NUNAVUT
COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Iglulik Pilot Project

Nunavut

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Affaires indiennes et du Nord Canada

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is a report of the first phase of the Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory (NCRI) undertaken with the Hamlet of Iglulik, situated on Iglulik Island, in Foxe Basin off the north-eastern coast of Melville Peninsula. The term "coastal inventory", as it applies to this report, is the collection of information on coastal resources and activities, gained from community interviews, research, reports, maps, etc., which can be spatially mapped, to assist in management, development and conservation of coastal areas.

Coastal resource inventories have been conducted in many jurisdictions throughout Canada, notably along our Atlantic and West Coasts. These inventories have been used as a means of gathering reliable information on coastal resources so as to permit their strategic assessment leading to promotion of economic development opportunities, coastal management and conservation. In Nunavut, two other very important applications exist for the coastal resource inventory; preserving IQ and preparing for rapid environmental changes, particularly climate-driven changes.

The Fisheries and Sealing Division of the Department of Environment (formerly with the Department of Economic Development and Transportation) initiated this inventory by conducting a feasibility study followed by a Pilot Project initiative. In April 2007, consultants from Dalhousie University recommended Iglulik as the site of the first study. After consulting Iglulik, and obtaining their agreement to participate, suitable dates and venues were then selected for the interviews.

Pilot Project deliverables included:

- Provision of a final report that provides the coastal resource inventory in a GIS database;
- Provision of resource inventory maps for the Hamlet of Iglulik;
- Provision of all documents used and methodology employed throughout the coastal inventory process; and,
- Thorough evaluation of the methodology and supporting materials that were used to carry out the entire inventory process.

The interview team was made up of four individuals: the interviewer, a translator, a recorder and an observer. The process varied from 2-5 hours, depending on the amount of detail elicited in the response and the amount of clarification required during the interview. The entire interview followed a predefined survey. The first round of questions concerned information about the interviewee's early life history. These were followed by resource-based topics, in a specific order, that were directly tied to photographs of species. Responses were documented in real-time and all proceedings recorded using audio and video equipment. Data that was amenable to mapping was drawn on the charts provided. Upon completion of the interviews in Iglulik, recordings were transcribed and translated, and the map information was scanned, digitized and prepared for data analysis.

Fifty maps accompany this document; forty four have been aggregated into several distinct categories (Archaeological Sites, Mammals, Fish, Birds, Invertebrates, Marine Plants, Areas of High Diversity and Areas Important for Other Reasons) and an additional six showing a map of Nunavut, the extent of the study area, a map of the study area extracted from the Nunavut Atlas, and the survey area with place names in Inuktitut (both syllabics and the transliteration). They are complemented by extensive tabular information. The map format was chosen, given the broad geographic reach of the interviewee's responses, to provide a synoptic view of the collected data. A common scale (1:2,200,000) was chosen for all maps in order to permit convenient comparisons to be made from one map to another.

Acquiring knowledge about available resources can be empowering while acquisition of the resources can lead to prosperity and well being. However, this newly available knowledge carries with it some responsibilities related to the proper governance of the data and any activities that might result from their use.

A number of recommendations are provided, among them the view that the Government of Nunavut's Department of Environment (Fisheries and Sealing Division) should proceed immediately with the next phase of the Coastal Resource Inventory and that it should focus on four communities geographically dispersed over the Territory. Two communities are recommended from the Baffin Region, (Pond Inlet or perhaps Clyde River in the north and Kimmirut or perhaps Sanikiluaq in the south); one from Kivalliq (Arviat or perhaps Coral Harbour); and one from Kitikmeot (Kugluktuk or perhaps Cambridge Bay).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF FIGURES

INTRODUCTION

This document is a report of the first phase of the Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory (NCRI) dealing with the Hamlet of Iglulik, situated on Iglulik Island, in Foxe Basin off the north-eastern coast of Melville Peninsula (Fig. 1). The term "pilot project" conveys the dual goals of conducting a "first-time" initiative, while simultaneously evaluating materials and methodologies. This is very much the case for the work described here. The long-term plan is to conduct coastal resource inventories in the majority, if not all, of Nunavut's communities. The NCRI Project Team believes that the Iglulik Pilot Project successfully achieved all of its stated goals.

THE COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

The term "coastal inventory", as it is used in this report, is a collection of information on coastal resources and activities, gained from community interviews, research, reports, maps, etc., which can be spatially mapped (using a Geographic Information System (GIS) approach), to assist in management, development and conservation of coastal areas. Inventories of resources found along Canada's margins have been conducted in many jurisdictions, notably on our Atlantic and Western coasts. Information gained from a coastal inventory could: provide the foundation for an integrated coastal management plan; provide essential information to enable protection of important coastal areas; and, facilitate environmental impact assessments, sensitivity mapping, and community planning. Inventories of coastal resources can also provide communities and governments with the tools to engage in strategic assessments, informed development and enlightened stewardship.

The principle source of information for community-based coastal inventories is knowledge gathered through community interviews. Knowledgeable individuals (usually community elders) are interviewed, using a defined survey document, about coastal landscapes and resources. The plant and animal resources that were the subject of these interviews occurred on beaches, on and around islands, above and below the surface of the ocean, above and below sea ice, and on the ocean bottom. In addition to interviews, other sources of information that were used included existing reports, documents, maps, etc., that contain information relevant to the inventory. Visual surveys of the coastline and the community can also provide information on important coastal features, such as, the types and condition of infrastructure, namely, wharves and fish plants, as well as the location of different coastal activities or impacts, such as town dumps or sewage sites.

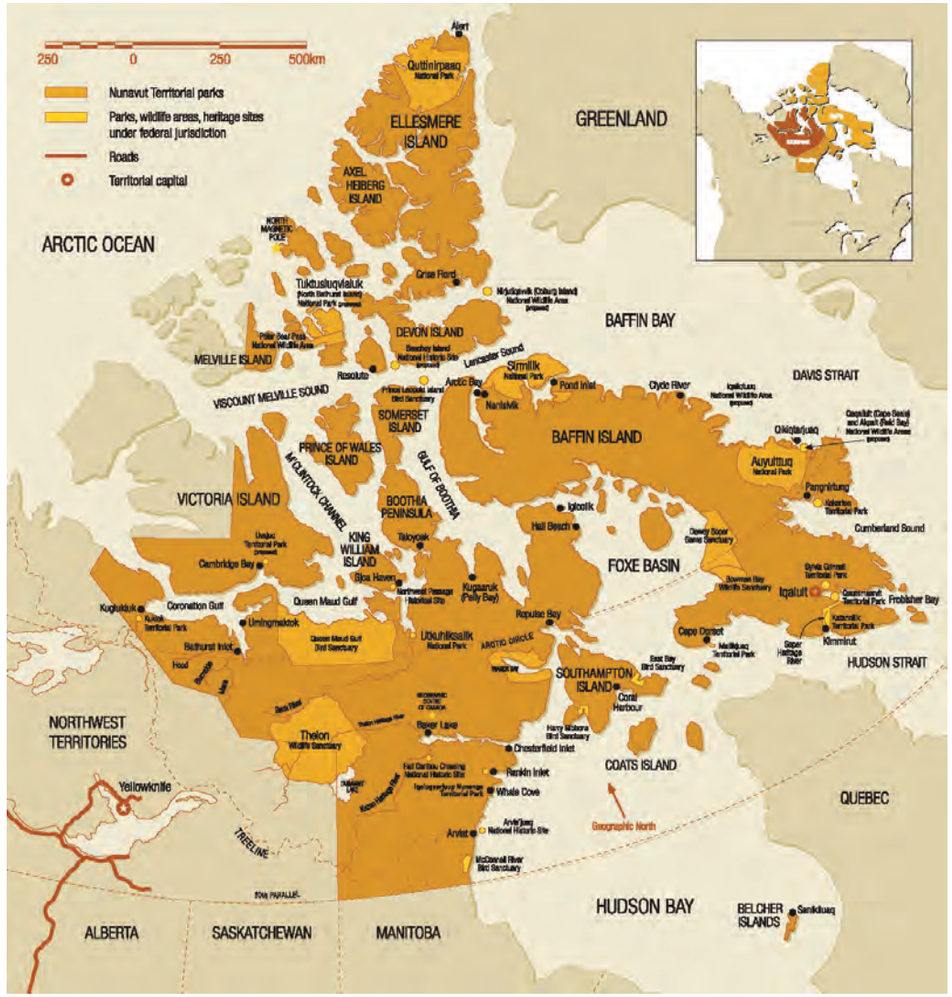
Coastal inventories are a way of collecting diverse coastal information, not the least of which is related to fisheries which can be used to develop community fisheries development and other fishing-related activities. With high unemployment rates in many of Nunavut's coastal communities, it is increasingly important to identify areas of potential economic development. Developing a fishery depends on reliable species-specific information as to numbers and locations of fish stocks, in order to determine both the feasibility of the initiative as well as its long-term sustainability. Gathering this type of information in one central location will be an important first step in the development of a fishery. Information could also lead to identification and development of coastal parks, and related tourism opportunities, as well as identifying sensitive terrestrial and marine coastal areas, breeding grounds, species locations and populations, and habitats.

In Nunavut, two additional important applications exist for a coastal resource inventory: preserving IQ and preparing for rapid environmental changes, particularly climate-related changes. Over the past fifty years Inuit have gone from primarily living off the land to a wage-based economy; however, coastal and land-based activities, are still extremely important to Inuit in that they contribute to their quality of life, provide income and food, and are significant components of Inuit culture.

Some communities are exploring development options where they can use a database of information that has its origins in the living memories, experience, history and skills of the people who live there. Other communities may wish to sustain existing practices which means gathering together existing knowledge into a form that will allow informed decision-making. Fundamental to this process is the recognition that IQ is both historical and contemporary information that helps to anticipate the future. Hence, the growing urgency throughout the Territory to identify, record, and conserve Nunavut's traditional coastal biological, cultural and ecological knowledge.

The second factor is the growing concern over the potential impact of climate change on the Arctic environment. From February to November 2007, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change released four reports , in which they reinforced and extended all of their earlier predictions regarding both the potential for change and the impacts expected when those changes occur (IPCC 2007 a, b, c, and d). Conclusions drawn from these documents indicate that the Inuit can expect significant environmental changes to occur in sea ice, fast ice, coastal erosion, animal behaviour and population abundances, to mention but a few. A case in point concerns observations widely circulated and discussed that changes thought to be underway in polar bear wellness and abundance have been linked to changes in sea ice, which in turn have been tied to global warming.

Figure 1



ORIGIN OF THE IGLULIK PILOT PROJECT

The Fisheries and Sealing Division initiated the development and implementation of a community-based coastal zone inventory for Nunavut. In their April 2007 report, "Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory: Assessment and Planning", the consulting team from Dalhousie University recommended that the Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory Project begin with a pilot project to define, test and document methodologies, primarily those dealing with the critical process of documenting IQ.

During community consultations in Iglulik in February 2007, community members, including the local Hunters and Trappers Organization, met with the NCRI staff and consultants to discuss the potential of this initiative for the community. The results of this meeting, supported by additional later communications, showed a keen interest in participating in the pilot project.

The decision to adopt Iglulik as the first of many communities was based on a number of factors. Iglulik has resources present in the community that were deemed to offer support to the project's success, including a satellite office of the Nunavut Research Institute (NRI), plus associated staff, and resources. NRI' s Iglulik office is the home of the IQ and Oral History project and the staff have extensive experience in collecting Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) from Nunavut residents. These interviews are presently available in an extensive computer-accessible database. Collaboration with NRI and having the opportunity to learn from their extensive experience were judged to be important benefits. Officials of the Hamlet of Iglulik were also very supportive and positive about the potential benefits that could accrue to Iglulik. Given all these considerations Iglulik was chosen to be the pilot site.

The coastal resource inventory conducted in Iglulik (and planned for subsequent Nunavut communities) included data on: hunter's former habitations (rock/sod houses and outpost camps), along with information on selected species in five categories: mammals, fish, birds, invertebrates and marine plants.

FUNDING, PERSONNEL AND PROJECT DELIVERABLES

This project received primary financial support from Economic Development and Transportation (EDT), Government of Nunavut, and secondary funding contributed by Indian and Northern Affairs, Government of Canada.

Overall project leadership was provided by Wayne Lynch, Director, Fisheries and Sealing, and his staff, Nicole Hynes, Acting Manager, and Corenna Nuyalia, Community Liaison. Project consultants were Dr. Robert Fournier, Marine Affairs Program and Department of Oceanography, and Dr. Robert Moody, School of Public Administration, both of Dalhousie University. Working with EDT and the project consultants was Janelle Kennedy, MMM, who is a resident of Iqaluit and acted as the Project Coordinator.

Pilot Project deliverables included:

- Provision of a final report that provides the coastal resource inventory in a GIS database;
- Provision of resource inventory maps for the Hamlet of Iglulik;
- vision of all documents used and methodology employed throughout the coastal inventory process; and,
- Thorough evaluation of the methodology and supporting materials that were used to carry out the entire inventory process.

INTERVIEW METHODOLOGY

This section is composed of two parts: a broad introductory overview of the philosophy, approach and execution of the interview process, followed by a detailed examination of the methodology. This methodology is presented with the purpose of describing specific events associated with the Iglulik Pilot, while simultaneously defining generic procedures that are planned for adoption in all subsequent community interviews.

INTRODUCTORY OVERVIEW OF THE PROCESS

The process began with the selection of the community that would be asked to participate in the interview process. Criteria to assist in this selection were devised early in the development of the project and, as one might expect, have since undergone continuous revision. Once a provisional choice was made (in this case Iglulik) the community was visited with the purpose of determining whether it wished to participate in the inventory, and if so, then who were the individuals that would be most appropriate for the interviews. The above questions were directed principally at the local Hunter-Trapper Organization (HTO), where agreement was quickly reached and an annotated list of potential candidates was provided. Further, queries were made and discussions held with individuals who might serve as transcribers and/or translators, in conjunction with the interview process. Suitable dates and venues were then selected for the interviews.

The interview team was made up of four individuals: the interviewer, a translator, a recorder and an observer. The process varied from 2-5 hours, depending on the amount of detail elicited in the response and the amount of clarification required during the interview. Every interview followed the same predefined survey (Appendix 3). The first round of questions concerned information about the interviewee's early life history. These were followed by resource-based topics, in a specific order, that were directly tied to photographs of species. Responses were documented in real-time and the entire proceedings were recorded using audio and video equipment. Data that was amenable to mapping was drawn on the charts provided. Upon completion of the interview cycle in Iglulik, recordings were transcribed and translated, and the map information was scanned, digitized and prepared for data analysis.

DETAILS OF THE PROCESS

Community Selection

Criteria to guide community selection were established prior to the start of the interview process based on a series of interviews with a broad range of individuals, all of whom had some prior experience working with communities. A list of criteria was compiled which underwent continuous refinement, as knowledge and insights have improved. Selection did not depend on a suitable response to every single criterion, but rather on the general picture conveyed by the responses to these queries. The present criteria are as follows:

- Is the selected community willing to participate in the project?
- Is the community considered "traditional"?
- Is the community considered to be an important source of data on coastal resources?
- Are any other projects underway in the community that might be considered to be complementary to the coastal inventory?
- Does the community possess an existing repository of oral history that could be made available to the project?
- Does the community have a strong but under-utilized or under-managed connection with a particular resource animal, such that inventory data could prove to be useful?
- Does the community wish to acquire or use any of the coastal inventory data produced by the project?
- Is the community presently involved in a commercial fishery?
- Is the community currently seeking infrastructure for which the coastal inventory study might prove supportive?
- Does the community have a strong and broadly acceptable leadership available to the project?
- Does the community have a close association with a park or a protected area?

Iglulik was chosen as the Pilot Study for this project after a review of the above criteria and because of one additional criterion not available to the remaining communities, namely the presence of the Nunavut Research Institute's Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit Oral History Project. It was hoped that the experience gained from that project could be drawn upon occasionally to advise the pilot study process. A preliminary visit to both Iglulik and NRI in February 2007 confirmed the view that the first community to be visited in this project would benefit greatly from the existing experience in that community.

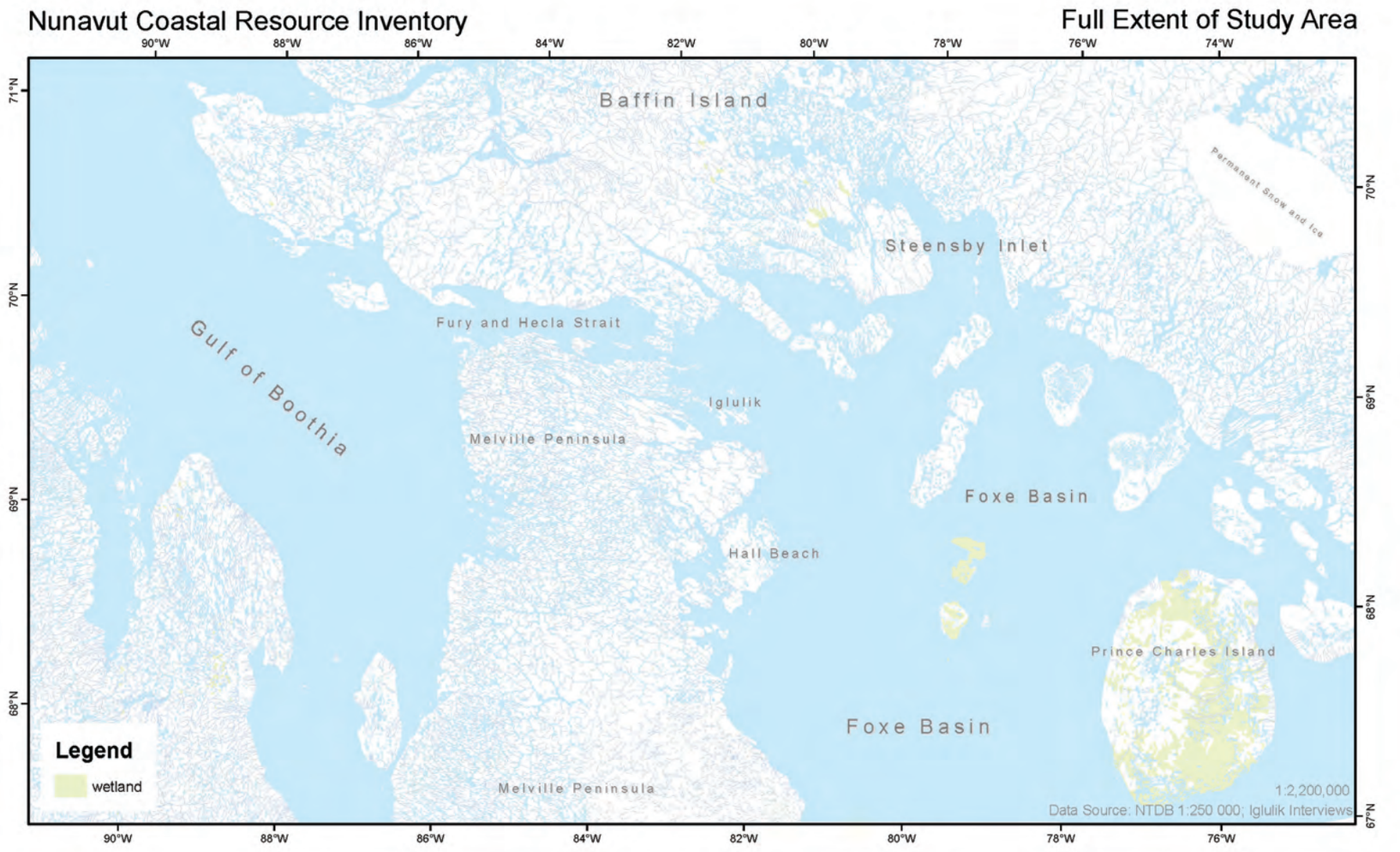
Initial Community Visit

During the course of the pilot study, Iglulik was visited on three occasions; an initial scoping meeting in November 2007, followed by two interview sessions in December 2007 and January 2008. The scoping session was designed to put into place all of the elements that would be required to properly conduct the planned interviews. This process was strongly dependent upon the Iglulik Hunter-Trapper Organization (HTO). The HTO formally agreed to support this initiative and provided an annotated list of local Inuit hunters and trappers that, 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 eleven interviewees (Appendix 2) was made by NCRI project personnel. These individuals were contacted and tentative interview schedules were established. In addition, HTO personnel recommended the names of individuals who could be used as translators and transcribers. They too were contacted and tentative plans were made. The final order of business was to select several venues that might accommodate the interview process. The final activity in this process was to meet with representatives of the Iglulik Hamlet office in order to alert local officials of the planned activities and to engage their support.

Interview Preparation

Preparations for the planned eleven interviews were divided between the definition and acquisition of all materials necessary to carry out and record the desired information. This ranged from digital voice and video recorders to coloured pencils to be used by both interviewees and project personnel to draw and code information directly on prepared maps. Secondly, it involved the definition of the subject material to be addressed in the interviews, including: contextual material such as early life history or the location of camp sites, the geographic extent of the questioning, the species of interest (animal and plant), and supporting environmental information such as time of occurrence, condition on occurrence (breeding, migrating, feeding etc). Once decided, this information was translated into maps covering the area in question (Fig. 2), into photos of the target species and into questions that would later be posed (Appendices 3 and 4).

Figure 2: Image depicting the full extent of the study area used in interviews.



Interview Strategy

The manner in which the interviews were to be conducted was repeatedly discussed over a considerable period, and reflected the advice that NCRI personnel had received from many different sources. The goal of this process was to allow Inuit Elders to speak in comfortable surroundings on the subject of the living coastal resources, based on their lifetime of personal observations and experiences. Recording this information recognizes the finite nature of human life, the wealth of information that is contained within individuals, and the importance of that information from both cultural and management standpoints. With this in mind considerable attention was paid to ensure that these goals were realized. Two issues proved to be important: first, the fact that, although the Inuit hunters were frequently interviewed over the years, the NCRI personnel were repeatedly told that this was the first time that living resources were the explicit target – something that pleased the elders very much; and second, the promise to provide to the HTO a copy of all the data collected from the interviews was viewed as an important local asset. For these reasons the interviews were viewed as positive and important.

Interview Conduct

Five persons were present during each interview: the interviewee, interviewer, translator, recorder and observer. The interviewer followed a defined protocol that placed a strong emphasis on: a series of predetermined questions and photographs of various living resources known to occur in the area. Maps, covering the area of interest, were provided in order to allow the interviewees to write directly on them and thereby to annotate their verbal remarks. Questions were asked and the interviewees responded both verbally and by drawing on the maps before them. Specific categories addressed in the interviews included: introductory life-history information; house, camp and stopping locations; the geographical occurrence of mammals, fish, birds, invertebrates and plants; and finally, some discussion about the linkages between coastal resources and potential economic development.

Because the annotated maps are fundamental to the interview process, when the interviewee placed a notation on the map a code was immediately applied for future identification and reference. Follow-up questions were asked, clarifications were elicited and, if appropriate, discussion ensued about the information presented. The entire process was recorded using both audio and video equipment, while some selective portions were recorded manually. Manual recording was used to keep a running record of all map annotations and codes. This permitted work to proceed with the maps prior to transcription and translation. The interview process varied from 2-5 hours, depending on the individual being interviewed. (See the Field Guide in Appendix 5 for additional detail).

Post-Interview Methodology

During and immediately following each interview a rigorous process of file management was employed. All recording modes (Audio, Video and Manual) were carefully synchronized with the information noted on the maps. All of the manually recorded data was entered on a spreadsheet and that spreadsheet was updated and translated as information became available. At this point the maps used in the interview process were scanned and the process of digitizing the hand-drawn data was carried out. The end result was the creation of a consistent and workable database accessible to all parties, and along with maps, provides an immediate visualization of that data. The maps were planned from the outset as the cornerstone of the interview process and the resulting report.

Non-Interview Data Acquisition

Data on resource presence or absence is available through many individual and isolated sources. However, three surveys exist that had somewhat similar geographic breadth and goals. The first is the three-volume “Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Study”. This was undertaken in the early 70’s and published in 1976 by Indian and Northern Affairs. It grew out of the documentation required by the land claim process that was necessary to substantiate Inuit claims as to residency and land use. The resulting study contains detailed information on traditional land use up to that time. It focused on hunting, trapping and fishing and used topographic maps to outline fishing, hunting and trap line regions associated with each community in Nunavut over three periods: pre-contact, the trading period up to the 1950s, and the present (early 1970s). One of the volumes is an atlas that maps the results, based on interviews with Inuit in each community. The original research is available in Ottawa at the National Archives. A copy of the three volume report is also available in the Legislative Library in Iqaluit.

The second document is the one volume Nunavut Atlas (edited by Rick Riewe) that was co-published in 1992 by the Canadian Circumpolar Institute and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut. This atlas relies largely on data collected for the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Study and although the presentation of resource data and maps is reasonably accessible the information provided is approximately 35 years old. A single map from this volume is presented as Fig. 46 in Appendix 1. Attempts have been made, where appropriate, to compare findings presented in the Nunavut Atlas with the data recorded in the Iglulik interviews. The comparisons can be found in Table 1.

The final study is the Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study produced by the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board in August 2004. This study was mandated by the Nunavut Lands Claim Agreement. Harvest data was collected monthly from Inuit hunters for a total of five years from 1996 to 2001. The purpose of the study was "to determine (the then) 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. A selection of the data is presented in tabular form (Table 1) and although informative is not directly comparable with the original data presented here.

Data Management and Analysis

Data collected through interviews and research was plotted, when appropriate, on working maps, while the final representations occur on inventory maps (1:2, 200, 000 scale). The scale is large because the geographic area is also large, covering the northern Foxe Basins and Gulf of Boothia, including the southern portion of Baffin Island and Fury and Hecla Strait. Also, a scale common to all maps allows relative easy inter-comparability. On the inventory maps information was separated according to resource categories. All information associated with a specific geographic location was entered into a database.

Each table includes the date on which the data was entered and any additional date when modifications may have occurred. Additional tables log information on the identity of person(s) entering data, and any rationale for modifications to the data. In addition, names of individual species are listed, including their common, Inuit, English and Latin names, if available. This information is important to assure the usefulness of the information. Only the common name will be stored in the information tables. Common names may be used to refer to a collection of species, or a specific life stage of species, and may be used to refer to entirely different species in different areas. Interviewers should have a series of pictures to help participants identify which species are being discussed. All local names should be included, with location information. Tables may also be useful for other attributes, such as place names, and will be developed as required. The development and care of these tables is critical when producing a database that not only stores information effectively, but can be accessed by users with diverse interests.

GIS Interface

Once the inventory maps and database are complete they are entered into a Geographic Information System (GIS), leading to the creation of 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 species name, source, population level, etc. Mapped data are linked to additional information in the corresponding database. Photos accompany the data where applicable.

RESOURCE INVENTORY

PROJECT GOALS

The Iglulik Pilot Project had three major goals: to gather and analyse information regarding living marine resources available to the hunters and trappers of the Hamlet of Iglulik, namely, the northern Foxe Basin, Fury and Hecla Strait, Steensby Inlet and the eastern entrance to the Gulf of Boothia; to use Iglulik as a pilot area for the entire interview process, namely, the protocols, methodology, and supporting materials, in anticipation of continuing this study with additional communities; and, to archive this data in protected but accessible locations, including the Hamlet of Iglulik. Therefore, this project's deliverables, provided in this report, can be divided into two categories: the maps and tabular data representing the information provided by the interviewees; and, the full array of documents (protocols, methodologies and supporting materials) that were used to carry out this process and are intended for subsequent initiatives (Appendices 3 – 9).

MAPS: GENERAL OVERVIEW

Eleven interviews were planned and eleven were conducted. Only a portion of the data obtained in the interview process is available in this report, principally in the form of maps. All of the remaining information has been archived as audio recordings, video recordings, tabulations, notes, transcripts and translations. Data entries can be found on the report CD along with a copy of the report itself.

Every attempt has been made to make all of the maps completely interchangeable with a common scale of 1:2, 200, 000. For the most part each map contained information from a single species although some maps with sparse data have multiple species displayed.

Fifty maps accompany this document (Archaeological sites, species, high diversity and sites identified for other reasons), which have been aggregated into several distinct categories (Table 1 and Appendix 1). The first group (Figs. 3 and 4) display the locations, throughout the study area, of traditional rock and sod dwellings and campsites. Some of these sites are of historical interest while others continue to be actively used. All are known personally to the interviewees.

Mammals can be found in Figs. 5 – 16. Fig. 5 shows locations regarded as containing five species (Bearded, Harp and Ring Seals along with Walrus and Bowhead Whales) in high abundance while Fig. 16 displays some historic locations, drawn from additional sources, also for five species (Harp Seal, Killer Whale, Narwhal, Polar Bear and Walrus). Figure 6 shows the migration routes reported for Bearded and Ringed Seals, Beluga Whales, Bowhead Whales, Narwhal, and Polar Bears. Figures 8 - 15 represent the collected interviewee responses as to the sites occupied by Walrus, Ringed Seals, Polar Bears, Narwhal, Killer Whales, Harp Seals, Bowhead Whales, Beluga Whales and Bearded Seals, respectively.

The category of fish (Figs. 17 – 25) also contains areas designated as high abundance for Arctic Char, Arctic Cod, Arctic Staghorn Sculpin and Lake Trout (Fig. 17), historic locations for Arctic Char and Greenlandic Shark (Fig. 25) and suspected spawning sites for Arctic Char and Red Lake Trout (Fig. 18). The remaining maps show sites where specific fish were observed to be present: Lake Trout (Fig. 19; Red Lake Trout (Fig. 20); Arctic Cod (Fig. 21); Arctic Char (Fig. 22); Arctic Ocean Pout, Broad Whitefish, Greenlandic Shark, Bull Trout, Lake Cisco, Lake Whitefish, Least Cisco, and Walleye (Fig. 23); and, Arctic Staghorn Sculpin, Capelin, and Stickleback (Fig. 24).

Information regarding birds is presented in Figs. 26 – 35. Locations judged to contain birds in high abundance (Arctic Tern, Black Guillemot, Canada Goose, Common Eider, Herring Gull, King Eider, Red Phalarope, Red Throated Loon, Rock Ptarmigan, Snow Goose and Willow Ptarmigan) are presented in Fig. 26. Historic information for the American Golden Plover, Arctic Tern, Common Eider, King Eider and Willow Ptarmigan) are presented in Fig. 35. The remaining maps address individual birds or assemblages of birds, including: Fig. 27, Birds of Prey (Rough Legged Hawk, Snowy Owl, Peregrine Falcon); Fig. 28, Gulls and Ravens (Glaucous Gull, Herring Gull, Raven); Fig. 29, Ducks and Loons (Red Throated Loon, Common Loon, Common Eider, Arctic Loon, Oldsquaw,

King Eider); Fig.30, Geese and Swan (Snow Goose, Canada Goose, Tundra Swan); Fig. 31, Small Sea Birds (Ruddy Turnstone, American Golden Plover, Black Bellied Plover, Red Knot, Dunlin, Sandpiper); Fig. 32, Arctic Tern; Fig. 33, Red Phalarope and Black Guillemot; and, Fig. 34 Willow and Rock Ptarmigans.

Invertebrates are represented in Figs. 36 – 43, beginning with High Abundance and Historic Areas in Figs. 36 and 43, respectively. The remaining maps include: Clams (Fig. 37), Whelks (Fig. 38), Polar Sea Star (Fig. 39), Mussels (Fig. 40), while Fig. 41 includes Sea Urchin, Sea Cucumber, Sea Anemone, Naked Sea Butterfly; and, Fig. 42 Northern Shrimp, Amphipods and Mud Stars.

In the final category of Marine Plants Fig. 44 addresses Areas of High Abundance (Kelp, Hollow Stemmed Kelp); and Fig. 45 address the areas of occupation for Hollow Stemmed Kelp, Edible Kelp and Bladder Wrack.

The following Table presents a brief overview of the maps prepared from the interviews conducted in Iglulik, along with comments collected from the interviewees, as well as in some cases gleaned from external sources. Throughout this process emphasis was placed on identifying the geographic location of a specific species; what has been referred to as their Areas of Occupation (AoO). Occasionally, where appropriate, information was obtained on sites that were considered to contain higher than average abundance, spawning information, migration routes, species diversity and some historical insights.

Table 1: Brief descriptions of map Figures 3 to 45, presented in Appendix 1. Note that 'AoO' refers to Area of Occupation.

CATEGORY	SUBJECT	FIGURE	OBSERVATION
Habitations	**Archaeological Sites**	3	These former habitations (rock/sod houses), area a remnant of a previous time, are where many of the interviewees were born and raised.
	Camp Sites	4	Often referred to as Outpost Camps. Used to winter over and provided proximity to resource sites - specifically mentioned were Walrus and fishing.
Mammals	**High Abundance** (Bearded, Harp, Ringed Seals, Bowhead Whale and Walrus)	5	Five of nine mammal species were observed in locations where numbers were significantly higher than the norm to warrant comment. The Nunavut Atlas identifies earlier high abundance of Ringed Seals in Fury and Hecla Strait, Polar Bears off Jens Munk Island, Bowheads near Iglulik and Walrus in many locations in the Northwestern Foxe Basin.
	Migration Routes (Ringed and Bearded Seals, Beluga, Polar Bear, Bowhead Whale)	6	Fury and Hecla Strait is a major thoroughfare for a number of species, including a fall migration of Belugas and Narwhal, possibly from Arctic Bay; while in summer, Bowhead Whales move north in April and south in July along the flow edge, and a spring migration by Bearded Seals. Polar Bear follow ice formation in Northeastern Foxe Basin.
	Walrus (AoO)	7	Widely distributed throughout Northwestern Foxe Basin, and extending up into Steensby Inlet, Fury and Hecla Strait and the Gulf of Boothia. Especially high numbers occur in the area between Iglulik and Jens Munk Island. Optimal conditions available with extensive feeding shallows and ice much of the year.
	Ringed Seal (AoO)	8	Common in the Northwestern Foxe Basin, Gifford Fjord, and especially Fury and Hecla Straits. Ice conditions support breeding and pupping while Arctic Cod, an important food source, is available.

CATEGORY	SUBJECT	FIGURE	OBSERVATION
Mammals (continued)	**Polar Bear (AoO)**	9	Polar Bears are widely distributed in Northwestern Foxe Basin from south of Hall Beach to north of Iglulik and east to the coast of Baffin Island. The Nunavut Atlas reported them as rare in Foxe Basin.
	Narwhal (AoO)	10	Strong consensus that Narwhal occur in the vicinity of Richard's bay, north of Iglulik, during late August and September. This agrees with observations presented in the Nunavut Atlas.
	Killer Whale (AoO)	11	Despite a sighting off Iglulik in summer others reported seldom or never seeing them in these waters. One report of seeing one in a Polynya as a child. Nunavut Atlas makes no reference to them.
	Harp Seal (AoO)	12	Seen principally in summer and fall, migrate south in winter. Not considered abundant. Difficult to catch early in the year because they lack fat and sink quickly. Found primarily between Iglulik and the Peninsula of Melville North.
	Bowhead Whale (AoO)	13	Numerous sightings in Iglulik area, sometimes in great abundance. One interviewee suggested that numbers can be so great that it can be dangerous traveling from Iglulik to Baffin Island. Iglulik may be a stopping off point while migrating to and from Fury and Hecla Strait.
	Beluga (AoO)	14	Very common in Iglulik area and off Steensby Inlet, summer through late fall, especially just before freeze-up. One interviewee reported that motorized boats appear to drive them away.
	Bearded Seal (AoO)	15	Generally reported as everywhere in Northwestern Foxe basin, year round. Later in Spring, when water is more open they go inland because of fish coming down rivers and greater availability of molluscs. Observed moving into Gifford Fjord following fish.
	Historic AoO (Harp Seal, Killer Whale, Narwhal, Polar Bear and Walrus)	16	Using the year 2000 as a cut-off, this map identifies locations where species occurred before that date. Present and historic occurrences need not be mutually exclusive.

CATEGORY	SUBJECT	FIGURE	OBSERVATION
Fish	**High Abundance** (Artic Char, Arctic Cod, Arctic Staghorn Sculpin, Lake Trout)	17	In addition to being significantly more abundant, Cod and Sculpin were repeatedly described as "everywhere", suggesting that in this case both species may be underrepresented.
	Spawning Areas (Artic Char, Red Lake Trout)	18	As may be expected spawning areas for Arctic Char and Red Lake Trout occur in the rivers and lakes and in primarily identical locations as their usual whereabouts.
	Lake Trout (AoO)	19	Lake Trout are considered to be present in all of the larger lakes on the northern portion of Melville Peninsula, Hall Lake being a prime example. No Lake Trout were reported for Baffin Island.
	Red Lake Trout (AoO)	20	Red Lake Trout occur year-round in shallow areas of lakes, usually near the shorelines, generally associated with Arctic Char.
	Arctic Cod (AoO)	21	Described as present year-round, everywhere, but especially where there are whales.
	Arctic Char (AoO)	22	Numerous responses as to considerable variability in taste and size for disparate locations and that many commercially exploitable opportunities exist.
	Fish 1 (AoO) (Arctic Ocean Pout, Broad Whitefish, Greenlandic Shark, Bull Trout, Lake Cisco, Lake Whitefish, Least Cisco, Walleye)	23	Eight species whose presence was acknowledged, but little more.
	Fish 2 (AoO) (Arctic Staghorn Sculpin, Capelin, Stickleback)	24	Sculpin and Capelin, both marine, are referred to as "everywhere" while capelin, observed in the stomachs of char, can be so abundant as to obscure the bottom. Sticklebacks are bottom dwellers found only in lakes. Capelin areas of occupation correspond well to areas where Whales, such as Narwhals, congregate for periods of time during their migration.
	Historic (AoO) (Arctic Char and Greenland Shark)	25	Although historic distributions do not agree exactly with recent observations, the latter are so widespread that little additional information can be drawn from this map.

CATEGORY	SUBJECT	FIGURE	OBSERVATION
Birds	**High Abundance** (Arctic Tern, Black Guillemot, Canada Goose, Common Eider, Herring Gull, King Eider, Red Phalarope, Red Throated Loon, Rock Ptarmigan, Snow Goose, Willow Ptarmigan)	26	Many locations judged to contain birds in high abundance were either nesting sites or meeting places where birds aggregate prior to embarking on migration.
	Birds of Prey (AoO) (Rough Legged Hawk, Snowy Owl, Peregrine Falcon)	27	Snowy Owls are reported to occur year-round, everywhere, while hawks and falcons nest in high cliffs along the coast of Baffin Island. The Nunavut Atlas suggests that population sizes and breeding activity are linked to abundance of lemmings. Iglulik interviewees noted the same, but also identified the high cliffs as being a main reason for their abundance in the areas identified. Snowy Owls were noted to be in close association to the locations of Snow Geese and Tundra Swans.
	Gulls & Ravens (AoO) (Glaucous Gull, Herring Gull, Raven)	28	Interviews and records support the northern Foxe Basin and Fury and Hecla Strait as important feeding and nesting areas for seabirds. This is an area of polynyas and open leads in winter. Nunavut Atlas points out the North Ooglit islands as an important breeding area for birds but no mention was made of this site in the interviews.
	Ducks & Loons (AoO) (Red Throated Loon, Common Loon, Common Eider, Arctic Loon, Oldsquaw, King Eider)	29	Ducks and Loons are reported to be everywhere, although not in equal numbers, throughout the Northern Foxe Basin. Arctic and Red Throated Loons are common on the larger lakes.
	Geese & Swan (AoO) (Snow Goose, Canada Goose, Tundra Swan)	30	All three are widely distributed with pockets of abundance, especially in May and June, associated with nesting sites. Canada Geese have decreased in the Iglulik area while the Tundra Swan appears to have increased.
	Small Sea Birds (AoO) (Ruddy Turnstone, American Golden Plover, Black-Bellied Plover, Red Knot, Dunlin, Sandpipers)	31	All species are considered abundant and widely distributed with the exception of Red Knots and Dunlins. Sandpipers were consistently documented as being 'everywhere' and n high abundance. Nunavut Atlas agrees that Ruddy Turnstones, Golden Plovers and Sandpipers are abundant from Fury and Hecla Strait to well below Hall beach.

CATEGORY	SUBJECT	FIGURE	OBSERVATION
Birds (continued)	**Arctic Tern (AoO)**	32	Arctic Terns occur from Fury and Hecla Strait to well south of Hall Beach and eastward to the coast of Baffin Island. Nesting sites commonly occur on local islands. Nunavut Atlas considered the North Ooglit islands especially important breeding site for these birds.
	Red Phalarope and Black Guillemot (AoO)	33	Both considered abundant everywhere, although Phalaropes occur mainly near lakes and Guillemots are well represented on islands off Southern Baffin Island and adjacent to polynyas in Fury and Hecla Strait.
	Willow and Rock Ptarmigan (AoO)	34	Common everywhere, especially along the coast. Abundant in the Fall.
	Historic (AoO) (American Golden Plover, Arctic Tern, Common Eider, King Eider, Willow Ptarmigan)	35	Historic locations of these birds are primarily correlated with the interviewee no longer visiting those areas and not due to a disturbance of any kind.
Invertebrates	**High Abundance** (clam, amphipod)	36	Surprisingly few organisms considered abundant.
	Clam (AoO)	37	Well distributed all along the coast, numerous references to clams as important food for walrus. Larger Walrus found in Clam areas (e.g. Steensby Inlet) where the Clams were reported as being larger and in greater abundance.
	Whelk (AoO)	38	Occur in deeper water, perhaps 60-70m. Several people engaged in harvesting, with interest to pursue commercial potential.
	Polar Sea Star (AoO)	39	Only sighted in coastal area around Iglulik. Caught once holding a whelk – presumably prey.
	Mussel (AoO)	40	Occur along the coast in locations similar to clams. Mussels commonly found in walrus stomachs and considered a delicacy.
	Invertebrates 1 (AoO) (Sea Urchin, Sea Cucumber, Sea Anemone, Naked Sea Butterfly)	41	Familiarities in waters close to Iglulik and then principally because some have washed up onto the shore.

CATEGORY	SUBJECT	FIGURE	OBSERVATION
Invertebrates (continued)	**Invertebrates 2 (AoO)** (Northern Shrimp, Amphipod, Mud Star)	42	Amphipods are abundant and widely distributed. Frequently seen in stomachs of seals.
	Historic (AoO) (Clam, Polar Sea Star, Sea Cucumber)	43	Historic locations of these invertebrates are primarily correlated with the interviewee no longer visiting those areas and not due to a disturbance of any kind.
Marine Plants	**High Abundance** (Edible Kelp, Hollow Stemmed Kelp)	44	Edible Kelp is so abundant in some areas they are unable to see the sea bottom. Both wash up on beach after storms when Stemmed Kelp is so abundant it greatly smells when decaying.
	Plants (AoO) (Hollow Stemmed Kelp, Edible Kelp, Bladder Wrack)	45	All three commonly eaten or chewed. Hollow Stemmed Kelp are long plants that generally occur in strong currents. Bladder Wrack is sufficiently abundant that it clutters up nets.

ANALYSIS

INTERVIEW PROCESS

The process employed to obtain interviews was judged to be reasonably effective. Even though the format was very relaxed, the well defined survey and associated photos and maps provided a solid and reproducible structure that encouraged rigor and permitted inter-comparisons between interviewees, and hopefully between future communities. It also ensured that exactly the same material was considered from one interview to the next. Interviews lasted from 2-5 hours, depending on a number of factors, such as the depth of the individual's knowledge and the amount of marine-specific information they possessed. Some individuals were knowledgeable about marine resources while others were more broadly based. Given that this process is a Coastal Resource Inventory it excluded mammals considered to be primarily terrestrial, such as, Caribou, Muskoxen or Arctic Fox, while embracing Polar Bears and a broad array of birds that range widely over both.

Despite general satisfaction with the process two reservations do exist about the data which require some discussion. First, the interview process was conducted in the present tense, with the implicit assumption that all responses were, for the most part, addressing contemporary, immediate or very recent occurrence of the organism under discussion. However, there is always the question as to whether the information presented could represent temporal integration over some indeterminate period. Hunters who have traveled many of these areas for (in some cases) 40 or more years may provide responses that are drawn from observations made, not necessarily from the distant past, but possibly from the short to medium term. Knowing where to draw this line is a somewhat problematic with the present data. Second, some concern was raised as to whether the occurrence of an organism identified by the interviewee represents the site at which an organism was caught or collected rather than the broad range over which it might exist. The former case could lead to an overestimate of abundance and locations while the latter could underestimate the areal coverage. Both ambiguities can be corrected through adjustments in the survey document and more specifically in the manner and detail of the questions that are finally addressed to the interviewee. Future interviews in subsequent communities will benefit from these proposed changes.

INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT

Interviewees were appreciative for the efforts that had been undertaken to record this resource information. Admittedly, IQ possesses limitations, as with any other form of Traditional Knowledge, such as a reliance on long term memory or the fact that it is qualitative and subjective. However, those attributes also qualify as positive, especially since the accumulated observations represent a long time-series unattainable in any other manner.

The Inuit hunters and trappers that were interviewed were well aware that the sum total of community IQ was rapidly diminishing. Most of it rested with the community elders; since only a very small group of young people were learning from the elders and becoming hunters. Even though the number of hunters was small relative to the total population of the Hamlet, considerable appreciation and reliance was expressed by the broader community of the "country food" that was continuously brought to the community. So, in a sense, the IQ data possessed by a few was actually an important community resource that, in addition to be being of undeniable historical and cultural value, it also possessed considerable economic and social value as well.

With that in mind, an important virtue of the NCRI community-based process, in addition to recording and preserving local IQ, is the fact that the information when finally analyzed and presented in a "user-friendly" format is presented to the community where it can remain as part of the cultural heritage of that community, where it can be used by the HTO, schools or simply in the form of an archive accessible to interested parties.

MAP FORMAT

The map format was chosen, given the broad geographic reach of the interviewee's responses, to provide a synoptic view of the collected data. A common scale (1:2,200,000) was chosen for all maps in order to permit comparisons to be made with ease from one map to another. For some species this scale showed the breadth of the distribution and the interconnectedness of seeming disparate locations. While for others, especially where distributions were modest or localized, the advantages were less obvious.

The scale available with the map obtained from the Nunavut Atlas (1992) is considerably smaller because the geographic area of interest is limited. In addition, one must keep in mind that the data collected for the Nunavut Atlas was actually collected in the early 70's and so it represents conditions that were extant 35 years ago. Some comparisons are possible but they must be handled with caution.

Unfortunately, the harvest data available from the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board Study (2004) is only available at this time in a tabular format for each community without specific geographic locators that are easily shared with other researchers. The difference between these two studies is that NCRI was attempting to ascertain the qualitative geographic distribution of species while the NWMB's primary concern was harvest statistics. NCR Inventories conducted in future communities, should, where applicable, document harvest data from any commercial fishery in the study area.

The present data set was never conceived as a stand-alone product. It represents a snapshot in time drawn from observations made by 11 individuals who have considerable experience hunting, fishing and trapping in the region that surrounds the Iglulik area. This data set has been considered within the context offered by comparisons with other studies but it has limitations, just as those that preceded it. For a fully rounded picture it would be necessary to view it as one of several sets of observations that are mutually complementary.

GOVERNANCE

Collection of resource information through the process of IQ interviews can have many different values to a community. These include cultural, social, historical and economic. All of these, with the exception of the economic value, are more or less self evident. However, translating a living marine resource into an economic benefit, while simultaneously addressing the issue of sustainability, requires some thought given to the subject of resource governance.

Acquiring knowledge about available resources can be empowering, acquiring the resources, themselves, can lead to prosperity and well being. The NCRI is attempting to identify the location and abundance of mammals, fish, birds, invertebrates and plants so that this information can be used for a number of reasons, among them economic development. However, exploiting a resource requires decision making, definition of expectations and limits, empowerment of individuals and accountability. In other words, a sustainable approach to resource utilization requires a vision or goals, coupled with an implementation plan. The resource should be thoughtfully governed from the outset.

One example of the need for governance emerged from the interviews. Shallow areas off Iglulik are known to contain clams in some abundance, given that they represent an important source of food for Walrus. Inuit hunters are aware of their presence but acknowledge that they are difficult to obtain because of their inhospitable location on/in the sea floor under cold water. Each interviewee was initially asked about their distribution and abundance, then later about whether this was a resource that might be harvested for commercial purposes. Most of the responses supported the concept of a commercial clam fishery, even though almost no information was available on the total size of the resource, its detailed distribution, and reproductive capacity or growth rates. Also, one additional issue that was not discussed was the importance of clams to the walrus and what impact commercial fishing for clams might have on this large mammal that is highly prized in Iglulik. A sustainable approach would ensure a balance between these two apparently competing interests such that both resources would be governed using reliable knowledge about these organisms, an accepted plan and clear responsibilities for all parties.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The NCRI team recommends that the Government of Nunavut's Department of the Environment (Fisheries and Sealing Division) should proceed immediately with the next phase of the Coastal Resource Inventory.

The NCRI team recommends that the next phase of the Coastal Resource Inventory should focus on 3-4 communities geographically dispersed over the Territory. We recommend 1-2 communities from the Baffin Region, (Pond Inlet or perhaps Clyde River in the north and Kimmirut or perhaps Sanikiluaq in the south); one from Kivalliq (Arviat or perhaps Coral Harbour); and one from Kitikmeot (Kugluktuk or perhaps Cambridge Bay).

The NCRI team recommends that Fisheries and Sealing Division review the presented data for possible development of commercial and conservation opportunities.

The NCRI team recommends that any commercial development resulting from the NCRI study should be carried out only after the development of a governance framework that tightly adheres to the principle of sustainable development.

The NCRI team recommends that Fisheries and Sealing Division develop an Advisory Committee composed of representatives drawn from Federal and Territorial departments that have a demonstrated interest in the NCRI initiative. This committee would benefit from participation by representatives from each community for the period that the community is the subject of study.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND CONTACTS

The NCRI research team received assistance from many sources, both institutional and individual, throughout this initiative through the provision of advice, technical assistance and documentation, review of project materials, essential services and interviews. We thank all for their very generous support.

Dalhousie University, Halifax
Marine Affairs Program, Faculty of Management
James Boxall and Jennifer Strang, Centre for GIS
Marguerite Cassin, Professor, School of Public Administration, Faculty of Management

Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth, Government of Nunavut
Phoebe Hainnu, Deputy Minister
Shuvinai Mike, Director of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit
Doug Stenton, Chief Archaeologist
Steve Perry, GIS Specialist, IglulikEdward Atkinson, Territorial Archivist, Iglulik

Environment Canada
Sui-Ling Han, Canadian Wildlife Service, Section Head, Iqaluit
Mark Mallory, Canadian Wildlife Service, Seabird Biologist, Iqaluit
Carina Gjerdrum, Dartmouth
Lindsay Armer, Land Bird Technician, Yellowknife

Fisheries and Sealing Division, Government of Nunavut
Wayne Lynch, Director
Nicole Hynes, Acting Manager
Solomon Awa, former IQ Coordinator for the Department of Economic Development
Note: Fisheries and Sealing was transferred from the Department of Economic Development and Transportation to the Department of Environment during the course of this project.

Fisheries and Oceans, Canada
Bert Speck, Marine Protected Areas Coordinator, Edmonton
Ross Tallman, Research Scientist, IqaluitTim Siferd, Program Lead, Marine Invertebrates, IqaluitStefan Romberg, Fisheries Management Biologist, Iqaluit

Hamlet of Iglulik
Paul Quassa, Mayor of Iglulik
Brian Flemming, Senior Administrative Officer
George Qaunaq, Finance Officer
Mary Inuktaluk, Personnel Officer

Hunter's and Trapper's Organization (HTO), Iglulik
Rebecca Mikki, Office Manager
HTO Board Members and Chairperson

Iglulik Interviewees
Herve Paniaq, Augustine Tagaugaq, Natalino Piuqattuk, Nathan Qamaniq, Abraham Ullayuruluk, David Irnqaut, David Aqqiaruq, Arsene Ivalu, Jaypeetee Palluq, Levi Qaunaq, and Michelline Ammaq.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Mike Bloor, Manager, Economic Development, Intergovernmental Affairs and Inuit Relations, Iqaluit

Iglulik
Celina Irnquat, translator
Joseph Palluq, translator
Mica Qattalik, Translator and transcriber
Nick Arnatsiaq, translator and transcriber
Brad Parker, Outfitter
Leeveena Nuyalia, translator
Solomon Allurut, Director of Community Operations

Pond Inlet
Shelley Elverin, Social Anthropologist

Inuit Heritage Trust (IHT)
Lynn Peplinkski, Heritage Manager
Sheila Oolayou, Assistant to Lynn Peplinski
Claudio Aporta, Consultant to IHT

Knight Piesold Ltd. In relation to Baffinland Iron Mines Corporation
Richard Cook: Senior Scientist

Legislative Library
Yvonne Earle, Librarian

NOAA/NMFS Auke Bay Laboratory, Juneau, Alaska
Mandy R. Lindeberg, Marine Plant Biologist, Alaska Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut
Earle Baddaloo, Director Environmental Protection, Iqaluit
Jackie Bourgeois, former Climate Change Coordinator, Iqaluit
Chris Nicols, former Manager Parks, Land Claims and Implementation, Iqaluit
Julie Beaulieu, Computer Analyst and GIS Specialist, Iqaluit
Richard Wyma, Manager Parks Planning and Establishment, Iqaluit
Jay McConnell, GIS Technician, Iglulik

Nunavut Research Institute
Mary-Ellen Thomas, Executive Director, Iqaluit
Leah Otak, Manager, IQ and Oral History Project, Iglulik
William Qamukaq, Assistant to IQ and Oral History Project, Iglulik
John MacDonald, IQ and Oral History Project (Retired), Iglulik

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
Jeffrey Maurice, Fisheries Advisor, Department of Wildlife, Iqaluit

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
Jim Noble, Chief Operating Officer, Iqaluit

APPENDIX 1
MAPS AND TABLES

Forty-eight maps are presented in total. The following group of maps brings together geographic context, place names and a brief look at some earlier studies. The following maps are numbered sequentially (3-50) since a map of Nunavut (Figure 1) and a map of the study area (Figure 2) appear embedded in the text above. Each map is accompanied by tabulated data that provides details on the areas drawn in the maps, as well as descriptive information when available.The following summarizes the map figures found in this appendix:

- Archaeological Sites (Fig. 3)
- Camp Sites (Fig. 4)
- Marine Mammals (Figs. 5 -16)
- Fish (Figs. 17 – 25)
- Birds (Figs. 26 – 35)
- Invertebrates (Figs. 36 – 43)
- Marine Plants (Figs. 44 and 45)
- Nunavut Atlas (Fig. 46)
- Study Area with Inuktitut Place Names (Fig. 47)
- Study Area with Syllabic Place Names (Fig. 48)
- Areas of High Diversity (Fig. 49)
- Areas Important for Other Reasons (Fig. 50)

Figure 3: Archaeological Sites - These former habitations (rock/sod houses), are a remnant of a previous time, are where many of the interviewees were born and raised.

