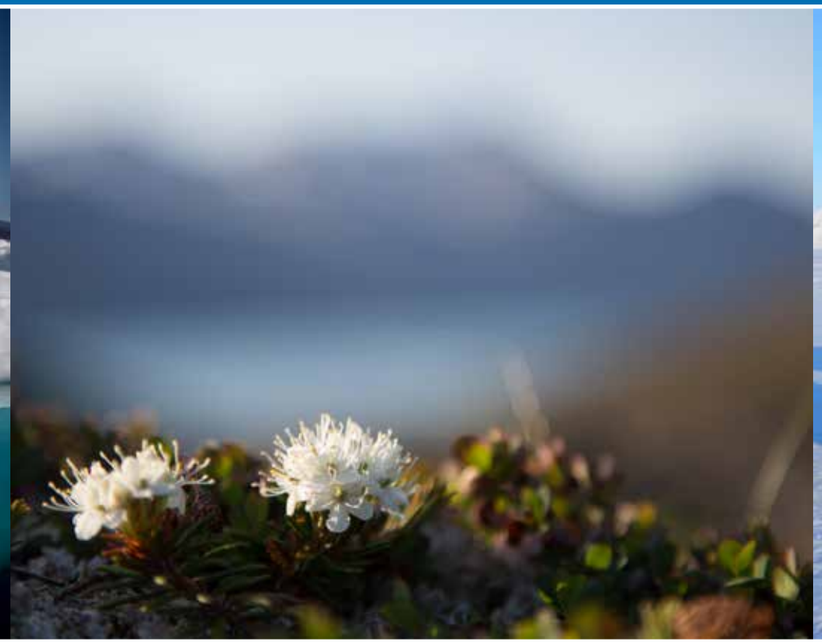
NUNAVUT
COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY



Pond Inlet

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Department of Environment
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Ministère de l'Environnement

NCRI

Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory – Pond Inlet
2018

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is derived from the Hamlet of Pond Inlet 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 Qaujimajatuqangit, or IQ) and the preparation for forthcoming environmental changes, particularly those driven by climate change.

The Fisheries and Sealing Division of the Department of Environment (DOE) initiated this inventory in 2007 by conducting a pilot project in the community of Igloolik, Nunavut. NCRIs 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

This report presents the findings of the coastal resource inventory of Pond Inlet conducted in February 2016.

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 Pond Inlet, Nunavut; and
- Key recommendations on both the use of this study as well as future initiatives.

During the course of this project, Pond Inlet was visited on one occasion in February 2016 to conduct on-site interview sessions. Community consultations were conducted through phone conferencing and emails. A total of ten 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 2 - 8 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.

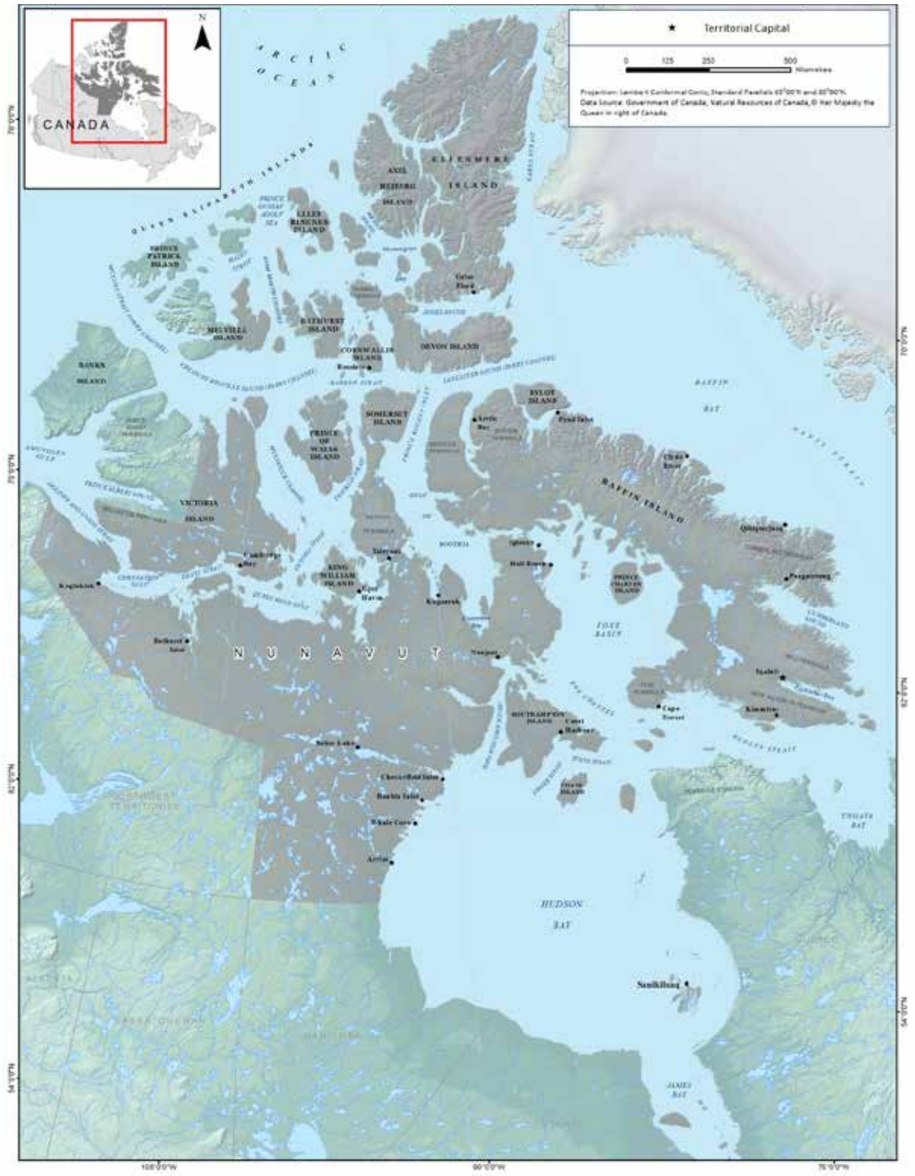
All of the community-specific data is digitized and mapped using a Geographic Information System (GIS). This approach can be an effective tool to assist with management, development, and conservation of coastal areas.

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 Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) gathered through interviews. Over the past 50 years, Inuit have transitioned from a resource-based nomadic life style to a wage-based economy. Coastal and land-based activities remain extremely important, contributing to Inuit quality of life, providing income and food, and as a significant part of 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 Rankin Inlet 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: Sarah Arnold, Fisheries Sector Specialist, Teresa Tufts, Fisheries Scientist; and Pallulaaq Friesen, Fisheries Project Assistant.

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

Pond Inlet was visited in February 2016 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 Pond Inlet's Mittimatalik Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO) 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 ten interviewees (Appendix 1) was made by NCRI project personnel. In addition, HTO 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, two recorders, 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 2 - 8 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 50 -52).

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.

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 4000 km north to south and 2500 km east to west including: Parry Channel, Prince Regent Inlet, the western portions of Baffin Bay, and the northern portions of Foxe Basin

HUNTING/FISHING AND OTHER

Hunting practices have changed considerably in Pond Inlet over the years. Most interviewees identified having used a dog team for hunting and traveling while they were younger and had limited tools compared to today. Nowadays most people hunt and travel by snowmobile. One interviewee noted that it is harder to find seal holes because of all the skidoo tracks on the ice. Another mentioned that since the sea ice hasn't been freezing well in recent years, it is becoming harder to catch seals. In the summer, some interviewees would travel with dogs that had knapsacks to carry their belongings. Fishing weirs were commonly used where fish would be trapped in a rock formation and would be caught with a spear or by hitting them with a tusk or bone. One participant noted that since Baffinland started it has changed where people go to fish for char.

Interviewees identified some differences in the taste of animals around Pond Inlet:

- Four participants noted that char and ringed seals taste different depending on which lake or which part of Eclipse Sound they are found
- Two participants noted that beluga and walrus taste different in Pond Inlet compared to Igloolik. The walrus in Pond Inlet eat ringed seals and the ones in Igloolik eat clams.

Interviewees also identified differences in the way some animals look:

- Two participants commented how char in the Oliver Sound area have more rounded heads compared to other areas.
- Three participants noted that there are two kinds of narwhal in Pond Inlet - large dark ones with a straight tusk that lead the pack and smaller ones with white spots and spiral tusks that tend to be more broken.

HEALTH, SIZE, AND PRESENCE

Interview participants identified some changes in the animals around Pond Inlet:

- Two interviewees noted that there are fewer migratory animals like narwhal and ringed seals now.
- Two interviewees mentioned that there have been more killer whales and bowhead whales in the last few years.
- One individual noted that narwhal are not as scared of killer whales anymore because there is too much noise in the ocean, especially from ships.
- Four participants noted that there are more polar bears around Pond Inlet now. One mentioned that you used to have to travel very far to see polar bears. One individual mentioned that they are not worried about the future of polar bears because they are very adaptable animals.
- One participant noted that marine mammals used to just go to specific spots, now they're everywhere.
- Three individuals mentioned that harbour porpoise, minke whales, and hooded seal are starting to come to Pond Inlet but never used to.
- Five participants noted that some birds aren't around Pond Inlet anymore. They mentioned that they are noticing fewer long tail ducks, ivory gulls, red breasted mergansers, ptarmigans, arctic terns and murres. A few mentioned that there are

fewer ptarmigan near town due to all the ravens nowadays.

- One interviewee mentioned that they used to find more dead eiders at the floe edge when it was further away from land. Now that the floe edge is closer to shore, eiders can reach the mussels at the bottom and so fewer die from starvation.
- Five interviewees mentioned that they are seeing more birds such as Canada goose, brant, seagulls, eiders and ravens nowadays.
- Three interviewees noted that there are new kinds of birds coming that never used to like sandhill cranes and different types of sand pipers. They also noted that there are new insects and bees that never used to be around.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

Changes in ice and snow:

- Six interviewees identified changes in the sea ice, stating that it forms later and closer to town and breaks up earlier than it used to in the past. The sea ice breaks up in the spring about two weeks earlier than it used to (from end of July to beginning of July) and forms in the fall about three to four weeks later than it used to.
- Two participants also noted that the texture of the sea ice is softer and not as thick as it used to be in the past.
- Changes at Button Point are particularly noticeable: the ice rots much faster than it used to, breaking up at the end of June now. Additionally, in the winter of 2016 there was still open water near Button Point where it would normally freeze up.
- One individual stated that in the last 20 years the area has been getting less multi-year ice coming in late summer/fall. They used to hunt seal in the late summer on multi-year ice but can't anymore.
- One interviewee mentioned that the distance of the floe edge is correlated with the number of icebergs that come down from Grise Fiord and that the floe edge has been closer recently because fewer icebergs are coming down from the north.
- One participant stated that there is less snow nowadays.
- Two individuals stated that the glaciers on Bylot Island and Baffin Island are receding.

Changes in weather/climate:

- One interviewee noted that the weather is harder to predict nowadays.
- One participant stated that there is more wind and it's stronger in the spring/summer.
- One individual mentioned that the summers are warmer than they used to be.
- One interviewee noted that it gets less stormy in the summer because Eclipse Sound has become less salty

Other changes:

- One individual mentioned that the elders say the Earth has shifted a bit. In the spring at midnight the sun used to be above the mountain, now it's to the East.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Most participants expressed concerns about development in the area. Five individuals were concerned about the effects of Baffinland shipping on marine animals and winter sea ice. The interviewees noted that there has been fewer narwhal and seals in some areas due to the increase in shipping in recent years. Two participants expressed concerns about seismic testing and acoustic devices in the water. They noted that walrus disappeared from an area when

Figure 2. The study area extent discussed in the Rankin Inlet interviews

acoustic devices were put in and did not return until the devices were removed. They are concerned about the effects of seismic testing on narwhal and hypothesized that seismic testing had a role in the 2008 and 2015 narwhal entrapments near Pond Inlet. One interviewee had concerns about scientific research involving radio collars, stating that polar bears that have been collared get into more mischief than ones that aren't collared.

Some participants expressed support for development such as a commercial turbot fishery and tourism, but only if done sustainably and within the community's capacity to manage the industries.

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.

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 Pond Inlet is located on the North end of Baffin Island, on the shores of Eclipse Sound between Baffin Island and Bylot Island. The Hamlet is located at 76.70° North and 77.96° West.

TIDAL MIXING

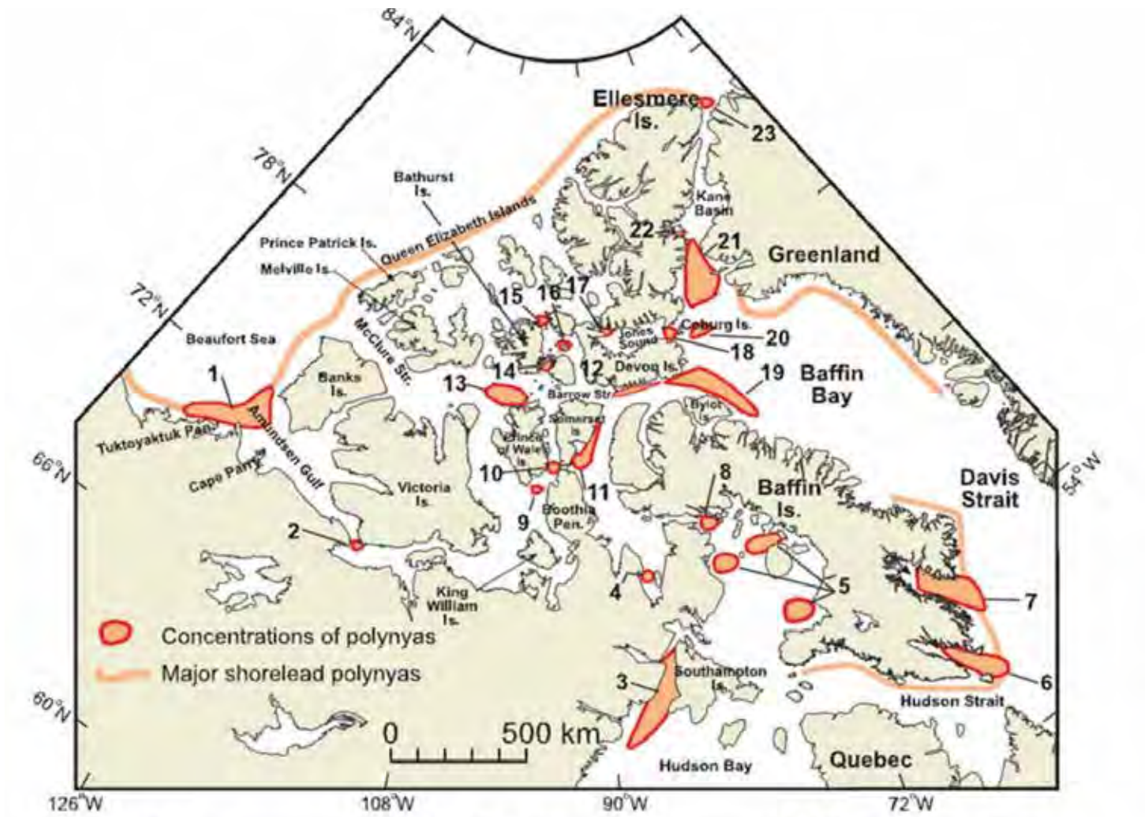
Even at somewhat limited velocities, tidal currents can produce sufficient turbulence to generate the vertical mixing capable of forming and maintaining a polynya. A slow-moving tidal current that encounters a shallow and/or narrow strait increases in velocity, promoting vertical mixing. Warmer, deeper 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

Figure 3. Map of known polynyas in Nunavut



1 Cape Bathurst
2 Lambert Channel
3 Roes Welcome Sound
4 Committee Bay
5 Foxe Basin
6 Frobisher Bay
7 Cumberland Sound
8 Fury and Hecla Strait
9 Franklin Strait
10 Bellot Strait
11 Prince Regent Inlet
12 Lancaster Sound
13 Viscount Melville Sound
14 Karluk Brooman
15 Queens Channel and Penny Strait
16 Dundas Island
17 Hell Gate – Cardigan Strait
18 Lady Ann Strait
19 Bylot Island
20 Coburg Island
21 North Water (NOW)
22 Flagler Bay
23 Lincoln Sea

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).

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 large polynya exists on the northern shores of Bylot Island and extends further north towards Devon Island. It is approximately 300 km in length and limits travel to the north from Pond Inlet through Parry Channel in the winter months.

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 map codes

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	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	Camp		Outpost camp where they lived when he was growing up.
2	1	Camp		Outpost camp; lived there as a child. Would use kayaks to hunt in the area.
3	1	Camp		When he was 5 or 6 years old he would go hunting caribou here and store the meat inside the lake.
4	1	Camp		Outpost camp where his whole family lived for 7 or 8 years.
5	1	Camp		Settlement area before Pond Inlet was a community. Would use dog team to go hunting. Lots of animals around here near the floe edge.
6	3	Camp		Moved to Pond Inlet in 1972.
7	3	Camp		Outpost camp
8	3	Camp		Outpost camp
9	3	Camp		Outpost camp
10	3	Camp		Outpost camp
11	3	Camp		Outpost camp
12	3	Camp		Outpost camp
13	3	Camp		Outpost camp
14	3	Camp		Outpost camp where they lived in the 1950's.
15	3	Camp		Where they lived when relocated to Devon Island with the RCMP. A ship took them there, dropped them off, and picked them up a year later. There were people living there before his family arrived but were relocated to Arctic Bay when his family got there. The family didn't leave the camp area because there were so many polar bears around. If they did camp somewhere else they'd need a night watchman to look out for bears. There were not a lot of char in this area.
16	3	Camp		Place the family lived before being relocated to Devon Island.
17	3	Camp	Apr(Early)	Place where he was born.
18	3	Camp	Summer	Summer outpost camp; one of the areas he grew up.
19	3	Camp	May, Jun	Spring outpost camp; one of the areas he grew up.
20	3	Camp	Winter	Winter outpost camp; one of the areas he grew up.
21	4	Camp	Spring	Would camp here when hunting seals.
22	4	Camp		Outpost camp; one of the places where he grew up.
23	4	Camp		Outpost camp; one of the places where he grew up. Where his wife lived from 1954 to 1960.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
24	4	Camp		Outpost camp; one of the places where he grew up. Lived here for 4 years.
25	4	Camp		Outpost camp; one of the places where he lived. His son was born here.
26	4	Camp		Outpost camp; one of the places where they lived. In 1968 people from here started moving to Pond Inlet because that's when Federal Day School started.
27	4	Camp		Outpost camp; one of the places where he grew up.
28	4	Camp		Outpost camp; one of the places where he grew up.
29	4	Camp		One of the places where he grew up.
30	4	Camp		One of the places where he grew up.
31	4	Camp		Route taken when moving back towards Pond Inlet.
32	4	Camp		Outpost camp; one of the places where he grew up.
33	4	Camp	Spring	Would stay overnight here when out seal hunting in the spring.
34	4	Camp	Spring	Would camp here when out seal hunting.
35	4	Camp	Winter	Outpost camp. Would hunt seals to feed dog team and people. When he was taught to skin seals he was told to turn the knife around so that you wouldn't put so many holes in the skin - makes it easier for the women to clean the skin afterwards.
36	4	Camp		Place where he was born.
37	4	Camp		Outpost camp, one of the places where she grew up.
38	5	Camp		Would put tent up on the ice. Once, in the middle of the night, woke up because the ice broke off and was moving.
39	5	Camp		Would stay here until the ice broke up. In August would travel by dog team to the other side of the island for caribou hunting.
40	5	Camp	Oct(Mid)	Place where she was born.
41	5	Camp		Outpost camp where she grew up.
42	5	Camp		Outpost camp where she grew up.
43	5	Camp		There were matchbox houses here.
44	6	Camp		Outpost camp
45	6	Camp		Moved here after living near Igloolik and after leaving Camp Label 45 in 1954. Would come here by dog team in July. Now the floe edge is closer to land and breaks up about 1 month earlier than it used to.
46	6	Camp		Outpost camp; his brother and his son were born here.
47	6	Camp		Outpost camp where he was born and grew up. Spent the summers out walrus hunting but came back to the camp in the fall for the winters. When he was little he would try chasing the little geese but they kept running away. His grandma was trying to catch the other geese and got annoyed so tried to flick him with a whim to make him stop scaring away the geese.
48	8	Camp		Where he grew up and where he met his late wife.
49	9	Camp	Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun	
50	9	Camp		Moved to this island in the spring.
51	9	Camp		Lived here in the spring.
52	9	Camp		Moved here before the ice breakup in the spring. 4 families lived here.
53	9	Camp	Jul, Aug, Sep	Camp where they spent the summer to hunt caribou and collect hides.
54	9	Camp		Where he first saw airplanes, white people, RCMP, doctors - had and x-ray in an igloo.
55	9	Camp		In the spring moved to this small island; better hunting area for ringed seal.
56	9	Camp	May	3 families were moved here by dog team. Spent 1 month here after they were relocated.
57	3	Travel		Spring dog team route.
58	3	Travel		Travel route in the ship that took them to Devon Island.
59	3	Travel		Took ship 'CB Howe' from Devon Island to Pond Inlet in 1962.
60	4	Travel		Travel route when moving between seal hunting areas.
61	4	Travel		Dog team travel route.
62	5	Travel		Travel by dog team.
63	5	Travel		Would walk from camp, Label 40 to this small island.
64	8	Travel		Travel route from Figure 30, Label 9 when they came upon another family that was walking north.
65	9	Travel	Jul, Aug, Sep	Walking route; would start in July towards cabin, Label 53 and go back to cabin, Label 50 in September. Would go there to hunt caribou.

Figure 5. Current camps and travel routes

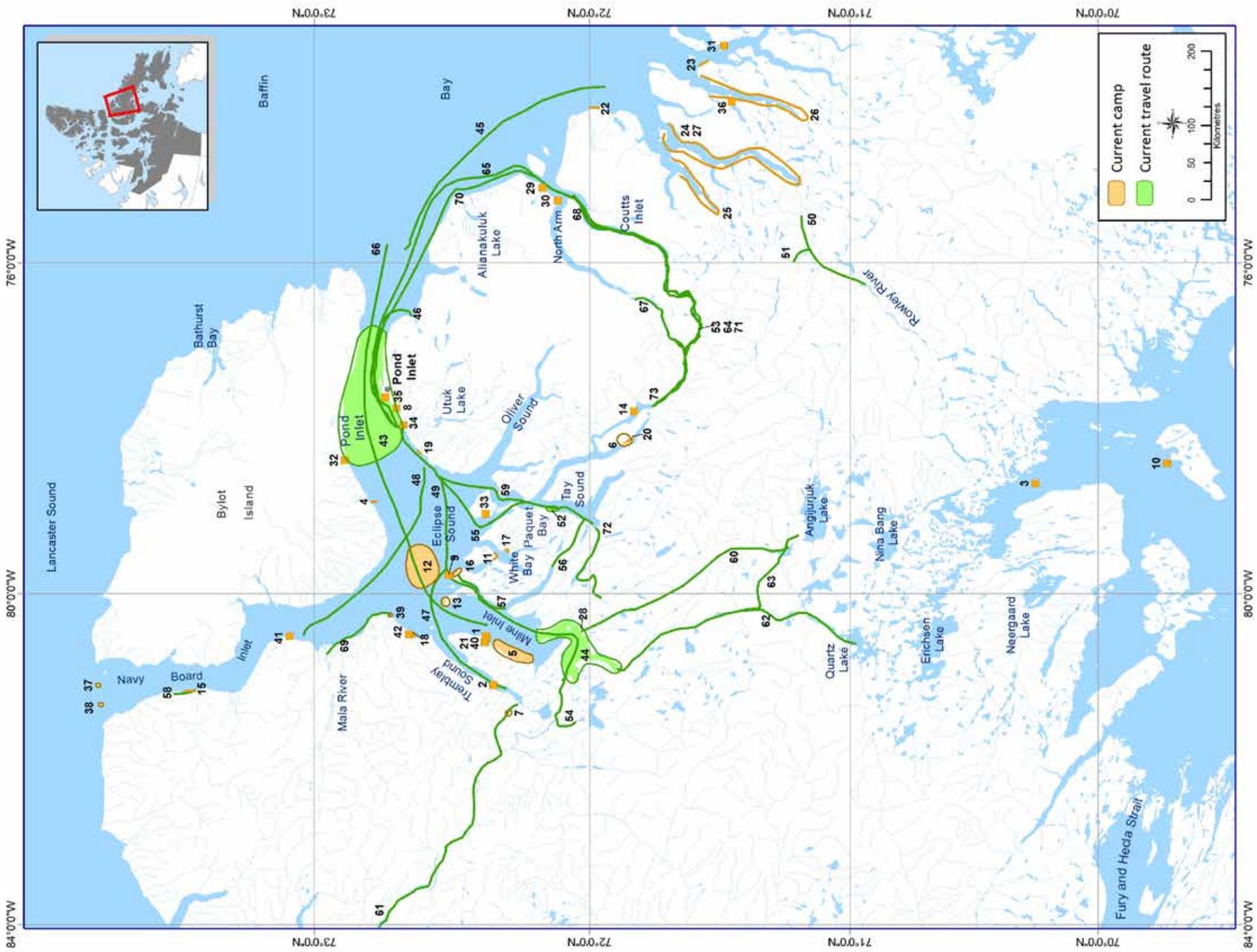


Table 3. Current camps and travel routes

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	Camp		Cabin
2	1	Camp		Cabin
3	1	Camp		Little island close to Igloolik where he was born.
4	2	Camp		His cabin
5	2	Camp	Jul(Late), Aug (Early, Mid)	Son's cabin where they go in the summer.
6	3	Camp		Built an igloo here, walked around and heard hollow snow. Tried to break it but it wouldn't break. Went walking to hunt and came back a day later and saw polar bear mother and cub tracks where his igloo was. Realized he was camping on top of a den.
7	3	Camp		Summer camp where they go fishing.
8	4	Camp		Was camping here with her sister when a bear came.
9	4	Camp	Spring	Prefers to camp here.
10	4	Camp		Didn't go hunting around here due to lack of warm clothing.
11	4	Camp	Winter	Would camp here when hunting seal.
12	4	Camp		Would camp here when hunting seal.
13	4	Camp	Spring	Would camp here when on seal hunting trip.
14	5	Camp		
15	5	Camp		Place where she grew up.
16	5	Camp		Camp they'd stay at when seal hunting. Used to eat baking powder thrown away from the ship - thought it was powdered milk. They had run out of necessities like sugar and tea so tried drinking baking powder - tasted awful.
17	6	Camp		Outpost camp
18	6	Camp		Outpost camp
19	6	Camp		
20	6	Camp		Camp where they'd stay when hunting caribou.
21	8	Camp	Aug	Go to cabin to hunt narwhal.
22	8	Camp		Has a cabin here.
23	8	Camp		Where his younger brother has a cabin.
24	8	Camp		Grew up here. He would walk from here to the caribou hunting grounds.
25	8	Camp	Spring, summer	Outpost camp
26	8	Camp	Spring, summer	Outpost camp
27	8	Camp	Spring, summer	Outpost camp
28	8	Camp		Born here
29	9	Camp		
30	9	Camp		
31	9	Camp		Lived here in the spring, summer and winter. His brother was born here.
32	9	Camp		Place of birth; Iglukisaa.
33	9	Camp		Grew up here.
34	9	Camp		Grew up here.
35	9	Camp		Grew up here.
36	9	Camp		Lived here in the spring, summer and winter. His brother was born here.
37	9	Camp		Camping along the floe edge
38	9	Camp		Camping along the floe edge
39	9	Camp		
40	10	Camp		Went to a cabin here in the summer of 2015.
41	10	Camp	Spring, summer	Would come here in the spring and summer after the school year ended.
42	10	Camp	Spring, summer	
43	1	Travel	Jun	Area where skidoos are still used in June.
44	1	Travel	Jun, Jul, Aug	Area where he and his family would go boating.
45	3	Travel	Aug, Sep	Travel route by boat in the summer
46	3	Travel		Travel route to go fishing at fishing area, Figure 7, Label 16.
47	3	Travel		Travel route to go fishing
48	3	Travel		Travel route to go fishing
49	3	Travel		Travel route by boat to go fishing
50	3	Travel	Jul, Aug	Travel route used in the summer to go to the caribou hunting grounds.
51	3	Travel	Jul, Aug	Travel route used in the summer to go to the caribou hunting grounds.
52	3	Travel		Travel route to go fishing
53	4	Travel	Winter	Travel route to go fishing
54	4	Travel		Can go by boat from the river to the lake.
55	5	Travel		Alternate travel route to camp, Figure 4, Label 50 when the ice is thin at Figure 8, Label 53.

Figure 5. Current camps and travel routes (continued)

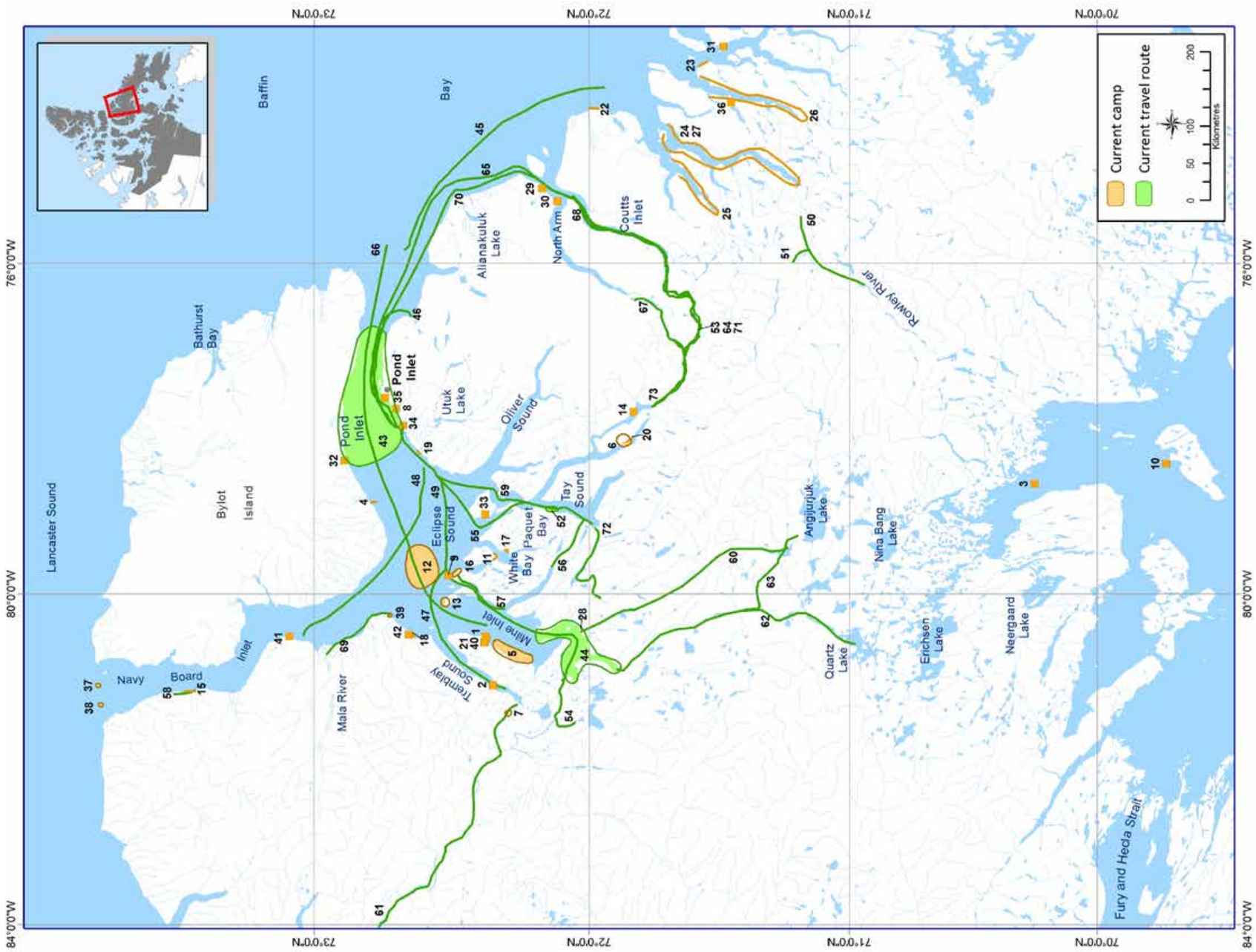


Table 3. Current camps and travel routes (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
56	5	Travel		Snowmobiled this route to go hunting seals.
57	5	Travel		Travel route by skidoo for seal hunting and going back to the camp.
58	5	Travel		Would travel by dog team across the land from Figure 4, Label 40 to Figure 4, Label 62.
59	5	Travel		Travel route to camp, Figure 4, Label 50
60	6	Travel		Walking route
61	7	Travel		Travel route to Arctic Bay
62	7	Travel		Travel route to caribou hunting ground
63	7	Travel		Travel route to Mary River
64	7	Travel		Travel route for caribou hunting and fishing
65	7	Travel		Travel route along the ice
66	7	Travel		The winter shipping route for Baffin Island from Milne Inlet. Has a concern about how the ice will react to shipping. Thinks it could possibly create fresh ice along the route that will be good for seal hunting but when it's open it will be hard to travel back and forth. Afraid that seismic testing in Baffin Bay may have impacted the narwhal since there have been narwhal stranded twice in recent years.
67	8	Travel		Travel route by snowmobile
68	8	Travel	Winter	The route the other family walked.
69	9	Travel	Oct	Travel route to fishing are from the camp.
70	9	Travel	May, Jun	Travel route to Figure 9, Label 152
71	9	Travel		Travel route
72	9	Travel		Travel route to Figure 9, Label 152
73	9	Travel	Summer	ATV travel route in the summer to go caribou hunting and fishing.

Figure 6. Historic harvest areas, landmarks and other observations

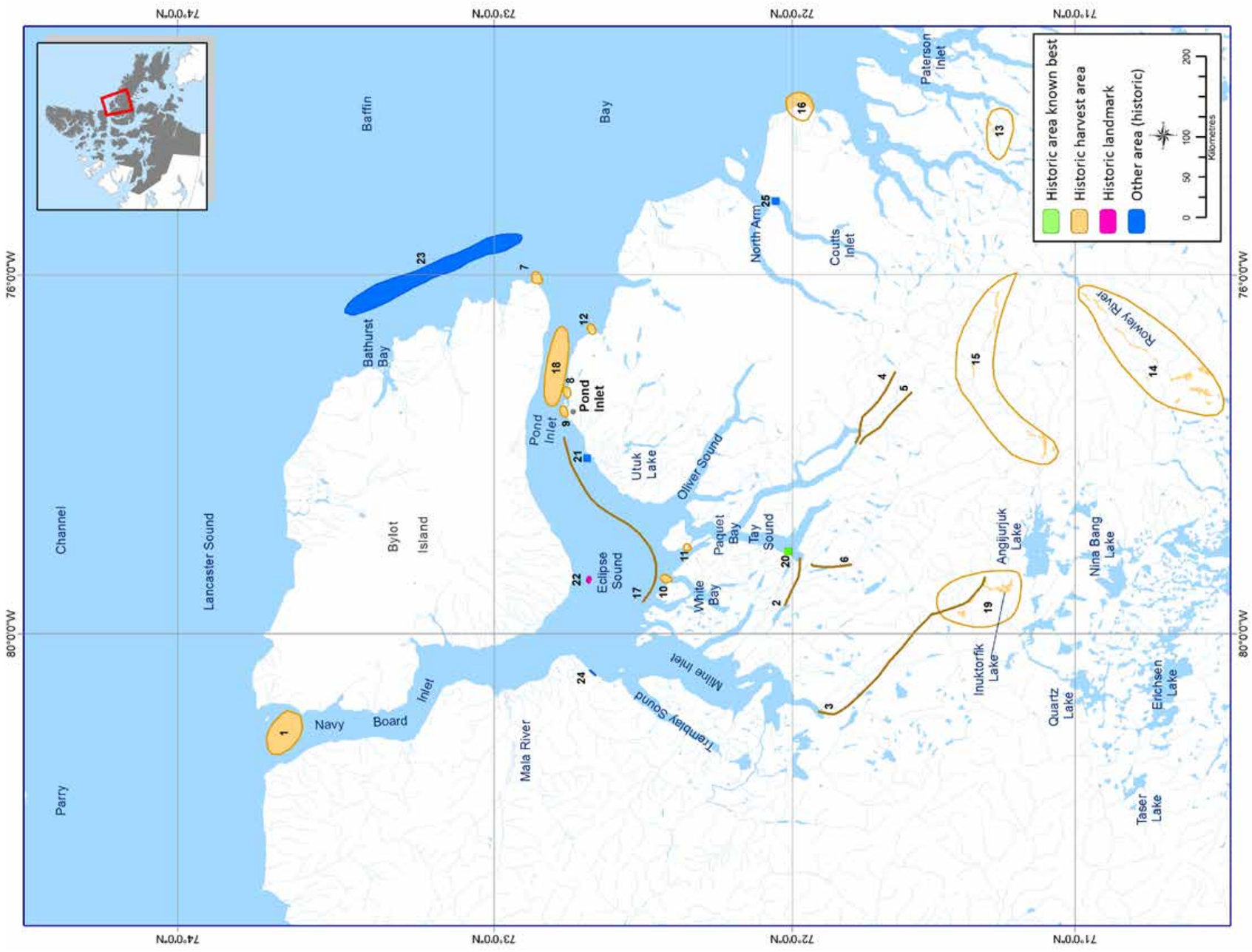


Table 4. Historic harvest areas, landmarks and other observations

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	Harvest		Hunting area when he was young.
2	2	Harvest		Caribou hunting area before the quota was in place.
3	2	Harvest		Caribou hunting area before the quota was in place.
4	2	Harvest		Caribou hunting area before the quota was in place.
5	2	Harvest		Caribou hunting area before the quota was in place.
6	2	Harvest		Caribou hunting area before the quota was in place.
7	3	Harvest		Would put in ringed seal nets under the ice to catch seal to use as dog food or to use as food if the family was starving. If left over night, Greenland shark would eat the seal caught in the nets.
8	3	Harvest		Ringed seal nets put in under the ice.
9	3	Harvest		Ringed seal nets put in under the ice.
10	3	Harvest		Ringed seal nets put in under the ice.
11	3	Harvest		Ringed seal nets put in under the ice.
12	3	Harvest		Ringed seal nets put in under the ice.
13	3	Harvest		Caribou hunting ground
14	3	Harvest	Jul, Aug	Caribou hunting grounds
15	3	Harvest	Jul, Aug	Caribou hunting grounds
16	3	Harvest		Hunting grounds for seal
17	4	Harvest		His brother taught him how to hunt seals here. They're harder to catch here so learning here makes you a better hunter and makes it easier later on.
18	4	Harvest		Doesn't like hunting seal in this area.
19	8	Harvest		Caribou hunting area in the past. Hardly any there now. Thinks they will come back some day. Was told by his relatives that the caribou travel south after some time then come back north later on. This was before there were no snowmobiles. Not sure how the herds will react to so many snowmobiles nowadays.
20	4	Known		Place where he was born.
21	4	Known		Moved to Pond Inlet in 1972.
22	4	Landmark		Area that is shallow/a small island. When there's a full moon or tides, you can see rocks here.
23	3	Other		Big waves in this area encountered when boating back to Pond Inlet from Devon Island.
24	5	Other		There were children taken from here and from camp, Figure 4, Label 40 by the RCMP so that they could go to school.
25	8	Other	Winter	His family met another family at this point. The other family was starving. When his family went back to Pond Inlet they told them to go get that starving family. When the RCMP got there two people were dead.

Figure 7. Current harvest areas, landmarks and other observations

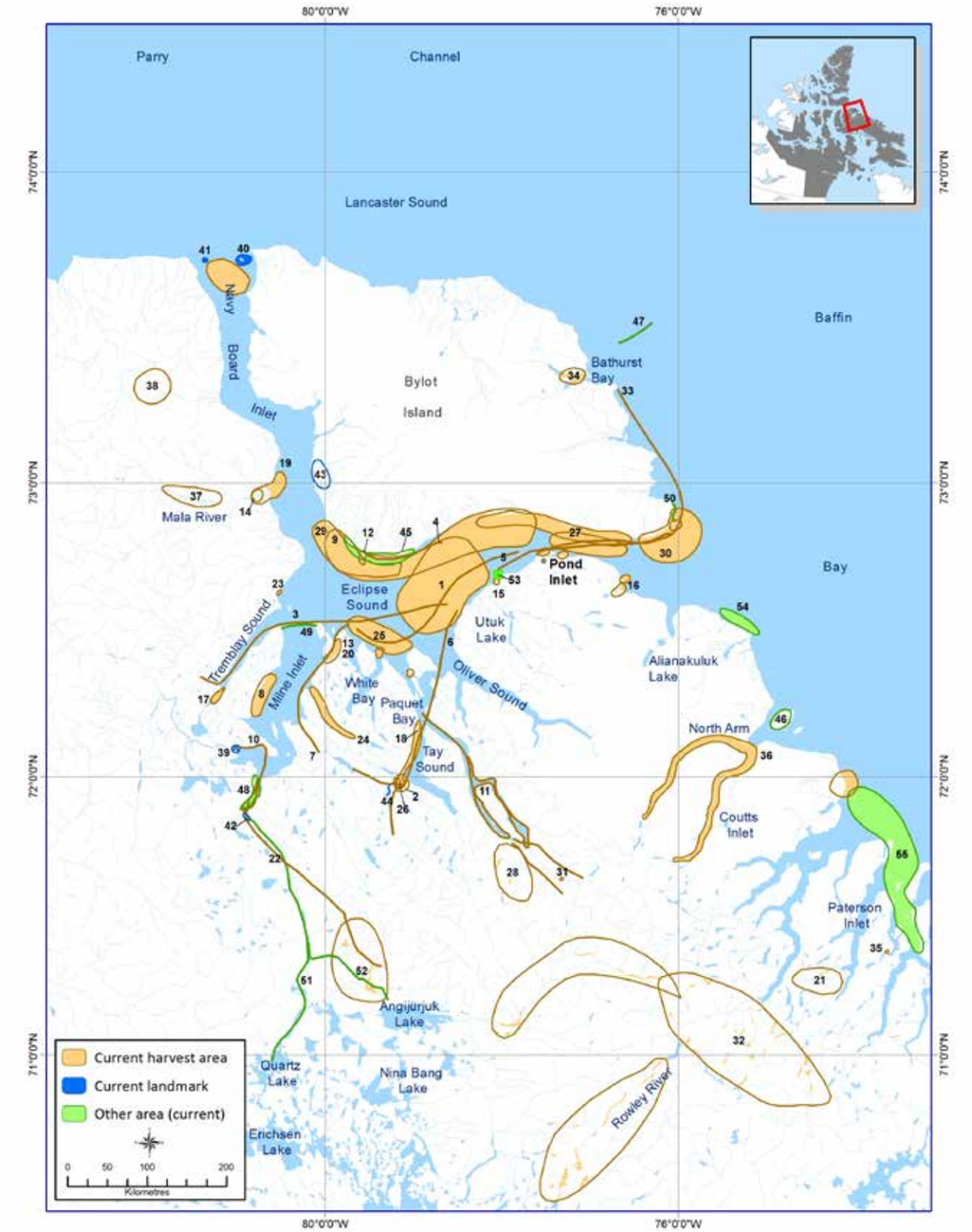


Table 5. Current harvest areas, landmarks and other observations

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	Harvest	Winter	Younger generation is hunting here now; He wouldn't be able to find seal holes here nowadays because all the skidoo tracks from the younger hunters.
2	1	Harvest	Jun	Fishing area, goes jigging for char here.
3	2	Harvest		Goes to this fiord to fish in the winter.
4	2	Harvest	Jan, Feb	Winter harvesting area for ringed seal.
5	2	Harvest	Jan, Feb	Winter harvesting area for ringed seal.
6	2	Harvest	Jan, Feb	Winter harvesting area; fishing.
7	2	Harvest	Jan, Feb	Fishing area.
8	2	Harvest	Jul(Late), Aug(Early, Mid)	Here in the summer/when the ice breaks up with his children and grandchildren. Hunts for char, ringed seal and narwhal. If there is a strong current they come back to the community. Has been stuck out here many times due to strong currents.
9	2	Harvest	Jun	Seal hunting area in the spring.
10	3	Harvest	Aug(Mid)	Fishing area; best time to fish is mid-August.
11	3	Harvest		Fishing area
12	3	Harvest		In the spring this is a good area to fish when the ice is breaking up.
13	3	Harvest	Aug, Sep, Oct	Can fish here through to October.
14	3	Harvest		Small lake with lots of fish. Goes fishing here once the ice forms. Can get a ton of fish within a short amount of time.
15	3	Harvest		Fishing area
16	3	Harvest		Fishing area; can only use a short net because narwhal come here too, didn't want to catch narwhal.
17	3	Harvest	Summer	Ocean fishing
18	3	Harvest		Best place to fish with a rod.
19	3	Harvest		Fishing area
20	3	Harvest		Fishing ground
21	3	Harvest	Aug	Fishing area
22	3	Harvest		Before Baffinland was here he used to go fishing here. Doesn't anymore.
23	4	Harvest		When living at Figure 36, Label 21 would go to Figure 36, Label 25 to hunt.
24	5	Harvest		Area where they would hunt seals.
25	5	Harvest		Seal hunting area
26	5	Harvest	Jun	Fishing spot

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
27	5	Harvest		Seal hunting area
28	7	Harvest		When caribou quota system was in place this year (2015-2016) he caught 2 here. There was a good number there but was only allowed to take 2.
29	7	Harvest	Spring	Seal hunting area
30	7	Harvest		Seal hunting area
31	8	Harvest		Fishing area
32	8	Harvest		Would walk here to hunt caribou.
33	9	Harvest		Would travel here to fox trap and hunt polar bears.
34	9	Harvest		Caribou hunting area
35	9	Harvest		Would fish with his family here.
36	9	Harvest		Would go here for caribou hunting.
37	10	Harvest		Caribou hunting area
38	10	Harvest		Caribou hunting area
39	3	Landmark		There is a waterfall here where you can see the char climbing upstream.
40	3	Landmark		Walrus Island
41	3	Landmark		Small island with walruses
42	4	Landmark		Waterfall
43	6	Landmark		Goose camp; researchers come every year to band geese.
45	1	Other		Coastal area with fewer animals; not a good hunting area.
46	4	Other		Place name
47	5	Other		Wind and waves always hit the North East side of the island.
48	6	Other		2 years after installing seismic devices they removed them. No walrus or narwhal would come to the area. They started moving into Alexander Fiord instead. When the devices were removed the narwhal started coming back to the area.
49	6	Other		Acoustic/seismic devices put in; since the military put them in there hasn't been many narwhal, seals or walrus in the area.
50	6	Other		An elder installed ropes here to climb the cliffs for egg collecting. They've been there for as long as he has known. The ropes have to be changed occasionally but the anchors are still original.
51	7	Other		Baffinland development will impact the caribou here.
52	7	Other		Baffinland development will impact the caribou here.
53	7	Other		When the coast guard is anchored in town there are fewer marine mammals (e.g., narwhal and seals) around.
54	8	Other	Winter	Deep snow
55	8	Other		Boulders would fall from the cliffs into the sea.

