

# NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY



Kugluktuk



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Avatiliqiyikkut  
Department of Environment  
Ministère de l'Environnement

**Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory**  
September 2010



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document is a report derived from the Hamlet of Kugluktuk, one component of the second phase of the Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory (NCRI). The term “coastal inventory”, as used here, refers to the collection of information on coastal resources and activities, gained from community interviews, research, reports, maps, etc. The final format of this data is that of spatial mapping.

Coastal resource inventories have been conducted in many jurisdictions throughout Canada, notably along our Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. These inventories have been used as a means of gathering reliable information on coastal resources to permit their strategic assessment leading to promotion of economic development opportunities, coastal management, and conservation. In Nunavut, two additional applications support the coastal resource inventory: preservation of traditional knowledge (IQ) and anticipation of forthcoming environmental changes, notably climate-driven changes.

The Fisheries and Sealing Division (formerly a unit of the Department of Economic Development and Transportation), Department of the Environment, initiated this inventory by conducting a feasibility study, followed by a Pilot Project in Iglulik, Nunavut. Upon completion of the Pilot (Phase I), four additional communities were approached (Kugluktuk, Chesterfield Inlet, Arctic Bay and Kimmirut) to assess their interest in participating in the inventory (Phase II). All four agreed.

Inventory deliverables include:

- Provision of a final report that provides coastal resource data in a GIS database;
- Provision of resource inventory maps for each community;

- 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 five individuals: the interviewer, a translator, a recorder, an oceanographer, and a student observer. The process varied from 2-6 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 amenable to mapping was drawn on the charts provided. Upon completion of the interviews data was compiled into spreadsheets, and the map information was scanned, digitized and prepared for data analysis.

An array of maps, drawn from the interviews (aggregated into the following categories: Archaeological Sites, Mammals, Fish, Birds, Invertebrates, Marine Plants, Areas of High Diversity and Other) are provided in this report. In addition, a map of Nunavut is provided, along with others showing the extent of the interview area, a reproduction of the study area extracted from the Nunavut Atlas, and the survey area with place names in Inuktitut (both syllabics and the transliteration). 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 (1:1,700,000) was chosen for all maps in order to permit convenient comparisons to be made from one map to another. In addition, the maps are complemented by extensive tabular information.





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## INTRODUCTION

This document is one in a series of reports that has been produced by the Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory (NCRI). The overall goal of this initiative is to conduct inventories in all 26 of Nunavut’s coastal communities. Each community is unique in terms of its physical environment, oceanographic setting, the organisms present and the interests and approaches of its hunters and trappers. So, even though interviews with elders have become commonplace throughout the Territory, community differences are sufficiently important to warrant an individual and focused approach in the manner in which this information is elicited. One might even suggest that each community has been treated as one in a series of “pilot projects”. This approach significantly limits those things that can be “taken for granted” and simultaneously encourages a continuous process of refinement in interview materials and methodologies.

## THE COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

“Coastal Resource Inventory”, as the phrase is used in this report, is an information compendium on coastal resources and activities, gained principally from interviews of elders in each community. Coastal resources themselves are defined as the animals and plants that live near the coast, on the beaches, on and around islands, above and below the surface of the ocean, above and below sea ice, and on the ocean bottom. Defining the extent of resources discussed varies by community and “near the coast” can include species and activities inland up to 50 and sometimes 100 miles (mainly lakes and river systems).

The information obtained was then augmented with additional data obtained from scientific articles, unpublished reports, government documents, environmental assessments, maps, etc.). All of the community-specific data was then digitized and spatially mapped using a Geographic Information System (GIS). This approach can be an effective tool to assist with management, development and conservation of coastal areas.

Resource inventories have been conducted along Canada’s margins, notably on our Atlantic and Western coasts where the information gained from this approach was used to provide: the foundation for an integrated coastal management plan; essential insights to assist with the protection of important coastal areas; and, information to facilitate environmental impact assessments, sensitivity mapping, and community planning. Coastal resource inventories have also provided different levels of government with the tools to engage in strategic assessments, informed development and enlightened stewardship.

The principle source of information for community-based coastal inventories is traditional knowledge (Inuit

Qaujimajatuqangit in Inuktitut) gathered through interviews. Over the past fifty years, the Inuit have gone from a resource-based nomadic life style to a wage-based

economy. However, coastal and land-based activities are still extremely important as it contributes to Inuit quality of life, provides income and food, and is a significant

Figure 1 Map of Nunavut







part of Inuit culture. Knowledgeable individuals (usually community elders) are engaged, using a defined survey document that addresses various coastal resources. The plants and animals that were the subject of these interviews occurred throughout the coastal zone; on land, in the intertidal, associated with islands, above and below the surface of the ocean, above and below sea ice, and on the ocean bottom. In addition, visual surveys of the coastline and the community can also provide diverse 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.

Some additional and possibly important uses for the information collected could be fisheries-related, possibly providing insights as to the potential for future fisheries development. Given the high unemployment rates that exist in many of Nunavut's coastal communities, it is increasingly important to identify areas of potential economic development. Establishing a new 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. Community resource information gathered in one central location could be an important first step toward commercialization. Another potential use could lead to the identification and eventual development of coastal parks, and related tourism opportunities, including sensitive coastal areas, breeding grounds, species locations and populations, and habitats.

In Nunavut, two additional important concerns are worthy of mention: the preservation of Traditional Knowledge (IQ) and suitable preparations for anticipated rapid environmental changes, particularly climate-related changes. Some communities have expressed an interest in the exploration of development options where they could use an information database that has its origins in the living memories, experience, history and skills of the

people who live there. Other communities have opted for a continuation of existing practices; the gathering together of extant knowledge into a form that could assist informed decision-making. Fundamental to this process is the recognition that IQ embodies both historical and contemporary information that might help with future decision-making. 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 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.

## ORIGIN OF THE COASTAL INVENTORY

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", a consulting team from Dalhousie University recommended that the Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory Project begin with a pilot project in order 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 outcome of that meeting, supported by additional later communications, was a keen expression of interest and support for the pilot project.

Iglulik was chosen as a pilot community for a number of reasons. It possesses resources that were deemed to offer support to the project's success, including a satellite office of the Nunavut Research Institute (NRI) along with facilities and staff. NRI's Iglulik office is the home of the IQ and Oral History project, which has been underway for more than two decades. The staff in this remarkable unit has extensive experience in the collection of Inuit Qaujimaqatuqangit (IQ). These interviews are presently available in an extensive computer-accessible database. Collaboration with NRI, especially the opportunity to learn from their extensive experience, was judged an important initial benefit. In addition, officials of the Hamlet of Iglulik were very positive regarding the potential benefits to their community, as well as providing important administrative support.

The Pilot Project was an intense learning process that had the dual goals of a database comprising an assemblage of IQ knowledge that would contain depth and breadth as well as a process well vetted in every aspect, ranging from interviews, mode of data recording, range of topics, data reduction, digitization, analysis, inclusion with the GIS software and presentation. Upon completion of this entire process, the final product was judged reasonably successful, although subsequent outings have shown us unequivocally that it is not without continuous adjustment and "tinkering" in order to improve its efficiency and ever-greater adherence to the project's goals.

## FUNDING, PERSONNEL AND PROJECT DELIVERABLES

The second phase of the Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory received primary financial support from Indian and Northern Affairs, Government of Canada, the Departments of Environment (DoE) and Economic Development and Transportation (EDT), Government of Nunavut, and secondary funding from Fisheries and Oceans, Canada. The Nunavut Research Institute also generously gave in-kind GIS support services to the project team. The four communities selected for Phase II were Kugluktuk (Kitikmeot), October 2008; Chesterfield Inlet (Kivalliq), November 2008; Arctic Bay (Qikiqtaaluk), February 2009; and, Kimmirut (Qikiqtaaluk), March 2009.

Overall project leadership was provided by Wayne Lynch, Director, Fisheries and Sealing Division, and his staff, Janelle Kennedy, Project Coordinator and Corenna Nuyalia, Community Liaison. Consulting on the project and participating in all interviews was Dr. Robert Fournier, Marine Affairs Program and Department of Oceanography, Dalhousie University.

Project deliverables included:

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

## 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 more detailed examination of the methodology. Refer to the appendices for an in-depth Field Guide of all the methods employed.

### AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROCESS

The process began with the selection of a community that would be prepared 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 each 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 interpreters and translators, in conjunction with the interview process. Suitable dates and venues were then selected for the interviews.

The interview team was made up of five individuals: the interviewer, a translator, a recorder, a science consultant, and a student observer. The process varied from 2-6 hours, depending on the amount of detail elicited in the response and the amount of clarification required during the interview. Each interview followed the same format (refer to Survey in appendices). The first round of questions requested information about the interviewee's early life history and general knowledge and familiarity of the local area. These were followed by questions that referred to specific animals in a set order. Responses were documented using maps prepared in advance that could be annotated by the interviewee. The entire proceedings, with permission, were recorded using audio and video equipment. Upon completion of all the interviews planned for the community, data was compiled into spreadsheets, 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 and were based on a series of interviews with a broad range of individuals, all of whom had some prior experience working with traditional knowledge and/or communities. Criteria underwent continuous refinement as knowledge and insights improved. Community 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 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?

#### Initial Community Visit

Communities are visited on three occasions; an initial scoping/consultation meeting, followed by a visit of 7-10 days during which interviews are conducted and finally a follow-up trip to present the finished report and support materials to the community. The scoping session was designed to put in place the elements that would be required to conduct the planned interviews. This process depended on the support and participation of the Hunter-Trapper Organizations (HTOs) and the Hamlet office. Both the HTO and the Hamlet were asked at the outset to formally support this initiative through the provision of names of potential interviewees. They provided annotated lists of local Inuit hunters and trappers which, 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 was made by NCRI project personnel. These individuals were contacted and tentative interview schedules were established. In addition, HTO and Hamlet personnel also provided the names of individuals who could act as student observers and be used as translators. The final order of business was to select a venue that would accommodate the interview process.

#### Interview Preparation

Preparations for the planned interviews were focused on the definition and acquisition of all the information that was necessary to compile the resource inventory. This ranged from digital voice and video recorders to coloured pencils. The latter would be used by both interviewees and project personnel to draw and code information directly on prepared maps. It also involved the definition of the



subject matter that would be addressed in the interviews, including: contextual material such as early life history or the location of camp sites, the geographic extent of the maps, the species of interest (animal and plant), and supporting environmental information such as time of occurrence, condition on occurrence (breeding, migrating, feeding etc). Once these decisions were made the results were translated into maps that covered the area normally used by hunters and fishers (Fig. 2 below), into photos of the target species and into questions that would later be posed (refer to appendices for photos and species list).

**Interview Strategy**

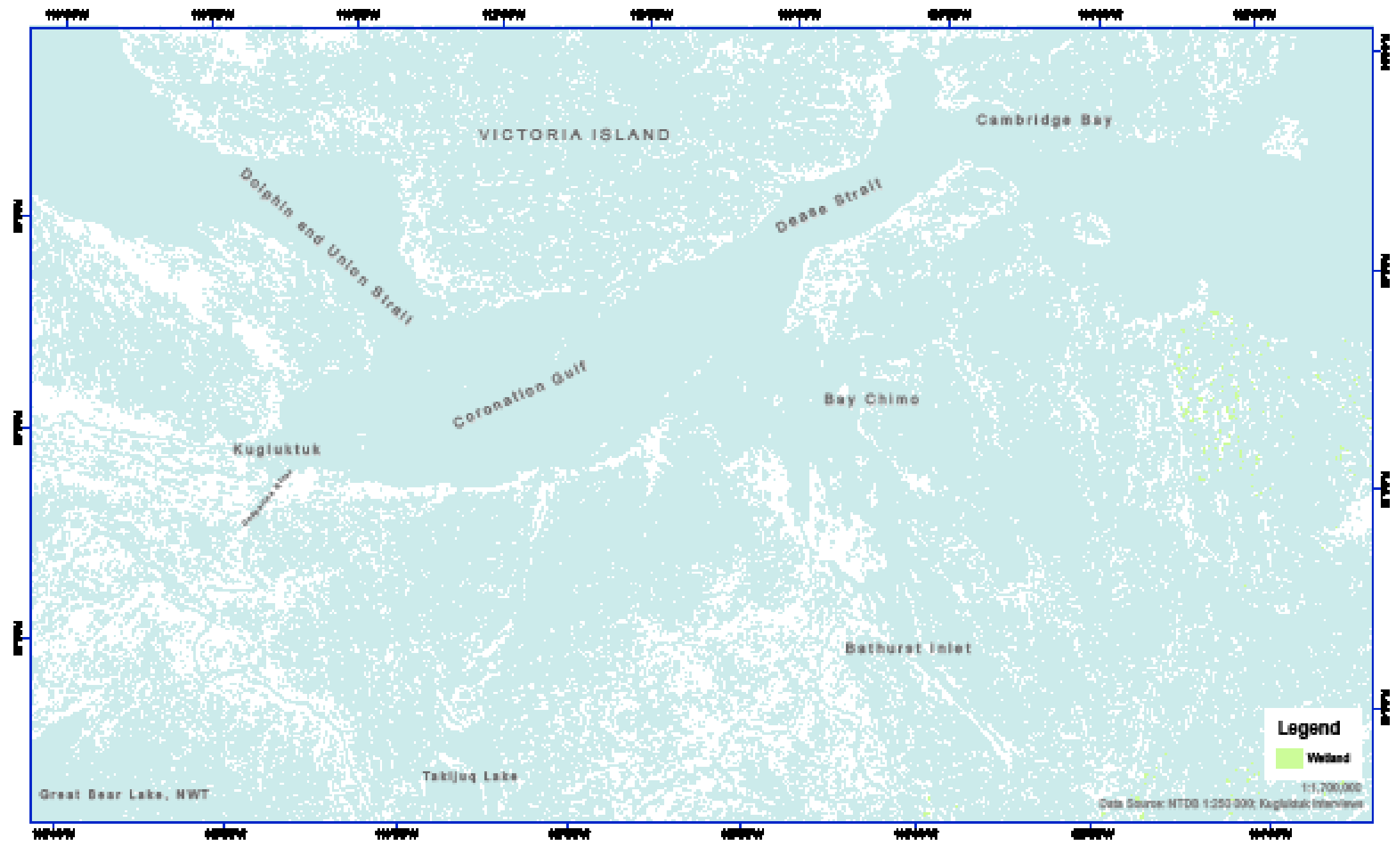
The manner in which the interviews were to be conducted was repeatedly discussed over a considerable period, and ultimately reflected the advice that NCRI personnel received from many different sources. The goal of this process is to allow Inuit hunters to speak in comfortable surroundings on the subject of living coastal resources, based on their life 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 devoted to the realization of these goals. Two related issues are worthy of some comment: Inuit hunters have often been interviewed over the years but they were pleased to learn that for the first time the process would comprehensively embrace a broad range of living marine resources; and, in addition, a promise by NCRI staff to provide each HTO with a copy of all data collected from the interviews in its community was viewed as a very positive contribution.

**The Interviews**

Six persons were present during each interview: the interviewee, interviewer, translator, recorder, science consultant, and student observer. The interviewer followed

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

**Full Extent of Study Area**



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: interviewee life-history information; location of outpost camps; archaeological sites; travel routes; hunting/fishing areas frequented; the geographic occurrence of mammals, fish, birds, invertebrates and plants; and finally, some discussion about the linkages between coastal resources, present and future environmental changes and potential economic development (e.g. the possibility of an emergent fishery).

Because of the fundamental importance to the interview process of the annotated maps every annotation to those documents was accompanied by the immediate application of a code that would enable future identification and reference. Follow-up questions were asked of the interviewee, clarifications were elicited and, if appropriate, discussion ensued about the information presented. The entire process was recorded using audio and video equipment, while selective portions were immediately recorded manually. Manual recording was used to maintain a running record of all map annotations and codes. This permitted work to proceed with the maps without the need for transcription of the audio tapes. The interview process varied from 2-6 hours, depending on the individual being interviewed.

### Post-Interview Methodology

During and immediately following each interview rigorous file management protocols were 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

which was updated as information became available. The maps used in the interviews were scanned and the hand-drawn data was digitized. The end result was the creation of a coherent and workable database, which when used with the maps provides a complementary visualization of that data. The maps were planned from the outset as the cornerstone of the interview process and the resulting community reports.

### Non-Interview Data Acquisition

Data on marine resources can be found scattered throughout many different sources that range from scientific papers, government reports, environmental impact assessments and maps. However, three surveys exist, with similar geographic breadth and goals, have proven to be especially useful. There is the three-volume “Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Study”, which 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 and was used 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.

A second document is the one volume Nunavut Atlas 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. Relevant maps from this volume are presented in this report (refer to the Resource Inventory – end of this section).

The third document is the Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study produced by the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board in August 2004. This study was mandated by the Nunavut Land 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.

### Data Management and Analysis

Data collected through interviews and research were plotted, when appropriate, on working maps, while the final representations occur on all inventory maps. The scale is large, in keeping with the size of the geographic area under discussion. Keeping a scale common to all maps was done to permit relatively easy inter-comparability. Also, on the inventory maps information was separated according to resource categories, and all information associated with a specific geographic location was entered into a tabular database. The development, care and maintenance of this tabular database are extremely important, not only as a storage facility for information, but as an active repository that will be effectively accessed by users with diverse interests.

Data management also includes protecting the confidentiality of the data. Each interviewee provided their consent to be interviewed, as well as audio and video taped (see Appendix 10 – for consent form used). Post interview, if any person or organization wishes to access the data collected they must provide written justification to the NCRI Steering Committee and agree to the terms outlined in the Data Release Form (see Appendix 11 – for sample of data release form).

### 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.



## MARINE RESOURCES IN A PHYSICAL SETTING (Kugluktuk)

### INTRODUCTION

The coastal communities of Nunavut are diverse. They extend over 27° of latitude and 60° of longitude. In addition to different geomorphologies, climates, and wildlife they also experience widely different ocean environments. These include significant differences in residual circulation, tidal range, tidal currents, tidal mixing, shore-fast leads, ice-edge upwelling, topographic upwelling and polynyas, all of which influence abundance, diversity and concentration of marine animals and plants. The oceanographic context in which these organisms occur, especially the causal mechanisms that contribute to population dynamics, are an essential prerequisite to understand changes that occur over time. One of the stated goals of this initiative is to develop the capacity to monitor Nunavut's marine resources within the context of impending climate change. Many organisms will experience the impact of global warming directly through changes in their physiology, but many others will also receive indirect indications from their surrounding physical or biological environments. Responsible monitoring of marine resources will require more than just a quantitative assessment of certain species; it will require an ecosystem approach that, by definition, includes the physical factors at play in that system.

### RECURRENT OPEN WATER AND ARCTIC BIOLOGY

Positive correlations between open water in ice covered seas and abundance of marine organisms has been noted for some time. In fact, Stirling (1980, 1997) has specifically identified increases in abundance of birds, seals, and whales with approach to ice edges, polynyas, and pack ice. Recurring open water sites extend across a continuum that reflects local geography and ice conditions, and includes large polynyas, pack ice edges, shore-fast leads, and smaller polynyas driven by upwelling or tidal mixing. The reasons for this observed correlation are many, varied, and not mutually exclusive. What they all have in common is that they encourage a non-homogeneous distribution of animals that is ultimately linked to greater biological productivity. In some cases, animals are drawn to these sites for practical reasons such as the availability of breathing holes, a platform to haul out and rest, predator avoidance, pupping, moulting, etc (Stirling 1997).

Ultimately, the availability of food, the product of primary production in phytoplankton or ice algae, is a major contributing force. Both algal groups are important although their relative contributions can vary depending on ice conditions and available light. In some locations, ice algae represent 5% of the total primary production while in others it could be as high as 30% (Alexander 1974, Harrison and Cota 1991, Legendre et al 1992). With the thinning of ice in the spring, sunlight sufficient to drive photosynthesis, especially ice algae, is available sooner, thereby extending both the growing and grazing seasons, in some cases by as much as two months. Bradstreet and Cross (1982) believe that the aggregation of food items preferred by or acceptable to invertebrates and vertebrates, on the two-dimensional ice undersurface is also a factor of some significance. Once plant material is available it is grazed and enters into the food web where it becomes available to invertebrates (e.g., copepods, amphipods or shellfish),

fish (arctic cod), mammals (seals, narwhal, walrus or polar bears) and birds (thick billed murre, northern fulmar, black legged kittiwakes or black guillemots). This results in a form of "oasis" or "hotspot" in an otherwise ice-covered area.

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

The presence of open water in winter can be a chance occurrence that reflects ephemeral conditions. Sites formed in this manner would be largely unpredictable and of limited usefulness to animals and humans. On the other hand, recurrent open water sites are the physical manifestation of one or several predictable physical processes that result in spatial and temporal reliability. The different processes contributing to this reliability are reviewed below.

### OCEANOGRAPHIC FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO OPEN WATER

#### Coronation Gulf

Kugluktuk is located adjacent to the mouth of the Coppermine River, in Coronation Gulf, the southernmost route of the Northwest Passage, which lies between Victoria Island and mainland Nunavut. The Coppermine is one of three major mainland rivers that are important components of the local freshwater budget. The Coppermine drains mainland tundra that is comprised of numerous small lakes, and they typically exhibit large seasonal and annual variations in discharge (McLaughlin et al 2005). These variations can directly influence stratification (which is controlled principally by salinity), and indirectly influence primary productivity through accessibility to nutrients.

Coronation Gulf connects to the Arctic Ocean, to the northwest, via the Lambert Channel, Dolphin and Union Strait and the Beaufort Sea, while Dease Strait and Queen Maud Gulf extend off to the northeast. To the southeast lies Bathurst Inlet. The Gulf, which varies in depth from about 100m to 500m, contains several hundred islands and small inlets. Major groupings include the Duke of York Archipelago adjacent to Dolphin and Union Strait and the Jameson Islands to the north of Bathurst Inlet. The mainland south of Coronation Gulf contains substantial diamond and uranium deposits and a number of commercial mining operations.

For the most part Coronation Gulf is largely, but not completely, covered with sea ice during winter (Ainley et al 2003). An additional note regarding sea ice concerns some unsubstantiated anecdotal observations that were reported from the early 1960s, by Inuit elders in Coronation Gulf where average sea ice thickness in winter was measured between 1.8-2.1 m, which have been compared with recent observations of 1.1-1.2 m.

**Residual Circulation**

The net flow of water, minus any tidal currents, through the Canadian Arctic Archipelago is from west to east (Melling 2000), the direct result of higher sea level in the Pacific relative to the Atlantic Ocean. Actual flow rates are not well known because few data are available and ice cover makes year round observations exceedingly difficult. In general, it appears that the flow through Coronation Gulf, constrained as it is by a shallow (10-20m) sill in Lambert Channel, represents a modest percentage of the entire west-east transport (Michel et al 2006). In a further complication, one report (McLaughlin et al 2005) shows the circulation through Lambert Strait moving westward, contrary to prevailing expectations.

**Tidal Range and Currents**

According to McLaughlin et al (2005), tidal energy enters the Canadian Arctic Archipelago primarily from the Atlantic Ocean and it is mainly semi-diurnal in nature. Tidal excursions in waters associated with and adjacent to Coronation Gulf are very low, falling within the range of 0-10 cm. Currents resulting from these tides are predictably low as well, estimated at approximately 0.5 nautical miles per hour or approximately 20-30 cm per sec (Hannah et al 2009). Tidal currents that exceed 30 cm per sec are generally restricted to narrow and/or shallow channels.

**Polynyas**

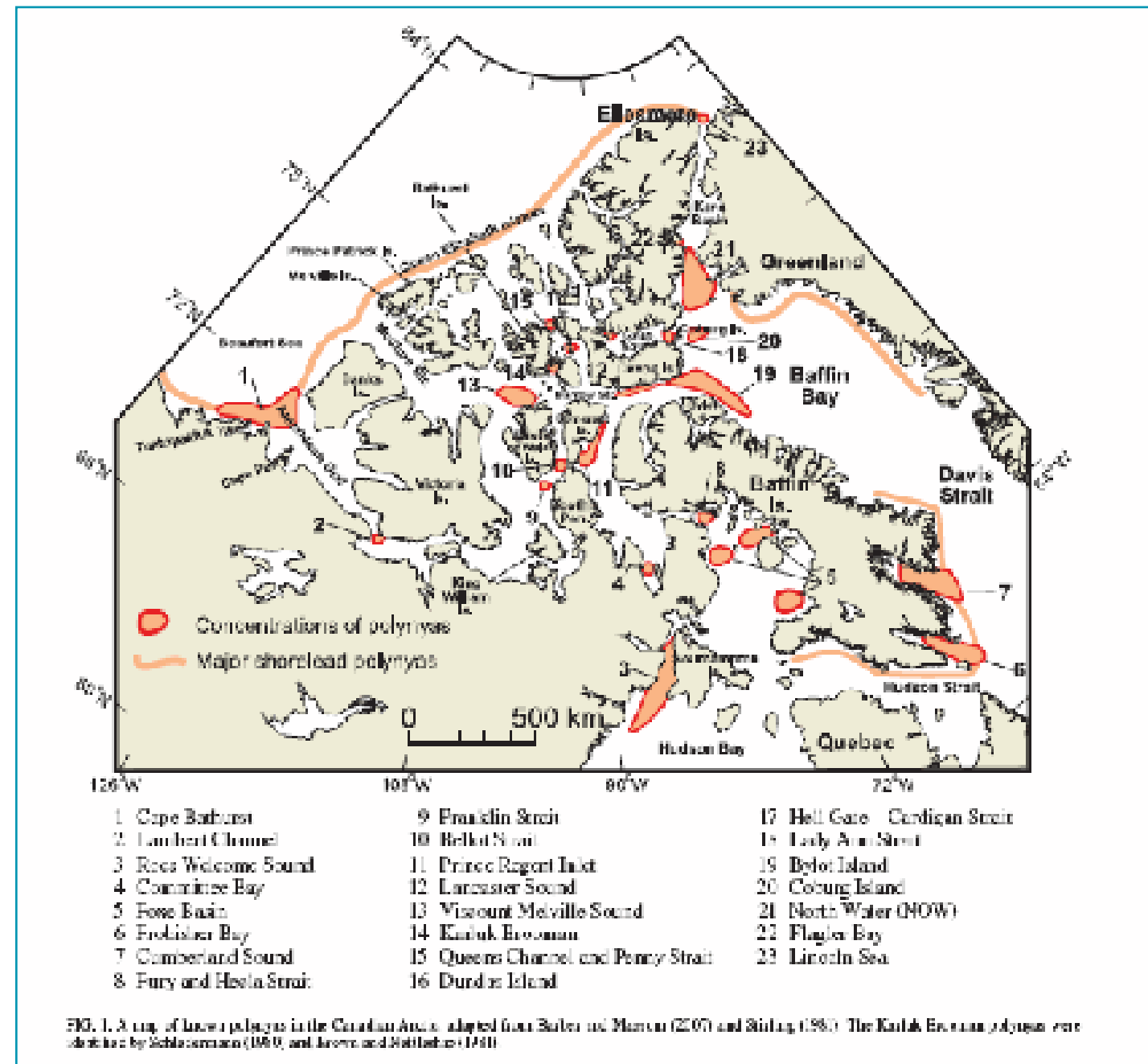
Polynyas have long been viewed as extraordinary because of the obvious contradiction of open water occurring in conditions that promote ice. The explanation for this phenomenon is twofold: in some cases, it is the introduction of heat to forestall ice formation, while in others it is the rapid removal of the newly formed ice. These mechanisms are not mutually exclusive and sometimes work in concert. The first process involves a continuous transfer of warmer deeper waters to the surface to slow or eliminate ice formation. In the second, after ice has formed wind and/or ocean currents remove the ice from the site. During

the process of ice formation some heat is given off that further slows subsequent ice-making activities. Hannah et al (2009) review these mechanisms and point out several

additional factors, such as: the role of turbulence from surface waves or currents that can inhibit ice formation; and, sometimes these processes are influenced by the

presence of adjacent coastlines, shore-fast ice or ice bridges that could prevent ice from drifting into the polynya site. The figure below outlines known polynyas as published by Hannah et al (2009).

**Figure 3:** Map of known polynyas in the Canadian Arctic (Hannah et al 2009).



**Tidal Mixing**

Even at somewhat limited velocities, tidal currents can produce sufficient turbulence to generate vertical mixing capable of forming and maintaining a polynya. A slow moving tidal current that encounters a shallow and/or narrow strait will increase its velocity and, in turn, promote increased mixing. Mixing will move warmer subsurface waters to the surface where it can slow or eliminate the formation of ice. It will also deliver nutrients useful to plant growth when adequate light is available, especially in summer months. Examples of this phenomenon are the well-known polynyas in Fury and Hecla Strait at the head of Foxe Basin, and the smaller example in Lambert Channel at the western end of Coronation Gulf (Hannah et al 2009).

**Landfast Leads (or Flaw Leads)**

Extensive systems of landfast leads occur throughout the Arctic. Stirling (1981) nicely summarizes their many characteristics. Landfast ice is generally comprised of first-year ice, possibly mixed with multi-year remnants, that is fixed to the coast. This ice platform extends outward eventually merging with offshore pack ice. George (2004) suggests that the physical presence of this ice cover modifies tidal and wind energy such that circulation changes dramatically. At some point, a fracture or crack may develop between the attached ice and the free-floating pack due to wind blowing offshore, or to a lesser extent through the actions of coastal currents. These leads are normally linear in shape and run parallel to shorelines. They are recurrent and predictable in their location and are among the areas where open water is found most consistently during winter and early spring. Because of these factors, shore-lead systems are of enormous biological importance.



The boundary between the ice-edge and the beginning of the lead is an ecosystem that is very important and extremely interesting. It is also a place identified as biologically rich and diverse by many of the Kugluktuk elders. Below is a sampling of observations:

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

The reasons for greater biological abundance and diversity associated with landfast leads and ice edges are largely the same as those outlined above when discussing recurrent

open water. However, one additional mechanism appears to operate at shore-fast or pack ice edges; it is upwelling, and it is discussed below.

#### **Upwelling: Topographic and Ice-Edge**

A mechanism to move warmer, deeper water to the surface to create and/or maintain ice-free open-water is upwelling. Topographic upwelling is where a current moving through warmer subsurface water is deflected (“welled upward”) toward the surface where it can contribute to melting of ice or the maintenance of an ice-free area (Tee et al 1993). Deflection comes about because the current encounters some bottom structure, such as a sill, bank, or ridge that alters its path.

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

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

### **MARINE RESOURCES IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBAL WARMING**

Many Arctic researchers over the past 20 years have commented on the impending probability of global warming, with its expected impact on the marine

environment as well as the abundance, diversity, and well-being of marine organisms (Tynan and DeMaster 1997; Michel, C., R. Ingram and L.R. Harris 2006; Moore and Huntington 2008). Many changes will occur, both positive and negative, directly on the role that recurrent open water sites play in the overall success of marine coastal resources. Impacts can be expected on water stratification and its role in nutrient renewal, the balance between multi-year and annual ice, the relative importance of ice algae, the timing, and magnitude of primary and secondary production, changes in traditional species and sites, etc. Each of these changes could exert some influence on the food web and the state of the resources as they are presently defined. In other words, we can expect change to occur in our physical world that will in turn, alter the biological system, including the human component.

## RESOURCE INVENTORY

Interviews obtained from each community contain two kinds of information: that which has been elicited from direct questions and that offered anecdotally for greater context, to provide additional depth or breadth, to attempt to “colour” a response or simply to offer some causal interpretation regarding the species under discussion. The first set has specific geographic coordinates or involves quantitative estimates that lend themselves to eventual representation within a GIS format. The second, in the form of individual opinions, assumptions and conclusions, offers qualitative information that helps to humanize the responses and mappings. These observations were generally made without any additional information or corroboration while others are sometimes accompanied with a correlation to some other environmental change. However, a correlation does not necessarily signify causality, despite the convictions of the interviewee. Even though they often require additional observation and investigation, they nevertheless provide highly personal and sometimes very useful insights.

The comments below are loosely grouped under several convenient categories to facilitate their use.

## MARINE ENVIRONMENT

The individuals interviewed in Kugluktuk, having spent most of their adult lives hunting, fishing, and trapping in this area, produced annotated maps that identified organisms, abundances, and locations, common to this area. Local hunters and fishers seem to depend on a broader array of animals to supply their country food needs, than observed in previous communities. Two of the four most prominent choices are terrestrial (caribou and musk ox), the third, arctic char, migrates between fresh and salt water, while the final member of this group, the ringed seal is the only one that is strictly marine. This contrasts with Iglulik, for example, where the top three (walrus, seals and polar bear) were marine and only one (caribou) was terrestrial.

Many elders identified Read Island, in Dolphin and Union Strait as a location with an abundance and diversity significantly higher than the norm for the region. Read Island is adjacent to open water, more specifically the Lambert Channel polynya. This polynya is approximately 200 km north of Kugluktuk. One elder suggested that higher productivity in that area might be more apparent than real due to lower hunting pressure compared to locations closer to the community. However, an important strength of any traditional knowledge is that it is often intergenerational, which means that the information provided is based on a long-time series of observations. Many of those observations extend back in time to when the Inuit were essentially nomadic, i.e., before the present communities were established.

Amundsen Gulf, although a productive and diverse area reasonably close to Kugluktuk, was generally avoided, along with much of Dolphin and Union Strait, because they both face directly out onto the Beaufort Sea, where turbulent and unpredictable conditions prevail during summer and winter for all methods of transport across those bodies.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

Evidence of previous habitation, in the form of stone tent rings, stone dwellings, buried human remains, tools, weapons and other artefacts can be found pretty much throughout the region bounded west and east by Amundsen and Queen Maud Gulfs, Victoria Island to the north and Lake Napaktolik in the south.

- Identified campsites could have been visited and occupied over lifetimes and centuries. In general, coastal sites were more likely to have been used year-round while inland sites were more often seasonal. The coastal sites bridged marine and terrestrial environments and probably provided access to a more reliable food supply.
- Kugluktuk was repeatedly identified as a traditional gathering place. Its location at the mouth of a major river with reliable resources, terrestrial and marine, available in close proximity was cited as the reason. Several other sites singled out as traditionally important are Read Island, Bernard Harbour, and Asiak River.
- Burial sites are not random but rather reflect the site of former communities or habitations.
- Archaeological sites survive indefinitely unless disturbed by archaeologists, tourists or vandals.

## HUNTING/FISHING

- Hunters/Fishers of Kugluktuk depend on a broad array of animals to supply their “country food” needs. This continues to be an issue of some importance and concern for the community.
- Despite Kugluktuk’s proximity to other communities and the border with the Northwest Territories hunting/

fishing, activities remain unconstrained because traditional hunting/fishing activities and locations are protected under the present Land Claim Agreement.

- Traditional hunting/fishing species and sites are deemed to be changing for various reasons. Some have drawn correlations with growing mining activities while others have pointed to changes underway because of global warming.
- The consensus was that commercial fishing is not as viable as in other areas of Nunavut, and that additional exploratory work would be needed before any potential commercial species could be identified.

## HEALTH, SIZE AND PRESENCE

- Throughout the course of the Kugluktuk interviews references were repeatedly made regarding health, size, or presence/absence of different species.
  - Some species of fish appear to be deteriorating, with increasing numbers exhibiting boils, scratches and parasites;
  - Fish size was thought to be lessening, relative to the recent past. One explanation offered was that perhaps there were too many nets in the water or old nets were being used with smaller mesh sizes than recommended;
  - Changes in fish size and condition were correlated with lower water levels in lakes and rivers, as well as pollutants from mining operations;
  - Traditional hunting/fishing species and sites have changed over the past several decades;
  - Some seals may be smaller, thinner, and less healthy in appearance; and,





- Some birds were thought to be greatly reduced or no longer present (notably the Golden Plover, LapLand Longspur, and the Arctic Tern) since the arrival of the Bald Eagle about 10-15 years ago.
  - Grizzly Bear abundance was almost unanimously cited as an example of change. These animals are presently so common that they have become a general nuisance, especially to outpost camps where they sometimes break in. A majority of hunters interviewed believe that they are gradually moving northward.
  - Polar Bears were reported to be less common locally, although more abundant in and around the Beaufort Sea where ice conditions continue to support seal hunting.
  - A general view expressed was that most, if not all, animals seem to be moving northward.
- warming is considered a major factor driving change in the Arctic. They mentioned changes in abundances, smaller animals, less healthy animals, altered biodiversity, and different patterns of migration.
- Many respondents commented on the need to attract tourists through the vehicle of a broader cultural experience, such as, a larger cultural centre, where crafts and activities could take place on a more regular or permanent basis and where tourists and visitors could connect with services in the community (e.g. rentals, guides). In addition, they also felt that there was a need for a place in the community where people could easily congregate and socialize, such as a small diner or coffee shop.
  - Finally, many suggested that archaeological sites should be researched and documented more fully while simultaneously protected from damage.

## CHANGES UNDERWAY

- During the interviews, many respondents referred to “change”, referring either to specific causative agents or to change, in general. Perhaps the most frequently cited harbinger of change was the mining industry. Some suggested that mining activities resulted in fewer or sicker animals. Reference were made to the color of snow suggesting that airborne or waterborne materials had been deposited after having been released from work sites or tailing piles. However, some new mining or mining-related activities, including new roads and ports, are viewed by some as good for the region through the jobs they will create although possibly altering otherwise pristine environments.
- A small number of respondents specifically mentioned global warming, although they did refer to warmer weather, shorter seasons, delayed ice formation, and changes in the presence or absence of animals. One point forcefully made was the belief that global

## MAPS AND TABLES

The following group of maps brings together geographic context, species locations, and a brief look at some earlier studies (derived from the Nunavut Atlas). The following maps are numbered sequentially. Each map is accompanied by data in tabular form that provides additional detail as well as descriptive information, when available. Captions below each map provide a description as well. All historic data is presented at the end of this section. Use the table below to interpret Map Codes provided in the tables accompanying the maps.

**Table 1:** Guide to map codes

MAPPING CODES GUIDE	
Anything unsure or unreliable	Appended with a lower case 'u'
Changes from one spot to another (same group of animals)	Appended with lower case 'c'
Present {since year 2000}	Appended with 'P'
Historic {before year 2000}	Appended with an 'H'
Everywhere (seen all over/no specific place/only where they go)	Appended with a lower case 'e' "Note that an asterisk (*) has been placed after species names in map titles to indicate that the species is also seen 'everywhere'."
High Abundance	Appended with an 'A'
Migration (use arrows to indicate direction)	Appended with an 'M'
Spawning / Nesting / Denning	Appended with an 'S'
Nursery Area	Appended with an 'N'
Significant Area of High Diversity	SADP
Significant Unique Area	SAUP
Significant Area for Other Reason	SAOP
Archeological / Historic / Camp Site (old and very old)	ARCH
Other	OTH
Area Known Best (area most familiar with or a travel route)	AKB
Camp / Cabin (typically modern)	CAMP
<b>Example:</b> CHAR_1_AP: First Arctic Char area drawn by interviewee that is also presently (after year 2000) an area of high abundance.	



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

Locations reported by the interviewee as “unsure” have not been included in this report.

In some cases no locations were drawn on a map because one or more interviewees considered the distribution to be classified as “everywhere”. The designation of “Everywhere” was used when interviewees felt that the organism under discussion had been observed everywhere throughout their travels and places they are very familiar with. Giving a species an “everywhere” designation does not confer any information about abundance nor should it be presumed to be ubiquitous; it is only a measure of distribution relative to where the interviewee has been. “Everywhere only” data is not represented on the map, but is provided as a table of data following the map.

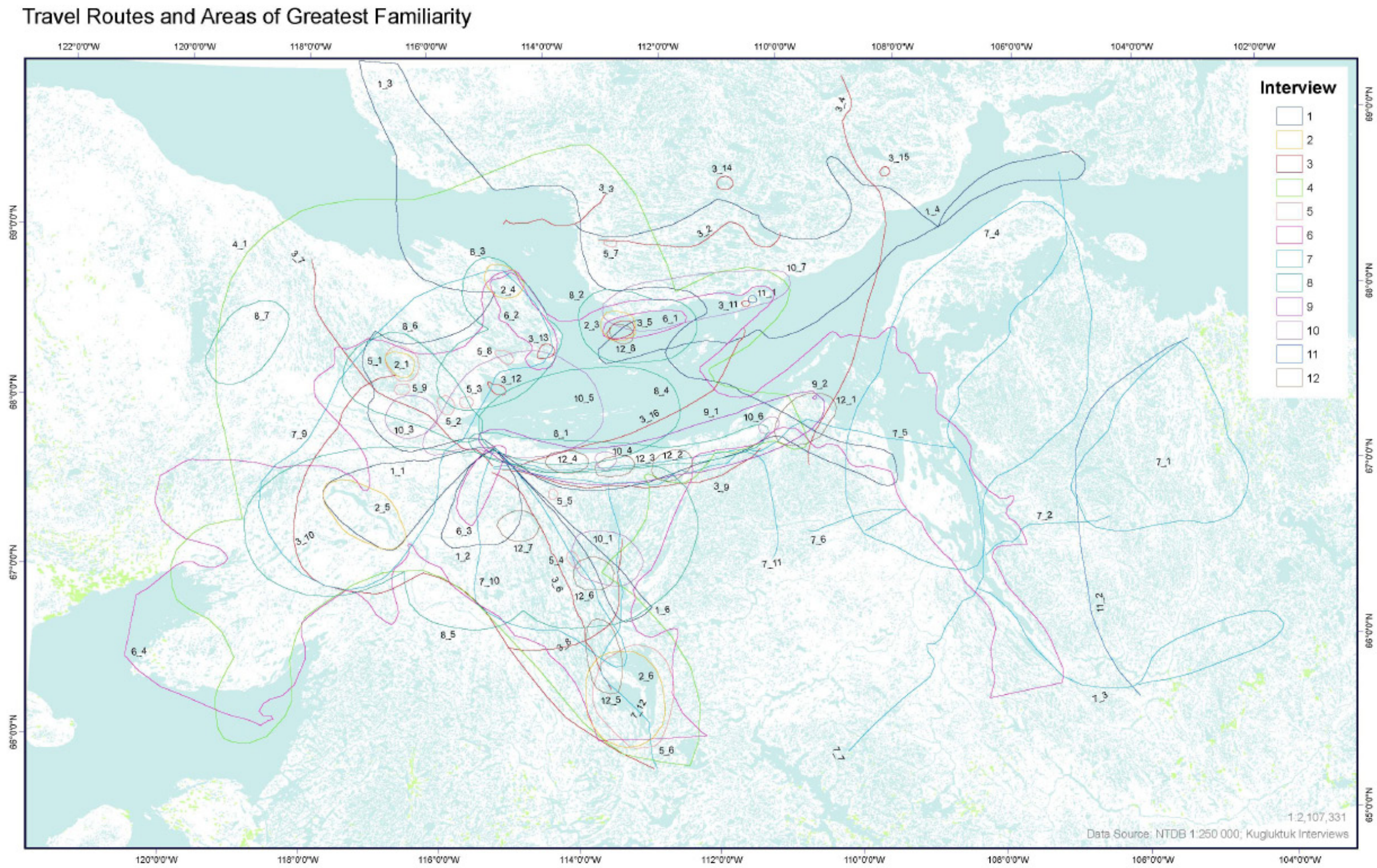
In addition to “everywhere only” designations, some species were described by interviewees as being “everywhere” and some interviewees provided locations for them. In these cases, where the species have been drawn on the map by some, but considered “everywhere” by others, an asterisk has been placed after the species name in the title of the map. For example; Arctic Char is written as “Arctic Char\*” in the map title because it was reported in specific locations, as well as, being “everywhere”. The asterisk simply provides a visual cue that the species has two designations.

Please note that the data presented on birds has been further qualified in Appendix 3. Of all species presented to an interviewee, those in the bird category present the

greatest challenge in proper identification; a challenge often encountered by even the most keen observer of birds (e.g. sandpipers or gulls). To assist in the interpretation of the data the additional appendix compares observations recorded for the inventory with literature and sightings by other authors. In the future, inventory work will endeavor to qualify all species reported in a similar way.

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

Figure 4: Travel routes and areas of greatest familiarity.





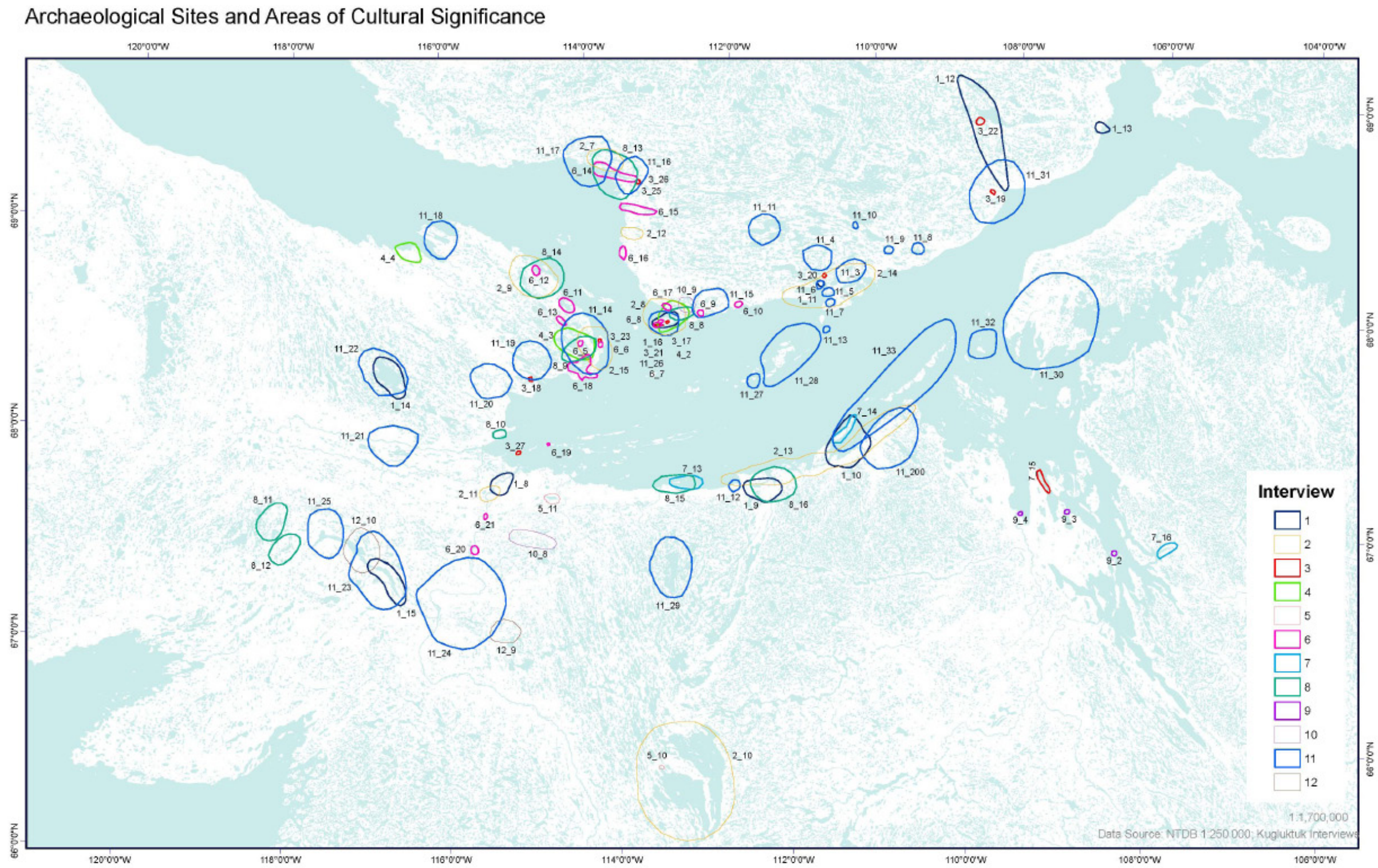
**Table 2:** Travel routes and areas of greatest familiarity.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Comments	Present / Historic
1_3	KG_1_1008	AKB_3	Along south coast almost to Bay Chimo, around islands to Victoria Bay and area and islands around Kugluktuk.	
1_6	KG_1_1008	AKB_6	Main travel routes and trails to lakes.	
1_2	KG_1_1008	AKB_2	Coppermine area south of Kugluktuk.	
1_1	KG_1_1008	AKB_1	Southwest of Kugluktuk to Long Lake.	
3_15	KG_3_1008	AKB_15	Good fishing spot.	P
3_14	KG_3_1008	AKB_14	Hunting area in 1978-79.	H
3_13	KG_3_1008	AKB_13		P
3_5	KG_3_1008	AKB_5	Geese hunting area.	P
3_12	KG_3_1008	AKB_12		P
3_11	KG_3_1008	AKB_11	Cabin and route to cabin.	P
4_1	KG_4_1008	AKB_1	Place spent hunting.	P
5_6	KG_5_1008	AKB_6	Location of childhood; some toys are still visible.	P
5_4	KG_5_1008	AKB_4	Fishing site.	P
5_5	KG_5_1008	AKB_5	Fishing site.	P
5_8	KG_5_1008	AKB_8	Fishing site.	P
5_3	KG_5_1008	AKB_3	Fishing site.	P
5_9	KG_5_1008	AKB_9	Fishing site.	P
5_1	KG_5_1008	AKB_1	Fishing site; called Imayok.	P
5_2	KG_5_1008	AKB_2	Fishing site; called Ikalolorayok.	P
5_7	KG_5_1008	AKB_7	Childhood residence with parents.	P
6_3	KG_6_1008	AKB_3	Caribou and moose hunting site.	P
6_4	KG_6_1008	AKB_4	Large area traveled, all the way to include Contoyto Lake, but inside mainland is not included.	P
6_1	KG_6_1008	AKB_1	Caribou loaction; visited August - September.	P
6_2	KG_6_1008	AKB_2	Fish and caribou site; visited March to August.	P
7_1	KG_7_1008	AKB_1	Fish, fox, and wolf hunted at this site when younger.	P
7_10	KG_7_1008	AKB_10		P

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Comments	Present / Historic
7_9	KG_7_1008	AKB_9		P
7_4	KG_7_1008	AKB_4		P
8_1	KG_8_1008	AKB_1	Caribou site; called Bluenose Island, Bathurst Inlet.	P
8_5	KG_8_1008	AKB_5		P
8_3	KG_8_1008	AKB_3	Caribou site.	P
8_2	KG_8_1008	AKB_2	Caribou site; called Bluenose Island, Bathurst Inlet.	P
8_4	KG_8_1008	AKB_4	Seals and birds present in area.	P
8_6	KG_8_1008	AKB_6	Fishing site in the winter.	P
8_7	KG_8_1008	AKB_7	Hunting site for caribou, fox, wolverine, wolf.	P
9_1	KG_9_1008	AKB_1		P
9_2	KG_9_1008	AKB_1		P
11_1	KG_11_1008	AKB_1	Outpost camp; wife's parents' traditional camping area.	P
12_7	KG_12_1008	AKB_7		P
12_6	KG_12_1008	AKB_6		P
12_5	KG_12_1008	AKB_5		P
12_8	KG_12_1008	AKB_8		P
12_4	KG_12_1008	AKB_4		P
12_3	KG_12_1008	AKB_3		P
12_2	KG_12_1008	AKB_2		P
12_1	KG_12_1008	AKB_1		P
2_4	KG_2_1008	AKB_4		
2_3	KG_2_1008	AKB_3		
2_6	KG_2_1008	AKB_6		
2_5	KG_2_1008	AKB_5		
2_1	KG_2_1008	AKB_1	Fishing area.	
10_3	KG_10_1008	AKB_3	Fishing area (LWh_1).	P
10_5	KG_10_1008	AKB_5	Cabin.	P
10_4	KG_10_1008	AKB_4	Caribou site.	P

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Comments	Present / Historic
10_7	KG_10_1008	AKB_7	Spent 2 years on Victoria Island in 1960-62.	H
10_6	KG_10_1008	AKB_6		P
10_1	KG_10_1008	AKB_1	Fishing area.	P
1_4	KG_1_1008	AKB_4	Hunted in area when living at Read Island; travel route; Cambridge Bay area as well.	H
3_16	KG_3_1008	Camp_1		P
3_9	KG_3_1008	AKB_9	Caribou hunting area.	P
3_8	KG_3_1008	AKB_8	Trap line location.	H
3_6	KG_3_1008	AKB_6	Trap line location; hunting site.	H
3_10	KG_3_1008	AKB_10		P
3_7	KG_3_1008	AKB_7	Trapping location with dog team.	H
3_3	KG_3_1008	AKB_3	Trap line location and hunting site.	H
3_2	KG_3_1008	AKB_2	Trap line location.	H
3_4	KG_3_1008	AKB_4	Caribou hunting site.	H
7_6	KG_7_1008	AKB_6	Routes A and B on the map; hunted caribou during summer.	P
7_11	KG_7_1008	AKB_11	Trapping line location.	P
7_2	KG_7_1008	AKB_2	Traveled route by dog team.	H
7_3	KG_7_1008	AKB_3	Travel route.	P
7_7	KG_7_1008	AKB_7	Traveled by dog team from Contoyto Lake to Cambridge Bay.	H
7_5	KG_7_1008	AKB_5	Family lived at Bay Chimo.	H
7_12	KG_7_1008	AKB_12	Route to Contoyto Lake.	P
11_2	KG_11_1008	AKB_2_e	Some areas mentioned are off the map.	P

Figure 5: Archaeological sites and areas of cultural significance.





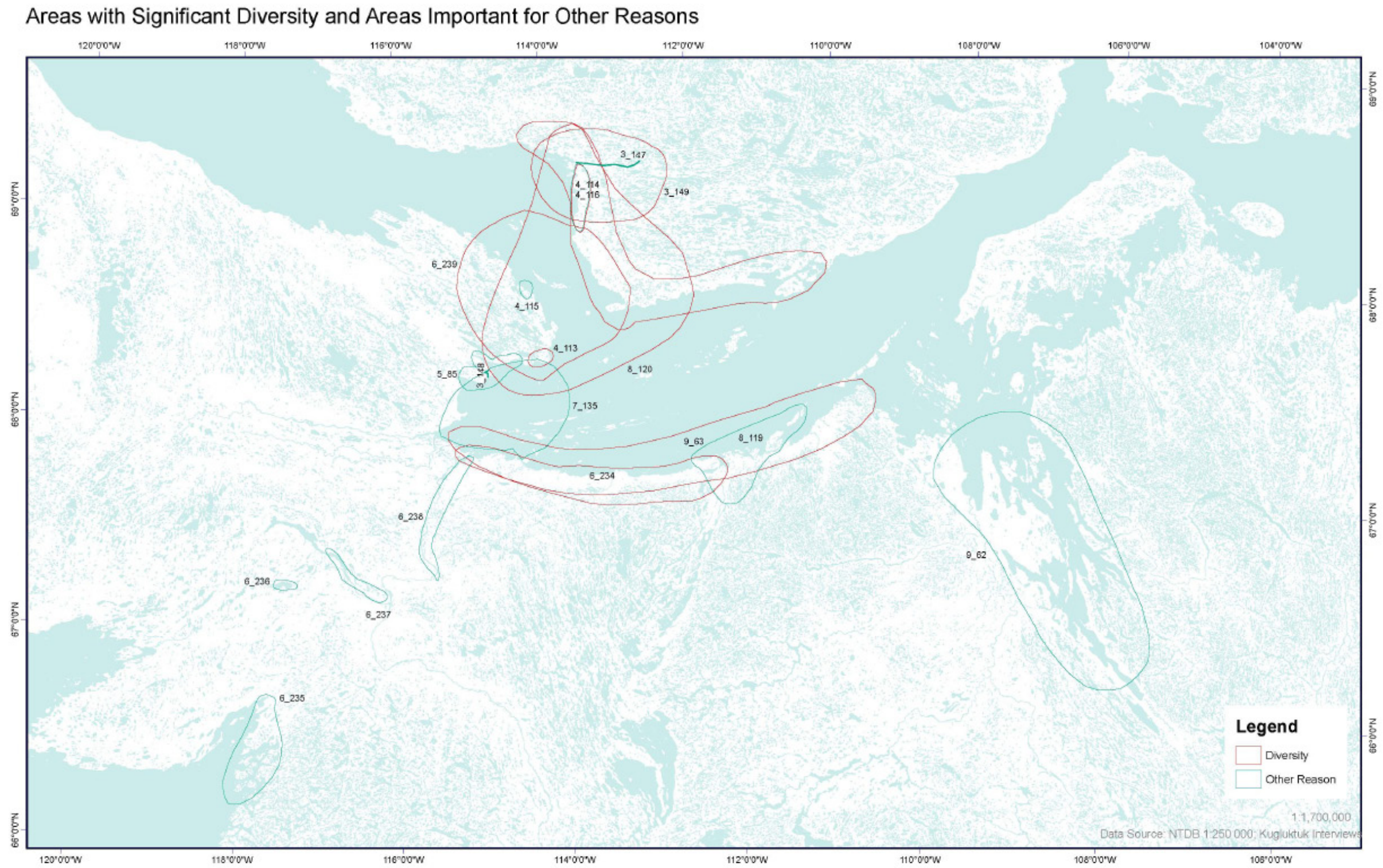
**Table 3:** Archaeological sites and areas of cultural significance.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Type
7_15	KG_7_1008	Arch_3	Tent rings.
1_14	KG_1_1008	Arch_7	Old camps; tent frames on large lake.
1_8	KG_1_1008	Arch_1	Bloody Falls.
1_10	KG_1_1008	Arch_3	Location of proposed port; lots of archeological sites around ocean area including the islands.
1_15	KG_1_1008	Arch_8	Old camps; tent rings.
1_9	KG_1_1008	Arch_2	Called Tree River - Kugluktualu.
1_11	KG_1_1008	Arch_4	Old Distant Early Warning (DEW) line site.
1_12	KG_1_1008	Arch_5	Old camps on Victoria Island.
1_13	KG_1_1008	Arch_6	Old camps almost to Cambridge Bay.
1_16	KG_1_1008	Arch_9	DEW line site; point on Victoria Island.
3_22	KG_3_1008	Arch_6	Camping grounds.
3_26	KG_3_1008	Arch_10	Fish weir.
3_25	KG_3_1008	Arch_9	Sod houses.
3_17	KG_3_1008	Arch_1	Stone houses.
3_23	KG_3_1008	Arch_7	Sod houses.
3_21	KG_3_1008	Arch_5	Artifacts at DEW line site.
3_27	KG_3_1008	Arch_11	Sod house; please keep out, in use.
3_20	KG_3_1008	Arch_4	Stone houses.
3_18	KG_3_1008	Arch_2	Stone houses.
3_19	KG_3_1008	Arch_3	Stone houses.
4_3	KG_4_1008	Arch_2	Old campgrounds.
4_2	KG_4_1008	Arch_1	Rock houses; camp.
4_4	KG_4_1008	Arch_3	Old campgrounds.
5_10	KG_5_1008	Arch_1	Spring camps; tent rings.
5_11	KG_5_1008	OTH_1	Smells like a sewage lagoon.
6_13	KG_6_1008	Arch_9	Tent rings; called Needle Nose Lake; lots of Land-Locked Char.
6_11	KG_6_1008	Arch_7	Tent rings; built wall; human bone remains; burial site.
6_18	KG_6_1008	Arch_14	Lots of tent rings and old hunting blinds; habitat for caribou in the early days.
6_6	KG_6_1008	Arch_2	Sod house; one dug out.
6_9	KG_6_1008	Arch_5	Sod house.
6_10	KG_6_1008	Arch_6	Rock structure from sod house; tent rings.
6_8	KG_6_1008	Arch_4	Traditional camping ground.
6_7	KG_6_1008	Arch_3	Sod house; rock structure; old camping ground.
6_17	KG_6_1008	Arch_13	Artifacts.
6_20	KG_6_1008	Arch_16	Location of shed; bit of wood and some trees.
6_21	KG_6_1008	Arch_17	Copper tent rings.
6_12	KG_6_1008	Arch_8	
6_16	KG_6_1008	Arch_12	Tent rings.
6_14	KG_6_1008	Arch_10	Called Read Island; overall historic site.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Type
6_19	KG_6_1008	Arch_15	Old blinds for hunting.
6_15	KG_6_1008	Arch_11	
6_5	KG_6_1008	Arch_1	Sod house; tent rings; old fishing spots.
7_16	KG_7_1008	Arch_4	Hunting and gathering site in the summer.
7_14	KG_7_1008	Arch_2	Christmas feast held here; traditional gathering site.
7_13	KG_7_1008	Arch_1	Tent rings.
8_16	KG_8_1008	Arch_9	Campground; tent rings.
8_12	KG_8_1008	Arch_5	Campgrounds.
8_11	KG_8_1008	Arch_4	Campgrounds.
8_9	KG_8_1008	Arch_2	Tent rings.
8_14	KG_8_1008	Arch_7	Hudson Bay Company site; tent rings.
8_8	KG_8_1008	Arch_1	Human bones; burial site.
8_15	KG_8_1008	Arch_8	Called Asiak River.
8_13	KG_8_1008	Arch_6	Hudson Bay Company site; tent rings.
8_10	KG_8_1008	Arch_3	Tools and bones visible from the ground.
9_3	KG_9_1008	Arch_2	Burial site; called Brown Sound.
9_2	KG_9_1008	Arch_1	Store site.
9_4	KG_9_1008	Arch_3	Campground.
11_25	KG_11_1008	Arch_23	
11_23	KG_11_1008	Arch_21	
11_24	KG_11_1008	Arch_22	Tent rings and camps.
11_22	KG_11_1008	Arch_20	Called Imakyok.
11_21	KG_11_1008	Arch_19	Fishing site.
11_20	KG_11_1008	Arch_18	
11_19	KG_11_1008	Arch_17	
11_14	KG_11_1008	Arch_17	
11_26	KG_11_1008	Arch_24	Burial site.
11_18	KG_11_1008	Arch_16	Parent's outpost camp.
11_17	KG_11_1008	Arch_15	
11_16	KG_11_1008	Arch_14	Camps and hunting grounds.
11_15	KG_11_1008	Arch_13	Camps and hunting grounds.
11_11	KG_11_1008	Arch_9	Camp sites and tent rings.
11_5	KG_11_1008	Arch_3	Rock houses; old hunting grounds with visible bow and arrow; fence built of rocks to direct caribou.
11_3	KG_11_1008	Arch_1	Rock houses; old hunting grounds with visible bow and arrow; rock fence to direct caribou.
11_28	KG_11_1008	Arch_26	Meat caches.
11_27	KG_11_1008	Arch_25	Burial site.
11_8	KG_11_1008	Arch_6	Camp sites and tent rings.
11_9	KG_11_1008	Arch_7	Camp sites and tent rings.
11_10	KG_11_1008	Arch_8	Camp sites and tent rings.
11_31	KG_11_1008	Arch_29	

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Type
11_30	KG_11_1008	Arch_28	Camping and fishing area.
11_32	KG_11_1008	Arch_30	Parent's outpost camp.
11_33	KG_11_1008	Arch_31	Camps.
11_7	KG_11_1008	Arch_5	Caribou caches.
11_4	KG_11_1008	Arch_2	Rock houses; old hunting grounds with visible bow and arrow; rock fence to direct caribou.
11_12	KG_11_1008	Arch_10	Traditional gathering place before Kugluktuk became a community.
11_29	KG_11_1008	Arch_27	Old camps.
11_6	KG_11_1008	Arch_4	Graves.
11_13	KG_11_1008	Arch_11	Traditional gathering place before Kugluktuk became a community.
11_200	KG_11_1008	Arch_32	
12_10	KG_12_1008	Arch_2	Tent rings.
12_9	KG_12_1008	Arch_1	Tent rings.
2_11	KG_2_1008	Arch_5	Old camps; tent rings along river.
2_15	KG_2_1008	Arch_9	Hudson's Bay Company post at Cape Christiansen.
2_9	KG_2_1008	Arch_3	Old camps.
2_8	KG_2_1008	Arch_2	Old camps.
2_12	KG_2_1008	Arch_6	Old camps; tent rings.
2_7	KG_2_1008	Arch_1	Hudson's Bay Company post; traditional celebration and gathering place.
2_14	KG_2_1008	Arch_8	Tent rings; European log house at Grace Bay area and Queen Maud Gulf.
2_13	KG_2_1008	Arch_7	Tent rings; European log house at Grace Bay area and Queen Maud Gulf.
2_10	KG_2_1008	Arch_4	Old camps.
10_8	KG_10_1008	Arch_1	Old camp site.
10_9	KG_10_1008	Arch_2	Moved with mother and step-dad.