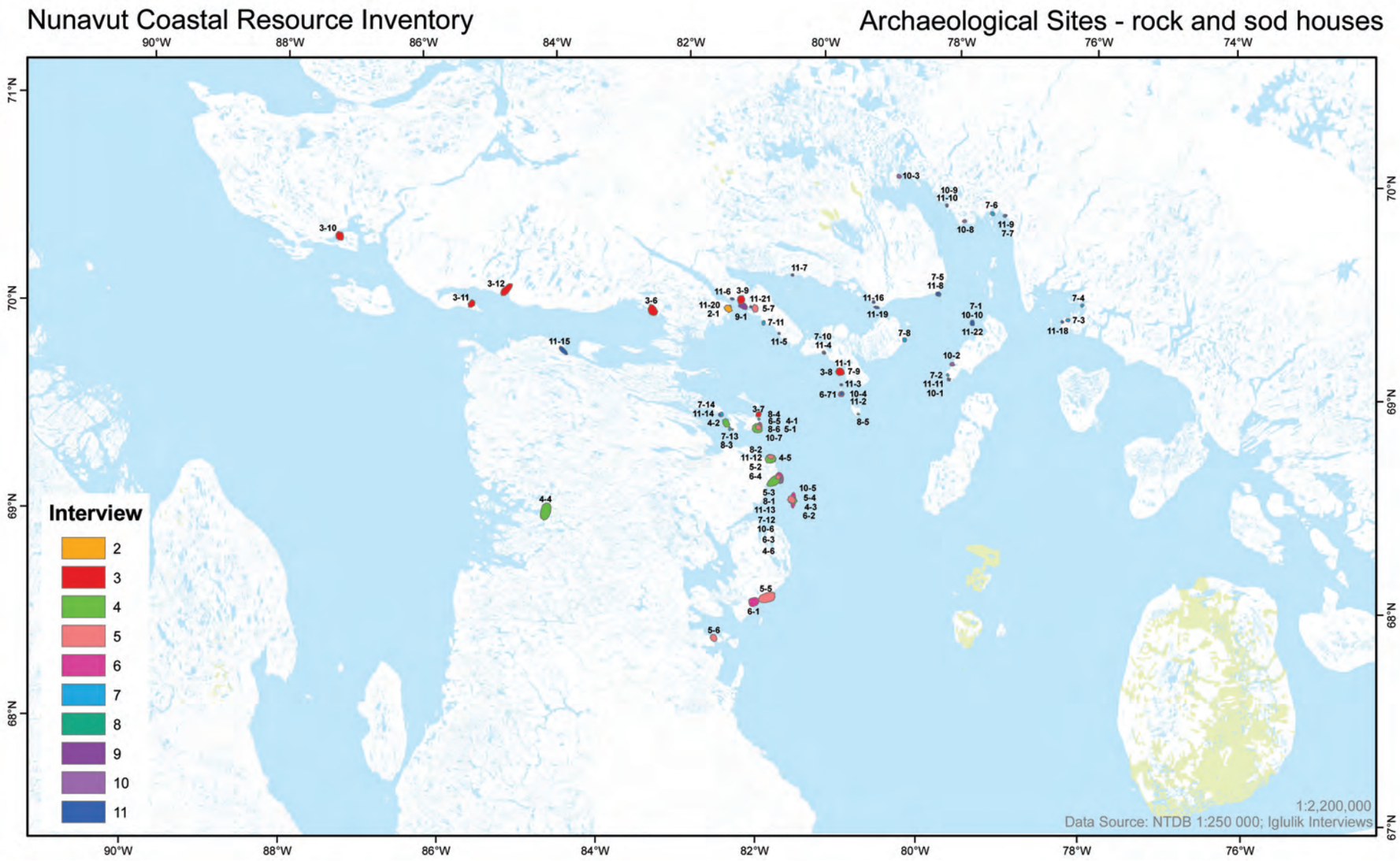


Table 2

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Type	Comments
1-6	IG_1_1207	Arch_1_H	old tent rings	Observed before year 2000; therefore, historic
2-1	IG_2_1207	Arch_1	sod/rock house	
3-6	IG_3_1207	Arch_1	sod/rock houses	
3-7	IG_3_1207	Arch_2	sod/rock houses	66 years in use
3-8	IG_3_1207	Arch_3	sod/rock houses	
3-9	IG_3_1207	Arch_4	sod/rock houses	
3-10	IG_3_1207	Arch_5	sod/rock houses	Agu Bay
3-11	IG_3_1207	Arch_6	sod/rock houses	
3-12	IG_3_1207	Arch_7	sod/rock houses	
4-1	IG_4_1207	Arch_1	sod/rock house	
4-2	IG_4_1207	Arch_2	sod house	
4-3	IG_4_1207	Arch_3	sod house	island where Tuniit lived
4-4	IG_4_1207	Arch_4	sod house	Inukshuk put up because good place for hunting caribou
4-5	IG_4_1207	Arch_5	sod house	
4-6	IG_4_1207	Arch_6	sod house	
5-1	IG_5_1207	Arch_1	sod houses	
5-2	IG_5_1207	Arch_2	sod houses	
5-3	IG_5_1207	Arch_3	sod houses	
5-4	IG_5_1207	Arch_4	sod houses	
5-5	IG_5_1207	Arch_5	sod houses	
5-6	IG_5_1207	Arch_6	sod houses	mostly Caribou bones; recently saw rock houses/the outline of houses
5-7	IG_5_1207	Arch_7	sod houses	Bowhead Whale bones
6-1	IG_6_0108	Arch_1	sod house/camp	
6-2	IG_6_0108	Arch_2	sod house	
6-3	IG_6_0108	Arch_3	sod house	moved from Arch_3 to 5
6-4	IG_6_0108	Arch_4	sod house	
6-5	IG_6_0108	Arch_5	sod house	moved from Arch 3 to 5
6-71	IG_6_0108	Arch_6	sod house	
7-1	IG_7_0108	Arch_1	sod house	
7-2	IG_7_0108	Arch_2	sod house	
7-3	IG_7_0108	Arch_3	sod house	
7-4	IG_7_0108	Arch_4	sod house	
7-5	IG_7_0108	Arch_5	sod house	a lot older than the others
7-6	IG_7_0108	Arch_6	sod house	a lot older than the others
7-7	IG_7_0108	Arch_7	sod house	a lot older than the others
7-8	IG_7_0108	Arch_8	sod house	
7-9	IG_7_0108	Arch_9	sod house	place name - Kapuivi
7-10	IG_7_0108	Arch_10	sod house	
7-11	IG_7_0108	Arch_11	sod house	remembers being carried in an Amauti
7-12	IG_7_0108	Arch_12	sod house	
7-13	IG_7_0108	Arch_13	sod house	
7-14	IG_7_0108	Arch_14	sod house	
8-1	IG_8_0108	Arch_1	sod house	
8-2	IG_8_0108	Arch_2	sod house	
8-3	IG_8_0108	Arch_3	sod house	
8-4	IG_8_0108	Arch_4	sod house	
8-5	IG_8_0108	Arch_5	sod house	archeologist did some research and excavation here
8-6	IG_8_0108	Arch_6	sod house	
9-1	IG_9_0108	Arch_1	sod houses	a lot of sod houses in area of his ancestors
10-1	IG_10_0108	Arch_1	sod house	
10-2	IG_10_0108	Arch_2	sod house	
10-3	IG_10_0108	Arch_3	sod house	
10-4	IG_10_0108	Arch_4	sod house	
10-5	IG_10_0108	Arch_5	sod house	
10-6	IG_10_0108	Arch_6	sod house	
10-7	IG_10_0108	Arch_7	sod house	
10-8	IG_10_0108	Arch_8	sod house	family
10-9	IG_10_0108	Arch_9	sod house	family
10-10	IG_10_0108	Arch_10	sod house	
11-1	IG_11_0108	Arch_1	sod house	toward beach and upland
11-2	IG_11_0108	Arch_2	sod house	old walrus bones
11-3	IG_11_0108	Arch_3	sod house	
11-4	IG_11_0108	Arch_4	sod house	
11-5	IG_11_0108	Arch_5	sod house	
11-6	IG_11_0108	Arch_6	sod house	
11-7	IG_11_0108	Arch_7	sod house	
11-8	IG_11_0108	Arch_8	sod house	
11-9	IG_11_0108	Arch_9	sod house	
11-10	IG_11_0108	Arch_10	sod house	
11-11	IG_11_0108	Arch_11	sod house	
11-12	IG_11_0108	Arch_12	sod house	
11-13	IG_11_0108	Arch_13	sod house	
11-14	IG_11_0108	Arch_14	sod house	Avvajja - place name
11-15	IG_11_0108	Arch_15	sod house	
11-16	IG_11_0108	Arch_16	sod house	
11-18	IG_11_0108	Arch_18	houses	
11-19	IG_11_0108	Arch_19	rock house	
11-20	IG_11_0108	Arch_20	sod house	
11-21	IG_11_0108	Arch_21	sod house	
11-22	IG_11_0108	Arch_22	sod house	

Figure 4: Camp Sites.

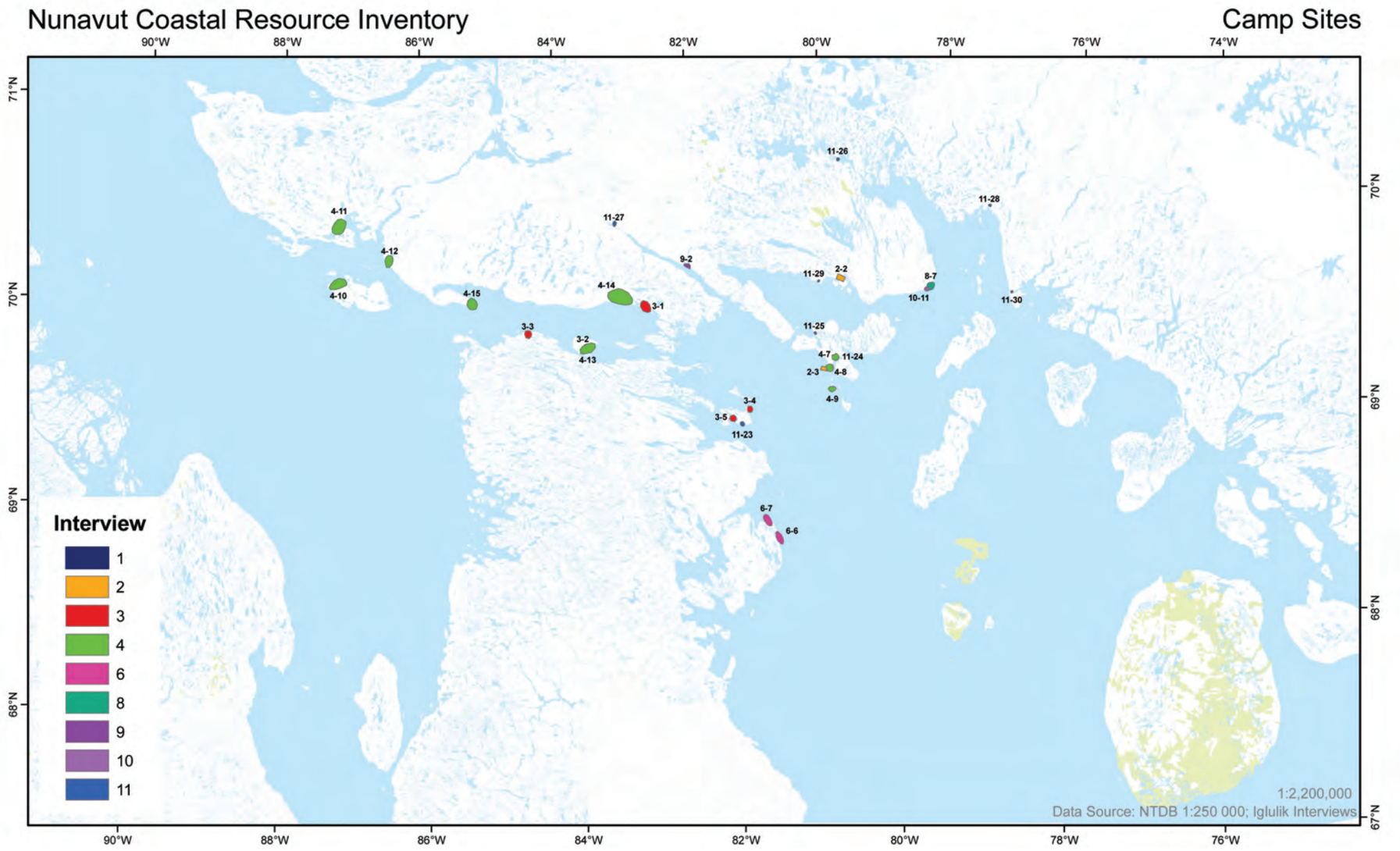


Table 3

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	type	Month/Year	Comments
1-1	IG_1_1207	Camp_5	camp		Still a camp there
1-2	IG_1_1207	Camp_1	rock house		spent winter there, built it themselves
1-3	IG_1_1207	Camp_2	stone house		brother was born there, found her late older sisters ulu there, lost in 1964, found again 4 years ago
1-4	IG_1_1207	Camp_3_h	camp		used to be tents there
1-5	IG_1_1207	Camp_4	camp		
2-2	IG_2_1207	Camp_1_h	camp		where he used to live
2-3	IG_2_1207	Camp_2_h	camp	winter	where he used to live
3-1	IG_3_1207	Camp_1	camp	1959-1963	
3-2	IG_3_1207	Camp_2	camp	1964-1965	
3-3	IG_3_1207	Camp_3	camp	1965	
3-4	IG_3_1207	Camp_4	camp	1965-1969	
3-5	IG_3_1207	Camp_5	camp	1979-2007	
4-7	IG_4_1207	Camp_1	camp		outpost camp
4-8	IG_4_1207	Camp_1_h	camp	winter	grandparent's site
4-9	IG_4_1207	Camp_2_h	camp	summer	grandparent's site
4-10	IG_4_1207	Camp_3_h	camp		
4-11	IG_4_1207	Camp_4_h	camp		
4-12	IG_4_1207	Camp_5_h	camp		
4-13	IG_4_1207	Camp_6_h	camp		
4-14	IG_4_1207	Camp_8	camp		
4-15	IG_4_1207	Camp_9	camp		
6-6	IG_6_0108	Camp_1	camp		camp sites built to be close to Walrus
6-7	IG_6_0108	Camp_2	camp		camp sites built to be close to Walrus
8-7	IG_8_0108	Camp_1_h	camp		previous out post camp; lived there for 15 years
9-2	IG_9_0108	Camp_1	camp		Ivisaaruqtuuq - outpost camp
10-11	IG_10_0108	Camp_1_h	camp		family camp
11-23	IG_11_0108	Camp_1	camp		current camp (Iglulik Point)
11-24	IG_11_0108	Camp_2	camp		outpost camp
11-25	IG_11_0108	Camp_3	camp		
11-26	IG_11_0108	Camp_4	camp		fishing
11-27	IG_11_0108	Camp_5	camp		fishing
11-28	IG_11_0108	Camp_6	camp		fishing
11-29	IG_11_0108	Camp_7	camp		outpost camp
11-30	IG_11_0108	Camp_8_h	camp		

Figure 5: Marine Mammal Areas of High Abundance
(Bearded, Harp, Ringed Seals, Bowhead Whale and Walrus).

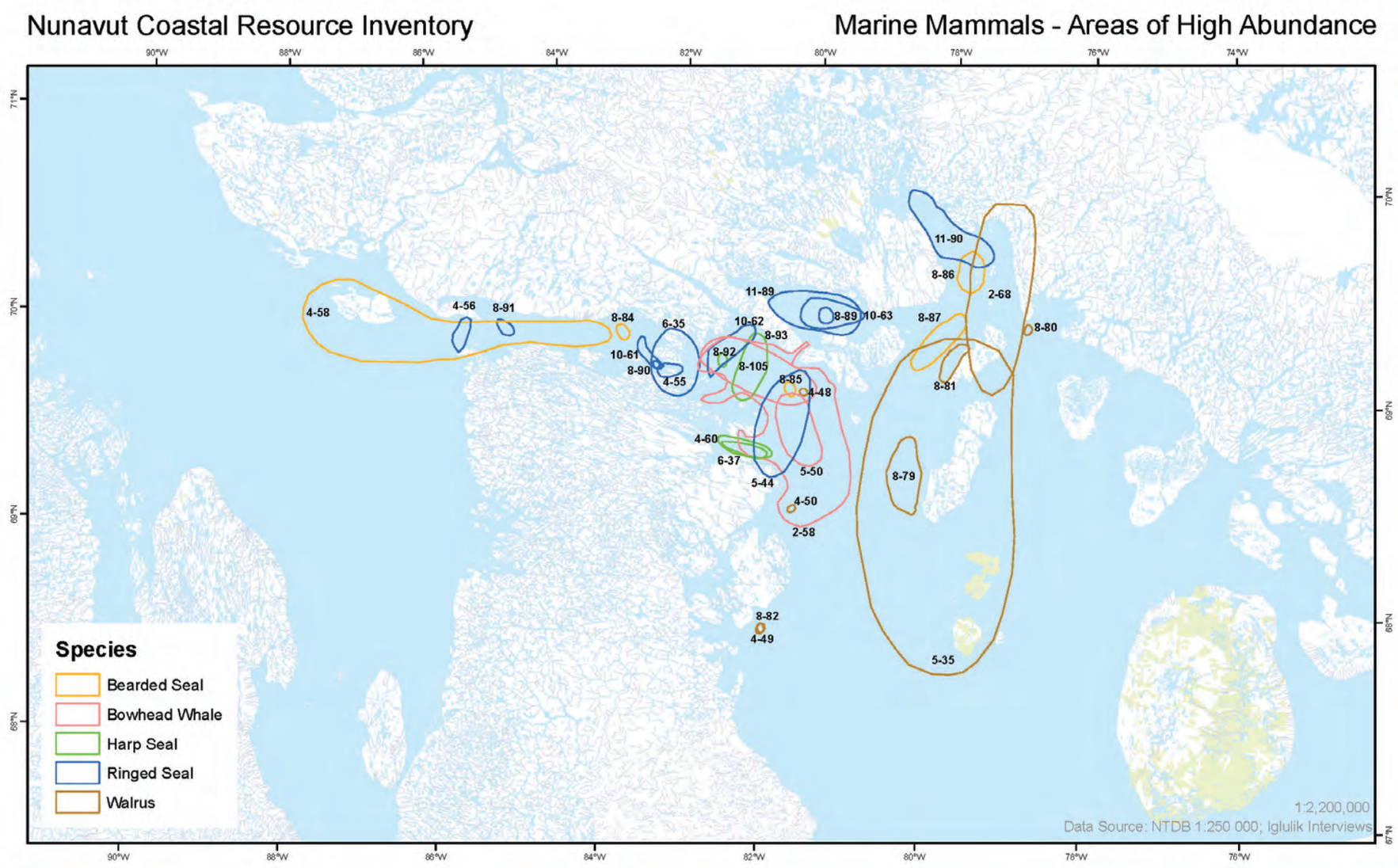


Table 4

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
6-35	IG_6_0108	RS_1_AP	Ringed Seal	March, April	
6-37	IG_6_0108	HS_1_AP	Harp Seal		Killer Whales in area and the Harp Seals run away from them; in July they move towards Iglulik
8-82	IG_8_0108	Wal_10_AP	Walrus		abundant on island
8-91	IG_8_0108	RS_4_AP	Ringed Seal		
8-79	IG_8_0108	Wal_7_AP	Walrus		plenty in area
8-85	IG_8_0108	BS_3_AP	Bearded Seal		
8-105	IG_8_0108	BW_1_AP	Bowhead Whale		so many sometimes it is dangerous to travel from Iglulik to Baffin Island
8-93	IG_8_0108	HS_2_AP	Harp Seal		
8-90	IG_8_0108	RS_3_AP	Ringed Seal		
8-84	IG_8_0108	BS_2_AP	Bearded Seal		
8-89	IG_8_0108	RS_2_AP	Ringed Seal		
8-80	IG_8_0108	Wal_8_AP	Walrus	summer	plenty in area
8-81	IG_8_0108	Wal_9_AP	Walrus	summer	on land and beach
8-87	IG_8_0108	BS_5_AP	Bearded Seal	winter	
8-86	IG_8_0108	BS_4_AP	Bearded Seal	summer	
10-63	IG_10_0108	RS_4_AP	Ringed Seal		
10-61	IG_10_0108	RS_2_AP	Ringed Seal	winter	
10-62	IG_10_0108	RS_3_AP	Ringed Seal	summer	
11-90	IG_11_0108	RS_2_AP	Ringed Seal		pupping ground
11-89	IG_11_0108	RS_1_AP	Ringed Seal		
2-58	IG_2_1207	BW_1_AP	Bowhead Whale		
2-68	IG_2_1207	Wal_4_AP	Walrus		
4-58	IG_4_1207	BS_1_AP	Bearded Seal		
4-60	IG_4_1207	HS_1_AP	Harp Seal	September, October	
4-55	IG_4_1207	RS_1_AP	Ringed Seal		
4-56	IG_4_1207	RS_2_AP	Ringed Seal		
4-48	IG_4_1207	Wal_1_AP	Walrus	April, May, June	
4-49	IG_4_1207	Wal_2_AP	Walrus	April, May, June	
4-50	IG_4_1207	Wal_3_AP	Walrus	April, May, June	
5-50	IG_5_1207	BW_1_AP	Bowhead Whale	April, May, June	
5-44	IG_5_1207	RS_1_AP	Ringed Seal	April, May, June	
5-35	IG_5_1207	Wal_1_AP	Walrus	May, June	

Figure 6: Marine Mammal Migration Routes
(Bearded Seals, Beluga, Bowhead Whale, Narwhal, Polar Bear, Ringed Seal).

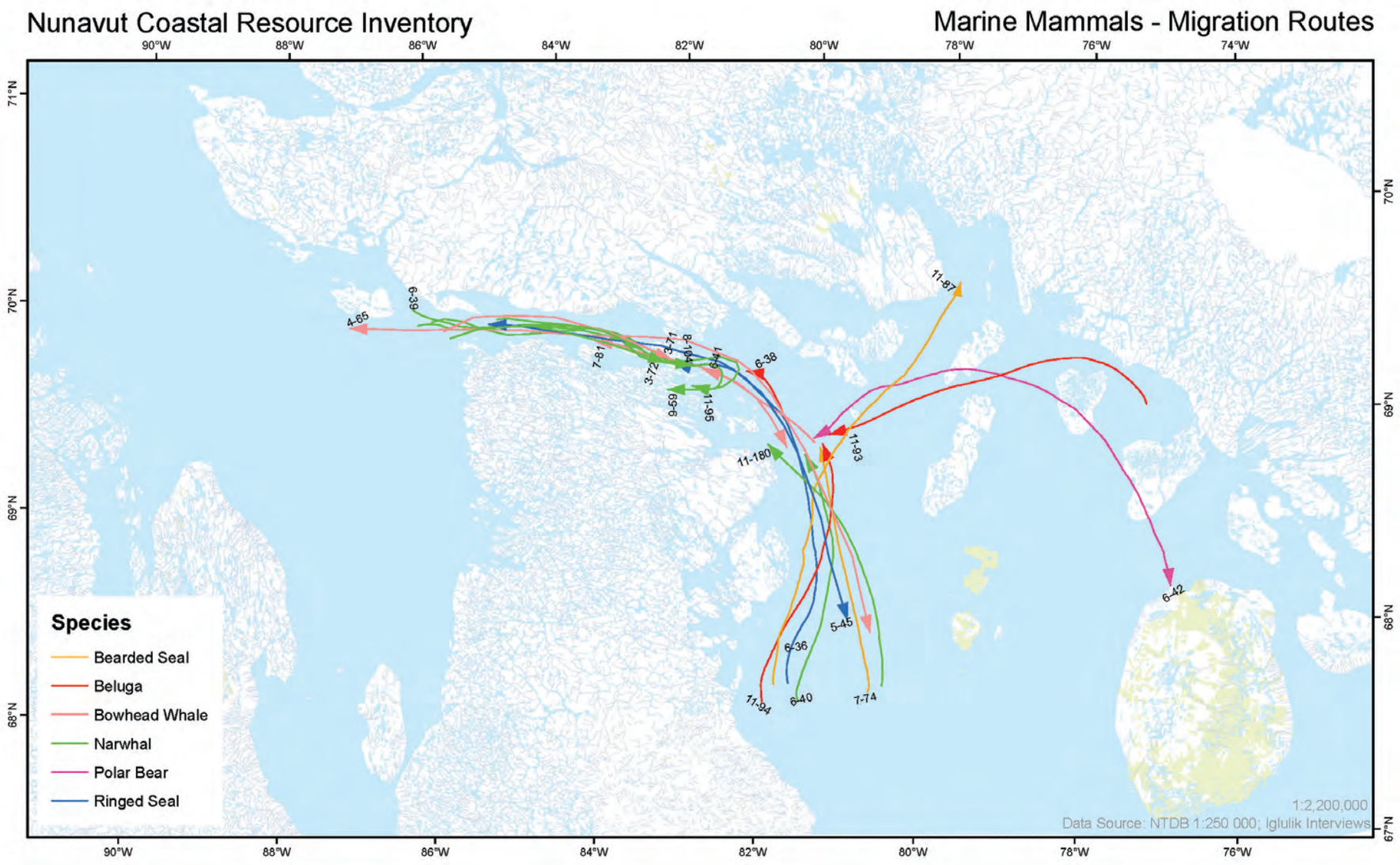


Table 5

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
6-36	IG_6_0108	RS_1_MP	Ringed Seal		Migration Route
6-40	IG_6_0108	NW_2_MP	Narwhal	July, August	Migration Route; different group from NW_1_ MP (6-39)
6-42	IG_6_0108	PB_1_MP	Polar Bear		Migration Route; They follow the ice formation, getting more plentiful close to town, more fearless, especially the ones that have been tagged.
6-39	IG_6_0108	NW_1_MP	Narwhal	July, August	Migration Route
6-41	IG_6_0108	BW_1_MP	Bowhead Whale	April to July	Migration Route; Head North in April, head South in July into Foxe Basin
6-38	IG_6_0108	Bel_1_MP	Beluga	September to November	Migration Route; In fall they come into Iglulik area later in the season because motorized boats disturb them; not sure when they leave
7-74	IG_7_0108	BS_1_MP	Bearded Seal	spring	Migration Route
7-81	IG_7_0108	BW_1_MP	Bowhead Whale	June, July	Migration Route; move into Hecla Straight
11-93	IG_11_0108	Bel_1_MP	Beluga	spring	Migration Route
11-94	IG_11_0108	Bel_2_MP	Beluga	spring	Migration Route
11-87	IG_11_0108	BS_1_MP	Bearded Seal	spring, July	Migration Route
11-95	IG_11_0108	NW_1_MP	Narwhal	summer, August	
11-180	IG_11_0108	NW_2_MP	Narwhal		
8-104	IG_8_0108	NW_1_MP	Narwhal		
4-65	IG_4_1207	BW_1_MP	Bowhead Whale	July	
5-45	IG_5_0108	RS_1_MP	Ringed Seal	summer and winter	
3-71	IG_3_1207	BW_1_MP	Bowhead Whale	arrow direction is North	
3-72	IG_3_1207	NW_1_MP	Narwhal	July, August	
9-59	IG_9_0108	NW_1_MP	Narwhal	May to August	Migration Route; from Arctic Bay; arrow direction is south

Figure 7: Walrus areas of occupation.

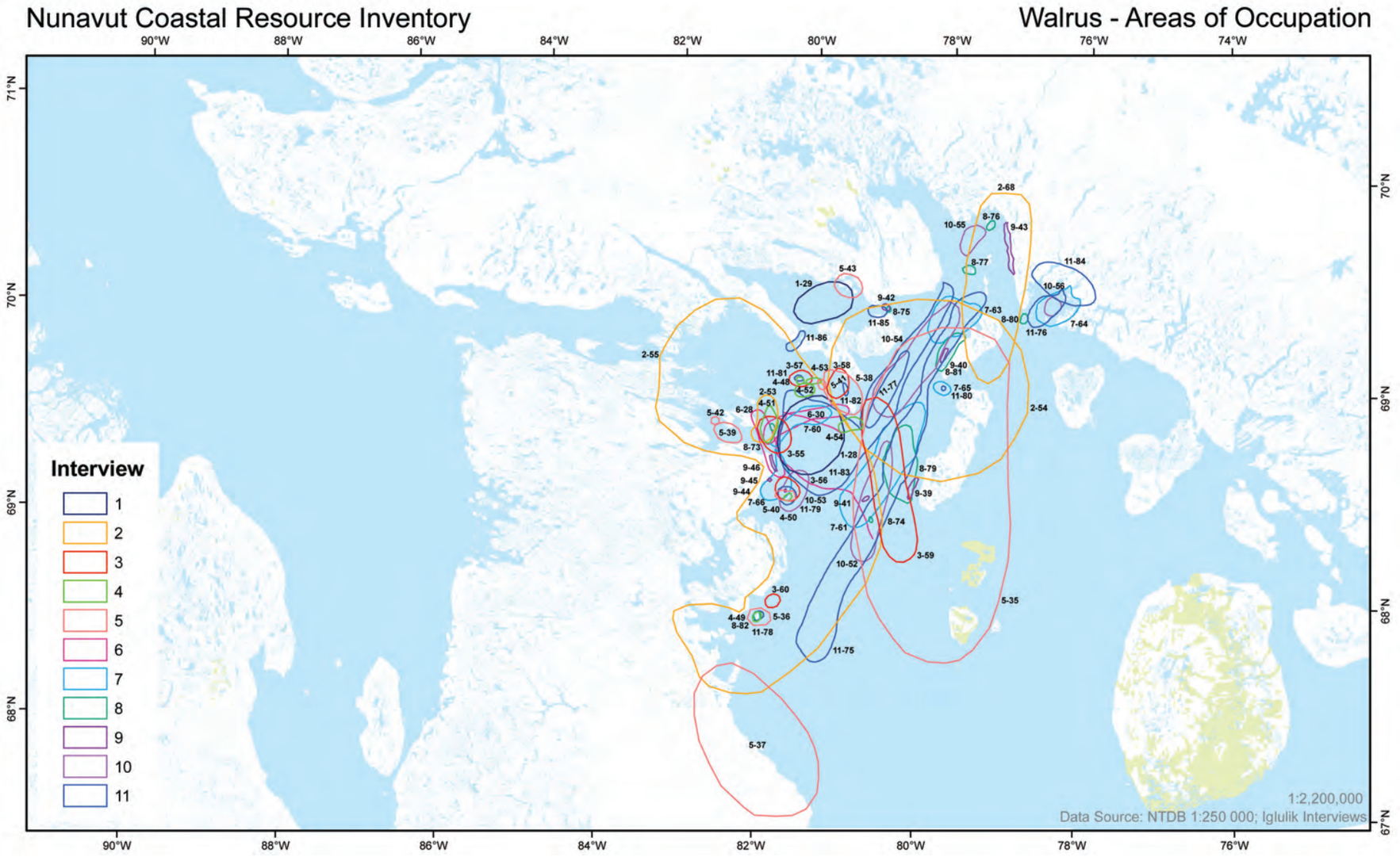


Table 6

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
1-28	IG_1_1207	Wal_1	all	
2-53	IG_2_1207	Wal_1	all	
3-55	IG_3_1207	Wal_1	November to March	
6-28	IG_6_0108	Wal_1	September to November	males
7-60	IG_7_0108	Wal_1	January	winter, along floe edge
8-73	IG_8_0108	Wal_1	winter	along floe edge
9-39	IG_9_0108	Wal_1	April to August	have to go further south to get them
10-52	IG_10_0108	Wal_1	June, July	Igunaq from these areas tastes different
11-75	IG_11_0108	Wal_1	July, August	summer, less ice
4-48	IG_4_1207	Wal_1_AP	April to June	
5-35	IG_5_1207	Wal_1_AP	May, June	
11-84	IG_11_0108	Wal_10		
8-82	IG_8_0108	Wal_10_AP		abundant on island
11-85	IG_11_0108	Wal_11		
11-86	IG_11_0108	Wal_12		
1-29	IG_1_1207	Wal_2	July to September	
2-54	IG_2_1207	Wal_2	all	
3-56	IG_3_1207	Wal_2	September, October	
5-36	IG_5_1207	Wal_2	September, October	small island where they go when there is no ice
6-29	IG_6_0108	Wal_2	January	females, calving
7-61	IG_7_0108	Wal_2	summer	smaller animals
8-74	IG_8_0108	Wal_2	summer	
9-40	IG_9_0108	Wal_2	April to September	
10-53	IG_10_0108	Wal_2	September to November	Igunaq from these areas tastes different
11-76	IG_11_0108	Wal_2		
4-49	IG_4_1207	Wal_2_AP	April to June	
2-55	IG_2_1207	Wal_3	year round	
3-57	IG_3_1207	Wal_3	September, October	
5-37	IG_5_1207	Wal_3		place name: Nuvualuk
6-30	IG_6_0108	Wal_3	April	all along the floe edge
7-62	IG_7_0108	Wal_3		bigger animals
8-75	IG_8_0108	Wal_3	summer	
9-41	IG_9_0108	Wal_3	April to July and October	
10-54	IG_10_0108	Wal_3	spring/summer	
11-77	IG_11_0108	Wal_3	May	calving ground
4-50	IG_4_1207	Wal_3_AP	April to June	
3-58	IG_3_1207	Wal_4	September, October	
4-51	IG_4_1207	Wal_4	December to February	
5-38	IG_5_1207	Wal_4	September to November	
7-63	IG_7_0108	Wal_4		bigger animals
8-76	IG_8_0108	Wal_4	fall	on land
9-42	IG_9_0108	Wal_4	April to July	only in Spring and Summer
10-55	IG_10_0108	Wal_4	summer	
11-78	IG_11_0108	Wal_4	fall	
2-68	IG_2_1207	Wal_4_AP		
3-59	IG_3_1207	Wal_5	September, October	
4-52	IG_4_1207	Wal_5		
7-64	IG_7_0108	Wal_5	summer	
8-77	IG_8_0108	Wal_5		
9-43	IG_9_0108	Wal_5	April to July	along shore; only in spring and summer
10-56	IG_10_0108	Wal_5	summer	
11-79	IG_11_0108	Wal_5	fall	
3-60	IG_3_1207	Wal_6	June to August	
4-53	IG_4_1207	Wal_6		
5-40	IG_5_1207	Wal_6	fall	on island
7-65	IG_7_0108	Wal_6		*island not on map
9-44	IG_9_0108	Wal_6	fall - winter	
11-80	IG_11_0108	Wal_6		*island not on map
4-54	IG_4_1207	Wal_7		
5-41	IG_5_1207	Wal_7		little island called "Siurat"; goes there when there is no ice
7-66	IG_7_0108	Wal_7	fall	along coast
9-45	IG_9_0108	Wal_7	April to July	
11-81	IG_11_0108	Wal_7		
8-79	IG_8_0108	Wal_7_AP		plenty in area
9-46	IG_9_0108	Wal_8	April to July	all along shore; used to be a lot, but these days there are fewer
11-82	IG_11_0108	Wal_8		
8-80	IG_8_0108	Wal_8_AP		plenty in area
5-43	IG_5_1207	Wal_9		
11-83	IG_11_0108	Wal_9		closer to land in winter
8-81	IG_8_0108	Wal_9_AP	summer	on land and beach

Figure 8: Ringed Seal areas of occupation.

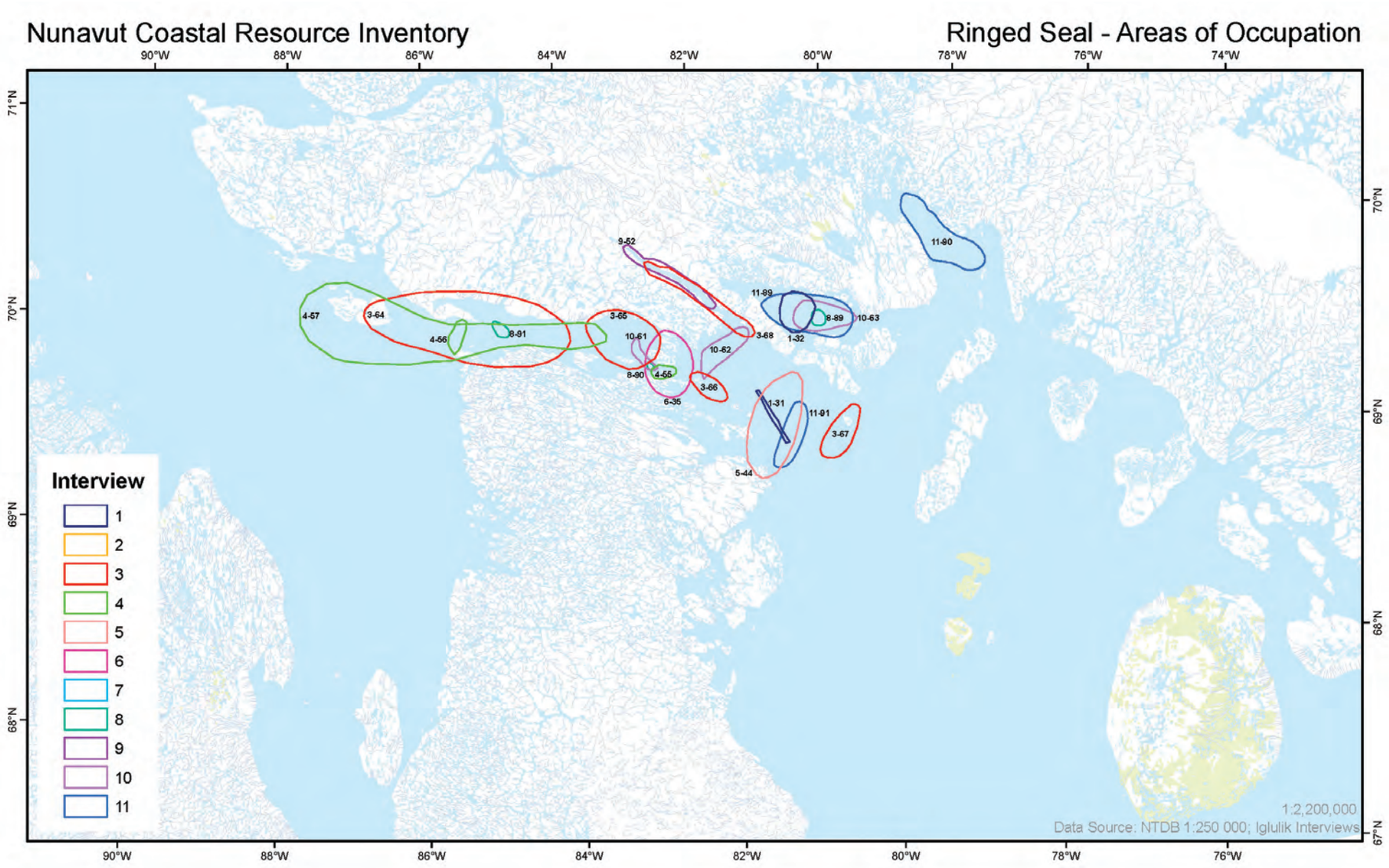


Table 7

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
1-31	IG_1_1207	RS_1	year round	found everywhere
3-64	IG_3_1207	RS_1	July, August	
9-50	IG_9_0108	RS_1	spring	shallow area; following fish
4-55	IG_4_1207	RS_1_AP		
5-44	IG_5_1207	RS_1_AP	April, May, June	
6-35	IG_6_0108	RS_1_AP	March, April	
11-89	IG_11_0108	RS_1_AP		
1-32	IG_1_1207	RS_2	year round	
3-65	IG_3_1207	RS_2	July, August	
4-56	IG_4_1207	RS_2_AP		
8-89	IG_8_0108	RS_2_AP		
10-61	IG_10_0108	RS_2_AP	winter	
11-90	IG_11_0108	RS_2_AP		pupping ground
3-66	IG_3_1207	RS_3	June to August	
4-57	IG_4_1207	RS_3	July, August	
9-52	IG_9_0108	RS_3	spring	
11-91	IG_11_0108	RS_3		
8-90	IG_8_0108	RS_3_AP		
10-62	IG_10_0108	RS_3_AP	summer	
3-67	IG_3_1207	RS_4	July, August	
8-91	IG_8_0108	RS_4_AP		
10-63	IG_10_0108	RS_4_AP		
3-68	IG_3_1207	RS_5		

Figure 9: Polar Bear areas of occupation.

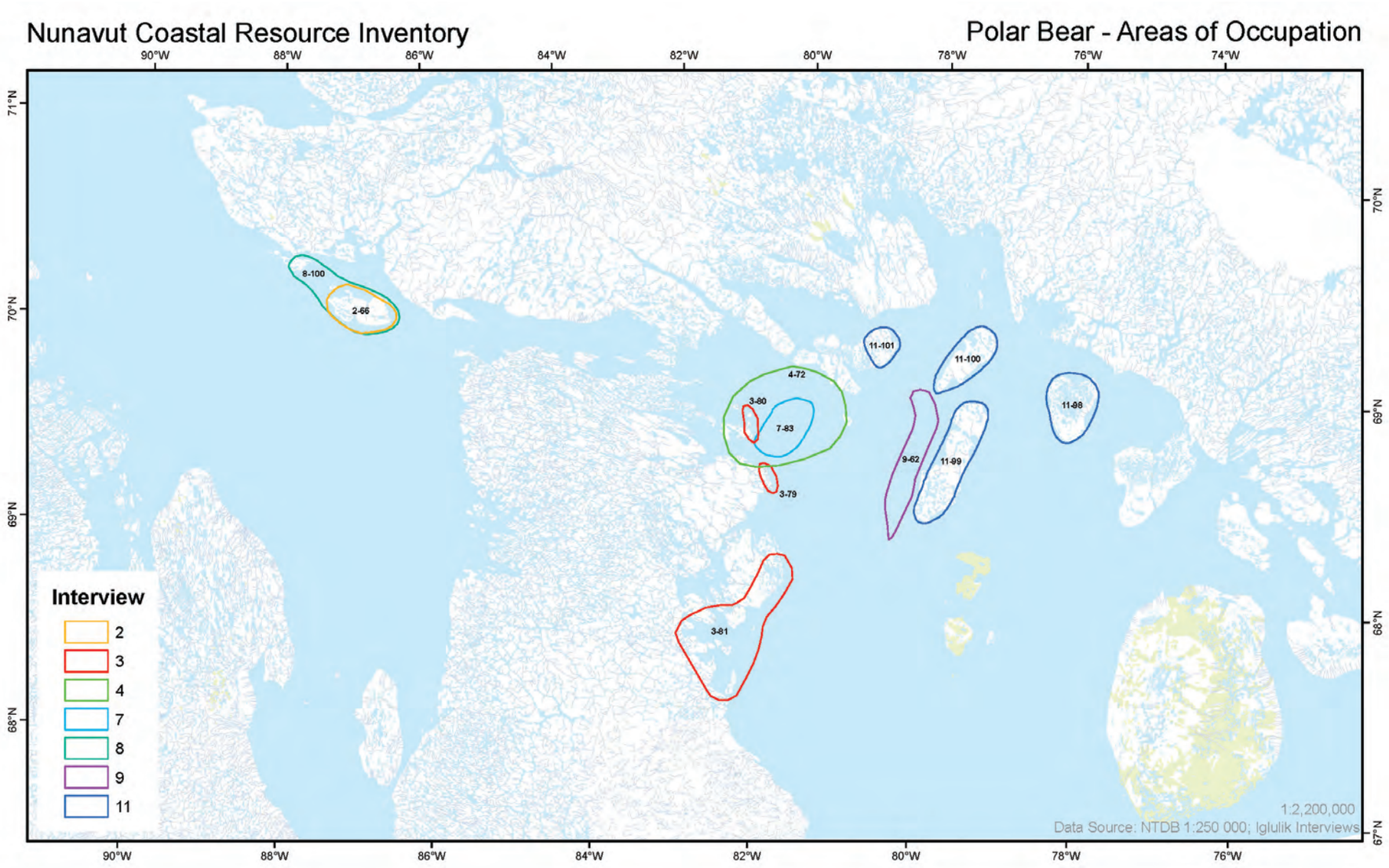


Table 8

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
2-66	IG_2_1207	PB_1		
3-79	IG_3_1207	PB_1	September, October	
4-72	IG_4_1207	PB_1		
7-83	IG_7_0108	PB_1		Everywhere; in 1961 he rarely saw Polar Bears, but in 2006 he spotted 22 Polar Bears and in Fall of 2007 a few less
11-98	IG_11_0108	PB_1		
5-54	IG_5_1207	PB_1_e		They come close to town these days; in the past they moved with the ice; finds it hard to believe they are decreasing in number because he sees so many of them now; it is impossible to have a cache of meat anywhere; people in Hall Beach are seeing Polar Bears on a regular basis.
8-99	IG_8_0108	PB_1_e		travel everywhere
3-80	IG_3_1207	PB_2	October to December	
4-73	IG_4_1207	PB_2		where he caught a Polar Bear
8-100	IG_8_0108	PB_2		
11-99	IG_11_0108	PB_2		when there is hardly any ice they are here
2-67	IG_2_1207	PB_2_e		everywhere
9-63	IG_9_0108	PB_2_e		everywhere now; they eat cached Caribou meat
3-81	IG_3_1207	PB_3	year round	
11-100	IG_11_0108	PB_3	summer	
11-101	IG_11_0108	PB_4		
11-102	IG_11_0108	PB_5_e		everywhere in winter

Figure 10: Narwhal areas of occupation.

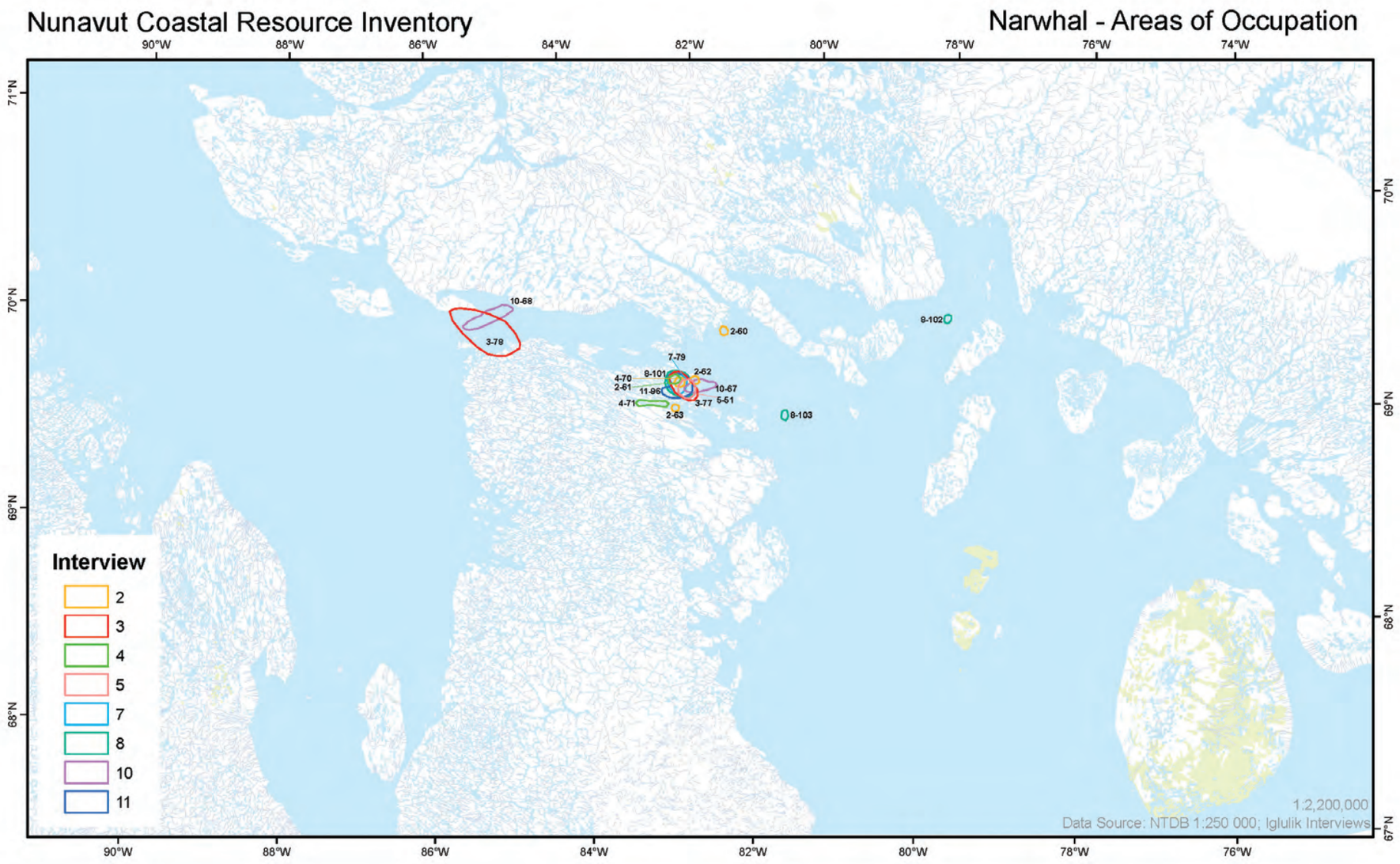


Table 9

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
2-60	IG_2_1207	NW_1		not usually in area
3-77	IG_3_1207	NW_1	July, August	
4-70	IG_4_1207	NW_1	September, October	
5-51	IG_5_1207	NW_1	early Fall; September	one winter they also saw a Narwhal at the floe edge and also at Iglulik
7-79	IG_7_0108	NW_1	late August	
8-101	IG_8_0108	NW_1		where hunters get together to hunt Beluga and Narwhal
10-67	IG_10_0108	NW_1	summer	
2-61	IG_2_1207	NW_2		not usually in area
3-78	IG_3_1207	NW_2	June to August	
4-71	IG_4_1207	NW_2		
10-68	IG_10_0108	NW_2	summer	
11-96	IG_11_0108	NW_2		
2-62	IG_2_1207	NW_3		
2-63	IG_2_1207	NW_4		

Figure 11: Killer Whale areas of occupation.

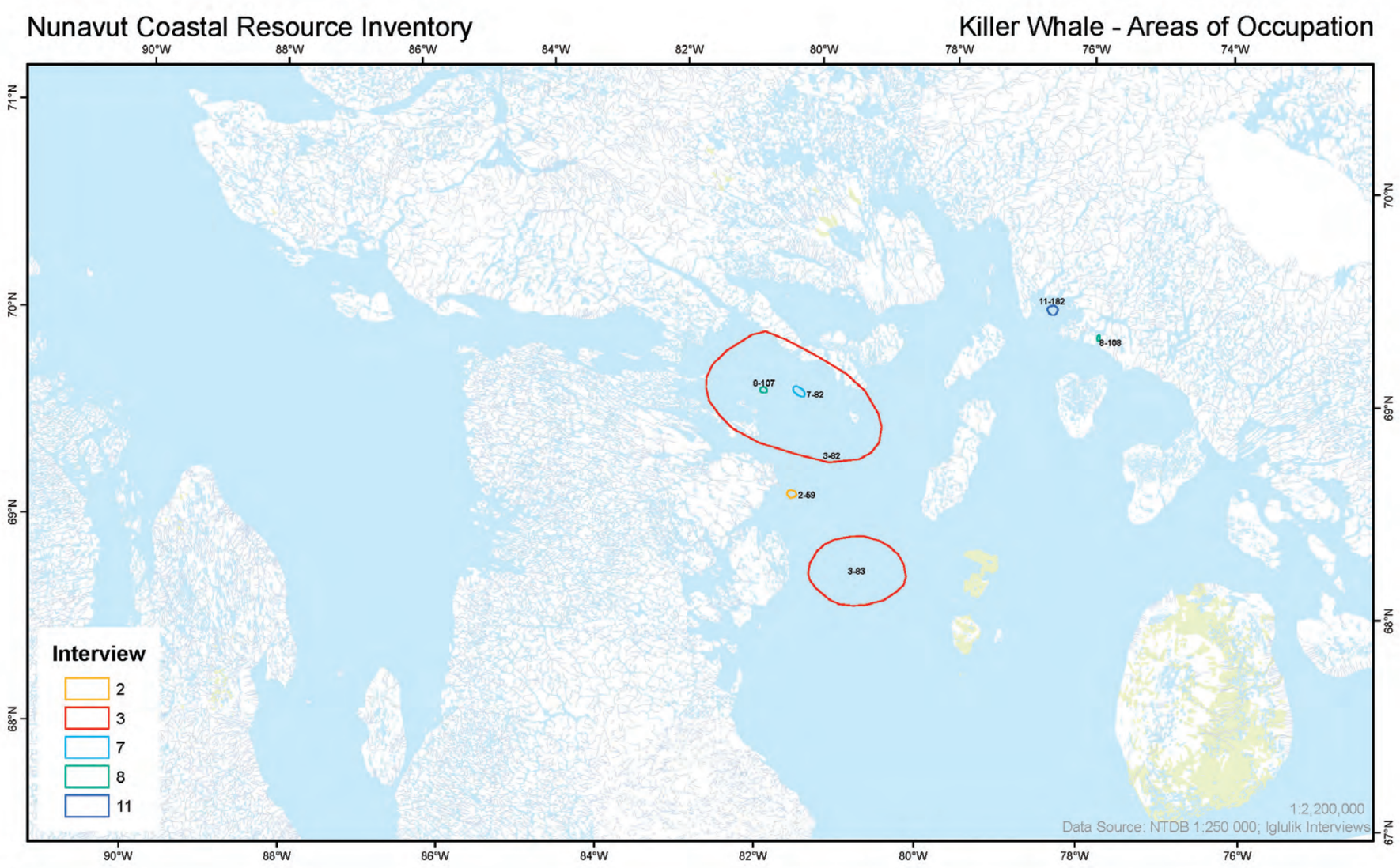


Table 10

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
2-59	IG_2_1207	KW_1		recently seen more near Iglulik
3-82	IG_3_1207	KW_1	summer	
3-83	IG_3_1207	KW_2		seldom seen here

Figure 12: Harp Seal areas of occupation.

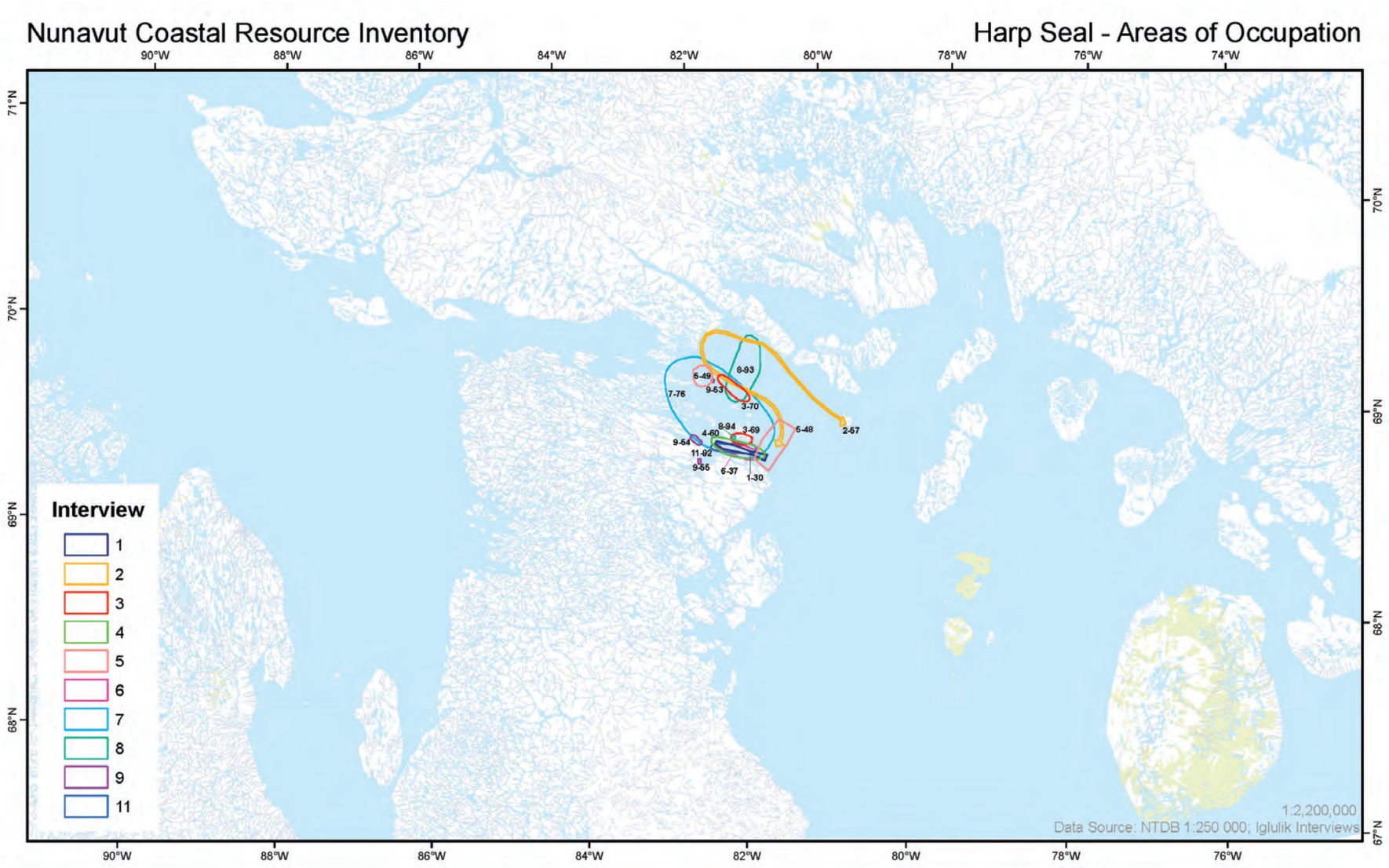


Table 11

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
1-30	IG_1_1207	HS_1	August, September	mid august
2-57	IG_2_1207	HS_1		in some areas, more so in Arctic Bay, doesn't hunt them; hard to catch, sink right away in summer, late in August they don't sink as fast because they are fatter
3-69	IG_3_1207	HS_1	September, October	
5-48	IG_5_1207	HS_1	July, August	in summer because there are stronger currents
7-76	IG_7_0108	HS_1	fall	
9-53	IG_9_0108	HS_1	summer	mostly here; arrive in summer
11-92	IG_11_0108	HS_1		not commonly found in winter
4-60	IG_4_1207	HS_1_AP	September, October	
3-70	IG_3_1207	HS_2	July, August	
5-49	IG_5_1207	HS_2	July, August	
9-54	IG_9_0108	HS_2	summer	
8-93	IG_8_0108	HS_2_AP		
8-94	IG_8_0108	HS_3	summer	see in Bay mainly in summer; rarely in winter because they may travel South
9-55	IG_9_0108	HS_3	summer	
6-37	IG_6_0108	HS_AP_1	July	Killer Whales in area and the Harp Seals run away from them; in July they move towards Iglulik

Figure 13: Bowhead Whale areas of occupation.

