fall. In the mid-1970's the beluga take approached one hundred per year. Lake Harbour residents rarely take narwhals in North Bay in summer. Whales were formerly hunted in North Bay by Cape Dorset hunters. Lake Harbour residents take eiders and their eggs during summer in Middle Savage Islands, along the shores of Big Island and in Markham Bay. Cape Dorset residents use Markham Bay and its immediate vicinity every year (especially in summer) for caribou hunting and fishing and for collecting soapstone at the Aberdeen Bay deposit.

5LH & CD This winter travel route is used by Lake Harbour residents for travel between Markham Bay and Lake Harbour and by resident of Lake Harbour and Cape Dorset for travel between their communities. Lake Harbour and Cape Dorset carvers get much of their soapstone from a deposit near Markham Bay.

6FB This portion of Baffin Island is used by Iqaluit hunters for caribou hunting during winter. A portion of the more than 2000 caribou shot annually by Iqaluit hunters is harvested in this area. Arctic foxes are trapped in the vicinity of Iqaluit between the Armshow River, Sylvia Grinnell Lake, to the north and Ward Inlet to the east. Iqaluit's 350 GHL holders harvested up to 3000 ptarmigans annually. The Jordan River, at the head of Foul Inlet, is used for Arctic char domestic fishing.

7FB & PA A winter travel route extends across Hall Peninsula between Iqaluit and Pangnirtung, via Opingivik Outpost Camp on the west side of Cumberland Sound.

8FB All of Frobisher Bay is utilized by town residents and Outpost Camp members for ringed, bearded and harp seal hunting. Ringed seals are hunted year-round, while bearded and harp seal are mostly hunted during summer. A portion of Iqaluit's current annual seal harvest of 2000-3000 is taken in this area. This particular portion of Frobisher Bay is a major harp seal hunting area from August through October each year. Walruses are only rarely taken in the hunting zone, mostly in the Ward Inlet area in fall. Common eiders and other waterfowl are hunted around many of the inlets in the southern part of the hunting area. A portion of Iqaluit's annual take of up to 500 eiders may come from this harvest area. Eggs are also gathered. The entire head of Frobisher Bay, from Foul to Tarr Inlet, is used for Arctic char domestic fishing. The heads of Ward Inlet and Cormack Bay are also traditional Arctic char domestic fishing spots. White whales are hunted in this portion of Frobisher Bay from July through October and up to 70 have been taken during recent summer. Narwhals are only occasionally seen and hunted in this area.

9FB This coastal region of Meta Incognita Peninsula is used for by Iqaluit hunters for summer caribou hunting. The mouth of the Armshow River and several lakes along the west of Frobisher Bay are used for Arctic char fishing.

10FB & LH A winter travel route, following the Soper and Armshow River valleys and crossing the Meta Incognita Peninsula, is used by residents of Iqaluit and Lake Harbour for travel between the two communities.

11LH & FB Historically, caribou and waterfowl have been hunted, Arctic foxes were trapped and fishing has been carried out throughout this portion of Meta Incognita Peninsula by lake Harbour and Iqaluit residents. Lake Harbour residents still make occasional use of this area for caribou hunting during winter.

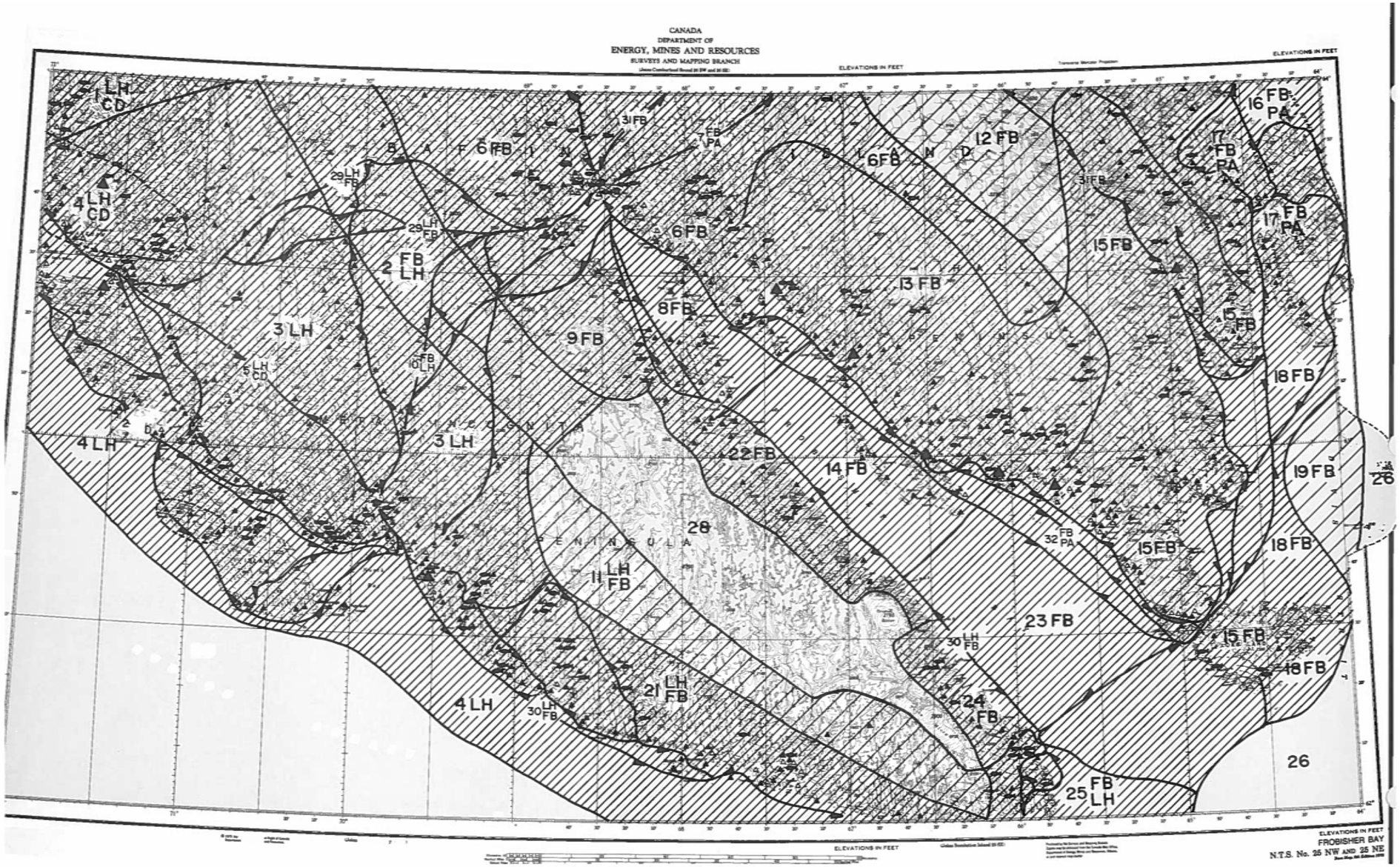
12FB This interior portion of Hall Peninsula was used by Iqaluit hunters for caribou hunting in the historic past.

