

NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY



Cape Dorset

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Department of Environment
Avatiliqiyikkut
Ministère de l'Environnement



Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory – Cape Dorset
2018



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is derived from the Hamlet of Cape Dorset 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. These data are 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 Qaujimagatuqangit, 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 Igloodik, Nunavut. NCRI have since been completed in the following communities:

- 2008 Kugluktuk and Chesterfield Inlet
- 2009 Arctic Bay and Kimmirut
- 2010 Sanikiluaq
- 2011 Qikiqtarjuaq and Gjoa Haven
- 2012 Iqaluit, Naujaat and Grise Fiord
- 2013 Pangnirtung
- 2014 Coral Harbour, Clyde River and Taloyoak
- 2015 Cambridge Bay, Kugaaruk and Rankin Inlet
- 2016 Pond Inlet
- 2017 Cape Dorset, Hall Beach and Resolute Bay

This report presents the findings of the coastal resource inventory of Cape Dorset conducted in May 2017.

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 Hamlet of Cape Dorset, Nunavut; and
- Key recommendations on both the use of this study as well as future initiatives.

During the course of this project, Cape Dorset was visited on one occasion in May 2017 to conduct on-site interview sessions. Community consultations were conducted through phone conferencing and emails. A total of nine 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 we provided. We used photographs to help participants identify the species they have seen. The interviews varied from 1.5 - 3 hours in length, 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: Well-known areas, Fish, Invertebrates, Marine Mammals, Birds, and Marine Plants.



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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 25 of Nunavut's coastal communities (Figure 1). 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, and on the sea floor, and in lakes and oceans.

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 principal source of information for community-based coastal inventories is traditional knowledge or, in Inuktitut, Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit (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 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, 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





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 potential 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 and 2008b, Moore and Huntington 2008). Additionally, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 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 Cape Dorset was conducted by Department of Environment (DOE) staff. Overall project leadership was provided by Janelle Kennedy, Acting Director, Fisheries and Sealing Division and her staff: Angela Young, Senior Fisheries Science Advisor, Teresa Tufts, Fisheries Scientist, Jade Owen, Social Science Advisor, and Manasie Kendall, NCRI 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

Cape Dorset was visited in May 2017 for on-site interviews. Correspondence via email and telephone was used before the on-site interviews to put into place all of the elements that were required to properly conduct the interviews. This process was strongly dependent upon Cape Dorset's Aiviq Hunters and Trappers Association (HTA) and the Hamlet office. The HTA formally agreed to support this initiative by providing 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. The final selection of nine interviewees (Appendix 1) was made by NCRI project personnel. In addition, HTA personnel recommended the names of individuals who could be used as translators and student observers. These individuals were contacted, and tentative interview schedules were established.

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 to 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; location 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 - 3 hours in length, 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.

The second is the Nunavut Atlas co-published in 1992 by the Canadian Circumpolar Institute and the Tunngavik Federation of Nunavut (now Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated or NTI). 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 47 -49).

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 / HTAs, 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 reports: <http://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory>.



Figure 2. The study area extent discussed in the Cape Dorset interviews



RESOURCE INVENTORY

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

MARINE ENVIRONMENT

The geographic area examined by these interviews spans approximately 300km north to south, 450km east to west including: western portions of Hudson Strait and southeastern portions of Foxe Basin and Foxe Channel.

HUNTING/FISHING AND OTHER

One interviewee noted that in the last two years, there have not been many ringed seals near the community so he does not hunt them anymore.

Differences in taste were noted:

- One participant indicated that Char taste different depending on the lakes from which they are harvested. Taste improved as the distance from town increased but taste also changed in relation to what the Char were consuming.
- One participant thought that the caribou from Baffin Island tasted different than the caribou from Kivalliq due to the animals' differing diet.

One participant was supportive of all kinds of research in the area as its beneficial for the hunters to learn more about the animals. Another participant expressed concern regarding the training of the new conservation officers in the area. It was noted that the Arctic can be very dangerous and that the officers could benefit from training by local hunters.

HEALTH, SIZE, AND PRESENCE

Five participants reported that they, and others in the community, have noticed a decline in the ringed seal population. A another participant indicated that their numbers were not increasing very quickly. In the past, 10 to 15 seals were easily harvested each day but now they are more difficult to catch. One harvester indicated he was currently lucky to catch three in one day. While one participant thought this decline was due to polar bears consuming too many of the pups, another thought it was due to the presence of killer whales in the area. A desire to see additional research conducted to determine why the population was declining so rapidly was expressed by another participant. The fur of the seal was also noted to be shorter and less fluffy than it was in the past.

One participant noted that new birds were appearing in the area. The birds were not identified but others in the community have also seen them.

CHANGES UNDERWAY

Participants commented on changes in their local area regarding species:

- One participant said that polar bears are not coming into town as much as they did in the past.
- One participant noticed that the younger generations of seal hunters leave seal skins behind due to their spouses not having the knowledge to clean them. Several times this participant has found, and taken, discarded skins to sell. A training program was suggested as a way to pass on this knowledge to younger generations.
- One participant noted that berries around Cape Dorset have declined significantly due to increasing numbers of snow geese.
- Multiple participants indicated that polar bears were increasing in numbers. Another participant

stated that each year populations of bowhead whales, cranes, snow geese, eiders, arctic Char and polar bears are increasing.

- One participant indicated that walrus were becoming more dangerous to eat due to worms found in the meat.

Participants also commented on changes to the climate in their local area:

- One person noted that it's getting cold later and warming up sooner.
- Another participant indicated that it no longer gets cold the way it used to in the past. This person stated that May was a lot colder in the past and that it's much windier in the fall than it used to be, which does not allow ice formation.

Participants commented on changes in ice and snow:

- Change to the quality of the ice was noted by five people. Ice was identified as very thin and to be of a different texture than in the past. One participant, while chipping it, thought the sea ice now sounded like lake ice. A different participant thought the decreased flexibility of the ice was due to the decreased salt concentration in the ice.
- In recent years a participant has noticed that there has been an increase in areas that no longer freeze over.
- Three participants noted that the ice breaks up sooner now than in the past. One person indicated that sea ice used to be safe to drive on in July.
- Two people indicated that the snow is also changing in the area. When it snows now, it melts faster and when travelling one needs to zigzag around rocks to avoid colliding with them.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Most participants indicated there were economic opportunities available to the community through both the harvesting of certain species and the potential for increased tourism. In particular, four participants felt there were enough Char to sustain a commercial fishery. One participant suggested that each lake should have a Char quota. A different participant indicated that the current Char commercial fishery lakes were too far from the community and could only be accessed two months of the year, which was not ideal.

Cod, clams, and snow geese were also identified as species that could be commercially harvested. One participant suggested a polar bear sport hunt stating they are not going extinct as some people think. Exploratory work was also suggested to see if shrimp and lobster could be harvested.

Two participants suggested possibilities of tourism. One participant indicated that tourism would bring income to not only the guides but also to others in the community including craftsmen. The other participant identified historic sites along the coast that would be of interest to tourists; access by dog teams was suggested.

Although concerned about spills, one person was optimistic about gas exploration in the area due to employment opportunities in the community. Additionally, this person was positive about the commercial shipping as it brought beluga whales closer (they follow the ships). Another person, however, indicated concern regarding the ships travelling to the Baffinland Mine and their potential to affect the shrimp and clam populations, which could in turn affect the walrus and seal populations. A third person expressed concern that noise in the water could drive the seals and whales into other areas.



MARINE RESOURCES IN A PHYSICAL SETTING

The coastal communities of Nunavut are diverse. They extend 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 of 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 recurrent open water are 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; Harrison 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 is 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.

Figure 3. Map of known polynyas in Nunavut

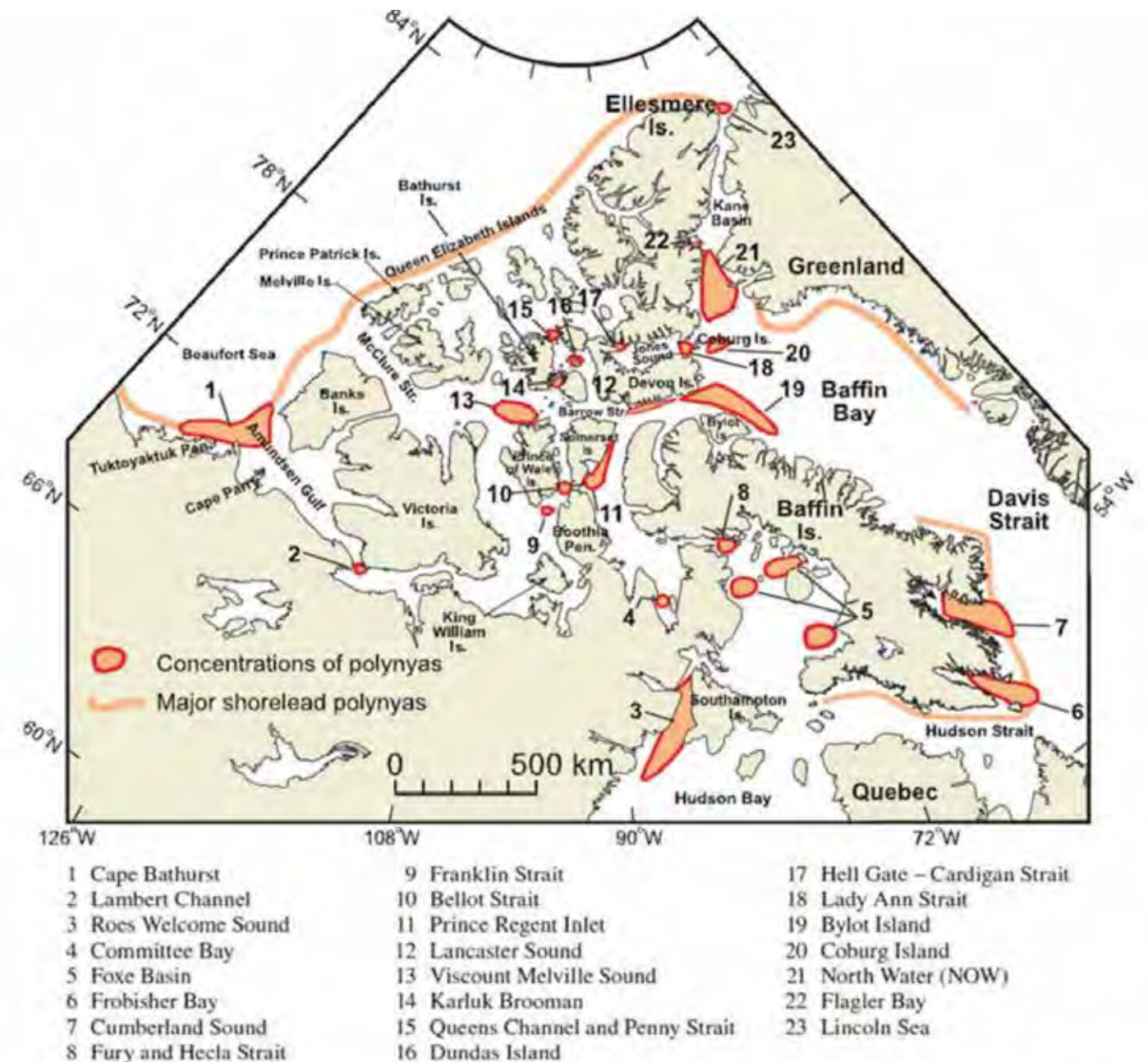


FIG. 1. A map of known polynyas in the Canadian Arctic, adapted from Barber and Massom (2007) and Stirling (1981). The Karluk Brooman polynyas were identified by Schledermann (1980) and Brown and Nettleship (1981).

These open water sites 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 which specialized in hunting marine mammals.

OCEANOGRAPHIC FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO OPEN WATER

The Hamlet of Cape Dorset is located on Dorset Island at the southern tip of Baffin Island in the Qikiqtaaluk region of Nunavut. The hamlet is adjacent to where the waters of the western Hudson Strait and the Foxe Channel converge, about 250 km south of the Arctic Circle at 64° 13' 54"N, 76° 32' 25"N.

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. Warmer, deeper water moves to the surface slowing or preventing the formation of ice. 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 breathe, 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. This process is controlled by wind and/or ocean currents, which remove any ice formed at the site. Other factors include turbulence from the 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.

Recurring polynyas typically occur near shoals and between islands, within the land-fast ice. There are two types of polynyas that recur each year: those that remain open all year long; and those that 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.

A recurring polynya has been identified but is at considerable distance from Cape Dorset in the southeasterly portion of the Foxe Basin. A landfast, or shore lead (see below for description) is present parallel to the coast south of the Hamlet extending east along the length of Hudson Strait and beyond.

LAND-FAST LEADS (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 (Stirling and Cleater 1981). The physical presence of this ice cover modifies tidal and wind energy, dramatically changing circulation (George et al. 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 cold 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, Johannessen 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 climate change, 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.

Table 1. Guide to maps and tables

CATEGORY	MAP CODE
Areas known best	'AKB'
High abundance	'A'
Observed change / different from past	'C'
Concern	'Con'
Camp/Cabin	'Camp'
Historic (before year 2007)	'H'
Hazard area	'Haz'
Harvest area	'Harv'
Human use	'Use'
Ecological observation	'Ecol'
Everywhere	'E'
Feeding area	'F'
Floe edge observation	'Floe'
Ice observation	'Ice'
Migration (arrows indicate direction)	'M'
Spawning / Nesting / Denning / Calving / Pupping areas	'S'
Nursery area	'N'
Polynya	'Poly'
Travel route	'Travel'

Generally, maps comprise groupings of single or several species as reported in multiple interviews. Species and interviews are normally colour-coded and locations are labelled with a number. 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.

MAPS AND TABLES

Figure 4. Historic camps and travel routes





Table 2. Historic camps and travel routes

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2	H	Camp		Outpost camp.
2	2	H	Camp		An old outpost camp that's now abandoned.
3	2	H, C	Camp		Outpost camp, but still goes to camp site for fishing.
4	2	H, C	Camp		Outpost camp where he grew up, but still goes to camp for fishing.
5	4	H, C, Haz	Travel	June	Once travelled this route by skidoo in June when the ice was reliable and thick, but you can't do that anymore. The ice isn't good in June anymore.
6	5	H	Camp		Outpost camp where he grew up. Ptarmigan and seal around here. No caribou.
7	8	H	Camp		Grandparents used to camp here.
8	8	H, C	Travel	July (Early)	Use to travel here by snowmobile on Canada Day, when there was barely any snow left on the land. Can't do that anymore.
9	9	H	Travel		People use to traverse all the way to Mingo Lake.

NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Figure 5. Current camps and travel routes

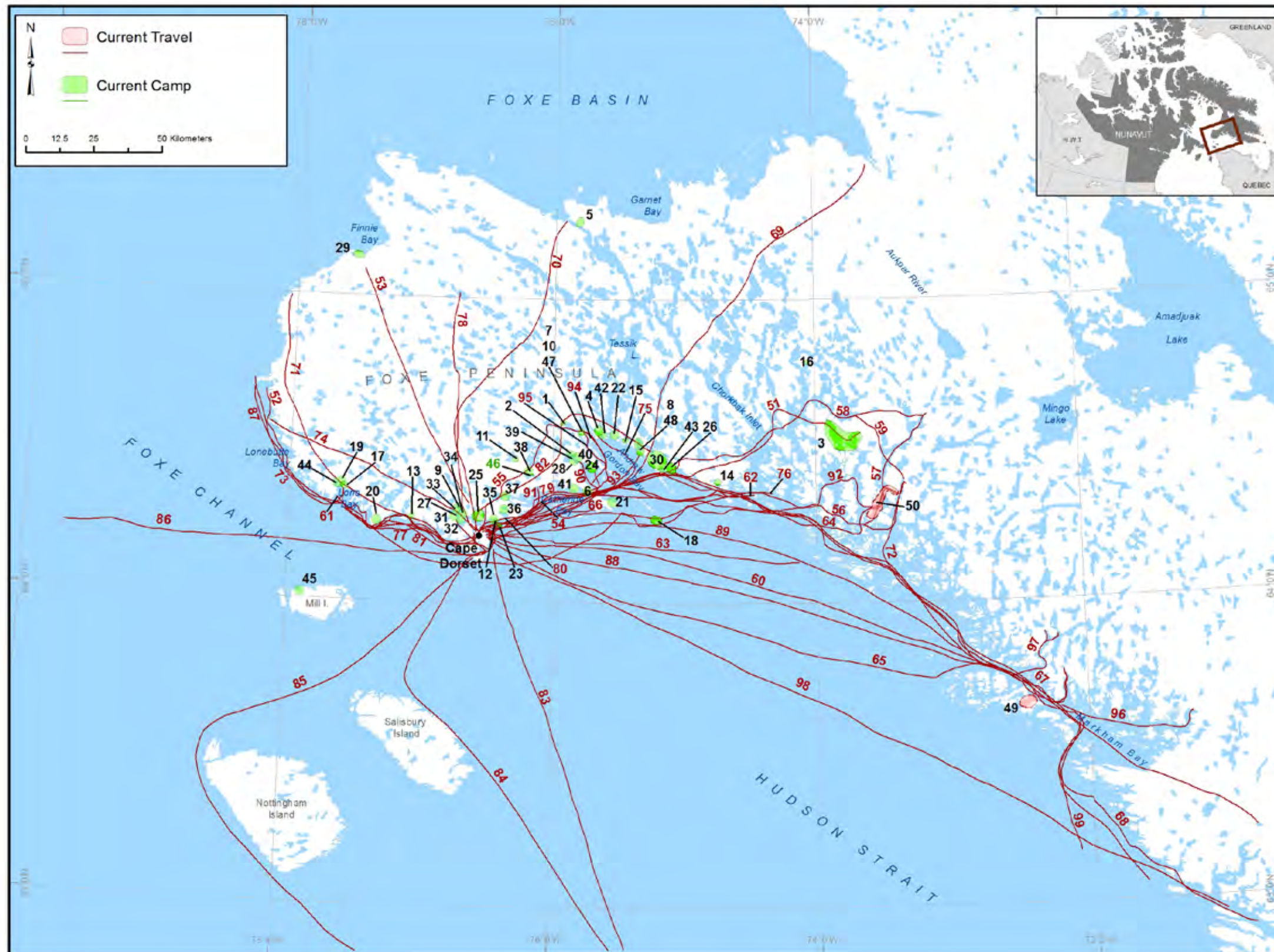




Table 3. Current camps and travel routes

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1		Camp		6 cabins in this area.
2	1		Camp		Cabins used when going fishing.
3	1		Camp		Camping area.
4	1		Camp		Outpost camp.
5	1		Camp	Winter	Camped here once, not knowing it was right beside a polar bear den.
6	2		Camp		Emergency cabin if bad weather occurs.
7	2		Camp	Spring	Popular spot for fishing.
8	2		Camp		Cabins in this area.
9	3		Camp		Cabin
10	3		Camp	Summer	Cabins. Used when going fishing.
11	3		Camp		Cabin used as emergency shelter.
12	3		Camp		His grandfather's cabin.
13	3		Camp		Damaged cabin, used as an emergency shelter.
14	3		Camp		Cabins that have been damaged by bears.
15	3		Camp	Summer	Cabins. Used when going fishing.
16	3		Camp		Cabins that have been damaged by bears.
17	5		Camp		His uncle has a cabin here.
18	5		Camp	May	Camping area.
19	6		Camp		Cabin
20	6		Camp		Abandoned cabin.
21	6		Camp	Spring	Camping spot when hunting.
22	6		Camp		Uncle's cabin.
23	7		Camp		Cabin in area.
24	7		Camp		His brother's cabin.
25	7		Camp		Cabins used when going fishing and hunting.
26	7		Camp	May, June	Area used for hunting. 8-10 hour drive from town.
27	8		Camp		Cabins. Popular area to go to.
28	8		Camp		Cabin
29	8		Camp		Camped here once because the tide was too high at Figure 5, Map #14.
30	8		Camp		Cabins

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
31	9		Camp		Cabins
32	9		Camp		Cabins
33	9		Camp		Cabins
34	9		Camp		Cabin
35	9		Camp		Cabin
36	9		Camp		Cabin
37	9		Camp		
38	9		Camp		Cabin
39	9		Camp		Cabin
40	9		Camp		Cabin
41	9		Camp		Cabin
42	9		Camp		Cabin
43	9		Camp		Outpost camp.
44	9		Camp		Run down cabin.
45	9		Camp		Research cabin.
46	9		Camp		Cabin
47	9		Camp		Cabin
48	9		Camp		Cabin
49	4	C, Haz	Travel		He is not concerned about the ships that bring in supplies to the community, but he is concerned for the Baffinland ships that will be passing through and how it will affect the small species such as clams and shrimp that the larger animals rely on.
50	2	Haz	Travel		Route is hazardous when currents are strong, usually around a full moon. Avoid this route and use an alternate.
51	1		Travel	Winter	Snowmobile route from Figure 5, Map #3 to Figure 10, Map #11.
52	1		Travel	Summer	Boating route.
53	1		Travel	Winter	Snowmobile route.
54	2		Travel	Summer	Boating route for when he goes hunting.
55	2		Travel	Spring	Skidoo travel route.
56	2		Travel	Summer	Travel route, in good weather, to the serpentine site.
57	2		Travel	Summer	Route to commercial lake by boat.
58	2		Travel		Skidoo route to commercial fishing spot.

NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Figure 5. Current camps and travel routes (continued)

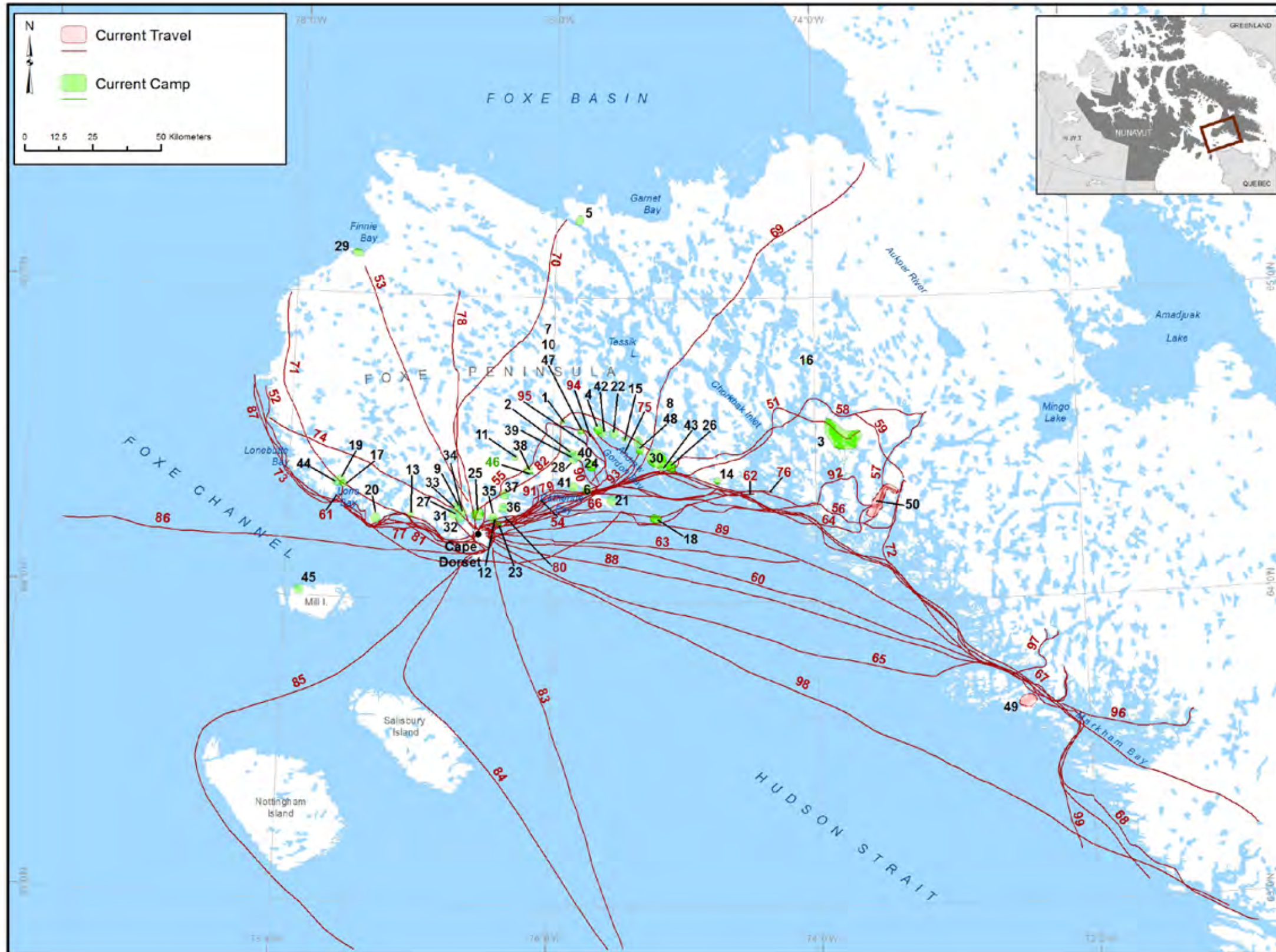




Table 3. Current camps and travel routes (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
59	2		Travel		Detour route to go to quarry site.
60	2		Travel	Summer	Boating route when the weather is calm.
61	2		Travel		Travel route to find polar bears.
62	3		Travel	Late Summer	Boating route. Close to shore when the water is rough.
63	3		Travel	Summer	Boating route when the water is calm.
64	4		Travel		Boating route along this area and everywhere inside line.
65	4		Travel	Late August	He came from Kimmirut recently taking this route by boat. He goes through here every second year at the end of August.
66	4		Travel	Winter	Travel route by skidoo and harvest area.
67	5		Travel	Spring (April)	Skidoo route to Kimmirut.
68	5		Travel		Boat route to Kimmirut.
69	5		Travel	May	Skidoo route to go goose hunting.
70	5		Travel		Travel route to caribou hunting area.
71	5		Travel	January and February	Travel route for polar bear hunting.
72	5		Travel		Travel route between quarry sites.
73	5		Travel		Travel route for walrus hunting.
74	5		Travel		Travel route he would take to bring tourist by skidoo out to see Inuksuk Point.
75	5		Travel	Summer	Travel route to fishing spot by boat.
76	6		Travel	Summer	Boat route to walrus hunting area.
77	6		Travel		Route to walrus hunting area.
78	6		Travel		Travel route for caribou hunting. Flat through here.
79	7		Travel	Summer and Winter	Travel route during summer. Go closer to the shore during bad weather. Also a skidoo route in the winter.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
80	7		Travel	Spring	Alternate travel route for when a spring polynya (Figure 7, Map #41) is too dangerous to go through.
81	7		Travel	Summer	Boating route for walrus and bearded seal hunting.
82	8		Travel		Snowmobile route to cabins and fishing area.
83	9		Travel		Boating route to Northern Quebec.
84	9		Travel		Boating route to Northern Quebec.
85	9		Travel		Alternative boating route to Northern Quebec.
86	9		Travel		Boating route to Southampton Island.
87	9		Travel		Boating route to walrus hunting area.
88	9		Travel		Boating route to soapstone quarry site.
89	9		Travel		Alternative boating route to soapstone quarry site.
90	9		Travel		Boating route to cabin.
91	9		Travel		Boating route.
92	9		Travel		Boating route.
93	9		Travel		Boating route.
94	9		Travel		Boating route.
95	9		Travel		Boating route.
96	9		Travel		Boating route to caribou hunting area
97	9		Travel		Boating route to caribou hunting area.
98	9		Travel		Boating route to Kimmirut on a nice day.
99	9		Travel		Boating route to Kimmirut if not a nice day. Follow Figure 5, Map #88, which connects to Figure 5, Map #99.

NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Figure 6. Historic and current harvest areas, landmarks and other observations

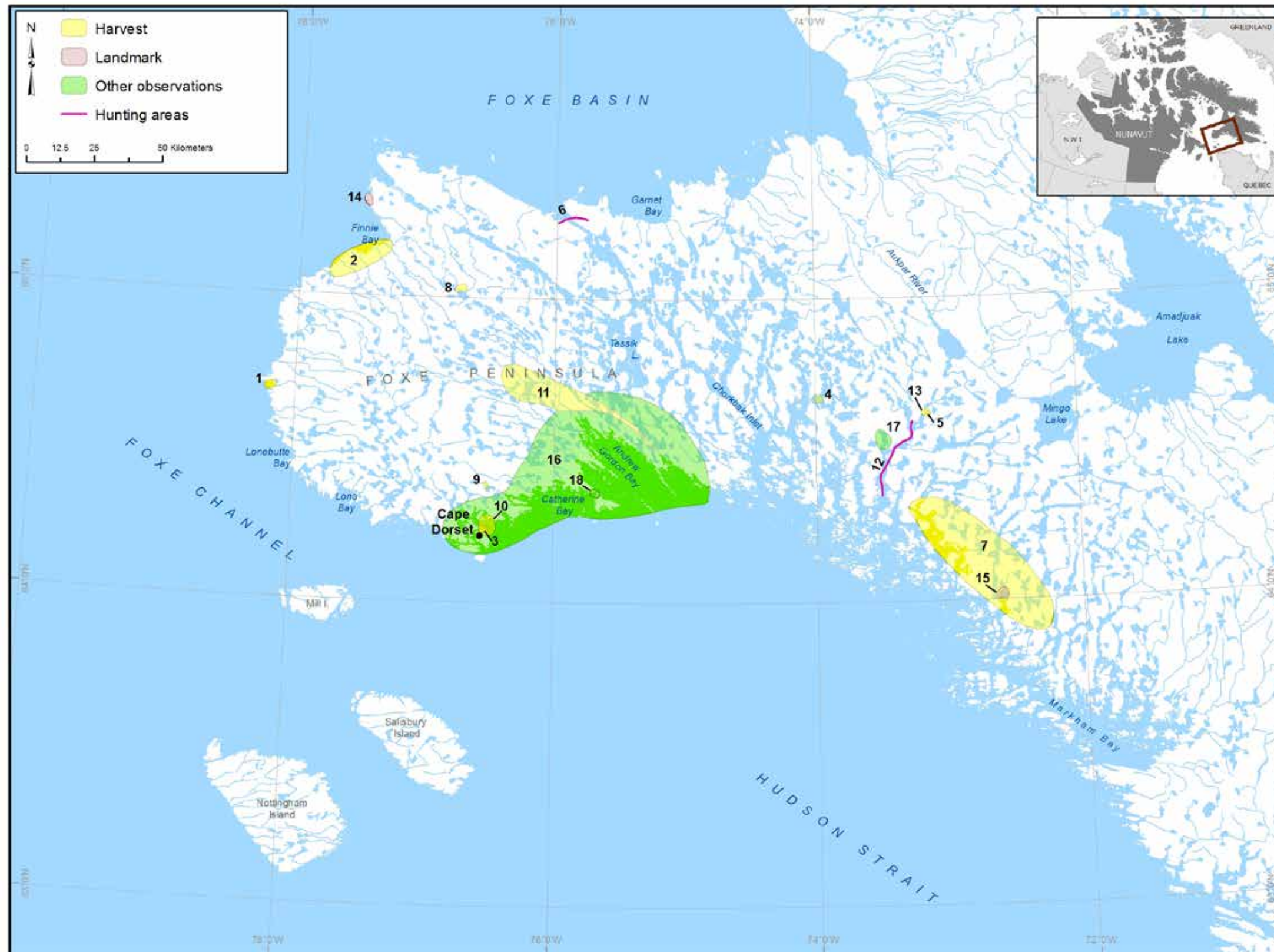




Table 4. Historic and current harvest areas, landmarks and other observations

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	Harv	Harvest	Summer	Caribou hunting spot.
2	1	Harv	Harvest	Winter	Caribou hunting area.
3	2	H, Harv	Harvest		Used to set beluga nets here.
4	2	Harv	Harvest		Commercial lake.
5	2	Harv	Harvest		Small commercial fishing lake.
6	5	Harv	Harvest		Caribou hunting area.
7	5	Harv	Harvest		Caribou hunting area.
8	6	Harv	Harvest		Caribou hunting area. Caught one here in 2016.
9	7	Harv	Harvest		Does trapping in this area for fox.
10	8	H, C, Harv	Harvest		Grandfather use to take him here to find seals. Not as many as before.
11	8	Harv	Harvest		Caribou hunting area.
12	9	Harv	Harvest		Hunting area.
13	9	Harv	Harvest		Commercial fishing lake. Tiny lake, but lots of fish. Don't go very often anymore; can get what you want closer to town.
14	8	AKB, H	Landmark		The Queen`s Mark - 1902
15	9	AKB, H	Landmark		Old Trading Post
16	4		Other		This area is important to the community. There should be no commercial development of any kind here because the community relies on it. Further away is ok for development.
17	6		Other		He believes research is good and we should all know what is happening with the animals that we hunt.
18	7	Haz	Other	Summer	The tide changes very quickly and the currents are very strong in the area.

Figure 7. Floe edges, polynyas and other observed ice or water feature

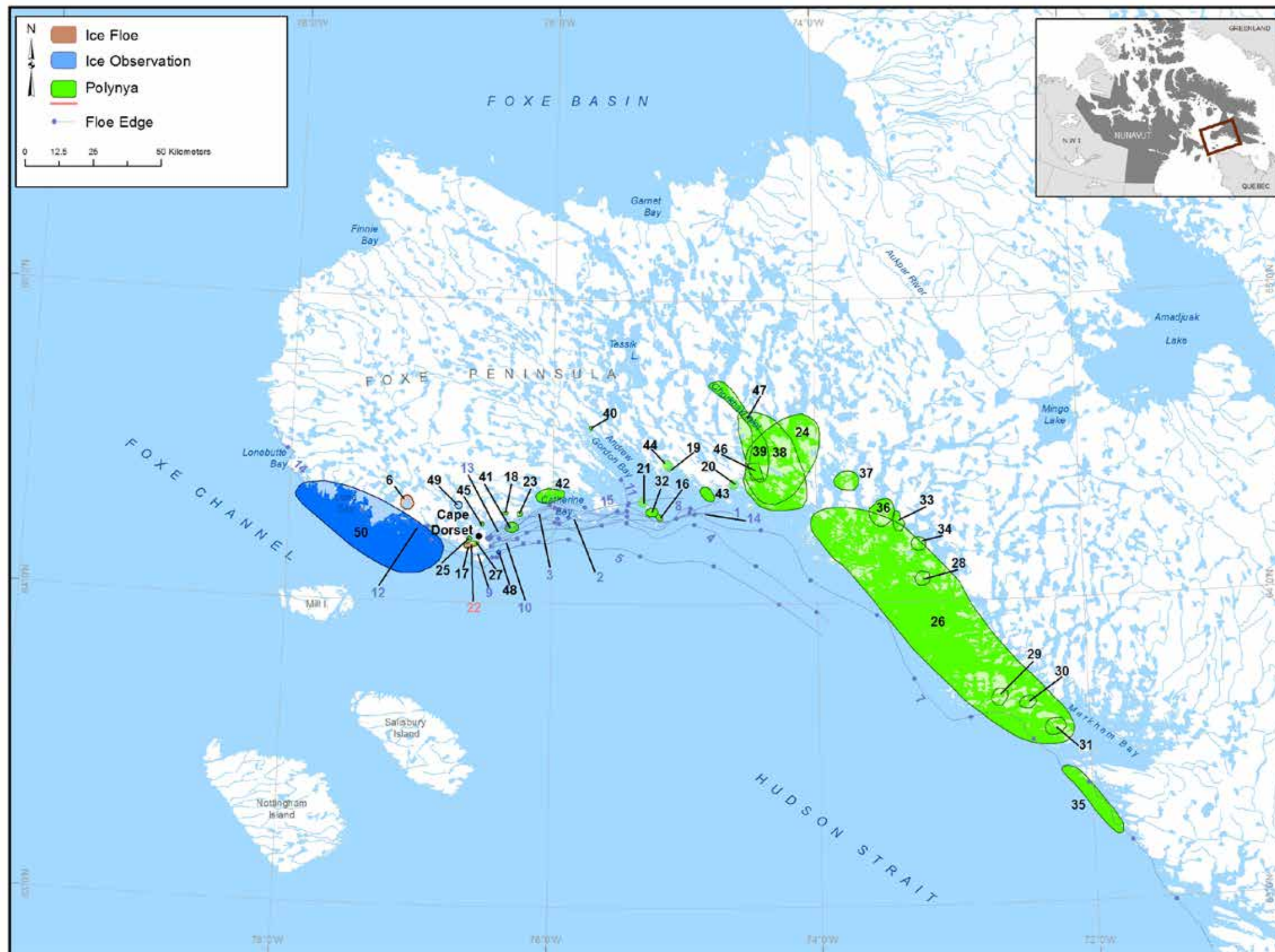




Table 5. Floe edges, polynyas and other observed ice or water feature

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	Floe	Ice Floe		Floe edge. Lots of open water all year.
2	2	H, Floe	Ice Floe		Floe edge used to form here.
3	2	Floe	Ice Floe		Current floe edge.
4	3	Floe	Ice Floe		Current flow edge (May 2017). Ice is a lot thinner now and skidoos go right through the ice.
5	3	H, C, Floe	Ice Floe		Usual flow edge in the past. The ice used to be a lot thicker, up to ~8 feet.
6	3	C, Haz, Floe	Ice Floe		The ice is changing. It is thinner and there are more open areas.
7	4	C, Floe	Ice Floe		Normal flow edge. It used to freeze in November, but now freezes in December. It starts to thaw out in early June, and as soon as strong winds occur, it breaks up fast because the ice is so thin.
8	5	Floe	Ice Floe		Present flow edge (May 2017).
9	6	Floe	Ice Floe		Floe edge is usually here, depending on the wind.
10	6	Floe	Ice Floe		Floe edge is here if the wind breaks it up.
11	7	Floe	Ice Floe		Floe edge.
12	8	Floe	Ice Floe		Floe edge.
13	8	Floe	Ice Floe	May	Floe edge occasionally in this area.
14	9	Floe	Ice Floe	Winter	Floe edge. Lots of open water to the west.
15	9	Floe	Ice Floe		Floe edge some years. Depending on the year it may be closer to land.
16	1	Poly	Ice Polynya		Never freezes.
17	1	Poly	Ice Polynya		Never freezes.
18	1	Poly	Ice Polynya		Never freezes.
19	2	Poly	Ice Polynya		Always open water.
20	2	Poly	Ice Polynya		
21	2	Poly	Ice Polynya		Polynya in area. Sometimes freezes over during really cold winters.
22	2	Poly	Ice Polynya		Polynya in the channel that is always open.
23	2	Poly	Ice Polynya		Always open.
24	2	Haz, Poly	Ice Polynya		Lots of polynyas and currents in the area, they change every year. The ice melts from the bottom up, so it can be dangerous.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
25	3	Poly	Ice Polynya		Open all year long.
26	3	Haz, Poly	Ice Polynya		Lots of polynyas in this area.
27	4	Poly	Ice Polynya		
28	4	Poly	Ice Polynya		
29	4	Poly	Ice Polynya		
30	4	Poly	Ice Polynya		
31	4	Poly	Ice Polynya		
32	4	Poly	Ice Polynya		
33	4	Poly	Ice Polynya		
34	4	Poly	Ice Polynya		
35	4	H, Poly	Ice Polynya		The water at the points in this area don't freeze.
36	4	Poly	Ice Polynya		
37	4	Poly	Ice Polynya		
38	4	Poly	Ice Polynya		
39	5	Poly	Ice Polynya	January, February	Open water. Tried to cross here in January/February but couldn't.
40	6	Poly	Ice Polynya		Strong currents in this polynya.
41	7	Haz	Ice Polynya		Very dangerous, especially in the spring.
42	8	Haz	Ice Polynya		The currents are very strong in this area so the ice never really settles. Not safe - need to go around.
43	8	Poly	Ice Polynya	Winter	Strong currents. Come here to catch seals.
44	9	Poly	Ice Polynya		
45	9	Poly	Ice Polynya	Spring	
46	9	Poly	Ice Polynya		
47	9	Poly	Ice Polynya		
48	6	C, Haz, Ice	Ice Other		The ice is too thin nowadays. His skidoo went through the ice here.
49	6	C, Haz, Ice	Ice Other		He notices the ice has changed. It is thinner and doesn't last as long as it normally used to.
50	6	Haz, Ice	Ice Other	Spring	Lots of currents in area with large chunks of ice.

Figure 8. Historic and current areas known best





Table 6. Historic and current areas known best

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	AKB	Known	Summer	Collects soapstone here.
2	1	AKB	Known		No high tide in this area.
3	1	AKB	Known		Grew up all around this area.
4	2	AKB	Known		Black marble quarry.
5	2	AKB	Known		White marble quarry site. 3 km of marble on the surface. Beautiful - like Italian marble.
6	2	AKB	Known		Area where there's serpentine. Quarry it in the summer, store it there, then pick it up in the spring time.
7	2	AKB	Known		Serpentine quarry site. Stone is a beautiful green colour, like jade.
8	3	AKB	Known		Area where he's done duck surveys.
9	5	AKB, C	Known		Did a helicopter survey in 2014-15 for caribou, he saw only 8. He did another caribou survey in the 1980s. They put radio collars on females. There were many more back then.
10	5	AKB	Known		Quarry for white marble.
11	5	AKB	Known		
12	5	AKB	Known		Quarry for black marble.
13	5	AKB	Known		Quarry for serpentine.
14	5	AKB	Known		Quarry for serpentine.
15	6	AKB	Known		Walrus hunting area.
16	6	AKB	Known		Soapstone quarry.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
17	7	AKB	Known		Marble quarry.
18	8	AKB, Haz	Known		Reversing Falls; high tide floods the lake. You have to catch the right timing, because only have minutes to go through. Whatever gets caught in the lake has to stay in it until the next high tide.
19	8	AKB	Known	Summer	Boating area.
20	8	AKB, Haz	Known		Cliffs in this area - very dangerous. There have been a few incidents where hunters have gotten snow blindness and fallen off the cliff.
21	8	AKB	Known	Summer	Boating area.
22	8	AKB	Known	Summer	Boating area.
23	8	AKB	Known	Summer	Boating area.
24	9	AKB	Known		Marble quarry site (white marble).
25	9	AKB	Known		Reversing Falls, sometimes a polynya.
26	9	AKB	Known		Soapstone quarry area.
27	9	AKB	Known		Soapstone quarry area.
28	9	AKB	Known		Soapstone quarry area.
29	9	AKB	Known		Bird Sanctuary. Collects down and eggs from here.

NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Figure 9. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence

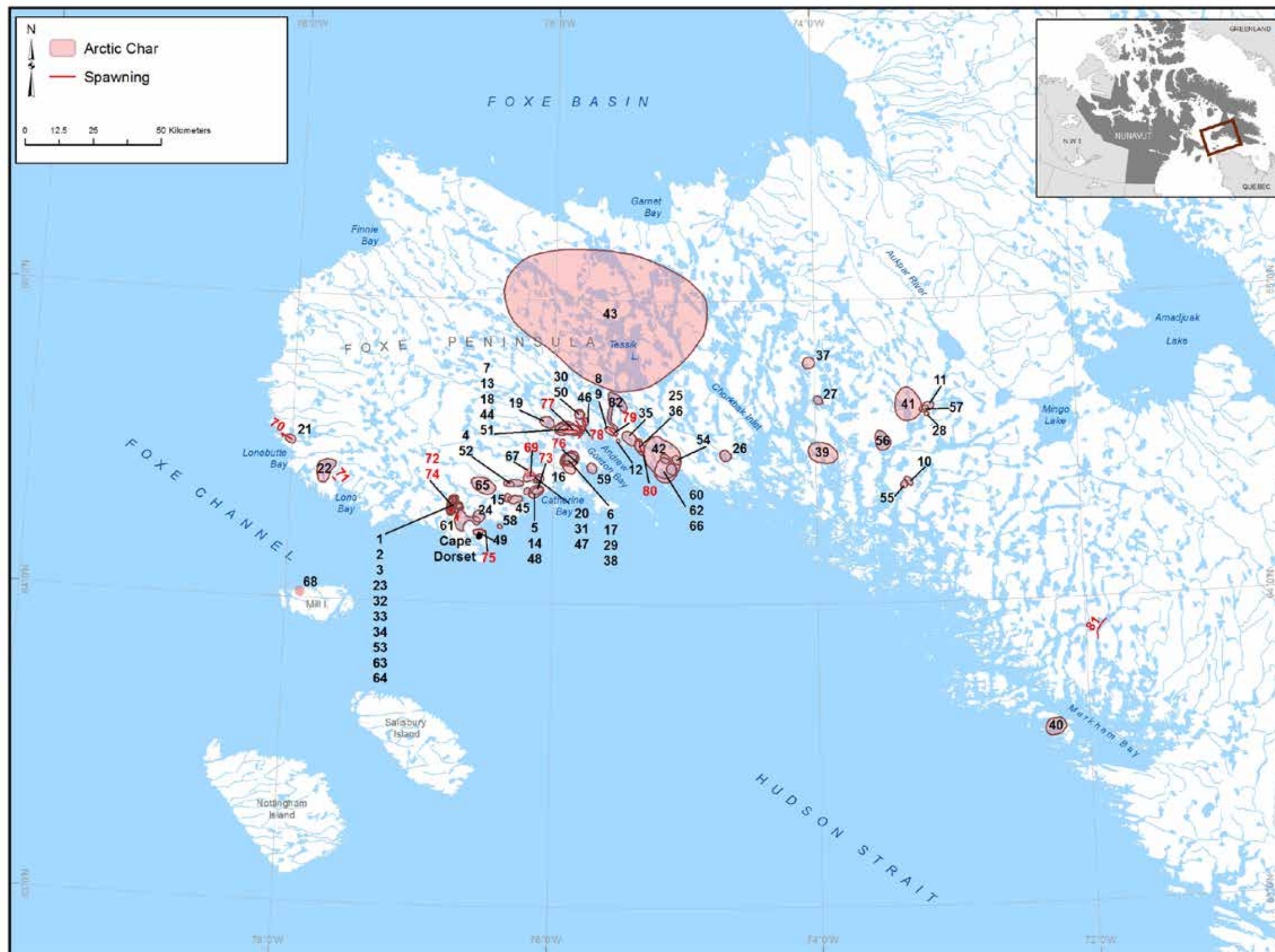




Table 7. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1			At the end of June they travel to the ocean. Mid-August they travel back to the lakes.
2	1			At the end of June they travel to the ocean. Mid-August they travel back to the lakes.
3	1	S		These char stay in the lake and aren't that big.
4	1			At the end of June they travel to the ocean. Mid-August they travel back to the lakes.
5	1			At the end of June they travel to the ocean. Mid-August they travel back to the lakes.
6	1			At the end of June they travel to the ocean. Mid-August they travel back to the lakes.
7	1			At the end of June they travel to the ocean. Mid-August they travel back to the lakes.
8	1	S		When in the lakes, the char is red. When they go to the ocean, they are not as red.
9	1	S		These fish stay in the lakes all year, they don't go to the ocean.
10	1		Summer	
11	1			This used to be a commercial fishing spot. The store would purchase the fish. Not many people fish there anymore because it is quite far from town. You have to overnight if travelling here.
12	2		Summer	Goes fishing here every weekend in the summer.
13	2		Summer	Every weekend in the summer he'd go fishing here.
14	2		Summer	Puts nets in here. Good fishing spot.
15	2		Summer	Puts nets in here. Good fishing spot.
16	2	S		
17	2	S		
18	2	S		
19	2	S		
20	2	S		Really good char in this area.
21	2			
22	2			The char are big here.
23	2	S		The fish are red all year.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
24	2		Summer	Puts nets in here for fishing.
25	2	S		
26	2			
27	2			
28	2			
29	3	S		
30	3	S		
31	3	M, S	June, August (Mid)	In June they migrate to the ocean, and in mid-August they make their way back to the lakes.
32	3	S	Spring and Summer	
33	3	S	Spring and Summer	
34	3	S	Summer and Spring	
35	3	S		
36	3	S		
37	3	S	Spring and Summer	Best spot for fishing.
38	4	S		Fishing area in the winter.
39	4		Winter	Fishing spot.
40	4	A, C, Use		He believes that in Figure 7, Map #38 they can sell fish commercially because not many people go there and there are a lot of fish.
41	4	S	Winter	Fishing spot.
42	4	S	Winter	Fishing spot.
43	4	A, Use		This area isn't normally fished but could be used for commercial fishing. Doesn't think the areas near the community should be fished commercially because the community uses them for subsistence.
44	5			
45	5	C, Con		Some fish here have boils on their skin.
46	5			
47	5	S		He puts nets in here for fish.
48	5	Con		They migrate from the river to here. Some of the fish he has caught have had boils on their skin.

NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Figure 9. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (continued)

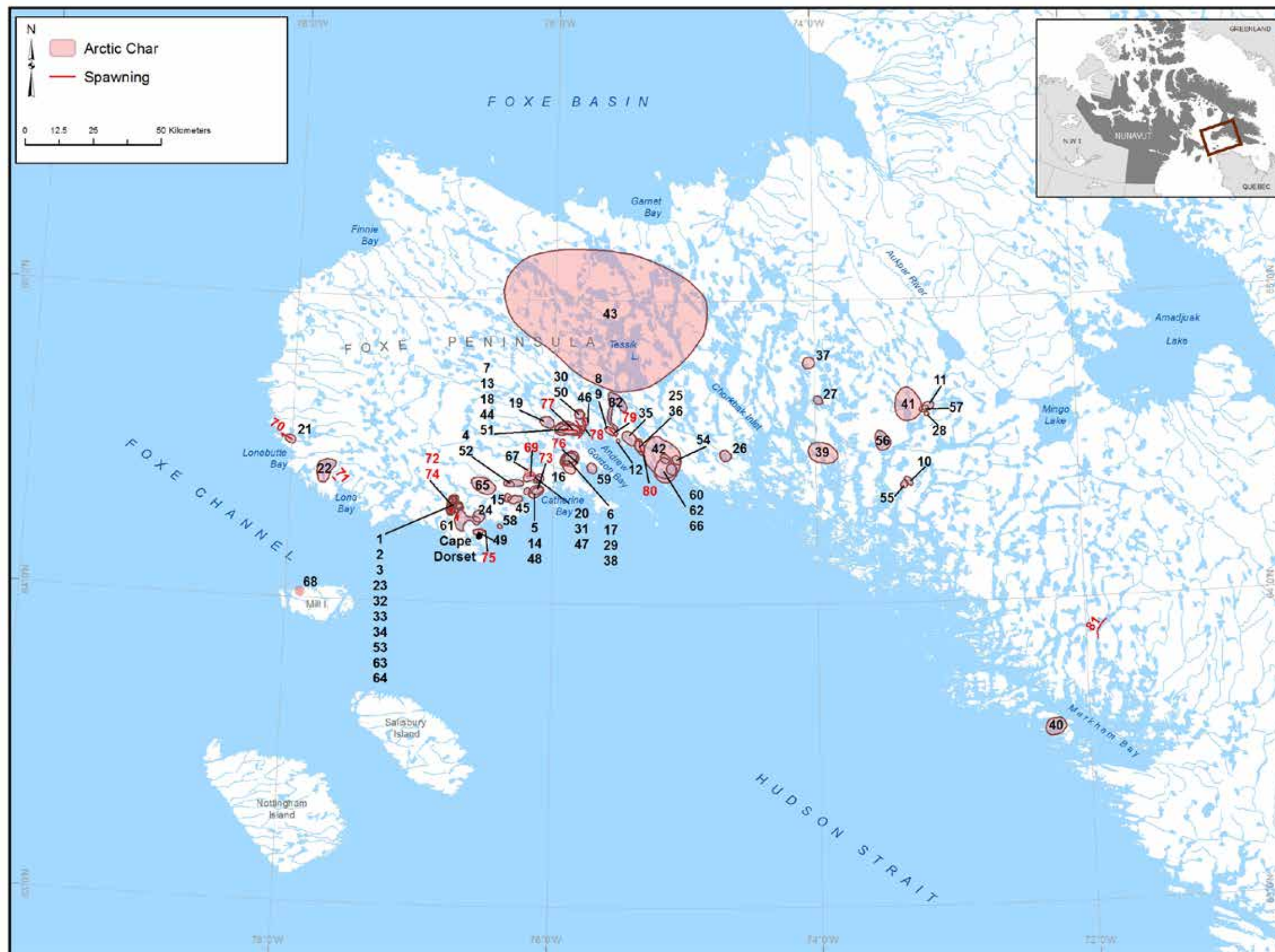




Table 7. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
49	6			He sets up nets from the beach. The char migrate to the ocean in July and come back up in September.
50	6	S		
51	6			
52	6			
53	6			
54	6			
55	6	S		Nice big ones.
56	6			
57	6	S		Small lake with different types of fish - some that look like Dolly Varden.
58	7	C, Use		He would like to see Arctic Char being commercially fished for part of the year.
59	7	S		Doesn't normally eat these ones - feeds them to dogs.
60	7			Large char in area.
61	7			
62	7			He sets nets and also goes jigging in this area. May is the best time to go because the ice is solid and the weather is usually good.
63	8			Popular spot for fishing. Usually the first place people go to.
64	8			Char here later in the season.
65	8			
66	8	S		
67	9	C	Summer	Sets nets here. There used to be smaller fish here then big fish started coming so now there are less small fish.
68	9	S		Spawning in Oct-Nov.
69	9	C	Summer	Sets nets here. There used to be smaller fish here then big fish started coming so now there are less small fish.
70	9	S	Summer	Sets nets here. Spawning in Oct-Nov.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
71	9	S		Spawning in Oct-Nov.
72	9	S		In the upper and lower parts of the lake. Spawning in Oct-Nov.
73	9	S		Sets nets here. Spawning in Oct-Nov.
74	9	S		Close to the community. Spawning in Oct-Nov.
75	9	S		Close to the community. Spawning in Oct-Nov.
76	9	S		Spawning in Oct-Nov.
77	9	S		Spawning in Oct-Nov.
78	9			Sets nets here. Unsure of where they spawn.
79	9	S	Summer	Spawning in Oct-Nov.
80	9	S		Spawning in Oct-Nov.
81	9	S		If you are ever stuck down the coast, the elders say this is a great fishing spot. Spawning in Oct-Nov.
82	9	S		In the water system. Spawning in Oct-Nov.

Table 8. Arctic Char Everywhere Data

MAP #	INTERVIEW	COMMENTS
3		Found in every lake he's been to.
4	Summer	During summer the char are all along the coast.
5		In all the lakes. Too many to circle!

NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Figure 10. Landlocked Char and Ninespine Stickleback Areas of Occurrence





Table 9. Landlocked Char and Ninespine Stickleback Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout		
2	2		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout		
3	2		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout		Found in a small lake.
4	3		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout		
5	3		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout		
6	3		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout		
7	3		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout	Spring and Summer	
8	3		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout	Spring and Summer	
9	3		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout	Spring and Summer	
10	3		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout	Summer and Spring	
11	3		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout		
12	3		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout		
13	3		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout	Summer and Spring	
14	5		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout		
15	6		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout		
16	6		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout		
17	8		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout		Heard about them here.
18	5		Ninespine Stickleback		Found in lakes by his camp. Can see them when he's jigging for fish.

Table 10. Landlocked Char, Ninespine Stickleback and Trout-Perch* Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
9		Landlocked Char	In any small lakes.
1		Ninespine Stickleback	In puddles, creeks, and all the way up the shoreline.
2		Ninespine Stickleback	Found in every fishing lake.
1		Trout-Perch	In any lake with other fish. He used to eat them - would leave them out and eat them as they were starting to freeze.
2		Trout-Perch	Found in land locked lakes.

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Figure 11. Atlantic Salmon and Dolly Varden Areas of Occurrence





Table 11. Atlantic Salmon and Dolly Varden Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	4		Atlantic Salmon		Big salmon with spots, seen every once in a while.
2	4		Atlantic Salmon		Big salmon with spots, seen every once in a while.
3	6		Dolly Varden		The meat is white.
4	6		Dolly Varden		

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Figure 12. Arctic, Atlantic, Greenland and unknown Cod Areas of Occurrence





Table 12. Arctic, Atlantic, Greenland and unknown Cod Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1		Arctic Cod; Polar Cod		In the bay.
2	3		Arctic Cod; Polar Cod		
3	6		Arctic Cod; Polar Cod	Spring	Some end up in his char nets.
4	9		Arctic Cod; Polar Cod		Freshwater cod.
5	4		Atlantic Cod		
6	5		Atlantic Cod		
7	5		Atlantic Cod		
8	4		Greenland Cod		
9	6		Greenland Cod		Catches them in nets sometimes.
10	2		Cod		This small lake floods at high tide. Can catch cod here.
11	2		Cod	Summer	Goes jigging for cod here.
12	2		Cod		When the tide gets high and floods to the lakes, cod are found in lakes.
13	3		Cod		There are big cod towards the west. Not sure which species.

Table 13. Arctic and Atlantic Cod Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1		Arctic Cod	
3		Arctic Cod	
5		Atlantic Cod	

Figure 13. Greenland Shark Areas of Occurrence





Table 14. Greenland Shark Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1		Greenland Shark		Sightings all along the coast. Thinks they are always around. One was caught in a net here.
2	2		Greenland Shark		Has caught Greenland shark in his beluga nets three times. They're very slow creatures and they don't try to escape the nets.
3	3	H	Greenland Shark		Caught twice in beluga nets during the 1980's. They bite even when their heads are cut off.
4	6	H	Greenland Shark		One caught 10 years ago in a net.
5	9		Greenland Shark		Get caught in whale nets. They feed on dead animals.

Figure 14. Shorthorn Sculpin Areas of Occurrence





Table 15. Shorthorn Sculpin Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1		Shorthorn Sculpin	Dec (Mid)	During Christmas, they have a fishing derby where people fish for sculpin in the ice cracks.
2	4		Shorthorn Sculpin		
3	6		Shorthorn Sculpin		Can jig for them here.
4	7		Shorthorn Sculpin		Really good to eat.
5	8		Shorthorn Sculpin		Around town.
6	9		Shorthorn Sculpin		

Table 16. Shorthorn Sculpin Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1		Fish for them with rods from their boats. Also fish for them through the cracks in the ice on the bay. Would eat the little ones raw and cook the larger ones.
2		Everywhere in the ocean.
3		They sting you with their spike and get caught in nets.
5		These can be found anywhere on the seabed at low tide.
6		Lots of different types of sculpin. His son likes to look under rocks for them at low tide.
9		Can jig them, found in nets, under rocks, in mudflats.

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Figure 15. Eelpout, Northern Hagfish and Wolfish Areas of Occurrence





Table 17. Eelpout, Northern Hagfish and Wolfish Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	6		Eelpout		Not sure which specific species.
2	6		Northern Hagfish		Seen at low tide.
3	9		Northern Hagfish		See them while clam digging.
4	9		Northern Hagfish		See them while clam digging.
5	9		Northern Hagfish		See them while clam digging.
6	9		Northern Hagfish		See them while clam digging.
7	9		Northern Hagfish		See them while clam digging.
8	5		Wolfish		Not sure which wolfish. Calls them "Nipisa". Sees them at low tide, usually under rocks.
9	7		Wolfish		Also known as 'Nipisa', no one eats these.

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Figure 16. Bartail Seasnail, Lumpsucker, Northern Sand Lance, Skate, Smooth Lumpfish and unknown fish Areas of Occurrence

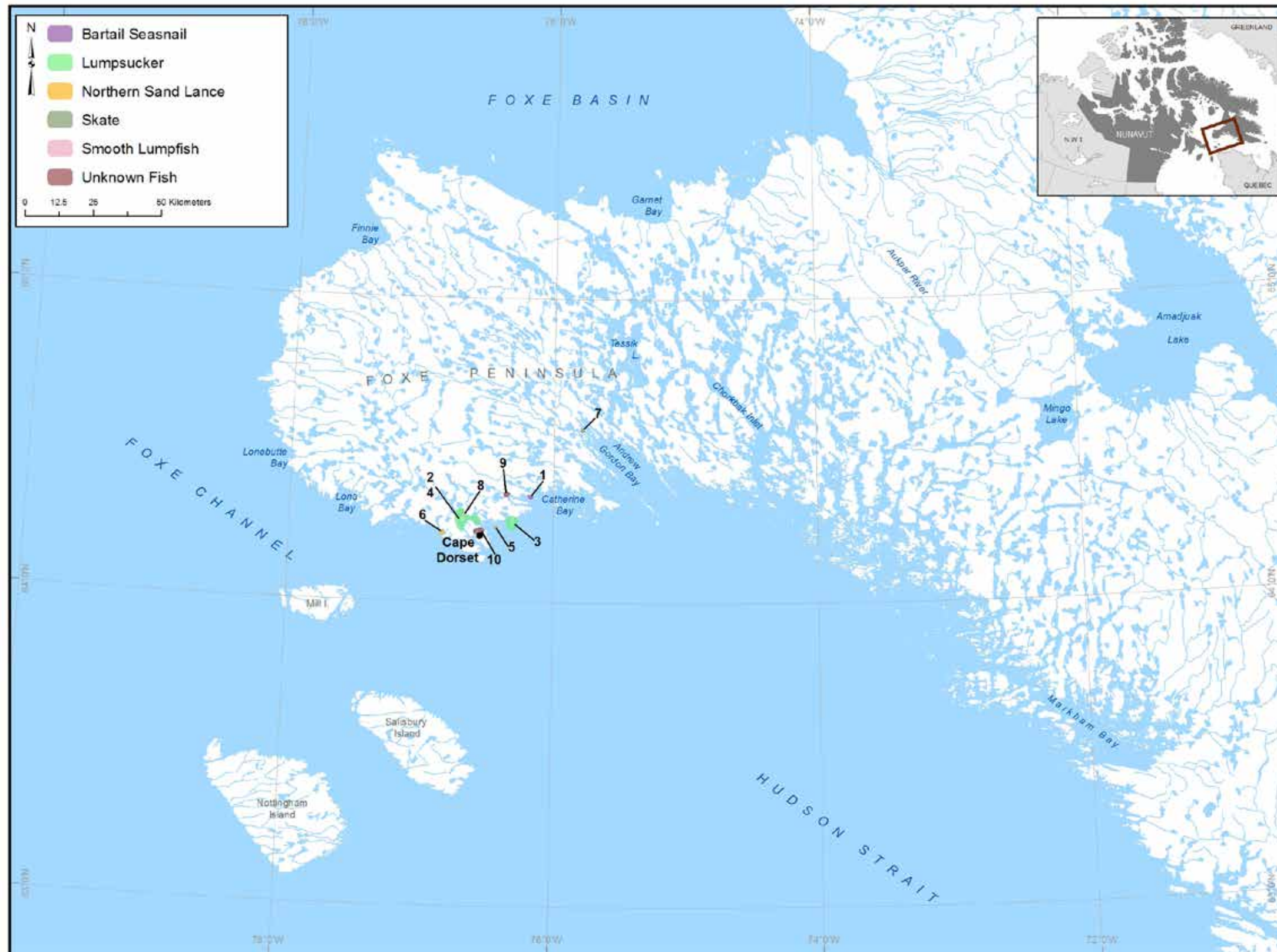




Table 18. Bartail Seasnail, Lump sucker, Northern Sand Lance, Skate, Smooth Lumpfish and unknown fish Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	5		Bartail Seasnail; Greenland Seasnail; Kelp Snailfish		Caught one with his hands once, thought it was a sculpin.
2	2		Lump sucker		Not often seen, caught once in a net.
3	4		Lump sucker		Seen just once.
4	5		Lump sucker; Lumpfish		The spikes on their sides appear when they're caught.
5	1		Northern Sand Lance	Fall	Saw a school of them here, before the ice formed.
6	1		Northern Sand Lance	Fall	Saw a school of them here, before the ice formed.
7	2		Skate		Has heard of people catching skate with fishing rods in this area but has never seen it himself.
8	3	H	Smooth Lumpfish		He caught one in 1970, but hasn't seen any since then.
9	3		Unknown Fish		Thinks he may be seeing herring but not sure. Sees them every summer in big groups.
10	6		Unknown Fish		A fish that blows up with spikes. Called 'Kavisiniq'.

Table 19. Bartail Seasnail Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	Summer	When the tide goes down, you can see them in little puddles. People don't eat them; they gross people out.

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Figure 17. Common Cockle and Truncate Softshell Clam Areas of Occurrence

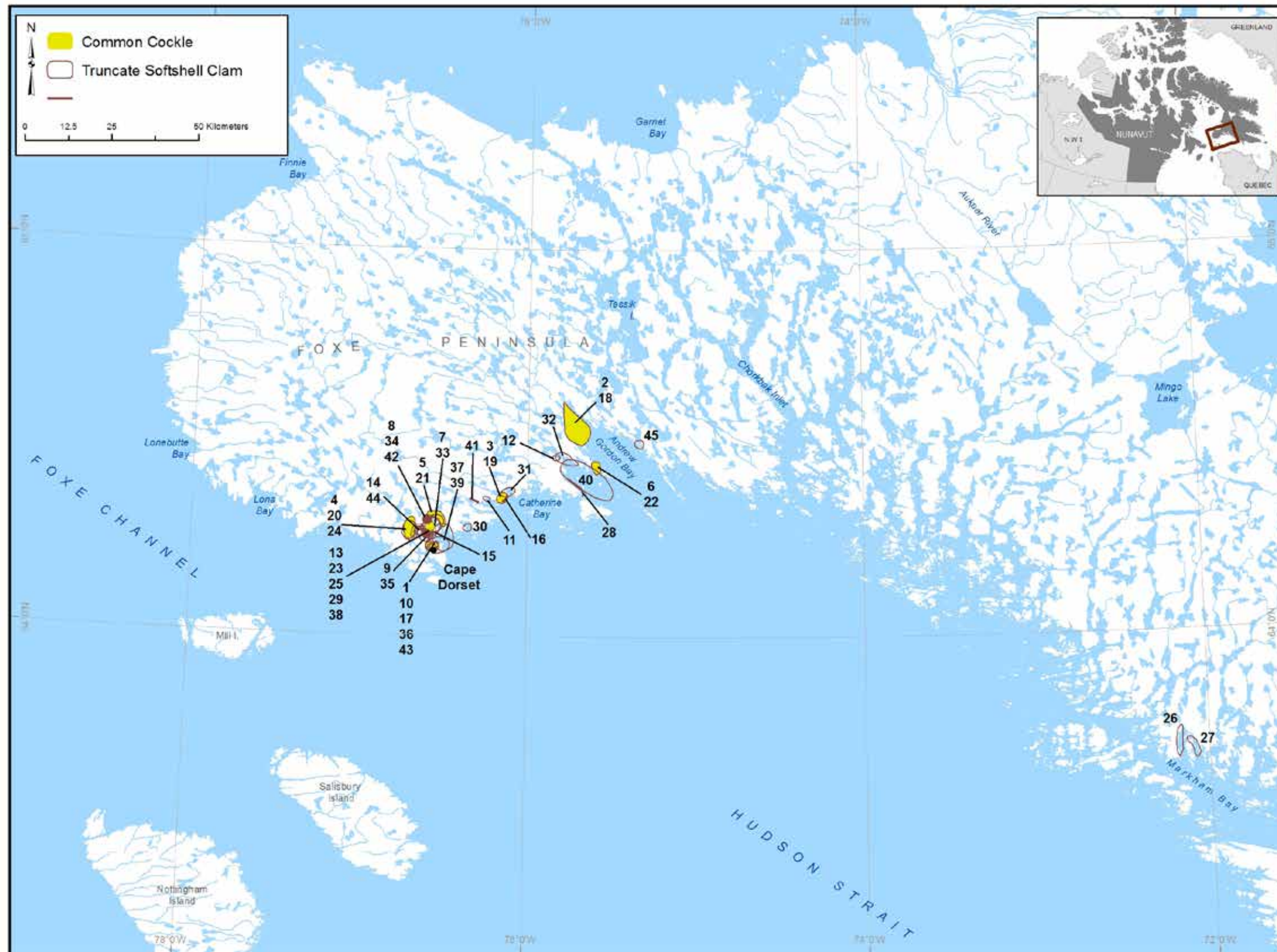




Table 20. Common Cockle and Truncate Softshell Clam Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	3		Common Cockle		
2	3		Common Cockle		
3	3		Common Cockle		
4	3		Common Cockle		
5	3		Common Cockle		
6	3		Common Cockle		
7	6		Common Cockle		
8	6		Common Cockle		
9	6		Common Cockle		
10	6		Common Cockle		
11	1		Truncate Softshell Clam		
12	1		Truncate Softshell Clam		Some clams here have no trunks.
13	1		Truncate Softshell Clam		
14	2		Truncate Softshell Clam	Summer	Clam digging during low tide.
15	2		Truncate Softshell Clam	Summer	Clam digging during low tide.
16	2		Truncate Softshell Clam	Summer	Clam digging during low tide.
17	3		Truncate Softshell Clam		
18	3		Truncate Softshell Clam		
19	3		Truncate Softshell Clam		
20	3		Truncate Softshell Clam		
21	3		Truncate Softshell Clam		
22	3		Truncate Softshell Clam		
23	4		Truncate Softshell Clam		
24	4		Truncate Softshell Clam		
25	4		Truncate Softshell Clam		
26	4		Truncate Softshell Clam		
27	4		Truncate Softshell Clam		
28	5		Truncate Softshell Clam		
29	5		Truncate Softshell Clam		
30	5		Truncate Softshell Clam		
31	5		Truncate Softshell Clam		
32	5		Truncate Softshell Clam		The 'ushuk' (trunk) is smaller in this area.
33	6		Truncate Softshell Clam		

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
34	6		Truncate Softshell Clam		
35	6		Truncate Softshell Clam		
36	6		Truncate Softshell Clam		
37	7		Truncate Softshell Clam		During a full moon you can walk right across to Mallik Island. Good for clam digging.
38	7		Truncate Softshell Clam		Goes clam digging when there is a full moon.
39	8		Truncate Softshell Clam		
40	8		Truncate Softshell Clam	Summer	
41	9		Truncate Softshell Clam		
42	9		Truncate Softshell Clam		
43	9		Truncate Softshell Clam		
44	9		Truncate Softshell Clam		
45	9		Truncate Softshell Clam		

Table 21. Truncate Softshell Clam Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
8		Can find them along all the low tide areas.

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Figure 18. Amphipod, Blue Mussel and mussel Areas of Occurrence

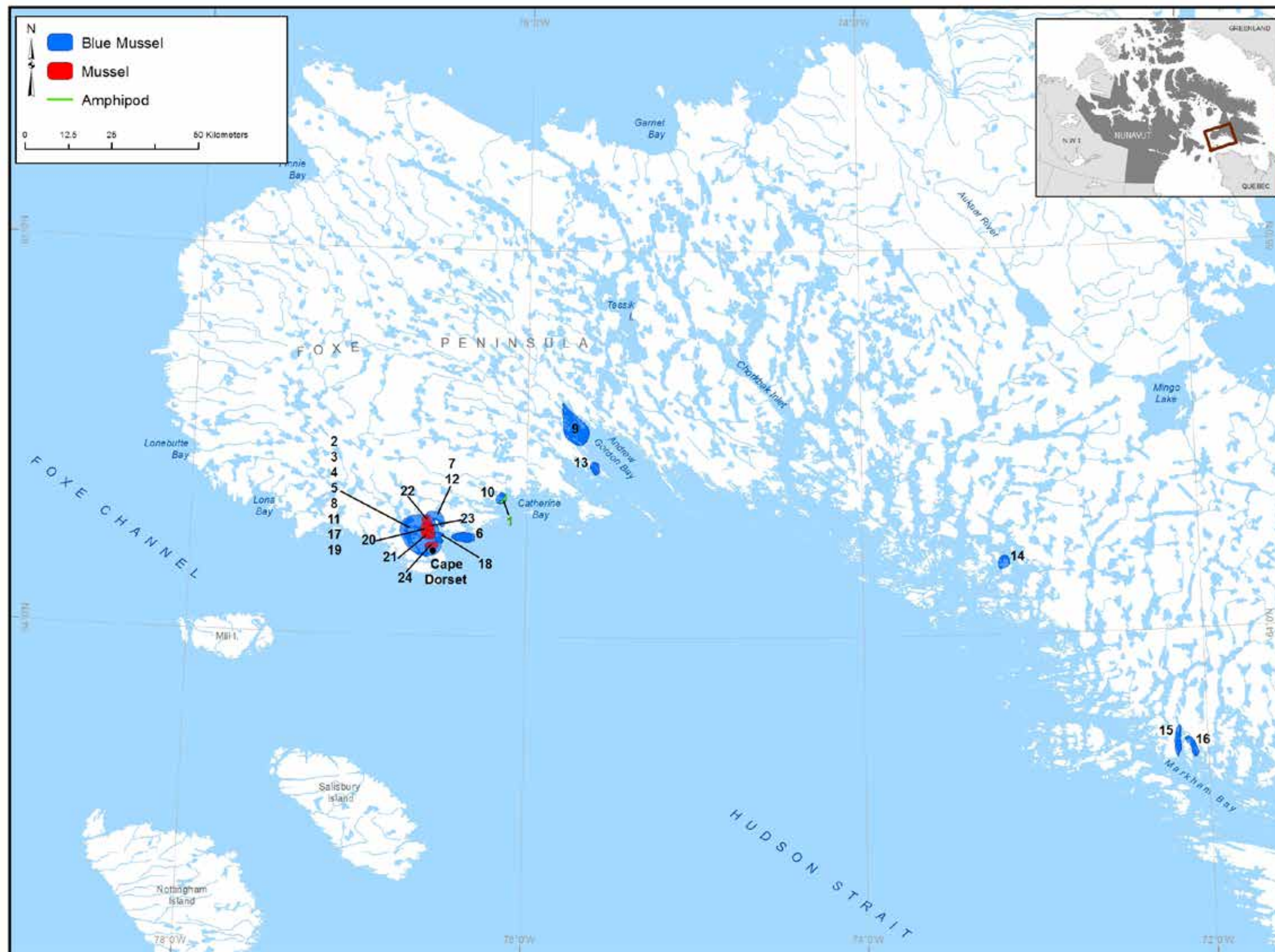




Table 22. Amphipod, Blue Mussel and mussel Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Amphipod		Saw a few that were ~10cm long. Very big!
2	1		Blue Mussel		Along shoreline.
3	1		Blue Mussel		Along shoreline.
4	2		Blue Mussel		Seeing more mussels every year.
5	2		Blue Mussel		In the fall they're really fat and good.
6	2		Blue Mussel		More and more every year.
7	2		Blue Mussel		At low tide there's a little stream here that feeds the mussels. Really good in the fall. Can eat them cooked or raw.
8	3	C	Blue Mussel		Never used to have mussels around here. People from Northern Quebec brought them here.
9	3		Blue Mussel		
10	3		Blue Mussel		
11	3		Blue Mussel		
12	3		Blue Mussel		
13	3		Blue Mussel		
14	4	C	Blue Mussel		They never used to be here, people from Northern Quebec brought them here.
15	4	C	Blue Mussel		They never used to be here, people from Northern Quebec brought them here.
16	4	C	Blue Mussel		They never used to be here, people from Northern Quebec brought them here.
17	8	C	Blue Mussel		5-6 years ago, people from Northern Quebec dumped empty shells into the bay; now there are mussels in town.
18	8	C	Blue Mussel		5-6 years ago, people from Northern Quebec dumped empty shells into the bay; now there are mussels in town.
19	9	C	Blue Mussel		An invasive species. Northern Quebec people dumped them in the area around 10 years ago. Less clams since then.
20	5	C	Mussel		There never used to be mussels here until 1999/2000 when people from Northern Quebec brought them here and dumped them. Glad they brought them here.
21	6		Mussel		
22	6		Mussel		
23	6		Mussel		
24	6		Mussel		

Table 23. Amphipod and Barnacle* Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1		Amphipod	
2		Amphipod	Found on seaweed when picked up.
3		Amphipod	
4		Amphipod	
5		Amphipod	
6		Amphipod	Also found in lakes.
9		Amphipod	
1		Barnacle	All along the shoreline.
2		Barnacle	They stick on boats, rocks, and are found everywhere. Some people crush them and suck up the insides.
3		Barnacle	Found all along the beach.
4		Barnacle	Found everywhere at low tide.
5		Barnacle	All along the coast.
6		Barnacle	His wife likes to eat them; they're salty.

NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Figure 19. Crayfish, Deep Sea King, Snow and Toad Crab and Icelandic Scallop Areas of Occurrence

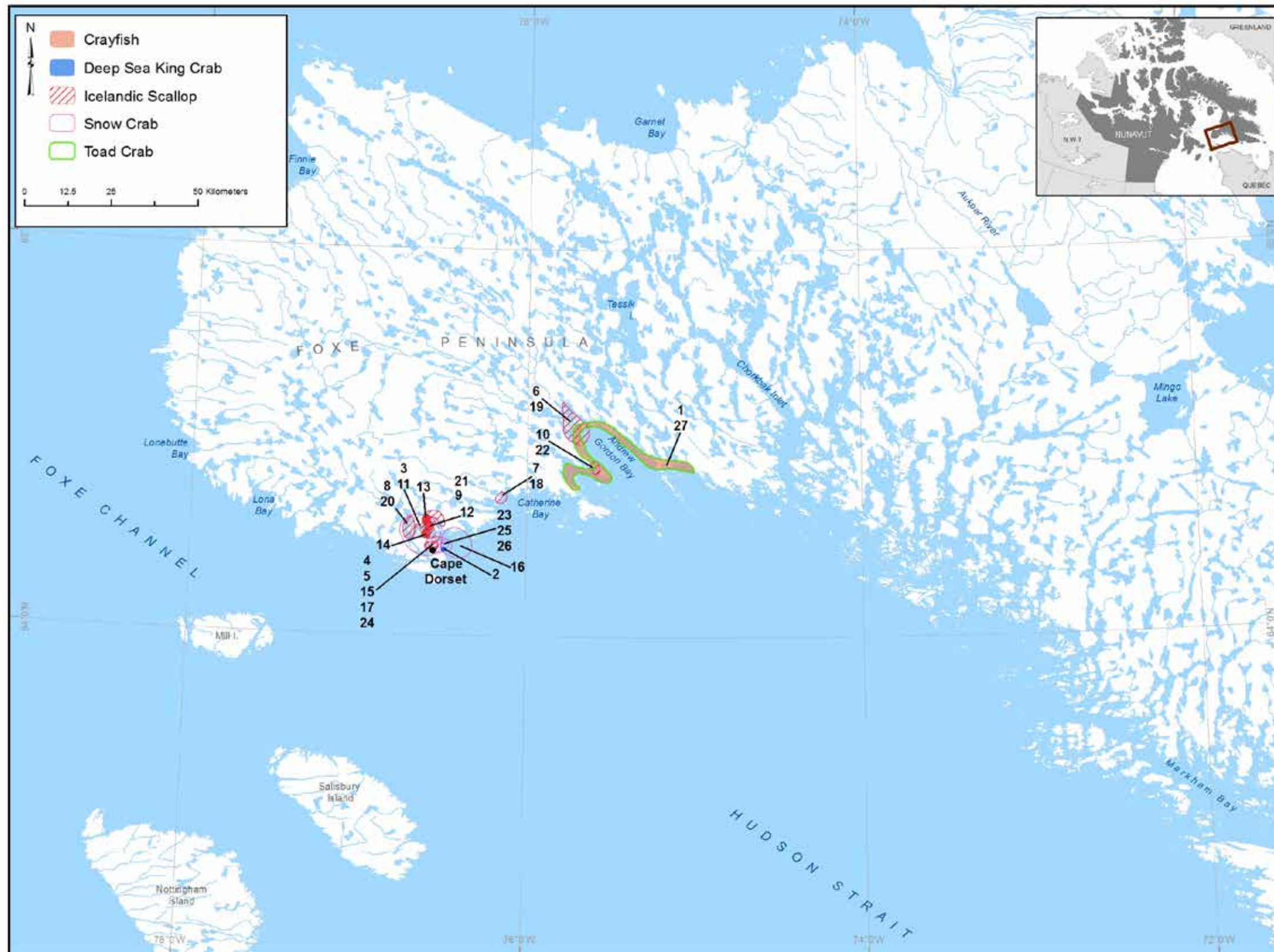




Table 24. Crayfish, Deep Sea King, Snow and Toad Crab and Icelandic Scallop Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1		Crayfish		Only in deep water.
2	1		Deep Sea King Crab	All year.	They'll start to eat beluga caught in nets if beluga aren't brought in quick enough.
3	1		Icelandic Scallop		Rare to find.
4	2		Icelandic Scallop		Sometimes show up.
5	3		Icelandic Scallop		
6	3		Icelandic Scallop		
7	3		Icelandic Scallop		
8	3		Icelandic Scallop		
9	3		Icelandic Scallop		
10	3		Icelandic Scallop		
11	5		Icelandic Scallop		Finds them when clam digging. They are found in deeper waters and they have a strong taste compared to clams. They can clear up your breathing when you eat them raw.
12	6		Icelandic Scallop		
13	6		Icelandic Scallop		
14	6		Icelandic Scallop		
15	6		Icelandic Scallop		
16	2		Snow Crab		Feeds on the sea floor. After catching a beluga you need to bring it in fast or the snow crabs will be all over it.
17	3		Snow Crab		Sees broken up pieces of crab along the coast.
18	3		Snow Crab		Sees broken up pieces of crab along the coast.
19	3		Snow Crab		Sees broken up pieces of crab along the coast.
20	3		Snow Crab		Sees broken up pieces of crab along the coast.
21	3		Snow Crab		Sees broken up pieces of crab along the coast.
22	3		Snow Crab		Sees broken up pieces of crab along the coast.
23	5		Snow Crab		He was part of survey once when they found snow crab just outside of town.
24	6		Snow Crab		Gets caught in nets.
25	7		Snow Crab		
26	9		Snow Crab		Usually wash up after a storm. Get caught in the seaweed. Known to eat carcasses.
27	1		Toad Crab		Sees once in a while around his camp.

Table 25. Crayfish and Snow Crab Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1		Crayfish	Sees shells anywhere at low tide.
2		Snow Crab	Rare, but randomly see them along shore.

Figure 20. Northern Krill and Mysid and Northern Shrimp Areas of Occurrence





Table 26. Northern Krill and Mysid and Northern Shrimp Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1	9		Mysid Shrimp	
2	9		Mysid Shrimp	
3	9		Mysid Shrimp	
4	9		Mysid Shrimp	
5	9		Mysid Shrimp	
6	9		Northern Krill	
7	9		Northern Krill	
8	9		Northern Krill	
9	9		Northern Krill	
10	9		Northern Krill	
11	1		Northern Shrimp	
12	2		Northern Shrimp	Found in stomachs of bearded seals.
13	5		Northern Shrimp	When the currents are strong you can see them pulled into here. They jump so it's hard to catch them.
14	7		Northern Shrimp	Found in open ocean.

NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Figure 21. Basket, Mud and Polar Sea Star Areas of Occurrence





Table 27. Basket, Mud and Polar Sea Star Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1		Basket Star		Rare, but does see them.
2	5		Mud Star		
3	7		Mud Star		Seen on the beach at low tide.
4	2		Polar Sea Star		Found when clam digging.
5	2		Polar Sea Star		Sees at low tide when clam digging.
6	3		Polar Sea Star		
7	3		Polar Sea Star		
8	3		Polar Sea Star		
9	3		Polar Sea Star		
10	3		Polar Sea Star		
11	3		Polar Sea Star		
12	4		Polar Sea Star		
13	4		Polar Sea Star		
14	4		Polar Sea Star		
15	4		Polar Sea Star		
16	4		Polar Sea Star		
17	4		Polar Sea Star		
18	5		Polar Sea Star		
19	5		Polar Sea Star		
20	5		Polar Sea Star		
21	6		Polar Sea Star		
22	9		Polar Sea Star		
23	9		Polar Sea Star		
24	9		Polar Sea Star		
25	9		Polar Sea Star		
26	9		Polar Sea Star		

Table 28. Polar Sea Star Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1		Along shore.
2		
6		On the beach.
8		

Figure 22. Arctic Moonsnail, Lion's Mane and Moon Jellyfish, Naked Sea Butterfly and Parchment Worm Areas of Occurrence

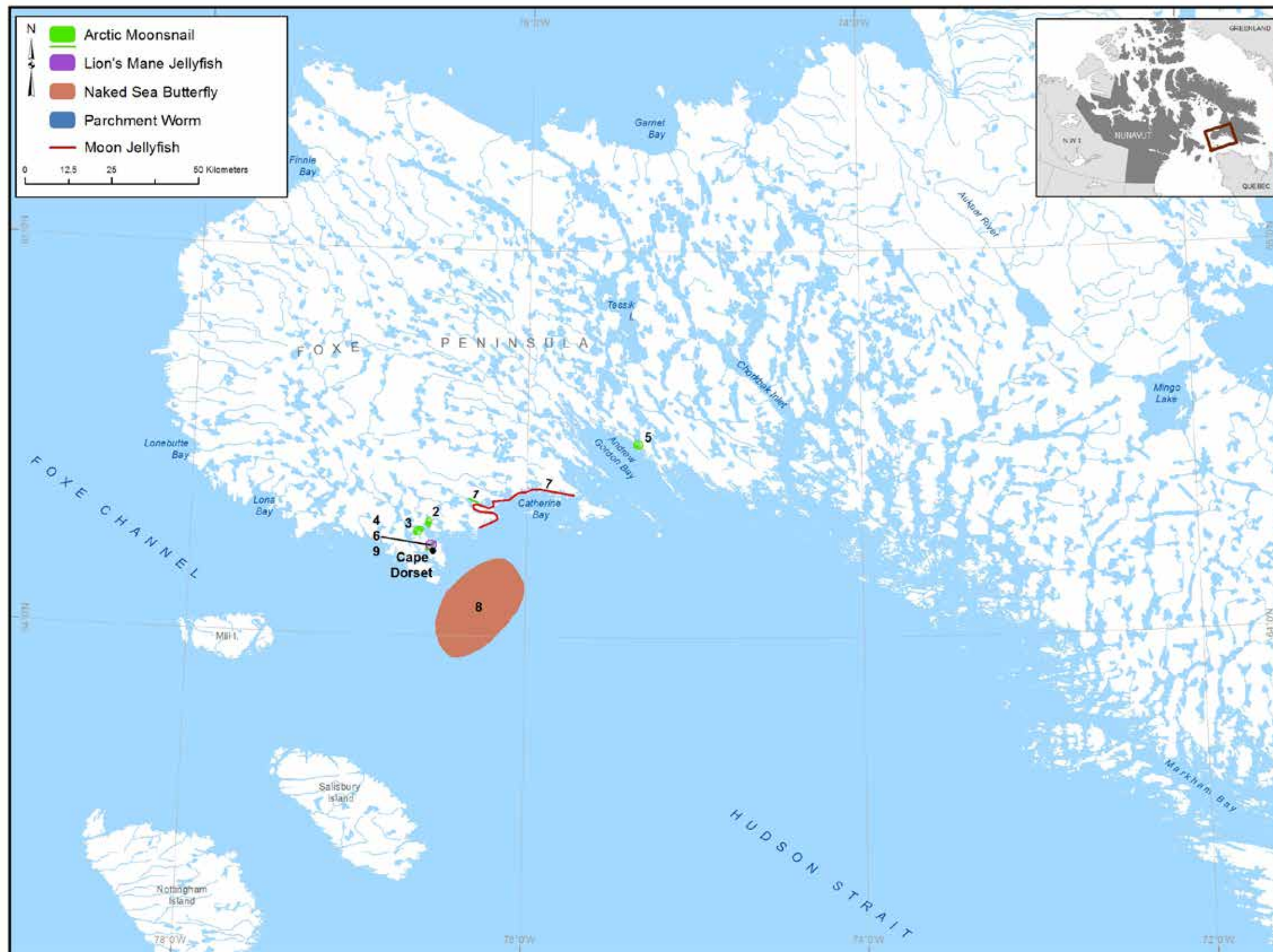




Table 29. Arctic Moonsnail, Lion’s Mane and Moon Jellyfish, Naked Sea Butterfly and Parchment Worm Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	9		Arctic Moonsnail		
2	9		Arctic Moonsnail		
3	9		Arctic Moonsnail		
4	9		Arctic Moonsnail		
5	9		Arctic Moonsnail		
6	5		Lion's Mane Jellyfish		Sees them at low tide.
7	5	A	Moon Jellyfish	Summer, Fall	Very abundant in the fall time.
8	2		Naked Sea Butterfly		
9	5		Parchment Worm		Seen when clam digging.

Table 30. Arctic Moonsnail, Ctenophore* and Moon Jellyfish Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
6		Arctic Moonsnail	
5	Sep, Oct	Ctenophore	Sees them light up at night.
6	Summer	Ctenophore	
3	Summer	Moon Jellyfish	Comes in all different shapes and sizes.
6	Summer	Moon Jellyfish	
9		Moon Jellyfish	

Figure 23. Whelk Areas of Occurrence

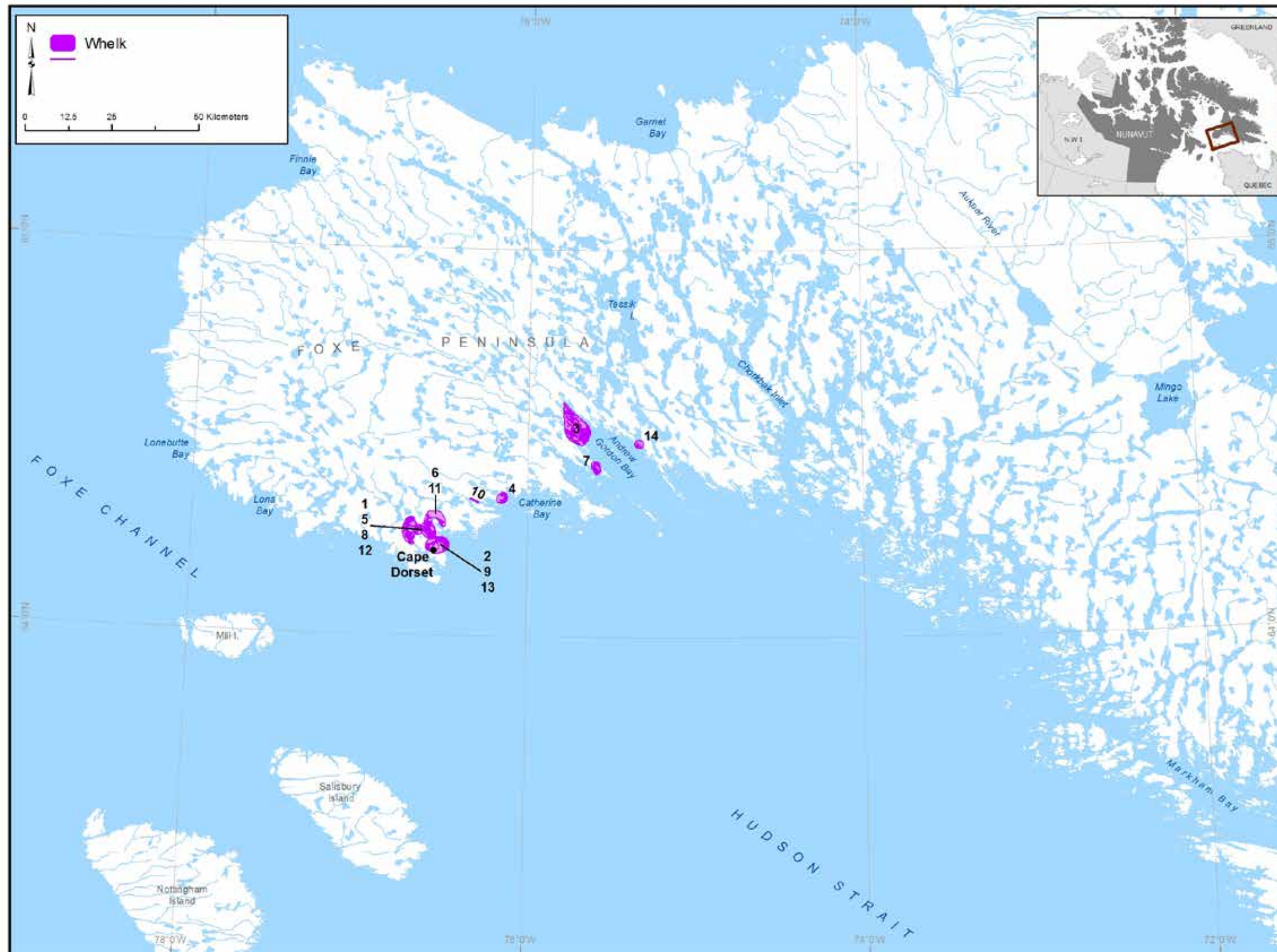




Table 31. Whelk Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2			Sees them at low tide. Will pick them if he sees them but not very often.
2	3			
3	3			
4	3			
5	3			
6	3			
7	3			
8	5			
9	7			There are a few different kinds. Can see them at low tide. People collect them and eat them.
10	9			Small in size.
11	9			Small in size.
12	9			Small in size.
13	9			Small in size.
14	9			Small in size.

Table 32. Whelk Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1		
6		Can see them everywhere at low tide.
8		Everywhere you find clams.

Figure 24. Polar Bear Areas of Occurrence





Table 33. Polar Bear Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	N	Winter	Polar bear den.
2	1	N	Winter	Polar bear dens. The bears with cubs come out of their dens in mid-late March. The cubs fur grows quickly. The bears without cubs come out of their dens at any time during the winter.
3	1	N	Winter	Polar bear den.
4	1	N	Winter	Polar bear den.
5	2	M		Sees their tracks when they're migrating to the other side of the island.
6	2		Fall	Travels this route to go hunting for polar bears.
7	2	F		Feed on ringed seal and their pups near the flow edge.
8	2	M	Oct	When boating in October he sees tracks going this way.
9	2		Fall	Polar bear found here in fall. You could see one here every day.
10	2	N		Denning area. This area has big hills with lots of snow. Big males den here as well as females with their cubs.
11	2	H		Caught his first polar bear here.
12	2		May, Oct, Nov	Travels along the coast. A few days ago (early May 2017) he saw a polar bear here. They migrate west to areas with more ice.
13	4			Lots of polar bears with cubs. They come out when the daylight starts to return, starting in March.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
14	4			Lots of polar bears with cubs. They come out when the daylight starts to return, starting in March.
15	4			Lots of polar bears with cubs. They come out when the daylight starts to return, starting in March.
16	5	A, C	Jan, Feb	There never used to be any polar bear in this area but now there's lots. You can't even stay in tents anymore because it's too dangerous.
17	6			Usually found at the flow edge.
18	6	A, C, Con		He noticed the polar bear population has increased.
19	6		Spring	Saw some swimming when he was on polar bear watch for a duck survey.
20	7		Spring, Fall	They are always found in this area.
21	7	F		Polar bears travel here to hunt for ringed seals and walrus.
22	8		Winter	They hang-out here.
23	8		All year.	They hang-out here.
24	9			Sees them on the islands while boating.
25	9			Always see a lot of tracks in this area.
26	9			People usually catch bears along the coast. Cabins always get damaged here every year.
27	9	N	Fall	They always come through town.

Figure 25. Polar Bear Frequency of Occurrence





Table 34. Polar Bear Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	Summer	Rarely saw polar bears back in the day. Before Cape Dorset was a community, people could walk from camp to camp and rarely see any tracks. More sightings have begun since the community formed. Normally sees them inland or swimming while he's boating.
3		Found all over. There's more around when the quota is finished. They just know. Even us talking about it, they can hear us ;).
4		Sees polar bears everywhere he goes. Even when he's boating he'll see them swimming.
5		

Figure 26. Walrus Areas of Occurrence





Table 35. Walrus Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1		All year.	Prefers to hunt the younger walrus, because their meat is more tender. Adult walrus have tough meat.
2	1			Sometimes seen here.
3	1		All year.	Prefers to hunt the younger walrus, because their meat is more tender. Adult walrus have tough meat.
4	2		Winter	Hunts for walrus here.
5	2		Fall	Hunts for walrus here.
6	2		Oct, Nov	Seen in this area, but if there is bad weather they hug the shoreline.
7	2		Jun, Jul, Aug (Early)	Seen close to town.
8	2		Winter	Hunts walrus around the flow edge in winter.
9	2			
10	3		Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	
11	3		Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	
12	4	N, S	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	Walrus here all year long. Babies found here too.
13	4	A, N, S	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	Walrus hunting is usually in October and November, but they're around all year. Lots of pups found in summer.
14	4	A, N, S	May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep	Found here in Spring. Babies too.
15	5	A, C		When he was growing up these Islands never used to have walrus. Now they are found all along here all the way to Kimmirut.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
16	5			Hunting area.
17	5		Winter	Hunting area.
18	5		Fall	Hunting area.
19	5	M	Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	Migrate down the coast from September to December.
20	5	F		Can find shucked clams in their stomach.
21	6			He saw an albino walrus here once. Wanted to catch it but there was too much ice.
22	6		Winter	
23	6			
24	6		Fall, Winter	
25	6		Summer	Walrus hunting area.
26	6		Summer	
27	6	N	Winter	Walrus birthing area.
28	7		Aug, Sep	
29	7		May, Jun	
30	7			
31	7			
32	8	M		
33	8	F	Summer	They eat clams in this area.
34	9			
35	9		Fall	
36	9		Winter	On the ice pans.