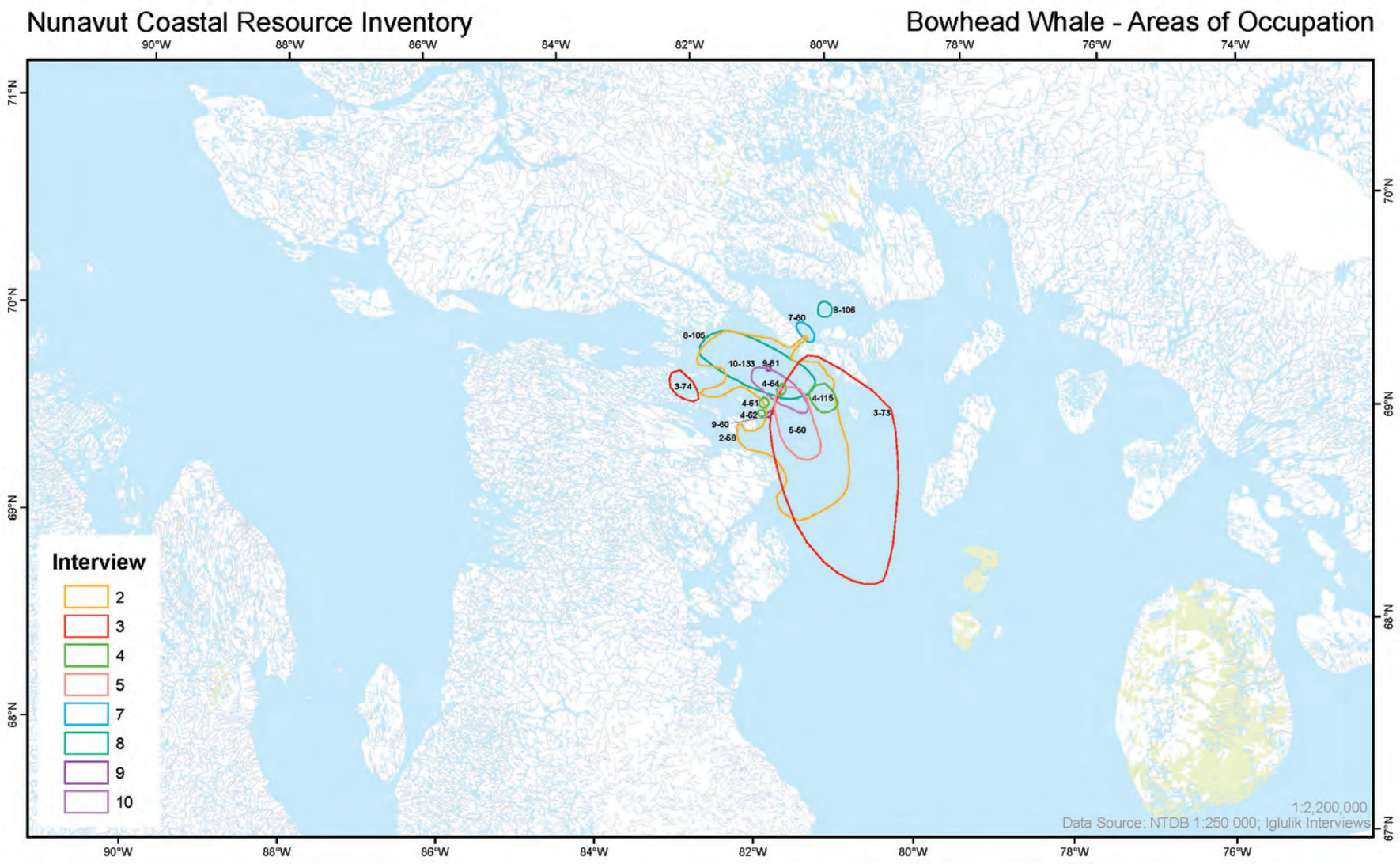


Table 12

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
2-58	IG_2_1207	BW_1		very abundant; seasonal; summer
3-73	IG_3_1207	BW_1	June, July	pass through; flow edge; see up to 25 at a time
4-61	IG_4_1207	BW_1	May, June	
7-80	IG_7_0108	BW_1	June, July	last year saw large group
9-60	IG_9_0108	BW_1	May, June	late Spring
10-133	IG_10_0108	BW_1		
5-50	IG_5_1207	BW_1_AP	April to June	spring
8-105	IG_8_0108	BW_1_AP		so many sometimes it is dangerous to travel from Iglulik to Baffin Island
3-74	IG_3_1207	BW_2	July, August	stop over
4-62	IG_4_1207	BW_2	May, June	
8-106	IG_8_0108	BW_2	spring and summer	Arrive in spring/summer
9-61	IG_9_0108	BW_2	June	Arrive shortly after break-up
4-64	IG_4_1207	BW_3	May, June	
4-115	IG_4_1207	BW_4	May, June	

Figure 14: Beluga areas of occupation.

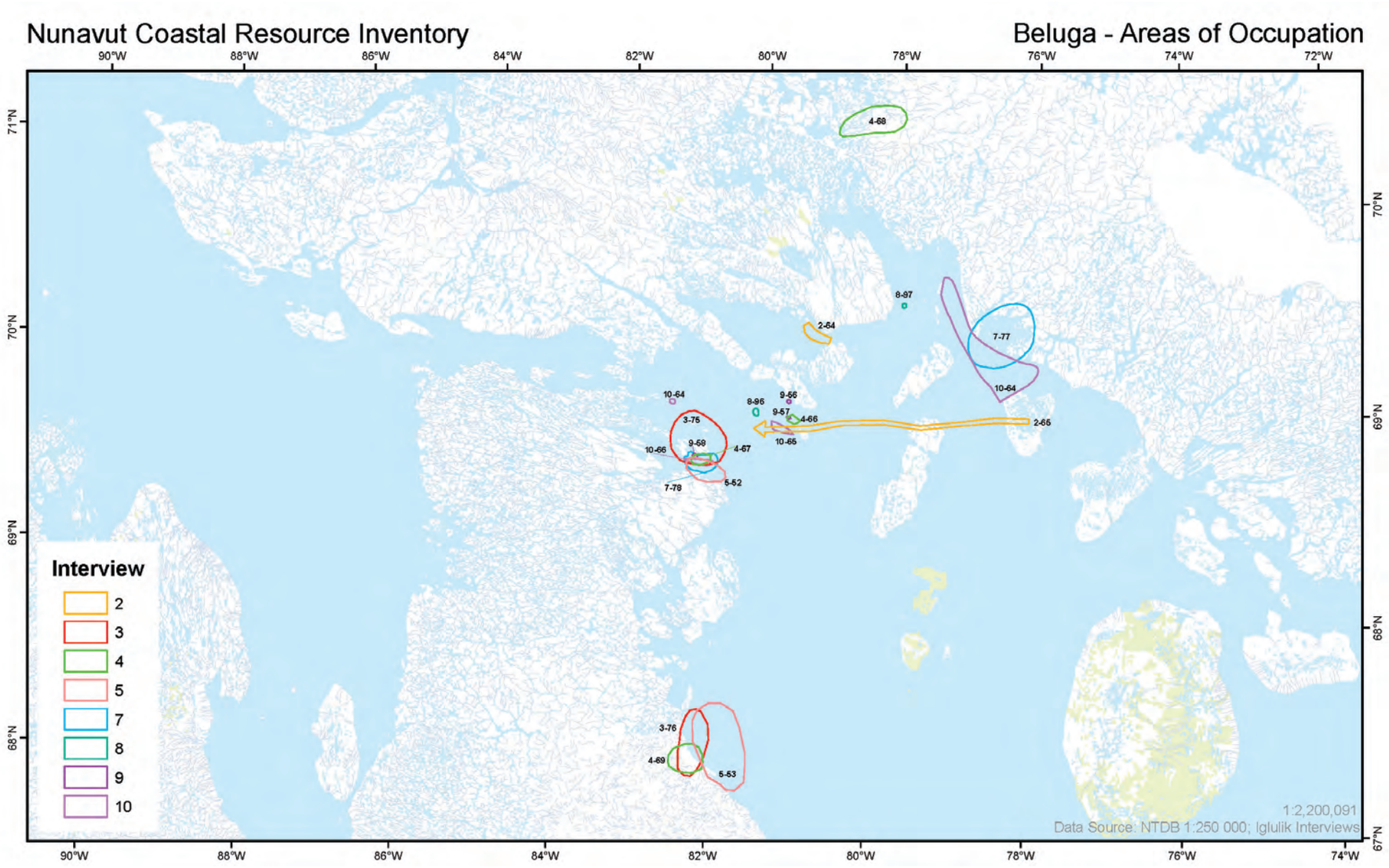


Table 13

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
2-64	IG_2_1207	Bel_1	September to November	come through during fall migration; possibly come from Arctic Bay
3-75	IG_3_1207	Bel_1	August, September	keep going south
4-66	IG_4_1207	Bel_1	September, October	
5-52	IG_5_1207	Bel_1	fall	saw more before there were motorized boats
7-77	IG_7_0108	Bel_1		
9-56	IG_9_0108	Bel_1	late summer	
10-64	IG_10_0108	Bel_1	summer/fall	more in the fall
8-95	IG_8_0108	Bel_1_e	summer	everywhere
2-65	IG_2_1207	Bel_2	September to November	come through during fall migration; possibly come from Arctic Bay
3-76	IG_3_1207	Bel_2	August, September	come from south, migrate north
4-67	IG_4_1207	Bel_2	September, October	
5-53	IG_5_1207	Bel_2	summer	saw more before there were motorized boats
7-78	IG_7_0108	Bel_2	September	in Iglulik bay the beginning of September
8-96	IG_8_0108	Bel_2		near Siuraq (place name)
9-57	IG_9_0108	Bel_2		
10-65	IG_10_0108	Bel_2	fall	
4-68	IG_4_1207	Bel_3		Steensby Inlet
8-97	IG_8_0108	Bel_3	summer	harvested at outpost camp in summer, a lot in the area
9-58	IG_9_0108	Bel_3	September to November	there are a lot before freeze-up
10-66	IG_10_0108	Bel_3	fall	
4-69	IG_4_1207	Bel_4		further south

Figure 15: Bearded Seal areas of occupation.

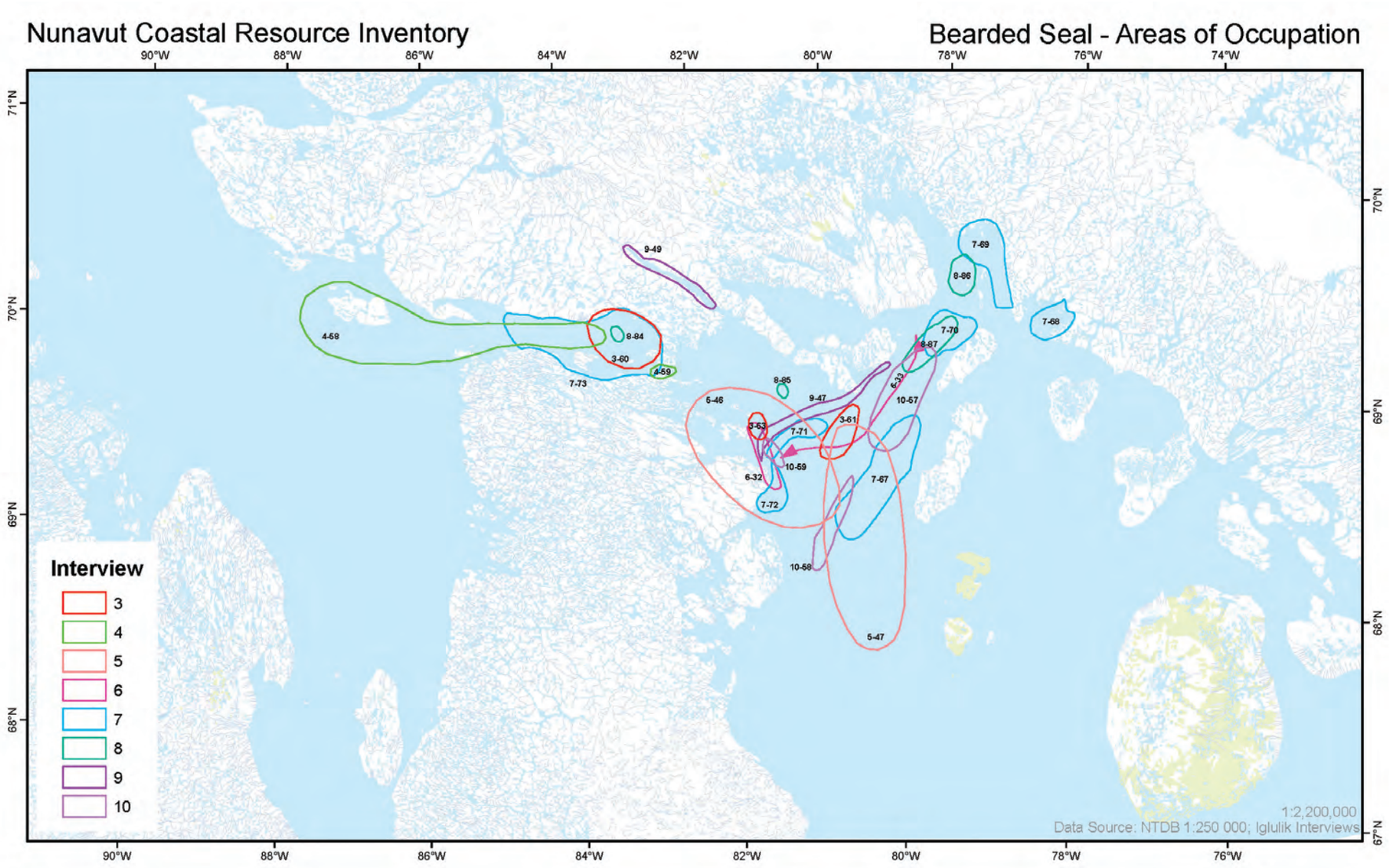


Table 14

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
3-61	IG_3_1207	BS_1		biggest
5-46	IG_5_1207	BS_1		not in Foxe Basin in winter
6-32	IG_6_0108	BS_1	January	along the floe edge with Walrus, three days apart, making breathing holes
7-67	IG_7_0108	BS_1		
9-47	IG_9_0108	BS_1	April, May, June	
10-57	IG_10_0108	BS_1	summer	
4-58	IG_4_1207	BS_1_AP		
8-83	IG_8_0108	BS_1_e		everywhere
3-62	IG_3_1207	BS_2	July, August	
4-59	IG_4_1207	BS_2		
5-47	IG_5_1207	BS_2	December to March	in area when there is open water
6-33	IG_6_0108	BS_2	April, May	when sun comes back
7-68	IG_7_0108	BS_2		larger animals, smell is not as strong and their intestines are thicker
10-58	IG_10_0108	BS_2	summer	
8-84	IG_8_0108	BS_2_AP		
9-48	IG_9_0108	BS_2_e	later in spring	everywhere; when there is more open water they go inland because that is when the fish go down river
11-88	IG_11_0108	BS_2_e		everywhere
3-63	IG_3_1207	BS_3		
7-69	IG_7_0108	BS_3		larger animals, smell is not as strong and their intestines are thicker
9-49	IG_9_0108	BS_3		go into Gifford Fjord following fish
10-59	IG_10_0108	BS_3	January, February	when sun is lower in winter
8-85	IG_8_0108	BS_3_AP		
7-70	IG_7_0108	BS_4		larger animals, smell is not as strong and their intestines are thicker
8-86	IG_8_0108	BS_4_AP	summer	
7-71	IG_7_0108	BS_5		
8-87	IG_8_0108	BS_5_AP	winter	
7-72	IG_7_0108	BS_6		
7-73	IG_7_0108	BS_7		

Figure 16: Marine Mammal historic areas of occupation (Harp Seal, Killer Whale, Narwhal, Polar Bear and Walrus).

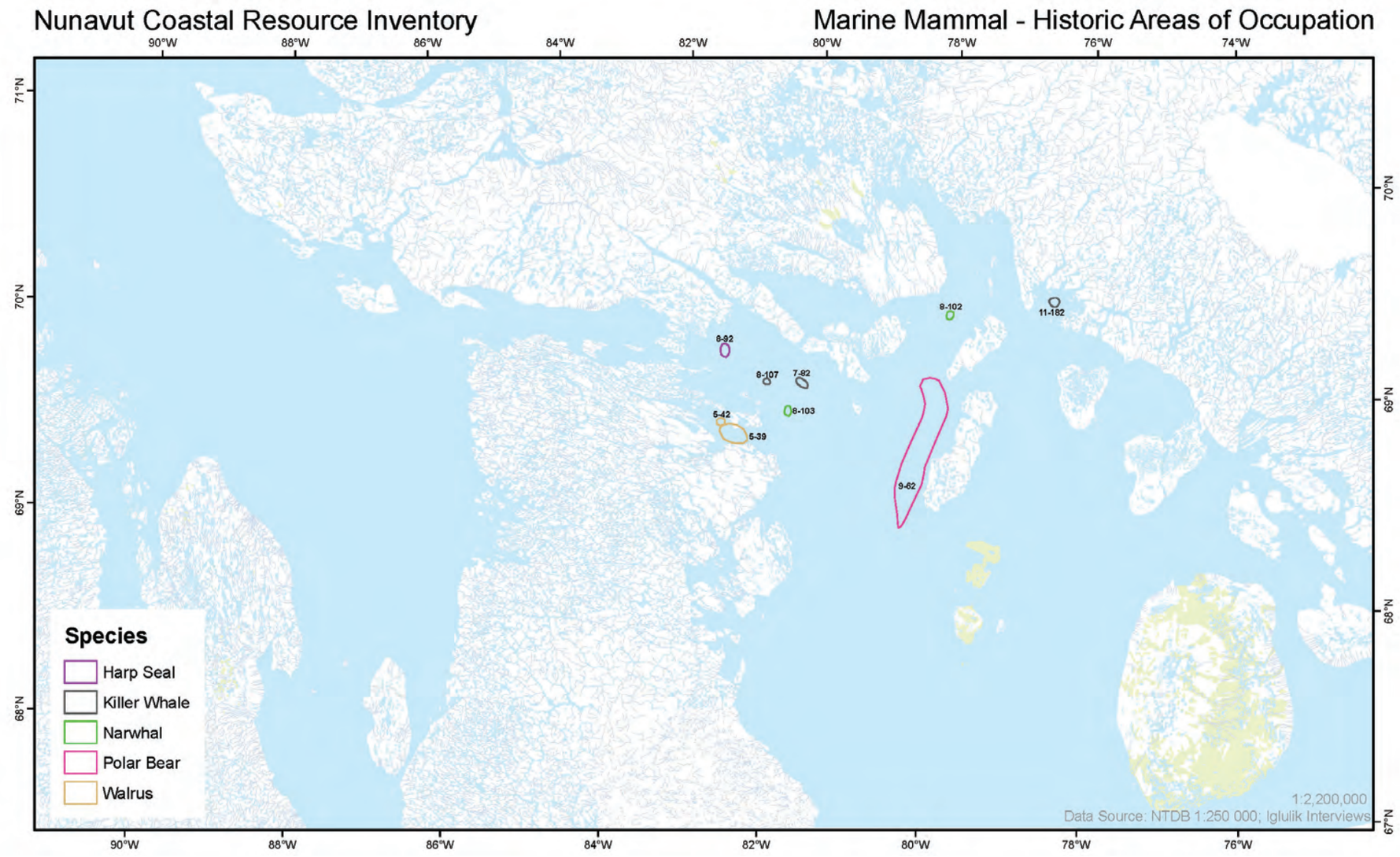


Table 15

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
7-82	IG_7_0108	KW_1_H	Killer Whale		Killer Whale attacked Bowhead Whale
8-103	IG_8_0108	NW_3_H	Narwhal	mid-winter; 1997	
8-107	IG_8_0108	KW_1_H	Killer Whale	1999	only one he has seen in his lifetime
8-92	IG_8_0108	HS_1_AH	Harp Seal	1998	observed a lot of Harp Seal on ice at once
8-102	IG_8_0108	NW_2_H	Narwhal	mid-winter; 1997	
9-62	IG_9_0108	PB_1_H	Polar Bear	Spring; 1966	when there were a lot of Walrus it was common to see a lot of Polar Bear
11-182	IG_11_0108	KW_1_H	Killer Whale		
5-39	IG_5_1207	Wal_5_H	Walrus		used to be seen close to Iglulik
5-42	IG_5_1207	Wal_8_H	Walrus		before he was born they hunted Walrus on that island
8-108	IG_8_0108	KW_2_H_u	Killer Whale	1949	reported in polynya when he was a child

Figure 17: Fish Areas of High Abundance
(Artic Char, Arctic Cod, Arctic Staghorn Sculpin, Lake Trout).

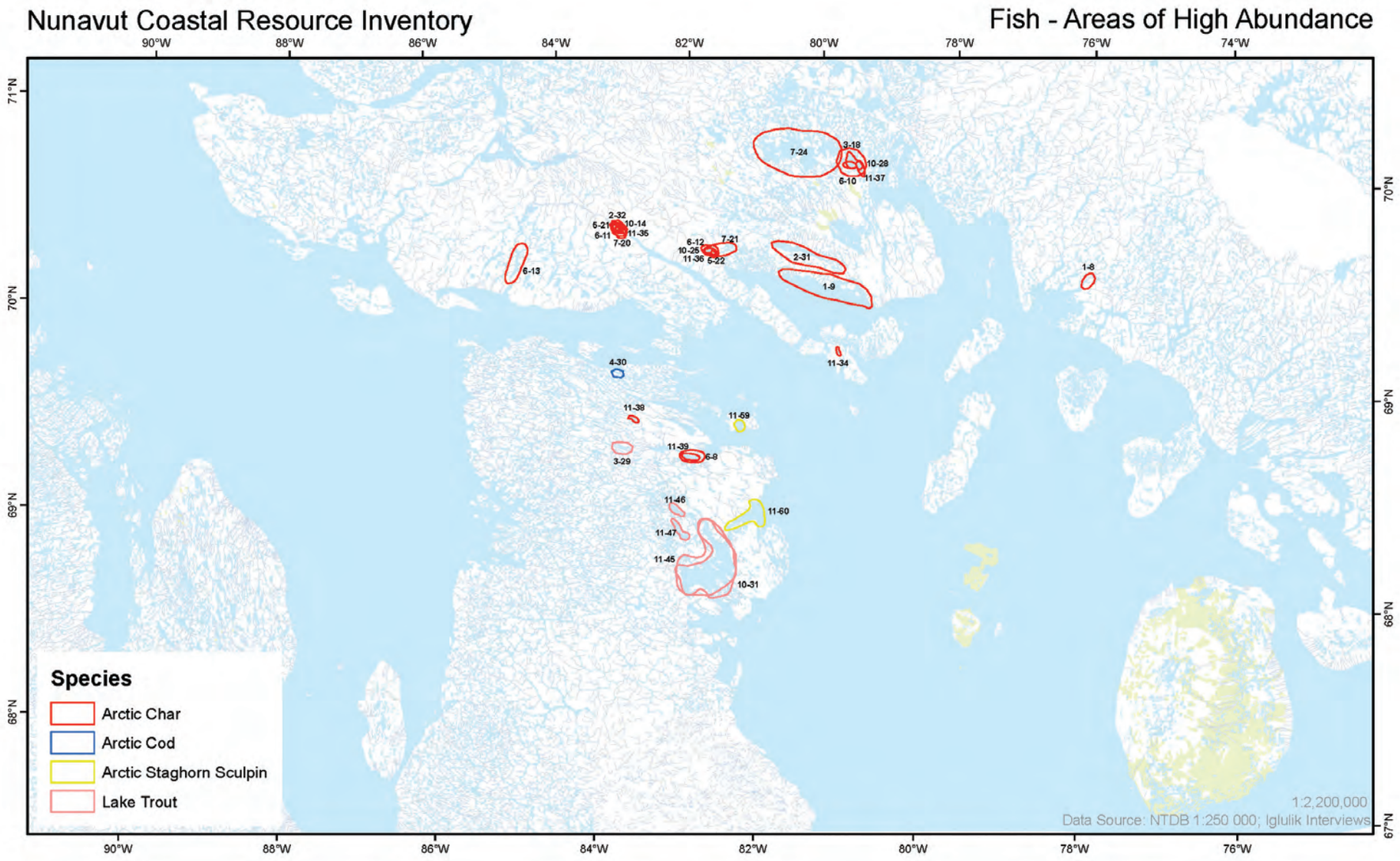


Table 16

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
6-11	IG_6_0108	Char_2_AP	Arctic Char		commercial lake
6-13	IG_6_0108	Char_4_AP	Arctic Char		could be used commercially
6-12	IG_6_0108	Char_3_AP	Arctic Char		commercial lake
6-8	IG_6_0108	Char_1_AP	Arctic Char	November to March	fish Char all year round so in winter they go to the lakes and summer they go down river (June)
7-24	IG_7_0108	Char_8_AP	Arctic Char	year round	best tasting fish; concerned about impact from shipping
7-21	IG_7_0108	Char_5_AP	Arctic Char	year round	
7-20	IG_7_0108	Char_4_AP	Arctic Char	year round	Arctic Bay fishing spot too; best tasting fish
10-28	IG_10_0108	Char_16_AP	Arctic Char		commercial
10-25	IG_10_0108	Char_13_AP	Arctic Char		commercial
10-14	IG_10_0108	Char_2_AP	Arctic Char		Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, and Iglulik - commercial
11-34	IG_11_0108	Char_1_AP	Arctic Char	spring	downstream
11-38	IG_11_0108	Char_5_AP	Arctic Char	winter	
11-39	IG_11_0108	Char_6_AP	Arctic Char	fall	
11-37	IG_11_0108	Char_4_AP	Arctic Char	winter	
11-35	IG_11_0108	Char_2_AP	Arctic Char	winter	
11-36	IG_11_0108	Char_3_AP	Arctic Char	winter	
1-8	IG_1_1207	Char_1_AP	Arctic Char	October, November	after freeze-up; sandy bottom, deep water
1-9	IG_1_1207	Char_2_AP	Arctic Char	July, August	
2-31	IG_2_1207	Char_17_AP	Arctic Char		
2-32	IG_2_1207	Char_18_AP	Arctic Char		sandy, rocky bottom; shallow water
3-18	IG_3_1207	Char_6_AP	Arctic Char		
5-21	IG_5_1207	Char_14_AP	Arctic Char	year round	mostly winter
5-22	IG_5_1207	Char_15_AP	Arctic Char	year round	mostly winter
2-13	IG_2_1207	Char_1_AP	Arctic Char		
3-13	IG_3_1207	Char_1_AP	Arctic Char	all	
2-14	IG_2_1207	Char_2_AP	Arctic Char		
3-14	IG_3_1207	Char_2_AP	Arctic Char	September, October	summer fishing
4-30	IG_4_1207	Cod_1_AP	Arctic Cod		
11-59	IG_11_0108	ASS_1_AP	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		
11-60	IG_11_0108	ASS_2_AP	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		
10-31	IG_10_0108	LT_2_AP	Lake Trout		all in bigger lakes on Melville North
11-46	IG_11_0108	LT_2_AP	Lake Trout		
11-47	IG_11_0108	LT_3_AP	Lake Trout		
11-45	IG_11_0108	LT_1_AP	Lake Trout		Hall Lake, in fall before ice gets too thick
3-29	IG_3_1207	LT_5_AP	Lake Trout		

Figure 18: Fish Spawning Areas
(Artic Char, Red Lake Trout).

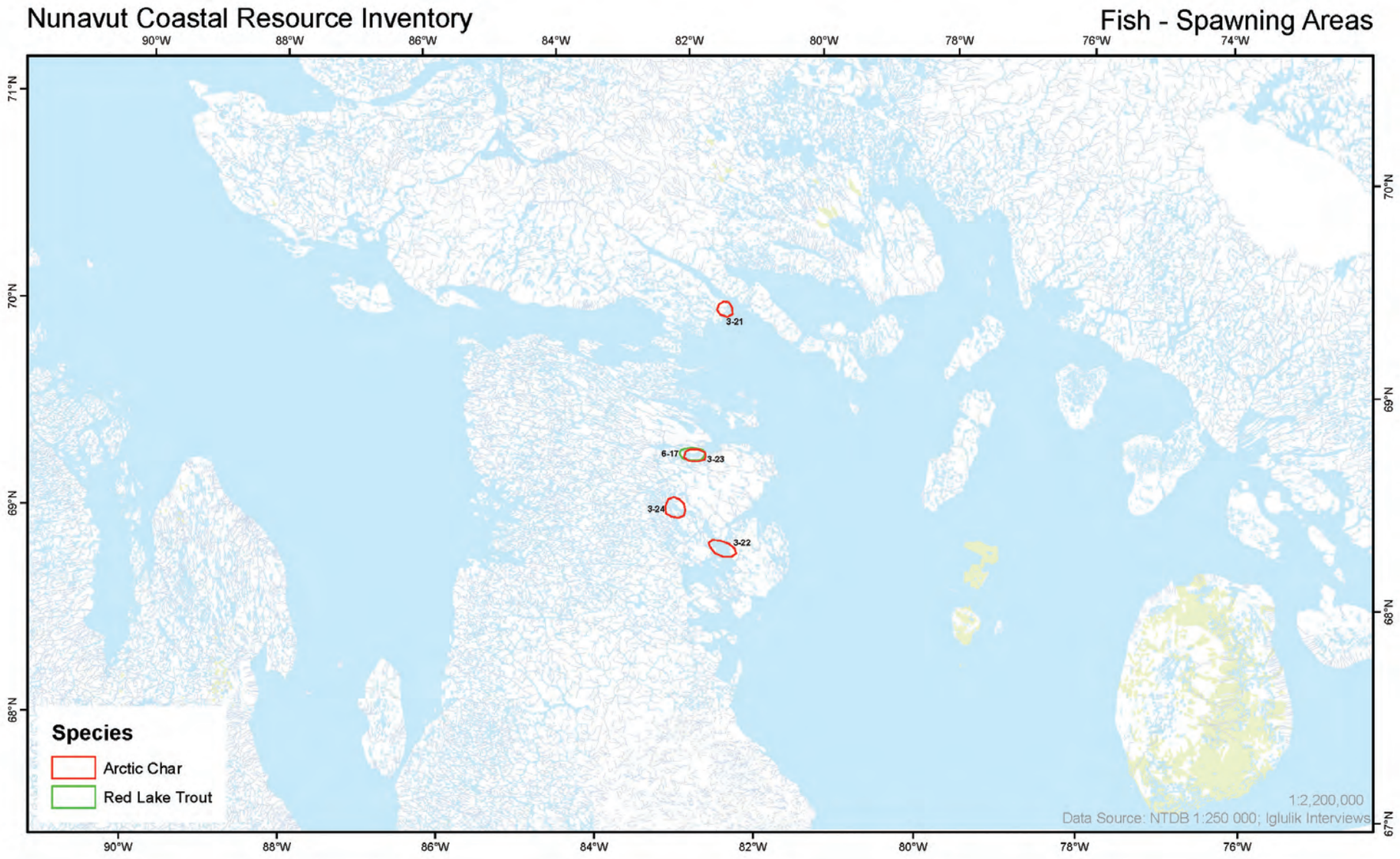


Table 17

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Comments
6-17	IG_6_0108	RLT_1_SP	Red Lake Trout	Spawning in shallow areas of the lake along shorelines, mate in fall
3-21	IG_3_1207	Char_1_SP	Arctic Char	Spawning
3-22	IG_3_1207	Char_2_SP	Arctic Char	Spawning
3-23	IG_3_1207	Char_3_SP	Arctic Char	Spawning
3-24	IG_3_1207	Char_4_SP	Arctic Char	Spawning

Figure 19: Lake Trout areas of occupation.

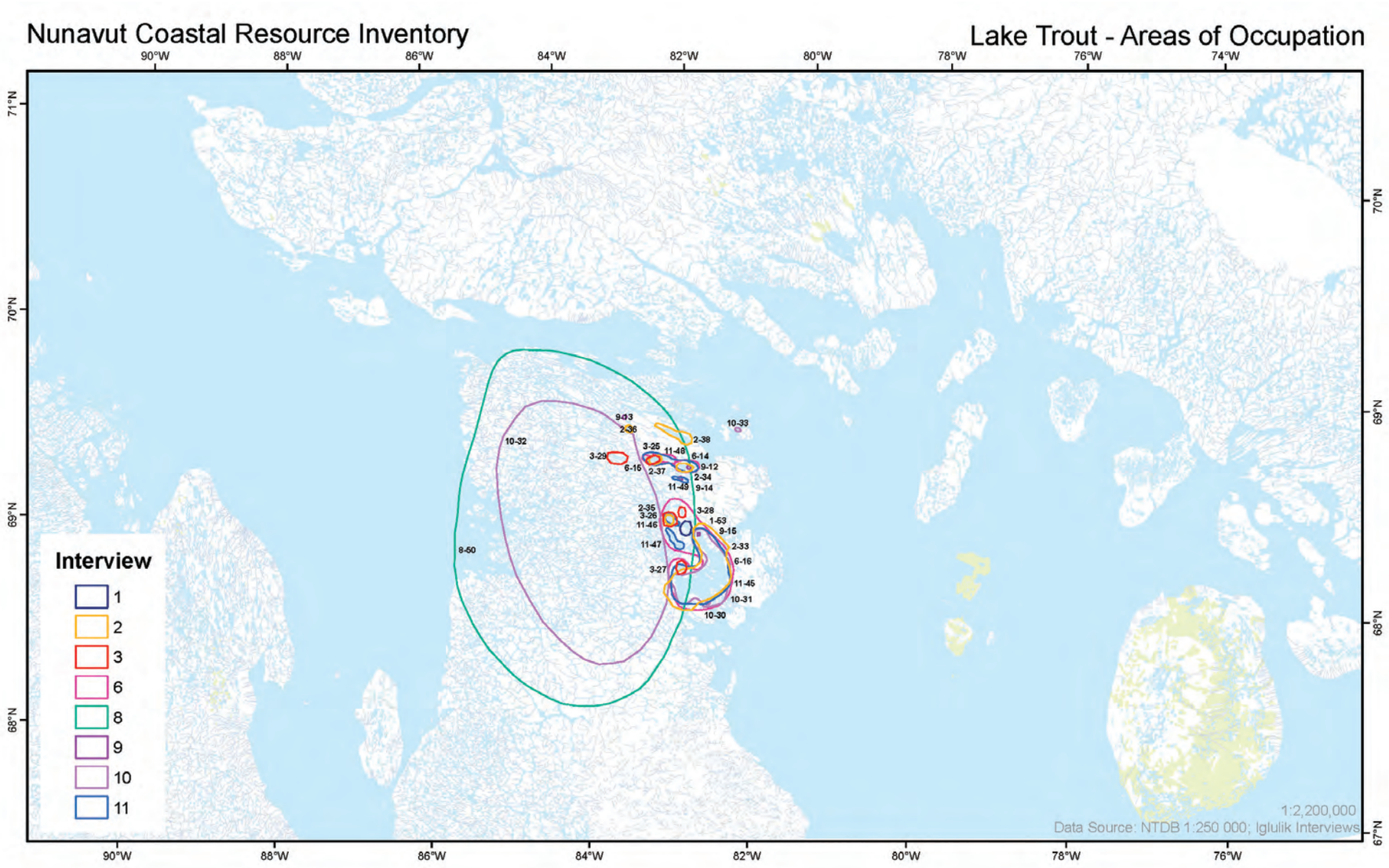
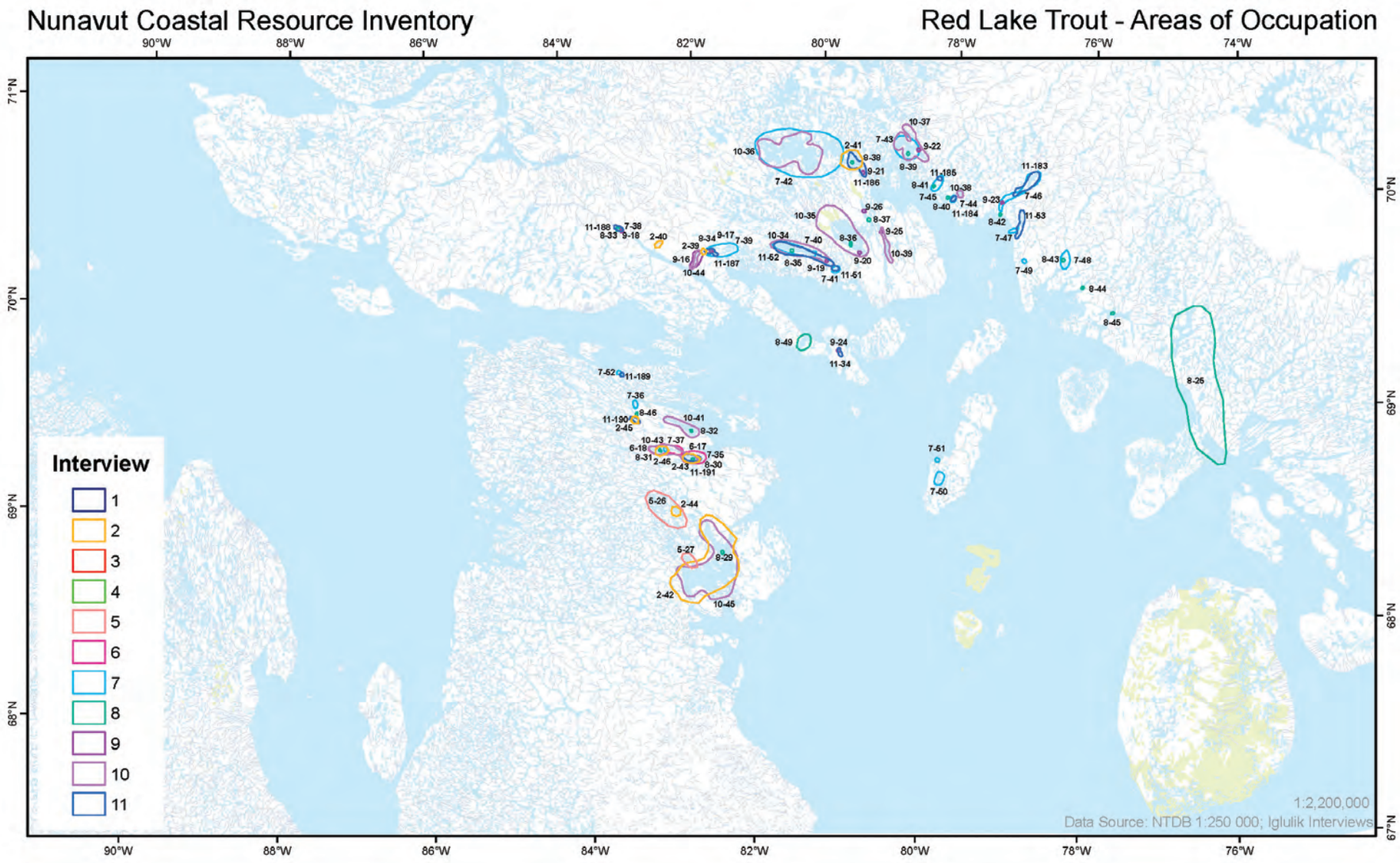


Table 18

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
2-33	IG_2_1207	LT_1	June to August	
3-25	IG_3_1207	LT_1	May	
6-14	IG_6_0108	LT_1		has larger lake trout
8-50	IG_8_0108	LT_1	winter	all bigger lakes
9-12	IG_9_0108	LT_1		
10-30	IG_10_0108	LT_1		all in bigger lakes on Melville North
11-45	IG_11_0108	LT_1_AP		Hall Lake, in fall before ice gets too thick
2-34	IG_2_1207	LT_2	June to August	
6-15	IG_6_0108	LT_2	November to March	mainly in winter
9-13	IG_9_0108	LT_2		
3-26	IG_3_1207	LT_2_AP	May	
10-31	IG_10_0108	LT_2_AP		all in bigger lakes on Melville North
11-46	IG_11_0108	LT_2_AP		
2-35	IG_2_1207	LT_3	June to August	
3-27	IG_3_1207	LT_3	May	
6-16	IG_6_0108	LT_3		
9-14	IG_9_0108	LT_3		
10-32	IG_10_0108	LT_3		all in bigger lakes on Melville North
11-47	IG_11_0108	LT_3_AP		
2-36	IG_2_1207	LT_4	June to August	
3-28	IG_3_1207	LT_4	May	
9-15	IG_9_0108	LT_4		
10-33	IG_10_0108	LT_4		all in bigger lakes on Melville North
11-48	IG_11_0108	LT_4	early fall	
2-37	IG_2_1207	LT_5	June to August	
11-49	IG_11_0108	LT_5		
3-29	IG_3_1207	LT_5_AP		
2-38	IG_2_1207	LT_6		

Figure 20: Red Lake Trout areas of occupation.



Please Note: Red Lake Trout is referring to Spawning Char.

Table 19

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
10-34	IG_10_0108	RLT_1		
10-44	IG_10_0108	RLT_10		in all char areas
10-45	IG_10_0108	RLT_11		in all char areas
10-35	IG_10_0108	RLT_2		
10-36	IG_10_0108	RLT_3		
10-37	IG_10_0108	RLT_4		in all char areas
10-38	IG_10_0108	RLT_5		in all char areas
10-39	IG_10_0108	RLT_6		in all char areas
10-40	IG_10_0108	RLT_7_e		in all char areas
10-41	IG_10_0108	RLT_8		in all char areas
10-42	IG_10_0108	RLT_8		in all char areas
10-43	IG_10_0108	RLT_9		in all char areas
11-50	IG_11_0108	RLT_1		year round and where there is char
11-188	IG_11_0108	RLT_10		
11-189	IG_11_0108	RLT_11		
11-190	IG_11_0108	RLT_12		
11-191	IG_11_0108	RLT_13		
11-51	IG_11_0108	RLT_2		year round and where there is char
11-52	IG_11_0108	RLT_3		year round and where there is char
11-53	IG_11_0108	RLT_4		through 14
11-183	IG_11_0108	RLT_5		
11-184	IG_11_0108	RLT_6		
11-185	IG_11_0108	RLT_7		
11-186	IG_11_0108	RLT_8		
11-187	IG_11_0108	RLT_9		
2-39	IG_2_1207	RLT_1		
2-40	IG_2_1207	RLT_2		
2-41	IG_2_1207	RLT_3		
2-42	IG_2_1207	RLT_4	year round	
2-43	IG_2_1207	RLT_5	year round	
2-44	IG_2_1207	RLT_6	year round	
2-45	IG_2_1207	RLT_7	year round	
2-46	IG_2_1207	RLT_8	year round	with some char
4-112	IG_4_1207	RLT_1		
5-26	IG_5_1207	RLT_1		
5-27	IG_5_1207	RLT_2		
6-18	IG_6_0108	RLT_2		
7-35	IG_7_0108	RLT_1	year round	
7-44	IG_7_0108	RLT_10	year round	
7-45	IG_7_0108	RLT_11	year round	
7-46	IG_7_0108	RLT_12	year round	
7-47	IG_7_0108	RLT_13	year round	
7-48	IG_7_0108	RLT_14	year round	
7-49	IG_7_0108	RLT_15	year round	
7-50	IG_7_0108	RLT_16	year round	
7-51	IG_7_0108	RLT_17	year round	
7-52	IG_7_0108	RLT_18	year round	
7-36	IG_7_0108	RLT_2	year round	
7-37	IG_7_0108	RLT_3	year round	
7-38	IG_7_0108	RLT_4	year round	
7-39	IG_7_0108	RLT_5	year round	
7-40	IG_7_0108	RLT_6	year round	
7-41	IG_7_0108	RLT_7	year round	
7-42	IG_7_0108	RLT_8	year round	
7-43	IG_7_0108	RLT_9	year round	
8-29	IG_8_0108	RLT_1	year round	
8-38	IG_8_0108	RLT_10	year round	
8-39	IG_8_0108	RLT_11	year round	
8-40	IG_8_0108	RLT_12	year round	
8-41	IG_8_0108	RLT_13	year round	
8-42	IG_8_0108	RLT_14	year round	
8-43	IG_8_0108	RLT_15	year round	
8-44	IG_8_0108	RLT_16	year round	
8-45	IG_8_0108	RLT_17	year round	
8-46	IG_8_0108	RLT_18	year round	
8-47	IG_8_0108	RLT_19	year round	
8-30	IG_8_0108	RLT_2	year round	
8-48	IG_8_0108	RLT_20_e	year round	
8-49	IG_8_0108	RLT_21	year round	
8-31	IG_8_0108	RLT_3	year round	
8-32	IG_8_0108	RLT_4	year round	
8-33	IG_8_0108	RLT_5	year round	
8-34	IG_8_0108	RLT_6	year round	
8-35	IG_8_0108	RLT_7	year round	
8-36	IG_8_0108	RLT_8	year round	
8-37	IG_8_0108	RLT_9	year round	
9-16	IG_9_0108	RLT_1		
9-25	IG_9_0108	RLT_10		
9-26	IG_9_0108	RLT_11		
9-17	IG_9_0108	RLT_2		
9-18	IG_9_0108	RLT_3		
9-19	IG_9_0108	RLT_4		
9-20	IG_9_0108	RLT_5		
9-21	IG_9_0108	RLT_6		
9-22	IG_9_0108	RLT_7		
9-23	IG_9_0108	RLT_8		
9-24	IG_9_0108	RLT_9		

Figure 21: Arctic Cod areas of occupation.

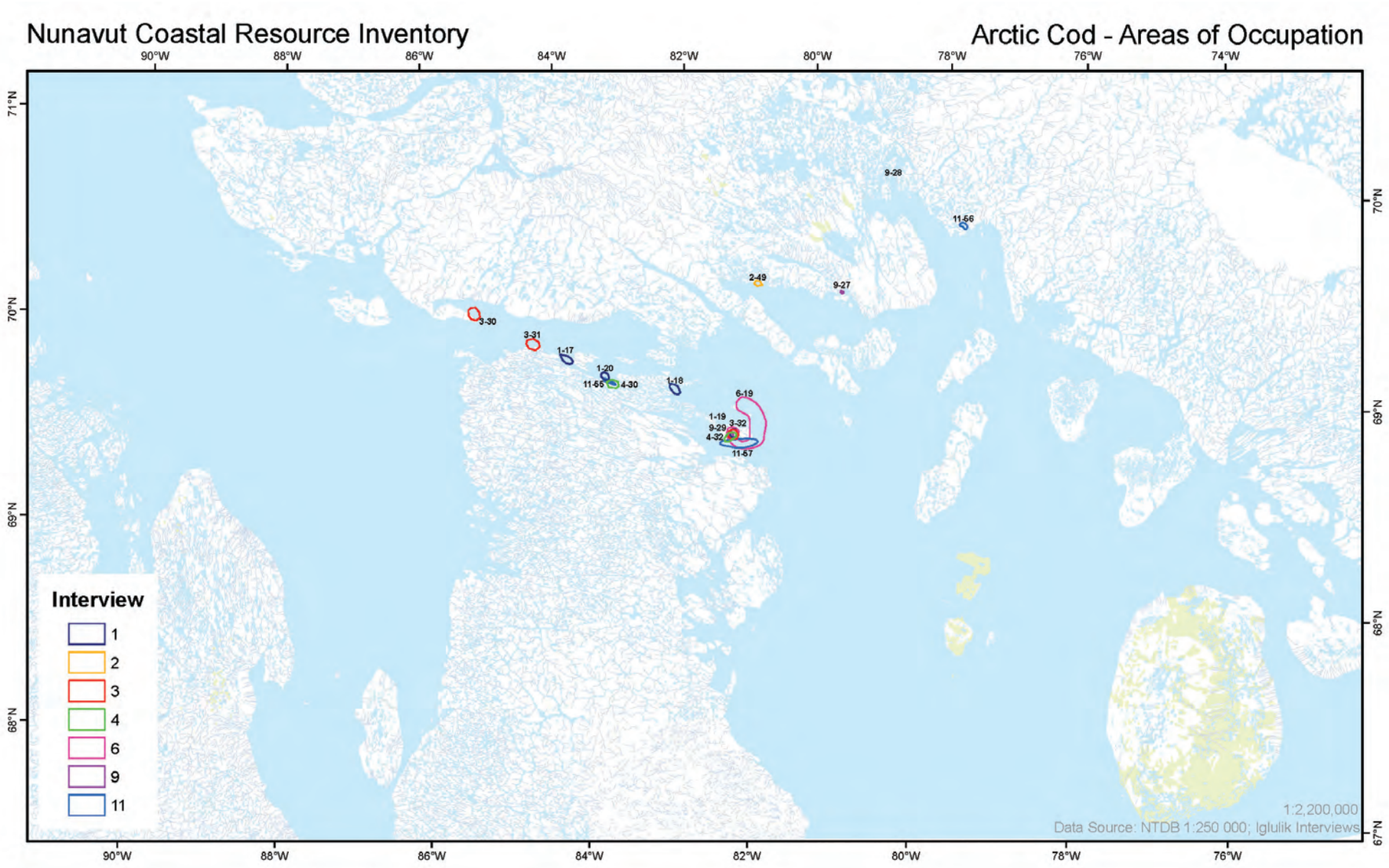


Table 20

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
1-17	IG_1_1207	COD_1		where there are whales
3-30	IG_3_1207	COD_1		
6-19	IG_6_0108	COD_1	July, August	size varies
9-27	IG_9_0108	COD_1	summer	bigger here than elsewhere
11-55	IG_11_0108	COD_1		bigger
4-30	IG_4_1207	COD_1_AP	May	
2-48	IG_2_1207	COD_1_e		everywhere
7-53	IG_7_0108	COD_1_e	year round	everywhere
8-52	IG_8_0108	COD_1_e		everywhere
10-46	IG_10_0108	COD_1_e		along shore in spring
1-18	IG_1_1207	COD_2		where there are whales
3-31	IG_3_1207	COD_2		
9-28	IG_9_0108	COD_2	summer	bigger here than elsewhere
11-56	IG_11_0108	COD_2		bigger
2-49	IG_2_1207	COD_2_AP		
1-19	IG_1_1207	COD_3		where there are whales
3-32	IG_3_1207	COD_3		
4-32	IG_4_1207	COD_3		
9-29	IG_9_0108	COD_3		smaller in the Bay
11-57	IG_11_0108	COD_3		smaller
1-20	IG_1_1207	COD_4		bigger
9-30	IG_9_0108	COD_4_e		everywhere and they are small

Figure 22: Arctic Char areas of occupation.