**Figure 6:** Areas with significant diversity and areas important for other reasons.



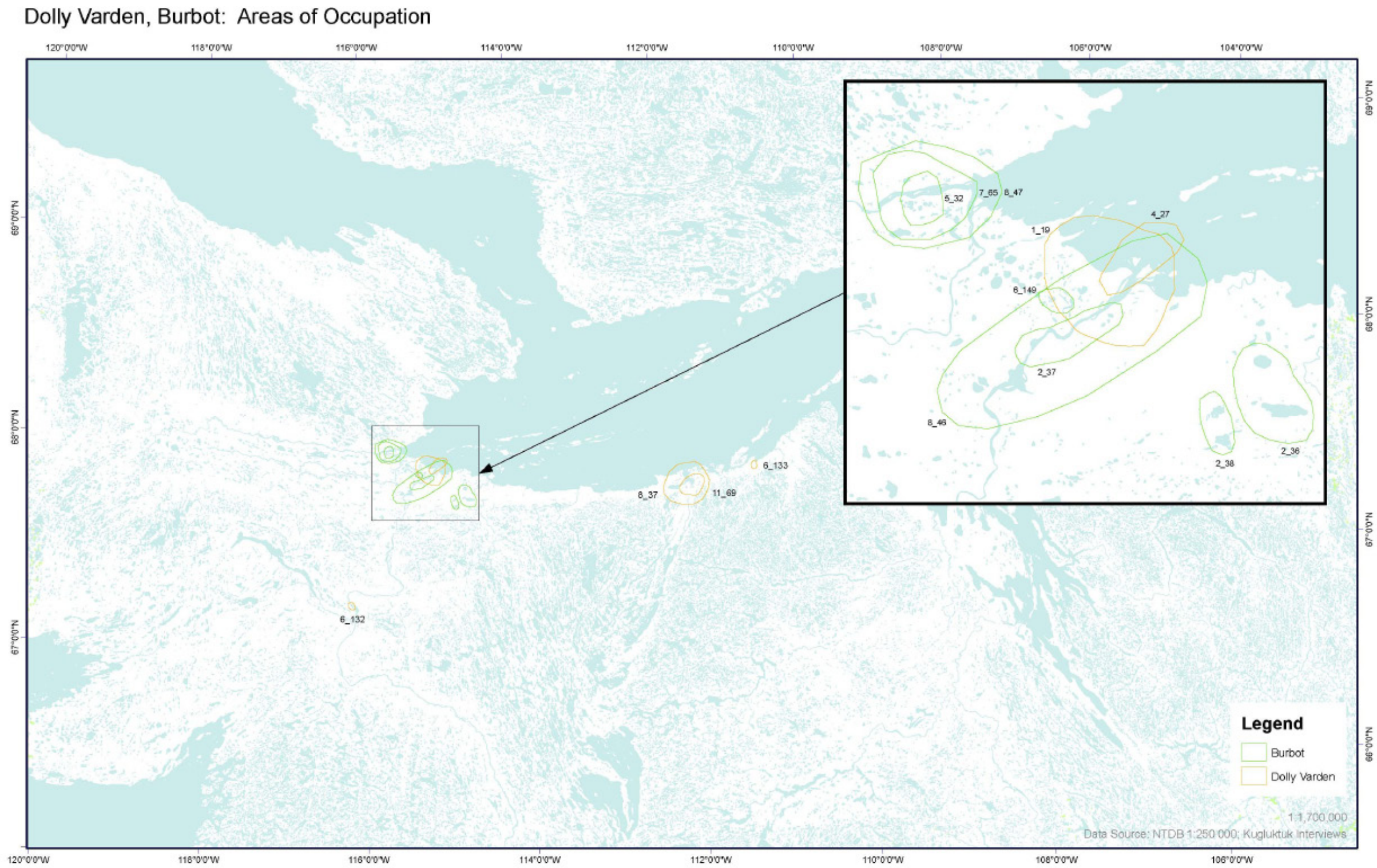




**Table 4:** Areas with significant diversity and areas important for other reasons.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Type	Category	Time of Year
4_114	KG_4_1008	SAOP_1	Beautiful area, nice waterfall, scenic view, good fishing spot.	Other Reason	year round
4_115	KG_4_1008	SAOP_2	Fish and bird area; called Kuglutualuk.	Other Reason	June to September
5_85	KG_5_1008	SAOP_1	Caribou hunt brightens outlook and attitude; hard to say if there are special places because it seems there are fewer species these days; species are all scattered.	Other Reason	
6_238	KG_6_1008	SAOP_4		Other Reason	
6_235	KG_6_1008	SAOP_1	Family used to live here.	Other Reason	
6_237	KG_6_1008	SAOP_3	Uncle grew up here.	Other Reason	
6_236	KG_6_1008	SAOP_2	Reverend built a cabin here.	Other Reason	
7_135	KG_7_1008	SAOP_1		Other Reason	
8_119	KG_8_1008	SAOP_1	High hills, cliffs, waterfalls, thrid fall is about 50 ft high.	Other Reason	year round
9_62	KG_9_1008	SAOP_1	Beautiful area, archaeological sites and burial grounds.	Other Reason	year round
3_148	KG_3_1008	SAOP_2	Beautiful waterfalls.	Other Reason	
3_147	KG_3_1008	SAOP_1	Great fishing; nice scenery; abundant in animals; beautiful place.	Other Reason	
3_149	KG_3_1008	SADP_1	See ringed seal, bearded seal, all kinds of fish, all kinds of birds, caribou, muskox, fox, wolf; especially during May through October; animals are not as nervous as they are in town; less disturbance.	Diversity	year round
4_113	KG_4_1008	SADP_2	All kinds of birds and animals.	Diversity	May to October
4_116	KG_4_1008	SADP_1	All kinds of birds and animals.	Diversity	May to October
6_239	KG_6_1008	SADP_1	All kinds of birds and animals.	Diversity	March to September
6_234	KG_6_1008	SADP_2	All kinds of birds and animals.	Diversity	July to September
8_120	KG_8_1008	SADP_1	All kinds of birds and animals.	Diversity	year round
9_63	KG_9_1008	SADP_1	All kinds of birds and animals.	Diversity	
2_167	KG_2_1008	SADP_1	Birds, fish, caribou, muskox and a high population of wolverine.	Diversity	year round

Figure 7: Areas of occupation for Dolly Varden and Burbot.

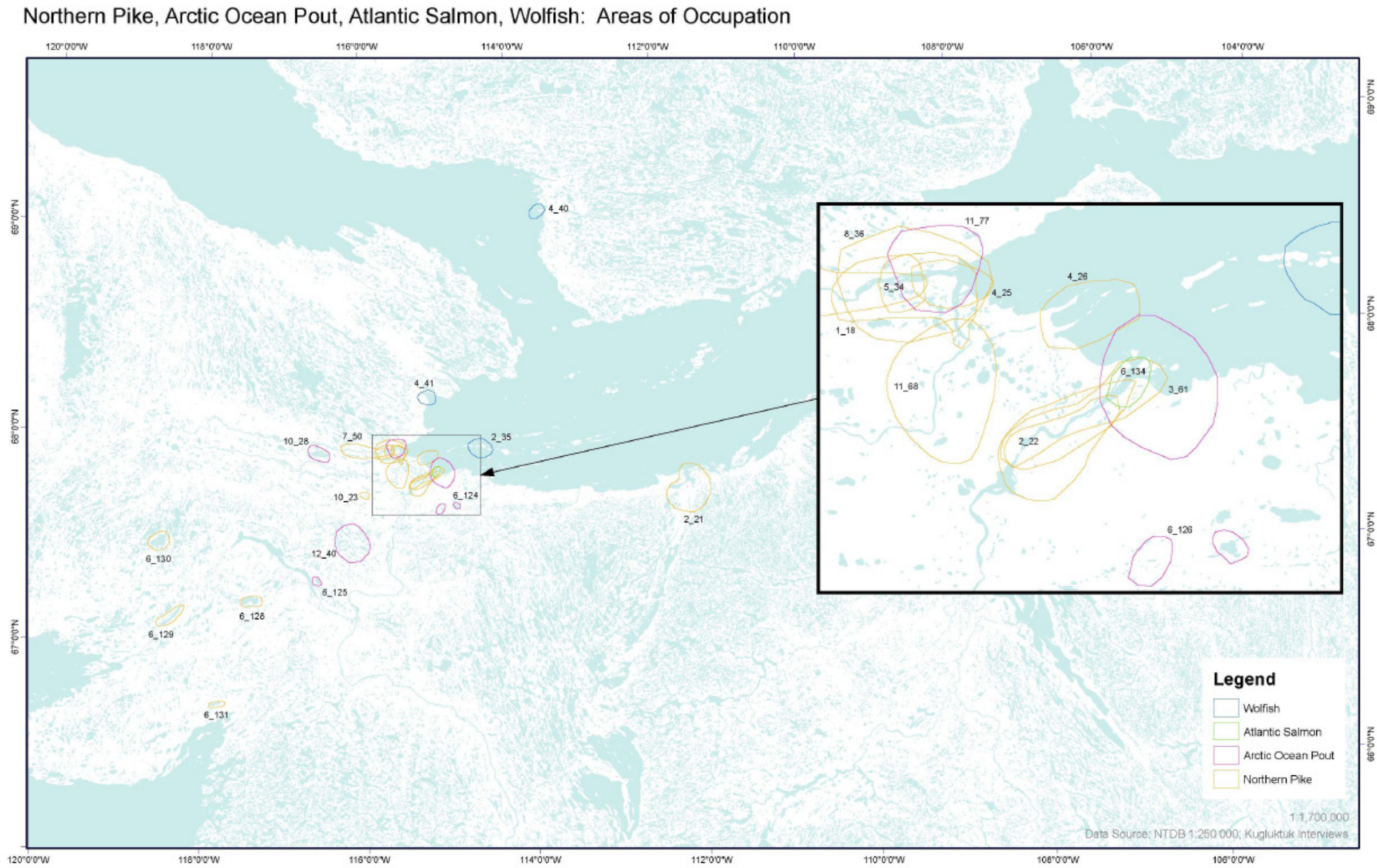




**Table 5:** Areas of occupation for Dolly Varden and Burbot.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
2_36	KG_2_1008	Bur_1	Burbot	June to September	
2_38	KG_2_1008	Bur_3	Burbot	June to September	
2_37	KG_2_1008	Bur_2	Burbot	June to September	
5_32	KG_5_1008	Bur_1	Burbot	November to February	
6_149	KG_6_1008	Bur_1	Burbot	August, September	
7_65	KG_7_1008	Bur_1	Burbot		
8_46	KG_8_1008	Bur_1	Burbot	July, August	
8_47	KG_8_1008	Bur_2	Burbot	July, August	
1_19	KG_1_1008	DV_1	Dolly Varden	May to August	See skinnier fish by the sandbars.
4_27	KG_4_1008	DV_1	Dolly Varden	September to November	
6_133	KG_6_1008	DV_2_SP	Dolly Varden	August	Spawning area.
6_132	KG_6_1008	DV_1	Dolly Varden	November, December	
8_37	KG_8_1008	DV_1	Dolly Varden		
11_69	KG_11_1008	DV_1	Dolly Varden		

**Figure 8:** Areas of occupation for Northern Pike, Arctic Ocean Pout, Atlantic Salmon, Wolfish



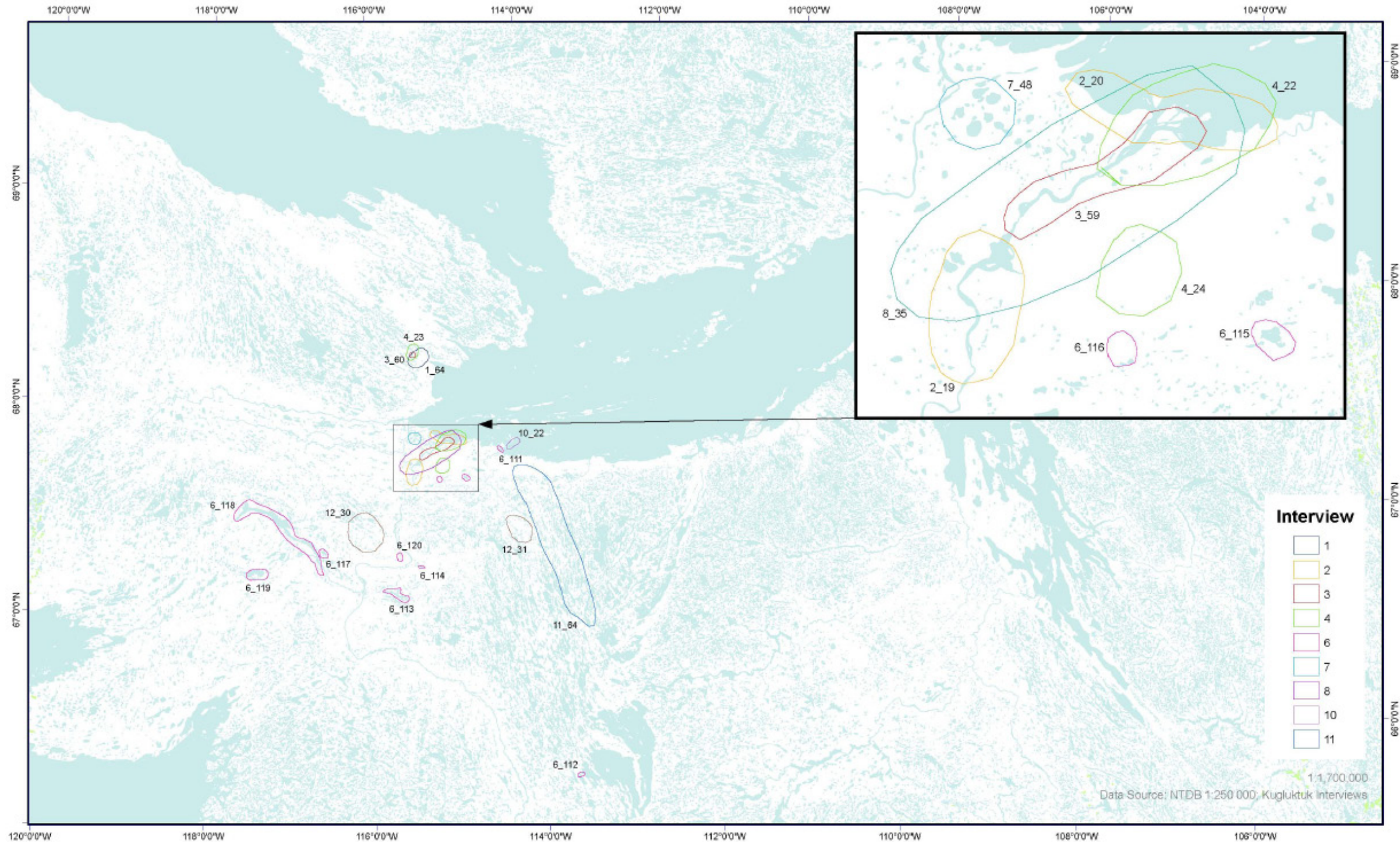


**Table 6:** Areas of occupation for Northern Pike, Arctic Ocean Pout, Atlantic Salmon, Wolfish

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
2_35	KG_2_1008	Wolf_1	Wolfish	June to September	Rarely seen.
4_41	KG_4_1008	Wolf_2	Wolfish	June to August	
4_40	KG_4_1008	Wolf_1	Wolfish	June to August	
6_134	KG_6_1008	ASal_1	Atlantic Salmon	November, December	
6_126	KG_6_1008	AOP_3	Arctic Ocean Pout	year round	
6_124	KG_6_1008	AOP_1	Arctic Ocean Pout	March, April, November, December	
6_125	KG_6_1008	AOP_2	Arctic Ocean Pout	March, April, November, December	See at Blue Ice Lake.
10_28	KG_10_1008	AOP_1	Arctic Ocean Pout	November to February	
11_76	KG_11_1008	AOP_1	Arctic Ocean Pout		Saw 5 or 6 of them.
11_77	KG_11_1008	AOP_2	Arctic Ocean Pout		Saw 5 or 6 of them.
12_40	KG_12_1008	AOP_1	Arctic Ocean Pout	September to November, April, May	
1_18	KG_1_1008	NP_2	Northern Pike	July to September	
1_17	KG_1_1008	NP_1	Northern Pike	July to September	
2_21	KG_2_1008	NP_1	Northern Pike	May to August	
2_22	KG_2_1008	NP_2	Northern Pike	May to August	
3_61	KG_3_1008	NP_1	Northern Pike		
4_25	KG_4_1008	NP_1	Northern Pike	June, July, August	
4_26	KG_4_1008	NP_2	Northern Pike	June, July, August	
5_34	KG_5_1008	NP_1	Northern Pike	November to February	
6_128	KG_6_1008	NP_1	Northern Pike	March, April, May, November, December	Seen at place called Hinginlik.
6_129	KG_6_1008	NP_2_AP	Northern Pike	March, April, May, November, December	Seen at Slink Lake, also called Takinnik; species considered abundant.
6_130	KG_6_1008	NP_3	Northern Pike	March, April	
6_131	KG_6_1008	NP_4	Northern Pike	March, April	Seen at Barrel Lake.
7_50	KG_7_1008	NP_1	Northern Pike	July to September	
8_36	KG_8_1008	NP_1	Northern Pike	July, August	Caught a couple at Ray River.
10_23	KG_10_1008	NP_1	Northern Pike	July, August	
11_68	KG_11_1008	NP_1_AP	Northern Pike	summer	Species considered abundant.

Figure 9: Areas of occupation for Arctic Grayling.

Arctic Grayling\*: Areas of Occupation



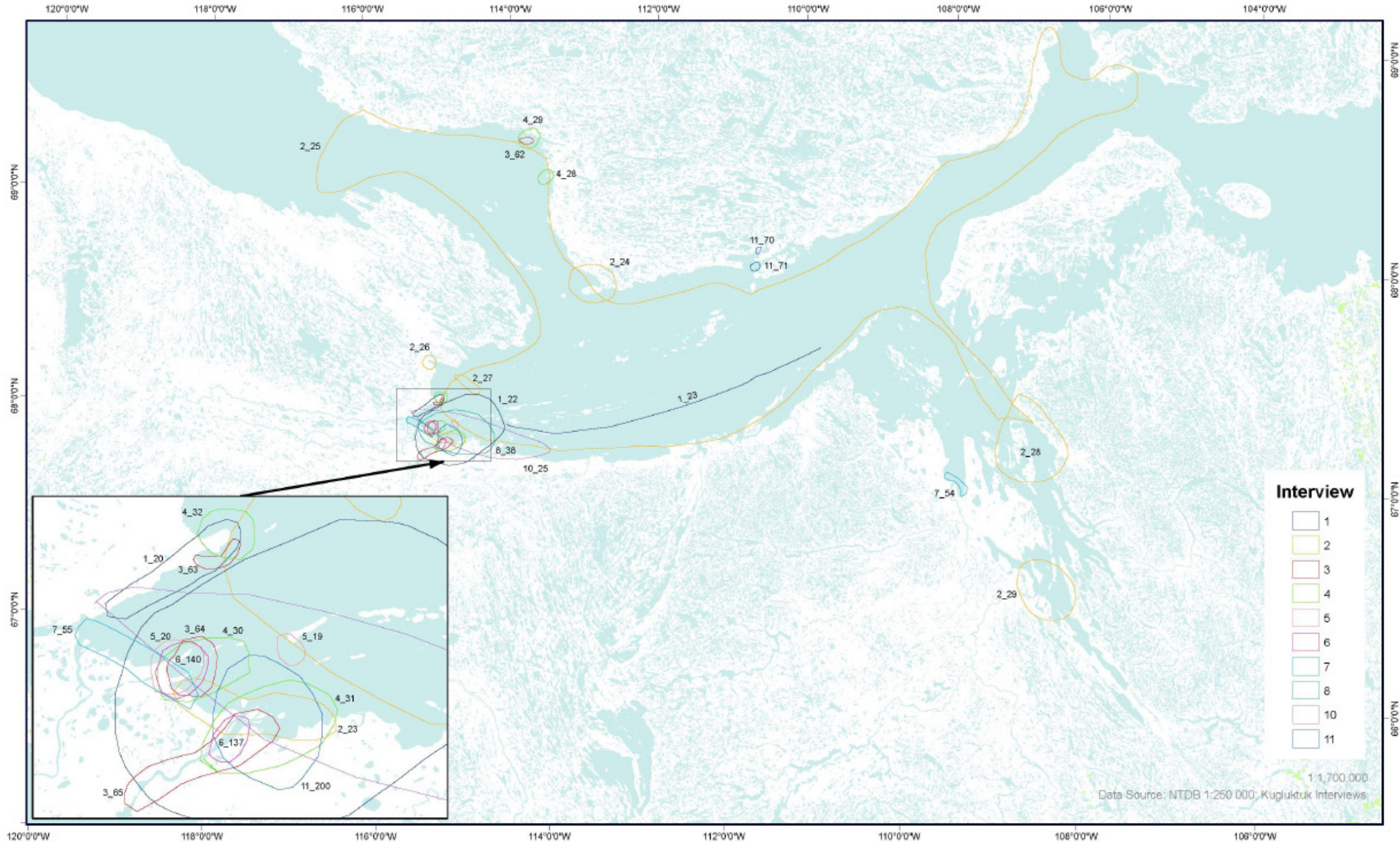


**Table 7:** Areas of occupation for Arctic Grayling.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_64	KG_1_1008	ArcG_1	Arctic Grayling	July to September	
2_19	KG_2_1008	ArcG_1	Arctic Grayling	year round	Caught with nets and ice jigging.
2_20	KG_2_1008	ArcG_2	Arctic Grayling	May to August	
3_59	KG_3_1008	ArcG_1	Arctic Grayling		
3_60	KG_3_1008	ArcG_2	Arctic Grayling		
4_22	KG_4_1008	ArcG_1	Arctic Grayling	September to November	
4_24	KG_4_1008	ArcG_3	Arctic Grayling	September to November	
4_23	KG_4_1008	ArcG_2	Arctic Grayling	September to November	
6_111	KG_6_1008	ArcG_1	Arctic Grayling	June to October	
6_115	KG_6_1008	ArcG_5	Arctic Grayling	March, April, November, December	
6_116	KG_6_1008	ArcG_6	Arctic Grayling	September to November	
6_112	KG_6_1008	ArcG_2	Arctic Grayling	December to March	Seen at Fairy River where father was born.
6_113	KG_6_1008	ArcG_3	Arctic Grayling	October to February	
6_114	KG_6_1008	ArcG_4	Arctic Grayling	November, December	Called Grayling Falls.
6_120	KG_6_1008	ArcG_10_SAP	Arctic Grayling	September, October	Spawning area; species considered abundant.
6_117	KG_6_1008	ArcG_7	Arctic Grayling	March, April, November, December	
6_118	KG_6_1008	ArcG_8	Arctic Grayling	year round	
6_119	KG_6_1008	ArcG_9	Arctic Grayling	March, April, May, November, December	Seen in place called Hinginlik.
7_48	KG_7_1008	ArcG_1_AP	Arctic Grayling	July to September	Species considered abundant.
8_35	KG_8_1008	ArcG_1	Arctic Grayling	July, August	
10_22	KG_10_1008	ArcG_1	Arctic Grayling	July to October	
11_64	KG_11_1008	ArcG_1_AP	Arctic Grayling	June, July, August	Species fished for dog food; species considered abundant.
12_30	KG_12_1008	ArcG_1	Arctic Grayling	November to April	
12_31	KG_12_1008	ArcG_2	Arctic Grayling	November to April	
7_49	KG_7_1008	ArcG_2_e	Arctic Grayling	July to September	

Figure 10: Areas of occupation for Arctic Cod.

Arctic Cod\*: Areas of Occupation



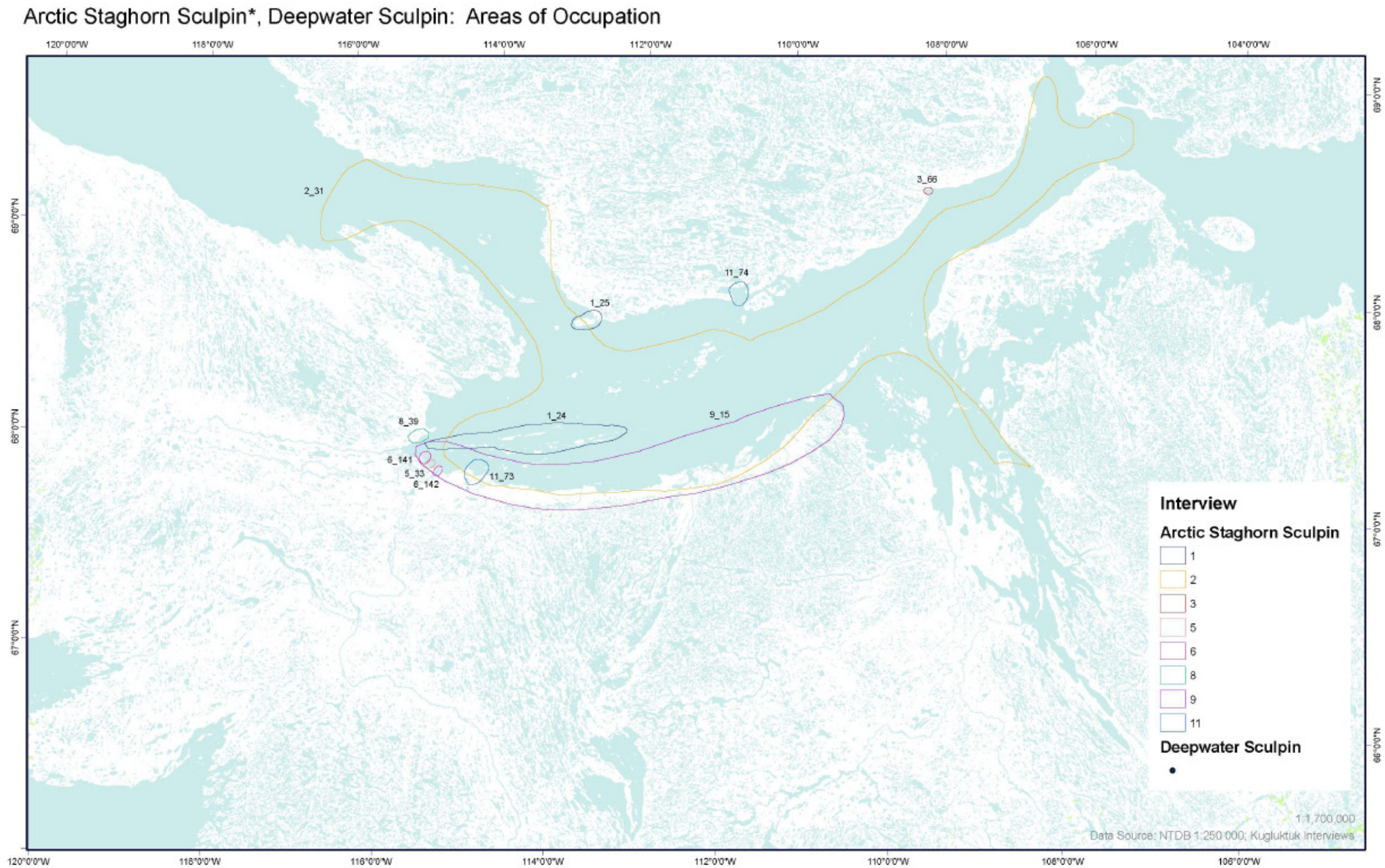




**Table 8:** Areas of occupation for Arctic Cod.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_20	KG_1_1008	Cod_1	Arctic Cod	year round	
2_23	KG_2_1008	Cod_1	Arctic Cod	year round	In all camping areas.
2_26	KG_2_1008	Cod_4	Arctic Cod	year round	In all camping areas.
2_27	KG_2_1008	Cod_5	Arctic Cod	year round	In all camping areas.
2_24	KG_2_1008	Cod_2	Arctic Cod	year round	In all camping areas.
2_28	KG_2_1008	Cod_6	Arctic Cod	year round	In all camping areas.
2_29	KG_2_1008	Cod_7	Arctic Cod	year round	In all camping areas.
2_25	KG_2_1008	Cod_3	Arctic Cod	year round	Found all along the coast.
3_64	KG_3_1008	Cod_3	Arctic Cod	June, July, August	
3_63	KG_3_1008	Cod_2	Arctic Cod	June to October	
3_62	KG_3_1008	Cod_1	Arctic Cod	June to October	
4_30	KG_4_1008	Cod_3	Arctic Cod	year round	
4_31	KG_4_1008	Cod_4	Arctic Cod	year round	
4_32	KG_4_1008	Cod_5	Arctic Cod	year round	
4_29	KG_4_1008	Cod_2	Arctic Cod	year round	
4_28	KG_4_1008	Cod_1	Arctic Cod	year round	
5_20	KG_5_1008	Cod_2	Arctic Cod	December to February	
5_19	KG_5_1008	Cod_1	Arctic Cod	December to February	
6_137	KG_6_1008	Cod_1	Arctic Cod	year round	
7_53	KG_7_1008	Cod_2	Arctic Cod		Species is very big and found close to shore.
8_38	KG_8_1008	Cod_1	Arctic Cod	year round, but mostly September to October	Species gets caught in the fishing nets.
10_25	KG_10_1008	Cod_1	Arctic Cod	year round	
11_71	KG_11_1008	Cod_2_AP	Arctic Cod		Species considered abundant.
11_70	KG_11_1008	Cod_1_AP	Arctic Cod		Species considered abundant.
1_22	KG_1_1008	Cod_1	Arctic Cod	August	Species migrates in August and the seals follow.
3_65	KG_3_1008	Cod_1	Arctic Cod	June, July, August	
6_140	KG_6_1008	Cod_2	Arctic Cod	year round	
7_55	KG_7_1008	Cod_2	Arctic Cod		
7_54	KG_7_1008	Cod_1	Arctic Cod		
11_200	KG_11_1008	Cod_2	Arctic Cod		
1_23	KG_1_1008	Cod_2	Arctic Cod	August	Found all along the coast in August; a lot of seals in August because of the cod.
1_21	KG_1_1008	Cod_2_e	Arctic Cod	year round	Found all along the coast.

Figure 11: Areas of occupation for Arctic Staghorn Sculpin and Deepwater Sculpin.

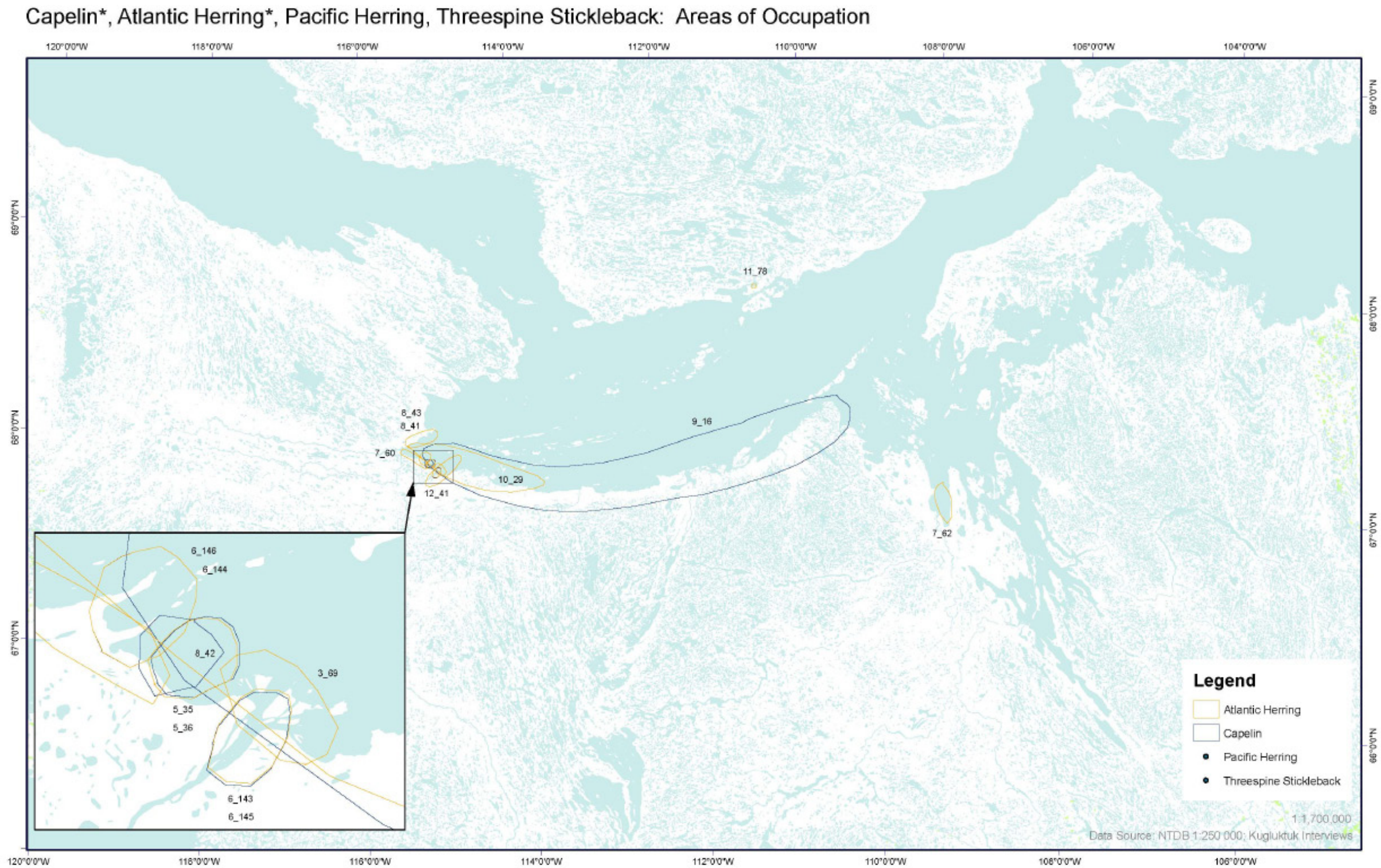




**Table 9:** Areas of occupation for Arctic Staghorn Sculpin and Deepwater Sculpin.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_24	KG_1_1008	ASS_1	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	year round	Found all over and around islands.
1_25	KG_1_1008	ASS_2	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	year round	Species gets tangled in nets.
2_31	KG_2_1008	ASS_1	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	June to September	Seen during the summer all along the coast.
3_66	KG_3_1008	ASS_1	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	year round	
5_33	KG_5_1008	ASS_1	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	December to February	
6_141	KG_6_1008	ASS_1	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	year round	
6_142	KG_6_1008	ASS_2	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	year round	
8_39	KG_8_1008	ASS_1	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	July, August	Species gets caught in nets.
9_15	KG_9_1008	ASS_1	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	May to October	
11_73	KG_11_1008	ASS_1_AP	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		Species considered abundant.
11_74	KG_11_1008	ASS_2	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		
12_38	KG_12_1008	ASS_1_e	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	June to September	
7_56	KG_7_1008	ASS_1_e	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		
3_67	KG_3_1008	ASS_2_e	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	year round	Found all along the coast.
10_26	KG_10_1008	ASS_1_e	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	year round	
11_75	KG_11_1008	ASS_3_e	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		
4_33	KG_4_1008	ASS_1_e	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	year round	
12_39	KG_12_1008	DScul_1_e	Deepwater Sculpin	June to September	
7_58	KG_7_1008	DScul_1_e	Deepwater Sculpin		
10_27	KG_10_1008	DScul_1_e	Deepwater Sculpin	year round	

Figure 12: Areas of occupation for Capelin, Atlantic Herring, Pacific Herring, and Threespine Stickleback.



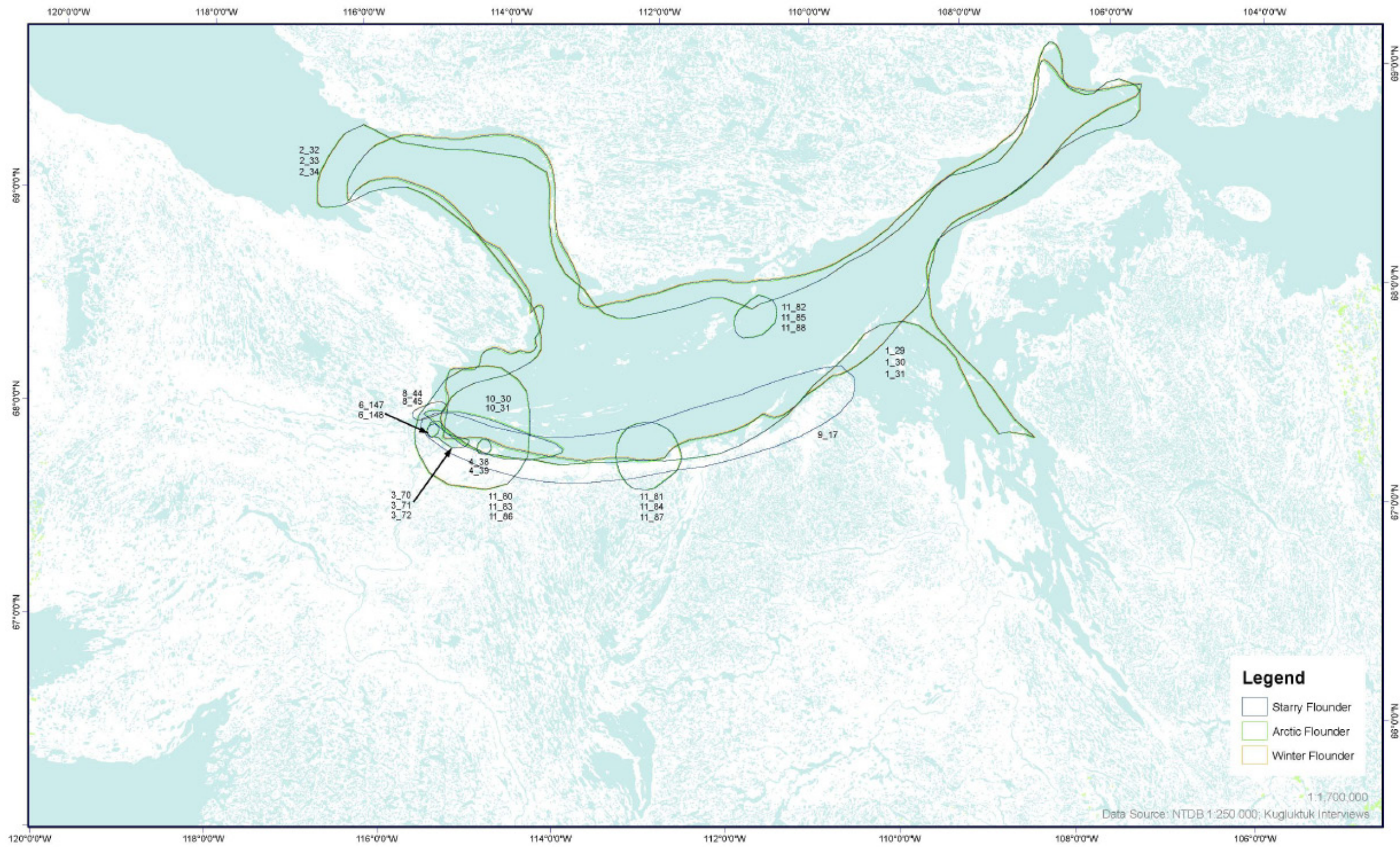


**Table 10:** Areas of occupation for Capelin, Atlantic Herring, Pacific Herring, and Threespine Stickleback.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
3_69	KG_3_1008	AHerr_1	Atlantic Herring	June, July, August	
5_36	KG_5_1008	AHerr_1	Atlantic Herring	November to February	
6_146	KG_6_1008	AHerr_2	Atlantic Herring	year round	
6_145	KG_6_1008	AHerr_1	Atlantic Herring	year round	
7_60	KG_7_1008	AHerr_1_AP	Atlantic Herring	June to September	Species considered abundant.
7_62	KG_7_1008	AHerr_3_AP	Atlantic Herring		Species considered abundant.
8_43	KG_8_1008	AHerr_1	Atlantic Herring	July, August	Species gets caught in nets.
10_29	KG_10_1008	AHerr_1	Atlantic Herring	July, August	
11_78	KG_11_1008	AHerr_1	Atlantic Herring		
5_35	KG_5_1008	Cape_1	Capelin	November to February	
6_144	KG_6_1008	Cape_2	Capelin	year round	
6_143	KG_6_1008	Cape_1	Capelin	year round	
8_42	KG_8_1008	Cape_3_AP	Capelin	July, August	Species gets caught in nets; species considered abundant.
8_41	KG_8_1008	Cape_2_AP	Capelin	July, August	Species gets caught in nets; species considered abundant.
9_16	KG_9_1008	Cape_1	Capelin	May to October	
12_41	KG_12_1008	AHerr_1	Atlantic Herring	June to September	
7_61	KG_7_1008	AHerr_2_e	Atlantic Herring		
1_27	KG_1_1008	AHerr_1_e	Atlantic Herring	June to August	
4_37	KG_4_1008	AHerr_1_e	Atlantic Herring	June to August	
8_40	KG_8_1008	Cape_1_e	Capelin	July, August	Species gets caught in nets.
3_68	KG_3_1008	Cape_1_e	Capelin	June to August	Found all along the coast.
1_26	KG_1_1008	Cape_1_e	Capelin	June to August	Species gets tangled in nets.
4_36	KG_4_1008	Cape_1_e	Capelin	year round	
7_59	KG_7_1008	Cape_1_e	Capelin	June to September	
1_28	KG_1_1008	PHerr_1_e	Pacific Herring	June to August	
6_136	KG_6_1008	TStb_1_e	Threespine Stickleback	year round	Found all over lakes.

Figure 13: Areas of occupation for Starry Flounder, Winter Flounder, and Arctic Flounder.

Starry Flounder\*, Winter Flounder, Arctic Flounder: Areas of Occupation





**Table 11:** Areas of occupation for Starry Flounder, Winter Flounder, and Arctic Flounder.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_29	KG_1_1008	StF_1	Starry Flounder	June, July, August	
2_32	KG_2_1008	StF_1	Starry Flounder	June to September	Found all along the coast.
3_70	KG_3_1008	StF_1	Starry Flounder	June, July, August	
4_39	KG_4_1008	StF_1_AP	Starry Flounder	June, July, August	Species considered abundant.
6_148	KG_6_1008	StF_1	Starry Flounder	July, August, September	
8_44	KG_8_1008	StF_1	Starry Flounder	July, August	
9_17	KG_9_1008	StF_1	Starry Flounder	May to October	
10_30	KG_10_1008	StF_1	Starry Flounder	July, August	
11_81	KG_11_1008	StF_2	Starry Flounder	year round	
11_82	KG_11_1008	StF_3	Starry Flounder	year round	
11_80	KG_11_1008	StF_1	Starry Flounder	year round	
1_31	KG_1_1008	AFL_1	Arctic Flounder	June, July, August	
2_34	KG_2_1008	AFL_1	Arctic Flounder	June to September	Found all along the coast.
3_72	KG_3_1008	AFL_1	Arctic Flounder	June, July, August	
4_38	KG_4_1008	AFL_1_AP	Arctic Flounder	June, July, August	Species considered abundant.
6_147	KG_6_1008	AFL_1	Arctic Flounder	July, August, September	
10_31	KG_10_1008	AFL_1	Arctic Flounder	July, August	
11_87	KG_11_1008	AFL_2	Arctic Flounder	year round	
11_88	KG_11_1008	AFL_3	Arctic Flounder	year round	
11_86	KG_11_1008	AFL_1	Arctic Flounder	year round	
1_30	KG_1_1008	WFL_1	Winter Flounder	June, July, August	
2_33	KG_2_1008	WFL_1	Winter Flounder	June to September	Found all along the coast.
3_71	KG_3_1008	WFL_1	Winter Flounder	June, July, August	
8_45	KG_8_1008	WFL_1	Winter Flounder	July, August	
11_84	KG_11_1008	WFL_2	Winter Flounder	year round	
11_85	KG_11_1008	WFL_3	Winter Flounder	year round	
11_83	KG_11_1008	WFL_1	Winter Flounder	year round	
12_42	KG_12_1008	StF_1_e	Starry Flounder	June to September	
7_64	KG_7_1008	StF_1_e	Starry Flounder		

Figure 14: Areas of occupation for Arctic Char.

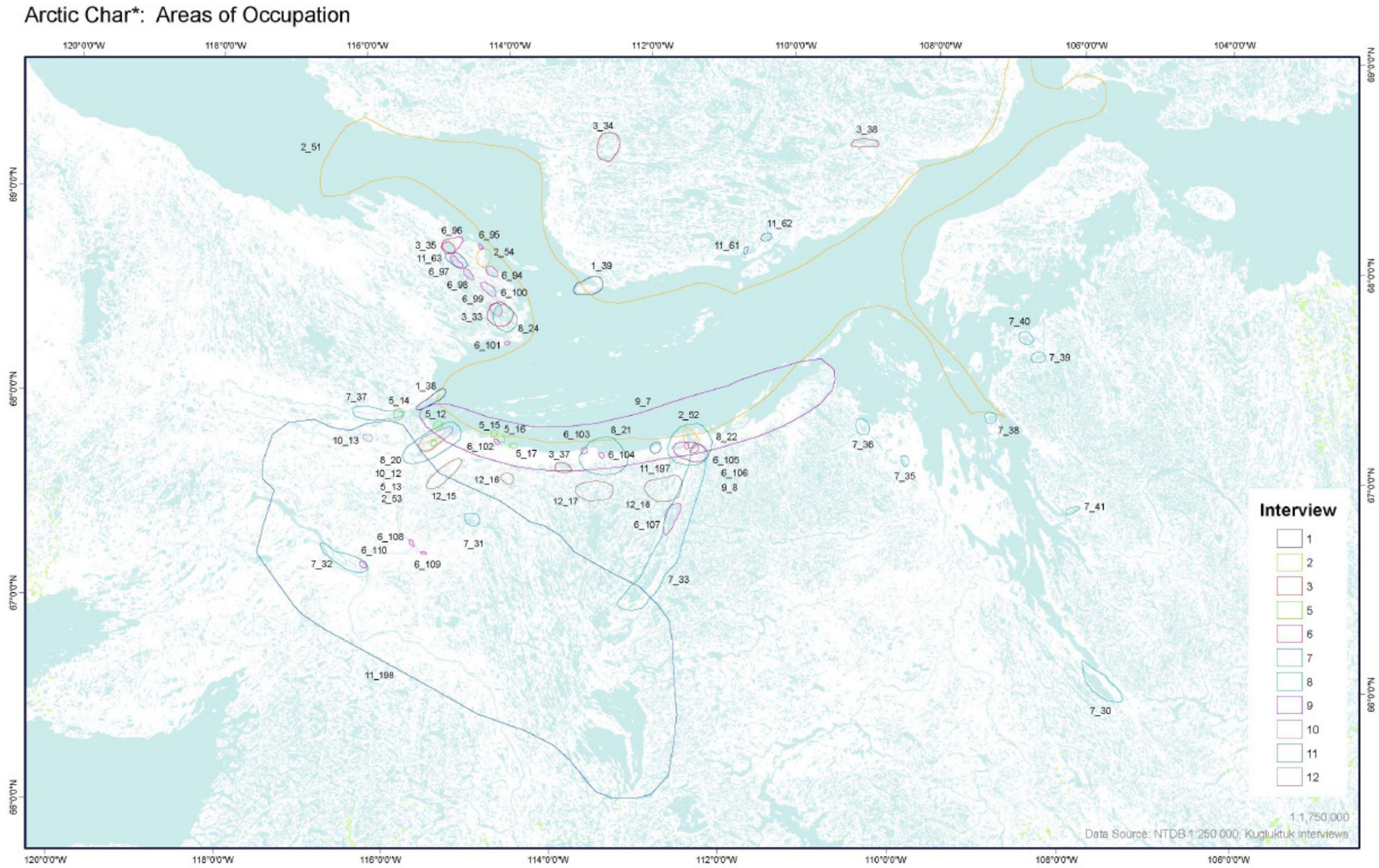




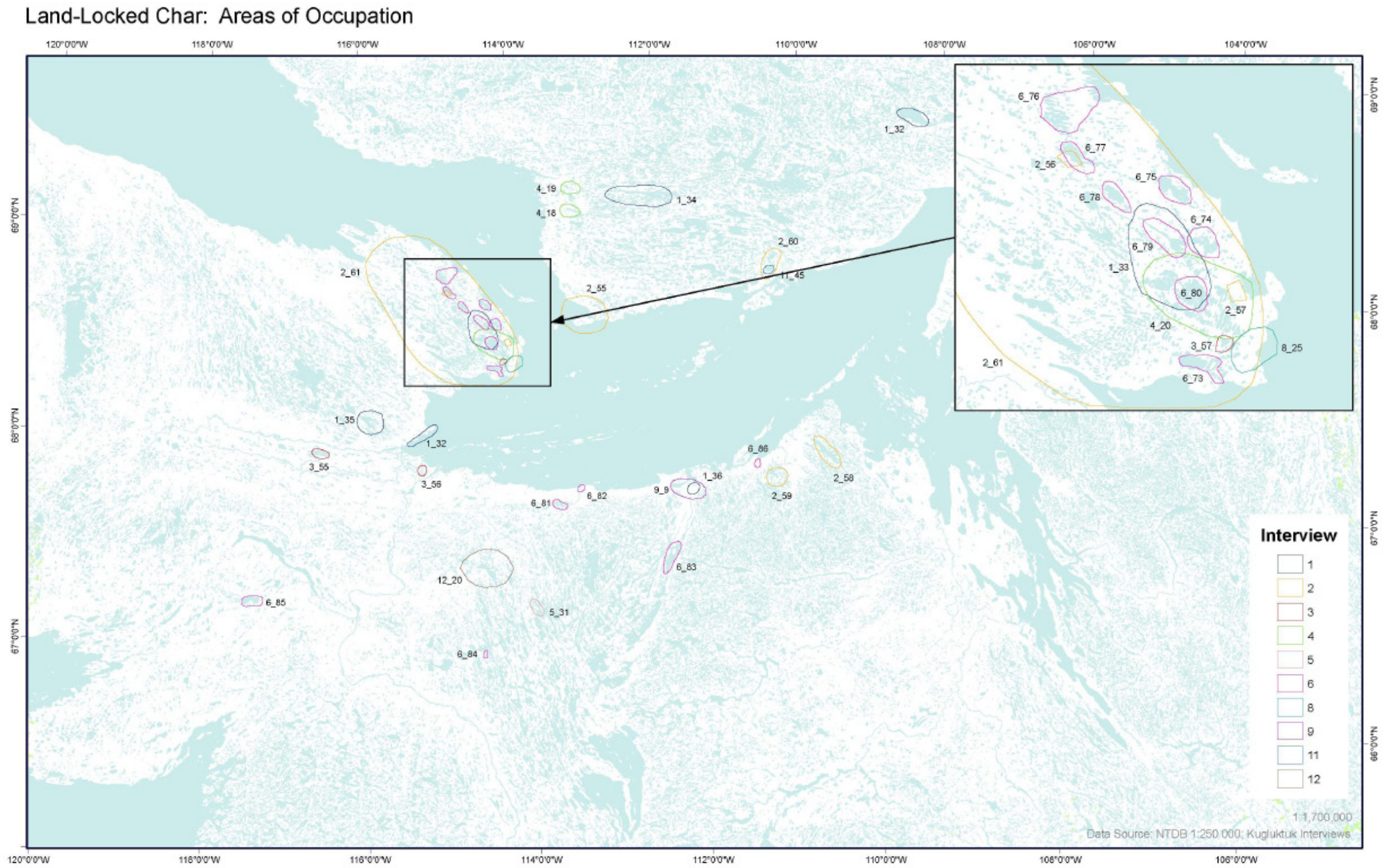


Table 12: Areas of occupation for Arctic Char.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_38	KG_1_1008	Char_1_SP	Arctic Char	June to September	Spawning area.
1_39	KG_1_1008	Char_2_AP	Arctic Char	year round	Species considered abundant.
2_53	KG_2_1008	Char_5_SPA	Arctic Char	July, August	Found in all camping areas; spawning area; species considered abundant.
2_54	KG_2_1008	Char_6_SPA	Arctic Char	July, August	Found in all camping areas; spawning area; species considered abundant.
2_52	KG_2_1008	Char_4_SPA	Arctic Char	July, August	Found in all camping areas; spawning area; species considered abundant.
2_51	KG_2_1008	Char_3	Arctic Char	October to March	Found all along the coast.
3_37	KG_3_1008	Char_5	Arctic Char	year round	
3_33	KG_3_1008	Char_1	Arctic Char	year round	
3_35	KG_3_1008	Char_3_SP	Arctic Char	year round	Spawning area.
3_34	KG_3_1008	Char_2_SP	Arctic Char	year round	Spawning area.
3_38	KG_3_1008	Char_6	Arctic Char	year round	
5_14	KG_5_1008	Char_3	Arctic Char	November to February	
5_12	KG_5_1008	Char_1	Arctic Char	December to February	
5_13	KG_5_1008	Char_2_SP	Arctic Char	year round	Spawning area.
5_15	KG_5_1008	Char_4	Arctic Char	June to August	
5_16	KG_5_1008	Char_5	Arctic Char	June to August	
5_17	KG_5_1008	Char_6	Arctic Char	June to August	
6_102	KG_6_1008	Char_9	Arctic Char	June to October	
6_103	KG_6_1008	Char_10_SP	Arctic Char	July, August, September	Spawning area.
6_104	KG_6_1008	Char_11_SP	Arctic Char	July, August, September	Spawning area.
6_105	KG_6_1008	Char_12_SP	Arctic Char	July, August, September	Spawning area.
6_106	KG_6_1008	Char_13_SP	Arctic Char	March, April, May	Spawning area.
6_107	KG_6_1008	Char_14	Arctic Char	March, April	
6_108	KG_6_1008	Char_15_SP	Arctic Char	November, December	Spawning area.
6_109	KG_6_1008	Char_16	Arctic Char	November, December	
6_110	KG_6_1008	Char_17	Arctic Char	November, December	
6_96	KG_6_1008	Char_3_SP	Arctic Char	August to February	Spawning area.
6_97	KG_6_1008	Char_4	Arctic Char	November to February	
6_98	KG_6_1008	Char_5	Arctic Char	April, May, June	
6_99	KG_6_1008	Char_6	Arctic Char	April, May, June	

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
6_100	KG_6_1008	Char_7_SP	Arctic Char	April to September	Spawning area.
6_94	KG_6_1008	Char_1_SP	Arctic Char	June to October	Spawning area.
6_95	KG_6_1008	Char_2	Arctic Char	August to February	
6_101	KG_6_1008	Char_8	Arctic Char	June to September	
7_37	KG_7_1008	Char_8_SP	Arctic Char	July, August, September	Spawning area.
7_31	KG_7_1008	Char_2	Arctic Char	November to June	Large size fish.
7_33	KG_7_1008	Char_4_SP	Arctic Char		Spawning area.
7_36	KG_7_1008	Char_7	Arctic Char		Found in salt water.
7_35	KG_7_1008	Char_6	Arctic Char		
7_38	KG_7_1008	Char_9_AP	Arctic Char		Species considered abundant.
7_41	KG_7_1008	Char_12	Arctic Char	October to March	
7_30	KG_7_1008	Char_1_AP	Arctic Char	November to March	Species considered abundant.
7_32	KG_7_1008	Char_3_SP	Arctic Char		Spawning area.
7_40	KG_7_1008	Char_11_SP	Arctic Char		Spawning area.
7_39	KG_7_1008	Char_10_AP	Arctic Char		Species considered abundant.
8_20	KG_8_1008	Char_1_SP	Arctic Char	July, August, September	Spawning area.
8_24	KG_8_1008	Char_5_SP	Arctic Char	July, August, September	Spawning area.
8_21	KG_8_1008	Char_2	Arctic Char	July, August, September	
8_22	KG_8_1008	Char_3_SP	Arctic Char	July, August, September	Spawning area.
9_8	KG_9_1008	Char_2_SP	Arctic Char	June to October	Spawning area.
9_7	KG_9_1008	Char_1	Arctic Char	June to October	
10_12	KG_10_1008	Char_1_SP	Arctic Char		Spawning area.
10_13	KG_10_1008	Char_2	Arctic Char	July, August	
11_63	KG_11_1008	Char_3	Arctic Char		
11_62	KG_11_1008	Char_2_SP	Arctic Char		Spawning area.
11_61	KG_11_1008	Char_1_SP	Arctic Char		Spawning area.
11_197	KG_11_1008	Char_4	Arctic Char		
11_198	KG_11_1008	Char_5	Arctic Char		
12_15	KG_12_1008	Char_1_SP	Arctic Char	June to August	Spawning area.
12_16	KG_12_1008	Char_2_SP	Arctic Char	June to August	Spawning area.
12_17	KG_12_1008	Char_3_SP	Arctic Char	June to August	Spawning area.
12_18	KG_12_1008	Char_4_SP	Arctic Char	June to August	Spawning area.
1_40	KG_1_1008	Char_3_e	Arctic Char	year round	Found all along the coast.
2_51	KG_2_1008	Char_3	Arctic Char	October to March	Found all along the coast.
8_23	KG_8_1008	Char_4_e	Arctic Char	July to September	
4_17	KG_4_1008	Char_1_e	Arctic Char	June, July, September to November	Found all along the coast.

Figure 15: Areas of occupation for Land Locked Char.



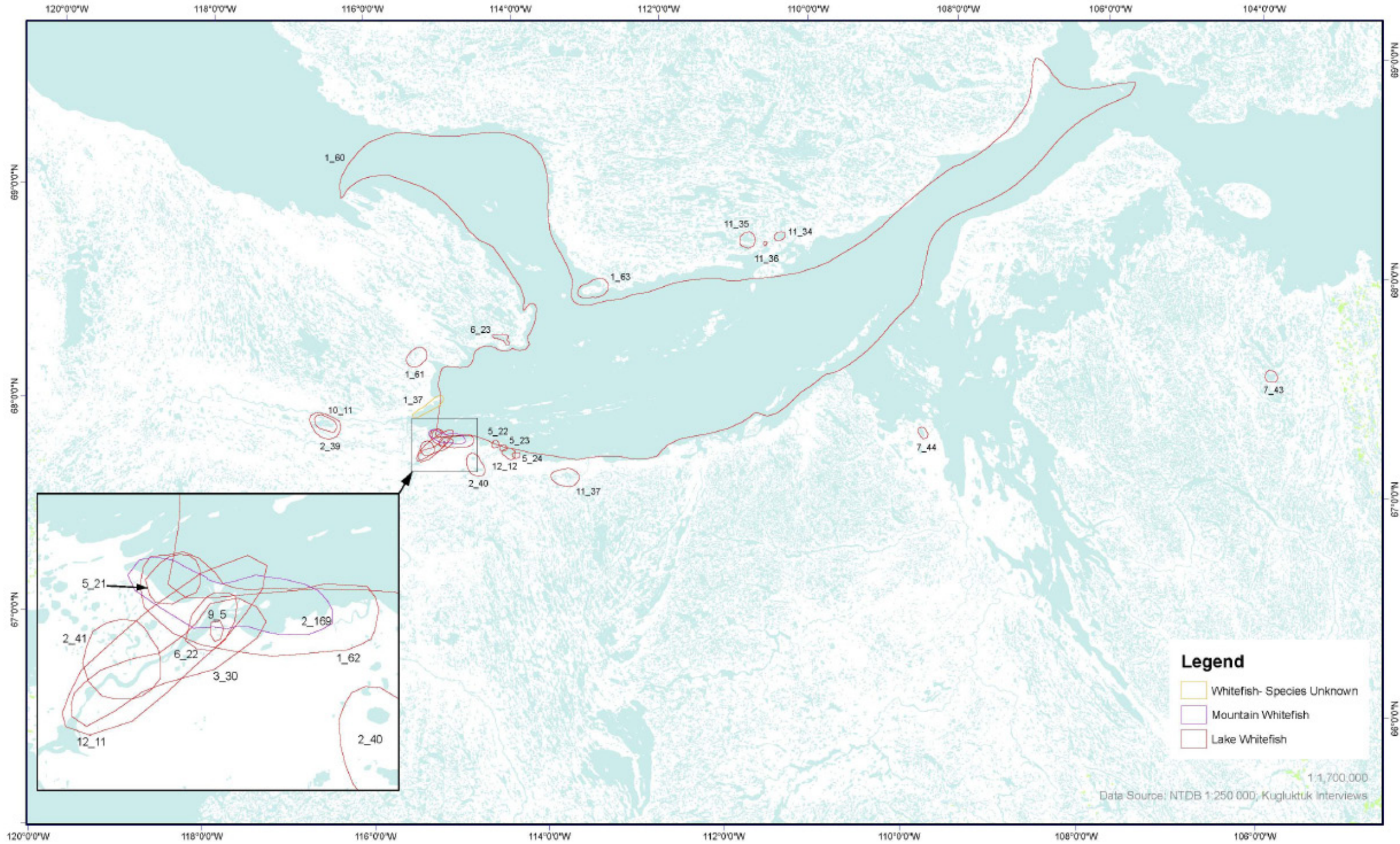


**Table 13:** Areas of occupation for Land Locked Char.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_35	KG_1_1008	LLC_4	Land-Locked Char	October, November	Land-locked char only; no sea run char.
1_33	KG_1_1008	LLC_2	Land-Locked Char	March to October	
1_32	KG_1_1008	LLC_1_AP	Land-Locked Char	January to March	Species considered abundant.
1_36	KG_1_1008	LLC_5	Land-Locked Char	March to October	
1_34	KG_1_1008	LLC_3	Land-Locked Char	November to April	
2_57	KG_2_1008	LLC_3	Land-Locked Char	year round	Found in all camping areas.
2_61	KG_2_1008	LLC_7	Land-Locked Char	October to March	Found in all camping areas.
2_56	KG_2_1008	LLC_2	Land-Locked Char	year round	Found in all camping areas.
2_55	KG_2_1008	LLC_1	Land-Locked Char	year round	Found in all camping areas.
2_60	KG_2_1008	LLC_6	Land-Locked Char	November to March	Found in all camping areas.
2_59	KG_2_1008	LLC_5	Land-Locked Char	October to April	Found in all camping areas.
2_58	KG_2_1008	LLC_4	Land-Locked Char	October to April	Found in all camping areas.
3_56	KG_3_1008	LLC_2	Land-Locked Char	year round	
3_55	KG_3_1008	LLC_1	Land-Locked Char	year round	
3_57	KG_3_1008	LLC_3	Land-Locked Char	year round	
4_18	KG_4_1008	LLC_1_SP	Land-Locked Char	August to November	Spawning area.
4_19	KG_4_1008	LLC_2_SP	Land-Locked Char	August to November	Spawning area.
4_20	KG_4_1008	LLC_3_SP	Land-Locked Char	August to November	Spawning area.
5_31	KG_5_1008	LLC_1	Land-Locked Char	November to February	
6_81	KG_6_1008	LLC_9	Land-Locked Char	February, March, April	
6_82	KG_6_1008	LLC_10	Land-Locked Char	July to September	
6_86	KG_6_1008	LLC_14_SP	Land-Locked Char	August	
6_83	KG_6_1008	LLC_11	Land-Locked Char	March, April	
6_84	KG_6_1008	LLC_12	Land-Locked Char	March, April	
6_85	KG_6_1008	LLC_13	Land-Locked Char	March to May, November, December	Place called Hinginlik; spawning area.
6_76	KG_6_1008	LLC_4	Land-Locked Char	August to February	
6_77	KG_6_1008	LLC_5	Land-Locked Char	November to February	
6_78	KG_6_1008	LLC_6	Land-Locked Char	April, May, June	
6_79	KG_6_1008	LLC_7	Land-Locked Char	April, May, June	
6_74	KG_6_1008	LLC_2	Land-Locked Char	March to October	
6_80	KG_6_1008	LLC_8	Land-Locked Char	April to September	
6_75	KG_6_1008	LLC_3	Land-Locked Char	June to October	
6_73	KG_6_1008	LLC_1_AP	Land-Locked Char	June, July	Species considered abundant.
8_25	KG_8_1008	LLC_1	Land-Locked Char	July to September	
9_9	KG_9_1008	LLC_1	Land-Locked Char	June to October	
11_45	KG_11_1008	LLC_1	Land-Locked Char		
12_20	KG_12_1008	LLC_1	Land-Locked Char	March, April, May	

Figure 16: Areas of occupation for Lake Whitefish, Mountain Whitefish, and Whitefish – general (species not identified).

Lake Whitefish, Mountain Whitefish, Whitefish- Species Unknown: Areas of Occupation

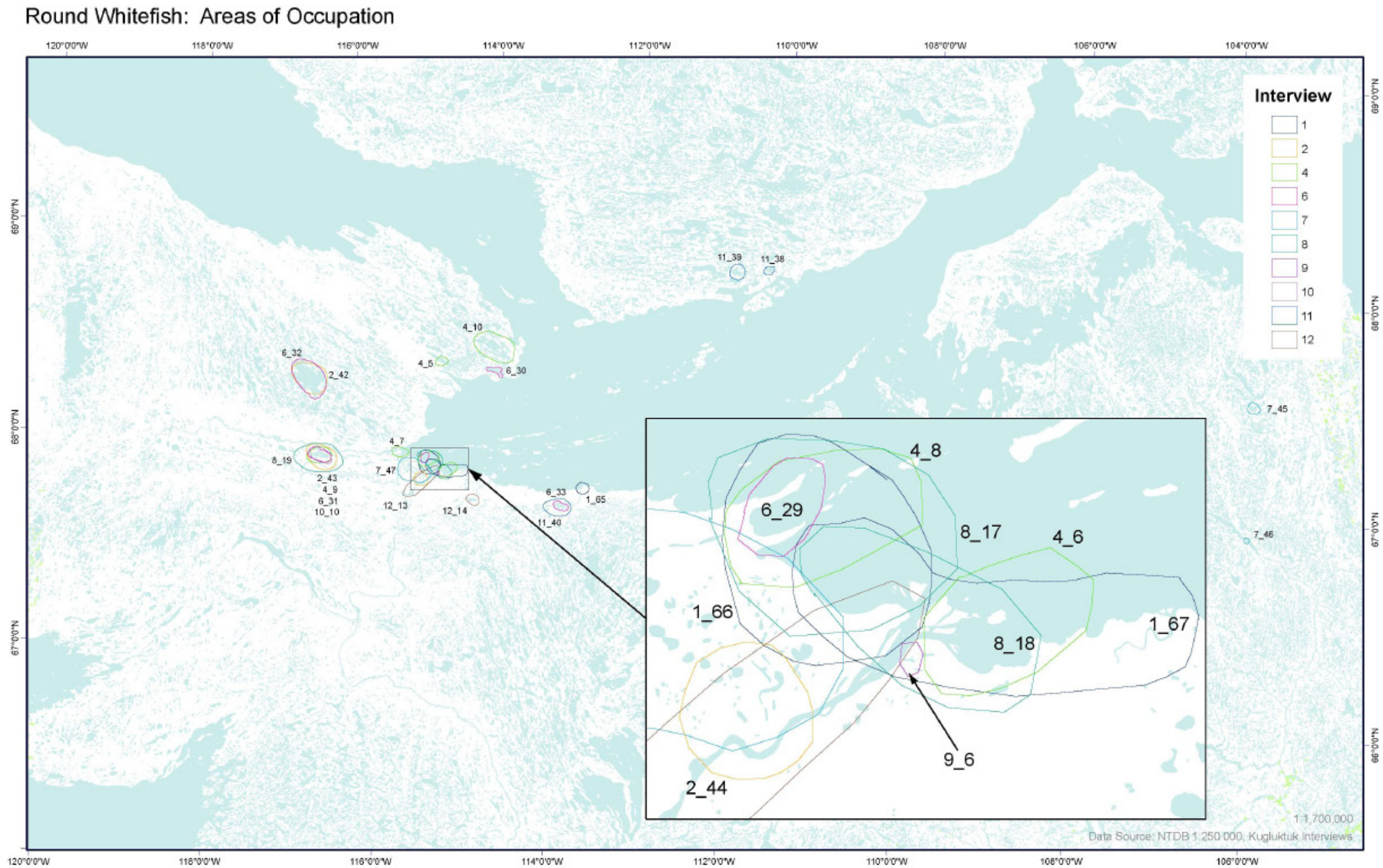




**Table 14:** Areas of occupation for Lake Whitefish, Mountain Whitefish, and Whitefish – general (species not identified).

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_37	KG_1_1008	WH_1_SPu	Whitefish	May to August	No specific species of whitefish selected; spawning area.
2_169	KG_2_1008	MWh_1	Mountain Whitefish		
1_61	KG_1_1008	LWh_3	Lake Whitefish	year round	Smaller fish seen.
1_62	KG_1_1008	LWh_4	Lake Whitefish	year round	
1_60	KG_1_1008	LWh_2	Lake Whitefish	year round	
1_63	KG_1_1008	LWh_5_AP	Lake Whitefish	November to April	Species considered abundant.
2_40	KG_2_1008	LWh_2	Lake Whitefish	October to April	
2_41	KG_2_1008	LWh_3	Lake Whitefish	October to April	
2_39	KG_2_1008	LWh_1	Lake Whitefish	October to April	
3_30	KG_3_1008	LWh_1	Lake Whitefish	year round	
5_21	KG_5_1008	LWh_1	Lake Whitefish	December to February	
5_22	KG_5_1008	LWh_2	Lake Whitefish	June, July, August	
5_23	KG_5_1008	LWh_3	Lake Whitefish	June, July, August	
5_24	KG_5_1008	LWh_4	Lake Whitefish	June, July, August	
6_22	KG_6_1008	LWh_1	Lake Whitefish	year round	
6_23	KG_6_1008	LWh_2	Lake Whitefish	June, July	
7_44	KG_7_1008	LWh_2_AP	Lake Whitefish		Species considered abundant.
7_43	KG_7_1008	LWh_1_AP	Lake Whitefish	year round	Species considered abundant.
9_5	KG_9_1008	LWh_1	Lake Whitefish	June to October	
10_11	KG_10_1008	LWh_1	Lake Whitefish	November to February	
11_37	KG_11_1008	LWh_4	Lake Whitefish		
11_36	KG_11_1008	LWh_3	Lake Whitefish		
11_34	KG_11_1008	LWh_1	Lake Whitefish		See at Kapihilik Lake.
11_35	KG_11_1008	LWh_2	Lake Whitefish		
12_11	KG_12_1008	LWh_1	Lake Whitefish	June to August	
12_12	KG_12_1008	LWh_2	Lake Whitefish	June to August	

Figure 17: Areas of occupation for Round Whitefish.