Figure 27. Ringed Seal Areas of Occurrence

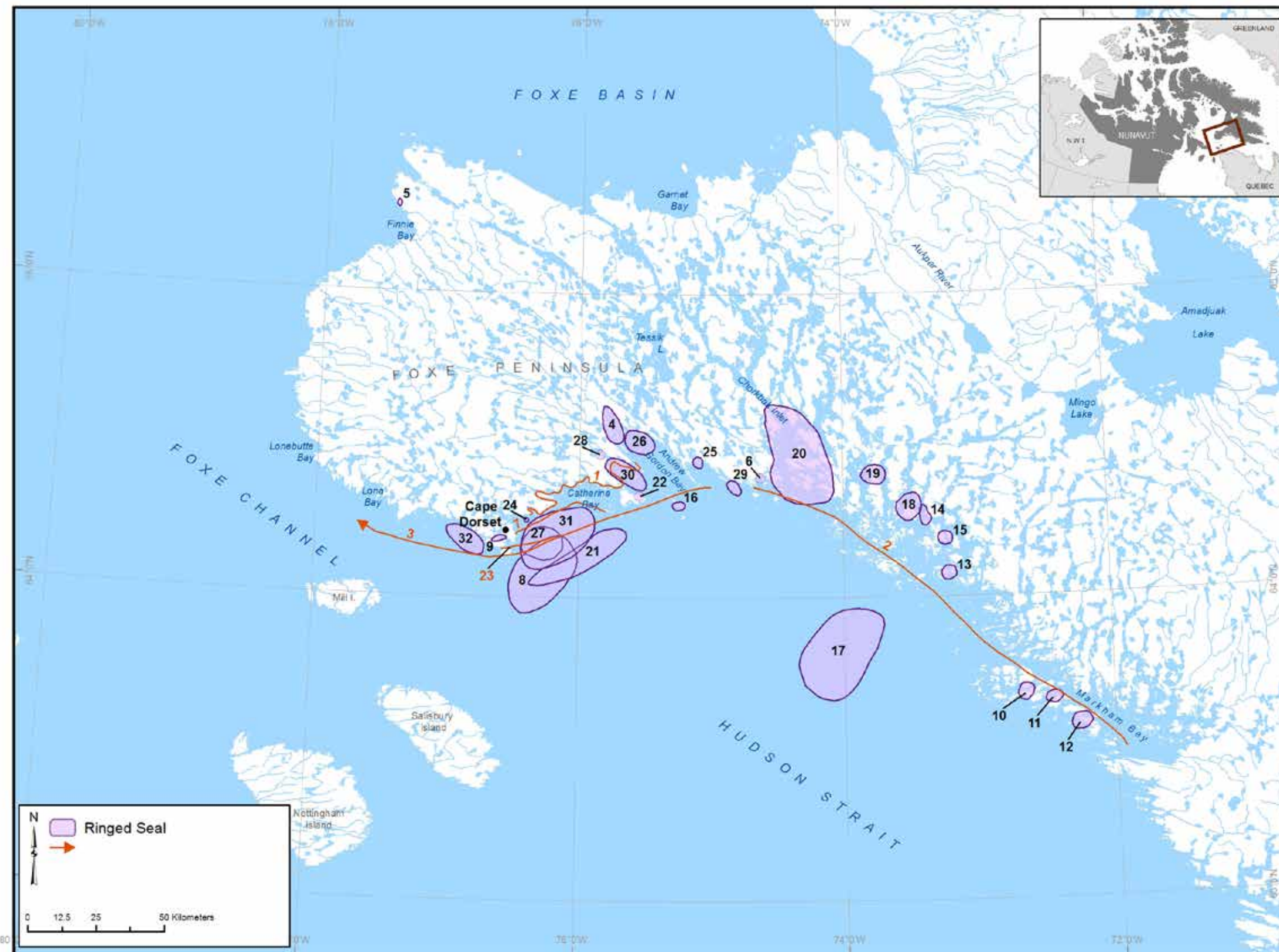




Table 36. Ringed Seal Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	N	Apr	Hunters drive along the coast looking for them. Ringed seals stick around the community to eat and have pups. They usually have pups in April, which is later than other communities. When they come back from migrating, they have their pups.
2	1	M	Fall	
3	1	M	Summer	
4	1	C		Use to be lots, but numbers have declined.
5	1	C	All year.	Numbers seem to be dropping in recent years. Ancestors said animals move and decline, no specific reason, it's natural.
6	2			Hunts them here.
7	2	C		There used to be a lot more ringed seals but now there are less. Blames polar bears for eating all the pups. They are better than humans at finding the seals and their pups.
8	2			
9	4			He hunts for seals near the polynya.
10	4			Hunts seals near the polynya.
11	4			Ringed seals found in polynya.
12	4			Hunts seals near the polynya.
13	4			Hunts seals near the polynya.
14	4			Hunts seals near the polynya.
15	4			Hunts seals near the polynya.
16	4			Hunts seals near the polynya.
17	4	C		Ringed seal are found only in this spot nowadays.
18	4			Hunts seals near the polynya.
19	4			Hunts seals near the polynya.
20	4			Hunts seals near the polynya.
21	5			Found in open waters. Sometimes whole groups of up to 20 surface at the same time.
22	6		Spring	
23	6	C		There used to be many but now their population is decreasing.
24	7			
25	7		May, Jun	

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
26	7			
27	7		Spring	At the floe edge.
28	8			
29	8			
30	8	C		Not as many seals as there use to be.
31	8	C		Not as many seals as there use to be.
32	8	C		Not as many seals around as there use to be.

Table 37. Ringed Seal Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
2		Goes looking for their breathing holes in early winter (December to January) before there's too much snow. Compared to before, there's hardly any around nowadays.
3		Sometimes there's plenty, sometimes there's none.
6		Ringed seals used to be everywhere. Now, some winters they don't see any.
8		Numbers have dropped. After a day trip, you'd be lucky to get 3-4, when before you could get 10.
9		Can find them wherever you go.

Figure 28. Bearded Seal Areas of Occurrence





Table 38. Bearded Seal Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1			Around floe edge.
2	1	N	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	Always around here. Make dens in this area too and pups are born in May. Used to be the only source of material for Kamiks in the old days.
3	2			
4	2			Seen all year long. The population is growing because not many people hunt them, just the young ones. They do not migrate for the winter like other animals.
5	2	F		Feeds on northern shrimp in this area. When you open up the stomach it's full of shrimp.
6	2			
7	4	Ecol, Use		The skin is very prized - women use it to make Kamiik. When they're losing their fur their head is the last to shed.
8	4			Doesn't really hunt them. If he does he gives the skins away.
9	5			Also known as 'square flipper'.
10	6	A		
11	6	A		In currents.
12	7	C		People used to catch them a lot but no one really does anymore.
13	7			
14	8			
15	8			Normally in the same place you see ringed seals.
16	8			Normally in the same place you see ringed seals.

Table 39. Bearded Seal Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
3		Sometimes there's plenty, sometimes there's none.

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Figure 29. Harbour, Harp and Hooded Seal Areas of Occurrence

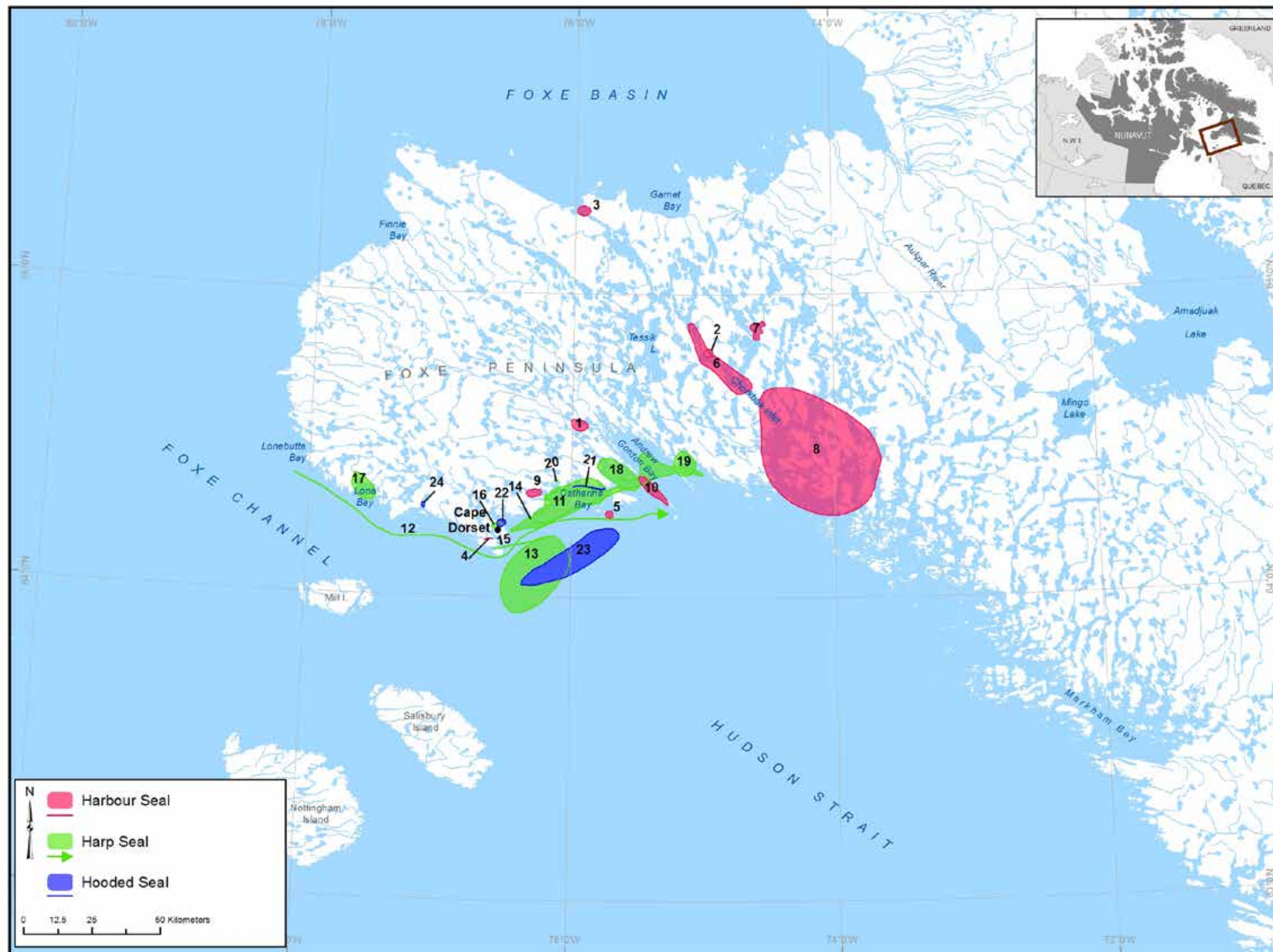




Table 40. Harbour, Harp and Hooded Seal Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1		Harbour Seal; Ranger Seal	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	No one really hunts them.
2	1		Harbour Seal; Ranger Seal	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	No one really hunts them. Last summer (2016) there were hardly any seals around Cape Dorset because there were killer whales around.
3	1		Harbour Seal; Ranger Seal	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	Not really hunted.
4	2		Harbour Seal; Ranger Seal	Winter	His friend caught one once in the winter. They taste different compared to ringed seal because they eat cod.
5	2		Harbour Seal; Ranger Seal	Feb	Caught one in February when boating.
6	2		Harbour Seal; Ranger Seal	Fall	Goes up the rivers in this area. All black, very rare to see.
7	2		Harbour Seal; Ranger Seal		Goes up the rivers and into lakes, caught one here.
8	3	A	Harbour Seal; Ranger Seal	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	They are swift and enjoy the currents.
9	5		Harbour Seal; Ranger Seal		
10	6		Harbour Seal; Ranger Seal		Rare. They get really brown. Likes the skin but doesn't eat the meat.
11	1		Harp Seal	All year.	People in Dorset do not eat harp seals. They catch them to use as dog food and for their fur. They make their dens closer to the floe edge and open water.
12	2	M	Harp Seal	Fall	Eastward migration in the fall.
13	2		Harp Seal	Spring	Found in open water.
14	4	A, C, Use	Harp Seal		There never used to be any around but now there are lots. He doesn't eat them but some people eat their young ones. One hide can make a whole pair of pants for a man.
15	6		Harp Seal		
16	6		Harp Seal		

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
17	8		Harp Seal		Normally in the same place you see ringed seals. Low in numbers, but when you do see them, they are in a group.
18	8		Harp Seal		Normally in the same place you see ringed seals. Low in numbers, but whenever you do see them, they are in groups.
19	8		Harp Seal		Normally in the same place you see ringed seals. Low in numbers, but when you do see them, they are in a group.
20	9		Harp Seal		Caught one here.
21	1	N	Hooded Seal; Crested Seal		Only seen 2-3 times. Caught a pup without his mom before. Didn't eat, but kept the skin.
22	2		Hooded Seal; Crested Seal	Fall	Sees young ones in the fall sometimes. Females have nice purple fur. They don't come around often. Caught one in net once.
23	5	C	Hooded Seal; Crested Seal		There are more and more reports of hooded seal now; we never really used to see them. The population is slowly growing.
24	6		Hooded Seal; Crested Seal		Saw only one. Tried catching it but it was too smart.

Table 41. Harp Seal Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
3		Sometimes there's plenty, sometimes there's none.
9		Not too common, usually staying in packs.

Figure 30. Beluga Areas of Occurrence

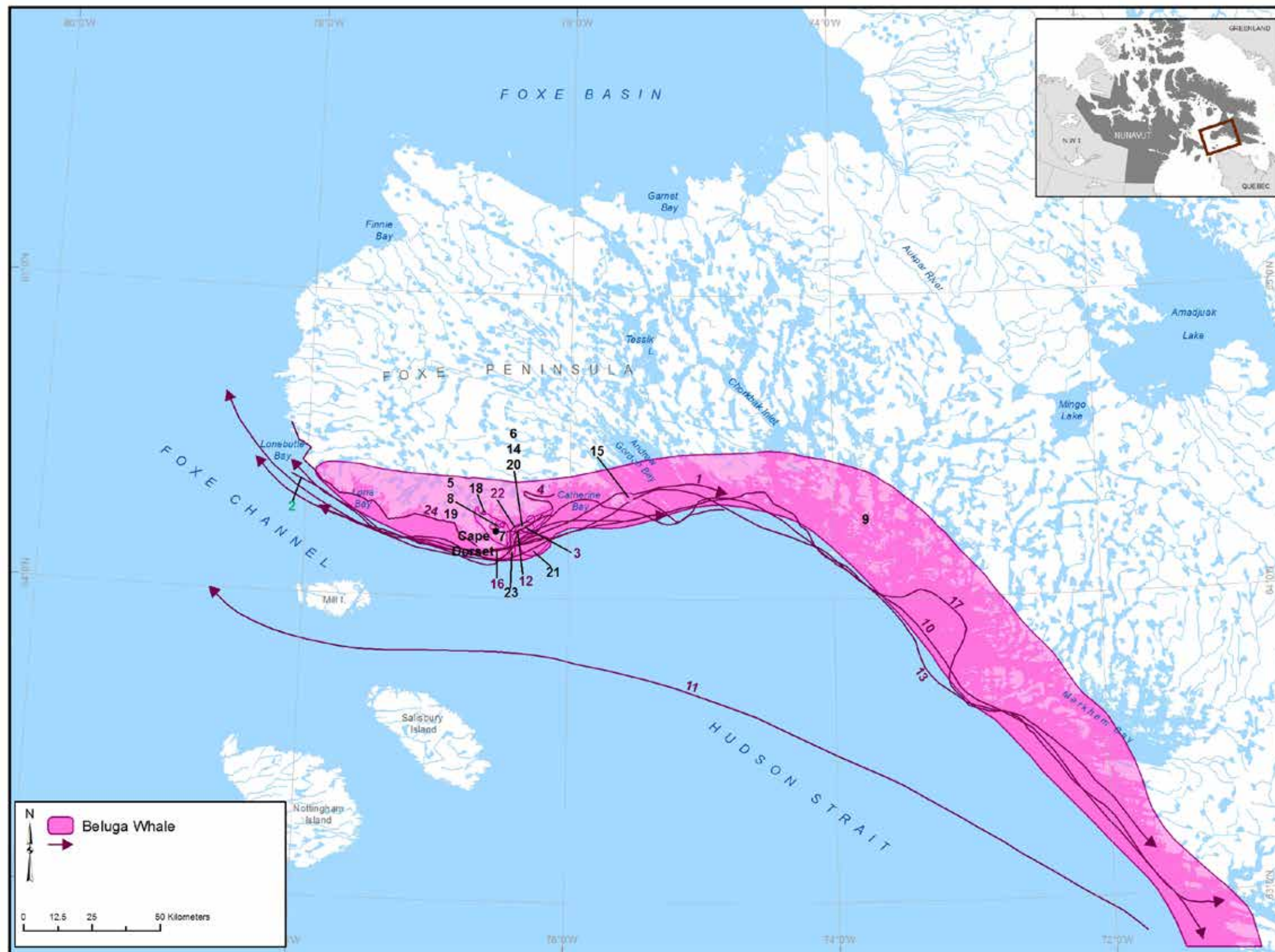




Table 42. Beluga Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	M	Jun(Mid, Late), Aug (Late), Sep (Early)	Swim close to shore. Go west in June and back east in the fall.
2	2	M	Fall	
3	2	F, M	Apr, May	In the spring they migrate up-island feeding on cod.
4	2		Fall	He goes in all the inlets to look for beluga.
5	2	F		Migrating beluga feed on cod under the ice in this area.
6	2		Spring	Waits for beluga here as they pass by in the spring.
7	2	M	Oct, Nov (Fall)	Found in inlets as they migrate back in the fall.
8	3	H		Nets set for beluga in the 1980s.
9	3	M	Jul, Aug (Fall)	They travel along the coast in groups.
10	4	M		They pass through during summer, going west. In the fall they pass by again, going east. There are no calving grounds here.
11	4	M		They sometimes migrate this way.
12	4	M		They sometimes migrate this way.
13	5	M		In fall they migrate from the west. In the spring they migrate from the south.
14	5	C		Population is increasing. Delicious animals!
15	6		Spring	
16	6			
17	6	M		In the spring they migrate west and stay in shallow waters, and in fall they travel east.
18	6	F		Feed on arctic cod here.
19	6			Caught in nets outside of town.
20	6			
21	7			At the floe edge starting in May.
22	8		May	Can hunt beluga from the floe edge. Migrate up in May; they travel up the coast, hitting Kimmirut one day, then Cape Dorset the next.
23	8	F		Feed on cod in the area.
24	9	M		Cape Dorset sits on a major migration route for beluga. In the spring they go to the west, and in the fall they go to the east. How close they come depends on the ice.

Table 43. Beluga Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
9		Go into all of the inlets in the area.

Figure 31. Narwhal Areas of Occurrence

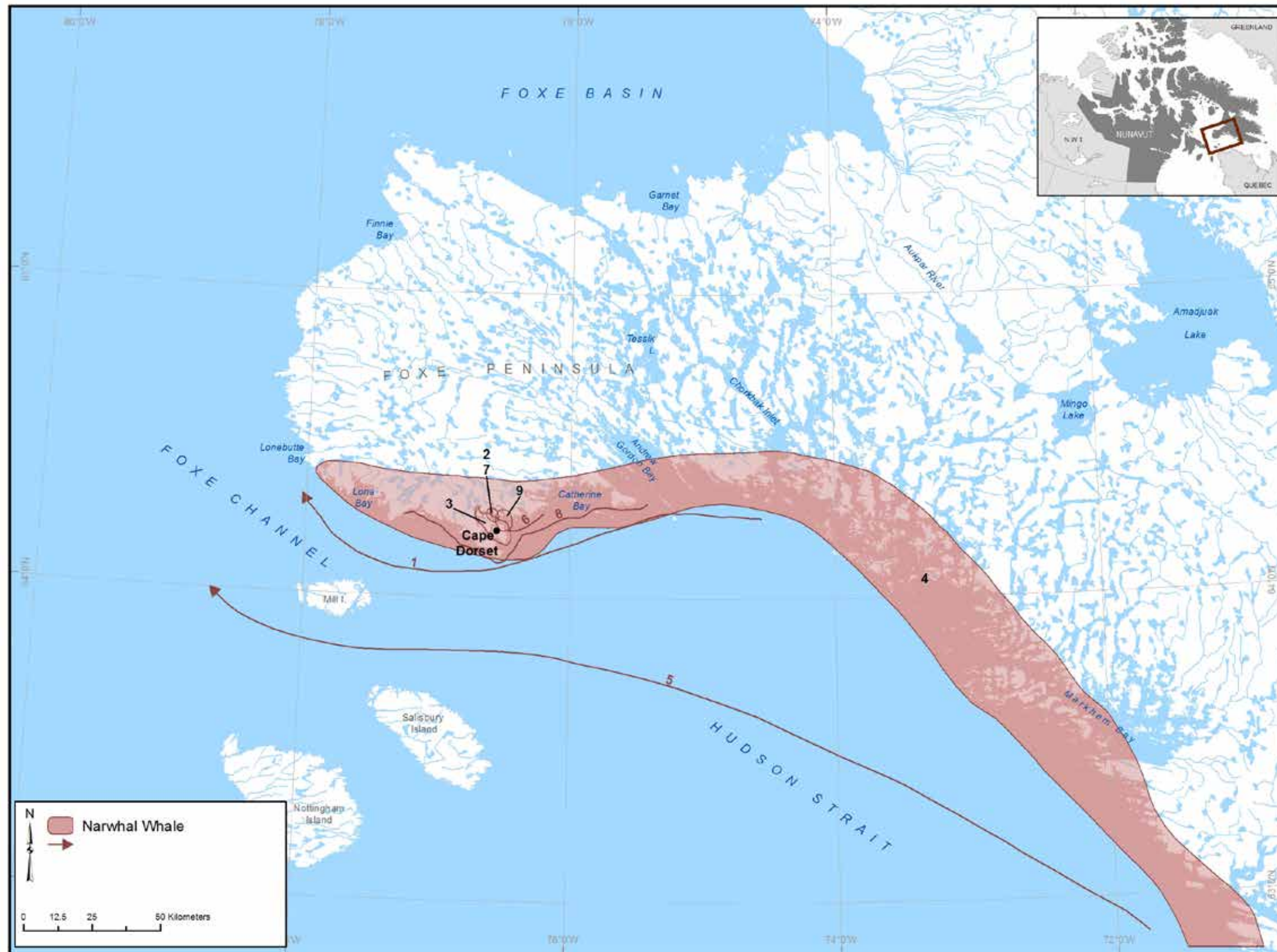




Table 44. Narwhal Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	M	Jun	
2	2			Narwhal don't come by very often. They are normally only close when there are killer whales in Hudson Strait. They are very rare in this area. Caught one here 35 years ago that had a 4.5 ft tusk.
3	2			They come every 20-30 years, not seen often. They only come close by when killer whales are around in Hudson Strait.
4	3	M		He has only seen them pass by here twice in his lifetime. They go through Hudson Strait and when killer whales are near-by they come closer to the coast.
5	4	M		The narwhal migrate this way but they do not usually see them.
6	4	M		The narwhal migrate this way but they do not usually see them.
7	5			Caught a female here.
8	8			More rare to see them. Stay in deeper waters. Saw one at the floe edge before.
9	8	H		Once it came into town when he was a kid.

