EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is derived from the Hamlet of Baker Lake 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 presented in a series of maps.

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

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

- 2008 Kugluktuk and Chesterfield Inlet
- 2009 Arctic Bay and Kimmirut
- 2010 Sanikiluaq
- 2011 Qikiqtarjuaq and Gjoa Haven
- 2012 Iqaluit, Naujaat and Grise Fiord
- 2013 Pangnirtung
- 2014 Coral Harbour, Clyde River and Taloyoak
- 2015 Cambridge Bay, Kugaaruk and Rankin Inlet
- 2016 Pond Inlet
- 2017 Cape Dorset, Hall Beach and Resolute Bay
- 2018 Whale Cove and Arviat
- 2019 Baker Lake

This report presents the findings of the coastal resource inventory of Baker Lake conducted in January 2019. Baker Lake was visited in January 2019 to conduct on-site interview sessions. Community consultations were conducted through phone conferencing and emails. A total of seven interviews were conducted. During the interviews we asked participants about the coastal species they currently observe or have previously observed in the area and had them draw the location of their observations on the maps we provided. We used photographs to help participants identify the species they have seen. The interviews varied from 1.5 - 3 hours in length, depending on the participant. The data collected throughout the interviews was compiled into a database and the map were digitized and analyzed.

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

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INTRODUCTION

This document is one in a series of reports produced by the Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory (NCRI). The overall goal of this initiative is to conduct inventories in all 25 of Nunavut's coastal communities (Figure 1). Each community is unique in terms of its physical environment, oceanographic setting, organisms present, and the interests and approaches of its hunters and trappers.

THE COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

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

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

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

The principal source of information for community-based coastal inventories is traditional knowledge or, in Inuktitut, Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ), gathered through interviews. Over the past 50 years, Inuit have transitioned from a resource-based nomadic life style to a wage-based economy. Coastal and land-based activities remain extremely important, contributing to Inuit quality of life, providing income and food, and as a significant part of Inuit culture.

The NCRI aims to retain some of this valuable knowledge by engaging community elders, hunters and fishers to document the presence, distribution and characteristics of various coastal resources. IQ is unique in that it is qualitative, intuitive, holistic, spiritual, empirical, personal and often based on 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 can 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. 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 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 that 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 accepted 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.

Figure 4 Map of Nunavut

PERSONNEL AND PROJECT DELIVERABLES

The Coastal Resource Inventory of Baker Lake 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: Teresa Tufts, Fisheries Scientist; Manasie Kendall, NCRI Coordinator; and Daniel Kilabuk, Fisheries Sector Specialist.

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; and
- Access to all documentation pertaining to project completion.

METHODOLOGY

COMMUNITY VISITS

Baker Lake was visited in January 2019 for on-site interviews. Correspondence via email and telephone was used before the on-site interviews to put into place all of the elements that were required to properly conduct the interviews. This process was strongly dependent upon Baker Lake's Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO). The HTO formally agreed to support this initiative by providing a 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 seven 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.

THE INTERVIEWS

Four individuals were present during each interview: the interviewee, two interviewers, and a translator. 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 were gathered in the form of individual opinions, assumptions, and conclusions.

Annotations on the maps were coded to enable future identification and reference. Follow-up questions were asked of the interviewee, clarifications were elicited, and, if appropriate, discussion ensued about the information presented. The entire process was recorded using audio and video equipment, while selected portions were simultaneously manually recorded. Manual recording was used to maintain a running record of all map annotations and codes. This permitted the analysis of interviews to proceed without first transcribing the audiotapes. The interviews varied from 1.5 - 3 hours, 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 were 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 36-41).

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 were 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 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 and other CRI reports are here: ncriatlas.ca and http://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory.

Figure 2 The study area extent discussed in the Baker Lake interviews

RESOURCE INVENTORY

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

MARINE ENVIRONMENT

Located at the mouth of the Thelon River in the Kivalliq region, Baker Lake is the only inland community in Nunavut. At 64°19'18.0"N, 96°02'44.3"W it is approximately 300 km inland from the coast of Hudson Bay. The Baker Lake watershed drains into Hudson Bay via Chesterfield Inlet.

The geographic area identified by interviewees as the normal range of their hunting and fishing activities spans approximately 250 km north to south, and 400 km east to west. The region includes Baker Lake, Chesterfield Inlet, the Thelon and Kazan Rivers, and Schultz, Aberdeen and Tehek Lakes.

HUNTING/FISHING

Baker Lake 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 expressed concerns about declines in caribou, noting that you have to travel much further now as they are becoming quite hard to find. One of the interviewees thought this might be due to an increase in the wolf population as not many people hunt wolf anymore.

HEALTH, SIZE, AND PRESENCE

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

- Two interviewees observed an increase in the number of beluga whales in the area. Three interviewees commented that the whales follow the sealift barges into the lake.
- Two interviewees observed an increase in bald eagles in the area; one commenting that they have been seen nesting and feeding on char.
- Two interviewees commented on finding unknown fish in the area.
- One interviewee observed an increase in the number of muskox and grizzly bears in the area and noted that there was a moose caught nearby just a few years ago.
- One interviewee noted that new ducks seem to be appearing in the area.
- One interviewee observed that there are hardly any geese anymore, despite having an old nesting ground in the area.
- One Interviewee expressed worry about migrating birds bringing sickness up north and mentioned that he once got sick from eating a ptarmigan, triggering this concern.

CHANGES UNDERWAY

Participants commented on changes in their local area:

- Six out of seven interviewees expressed concern over the changes in ice and snow conditions they have been observing. Four interviewees commented that there is less snow now making it very difficult to build an igloo, which makes it difficult to travel. Three interviewees noted that the ice is becoming thinner and taking longer to freeze leading to more rough and broken ice, making it very dangerous.
- One interviewee observed that winter seems to be coming later and that there are not as many blizzards, while another expressed that the weather has gotten warmer overall.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Baker Lake interviewees discussed the following with regards to social changes and economic development in their area:

- Four interviewees commented on mining in the area with one stating it has led to a lot of social and environmental change. Two interviewees noted that the water seems to be contaminated in some areas or that they have observed oil and gas spills. This has led to concern for the health of the birds and fish in the area. Two interviewees expressed that they would like to see the animals tested to make sure they are still safe to eat.
- Two interviewees expressed concerns about water contamination near the mines, with one noting that prior to the mine opening fish had small heads and large bodies but now they have big heads and small bodies.
- One interviewee noted that north of Baker Lake and in the rivers to the east there are large char that they felt could be harvested commercially.

GUIDE TO MAPS AND TABLES

The following maps summarize the geographic context, species locations, and information provided by interviewees. The maps are accompanied by data in tabular form which provides additional detail along with descriptive information.

Generally, maps comprise groupings of single or several species as reported in multiple interviews. Species and interviews are normally color-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.

MAPS AND TABLES

Figure 3 Camps and Travel Routes

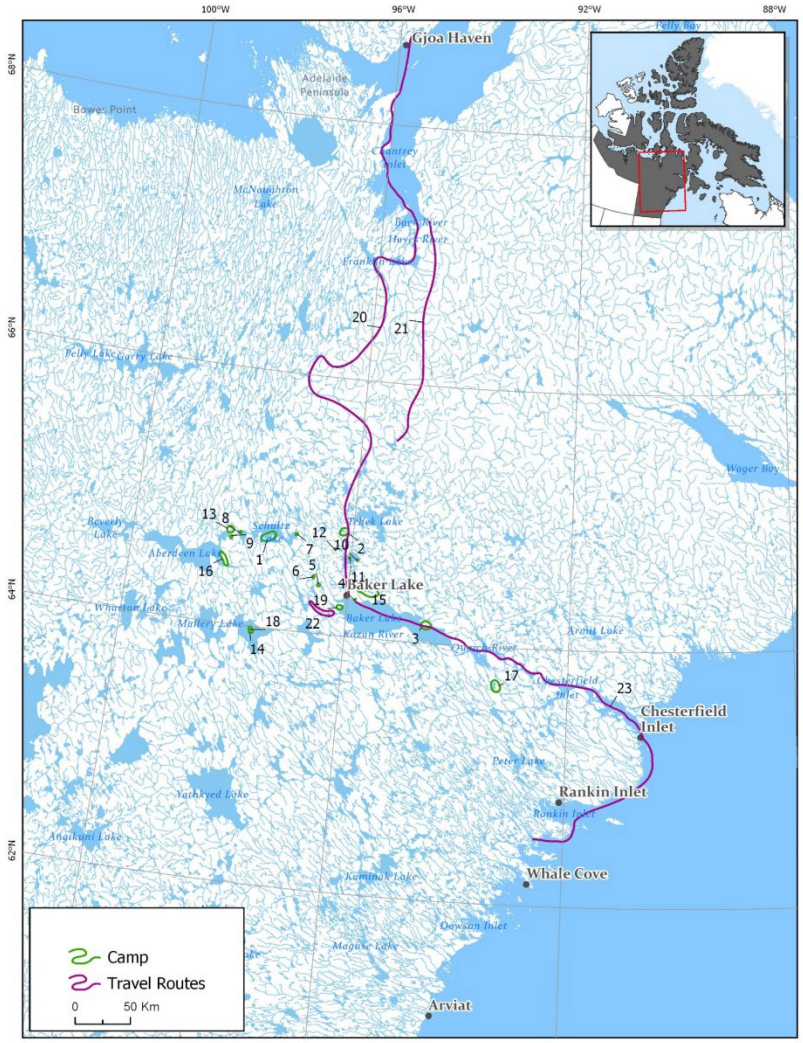


Table 1 Camps and Travel Routes

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	2	Camp			HTO cabin he frequently uses
2	2	Camp			
3	2	Camp			
4	3	Camp	Summer		Cabin
5	3	Camp	Summer		Cabin
6	3	Camp	Summer		Cabin
7	3	Camp	Summer		Cabin
8	3	Camp	Summer		Cabin
9	3	Camp	Summer		Cabin
10	4	Camp			Cabin
11	4	Camp			Cabin
12	4	Camp			Cabin
13	4	Camp			HTO cabin
14	5	Camp			Cabin
15	6	Camp			Cabin. Prepare caribou skins here in the fall
16	7	Camp			Cabin
17	7	Camp			Cabin
18	7	Camp			HTO cabin
19	7	Camp			There used to be a government water survey station here.
20	4	Travel			Skidoo route to visit Gjoa Haven
21	4	Travel			Skidoo route to Gjoa Haven that is more flat than the route with cliffs
22	5	Travel		Change	In the summer he would boat up here but nowadays it is impossible because the rivers are too low.
23	6	Travel			In 1949 his family traveled by boat to Baker Lake.

Figure 4 Harvest Areas and Areas of importance for other reasons

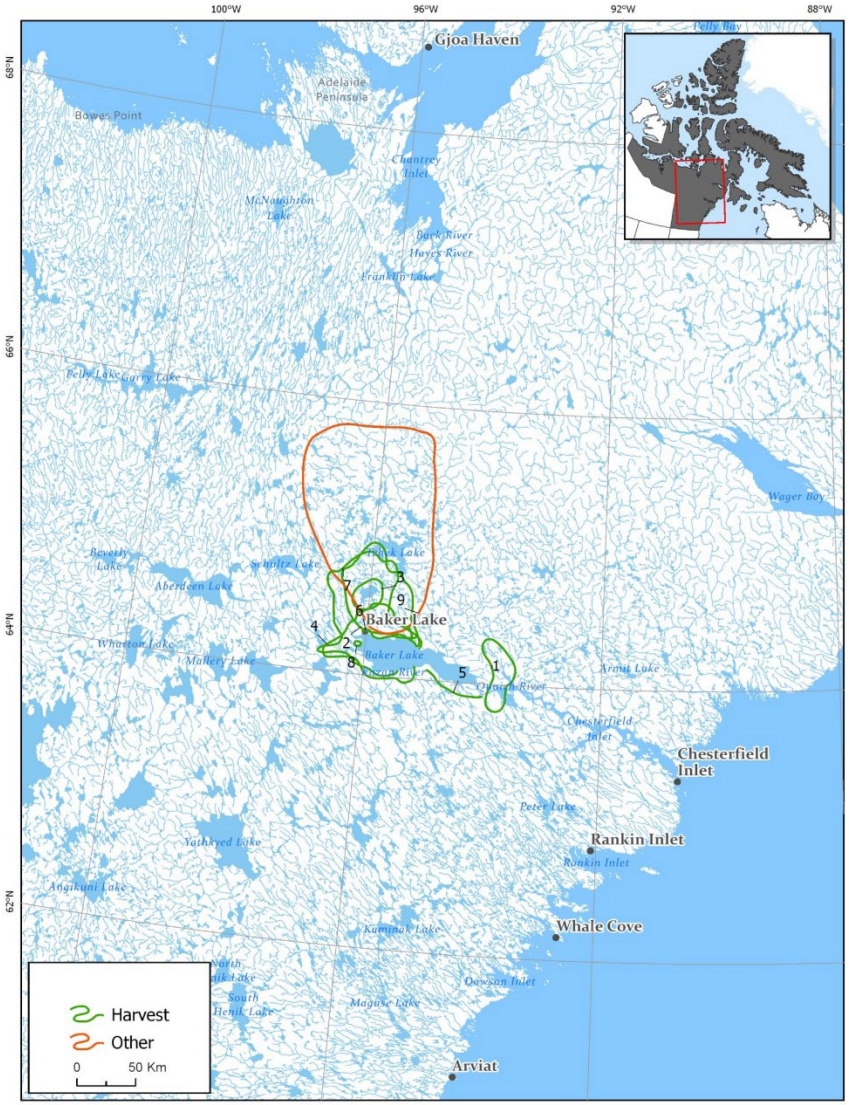


Table 2 Harvest Areas and Areas of importance for other reasons

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	1	Harvest	Aug		Caribou and musk-ox hunting
2	1	Harvest	Aug		Caribou Hunting
3	1	Harvest			Fishing, hunting trapping area. Trout as well as trapping wolverine, fox and 7ft. wolves.
4	1	Harvest	Spring		Musk-ox hunting area
5	1	Harvest	Aug		Caribou hunting area
6	1	Harvest	Summer and Fall		Caribou right outside of the community
7	1	Harvest	Spring		Hunting and fishing area: Caribou, musk-ox, trout, whitefish, snow geese, Canada geese, cackling goose and ptarmigan
8	7	Harvest			He caught a grizzly bear here in 1978
9	3	Other		Concern	Has seen oil and gas spills in this area from mine activity