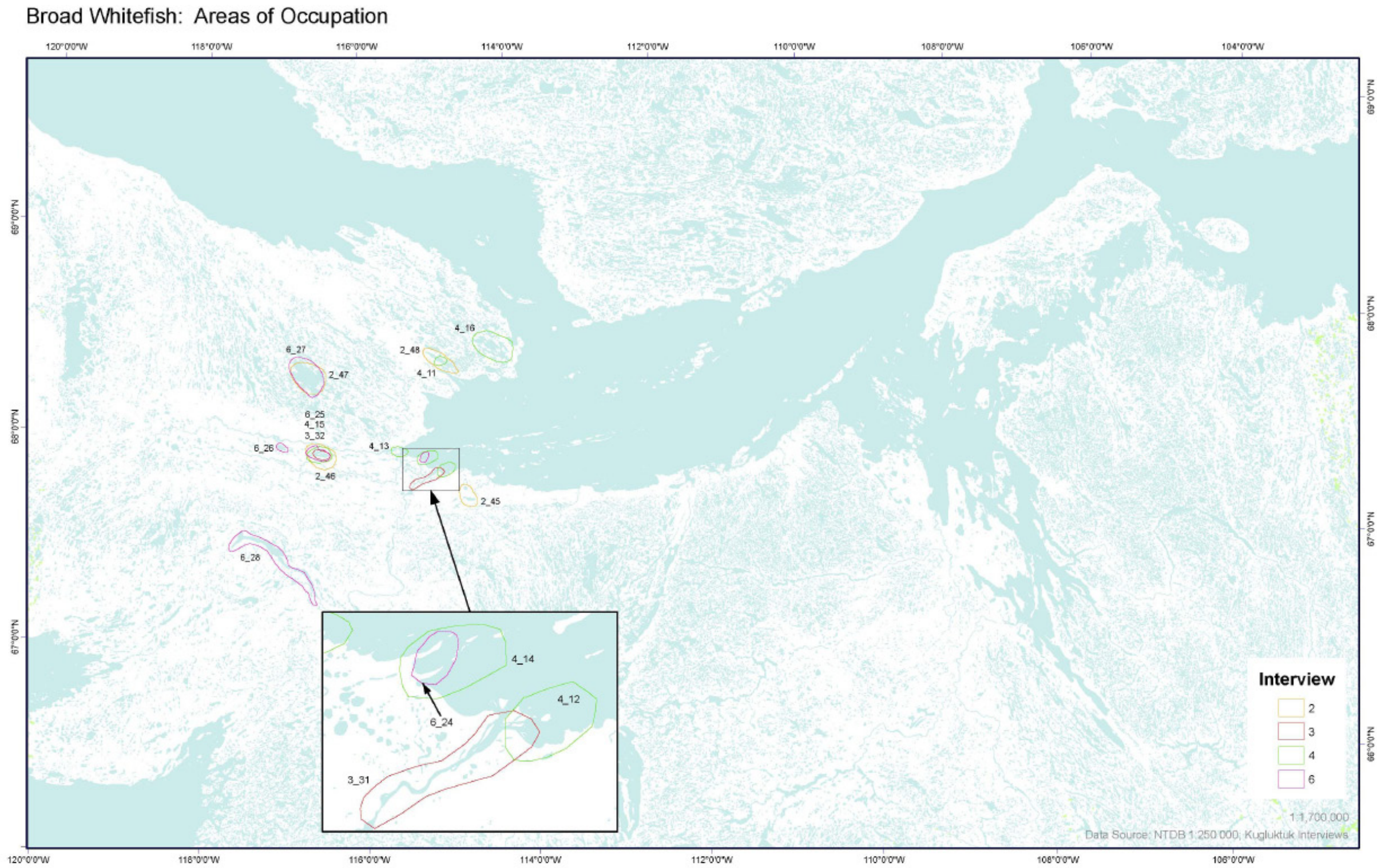




**Table 15:** Areas of occupation for Round Whitefish.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_67	KG_1_1008	RWh_3	Round Whitefish	year round	
1_66	KG_1_1008	RWh_2	Round Whitefish	year round	
1_65	KG_1_1008	RWh_1	Round Whitefish	year round	
2_44	KG_2_1008	RWh_3	Round Whitefish	October to April	
2_43	KG_2_1008	RWh_2	Round Whitefish	October to April	
2_42	KG_2_1008	RWh_1	Round Whitefish	October to April	
4_9	KG_4_1008	RWh_5	Round Whitefish	year round	
4_7	KG_4_1008	RWh_3	Round Whitefish	June to October	
4_8	KG_4_1008	RWh_4	Round Whitefish	June to October	
4_6	KG_4_1008	RWh_2	Round Whitefish	June to October	
4_5	KG_4_1008	RWh_1_AP	Round Whitefish	year round	Species considered abundant.
4_10	KG_4_1008	RWh_6	Round Whitefish	September to November	
6_29	KG_6_1008	RWh_1	Round Whitefish	year round	
6_33	KG_6_1008	RWh_5	Round Whitefish	February to April	
6_32	KG_6_1008	RWh_4	Round Whitefish	December to February	
6_31	KG_6_1008	RWh_3	Round Whitefish	December to February	
6_30	KG_6_1008	RWh_2	Round Whitefish	June, July	
7_47	KG_7_1008	RWh_3	Round Whitefish	July to September	
7_46	KG_7_1008	RWh_2	Round Whitefish	year round	
7_45	KG_7_1008	RWh_1	Round Whitefish	year round	
8_17	KG_8_1008	RWh_1	Round Whitefish	July to September	Some uncertainty of species identification between Broad or Round whitefish.
8_18	KG_8_1008	RWh_2	Round Whitefish	July to September	
8_19	KG_8_1008	RWh_3	Round Whitefish	July to September	
9_6	KG_9_1008	RWh_1	Round Whitefish	June to October	
10_10	KG_10_1008	RWh_1	Round Whitefish	November to February	
11_40	KG_11_1008	RWh_3	Round Whitefish		
11_38	KG_11_1008	RWh_1	Round Whitefish		Found at Kapihilik Lake.
11_39	KG_11_1008	RWh_2	Round Whitefish		
12_13	KG_12_1008	RWh_1	Round Whitefish	June to August	
12_14	KG_12_1008	RWh_2	Round Whitefish	June to August	

Figure 18: Areas of occupation for Broad Whitefish.



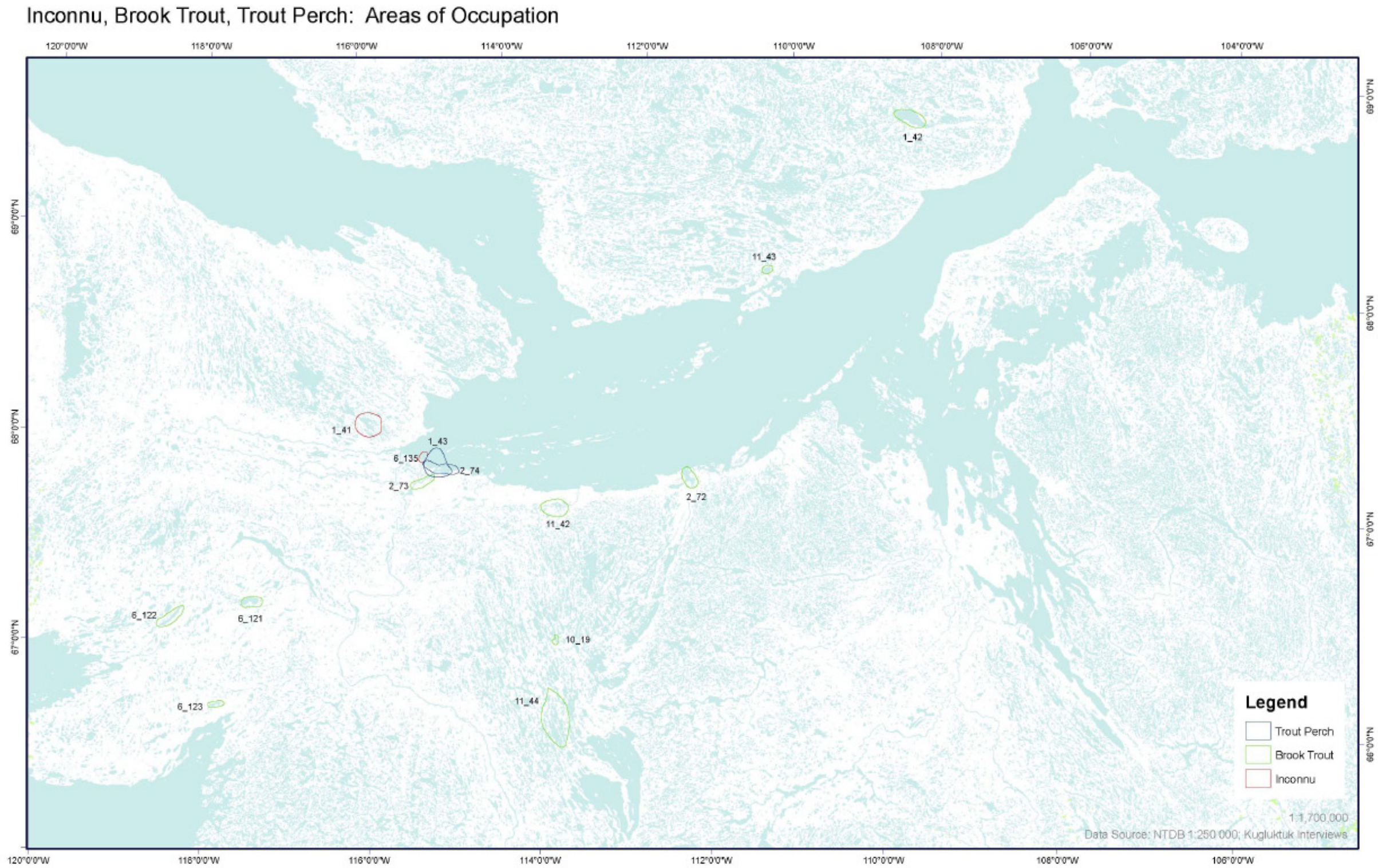




**Table 16:** Areas of occupation for Broad Whitefish.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
2_45	KG_2_1008	BWh_1	Broad Whitefish	August to November	
2_48	KG_2_1008	BWh_4	Broad Whitefish	October to April	
2_47	KG_2_1008	BWh_3	Broad Whitefish	August to November	
2_46	KG_2_1008	BWh_2	Broad Whitefish	August to November	
3_31	KG_3_1008	BWh_1	Broad Whitefish	year round	
3_32	KG_3_1008	BWh_2	Broad Whitefish	year round	
4_15	KG_4_1008	BWh_5	Broad Whitefish	year round	
4_13	KG_4_1008	BWh_3	Broad Whitefish	June to October	
4_14	KG_4_1008	BWh_4	Broad Whitefish	June to October	
4_12	KG_4_1008	BWh_2	Broad Whitefish	June to October	
4_11	KG_4_1008	BWh_1_AP	Broad Whitefish	year round	Species considered abundant.
4_16	KG_4_1008	BWh_6	Broad Whitefish	September to November	
6_24	KG_6_1008	BWh_1	Broad Whitefish	year round	
6_28	KG_6_1008	BWh_5	Broad Whitefish	year round	
6_27	KG_6_1008	BWh_4	Broad Whitefish	December to February	
6_25	KG_6_1008	BWh_2	Broad Whitefish	December to February	
6_26	KG_6_1008	BWh_3	Broad Whitefish	December to February	

Figure 19: Areas of occupation for Inconnu, Brook Trout, and Trout Perch.





**Table 17:** Areas of occupation for Inconnu, Brook Trout, and Trout Perch.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_43	KG_1_1008	TP_1	Trout Perch	all year	all along coast
2_74	KG_2_1008	TP_1	Trout Perch	all year	
1_42	KG_1_1008	BTr_1	Brook Trout	June to August	
2_73	KG_2_1008	BTr_2	Brook Trout	June to October	
2_72	KG_2_1008	BTr_1	Brook Trout	June to October	
6_121	KG_6_1008	BTr_1	Brook Trout	November, December, March to May	Found at place called Hinginlik.
6_122	KG_6_1008	BTr_2	Brook Trout	November, December, March to May	Found at Slink Lake, also called Takinnik.
6_123	KG_6_1008	BTr_3	Brook Trout	March, April	Found at Barrel Lake.
10_19	KG_10_1008	BTr_1	Brook Trout	November to February	
11_42	KG_11_1008	BTr_1	Brook Trout		
11_44	KG_11_1008	BTr_3	Brook Trout		
11_43	KG_11_1008	BTr_2	Brook Trout		
1_41	KG_1_1008	Inc_1	Inconnu	October, November	No char present.
6_135	KG_6_1008	Inc_1	Inconnu	August, September	

**Figure 20:** Areas of occupation for Lake Trout.

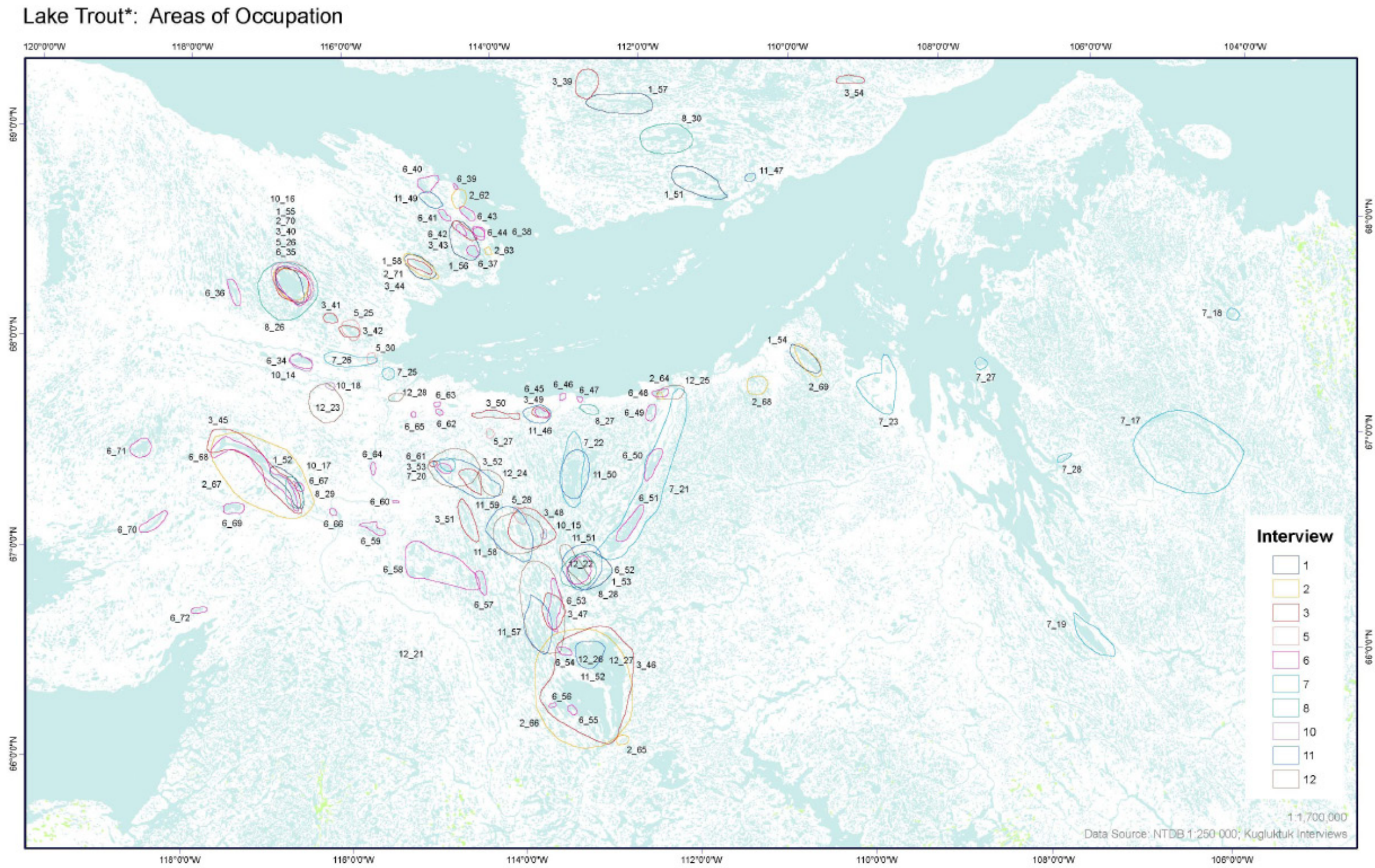


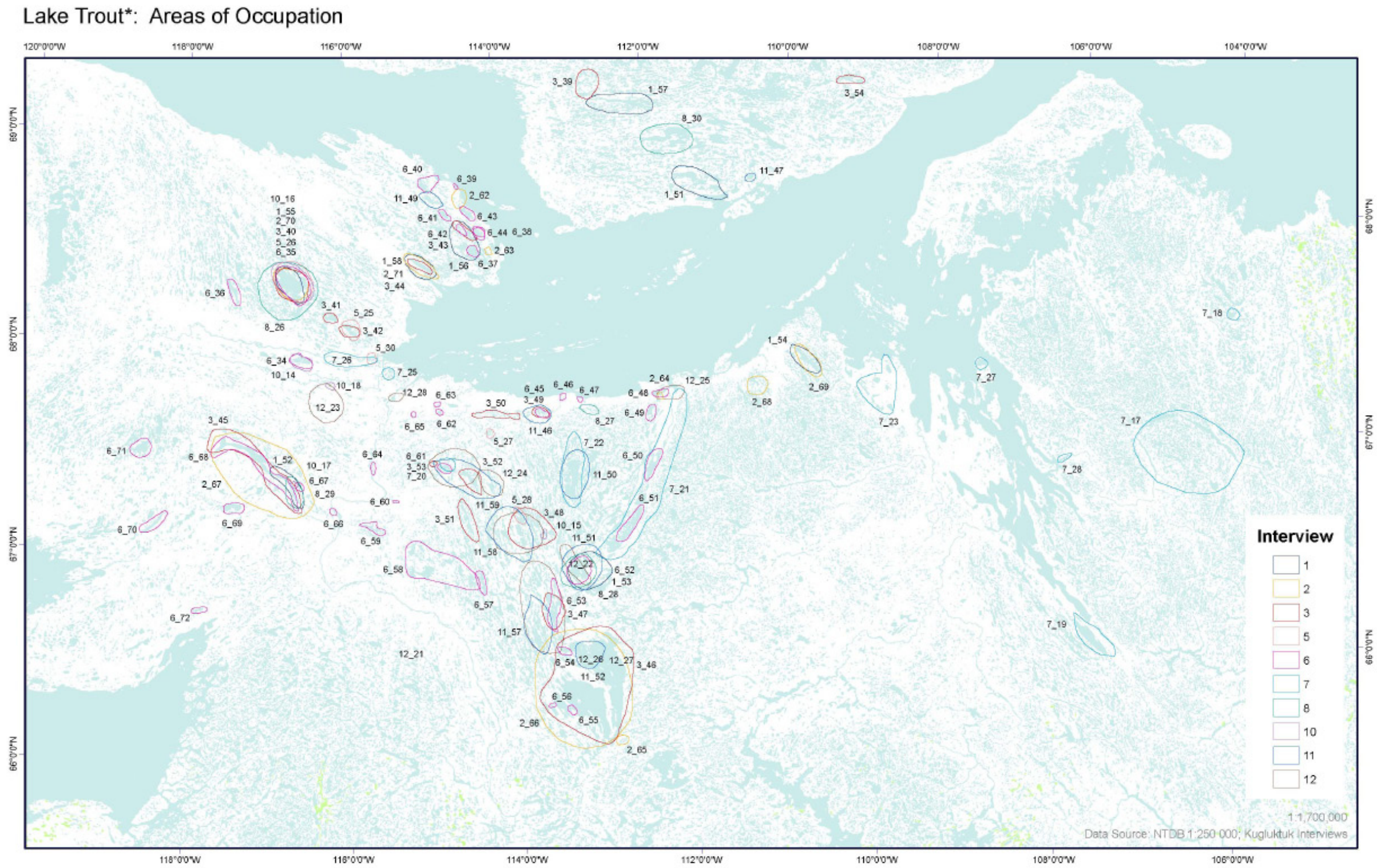


Table 18: Areas of occupation for Lake Trout.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_55	KG_1_1008	LT_5	Lake Trout	March, April	
1_58	KG_1_1008	LT_8	Lake Trout	November to April	Found at Basil Bay.
1_56	KG_1_1008	LT_6	Lake Trout	March to October	
1_54	KG_1_1008	LT_4_AP	Lake Trout	January to March	Species considered abundant.
1_52	KG_1_1008	LT_2	Lake Trout	January to April	
1_53	KG_1_1008	LT_3	Lake Trout	January to April	
1_51	KG_1_1008	LT_1_AP	Lake Trout	November to April	Species considered abundant.
1_57	KG_1_1008	LT_7	Lake Trout	November to April	
2_71	KG_2_1008	LT_10	Lake Trout	October to March	Found in all camping areas.
2_63	KG_2_1008	LT_2	Lake Trout	year round	Found in all camping areas.
2_62	KG_2_1008	LT_1	Lake Trout	year round	Found in all camping areas.
2_64	KG_2_1008	LT_3	Lake Trout	June to October	Found in all camping areas.
2_68	KG_2_1008	LT_7	Lake Trout	October to March	Found in all camping areas.
2_69	KG_2_1008	LT_8	Lake Trout	October to March	Found in all camping areas.
2_66	KG_2_1008	LT_5	Lake Trout	October to April	Found in all camping areas.
2_65	KG_2_1008	LT_4	Lake Trout	October to March	Found at white waterfalls and where the river does not freeze during the winter season.
2_67	KG_2_1008	LT_6	Lake Trout	March, April	Found in all camping areas.
2_70	KG_2_1008	LT_9	Lake Trout	October to March	Found in all camping areas.
3_42	KG_3_1008	LT_4	Lake Trout	December to May	
3_53	KG_3_1008	LT_15	Lake Trout	December to May	
3_50	KG_3_1008	LT_12	Lake Trout	December to May	
3_49	KG_3_1008	LT_11	Lake Trout	December to May	
3_41	KG_3_1008	LT_3	Lake Trout	December to May	
3_40	KG_3_1008	LT_2	Lake Trout	December to May	
3_44	KG_3_1008	LT_6	Lake Trout	December to May	
3_43	KG_3_1008	LT_5	Lake Trout	December to May	
3_39	KG_3_1008	LT_1	Lake Trout	December to May	
3_54	KG_3_1008	LT_16	Lake Trout	December to May	
3_46	KG_3_1008	LT_8	Lake Trout	December to May	
3_47	KG_3_1008	LT_9	Lake Trout	December to May	
3_48	KG_3_1008	LT_10	Lake Trout	December to May	
3_51	KG_3_1008	LT_13	Lake Trout	December to May	
3_52	KG_3_1008	LT_14	Lake Trout	December to May	
3_45	KG_3_1008	LT_7	Lake Trout	December to May	
5_30	KG_5_1008	LT_6	Lake Trout	November to February	
5_25	KG_5_1008	LT_1	Lake Trout	November to February	
5_27	KG_5_1008	LT_3	Lake Trout	November to February	
5_28	KG_5_1008	LT_4	Lake Trout	November to February	
5_26	KG_5_1008	LT_2	Lake Trout	November to February	
6_63	KG_6_1008	LT_30	Lake Trout	March, April	

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
6_62	KG_6_1008	LT_29	Lake Trout	October, November, March, April	
6_65	KG_6_1008	LT_32	Lake Trout	September to November	
6_45	KG_6_1008	LT_12	Lake Trout	February, March, April	
6_46	KG_6_1008	LT_13	Lake Trout	July to September	
6_47	KG_6_1008	LT_14	Lake Trout	July to September	
6_49	KG_6_1008	LT_16	Lake Trout	January, February	
6_48	KG_6_1008	LT_15	Lake Trout	January, February	
6_50	KG_6_1008	LT_17	Lake Trout	March, April	
6_51	KG_6_1008	LT_18	Lake Trout	February, March, April	No char in this lake.
6_52	KG_6_1008	LT_19	Lake Trout	February, March	
6_53	KG_6_1008	LT_20	Lake Trout	November to March	
6_57	KG_6_1008	LT_24	Lake Trout	November, December, March, April	
6_58	KG_6_1008	LT_25	Lake Trout	year round	
6_55	KG_6_1008	LT_22	Lake Trout	December to March	
6_56	KG_6_1008	LT_23	Lake Trout	December to March	
6_59	KG_6_1008	LT_26	Lake Trout	October to February	
6_60	KG_6_1008	LT_27	Lake Trout	November, December	
6_66	KG_6_1008	LT_33	Lake Trout	November, December	
6_61	KG_6_1008	LT_28	Lake Trout	November, December, March, April	
6_64	KG_6_1008	LT_31	Lake Trout	November, December	
6_67	KG_6_1008	LT_34	Lake Trout	November, December, March, April	
6_68	KG_6_1008	LT_35	Lake Trout	year round	
6_69	KG_6_1008	LT_36	Lake Trout	November, December, March to May	Found in a place called Hinginlik.
6_70	KG_6_1008	LT_37	Lake Trout	November, December, March to May	Found in Slink Lake, also called Takinnik.
6_71	KG_6_1008	LT_38	Lake Trout	March, April	
6_36	KG_6_1008	LT_3	Lake Trout	December to February	
6_35	KG_6_1008	LT_2	Lake Trout	December to February	
6_40	KG_6_1008	LT_7	Lake Trout	August to February	
6_41	KG_6_1008	LT_8	Lake Trout	November to February	
6_42	KG_6_1008	LT_9	Lake Trout	April, May, June	
6_43	KG_6_1008	LT_10	Lake Trout	April, May, June	
6_37	KG_6_1008	LT_4	Lake Trout		
6_44	KG_6_1008	LT_11	Lake Trout	April to September	
6_38	KG_6_1008	LT_5	Lake Trout	June to October	
6_39	KG_6_1008	LT_6	Lake Trout	August to February	
6_54	KG_6_1008	LT_21	Lake Trout	December to March	
6_72	KG_6_1008	LT_39	Lake Trout	March, April	Found at Barrel Lake.
6_34	KG_6_1008	LT_1	Lake Trout	June, July	

Figure 20: Areas of occupation for Lake Trout. (continued)

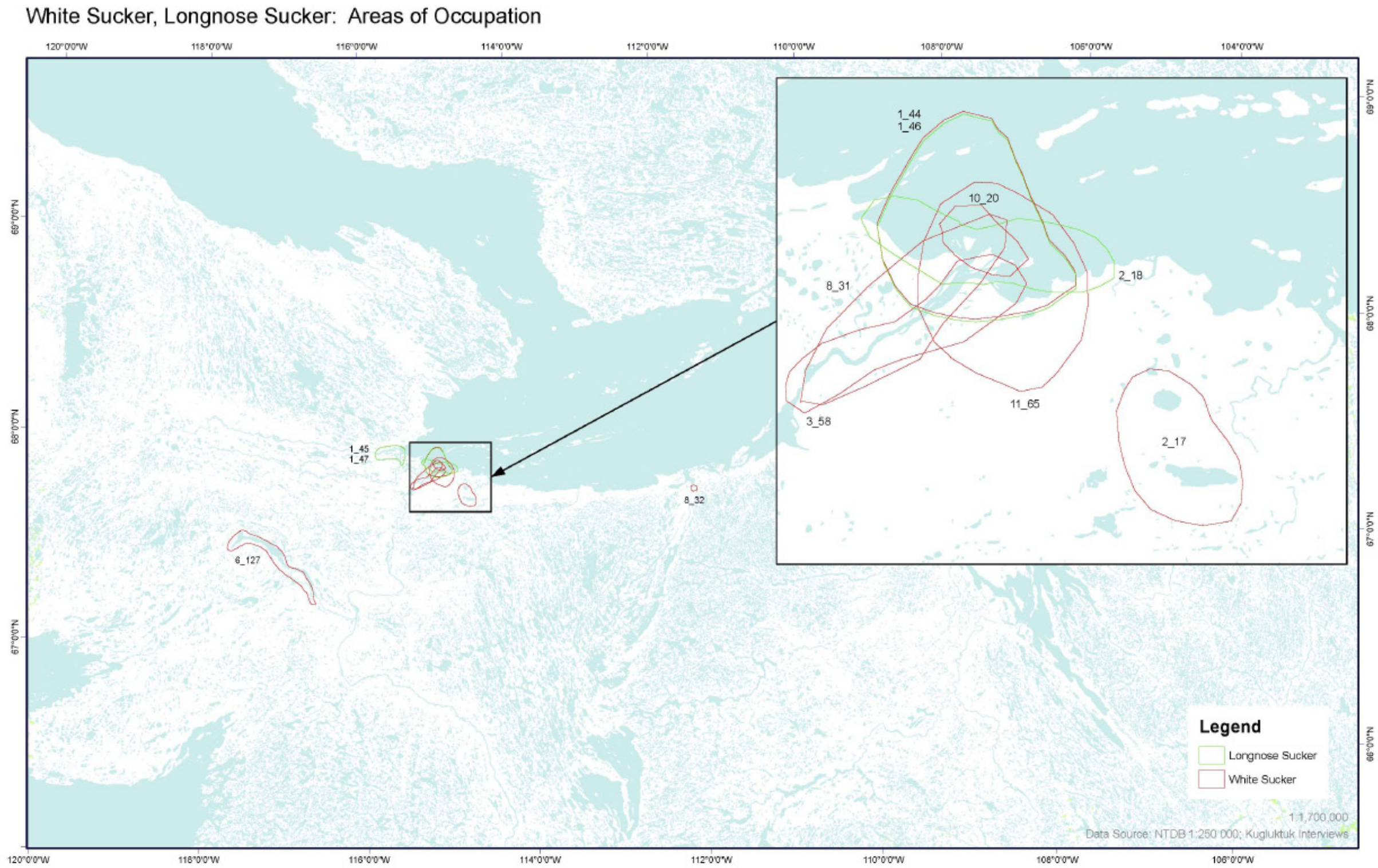




**Table 18:** Areas of occupation for Lake Trout. (continued)

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
7_26	KG_7_1008	LT_10	Lake Trout	July to September	
7_25	KG_7_1008	LT_9_AP	Lake Trout	July to September	Species considered abundant.
7_20	KG_7_1008	LT_4_AP	Lake Trout	November to June	Species considered abundant.
7_22	KG_7_1008	LT_6	Lake Trout	November to March	
7_21	KG_7_1008	LT_5_AP	Lake Trout		Species considered abundant.
7_23	KG_7_1008	LT_7	Lake Trout		
7_27	KG_7_1008	LT_11	Lake Trout		
7_28	KG_7_1008	LT_12	Lake Trout	October to March	
7_17	KG_7_1008	LT_1_AP	Lake Trout	year round	Species considered abundant.
7_19	KG_7_1008	LT_3_AP	Lake Trout	November to March	Species considered abundant.
7_18	KG_7_1008	LT_2	Lake Trout	year round	
8_26	KG_8_1008	LT_1	Lake Trout	November to March	
8_27	KG_8_1008	LT_2	Lake Trout	year round	
8_30	KG_8_1008	LT_5	Lake Trout	November to May	Seen mainly during early spring.
8_29	KG_8_1008	LT_4	Lake Trout	November to March	
8_28	KG_8_1008	LT_3	Lake Trout	November to March	Found in place called Nalukafalok.
10_17	KG_10_1008	LT_4	Lake Trout	November to February	
10_18	KG_10_1008	LT_5	Lake Trout	July, August	
10_14	KG_10_1008	LT_1	Lake Trout	November to February	
10_16	KG_10_1008	LT_3	Lake Trout	November to February	
10_15	KG_10_1008	LT_2	Lake Trout	November to February	
11_46	KG_11_1008	LT_1	Lake Trout		
11_52	KG_11_1008	LT_7	Lake Trout		
11_51	KG_11_1008	LT_6	Lake Trout		
11_58	KG_11_1008	LT_13	Lake Trout		
11_59	KG_11_1008	LT_14	Lake Trout		
11_50	KG_11_1008	LT_5	Lake Trout		
11_49	KG_11_1008	LT_4	Lake Trout		
11_47	KG_11_1008	LT_2	Lake Trout		
11_57	KG_11_1008	LT_12	Lake Trout		
12_23	KG_12_1008	LT_3	Lake Trout	November to April	
12_28	KG_12_1008	LT_8	Lake Trout	November to April	
12_25	KG_12_1008	LT_5	Lake Trout	November to April	
12_21	KG_12_1008	LT_1	Lake Trout	November to April	
12_24	KG_12_1008	LT_4	Lake Trout	November to April	
12_22	KG_12_1008	LT_2	Lake Trout	November to April	
12_26	KG_12_1008	LT_6	Lake Trout	November to April	
12_27	KG_12_1008	LT_7	Lake Trout	November to April	
12_29	KG_12_1008	LT_9_e	Lake Trout	November to April	
4_21	KG_4_1008	LT_1_e	Lake Trout	year round	

Figure 21: Areas of occupation for White Sucker and Longnose Sucker.



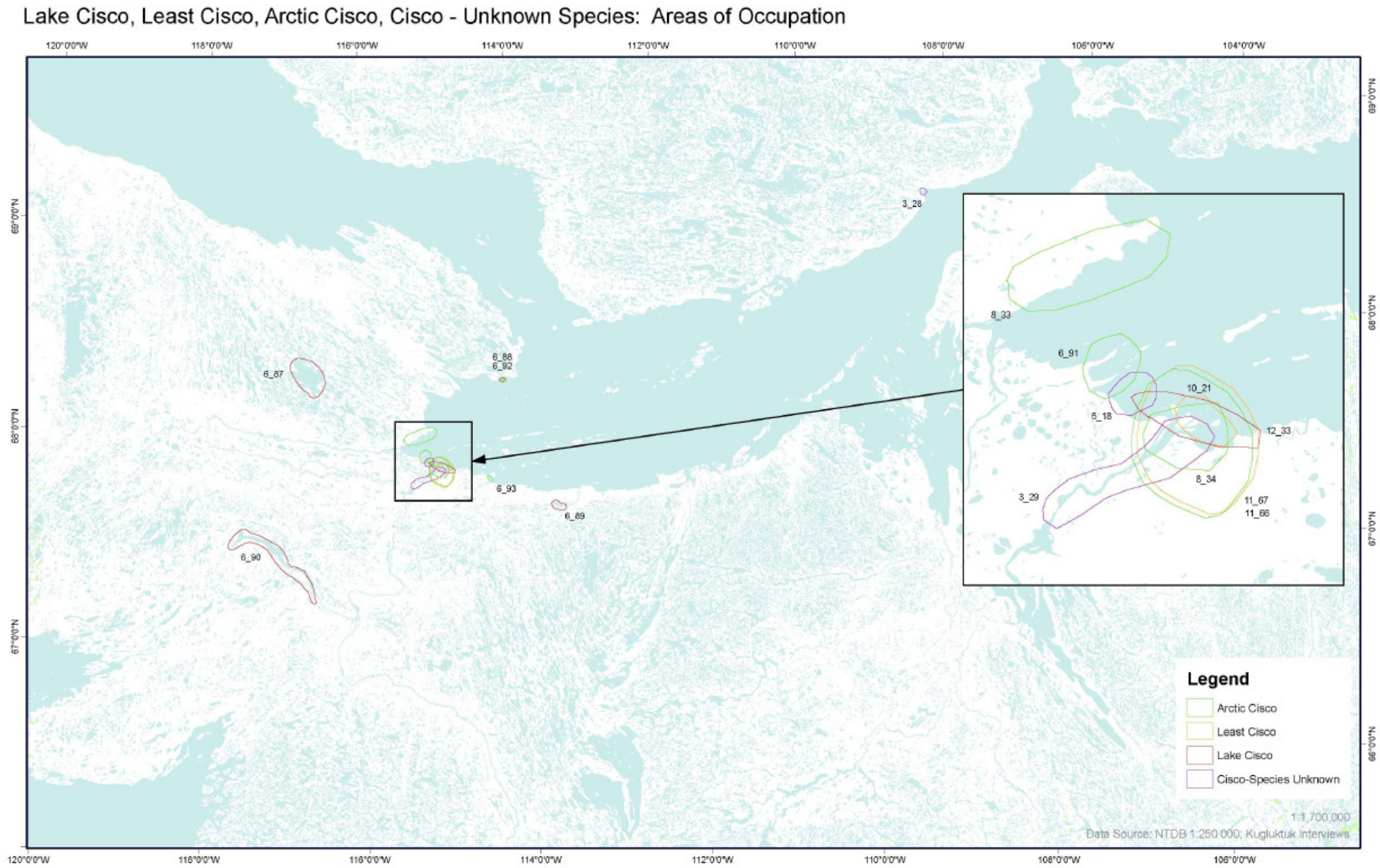




**Table 19:** Areas of occupation for White Sucker and Longnose Sucker.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_47	KG_1_1008	Lsu_2	Longnose Sucker	November to February	
1_46	KG_1_1008	Lsu_1	Longnose Sucker	November to February	
2_18	KG_2_1008	Lsu_1	Longnose Sucker	October to December	
1_45	KG_1_1008	Wsu_2	White Sucker	November to February	
1_44	KG_1_1008	Wsu_1	White Sucker	November to February	
2_17	KG_2_1008	Wsu_2	White Sucker	June to September	
3_58	KG_3_1008	Wsu_1	White Sucker	May to August	
6_127	KG_6_1008	Wsu_1	White Sucker	year round	
8_32	KG_8_1008	Wsu_2	White Sucker	June to September	
8_31	KG_8_1008	Wsu_1	White Sucker	June to September	
10_20	KG_10_1008	Wsu_1	White Sucker	July, August	
11_65	KG_11_1008	Wsu_1	White Sucker	June to October	

Figure 22: Areas of occupation for Lake Cisco, Least Cisco, Arctic Cisco, and Cisco – general (species not identified).

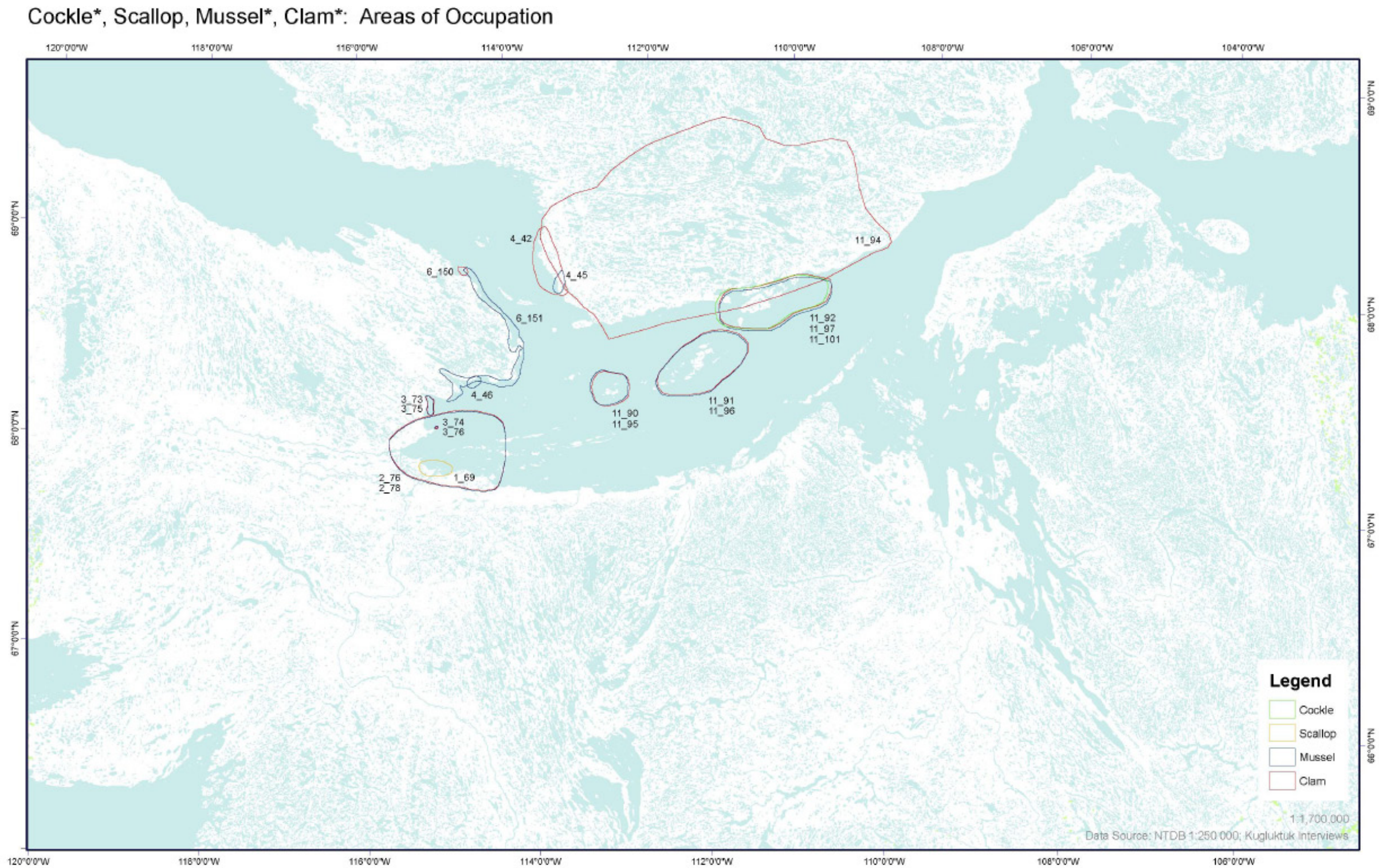




**Table 20:** Areas of occupation for Lake Cisco, Least Cisco, Arctic Cisco, and Cisco – general (species not identified).

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
6_93	KG_6_1008	ArcC_3	Arctic Cisco	June to October	
6_92	KG_6_1008	ArcC_2	Arctic Cisco	June to September	
6_91	KG_6_1008	ArcC_1	Arctic Cisco	June, July	
8_34	KG_8_1008	ArcC_2	Arctic Cisco	year round	
8_33	KG_8_1008	ArcC_1	Arctic Cisco	year round	
11_67	KG_11_1008	ArcC_1	Arctic Cisco	June to October	
12_33	KG_12_1008	LaC_1	Lake Cisco	year round	
10_21	KG_10_1008	LeC_1	Least Cisco		
11_66	KG_11_1008	LeC_1	Least Cisco	June to October	
6_89	KG_6_1008	LaC_3	Lake Cisco	February to April	
6_90	KG_6_1008	LaC_4	Lake Cisco	year round	
6_87	KG_6_1008	LaC_1	Lake Cisco	December to February	
6_88	KG_6_1008	LaC_2	Lake Cisco	June to September	
3_29	KG_3_1008	Cisco_2	Cisco	October	Unsure of species.
3_28	KG_3_1008	Cisco_1	Cisco	October	Unsure of species.
5_18	KG_5_1008	Cisco_1	Cisco	December to February	Unsure of species.

Figure 23: Areas of occupation for Clam, Mussel, Scallop, and Cockle.

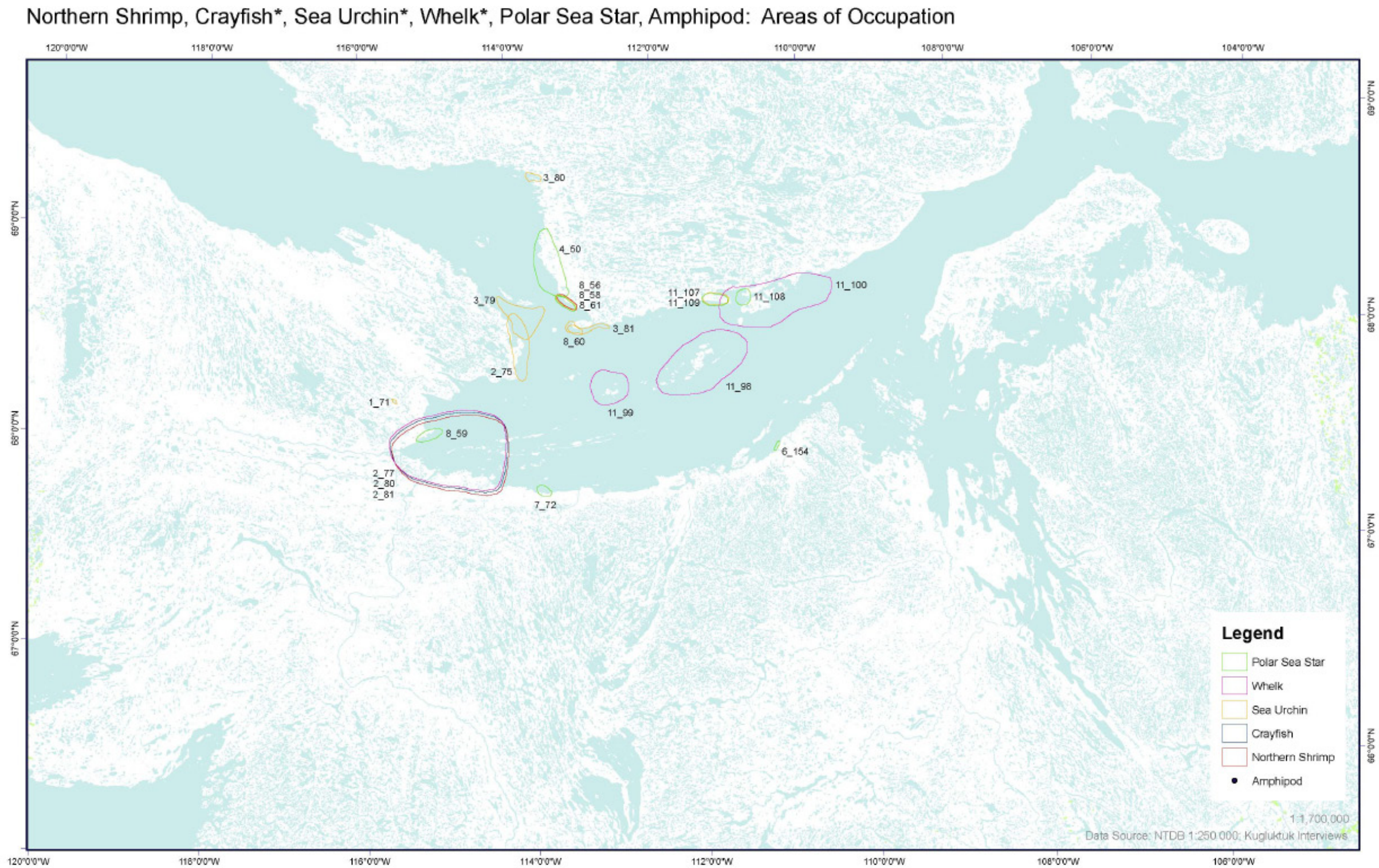




**Table 21:** Areas of occupation for Clam, Mussel, Scallop, and Cockle.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
11_101	KG_11_1008	Ckl_1	Cockle		See empty shells along the coast.
1_69	KG_1_1008	Scal_1	Scallop	July, August	Saw species stuck to washed up seaweed; knows it is in deepwater.
2_78	KG_2_1008	Mus_1	Mussel	June to August	
3_74	KG_3_1008	Mus_2	Mussel	June to August	
3_73	KG_3_1008	Mus_1	Mussel	June to August	
4_46	KG_4_1008	Mus_2	Mussel	June to September	
4_45	KG_4_1008	Mus_1	Mussel	June to September	
6_151	KG_6_1008	Mus_1	Mussel	June to September	
11_97	KG_11_1008	Mus_3	Mussel		
11_96	KG_11_1008	Mus_2	Mussel		
11_95	KG_11_1008	Mus_1	Mussel		
2_76	KG_2_1008	Clam_1	Clam	June to August	
3_76	KG_3_1008	Clam_2	Clam	June to August	
3_75	KG_3_1008	Clam_1	Clam	June to August	
4_42	KG_4_1008	Clam_1_AP	Clam	June to September	Species considered abundant.
6_150	KG_6_1008	Clam_1	Clam	June to September	
11_92	KG_11_1008	Clam_3	Clam		
11_91	KG_11_1008	Clam_2	Clam		
11_90	KG_11_1008	Clam_1	Clam		
11_94	KG_11_1008	Clam_5	Clam		
12_43	KG_12_1008	Clam_1_e	Clam	June to September	See shells only.
7_66	KG_7_1008	Clam_1_e	Clam	July to September	See empty shells all along the coast.
12_45	KG_12_1008	Ckl_1_e	Cockle	June to September	
7_67	KG_7_1008	Ckl_1_e	Cockle	July to September	See empty shells all along the coast.
8_51	KG_8_1008	Ckl_1_e	Cockle	July, August	
12_44	KG_12_1008	Mus_1_e	Mussel	June to September	See shells only.
8_50	KG_8_1008	Mus_1_e	Mussel	July, August	
7_69	KG_7_1008	Mus_1_e	Mussel	July to September	

Figure 24: Areas of occupation for Northern Shrimp, Crayfish, Amphipod, Polar Sea Star, Sea Urchin, and Whelk.





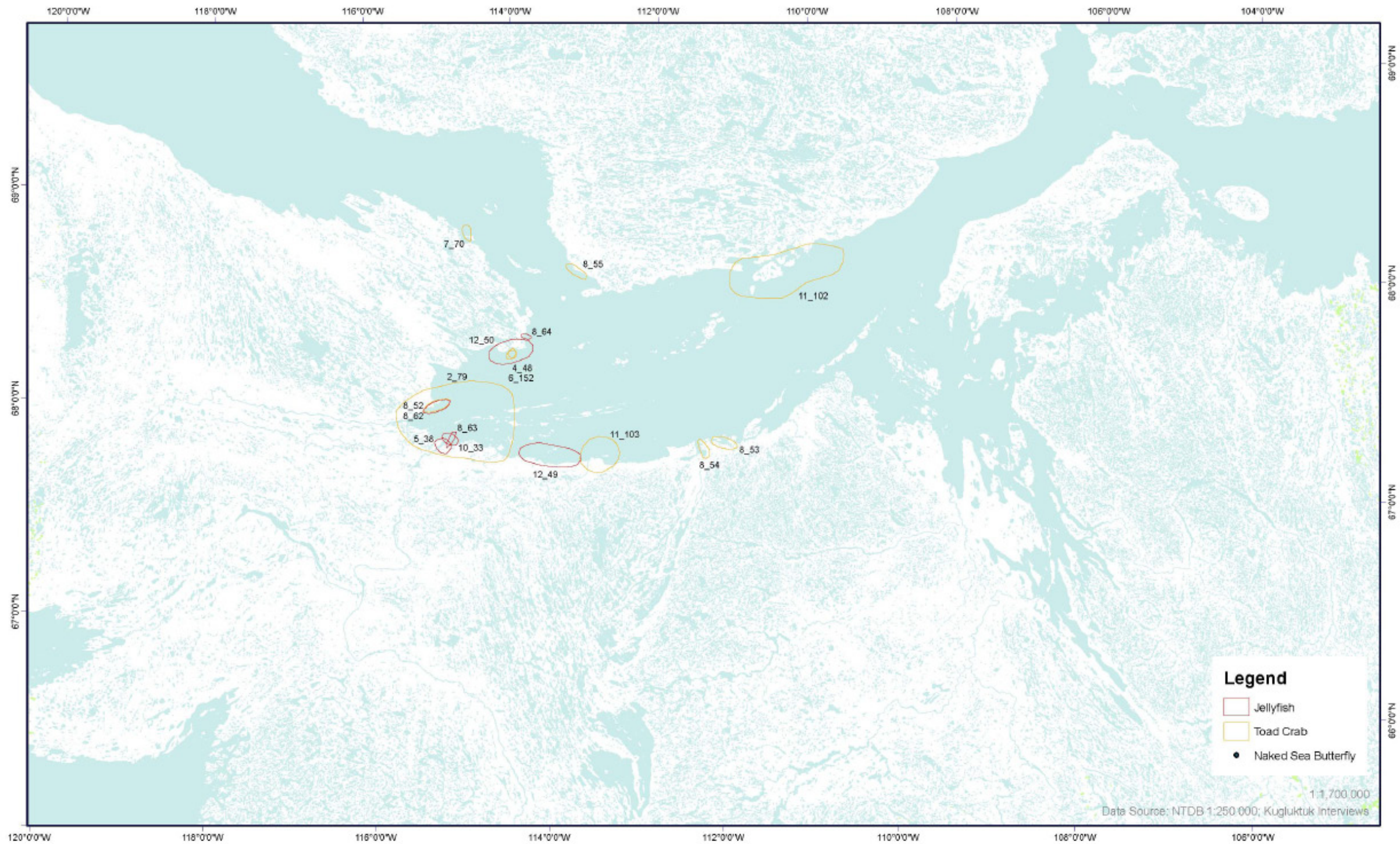
**Table 22:** Areas of occupation for Northern Shrimp, Crayfish, Amphipod, Polar Sea Star, Sea Urchin, and Whelk.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
4_50	KG_4_1008	PStar_1	Polar Sea Star	June to August	Seen dried up on shore.
6_154	KG_6_1008	PStar_1_AP	Polar Sea Star	June to September	Seen in water and washed up on the shore; species considered abundant.
7_72	KG_7_1008	PStar_1	Polar Sea Star	July to September	
8_59	KG_8_1008	PStar_2	Polar Sea Star	July, August	
8_58	KG_8_1008	PStar_1	Polar Sea Star	July, August	
11_107	KG_11_1008	PStar_1	Polar Sea Star	July to September	
11_108	KG_11_1008	PStar_2	Polar Sea Star	July to September	
2_77	KG_2_1008	Whe_1	Whelk	June to August	
11_100	KG_11_1008	Whe_3	Whelk		May be confused with smaller snails.
11_98	KG_11_1008	Whe_1	Whelk		May be confused with smaller snails.
11_99	KG_11_1008	Whe_2	Whelk		May be confused with smaller snails.
1_71	KG_1_1008	SU_1	Sea Urchin	summer	
2_75	KG_2_1008	SU_2_AP	Sea Urchin	June to August	Species considered abundant.
3_79	KG_3_1008	SU_1	Sea Urchin	June to August	
3_81	KG_3_1008	SU_3	Sea Urchin	June to August	
3_80	KG_3_1008	SU_2	Sea Urchin	June to August	
8_60	KG_8_1008	SU_1	Sea Urchin	July, August	
8_61	KG_8_1008	SU_2	Sea Urchin	July, August	
11_109	KG_11_1008	SU_1	Sea Urchin	July to September	
2_80	KG_2_1008	CRF_1	Crayfish	June to August	
2_81	KG_2_1008	NS_1	Northern Shrimp	June to August	
8_56	KG_8_1008	NS_1	Northern Shrimp	July, August	Has only seen one.
8_57	KG_8_1008	Amph_1_e	Amphipod	July, August	
9_21	KG_9_1008	Amph_1_e	Amphipod	June to September	
7_71	KG_7_1008	Amph_1_e	Amphipod	May to September	
4_49	KG_4_1008	Amph_1_e	Amphipod	year round	Found everywhere there is salt water.
5_37	KG_5_1008	Amph_1_e	Amphipod	summer	
6_153	KG_6_1008	Amph_1_e	Amphipod	year round	
10_32	KG_10_1008	Amph_1_e	Amphipod	May to September	
11_104	KG_11_1008	Amph_1_e	Amphipod		
1_70	KG_1_1008	Amph_1_e	Amphipod	year round	See in ice cracks, even during spring.
2_82	KG_2_1008	Amph_1_e	Amphipod	June to August	
12_47	KG_12_1008	Amph_1_e	Amphipod	April, May, June	See a lot during spring in the ice cracks.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
3_77	KG_3_1008	Amph_1_e	Amphipod	June to August	
11_105	KG_11_1008	CRF_1_e	Crayfish		
12_48	KG_12_1008	SU_1_e	Sea Urchin	June to September	Found dried up on the beaches.
2_84	KG_2_1008	SU_1_e	Sea Urchin	June to August	
6_155	KG_6_1008	SU_1_e	Sea Urchin	June to September	
7_68	KG_7_1008	Whe_1_e	Whelk	July to September	Find empty shells all along the coast.
8_49	KG_8_1008	Whe_1_e	Whelk	July to September	

Figure 25: Areas of occupation for Toad Crab, Jellyfish, and Naked Sea Butterfly.

Toad Crab\*, Jellyfish\*, Naked Sea Butterfly: Areas of Occupation



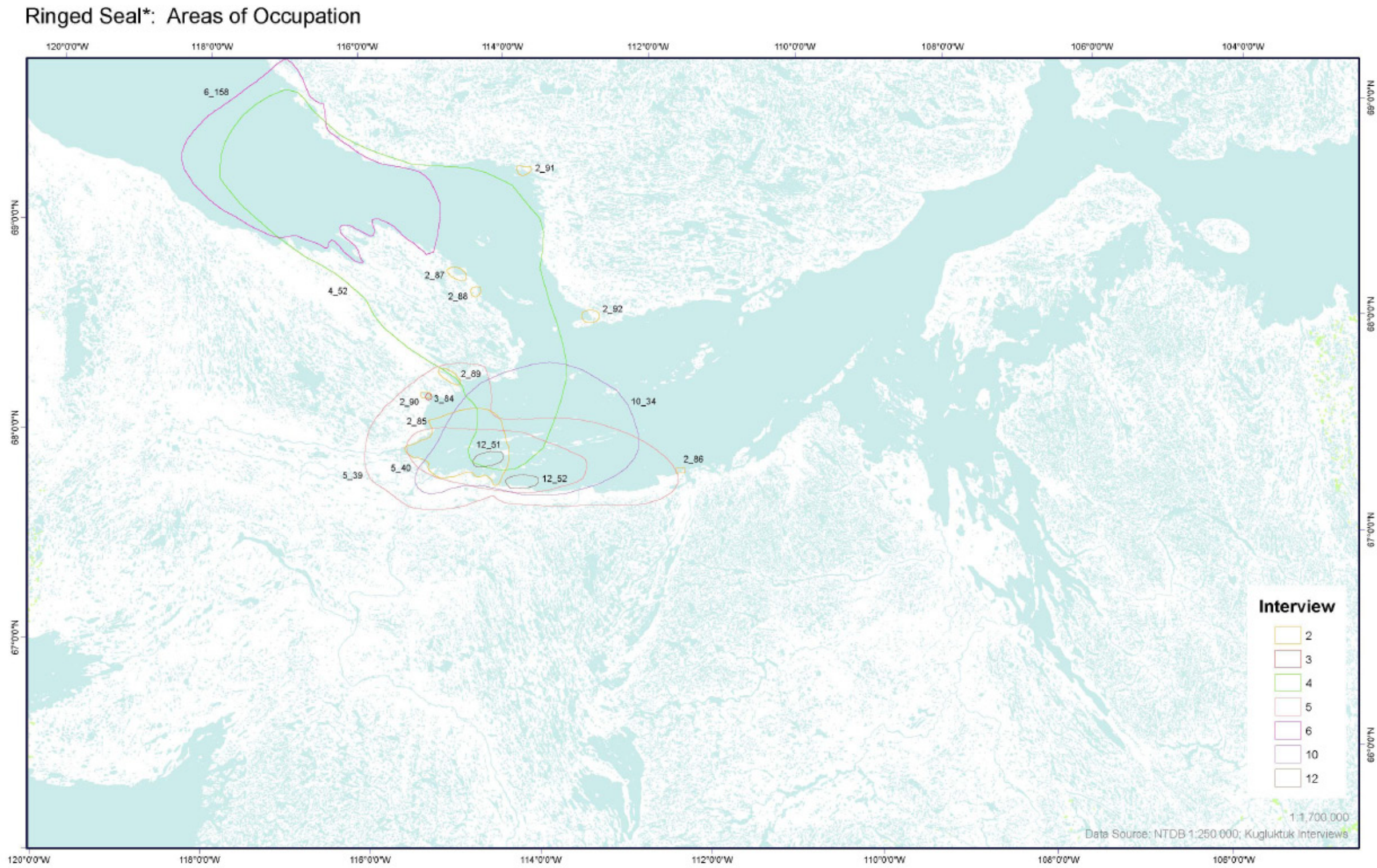




**Table 23:** Areas of occupation for Toad Crab, Jellyfish, and Naked Sea Butterfly.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
5_38	KG_5_1008	Jelly_1	Jellyfish	summer	Jellyfish get into nets; don't get many fish with them around.
8_63	KG_8_1008	Jelly_2	Jellyfish	July, August	
8_62	KG_8_1008	Jelly_1	Jellyfish	July, August	
8_64	KG_8_1008	Jelly_3	Jellyfish	July, August	
10_33	KG_10_1008	Jelly_1	Jellyfish	May to September	Jellyfish eat or scare off other fish; a couple of years ago there was an abundance of jellyfish.
12_49	KG_12_1008	Jelly_1	Jellyfish	June to September	
12_50	KG_12_1008	Jelly_2	Jellyfish	June to September	
2_79	KG_2_1008	TC_1	Toad Crab	June to August	
4_48	KG_4_1008	TC_1	Toad Crab	June to September	
6_152	KG_6_1008	TC_1	Toad Crab	June to September	
7_70	KG_7_1008	TC_1	Toad Crab	July to September	
8_52	KG_8_1008	TC_1	Toad Crab	July, August	
8_55	KG_8_1008	TC_4	Toad Crab	July, August	
8_53	KG_8_1008	TC_2	Toad Crab	July, August	
8_54	KG_8_1008	TC_3	Toad Crab	July, August	
11_102	KG_11_1008	TC_1	Toad Crab		Has seen the shells of toad crabs.
11_103	KG_11_1008	TC_2	Toad Crab		Has seen live toad crabs and just the shells.
12_46	KG_12_1008	TC_1_e	Toad Crab	June to September	
7_70	KG_7_1008	TC_1	Toad Crab	July to September	
11_106	KG_11_1008	NSB_1_e	Naked Sea Butterfly	March to September	See in ice cracks.
3_78	KG_3_1008	NSB_1_e	Naked Sea Butterfly	May, June, July	See in cracks in the ice.
7_74	KG_7_1008	NSB_1_e	Naked Sea Butterfly	July to September	
6_156	KG_6_1008	Jelly_1_e	Jellyfish	June to September	
9_23	KG_9_1008	Jelly_1_e	Jellyfish	June to September	
4_51	KG_4_1008	Jelly_1_e	Jellyfish	June to August	
3_82	KG_3_1008	Jelly_1_e	Jellyfish	June to August	
1_72	KG_1_1008	Jelly_1_e	Jellyfish	May to September	Seen everywhere.
11_110	KG_11_1008	Jelly_1_e	Jellyfish	March, April, May	Everywhere.

Figure 26: Areas of occupation for Ringed Seal.

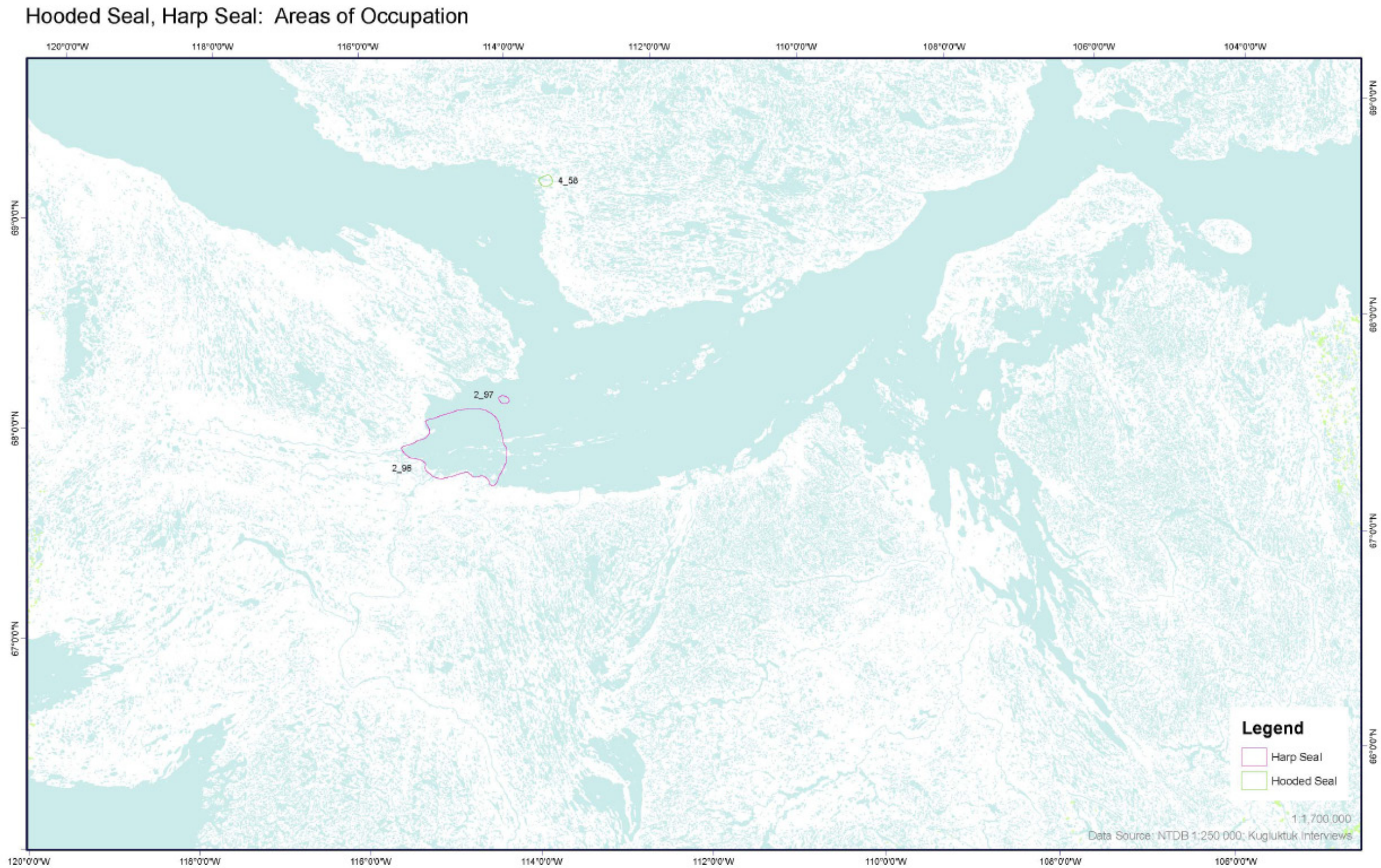




**Table 24:** Areas of occupation for Ringed Seal.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
2_85	KG_2_1008	RS_1	Ringed Seal	year round	Found in all camping areas.
2_89	KG_2_1008	RS_5	Ringed Seal	year round	Found in all camping areas.
2_90	KG_2_1008	RS_6	Ringed Seal	year round	Found in all camping areas.
2_88	KG_2_1008	RS_4	Ringed Seal	year round	Found in all camping areas.
2_87	KG_2_1008	RS_3	Ringed Seal	year round	Found in all camping areas.
2_91	KG_2_1008	RS_7	Ringed Seal	year round	Found in all camping areas.
2_86	KG_2_1008	RS_2	Ringed Seal	year round	Found in all camping areas.
2_92	KG_2_1008	RS_8	Ringed Seal	year round	Found in all camping areas.
3_84	KG_3_1008	RS_1	Ringed Seal	year round	
4_52	KG_4_1008	RS_1	Ringed Seal	year round	
5_40	KG_5_1008	RS_2	Ringed Seal	June to August	
5_39	KG_5_1008	RS_1_AP	Ringed Seal	June to August	Species considered abundant.
6_158	KG_6_1008	RS_2_AP	Ringed Seal	March to May	Species considered abundant.
10_34	KG_10_1008	RS_1	Ringed Seal	year round	Considered more coastal.
12_51	KG_12_1008	RS_1	Ringed Seal	June	
12_52	KG_12_1008	RS_2	Ringed Seal	June	

Figure 27: Areas of occupation for Harp Seal and Hooded Seal.