13FB This portion of the coastal region of Hall Peninsula, adjacent to the long bays and fjords, is used by Iqaluit hunters for year-round caribou hunting. Arctic char domestic fisheries are located at the heads of Waddell and Cormack Bays and on the east side of Newton Fjord.

14FB Virtually all of Iqaluit's regular quota of eleven polar bears is harvested in this central part of Frobisher Bay, extending from Gabriel Island to Fletcher and Bruce Islands. Most hunting is done from January through March. Some beluga hunting is done along the west side of Frobisher Bay during the spring. Ringed and harp seal are intensively hunted along the west side of Frobisher Bay. Ringed seals are also intensively hunted around Chase Island and Hamlen Bay. Walruses are taken in Hamlen Bay in fall. Eiders and their eggs are harvested from many of the islands in this area. Historically this area has been used by Iqaluit residents for seal, whale, walrus, waterfowl and polar bear hunting, and Arctic fox trapping.

15FB This coastal region of Hall Peninsula, adjacent to the long bays and fjords anf Blunt Peninsula are used by Iqaluit hunters during summer for caribou and wolf hunting. Caribou are occasionally hunted on Loks Lake during the summer. Frenchman Cove is used by Iqaluit residents for domestic char fishing annually. The area has historically been used by Iqaluit residents for hunting caribou and water fowl, trapping Arctic foxes and fishing for Arctic char.

Figure 50. Frobisher Bay Land Use, Nunavut Atlas (continued)



Lake Harbour residents formerly hunted caribou inland from Cornelius Grinnell Bay during summers.

16FB & PA members of Allen Island Outpost Camp use this portion of Davis Strait for ringed, bearded and harp seal hunting, year-round. This has also traditionally been a polar bear hunting area for both Iqaluit and Pangnirtung hunters.

17FB & PA The eastern half Beekman Peninsula and both Brevoort and Lemieux islands have been used by Iqaluit hunters in the recent past for both caribou and polar bear hunting. Pangnirtung residents hunt seals, caribou and walruses in the vicinity of the Lemieux Islands.

18FB Two families live year-round at the Allen Island Outpost Camp. The Outpost camp residents trap Arctic foxes, hunt waterfowl and net Arctic char for domestic use in the camp vicinity. This portion of Davis Strait, including Robinson Sound and Cyrus Field Bay, is used by members of the Allen Island Outpost each March through May for guided polar bear sport hunts and an annual quota of 3 has been established. Walruses are hunted year-round in this area (especially Cyrus Field Bay in autumn) and the annual take has approached 100 in recent years. Ringed seals are hunted year-round and bearded and harp seals are mostly hunted during the summer. Bearded seals are hunted off the North and East coasts of Loks Land. Common eiders and other waterfowl are hunted in Cornelius Grinnell Bay, Beare Sound, Lupton Channel and off Loks Land. Cyrus Field Bay, Lupton Channel, Beare Sound, and the North, west and East coasts of Loks Land are used by Iqaluit hunters for harbour seal hunting. The harbour seal is relatively uncommon in this region but is hunted when seen, often in conjunction with waterfowl hunting.

Lake Harbour residents formerly hunted walruses in Cyrus Field Bay and Robinson Sound during summer.

19FB Historically, ringed, bearded and harp seals were hunted in this part of Davis Strait by Iqaluit residents.

20 This portion of Hudson Strait is currently unused for resource harvesting.

21LH & FB This area is used by Lake Harbour residents for caribou hunting year-round. Historically caribou and waterfowl have been hunted. Arctic foxes were trapped, and fishing has been carried out throughout this portion of Meta Incognita Peninsula by Lake Harbour and Iqaluit residents.

22FB This coastal area along Frobisher Bay has been used by Iqaluit hunters in the recent past. Polar bears have been hunted near the Everett Mountains and nesting waterfowl were hunted and eggs were collected along the York River. Arctic char were fished in the last, small lake on the Oogah River, just upstream from its mouth in the head of Ney Harbour. Some of the lakes in this area contain land-locked Arctic char which have occasionally been fished.

A tidal lake at the head of Ney Harbour contains a relict population of Atlantic cod which are sometimes fished by Iqaluit residents.

23FB Two families live year round at Mingotok Outpost Camp on Nouyarn Island, off Barrow Peninsula, and two families live year round at Kuyait Outpost Camp at the mouth of Wiswell Inlet. The Outpost Camp residents trap Arctic foxes, hunt waterfowl and net Arctic char for domestic use in the camp vicinity. A quota of two polar bears has been established for each of the two outpost camps. This has been used for guided polar bear sport hunts near the Blunt Peninsula and Loks land each March through May. All of Frobisher Bay is utilized by Iqaluit residents and Outpost camp members for ringed, bearded and harp seal hunting. Ringed seals are hunted year-round, while bearded and harp seals (and some walruses) are mostly hunted during summer. Much of this sealing takes place along the west side of Frobisher Bay. White whale, narwhal and walruses are normally sighted at the floe edge between Gabriel Island and Sharko Peninsula during April and May and some of the animals are harvested then.

Harbour seals are taken near Lefferts Island and the coast of Loks Land.

24FB The waters of York and Jackman sounds and adjacent stream and lakes are used by Iqaluit residents for Arctic char domestic fishing, generally in late summer. This area has historically been used by Iqaluit residents for Arctic char fishing and waterfowl hunting.

25FB & LH This area is used by Iqaluit hunters for harbour seal hunting. The harbour seal is relatively uncommon in this region but is hunted when seen, often in conjunction with water fowl hunting. Common eiders and other waterfowl are hunted in Kendall Strait and near Gross and Potter Islands during summer. Eggs are also gathered. Historically, seals, walruses, whales, waterfowl and polar bears were hunted and Arctic foxes were trapped along this coastal area by Iqaluit residents. Current hunting of ringed, bearded, harp and occasionally hood seals and walruses extends South from Frobisher Bay to include the area adjacent to Potter, Gross and Palmer Islands. Lake Harbour residents make occasional use of this area for caribou and seal hunting.