Figure 5 Areas known best

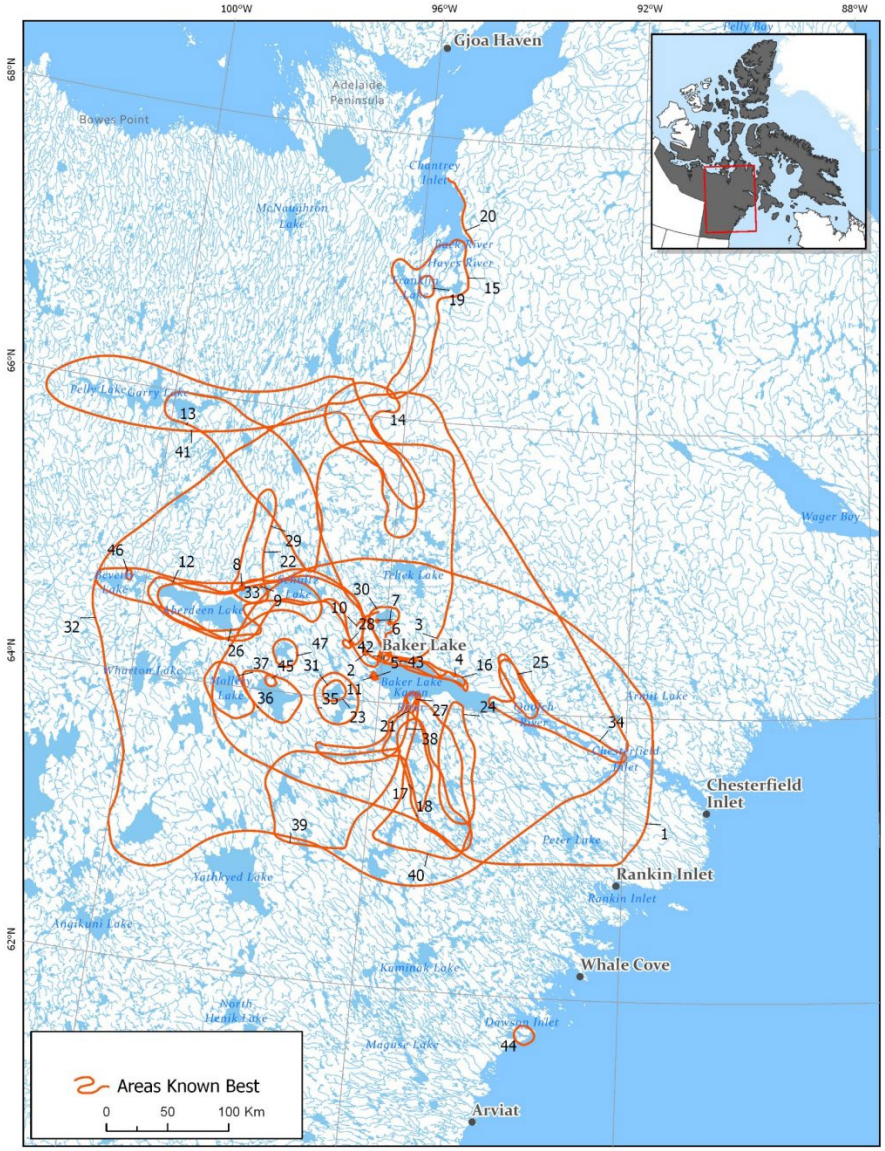


Table 3 Areas known best

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	2	Known			Hunting and fishing area
2	3	Known			There are lots of caribou and wolf droppings here which is why the river is called 'Unuktalik"
3	3	Known			This is the main area for fishing. He's concerned about how mining is affecting the fish in this area.
4	3	Known			His favourite fishing area
5	3	Known			His favourite fishing area
6	3	Known			Fishing spot
7	3	Known			Fishing spot
8	3	Known		Historic	The place where he spent his summers and winters when he was growing up
9	3	Known		Historic	The place where he spent his summers and winters when he was growing up
10	3	Known			Cliffs in this area
11	4	Known			Spring fishing area
12	4	Known			Would come here by boat for caribou and wolf hunting. This is the furthest west he's traveled.
13	4	Known			Caribou hunting area
14	4	Known			Caribou hunting area. When he would go hunting here he'd stay in an igloo.
15	4	Known	Summer, winter		Fishing area
16	4	Known			When he could still go fishing this is where he'd go
17	4	Known			Good fishing area
18	4	Known		Historic	Would travel here in the winter by dog team for caribou hunting

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
19	4	Known			Area where he grew up. People from Gjoa Haven would come to this area to fish with them.
20	4	Known			When he was growing up his family used to walk up here. His parents would go seal hunting and he'd stay on the shore.
21	5	Known			Fishing area
22	5	Known			Hunting area in the winter and spring
23	5	Known			Hunting area in the winter and spring
24	5	Known			Caribou hunting area
25	5	Known			Caribou hunting and fishing area
26	5	Known			Caribou hunting area
27	5	Known		Change	Water levels here have decreased from when he was younger
28	5	Known			Place where he was born
29	5	Known			Place where he grew up. In August 1953 his grandmother got sick so they moved to Baker Lake. His uncle walked to Baker Lake to get help. It took him 4 days to get there. He would start walking at sunrise and only make camp at sunset.
30	5	Known			Good fishing area
31	5	Known			Good fishing area
32	6	Known			Hunting area; mostly for wolves.
33	6	Known			Goes here by boat in the summer for caribou hunting
34	6	Known			Goes here by boat in the summer for caribou hunting
35	6	Known	Winter		Caribou and wolf hunting area
36	6	Known	Winter		Caribou and wolf hunting area

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
37	6	Known	Winter		Caribou and wolf hunting area
38	6	Known	Winter		Caribou and wolf hunting area
39	6	Known		Historic	Wolf and caribou hunting area by dog team
40	6	Known			Wolf and caribou hunting area by skidoo
41	6	Known	Winter		Wolf hunting area
42	6	Known			The area where he grew up
43	6	Known			The area where he grew up
44	6	Known			The place where he was born
45	7	Known			Fishing and hunting area
46	7	Known			His place of birth
47	7	Known			Place where he grew up

Figure 6 Polynyas and other observed ice or water features

Table 4 Polynyas and other observed ice or water features

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	5	Ice Other		Hazard	The ice here is dangerous in the spring
2	2	Ice Polynya			
3	2	Ice Polynya			
4	2	Ice Polynya			
5	3	Ice Polynya			The ice forms then gets pushed away when the salt water comes in and out leaving a polynya
6	3	Ice Polynya			The ice forms then gets pushed away when the salt water comes in and out leaving a polynya
7	4	Ice Polynya			
8	4	Ice Polynya			
9	4	Ice Polynya			Very shallow
10	5	Ice Polynya			
11	6	Ice Polynya		Hazard	Very dangerous
12	7	Ice Polynya			

Figure 7 Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence

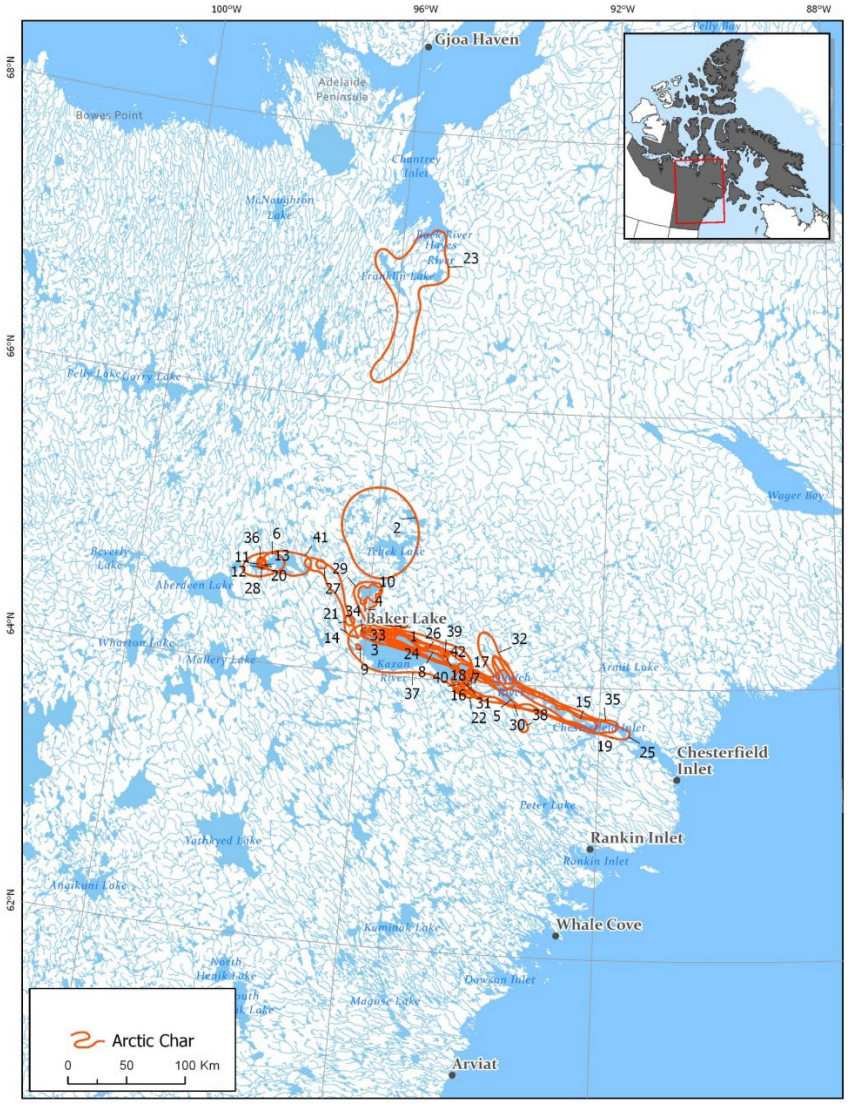


Table 30 Arctic Char Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	1	Arctic Char			
2	1	Arctic Char	Jun		The fish here tend to taste different than fish in other areas; thinks they may be eating trout. Can use a Kakivak (fishing spear) to catch them
3	1	Arctic Char	Jun		In Prince River.
4	1	Arctic Char	Jun		Travel up the river
5	1	Arctic Char	Spring	Migration	Travel up the river
6	2	Arctic Char			
7	2	Arctic Char			
8	3	Arctic Char			
9	3	Arctic Char			
10	3	Arctic Char			
11	3	Arctic Char			In the deeper water
12	3	Arctic Char			In the deeper water
13	3	Arctic Char			In the deeper water
14	3	Arctic Char			In the deeper water
15	3	Arctic Char	Summer		This area is salt water
16	3	Arctic Char			
17	3	Arctic Char			
18	4	Arctic Char			
19	4	Arctic Char			
20	4	Arctic Char			Fall and spring fishing spot
21	4	Arctic Char			
22	4	Arctic Char			Char go into small lakes
23	4	Arctic Char			

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
24	4	Arctic Char		Abundant	Lots of char along here
25	4	Arctic Char			He would set his nets here. People go fishing here in the summer when it's accessible by boat.
26	5	Arctic Char			This area is deeper and known to have char
27	5	Arctic Char	Summer		
28	5	Arctic Char	Summer		
29	5	Arctic Char			Sometimes char here
30	5	Arctic Char			
31	5	Arctic Char		Abundant	Spring fishing spot
32	5	Arctic Char			
33	6	Arctic Char		Spawning	
34	6	Arctic Char			On the north side of Baker Lake
35	6	Arctic Char			Salty area
36	6	Arctic Char			Fishing near a little island that looks like a horseshoe
37	7	Arctic Char			
38	7	Arctic Char			
39	7	Arctic Char			
40	7	Arctic Char			
41	7	Arctic Char			
42	7	Arctic Char			

Figure 8 Arctic Cisco, and Lake Cisco Areas of Occurrence

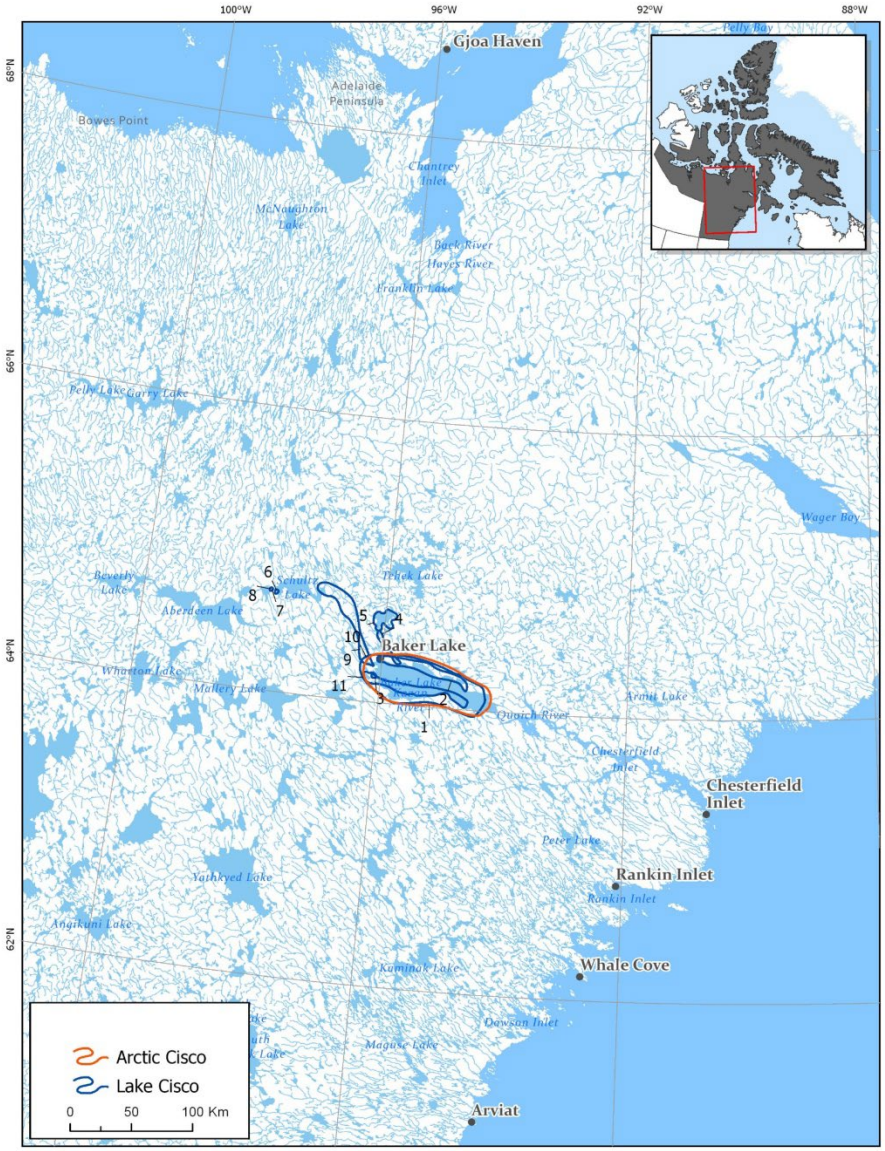


Table 31 Arctic Cisco, and Lake Cisco Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	2	Arctic Cisco			
2	3	Lake Cisco			
3	3	Lake Cisco			
4	3	Lake Cisco			
5	3	Lake Cisco			
6	3	Lake Cisco			In the deeper water
7	3	Lake Cisco			In the deeper water
8	3	Lake Cisco			In the deeper water
9	3	Lake Cisco			In the deeper water
10	5	Lake Cisco			
11	5	Lake Cisco			