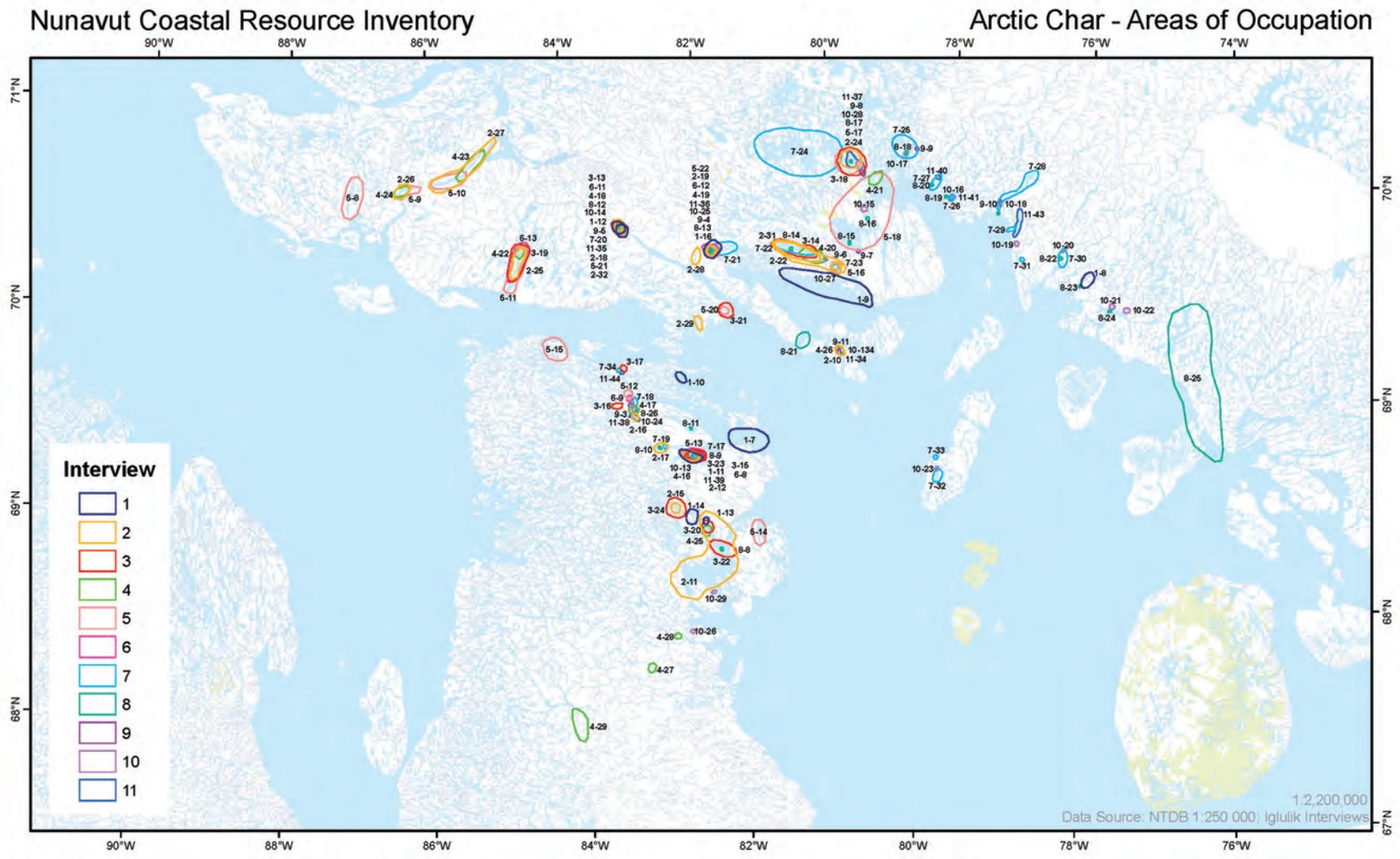


Table 21

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
1-7	IG_1_1207	Char_1	July, August	
1-8	IG_1_1207	Char_1_AP	October, November	after freeze-up; sandy bottom, deep water
1-9	IG_1_1207	Char_2_AP	July, August	possibly May as well
1-10	IG_1_1207	Char_3	July, August	smaller fish
1-11	IG_1_1207	Char_4	year round	
1-12	IG_1_1207	Char_5	May	bigger; fish have thicker skin here than in Char 9 (1-16)
1-13	IG_1_1207	Char_6	May	
1-14	IG_1_1207	Char_7	May	
1-16	IG_1_1207	Char_9	May	
10-13	IG_10_0108	Char_1		
10-22	IG_10_0108	Char_10		
10-23	IG_10_0108	Char_11		
10-24	IG_10_0108	Char_12		
10-25	IG_10_0108	Char_13_AP		commercial
10-26	IG_10_0108	Char_14		
10-27	IG_10_0108	Char_15		
10-28	IG_10_0108	Char_16_AP		commercial
10-29	IG_10_0108	Char_17		
10-134	IG_10_0108	Char_18		
10-14	IG_10_0108	Char_2_AP		Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, and Iglulik - commercially used
10-15	IG_10_0108	Char_3		
10-16	IG_10_0108	Char_4		
10-17	IG_10_0108	Char_5		
10-18	IG_10_0108	Char_6		
10-19	IG_10_0108	Char_7		
10-20	IG_10_0108	Char_8		
10-21	IG_10_0108	Char_9		
11-34	IG_11_0108	Char_1_AP	spring	downstream
11-43	IG_11_0108	Char_10		waterfall in area
11-44	IG_11_0108	Char_11		
11-35	IG_11_0108	Char_2_AP	winter	
11-36	IG_11_0108	Char_3_AP	winter	
11-37	IG_11_0108	Char_4_AP	winter	
11-38	IG_11_0108	Char_5_AP	winter	
11-39	IG_11_0108	Char_6_AP	fall	
11-40	IG_11_0108	Char_7		
11-41	IG_11_0108	Char_8		
2-11	IG_2_1207	Char_1	year round	
2-13	IG_2_1207	Char_1_AP		

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
2-22	IG_2_1207	Char_10		commercial fishing
2-24	IG_2_1207	Char_11		
	IG_2_1207	Char_11_AP		very big rocks
2-25	IG_2_1207	Char_12		
2-26	IG_2_1207	Char_13		
2-27	IG_2_1207	Char_14		
2-28	IG_2_1207	Char_15		
2-29	IG_2_1207	Char_16		
2-30	IG_2_1207	Char_17		
??	IG_2_1207	Char_17_AP		deep water
2-32	IG_2_1207	Char_18_AP		sandy, rocky bottom; shallow water
2-12	IG_2_1207	Char_2	year round	
2-14	IG_2_1207	Char_2_AP		
2-15	IG_2_1207	Char_3	year round	
2-16	IG_2_1207	Char_4	year round	
2-17	IG_2_1207	Char_5	year round	
2-18	IG_2_1207	Char_6		commerical use; sold to HTO
2-19	IG_2_1207	Char_7		
2-20	IG_2_1207	Char_8		
2-21	IG_2_1207	Char_9		
3-13	IG_3_1207	Char_1_AP	year round	
3-14	IG_3_1207	Char_2_AP	September, October	summer fishing
3-15	IG_3_1207	Char_3	year round	
3-16	IG_3_1207	Char_4	year round	cabin
3-17	IG_3_1207	Char_5	April, May, June	people go fishing while they are able to cross especially in spring
3-18	IG_3_1207	Char_6_AP		
3-19	IG_3_1207	Char_7		land-locked, can be used commercially
3-20	IG_3_1207	Char_8		
4-16	IG_4_1207	Char_1		
4-25	IG_4_1207	Char_10		
4-26	IG_4_1207	Char_11		
4-27	IG_4_1207	Char_12		
4-28	IG_4_1207	Char_13		
4-29	IG_4_1207	Char_14		
4-17	IG_4_1207	Char_2		
4-18	IG_4_1207	Char_3		
4-19	IG_4_1207	Char_4		
4-20	IG_4_1207	Char_5		
4-21	IG_4_1207	Char_6		
4-22	IG_4_1207	Char_7		
4-23	IG_4_1207	Char_8	December	
4-24	IG_4_1207	Char_9	December	
5-8	IG_5_1207	Char_1	year round	
5-17	IG_5_1207	Char_10	year round	not being harvested at this time
5-18	IG_5_1207	Char_11	year round	
5-20	IG_5_1207	Char_13	year round	
5-21	IG_5_1207	Char_14_AP	year round	mostly winter
5-22	IG_5_1207	Char_15_AP	year round	mostly winter
5-9	IG_5_1207	Char_2	year round	
5-10	IG_5_1207	Char_3	year round	
5-11	IG_5_1207	Char_4	year round	
5-12	IG_5_1207	Char_5	year round	
5-13	IG_5_1207	Char_6	year round	
5-14	IG_5_1207	Char_7	year round	Char are smaller
5-15	IG_5_1207	Char_8	year round	
5-16	IG_5_1207	Char_9	year round	not being harvested at this time
6-9	IG_6_0108	Char_1		commercial lake
6-8	IG_6_0108	Char_1_AP	November to March	fish Char all year round so in winter they go to the lakes and summer they go down river (June)
6-11	IG_6_0108	Char_2_AP		commercial lake
6-12	IG_6_0108	Char_3_AP		commercial lake
6-13	IG_6_0108	Char_4_AP		could be used commercially
7-17	IG_7_0108	Char_1	year round	
7-26	IG_7_0108	Char_10	year round	concerned about impact from shipping
7-27	IG_7_0108	Char_11	year round	concerned about impact from shipping
7-28	IG_7_0108	Char_12	year round	
7-29	IG_7_0108	Char_13	year round	
7-30	IG_7_0108	Char_14	year round	
7-31	IG_7_0108	Char_15	year round	
7-32	IG_7_0108	Char_16	year round	a lot of fish in lakes in the Fall
7-33	IG_7_0108	Char_17	year round	a lot of fish along the coast during summer
7-34	IG_7_0108	Char_18	year round	fish taste the best
7-18	IG_7_0108	Char_2	year round	best tasting fish
7-19	IG_7_0108	Char_3	year round	
7-20	IG_7_0108	Char_4_AP	year round	Arctic Bay fishing spot too; best tasting fish
7-21	IG_7_0108	Char_5_AP	year round	
7-22	IG_7_0108	Char_6	year round	
7-23	IG_7_0108	Char_7	year round	
7-24	IG_7_0108	Char_8_AP	year round	best tasting fish; concerned about impact from shipping
7-25	IG_7_0108	Char_9	year round	concerned about impact from shipping
8-8	IG_8_0108	Char_1		
8-17	IG_8_0108	Char_10		feasibility study was done in 1995
8-18	IG_8_0108	Char_11		feasibility study was done in 1995
8-19	IG_8_0108	Char_12		feasibility study was done in 1995
8-20	IG_8_0108	Char_13		feasibility study was done in 1995
8-21	IG_8_0108	Char_14		feasibility study was done in 1995; this area was the home base for the study; location of freezer
8-22	IG_8_0108	Char_15	summer and winter	feasibility study was done in 1995
8-23	IG_8_0108	Char_16		feasibility study was done in 1995
8-24	IG_8_0108	Char_17		feasibility study was done in 1995
8-25	IG_8_0108	Char_18		feasibility study was done in 1995
8-26	IG_8_0108	Char_19		feasibility study was done in 1995
8-9	IG_8_0108	Char_2		
8-27	IG_8_0108	Char_20_e		feasibility study was done in 1995; on coast
8-28	IG_8_0108	Char_21	summer	feasibility study was done in 1995; fishes here in summer with a fishing rod
8-10	IG_8_0108	Char_3		
8-11	IG_8_0108	Char_4		
8-12	IG_8_0108	Char_5		feasibility study was done in 1995
8-13	IG_8_0108	Char_6		feasibility study was done in 1995
8-14	IG_8_0108	Char_7		feasibility study was done in 1995
8-15	IG_8_0108	Char_8		feasibility study was done in 1995
8-16	IG_8_0108	Char_9		feasibility study was done in 1995
9-3	IG_9_0108	Char_1		he fishes there
9-4	IG_9_0108	Char_2		goes fishing as soon as ice is thick enough
9-5	IG_9_0108	Char_3		
9-6	IG_9_0108	Char_4		place is called Tasilukjuaq
9-7	IG_9_0108	Char_5		place is called Angmaluklialik
9-8	IG_9_0108	Char_6		place is called Ikkarrut
9-9	IG_9_0108	Char_7	year round	never freezes; polyna
9-10	IG_9_0108	Char_8	year round	fishes year round
9-11	IG_9_0108	Char_9	spring	

Figure 23: Fish areas of occupation (Arctic Ocean Pout, Broad Whitefish, Greenlandic Shark, Bull Trout, Lake Cisco, Lake Whitefish, Least Cisco, Walleye).

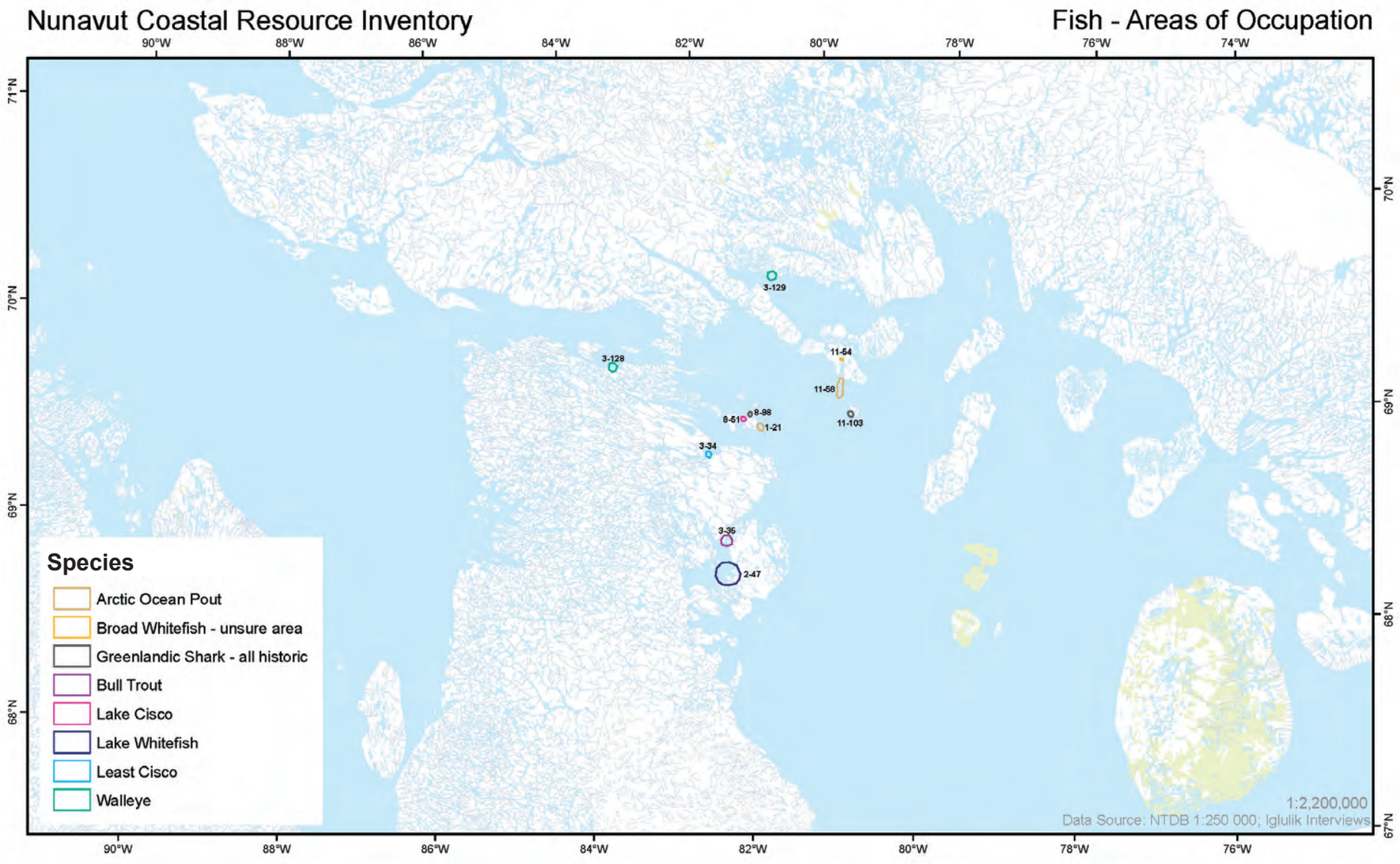


Table 22

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1-21	IG_1_1207	AOP_1	Arctic Ocean Pout		
11-58	IG_11_0108	AOP_1	Arctic Ocean Pout		used for dog food
8-98	IG_8_0108	GS_1_H	Greenlandic Shark		not in area, but saw one beached on shore once
11-103	IG_11_0108	GS_1_H	Greenlandic Shark	1965	dead on beach
3-35	IG_3_1207	BT_1	Bull Trout		
8-51	IG_8_0108	LaC_1	Lake Cisco		freshwater
3-34	IG_3_1207	LeC_1	Least Cisco		
2-47	IG_2_1207	LWF_1	Lake Whitefish		
3-128	IG_3_1207	WE_1	Walleye		
3-129	IG_3_1207	WE_2	Walleye		

Figure 24: Fish areas of occupation
(Arctic Staghorn Sculpin, Capelin, Stickleback).

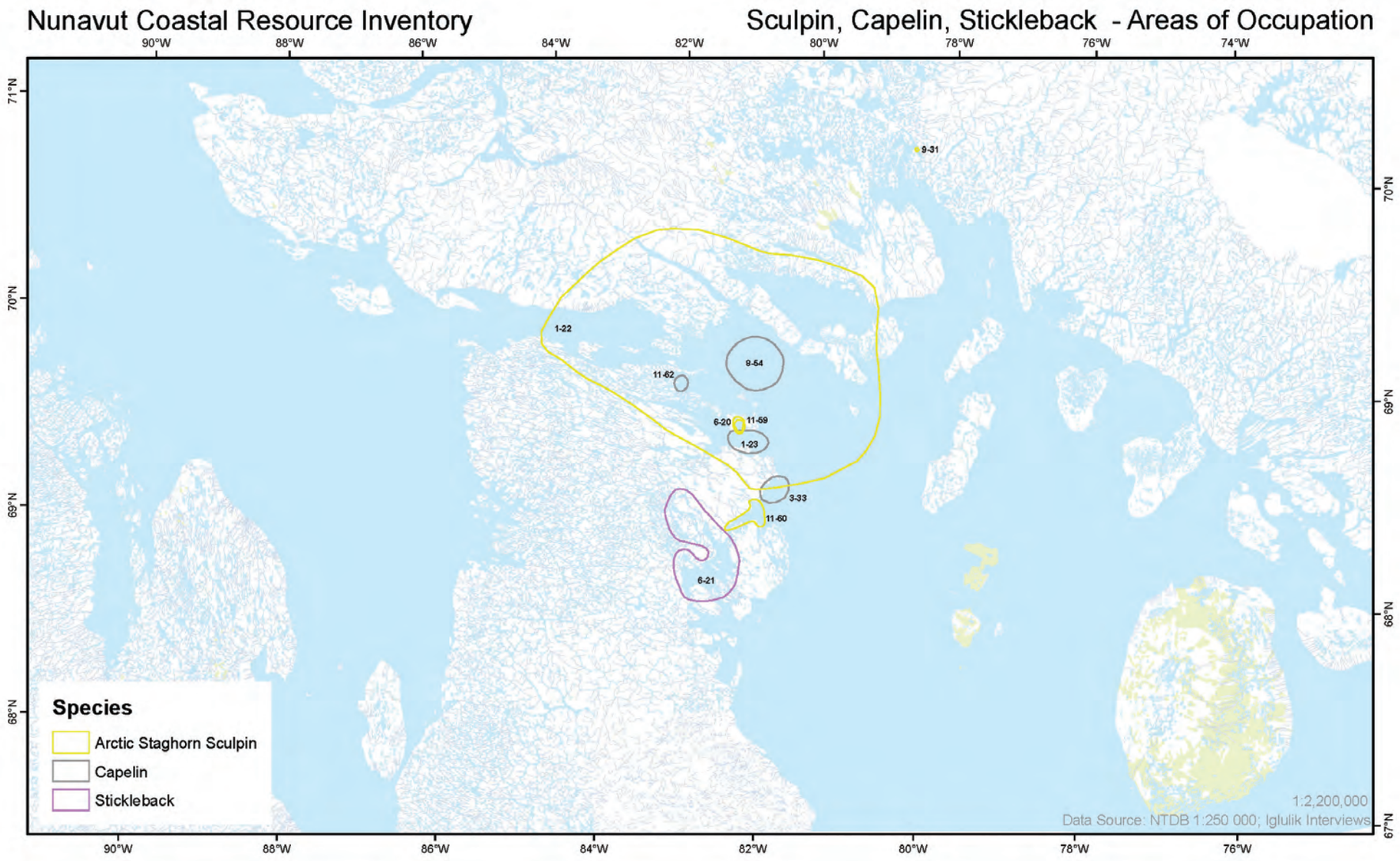


Table 23

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1-22	IG_1_1207	ASS_1	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		everywhere
6-20	IG_6_0108	ASS_1	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		everyone
9-31	IG_9_0108	ASS_1	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		although it is salt water they are in the lake in the summer
11-59	IG_11_0108	ASS_1_AP	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		
2-50	IG_2_1207	ASS_1_e	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		everywhere
3-36	IG_3_1207	ASS_1_e	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		everywhere
4-33	IG_4_1207	ASS_1_e	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		everywhere
5-25	IG_5_1207	ASS_1_e	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		everywhere
7-54	IG_7_0108	ASS_1_e	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	year round	everywhere
8-53	IG_8_0108	ASS_1_e	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		everywhere
11-60	IG_11_0108	ASS_2_AP	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		
9-32	IG_9_0108	ASS_2_e	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		everywhere on the coast
11-61	IG_11_0108	ASS_3_e	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		everywhere
1-23	IG_1_1207	Cape_1	Capelin		
3-33	IG_3_1207	Cape_1	Capelin		
8-54	IG_8_0108	Cape_1	Capelin		everywhere
11-62	IG_11_0108	Cape_1_AP	Capelin	summer	so many you cannot see the bottom
11-63	IG_11_0108	Cape_2_e	Capelin		everywhere
5-24	IG_5_1207	Cape_2_u_e	Capelin		Bit unsure; seen everywhere
6-21	IG_6_0108	Stb_1	Stickleback		at bottom of lakes

Figure 25: Fish historic areas of occupation (Arctic Char and Greenland Shark).

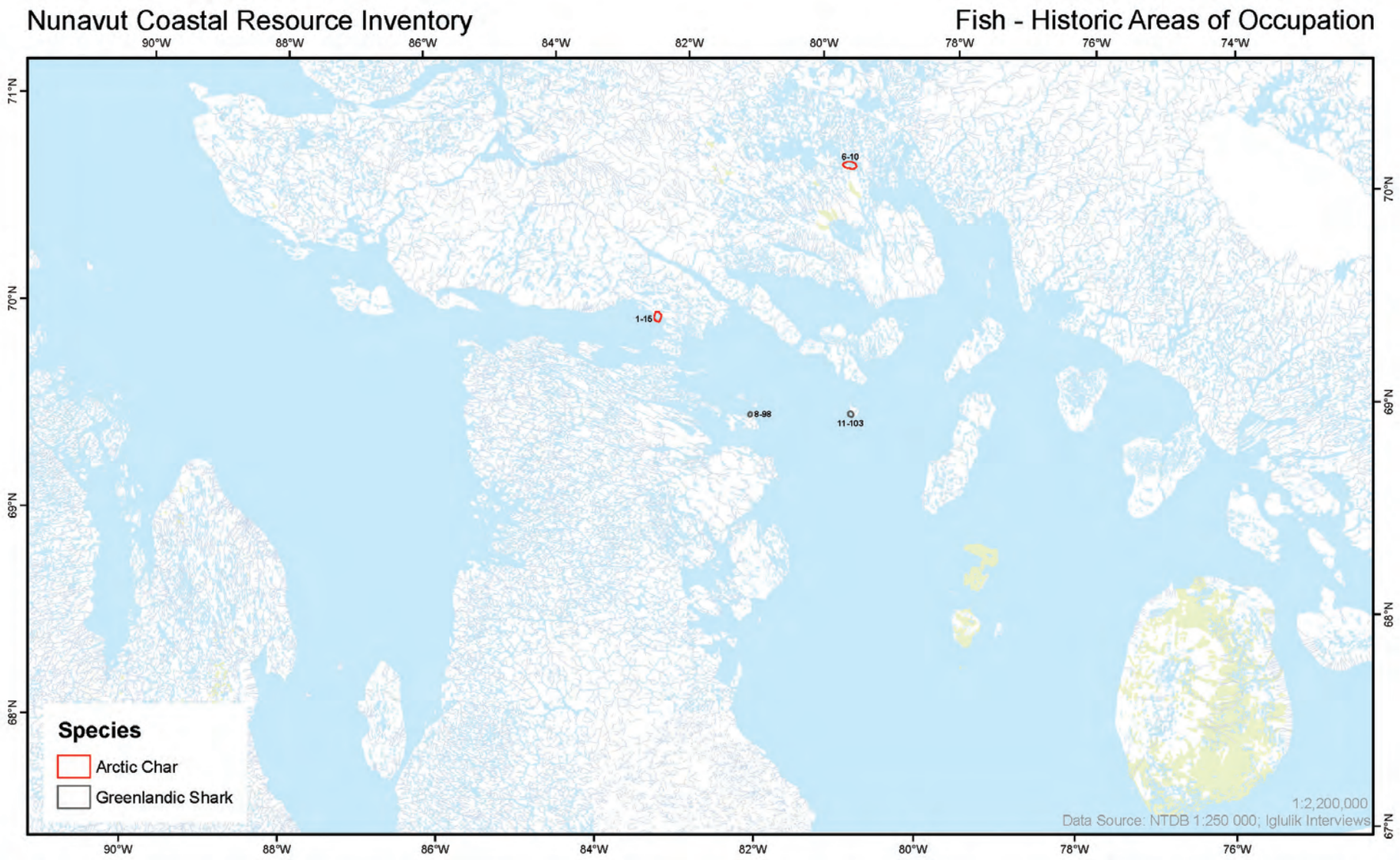


Table 24

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
6-10	IG_6_0108	Char_1_AH	Arctic Char		could be used commercially
8-98	IG_8_0108	GS_1_H	Greenlandic Shark		not in area, but saw one beached on shore once
11-103	IG_11_0108	GS_1_H	Greenlandic Shark	1965	(1965) dead on beach
1-15	IG_1_1207	Char_8_H	Arctic Char	year round	

Figure 26: Bird Areas of High Abundance (Arctic Tern, Black Guillemot, Canada Goose, Common Eider, Herring Gull, King Eider, Red Phalarope, Red Throated Loon, Rock Ptarmigan, Snow Goose, Willow Ptarmigan).

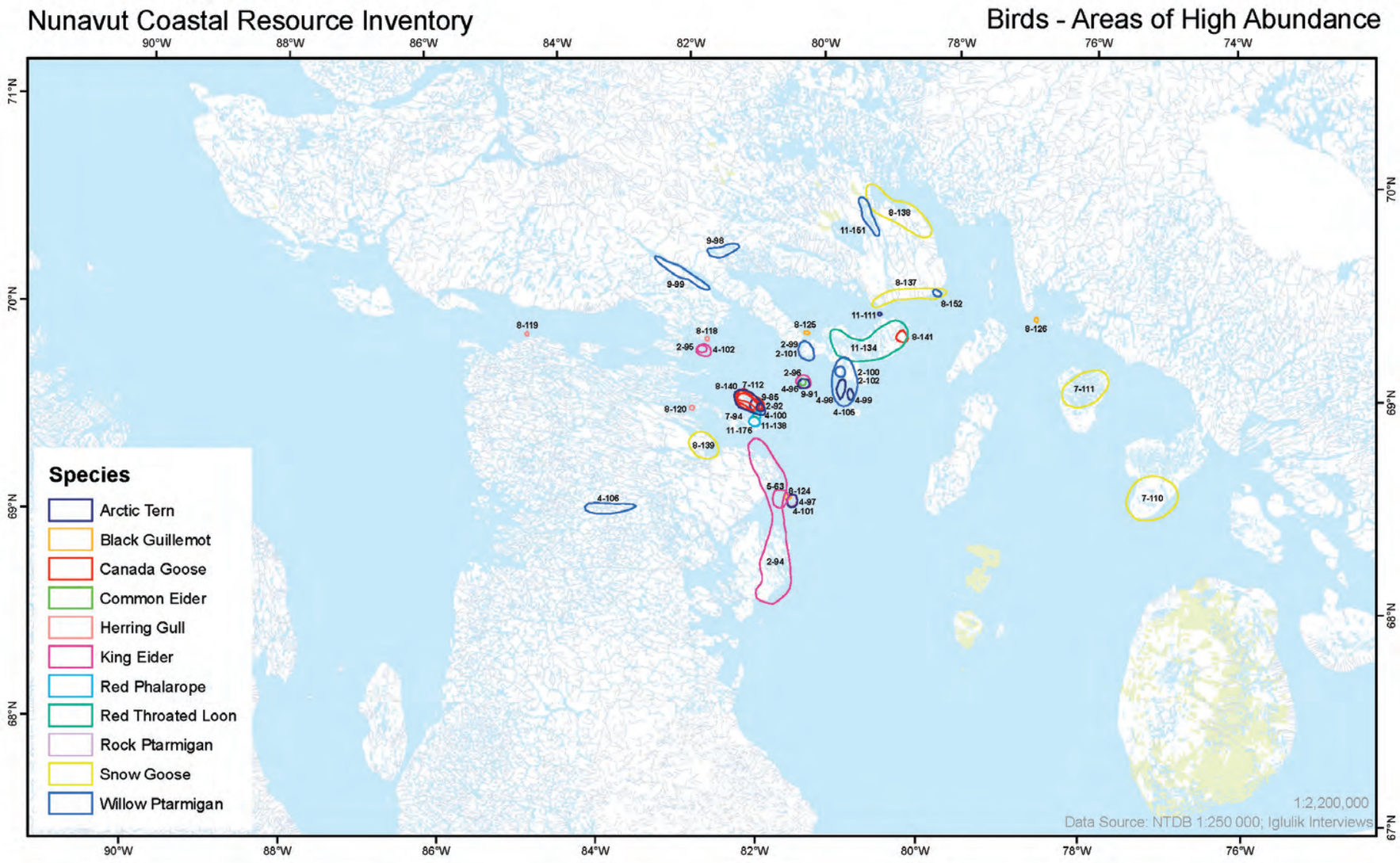


Table 25

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
11-111	IG_11_0108	AT_1_AP	Arctic Tern		island off map
4-96	IG_4_1207	AT_1_AP	Arctic Tern		
4-97	IG_4_1207	AT_2_AP	Arctic Tern		
4-98	IG_4_1207	AT_3_AP	Arctic Tern		
4-99	IG_4_1207	AT_4_AP	Arctic Tern		
2-92	IG_2_1207	AT_5_AP	Arctic Tern		
4-100	IG_4_1207	AT_5_AP	Arctic Tern		
7-94	IG_7_0108	AT_7_AP	Arctic Tern		
8-124	IG_8_0108	BG_1_AP	Black Guillemot		nesting, everywhere
8-125	IG_8_0108	BG_2_AP	Black Guillemot		
8-126	IG_8_0108	BG_3_AP	Black Guillemot		
9-91	IG_9_0108	CE_1_AP	Common Eider		
7-112	IG_7_0108	CG_1_AP	Canada Goose		Island is named after the Canada Goose
8-140	IG_8_0108	CG_1_AP	Canada Goose		everywhere; abundant; place is called Nirlinnatuuq
9-85	IG_9_0108	CG_1_AP	Canada Goose	late Spring	island named after Canada Goose
8-141	IG_8_0108	CG_2_AP	Canada Goose		everywhere; abundant; place is called Nirlinnatuuq
8-118	IG_8_0108	HG_1_AP	Herring Gull		nesting
8-119	IG_8_0108	HG_2_AP	Herring Gull		nesting
8-120	IG_8_0108	HG_3_AP	Herring Gull		nesting
2-94	IG_2_1207	KE_1_AP	King Eider		
4-101	IG_4_1207	KE_1_AP	King Eider		
5-63	IG_5_1207	KE_1_AP	King Eider		
2-95	IG_2_1207	KE_2_AP	King Eider		
4-102	IG_4_1207	KE_2_AP	King Eider		
2-96	IG_2_1207	KE_3_AP	King Eider		
11-176	IG_11_0108	RP_1_AP	Red Phalarope		found in lakes in two areas
2-99	IG_2_1207	RPtar_1_AP	Rock Ptarmigan		
2-100	IG_2_1207	RPtar_2_AP	Rock Ptarmigan		
11-138	IG_11_0108	RTL_2_AP	Red Throated Loon		
11-134	IG_11_0108	RTL_3_AP	Red Throated Loon		
8-137	IG_8_0108	SG_2_AP	Snow Goose		can hear them
7-110	IG_7_0108	SG_3_AP	Snow Goose	summer; 2007	last summer very abundant
8-138	IG_8_0108	SG_3_AP	Snow Goose		
7-111	IG_7_0108	SG_4_AP	Snow Goose		lay eggs everywhere
8-139	IG_8_0108	SG_4_AP	Snow Goose		place is called Nuluqajarvik
5-66	IG_5_1207	SG_1_AP_e	Snow Goose	4,5,6	very abundant; everywhere
9-98	IG_9_0108	WPtar_1_AP	Willow Ptarmigan		
2-101	IG_2_1207	WPtar_1_AP	Willow Ptarmigan		
4-105	IG_4_1207	WPtar_1_AP	Willow Ptarmigan		
8-152	IG_8_0108	WPtar_2_AP	Willow Ptarmigan	fall	
9-99	IG_9_0108	WPtar_2_AP	Willow Ptarmigan	May	
2-102	IG_2_1207	WPtar_2_AP	Willow Ptarmigan		
4-106	IG_4_1207	WPtar_2_AP	Willow Ptarmigan		

Figure 27: Birds of Prey areas of occupation (Rough Legged Hawk, Snowy Owl, Peregrine Falcon).

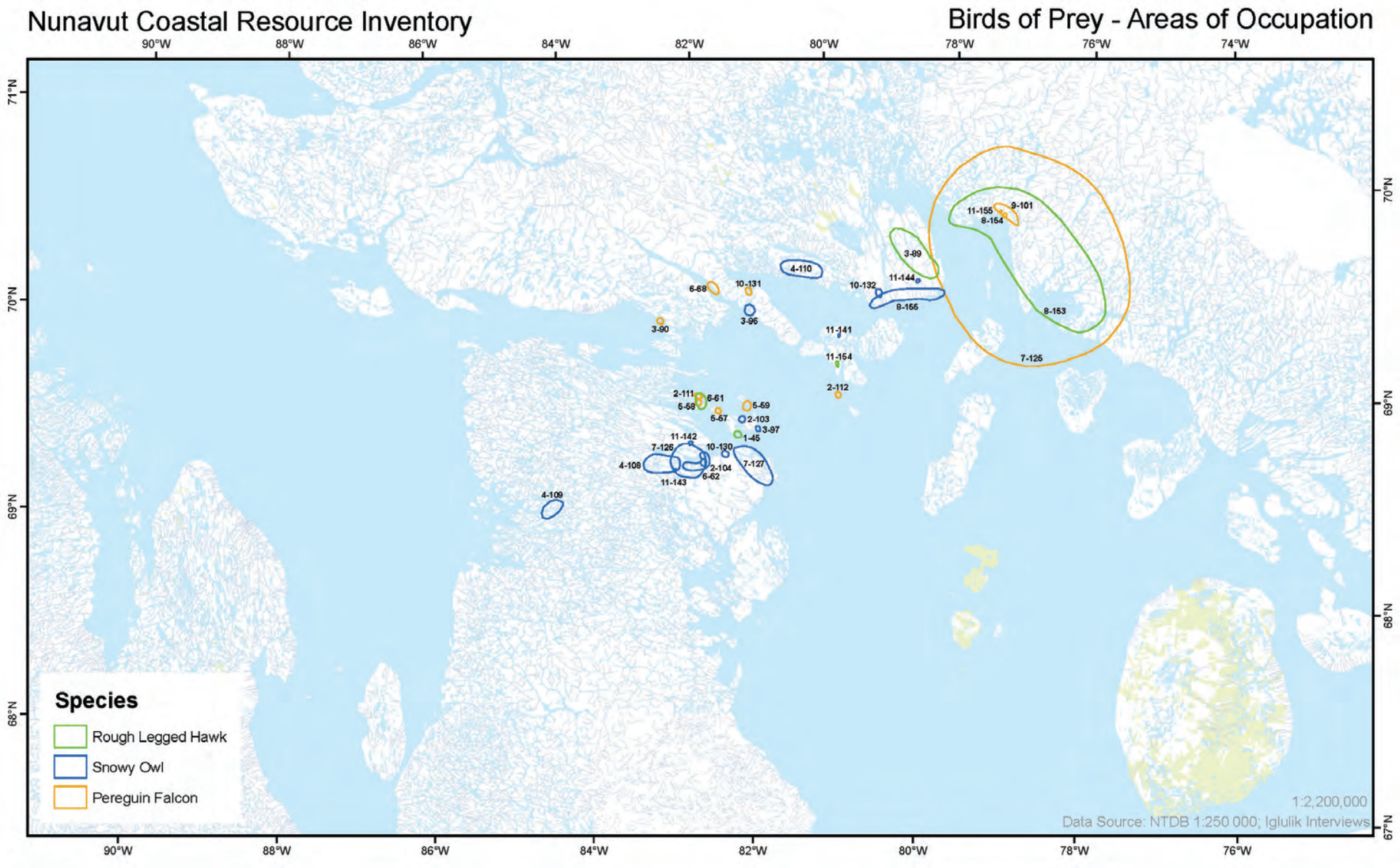


Table 26

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1-45	IG_1_1207	RLH_1	Rough Legged Hawk	June to August	early September
2-110	IG_2_1207	RLH_1	Rough Legged Hawk		
3-89	IG_3_1207	RLH_1	Rough Legged Hawk	June to September	rarely seen
6-61	IG_6_0108	RLH_1	Rough Legged Hawk	June	nesting place in June; more abundant than Peregrine; fewer around Iglulik
8-153	IG_8_0108	RLH_1	Rough Legged Hawk		nesting in high cliffs; prohibited to harvest them
11-153	IG_11_0108	RLH_1	Rough Legged Hawk		cliffs, nesting
9-100	IG_9_0108	RLH_1_e	Rough Legged Hawk		lay eggs on cliffs
2-103	IG_2_1207	Sowl_1	Snowy Owl		
3-96	IG_3_1207	Sowl_1	Snowy Owl		
4-108	IG_4_1207	Sowl_1	Snowy Owl	year round	
6-62	IG_6_0108	Sowl_1	Snowy Owl	May, June	nesting place in May/June; Snow Geese nest near them because the fox are afraid of the owls
7-126	IG_7_0108	Sowl_1	Snowy Owl		nesting
8-155	IG_8_0108	Sowl_1	Snowy Owl		everywhere along shore
10-130	IG_10_0108	Sowl_1	Snowy Owl		nesting in high areas; go where lemmings are
11-141	IG_11_0108	Sowl_1	Snowy Owl		nesting
2-104	IG_2_1207	Sowl_2	Snowy Owl		
3-97	IG_3_1207	Sowl_2	Snowy Owl		
4-109	IG_4_1207	Sowl_2	Snowy Owl	year round	
7-127	IG_7_0108	Sowl_2	Snowy Owl		nesting
10-132	IG_10_0108	Sowl_2	Snowy Owl		nest in high areas; go where lemmings are
11-142	IG_11_0108	Sowl_2	Snowy Owl		nesting
8-156	IG_8_0108	Sowl_2_e	Snowy Owl		everywhere in whole area
4-110	IG_4_1207	Sowl_3	Snowy Owl	year round	
11-143	IG_11_0108	Sowl_3	Snowy Owl		nesting
11-144	IG_11_0108	Sowl_4	Snowy Owl		nesting
11-145	IG_11_0108	Sowl_5	Snowy Owl		everywhere
2-111	IG_2_1207	PF_1	Peregrine Falcon		
3-90	IG_3_1207	PF_1	Peregrine Falcon		
5-57	IG_5_1207	PF_1	Peregrine Falcon		lay eggs in high cliffs; not many of them
6-68	IG_6_0108	PF_1	Peregrine Falcon		nesting area
7-125	IG_7_0108	PF_1	Peregrine Falcon		on high cliffs; more here because of cliffs
8-154	IG_8_0108	PF_1	Peregrine Falcon		nesting, everywhere there are high cliffs
9-101	IG_9_0108	PF_1	Peregrine Falcon		
10-131	IG_10_0108	PF_1	Peregrine Falcon		nesting
11-154	IG_11_0108	PF_1	Peregrine Falcon		cliffs, nesting
2-112	IG_2_1207	PF_2	Peregrine Falcon		
5-58	IG_5_1207	PF_2	Peregrine Falcon		
11-155	IG_11_0108	PF_2	Peregrine Falcon		nesting
5-59	IG_5_1207	PF_3	Peregrine Falcon		

Figure 28: Gulls & Ravens areas of occupation (Glaucous Gull, Herring Gull, Raven).

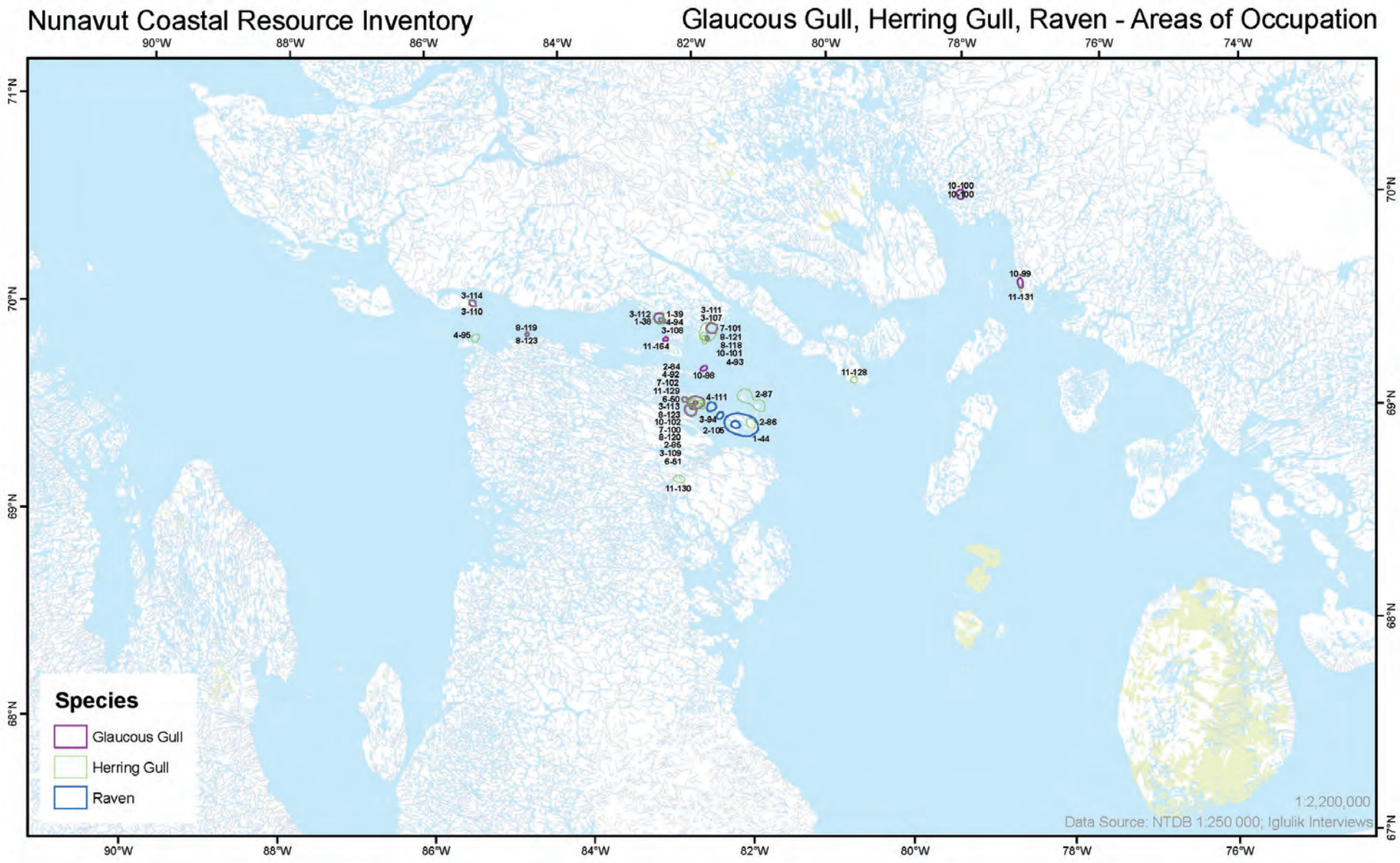


Table 27

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1-38	IG_1_1207	GG_1	Glaucous Gull		
2-84	IG_2_1207	GG_1	Glaucous Gull		nesting
3-111	IG_3_1207	GG_1	Glaucous Gull	May to November	lay eggs
6-50	IG_6_0108	GG_1	Glaucous Gull	June	Nesting area; usually lay eggs in middle of lake on rocks
7-102	IG_7_0108	GG_1	Glaucous Gull		
8-121	IG_8_0108	GG_1	Glaucous Gull		more vicious
11-127	IG_11_0108	GG_1	Glaucous Gull	summer	nesting
9-73	IG_9_0108	GG_1_e	Glaucous Gull	April	seen at floe edge and all over when snow melts
3-112	IG_3_1207	GG_2	Glaucous Gull	May to November	lay eggs
8-122	IG_8_0108	GG_2	Glaucous Gull		more vicious
3-113	IG_3_1207	GG_3	Glaucous Gull	May to November	lay eggs
8-123	IG_8_0108	GG_3	Glaucous Gull		more vicious
10-98	IG_10_0108	GG_3	Glaucous Gull		nesting
3-114	IG_3_1207	GG_4	Glaucous Gull	May to November	lay eggs
10-99	IG_10_0108	GG_4	Glaucous Gull		nesting
10-100	IG_10_0108	GG_5	Glaucous Gull		nesting, cliffs
1-39	IG_1_1207	HG_1	Herring Gull		
2-85	IG_2_1207	HG_1	Herring Gull		nesting
3-107	IG_3_1207	HG_1	Herring Gull	May to November	lay eggs
4-92	IG_4_1207	HG_1	Herring Gull	July	nesting
6-51	IG_6_0108	HG_1	Herring Gull		
7-100	IG_7_0108	HG_1	Herring Gull		
10-101	IG_10_0108	HG_1	Herring Gull		nesting
11-128	IG_11_0108	HG_1	Herring Gull	spring/ summer	nesting
8-118	IG_8_0108	HG_1_AP	Herring Gull		nesting
5-70	IG_5_1207	HG_1_e	Herring Gull		everywhere
9-72	IG_9_0108	HG_1_e	Herring Gull	April	seen at floe edge and all over when snow melts
2-86	IG_2_1207	HG_2	Herring Gull		
3-108	IG_3_1207	HG_2	Herring Gull	May to November	lay eggs
4-93	IG_4_1207	HG_2	Herring Gull		
7-101	IG_7_0108	HG_2	Herring Gull		
10-102	IG_10_0108	HG_2	Herring Gull		nesting
11-129	IG_11_0108	HG_2	Herring Gull		nesting in cliffs
8-119	IG_8_0108	HG_2_AP	Herring Gull		nesting
2-87	IG_2_1207	HG_3	Herring Gull		
3-109	IG_3_1207	HG_3	Herring Gull	May to November	lay eggs
4-94	IG_4_1207	HG_3	Herring Gull		
11-130	IG_11_0108	HG_3	Herring Gull		nesting near lake
8-120	IG_8_0108	HG_3_AP	Herring Gull		nesting
3-110	IG_3_1207	HG_4	Herring Gull	May to November	lay eggs
4-95	IG_4_1207	HG_4	Herring Gull		
11-131	IG_11_0108	HG_4	Herring Gull		
1-44	IG_1_1207	CR_1	Common Raven		seem to have more because into garbage in town
2-105	IG_2_1207	CR_1	Common Raven		
3-94	IG_3_1207	CR_1	Common Raven		5pm go here to sleep, return to Iglulik at 7am
4-111	IG_4_1207	CR_1	Common Raven		"home"; nesting area

Figure 29: Ducks & Loons areas of occupation
(Red Throated Loon, Common Loon, Common Eider, Arctic Loon, Oldsquaw, King Eider).

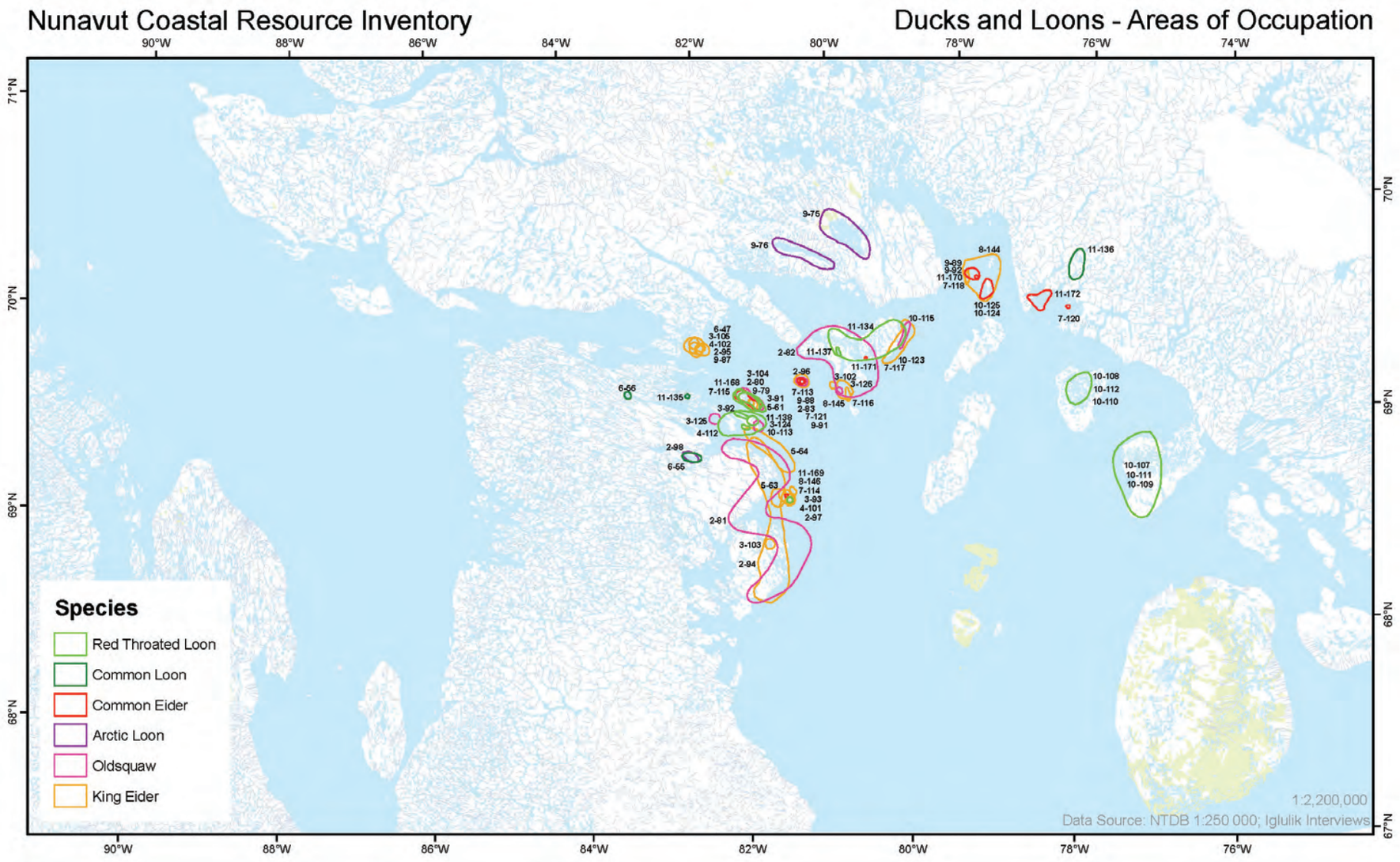


Table 28

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/ Year	Comments
3-91	IG_3_1207	RTL_1	Red Throated Loon		
5-61	IG_5_1207	RTL_1	Red Throated Loon		more on island
9-79	IG_9_0108	RTL_1	Red Throated Loon		all over island
10-111	IG_10_0108	RTL_1	Red Throated Loon		nesting
11-137	IG_11_0108	RTL_1_e	Red Throated Loon		
2-109	IG_2_1207	RTL_1_e	Red Throated Loon		
7-105	IG_7_0108	RTL_1_e	Red Throated Loon	spring	almost in every lake
8-127	IG_8_0108	RTL_1_e	Red Throated Loon		everywhere; in all lakes
3-92	IG_3_1207	RTL_2	Red Throated Loon		
10-112	IG_10_0108	RTL_2	Red Throated Loon		seen everywhere
11-138	IG_11_0108	RTL_2_ AP	Red Throated Loon		
9-80	IG_9_0108	RTL_2_e	Red Throated Loon		everywhere on islands
3-93	IG_3_1207	RTL_3	Red Throated Loon		
10-113	IG_10_0108	RTL_3	Red Throated Loon		nesting
11-139	IG_11_0108	RTL_3_ AP	Red Throated Loon		
6-55	IG_6_0108	CL_1	Common Loon	August	
10-107	IG_10_0108	CL_1	Common Loon		nesting
11-135	IG_11_0108	CL_1	Common Loon		all in big lakes
8-129	IG_8_0108	CL_1_e	Common Loon		nesting, found in larger lakes with fish
9-78	IG_9_0108	CL_1_e	Common Loon		often sees everywhere on the lakes
6-56	IG_6_0108	CL_2	Common Loon	August	
10-108	IG_10_0108	CL_2	Common Loon		seen everywhere
11-136	IG_11_0108	CL_2	Common Loon		all in big lakes
7-120	IG_7_0108	CE_1	Common Eider		nesting
10-125	IG_10_0108	CE_1	Common Eider		
11-168	IG_11_0108	CE_1	Common Eider		nesting
9-91	IG_9_0108	CE_1_AP	Common Eider		
8-148	IG_8_0108	CE_1_e	Common Eider		everywhere
7-121	IG_7_0108	CE_2	Common Eider		nesting
9-92	IG_9_0108	CE_2	Common Eider		
11-169	IG_11_0108	CE_2	Common Eider		nesting
11-170	IG_11_0108	CE_3	Common Eider		island not on map; nesting
11-171	IG_11_0108	CE_4	Common Eider		island in lake, nesting
11-172	IG_11_0108	CE_5	Common Eider		nesting, doesn't go there
11-177	IG_11_0108	CE_6_H	Common Eider		
2-98	IG_2_1207	AL_1	Arctic Loon		
9-75	IG_9_0108	AL_1	Arctic Loon		
10-109	IG_10_0108	AL_1	Arctic Loon		nesting
11-134	IG_11_0108	AL_1	Arctic Loon		go where there are smaller fish
5-62	IG_5_1207	AL_1_e	Arctic Loon		everywhere, but not very abundant
7-106	IG_7_0108	AL_1_e	Arctic Loon		follow Red Throated Loons; fewer in number
8-128	IG_8_0108	AL_1_e	Arctic Loon		nesting, found in larger lakes with fish
9-76	IG_9_0108	AL_2	Arctic Loon		
10-110	IG_10_0108	AL_2	Arctic Loon		seen everywhere
9-77	IG_9_0108	AL_3_e	Arctic Loon		larger lakes
2-80	IG_2_1207	OS_1	Oldsquaw		abundant on island
3-124	IG_3_1207	OS_1	Oldsquaw		
4-91	IG_4_1207	OS_1_e	Oldsquaw		lots at flow edge; everywhere
5-65	IG_5_1207	OS_1_e	Oldsquaw		everywhere
7-119	IG_7_0108	OS_1_e	Oldsquaw		everywhere; feed along floe edge
8-147	IG_8_0108	OS_1_e	Oldsquaw		everywhere
9-90	IG_9_0108	OS_1_e	Oldsquaw		everywhere; nesting in spring/summer
10-114	IG_10_0108	OS_1_e	Oldsquaw		nest everywhere
11-167	IG_11_0108	OS_1_e	Oldsquaw		nest everywhere
2-81	IG_2_1207	OS_2	Oldsquaw		
3-125	IG_3_1207	OS_2	Oldsquaw		
10-115	IG_10_0108	OS_2	Oldsquaw		everywhere
2-82	IG_2_1207	OS_3	Oldsquaw		
3-126	IG_3_1207	OS_3	Oldsquaw		
2-83	IG_2_1207	OS_4	Oldsquaw		
3-102	IG_3_1207	KE_1	King Eider		
6-47	IG_6_0108	KE_1	King Eider	June	Place of ducks; start laying eggs in June
7-113	IG_7_0108	KE_1	King Eider		nesting area
9-87	IG_9_0108	KE_1	King Eider		nesting on all islands
2-94	IG_2_1207	KE_1_AP	King Eider		
4-101	IG_4_1207	KE_1_AP	King Eider		nesting
5-63	IG_5_1207	KE_1_AP	King Eider		meeting place before they migrate South
8-143	IG_8_0108	KE_1_e	King Eider		everywhere
10-122	IG_10_0108	KE_1_e	King Eider		everywhere
11-160	IG_11_0108	KE_1_e	King Eider		
3-103	IG_3_1207	KE_2	King Eider		
5-64	IG_5_1207	KE_2	King Eider		females lay eggs here and the males travel East
7-114	IG_7_0108	KE_2	King Eider		nesting area
8-144	IG_8_0108	KE_2	King Eider		nesting; egg collecting
9-88	IG_9_0108	KE_2	King Eider		nesting on all islands
10-123	IG_10_0108	KE_2	King Eider		nesting
2-95	IG_2_1207	KE_2_AP	King Eider		
4-102	IG_4_1207	KE_2_AP	King Eider		nesting
3-104	IG_3_1207	KE_3	King Eider		
7-115	IG_7_0108	KE_3	King Eider		nesting area
8-145	IG_8_0108	KE_3	King Eider		nesting; egg collecting
9-89	IG_9_0108	KE_3	King Eider		nesting on all islands
10-124	IG_10_0108	KE_3	King Eider		
2-96	IG_2_1207	KE_3_AP	King Eider		
2-97	IG_2_1207	KE_4	King Eider		
3-105	IG_3_1207	KE_4	King Eider		duck island
7-116	IG_7_0108	KE_4	King Eider		nesting area
8-146	IG_8_0108	KE_4	King Eider		nesting; egg collecting
7-117	IG_7_0108	KE_5	King Eider		all along beach nesting
7-118	IG_7_0108	KE_6	King Eider		nesting; *island not on map

Figure 30: Geese & Swan areas of occupation (Snow Goose, Canada Goose, Tundra Swan).

