

# NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY



Rankin Inlet



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Department of Environment  
Avatiliyikkut  
Ministère de l'Environnement



Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory – Rankin Inlet  
2018



Department of Environment  
Fisheries and Sealing Division  
Box 1000 Station 1310  
Iqaluit, Nunavut, X0A 0H0



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is derived from the Hamlet of Rankin Inlet and represents one component of the Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory (NCRI). “Coastal inventory”, as used here, refers to the collection of information on coastal resources and activities gained from community interviews, research, reports, maps, and other resources. This data is presented in a series of maps.

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

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

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

This report presents the findings of the coastal resource inventory of Rankin Inlet, which was conducted in August 2015.

Inventory deliverables include:

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

During the course of the project, Rankin Inlet was visited on one occasion in August 2015 to conduct on site interviews. Community consultations were conducted via phone and email. A total of 11 interviews were conducted. During the interviews we asked participants about the coastal species they currently observe or have previously observed in the area and had them draw the location of their observations on the maps we provided. We used photographs to help participants identify the species they have seen. The interviews varied from 2 - 8 hours in length, depending on the participant. The data collected throughout the interviews was compiled into a database and the maps were digitized and analyzed.

The maps produced in the interviews are presented here, organized into the following categories: Well-known areas, Fish, Invertebrates, Marine Mammals, Birds, and Marine Plants.





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# INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

The principal source of information for community-based coastal inventories is traditional knowledge or, in Inuktitut, Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit (IQ) gathered through interviews. Over the past 50 years, Inuit have transitioned from a resource-based nomadic life style to a wage-based economy. Coastal and land-based activities remain extremely important, contributing to Inuit quality of life, providing income and food, and as a significant part of Inuit culture. The NCRI aims to retain some of this valuable knowledge by engaging community elders, hunters and fishers to document the presence, distribution and characteristics of various coastal resources. IQ is unique in that it is qualitative, intuitive,

holistic, spiritual, empirical, personal and often based on a long time-series of observations (Berkes 2002). It is particularly useful for recording historical data that are unattainable in any other manner. A complementary coupling of IQ and scientific knowledge may provide a means to better understand and manage coastal resources.

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

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

Figure 1. Map of Nunavut







Territory to identify, record, and conserve Nunavut's traditional, biological, cultural and ecological knowledge.

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

## PERSONNEL AND PROJECT DELIVERABLES

The Coastal Resource Inventory of Rankin Inlet was conducted by Department of Environment (DOE) staff. Overall project leadership was provided by Janelle Kennedy, Acting Director, Fisheries and Sealing Division and her staff: Sarah Arnold, Fisheries Sector Specialist, Teresa Tufts, Fisheries Scientist; and Pallulaaq Friesen, Fisheries Project Assistant.

Project deliverables include:

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

# METHODOLOGY

## COMMUNITY VISITS

During the course of this project, Rankin Inlet was visited for on-site interview sessions in August 2015. Correspondence via email and telephone was used before the on-site interviews to put into place all of the elements that were required to properly conduct the interviews. This process was strongly dependent upon the Rankin Inlet Hunter-Trapper Organization (HTO). The HTO formally agreed to support this initiative and provided an annotated list of local Inuit hunters and trappers who, in their opinion, were among the most knowledgeable and accomplished members of the community and could best satisfy the requirements of the interview process. The final selection of 11 interviewees (Appendix 1) was made by NCRI project personnel. In addition, HTO personnel recommended the names of individuals who could be used as translators and student observers. These individuals were contacted, and tentative interview schedules were established.

## THE INTERVIEWS

Six individuals were present during each interview: the interviewee, an interviewer, a translator, two recorders, and a student observer. The interviewer followed a defined protocol that placed emphasis on a series of predetermined questions and photographs of various living resources thought to occur in the area. Maps covering the area of interest and colour coded pencils were provided to interviewees to illustrate locations of interest. Interviewees were encouraged to supplement their responses by drawing on the maps provided to

annotate their verbal remarks. Specific categories addressed in the interviews included: interviewee life-history information; location of outpost camps; archaeological sites; travel routes and hunting/fishing areas frequented; the geographic occurrence of mammals, fish, birds, invertebrates, and plants; linkages between coastal resources; present and future environmental changes; and potential economic development (e.g., the possibility of an emergent fishery). Qualitative data was gathered in the form of individual opinions, assumptions, and conclusions.

Annotations on the maps were coded to enable future identification and reference. Follow-up questions were asked of the interviewee, clarifications were elicited, and, if appropriate, discussion ensued about the information presented. The entire process was recorded using audio and video equipment, while selected portions were simultaneously manually recorded. Manual recording was used to maintain a running record of all map annotations and codes. This permitted the analysis of interviews to proceed without first transcribing the audiotapes. The interviews varied from 2 - 8 hours in length, depending on the individual being interviewed.

## POST-INTERVIEW METHODOLOGY

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

## NON-INTERVIEW DATA ACQUISITION

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

The second is the Nunavut Atlas co-published in 1992 by the Canadian Circumpolar Institute and the Tunngavik Federation of Nunavut (now Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated or NTI). This atlas is largely data collected for the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Study. The resource data and maps are great resources but the information is approximately 35 years old. Relevant maps from this volume are presented in this report (Figures 56 -57).

The third document is the Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study produced by the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board in 2004 as mandated by the Nunavut Land Claim Agreement. Harvest data was collected monthly from

Inuit hunters from 1996 to 2001. The purpose of the study was to determine the current harvesting levels and patterns of Inuit use of wildlife resources. Once completed this information was to be used to manage wildlife resources in Nunavut.

## DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

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

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

## GIS INTERFACE

Once the inventory maps and database were completed, they were entered into a GIS which creates computer generated maps. It also links information to the geographic locations contained in the database. Attributes associated with each piece of data include



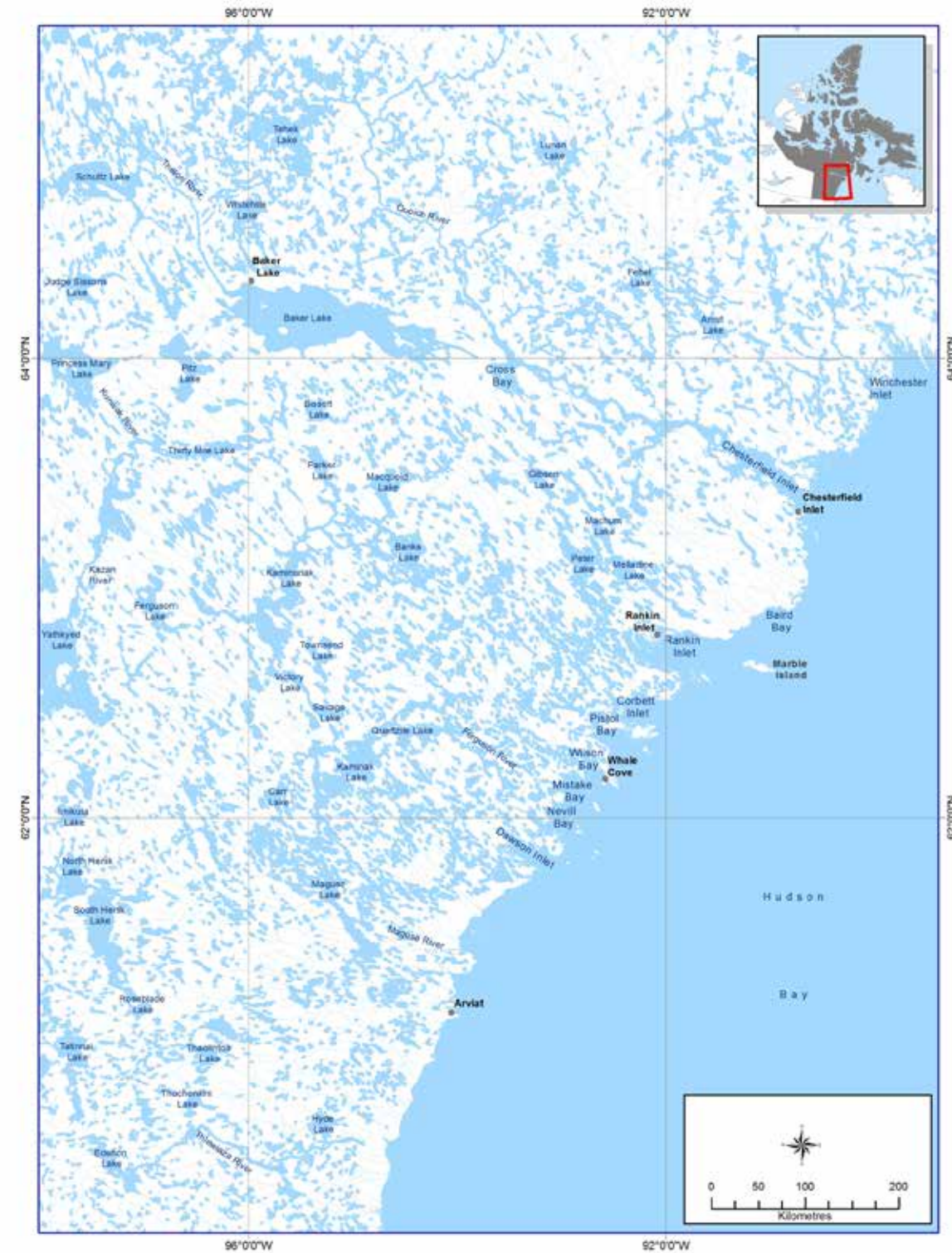
information such as the species name, the interviewee source, and the time of year it was observed.

### INTERACTIVE ATLAS

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

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

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



## RESOURCE INVENTORY

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

### MARINE ENVIRONMENT

The geographic area identified by interviewees as the normal range of their hunting and fishing activities spans approximately 244km north to south, and 216km east to west. The region includes Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet, Whale Cove, and Marble Island.

### HUNTING/FISHING AND OTHER

Rankin Inlet hunters/fishers depend on a broad array of animals to supply their country food needs. Ensuring access to and availability of country food continues to be an issue of importance and concern for the community.

- Two interviewees mentioned how polar bears have returned to the area, citing that there were none in the 1960's.
- One interviewee discussed how there are less char then before and how he believes it is because of increasing water temperatures.
- Three interviewees noted that killer whales are increasing in number in the area; one interviewee was concerned about its effect on the beluga population.
- Three interviewees noted that walrus numbers were increasing in the area. They had been depressed since being hunted by the RCMP in the 1940's.
- Three interviewees stated that there are fewer seals in the area. One interviewee believes the

decrease is due to the mine, and another believed it is due to increasing boat traffic.

- One Interview mentioned that there were more seals and walrus in the area before the mine opened.
- One interviewee said that after a 30 year absence in the area arctic terns are beginning to return, while two others said their numbers had dropped in the last 5 years.
- An interviewee expressed concerns over the changing caribou hunting practices by youth. They are actively travelling to seek caribou instead of waiting for the migration to pass through.
- Two interviewees stated that there is more muskox in the area then before.
- One interviewee expressed concerns about the decrease in mallard and goose eggs in the area, noting that people are not able to harvest as many eggs.

### HEALTH, SIZE, AND PRESENCE

Throughout the course of the interviews references were repeatedly made regarding the health, size, or presence/absence of different species.

- One interviewee commented that the Arctic char meat from Whale Cove tastes better than the meat from Rankin Inlet or Arviat which "taste like lake/mud".
- One Interviewee stated that the area was starting to get more char with good tasting red meat.
- One interviewee noted that the caribou do not scare as easily as they used to.
- One interviewee voiced that they felt as though the caribou, seal, and beluga maktaaq does not taste as good now as it used to.
- Not everyone may know what "Maktaaq" means. Maybe include (Whale skin) ?

- One interviewee noted how in the last 10-15 years people have been finding shrimp inside of ring seal stomachs.
- One interviewee says he is afraid to eat other people's caribou because he has seen lots of sick animals. Specifically would want to see the liver and the lungs before eating it.
- Two interviewees commented on how grizzly and black bears are entering the area. He commented on how black bears will "eat anything and break anything to get it".

### CHANGES UNDERWAY

Participants commented on changes in their local area regarding- species and climate change.

- One interviewee noted that in 2013 the floe edge was unusually far out and he could skidoo to Marble Island.
- Three interviewees discussed how the water levels in the lakes and rivers have decreased over the last approx. 30 years.
- Two Interviewees noted that in 2015 the water levels were higher than in 2014.
- Three interviewees discussed how the weather has become more difficult to predict now than in the past. One mentioned how locals are learning to adapt to the changes in weather, while another stated that the weather is always variable and he doesn't see a long term trend.
- Two interviewees stated that the sea ice and lake ice are thinner than they used to be, with one of them mentioning how he doesn't need the extension on his ice auger anymore.
- One interviewee voiced their concerns about increased noise pollution in the area and its effects on local wildlife.

- One interviewee stated that spring in 2015 came very late and, as a result, fewer birds nested in the area.
- One interviewee discussed how the springs seem to be lasting longer now and are windier than in the past.

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In general the Rankin Inlet interviewees discussed the following with regards to social changes and economic development in their area.

- Three interviewees expressed concerns about the effects of increased shipping in the area. One was concerned that it would drive marine mammals away, while another believed the shipping season should be limited to June and July.
- One interviewee expressed that they were not concerned about the impacts of shipping at all.
- Seven interviewees expressed that they were concerned about how mining will impact the local region. The specific concerns expressed included: contamination of water and soil, impacts of new roads on adjacent lakes, increased ship traffic, and the footprint of the mining camps. One of these interviewees did express that despite his concerns he was pleased that the mines were being far more cooperative with the community then mines in the area had historically been.
- One interviewee related the new mining project with the nickel mine that used to operate near Rankin Inlet. He stated that the mine had left lots of waste behind and believed the new mine will do the same.
- One interviewee stated that they want the water at mine sites to be tested for contamination and at Iriliq where people collect water.
- One interviewee stated that they believed mining is not that dangerous and Inuit misunderstand it.



- Three interviewees expressed that they would like to see greater study of local fish stocks. One of which specifically mentioned located populations of white fish; while another wanted DFO to restart hiring locals to perform counts of Arctic Char.
- One interviewee stated that they believed the aquaculture of Arctic Char was viable in the lakes near Rankin Inlet.
- One interviewee stated that they believed shellfish harvesting could be an economically viable business for the area.
- One interviewee stated that they were in favour of the commercialization of any kind of animal, and that he supports economic development because he is concerned about youth not having jobs or making money.
- One interviewee would like to see quota restrictions relaxed. Citing how traveling farther for fish costs more in fuel and how restrictions on Dianne River were only supposed to be in place for five years.
- One interviewee says he understands why the quotas must be as they are, because the community does lots of fishing in the summer.
- One interviewee brought up how there used to be a cannery in town, and how he would like to see it reopened.
- One interviewee would like to see regulation of the caribou hunt pass to the community elders. Stating that young people should need elder's permission before going out to hunt caribou.
- One interviewee expressed his feelings that the community needs a three stage water treatment facility. Citing that the clams near town could not be harvested and he finds green slime along the shore.

## MARINE RESOURCES IN A PHYSICAL SETTING

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

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

### RECURRENT OPEN WATER AND ARCTIC BIOLOGY

The presence of open water in winter can be a chance occurrence that reflects either temporary or recurring conditions. Temporary open water sites are largely unpredictable and of limited usefulness to animals and humans. Alternatively, recurrent open water sites are a

physical indicator of one or several predictable physical processes that result in spatial and temporal reliability.

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

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

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

### OCEANOGRAPHIC FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO OPEN WATER

The geographic area examined by these interviews spans approximately 1300km north to south, 1000km east to west including: western portions of Hudson Bay, Baker Lake, and Ferguson River. The Hamlet is located at 62.8° N, -92.08° E.

### TIDAL MIXING

Even at somewhat limited velocities, tidal currents can produce sufficient turbulence to generate the vertical mixing capable of forming and maintaining a polynya. A slow-moving tidal current that encounters a shallow and/or narrow strait increases in velocity, promoting vertical mixing. Warmer, deeper water moves to the surface slowing or preventing the formation of ice. Tidal mixing also delivers nutrients, which promote plant and algal growth when sufficient light is available, especially in summer months. Examples of this phenomenon are

the well-known polynyas in Fury and Hecla Strait at the head of Foxe Basin (Hannah et al. 2009).

## POLYNYAS

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

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

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

There is a major polynya in Ross Welcome Sound, located between western Southampton Island and the northwestern shores of Hudson Bay. It is approximately

400 km in length and limits travel to the east of Rankin Inlet in the winter months.

## LAND-FAST LEADS (FLAW LEADS)

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

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

- The land-fast ice edge is an important Inuit hunting site (Crawford and Jorgenson 1990);
- During late spring and early summer, large numbers of sea birds and marine mammals congregate at the edges of land-fast ice (McLaughlin et al. 2005);
- Ringed seals and polar bears are the only marine animals that regularly occupy extensive land-fast coastal ice (Tynan and DeMaster 1997);
- Bearded seals prefer relatively shallow water (<150 m) with thin shifting ice and leads kept open by strong currents (Tynan and DeMaster 1997);

Figure 3. Map of known polynyas in Nunavut

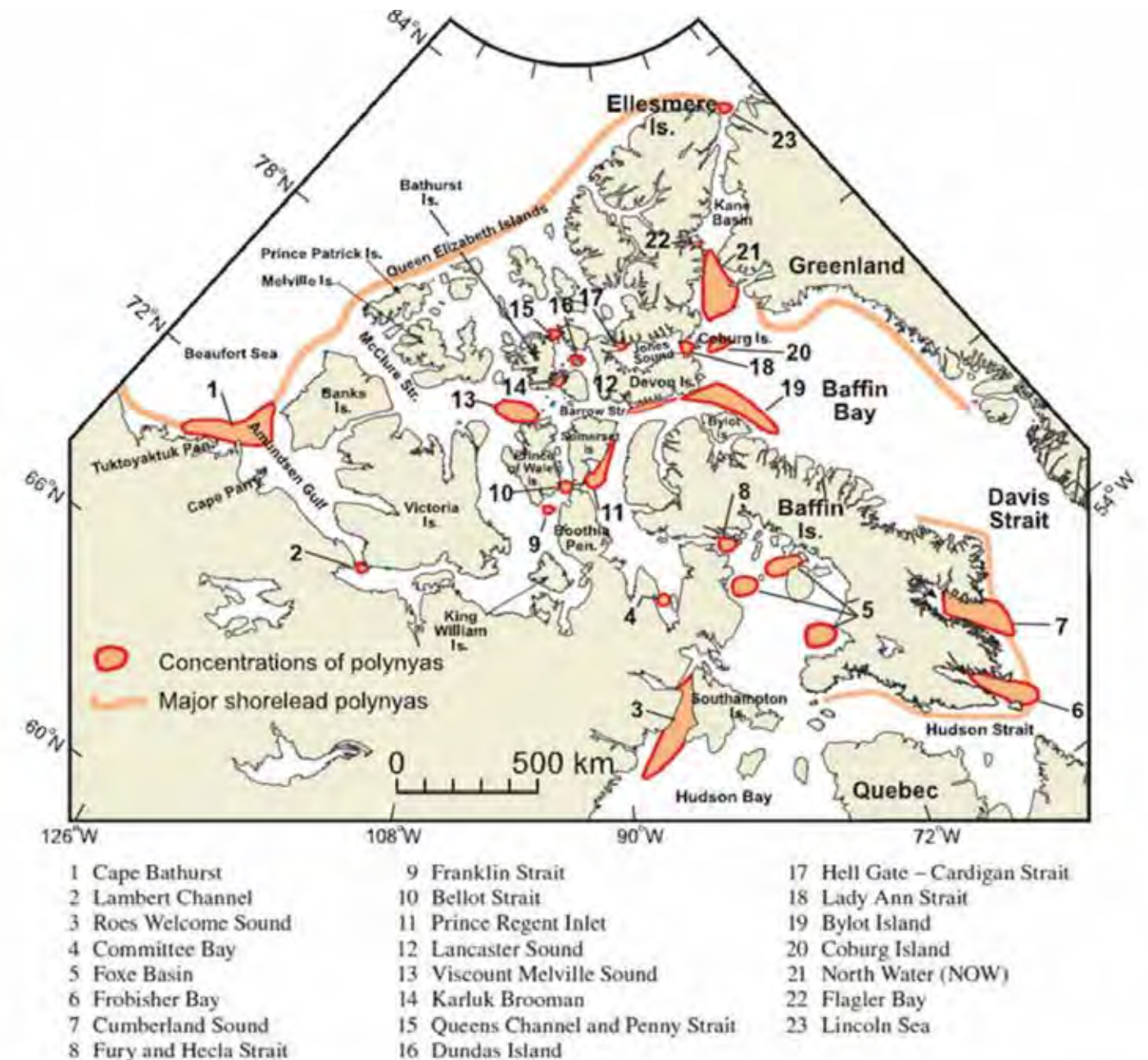


FIG. 1. A map of known polynyas in the Canadian Arctic, adapted from Barber and Massom (2007) and Stirling (1981). The Karluk Brooman polynyas were identified by Schledermann (1980) and Brown and Nettleship (1981).



- Along with polynyas, land-fast lead systems and ice edges play key roles in influencing the abundance and distribution of marine mammals and sea birds (McLaughlin et al. 2005);
- Satellite observations of polar bears in multi-year ice show that they are often associated with leads (Stirling 1997);
- High densities of arctic cod are found immediately below the edge of land-fast sea ice, linked to the availability of high concentrations of copepod prey (Crawford and Jorgenson 1990);
- Near the ice edge the diet of adult ringed seals and narwhal is composed primarily of arctic cod while amphipods and copepods are consumed in smaller numbers (Bradstreet and Cross 1982).

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

### UPWELLING: TOPOGRAPHIC AND ICE-EDGE

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

Ice-edge upwelling occurs when wind blows parallel to the ice edge and causes surface water to move away from the edge. The surface water is then replaced from below (Tang and Ikeda 1989). The upwelling zone may be several kilometres wide and draw subsurface water from depths of up to 100 metres. This phenomenon

has been observed in the Bering Sea (Alexander and Niebauer 1981), the Arctic Ocean (Buckley et al. 1979, Johannessen et al. 1983) and off the coast of Newfoundland (Tang and Ikeda 1989).

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

### MARINE RESOURCES IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

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

## GUIDE TO MAPS AND TABLES

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

Table 1. Guide to map codes

CATEGORY	MAP CODE
Anything unsure or unreliable	Appended with a lower case 'u'
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'
High Abundance	Appended with an 'A'
Migration (use arrows to indicate direction)	Appended with an 'M'
Spawning / Nesting / Denning / Calving / Pupping areas	Appended with an 'S'
Nursery Area	Appended with an 'N'
Significant Area of High Diversity	SADP
Significant Unique Area	SAUP
Significant Area for Other Reason	SAOP
Other	OTH
Area Known Best (area most familiar with or a travel route)	AKB
Camp / Cabin (typically modern)	CAMP

Generally, maps comprise groupings of single or several species as reported in multiple interviews. Species and interviews are normally colour-coded and locations are labelled with a number. These labels can be used to look-up relevant information in the table associated with each map.

The species identified by interviewees as being distributed “Everywhere” are not mapped in this report. The designation of “Everywhere” was used when interviewees felt that the organism under discussion

has been observed everywhere throughout their travels and places with which they are very familiar. Giving a species an “Everywhere” designation does not confer any information about abundance nor should it be presumed to be ubiquitous; it is only a measure of distribution relative to where the interviewee has been. “Everywhere” data is provided in the table of data following the maps.

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

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

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

# MAPS AND TABLES

Figure 4. Camp sites and travel routes

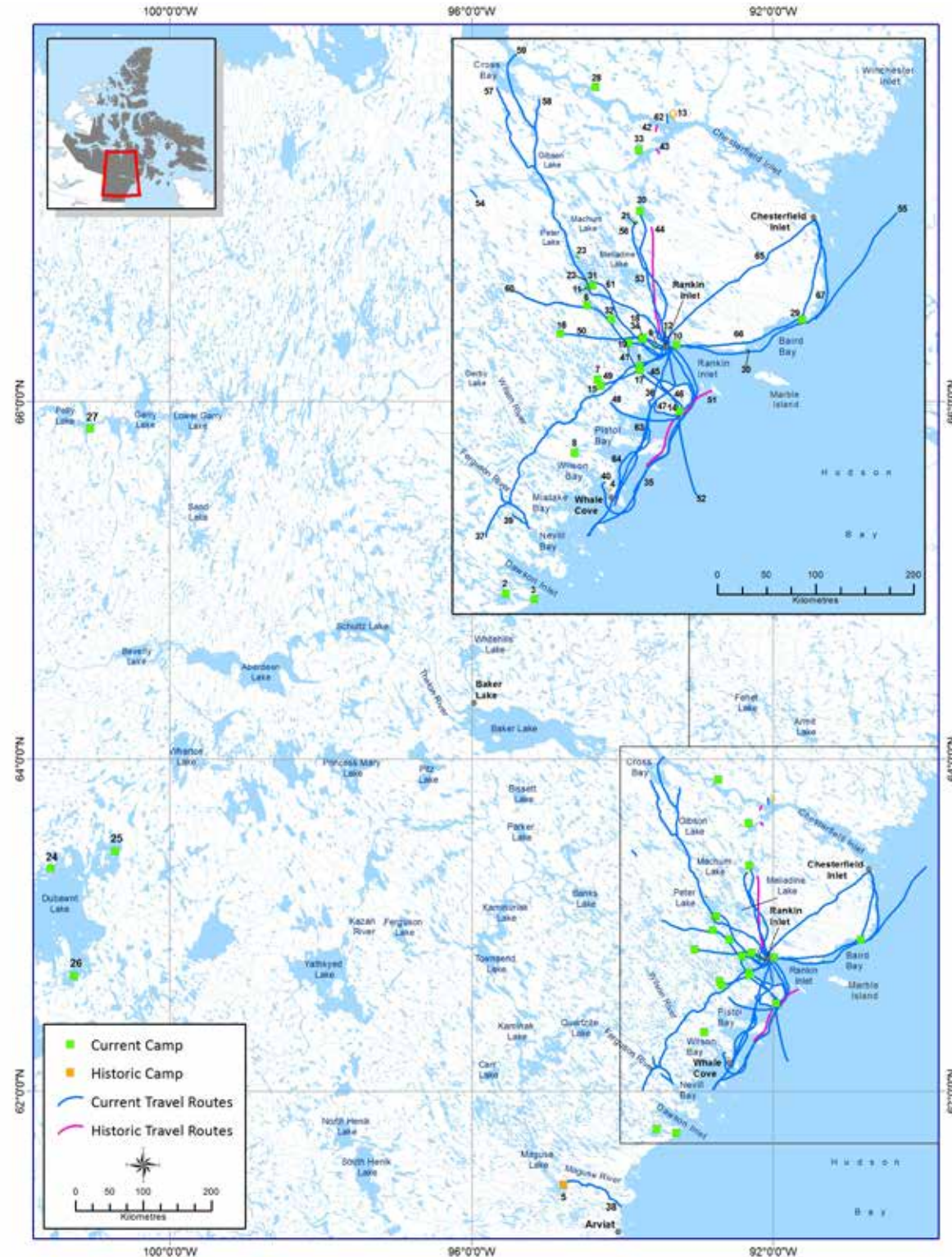


Table 2. Camp sites and travel routes

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1		Camp		Cabin at Sandy Point.
2	1		Camp	Winter	Winter cabin at Sandy Point, does a lot of fishing here, a real fishing area.
3	1		Camp	Summer	Summer cabin at Sandy Point.
4	2	H	Camp		Used to have cabin here where he would put nets in.
5	2	H	Camp		His Dad's cabin, where he grew up. Used to take canoe down to ocean via the Maguse River. Born in Arviat and traveled here by dog team.
6	3		Camp	Year-round	Cabin
7	3		Camp		Cabin
8	3		Camp		Was camped here and walked to find caribou.
9	3		Camp		Cabin
10	3		Camp		Cabin on Thomson Island.
11	4		Camp		Cabin on little island in Peter Lake. A good fishing spot.
12	4		Camp		Cabin at Swan Lake
13	4	H	Camp		Cabins in this area. Spent time there when he was young.
14	5		Camp	Spring	Cabin at Timi, hunting for geese, seal pups, caribou, fish.
15	5		Camp	Fall	Cabin at Qitrialik for fishing. Nets taken out by Christmas.
16	5		Camp	September	Cabin at Tasirsiaq for hunting and caching caribou.
17	6		Camp		Area called Ituuqtuq - has cabin where he and his wife go often. Fishes in the lake near here.
18	6		Camp		Tent
19	6		Camp	August	Cabin; good place for fishing.
20	6		Camp	Winter	Cabin at Umingmaktuq/McManaman Lake. Easier to get there in the winter.
21	7		Camp		Cabin at Twin Lake.
22	7		Camp		Camping/tent site for when going fishing
23	7		Camp		Camping/tent site for when going fishing
24	7		Camp		Old fishing lodge/commercial. Still used.
25	7		Camp		Old camp for fishing on island.
26	7		Camp		New fishing lodge on island.





MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
27	7		Camp		Small cabin at point. Good area for hunting wolves. There's open water all year round. Takes 7-8 hours from Baker Lake.
28	8		Camp		Place where she was born and grew up. Uvayuk and Siurarjjuaq.
29	9		Camp		Cabin at fishing spot that was damaged by Polar Bears.
30	9		Camp		Cabin
31	9		Camp		Cabin, used for caribou hunting and fishing.
32	9		Camp		Cabin
33	9		Camp		Cabin
34	11		Camp		Spring cabin 9 miles from Rankin. Spends one month here to make mikku and pipsi.
35	1		Travel route	Summer	Summer travel route to camps 3 and 4.
36	1		Travel route	Winter	Winter travel route to camps 3 and 4.
37	1		Travel route	Fall	Fall travel route to camps 3 and 4 when the ice is still forming.
38	2		Travel route		Canoe route down Maguse River to hunt seals and beluga with father when he was young.
39	2		Travel route		Travel up Ferguson River to Qamanik Lake by canoe following seals.
40	2		Travel route		Travel route from Rankin Inlet to Whale Cove by boat. Can travel it at night.
41	2		Travel route		Travel route to area where wait for Polar Bears.
42	4	H	Travel route		When ice forms can cross here to go north to Chester-field Inlet. Go when the ice is not too thick yet.
43	4	H	Travel route		When ice forms can cross here to go north to Chester-field Inlet. Go when the ice is not too thick yet.
44	4	H	Travel route		Travel route to hunting area for caribou.
45	5		Travel route	Spring	Travel route along coast to Figure 5, Label 14.
46	5		Travel route	Spring	Alternate travel route to Figure 5, Label 14, if it's not slushy.
47	5		Travel route	Spring	Travel route from camp site, Label 14 to fishing spot, Figure 5, Label 44.
48	5		Travel route	Spring	Travel route to hunt at caribou hunting area, Figure 5, Labels 45/46. Takes a full day to go there and back.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
49	5		Travel route	Fall	Travel route to fishing spot.
50	5		Travel route		Travel route to cabin, Label 16 when frozen. Takes the whole day.
51	5	H	Travel route		Travel route taken when father was trapping foxes for the Hudson Bay Company.
52	5		Travel route		Travel from cabin, Label 14 to Walrus Island to get eggs.
53	6		Travel route		Travel route to cabin, Label 20. Try to use lakes as much as possible, smoother.
54	7		Travel route		Went here by Honda once.
55	7		Travel route		Travel route up the coast to Naujaat.
56	7		Travel route	Winter	Skidoo trail to fishing area at Twin Lake.
57	7		Travel route	Fall	Travel route to access winter fishing spot. 2 hours less than the alternate route he used to take, as it has fewer rocks and less turning.
58	7		Travel route		Alternate travel route to winter fishing spot. Has more rocks and more turning. Takes 2 hours more.
59	7		Travel route		Alternate travel route to winter fishing spot. Has more rocks and more turning. Takes 2 hours more.
60	7		Travel route		Travel route to lake for fishing.
61	8		Travel route	Fall/Spring	Fishing area. Goes via skidoo. Uses whatever route is more comfortable.
62	9		Travel route		When the ice is first breaking up will take a boat up to Chesterfield Inlet to hunt caribou when they're not close to Rankin.
63	9		Travel route		Main skidoo trail to Whale Cove.
64	9		Travel route		Alternate skidoo trail to Whale Cove when it's too early in the year.
65	9		Travel route		When enough snow, this is the preferable trail to Chesterfield Inlet.
66	9		Travel route		Sea ice trail to Chesterfield Inlet.
67	9		Travel route		Trail to Chesterfield Inlet when early in the year.

Figure 5. Areas known best

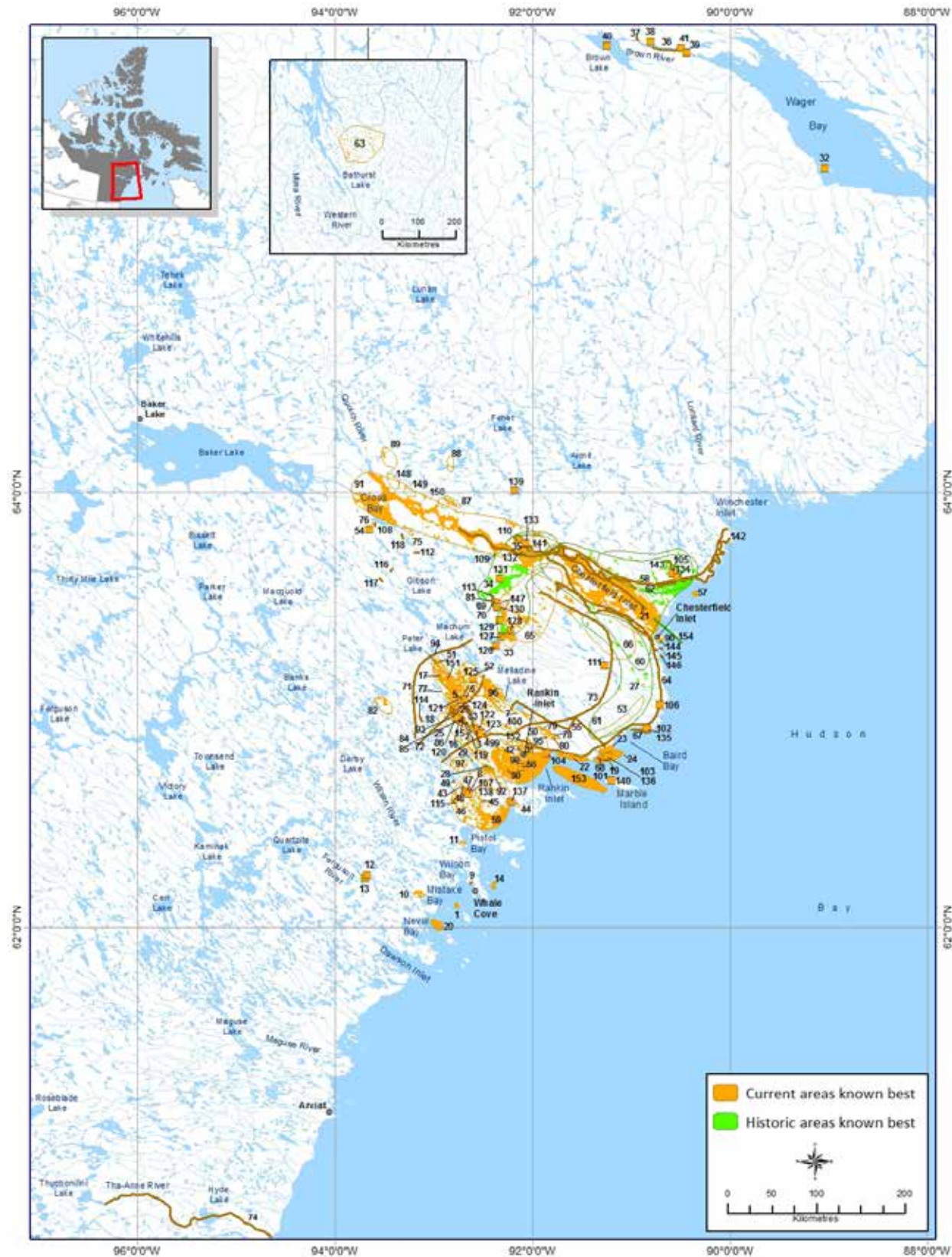


Table 3. Areas known best

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1			Place of birth
2	2		Fall, when ice is a few inches thick	Where he has nets for char fishing.
3	2		Fall, when ice is a few inches thick	Where he has nets for char fishing. Apuqtinaqtuq Lake.
4	2		Fall, when ice is a few inches thick	Where he has nets for char fishing. Qajaquvik Lake.
5	2			Has a seacan here. Used to use a tent but too many grizzly bears now. Waits here for caribou.
6	2	M	Fall/ August, September, October	Caribou migration path.
7	2			Had a close encounter with grizzly bear here.
8	2			Qainiq, would go to jig char in June, and put nets in from October to December. When there is 5 feet of ice, he takes the nets out.
9	2		Summer to October	Area where put nets in for char.
10	2			Tariuraq. Fish can't go down-river so stay year-round, lake is deep enough for them to survive. At high tide it overfills but is very shallow to cross at low tide. People fish for Arc-tic Char in May but they are there year-round.
11	2			Similar to current area known best, Figure 5, Label 10. It fills at high tide. There's a strong smell from the seaweed when it's low tide.
12	2			Hunted caribou in this area.
13	2			Had a 2 foot hole for a fishing derby at Last Lake, the head of a Lake Trout got stuck in the hole, his 60 lb fishing line broke and it got away.
14	2			The further you go north the higher the islands are. Female Polar Bears make dens before January. Females den away from the prevailing wind where the snow accumulates. They lay there until they're covered and their breath makes the den. They come out in May when the baby seals are out. Males stay in the open water and don't den. Males walk on floe edge until it's too cold then go to the open water and hunt seal.



MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
15	3			Fishing spot
16	3			Fishing spot
17	3			Was helping with DFO research in Peter Lake.
18	3			Lots of cabins around here, including the search and rescue cabin.
19	3			Very dangerous area, lots of current, ice moves
20	3			Very dangerous, even in coldest time of year. Ice breaks up a lot, not safe to travel on.
21	3			North side of Chesterfield Inlet is safer because it's deeper.
22	3			Shallows, rocks - dangerous for boating
23	3			Shallows, rocks - dangerous for boating
24	3			Shallows, rocks - dangerous for boating
25	3		Fall/Winter	Nets near small island. Check every 3-4 days. Put in early fall and keep in all winter.
26	3			Nets near small island. Check every 3-4 days. Put in early fall and keep in all winter.
27	3			Area where he fishes. Can wade in and scoop them out with small net. The river is very deep this year, not like last year, so the fish move more easily upstream.
28	3	H		Father used to put nets here.
29	3			Dangerous current. Inukshuk on little island indicates to stay away.
30	3			Deep channels in this area.
31	4			Nets at Swan Lake.
32	4			Paaliaq Islands
33	4			Umingmaqtuuq
34	4	H		Would hunt here a lot, especially for caribou.
35	4	AH		North area has good caribou meat - they don't eat trees.
36	4			Long Lake, really deep. Salt water goes in when there's a full moon and tide is high, otherwise it's fresh water and you can drink it. Has no mussels or clams.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
37	4			Arlungaurvik
38	4			Hudson Bay Post. Grew up around there, used to skate there too.
39	4			Sarviq, little river about 500 m long.
40	4			Lake called Qamanaaluk
41	4			Natural salt growing here, weaker than what is in stores.
42	5			Set snap traps and caught 20 mice per day in 2012. None anymore.
43	5			Lake ice was normally much thicker here than it is nowa-days.
44	5			Fishing spot for Land Locked Char
45	5			Caribou hunting area
46	5			Caribou hunting area
47	5			Spot for fishing nets
48	5			Spot for fishing nets
49	5			Spot for fishing nets
50	5			Travel route that Peregrine Falcon research team travels.
51	5			Puts nets in the shallow part of Peter Lake before going to the cabin, Figure 4, Label 15. Spends up to one week here to get enough fish to feed dogs.
52	5			Hunting area for caribou
53	5			Caught some caribou on the way to fishing spot at Josephine River.
54	5			Another fishing spot. Also a cabin here.
55	5			Worked here with Meliadine Mine making sure machines were working during surveys.
56	5			2 male Peregrine Falcons fought, one had a transmitter/geolocator on it - lost the fight and was killed. Geolocator was picked up on the ice here.
57	6			Area where born.
58	6			Area where he grew up.
59	6			Area known to have lots of fish.
60	6	H		Used to travel here with family.





Table 3. Areas known best (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
61	6	H		Used to be caribou here.
62	6	H		Never used to be caribou here, but now there are a few.
63	7			Garry Lake. Deep lake. Lake Trout here have very black skin.
64	6			Caribou migration north along coast to Chesterfield Inlet
65	6			Place where caribou would over-winter.
66	6			People used to go hungry in this area.
67	7			His dad used to be a fisherman and had nets all in this area.
68	7			Now sets nets here instead of where his dad used to set them.
69	7			River between two lakes (including McManaman Lake)
70	7			Puts nets in here
71	7			Caribou come close to Rankin Inlet then head back inland.
72	7			Area with caribou
73	7	M		Caribou migration
74	7			River with strong flow
75	7			Fishing spot. First ones there will catch most of the char. It's a small lake. Can catch fish with nets within minutes. In 1983 it would take 4 hours can get 300 fish. Now there are less fish there.
76	7			Fishing spot
77	7			Would boat around the lake looking for caribou bulls. Area has lots of good fat caribou.
78	7			Fishing area; went when he was young with Elders and still goes to put nets in for Lake Trout. Goes when the ice is new and thick enough to go on lake edges.
79	7			Fishing area; went when he was young with Elders and still goes to put nets in for Lake Trout. Goes when the ice is new and thick enough to go on lake edges.
80	7			When the ice starts breaking up in the spring goes to lake to fish.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
81	7			When the ice starts breaking up in the spring goes to lake to fish.
82	7			There's a pinguk here - ice under the tundra that forces it up.
83	7			At Apuktinaatuq. People tend to put in nets around here.
84	7			Always set nets at Qamaniq and Diane Lake, but people would take char from the nets so doesn't put them here anymore.
85	7			Always set nets at Qamaniq and Diane Lake, but people would take char from the nets so doesn't put them here anymore.
86	7			Lots of people put nets here for char.
87	7			Hunting area for wolves, wolverine and caribou.
88	7			Hunting area for wolves, wolverine and caribou.
89	7			Hunting area for wolves, wolverine and caribou.
90	8			Growing up, lived in Chesterfield Inlet in the summers; in the fall before the ice forms would head to Baker Lake for the winter.
91	8			Areas traveled when growing up. Would go out hunting with father and fishing with mother.
92	8			Fishing area
93	8			Fishing area
94	8			Fishing area
95	8			Fishing area
96	8			Fishing area; Tasirjuaq.
97	8			Fishing area; Napu.
98	8			Fishing area
99	8			Fishing area
100	8			Fishing area
101	9		Summer	Commercial fishing
102	9		Summer	Commercial fishing
103	9		Mid-August	Where he puts in beluga nets.
104	9			Fishing nets, for personal use.



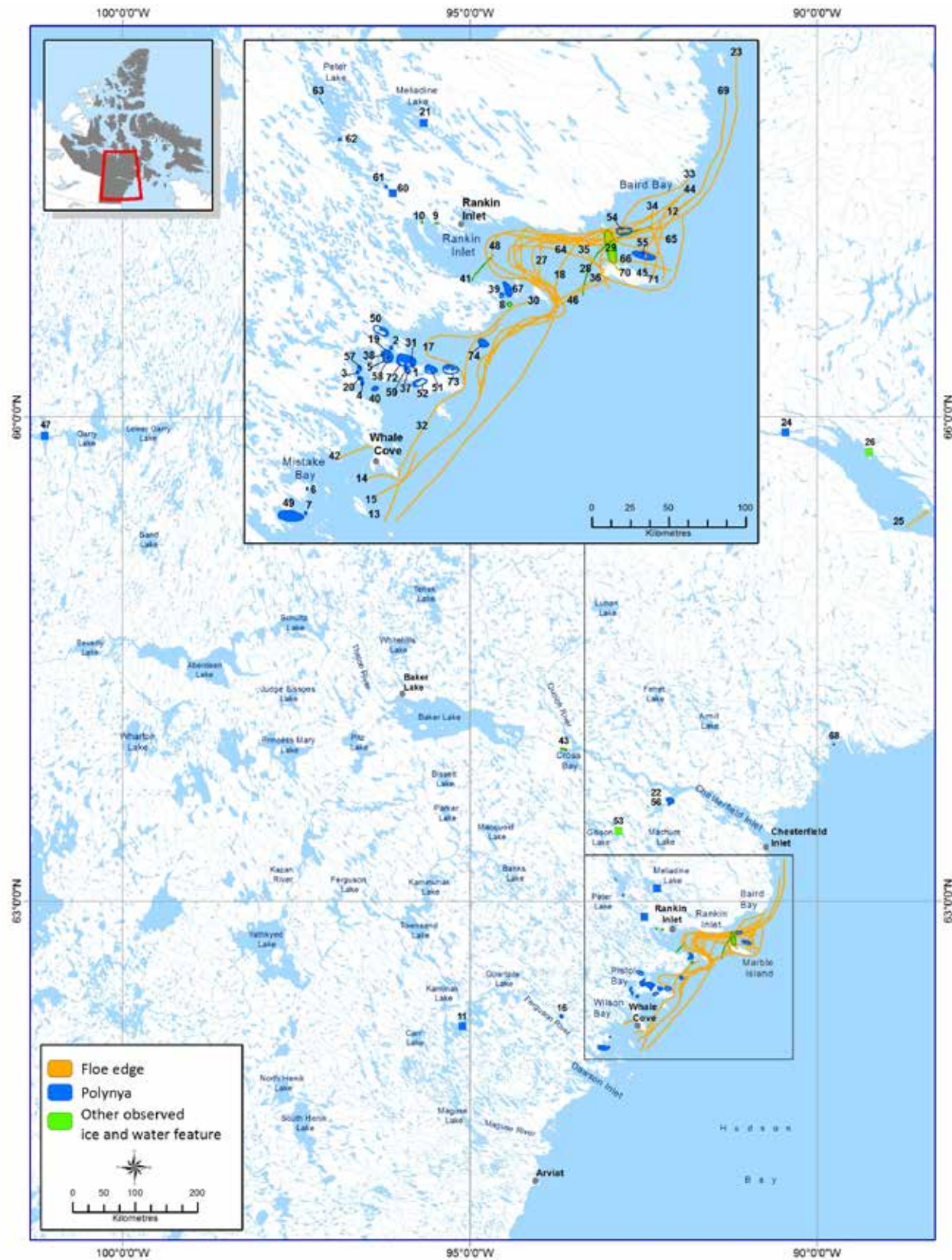


Table 3. Areas known best (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
105	9			Area called Sakvakjuaq. Caribou hunting area.
106	9		Fall	In November when there's a little snow will put nets on the Josephine River.
107	9		Fall	Commercial fishing
108	9		November/December	Fishing area
109	9		November/December	Fishing area
110	9		Spring	Fishing and hunting
111	9		Spring	Fishing nets
112	9			In the past few years have been getting muskox in this area.
113	9			In the past few years have been getting muskox in this area.
114	9			In the past few years have been getting muskox in this area.
115	9		Fall	In the past few years have been getting muskox in this area.
116	9			In the past few years have been getting muskox in this area.
117	9			In the past few years have been getting muskox in this area.
118	9		Winter	Fishing area
119	9			Fishes here a lot in the winter. Mostly ivitaaruq, some Lake Trout.
120	9			Fishes here a lot in the winter. Mostly ivitaaruq, some Lake Trout.
121	9			Fishes here a lot in the winter. Mostly ivitaaruq, some Lake Trout.
122	10			Hunting and fishing area. Qajaquviq.
123	10			Hunting and fishing area. Apuktinartak.
124	10			Hunting and fishing area
125	10			Hunting and fishing area
126	10			Hunting and fishing area
127	10			Hunting and fishing area. Umingmaktuq/McManaman Lake.
128	10			Hunting and fishing area. Umingmaktuq/McManaman Lake.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
129	10			Hunting and fishing area. Umingmaktuq/McManaman Lake.
130	10			Hunting and fishing area
131	10			Hunting and fishing area
132	10			Hunting and fishing area, Barbour Bay.
133	10			Hunting and fishing area, Barbour Bay.
134	10			Hunting and fishing area, Sakvaqjuaq.
135	10			Hunting and fishing area
136	10			Hunting and fishing area
137	10			Hunting and fishing area
138	10			Hunting and fishing area
139	10			Hunting and fishing area
140	10			Hunting and fishing area
141	11		Spring	Fishing area
142	11		Spring	Fishing area
143	11		Spring	Fishing area
144	11		Spring	Fishing area
145	11		Spring	Fishing area
146	11		Spring	Fishing area
147	11			Fishing area
148	11			Fishing area
149	11			Fishing area
150	11			Fishing area
151	11			Fishing area
152	11			Fishing area
153	11			Wants to try fishing here. 100 feet deep, valley.
154	11	H		Louis Voisey did study surveys here one time, found scal-lops and cockles.