Figure 9 Arctic Grayling and Burbot Areas of Occurrence

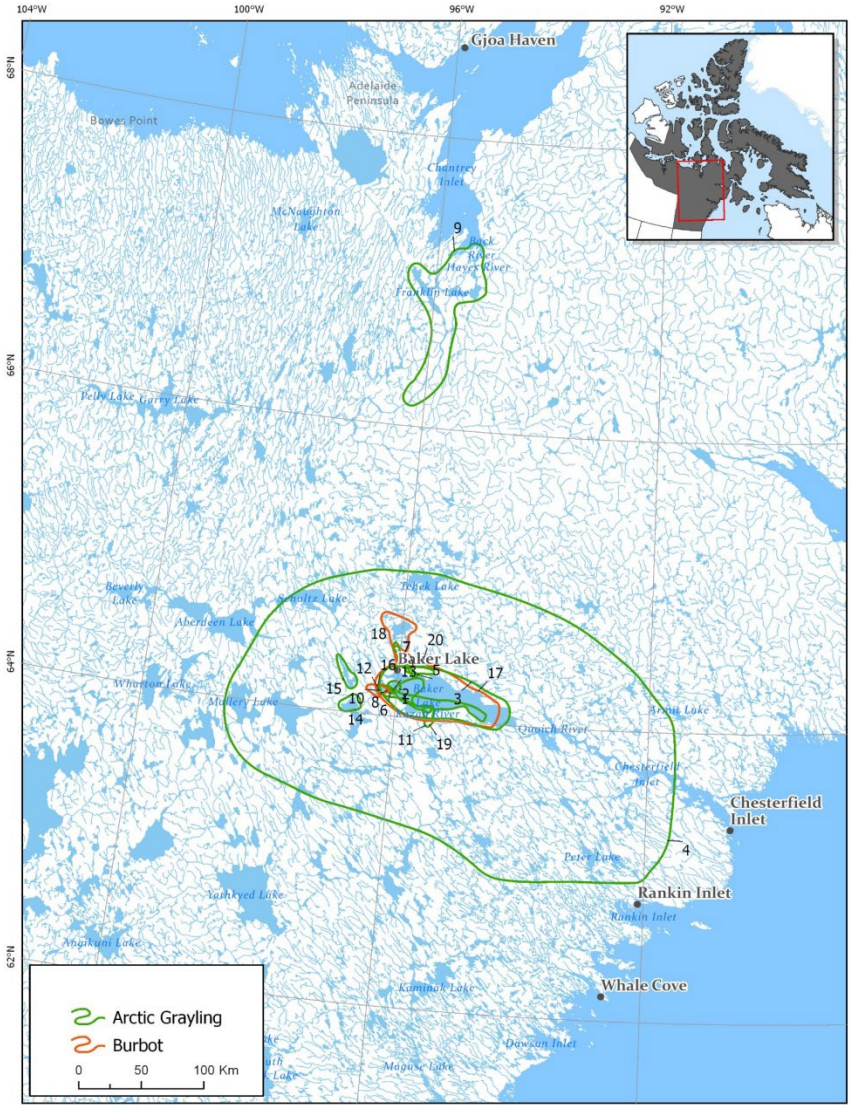


Table 32 Arctic Grayling and Burbot Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	1	Arctic Grayling	Fall	Abundant	They are quite thin, but easy to catch with a kakivak (fishing spear).
2	1	Arctic Grayling	Fall	Abundant	They are quite thin, but easy to catch with a kakivak (fishing spear).
3	2	Arctic Grayling			
4	2	Arctic Grayling			
5	3	Arctic Grayling		Abundant	
6	4	Arctic Grayling			
7	4	Arctic Grayling			
8	4	Arctic Grayling			
9	4	Arctic Grayling			
10	5	Arctic Grayling			
11	5	Arctic Grayling			
12	5	Arctic Grayling			
13	6	Arctic Grayling			Fall fishing area when the ice forms
14	7	Arctic Grayling			
15	7	Arctic Grayling			
16	3	Burbot			
17	4	Burbot			
18	4	Burbot			
19	5	Burbot	Spring		
20	7	Burbot			

Figure 10 Dolly Varden, Eelpout, Greenland Shark, and Lake Whitefish Areas of Occurrence

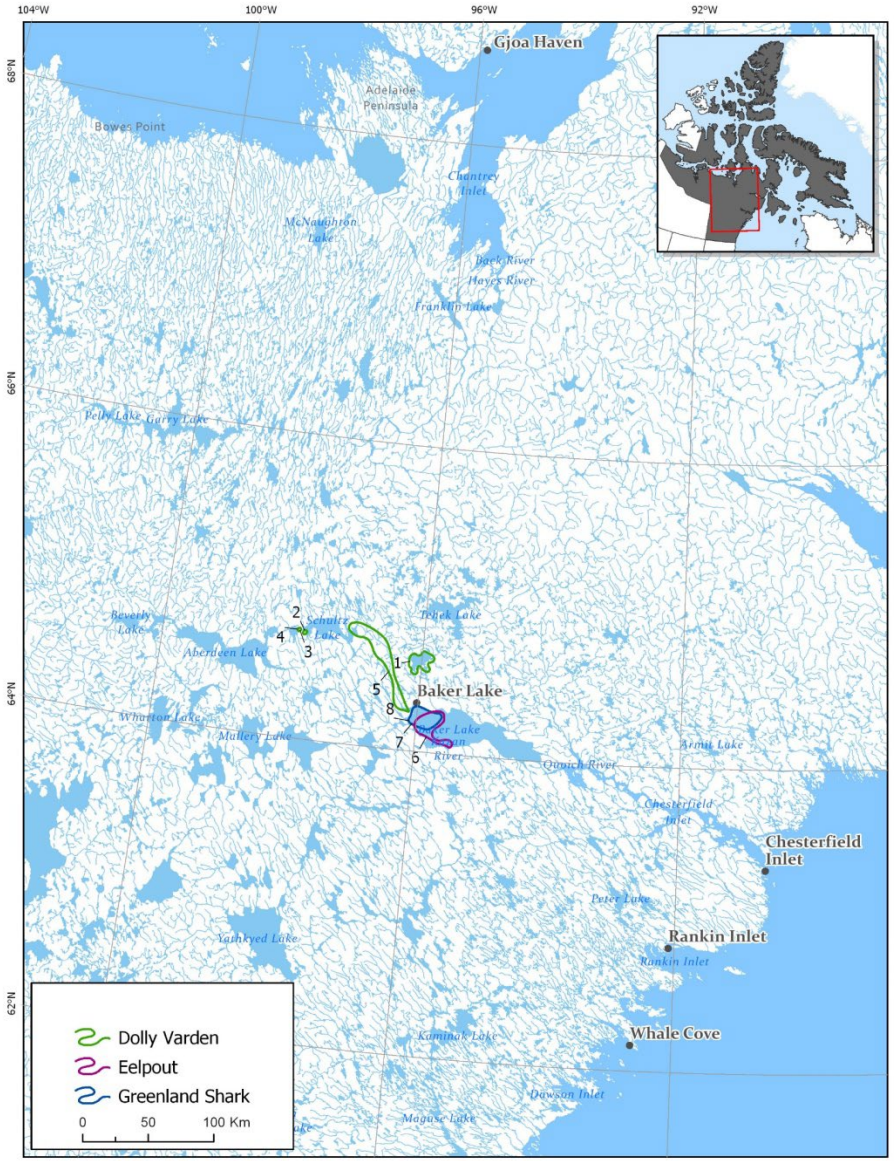


Table 33 Dolly Varden, Eelpout, and Greenland Shark Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	3	Dolly Varden		Change	Has only started seeing them in the last 2 years
2	3	Dolly Varden			In the deeper water
3	3	Dolly Varden			In the deeper water
4	3	Dolly Varden			In the deeper water
5	3	Dolly Varden			In the deeper water
6	1	Eelpout		Unknown	Sees once and a while
7	1	Greenland Shark			Come around once and a while.
8	1	Greenland Shark			Come around once and a while.

Figure 11 Lake Whitefish Areas of Occurrence

Table 34 Lake Whitefish Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Comments
1	1	Lake Whitefish	Mar,Apr	The fish have smaller mouths and won't bite the hooks when fishing; must use a gill net to catch them. They are really fat and taste like char; very tasty!
2	2	Lake Whitefish		
3	3	Lake Whitefish		
4	3	Lake Whitefish		
5	3	Lake Whitefish		
6	3	Lake Whitefish		In the deeper water
7	3	Lake Whitefish		In the deeper water
8	3	Lake Whitefish		In the deeper water
9	3	Lake Whitefish		In the deeper water
10	4	Lake Whitefish		His father used to set gill nets here
11	4	Lake Whitefish		
12	4	Lake Whitefish		
13	4	Lake Whitefish		
14	5	Lake Whitefish		
15	5	Lake Whitefish		
16	5	Lake Whitefish		
17	6	Lake Whitefish		
18	7	Lake Whitefish		
19	7	Lake Whitefish		

Figure 12 Lake Trout, Land Locked Char/Red Lake Trout, and Trout-perch Areas of Occurrence

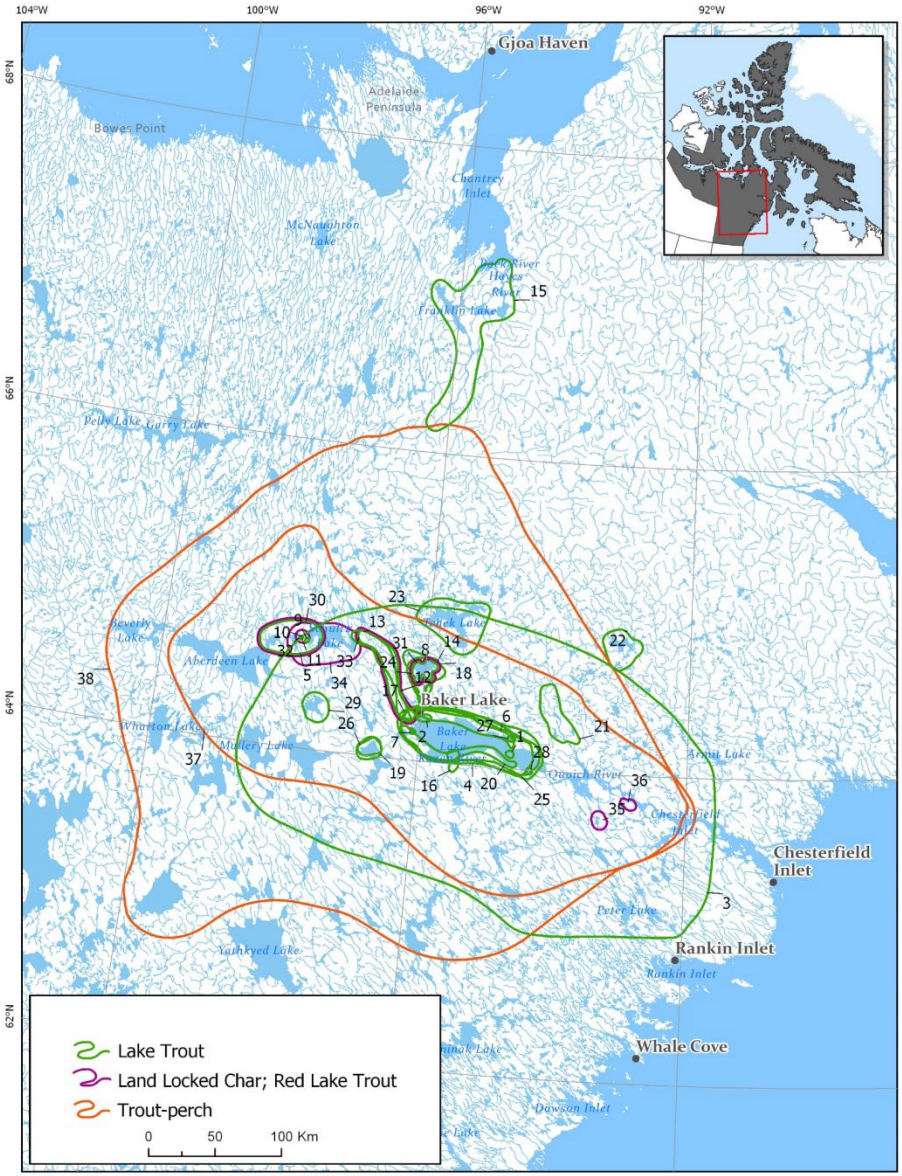


Table 35 Lake Trout, Land Locked Char/Red Lake Trout, and Trout-perch Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Months	Species	Comments
1	1		Lake Trout	The fish tend to taste better here than closer to the community. Can catch them in the shallow part of the lake and they are much fatter.
2	1		Lake Trout	In the deeper parts of the lake, as well as the shallow parts
3	2		Lake Trout	
4	2		Lake Trout	
5	3		Lake Trout	
6	3		Lake Trout	
7	3		Lake Trout	In the deeper water
8	3		Lake Trout	Saw a huge lake trout here once. From a distance it looked like a rock but his dad told him to watch it and it started moving. It was the size of a room! He asked why such a big fish would stay in this lake instead of going to bigger lakes and his dad to
9	3		Lake Trout	In the deeper water
10	3		Lake Trout	
11	3		Lake Trout	In the deeper water
12	3		Lake Trout	In the deeper water
13	4		Lake Trout	
14	4		Lake Trout	Spring fishing
15	4		Lake Trout	
16	5		Lake Trout	
17	5		Lake Trout	
18	5		Lake Trout	

Map #	Inter-view	Months	Species	Comments
19	5		Lake Trout	
20	6		Lake Trout	On the south side of Baker Lake
21	6		Lake Trout	
22	6		Lake Trout	
23	6		Lake Trout	
24	6		Lake Trout	
25	7		Lake Trout	
26	7		Lake Trout	
27	7		Lake Trout	
28	7		Lake Trout	
29	7		Lake Trout	
30	3		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout	
31	3		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout	
32	4		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout	
33	4		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout	
34	4		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout	
35	7		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout	
36	7		Land Locked Char; Red Lake Trout	
37	5	Spring	Trout-perch	In little creeks
38	6		Trout-perch	In little creeks and ponds

Figure 13 Longnose Sucker, Ninespine Stickleback, Northern Hagfish, and Northern Pike Areas of Occurrence

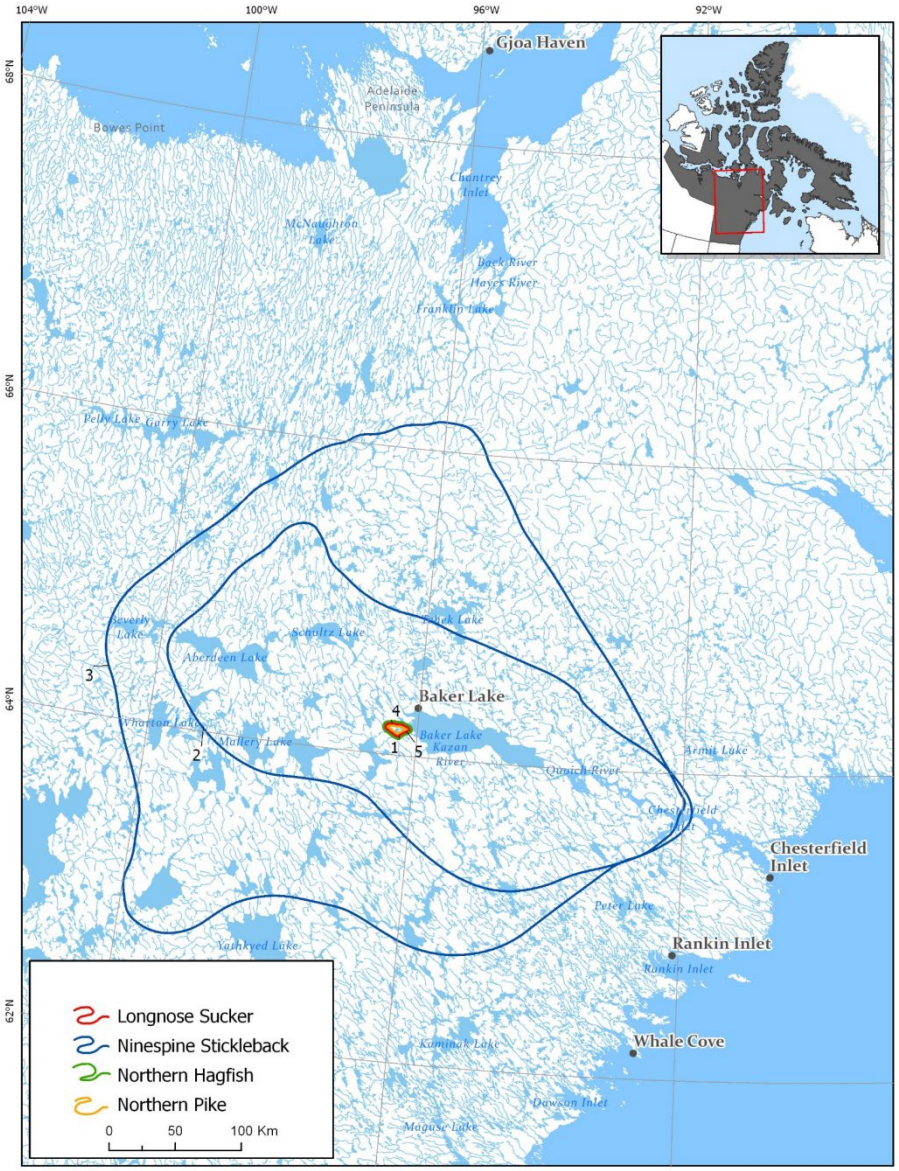


Table 36 Longnose Sucker, Ninespine Stickleback, Northern Hagfish, and Northern Pike Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	3	Longnose Sucker			They tend to follow northern pike and scavenge after them.
2	5	Ninespine Stickleback	Spring		In little creeks
3	6	Ninespine Stickleback			In little creeks and ponds
4	3	Northern Hagfish			Rare to see. His father told him that these fish will become more common as the environment changes.
5	3	Northern Pike			~2 feet long