Figure 8. Floe edges, polynyas and other observed ice or water feature

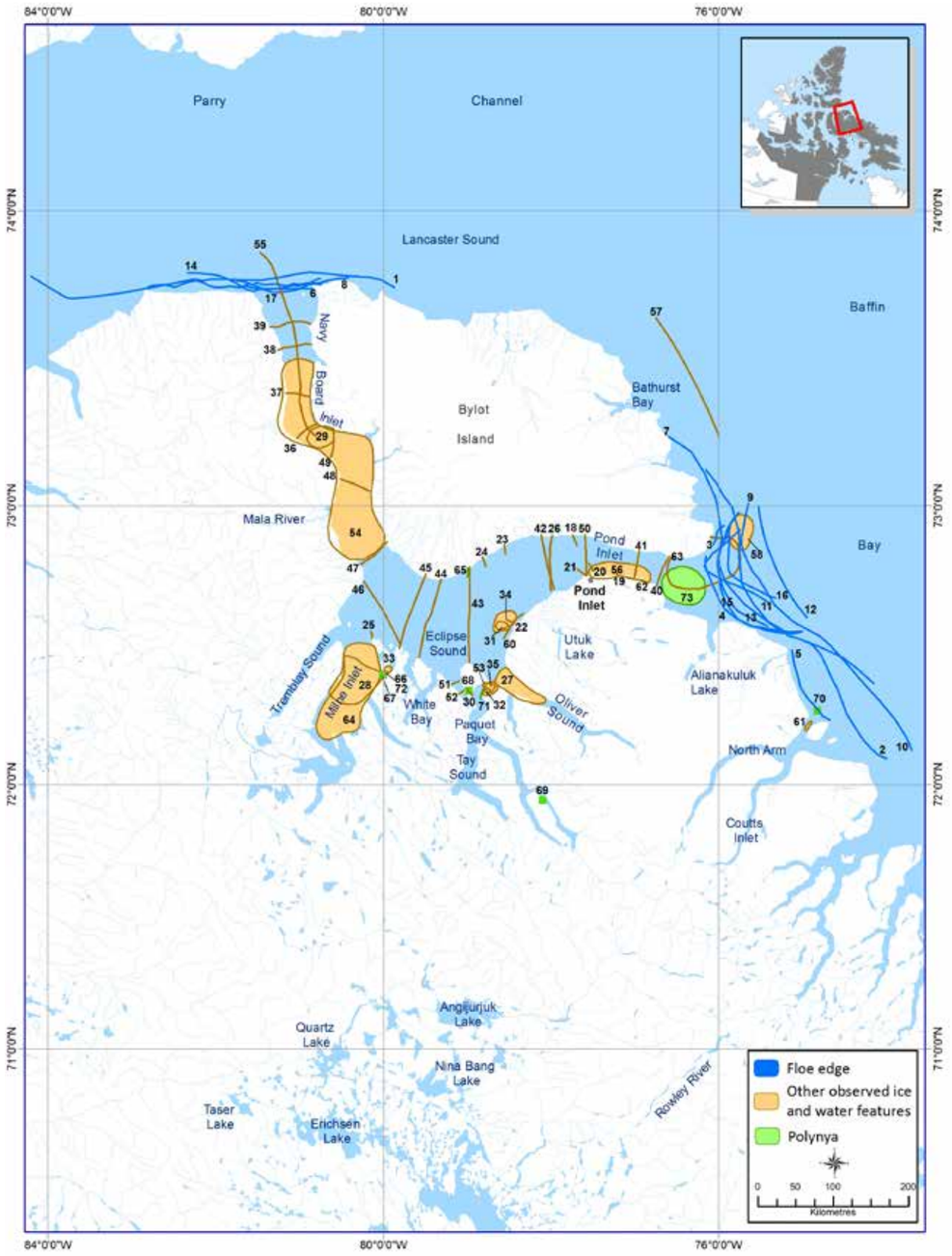


Table 6. Floe edges, polynyas and other observed ice or water feature

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	Floe	Floe edge		Floe edge
2	1	Floe	Floe edge	Winter	Winter floe edge some years
3	1	Floe	Floe edge	Winter, spring	Winter and spring floe edge. When there's wind and currents there is more water here.
4	1	Floe	Floe edge	Winter	Winter floe edge; usually goes close to Button Point.
5	1	Floe	Floe edge	Winter	Winter floe edge some years
6	2	Floe	Floe edge	Winter	Floe edge in the winter
7	2	Floe	Floe edge	Spring	Floe edge in the spring
8	3	Floe	Floe edge		Floe edge
9	3	Floe	Floe edge		Floe Edge
10	7	Floe	Floe edge		Average floe edge
11	7	Floe	Floe edge	Feb(Mid)	Floe edge this year is closer to land than normal. Ice is forming a lot later than normal - up to 3 months later. Ice is thinner now too. The ice is only just forming now at Button Point but in the past they'd already be seal hunting there.
12	8	Floe	Floe edge		When there are a lot of ice bergs the floe edge is further away.
13	8	Floe	Floe edge		When there are Floe edges were ice bergs the floe edge is closer.
14	9	Floe	Floe edge	Spring	Floe edge
15	9	Floe	Floe edge		Floe edge
16	10	Floe	Floe edge		
17	10	Floe	Floe edge	May, Jun(Early)	Would go here in the spring to hunt.
18	1	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Ice crack; Black Point / Kimmirut crack.
19	1	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Ice crack; Qikiqtaq crack.
20	1	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Ice crack
21	1	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Ice crack; can go all the way across.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
22	1	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Ice crack. Sometimes one here.
23	1	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Ice crack
24	1	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Ice crack
25	1	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Ice crack
26	1	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Ice crack; goes from Pond Inlet, can go all the way across.
27	1	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Spring	In the inlets the ice breaks up sooner than the rest of the sea ice.
28	1	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Spring	In the inlets the ice breaks up sooner than the rest of the sea ice.
29	1	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Spring	In the inlets the ice breaks up sooner than the rest of the sea ice.
30	1	Haz, Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	May, Jun, Jul (Early)	Thinner ice in the winter. Ice breaks up faster here in the spring.
31	1	Haz, Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Winter	Ice is thinner here in the winter; an area with currents. Ice will break up earliest here in the spring. Dangerous to travel.
32	1	Haz, Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Winter	Are with currents; the ice is thinner here in the winter. Dangerous to travel on.
33	2	Haz, Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Area with thin ice in the winter
34	2	Haz, Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Area with thin ice in the winter
35	2	Haz, Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Area with thin sea ice in the winter

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
36	3	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter and spring ice crack
37	3	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter and spring ice crack
38	3	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter and spring ice crack
39	3	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter and spring ice crack
40	3	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Jan, Feb, Nov, Dec	Winter ice crack
41	3	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter and spring ice crack
42	3	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter and spring ice crack
43	3	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter and spring ice crack
44	3	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter and spring ice crack
45	3	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter and spring ice crack
46	3	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter and spring ice crack
47	3	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter and spring ice crack
48	3	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter and spring ice crack
49	3	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter and spring ice crack

Figure 8. Floe edges, polynyas and other observed ice or water feature (continued)

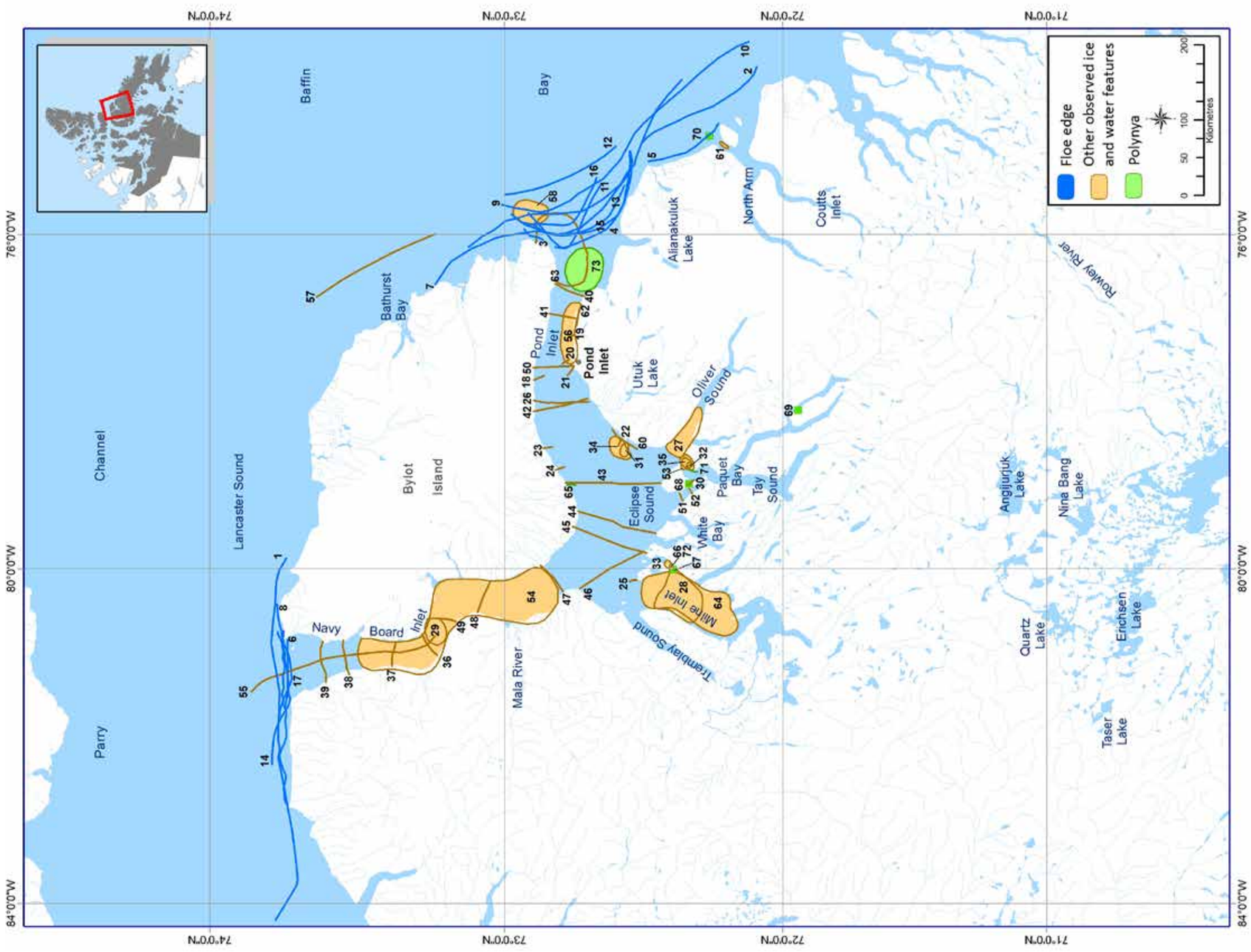


Table 6. Floe edges, polynyas and other observed ice or water feature (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
50	3	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Jan, Feb, Nov, Dec	Ice crack, can freeze back up sometimes.
51	5	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Ice cracks
52	5	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Ice crack
53	5	H, Haz, Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Thin ice, not safe edge to travel.
54	7	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Rough ice here because the multi-year ice comes in late now (October).
55	7	C, Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Multi-year ice would come in late summer/ fall. Have been getting less of this in the past 20 years. In the 80's would hunt for ringed seal using multi-year ice.
56	7	C, Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Really hard ice here; hardly any snow.
57	8	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Ice bergs coming down from Grise Fiord
58	8	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		If there are a lot of ice bergs in this area, the flow edge is at Label 12; if there aren't many ice bergs the floe edge would be at Label 13.
59	8	Haz, Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Slushy, thin ice
60	8	Haz, Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Thin ice, not safe edge to travel on.
61	8	Haz, Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Thin ice
62	9	C, Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		Glacier used to hang over the cliff when he was younger but now it has receded.
63	10	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature	Dec	Ice cracks
64	10	Ice	Other observed ice or water feature		The ice opens up here earlier. It's where the narwhal are trying to get to in the summer to Floe edge.
65	1	Poly	Polynya		Ice crack
66	6	Poly	Polynya		
67	7	Poly	Polynya		
68	7	Poly	Polynya		
69	7	Poly	Polynya		
70	8	Haz, Poly	Polynya		
71	8	Haz, Poly	Polynya		Some years it doesn't freeze, some years it does.
72	8	Haz, Poly	Polynya		Thin ice or open water
73	8	H, Haz, Poly	Polynya		Open water sometimes. If so they'd travel along travel route, Figure 5, Label 67.

Figure 9. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence

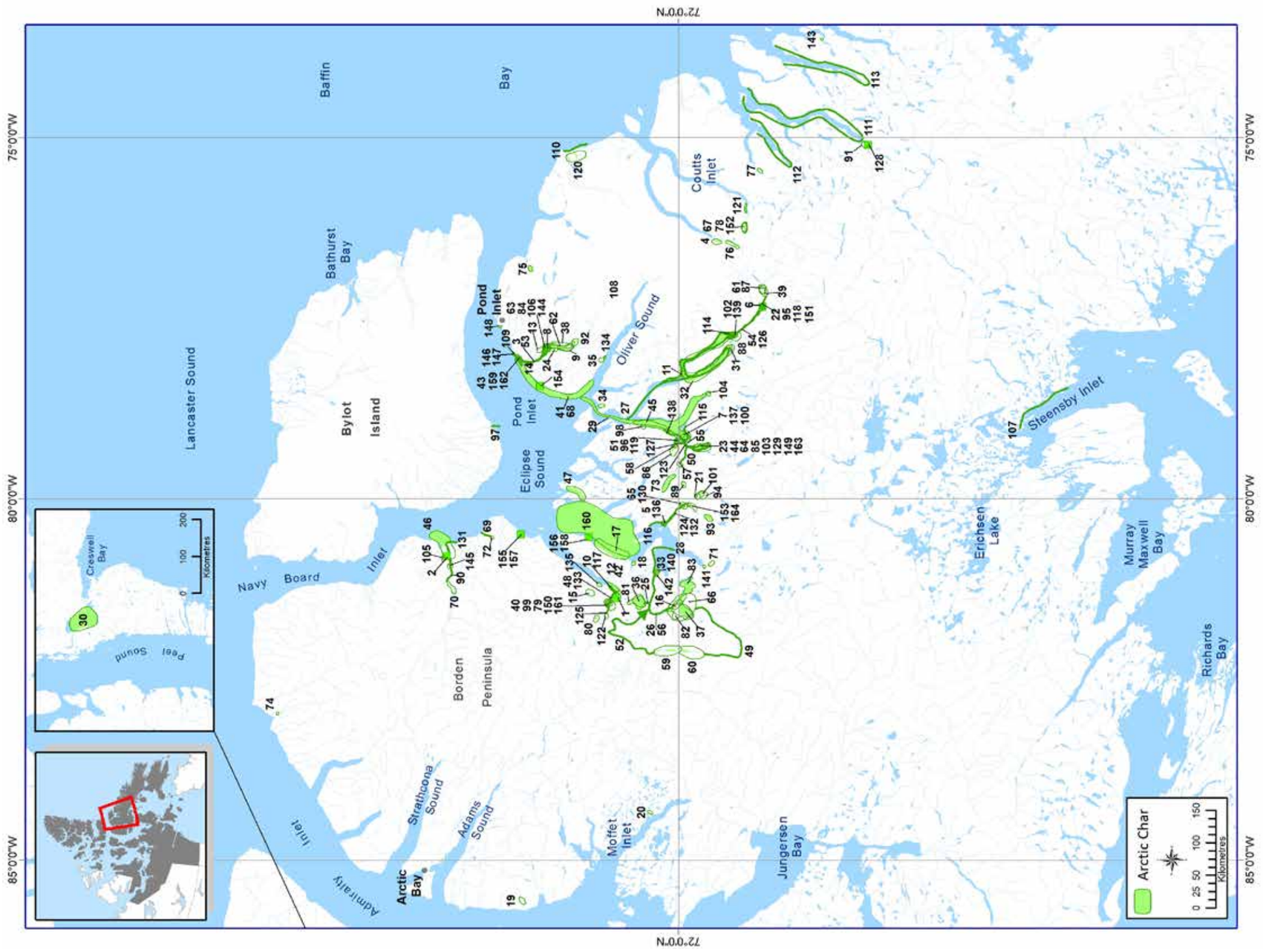


Table 7. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1		Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	Can get char here any time of year.
2	1			Fewer people go fishing here. Sometimes fishes here in the fall.
3	1			
4	1		Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	Fewer people fish here in April and May. Can fish here year round.
5	1		Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	People go fishing here year round.
6	1	A, S	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	Tuniit Lake
7	1		Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	Goes jigging in June and throughout winter. Fish available all year.
8	1	S		His friend caught a really big spawning char here (2 ft.).
9	1	S		Goes downstream to the ocean, can tell because their belly is red.
10	2			Can be seen along the coast. Big char, look different than the ones in lakes.
11	2			
12	2		Summer	Big char along the coast; not sure where they come from. Have a huge "bladder" like a shark's.
13	2			
14	2			
15	2		Winter	
16	2		Spring	Big ones here but they don't look the same as other char do. The width is wider.
17	2		Jul (Late), Aug (Early, Mid)	
18	2	H	Summer	Big char (3 ft.), caught in the summer of 1980. Doesn't know where it came from. Have a huge "bladder" like a shark's.
19	2	H	Summer	When young his parents went fishing here.
20	2	H, S	Summer	When young his parents went fishing here.
21	2	S		
22	2	S	Winter	
23	2	S	Winter	
24	2	S	Winter	
25	3		Aug(Mid), Sep	Char going upstream.
26	3			
27	3		Jun (Late),Jul, Aug (Early, Mid)	
28	3		Jun (Late),Jul, Aug (Early, Mid)	Mid-August is the best time to fish. You don't need a rod, just a spear or a net.
29	3		Aug (Mid), Sep	Char going upstream.
30	3			Big char, up to 40 pounds. Fish there when the ice forms.
31	3		Summer	Small char along the coastline. No big ones in this area. Tasty.
32	3			Delicious in this area.
33	3			There is a waterfall here where you can see the char climbing upstream.
34	3			
35	3		Summer	Small (~1.5 feet long) char along the coastline.
36	3			
37	3			
38	3			
39	3			
40	3			
41	3		Summer	Fish all along the coast.
42	3		Summer	
43	3			
44	3			
45	3		Jun (Late),Jul, Aug(Early, Mid)	
46	3		Jun (Late),Jul, Aug (Early, Mid)	
47	3		Jun (Late),Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct (Early)	Most fish go upstream by mid-August but you can still catch some here in October before the ice forms.
48	3	M		Fish migrate from camp, Figure 5, Label 7 to harvest area, Figure 7, Label 17.

Figure 9. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (continued)

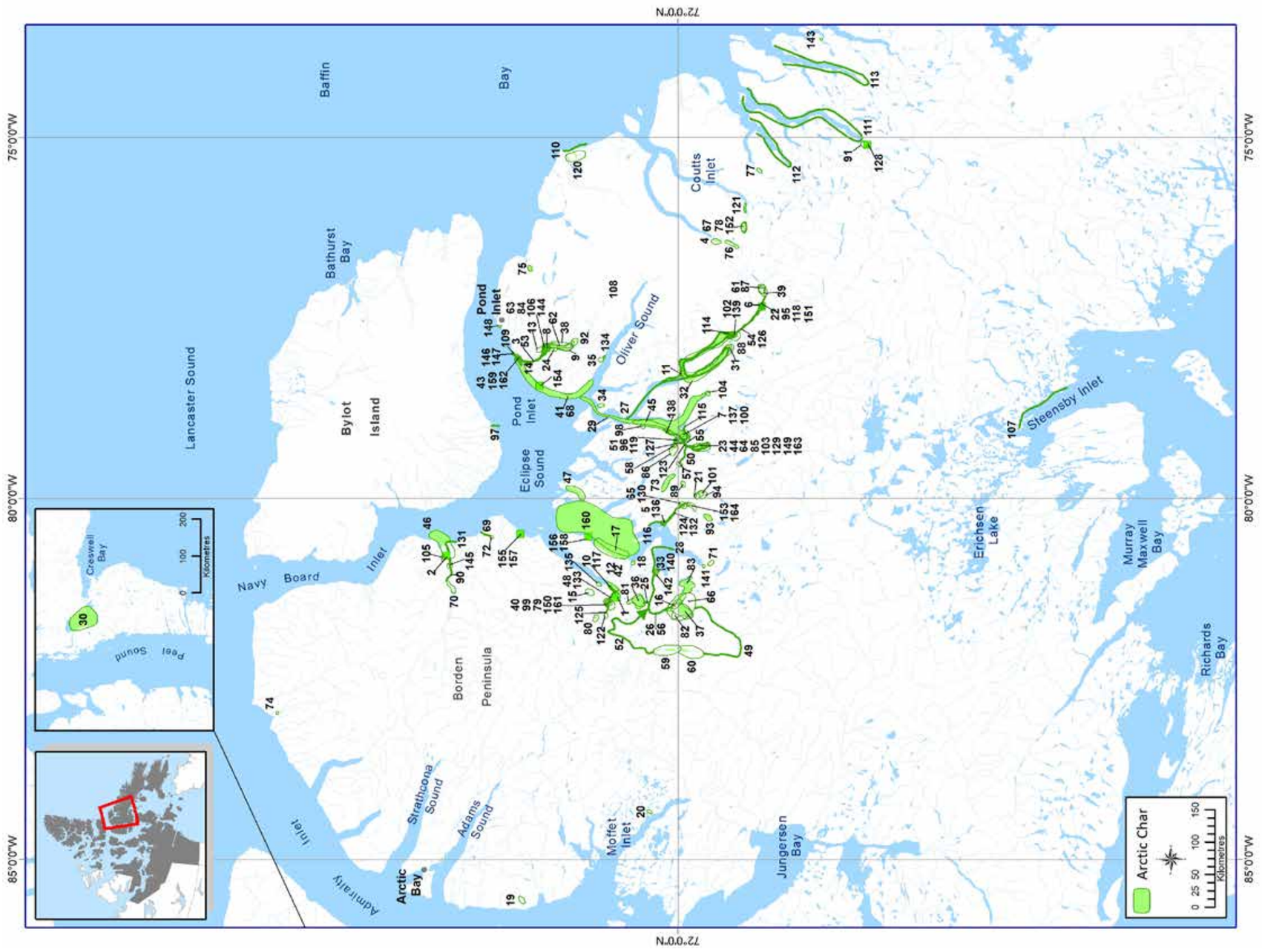


Table 7. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
49	3	M		Migration route in summer and fall when the char go to sea and back; from lake area Figure 12, Label 16.
50	3	M		The river that char take to migrate to and from sea. Those ones goes to lake Figure 10, Label 57. In this river his brother saw a very big fat fish going upstream and since he didn't have any fishing tools he shot it with his rifle. The interviewee tried the method too but caught a skinny one that was going downstream. Brother explained to him that the fatter fish are those that stay in the ocean over winter.
51	3	M		The river that char take to migrate to and from sea. Those ones go to lake area, Figure 10, Label 58.
52	3	M		Migration route in summer and fall when the char go to sea and back; from lake area Figure 12, Label 16.
53	3	M	Aug(Early)	Char start going back upstream.
54	3	M	Aug(Early, Mid)	Char go upstream via this river from area Figure 7, Label 11 up to lake at area, Figure 10, Label 87.
55	3	M	Aug(Mid)	Char go upstream from area, Figure 5, Label 52 to area, Figure 10, Label 44.
56	3	M	Aug(Mid),Sep	Char going upstream.
57	3	M		Char that spend the year at sea come back to this lake in the spring as the other char are going out to sea; they swap places. The ones from the sea are fat and the ones from the lake are really skinny, swim slowly, and look like they're ready to die.
58	3	M		Char that spend the year at sea come back to this lake in the spring as the other char are going out to sea; they swap places. The ones from the sea are fat and the ones from the lake are really skinny.
59	3	S		
60	3	S		
61	3	S	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter fishing spot; can see spawning char here too in the fall.
62	3	S	Jan, Feb, Mar, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter fishing spot; can see spawning char here too in the fall.
63	3	S	Jan, Feb, Mar, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter fishing spot; can see spawning char here too in the fall.
64	3	S	Jan, Feb, Mar, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter fishing spot; can see spawning char here too in the fall.
65	3	S	Jan, Feb, Mar, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter fishing spot; can see spawning char here too in the fall. Prefers these fish, says they're fatter and better tasting.
66	3	S	Jan, Feb, Mar, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter fishing spot; can see spawning char here too in the fall. Prefers these fish, says they're fatter and better tasting.
67	3	S	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, Oct, Nov, Dec	Winter fishing spot; can see spawning char here too in the fall. Prefers fish from this lake, says they're fatter and better tasting.
68	3	S		
69	4			
70	4			Used to take a dog team here to put nets down for char.
71	4		Sep(Late),Oct	
72	4			Would catch small char only but the nets they put down would be broken, maybe by bigger fish.
73	4			Big ones here (3 feet long x 1.5 feet tall; hardly anyone catches fish here, only if you put up a net.
74	4			His friend caught some here using nets.
75	4			Heard there's char here but hasn't gotten any.
76	4			Heard there's char here.
77	4			Heard there's some here.
78	4			Commercial fishing
79	4			
80	4			Bigger ones here than in area, Figure 10, label 79.
81	4			
82	4			Big ones
83	4			Huge ones
84	4		Oct(Late),Nov (Early)	Goes jigging in the fall when the ice starts to form. Can also get lots in nets. The char come downstream in the spring.
85	4			
86	4			
87	4			Hard to catch these ones by jigging.
88	4		Summer	Uses nets to catch them.
89	4	A, S		Can see them swimming everywhere.
90	4	H		Would go fishing here.

Figure 9. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (continued)

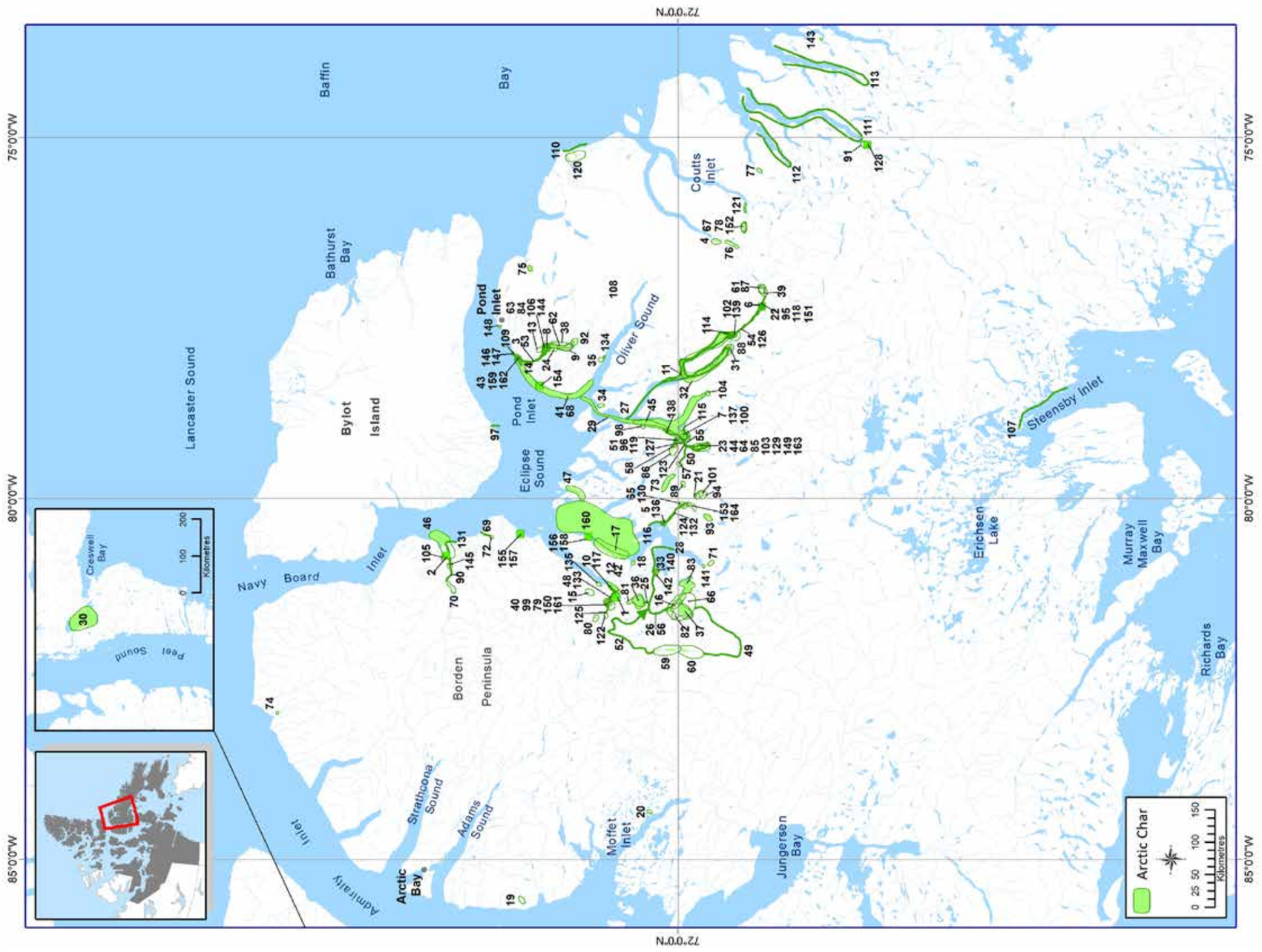


Table 7. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
91	4	H		Her parent's used to live here; would catch fish by hitting them because using a spear was too slow.
92	4	S		
93	4	S		Puts nets down.
94	4	S		
95	4	S		
96	4	S		
97	5		Summer	
98	5		Summer	
99	5		Spring	
100	5		Jun	Start going downstream in June.
101	5		Spring	
102	5	H		Caught char with a bent back, was long and really skinny.
103	5	S	Spring, fall	Sees spawning ones in the fall.
104	5	S		Their first time seeing spawning char. Were caught in nets.
105	5	S		
106	5	S		
107	6			
108	6			
109	8			
110	8			Along the coast
111	8		Spring, summer	
112	8		Spring, summer	
113	8		Spring, summer	
114	8		Summer	Fishing in the ocean
115	8		Summer	Fishing along the coast
116	8		Summer	Fishing along the coast
117	8		Summer	Fishing along the coast
118	8			
119	8			
120	8			In lakes
121	8		Mar	
122	8			
123	8	M	Jul, Aug	Char run sometimes in June but mostly in July, whenever the river is flowing. Go back up river starting the beginning of August until the end of August; before the freeze up.
124	8	M	Jul, Aug	Char run sometimes in June but mostly in July, whenever the river is flowing. Go back up river starting the beginning of August until the end of August; before the freeze up.
125	8	M	Jul, Aug	Char run sometimes in June but mostly in July, whenever the river is flowing. Go back up river starting the beginning of August until the end of August; before the freeze up.
126	8	M	Jul, Aug	When the fish are going upstream or downstream they use a fishing weir to catch fish.
127	8	M		
128	8	S	Aug(Early)	Tried to get some spawning char in the fall but couldn't get any so went in the summer and got big ones.
129	8	S		The spawning char don't go to the ocean.
130	8	S	Apr, May	The spawning char don't go to the ocean.
131	9			
132	9			
133	9			
134	9		Summer	Oliver Sound. The fish here look different from the ones in Uttuq Lake; have a nice, rounded head.
135	9		Aug	
136	9		Aug	
137	9		Aug	
138	9		Aug	
139	9		Aug	
140	9		Aug	
141	9		Aug	
142	9		Sep	
143	9			
144	9		Nov(Early)	Uttuq Lake. Goes fishing here in the fall when the ice is starting to freeze up.
145	9			Malla Lake. In the winter the fish go to the bottom of the lake, in the cracks and between boulders at the bottom. Lake isn't deep, can see the bottom all the way around.

Figure 9. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (continued)

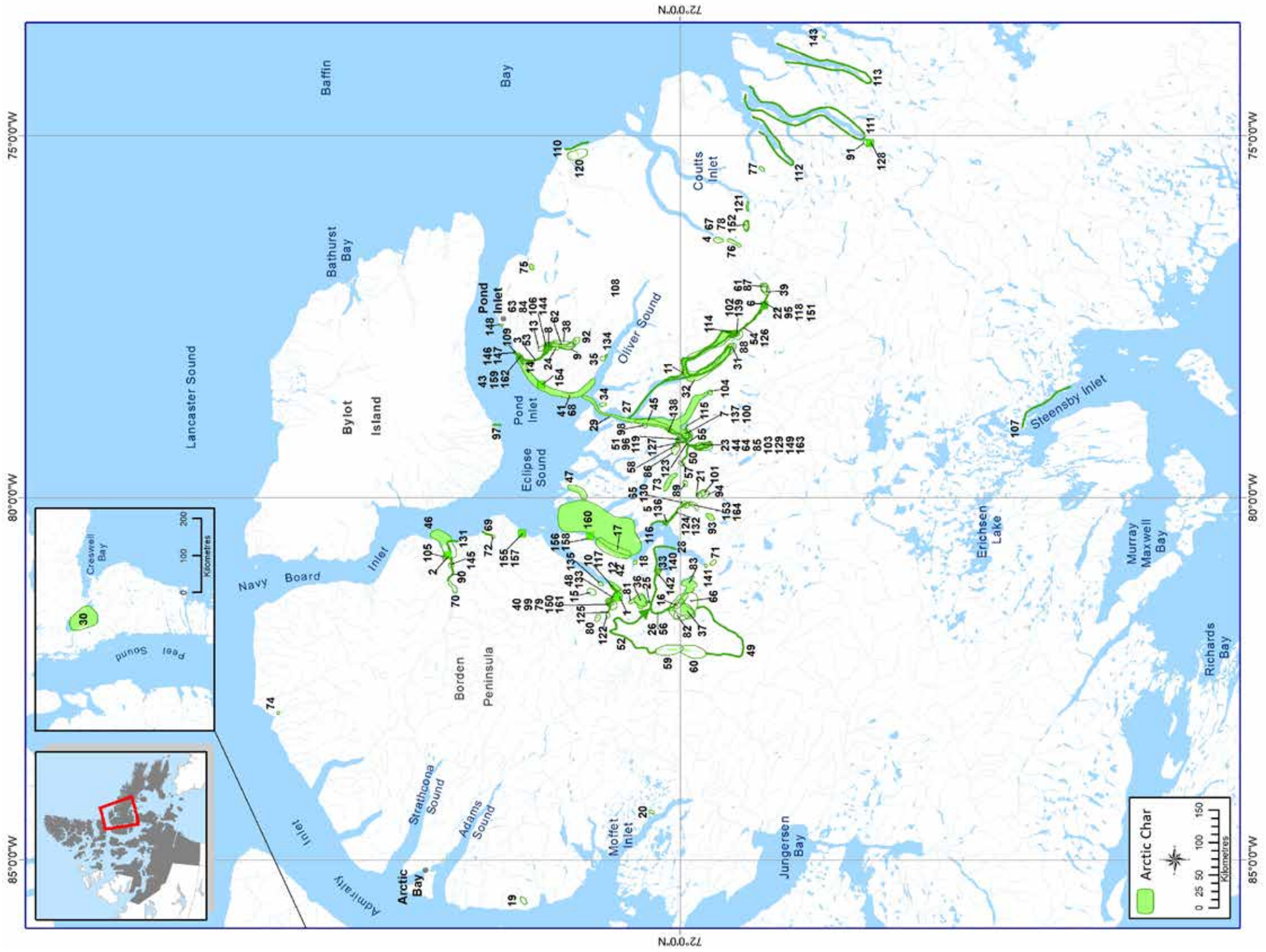


Table 7. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
146	9		Summer	Char come from area, Figure 10, Label 144.
147	9			Char come from area, Figure 10, Label 144.
148	9		Summer	Char come from area, Figure 10, Label 144.
149	9		Nov(Late),Dec(Early)	In Tay Sound Lake
150	9		Apr, Jun	
151	9	A, S	Nov(Late),Dec (Early)	LOTS of spawning char
152	9	S	May, Jun	Some spawning char
153	9	S	May, Jun(Early)	
154	10			
155	10			
156	10			
157	10			
158	10		Jul, Aug, Sep	
159	10			
160	10		Aug	
161	10		Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, Nov, Dec	
162	10			In Salmon River before the ice breaks up in other places; brings his family here.
163	10		Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, Nov, Dec	Tay Sound Lake
164	10		Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, Nov, Dec	

Table 8. Arctic Char Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
3		

Figure 10. Arctic Char Probability of Occurrence

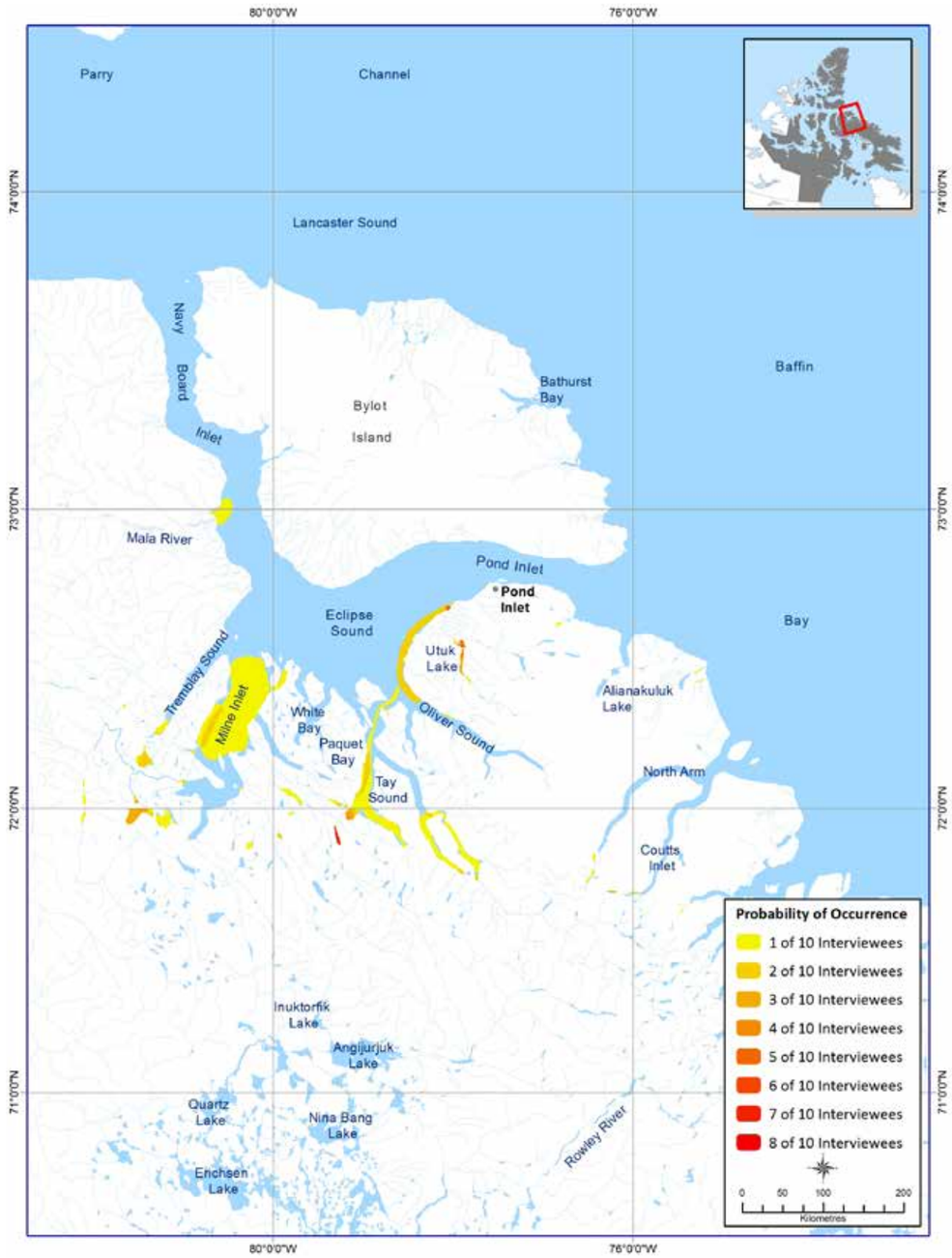


Figure 11. Landlocked Char Areas of Occurrence

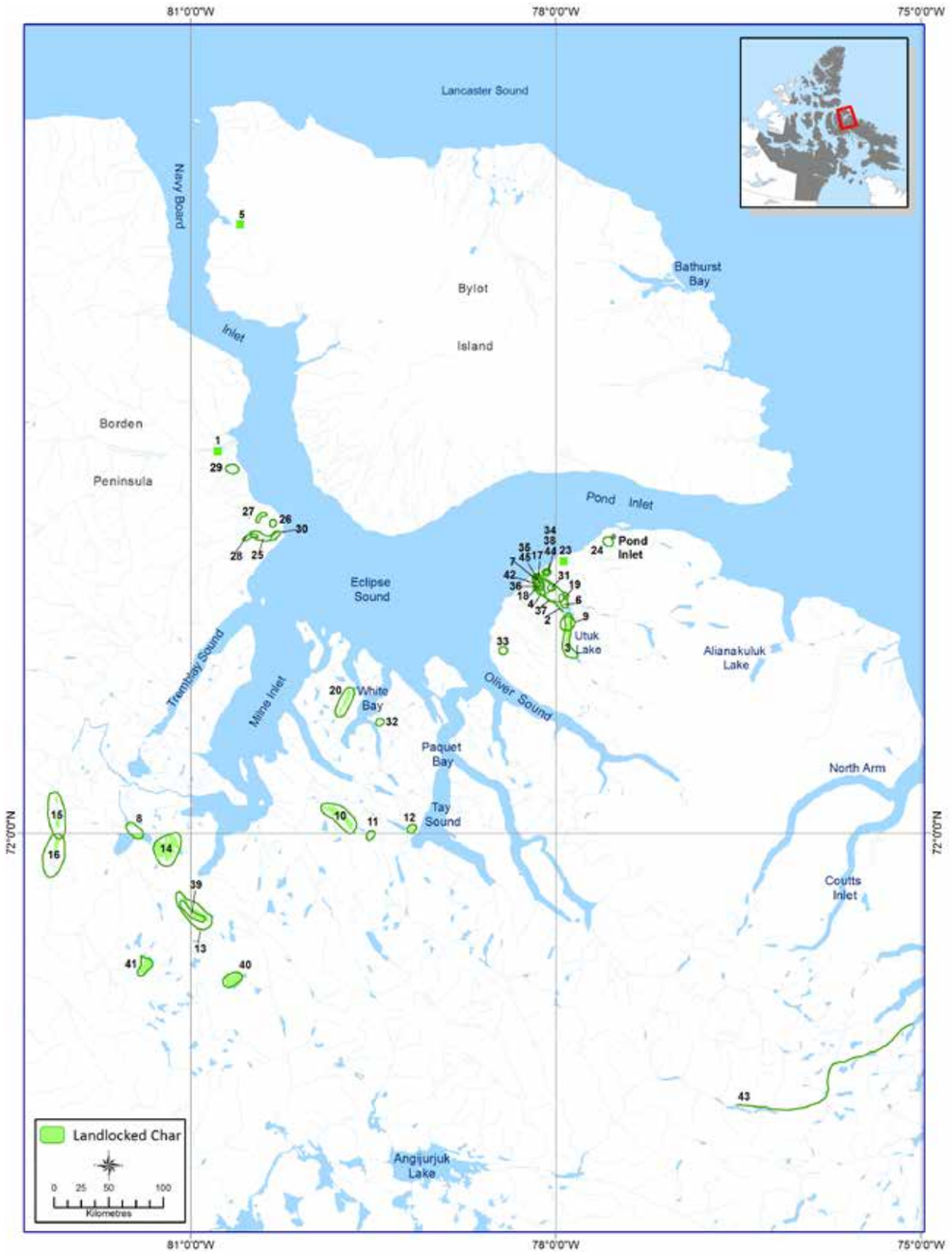


Figure 12. Landlocked Char Probability of Occurrence

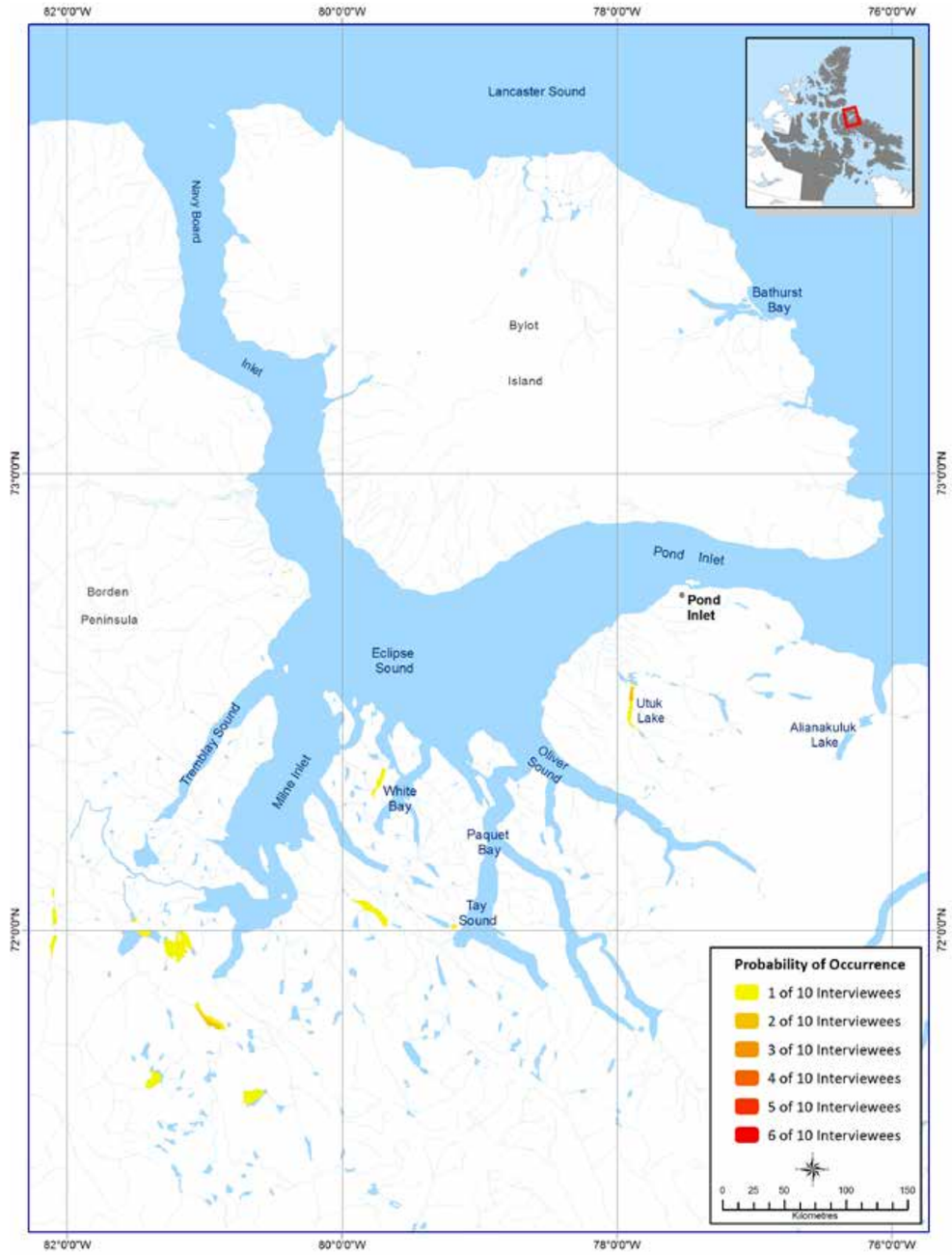


Table 9. Landlocked Char Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1			
2	1			Once in a while the land locked char go downstream with the regular char to feed; not many do, but some.
3	1			
4	1			These are really small around Pond Inlet (~20 cm), have orange-ish bodies.
5	1	H		When he was a child he would catch them here.
6	2			
7	2			
8	2		Spring	
9	2			Land locked char have yellow bellies.
10	3			Big ones
11	3			
12	3			
13	3			
14	3			
15	3			
16	3			
17	3			Small (~30cm long, ~5cm wide), taste good.
18	3			Depending on the size of the lake the land locked char will be bigger or smaller - big in a big lake and small in a small lake.
19	3			Land locked char from different lakes have different colours and patterns.
20	3			
21	3		Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep	Would go jigging here.
22	3	H		
23	4			Water lake for the town, has land locked char.
24	4			
25	4			Somebody they knew caught a big one here.
26	4			
27	4			
28	4			
29	4			
30	4			Goes jigging here
31	4			
32	4			Heard there's land locked char here.
33	4			
34	4			Participates in fishing derbies here; has won twice for biggest fish and once for smallest fish.
35	4			Participates in fishing derbies here; has won twice for biggest fish and once for smallest fish.
36	4			
37	5			
38	5	S	Apr, Sep(Late), Oct(Early), Nov	Sees spawning land locked char too. Some are up to 30 cm long.
39	6			
40	6			
41	6			
42	8			Has seen people jigging for land locked char here.
43	9			All the lakes along this line have land locked char.
44	9			
45	9			

Figure 13. Atlantic Salmon Areas of Occurrence

Table 10. Atlantic Salmon Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	3		Aug	When the days start getting shorter you can start to see salmon at the mouth of Salmon Creek. When the char go downstream in the summer the salmon travel with them in the ocean.
2	3			When the ice breaks up there is always a large school of salmon that travel in this area. This is the only area where he's ever seen them; they never go past Pond Inlet. The meat is redder than arctic char and the fish are all a uniform size, not like arctic char which can be bigger or smaller. Has been seeing them in this area since 1950. Relatives have never found any other areas with this species.
3	3			People from Resolute Bay think that the salmon caught at Figure 4, Label 19 are coming from this lake but aren't sure.
4	3		Aug(Mid)	Was with a fisherman that caught salmon along the coast here. They told him the salmon were new fish in the area. In Pond Inlet they've seen them since the 1950's.
5	3			Look like salmon but taste different.
6	3			Caught in the 1950's near the outpost camp.