**Figure 6.** Floe edges, polynyas and other observed ice and water features



**Table 4.** Floe edges, polynyas and other observed ice and water features

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1		Polynya		Polynya
2	1		Polynya		Polynya
3	1		Polynya		Polynya
4	1		Polynya		Polynya
5	1		Polynya		Polynya
6	1		Polynya		Polynya
7	1		Polynya		Polynya
8	1		Other observed ice and water feature		Opens up around April.
9	1		Other observed ice and water feature		Between islands, fast current, opens early in spring.
10	1		Other observed ice and water feature		Between islands, fast current, opens early in spring.
11	1		Polynya		Doesn't freeze.
12	1		Floe edge		Floe edge in 2014/2015. Is usually around here.
13	1		Floe edge		Floe edge in 2013, it came out to Marble Island. People could skidoo out there.
14	2		Floe edge	December	Floe edge
15	2		Floe edge	Winter	Normal floe edge
16	2		Polynya		Top of the river is always open year-round.
17	2		Floe edge		Early floe edge
18	3		Floe edge	Winter	Usual floe edge
19	3		Polynya		Polynya
20	3		Polynya		Polynya. Strong current.
21	3		Polynya		Polynya. Open even during the coldest day of the year.
22	3		Polynya		Polynya
23	4		Floe edge		Floe edge
24	4		Polynya		Polynya near a river. Can get fresh water when the tide goes out.
25	4	H	Floe edge		Floe edge in Wager Bay
26	4	H	Other observed ice and water feature		Born on the ice around these islands. The area is too hilly, hard to hunt here.





MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
27	5		Floe edge		Floe edge
28	5		Other observed ice and water feature		Area with high current.
29	5		Other observed ice and water feature		Sometimes frozen between Rabbit and Marble Islands
30	5		Floe edge		Floe edge from Crane Island to Igloo Point
31	5		Polynya		Polynya about the size of a room
32	5		Floe edge		Floe edge from Igloo Point to Whale Cove. Always in the same area but may freeze up at different times.
33	6		Floe edge		The usual floe edge
34	6		Floe edge		Floe edge; at times it freezes to Marble Island.
35	6		Floe edge		Floe edge; at times it freezes to Marble Island.
36	6		Floe edge		Floe edge all the way out to Crane Island once
37	6		Polynya		Polynya
38	6		Polynya		Polynya
39	6		Polynya		Polynya
40	6		Polynya		Polynya, near Whale Cove; Aupiluktaq.
41	6		Other observed ice and water feature		Ice crack always here.
42	7		Floe edge		Floe edge. People go here to look for bears because it's their travel route.
43	7		Other observed ice and water feature		Current here so it ices up later.
44	7		Floe edge	Winter	Floe edge; usually here.
45	7		Floe edge	Fall	Some years in the fall when it's not too windy the floe edge freezes to Marble Island.
46	7		Floe edge		Southern part of Marble Island where the floe edge reaches sometimes.
47	7		Polynya	Year-round	Open water all year round
48	9		Floe edge		Floe edge
49	9		Polynya		Polynya, current

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	CATEGORY	MONTHS	COMMENTS
50	9		Polynya		Polynya near river, called Simiutataq.
51	9		Polynya		Polynya
52	9		Polynya		Polynya
53	9		Other observed ice and water feature		River is always open. When he was a kid an old man put nets in the water and got a few fish.
54	10		Polynya		Polynya. Moving ice/open water.
55	10		Polynya		Polynya. Moving ice/open water.
56	10		Polynya		Polynya
57	10		Polynya		Polynya
58	10		Polynya		Polynya
59	10		Polynya		Polynya
60	10		Polynya		Polynya. Small open spot on Diane River.
61	10		Polynya		Polynya. Small open spot on Diane River.
62	10		Polynya		Polynya
63	10		Polynya		Polynya
64	10		Floe edge		Floe edge
65	10		Floe edge		Floe edge
66	10		Floe edge		Floe edge
67	10		Polynya		Polynya. Always thin ice or open water.
68	10		Polynya		Polynya
69	11		Floe edge		Floe edge, depending on how cold it is that winter.
70	11		Floe edge		Floe edge sometimes freezes to Marble Island and can drive there.
71	11		Floe edge		Floe edge sometimes freezes to Marble Island and can drive there.
72	11		Polynya		Polynya
73	11		Polynya		Polynya
74	11		Polynya		Polynya

Figure 7. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (interviews 1-6)

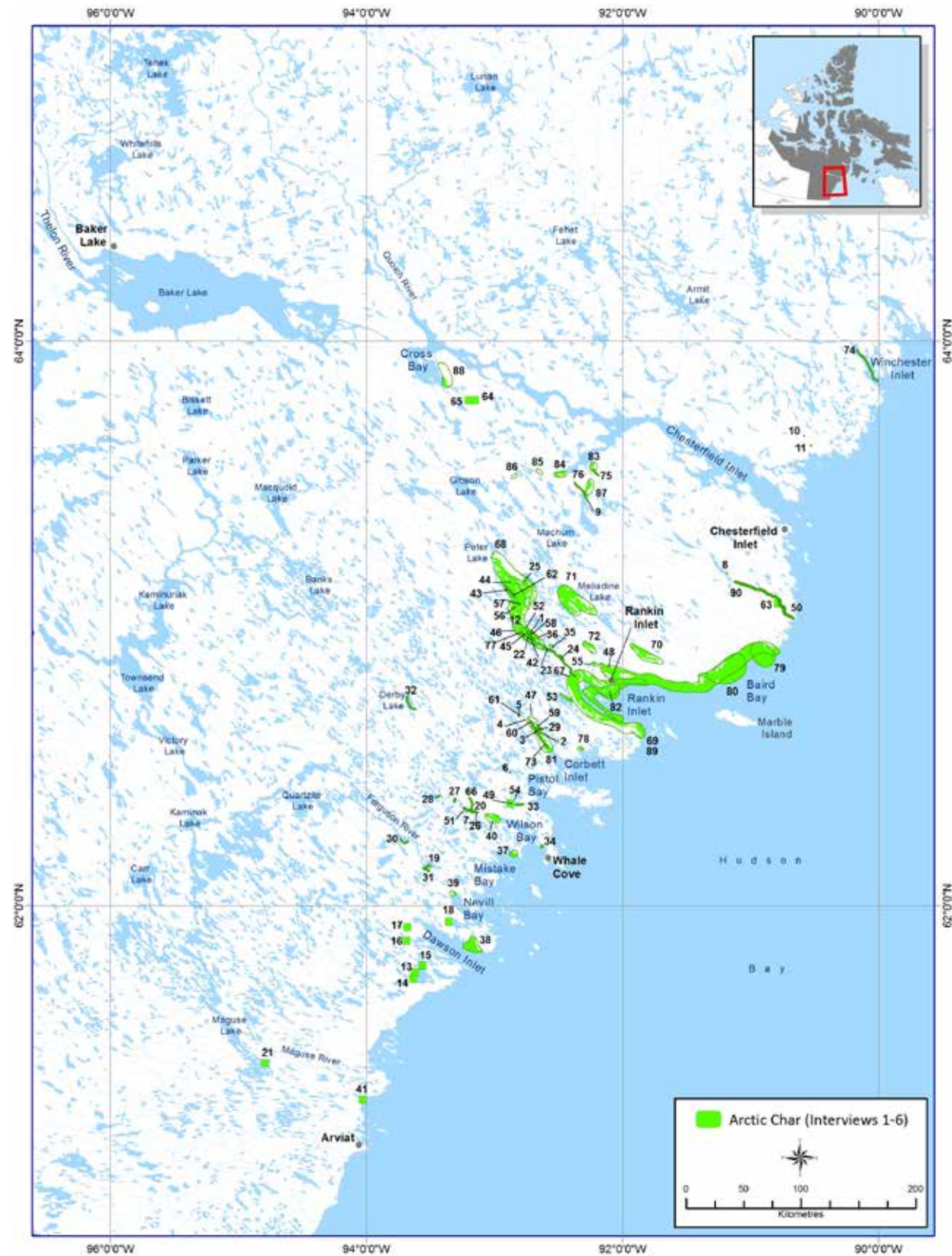


Figure 8. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (interviews 7-11)

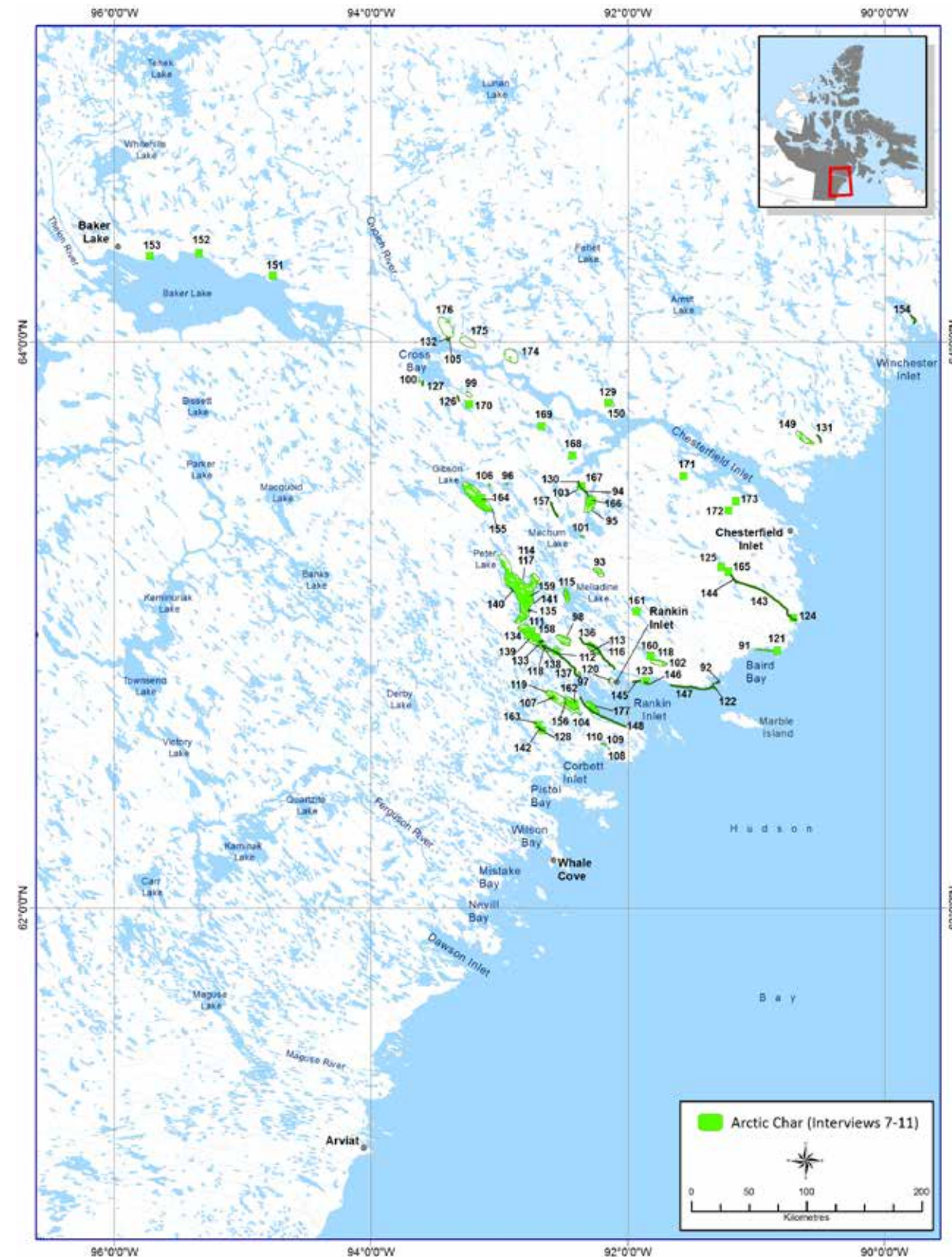




Table 5. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1			All over this area
2	1			Usually fishes here in the fall and winter.
3	1			Usually fishes here in the fall and winter.
4	1			Usually fishes here in the fall and winter.
5	1			Usually fishes here in the fall and winter.
6	1			Usually fishes here in the fall and winter.
7	1			Usually fishes here in the fall and winter.
8	1			Usually fishes here in the fall and winter.
9	1			Usually fishes here in the fall and winter.
10	1			Lots
11	1			Can catch 300 fish in one hour when jigging.
12	1			Few in Peter Lake
13	1		Fall	Tahirujaq
14	1		Fall	Tahirujaq
15	1			Char are red all year round here but the meat is white. Springtime they slide.
16	1		Fall	Fishes here in fall. Char in this whole lake.
17	1	S		Lots, mix of red and other char. Small but really deep lake, up to 100 ft. Not named.
18	1		Springtime	Lots here in spring, but don't know where they go in the winter.
19	1			Lots of char all year, Nianguguutilik.
20	1			Qamanarjuk
21	2	H	Fall, August	Father would set nets here to get the char coming up the Maguse River.
22	2			Big char here. Deeper spots in the lake have bigger char.
23	2			At Apuqtinaqtuq Lake, Figure 5, Label 3
24	2			At Qajaquvik Lake, Figure 5, Label 4
25	2			Other people set nets here, he doesn't. Bigger char here.
26	2		Fall/ October, Novem-ber	Go up to White Rock.
27	2		Fall/ October, Novem-ber	Go up to White Rock.
28	2		Fall/ October, Novem-ber	Go up to White Rock.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
29	2			At Qainiq, Figure 5, Label 8
30	2		Fall	A few
31	2		Fall	Red char all along this area. Year-round.
32	2	S		
33	2			River is very shallow now. He had to move a rock to allow fish to access the river.
34	2			4 foot char would get away, break through net. They don't go upriver, stay in sea. Meat is really good.
35	2	S		
36	2	S		Spawning char with big hooked jaws. Large male spawners. Char mate October/November.
37	2			They school together when going up the river.
38	2			Fishing with nets in August when running upstream. Bibby Island.
39	2			In nets at Ferguson River
40	2			In nets at White Rock River
41	2		Beginning of July	Chasing small sculpins in very shallow areas at mouth of Maguse River.
42	3	S		Spawning char on south-west side of lake.
43	3	S	Fall	Better tasting fish in the fall - ivitaaruq
44	3	A	Summer/Early fall	Smaller
45	3		Fall	Seen when ice is 4 - 5 inches thick.
46	3			
47	3	S		White meat, the fish are too big, don't taste good.
48	3		August	Can catch fish when they're migrating up river.
49	3		September	Can catch fish when they're migrating up river.
50	3	M		Smaller fish, skin is thinner, tender. Taste good.
51	3	AH		Used to put nets in here with father.
52	3			Caught a really big one in Diane Lake.
53	3			Good fish here. They go downstream through small river.
54	3			Saw a fish too big to climb up river.
55	3			
56	4			
57	4	S		
58	4			

Figure 7. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (interviews 1-6) (continued)

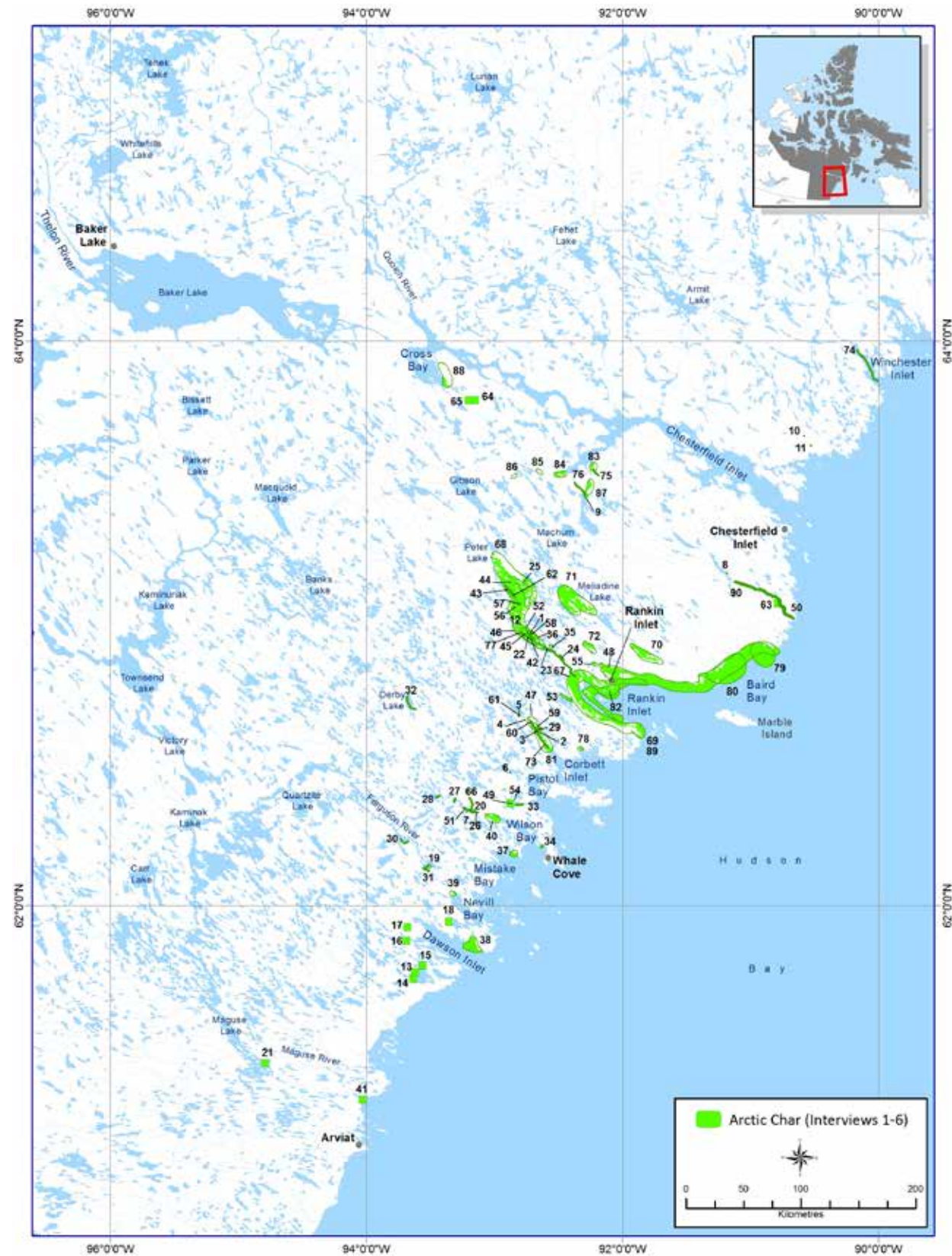


Figure 8. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (interviews 7-11) (continued)

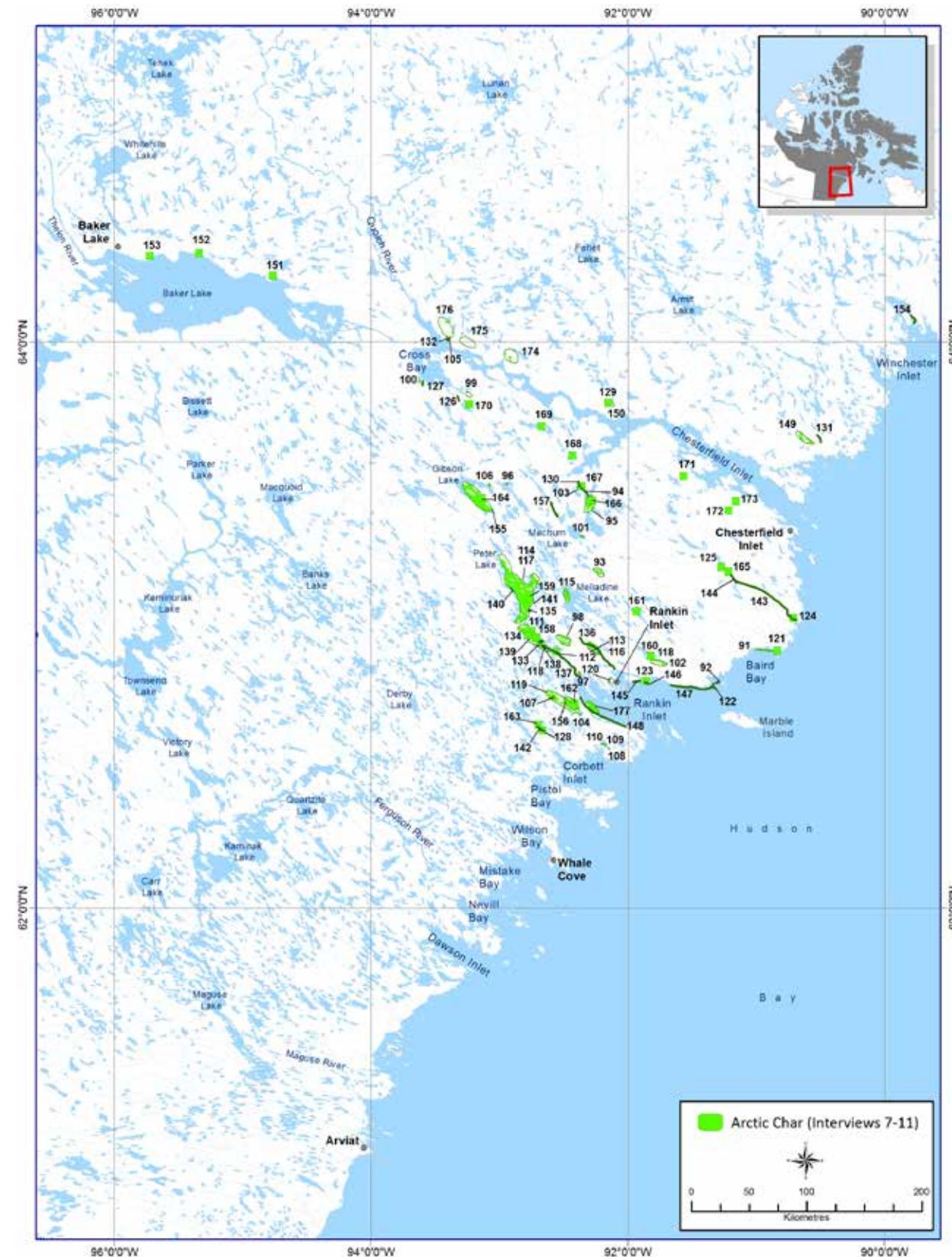




Table 5. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
59	5			In nets
60	5	S		Lots of spawning char in the fall.
61	5			In nets
62	5	H		~30 years ago went here to get char. The char stay deeper near the south west coast.
63	5	A	August	Fishing area in Josephine River. Lots of good fish there.
64	5		Fall/Spring	Puts nets in here. Lots of char in a short amount of time.
65	5		Fall/Spring	Puts nets in here. Lots of char in a short amount of time.
66	5	M		When fishing on this river would see char every day. In spring and fall they migrate.
67	6			When they start climbing, good fishing.
68	6	S		At Qamaniq and Apuktinartuq
69	6			Diane River
70	6			Itliq. Doesn't fish here much, in the winter doesn't seem to be much fish here.
71	6			Tasiujuaq. Doesn't fish here much, in the winter doesn't seem to be much fish here.
72	6			Not as many as usual
73	6	S		
74	6	H	Any time of year, mostly in spring	Kannujalik. Area where he used to see lots of fishermen when he was young. You can catch fish at any time of year, but especially in the spring.
75	6			Char are anywhere that there's a river.
76	6			
77	6	A		
78	6			
79	6			Baker Foreland/commercial fishing area. Lots of fish. Would finish the quota in a few weeks and there would still be heaps of fish.
80	6			Baker Foreland/commercial fishing area
81	6			Corbett Inlet/commercial fishing area
82	6			Used to commercial fish all along here. Hard for Elders to get there because it's so far. Even for young guys it's tiring especially with a big load.
83	6			Commercial fishing area

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
84	6			Commercial fishing area
85	6			Commercial fishing area
86	6			Commercial fishing area
87	6			Wonders if it's possible to commercial fish here.
88	6			Cross Bay. Interested in commercial fishing here. People from Arviat go here to fish.
89	6			Along coast where they used to be able to fish commercial-ly.
90	6			Along Josephine River where he'd like to see habitat im-provement so the char can climb the river again.
91	7			In nets
92	7		August	Nice and fat before they go up the river. They hang out at the mouth of the river for a few days, going in and out with the tide, to get used to the change in salinity of the water.
93	7			
94	7			All through river
95	7			In the lake
96	7			Caught a few here by little island
97	7			Some have a greenish/yellow gel inside and you can smell it when you open them up.
98	7			
99	7			
100	7	S		
101	7	S		
102	7			Fishing area; went when he was young with Elders and still goes to put nets in for Lake Trout. Goes when the ice is new and thick enough to go on lake edges.
103	7			
104	7			
105	7	S		Fishing for char when ice not too thick
106	7	S		Lots of ivitaaruqs here
107	7			
108	7			Sulukpaugalik area
109	7			Sulukpaugalik area
110	7			Sulukpaugalik area

Figure 7. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (interviews 1-6) (continued)

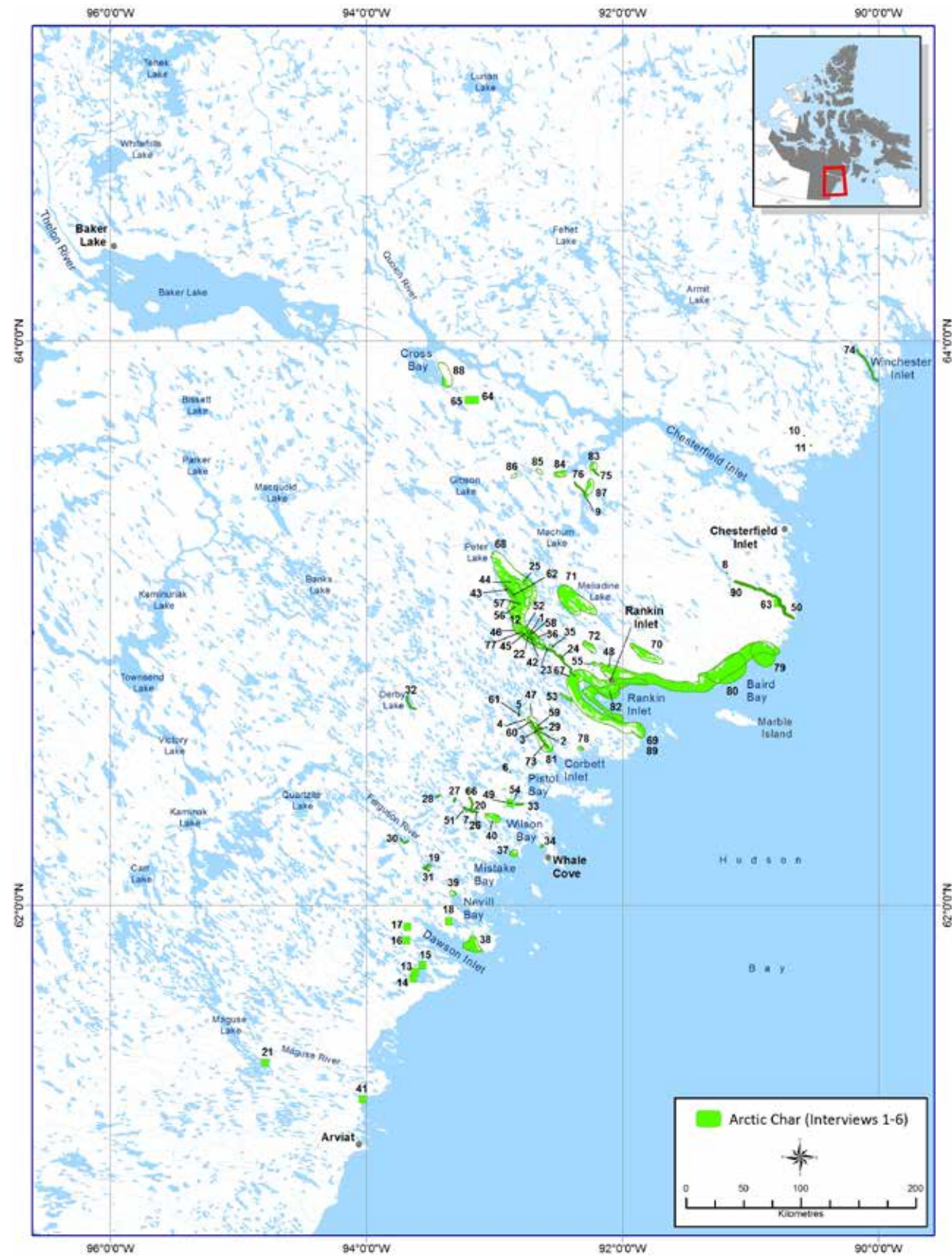


Figure 8. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (interviews 7-11) (continued)

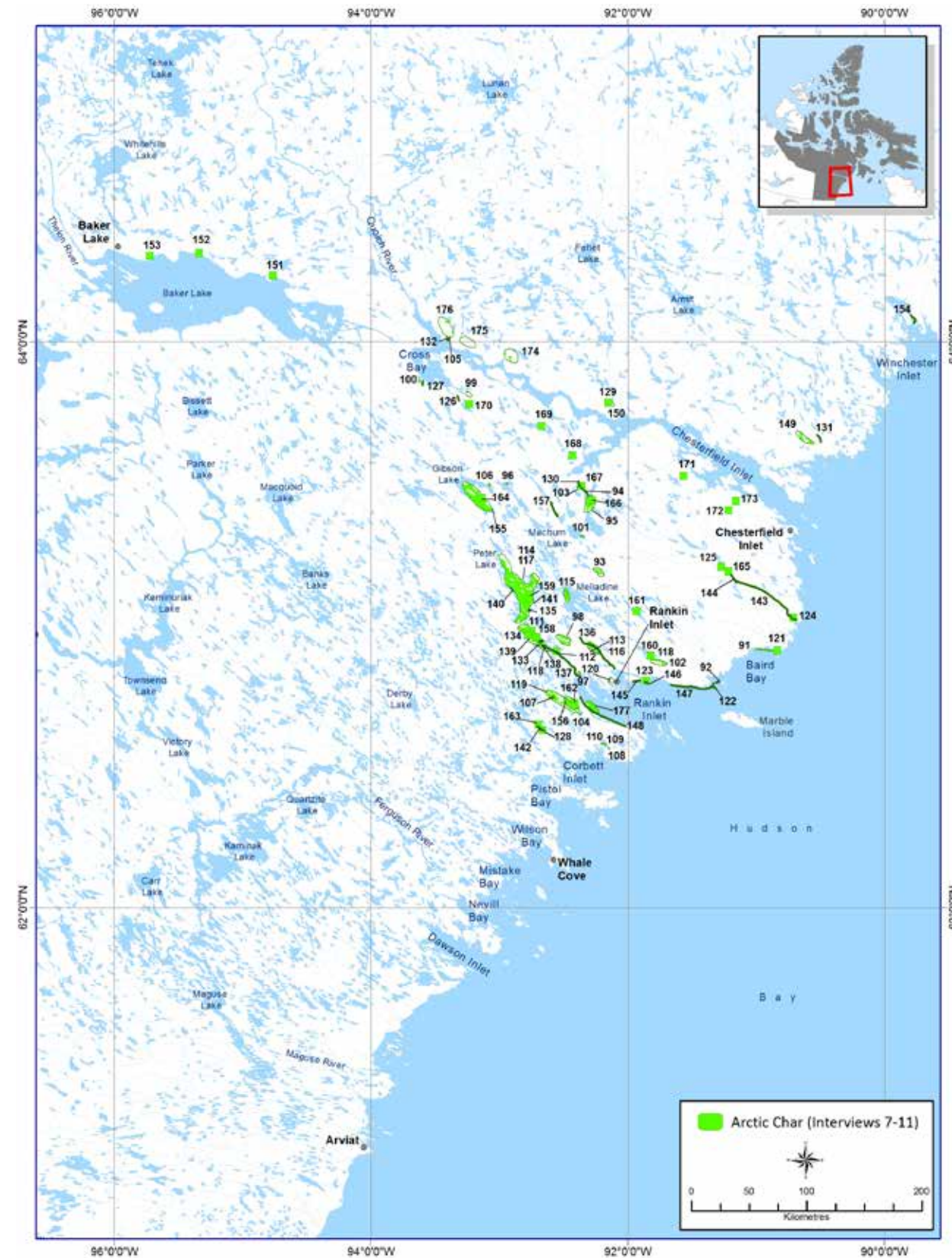




Table 5. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
111	7			
112	7			
113	7			
114	8	S		
115	8	S		Tasarjuak - especially at the west end
116	8			
117	8	S		
118	8			See more around here.
119	8	S		
120	8	H		Used to be at Nipissa Lake but not anymore. The river to the lake was plugged from the construction of the airport so there are no longer char here.
121	9			Commercial fishing
122	9			Commercial fishing
123	9			
124	9			
125	9			
126	9			
127	9	S		In this lake catches 90% char and 10% Lake Trout
128	9	S		
129	9			
130	9			Akuuq
131	9			Sauijuaak. Little river, sees people from Chesterfield Inlet put nets in there and pull out lots of char.
132	9		Winter	
133	9	S		
134	9	S		
135	9	S		
136	10			Meliadine River
137	10			Diane River
138	10	SA		Diane Lake near the river, lots spawning.
139	10			
140	10			
141	10			
142	10			Lots at Corbett Lake

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
143	10			
144	10			
145	10			
146	10			
147	10			
148	10			Seen char along coast in schools
149	10			Sakvakjuaq Bay
150	10			Popular char fishing spot for people from Rankin in the fall and spring.
151	10			Some small rivers/lakes along Baker Lake. Caught quite a few here.
152	10			Twin Rivers
153	10			Prince River. Very popular for Baker Lake residents, access by boat and ATV.
154	10			Daly Bay
155	10			Gibson Lake
156	10			
157	10			Seen once
158	11	S		
159	11	S		
160	11			Itiqliq Lake
161	11			Parallel Lake
162	11			
163	11	S		Corbett Inlet
164	11			
165	11			
166	11			
167	11			
168	11			
169	11			
170	11			
171	11			
172	11			
173	11			
174	11			

Figure 7. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (interviews 1-6) (continued)

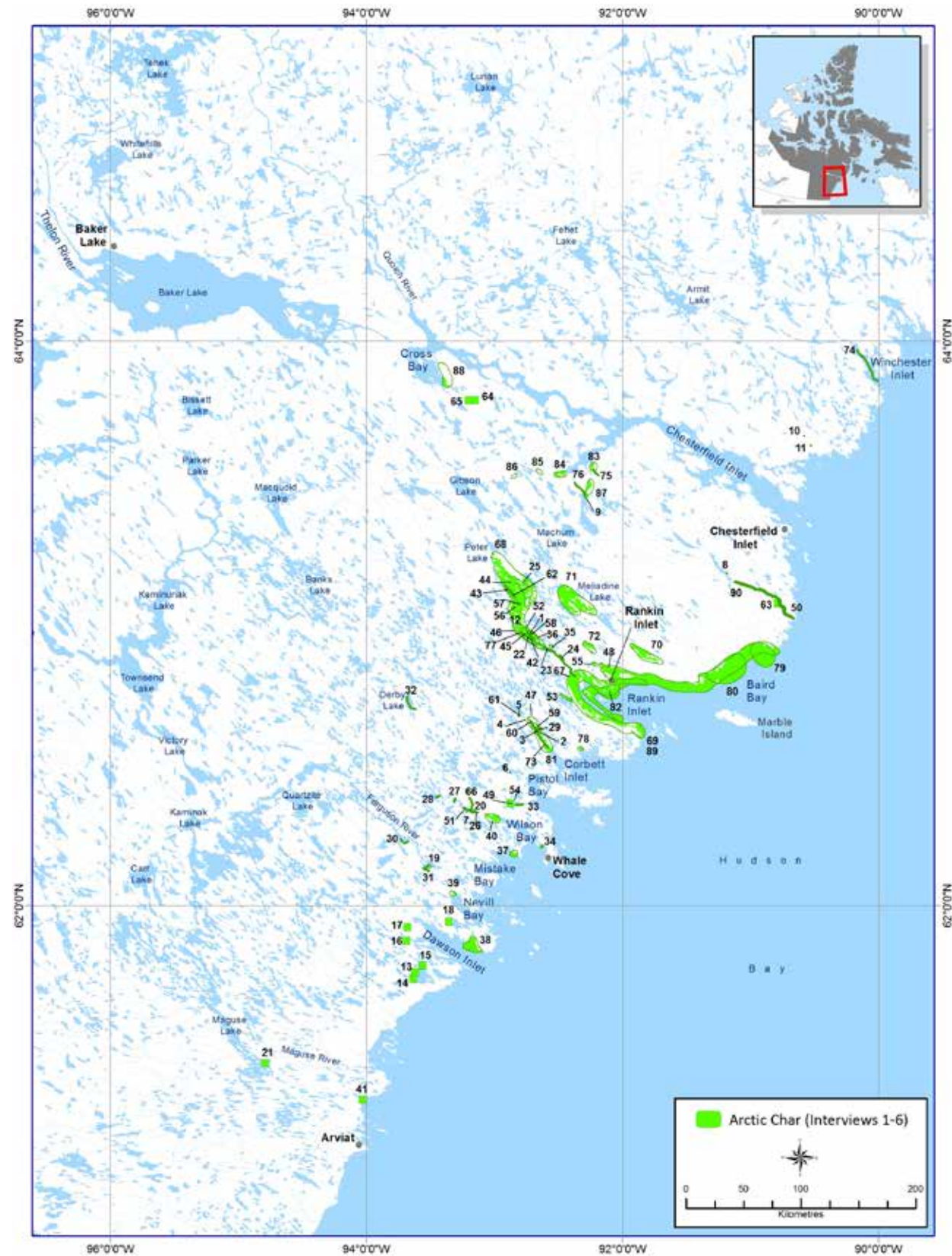


Figure 8. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (interviews 7-11) (continued)

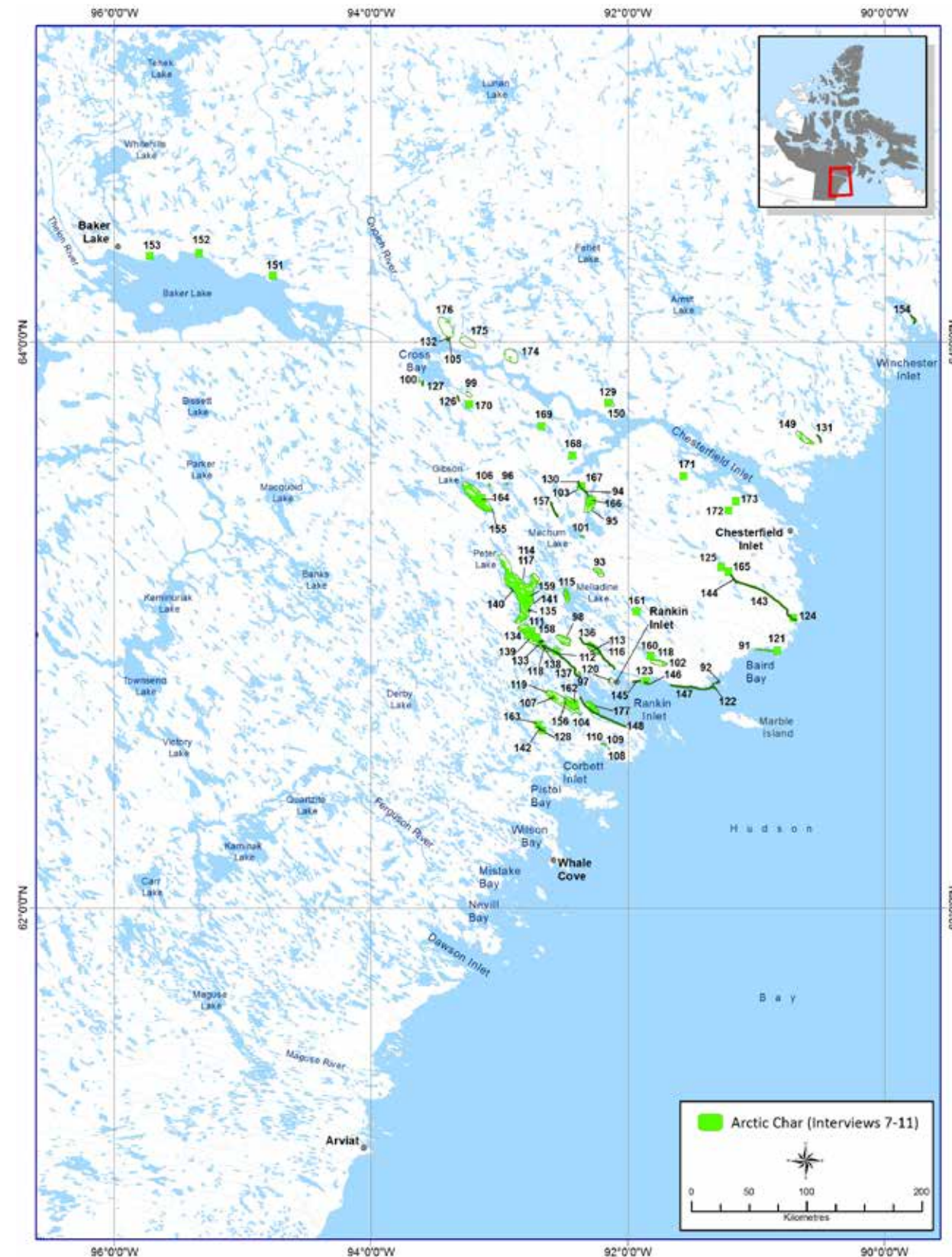






Table 5. Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
175	11			
176	11			
177	11			

Table 6. Arctic Char Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
8		Everywhere around this area, smaller lakes.