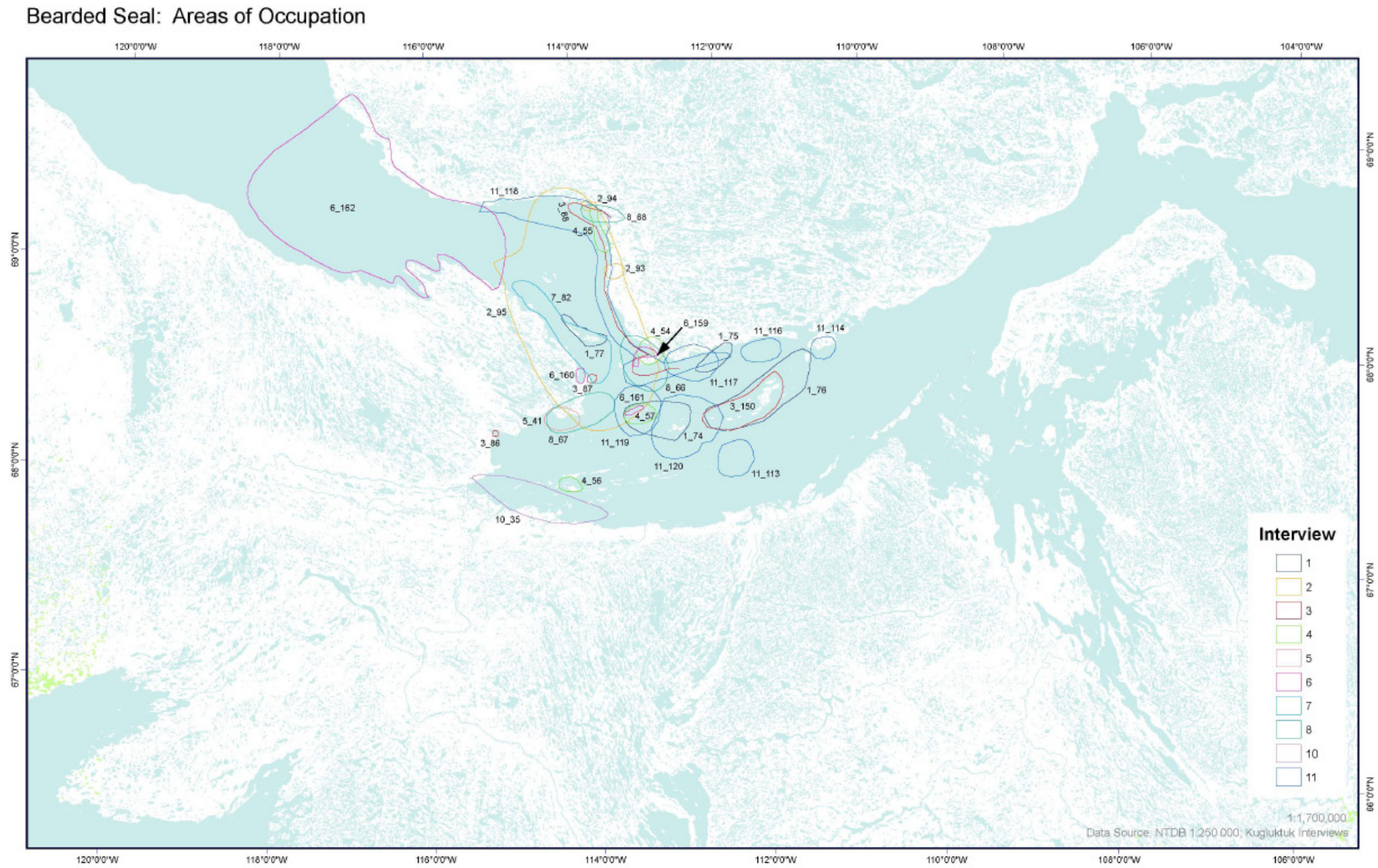




**Table 25:** Areas of occupation for Harp Seal and Hooded Seal.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
2_96	KG_2_1008	HS_1	Harp Seal	year round	All around islands; mostly on Deas Man's Island and 30 mile Island.
2_97	KG_2_1008	HS_2	Harp Seal	year round	All around islands; mostly on Deas Man's Island and 30 mile Island.
4_58	KG_4_1008	HoS_1	Hooded Seal	2005; August	

Figure 28: Areas of occupation for Bearded Seal.

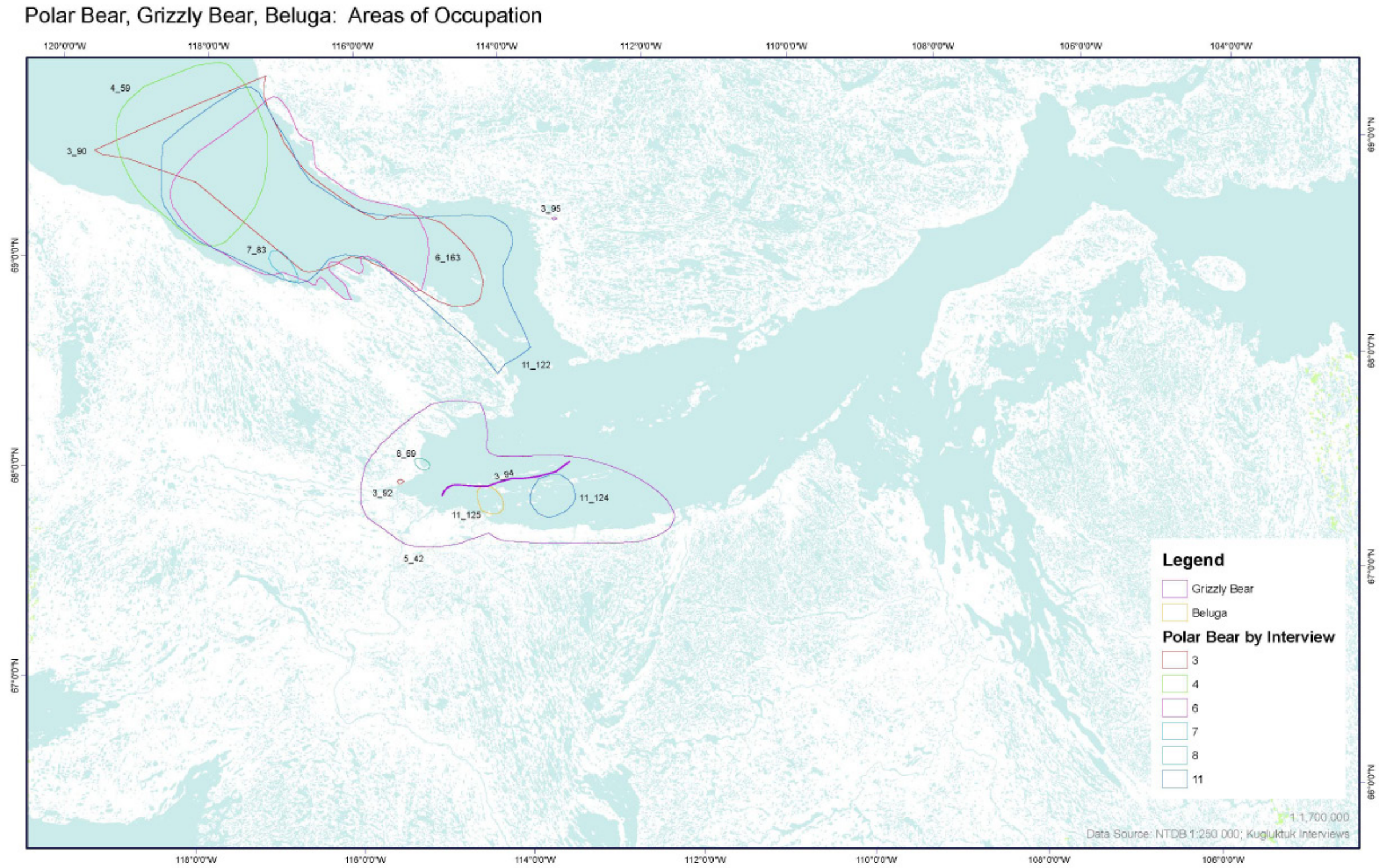




**Table 26:** Areas of occupation for Bearded Seal.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_74	KG_1_1008	BS_1	Bearded Seal	year round	
1_77	KG_1_1008	BS_4	Bearded Seal	year round	
1_75	KG_1_1008	BS_2	Bearded Seal	year round	
1_76	KG_1_1008	BS_3	Bearded Seal	year round	
2_95	KG_2_1008	BS_3	Bearded Seal	year round	Species also known as square flipper seal.
2_93	KG_2_1008	BS_1	Bearded Seal	year round	Species also known as square flipper seal.
2_94	KG_2_1008	BS_2	Bearded Seal	year round	Species also known as square flipper seal.
3_87	KG_3_1008	BS_2_AP	Bearded Seal	year round	Sleeps on banks usually in shallow water; species considered abundant.
3_150	KG_3_1008	BS_4	Bearded Seal		
3_86	KG_3_1008	BS_1	Bearded Seal	year round	
4_56	KG_4_1008	BS_3	Bearded Seal	May to August	
4_57	KG_4_1008	BS_4	Bearded Seal	May to August	
4_54	KG_4_1008	BS_1_AP	Bearded Seal	May to August	Species considered abundant; 20-30 seen at once.
4_55	KG_4_1008	BS_2	Bearded Seal	May to August	
5_41	KG_5_1008	BS_1	Bearded Seal		
6_160	KG_6_1008	BS_2	Bearded Seal	year round	Found in shallow water; mainly in July and August.
6_161	KG_6_1008	BS_3	Bearded Seal	year round	Found in shallow water; mainly in April and May.
6_159	KG_6_1008	BS_1	Bearded Seal	year round	Found in shallow water; mainly in April and May.
6_162	KG_6_1008	BS_4_AP	Bearded Seal	March , April, May	Found in shallow water; species considered abundant.
7_82	KG_7_1008	BS_3	Bearded Seal	July to September	
8_67	KG_8_1008	BS_2	Bearded Seal	July, August	
8_66	KG_8_1008	BS_1	Bearded Seal	July, August	
8_68	KG_8_1008	BS_3	Bearded Seal	July, August	
10_35	KG_10_1008	BS_1	Bearded Seal	year round	Sometimes gets caught in nets; species usually stays around all year.
11_114	KG_11_1008	BS_2	Bearded Seal	year round	Found in place called "No Man Station".
11_116	KG_11_1008	BS_4	Bearded Seal	year round	
11_113	KG_11_1008	BS_1	Bearded Seal	year round	
11_120	KG_11_1008	BS_8	Bearded Seal	year round	
11_119	KG_11_1008	BS_7	Bearded Seal	year round	
11_117	KG_11_1008	BS_5	Bearded Seal	year round	
11_118	KG_11_1008	BS_6	Bearded Seal	year round	
3_88	KG_3_1008	BS_3	Bearded Seal		

**Figure 29:** Areas of occupation for Polar Bear, Grizzly Bear, and Beluga.





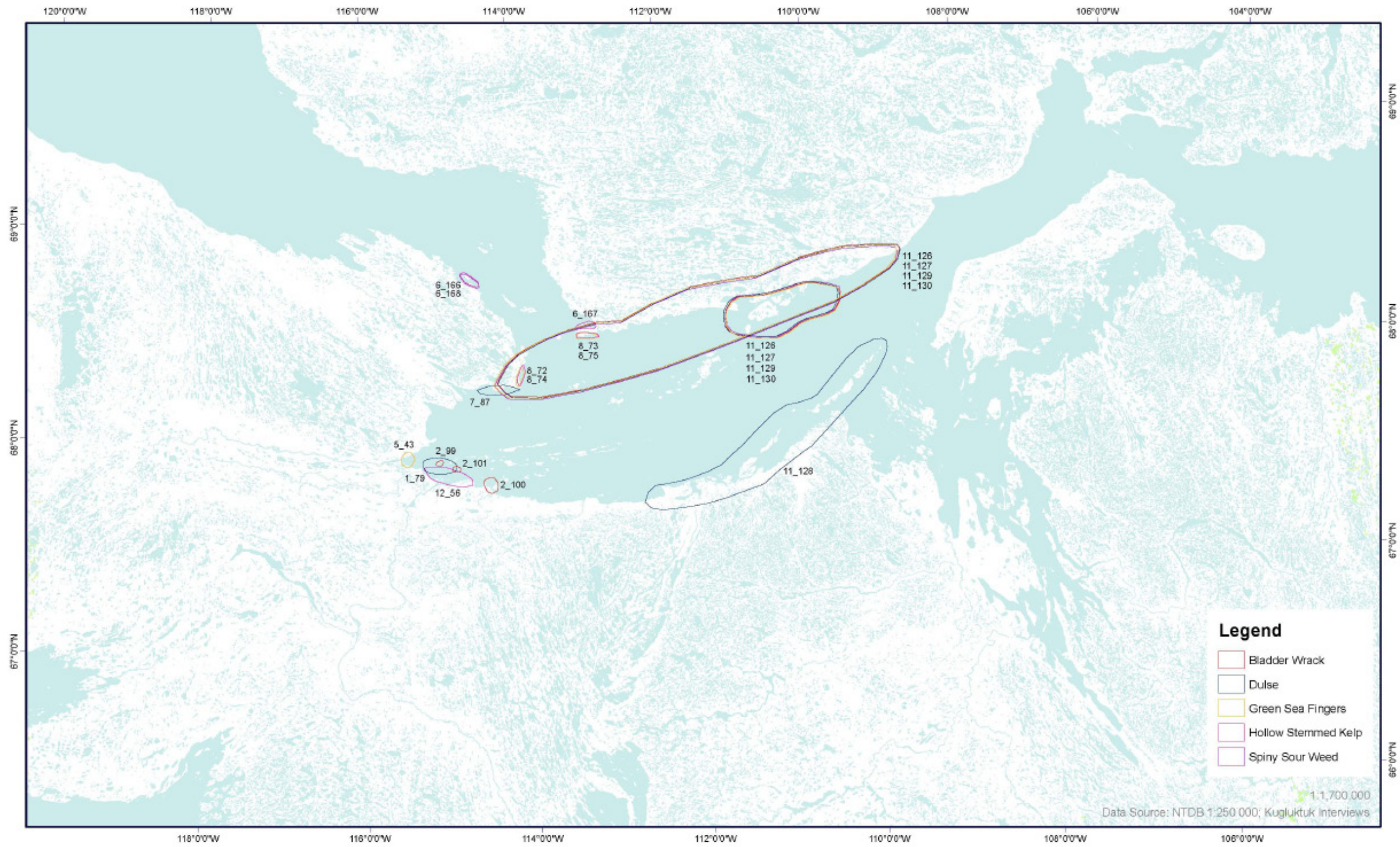


**Table 27:** Areas of occupation for Polar Bear, Grizzly Bear, and Beluga.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
3_95	KG_3_1008	GBear_1	Grizzly Bear		
5_42	KG_5_1008	GBear_1_AP	Grizzly Bear	October to April	Lots found along the coast; species considered abundant.
11_125	KG_11_1008	Bel_1	Beluga		
3_90	KG_3_1008	PB_1	Polar Bear		
3_92	KG_3_1008	PB_3	Polar Bear	May	
4_59	KG_4_1008	PB_1	Polar Bear	May	
6_163	KG_6_1008	PB_1	Polar Bear	March, April, May	
7_83	KG_7_1008	PB_1	Polar Bear	2001	Species seen 7 years ago.
8_69	KG_8_1008	PB_1	Polar Bear	August	
11_124	KG_11_1008	PB_3	Polar Bear	year round	
11_122	KG_11_1008	PB_1	Polar Bear	year round	Someone else caught polar bear.
3_94	KG_3_1008	GBear_1	Grizzly Bear		8 grizzly bears seen in area.
12_54	KG_12_1008	GBear_1_e	Grizzly Bear	June to October	
4_63	KG_4_1008	GBear_1_e	Grizzly Bear		Grizzlies are moving toward Victoria Island; eat muskox in the summer.
6_164	KG_6_1008	GBear_1_e	Grizzly Bear	year round	
8_70	KG_8_1008	GBear_1_e	Grizzly Bear		
9_25	KG_9_1008	GBear_1_e	Grizzly Bear		Seen going towards Cambridge Bay; "They were pretty skinny".
7_84	KG_7_1008	GBear_1_e	Grizzly Bear		Many currently seen on Victoria Island.

Figure 30: Areas of occupation for Dulse, Bladder Wrack, Green Sea Fingers, Hollow Stemmed Kelp, and Spiny Sour Weed.

Bladder Wrack\*, Dulse\*, Green Sea Fingers, Hollow Stemmed Kelp, Spiny Sour Weed\*: Areas of Occupation



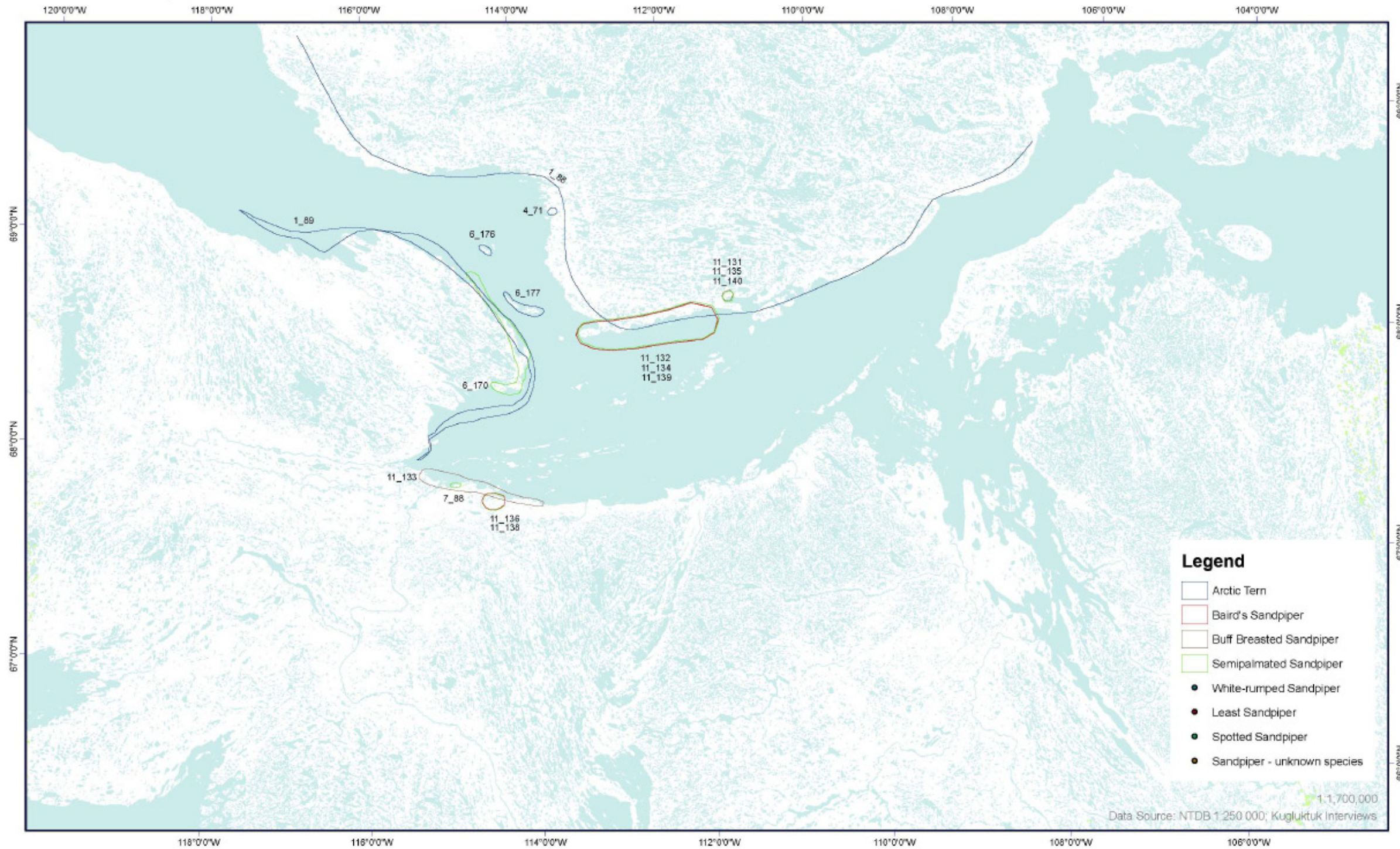


**Table 28:** Areas of occupation for Dulse, Bladder Wrack, Green Sea Fingers, Hollow Stemmed Kelp, and Spiny Sour Weed.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_79	KG_1_1008	Dul_1	Dulse	July, August	Found all around the islands on the shore in the summer.
2_99	KG_2_1008	BWra_1	Bladder Wrack	July, August	Mostly found in shallow areas in the summer.
2_101	KG_2_1008	BWra_3	Bladder Wrack	July, August	Mostly found in shallow areas in the summer.
2_100	KG_2_1008	BWra_2	Bladder Wrack	July, August	Mostly found in shallow areas in the summer.
5_43	KG_5_1008	GSF_1	Green Sea Fingers	July to September	
6_166	KG_6_1008	HSK_1	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	July, August	
6_168	KG_6_1008	SSW_1	Spiny Sour Weed	July, August	
6_167	KG_6_1008	HSK_2	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	July, August	
7_87	KG_7_1008	Dul_1	Dulse	July to September	Species washes up on the beaches.
8_72	KG_8_1008	HSK_1	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	July, August	
8_74	KG_8_1008	GSF_1	Green Sea Fingers	July, August	
8_73	KG_8_1008	HSK_2	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	July, August	
8_75	KG_8_1008	GSF_2	Green Sea Fingers	July, August	
11_126	KG_11_1008	SSW_1	Spiny Sour Weed	June to September	
11_127	KG_11_1008	Dul_1	Dulse	June to September	
11_129	KG_11_1008	BWra_1	Bladder Wrack	June to September	
11_130	KG_11_1008	GSF_1	Green Sea Fingers	June to September	
11_126	KG_11_1008	SSW_1	Spiny Sour Weed	June to September	
11_127	KG_11_1008	Dul_1	Dulse	June to September	
11_129	KG_11_1008	BWra_1	Bladder Wrack	June to September	
11_130	KG_11_1008	GSF_1	Green Sea Fingers	June to September	
11_128	KG_11_1008	Dul_2	Dulse	June to September	
12_56	KG_12_1008	HSK_1	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	June to September	Species seen washed up on the beach.
10_37	KG_10_1008	Dul_1_e	Dulse	July to October	Seen washed up on shore.
9_26	KG_9_1008	BWra_1_e	Bladder Wrack	June to September	
6_169	KG_6_1008	SSW_2_e	Spiny Sour Weed	July, August	

**Figure 31:** Areas of occupation for Arctic Tern, Sandpipers – general (species not identified), White-Rumped Sandpiper, Baird’s Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semi-palmated Sandpiper, Spotted Sandpiper, and Buff Breasted Sandpiper.

**Arctic Tern\*, Sandpiper - Unknown Species, Baird's\*, Buff Breasted\*, Semipalmated\*, White-rumped, Least and Spotted Sandpipers: Areas of Occupation**



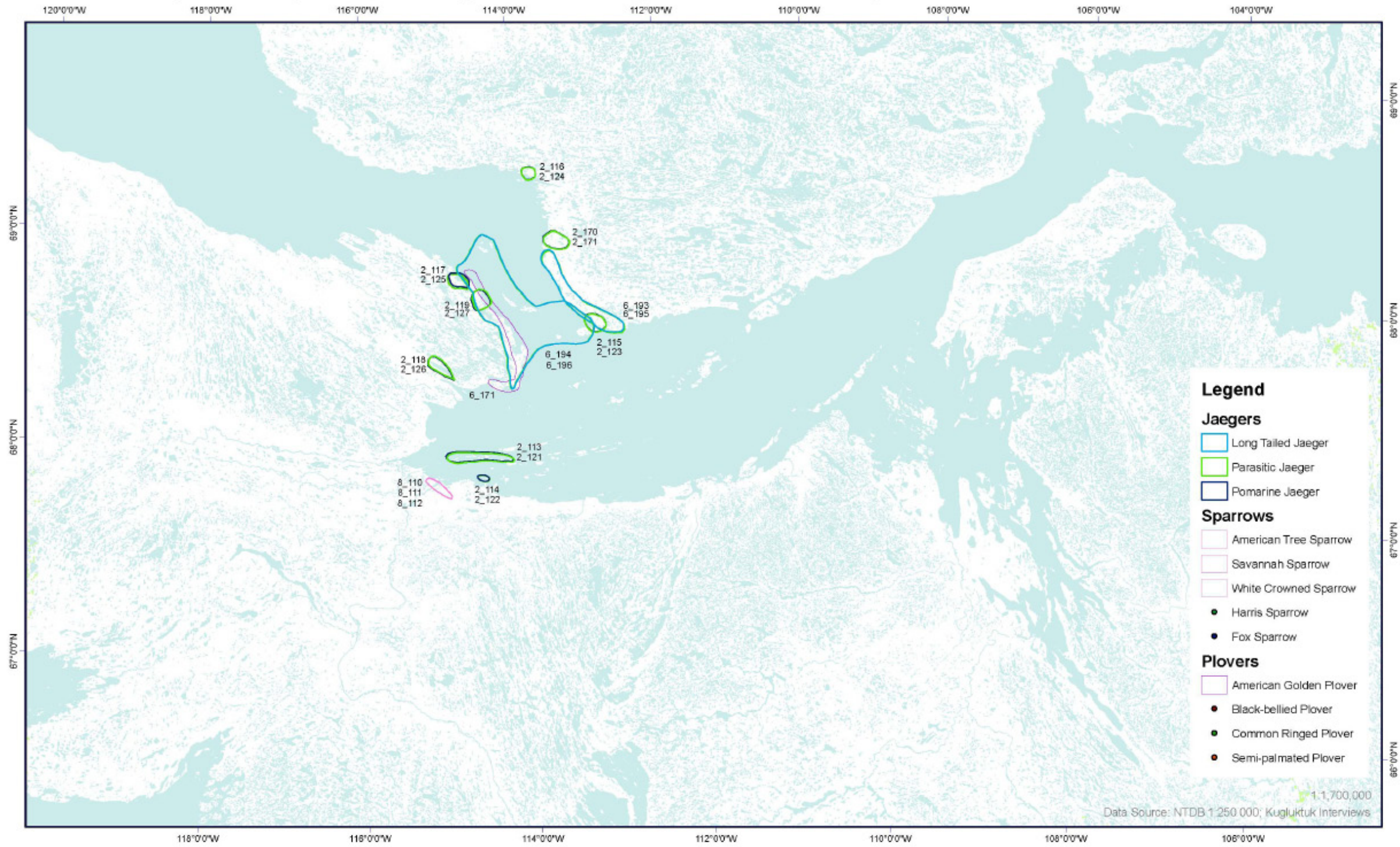


**Table 29:** Areas of occupation for Arctic Tern, Sandpipers – general (species not identified), White-Rumped Sandpiper, Baird’s Sandpiper, Least Sandpiper, Semi-palmated Sandpiper, Spotted Sandpiper, and Buff Breasted Sandpiper.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_89	KG_1_1008	AT_2	Arctic Tern	June to August	
4_71	KG_4_1008	AT_2	Arctic Tern		
6_177	KG_6_1008	AT_2_AP	Arctic Tern	July, August	Seen nesting; species considered abundant.
6_176	KG_6_1008	AT_1_AP	Arctic Tern	July, August	Seen nesting; species considered abundant.
6_170	KG_6_1008	SPS_1	Semipalmated Sandpiper	July, August	
7_88	KG_7_1008	SPS_1	Semipalmated Sandpiper	May to September	Species seen on the shore.
11_131	KG_11_1008	BBS_1	Buff Breasted Sandpiper	June to August	
11_135	KG_11_1008	BSand_2	Baird’s Sandpiper	June to August	
11_140	KG_11_1008	SPS_3	Semipalmated Sandpiper	June to August	
11_138	KG_11_1008	SPS_1	Semipalmated Sandpiper	June to August	
11_136	KG_11_1008	BSand_3	Baird’s Sandpiper	June to August	
11_133	KG_11_1008	BBS_3	Buff Breasted Sandpiper	June to August	
11_132	KG_11_1008	BBS_2	Buff Breasted Sandpiper	June to August	
11_134	KG_11_1008	BSand_1	Baird’s Sandpiper	June to August	
11_139	KG_11_1008	SPS_2	Semipalmated Sandpiper	June to August	
1_88	KG_1_1008	AT_1	Arctic Tern	June to August	Seen along the coast of Victoria Island.
6_178	KG_6_1008	AT_3_e	Arctic Tern	July, August	
8_81	KG_8_1008	AT_1_e	Arctic Tern	July, August	
7_92	KG_7_1008	AT_1_e	Arctic Tern	May to September	
3_100	KG_3_1008	AT_1_e	Arctic Tern		
2_152	KG_2_1008	AT_1_e	Arctic Tern		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
10_41	KG_10_1008	AT_1_e	Arctic Tern	April to August	
11_143	KG_11_1008	AT_1_e	Arctic Tern	July to September	Seen mostly on Victoria Island.
4_70	KG_4_1008	AT_1_e	Arctic Tern		See lots on Victoria Island.
1_82	KG_1_1008	BSand_1_e	Baird’s Sandpiper	June to August	
7_89	KG_7_1008	BSand_1_e	Baird’s Sandpiper	May to September	Seen all along the shore.
5_45	KG_5_1008	LSand_1_e	Least Sandpiper		
2_102	KG_2_1008	SandP_1_e	Sandpipers		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
3_101	KG_3_1008	SandP_1_e	Sandpipers		
10_38	KG_10_1008	SandP_1_e	Sandpipers	May to August	
8_76	KG_8_1008	SandP_1_e	Sandpipers	July, August	
9-27	KG_9_1008	SandP_1_e	Sandpipers	April to October	
4_64	KG_4_1008	SandP_1_e	Sandpipers	May to August	
1_83	KG_1_1008	SPS_1_e	Semi-palmated Sandpiper	June to August	
5_46	KG_5_1008	SPS_1_e	Semi-palmated Sandpiper		
1_81	KG_1_1008	WRS_1_e	White Rumped Sandpiper	June to August	
1_80	KG_1_1008	BBS_1_e	Buff-Breasted Sandpiper	June to August	

**Figure 32:** Areas of occupation for Pomarine Jaeger, Parasitic Jaeger, Long Tailed Jaeger, American Golden-Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Common Ringed Plover, Savannah Sparrow, American Tree Sparrow, White-Crowned Sparrow, Harris Sparrow, and Fox Sparrow.

Long Tailed, Parasitic\* and Pomarine\* Jaegers, American Golden\*, Black-bellied, Semi-palmated and Common Ringed Plovers, American Tree\*, Savannah\*, White Crowned\*, Harris and Fox Sparrows: Areas of Occupation



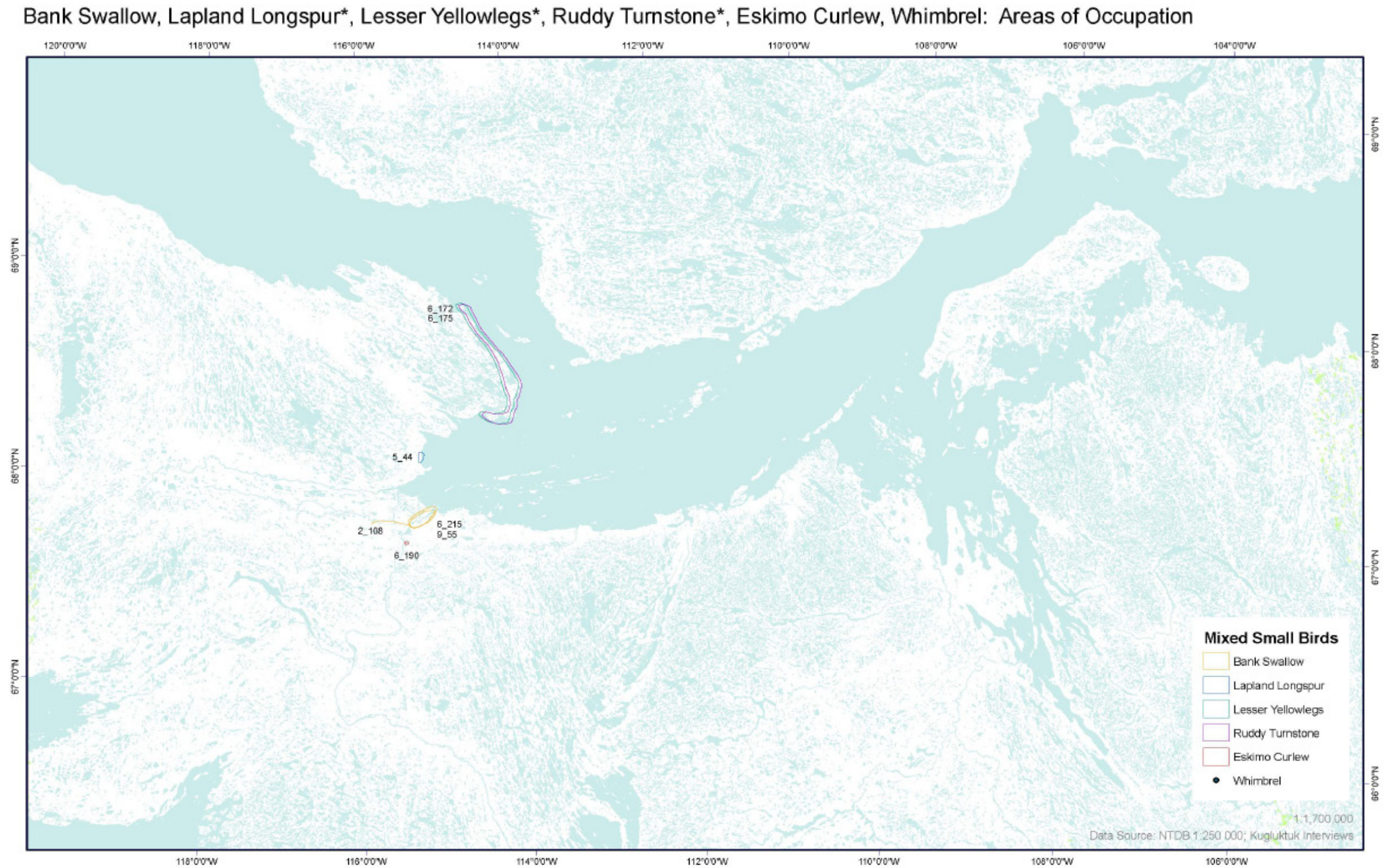


**Table 30:** Areas of occupation for Pomarine Jaeger, Parasitic Jaeger, Long Tailed Jaeger, American Golden-Plover, Black-bellied Plover, Common Ringed Plover, Savannah Sparrow, American Tree Sparrow, White-Crowned Sparrow, Harris Sparrow, and Fox Sparrow.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
2_113	KG_2_1008	PoJ_2	Pomarine Jaeger		Seen nesting.
2_121	KG_2_1008	PaJ_2	Parasitic Jaeger		Seen nesting.
2_122	KG_2_1008	PaJ_3	Parasitic Jaeger		Seen everywhere as well.
2_114	KG_2_1008	PoJ_3	Pomarine Jaeger		Seen everywhere as well.
2_118	KG_2_1008	PoJ_7	Pomarine Jaeger		Seen everywhere as well.
2_126	KG_2_1008	PaJ_7	Parasitic Jaeger		Seen everywhere as well.
2_125	KG_2_1008	PaJ_6	Parasitic Jaeger		Seen everywhere as well.
2_117	KG_2_1008	PoJ_6	Pomarine Jaeger		Seen everywhere as well.
2_119	KG_2_1008	PoJ_8	Pomarine Jaeger		Seen everywhere as well.
2_127	KG_2_1008	PaJ_8	Parasitic Jaeger		Seen everywhere as well.
2_115	KG_2_1008	PoJ_4	Pomarine Jaeger		Seen everywhere as well.
2_123	KG_2_1008	PaJ_4	Parasitic Jaeger		Seen everywhere as well.
2_170	KG_2_1008	PoJ_9	Pomarine Jaeger		Seen everywhere as well.
2_171	KG_2_1008	PaJ_9	Parasitic Jaeger		Seen everywhere as well.
2_116	KG_2_1008	PoJ_5	Pomarine Jaeger		Seen everywhere as well.
2_124	KG_2_1008	PaJ_5	Parasitic Jaeger		Seen everywhere as well.
6_193	KG_6_1008	PaJ_1	Parasitic Jaeger	June to August	
6_195	KG_6_1008	LTJ_1	Long Tailed Jaeger	June to August	
6_194	KG_6_1008	PaJ_2	Parasitic Jaeger	June to August	
6_196	KG_6_1008	LTJ_2	Long Tailed Jaeger	May to August	
8_111	KG_8_1008	ATSp_1	American Tree Sparrow	July, August	
8_112	KG_8_1008	WCSp_1	White Crowned Sparrow	July, August	
8_110	KG_8_1008	SSp_1	Savannah Sparrow	July, August	
6_171	KG_6_1008	AGP_1	American Golden Plover	July, August	Seen nesting.
2_103	KG_2_1008	AGP_1_e	American Golden Plover		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
1_84	KG_1_1008	AGP_1_e	American Golden Plover	June to August	
11_137	KG_11_1008	AGP_1_e	American Golden Plover	June to August	
10_39	KG_10_1008	AGP_1_e	American Golden Plover	April to August	
4_65	KG_4_1008	AGP_1_e	American Golden Plover	May to August	Lots have been seen on Victoria Island.
8_77	KG_8_1008	AGP_1_e	American Golden Plover	July, August	
9_31	KG_9_1008	AGP_2_e	American Golden Plover	April to October	
7_90	KG_7_1008	AGP_1_e	American Golden Plover	May to September	
5_61	KG_5_1008	AGP_1_e	American Golden Plover		
9_57	KG_9_1008	ATSp_1_e	American Tree Sparrow	April to October	Seen mostly in the town of Kugluktuk.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
11_185	KG_11_1008	ATSp_1_e	American Tree Sparrow	July to September	
10_70	KG_10_1008	ATSp_1_e	American Tree Sparrow	summer	
4_107	KG_4_1008	ATSp_1_e	American Tree Sparrow		
5_81	KG_5_1008	ATSp_1_e	American Tree Sparrow		
1_85	KG_1_1008	BBP_1_e	Black Bellied Plover	June to August	
10_40	KG_10_1008	BBP_1_e	Black Bellied Plover	April to August	
4_66	KG_4_1008	BBP_1_e	Black Bellied Plover	May to August	
7_91	KG_7_1008	BBP_1_e	Black Bellied Plover	May to September	
5_62	KG_5_1008	BBP_1_e	Black Bellied Plover		
11_141	KG_11_1008	CRP_1_e	Common Ringed Plover	June to August	
4_67	KG_4_1008	CRP_1_e	Common Ringed Plover	May to August	
5_47	KG_5_1008	CRP_1_e	Common Ringed Plover		
10_71	KG_10_1008	HSp_1_e	Harris Sparrow	April to September	
4_108	KG_4_1008	FSp_1_e	Fox Sparrow		
2_162	KG_2_1008	WCSp_1_e	White-Crowned Sparrow		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
2_161	KG_2_1008	SSP_1_e	Savannah Sparrow		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
5_80	KG_5_1008	SSP_1_e	Savannah Sparrow		
6_188	KG_6_1008	SSP_1_e	Savannah Sparrow	July to September	
7_96	KG_7_1008	LTJ_1_e	Long Tailed Jaeger	May to September	
11_192	KG_11_1008	LTJ_1_e	Long Tailed Jaeger	May, June, July	
3_145	KG_3_1008	LTJ_1_e	Long Tailed Jaeger		Seen mostly on Victoria Island.
4_111	KG_4_1008	LTJ_1_e	Long Tailed Jaeger		
7_95	KG_7_1008	PaJ_1_e	Parasitic Jaeger	May to September	
1_130	KG_1_1008	PaJ_1_e	Parasitic Jaeger		Seen all along the coast.
10_74	KG_10_1008	PaJ_1_e	Parasitic Jaeger	April to September	
3_144	KG_3_1008	PaJ_1_e	Parasitic Jaeger		Seen mostly on Victoria Island.
4_110	KG_4_1008	PaJ_1_e	Parasitic Jaeger		
11_191	KG_11_1008	PaJ_1_e	Parasitic Jaeger	May, June, July	
7_94	KG_7_1008	PoJ_1_e	Pomarine Jaeger	May to September	
11_190	KG_11_1008	PoJ_1_e	Pomarine Jaeger	May, June, July	
1_129	KG_1_1008	PoJ_1_e	Pomarine Jaeger		Seen all along the coast.
2_112	KG_2_1008	PoJ_1_e	Pomarine Jaeger		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
8_78	KG_8_1008	SPP_1_e	Semipalmated Plover	July, August	
7_134	KG_7_1008	SPP_1_e	Semipalmated Plover	May to September	
2_104	KG_2_1008	SPP_1_e	Semipalmated Plover		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
5_48	KG_5_1008	SPP_1_e	Semipalmated Plover		
5_82	KG_5_1008	WCSp_1_e	White Crowned Sparrow		
8_115	KG_8_1008	LTJ_1_e	Long Tailed Jaeger	April to August	

Figure 33: Areas of occupation for Bank Swallow, Lapland Longspur, Lesser Yellowlegs, Ruddy Turnstone, Whimbrel, and Eskimo Curlew.





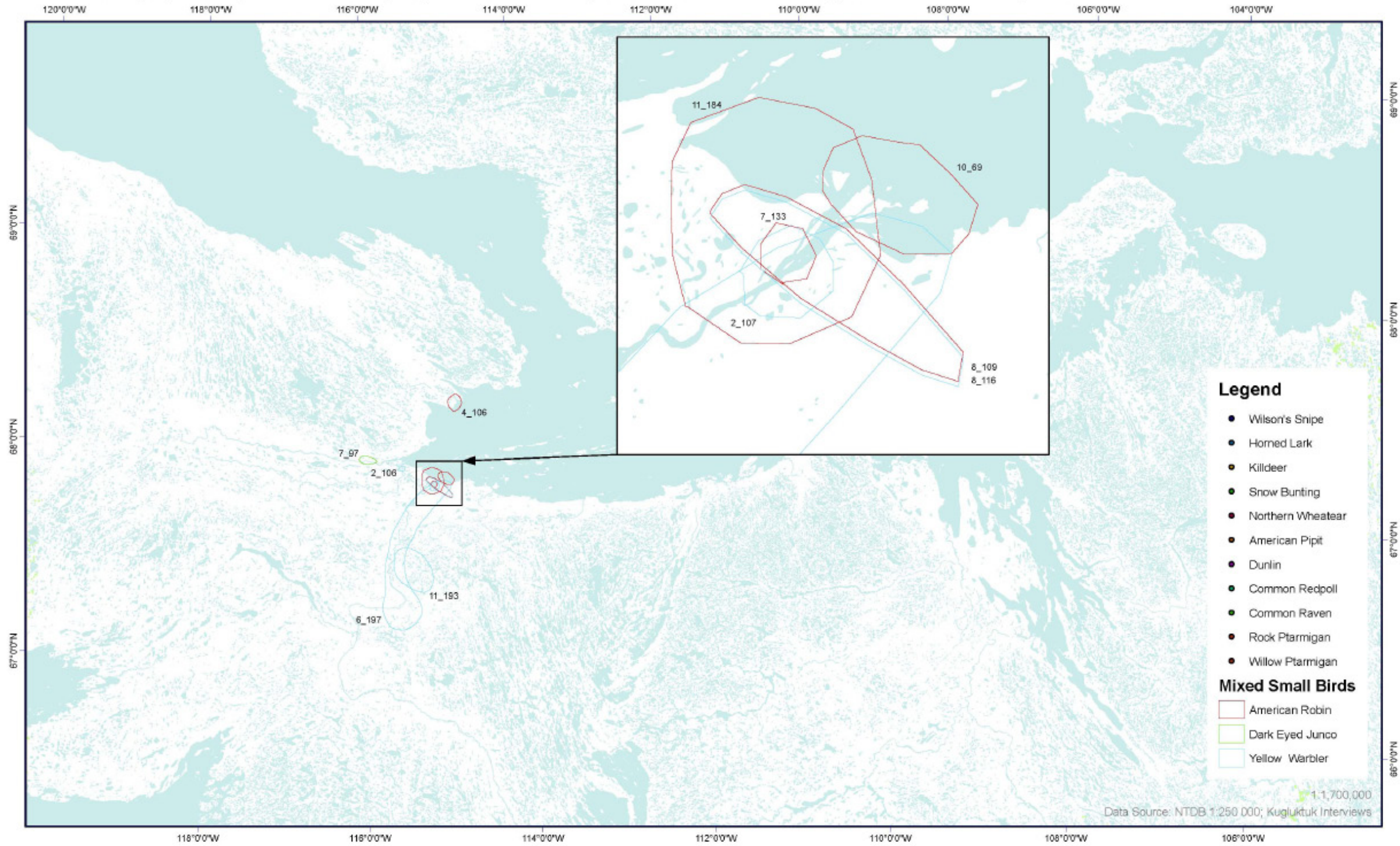


**Table 31:** Areas of occupation for Bank Swallow, Lapland Longspur, Lesser Yellowlegs, Ruddy Turnstone, Whimbrel, and Eskimo Curlew.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
5_44	KG_5_1008	LL_1	Lapland Longspur		
6_172	KG_6_1008	LesY_1	Lesser Yellowlegs	July, August	
6_175	KG_6_1008	RT_1	Ruddy Turnstone	July, August	
6_215	KG_6_1008	BnkS_1	Bank Swallow	July to September	
9_55	KG_9_1008	BnkS_1	Bank Swallow	April to October	
6_190	KG_6_1008	EC_1	Eskimo Curlew	August	
2_108	KG_2_1008	BnkS_1	Bank Swallow		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
2_165	KG_2_1008	WHM_1_e	Whimbrel		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
7_98	KG_7_1008	WHM_1_e	Whimbrel		
8_117	KG_8_1008	WHM_1_e	Whimbrel	July, August	
6_198	KG_6_1008	WHM_1_e	Whimbrel	May to August	
1_87	KG_1_1008	RT_1_e	Ruddy Turnstone	June to August	Seen in sandy areas; seen nesting.
4_69	KG_4_1008	RT_1_e	Ruddy Turnstone	May to August	
1_113	KG_1_1008	LL_1_e	Lapland Longspur		
9_58	KG_9_1008	LL_1_e	Lapland Longspur	April to October	
11_187	KG_11_1008	LL_1_e	Lapland Longspur	July to September	
2_111	KG_2_1008	LL_1_e	Lapland Longspur		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
8_113	KG_8_1008	LL_1_e	Lapland Longspur	July, August	
10_73	KG_10_1008	LL_1_e	Lapland Longspur	April to September	
4_109	KG_4_1008	LL_1_e	Lapland Longspur		
7_93	KG_7_1008	LL_1_e	Lapland Longspur	May to September	
6_191	KG_6_1008	LL_1_e	Lapland Longspur	June to August	
2_105	KG_2_1008	LesY_1_e	Lesser Yellow Legs		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.

**Figure 34:** Areas of occupation for Dark-Eyed Junco, American Robin, Yellow Warbler, Wilson’s Snipe, Horned Lark, Killdeer, Snow Bunting, Northern Wheatear, American Pipit, Dunlin, Common Redpoll, Common Raven, Rock Ptarmigan, and Willow Ptarmigan.

American Robin\*, Dark Eyed Junco, Yellow Warbler\*, Wilson's Snipe, Horned Lark, Killdeer, Snow Bunting, Northern Wheatear, American Pipit, Dunlin, Common Redpoll, Common Raven, Rock and Willow Ptarmigan: Areas of Occupation





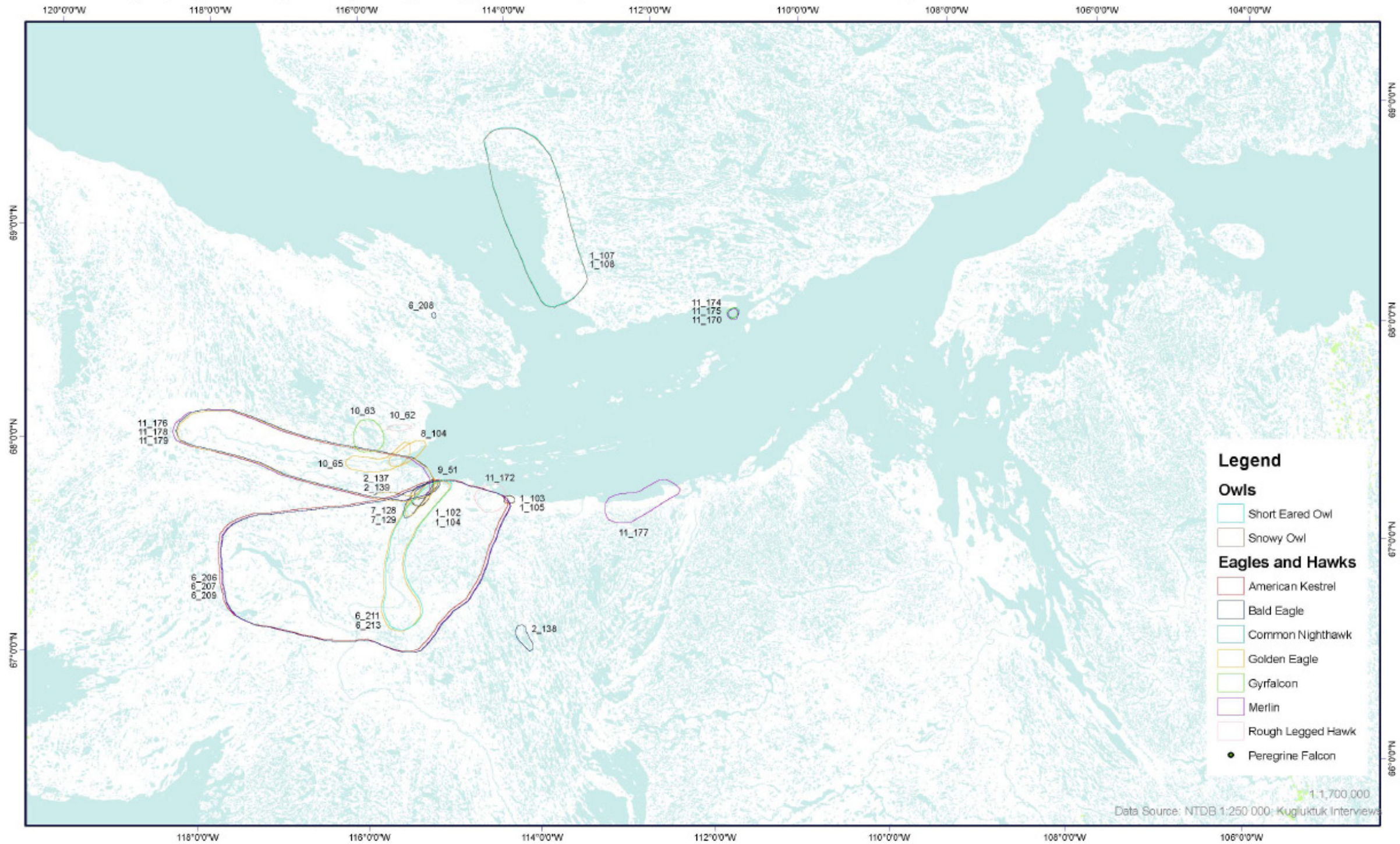
**Table 32:** Areas of occupation for Dark-Eyed Junco, American Robin, Yellow Warbler, Wilson’s Snipe, Horned Lark, Killdeer, Snow Bunting, Northern Wheatear, American Pipit, Dunlin, Common Redpoll, Common Raven, Rock Ptarmigan, and Willow Ptarmigan.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
2_106	KG_2_1008	YW_1	Yellow Warbler		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
2_107	KG_2_1008	YW_2	Yellow Warbler		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
4_106	KG_4_1008	ARob_1	American Robin		Seen around town.
6_197	KG_6_1008	YW_1	Yellow Warbler	May to August	Seen nesting near their cabin.
7_97	KG_7_1008	DEJ_1	Dark Eyed Junco	May to September	Seen in cliffs; may be confused with Bank Swallow.
7_133	KG_7_1008	ARob_1	American Robin	May to September	
8_109	KG_8_1008	ARob_1	American Robin	July, August	
8_116	KG_8_1008	YW_1	Yellow Warbler	July, August	
10_69	KG_10_1008	ARob_1	American Robin	summer	Seen only around town.
11_184	KG_11_1008	ARob_1	American Robin	July to September	
11_193	KG_11_1008	YW_1	Yellow Warbler	June, July	
2_160	KG_2_1008	APip_1_e	American Pipit		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
1_112	KG_1_1008	ARob_1_e	American Robin		Nested on his house; sees them around town a lot.
3_142	KG_3_1008	ARob_1_e	American Robin		
5_79	KG_5_1008	ARob_1_e	American Robin		
6_187	KG_6_1008	ARob_1_e	American Robin	July to October	
11_195	KG_11_1008	CR_1_e	Common Raven	year round	
9_61	KG_9_1008	CR_1_e	Common Raven	year round	
1_131	KG_1_1008	CR_1_e	Common Raven		
2_166	KG_2_1008	CR_1_e	Common Raven		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
10_75	KG_10_1008	CR_1_e	Common Raven	year round	
3_146	KG_3_1008	CR_1_e	Common Raven	year round	
4_112	KG_4_1008	CR_1_e	Common Raven		
8_118	KG_8_1008	CR_1_e	Common Raven	year round	
6_199	KG_6_1008	CR_1_e	Common Raven	year round	
5_49	KG_5_1008	CR_1_e	Common Raven		
11_188	KG_11_1008	CRP_1_e	Common Redpoll	July to September	Seen in "willow" country and on the mainland.
2_164	KG_2_1008	CRP_1_e	Common Redpoll		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
8_114	KG_8_1008	CRP_1_e	Common Redpoll	July, August	
6_192	KG_6_1008	CRP_1_e	Common Redpoll	June to August	
2_153	KG_2_1008	Dun_1_e	Dunlin		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
1_111	KG_1_1008	HL_1_e	Horned Lark		
11_183	KG_11_1008	HL_1_e	Horned Lark	July to September	
2_110	KG_2_1008	HL_1_e	Horned Lark		Seen nesting everywhere.
8_108	KG_8_1008	HL_1_e	Horned Lark	April to October	
3_141	KG_3_1008	HL_1_e	Horned Lark		Seen on Victoria Island.
5_78	KG_5_1008	HL_1_e	Horned Lark		
6_216	KG_6_1008	HL_1_e	Horned Lark	March to September	
7_132	KG_7_1008	HL_1_e	Horned Lark	May to September	Seen in less numbers these days.
11_186	KG_11_1008	KD_1_e	Killdeer	July to September	Seen mostly on Victoria Island.
1_128	KG_1_1008	KD_1_e	Killdeer		

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
2_163	KG_2_1008	KD_1_e	Killdeer		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
10_72	KG_10_1008	KD_1_e	Killdeer	April to September	Seen all along beaches.
3_143	KG_3_1008	KD_1_e	Killdeer		
5_83	KG_5_1008	KD_1_e	Killdeer		
6_189	KG_6_1008	KD_1_e	Killdeer	July to September	
2_159	KG_2_1008	NWH_1_e	Northern Wheatear		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
10_61	KG_10_1008	RPTar_1_e	Rock Ptarmigan	year round	
11_168	KG_11_1008	RPTar_1_e	Rock Ptarmigan	March to December	
1_99	KG_1_1008	RPTar_1_e	Rock Ptarmigan		
2_142	KG_2_1008	RPTar_1_e	Rock Ptarmigan		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
3_128	KG_3_1008	RPTar_1_e	Rock Ptarmigan	May to October	
4_100	KG_4_1008	RPTar_1_e	Rock Ptarmigan		
5_72	KG_5_1008	RPTar_1_e	Rock Ptarmigan		
6_202	KG_6_1008	RPTar_1_e	Rock Ptarmigan	year round	
7_123	KG_7_1008	RPTar_1_e	Rock Ptarmigan	May to September	
8_100	KG_8_1008	RPTar_1_e	Rock Ptarmigan	year round	
9_47	KG_9_1008	RPTar_1_e	Rock Ptarmigan	April to October	
1_110	KG_1_1008	SB_1_e	Snow Bunting		
9_54	KG_9_1008	SB_1_e	Snow Bunting	April to October	
11_182	KG_11_1008	SB_1_e	Snow Bunting	July to September	
2_109	KG_2_1008	SB_1_e	Snow Bunting		Seen nesting under big boulders.
8_106	KG_8_1008	SB_1_e	Snow Bunting	April to October	
10_68	KG_10_1008	SB_1_e	Snow Bunting	March to December	
3_139	KG_3_1008	SB_1_e	Snow Bunting		
5_77	KG_5_1008	SB_1_e	Snow Bunting		
6_214	KG_6_1008	SB_1_e	Snow Bunting	March to December	
7_131	KG_7_1008	SB_1_e	Snow Bunting	May to September	
1_100	KG_1_1008	WPtar_1_e	Willow Ptarmigan		
10_60	KG_10_1008	WPtar_1_e	Willow Ptarmigan	year round	
11_169	KG_11_1008	WPtar_1_e	Willow Ptarmigan	March to December	
2_143	KG_2_1008	WPtar_1_e	Willow Ptarmigan		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
3_129	KG_3_1008	WPtar_1_e	Willow Ptarmigan	May to October	
4_101	KG_4_1008	WPtar_1_e	Willow Ptarmigan		
5_73	KG_5_1008	WPtar_1_e	Willow Ptarmigan		
6_201	KG_6_1008	WPtar_1_e	Willow Ptarmigan	year round	
7_124	KG_7_1008	WPtar_1_e	Willow Ptarmigan	May to September	
8_101	KG_8_1008	WPtar_1_e	Willow Ptarmigan	year round	
9_48	KG_9_1008	WPtar_1_e	Willow Ptarmigan	April to October	
11_142	KG_11_1008	CS_1_e	Wilson's Snipe	June to August	
1_86	KG_1_1008	CS_1_e	Wilson's Snipe	June to August	
4_68	KG_4_1008	CS_1_e	Wilson's Snipe	May to August	
5_84	KG_5_1008	YW_1_e	Yellow Warbler		Seen around town.

**Figure 35:** Areas of occupation for Snowy Owl, Short Eared Owl, Rough-legged Hawk, Peregrine Falcon, Gryfalcon, Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle, American Kestrel, Merlin, and Common Nighthawk.

Short Eared Owl\*, Snowy Owl\*, American Kestrel, Bald Eagle\*, Common Nighthawk, Golden Eagle\*, Gyrfalcon\*, Merlin, Rough Legged Hawk\*, Peregrine Falcon: Areas of Occupation





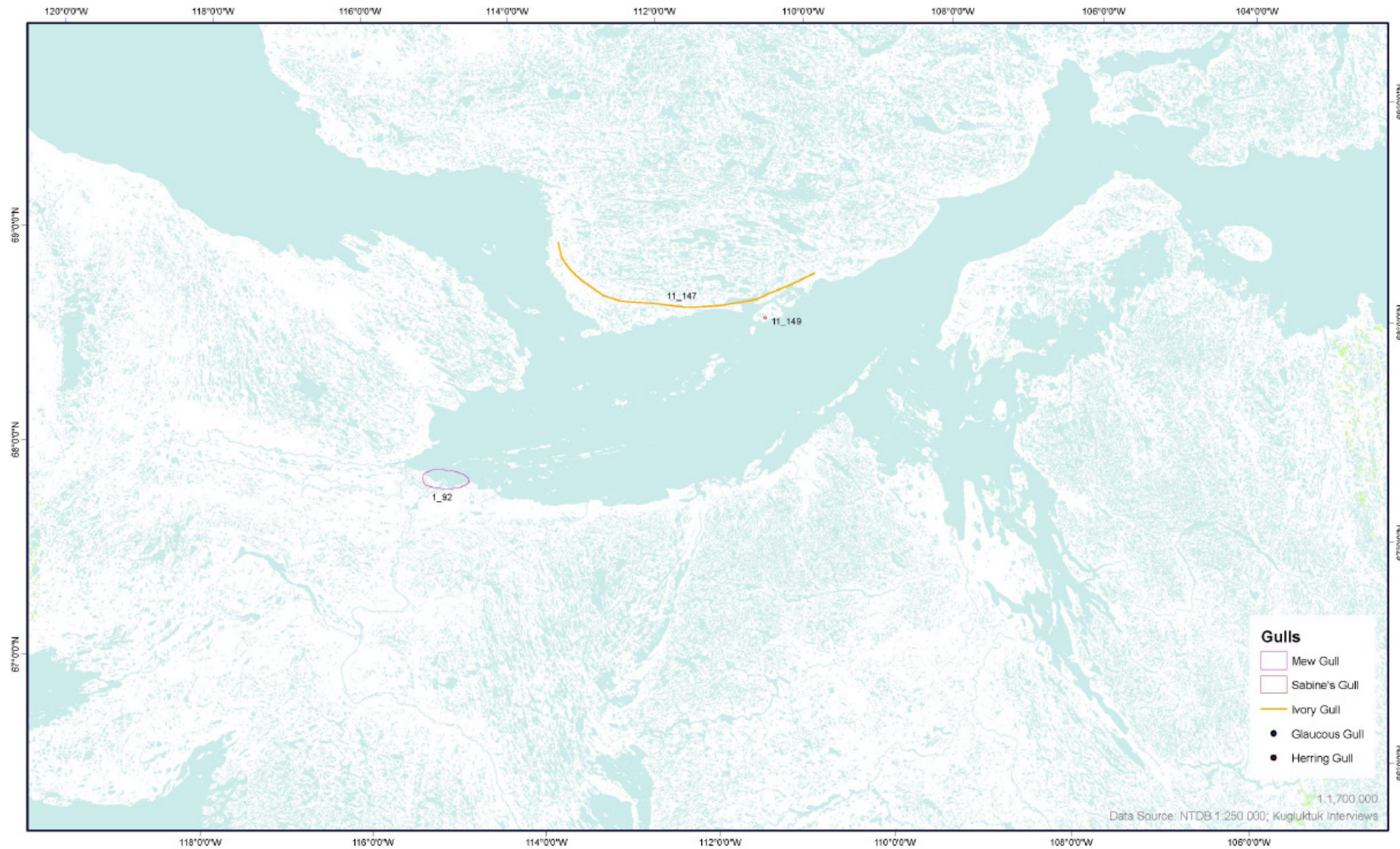
**Table 33:** Areas of occupation for Snowy Owl, Short Eared Owl, Rough-legged Hawk, Peregrine Falcon, Gryfalcon, Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle, American Kestrel, Merlin, and Common Nighthawk.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_108	KG_1_1008	SEO_1	Short Eared Owl		Found all over Victoria Island.
1_107	KG_1_1008	Sowl_1	Snowy Owl		Found all over Victoria Island.
6_213	KG_6_1008	SEO_1	Short Eared Owl	March to October	
1_102	KG_1_1008	BE_1	Bald Eagle		Found at Bloody Falls.
1_105	KG_1_1008	GE_2	Golden Eagle		
1_103	KG_1_1008	BE_2	Bald Eagle		
1_104	KG_1_1008	GE_1	Golden Eagle		Found at Bloody Falls.
2_138	KG_2_1008	BE_2	Bald Eagle		Seen nesting.
6_208	KG_6_1008	BE_1	Bald Eagle	July to September	
6_206	KG_6_1008	AKes_1	American Kestrel	March to September	
6_207	KG_6_1008	Mer_1	Merlin	March to September	
6_209	KG_6_1008	BE_2	Bald Eagle	July to September	
6_211	KG_6_1008	GE_2_AP	Golden Eagle	April to September	Seen nesting on high hills, near rivers; seen at Coppermine River; species considered abundant.
7_129	KG_7_1008	BE_1	Bald Eagle	May to September	One seen.
7_128	KG_7_1008	GE_1_AP	Golden Eagle	May to September	Seen at Coppermine River mainly; species considered abundant.
8_104	KG_8_1008	GE_1	Golden Eagle	April to October	
9_51	KG_9_1008	BE_1	Bald Eagle	April to October	
10_65	KG_10_1008	GE_1_AP	Golden Eagle	summer	Only place he has seen golden eagles; species considered abundant.
10_63	KG_10_1008	Gyr_1	Gyrfalcon	November to March	
10_62	KG_10_1008	RLH_1	Rough Legged Hawk	July to September	
11_170	KG_11_1008	CNH_1	Common Nighthawk		
11_174	KG_11_1008	Gyr_1	Gyrfalcon		
11_175	KG_11_1008	Mer_1	Merlin		
11_172	KG_11_1008	RLH_2	Rough Legged Hawk		Not seen too many.
11_177	KG_11_1008	Mer_3	Merlin		
11_176	KG_11_1008	Mer_2	Merlin		
11_178	KG_11_1008	BE_1	Bald Eagle	year round	
11_179	KG_11_1008	GE_1	Golden Eagle	year round	
2_137	KG_2_1008	BE_1_AP	Bald Eagle		Seen everywhere; species considered abundant.
2_139	KG_2_1008	GE_1	Golden Eagle		Species seen everywhere.
6_212	KG_6_1008	Sowl_1_e	Snowy Owl	year round	
10_66	KG_10_1008	Sowl_1_e	Snowy Owl	summer	Seen all along the coast.
9_53	KG_9_1008	Sowl_1_e	Snowy Owl	April to October	
8_105	KG_8_1008	Sowl_1_e	Snowy Owl	year round	
2_157	KG_2_1008	Sowl_1_e	Snowy Owl	year round	All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
11_181	KG_11_1008	Sowl_2_e	Snowy Owl	March to December	
3_137	KG_3_1008	Sowl_1_e	Snowy Owl		Seen on Victoria Island; species abundance depends on lemming availability.
4_105	KG_4_1008	Sowl_1_e	Snowy Owl		

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
5_68	KG_5_1008	Sowl_1_e	Snowy Owl		
5_71	KG_5_1008	SEO_1_e	Short Eared Owl		
10_67	KG_10_1008	SEO_1_e	Short Eared Owl	summer	
2_158	KG_2_1008	SEO_1_e	Short Eared Owl		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
11_189	KG_11_1008	SEO_1_e	Short Eared Owl	April, May, June	
3_138	KG_3_1008	SEO_1_e	Short Eared Owl		
8_102	KG_8_1008	RLH_1_e	Rough Legged Hawk	April to October	
7_125	KG_7_1008	RLH_1_e	Rough Legged Hawk	May to September	
6_203	KG_6_1008	RLH_1_e	Rough Legged Hawk	March to December	
5_74	KG_5_1008	RLH_1_e	Rough Legged Hawk		
4_102	KG_4_1008	RLH_1_e	Rough Legged Hawk		Found at cliffs; species not high in numbers.
3_131	KG_3_1008	RLH_1_e	Rough Legged Hawk		Found in varying numbers.
11_171	KG_11_1008	RLH_1_e	Rough Legged Hawk		
1_102	KG_1_1008	RLH_1_e	Rough Legged Hawk		
2_154	KG_2_1008	RLH_1_e	Rough Legged Hawk		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
9_49	KG_9_1008	PF_1_e	Peregrine Falcon	April to October	
8_103	KG_8_1008	PF_1_e	Peregrine Falcon	April to October	Seen nesting in cliffs.
7_126	KG_7_1008	PF_1_e	Peregrine Falcon	May to September	
6_204	KG_6_1008	PF_1_e	Peregrine Falcon	March to September	
5_69	KG_5_1008	PF_1_e	Peregrine Falcon		
4_103	KG_4_1008	PF_1_e	Peregrine Falcon		Found at cliffs.
3_132	KG_3_1008	PF_1_e	Peregrine Falcon		Found at cliffs.
11_173	KG_11_1008	PF_1_e	Peregrine Falcon		
10_64	KG_10_1008	PF_1_e	Peregrine Falcon	summer	
1_107	KG_1_1008	PF_1_e	Peregrine Falcon		
2_155	KG_2_1008	PF_1_e	Peregrine Falcon		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
9_50	KG_9_1008	Gyr_1_e	Gyrfalcon	April to October	
7_127	KG_7_1008	Gyr_1_e	Gyrfalcon	May to September	Found at cliffs.
6_205	KG_6_1008	Gyr_1_e	Gyrfalcon	year round	Species spends winter more south.
5_70	KG_5_1008	Gyr_1_e	Gyrfalcon		
3_133	KG_3_1008	Gyr_1_e	Gyrfalcon		Found at cliffs.
2_156	KG_2_1008	Gyr_1_e	Gyrfalcon		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
9_52	KG_9_1008	GE_1_e	Golden Eagle	April to October	
6_210	KG_6_1008	GE_1_e	Golden Eagle	April to September	Seen nesting on high hills, near rivers; seen at Coppermine River.
5_76	KG_5_1008	GE_1_e	Golden Eagle		
3_136	KG_3_1008	GE_1_e	Golden Eagle		Seen more now than ever along the Coppermine River and on cliffs.
5_75	KG_5_1008	BE_1_e	Bald Eagle		
4_104	KG_4_1008	BE_1_e	Bald Eagle		Found at cliffs.
3_135	KG_3_1008	BE_1_e	Bald Eagle		Seen more now than ever along the Coppermine River and on cliffs.