26 These portions of Davis Strait are currently not used for resource harvesting.

27LH & CD This travel route is used for summer boat travel between Lake Harbour and Cape Dorset. Lake Harbour residents also travel by boat to Markham Bay area using this route.

28 This portion of Meta Incognita Peninsula is little used for resource harvesting.

29LH & FB These are the same skidoo routes for winter travel between Iqaluit and Markham Bay.

30LH & FB This is the major route for boat travel between Lake Harbour and Iqaluit. Iqaluit hunters often use Peterhead boats and continue on to Markham Bay to get soapstone.

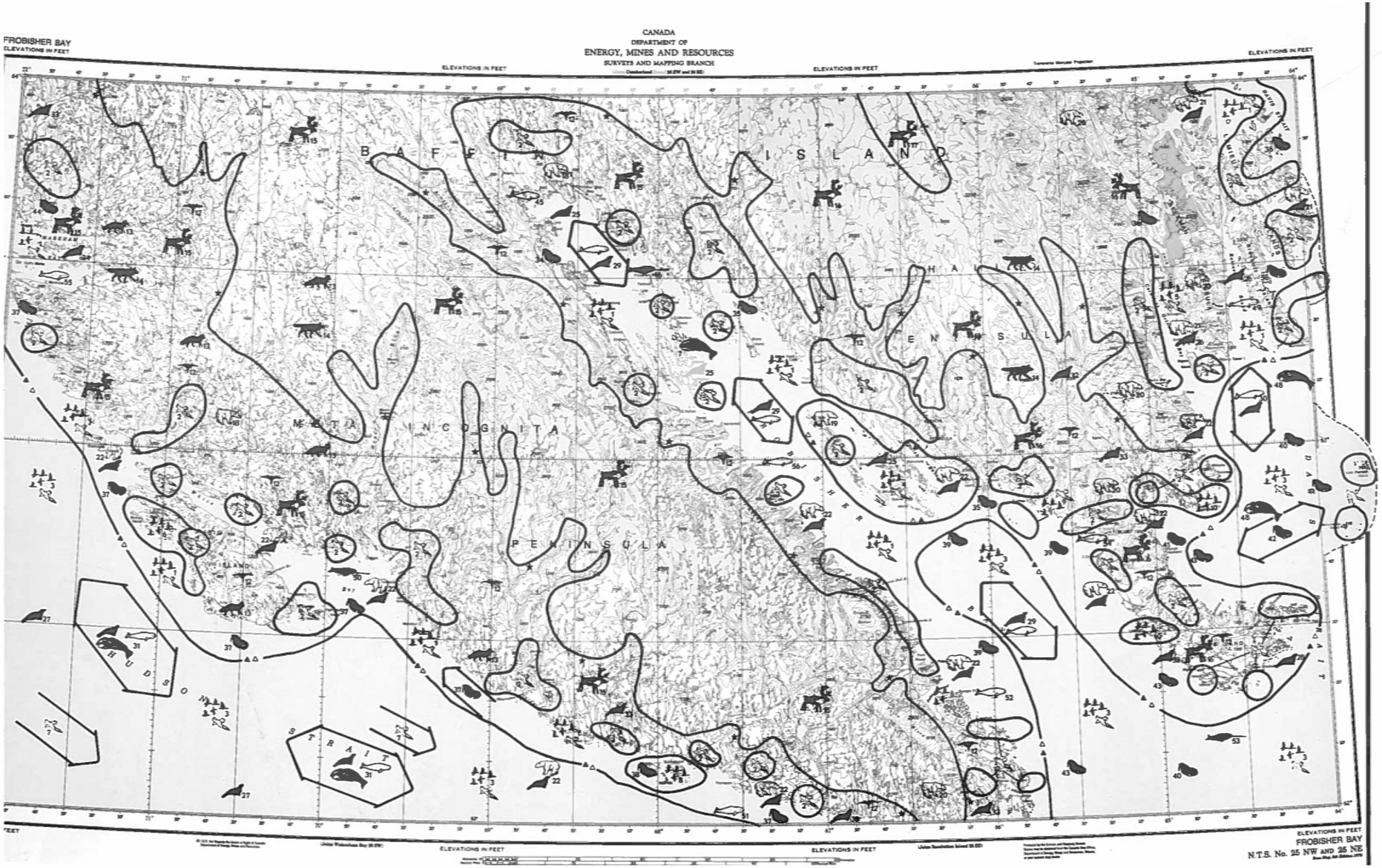
31FB This is a major overland skidoo route between Iqaluit and the Outpost Camp at Allen Island.

32FB & PA These coastal travel routes, along the east side of Frobisher Bay and the east coast of Hall Peninsula, are travelled by boat in summer and skidoo in winter. Residents of Iqaluit use these routes to reach outpost camps located along the east side of Frobisher Bay as well as the Allen Island Outpost Camp, and to reach hunting areas around the mouth of Frobisher Bay and in the Allen, Brevoort, and Lemieux islands area. Pangnirtung residents travel by boat to Lemieux Islands for hunting. Both Pangnirtung and Iqaluit residents travel occasionally by boat (Peterhead) between their communities.

NOTES ON COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

There is a commercial catch quota of 900kg of Arctic char for the area at the head of Smith Channel, for residents of Allen Island Outpost Camp.

Figure 51. Frobisher Bay Wildlife, Nunavut Atlas



WILDLIFE

1 WATERFOWL AND SEABIRDS

This area encompasses the near-shore (coastal) waters and adjacent lowlands and well vegetated river valleys. It is occupied mainly during the spring through fall and is important to birds for a variety of functions, including staging, nesting, brood-rearing, migration, feeding and molting. The most abundant and widespread species are common eiders, black guillemont's and Kumlien's gulls. Less common birds include king eiders, oldsquaws, scoters, Harlequin ducks, red-breasted mergansers, glaucous gulls, Arctic terns and loons (mostly red throated loons). Thick-billed murres, Northern fulmars and black-legged kittiwakes may rarely occur in these near shore waters, most likely during September. These three species are numerous around in the waters around Loks Land.