Figure 9. Arctic Char Probability of Occurrence

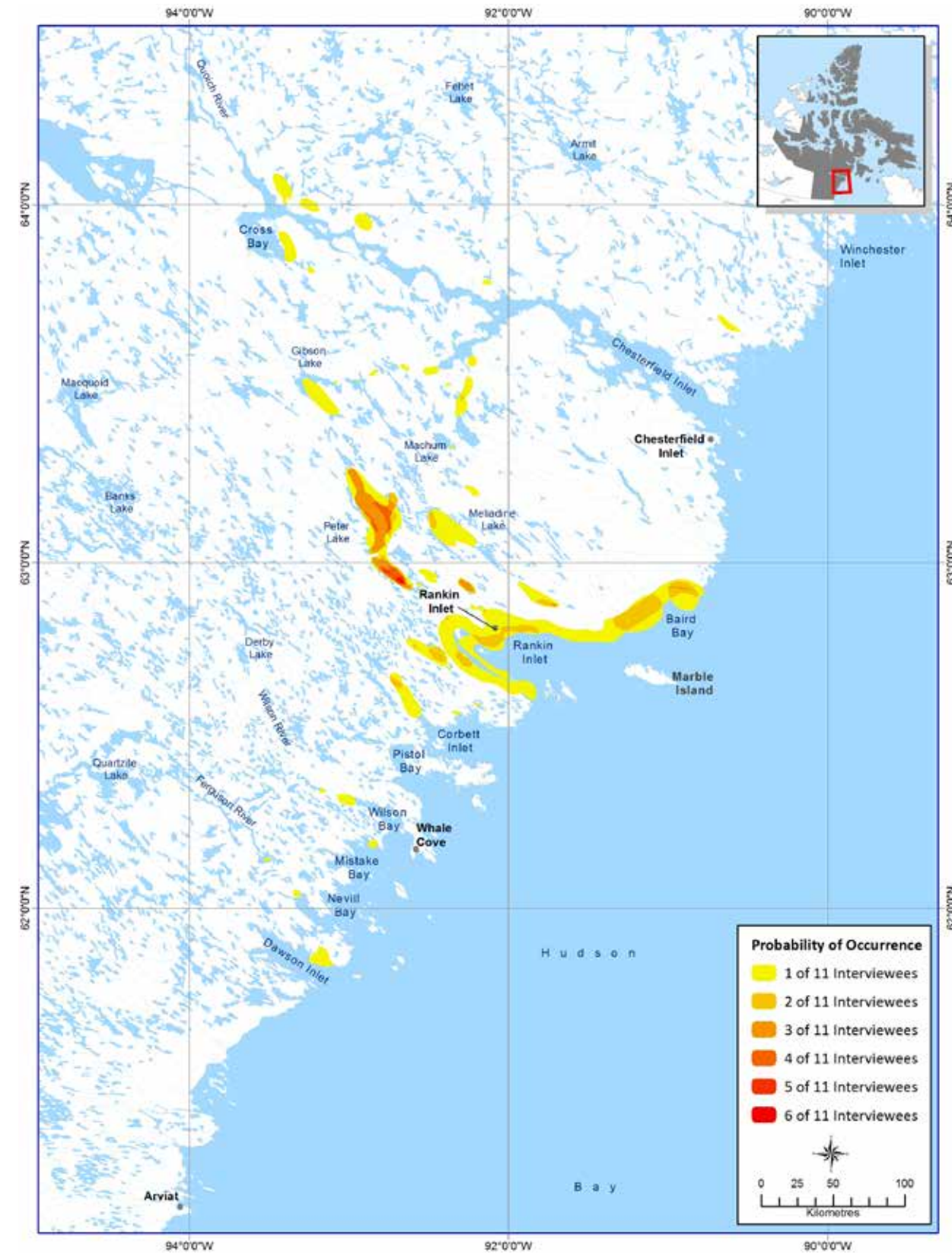


Figure 10. Landlocked Char Probability of Occurrence

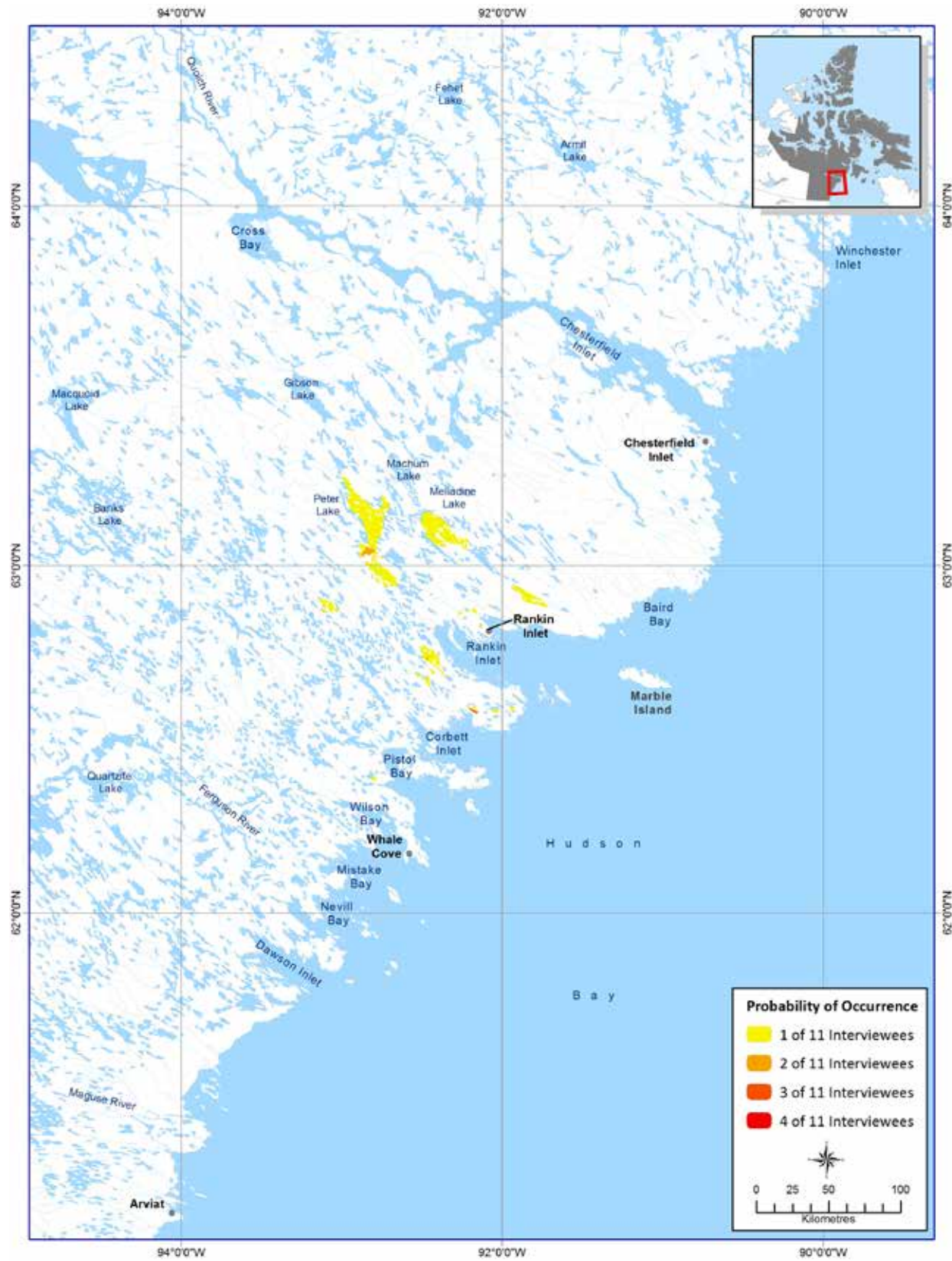


Figure 11. Landlocked Char Areas of Occurrence

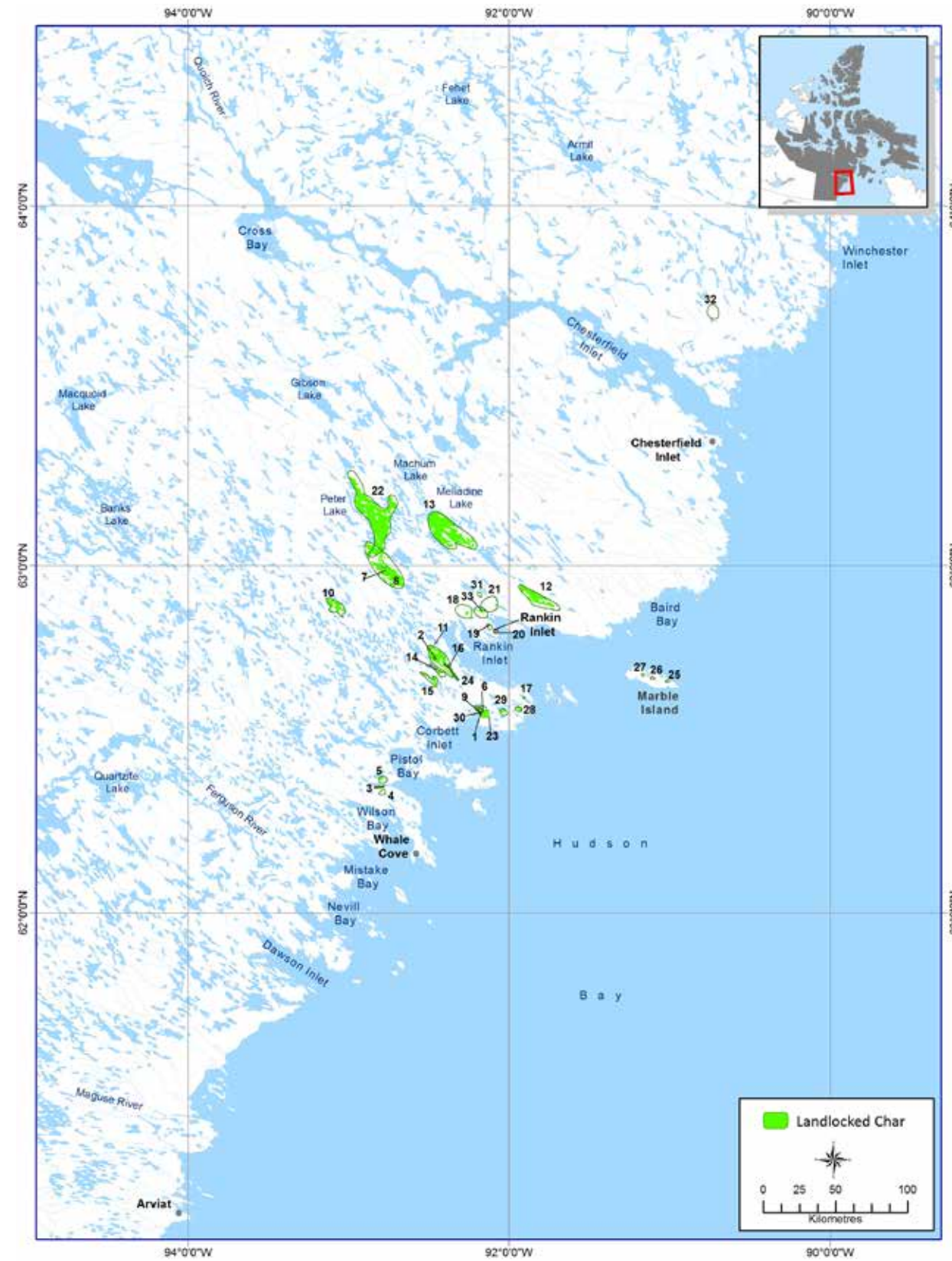




Table 7. Landlocked Char Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1			
2	1			
3	2			Lots
4	2			Lots
5	2			Lots
6	2			Lots
7	3		Winter	
8	4			In Diane Lake the fish are skinnier; in Peter Lake they are fat-ter.
9	5			
10	5			
11	6			
12	6			
13	6			Thinks the fish don't slide (migrate) as much as they used to.
14	6			
15	6			
16	7			Fish called nutiblik - look like char but don't leave lakes.
17	7			Smaller ones here
18	7			3 or 4 lakes around Iqalualaralaaq
19	7			Nipissar Lake
20	7	H		Would catch them at Williams Lake (in the middle of town)
21	7			Lakes around here with Land Locked Char, but no one really goes after them. Starting to though.
22	8			
23	9			Sulukpaugalik
24	9			Ituuqtuq
25	10			On Marble Island
26	10			On Marble Island
27	10			On Marble Island
28	10			
29	10			
30	10			

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
31	10			
32	11			Smaller and more colourful than char. 1-2 feet long. Mostly in the fall.
33	11			Smaller and more colourful than char. 1-2 feet long. Mostly in the fall.

Figure 12. Lake Trout Areas of Occurrence

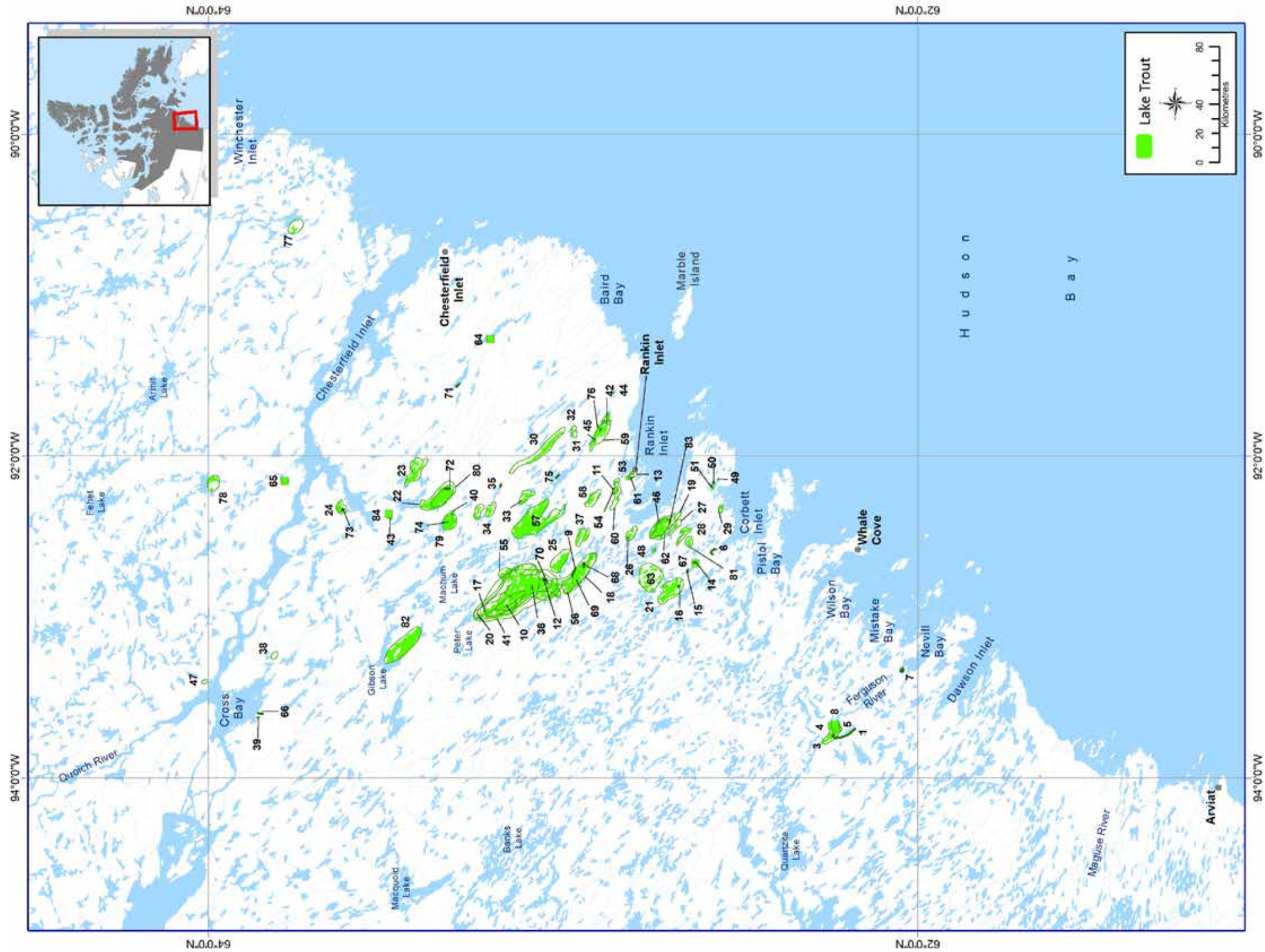




Table 8. Lake Trout Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Fall	
3	2			Big trout, hard to catch. 8 foot trout 'like plywood'. Ran one over in a boat once. Last Lake.
4	2			A huge trout ate a caribou skin that he discarded here.
5	2			Big trout that got away at current area known best, Figure 5, Label 13.
6	2		August	Got a few in nets in the ocean near the river. 200-300 yards into the ocean.
7	2			Ferguson River
8	2			At a camp at Last Lake they were fishing for trout and a lady went swimming, they told her to get out because of the big trout. 30 - 50 grayling were popping out of the water fleeing from a trout with a 20 cm mouth. It was so big that they asked "Is that a shark?"
9	3			
10	3	A		
11	3			
12	4			
13	4			In nets at Swan Lake
14	5			In nets
15	5			In nets
16	5			In nets
17	5			
18	6			
19	6			
20	6			
21	6			
22	6			Lake Trout pretty much everywhere - especially in all the bigger lakes. They don't go to the ocean ever.
23	6			
24	6			
25	6			
26	6			
27	6			
28	6			
29	6			

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
30	6			
31	7			
32	7			
33	7			Near Tasirjuaq. Lake has huge fish. Hooks would straighten out because of the weight of the fish. Never catch anything because the fish are so heavy.
34	7			
35	7			When rodding, you'll catch one with almost every cast. Near the river.
36	7			Big one, 4 feet.
37	7			
38	7			
39	7			
40	7			
41	7			When boating would see lots of big Lake Trout >100 cm. If ice fishing would have to make the hole 2-3x wider than normal because the fish are so big. Elders have told him to do this.
42	7			
43	7			
44	7			
45	7			
46	7			Big ones here
47	7			
48	7			Caught a 5.5 foot Lake Trout, and smallest ones we caught was 3.5 - 4 feet long.
49	7			Sulukpaugalik area
50	7			Sulukpaugalik area
51	7			Sulukpaugalik area
52	7		Spring, April	Biggest Lake Trout he ever caught, over 5.5 feet. The fishing line was about 1 cm thick. Smallest fish here was 3.5 feet. Takes 2 days travel with almost no stops.
53	7			Nipissar Lake. Some as big as 3-4 feet.
54	7			Second Landing Lake
55	8	S		In all the lakes where she fishes. Sees the spawning ones in the fall.
56	8	S		In all the lakes where she fishes. Sees the spawning ones in the fall.

Figure 12. Lake Trout Areas of Occurrence (continued)

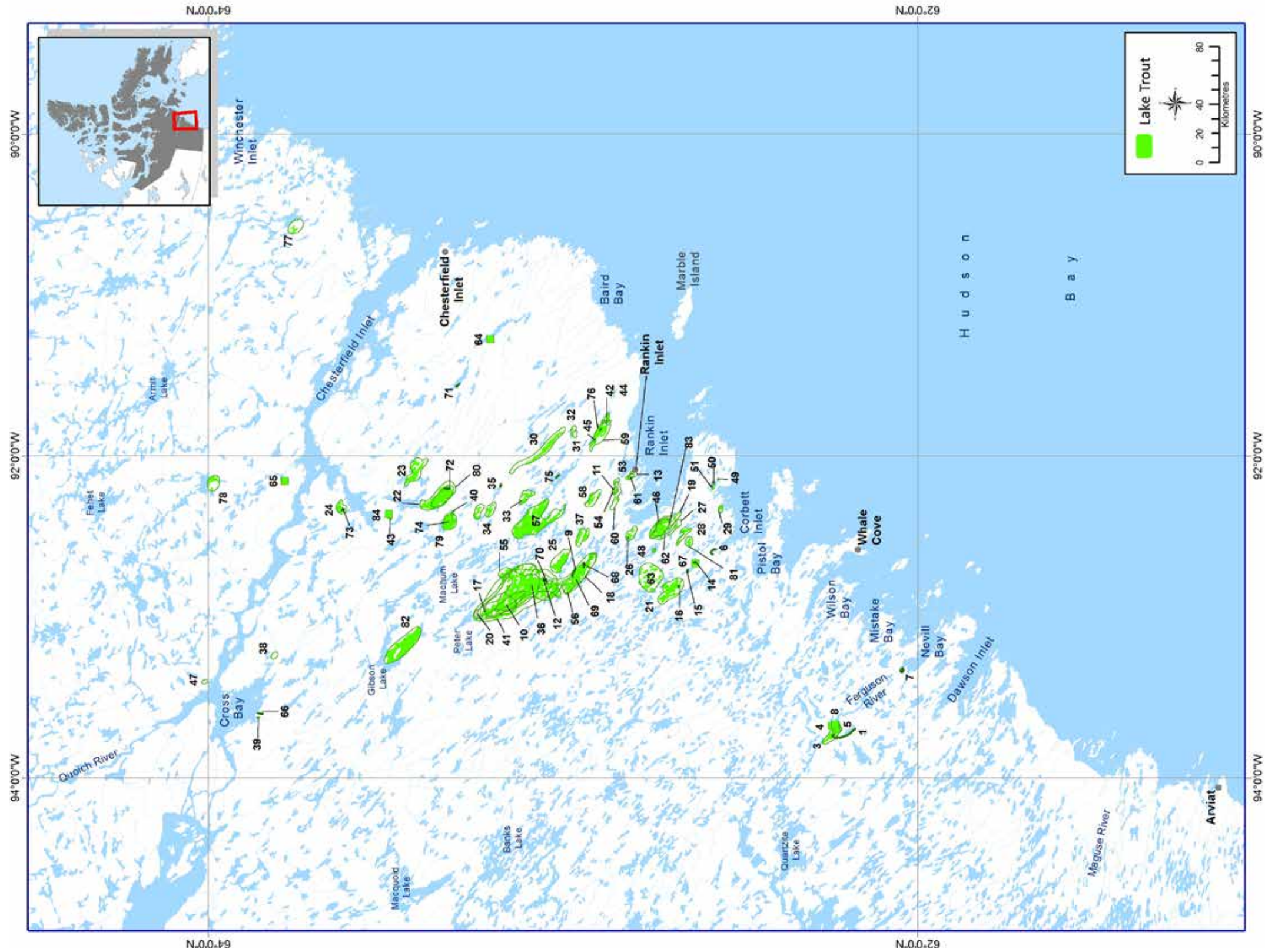




Table 8. Lake Trout Areas of Occurrence (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
57	8	S		In all the lakes where she fishes. Sees the spawning ones in the fall.
58	8	S		In all the lakes where she fishes. Sees the spawning ones in the fall.
59	8	S		In all the lakes where she fishes. Sees the spawning ones in the fall.
60	8	S		In all the lakes where she fishes. Sees the spawning ones in the fall.
61	8	S		In all the lakes where she fishes. Sees the spawning ones in the fall.
62	8	S		In all the lakes where she fishes. Sees the spawning ones in the fall.
63	8	S		In all the lakes where she fishes. Sees the spawning ones in the fall.
64	9			
65	9			
66	9			In this lake catches 90% char and 10% Lake Trout.
67	9			
68	9			
69	9			
70	9			
71	9			
72	9			Umingmaktuq
73	9			Umingmaktulia
74	9			
75	9			
76	9			
77	10			
78	10			Huge ones
79	10			Huge ones
80	10			Huge ones
81	10			
82	10			Gibson Lake
83	10			The trout don't bite much here.
84	11			

Figure 13. Lake Trout Probability of Occurrence

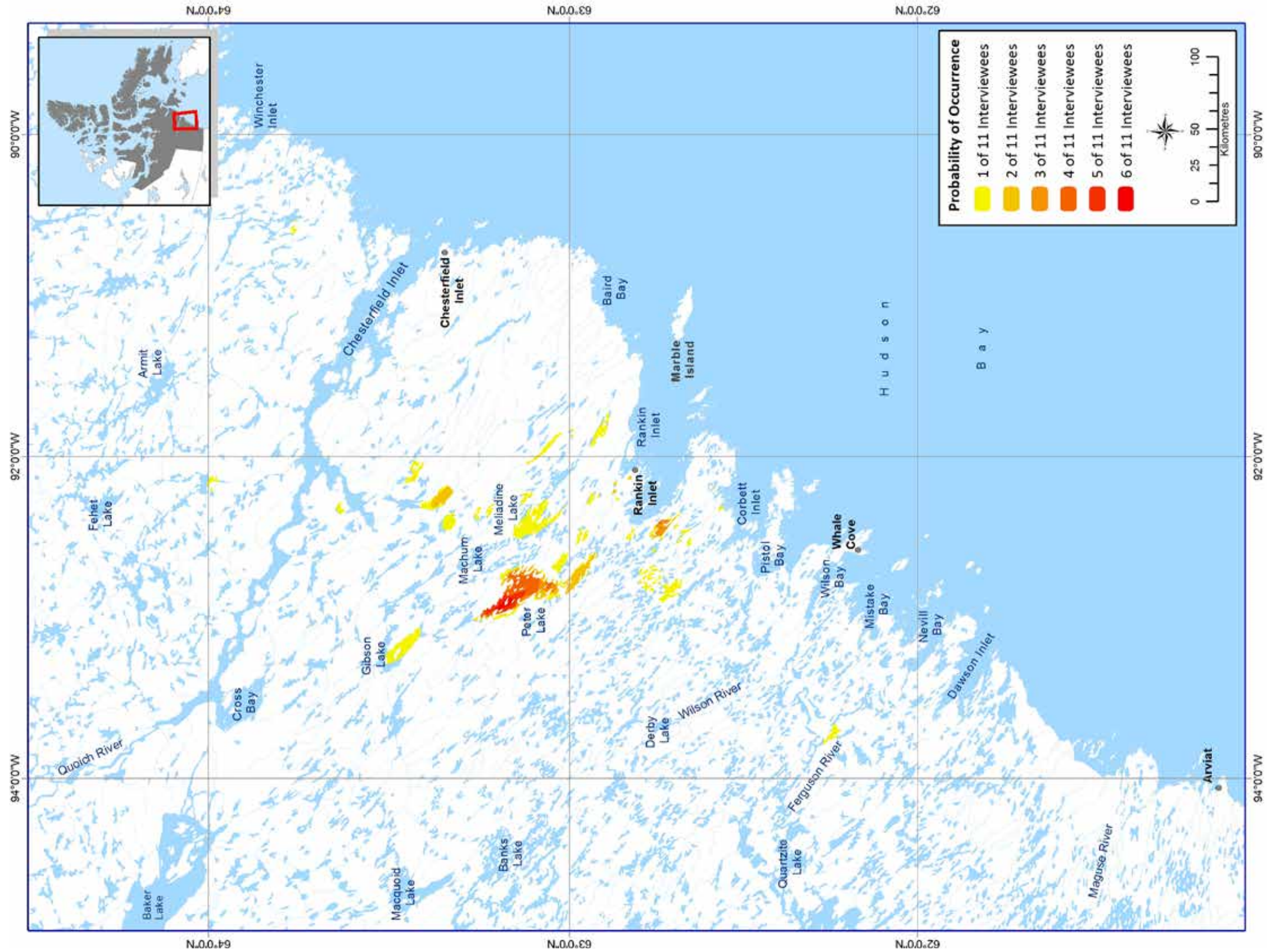






Table 9. Lake Trout Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
8		Almost every lake. Sometimes they're dark brown or very shiny; not sure if it's due to the water quality. If they're the colour of bull trout then they're usually larger. Doesn't eat Lake Trout because he didn't have it growing up so only eats it when very hungry.

Figure 14. Arctic, Atlantic, Greenland and Toothed Cod Areas of Occurrence

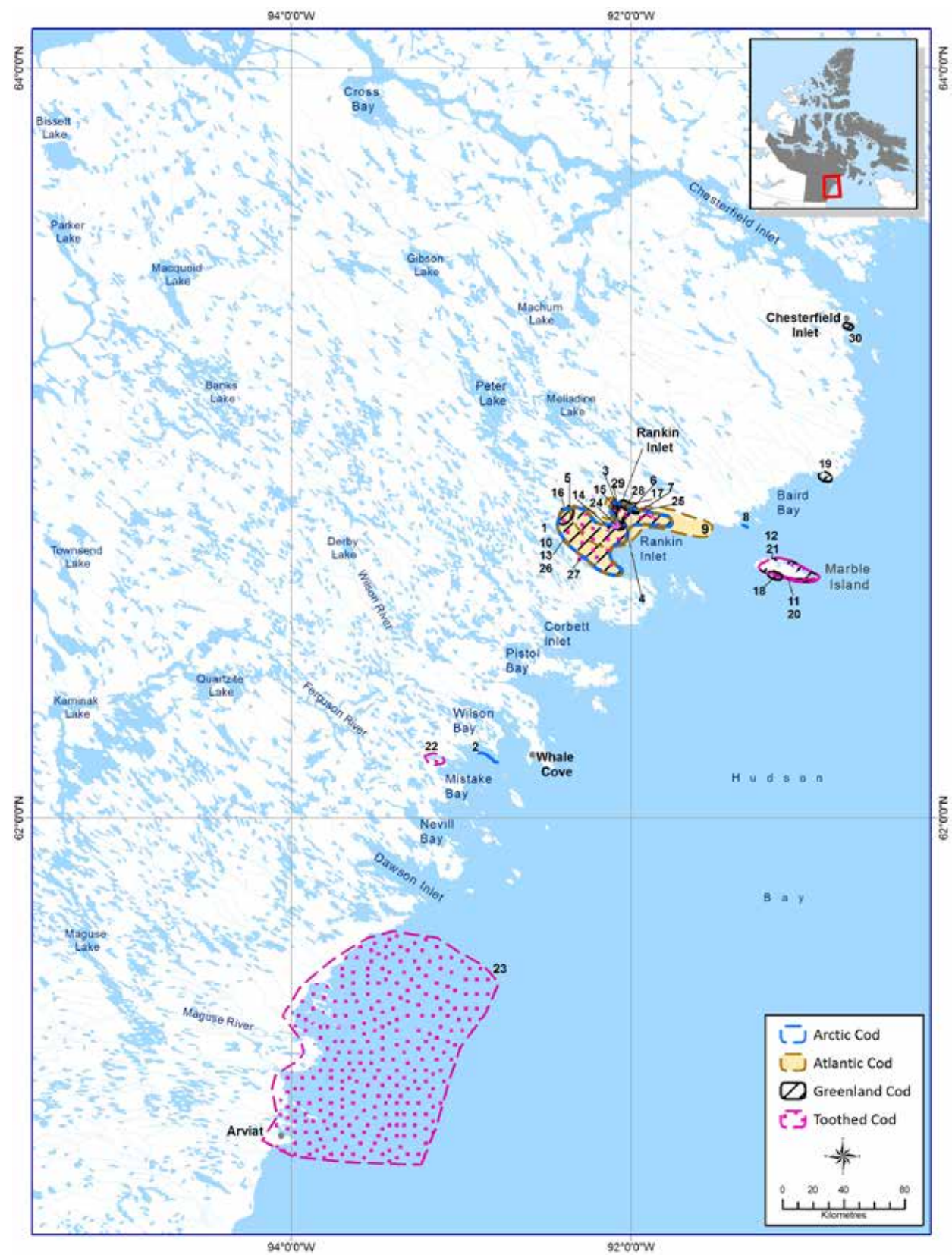




Table 10. Arctic, Atlantic, Greenland and Toothed Cod Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	4		Arctic Cod		
2	7		Arctic Cod		Deeper area called Nuvuk, smaller cod.
3	7		Arctic Cod		
4	7		Arctic Cod		Rankin area
5	7		Arctic Cod		
6	7		Arctic Cod		Near Thomson Island
7	7		Arctic Cod		Near Thomson Island
8	9		Arctic Cod	Summer	Got lots of small ones at Scrab Point/Aulaksivik.
9	2		Atlantic Cod		He has seen a few. They have smaller spots. Around Rankin Inlet area.
10	4		Atlantic Cod		
11	1		Greenland Cod		Small ones, ~30 cm. Marble Island
12	1	A	Greenland Cod		Lots
13	4		Greenland Cod		
14	8		Greenland Cod	During spring	In the ocean. Seen during fishing derby.
15	10		Greenland Cod		Popular in Tent City area
16	11		Greenland Cod	Spring and summer	16-22 inches. Seen close to town. Caught a lot when growing up, used to be really big. As big as char when caught in nets during summer.
17	11		Greenland Cod		16-22 inches. Seen close to town.
18	11		Greenland Cod	Spring/Summer	16-22 inches. Seen close to town.
19	11		Greenland Cod		16-22 inches. Seen close to town.
20	1		Toothed Cod		Seen everywhere that see cod.
21	1	A	Toothed Cod		Seen everywhere that see cod.
22	2		Toothed Cod		Lots of cod here that get stuck after high tide. Dark cod. Some smaller ones and some as big as 30 inches.
23	2		Toothed Cod		All around Arviat area. Someone put an underwater camera down, saw a lot of cod just swimming around hooks and not biting. Seen all sizes. Seems like there are more near sewage outflows. The cod found near the sewage outlet are very fat.
24	3		Toothed Cod	August	Caught a big one in nets, 2.5 feet.
25	3	A	Toothed Cod		Lots around Rankin
26	4		Toothed Cod		

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
27	6	A	Toothed Cod		Catches lots around his camp.
28	6		Toothed Cod		Around small islands
29	6		Toothed Cod		Around small islands
30	11	H	Greenland Cod		Camped here when growing up and would see massive cod, the same size as char, in nets. Hasn't see such big ones ever since.

Table 11. Greenland and Toothed Cod Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1		Greenland Cod	Anywhere along coast where it's not too deep
10		Greenland Cod	All along coast
1		Toothed Cod	Seen everywhere that see cod
6		Toothed Cod	All along coast

Figure 15. Lake and Arctic Cisco Areas of Occurrence

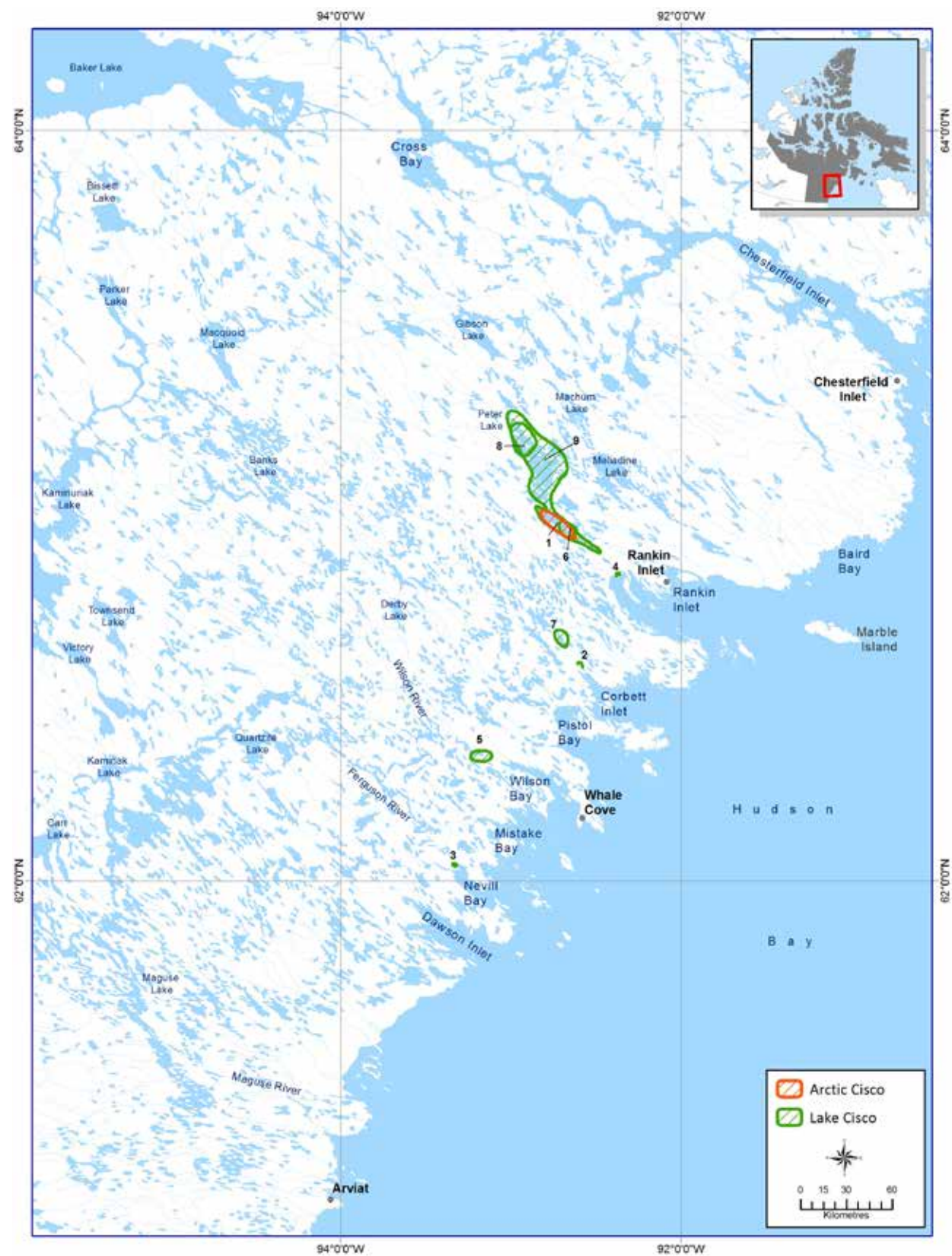




Table 12. Lake and Arctic Cisco Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	10		Arctic Cisco		
2	2		Lake Cisco	August	
3	2		Lake Cisco	August	Ferguson River
4	2		Lake Cisco	August	Mouth of Diane River
5	2		Lake Cisco		White Rock Lake
6	2		Lake Cisco		Diane Lake
7	3		Lake Cisco		Sees them in nets at Qainaw. 20-30cm long.
8	5		Lake Cisco		
9	6		Lake Cisco		

Figure 16. Broad, Lake and Round Whitefish Areas of Occurrence

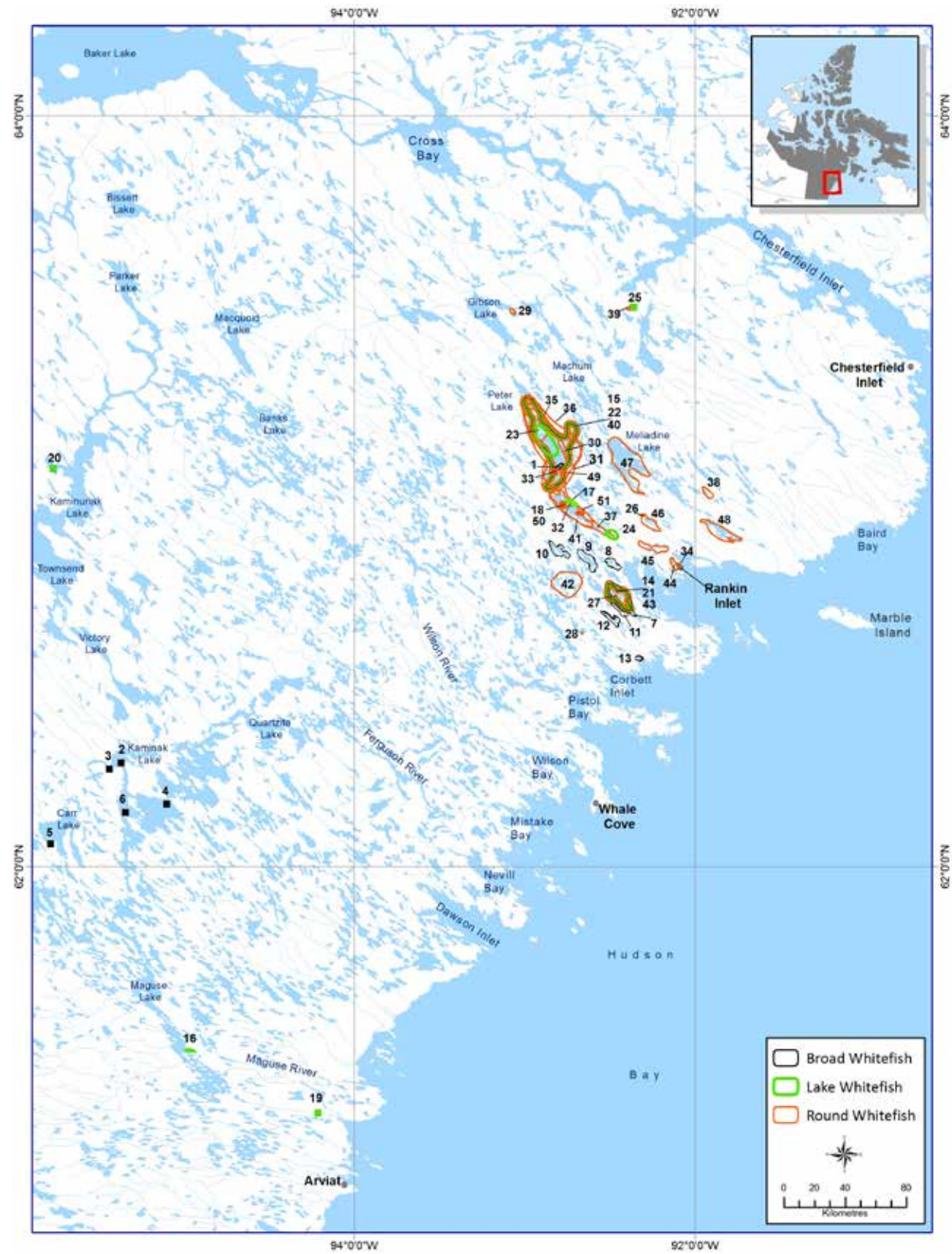




Table 13. Broad, Lake and Round Whitefish Areas of Occurrence

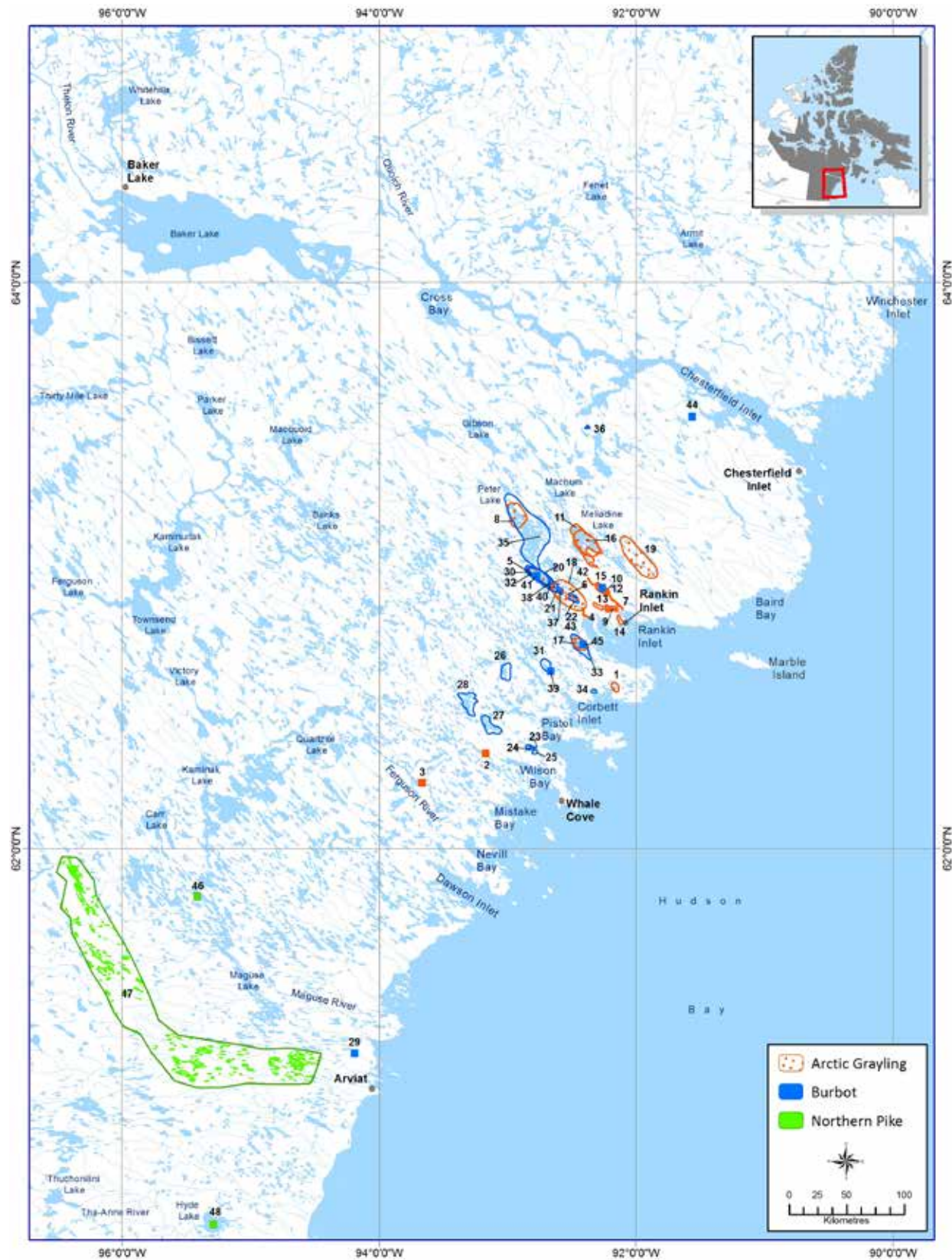
MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1		Broad Whitefish		Peter Lake
2	1		Broad Whitefish	Sees in winter, but here year-round	
3	1		Broad Whitefish	Sees in winter, but here year-round	
4	1		Broad Whitefish	Sees in winter, but here year-round	
5	1		Broad Whitefish	Winter	
6	1		Broad Whitefish	Sees in winter, but here year-round	
7	6		Broad Whitefish		Napu
8	6		Broad Whitefish		
9	6		Broad Whitefish		
10	6		Broad Whitefish		
11	6		Broad Whitefish		
12	6		Broad Whitefish		
13	6		Broad Whitefish	Year-round	
14	8		Broad Whitefish		Mostly found in bigger lakes.
15	8		Broad Whitefish		Mostly found in bigger lakes.
16	2	H	Lake Whitefish		Maguse Lake. Point very sandy - on south side is a very sandy island. Dad had 2 nets there, overnight they would get full with whitefish, nearly 100 fish. Big, 3 feet. Put some back, too many. Were on dog team that time, 1965 or 1966.
17	3		Lake Whitefish		
18	3	S	Lake Whitefish		Starting to get many. Some 2-3 feet, usually have a lot of big eggs inside.
19	3	A	Lake Whitefish		Arviat has big ones - 3 feet long, 1 foot tall.
20	7		Lake Whitefish	Year-round	3.5 feet. Very round, large body.
21	8		Lake Whitefish		Mostly found in bigger lakes.
22	8		Lake Whitefish		Mostly found in bigger lakes.
23	11		Lake Whitefish		Lots
24	11		Lake Whitefish		
25	11		Lake Whitefish		

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
26	1		Round Whitefish		
27	1		Round Whitefish		Lots
28	1		Round Whitefish		Not many, only catch them sometimes.
29	1		Round Whitefish		This section of the lake
30	2	A	Round Whitefish		Around sandy islands in Peter Lake. Lays eggs there.
31	2		Round Whitefish		Only in parts that are sandy
32	2		Round Whitefish		Diane Lake
33	4		Round Whitefish		
34	4		Round Whitefish		In nets at Swan Lake
35	5		Round Whitefish		
36	6		Round Whitefish		
37	6		Round Whitefish		
38	7		Round Whitefish		
39	7		Round Whitefish		
40	8		Round Whitefish		In all the lakes where she fishes.
41	8		Round Whitefish		In all the lakes where she fishes.
42	8		Round Whitefish		In all the lakes where she fishes.
43	8		Round Whitefish		In all the lakes where she fishes.
44	8		Round Whitefish		In all the lakes where she fishes.
45	8		Round Whitefish		In all the lakes where she fishes
46	8		Round Whitefish		In all the lakes where she fishes.
47	8		Round Whitefish		In all the lakes where she fishes.
48	8		Round Whitefish		In all the lakes where she fishes.
49	9		Round Whitefish		
50	9		Round Whitefish		
51	9		Round Whitefish		

Table 14. Round Whitefish Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
8		Everywhere around this area, smaller lakes.

**Figure 17.** Arctic Grayling, Burbot and Northern Pike Areas of Occurrence



**Table 15.** Arctic Grayling, Burbot and Northern Pike Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Arctic Grayling		Only lake where there are red meat Arctic Grayling (sulukpaulagik). There's a stream that goes to the sea - maybe there are shrimp in the lake. Any lake close to the sea should have shrimp.
2	2		Arctic Grayling		At White Rock Lake while jigging, he saw a 2 foot Arctic Grayling with a dorsal fin that was longer than the tail. It was just swimming around the hook.
3	2		Arctic Grayling		At a camp at Last Lake they were fishing for trout and a lady went swimming, they told her to get out because of the big trout. 30 - 50 grayling were popping out of the water fleeing from a trout with a 20 cm mouth. It was so big that they asked "Is that a shark?"
4	3		Arctic Grayling		Caught with fishing rod
5	4		Arctic Grayling		Qajaquvik
6	4		Arctic Grayling		Apuqtinartuq/Diane Lake
7	4		Arctic Grayling		Meliadine River
8	5		Arctic Grayling		
9	6		Arctic Grayling		At Landing Lake
10	7	A	Arctic Grayling		Qamanaarjuk/Small Meliadine Lake
11	8		Arctic Grayling		In smaller lakes
12	8		Arctic Grayling		In smaller lakes
13	8		Arctic Grayling		In smaller lakes
14	8		Arctic Grayling		In smaller lakes
15	10		Arctic Grayling		A lot on the Meliadine River
16	10		Arctic Grayling		
17	10		Arctic Grayling		
18	11		Arctic Grayling		Lots
19	11		Arctic Grayling		
20	2		Burbot		Diane Lake
21	2		Burbot		Apuqtinartuq
22	2		Burbot		Qajaquvik
23	2		Burbot		Solomon Lake
24	2		Burbot		Tasiuajuaq
25	2		Burbot		
26	2		Burbot		Get burbot in the mouths or stomachs of Lake Trout.