Figure 36: Areas of occupation for Glaucous Gull, Herring Gull, Mew Gull, Ivory Gull, Ross’s Gull, and Sabine’s Gull.

Mew Gull, Sabine's Gull, Ivory Gull, Herring Gull, Glaucous Gull: Areas of Occupation



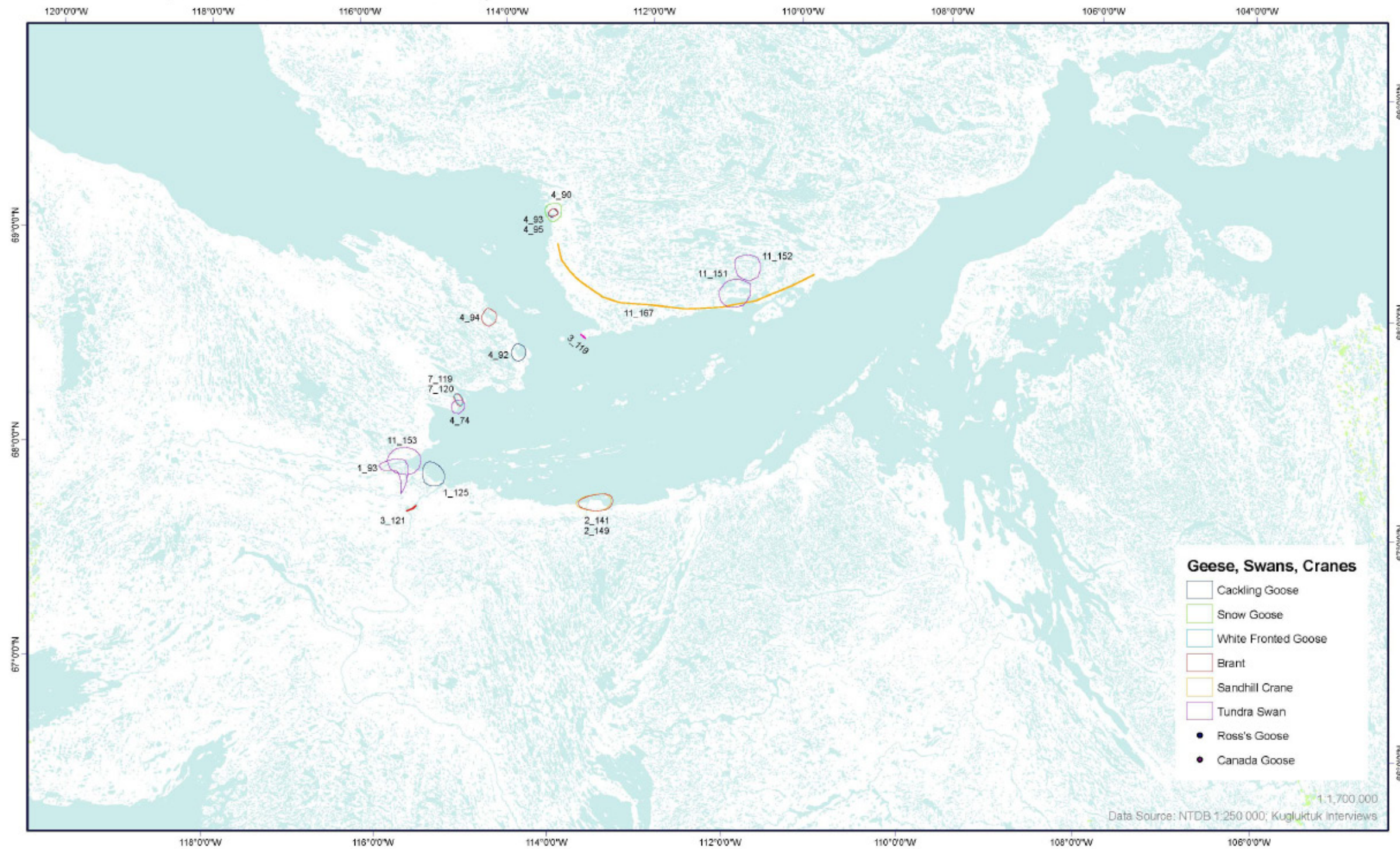


**Table 34:** Areas of occupation for Glaucous Gull, Herring Gull, Mew Gull, Ivory Gull, Ross’s Gull, and Sabine’s Gull.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_92	KG_1_1008	MewG_1	Mew Gull	June to August	Found in Kugluktuk area, also around the dump.
11_149	KG_11_1008	SabG_1	Sabine’s Gull	July to September	
11_147	KG_11_1008	IG_1	Ivory Gull	July to September	
2_129	KG_2_1008	GG_1_e	Glaucous Gull		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
1_90	KG_1_1008	GG_1_e	Glaucous Gull	June to August	See lots at the garbage dump.
11_148	KG_11_1008	GG_1_e	Glaucous Gull	July to October	
8_82	KG_8_1008	GG_1_e	Glaucous Gull	May to October	See lots at the dump as well.
9_35	KG_9_1008	GG_1_e	Glaucous Gull	April to October	
3_102	KG_3_1008	GG_1_e	Glaucous Gull		
7_101	KG_7_1008	GG_2_e	Glaucous Gull		
5_50	KG_5_1008	GG_1_e	Glaucous Gull		
6_180	KG_6_1008	GG_1_e	Glaucous Gull	July, August	
2_128	KG_2_1008	HG_1_e	Herring Gull		Found everywhere.
1_91	KG_1_1008	HG_1_e	Herring Gull	June to August	See lots at the garbage dump.
11_145	KG_11_1008	HG_1_e	Herring Gull	July to September	
10_43	KG_10_1008	HG_1_e	Herring Gull	April to August	
8_83	KG_8_1008	HG_1_e	Herring Gull	May to October	
3_103	KG_3_1008	HG_1_e	Herring Gull		
7_103	KG_7_1008	HG_2_e	Herring Gull		
9_36	KG_9_1008	HG_1_e	Herring Gull	April to October	
5_51	KG_5_1008	HG_1_e	Herring Gull		
6_181	KG_6_1008	HG_1_e	Herring Gull	July, August	
11_146	KG_11_1008	MewG_1_e	Mew Gull	July to September	

**Figure 37:** Areas of occupation for Snow Goose, Ross's Goose, Canada Goose, Cackling Goose, Brant, White-fronted Goose, Tundra Swan, and Sandhill Crane.

Snow Goose\*, Ross's Goose, Canada Goose, Cackling Goose\*, Brant\*, White Fronted Goose\*, Tundra Swan\*, Sandhill Crane\*: Areas of Occupation







**Table 35:** Areas of occupation for Snow Goose, Ross’s Goose, Canada Goose, Cackling Goose, Brant, White-fronted Goose, Tundra Swan, and Sandhill Crane.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_93	KG_1_1008	TS_1_AP	Tundra Swan	June to August	Species considered abundant.
1_125	KG_1_1008	CacG_1	Cackling Goose		Species distribution goes beyond the map, continues all over west and north of Victoria Island.
2_141	KG_2_1008	SCrn_2	Sandhill Crane		Seen nesting.
2_149	KG_2_1008	Bran_2	Brant		Seen everywhere.
4_74	KG_4_1008	TS_2_AP	Tundra Swan		Species considered abundant.
4_92	KG_4_1008	CacG_1	Cackling Goose		Seen on Victoria Island; seen nesting.
4_94	KG_4_1008	Bran_1	Brant		
4_93	KG_4_1008	CacG_2	Cackling Goose		Seen nesting.
4_90	KG_4_1008	SG_2_AP	Snow Goose		Seen on Victoria Island; species considered abundant.
4_95	KG_4_1008	Bran_2	Brant		
7_120	KG_7_1008	Bran_1	Brant	May to September	
7_119	KG_7_1008	WFG_1	White Fronted Goose	May to September	
11_151	KG_11_1008	TS_2_AP	Tundra Swan	May to August	Species considered abundant.
11_152	KG_11_1008	TS_3_AP	Tundra Swan	May to August	Species considered abundant.
11_153	KG_11_1008	TS_4	Tundra Swan	May to August	
3_119	KG_3_1008	RG_1	Ross' Goose		Species seen 4 years ago.
3_121	KG_3_1008	Bran_1_AP	Brant		Seen nesting; species considered abundant.
11_167	KG_11_1008	SCrn_1	Sandhill Crane		
4_96	KG_4_1008	WFG_1_e	White Fronted Goose		
8_97	KG_8_1008	WFG_1_e	White Fronted Goose	May to September	
3_123	KG_3_1008	WFG_2_e	White Fronted Goose		Seen everywhere.
6_225	KG_6_1008	WFG_1_e	White Fronted Goose	March to September	
1_127	KG_1_1008	WFG_1_e	White Fronted Goose		High numbers.
11_165	KG_11_1008	WFG_1_e	White Fronted Goose	June to August	
10_56	KG_10_1008	WFG_1_e	White Fronted Goose	April, May, June	
5_66	KG_5_1008	WFG_1_e	White Fronted Goose		
6_182	KG_6_1008	TS_1_e	Tundra Swan	March to September	
4_73	KG_4_1008	TS_1_e	Tundra Swan		
7_105	KG_7_1008	TS_1_e	Tundra Swan	May to September	
2_151	KG_2_1008	TS_1_e	Tundra Swan		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
3_106	KG_3_1008	TS_1_e	Tundra Swan		
5_63	KG_5_1008	TS_1_e	Tundra Swan		
9_37	KG_9_1008	TS_1_e	Tundra Swan	April to October	
8_84	KG_8_1008	TS_1_e	Tundra Swan	May to December	
11_150	KG_11_1008	TS_1_e	Tundra Swan	April to October	
10_44	KG_10_1008	TS_1_e	Tundra Swan	April to August	
1_123	KG_1_1008	RG_1_e	Ross's Goose		Low numbers.
7_116	KG_7_1008	RG_1_e	Ross's Goose	May to September	
2_145	KG_2_1008	RG_1_e	Ross's Goose		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
4_99	KG_4_1008	SCrn_1_e	Sandhill Crane		

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
6_200	KG_6_1008	SCrn_1_e	Sandhill Crane	March to September	
7_122	KG_7_1008	SCrn_1_e	Sandhill Crane	May to September	
3_127	KG_3_1008	SCrn_1_e	Sandhill Crane		
2_140	KG_2_1008	SCrn_1_e	Sandhill Crane		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
5_67	KG_5_1008	SCrn_1_e	Sandhill Crane		
9_46	KG_9_1008	SCrn_1_e	Sandhill Crane	April to October	
8_99	KG_8_1008	SCrn_1_e	Sandhill Crane	May to September	
10_59	KG_10_1008	SCrn_1_e	Sandhill Crane	April, May, June	
1_101	KG_1_1008	SCrn_1_e	Sandhill Crane		Seen on hills; low numbers.
4_89	KG_4_1008	SG_1_e	Snow Goose		Species not seen often.
2_144	KG_2_1008	SG_1_e	Snow Goose		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
8_94	KG_8_1008	SG_1_e	Snow Goose	May to September	
3_118	KG_3_1008	SG_1_e	Snow Goose		More now than there used to be.
6_221	KG_6_1008	SG_1_e	Snow Goose	March to September	
1_122	KG_1_1008	SG_1_e	Snow Goose		More now than there used to be.
11_162	KG_11_1008	SG_1_e	Snow Goose	May to August	Don't see very many.
7_115	KG_7_1008	SG_1_e	Snow Goose	May to September	
10_53	KG_10_1008	SG_1_e	Snow Goose	April to August	
5_60	KG_5_1008	SG_1_e	Snow Goose		
9_43	KG_9_1008	SG_1_e	Snow Goose	April to October	
2_148	KG_2_1008	Bran_1_e	Brant		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
6_224	KG_6_1008	Bran_1_e	Brant	March to September	
1_126	KG_1_1008	Bran_1_e	Brant		Low numbers; species seen once in a while.
2_147	KG_2_1008	CacG_1_e	Cackling Goose		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
6_223	KG_6_1008	CacG_1_e	Cackling Goose	March to September	
11_164	KG_11_1008	CacG_1_e	Cackling Goose	May to August	Seen more in mid-May.
7_118	KG_7_1008	CacG_1_e	Cackling Goose	May to September	
10_55	KG_10_1008	CacG_1_e	Cackling Goose	April to August	
5_65	KG_5_1008	CacG_1_e	Cackling Goose		
9_45	KG_9_1008	CacG_1_e	Cackling Goose	April to October	
4_92	KG_4_1008	CacG_1_e	Cackling Goose		Seen on Victoria Island; seen nesting.
4_91	KG_4_1008	CG_1_e	Canada Goose		
2_146	KG_2_1008	CG_1_e	Canada Goose		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
8_95	KG_8_1008	CG_1_e	Canada Goose		
3_120	KG_3_1008	CG_1_e	Canada Goose		
6_222	KG_6_1008	CG_1_e	Canada Goose	March to September	
1_124	KG_1_1008	CG_1_e	Canada Goose		
11_163	KG_11_1008	CG_1_e	Canada Goose	May to August	
7_117	KG_7_1008	CG_1_e	Canada Goose	May to September	
10_54	KG_10_1008	CG_1_e	Canada Goose	April to August	
5_64	KG_5_1008	CG_1_e	Canada Goose		
9_44	KG_9_1008	CG_1_e	Canada Goose	April to October	

Figure 38: Areas of occupation for Black Scoter, White Winged Scoter, Mallard, Northern Pintail, and Red Phalarope.

Black Scoter\*, White Winged Scoter, Mallard\*, Northern Pintail, Red Phalarope: Areas of Occupation

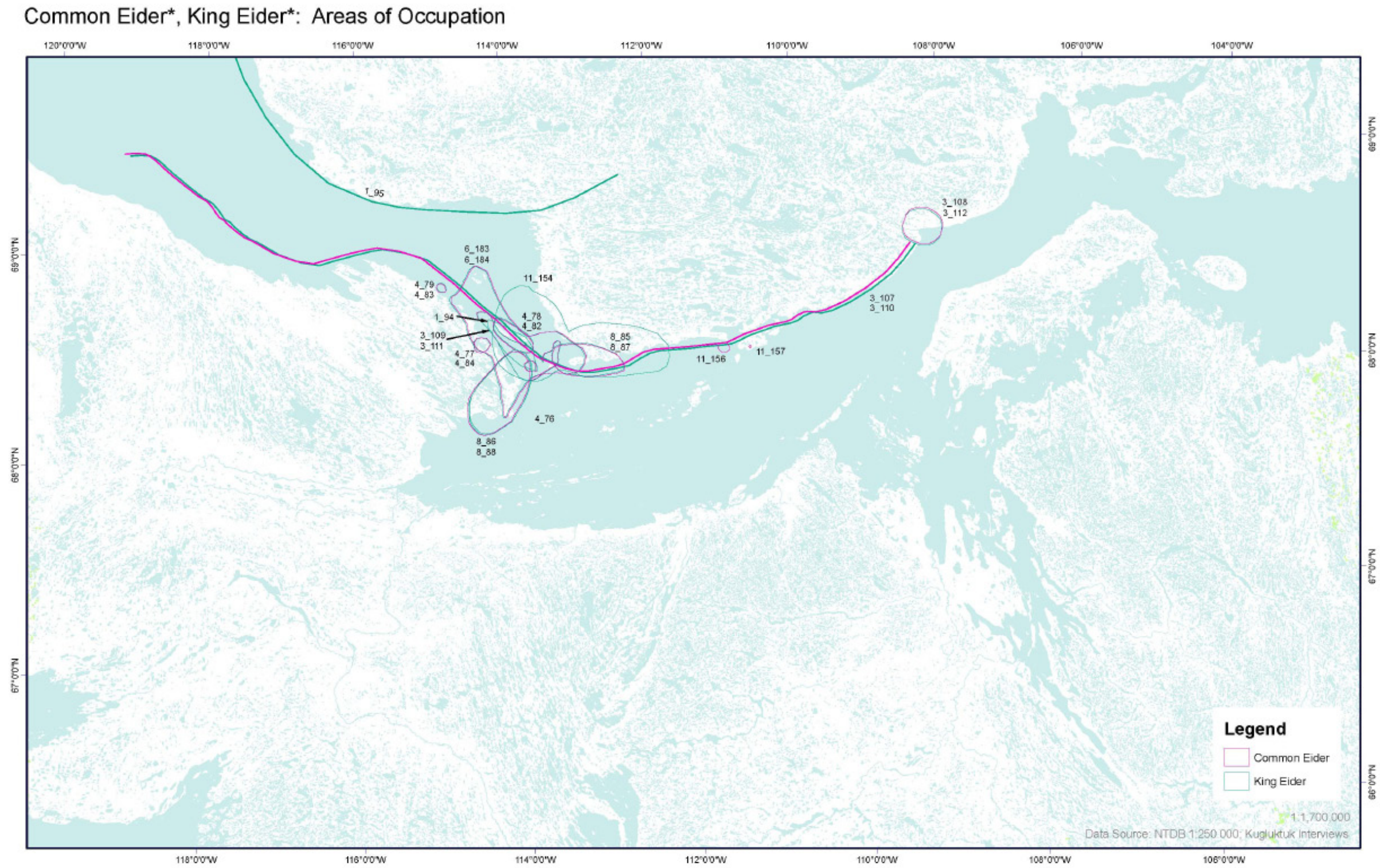




**Table 36:** Areas of occupation for Black Scoter, White Winged Scoter, Mallard, Northern Pintail, and Red Phalarope.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_96	KG_1_1008	Mall_1	Mallard		
1_95	KG_1_1008	NPin_1	Northern Pintail	May to September	
6_174	KG_6_1008	RP_1	Red Phalarope	July, August	
6_230	KG_6_1008	BScot_1	Black Scoter	March to September	
6_231	KG_6_1008	WWS_1	White Winged Scoter	March to September	
8_79	KG_8_1008	RP_1	Red Phalarope	July, August	
8_80	KG_8_1008	RP_2	Red Phalarope	July, August	
11_166	KG_11_1008	NPin_1	Northern Pintail		
3_124	KG_3_1008	Mall_1_e	Mallard		
2_150	KG_2_1008	Mall_1_e	Mallard		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
10_57	KG_10_1008	Mall_1_e	Mallard	April, May, June	See mallards in hunting location for geese.
6_227	KG_6_1008	Mall_1_e	Mallard	March to September	
4_97	KG_4_1008	Mall_1_e	Mallard		
7_121	KG_7_1008	NPin_1_e	Northern Pintail	May to September	
6_226	KG_6_1008	NPin_1_e	Northern Pintail	March to September	

Figure 39: Areas of occupation for King Eider, and Common Eider.

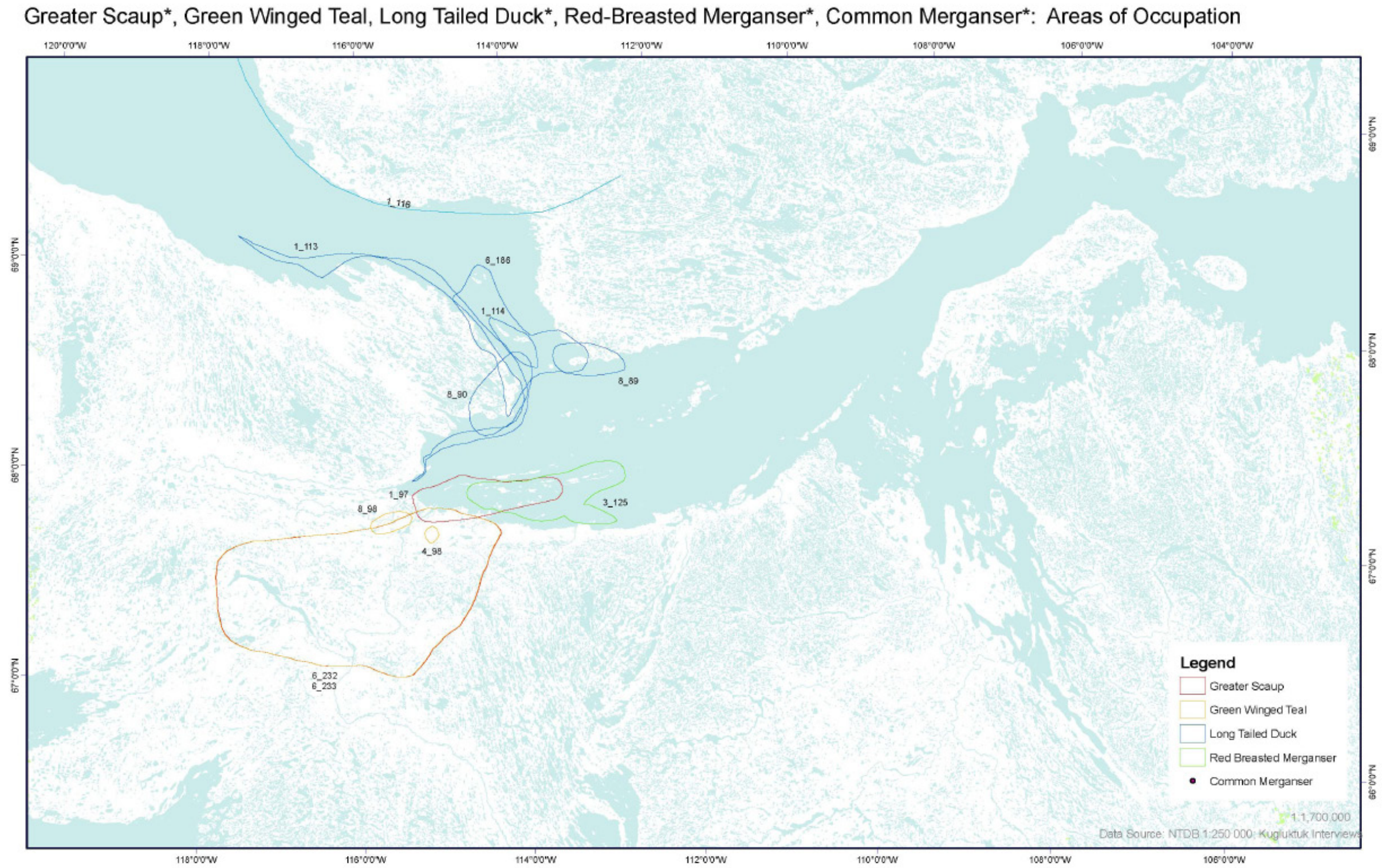




**Table 37:** Areas of occupation for King Eider, and Common Eider.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_94	KG_1_1008	KE_1_AP	King Eider	June to September	Seen on small islands; species considered abundant.
3_108	KG_3_1008	KE_2_SP	King Eider	April to July	Spawning area.
3_112	KG_3_1008	CE_3	Common Eider		
3_111	KG_3_1008	CE_2	Common Eider		
3_109	KG_3_1008	KE_3_AP	King Eider	April to July	Seen on islands; species considered abundant.
4_76	KG_4_1008	KE_2	King Eider		Seen nesting.
4_81	KG_4_1008	CE_2	Common Eider		Seen nesting.
4_78	KG_4_1008	KE_4	King Eider		Seen nesting.
4_82	KG_4_1008	CE_3	Common Eider		Seen nesting.
4_77	KG_4_1008	KE_3_AP	King Eider		Seen nesting; species considered abundant.
4_84	KG_4_1008	CE_5	Common Eider		Seen nesting.
4_79	KG_4_1008	KE_5	King Eider		Seen nesting.
4_83	KG_4_1008	CE_4	Common Eider		Seen nesting.
6_183	KG_6_1008	KE_1_AP	King Eider	March to September	Seen nesting; species considered abundant.
6_184	KG_6_1008	CE_1_AP	Common Eider	March to September	Seen nesting; species considered abundant.
8_86	KG_8_1008	KE_2_AP	King Eider	May, June	Seen nesting; species considered abundant.
8_88	KG_8_1008	CE_2_AP	Common Eider	May, June	Species considered abundant.
8_85	KG_8_1008	KE_1_AP	King Eider	May, June	Seen nesting; species considered abundant.
8_87	KG_8_1008	CE_1_AP	Common Eider	May, June	Species considered abundant.
11_156	KG_11_1008	CE_1_AP	Common Eider	May to August	Species considered abundant.
11_154	KG_11_1008	KE_1	King Eider	May to August	
11_157	KG_11_1008	CE_2_AP	Common Eider	May to August	Species considered abundant.
1_95	KG_1_1008	KE_2_AP	King Eider	May to September	Species considered abundant.
3_107	KG_3_1008	KE_1_MP	King Eider	April, May, June	Species goes east in spring, with males going back west in summer leaving the females; considered a migration route.
3_110	KG_3_1008	CE_1_MP	Common Eider		
2_135	KG_2_1008	CE_1_e	Common Eider		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
10_46	KG_10_1008	CE_1_e	Common Eider	April to August	
4_80	KG_4_1008	CE_1_e	Common Eider		
2_136	KG_2_1008	KE_1_e	King Eider		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
11_155	KG_11_1008	KE_2_e	King Eider	May to August	
10_45	KG_10_1008	KE_1_e	King Eider	April to August	
7_106	KG_7_1008	KE_1_e	King Eider	May to September	
4_75	KG_4_1008	KE_1_e	King Eider		
5_52	KG_5_1008	KE_1_e	King Eider		
5_53	KG_5_1008	CE_1_e	Common Eider		

**Figure 40:** Areas of occupation for Greater Scaup, Green Winged Teal, Long Tailed Duck (Oldsquaw), Red Breasted Merganser, and Common Merganser.

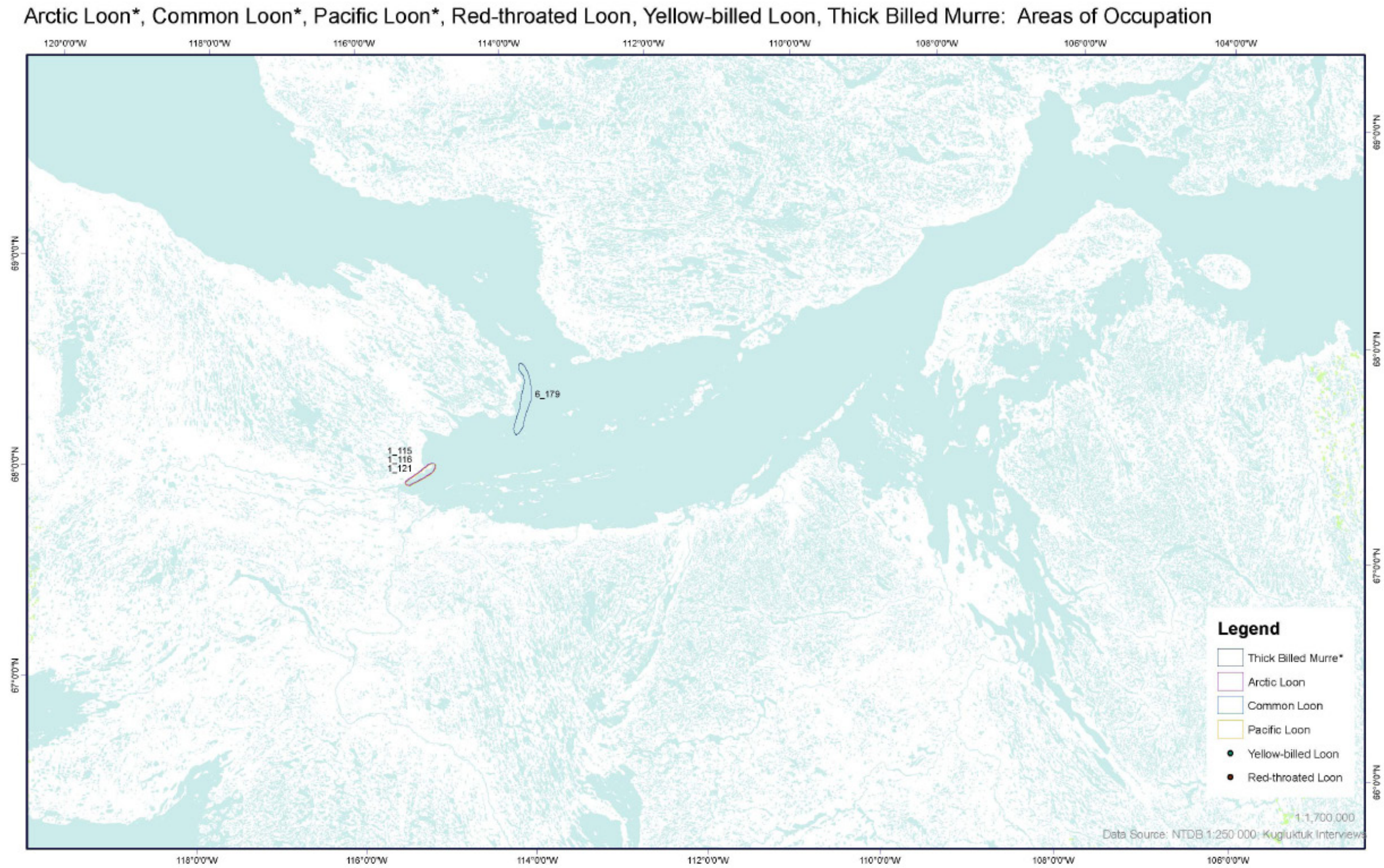




**Table 38:** Areas of occupation for Greater Scaup, Green Winged Teal, Long Tailed Duck (Oldsquaw), Red Breasted Merganser, and Common Merganser.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_97	KG_1_1008	GrS_1	Greater Scaup		Found east of Kugluktuk around islands.
1_113	KG_1_1008	OS_1	Long Tailed Duck		
1_114	KG_1_1008	OS_2_AP	Long Tailed Duck	May to September	Species considered abundant.
3_125	KG_3_1008	RBM_1	Red Breasted Merganser		Seen on islands.
4_98	KG_4_1008	GWT_1	Green Winged Teal		Seen at shoreline.
6_232	KG_6_1008	GrS_1	Greater Scaup	March to September	
6_233	KG_6_1008	GWT_1	Green Winged Teal	March to September	
6_186	KG_6_1008	OS_2	Long Tailed Duck	March to September	
8_98	KG_8_1008	GWT_1	Green Winged Teal	May to September	
8_90	KG_8_1008	OS_2_AP	Long Tailed Duck	May, June	Species considered abundant.
8_89	KG_8_1008	OS_1_AP	Long Tailed Duck	May, June	Species considered abundant.
1_116	KG_1_1008	OS_3_MP	Long-Tailed Duck		Considered a migration route.
11_158	KG_11_1008	OS_1_e	Long Tailed Duck	May to August	
10_47	KG_10_1008	OS_1_e	Long Tailed Duck	April to August	
9_40	KG_9_1008	OS_1_e	Long Tailed Duck	April to October	
7_109	KG_7_1008	OS_1_e	Long Tailed Duck	May to September	
4_85	KG_4_1008	OS_1_e	Long Tailed Duck		Seen around the ocean.
5_54	KG_5_1008	OS_1_e	Long Tailed Duck		
6_185	KG_6_1008	OS_1_e	Long Tailed Duck	March to September	
2_134	KG_2_1008	OS_1_e	Long Tailed Duck		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
3_113	KG_3_1008	OS_1_e	Long Tailed Duck		
6_228	KG_6_1008	RBM_1_e	Red Breasted Merganser	March to September	
6_229	KG_6_1008	CMer_1_e	Common Merganser	March to October	
10_58	KG_10_1008	GrS_1_e	Greater Scaup	April, May, June	Sees mallards in location for geese hunting.

Figure 41: Areas of occupation for Arctic Loon, Common Loon, Red-throated Loon, Yellow-billed Loon, Pacific Loon, and Thick-Billed Murre.





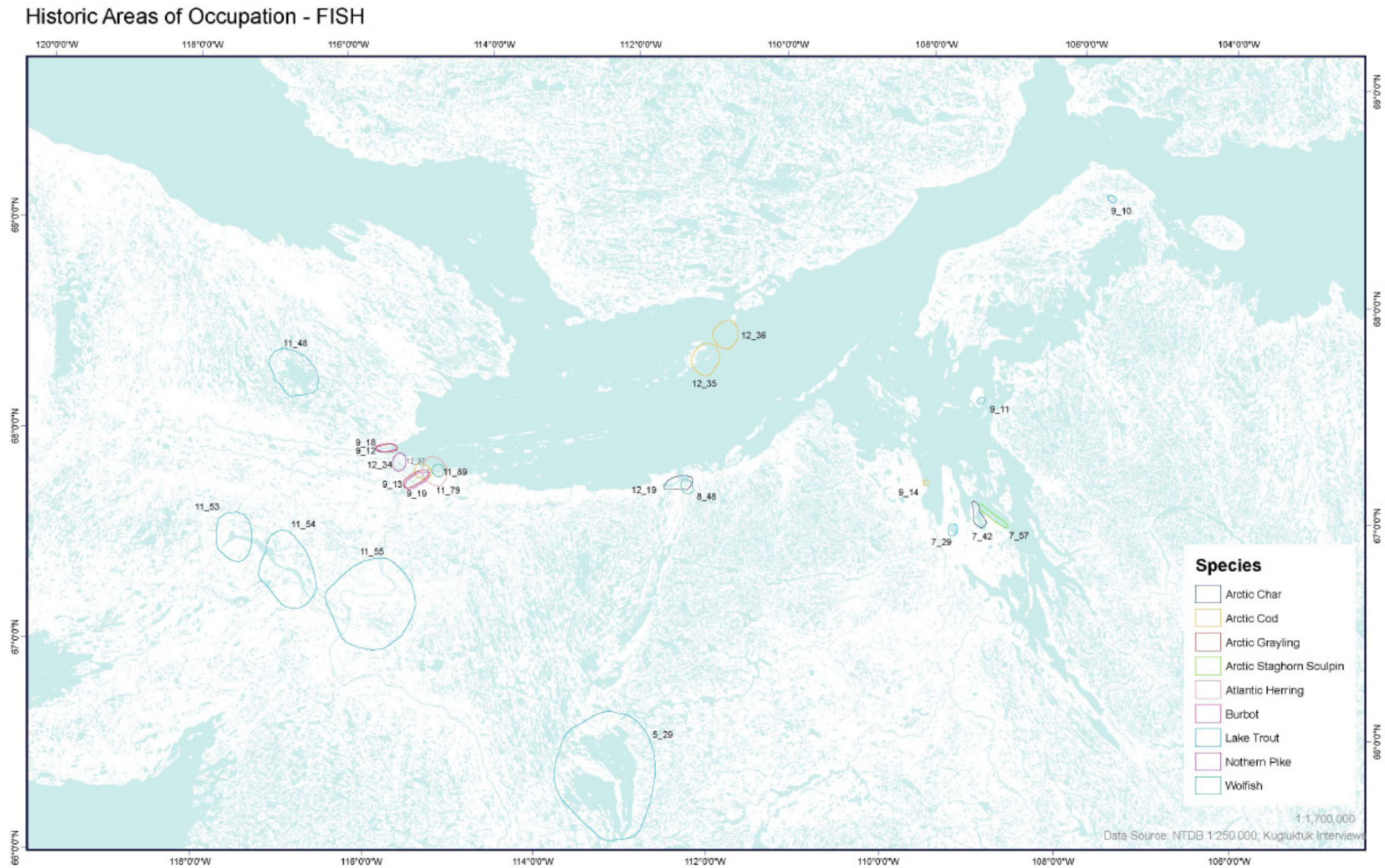


**Table 39:** Areas of occupation for Arctic Loon, Common Loon, Red-throated Loon, Yellow-billed Loon, Pacific Loon, and Thick-Billed Murre.

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
6_179	KG_6_1008	TBM_1	Thick Billed Murre	July, August	
1_115	KG_1_1008	AL_1	Arctic Loon	June to October	
1_116	KG_1_1008	CL_1	Common Loon	June to October	
1_121	KG_1_1008	PLoon_1	Pacific Loon	June to October	
3_114	KG_3_1008	AL_1_e	Arctic Loon		
5_55	KG_5_1008	AL_1_e	Arctic Loon		
2_130	KG_2_1008	AL_1_e	Arctic Loon		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
10_48	KG_10_1008	AL_1_e	Arctic Loon	April to August	
4_86	KG_4_1008	AL_1_e	Arctic Loon		
6_217	KG_6_1008	AL_1_e	Arctic Loon	March to September	
7_110	KG_7_1008	AL_1_e	Arctic Loon	May to September	
3_115	KG_3_1008	CL_1_e	Common Loon		
8_91	KG_8_1008	CL_1_e	Common Loon	July, August	
5_56	KG_5_1008	CL_1_e	Common Loon		
2_131	KG_2_1008	CL_1_e	Common Loon		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
10_49	KG_10_1008	CL_1_e	Common Loon	April to August	
9_41	KG_9_1008	CL_1_e	Common Loon	April to October	
6_218	KG_6_1008	CL_1_e	Common Loon	March to September	
7_111	KG_7_1008	CL_1_e	Common Loon	May to September	
5_59	KG_5_1008	PLoon_1_e	Pacific Loon		
2_133	KG_2_1008	PLoon_1_e	Pacific Loon		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
11_161	KG_11_1008	PLoon_1_e	Pacific Loon	May to August	
10_52	KG_10_1008	PLoon_1_e	Pacific Loon	April to August	
7_114	KG_7_1008	PLoon_1_e	Pacific Loon	May to September	
3_116	KG_3_1008	RTL_1_e	Red Throated Loon		
8_92	KG_8_1008	RTL_1_e	Red Throated Loon	July, August	
5_57	KG_5_1008	RTL_1_e	Red Throated Loon		
11_159	KG_11_1008	RTL_1_e	Red Throated Loon	May to August	
10_50	KG_10_1008	RTL_1_e	Red Throated Loon	April to August	
4_87	KG_4_1008	RTL_1_e	Red Throated Loon		
6_219	KG_6_1008	RTL_1_e	Red Throated Loon	March to September	
7_112	KG_7_1008	RTL_1_e	Red Throated Loon	May to September	
3_117	KG_3_1008	YBL_1_e	Yellow Billed Loon		
8_93	KG_8_1008	YBL_1_e	Yellow Billed Loon	July, August	
5_58	KG_5_1008	YBL_1_e	Yellow Billed Loon		
2_132	KG_2_1008	YBL_1_e	Yellow Billed Loon		All birds he knows he sees everywhere.
11_160	KG_11_1008	YBL_1_e	Yellow Billed Loon	May to August	
10_51	KG_10_1008	YBL_1_e	Yellow Billed Loon	April to August	
4_88	KG_4_1008	YBL_1_e	Yellow Billed Loon		

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
9_42	KG_9_1008	YBL_1_e	Yellow Billed Loon	April to October	
6_220	KG_6_1008	YBL_1_e	Yellow Billed Loon	March to September	Seen mostly along the coastlines.
7_113	KG_7_1008	YBL_1_e	Yellow Billed Loon	May to September	
11_144	KG_11_1008	TBM_1_e	Thick Billed Murre	July to September	Seen in open water.
4_72	KG_4_1008	TBM_1_e	Thick Billed Murre		Seen once in a while.

**Figure 42:** Historic areas of occupation for fish (Northern Pike, Lake Trout, Arctic Staghorn Sculpin, Arctic Char, Wolfish, Burbot, Arctic Grayling, Arctic Cod, and Atlantic Herring).

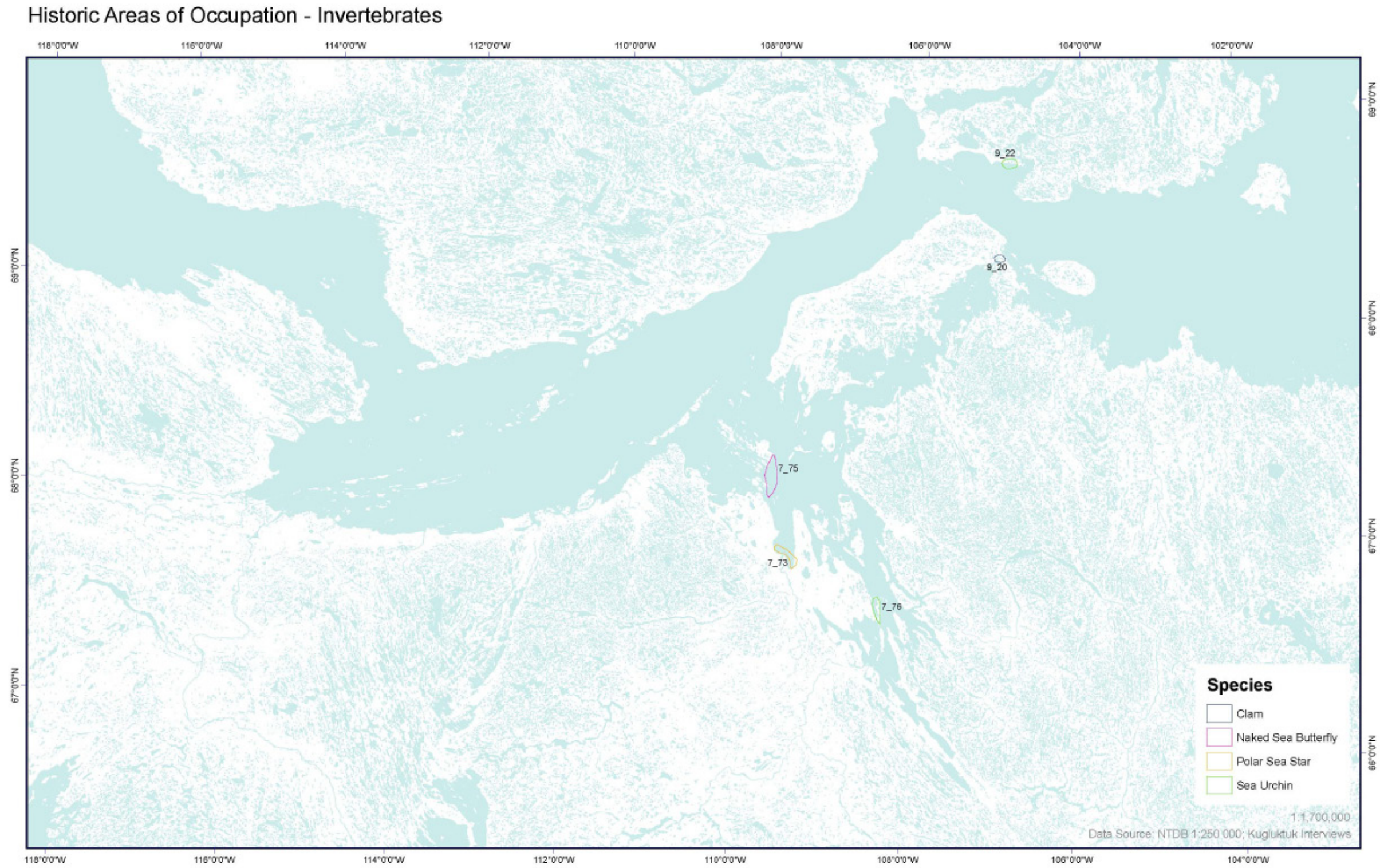




**Table 40:** Historic areas of occupation for fish (Northern Pike, Lake Trout, Arctic Staghorn Sculpin, Arctic Char, Wolfish, Burbot, Arctic Grayling, Arctic Cod, and Atlantic Herring).

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
12_34	KG_12_1008	NP_1_H	Northern Pike	November to February	
12_37	KG_12_1008	Cod_1_H	Arctic Cod	October, November	
12_19	KG_12_1008	Char_5_SH	Arctic Char	1980's; November, December, March to August	Spawning area.
12_35	KG_12_1008	ACod_1_H	Arctic Cod	November to February	Seen with really black coloring.
12_36	KG_12_1008	ACod_2_H	Arctic Cod	November to February	Seen with really black coloring.
5_29	KG_5_1008	LT_5_AH	Lake Trout	November to February	Area of high abundance.
7_29	KG_7_1008	LT_13_H	Lake Trout		
7_57	KG_7_1008	ASS_2_AH	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		Area of high abundance.
7_42	KG_7_1008	Char_13_AH	Arctic Char		Salt water lake; area of high abundance.
9_18	KG_9_1008	Bur_1_H	Burbot	May to October	
9_12	KG_9_1008	ArcG_1_H	Arctic Grayling	May to October	
9_13	KG_9_1008	ArcG_2_H	Arctic Grayling	May to October	
9_19	KG_9_1008	Bur_2_H	Burbot	May to October	
9_11	KG_9_1008	LT_2_H	Lake Trout	May to October	
9_14	KG_9_1008	Cod_1_H	Arctic Cod	May to October	
11_79	KG_11_1008	AHerr_2_H	Atlantic Herring	30 years ago	
11_89	KG_11_1008	Wolf_1_H	Wolfish	45 years ago	
11_55	KG_11_1008	LT_10_H	Lake Trout		
11_54	KG_11_1008	LT_9_H	Lake Trout		
11_53	KG_11_1008	LT_8_H	Lake Trout		
11_48	KG_11_1008	LT_3_H	Lake Trout		Large trout lake.
8_48	KG_8_1008	Wolf_1_H	Wolfish		Saw it a few times at the shore about 20 years ago.
9_10	KG_9_1008	LT_1_H	Lake Trout	May to October	

**Figure 43:** Historic areas of occupation for invertebrates (Naked Sea Butterfly, Sea Urchin, Polar Sea Star, and Clam).

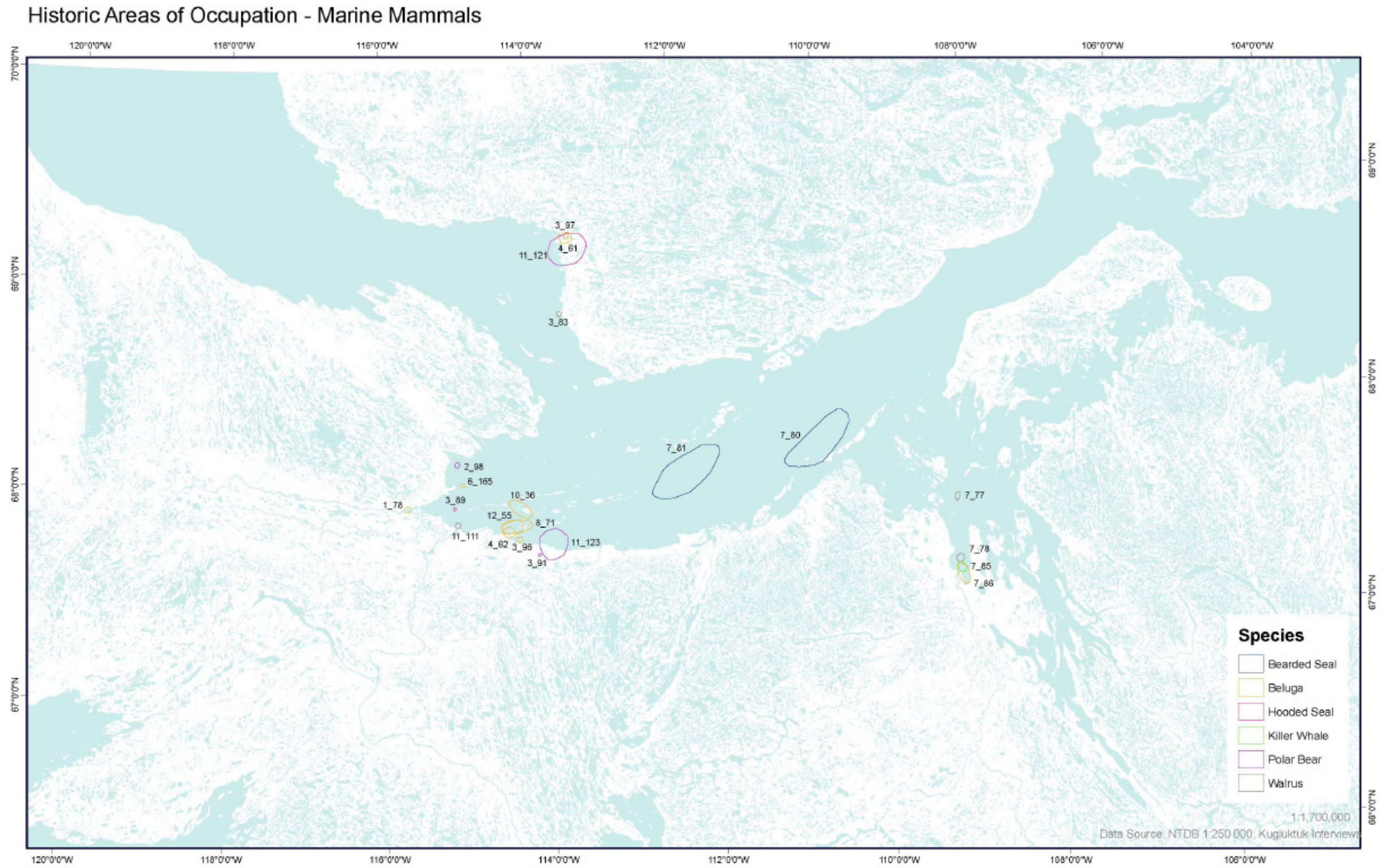




**Table 41:** Historic areas of occupation for invertebrates (Naked Sea Butterfly, Sea Urchin, Polar Sea Star, and Clam).

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
7_75	KG_7_1008	NSB_2_H	Naked Sea Butterfly	May, June	
7_76	KG_7_1008	SU_1_AH	Sea Urchin	May to August	Saw live specimen 40 years ago; species considered abundant.
7_73	KG_7_1008	PStar_2_H	Polar Sea Star	July to September	
9_20	KG_9_1008	Clam_1_H	Clam	70's/80's; June to September	See only the shells near freshwater.
9_22	KG_9_1008	SU_1_H	Sea Urchin	90's; June to September	Cambridge Bay.

**Figure 44:** Historic areas of occupation for marine mammals (Walrus, Beluga, Killer Whale, Polar Bear, Hooded Seal, and Bearded Seal).



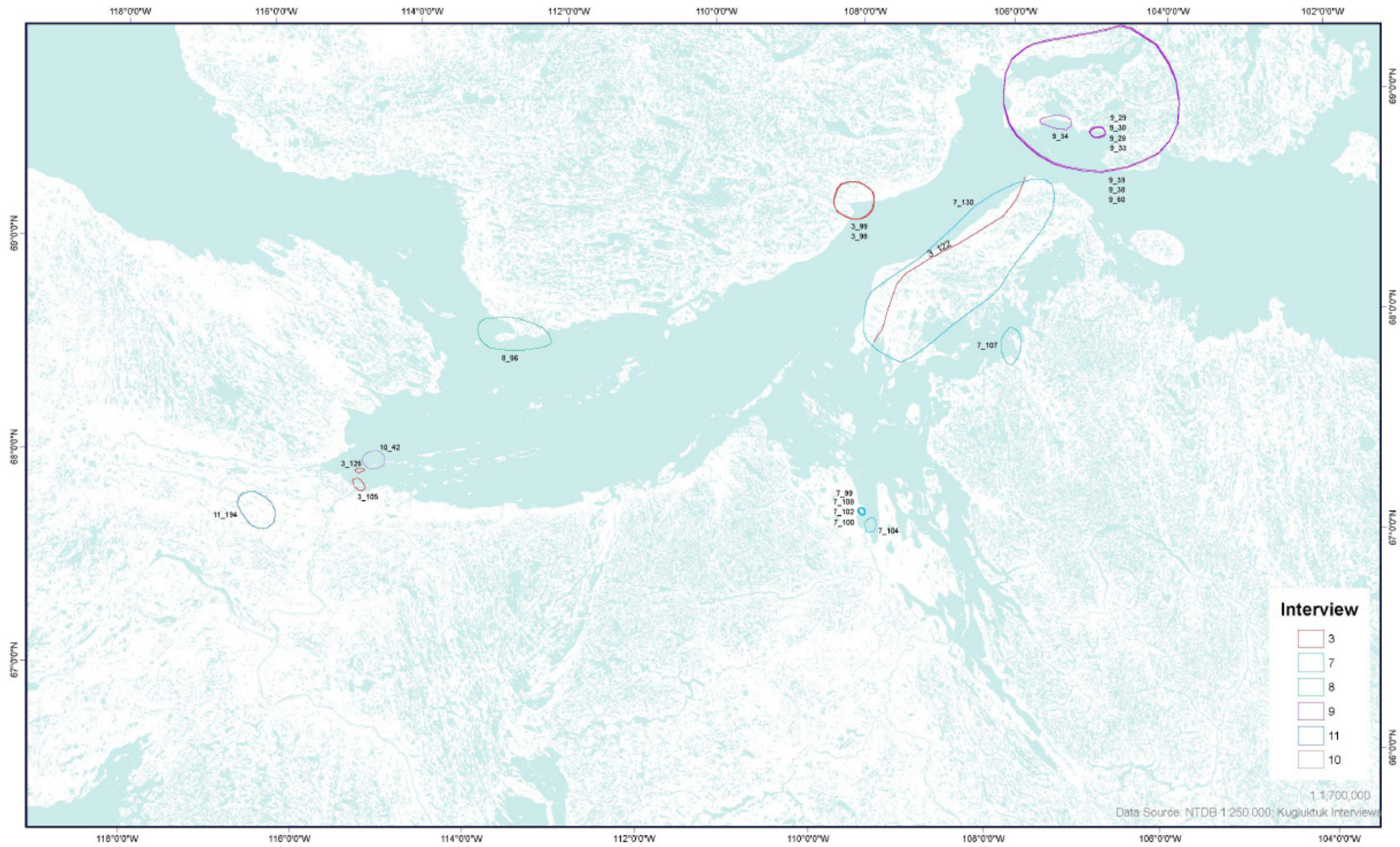


**Table 42:** Historic areas of occupation for marine mammals (Walrus, Beluga, Killer Whale, Polar Bear, Hooded Seal, and Bearded Seal).

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
1_78	KG_1_1008	Bel_1_H	Beluga	2000; late August	Seen 8 years ago.
2_98	KG_2_1008	PB_1_H	Polar Bear	April, May, June	
3_97	KG_3_1008	Bel_2_H	Beluga		Saw 10 whales together.
3_83	KG_3_1008	Wal_1_H	Walrus	1947	Saw as a young boy.
3_89	KG_3_1008	HoS_1_H	Hooded Seal	12 years ago	
3_96	KG_3_1008	Bel_1_H	Beluga		See pod of whales together.
3_91	KG_3_1008	PB_2_H	Polar Bear	1978	
4_62	KG_4_1008	Bel_2_H	Beluga	15 years ago; May to August	
4_61	KG_4_1008	Bel_1_H	Beluga	16 years ago; May to August	
6_165	KG_6_1008	Bel_1_H	Beluga		4 whales seen.
7_81	KG_7_1008	BS_2_H	Bearded Seal	May, June	Saw 2 in the 60's.
7_80	KG_7_1008	BS_1_H	Bearded Seal	May, June	Saw 5 seals.
7_77	KG_7_1008	Wal_1_H	Walrus	November to February	
7_78	KG_7_1008	Wal_2_H	Walrus	July to September	
7_85	KG_7_1008	KW_1_H	Killer Whale		Only one seen 40 years ago.
7_86	KG_7_1008	Bel_1_H	Beluga		Saw 13 of them at one time many years ago.
8_71	KG_8_1008	Bel_1_H	Beluga	1998; June to August	10 years ago saw 13-20 whales.
10_36	KG_10_1008	Bel_1_H	Beluga	July, August	
11_123	KG_11_1008	PB_2_H	Polar Bear	year round	
11_121	KG_11_1008	HoS_1_H	Hooded Seal	year round	Someone else caught it, but he saw it.
11_111	KG_11_1008	Wal_1_H	Walrus	1950's; year round	
12_55	KG_12_1008	Bel_1_H	Beluga	1988	

**Figure 45:** Historic areas of occupation for birds (Ross’s Gull, Ruddy Turnstone, Red Phalarope, Black Scoter, Herring Gull, Glaucous Gull, Ivory Gull, King Eider, Greater Scaup, Snowy Owl, Brant, Common Eider, Long Tailed Jaeger, Arctic Tern, Lesser Yellowlegs, American Golden Plover, Sandpipers, and Whimbrel).

## Historic Areas of Occupation - Birds



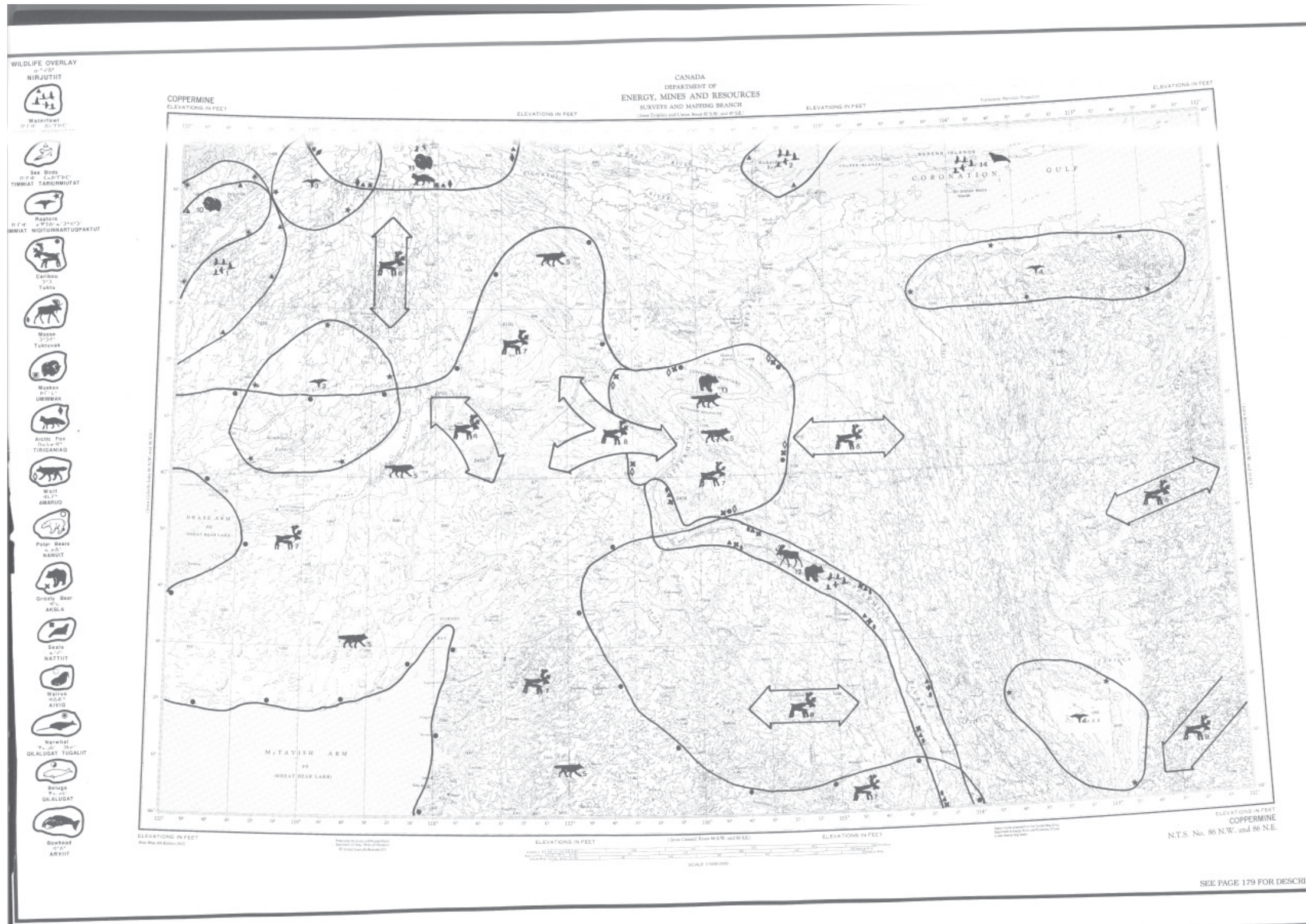




**Table 43:** Historic areas of occupation for birds (Ross’s Gull, Ruddy Turnstone, Red Phalarope, Black Scoter, Herring Gull, Glaucous Gull, Ivory Gull, King Eider, Greater Scaup, Snowy Owl, Brant, Common Eider, Long Tailed Jaeger, Arctic Tern, Lesser Yellowlegs, American Golden Plover, Sandpipers, and Whimbrel).

Label Number	Interview Code	Map Code	Species	Month/Year	Comments
3_105	KG_3_1008	RossG_1_H	Ross' Gull	10 years ago	
3_99	KG_3_1008	RT_1_H	Ruddy Turnstone		
3_98	KG_3_1008	RP_1_H	Red Phalarope		
3_126	KG_3_1008	BScot_1_H	Black Scoter	1998	
7_102	KG_7_1008	HG_1_H	Herring Gull		
7_100	KG_7_1008	GG_1_H	Glaucous Gull		
7_99	KG_7_1008	IG_1_H	Ivory Gull		Saw one 40 years ago.
7_108	KG_7_1008	KE_3_H	King Eider	May to September	
7_104	KG_7_1008	GrS_1_H	Greater Scaup	May to September	
7_107	KG_7_1008	KE_2_H	King Eider	May to September	Seen nesting.
7_130	KG_7_1008	Sowl_1_AH	Snowy Owl	May to September	Species considered abundant.
8_96	KG_8_1008	Bran_1_H	Brant	May to September	
9_38	KG_9_1008	KE_1_H	King Eider	April to October	Seen nesting all over.
9_39	KG_9_1008	CE_1_H	Common Eider	April to October	
9_60	KG_9_1008	LTJ_2_H	Long Tailed Jaeger	April to October	
9_34	KG_9_1008	AT_3_H	Arctic Tern	April to October	
9_29	KG_9_1008	LesY_1_H	Lesser Yellowlegs	April to October	Not seen often.
9_30	KG_9_1008	AGP_1_H	American Golden Plover	April to October	Not seen often.
9_28	KG_9_1008	SandP_2_Hu	Sandpipers	April to October	Not sure which species.
9_33	KG_9_1008	AT_2_H	Arctic Tern	April to October	
11_194	KG_11_1008	WHM_1_H	Whimbrel	June, July, August	
10_42	KG_10_1008	TBM_1_H	Thick Billed Murre	1998; summer	
3_122	KG_3_1008	WFG_1_AH	White Fronted Goose	1958	Species considered abundant.

Figure 46: Nunavut Atlas: Kugluktuk (Coppermine).