Common eiders nest in large numbers in low coastal areas, especially on small islands and headlands, slops and shores of salt water bays. Although few common eiders nest along the East coast of Hall Peninsula, large numbers of these birds molt in this region. King eiders occur mostly as migrants as they are not common breeders on Southeastern Baffin Island. Southwestern Davis Strait and Hudson Strait are suspected to be important migration corridors for eiders, especially common eiders.

Black guillemots are common and widespread nesters in this area. They nest along reefs and along steep, fractured and or talus-strewn coastal areas. They are especially abundant along the outer coast of eastern Hall Peninsula and around Loks land.

Canada geese nest in small numbers in coastal lowlands and along the many well vegetated river valleys. The total number of Canada geese on the Southern half of Meta Incognita Peninsula is in the order of a few thousand birds. There is a small concentration of nesting geese along the Soper River. Other common nesting species within this map are oldsquaws, red-breasted mergansers, harlequin ducks, and red-throated loons. Brant, snow geese, and whistling swans occur in these areas as migrants. Small numbers of common loons and Arctic loons also breed in the area. Canada geese and brant stage during spring along the coast of Hall Peninsula.

The waters that comprise the head of Frobisher Bay receive much less use by marine birds than the remainder of this offshore zone, owing to fast ice persisting late into the breading season in the head of the bay.

2 SEABIRDS

These areas support nesting colonies of Kumlien's and/or glaucous gulls. Both species are common along all coast lines within this map area. Kumlien's gulls are confined to cliff-nesting areas on or near the coast, while glaucous gulls utilize cliffs, boulders and low-lying islands for nesting sites, in or near both fresh and marine environments. In South Baffin, glaucous gulls often nest in small numbers in mixed colonies of predominantly Kumlien's gulls. Glaucous gulls often breed in very small groups or as isolated pairs along the coast. Colony sizes range from 5-200 breeding pairs, predominantly or exclusively of Kumlien's gulls. (those located along the Sylvia Grinnell River, at the mouth of Barrier Inlet and at the head of Nobel Inlet are probably exclusively glaucous gulls).

Small numbers of herring gulls nest as scattered pairs or occasionally small colonies, usually on offshore boulders or low-lying islands along the coast or in lakes. A few great black-backed gulls occur within the map area as non-breeders.

Small numbers of thick-billed murres are reported to nest on cliffs along High Bluff Island. The Upper Savage Islands and the small islands in North Bay appear to be of some importance as breeding and foraging areas for black guillemots.

The gull colony of the west side of the Harper Islands (near Loks Land) also contains about 60 breeding pairs of black-legged kittiwakes and 10-15 razorbills. This is the most Northerly breeding colony of razorbills in the Canadian Arctic. About 75 pairs of black-legged kittiwakes nest on an island off Queen Elizabeth Foreland.

3 WATERFOWL AND SEABIRDS

This large offshore area is important to murres, dovekies, guillemots, fulmars, gulls, eiders, oldsquaws, scoters, Harlequin ducks, mergansers, brant, loons, arctic terns, jaegers, and shorebirds, all of which inhabit the area mainly from May to October. The area off the mouth of Frobisher Bay and offshore from Loks Land is also important to razorbills and shearwaters during this period. Hudson Strait and Davis Strait are important spring and fall migration corridors for marine birds, converging in the Northern Labrador Sea.

Most marine birds arrive in the area in late April and May as the sea ice is beginning to break up. Birds concentrate in large numbers in open leads or along the edges until conditions are suitable for them to move onto their nesting areas.

These offshore waters are also important for many species during summer, engaging in activities such as brood-rearing, feeding and molting. Non-breeding, pelagic wanderers such as black-legged kittiwakes, Northern fulmars, and jaegers, are widely distributed in these offshore waters during summer. Other summering species in these offshore waters include thick-billed murres, dovekies, greater shearwaters and red-phalaropes. Thick-billed murres from Hantzch colony (on the resolution Island map) utilize the offshore waters at the mouth of Frobisher Bay and around Loks Land for feeding. Large pelagic concentrations of birds have been observed during summer in the offshore waters South of Loks Land.

Marine birds over winter in these offshore waters in very small numbers. Some overwintering species are common eider, king eider, oldsquaw, ivory gull, Kumlien's gull, glaucous gull, Northern fulmar, thick-billed murre, black guillemont, and dovekie. Within central Baffin region, the most important wintering areas for birds are the recurring flaw leads and polynyas that occur in Easter Hudson Strait and in the mouth of Frobisher Bay. Eiders (mostly common eiders) are the dominant species found overwintering in coastal habitats. The availability of open water may result in the higher use of some coastal areas in winter than summer. Thick-billed murres and Kumlien's gulls are the most common birds found in the offshore areas during winter.

4 WATERFOWL AND SEABIRDS

This is an important area for marine birds, especially common eiders. The area likely contains some of the earliest opening coastal waters adjacent to suitable breeding sites in Frobisher Bay and may therefore be important in staging common eiders and other species. Eiders will congregate wherever open water is available for up to several weeks until conditions become suitable for nesting, usually by mid-June. Many of the smaller islands, particularly the outer Islands, support breeding colonies of common eiders. Most colonies appear to be small however, high densities of nesting eiders occur on many of the islands in Hamlen Bay. The area may support in total several thousand breeding pairs of common eiders. Due to the relative protection afforded by the many islands and bays within or near this area, many of the breeding females and their young likely remain in or near the area during brood-rearing (late July – October).

The area is also of importance for feeding and nesting Kumlien's gulls, glaucous gulls, and black guillemots. Both glaucous gulls and guillemots are widespread breeders in this area.

5 WATERFOWL AND SEABIRDS

One of the small islands within this area (off Southern Allen Island) supports a colony of about 1000 pairs of common eiders. About 10 pairs of glaucous gulls also nest on this island.

6 WATERFOWL

Many of the small islands along the West side of Big Island support small breeding colonies of common eiders during the period mid-June to early-August. Many of the breeding females and young likely remain nearby during the brood-rearing period (late July to October).

7 SEABIRDS

In fall, thick-billed murres from the breeding colonies located at Coates Island and Diggs Sound undertake a flightless swimming migration through Hudson Strait to wintering areas off Newfoundland.

8 WATERFOWL

The Middle Savage Islands and Saddleback Island are an important breeding area for common eiders. This area supports upward of a few thousand breeding pairs. Many breeding females and young remain in or near this area during the brood-rearing period (late July to October).