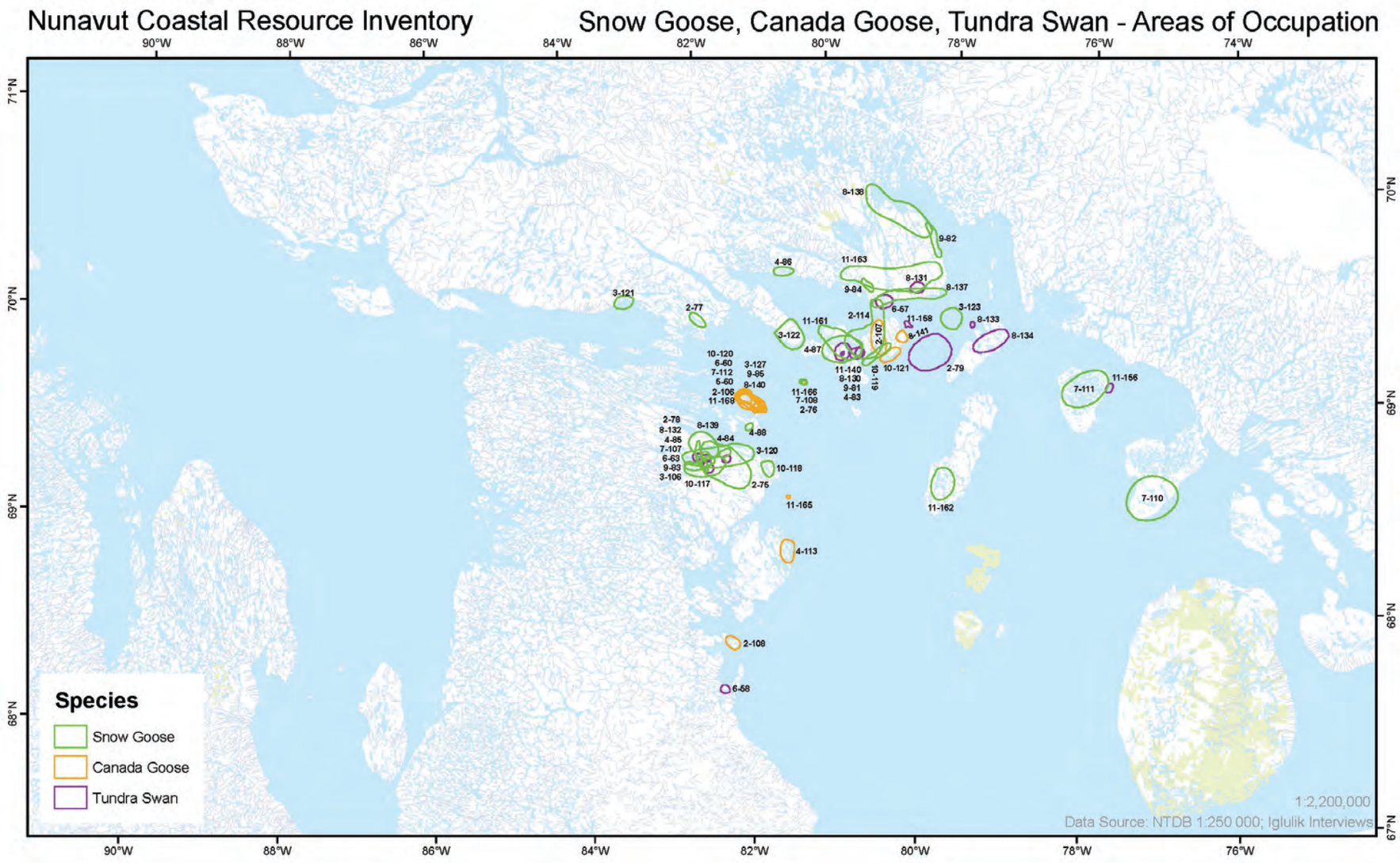


Table 29

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
2-75	IG_2_1207	SG_1	Snow Goose		egg picking
3-120	IG_3_1207	SG_1	Snow Goose		
4-84	IG_4_1207	SG_1	Snow Goose		everywhere
7-108	IG_7_0108	SG_1	Snow Goose		everywhere on island
9-82	IG_9_0108	SG_1	Snow Goose		nesting
10-117	IG_10_0108	SG_1	Snow Goose		nesting
11-161	IG_11_0108	SG_1	Snow Goose		
5-66	IG_5_1207	SG_1_AP_e	Snow Goose	April, May, June	v. abundant; everywhere
6-45	IG_6_0108	SG_1_e	Snow Goose	May, June	all along coast in May; in June they lay their eggs; some bypass Iglulik area and go further North when the snow melts
8-136	IG_8_0108	SG_1_e	Snow Goose		
2-76	IG_2_1207	SG_2	Snow Goose		nesting
3-121	IG_3_1207	SG_2	Snow Goose	July to September	
4-85	IG_4_1207	SG_2	Snow Goose		everywhere
6-63	IG_6_0108	SG_2	Snow Goose		nesting near owls
9-83	IG_9_0108	SG_2	Snow Goose	late Spring	nesting; late spring
10-118	IG_10_0108	SG_2	Snow Goose		nesting
11-162	IG_11_0108	SG_2	Snow Goose		
8-137	IG_8_0108	SG_2_AP	Snow Goose		can hear them
7-109	IG_7_0108	SG_2_e	Snow Goose		laying eggs everywhere in area
2-77	IG_2_1207	SG_3	Snow Goose		nesting
3-122	IG_3_1207	SG_3	Snow Goose		
4-86	IG_4_1207	SG_3	Snow Goose		everywhere
9-84	IG_9_0108	SG_3	Snow Goose		nesting
10-119	IG_10_0108	SG_3	Snow Goose		nesting
11-163	IG_11_0108	SG_3	Snow Goose		
7-110	IG_7_0108	SG_3_AP	Snow Goose	summer; 2007	last summer very abundant
8-138	IG_8_0108	SG_3_AP	Snow Goose		
2-114	IG_2_1207	SG_4	Snow Goose		
3-123	IG_3_1207	SG_4	Snow Goose		
4-87	IG_4_1207	SG_4	Snow Goose		everywhere
7-111	IG_7_0108	SG_4_AP	Snow Goose		lay eggs everywhere
8-139	IG_8_0108	SG_4_AP	Snow Goose		place is called Nuluqajarvik
4-88	IG_4_1207	SG_5	Snow Goose		everywhere
2-106	IG_2_1207	CG_1	Canada Goose		
3-127	IG_3_1207	CG_1	Canada Goose		
4-113	IG_4_1207	CG_1	Canada Goose		
5-60	IG_5_1207	CG_1	Canada Goose		Canada Goose and other smaller species pass through here
10-120	IG_10_0108	CG_1	Canada Goose		nesting, people collect eggs because there is so many of them
11-164	IG_11_0108	CG_1	Canada Goose		
7-112	IG_7_0108	CG_1_AP	Canada Goose		Island is named after the Canada Goose
8-140	IG_8_0108	CG_1_AP	Canada Goose		everywhere; abundant; place is called Nirlinnatuuq
9-85	IG_9_0108	CG_1_AP	Canada Goose	late Spring	island named after Canada Goose
6-59	IG_6_0108	CG_1_e	Canada Goose		everywhere
2-107	IG_2_1207	CG_2	Canada Goose		
6-60	IG_6_0108	CG_2	Canada Goose		decreased in numbers in this area
10-121	IG_10_0108	CG_2	Canada Goose		nesting
11-165	IG_11_0108	CG_2	Canada Goose		
8-141	IG_8_0108	CG_2_AP	Canada Goose		everywhere; abundant; place is called Nirlinnatuuq
9-86	IG_9_0108	CG_2_e	Canada Goose		everywhere
2-108	IG_2_1207	CG_3	Canada Goose		nesting
11-166	IG_11_0108	CG_3	Canada Goose		
8-142	IG_8_0108	CG_3_e	Canada Goose		everywhere
2-78	IG_2_1207	TS_1	Tundra Swan		
3-106	IG_3_1207	TS_1	Tundra Swan	June to September	
4-83	IG_4_1207	TS_1	Tundra Swan	July	nesting
6-57	IG_6_0108	TS_1	Tundra Swan	August	Seen during Caribou hunting season
7-107	IG_7_0108	TS_1	Tundra Swan		coming around more often; on rare occasion he sees them; nesting places are increasing in number
8-130	IG_8_0108	TS_1	Tundra Swan		nesting
9-81	IG_9_0108	TS_1	Tundra Swan		nesting
11-140	IG_11_0108	TS_1	Tundra Swan		nesting
2-79	IG_2_1207	TS_2	Tundra Swan		
6-58	IG_6_0108	TS_2	Tundra Swan	August	young ones
8-131	IG_8_0108	TS_2	Tundra Swan		nesting
11-156	IG_11_0108	TS_2	Tundra Swan		nesting
8-132	IG_8_0108	TS_3	Tundra Swan		nesting
11-157	IG_11_0108	TS_3	Tundra Swan		occasionally young are there
8-133	IG_8_0108	TS_4	Tundra Swan		nesting; been there for a long time; they were told to leave it as is and not disturb them
11-158	IG_11_0108	TS_4	Tundra Swan		nesting
8-134	IG_8_0108	TS_5	Tundra Swan		everywhere
11-159	IG_11_0108	TS_5	Tundra Swan		
8-135	IG_8_0108	TS_6_e	Tundra Swan		everywhere

Figure 31: Small Sea Bird areas of occupation
(Ruddy Turnstone, American Golden Plover, Black-Bellied Plover, Red Knot, Dunlin, Sandpipers).

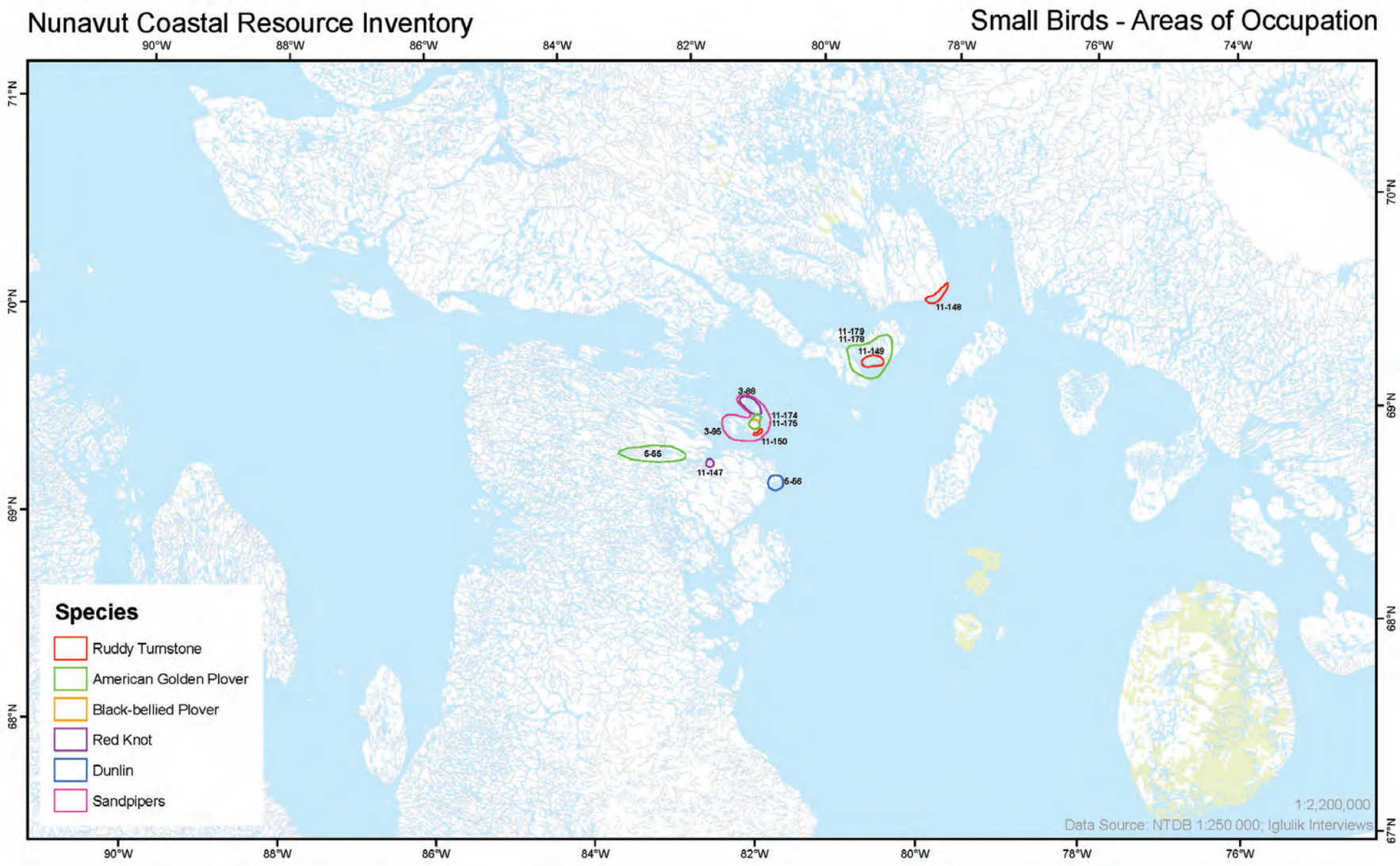


Table 30

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
11-148	IG_11_0108	RT_1	Ruddy Turnstone		along shore
4-82	IG_4_1207	RT_1_e	Ruddy Turnstone		everywhere
5-67	IG_5_1207	RT_1_e	Ruddy Turnstone		everywhere
6-66	IG_6_0108	RT_1_e	Ruddy Turnstone		everywhere
9-97	IG_9_0108	RT_1_e	Ruddy Turnstone		everywhere
10-127	IG_10_0108	RT_1_e	Ruddy Turnstone		everywhere but rarely seen
11-149	IG_11_0108	RT_2	Ruddy Turnstone		along shore
11-150	IG_11_0108	RT_3	Ruddy Turnstone		along shore, nesting
5-55	IG_5_1207	AGP_1	American Golden Plover		
11-174	IG_11_0108	AGP_1	American Golden Plover		more common than BBP, everywhere
4-78	IG_4_1207	AGP_1_e	American Golden Plover	July, August	everywhere
9-94	IG_9_0108	AGP_1_e	American Golden Plover		everywhere
11-178	IG_11_0108	AGP_2	American Golden Plover		
11-175	IG_11_0108	BBP_1	Black Bellied Plover		less common than American Golden Plover, everywhere
6-65	IG_6_0108	BBP_1_e	Black Bellied Plover		everywhere
9-95	IG_9_0108	BBP_1_e	Black Bellied Plover		everywhere
11-179	IG_11_0108	BBP_2	Black Bellied Plover		
3-88	IG_3_1207	RK_1	Red Knot		
11-147	IG_11_0108	RK_1	Red Knot	spring; 2006	one bird
4-80	IG_4_1207	RK_1_e	Red Knot		everywhere
5-69	IG_5_1207	RK_1_e	Red Knot		everywhere
5-56	IG_5_1207	DUN_1	Dunlin		rarely see them; only seen once in this location
3-95	IG_3_1207	SandP_1	Sandpipers		
2-93	IG_2_1207	SandP_1_e	Sandpipers		everywhere
4-79	IG_4_1207	SandP_1_e	Sandpipers		everywhere
6-64	IG_6_0108	SandP_1_e	Sandpipers		everywhere
7-122	IG_7_0108	SandP_1_e	Sandpipers		everywhere
8-149	IG_8_0108	SandP_1_e	Sandpipers		everywhere
9-93	IG_9_0108	SandP_1_e	Sandpipers		everywhere
10-116	IG_10_0108	SandP_1_e	Sandpipers		everywhere, don't travel together, nest in pairs

Figure 32: Arctic Tern areas of occupation.

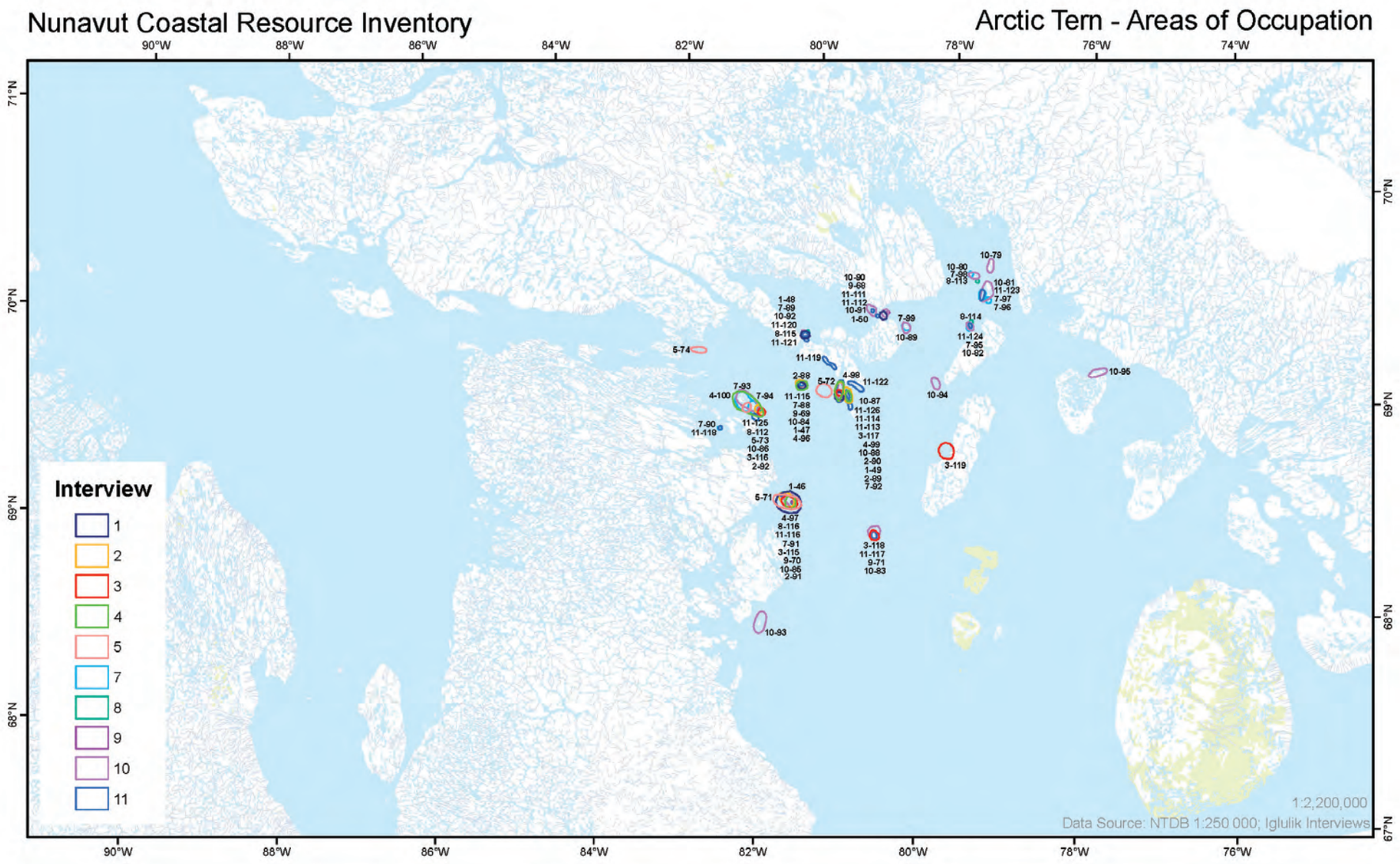


Table 31

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
1-46	IG_1_1207	AT_1	June to August	Sometimes early September
2-88	IG_2_1207	AT_1		
3-115	IG_3_1207	AT_1	June to September	never stay until October; you can tell when they are going to migrate because they start flying really high
5-71	IG_5_1207	AT_1		
7-88	IG_7_0108	AT_1		
8-112	IG_8_0108	AT_1	spring	
9-68	IG_9_0108	AT_1		*island not on map
10-79	IG_10_0108	AT_1	June to August	nesting areas on island
4-96	IG_4_1207	AT_1_AP		nesting ground
11-111	IG_11_0108	AT_1_AP		island off map
6-46	IG_6_0108	AT_1_e	May	Arrive in May; seen everywhere all over coast and at floe edge
7-97	IG_7_0108	AT_10		nesting
10-88	IG_10_0108	AT_10	June to August	nesting areas on island
11-120	IG_11_0108	AT_10		
7-98	IG_7_0108	AT_11		
10-89	IG_10_0108	AT_11	June to August	nesting areas on island
11-121	IG_11_0108	AT_11		
7-99	IG_7_0108	AT_12		
10-90	IG_10_0108	AT_12	June to August	island not on map; nesting areas on island
11-122	IG_11_0108	AT_12		not abundant
10-91	IG_10_0108	AT_13	June to August	nesting areas on island
11-123	IG_11_0108	AT_13		
10-92	IG_10_0108	AT_14	June to August	nesting areas on island
11-124	IG_11_0108	AT_14		nesting
10-93	IG_10_0108	AT_15	June to August	nesting areas on island
11-125	IG_11_0108	AT_15		nesting
10-94	IG_10_0108	AT_16	June to August	island not on map; nesting areas on island
11-126	IG_11_0108	AT_16		nesting
10-95	IG_10_0108	AT_17	June to August	nesting areas on island
1-47	IG_1_1207	AT_2	June to August	early September
2-89	IG_2_1207	AT_2		
3-116	IG_3_1207	AT_2	June to September	never stay until October; you can tell when they are going to migrate because they start flying really high
5-72	IG_5_1207	AT_2		
7-89	IG_7_0108	AT_2		
8-113	IG_8_0108	AT_2	spring	
9-69	IG_9_0108	AT_2		whole island
10-80	IG_10_0108	AT_2	June to August	nesting areas on island
4-97	IG_4_1207	AT_2_AP		
11-112	IG_11_0108	AT_2_AP		nesting
1-48	IG_1_1207	AT_3	June to August	early September
2-90	IG_2_1207	AT_3		
3-117	IG_3_1207	AT_3	June to September	never stay until October; you can tell when they are going to migrate because they start flying really high
5-73	IG_5_1207	AT_3		
7-90	IG_7_0108	AT_3		nesting
8-114	IG_8_0108	AT_3	spring	
9-70	IG_9_0108	AT_3		
10-81	IG_10_0108	AT_3	June to August	nesting areas on island
11-113	IG_11_0108	AT_3		
4-98	IG_4_1207	AT_3_AP		
1-49	IG_1_1207	AT_4	June to August	early September
2-91	IG_2_1207	AT_4		
3-118	IG_3_1207	AT_4	June to September	never stay until October; you can tell when they are going to migrate because they start flying really high
5-74	IG_5_1207	AT_4		
7-91	IG_7_0108	AT_4		nesting; *island not on map
8-115	IG_8_0108	AT_4	spring	
9-71	IG_9_0108	AT_4		
10-82	IG_10_0108	AT_4	June to August	nesting areas on island
11-114	IG_11_0108	AT_4		not as abundant
4-99	IG_4_1207	AT_4_AP		
1-50	IG_1_1207	AT_5	June to August	early September
3-119	IG_3_1207	AT_5	June to September	never stay until October; you can tell when they are going to migrate because they start flying really high
7-92	IG_7_0108	AT_5	summer	nesting
8-116	IG_8_0108	AT_5	spring	
10-83	IG_10_0108	AT_5	June to August	nesting areas on island
11-115	IG_11_0108	AT_5		used to be covered in common eider (CE_6_H; interviewee 11)
2-92	IG_2_1207	AT_5_AP		
4-100	IG_4_1207	AT_5_AP		
7-93	IG_7_0108	AT_6	summer	nesting
10-84	IG_10_0108	AT_6	June to August	nesting areas on island
11-116	IG_11_0108	AT_6		island not on map
8-117	IG_8_0108	AT_6_e	spring	
10-85	IG_10_0108	AT_7	June to August	nesting areas on island
11-117	IG_11_0108	AT_7		
7-94	IG_7_0108	AT_7_AP		
7-95	IG_7_0108	AT_8		
10-86	IG_10_0108	AT_8	June to August	nesting areas on island
11-118	IG_11_0108	AT_8		
7-96	IG_7_0108	AT_9		
10-87	IG_10_0108	AT_9	June to August	nesting areas on island
11-119	IG_11_0108	AT_9		

Figure 33: Red Phalarope and Black Guillemot areas of occupation.

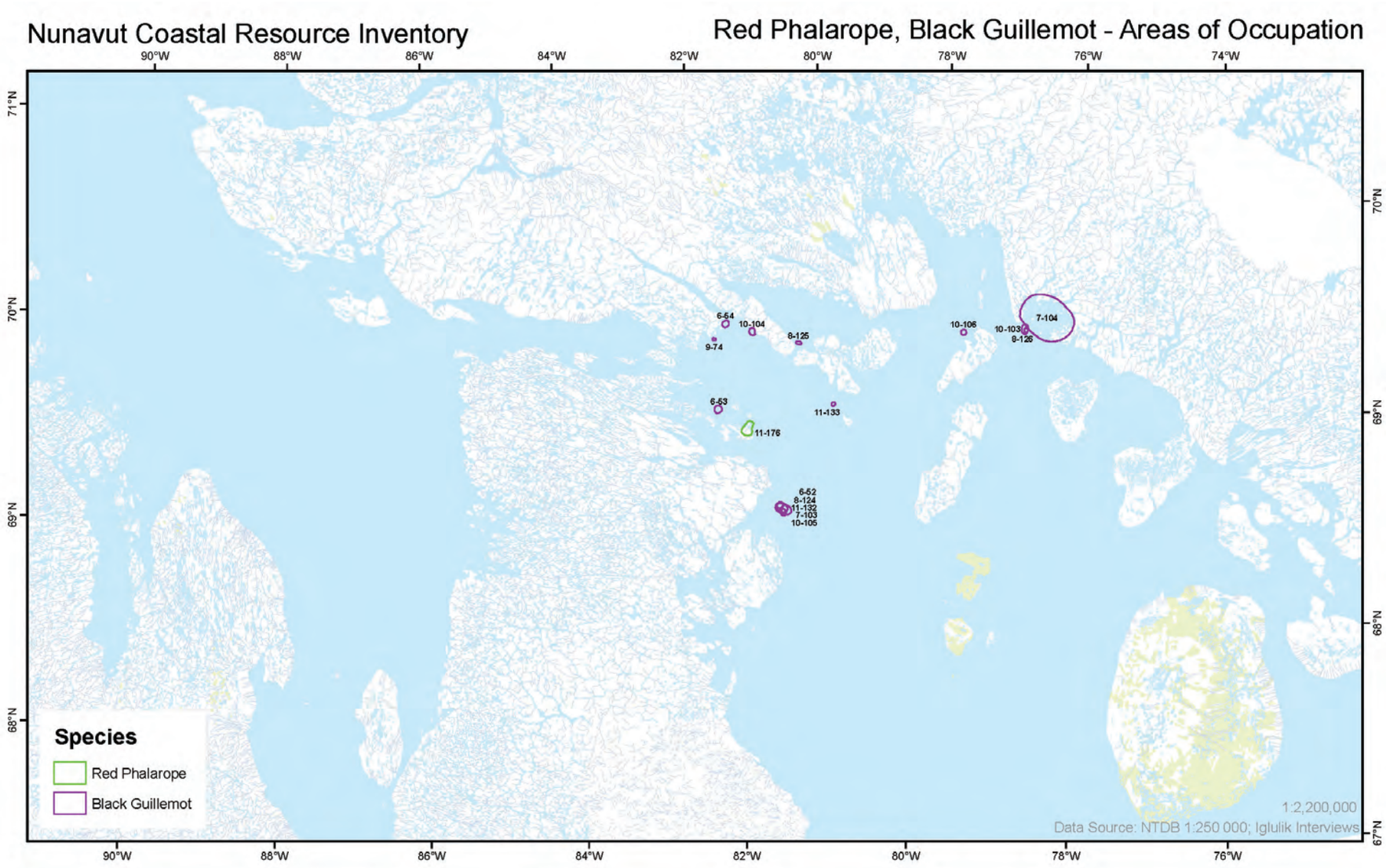


Table 32

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
11-176	IG_11_0108	RP_1_AP	Red Phalarope		in little lakes
4-81	IG_4_1207	RP_1_e	Red Phalarope		everywhere
5-68	IG_5_1207	RP_1_e	Red Phalarope		everywhere
6-67	IG_6_0108	RP_1_e	Red Phalarope		everywhere; doesn't see many now
7-123	IG_7_0108	RP_1_e	Red Phalarope		mainly lakes; everywhere
8-150	IG_8_0108	RP_1_e	Red Phalarope		everywhere in wet, mossy areas, wetlands, lakes
9-96	IG_9_0108	RP_1_e	Red Phalarope		traveling in groups in open water
10-126	IG_10_0108	RP_1_e	Red Phalarope		everywhere
11-146	IG_11_0108	RP_2_AP_e	Red Phalarope		very abundant, everywhere
6-52	IG_6_0108	BG_1	Black Guillemot		
7-103	IG_7_0108	BG_1	Black Guillemot		nesting
9-74	IG_9_0108	BG_1	Black Guillemot		nesting on small islands
10-103	IG_10_0108	BG_1	Black Guillemot		nesting
11-132	IG_11_0108	BG_1	Black Guillemot	July	nesting, end of July
8-124	IG_8_0108	BG_1_AP	Black Guillemot		nesting, everywhere
6-53	IG_6_0108	BG_2	Black Guillemot		*island not on map
7-104	IG_7_0108	BG_2	Black Guillemot		almost on all islands in that Bay/area
10-104	IG_10_0108	BG_2	Black Guillemot		nesting
11-133	IG_11_0108	BG_2	Black Guillemot		
8-125	IG_8_0108	BG_2_AP	Black Guillemot		
6-54	IG_6_0108	BG_3	Black Guillemot		
10-105	IG_10_0108	BG_3	Black Guillemot		nesting
8-126	IG_8_0108	BG_3_AP	Black Guillemot		
10-106	IG_10_0108	BG_4	Black Guillemot		nesting

Figure 34: Willow and Rock Ptarmigan areas of occupation.

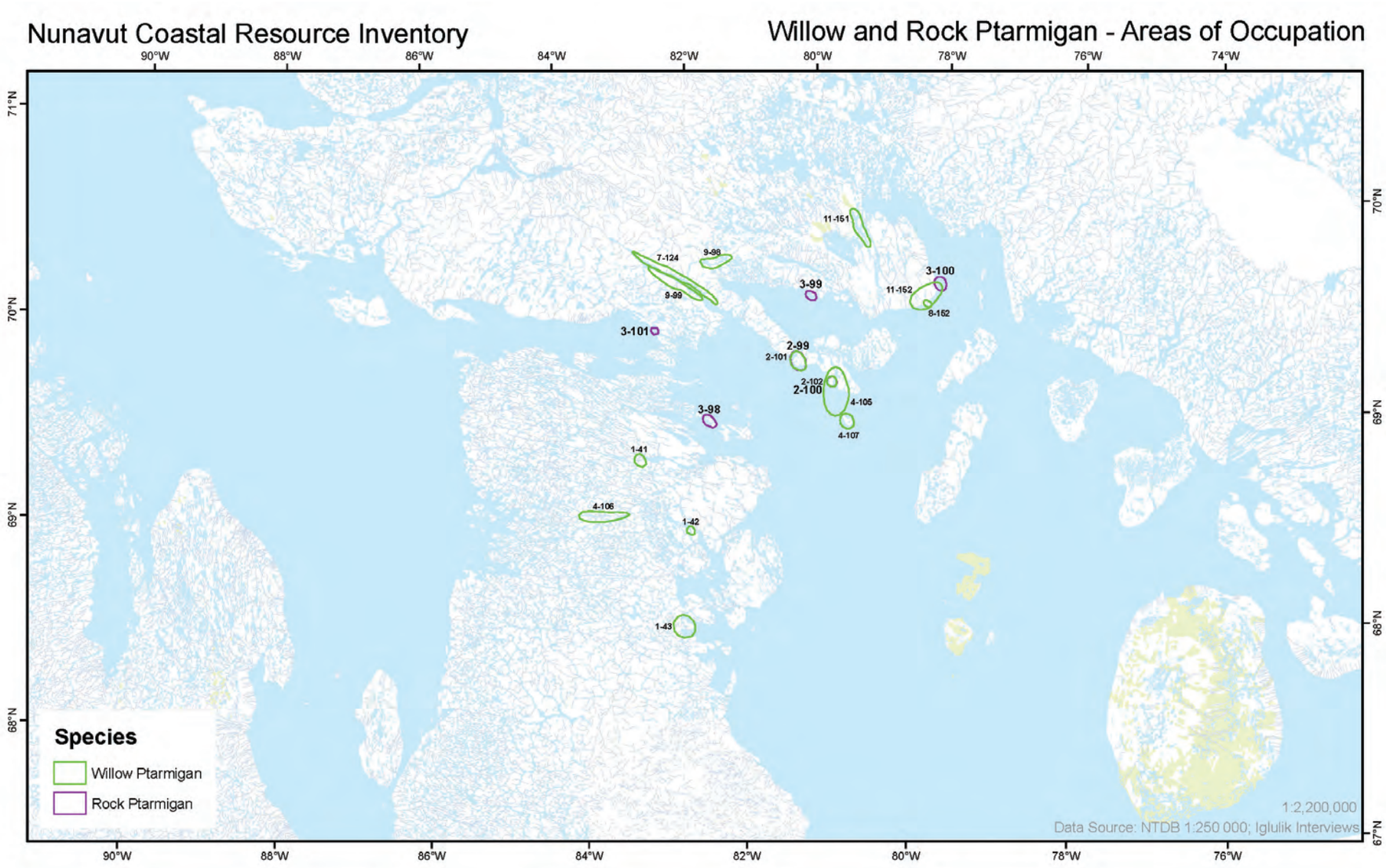


Table 33

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
7-124	IG_7_0108	Wptar_1	Willow Ptarmigan		along coast
2-101	IG_2_1207	Wptar_1_AP	Willow Ptarmigan		
4-105	IG_4_1207	Wptar_1_AP	Willow Ptarmigan		
9-98	IG_9_0108	Wptar_1_AP	Willow Ptarmigan	May	everywhere
8-151	IG_8_0108	Wptar_1_e	Willow Ptarmigan		everywhere
10-128	IG_10_0108	Wptar_1_e	Willow Ptarmigan		nesting
1-41	IG_1_1207	Wptar_2	Willow Ptarmigan	September to November	
2-102	IG_2_1207	Wptar_2_AP	Willow Ptarmigan		
4-106	IG_4_1207	Wptar_2_AP	Willow Ptarmigan		
8-152	IG_8_0108	Wptar_2_AP	Willow Ptarmigan	fall	only place where he sees a lot of them in the Fall; in the Fall they were told to harvest as many of them as they can
9-99	IG_9_0108	Wptar_2_AP	Willow Ptarmigan	May	everywhere
11-152	IG_11_0108	Wptar_2_AP	Willow Ptarmigan		
1-42	IG_1_1207	Wptar_3	Willow Ptarmigan	September to November	
4-107	IG_4_1207	Wptar_3_AP	Willow Ptarmigan		
1-43	IG_1_1207	Wptar_4	Willow Ptarmigan	June	passing through
3-98	IG_3_1207	Rptar_1	Rock Ptarmigan		spring
2-99	IG_2_1207	Rptar_1_AP	Rock Ptarmigan		
10-129	IG_10_0108	Rptar_1_e	Rock Ptarmigan		nesting
3-99	IG_3_1207	Rptar_2	Rock Ptarmigan		spring
2-100	IG_2_1207	Rptar_2_AP	Rock Ptarmigan		
3-100	IG_3_1207	Rptar_3	Rock Ptarmigan		spring
3-101	IG_3_1207	Rptar_4	Rock Ptarmigan		spring

Figure 35: Bird historic areas of occupation
(American Golden Plover, Arctic Tern, Common Eider, King Eider, Willow Ptarmigan).

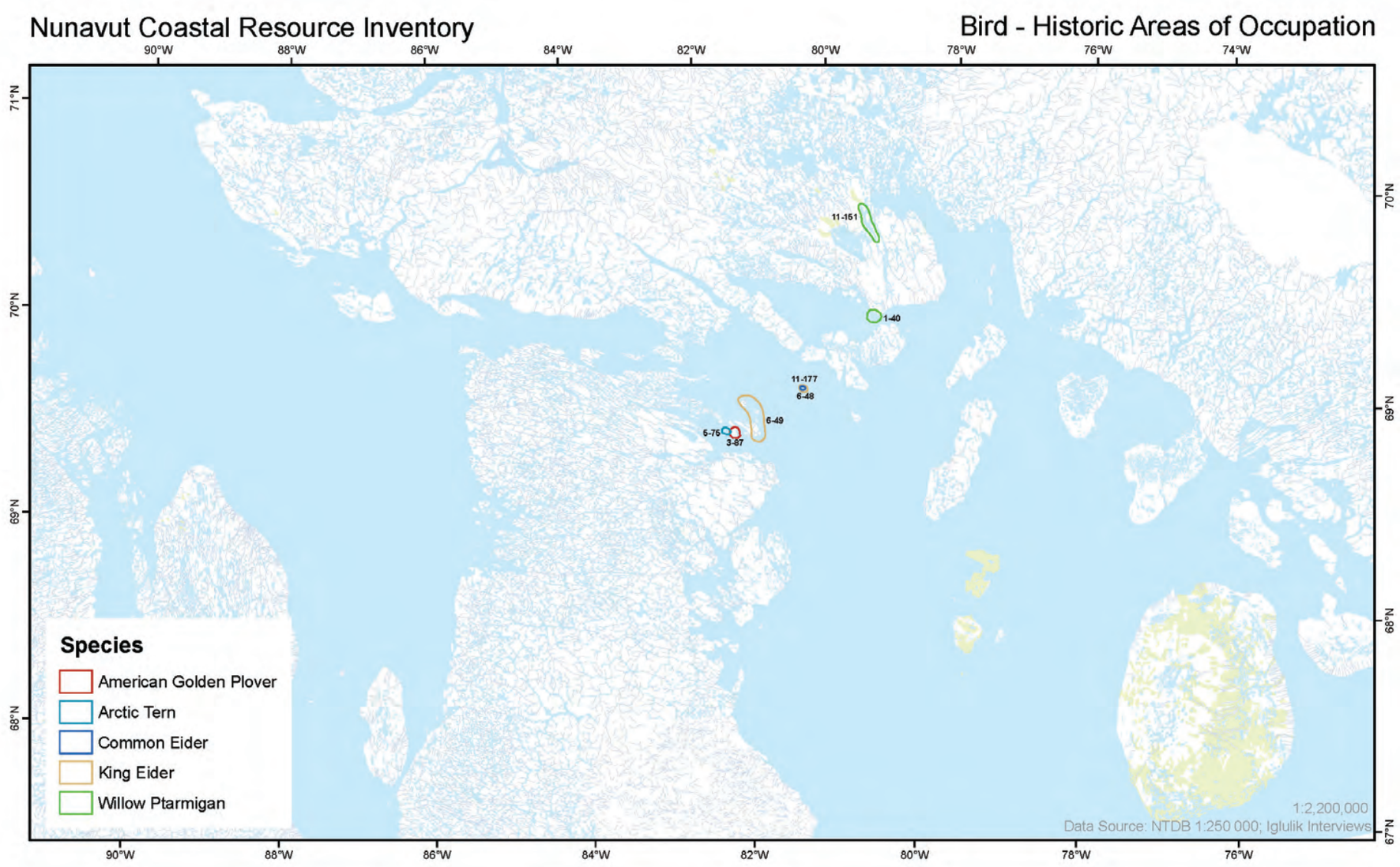


Table 34

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
6-49	IG_6_0108	KE_3_H	King Eider		
6-48	IG_6_0108	KE_2_H	King Eider		
11-151	IG_11_0108	WPtar_1_AH	Willow Ptarmigan	1978	
11-177	IG_11_0108	CE_6_H	Common Eider		
1-40	IG_1_1207	WPtar_1_H	Willow Ptarmigan		
3-87	IG_3_1207	AGP_1_H	American Golden Plover		
5-75	IG_5_1207	AT_5_H	Arctic Tern		

Figure 36: Invertebrate Areas of High Abundance (clam, amphipod).

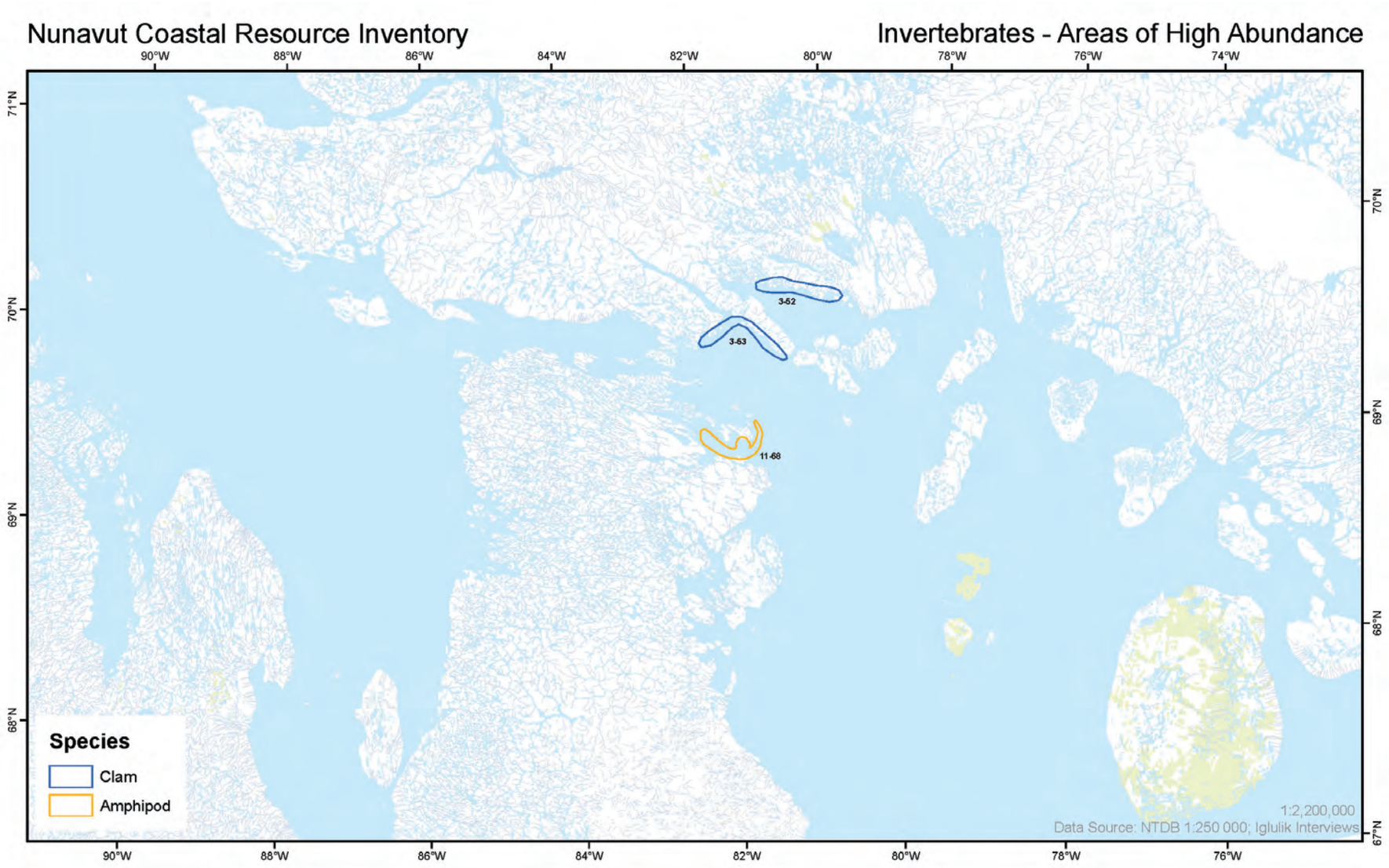


Table 35

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
11-68	IG_11_0108	Amph_1_AP	Amphipod		
3-52	IG_3_1207	Clam_8_AP	Clam		
3-53	IG_3_1207	Clam_9_AP	Clam		

Figure 37: Clam areas of occupation.

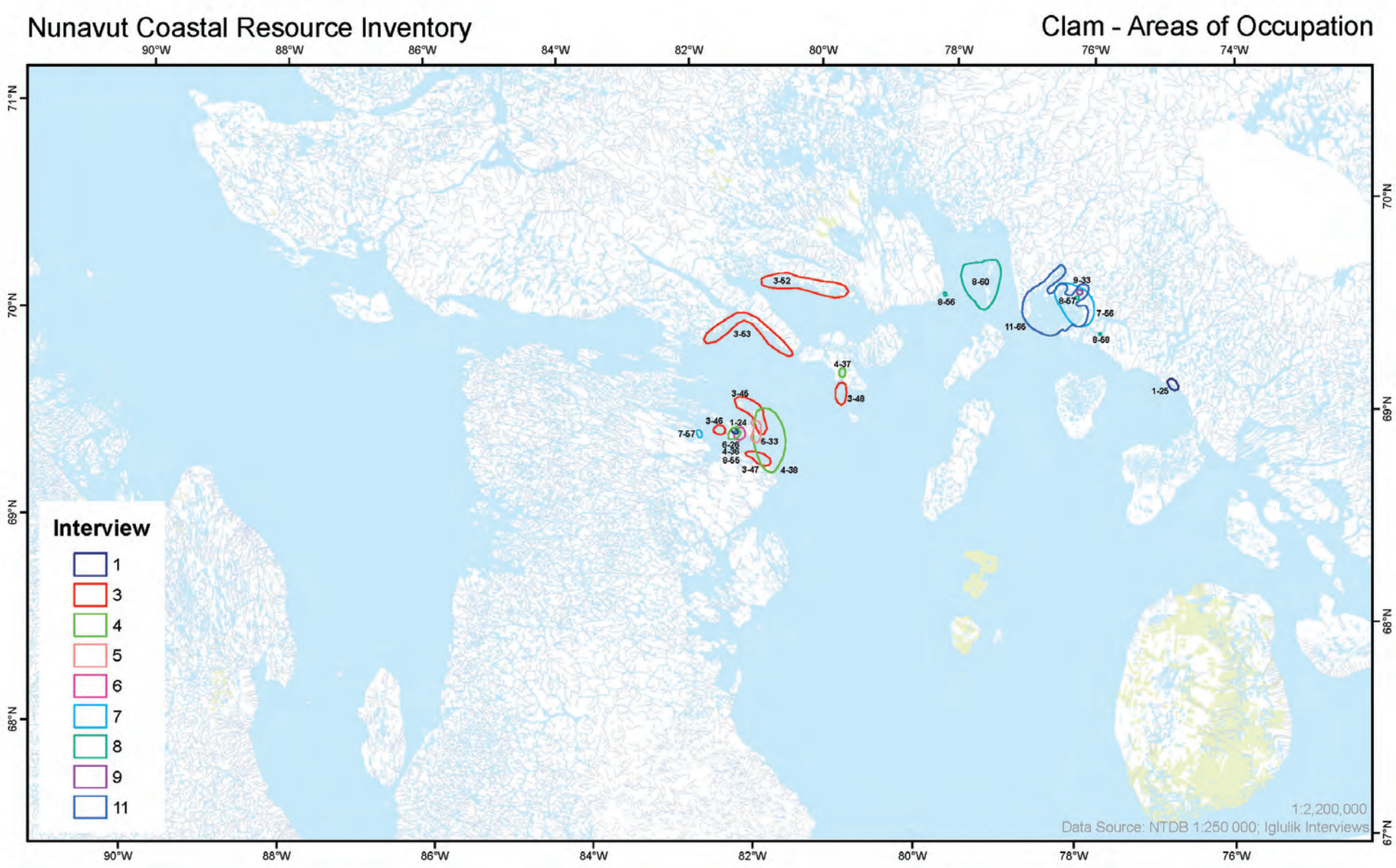


Table 36

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
1-24	IG_1_1207	Clam_1	August, September	mostly muddy
3-45	IG_3_1207	Clam_1		
4-36	IG_4_1207	Clam_1		
6-26	IG_6_0108	Clam_1		
8-55	IG_8_0108	Clam_1		
9-33	IG_9_0108	Clam_1	summer	a lot of clams when there is a full moon
11-65	IG_11_0108	Clam_1	September	all along shore, low tide
2-51	IG_2_1207	Clam_1_e		everywhere; walrus eat them
1-25	IG_1_1207	Clam_2	July to September	sand and mud mixed; tide goes out further
3-46	IG_3_1207	Clam_2		
4-37	IG_4_1207	Clam_2	August	bigger than in Clam_1 (4-36); seen during full moon
5-33	IG_5_1207	Clam_2	August, September	
7-56	IG_7_0108	Clam_2		
8-56	IG_8_0108	Clam_2		where he goes clam digging
3-47	IG_3_1207	Clam_3		
4-38	IG_4_1207	Clam_3		
7-57	IG_7_0108	Clam_3		
8-57	IG_8_0108	Clam_3		where he goes clam digging
3-48	IG_3_1207	Clam_4		
8-58	IG_8_0108	Clam_4		where he goes clam digging
8-59	IG_8_0108	Clam_5_e		all along coast
8-60	IG_8_0108	Clam_6		
3-52	IG_3_1207	Clam_8_AP		
3-53	IG_3_1207	Clam_9_AP		

Figure 38: Whelk areas of occupation.

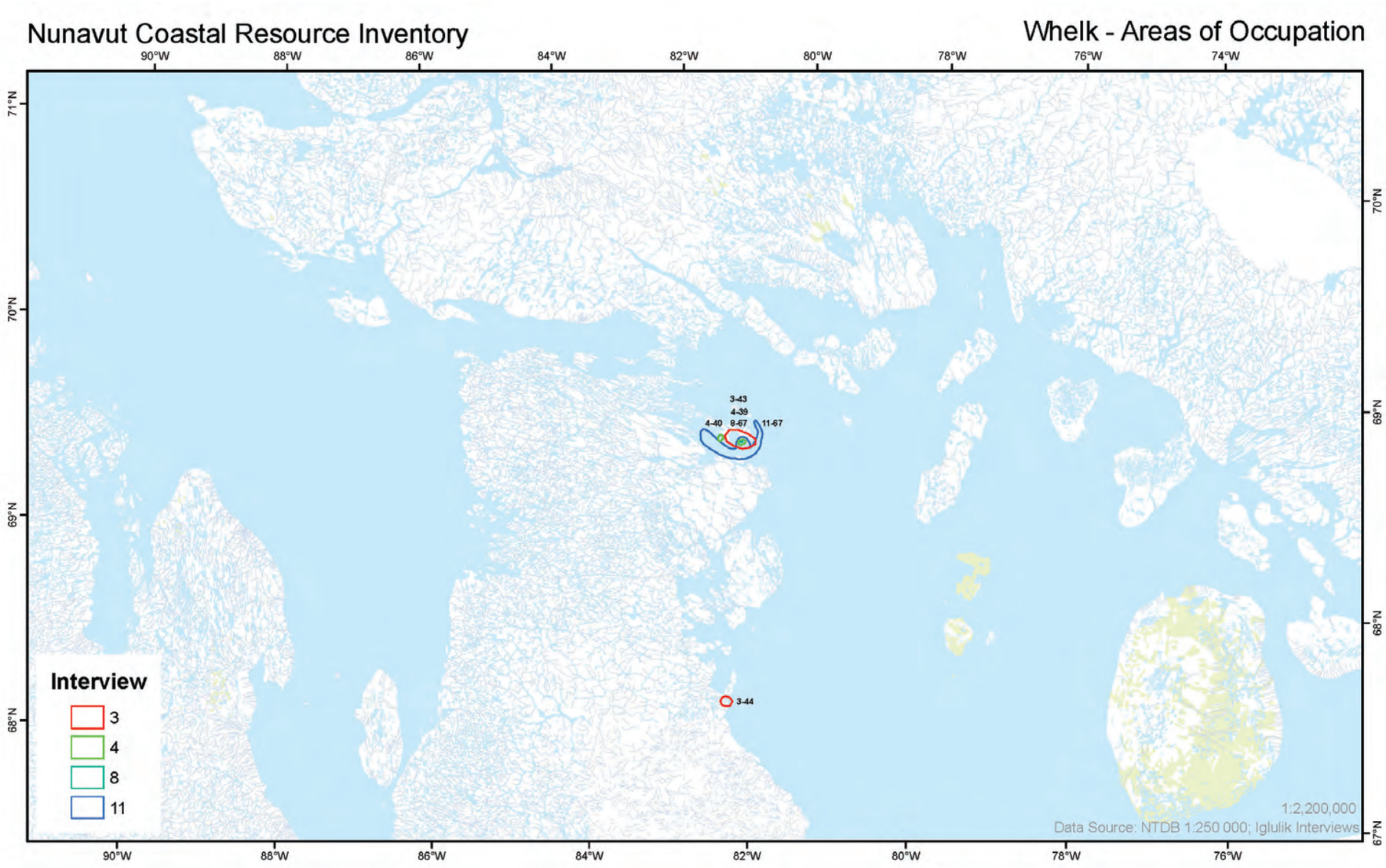


Table 37

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
3-43	IG_3_1207	Whe_1		Three people harvest them.
4-39	IG_4_1207	Whe_1		
8-67	IG_8_0108	Whe_1		by camp
11-67	IG_11_0108	Whe_1	July	in deeper water, 200 feet down, waits 6 hours, makes a trap out of a bucket, puts hole in bucket, lid on top and puts meat in it; he likes the Whelk meat, everyone says animals from the seabed have more nutrition, he would like to sell them commercially if he had enough traps, he would catch a lot
5-30	IG_5_1207	Whe_1_e		sees shells everywhere
3-44	IG_3_1207	Whe_2		three people harvest them
4-40	IG_4_1207	Whe_2		

Figure 39: Polar Sea Star areas of occupation.

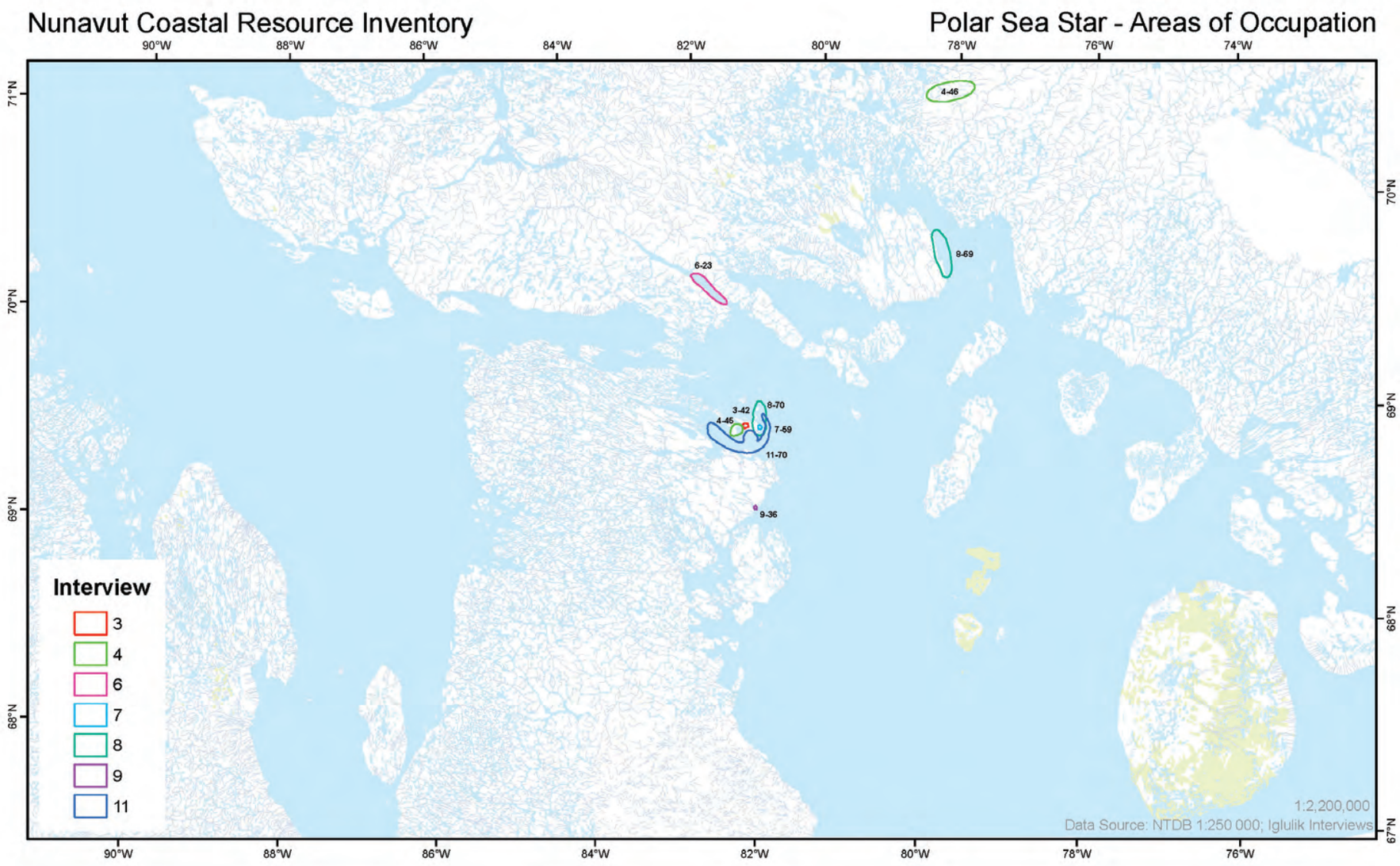


Table 38

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
3-42	IG_3_1207	Pstar_1		very few; Iglulik Bay
4-45	IG_4_1207	Pstar_1		on shores of Iglulik
7-59	IG_7_0108	Pstar_1		seen on the shore
8-69	IG_8_0108	Pstar_1		
11-70	IG_11_0108	Pstar_1		caught a couple; one star was holding a whelk; where there are bigger waves and after a storm he has seen them
5-77	IG_5_1207	Pstar_1_e		everywhere
4-46	IG_4_1207	Pstar_2		
8-70	IG_8_0108	Pstar_2		sometimes sees them washed up on shore

Figure 40: Mussel areas of occupation.