Figure 14 Shorthorn Sculpin and unknown fish Areas of Occurrence

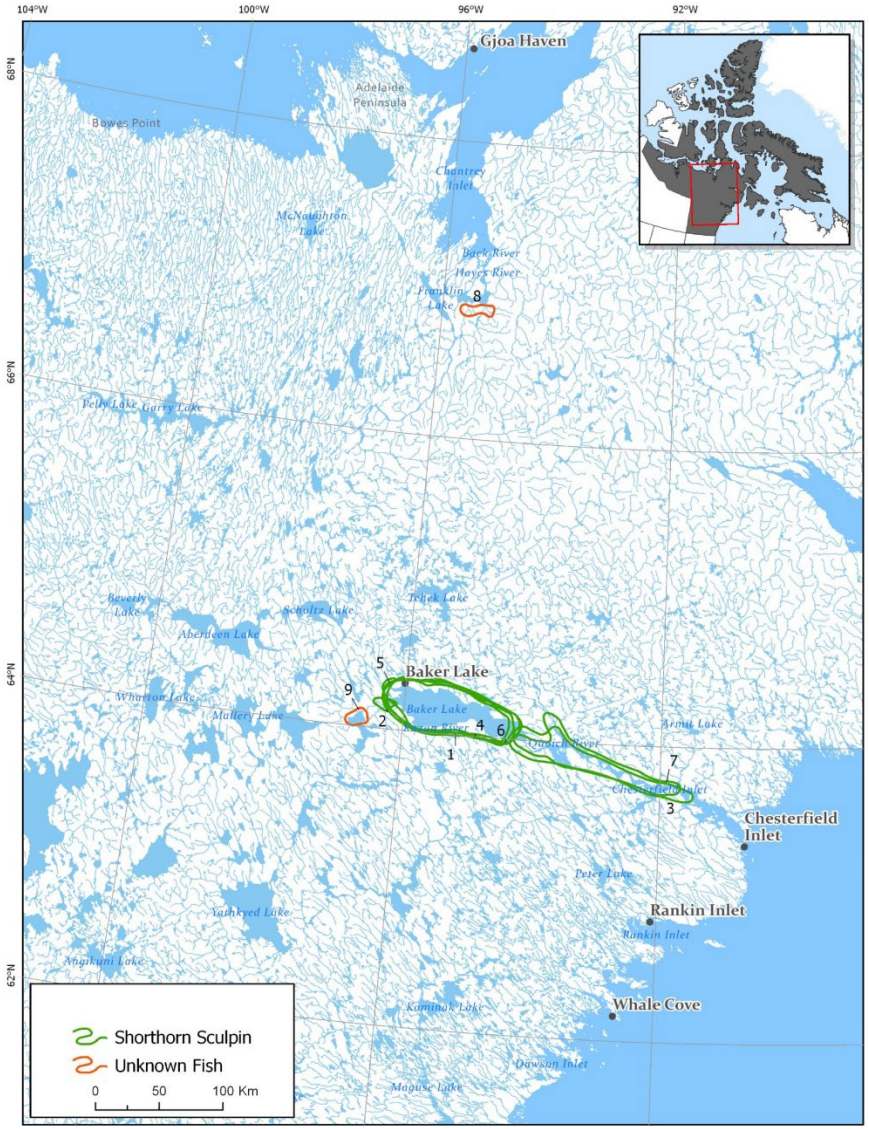


Table 37 Shorthorn Sculpin and unknown fish Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Comments
1	2	Shorthorn Sculpin		People catch these in nets
2	3	Shorthorn Sculpin		
3	4	Shorthorn Sculpin		
4	4	Shorthorn Sculpin		
5	5	Shorthorn Sculpin		
6	6	Shorthorn Sculpin		Can catch them with a rod. Elders would drink the fluid from them; really good for you.
7	6	Shorthorn Sculpin		Can catch them with a rod. Elders would drink the fluid from them; really good for you.
8	4	Unknown Fish		Long, skinny fish in little creek
9	7	Unknown Fish		His daughter caught a strange fish here. It was crooked

Figure 15 Amphipod, Blue Mussel, Common Cockle, Icelandic Scallop, Northern Horsemussel, Toad Crab, and Whelk Areas of Occurrence

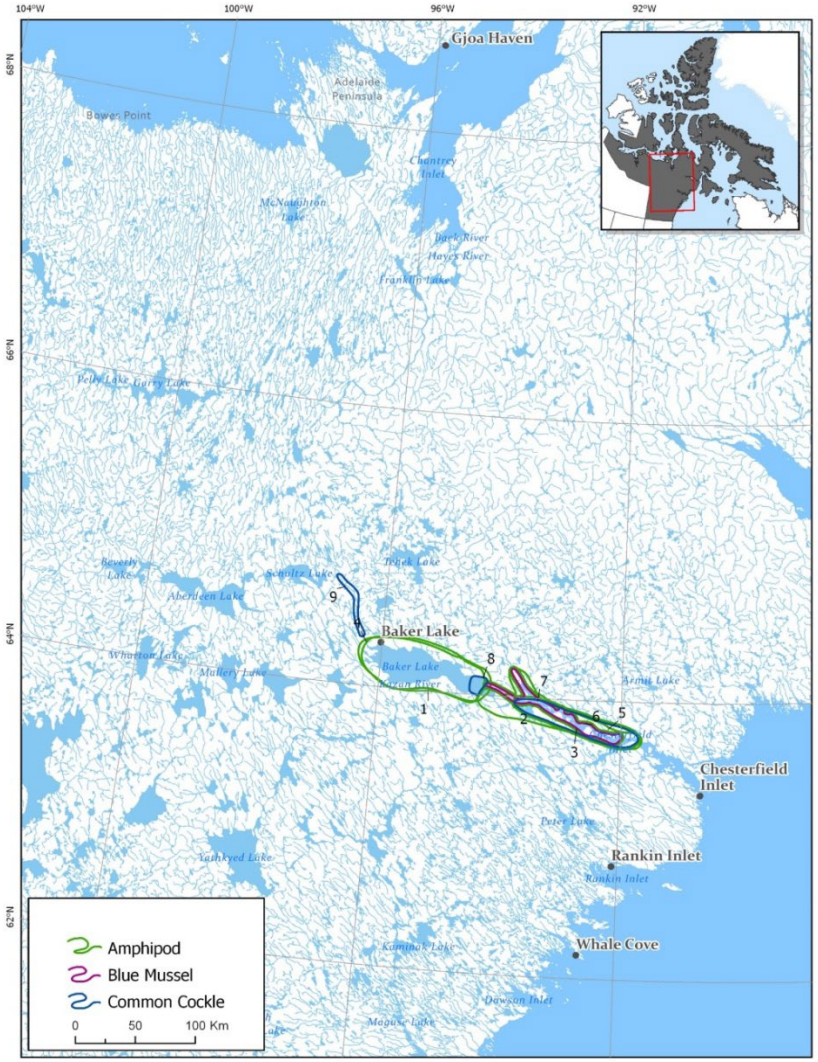


Table 38 Amphipod, Blue Mussel, and Common Cockle Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	2	Amphipod			
2	2	Amphipod			
3	3	Amphipod			
4	5	Amphipod			Can see them when he's jigging for fish
5	6	Amphipod			
6	3	Blue Mussel			Collects and eats them
7	2	Common Cockle			Sees just the shells
8	5	Common Cockle		Abundant	Just the empty shells. In the summer it looks like snow because there are so many shells.
9	5	Common Cockle			A few small shells along the river

Figure 16 Icelandic Scallop, Northern Horsemussel, Toad Crab, and Whelk Areas of Occurrence

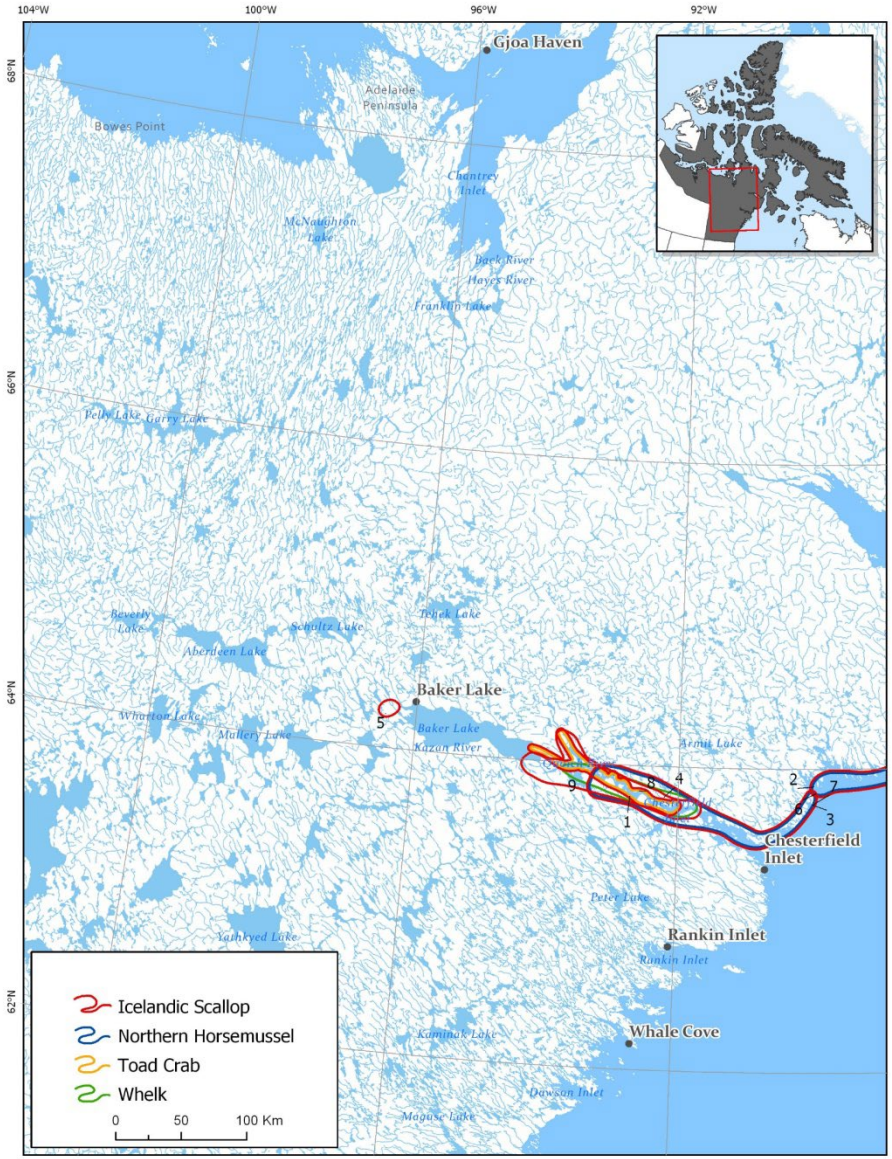


Table 39 Icelandic Scallop, Northern Horsemussel, Toad Crab, and Whelk Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	3	Icelandic Scallop		Historic	Saw one once in 1998
2	4	Icelandic Scallop			
3	4	Icelandic Scallop			
4	6	Icelandic Scallop			Just the shells
5	7	Icelandic Scallop			Just the shells
6	4	Northern Horsemussel			
7	4	Northern Horsemussel			
8	3	Toad Crab			
9	2	Whelk			Sees just the shells

Figure 175 Polar Bear Areas of Occurrence

Table 40 Polar Bear Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	1	Polar Bear			Rare. Get more Grizzly Bears than Polar Bears
2	2	Polar Bear	Summer		Rarely see. His friend caught one by the cabins here.
3	4	Polar Bear			Caught one here once
4	6	Polar Bear			In 1959 a polar bear went into someone's house in town and was shot.
5	6	Polar Bear			In 1959 a polar bear went into someone's house in town and was shot.
6	7	Polar Bear			Rare to see them here. Has only happened a few times

Figure 186 Bearded Seal, and Harbour/Ranger Seal Areas of Occurrence

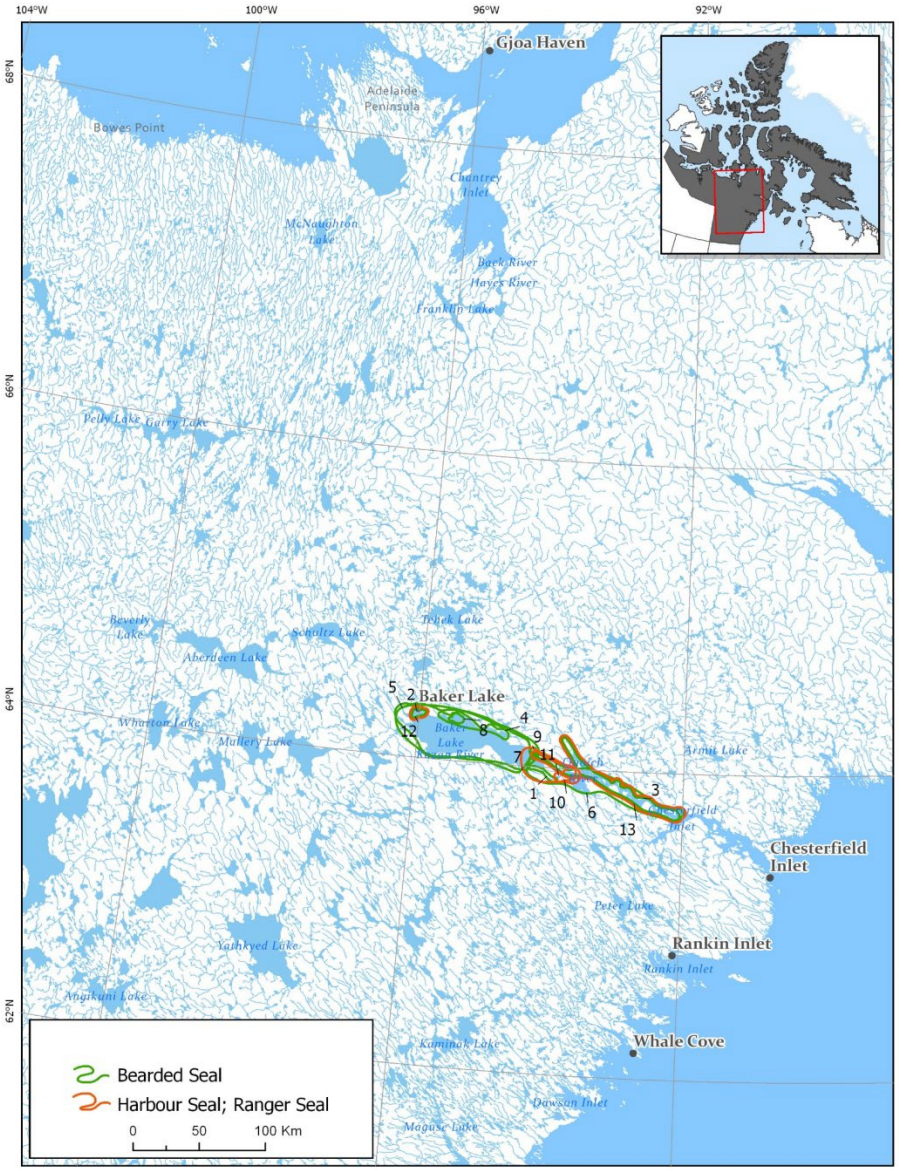


Table 41 Bearded Seal, Harbour/Ranger Seal, Harp Seal, and Ringed Seal Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	2	Bearded Seal			
2	3	Bearded Seal			Follow the barges into the lake
3	3	Bearded Seal	Summer		This area is salt water
4	4	Bearded Seal			Seen one in his lifetime
5	5	Bearded Seal			Occasionally in the summer
6	5	Bearded Seal			Saw a dead one here when he was boating
7	6	Bearded Seal			
8	6	Bearded Seal			They hang out here
9	6	Bearded Seal			They hang out here
10	1	Harbour Seal; Ranger Seal	All year		
11	2	Harbour Seal; Ranger Seal			
12	3	Harbour Seal; Ranger Seal			Follow the barges into the lake
13	3	Harbour Seal; Ranger Seal	Summer		This area is salt water