9 WATERFOWL AND SEABIRDS

Many hundreds of breeding pairs of common eiders nest on these small islands, during the period mid-June to early-August. A few pairs of gulls, likely glaucous gulls, also nest of these islands.

10 WATERFOWL

These areas have open water early in spring and are used by large numbers of staging common eiders. These open areas are also close to suitable nesting sites. Many of the smaller Islands within these areas support small breeding colonies of common eiders. Many breeding females and young likely remain in or near these areas during brood-rearing (late July to October).

11 SEABIRDS

These islands and adjacent waters are important to feeding and nesting black guillemots (upwards of several hundred guillemots). Black-legged kittiwakes may also nest of these islands. A gull colony numbering 100-200 breeding pairs, predominantly (with some glaucous gulls) or exclusively Kumlien's gulls, occurs on a cliff on the East coast of Lady Franklin Island.

12 RAPTORS

Much of this area likely provides breeding habitats of some importance for raptors, due to the availability of suitable nesting cliffs and the relative abundance of appropriate prey. The area East and Southeast of Lake Harbour is known to be a breeding area for cliff-nesting raptors; the area is probably the most productive known breeding area for peregrine falcons on Baffin Island. Significant numbers of gyrfalcons have also been found breeding there. Most breeding sites, particularly for gyrfalcons, are on or near the coast. Some use is made of inland breeding sites, mostly by peregrines and some rough-legged hawks. Most inland sites are located along well vegetated river valleys.

Some gyrfalcons may overwinter as an adequate winter-resident prey base is available, including Arctic hares, ptarmigans and especially overwintering marine birds.

Gyrfalcons may also be common within this area as spring and fall migrants to Southeastern Baffin Island. The island is suspected to be within a major migration corridor for gyrfalcons.

The Northern coast of Meta Incognita Peninsula likely has less potential for raptors, as suitable prey, mainly marine birds, appear to be generally less abundant here. The Southeastern and Southern coast of the peninsula appear to have greater potential for breeding falcons as suitable cliffs are available and prey (marine birds) are very abundant.

During interviews with Iqaluit hunters in December 1986, the following raptor nesting sites were pointed out.

Gyrfalcons

Peale Point: Peterhead Inlet; just North of Iqaluit; Burton Bay; Head of Anna Maria Port; Northeast of Augustus Island; Jaynes Inlet.

Peregrine Falcons

Northeast of Augustus Island; East of Cormack Bay.

Rough-legged Hawks

Head of Anna Maria Port.

Falcons (species not indicated)

Royer Cove.

13 ARCTIC FOXES

Arctic foxes have been reported from these areas. They probably occur in most coastal regions.

14 WOLVES

Wolves have been reported from these areas. Their distribution closely matches that of caribou which are their main prey, so wolves are probably widely distributed throughout the terrestrial areas of this map.

15 CARIBOU

These area provide important year-round range for caribou. Caribou numbers seem to have increased substantially during the past few decades. Caribou here are thought to be part of the resident sub-population of south Baffin caribou that resides year-round on Meta Incognita Peninsula. They are replaced around the head of Frobisher Bay by wintering caribou of the large migratory South Baffin herd (see below). The population size of this resident sub-population of the peninsula is 2000 to 3000 animals. Caribou in this sub-population may calve on the uplands around Mingo Lake. Some caribou may calve in the rugged uplands of the interior of the Peninsula. Caribou of this sub-population undertake only limited seasonal movements, mostly elevational changes. During summer and fall, they occur in low lying coastal areas (e.g. Markham Bay). Caribou apparently make little use of the highest (above 600m ASL) plateaus and mountains, which are largely devoid of vegetation and occur mainly throughout the northern half of Meta Incognita Peninsula.

Small numbers of caribou from the large migratory South Baffin herd (thought to number in excess of 55,000 animals and occurring mostly in the north of this map) may be found during winter in the northwestern portion of Meta Incognita Peninsula (west of the Soper River), and larger numbers, around the head of Frobisher Bay. Most caribou of this migratory herd migrate north during spring, and only a few bull caribou are left behind each summer on these wintering grounds.

16 CARIBOU

These areas support the sub-population of caribou that resides year-round on Hall Peninsula. The population size of this herd is about 3500 animals. They undertake limited seasonal movements of an elevational nature, occupying low-lying coastal areas and well-vegetated river valleys in summer and fall. Also during summer, they make extensive use of the higher, well-vegetated central interior plains of Hall Peninsula. This extensive interior summering area centers on area 17 Caribou (below). In winter they occupy upland areas, many of which border the coast. They make little use of the highest (above 600m ASL) plateaus and mountains, which are devoid of vegetation and are found mainly along the eastern side and interior of Hall Peninsula.

These caribou are reported to calve (mid-June) mostly at high elevations in the mountains and uplands along the eastern coast of Hall Peninsula and throughout the uplands that border many of the large river valleys on the southeast end of the peninsula. The uplands inland from Cyrus Field Bay may be an important calving area. Soon after calving, caribou abandon the calving areas and congregate in the snow-free river valley bottoms. In late June or early July, caribou abandon these post calving areas and move inland to summer on the interior plains.

17 CARIBOU
This area, which encompasses the generally well-vegetated interior plains surrounding the large lakes that form the headwaters of the McKeand River (mostly on the adjacent map to the north), appears to be an important summering and possibly post-calving area for the resident sub-population of caribou that inhabits Hall Peninsula.

18 POLAR BEARS
Polar bears may den and/or spend the late summer and fall in these areas.

19 POLAR BEARS
Polar bears occur in the central part of Frobisher Bay during winter and spring, hunting seals on landfast ice, on shore pack ice, and at the floe edge.

20 POLAR BEARS
Polar bear females den in these areas.

21 POLAR BEARS AND SEALS
Polar bears hunt seals on fast ice and pack ice along the east coast of Hall Peninsula (including the Breevort and Lemieux islands are) during winter and spring. Female polar bears leave their dens with their cubs in spring and move to the coastal areas to hunt seals. Adult male polar bears may hunt seals on offshore pack ice in winter. Polar bears in these areas show a very high degree of fidelity to their winter and spring hunting grounds. Ringed seals are numerous along these complex fjord coasts and islands off Southern Baffin Island.