Figure 14. Burbot, Ninespine Stickleback, Trout-Perch and Walleye Areas of Occurrence

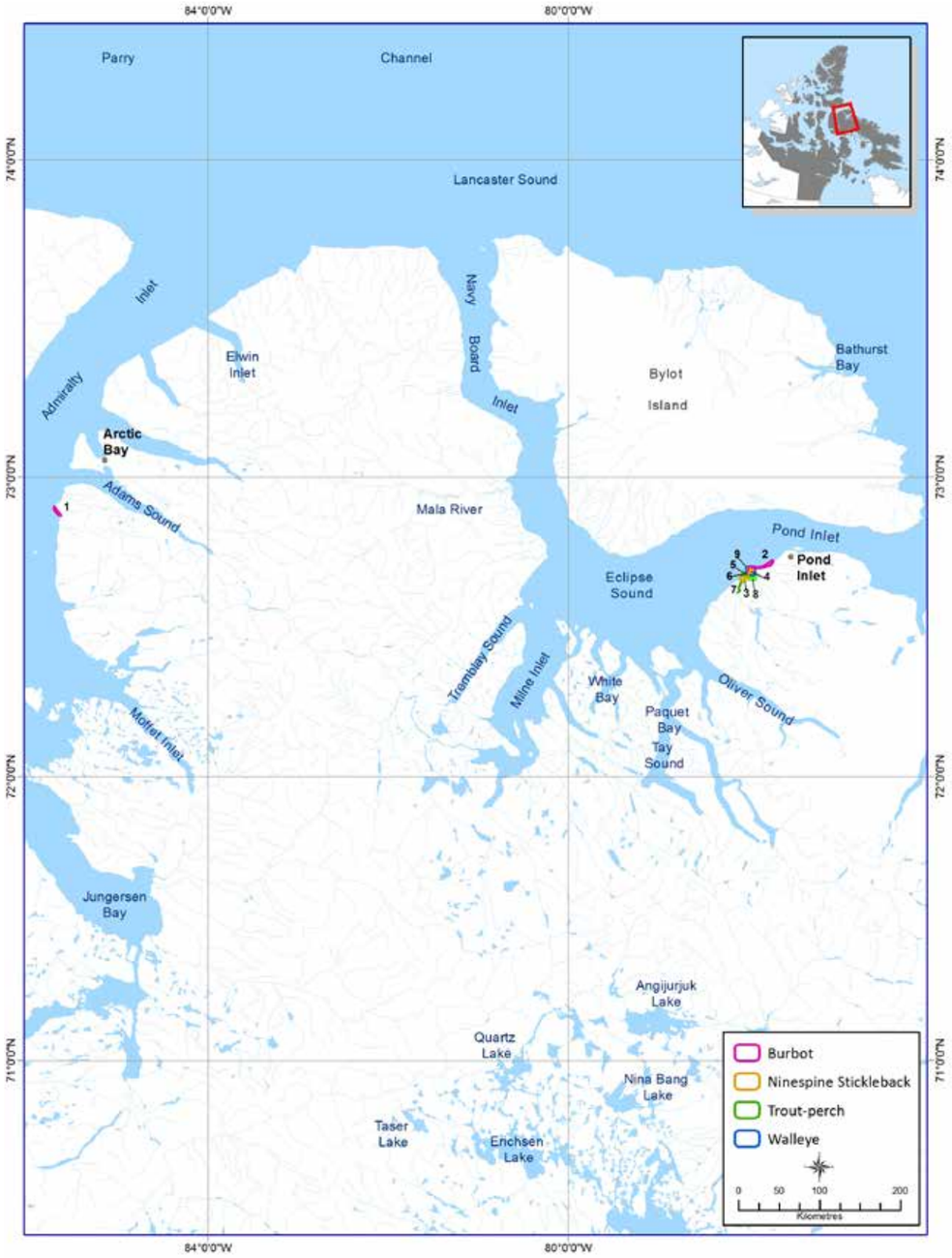


Table 11. Burbot, Ninespine Stickleback, Trout-Perch and Walleye Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2	H	Burbot		1950's; caught Burbot here while trying to catch sculpin.
2	4		Burbot		When the ice starts breaking up, people fish in front of town and sometimes get Burbot.
3	3	C, H	Ninespine Stickleback		When he was little he'd see these in puddles in Salmon Creek. Now the creek is salty due to waves coming in more often so there's no more of these fish.
4	4		Ninespine Stickleback		Always lots of birds around the lake, probably feeding on the Ninespine Stickleback. They freeze in the winter then melt and come back alive when the lake melts.
5	9		Ninespine Stickleback		
6	3		Trout-perch		Can be found in the stomachs of land locked char; when we have little he'd spear them and eat them.
7	5		Trout-perch		In Salmon Creek close to the ocean
8	9		Trout-perch		In Water Lake
9	2		Walleye		

Figure 15. Arctic, Atlantic, Greenland, Polar and unidentified Cod Areas of Occurrence

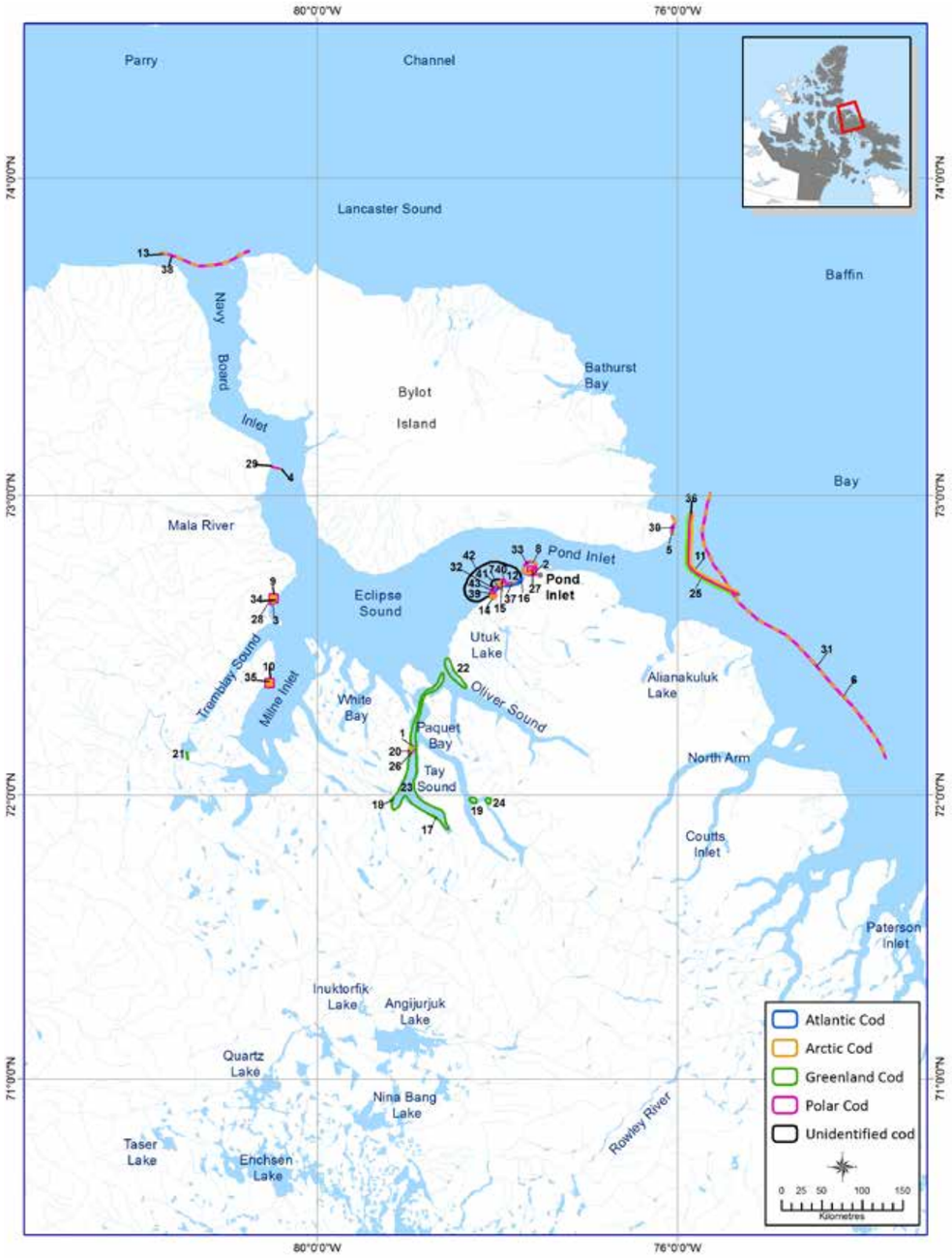


Table 12. Arctic, Atlantic, Greenland, Polar and unidentified Cod Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Arctic Cod		In ice cracks, not the wider cracks, just the small ones
2	4		Arctic Cod		Delicious when fried.
3	4		Arctic Cod		
4	5		Arctic Cod		In cracks and in the seal holes. Small, 10-15 cm.
5	6		Arctic Cod		Murres feed on them at the floe edge.
6	7		Arctic Cod		Birds feed on them at the floe edge.
7	9		Arctic Cod		
8	9		Arctic Cod		
9	10		Arctic Cod		In the stomachs of char
10	10		Arctic Cod		Seen in the stomachs of char.
11	10		Arctic Cod		In the stomachs of seals
12	10		Arctic Cod		Seen when boating in the summer, jumping out of the water.
13	10		Arctic Cod		
14	10		Arctic Cod		In the stomachs of char
15	10	A	Arctic Cod		Seen birds feeing on them here.
16	4		Atlantic Cod		When the ice starts breaking up, people fish in front of town and sometimes get these.
17	1		Greenland Cod		Seen down by the bay, larger than the ones in the shallows (1.5 ft.).
18	1	A	Greenland Cod		Seen down by the bay, larger than the ones in the shallows (1.5 ft.).
19	2		Greenland Cod	Spring, Summer	Jigs for them. Also caught some in char nets. About 1 ft. long.
20	2		Greenland Cod	Spring, Summer	Jigs for them.
21	3		Greenland Cod		Greenland cod can be found mostly in the fiords. He doesn't like the taste of the skin; takes it off and eats the meat. Can sometimes catch them in fish nets.
22	3		Greenland Cod		Greenland cod can be found mostly in the fiords. He doesn't like the taste of the skin; takes it off and eats the meat. Can sometimes catch them in fish nets.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
23	3		Greenland Cod		Greenland cod can be found mostly in the fiords. He doesn't like the taste of the skin; takes it off and eats the meat. Can sometimes catch them in fish nets.
24	5		Greenland Cod		
25	10		Greenland Cod		
26	2		Polar Cod		In ice cracks, not the wider cracks, just the small ones
27	4		Polar Cod		Delicious when fried.
28	4		Polar Cod		
29	5		Polar Cod		In cracks and in the seal holes. Small, 10-15 cm.
30	6		Polar Cod		Murres feed on them at the floe edge.
31	7		Polar Cod		Birds feed on them at the floe edge.
32	9		Polar Cod		
33	9		Polar Cod		
34	10		Polar Cod		In the stomachs of char
35	10		Polar Cod		Seen in the stomachs of char.
36	10		Polar Cod		In the stomachs of seals
37	10		Polar Cod		Seen when boating in the summer, jumping out of the water.
38	10		Polar Cod		
39	10		Polar Cod		In the stomachs of char
40	10	A	Polar Cod		Seen birds feeing on them here.
41	1		Cod	Spring, Summer	Harp seal feed on cod around Pond Inlet in the spring and summer.
42	1		Cod		Small cod (5-10cm) seen in the stomachs/ intestines of seal and fish.
43	9		Cod		Unknown cod species seen in ice cracks and in seal holes. 5 cm long.

Table 13. Arctic, Polar and unidentified Cod Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
3		Arctic Cod	When boating in the summer can see cod everywhere in large schools. Also seen in ice cracks trying to avoid the seals.
4		Arctic Cod	Everywhere in the ice cracks.
8	May	Arctic Cod	Usually sees them in thin ice cracks, doesn't see them in wide ice cracks.
3		Polar Cod	When boating in the summer can see cod everywhere in large schools. Also seen in ice cracks trying to avoid the seals.
4		Polar Cod	Everywhere in the ice cracks.
8	May	Polar Cod	Usually sees them in thin ice cracks, doesn't see them in wide ice cracks.
9		Unidentified Cod	In ice cracks and in seal holes; looks like Atlantic cod but are very small (5 cm), smaller than arctic cod.

Figure 16. Arctic, Black-back and Winter Flounder, Greenland Halibut and Turbot Areas of Occurrence

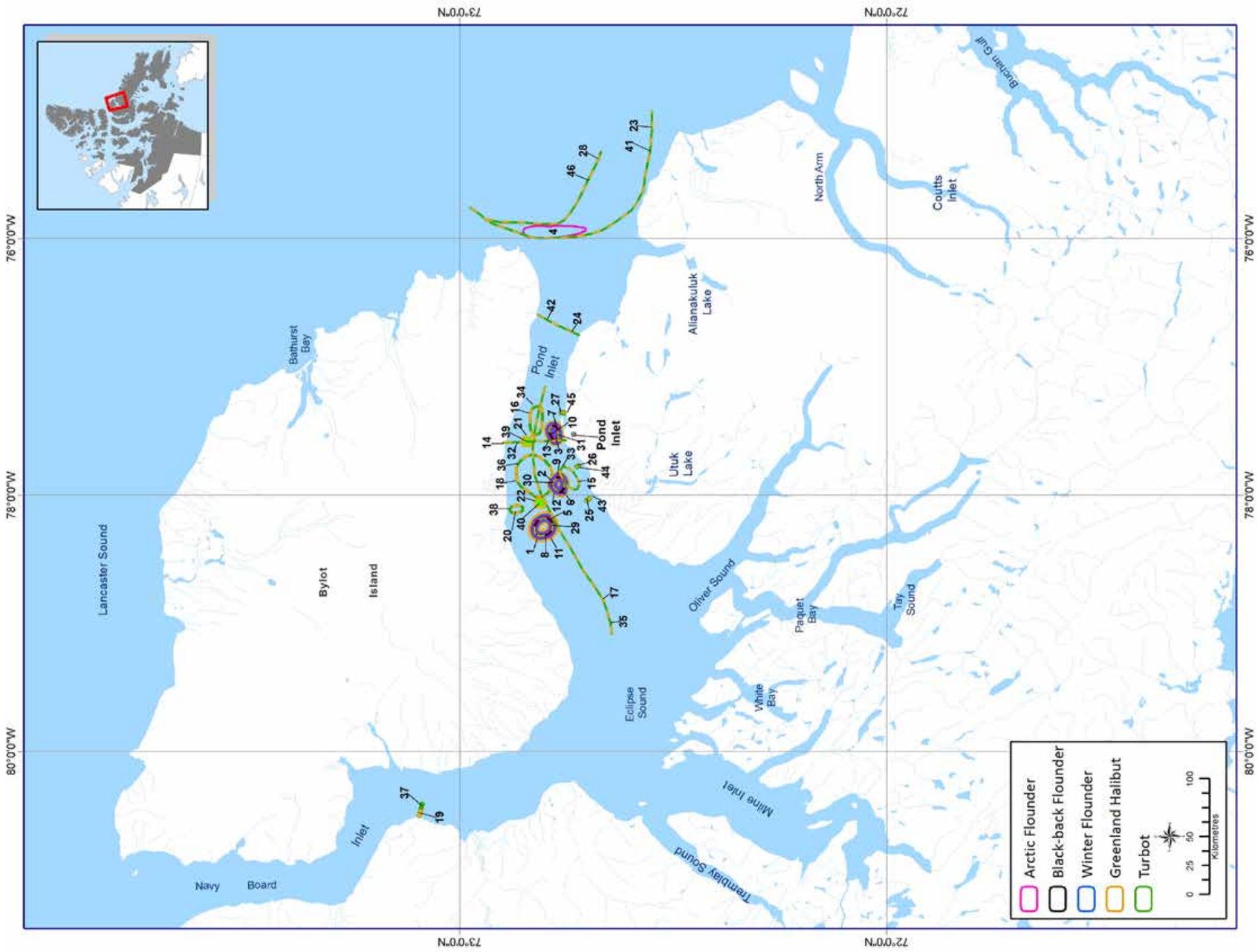


Table 14. Arctic, Black-back and Winter Flounder, Greenland Halibut and Turbot Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1		Arctic Flounder	Apr(Late),May	
2	1		Arctic Flounder	Apr(Late),May	
3	1		Arctic Flounder	Apr(Late),May	
4	1		Arctic Flounder	Apr(Late),May	
5	1		Black-back Flounder	Apr(Late),May	
6	1		Black-back Flounder	Apr(Late),May	
7	1		Black-back Flounder	Apr(Late),May	
8	1		Winter Flounder	Apr(Late),May	
9	1		Winter Flounder	Apr(Late),May	
10	1		Winter Flounder	Apr(Late),May	
11	1		Greenland Halibut	Apr(Late),May	
12	1		Greenland Halibut	Apr(Late),May	
13	1		Greenland Halibut	Apr(Late),May	
14	3		Greenland Halibut		In ice crack, can be seen dead too.
15	3		Greenland Halibut	May	
16	3		Greenland Halibut	May	
17	4		Greenland Halibut		The ones here are darker, more grey. When the turbot die and float to the surface they show up in ice cracks.
18	5		Greenland Halibut		Only eat it cooked. People in Greenland eat it frozen.
19	5	H	Greenland Halibut		Sometimes found dead in seal holes. They are dark grey.
20	6		Greenland Halibut		Found in the stomach of a narwhal.
21	9		Greenland Halibut		
22	9		Greenland Halibut		
23	9		Greenland Halibut		At floe edge from the narwhal stomach.
24	9	A	Greenland Halibut		Lots of small ones dead in the ice cracks.
25	10		Greenland Halibut		Did an exploratory fishery 20 years ago.
26	10		Greenland Halibut		
27	10		Greenland Halibut		
28	10		Greenland Halibut		
29	1		Turbot	Apr(Late),May	
30	1		Turbot	Apr(Late),May	
31	1		Turbot	Apr(Late),May	
32	3		Turbot		In ice crack, can be seen dead too.
33	3		Turbot	May	
34	3		Turbot	May	
35	4		Turbot		The ones here are darker, more grey. When the turbot die and float to the surface they show up in ice cracks.
36	5		Turbot		Only eat it cooked. People in Greenland eat it frozen.
37	5	H	Turbot		Sometimes found dead in seal holes. They are dark grey.
38	6		Turbot		Found in the stomach of a narwhal.
39	9		Turbot		
40	9		Turbot		
41	9		Turbot		At floe edge from the narwhal stomach.
42	9	A	Turbot		Lots of small ones dead in the ice cracks.
43	10		Turbot		Did an exploratory fishery 20 years ago.
44	10		Turbot		
45	10		Turbot		
46	10		Turbot		

Figure 17. Hamecon and Arctic Staghorn, Bigeye, Fourhorn, Rough Hookear, Shorthorn and unidentified Sculpin Areas of Occurrence

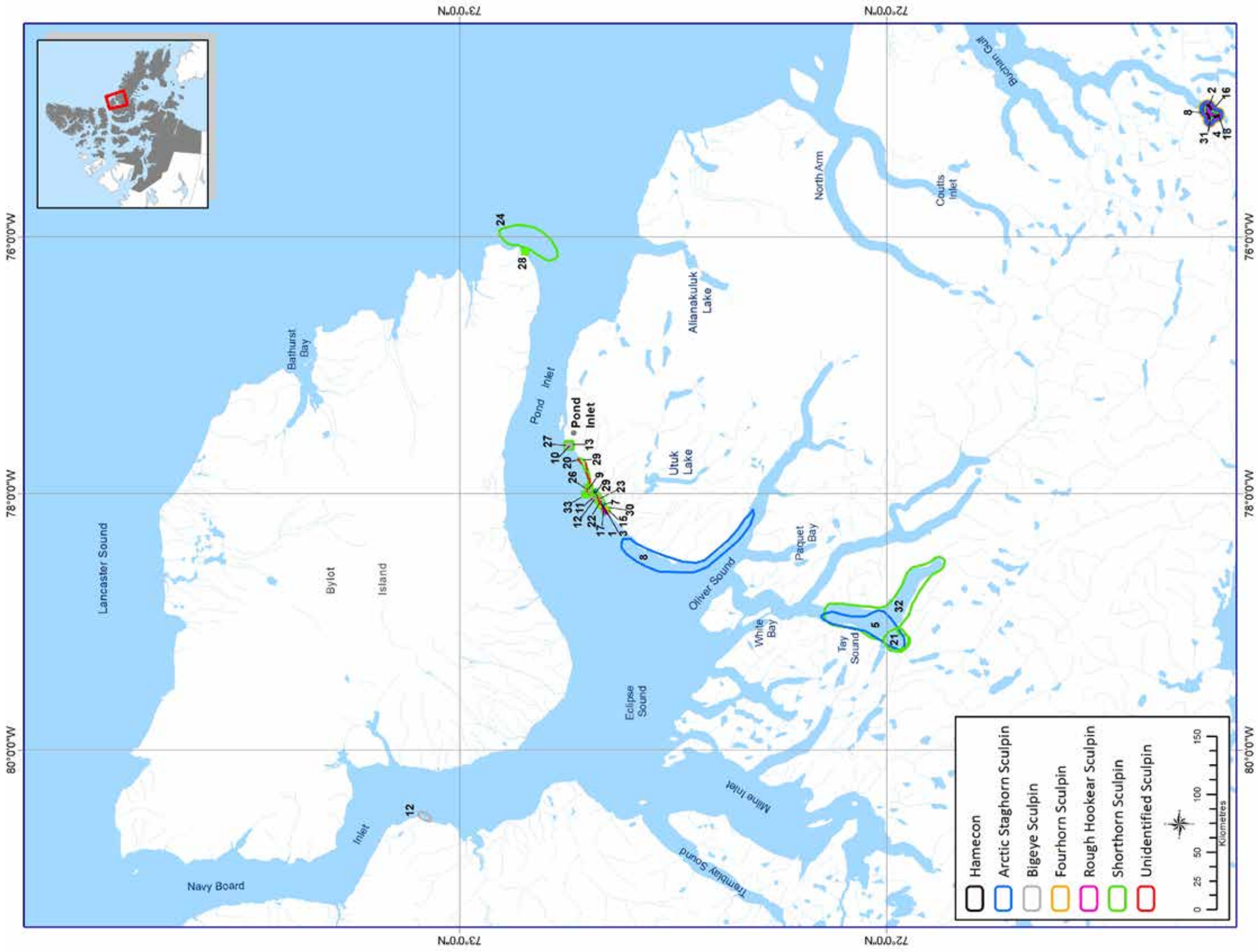


Table 15. Hamecon and Arctic Staghorn, Bigeye, Fourhorn, Rough Hookear, Shorthorn and unidentified Sculpin Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	8		Hamecon	Aug	
2	8	H	Hamecon	Jun	Seen when he was 10 years old.
3	8		Hamecon	Aug	
4	8	H	Hamecon	Jun	Seen when he was 10 years old.
5	3		Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		Used to eat sculpins but nowadays there's enough good fish so don't have to eat these anymore. They stay in the shallows along the coast and in fiords. They have white spots all over.
6	3		Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		Used to eat sculpins but nowadays there's enough good fish so don't have to eat these anymore. These stay in the shallows. There's a song for catching sculpins - you sing it to make the sculpin come back and bite your lure.
7	8		Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	Aug	
8	8	H	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	Jun	Seen when he was 10 years old.
9	5		Bigeye Sculpin		
10	5		Bigeye Sculpin		
11	5		Bigeye Sculpin		
12	9		Bigeye Sculpin		
13	9		Bigeye Sculpin		In cracks. Used to hunt them as a kid. They don't bite in the winter - only in the spring. Used to eat them raw
14	9	A	Bigeye Sculpin		
15	8		Fourhorn Sculpin	Aug	
16	8	H	Fourhorn Sculpin	Jun	Seen when he was 10 years old.
17	8		Rough Hookear Sculpin	Aug	
18	8	H	Rough Hookear Sculpin	Jun	Seen when he was 10 years old
19	2		Sculpin		Unknown, has red spots on neck.
20	4		Sculpin		Sculpin in Pond Inlet are the same colour as the Arctic Staghorn Sculpin but have a thicker tail.
21	1		Shorthorn Sculpin		Can catch them on a reel when fishing for arctic char.
22	1	A	Shorthorn Sculpin		In shallows in front of Salmon Creek
23	2		Shorthorn Sculpin	Aug	Catches them sometimes in his nets at Salmon Creek.
24	3		Shorthorn Sculpin		Was a guide for Australians that caught sculpins here. Can only catch them in the shallow area.
25	4		Shorthorn Sculpin	Spring	Jigs for them.
26	5		Shorthorn Sculpin		Would go jigging for them.
27	5		Shorthorn Sculpin		Would go jigging for them.
28	5		Shorthorn Sculpin		These ones have big heads.
29	5		Shorthorn Sculpin		Her brother hated them - when they got caught in his nets he'd just cut around the net to get rid of them.
30	8		Shorthorn Sculpin	Aug	
31	8	H	Shorthorn Sculpin	Jun	Seen when he was 10 years old.
32	9		Shorthorn Sculpin		Really sharp spine. Eaten by seagulls.
33	10		Shorthorn Sculpin		People fish for them in the ice cracks.

Table 16. Arctic Staghorn, Bigeye and Shorthorn Sculpin Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
3		Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	
9		Bigeye Sculpin	
1		Shorthorn Sculpin	Some are in the shallows of the tide, when older they can be pretty huge. They tend to be in the stomachs of bearded seal.
3		Shorthorn Sculpin	In the shallows
10		Shorthorn Sculpin	

Figure 18. Arctic and Thorny Skate, Deepwater Redfish, Greenland Shark and Roughhead Grenadier Areas of Occurrence

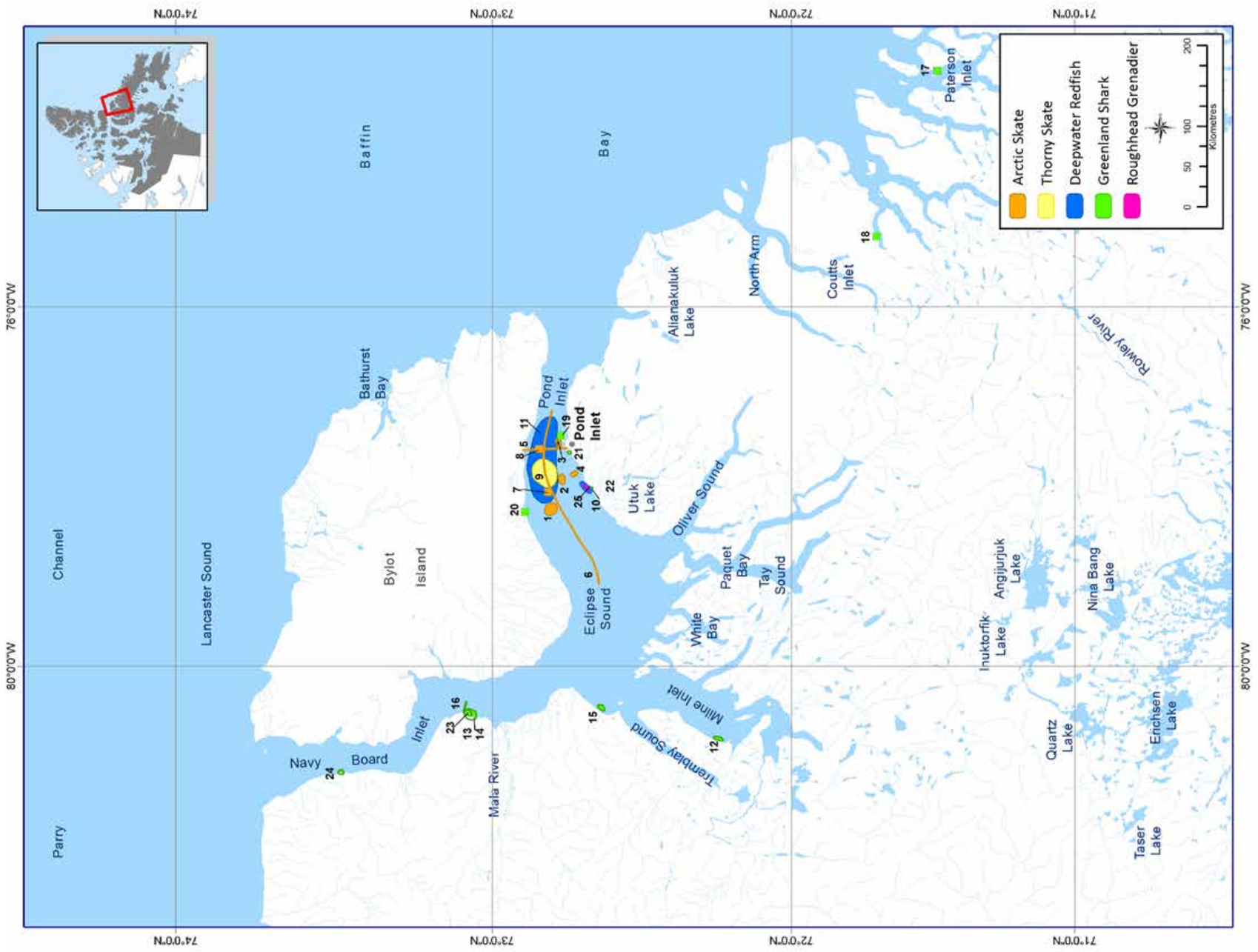


Table 17. Arctic and Thorny Skate, Deepwater Redfish, Greenland Shark and Roughhead Grenadier Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1		Arctic Skate		Caught when fishing for turbot.
2	1		Arctic Skate		Caught when fishing for turbot.
3	1		Arctic Skate		Caught when fishing for turbot.
4	2		Arctic Skate		In the ocean in front of James Creek, someone he knew caught some here.
5	3		Arctic Skate		Seen in ice crack, can see dead ones in there.
6	4		Arctic Skate		In deep areas; seen when people are turbot fishing. There's a legend that skate are the wives of Greenland shark.
7	9		Arctic Skate		Seen when turbot fishing.
8	9		Arctic Skate		Seen when turbot fishing.
9	5		Thorny Skate		Seen when her husband used to go turbot fishing.
10	3		Deepwater Redfish	Aug	Saw one washed up on the shore, was really big.
11	9		Deepwater Redfish		In a seal hole. Only saw the head. It's eyes were budging out of it is head.
12	2		Greenland Shark	Summer	His grandson caught it with a hook when it swam close to the shore. Found fishing net inside the intestine.
13	3		Greenland Shark		When catching narwhal in this area, there's a lot of blood so a lot of sharks show up.
14	3	H	Greenland Shark		When staying at the outpost camp a shark came up to the shallows and one of the campers caught the shark. Looked like it had a full stomach so opened it to see what was inside. It was a pup seal, it was September and pups are born in May so it was in there trying to digest for 5 months. Thinks it was eaten fresh because if it was found on the bottom it would have been digested by amphipods.
15	4		Greenland Shark		When they shoot narwhals but they sink the Greenland shark would eat them.
16	5		Greenland Shark		
17	9		Greenland Shark		
18	9		Greenland Shark		
19	9		Greenland Shark	Winter	Seen when putting in seal nets in the winter.
20	9		Greenland Shark		Seen when putting in seal nets in the winter.
21	9		Greenland Shark		Seen when putting in seal nets in the winter.
22	9		Greenland Shark		Seen when putting in seal nets in the winter.
23	9		Greenland Shark		Seen when putting in seal nets in the winter.
24	9		Greenland Shark		Seen when putting in seal nets in the winter.
25	3		Roughhead Grenadier		Can get long like a dog team whip.

Table 18. Greenland Shark Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	Greenland Shark	Everywhere there's ocean; has seen them when turbot fishing. Can be seen all year round; will eat anything, including anything dead at the bottom of the ocean.
3		Greenland Shark	Everywhere along the coast.
9		Greenland Shark	Seen everywhere in the summer, except deep in the inlets.

Figure 19. Atlantic Spiny and Unidentified Lumpsucker, Canadian, Lutken's and unidentified Eelpout, Lumpfish, Northern Sandlance and unidentified Fish Areas of Occurrence

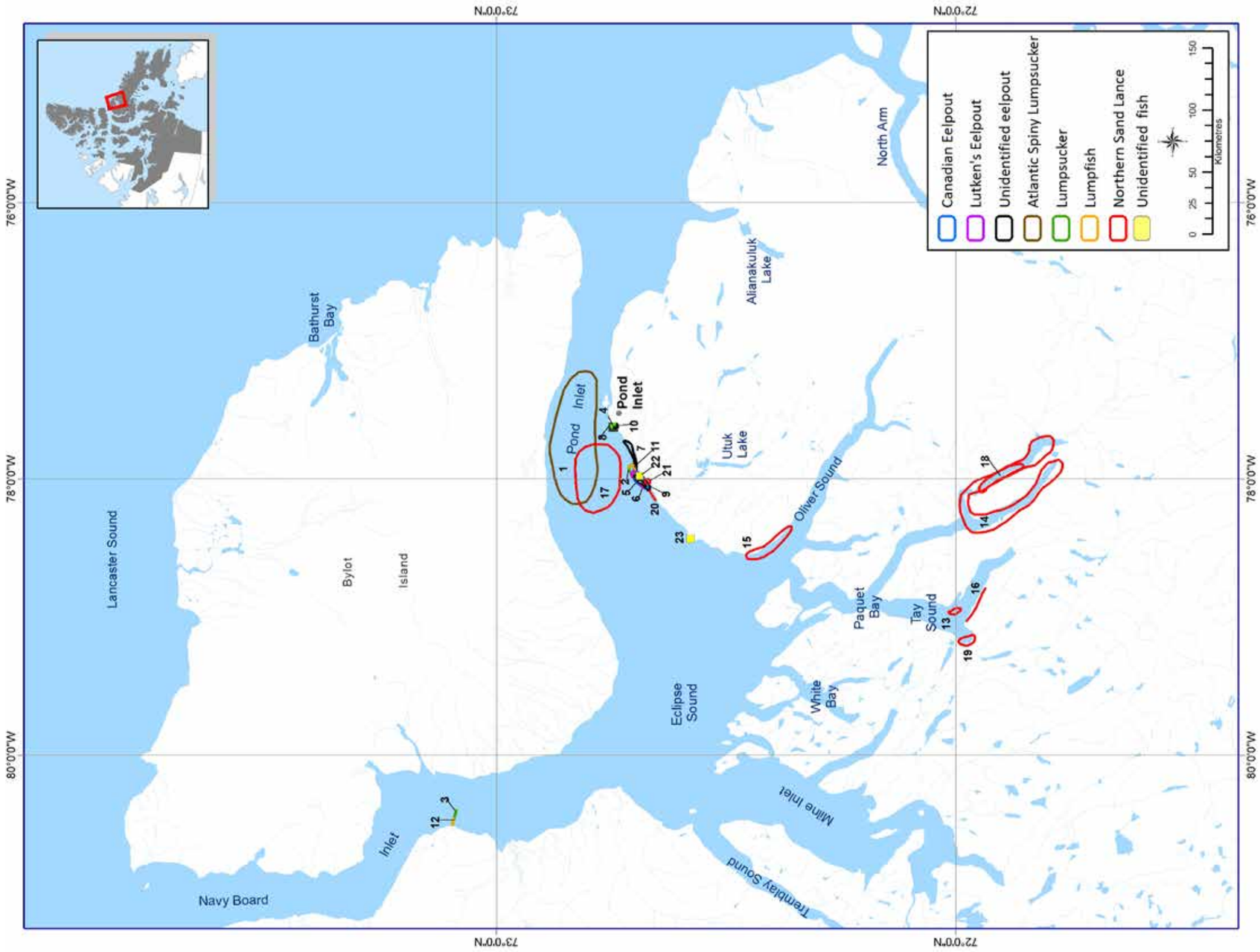


Table 19. Atlantic Spiny and Unidentified Lumpsucker, Canadian, Lutken's and unidentified Eelpout, Lumpfish, Northern Sandlance and unidentified Fish Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	9		Atlantic Spiny Lumpsucker		In seal holes
2	2		Lumpsucker		Near Black Point Lodge in town
3	5	H	Lumpsucker		In the ice cracks
4	9		Lumpsucker		Unknown Lumpsucker species. Found in inlets or puddles. Have a round sticky area on belly.
5	3		Canadian Eelpout		Near the shore of Pond Inlet. Some stick to flat surfaces (boats, rocks).
6	3		Lutken's Eelpout		Near the shore of Pond Inlet. Some stick to flat surfaces (boats, rocks).
7	4		Eelpout		Not sure which one, doesn't look like the pictures. 30 cm long.
8	5		Eelpout		Catches them when jigging.
9	5		Eelpout		Catches them when jigging.
10	9		Eelpout		Unknown eelpout called "tiktalik". Brown, seen along the shore.
11	2		Lumpfish		Near Black Point Lodge in town
12	5	H	Lumpfish		In the ice cracks
13	2	A	Northern Sand Lance	Aug	Seen in the stomachs of char. Seen also in the ocean when boating and it's calm it can look like it's raining due to the large number of northern sand lance.
14	3		Northern Sand Lance		Burrow under the sand. Bodies are half brown half silver.
15	3		Northern Sand Lance		Can be seen washed up on the shore.
16	4		Northern Sand Lance		
17	4		Northern Sand Lance		Unsure; looks the same but it doesn't have the dorsal fin.
18	4		Northern Sand Lance		
19	5		Northern Sand Lance		Washed up on the shore.
20	8		Northern Sand Lance		In the stomachs of char
21	9		Northern Sand Lance		Seen between Salmon River and Salmon Creek. Usually burry in the mud.
22	2		Unknown Fish		Strange fish seen here; looks like least cisco but with a bigger dorsal fin and small body (10 cm); like a tiny walleye. Seen in stream.
23	10		Unknown Fish		Looks like Capelin or Northern Sand Lance.

Table 20. Lumpsucker Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1		Lumpsucker	Can see marks on the skin of seals where Lumpsuckers were stuck; the seal fur isn't disturbed but on the inside can see the red marks on the skin and blubber. His father told him once that he found a seal with red marks on the inside of the skin; when the seal is sleeping the Lumpsuckers attach themselves.
3	Summer	Lumpsucker	
4		Lumpsucker	Not sure which one, doesn't look like what is in the pictures. Looks like Cyclopteropsis lindbergi. 20 cm long, fat.

Figure 20. Blue Mussel, Mussel, Cockle, Truncate Softshell Clam and Scallop Areas of Occurrence

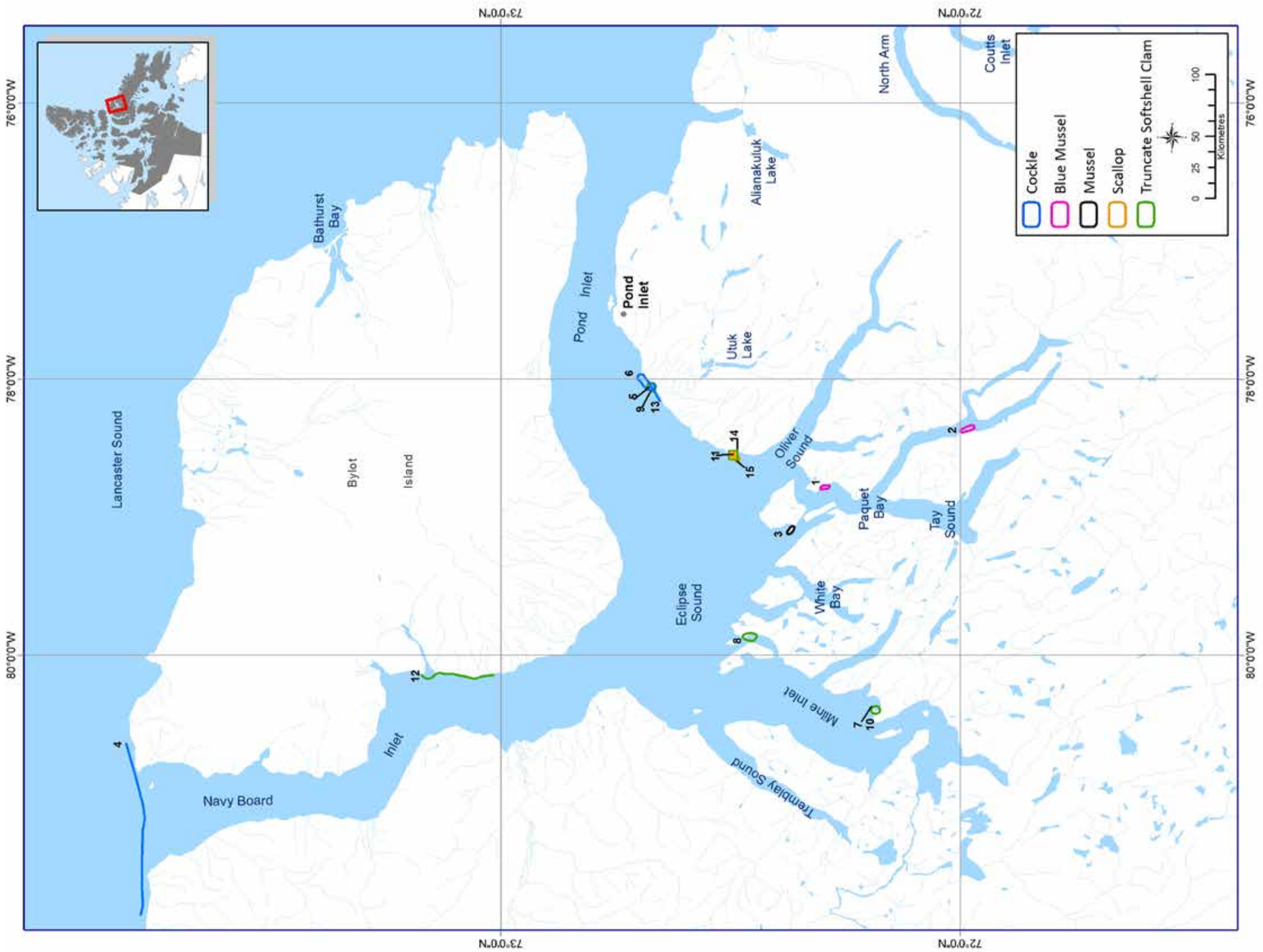


Table 21. Blue Mussel, Mussel, Cockle, Truncate Softshell Clam and Scallop Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Blue Mussel		Don't normally gather them due to no tides but sees them when they wash up on land.
2	2		Blue Mussel		Don't normally gather them due to no tides but sees them when they wash up on land.
3	6		Mussel		Sees shells in ice cracks from the eiders feeding on them.
4	1		Cockle		Seen inside the stomachs of walrus.
5	8		Cockle		Only seen the shells along the shoreline, never alive ones.
6	9		Cockle		Seen only the shells along the shore; never any live ones.
7	1		Truncate Softshell Clam		In shallow area
8	1		Truncate Softshell Clam		Divers were picking clams in this area.
9	1		Truncate Softshell Clam		No high tides. Have to scuba dive to get them.
10	1		Truncate Softshell Clam		When living at an outpost camp would see these things squirting water in the shallows; never knew what they were until he was telling the story and someone told him it was clams. When there's a full moon you can see the clams.
11	2		Truncate Softshell Clam		Sees the shells washed up. Can see some live ones in the shallows.
12	5		Truncate Softshell Clam		When the tide goes out would see the holes they make in the sand.
13	8		Truncate Softshell Clam		Only seen the shells along the shoreline, never alive ones.
14	2		Scallop		Sees the shells washed up.
15	2		Scallop		Shells get washed into shore with the waves.

Table 22. Blue Mussel, Cockle, Scallop and Truncate Softshell Clam Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
5		Blue Mussel	Sees shells of various mussels/cockles along the beach and some inland.
10		Blue Mussel	All along the coastline, seen shells but never any alive.
5		Cockle	Sees shells of various mussels/cockles along the beach and some inland.
5		Scallop	
5		Truncate Softshell Clam	
10		Truncate Softshell Clam	All along the coastline, seen shells but never any alive.