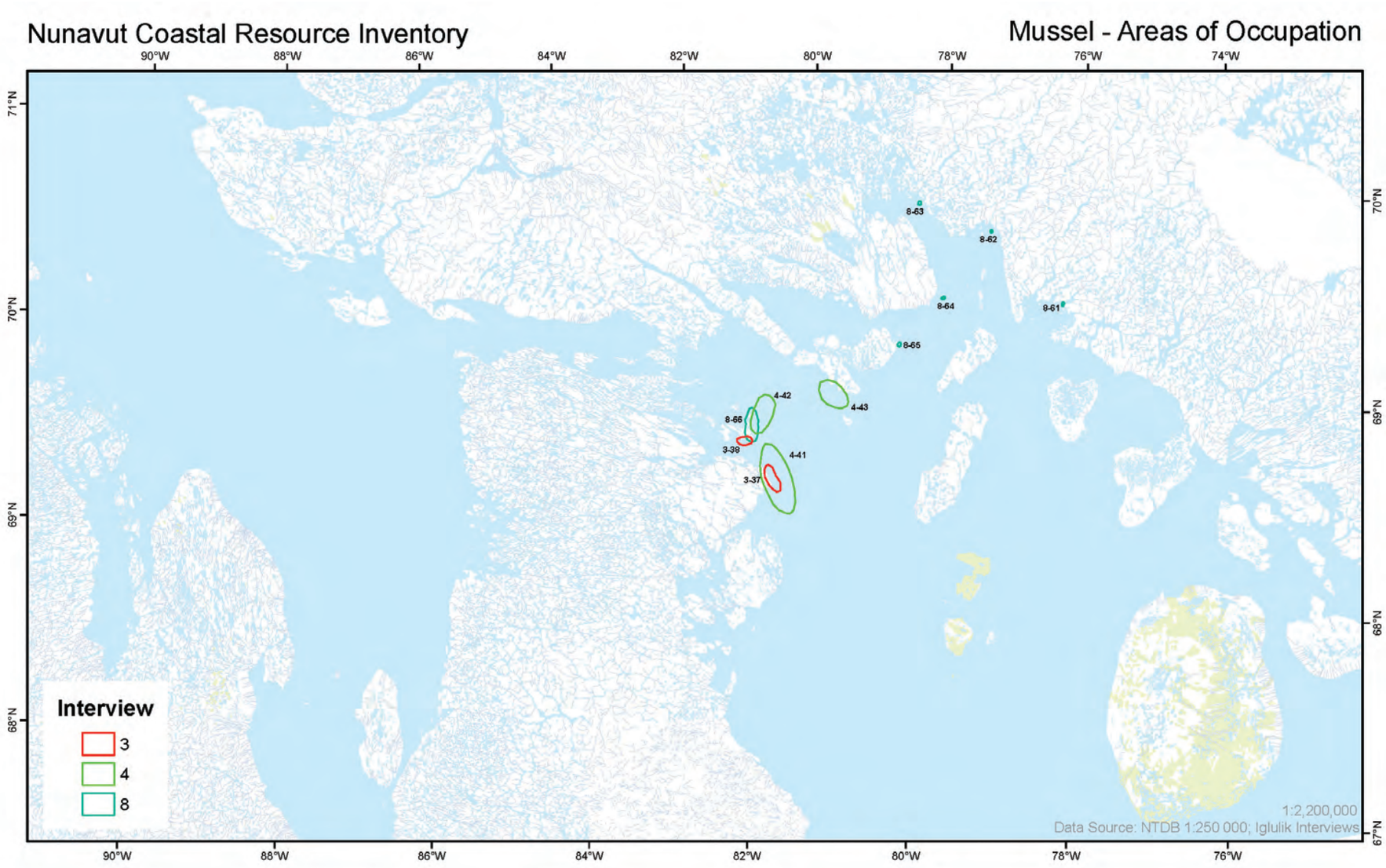


Table 39

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Month/Year	Comments
3-37	IG_3_1207	Mus_1	September, October	
4-41	IG_4_1207	Mus_1		in Walrus stomachs
8-61	IG_8_0108	Mus_1		he finds mussels where he digs clams
9-34	IG_9_0108	Mus_1_e	year round	along coast; everywhere
3-38	IG_3_1207	Mus_2	September, October	
4-42	IG_4_1207	Mus_2		
8-62	IG_8_0108	Mus_2		he finds mussels where he digs clams
4-43	IG_4_1207	Mus_3		
8-63	IG_8_0108	Mus_3		he finds mussels where he digs clams
8-64	IG_8_0108	Mus_4		he finds mussels where he digs clams
8-65	IG_8_0108	Mus_5		he finds mussels where he digs clams
8-66	IG_8_0108	Mus_6		he finds mussels where he digs clams

Figure 41: Invertebrate areas of occupation
(Sea Urchin, Sea Cucumber, Sea Anemone, Naked Sea Butterfly).

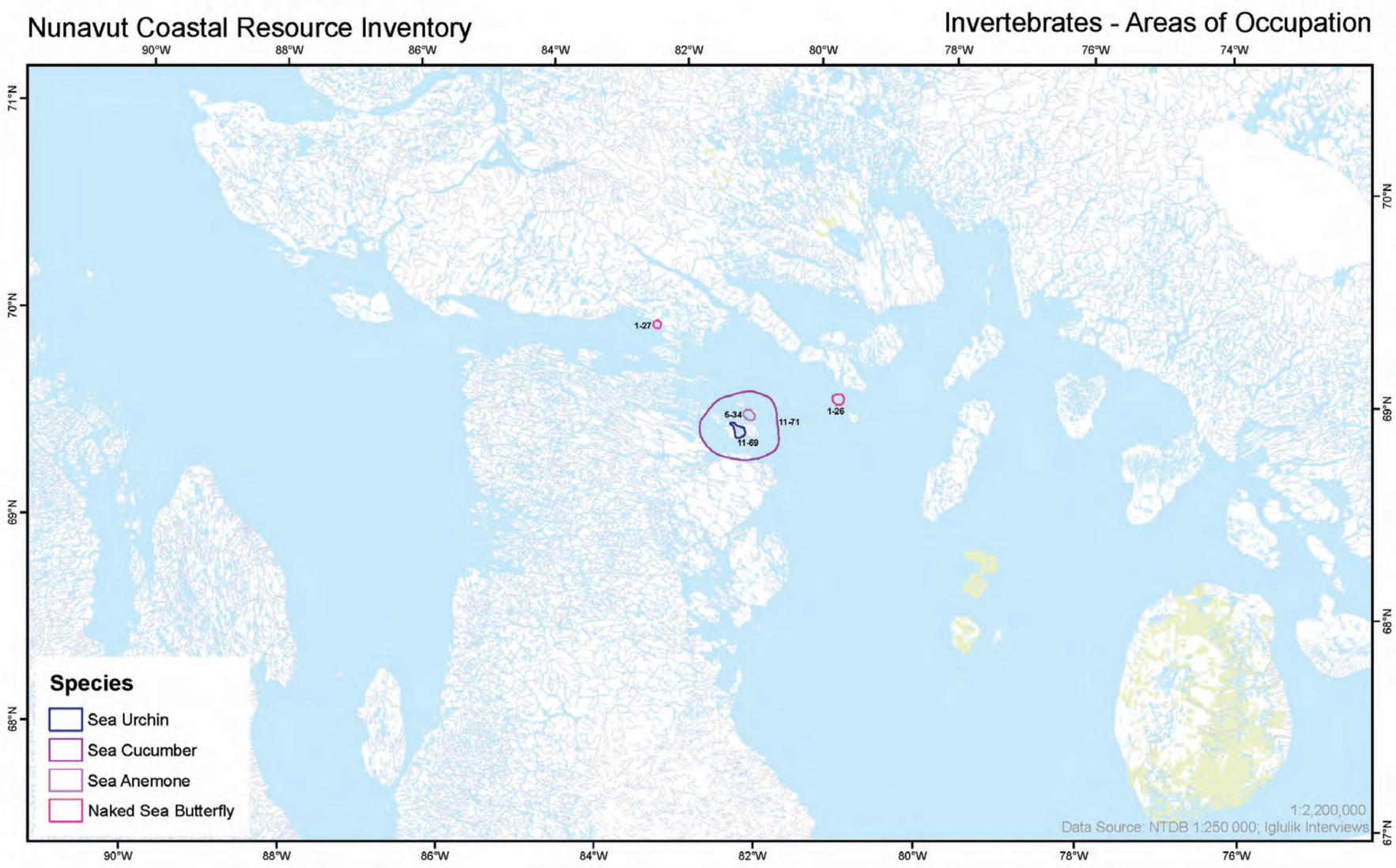


Table 40

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
11-69	IG_11_0108	SU_1	Sea Urchin		
8-71	IG_8_0108	SU_1_e	Sea Urchin		washed up on shore everywhere
11-71	IG_11_0108	Scuc_1	Sea Cucumber		
11-72	IG_11_0108	Scuc_2_ue	Sea Cucumber		Unsure; everywhere
5-34	IG_5_1207	San_1	Sea Anemone		
1-26	IG_1_1207	NSB_1	Naked Sea Butterfly		
4-35	IG_4_1207	NSB_1_e	Naked Sea Butterfly		everywhere
5-31	IG_5_1207	NSB_1_e	Naked Sea Butterfly		everywhere
6-25	IG_6_0108	NSB_1_e	Naked Sea Butterfly		everywhere on the coast
8-72	IG_8_0108	NSB_1_e	Naked Sea Butterfly		everywhere
9-38	IG_9_0108	NSB_1_e	Naked Sea Butterfly		everywhere
10-51	IG_10_0108	NSB_1_e	Naked Sea Butterfly		everywhere
11-73	IG_11_0108	NSB_1_e	Naked Sea Butterfly		everywhere
1-27	IG_1_1207	NSB_2	Naked Sea Butterfly		

Figure 42: Invertebrate areas of occupation (Northern Shrimp, Amphipod, Mud Star).

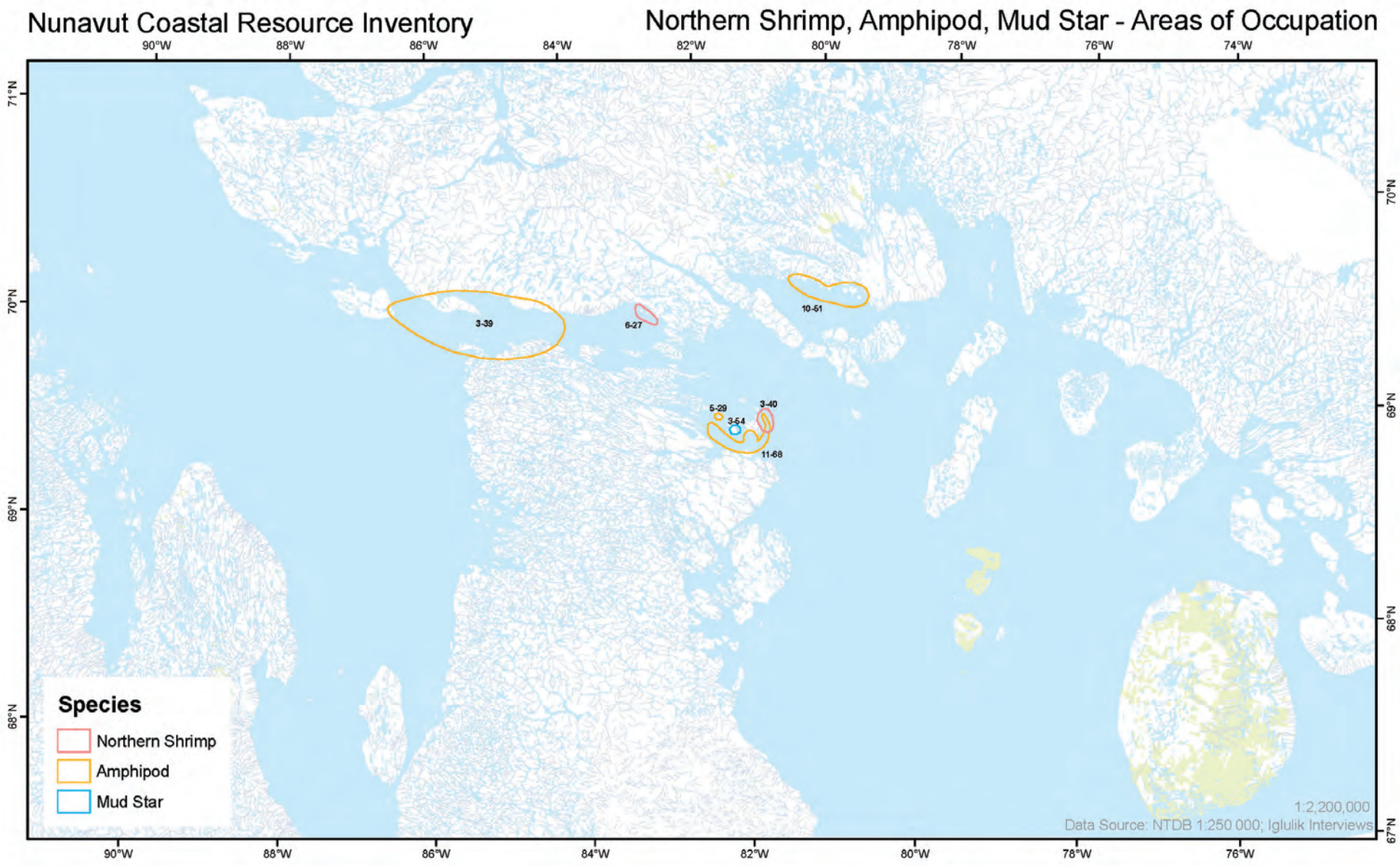


Table 41

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
6-27	IG_6_0108	NSh_1	Northern Shrimp		
3-40	IG_3_1207	NSh_1	Northern Shrimp		
3-39	IG_3_1207	Amph_1	Amphipod		everywhere
11-68	IG_11_0108	Amph_1_AP	Amphipod	year round	
2-52	IG_2_1207	Amph_1_e	Amphipod		everywhere; seals eat them
4-34	IG_4_1207	Amph_1_e	Amphipod		everywhere
5-28	IG_5_1207	Amph_1_e	Amphipod		everywhere
6-24	IG_6_0108	Amph_1_e	Amphipod	year round	everywhere
7-58	IG_7_0108	Amph_1_e	Amphipod		everywhere
8-68	IG_8_0108	Amph_1_e	Amphipod		everywhere; seal food
9-35	IG_9_0108	Amph_1_e	Amphipod		everywhere
10-49	IG_10_0108	Amph_1_e	Amphipod		everywhere
10-50	IG_10_0108	Amph_2	Amphipod		not very much here, not enough current
3-54	IG_3_1207	Mstar_1	Mud Star		

Figure 43: Invertebrate historic areas of occupation (Clam, Polar Sea Star, Sea Cucumber).

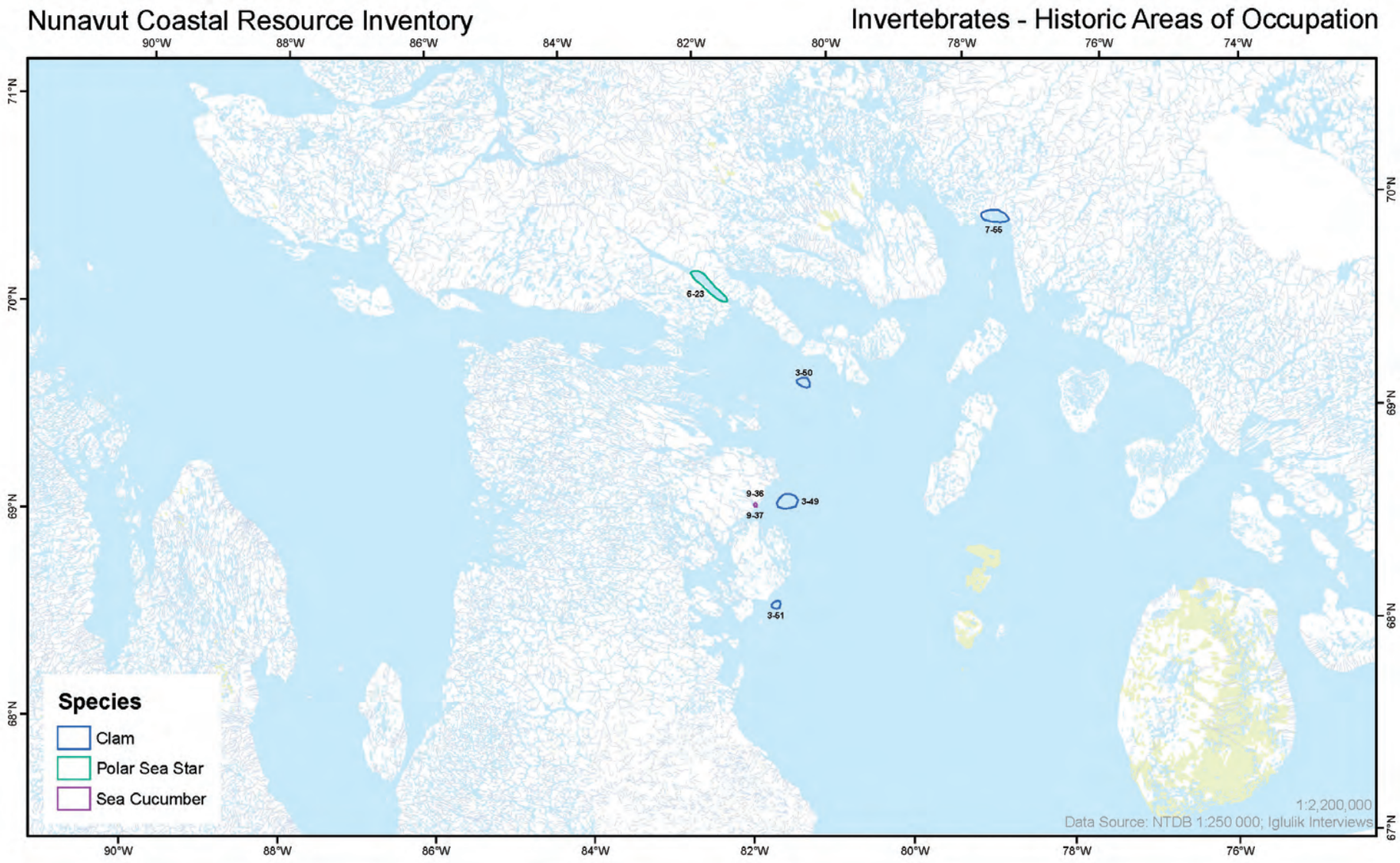


Table 42

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
6-23	IG_6_0108	Pstar_1_H	Polar Sea Star	1998	
7-55	IG_7_0108	Clam_1_H	Clam	1970's	
9-36	IG_9_0108	PStar_1_H	Polar Sea Star	summer 1990	
9-37	IG_9_0108	Scuc_1_H	Sea Cucumber		
3-49	IG_3_1207	Clam_5_H	Clam		
3-50	IG_3_1207	Clam_6_H	Clam		
3-51	IG_3_1207	Clam_7_H	Clam		

Figure 44: Marine Plant Areas of High Abundance (Edible Kelp, Hollow Stemmed Kelp).

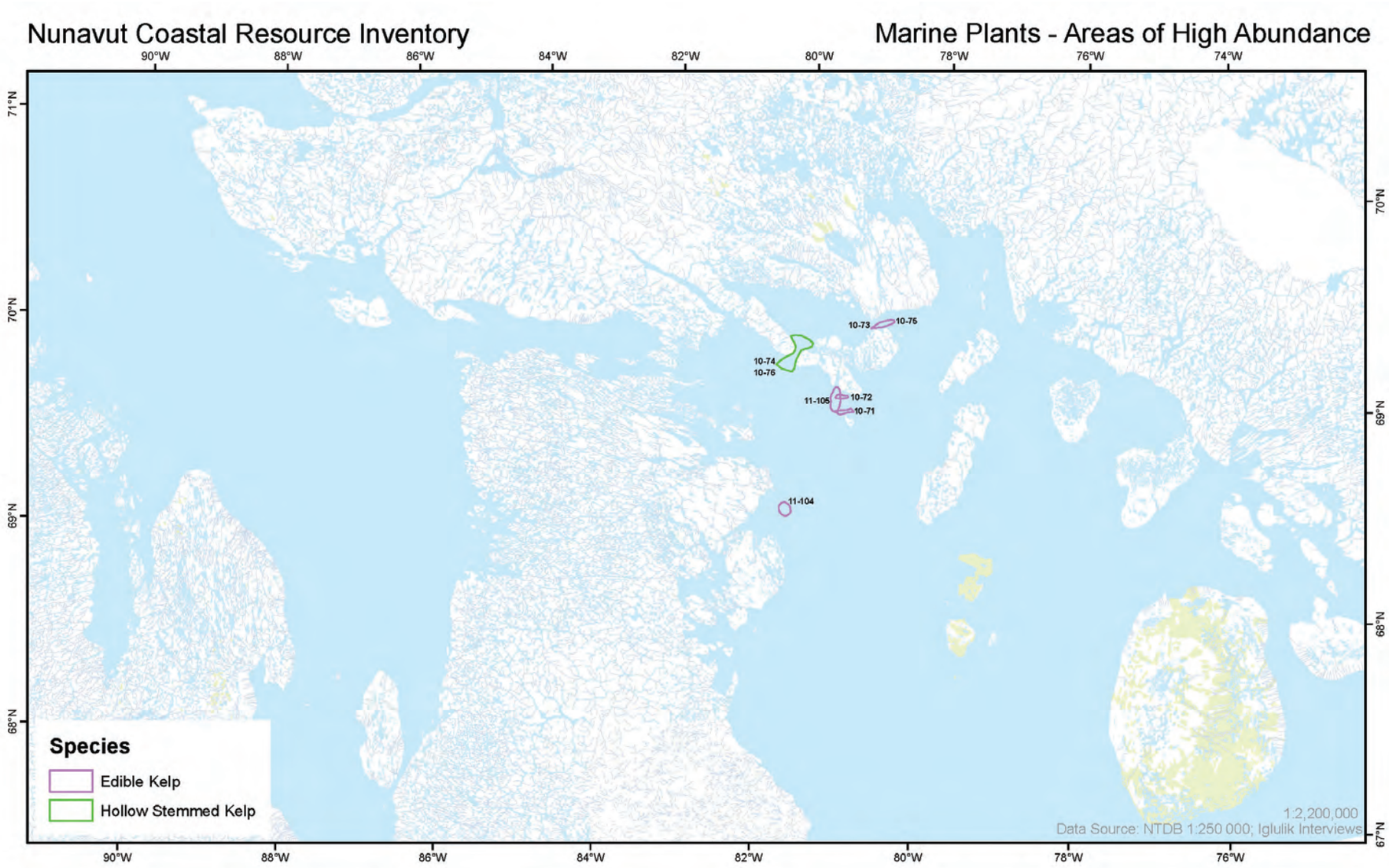


Table 43

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species		Comments
11-104	IG_11_0108	EK_1_AP	Edible Kelp		
10-71	IG_10_0108	EK_2_AP	Edible Kelp		so much you cannot see the seabed, shallow area
11-105	IG_11_0108	EK_2_AP	Edible Kelp		between island
10-72	IG_10_0108	EK_3_AP	Edible Kelp		shallow area
10-73	IG_10_0108	EK_4_AP	Edible Kelp		shallow area
10-74	IG_10_0108	EK_5_AP	Edible Kelp		shallow area
10-75	IG_10_0108	HSK_1_AP	Hollow Stemmed Kelp		shallow area
10-76	IG_10_0108	HSK_2_AP	Hollow Stemmed Kelp		shallow area

Figure 45: Marine Plant areas of occupation
(Hollow Stemmed Kelp, Edible Kelp, Bladder Wrack).

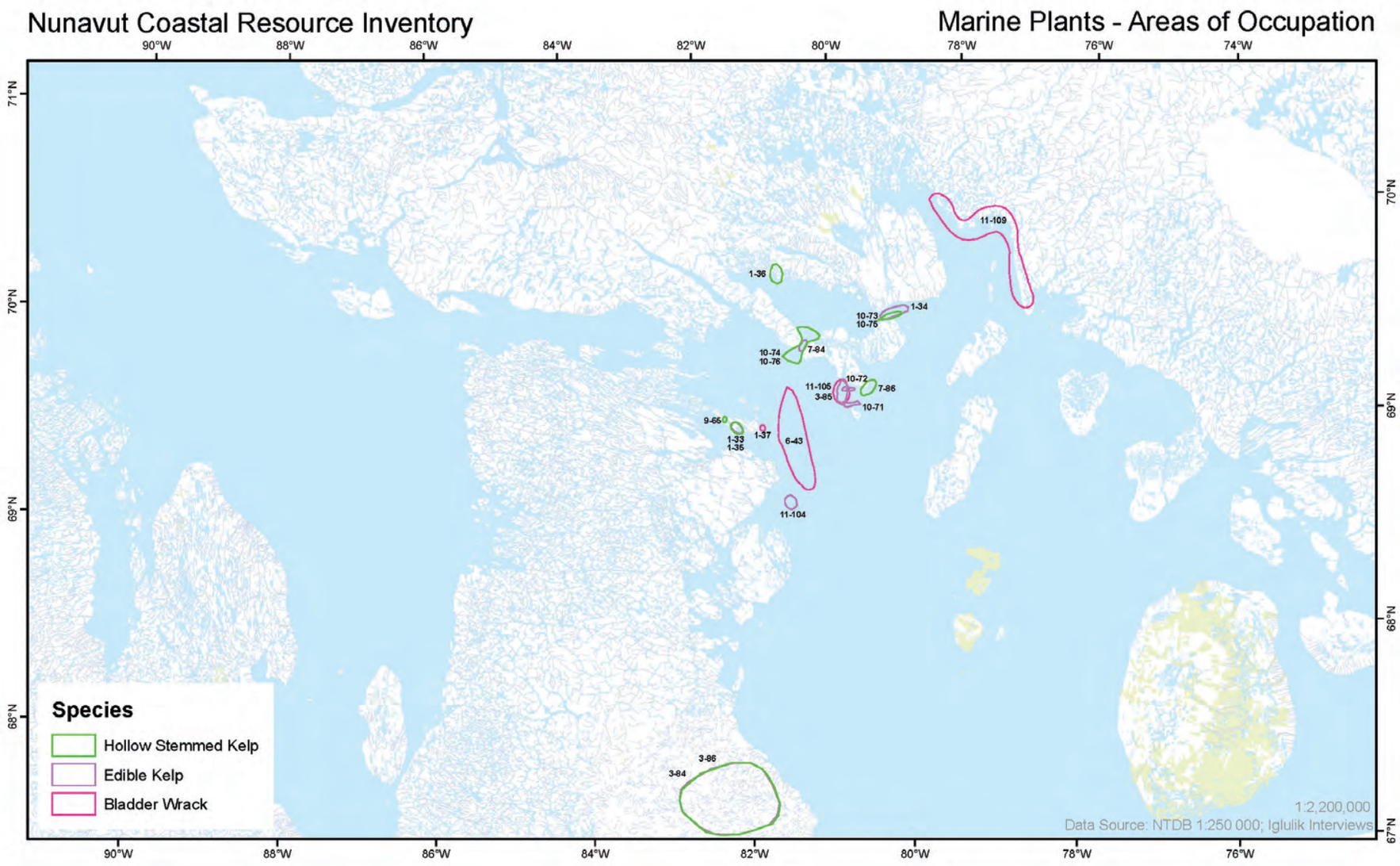


Table 44

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1-33	IG_1_1207	EK_1	Edible Kelp	September, October	wash up on beach
3-84	IG_3_1207	EK_1	Edible Kelp		further south
7-84	IG_7_0108	EK_1	Edible Kelp	summer	seen in summer
6-44	IG_6_0108	EK_1_3	Edible Kelp		washed up on beaches
11-104	IG_11_0108	EK_1_AP	Edible Kelp		
2-69	IG_2_1207	EK_1_e	Edible Kelp		everywhere
4-77	IG_4_1207	EK_1_e	Edible Kelp		everywhere
5-78	IG_5_1207	EK_1_e	Edible Kelp		everywhere
8-109	IG_8_0108	EK_1_e	Edible Kelp		eats them; everywhere
9-64	IG_9_0108	EK_1_e	Edible Kelp	year round	seen on beaches after a strong storm
10-70	IG_10_0108	EK_1_e	Edible Kelp		everywhere
1-34	IG_1_1207	EK_2	Edible Kelp	August, September	
10-71	IG_10_0108	EK_2_AP	Edible Kelp		so much you cannot see the seabed, shallow area
11-105	IG_11_0108	EK_2_AP	Edible Kelp		between island
10-72	IG_10_0108	EK_3_AP	Edible Kelp		shallow area
11-106	IG_11_0108	EK_3_e	Edible Kelp		everywhere
10-73	IG_10_0108	EK_4_AP	Edible Kelp		shallow area
10-74	IG_10_0108	EK_5_AP	Edible Kelp		shallow area
1-35	IG_1_1207	HSK_1	Hollow Stemmed Kelp		wash up on beach
3-86	IG_3_1207	HSK_1	Hollow Stemmed Kelp		off map area, very long, very abundant
9-65	IG_9_0108	HSK_1	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	year round	where there are strong currents
10-75	IG_10_0108	HSK_1_AP	Hollow Stemmed Kelp		shallow area
2-70	IG_2_1207	HSK_1_e	Hollow Stemmed Kelp		everywhere
4-76	IG_4_1207	HSK_1_e	Hollow Stemmed Kelp		everywhere along the coast
5-79	IG_5_1207	HSK_1_e	Hollow Stemmed Kelp		everywhere
7-85	IG_7_0108	HSK_1_e	Hollow Stemmed Kelp		everywhere during summer
8-111	IG_8_0108	HSK_1_e	Hollow Stemmed Kelp		everywhere
11-107	IG_11_0108	HSK_1_e	Hollow Stemmed Kelp		everywhere
1-36	IG_1_1207	HSK_2	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	August	
7-86	IG_7_0108	HSK_2	Hollow Stemmed Kelp		smells there is so much
10-76	IG_10_0108	HSK_2_AP	Hollow Stemmed Kelp		shallow area
9-66	IG_9_0108	HSK_2_e	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	year round	where there are strong currents
1-54	IG_1_1207	HSK_3_e	Hollow Stemmed Kelp		everywhere
10-77	IG_10_0108	HSK_3_e	Hollow Stemmed Kelp		shallow area; everywhere
1-37	IG_1_1207	Bwra_1	Bladder Wrack	August, September	
3-85	IG_3_1207	Bwra_1	Bladder Wrack	June to August	along shore
6-43	IG_6_0108	Bwra_1	Bladder Wrack	July, August	on coast in summer
2-72	IG_2_1207	Bwra_1_e	Bladder Wrack		everywhere
4-74	IG_4_1207	Bwra_1_e	Bladder Wrack		everywhere
7-87	IG_7_0108	Bwra_1_e	Bladder Wrack		all over, gets caught in nets
8-110	IG_8_0108	Bwra_1_e	Bladder Wrack		chews on them; everywhere
9-67	IG_9_0108	Bwra_1_e	Bladder Wrack	year round	everywhere
10-78	IG_10_0108	Bwra_1_e	Bladder Wrack		everywhere along shore
11-110	IG_11_0108	Bwra_2	Bladder Wrack		everywhere
2-71	IG_2_1207	Scol_1_e	Sea Colander		everywhere
4-75	IG_4_1207	Scol_1_e	Sea Colander		everywhere
11-108	IG_11_0108	Scol_1_e	Sea Colander		everywhere, not as much

Figure 46: Nunavut Atlas, which relies largely on data collected for the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Study (published in 1992, but the data is approximately 35 years old).

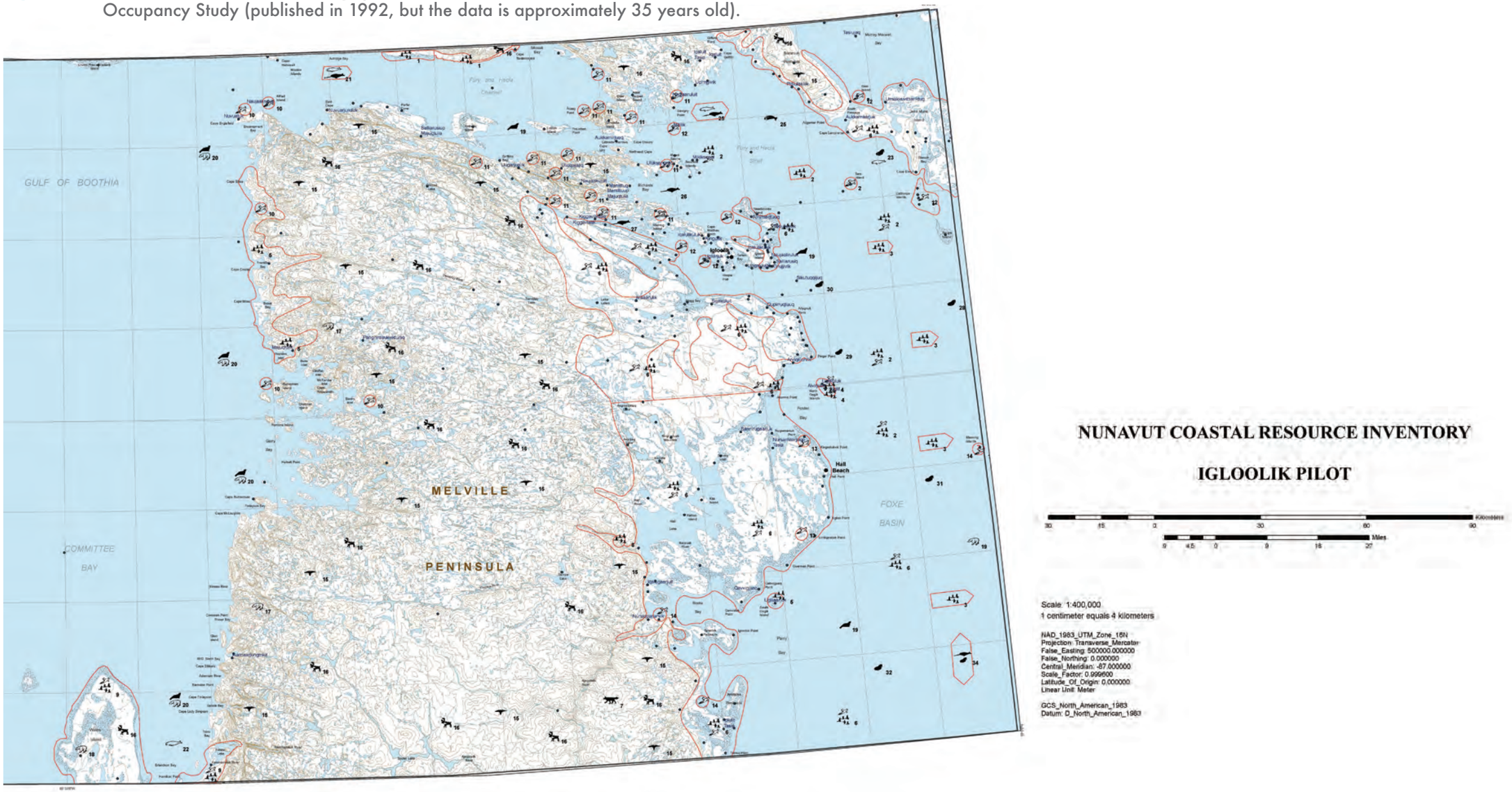


Table 45

NUNAVUT ATLAS LEGEND

1. Waterfowl

This is a small portion of a very extensive area of generally well-vegetated lowlands which covers major portions of map areas to the north and northwest. The area provides important habitat for birds, particularly waterfowl, mainly snow geese.

2. Waterfowl and Seabirds

The waters of northern Foxe Basin, including Fury and Hecla Strait, are important feeding and staging areas for many species of aquatic birds that inhabit the region. In winter, the recurring polynas and open leads in this area provide feeding sites for overwintering aquatic birds, mostly black guillemots. These areas of open water are thought to be particularly important during spring as staging areas for aquatic birds, such as eiders, oldsquaws, Arctic terns, gulls and loons that are waiting to move inland onto nesting areas once they become snow free. During years when the spring snowmelt is delayed, these areas are particularly crucial. The shallow coastal waters are used extensively by aquatic species during summer for brood rearing and molting, and in fall for staging for the southward migration.

3. Waterfowl

During early July of 1983, tens of thousands of predominantly male king eiders were observed along the flow edges throughout the southeast quarters of this map area. They were particularly numerous in the vicinity of the North Ooglit Islands and Foster Bay. In the Eastern Arctic population of king eiders, it is believed that the males, upon completion of breeding, undertake and eastward migration to molting areas along the west coast of Greenland. Northern Foxe Basin appears to be a major staging area and migration route for the eastward migration.

4. Waterfowl

The North Ooglit Islands are an important breeding area for birds. This small gravelly island is particularly important for Arctic terns. Upwards of several thousand Arctic terns are thought to nest on this island. A variety of other species, such as Sabine's gull, black guillemots, common eider, snow goose, brant, oldsquaw, red-throated loon, long tailed jaeger, red phalarope and ruddy turnstone, some in significant numbers, also breed on these islands.

5. Waterfowl

Except for the coast of Baffin Island, this is the only portion of the map-area that contains habitat of any significance to waterfowl. Small numbers of snow geese breed in scattered locations throughout the area. A few Canada geese utilize the area for moulting. Other waterfowl species found in the area including King Eider, oldsquaw and probably common eider.

6. Waterfowl and Seabirds

This extensive area which encompasses the generally well-vegetated lowlands of Neerlonakto Island, Igloolik Island, Jens Munk Island, Siorarsuk Peninsula and the eastern side of Melville Peninsula, provides important habitats for birds. These areas generally support a large variety and number of breeding birds, particularly waterfowl. Many hundreds of pairs of greater snow geese breed within the area. They are concentrated mostly on the well-vegetated lowlands that encompass: Mogg Bay, the Lailor Lakes, the mouth of the Corzier Rover, the south end of the Siorarsuk Peninsula, and the north eastern portion of Jens Munk Island. Within the northern Foxe Basin, greater snow geese tend to nest as widely scattered pairs often well removed from any water body. With the completion of the hatch, around mid-July, snow geese will disperse throughout much of the area to wherever suitable feeding meadows are found in close association with water bodies that provide protection from predators. Most brood rearing and molting geese appear generally to remain in close proximity to the breeding areas. Small numbers of lesser snow geese are also though to occur in the area, but only as non-breeders. A few Canada geese breed within the scattered locations, mostly in association with the coastal lowlands. Small numbers of brant breed in the area. Neerlonakto Island appears to support the highest nesting density of brant within the map-area, likely between 100-200 breeding pairs. Oldsquaws, and to a lesser extent king eiders, are abundant and widespread breeders throughout. Common eiders are less numerous. Nesting by this species is restricted mostly to the small scattered offshore islands.

Arctic terns and, to a lesser extent, Sabine's gulls are widespread within the area and quite numerous in some locations. A breeding concentration of several hundred Arctic terns occurs on the southeast end of Igloolik Island. The nesting distribution of Arctic terns and Sabine's is generally restricted to coastal areas, most often small islands in lakes or in coastal areas.

Three other species of gull also occur here, although only herring gulls and glaucous gulls are though to breed within the boundaries of this wildlife unit. Thayer's gulls, although common along the coastal portions of much of this area, are restricted in their breeding distribution to the rugged, usually coastal cliffs. Herring gulls and to a lesser extent, glaucous gulls nest mostly as scattered, isolated pairs within this area. Favoured nesting sites are usually offshore boulders or small islands along the coast or in tundra lakes or ponds.

All three species of jaegers are present in the area. Of the three, the long-tailed jaeger is by far the most common breeding species. Red-throated looks are very abundant and widespread breeders, particularly in the lowlands adjacent to the coast. Arctic loons are much less common in the area. A few sandhill cranes may also breed within the area.

A large number and variety of shorebirds are found in this area, including semi-palmated plover, golden plover, back-bellied plover, ruddy turnstone, white-rumped sandpiper, Baird's sandpiper, and red phalarope. The coastal lowlands and adjacent tidal flats may be important staging areas during migration. Snowy owls are abundant breeders within the area during years when lemmings are abundant. A few short eared owls nest within this area.

7. Wolves
Wolves have been observed denning in this vicinity by Inuit hunters.

8. Waterfowl
A small colony of snow geese nest on the cliff tops of the narrow canyon along this stretch of the Kingora River. In July 1983, approximately 20 pairs of snow geese were observed in the area.

9. Waterfowl and Seabirds
Wales Island is the only area of significance for the entire west side of Melville Peninsula. The island which consists mainly of well-vegetated lowlands, supports a moderate number of breeding birds including Canada goose, whistling swan, oldsquaw, king eider, snow goose, herring gull, glaucous gull, Sabine's gull, Arctic tern, long-tailed jaeger, parasitic jaeger, and a variety of shorebirds.

The remainder of this wildlife area, to the south, provides some important habitat for a variety of aquatic birds. Waterfowl are fairly common within the area. Small numbers of Canada geese, belonging to a large race that occurs in the area only as non-breeding molt migrants from populations that breed in southern Canada, are found here mostly associated with Folster Lake. Other species that occur in the area include small numbers of oldsquaw, king eider, and the occasional snow goose and whistling swan. One of the islands in Folster Lake supports a small breeding colony of gulls.

10. Seabirds
These cliffs support nesting colonies of Thayer's and glaucous gulls. A total of 100-125 breeding pairs of gulls nest along the cliffs on the east side of Alfred Island. The area northeast of Cape Englefield supports breeding gull colonies at two cliff sites with 30 breeding pairs and 150-200 breeding pairs, respectively. The small island colony south of Cape Ellice is inhabited by 30-35 breeding pairs. The small island west of Honeyman Island supports a colony of 30-40 breeding pairs. A cliff immediately north of Blacks Inlet supports a breeding colony of 50-60 pairs. All of these colonies are predominately Thayer's gulls.

11. Seabirds
These areas support nesting colonies of gulls. All are predominately Thayer's gulls. A small island between the southeast end of Elder Island and the northeast end of Ormonde Island supports a small colony of likely 20-40 pairs of herring gulls; a small number of glaucous gulls nest in association with the other gulls at all or most of these sites. All of the indicated areas contain only one site where nesting occurs except for the Coxe island (3 sites), west of Richards Bay (2 sites) and north of Sevigney Point (2 sites). These gull colonies range in size from about 20 pairs to possibly as high as 400 pairs at one of the colonies immediately west of Richards Bay.

12. Seabirds
These islands support nesting colonies of Arctic terns. Within the areas marked by this symbol, the smallest colonies, likely numbering one to two hundred pairs, are found in Hooper Inlet. The largest colony occurs on the eastern most Calthorpe Island, and may number two to four thousand pairs. Some of the islands in these areas also support small numbers of nesting black guillemots and common eiders.

13. Seabirds
These areas support nesting colonies of gulls. The sites to the south of Nugsanarsuk Point are used by upwards of 50 breeding pairs of Sabine's gulls. A colony of 15-25 breeding pairs of what are thought to be herring gulls nest on a small island in the lake west of Umiligaarjuk Point.

14. Seabirds
These islands support nesting colonies of Arctic terns. The colonies south of Roche Bay are small, and appear to support only a few dozen pairs. The Manning Islands are used by upwards of several hundred breeding pairs.

15. Raptors
The numerous cliffs scattered throughout this area, particularly along the coast, may provide optimal nesting habitat for raptors, including peregrine falcons, rough-legged hawks and the occasional gyrfalcon. Because of their relatively small overall population size, nesting success for peregrines and gyrfalcons is especially critical. The exact status of these raptors within the map area is unknown. Peregrines and gyrfalcons are likely rare or absent as the densities of most prey species for these raptors is thought to be low. Rough-legged hawks are thought to be abundant in the area at times. Breeding activity of rough-legged hawks is highly cyclical, and is dependant upon the abundance of its prey, lemmings. The cliffs within this area also provide suitable nesting sites for ravens which may nest in the area.

16. Caribou
The map area provides rand for barren-ground caribou of the Melville herd. The most recent population estimate (1986) places the size of the herd at 50,000 to 100,000. The seasonal distribution of this herd, particularly during winter, is largely un-documented. Generally, the seasonal range of the north Melville herd are considered to encompass the northern half of the Melville Peninsula. Calving is thought to take place in the interior of Melville Peninsula, to the northeast of Garry Bay. The seasonal range of the south Melville herd are considered to include the southern half of Melville Peninsula. Calving is believed to be confined mainly to the rolling uplands that lie in the interior of southern Melville Peninsula. Overlap in seasonal distributions of these two herds almost certainly occurs within the map area. Few if any caribou appear to utilize the northeastern end of Melville Peninsula at any season, particularly that portion of the Peninsula covered by this map which encompasses the area south of Hooper Inlet. Small numbers of barren-ground caribou are found, likely throughout much of the year, within the portion of Baffin Inlet shown on this map sheet. The rugged, windswept uplands likely provide important wintering range for caribou. In summer, many caribou concentrate on the well-vegetated coastal lowlands and the better vegetated interior meadowlands. In July 1983, caribou were fairly common in the southeast corner of the map area and on the lowlands along the west coast of Melville Peninsula. Small numbers of caribou were also found on Wales Island. The island is likely used most extensively as summer range. The east side of Simpson Peninsula may provide occasional range, for a few caribou. Most extensive use of the area is likely during spring and summer. The herd affiliation of the caribou that utilize Simpson Peninsula is unknown.

17. Polar Bears
Maternity denning may occur along most of Committee Bay's east coast.

18. Polar Bears
Polar bears are known to have maternity dens on Wales Island. This area also constitutes an important feeding ground for polar bears. The complexity of the coastline delays the breakup of ice and hastens the freeze-up, thus prolonging the period during which polar bears are able to hunt seals.

19. Seals
Although ubiquitous and plentiful throughout all of northern Foxe Basin, ringed seals are most abundant in the Fury and Hecla Strait area. The coastline is very complex and fast ice may remain until the end of July, providing excellent conditions for breeding and pupping. Prevailing cool climatic conditions and a general absence of strong currents or extreme tides also contributes to the retention of favourable ice conditions. Arctic cod and amphipods are foods commonly in the diets of ringed seals in this area. Bearded seals thrive in the shallow mollusk-bearing waters of northwestern Foxe Basin. With reduction of available ice pans in summer, bearded seals move inshore where they sometimes haul-out on sandbars or rocks. During the fall and winter freeze-up they move offshore

with the growing ice edge and establish themselves in the winter pack ice. The most common food items are mollusks, shrimps and Arctic cod. Harp seals are rarely, although recurrently, sighted in northwestern Foxe Basin.

20. Seals and Polar Bears
Ringed seals are abundant along the western coastline of Melville Peninsula, particularly in bays and inlets where fast ice persists well into summer. Bearded seals are less common, and prefer the pack and pan ice over the shallow waters of the map area. Polar bears occur in moderate numbers in Committee Bay. During winter and spring, polar bears concentrate at the floe edges and on the unstable offshore ice to hunt ringed and bearded seals.

21. Belugas and Narwhals
Belugas and narwhals may migrate eastwards through Fury and Hecla Strait in August and September. Narwhals are present around Richards Bay in late summer.

22. Walruses and Belugas
Belugas are hunted by Repulse Bay hunters in the narrows separating Wales Island and the east coast of Committee Bay.

23. Walruses and Belugas
Large numbers of walrus are found in and around Jens Munk Island. Belugas have also been sighted in this area in a recent survey.

24. Bowheads, Walruses and Polar Bears
Numerous sightings of bowhead have been reported in the Igloolik area. During aerial and boat surveys five bowheads were observed here in the summer of 1982, and fifteen were seen during aerial survey in the summer of 1983. Concentrations of walrus are found in northwestern Foxe Basin. Optimal conditions for walruses are met here as feeding shallows are extensive and ice is abundant throughout the year. During February, thousands of walruses have been seen at the floe edge in northern Foxe Basin. The diet of walruses here is mainly mollusks and sea slugs. Polar Bears are rare in northwestern Foxe Basin. During summer, a few are seen, but these bears probably drifted in on ice pans from Committee Bay.

25. Belugas, Narwhals and Bowheads
Belugas and narwhals migrate eastwards through Fury and Hecla Strait in August and September. Narwhals are present around Richards Bay in late summer. It has been postulated that bowhead whales may also enter Foxe Basin via Fury and Hecla Strait.

26. Narwhals
Narwhals occur in Richards bay during late August and early September.

27. Narwhals
Twelve narwhals were trapped by ice in Quilliam Bay, in fall of 1981.

28. Walruses
Two thousand and twenty five walrus were observed in an area between Igloolik and Rowley Island during an aerial reconnaissance survey in August of 1983.

29. Walruses
Walrus are abundant around Pinger Point. In summer, walrus in the Igloolik and Foster Bay areas feed in the shallow near-shore waters and haul-out on floating ice pans. In late November when the ice becomes too thick to smash with their skulls, they are forced to move out into the winter pack ice.

30. Walruses
A boat reconnaissance survey on September 15, 1982 counted 1,300 walrus fifteen kilometers southeast of Igloolik Island.

31. Walruses
Walrus winter along the floe edge at Foster Bay and along leads in Foxe Basin. A recent survey (1983) recorded six or seven walruses northeast of Hall Beach. Principal food items in this area are mollusks, Mya truncate and Saxicava arctica.

32. Walruses
Concentrations of walruses occur in northwestern Foxe Basin, some feeding shallows and extensive pan ice throughout the year provides optimal conditions for walruses. In July and August large numbers of walruses hauled-out on ice floes north and northeast of Amitioke Peninsula. The prevalent food item is a mollusk, Cardium sp.

33. Walruses

In northern Foxe Basin, persistent ice cover enables walrus herds to remain permanently afloat. Inuit have also observed concentrations of walruses on South Ooglit Island during the fall. Walruses winter along the floe edge at Foster Bay and along leads in Foxe Basin. A recent survey (1983) recorded six or seven walruses northeast of Hall Beach. Principal food items in this area are mollusks, Mya truncate and Saxicava arctica.

34. Narwhals and Walruses

Narwhals are seen in the area of Richards Bay during August and September. It is believed that they enter Foxe Basin via Fury and hecla Strait. Walruses winter along the entire coast of Melville Peninsula north of Cape Wilson and migrate northwestwards in the fall.

Figure 47: Place names for the Iglulik area in Inuktitut.

Table 46

#	Inuktitut	Transliteration	Feature	Explanation
1	ᐅᖅᓕᔪᓐᓄᑦ	Uglikuluk	Island	The little place where walrus land or haul-out.
6	ᖃᕐᖏᓱᐅᖃᕐᕕᑦ	Arviqsiurvik	Point	Place where one hunts for bowhead whales.
20	ᖃᔪᐱᖅᑐᖏᑐᖅ	Qupirruqtuuq	Beach	Plentiful worms.
28	ᐃᕕᐃᓴᑭᓕᒃ	Ivisaarulik	Lake	Has spawning (red male char).
30	ᓱᔪᑐᖏᑭᓱᖏᑦ	Sikutuqqijuq	Moving Ice	Land of the walrus (it refers to a large area that moves along the polynas).
37	ᑎᓄᒋᐅᕕᒃ	Tinujjivik	Beach	Caught by the tide (a reference to fish being trapped in tidal pools at low tide).
41	ᐅᖃᓗᔨᓪᓚᑦ	Ungaluujat	Point	Stone, circular wind breaks. Archaeological site. Igloolik Island's largest archaeological site representing the "Thule" phase of Inuit culture. Numerous stone structures can be seen in the area.
42	ᓴᖅᓪᓕᐊᑭᓱᖏᑦ	Salliarusiq	Shallows	Low lying appearance (a reference to the tidal flats in this area).
47	ᓇᐅᔨᓪᑕᓄᓄᑦ	Naujaaliruluk	2 Lakes	A place with young seagulls.
51	ᐅᖅᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᒃ	Ugliarjuk	Island	Little place where walrus land or haul-out.
58	ᐃᖃᓗᓪᓕᔪᓄᓄᑦ	Iqalulikuluk	Lake	This is the only lake on Igloolik Island with land-locked char. In the spring and early fall, Igloolikmiut fish in this lake. During 1970's the Hamlet of Igloolik trucked its water from Iqalulikuluk.
75	ᐱᑭᐅᓪᓕᐊᖏᓐᓇᒃ	Pikiuliarjuk	Island	Little island where eggs are found.
81	ᓂᕐᓪᖏᓇᖅᑐᖏᑐᖅ	Nirlirnaqtuuq	Island	Plentiful Brant geese.
88	ᑭᖅᘐᕕᐊᓪᓕᖅ	Kiggavialaaq	Cliff	Peregrine Falcon chicks (nesting falcons). Cliff. Peregrines nest in the cliffs.
90	ᑭᖅᘐᕕᐊᓪᓄᒃ	Kiggavialik	Cliff	Having nesting falcons.
102	ᒪᓂᕐᒉᒡ ᒪᔪᖅᑐᓪᓕᐊ	Maniittuup Majuqtulia	Lake	The char lake or river of Maniittuq.
105	ᒪᓂᕐᒉᖅ	Maniittuq	Area	Land with rough terrain. It is possible to see seals, narwhale and beluga whales here.
107	ᓇᐅᔨᔪᓗᐃᑦ	Naujaakuluit	Cliff	Little young seagulls.

#	Inuktitut	Transliteration	Feature	Explanation
113	ᐊᓯᑐᑦ ᑲᖏᑎᖅᓯᐊ	Saattut Kangiq&ua	Bay	The bay of Saattut. The bay is quite shallow and is frequented by walrus in the fall.
116	ᐅᓗᑲᖏᓐᓇᑦ	Uluksangnat	Island	Ulu making material.
120	ᒥᑭᓱᔪᑦ	Mikiksugut	Island	Fish bait.
121	ᐅᓪᖅᑲᔾᔨᖅ	Uliqqajaaq	Bay	Land covered by sea at high tide.
122	ᐃᑭᖅ	Ikiq	Strait	Large strait (Fury and Hecla Strait).
123	ᐅᑌᕐᔦᐊᓪᓕᒃ	Uugarjualik	Bay	Has big cod fish.
124	ᒪᓂᓪᓕᒃ	Manilik	Island	Has moss (of the kind used for wicks in soapstone oil lamps).
130	ᐊᐅᑲᑎᓂᕐᔦᐊᖅ	Aukkarnirjuaq	Polynya	The big polynya.
131	ᐊᐅᑲᑎᓀᕐᔪᒃ	Aukkarnaarjuk	Polynya	Little Polynya. Passage.
132	ᒥᑎᓪᓕᒃ	Mitilik	Island	Has eider ducks.
133	ᐅᒥᐊᑲᑯᐃᓂᐊᓚᑲᑐᖅ	Umiakkuvittiariktuq	Bay	A good place for anchoring a boat.
142	ᓇᐅᔾᔪᓗᐃᑦ	Naujaaruluit	Cliff	Baby seagulls.
144	ᐅᐱᖏᑎᕆᒃ	Upirngivik	Camp	Spring camp. Seasonal camp. There are ancient tent rings and stone houses visible here.
150	ᐃᑦᑲᓗᐃᑦ	Iqaluit	River	Fish (meaning arctic char).
154	ᑕᓯᐅᔾᖅ	Tasiujaq	Bay	Like a lake. When inside the bay, it seems like you are in a big lake. There are sea mammals here, including walrus in the summer.
170	ᐅᓪᓕᓐᓂᕐᔭᒃ	Uglilaarjuk	Island	The little place where walrus land or haul out.
172	ᖁᑲᕆᓚᔦᐊᖅ	Qavvigjuaq	Point	Big wolverine.
174	ᐃᑦᑲᓗᒍᑦᔦᐊᐃᑦ	Iqalugaarjuit	Area	Little fish.
203	ᐅᓚᓪᑦ	Uglit	Island	Place where walrus land or haul out.
205	ᐊᐃᕆᑦᔦᐊᖅ	Aivirjuaq	Island	Big walrus.
210	ᐊᓪᑦᓀᑦᔭᒥᐅᑦ	Alarnaarjungmiut	DEW Line Site	The people from Alarnaarjuk. DEW line site (English name Mackar Inlet). Inuit from Repulse Bay (Naujaat) call this place Akulimiut.
218	ᒪᔦᖅᑐᓪᓕᒃ	Majuqtulik	River	Char migrating upstream to a lake.
223	ᓴᓪᓕᐊᔨᐅᐸ ᒪᔦᖅᑐᓪᓕᐊ	Salliarusiup Majuqtulia	Lake	Salliarusiq's 'char going up place'.
226	ᓄᕐᐊᓗᒃ	Nuvualuk	Cape	Large point or "headland" Cape. There is an abundance of seals and foxes in this area.
227	ᓄᕐᐊᑦᔪᑎᓗᒃ	Nuvuarjuruluk	Cape	Like a point.
231	ᓇᐅᔾᓚᓕᑎᓗᒃ	Naujaaliruluk	Island	Young seagulls.
233	ᐊᐱᕆᖅᑐᓪᓕᖅ	Apittiqturliq	Cliff	Have polar bear dens in the snow.
235	ᓇᐅᔾᔪᓗᐃᑦ	Naujaakuluit	Harbour	Young seagulls (a reference to nesting gulls).