22 POLAR BEARS AND SEALS
Polar bears occur along the south and north coasts of Meta Incognita Peninsula and off southern Hall Peninsula during winter and spring, hunting seals on landfast ice, on offshore pack ice, and at the floe edge. Some polar bears venture far offshore in HUndson Strait and Davis strait during winter. Polar bears in these areas show a high degree of fidelity to their winter and spring hunting areas. Ringed seals occur year-round along these same coasts. Bearded seals occur in these same waters mainly during spring and summer, and they also occur sporadically in the offshore pack ice in winter.

23 POLAR BEARS AND SEALS
Cyrus Field Bay supports a very large number of ringed seals which therefore attract polar bears into the area. In September there is a great influx of harp seals into the bay.

24 SEALS
The Markham Bay area supports a large population of ringed seals year-round. A few bearded seals and harbour seals may also occur in the area.

25 SEALS
Ringed seals are abundant along the complex coastline of Frobisher Bay. Bearded seals occur sporadically throughout Frobisher Bay during summer but seem to prefer the waters around Bishop, Hill and Faris Islands and east of Culbertson Island. Harp seals occur in inner Frobisher Bay in large numbers during late summer and fall.

26 SEALS
Bearded seals are common in the shallow waters of small bays along Robinson Sound and Brevoort Island and around Enchantress and Rogers islands.

27 SEALS
Bearded seals occur year-round in the offshore pack ice of Hudson Strait.

28 SEALS
Bearded are common in the shallow waters along the southest and north coasts of Loks Land during summer.

29 SEALS AND BELUGAS
While most harp seals migrating from Newfoundland during spring continue northward along the east coast of Baffin Island, some enter Frobisher Bay. Hundreds of seals arrive at the head of the bay by the time of ice breakup.

Small numbers of belugas enter Frobisher Bay in summer and fall, after appearing at the floe edge (between Gabriel Island and Cape Cracoft) during spring. Their period of occurrence in the Bay is May to November. Some whales probably overwinter in the mouth of Frobisher Bay.

30 SEALS AND BELUGAS
Belugas likely migrate north along the eastern Baffin Island coast during spring, possibly heading to summering areas in Cumberland Sound from wintering areas in Hudson Strait.

Many thousands of harp seals migrate offshore along the east coast of Baffin Island during spring to high arctic summering areas. The return southward migration occurs through the Lemieux Islands area during September.

31 SEALS, BELUGAS AND BOWHEADS
Although most Harp seals migrating northward during spring from Newfoundland continue north into Davis Strait and Baffin Bay, small numbers move westward through Hudson Strait. They are common south of Big Island and High Bluff Island and in North Bay during spring and fall. Small numbers of harp seals occur along the southern coast of Meta Incognita Peninsula during summer. Large numbers of beluga over winter in the offshore pack ice throughout Hudson Strait, and migrate during the spring. The return eastward migration begins in fall. A few belugas use White Strait as a migratory route. Some belugas may summer in the North Bay area. Bowhead whales may utilize Hudson Strait as a migration route to and from summering areas in northwest Hudson Bay. Bowheads were apparently taken in large numbers around Big Island during spring by commercial whalers. Some bowheads may overwinter in this area along the floe edge and in the offshore pack ice of eastern Hudson Strait and southwest Davis Strait.

32 SEALS
Harbour seals are reported from this large lake.

33 SEALS
Harbour seals have been reported from the head of Cyrus Field Bay, the Beare Sound-Lupton Channel area and the Harper Islands. In addition, they have been seen at the head of Wight Inlet on the southern coast of Meta Incognita Peninsula near 670W longitude, and in the head of Nobel Inlet. Harbour seals may also occur in the lake at the head of Ava Inlet. Harbour seals probably pup and breed at many of these sites in the spring and summer.

34 WALRUSES
Walruses are found only infrequently at the head of Frobisher Bay during summer.

35 WALRUSES
Walruses may occur in Ward Inlet and Hamlen Bay, mainly during summer and fall. There is a summer/fall haul-out site (ulli) on some very small islands southwest of Summer Island.

36 WALRUSES
Walruses occur year-round in the Lemieux Islands area (including Brevoort Island) and along Beekham Peninsula. Numerous fall haul-out sites (ulliit) are located throughout the Lemieux Islands, along the west coast of Breevort Island and on the islands in the north of Cornelius Grinnell Bay.

37 WALRUSES
Walruses overwinter along the floe edge and throughout the offshore pack ice of Hudson Strait. They may also occur in North Bay and White Strait during winter. Walruses from the Middle Savage Island sometimes drift westward on ice to the North Bay area during winter. There is an ulli on Spice Island.

38 WALRUSES
Walruses occur in large numbers around the Middle Savage Islands in spring and late fall.

39 WALRUSES
Walruses occur along the floe edge and in offshore pack ice in Frobisher Bay during winter and spring.

40 WALRUSES
Walruses occur on offshore pack ice off the mouth of Frobisher Bay and off the east coast of Hall Peninsula during winter and spring.

41 WALRUSES
Traditional ulliit occur at Cape Melby, Monumental Island and Lady Franklin Island. Up to 600-700 walruses have been counted at the latter site in late summer and fall. Hundreds of walruses have been seen feeding over a shallow bank northwest of Lady Franklin Island. There are also ulliit on some very small offshore islands at 630N, 640W.

42 WALRUSES
Walruses appear to make an onshore migration from Lady Franklin Island during fall.

43 WALRUSES
Walruses are numerous from August to October throughout the southeast Hall Peninsula coastal area, including Loks Land, Cyrus Field Bay, Blunt Peninsula and at Potter Island. The beginning of a southward migration is thought to be characterized by onshore movements of walruses at Loks Land and Cyrus Field Bay. There are several ulliit in Cyrus Field Bay and on two small islands east of Cape Farrington, near Hall Island, and also on some small islands at the southern end of Lupton Channel. There are two ulliit in the Kendall Strait area.