Figure 21. Amphipod, Mysid, Northern and unidentified Shrimp and Northern Krill Areas of Occurrence

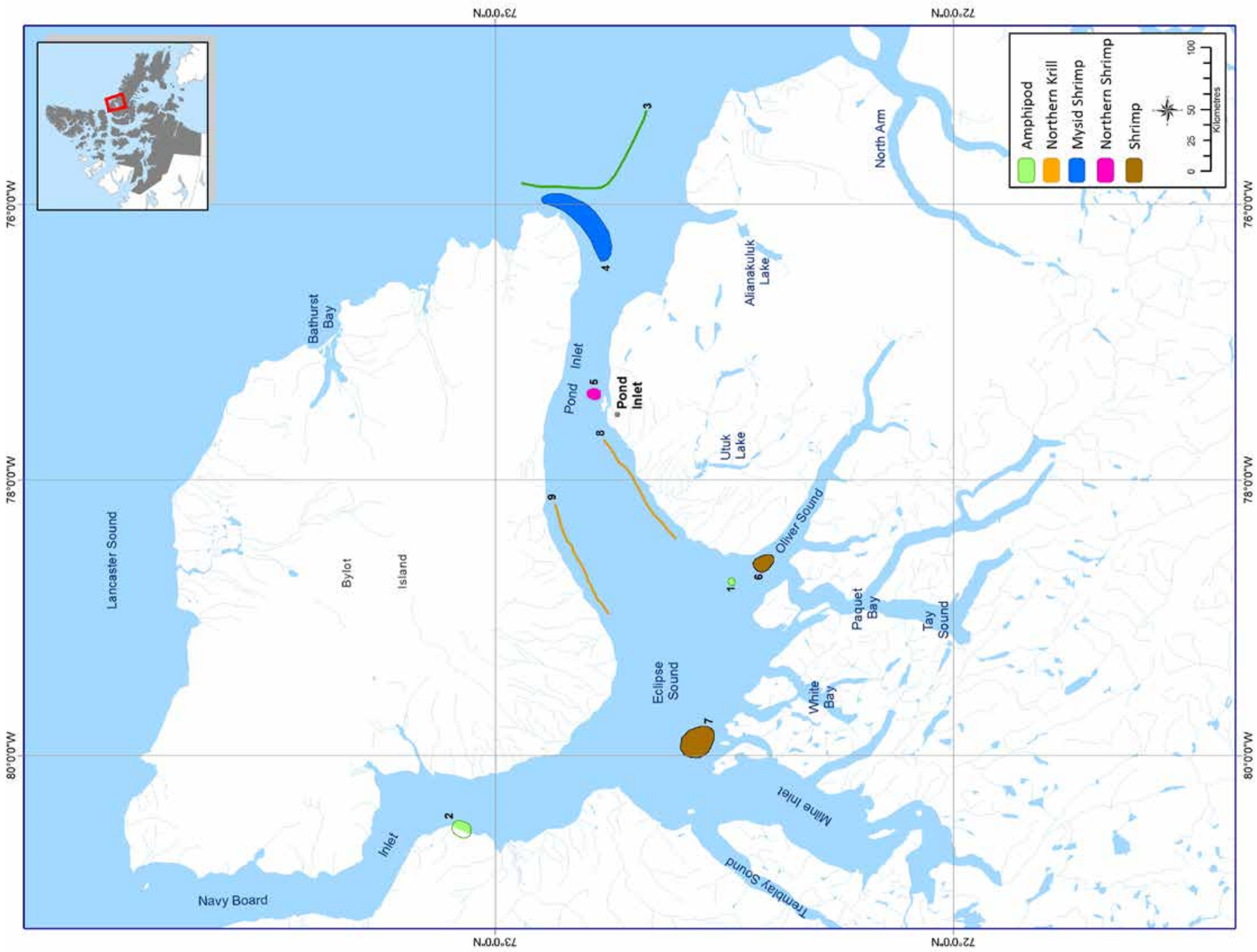


Table 23. Amphipod, Mysid, Northern and unidentified Shrimp and Northern Krill Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Amphipod	Feb	Caught them recently while trying to catch the larger shrimp in the shallows.
2	3		Amphipod		If a seal or narwhal dies and sinks to the bottom the amphipods can eat it all in about a week.
3	10		Amphipod		In the stomachs of seals
4	9		Mysid Shrimp		
5	1	H	Northern Shrimp		An elder used to put a box of some sort into the water to catch the shrimp.
6	2		Unidentified Shrimp		Large shrimp found in the stomach of a bearded seal.
7	2		Unidentified Shrimp		Large shrimp found inside the stomach of a narwhal caught here.
8	9		Northern Krill	Sep, Oct	
9	9		Northern Krill	Sep, Oct	

Table 24. Amphipod, Mysid and Northern Shrimp Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
5		Amphipod	
8	August	Amphipod	
9		Amphipod	Used to hunt them when he was a kid.
1		Mysid Shrimp	Bowhead whales eat them.
9		Northern Shrimp	Inside the stomachs of bearded seals.

Figure 22. Boreal Armhook Squid, Lion's Mane Jellyfish, Ctenophore and Shelled Naked Sea Butterfly Areas of Occurrence

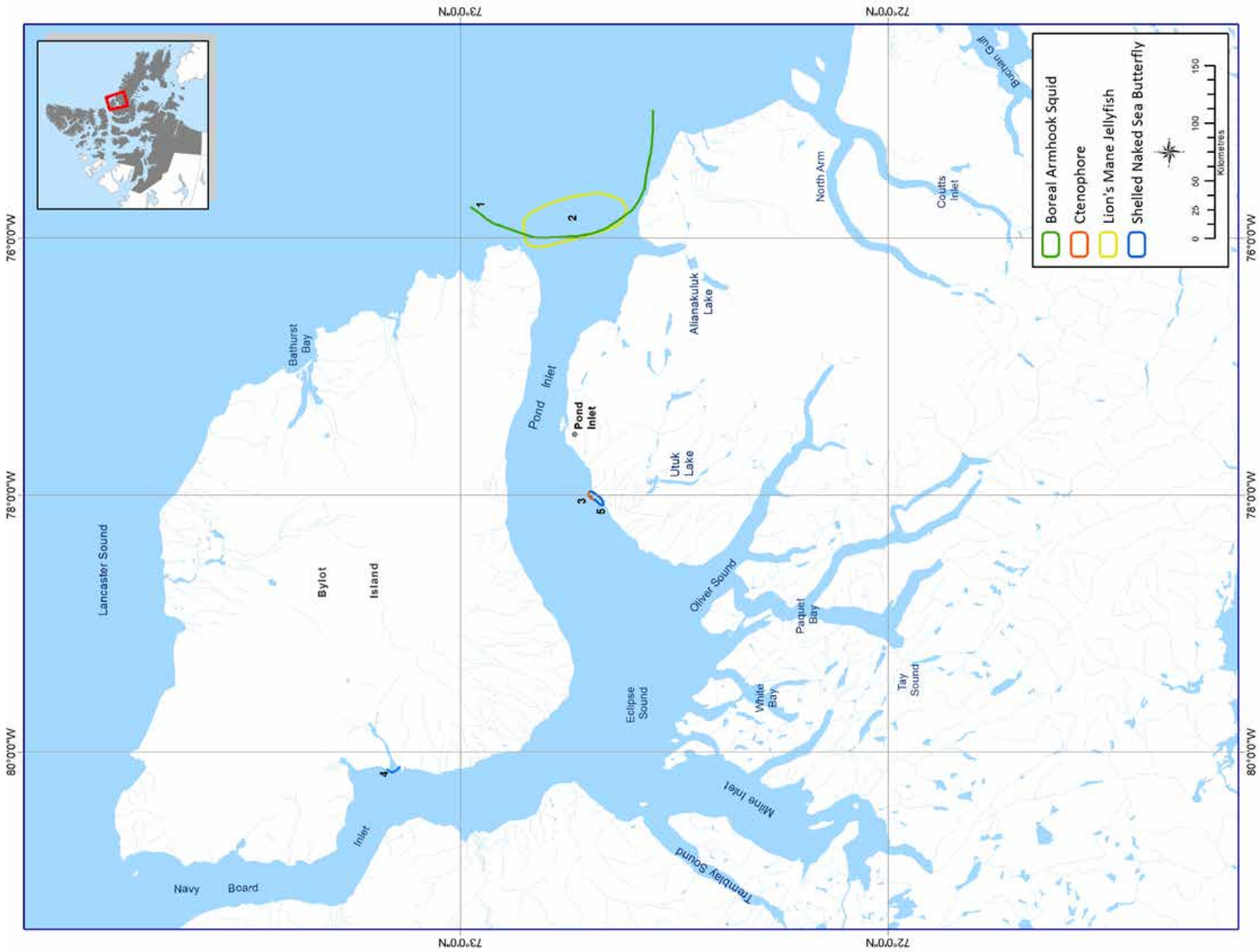


Table 25. Boreal Armhook Squid, Lion's Mane Jellyfish, Ctenophore and Shelled Naked Sea Butterfly Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	9		Boreal Armhook Squid		Seen in the stomach of a narwhal at the floe edge. Never seen a live one.
2	8		Lion's Mane Jellyfish		Seen a few at the floe edge, not many.
3	2	H	Ctenophore	Aug	Used to see these more in the past when he'd go down to the shore.
4	5	A, C, H	Shelled Naked Sea Butterfly		Char would feed on them; doesn't see them anymore.
5	5	A, C, H	Shelled Naked Sea Butterfly		Char would feed on them; doesn't see them anymore.

Table 26. Ctenophore, Lion's Mane Jellyfish and Shelled Naked Sea Butterfly Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1		Ctenophore	Can see flashing lights when you walk on the ice.
5		Ctenophore	Used to see them but doesn't anymore.
9		Ctenophore	In ice cracks
1		Lion's Mane Jellyfish	Seen in the ocean everywhere, in ice cracks too.
5		Lion's Mane Jellyfish	
9		Lion's Mane Jellyfish	Seen at low tide all along the shore. Seagulls eat them.
1		Shelled Naked Sea Butterfly	Can be seen in large numbers together. Char eat them - can smell the difference in char that have eaten them and those that eat cod.
2		Shelled Naked Sea Butterfly	Seen anywhere in the ocean. Food for the char.
5		Shelled Naked Sea Butterfly	
8		Shelled Naked Sea Butterfly	In the ocean
9		Shelled Naked Sea Butterfly	Can be seen all along the coastline in the fall. Char start to taste like these from feeding on them all summer.

Figure 23. Northern Polar Sea Star, Sea Urchin, Whelk and unidentified Aquatic Invertebrate Areas of Occurrence

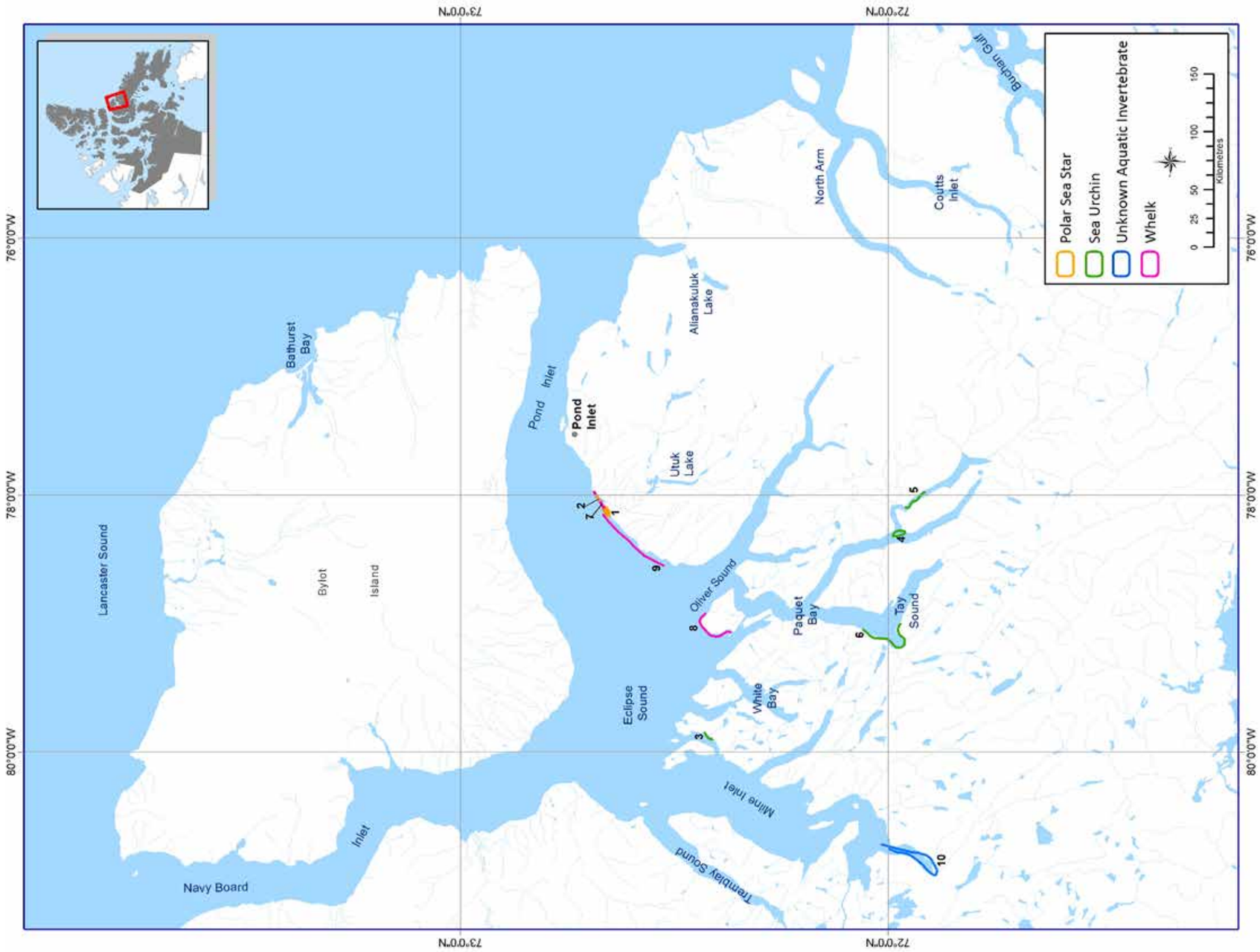


Table 27. Northern Polar Sea Star, Sea Urchin, Whelk and unidentified Aquatic Invertebrate Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Polar Sea Star		In deep areas
2	8		Polar Sea Star		Seen dead ones on the shore.
3	1	A	Sea Urchin		Stick to rocks under water.
4	2	A	Sea Urchin		
5	5		Sea Urchin		
6	8		Sea Urchin		Sees them at the bottom.
7	8		Whelk		Only seen the shells along the shoreline, never alive ones.
8	9		Whelk		Seen in eider duck stomachs.
9	9		Whelk		In the stomach of eiders
10	3	C, H	Unknown Aquatic Invertebrate		There used to be a lot of them in this area; tiny, red, plankton-like organism with wings. The char that eat them end up tasting very good.

Table 28. Polar Sea Star, Sea Urchin, Plankton Worm, unidentified Aquatic Invertebrate and Welk Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1		Plankton Worm	Nice to look at.
1		Polar Sea Star	In shallow areas; can see along coast when they're dead and dried up.
5		Polar Sea Star	
9		Polar Sea Star	Seen lots of yellow ones of different sizes (5 cm - 20 cm) anywhere, especially in inlets in sandy areas.
1		Sea Urchin	Can see the shells all along the shoreline.
9		Sea Urchin	Smaller in the inlets, larger in Eclipse Sound. Can see dark grey, brown, and white ones.
9		Unidentified Aquatic Invertebrate	Bioluminescent plankton all along the shoreline and when boating in the dark you can see it. Hard to see, very small. Called "inaajuq". Can even see them in the winter when it is high tide, and the water goes on top of the ice.
9		Unidentified Aquatic Invertebrate	Small invertebrate eaten by bowhead whales. No legs. Called "iglarra".
1		Whelk	Has seen shells everywhere on the shore but not the living ones.
5		Whelk	
10		Whelk	All along the coastline, seen shells but never any alive.

Figure 24. Polar Bear Areas of Occurrence

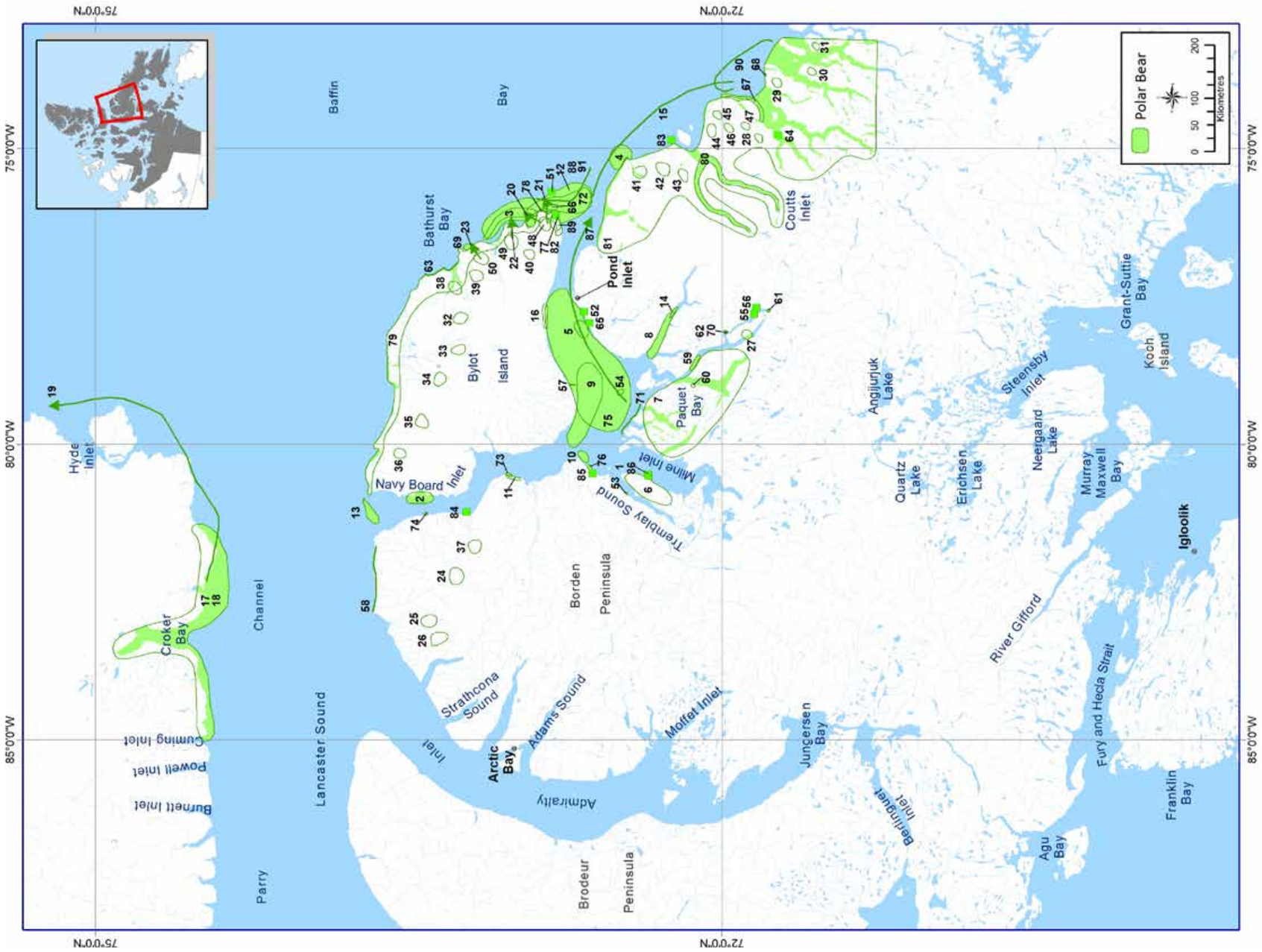


Table 29. Blue Mussel and Northern Horsemussel Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1			
2	1	C, H		When he was young they would go hunting polar bears out here along the coast, was a lot further away than it is now.
3	1	C, H		When he was young they would go hunting polar bears out here along the coast, was a lot further away than it is now.
4	1	C, H		When he was young they would go hunting polar bears out here along the coast, was a lot further away than it is now.
5	1	C	Winter	Bears coming into town more frequently now.
6	1	C		Bears going to the narwhal areas now, never used to.
7	1	C		Bears here now, never used to be.
8	1	C		In the summer in the seal hunting areas has seen polar bears 2 or 3 times.
9	1	C		Area where people go hunting polar bears nowadays, a lot closer to town than it used to be.
10	2		Aug	Sees males, females, and cubs; all mixed.
11	2		Aug	Sees males, females, and cubs; all mixed.
12	2		Winter	Sees males, females, and cubs; all mixed.
13	2		Winter	Sees males, females, and cubs; all mixed.
14	2	N	Apr	Every year he tracks bear tracks around this area, mother and cubs; seen tracks here for the past 4 years.
15	3		Aug, Sep	Seen a polar bear swimming in the ocean on its back, eating a seal. Polar bears can live on the ocean. They often go to the open water to get away from hunters. He's not worried about polar bears because in the summer they are fatter and feed on seals.
16	3		Feb(Mid)	Saw tracks here when he was hunting for seal.
17	3	A, H		When hunting for seal would be able to see up to 300 bears with the bare eye.
18	3	A, H	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	Home for polar bear
19	3	H, M		Route that bears travel throughout the year. His father never went hunting for polar bears; they'd just pass in front of their settlement and they'd catch them then.
20	3	M, S	Spring	Mothers and cubs move down the mountain out of the den.
21	3	M, S	Apr, May	Mothers and cubs move down the mountain, leaving the den.
22	3	M, S	Apr, May	Mother and cub movements. Sees the tracks when seal hunting.
23	3	M, S	Apr, May	Mother and cub movements
24	3	N, S		Denning area
25	3	N, S		Denning area
26	3	N, S		Denning area
27	3	N, S		Built an igloo here, walked around and heard hollow snow. Tried to break it but it wouldn't break. Went walking to hunt and came back a day later and saw polar bear mother and cub tracks where his igloo was. Realized he was camping on top of a den.
28	3	N, S		Denning area
29	3	N, S		Denning area
30	3	N, S		Denning area
31	3	N, S		Denning area
32	3	N, S		Denning area
33	3	N, S		Denning area
34	3	N, S		Denning area
35	3	N, S		Denning area
36	3	N, S		Denning area
37	3	N, S		Denning area
38	3	N, S		Denning area
39	3	N, S		Denning area
40	3	N, S		Denning area
41	3	N, S		Denning area
42	3	N, S		Denning area
43	3	N, S		Denning area
44	3	N, S		Denning area
45	3	N, S		Denning area
46	3	N, S		Denning area
47	3	N, S		Denning area

Figure 24. Polar Bear Areas of Occurrence (continued)

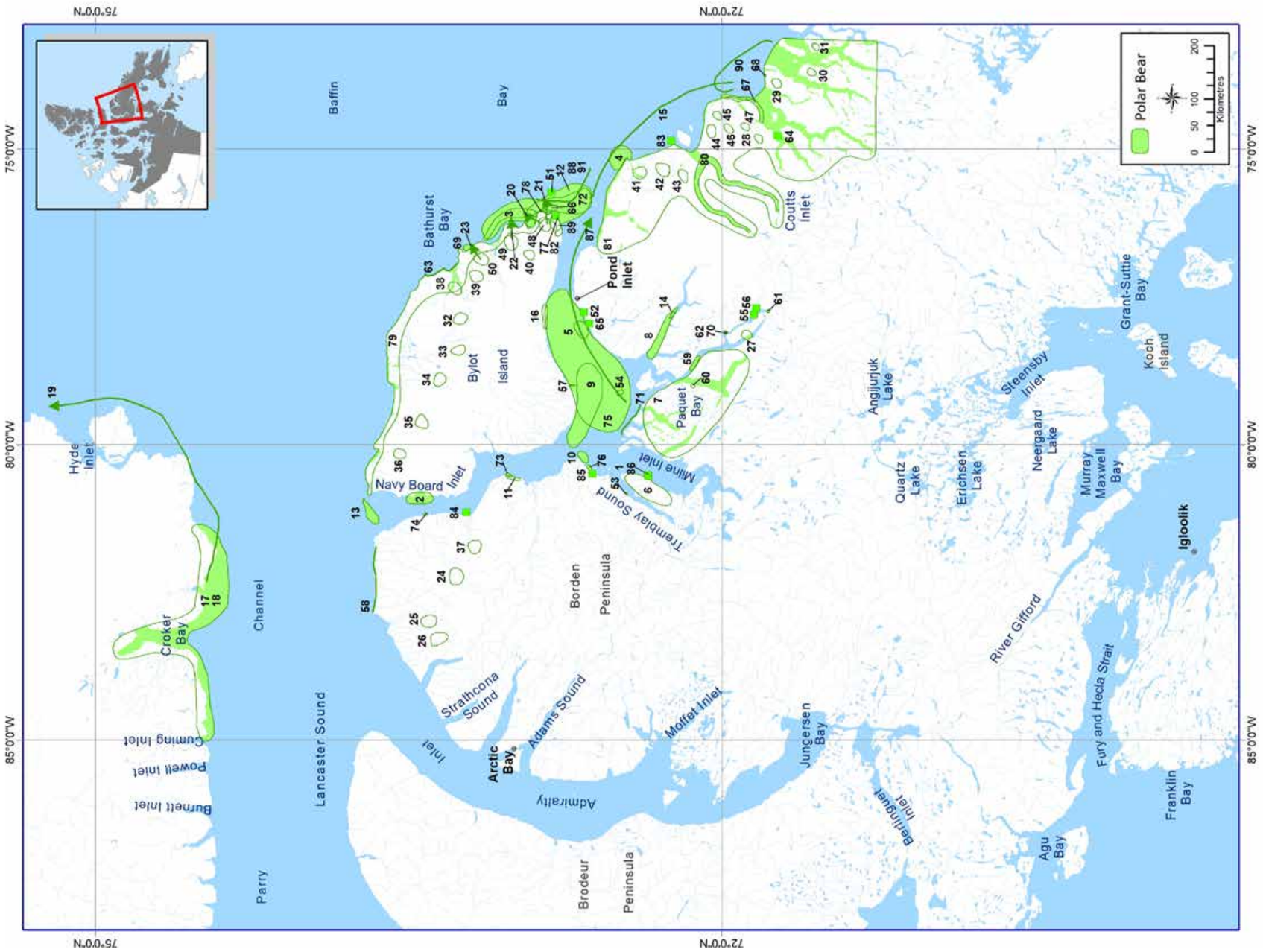


Table 29. Blue Mussel and Northern Horsemussel Areas of Occurrence (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
48	3	N, S		Denning area; sees mother and cubs in the mountain areas where they have dens.
49	3	N, S		Denning area
50	3	N, S		Denning area
51	4		May (Late)	Where he caught his second bear.
52	4			One time a bear came to their camp; was attracted by a piece of meat on the beach. It came to the cabin window and was looking in. Walked around the cabin to a narwhal carcass then went around to where char was drying and started eating the fish. They called for help on CB radio to Pond Inlet and as soon as a boat was coming the bear started walking away. They never shot at the bear in case it only got wounded and charged at them. She and her sister never went back to the cabin ever since.
53	4		Sep	Where he caught his 1st bear.
54	4		Feb	Where he caught his 3rd and last bear. You can tell that a bear is aggressive when the ears are pointed. If a bear charges at you, don't run; stay still. It will stop suddenly when it gets close to you. Check what direction the lower jaw is pointing then run in the opposite direction.
55	5			Saw one right behind their tent. Went to aim to shoot it but it started walking away.
56	5			Saw one when walking from the camp to get water. Her grandson shot it.
57	5			One that kept coming back to the camp.
58	5		Apr, May	Her father would hunt bears here. Would set up a tent on the ice but it would start to drift away.
59	5			Saw a young, fat bear in the water when they were boating.
60	5			One that kept coming back to the camp.
61	5			Every summer they went here they'd see a polar bear.
62	5			Thought they were tents when she first saw them then the bears started walking inland and realized what they were.
63	5	H		Hunt for polar bear here.
64	8			Saw a mother with 3 cubs.
65	8			There's more around now than there were when he was a child.
66	8			There's more around now than there were when he was a child.
67	8			There's more around now than there were when he was a child.
68	8			Saw a cub that was left behind by its mother.
69	8			There's more around now than there were when he was a child.
70	8	H	Aug	Saw a bear and was chasing it. It came back later and he killed it.
71	9			Seen swimming when he was boating.
72	9			Used to hunt them in March and April.
73	9			
74	9			
75	9			
76	9			Seen diving in the ocean here.
77	9	N, S		Seen quite a few times with cubs.
78	9	N, S		Dens near/in the murre cliffs.
79	9	N, S		Denning area
80	9	N, S		Every year he sees cubs with mothers going towards the ice.
81	9	N, S		Denning area; all along the east coast of Baffin Island.
82	9	S		Sees females with cubs.
83	10			Caught one here.
84	10			Caught one here.
85	10			Ate all the narwhal meat he had cached here.
86	10			Ate all the narwhal meat he had cached here.
87	10		Oct, Nov, Dec	Come though when the ice is just forming.
88	10			They have to fend off bears all the time when hunting seals.
89	10		Feb(Early)	Saw 7 here last week.
90	10	A	Mar, Apr	When taking people out for sport hunting he takes them here for the big ones. Takes 12 hours to drive here by skidoo.
91	10	A		His daughter counted 12 bears in 3 days when they were out hunting in the spring.

Figure 24. Polar Bear Areas of Occurrence (continued)

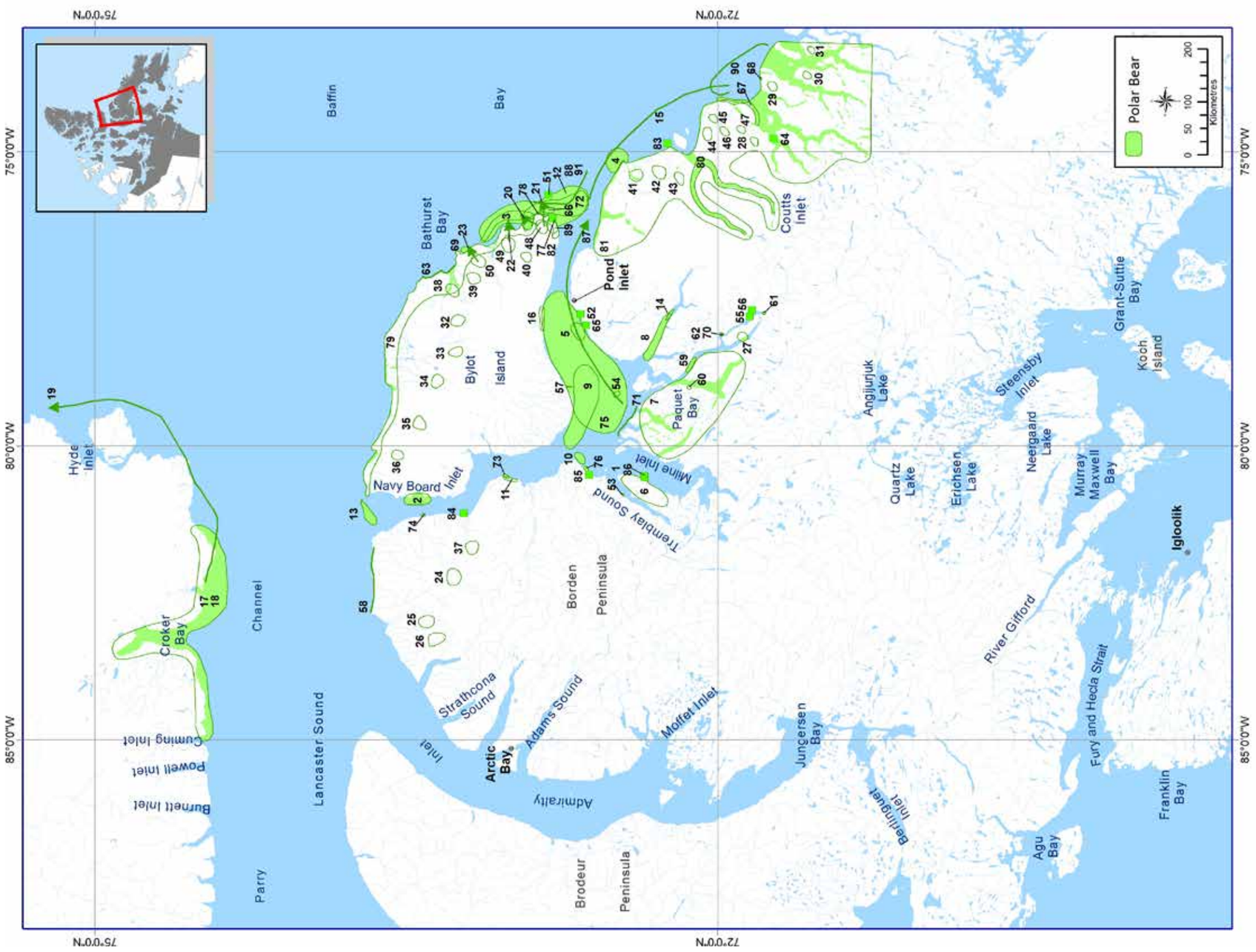


Table 30. Polar Bear Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
3		Seen polar bears hunting for seals in ice cracks.
3		Has seen stories on TV that polar bears are in danger due to climate change. If there would be no more ice, people think polar bears would not be able to get food. In the summer polar bears get fatter because they're feeding on migratory animals like geese, basking seals, char, and marine mammals. Believes that polar bears are not in danger because the population is higher now than when he was a kid. They have 2 cubs and the mother protects them, unlike caribou who are more at risk of predation. Inuit used to hunt polar bears whenever they wanted, now there's a quota.
5		Back then there were fewer polar bears and they wouldn't go near the camps as much. Nowadays there are lots everywhere.
8		

Figure 25. Polar Bear Probability of Occurrence

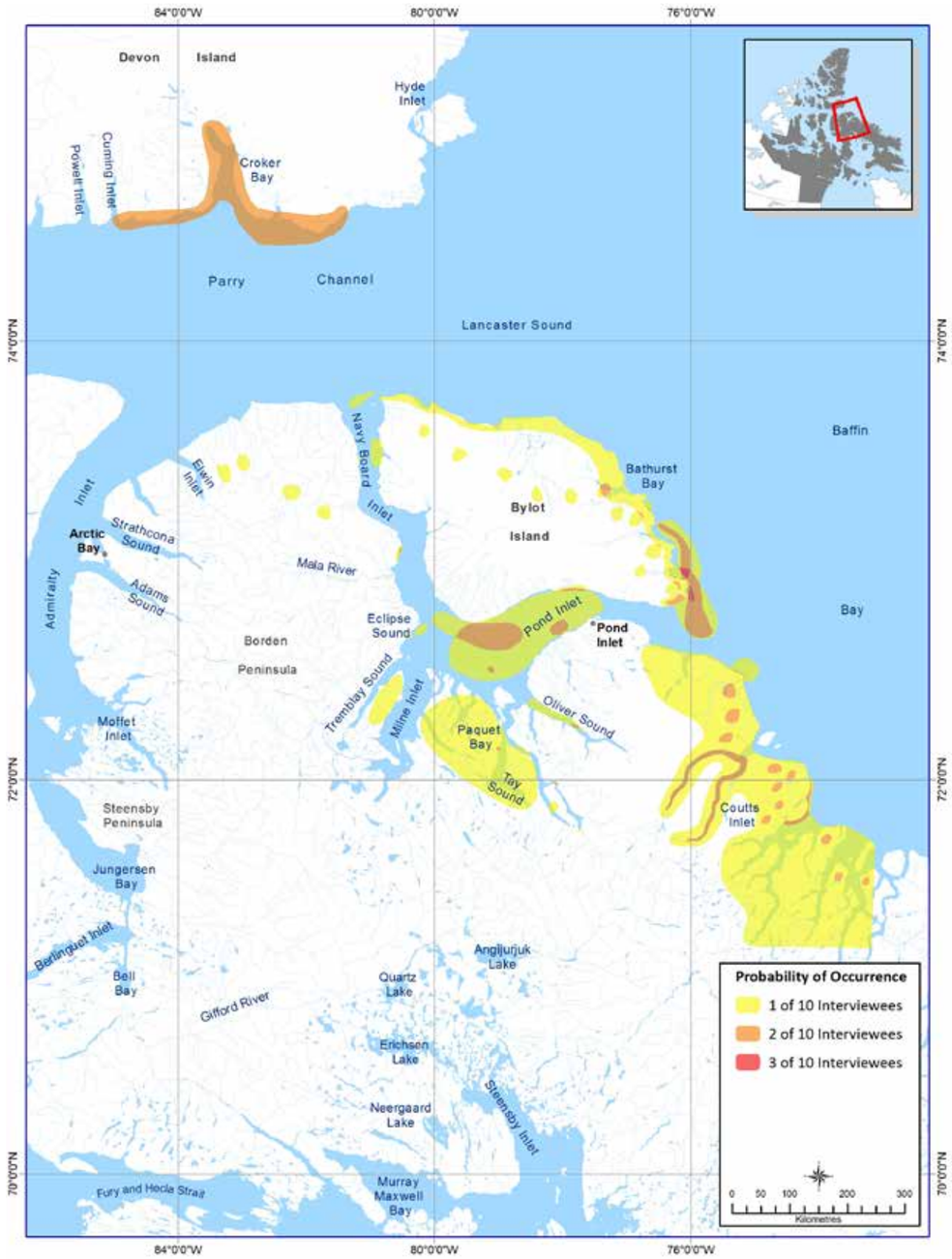


Figure 26. Walrus Areas of Occurrence

Figure 27. Walrus Probability of Occurrence

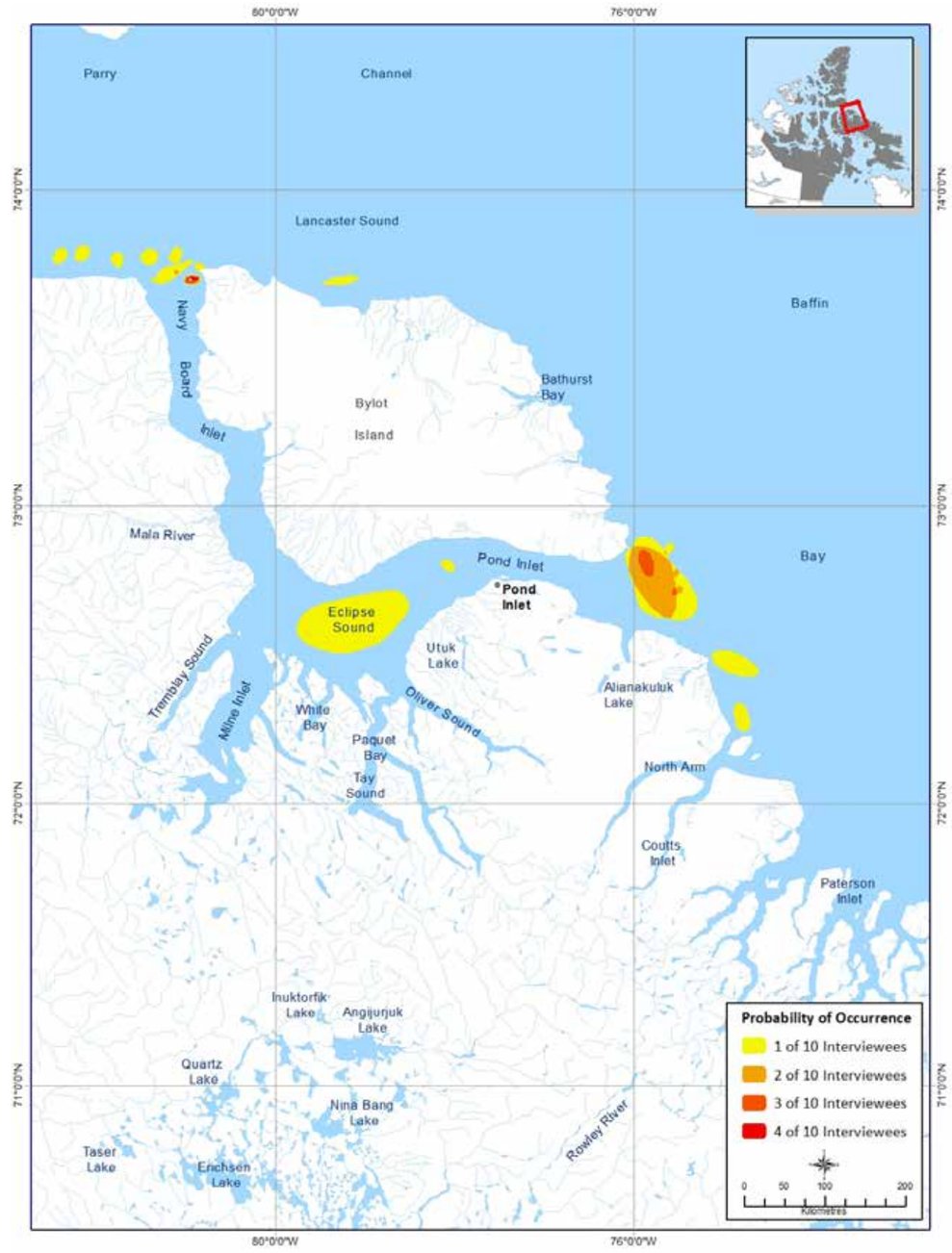


Table 31. Walrus Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1			More at this floe edge than near Button Point.
2	1		Jun	Around the floe edge; are migratory, appear sometimes in the spring, not always.
3	1			Rare to see them here; they are seen sometimes basking on the ice.
4	1			His father told him the walrus go onto these islands.
5	1		Spring	At the point
6	1	C, H		When he was young he would see walrus floating on ice each year. As he got older he stopped seeing as many.
7	2		Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	All year round in this area.
8	2		Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	
9	3			Along the floe edge
10	3			Group of 3 islands where the walrus stay. Place name called Ugliit.
11	3			Small island called Tuujjuk where walrus hang out.
12	3			Clams in stomach
13	3			Clams in stomach
14	3			Clams in stomach
15	3			Clams in stomach
16	3			Clams in stomach
17	3	A	May, Jun	Have pups in July; give birth on pans of ice. Have clams in stomach and ringed seal too. Thinks they eat seal because this area is very deep.
18	3	A	May, Jun	Have pups in July; give birth on pans of ice. Have clams in stomach and ringed seal too. Thinks they eat seal because this area is very deep.
19	3	A	May, Jun	Have pups in July; give birth on pans of ice. Have clams in stomach and ringed seal too. Thinks they eat seal because this area is very deep. Sees square (5 x 5 cm) bits of sealskin in walrus stomachs - no bones. When boating he'll see lots of walrus on small ice pans. If the walrus get scared they pile onto one another until the ice breaks and they swim away. Their nails are short; during the winter they use their tusks to dig up the ice to make a breathing hole. During spring the males and females gather separately.
20	3	A		Lots here in the summer. Sleepy/lazy species. He touched one with an oar because he thought it was dead but it moved and scared him. Doesn't know if they are here in winter, as this areas has lots of ice.
21	3	A		Stay here all summer. He sees them when he's boating to and from the fiords south of this area.
22	3	H		Island where there were lots of walrus.
23	3	H, M		When the ice breaks up the walrus go towards the floe edge.
24	5	H		Used to be walrus here.
25	6			Walrus would eat seals, maybe because it's deep water.
26	6	H		
27	6	H		Helped a friend harvest a walrus here. Would cut some up and put it in the boat and the rest of it they'd drag it behind the boat. Got back to town around midnight, one guy was mad they were so late so asked for the walrus penis as payment.
28	8		Apr, May	
29	8			Would drift down towards the floe edge on pieces of ice.
30	8		Apr, May	At the floe edge
31	8	C, H, S		When there was an abundance of walrus this is where they used to have calves. Not many walrus here anymore; many people were hunting here and now the walrus don't go there much anymore. Place name is called "Ugliit".
32	9		Spring	At the floe edge
33	9		Spring	At floe edge
34	9			Walrus float south on ice pans in the ocean currents from Lancaster Sound and Devon Island.
35	9		Spring	Spring
36	9	A		Where most of the walrus live; thinks all year.
37	10			His father caught a few here
38	10			Would hunt them at the floe edge in the spring. Caught 4 or 5.