Figure 32. Bowhead Whale Areas of Occurrence

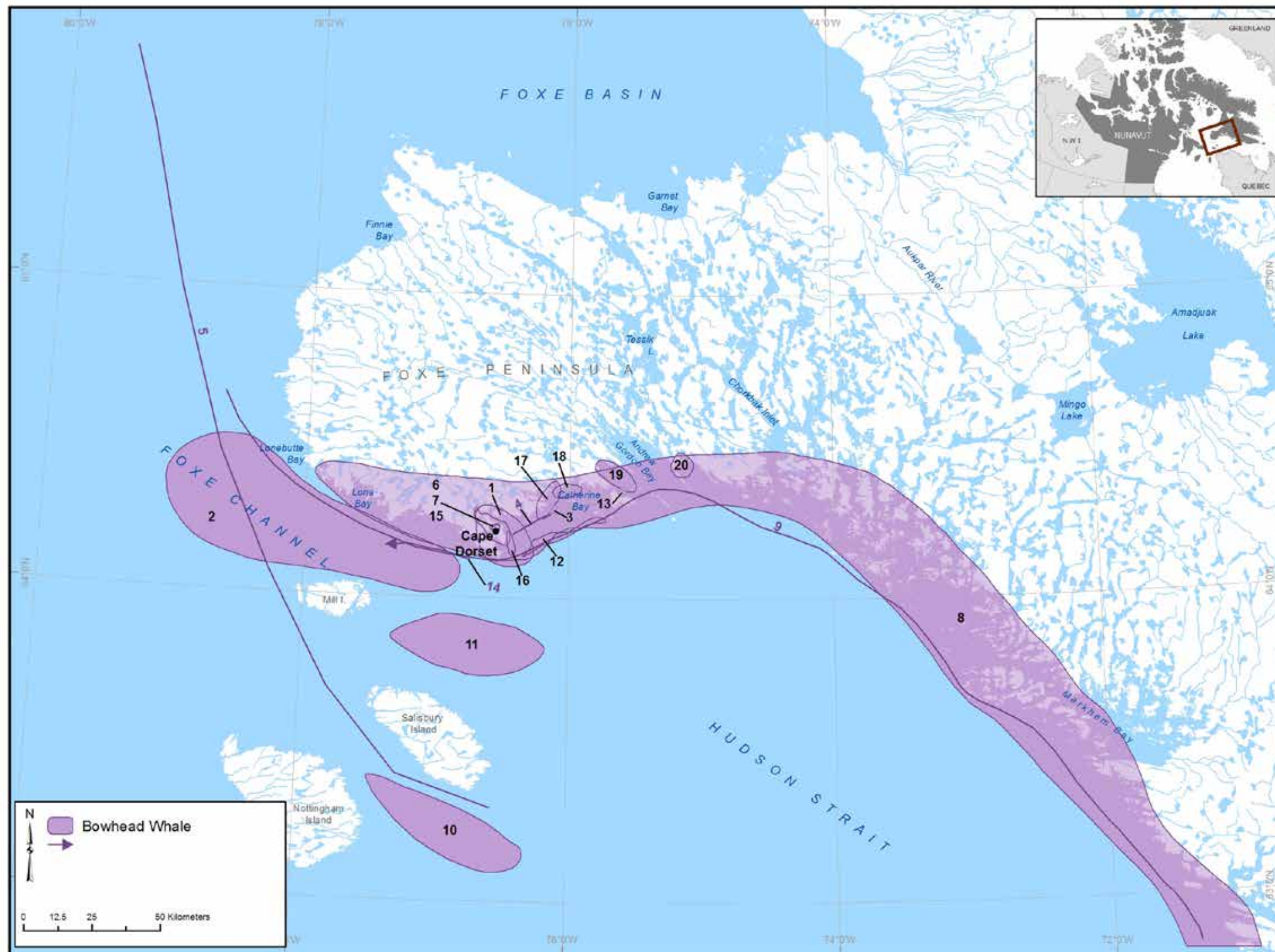




Table 45. Bowhead Whale Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1			Come into the little inlets around Cape Dorset. Has never hunted one.
2	1			Saw a large group travelling together in this deep water area.
3	2	H		Community harvested one here 10-15 years ago.
4	2	M	Spring	Travels up island. One time he saw over 20 migrating and had to get out of the way.
5	2	M		An elder told him about how bowhead whales migrate through here going to Resolute Bay.
6	2		Spring	In harbour.
7	3		Summer	Comes every summer.
8	3		Summer	Travel along the coast.
9	4		Summer and Winter	Usually in this area.
10	5			Can see them from an airplane.
11	5		Spring	Usually here.
12	5	M		They migrate back and forth from here to Northern Quebec.
13	6			
14	6	A, M	Fall	Saw over 100 bowhead whales traveling in the fall. They almost breached under his boat - scary!
15	6			Usually hang out in the bay every year.
16	8	F		Feed on cod in this area. Often breaching the surface.
17	8			Can be seen in all the little inlets.
18	8			Can be seen in all the little inlets.
19	8			Can be seen in all the little inlets.
20	8			

Figure 33. Common Minke, Humpback, Killer, Long-finned Pilot and unknown Whale Areas of Occurrence

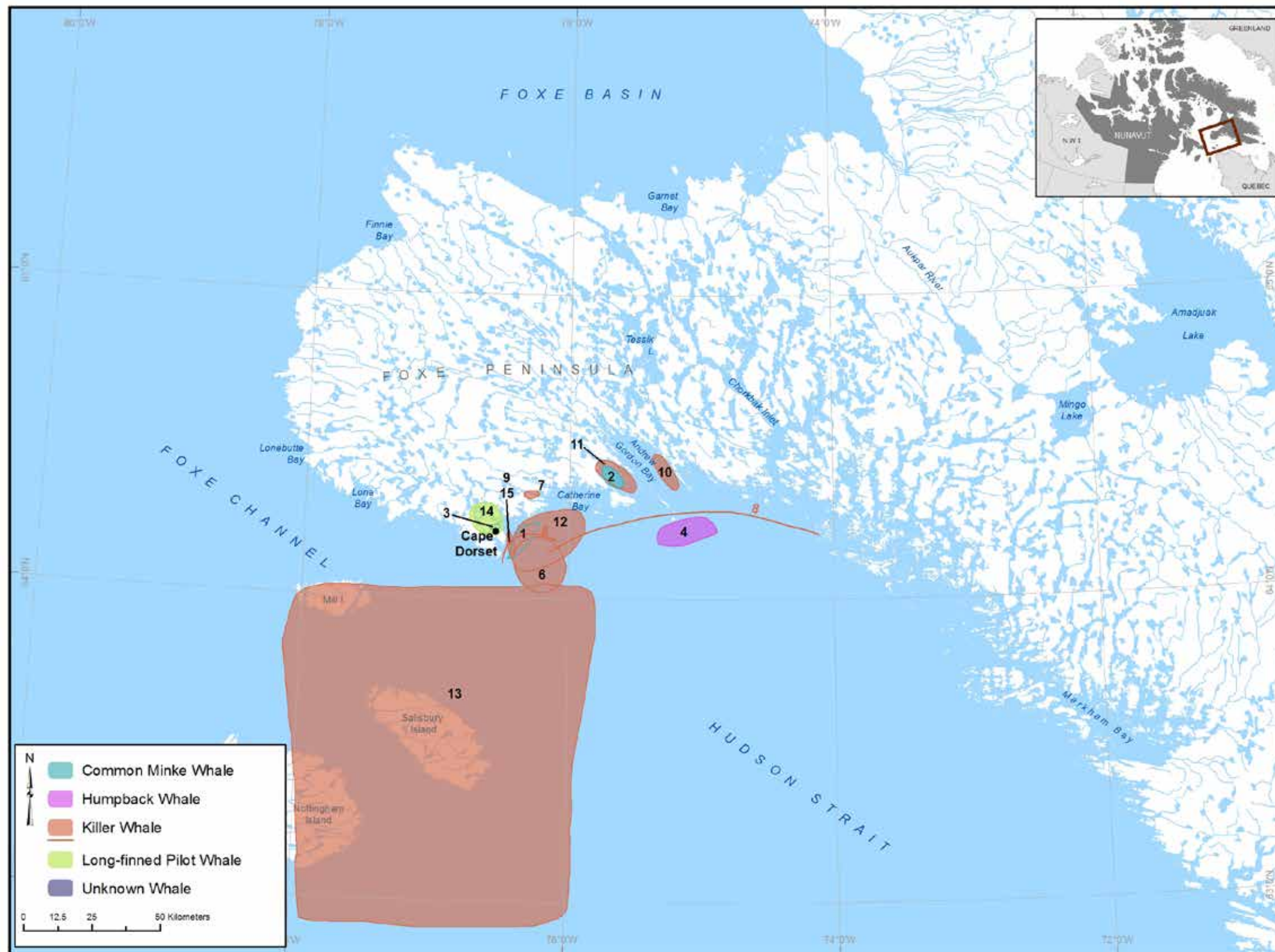




Table 46. Common Minke, Humpback, Killer, Long-finned Pilot and unknown Whale Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	5		Common Minke Whale		Sees them most years; they swim close to the land.
2	5		Common Minke Whale		Sees them most years; they swim close to the land.
3	6	N	Common Minke Whale		They usually hangout in the bay every year. Saw 1 once with a calf.
4	5	H	Humpback Whale		A hunter saw one in the 1970's. Saw it breaching and thought it was weird looking because of its flippers.
5	1		Killer Whale		Around, but rarely come close. Sometimes you can see them here. When they're around they scare away all the other animals.
6	3	H	Killer Whale		Saw 3 together in 1980s.
7	5		Killer Whale		Saw one once.
8	7		Killer Whale		Found along the coast; always moving.
9	8		Killer Whale		
10	8		Killer Whale	Summer	Spotted one from the cabin on shore. Believes they are the cause of the drop in ringed seal numbers.
11	8		Killer Whale		See them all of the time.
12	8		Killer Whale		Out here, driving beluga into the inlet. (2012)
13	9		Killer Whale	All year	Know they are in the area cause of tracking data. Open water all year.
14	9		Long-finned Pilot Whale		Occasionally come around; not too common.
15	8		Whale		Saw either a Minke or Humpback Whale here once, not sure which.

Figure 34. Edible and Hollow Stemmed Kelp and Sea Colander Areas of Occurrence





Table 47. Edible and Hollow Stemmed Kelp and Sea Colander Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2			On small islands and at the flow edge.
2	3			Access to them at low tide. The sweetest ones are found in the currents. Best spot for getting kelp.
3	4		May	Used to pick kelp here.
4	4		May	Used to pick kelp here.
5	5			Found one that was 24ft long.
6	5			Found all around Cape Dorset.
7	6			He picks the kelp here because the currents keep them clean.
8	9			Collects it here.
9	2			They gather up on shore after a storm.
10	2			Washes up on shore after a storm.

Table 48. Edible and Hollow Stemmed Kelp, Sea Colander and Sea Lungwort* Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1		Edible Kelp	Ocean floor and shoreline.
2		Edible Kelp	
3		Edible Kelp	They are known as medicine to help with colds and you can eat them in any way (frozen, raw, cooked).
6		Edible Kelp	
8		Edible Kelp	
9		Edible Kelp	
1		Hollow Stemmed Kelp	
2		Hollow Stemmed Kelp	Blows in after a storm.
3		Hollow Stemmed Kelp	Some are hard to get so you need to use a hook.
5		Hollow Stemmed Kelp	Have to be careful when boating because it gets stuck in the motor. Eats just the stem part of the kelp.
8		Hollow Stemmed Kelp	
9		Hollow Stemmed Kelp	
3		Sea Colander	Comes in different colours like green and red.
6		Sea Colander	
9		Sea Colander	
3		Sea Lungwort	Close to the beach.

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Figure 35. Alpine Pondweed, Bladder Wrack, Dulse, Goose Grass, Green Sea Fingers, Mare's Tail and Spiny Sour Weed Areas of Occurrence





Table 49. Alpine Pondweed, Bladder Wrack, Dulse, Goose Grass, Green Sea Fingers, Mare's Tail and Spiny Sour Weed Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	6		Alpine Pondweed		He saw some for the first time in a little lake here.
2	2		Bladder Wrack; Rockweed		On the shore after a storm.
3	5		Dulse		Found all along the shoreline at low tide. Not too many of them. Doesn't eat them.
4	3		Goose Grass		Found in flat areas only, and not in areas dominated by moss.
5	2		Green Sea Fingers		
6	3		Green Sea Fingers		Found in sandy areas.
7	6		Mare's Tail		
8	2		Spiny Sour Weed		They end up tangled in nets. Currents carry them.

Table 50. Alpine Pondweed, Bladder Wrack, Dulse, Eel Grass*, Goose Grass, Green Sea Fingers, Semaphore Grass, Spiny Sour Weed and Variable leaf Pondweed* Everywhere Data

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES
1		Alpine Pondweed	On lake beds.
1		Variableleaf Pondweed	On lake beds.
1		Bladder Wrack; Rockweed	
1		Eel Grass	On lake beds.
2		Semaphore Grass	
3		Variableleaf Pondweed	Found in all the lakes.
3		Bladder Wrack; Rockweed	Some are hard to get, so you need to use a hook to get them.
3		Dulse	Found along the beach.
3		Semaphore Grass	In wet areas.
5		Bladder Wrack; Rockweed	Found all along the shoreline.
5		Goose Grass	Found in areas with tundra.
5		Semaphore Grass	Found all around ponds.
6		Bladder Wrack; Rockweed	
8		Bladder Wrack; Rockweed	
9		Bladder Wrack; Rockweed	
9		Green Sea Fingers	
9		Spiny Sour Weed	

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Figure 36. Tundra Swan and Brant, Cackling, Canada, Ross's and Snow Goose Areas of Occurrence

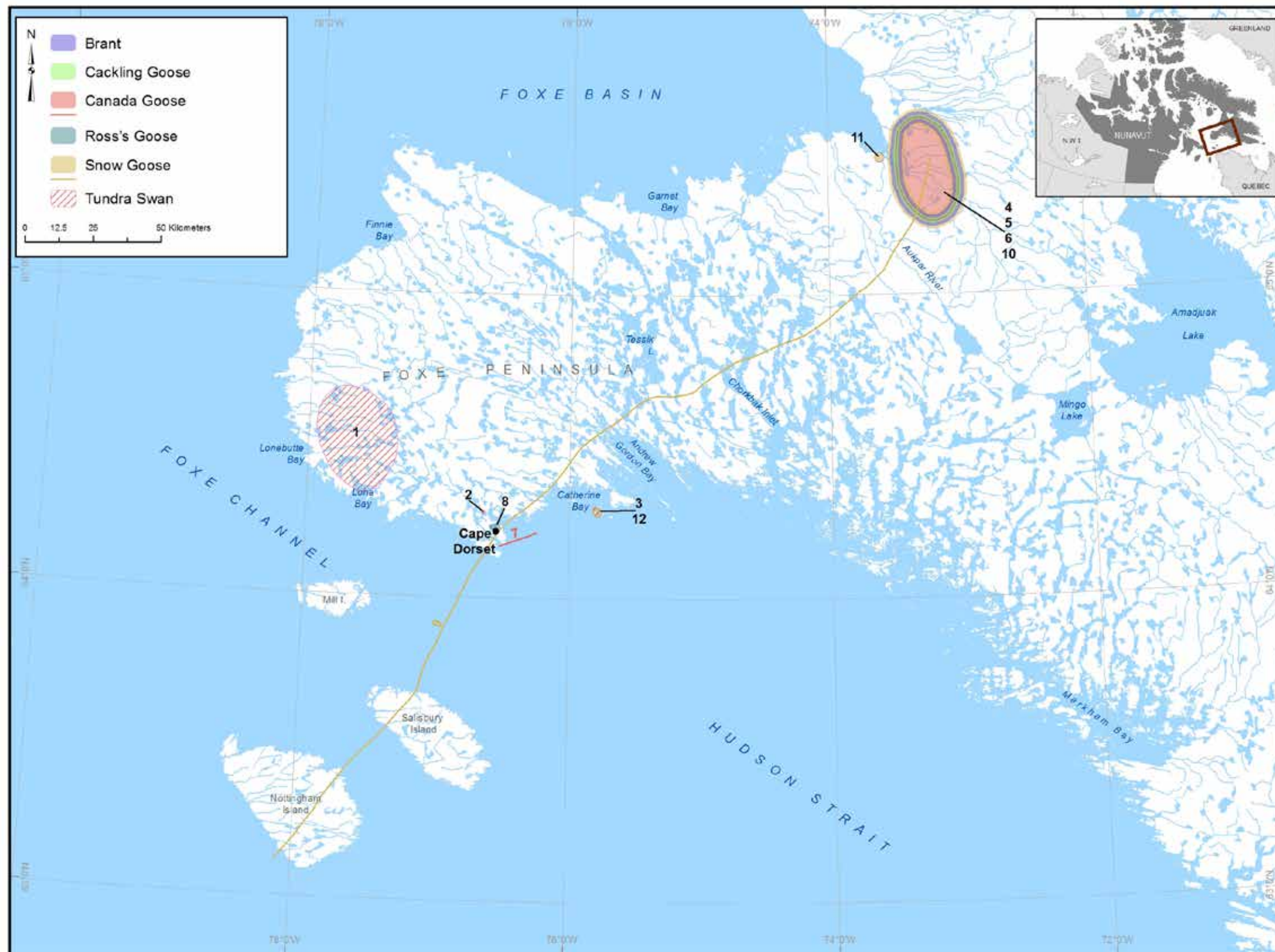




Table 51. Tundra Swan and Brant, Cackling, Canada, Ross's and Snow Goose Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	3		Tundra Swan		
2	6		Tundra Swan		
3	6		Tundra Swan		
4	4	N, S	Brant		
5	4		Cackling Goose		
6	4	N, S	Canada Goose		
7	6		Canada Goose		At the floe edge.
8	6		Ross's Goose		
9	4	M	Snow Goose		Migratory route.
10	4	A, N, S	Snow Goose	May	Lots of nests in May.
11	5		Snow Goose	Spring	Hunting them here.
12	6		Snow Goose		Saw lots of dead ones here once - all around the lake.

Table 52. Snow Goose Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
3		Noticing more snow geese coming up. Way more than there used to be. The population is increasing.

NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Figure 37. American Wigeon, Long-tailed Duck, Red-breasted Merganser, Iceland Gull, Northern Fulmar, unknown gull and Arctic Tern Areas of Occurrence

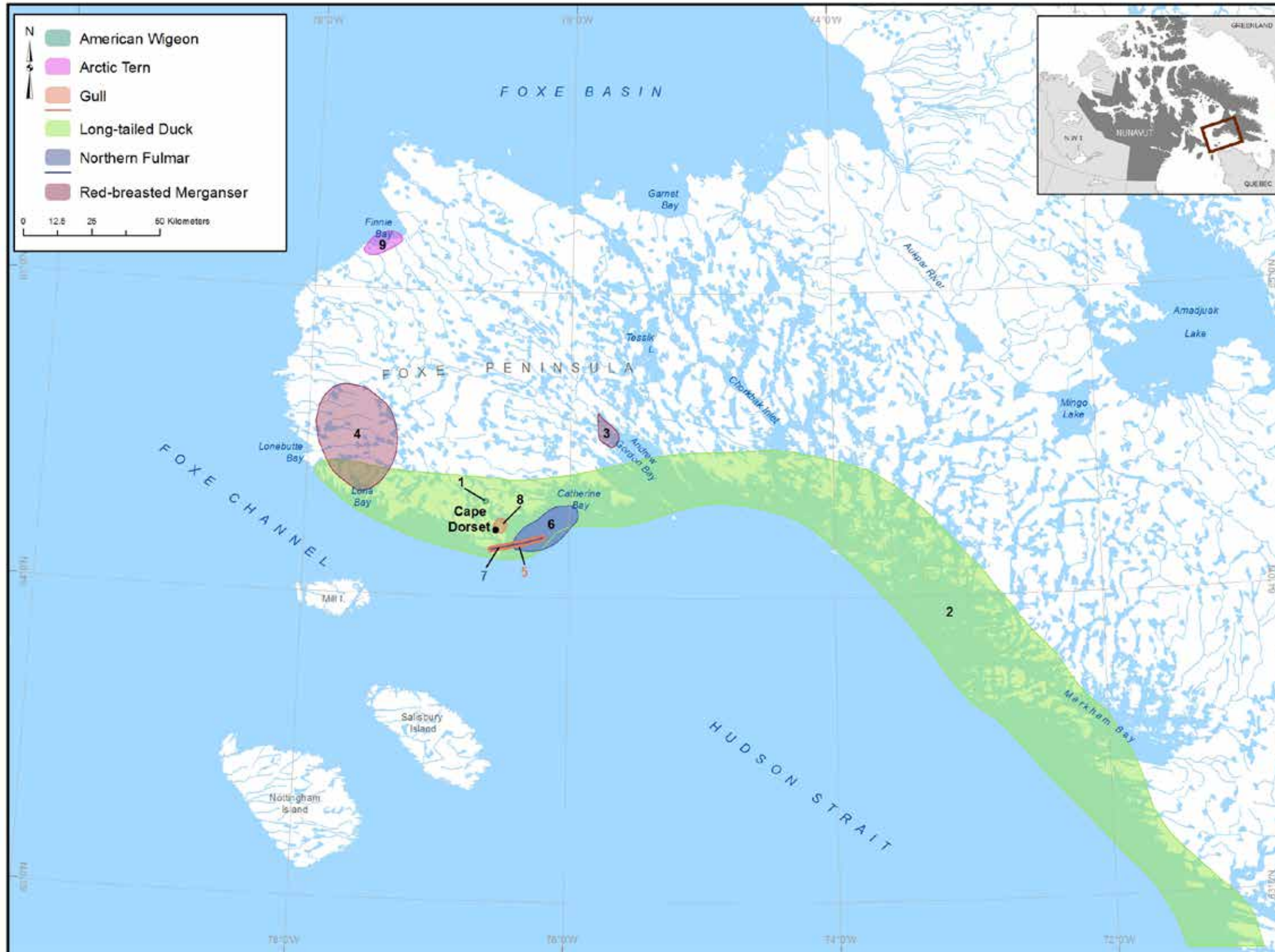




Table 53. American Wigeon, Long-tailed Duck, Red-breasted Merganser, Iceland Gull, Northern Fulmar, unknown gull and Arctic Tern Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	6		American Wigeon		Shot it because he'd never seen it before.
2	3		Long-tailed Duck		Found all along coast.
3	3		Red-breasted Merganser		
4	3		Red-breasted Merganser		
5	6		Iceland Gull		Found here all year around the floe edge.
6	4	M	Northern Fulmar	Spring, Summer	They rest here while passing through.
7	6		Northern Fulmar		At the floe edge.
8	4	N, S	Gull		They nest anywhere near lakes.
9	6	N, S	Arctic Tern		

Table 54. Arctic Tern and Gull Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
3	Jun	Arctic Tern	You see them in June and then they disappear, not sure where they go.
3		Gull	Not sure which species, exactly.

NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Figure 38. Common and King Eider and Pacific and Red-throated Loon Areas of Occurrence

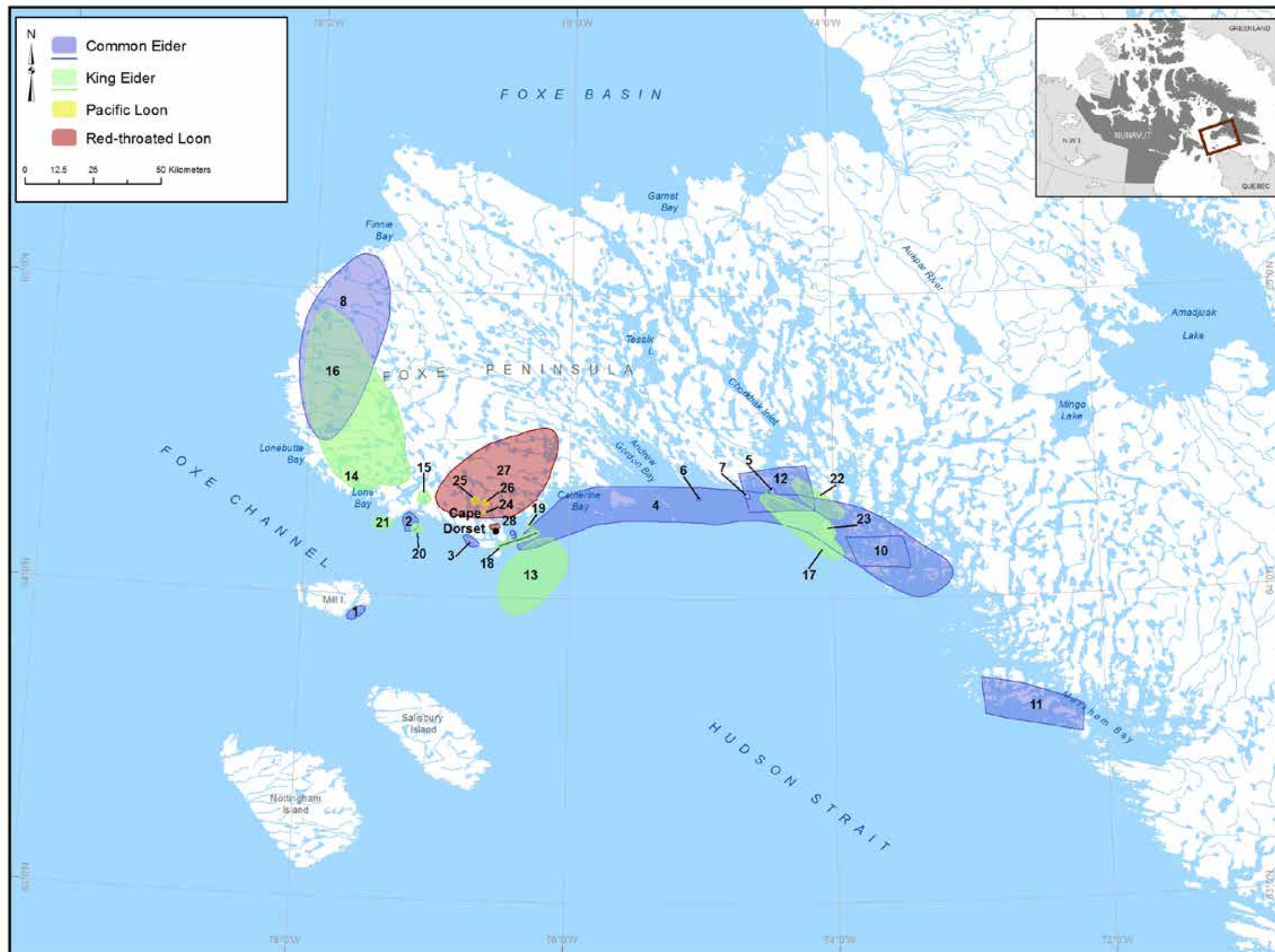




Table 55. Common and King Eider and Pacific and Red-throated Loon Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	3	N, S	Common Eider		Nesting
2	3	N, S	Common Eider		Nest on islands.
3	3	N, S	Common Eider		Nest on little islands.
4	4	N, S	Common Eider		They nest on the islands.
5	5		Common Eider		
6	5	N, S	Common Eider		
7	5		Common Eider		
8	5	N, S	Common Eider	Jun, Jul	
9	6		Common Eider	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	Found all year around the floe edge. They get really fat in February.
10	9		Common Eider		Collects their down.
11	9		Common Eider		Collects their down.
12	9		Common Eider		Collects their down.
13	2		King Eider		
14	3		King Eider		
15	3	A, N, S	King Eider		Nest inland near lakes.
16	4	N, S	King Eider	May	They usually arrive in May and nest by lakes.
17	5	N, S	King Eider	Jun, Jul	Collects their eggs and down feathers.
18	6		King Eider	Spring, Summer	
19	6		King Eider		
20	6		King Eider		
21	6		King Eider		
22	6	N, S	King Eider		He goes here to pick eider eggs.
23	6		King Eider		
24	6		Pacific Loon		
25	6		Pacific Loon		
26	6		Pacific Loon		
27	4	N, S	Red-throated Loon		They pass through and nest on little islands in lakes.
28	6	N, S	Red-throated Loon		There is always a breeding pair behind the airstrip.