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Community of Iqaluit

Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut

Interviewees — Iqaluit
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APPENDIX 1
INTERVIEWEE BIOGRAPHIES

INTERVIEW	NAME	BACKGROUND
IQA_01_0112	Lodie Ipeelie	Lodie was born in 1960 in Apex. He grew up around Qikiqtaluit, Qairuliqtuuq, and Mingnguqtuuq. He moved to Iqaluit when he was twelve years old. He started hunting and fishing when he was five years old and is still actively hunting. He predominately hunts but not limited to; Polar bears, ringed seal, bearded seal, hooded seal, walrus, beluga, caribou, clams, mussels, northern shrimps, cockles, and eider ducks.
IQA_02_0112	Michael Qappik	Michael was born in 1970 in Frobisher Bay. He grew up in Pangnirtung and moved to Iqaluit in 1994. He has been hunting and fishing ever since he could remember and is still actively hunting. He hunts ringed seal, bearded seal, harp seal, caribou, beluga, narwhal, polar bear, arctic wolf, walrus, arctic hare, ptarmigan, Canada goose, snow goose, common eider, arctic fox, arctic char, and arctic cod.
IQA_03_0112	Moosa Akavak	Moosa was born in 1949. He grew up in the Kimmirut area and moved to Iqaluit in 1994. He started hunting and fishing when he was twelve years old. He is still actively hunting and predominately hunts but not limited to; Lemmings, ptarmigans, sandpipers, migratory birds, bearded seal, walrus, beluga, narwhal, and polar bears.
IQA_04_0112	Martha Michael	Martha was born in 1934 in Kimmirut and grew up in Iqaluit. Her family moved to Iqaluit in 1942. She has been fishing since she was about four years old. She still goes fishing with her family and used to hunt arctic hare, caribou, lemmings, weasels, and birds.
IQA_05_0112	Enoapik Saagiatok	Enoapik was born in 1929 outside Kimmirut. She grew up around Iqaluit and Allen Island (Ukalialuit). She started fishing at a very young age; she was not much of a hunter. She still goes fishing when people invite her. She used to hunt ptarmigan, arctic hare, seals, and arctic char.
IQA_06_0112	Joanasie Nowdlak	Joanasie was born in 1970 in Frobisher Bay. He grew up at Allen Island, his family moved there when he was six years old. He moved to Iqaluit in 1991. He started hunting on his own when he was fifteen years old, he learned how to fish and hunt from his father. He predominately hunts but is not limited to bearded seal, ringed seal, beluga, walrus, polar bear, and narwhal.
IQA_07_0112	Ben Kovik	Ben was born in 1949 in Coral Harbour. He grew up in Coral Harbour and Churchill. He moved to Baffin Island in 1969. He started hunting and fishing at a very young age. He hunted everything that moved.
IQA_08_0112	Joshua Kango	Joshua was born in 1945 just outside of Igloolik. He grew up in the Arctic Bay area. He moved to Iqaluit in 1991. He started fishing and hunting when he was twelve years old (traditionally supposed to know everything by that age). He is still actively hunting and predominately hunts but not limited to caribou, polar bear, ringed seal, walrus, harp seal, harbor seal, hooded seal, beluga, wolves, migratory birds, foxes, and clams.
IQA_09_0112	Sandy Oolayou	Sandy was born in 1970 in Frobisher Bay. He grew up in Kimmirut and has lived in Iqaluit for the past fourteen years. He started fishing and hunting when he was eight years old. He is still actively hunting and predominately hunts but is not limited to ptarmigan, beluga, polar bear, fish, caribou and seals.
IQA_10_0112	Jacob Shaimaiyuk	Jacob was born in Pangnirtung in 1944. He grew up in the Pangnirtung area and in Cumberland Sound. He moved to Iqaluit in 1969. He started fishing and hunting between the ages of nine to fifteen years old. He started hunting on his own when he was fifteen. He is still actively hunting and hunts caribou, walrus, char, seals, and whales.
IQA_11_0112	Joseph and Martha Tikivik	Joe was born in 1935 on Bruce Island. Martha was born in 1936 on Gabriel Island. Both islands were large nesting sites for geese. The both grew up around polynyas in Frobisher Bay near Bruce Island. They both have lived in and around Iqaluit since birth. Joe started hunting when he was seven or eight years old, learned from his father. They hunted seals for food and clothing.
IQA_12_0112	Kowmagia Mitsimaa	Kowmagia was born in 1955 in Frobisher Bay. He grew up in Apex with his grandfather. He has lived in Iqaluit his whole life. He started fishing and hunting when he was nine years old, he would go hunting with anyone that would take him. He is a very active hunter and predominately hunts but is not limited to ringed seal, harp seal, bearded seal, harbor seal, ptarmigan, caribou, fish, polar bear, and beluga.
IQA_13_0212	Jacobie Adamie	Jacobie was born in 1938 on Bruce Island. He grew up on Bruce Island. His family travelled by boat to Iqaluit in 1949 from Pangnirtung. He started fishing at a very young age and stated hunting on his own when he was thirteen or fourteen years old.
IQA_14_0212	Methuselah Kunuk	Methuselah was born in 1949 near Igloolik. He grew up around Igloolik and has lived in Iqaluit for 31 years. He started fishing and hunting when he was eight years old. He is still actively hunting, he predominately hunts but is not limited to seals, beluga, rabbits, fish, caribou, ptarmigan, sea ducks, and geese.

APPENDIX 2
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CRI – COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

CLEY – DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, LANGUAGE, ELDERS AND YOUTH

CWS – CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE

DFO – DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND OCEANS

DOE – DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

DSD – DEPARTMENT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

ED & T – DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION

GC – GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

GN – GOVERNMENT OF NUNAVUT

HTO – HUNTER/TRAPPER ORGANIZATION

INAC – INDIAN AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

IQ – INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT

IPCC – INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

NRCAN – NATURAL RESOURCES CANADA

NRI – NUNAVUT RESEARCH INSTITUTE

NTI – NUNAVUT TUNNGAVIK INCORPORATED

NWMB – NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD

TK – TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

TEK – TRADITIONAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE

APPENDIX 3
BIRD EVALUATION

SPECIES	SPECIES NOTED THROUGH NCRI INTERVIEW(S)	DISTRIBUTION AND BREEDING RANGE: GODFREY 1986	DISTRIBUTION AND BREEDING RANGE: SNYDER 1957	STATUS IN NUNAVUT: RICHARDS & WHITE 2008	CWS NWT/NU CHECKLIST SURVEY DATABASE	MISC.SEE: ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY	COMMENTS RESTRICTED TO SPECIES REPORTED THROUGH NCRI INTERVIEW(S)
Gr. White-fronted Goose	x			MB			unlikely
Brant				MB		x breed	
Snow Goose	x	x		MB	x	x breed	ok
Cackling Goose	x	x		MB		(x breed)	ok
Canada Goose	x	x		MB	x	x breed	ok
Tundra Swan	x			MB	x	x breed	ok
Mallard				V	x		
Northern Shoveler				V	x		
Northern Pintail	x			MB	x		ok
Green-winged Teal				V	x		
King Eider	x	x	x	MB		x breed	ok
Common Eider	x	x	x	MB	x	x breed	ok
Harlequin Duck		x	x	MBw		x breed	
Long-tailed Duck		x		MB	x	x breed	
Red-breasted Merganser	x	x	x	MB	x	x breed	ok
Willow Ptarmigan	x			PB		x	probable
Rock Ptarmigan	x	x	x	PB	x	x	ok
White-tailed Ptarmigan	x			-			doubtful*
Red-throated Loon		x	x	MB	x	x breed	