Figure 28. Ringed Seal Areas of Occurrence

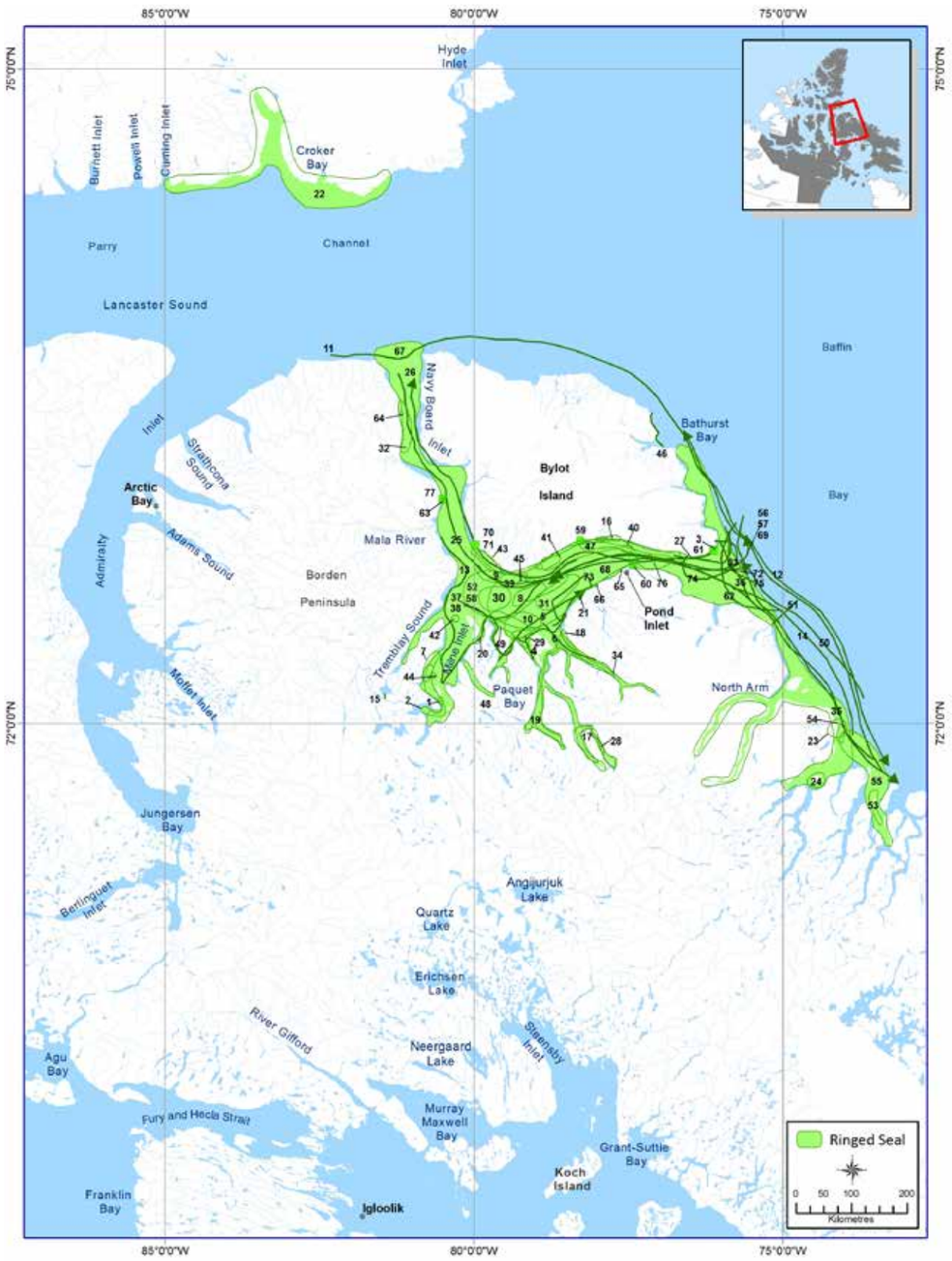


Figure 29. Ringed Seal Probability of Occurrence

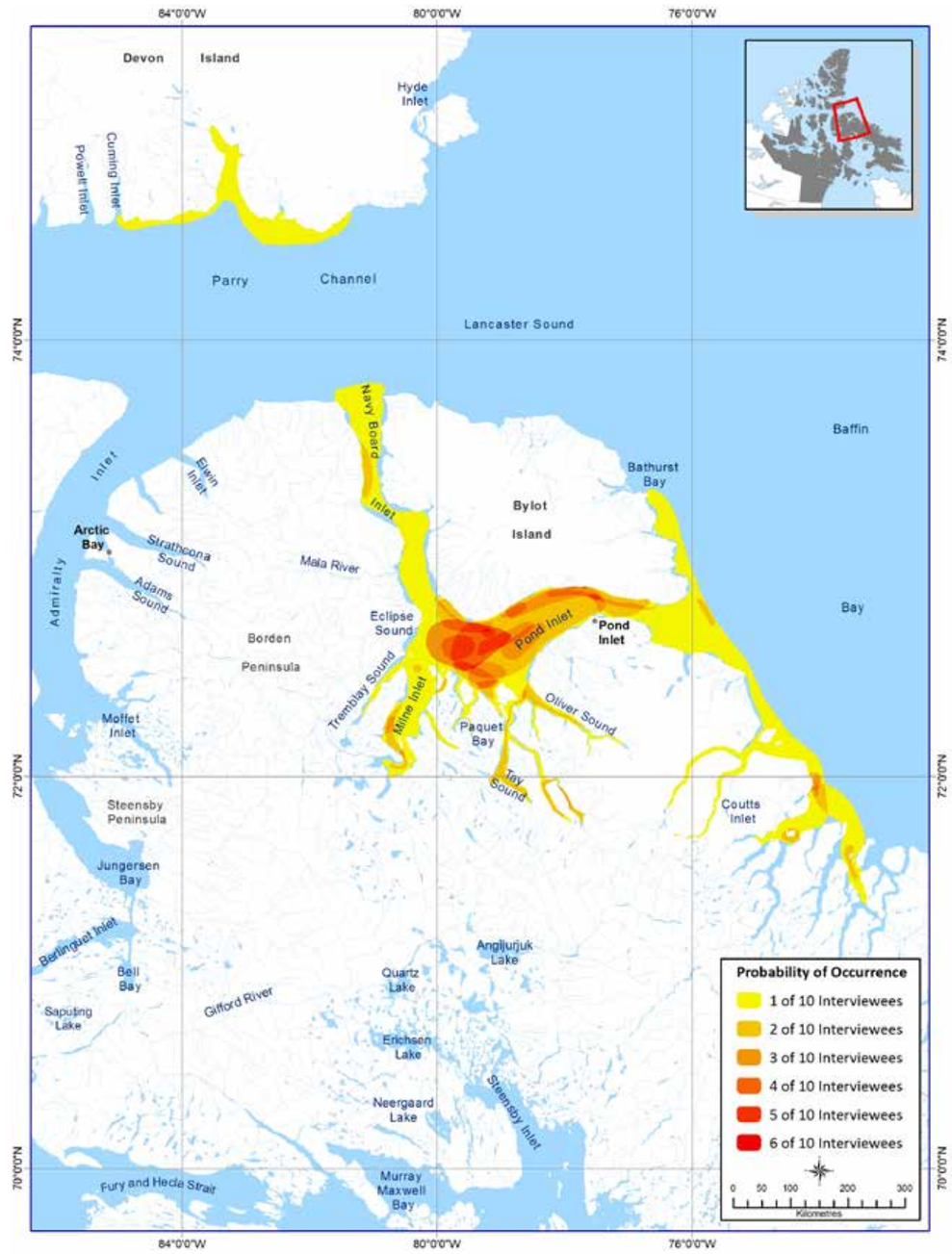


Table 32. Ringed Seal Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	C		Sees fewer here compared to when he was younger.
2	1	C		Used to be a lot here when he was in his 20's, before shipping and tourism. Now there's fewer.
3	1	H		Would go hunting at the floe edge by dog team.
4	2		Fall	
5	2		Fall	
6	2		Spring	Hunting area for seals; hunts for pups and young ones in the spring.
7	2		Jul(Late), vAug(Early, Mid)	
8	2		Fall	
9	2		Jun	
10	2		Spring	Hunting area for seal; hunts pups and young ones in the spring.
11	3			Area where ringed seals are; From March to June they don't move around, they stay in one area.
12	3			Some seals go south towards Iqaluit in the winter and come back north in the summer. They taste different than the ones that stay around Pond Inlet all year; taste better.
13	3			Seals that stay in the fiords all year round. They taste like cod and amphipod.
14	3			
15	3			Taste like Greenland cod here because that's what they feed on.
16	3			
17	3			Delicious in this area.
18	3			Taste like Greenland cod here because that's what they feed on.
19	3			Taste like Greenland cod here because that's what they feed on.
20	3			
21	3	H		Father was hunting seal when he caught an Atlantic salmon.
22	3	H	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	
23	3	H		
24	3	H	May, Jun	
25	3	M		Movement of seals through Eclipse Sound. Males will move along the coast, even in winter, going between breathing holes, shallow areas, and ice cracks.
26	3	M		Movement of seals through Eclipse Sound.
27	4			When people hunting seal in this area and they scare it will flee very far away; harder to catch seals here.
28	4			The seal taste different here - probably because of the northern sand lance in the area.
29	4			Can catch seals easier when they're sun bathing here compared to when they're in their blowholes.
30	4		Spring	Most people hunt ringed seal in this area in the spring - it's the easiest place to catch them.
31	4		Fall	Area where it's easiest to hunt seals when the ice forms in the fall. The seals elsewhere would run away from noise.
32	4			
33	4	A		More seal here than in other places. When it's windy they are very hard to catch but a lot easier when it's calm.
34	4	C, H		There used to be lots here but now there isn't due to all the noise.
35	4	H		The seal here smell and taste different from the ones in Eclipse Sound.
36	4	H		Hunting seal at the floe edge.
37	4	H	Apr, May, Oct, Nov	Hunting seal in this area after the seal pups were born and in the fall when the ice is still forming.
38	4	H	Spring	Would always come to this area every spring.
39	4	H	Apr, May, Oct, Nov	Would hunt seal here in the spring and fall.
40	4	H		When seals are scarce at the floe edge you can try finding them in this area.
41	4	H		Seal holes in this area. It gets harder to catch them the more times you go here.
42	4	H		This is a fun place to hunt seals. If it's noisy the seals will dive.
43	4	H	Spring	Would go seal hunting here; the seals here are younger and smaller than other areas.
44	4	H	Spring	The seals here are larger than the ones at Figure 29, Label 43

Figure 28. Ringed Seal Areas of Occurrence (continued)

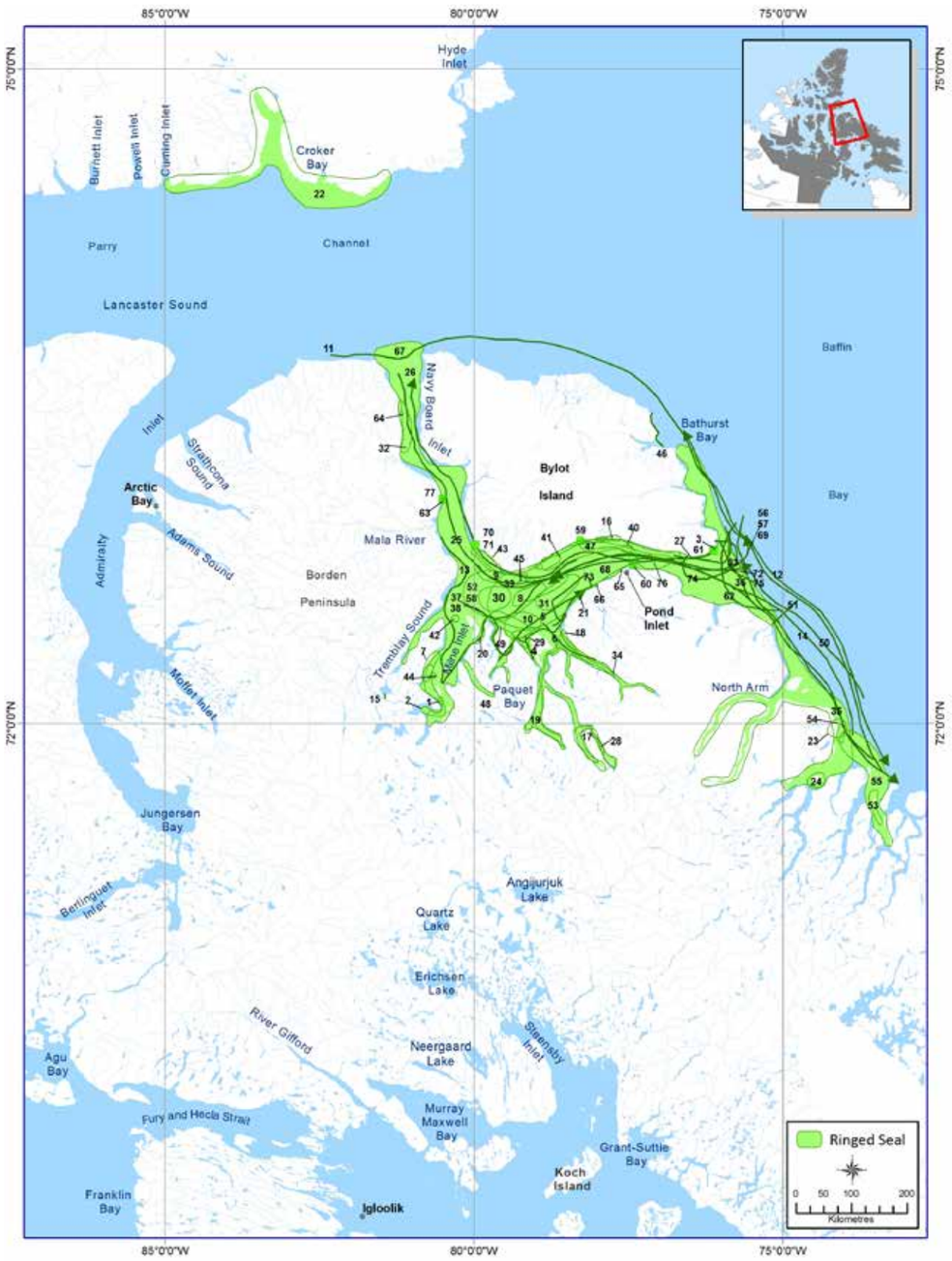


Figure 29. Ringed Seal Probability of Occurrence (continued)

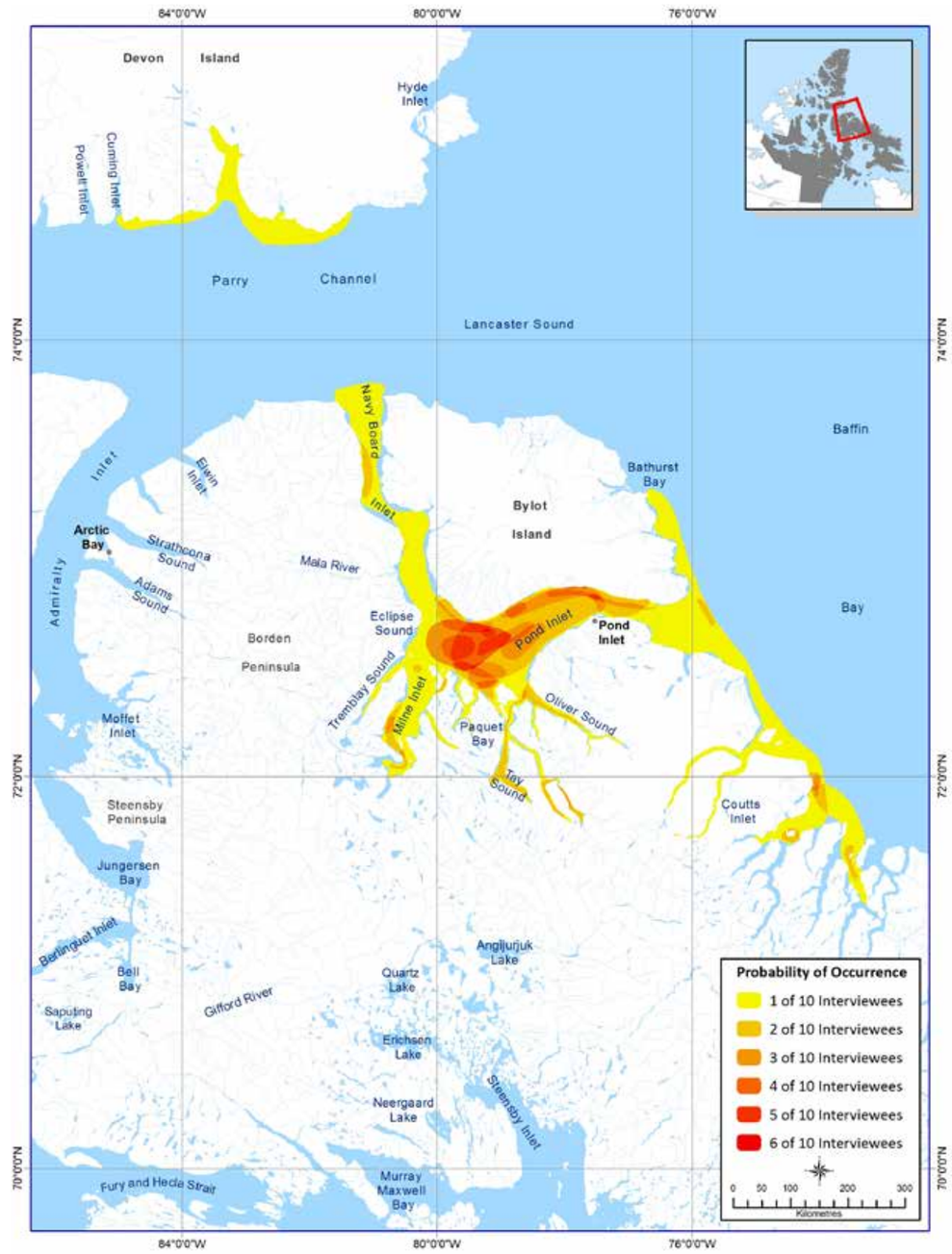


Table 32. Ringed Seal Areas of Occurrence (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
45	4	S		Elder told him that he could catch seal pups from this area.
46	5			Would hunt seals here and the waves would carry the shot seal into shore.
47	5		Jun	She would wait at the seal hole for a seal to come and would hook it but get someone else to pull it up from the hole and kill it. She didn't like to kill the seal herself.
48	5			
49	5	S	Jun	Would get young pups.
50	7			Hunts for them here at the floe edge.
51	8			The seals taste different on either side of the line. The seals to the east eat amphipods and to the west they eat cod. Likes the taste of the ones to the east better.
52	8			The adults will stay in Eclipse Sound in the winter.
53	8			
54	8			With more shipping now there are fewer seals.
55	8	A, C, H		When he was a child there was an abundance of seal but now there's fewer and in numbers more comparable to other areas.
56	8	M	Sep	Younger ones go back towards the floe edge in the fall.
57	8	M	Mar, Apr, May	Seals from the floe edge move into Eclipse Sound to mate.
58	8	S	Apr, May	Will have their babies in this area.
59	9			Puts down seal nets here.
60	9			Puts down seal nets here.
61	9			
62	9			At the floe edge
63	9			Puts down seal nets here.
64	9			Puts down seal nets here.
65	9			Puts down seal nets here.
66	9			Puts down seal nets here.
67	9			Area for seal hunting in the spring, summer and winter. In the spring go to the inlets, in the summer and winter in Eclipse Sound. Seal pups found in the inlets.
68	9			Hunts seal in the fall and winter in these areas.
69	9	M	Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct	In February they start coming into the Sound and in October they leave.
70	10			
71	10			
72	10			
73	10		Nov(Mid)	Hunts seals along the coast when the ice is forming.
74	10		Dec	Can find lots of seal holes here. The area is calm; not a lot of wind like other areas.
75	10		Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun	Hunts them at the floe edge.
76	10		Nov(Mid)	Hunts seals along the coast when the ice is forming.
77	10	S		

Table 33. Ringed Seal Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
2	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	When snow is available they make a snow den, especially in spring. Sometimes also in winter.
3		
3		Seen in ice cracks.
4		Everywhere in Eclipse Sound. Before they we married, he wouldn't hunt seal very often. His older brother taught him how to hunt seal and was sometimes scolded for not catching any. Was taught not to leave any of the catch behind. If you catch too many seals.
6		In some years there are a lot and sometimes there aren't many. In the spring the seal pups are the best food as the adults are quite skinny at that time. In July when the ice breaks up, the water on top is less salty. The salt water keeps the seals fur clean and not yellow.
9		
10		Everywhere between lines, Figure 15, Label 13 and Figure 15, Label 25.

Figure 30. Harp Seal Areas of Occurrence

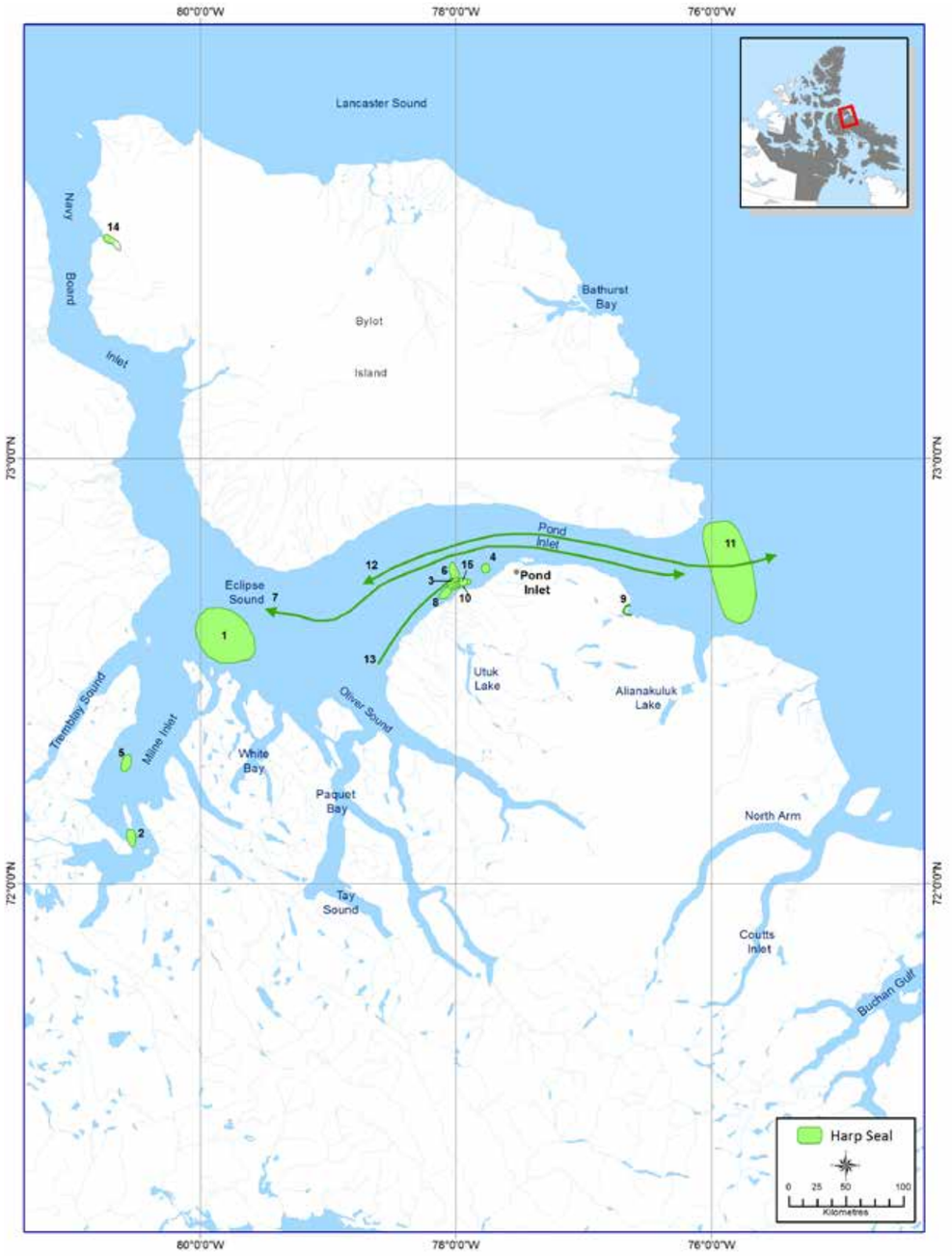


Figure 31. Harp Seal Probability of Occurrence

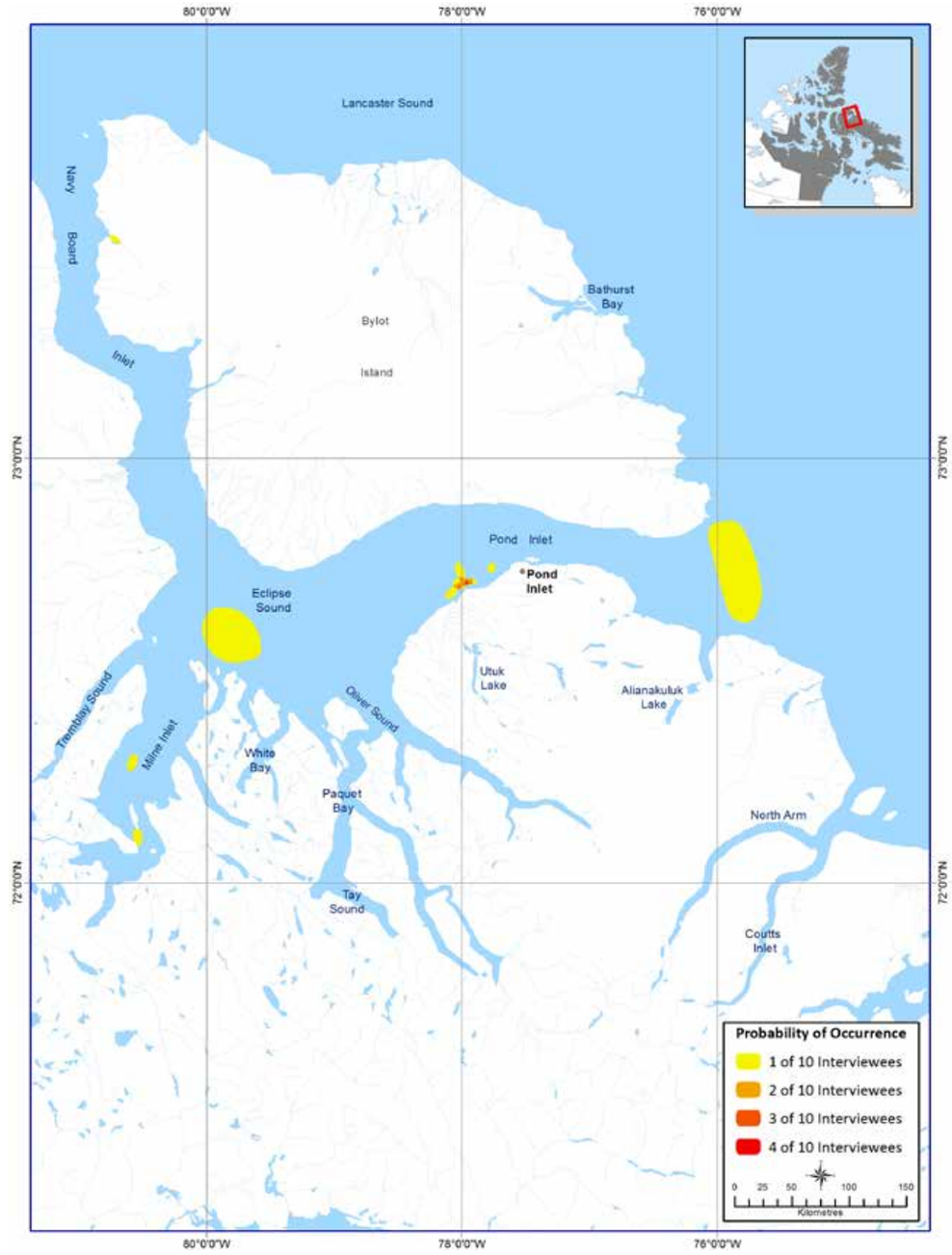


Table 34. Harp Seal Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1		Summer	Can see fewer harp seal in this area, not as many as in around Pond Inlet.
2	1	C		Less harp seal in this area compared to when he was younger.
3	1	F	Spring, Summer	Around Pond Inlet, come to feed on the cod. Leave in the fall before there is full ice cover.
4	2			Caught one here.
5	2		Winter	Caught one here.
6	2	A	Jul(Late), Aug	Huge population in the summer of 2015.
7	2	M	Jul(Late), Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	Route that they travel, arriving at the end of July then leaving by October. Some stay all year round.
8	5			
9	8			
10	8	C, F	Aug(Late)	Seem to be more around since 2015.
11	8	H		When he was still hunting he'd see lots at the floe edge.
12	9	M	Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct	In February they start coming into the Sound and in October they leave.
13	10			Some here
14	10	A	Summer	
15	10	A		

Table 35. Harp Seal Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
2		Mostly here in the summer but some stay all year round.
4		There were a lot everywhere last summer. The harp seal in Pond Inlet have large, round/oval markings along the back. Has seen some with a black oval patch and males with an all-black head. Normally don't eat them - the taste is stronger than the ringed seal. Normally harp seal have pups at the end of April to mid-May. Pups have longer flippers than the ringed seal pups.
10		In bigger herds than ringed seals. Can catch them occasionally in November.

Figure 32. Bearded Seal Areas of Occurrence

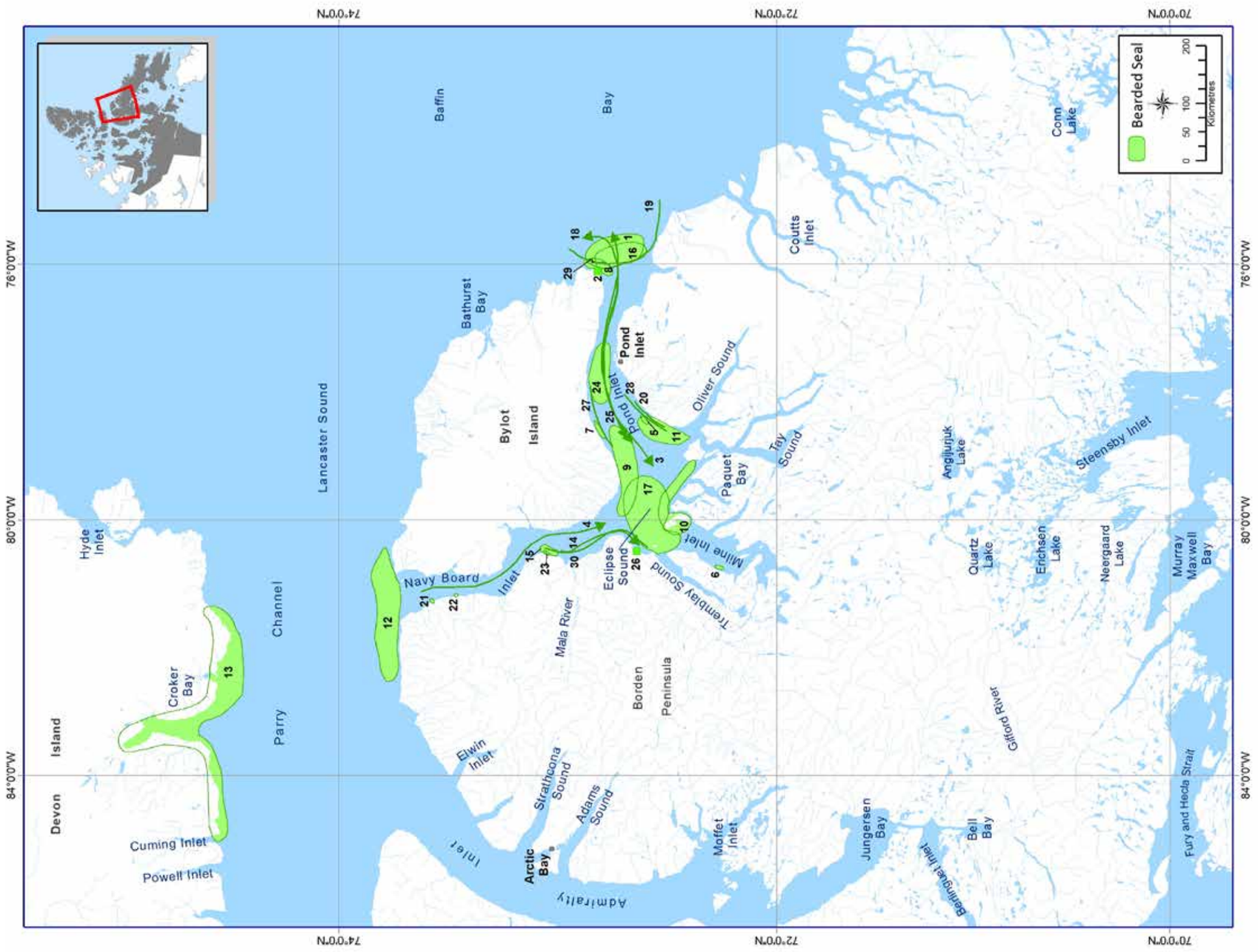


Table 36. Bearded Seal Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	A	May, Jun	In early spring there are a lot in this area at the floe edge, following their food.
2	1	H		Would go hunting at the floe edge by dog team and would catch bearded seal if there were any. Rare though.
3	1	M		Move into Eclipse Sound following their food when the ice breaks up.
4	1	M	Summer	Move into Eclipse Sound when the ice breaks up in the summer, following their food.
5	2		Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep	
6	2		Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep	
7	2		Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep	
8	3		May, Jun	If you put your ear to the ice you can hear the bearded seals whistling to each other.
9	3	F		Feed on sculpin. These seals don't taste as good and they are smellier. Usually stay in the shallower areas in Eclipse Sound. Have pups in May/June.
10	3	F		Feed on sculpin. These seals don't taste as good and they are smellier. Usually stay in the shallower areas in Eclipse Sound. Have pups in May/June.
11	3	F		Feed on sculpin. These seals don't taste as good and they are smellier. Usually stay in the shallower areas in Eclipse Sound. Have pups in May/June.
12	3	F		Eat northern shrimp. Are tastier than the bearded seal that eat sculpin.
13	3	H	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	
14	4			He'd see the seals coming in this way towards the camp. Not many around the Pond Inlet area. Pups are black and when it sheds the flippers stay white. Pup is called "tirilluk'. When the pup has no more white fur it's called "ugjjgallaq". Juveniles with w.
15	5	A		Skin would be used for soles of kamiks and for dog harnesses.
16	8			Mostly stay at the floe edge.
17	8		Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep	Will come in the summer and leave in the fall unless they get stuck. In the winter when the bearded seals are around the ringed seals can be found near them. Thinks the ringed seals like being around the bearded seals because once bearded seals are harvested, the ringed seals go away.
18	8	M	Jun, Jul, Sep	Will come into Eclipse Sound in spring/summer and leave in September.
19	9		Aug	
20	9		Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov(Early)	Start moving out in October or early November.
21	9		Aug	
22	9		Aug	
23	9		Aug	
24	9		Aug	
25	9	M	Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct	In February they start coming into the Sound and in October they leave.
26	10		Summer	
27	10			Along the coast in the summer and early fall.
28	10			Along the coast
29	10		Winter	Seen when hunting ringed seal.
30	10	A	Aug, Sep	Seen floating down on ice pans in the summer.

Table 37. Bearded Seal Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	Jul, Aug	When the ice breaks up in Eclipse Sound and into the summer you can see them everywhere basking on the ice floes.
2	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep	
3		
5		
9		

Figure 33. Crested and Hooded Seal and Harbour Porpoise Areas of Occurrence

Table 38. Crested and Hooded Seal and Harbour Porpoise Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	F	Crested Seal	Oct, Nov	Hardly ever see this species but once in a while can see a few in the Pond Inlet area; hardly ever sees them in the summer, mostly just in the fall.
2	3		Crested Seal	Spring	Migratory, only come in the spring. Will follow migration of the narwhal. Feed really deep under water; feed on turbot. Sometimes will stay around Pond Inlet if the ice forms quickly; stay on surface of ice looking for open water. Saw some stuck on top of the ice here.
3	3		Crested Seal		Sometimes will stay around Pond Inlet if the ice forms quickly; stay on surface of ice looking for open water. Saw some stuck on top of the ice here.
4	3		Crested Seal		Sometimes will stay around Pond Inlet if the ice forms quickly; stay on surface of ice looking for open water. Saw some stuck on top of the ice here.
5	4		Crested Seal	Jul, Aug	
6	4	H	Crested Seal	Aug	Not sure if they're still around these days.
7	8		Crested Seal	Nov	Saw a dead one here.
8	10		Crested Seal	Nov(Late), Dec(Early)	He caught one here that was going after his dogs.
9	10		Crested Seal	May, Jun	Few at the floe edge.
10	10		Crested Seal		His brother caught one here.
11	1	F	Hooded Seal	Oct,Nov	Hardly ever see this species but once in a while can see a few in the Pond Inlet area; hardly ever sees them in the summer, mostly just in the fall.
12	3		Hooded Seal	Spring	Migratory, only come in the spring. Will follow migration of the narwhal. Feed really deep under water; feed on turbot. Sometimes will stay around Pond Inlet if the ice forms quickly; stay on surface of ice looking for open water. Saw some stuck on top of the ice here.
13	3		Hooded Seal		Sometimes will stay around Pond Inlet if the ice forms quickly; stay on surface of ice looking for open water. Saw some stuck on top of the ice here.
14	3		Hooded Seal		Sometimes will stay around Pond Inlet if the ice forms quickly; stay on surface of ice looking for open water. Saw some stuck on top of the ice here.
15	4		Hooded Seal	Jul,Aug	
16	4	H	Hooded Seal	Aug	Not sure if they're still around these days.
17	8		Hooded Seal	Nov	Saw a dead one here.
18	10		Hooded Seal	Nov(Late), Dec(Early)	He caught one here that was going after his dogs.
19	10		Hooded Seal	May, Jun	Few at the floe edge.
20	10		Hooded Seal		His brother caught one here.
21	2	C	Harbour Porpoise	Aug	Saw lots through his binoculars; seen for the first time.
22	10		Harbour Porpoise	Aug	

Table 39. Crested and Hooded Seal Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
2	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep	Crested Seal	
3	Summer	Crested Seal	Can see them on top of icebergs in the summer. They climb up there Polar bears can't catch hooded seals because they're so aggressive and have sharp teeth. They can move backwards really quickly and they try to bite you.
2	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep	Hooded Seal	
3	Summer	Hooded Seal	Can see them on top of icebergs in the summer. They climb up there Polar bears can't catch hooded seals because they're so aggressive and have sharp teeth. They can move backwards really quickly and they try to bite you.

Figure 34. Beluga Whale Areas of Occurrence

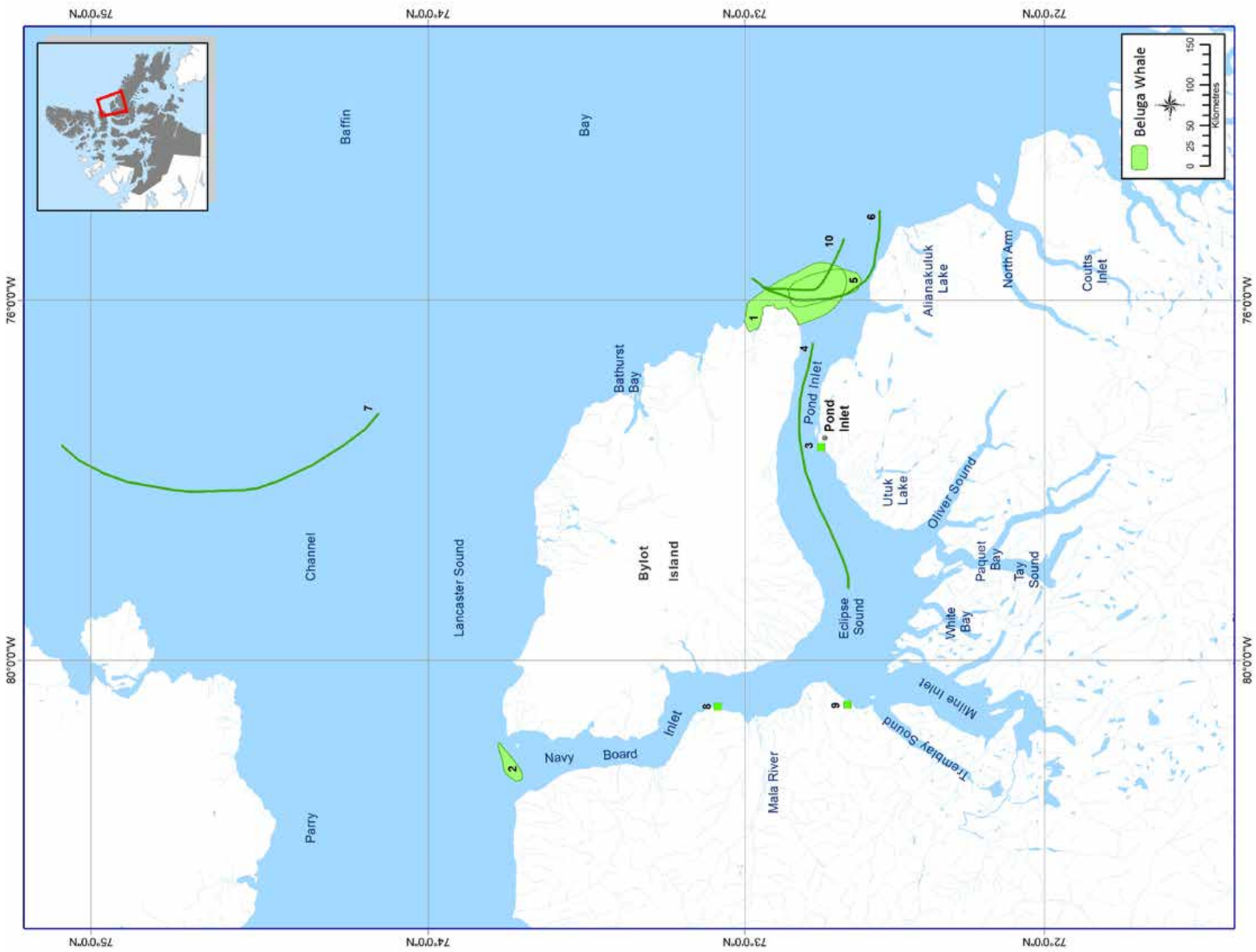


Table 40. Beluga Whale Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Jun	Along the floe edge
2	2		Jun	Along the floe edge
3	5	H	Aug	Her late husband caught one here.
4	5	M		They come through once in a while; not common up here.
5	8		Jun	Come in June to the floe edge. In the summer would only see 1. Not many around.
6	9		Spring	At the floe edge
7	9		Jan, Feb, Mar, Nov, Dec	Where they over-winter.
8	10			Every now and then see a few here in the late spring.
9	10			Every now and then see a few here in the late spring.
10	10			Can see them every now and then at the floe edge in the late spring.
9	2			Walrus Island. On way back from Chesterfield Inlet one time, 4-5 RCMP boats surrounded the island and shot the walruses just for the tusks and left the carcasses. The island looked like it was bleeding. Now they are starting to come back.
10	2			Walrus on ice where Polar Bear threw ice chunk to kill one.

Figure 35. Narwhal Whale Areas of Occurrence

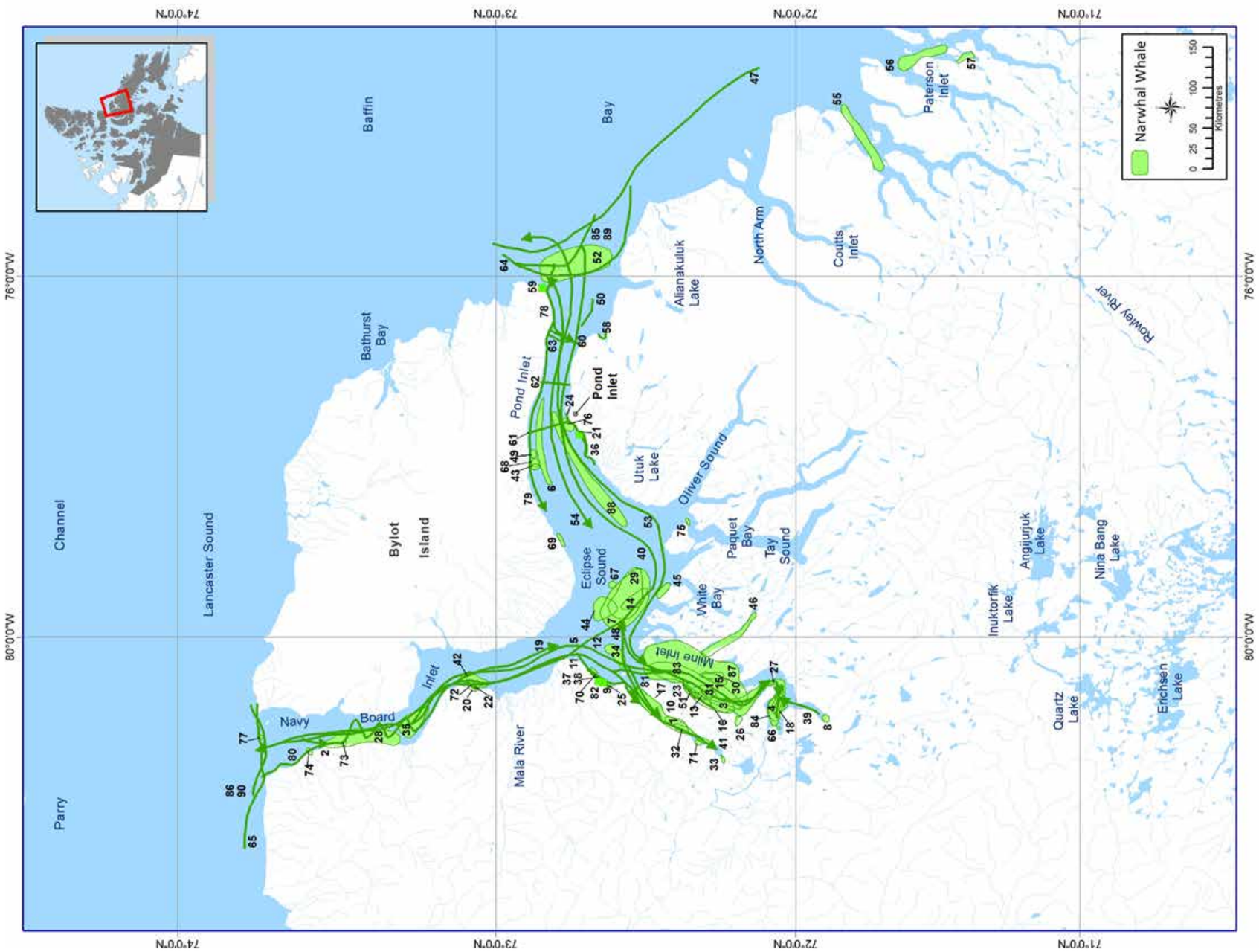


Table 41. Narwhal Whale Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	A		Narwhal congregate along the shore here.
2	1	A, H		When hunting would see a dark wave thinking it was a current but it was a big pod of narwhal moving south.
3	1	C		Used to be a lot here when he was in his 20's, before shipping, Baffinland and tourism. Now there's fewer.
4	1	C, F, N, S		In the shallow areas the narwhal feed and have their babies here. Used to be many more before the ships started coming (Baffinland and tourism), now there's fewer.
5	1	C, H		There are a lot fewer narwhal here now compared to before. When he was younger, even when the waters were calm the shore would get waves just from all the narwhals passing.
6	1	F		
7	1	F		Feeding area in the shallows of the bay.
8	1	F		Smaller population of narwhal here.
9	1	H		Close to the outpost camp, if abundant would hunt the narwhal.
10	1	M		Movement towards Tremblay Sound.
11	1	M		Movement towards Tremblay Sound, staying closer to the shoreline.
12	1	M	Spring	Migratory path in spring
13	2		Jul, Aug, Sep	
14	2		Jul, Aug, Sep	
15	2		Jul, Aug, Sep	
16	2		Jul(Late),Aug(Early, Mid)	Hunts for narwhal here.
17	2	F		
18	2	F		
19	2	M	Jul	Start coming in as soon as it's passable.
20	3			Narwhal hunting area
21	4		Sep	Once caught a narwhal here.
22	4			
23	4		Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	Arrive to this area as soon as the ice breaks up (beginning of August) and leave by October. Sometimes they leave by the end of September if the ice is forming early - this happened when he was young.
24	4		Aug	Pass by here when they're migrating.
25	4			There are different types of narwhal: some are huge, all black, longer, and thinner, with larger tusk. Others are smaller, shorter, with white dots. Some narwhal have double tusks. Narwhal can't turn their heads to look around like beluga can.
26	4			Where they congregate if there are killer whales in the area.
27	4		Summer	Narwhal hunting area
28	4			
29	4	F		Feeding area for narwhal if killer whales aren't around.
30	4	F		Feeding area for narwhal if killer whales aren't around.
31	4	F		Feeding area for narwhal if killer whales aren't around.
32	4	F		Feeding area for narwhal if killer whales aren't around.
33	4	F		Feeding area for narwhal if killer whales aren't around.
34	4	F		Feeding area for narwhal if killer whales aren't around.
35	4	F		Feeding area for narwhal if killer whales aren't around.
36	4	H		Used to catch narwhal here.
37	4	H		Used to catch narwhal here.
38	4	H		When he was younger used to camp here and catch narwhal.
39	4	M	Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	Travel route that narwhal take; into the fiords.
40	4	M	Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	Travel route that narwhal take.
41	4	M	Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	Travel route that narwhal take; into the fiords.
42	5	H		
43	6			Stranded narwhals; one that his grandson harvested had a turbot in its stomach. These narwhals were very skinny. They were late to leave for the winter and got iced in. Found out later that there was seismic testing done just before this happened. Calves were pulled out by polar bears; some calves were still alive when people got there.

Figure 35. Narwhal Whale Areas of Occurrence (continued)

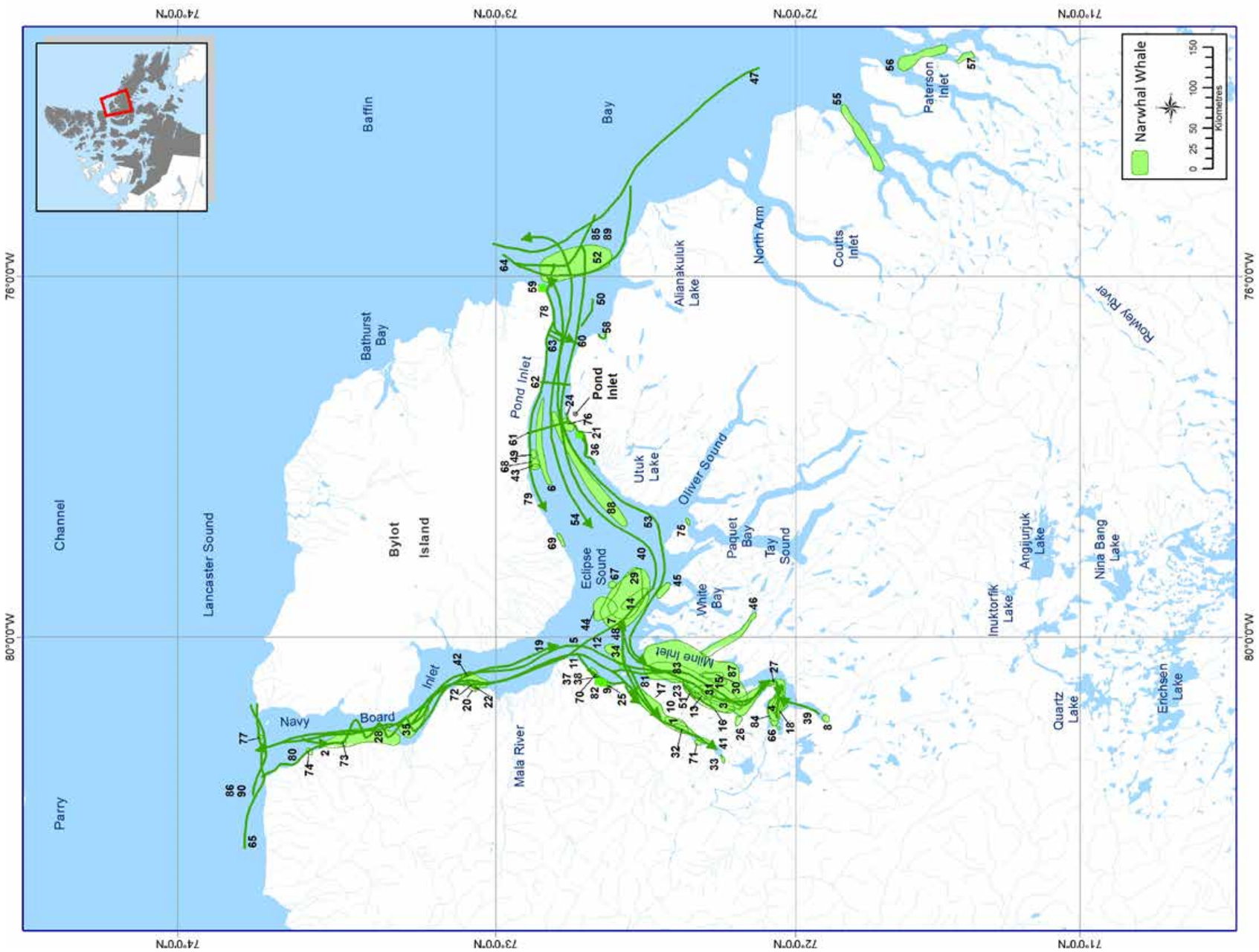


Table 41. Narwhal Whale Areas of Occurrence (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
44	6			Narwhal that were stranded were fat.
45	6			Someone saw a killer whale eating a narwhal.
46	6			Someone saw a killer whale eating a narwhal.
47	7			Hunts for them here at the floe edge.
48	7			230 narwhal stranded here in the fall.
49	7			630 narwhal stranded here in the fall.
50	8			Saw one got killed by a killer whale.
51	8		Aug	
52	8		Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug	First arrive in April.
53	8	F, M	Jul, Aug, Sep	Traveling along the coast into Eclipse Sound in the summer and back out in September. When they're eating they travel along the coast.
54	8	F, M	Jul, Aug, Sep	Traveling along the coast into Eclipse Sound in the summer and back out in September. When they're not eating they travel through the middle of the channel where it's deeper.
55	8	H	Aug	Growing up would see them here.
56	8	H	Aug	Growing up would see them here.
57	8	H	Aug	Growing up would see them here sometimes.
58	8	H, S	Jul	Seen a narwhal giving birth here once. Not sure where they normally go for calving.
59	9			
60	9		Jun	In ice cracks in the spring before the ice breaks up in July.
61	9		Jun	In ice cracks in the spring before the ice breaks up in July.
62	9		Jun	In ice cracks in the spring before the ice breaks up in July.
63	9			In ice cracks in the spring before the ice breaks up in July.
64	9			At the floe edge
65	9		Spring	At floe edge. His father caught one here once in the spring that had a 5-6 month old fetus (20 cm long).
66	9			Caught one here in Qurluqtuq Bay.
67	9			The 2015 entrapment
68	9			The 2008 entrapment
69	9			
70	9			
71	9			
72	9			
73	9			
74	9			
75	9			
76	9			
77	9		Spring	
78	9	M		Along the shore and in ice cracks
79	9	M		Along the shore
80	9	M		
81	9	M		
82	10		Summer	
83	10	A		
84	10	A, S		Thinks they have calves here. Are in large numbers in this area.
85	10	F	May, Jun	Would hunt them at the floe edge in the spring. Feed on cod and turbot.
86	10	F	May	Would hunt them at the floe edge in the spring. Feed on cod and turbot.
87	10	F	Aug	Feed on char.
88	10	F, M	Jul	Hunts them when they're passing in front of town. They stop to feed in front of rivers.
89	10	S	Jun(Mid)	Saw one giving birth.
90	10	S	Jun(Mid)	Caught one that was ready to give birth. Calf was 4 feet long.