Table 56. Red-throated Loon Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
3		Found along coasts and in lakes.	

Figure 39. Black Guillemot, Dovekie, Common and Thick-billed Murre Areas of Occurrence





Table 57. Black Guillemot, Dovekie, Common and Thick-billed Murre Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	3	N	Black Guillemot		They nest on little islands.
2	4	Ecol, N, S	Black Guillemot		They nest here. They are black in summer and white in winter.
2	3		Dovekie		Rare to see.
4	4	M	Common Murre	Summer	
5	6	N	Thick-billed Murre		Sees them just passing through.

NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Figure 40. Lapland Longspur, Killdeer, American Golden-Plover, Common-Ringed Plover, Semipalmated Plover, Red Knot, Sandpiper, Sandhill Crane and Whimbrel Areas of Occurrence

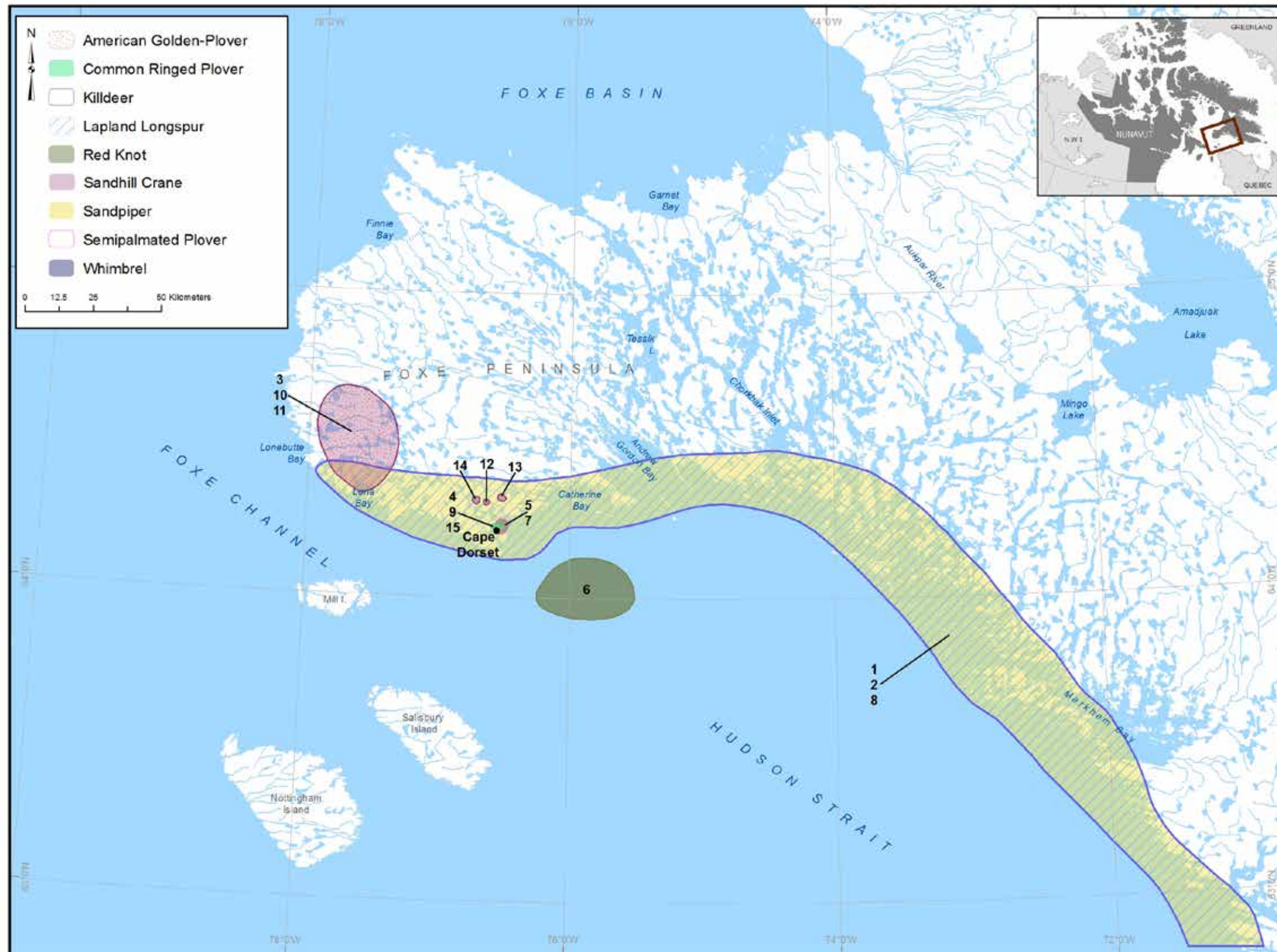




Table 58. Lapland Longspur, Killdeer, American Golden-Plover, Common-Ringed Plover, Semipalmated Plover, Red Knot, Sandpiper, Sandhill Crane and Whimbrel Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	3		Lapland Longspur	Jun	Found along coast.
2	3		Killdeer		
3	3		American Golden-Plover		
4	6		Common Ringed Plover		
5	4		Semipalmated Plover		He sees them once in a while. The population is low. Not sure where they nest.
6	3		Red Knot		Found in open water.
7	4		Red Knot		Used to see them a lot, but now they are rare to see.
8	3		Sandpiper		Found on beaches along coast. Not sure exactly which species.
9	6		Sandpiper		Found around the beach.
10	3		Sandhill Crane		
11	3		Sandhill Crane		
12	6		Sandhill Crane		
13	6		Sandhill Crane		
14	6		Sandhill Crane		
15	6		Whimbrel		Found on the beach.

Table 59. Common Ringed Plover, Killdeer, Snow Bunting* and Whimbrel Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
3		Common Ringed Plover	
3		Killdeer	
3		Snow Bunting	
6		Snow Bunting	
3		Whimbrel	

Figure 41. Common Nighthawk, Snowy and unknown Owl, Gyrfalcon and Peregrine Falcon Areas of Occurrence





Table 60. Common Nighthawk, Snowy and unknown Owl, Gyrfalcon and Peregrine Falcon Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	6	N, S	Common Nighthawk		Nest on cliffs. The eggs are colourful.
2	3		Snowy Owl		
3	4		Snowy Owl	Winter	See them once in a while. He saw a huge one in 2016.
4	6		Snowy Owl		
5	6		Snowy Owl		
6	9	A	Snowy Owl		Both him and the owls were hunting ptarmigan in this area. Counted approximately 20 owls. Didn't see a single ptarmigan (May 2017).
7	3	C	Owl		Saw a barn owl here 2 summers in a row.
8	3		Gyrfalcon		
9	6		Gyrfalcon		
10	3		Peregrine Falcon		
11	6	N, S	Peregrine Falcon		

Figure 42. Common Raven, Hoary Redpoll, Rock and Willow Ptarmigan Areas of Occurrence

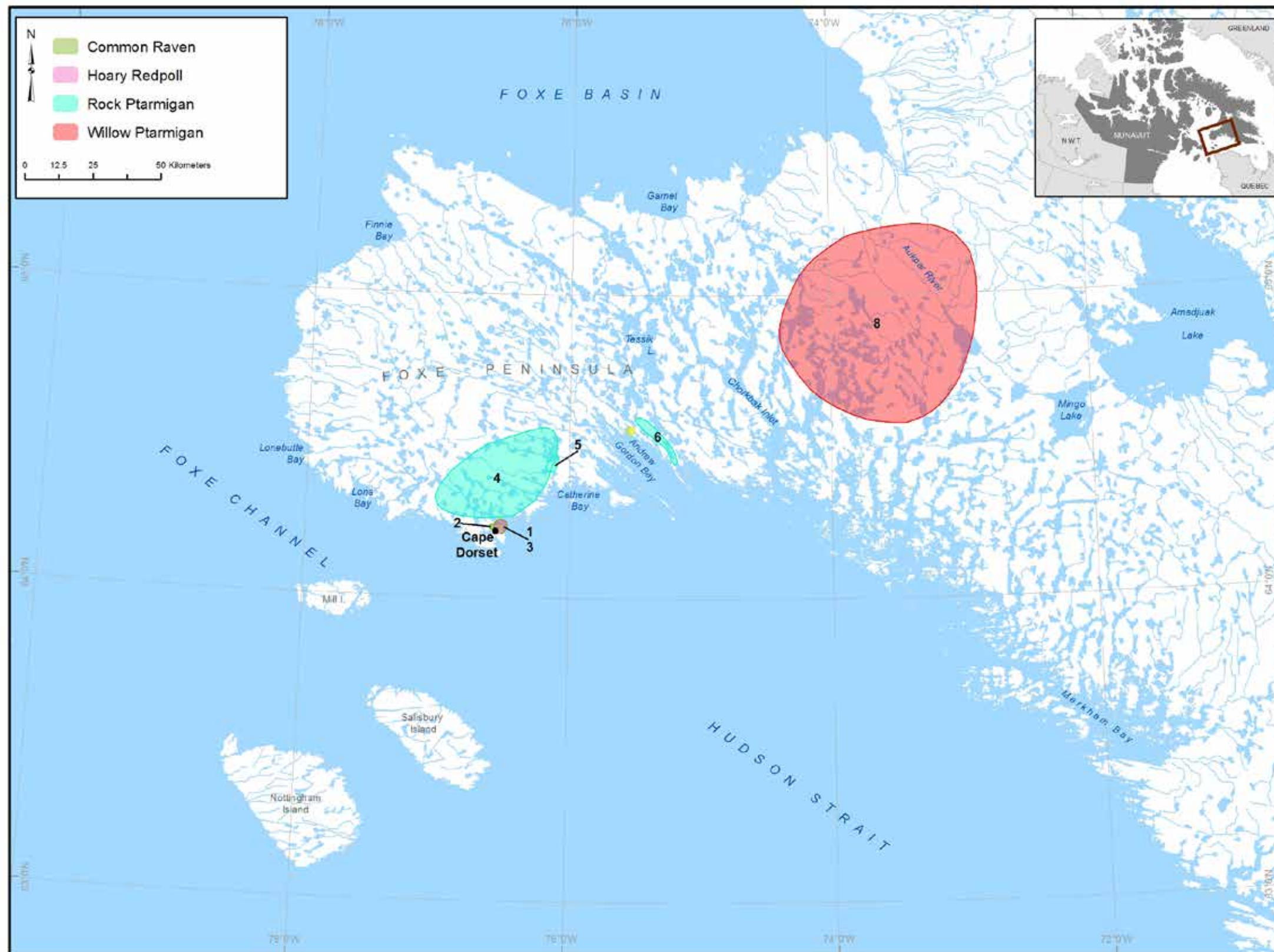




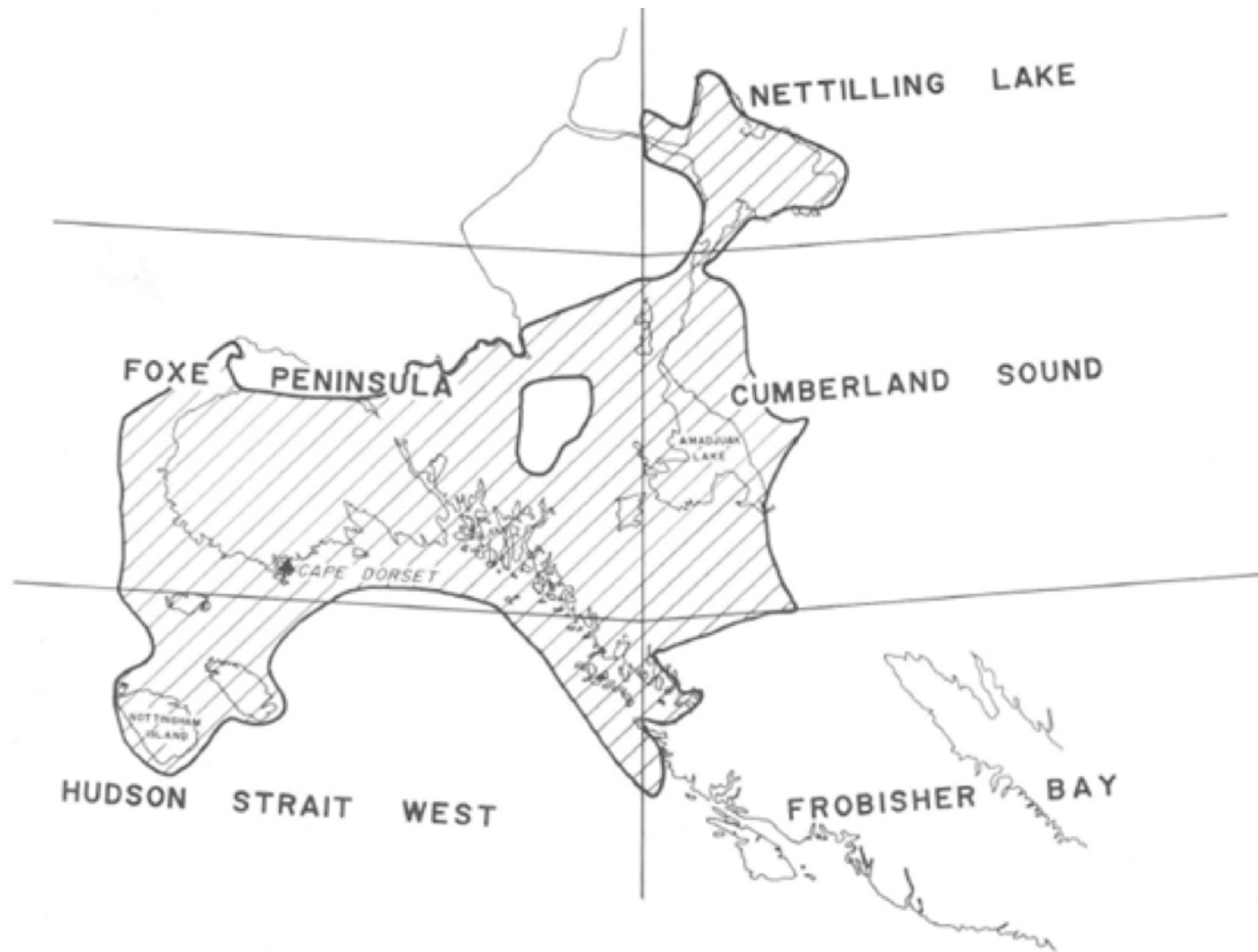
Table 61. Common Raven, Hoary Redpoll, Rock and Willow Ptarmigan Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	4	A, N, S	Common Raven	May	Lots of ravens here, found especially around the dump. They have their eggs in May.
2	6		Common Raven		His friend once raised a baby raven.
3	4		Hoary Redpoll	Winter	Found here all winter.
4	4		Rock Ptarmigan	Winter	
5	6		Rock Ptarmigan		
6	6		Rock Ptarmigan		
7	6		Unknown Bird	Winter	Saw a blue bird with a yellow belly here.
8	4		Willow Ptarmigan		Would see a pair here once in a while.

Table 62. Common Raven Everywhere Data

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE
3		

Figure 43. Nunavut Atlas – Cape Dorset Community Map



CAPE DORSET - ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ



Figure 44. Nunavut Atlas – Cape Dorset Land Use Map

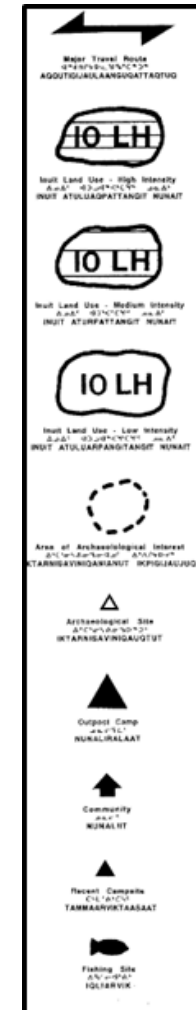
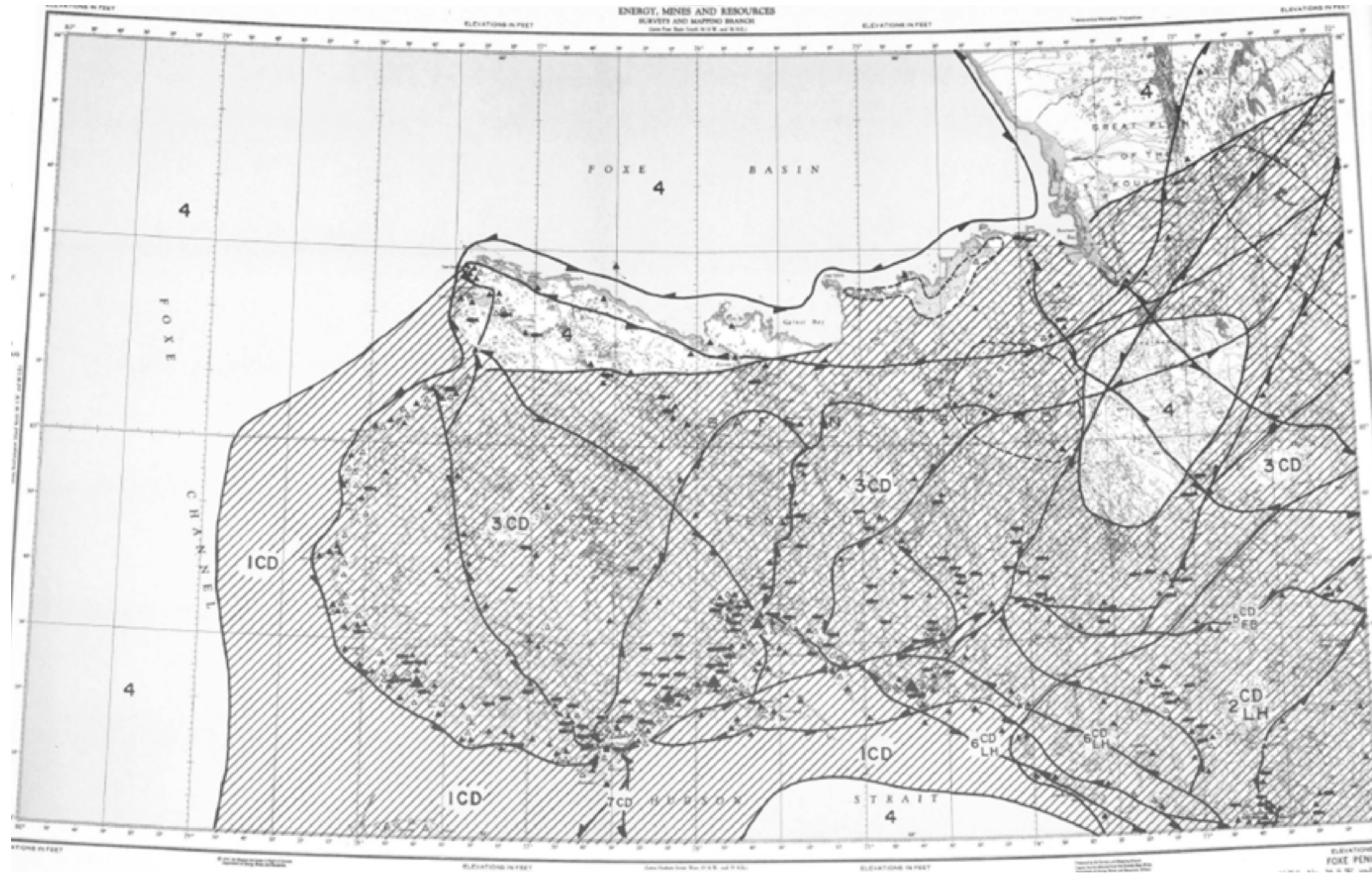
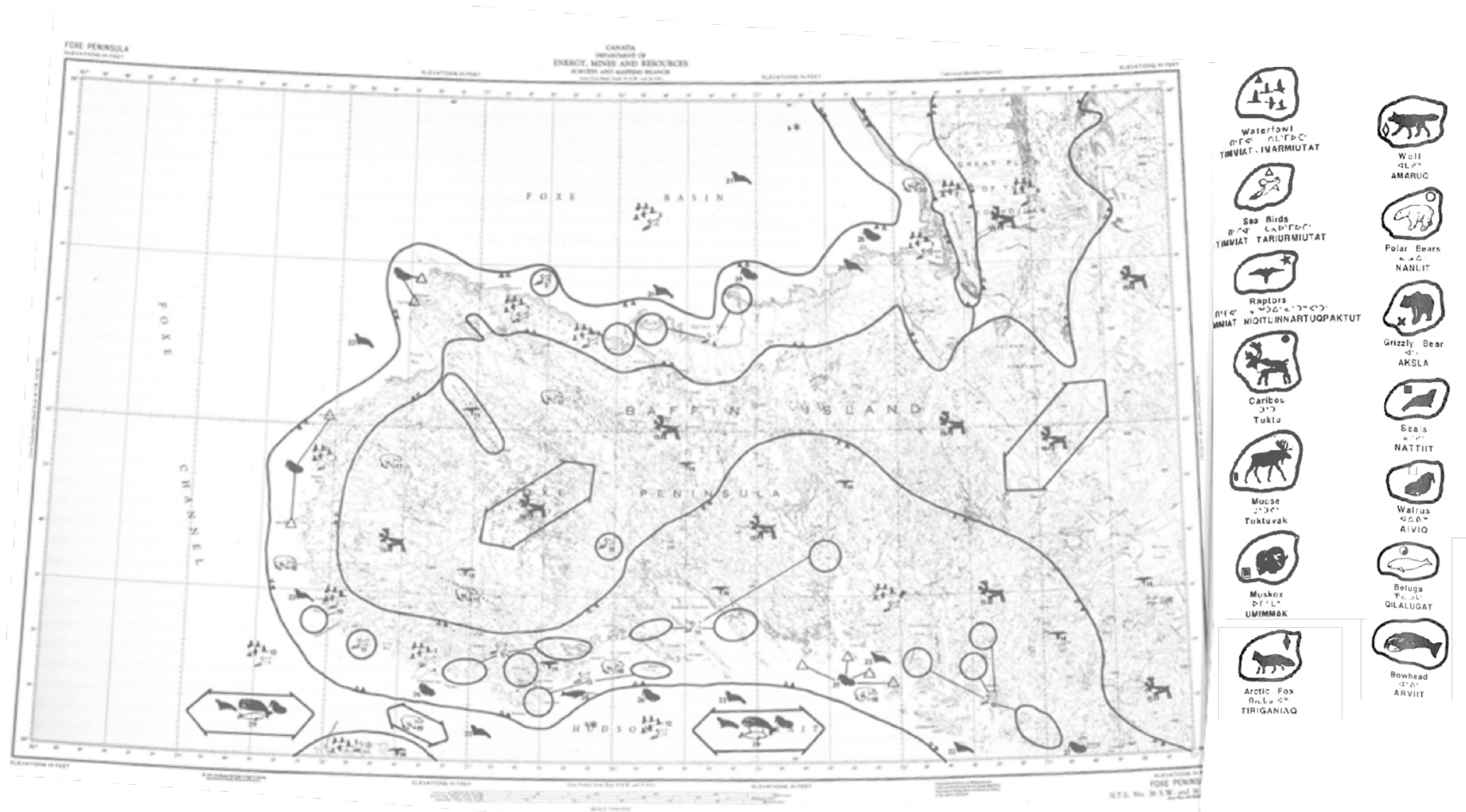


Figure 45. Nunavut Atlas – Cape Dorset Wildlife Map





CAPE DORSET

NUNAVUT ATLAS: INUIT LAND USE

1CD

This large marine area along the west and south coasts of Foxe Peninsula is intensively used by Cape Dorset hunters for seal, beluga whale, walrus, polar bear, and waterfowl hunting. Murres are hunted in the waters between Cape Dorset and Chorkbak Inlet. Ringed and bearded seals are intensively hunted near Cape Dorset during fall and winter and they are intensively hunted between Cape Dorset and Lona Bay and at the floe edge to the east of the community. Andrew Gordon Bay and the West Foxe Islands are used for hunting ringed, bearded, and harp seals.