SPECIES	SPECIES NOTED THROUGH NCRI INTERVIEW(S)	DISTRIBUTION AND BREEDING RANGE: GODFREY 1986	DISTRIBUTION AND BREEDING RANGE: SNYDER 1957	STATUS IN NUNAVUT: RICHARDS & WHITE 2008	CWS NWT/NU CHECKLIST SURVEY DATABASE	MISC.SEE: ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY	COMMENTS RESTRICTED TO SPECIES REPORTED THROUGH NCRI INTERVIEW(S)
Pacific Loon	x	x	x	MB	x	x breed	ok
Common Loon	x	x	x	MB	x	x breed	ok
Northern Fulmar	x		x	MBw		x	ok
Double-crested Cormorant		x	x	A		x	
Rough-legged Hawk		x	x	MB	x	x breed	
Golden Eagle	x			Vb			possible
Gyrfalcon		x	x	PB	x	x	
Peregrine Falcon	x	x		MB	x	x breed	ok
Black-bellied Plover				MB	x		
Am. Golden-Plover		x		MB		x	
Common Ringed Plover	x			MB		x breed	ok
Semipalmated Plover	x	x		MB	x	x breed	ok
Greater Yellowlegs	x			A			possible
Whimbrel	x			Vb			unlikely
Ruddy Turnstone		x		MB	x	x	
Red Knot				MB	x		
Semipalmated Sandpiper		x		MB	x	x breed	
White-rumped Sandpiper		x		MB		x breed	
Purple Sandpiper		x	x	MB		x breed	
Red-necked Phalarope		x	x	MB		x	

SPECIES	SPECIES NOTED THROUGH NCRI INTERVIEW(S)	DISTRIBUTION AND BREEDING RANGE: GODFREY 1986	DISTRIBUTION AND BREEDING RANGE: SNYDER 1957	STATUS IN NUNAVUT: RICHARDS & WHITE 2008	CWS NWT/NU CHECKLIST SURVEY DATABASE	MISC.SEE: ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY	COMMENTS RESTRICTED TO SPECIES REPORTED THROUGH NCRI INTERVIEW(S)
Red Phalarope		x		MB		x breed	
Black-legged Kittiwake			x	MB		x	
Ivory Gull	x			MBw		x	ok
Sabine's Gull		x		MB		x	
Black-headed Gull	x			A	x		possible
Ross's Gull	x			MB			ok
Herring Gull		x	x	MB	x	x	
Thayer's Gull				MB		x	
Iceland Gull		x	x	MB	x	x	
Lesser Black-backed Gull				V		x	
Glaucous Gull		x	x	MBw	x	x	
Great Black-backed Gull	x			Mb	x	x	ok
Roseate Tern	x			-			doubtful*
Common Tern	x			A			unlikely
Arctic Tern		x		MB		x breed	
Pomarine Jaeger	x	x	x	MB		x breed	ok
Parasitic Jaeger		x	x	MBw	x	x breed	
Long-tailed Jaeger		x	x	MB	x	x breed	
Dovekie			x	MBw		x	
Thick-billed Murre	x		x	MBw		x	ok

SPECIES	SPECIES NOTED THROUGH NCRI INTERVIEW(S)	DISTRIBUTION AND BREEDING RANGE: GODFREY 1986	DISTRIBUTION AND BREEDING RANGE: SNYDER 1957	STATUS IN NUNAVUT: RICHARDS & WHITE 2008	CWS NWT/NU CHECKLIST SURVEY DATABASE	MISC.SEE: ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY	COMMENTS RESTRICTED TO SPECIES REPORTED THROUGH NCRI INTERVIEW(S)
Black Guillemot	x	x	x	MBw	x	x breed	ok
Snowy Owl	x	x	x	PB		x breed	ok
Short-eared Owl		x		MB		x	
Rufous Hummingbird				-	x		
Northern Shrike	x			-			doubtful*
Eastern Kingbird		x		A		x	
Gray Jay	x			-			doubtful*
Common Raven	x	x	x	PB	x	x	ok
Horned Lark	x	x	x	MB	x	x breed	ok
Northern Wheatear		x	x	MB	x	x breed	
American Robin				VB	x breed	x	
American Pipit		x	x	MB	x	x breed	
Lapland Longspur	x	x	x	MB	x	x breed	ok
Snow Bunting	x	x	x	MB	x	x breed	ok
Savannah Sparrow				MB		x breed	
White-crowned Sparrow				MB		x breed	
Dark-eyed Junco				VB		x breed	
White-winged Crossbill				A		x	
Common Redpoll		x		MB	x		
Hoary Redpoll				MBw	x	x	

Note: Species marked as (*) are very doubtful:

White-tailed Ptarmigan are only found in western Canada.

Roseate Tern is mainly a southern species (U.S. east coast and Florida) and does however breed in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in Canada.

Northern Shrike has never been recorded in Nunavut. While the sighting may be valid, it requires further documentation.

Gray Jay has only been recorded once before in Nunavut (Arviat) and while the sighting may be valid, it requires further documentation.

Note: Due to a split in Canada Goose by the AOU, it is not always possible to determine if sightings as reported apply to Canada Goose (Branta. canadensis) or Cackling Goose (Branta hutchinsii).

Comparing ranges between Godfrey (1986) and Snyder (1957) does not necessarily reflect an expansion or shrinkage of actual range so much as it represents increased birding activity and reporting.

Richards & White codes:

M = migrant
V = vagrant
A = accidental
P = permanent resident
B = Breeds
b = possible breeder
w = winter records
- = not listed on official checklist as of 2008.

These general codes apply to all arctic islands north of 60; not just Baffin Island or Iqaluit specifically.

Names and arrangement according to the A.O.U. Check-list of North American Birds (7th Edition) 1998 and all supplements up to and including the 52nd Supplement.

Note: This report covers birds reported for the Qaummaarviit Territorial Park and the Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park as per C.W.S., Environment Canada.

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