#	Inuktitut	Transliteration	Feature	Explanation
239	ᐃᕕᐊᓚᖅᑐᖅ	Ivisaaruqtuuq	Lake	Has plentiful spawning (male) arctic char.
252	ᒪᔦᖅᑐᓚᒃ	Majuqtulik	River	Has a place for going up", meaning the stretch of a river joining a lake to the sea where arctic char go upstream in the fall.
254	ᐊᓇᓐᖏᓕᐅᐸ ᒪᔦᖅᑐᓚᐊ	Ananngiliup Majuqtulia	River	There is fish in this river.
255	ᐊᓇᓐᖏᓕᒃ	Ananngilik	Cape	Has (dung) flies.
256	ᐊᓇᓐᖏᓕᐅᐸ ᑕᓯᐊ	Ananngiliup Tasia	Lake	The char lake Ananngilik.
265	ᐊᐅᒃᑲᓂᓕᒃ	Aukkarnilik	Polynya	Has open water (as in a polynya).
371	ᓯᓴᔪᓗᐃᑦ	Sijjakuluit	Fox Dens	Has fox dens.
375	ᐃᖁᓗᑕᔪᓗᒃ	Iqalulikuluk	Lake	A little lake with a little fish.
376	ᑭᖓᓕᒃ	Kingulik	Lake	A place where you find tiny shrimp.
391	ᐃᖁᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᓯᐊ	Iqaluit Tasia	Lake	Good lake for fishing.
400	ᐱᖏᑎᐅᓭᓕᒃ	Pittiulaaliik	Islands	Birds nest on these islands.
411	ᐅᐱᖏᑎᕆᔪᐊᖅᓚᖅ	Upirnngiviarjuk	Cape	Spring camp (there is presently a cabin over there).
414	ᓴᐳᑌᓕᐃᑦ	Sapugaarjuit	Part Of Bay	A place where fish were trapped.
417	ᐸᖏᓂᓕᓴᕆᔪᑎᓂᖅ	Pangnirasukvikturliq	Lakes	Many bull caribou settle there to escape mosquitoes.
423	ᐃᓕᓴᒃ	Isinguk	Beach	People died of starvation, human skulls.
424	ᐃᖁᓗᑕᔪᓗᒃ	Iqalulikuluk	Lake	A little lake with little fish.
425	ᓇᐅᔾᔪᓗᐃᑦ	Naujaaruluit	Cliff	Young seagulls.
430	ᐊᔪᔾᖅ	Angujaaq	Bay	You can only hunt walrus on low tide (winter time).
436	ᐃᐱᐅᑎᑦ ᑕᓯᐊ	Ipiutit Tasia	Lake	Fishing lake; lake of Ipiutit.
438	ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓕᐊᖅᓚᒃ	Nunaqpariarvik	Creek	A port of departure for caribou hunting inland.
441	ᓄᖅᓴᓭᔪᐸ ᑕᓯᐊ	Nursarnaarjuup Tasia	Lake	A good fishing lake.
442	ᓴᓐᓂᕈᐃᓕᔦᒃ	Sannirugaarjuk	Beach	Higher land.
451	ᖁᑭᖅᑕᑯᓗᐃᑦ	Qikiqtakuluit	Islands	Three little islands where there are lots of birds.
452	ᐊᓚᔪᐸ ᒪᔦᖅᑐᓚᐊ	Agguup Majuqtulia	River	Fish going up.
453	ᐊᓚᔪᐸ ᑕᓯᐊ	Agguup Tasia	Lake	Lake of Aggu; fishing.
454	ᐃᕕᐊᓚᖅᑐᖅ	Ivisaaruqtuuq	Lake	Fishing.
458	ᓴᐳᑎᑦ	Saputit	River	There are ancient fish weirs in this river.
460	ᑐᓪᓕᑕᓪᓕᒃ	Tuulliktalik	Hill	Have little birds.
462	ᓇᐅᒃᑲᖅᓇᒃ	Naukkarnnak	Old Camp	Old campsite.
491	ᓴᓚᖅᔨᐅᖅᖁᒃ	Saggaqsiurvik	Lake	A good place for getting caribou in late August.

Figure 48: Place names for the Iglulik area in Syllabics.

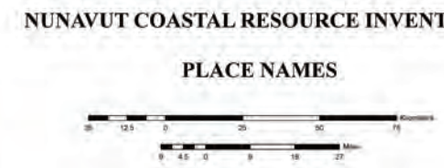


Table 47

#	Inuktitut	Transliteration	Feature	Explanation
1	ᐅᖃᓕᓗᒃ	Uglikuluk	Island	The little place where walrus land or haul-out.
6	ᕿᕐᕋᐅᕿᕐᕆᑦ	Arviqsiurvik	Point	Place where one hunts for bowhead whales.
20	ᖳᐱᕋᖅᑐᖅ	Qupirruqtuuq	Beach	Plentiful worms.
28	ᐃᕙᓯᕗᓕᒃ	Ivisaarulik	Lake	Has spawning (red male char).
30	ᓯᑐᑐᖅᑭᕐᖅ	Sikutuqqijuq	Moving Ice	Land of the walrus (it refers to a large area that moves along the polynas).
37	ᑎᓄᐅᕆᕙᒃ	Tinujjivik	Beach	Caught by the tide (a reference to fish being trapped in tidal pools at low tide).
41	ᐅᖏᓚᓗᖏᑦ	Ungaluujat	Point	Stone, circular wind breaks. Archaeological site. Igloolik Island's largest archaeological site representing the "Thule" phase of Inuit culture. Numerous stone structures can be seen in the area.
42	ᓴᖏᓕᐊᕈᓯᖅ	Salliarusiq	Shallows	Low lying appearance (a reference to the tidal flats in this area).
47	ᓇᐅᕙᓕᕐᓗᓄᒃ	Naujaaliruluk	2 Lakes	A place with young seagulls.
51	ᐅᖃᓕᐊᖏᖅ	Ugliarjuk	Island	Little place where walrus land or haul-out.
58	ᐃᖏᓄᓕᓕᓗᓄᒃ	Iqalulikuluk	Lake	This is the only lake on Igloolik Island with land-locked char. In the spring and early fall, Igloolikmiut fish in this lake. During 1970's the Hamlet of Igloolik trucked its water from Iqalulikuluk.
75	ᐱᑭᐅᓕᐊᖏᖅ	Pikiuliarjuk	Island	Little island where eggs are found.
81	ᓂᕐᓕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ	Nirlirnaqtuuq	Island	Plentiful Brant geese.
88	ᑭᐅᓇᐊᒡᓕᖅ	Kiggavialaaq	Cliff	Peregrine Falcon chicks (nesting falcons). Cliff. Peregrines nest in the cliffs.
90	ᑭᐅᓇᐊᓕᒃ	Kiggavialik	Cliff	Having nesting falcons.
102	ᒪᓂᕐᑐᐸ ᒪᓂᖅᑐᑕᐊ	Maniittuup Majuqtulia	Lake	The char lake or river of Maniittuq.
105	ᒪᓂᕐᑐᖅ	Maniittuq	Area	Land with rough terrain. It is possible to see seals, narwhale and beluga whales here.
107	ᓇᐅᕙᓄᐃᑦ	Naujaakuluit	Cliff	Little young seagulls.

#	Inuktitut	Transliteration	Feature	Explanation
113	ᐊᓯᑐᑦ ᑲᖏᑎᖅᓯᐊ	Saattut Kangiq&ua	Bay	The bay of Saattut. The bay is quite shallow and is frequented by walrus in the fall.
116	ᐅᓗᑲᖏᓐᓇᑦ	Uluksangnat	Island	Ulu making material.
120	ᒥᑭᑲᔪᑦ	Mikiksugut	Island	Fish bait.
121	ᐅᓕᖅᑲᔾᔨᖅ	Uliqqajaaq	Bay	Land covered by sea at high tide.
122	ᐃᑭᖅ	Ikiq	Strait	Large strait (Fury and Hecla Strait).
123	ᐅᑌᕐᔦᐊᓕᒃ	Uugarjualik	Bay	Has big cod fish.
124	ᒪᓂᓕᒃ	Manilik	Island	Has moss (of the kind used for wicks in soapstone oil lamps).
130	ᐊᐅᒃᑲᓂᕐᔦᐊᖅ	Aukkarnirjuaq	Polynya	The big polynya.
131	ᐊᐅᒃᑲᓇᕐᔪᒃ	Aukkarnaarjuk	Polynya	Little Polynya. Passage.
132	ᒥᑎᓕᒃ	Mitilik	Island	Has eider ducks.
133	ᐅᒥᐊᑲᑯᐃᔭᕐᓗᓚᑲᑐᖅ	Umiakkuvittiariktuq	Bay	A good place for anchoring a boat.
142	ᓇᐅᔾᔨᓗᐃᑦ	Naujaaruluit	Cliff	Baby seagulls.
144	ᐅᐱᖏᑎᖃᒃ	Upirngivik	Camp	Spring camp. Seasonal camp. There are ancient tent rings and stone houses visible here.
150	ᐃᑲᓚᐃᑦ	Iqaluit	River	Fish (meaning arctic char).
154	ᑕᔪᐅᔾᔪᖅ	Tasiujaq	Bay	Like a lake. When inside the bay, it seems like you are in a big lake. There are sea mammals here, including walrus in the summer.
170	ᐅᓪᓕᓴᕐᔪᒃ	Uglilaarjuk	Island	The little place where walrus land or haul out.
172	ᖁᒃᖃᓄᐊᔦᐊᖅ	Qavvigjuaq	Point	Big wolverine.
174	ᐃᑲᓚᑐᓄᕐᔪᐃᑦ	Iqalugaarjuit	Area	Little fish.
203	ᐅᓪᓕᑦ	Uglit	Island	Place where walrus land or haul out.
205	ᐊᐃᖃᕐᔦᐊᖅ	Aivirjuaq	Island	Big walrus.
210	ᐊᓕᕐᓴᕐᔪᕐᒥᐅᑦ	Alarnaarjungmiut	DEW Line Site	The people from Alarnaarjuk. DEW line site (English name Mackar Inlet). Inuit from Repulse Bay (Naujaat) call this place Akulimiut.
218	ᒪᔪᖅᑐᓕᒃ	Majuqtulik	River	Char migrating upstream to a lake.
223	ᕿᑦᓕᐊᓱᐅᐸ ᒪᔪᖅᑐᓕᐊ	Salliarusiup Majuqtulia	Lake	Salliarusiq's 'char going up place'.
226	ᓄᕐᐊᓗᒃ	Nuvualuk	Cape	Large point or "headland" Cape. There is an abundance of seals and foxes in this area.
227	ᓄᕐᐊᕐᔪᓱᓗᒃ	Nuvuarjuruluk	Cape	Like a point.
231	ᓇᐅᔾᓕᓱᓗᒃ	Naujaaliruluk	Island	Young seagulls.
233	ᐊᐱᑎᖅᑐᑦᓕᖅ	Apittiqturliq	Cliff	Have polar bear dens in the snow.
235	ᓇᐅᔾᔨᓗᐃᑦ	Naujaakuluit	Harbour	Young seagulls (a reference to nesting gulls).

#	Inuktitut	Transliteration	Feature	Explanation
239	ᐃᖃᓚᑲᖅᑐᖅ	Ivisaaruqtuuq	Lake	Has plentiful spawning (male) arctic char.
252	ᒪᔪᖅᑐᓕᒃ	Majuqtulik	River	Has a place for going up", meaning the stretch of a river joining a lake to the sea where arctic char go upstream in the fall.
254	ᐊᓇᓐᖏᓕᐅᐸ ᒪᔪᖅᑐᓕᐊ	Ananngiliup Majuqtulia	River	There is fish in this river.
255	ᐊᓇᓐᖏᓕᒃ	Ananngilik	Cape	Has (dung) flies.
256	ᐊᓇᓐᖏᓕᐅᐸ ᑕᔪᐊ	Ananngiliup Tasia	Lake	The char lake Ananngilik.
265	ᐊᐅᒃᑲᓂᓕᒃ	Aukkarnilik	Polynya	Has open water (as in a polynya).
371	ᓯᓴᔪᓗᐃᑦ	Sijjakuluit	Fox Dens	Has fox dens.
375	ᐃᖃᓗᓕᔪᓗᒃ	Iqalulikuluk	Lake	A little lake with a little fish.
376	ᑭᖕᒍᓕᒃ	Kingulik	Lake	A place where you find tiny shrimp.
391	ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᔪᐊ	Iqaluit Tasia	Lake	Good lake for fishing.
400	ᐱᓕᑎᐅᓴᓕᒃ	Pittiulaaliik	Islands	Birds nest on these islands.
411	ᐅᐱᖏᓐᖃᐊᕐᔪᒃ	Upirnngiviarjuk	Cape	Spring camp (there is presently a cabin over there).
414	ᓴᐳᑌᕐᔦᐃᑦ	Sapugaarjuit	Part Of Bay	A place where fish were trapped.
417	ᐸᖏᓂᕐᔪᖃᐅᑐᓕᖅ	Pangnirasukvikturliq	Lakes	Many bull caribou settle there to escape mosquitoes.
423	ᐃᓱᖕᒍᒃ	Isinguk	Beach	People died of starvation, human skulls.
424	ᐃᖃᓗᓕᔪᓗᒃ	Iqalulikuluk	Lake	A little lake with little fish.
425	ᓇᐅᔾᔨᓗᐃᑦ	Naujaaruluit	Cliff	Young seagulls.
430	ᐊᖕᒍᔾᔨᖅ	Angujaaq	Bay	You can only hunt walrus on low tide (winter time).
436	ᐃᐱᐅᑎᑦ ᑕᔪᐊ	Ipiutit Tasia	Lake	Fishing lake; lake of Ipiutit.
438	ᓄᓇᖅᐸᓕᐊᕐᖃᒃ	Nunaqpariarvik	Creek	A port of departure for caribou hunting inland.
441	ᓄᕐᓴᐅᓴᕐᔨᐸ ᑕᔪᐊ	Nursarnaarjuup Tasia	Lake	A good fishing lake.
442	ᓴᓐᓂᕈᐃᓴᕐᔪᒃ	Sannirugaarjuk	Beach	Higher land.
451	ᖁᑭᖅᑕᑯᓗᐃᑦ	Qikiqtakuluit	Islands	Three little islands where there are lots of birds.
452	ᐊᓘᔪᐸ ᒪᔪᖅᑐᓕᐊ	Agguup Majuqtulia	River	Fish going up.
453	ᐊᓘᔪᐸ ᑕᔪᐊ	Agguup Tasia	Lake	Lake of Aggu; fishing.
454	ᐃᖃᓚᑲᖅᑐᖅ	Ivisaaruqtuuq	Lake	Fishing.
458	ᓴᐳᑎᑦ	Saputit	River	There are ancient fish weirs in this river.
460	ᑐᑦᓂᖅᑕᓂᒃ	Tuulliktalik	Hill	Have little birds.
462	ᓇᐅᒃᑲᖏᓐᓇᒃ	Naukkarnnak	Old Camp	Old campsite.
491	ᓴᓗᔭᖅᔪᐅᖕᖃᒃ	Saggaqsiurvik	Lake	A good place for getting caribou in late August.

Figure 49: Areas of High Diversity
(places where many species can be found at the same time).

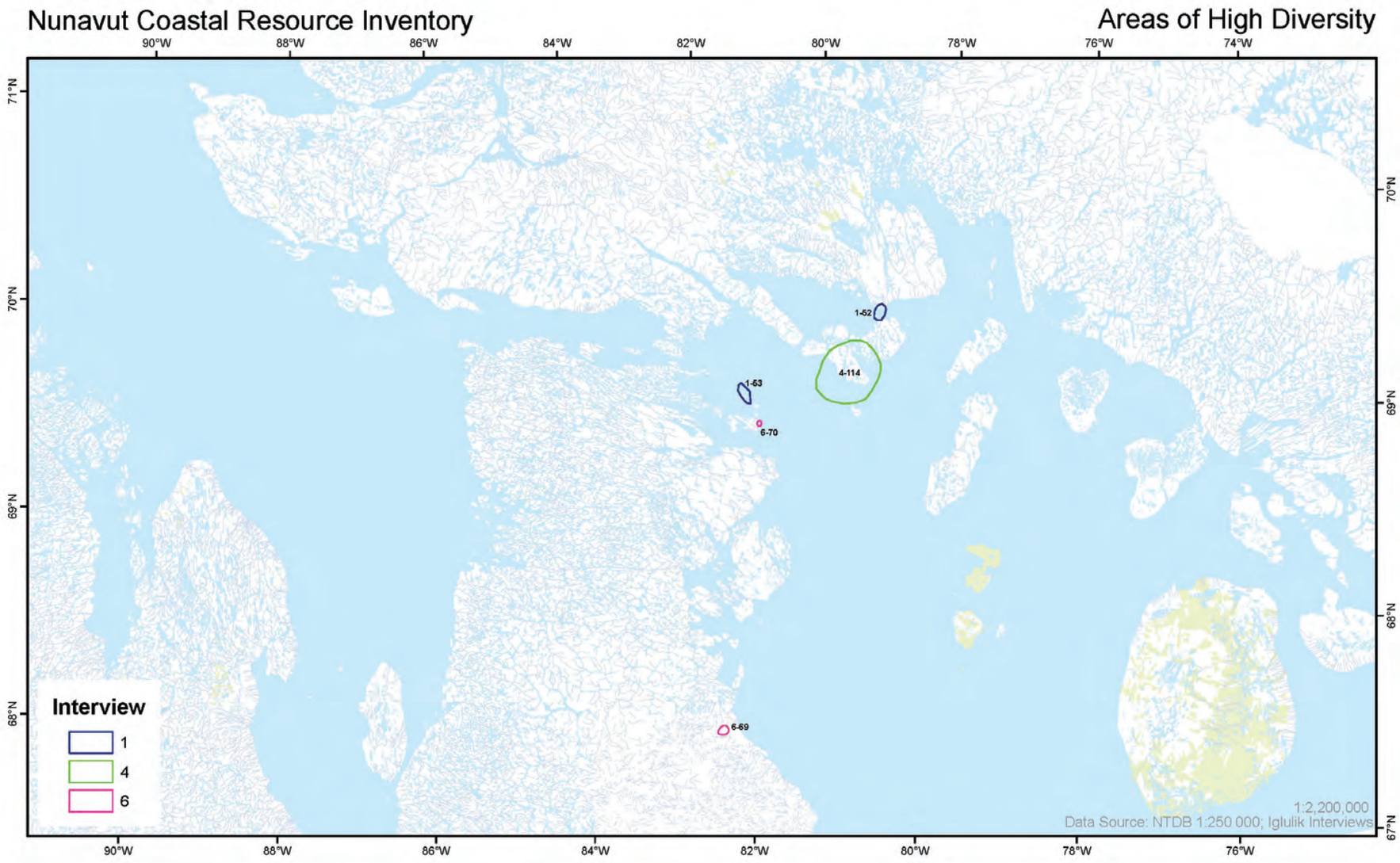
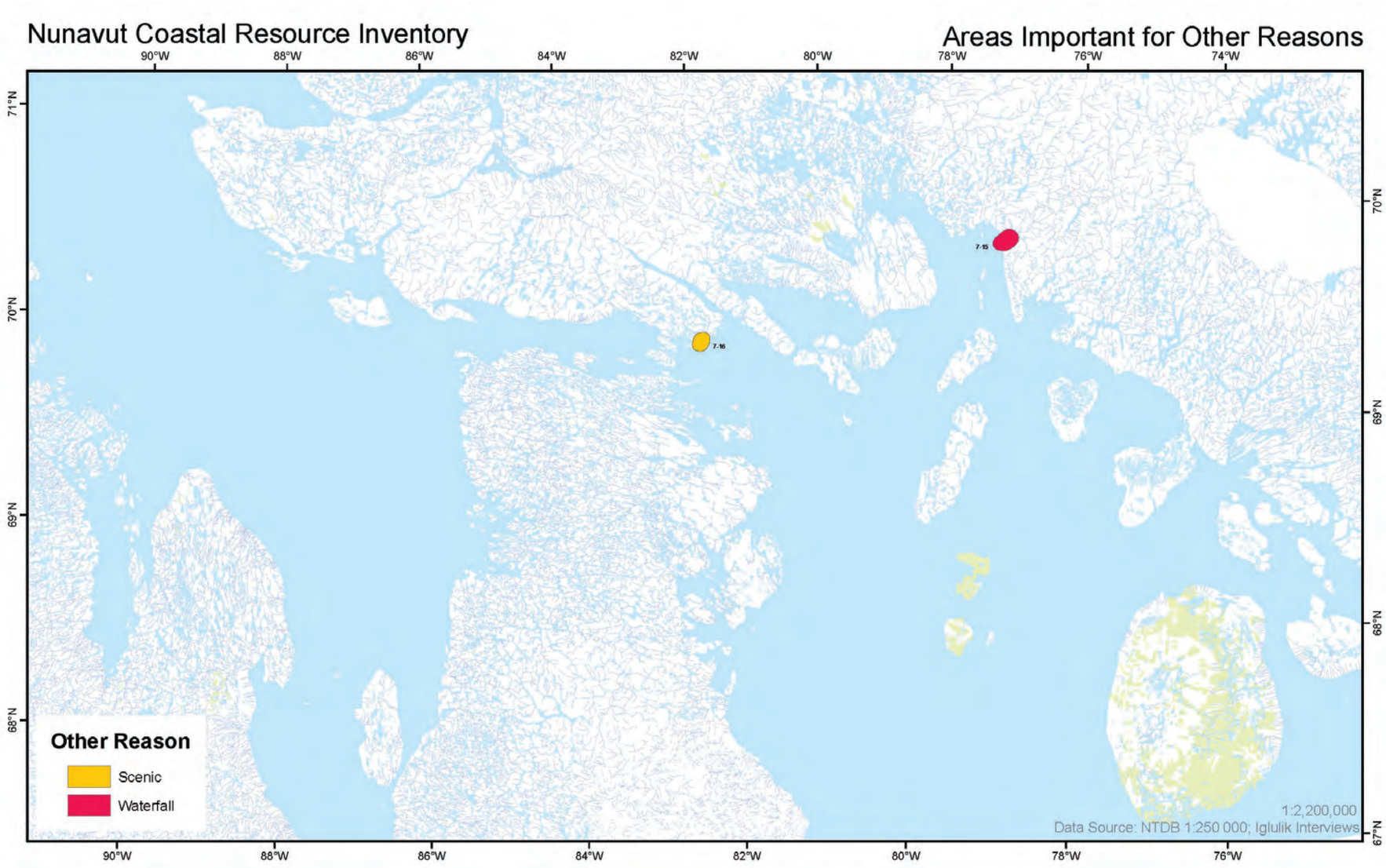


Table 48

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Comments		Comments
6-70	IG_6_0108	SA_2_DP	loons, eider, oldsquaw, Canada Goose, Snow Geese		
6-69	IG_6_0108	SA_1_DP	oldsquaw, swans, seagulls, ducks, all in a lake further to the South, off map		so much you cannot see the seabed, shallow area
1-52	IG_1_1207	SA_2_DP	many species found here		between island
1-53	IG_1_1207	SA_1_DP	many species found here		shallow area
4-114	IG_4_1207	SA_1_DP	many species found here		shallow area

Figure 50: Areas Important for Other Reasons (scenic and area with a large waterfall).



APPENDIX 2
IGLULIK INTERVIEWEE BIOGRAPHIES

Name	Background
1. Michelline Ammaq	Excellent hunter who has worked with others and alone. She has lived in and hunted from outpost camps where two of her children were also born.
2. Abraham Ullayuruluk	He hunts everything and is very knowledgeable about a wide variety of species. He is known to possess a great deal of anecdotal information.
3. Natalino Piuqattuk	He is an active hunter, in his 50s, who still uses a dog team and hunts at the flow edge in winter and summer for walrus.
4. Levi Qaunaq	An active and highly regarded young hunter.
5. Herve Paniaq	Considered to be the oldest and most experienced hunter in the community, with considerable knowledge of weather, ice, sea conditions and animals. He was about 70 at the time of the interview and was still hunting as an occupation. He enjoys hunting at the flow edge and prefers Aukkannarjuk area, where he grew up, and the Akkarniq Polyna, north of Iglulik.

Name	Background
6. Arsene Ivalu	A seasonal hunter, for health reasons. He hunts at the coast, mainly walruses.
7. David Irnqaut	An elder hunter, considered to be a 'sea guy', presumably because of emphasis on seals and walrus.
8. Augustine Tagaugaq	All round hunter who is very knowledgeable about many animals, was raised east and south east of Iglulik and lived in Iglukjuat, in an outpost camp on Baffin Island.
9. David Aqqiaruq	Very knowledgeable hunter.
10. Nathan Qamaniq	Highly regarded elder, 67 years old, who is 'one of the better hunters'. He has hunted everything, especially caribou. Used to live in Iglukjuat.
11. Jaypeetee Palluq	Considered to be a 'sea guy' who hunts walrus, seals, and Bowhead whales (on one occasion obtaining a kill with a single harpoon). He is the only interviewee to have hunted snails with a bucket. He knows the local area very well.

APPENDIX 3
NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY SURVEY

Interview code: _____
Interview date: _____
Interview location: _____

This project has been initiated by the Department of Economic Development and Transportation, Fisheries and Sealing Division. There are four members of our team here today:

_____: who will be asking the interview questions and translating for us

_____: who is recording the answers to questions on paper

_____: who will be asking the interview questions and coding information on the maps

and

_____: who is observing and here to answer any science questions you may have

Our project is an inventory of coastal resources. Coastal resources are 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 ocean bottom. To do this inventory we will be asking you about the location of animals that you know about, where you see them, and what time of year you see them. We will be using different colored pencils to draw on the maps we have here today.

All of the data we collect here today will come back to the community for use by the community. It will also help the Department identify economic development opportunities that can be explored with yourself and the community.

During the interview, there will be regular breaks, about every 20 minutes or so, as we need to change the tape in the video recorder, but feel free to ask for a break at any time.

Do you have any questions before we begin?

Interview Start Time: _____

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1 – PARTICIPANT HISTORY

To begin with we would like to ask you several questions about yourself and your fishing and hunting background.

1. Where were you born?

2. What year were you born?

3. Where did you grow up?

4. How long have you lived in (community name)?

5. How old were you when you started fishing and hunting?

6. Are you still actively fishing and hunting?
[seasonally or year-round]

Yes 1
No ..... 2 go to next question

Comments:

7. (optional) If No, when did you stop fishing and hunting (year)?

8. Can you list all of the animals that you fish and hunt?
[since year 2000; recently]

Yes 1
No 2 go to next question

Comments:

9. Are there any animals that you don't fish and hunt anymore? If so, why? [is it because you can't, you don't want to, or you are not allowed to]

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments:

SECTION 2 – ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES/ CAMP SITES/OTHER

[Purple]

10. Can you show us the locations of archaeological sites, camp sites, or other sites of importance? [e.g. places where you find good Ulu making material, places with good soap stone, sod houses, rock houses, tenting places, anchoring places]

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us about each place.

Chart # Map Code Type

Comments

SECTION 3 – SPECIES

Now we are going to talk about different animals. There are five parts to this section: fish, invertebrates, marine mammals, birds, and marine plants. I am going to show you some photos, as we go through the photos please tell me which species you recognize, show me where you see them and at what time of year. I will also be asking you about areas of high abundance, spawning areas and possible migration routes for certain species.

{Interviewer notes: ask where, when, high abundance, spawning, migration, missing species. Areas of high abundance are areas where you see greater numbers of animals than in other areas. Spawning areas are places where animals go to reproduce or have their babies. If there is migration routes then ask about both directions. See end of each section for space to enter code information.}

FISH

[Black]

11. I'm going to show you some photos of fish. Please let me know if there are any fish that we do not have a picture of.
[go through all they know about]

Lake Whitefish

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Broad Whitefish

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Round Whitefish

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Mountain Whitefish

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Arctic Char

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Lake Trout

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Longnose Sucker

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Red Lake Trout

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

White Sucker

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Lake Cisco

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Least Cisco

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Arctic Grayling

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Walleye

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Arctic Cisco

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Northern Pike

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Bull Trout

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Inconnu

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Dolly-Varden

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Arctic Staghorn Sculpin

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Stickleback

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Arctic Cod

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Arctic Ocean Pout

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Capelin

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Greenland Halibut "Turbot"

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Glacier Lantern Fish

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Slender EelBlenny

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Sandlance

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Greenlandic Shark

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Chart# Map Code Year Months
_____ _____ _____ Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul
Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Comments
_____
_____

12. What do you use these fish for? E.g. eating, dog food, carvings, selling, fuel, building material... [go through all they know about]

Comments
_____
_____

13. Have your harvests of any of these fish decreased, increased or have they remained consistent over the years? [go through all they know about]

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments Why
_____
_____

14. Has anything changed about these fish? Do they taste different or have a different texture; are they smaller, bigger, or skinnier? [go through all they know about]

Yes ..... 1 if yes, why do you think it has changed?
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments Why
_____
_____

15. Do you think there is enough of any of these fish that they could be used to create income or jobs for people in your community? Or is there only enough for personal use? [go through all they know about]

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments
_____
_____

16. Would you want to see any of these fish used in a commercial way? If not, why? [go through all they know about]

Yes 1
No ..... 2 if no, why?
Not Sure 3

Comments
_____
_____

17. Are there other animals commonly found with these fish in these areas? [go through all they know about]

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

If yes, please list:
Chart # Map Code Species
Comments
_____
_____

18. Are you seeing any different types of fish now than you used to see? Or have never seen before? Describe them/tell us about it.

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments
_____
_____

Chart # Map Code Species
Comments
_____
_____

INVERTEBRATES
[Dark Green]

19. I'm going to show you some photos of invertebrates. Please let us know if there are any fish that we do not have a picture of. [go through all they know about]

Clams

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments
_____
_____

Whelk

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments
_____
_____

Scallop

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments
_____
_____

Mussel

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Hermit Crab

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Crayfish

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Snow Crab

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Lobster

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Northern Shrimp

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Amphipod

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Mysid Shrimp

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Mud Star

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Northern Krill

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Naked Sea Butterfly

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Polar Sea Star

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Sea Cucumber

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Sea Urchin

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Oyster

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Sea Anemone

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Barnacle

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Deep Sea King Crab

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Basket Star

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Skate

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Boreal Armhook Squid

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Tortoiseshell Limpet

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Finger Sponge

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Arrow Worm

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Clam Worm

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Plankton Worm

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Chart# Map Code Year Months

_____ _____ _____ Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Comments

_____

_____

20. What do you use these animals for? E.g. eating, dog food, carvings, selling, fuel, building material … [go through all they know about]

Comments

_____

_____

21. Have your harvests of any of these animals decreased, increased or remained consistent over the years? If yes, why do you think it has changed? [go through all they know about]

Yes ..... 1 if yes, why do you think it has changed?
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments Why

_____

_____

22. Has anything changed about these animals? Do they taste different or have a different texture; are they smaller, bigger, or skinnier? [go through all they know about]

Yes ..... 1 if yes, why do you think it has changed?
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments Why

_____

_____

23. Do you think there is enough of any of these animals that they could be used to create income or jobs for people in your community? Or is there only enough for personal use? [go through all they know about]

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments

_____

_____

24. Would you want to see any of these animals used in a commercial way? If not, why? [go through all they know about]

Yes 1
No ..... 2 if no, why?
Not Sure 3

Comments Why

_____

_____

25. Are there other animals commonly found with these animals in these areas? [go through all they know about]

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

If yes, please list:

Chart # Map Code Species
Comments

_____

_____

26. Are you seeing any different types of invertebrates now than you used to see? Or have never seen before? Describe them/tell us about it.

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Chart # Map Code Species

Comments

_____

_____

MARINE MAMMALS

[Orange]

27. I'm going to show you some photos of marine mammals. Please let us know if there are any fish that we do not have a picture of. [go through all they know about]

Walrus

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Ringed Seal

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Bearded Seal

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Beluga

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Harp Seal

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Killer Whale

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Narwhal

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Bowhead Whale

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Polar Bear

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Chart# Map Code Year Months

_____ _____ _____ Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Comments

_____

_____

28. What do you use these animals for? E.g. eating, dog food, carvings, selling, fuel, building material … [go through all they know about]

Comments

_____

_____

29. Have your harvests of any of these animals decreased, increased or remained consistent over the years? If yes, why do you think it has changed? [go through all they know about]

Yes ..... 1 if yes, why do you think it has changed?
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments Why

_____

_____

30. Has anything changed about these animals? Do they taste different or have a different texture; are they smaller, bigger, or skinnier? [go through all they know about]

Yes ..... 1 if yes, why do you think it has changed?
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments Why

_____

_____

31. Do you think there is enough of any of these animals that they could be used to create income or jobs for people in your community? Or is there only enough for personal use? [go through all they know about]

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments

_____

_____

32. Would you want to see any of these animals used in a commercial way? If not, why? [go through all they know about]

Yes 1
No ..... 2 if no, why?
Not Sure 3

Comments Why

_____

_____

33. Are there other animals commonly found with these animals in these areas? [go through all they know about]

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

If yes, please list:

Chart # Map Code Species

Comments

_____

_____

34. Are you seeing any different types of marine mammals now than you used to see? Or have never seen before? Describe them/ tell us about it.

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Chart # Map Code Species

Comments

_____

_____

MARINE PLANTS

[Light Green]

35. I'm going to show you some photos of marine plants. Please let us know if there are any fish that we do not have a picture of. [go through all they know about]

Hollow Stemmed Kelp

Yes 1
No 2

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Edible Kelp

Yes 1
No 2

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Sea Colander

Yes 1
No 2

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Spiny Sour Weed

Yes 1
No 2

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Arctic Kelp

Yes 1
No 2

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Dulse

Yes 1
No 2

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Bladder Wrack

Yes 1
No 2

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Chart# Map Code Year Months

_____ _____ _____ Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Comments

_____

_____

36. What do you use these plants for? E.g. eating, dog food, carvings, selling, fuel, building material … [go through all they know about]

Comments

_____

_____

37. Have your harvests of any of these plants decreased, increased or remained consistent over the years? If yes, why do you think it has changed? [go through all they know about]

Yes ..... 1 if yes, why do you think it has changed?
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments Why

_____

_____

38. Has anything changed about these plants? Do they taste different or have a different texture; are they smaller, bigger, or skinnier? [go through all they know about]

Yes ..... 1 if yes, why do you think it has changed?
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments Why

_____

_____

39. Do you think there is enough of any of these plants that they could be used to create income or jobs for people in your community? Or is there only enough for personal use? [go through all they know about]

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments

_____

_____

40. Would you want to see any of these plants used in a commercial way? If not, why? [go through all they know about]

Yes 1
No ..... 2 if no, why?
Not Sure 3

Comments Why

_____

_____

41. Are there other animals commonly found with these plants in these areas? [go through all they know about]

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

If yes, please list:

Chart # Map Code Species

Comments

_____

_____

42. Are you seeing any different types of marine plants now than you used to see? Or have never seen before? Describe them/tell us about it.

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Chart # Map Code Species

Comments

_____

_____

BIRDS

[Light Blue]

43. I'm going to show you some photos of birds. Please let us know if there are any fish that we do not have a picture of. [go through all they know about; focus on nesting]

Buff-breasted Sandpiper

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Stilt Sandpiper

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

White-Rumped Sandpiper

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Least Sandpiper

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Pectoral Sandpiper

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Baird's Sandpiper

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Semi-palmated Sandpiper

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

American Golden-Plover

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Black-bellied Plover

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Dunlin

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Red-necked Phalarope

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Red Phalarope

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Common Snipe

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Red Knot

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Ruddy Turnstone

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Arctic Tern

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Sanderling

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Hudsonian Godwit

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Thick-Billed Murre

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Black Guillemot

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Herring Gull

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Iceland Gull

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Glaucous Gull

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Ivory Gull

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Northern Fulmar

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Tundra Swan

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Common Eider

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Arctic Loon

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

King Eider

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Oldsquaw

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Common Loon

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Red-throated Loon

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Ross's Goose

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Rock Ptarmigan

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Snow Goose

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Canada Goose

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Willow Ptarmigan

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Rough-legged Hawk

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Gryfalcon

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Snow Bunting

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Peregrine Falcon

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Snowy Owl

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Common Raven

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Chart # Map Code Year Months

_____ _____ _____ Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Comments

_____

_____

44. What do you use these birds for? E.g. eating, dog food, carvings, selling, fuel, building material … [go through all they know about]

Comments

_____

_____

45. Have your harvests of any of these birds decreased, increased or remained consistent over the years? If yes, why do you think it has changed? [go through all they know about]

Yes ..... 1 if yes, why do you think it has changed?
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments Why

_____

_____

46. Has anything changed about the birds? Do they taste different or have a different texture; are they smaller, bigger, or skinnier? [go through all they know about]

Yes ..... 1 if yes, why do you think it has changed?
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments Why

_____

_____

47. Do you think there is enough of any of these birds that they could be used to create income or jobs for people in your community? Or is there only enough for personal use? [go through all they know about]

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments

_____

_____

48. Would you want to see any of these birds used in a commercial way? If not, why? [go through all they know about]

Yes 1
No ..... 2 if no, why?
Not Sure 3

Comments Why

_____

_____

49. Are there other animals commonly found with these birds in these areas? [go through all they know about]

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

If yes, please list:

Chart # Map Code Species

Comments

_____

_____

50. Are you seeing any different types of birds now than you used to see? Or have never seen before? Describe them/tell us about it.

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Local Name _____

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map and tell us what months of the year you see them.

Comments

_____

_____

Chart # Map Code Species

Comments

_____

_____

SECTION 4 – SPECIAL PLACES

[Purple]

Now we are going to ask you about areas of high diversity. Areas of high diversity are areas where many different animals, such as fish, birds, marine mammals, invertebrates etc. can be found together in one place (e.g. an island or inlet).

51. Do you know of areas like these?

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

If yes, please draw the area(s) on the map, tell us about them, and tell us what months of the year these areas have a lot of different animals in them.

Chart # Map Code Months

_____ _____ _____ Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Comments

_____

_____

SECTION 5 – ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

List of types of businesses or economic development to guide discussion:

- Guiding: camps, fishing, military, transportation, training, capacity building, knowing the land
- Tourism: cultural, landscape, wildlife
- Commercial Fishery: infrastructure (e.g. Turbot fishery)
- Small Business: local harvest (e.g. clams), crafts
- Military: northern rangers
- Climate Change/Water Quality etc.: environmental monitoring activities
- Education: teachers, youth programs
- Mining
- Oil and Gas

52.What do you think would have economic development potential in your community? [what can create jobs and income for people] What are some of your ideas?

Comments

_____

_____

53. Do you think Tourism would be a good business to have in your community? Tell us what you think about Tourism.

Yes 1
No 2
Not Sure 3

Comments

SECTION 6 – CHANGE AND THE FUTURE

54. Have there been any changes you could discuss that you are concerned about? Change can be related to the animals or your community; such things as climate change, pollution, erosion, sea ice, community, economy or quality of country food.

Comments

55. How have these changes impacted you and your community?

Comments

56. What do you think needs to be done about those changes that have had a negative impact? (e.g. erosion, climate change)

Comments

57. What would you like to see for the future of your community and the animals in the area?

Comments

58. What concerns do you have about increasing marine transportation? [impacts of ballast water, emissions, garbage, shipping lanes, construction of ports, noise pollution, ice break-up]

Comments

CLOSING QUESTIONS

Before we finish, we would like to find out what you think about this kind of research and we would like to give you the opportunity to make any further comments.

59. Do you have any questions, comments, or suggestions for us about this interview? (Y/N)

Comments

_____

_____

60. Is there anything that you would like to discuss that we have not already covered? (Y/N)

Comments

_____

_____

61. Have you ever done an interview like this before? (Y/N)

Comments

_____

_____

62. Did you enjoy the interview? (Y/N)

Comments

_____

_____

Time Interview Completed: _____

(optional) Time and Date of Second Appointment

_____

APPENDIX 4
SPECIES PHOTOS

BIRDS

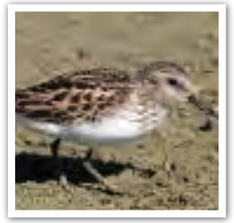

Buff-breasted Sandpiper


Stilt Sandpiper


Pectoral Sandpiper


White-rumped Sandpiper


Baird's Sandpipier

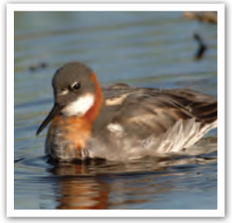

Least Sandpiper


Semipalmated Sandpiper


American Golden Plover


Black-bellied Plover


Dunlin


Red-necked Phalarope


Red Phalarope


Common Snipe


Red Knot


Sanderling


Ruddy Turnstone


Hudsonian Godwit


Arctic Tern


Thick-billed Murre


Black Guillemot


Glaucous Gull

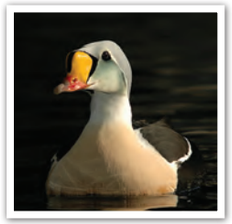

Herring Gull


Ivory Gull

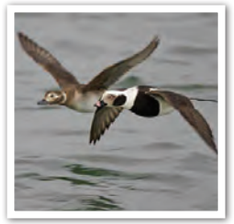

Iceland Gull


Northern Fulmar

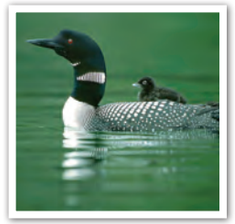

Tundra Swan


King Eider


Common Eider

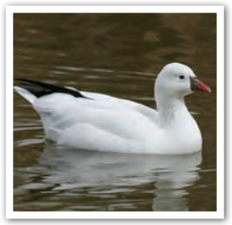

Oldsquaw


Arctic Loon


Common Loon


Red-throated Loon


Snow Goose


Ross's Goose


Canada Goose


Rock Ptarmigan


Willow Ptarmigan


Rough Legged Hawk


Peregrine Falcon


Gryfalcon


Snowy Owl


Snow Bunting


Common Raven

FISH


Lake Whitefish


Round Whitefish


Broad Whitefish


Mountain Whitefish


Arctic Char


Red Lake Trout


Lake Trout


White Sucker


Longnose Sucker


Lake Cisco


Least Cisco


Arctic Cisco


Arctic Grayling


Northern Pike


Walleye


Bull Trout


Inconnu


Stickleback


Dolly-Varden


Arctic Cod


Arctic Staghorn Sculpin


Arctic Ocean Pout


Capelin


Slender Eelblenny


Greenland Halibut


Sandlance


Glacier Lantern Fish


Greenlandic Shark

INVERTEBRATES


Truncate Softshell Clams


Whelk


Scallop


Mussel


Snow Crab


Hermit Crab

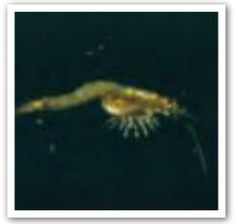

Lobster


Crayfish


Northern Shrimp


Amphipod


Northern Krill


Mysid Shrimp


Naked Sea Butterfly


Mud Star


Polar Sea Star


Sea Cucumber*


Sea Anemone


Sea Urchin


Barnacle


Oyster


Deep Sea King Crab

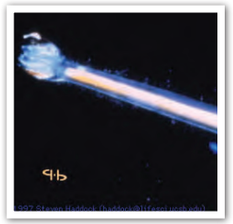

Basket Star


Tortoiseshell Limpet


Skate


Finger Sponge

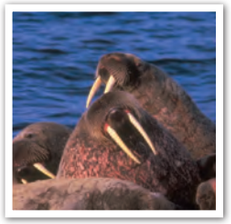

Boreal Armhook Squid


Arrow Worm


Clam Worm


Plankton Worm

MARINE MAMMALS


Walrus


Ringed Seal


Harp Seal


Bearded Seal


Killer Whale


Beluga


Narwhal


Bowhead Whale


Polar Bear

MARINE PLANTS


Hollow Stemmed Kelp


Edible Kelp


Sea Colander


Spiny Sour Weed


Green Sea Fingers


Dulse


Bladder Wrack

APPENDIX 5
NCRI FIELD GUIDE
INTRODUCTION

This Field Guide is an account of the tasks carried out, with as much chronology possible, during the Iglulik Pilot Project. This document should be viewed as a template that could be employed in future inventories.

The Guide is organized into four phases:

- Phase I of the project involves the selections, consultations and preparations necessary before conducting an interview.
- Phase II contains the protocols to conduct interviews and all of the steps that follow their completion.
- Phase III addresses GIS data digitization and image production.
- Phase IV focuses on delivering the report and results back to the community and planning follow up on project outcomes.

Be mindful that information in all four phases must be available in both English and Inuktitut, which means that time for translation of documents is an important consideration in the overall project work plan.

A further consideration is the need for the project team to establish a presence in the community as it is an important contribution to the project's success. A 'fly in-fly out' approach is not desirable; alternatively, spending time during each visit to get to know people, attend community events whenever possible and become familiar with local services and community resources (e.g. wharves, schools, government offices, etc.) will reward the process.

PHASE I

Phase I involves composing a community profile (such as labourers, resources and infrastructure), community consultations, preparation of interview materials, selection of interviewees and training of personnel.

Community Profile

Before commencing work in a community, and especially before approaching the interviewees, it is advisable to compile as much information as possible about the study site. This information can be used as part of the literature review, in identifying other data useful to the mapping process, to ensure that data collection is not duplicated and when writing the final report. Data compiled may include, but is not limited to:

- Demographics
- Geography (location, description of coast)
- History of community, including government presence, points of interest, early settlement, traditional movements
- Current Institutions (local government, HTO, GN, schools, etc.)
- Current community activities, organizations, dates of important events and activities
- Current community projects, economic development activity
- Land/sea based activities, current reliance on land-based food sources, traditional reliance, hunting territories
- Occupations/income profiles
- Reported presence of pollutants or environmental accidents
- Reported changes in climate (sea ice, winter camp locations and winter coast line)
- Reported changes in habitat, counts of birds, fish, animals, marine environment (plants) … wildlife studies
- Tourism resources
- Government reports
- Common marine/coastal species found in the area

The desired output from such an exercise is a concise summary of the information gathered, including: an annotated bibliography (using the Chicago Manual of Style) of important documents and data; a detailed contact list (name, contact, affiliation, etc.); a list and/or description of information that may be suitable for mapping; a binder/folder of all hard copies of information and an electronic backup of available files and web links.

Invitation and Consultation

The process of inviting a community to participate, if they are not the original proponent, begins with a letter of invitation that provides a detailed explanation of a coastal inventory, the study objectives, project timelines, how, and by whom, the work will be carried out.

The invitation should be clear that an initial community consultation will take place. This meeting is the first opportunity for the project team to meet community members and organizations, thereby providing an opportunity to establish a presence in the community, identify community labour/service providers, identify potential interviewees, assess project risks and organize financial arrangements (e.g. how invoices will be paid; funding contracts, etc.).

By the end of the consultation the project team should also be able to identify when they will be returning to the community, leading eventually to a reasonable schedule for project deliverables.

Service Providers

A variety of services are required throughout the project lifecycle. These include, but are not limited to: interviewers/translators, transcribers, printers, and local outfitters. It is important that they are identified early, and if possible, used in some capacity before interviews take place in order to assess competence and reliability. Establishing early contact helps to identify schedule conflicts and important deadlines (e.g. how long transcription may take).

First Steps:

- ☐ Establish a list of people when meeting with community organizations and other knowledgeable persons. Gather as much information on each candidate as possible (e.g. availability, cost, experience, knowledge background).
- ☐ Determine how labourers will be paid (contract, hourly, cash/cheque, etc.).
- ☐ Determine any schedule conflicts or important deadlines that may impact the project. For example; an important community event that could interrupt the project.
- ☐ Provide training and guidance to those involved; for example, interviewers or translators require instructions as to the proper use of the interview survey, interview protocols and any other methodology that will be required during the interview process.

Interviewees

Interviewees are the subject-matter experts that contribute their knowledge to the project, guided by a semi-structured interview that provokes interviewees to draw from their experiences information about species, such as their geographic location, when they occupy those locations, their migration routes, spawning areas or nesting sites. The number of interviewees selected will vary from community to community and will depend on many variables; such as, time and funds available, the size of the community and the projected data quality plateau (e.g. the number of interviews, beyond which the information return is minimal).

The preliminary selection of potential interviewees should be made with the advice of community organizations and local knowledgeable persons. The project team then creates a final list using guidelines consistent with the objectives of a coastal resource inventory. They include:

- What is their general area of interest?
- What is their geographic area of familiarity? Species familiarity?
- How do they travel over the geographic area?
- What type of gear do they use to harvest wildlife?
- Are they an elder, youth, an experienced youth, retired or an active hunter?
- Will they provide primarily historical or contemporary information?
- Do they have primarily a terrestrial or marine focus?
- In what esteem are they held within the community?
- How many years of hunting experience do they have in the marine environment?

The final list is then reviewed with people/organizations in the community and then among the project team and steering committee. Check to see if they have been interviewed by others (e.g. interview transcriptions, maps, and audio files) and summarize this information into a word document, noting any place names or

locations so that it can be reviewed for possible inclusion in the GIS project.

The overall objective is to gather as much information on each potential interviewee as possible in order to gauge their 'fit' against the objectives of the coastal resource inventory and look for 'best fit', while maintaining an awareness of cultural sensitivities.

Once an interviewee has been confirmed the initial contact should be made using the First Contact Calling Protocol (see Appendix 7). It is useful to photocopy these pages for archival purposes and to keep these originals close at hand when setting up interview times as they will contain important contact and background information.

Interview Team and Training

Four essential personnel, in addition to the interviewee, participate in each interview: the Interviewer, Recorder, Observer and Translator. All personnel contribute to the setup and take-down of the interview, including maintenance of equipment used during the interview (e.g. video camera, voice recorders). The specific roles and responsibility of each individual is outlined below:

- Interviewer: responsible for posing the survey questions to the interviewee via the Translator; assisting in drawing objects on the map when necessary; assigning codes to objects drawn on the map; clarifying questions; helping the Recorder; and, facilitating the overall interview process.
- Recorder: as the interview proceeds the recorder documents in "real time" as much as possible at appropriate locations on the survey (e.g. entering map codes with the question asked). When possible they should be able to speak the language of the interviewee so that they can provide a preliminary form of quality control during the exchanges between the Interviewer, Translator and Interviewee. The Recorder provides the first detailed account of the data collected, which allows preliminary data analysis well before the final transcriptions and translations have been completed.
- Observer – the Observer's role is that of an objective third party capable of focusing on the flow of the interview, identifying problems early, and beginning the process of contextualizing the data, something that has proven to be very useful in both the data analysis and report writing phases.
- Translator – The translator is responsible for posing the Interviewer's question as precisely as possible, as well as translating and delivering the resulting response. It is important that Translators seek clarification when necessary, for them to avoid unnecessary embellishment in either question or response and encourage discussion whenever possible.

Interview Kit – materials and documentation

The Interview Kit is the assemblage of materials required to conduct an interview. Two map cases are essential, one for blank maps and another for completed interviews. Avoid folding the maps as creases or tears can adversely impact their ability to be scanned later on. Following is a list of materials and documents (available as appendices) that together comprise an Interview Kit:

- Maps: the maps that are drawn on in the interview are prepared in a GIS project and are constructed using NTDB 1: 250 000 data. They should be simple in style and include a scale bar, latitude and longitude, and a few place names for orientation. The larger format these maps can be printed on the better; for example, the Iglulik Pilot Project printed blank interview maps 60 inches long and 34 inches wide. This enables the interviewee to see greater detail in the landscape and for greater geographic coverage.
- Binder for Interviewer containing the Interview Consent Form, a color copy of the survey, Species Photos, Species List/ Mapping Codes, Honorarium receipts, Service Contract forms, a notepad and pen. Survey and reference materials should be tabbed for easy access.
- Binder for Recorder containing a color copy of the survey, Species Photos, Species List/Mapping Codes, a notepad and pen. Survey and reference materials should be tabbed for easy access.
- Binder containing extra copies of consent forms, receipts, surveys, reference materials, and any other required documentation. English and Inuktitut copies must be available.
- Equipment: batteries, battery chargers, user manuals, computer data cables, digital voice recorder with external microphone, video camera with external microphone, tripod, card reader,

multi-port surge protector, extension cords, markers, erasable color pencils, rubber bands, pencils, pens, tape, and other general office supplies. A computer with internet access to reference materials is helpful but not critical.

- ☐ Tokens of appreciation and thanks are usually provided to the interviewee upon completion of the interview. Copies of the species photos used in the interview tend to be well received by the interviewee because they are informative and in a format not otherwise accessible.

PHASE II

Phase II addresses the immediate pre-interview period, the interviews and the immediate post-interview period.

Pre-Interview

Before the interview begins the following preparations are essential:

- ☐ Confirm the attendance of the interviewee and ensure that transportation is available if needed.
- ☐ The interview kit, binders, equipment and maps are available and ready to go.
- ☐ Prepare the voice recorder by: setting the recorder on high sensitivity and quality (HQ); setting the correct time and date in the recorder; and ensuring the external microphone is on.
- ☐ Enter the interview code on each page of the survey and code the map sheet. Interview codes take the format "Community Code_Interview Number_mmyy"; for example, "IG_3_1207" refers to interview #3, in Iglulik in December, 2007. Map codes are similar, but with "Map_#" placed before the interview code; for example, "Map_2 of 2_IG_3_1207" would refer to the second of two map sheets used during interview three.

Interview

Following introductions, review the consent form with the interviewee. Once the contents are clear and understood the form must be signed by the interviewee and the interview code written on the document. Assuming the interviewee has consented to the use of audio and video recording devices they should be turned on.

The Recorder has an important role in the interview and the following are some examples of their responsibilities:

- Identify questions that are unanswered for whatever reason.
- Ensure Chart Numbers and Map Codes are written into the spaces provided.
- Interrupt the interview process when in need of clarification or if a question or part of a question is overlooked.
- Listen to the interview and interrupt if the translation is incorrect, communication is poor or clarity is lacking.
- Be sure that in cases where the interviewee changes their mind for a particular question, that the initial response is corrected on the survey.
- When writing down comments, write them in the available comments spaces. If there is not enough room please be sure to indicate where the comments belong with an arrow and clearly indicate for which map codes.

The interviewer and translator must keep close and continuous communication throughout the interview while maintaining strong eye contact throughout the interview; not forgetting that it is they to whom they are really speaking. Using the language of the interviewee as much as possible is appreciated and preferred.