Figure 197 Harp Seal, and Ringed Seal Areas of Occurrence

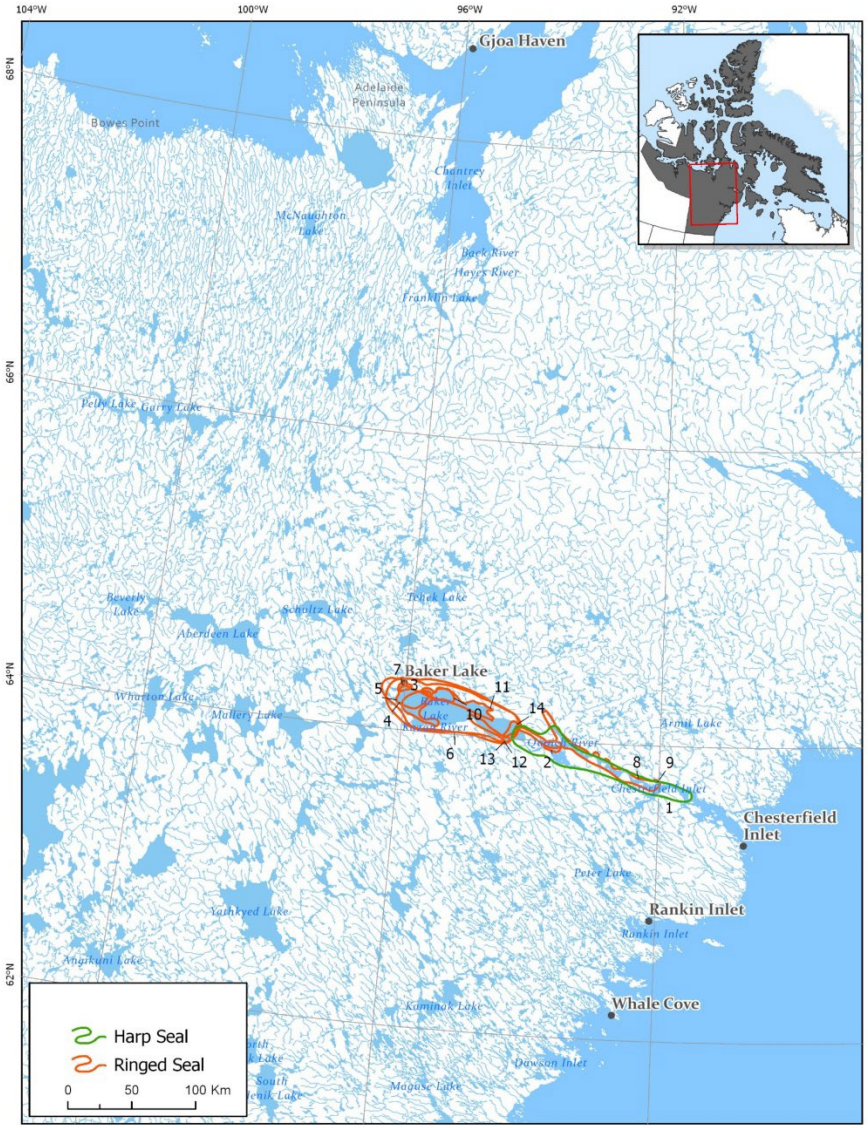


Table 42 Harp Seal, and Ringed Seal Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	4	Harp Seal	Summer		
2	1	Ringed Seal			
3	1	Ringed Seal	Summer		Once and a while
4	1	Ringed Seal	Summer		Once and a while
5	1	Ringed Seal	Summer		Once and a while
6	2	Ringed Seal			Fresh water in this area
7	3	Ringed Seal			Follow the barges into the lake
8	3	Ringed Seal	Summer		This area is salt water
9	4	Ringed Seal	Summer		
10	4	Ringed Seal	Spring		Caught one here once
11	5	Ringed Seal			In the deeper side of the lake in the summer and fall
12	6	Ringed Seal			
13	6	Ringed Seal			The ice forms late in the fall here so you can see seals in this area then
14	7	Ringed Seal			

Figure 20 Beluga and Killer Whale Areas of Occurrence - Beluga and Killer Whale Areas of Occurrence

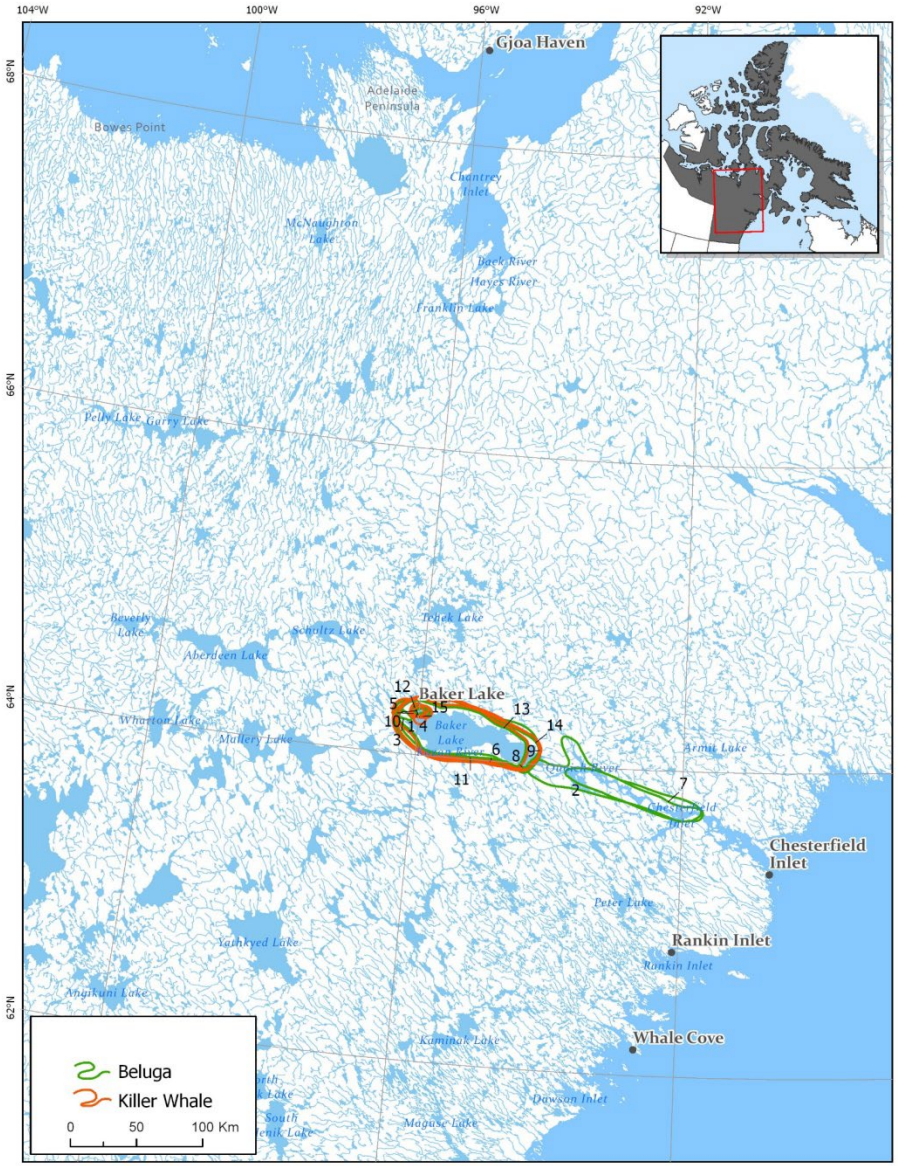


Table 43 Beluga and Killer Whale Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	1	Beluga			"Super Shamu" caught one. They come around once and a while (1991, 2015).
2	2	Beluga			They will follow sealift barges into Baker Lake
3	2	Beluga			In 2015
4	2	Beluga			In 2015
5	3	Beluga			Follow the barges into the lake
6	4	Beluga			Someone caught one here. The taste was different from what he was used to.
7	6	Beluga			They frequently come into Baker Lake nowadays, probably following the barges.
8	6	Beluga			They frequently come into Baker Lake nowadays, probably following the barges.
9	7	Beluga			Every summer seeing more beluga
10	1	Killer Whale			A calf was here in 1978
11	2	Killer Whale		Historic	In the 1970's
12	3	Killer Whale			Came into the lake once.
13	4	Killer Whale			Once there was a killer whale in the lake
14	6	Killer Whale			There was one here once. Might have followed the barges in. It was harvested.
15	7	Killer Whale			One came into the lake once.

Figure 21 Alpine Pondweed, Bladder Wrack/Rockweed, Eel Grass, Floating Buttercup, and Goose Grass Areas of Occurrence

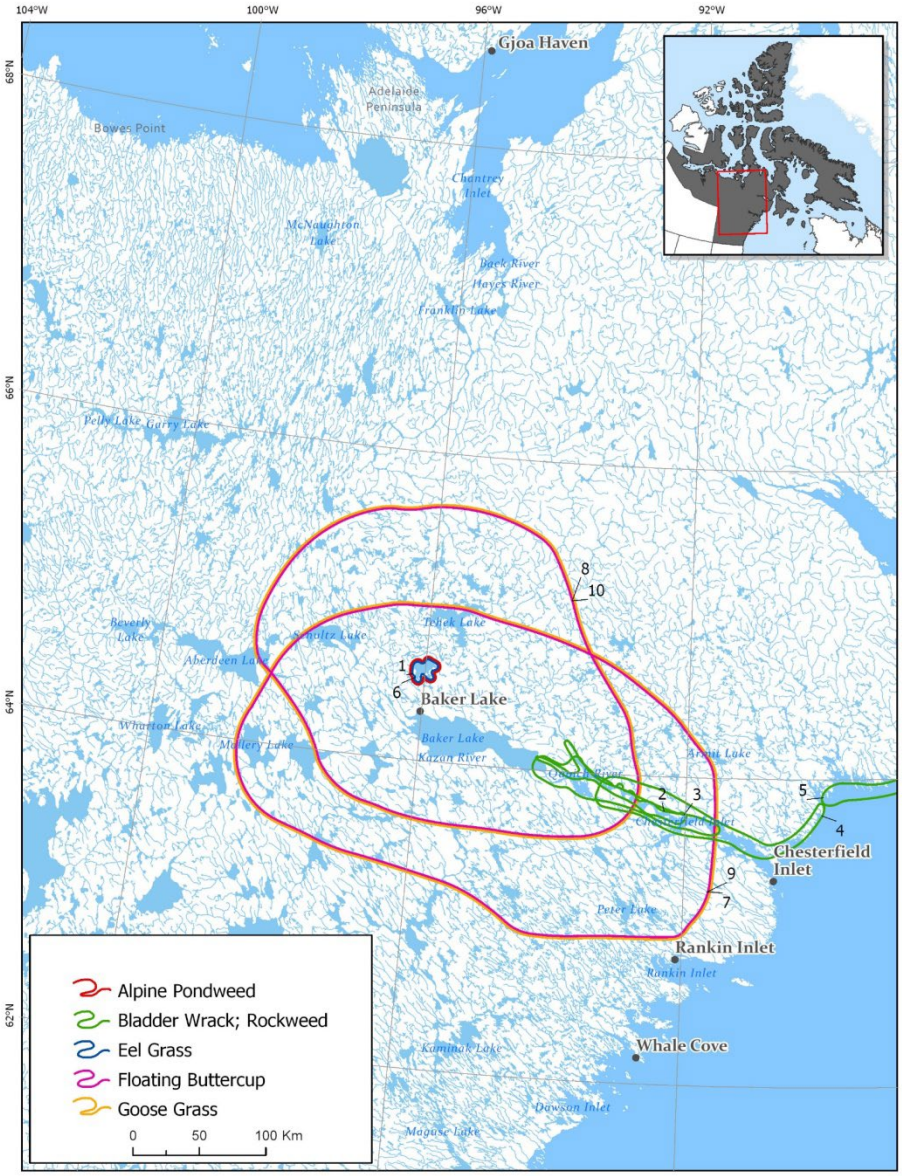


Table 44 Alpine Pondweed, Bladder Wrack/Rockweed, Eel Grass, Floating Buttercup, and Goose Grass Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Comments
1	3	Alpine Pondweed		
2	3	Bladder Wrack; Rockweed		
3	4	Bladder Wrack; Rockweed		
4	4	Bladder Wrack; Rockweed		
5	4	Bladder Wrack; Rockweed		
6	3	Eel Grass		
7	2	Floating Buttercup		
8	3	Floating Buttercup		
9	2	Goose Grass		
10	3	Goose Grass		

Figure 22 Mare's Tail, Robbin's Pondweed, Sea Lungwort, Semaphore Grass, and Variableleaf Pondweed Areas of Occurrence

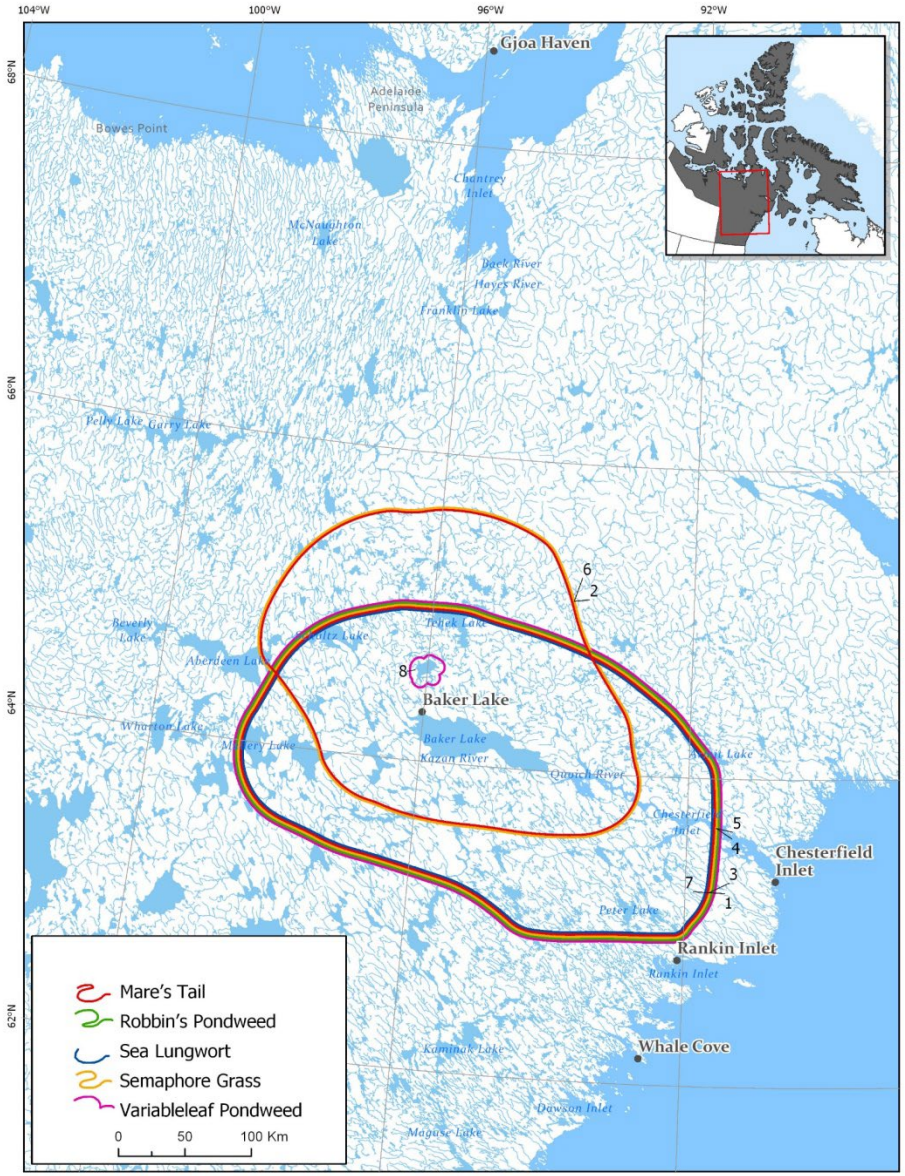


Table 45 Mare's Tail, Robbin's Pondweed, Sea Lungwort, Semaphore Grass, and Variableleaf Pondweed Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Comments
1	2	Mare's Tail		
2	3	Mare's Tail		
3	2	Robbin's Pondweed		
4	2	Sea Lungwort		
5	2	Semaphore Grass		
6	3	Semaphore Grass		
7	2	Variableleaf Pondweed		
8	3	Variableleaf Pondweed		