Table 16. Arctic Grayling and Burbot Everywhere Data

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
27	2		Burbot		Get burbot in the mouths or stomachs of Lake Trout.
28	2		Burbot		Get burbot in the mouths or stomachs of Lake Trout.
29	2		Burbot	Spring	Near Arviat, followed hook up to top of the hole while his Dad was jigging.
30	3		Burbot		Lots at Diane Lake/Qamaniq. The liver tastes good.
31	3	H	Burbot		Father caught them in nets.
32	4		Burbot		
33	6		Burbot		In lakes
34	6		Burbot		
35	6		Burbot		
36	7		Burbot	Summer	
37	7		Burbot		
38	7		Burbot		
39	9		Burbot		Corbett Lake
40	9		Burbot		
41	9		Burbot		
42	9		Burbot		
43	11		Burbot		
44	11		Burbot		
45	11		Burbot		
46	1		Northern Pike	Spring	Only place he knows of pike. Open water in spring in this area.
47	2		Northern Pike	Spring	In lakes near the tree line, has seen pike here but thinks they go all the way south-west into tree line.
48	7		Northern Pike	Spring	Near Arviat

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1		Arctic Grayling	Everywhere, like trout
2		Arctic Grayling	Found in deep, fast moving rivers with rapids and close to lake. Trout always chasing them. They travel in schools to lake to feed then return to shallow rapids to escape trout.
6		Arctic Grayling	Everywhere in lakes and little rivers
7	Summer	Arctic Grayling	Lots in rivers where the river is not too shallow
1		Burbot	Anywhere in lakes
6		Burbot	Probably in a lot of the lakes; used to see them a lot when he was young.

Figure 18. Atlantic Herring, Ninespine Stickleback, Northern Sand Lance and Capelin Areas of Occurrence

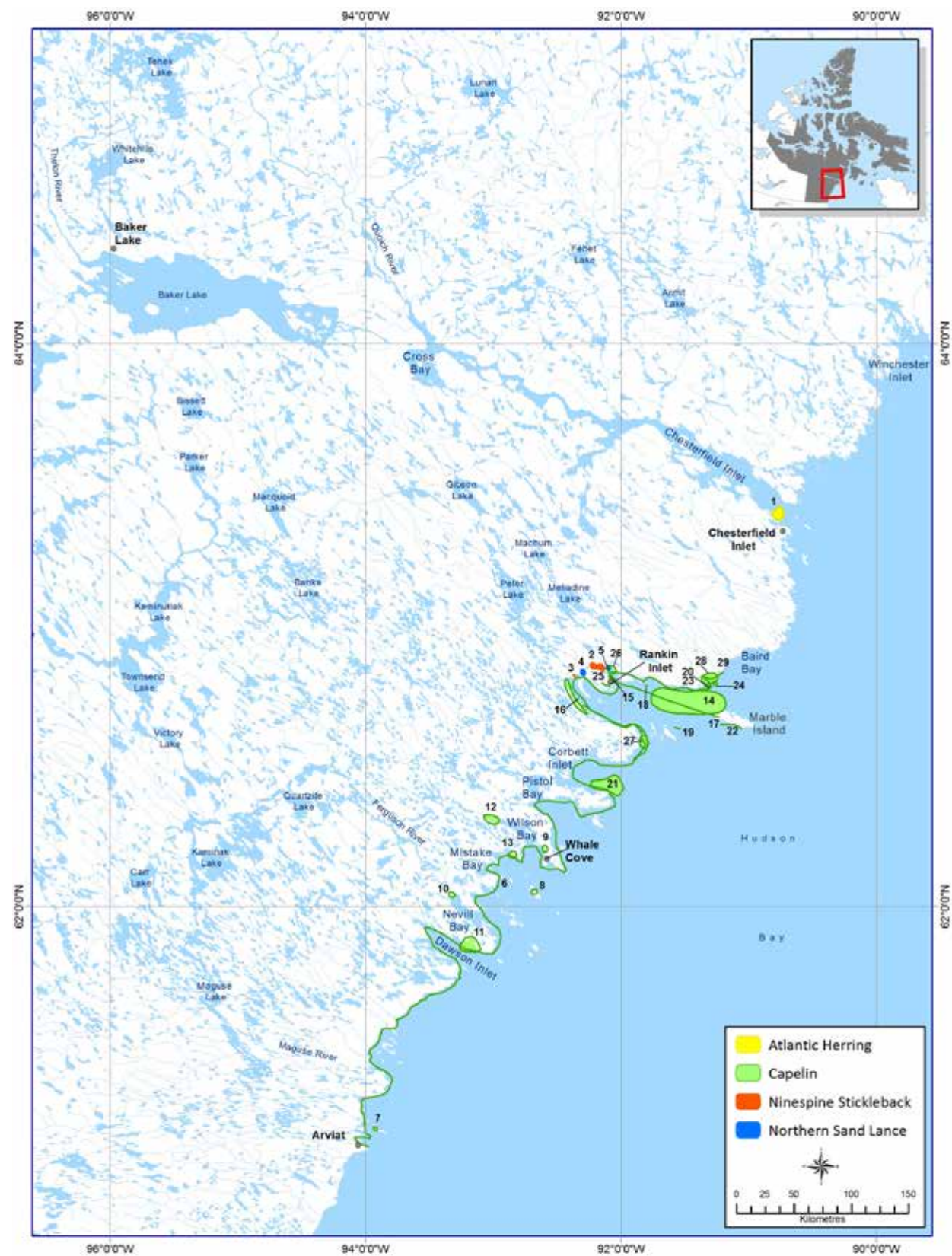




Table 17. Atlantic Herring, Ninespine Stickleback, Northern Sand Lance and Capelin Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	8	H	Atlantic Herring	Spring, when there were holes in the sea ice	In the ocean. Could be seen everywhere at times. Her parents used to catch many of them and share it with the people of Chesterfield Inlet.
2	3		Ninespine Stickleback		In little ponds and streams around Rankin
3	9		Ninespine Stickleback		
4	6		Northern Sand Lance		Around where he has his tent
5	6		Northern Sand Lance		Mouth of Meliadine River
6	1		Capelin		Along coast from Sandy Point to Arviat
7	2		Capelin	August	Sandy areas. Maybe breed there. North side of island, sandy area.
8	2		Capelin		Near Whale Cove, Morso Island.
9	2		Capelin		Wilson Bay
10	2		Capelin		Ferguson River
11	2		Capelin	August	Bibby Island. In char stomachs when fishing.
12	2		Capelin		White Rock River
13	2		Capelin		All nets would have capelin.
14	3		Capelin		Usually in schools. Sees them in summer when the water is calm and there's no wind. Char eat them.
15	4		Capelin		Lots near Quqjuliq as soon as the sea ice is gone. All in tidal zone, many dead when the tide goes down. Good for bait. 2015 is the first time he's seen them.
16	6		Capelin		Only see them at times. Doesn't look for them.
17	7	A	Capelin		3 years ago saw them all along from Rankin Inlet to Marble Island.
18	7		Capelin	Summer	
19	7		Capelin	Summer	
20	7		Capelin	Summer	
21	7		Capelin		
22	9	A	Capelin		Around Marble Island, close to shore. Can see thousands when it's calm.
23	9		Capelin		Inshore at Rabbit Island

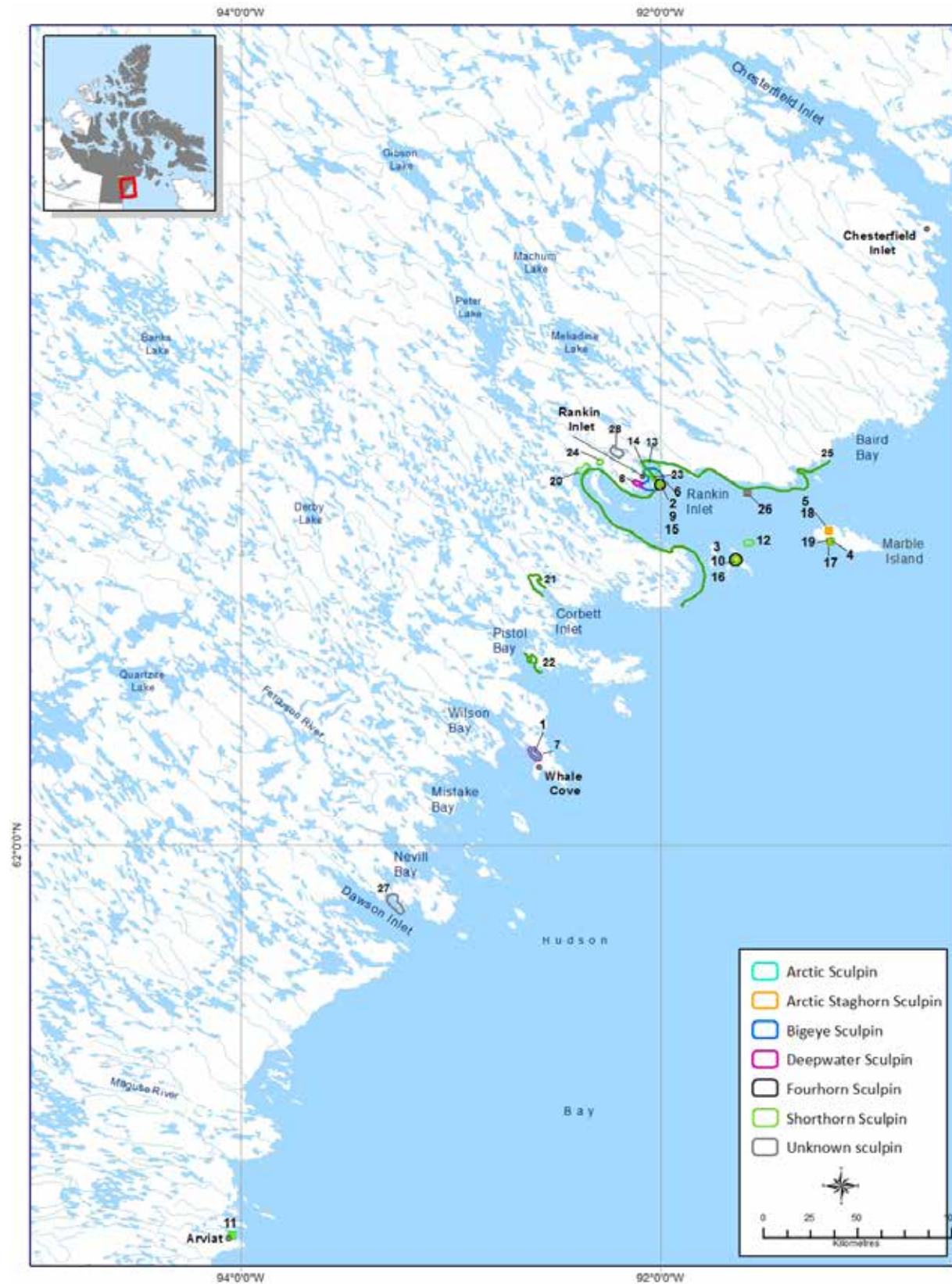
MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
24	10		Capelin		
25	10		Capelin		Near Rankin shore
26	11	A	Capelin		Tries to catch them, good to eat. Sees most years.
27	11		Capelin		Tries to catch them, good to eat. Sees most years.
28	11		Capelin		Tries to catch them, good to eat. Sees most years.
29	11		Capelin		Usually in seal stomachs

Table 18. Ninespine Stickleback and Northern Sand Lance Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1		Ninespine Stickleback	Around river areas in any little stream and pond, they freeze during winter.
2		Ninespine Stickleback	In lakes close to the sea. More in shallow areas. Not in inland lakes. Doesn't matter how shallow lake is, the shallower, and more sticklebacks. When driving Honda across narrow stream they swim away. 1-2 inches long.
4		Ninespine Stickleback	Found in little ponds and streams. In the winter they freeze but they come alive again when the ice melts.
6		Ninespine Stickleback	Shallow ponds and streams
7		Ninespine Stickleback	Any small river
8		Ninespine Stickleback	In all streams and ponds. Other fish food.
9		Ninespine Stickleback	In small lakes and streams
10		Ninespine Stickleback	Small lakes and streams
1		Northern Sand Lance	Anywhere in the ocean

Figure 19. Arctic, Arctic Staghorn, Bigeye, Deepwater, Fourhorn, Shorthorn and unknown Sculpin Areas of Occurrence

Table 19. Arctic, Arctic Staghorn, Bigeye, Deepwater, Fourhorn, Shorthorn and unknown Sculpin Areas of Occurrence



MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Arctic Sculpin		Near Arviat, deep water.
2	7		Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		Basically everywhere, even in shallows and reef areas where boats get stuck. Cod hang around the reefs to chase and eat the small (10cm) sculpins. Can hold sculpins by the head/horns.
3	7		Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		Basically everywhere, even in shallows and reef areas where boats get stuck. Cod hang around the reefs to chase and eat the small (10cm) sculpins. Can hold sculpins by the head/horns.
4	7		Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		Basically everywhere, even in shallows and reef areas where boats get stuck. Cod hang around the reefs to chase and eat the small (10cm) sculpins. Can hold sculpins by the head/horns.
5	7		Arctic Staghorn Sculpin		Basically everywhere, even in shallows and reef areas where boats get stuck. Cod hang around the reefs to chase and eat the small (10cm) sculpins. Can hold sculpins by the head/horns.
6	3		Bigeye Sculpin		Seen next to seal hole. Thinks seal put it up on ice. 1.5 feet long. Lots of colours on belly.
7	2		Deepwater Sculpin		Near Whale Cove, when jigging, deep area.
8	4		Deepwater Sculpin		Seen in area where there used to be drag racing on ice
9	7		Fourhorn Sculpin		Basically everywhere, even in shallows and reef areas where boats get stuck. Cod hang around the reefs to chase and eat the small (10cm) sculpins. Can hold sculpins by the head/horns.
10	7		Fourhorn Sculpin		Basically everywhere, even in shallows and reef areas where boats get stuck. Cod hang around the reefs to chase and eat the small (10cm) sculpins. Can hold sculpins by the head/horns.
11	2	H	Shorthorn Sculpin		Grow pretty big. Caught 2 in Arviat with a horn on top and body 24 inches long.
12	3		Shorthorn Sculpin		Seen around Rankin when jigging
13	4		Shorthorn Sculpin		Around Rankin's coast. Have clouded spots on them. Can catch them by jigging.
14	7		Shorthorn Sculpin		Reddish/orange, about 2 feet long.



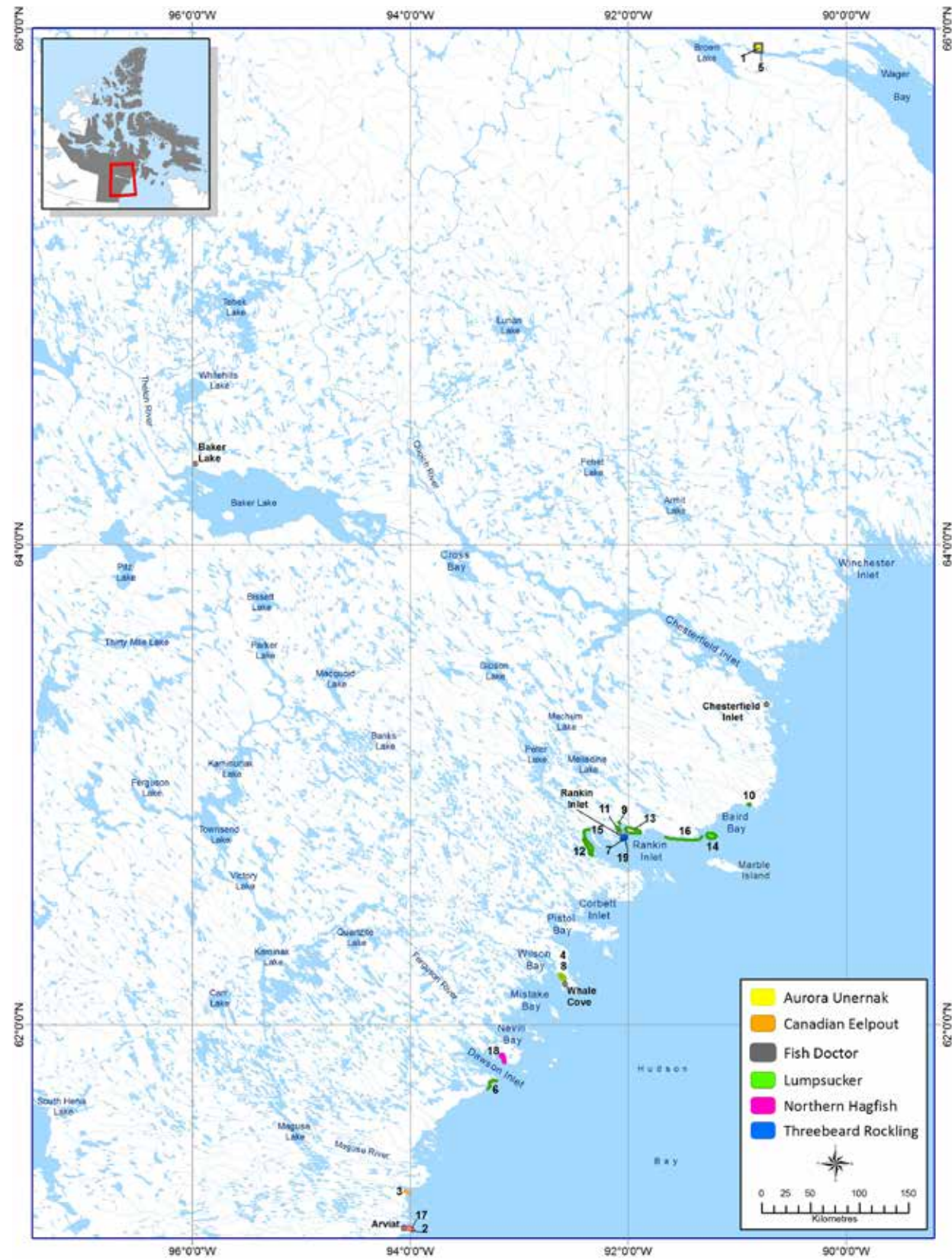
Table 20. Bigeye, Fourhorn, Shorthorn and unknown Sculpin Everywhere Data

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
15	7		Shorthorn Sculpin		Basically everywhere, even in shallows and reef areas where boats get stuck. Cod hang around the reefs to chase and eat the small (10 cm) sculpins. Can hold sculpins by the head/horns.
16	7		Shorthorn Sculpin		Basically everywhere, even in shallows and reef areas where boats get stuck. Cod hang around the reefs to chase and eat the small (10 cm) sculpins. Can hold sculpins by the head/horns.
17	7		Shorthorn Sculpin		Basically everywhere, even in shallows and reef areas where boats get stuck. Cod hang around the reefs to chase and eat the small (10cm) sculpins. Can hold sculpins by the head/horns.
18	7		Shorthorn Sculpin		Basically everywhere, even in shallows and reef areas where boats get stuck. Cod hang around the reefs to chase and eat the small (10 cm) sculpins. Can hold sculpins by the head/horns.
19	10		Shorthorn Sculpin		
20	10		Shorthorn Sculpin		
21	10		Shorthorn Sculpin		
22	10		Shorthorn Sculpin		
23	11		Shorthorn Sculpin		In town
24	11		Shorthorn Sculpin		At cabin
25	11		Shorthorn Sculpin		Usually in seal stomachs
26	2		Unknown Sculpin		Huge sculpin seen here
27	2		Unknown Sculpin		Smaller sculpin, red coloured - looks something like Hamecon, Twohorn or Bigeye but not sure which. Near Bibby Island.
28	4		Unknown Sculpin		Same feature as Shorthorn Sculpin but brighter/more white. Seen a few times at Second Landing Lake. Maybe left behind when tide goes back out.

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
6		Bigeye Sculpin	Seen in tidal zone around Rankin, probably everywhere. Will catch them if you go jigging.
6		Fourhorn Sculpin	Seen in tidal zone around Rankin, probably everywhere. Will catch them if you go jigging.
6		Shorthorn Sculpin	Seen in tidal zone around Rankin, probably everywhere. Will catch them if you go jigging.
8		Shorthorn Sculpin	Found everywhere in the ocean. Mother used to cook them.
9		Shorthorn Sculpin	They're everywhere and annoying
10		Shorthorn Sculpin	
11		Shorthorn Sculpin	Most common sculpin. Usually jig for them when going boating. Found everywhere.
1		Unknown Sculpin	Seen anywhere that can see cod. Areas that aren't too deep, shallow coastal areas.
9		Unknown Sculpin	Small, find them under rocks. Kids play with them.

# NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Figure 20. Aurora Unernak, Canadian Eelpout, Fish Doctor, Lump sucker, Northern Hagfish and Threebeard Rockling Areas of Occurrence





**Table 21.** Aurora Unernak, Canadian Eelpout, Fish Doctor, Lumpsucker, Northern Hagfish and Threebeard Rockling Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	4	H	Aurora Unernak		Aggressive, will attack. Seen near Hudson Bay Post at Wager Bay.
2	2		Canadian Eelpout		Arviat area
3	2		Canadian Eelpout		Maguse River area
4	2		Canadian Eelpout		Near cabin
5	4	H	Fish Doctor		Aggressive, will attack. Seen near Hudson Bay Post at Wager Bay.
6	1		Lumpsucker		Usually catches them at Sandy Point when fishing for char here, but this year (2015) he hasn't caught any. They're edible but people don't eat them. The meat looks like whitefish meat, but they're round.
7	2		Lumpsucker		Catch in nets. Used to call them 'puffin fish'. When you hold them they stick to your palm.
8	2	H	Lumpsucker		Caught when he put nets in. Cut the top off and rubbed on riffle to prevent rust. Elders say that if you eat the top fin and back you will live a long time; he tried it once, not bad.
9	7		Lumpsucker		Mouth of Meliadine River
10	7		Lumpsucker		
11	8		Lumpsucker		Caught in the ocean with nets.
12	8		Lumpsucker		In nets
13	10		Lumpsucker		
14	10		Lumpsucker		
15	10		Lumpsucker		Along Diane River
16	10		Lumpsucker		Along coast
17	2		Northern Hagfish		Along coast at Arviat, in mud. Very slimy.
18	2		Northern Hagfish		Along coast of Bibby Island, in mud. Very slimy.
19	4		Threebeard Rockling		Caught during a fishing derby, very big.

**Table 22.** Lumpsucker, Northern Hagfish, Smooth Lumpfish and unknown sculpin Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
4		Lumpsucker	They're everywhere. They stick to rocks and have eggs the colour of red peppers.
6		Lumpsucker	Found in deep areas (past tidal zone), where people put in nets.
9		Lumpsucker	Find them when taking seaweed out of nets
10		Lumpsucker	
1		Northern Hagfish	Anywhere sandy along the coast.
9		Smooth Lumpfish	Find them when taking seaweed out of nets
1		Unknown Sculpin	Seen anywhere that seen cod. Areas that aren't too deep, shallow coastal areas.
9		Unknown Sculpin	Small, find them under rocks. Kids play with them.

Figure 21. Greenland Shark, unknown eels and unknown fish Areas of Occurrence

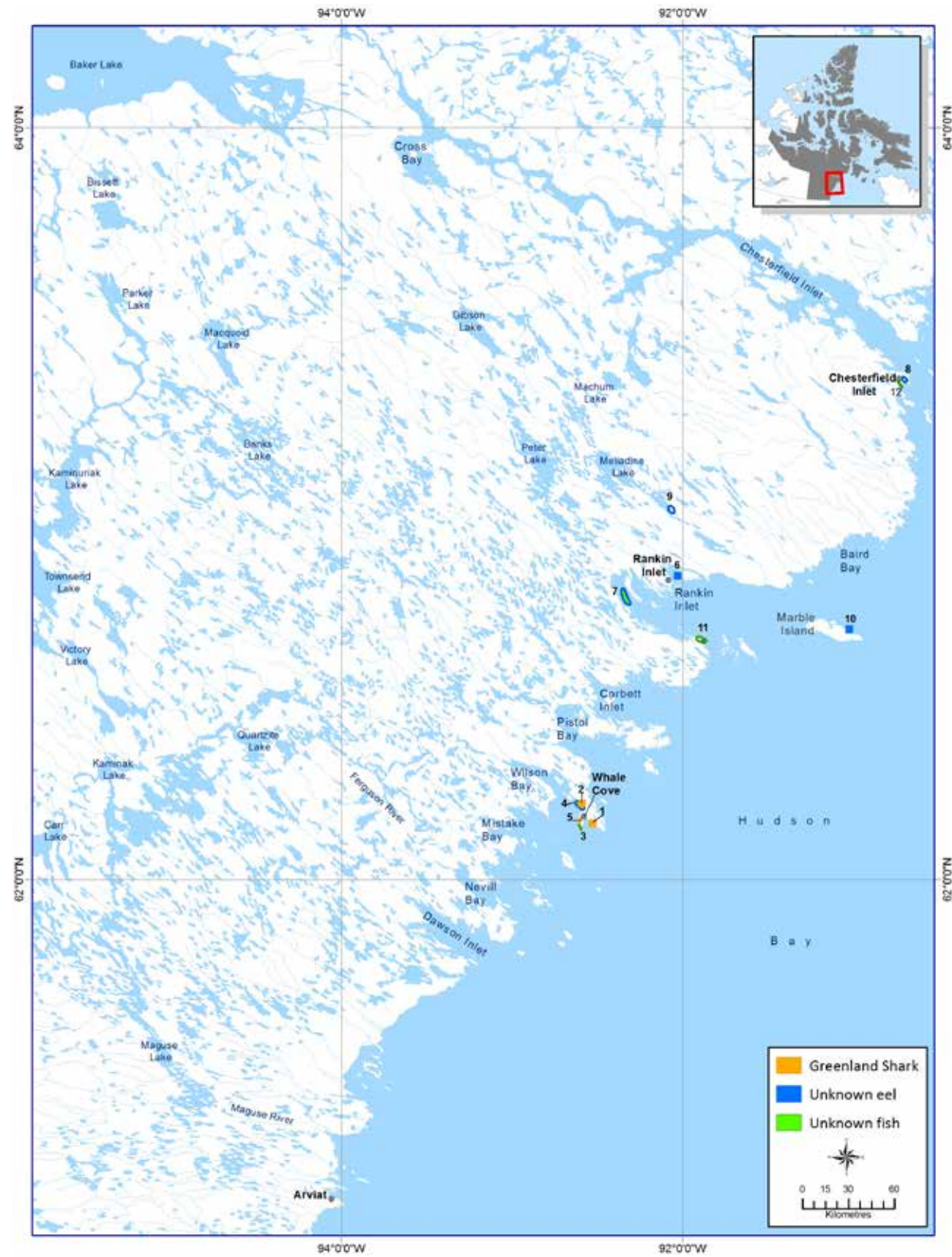






Table 23. Greenland Shark, unknown eels and unknown fish Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Greenland Shark		Found when checking nets.
2	2		Greenland Shark		Found when checking nets.
3	2		Greenland Shark		Seen swimming on calm day, swimming very slowly and went under canoe. 6-8 feet long.
4	2		Unknown Fish		Looks like slender eel blenny, eel with spines like stickleback. Would try to get one and they'd wrap around his hand. 2-3 feet long. Greenish. Live in nujaujaa - look like green hair in low tide. Whale Cove area. Used a pole with nail at the end to pick them up.
5	2		Unknown Fish		>22 feet. Not beluga or narwhal. It took off each time they caught up, they couldn't keep up with 55 HP motor. Was just under water. Dark colour. Maybe pilot whale? Or Greenland shark? Didn't pop up to surface. In deep area near cliffs. Seemed tail moved.
6	3		Unknown Fish		See-through fish, seen in nets from ocean near Thomson Island. Looks something like lumpsucker. ~15cm long.
7	11		Unknown Fish		Round, red, sucker on bottom. In nets, maybe a lumpfish.
8	11	H	Unknown Fish		In Mission Lake near Chesterfield Inlet. Was going upstream from the sea in September/October when there was a little ice on the lakes. Very colourful fish, body shape of a char but everyone said it wasn't char.
9	11		Unknown Fish		1 inch long, fat body. Came up by the hundreds in hole.
10	7		Unknown Eel		Red, black and orange, 2.5 feet. Looked like a snake. Close to Marble Island. Saw it when flipping rocks at low tide.
11	11		Unknown Eel		25-30 cm long, 2cm diameter. Seen in seaweed when picking mussels.
12	9	H	Unknown Fish		Seen a long time ago in the Chesterfield Inlet area when picking mussels. Stripes all the way around, orange and yellow, kind of like a banded gunnel but with a different head. 25 cm long.

Figure 22. Cockle and Icelandic Scallop and Truncate Softshell Clam Areas of Occurrence

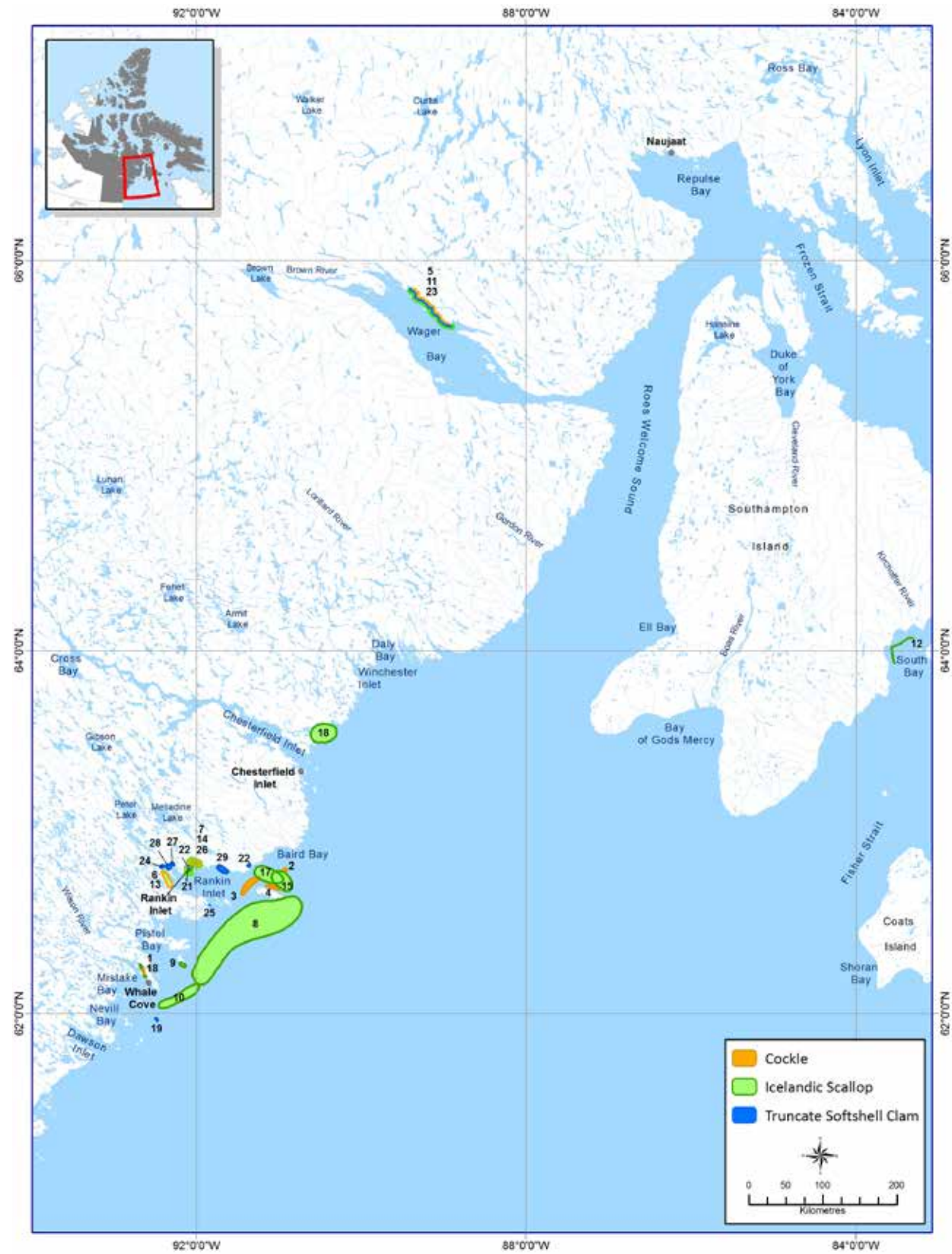




Table 24. Basket Star, Mud Star, Polar Sea Star, Sea Cucumber and Sea Urchin Areas of Occurrence

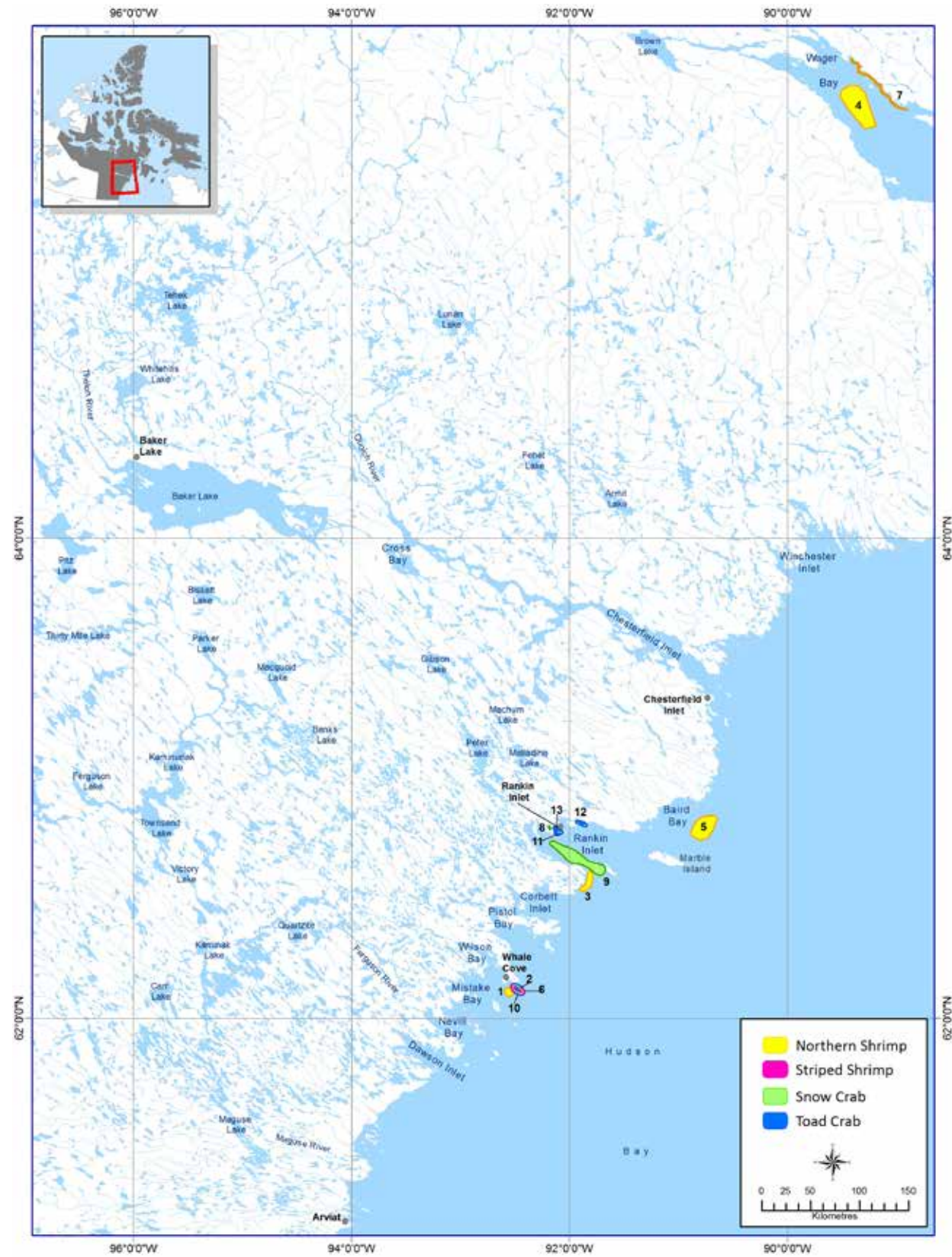
MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Cockle		Same area as clams. Ippiksaunai.
2	3		Cockle		Deep water, small island. Walrus eat them.
3	3		Cockle		Around floe edge walrus eat and spit out shells onto ice. 5cm diameter.
4	3		Cockle		
5	4		Cockle		Wager Bay area in areas that aren't too rocky.
6	8		Cockle		Found when checking her fish nets.
7	8		Cockle		Shells on the coast between Thomson Island and the mainland.
8	2		Icelandic Scallop		Can make homemade drag and get scallops in deep water.
9	3		Icelandic Scallop		Around coast
10	3		Icelandic Scallop		This area has quite a few. Louis Voisey used to sell them at \$20 for 5 gallons.
11	4		Icelandic Scallop		Wager Bay area in areas that aren't too rocky.
12	4		Icelandic Scallop		Around Coral Harbour. Never seen around Rankin.
13	8		Icelandic Scallop		Shells only and sees them when checking her nets.
14	8		Icelandic Scallop		Shells on the coast between Thomson Island and the mainland.
15	10		Icelandic Scallop		In a walrus hotspot
16	10		Icelandic Scallop		
17	10		Icelandic Scallop		
18	2		Truncate Softshell		Eat fresh ones from walrus stomach. Walrus eat a lot of these. Aumumaiju.
19	2		Truncate Softshell Clam		Lots of shells on island shores. Thinks there are live clams in deeper waters around island. Usually lots of clams where the walrus are.
20	3		Truncate Softshell Clam		On island near Itivia. They squirt water when you walk on them.
21	3		Truncate Softshell Clam		
22	4	H	Truncate Softshell Clam		Wager Bay area in areas that aren't too rocky.
23	5		Truncate Softshell Clam		Wager Bay area in areas that aren't too rocky.
24	6		Truncate Softshell Clam		At low tide area is shallow and muddy.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
25	7		Truncate Softshell Clam		In muddy areas along the coast. Walrus eat them; can be found inside walrus stomach. Can rinse them and eat them fresh from the walrus stomach.
26	8		Truncate Softshell Clam		Very small around Rankin. Bigger ones are in colder water.
27	11		Truncate Softshell Clam		Some near cabin
28	11		Truncate Softshell Clam		
29	11		Truncate Softshell Clam		

Table 25. Cockle and Icelandic Scallop Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1		Cockle	See shells all along shore. Ducks and eiders eat them; find shells where the ducks are.
1		Icelandic Scallop	See shells all along shore. Ducks and eiders eat them; find shells where the ducks are.
7		Cockle	Has only seen washed up shells.
7		Icelandic Scallop	Has only seen washed up shells.

Figure 23. Northern and Striped Shrimp, Atlantic Oyster, and Snow and Toad Crab Areas of Occurrence





**Table 26.** Northern and Striped Shrimp, Atlantic Oyster, and Snow and Toad Crab Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Northern Shrimp		Look like mini lobster. Got from inside seal stomach. Still fresh, could eat it.
2	2		Northern Shrimp		Very close to the toad crab
3	3		Northern Shrimp		Lots of shrimp around. Seen a seal with shrimp in its mouth once, ~2 inches long.
4	4	H	Northern Shrimp		Seen in seal holes.
5	11		Northern Shrimp		In the last 10-15 years gets shrimp from inside the stomachs of ringed and Bearded Seals when hunting by boat or at the floe edge.
6	2		Striped Shrimp		Can catch in pails. Call them mini-lobsters.
7	4		Atlantic Oyster		Wager Bay area in areas that aren't too rocky.
8	3		Snow Crab		
9	6		Snow Crab		Has seen dead ones that perhaps ducks ate, near islands.
10	2		Toad Crab		Can eat them. Big ones near Whale Cove. 15 cm body diameter.
11	2		Toad Crab		Smaller near Rankin.
12	11	A	Toad Crab		
13	11		Toad Crab		Small body (5cm diameter), in 30-40 feet water. Bigger ones are more purple on edge and pink on top. Open up and some have a lot of eggs. Seen lots washed up on shore in places.

**Table 27.** Northern and Mysid Shrimp, Snow and Toad Crab Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
2		Mysid Shrimp	All along shore when checking char stomachs.
8		Northern Shrimp	Found everywhere.
1		Snow Crab	Can't harvest because too aggressive, they snap. Between Sandy Point and Arviat, even to Manitoba. Eat anything dead. They scatter the carcass all over, even ate a drowning victim in 3 days.
10		Toad Crab	Small. Sees a lot everywhere.