Though the survey guides the interview, one should not hesitate to open the discussion in other directions, while still moving the process along. Interviews will vary in length and experience to date shows they vary from 2-5 hours, but have an average of four hours.

Mapping is a key element of the interview process, requiring attention to detail and proper coding. The interviewer is responsible for guiding the mapping and must have the table of mapping codes close at hand. Following are some important reminders about mapping:

- Use separate codes for every area drawn and multiple codes for specific areas, as needed; for example, if an Arctic Char area is also a nesting area for Tundra Swans then put both codes on that map feature.
- Remember to ask for clarification as needed; for example, if it seems the area drawn may be historic data then ask about the year the observation took place to clarify.
- Encourage information to be drawn as much as possible, within reason. For example, in the case of an animal described to be "everywhere" an 'e' is appended to the map code and written along the side of the mapping area.

Post-Interview

The post-interview procedures are summarized in the following checklist:

Interviewee

- ☐ Two consent forms signed (one given to interviewee).
- ☐ Honorarium provided and two receipts signed (one given to interviewee).
- ☐ Token gift provided to interviewee.
- ☐ Note any points that were agreed upon to be provided to the interviewee (e.g. provision of reports, contact information).

Translator

- ☐ Two Contract Services receipts have been signed (one given to translator) stating contractual details.

Maps

- ☐ Checked for labelling interview codes.
- ☐ Checked for color coding and darkened where needed.
- ☐ All areas drawn have codes.
- ☐ Check all codes for accuracy in style and numbering.
- ☐ Scan maps into TIFF files and give them to the person responsible for the GIS.
- ☐ Tape the top and bottom edges of maps to protect them and label them to ensure reliable recovery once in storage.
- ☐ Maps are placed in the storage location.

Survey

- ☐ Interview codes are entered on every page of the survey and any additional pages.
- ☐ Chart Numbers accompany Map Codes in the survey.
- ☐ All information on additional note pages is incorporated into the survey; placing a check mark and the reviewer's initials on each page to indicate that the notes have been incorporated.
- ☐ Survey checked against video/audio files and transcription.

Audio

- ☐ All audio files have been properly named and stored on the computer.
- ☐ CD/DVD copies of audio files are labelled and have interview codes on them; one for each interview's folder and one for the transcriber.
- ☐ Audio files/transcriptions have been reviewed and missing information entered into data entry.

Video

- ☐ All video files properly named and stored on the computer.
- ☐ CD/DVD copies of video are labelled and have interview codes on them; one for each interview's folder and one for the transcriber.
- ☐ Videos have been reviewed and missing information entered into data entry.

General

- ☐ Backup all data according to the backup protocols (see end of this section).
- ☐ Refresh the interview kit by inserting new documents.

Transcription

- ☐ Open a blank MS Word document and save it using the interview code followed by 'trans'; for example, "IG_4_0108_trans.doc".
- ☐ At the beginning of each transcription identify: Interview Code, Interview Date, Interviewer Name, Duration of Transcription, Duration of Interview Transcribed, identification of all persons on the tape, along with any other general comments.
- ☐ Transcriptions are verbatim; English as English and Inuktitut translated into English. Key Inuit words should be kept (un-translated) in the body of the text in Inuktitut and a glossary created to append to the transcription. This is done because some words cannot be translated well and/or they have extended meanings that cannot be captured in the flow of the translation.
- ☐ Verbatim translations do not include irrelevant conversation; such as, meaningless cross-talk.
- ☐ Add any additional comments to a transcription using Track Changes in MS Word.
- ☐ Use the questions from the survey as they are written, as much as possible, to save time and introduce uniformity throughout the process.
- ☐ Code dialogue in the following way: use "I-" to indicate what the Interviewer says, use "E-" to indicate what the Interviewee says, "T-" for the Translator, "A-" for additional respondents on the tape (e.g. wife, son, uncle), "O-" for the Observer, and "R-" for what the Recorder says.
- ☐ (optional) Highlight in yellow important passages for later data analysis.

Excel Data Entry

- ☐ All data recorded on paper during the interview must be entered into an excel spreadsheet (see example file on CD). This spreadsheet should be updated after video/audio files are reviewed, and the GIS and transcription is completed. Complete the data entry as soon as possible following the completion of the interview so that if there are any remaining uncertainties concerning data then the Transcribers should be notified so they can check for clarification when completing the transcription. This will also assist the person doing the GIS so that issues or changes can be identified early.
- ☐ Ensure that the map data and survey data correlate prior to data entry; for example, do not list four map codes in the survey if only one is on the chart). This check should occur immediately after the interview has been completed. To do this, each question, chart number and map code should be double-checked.
- ☐ Insert an 'NA' into all cells that were not used in each worksheet so that it is clear it was not left blank mistakenly.
- ☐ When recording months please use the month's number, followed by a comma. For example, May, June and July would be "5, 6, 7". No space is required following the commas. If entering a range of months enter "7 to 12", do not write "7-12" as this will be converted to a date in the cell.
- ☐ When recording time intervals please use the entire year, e.g. '1980-1985.' If only one year was given write out the entire year, e.g. '1987'.

Data Backup and Archiving

- ☐ Electronic File Back-up: Backup all project related files in two locations (e.g. Desktop and external hard drive or network) onsite and one offsite (e.g. external hard drive). In addition, burn CDs and DVDs as hard copy backups that can be included in archive boxes and interview folders. Note: electronic files, especially audio and video, take up a great deal of space so forethought must be given to acquiring the necessary storage capacity (e.g. video files can be 10 to 100 Gigabytes).

- All project documents should be copied and stored in an archive box for each community. Originals should be stored in the project office.
- Team members need to be diligent about signing in and out all materials from any storage location. Whenever possible, sign out copies of materials, not originals.

PHASE III

The GIS component of a coastal resource inventory is time consuming, technical and must be completed prior to writing the bulk of the final report. Data drawn on the maps must be scanned, geo-referenced, digitized, organized, queried, formatted and exported. The personnel responsible for the GIS work must be trained in the use of the software; otherwise the work will have to be contracted out as it is highly technical. This part of the guide is an outline of what needs to be done to complete the GIS work.

Getting Started

The excel data entry is critical to have completed and checked for accuracy before starting the GIS component. The data contained in that file outlines how many objects are to be drawn for each interview, the necessary labels that will be associated with each object and is also the source for the most complete and up to date assemblage of interview data. Examples of the excel data entry for the GIS project can be found on the accompanying CD.

The following checklist will assist in getting the GIS project underway:

- Modify the original excel data entry so that it is in a format that can be used in the GIS project (i.e. for joining). This is accomplished by making a copy of the original data entry and doing the following:
  - Delete all columns after the first one labelled 'Comments'
  - Delete worksheets that do not have mapping codes in them; leaving only Life History, Fish, Invertebrates, Marine Mammals, Marine Plants, Birds, and Special Places
  - Consolidate the remaining worksheets into one worksheet; do this in order by category, not interview (e.g. Life History first, followed by Fish); delete all irrelevant or blank rows; save the modified file as "GIS Data_Polygons"
  - Create two new excel files by making two copies of the "GIS Data_Polygons" file and rename them: rename one to "GIS_Everywhere" for data coded with an appended 'e' indicating that the species are found everywhere; and the other "GIS Data_Lines" for data coded with an appended 'M' indicating that those objects drawn are migration routes and should be digitized as lines in the GIS project.
  - Open each of these new excel files and delete all irrelevant data from them; for example, in the "GIS Data_Lines" file remove all data except those areas coded as migration routes.
- Print the revised excel data entries for reference when mapping. Check items off as they are digitized.
- Double check that the map codes in the data entry file match up with the codes on the interview maps. Discuss any differences or issues with the project team.

- After mapping is completed update the data entry with any notes/changes that were written on the printed worksheets. For example, if an object was discovered on the map that was not included in the data entry then it must be added to the excel data entry as well.

Digitizing and Exporting Data

Every object drawn during an interview must be digitized into a GIS project. The data is then organized into groups (e.g. by species), formatted and exported as a PDF image to be analyzed and included in the final report. The following is a guideline, listed in chronological order, for how this can be achieved.

- Scan the map into a TIFF file format.
- Create a new GIS project.
- Set data source pathways to be relative.
- Set the Dataframe Properties for the appropriate coordinate system.
- Import each scanned image into the GIS project and select 'yes' when prompted to build pyramids.
- Add the necessary base layers to the GIS project; for example, these are the NTDB 1:250 000 layers that were used to construct the blank maps used in the interviews.
- Georeference the TIFF files by creating control points; this must be done for every map scanned.
- Using ArcCatalog, create two shapefiles; one for polygons and one for lines. Migration routes, for example, will be digitized into the shapefile for lines and all other areas drawn will be digitized into the shapefile for polygons. Note! Add the 'Map Code' field to each shapefile; making it a text field of at least 50 characters.
- Add the two shapefiles to the GIS project.
- Select the target shapefile and digitize the objects drawn in each interview's TIFF file. It is recommended to do all polygons first and then lines. Note! Try to digitize lines in the direction of their arrows, if applicable, as this makes setting the line style easier later on.
- After an object is drawn, right click on it and enter the Map Code into the available attribute field. This field must have data entered so that a Join/Relate can be performed later on with the excel data entries that were created.
- Use the Join/Relate feature to join the data in the excel data entry for polygons with the polygon shapefile in the GIS project. Before doing so make sure the shapefile attribute table and the excel file match up and have one field in common (e.g. Map Code). Map Code is best to use but make sure the names are written differently (mapcode in excel, Map Code in GIS attribute table) so that when the tables are joined the data is not overwritten, it is appended. Save the Excel file as a .csv file. Add it to the GIS project. Right click on the target shapefile and select Join. In order of appearance in the data window: choose 'Map Code', choose 'CSV', choose 'mapcode', and press 'OK'. The join is temporary at this stage. To finalize the join: right click on the target shapefile, export data, click ok, reopen the attribute table and, after checking the map codes, delete the map code column you don't need (i.e. the incomplete column). Repeat this procedure for the excel data entry for lines and the line shapefile in the GIS project.
- Set the required symbology, line widths and label features as needed. Symbol colors for species and interviewees were assigned in the pilot project, but the actual colors used are up to the project team. The important thing is to keep color coding consistent; for example, so that Soft Shell Clams are the same color on all maps showing Soft Shell Clams.
- The scale and geographic extent used for exported images for the report is a trade off between consistency of the image produced and the detail that can be shown on each image. This can be decided by the project team based on the needs of the report.
- Before exporting images, check the following: image title, labels, legend, line widths, object colors, legend title, legend contents, scale, scale bar, data source, and geographic extent.

PHASE IV

Delivering the report and associated project results back to the community should be a somewhat ceremonious event and include as many stakeholders as possible (e.g. public officials, interviewees, local government, etc.). A formal invitation should be made and should correspond with being able to deliver the complete report, in both English and Inuktitut, and supporting project materials.

This is a good opportunity to:

- Request letters of support, if appropriate, from key groups that can be used in the future and included in the project files.
- Wrap up project budget and financial details.
- Provide key groups copies of maps and project materials for archiving within the community.

If possible this final phase should speak to potential follow up opportunities; such as, discussing government funded programs that may be used to get a small business off the ground or linkages with other organizations and institutions.

APPENDIX 6
NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY SPECIES LIST AND MAPPING CODES

***Some species do not have Inuktitut names**

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKTITUT NAME	TRANSLITERATION	MAPPING/ SPECIES CODE	NOTES
FISH					
Coregonus culpeaformis	Lake Whitefish	ᖁᑲᑯᖁᑕᖅ	Qakuqtaq	LWh	
Prosopium cylindraceum	Round Whitefish	ᒥᓗᕋᐊᖅ	Milugiaq	RWh	
Coregonus nasus	Broad Whitefish	ᓯᓕᓴᖅ ᑲᕆᓯᓕᒃ	Silittuq kavisilik	BWh	
Prosopium williamsoni	Mountain Whitefish	ᐱᑯᑦᔪᖅ	Pikuktuuq	MWh	
Salvelinus alpinus	Arctic Char	ᐃᖅᓗᒃ (ᑕᓚᐅᖅᒥᐅᑕᖅ)	Iqaluk (Tariurmiutaq)	Char	
Salvelinus alpinus subsp.alpinus	Red Lake Trout	ᐃᕆᐠᓂᑭᖅ	Ivisaaruq	RLT	
Salvelinus namaycush	Lake Trout	ᐃᓗᐊᖅ/ᐃᓚᔪᖅ	I&ugaq/I&uuq	LT	
Catostomus commersoni	White Sucker	ᖁᑯᖅᓯᐸᐳᖅ	Quqsupuq	Wsu	
Catostomus catostomus	Longnose Sucker	ᖁᑯᖅᓯᓲᔪᖅ	Quusujuuq	Lsu	
Coregonus artedi	Lake Cisco	ᐃᖅᓗᑐᐃᵒᓕᖅ	Iqalutuinnaq	LaC	
Coregonus sardeinella	Least Cisco	ᐃᖅᓗᐊᑦᖅ	Iqalugaq	LeC	
Coregonus autmnalis	Arctic Cisco	ᐃᖅᓗᒃ	Iqaluk	ArcC	
Thymallus arcticus	Arctic Greyling	ᓯᓗᒃᐸᐅᓚᖅ	Sulukpaugaq	ArcG	
Esox lucius	Northern Pike	ᓯᓚᔪᒃ	Siggulik	NP	
Sander vitreus vitreus	Walleye	ᑲᑭᓴᒃ	Kakisak	WE	
Salvelinus confluentus	Bull Trout	ᐊᓐᓇ ᐃᓯᕆᓕᑦᑎᔪᖅ	Aana Isuuralittaaq	BT	
Stenodus leucichthys	Inconnu	ᐃᖅᑲᖁᕆᐅᖅᓴ ᐃᖅᓗᒃ	Iqqarmiuq Iqaluk	Inc	
Gasterosteus aculeatus aculeatus	Stickleback	ᑲᑭᓕᓴᖅ	Kakilisaq	StB	
Salvelinus malma malma	Dolly-Varden	ᐃᖅᓗᒃ	Iqaluk	DV	
Arctogadus glacialis	Arctic Cod	ᐅᑐᖅ	Uugaq	Cod	
Gymnocanthus tricuspis	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	ᑲᓇᔪᖅ	Kanajuq	ASS	
Lycodes retiiculatus	Arctic Ocean Pout	ᖁᑦᓴᐅᵒᓕᖅ	Qujjaunnaq	AOP	
Mailotus villosus	Capelin	ᐃᓚᓕᖅ	Igligaq	Cape	
Lumpenus fabricii	Slender Eelblenny	ᐸᓪᓕᔪᖅ	Ammajuq	Seel	
Psetta axima	Greenland Halibut/Turbot	ᖁᑲᕆᓕᒃ	Qaliralik	GHal	
Ammodytes hexapterus	Sandlance (Pacific)	ᖁᑭᒋᓕᓚᖅ	Quliiligaaq	Sndl	
Benthosema glaciale	Glacier Lantern Fish	ᐊᐅᓪᕿᐅᓴᖅ	Aulaqiujaq	GLF	
Somniosus microcephalus	Greenlandic Shark	ᐃᖅᓗᒃᔪᐊᖅ	Iqalukjuaq	GS	

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKTITUT NAME	TRANSLITERATION	MAPPING/ SPECIES CODE	NOTES
MARINE MAMMALS					
Odobenus rosmarus	Walrus	ᐊᐃᐃᕆᖅ	Aiviq	Wal	
Phoca hispida	Ringed seals	ᓇᖅᓯᖅ	Natsiq	RS	
Phoca groenlandica OR Pagophilus groenlandicus	Harp seal	ᖁᑲᐃᕐᓗᒃ	Qairulik	HS	
Erignathus barbatus	Bearded seal	ᐅᒐᔭᒃ	Ugjuk	BS	
Orcinus orca	Killer whale	ᐊᑦᓗᒃ	Aarluk	KW	
Delphinapterus leucas	Beluga	ᖁᑭᓗᑕᖅ	Qilalugaq	Bel	
Monodon monoceros	Narwhal	ᑐᐃᓚᒃ	Tuugaalik	NW	
Balaena mysticetus	Bowhead whale	ᐊᖅᕕᒃ	Arvik	BW	
Ursus maritimus	Polar Bear	ᓇᓄᖅ	Nanuq	PB	
BIRDS					
Tryngites subruficollis	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	ᓯᓚᕆᐊᖅ	Sigjariaq	BBS	
Calidris himantopus	Stilt Sandpiper	ᓯᓚᕆᐊᖅ	Sigjariaq	StiS	
Calidris melanotos	Pectoral Sandpiper	ᑯᖏᑦᓕᖏᓕᐊᖅᓴᒃ	Qulliquliarjuk	PS	
Calidris fuscicollis	White-rumped Sandpiper	ᓯᓚᕆᐊᖅᓴᒃ	Sigjariarjuk	WRS	
Calidris bairdii	Baird's Sandpiper	ᓯᓚᕆᐊᖅᓴᒃ	Sigjariarjuk	BSand	
Calidris minutilla	Least Sandpiper	ᓯᓚᕆᐊᖅᓴᒃ	Sigjariarjuk	LS	
Calidris pusilla	Semipalmated Sandpiper	ᓯᓚᕆᐊᖅ	Sigjariaq	SPS	
Pluvialis dominica	American Golden-Plover	ᑐᓕᕐᓴᒃ	Tuglirajuk	AGP	
Pluvialis squatarol	Black-bellied Plover	ᑐᓕᕐᓴ	Tuglirajuk	BBP	
Calidris alpina	Dunlin	ᑎᐊᒍᔭᖅ	Tiagajuq	Dun	
Phalaropus lobatus	Red-necked Phalarope	ᓴᐅᕐᕐᖅ	Saurraq	RNP	
Phalaropus fulicarius	Red Phalarope	ᓴᐅᕐᕐᖅ	Saurraq	RP	
Gallinago gallinago	Common Snipe	ᓯᓗᑐᖅ	Siggutuuq	CS	Reclassified as the Wilson's Snipe *(Gallinago delicata)* four years ago.
Calidris canutus	Red Knot	ᓴᐅᕐᕐᖅ	Saurraq	RK	
Calidris alba	Sanderling	ᓯᓚᕆᐊᖅᓴᒃ	Sigjariarjuk	Sand	
Arenaria interpres	Ruddy Turnstone	ᑐᕐᕕᑎᑎᕐᕈᐅᖅ	Tuvvititiqiuq	RT	

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKTITUT NAME	TRANSLITERATION	MAPPING/ SPECIES CODE	NOTES
Limosa haemastica	Hudsonian Godwit	ᓴᓕᓂᐊᖅ, ᓭᓄᖅᓯᐊᖅ, ᓄᓚᕋᐅᓴᖅᑯᖅᑐᓯᐊᖅ	Satsagiaq, Saavarjuaq, Sigguraujaqquqtujuaq	HGod	Rare in Nunavut.
Sterna paradisaea	Arctic Tern	ᐃᒥᖅᑯᑕᐃᓪ	Immiqutaila	AT	
Uria lomvia	Thick-billed Murre	ᐊᐳᐸ	Akpa	TBM	
Cepphus grylle	Black Guillemot	ᐱᓕᑎᐅᓪᓗᖅ/ᐱᓕᓂᐅᓪᓗᖅ	Pittiulaaq/Pitsiulaaq	BG	
Larus hyperboreus	Glaucous Gull	ᓇᐅᔭᕆᓴᓯᐊᖅ	Naujavigjuaq	GG	
Larus argentatus	Herring Gull	ᓇᐅᔭᖅ	Naujaq	HG	
Pagophila eburnea	Ivory Gull	ᓇᐅᔭᖅ	Naujaq	IG	
Larus glaucoides	Iceland Gull	ᓇᐅᔭᕆᐳ	Naujavik	IceG	
Fulmarus glacialis	Northern Fulmar	ᖃᑲᑦᓗᓪᓗᖅ	Qaqulluq	NF	
Cygnus columbianus	Tundra Swan	ᖃᐅᓴᓱᒃ	Qugjuk	TS	
Somateria spectabilis	King Eider	ᖃᓄᖕᓚᓕᒃ	Qingalik	KE	
Somateria mollissima	Common Eider	ᐊᒪᐅᓕᖅᓯᐊᖅ	Amaulirjuaq	CE	
Clangula hyemalis	Oldsquaw/Long-tailed Duck	ᐊᓗᑎᐊᖅᓴᓱᒃ	Aggiarjuk	OS	Officially re-named “long-tailed Duck” four years ago.
Gavia arctica	Arctic Loon	ᑭᓗᔪᓕᒃ	Kiggulik	AL	Not commonly found in Canada.
Gavia immer	Common Loon	ᑕᑦᓕᐊᖅᓴᓱᒃ	Talliarjuk	CL	
Gavia stellata	Red-throated Loon	ᖃᑲᓴᕆᐅᓪᓗᖅ	Qaqsauq	RTL	
Chen caerulescens	Snow Goose	ᑲᖕᒍᖅ	Kanguq	SG	
Chen rossii	Ross' Goose	ᒧᖅᑲᖏᖅᓴᒃ	Qaaraarjak	RG	
Branta canadensis	Canada Goose	ᓂᖅᓕᒃ	Nirlik	CG	
Lagopus muta	Rock Ptarmigan	ᐊᖅᑭᓗᑎᓪᓗᖅ	Aqiggiq	RPtar	
Lagopus lagopus	Willow Ptarmigan	ᐊᖅᑭᓗᑎᓪᓗᖅ	Aqiggiq	WPtar	
Buteo lagopus	Rough Legged Hawk	ᖃᑭᓐᓄᐊᔪᐊᓪᓗᖅ	Qinuajuaq	RLH	
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	ᑭᓗᕆᐊᖅᓴᓱᒃ	Kiggaviarjuk	PF	
Falco rusticolus	Gyrfalcon	ᑭᓗᕆᐳ	Kiggavik	Gyr	
Bubo scandiacus	Snowy Owl	ᐅᓴᐱᔪᐊᓪᓗᖅ	Ukpikjuaq	Sowl	
Plectrophenax nivalis	Snow Bunting	ᖃᑲᐅᓐᓄᖅᑐᓪᓗᖅ	Qaulluqtuq	SB	
Corvus corax	Common Raven	ᑐᓄᓗᖅ	Tulugaq	CR	

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKTITUT NAME	TRANSLITERATION	MAPPING/ SPECIES CODE	NOTES
INVERTEBRATES					
Mya truncata	Truncate Softshell Clam	ᐊᒻᒧᒪᓴᖅ	Ammumajuq	Clam	
Buccinium sp.	Whelk	ᓯᐅᐸᓇ	Siunna	Whe	
Chlamys islandica	Scallop	ᑕᓪᓗᐹᓇᖅ	Tallurunnaq	Scal	
Mytilus edulis	Mussel	ᐅᕆᓗᒃ	Uviluk	Mus	
Chionoecetes opilio	Snow Crab	ᓂᐅᒐᓪᓕᖅ	Niugalaktuq	SnC	
Pagurus Sp.	Hermit Crab	ᕼᐅᒥᑦ ᐳᓴᒃᑎ	Huumit Putjjuti	HC	
Hormarus americanus	Lobster	ᐳᖅᓴᑎ	Pupjuti	Lobs	
Austropotamobius pallipas	Crayfish	ᓇᐅᓪᖏᓇᖅ	Naularnaq	CRF	
Pandalus borealis	Northern Shrimp	ᑭᖕᒃᐸᒃ	Kingukpak	NS	
Amphipoda	Amphipod	ᑭᖕᒍ	Kingu	Amph	
Euphausiacea	Northern Krill	ᑭᖕᒍ	Kingu	NK	
MSericamysis bahia	Mysid Shrimp	ᑭᖕᒍ	Kingu	MyS	
Clione limacina	Naked Sea Butterfly	ᓯᓗᒃᐸᐅᒐ	Sulukpauga	NSB	
Ctenodiscus crispatus	Mud Star	ᐅᑦᓗᓕᐊᖏᓪᒍᐊᓂᖅ	Ullurianguaq	MStar	
Leptasterias polaris	Polar Sea Star	ᐅᑦᓗᓕᐊᖏᓪᒍᐊᓂᖅ	Ullurianguaq	PStar	
Cucumaria frondosa	Sea Cucumber*			SCuc	
Actinaria	Sea Anemone	ᐱᑎᖅ	Itiq	San	
Strongylocentrotus pallidus	Sea Urchin	ᒥᖅᑯᓚᒃ	Miqqulik	SU	
Balanus Sp.	Barnacle	ᖁᕆᐅᒐᓕᖅ	Qaugaliaq	Barn	
Crassostrea virginica	Oyster	ᐅᓗᔪᓇᓪᓇᖅ	Ugjunnaq	Oys	
Lithodes maja	Deep Sea King Crab	ᐃᑎᔨᖅᑎᐅᓂᖅ ᐳᓴᒃᑎ	Itijurmiuq Pujjuuti	DSKC	
Gorgonocephalus arcticus	Basket Star	ᓄᕐᓂᖅᑭᖅ	Nuvaqqiq	BStar	
Tectura testudinalis	Tortoiseshell Limpet	ᐃᑎᖅ	Itiq	TL	
Dipurus batis	Skate	ᒥᑎᖅ	Mitiq	Skate	
Neoesperiopsis rigida	Finger Sponge	ᐊᓗᒍᓵᖕᒪᐊᑦ	Aggajaannguaq	FS	
Gonatus fabricii	Boreal Armhook Squid	ᐊᒥᓗᔪᖅ	Amigguq	BAS	
Chaetognath	Arrow Worm	ᓴᐃᑦᑐᖅ	Saittuq	AW	

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKTITUT NAME	TRANSLITERATION	MAPPING/ SPECIES CODE	NOTES
Tomopteris helgolandica	Plankton Worm	ᐃᒪᖅᑎᐅᑦᓱᖅ ᓄᔪᓐᓇᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᒥᓂᖅ	Imarmiutaq Nuugunnangittut Imminik	PLW	
Nereis succinea	Clam Worm*	ᐃᑎᖏᑲᖅ		CWorm	
MARINE PLANTS					
Saccharina longicrurus	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	ᖃᑭᖅᑯᐊᖅ	Qiqquaq	HSK	
Alaria marginata	Edible Kelp	ᑯᐊᓐᓂ	Kuanni	EK	
Agarum clathratum	Sea Colander	ᖃᒃᓗᓐᓂᐅᑎ	Qallunniuti	Scol	
Desmarestia aculeata	Spiny Sour Weed	ᐃᖅᑯᑎ	Iquuti	SSW	
Codium fragile	Green Sea Fingers	ᐊᖅᑲᓴ	Aqaja	GSF	
Palmaria palmata	Dulse	ᐃᖅᑯᑎᑦ	Iquutit	Dul	
Fucus vesiculosus	Bladder Wrack	ᐃᖅᑯᑎ	Iquti	BWra	

MAPPING CODES – ADDITIONAL e.g. CHAR_1_AP_u: First Arctic Char area that is also an area of high abundance presently, but respondent is unsure of reliability of data.	
Anything unsure or unreliable	append a lower case 'u'
Changes from one spot to another	append a lower case 'c'
Present {since year 2000}	append a 'P'
Historic {before year 2000}	append an 'H'
Everywhere (seen all over, no specific place)	append a lower case 'e'
High Abundance	append an 'A'
Migration	append an 'M'
Spawning	append an 'S'
Significant Area of High Diversity	SADP
Significant Unique Area	SAUP
Significant Area for Other Reason	SAOP
Archeological Site	ARCH
Other	OTH
Camp Site	CAMP

APPENDIX 7
NCRI FIRST CONTACT CALLING PROTOCOL
INTRODUCTION

Hello, may I please speak to _____?

If they are home then proceed, if not then ask when would be a convenient time to call back… _____.

My name is _____ and I am calling about a Marine Resource Inventory project being undertaken by the Fisheries and Sealing Division. You have been identified by members of your community as someone who is very knowledgeable. We would like to ask you to participate in our project. Do you have a few minutes now so that I can tell you about the project, or is there a better time that I can call you back?

Yes: proceed with the interview
No: determine when would be a better time to call

_____

OK, great.

This project is a multi-community project intended to develop an inventory of coastal resources. To develop such an inventory we will be asking you to discuss a variety of topics; including descriptions and locations of marine animals and habitats. We will be asking you about the location of species that you know about, what time of year you see them and to describe what habitat they are associated with. We hope the outcomes of the project will be the sustainable use of the coastal resources in your area, the protection of sensitive areas or special places, the preservation of invaluable local knowledge, and also the ability of your community to meet its economic development needs now and in the future. All information that we record and maps we create will remain in the community for the benefit of the community.

Our survey will take a few hours depending upon how much time you have to offer and the amount of knowledge you are willing to share with us. We would ideally begin with a 2 to 3 hour interview and following this it will be your decision as to whether we continue or meet again and complete the survey in more detail.

We recognize that the knowledge you have from your hunting and fishing experience would be a great asset in furthering our overall knowledge of marine resources. We would greatly appreciate any time you could commit to help us in this project and your time will be compensated at a rate of $50 per hour of interview.

Would you be willing to participate in this survey?

Yes: proceed with rest of protocol
No: ask them… Would you mind telling me why you don't want to participate? _____

Thank you very much for your time. We would like to let you know that if you change your mind or find time to do the survey later then you are more than welcome to still participate. You can contact me at _____ if you change your mind or you are able to find the time.

Travel Arrangement

We will be coming to _____ from _____ to _____. Can you meet with us on one of these days?

Yes: proceed to set it up
No: ask them when would be a good time to call back and arrange the travel part

What day and time works best for you?

_____

We have a house rented where we will be hosting the interview and we can arrange transportation if you need. We will give you a call in a few days and let you know the address for the house.

_____

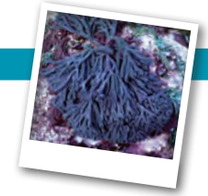
No: proceed to arranging time

Do you need transportation? [get address]

_____

Thank you very much for your time today. We will call ahead of our arrival. If for any reason you need to reschedule or cancel our meeting please let us know as soon as possible.

If you have any questions or need to contact me I can be reached at _____. Thank you again for your time today and I am looking forward to our meeting.



APPENDIX 8
WHAT IS A COASTAL ZONE INVENTORY?

A coastal zone inventory is a collection of information on coastal resources and activities, gained from community interviews, research, reports, maps, etc., which can be mapped, to assist in management, development and conservation of coastal areas.

Inventories of coastal and marine resources will allow communities and governments to use the information to better understand and plan future activities in coastal areas.

Coastal Zone: there are many definitions of what the "coastal zone" consists of. In simple terms and for the purpose of this project it is "the coastal waters and adjacent land which are influenced by each other."

Community-based: This project is described as community-based, and for our purposes this means that the data collected will fall within the area that surrounds a particular community and will be collected with the community and for the communities use.

Community-based coastal inventories are also a way to gather, record and map Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit in a central database and link it with other scientific research and knowledge. Due to the social and economic changes over the years, there is a growing need to record, protect and conserve Nunavut's traditional coastal biological, cultural and ecological knowledge before it disappears with the present generation.

In addition, there is a growing concern over the impact that climate change will have on the Arctic environment and on Nunavut society. Having IQ recorded will allow for monitoring of changes in species populations, patterns and behaviours, as a result of the changes in ice conditions.

What information with be collected?

Examples of the type of information collected by the Inventory:

A community-based coastal inventory for Nunavut will include (but not limited to):

- fishery resources and fish habitat;
- fish species information;
- community infrastructure;
- marine mammals;
- aquatic plants;
- shellfish resource information;
- cultural, recreational and tourism-related resources;
- significant or unique coastal features;
- shoreline classification;
- sources of pollution;
- and others.

How will this information be collected?

Interviews

The main source of information and knowledge will be collected by community interviews. There will be a standard list of question to answer on (including information on the items listed above) and well as any and all information community members feel is important to note.

Community members will also be asked to locate on maps, locations of specific activities such as species breeding grounds, hunting routes, etc, and to comment on trends in distribution, abundance, predation, animal behaviour, etc.

Group interviews will be conducted to help verify data, and to encourage participation. Once all the data is collected it may be displayed for the community to look over and make additional comments.

The actual number of interviews (group or individual) per community will vary, as the population, scale of traditional hunting areas, and geography is factored in to the sample size. The amount of coastline included in the survey for each community will vary per community and depend on the type/amount of information gathered during interviews and research.

Research
Research will be conducted to identify what information already exists (such as data collected by other organizations, reports, documents, maps, and other materials), as to not duplicate efforts, or over-interview individuals. This inventory will build on what has already been done and will aim to include as much information as available.

Visual Surveys
Site visits will be conducted to identify resources such as wharves, fish plants and other infrastructure, to provide first hand information. This will be necessary to verify data. Photographs will be taken to document condition of structures.

What will be done with the information?

Once all the data is collected through interviews and research it will be plotted on maps (if applicable), checked and verified. Information will be categorized according to the type of the resource. All information that is related to a physical location will be entered into a computerized **database**.

Once the inventory maps and database are complete they will be entered into a computer mapping system. This will be done by a **GIS (Geographic Information System)** contractor, who will change the data into GIS map format, **where computer-generated maps** can be created. It will also link information to the locations contained in the database. Photos will accompany the data were applicable. GIS can generate maps or tables of information in various ways depending on the fields selected.

What will the information be used for and how will it Benefit the community?

The information gathered from the coastal inventory can be used for a number of purposes including:

Economic development - fisheries development relies on sound knowledge of the numbers and location of fish stocks and species. Gathering this type of information in one central location will be the foundation for fisheries development. It will help in determining where fish resources are located, areas to conduct test fisheries, where to develop new fisheries, where there is a need to gather more data, etc. Information may also lead to identification and development of coastal parks, and related tourism opportunities and economic development in coastal areas.

Management plans – in order to properly manage resources it is important to know the population and harvest levels, locations of herds/breeding grounds/etc. Having this information collected and mapped will better allow for management of resources (such as the fisheries), developing management zones, and for management of land based activities that may affect coastal resources (location of community dumps, etc.).

Conservation efforts - information collected will be useful in identifying sensitive terrestrial and marine coastal areas, breeding ground, species locations and populations, habitats, significant landscape features, etc. It will help understand trends in global warming, and the effects on species migration, populations, behaviours, etc. Having this type of information in one central location will better allow for protecting species and the land.

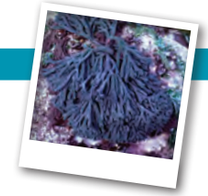
The project itself will also provide direct benefits such as:

Employment – This project will employ a member of the community to help conduct the interviews and gather the data. As well to oversee the entire project across Nunavut a Project Coordinator and Project Liaison will be employed by the GN.

Capacity and Resource Building – It is intended that the communities be involved in the process throughout, and that all final products be available for the community to use their purposes, included land-use planning, fisheries development, generating maps for community projects, etc. In this way the information stays within the communities for the communities.

What are the Objectives and Outcomes of the inventory?

- Identify and obtain existing information and sources about Nunavut's coastal resources from reports, documents, maps, and from agencies, organizations and departments.
- Identify and record IQ through discussion and documentation from local residents.
- Produce a useable database of coastal resources in Nunavut, utilizing GIS (Geographic Information System) capabilities, for resource management, economic development and conservation.



- Identify information gaps in the existing knowledgebase and determine opportunities for future research.
- Attempt to Integrate IQ and modern science using overlays, reference points, and data collaboration.
- Produce and publish informational materials, such as regional summary documents of the project, maps, posters, and report/ articles on the project including methodology, results, and analysis of the information collected. An interactive website may also be developed.

Why HTO's should become involved in the Inventory process:

Community-based coastal inventories are often undertaken by community groups with the support and help of government and other academic agencies. Since many communities in Nunavut are lacking the resources and capacity to carry out such work, the GN has set out to develop this project and encourage and financially help communities to do so.

Through the HTO's, the communities will be able to hire interviewers and support community involvement in the project. The resources will be left in the communities so they have the capacity to better plan and develop economic opportunities in the future.It is also extremely important that stakeholders have access to accurate and reliable sources of information if they are to provide adequate management, conservation and protection of coastal resources, such as fisheries. Coastal inventories are a way to gather this data and integrate IQ with science. It is in this way that traditional knowledge will not be left out of the decisions making process.

APPENDIX 9
NUNAVUT CRI PARTICIPANT CONSENT FORM

Thank you for agreeing to participate in our study. Today we would like to talk with you about the ecology of your local hunting and fishing areas and ask you questions about the distribution and abundance of marine fish, invertebrates, mammals, birds and plants. However, first we would like to review the consent form with you in order to ensure that you understand the aims of the project and the meaning of your participation within the project.

Eligibility Criteria of Participants
Participants were selected by asking members of the community who they would consider local experts on marine resources. The list of names compiled were reviewed using several criteria; including, but not limited to, the geographic area the person is familiar with, how many years they have been a hunter, and their knowledge of marine resources

Expectations of Participants
You will be asked a series of questions about the marine resources that you are most familiar with. The main focus of the survey is to record your knowledge about the distribution and abundance of marine fish, invertebrates, mammals, birds, and plants in those areas. We have brought charts that we can write on, and several different colored pencils to help code the information.

Confidentiality of Data
You are not required to publicly identify yourself in this process. Anonymity and confidentiality is protected.

The local ecological knowledge data collected in this study may be used in future projects and access to such data may be granted upon request. This data will be securely stored indefinitely by the Department of Economic Development and Transportation, Fisheries and Sealing Division, as well as the Nunavut Research Institute in Iglulik.

The results will be published in a report due to be released in April 2008. Copies of all results, reports and final maps will be given to the community.

Benefits
This survey is an important opportunity for Inuit knowledge to be included in ocean science, planning and management.

Questions?
If you have any questions regarding this research, please feel free to contact:
Janelle Kennedy, Project Coordinator, Phone # 867.975.7804 or
Corenna Nuyalia, Community Liason, Phone # 867.975.7807.
Address to use:
Department of Economic Development and Transportation,
Fisheries and Sealing Division,
Iqaluit, Nunavut, X0A 0H0.

Consent
I have understood the details of this project and my involvement in it. I have been given the opportunity to ask questions and they have been answered to my satisfaction. I hereby consent to take part in this study. I realize that my participation in this survey is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw from the survey at any time.

The NCRI team member who will be working with you is also required to sign and date this consent form in your presence. Their signature indicates that they have provided you with an informative outline and understanding of the research goals and intentions.

Participant Signature: _____ DATE: _____
Researcher Signature: _____ DATE: _____

Would you mind if we audio record our interview? If you agree, you should feel free to ask us to shut off the recorder at any point in the interview if you feel uncomfortable, or if you feel it inappropriate to record any particular information.

Yes…..1
No…...2

Participant Signature: _____ DATE: _____
Researcher Signature: _____ DATE: _____

Would you mind if we video record our interview? If you agree, you should feel free to ask us to shut off the recorder at any point in the interview if you feel uncomfortable, or if you feel it inappropriate to record any particular information.

Yes…..1
No…...2

Participant Signature: _____ DATE: _____
Researcher Signature: _____ DATE: _____

Can we include your name in the acknowledgements for this report or any report related to this project?

Yes…..1
No…...2

Participant Signature: _____ DATE: _____
Researcher Signature: _____ DATE: _____

APPENDIX 10
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBCRI	Community-Based Coastal Resource Inventory
CLEY	Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth
CWS	Canadian Wildlife Service
DFO	Department of Fisheries and Oceans
DOE	Department of the Environment
DSD	Department of Sustainable Development
ED & T	Department of Economic Development and Transportation
GC	Government of Canada
GN	Government of Nunavut
HTO	Hunter/Trapper Organization
INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs, Government of Canada
IQ	Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
NRCan	Natural Resources Canada
NRI	Nunavut Research Institute
NTI	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
NWMB	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
TK	Traditional Knowledge
TEK	Traditional Ecological Knowledge

APPENDIX 11
REFERENCES

Ashkui Project. Combining Traditional Ecological Knowledge and Western Science: URL: *http://www.ec.gc.ca/EnviroZine/english/issues/26/print_version_e.cfm*

Berkes, F, R., Huebert, H. Fast, M. Manseau and A. Diduck. 2005. Breaking Ice: Renewable Resource and Ocean Management in the Canadian North. University of Calgary Press, 396 pp.

Fournier, R., R. Moody and M. Cassin. 2007. Nunavut Coastal resource Inventory: Assessment and Planning. Report submitted to Fisheries and Sealing Division, Department of Economic development and Transportation, Government of Nunavut.

Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project (1976), Volumes 1-3; Indian and Northern Affairs ISBN 0-660-00-401-1

Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit of Climate Change in Nunavut. 2005. (Four Volumes: North Baffin Region; South Baffin Region; Kivalliq Region; and, Kitikmeot Region)

IPCC 2007a. Summary for Policy Makers. In: Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis. (February 2007) Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. IPCC Secretariat, c/o WMO 7bis, Avenue de la Paix. C.P. No 2300, 1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland, 18 pp. (*www.ipcc.ch/*)

IPCC 2007b. Summary for Policy Makers. In: Climate Change 2007: Climate Change Impacts, Adaption and Vulnerability. (April 2007). Working group II to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. IPCC Secretariat, c/o WMO 7bis Avenue de la Paix, C.P. No 2300, 1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland, 23 pp. (*www.ipcc.ch/*)

IPCC 2007c. Summary for Policy Makers. In: Climate Change 2007: Mitigation. Contribution of Working Group III to the Fourth Assessment. (August 2007) Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York. (*www.ipcc.ch/*)

IPCC 2007d. Summary for Policy Makers. In Climate Change 2007: Synthesis Report. Approved in detail at IPCC Plenary XXVII (Valencia, Spain 12 – 17 November 2007). (*www.ipcc.ch/*)

Hart, E. 1995. Getting Started in Oral Traditions Research. Occasional Papers of the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, No. 4. Government of the Northwest Territories.

Hay, K. 2000. Final Report of the Inuit Bowhead Knowledge Study. 2000. Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

McDonald, M. 1997. Voices from the Bay: Traditional Ecological Knowledge of Inuit and Cree in the Hudson Bay Bioregion. Canadian Arctic Resources Committee and Environmental Committee of Municipality of Sanikiluaq.

O'Brien, J. P., M.D. Bishop, K.S. Regular, F.A. Bowdring, T.C. Anderson. 1998. Community-Based Coastal Resource Inventories in Newfoundland and Labrador – Procedures Manual. Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's, Newfoundland

Priest, H. 2004. The Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study. 2004. Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

Riewe, R. 1992. Nunavut Atlas. 1992. Canadian Circumpolar Institute (co-published by Tungavik Federation of Nunavut. ISBN 0838-133X

FISH

Lake whitefish, Round whitefish, Broad whitefish, Mountain whitefish, Lake trout, White sucker, Longnose sucker, Lake cisco, Least cisco, Arctic cisco, , Northern pike, Walleye, Bull trout, Inconnu, Dolly-Varden. 2007. Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Government of Canada. Illustrations, Ross Illustrations. [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Arctic grayling. 2007. Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Government of Canada. Illustration, Adrian Schimnowski. [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Stickleback. 2004. "University of Wisconsin Sea Grant." *http://seagrant.wisc.edu/kidsteachers/index.asp.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Arctic char, Greenlandic halibut. 2006. Fisheries & Sealing Division, ED&T, Government of Nunavut. [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Red Lake Trout. 2004. "Canada's Arctic." *www.arctic.uoguelph.ca http://www.arctic.uoguelph.ca/cpl/Traditional/traditional/animals/char.htm.* [Accessed Jan. 2008].

Arctic Cod. 2003. "Norwegian University of Science and Technology." *http://folk.ntnu.no/vmbijmor/jmork/GearSelection/00sicily/4observations.html.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Arctic Staghorn Sculpin. Bigelow, H. B. and Schroeder, W. C., 1953; Robins, C. R. and G. C. Ray, 1986; Fedorov, V. V., 1986. *http://research.usm.maine.edu/gulfofmaine-census/biodiversity/biology/taxonomy/illustrated-taxonomy-for-the-gulf-of-maine/list-of-species/detail-page/?id=181.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Arctic Ocean Pout. 2006. National Oceanic and atmospheric administration. *http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov.* [Accessed Nov. 2007].

Capelin. "Aqua Culture Network Information Center." *http://aquanic.org/images/photos/ingvar/capelin.gif.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Slender Eel blenny. 2005. "Canada's Arctic." www.arctic.uoguelph.ca. *http://www.arctic.uoguelph.ca/cpl/organisms/fish/marine/pricklebacks/slender.htm.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Sandlance. Department of Fisheries & Aquaculture, Government of Newfoundland. *http://www.fisherycrisis.com/dfo/transitions.htm.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Glacier Lantern Fish. 2007. A.Dolgov. *http://www.fishbase.org/summary/speciessummary.php?id=21.* [Accessed Nov. 2007].

Greenlandic Shark. 2004. Fisheries & Sealing Division, ED&T, Government of Nunavut. [Accessed Nov. 2007].

MARINE MAMMALS

Walrus, Polar bear.1999. Fisheries & Sealing Division, ED&T, Government of Nunavut.
[Accessed Nov. 2007].

Ringed Seal. 2007. WWF Canon.
http://www.panda.org/news_facts/education/middle_school/species/species_carnivores/seals/ringed_seals/index.cfm.
[Accessed Nov. 2007].

Harp Seal. 2005. "Global Action Network."
http://www.gan.ca/images/photos/sealhunt_2_large_jpg.
[Accessed Dec. 2007].

Bearded Seal. 2006. "Bering Sea-Ice Expedition." NOAA.
http://www.afsc.noaa.gov/NMML/gallery/pinnipeds/bearded.php.
[Accessed Nov. 2007].

Beluga. 2008. Nunavut Planning Commission.
http://www.npc.nunavut.ca/eng/regions/northbaf/wildlife.html.
[Accessed Jan. 2008].

Narwhal. Nicksery, Paul. 2007. "Daily Mail."
http://www.dailymail.co.uk/pages/live/articles/news/worldnews.html?in_article_id=480196&inpage_id=1811.
[Accessed Dec. 2007].

Bowhead Whale. Getty Images. "Daily Mail."
http://www.dailymail.co.uk/pages/live/articles/news/worldnews.html?in_article_id=461703&inpage_id=1811.
[Accessed Nov. 2007].

Killer Whale. Hicker, Rolf.
http://peoplecornellcollege.edu/b_hess/geoios/predators.htm.
[Accessed Dec. 2007].

BIRDS

Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Stilt Sandpiper, Pectoral Sandpiper, White-rumped Sandpiper, Baird's Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semiplamated Sandpiper, American Golden Plover, Dunlin, Red-necked Phalarope, Red Phalarope, Common Snipe, Red Knot, Ruddy Turnstone, Hudsonian Godwit. 2007. Canadian Wildlife Service, Northwest Territories/Nunavut Bird Checklist Survey program data. *http://www.pnr-rpn.gc.ca/checklist* Yukon: (pending).
[Accessed Nov. 2007].

Black-bellied Plover. "Bird Watchers Digest."
http://www.birdwatchersdigest.com/blog/archive/2006_05_01_archive.html.
[Accessed Nov. 2007].

Sanderling. Patterson, Judd.
http://www.gpnc.org/sanderling.htm.
[Accessed Oct. 2007].

Arctic Tern, Ivory Gull, Northern Fulmar, Snow bunting. 2007. Mark Mallory. Canadian Wildlife Service.
[Accessed Dec. 2007].

Thick-bellied Murre. 2006. "Bering Sea Ice Expedition." NOAA.
http://www.pmel.noaa.gov/foci/ice06/FOCI_Ice2006_birdVarieties.html.
[Accessed Jan. 2008]

Black Guillemot. 2004. "Birdlife International." Wikipedia. *http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_Guillemot.* [Accessed Jan. 2008]

Glaucous Gull. 2004. Rae Alastar. *http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Glacous_Gull_on_ice.jpg.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Herring Gull. 2005. Trepte Andreas. *http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Larus_argentatus_ad.jpg.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Iceland Gull. 2007. Kelly, Paul, Andrea Kelly. "Irish Bird Images." *http://www.birdsireland.com/pages/rare_bird_news/2007/february_photos.html.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Tundra Swan. 2005. McDowell, Alan Michael. "Images from our Natural World." *http://www.birddigiscoping.com/2005/12/tundra-swans-in-southern-wisconsin.html.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

King Eider. *http://www.mitiq.com/sanikiluaq-birding-tours.htm.* [Accessed Jan. 2008].

Common Eider. 2006. Bergmann, Daniel. "Birds as Art." *http://www.birdsasart.com.* [Accessed Nov. 2007].

Oldsquaw. 2006. Charles Attard. Queensborough Retreat Bed and Breakfast. *http://www.queensboroughretreat.com/photo.html.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Arctic Loon. 2006. John Tenovuo. *http://www.birdinfo.com/A_Images_A/ArcticLoon_0002.html.* [Accessed Nov. 2007].

Common Loon. 2003. "All About Birds." Cornell Lab of Ornithology. *http://www.birdinfo.com/A_Images_C/CommonLoon_image.html.* [Accessed Jan. 2008].

Red-throated Loon. 2005. Morris, Arthur. "Birds as Art." *http://www.birdsasart.com.* [Accessed Dec.2007].

Canada Goose. 2006. "The Wilderness Classroom Organization – The Superior Waters Project." *http://www.wildernessclassroom.com/superior/2006/09/canada_goose.html.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Willow Ptarmigan. 2003. Small, E. Brian. "Bird and Nature Photography." *http://www.BrianSmallPhotos.com/gallery/wipt.html.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Rock Ptarmigan. 2000. Bollinger, Karen. "Birds of Kamchatka." *http://www.vulkaner.no/t/kamchat/nbirds.html.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Rough-legged Hawk. "Howell Conference and Nature Center." *http://www.howellnaturecenter.org/animals/animaladoption.htm.* [Accessed Dec. 2007]

Peregrine Falcon. 2006. *http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peregrine_Falcon.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Gyrfalcon. 2000. Gall, Paul. *http://www.galleryofbirds.com/index.html.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Snowy Owl. 2003. Small Breeds Farm Park & Owl Centre. *http://www.owlcentre.com/owlcentre.html.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Common Raven. 2007. Lightning Productions. Photographer, Scott Jocplin. "The Territories." *http://www.vickileclair.com/YukonNWT&Nunavut.htm.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Snow Goose. 2008. Cutts, Annette. "Birds of Kolkata." *http://www.kolkatabirds.com/snowgoose8ac.jpg.* [Accessed Feb. 2008].

Ross's Goose. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. *http://www.fws.gov/duckstamps/federal/results/top23_2005.htm.* [Accessed Jan. 2008].

INVERTEBRATES

Clams, Whelk, Northern Shrimp. 2004. Fisheries & Sealing Division, ED&T, Government of Nunavut. [Accessed Nov. 2007].

Scallop. 2004. "Natural Science Research Projects." AAS. *http://www.aas.org/~pboyce/natsci/survivorship.htm.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Mussel. 2006. Wikipedia. *http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/image:Unio_pictorum.jpg.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Hermit crab. 2008. Rustic Girls. *http://www.rusticgirls.com/hermit-crab-care.html.* [Accessed Nov. 2007].

Snow Crab. Department of Fisheries & Oceans. Government of Canada. *http://www.mi.mun.ca/mi-net/fishdeve/crab.htm.* [Accessed Dec. 2007].

Lobster. 2008. *http://www.datedire.com/live-lobsters-fresh* [Accessed Jan. 2008].

Crayfish. 2004. "Natural History of the Everglades and Florida Keys." *http://www.biol.andrews.edu/everglades/oranisms/Invertebrates/arthropoda/Pond%20Crayfish/pond_index.htm.* [Accessed Nov. 2007].

Amphipod. 2005. "Ocean Explorer." NOAA. *http://oceanexplorer.noaa.gov.* [Accessed Nov. 2007].

Northern Krill. 2005. Wikipedia. *http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Northern_krill.* [Accessed Nov. 2007].

Mysid Shrimp. 2004. Brixham Environmental Laboratory. *http://www.brixham-lab.com/article/507226.aspx.* [Accessed Nov. 2007].

Naked Sea butterfly. "Aquascope – Learn More About the Sea." Tjarno Marine Biological Laboratory. *http://www.vattenkikaren.gu.se/fakta/pelage.html.* [Accessed Nov. 2007].

Mud Star. 1998. Photographer, Roger Clark. *http://www.jaxshells.org/starfish.htm.* [Accessed Nov. 2007].

Polar Sea Star. 1998. Photographer, Roger Clark.
http://www.jaxshells.org/starfish.htm.
[Accessed Nov. 2007].

Sea Cucumber. WWF Hong Kong.
http://www.wwf.org.hk/eng/hoihawan/gallery.php.
[Accessed Nov. 2007].

Sea Anemone. 2003. Adrian Pingstone.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Anemone.bristol.750pix.jpg.
[Accessed Dec. 2007].

Sea Urchin. David Harasti. Scuba Sea Equipment USA.
http://www.scuba-equipment-usa.com/marine/NOV04/Purple_Sea_Urchin(Heliocidaris_erythrogramma).html.
[Accessed Jan. 2008].

Barnacle. 2008. Sherry Ballard. Texas A&M University Kingsville, Department of Biology.
http://users.tamuk.edu/kfjab02/Biology/BIOLOGY%20II/Taxa/b1313_ch23.htm.
[Accessed Nov. 2007].

Oyster. Leftwich,Chris. "Shellfish Association of Great Britain."
http://www.shellfish.org.uk/shellfish_gallery.htm.
[Accessed Nov. 2007].

Deep Sea King Crab. 2007. Reid Brewer, Gordon Haas. Marine Advisory Program.
http://www.faculty.uaf.edu/ffrsb/outreach/articles/king.html.
[Accessed Jan. 2008].

Basket Star. 2007. Sanibel Seashell Industries.
http://www.seashells.org/identcatagories/starfish.htm.
[Accessed Nov. 2007].

Tortoiseshell Limpet. 2007. Great Bay Estuary.
http://www.armofthesea.info/flora_fauna/ff_speciespp/moll.htm.
[Accessed Jan. 2008].

Skate. 2004. Fisheries & Sealing Division, ED&T, Government of Nunavut. [Accessed Oct. 2007].

Finger Sponge. 2004. Jon Gross and Keith Clements. The Marine Life Index.
http://www.seaotter.com/marine/research/neoesperiopsis/sp./html/2neoesperiopsis.jpg.html.
[Accessed Nov. 2007].

Boreal Armhook Squid. 2007. "Ocean Explorer." NOAA.
http://oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/explorations/05arctic/background/fauna/fauna.html.
[Accessed Nov. 2007].

Arrow Worm. 1997. Steven Haddock.
http://www.lifesci.ucsb.edu/~biolum/organism/pictures/chaeto.html.
[Accessed Dec.2007].

Clam Worm. 2007.
http://www.answers.com/topic/common-clam-worm.
[Accessed Dec. 2007].

Plankton Worm. 2007. "Fiords." DFO.
http://www.glf.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/os/bysea-enmer/fjords-e.php.
[Accessed Dec. 2007].

MARINE PLANTS

Hollow Stemmed Kelp. 1990. Mandy R. Lindeberg. "Seaweeds of Alaska."
http://www.seaweedsofalaska.com.
[Accessed Dec. 2007].

Edible Kelp. 1990. Mandy R. Lindeberg. "Seaweeds of Alaska."
http://www.seaweedsofalaska.com.
[Accessed Dec. 2007].

Sea Colander. 1990. Mandy R. Lindeberg. "Seaweeds of Alaska."
http://www.seaweedsofalaska.com.
[Accessed Dec. 2007].

Spiny Sour Weed. 1990. Mandy R. Lindeberg. "Seaweeds of Alaska."
http://www.seaweedsofalaska.com.
[Accessed Dec. 2007].

Green Sea Fingers. 1990. Mandy R. Lindeberg. "Seaweeds of Alaska."
http://www.seaweedsofalaska.com.
[Accessed Dec. 2007].

Dulse. 2005. Garza, Dolly. "Faculty Web Server, Dolly Garza's Website." University of Alaska Fairbanks.
http://www.faculty.uaf.edu/ffdag/seaweed/redribbon.html.
[Accessed Nov. 2007].

Bladder Wrack. 1990. Mandy R. Lindeberg. "Seaweeds of Alaska."
http://www.seaweedsofalaska.com.
[Accessed Dec. 2007].