Figure 23 Cackling Goose, Canada Goose, Greater White-fronted Goose, Ross's Goose, and Snow Goose Areas of Occurrence

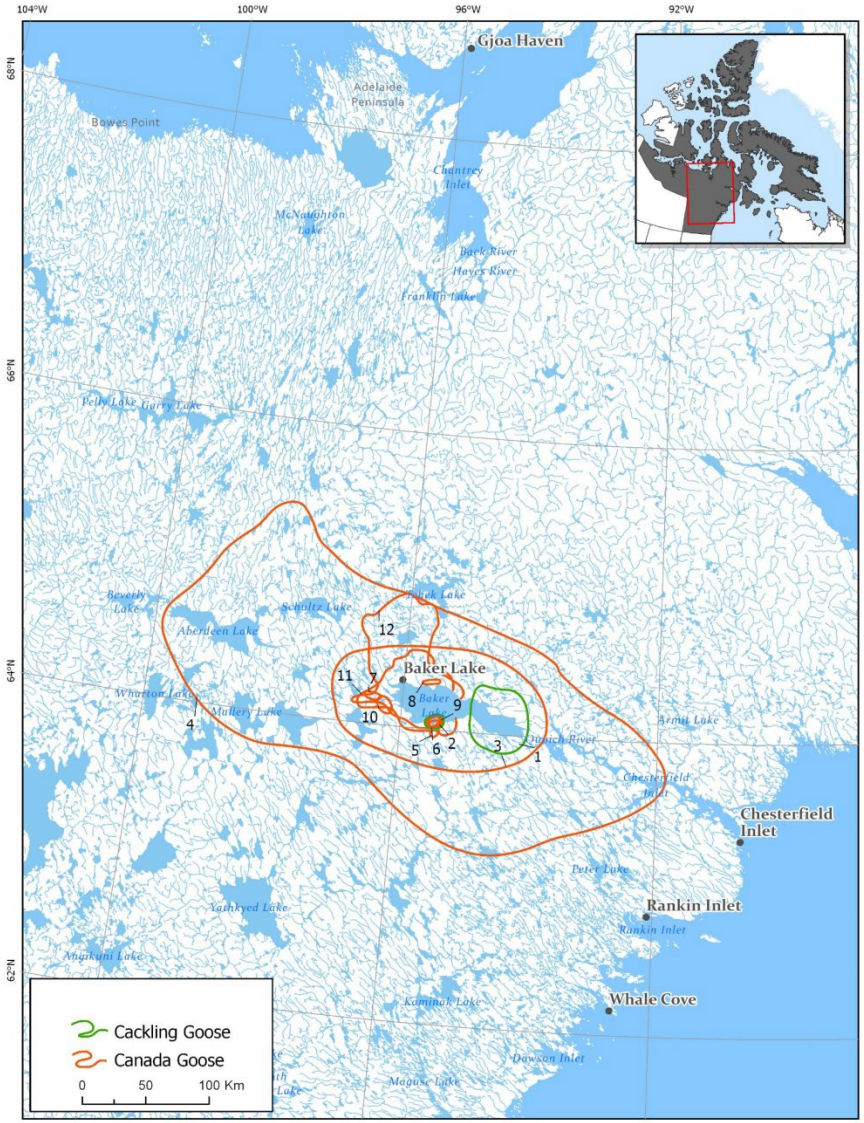


Table 46 Cackling Goose, and Canada Goose Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	7	Cackling Goose			
2	2	Cackling Goose			
3	7	Canada Goose			
4	5	Canada Goose			
5	5	Canada Goose		Nesting, Change	This used to be a nesting ground but there's hardly any here now.
6	1	Canada Goose	Spring	Nesting	Egg collecting
7	1	Canada Goose		Nesting	Nesting area
8	3	Canada Goose			
9	2	Canada Goose			
10	2	Canada Goose		Nesting	
11	1	Canada Goose			
12	1	Canada Goose			

Figure 24 Greater White-fronted Goose, Ross's Goose, and Snow Goose Areas of Occurrence

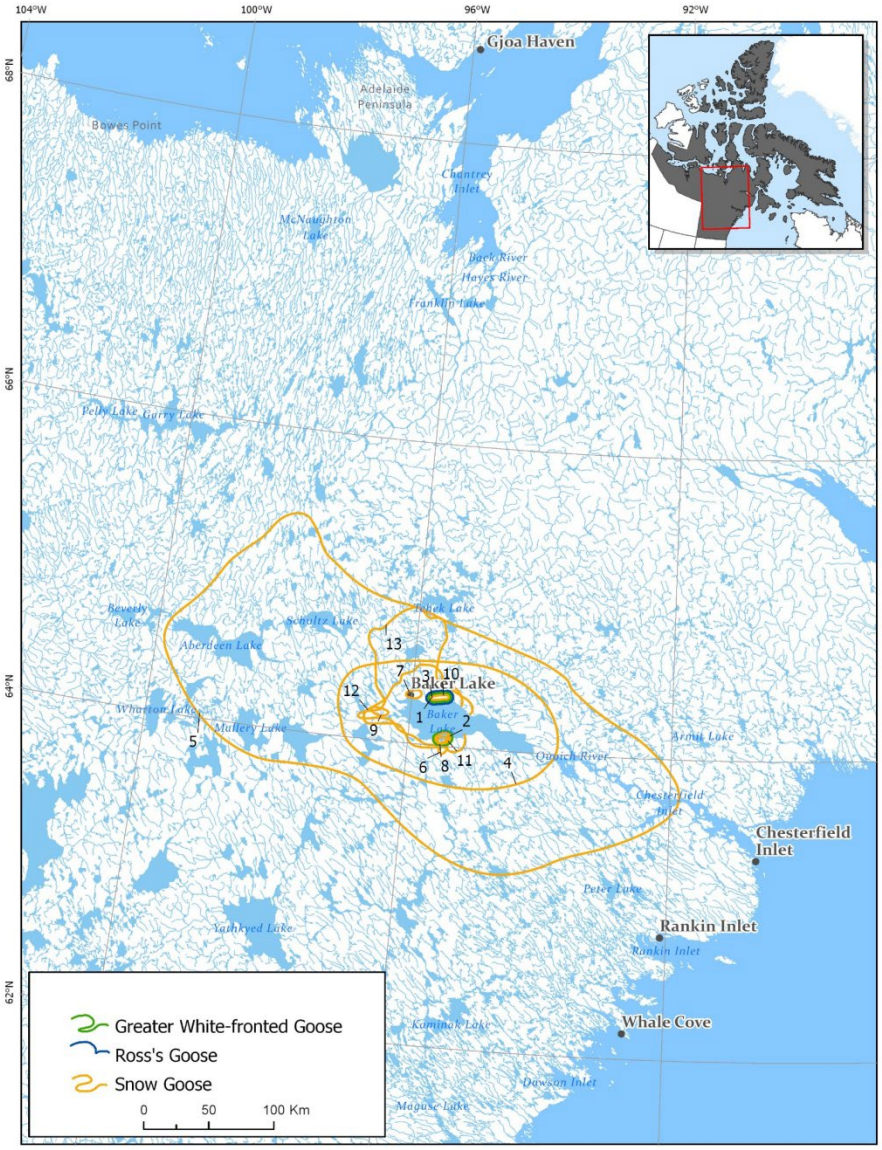


Table 47 Greater White-fronted Goose, Ross's Goose, and Snow Goose Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	3	Greater White-fronted Goose			
2	2	Greater White-fronted Goose			
3	3	Ross's Goose		Change	Been seeing them for the past 3 years
4	7	Snow Goose			
5	5	Snow Goose			
6	5	Snow Goose		Change, Nesting	This used to be a nesting ground but there's hardly any here now.
7	1	Snow Goose			Land in the community
8	1	Snow Goose	Spring	Nesting	Egg collecting
9	1	Snow Goose		Nesting	Nesting area
10	3	Snow Goose			
11	2	Snow Goose			
12	1	Snow Goose			
13	1	Snow Goose			

Figure 25 American Golden-Plover, American Pipit, and Arctic Loon Areas of Occurrence

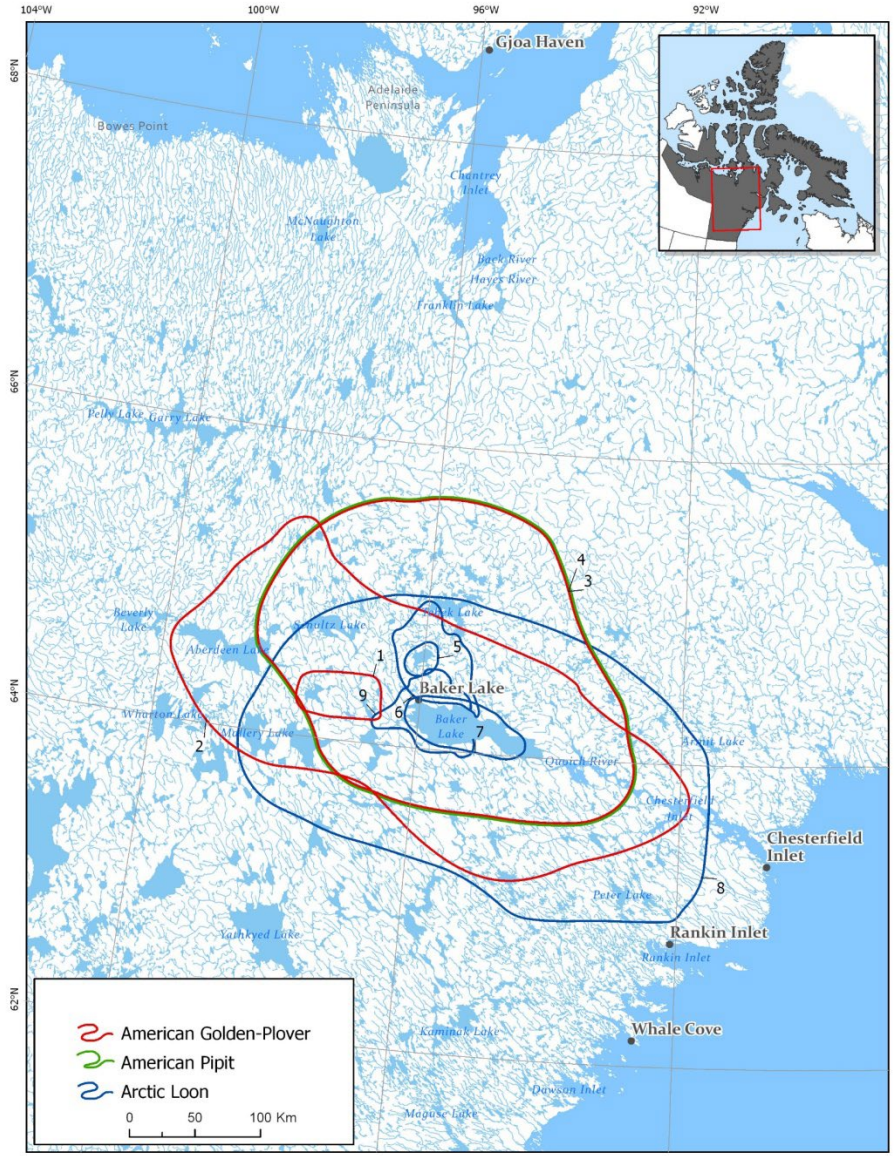


Table 48 American Golden-Plover, American Pipit, and Arctic Loon Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Details	Comments
1	7	American Golden-Plover		
2	5	American Golden-Plover		Not many
3	3	American Golden-Plover		
4	3	American Pipit		
5	1	Arctic Loon		Can find in bigger lakes
6	1	Arctic Loon		Can find in bigger lakes
7	3	Arctic Loon		
8	2	Arctic Loon	Nesting	
9	1	Arctic Loon		Can find in bigger lakes

Figure 26 Arctic Tern, and Bald Eagle Areas of Occurrence

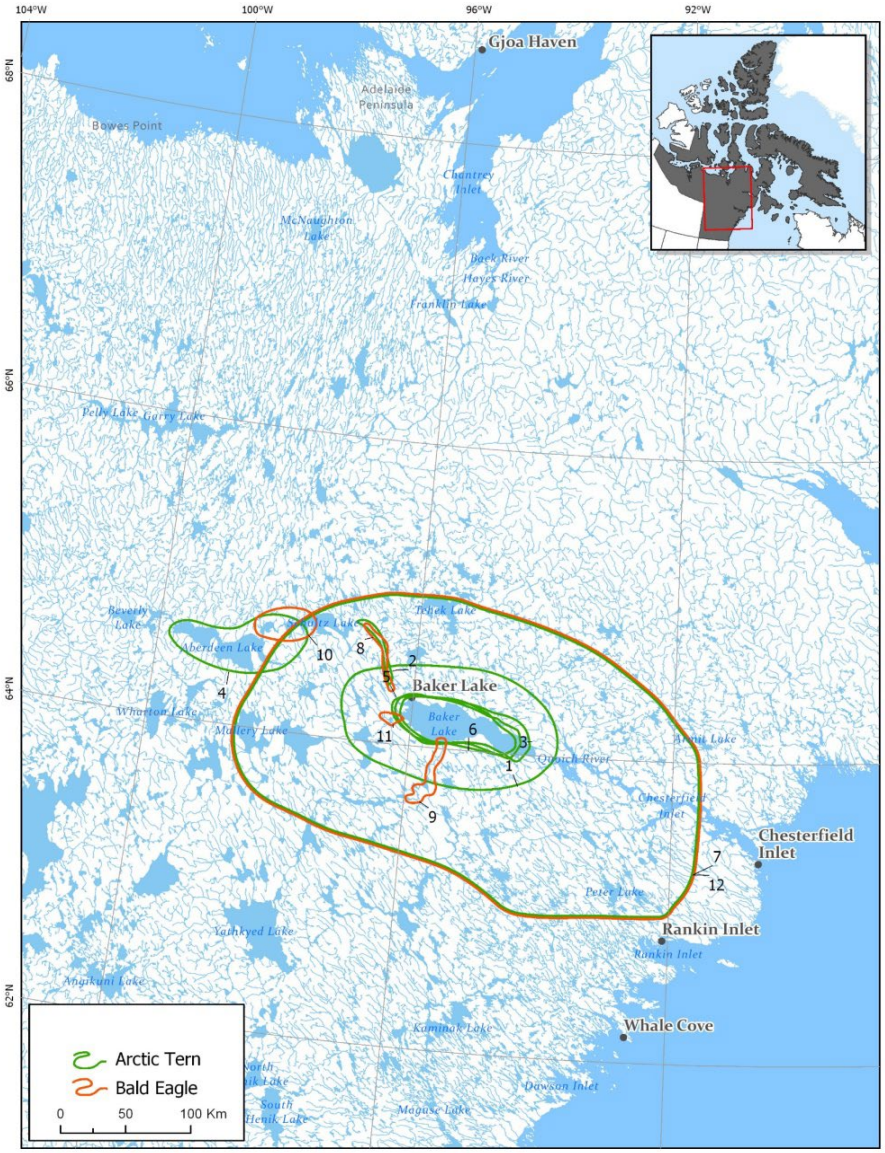


Table 49 Arctic Tern, and Bald Eagle Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	7	Arctic Tern			
2	7	Arctic Tern			
3	7	Arctic Tern			
4	7	Arctic Tern			
5	5	Arctic Tern			
6	3	Arctic Tern	Summer		On islands
7	2	Arctic Tern			
8	5	Bald Eagle	Spring, summer		Their numbers are increasing
9	5	Bald Eagle	Spring, summer		Their numbers are increasing
10	3	Bald Eagle		Feeding, Nesting	Has seen them nesting and feeding on char. Their numbers are increasing
11	3	Bald Eagle		Feeding, Nesting	Has seen them nesting and feeding on char. Their numbers are increasing
12	2	Bald Eagle			