Table 42. Narwhal Whale Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
9		In North Baffin there are 2 types of narwhal: one with white spots and more broken tusk and the other is darker, bigger with longer, straighter tusk. The big black ones are usually the ones leading through the ice cracks. Narwhal mate any time and have long pregnancies.

Figure 36. Bowhead Whale Areas of Occurrence

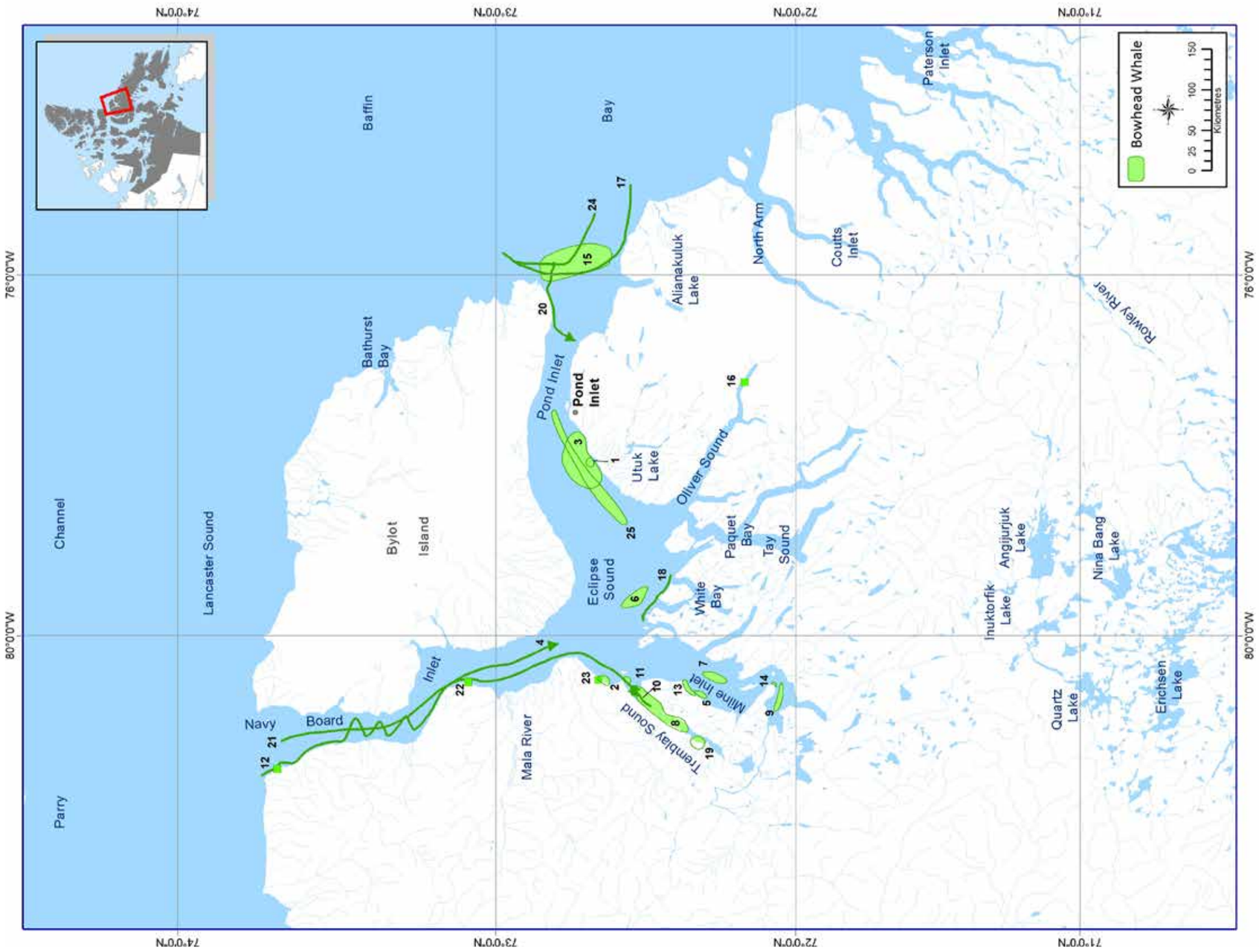


Table 43. Bowhead Whale Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1			In front of Salmon Creek
2	1	A, F		
3	1	F		
4	2		Jul	Start coming in as soon as it's passable.
5	2		Jul, Aug, Sep	Seen with calf.
6	2		Jul, Aug, Sep	
7	2		Jul, Aug, Sep	
8	2	F		
9	2	F		
10	4		Aug	Direction that the albino calf and its mother were traveling.
11	4		Aug	Saw an albino calf with its mother.
12	5	A	Aug	Saw over 100 of them passing by one day; saw them passing for 2 days. Another family nearby wanted to visit but was scared of being hit by a bowhead whale. Had to travel along the shore to be safe.
13	8		Aug	
14	8		Aug	
15	8		Jun	Seen at the floe edge a few times.
16	9			
17	9			
18	9			Seen when boating.
19	9			
20	9	M		Seen bowhead following narwhal through the ice crack.
21	9	M		
22	10		May, Jun, Jul, Aug	
23	10		May, Jun, Jul, Aug	
24	10			Seen in late spring
25	10		Aug	Passing by in front of town.

Table 44. Bowhead Whale Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1		
4		
5		
10		

Figure 37. Common Minke, Killer and North American Right Whale Areas of Occurrence

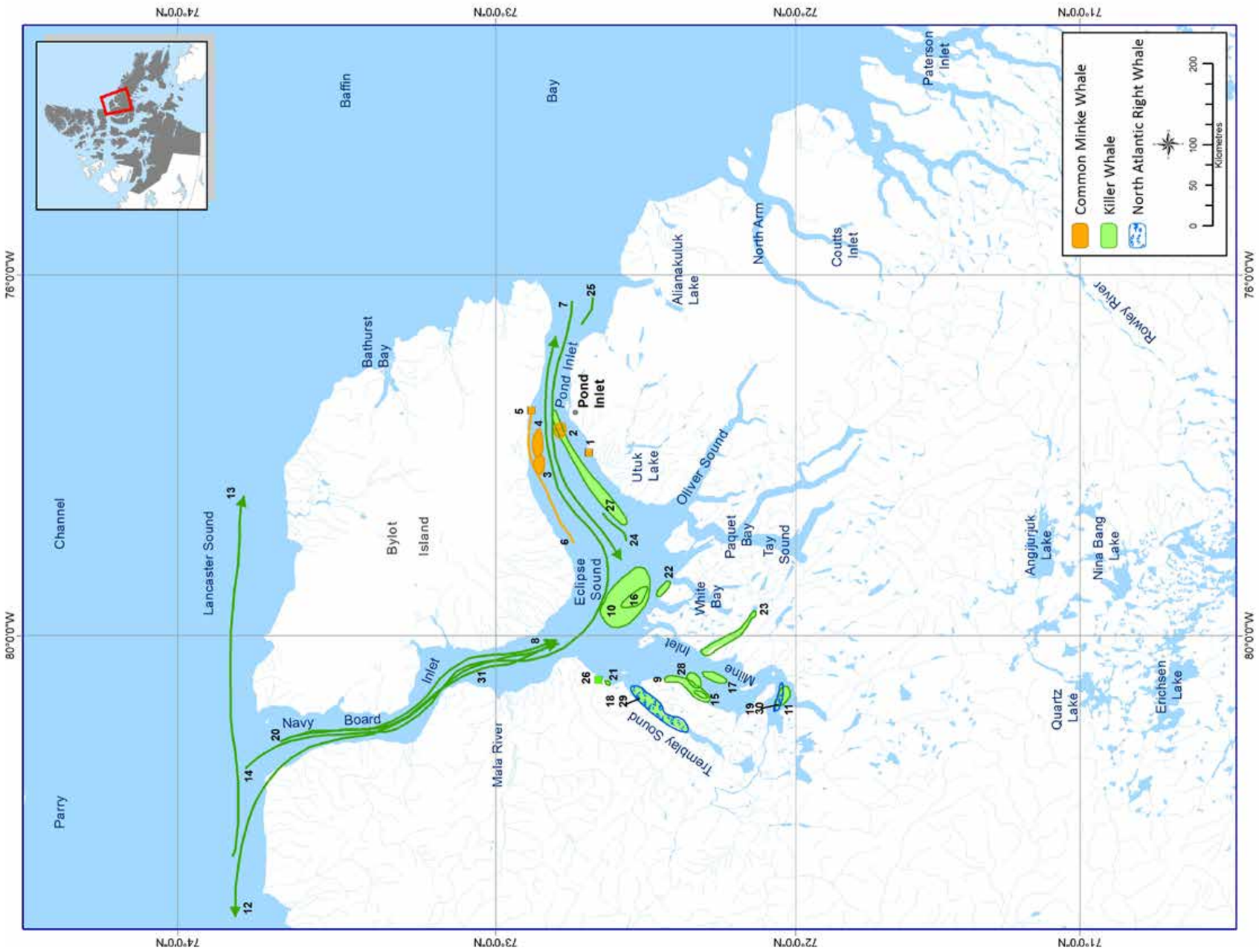


Table 45. Common Minke, Killer and North American Right Whale Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	C	Common Minke Whale		Saw it for the first time in 2015; someone else caught it, he saw once it was cut up; the skin was very thin (1.5cm), he cooked it and said it tasted like bone marrow.
2	4		Common Minke Whale	Sep	Where the hunters started chasing the Minke whale.
3	4		Common Minke Whale	Sep	Where the Minke was killed this past summer.
4	5		Common Minke Whale		Unsure if this was a Minke but saw something that looked like it and others told her it was Minke.
5	9		Common Minke Whale		Where they caught it.
6	9		Common Minke Whale		Where they were chasing it.
7	1	F	Killer Whale		Follow narwhal when feeding, eating seals.
8	1	F	Killer Whale		Follow narwhal when feeding, eating seals.
9	1	F	Killer Whale		
10	1	F	Killer Whale		
11	1	F	Killer Whale		
12	1	M	Killer Whale		Leave Pond Inlet to go feed at Arctic Bay.
13	1	M	Killer Whale		After feeding in Arctic Bay will migrate back south this way.
14	1	M	Killer Whale		After feeding in Arctic Bay will migrate back south this way.
15	2		Killer Whale	Jul, Aug, Sep	
16	2		Killer Whale	Jul, Aug, Sep	
17	2		Killer Whale	Jul, Aug, Sep	
18	2	F	Killer Whale		
19	2	F	Killer Whale		
20	2	M	Killer Whale	Jul	Start coming in as soon as it's passable.
21	4		Killer Whale		Saw 3 killer whales swimming around his boat. When killer whales are around the narwhal stay close to the shoreline. Killer whales can kill bowhead whales by biting each flipper and tail. One killer whale would drive upwards into bowhead's stomach and hit it between the flippers. When the bowhead starts bleeding the killer whales let go and start hitting it from every direction.
22	6		Killer Whale		Someone saw a killer whale eating a narwhal.
23	6		Killer Whale		Someone saw a killer whale eating a narwhal.
24	8		Killer Whale	Aug	In Eclipse Sound
25	8	F	Killer Whale	Aug	Saw 2 that were hunting. Saw one bite and take a narwhal and the other one swam towards the shore.
26	10		Killer Whale		
27	10		Killer Whale	Aug	Every so often will see a few passing by here.
28	10	F	Killer Whale		Pods going after narwhal here.
29	2	F	North Atlantic Right Whale		
30	2	F	North Atlantic Right Whale		
31	2	M	North Atlantic Right Whale	Jul	Start coming in as soon as it's passable.

Table 46. Killer Whale Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
5		Heard that some people saw them when they were boating. They tied up a white metal mug and put it under the water and it scared the killer whales away.

Figure 38. Bladder Wrack, Edible and Hollow Stemmed Kelp Areas of Occurrence

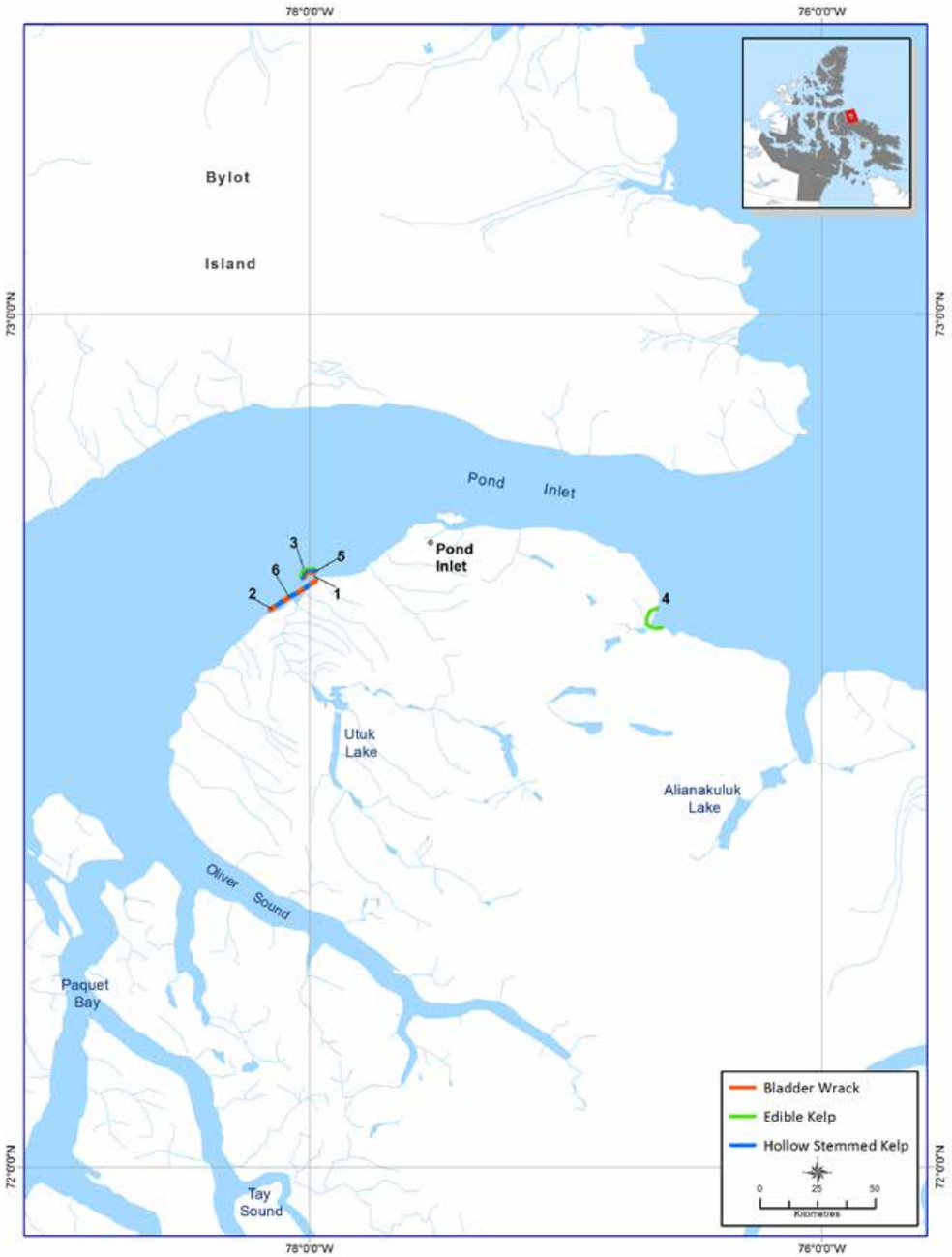


Table 47. Bladder Wrack, Edible and Hollow Stemmed Kelp Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Bladder Wrack		Near shore, around town.
2	8		Bladder Wrack		
3	2		Edible Kelp		Sometimes kelp washed up on shore near town.
4	8		Edible Kelp		Seen washed up on the shore.
5	2		Hollow Stemmed Kelp		Sometime washed up on shore near town.
6	8		Hollow Stemmed Kelp		

Table 48. Bladder Wrack, Dulse, Edible and Hollow Stemmed Kelp Areas of Occurrence

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
5		Bladder Wrack	Seen washed up after a storm.
8		Bladder Wrack	Washed up on beaches.
2		Dulse	Along shore
5		Edible Kelp	Seen washed up after a storm.
5		Hollow Stemmed Kelp	Seen washed up after a storm.

Figure 39. Green Sea Fingers, Mare's Tail, Rockweed and Semaphore Grass Areas of Occurrence

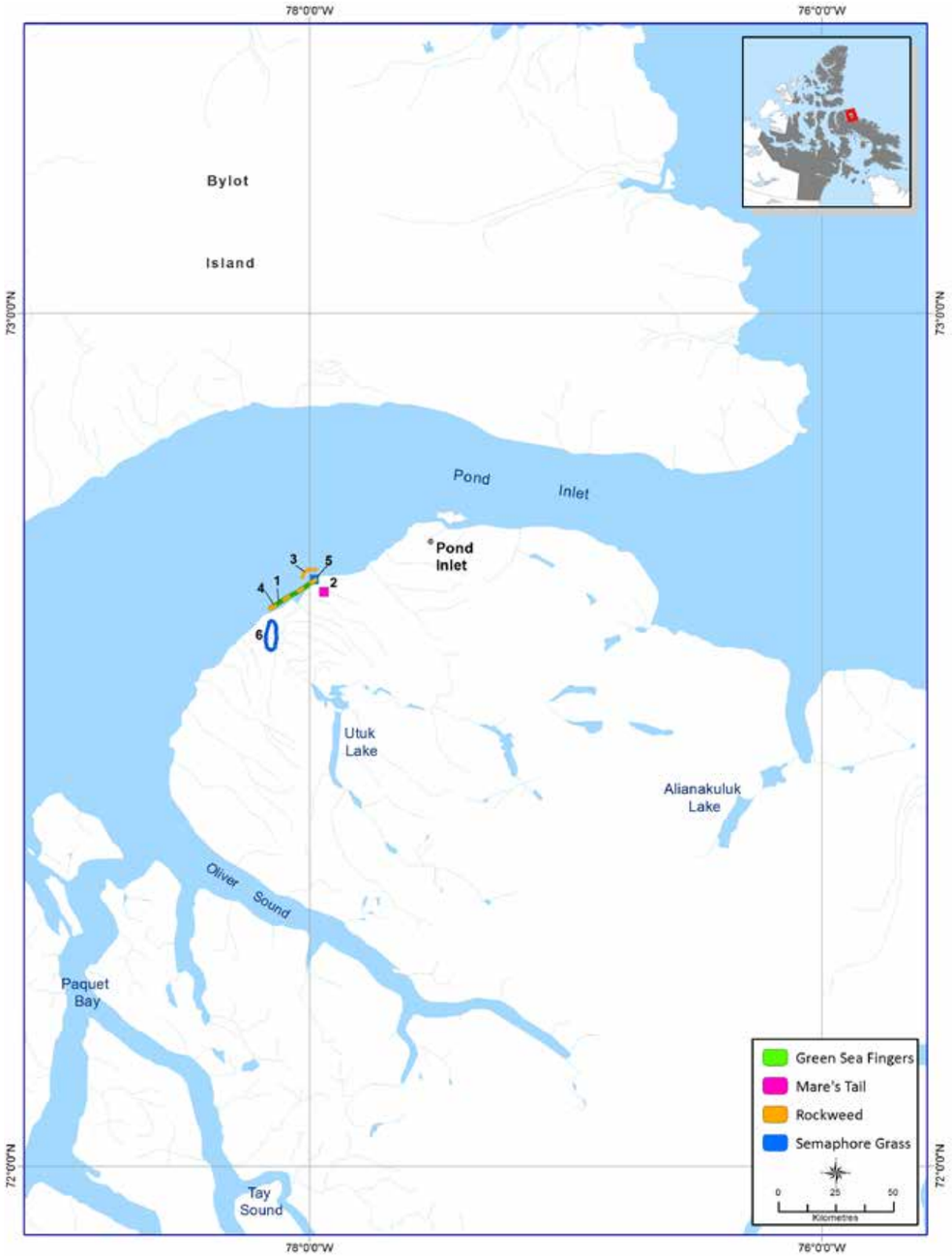


Table 49. Green Sea Fingers, Mare's Tail, Rockweed and Semaphore Grass Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	8		Green Sea Fingers		
2	8		Mare's Tail		Inland near Water Lake. Used to be used as insulation in sod houses.
3	2		Rockweed		Near shore, around town.
4	8		Rockweed		
5	2		Semaphore Grass		In flat lands in around lake near the airport.
6	2		Semaphore Grass		In creeks and ponds.

Table 50. Rockweed and unidentified Aquatic Plant Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
5		Rockweed	Seen washed up after a storm.
8		Rockweed	Washed up on beaches.
5		Unidentified Aquatic Plant	Thick sheets of algae in the rivers.

Figure 40. Brant, Cackling, Canada, Ross's and Snow Goose Areas of Occurrence

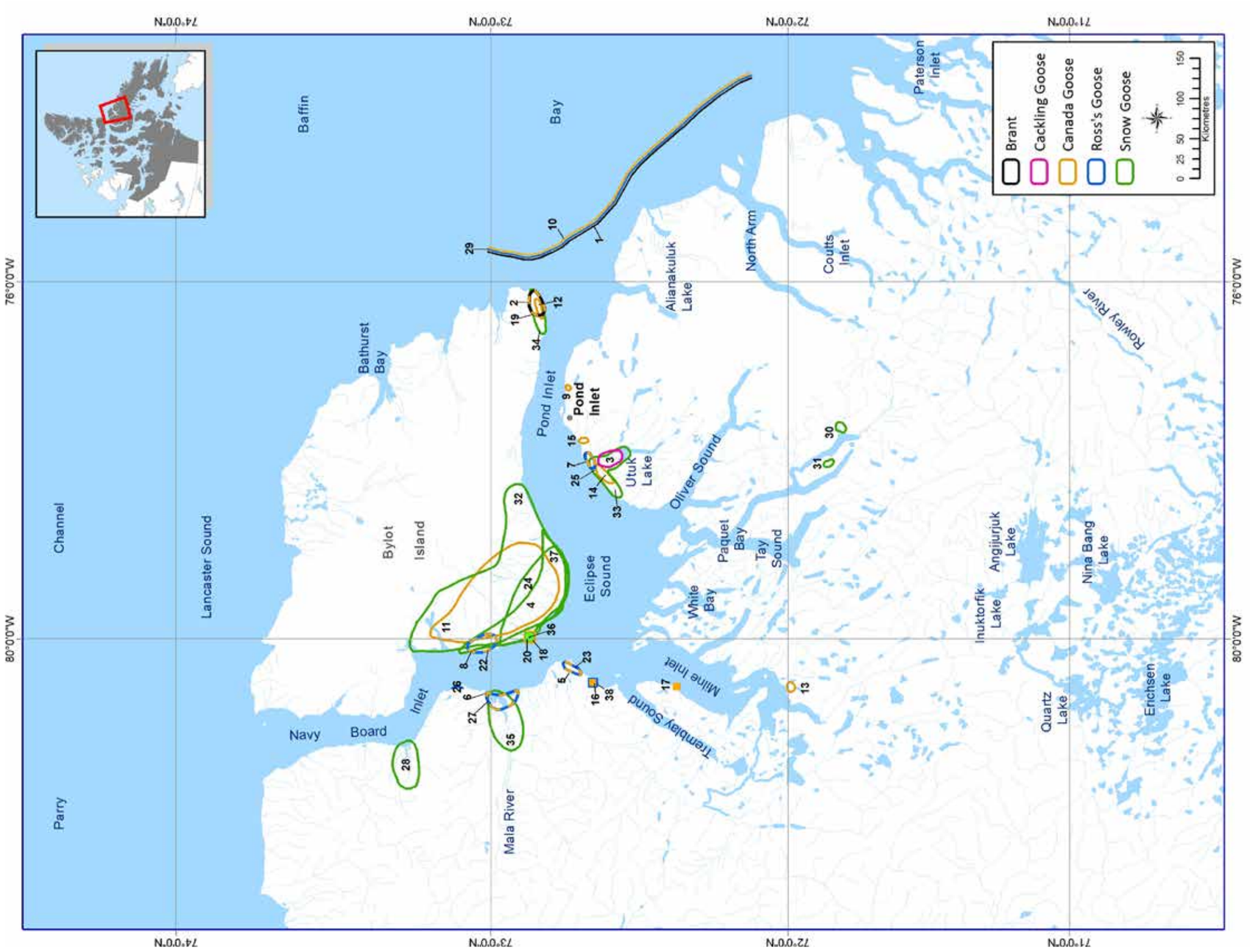


Table 51. Brant, Cackling, Canada, Ross's and Snow Goose Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	7	F	Brant		Feeding on cod
2	10	N, S	Brant	May(Late),Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	Has been a tour guide for 15 years and has noticed more Brant here recently.
3	6	C, H	Cackling Goose		Hunters used to get these here but not anymore.
4	6	C	Canada Goose		Never used to get Canada goose around here but do now. When they're moulting they stay higher up than the snow geese do.
5	6	C	Canada Goose		Never used to get Canada goose around here but do now. When they're moulting they stay higher up than the snow geese do.
6	6	C	Canada Goose		Never used to get Canada goose around here but do now. When they're moulting they stay higher up than the snow geese do.
7	6	C	Canada Goose		Never used to get Canada goose around here but do now. When they're moulting they stay higher up than the snow geese do.
8	6	C	Canada Goose		Goose camp here where they put rings on the bird's feet when they can't fly. Seems like the geese don't come here as much anymore. Sometimes get the ringed birds when hunting. Some tagged from USA.
9	7		Canada Goose	May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
10	7	F	Canada Goose		Feeding on cod.
11	7	N, S	Canada Goose	May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
12	7	N, S	Canada Goose	May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
13	7	N, S	Canada Goose	May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	Fewer than snow geese
14	7	N, S	Canada Goose	May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	Fewer than snow geese
15	7	N, S	Canada Goose	May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	Fewer than snow geese
16	10		Canada Goose	May(Late),Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
17	10		Canada Goose	May(Late), Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
18	10		Canada Goose		
19	10	N, S	Canada Goose	May(Late),Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	Most of them are here. Has been a tour guide for 15 years and has noticed more Canada geese here recently.
20	10		Ross's Goose		
21	6		Snow Goose		He would chase geese when he was little and his grandmother would hit him with her cane because he was scaring away all the geese that she was trying to catch.
22	6		Snow Goose		The geese don't come to this area as much anymore due to the goose camp.
23	6	A, C, H	Snow Goose		Used to be lots of geese here but now the geese don't come often. Would lay eggs not close to the beach. When the chicks hatch they go into small lakes to avoid foxes. They have feather covering the eyes when they're young but they lose it when they moult. When it falls off they can see clear and far.
24	6	A, C, H, N, S	Snow Goose		Used to be lots of geese here but now the geese don't come often. Would lay eggs not close to the beach. When the chicks hatch they go into small lakes to avoid foxes. They have feather covering the eyes when they're young but they lose it when they moult. When it falls off they can see clear and far.
25	6	A, C, N, S	Snow Goose		Never used to have geese close to town. Now there are lots. Never used to nest on the cliffs.
26	6	H	Snow Goose		Hunters had a camp here and would walk across the ice to Bylot Island to herd the moulting geese back across the ice to their camp.
27	6	N, S	Snow Goose		Would lay eggs not close to the beach.
28	7	A, N, S	Snow Goose	May(Mid),Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	Collect eggs the first and second week of June.
29	7	F	Snow Goose		Feeding on cod.
30	7	N, S	Snow Goose	May(Mid),Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
31	7	N, S	Snow Goose	May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	

Figure 40. Brant, Cackling, Canada, Ross's and Snow Goose Areas of Occurrence (continued)

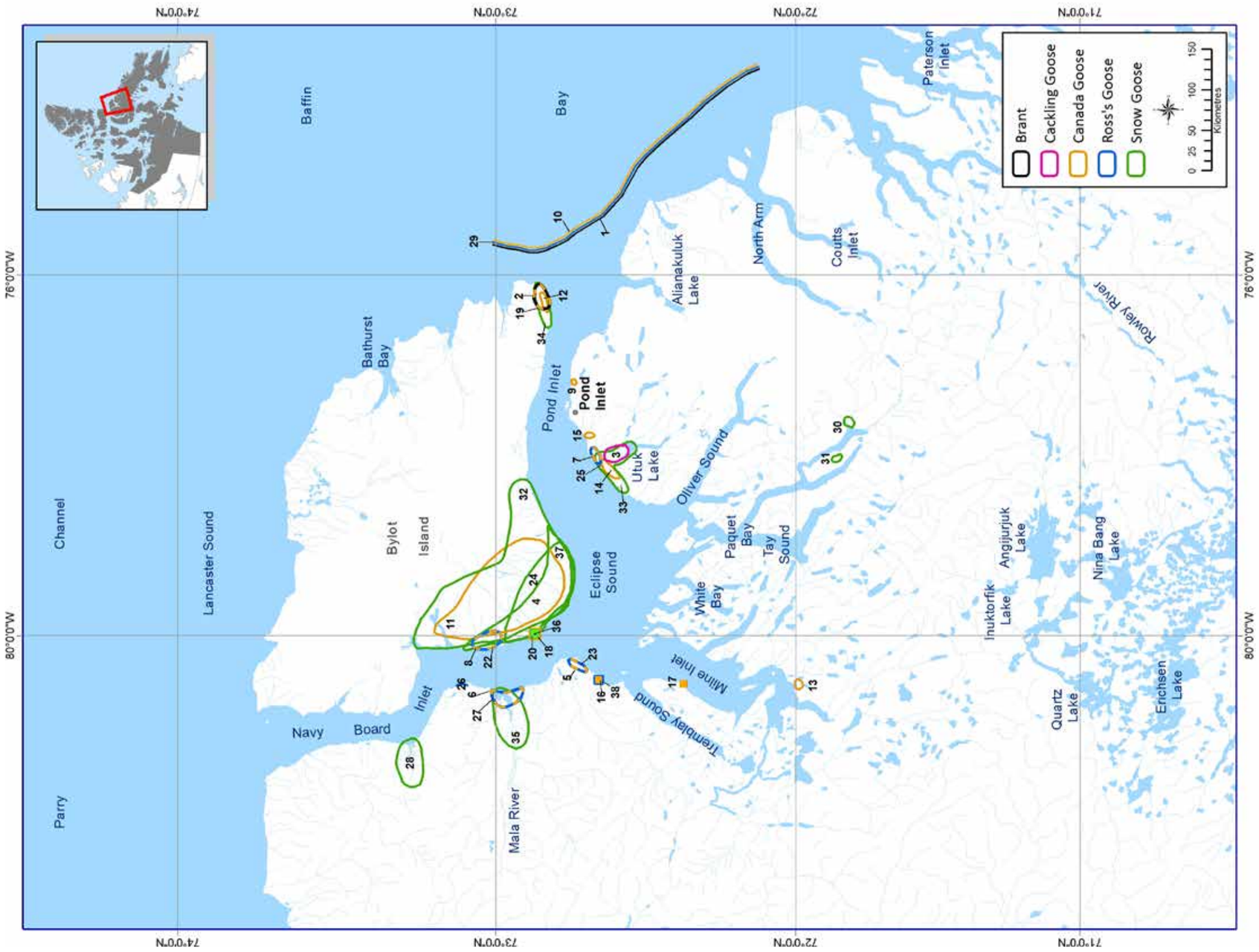


Table 51. Brant, Cackling, Canada, Ross's and Snow Goose Areas of Occurrence (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
32	7	N, S	Snow Goose	May(Mid, Late),Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
33	7	N, S	Snow Goose	May(Mid, Late), Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
34	7	N, S	Snow Goose	May(Mid, Late), Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
35	7	N, S	Snow Goose	May(Mid), Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
36	10		Snow Goose		
37	10	A, N, S	Snow Goose	May(Late), Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	Arrive in May and stay until the end of August of beginning of September. Harvests eggs in June until the embryo gets too big.
38	10	N, S	Snow Goose		

Table 52. Snow Goose Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
10	May(Late), Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	Snow Goose	Collect eggs the first and second week of June.

Figure 41. Long-tailed Duck, Red-Breasted Merganser and Tundra Swan Areas of Occurrence

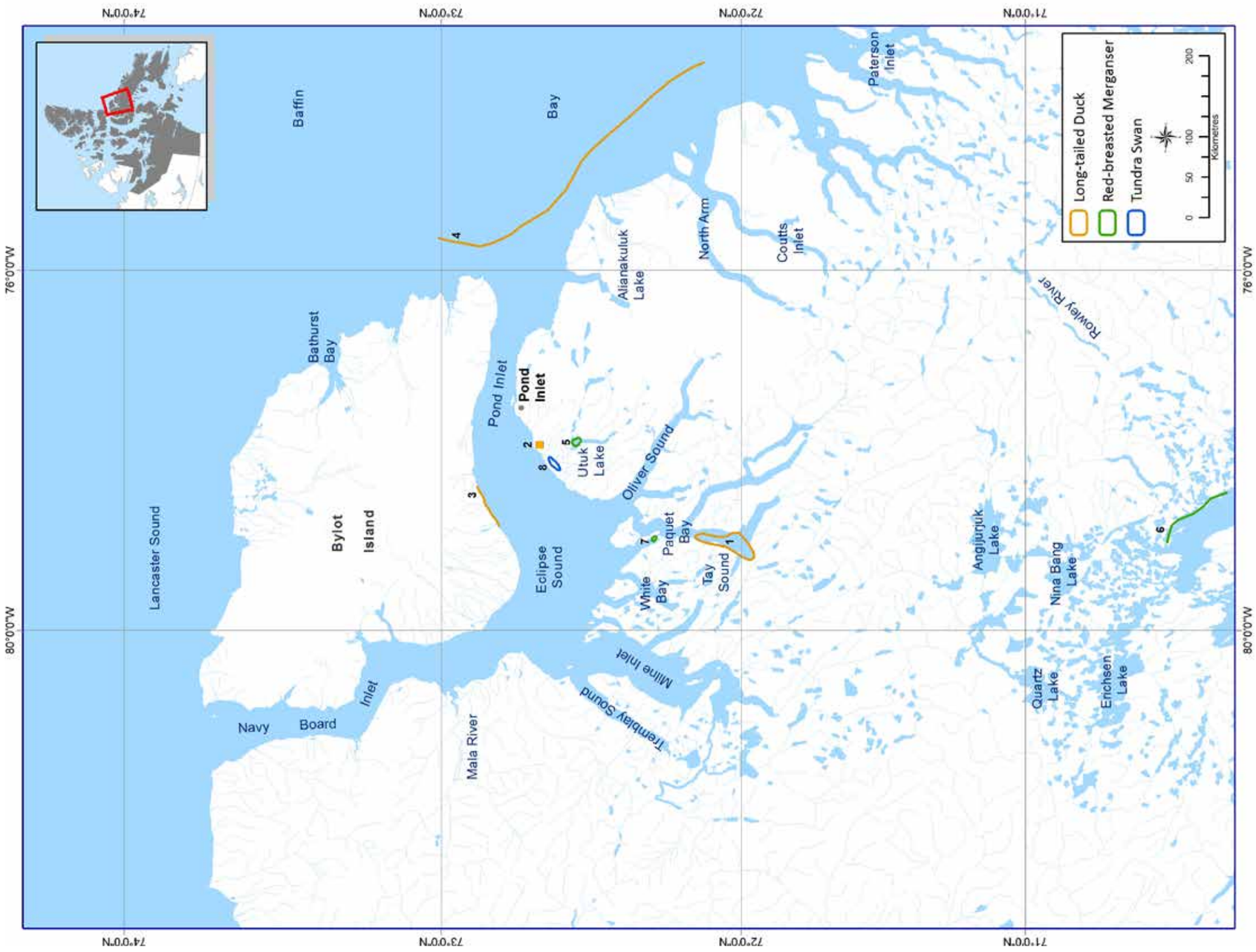


Table 53. Long-tailed Duck, Red-Breasted Merganser and Tundra Swan Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	3		Long-tailed Duck		
2	4		Long-tailed Duck		
3	6	N, S	Long-tailed Duck		Nests are deep; can't see them. Usually go as deep as the soil.
4	7	F	Long-tailed Duck	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	At floe edge and in cracks feeding.
5	6		Red-breasted Merganser		Not many around here; rare. Can't walk on the land.
6	6	H	Red-breasted Merganser		
7	7		Red-breasted Merganser	Aug	Saw it once; rare. There's a song about them "Kajjiqtuq".
8	7		Tundra Swan		Few of them

Table 54. Long-tailed Duck Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
7	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	Long-tailed Duck	In lakes and ponds

Figure 42. Arctic Tern, Glaucous, Herring, Ivory, and Ross's Gull and Black-legged Kittiwake Areas of Occurrence

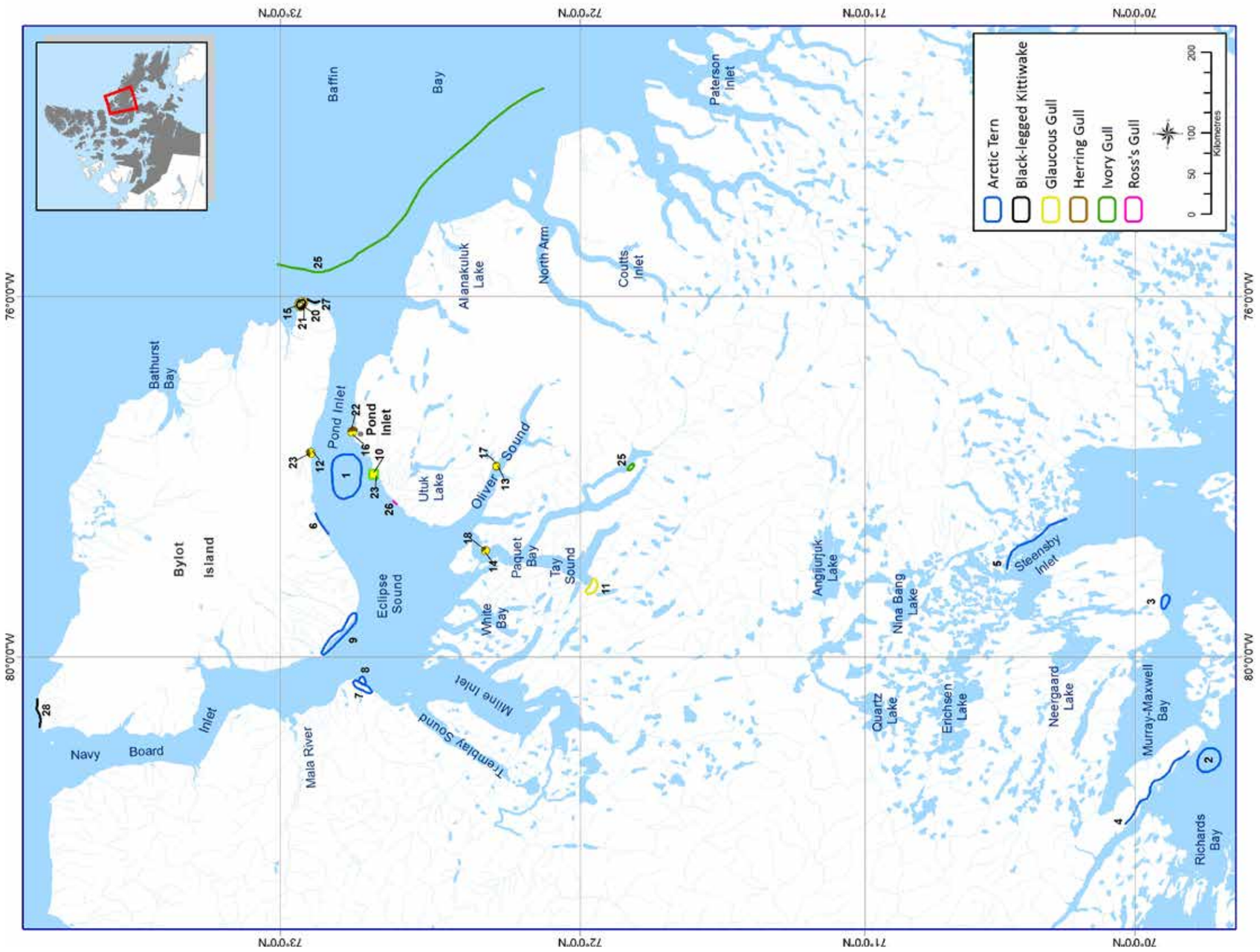


Table 55. Arctic Tern, Glaucous, Herring, Ivory, and Ross's Gull and Black-legged Kittiwake Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	4		Arctic Tern		They feed on the northern sand lance.
2	6		Arctic Tern		
3	6		Arctic Tern		The island here is slanted. People used to say it is because so many terns are on it.
4	6	H, N, S	Arctic Tern		
5	6	N, S	Arctic Tern		
6	6	N, S	Arctic Tern		Would come late in the spring; aren't afraid of anything. Can kill lemmings and will poke your head. Will also sometimes gang up on glaucous gulls. They leave sometime in August.
7	6	S	Arctic Tern	Jun, Jul, Aug	Some in early spring, leave in August. Would gang up on gulls.
8	7	N, S	Arctic Tern	Jun(Late)	One of the latest birds to arrive. When they come it's when the ice is breaking up; their arrival is an indicator of dangerous ice.
9	7	N, S	Arctic Tern	Jun(Late)	One of the latest birds to arrive. When they come it's when the ice is breaking up; their arrival is an indicator of dangerous ice.
10	4		Glaucous Gull		
11	6	N, S	Glaucous Gull		
12	7	N, S	Glaucous Gull	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	
13	7	N, S	Glaucous Gull	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	
14	7	N, S	Glaucous Gull	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	
15	7	N, S	Glaucous Gull	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	Nest mid-June; stay until October.
16	7	N, S	Glaucous Gull	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	Nest mid-June; stay until October.
17	7	N, S	Herring Gull	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	
18	7	N, S	Herring Gull	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	
19	7	N, S	Herring Gull	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	
20	7	A, N, S	Black-legged Kittiwake	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	Start nesting mid-June, before the murres.
21	7	N, S	Herring Gull	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	Nest mid-June; stay until October.
22	7	N, S	Herring Gull	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	
23	4		Ivory Gull		
24	6	H	Ivory Gull	Feb	Had fox traps here, went to check them and there was an ivory gull trapped in it.
25	7		Ivory Gull		
26	6		Ross		His son/grandson went along the beach with a rifle and came back with a Ross's Gull. They gave it to Wildlife and found out it was from Russia.
27	6	N, S	Black-legged Kittiwake		Nest on cliffs; lower on cliff than murres. Sound like they're speaking Inuktitut saying "where are you coming from?"
28	6	S	Black-legged Kittiwake		Nest on cliffs; lower on cliff than murres. Sound like they're speaking Inuktitut saying "where are you coming from?"

Table 56. Glaucous and Ivory Gull Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
6		Glaucous Gull	
6		Glaucous Gull	Wouldn't be seen much back then but now there are lots. Lay eggs inland near a lake with fish. Some lay eggs on cliffs or little islands in a lake.
6	Fall	Ivory Gull	They used to come up in the fall. They eat meat so they'd be all over. They're not seen anymore.