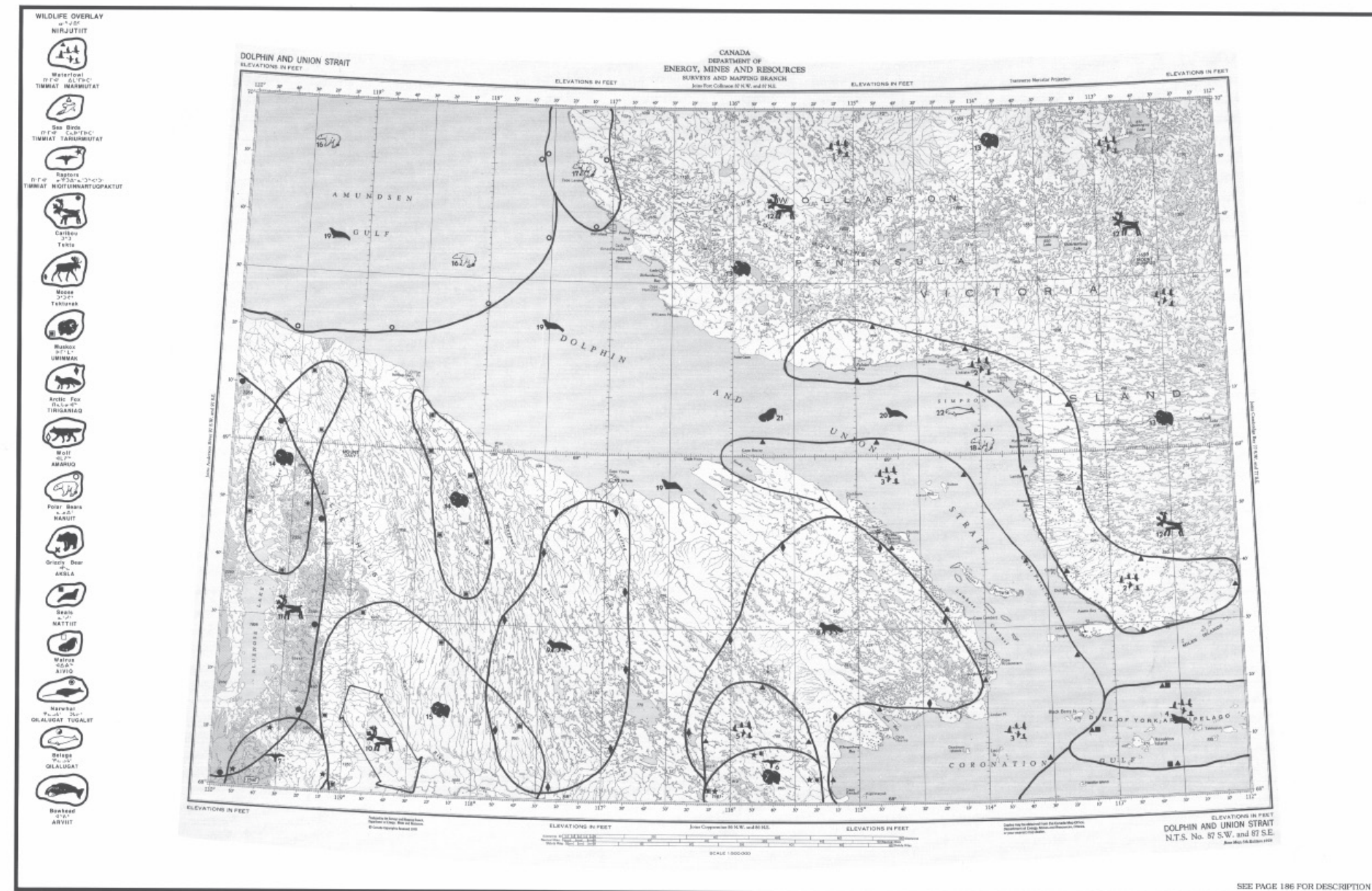
SEE PAGE 179 FOR DESCRIPT



## Kugluktuk

1. **Waterfowl** – Many swans nest in this area.
2. **Waterfowl** – This coastal area provides very important habitat for nesting Black Brant and White-Fronted Geese and common eider ducks.
3. **Raptors** – Critical nesting area for golden eagles and peregrine falcons may be found on the rocky cliffs in the Greenhorn River headwaters, and in the hilly region in the north part of this map-sheet area.
4. **Raptors** – Peregrine Falcons and Gyrfalcons nest on the numerous steep cliffs in this area.
14. **Seals and Waterfowl** – Rough rocky terrain dominates this wildlife zone, which includes the islands of Coronation Gulf. Some geese, ducks and ringed seals can be found throughout the gulf area.

Figure 47: Nunavut Atlas: Dolphin and Union Strait.



**Dolphin and Union Strait**

**1 Waterfowl**

The interior of Victoria Island provides some important habitats for large variety but generally lower density of birds than that found in coastal and other bounded areas. Some of the more common birds found scattered throughout much of the interior include Canada geese, whistling swan, oldsquaws, king eiders, sandhill cranes, glaucous gulls, Arctic terns, snowy owls, ptarmigan, jaegers and loons.

**2 Waterfowl**

This area of generally well-vegetated lowlands that encompasses much of the southwestern coast of Victoria Island provides important habitat for a large number and variety of breeding and non-breeding birds that include Canada goose, white-fronted goose, brant, oldsquaw, king eider, common eider, whistling swan, sandhill crane, glaucous gull, Arctic tern, snowy owl, jaegers, loons, ptarmigan and shorebirds. The coastal waters appear to be particularly important for molting waterfowl, mostly eiders and oldsquaws.

**3 Waterfowl**

The coastal area and the islands of Dolphin and Union Strait provide very important habitat for nesting black brant and white-fronted geese and common eider ducks.

**4 Waterfowl and Seals**

Some geese, ducks and ringed seals can be found throughout.

**5 Waterfowl**

Gently rolling tundra and scattered shrubs characterize this area. Several large lakes are situated in this zone, but most depressions are filled with sedge meadows. Many swans nest in this area.



### 6 Raptors and Muskox

This wildlife zone which extends to the south contains very lush shrub-tundra vegetation. The steep rock outcrops and cliffs that are in this zone provide excellent falcon habitat. Muskox can be found throughout.

### 7 Raptors

Critical nesting areas for golden eagles and peregrine falcons, rare and endangered species, may be found in the hilly region in this area.

### 8 Arctic Foxes

This wildlife zone is composed of flat, marshy land with shallow lakes and ponds. Large sandy areas of raised beaches are numerous. The higher areas are sparsely covered with open willow-tundra interspersed with sedge meadows in the lower areas. Many Arctic fox den within this zone.

### 9 Arctic Foxes

Numerous Arctic fox dens can be found in this area.

### 10 Caribou

During early winter and late spring, barren-ground caribou of the Bluenose herd migrate through this region, which lies between the forested winter range to the south and the tundra calving area to the northwest.

### 11 Caribou

The majority of the Bluenose herd of barren-ground caribou calve in the region between Bluenose lake and the Roscoe and Hornaday rivers.

### 12 Caribou

Victoria Island provides year-round range for up to 8,000 caribou, most of which are found on the western part of the island. Although the status of this island caribou population is unknown, it does appear to be highly productive. Wolf predation, unlike the situation found among caribou

populations immediately south of Victoria Island, on the mainland, does not appear to be an important factor in the overall mortality of this population, as wolves are extremely scarce on the island. This population also does not appear to be subjected to the periodic severe winter conditions that may be characteristic of high Arctic islands immediately to the north, and which has resulted in recent years in the near extinction of some of these northern island caribou populations.

The caribou population of Victoria Island appears to consist of two distinct races of caribou – a Peary type which appears to be confined to the northern half of the island, particularly west of the Shaler Mountains and a barren-ground – Peary hybrid type which occupies the rest of the island.

Little is known about the seasonal movements of the caribou on Victoria Island. They do not appear to make concentrated long distance migrations but rather short distance seasonal shifts in their range. The area encompassed by the map area likely receives some use by caribou throughout the year; portions of it appear to be favoured seasonally. Coastal areas and the southeastern corner of this map area appear to receive greater use of caribou during winter. Much of the remaining map area, particularly the central and northeastern portions, appears to be favoured by caribou during spring and summer. This hilly area is also suspected to be an important calving area for Victoria Island caribou. After calving, movements are thought to take place east and northeast during late June and July to post-calving areas found along the southeast shore and at the head of Prince Albert Sound.

### 13 Muskox

Most of the population of approximately 13,000 muskox thought to inhabit Victoria Island can be found on suitable ranges throughout the year within the boundaries of this large important area which is generally includes most of

the more extensively vegetated regions of this island. On Victoria Island, these better vegetated areas occur mostly at elevation below 300m. Most of the present muskox population appears to be concentrated on the northwestern end of Victoria Island.

The overall muskox population of Victoria Island appears to be increasing. Further increases in the number of muskox over much of their range on Victoria Island is likely to occur.

General trends in habitat selection have been noted for muskox. Muskox grazing areas are often near or along the coast or in lowlands below 150 meters in elevation. These lowland areas provide range for many muskox throughout most of the year. Some selection of slopes and ridges with windswept areas of exposed vegetation in late winter, and south-facing slopes with early snow melt patches in early spring, is thought to occur. These areas are likely more critical during those winters and springs when unusual snow conditions make foraging in the lowlands extremely difficult.

Currently the population of muskox inhabiting this map area is small, likely does not exceed 200, and appears to favour ranges throughout the southern half of this map area, particularly the well-vegetated coastal lowlands.

### 14 Muskox

The Inman and Croker rivers have deeply cut gorges with rapids and falls as they drop to the ocean from the higher land to the south. Muskox are scattered throughout these areas year-round.

### 15 Muskox

The headwater area of the Rae River provides year-round habitat for more than three hundred muskox. Since this area is used for calving and as winter range, it is critical for this species.

### 16 Polar Bears

Polar bears may be found in the Amundsen Gulf area during winter, preying on seals near leads in the sea ice.

### 17 Polar Bears

Some female polar bears establish maternity dens along the western coast of Victoria Island. This denning area should be avoided during late winter and females with young should not be disturbed.

### 18 Polar Bears

Historically, polar bears ranged into Simpson Bay during the winters but they are not found farther northwest along the Dolphin and Union Strait.

### 19 Seals

Ringed seals and, in lesser numbers, breasted seals, are found throughout this area. During winter, the adults remain under the ice in bays while most of the younger seals stay at the edge of the fast ice.

### 20 Seals

Ringed seals are fairly abundant throughout the year in Dolphin and Union Strait, being particularly numerous on the land-fast ice along the coastline. Bearded seals, occurring more sporadically and in lower numbers are usually associated with ice floes on which they haul out to rest and breed.

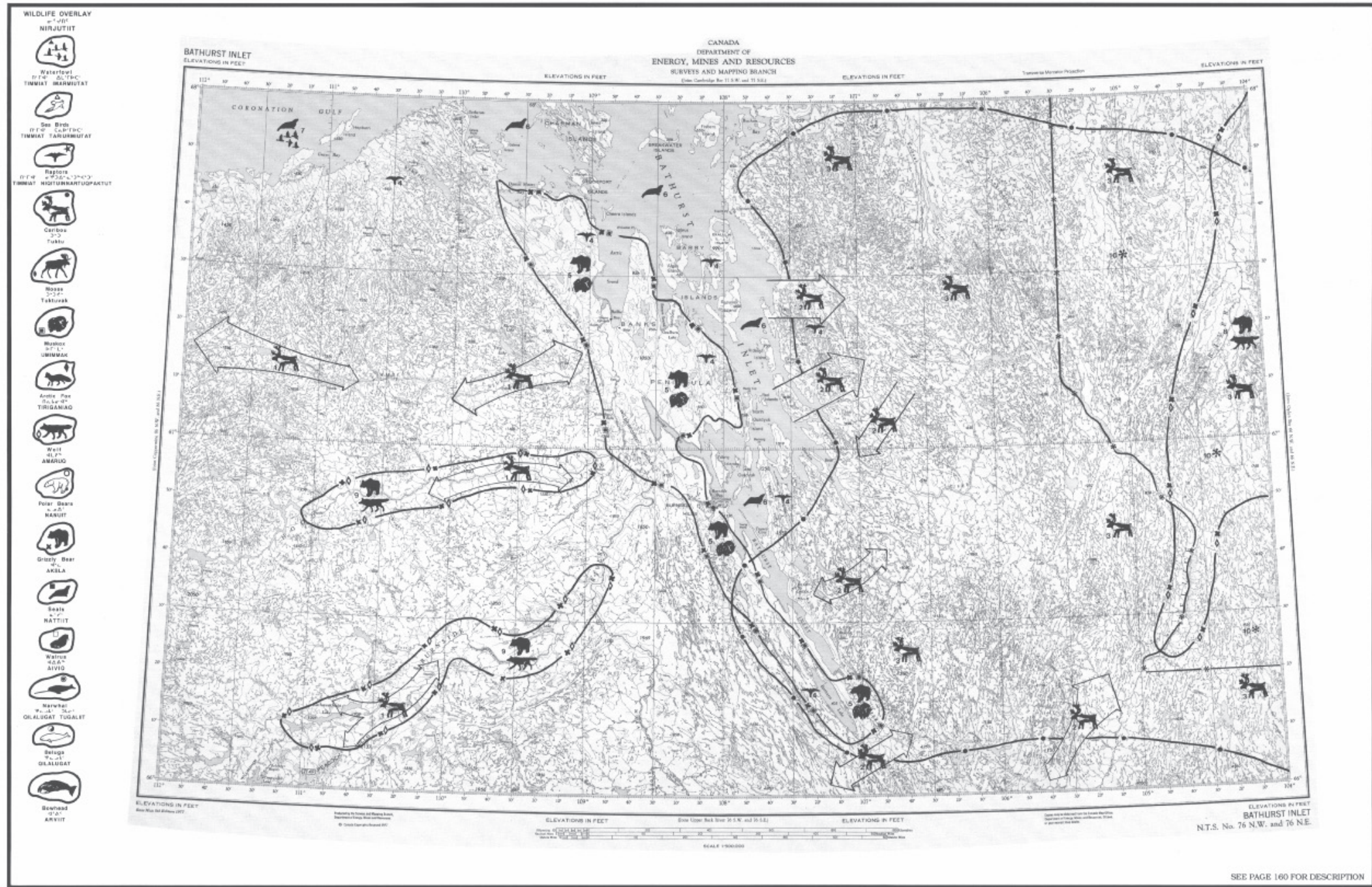
### 21 Walrus

Inuk hunters reported sighting a walrus in Dolphin and Union Strait prior to 1914. Such an occurrence is considered extralimital.

### 22 Belugas

Inuk hunters of Read Island occasionally hunt belugas in Simpson Bay by driving them in the shallow coastal waters and shooting them.

Figure 48: Nunavut Atlas: Bathurst Inlet.





## Bathurst Inlet

### 1 Caribou

In early spring, barren-ground caribou of the Bathurst herd migrate eastward along the James, Hood and Burnside river valleys and cross Bathurst Inlet on the ice to calve in the region to the east of the inlet. In late summer, caribou move eastward along the same route. These animals are thought to winter to east of Great Bear Lake. In some years, significant numbers of caribou fail to cross Bathurst Inlet and calve in the lowlands of the Banks Peninsula.

### 2 Caribou

In early spring, barren-ground caribou of the Bathurst herd migrate across the ice of Bathurst Inlet to calve in the region to the east of the inlet. In late summer, these caribou migrate southwesterly across the southern end of the inlet in a movement that takes them to wintering areas within the tree line.

### 3 Caribou

This large area, extending from Bathurst Inlet to the east of the Ellice River is the calving ground for the Bathurst herd of barren-ground caribou. Although only certain sections of the calving areas may be used in any one year and parts of the herd may move beyond the boundary indicated, the whole area must be considered critical to the surviving of the herd.

### 4 Raptors

Peregrine falcons and gyrfalcons nest in the numerous steep cliffs in the Bathurst Inlet area. No boundary is associated with these symbols.

### 5 Grizzly Bears and Muskox

This wildlife zone, which extends to the west, is characterized by flat lowlands with many steep scarps. Grizzly bear and muskox are common in this zone.

### 6 Seals

In Bathurst Inlet, ringed seals are abundant in late winter, associated with numerous ice pressure ridges. There is no boundary associated with these symbols.

### 7 Waterfowl and Seals

The terrain of this wildlife zone, which includes the islands of Coronation Gulf, is rough and rocky. Some geese, ducks, and ringed seals can be found throughout the gulf.

### 8 Grizzly Bears and Wolves

This wildlife zone, encompassing the Ellice River valley, contains a number of sand plateaus. In summer, grizzly bears are found throughout the valley, as are numerous ground squirrels. Wolves commonly den along the river bank, and Canada geese molt along the river in mid-summer.

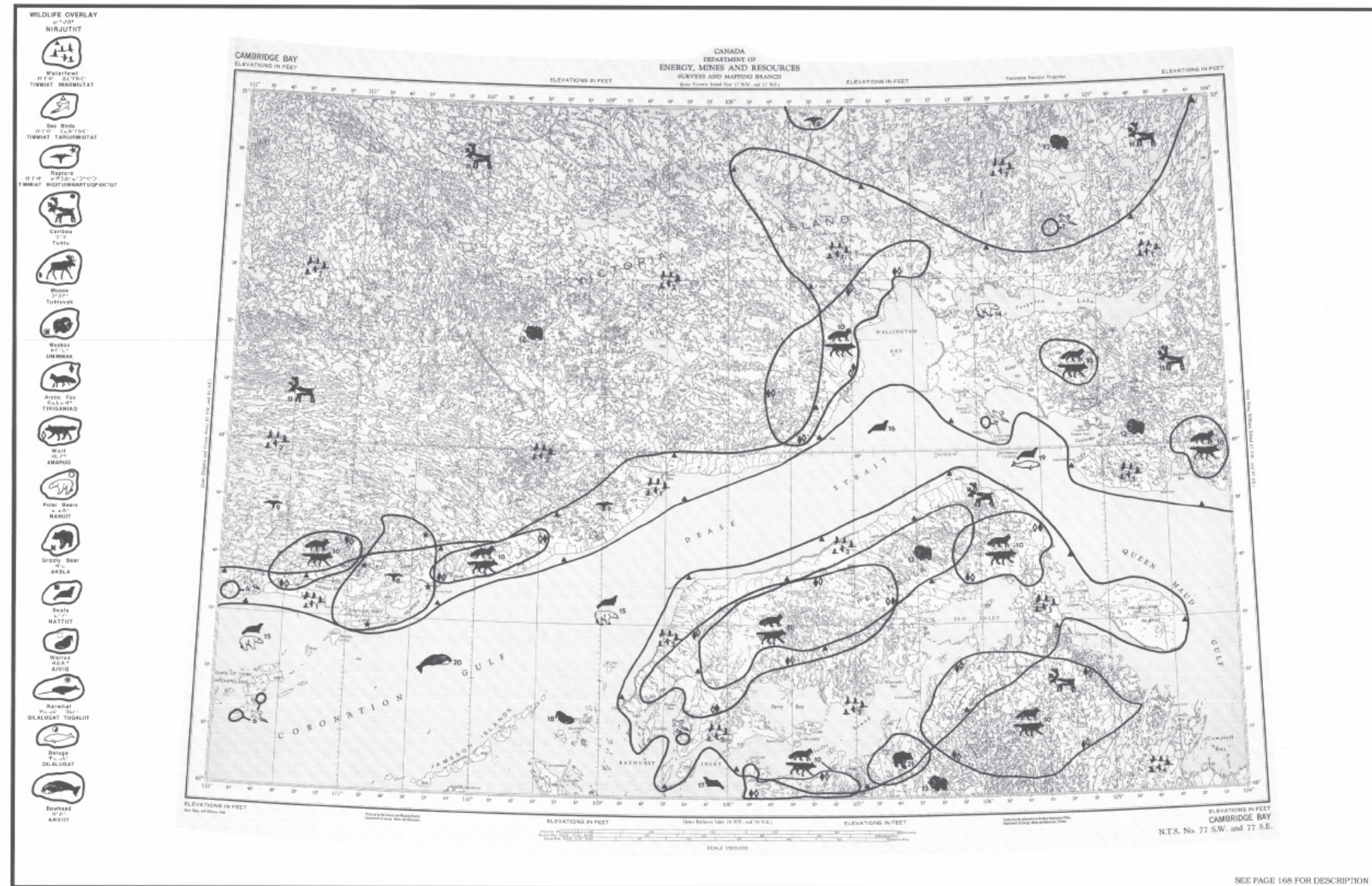
### 9 Grizzly Bears and Wolves

These wildlife zones encompass the Hood and Burnside River valleys with their many sand plateaus. Grizzly bears are found throughout these valleys in summer as are numerous ground squirrels. Many wolves den along the river banks.

### 10 Waterfowl

This wildlife area consists of the Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuary. The area is a major nesting ground for Ross' geese and snow goose. Nesting colonies are found throughout the sanctuary on islands in numerous shallow lakes.

Figure 49: Nunavut Atlas: Cambridge Bay.



Cambridge Bay

1 Waterfowl

This large wildlife area extends onto the adjacent map sheets and encompasses most of southeastern Victoria Island. This wildlife area provides very important habitat for a large number and diversity of birds. Much of this entire area is characterized by patchy, well-vegetated lowlands that are interspersed with numerous small, shallow tundra ponds and lakes. These areas provide prime nesting habitat for many bird species that breed in the region and includes such species as Canada goose, white-fronted goose, brant, king eider, common eider, oldsquaw, whistling swan, sandhill crane, glaucous gull, Sabine’s gull, Arctic tern, Arctic loon, yellow-billed loon, red-throated loon, snowy owl, ptarmigan, jaegers and a large variety of shorebirds. This area also provides important habitat for a large number of non-breeding birds, especially waterfowl that occupy the area during the critical molting period.

Wellington Bay is likely an important molting and spring and fall staging area for eiders and oldsquaws.

2 Waterfowl

The interior Victoria Island provides some important habitats for a large variety but generally lower density of birds than that found in coastal and other bounded areas. Bird species that are found scattered throughout much of the interior include Canada goose, whistling swan, sandhill crane, oldsquaw, king eider, glaucous gull, Arctic tern, Sabine’s gull, snowy owl, Arctic yellow-billed and red-throated loons.

3 Waterfowl

The coastal areas of Kent Peninsula and Melbourne Island provide very important habitat for nesting black brant and white-fronted geese, and eider ducks.





#### 4 Waterfowl

This wildlife area, which consists of the Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuary, is a major nesting ground for Ross' geese and snow geese. Nesting colonies are found throughout the sanctuary on islands in the numerous shallow lakes.

#### 5 Waterfowl

The numerous shallow tundra ponds and lakes, well-vegetated lowlands and coastal waters associated with southwestern Kent Peninsula, provides very important habitat for a large number and variety of breeding and non-breeding birds that include Canada geese, white-fronted geese, whistling swans, king eiders, oldsquaw, sandhill cranes, glaucous gulls and loons. Coastal areas appear to be particularly important for molting and brood-rearing waterfowl, mostly Canada geese, king eiders and oldsquaws. The wet lowlands at the head of the river draining into Walker Bay supports upwards of 300 breeding and non-breeding whistling swans along with a large number and variety of other birds.

#### 6 Seabirds

These areas support small colonies of nesting gulls that range in size from approximately 10 to 25 breeding pairs. These colonies contain either or both glaucous gulls and Thayer's gulls.

#### 7 Seabirds

A small island in this lake is used by approximately 10 pairs of breeding glaucous gulls for nesting. This small island in the Finlayson Islands is the site of a nesting colony of approximately 50 breeding pairs of Arctic terns.

#### 8 Raptors

An abundance of cliffs faces associated with nearby well-vegetated lowlands within this area provides optimal nesting habitat for raptors. Because of their relatively small overall population sizes, nesting success is particularly critical for peregrine falcons and gyrfalcons. All nesting

areas used by peregrines and gyrfalcons are designated critical. This area appears to support a high density of raptor population consisting of peregrines and rough-legged hawks. The occasional gyrfalcon also likely nest within this area.

#### 9 Raptors

Although the raptor densities are likely much lower than in the Richardson Islands and Nakyoktok River areas, scattered cliff faces associated with escarpments and coastal stream drainages, found throughout much of that portion of Victoria Island covered by this map sheet, provides some optimal nesting habitat for raptors. The area appears to be used mostly by peregrine falcons and rough-legged hawks. The occasional gyrfalcons may also nest in this area.

#### 10 Arctic Foxes and Wolves

Inuit hunters report that Arctic foxes and wolves den in these areas.

#### 11 Caribou

Victoria Island provides year-round range for up to 8,000 caribou, most of which are found on the western part of the island. Although the status of this island caribou population is unknown, it does appear to be highly productive. Wolf predation, unlike the situation found among caribou populations immediately south of Victoria Island, on the mainland, does not appear to be an important factor in the overall mortality of this population, as wolves are extremely scarce on the island. This population also does not appear to be subjected to the periodic severe winter conditions that may be characteristic of high Arctic islands immediately to the north, and which has resulted in recent years in the near extinction of some of these northern island caribou populations.

The caribou population of Victoria Island appears to consist to two more or less distinct races of caribou. A Peary type which appears to be confined to the northern

half of the island, particularly west of the Shaler Mountains. Throughout the rest of the Island, the caribou population is thought to be made up mainly of a form of caribou that is likely an integrate between barren-ground and Peary caribou.

Little is known about the seasonal movement of caribou on Victoria Island. They do not appear to make concentrated long distance migrations but rather short distance seasonal shifts in their range.

The map area provides year-round range for caribou but receives most use by caribou during winter. Areas of particular importance for wintering caribou appear to be those portions of this map area that lie west of Wellington Bay and from Ferguson Lake, north. Many of the caribou wintering within this map area likely move, after calving, to summering ranges that lie to the northwest of this area.

Some Victoria Island caribou have been observed by Inuit hunters on islands in the Duck of York Archipelago during previous winters.

Small numbers of barren-ground caribou are found on Kent Peninsula throughout the year.

#### 12 Muskox

Most of the population of approximately 13,000 muskox thought to inhabit Victoria Island can be found on suitable ranges throughout the year within the boundaries of this large important area which generally includes most of the more extensively vegetated regions of this island. On Victoria Island, these better vegetated areas occur mostly at elevations below 300 m. Most of the present muskox population appears to be concentrated on the northwestern end of Victoria Island.

The overall muskox population of Victoria Island appears to be increasing. Further and perhaps even dramatic increases

in the number of muskox over much of their range on Victoria Island are likely to occur. General trends in habitat selection have been noted for muskox. Muskox grazing areas are often near or along the coast or in lowlands below 150 meters in elevation. These lowland areas provide range for many muskox throughout much of the year. Some selection for slopes and ridges with windswept areas of exposed vegetation in late winter, and south-facing slopes with early snow melt patches in early spring, is thought to occur. These areas are likely more critical during those winters and springs when unusual snow conditions make foraging in the lowlands extremely difficult.

Only a few muskox currently inhabit the map area. Within the area, muskox are associated mostly with the better vegetated lowlands adjacent to the coast or along river and stream drainages.

A small number of muskox can be found inhabiting Kent Peninsula.

#### 13 Muskox

Steep, rocky hills, lush willow vegetation in the valleys, and many deep lakes characterize this wildlife zone. Muskox calve throughout this area.

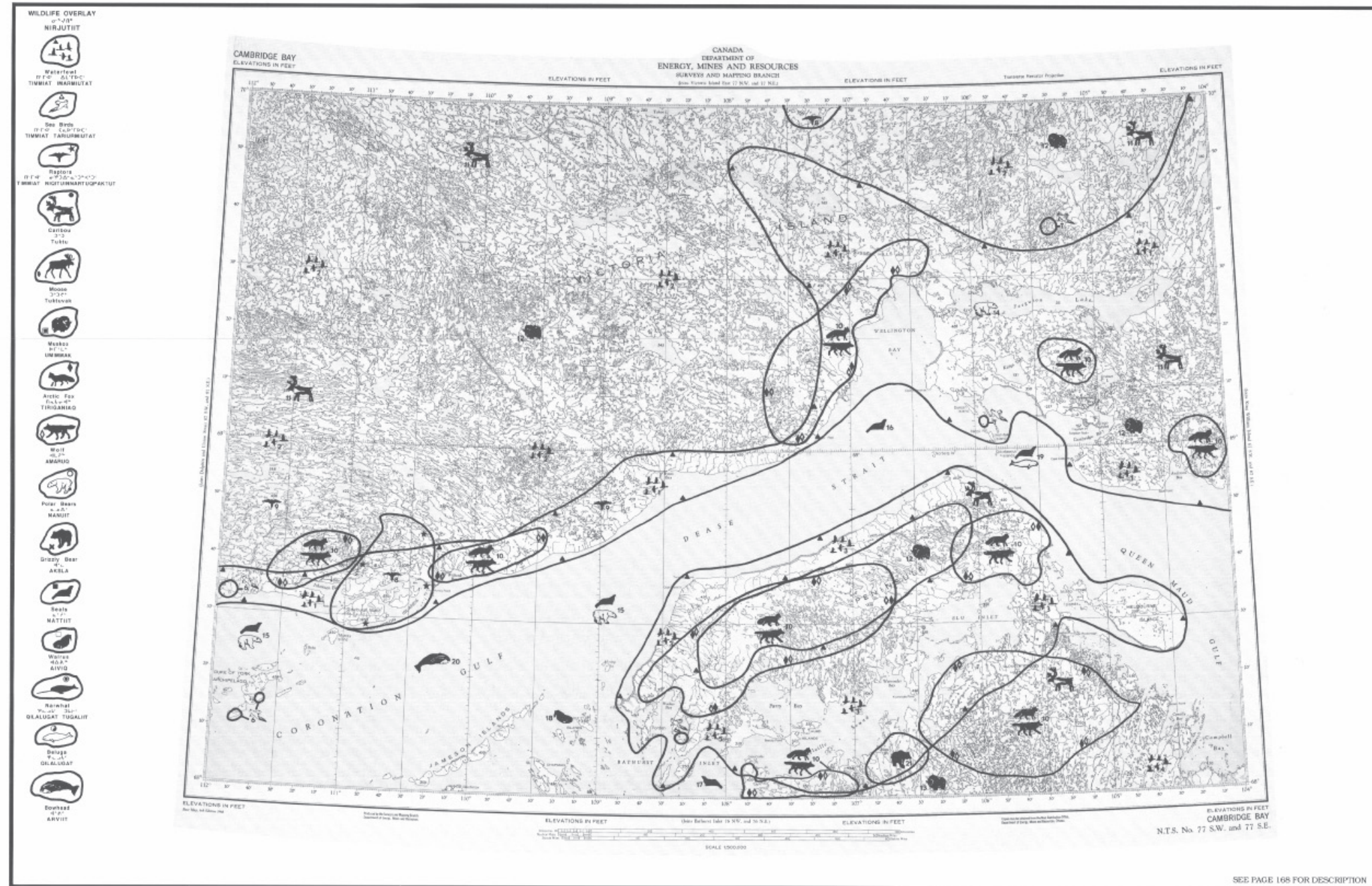
#### 14 Polar Bear

Polar bears are rare in Wellington and Cambridge bays. During the winter of 1976, a solitary polar bear was sighted at Ferguson Lake.

#### 15 Polar Bears and Seals

Ringed seals are found year-round throughout the marine portion of this map area in varying densities. They occur in moderate numbers in Coronation Gulf, particularly on the stable land-fast ice found in the area of the Duke of York Archipelago and the Richardson Islands. Hunters and pilots have reported that ringed seals exist in low numbers

Figure 49: Nunavut Atlas: Cambridge Bay. (continued)





east of Richardson Islands but are abundant in the vicinity of Finlayson Islands.

Bearded seals are found in limited numbers on the moving pack and pan ice among the islands in the Duke of York Archipelago. They are rarely seen along the south coast of Victoria Island east of the Richardson Islands.

Polar bears are not common in Coronation Gulf and Dease Strait and are rare in Bathurst Inlet.

#### **16 Seals**

Wellington and Cambridge bays are usually open by the middle of July. Rather than penetrating right into the bays, the majority of seals are found swimming among the loose pans of the ice at the mouths of the bays. During the winter and spring, ringed seals and their birth lairs are found in the land-fast ice inside the bays. The bearded seal is rarely seen along this portion of the Victoria Island coast-line.

#### **17 Seals**

In Bathurst Inlet, ringed seals are abundant in late winter, associated with the numerous ice pressure ridges. The ringed seal is very important in the Inuit economy for it supplies meat for men and dogs, and skins for clothing.

#### **18 Walruses**

This walrus sighting is the most easterly observation of the Pacific subspecies (*Odobenus rosmarus divergens*) known to be recorded. The Pacific and Atlantic (*Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus*) subspecies of the walrus are thought to be separated by the Arctic Archipelago. This barrier seems to have minimum breadth of three hundred miles and within the study area includes Queen Maud Gulf, Victoria Strait and M'Clintock Channel.

#### **19 Seals and Belugas**

Two sightings of solitary harp seals in Cambridge Bay were reported between 1970 and 1980. Such occurrences are

rare as the Arctic Archipelago is thought to bar the harp seal from the western Arctic.

A beluga was sighted in Cambridge Bay during the summer of 1977. The stock to which this whale belonged is not known.

#### **20 Bowheads**

Between 1900 and 1934, bowheads were sometimes found as far east as Coronation Gulf and Dease Strait.

#### **21 Grizzly Bears**

Inuit hunters report seeing grizzly bears in this area.

## FINAL THOUGHTS

### INTERVIEW PROCESS

The interview process was judged to be reasonably effective, even though both format and execution were quite relaxed. The process was well defined, and the use of photos and maps ensured that the same material was considered from one interview to the next. This provided a solid, reproducible structure that encouraged rigor, permitted immediate interviewee inter-comparisons, and allowed for future community assessments. Interviews took from 2-6 hours, depending on a number of factors, such as the depth of the individual's knowledge, or the amount of marine-specific information they possessed, and the extent to which responses prompted supplementary questions. Since the process was focused on coastal resources, it generally excluded mammals considered 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, some prior reservations warrant comment. First, the interview process initially was conducted in the present tense, with the implicit assumption that all responses were addressing contemporary, immediate or very recent experience with the organism under discussion. However, unless explicitly excluded, there can be some question as to whether the information offered represents temporal integration over some indeterminate period. Hunters who have traveled and hunted these areas for decades could provide responses drawn from observations made indiscriminately from the short, medium or long term. For these reasons, interviewees were routinely informed that contemporary data was that collected since 2000, and data offered from observations before that date should be accompanied with an indication of the observation date. These latter observations were analyzed, identified, and archived independently of contemporary data.

A second issue was whether the geographic location presented for an organism represents the place at which it was caught or collected or whether it was intended to indicate a much broader range. The former case could lead to an overestimate of abundance and locations while the latter could underestimate the areal coverage. Both ambiguities have subsequently been corrected through adjustments to the survey document and more specifically through the questions addressed to the interviewee.

The final issue addresses the designation "everywhere". Sometimes an interviewee, in response to a question about an animal's distribution, indicated that they were observed to be present "everywhere". Everywhere is a very subjective descriptor that, without additional qualifiers, is not very useful. Essentially, it refers to the geographic extent of the respondent's knowledge, and unless that knowledge is further defined, its utility is limited. Consequently, all interviewees were asked at some point to delineate the extent of their travels. That information was recorded and subsequently displayed (see Figure 4) where it can be located and used to identify what is meant by "everywhere" for a specific interviewee.

### MAPS AND DATA

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 of (1:1,700,000) was chosen for all maps in this document (with only a few exceptions), in order to permit comparisons between maps. 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 used on maps obtained from the Nunavut Atlas (1992) is smaller because the geographic area of interest is

also smaller. 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.

Harvest data available from the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) Study (2004) is not represented in this report. The difference between these two studies is that the Coastal Inventory was attempting to ascertain the qualitative geographic distribution of species while the NWMB's primary concern was harvest statistics. Additional inventories conducted in the future, should, where possible, 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 individuals within a community who have considerable experience hunting, fishing and trapping in the region surrounding that community. These data have been considered within the comparative context provided by other studies but it has limitations, just as with those that preceded it. For a fully rounded picture it would be necessary to view these findings as one data set of many, all of which 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, and the acquisition of those resources could 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, the exploitation of a resource requires important decision-making, a reasonable 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 earlier interviews. Shallow areas off Iglulik are known to contain clams in some abundance, which are known to be 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 sea floor sediment 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, reproductive capacity, or growth rates. In addition, one must also consider the importance of clams to the walrus and what impact the depletion of clams might have on the distribution and well-being of this large, highly prized mammal. 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.



## CLIMATE CHANGE

Over the past 20 years, a growing chorus of arctic researchers has commented on the looming possibility of climate change and global warming, and their expected impacts on the marine environment (Tynan and DeMaster 1997; Michel, C., R. Ingram and L.R. Harris 2006; Ford et al 2008a, 2008b, Moore and Huntington 2008). Many positive and negative changes will occur in recurrent open water sites, undoubtedly influencing many coastal resources. Specific impacts can be expected on water stratification and its role in nutrient renewal, the balance between multi-year and annual ice, the duration and location of open water, the impacts of tidal mixing and topographic upwelling. The impact of these physical changes could then influence some facet of the marine food web, such as, the relative importance of ice algae, the timing, and magnitude of primary and secondary production, changes in the distribution, abundance, and success of traditional species. In other words, we can expect change to occur in our physical world that will, in turn, alter the biological system, including the human component.

The Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory initiative was undertaken to provide information that could inform decision-making in the areas of resource management, economic development, conservation, environmental assessment, and the mitigation of anticipated climate change effects. In order to be effective, each intervention will require baseline resource information plus knowledge about the factors that are driving change. Change will be divided between direct human (resource extraction) and significant systemic changes (climate change). Climate change will exert its influence through warmer average temperatures, altered wind patterns, changes in precipitation, increasing fresh water input, and modified ocean circulation. These will, in turn, directly affect the physical marine environment which will then influence coastal marine resources. In order to mitigate, ameliorate,

or influence these anticipated changes will require considerable information about the factors that drive both the physical and biological environments, as well as their interconnectedness. There are two immediate sources for that information, traditional ecological knowledge and scientific knowledge.

## COMBINING TRADITIONAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE (IQ) AND SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit or Traditional Inuit Ecological Knowledge is unique in that it is qualitative, intuitive, holistic, spiritual, empirical, personal, and often based on long time series of observations (Berkes 2002). Some of these characteristics are sometimes cited as limitations, such as a reliance on long-term memory or the fact that it is qualitative and subjective. Conversely, they also qualify as positive since they represent a long time-series unattainable in any other manner. Perhaps as the sole device to fully understand and manage coastal resources traditional knowledge might be found lacking, while a complementary coupling with western science could produce important synergies resulting in a very powerful tool.

The scientific approach embraces all available evidence and postulates a theory that attempts to predict future changes. The correctness of the prediction is a measure of the completeness of scientific understanding. Understanding the reasons for change is important because that information is central to any attempt to mitigate or influence long term effects, such as climate change. Addressing the root cause is a more certain approach than attempting to influence symptoms. A critical factor in the scientific method is the availability and reliability of data available for analysis. The arctic, because of size, complexity and manpower limitations, does not often have a plentiful supply of scientific observations.

However, one underutilized data source is in the form of traditional knowledge where species, locations, processes and events have been monitored, sometimes for decades. Bringing traditional knowledge and science together into a complementary working relationship could provide significant benefits for all parties.

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Joseph Niptanatiak, Jack Himiak, James Algona,  
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### Qikiqtani Inuit Association



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Sandpiper, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Short-billed Dowitcher, Short-eared Owl, Smith's Longspur, Snow Bunting, Snow Goose, Snowy Owl, Spotted Sandpiper, Spruce Grouse, Swainson's Thrush, Thayer's Gull, Tree Swallow, Tundra Swan, Whimbrel, White-crowned Sparrow, White-fronted Goose, White-rumped Sandpiper, Willow Ptarmigan, Wilson's Snipe, Yellow Warbler, Yellow-billed Loon, Yellow-rumped Warbler. 2008, 2009. Richards, James M.

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## APPENDIX 1 BIOGRAPHIES OF KUGLUKTUK INTERVIEWEES

Interview Code	Interviewee	Profile
KG_1_1008	Tommy Pigalak	HTO Board Member. Born in Walker Bay on Holman Island. Grew up all over Kitikmeot region and went to school in Aklavik. Has been living in Kugluktuk since 1974. Has been hunting since he was 12 yrs old, but is mainly a seasonal hunter now. He hunts many things, including: char, caribou, seals, ducks, and geese.
KG_2_1008	Frank Ipakohak	An elder with many years of experience. Born in Kugluktuk and has lived there his whole life. Began hunting at a young age and still hunts year-round for caribou, arctic hare, fish, seals, musk ox, polar bear, ptarmigan and all birds. Involved in exploratory fishing for different invertebrates several years ago.
KG_3_1008	Colin Adjun	HTO Board Member, Conservation Officer and well respected hunter and community member. Born in 1944 at Rymer Point on Victoria Island, he grew up on Read Island and Byron Bay, near Cambridge Bay. He has lived in Kugluktuk since 1962, began hunting around age 13 and still hunts year round for many animals; including, birds, caribou, musk ox, fish and seal.
KG_4_1008	Stanley Klengenberg	Born in 1951 at Qyagavalik on Victoria Island he has lived in Kugluktuk since 1967 and has hunted since he was 7 years old. Continues to hunt fish, birds, weasels, seals, musk ox and caribou.
KG_5_1008	Alice Ayalik	Born in 1937 at Contoyto Lake she was raised in many different locations, but has been living in Kugluktuk for 40 years. When she was 14 years old her father taught her how to hunt and fish and remarked that if she had not learned at this age that it would be difficult to learn now.
KG_6_1008	Allen Niptanatiak	Conservation Officer, Mayor, well respected hunter and community member. Born in 1957 in Yellowknife he has lived 40 years in Kugluktuk and is an avid and active hunter; including: moose, musk ox, caribou, wolves, wolverine, fox, martin, mink, ptarmigan, geese, ducks, grizzly bear, fish and seals.
KG_7_1008	Joseph Niptanatiak	Born in 1937 in Kogoiyok and raised in Park River. Started hunting at 16, but rarely does so now due to age. Actively hunted caribou, wolf, fish, ducks, birds, siksik, and other small animals.
KG_8_1008	Jack Himiak	Born in 1959 at Read Island, but spent most of his life in Kugluktuk. Began hunting around 10 years of age and still hunts char, whitefish, lake trout, cod, caribou, moose, seals, geese and ducks.
KG_9_1008	James Algona	Born in 1951 in Arctic Sound. He grew up at Contoyto Lake, but has lived in Kugluktuk since 1973. Continues to be a full time hunter, principally for char, whitefish, wolf, wolverine, caribou and geese.
KG_10_1008	Anonymous	*interviewee did not want to be identified.
KG_11_1008	Charlie and Marion Bolt	Charlie is a hunter and outfitter and Marion has traveled extensively with him. Both are knowledgeable and experienced. Animals they have hunted include char, whitefish, cod, arctic staghorn sculpin, lake trout, jack fish, arctic grayling, suckers, seals, birds, polar bear, grizzly bear, among others.
KG_12_1008	Michael Hala	HTO Board Member. Born near Contoyto Lake and has lived most of his life in Kugluktuk. Still a full time hunter of caribou, musk ox, wolverine, fox, ptarmigan and fish.

## APPENDIX 2 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 3 KUGLUKTUK - BIRD SIGHTINGS COMMENTARY

The following table stacks the community interview findings against several literary sources and the knowledge of a professional birder (Jim Richards per.com 2009). The list begins with those that interviewees stated seeing and at the end provides some additional species that were not mentioned in interviews, but have been reported by others. All sightings have been graded on their normal breeding range status according to Godfrey (1986), status of their occupancy by Richards and White (2008), verified against the NWT/NU Checklist Survey databank and other literature. The final column gives the opinion of Jim Richards to the interview findings with the other sources in mind.

Birds reported in interviews	Is the bird within normal breeding range?	What status does the bird have within the area?	Is there record of sightings of this bird from other literature?	Is the bird listed with the NWT / NU Bird Checklist Survey?	Comments from Jim Richards on the likelihood of bird sighting frequency and interview
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	No	Migrant, Breed			likely
Stilt Sandpiper	Yes	Migrant, Breed	Yes		quite likely
White-Rumped Sandpiper	Yes	Migrant, Breed			quite likely
Baird's Sandpiper	Yes	Migrant, Breed			quite likely
Least Sandpiper	Yes	Migrant, Breed	Yes		as expected
Semi-palmated Sandpiper	Yes	Migrant, Breed	Yes		as expected
Purple Sandpiper	No	Migrant, Breed			quite likely as a migrant
Spotted Sandpiper	No	Migrant, Breed			as expected as a vagrant
American Golden-Plover	Yes	Migrant, Breed			as expected
Black-bellied Plover	Yes	Migrant, Breed			as expected
Common Ringed Plover	No	No record			very doubtful; No record; likely seeing Semi-palmated Plovers
Semi-palmated Plover	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected
Whimbrel	No	Migrant, Breed			as expected as a vagrant
Eskimo Curlew	No	Migrant, possibly breed, historically			extinct??
Wilson's Snipe	No	Migrant, Breed		Yes	quite likely
Hudsonian Godwit	No	Migrant	Yes		as expected
Sanderling	No	Migrant, Breed	Yes		as expected as a migrant
Red Knot	No	Migrant, Breed	Yes		as expected as a migrant
Lesser Yellowlegs	No	Migrant, Breed			as expected as a vagrant
Ruddy Turnstone	No	Migrant, Breed	Yes		as expected as a migrant

Birds reported in interviews	Is the bird within normal breeding range?	What status does the bird have within the area?	Is there record of sightings of this bird from other literature?	Is the bird listed with the NWT / NU Bird Checklist Survey?	Comments from Jim Richards on the likelihood of bird sighting frequency and interview
Horned Lark	Yes	Migrant, possibly breed		Yes	as expected
Lapland Longspur	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected
Killdeer	No	Accidental	Yes		possible
Northern Waterthrush	No	Migrant, possibly breed			unlikely
Snow Bunting	Yes	Migrant, Breed, Wintertime		Yes	as expected
Northern Wheatear	No	Migrant, Breed			possible
American Pipit	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	would have expected more sightings
Dark-Eyed Junco	No	Migrant, Breed			unlikely, but possible
Bank Swallow	No	No record			very doubtful
Barn Swallow	No	Vagrant, Breed			possible
American Robin	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected
Savannah Sparrow	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected
American Tree Sparrow	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected
White-Crowned Sparrow	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected
Harris Sparrow	Yes	Migrant, Breed			possible
Fox Sparrow	No	Migrant, Breed			possible but unlikely
Common Redpoll	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected. Surprized not seen by more locals
Yellow Warbler	Yes	Migrant, Breed	Yes	Yes	as expected. Surprized not seen by more locals
Sandhill Crane	Yes	Migrant, Breed			as expected
Pomarine Jaeger	Yes	Migrant, Breed	Yes		as expected. Surprized not seen by more locals
Parasitic Jaeger	Yes	Migrant, Breed			as expected
Long Tailed Jaeger	Yes	Migrant, Breed			as expected
Rock Ptarmigan	Yes	Permanent, Breed			as expected
Willow Ptarmigan	Yes	Permanent, Breed			as expected
Snowy Owl	Yes	Permanent, Breed			as expected
Short Eared Owl	Yes	Migrant, Breed			as expected
Common Raven	Yes	Permanent, Breed		Yes	as expected. Surprized not seen by all
Red Phalarope	No	Migrant, Breed	Yes		as expected
Rough-legged Hawk	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected



Birds reported in interviews	Is the bird within normal breeding range?	What status does the bird have within the area?	Is there record of sightings of this bird from other literature?	Is the bird listed with the NWT / NU Bird Checklist Survey?	Comments from Jim Richards on the likelihood of bird sighting frequency and interview
Peregrine Falcon	Yes	Migrant, Breed	Yes	Yes	as expected
Gryfalcon	Yes	Permanent, Breed		Yes	as expected. Surprized not seen by all
Bald Eagle	No	Vagrant, Breed			as expected
Golden Eagle	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected
Common Nighthawk	No	Accidental			doubtful but possible
American Kestrel	No	Migrant, Breed			doubtful but possible
Merlin	No	Migrant, Breed			possible
Glaucous Gull	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected
Herring Gull	Yes	Migrant, Breed			as expected
Thayer's Gull	No	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected
Mew Gull	No	Migrant, Breed	Yes		as expected
Ivory Gull	No	Accidental			possible
Ross' Gull	No	Vagrant			quite likely
Sabine's Gull	No	Migrant, Possibly breed			possible
Iceland Gull	No	Accidental			unlikely
Snow Goose	No	Migrant, Breed			as expected
Ross's Goose	No	Migrant, Breed			likely
Canada Goose	Yes	Migrant, Breed			as expected
Cackling Goose	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected
Brant	Yes	Migrant, Breed			as expected
White-fronted Goose	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected
Tundra Swan	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected
Arctic Tern	Yes	Migrant, Breed			as expected
Thick-Billed Murre	No	Vagrant			likely
Black Guillemot	No	Migrant, Breed			as expected
Northern Fulmar	No	Accidental			possible
King Eider	Yes	Migrant, Breed			as expected
Common Eider	Yes	Migrant, Breed, Wintertime			as expected
Long Tailed Duck	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected

Birds reported in interviews	Is the bird within normal breeding range?	What status does the bird have within the area?	Is there record of sightings of this bird from other literature?	Is the bird listed with the NWT / NU Bird Checklist Survey?	Comments from Jim Richards on the likelihood of bird sighting frequency and interview
Northern Pintail	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected
Mallard	No	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected
Red Breasted Merganser	Yes	Migrant, Breed			likely
Common Merganser	No	Migrant, Breed		Yes	likely
Arctic Loon	No	No record			seeing Pacific Loons
Common Loon	No	Migrant, Breed	Yes	Yes	as expected
Red-throated Loon	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected
Yellow-billed Loon	Yes	Migrant, Breed			as expected
Pacific Loon	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	as expected (but should have been see by all)
Black Scoter	No	Migrant, Breed			likely
White Winged Scoter	No	Migrant, Breed	Yes	Yes	likely
Surf Scoter	No	Migrant, Breed		Yes	likely
Greater Scaup	No	Migrant, Breed	Yes	Yes	likely
Green Winged Teal	No	Migrant, Breed		Yes	likely
<b>Birds reported in the area by other sources:</b>					
Yellow-rumped Warbler	No	Migrant, Breed	Yes	Birds reported in the area by other sources:	surprised not reported by locals
Mountain Bluebird	No	Vagrant, Possibly breed		Yes	not to be expected
Cliff Swallow	Yes	Migrant, Breed	Yes	Yes	surprised not reported by locals
Smith's Longspur	Yes	Migrant, Breed	Yes	Yes	surprised not reported by locals
Hoary Redpoll	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	Possibly not being properly identified or lumping it with Common Redpoll
White-winged Crossbill	No	Accidental		Yes	not to be expected
Red-necked Phalarope	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	surprised not reported by locals
Pectoral Sandpiper	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	surprised not reported by locals
Gray-cheeked Thrush	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	not expected
Blackpoll Warbler	Yes	Migrant, Breed		Yes	not expected



## APPENDIX 4 NCRI FIELD GUIDE

### INTRODUCTION

This Field Guide is a chronological account of tasks conducted during the 2008-2009 project year. In addition, this document can be used as a template to guide actions in future inventories.

The Guide is organized into four levels:

- Level 1 involves consultations, interviewee selection, and preparations required prior to the start of interviews.
- Level 2 contains interview protocols and all steps that result from their completion.
- Level 3 addresses GIS data digitization and image production.
- Level 4 addresses report completion and delivery back to the community, along with planning follow-up on project outcomes.

Information provided in all four levels must be available in both English and Inuktitut, which means that time required for document translation is an important consideration in the overall project work plan.

In addition, the establishment of a presence in each community is an important contributor to the project's ultimate success. Spending some time on each visit to get to know people, attend community events, and become familiar with local services and community resources (e.g. wharves, schools, government offices, etc.) will greatly reward the process.

### LEVEL 1

Level 1 involved the development of a community profile (such as labourers, resources and infrastructure), along with the community consultations, preparation of locally relevant interview materials, selection of interviewees and training of local personnel.

#### Community Profile

Before beginning work in a community, and preferably before approaching potential interviewees, information about the study site was compiled. This information was used: to assist the literature review; to identify additional data that might be useful in the mapping process; to ensure that data collection would not be duplicated; and, to facilitate the report-writing process.

Information sought, included:

- 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, important events and activities
- Current community projects, e.g., economic development activity
- Land/sea based activities, reliance on traditional food sources, hunting territories
- Occupations and income profiles
- Reports of pollutants or other environmental accidents

- Perceived changes in climate (sea ice, winter camp locations and winter coast line)
- Changes in habitat, bird counts, fish, animals, marine environment
- Tourism resources
- Government reports and wildlife studies
- Common coastal/marine species found in the area

The desired output from such an exercise was a concise summary of the information gathered, that included: 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 would 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

Communities were invited to participate initially, with a letter of invitation that provided a detailed explanation of the coastal inventory, its objectives, timelines, and the manner in which the proposed work would be carried out. The invitation made clear that an initial community consultation was essential and would take place as soon as possible after agreement had been reached.

The initial meeting included all available Inuit hunters/trappers, Government representatives, youth groups, local researchers and non-profit organizations. This event was the first opportunity for the project team to establish a presence in the community, to identify community labour/service providers, to establish a short list of potential interviewees, to assess project risks and to organize administrative procedures related to community participation. In addition, it was important to establish very early the geographic extent of Inuit movement over the land. This information would be used to prepare maps

of the proper size and scale that would later be used in the planned interviews.

Next, the project team spent a minimum of a half-day touring the area that would be considered in the interviews. In most cases, a complete tour was impossible, but at the least, it covered important fishing/hunting areas, popular tourist attractions, and cultural sites within range of the community. Often, the guide was an excellent source of information on the area and its resources, and it provided the project team with a sense of place and involvement that had continuing benefits. It also sent an important message to the community that the project team was making an effort to become familiar with the places that would later be discussed in the interviews. These outings provided important material for the initial trip, and later final reports.

Finally, by end of the initial visit the team identified dates when it would return to the community to conduct the planned interviews. This also permitted the development of a realistic schedule for project deliverables.

#### Service Providers

Various services were required throughout the project lifecycle. These included interpreters, translators, transcribers, printers, student interns, and local outfitters. It was important that they were identified early and, if possible, used in some capacity before interviews were underway, in order to assess competence and reliability. Establishing early contact helped to identify schedule conflicts and important deadlines.

First Steps:

- When meeting with community organizations and other knowledgeable persons, a list of people was created. Information was gathered on each candidate (e.g. availability, cost, experience, knowledge

background). Particular attention was paid to their relationship with service providers and other members of the community. Any causes for concern were addressed immediately.

- A determination was made as to appropriate levels of remuneration, which were then used in a standard manner across all communities involved in the inventory.
- Scheduling conflicts or important deadlines that could impact the project were explored in order to prevent unwanted interruptions in the project.
- Training and guidance were provided to those who signed on; for example, interviewers and translators required instructions as to the proper use of the interview survey, interview protocols and other methodologies required during the interview process. This was normally done the day before interviews began so that the information provided was immediate and relevant.

## Interviewees

Interviewees are the subject-matter experts that contribute their knowledge to the project, guided by a semi-structured interview that provokes them 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 in a community depended on many variables; such as, availability, community size, funding, and the data quality plateau (where information return was minimal with increasing numbers of interviews).

The preliminary selection of potential interviewees was made with the advice of community organizations and local knowledgeable persons. The project team then created

a final list of interviewees who were consistent with the objectives of a coastal resource inventory. Questions asked about each included:

- the nature of their hunting experience;
- their general area of interest;
- their geographic and species familiarity;
- the manner in which they travel over the land;
- the type of gear they use to harvest wildlife;
- their status - elder, experienced youth, retired or active hunter;
- whether they could provide historical or contemporary information;
- whether their focus was primarily terrestrial or marine; and,
- the degree to which they were esteemed within their community.

The final list was first reviewed with people/organizations in the community and then by the project team. Checks were then made to determine if they had previously been interviewed by others, resulting in transcriptions, maps, or audio files. If so, the information was summarized in a word document, noting species and locations so that the information could be included in the GIS project.

The overall objective was to gather as much information as possible about each potential interviewee, to gauge their ‘fit’ against project objectives, while maintaining awareness of cultural sensitivities.

Once an interviewee had been confirmed then initial contact was guided using the First Contact Calling Protocol (see Appendix 8). These pages were then photocopied for archival purposes while the originals were kept nearby during the interview setup, since they contain important

contact and background information. Whenever possible the interview setup was carried out by a community member, usually the interpreter. This was always done on the assumption that that individual chosen was fully capable of clearly communicating project goals and objectives.

## Interview Team

Four essential personnel, in addition to the interviewee, participated in each interview: the Interviewer, Recorder, Scientist, Translator. Whenever possible a local student intern was hired to observe the interviews and take notes, thereby providing useful insights to the team as well as gaining experience and training. All personnel contributed to the setup and takedown of the interview, including maintenance of equipment (e.g. video camera, voice recorders). The role and responsibility of each individual is outlined below:

- Interviewer: responsible for posing survey questions to the interviewee via the translator (if necessary); assisting with drawing objects on map, when necessary; assigning codes to mapped items; clarifying questions; and, facilitating the overall interview process.
- Recorder: Throughout the interview, the recorder maintained a continuous written record, bridging information drawn on maps with that which was spoken; sometimes map codes were entered along with the question asked; since the Recorder was Inuktitut-speaking it was possible to provide a preliminary form of quality control during the exchanges between the interviewer, translator and interviewee; and, due to the “real time” nature of this process, this initial detailed account allowed rapid and precise data analysis well before the completion of final transcriptions and translations.
- Scientist: the scientist’s role was 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 proved to be very useful in both the data analysis and report writing phases; ensuring that data regarding species, abundances and location were set within an oceanographic context; and, wherever possible tried to link traditional knowledge and science in a complementary manner.

- Interpreter: the interpreter posed the Interviewer’s question as precisely as possible, then translated and delivered the resulting response; clarification was often necessary to avoid unnecessary embellishment in either question or response and to encourage discussion whenever possible.
- Student Intern: local youths played an important role assisting in the interview process by also manually recording as much of the dialogue as possible around the mapping work, especially whenever questions were posed that were not part of the survey format; they also assisted the interpreter and recorder with translation. Intern and Recorder note taking were later consolidated to provide a complete record of the interview.

## Interview Kit

The Interview Kit is the assemblage of materials required to conduct an interview (where all documents were available in both English and Inuktitut). Following is a list of materials and documents (most available as appendices) that together comprise an Interview Kit:

- Maps: the maps used in the interview were prepared using GIS and were constructed using freely available NTDB 1: 250 000 data. They were simple in style and included scale, latitude and longitude, lakes, rivers, contours, and key place names for orientation. Large format maps were considerably easier to draw and print on and allowed the interviewee to see more detail over a larger geographic extent. The standard to



date has been 64 inches by 42 inches. A map case was also essential, large enough to hold the blank maps and completed interviews. Folding maps was avoided as creases or tears can adversely impact their ability to be scanned later on.

- Interviewer Binder: contained an interview consent form, copies of the survey, species photos, species list/mapping codes, honorarium receipts, and service contract forms.
- Recorder Binder: contained a copy of the survey, species photos, species list and mapping codes.
- Student Intern Binder: contained a copy of the survey, species photos, species list and mapping codes, as well as a large notepad for documenting non-survey related dialogue.
- Equipment: batteries, battery chargers, user manuals, data cables, digital voice recorder, 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 was helpful but not critical.
- Reference Materials: these documents included relevant research papers, species information sheets, wildlife identification books and community related information.

## LEVEL 2

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

### Pre-Interview

Before the interview began, the following preparations were essential:

- Attendance of the interviewee was confirmed, and transportation or assistance was provided, if needed.
- The interview kit, binders, equipment and maps were available and ready to go.
- Interview codes were entered on each page of the survey and the map sheet was coded. The interview code adhered to the following format - “Community”, “Interview Number”, and “Month and Year”, for example, “IG\_3\_1207” refers to Igloodik interview #3, during 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 in Iglulik during December 2007. Names were NOT written on the surveys or maps; names of interviewees were only recorded on the Consent Forms to protect privacy.

### Interview

Following introductions, the consent form was reviewed with the interviewee. Once the contents were clear and understood the form was signed by the interviewee and the interview code was written on the document, along with the interviewee’s name in clear print. Assuming the interviewee consented to the use of audio and video recording, the devices were turned on.

The Recorder played an important role in the interview process. Following are some examples of those responsibilities:

- Identifying questions that were unanswered for whatever reason;
- Ensuring chart numbers and map codes were written into the spaces provided.
- Ensuring that “lines” drawn are noted as such;
- Interrupting the interview process whenever clarification was required or if some portion of a question was overlooked;
- Listening to the interview and interrupting if the translation was incorrect, communication was poor or clarity was lacking;
- Ensuring that all responses and corrections were accurately reflected in the survey;
- Ensuring that additional comments were recorded properly in allotted locations and when space was insufficient ensuring that a constant line of continuity was maintained between them and the relevant maps and map codes; and, .
- Providing guidance and assistance to student interns throughout the interview process.

The interviewer and interpreter kept close and continuous communication throughout the interview while strong eye contact was maintained with the interviewee. The language of the interviewee was used as much as possible.

The survey guides the interview process but the interviewer never hesitated to open the discussion in other directions, while still moving the process along. Interviews varied in length from 2-6 hours, but averaged approximately four hours.

Mapping was a key element of the interview process and required attention to detail and proper coding. The interviewer ensured the following:

- Separate codes were required for every area addressed and sometimes multiple codes for specific areas were needed, for example, if a location contains both arctic char and tundra swans the two codes must be affixed to that site;
- Care was taken to clarify whether the information presented was modern or historical. When some doubt existed then the year of observation was requested; and,
- Interviewees were prompted to respond, as much as possible, by drawing on the provided map as opposed to a verbal answer alone.

### Post-Interview

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

#### Interviewee

- Two consent forms signed (one remained with the interviewee).
- Two honorarium receipts signed (one given to interviewee with agreement on method of payment).
- Token gift provided to interviewee.
- Points agreed to with the interviewee have been noted (e.g. provision of reports, contact information).
- Details of every interviewee (e.g. consent form information, address, and biography details) were logged into an excel file.

## Translator

- Two Contract Service receipts were updated with hours worked and later signed (one given to translator). This was done at the end of all interviews, rather than after each one, but in either case it is essential to keep track of interview hours.

## Maps

- Checked for labelling interview codes.
- Checked for color-coding and darkened where needed.
- Ensured that all areas drawn had codes.
- All codes checked for accuracy in style and numbering.
- Maps scanned into TIFF files and given to the person responsible for the GIS.
- Maps taped along top and bottom edges to protect them, and labelled to ensure reliable recovery once in storage.
- Maps placed in storage location.

## Survey

- Interview codes were entered on every page of the survey and any additional pages. Names of interviewees were not recorded on the survey.
- Chart numbers accompanied map codes in the survey, especially if more than one map was used in an interview.
- All information on additional note pages was incorporated into the survey; by placing a check mark and the reviewer's initials on each page to indicate

that the notes had been incorporated. Maps were then reviewed for notes that may have been written directly on the map.

- Survey was checked against video/audio files and transcription.

## Audio

- All audio files were properly named and stored on a computer.
- Two sets of CD/DVD copies of audio were created and labelled for each interview; one for project archives and one set to be returned to the community (typically the HTO).
- Audio files/transcriptions were reviewed and any missing information was entered into the survey and final data entry.

## Video

- All video files were properly named and stored on a computer.
- Two sets of CD/DVD copies of video were created and labelled for each interview; one for project archives and one set to be returned to the community (typically the HTO).
- Videos were reviewed and missing information was entered into the survey and final data entry.

## General

- All data was backed up according to protocols (see end of this section).
- Interview kit was refreshed by inserting new documents.

- A tracking document was created for each community. It records the participant's name, address, email, consent form details (e.g. whether they agreed to be video taped or not) and a brief description of the interviewee. This information can be useful later when attempting to contact an interviewee, readily access the details of their consent, or write up a biography of the person for the final report. This document can also be used to list people who were not interviewed, but recommended, names of translators or students, contact information for community organizations or any other community data.

- A tracking document was created for the final report. This was similar to a draft table of contents that allowed each report section to be tracked for completion, when it was sent for translation, when translation was complete, and finally, when it was sent to the printers for final layout. This document was very useful when compiling and finalizing the report for the community.

## Transcription (optional)

- A blank MS Word document was opened and saved using the interview code followed by 'trans'; for example, "IG\_4\_0108\_trans.doc".
- The beginning of each transcription was identified with: 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 were verbatim; English as English and Inuktitut translated into English. Key Inuit words were kept (un-translated) in the body of the text in Inuktitut and a glossary created to append to the transcription. This was 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 did not include irrelevant conversation; such as, meaningless cross-talk.
- Additional comments were added to a transcription using Track Changes in MS Word.
- Questions from the survey were used as they were written, as much as possible, to save time and introduce uniformity throughout the process.
- Dialogue was coded in the following way: "I-" to indicate what the Interviewer said, "E-" to indicate what the Interviewee said, "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 said.
- Important passages were highlighted for later data analysis.

## Excel Data Entry

- All data recorded on paper during the interview must be entered into an excel spreadsheet (see example template 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 (if being used) 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'.
- Write comments in complete sentences whenever possible as this information will/may be used in reports later on. Put quotation marks around comments that were word-for-word what the interviewee said.
- In cases where a husband and wife are interviewed together, distinguish information about a husband or wife by prefixing the data entered with a "H:" or a "W:". For example; H: born in Arviat; W: born in Rankin Inlet.
- Wherever species names are given in Inuktitut be sure to update the Species List for the project with this information.

#### Data Backup and Archiving

- Electronic File Back-up: All project related files were backed up in two locations (e.g. Desktop and external hard drive or network) onsite and one offsite (e.g.

external hard drive). In addition, CDs and DVDs were burned as hard copy backups that were included in archive boxes. Note: electronic files, especially audio and video, take up a great deal of space so forethought was given to acquiring the necessary storage capacity (e.g. video files can be 10 to 100 Gigabytes).

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

### LEVEL 3

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 organized, scanned, geo-referenced, digitized, 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 was done to complete the GIS work, but it is also written in a way that it could be followed step-by-step to replicate it. Note that all of the GIS guide that follows is subject to change and is relevant to the coastal inventory and users of ArcGIS 9.3 (later versions of software may not comply).

#### Getting Started

The maps, surveys and excel data entry is critical to have completed and checked for accuracy before starting the GIS component. The excel data entry in particular is very important since it contains all the data that will become associated with the GIS project. The excel 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.

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

- Compile all notes from the project team into the survey document. Notes can also often be made on the paper map itself so ensure that the map is also checked and include any notes in the survey document.
- Double check that the map codes in the paper survey match up with the codes on the interview maps. Address discrepancies and discuss issues with the

project team. Catching mistakes and ensuring the survey data is complete at this stage will save a lot of time in later stages.

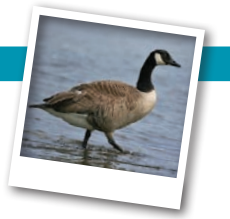
- Using the updated survey document, complete the excel data entry for each interview. The template provided on the CD provides details on what data goes into each column. Ensure that all fields are filled in. Where no data exists enter "na".
- Print the excel data entry for reference when mapping. Check items off as they are digitized and make note of any discrepancies.
  - Note: 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. Or if a map code was present in the data entry that did not exist on the map, ensure it is deleted or clarify with the project team.