Figure 27 Common Eider, Common Loon, Common Raven, Golden Eagle, and Gyrfalcon Areas of Occurrence

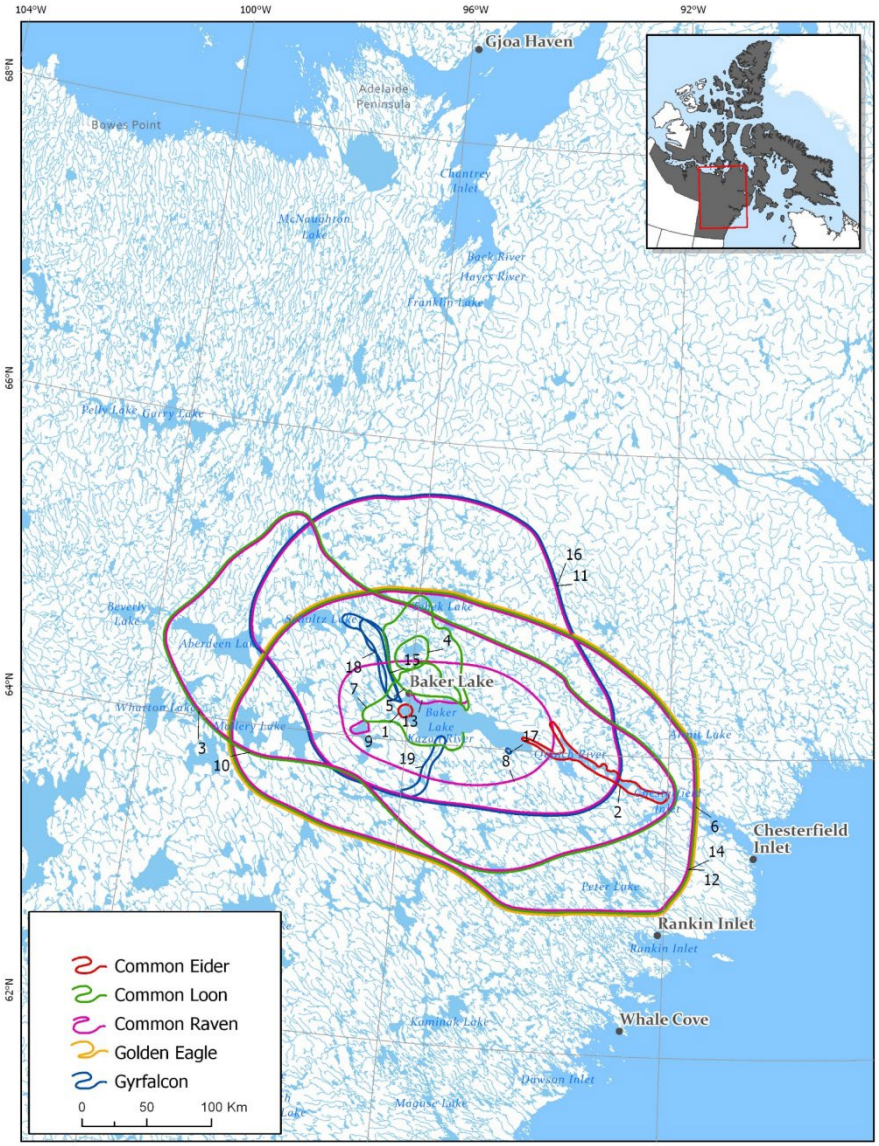


Table 50 Common Eider, Common Loon, Common Raven, Golden Eagle, and Gyrfalcon Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	1	Common Eider			Rare. In 1992 saw 2 passing
2	3	Common Eider		Feeding	Seen eating crabs
3	5	Common Loon			
4	1	Common Loon			Can find in bigger lakes
5	1	Common Loon			Can find in bigger lakes
6	2	Common Loon		Nesting	
7	1	Common Loon			Can find in bigger lakes
8	7	Common Raven			
9	7	Common Raven			Saw one frozen in a fox trap once
10	5	Common Raven			
11	3	Common Raven		Change	They are more abundant now than they were in the past
12	2	Common Raven			When you see them it is a good indicator that there is a predator around
13	1	Common Raven		Abundant	Seem to walk around on the ground now versus hop around
14	2	Golden Eagle			
15	3	Gyrfalcon	Summer, fall		
16	3	Gyrfalcon	Summer, fall		
17	2	Gyrfalcon		Nesting	On cliffs
18	2	Gyrfalcon		Nesting	On cliffs
19	2	Gyrfalcon		Nesting	On cliffs

Figure 28 Harris's Sparrow, Herring Gull, Killdeer, and King Eider Areas of Occurrence

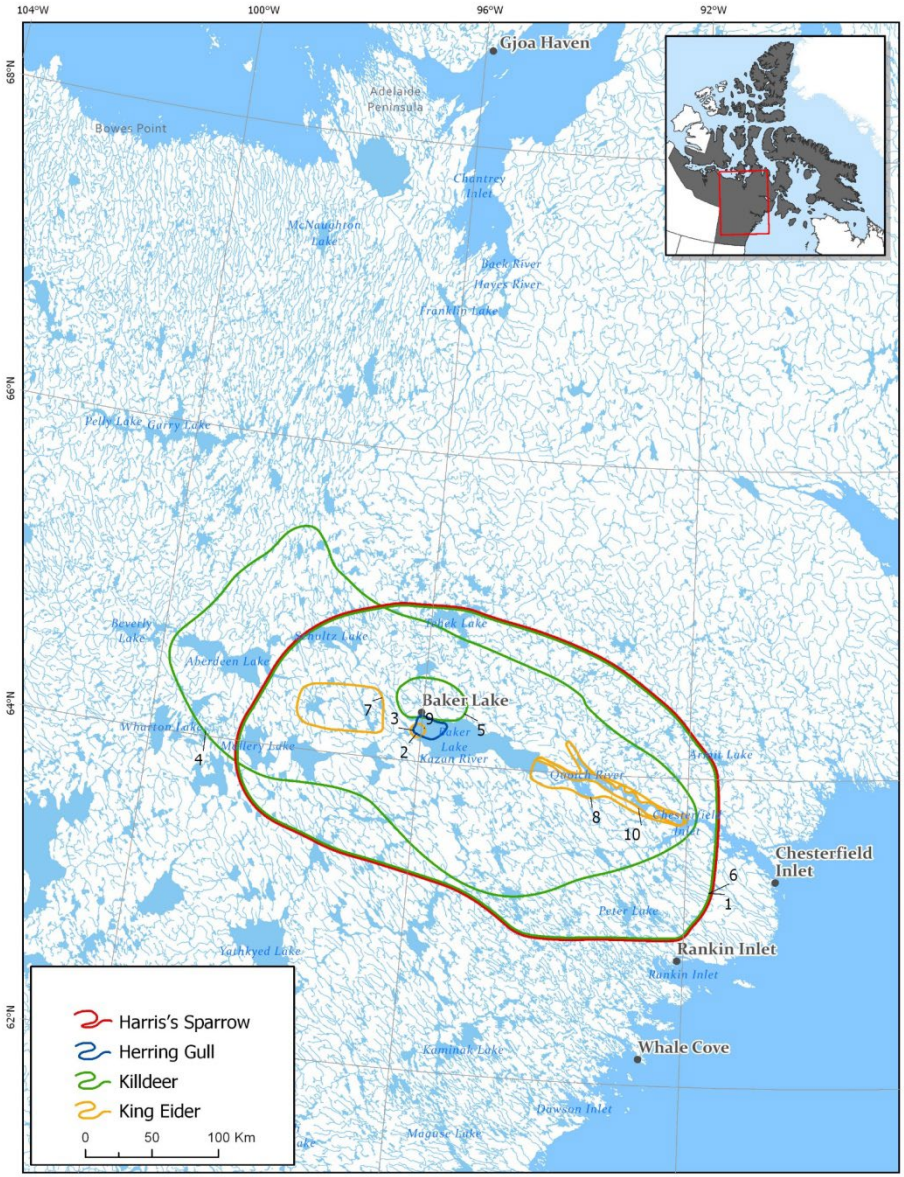


Table 51 Harris's Sparrow, Herring Gull, Killdeer, King Eider, Lapland Longspur, Lesser Scaup, and Lesser Yellowlegs Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	2	Harris's Sparrow			
2	1	Herring Gull			Different compared to saltwater gulls
3	1	Herring Gull			Different compared to saltwater gulls
4	5	Killdeer			
5	3	Killdeer			
6	2	Killdeer			
7	7	King Eider			
8	5	King Eider			
9	1	King Eider			Rare
10	3	King Eider		Feeding	Seen eating crabs

Figure 29 Lapland Longspur, Lesser Scaup, and Lesser Yellowlegs Areas of Occurrence

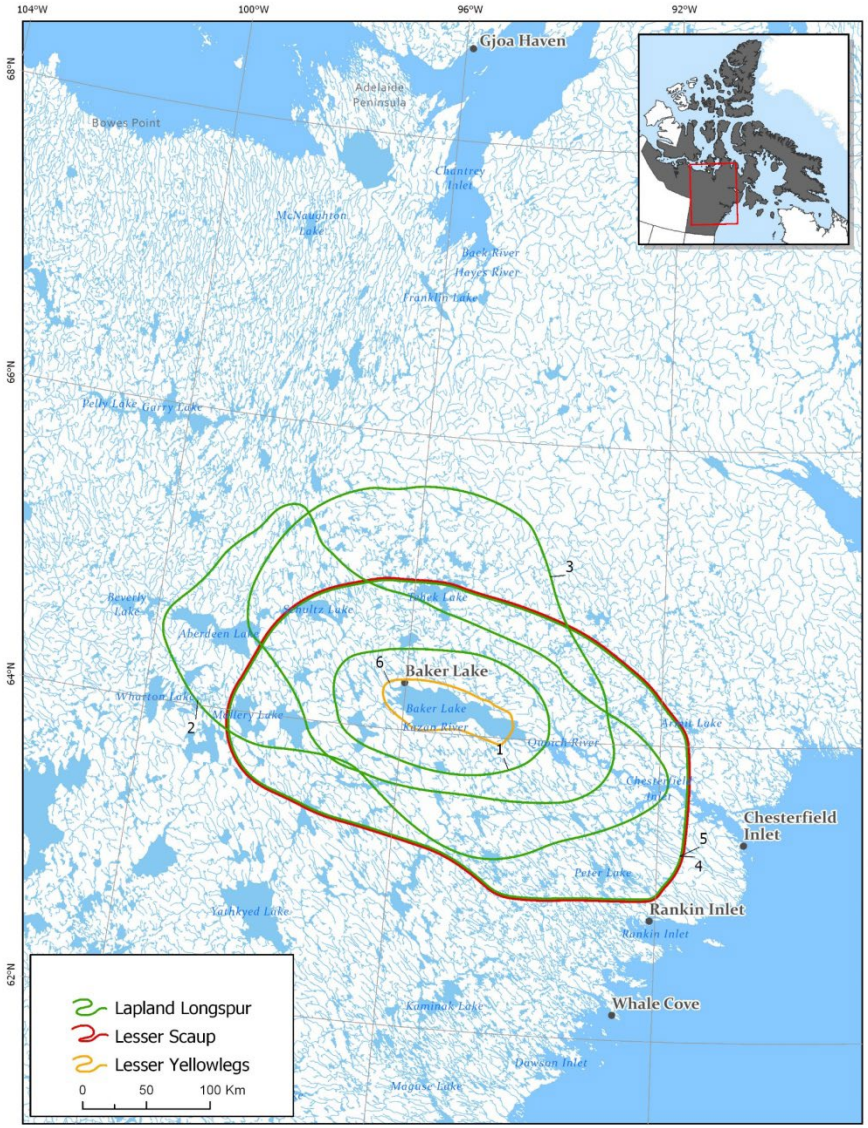


Table 52 Lapland Longspur, Lesser Scaup, and Lesser Yellowlegs Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	7	Lapland Longspur			
2	5	Lapland Longspur			
3	3	Lapland Longspur			
4	2	Lapland Longspur			
5	2	Lesser Scaup			
6	5	Lesser Yellowlegs			

Figure 30 Long-tailed Jaeger, Mallard, Parasitic Jaeger, Peregrine Falcon, Pomarine Jaeger, and Red-breasted Merganser Areas of Occurrence

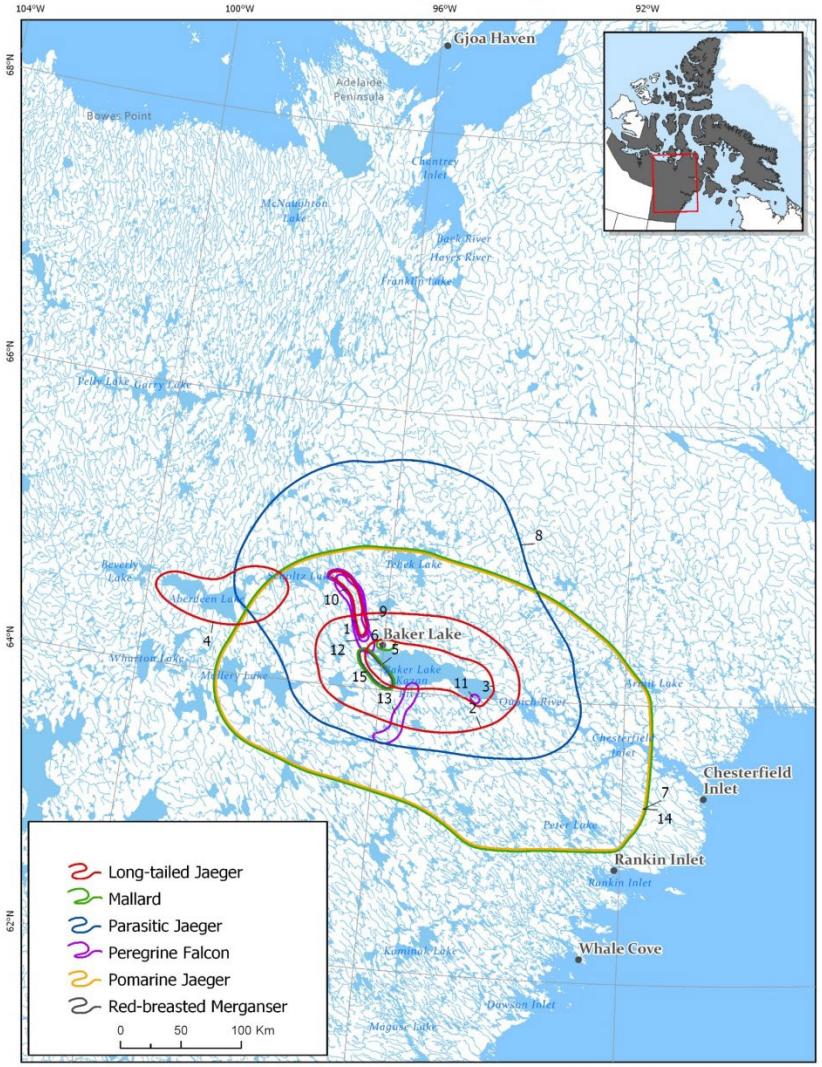


Table 53 Long-tailed Jaeger, Mallard, Parasitic Jaeger, Peregrine Falcon, Pomarine Jaeger, and Red-breasted Merganser Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	7	Long-tailed Jaeger			
2	7	Long-tailed Jaeger			
3	7	Long-tailed Jaeger			
4	7	Long-tailed Jaeger			
5	5	Mallard	Spring		
6	1	Mallard			Right in the community.
7	2	Mallard			
8	3	Parasitic Jaeger			
9	7	Peregrine Falcon			
10	5	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting	Nests on cliffs
11	2	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting	On cliffs
12	2	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting	On cliffs
13	2	Peregrine Falcon		Nesting	On cliffs
14	2	Pomarine Jaeger			
15	5	Red-breasted Merganser			