Figure 24. Blue Mussel and Northern Horsemussel Areas of Occurrence





Table 28. Blue Mussel and Northern Horsemussel Areas of Occurrence

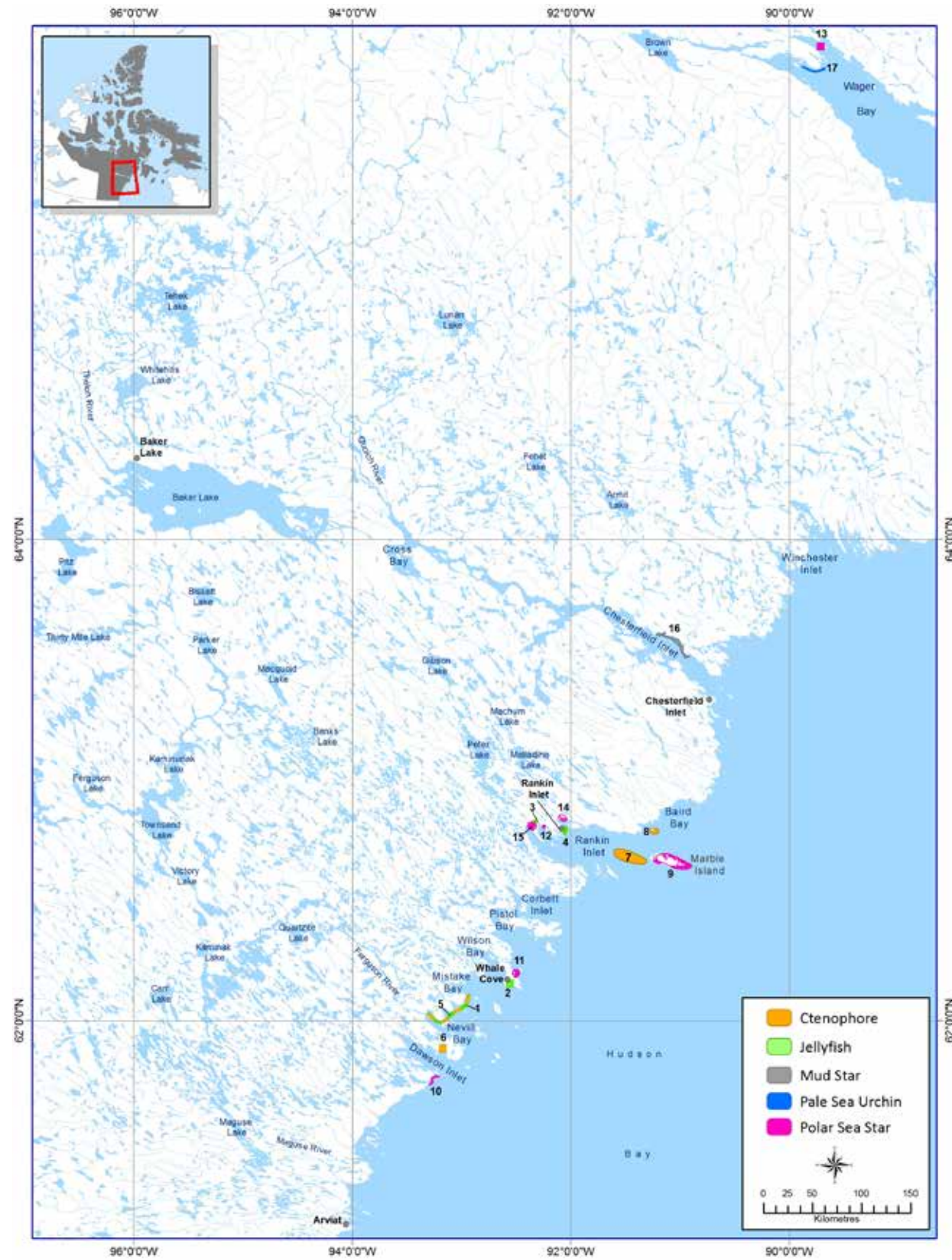
MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Blue Mussel		All along the shore at low tide
2	2		Blue Mussel		All along the shore at low tide
3	3		Blue Mussel		Around rivers and areas with current
4	3		Blue Mussel		Around rivers and areas with current
5	4		Blue Mussel		Can see old shells at Second Landing Lake. Probably left behind when water level drops.
6	4		Blue Mussel		Wager Bay area in areas that aren't too rocky.
7	6		Blue Mussel		
8	11		Blue Mussel		
9	11		Blue Mussel		At cabin
10	11		Blue Mussel		Off cliffs at very low tide
11	11		Blue Mussel		In reefs at low tide
12	11		Blue Mussel		
13	11		Blue Mussel		
14	2		Northern Horsemussel		Along shore at low tide
15	2		Northern Horsemussel		Along shore at low tide
16	2		Northern Horsemussel		Along shore at low tide
17	2		Northern Horsemussel		Flatter mussels, along south shore of Bibby Island.
18	4		Northern Horsemussel		Wager Bay area in areas that aren't too rocky
19	4	H	Northern Horsemussel		Wager Bay area in areas that aren't too rocky
20	4	H	Northern Horsemussel		Wager Bay area in areas that aren't too rocky
21	4		Northern Horsemussel		Around Coral Harbour
22	6		Northern Horsemussel		At low tide area is shallow and muddy
23	8		Northern Horsemussel		Around Rankin. Eats them.
24	10		Northern Horsemussel		Behind the airport
25	10		Northern Horsemussel		In channels

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
26	10		Northern Horsemussel		
27	10	A	Northern Horsemussel		

Table 29. Blue Mussel and Northern Horsemussel Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1		Blue Mussel	Where tide goes down and there is seaweed, shallow areas. From Baird Bay south. Even Marble Island.
6		Blue Mussel	Anywhere there's qikiuq/seaweed
7		Blue Mussel	In reefs amongst seaweed
1		Northern Horsemussel	Where tide goes down and there is seaweed, shallow areas. From Baird Bay south. Even Marble Island.
6		Northern Horsemussel	Anywhere there's qikiuq/seaweed
7		Northern Horsemussel	In reefs amongst seaweed

Figure 25. Jellyfish, Ctenophore, Polar Sea Star, Mud Star and Pale Sea Urchin Areas of Occurrence







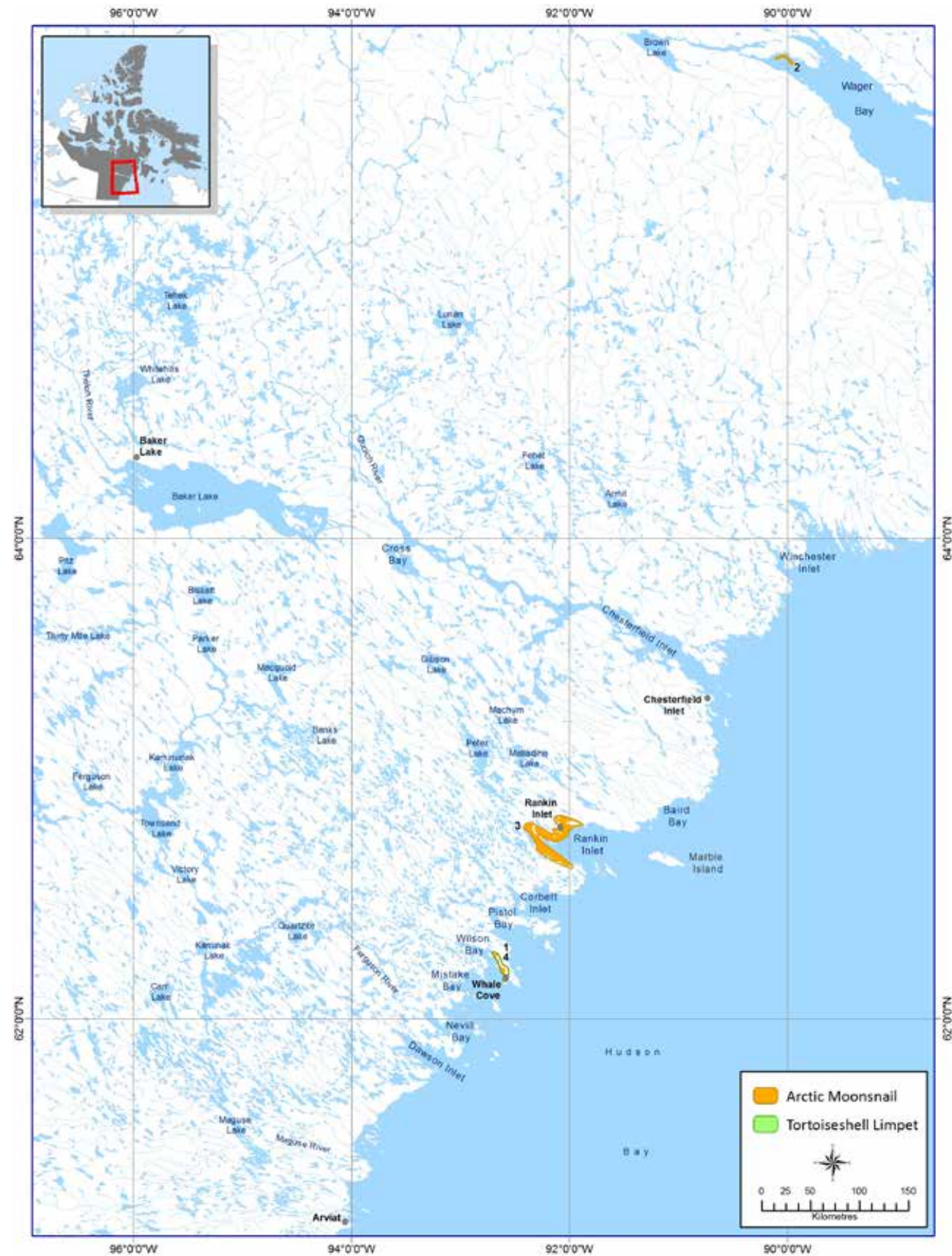
**Table 30.** Jellyfish, Ctenophore, Polar Sea Star, Mud Star and Pale Sea Urchin Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Jellyfish	September	Glow at night. Lots when he goes to Ferguson River by boat, they light up behind the boat.
2	2		Jellyfish		3 foot jellyfish measured on the way to Whale Cove.
3	3		Jellyfish		Get stuck in nets. Can see lots in the fall.
4	4		Jellyfish		Can be used as medicine, they're good to eat. Has seen red, yellow, and clear see-through ones.
5	2		Ctenophore	August	Glow at night. Lots when he goes to Ferguson River by boat, they light up behind the boat.
6	2		Ctenophore		Bibby Island
7	8		Ctenophore		Can be seen when out boating, even during the day. Found mostly when boating to Marble Island. They also light up.
8	10		Ctenophore		
9	1		Polar Sea Star		Marble Island, shallows. 15 cm across.
10	1		Polar Sea Star	Summer	Sandy Point, shallow area. ~15 cm, same colour as at Marble Island.
11	2	A	Polar Sea Star		Lots of 5- or 6-leg starfish. Can cut legs off and there are two bits that you can pull out and eat. White meat, salty.
12	3		Polar Sea Star		Seen just once.
13	4		Polar Sea Star		Can be seen just past low tide line, all around this area.
14	11		Polar Sea Star		5 legs. Orange.
15	11		Polar Sea Star		Where the rivers come in.
16	8		Mud Star		Seen once in a while past Chesterfield Inlet in the tidal zone.
17	4		Pale Sea Urchin		People in Sanikiluaq eat them.

**Table 31.** Jellyfish, Ctenophore, Polar Sea Star and Mud Star Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
3	Fall	Ctenophore	
4		Ctenophore	Seen everywhere he goes. At times there are lots, and at times there is none. Like all animals, they come and go.
6		Ctenophore	Floating in the water, not at the bottom. They show up when you paddle through the water.
10		Ctenophore	
1		Jellyfish	Some really big, ~2 ft., different colours. Deep or shallow areas.
4		Jellyfish	Lots in Wager Bay.
6		Jellyfish	Everywhere in ocean, also in nets.
10		Jellyfish	
6		Mud Star	Where the tide doesn't go down but near the shore.
10		Polar Sea Star	Pretty much everywhere.

**Figure 26.** Arctic Moonsnail and Tortoiseshell Limpet Areas of Occurrence



**Table 32.** Arctic Moonsnail and Tortoiseshell Limpet Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Arctic Moonsnail		
2	4		Arctic Moonsnail		Found in Wager Bay at low tide, sticking on rocks. Can fit it in your ear as a hearing aid. The insides are edible. Siutirualaakuluk.
3	8		Arctic Moonsnail		Where the tide goes down, stuck on rocks.
4	2		Tortoiseshell Limpet		

**Table 33.** Arctic Moonsnail Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
2		Aikatanilu. Never grow bigger than 1 cm diameter. All along coast.
10		Small, along coast.
11		Little ones everywhere



Figure 27. Amphipod, Plankton Worm and Whelk Areas of Occurrence

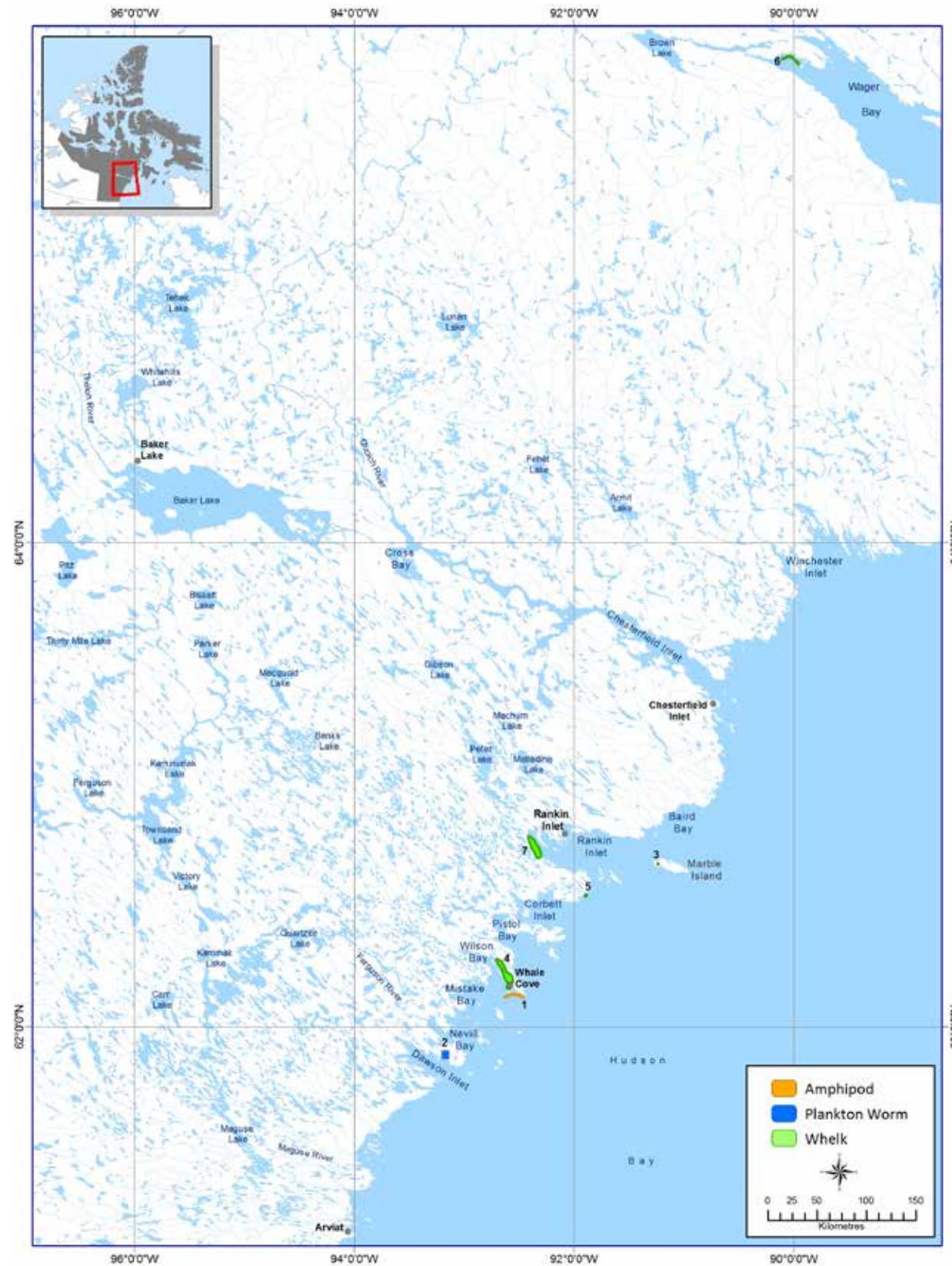


Table 34. Amphipod, Plankton Worm and Whelk Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Amphipod		From seal stomachs. 2-3 inches long.
2	2		Plankton Worm		Orange. Near Bibby Island.
3	1		Whelk		Marble Island, north side. 2 inches long. Last year for the first time they attached to anchor.
4	2		Whelk		
5	3		Whelk		In rocky areas. Some can get pretty big but there aren't many around.
6	4		Whelk		Wager Bay at low tide sticking on rocks. The Whelks are small.
7	8		Whelk		Seen just the shells

Table 35. Amphipod and Whelk Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1	Summer, winter	Amphipod	Seen everywhere when boating in summer, can see in winter too.
2		Amphipod	All along the shore in shallows
6		Amphipod	Everywhere in ocean
10		Amphipod	
6		Whelk	Anywhere the tide goes down.

Figure 28. Polar Bear Areas of Occurrence

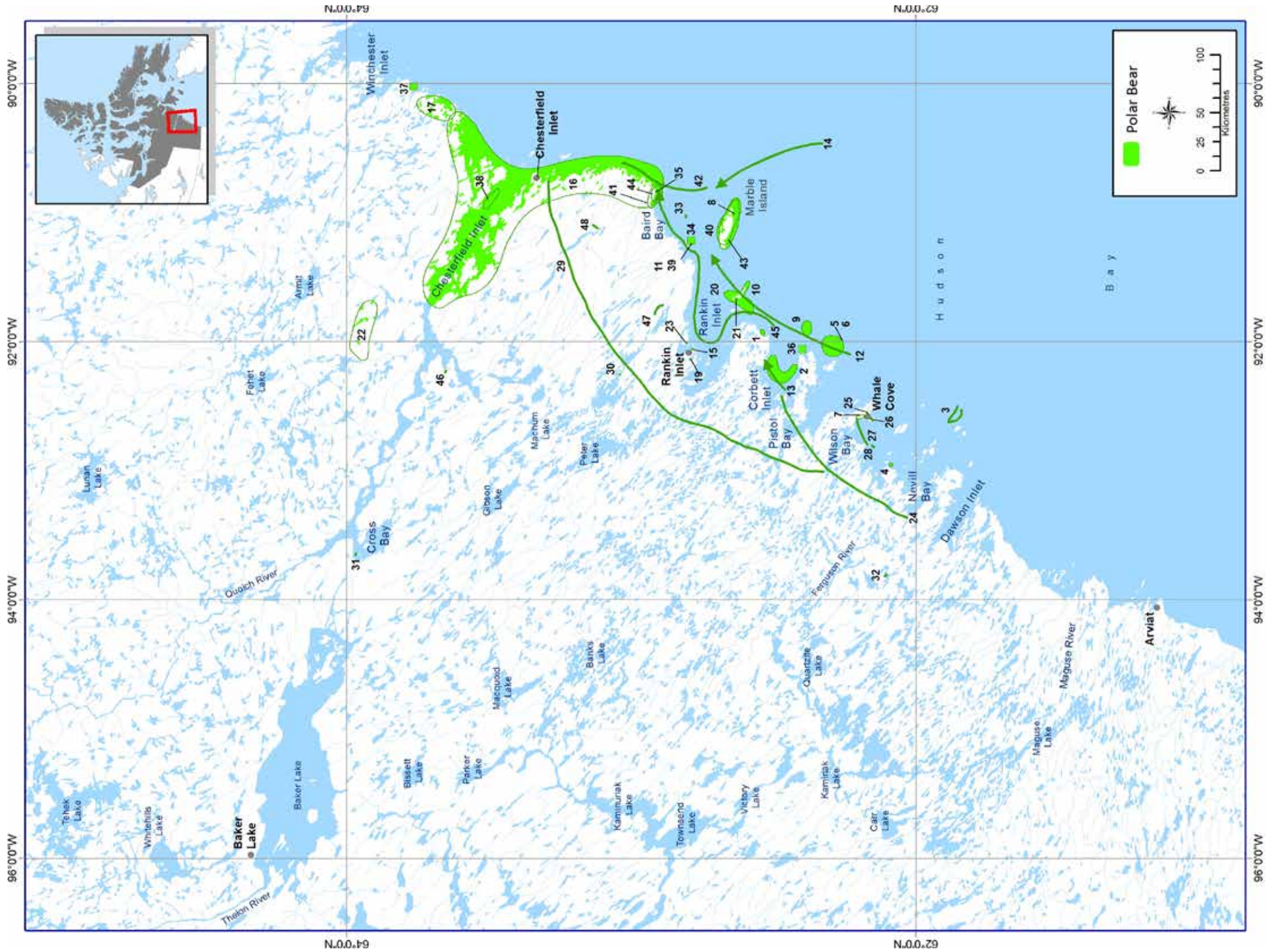




Table 36. Polar Bear Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2			Caught one 3 years ago, a male, 8 feet. Waited at the end of the mainland/early floe edge.
2	2			Bears hunting seals around early floe edge, Figure 6, Label 17.
3	2			Bear tracks nearly three times his foot length (size 10 boots), fresh within the last hour. Hit thin ice and went down, started swimming, couldn't see it anymore from fog.
4	2			When hunting for caribou saw something on ocean floor - was a Polar Bear holding onto a rock 20 feet down, clear water. They watched for a while and it stayed down, watching them. Elders say they are real marine mammals, they can hold their breath for so long.
5	2			Walrus were on the ice where it was too thin and broken to reach. Polar Bear took ice chunk, carved it down to the right weight then crawled toward walrus and when close enough, threw the ice to kill the walrus.
6	2			Polar Bear caught a seal and used the right index claw to skin the seal and just eat the blubber.
7	2			Watched bear on thin ice from on top of tank farm at Whale Cove. Seals got closer to town fleeing from bear, bear started charging, and seal went down the last hole to escape. Bear jumped through ice as the last one was going through the hole and surfaced with a seal a few minutes later.
8	2			A Bowhead Whale carcass
9	3	A		Area turns into land at low tide.
10	3	S		Area with dens. Mostly sees females and cubs.
11	3	S		Area with dens. Mostly sees females and cubs.
12	3	M	Spring	Spring migration north
13	3	M	Fall	When moving through this area they always break cabins around here.
14	3	M	Year-round	Movement, not migration. Bears are really clean. They come from deep water, don't do much hunting.
15	6			Came near his cabin and dog team at Tatty's Cove

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
16	6	H		Never used to have Polar Bears here when he was young
17	6	H		Saw some here as a kid
19	6	H		Where he caught his first bear; before there were quotas.
20	6			In 1980s Polar Bears started going to this area. They wouldn't come close to the shore before but now they do. With growing communities they seem to be coming around more.
21	6	S		Den site
22	6	S		High hills here, denning site.
23	7		Spring	Was sitting just across from town. Ate his entire mom's mikku. Once they know where to get a free meal they'll keep coming back and will sneak up on you.
24	7	M	November/December	Usually come from the south/Churchill when the ice starts forming and it gets cold. In a 5 mile stretch from Arviat saw 29 bears, many with cubs.
25	7			
26	7			
27	7			
28	7			
29	7	M		Some bears take this route north. Some travel faster than others, some stay in the area to hunt a bit.
30	7			Sighting at mining camp
31	7	H		Furthest inland he's seen a Polar Bear. Was a mother and cub.
32	7	H	Fall	Caribou hunting with a friend and saw mother and cub here.
33	7		Spring	Two males seen.
34	7			
35	7			
36	7			Where the island is.
37	7		Winter	Used to try to catch Polar Bears at Ukkusiksalik but since quotas came in he has to stay south of Chesterfield Inlet because he's not allowed to hunt further north.

Figure 28. Polar Bear Areas of Occurrence (continued)

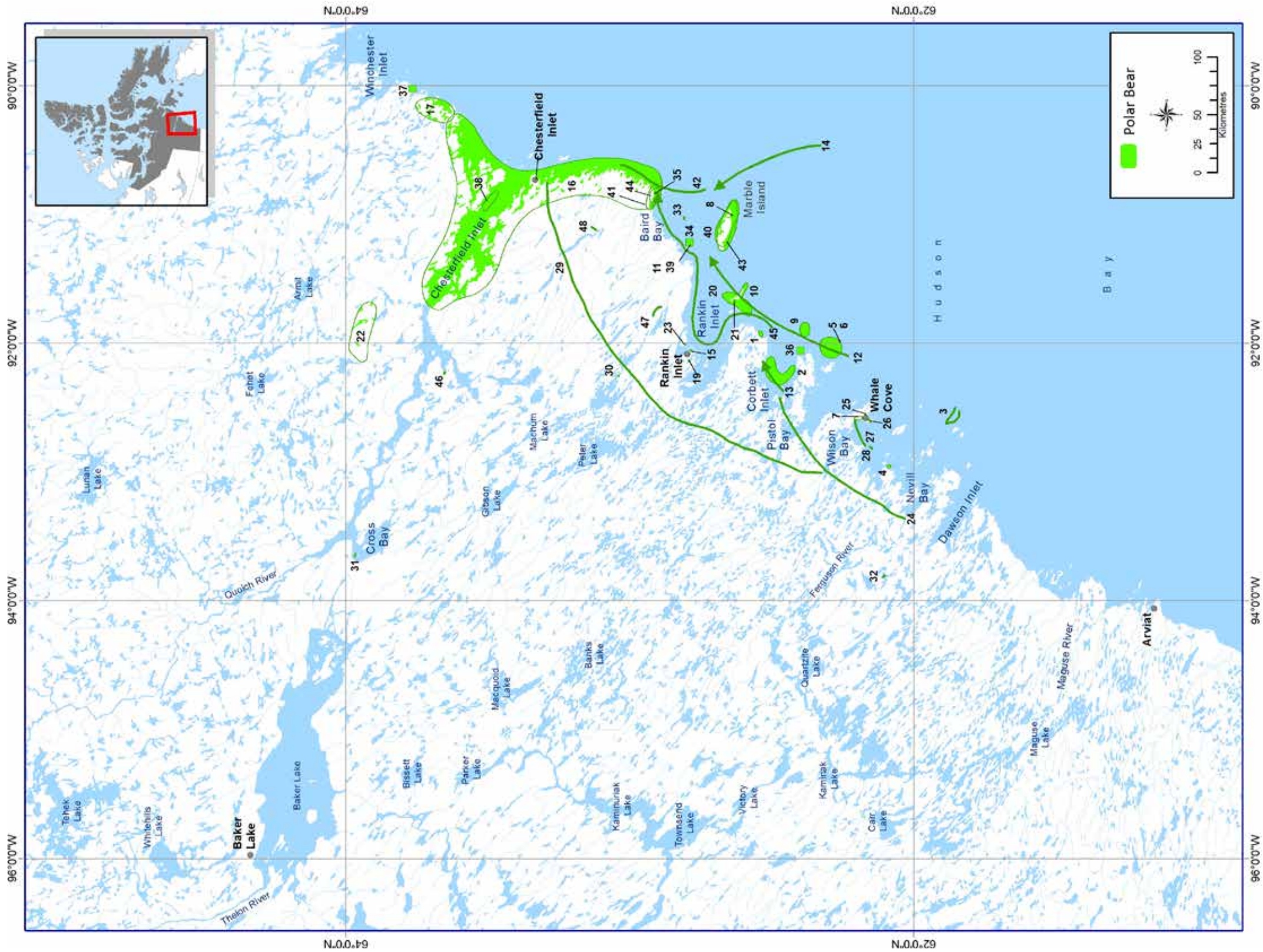




Table 36. Polar Bear Areas of Occurrence (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
38	8	H		Growing up never saw Polar Bears near town but now they seem to be coming closer to town.
39	9			On Rabbit Island. 3 were living here a while, eating walrus.
40	9			
41	9			Baker Foreland
42	10	A		Lots on new ice.
43	10			
44	10			
45	10			Where female and cubs travel.
46	10	S		Denning site. Sand bars and softer earth. Popular for wolf dens too.
47	10			Saw one here
48	10			By Josephine Lake
48	8			

Figure 29. Polar Bear Probability of Occurrence

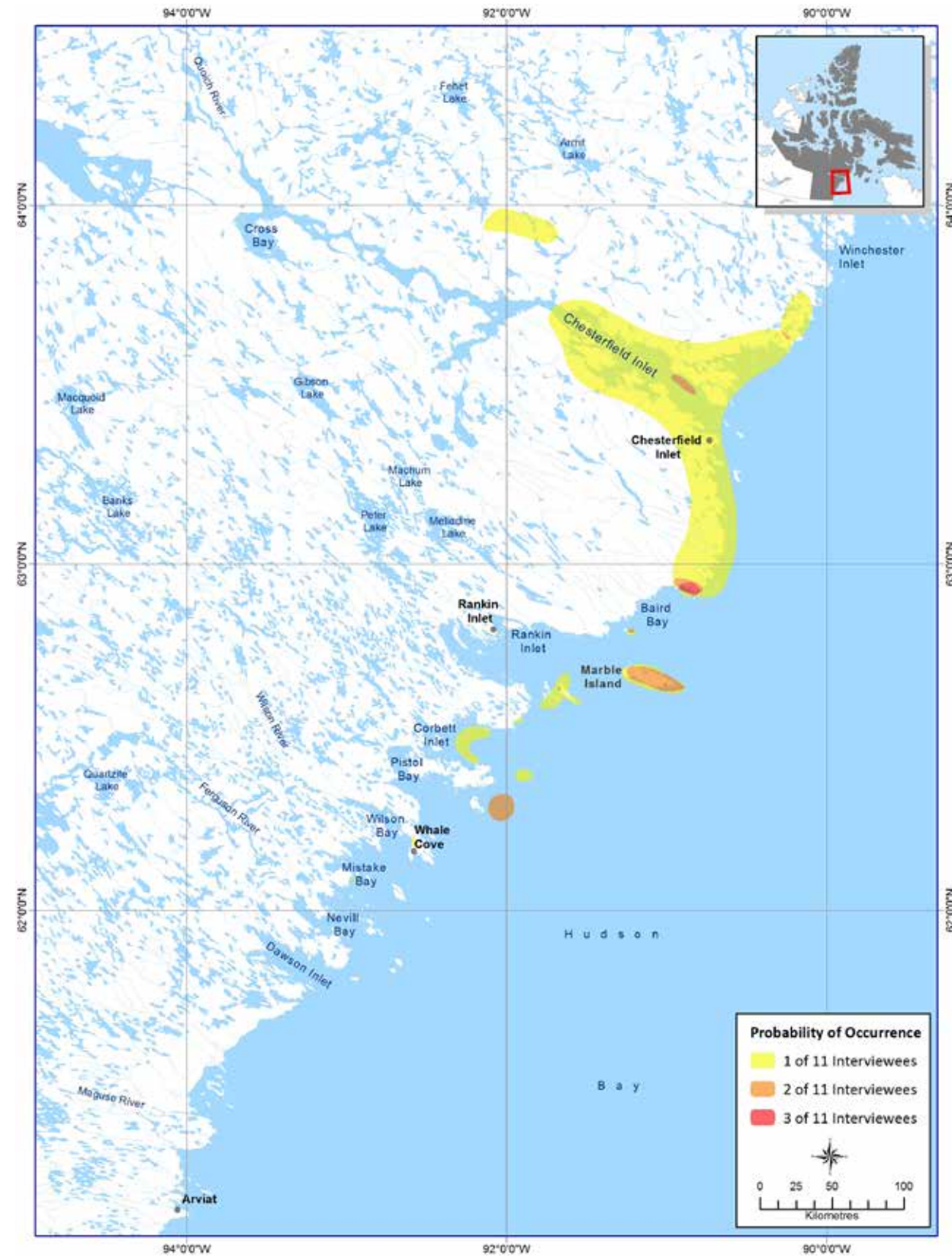


Figure 30. Walrus Areas of Occurrence

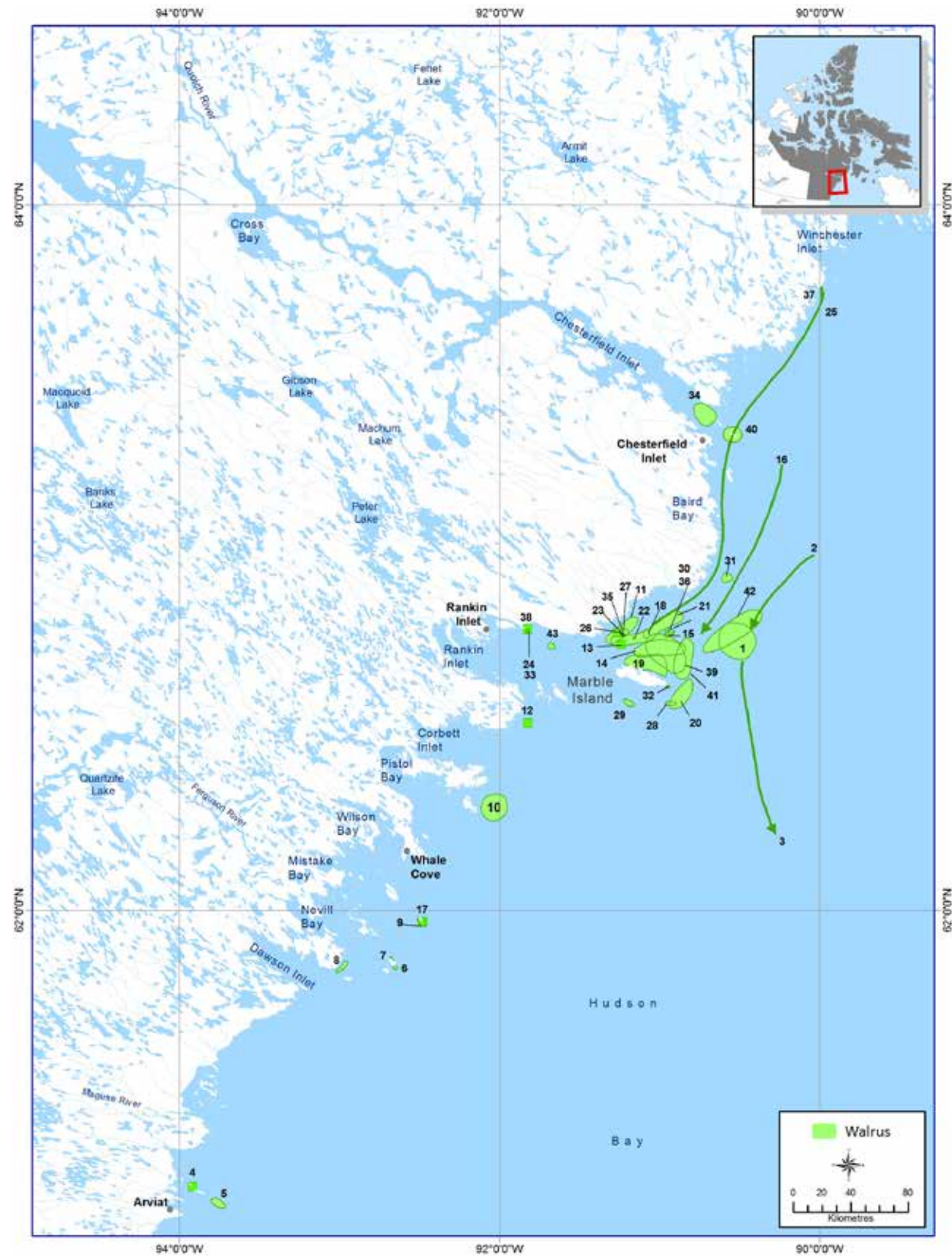


Figure 31. Walrus Probability of Occurrence

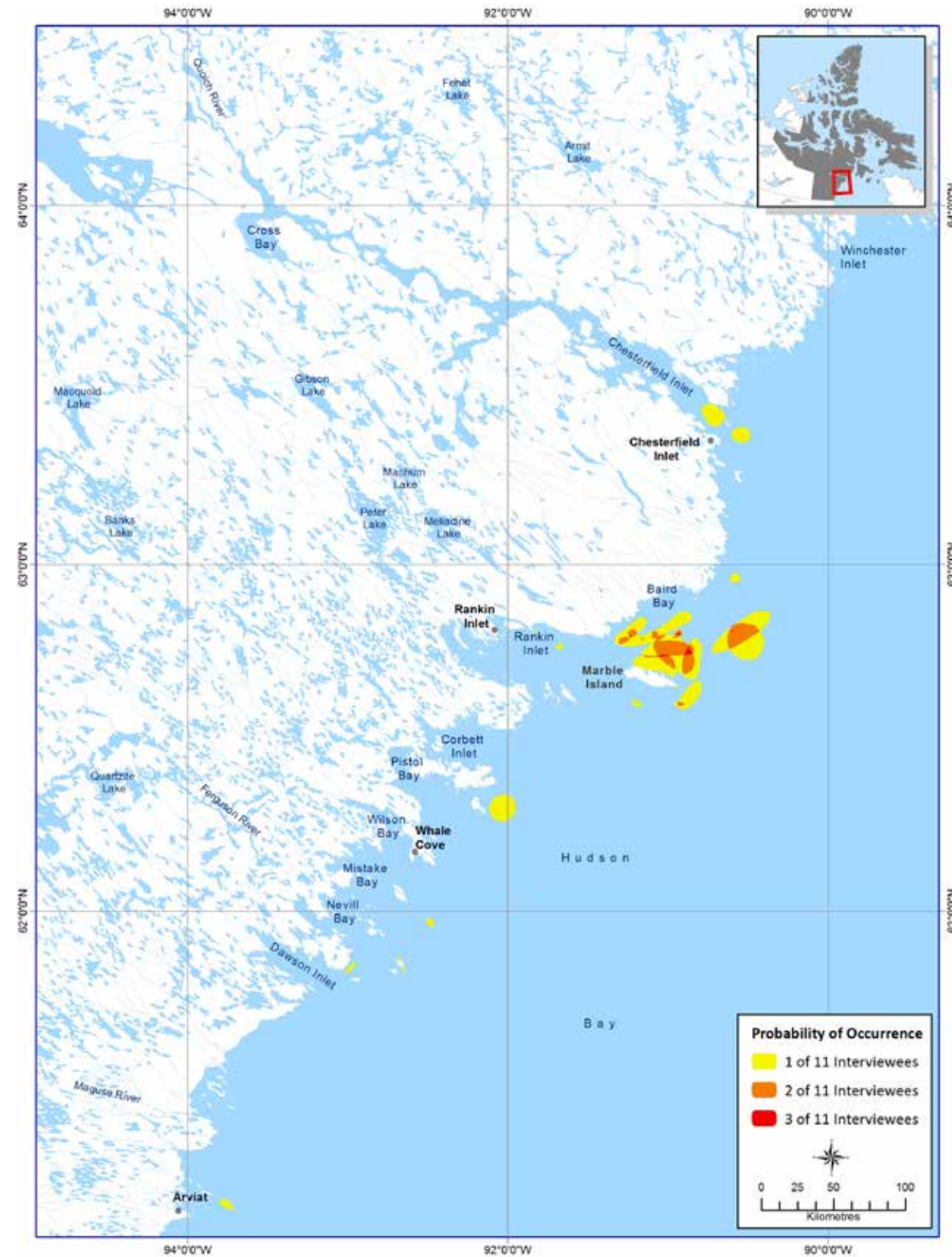






Table 37. Walrus Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1			Lots here in the spring hauled up on floating ice.
2	1	M		Come from north.
3	1	M	June	Head towards south in June.
4	2	H		Male with big tusks hauled up on Uqurmiaq (island).
5	2		Fall (Oct, Nov), spring (April, May)	On ice, and swimming.
6	2		October	Walrus haul out. Imiligjuaq (island)
7	2		October	Haul out area on island.
8	2		September	Lone bull walrus. His Dad's stories, passed down from his Grandfather, say that the lone bulls go after the seals and use their tusks to squeeze the seal and discard bone and skin so to eat the seal. That's why the tusks are wide.
9	2			Walrus Island. On way back from Chesterfield Inlet one time, 4-5 RCMP boats surrounded the island and shot the walruses just for the tusks and left the carcasses. The island looked like it was bleeding. Now they are starting to come back.
10	2			Walrus on ice where Polar Bear threw ice chunk to kill one.
11	2			Rabbit Island
12	3	H		Shot and carried this walrus by himself when he was young and strong.
13	3	H		Shot and carried this walrus by himself when he was young and strong.
14	3			
15	3	A		On little island. Takes younger relatives here to catch their first walrus/to teach them how to hunt.
16	3	M	August	Come from north down to Churchill. Never used to be any in Churchill. Starting to come back to Rankin and Churchill areas.
17	3	H		Back when the RCMP first came they shot a lot of walrus, took the head and left the carcasses. After that the walrus disappeared from this area. They are starting to return now.
18	6			On little island. Hasn't seen them there in a while.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
19	6			When there's no ice.
20	6			When there's no ice.
21	6			Along floe edge
22	6			
23	6			
24	6			
25	7	MA	Spring	Lots around here. They move from one spot to another for better food supply. When there's a south wind they go right to the floe edge. They come from the north in the fall then some stick around all winter; can see them near the floe edge.
26	7			Family members caught four at Rabbit Island.
27	7		Spring	Hauled up on the ice floes
28	7			Hauled up on the ice floes
29	7			Hauled up on the ice floes
30	7			Hauled up on the ice floes
31	7			Hauled up on the ice floes
32	7			
33	7			Some got quite close to town at Ukkusiksak, when ice started to form but was still loose.
34	8	H		
35	9			Lots, group of 70 on Rabbit Island. Some people shot them and just took the head.
36	9			
37	9			When there's still a floe edge. Goes up by boat.
38	10			
39	10			
40	10			
41	11		January to March	
42	11			
43	11			At floe edge a few years ago

Figure 32. Ringed Seal Areas of Occurrence

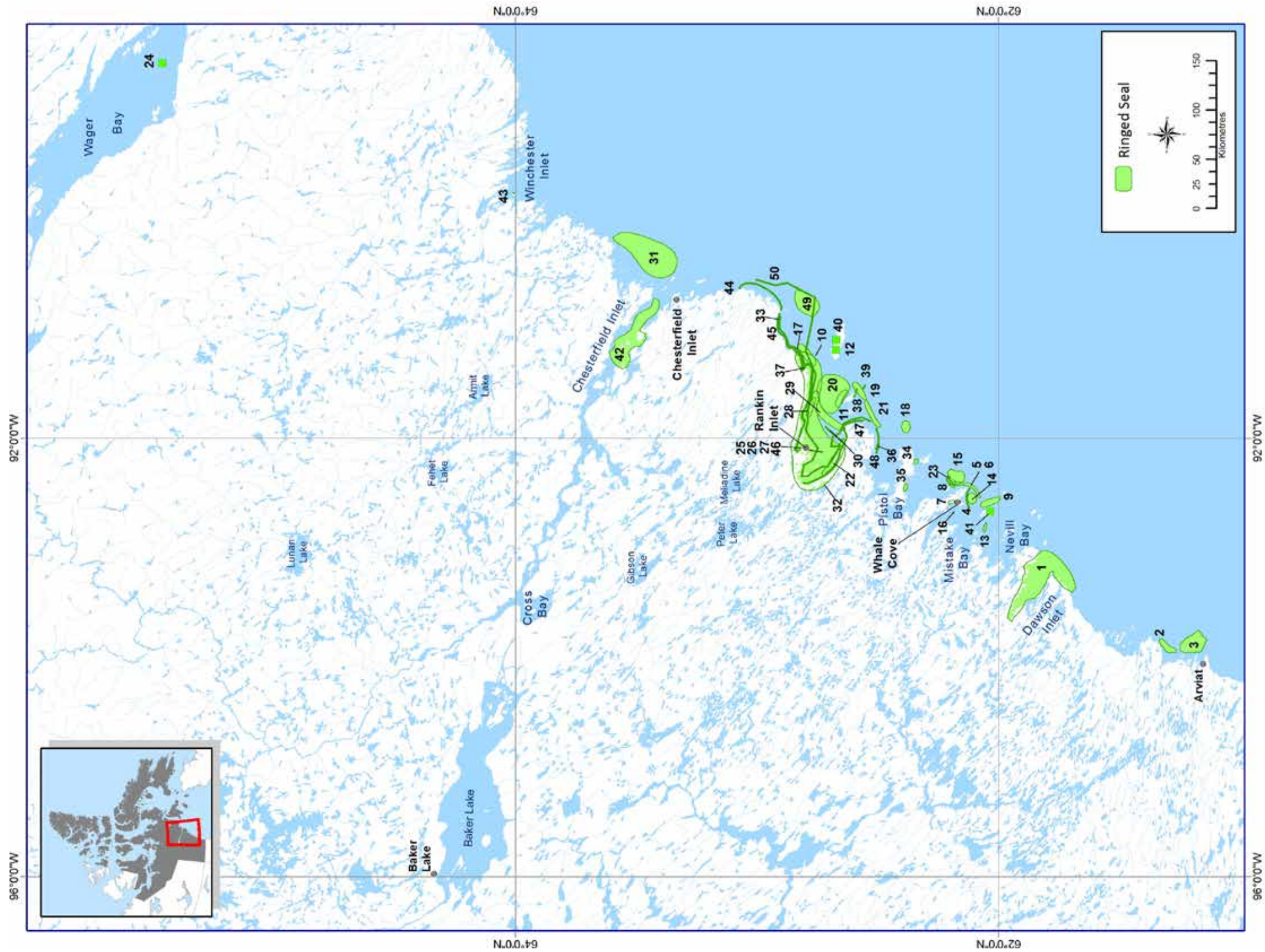




Table 38. Ringed Seal Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	A	Spring	Same seal as everywhere
2	2	H	Fall	Would hunt them with his father.
3	2	H		Would hunt them with his father.
4	2			In December when the floe edge is close, he hunts seal.
5	2			Caught along floe edge
6	2			Caught along floe edge
7	2			Watched bear on thin ice from on top of tank farm at Whale Cove. Seals got closer to town fleeing from bear, bear started charging, and seal went down the last hole to escape. Bear jumped through ice as the last one was going through the hole and surfaced with a seal a few minutes later.
8	2			Foxes that live on islands follow Polar Bears to scavenge for leftovers. Foxes hunt baby Ringed Seal. Where there's fox scat there's a seal den. If the den is too thick they mark it with urine and scat and come back when it has melted a bit. Seal den is called nunaqtaq or qammaq. Foxes also hunt eiders year-round at the floe edge.
9	2			Seal hunting area at floe edge when there's ice.
10	2			Rabbit Island
11	2	S		Lots of baby seals near Crane Island/Angijuuq.
12	2			Caught a few that were the size of Bearded Seal. Called natsivak. They live near islands in the deep water, feed on cod.
13	2			Caught a few that were the size of Bearded Seal. Called natsivak. They live near islands in the deep water, feed on cod.
14	2			Caught a pregnant seal off Whale Cove floe edge with very thick blubber. Had big 3 inch shrimp in its stomach.
15	2			At Qajaq Island. Lots of pregnant seals here. Can get up to 10 in one day.
16	2			On a calm day at Wilson Bay, saw a dead seal floating. He got close to look where it was shot, tried to touch it but then it woke up from sleeping, its body started shaking. He tried to pick it up and the seal tried to bite him.
17	2			Basking on flat rocks at low tide at a place called Akaliq.
18	3	A		Lots of big ones and small ones. Area turns into land at low tide.
19	3			Main hunting area.
20	3	A		Lots here when the ice is becoming dangerous.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
21	3		August/	Along the coast.
September	An area with currents, so food is in high abundance for seals here.			
22	3	S		Lots here for mating season.
23	3	AH		When in Whale Cove used to hunt here. If traveling from Rankin would stop here to catch a seal to bring home to his mother.
24	4	H		At floe edge. There are belugas and seals in this area.
25	4			Caught two near Swan Lake
26	6	H		Caught a seal here while dog mushing; caught it with a whip.
27	6	H		Caught around here.
28	6	H		Seal that lost its hole.
29	6	A		Lots at floe edge.
30	6			Hunt seal at ice crack.
31	6	HA		Used to be lots of seals here when he was young.
32	6	H		Used to be lots of seals here.
33	7			In nets
34	7	AS		Lots in the fall during the mating season. Sometimes hundreds inside cove and little inlets.
35	7	AS		Lots in the fall during the mating season. Sometimes hundreds inside cove and little inlets.
36	7	AS		Lots in the fall during the mating season. Sometimes hundreds inside cove and little inlets.
37	7	AS	Fall	Quite a few along here.
38	7	A		Lots here when the ice is forming.
39	7		Fall	Seals in deeper waters are bigger than those close to coast.
40	7		Fall	Caught one that was bigger than a Bearded Seal.
41	7		Summer	Caught a pup of the natsivak/bigger seal. It was bigger than normal Ringed Seals.
42	8	H	Spring and summer.	Hunt seals, belugas, bearded seals. Seal oil would be used for lamps. When she was young.
43	10			In polynya
44	10	A	April/May	Hundreds in this area

Figure 32. Ringed Seal Areas of Occurrence (continued)

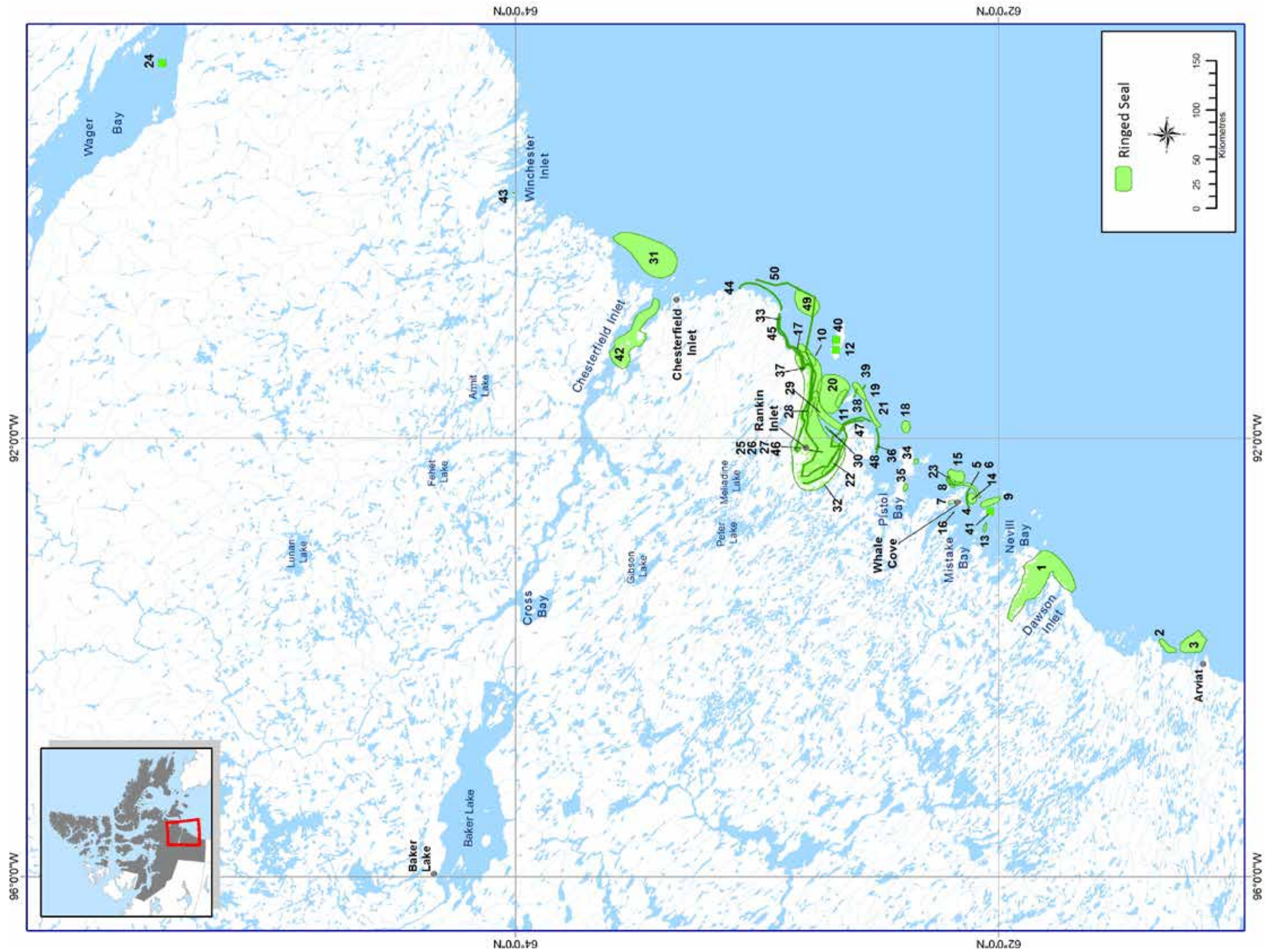




Table 38. Ringed Seal Areas of Occurrence (continued)