Most of Cape Dorset's annual quota of ten polar bears is taken in the nearshore waters between King Charles Cape and Harkin Bay. Most intensive hunting occurs between Schooner Harbour and Lona Bay during early winter. Bears are also taken along the floe edge to the east of Cape Dorset, in the Pudla Inlet and Andrew Gordon Bay area. Geese and ducks are harvested from the West Foxe Islands.

2CD & LH

Cape Dorset and Lake Harbour hunters intensively utilize this area for hunting caribou and wolves and trapping Arctic foxes. The numerous offshore islands in this area support caribou during summer and these are hunted by residents of both communities. Seals, belugas, polar bears, walruses and waterfowl are hunted by residents of both communities in the nearshore marine waters of this zone. Chamberlain Island is a favoured summer hunting area for walrus by Cape Dorset residents. Residents of the two outpost camps at Markham Bay use the Mingo Lake area for hunting

caribou and wolves. Ducks and their eggs are harvested from the numerous small offshore islands in this area.

3CD

This large area (most of Foxe Peninsula) is used by Cape Dorset hunters for caribou hunting year-round. Caribou hunting is especially intensive inland from Andrew Gordon Bay and in the Tessik Lake area from November to May, and much of Cape Dorset's annual take of more than 2,000 caribou comes from these areas. Many caribou are also taken south of the Kimmik Range. Summer hunting for caribou is carried out at Shukbuk Bay and in the Keeka Lake area. Wolves are taken when encountered.

Arctic foxes are trapped in winter, especially in northern Foxe peninsula and around Andrew Gordon Bay, Cape Dorset, Lana Bay and Pudla Inlet. Canada and snow geese are intensively hunted in the coastal regions of this large harvest area. Domestic char fisheries are concentrated north of Cape Dorset, around Andrew Gordon Bay and Chorkbak Inlet, at Tessik Lake and at Pudla Inlet. Arctic hares and ptarmigans are hunted throughout much of this area.

Most of the southern half of Foxe Peninsula was used intensively in the past by Lake Harbour residents (when dog teams were in common use), for caribou hunting and Arctic fox trapping. Hunters from Lake Harbour use this large area only infrequently now, but anticipate its increased use in future.

4

These marine and terrestrial areas are currently not used for resource-harvesting. Northwestern Foxe Peninsula was formerly intensively used for trapping Arctic fox by Cape Dorset hunters.

5CD & FB

This is a major skidoo route between Iqaluit and Cape Dorset, via the Markham Bay area.

6CD & LH

These are the main boat and skidoo travel routes between Cape Dorset and Lake Harbour. These routes vary a lot, depending on ice and weather conditions and hunter preferences.

7CD

These are boat routes from Cape Dorset to summer hunting areas on Salisbury and Nottingham islands.

NUNAVUT ATLAS: WILDLIFE

1 WATERFOWL AND SEABIRDS

This area, which includes the nearshore marine environment and adjacent coastal lowlands, is important to several species of seabird and waterfowl for a variety of functions, including staging, nesting, molting and feeding. Breeding species include common eiders (on small offshore islands and along the coast), king eiders (in the vicinity of tundra ponds and rivers), Canada geese (along the coast), oldsquaws (on or near lakes), brant, red-breasted merganser and whistling swan. A few snow geese may also nest in this area, while larger numbers may occur in staging concentrations prior to nesting. Red-throated, and to a lesser extent arctic and common loons also nest in the area. Herring and lesser numbers of glaucous gulls also nest in the area, with herring gulls being more inland-oriented. Both species nest as isolated pairs or in small colonies on islets or boulders along the coast or in lakes. Other breeders in the area include Arctic terns and Sabine's gulls. The coastal area from Erukso Point to Harkin Bay provides staging and feeding sites for Canada and snow geese and brant. Canada geese commonly breed between Nuwata and Cape Weston. Approximately

2500 snow geese, mainly non-breeders, have been observed during summer in the vicinity of Garnet Bay and Cory Bay. Small breeding colonies of lesser snow geese have also been reported at both of these locations. A small breeding colony of lesser snow geese occurs near the mouth of the Aukpar River.

Black guillemots and Kumlien's gulls are common breeders along the south coast of Foxe Peninsula. This area is also frequented by thick-billed murres at the edge of the fast ice during spring. King eiders breed mainly to the north of Cape Queen. Red phalaropes are common along the south coast of Foxe Peninsula during spring to fall. Common eiders are abundant on many of the small offshore islands from Chorkbak Inlet to Amadjuak Bay, and on Sakkiak Island, the West Foxe Islands and the islands in Andrew Gordon Bay. Oldsquaws stage in large numbers in Andrew Gordon Bay prior to nesting.

2 SEABIRDS

The larger island supports about 30 pairs of herring gulls and small numbers of Arctic terns. An islet just to the southeast supports a breeding colony of 100-200 pairs of Arctic terns.

3 WATERFOWL AND SEABIRDS

This unit includes the offshore marine waters of northern Foxe Peninsula. Open-water areas during winter are utilized by small numbers of common eiders, oldsquaws, glaucous gulls and black guillemots. These recurring polynyas are also important for marine birds returning to the north in spring. These include king eiders, Arctic terns, Sabine's and herring gulls, phalaropes, loons and jaegers in addition to the above four species.

4 WATERFOWL AND SEABIRDS

One of these small islands supports 50-75 breeding pairs of common eiders, while another island supports 15-20 pairs of herring gulls.

5 SEABIRDS

The islands within these areas support breeding colonies of Arctic terns. A few Sabine's gulls breed near Viola Bay.

6 NOTE

The Dewey Soper Bird Sanctuary comprises the western part of the Great Plain of the Koukdjuak and adjacent nearshore marine waters (see Third Party Interests map for location of this large sanctuary). This sanctuary encloses the main nesting area for lesser snow geese on Baffin Island and is also an important breeding area for brant and Canada geese.

7 WATERFOWL

This area is part of 8000 km² of coastal lowlands that extend for over 250 km from Bowman Bay to the Koukdjuak River. It is a critical area for waterfowl, particularly lesser snow geese. About 230,000 lesser snow geese, or one-third of the total Canadian breeding population of lesser snow geese, (and almost all of the lesser snow geese on Baffin Island), nest throughout this area. About 40 percent of these nest on the "Bluegoose Prairie", which is the single-most important breeding area for blue phase lesser snow geese (over one-half of the total world breeding population of blue geese nests here). The percentage of blue phase geese within the breeding population of lesser snow geese that nest within this area, which has been arbitrarily divided into three colonies, ranges from about 80% in the Bowman Bay colony, 60% in the Cape Dominion colony, to 40% in the Koukdjuak River colony.

This area is also important for nesting Atlantic brant and Canada geese. The Cape Dominion area is generally considered to be one of the most important nesting areas for brant in the eastern Arctic. About 50,000 Canada geese nest throughout the area, and they are more inland-oriented than brant. They are most common to the north of this map-sheet area. Other nesters include king and common eiders and oldsquaws. A few whistling swans also nest in the area, mostly near Bowman Bay.

8 WATERFOWL AND SEABIRDS

This large area comprises the Great Plain of the Koukdjuak and adjacent tidal flats and nearshore (it is therefore inclusive of area 7 above and adjacent nearshore marine waters). The area is important for nesting, staging, molting and feeding waterfowl and seabirds. About 1,500,000 geese (mostly lesser snow geese) are present throughout the area each fall. The Great Plains of the Koukdjuak is used for feeding and molting by failed breeders and non-breeders and by brood-rearing geese that disperse widely throughout the area. Snow geese prefer the various water bodies scattered throughout the lowland for these activities. The greater snow geese of northern Baffin Island may also use this area for staging during migration.

The nesting activities of the geese have been described in the previous wildlife note. Other nesters in this area include king and common eiders, oldsquaws, whistling swans (near Bowman Bay), Arctic, common and red-throated loons. Sabines gulls (near the coast), Arctic terns, herring gulls, glaucous gulls and all three species of jaegers. Several species of shorebird and snowy owls also breed in the area.

9 NOTE

The Cape Dorset Bird Sanctuary comprises Sakkiak Island, the West Foxe Islands and South Island. It provides protection for large numbers of nesting

common eiders on these islands. King eiders occur as migrants in this area.

10 WATERFOWL AND SEABIRDS

This island supports several hundred pairs of breeding eiders. About 100 pairs of Kumlien's gulls with some glaucous gulls also nest here, as do some herring gulls.

11 SEABIRDS

These are sites of single-species or mixed-species glaucous and Kumlien's gulls which are common along this coast. Kumlien's gulls generally predominate at these sites, with 10-200 breeding pairs per site. Herring gulls nest in more inland locations along the coast.

12 WATERFOWL AND SEABIRDS

This large offshore area off southern Foxe Peninsula is important to many species of seabird and waterfowl for a variety of activities including, feeding, staging, molting, brood-rearing, and migration. These include murre, guillemots, gulls, eiders, oldsquaws, jaegers and shorebirds mainly during the period from spring to fall. Polynyas and leads support small numbers of overwintering species such as common eider, oldsquaw, Kumlien's and glaucous gulls, thick-billed murre, dovekie, and black guillemot.

13 SEABIRDS

An estimated 75 pairs of black guillemots nest on Pitsulak Island (64°11'N, 76°30'W) and on the islands east of Parketuk Bay (64°17'N, 76°31'W). About 3000 black guillemots comprise a colony on one of the West Foxe Islands.

14 RAPTORS

Although the status of raptors within the western escarpment is not known, it likely provides suitable

nesting habitat for peregrine falcons and rough-legged hawks. Southwestern Foxe Peninsula is one of the most productive breeding areas on Baffin Island for both peregrine falcons and gyrfalcons. Most breeding sites, particularly for gyrfalcons, are on or near the coast, while the inland sites are used mostly by peregrines and rough-legged hawks. Some gyrfalcons may overwinter in the area, subsisting on Arctic hares, ptarmigans, and overwintering seabirds and waterfowl. The status of raptors south and southwest of Mingo Lake is unknown, but these areas may be of some importance to peregrine falcons and gyrfalcons.

15 CARIBOU

Almost all of Foxe Peninsula provides year-round range for caribou which belong to the migratory south Baffin caribou herd. This herd numbers in excess of 55,000 animals. In recent decades, caribou numbers have greatly increased on Foxe Peninsula. Caribou tend to summer along coastal lowlands and along river valleys, and to move inland to hillier, upland areas in winter. Breeding cows and immature animals leave Foxe Peninsula in spring and head to calving and summering grounds on west-central Baffin Island. Caribou also calve on Foxe Peninsula, near Finnie Bay and the southwestern portion of the peninsula. A major summering area for south Baffin caribou is the extensive lowlands of the Great Plain of the Koukdjuak, and the coastal area to the north, as well as the northern lowland coast of Foxe Peninsula. Major wintering grounds for south Baffin caribou include interior and southern Foxe Peninsula. Small

numbers of caribou summer in the coastal lowlands of southern Foxe Peninsula, primarily the mature bulls that did not migrate. Caribou also occur on the numerous offshore islands between Amadjuak Bay and Chorkbak Inlet, during summer and fall.



16 CARIBOU

Cows, calves and immature caribou migrate north during spring to summering or calving areas in west-central Baffin Island and on northern coastal Foxe Peninsula, from major wintering grounds in interior and southern Foxe Peninsula. In late summer and early fall, these caribou gradually drift south, utilizing the entire width of the Great Plain of the Koukdjuak, enroute to wintering grounds on Foxe Peninsula.

17 POLAR BEARS

The interior of western Foxe Peninsula might be a denning area for polar bears and possibly also a summer retreat.

18 POLAR BEARS

Polar bears are numerous during winter and spring in the nearshore fast ice habitat along the southwest, northwest and south coasts of Foxe Peninsula. They also occur along the floe edge and on offshore pack ice.

19 POLAR BEARS

It is thought that polar bears migrate through this part of Hudson Strait.

20 POLAR BEARS

Polar bears come ashore in fall along the west side of the Great Plain of the Koukdjuak.

21 SEALS

Ringed seals occur in low density along the north side of Foxe Peninsula. Moderate numbers of bearded seals occur in the offshore pack ice of southeastern Foxe Basin. Densities of both species are greatest west of Garnet Bay.

22 SEALS

The south and, to a lesser extent, the west coasts of Foxe Peninsula are areas of high ringed seal abundance and productivity. Bearded seals occur inshore in summer along this coastline. During winter, bearded seals occur near the floe edge and in offshore pack ice in Hudson Strait. Harp seals also occur in nearshore waters during summer.

23 SEALS

Bearded seals are said to be common in the Lonebutte Bay area.

24 WALRUSES

Walruses occur in the vicinity of Cape Dorchester, mainly in summer and fall. Haul-out sites are located at capes Dorchester and Weston.

25 WALRUSES

Walruses sometimes occur along the north coast of Foxe Peninsula.

26 WALRUSES

Walruses occur off King and Charles capes. They are numerous from Cape Dorset to Lona Bay, and occur at the floe edge to the east of Cape Dorset.

27 WALRUSES

Walruses often occur in these inshore areas during summer. Several haul-out sites occur on the outermost islands.

28 NARWHALS

Narwhals sometimes occur in the Cape Dorset area in summer.

29 BOWHEADS, BELUGAS, WALRUSES AND SEALS

Bowheads migrate through Hudson Strait from wintering grounds in eastern Hudson Strait to summering areas in northwestern Hudson Bay and Foxe Basin. Belugas overwinter throughout the pack ice of Hudson Strait, and in spring migrate to summering areas in Hudson Bay, northern Quebec and possibly in Cumberland Sound. Belugas are commonly seen in the southern Foxe Peninsula coastal area during spring and fall while on migration.

In late summer and fall walruses are reported to drift on the ice from southeastern Southampton Island to the Cape Dorset area and to continue moving eastward through the northern coastal and offshore waters of Hudson Strait. Hudson Strait is an important overwintering area for some walruses. Walruses have been seen during winter in coastal waters of southern Foxe Peninsula, near the floe edge.

Most harp seals migrating northwards from Newfoundland during spring continue into Davis Strait and Baffin Bay but some seals turn westwards into Hudson Strait enroute to summering areas in Hudson Bay and Foxe Basin.

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COMMUNITY OF CAPE DORSET

Hamlet of Cape Dorset

Cape Dorset's Aiviq HTA Board Members and Chairpersons

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GOVERNMENT OF NUNAVUT

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA

INTERVIEWEES – CAPE DORSET

Quvianaqtuliaq Tapaungai, Taqialuk Nuna, Numa Ottokie Sr., Pitseolak Padluq, Ogituk Ashoona, Moshia Ragee, Quliupalik Quppopik, anonymous (name withheld), Jamesie Alariaq.

INDEPENDENT COLLABORATOR

Jim Richards, Arctic Bird Specialist, Ontario, Canada. Jim compared bird observations recorded through the inventory with literature. Results of this evaluation are located in Appendix 3. Jim provided cover photo of King Eider.

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APPENDIX 1

INTERVIEWEE BIOGRAPHIES

INTERVIEW	NAME	BIOGRAPHY
1	Quvianaqtuliaq Tapaungai	Quvianaqtuliaq was born in 1942 on an island outside of Cape Dorset. He began fishing and hunting at the age of 8. At that time, nobody had rifles. Harpoons and spears were used instead. He has lived in Cape Dorset since 1960 and is still active at hunting and fishing.
2	Taqialuk Nuna	Taqialuk was born in 1952 in Iqaluit and has lived in Cape Dorset since 1969. He began fishing and hunting when he was 7 or 8 years old and is still active today.
3	Numa Ottokie Sr.	Numa was born in 1952 in Cape Dorset and has lived there all his life except for three years when we when to Churchill for school. He began fishing and hunting when he was 7 or 8 years old and is still active today.
4	Pitseolak Padluq	Pitseolak was born in 1961 at an outpost outside of Kimmirut and has been at active fisher and hunter since the age of 5 or 6 years. He has lived in Cape Dorset since 1996 and continues to hunt and fish near there. He notes that in the last two years, there has not been many ringed seals around so he does not hunt them anymore.
5	Ogituk Ashoona	Ogituk was born in 1952 in Cape Dorset and grew up in outcamps around the community. At the age of 5, he would follow his father on hunting trips and started hunting on his own at the age of 9. He used to do helicopter surveys for caribou and polar bear in the 1980s and he has been to the bird sanctuary on many occasions.
6	Mosha Ragee	Mosha was born in Iqaluit in 1979 and grew up in Cape Dorset. He started hunting and fishing when he was 10 years old and remains an active hunter and fisher today.
7	Quliupalik Quppopik	Quliupalik was born in 1968 in Cape Dorset and has lived there all his life. When he was very young he would go hunting with his dad and uncles and he remains active today.
8	Anonymous	This individual was born in Iqaluit in 1982 and has lived in Cape Dorset all their life. Fishing was done since they can remember and hunting began at the age of 12 with a grandfather.
9	Jameseie Alariaq	-

APPENDIX 2 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CRI – COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

DFO – DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND OCEANS

DOE – DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

GIS – GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

HTA – HUNTER/TRAPPER ASSOCIATION

HTO – HUNTER/TRAPPER ORGANIZATION

IHT – INUIT HERITAGE TRUST

INAC – INDIGENOUS AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA, GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

IQ – INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT

IPCC – INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

NRI – NUNAVUT RESEARCH INSTITUTE

NTI – NUNAVUT TUNNGAVIK INCORPORATED

NWMB – NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD

TK – TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE



APPENDIX 3 BIRD EVALUATION

SPECIES	GODFREY (1986) SNYDER (1957)	CWS	RICHARDS AND WHITE (2008)	COOCH (1957)	COOCH (1977)	SOPER (1928)	SOPER (1934)	MACPHERSON AND MCLAREN (1959)	MISC. LIT.	NCRI INTERVIEW: ID	COMMENTS ON NCRI SPECIES LIST
Snow Goose	B/B	x	MB	x	B	x		B	B	x	As expected. Should note concerns about grazing and die-off.
Ross's Goose	B/		MB							x	Unexpected in large numbers as indicated.
Brant	B/B		MB	B	B			B	B	x	As expected.
Cackling Goose			MB	B	B	B		B	x	x	As expected.
Canada Goose	B/B	x	MB	x	B	x		B	B	x	As expected. Concerns about die-off.
Tundra Swan	B/B		MB	B		x		B	B	x	As expected.
American Black Duck			V						x		Very rare; not expected.
Northern Pintail	-/B		MB		x			x	x		Expected ?
Green-winged Teal			V	x				x	x		Expected ?
American Wigeon			A							x	Very rare; not expected.
King Eider	B/B		MB	B				B		x	As expected.
Common Eider	B/B		MB	B	B	B		B	B	x	As expected.
Harlequin Duck			MBw						x		Not expected.
White-winged Scoter			V	x				x			Not expected.
Long-tailed Duck	B/B	x	MB	B	B	B		B	B	x	As expected.
Red-breasted Merganser	B/B		MB			x		x		x	As expected.
Willow Ptarmigan	B/B		PB	B					B	x	As expected.
Rock Ptarmigan	B/B		PB	B		x		B		x	As expected.
Red-throated Loon	B/B	x	MB	B	B	B		B		x	As expected.
Pacific Loon	B/B	x	MB	B	b	B		b		x	As expected.
Common Loon	B/B	x	MB	B	B	x		B			Expected ?
Yellow-billed Loon			MB					x			Very uncommon; not to be expected here.
Northern Fulmar		x	MBw					x		x	Expected as a summer visitor.
Rough-legged Hawk	B/B	x	MB	B		B		B			Expected ?
Gyrfalcon	B/B		PB	B		x		B		x	As expected.
Peregrine Falcon	B/B		MB	B		B		B		x	As expected.
Whooping Crane			A							x	Doubtful. Perhaps young Sandhill Cranes.
Sandhill Crane			MB							x	As expected.

NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

SPECIES	GODFREY (1986) SNYDER (1957)	CWS	RICHARDS AND WHITE (2008)	COOCH (1957)	COOCH (1977)	SOPER (1928)	SOPER (1934)	MACPHERSON AND MCLAREN (1959)	MISC. LIT.	NCRI INTERVIEW: ID	COMMENTS ON NCRI SPECIES LIST
Black-bellied Plover	B/B		MB	x				x	B		Expected ?
American Golden-Plover	B/B		MB	x				x		x	As expected.
Semipalmated Plover	B/		MB	B	B	B		B	B	x	As expected.
Common Ringed Plover	/B		MB							x	Unexpected, but very likely.
Whimbrel			Vb							x	Unexpected, but possible.
Ruddy Turnstone	B/B		MB	x					B		Very uncommon.
Red Knot			MB							x	Not expected.
Semipalmated Sandpiper	B/B	x	MB	B	B	x		x	B		Expected ?
Least Sandpiper			MB	x							Rare here.
White-rumped Sandpiper	B/B		MB	x		x		B	B	x	As expected.
Baird's Sandpiper	B/B	x	MB	x				x			Expected ?
Purple Sandpiper	B/B		MB	B	b	x		B			Expected ?
Dunlin	/B	x	MB	x					x		Uncommon, but expected.
Killdeer			A							x	Very doubtful.
Red-necked Phalarope	B/B		MB			B		x			Expected ?
Red Phalarope	B/B		MB	b		B		x	B		Expected ?
Black-legged Kittiwake	/B	x	MB					x			Summer visitor; expected ?
Sabine's Gull	B/B		MB	x				x	B		Expected ?
Herring Gull	B/B	x	MB	B	x	B		B			Expected ?
Iceland Gull	B/B	x	MB	B	B	B		B	B	x	As expected.
Glaucous Gull	B/B	x	MBw	B		B		B	x		Expected ?
Great Black-backed Gull			Mb		x						Rare here; not expected.
Arctic Tern	B/B	x	MB	x				B	B	x	As expected.



SPECIES	GODFREY (1986) SNYDER (1957)	CWS	RICHARDS AND WHITE (2008)	COOCH (1957)	COOCH (1977)	SOPER (1928)	SOPER (1934)	MACPHERSON AND MCLAREN (1959)	MISC. LIT.	NCRI INTERVIEW: ID	COMMENTS ON NCRI SPECIES LIST
Pomarine Jaeger	B/B		MB	x				x			Expected ?
Parasitic Jaeger	B/B		MBw	b	x			b			Expected ?
Long-tailed Jaeger	B/B		MB	x		x		x	B		Expected ?
Thick-billed Murre	/B	x	MBw	B	x	x		x		x	As expected.
Black Guillemot	B/B	x	MBw		B	B		B		x	As expected.
Snowy Owl	B/B		PB	x		x		x	B	x	As expected.
Barn Owl										x	Highly unlikely. No records for Nunavut.
Eastern Kingbird			A		x				x		Very rare and not expected.
Common Raven	B/B	x	PB	B		x		b		x	As expected.
Horned Lark	B/B		MB	x		B		x			Expected ?
Northern Wheatear	B/		MB	b	B			B			Expected ?
American Pipit	B/B	x	MB	B	B	B		B	x		Expected ?
Lapland Longspur	B/B	x	MB	x	B	B		B		x	As expected.
Snow Bunting	B/B	x	MB	B	B	B		B	x	x	As expected.
Yellow-rumped Warbler			A		x						Rare here; not expected.
Common Murre			A							x	Rare here; not expected but possible.
Common Nighthawk										x	Highly unlikely. Even the habitat they cite is wrong.
White-crowned Sparrow			MB					x	x		Uncommon and unexpected.
Common Redpoll			MB	B	x			x			Unexpected.
Hoary Redpoll	/B		MBw							x	As expected.

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Godfrey & Snyder – ‘B’ in these two columns denote breeding range for each species. It does not mean that the species has actually been recorded as breeding in the specific checklist area itself.

Richards & White (2008) – denotes general status for the geographic area (i.e.; Arctic Islands (north of 60), James Bay Islands, or Mainland), and does not imply that a record exists for each species in the specific checklist area.

Names and arrangement according to: American Ornithologists Union Check-List of North American Birds, 1998.

Codes for species list above:

B = breeding

b = breeding suspected

x = reliably observed

Richards & White codes:

P = Present: all or part of the population present throughout the year

M = Migrant: migrates to/from or through the region on a regular basis

V = Vagrant: uncommon migrant, or outside of normal range

A = Accidental: rare; very few records

E = Extinct

B = Breeding confirmed: active nest or flightless young

b = Breeding suspected: pair in suitable habitat or in courtship

w = Winter records available when /where open water, ice floe-edge, polynyas exist

Canada Goose was split by the AOU in 2004 into Canada Goose and Cackling Goose. The literature prior to 2004 does not always differentiate between the two. For current breeding range, I have used a map presented by Mallory, et al. 2005, as well as a map presented by Sibley, 2004.

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NOTE: This listing incorporates birds seen in the Bowman Bay Wildlife Sanctuary and the Dewey Soper



Migratory Bird Sanctuary as well as the Mallikuaq Territorial Park.

** I have used the term "Expected ?" for certain species where I felt they should have been observed. Note that this applies mainly to gulls, shorebirds and small landbirds.



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