#### 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 (this should be done for each community's data).
- Set data source pathways to be relative.

- Set the Dataframe Properties for the appropriate coordinate system.
- Import each scanned map image into the GIS project and select 'yes' when prompted to build pyramids.
- Ensure that each imported image is assigned a compatible coordinate system to the Dataframe.
- Georeference the TIFF files by creating control points; this must be done for every map scanned.
- Modify the coordinate system, if necessary.
- Using ArcCatalog, create two shapefiles; one for polygons and one for lines. Migration routes, for example, are typically digitized into the shapefile for lines and all other areas drawn will be digitized into the shapefile for polygons. This is essential for being able to perform the 'join' function with the excel data entry later on.
  - Note! Add the 'Label\_Num' and 'Map Code' attribute field to each shapefile; make the fields a text field of at least 50 characters.
- Add the 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.
  - Try to digitize lines in the direction of their arrows, if applicable, as this makes setting the line style easier later on.
  - It is helpful to digitize all objects at the same scale (e.g. 1:250,000) and to keep the lines smooth by using enough vectors to capture the true shape of the object to be drawn.
- After an object is drawn, right click on it and enter the Label Number ('Label\_Num) and Map Code (Map\_Code) into the available attribute field. These fields must have data entered so that a Join can be performed later on with the excel data entry.
- Once all objects are digitized, review the Attribute tables for both the polygons and lines. Compare the data with the data entry that was printed off and ensure that map codes are entered in the exact same way. For example, Char\_1 in the attribute table is Char\_1 in the data entry. Address all discrepancies and update the excel data entry or the attribute tables as needed.
- Revisit the Excel data entry and do the following:
  - Modify the original excel data entry so that it is in a format that can be used for joining in the GIS project.
  - Delete all columns before the one labelled 'Res\_Num' and after the first one labelled 'Comments'. Leaving columns: Label\_Num, Object\_Num, Inter\_Code, Gen\_Com, Chart\_Num, mapcode, Species, Category, Pres\_Hist, Abund, Year, Months, and Comments.
  - Delete all irrelevant or blank rows.
  - 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).
  - Save the modified file as "GIS Data\_Polygons"
- Very carefully check every record in the file to ensure that numbering and spelling is correct and that all fields have been filled out properly. If any data is missing (e.g. a Category or Label Number) it must be filled out before proceeding; otherwise all other use of the data will be affected.
- Create new excel files by making two copies of the "GIS Data\_Polygons" file: 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 that is line data.
- Open each of the Excel files and delete all irrelevant data from them. In the "GIS Data\_Polygons" file remove all line data and data coded as everywhere. In the "GIS Data\_Lines" file remove all data except those areas coded as migration routes or lines. In the "GIS\_Everywhere" file remove all data that does not have an "e" in the mapping code.
- Save the line and polygon Excel files as Comma Separated Value files (.csv). This format will be used to import into the GIS project.
- Keep the "GIS\_Everywhere" file for use later.
- Use the Join/Relate feature to join the data in the excel data entry for polygons with the polygon shapefile in the GIS project. Do the same for the lines data entry and the lines shapefile.
  - Make sure the shapefile attribute table and the excel file match up and have two fields in common (Map Code and Label Number). Map Code is best to use for a join, 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.
- Add the .csv file to the GIS project by right clicking on the target shapefile and selecting Join. In order of appearance in the data window: choose 'Map\_Code', choose the appropriate 'CSV' file, choose 'mapcode', and press 'OK'. The join is temporary at this stage.
- To finalize the join: right click on the target shapefile, Export the data, click OK, and say 'Yes' when asked to add the exported data as a new Layer. This new layer is now the file to be used; the original one can be removed from the GIS project (but do not delete it).
- Open the attribute table for the new shapefile 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.
  - If there are codes that are not linked to data, review the excel data entry and even the maps to address any discrepancies.
  - If data collected was coded with a "u", representing "unsure" data, then decide if this data will be included in the final report. If it is not going to be included, delete each record now from the attribute table for the polygon and line layers so that it is no longer included in any future data processing. Otherwise, move on to the next step.
- Prior to querying out data to build maps from it is helpful to create a list of all the species mentioned and also to create a preliminary outline for how many maps will be created and with what data on them for the final report. This is referred to as creating the "Images List".



- Refer to the three excel data entries that were created (polygons, lines and everywhere) and compile a list, organized by category, of all the species (or data types) mentioned. For example, a list of fish may be made up of Char, Whitefish, Bull Trout, Lake Trout and Land Locked Char.
  - Now organize the list into groups that are most probably going to be represented together in the final report. For example, group Trout together, or put all Sandpipers in a group under birds.
  - Note which species are also listed as “everywhere”. For example, a species may be drawn by 9 of 10 interviewees, but the 10th interviewee codes the species as being “everywhere” they travel. Place an asterisk or note next to this species so that it is clear that it has also been coded as “everywhere”. This helps in ensuring that the text associated with each image in the final report will include data coded as being “everywhere”.
  - In some cases; for example, with Canada Geese, there may be no objects drawn and every participant codes the information as being “everywhere”. Be sure to note these instances as “everywhere only”. Species or data that is referenced as “everywhere only” can still be added to the final report images by creating empty shapefiles of Point type and ensuring that reference is made to the data via the legend and also the image caption.
- Query the polygon file for data that will be represented in the final report; use the Images List, created in the last step, as a guide. For example; query out all Char data and save it as a new layer so that data set can be used to create the final image of all the Char areas in the report. Repeat these queries and layer creation until all the data subsets have been addressed. Data subsets could be “All Char”, “All Historic Clam Locations”, “All Present Denning sites for Polar Bear”, etc. Each data subset created will become part of a map in the final report.
  - Add the necessary base layers to the GIS project. These can come from many sources; the inventory used NTS map sheet data available on the NRCAN (Natural Resources Canada) website. Base layers are the ‘background’ upon which the interview data is displayed.
  - Layout each image, again using the Images List as a guide and modify as needed. In layouts be sure to set the symbology (color, line width etc.), label each object, check titles, legends, scale, data source reference, geographic extent, etc. After each image’s layout is complete it is convenient to save the project as a new project with the same name as the data subset (e.g. All Char\_Kugluktuk). Doing so allows the image to be opened and edited later on without having to revisit all the layout tasks.
    - When symbolizing data 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. This can be a challenge when it comes to the birds, so a suggestion is to group the birds by type and color code within the subcategories (e.g. Sandpipers).
    - The scale and geographic extent used in 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.
    - Use Extent Rectangles to zoom in on areas that need more scrutiny or for areas that are heavily congested with data.
  - 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. Also ensure that the data associated with the image is complete. For example, if 9 char areas are visible, but there are 11 in the attribute table then address these discrepancies. Some areas may be overlapping making them seem invisible on the map.

#### LEVEL 4

Delivering the report and associated project results back to the community was a ceremonial event that included as many stakeholders as possible (e.g. public officials, interviewees, local government, youth etc.). A formal invitation was made and corresponded with delivery of the report, in both English and Inuktitut, along with supporting project materials (e.g. archive materials) to the HTO.

This can be an excellent opportunity to:

- Request letters of support from key groups for future use which can be included in the project files.
- Address any outstanding project budget or financial details.

# APPENDIX 5 NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY SURVEY

**Interview code:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Interview date:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Interview location:** \_\_\_\_\_

This project has been initiated by the Fisheries and Sealing Division. The members of our team here today are \_\_\_\_\_ (introduce interview team).

Our project is a mapping project to take an inventory of coastal and marine 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 and for each area drawn we will be asking a series of questions.

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

During the interview, there will be regular breaks, about every 20 minutes or so, but feel free to ask for a break at any time.

Do you have any questions before we begin?

Yes.....1

No.....2

Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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Interview Start Time: \_\_\_\_\_



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**SECTION 1  
Participant History**

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

1. What year were you born?
2. Where were you born? [encourage use of map]
3. Where did you grow up? [encourage use of map]
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  
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                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                        Skipped ..... 4  
 Comments\_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION 2  
Travel Routes, Familiar Areas,  
Archeological Sites/Camp Sites/  
Other**

10. Can you circle the area(s) on the map that you are most familiar with (areas that you have spent a lot of time in, travel routes, hunted frequently, feel you know better than any other areas)?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                        Skipped ..... 4  
 Chart #                      Map Code                      Type  
 Comments\_\_\_\_\_

11. Can you show us the locations of archaeological sites (traditional sites, gathering places, camp sites, or other sites of importance to you and/or your community? [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                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                        Skipped ..... 4  
 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 photos and ask you to tell me which species you recognize, what you call them and to show me where you see them and at what time of year. I will also be asking you about areas where you find a lot of each species, their spawning areas, nursery areas and possible migration routes.

**FISH**

12. I'm going to show you some photos of fish. Please let me know if there is any that we do not have a picture of.

**Arctic Char (Sea Run) - Char**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Red Lake Trout (Land-Locked Char) - RLT**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Dolly-Varden - DV**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**White Sucker - WSu**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Longnose Sucker - LSu**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Atlantic Salmon - ASal**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name\_\_\_\_\_



**Arctic Cod - COD**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Greenland Halibut "Turbot" - GHal**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Arctic Cisco - ArcC**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Walleye - WE**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Arctic Staghorn Sculpin - ASS**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Capelin - Cape**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Blackfin Cisco - BfC**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Inconnu - Inc**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Deepwater Sculpin - DScul**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Atlantic Herring - AHerr**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Lake Trout - LT**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Ninespine Stickleback - NSTb**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Slimy Sculpin - SScul**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Pacific Herring - PHerr**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Brook Trout - BTr**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Threespine Stickleback - TStb**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Spoonhead Sculpin - SpScul**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Lake Whitefish - LWWh**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Bull Trout - BT**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Greenlandic Shark - GS**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Arctic EelPout (ocean pout) - AOP**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Broad Whitefish - BWWh**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Trout Perch - TP**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Glacier Lantern Fish - GLF**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Burbot - BUR**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Round Whitefish - RWWh**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Lake Chub - LCh**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Arctic Lamprey - Lamp**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Starry Flounder - StF**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Mountain Whitefish - MWh**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Rainbow Smelt - RBS**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Sandlance - Sndl**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Winter Flounder/Black-Backed Flounder - WFl**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Lake Cisco - LaC**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Arctic Grayling - ArcG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Slender EelBlenny - Seel**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Arctic Flounder - AF1**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Least Cisco - LeC**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Northern Pike - NP**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Arctic Skate - Skate**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Wolfish - Wolf**

Yes .....1      No.....2      Not Sure .....3

Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**List Of Species Known:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Chart #            Map Code            Year

Months

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

**13. Can you identify areas where these animals are found in particularly high abundance? Areas where you find more than anywhere else? [these can be areas they have already identified]**

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Chart #            Map Code            Year

Months \_\_\_\_\_

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

**14. Can you identify areas where these animals are spawning/nesting? These are areas where animals go to reproduce or have their babies. [these can be areas they have already identified]**

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Chart #            Map Code            Year

Months \_\_\_\_\_

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

**15. Can you identify nursery areas for these animals? These are areas where animal go to raise their young or where young animals congregate until they are adults/older. [these can be areas they have already identified]**

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Chart #            Map Code            Year

Months \_\_\_\_\_

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

**16. (optional) Do these animals migrate? If they do, can you draw arrows indicating the direction of their migration and at what time of year? [these can be areas they have already identified]**

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Chart #            Map Code            Year

Months \_\_\_\_\_

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

**17. Has anything changed about your harvests (decreased, increased or remained consistent) over the years?**

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, why do you think it has changed?

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Why \_\_\_\_\_

**18. Has anything changed about the animal itself? Do they taste different or have a different texture; are they smaller, bigger, or skinnier? Are they producing more or fewer young?**

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, why do you think it has changed?

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Why \_\_\_\_\_

**19. 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?**

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Why \_\_\_\_\_

**20. Would you want to see any of these animals used in a commercial way?**

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If not, why?

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Why \_\_\_\_\_

**21. Are there other animals commonly found in these areas?**

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Chart #            Map Code            Species

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

**22. Can you describe the habitat that these animals are found in (sandy bottom, high cliffs, high current, islands etc.). [link map codes already used to descriptions of habitat, or use codes]**

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

Chart #            Map Code            Species

Comments \_\_\_\_\_





23. Are there any that we have not asked you about? Describe them/tell us about it.

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

Chart # \_\_\_\_\_ Map Code \_\_\_\_\_ Species \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments \_\_\_\_\_

24. Are you seeing any different types of these animals now than you used to see? Are there any that you have never seen before? Describe them/tell us about it.

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

Chart # \_\_\_\_\_ Map Code \_\_\_\_\_ Species \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments \_\_\_\_\_

**INVERTEBRATES**

25. I'm going to show you some photos of invertebrates. Please let me know if there is any that we do not have a picture of.

**Clam - Clam**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Mussel - Mus**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Cockle - Ckl**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Scallop - Scal**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Oyster - Oys**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Tortoiseshell Limpet - TL**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Sea Urchin - SU**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Whelk - Whe**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Snow Crab - SnC**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Toad Crab - TC**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Hermit Crab - HC**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Deep Sea King Crab - DSKC**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Crayfish - CRF**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Northern Shrimp - NS**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Amphipod - Amph**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Naked Sea Butterfly - NSB**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Polar Sea Star - PStar**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Mud Star - MStar**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Basket Star - BStar**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Sea Anemone - San**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Sea Cucumber - SCuc**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Finger Sponge - FS**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Boreal Armhook Squid - BAS**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Northern Krill - NK**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Mysid Shrimp - MyS**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Jellyfish - Jelly**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Ctenophore - Cten**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

List Of Species Known:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Chart #            Map Code            Year

Months \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

**26. Can you identify areas where these animals are found in particularly high abundance? Areas where you find more than anywhere else? [these can be areas they have already identified]**

Yes .....1            Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2            Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Chart #            Map Code            Year

Months \_\_\_\_\_

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

**27. Can you identify areas where these animals are spawning/nesting? These are areas where animals go to reproduce or have their babies. [these can be areas they have already identified]**

Yes .....1            Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2            Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Chart #            Map Code            Year

Months \_\_\_\_\_

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

**28. Can you identify nursery areas for these animals? These are areas where animal go to raise their young or where young animals congregate until they are adults/older. [these can be areas they have already identified]**

Yes .....1            Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2            Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Chart #            Map Code            Year

Months \_\_\_\_\_

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

**29. (optional) Do these animals migrate? If they do, can you draw arrows indicating the direction of their migration and at what time of year? [these can be areas they have already identified]**

Yes .....1            Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2            Skipped ..... 4

Chart #            Map Code            Year

Months \_\_\_\_\_

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

**30. Has anything changed about your harvests (decreased, increased or remained consistent) over the years?**

Yes .....1            Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2            Skipped ..... 4

If yes, why do you think it has changed?

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Why \_\_\_\_\_

**31. Has anything changed about the animal itself? Do they taste different or have a different texture; are they smaller, bigger, or skinnier? Are they producing more or fewer young?**

Yes .....1            Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2            Skipped ..... 4

If yes, why do you think they have changed?

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Why \_\_\_\_\_

**32. 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?**

Yes .....1            Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2            Skipped ..... 4

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Why \_\_\_\_\_

**33. Would you want to see any of these animals used in a commercial way?**

Yes .....1            Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2            Skipped ..... 4

If not, why?

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Why \_\_\_\_\_

**34. Are there other animals commonly found in these areas?**

Yes .....1            Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2            Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Chart #            Map Code            Species

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

**35. Can you describe the habitat that these animals are found in (sandy bottom, high cliffs, high current, islands etc.). [link map codes already used to descriptions of habitat, or use codes]**

Yes .....1            Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2            Skipped ..... 4

Chart #            Map Code            Species

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

**36. Are there any that we have not asked you about? Describe them/tell us about it.**

Yes .....1            Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2            Skipped ..... 4

Chart #            Map Code            Species

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

**37. Are you seeing any different types of these animals now than you used to see? Are there any that you have never seen before? Describe them/tell us about it.**

Yes .....1            Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2            Skipped ..... 4

Chart #            Map Code            Species

Comments \_\_\_\_\_



**MARINE MAMMALS**

38. I'm going to show you some photos of marine mammals. Please let me know if there is any that we do not have a picture of.

**Walrus - Wal**  
 Yes ..... 1      No.....2      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Ringed Seal - RS**  
 Yes ..... 1      No.....2      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Harp Seal - HS**  
 Yes ..... 1      No.....2      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Bearded Seal - BS**  
 Yes ..... 1      No.....2      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Hooded/Crested Seal - HOS**  
 Yes ..... 1      No.....2      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Spotted Seal - SPS**  
 Yes ..... 1      No.....2      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Ribbon Seal - RiS**  
 Yes ..... 1      No.....2      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Killer Whale - KW**  
 Yes ..... 1      No.....2      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Beluga - Bel**  
 Yes ..... 1      No.....2      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Narwhal - NW**  
 Yes ..... 1      No.....2      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Bowhead Whale - BW**  
 Yes ..... 1      No.....2      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Right Whale - RW**  
 Yes ..... 1      No.....2      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Minke Whale - MW**  
 Yes ..... 1      No.....2      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Polar Bear - PB**  
 Yes ..... 1      No.....2      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Grizzly Bear - GBear**  
 Yes ..... 1      No.....2      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**List Of Species Known:**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Chart #      Map Code      Type  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Months  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

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

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_

39. Can you identify areas where these animals are found in particularly high abundance? Areas where you find more than anywhere else? [these can be areas they have already identified]

Yes ..... 1      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No ..... 2      Skipped ..... 4  
 If yes, please list:  
 Chart #      Map Code      Year  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Months \_\_\_\_\_  
 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

40. Can you identify areas where these animals are spawning/nesting? These are areas where animals go to reproduce or have their babies. [these can be areas they have already identified]

Yes ..... 1      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No ..... 2      Skipped ..... 4  
 If yes, please list:  
 Chart #      Map Code      Year  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Months \_\_\_\_\_  
 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

41. Can you identify nursery areas for these animals? These are areas where animal go to raise their young or where young animals congregate until they are adults/older. [these can be areas they have already identified]

Yes ..... 1      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No ..... 2      Skipped ..... 4  
 If yes, please list:  
 Chart #      Map Code      Year  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Months \_\_\_\_\_  
 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

42. (optional) Do these animals migrate? If they do, can you draw arrows indicating the direction of their migration and at what time of year? [these can be areas they have already been identified]

Yes ..... 1      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No ..... 2      Skipped ..... 4  
 If yes, please list:  
 Chart #      Map Code      Year  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Months \_\_\_\_\_  
 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

43. Has anything changed about your harvests (decreased, increased or remained consistent) over the years?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, why do you think it has changed?

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Why \_\_\_\_\_

44. Has anything changed about the animal itself? Do they taste different or have a different texture; are they smaller, bigger, or skinnier? Are they producing more or fewer young?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, why do you think it has changed?

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Why \_\_\_\_\_

45. 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?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Why \_\_\_\_\_

46. Would you want to see any of these animals used in a commercial way?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If not, why?

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

Why \_\_\_\_\_

47. Are there other animals commonly found in these areas?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Chart #                      Map Code                      Species \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

48. Can you describe the habitat that these animals are found in (sandy bottom, high cliffs, high current, islands etc.). [link map codes already used to descriptions of habitat, or use codes]

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

Chart #                      Map Code                      Species \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

49. Are there any that we have not asked you about? Describe them/tell us about it.

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

Chart #                      Map Code                      Species \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

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

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

Chart #                      Map Code                      Species \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

**MARINE PLANTS**

51. I'm going to show you some photos of marine plants. Please let me know if there is any that we do not have a picture of.

**Hollow Stemmed Kelp - HSK**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure .....3

Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Edible Kelp - EK**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure .....3

Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Sea Colander - SCol**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure .....3

Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Spiny Sour Weed - SSW**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure .....3

Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Green Sea Fingers - GSF**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure .....3

Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Dulse - Dul**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure .....3

Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Bladder Wrack - BWra**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure .....3

Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Sea Lungwort - SLW**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure .....3

Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

List Of Species Known:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Chart #                      Map Code                      Year \_\_\_\_\_

Months \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

52. Can you identify areas where these animals are found in particularly high abundance? Areas where you find more than anywhere else? [these can be areas they have already identified]

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Chart #                      Map Code                      Year \_\_\_\_\_

Months \_\_\_\_\_

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



53. Can you identify areas where these animals are spawning/nesting? These are areas where animals go to reproduce or have their babies. [these can be areas they have already identified]

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Months \_\_\_\_\_  
 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

54. Can you identify nursery areas for these animals? These are areas where animal go to raise their young or where young animals congregate until they are adults/older. [these can be areas they have already identified]

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

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

55. (optional) Do these animals migrate? If they do, can you draw arrows indicating the direction of their migration and at what time of year? [these can be areas they have already identified]

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

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

56. Has anything changed about your harvests (decreased, increased or remained consistent) over the years?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, why do you think it has changed?

Comments \_\_\_\_\_  
 Why \_\_\_\_\_

57. Has anything changed about the animal itself? Do they taste different or have a different texture; are they smaller, bigger, or skinnier? Are they producing more or fewer young?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, why do you think it has changed?

Comments \_\_\_\_\_  
 Why \_\_\_\_\_

58. 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?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

Comments \_\_\_\_\_  
 Why \_\_\_\_\_

59. Would you want to see any of these animals used in a commercial way?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If not, why?

Comments \_\_\_\_\_  
 Why \_\_\_\_\_

60. Are there other animals commonly found in these areas?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Chart #                      Map Code                      Species \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments \_\_\_\_\_

61. Can you describe the habitat that these animals are found in (sandy bottom, high cliffs, high current, islands etc.). [link map codes already used to descriptions of habitat, or use codes]

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

Chart #                      Map Code                      Species \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments \_\_\_\_\_

62. Are there any that we have not asked you about? Describe them/tell us about it.

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

Chart #                      Map Code                      Species \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments \_\_\_\_\_

63. Are you seeing any different types of these animals now than you used to see? Are there any that you have never seen before? Describe them/tell us about it.

Yes .....1                      Not Sure..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

Chart #                      Map Code                      Species \_\_\_\_\_  
 Comments \_\_\_\_\_

**BIRDS**

64. I'm going to show you some photos of birds. Please let me know if there is any that we do not have a picture of.

**Buff-breasted Sandpiper - BBS**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Stilt Sandpiper - StiS**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Pectoral Sandpiper - PS**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**White-Rumped Sandpiper - WRS**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Baird's Sandpiper - BSand**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Least Sandpiper - LSand**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Semi-palmated Sandpiper - SPS**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Purple Sandpiper - PurS**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Spotted Sandpiper - SpoS**

Yes .....1                      No.....2                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**American Golden-Plover - AGP**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Black-bellied Plover - BBP**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Common Ringed Plover - CRP**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Semi-palmated Plover - SPP**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Whimbrel - WHM**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Eskimo Curlew - EC**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Wilson's Snipe - CS**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Hudsonian Godwit - HGod**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Dunlin - Dun**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Sanderling - Sand**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Red Knot - RK**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesser Yellowlegs - LesY**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Ruddy Turnstone - RT**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Horned Lark - HL**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Lapland Longspur - LL**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Killdeer - KD**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**American Bittern - ABit**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Northern Water Thrush - NWT**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Snow Bunting - SB**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Northern Wheatear - NWWh**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**American Pipit - APip**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Grey Cheeked Thrush - GCT**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Dark-Eyed Junco - DEJ**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Northern Shrike - NSh**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Bank Swallow - BnkS**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Barn Swallow - BrnS**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**American Robin - ARob**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Savannah Sparrow - SSp**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**American Tree Sparrow - ATSp**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**White-Crowned Sparrow - WCSp**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Harris Sparrow - HSp**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Fox Sparrow - FSp**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Common Redpoll - CRP**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Hoary Redpoll - HRP**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Blackpoll Warbler - BPW**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Yellow Warbler - YW**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Sandhill Crane - SCrn**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Pomarine Jaeger - PoJ**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Parasitic Jaeger - PaJ**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Long Tailed Jaeger - LTJ**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_



**Rock Ptarmigan - RPtr**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Willow Ptarmigan - WPtr**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**White-Tailed Ptarmigan - WTPtar**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Snowy Owl - Sowl**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Eared Owl - SEO**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**European Starling - ESt**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Common Raven - CR**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Red Phalarope - RP**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Red-necked Phalarope - RNP**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Rough-legged Hawk - RLH**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Peregrine Falcon - PF**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Gryfalcon - Gyr**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Bald Eagle - BE**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Golden Eagle - GE**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Common Nighthawk - CNH**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**American Kestrel - AKes**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Merlin - Mer**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Glaucous Gull - GG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Herring Gull - HG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Thayer's Gull - ThG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Mew Gull - MewG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Ivory Gull - IG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Ross' Gull - RossG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Sabine's Gull - SabG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Bonaparte's Gull - BonG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Black-headed Gull - BHG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Iceland Gull - IceG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Black-legged Kittiwake - BLK**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Snow Goose - SG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Ross's Goose - RG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Canada Goose - CG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Cackling Goose - CacG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Brant - Bran**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**White-fronted Goose - WFG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Tundra Swan - TS**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Dovekie - Dove**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Arctic Tern - AT**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Thick-Billed Murre - TBM**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Black Guillemot - BG**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Razorbill - RZB**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name \_\_\_\_\_

**Northern Fulmar - NF**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Northern Gannet - NGan**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Double-Breasted Cormorant - DCC**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**King Eider - KE**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Common Eider - CE**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Long Tailed Duck (Oldsquaw) - OS**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Harlequin Duck - HQD**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Northern Pintail - NPIn**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Mallard - Mall**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Red Breasted Merganser - RBM**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Common Merganser - CMer**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Arctic Loon - AL**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Common Loon - CL**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Red-throated Loon - RTL**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Yellow-billed Loon - YBL**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Pacific Loon - PLoon**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Black Scoter - BScot**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**White Winged Scoter - WWS**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Surf Scoter - SurfS**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Greater Scaup - GrS**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Green Winged Teal - GWT**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**American Wigeon – AWig**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**Horned Grebe - HGr**

Yes .....1 No.....2 Not Sure .....3  
Local Name\_\_\_\_\_

**List Of Species Known:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Chart #                      Map Code                      Year

Months \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comments\_\_\_\_\_

**65. Can you identify areas where these animals are found in particularly high abundance? Areas where you find more than anywhere else? [these can be areas they have already identified]**

Yes .....1 Not Sure..... 3  
No .....2 Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Chart #                      Map Code                      Year

Months \_\_\_\_\_

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

**66. Can you identify areas where these animals are spawning/nesting? These are areas where animals go to reproduce or have their babies. [these can be areas they have already identified]**

Yes .....1 Not Sure..... 3  
No .....2 Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Chart #                      Map Code                      Year

Months \_\_\_\_\_

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

**67. Can you identify nursery areas for these animals? These are areas where animal go to raise their young or where young animals congregate until they are adults/older. [these can be areas they have already identified]**

Yes .....1 Not Sure..... 3  
No .....2 Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Chart #                      Map Code                      Year

Months \_\_\_\_\_

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





68. (optional) Do these animals migrate? If they do, can you draw arrows indicating the direction of their migration and at what time of year? [these can be areas they have already identified]

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

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

69. Has anything changed about your harvests (decreased, increased or remained consistent) over the years?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, why do you think it has changed?

Comments \_\_\_\_\_  
 Why \_\_\_\_\_

70. Has anything changed about the animal itself? Do they taste different or have a different texture; are they smaller, bigger, or skinnier? Are they producing more or fewer young?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, why do you think it has changed?

Comments \_\_\_\_\_  
 Why \_\_\_\_\_

71. 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?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

Comments \_\_\_\_\_  
 Why \_\_\_\_\_

72. Would you want to see any of these animals used in a commercial way?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If not, why?

Comments \_\_\_\_\_  
 Why \_\_\_\_\_

73. Are there other animals commonly found in these areas?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

If yes, please list:

Chart #                      Map Code                      Species  
 Comments \_\_\_\_\_

74. Can you describe the habitat that these animals are found in (sandy bottom, high cliffs, high current, islands etc.). [link map codes already used to descriptions of habitat, or use codes]

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

Chart #                      Map Code                      Species  
 Comments \_\_\_\_\_

75. Are there any that we have not asked you about? Describe them/tell us about it.

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

Chart #                      Map Code                      Species  
 Comments \_\_\_\_\_

76. Are you seeing any different types of these animals now than you used to see? Are there any that you have never seen before? Describe them/tell us about it.

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

Chart #                      Map Code                      Species  
 Comments \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION 4 SPECIAL PLACES

Now we are going to ask you about areas of high diversity (biologically rich). 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).

77. Do you know of areas like these? Why do you think they are diverse?

Yes .....1                      Not Sure ..... 3  
 No .....2                      Skipped ..... 4

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                      Species  
 Months \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION 5 OTHER REASON

Now we are going to ask you about areas that are important to you for any other reason than we have already discussed. These areas could be scenic areas, areas you consider particularly beautiful or pristine (e.g. waterfall, view, secluded).

78. Do you know of areas like these? Yes .....1 Not Sure ..... 3 No .....2 Skipped ..... 4

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

SECTION 6 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

79. Describe what the infrastructure is currently like in the community as it relates to the marine environment (e.g. wharves, boats, storage, anchoring sites, freezers).

80. What infrastructure do you think is needed or could be improved in order for your community to continue current hunting, fishing and commercial activities?

81. What do you think would have economic development potential in your community? What are some of your ideas?

82. Do you think Tourism would be a good business to have in your community? Tell us what you think about Tourism. Yes .....1 Not Sure ..... 3 No .....2 Skipped ..... 4

SECTION 7 CHANGE AND THE FUTURE

83. 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.

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

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

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

87. 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]



## 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.

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

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

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

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

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Time Interview Completed: \_\_\_\_\_

(optional) Time and Date of Second Appointment

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SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKTITUT	TRANSLITERATION	FRENCH	INUINNAQTUN	MAP CODE	NOTES
<i>Salvelinus alpinus subsp. alpinus</i>	Land Locked Char, Red Lake Trout	ΔΔᑭᑦᑎᑦ; ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑭᑦ; ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Nutibli; Nutilli; Akalukpik; Angmalook; Aniaq; Aopalayak; Aoparktulatoryq; Aupalijaat; Eekalook; Egaluk; Ekalluk; Ekaluk; Ekalupik; Ekaluppik; Ekralugak; Eqalugdlukaq; Eqaluk; Eqalukakaq; Eqaluqaq; Eqaluk; Erlakukpik; Hiwiterro; I ha look; Ihkaluk; Ikalopik; Ikalukpik; Ikalupik; Ikaluq; Ikaluqpik; Iloraq; Ilorarzuk; Iqalugaq; Iqaluk; Iqalukpiaryuk; Iqalukpik; Iqaluppik; Iqluq; Ircaluk; Ivatarak; Iviksarok; Ivisaaruq; Ivisaruk; Ivisaroq; Ivitaaruq; Ivitagok; Ivitaraq; Ivitaruk; Kaloarpok; Kalukpik; Kavasilik; Kavisilik; Kaitilik; Kisujuq; Lixtaa; Majuliqtuq; Majuliqtuq; Majuqtuq; Nutidilik; Nutidleq; Nutiliarjuk; Nutilliajuk; Nutilliq; Situaquq; Situliqtuq; Suvaliviniq; Tatlulik; Tariurmiutaq; Tariurmuarunnangittuq; Tisuajuk; Tisuajuq; Tisujuittuq	Omble chevalier dulcicole; omble chevalier d'eau douce	Ikalupik	LLC	
<i>Salvelinus malma</i>	Dolly-Varden	Δᑭᑦᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Iqalukpik	Dolly-Varden; omble du Pacifique	Iqalukpik; Imaulluk	DV	Often confused with Land Locked Char or Spawning Char. Not known in Nunavut, but still under investigation.
<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>	White Sucker	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Quqsupuq	Meunier noir, mullet	Kapihilik	Wsu	Not known in Nunavut. Reported to be seen occasionally in Kugluktuk area.
<i>Catostomus catostomus</i>	Longnose Sucker	ᑭᑦᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Qusujuq; Quusujuuq	Meunier rouge	Miluqiaq; Quhuyuq	Lsu	
<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic Salmon	Δᑭᑦᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Iqalukpik; Kapisalirksoak; Kapisilik; Kavisilik; Kebleriksoak; Kumaliq; Saama; Saamakutaak; Saamarug; Sama	Saumon de l'Atlantique	Iqalukpik	ASal	Possible in southeastern Nunavut; reported in Cape Dorset, Ellesmere, Coral Harbor. Known to occur in Kugluktuk.

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKTITUT	TRANSLITERATION	FRENCH	INUINNAQTUN	MAP CODE	NOTES
<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Atlantic Cod	ᐅᓄᓐ	Ogac; Uugaq; Kabliac; Ovak; Saraudlik; Saraudliksoak; Sarugdligaraq; Sarugdlik; Saugdlik; Ugak;	Morue, morue franche	???	ACod	Known to exist in Ogac Lake (Ney Harbour, Frobisher Bay) and in two lakes (Qasigialiminiq, Tarijuarusiq) in NW Cumberland Sound (Hardie et al. 2006. Can J Fish Aquat Sci). The species might also occur in Frobisher Bay proper and Cumberland Sound.
<i>Gadus ogac</i>	Greenland Cod	ᐱᐅᐱᑦᐅᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᐅᓄᓐ	Ogac; Owuk; Ovak; Ugak; Uugaatsuk; Uugavik; Uugavik; Uugayak; Oarsuk; Uvak	Ogac	???	GCod	Found in a number of lakes on Baffin Island, including Soper Lake in Kimmirut.
<i>Boreogadus saida</i> ; <i>Arctogadus glacialis</i>	Arctic or Polar Cod	ᐅᓄᓐ; ᐅᓄᓐ	Uugaq; Uugaalaaq; Ekalluak; Ekalgak; Equaluak; Itok; Ogac; Ogaq; Ordlek; Ordlerit; Ovac; Uugak; Uugaq; Ogark; Uvak	Saïda franc; saïda imberbe, morue polaire, morue arctique	Uugaq; Hiovoktok; Uugaq; Angmagiak	Cod	The most abundant and widely distributed fish in the Arctic.
<i>Gymnocanthus tricuspis</i>	Arctic Staghorn Sculpin	ᐅᓄᓐ	Kanajuq	Tricorne arctique	Kanayuq	ASS	
<i>Myoxocephalus quadricornis</i>	Deepwater Sculpin, Fourhorn Sculpin	ᐱᐅᐱᑦᐅᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᐅᓄᓐ	Itijurmiutaq; Kanajuq	Chaboisseau à quatre cornes, Chabot de profondeur	Kanavak; Kanayuq; Itingayumi Kanayuq	DScul	Only found in very deep lakes – not present in study area; This species is caught in trawls and gill nets in the nearshore (50m) of the Beaufort Sea – there is a marine Arctic form and they are considered very abundant across the Arctic (the glacial relic lake forms).
<i>Cottus cognatus</i>	Slimy Sculpin	ᐅᓄᓐ	Kanajuq; Kanaiyok	Chabot visqueux	Kanayuq	SScul	
<i>Cottus ricei</i>	Spoonhead Sculpin	ᐅᓄᓐ	Kanajuq	Chabot à tête plate	Kanayuq; Aluutut Niaqulgit Kanayuq	SpScul	Might be found near Chesterfield, but small and benthic, unlikely to be captured
<i>Lycodes reticulatus</i>	Arctic Eelpout	ᑦᐅᓐᐅᓐᐅᓐᐅᓐᐅᓐ	Qujjaunnaq; Sulupavak	Lycode arctique	Quliiligaq	AOP	There is tons of Lycodes spp. They are very difficult to ID and I believe there are approximately 15 possible species with the most diverse collections located in Davis Strait-Baffin Bay. Reported to be seen occasionally in Kugluktuk area. Ocean pout.
<i>Lota lota</i>	Burbot	ᐱᐅᐱᑦᐅᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	Tiktaalik; Nettarnak; Natarrnaq; Shulukpaoluk; Tiktaalik; Tiktaaliq; Tiktabek; Tiktailik; Tiktalaq; Tiktalik; Titale; Titalik; Titaliq; Tittaalik	Lotte, lotte de rivière	Tiktaaliq	Bur	



SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKTITUT	TRANSLITERATION	FRENCH	INUINNAQTUN	MAP CODE	NOTES
<i>Platichthys stellatus</i>	Starry Flounder	ᐅᑦᓂᓂᐅᑦ ᐅᑦᓂᓂᐅᑦ	Ubluriatut Nataarnaq ; Ikkahnalook; Ipkelnokto; Ipkuknaluk; Nadalna; Nataktook; Natanak; Natangnok; Natarnak; Natarnaq	Flet étoilé	Ubluriatut Nataarnaq	StF	
<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>	Winter Flounder/ Black-back Flounder	ᐅᑦᓂᓂᐅᑦ; ᐅᑦᓂᓂᐅᑦ ᐅᑦᓂᓂᐅᑦ	Natarrnaq	Plie rouge	Natanak; Ukiup Nataarnaq/ Qingnariktuq Nataarnaq	WFl	
<i>Liopsetta glacialis,</i> <i>Pleuronectes glacialis</i>	Arctic Flounder	ᐅᑦᓂᓂᐅᑦ	Natarrnaq	Plie arctique	Nataarnaq	AFl	
<i>Reinhardtius hippoglossoides</i>	Greenland Halibut/Turbot	ᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ; ᐅᑦᓂᓂᐅᑦ; ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	Qaliralik; Nattarnaq; Kaleralik; Nat-ahnuh; Natarnak; Natarnaq; Netarnarak; Qaleralik; Tikkalik	Flétan du Groenland, flétan noir	Qaliralik	GHal	
<i>Mallotus villosus</i>	Capelin	ᐅᑦᓂᓂᐅᑦ; ᐅᑦᓂᓂᐅᑦ	Igligaaq (Baffin); Iglinnaq (Chesterfield); Quliiligaq; Amagiak; Angmaggeuck; Angmagsaat; Angmagsak; Anmugrun; Axmagaiak; Holili-gah; Ko le le kuk; Nulilighuk; Qoliiligaq; Qulilirraq	Capelan, capelin	Angmagiaq	Cape	
<i>Clupea harengus</i>	Atlantic Herring	ᑲᐱᑦᑲᑦ	Kapisilik	Hareng, hareng atlantique	Angmagiaq; Kapihilik	AHerr	Not known in Nunavut, but reported by interviewees.
<i>Clupea pallasii</i>	Pacific Herring	ᑲᐱᑦᑲᑦ	Kapihilik	Hareng du Pacifique	Kapihilik	PHerr	Not known in Nunavut, but reported by interviewees.
<i>Coregonus clupeaformis</i>	Lake Whitefish	ᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ; ᐅᑦᓂᓂᐅᑦ; ᑲᐱᑦᑲᑦ; ᐅᑦᓂᓂᐅᑦ; ᑲᐱᑦᑲᑦ	Qakuqtaq; Ammiurluktuq; Kavisilik; Amiraqluktuq; Anadleq; Anahik; Anadlerk; Jikuktok; Kakiviaktok; Kakiviartut; Kakkiviartoq; Kalupiat; Kapihilik; Kapisilik; Kavasilik; Kaviselik; Kavisilak; Kavisilik; Keki-yuak-tuk; Pi-kok-tok; Pikuktuq; Qelaluqaq	Grand corégone, corégone de lac	Kapihiliit; Tasirmiutaq; Tahirmiuttat Kapihilik	LWh	
<i>Coregonus nasus</i>	Broad Whitefish	ᑲᐱᑦᑲᑦ; ᑲᐱᑦᑲᑦ; ᑲᐱᑦᑲᑦ; ᑲᐱᑦᑲᑦ	Silittuq kavisilik; Kakkiviaqtuq; Aanaaksiiq; An-ark-hlirk; Anah'lih'; Anaklek; Anaklik; Ananaaklik; Kausriluk; Kavasilik; Kavisilik	Corrégone tschir	Hiliktut Kapihiliit	BWh	May be considered the same as Lake Whitefish – might be found near Kugluktuk only.
<i>Prosopium cylindraceum</i>	Round Whitefish (Frost Fish)	ᑲᐱᑦᑲᑦ; ᑲᐱᑦᑲᑦ; ᑲᐱᑦᑲᑦ	Milugiaq; Kavisilik; Kapisilik; Kavasilik; Okeugnak; Osungnak	Ménomini rond	Kigalik; Kaimalluriktut Kapihiliit	RWh	

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKITUT	TRANSLITERATION	FRENCH	INUINNAQTUN	MAP CODE	NOTES
<i>Prosopium williamsoni</i>	Mountain Whitefish	Λᵁᵇᵛᵃᵇ	Pikuktuuq	Ménomini des montagnes	Pikuktuk; Mayuqqami; Hiuryuktuut; Mayuqqamiuttat Kapihilik	MWh	Not known in Nunavut, but reported by interviewees.
<i>Coregonus artedi</i>	Lake Cisco	ΔᵃᵇᵛᵃᵇΔᵃᵇᵛᵃᵇ	Iqalutuinnaq; Arnarqsleq; Kapisilik; Kaviselik; Kavisilik	Cisco de lac	Kapihilik; Tahirmiuttat Kapihilik	LaC	
<i>Coregonus sardinella</i>	Least Cisco	Δᵃᵇᵛᵃᵇᵃᵇ	Iqalugaq; Kalushak; Kapahilik; Kraaktak; Qaqtak	Cisco sardinelle	Kapihilik	LeC	May find near Kugluktuk and probably confused with Arctic Cisco; Known to occur in the Queen Maud Gulf and Viscount Melville Ecozones
<i>Coregonus autumnalis</i>	Arctic Cisco	Δᵃᵇᵛᵃᵇ	Iqaluk; Kakatak; Kapisilik; Kraaktak; Qaqtak	Cisco arctique	Kapihilik	ArcC	May find near Kugluktuk and probably confused with least Cisco; Known to occur in the Queen Maud Gulf, Viscount Melville and Lancaster Sound Ecozones.
<i>Coregonus nigripinnis</i>	Blackfin Cisco	???	???	Cisco à nageoires noires	???	BfC	Possibly only northern Ontario and Manitoba. Not known in Nunavut.
<i>Salvelinus namaycush</i>	Lake Trout	Δᵃᵇᵛᵃᵇ Δᵃᵇᵛᵃᵇ; Δᵃᵇᵛᵃᵇ; Δᵃᵇᵛᵃᵇ	I&ugaq; I&uuq; Akalukpik; Col-lic-puk; Iluuraq; Ilook; Idlorak; Ihok; Ikalukpik; Ikhiloktok; Ikhlorak; Ilortoq; Iqluq; Ishioraliktaq; Islorak; Isok; Isuuq; Isuuqiaq; Isuuqiq; Isuuraaryuk; Isuuraq; Ivitaruk; Keyteeleek; Milaqqayoq; Naaqtuuq; Nauktoq; Naluarryuk; Sigguayaq; Siuktuuk; Siyuktuuk;	Touladi, truite grise	Ikalupik, Ehok; Ihuuq	LT	
<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>	Brook Trout	???	Aanaatik; Aanak; Ana; Anakleq; Anokik; Anuk; I ha luk; Iqaluk; Iqaluk tasirsiutik;	Omble de fontaine	Ihuuqiq	BTr	Not known to be in Nunavut; however, reported and said to have thicker skin than Lake Trout.
<i>Salvelinus confluentus</i>	Bull Trout	Δᵃᵇᵛᵃᵇ Δᵃᵇᵛᵃᵇᵃᵇ	Aana Isuuralittaaq	Omble à tête plate	Aanaaqhiiq	BT	Not known in Nunavut.
<i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i>	Trout-perch	Δᵃᵇᵛᵃᵇᵃᵇ	Iqalualaaq	Omisco	Hiuryuktuut	TP	Not known in Nunavut.
<i>Couesius plumbeus</i>	Lake Chub	???	???	Méné de lac	Hiuryuktuut	LCh	A large minnow, likely absent from entire study area.
<i>Osmerus mordax</i>	Rainbow Smelt	Δᵃᵇᵛᵃᵇ	???	Éperlan, éperlan arc-en-ciel, éperlan de lac	Iqaluk	RBS	





SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKTITUT	TRANSLITERATION	FRENCH	INUINNAQTUN	MAP CODE	NOTES
<i>Liparis tunicatus</i> OR <i>Liparis herschelini</i>	Bartail Seasnail, Greenland Seasanil, Kelp Snailfish	???	Nipishah, Nipi-sak, Nee-fitz-shak	Limace des laminaires	???	BSS	
<i>Liparis koefoedi</i> OR <i>Liparis fabricii</i>	Gelatinous Seasnail, Gelatinous Snailfish	???	???	Limace gélatineuse	???	GSS	
<i>Lycodes jugoricus</i>	Shulupaoluk	???	???	Lycode plume	???	Shu	
<i>Lycodes adolfi</i>	Adolf's Eelpout	???	???	Lycode d'Adolf	???	AE	
<i>Lycodes mucosus</i>	Saddled Eelpout	???	Kuxrauna, Kugrauna	Lycode à selles	???	SaE	
<i>Lycodes pallidus</i>	Pale Eelpout	???	???	Lycode pâle	???	PalE	
<i>Lycodes polaris</i>	Canadian Eelpout	???	???	Lycode polaire	???	CE	
<i>Lycodes rossi</i>	Threespot Eelpout	???	???	Lycode à trios taches	???	TE	
<i>Lycodes seminudus</i>	Longear Eelpout	???	???	Lycode à oreilles	???	LEe	
<i>Anisarchus medius</i>	Stout Eelblenny	???	Shalup-pau-gah	Lompénie naine	???	StE	
<i>Artediellus scaber</i>	Pough, Hamecon, Rough Hookear Sculpin	ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲ	Kanajuq	Hameçon rude	???	RHS	
<i>Icelus bicornis</i>	Twohorn Sculpin	ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲ	Kanajuq	Icèle à deux cornes	???	TS	
<i>Icelus spatula</i>	Spatulate Sculpin	ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲ	Kanajuq	Icèle spatulée		SpS	
<i>Myoxocephalus scorpioides</i>	Arctic Sculpin	ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲ	Kanayuk, Kanajuk, Tivaqiq	Chaboisseau arctique		ASc	
<i>Myoxocephalus scorpius</i>	Shorthorn Sculpin	ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲ	Qanirkuutuk, Kaniok, Kanayuk, Kanajuk	Chaboisseau à épines courtes, crapeau de mer	???	ShS	
<i>Triglops nybelini</i>	Bigeye Sculpin	ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲ	Kanajuq	Faux-trigle à grands yeux	???	BSc	
<i>Triglops pingelii</i>	Ribbed Sculpin	ᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲ	Kanajuq	Faux-trigle bardé	???	RSc	
<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	Lumpsucker, Lumpfish	ᑳᑲᑲ	Qorkshuyoq, Nipisa, Nepisa, Lepisuk, Arnardluk, Arnardlok, Angusedlok, Angusatdluk	Lompe, Grosse poule de mer	???	Lump	
<i>Cyclopteroopsis jordani</i>	Smooth Lumpfish	ᑳᑲᑲ	Nipisa	Petite poule de mer douce	???	SLu	
<i>Eumicrotremus derjugini</i>	Leatherfin Lumpsucker	???	???	Petite poule de mer arctique	???	LL	
<i>Arctogadus borisovi</i>	Toothed Cod	???	???	Saïda barbu	???	TCo	



SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKTITUT	TRANSLITERATION	FRENCH	INUINNAQTUN	MAP CODE	NOTES
<i>Ulcina olrikii</i>	Arctic Alligator Fish	???	???	Poisson-aligateur arctique	AAF		
<i>Lycodes mcallisteri</i>	McAllister's Eelpout	???	???	Lycode de McAllister	???	McE	
<i>Liparis atlanticus</i>	Atlantic Seasnail	???	Nipi-shah, Nipsisak	Limace atlantique	???	AS	
<i>Eumicrotremus spinosus</i>	Atlantic Spiny Lumpsucker	???	Nepisardluk, Nepisardluarsuk, Man-iktoe	Petite poule de mer atlantique	???	ASL	
<i>Gymnelus barsukovi</i>	Barsukov's Pout	???	???	Unerrnak de Barsukov	???	BP	
<i>Sebastes marinus</i>	Ocean Perch, Golden Redfish	???	Sulugpâvaq, Sulugpavak, Sullupaugak, Iterdlarnat	Sébaste orangé	???	OP	
<i>Eumesogrammus praecisus</i>	Fourline Snakeblenny	???	???	Quatre-lignes atlantique	???	FSb	
<i>Lumpenus masculatus</i>	Daubed Shanny	???	???	Lompénie tachetée	???	DS	
<i>Lycodes paamiuti</i>	Paamiut Eelpout	???	???	Lycode de Paamiut	???	PaaE	
<i>Lycodes tuneri</i>	Polar Eelpout	???	???	Lycode polaire	???	PE	
<i>Triglops murrayi</i>	Mailed Sculpin	???	???	Faux-trigle armé	???	MS	
<i>Leptagonus decgonus</i>	Atlantic Sea Poacher	???	Kaniordluk, Kanajordlak	Agone atlantique	???	ASP	
<i>Ammodytes dubius</i>	Northern Sand Lance	???	Putorutôk	Lançon du Nord	???	NSL	
<i>Centroscyllium fabricii</i>	Black Dogfish	???	???	Aiguillat noir	???	BD	
<i>Coryphaenoides rupestris</i>	Rock Grenadier	???	???	Grenadier de roche	???	RG	
<i>Myxine glutinosa</i>	Northern Hagfish	???	Kopaluk, Ivik	Myxine du Nord	???	NHf	
<i>Pholis fasciata</i>	Banded Gunnel	???	Quvsauaq, Kurksaunak, Kugsauanak	Sigouine rubannée	???	BG	
<i>Sebastes mentella</i>	Deepwater Redfish	???	???	Sébaste atlantique	???	DR	
<i>Lycodes luetkenii</i>	Lutken's Eelpout	???	???	Lycode de Lutken	???	LE	
<i>Gaidropsarus ensis</i>	Threebeard Rockling	???	???	Mustèle arctique à trios barbillons	???	TR	
<i>Gaidropsarus argentatus</i>	Arctic Rockling	???	???	Musèle argentée	???	AR	
<i>Gymnelus retrodorsalis</i>	Aurora Pout, Aurora Unernak	???	???	Unernak aurore	???	AP	
<i>Gymnelus viridis</i>	Fish Doctor	???	Coogjannernak; Koupjhaun-ohuk; Kugsauanak; Unernak	Unernak caméléon, anguille de mer	Kuukkap Iqalungi	FD	





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<i>Phoca groenlandica</i> OR <i>Pagophilus groenlandicus</i>	Harp seal	ᖃᐃᑭᑦᑲ	Qairulik	Phoque du Groenland	Qairulik	HS	
<i>Erignathus barbatus</i>	Bearded seal	ᐃᖃᖃᑦ; ᐃᑲᖃᑦ; ᐃᑲᖃᑦᑲ; ᐃᖃᖃᑦᑲ	Ugjuk Tirilluk; Tirigluk; Tiriglaaq; Ugjugalaaq	Phoque barbu	Ukyuk; Ugyuk	BS	
<i>Cystophora cristata</i>	Hooded seal, Crested seal	ᐃᑲ; ᐃᑲᑦᑲ	Apa; Natsiva; Natsivak	Phoque à capuchin, phoque à crête	Nahakakaktututittut; Nattivak	HoS	
<i>Phoca vitulina</i>	Harbour Seal, Ranger Seal	ᖃᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲ	Qasigiaq	Phoque commun	Qahigiak	HbS (formerly recorded as 'SpSeal')	Seen in and near rivers in summer. Sometimes referred to as Spotted Seal.
<i>Orcinus orca</i>	Killer whale	ᐃᑲᑲᑦ; ᐃᑲᑲᑦᑲ; ᐃᑲᑲ	Aarluk; Aarluk; Aarlu	Épaulard, orque		KW	
<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	Beluga	ᖃᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲ; ᖃᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲ; ᖃᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ; ᐃᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲ	Qilalugaq; Qinalugaq; Qauluqtaq; Issuqqaq	Béluga			Bel
<i>Monodon monoceros</i>	Narwhal	ᐃᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲ; ᖃᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ ᖃᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ; ᐃᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ; ᐃᑲᑲᑦᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	Tuugaalik; Tualiq; Qirniqtaq qilalugaq; Allanguaq; Arnalluaq; Arnalluq	Narval	Tuugaaq; Tuugaalik	NW	
<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>	Bowhead Whale	ᐃᑲᑲᑲ	Arvik	Baleine boréale, baleine du Groenland	Arviq; Paulatuk	BW	
<i>Eubalaena glacialis</i>	North Atlantic Right Whale	ᐃᑲᑲᑲ	Ipak	Baleine noire, baleine noire de l'atlantique Nord	Arvik	RW	Very unlikely to be seen in Nunavut.
<i>Balaenoptera acutorostrata</i>	Common Minke Whale	ᐃᑲᑲᑲᑲ	Tikaagulliq	Qilalugaq	Qilalugaq	MW	
<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	Polar Bear	ᐃᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ; ᐃᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ; ᐃᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ; ᐃᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ; ᐃᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	Nanuq; Aatiqtaq; Nanualaaq; Atiqtalik; Angujjuaq	Ours blanc, ours polaire	Nanuq	PB	
<i>Globicephala melas</i>	Long-Finned Pilot Whale	???	???	Globicéphale noir	???	LFPW	
<i>Hyperoodon ampullatus</i>	Northern Bottlenose Whale	???	???	Baleine à bec commune	???	NBD	
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin Whale	???	???	Rorqual commun	???	FW	
<i>Lagenorhynchus acutus</i>	Atlantic White-Sided Dolphin	???	???	Dauphin à flancs blancs	???	AWSD	
<i>Lagenorhynchus albirostris</i>	White-Beaked Dolphin	???	???	Dauphin à nez blanc	???	WBD	
<i>Balaenoptera musculus</i>	Blue Whale	ᐃᑲᑲᑲ	Ipak	Rorqual bleu, baleine bleue	???	BIW	
<i>Physeter macrocephalus/catodon</i>	Sperm Whale	ᑲᑲᑲᑲᑲ	Kigutilik	Cachalot	???	SpW	
<i>Balaenoptera borealis</i>	Sei Whale	???	???	Rorqual boréal	???	Sei	



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<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback Whale	???	???	Rorqual à bosse	???	HW	
<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	Harbour Porpoise	???	???	Marsouin commun	???	HP	
<i>Histiophca fasciata</i>	Ribbon Seal	ᐱᑦᐅᑦᐅ	???	Phoque à bandes, phoque à rubans	Nattiq	RiS	Likely not in Nunavut.
<b>MARINE PLANTS</b>							
<i>Saccharina longicrurus</i>	Hollow Stemmed Kelp	ᑦᐅᑦᐅᐱᑦᐅ	Qiquaq	Laminaire à long stipe	Qiqquat; Haalukkaat Qiqquat	HSK	
<i>Alaria marginata</i>	Edible Kelp	ᐱᑦᐅᑦᐅ	Kuanni	Alarie coestible	Kuani; Nirilaat Qiqquat	EK	Ujamiruti (ᐱᑦᐅᑦᐅ) – lower leaf
<i>Agarum clathratum</i>	Sea Colander	ᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦᐅᐅᐅ	Qallunniuti	Agare criblé	Qallunniutit; Taryup Qalunniut	Scol	
<i>Desmarestia aculeata</i>	Spiny Sour Weed	ᐱᑦᐅᑦᐅ	Iquuti	Algue desmarestia	Aqayat; Kuannik	SSW	
<i>Codium fragile</i>	Green sea fingers	ᐱᑦᐅᑦᐅ	Aqaja	Algue codium fragile	Aqayat; Hungayaaqtut Taryup Qikquat	GSF	Was arctic kelp. Reported in deeper waters where freshwater meets salt water.
<i>Palmaria palmata</i>	Dulse	ᐱᑦᐅᑦᐅᑦ	Iquutit	Rodyménie palmé	Aqayat; Quannik	Dul	
<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>	Bladder Wrack, Rockweed	ᐱᑦᐅᑦᐅ	Iquti	Fucus vésiculeux	Aqayat; Iquutit	BWra	
<i>Zostera marina</i>	Eel Grass	???	???	Zostère marine	???	EG	
<i>Potamogeton robbinsii</i>	Robbin's Pondweed	???	???	Potamot de Robbins	???	RP	
<i>Potamogeton alpinus</i>	Alpine Pondweed	???	???	Potamot alpin	???	APw	
<i>Potamogeton gramineus</i>	Variableleaf Pondweed	???	???	Potamot à feuilles de graminées	???	VP	
<i>Potamogeton praelongus</i>	Whitestem Pondweed	???	???	Potamot à long pédoncule	???	WP	
<i>Mertensia maritima</i>	Sea Lungwort	ᑦᐅᑦᐅᐱᑦᐅᑦ	Qiqquat	Mertensia maritime	Qiqquat; Taryup nauttiangit	SL	Color of flower varies.

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKTITUT	TRANSLITERATION	FRENCH	INUINNAQTUN	MAP CODE	NOTES
<b>BIRDS</b>							
ANATIDAE	GEESE, SWANS & DUCKS						
<i>Anser albifrons</i>	Greater White-fronted Goose	σ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ; σ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> Δ <sup>ε</sup> ; σ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> Δ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup>	Nirlik	Oie rieuse, oie à fronc blanc	Nirlivik	GWFG (WFG)	Orange bill and feet. White patch on face at base of bill. Variable black bars on belly. Generally found near water in open grassy tundra. Widespread breeder on mainland, also present on Victoria Isl.
<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	Snow Goose	ε <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ; ε <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> Δ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ; ε <sup>ε</sup> Δ <sup>ε</sup> ; ε <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ; ε <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ; ε <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup>	Kanguq; Kararjuk; Qaviq	Oie des neiges, oie blanche	Kanguq	SNGO (SG)	A white phase with black wingtips with pinkish bill and feet, and a dark (or 'blue') phase; very dark with white head. Grin patch on bill. On open tundra; usually in colonies. Present throughout arctic islands with scattered colonies on mainland.
<i>Chen rossii</i>	Ross' s Goose	ε <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup>	Qaaraarjak	Oie de Ross	Kakat; Qaqat	ROGO (RG)	Smaller than Snow Goose. No grin patch. Stubby bill. Usually associate with Snow Goose. Breeds mainly in Perry River area on gulf as well as Southampton Isl.
<i>Branta bernicla</i>	Brant	σ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> Δ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ; σ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ; σ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> Δ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ; σ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> Δ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup>	Nirlingnaq; Nirlirnaq; Nirlirnaarjuk	Bernache ctavant	Nirlirnaq	BRAN (Bran)	Black chest, head and neck with white patch on neck. Nests on islets or at water edge. Present along gulf coast and throughout the arctic islands.
<i>Branta hutchinsii</i>	Cackling Goose	σ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> Δ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ; σ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup>	Nirliknaq	Bernache de Hutchins	Niklivik; Nirlivinnuaq	CACG (CacG)	Black neck; white chinstrap. Smaller version of a Canada Goose. Usually near water. Found from southern Victoria Isl. south and eastwards on mainland. Also present on Southampton and s.w. Baffin.
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose	σ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ; σ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ; Δ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> Δ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ; Δ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ; σ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ; Δ <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup> ε <sup>ε</sup>	Nirlik; Nirliq; Ulluagullik	Bernache du Canada, outarde	Nikliknik; Olagalik; Niqlirniq	CANG (CG)	Very large goose. Black neck with white chinstrap. Usually near water. Widespread throughout mainland Nunavut as well as Southampton, Victoria and southern Baffin Isl.





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<i>Cygnus columbianus</i>	Tundra Swan	ᑦᑉᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Qugjuk	Cygne siffleur	Kukyuk; Qukyuk	TUSW (TS)	Very large, white bird. Black bill and legs. Widespread throughout mainland portions of Nunavut and on Victoria and Baffin islands.
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	Northern Shoveler	???	???	Canard souchet, souchet	???	NSHO	
<i>Anas americana</i>	American Wigeon	ᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Angutiviaq	Canard siffleur d'Amérique, canard d'Amérique	Angutiviaq; Alrinnaaq	AMWI (AWig)	Male with white patch on forehead, green patch on side of head. Female has brown and gray head. Usually near water. Breeding records only from mainland.
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Mallard	ᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Qingalaaq	Canard colvert, canard mallard	Alrinnaaq	MALL (Mall)	Glossy green head, chestnut breast with white neck ring. Yellow bill. Female a mottled brown. Patched bill (orange/black). Breeds on mainland and in Bay islands. Nests on mainland.
<i>Anas acuta</i>	Northern Pintail	ᑦᑉᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ; ᑦᑆᑆᑆᑆᑆ; ᑦᑉᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑆᑆᑆᑆᑆᑆᑆᑆᑆ; ᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	Qummuajjuuq; Qummukaijuuq (Chesterfield); Qummuarjuk; Arnaviaq	Canard pilet	Arnaviaq; Kikaq	NOPI (NPIn)	Slim neck. Long pointed tail Brown head with white breast which extends to side of head. Female a mottled brown. Nests in long grass. Breeds on Victoria and Southampton islands and throughout the mainland. Rare breeding records from other island locations.
<i>Anas crecca</i>	Green-winged Teal	ᑆᑆᑆᑆᑆᑆ	???	Sarcelle d'hiver, sarcelle à ailes vertes	Alrinnaaq; Mitilluk	GWTE (GWT)	Small size. Brown head with green patch and green speculum. White vertical mark at front of wing noted when swimming. Female a mottled brown with green speculum. Generally a visitor only to most of Nunavut. Sporadic nesting on mainland and in James Bay. Absent as a breeder in arctic islands. Has bred on mainland and in Bay islands.
<i>Aythya marila</i>	Greater Scaup	ᑆᑆᑆᑆᑆᑆ	Mitirluk	Filigule milouinan, grand morillon	Mitilluk	GRSC (GrS)	Gray back, white sides, dark (greenish) head. Gray bill. Female is a rich brown. Nests in long grass. Breeds only on lower mainland.
<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Lesser Scaup	???	???	Petit filigule, petit morillon	???	LESC	





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<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Common Merganser	ᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕ; ᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕ; ᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ	Nujaralik; Nujalik	Grand harle, grand bec-scie	Nuyaralik	COME (CMer)	Both sexes have arrow, reddish, serrated bill. White sides, white chest, green head. Female is a light gray color, with crested, rusty head, white throat patch and white chest. Breeding records only from mainland.
<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	ᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ; ᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ; ᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ; ᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ; ᓄᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ	Kajjuqtuuq; Paiq; Nujaralik; Kajjiqtuuq; Arnaviaq	Harle huppé, bec-scie à poitrine rousse	Nuyaralik	RBME (RBM)	Glossy green head with crests. White throat, rusty breast. Female is gray with crested, rusty head. Female similar to female Common Merganser. Both sexes have reddish, serrated bill. Breeds throughout mainland. Also on southern Victoria and southern Baffin.
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser	???	???	Harle couronné, bec-scie couronné	???	HOME	
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Common Goldeneye	???	???	Garrot à oeil d'or, garrot commun	???	COGO	
<i>Bucephala islandica</i>	Barrow's Goldeneye	???	???	Garrot d'Islande, garrot de Barrow	???	BAGO	
<b>PHASIANIDAE</b>	<b>PTARMIGAN &amp; GROUSE</b>			<b>PHASIANIDÉS</b>			
<i>Lagopus lagopus</i>	Willow Ptarmigan	ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ	Aqiggiq; Ukiulik; Aujalik	Lagopède des saules	Akilgik	WIPT (WPtar)	Rusty head and neck (male) brown head neck and belly (female) with white sides and wings – in breeding plumage. All white with black tail in winter. Red eyebrow in male. Nests in long or short grass. Breeds throughout Nunavut.
<i>Lagopus muta</i>	Rock Ptarmigan	ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ; ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ; ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ; ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ; ᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕᓕ	Aqiggiqvik; Ukiulik; Aujalik	Lagopède alpin, lagopède des rochers	Akilgik; Aqilgiq	ROPT (RPtar)	Both male and female a motley brown in breeding plumage with white wings. All white with black tail in winter. Usually shows a distinctive eyeline, and a red eyebrow in male. Nests in exposed areas; sometimes amid willow shrubs. Breeds throughout Nunavut; even farther north than Willow Ptarmigan.





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<b>SULIDAE</b>	<b>GANNETS</b>			<b>SULIDÉS</b>			
<i>Morus bassanus</i>	Northern Gannet	???	???	Fou de Bassan	Takatagiaq	NOGA (NGan)	Large white bird with yellow on back of head and neck. Black primaries. Grayish bill. Nests on cliff faces. No breeding records for Nunavut; considered accidental/visitor only.
<b>PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>	<b>CORMORANTS</b>			<b>PHALACROCORACIDÉS</b>			
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested Cormorant	???	???	Cormoran à aigrettes	Tingmiaq	DCCO (DCC)	Large black bird, with yellow throat patch and hooked bill. Breeds only in James Bay islands. Accidental/visitor elsewhere.
<b>ARDEIDAE</b>	<b>HERONS &amp; BITTERNS</b>			<b>ARDÉIDÉS</b>			
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	American Bittern	???	???	Butor d'amérique	Qupanuaq	AMBI (ABit)	Large brown bird with vertical streaks on buffy breast. Greenish legs. Black stripe on neck. Breeding records only from mainland.
<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>	<b>HAWKS &amp; EAGLES</b>			<b>ACCIPITRIDÉS</b>			
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ; ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ; ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ	Nakturalik	Pygargue à tête blanche	Kopaniupak; Nakturalik	BAEA (BE)	Large brown bird. White head and tail. Birds are generally uniform brown. Yellow bill and feet. Nests on cliff faces. Rare breeder on mainland only.
<i>Buteo lagopus</i>	Rough-legged Hawk	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ; ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ; ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ	Qinuajuaq; Qinnuajuaq; Kaajuuq	Buse pattue	Kalak; Kilgavigyuaq; Kiglugik	RLHA (RLH)	Light phase is brown with white tail tipped in black and a streaked breast with belly band. Dark phase is charcoal color. Both show a distinctive dark wrist patch on underwing. Nests on high elevated mounds and hills. Widespread breeder throughout Nunavut.
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-Shinned Hawk	???	???	Épervier brun	???	SSHA	
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	Northern Goshawk	ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ	Kaajuuq	Autour des palombes		NOGO	
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	Northern Harrier	???	???	Busard St-Martin; busard des marais	???	NOHA	

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKTITUT	TRANSLITERATION	FRENCH	INUINNAQTUN	MAP CODE	NOTES
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden Eagle	ᖃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ; ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ; ᖃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ; ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ; ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	Qupanuaqpak; Qupanuaqpaq; Naktuligaq	Aigle royal; aigle doré	Kopaniupak; Qupanuaqpak; Nakturalik	GOEA (GE)	Large brown bird. Shows a 'golden wash' to head in certain light. Tail shows much white with blackish tips. Nests on cliff faces. Breeds only on mainland.
<b>FALCONIDAE</b>	<b>FALCONS</b>			<b>FALCONIDÉS</b>			
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	Kiggaviarjuk	Crécelle d'Amérique	Kilgavigyuk	MAKE (AKes)	Small falcon. Both sexes are russet color with lighter and speckled breast/belly and a barred back. They have two sideburns. Tail of male is uniformly rusty with black tip. Female is rusty with horizontal stripes. Has bred on mainland and on bay islands.
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	Kilgaviaraq	Faucon émerillon	Kilgaviaraq	MERL (Mer)	Small falcon. Male is gray with a buffy breast/belly; streaked. Female is brownish but otherwise similar. They have a single sideburn. Breeds on mainland and bay islands.
<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyrfalcon	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ; ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ; ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ; ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	Kiggavik; Kayou; Qinnuajuaq; Kiggaviarjuk; Qakuqtaq	Faucon gerfault; gerfault	Kilgavikpak; Kilgavik	GYRF (Gyr)	Large falcon. Dark (blackish) phase, light (gray) phase and a white phase. Nests on cliff faces. Widespread breeder throughout Nunavut.
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ; ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ; ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ; ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	Kiggaviarjuk; Kakkajuuq	Faucon pellerin	Kilgavigyuk	PEFA (PF)	Medium sized falcon. Dark gray back with horizontal streaks on breast/belly. One sideburn; dark head. Birds are uniformly brown with vertical streaks on breast/belly. Nests on cliff faces or on high hillsides amid rock rubble. Widespread breeder throughout most of Nunavut
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	Peregrine Falcon anatum	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	Kiggaviarjuk	Faucon pellerin de la sous-espèce anatum	???	PEFAa	
<i>Falco peregrinus pealei</i>	Peale's Peregrine Falcon	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	Kiggavik	Faucon pellerin de la sous-espèce palei	???	PPEFA	
<b>GRUIDAE</b>	<b>CRANES</b>			<b>GRUIDÉS</b>			
<i>Grus canadensis</i>	Sandhill Crane	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ; ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	Tatiggarjuaq; Tatiggaq	Grue du Canada	Tatilgaq	SACR (SCrn)	Very large gray bird; 4' tall, with long black legs, red crown patch and white cheek. Nests in wet areas. Widespread breeder throughout mainland and southern arctic islands.