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
45	10			Some along here. Less now because of hunting traffic.
46	10		Fall	In little bays
47	10		Fall	In little bays
48	10	A		
49	11			
50	11		September/November	

Table 39. Ringed Seal Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	Spring	~2000 on top of ice at Sandy Point. Biggest grouping. Can den anywhere along coast.
2		All along coast, there are more to the north of Chesterfield Inlet. Extends down to Arviat.
6		
8	Year-round	
9		

Figure 33. Ringed Seal Probability of Occurrence

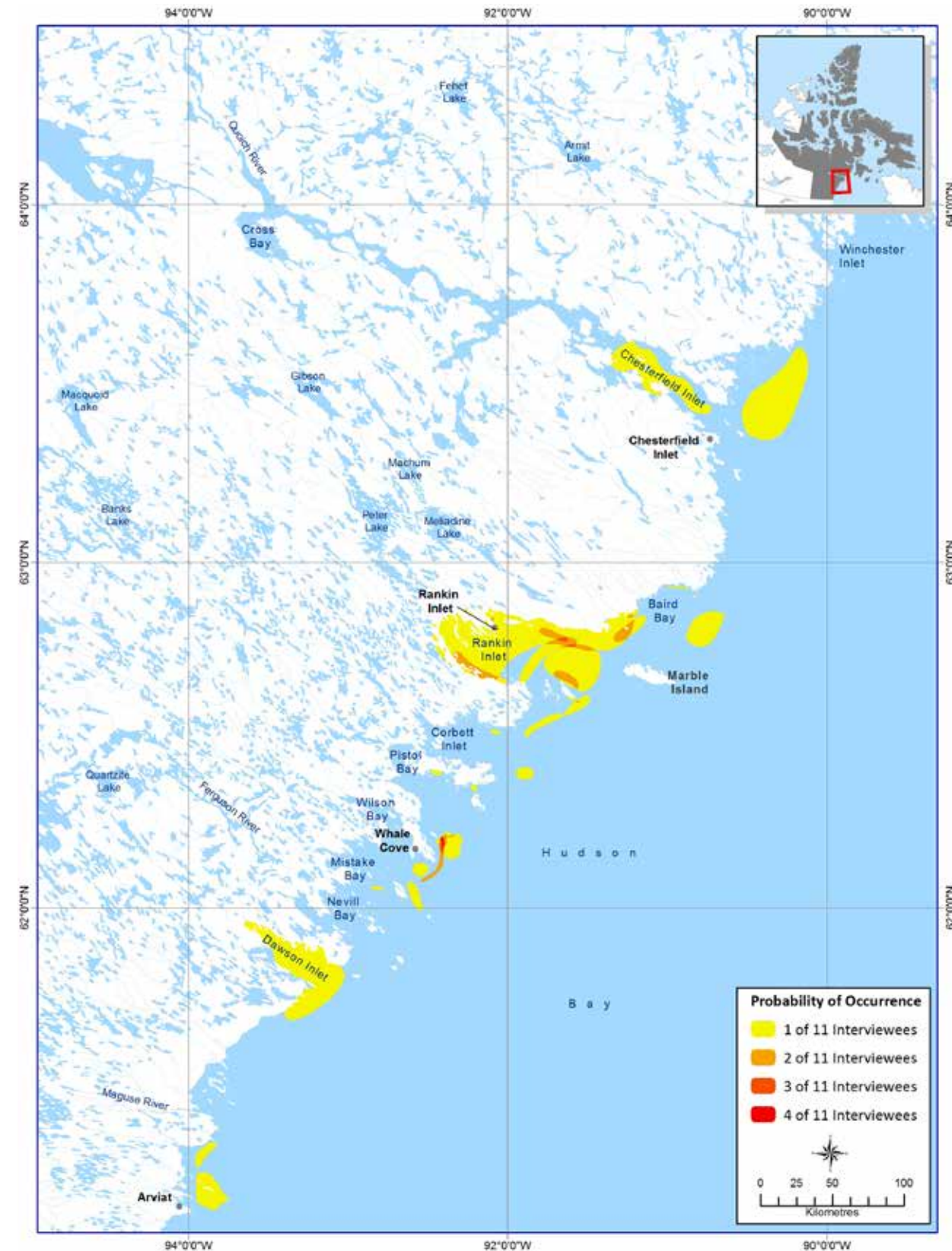


Figure 34. Bearded Seal Areas of Occurrence

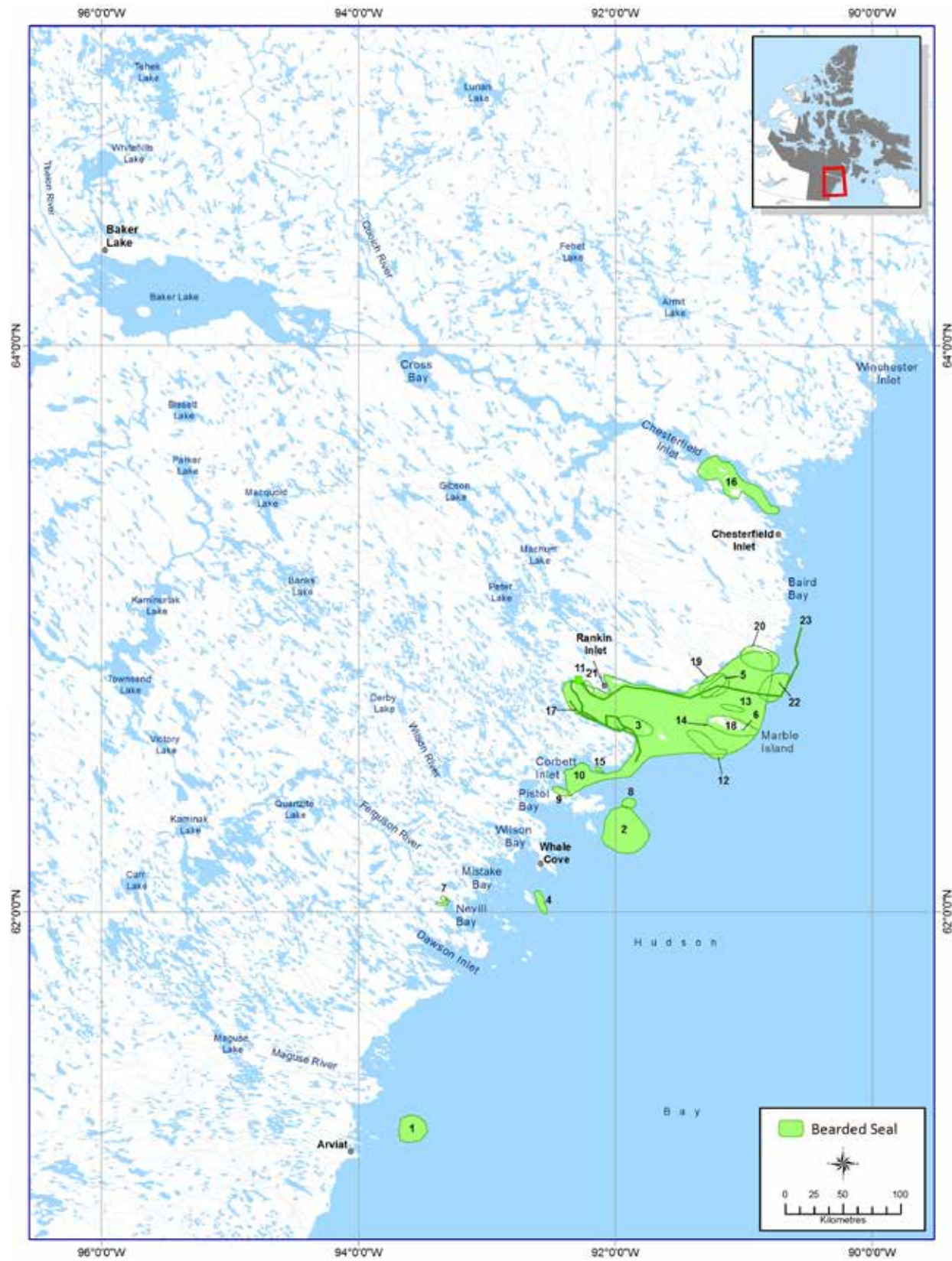


Figure 35. Bearded Seal Probability of Occurrence

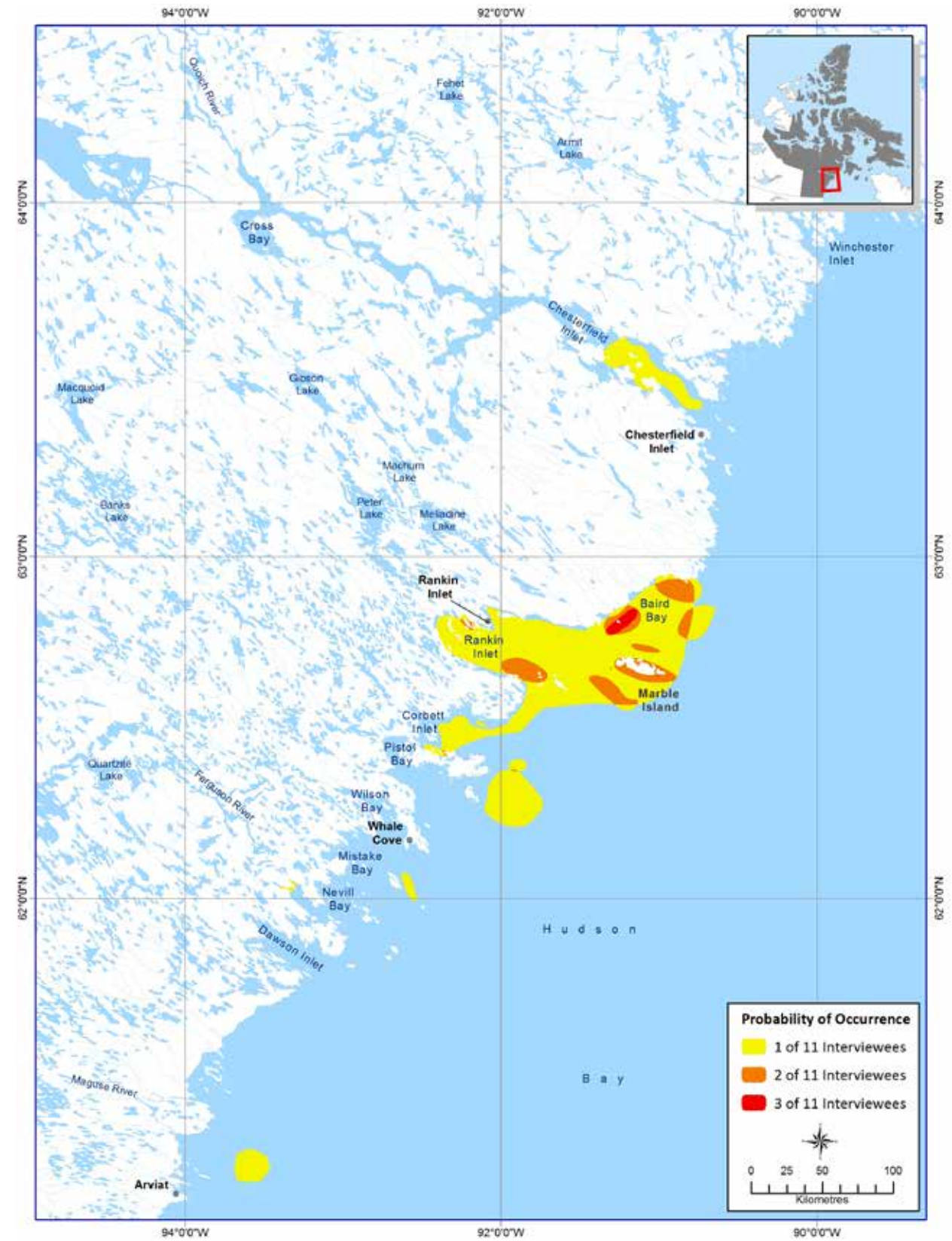




Table 40. Bearded Seal Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2	H	Fall	Would hunt for Bearded Seal with his parents here, in deep water. Seals move close to Maguse River when chasing rock cod or Arctic Char that are going up-river.
2	2			Near islands, it was chasing after cod.
3	2			His son caught one here.
4	2			Seal hunting area at floe edge when there's ice. Mostly ring seal but sometimes Bearded Seal too.
5	2			Rabbit Island
6	2			Bowhead killed by Killer Whales in 2012.
7	2			Basking on the rocks near Ferguson River.
8	3	A		Area turns into land at low tide.
9	3			Main spot to hunt Bearded Seal. Uses a Honda to hunt here.
10	6			Lots in shallower parts.
11	6			Can catch them all along here inshore any time of the year, but mostly in the summer.
12	7			Deeper areas, bigger Bearded Seal with better meat. Some nearly the size of walrus. Around all year but usually lots in the fall.
13	7			Deeper areas, bigger Bearded Seal with better meat. Some nearly the size of walrus. Around all year but usually lots in the fall.
14	7			Seen by Marble Island.
15	7			Lots in the fall when the ice starts forming. Seen on ice packs.
16	8	H		Hunted here when she was young.
17	10			
18	10			
19	10			
20	10			
21	10			
22	11		July to September	
23	11		September to November	

Table 41. Bearded Seal Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1		Anywhere. Can be seen with Ringed Seal, mixed in. Year-round.
7		Can be seen in most places as long as there is a good food supply. They normally group in one area then move on to the next spot.
8	Spring/Summer	
9	Fall/Spring	Closer to rivers when fish are coming down/going up river.

Figure 36. Harbour Seal Areas of Occurrence

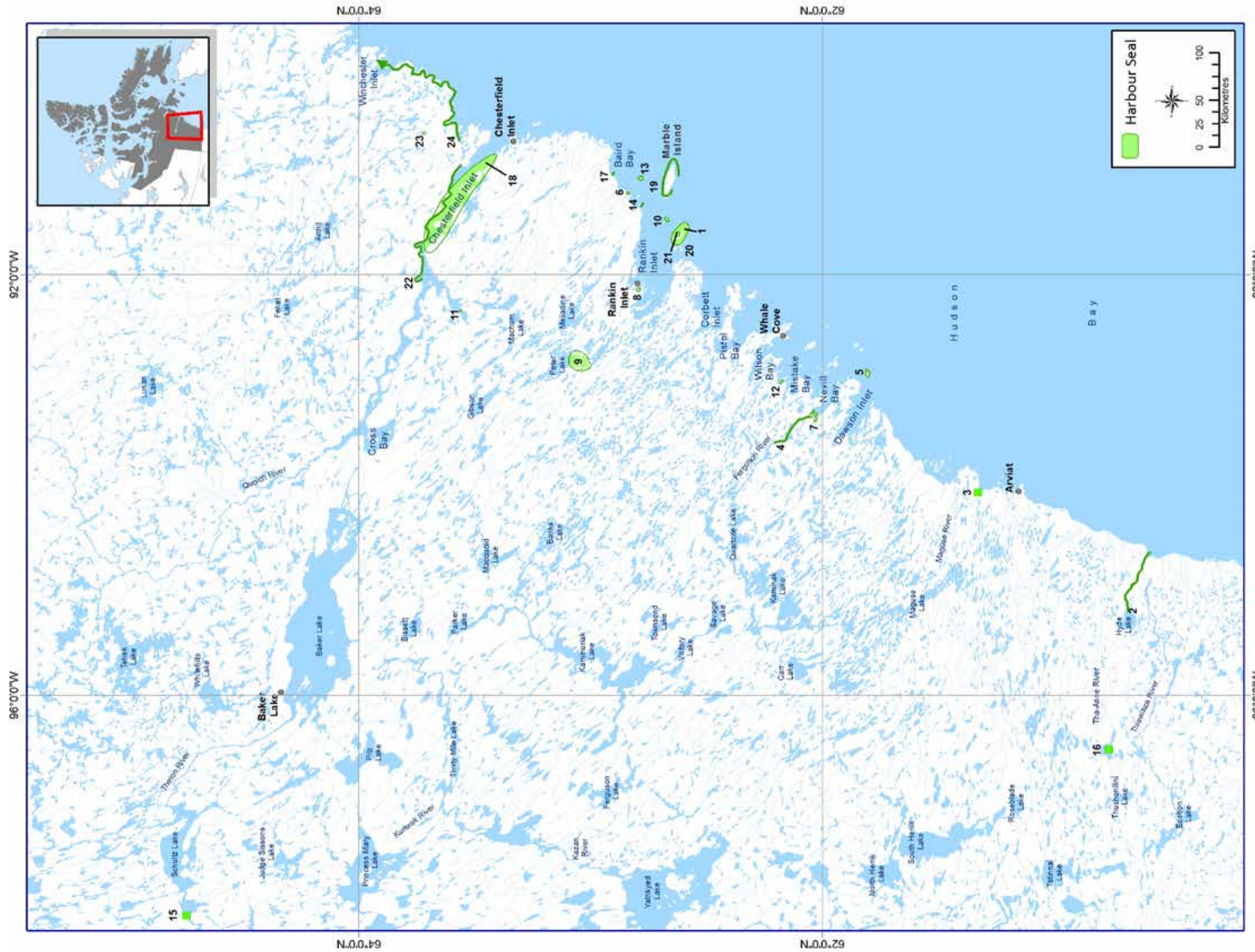






Table 42. Harbour Seal Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1			Easily seen around here on little islands where tides go down. Seen in summer and sometimes winter. Can sometimes see with Ringed Seal.
2	2			Travel up rivers and stay in lakes. Aglirnaqtuq is the real name, Aku'juaq is what people are starting to call it.
3	2			Go up Maguse River.
4	2			Travel up the Ferguson river.
5	2		October	50-100 harbour seals would gather on this island called Aigaqtuk, and some would go up Ferguson River to Kaminik Lake before it freezes.
6	2			Close to the river - fish there.
7	2			Basking on the rocks near Ferguson River.
8	3			Caught one near cabin at camp site, Figure 4, Label 9
9	3	H		Used to be in lakes and rivers but the rivers are not as deep now so they don't go upriver anymore. Stopped ~10 years ago.
10	3			Caught in 2013. When it's really cold their fur is the nicest.
11	3			
12	3			Caught a mother and pup.
13	6	H		On little island. Hasn't seen them there in a while.
14	7			Caught one here.
15	7		September	50 miles inland saw 2 Harbour Seals near Baker Lake when boating with a friend.
16	7			Some climb into lakes/rivers. A friend saw one near Arviat, 30 miles inland. The river flow is strong on this river.
17	7			
18	8	H		Seen around rivers, following fish into lakes.
19	9			
20	9			
21	11			
22	11	H		
23	11	H		Coming from fresh water going downstream.
24	11			Up coast as far as Wager Bay.

Table 43. Harbour Seal Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
4		Any areas with rivers have these seals.
7		Usually in areas where there are currents, or near rivers.
10	Spring/Summer	Close to rivers in the Chesterfield Inlet area.

Figure 37. Harp Seal Areas of Occurrence

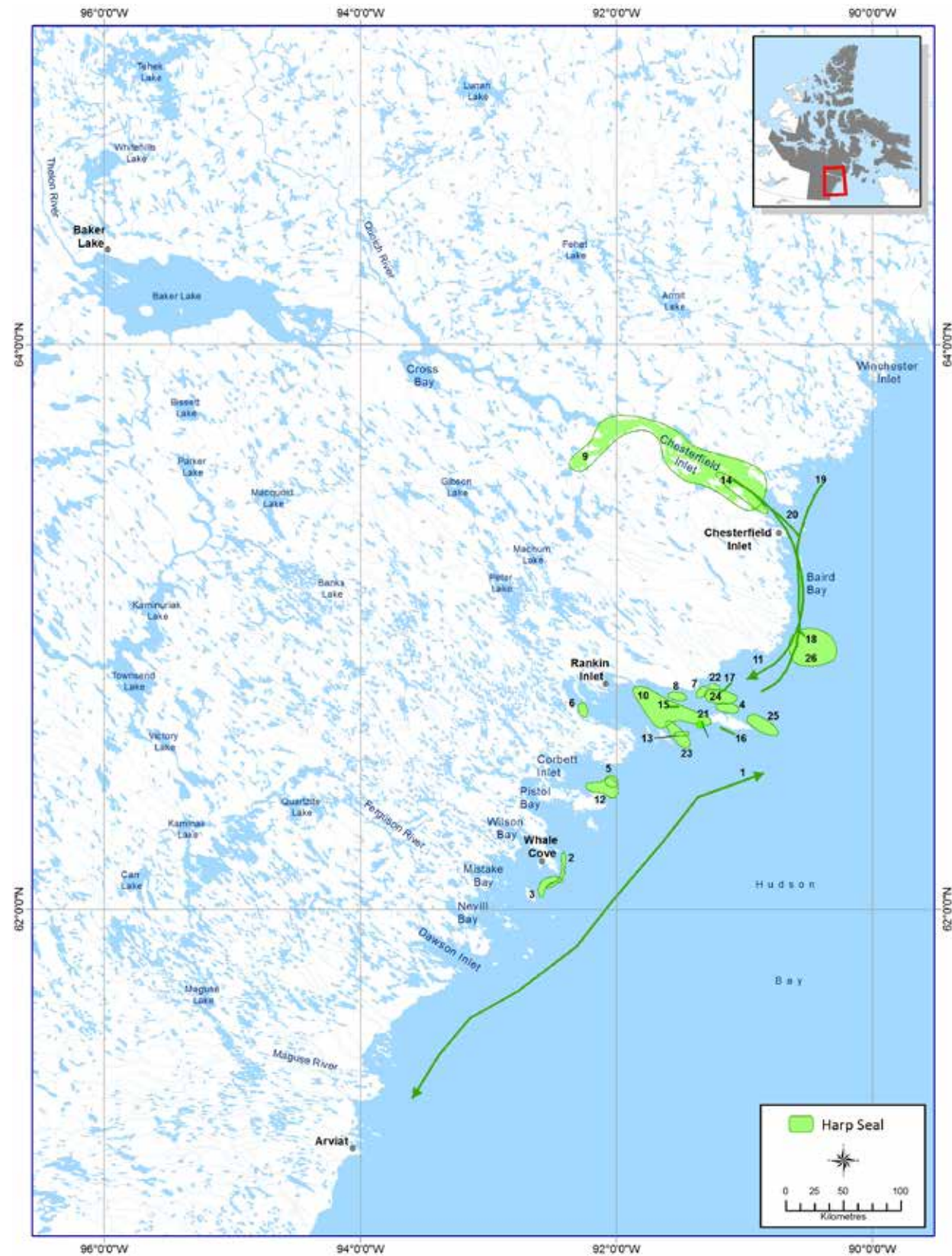


Figure 38. Harp Seal Probability of Occurrence

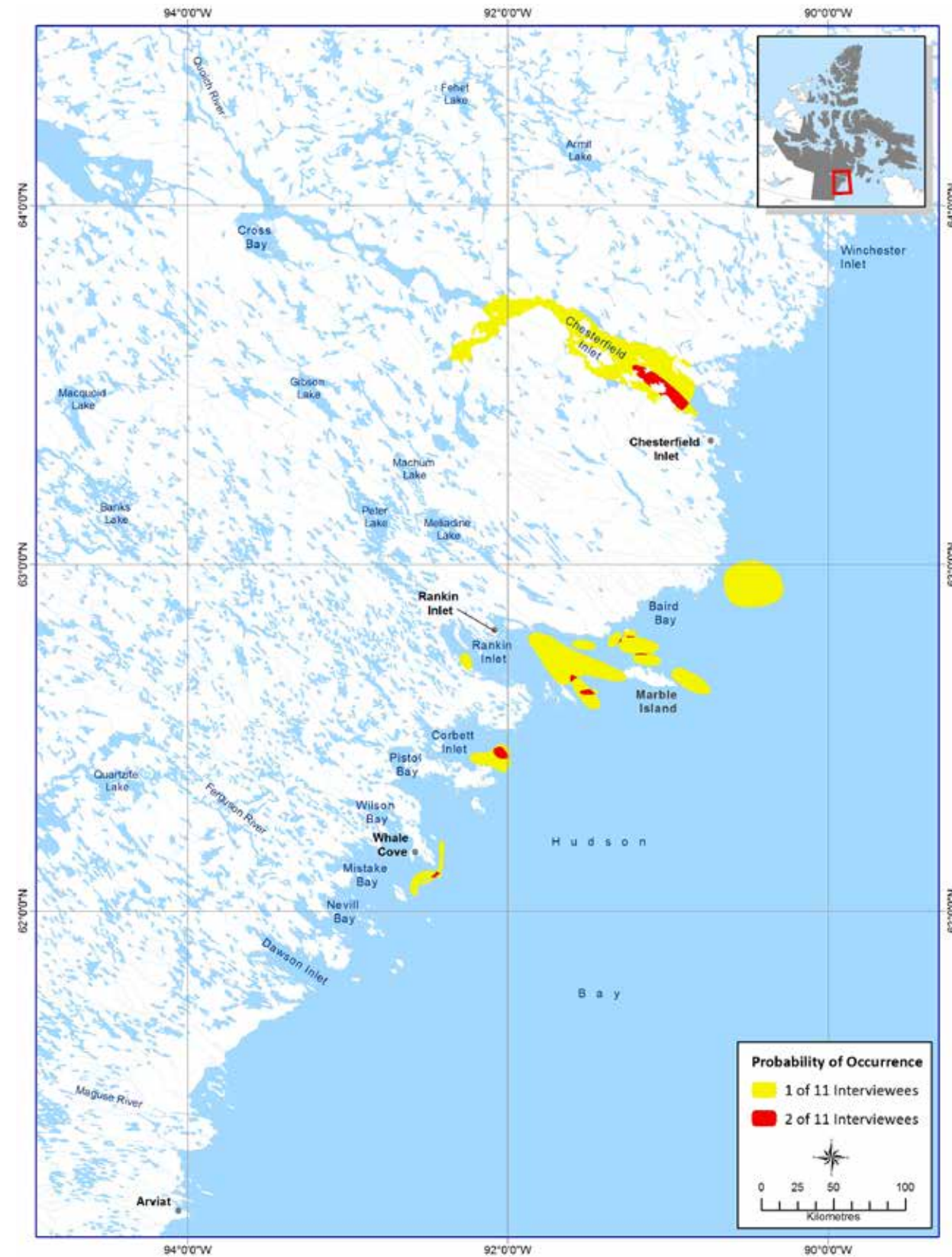




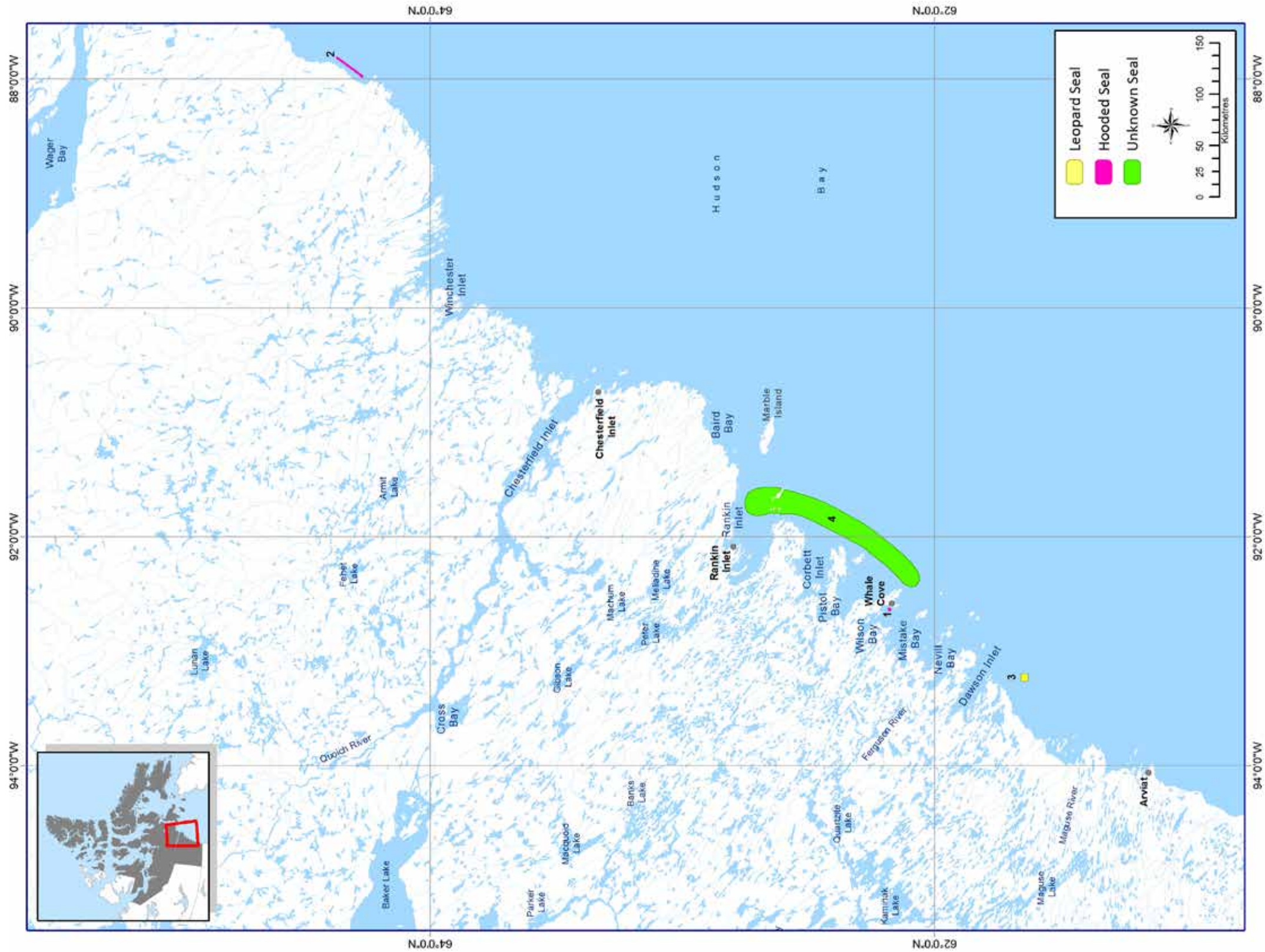
Table 44. Harp Seal Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		July	In July they would come close then go back again in the same month. They come from the north in July then leave at the end of July towards the south. They rarely go close to land, they stay deep. From Marble Island down to Arviat, they follow the same route.
2	2			Caught along floe edge.
3	2	H		Seen at a distance when hunting in Whale Cove. They pop halfway out of the water to look to see how far away you are.
4	3	A		
5	3			
6	6	H		Big one, alone.
7	6	H		Big one, alone.
8	6	H		Big one, alone.
9	6	HA		Big one, alone.
10	6			Still sometimes see groups but they are more rare.
11	6			Thinks they moved from this area to the South.
12	7			When the ice floes are low there are lots in this area going after capelin.
13	7			When the ice floes are low there are lots in this area going after capelin.
14	8	H		Called qairuliq, saw them out past Chesterfield Inlet.
15	9		August	When the fish are going up river the Harp Seals get closer to shore.
16	9			
17	9			
18	9			
19	9		August	
20	9		August	
21	10		August	
September				
22	10			
23	11		July/August	Gets one every two years. Too hard to chase.
24	11			
25	11			
26	11			

Table 45. Harp Seal Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	Summer	From Naujaat all the way south. In deep water, don't go in shallows.

Figure 39. Hooded Seal, Leopard Seal and unknown seal Areas of Occurrence





**Table 46.** Hooded Seal, Leopard Seal and unknown seal Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	3	H	Hooded Seal		Saw one with a big bubble on head. They don't hunt these as much anymore.
2	4	H	Hooded Seal	June	In 1950s seen when traveling here from Coral Harbour on dogsled. Baby hooded seal is called natsivalaaq. Spring, June about 1955-1956.
3	2		Leopard Seal		He saw a seal getting closer and closer. Its head was huge, the seal was longer than the boat (>22 feet). It was a leopard seal, recognized it from movies. It was going after murren that lay eggs under rocks on the islands.
4	2		Unknown Seal		Solitary seals, very small - 2 feet long as adult. Have long nails - that's how you can tell they're adults. Called najangaq - midget or dwarf seal. Can see in the summer when boating in deep area.

Figure 40. Beluga Areas of Occurrence

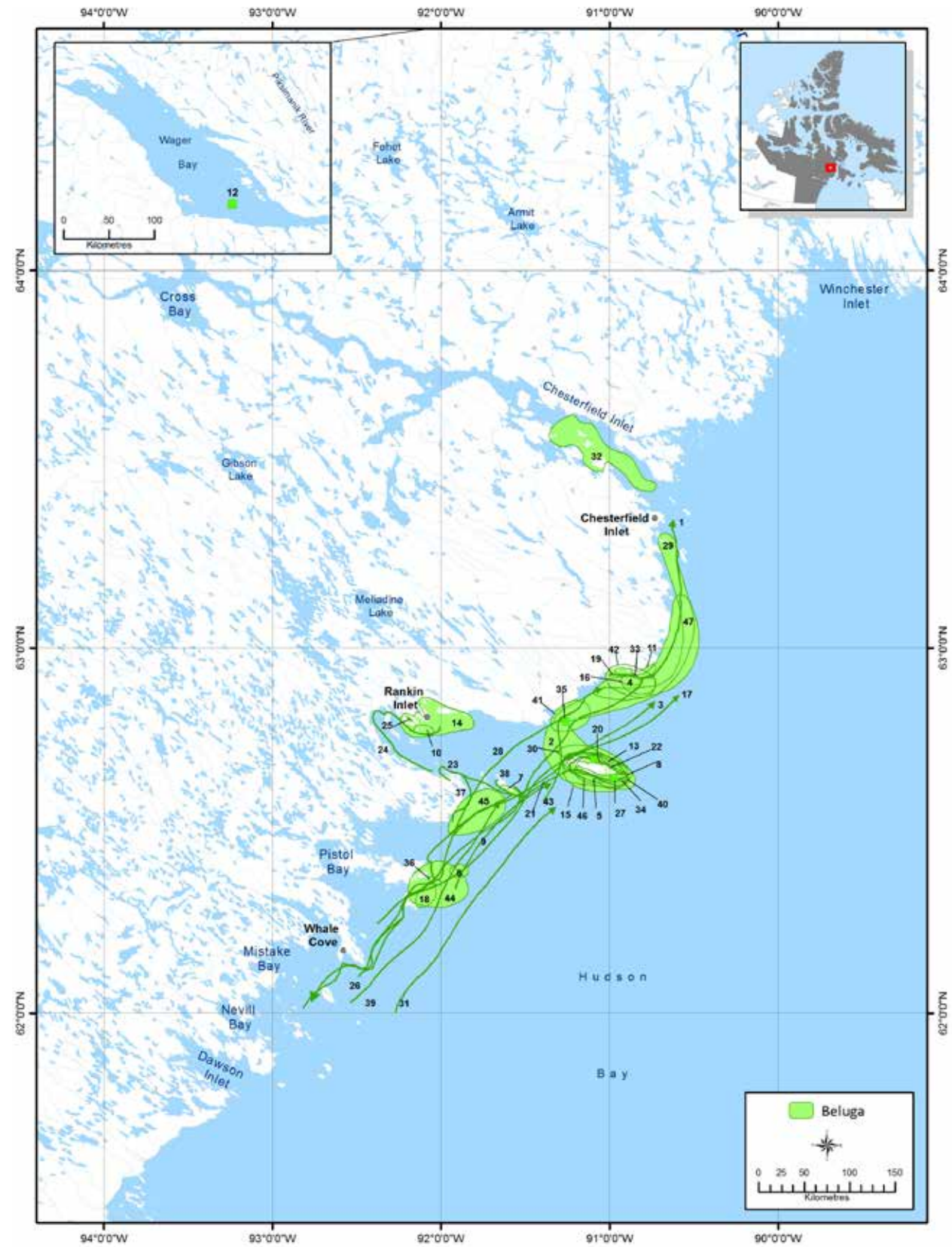


Figure 41. Beluga Probability of Occurrence

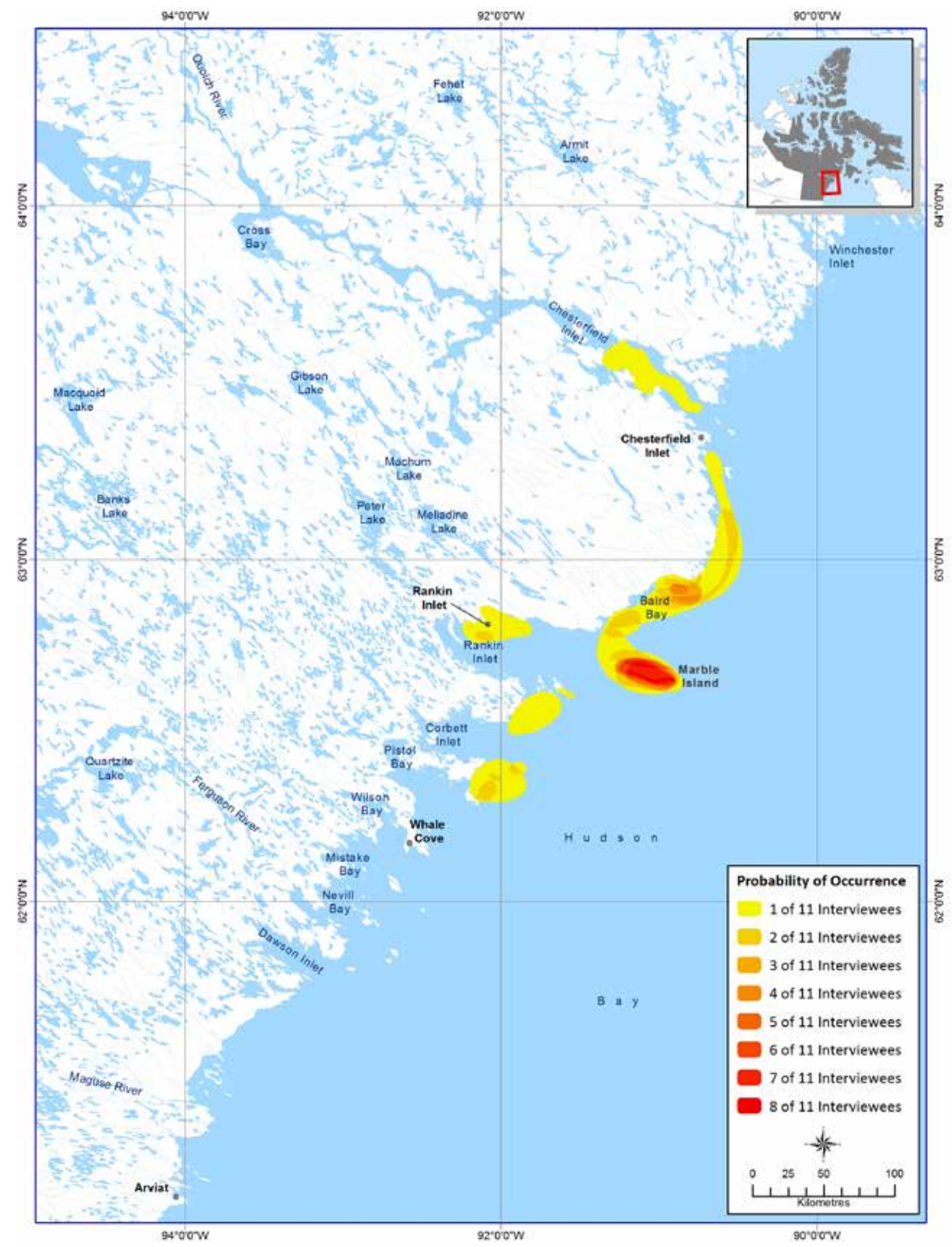




Table 47. Beluga Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	1	M	Summer	Open water only. Churchill to Rankin. Only when there's no ice. Going north.
2	1	A		Sees the most around Marble Island and across to coast.
3	2	M		Move from north to south starting in June. The ones in Churchill meet with the ones from the north. Before winter (around September) they start to go back south. When Killer Whales are nearby, beluga stay close to islands and shoreline.
4	2			At the end of August the belugas get closer to the shallows because Killer Whales come.
5	2			At the end of August the belugas get closer to the shallows because Killer Whales come.
6	3			Area turns into land at low tide.
7	3	A		Shallow area. Used to do a lot of beluga hunting there, still does today too.
8	3			
9	3	M		Migration from Churchill towards the north
10	3			Seen close to town in 2014.
11	3			Usually quite a few here
12	4	H		At floe edge. There are belugas and seals in this area.
13	4			
14	6	H		On little island. Hasn't seen them there in a while.
15	6			
16	6			
17	6	M	End of summer	Migration north
18	6			
19	7	H		In nets
20	7			Saw 15 of them near Killer Whales.
21	7	M	August	Migration route at the end of summer from the Churchill area.
22	7	M		
23	7			Side of Crane Island
24	7			When there were Killer Whales around lots of belugas went inland to a shallow area.
25	7			Hunted beluga at Sublu
26	7	M	Summer	Migration from Churchill northwards. Some go through shallow areas and others go through deeper areas around islands.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
27	7		October	Caught one here.
28	7	M		Migration through shallow areas.
29	8			
30	8	A		
31	8	M	June	Thinks they come from Churchill and go north to find colder waters.
32	8	H		
33	9			They hunt where it's shallow.
34	9			
35	9			In beluga nets.
36	9			
37	9			
38	9			
39	9	M	Mid-August/	Come from south, stay along the coast if there are Killer Whales around.
40	10			
41	10			
42	10			
43	10	M		Movement up coast
44	11			Come from south and stay close to coast
45	11			
46	11			
47	11			

Figure 42. Narwhal Areas of Occurrence

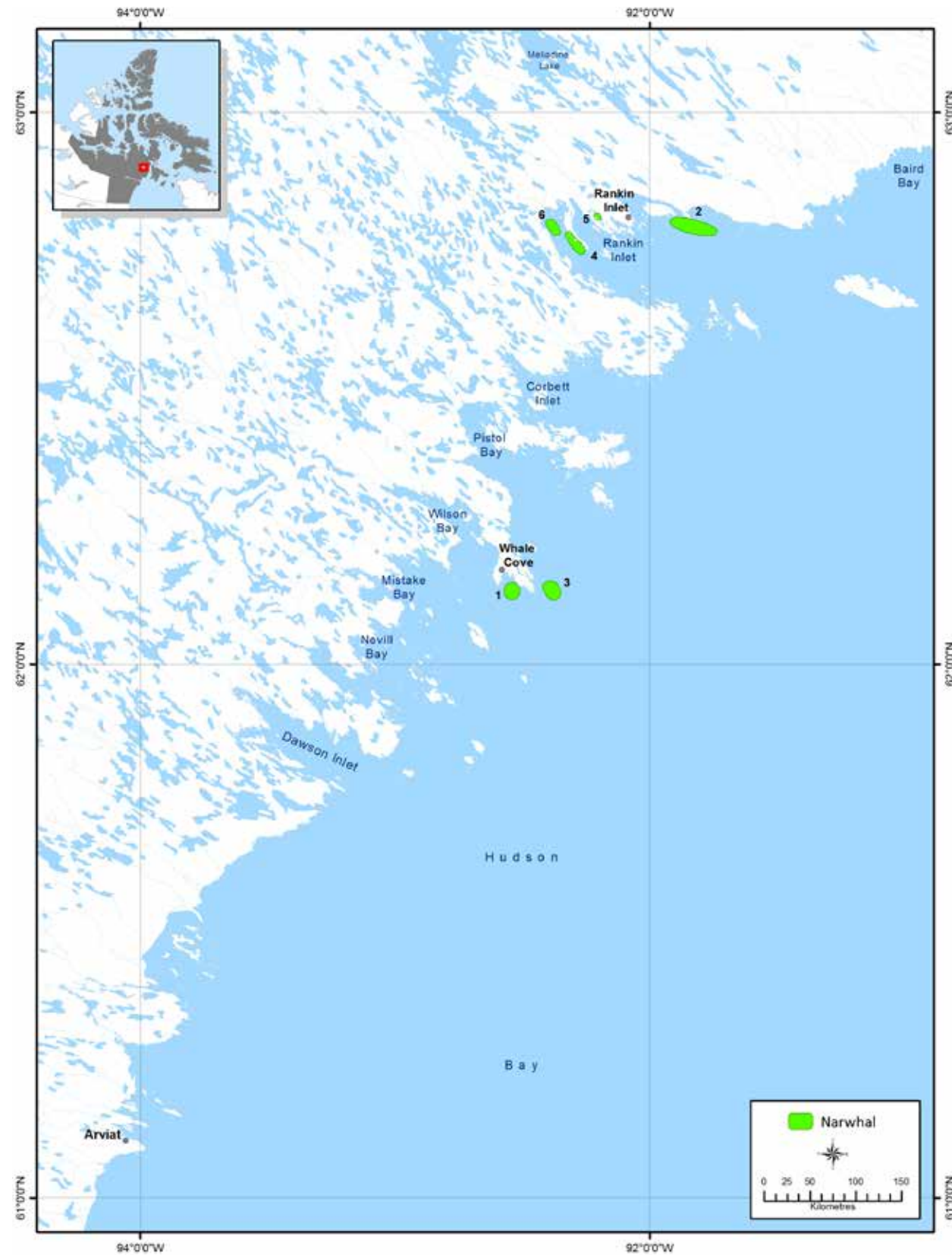


Table 48. Narwhal Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2	H		
2	2	H		There was a dispute between wildlife officers and the hunters, back when you couldn't hunt narwhals. Tusks were confiscated by Conservation Officers/RCMP. Hunters broke the wildlife office door and took back the tusks (5-8 of them).
3	2			Saw some but couldn't hunt because he didn't have a tag.
4	3		Fall	Narwhal come to this area every year. It's deep here. Usually see them in the fall when there's less boating activity.
5	6	H		
6	11		August	Was the only person to see it