Figure 43. Bald Eagle, Gyrfalcon, Peregrine Falcon, Rough-legged Hawk and Short-eared and Snowy Owl Areas of Occurrence

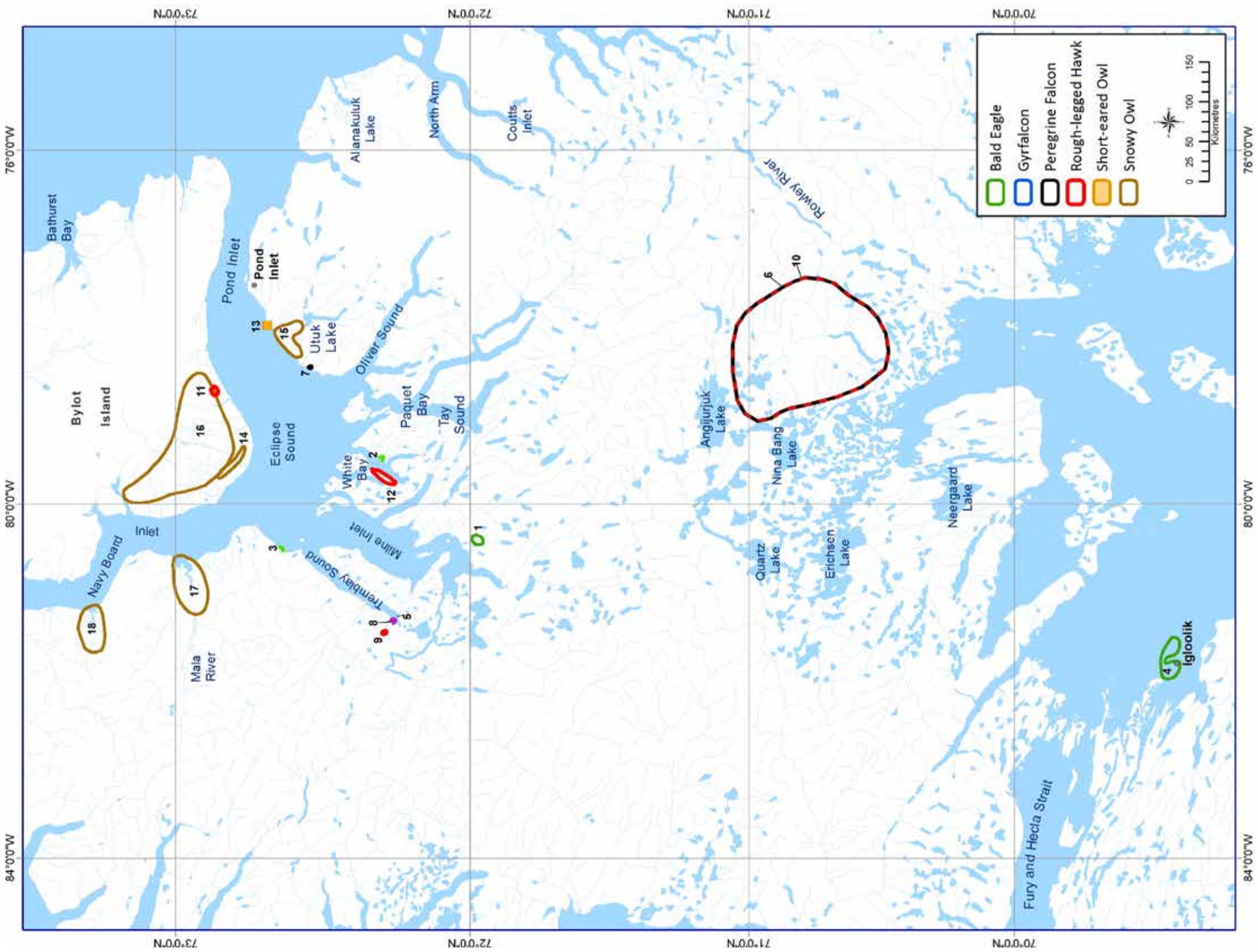


Table 57. Bald Eagle, Gyrfalcon, Peregrine Falcon, Rough-legged Hawk and Short-eared and Snowy Owl Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	6		Bald Eagle	Mar(Late), Apr(Early)	Could see it flying around the camp; when it was resting it was as big as a dog.
2	6	H	Bald Eagle		Could see it flying around the camp.
3	6	H	Bald Eagle		Could see it flying around the camp.
4	6	H	Bald Eagle		At the dump. Late 1970's or early 1980's
5	6	H, N, S	Gyrfalcon		Saw one nesting on a cliff
6	6	N, S	Peregrine Falcon		In higher elevations; only nest in cliffs. Nest in spring, eggs would hatch in August.
7	7	N, S	Peregrine Falcon		
8	6		Rough-legged Hawk		
9	6		Rough-legged Hawk		
10	6	N, S	Rough-legged Hawk		In higher elevations; only nest in cliffs. Nest in spring, eggs would hatch in August. Chicks look like falcons when they hatch. Rough-legged hawks are called "kaajuaq" because it sounds like their call.
11	7	A, N, S	Rough-legged Hawk		
12	7	N, S	Rough-legged Hawk		
13	6	N, S	Short-eared Owl		Found it frozen dead.
14	6	N, S	Snowy Owl		Scary when you get close to their nest. You can't hear them flying. Very big, can sometimes lift a dog. Lay eggs close to geese nests. Geese use the owls to protect their eggs from foxes.
15	7		Snowy Owl		
16	7	N, S	Snowy Owl		Now nesting on upper slope. Usually nest near Canada geese.
17	7	N, S	Snowy Owl		
18	7	N, S	Snowy Owl		

Table 58. Gyrfalcon and Snowy Owl Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
7	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	Gyrfalcon	Can stay during the winter too.
6		Snowy Owl	
7		Snowy Owl	Nest near Canada geese. Nest mid-June; stay all year.

Figure 44. Common and King Eider, and Dovekie Areas of Occurrence

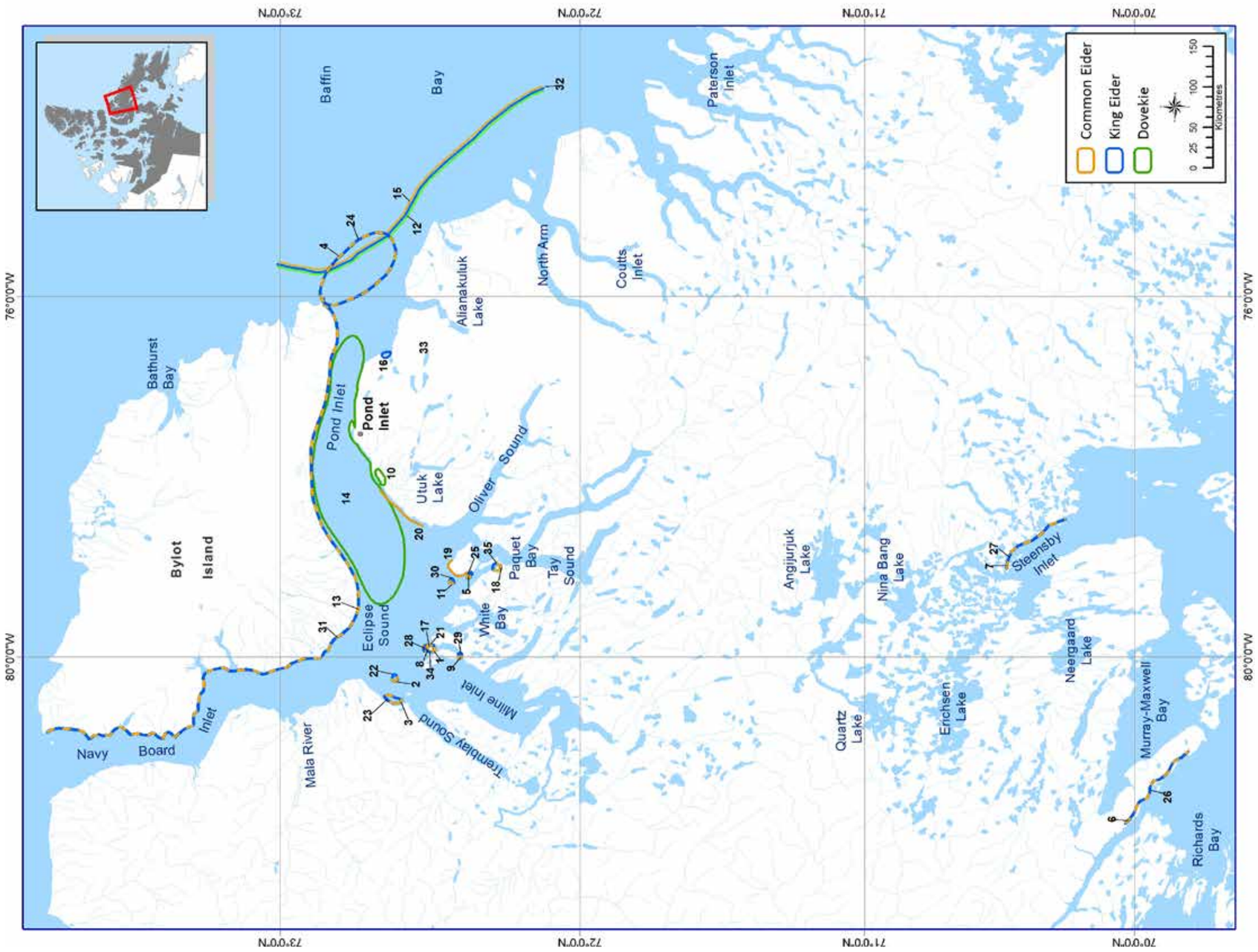


Table 59. Common and King Eider, and Dovekie Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	4		Common Eider		
2	4		Common Eider		
3	4		Common Eider		
4	6	C, F, H	Common Eider		Used to see more dead eiders at the floe edge. Thinks it's because the floe edge was further away from land than it is now. If they saw one dying they'd feed it blubber. In the cracks would see shells from mussels that they'd been feeding on.
5	6	C, F, H, N	Common Eider		Never used to see as many as you do now. In the cracks would see shells from mussels that they'd been feeding on.
6	6	H, N, S	Common Eider		
7	6	N, S	Common Eider		
8	6	N, S	Common Eider		Nesting site
9	6	N, S	Common Eider		
10	6		Dovekie		Get one or two occasionally.
11	6	N, S	Common Eider		Nesting site. After female lays the eggs the male leaves her. She makes a shallow nest out of her down feathers.
12	7		Dovekie		Seen traveling along the floe edge.
13	7		Common Eider		Traveling around here
14	7		Dovekie	Summer	Seen traveling over the water in the summer.
15	7	F	Common Eider		
16	7	N, S	Common Eider	Sep	
17	7	N, S	Common Eider		
18	7	N, S	Common Eider		
19	9		Common Eider		
20	9		Common Eider		
21	4		King Eider		
22	4		King Eider		
23	4		King Eider		
24	6	C, F, H	King Eider		Used to see more dead eiders at the floe edge. Thinks it's because the floe edge was further away from land than it is now. If they saw one dying they'd feed it blubber. In the cracks would see shells from mussels that they'd been feeding on.
25	6	C, F, H, N	King Eider		Never used to see as many as you do now. In the cracks would see shells from mussels that they'd been feeding on.
26	6	H, N, S	King Eider		
27	6	N, S	King Eider		
28	6	N, S	King Eider		Nesting site
29	6	N, S	King Eider		
30	6	N, S	King Eider		Nesting site. After female lays the eggs the male leaves her. She makes a shallow nest out of her down feathers.
31	7		King Eider		Traveling around here.
32	7	F	King Eider		
33	7	N, S	King Eider	Sep	
34	7	N, S	King Eider		
35	7	N, S	King Eider		

Figure 45. Common, Red-throated and Yellow-billed Loon, Black Guillemot and Thick-billed Murre Areas of Occurrence

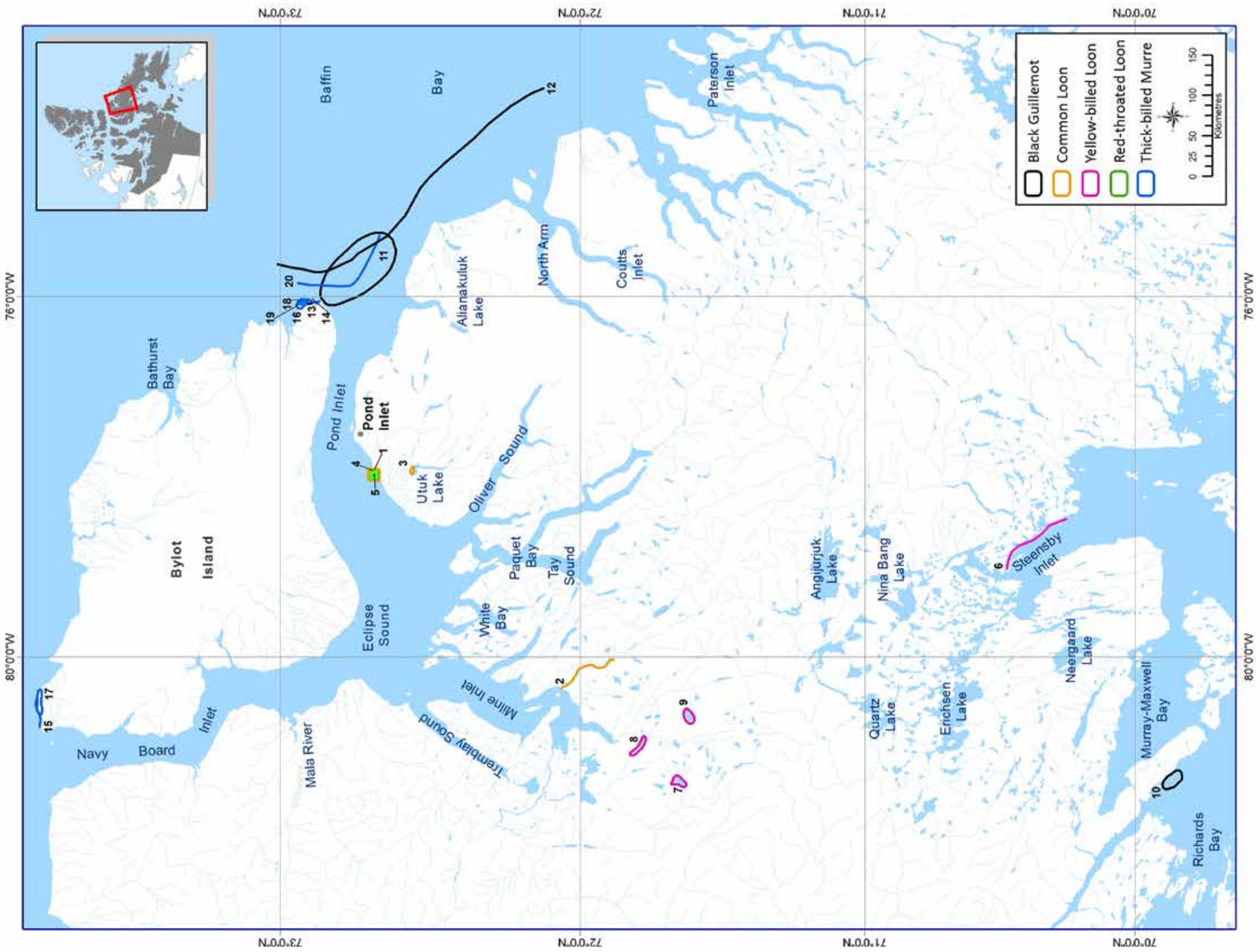


Table 60. Common, Red-throated and Yellow-billed Loon, Black Guillemot and Thick-billed Murre Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	6		Common Loon		Higher inland around lakes. Whenever they're about to dive they make a noise.
2	6		Common Loon		Found a chick in the river; ate it, said it tasted like fish.
3	6		Common Loon		Someone saw one in this lake.
4	4		Red-throated Loon		At the lake in town
5	6	N, S	Red-throated Loon		In the pond by the airport and in the ocean in front of Pond Inlet.
6	6		Yellow-billed Loon		In a river in this area
7	6	N, S	Yellow-billed Loon		
8	6	N, S	Yellow-billed Loon		Lakes with land locked char
9	6	N, S	Yellow-billed Loon		
10	6		Black Guillemot		On island near Igloolik there's a colony here. Island is called Pitsulalik; they nest under the rocks. When you try to pick the eggs you get pecked. Eggs are similar to the murre's eggs.
11	6	N, S	Black Guillemot	Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct, Nov, Dec	Gets white in the winter and look like ptarmigans. Stay in open water. In May they start turning black. Nest on the rocks - put eggs under boulders. Stay all year long like ravens do. Sometimes in Eclipse Sound but usually further to the East at the floe edge.
12	7		Black Guillemot		Here all year round. Turn white in the winter.
13	7	N, S	Black Guillemot		Nest here.
14	6	A, S.	Thick-billed Murre		They would go here to pick murre eggs; had to use a rope to get up on the cliffs to pick the eggs. When climbing you couldn't use just kamiks, had to put socks overtop or use the kamik liners. Kamiks were too slippery. So many murres here it's impossible to count. They go back and forth to the flow edge. Thinks they feed on cod in the ocean/ They dive really fast and then jump out of the water. The murres here don't moult.
15	6	A, S.	Thick-billed Murre		A colony of murres here. Can't climb the cliff from below, have to go from above. People gathering eggs get attached to ropes by their ankles.
16	7	N, S	Thick-billed Murre	May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	Arrive in May, start nesting in June, and leave early September.
17	7	N, S	Thick-billed Murre	May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
18	9	A, N, S	Thick-billed Murre	Jun(Late)	Would go picking eggs here every year.
19	10	A, N, S	Thick-billed Murre		Murre colony
20	10	F	Thick-billed Murre		At the floe edge feeding on cod.

Table 61. Common and Red-throated Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
7	Jun(Late),Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	Common Loon	The young can't fly until the lakes start freezing.
7	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	Red-throated Loon	Young ones can't fly until later. Usually stay until early October. Ice starts to form on the lakes and they make little holes for themselves.

Figure 46. Red Knot, Sanderling, Ruddy Turnstone and Baird's and unidentified Sandpiper Areas of Occurrence

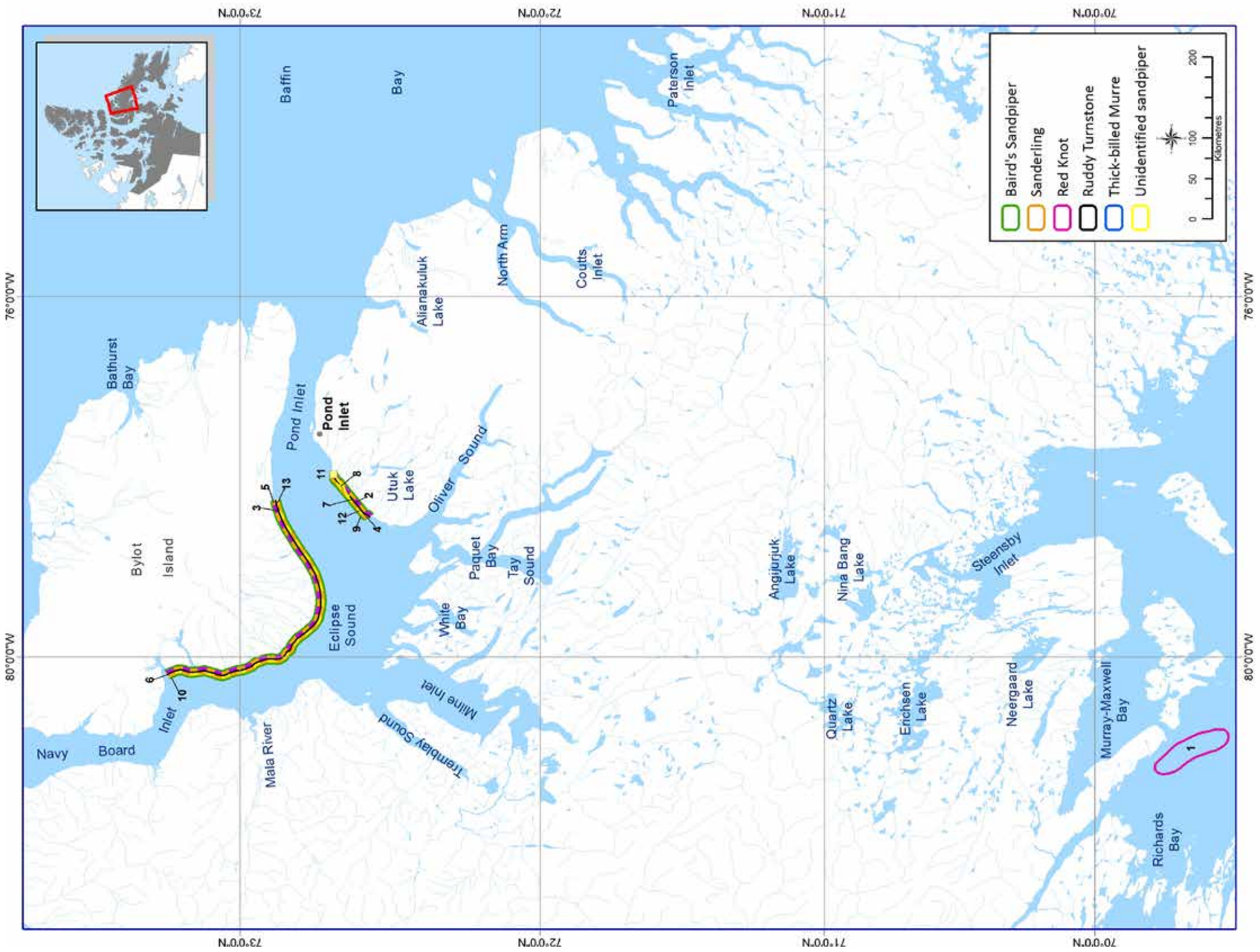


Table 62. Red Knot, Sanderling, Ruddy Turnstone and Baird's and unidentified Sandpiper Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	6	H, N, S	Red Knot		Shot one with a bow and arrow once. They nest on islands, can't be seen inland.
2	7		Red Knot	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
3	7		Red Knot	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
4	7		Sanderling	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
5	7		Sanderling	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
6	7		Ruddy Turnstone	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
7	7	N, S	Ruddy Turnstone	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
8	6	C	Baird's Sandpiper	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	Used to see more than he does now. Usually nest along the beach.
9	7		Baird's Sandpiper	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
10	7		Baird's Sandpiper	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
11	5	C	Unidentified Sandpiper	Aug	Looked like a sandpiper, not sure. New to the area.
12	7		Unidentified Sandpiper	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	
13	7		Unidentified Sandpiper	Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep(Early)	

Figure 47. Common Raven, Long-tailed, Parasitic and Pomarine Jaeger, Northern Fulmar and Sandhill Crane Areas of Occurrence

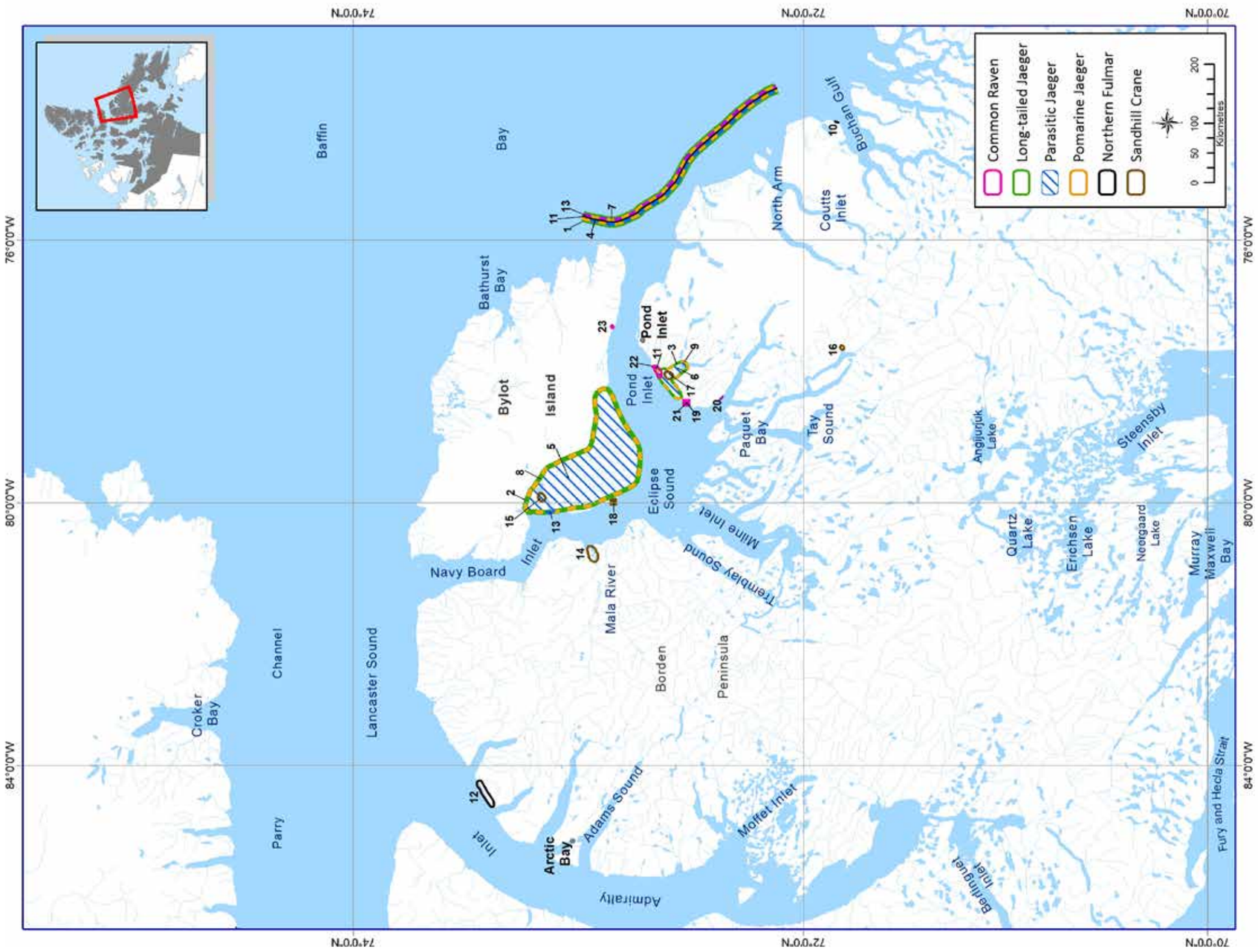


Table 63. Common Raven, Long-tailed, Parasitic and Pomarine Jaeger, Northern Fulmar and Sandhill Crane Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	7		Long-tailed Jaeger		Seen at the floe edge.
2	7	N, S	Long-tailed Jaeger	Jul(Early)	
3	7	N, S	Long-tailed Jaeger	Jul(Early)	
4	7		Parasitic Jaeger		Seen at the floe edge.
5	7	N, S	Parasitic Jaeger	Jul(Early)	
6	7	N, S	Parasitic Jaeger	Jul(Early)	
7	7		Pomarine Jaeger		Seen at the floe edge.
8	7	N, S	Pomarine Jaeger	Jul(Early)	
9	7	N, S	Pomarine Jaeger	Jul(Early)	
10	6		Northern Fulmar		Colony of fulmars here; stay up high on hills. Never seen the nests.
11	7		Northern Fulmar		Arrive in the spring at the floe edge. If you see them here it means there's probably narwhal around.
12	7	N, S	Northern Fulmar	Apr(Late)	
13	5		Sandhill Crane		
14	7		Sandhill Crane	Jul	Never seen the nest but always sees the birds in this area. They don't normally move around; once they arrive they stay put.
15	7		Sandhill Crane	Jul	Never seen the nest but always sees the birds in this area. They don't normally move around; once they arrive they stay put.
16	7	N, S	Sandhill Crane	Jul	Never seen the nest but always sees the birds in this area. They don't normally move around; once they arrive they stay put.
17	7	N, S	Sandhill Crane	Jul	Never seen the nest but always sees the birds in this area. They don't normally move around; once they arrive they stay put.
18	10		Sandhill Crane		
19	6	C, H, N, S	Common Raven		Ravens start nesting in April in the cliffs at this location. Some of the eggs he saw were in the snow and some were showing.
20	6	N, S	Common Raven	May(Late)	When out seal hunting went to check a known raven nesting site and saw one raven almost fully grown in the nest with down feathers and no feathers on the torso. Couldn't move around or fly. They start flying in July.
21	7	N, S	Common Raven	Apr, May	
22	7	N, S	Common Raven	Apr, May	
23	7	N, S	Common Raven	Apr, May	

Table 64. Common Raven, Northern Fulmar and Sandhill Crane Everywhere data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
6		Common Raven	Never used to be many ravens here. Thought they died back then from hunger so weren't many around. Could never get close to a raven back then, would be on the travel route but would fly off as soon as they saw you. Now the ravens are closer. Raven 'saliva' is strong like acid - told never to eat anything touched by ravens for this reason. When adults are moulting they stay in the glaciers and the younger ravens bring them food. The high elevation is always cold, even in the summer; they stay away where nothing can get to them.
7		Common Raven	
6		Northern Fulmar	Seen all around Pond Inlet. Never seen them nesting here though. Have stomachs like arctic fox; they eat meat and blubber. Won't fly when they're full. Usually near open water. Seem happier / fly around more when it's windy.
7	Jun(Late), Jul, Aug	Northern Fulmar	Follow narwhal around.
6		Sandhill Crane	When they're here they're scattered everywhere. Usually nest inland. When ready to travel south they group up together and when they start to fly they fly together.

Figure 48. American Golden Plover, Horned Lark, Snow Bunting, Rock and Willow Ptarmigan and unidentified Bird Areas of Occurrence

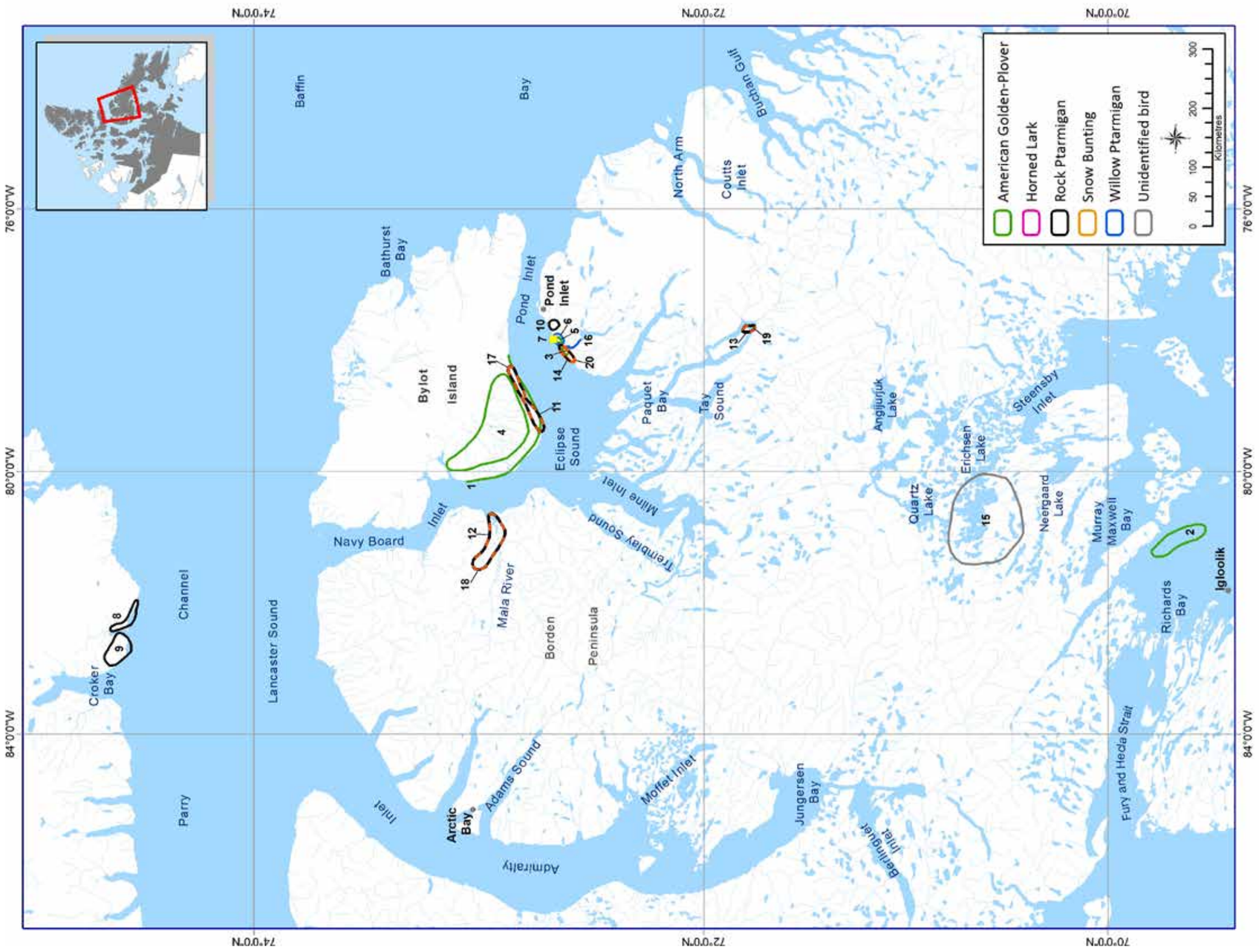


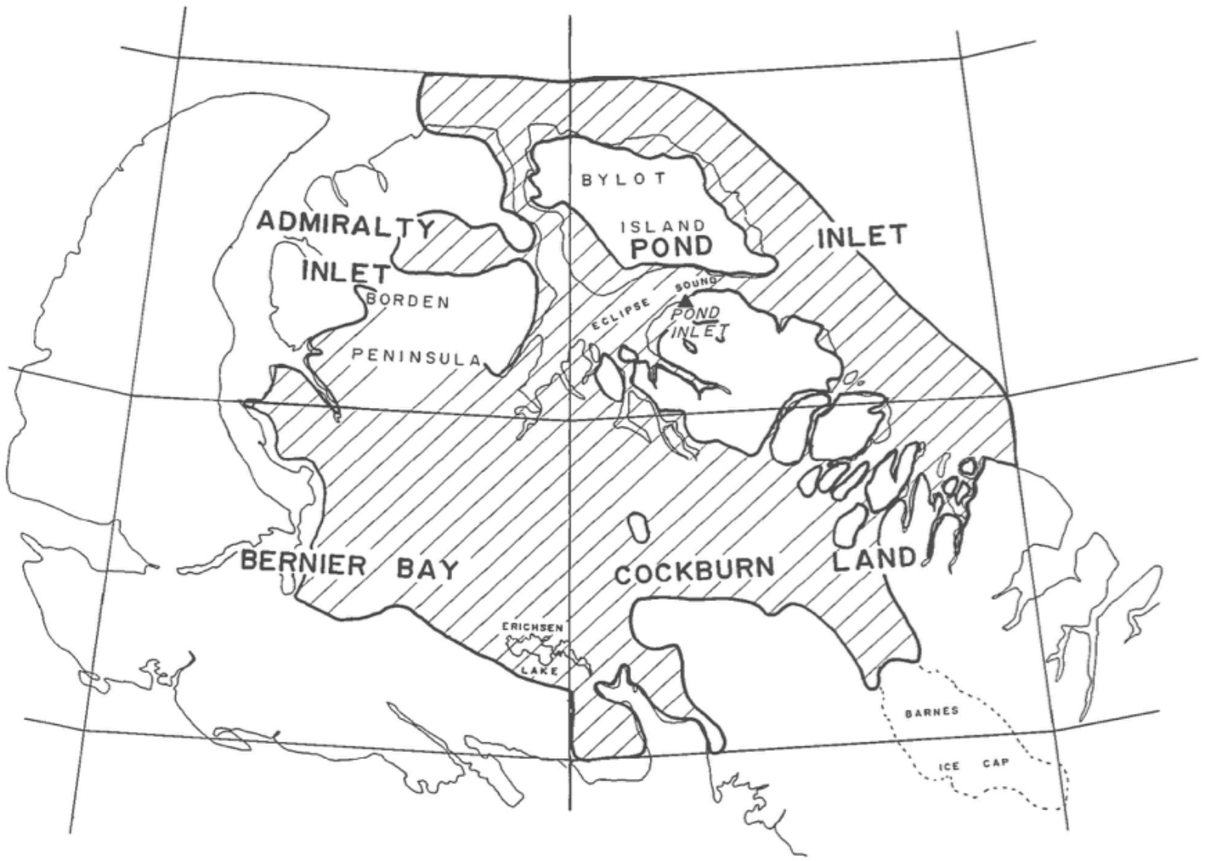
Table 65. American Golden Plover, Horned Lark, Snow Bunting, Rock and Willow Ptarmigan and unidentified Bird Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	6		American Golden-Plover		
2	6		American Golden-Plover		
3	6		American Golden-Plover		
4	7		American Golden-Plover		Chicks are easy to catch - the mother pretends she's wounded to draw you away. Tried keeping the chicks as pets but they always die.
5	7	N, S	American Golden-Plover		
6	7		Horned Lark		
7	6	C, E, M	Snow Bunting		Not many snow buntings around anymore; used to be many. Sees them mostly around town, and sees them more when they're ready to leave. The males arrive in spring when there's still snow on the ground and leave in the summer. Females arrive later but stay.
8	3	A, H	Rock Ptarmigan		Would hunt for these here; have different sounds, sounds like talking. RCMP officer that would hunt for ptarmigan for them would get so many that he'd fill a blue mail bag full of them, nail some by their feet to a piece of wood and string some around his neck. He could hardly be seen when he came in the door because he was covered in ptarmigan.
9	3	A, H	Rock Ptarmigan		Would hunt for these here; have different sounds, sounds like talking. RCMP officer that would hunt for ptarmigan for them would get so many that he'd fill a blue mail bag full of them, nail some by their feet to a piece of wood and string some around his neck. He could hardly be seen when he came in the door because he was covered in ptarmigan.
10	7		Rock Ptarmigan		Fewer in this area now. Probably scared by all the ravens in town.
11	7		Rock Ptarmigan		Along the coast
12	7		Rock Ptarmigan		Stay year-round. In the summer they're scattered and in breeding pairs but in the winter they gather in large numbers.
13	7	A	Rock Ptarmigan		
14	7	C	Rock Ptarmigan		Fewer in this area now. Probably scared by all the ravens in town.
15	7		Unknown Bird		A type of eagle. Was very big, had a white under belly, black wings.
16	6		Willow Ptarmigan		Along Salmon River; there isn't any this winter - probably because there are too many ravens.
17	7		Willow Ptarmigan		Along the coast
18	7		Willow Ptarmigan		Stay year-round. In the summer they're scattered and in breeding pairs but in the winter they gather in large numbers.
19	7	A	Willow Ptarmigan		
20	7	C	Willow Ptarmigan		Fewer in this area now. Probably scared by all the ravens in town.

Table 66. Hoary Redpoll, Lapland Longspur and Snow Bunting Everywhere data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
7		Hoary Redpoll	Seen inland; stay throughout the winter. Habitat is willows and rocky areas.
7	Jun(Late), Jul(Early)	Lapland Longspur	Nest late June to July.
7	Apr, May, Jun, Jul, Aug, Sep, Oct(Early)	Snow Bunting	Arrive in April, nest in early June, leave in October.

Figure 49. Nunavut Atlas – Pond Inlet Community Map



POND INLET - ᑎᑦ ᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ

POND INLET

ADMIRALTY INLET

INUIT LAND USE

1AB
Inuit from Arctic Bay hunt ringed and bearded seals in most of Admiralty Inlet and the southern part of Lancaster Sound. In winter, ringed seals are taken at breathing holes in the ice, but in spring they are hunted when basking on the ice. Bearded seals are hunter primarily at the floe edge in late spring or in open water during the summer. Harp seals are also taken in the area when encountered in open water during the summer. Victor Point is an important sealing area for Arctic Bay hunters. In late spring and summer, walruses are hunted along the southern shore of Adams sound and in the Giants Castle-Turner Cliffs area. Polar Bears are also hunted over a large area, primarily on the ice of Admiralty Inlet, and Adams and Strathcona Sound, Victor Bay and Cape Crawford. This hunting occurs primarily in the late spring along the floe edge or in open water during the summer. The entire coastline of Admiralty Inlet is used for trapping Arctic fox in winter.

2AB
Geese and ducks are hunted by Inuit for Arctic Bay. Two of the more favored locations to hunt waterfowl are along the north shore of Strathcona Sound and along the western shore of Admiralty Inlet across from the Arctic Bay settlement. Other goose and duck hunting areas are located along the shores of Admiralty Inlet.

3AB & PI
The northern coasts of Borden Peninsula and Navy Board Inlet are used by the Inuit from Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet for seal and polar bear hunting. Polar bears are hunted in the area from January to March, and seals are hunted in open water during summer and at breathing holes during winter. Walruses are hunted by the Inuit from Pond Inlet in late spring at the floe edges, and during summer in the open water or at haul-out sites such as the Wollaston Islands. They also hunt narwhals in Navy Board Inlet and in southern Lancaster Sound in the spring and summer.

4PI
Pond Inlet Inuit use these coastal areas of Barden Peninsula, Bylot Island and Navy Board Inlet to hunt polar bear and also to trap Arctic fox. Waterfowl are hunted along the shores of Navy Board Inlet. A major snow geese hunting area is found on southwest Bylot Island.

5AB & PI
This area is used occasionally by the Inuit from Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet for caribou hunting. Pond Inlet Inuit formerly used this area more intensively for caribou hunting.

6AB HB & IG
This marine area is used by residence of Arctic Bay and occasionally Hall Beach and Igloolik for hunting ringed and to a lesser extent bearded seals. Arctic Bay residents also hunt polar bears during winter and narwhals during summer in this area. Arctic Bay residents trap Arctic fox in winter along the coastline.

7PI & AB
Steenby Peninsula is used by Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay for caribou hunting. Most hunting activity occurs during spring and summer. Arctic Bay hunters also kill nesting snow geese in this area.

8PI & AB
These areas are used by hunters from Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay for caribou hunting. The area east of Milne Inlet I used year-round while the area to the west is only used in spring and summer. Pond Inlet Inuit hunt geese around the Ipitalik Peninsula and off the mouth of the Tugaat River.

9PI
Inuit from Pond Inlet hunt ringed and bearded seals year-round in Navy Board Inlet, Eclipse Sound, and Milne Inlet. Narwhals and occasionally beluga whales are taken in Eclipse Sound and Milne Inlet during summer. Walruses are hunted in the northern part of Milne Inlet and in Eclipse Sound during late spring and summer. Polar bears are also hunted in Eclipse Sound and Navy Board Inlet in early spring. Arctic fox are trapped in winter along the shores of Navy Board Inlet, Eclipse Sound and Milne Inlet.

10
No hunting or trapping activity has been reported in these areas in recent years. It should be pointed out that a narrow strip at the seaward margins of such areas is still used for camping and hunting.

11AB
This is primarily a travel corridor for Arctic Bay hunters heading to Prince Regent Inlet to hunt polar bears in winter and spring. Caribou are sometimes hunted in this area.

12AB & PI
This area is intensively used by Arctic Bay hunters and occasionally by Pond Inlet hunters for hunting caribou and wolves.

13PI & AB
This is the main skidoo travel route between Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet

NOTES ON DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Domestic fishing by the residents of Arctic Bay occurs in many locations and inland of Admiralty Inlet. The main species taken in Arctic char. Marine species (sculpin and cod) are taken if char is unavailable.

Inuit staff of the Koluktoo Bay sports fishing camp harvested about 450 km round weight (rnd) of Arctic char from this area during 1979. To preserve Koluktoo Bay as a sports fishery, Pond Inlet fisherman who fished here traditionally, now concentrate their domestic fishing efforts in the Tugaat River area.

The coasts of Navy Board Inlet, Eclipse Sound and Milne Inlet are domestically fished for Arctic char. Most fish caught during late August and early September using gill nets set along the coast or in mouths of the rivers used by Arctic char. In 1979 the total domestic catch of Arctic char by Pond Inlet residents was 2,140 kg rnd.

The Tugaat River had a commercial fishing quota on anadromous Arctic char of 1,360 kg (rnd). The quota has been open for fishing annually since 1977 at the request of Pond Inlet residents. While no catch records are kept for individual quotas, Pond Inlet commercial fisherman caught a total of 2,750 kg (rnd) of Arctic char in 1979. These fish are sold within the community by the Toonoonik Sahoonik Co-operative.

Pond Inlet's Toonoonik Co-op operates a sports fishing camp at the mouth of Roberson River. During

late August and early September 1979, there were 137 anglers in the sports camp. They angled an estimated 2,820 kg (rnd) of anadromous Arctic char. The Robertson River was fished sporadically until the commercial quota for 4,540 kg (rnd) of anadromous Arctic char was closed in 1978.

Commercial test quotas for 1,780 kg (rnd) of anadromous Arctic char were issued in 1978-79 for each of these lakes. There is no record of the lakes having been fished.

WILDLIFE

1 POLAR BEARS
Polar bears concentrate on the ice along the north coasts of Bylot Island, Borden and Brodeur peninsulas and at the mouth of Admiralty Inlet in spring. The mouths of Navy Board and Admiralty inlets and the offshore areas of Lancaster Sound are important spring habitats where bears hunt seals and breed along the floe edges and in unstable offshore ice.

2 SEABIRDS
Large number of seabirds, which include northern fulmars, thick-billed murres, black guillemots, black-legged kittiwakes and dovekies, feed intensively during the summer and fall throughout the northern marine area.

3 POLAR BEARS
The north and west coasts of Bylot Island and the northern tips of Borden and Brodeur peninsulas, extending inland for approximately 25 km, are used by polar bears for maternity denning in fall and winter. These areas also provide summer sanctuary when the disappearance of ice forces bears onto land. Summer sanctuaries may be of particular importance to pregnant females and family groups.

4 SEABIRDS
The high, steep cliffs between Baillarge Bay and Elwin Inlet provide critical nesting habitat for a large population of northern fulmars, estimated at approximately 25,000 breeding pairs.

5 SEABIRDS
Seabirds, thought to be primarily black-legged kittiwakes of unknown numbers, nest on the cliffs along the southern edge of these islands.

6 SEABIRDS
The steep coastal cliffs west of Cape Hay provide critical nesting habitat for one of the largest colonies of thick-billed murres and black-legged kittiwakes in Lancaster Sound. The colony is estimated to contain approximately 20,000 breeding pairs of murres. Small numbers of glaucous gulls and black guillemots also nest in the area.

7 WATERFOWL
Small numbers of greater snow geese often use these areas for nesting and molting. The areas around Eclipse Sound and Milne Inlet are generally well-vegetated and the coastal portions of these areas may be particularly important as fall staging areas for snow geese.

8 POLAR BEARS
The east coast of Brodeur Peninsula and the east coasts of Borden Peninsula, extending inland for approximately 20 km, and the ice in Admiralty Inlet, provide summer retreats for polar bears. Milne Inlet is also a summer area for polar bears. Ice remains well into the summer, allowing bears to prolong their hunting of seals.

9 SEABIRDS
A nesting colony of the rare ivory gull, visited many years ago for egg collection, has been reported by Inuit from Arctic Bay. The colony was thought to be located somewhere in the northeastern portion of the Brodeur Peninsula. There is no current information as to its location, size or actual existence.

10 SEABIRDS
A small colony of Thayer's gulls is reported to be nesting on the cliffs in this area.

11 RAPTORS
The numerous cliff faces throughout most of southwestern Borden Peninsula provide optimal nesting habitat for raptors, primarily rough-legged hawks and gyrfalcons. Small numbers of the rare and endangered peregrine falcons may also be found in the area, and their nesting areas are considered critical. Little is presently known about the raptor populations within this region.

12 CARIBOU
The barren-ground caribou of northern Baffin Island are generally thought to be non-migratory although they may make local seasonal shifts in their ranges. The entire caribou population of northern Baffin Island is thought to be small and may number at most a few thousand. Only small numbers of caribou are likely to be found throughout this area, with the most being found around Moffet Inlet. On occasion small numbers of caribou may be found in winter along the east coast of Brodeur Peninsula.

13 POLAR BEARS
The west coast of Steensby Peninsula, extending inland for approximately 15 km, provides suitable habitat for polar bears in fall and winter.

14 POLAR BEARS
The Ragged Island area in Eclipse Sound provides polar bear fall and winter denning habitat.

15 WATERFOWL
The southwestern portion of Bylot Island is a well-vegetated outwash plain that supports a large proportion of the world's population of greater snow geese and a variety of other birds. Thousands of greater snow geese use this critical habitat for nesting and molting. These snow geese nest in small loose colonies, ranging in size from 25-300 nests which are usually located within several kilometers of the coast. During summer, the geese gradually disperse throughout the entire area, wherever suitable feeding meadows are available.

Large numbers of red-throated loons, oldsquaws, king eiders and many species of shorebirds nest in this area. Snowy owls are particularly abundant within the area. Abundance and nesting activity of this species are likely regulated by the availability of the cyclic prey species, primarily the lemming.

16 BOWHEADS
A few bowhead whales summer and feed in the open waters of Lancaster Sound.

17 SEABIRDS
Small nesting colonies of gulls are found on the cliffs in these areas.

18 NARWHALS, SEALS, BELUGAS AND WALRUSES

Narwhals enter Lancaster Sound in small numbers in May and reach peak migration through the area in mid-July. An estimated 8,000-10,000 narwhals move westward past Cape Hay on Bylot Island in late June and July. Their destinations are deep inlets and fiords of northern Baffin Island and the central Arctic Archipelago, such as Admiralty Inlet, Navy Board Inlet, Prince Regent Inlet, and Peel Sound. During migration, about half of the whales travel offshore, while the remainder travel along both coasts of Lancaster Sound. The return eastward movement follows similar routes in September. In addition, as many as 150,000 harp seals may enter Lancaster sound in summer, travelling westward past Cape Hay in July, and returning eastward in September.

A small number of beluga whales and walruses migrate westward pas Cape Hay on Bylot Island and Navy Board Inlet in June and July. The return migration takes place along the north shore of Lancaster Sound.