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<i>Grus americana</i>	Whooping Crane	ᑕᑎᑲᑦᐱᐱᑦ;ᑕᑎᑲᑦᑲᑦ	Tatiggarjuaq	Grue blanche; grue blanche d'Amérique	???	WHCR	
<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>	<b>PLOVERS</b>			<b>CHARADRIIDÉS</b>			
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Black-bellied Plover	ᑕᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	Tuglirajuk	Pluvier argenté	Tuullik; Tugligaaq	BBPL (BBP)	Black breast, speckled back. White forehead. Black 'armpits', and gray cap. Plump appearance. Rather large shorebird. Nests in dry areas. Breeds along gulf coast and throughout most of the arctic islands.
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American Golden-Plover	ᑕᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ; ᑕᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ; ᑕᑲᑦᑲᑦ; ᑕᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	Tuglirajuk; Tullik; Tuulligaarjuk	Pluvier bronze; pluvier doré d'Amérique	Tuullik; Tugligaaq	AMGP (AGP)	Plump shorebird similar to Black-bellied Plover but with brown cap and an overall golden-brown color. Plump; rather large shorebird. Nests in drier areas. Breeds throughout mainland and on most of the arctic islands.
<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover	ᑕᑲᑦᑲᑦ ᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	Tulliq Qulliquliarjuk	Pluvier grand-gravelot; grand gravelot	Tuullik	CRPL (CRP)	Similar to Semipalmated Plover. Lacks webbed feet of the former species. Small shorebird. Nests in dry areas. Breeds only on the east coasts of Baffin and Ellesmere. More distinct.
<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	Semipalmated Plover	ᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ; ᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ; ᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	Qulliquliarjuk; Qulligulliarjuk; Qulliqulliaq	Pluvier semipalmé	Tuulligiaryuk	SEPL (SPP)	Small, plump brownish plover. White chest and belly with black neckband. Yellow legs. White patch on forehead. Small shorebird. Nests in dry areas of pebbles and stone. Widespread breeder throughout the mainland and the southern arctic islands. Further south, has webbing.
<i>Charadrius melodus melodus</i>	Piping Plover melodus	ᑕᑲᑦᑲᑦ	Tuullik	Pluvier siffleur de la sous-espèce mélodus	???	PIPLm	
<i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Piping Plover	ᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	Qulliquliaq	Pluvier siffleur	???	PIPL	
<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Killdeer	ᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	Qupanuaq	Pluvier kildir	Kokikolik; Qupanuaq	KILL (KD)	Similar but larger than Semipalmated Plover. Has two black breast bands. Shows rusty rump in flight. Medium sized shorebird. Has only bred on the James Bay islands.







SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKTITUT	TRANSLITERATION	FRENCH	INUINNAQTUN	MAP CODE	NOTES
<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	ᐱᓄᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ	Sigjariarjuk	Bécasseau Sanderling; bécasseau des sables	Higgariaryuk	SAND (Sand)	Generally gray bird with lighter breast/belly in winter plumage. Very rusty mottled appearance in breeding plumage. Black legs and short black bill. Medium sized shorebird. Nests in short vegetation. Breeds throughout the arctic islands.
<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	Short-Billed Dowitcher	???	???	Bécassin roux; bécasseau roux	???	SBDO	
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	ᐱᓄᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ	Sigjariaq	Chevalier grivelé; chevalier branlequeue	Higyariaq	SPSA (SpoS)	Brown back, creamy breast/belly with large round spots. Yellow/green legs. ‘Teeters’ when walking. Small shorebird.
<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	Semipalmated Sandpiper	ᐱᓄᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ; ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ; ᐱᓄᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ	Sigjariaq	Bécasseau semipalmé	Higyariaq	SESA (SPS)	Small brownish shorebird. Lightly streaked breast. Black legs. Short bill. Small shorebird. Nests in wet or dry grassy areas. Breeds on the mainland and the southern portions of the arctic islands. Small.
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper	ᐱᓄᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ	Sigjariarjuk	Bécasseau miniscule	Higyariaryuk	LESA (LSand)	Small brownish shorebird. Buffy breast. Greenish legs. Short bill. Small shorebird. Nests in wet or dry grassy areas. Breeds on the mainland and Southampton Isl. Some records for arctic islands and bay islands. Small.
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper	ᐱᓄᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ	Sigjariarjuk	Bécasseau à croupion blanc	Higyariaryuk	WRSA (WRS)	Similar to two preceding species but has darker markings on side of belly and shows a distinct white rump patch. Small shorebird. Nests in wet vegetation. Breeds along the gulf coast and throughout the arctic islands. Majority.
<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Baird's Sandpiper	ᐱᓄᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ; ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ; ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ	Sigjariarjuk; Tuitnaq; Livilivilaaq	Bécasseau de Baird	Higyariaryuk	BASA (BSand)	Similar to Least Sandpiper only larger. Wings extend beyond tail when at rest. Back coloration is more scaled in appearance. Small shorebird. Nests in open gravel/rock flats. Breeds along gulf coast and throughout the arctic islands. Majority.





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<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope (Northern Phalarope)	ᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕ; ᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦ; ᐆᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ; ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ	Saurraq; Siggaq	Phalarope à bec étroit; phalarope hyperboréen	Hauggaq	RNPH (RNP)	Grayish bird. Dark on back with two stripes. Light breast/belly. Reddish neckband and white chin. Head is dark. Female is brighter color than male. Medium sized shorebird. Dark bill and legs. Nests in grassy edges to ponds and lakes. Breeds throughout the mainland as well as Victoria, Southampton and southern Baffin; also in bay islands.
<i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i>	Gray Phalarope (Red Phalarope)	ᐃᑦᑕᑦᑕᑦᑕ; ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ; ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ; ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ	Saurraq; Siggaq	Phalarope à bec large; phalarope roux	Hauggaq	REPH (RP)	Black back with buffy feather edges gives a scaled appearance. Very rusty neck, breast/belly. White facial patch. Black cap. Black-tipped yellow bill and yellow legs. Female is more brightly colored than male. Nests in grassy areas on edges of ponds and lakes. Breeds along Hudson Bay coast and throughout the arctic islands.
<b>LARIDAE</b>	<b>GULLS &amp; TERNs</b>			<b>LARIDÉS</b>			
<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	Black-legged Kittiwake	ᐃᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ; ᐃᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ	Nauluktuapik	Mouette tridactyle	Nauyavik	BLKI (BLK)	Dark gray back and wings; black tipped. Yellow bill, dark eye. Black legs. Medium sized gull. Nests on cliff faces and rocky crags. Breeds on north Baffin Isl. and a few scattered locations in 'high' arctic.
<i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	Ivory Gull	ᐃᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ; ᐃᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ; ᐃᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ; ᐃᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ	Naujaq; Naujavaaq	Mouette blanche; mouette ivoire; goéland sénateur	Nauyaq	IVGU (IG)	Pure white. Small gull with black legs. Black bill is yellow-tipped. Nests in open areas. Breeds at few locations in 'high' arctic islands (Baffin, Ellesmere, Prince Patrick, Polynia, Meighen, Seymore, & Devon).
<i>Xema sabini</i>	Sabine's Gull	ᐃᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ; ᐃᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ; ᐃᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ; ᐃᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ	Iqqiriarrarjuk; Iqiggagiarjuk	Mouette de Sabine	Nauyavik	SAGU (SabG)	Forked tail. Triangular white wing patch; with black primaries. Black head. Black bill with yellow tip. Black legs. Medium sized gull. Nests in long or short grass usually near water. Breeds on most islands within the arctic islands.
<i>Chroicocephalus philadelphia</i>	Bonaparte's Gull	ᐃᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ	???	Mouette de Bonaparte	Nauyaq	BOGU (BonG)	Black head. Red bill. Dark gray mantle with white patch in black-tipped primaries. Red legs. Medium sized gull. Nests in trees. Breeds on the mainland only.

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<i>Chroicocephalus ridibundus</i>	Black-headed Gull	ᓇᓂᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Nasaulligaq	Mouette rieuse	Nauyaq	BHGU (BHG)	Similar to Bonaparte's Gull but with reddish bill. Medium sized gull. Accidental in Nunavut; no breeding records.
<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>	Ross's Gull	ᓇᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ; ᓇᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Naujarlugaq; Naujarjuaq	Mouette rosée; mouette de Ross	Kangunaaq	ROGU (RossG)	Grayish white gull with black neck ring, orange legs and a white, wedge-shaped tail. Medium sized gull. Nests in tussock tundra. Breeds at isolated locations in the arctic islands (Cheyne Isl.)
<i>Larus canus</i>	Mew Gull	???	???	Goéland cendré	Nauyaq	MEGU (MewG)	White body, grayish wings with black primaries. Yellow bill and legs. Fairly large gull. Breeds on mainland and only in western Nunavut.
<i>Larus argentatus</i>	Herring Gull	ᓇᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ; ᓇᓄᓐᓂᓐ; ᓇᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Naujaq; Nauja; Naujajjuaq	Goéland argenté	Nauyaq	HERG (HG)	Gray back and upper wings; white body. Large size. Yellow bill with red spot on lower mandible. Yellow eye. Pinkish legs. Nests in open areas near water. Breeds throughout the mainland and some locations within the arctic islands and bay islands.
<i>Larus thayeri</i>	Thayer's Gull	???	???	Goéland de Thayer	Nauyaq	THGU (ThG)	Similar to Herring Gull but with brownish eyes; not yellow. Pinkish legs. Flesh-colored legs. Medium sized. Nests on cliff faces and rocky crags. Breeds on mainland (coast) and throughout the same range as the following species.
<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	Iceland Gull	ᓇᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Naujavigik	Goéland arctique; goéland à ailes blanches	Nauyavik	ICGU (IceG)	Similar to Glaucous Gull only smaller. Flesh-colored legs. Large gull. Nests near water. Breeds on Victoria Isl., eastern Baffin, southern Ellesmere and at scattered locations within the arctic islands.
<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull	ᓇᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ; ᓇᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ; ᓇᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ; ᓂᓄᓐᓂᓐᓂᓐ	Naujavigjuaq; Naujaq; Nauja; Naujajjuaq; Kaumauk	Goéland bourgmestre	Nauyaryuaq	GLGU (GG)	All white plumage. Lighter primaries. Red spot on lower mandible which is yellow. Very large gull. Nests near water, sometimes on small islands. Prolific along the gulf coast and throughout the arctic islands.
<i>Larus delawarensis</i>	Ring-Billed Gull	???	???	Goéland à bec cerclé	???	RBGU	
<i>Larus californicus</i>	California Gull	???	???	Goéland de Californie	???	CAGU	



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<i>Larus fuscus</i>	Lesser Black-Backed Gull	???	???	Goéland brun	???	LBBG	
<i>Larus marinus</i>	Great Black-Backed Gull	???	???	Goéland marin; goéland à mateau noir	???	GBBG	
<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	Common Tern	???	???	Sterne pierregarin; sterne commune; hirondelle de mer	???	COTE	
<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	Roseate Tern	ΔΓ <sup>ᵃᵇ</sup> ᵈCΔ <sup>ᵇ</sup>	Imiqqutailaq	Sterne de Dougall; sterne rosée	???	ROST	
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	ΔΓ <sup>ᵃᵇ</sup> ᵈCΔ <sup>ᵇ</sup>	Immiquutaila; Imiqqutailaq	Sterne arctique	Emmikutailiak; Imiqqutailaq	ARTE (AT)	Small white tern. Black cap and red bill. Pointed wings and forked tail. Nests near water in both wet and dry tundra. Extensive and widespread breeder throughout Nunavut.
<b>STERCORARIIDAE</b>	<b>SKUAS &amp; JAEGERS</b>			<b>STERCORARIIDÉS</b>			
<i>Stercorarius pomarinus</i>	Pomarine Jaeger	ΔΓ <sup>ᵃᵇ</sup> ᵈCΔ <sup>ᵇ</sup>	Isunngaq	Labbe pomarin	Ehagak; Ihunngaq	POJA (PoJ)	Large size. Central tail feathers project beyond square tail, and are twisted. Hooked bill. Usually near water on elevated ground. Breeds along gulf coast and on most of the arctic islands.
<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Parasitic Jaeger	ΔΓ <sup>ᵃᵇ</sup> ᵈCΔ <sup>ᵇ</sup> ; ΔΓ <sup>ᵃᵇ</sup> ᵈCΔ <sup>ᵇ</sup>	Isunngaq; Isunngarluk; Isunngaq	Labbe parasite	Ihunngaq	PAJA (PaJ)	Central tail feathers are sharply pointed. Hooked bill. Usually near water in wet grassy areas. Widespread breeder throughout Nunavut.
<i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger	ΔΓ <sup>ᵃᵇ</sup> ᵈCΔ <sup>ᵇ</sup> ; bΓ <sup>ᵃᵇ</sup> ᵈCΔ <sup>ᵇ</sup> ; ΔΓ <sup>ᵃᵇ</sup> ᵈCΔ <sup>ᵇ</sup> ; bΓ <sup>ᵃᵇ</sup> ᵈCΔ <sup>ᵇ</sup> ; ΔΓ <sup>ᵃᵇ</sup> ᵈCΔ <sup>ᵇ</sup>	Isunngaq; Isunngarluk; Isunngaq; Kamigalik	ILabbe à longue queue	Ihunngaq	LTJA (LTJ)	Very long central tail feathers. Hooked bill, pointed wings. Usually near water in dry tundra. With short vegetation. Extensive breeder throughout Nunavut.
<b>ALCIDAE</b>	<b>AUKS, MURRES &amp; PUFFINS</b>			<b>ALCIDÉS</b>			
<i>Alle alle</i>	Dovekie	ΔΓ <sup>ᵃᵇ</sup> ᵈCΔ <sup>ᵇ</sup>	Akpaliarjuk	Mergule nain	Appaq	DOVE (Dove)	Black above, white below. Very small. Very stubby bill. On rocky cliffs. Only known to breed in one location within Nunavut (Home Bay, Baffin Isl.)

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<i>Uria lomvia</i>	Thick-billed Murre	◁ <sup>b</sup> <;◁ <sup>c</sup> <; ◁ <sup>c</sup> <<	Akpa	Guillemot de Brünnich, marmette de Brünnich	Akpak; Apparyuaq	TBMU (TBM)	Black above, white below. Pointed bill with white gape line. On rocky cliffs. Breeds along the east coast of Baffin Isl., and at scattered locations elsewhere in 'high' arctic. Floe edge.
<i>Alca torda</i>	Razorbill	???	???	Petit pingouin, gode	Akparyuat	RAZO (RZB)	Black above, white below. Large head. White mark on black bill. In rocky crags. Breeds mainly at one location on east Baffin Isl., and on Digges Isl.
<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	Atlantic Puffin	???	???	Macareux moine; macareux arctique, macareux de l'Atlantique	???	ATPU	
<i>Cephus grylle</i>	Black Guillemot	∧ <sup>c</sup> ∇▷ <sup>c</sup> ◁ <sup>fb</sup> ; ∧ <sup>c</sup> ∇▷ <sup>c</sup> ◁ <sup>fb</sup> ; ∧ <sup>c</sup> ∇▷ <sup>c</sup> ◁ <sup>fb</sup> ◁ <sup>fb</sup> ; ᖃ <sup>fb</sup> ◁ <sup>fb</sup> ◁ <sup>fb</sup> ◁ <sup>b</sup> <∆ <sup>c</sup>	Pittiulaaq; Pitsiulaaq; Pitsiulaaqjuaq	Guillemot à miroir; guillemot noir	Pittuulaaq; Qingnariktuq Akpait	BLGU (BG)	Black with white wing patch. Bright orange/red feet. In/on rocky crags. Mainly confined to the eastern arctic islands and Southampton as well as a few coastal locations on eastern mainland. Floe edge. Winter: pale grey with black wing and white under.
<b>STRIGIDAE</b>	<b>OWLS</b>			<b>STRIGIDÉS</b>			
<i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	Snowy Owl	▷ <sup>b</sup> ∧ <sup>b</sup> ◁ <sup>fb</sup> ; ▷ <sup>b</sup> ∧ <sup>b</sup> ◁ <sup>fb</sup> ; ▷ <sup>b</sup> ∧ <sup>b</sup>	Ukpikjuaq; Ukpigjuaq	Harfang des neiges	Ukpik	SNOW (Sowl)	Large white owl. Adults are generally white with black flecks. Imm. shows more spotting. Nests in dry tundra on elevated mounds. Widespread breeder throughout Nunavut.
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared Owl	∆ <sup>b</sup> ∧ <sup>b</sup> ; σ<∆ <sup>a</sup> ◁ <sup>fb</sup> ◁ <sup>fb</sup> ; ◁ <sup>fb</sup> ◁ <sup>fb</sup> <∆ <sup>c</sup> ; ▷ <sup>a</sup> ◁ <sup>fb</sup> ◁ <sup>fb</sup> >∆ <sup>c</sup> ; ▷ <sup>a</sup> ◁ <sup>fb</sup> ◁ <sup>fb</sup> >∇	Masilli; Unnuaqsiuti	Hibou des marais	Ukpik	SEOW (SEO)	Medium sized owl. Generally brown with vertical streaks Buffy wing linings show a dark wrist patch in flight. Nests in long grass usually in wet areas. Breeds on mainland and at a few arctic island locations.
<b>CAPRIMULGIDAE</b>	<b>GOATSUCKERS</b>			<b>CAPRIMULGIDÉS</b>			
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	ᖃ <sup>fb</sup> ∆ <sup>b</sup>	Kiggavik	Engoulevent d'Amérique	Kilgavik	CONI (CNH)	Gray/brown bird with pointed wings. Shows a white throat patch and white bar in wings in flight. Accidental in Nunavut; no breeding records.



SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKITUT	TRANSLITERATION	FRENCH	INUINNAQTUN	MAP CODE	NOTES
<b>LANIIDAE</b>	<b>SHRIKES</b>			<b>LANIIDÉS</b>			
<i>Lanius excubitor</i>	Northern Shrike	ᑦᓄᑕᓄᐱᑖᑲᑲ	Qupanuaq	Pie-grièche grise; pie-grièche boréale	Qupanuaq; Mitilluk	NSHR (NSh)	Grayish bird. Black face mask. Black wings with white wrist mark, and dark tail edged in white. Hooked bill. Nests in trees and is restricted as a breeder to lower mainland, and perhaps bay islands.
<b>CORVIDAE</b>	<b>CROWS &amp; JAYS</b>						
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven	ᐅᐅᓕᑲ	Tulugaq	Grand corbeau	Tuluqakjuak; Tulugaq	CORA (CR)	Large black bird. Rounded tail. Croaking call. Nests on cliff faces, rocky crags or manmade structures. Extensive and widespread throughout Nunavut.
<i>Perisoreus canadensis</i>	Gray Jay	???	???	Mésangeai du Canada; geai du Canada	???	GRAJ	
<b>ALAUDIDAE</b>	<b>LARKS</b>			<b>ALAUDIDÉS</b>			
<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	Horned Lark	ᑦᓄᑕᓄᐱᑖᑲᑲᑲᑲ; ᑦᓄᑕᓄᐱᑖᑲᑲᑲ	Qupanuaqpaq; Qupanuarjuk	Alouette hausse-col; alouette cornue	Konaniqpajuk; Qupanuaqpaq; Qupanuaqpak	HOLA (HL)	Generally brownish bird with lighter belly. Black breast band. Dark sideburn on yellowish face. Underside of tail is black. Nests in dry tundra with sparse vegetation. Widespread breeder throughout Nunavut. Open, dry tundra.
<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>	<b>SWALLOWS</b>			<b>HIRUNDINIDÉS</b>			
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow	ᑦᓄᑕᓄᐱᑖᑲᑲ	Qupanuaq	Hirondelle de ravage; hirondelle des sables	Qupanuaq	BANS (BnkS)	Generally brownish bird with white underparts and a brown chest band. Pointed wings and notched tail. Accidental in Nunavut; no breeding records.
<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>	Tree Swallow	???	???	Hirondelle bicolore	???	TRES	
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow	???	???	Hirondelle à front blanc	???	CLSW	
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	???	???	Hirondelle rustique; hirondelle des granges	Qupanuaq	BARS (BrnS)	Metallic blue on back, buffy/orange underparts. Rusty throat patch. Forked tail. Has nested rarely on mainland and in bay islands.

SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKTITUT	TRANSLITERATION	FRENCH	INUINNAQTUN	MAP CODE	NOTES
<b>TURDIDAE</b>	<b>THRUSHES</b>			<b>TURDIDÉS</b>			
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	ᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ; ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	Iquligaq	Traquet motteux	Qupanuaqpaq	NOWH (Nwh)	Gray bird with white breast/belly. Black face mask, edged in white. White tail with black tips. White rump patch. Imm. birds are similar but are buffier, with brownish back. Nests in rocky areas. Breeds mainly on Baffin and Ellesmere with infrequent nestings elsewhere in 'high' arctic islands and on mainland.
<i>Sialia currucoides</i>	Mountain Bluebird	???	???	Merle bleu azuré; merle bleu des montagnes	???	MOBL	
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush	???	???	Grive à dos olive	???	SWTH	
<i>Catharus guttatus</i>	Hermit Thrush	???	???	Grive solitaire	???	HETH	
<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Gray-cheeked Thrush	ᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	Qupanuaq	Grive à joues grises	Qupanuaq	GCTH (GCT)	Dull, gray-brown thrush with whitish belly. Breast is speckled with dark spots. Shows a gray wash to side of face. Breeds in forested areas on mainland.
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American Robin	ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ; ᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	???	Merle d'Amérique	Naqugik; Qupannuaq	AMRO (ARob)	Generally blackish bird with reddish breast/belly. Broken white eye ring and dark tail. Breeds mainly on mainland but with a few nest records in arctic islands and bay islands.
<b>STURNIDAE</b>	<b>STARLINGS</b>			<b>STURNIDÉS</b>			
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European Starling	???	???	Étourneau sansonnet	Tulugannuaq	EUST (ESt)	Iridescent black bird with yellow bill and reddish legs in summer. Heavily speckled with cream spots and dark bill in winter. Only breeding records are from mainland communities.
<b>MOTACILLIDAE</b>	<b>WAGTAILS &amp; PIPITS</b>			<b>MOTACILLIDÉS</b>			
<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	American Pipit	ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ; ᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ	Kujamiqtaq; Siusiuk	Pipit d'Amérique	Qupanuaq	AMPI (APip)	Light brown bird with grayish back. Fine streaks on buffy breast. Thin pointed bill. Tail has black central feathers and white outer feathers seen in flight. Nests in rocky areas or steep hillsides and embankments. Widespread breeder throughout most of Nunavut except for the very 'high' arctic islands.



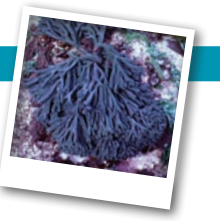


SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKTITUT	TRANSLITERATION	FRENCH	INUINNAQTUN	MAP CODE	NOTES
<b>PARULIDAE</b>	<b>WOOD-WARBLERS</b>			<b>PARULIDÉS</b>			
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler	ᖃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	Qupanuaq	Paruline jaune	Qupanuaq; Quriiktaq Qupanuaqpak	YWAR (YW)	Bright yellow above and below. Male has rusty vertical lines. Breeds on mainland and on bay islands.
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart	???	???	Paruline flamboyante	???	AMRE	
<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler	???	???	Paruline à calotte noire	???	WIWA	
<i>Dendroica palmarum</i>	Palm Warbler	???	???	Paruline à couronne rousse	???	PAWA	
<i>Dendroica coronata</i>	Yellow-Rumped Warbler	???	???	Paruline à croupion jaune	???	YRWA	
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler	ᖃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	Qupanuaq	Paruline orangée	???	PROW	
<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Blackpoll Warbler	ᖃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	Qupanuaq	Paruline rayée	Qupanuaq; Qingnariktuq Qupanuaqpak	BLPW (BPW)	Grayish bird with stripes on back and sides. Black cap, white cheeks and black whisker mark. Female is paler and lacks whisker and has a dark cap (not black). Breeds on mainland and perhaps on bay islands.
<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush	ᖃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	Qupanuaq	Paruline des ruisseaux	Qupanuaq	NOWA (NWT)	Dark brown back and cap. Yellow/buff breast and sides with vertical streaks. Yellow eyebrow. Vagrant only; no breeding records.
<b>EMBERIZIDAE</b>	<b>SPARROWS &amp; ALLIES</b>	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ; ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ		<b>EMBERIZIDÉS</b>			
<i>Spizella arborea</i>	American Tree Sparrow	ᖃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	???	Bruant hudsonien	Tirinnguaq; Kayuqtaaraq	ATSP (ATSp)	Rufous colored bird with rusty cap. Clear, buffy breast/belly with a black spot in central breast. A treeline species, it only breeds on mainland and on bay islands.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah Sparrow	ᐃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᖃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	Nunamiutaq Qupanuannaq	Bruant des prés	Tirinnguaq; Kayuqtaaraq	SAVS (SSp)	Generally brownish. Heavily streaked breast/sides. Striped cap. Usually shows a yellow eyeline. Breeds on mainland and on bay islands with few records from arctic islands.
<i>Passerella iliaca</i>	Fox Sparrow	ᖃᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	???	Bruant fauve	Kikiniktajok; Tirinnguaq; Qupanuaq	FOSP (FSp)	Large, rusty sparrow with rusty streaks on breast/sides. Treeline species; only breeds on mainland and bay islands.
<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	Harris's Sparrow	???	???	Bruant à face noire	Nahaolik; Tirinnguaq; Qupanuaq	HASP (HSp)	Large grayish/brown bird with black crown, face and bib. Pink bill. Gray on side of cheek. Few breeding records for mainland only.





SPECIES	COMMON NAME	INUKTITUT	TRANSLITERATION	FRENCH	INUINNAQTUN	MAP CODE	NOTES
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Red Fox	ᑲᑭᑭᑦ ᑎᑎᑎᑦᑦᑭᑦ	Kajuq	Renard roux	Kayuqtuq	RFox	
<i>Ovibos moschatus</i>	Muskox	ᑯᑦᑭᑭᑦ	Umingmak	Boeuf musqué	Umingmak	MOx	
<i>Canis lupus</i>	Arctic Wolf	ᑭᑭᑭᑦ	Amaruq	Loup, loup gris	Amaruq	AWolf	
<i>Lepus arcticus</i>	Arctic Hare	ᑯᑭᑭᑦ	Ukaliq	Lièvre arctique	Ukaliq	AHare	
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine	ᑎᑎᑭᑦ	Tiriaoq	hermine	Tiriaoq	ERM	
<i>Lemmus trimucronatus</i>	Brown Lemming	ᑲᑭᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑭᑦ	Kajuq Avingaq	Lemming brun	Avin'ngaq	BrLem	
<i>Dicrostonyx</i>	Collared Lemming	ᑭᑭᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑭᑦ ᑭᑭᑭᑦ	Aupajaaqtuq Avingaq	Lemming variable; lemming des neiges; lemming à colier	Avin'ngaq	CoLem	
<i>Mustela vison</i>	Mink	ᑎᑎᑭᑦᑭᑦ; ᑎᑎᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ	???	Vison d'Amérique	???	M	
<i>Ondata zibethicus</i>	Muskkrat	ᑭᑭᑭᑦ	???	Rat musqué	???	Mr	
<i>Spermophilus parryii</i>	Arctic Ground Squirrel	ᑭᑭᑭᑦ	Siksik	Spermophile arctique	Hikhik	AGSq	



# APPENDIX 7 SPECIES PHOTOS

## FISH



ARCTIC CHAR



LAND LOCKED CHAR



DOLLY-VARDEN



WHITE SUCKER



LONGNOSE SUCKER



ATLANTIC SALMON



ATLANTIC COD



GREENLAND COD



ARCTIC COD



ARCTIC STAGHORN SCULPIN



DEEPWATER SCULPIN



SLIMY SCULPIN



SPOONHEAD SCULPIN



ARCTIC EELPOUT



BURBOT



STARRY FLOUNDER



WINTER FLOUNDER



ARCTIC FLOUNDER



GREENLAND HALIBUT, TURBOT



CAPELIN



ATLANTIC HERRING



PACIFIC HERRING



LAKE WHITEFISH



BROAD WHITEFISH



ROUND WHITEFISH



MOUNTAIN WHITEFISH



LAKE CISCO



LEAST CISCO



ARCTIC CISCO



BLACKFIN CISCO



LAKE TROUT



BROOK TROUT



BULL TURBOT



TROUT PERCH



LAKE CHUB



RAINBOW SMELT



ARCTIC GREYLING



NORTHERN PIKE



WALLEYE



INCONNU



NINESPINE STICKLEBACK



THREESPINE STICKLEBACK



GREENLAND SHARK



GLACIER LANTERN FISH



ARCTIC LAMPREY



SANDLANCE



SLENDER EELBLENNY



ARCTIC SKATE



NORTHERN WOLFISH



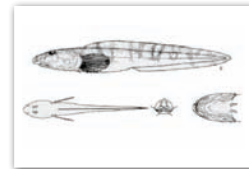
VARIEGATED SNAILFISH



BARTAIL SEASNAIL



GELATINOUS SEASNAIL



SHULUPAOLUK



ADOLF'S EELPOUT



SADDLED EELPOUT



PALE EELPOUT



CANADIAN EELPOUT



THREESpot EELPOUT



LONGEAR EELPOUT



STOUT EELBLENNY



HAMECON



TWOHORN SCULPIN



SPATULATE SCULPIN



ARCTIC SCULPIN



SHORTHORN SCULPIN



BIGEYE SCULPIN



RIBBED SCULPIN



LUMPSUCKER



LEATHERFIN LUMPSUCKER



TOOTHED COD



ARCTIC ALLIGATOR FISH



MCALLISTER'S EELPOUT



ATLANTIC SEASNAIL



ATLANTIC SPINY LUMPSUCKER



OCEAN PERCH



FOURLINE SNAKEBLENNY



DAUBED SHANNY



PAAMIUT EELPOUT



POLAR EELPOUT



MAILED SCULPIN



ATLANTIC SEA POACHER



NORTHERN SANDLANCE



BLACK DOGFISH



ROCK GRENADIER



NORTHERN HAGFISH



BANDED GUNNEL



DEEPWATER REDFISH



LUYKEN'S EELPOUT



THREEBEARD ROCKLING



ARCTIC ROCKLING



AURORA UNERNAK



FISH DOCTOR



INVERTEBRATES



TRUNCATE SOFTSHELL CLAMS



BLUE MUSSEL



COCKLE



SCALLOP



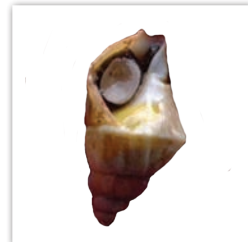
OYSTER



TORTOISESHELL LIMPET



SEA URCHIN



WHELK



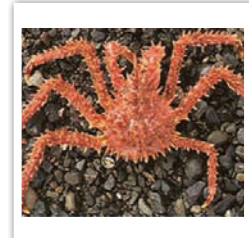
SNOW CRAB



TOAD CRAB



HERMIT CRAB



DEEP SEA KING CRAB



CRAYFISH



NORTHERN SHRIMP



AMPHIPOD



NAKED SEA BUTTERFLY



SHELLED SEA BUTTERFLY



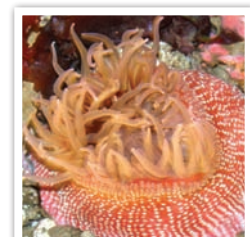
POLAR SEA STAR



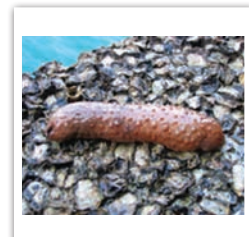
MUD STAR



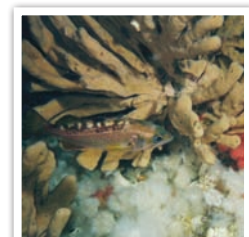
BASKET STAR



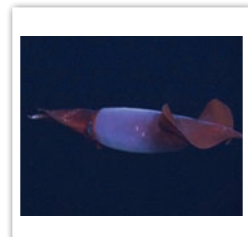
SEA ANEMONE



SEA CUCUMBER



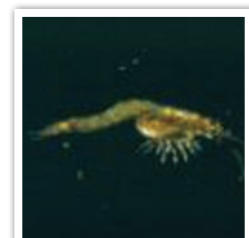
FINGER SPONGE



BOREAL ARMHOOK SQUID



NORTHERN KRILL



MYSID SHRIMP



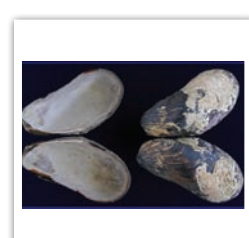
JELLYFISH



STRIPED SHRIMP



FLEXED GYRO



NORTHERN HORSEMUSSEL



CTENOPHORE



LOBSTER



BARNACLE



ARROWWORM

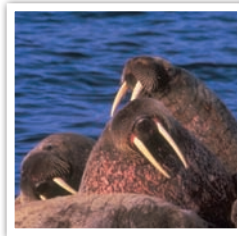


PARCHMENT WORM



PLANKTON WORM

**MARINE MAMMALS**



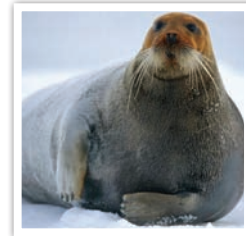
WALRUS



RINGED SEAL



HARP SEAL



BEARDED SEAL



HOODED SEAL



HARBOUR SEAL



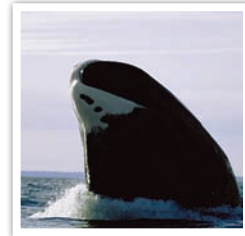
KILLER WHALE



BELUGA



NARWHAL



BOWHEAD WHALE



NORTH ATLANTIC RIGHT WHALE



COMMON MINKE WHALE



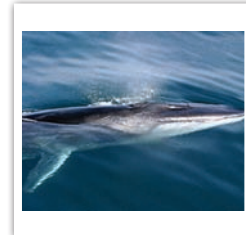
POLAR BEAR



LONG-FINNED PILOT WHALE



NORTHERN BOTTLENOSE WHALE



FIN WHALE



ATLANTIC WHITE-SIDED DOLPHIN



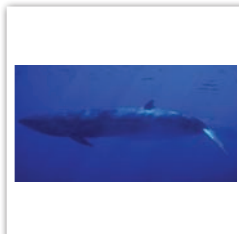
WHITE-BEAKED DOLPHIN



BLUE WHALE



SPERM WHALE



SEI WHALE



HUMPBACK WHALE



HARBOUR PORPOISE



RIBBON SEAL

**MARINE PLANTS**



HOLLOW STEMMED KELP



EDIBLE KELP



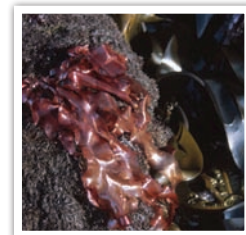
SEA COLANDER



SPINY SOUR WEED



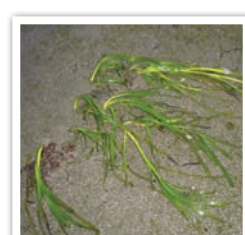
GREEN SEA FINGERS



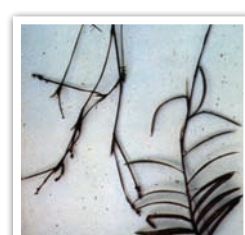
DULSE



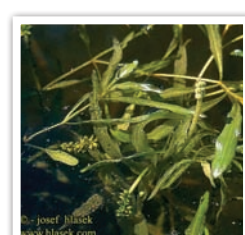
BLADDER WRACK



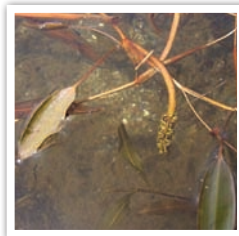
EEL GRASS



ROBBIN'S PONDWEED



ALPINE PONDWEED



VARIABLELEAF PONDWEED



WHITESTEM PONDWEED

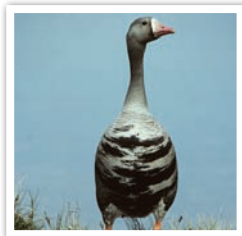


SEA LUNGWORT

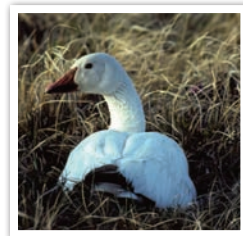




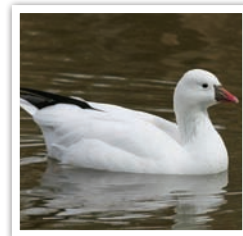
**BIRDS**



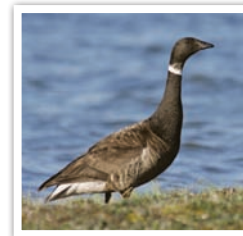
WHITE-FRONTED GOOSE



SNOW GOOSE



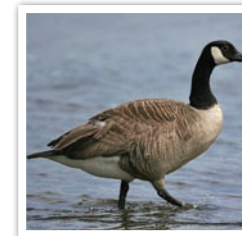
ROSS'S GOOSE



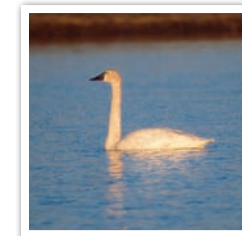
BRANT



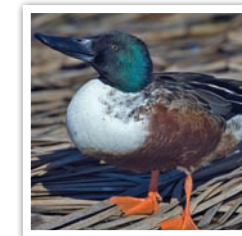
CACKLING GOOSE



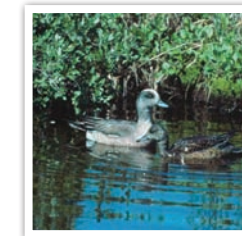
CANADA GOOSE



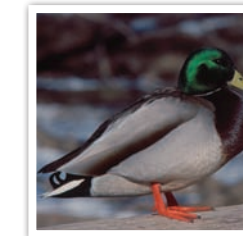
TUNDRA SWAN



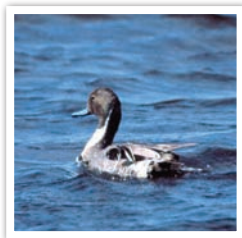
NORTHERN SHOVELER



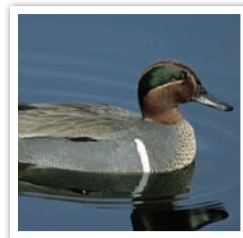
AMERICAN WIGEON



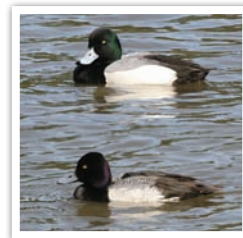
MALLARD



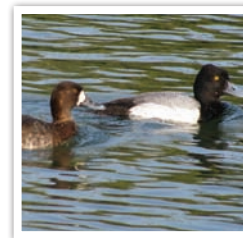
NORTHERN PINTAIL



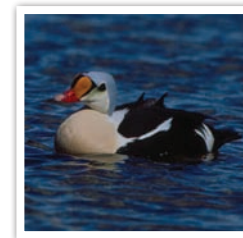
GREEN-WINGED TEAL



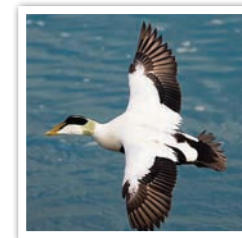
GREATER SCAUP



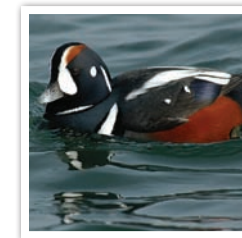
LESSER SCAUP



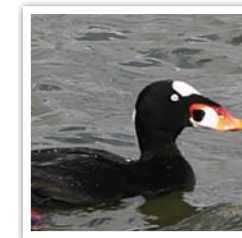
KING EIDER



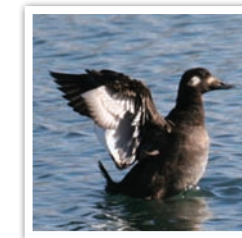
COMMON EIDER



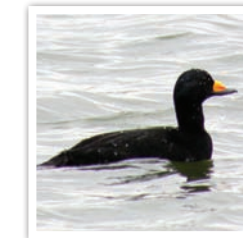
HARLEQUIN DUCK



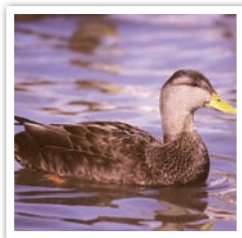
SURF SCOTER



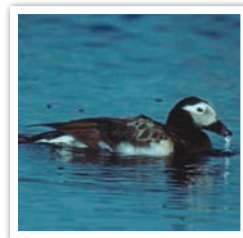
WHITE-WINGED SCOTER



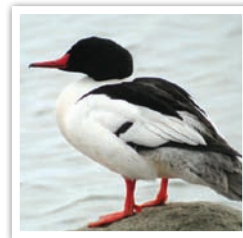
BLACK SCOTER



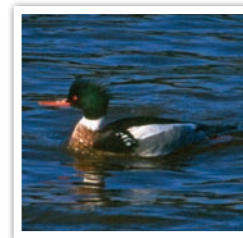
AMERICAN BLACK DUCK



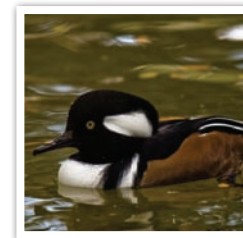
LONG-TAILED DUCK



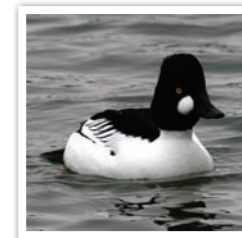
COMMON MERGANSER



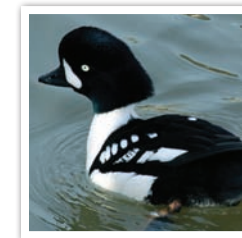
RED-BREASTED MERGANSER



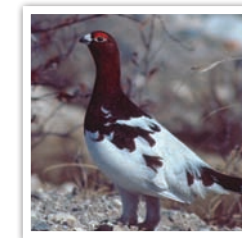
HOODED MERGANSER



COMMON GOLDENEYE (MALE)



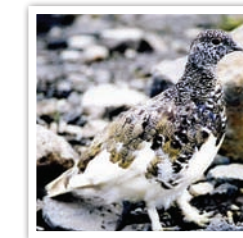
BARROW'S GOLDENEYE



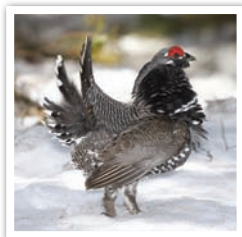
WILLOW PTARMIGAN



ROCK PTARMIGAN



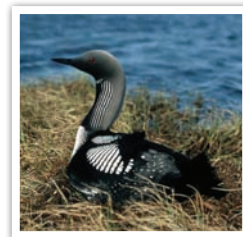
WHITE-TAILED PTARMIGAN



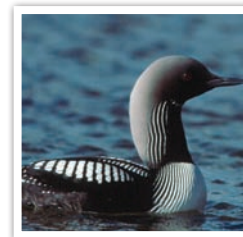
SPRUCE GROUSE (MALE)



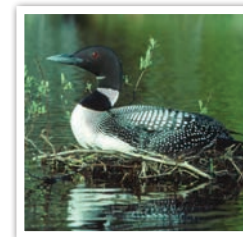
RED-THROATED LOON



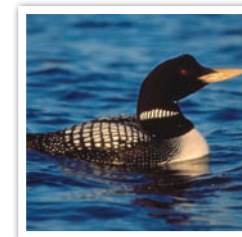
ARCTIC LOON



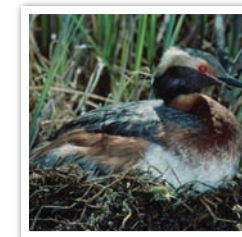
PACIFIC LOON



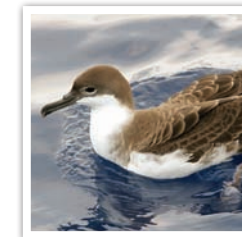
COMMON LOON



YELLOW-BILLED LOON



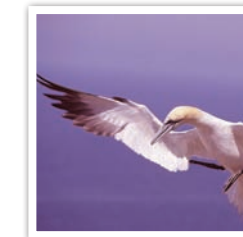
HORNED GREBE



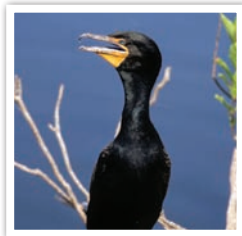
GREATER SHEARWATER



NORTHERN FULMAR



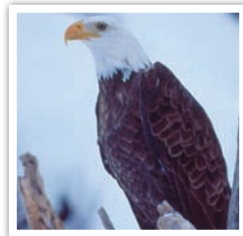
NORTHERN GANNET



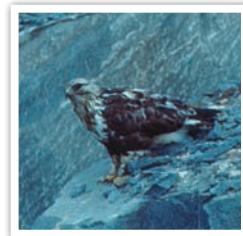
DOUBLE-CRESTED CORMORANT



AMERICAN BITTERN



BALD EAGLE



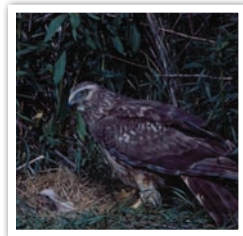
ROUGH-LEGGED HAWK



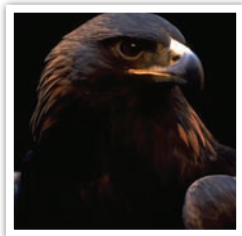
SHARP-SHINNED HAWK



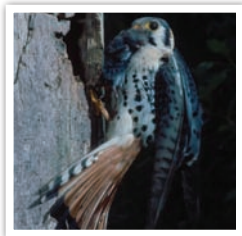
NORTHERN GOSHAWK



NORTHERN HARRIER



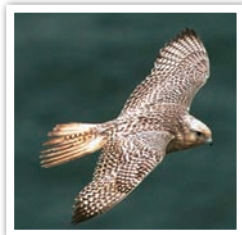
GOLDEN EAGLE



AMERICAN KESTREL



MERLIN



GRYFALCON



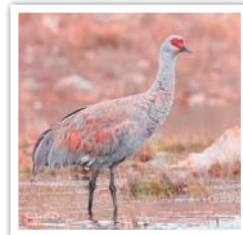
PEREGRINE FALCON



PEREGRINE FALCON ANATUM



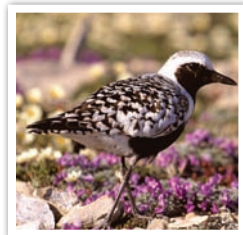
PEALE'S PEREGRINE FALCON



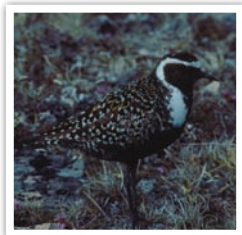
SANDHILL CRANE



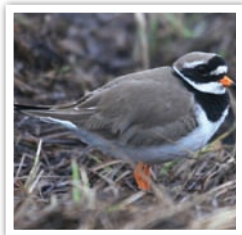
WHOOPIING CRANE



BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER



AMERICAN GOLDEN-PLOVER



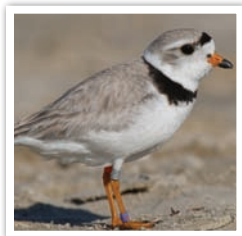
COMMON RINGED PLOVER



SEMI PALMATED PLOVER



PIPING PLOVER MELODUS



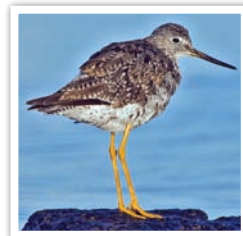
PIPING PLOVER



KILLDEER



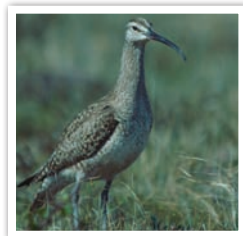
LESSER YELLOWLEGS



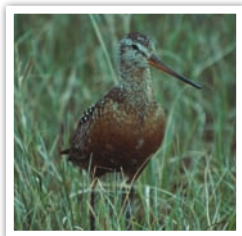
GREATER YELLOWLEGS



ESKIMO CURLEW



WHIMBREL



HUDSONIAN GODWIT



RUDDY TURNSTONE



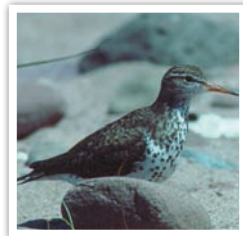
RED KNOT



SANDERLING



SHORT-BILLED DOWITCHER



SPOTTED SANDPIPER



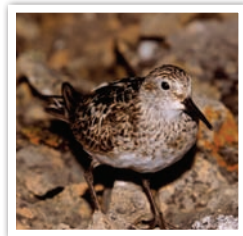
SEMI PALMATED SANDPIPER



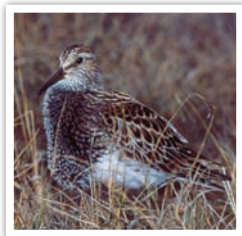
LEAST SANDPIPER



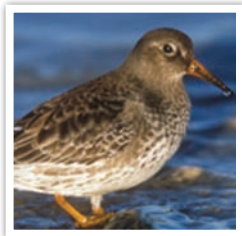
WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER



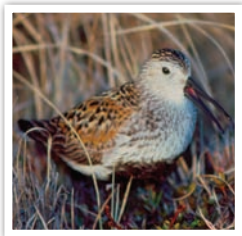
BAIRD'S SANDPIPER



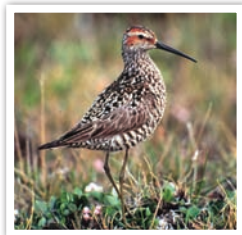
PECTORAL SANDPIPER



PURPLE SANDPIPER



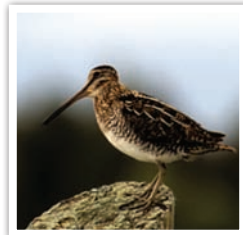
DUNLIN



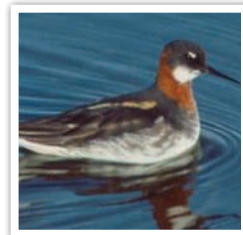
STILT SANDPIPER



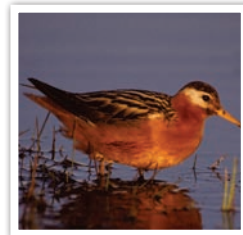
BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER



WILSON'S SNIPE



RED-NECKED PHALAROPE



RED PHALAROPE



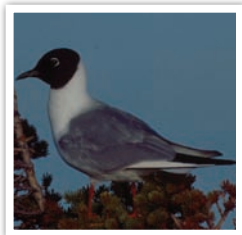
BLACK-LEGGED KITTIWAKE



IVORY GULL



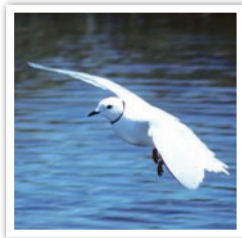
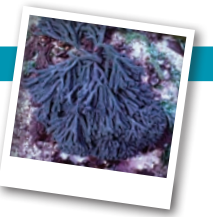
SABINE'S GULL



BONAPARTE'S GULL



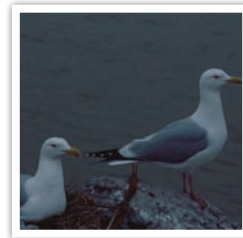
BLACK-HEADED GULL



ROSS'S GULL



MEW GULL



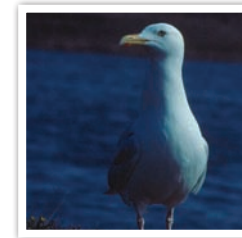
HERRING GULL



THAYER'S GULL



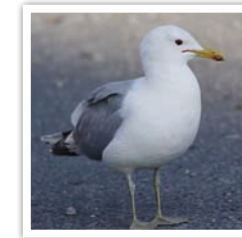
ICELAND GULL



GLAUCOUS GULL



RING-BILLED GULL



CALIFORNIA GULL



LESSER BLACK-BACKED GULL



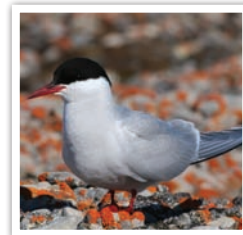
GREAT BLACK-BACKED GULL



COMMON TERN



ROSEATE TERN



ARCTIC TERN



POMARINE JAEGER



PARASITIC JAEGER



LONG-TAILED JAEGER



DOVEKIE



THICK-BILLED MURRE



RAZORBILL



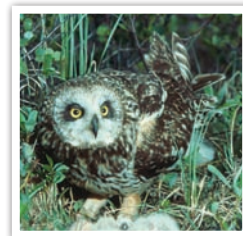
ATLANTIC PUFFIN



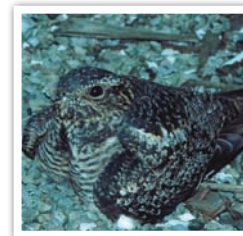
BLACK GUILLEMOT



SNOWY OWL



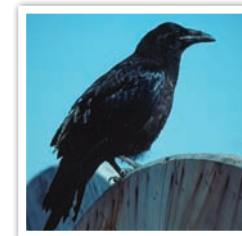
SHORT-EARED OWL



COMMON NIGHTHAWK



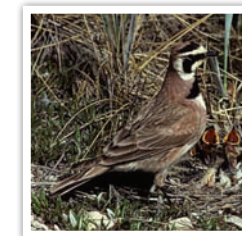
NORTHERN SHRIKE



COMMON RAVEN



GRAY JAY



HORNED LARK



BANK SWALLOW



TREE SWALLOW (MALE)



CLIFF SWALLOW



BARN SWALLOW



NORTHERN WHEATEAR



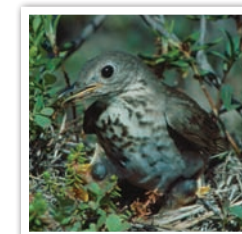
MOUNTAIN BLUEBIRD



SWAINSON'S THRUSH



HERMIT THRUSH



GRAY-CHECKED THRUSH



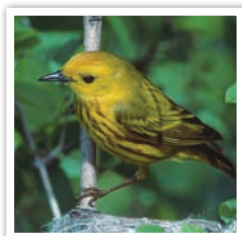
AMERICAN ROBIN



EUROPEAN STARLING



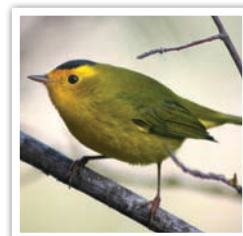
AMERICAN PIPIT



YELLOW WARBLER



AMERICAN REDSTAR



WILSON'S WARBLER



PALM WARBLER



YELLOW-RIMPED WARBLER



PROTHONOTARY WARBLER



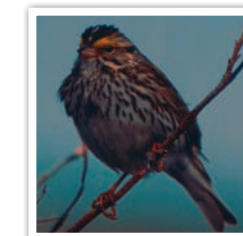
BLACKPOLL WARBLER



NORTHERN WATERTHRUSH



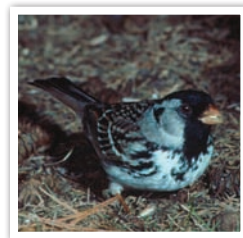
AMERICAN TREE SPARROW



SAVANNAH SPARROW



FOX SPARROW



HARRIS'S SPARROW



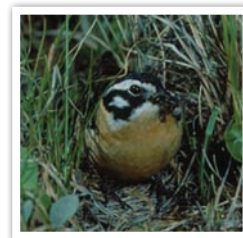
WHITE-CROWNED SPARROW



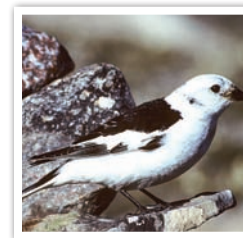
DARK-EYED JUNCO



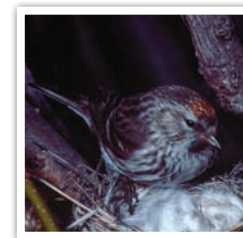
LAPLAND LONGSPUR



SMITH'S LONGSPUR



SNOW BUNTING



COMMON REDPOLL



HOARY REDPOLL



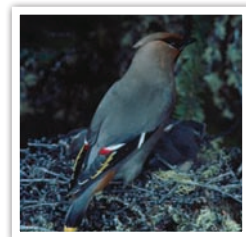
WHITE-WINGED CROSSBILL



RUSTY BLACKBIRD



YELLOW-HEADED BLACKBIRD



BOHEMIAN WAXWING



RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET



BELTED KINGFISHER



AMERICAN WHITE PELICAN



# APPENDIX 8 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 9 WHAT IS A COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY?

Community-based coastal inventories are often undertaken by community groups with the support and help of government and other 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.

A coastal 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 Qaujimagatuqangit 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 climate and ice conditions.

### What information will be collected?

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;
- birds;
- 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 through community interviews. There will be a standard list of questions to answer and guide discussion (including information on the items listed above), as 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 species and specific activities such as species breeding grounds, hunting routes, etc, and to comment on trends in distribution, abundance, predation, animal behaviour, etc.

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 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 grounds, 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 members of the community to help conduct the interviews and gather



the data (translators, student intern, guides). As well, to oversee and facilitate 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 for their purposes, including land-use planning, fisheries development, generating maps for community projects, etc.

### 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 in the future.

### What costs are involved in completing an inventory?

Each community varies in the total project costs because of different travel costs. However, on average, each community costs \$150, 000 to complete an inventory. This amount covers partial salary dollars for 2 full time staff (GN), travel costs, equipment, community labour (including honorariums and site visits), consulting fees and consultant travel, production and printing of the final report, and delivery of the report back to the community and other stakeholders.

Currently inventory costs are shared between the community and GN Department of Environment. Secondary funding comes from partnerships with Federal agencies, such as, INAC or DFO.

## APPENDIX 10 NUNAVUT CRI PARTICIPANT CONSENT FORM

Thank you for agreeing to participate in our study. This project is an important opportunity for Inuit knowledge to be recognized and included in marine science, planning and management.

Please review this consent form to ensure you understand the purpose of the project and the meaning of your participation. This consent form explains how the data collected is managed and it gives you an opportunity to refuse any aspect of our work. If you have any questions at any time please do not hesitate to ask.

### Participant Selection

Participants are selected by asking members of the community who they consider to be local experts on marine animals and plants. Each person nominated is selected based on how long they have been a hunter, how much experience they have in the marine environment and what geographic area they are familiar with. Your participation is voluntary; however an honorarium is offered at a rate of \$50 per hour of interview, which is paid upon completion of the interview.

### Expectations

The interview is a series of questions about your local hunting and fishing areas and about the distribution and abundance of fish, invertebrates, mammals, birds and plants. We have brought maps that we will draw the locations of animals on. After something is drawn on the

map we will discuss it and code it properly. We encourage you to discuss the species in as much detail as you can.

### Confidentiality of Data

This project has been designed from the outset to benefit the people of Nunavut. The Fisheries and Sealing Division is committed to protecting your knowledge so that it is not used inappropriately, but also acknowledges that it must be shared with others for improved decision-making in support of better management, conservation and economic development.

The data collected in this study will be securely stored indefinitely by the Fisheries and Sealing Division and will also be given to an appropriate organization within the community; such as, the Hunter's and Trapper's Organization. The organization chosen in the community will be capable of storing the materials properly and representing the best interests of the community members.

Data may be used in future projects within the Fisheries and Sealing Division, as well as by the participating members of the project's Steering Committee. Outside of this group (e.g. private companies or non-Nunavut based researchers or organizations) data access may be granted upon written request and only after consultation with the project's Steering Committee. No charges will be levied for these materials when permission has been granted.

The community organization holding copies of data collected can distribute the information as they wish and, if they desire, require fees to be paid to the organization for access to the data.

You will also be given copies of your interview and the maps we create with you, which you can share as you wish.

The results will be published in a public report which is shared with project partners, the project Steering Committee, and the Iqaluit Public Library.

During the interview you may ask us to shut off the video camera and/or turn off the voice recorders at any point in the interview if you feel uncomfortable, or if you feel it inappropriate to record any particular information.

### Questions?

If you have any questions regarding this research, please feel free to contact Janelle Kennedy, Project Coordinator, Phone #867.975.7706 or Corenna Nuyalia, Community Liaison, Phone #867.975.7702. Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division, Box 1000, Station 1390, Iqaluit, NU, 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 realize that my participation in this survey is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw from the survey at any time. I hereby consent to take part in this study.

**I also consent to the following:**

Audio recording the interview. Yes.....1 No.....2

Video recording the interview. Yes.....1 No.....2

Including my name in the acknowledgements of this report or any report related to this project? Yes.....1 No.....2

Participant Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

To what address should we send you a copy of your interview?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





## APPENDIX 11 NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY (NCRI) DATA

### RELEASE FORM - DRAFT

This project is an important opportunity for Inuit knowledge to be recognized and included in marine science, planning and management. Users of project data must be aware of the project background, scope, data collection process, limitations and context of the information available. Review all details of this data release form to ensure you understand the latter and the limitations, if any, on your use of the data.

### Project Background:

#### What is a Coastal Resource Inventory (as applied to this project)?

This coastal inventory is a collection of information on coastal resources and activities gained from community interviews, research, reports and maps. This data is spatially mapped using a Geographic Information System (GIS) to assist in the management, development and conservation of coastal areas. A coastal inventory could:

- support an integrated coastal management plan;
- provide information to help identify and protect important coastal and marine areas;
- facilitate environmental impact assessments, sensitivity mapping, and community planning; and
- provide communities and governments with the tools to engage in strategic assessments, informed development and enlightened stewardship.

#### How is the Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory (NCRI) carried out?

Due to a shortage of information on Nunavut's coastal and marine resources, the principle source of information for these community-based coastal inventories is interviews with community members, usually elders. A semi-structured survey document is used to collect information on coastal landscapes and plant and animal resources on beaches, on and around islands, above and below the surface of the ocean, above and below the sea ice, and on the ocean bottom. Other sources of information for the inventory include existing reports, maps, and visual surveys of the coastline and community.

#### Who is asked to participate in the NCRI interviews?

Interview participants are selected in consultation with the local HTO and by polling the community as to who they consider to be local experts on marine animals and plants. Each person nominated is selected based on how long they have been a hunter, how much experience they have in the marine environment and what geographic area they are familiar with.

During the interview, participants may ask to shut off the video camera and/or turn off the voice recorders at any point if they feel uncomfortable, or if they feel it might be inappropriate to record specific information. Participants retain the right to remain anonymous, or to be acknowledged for their contributions, and may withdraw from the study at any time without repercussion.

#### How can the interview data be used and how is it stored?

This project has been designed from the outset to benefit the people of Nunavut. The Fisheries and Sealing

Division is committed to protecting this traditional knowledge so that it will not be used inappropriately, but also acknowledges that it must be shared with others for improved decision-making in support of better management, conservation and economic development.

The original data collected in this study will be archived indefinitely by the Department of Environment (Fisheries and Sealing Division) and copies will also be provided to an appropriate organization within the community; such as, the Hunter's and Trapper's Organization. This organization will be responsible for storing the materials securely and representing the best interests of the community members. The community organization that holds the collected data can distribute the information as they wish, on behalf of community members, and if they desire can require fees to be paid by any organization that requests the data.

The results of coastal inventories will be published in a public report that will be shared with project partners, the project Steering Committee, and the Iqaluit Public Library. Raw Data (e.g. GIS data, audio tapes) may be used in future projects within the Fisheries and Sealing Division, as well as by the participating members of the project's Steering Committee. Outside of this group (e.g. private companies or non-Nunavut based researchers or organizations) data access may be granted upon written request and only after consultation with the project's Steering Committee. No charges will be levied for these materials when permission has been granted.

The project Steering Committee is an advisory panel that is made up of Territorial and Federal government departments, Inuit Organizations and the NCRI team. The duties of the Steering Committee include reviewing all requests for raw data associated with the NCRI project. The purpose of reviewing requests is to ensure that data is being shared with reputable organizations or individuals

and that the interests of the participants and community involved are considered. If the committee feels that a request may result in a negative impact, or that the person(s) making the request are ill intentioned then they may consult the affected community directly, or deny the request.

### DATA RELEASE FORM

#### Date requested:

#### Details of Request (attach details if necessary):

*Describe, in as much detail as possible, the type(s) of data you require?*

*How will the data be used?*

*Who will use the data?*

*Will any publications include the data?*

#### Date Released:

#### Details of Release:

#### Data Types:

#### Restrictions on Use:

#### Questions?

If you have any questions regarding this research, please contact the NCRI Project Coordinator, Phone #867.975.7700, Department of Environment (Fisheries and Sealing Division), Box 1000, Station 1390, Iqaluit, NU, X0A 0H0.

**Signatures**

I have understood the details of this project and the details of the release of this data to me. I have been given the opportunity to ask questions and they have been answered to my satisfaction. All information that I have provided in my request is true and I will notify the NCRI Project Coordinator of any changes.

Researcher: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Information: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Coordinator: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Witness: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_