Figure 43. Killer Whale and White-beaked Dolphin Areas of Occurrence

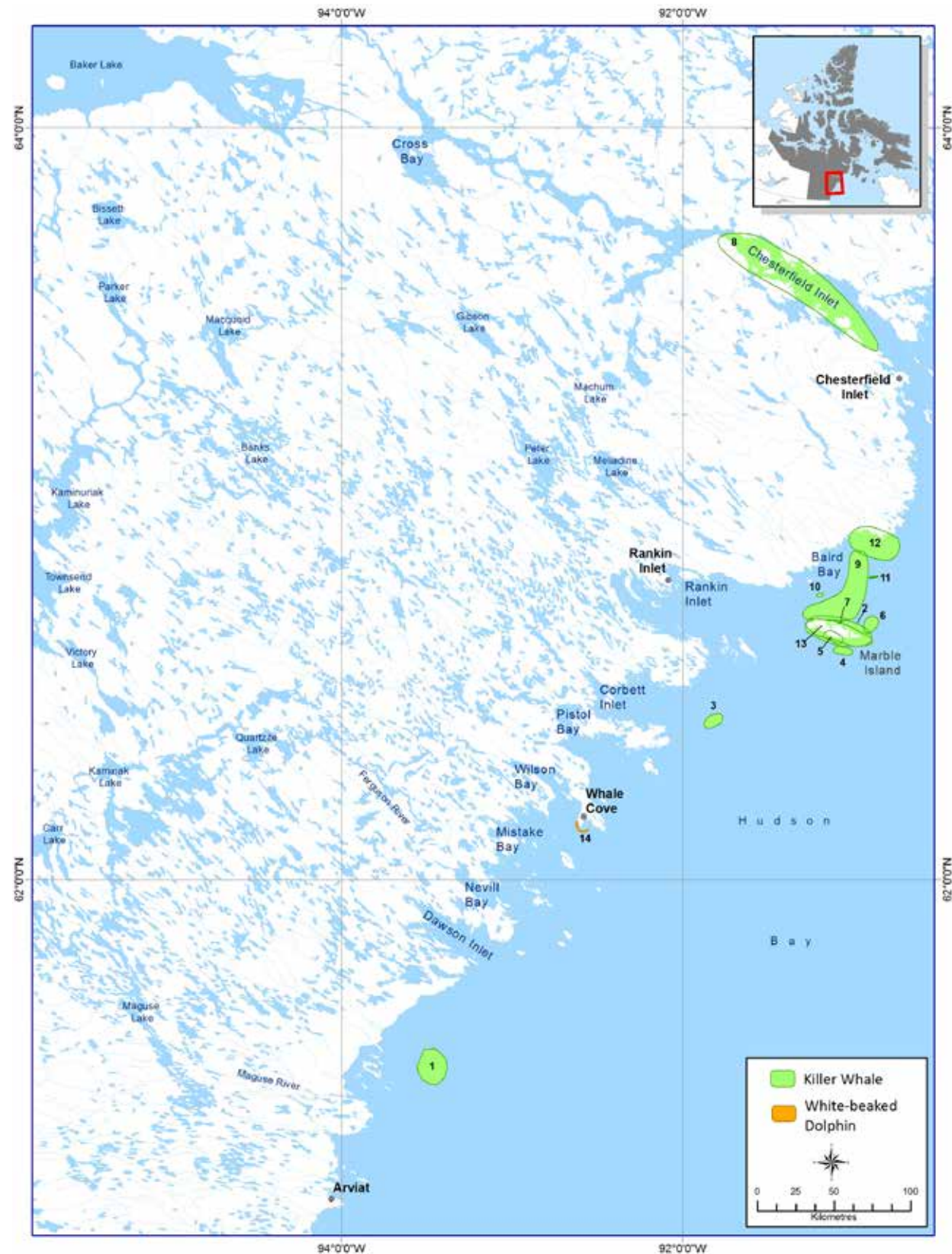
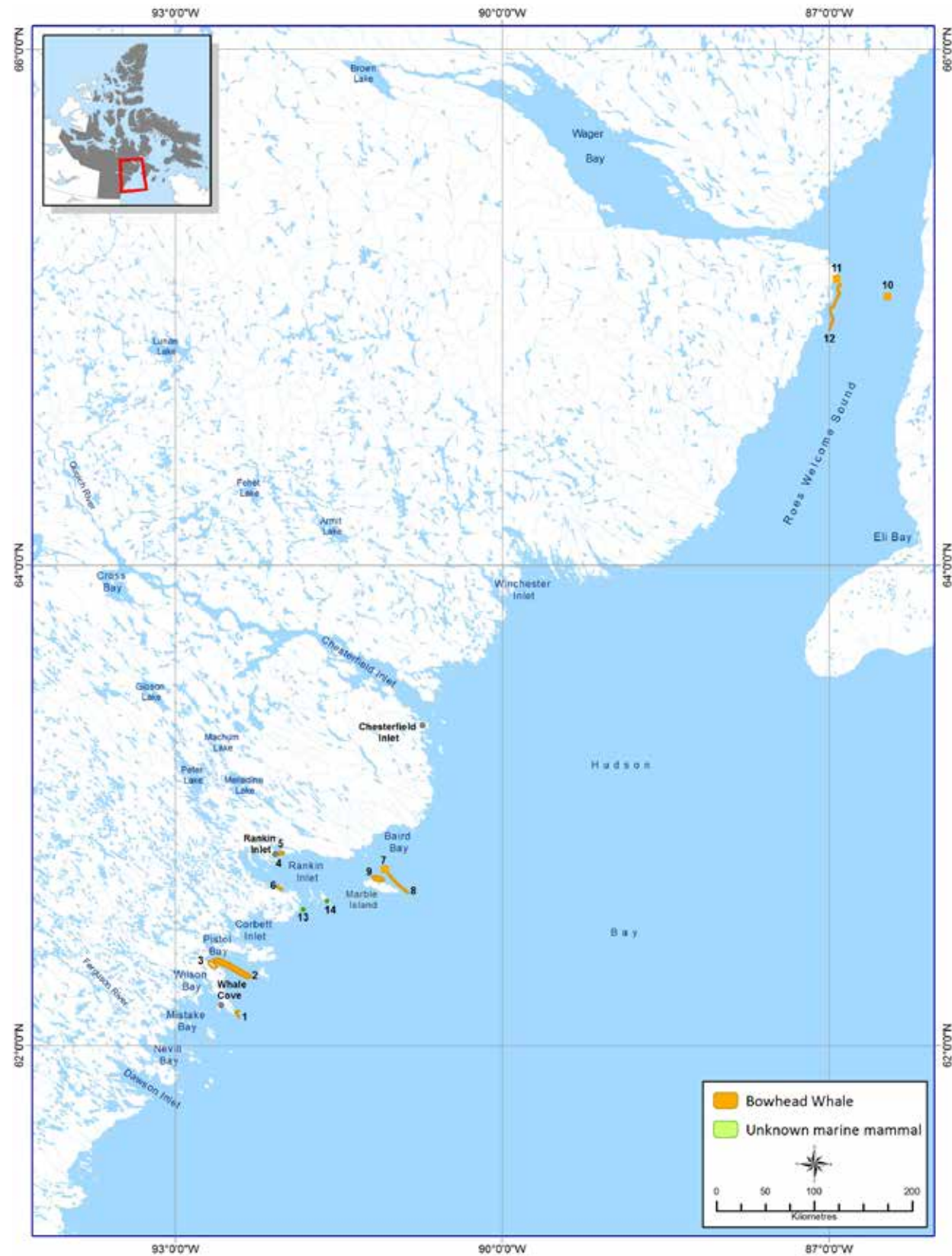


Table 49. Killer Whale and White-beaked Dolphin Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Killer Whale	3-4 years ago	Seen hunting belugas in 2012
2	2		Killer Whale		
3	3		Killer Whale		Saw about 10
4	3		Killer Whale		
5	3		Killer Whale		Killer Whales come here every year. Last year saw beluga maqtaaqs floating around from Killer Whale kill. Killer Whales tend to scare beluga and seals away.
6	6	H	Killer Whale		
7	7		Killer Whale		Sighting in a shallow area.
8	8	H	Killer Whale		Seen around Chesterfield Inlet.
9	8		Killer Whale		By Marble Island
10	9		Killer Whale		Seen a bunch of groups around here. They move very quickly.
11	9		Killer Whale		Seen a bunch of groups around here. They move very quickly.
12	10		Killer Whale		Baker Foreland
13	10		Killer Whale		
14	2		White-beaked Dolphin		Around Whale Cove

**Figure 44.** Bowhead Whale and unknown marine mammal Areas of Occurrence



**Table 50.** Bowhead Whale and unknown marine mammal Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Bowhead Whale		Seen when boating, 50 yards away. Thought an island had risen up!
2	2	H	Bowhead Whale		Where great-grandmother and great-grandfather used to hunt Bowhead Whales. Very deep area.
3	2	H	Bowhead Whale		Whale bones found by grandmother. A carver made a seat out of them.
4	3		Bowhead Whale		Seen one pop up in between ice
5	4		Bowhead Whale		Seen near Thomson Island
6	6		Bowhead Whale		Seen while boating
7	7		Bowhead Whale		Seen here and followed it towards Marble Island. Touched it and it dove and they never saw it again.
8	7		Bowhead Whale		Seen here
9	8	H	Bowhead Whale		Seen on her way from Chesterfield Inlet to Rankin Inlet out by Marble Island
10	10		Bowhead Whale	August	Saw three south of Wager Bay. Rankin Inlet bowhead hunt caught the whale here in 2009.
11	10		Bowhead Whale	August	Butchered the caught whale here in 2009.
12	10		Bowhead Whale		Saw 2 or 3 bowheads along the coast during 2009 bowhead hunt.
13	2		Unknown marine mammal		Hit seal when traveling slowly at night in boat over shallow area. Heard a big splash, it must have woken up when they hit it. Was big, maybe Bearded Seal.
14	3		Unknown marine mammal		Only saw the dorsal fin of a whale, moving very slowly, had a lot of teeth, same size as beluga but really black, not aggressive.



Figure 45. Edible and Hollow Stemmed Kelp and Bladder Wrack Areas of Occurrence

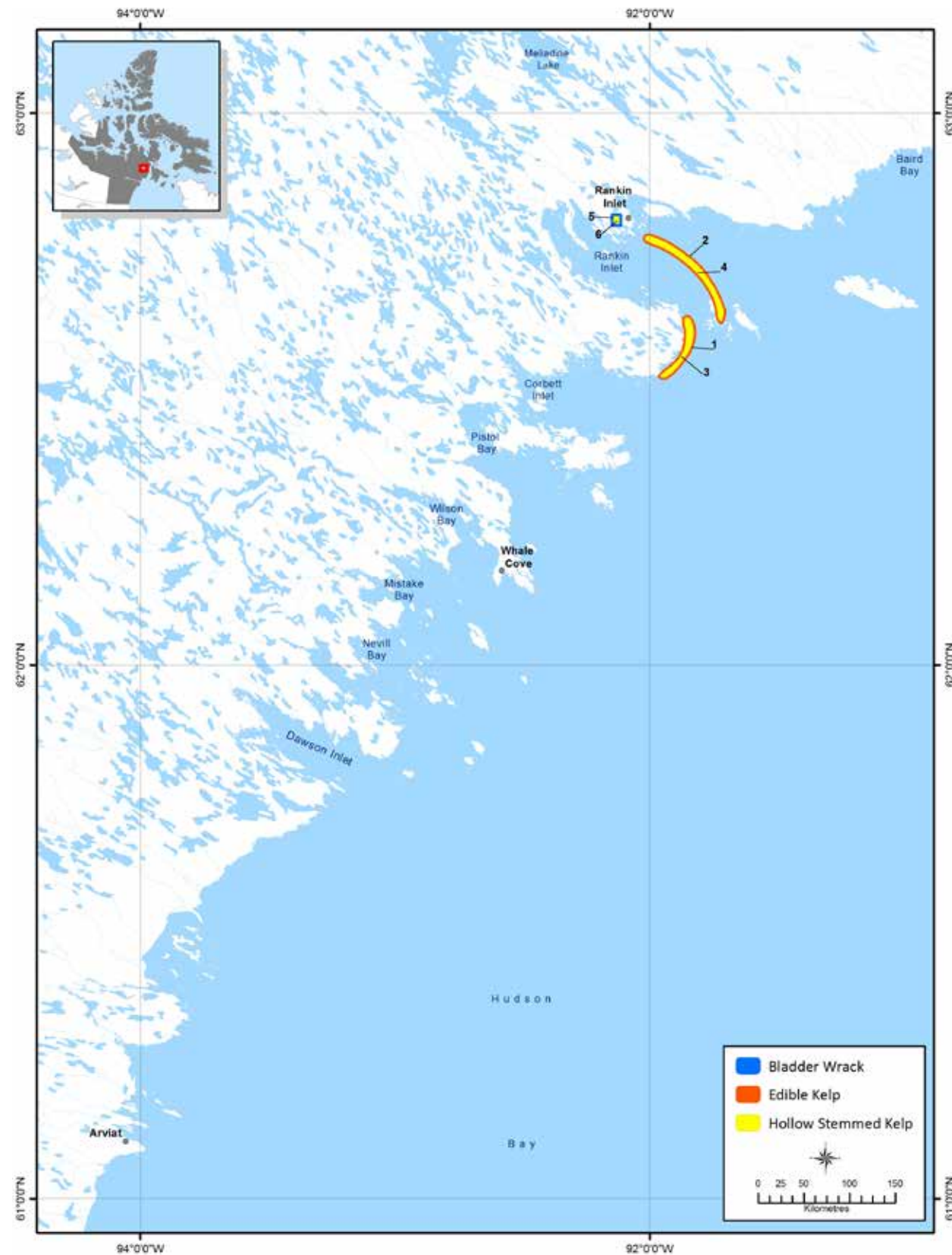


Table 51. Edible and Hollow Stemmed Kelp and Bladder Wrack Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Edible Kelp		At low tide with reef. Panniqtuuq point
2	2	A	Edible Kelp		Reef area, lots
3	2		Hollow Stemmed Kelp		At low tide with reef. Panniqtuuq point
4	2	A	Hollow Stemmed Kelp		Reef area, lots
5	3		Hollow Stemmed Kelp		In nets
6	3		Bladder Wrack	Summer	

Table 52. Edible and Hollow Stemmed Kelp and Bladder Wrack Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1		Bladder Wrack	Anywhere on coast where tide goes down.
2		Bladder Wrack	All along shore at low tide. Found where you find mussels.
8		Bladder Wrack	Found everywhere in ponds.
2		Edible Kelp	In deeper areas. They float when there's a south wind and get carried by currents. In September they make big clumps that the seals sit on.
3		Edible Kelp	Deep water, visible only at low tide. Some people eat it.
8		Edible Kelp	Found everywhere when tide goes out.
1		Hollow Stemmed Kelp	So much that you have to drive the boat around it. Too much. More this year than normal.
2		Hollow Stemmed Kelp	In deeper areas. They float when there's a south wind and get carried by currents. In September they make big clumps that the seals sit on.
8		Hollow Stemmed Kelp	Her mother used to boil them with some salt water. Collected when the tide goes down.

Figure 46. Alpine Pondweed, Eel and Goose Grass, Mare's Tail and Sea Lungwort Areas of Occurrence

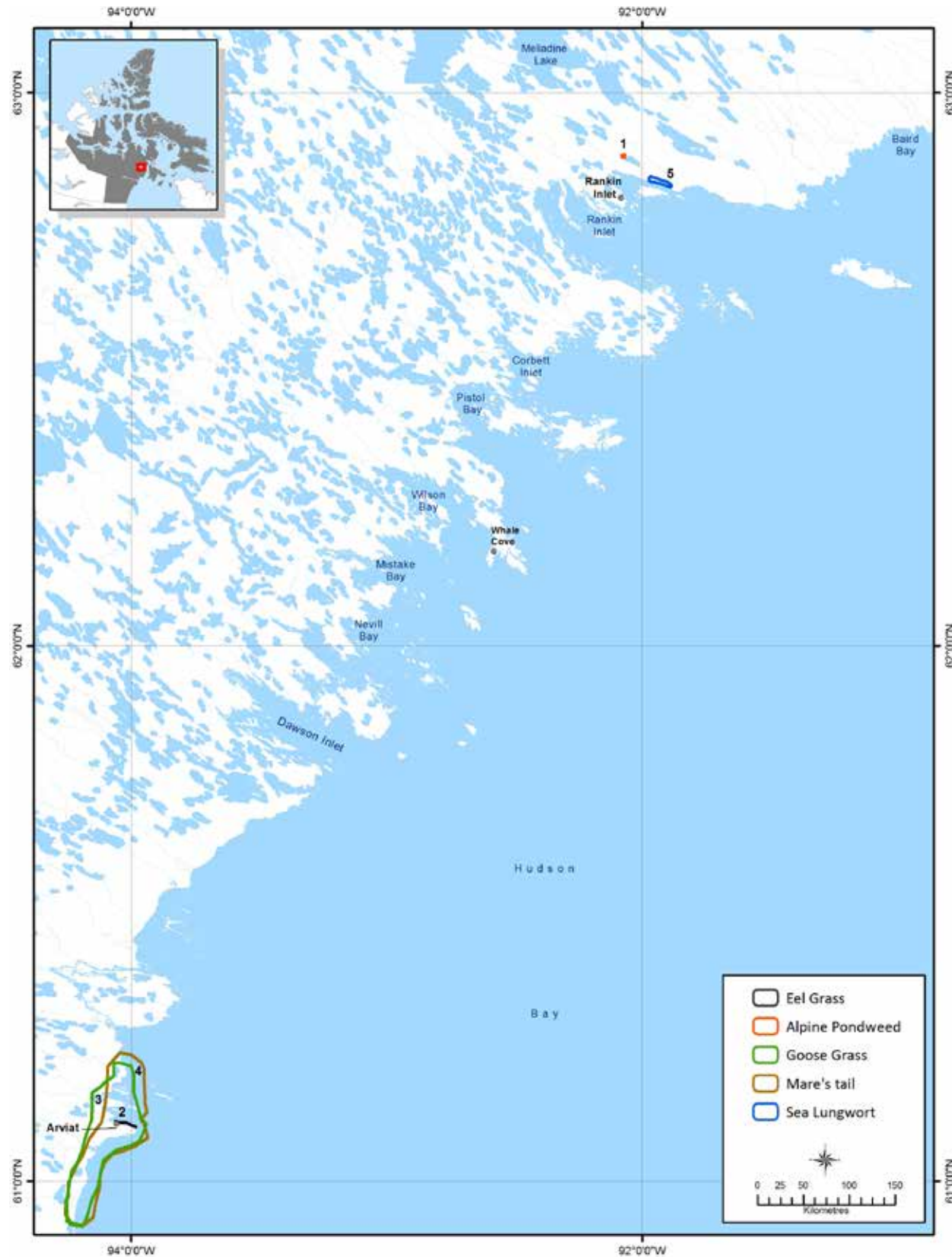


Table 53. Alpine Pondweed, Eel and Goose Grass, Mare's Tail and Sea Lungwort Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	3		Alpine Pondweed		In small ponds or streams
2	2		Eel Grass		Low tide, where eels are found. Only in Arviat area.
3	2	A	Goose Grass		Around Arviat. Lots.
4	2		Mare's tail		Around Arviat - same area as goose grass.
5	3		Sea Lungwort		All along coast where rivers or streams meets the sea

Table 54. Alpine Pondweed, Eel Grass, Mare's Tail and Sea Lungwort Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
1		Eel Grass	Lakes that dries up later in summer.
8		Eel Grass	In ponds
1		Floating Buttercup	Anywhere inland where it's dry.
2		Floating Buttercup	
8		Floating Buttercup	In little ponds/streams. When the pond dries up all the leaves die.
1		Mare's Tail	Around muddy ponds/streams where water dries up. Some out by his cabin at Sandy Point, Figure 4, Label 1 in ponds. Lots near Sandy Point. Shouldn't drive through areas where you see these, will get stuck in mud.
2		Mare's Tail	
8		Mare's Tail	Older relatives would add these to tobacco to extend the tobacco. They would ask her to collect them. Found in little ponds. Probably out right about now (August).
3		Robbin's Pondweed	In small ponds or streams.
1		Sea Lungwort	On little islands with gravel.
3		Spiny Sour Weed	In deep water



Figure 47. Canada, Ross's and Snow Goose Areas of Occurrence

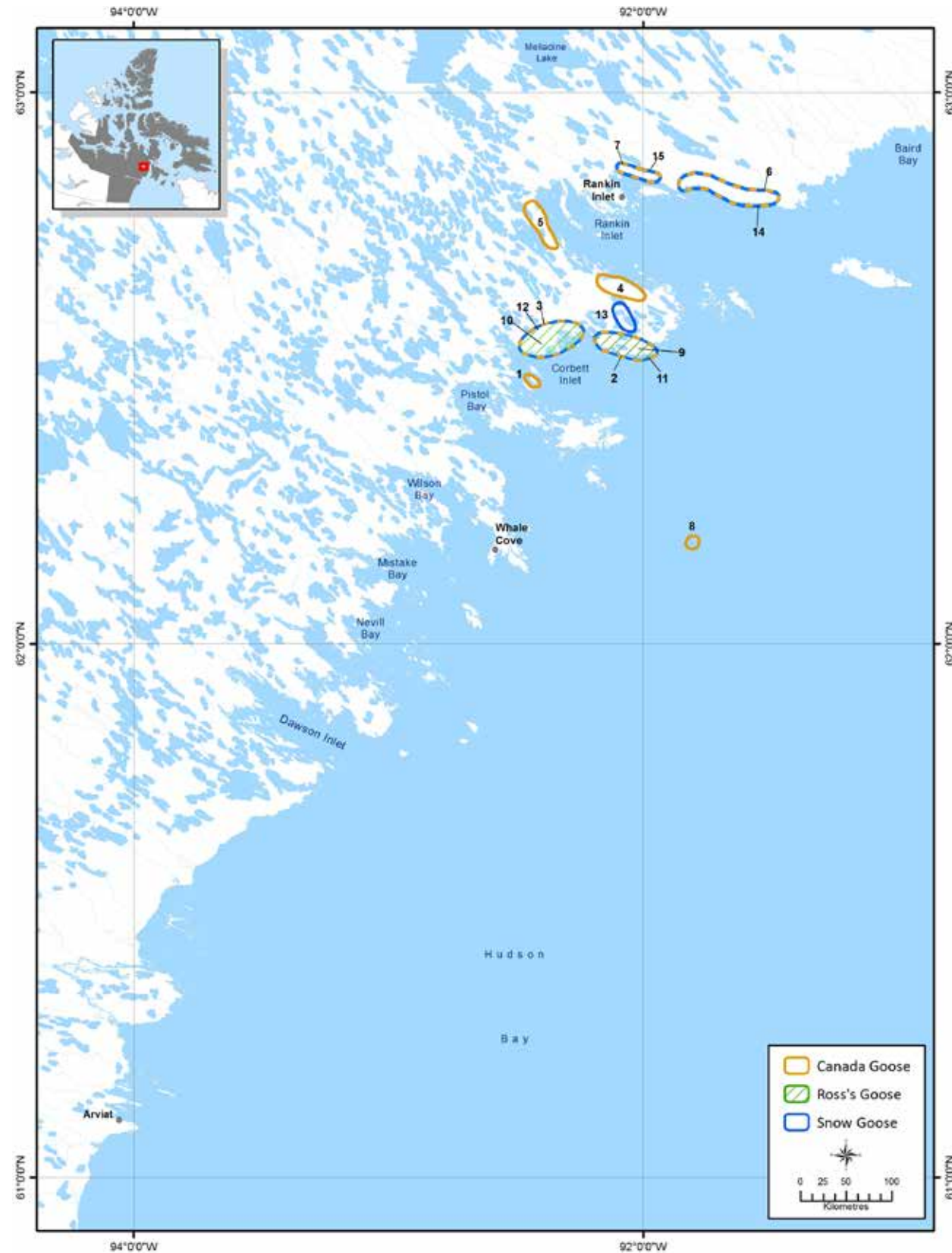


Table 55. Canada, Ross's and Snow Goose Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	5	S	Canada Goose		Used to go to this island to get eggs; hasn't seen them in the last 5 years and has been told that there are hardly any more.
2	5	S	Canada Goose		At spring camp
3	5	S	Canada Goose		
4	5	SA	Canada Goose		Canada geese like low areas with lots of water
5	5	SA	Canada Goose		More here
6	5	S	Canada Goose		Low spots, near streams.
7	5	S	Canada Goose		
8	5	SA	Canada Goose		On Walrus Island, eggs everywhere, 2 feet apart. They start nesting here 1 month before the mainland sites.
9	5	S	Ross's Goose		At spring camp. Once in a while sees Ross's goose with a red beak.
10	5	S	Ross's Goose		
11	5	S	Snow Goose		At spring camp
12	5	S	Snow Goose		
13	5	SA	Snow Goose		More here
14	5	S	Snow Goose		Low spots, near streams.
15	5	S	Snow Goose		

Figure 48. Arctic, Common Loon and Red-throated Loon, Green-winged Teal, Mallard and Northern Pintail Areas of Occurrence

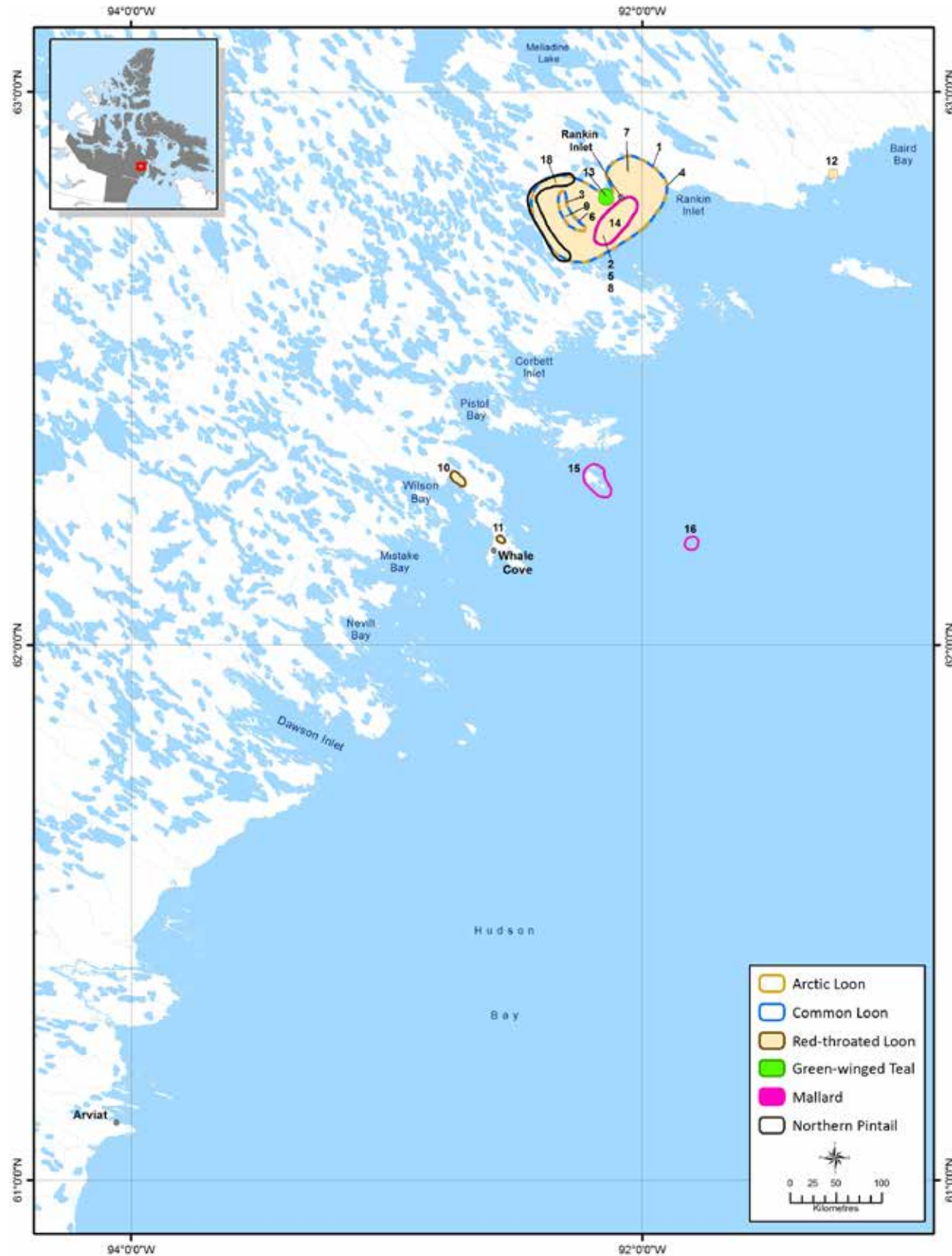


Table 56. Arctic, Common Loon and Red-throated Loon, Green-winged Teal, Mallard and Northern Pintail Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	5		Arctic Loon		Hennik Lake
2	5	S	Arctic Loon		Nesting around falcon site 20.
3	5	S	Arctic Loon		Barrier Islands
4	5		Common Loon		
5	5	S	Common Loon		Nesting around falcon site 21.
6	5	S	Common Loon		Barrier Islands
7	5		Red-throated Loon		Hennik Lake
8	5	S	Red-throated Loon		Nesting around falcon site 19.
9	5	S	Red-throated Loon		Barrier Islands
10	5	H	Red-throated Loon		One of the most dangerous birds when they have young - they will attack from underwater when you try to swim.
11	5	H	Red-throated Loon		
12	5		Red-throated Loon		Saw when looking for falcon sites, across from Rabbit Island.
13	5		Green-winged Teal		Seen close to town. Fly straight up like a helicopter.
14	5	SA	Mallard		Nest sometimes 5 feet apart on small islands
15	5	SA	Mallard		Millions!
16	5	S	Mallard		On Walrus Island, eggs everywhere, 2 feet apart. They start nesting here 1 month before the mainland sites.
17	5	SA	Mallard		Three islands north of Fullerton with millions of mallard ducks - his uncle told him this was the place to go to get eggs. Place name = "Mitiliit" ("millions of mallards").
18	5		Northern Pintail		Breed more along seashore.



Figure 49. Black Guillemot, Common Raven and Herring Gull Areas of Occurrence

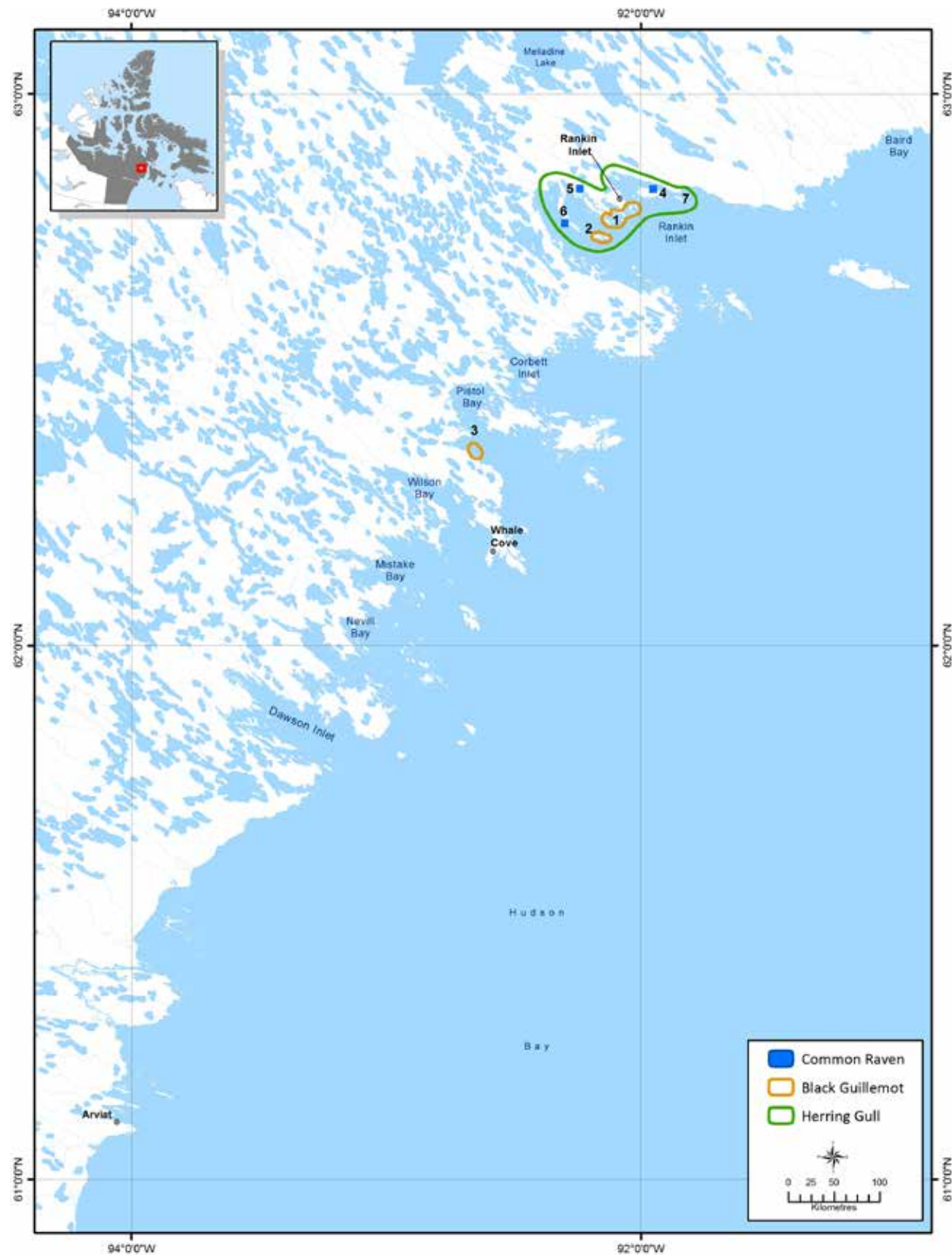


Table 57. Black Guillemot, Common Raven and Herring Gull Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	5	A	Black Guillemot		Lots on small islands.
2	5		Black Guillemot		Barrier Islands
3	5	S	Black Guillemot		Collect the eggs. They have eggs when the ice is just breaking up.
4	5	S	Common Raven		Nest at these site every year, have 4 eggs per year.
5	5	S	Common Raven		Nest at these site every year, have 4 eggs per year.
6	5	S	Common Raven		Nest at these site every year, have 4 eggs per year.
7	5	S	Herring Gull		Nest on small islands/boulders near small lakes.

Figure 50. Gyrfalcon and Peregrine Falcon Areas of Occurrence

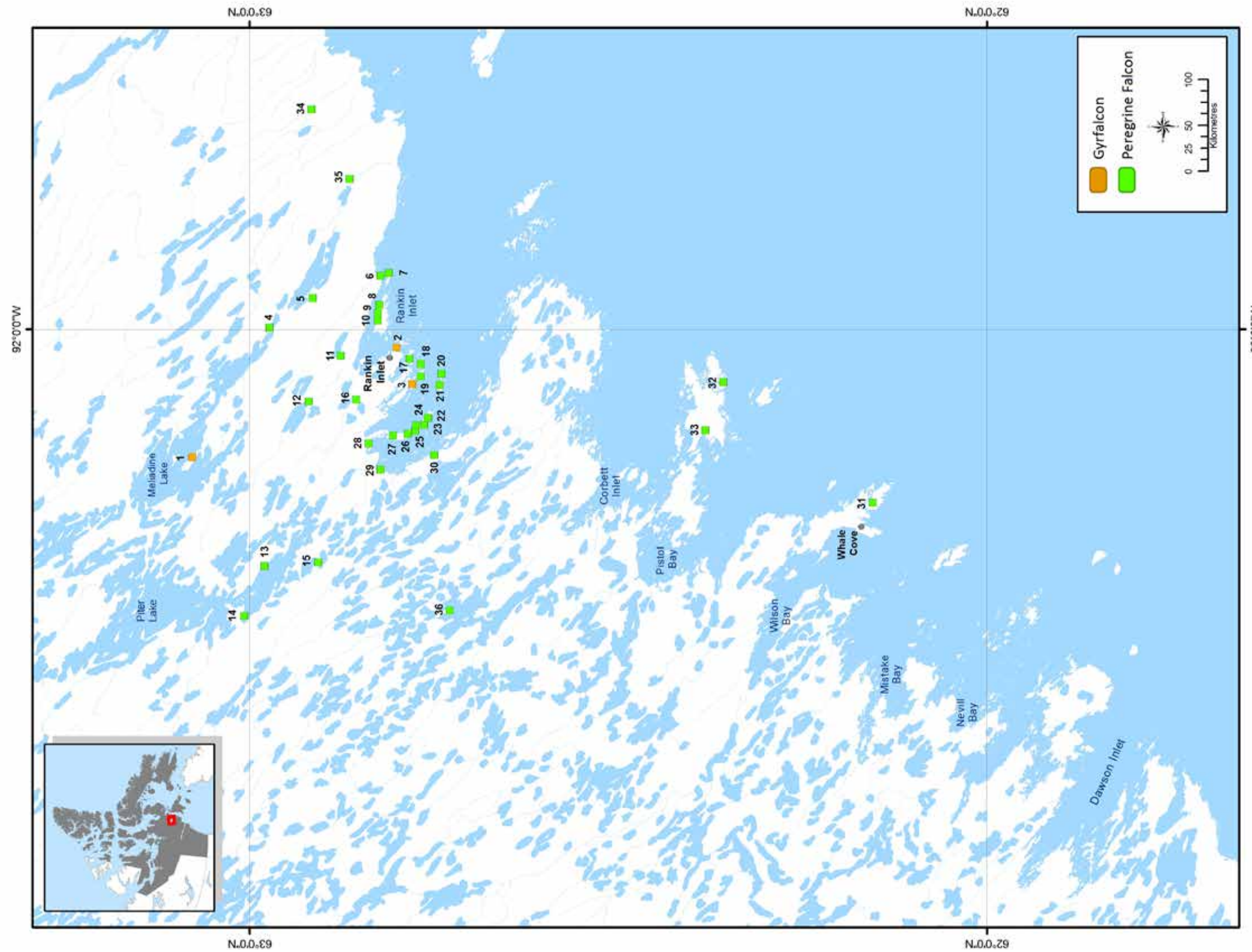






Table 58. Gyrfalcon and Peregrine Falcon Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	5		Gyrfalcon	April	Ptarmigan crossed in front of him and the gyrfalcon caught it. 2009.
2	5		Gyrfalcon		On a shed in Rankin. Came back a few years in a row.
3	5		Gyrfalcon		Nearly caught one here when trapping Peregrine Falcons.
4	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
5	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
6	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
7	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
8	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
9	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
10	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
11	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
12	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
13	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
14	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
15	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
16	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
17	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
18	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
19	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
20	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
21	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
22	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
23	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
24	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
25	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
26	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
27	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
28	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
29	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
30	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting site
31	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
32	5		Peregrine Falcon		Huge bedrock cliff, 3 stories high. Lots of really good nesting ledges.
33	5		Peregrine Falcon		
34	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		On the way to Josephine River.
35	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		On the way to Josephine River.
36	5	S	Peregrine Falcon		Two big birds ready to fly.

Figure 51. Bald Eagle, Rough-legged Hawk and Snowy Owl Areas of Occurrence

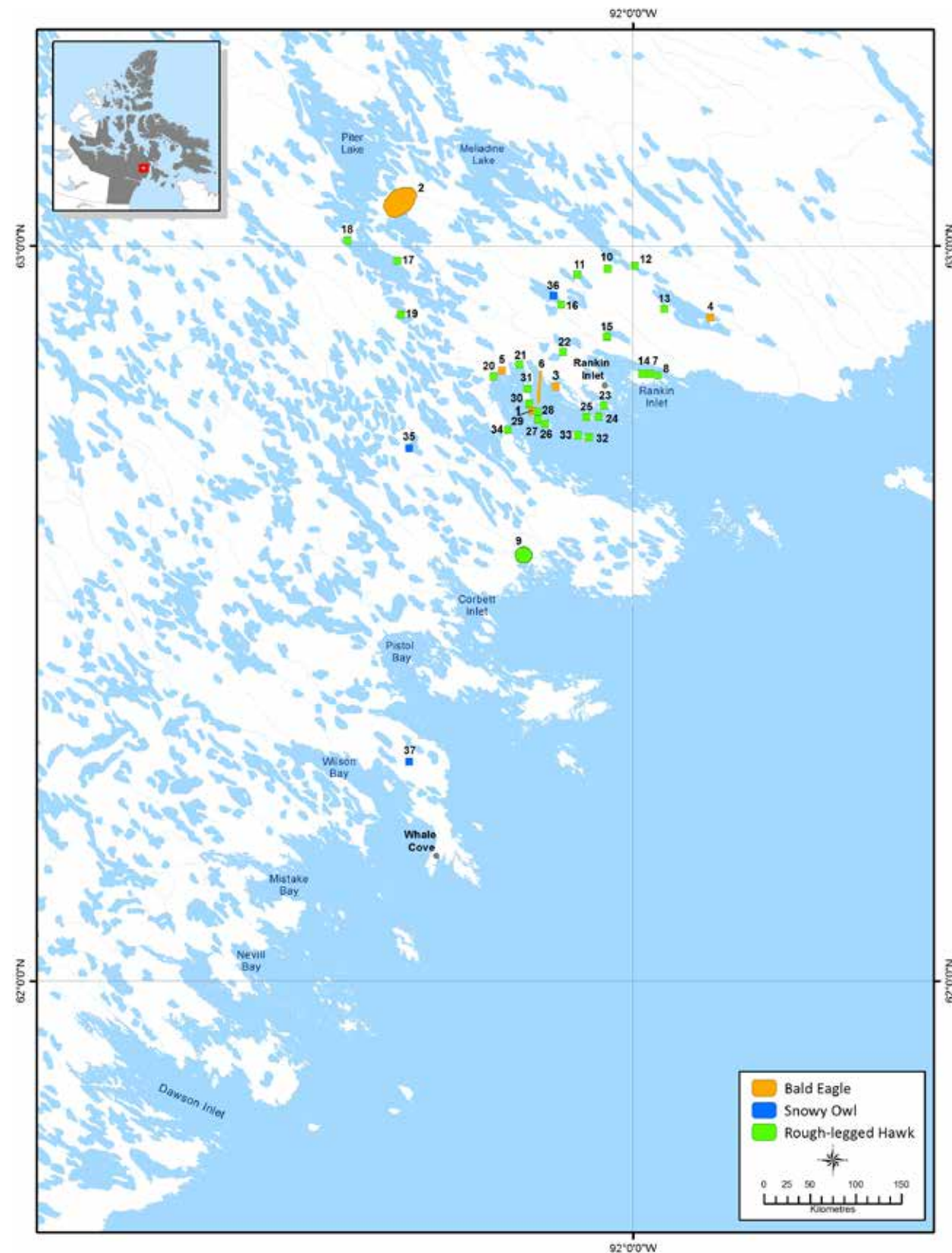


Table 59. Bald Eagle, Rough-legged Hawk and Snowy Owl Areas of Occurrence

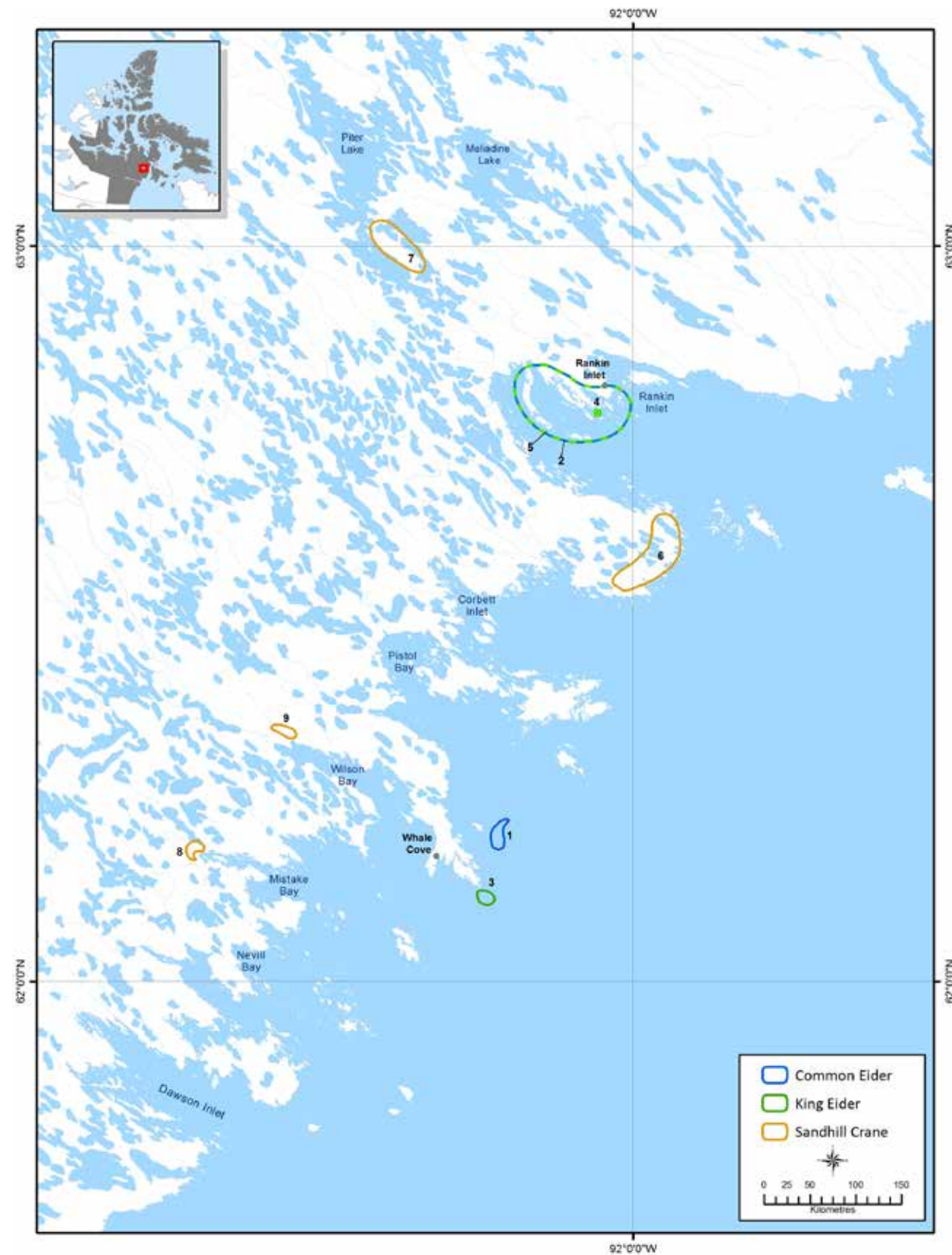
MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	5	S	Bald Eagle		In 2013 a Bald Eagle had eggs in a nest at falcon research site 65 but they abandoned them.
2	5		Bald Eagle		Seen in Peter Lake area in 2014.
3	5	S	Bald Eagle		Nesting site. Found a big feather.
4	5		Bald Eagle		Saw it land there
5	5		Bald Eagle		At Diane River, flying very high.
6	5		Bald Eagle	July	Saw it flying. Seen Bald Eagles every year for the past 5 years.
7	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Nesting site. No Rough-legged Hawks stayed this year (2015). One pair had a nest but they abandoned the egg.
8	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Nesting site. Not occupied this year (2015).
9	5		Rough-legged Hawk		Usually arrive 1-2 weeks before Peregrine Falcons and leave around the same time (end of August). Fight with Peregrine Falcons for territory.
10	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk	May-August	Nest near lake.
11	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk	May-August	In 2013 one had 5 chicks in a nest very close to the mine road.
12	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
13	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
14	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
15	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
16	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
17	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.



MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
18	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
19	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
20	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
21	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
22	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
23	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
24	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
25	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
26	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
27	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
28	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
29	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
30	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
31	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
32	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
33	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
34	5	S	Rough-legged Hawk		Same nesting sites that Peregrine Falcons use, depends on the year who occupies them.
35	5	S	Snowy Owl		Seen in 2009. There were 4 chicks in the nest.
36	5	SH	Snowy Owl		Nest at Small Meliadine Lake in the 1980s
37	5	SH	Snowy Owl		Chicks in nest near the Whale Cove airport.

**Figure 52.** Common and King Eider and Sandhill Crane Areas of Occurrence



**Table 60.** Common and King Eider and Sandhill Crane Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	2		Common Eider		When it's cold and the ice is closed up at the floe edge, at high tide or when there is a south wind, the ice pans connect to the floe edge. All the eiders (more than 50) huddle in the gap, warming up. There is a very strong smell because they poop on each other and rotate to the outside of the group. Eiders eat mollusc whole and regurgitate the shell.
2	5	S	Common Eider		
3	2		King Eider		Can cut lump off beak to oil rifle. Very good to eat. Taste like seal.
4	5		King Eider		Only seen one this year.
5	5	S	King Eider		Usually seen flying
6	5	S	Sandhill Crane		One of the first bird species to lay eggs in the spring.
7	5	S	Sandhill Crane		Near Peter Lake
8	5	S	Sandhill Crane		
9	5	S	Sandhill Crane		Near Wilson River



Figure 53. American Robin, Arctic Tern, Gray Phalarope, Horned Lark and Red Knot Areas of Occurrence

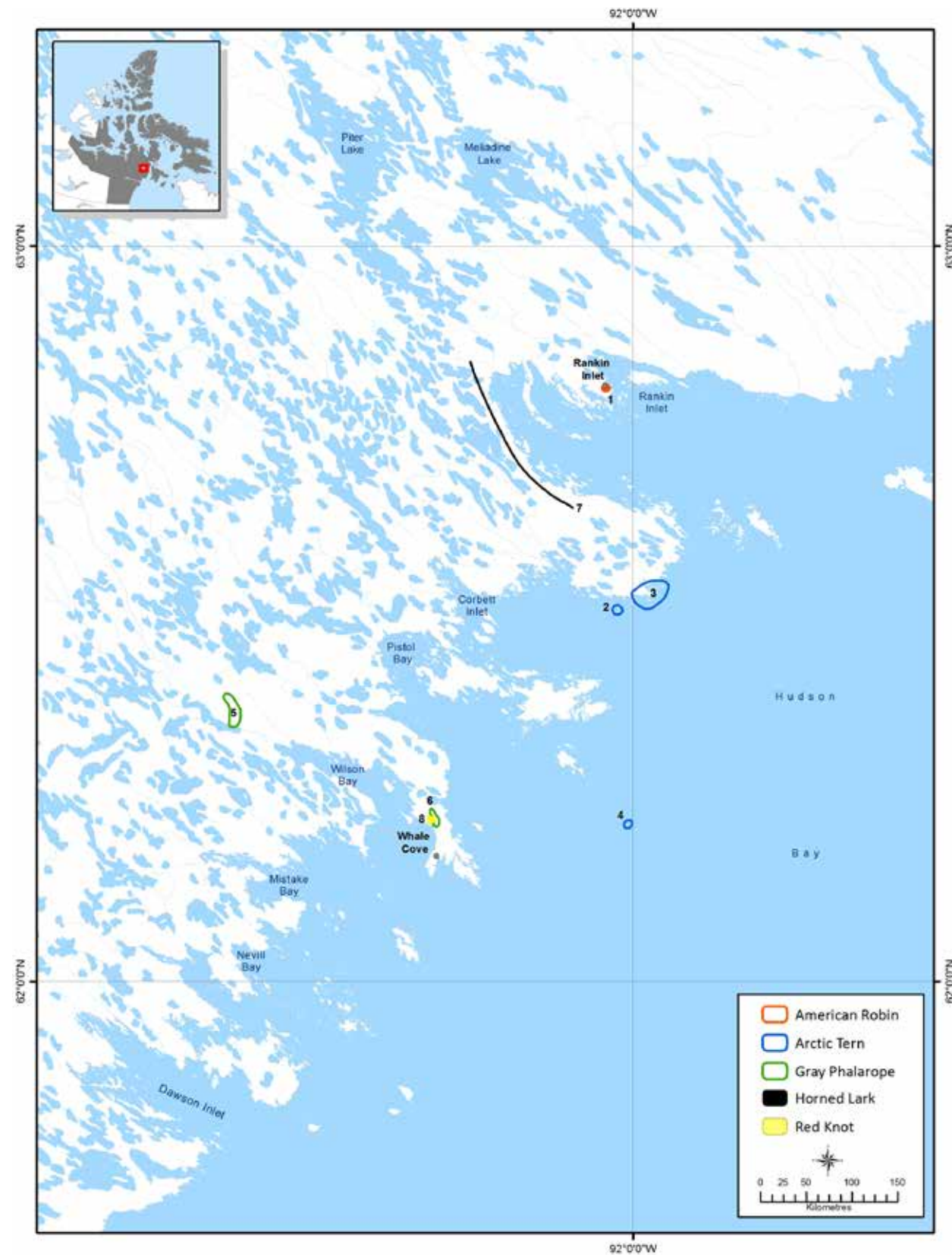


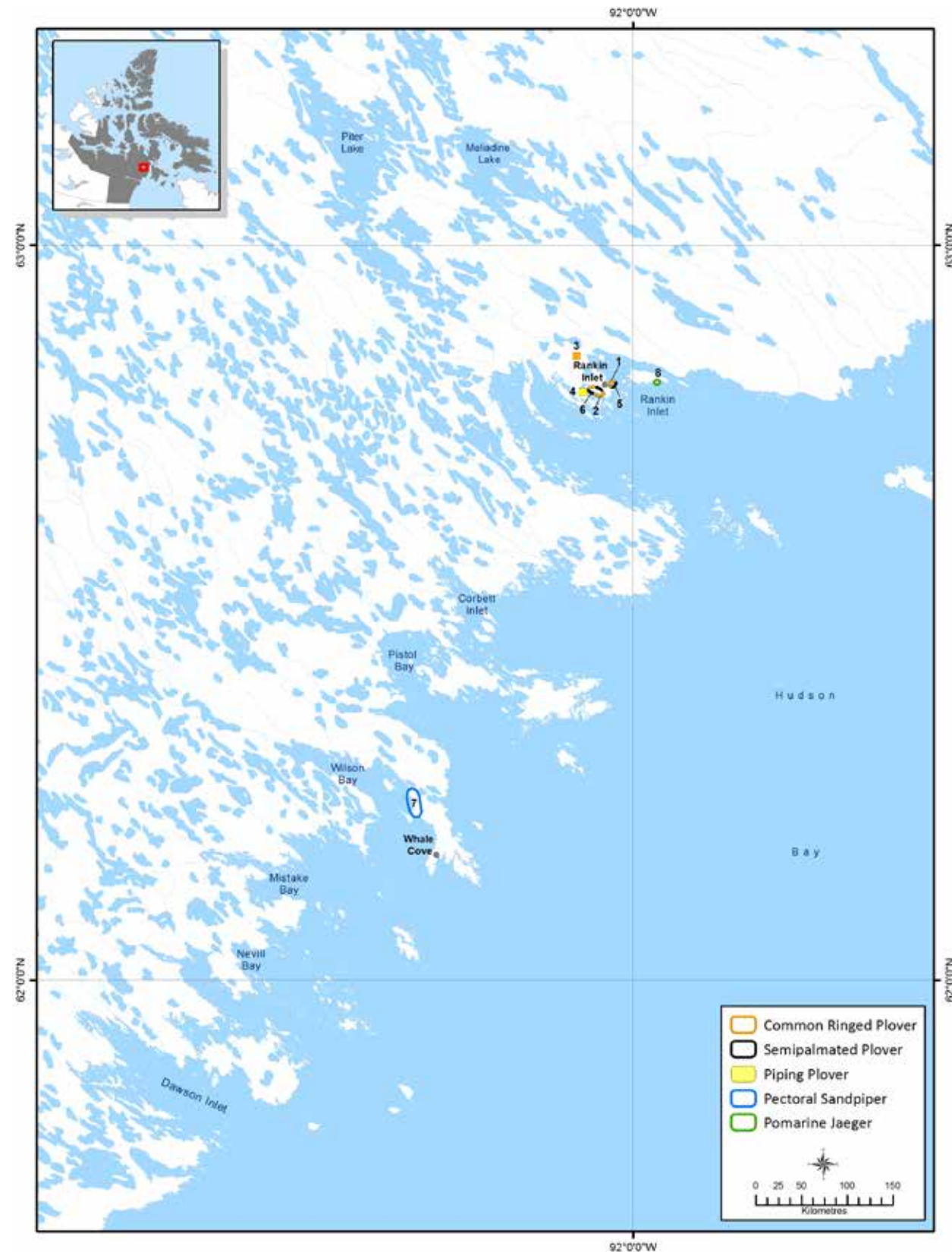
Table 61. American Robin, Arctic Tern, Gray Phalarope, Horned Lark and Red Knot Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	5		American Robin		Kept coming back to the Co-op this spring.
2	5		Arctic Tern		Nesting on islands. Used to get a lot of eggs but in the last 5 years don't seen them much.
3	5	S	Arctic Tern		Nesting on islands. Used to get a lot of eggs but in the last 5 years don't seen them much.
4	5	S	Arctic Tern		Nesting on islands. Used to get a lot of eggs but in the last 5 years don't seen them much.
5	5		Gray Phalarope		Swimming in circles
6	5		Gray Phalarope		
7	5		Horned Lark	August	In flocks of 20 or more. Maybe going south.
8	5	H	Red Knot		In 2000 saw a bird that looked like a red knot.

Table 62. Horned Lark Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
5		All along coast

**Figure 54.** Common Ringed, Piping and Semipalmated Plover, Pectoral Sandpiper and Pomarine Jaeger Areas of Occurrence



**Table 63.** Common Ringed, Piping and Semipalmated Plover, Pectoral Sandpiper and Pomarine Jaeger Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	5		Common Ringed Plover		Near boathouse on the point
2	5	S	Common Ringed Plover		See nests near mossy, pebbly/sandy area.
3	5	S	Common Ringed Plover		Flat area
4	5		Piping Plover		Near falcon site 30
5	5		Semipalmated Plover		Near airport
6	5	S	Semipalmated Plover		Itivia/past airport
7	5	H	Pectoral Sandpiper		Sandy area near Whale Cove
8	5		Pomarine Jaeger		Saw two in spring 2015 at Thompson Island, flying by.

**Table 64.** Killdeer and Lapland Longspur Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	SPECIES	COMMENTS
5		Killdeer	Nest where it's grassy/pebbly, seashore areas.
5		Lapland Longspur	All along coast



Figure 55. Rock, White-tailed and Willow Ptarmigan, Tundra Swan and unknown bird Areas of Occurrence

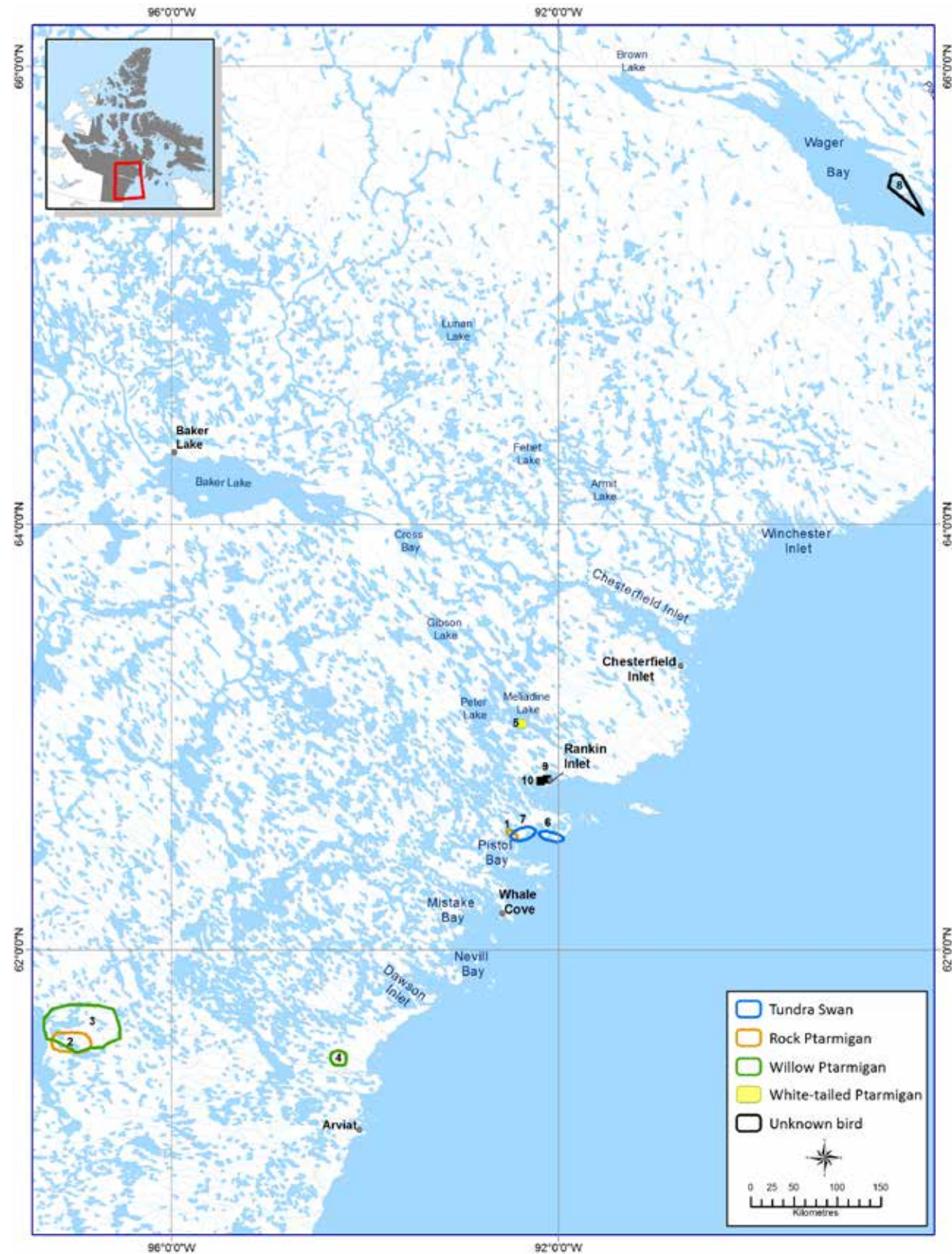


Table 65. Rock, White-tailed and Willow Ptarmigan, Tundra Swan and unknown bird Areas of Occurrence

MAP #	INTERVIEW	CODE	SPECIES	MONTHS	COMMENTS
1	5		Rock Ptarmigan		Seen a few scattered on the way to Corbett Lake.
2	5		Rock Ptarmigan		Near Hennik Lake
3	5		Willow Ptarmigan	End of March/April	Near Hennik Lake, lots of willows in this area so willow ptarmigan. 2010.
4	5		Willow Ptarmigan		Few lakes in this area, willows are knee-high. Lots of willow ptarmigan. A ptarmigan flew into his friend's machine.
5	5		White-tailed Ptarmigan		Ptarmigan crossed in front of him and the gyrfalcon caught it. 2009.
6	5	S	Tundra Swan		At spring camp.
7	5	S	Tundra Swan		More tundra swan here than at spring camp, Label 6.
8	4	H	Pitsiulaaq (bird)		Lots of pitsiulaaq eggs on these islands. White winged, perhaps a scoter.
9	5		Unknown Bird	Spring	2012, small yellow bird. Just 1. Maybe Wilson's or Palm warbler.
10	5		Unknown Bird		Rankin area, small bird with white stripe on head. Maybe white-crown sparrow.

Table 66. Snow Bunting Everywhere Data

INTERVIEW	MONTHS	COMMENTS
5		All along coast nest under rocks.

Figure 56. Nunavut Atlas – Rankin Inlet Community Map







Figure 57. Nunavut Atlas – Rankin Inlet Wildlife Map



- |   |   |
|---|---|
|    |    |
| Waterfowl<br>ᐅᐅᐅ ᐱᐅᐅᐅ<br>TIMVIAT-IVARMIUTAT   | Wolf<br>ᐱᐅᐅ<br>AMARUC   |
|    |    |
| Sea Birds<br>ᐅᐅᐅ ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅ<br>TIMVIAT TARIURMIUTAT  | Polar Bears<br>ᐅᐅᐅ<br>NANLIT  |
|    |    |
| Raptors<br>ᐅᐅᐅ ᐱᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ<br>MINIAT NIQITLIINNARTUQPAKTUT                                | Grizzly Bear<br>ᐅᐅᐅ<br>AKSLA  |
|    |   |
| Caribou<br>ᐅᐅᐅ<br>TUKTU   | Seals<br>ᐅᐅᐅ<br>NATTIIT   |
|  |  |
| Moose<br>ᐅᐅᐅ<br>TUKTUVAK  | Walrus<br>ᐅᐅᐅ<br>AIVIQ  |
|  |  |
| Muskrat<br>ᐅᐅᐅ<br>UMIMMAK   | Beluga<br>ᐅᐅᐅ<br>QILALUGAT  |
|  |  |
| Arctic Fox<br>ᐅᐅᐅ<br>TIRIGANIAQ   | Bowhead<br>ᐅᐅᐅ<br>ARVIIT  |

# RANKIN INLET

## INUIT LAND USE

### 1WC, EP & BL

The Kamiurik Lake area, which is considered to be rich, supported several groups of Inuit before centralization. In recent years, residents of Whale Cove, Eskimo Point (now Arviat) and Baker Lake have visited the area on occasion. Barren-ground Caribou are hunted during spring and fall migrations, but stray caribou may also be hunted in summer and winter. Domestic fishing with nets occurs in spring and late fall. In early and late winter, Arctic Fox may be trapped.

### 2EP & WC

Hunters and trappers who come to camp in the Kamirak or Kaminak areas occasionally search this area for caribou or Arctic Fox. When they travel from Baker Lake to coastal settlements, they may also hunt or trap as they pass through the area.

### 3EP & WC

The area surrounding Kaminak Lake and the Ferguson River lake-chain is well known for its hunting trapping and fishing potential. A major calving area is located north of Kaminak Lake and caribou sometimes winter just southeast of the lake; hunting can therefore occur year-round, but usually it occurs in winter. Arctic Fox are trapped in November-December and March-April. Fish are an important food source for hunters and trappers during the winter. However, fishing activity is concentrated in early spring and late fall. Many of the camps in the area are occupied at this time. Whale Cove residents concentrate their activities to the northeast of Quartzite Lake; Eskimo Point (now Arviat) residents usually stay in the vicinity of Kaminak Lake.

### 4WC & RI

This inland area is used regularly for hunting, trapping and fishing by residents of Whale Cove and Rankin Inlet. Camps are located south of Last Lake, along the Maze Lake-Wilson River system, and inland from Gull Lake. These camps are used as bases during winter trapping and year-round for caribou hunting. Fishing takes place on most of the lakes and river systems in this area, mainly for Arctic Char and trout.

### 5EP & WC

Residents of Eskimo Point (now Arviat) and Whale Cove hunt caribou and wolf and fish in the vicinity of the Copperneedle River.

### 6EP

This route is used by Eskimo Point hunters travelling to Kaminak, Kaminuriak and Baker Lakes. The narrows between Victory and O'Neil lakes and the area northwest of Kaminak Lake are traditional locations for hunting barren-ground caribou as they migrate southwest in the fall.

### 7WC & RI

This area, receives only limited use by residents of Whale Cove and Rankin Inlet. In winters, when barren-ground caribou are found in the area, hunts may be organized from camps on Derby Lake. Trapping in the Area is light, but may occur in association with caribou hunting.

### 8RI, WC & CI

This area contains several base camps from which winter caribou hunts are organized. Some trapping is done also in this area and wolves are hunted when encountered. Many lakes are fished in spring and fall.

### 9RI & WC

The coastal area is used intensively for hunting and trapping by residents of Rankin Inlet and Whale Cove. Several camps are located within this area and are occupied primarily in the spring, summer, and fall, although some are used during winter hunts for barren-ground caribou and polar bears. Geese and ducks are hunted, and eggs are collected in the area from Mistake Bay to Rankin Inlet. Trapping is carried out during the winter and is supplemented by fishing and caribou hunting.

### 10WC & RI

The offshore area is used extensively year-round by residents of Whale Cove and Rankin Inlet. Ringed and bearded seals are hunted in summer and fall, and occasionally well out onto the sea ice in spring. Seal hunting in winter is generally carried out at the floe edge. After spring break-up, the area is heavily fished for Arctic Char and trout along the shore. Waterfowl are hunted throughout in spring and waterfowl and white whales are hunted in summer. Polar bears are hunted from the Morso Islands to past Rankin Inlet.

### 11RI, CI, & WC

The coastal area is used intensively for hunting and trapping by residents of Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet and Whale Cove. Several camps are located here and are occupied primarily in spring, summer and fall, although some are used during caribou hunts in winter. Geese and ducks are hunted, and eggs are collected during spring and summer. In winter, the area is used regularly for trapping, and in addition, polar bears are hunted on the Pangertot Peninsula.

### 12RI, CI & WC

The offshore area is used intensively year-round by residents of Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet and Whale Cove. Ringed and bearded seals are hunted in summer

and fall, and occasionally well out onto the sea ice in spring. Seal hunting in winter is generally carried out at the floe edge. Ringed seals are hunted throughout, but particularly in the heads of the bays where there is fresh water. During spring and summer, fishing takes place near Scrab Point, and in most of Rankin Inlet. In the summer, white whales are hunted throughout this area.

### 14RI & CI

Extending along Chesterfield Inlet and west to Gibson Lake, this large area is regularly used for hunting and trapping by residents of Chesterfield Inlet and Rankin Inlet. Several Base camps are located around Barbour Bay and they may be used during winter hunting and trapping activities. Barren-ground caribou may winter in parts of this area and are hunted frequently. Moderate trapping takes place in the area around Gibson Lake. Wolves occur throughout the area and are hunted when encountered.

### 15BL & CI

This area which extends to the north and east has been used in recent years by residents of Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet for hunting, trapping and fishing.

### 16CI

This area is very important to Chesterfield Inlet residents for hunting, trapping and fishing. It is used annually, primarily during spring and summer, and is a major area for caribou hunting. Inland hunting was more intense in previous years; currently most of the hunting is done along the coast by boat. Along the entire coast, ringed and bearded seal and some harp and harbour seals are harvested year-round, primarily during spring. Polar bears are hunted throughout the area in winter. Walrus are hunted by boat in summer, both in Daly Bay area and eastwards to Cape Fullerton. Beluga whales are hunted as they migrate along the coast in summer. Geese and ducks are hunted, and



eggs are gathered around the many offshore islands, especially along the coast of Winchester Inlet, and Daly and Bernheimer bays during summer. Nets are set under the ice during both spring and fall in many lakes, particularly in the Connery and Lorillard rivers during the fall, for Arctic Char. During summer, nets are set along the coast. A commercial fishing camp in Winchester Inlet was previously used to supply the Rankin Inlet cannery.

### 17CI

These relatively small coastal areas provide very important hunting, trapping and fishing areas for residents of Chesterfield Inlet. Many camps are located here and used annually, primarily in spring and summer. In summer barren-ground caribou are hunted and bird's eggs are gathered.

### 18BL, RI & CI

This large area north and west of Gibson Lake, receives irregular use by Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet. In the past this area was an important fishing and muskox hunting area for residents of Baker Lake. During winters when caribou are found in the area, hunts may be organized from base camps located to the west. Trapping activity in the area is light but may take place in association with caribou hunting.

### 19BL

This area to the south of Baker Lake is less accessible than the areas to the north and west, but still receives regular year-round use by residents of Baker Lake. Seasonal domestic fishing camps are common along the Baker Lake shoreline. Caribou may be hunted in late summer as they migrate southwards. Trapping for Arctic Fox occurs in late winter in some years.

### 20BL

The area along the Kazan River and east to Blisset and Parker lakes receives year-round usage by residents of Baker Lake. Hunting is done by canoe along the Kazan River in late summer and fall as the migrating caribou move south and westward. During the winter of some years, it is possible to hunt wintering barren-ground caribou in the vicinity of Parker Lake. Trapping for Arctic Fox takes place in November and December, and in February and March, primarily along the Kazan River valley. Domestic fishing in support of hunting and trapping activities, takes place along the Kazan River and in larger lakes.

### 21BL

The area to the north and east of MacQuoid Lake receives only irregular use. Hunters and trappers, especially those active in areas 1 and 5, sometimes search this area for game. In those winters when caribou are found in the area, hunts may be mounted from base camps to the south and west. Trapping activity in the area is light and may be associated with caribou hunting.

### 22BL

In those years when caribou overwinter in the MacQuoid Lake-Banks Lake areas, residents of Baker Lake establish hunting camps in the area. Hunters commonly set traps for Arctic Fox around caribou kills or meat caches. Most hunting and trapping activity happens in November and December or February and March. Camps are usually located at good fishing spots.

### 23BL

This area receives only irregular use, usually by hunters or trappers who range outward from base camps in the areas to the north and east. Prior to centralization, the area was used regularly.

### 24BL

Activity in this area is usually subsidiary to that in areas 20 which extends north into the adjacent map sheet.

### 25BL

The cross Bay area is used regularly for hunting, trapping and fishing activities by residents of Baker Lake. Several camps are located here and are used occasionally in winter as well as in spring and summer.

### 26WC & EP

Carr Lake area is an important fishing area, caribou and wolves are also hunted in this area.

## NOTES ON DOMESTIC AND COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Domestic fishing, which provides an important source of protein, continues to be an inexpensive form of food production that requires only small amounts of capital and equipment. Fishing occurs primarily between May and November and peaks during downstream migrations of Arctic Char in May and June. Arctic Char, lake trout and whitefish are caught with gill-nets or by jigging and are used for human consumption. Domestic fishing supplies about 20 per cent of the food consumed by the residents of Rankin Inlet, Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake.

The Kazan River, Bisset Lake and Parker Lake are all important domestic fisheries for the Baker Lake community. Parker Lake is fished primarily in late fall.

In winter and spring when overland travel by snowmobile is possible, Inuit from Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet jig for fish on Kaminuriak Lake. People from Whale Cove travel upriver in spring to setup summer-fishing camps on Kaminuriak, Kaminak and Quartzite lakes.

Water bodies with commercial quotas for anadromous Arctic Char in 1979 Corbett Inlet, 4,540 kg round weight (rnd); Mistake Bay, 2,270 kg rnd; Pistol Bay, 2,270 kg rnd; the Rankin Inlet area, 4,540 kg rnd; and Wilson Bay, 9,070 kg rnd. All of these quotas have records of recent commercial harvest. Residents of Whale Cove fish the Mistake, Wilson and Pistol bay areas, While fishermen from Rankin Inlet fish the Corbett and Rankin Inlet areas, and sometime as far afield as Barbour Bay, inside Chesterfield Inlet.

Dianna Lake is fished for Arctic Char through the ice in winter by residents of Rankin Inlet. Lakes in the Whale Cove area have a commercial quota on resident Arctic Char of 2,260 kg rnd. This quota is harvested regularly by Whale Cove residents.

Water bodies with combined commercial quotas on lake trout and whitefish, in 1979 were Banks Lake 8,160 kg rnd; Blakely Lake 2,270 kg rnd; MacQuoid Lake 5,900 kg rnd; the northern part of Parker Lake 11,340 kg rnd; the southern part of Parker Lake 9,070 kg rnd; and Kaminuriak Lake 45,400 kg rnd. Only Blakely and MacQuoid lakes have no record of commercial harvest. Kaminuriak Lake is fished by residents of Rankin Inlet. The other lakes are fished by residents of Baker Lake and catches are sold to Rankin Inlet Fishing Co-operative. The frozen dressed fish are then shipped to Winnipeg for distribution by the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation.

An annual commercial quota of lake trout and whitefish of 3,000 kg for O'Neil Lake and 6,00 kg for Savage lake has been established. The lakes were last fished in 1973.

An annual commercial quota of 6,000 kg lake trout and whitefish has been established for Carr Lake. There is no record of commercial activity but the lake was probably fished in recent years.

Commercial quotas on anadromous Arctic Char exist for Rankin Inlet, 4,540 kg rnd; Baker Foreland,

6,800 kg rnd; and Josephine River, 4,450 kg rnd. Residents of Rankin Inlet fish in both the Rankin Inlet and Baker Foreland areas. The Josephine River has no record of commercial fishing.

## WILDLIFE

### 1 WATERFOWL

Chesterfield Inlet, particularly along its south shore, is an important molting area for several thousand oldsquaws. Small coastal ponds along the entire length of the inlet are likely used by lesser numbers of oldsquaw for nesting. Common eiders nest on the mainland and on the islands at the eastern end of this area. During the summer the females with their broods disperse throughout Chesterfield Inlet. The south coast is particularly important for brood rearing. Numerous Canada Geese are found throughout the entire inlet which is used predominately as a staging area prior to, or during migration. A few Canada geese are also thought to nest along the entire length of the inlet. Other species of lesser importance which can be found within this area are snow geese, whistling swans, Arctic terns, and all species of loons. The greatest waterfowl concentrations can be found along the south coast, east and west of Primrose Island and in Barbour Bay.

### 2 WATERFOWL

Many species of waterfowl including thousands of snow geese and lesser numbers of Canada geese, Sandhill cranes, and whistling swans, migrate north in spring and south in fall through this area.

### 3 WATERFOWL

Thousands of snow geese and less numbers of Canada geese may stage in this area during spring and fall migrations.

### 4 WATERFOWL

This area, which extends north and west onto adjacent map sheets, provide important habitat for several species of birds, especially waterfowl. In spring, the shores of the Kazan River are used for staging, by numerous ducks, geese, and shorebirds prior to their dispersal to the nesting grounds. A few geese have been reported nesting along the river.

### 5 WATERFOWL

This large area provides important habitat for waterfowl. Thousands of snow geese, lesser numbers of Canada geese, and a few whistling swans and Sandhill cranes use the entire area during spring and fall migrations. Canada geese are common nesters throughout. A few swans may also be found nesting. Much of the area particularly the offshore islands is used by numerous ducks, mainly eiders for nesting.

### 6 SEABIRDS

Black guillemots are abundant nesters in the islands at the mouth of Chesterfield Inlet.

### 7 SEABIRDS

This area is used by colonies of black guillemots for nesting. The Marble Island colony has been reported at over 2,000 nests.

### 8 RAPTORS

Scattered steep cliffs throughout these areas are used by rough-legged hawks, peregrine falcons, and possibly gyrfalcons for nesting. Nesting areas used by peregrines and gyrfalcons are considered critical to their survival.

### 9 CARIBOU

These areas have been identified as important to caribou for traditional water crossings.

### 10 CARIBOU

This large area, which extends west and south into the adjacent map sheets, is the calving ground of the Kaminuriak caribou herd. Only certain portions of the outlined calving area may be used in any one year and segments of the herd may even calve outside the boundary indicated. Although the documented reports have shown that the majority of the herd has, in most years, calved in the area from the east side of Kaminuriak Lake to around Banks and MacQuoid lakes, east to Gibson Lake, the entire area should be considered critical to the survival of the herd.

### 11 CARIBOU

This unbounded area has been used consistently in recent years by large number of caribou, often cows and calves of the Kaminuriak herd. A few wintering caribou may be found scattered throughout.

### 12 CARIBOU

Barren-ground caribou of the Kaminuriak herd migrate into this area in early spring to calve. This spring migration of the pregnant cows is especially critical. In fall, the caribou move south and southwest. In late spring, summer and early fall caribou may move randomly throughout the map sheet area.

### 13 CARIBOU

Caribou may be found year round throughout this unbounded area in varying, but small, numbers. Occasionally large calving and post calving's movements occur through the western portions. During 1977 thousands of Kaminuriak caribou wintered throughout the area.

### 14 CARIBOU AND WOLVES

This area, part of a larger area which extends onto the adjacent map sheets to the west and south, is

the tundra wintering range of the Kaminuriak caribou herd. Only certain sections of the winter range may be used in any one year. Wolves are found throughout in close association with the caribou, often following the movements of the herd.

### 15 WOLVES

Inuit hunters and trappers report that wolves den in these areas.

### 16 ARCTIC FOXES

Inuit hunters and trappers report that foxes den in these areas.

### 17 ARCTIC FOXES AND WOLVES

Foxes and wolves den in this area, which is part of a large area that extends onto the adjacent map sheet.

### 18 GRIZZLY BEARS

Barren-ground grizzly bears live and perhaps den in this area.

### 19 POLAR BEARS

This area which extends along the coast to the north has been identified as an important summering area for polar bears. During the remainder of the year, polar bear which are not common here can be found dispersed throughout the coastal areas.

### 20 SEALS

Inuit hunters and trappers report the occurrence of harbor seals in the river system emptying into Barbour Bay on Chesterfield Inlet. Harbor and ringed seals have been reported in Chesterfield Inlet



## 21 SEALS

The harbor or ranger seal is often found in river estuaries and lakes, sometimes far from the sea. It is essentially an animal of open water and is usually found in areas that remain ice-free throughout the winter. It provides some meat for people and dogs, but is prized for its coat which is used for making fur garments. These seals are sometimes found in the Ferguson River system. There is no boundary associated with this symbol.

## 22 SEALS AND BELUGAS

Ringed seals are abundant throughout this area. Harbor seals are not numerous and are most commonly observed within Chesterfield Inlet. Other less-abundant species of seal found here are bearded and occasionally harp seals. Beluga whales are commonly observed throughout the area. Bowhead whales and walrus are seen only on rare occasions.

## 23 SEALS

Numerous ringed and less numbers of bearded seals are found in the marine environment off the coast. Harbor seal are most commonly found in the brackish estuaries and have been reported by local Inuit as occurring in the Copperneedle, Ferguson and Wilson river systems.

## 24 BELUGAS

Numerous beluga whales migrate north through this area, following the coast throughout the summer.

## 25 WALRUS

Hazy Islet may be used by a small number of walrus as a haul-out.

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## THE COMMUNITY OF RANKIN INLET Hamlet of Rankin Inlet

Rankin Inlet HTO Board Members and Chairpersons

Sarah Arnold is credited with providing the cover photos for this report

## DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GOVERNMENT OF NUNAVUT

### INTERVIEWEES – RANKIN INLET

Simon Kowmuk, Bernie Uluadluak, Juani Nattar, Andy Aliyak, Jack Kabritok, Roger Pilakapsi, Alice Ipkernek, Sonny Ittinuar, Harry Ittinuar, and 2 interviewees that did not wish to be named.

### INUIT HERITAGE TRUST (IHT), IQALUIT

Jim Richards, Arctic Bird Specialist, Ontario, Canada  
Jim is credited with providing valuable advice as well as many of the bird photos.

### DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND OCEANS CANADA

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## APPENDIX 1

# INTERVIEWEE BIOGRAPHIES

INTERVIEW	NAME	BIOGRAPHY
1	Simon Kowmuk	Born in 1946 on an island south of Whale Cove, Simon grew up in Sandy Point. He has lived in Rankin Inlet since 1990, and has fished and hunted his entire life. He used to hunt rabbits and ducks for food, but doesn't eat them anymore.
2	Bernie Uluadluak	Born in Arviat in 1961, Bernie grew up in an outpost camp near Magoose River. He then moved to Whale Cove in 1979, and has lived in Rankin Inlet since 2006. He has fished and hunted his entire life, fishing mostly in the summer up until December, and hunting throughout the year.
3	Juani Nattar	Juani started fishing when he was 10 years old. Born in Wager Bay in an igloo in 1948, he grew up there before moving to Naujaat. He started fishing and hunting when he was 10 years old, and continues to do so to this day.
4	Tattuinee	Tattuinee was born in 1932 in Wager Bay, where he grew up. After living in Wager Bay, Naujaat and Coral Harbour, he moved to Rankin Inlet in 1970. He started really learning how to hunt and where to go when he was 12 years old, but hasn't hunted in 4 years.
5	Andy Aliyak	Andy was born in Chesterfield Inlet in 1954. He first moved to Rankin Inlet when he was just two months old, but didn't live there permanently until 1976. He has been hunting by himself since he was 12 years old. He used to hunt seal to sell, but now he mostly hunts seal to eat.
6	Anonymous	-
7	Jack Kabritok	-
8	Roger Pilakapsi	Roger was born in 1965 in Churchill, Manitoba. He grew up in Coral Harbour and Rankin Inlet, moving to Rankin Inlet in 1969. Still actively hunting and fishing, he started both at the age of 9. To this day, he has never hunted a bowhead whale.
9	Alice Ipkernek	Alice was born in 1943. She moved from Chesterfield Inlet to Rankin Inlet in 1957.
10	Sonny Ittinuar	Born in New Westminster, BC in 1982, Sonny grew up in Chesterfield Inlet and Rankin Inlet. He learned to hunt (where to go, what to do) by listening to stories his father told him when they travelled together.

11	Harry Ittinuar	Harry was born in 1963 in Churchill, Manitoba. He spent seven years in Lynn Lake before moving to Rankin Inlet, where he has now lived for 45 years. Fishing and hunting since he was 13 years old, Sonny hasn't hunted walrus in 10 years.
12	Anonymous	-

## APPENDIX 2 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CWS – CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE

DFO – DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES AND OCEANS

DOE – DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

GN – GOVERNMENT OF NUNAVUT

HTO – HUNTER/TRAPPER ORGANIZATION

IQ – INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT

IPCC – INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

NCRI – NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY





## APPENDIX 3 BIRD EVALUATION

SPECIES	GODFREY (1986)	SNYDER (1957)	CWS	KOROL (1989)	MAHER (1968)	MISC.	RICHARDS AND WHITE (2008)	NCRI INTERVIEW	COMMENTS ON INTERVIEWS
Greater White-fronted Goose	B		x	x	x	x	MB	no -	A regular migrant here!
Snow Goose		B	x	x	x	x	MB	yes	expected
Ross's Goose			x			x	MB	no	
Brant			x	x	x		MB	no -	Fairly regular migrant here
Cackling Goose						B	MB	no	
Canada Goose	B	B	x	B	x	x	MB	yes	expected
Tundra Swan		B	x	b	x	B	Mb	yes	expected
American Wigeon			x				MB	no	
Mallard			x				MB	yes	Very rare. See note below...
Blue-winged Teal						x	A	no	
Northern Shoveler			x			x	V	no	
Northern Pintail	B	B	x	B	x	B	MB	yes	expected
Green-winged Teal	B		x		x		MB	yes	expected
Greater Scaup	B		x	x	x		MB	no	Regular migrant and breeder!
Lesser Scaup			x		x		V	no	
King Eider	B	B	x	x	x		MB	yes	expected
Common Eider	B	B	x	b	x	B	MBw	yes	expected
Harlequin Duck			x				A	no	
Long-tailed Duck	B	B	x	B	x	B	MBw	no -	Common migrant and breeder!
Common Goldeneye			x		x	x	MB	no -	Uncommon visitor here
Common Merganser			x				MB	no	
Red-breasted Merganser	B	B	x	x	x	x	MB	no -	Regular migrant and breeder!
Willow Ptarmigan	B	B	x		x		PB	no -	See note below...
Rock Ptarmigan		B	x	x	x	x	PB	yes	expected
Red-throated Loon	B	B	x	x	x	x	MB	yes	expected
Pacific Loon	B	B	x	x	x	B	MB	yes	expected; called Arctic Loon
Common Loon	B		x	x	x		MB	yes	<i>expected</i>
Yellow-billed Loon					x		MB	no	

# NUNAVUT COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

SPECIES	GODFREY (1986)	SNYDER (1957)	CWS	KOROL (1989)	MAHER (1968)	MISC.	RICHARDS AND WHITE (2008)	NCRI INTERVIEW	COMMENTS ON INTERVIEWS
Rough-legged Hawk	B	B	x	B	x	x	MB	yes	expected
Golden Eagle		B	x			x	MB	no	
Gyr Falcon	B	B	x		x		PB	yes	expected
Peregrine Falcon	B	B	x	B	x	B	MB	yes	expected
American Coot						x	A	no	
Sandhill Crane	B	B	x	x	x	x	MB	yes	expected
Black-bellied Plover			x		x		MB	no	
American Golden-Plover	B	B	x	B	x	x	MB	no -	<i>Common migrant and breeder!</i>
Semipalmated Plover	B	B	x	B	x	x	MB	yes	expected; see note below
Whimbrel	B	B					MB	no	
Hudsonian Godwit		B					M	no	
Ruddy Turnstone			x	x	x		MB	no	
Red Knot					x		MB	yes	Rare here
Sanderling			x	x	x		MB	no -	Uncommon passage migrant
Semipalmated Sandpiper	B	B	x	B	x	x	MB	yes	<i>expected</i>
Least Sandpiper	B						MB	no	
White-rumped Sandpiper			x	x	x	x	MB	no -	Regular migrant here!
Baird's Sandpiper			x	x	x	x	MB	no -	Regular migrant here!
Pectoral Sandpiper	B	B	x				MB	yes	Uncommon here
Purple Sandpiper			x	x	x		MB	no	
Dunlin	B	B	x	x	x		MB	no -	Regular migrant and breeder!
Stilt Sandpiper	B		x				MB	no	
Buff-breasted Sandpiper			x				MB	no	
Red-necked Phalarope	B	B	x	x	x		MB	no -	Regular migrant and breeder!
Red Phalarope	B	B	x	x	x		MB	yes	expected; not Gray Phalarope
Black-legged Kittiwake			x				V	no	
Herring Gull	B	B	x	B	x	x	MB	yes	expected
Thayer's Gull			x	x	x	x	MB	no -	Uncommon passage migrant
Iceland Gull			x				A	no	
Lesser Black-backed Gull			x				A	no	
Glaucous Gull			x	x	x	x	MB	no -	Passage migrant here



SPECIES	GODFREY (1986)	SNYDER (1957)	CWS	KOROL (1989)	MAHER (1968)	MISC.	RICHARDS AND WHITE (2008)	NCRI INTERVIEW	COMMENTS ON INTERVIEWS
Great Black-backed Gull						x	V	no	
Arctic Tern	B	B	x				MB	yes	Uncommon here
Pomarine Jaeger		B			x		MB	yes	Uncommon migrant here
Parasitic Jaeger	B	B	x	b	x		MB	no -	Regular migrant and breeder!
Long-tailed Jaeger	B	B	x		x		MB	no -	Uncommon migrant here
Thick-billed Murre			x				V	no	
Black Guillemot			x	B	x	x	MBw	yes	expected
Snowy Owl	B	B	x	x	x		PB	yes	expected
Short-eared Owl	B	B	x	x	x	x	MB	no -	Regular migrant and breeder!
Northern Flicker			x				V	no	
Say's Phoebe			x			x	A	no	
Eastern Kingbird			x	x		x	V	no	
Northern Shrike	B		x				MB	no	
Common Raven	B	B	x	x	x	x	PB	yes	expected
Horned Lark	B	B	x	B	x	x	Mb	yes	expected
Tree Swallow			x				V	no	
Cliff Swallow			x			x	MB	no	
Northern Wheatear					x	B	MB	no	
Mountain Bluebird						x	Vb	no	
Hermit Thrush			x				A	no	
American Robin			x			x	MB	yes	Uncommon here
Gray Catbird						x	-	no	
Brown Thrasher			x				A	no	
American Pipit	B	B	x	b	x	x	MB	no -	Regular migrant and breeder!
Lapland Longspur	B	B	x	B	x	x	MB	yes	expected
Snow Bunting	B	B	x	B	x	x	MB	yes	expected
Yellow Warbler			x				MB	no ?	Perhaps small yellow bird reported
American Tree Sparrow	B						MB	no	
Savannah Sparrow	B	B	x	b	x		MB	no -	Regular migrant and breeder!
White-throated Sparrow			x				A	no	
Harris's Sparrow			x	x	x		MB	no	
White-crowned Sparrow	B		x	x	x		MB	no ?	Perhaps bird as described

SPECIES	GODFREY (1986)	SNYDER (1957)	CWS	KOROL (1989)	MAHER (1968)	MISC.	RICHARDS AND WHITE (2008)	NCRI INTERVIEW	COMMENTS ON INTERVIEWS
Dark-eyed Junco						x	MB	no	
Yellow-headed Blackbird			x			x	A	no	
Rusty Blackbird						x	MB	no	
Common Grackle						x	A	no	
House Finch			x			x	-	no	
Common Redpoll	B	B	x	x	x		MB	no -	Regular migrant and breeder!
Hoary Redpoll	B	B	x		x		MB	no -	Uncommon migrant



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

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

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

**Note:** This report includes the Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park, and Ukkusiksalik National Park.

### Codes for species list here:

B = breeding

b = breeding suspected

x = reliably observed

### Richards & White codes:

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

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

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

A = Accidental: rare; very few records

E = Extinct

B = Breeding confirmed: active nest or flightless young

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

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

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

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**Eckert, C. D. 2007.** Northern Canada and Greenland. North American Birds 61(4):600-602 (Eastern Kingbird)

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**Eckert, C. D. 2009.** Northern Canada and Greenland. North American Birds 63(2):287-8 (Common Eider, Common Raven)

**Eckert, C. D. 2009.** Northern Canada and Greenland. North American Birds 63(3):454-5 (Snow Bunting)

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**Settingington, M. 2002.** Cross Canada Round-up. Birders Journal 11(5):163-4 (Semiplumated Sandpiper, Great Black-backed Gull)

**Settingington, M. 2002.** Cross Canada Round-up. Birders Journal 11(6):208 (Red-breasted Merganser, Peregrine Falcon, Herring Gull)

**Settingington, M. 2003.** Cross Canada Round-up. Birders Journal 12(4):134-140 (Peregrine Falcon)

**Tate, D. 2012.** Pers. Comm. May 14 (American Coot)

**Tate, D. 2013.** Pers. Comm. July 2) (Gray Catbird)





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