19 BOWHEADS

A small number of the endangered bowhead as well as some killer whales enter Admiralty Inlet in summer to feed in the deep water. Some concentrate along the ice floe edge. A few of these whales move further west offshore, and return in September or October.

20 BOWHEADS

Small numbers of endangered bowhead whales occur I southern Admiralty Inlet in summer. Killer whales are also encountered in this area in late summer where they hunt narwhals and seals.

21 NARWHALS AND SEALS

A large number of narwhals enter Navy Board Inlet as the ice breaks up in July to summer in this inlet and in Eclipse Sound. Many harp seals follow a similar route in July. Both narwhals and harp seals return to the northeast before freeze-up.

22 BOWHEADS

Small numbers of the endangered bowhead whale and some killer whales move into Eclipse Sound and Milne Inlet from the east each summer. They leave the area before freeze-up in the fall.

23 BOWHEADS

A small number of endangered bowhead whales move westward past Cape Hay in June and July. Some remain in the open waters of Lancaster Sound during the summer while others continue on into Navy Board Inlet and Admiralty Inlet. Bowheads return in September and October, moving eastward into Baffin Bay.

24 NARWHALS, BELUGAS, WALRUSES AND SEALS

Large numbers of narwhals gather at the ice floe edge near the mouth of Admiralty Inlet in June, while awaiting break-up of the ice in the inlet. Other species which concentrate here in late spring include beluga whales, walruses, ringed seals, bearded seals and harp seals.

25 NARWHALS

Thousands of narwhals move south along the west side of Admiralty Inlet in late July and August with the ice break-up. Some narwhals may also migrate along the east side of the inlet. In September these whales return north along similar routes before freeze-up.

26 NARWHALS AND SEALS

Narwhals occur in large numbers I Navy board Inlet in summer. Many harp seals are also found in the inlet in summer, particularly near the entrance to the inlet.

27 NARWHALS AND SEALS

Admiralty Inlet supports a major summer concentration of whales (an estimated 8,000-10,000). Calving may occur in these waters. The area is an important post-calving ground and a summer locale for adults. Some narwhals move to the southern end of the inlet and are common around Yeoman Island and also Iglorsuit Island. Intensive feeding with Arctic cod, being the main prey, also occurs at the time. Hundreds of harp seals are found in the southern part of the inlet in summer, particularly in the waters adjoining Peter Richards Islands, Moffet Inlet and Yeoman Island.

28 SEALS

Numerous harp seals travel along the east side of Admiralty Inlet towards the southern end of the inlet in summer. The return movement occurs in September before freeze-up.

29 SEALS AND NARWHALS

Several thousand harp seals move south along the east side of Admiralty Inlet in summer and return along a similar route in fall. Some narwhals also migrate along this route.

30 SEALS

Ringed seals are found year-round throughout the marine areas, particularly in the fast ice of the numerous sheltered bays and inlets. They feed on Arctic cod and crustaceans. Smaller numbers of bearded seals occur throughout, but particularly in Navy Board Inlet, during summer. They feed in shallow waters on Arctic cod and benthic organisms such as molluscs and sea cucumbers.

31 NARWHALS

Thousands of narwhals concentrate in Milne Inlet, Eclipse Sound, Tremblay Sound and Kotuktoo Bay in July and August. Kotuktoo Bay in particular supports very large number of these whales in summer. These areas may function as calving grounds and are important post-calving and feeding grounds. Narwhals feed intensively during this period, with Arctic cod as the main prey. Squid, shrimps and mysid crustaceans are also important food items.

32 WALRUSES

Walruses are frequently found along the ice edge in the mouth of Navy Board Inlet in July. The Wollaston Islands provide a haul-out site for some walruses in late summer when the ice has disappeared.

BERNIER BAY

INUIT LAND USE

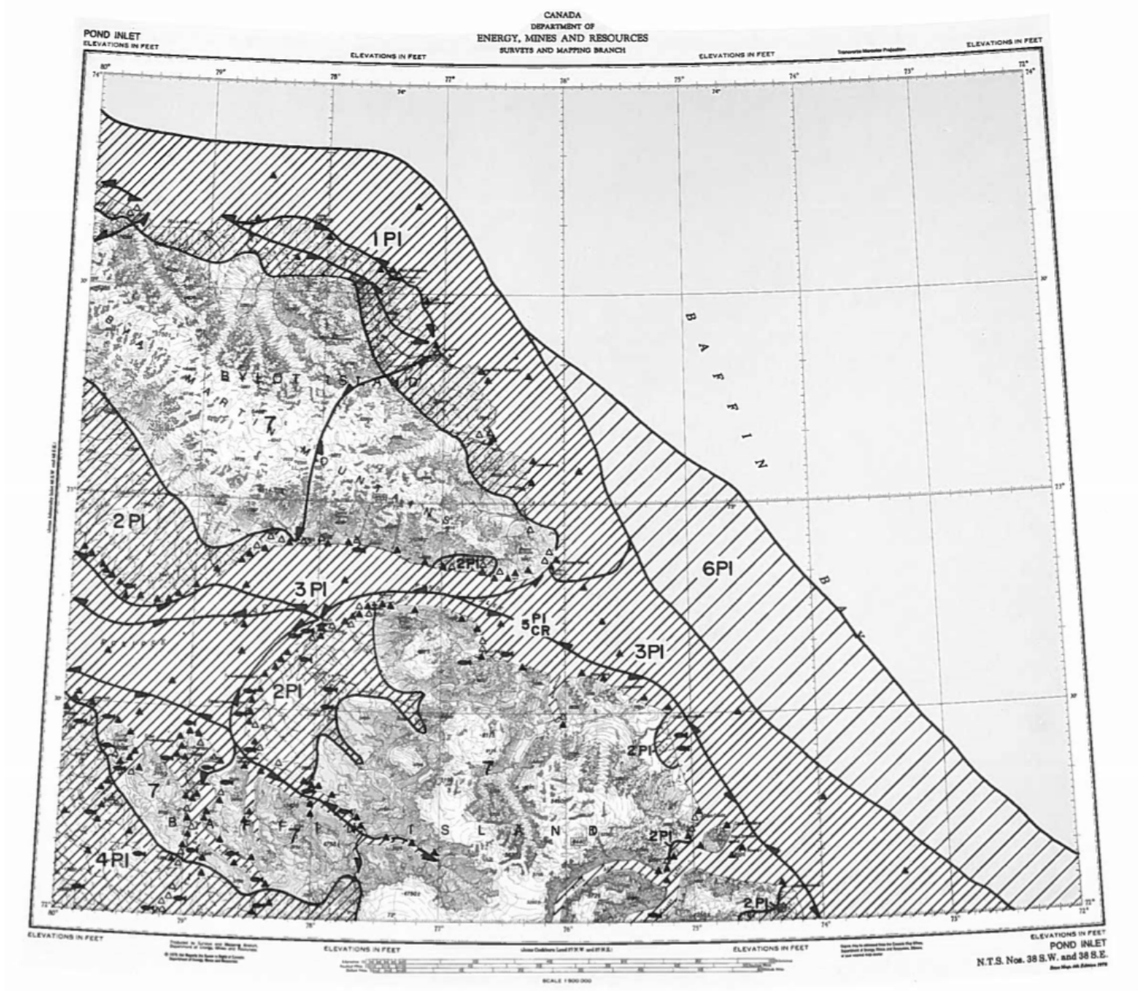
1AB

Hunters from Arctic Bay use Admiralty Inlet, Berlinguet Inlet and Bell Bay for year-round seal hunting. They also hunt narwhals as far south as Easter Sound and along the western shore of Admiralty Inlet. This narwhal hunting occurs after breakup and lasts throughout the summer and fall until just before freeze-up. Polar bears are hunted in Admiralty Inlet and Berlinguet Inlet by Inuit from Arctic Bay. Caribou are hunted around the shores of southern Admiralty Inlet and Berlinguet Inlet. Nesting snow geese are taken in the wetlands of southern Admiralty Inlet and Steensby Peninsula.

2AB

This area is used by hunters from Arctic Bay for caribou hunting. Trapping for Arctic for occurs along the shores of Berlinguet Inlet

Figure 50. Nunavut Atlas – Pond Inlet land use map



Inuit from Arctic Bay hunt geese and ducks in the coastal areas along Admiralty Inlet and Berlinguet Inlet in the spring, summer and fall.

3AB & IG

Inuit from both Arctic Bay and Igloolik hunt polar bears and seals in Bernier Bay. Arctic Bay residents hunt geese and ducks in Bernier Bay in spring, summer and fall.

4AB & IG

This large area is used by hunters from Arctic Bay and Igloolik for hunting caribou and wolves and for char fishing. The Murray Maxwell Bay-Neergaard Lake area is a favoured wolf-hunting area for Arctic Bay hunters. Saputing Lake is a major fishing area for Arctic Bay residents who use chartered aircraft to reach this lake. These hunters also may take many of their caribou near the Saputing River and the Nyeboe Fiord area. Inuit from Igloolik and Hall Beach hunt caribou in the area surrounding Gifford Fiord and Murray Maxwell Bay. The travel route from Gifford Fiord to Admiralty Inlet is used by the residents of Igloolik and Arctic Bay while travelling from one community to the other. Some hunters use the more westerly route which passes through Autridge Bay, the Gulf of Boothia and Saputing Lake. The travel route from Murray Maxwell Bay to Gifford River was used in the past by Igloolik hunters walking inland to hunt caribou. Igloolik residents fish char in Asta and Kukaluk lakes and Ikuma Bay.

5AB, IG & HB

Seals are hunted year round in these waters.

Inuit from Arctic Bay concentrate their hunting activities in the Gulf of Boothia. Inuit from Igloolik and Hall beach hunt in the Gulf of Boothia and Autridge Bay and also trap Arctic for along these shores. Narwhals and some belugas are hunted by the Inuit of Igloolik in Autridge Bay. The whalers enter the bay in summer and leave in the fall.

The coast around Cape Appel and the ice-covered Gulf of Boothia are favored areas for polar bear hunting by Inuit from Igloolik and Hall Beach in late fall and early spring.

6PI & AB

Hunters from Pond Inlet and Arctic Bay use the areas around Quartz and Erichsen Lake for caribou hunting. Arctic Bay hunters pursue wolves in this area as well.

7IG & HB

Ringed and bearded seals are hunted in these waters year-round by the Inuit from Igloolik and Hall Beach. Trapping occurs along the shorelines of Murray Maxwell Bay and Sikosak Bay.

8AB & PI

This large area is used year round to hunt caribou and wolves. Inuit from Pond Inlet hunt most intensively in the Phillips Creek area. Arctic Bay hunters use the area to the west and south of Milne Inlet and occasionally hunt in the central area when caribou are not readily found along southern Admiralty Inlet or the Steensby Peninsula.

Trapping occurs along the shores of Milne Inlet and Inuktorfik Lake in the southeast.

Milne Inlet is used by Inuit from Pond Inlet for seal and whale hunting. Seals are hunted year round and whales are taken in summer.

Inuit from Pond Inlet hunt waterfowl southeast of Milne Inlet while Inuit from Arctic Bay hunt waterfowl in the area between Magda River and Mount Venus.

9AB & PI
Caribou and wolves are hunted in this area by Arctic Bay and Pond Inlet hunters. Arctic Bay residents pursue wolves and caribou in the Fall River area.

10PI & IG
This is the main skidoo route between Pond Inlet and Igloolik.

11AB
This is a major skidoo travel route used by hunters from Arctic Bay to reach wolf-hunting grounds in the Quartz Lake-Erichsen Lake area.

NOTES ON DOMESTIC FISHERIES
Residents of Arctic Bay combine Arctic char fishing with autumn caribou hunting. The domestic char catch be Arctic Bay residents during the 1978-79 season was 1,820 kg round weight (rnd).

Residents of Pond Inlet net char in Milne Inlet during late August and September. In 1979 the total domestic catch of char was 2,140 kg rnd.

Many of the coastal rivers and streams around Berlinguet Inlet, Bell Bay, and Easter Sound are fished by Inuit from Arctic Bay. While certain rivers are most frequently fished, there is also some coastal fishing in Bernier Bay. Fishing is usually conducted in fall and winter when it is possible to travel down Admiralty Inlet by boat or across the land by snowmobile.

A commercial test quota of 1,800 kg rnd of Arctic char was assigned to the Magda River after a test fishery was conducted there in 1979. Inuit of Arctic Bay requested the quota as this is traditionally a good fishing site.

A commercial test quota for 680 kg rnd of Arctic char was assigned to this lake in 1979 and 300kg were caught in June of that year by people from Arctic Bay.

WILDLIFE

1 POLAR BEARS
The northern tip of Steensby Peninsula provides suitable maternity denning habitat for female polar bears in fall and winter.

2 WATERFOWL
These large areas are generally well-vegetated lowlands that provide important habitat for birds, particularly waterfowl. Numerous greater snow geese nest and molt in the area. Snowy owls are particularly abundant but the abundance and nesting activity of the species is likely regulated by the availability of cyclic prey species, primarily the lemming. Other birds, such as red-throated loons, brants, oldsquaws, king eiders, common eiders and several species of shorebirds likely nest in substantial numbers within the area. The eiders and brants are generally found along the coast.

3 CARIBOU
The barren-ground caribou of northern Baffin Island are probably thought to be non-migratory although they may make local seasonal shifts in their ranges. The entire caribou population of northern Baffin Island is thought to be small and may number at most a few thousand. Caribou occur regularly in all bu the interior regions of the Brodeur Peninsula. Some caribou calving has been documented in the hilly terrain immediately northeast of Phillips Creek.

4 POLAR BEARS
Polar bears are common in Bernier Bay in spring and summer because persistence of ice in the bay in summer allows bears to prolong their hunting of seals. Milne Inlet is also a summer locale for polar bears.

5 RAPTORS
The numerous cliff faces in these areas provide optimal nesting habitat for raptors although little is presently known about the raptor populations within this region. All nesting areas of the rare and endangered peregrine falcon are considered critical.

6 POLAR BEARS
These areas which include Crown Prince Frederik Island and part of the Baffin Island coast extend inland for approximately 20 km and provide suitable polar bear denning habitat in fall and winter.

7 POLAR BEARS
Polar bears are present in the Agu Bay area between autumn and spring, when they hunt seals on the ice prior to break-up in summer. Bears concentrate around Crown Prince Frederik Island in early spring and on the ice around Kimakto Peninsula in fall.

8 SEABIRDS
Numerous gulls and Arctic terns use these islands for nesting.

9 SEALS
Numerous ringed and bearded seas are found in the Jungersen Bay area. Lesser numbers of these seals appear in southern Admiralty Inlet and in Bernier Bay.

10 SEALS
Ringed seals are found throughout Agu Bay, Autridge Bay and the Gulf of Boothia. They are the main prey of polar bears. The less common bearded seals are encountered in relatively shallow waters throughout this area.

11 SEALS
Ringed seals are common in Murray Maxwell Bay and they occur frequently in the Sikosak Bay area. Both Murray Maxwell Bay and the west coast of Siorarsuk Peninsula provide stable fast ice for pupping. Bearded seals are encountered in the bay.

12 NARWHALS AND SEALS
Thousands of narwhals concentrate in Milne Inlet in July and August; calving may occur here. The area also appears to be important as a post-calving and feeding ground with Arctic cod being the primary food source. Ringed seals are found year-round in Milne Inlet.

13 NARWHALS
Moderate numbers of narwhals may be found near Agu Bay in late summer. They are also reported to occur in Autridge Bay.

14 WALRUSES
In summer, walruses have been seen along the coast of Crown Prince Fredrik Island.

15 BELUGAS AND WALRUSES
Beluga whales and walruses occasionally move into Murray Maxwell Bay in summer.

16 WOLVES
Wolves are reported from these areas.

COCKBURN LAND

INUIT LAND USE

1CR & PI
This marine area (including the fiords) is used by residents of Pond Inlet and Clyde River for hunting ringed seals (mainly silver jars) in spring, narwhals in spring and summer, and polar bears in near-shore fast ice and at the floe edge from January to May. Residents of a former outpost camp at Buchan Gulf still use this area regularly in winter and spring. Buchan Gulf was a good area for narwhal hunting in the open-water season, and Feachem Bay (the location of the outpost camp) was as especially-favoured locale for this pursuit. Clyde hunters use Clark and Gibbs Fiords for hunting ringed seals, walruses, harp seals, and narwhals. Harp and bearded seals are sometimes hunted in summer throughout this marine area.

2CR
This area is used for caribou hunting (and wolf, when encountered) by residents of Clyde River during winter (in the inland areas) and in summer (in coastal area, along and at the heads of most fiords, and on some larger offshore islands). Clyde River residents hunt caribou around the shores of Clark and Gibbs Fiords during summer. Caribou are abundant and intensively hunted in the vicinity of Conn and Bieler lakes in winter and spring. The fishing sites depicted in this area are utilized by Clyde River residents at all seasons.

3AB, PI, IG & HB
Inuit from Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Igloolik and Hall Beach use various areas around Steensby Inlet for year-round caribou hunting. Wolves are also taken when encountered. Some Pond Inlet hunters travel to the northern end of Steensby Inlet for the purpose of hunting wolves. Inuit for Igloolik and Hall Beach hunt caribou in the Neergaard Lake area and along the eastern side of Steensby Inlet in winter. Some late summer and fall hunting is also conducted by them along the coast of Steensby Inlet.

4IG & HB
Inuit from Igloolik and Hall Beach hunt seals throughout Steensby Inlet. The most abundant species is the ringed seal with bearded seals occurring less frequently.

5CR
This area in frequently used by Clyde River residents for caribou hunting. The area around Rowley River is especially good for hunting

6PI
This area is used mainly by Pond Inlet hunters. Caribou hunting occurs mainly in the fall, winter and spring when the area is accessible along the ice of Tay Sound and Paquet Bay. Nowadays, caribou hunting tends to be concentrated near the heads of Tay Sound and Paquet Bay. Trapping also occurs in winter along the shores of these marine waters. Caribou are also hunted in summer inland from the heads of fiords. Caribou are hunted in winter by skidoo and in summer (via chartered aircraft) in the Mary River – Angajurjuatuk Lake area. Pond Inlet residents quarry soapstone from a deposit near Nuluujaak Mountain and bring it to the community by skidoo in winter and spring.

7PI
Seals are hunted by Pond Inlet residents throughout the inlets and fiords off Eclipse Sound, including Tay Sound, Paquet Bay and North Ann.

8PI
Geese are hunted here in late spring and summer by Inuit from Pond Inlet.

9PI & CR
These are the main skidoo travel routes between Pond Inlet and Clyde River.

10PI
These are examples of inland routes formerly walked by Pond Inlet residents in pursuit of caribou during summer.

11PI & IG
This is the main skidoo travel route between Pond Inlet and Igloolik.

12
No Inuit land use activity occurs in these mountainous and glaciated areas.

WILDLIFE

1 WATERFOWL
The generally well-vegetated lowlands interspersed throughout this large area provide important habitat for birds, particularly waterfowl. Concentrations of waterfowl are found in and around Steensby Inlet which may be of particular importance as a staging area. The area is used mainly by large numbers of nesting and molting greater snow geese. Important areas for nesting, molting and staging snow geese include Inuktorfik Lake and the shores of Steensby Inlet. Snowy owls may be particularly abundant but abundance and nesting activity of this species is likely regulated by the availability of cyclic prey species, primarily the lemming. Other birds, such as brants, king eiders, oldsquaws, red-throated loons and several species of shorebird likely nests in substantial numbers in the area as well.

2 SEABIRDS
Approximately 25,000 pairs of northern fulmars nest on the steep cliffs in this area (the “Mitres” and “Bastions”). Some glaucous gulls also nest in this area.

3 RAPTORS
The numerous cliff faces provide optimal nesting habitat for raptors. All nesting areas of the rare and endangered peregrine falcon are considered critical. Little is known about the raptor populations within this region.

4 CARIBOU
This area approximately and broadly encompasses a major calving area which is considered critical for the barren-ground caribou of northern Baffin Island. Only portions if this area may actually be used during calving. Most calving seems to occur along the valleys associated with the rivers and streams. It is suspected that some calving may take place in areas bordering the upper Rowley River near Maino Lake. Well-worn trails in the valley of the Ravn River suggest extensive use of this area as a travel corridor for caribou.

5 CARIBOU AND WOLVES
The barren-ground caribou of northern Baffin Island are generally thought to be non-migratory although they may make local seasonal shifts in their ranges. The entire caribou population of northern Baffin Island is thought to be small and may number at most a few thousand. Caribou occur throughout most of this map area. Ranges in the area of Tay Sound and Paquet Bay may be used primarily as winter range, whereas those to the south are used more extensively during spring and summer. Wolves associate with the caribou herds

and are especially numerous around the north end of Steensby Inlet.

6 CARIBOU
Numerous well-worn trials on the tundra run along the northeast coast of this portion of Steensby Inlet, indicating extensive use of this area as a movement corridor for caribou. There is also some indication that the valleys associated with the Cockburn, Rowley and Isortoq rivers may also be used as corridors for the movement of caribou.

7 CARIBOU AND WOLVES
Caribou are numerous year-round in the Conn Lake-Bieler Lake area. Wolves are associated with the caribou herds. Caribou calving is reported for the area north of Conn Lake.

8 CARIBOU
During summer, caribou occur along the shores of and at the heads of most fiords on the map-sheet, as well as on some of the large offshore islands (Adams Island, Dexterity Island).

9 MUSKOX
Muskox have been observed around Bieler lake.

10 POLAR BEARS
This area is a summer retreat for polar bears. The ice which persists in Coutts Inlet and North Arm in summer allows bears to prolong their feeding on seals. The adjacent land provides sanctuary during the period of minimum ice cover.

11 POLAR BEARS
Polar bears hunt ringed seals in coastal fast ice, at the floe edge and in offshore pack ice during winter and spring.

12 SEALS
Ringed seals are found year-round throughout Tay Sound and Paquet Bay and in all the fiords and inlets in the northeast part of this map. Harp seals and bearded seals enter Bechan Gulf with ice breakup in late spring. A few bearded seals are seen in southern Paquet Bay during summer, and harp seals are frequent visitors to Tay Sound in late summer.

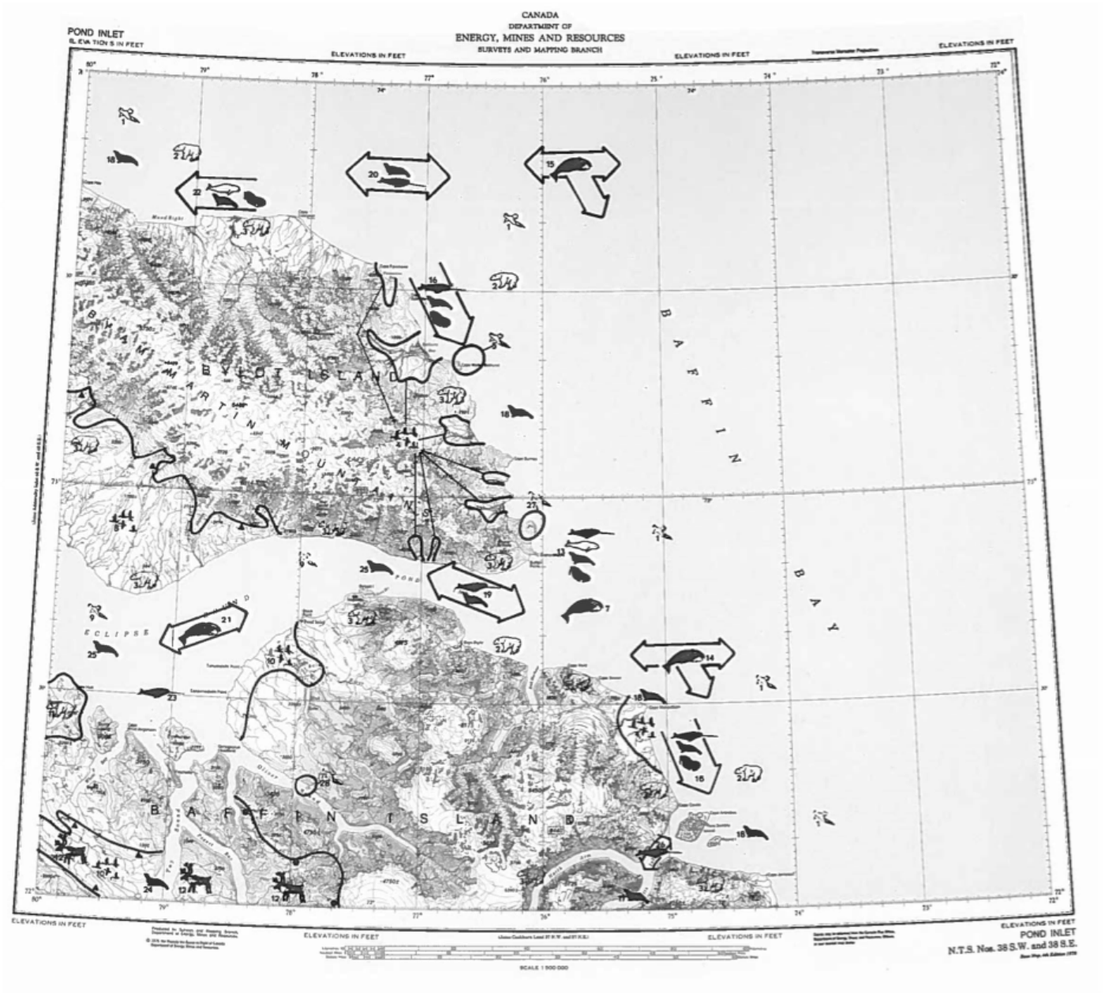
13 SEALS
Although ringed seals occur in the northeastern part of Steensby Inlet, they are particularly numerous in the southern end. The inlet provides stable fast ice in winter and spring which is suitable for pupping and the ice remains into summer. A small number of bearded seals are also found in the relatively shallow waters.

14 SEALS
Bearded seals occur in Paterson Inlet in summer.

15 SEALS AND NARWHALS
Narwhals and harp seals migrate south along the east Baffin Island coast in September-October, returning from summering areas in Lancaster and Jones Sounds.

16 SEALS, NARWHALS AND WALRUSES
Harp seals, narwhals and walruses sometimes occur in Clark and Gibbs fiords during late summer and fall. Ringed seals are year-round residents of these fiords.

Figure 51. Nunavut Atlas – Pond Inlet wildlife map



17 NARWHALS
Small numbers of narwhals summer in Buchan Gulf and in other fiords in adjacent areas of coastal Baffin Island.

18 BELUGA AND WALRUSES
Beluga whales and walruses sometimes enter Steensby Inlet in summer.

19 NARWHALS
Narwhals enter Tay Sound and North Arm in July and August and leave before freeze-up in late September. These months coincide with the period when intensive feeding on Arctic cod likely occurs.

POND INLET

INUIT LAND USE

1PI
This coastal area is used by Pond Inlet hunters to hunt polar bears in the period January to March. This marks the northeaster limit of travel for Pond Inlet hunters. Seals and narwhals are hunted south of Cape Walter Bathurst, and hunting for walrus occurs throughout the entire coastal area in winter.

The travel routes shown in this coastal area were used in pre-settlement days when caribou were still present on the northern and eastern parts of Bylot Island.

2PI
These areas are used from spring to fall for goose hunting. The wet lowland tundra of southwest of Bylot Island is particularly important in this regard, and nesting geese provide a substantial food source to the people of Pond Inlet. The coastal waters of southwest Bylot Island are also used for duck hunting.

3PI
ringed and bearded seals are intensively hunted year-round by the Inuit from Pond Inlet in all the marine areas. Most of this area with the exception of Oliver Sound and Paquet Bay is also used for narwhal hunting in spring and summer. Walrus are hunted primarily in spring along the floe edge at the eastern end of Pond Inlet. Polar bears are intensively hunted throughout the area except south of Emerson Island. Coastal areas around Pond Inlet are used for fox trapping in late fall, winter, and spring. Trapping continues to play an important role in the economy of the region. Duck hunting occurs in the marine area by southeast Bylot Island and in the waters of Guys Bight, Erik Harbour and Tay Sound.

4PI
Caribou are hunted in the large area southwest of Pond Inlet. Hunting takes place in fall, winter and spring when the area is accessible. Wolves, associated with the caribou herds, are also hunted when encountered.

Some snow geese hunting also occurs on the southwest side of Tay Sound.

5PI & CR
This is the main route for ski-doo travel between Pond Inlet and Clyde River.

6PI
This offshore area of fast ice is used for polar bear and seal hunting in some years, particularly March-April when a combination of reduced current and presence of grounded icebergs permits the growth of new fast ice.

7
No hunting of trapping has occurred in these areas in recent years. The old dog team travel route across the Byam Martin Mountains is no longer used.

NOTES ON COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
There is a commercial quota of 910 kg round weight (rnd) of anadromous Arctic Char in the Coutts Inlet area. At the request of Pond Inlet residents, the quota was opened for fishing during the 1977-78, 1979-80 and 1980-81 seasons. Records are not kept detailing as to weather the area is actually being commercially fished. However, in 1979, the total commercial catch of Arctic Char by the residents of Pond Inlet was 2,570 kg rnd. The fish are sold within the community by Toonoonik Sahoonik Co-operative.

WILDLIFE

1 SEABIRDS
Seabirds which include northern fulmar, thick-billed murres, black guillemonts, black-legged kittiwakes and dovekies feed intensively during summer and fall throughout the offshore marine areas of this map.

2 POLAR BEARS
Polar bears concentrate on the ice along the east Baffin Island and Bylot Island coasts to hunt seals and to breed in spring. Bears are especially numerous along the floe edge between Cape Walter Bathurst and Cape Macculloch.

3 POLAR BEARS
The coasts of Baffin and Bylot Islands, extending inland for approximately 25km, provide an area of polar bear summer retreat. The northeast coast of Baffin Island is used by bears after the disappearance of ice forces them onto the land. The sheltered waters of Coutts Inlet and North Arm which retain ice for much of the summer, allow bears to hunt for a longer period. This area is also probably a maternity denning habitat in fall and winter. Cape Coutts in particular has been identified as a denning and hunting area. When bears emerge from their dens in spring they move to the coastal ice to hunt seals.

4 WATERFOWL
These areas are used by small numbers of nesting and molting greater snow geese.

5 SEABIRDS
Thick-billed murres and black-legged kittiwakes of unknown numbers have been reported nesting on the cliffs in this area.

6 SEABIRDS
A northern fulmar colony of unknown size has been reported on Nove Zembla Island.

7 BOWHEAD WHALES
A small number of endangered bowhead whale occur at the ice floe edge at the mouth of Pond Inlet during June and July.

8 WATERFOWL
The southwest portion of Bylot Island is a well-vegetated outwash plain that supports a large proportion of the world's population of greater snow geese, and a variety of other birds. Upwards of 50,000 adult greater snow geese use this critical habitat for nesting and molting. These snow geese nest in small, loose colonies, ranging in size from 25 to 300 nests which are usually located within several kilometers of the coast. During summer, the geese gradually disperse

throughout the entire area, wherever suitable feeding meadows are available.

Large numbers of red-throated loons, oldsquaws, king eiders and many species of shorebirds nest in the area. Snowy owls are particularly abundant within this area. Abundance and nesting activity of this species in the area is likely regulated by availability of the cyclic prey species, primarily the lemming.

9 SEABIRDS
A large number of seabirds, which include northern fulmars, thickbilled murres, black guillemots, black-legged kittiwakes and dovekies, feed intensively during summer and fall throughout the nearshore marine areas of this map.

10 WATERFOWL
These well-vegetated areas provide important habitat for several hundred nesting and molting greater snow geese. Within these areas, the greatest number of nesting geese are found in the area adjacent to the Salmon River.

11 POLAR BEARS
Polar bears den in the Ragged Island area in fall and winter.

12 CARIBOU
The barren-ground caribou of northern Baffin Island are generally thought to be non-migratory although they may make local seasonal shifts in their ranges. The entire caribou population of northern Baffin Island is thought to be small and number at most a few thousand.

13 NARWHAL, BELUGAS, WALRUSES AND SEALS
Large numbers of narwhals congregate at the floe edge in June and July and await the break-up of the ice in Pond Inlet. Harp seals, ringed and bearded seals, walruses, and small numbers of beluga whales are also found at the ice floe edge in late spring and summer. As the ice recedes, the animals move into the inlet.

14 BOWHEAD WHALES
Small numbers of endangered bowhead whales move into Pond Inlet in early summer. Some killer whales also migrate through this area, usually after the bowheads, in late July and August. These whales leave the area before freeze-up. Some bowheads appear to migrate south along Baffin Island in fall.

15 BOWHEAD WHALES
Small numbers of endangered bowhead whales move west through Lancaster Sound in June and July. They usually travel individually either in mid-channel or along the shore. The return migration to the east usually occurs in September and October before freeze-up. Some Bowheads may migrate along the east coast of Bylot Island.

16 NARWHALS, WALRUSES AND SEALS
In autumn, narwhals move south from Pond Inlet and Lancaster Sound to along the east coast of Baffin Island. Harp seals and walruses also appear to follow this migration route.

17 SEALS
In summer, bearded seals are found in Coutts Inlet. They move out of the inlet in September and October before freeze-up.

18 SEALS
Ringed seals are found dispersed in the outer coastal areas. The adults occupy stable fast ice while the younger seal inhabit the ice floe edge and pack ice in the winter.

19 NARWHALS AND SEALS
Narwhals move west through the breaking ice of Pond Inlet and Eclipse Sound during July, utilizing the cracks, leads and holes in the ice as they travel. They feed intensively during the migration, utilizing primarily Arctic Cod. Harp seals also enter Pond Inlet and Eclipse Sound in summer enroute to summering areas in Tay Sound. Both species return to Baffin Bay during September and October prior to freeze-up.

20 NARWHALS AND SEALS
Thousands of narwhals enter Lancaster Sound from Baffin Bay in June and July to move west past Cape Hay on Bylot Island. Peak numbers occur during July. Narwhals travel in small groups and are found both offshore and close to the coasts. They continue further west to the channels and fiords along Lancaster Sound. In addition, tens of thousands of harp seals enter the area, usually after the narwhal migration, and move to the west. All return to the east along a similar route in September and October, before freeze-up.

21 BOWHEAD WHALES
Small numbers of the endangered bowhead whale and some killer whales travel west into Eclipse Sound each summer and may go as far west as Navy Board Inlet. Killer whales move in later, in late July and August. Both species leave the area before freeze-up.

22 BELUGAS, WALRUSES AND SEALS
Small numbers of beluga whales, walruses and bearded seals migrate west through this ara in June and July.

23 NARWHALS
The deep waters of Eclipse Sound and adjacent channels are important feeding grounds for narwhals in summer. Concentrations are usually found in Tay Sound. Some calving may occur in these waters.

24 SEALS
Harp seals concentrate in Tay Sound in summer.

25 SEALS
A large number of ringed seals inhabit the near shore coastal regions year-round. Bearded seals also inhabit the area, primarily in summer.

26 NARWHALS
Some narwhals move into North Arm and Coutts Inlet in July. They summer and feed in the deep waters of the inlets and leave before freeze-up.

27 SEABIRDS
The high, steep cliffs north of Cape Graham Moore provide critical nesting habitat for a large seabird colony estimated at approximately 3,000 breeding pairs of black-legged kittiwakes, 20,000 breeding pairs of thick-billed murres and 60 pairs of glaucous gulls.

28 SEABIRDS
About 50 pairs of glaucous gulls nest on an island in Oliver Sound

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THE COMMUNITY OF POND INLET
Hamlet of Pond Inlet

Pond Inlet's Mittimatalik HTO Board Members and Chairpersons

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GOVERNMENT OF NUNAVUT

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA

INTERVIEWEES – POND INLET
Ham Kadloo, Okooko Quaraq, Elijah Panikpakoocho, Joanasie and Mary Mucpa, Rhoda Arnakallak, Ruth Sangoya, Paniloo Sangoya, Brian Koonoo, Gamailie Kilukishak, Jayko Alooloo, and Tommy Aglak.

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.

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APPENDIX 1
INTERVIEWEE BIOGRAPHIES

INTERVIEW	NAME	BIOGRAPHY
1	Ham Kadloo	Ham was born in 1936 on little island near Igloolik and moved to Pond Inlet in 1937. He has lived in Pond Inlet most of his life, with a few years spent in Arctic Bay. He began hunting and fishing with his father when he was little and used to travel by dog team and hunt with limited tools. He is still an active hunter to this date.
2	Okooko Quaraq	Okooko was born in 1943 near Pangnirtung, moved to Arctic bay in 1945, was relocated to Grise Fiord in 1958 and moved to Pond Inlet in 1977. He began fishing and hunting with his own dog team between the ages of 14 and 17. He travelled to the North Pole three times as an expedition guide.
3	Elijah Panikpakoocho	Elijah was born in 1944 in an igloo near Kuurujuaq. In 1947, while his father was working for the RCMP, the family was relocated to Devon Island. In 1952 they moved to Pond Inlet but returned to Devon Island by dog team shortly after. In 1962 the family moved to Pond Inlet aboard the ship the CB Howe. He remembers other families being exiled to Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord around this time. He is still an active hunter today.
4	Joanasie and Mary Mucpa	Joanasie was born in 1936 at Tay Sound. Mary was born in 1947 near Pond Inlet. Joanasie has lived in places all across North Baffin. Mary mostly lived in outpost camps in the Pond Inlet area. Joanasie and Mary moved to the town of Pond Inlet in 1972. Joanasie started hunting and fishing on his own when he was 17 and no longer hunts but still teaches others where to go and how to hunt. Mary is still an active hunter/fisher.
5	Ruth Sangoya and Rhoda Arnakallak	Ruth was born in 1937 in Qamarjuak (near Igloolik) and would travel by dog team everywhere. She lived at Mount Herodier for a while then moved to Pond Inlet when the federal day school started. Rhoda was born in 1946 at Low Point and moved to Grise Fiord in 1952. When she was nine she moved back to Low Point. In 1967 the RCMP brought her to Pond Inlet so she would go to school.
6	Paniloo Sangoya	Paniloo was born and raised in an outpost camp near Igloolik and moved to Pond Inlet in 1949. When he was growing up he and his family would frequently travel to Naujaat by dog team to purchase supplies. They spent the summers walrus hunting for meat for the winter and in the fall they would return to the outpost camp. He has noticed many changes over the years in the animals around Pond Inlet.
7	Brian Koonoo	Brian was born in 1978 in Pond Inlet and has lived there all his life. When he was very young he would go hunting with his dad and when we was 13 he started hunting on his own. He would hunt around Arctic Bay, Clyde River and Rankin Inlet. He is still an active hunter to this date.
8	Gamailie Kilukishak	Gamailie was born in 1932 in Aglirujaa and grew up in Arctic Bay, between Pond Inlet and Clyde River. He moved to Pond Inlet in 1967 as a carpenter for the houses that were built. He was 16 when he started hunting on his own. He no longer goes hunting due to his age.
9	Jayko Alooloo	Jayko was born in 1948 in Iglukisaa and grew up in Iglukisaa, Emerson Island, Mount Herodier, and Pond Inlet. His family was relocated to Itilliq and they moved around a bit in that area. He has lived in Pond Inlet since 1962.
10	Tommy Aglak	Tommy was born in 1974 in Iqaluit and grew up in Pond Inlet and Low Point. He has been in Pond Inlet his whole life and is an active hunter. He has been working as a tour guide in Pond Inlet for the past 15 years.

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

POND INLET – NCRI SURVEY PREPARED BY: J. RICHARDS

SPECIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	COMMENTS ON NCRI INTERVIEWEE(S) REPORTS: J. RICHARDS
Gr. White-fronted Goose											x				x		MB	r	n	
Snow Goose	B	B	B		x	x	x		B	B	B	B	B	B	x	B	MB	x	y	As expected: egg harvest important; comments of interest
Ross's Goose											x						MB	r	y	Unexpected
Brant	B	B	x			x	x			x	x			B			MB	r	y	As expected: increase in numbers noted
Barnacle Goose						x											V	r	n	
Cackling Goose														x			MB	x	y	expected
Canada Goose							x			x	x			B		x	MB		y	As expected: Interesting comments about rise/fall in numbers
Tundra Swan			x								B			x			MB	r	y	Expected, but uncommon
American Wigeon											x						A	r	n	
Mallard			x														V	r	n	
Northern Pintail											x			x			MB	r	n	
King Eider	B	B	x	x		x	x	x		b	B	x	b	B	x	x	MB	x	y	As expected: comments of interest
Common Eider	B	B	x	B	x	x		x	B	B	x				x	x	MB	r	y	As expected: comments of interest
Long-tailed Duck	B	B	B	x	B	x		x	B	B	B	B	B	B	x	x	MB	x	y	As expected
Red-breasted Merganser	B						x		B	B	x				x	x	MB	r	y	Expected
Rock Ptarmigan	B	B	x	x	x				B	B	B				x		PB	x	y	As expected
Red-throated Loon	B	B		x	B	x		x	B	B	B	x	B	B	x	x	MB	x	y	As expected
Pacific Loon	B	B	x	x	x		b		B	x	B	B		B	x		MB	x	n	Odd they were not reported
Common Loon		B		b					x		x	x		x	x		MB	r	y	expected
Yellow-billed Loon										b	x			x	x		MB	r	y	uncommon
Northern Fulmar	B	B	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			B	x	x	MBw	x	y	As expected
Northern Gannet														x			V		n	
Bald Eagle															x		A		y	Not expected
Rough-legged Hawk	B						x			x	B			B	x	x	MB	x	y	As expected
Gyrfalcon	B	B	x						B	x	B				x	B	PB	x	y	As expected

SPECIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	COMMENTS ON NCRI INTERVIEWEE(S) REPORTS: J. RICHARDS
Peregrine Falcon	B	B				x	B			b	B		x	x	x	x	MB	x	y	As expected
Sandhill Crane	B	B		x		x		x	B	b	B			B	x	x	MB	x	y	As expected; interesting feeding observations
Whooping Crane			x											x			A		n	
Black-bellied Plover	B	B							B	B	B		B	B	x	x	MB	x	n	Odd not reported
American Golden-Plover	B	B					x		B	B	B	B	B	B	x	x	MB	x	y	As expected
Common Ringed Plover	B	B	x	x	x	x			B	b	B	x	B	B	x	x	MB	x	n	Odd not reported
Semipalmated Plover																x	MB		n	
Killdeer											x						-	r	n	
Ruddy Turnstone	B					x			B	x	B				x	x	MB	x	y	As expected
Red Knot										x	B				x	x	MB	x	y	As expected
Sanderling	B			x	x					x	x		b			x	MB	x	y	As expected
Least Sandpiper																	MB	r	n	
White-rumped Sandpiper	B	B			x				B	B	B		B	B	x	x	MB	x	n	Odd not reported
Baird's Sandpiper	B	B				B			B	B	B	B	B	B	x	x	MB	x	y	As expected
Pectoral Sandpiper	x					x				B	B			B	x		MB	x	n	Odd not reported
Purple Sandpiper	B	B	x		x			x	x	x	x						MB	x	n	Odd not reported
Dunlin											x						MB	r	n	
Red-necked Phalarope											x						MB	r	n	
Red Phalarope						x		x	x	B	B	x		B	x	x	MB	x	n	Odd not reported
Black-legged Kittiwake	B	B		B	x	x	B	B	x	B	B	x		B	x	B	MB	x	y	As expected
Ivory Gull						x				x	x			x	x	x	MBw	x	y	expected
Sabine's Gull	B	B		x						x	x				x	x	MB	r	n	Odd not reported
Black-headed Gull											x						A	r	n	
Ross's Gull										x	x						MB	r	y	Rare here
Franklin's Gull	x									x				x			A	r	n	
Mew Gull											x						A	r	n	
Herring Gull			x											x			MB		y	Uncommon here
Thayer's Gull	B	B	x		x	x			x		B	x	x	x	x	x	MB	x	n	Odd not reported
Iceland Gull	B									x				x	x	x	MB	r	n	
Glaucous Gull	B	B	x	x	x	x	x	x	b	B	B	B	x	B	x	x	MBw	x	y	As expected
Great Black-backed Gull				x			x			x							Mb	r	n	

SPECIES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	COMMENTS ON NCRI INTERVIEWEE(S) REPORTS: J. RICHARDS
Arctic Tern	B					x	x		B	x	B	x	B	x	x	x	MB	x	y	As expected
Pomarine Jaeger	B	B					x			x	x				x	x	MB	x	y	As expected
Parasitic Jaeger	B	B		x					b	x	B		B		x	x	MBw	x	y	As expected
Long-tailed Jaeger	B	B		x	x	x	B		B	B	B	B	B	B	x	x	MB	x	y	*As expected*
Dovekie						x	x			x				x	x	x	MBw	x	y	Expected, but uncommon
Thick-billed Murre	B	B	x	B	x	B	B	B	x	B	B			B	x	x	MBw	x	y	As expected; egging is important
Black Guillemot	B	B		x	x	x	x		x	b	B	x		B	x	x	MBw	x	y	As expected
Atlantic Puffin	x								x		x			x			MB	r	n	
Snowy Owl	B	B	x		x	x		x	B	x	B			B	x		PB	x	y	As expected; interesting observation about factual association with geese
Short-eared Owl														x			MB		y	Not expected; very uncommon here
Common Raven	B	B	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	B	x	x		x	x	B	PB	x	y	As expected
Horned Lark	B	B	x			x			B	B	B	x	B	x	x	x	MB	x	y	As expected
Tree Swallow											x						V	r	n	
Cliff Swallow														x			A		n	
Barn Swallow											x						V	r	n	
Northern Wheatear	B	B								x	B			x	x		MB	x	n	Odd not reported
Water Pipit	B	B			x	x			B	b	B	x	B	x	x	x	MB	x	n	Odd not reported
Lapland Longspur	B	B	x	B	x	B			B	B	B	B	B	B	x	x	MB	x	y	As expected
Snow Bunting	B	B	x	x	x	x	x	x	B	B	B	x	B	x	x	x	MB	x	y	As expected
Northern Waterthrush											x						A	r	n	
Yellow Warbler	x									x				x			V	r	n	
Savannah Sparrow											x						MB	r	n	
Red-winged Blackbird														x			A		n	
Brown-headed Cowbird															x		A	r	n	
Common Redpoll	b	B															MB	-	n	
Hoary Redpoll	B	B		B						x	b						MBw	x	y	Uncommon here
Willow Ptarmigan																			?	Reported, but possible Rock Ptarmigan?? Willow Ptarmigan not reported here in literature, but interviewees seem certain of their occurrence.

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Godfrey & Snyder – 'B' in these two columns denote breeding range for each species, and that it includes the region subject to this survey. It does not mean that the species has actually been recorded as breeding in the specific 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, and annual Supplements.

Codes for species list here:

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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14/ **Misc.** (see supporting bibliography below)

15/ **CWS** NWT/NU Checklist Survey

16/ **Trip report** by leader J. Coons (Field Guides Inc.) to Pond Inlet, June 12-22, 2003

17/ **Richards, J. and T. White 2008.** Birds of Nunavut: A Checklist

18/ **Avibase**

19/ NCRI interview(s) listing (y/n)

BASELINE RESEARCH BIBLIOGRAPHY

Avibase: World bird database (Birdlife International) for Bylot Isl. (codes for this column – "x" = seen; "r" = rare and/or accidental)

CWS NWT/NU Checklist Survey (Yellowknife, NT) – no longer maintained – sighting reports now go to eBird hosted by Cornell University.

Godfrey, W. E. 1986 (within breeding range; not specific just to Pond Inlet only)

Richards, J. and T. White 2008 (these codes apply to all Arctic islands north of 60, not just for Pond Inlet and/or Bylot Island and vicinity)

Snyder, L. L. 1957 (within historic breeding range; not specific just to Pond Inlet only)

NOTE

Skua – an individual reported by Renaud (1981) but was not identified as to species but should remain as "unconfirmed" or hypothetical until further documentation is available. It is listed by Richards and White (2008) as "unconfirmed" and not on the official list at the present time.

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