Figure 31 Red-necked Phalarope/Northern Phalarope, Red-throated Loon, Rock Ptarmigan Areas of Occurrence

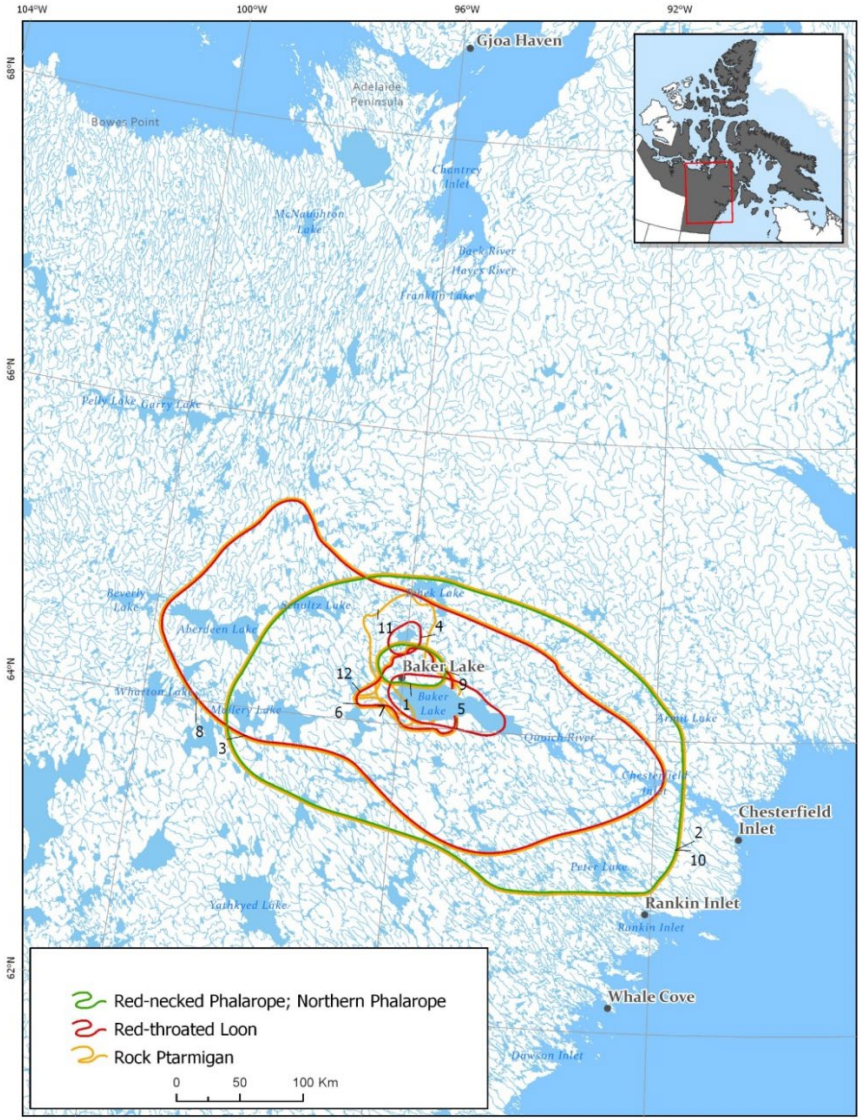


Table 54 Red-necked Phalarope/Northern Phalarope, Red-throated Loon, Rock Ptarmigan Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Details	Comments
1	3	Red-necked Phalarope; Northern Phalarope	Summer	Feeding	Can find them in shallow water. They eat from the lakes.
2	2	Red-necked Phalarope; Northern Phalarope			
3	5	Red-throated Loon			
4	1	Red-throated Loon			Can find in bigger lakes
5	3	Red-throated Loon			
6	1	Red-throated Loon			Can find in bigger lakes
7	5	Rock Ptarmigan			
8	5	Rock Ptarmigan			
9	3	Rock Ptarmigan			
10	2	Rock Ptarmigan			
11	1	Rock Ptarmigan			
12	1	Rock Ptarmigan			

Figure 32 Rough-legged Hawk, Ruddy Turnstone, and Sandhill Crane Areas of Occurrence

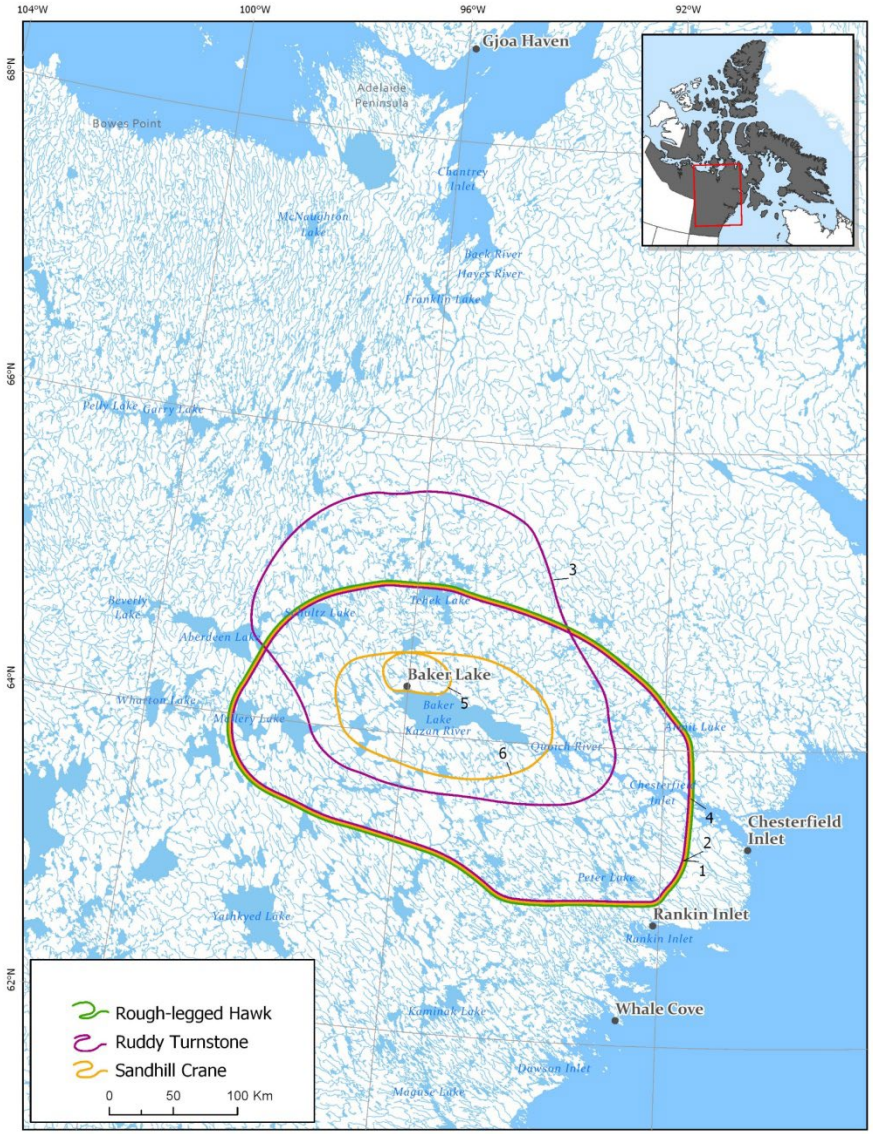


Table 55 Rough-legged Hawk, Ruddy Turnstone, and Sandhill Crane Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Comments
1	2	Rough-legged Hawk		
2	3	Ruddy Turnstone		
3	2	Ruddy Turnstone		
4	7	Sandhill Crane		
5	3	Sandhill Crane		
6	2	Sandhill Crane		

Figure 33 Sandpiper, Savannah Sparrow, Semipalmated Sandpiper, Short-eared Owl Areas of Occurrence

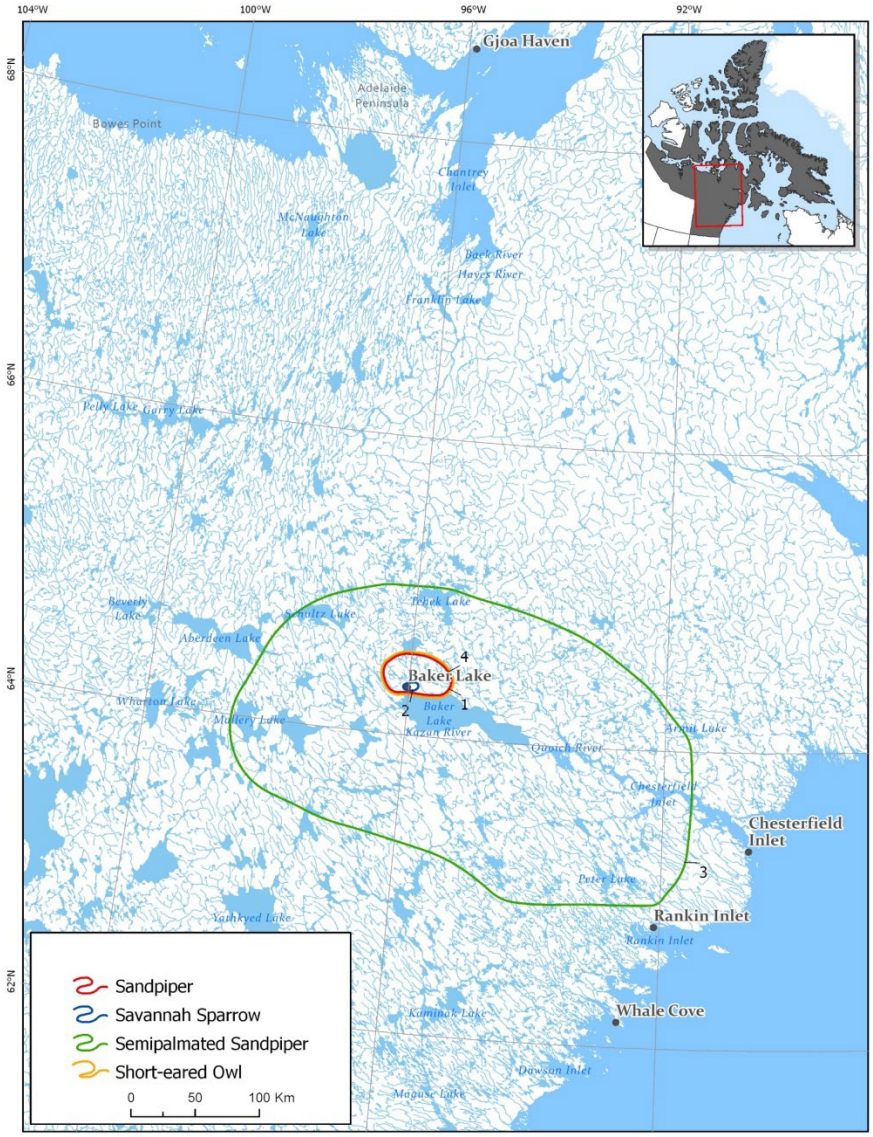


Table 56 Sandpiper, Savannah Sparrow, Semipalmated Sandpiper and Short-eared Owl Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Details	Comments
1	3	Sandpiper		
2	1	Savannah Sparrow		In the community. They tend to land right on his bench while carving.
3	2	Semipalmated Sandpiper		
4	3	Short-eared Owl	Historic	Used to see them but doesn't anymore

Figure 34 Snow Bunting and Snowy Owl Areas of Occurrence

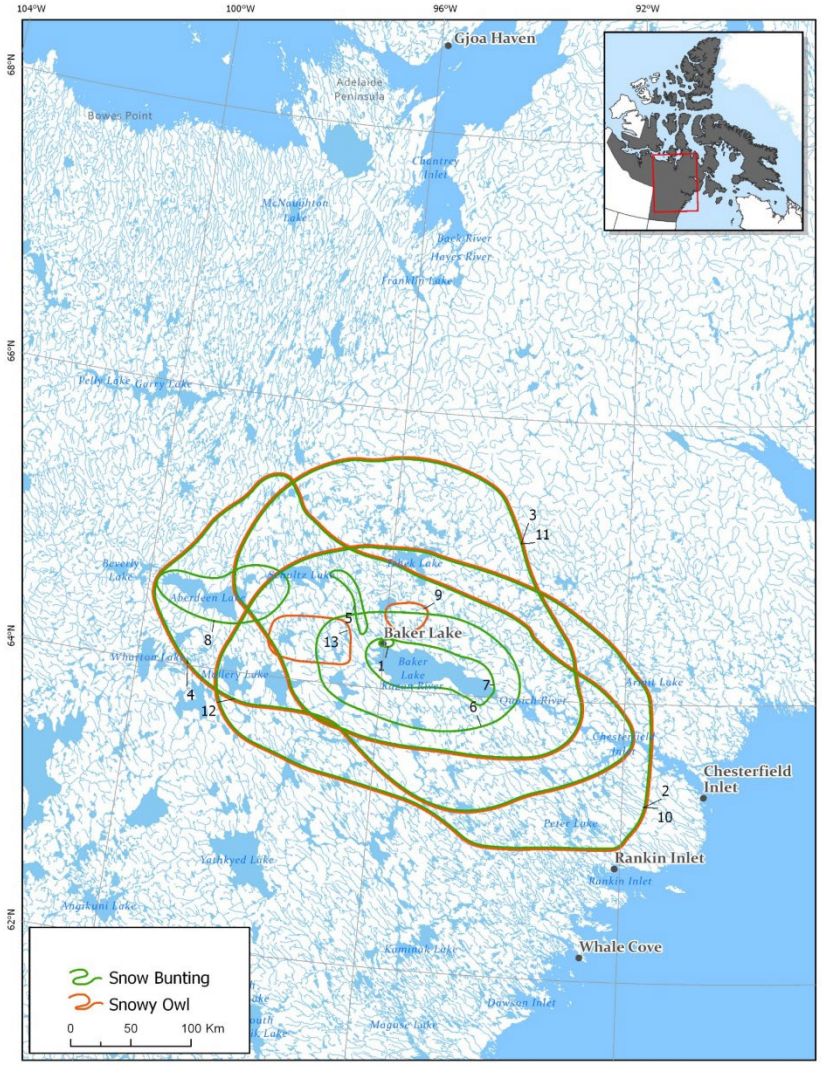


Table 57 Snow Bunting and Snowy Owl Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Time of Year	Comments
1	1	Snow Bunting		In the community
2	2	Snow Bunting		
3	3	Snow Bunting		They come in the spring and summer but sometimes sees them in the winter too
4	5	Snow Bunting		These are the first birds to arrive in the spring
5	7	Snow Bunting		
6	7	Snow Bunting		
7	7	Snow Bunting		
8	7	Snow Bunting		
9	1	Snowy Owl		Once and a while will see one. Last time he saw, one he thought it was a person because of it's big eyes
10	2	Snowy Owl	Summer	
11	3	Snowy Owl		Hasn't seen them lately but they're usually around in the summer and winter
12	5	Snowy Owl	Summer, winter	
13	7	Snowy Owl	Summer	

Figure 35 Tundra Swan, Whimbrel, White-crowned Sparrow, Willow Ptarmigan and Yellow-billed Loon Areas of Occurrence

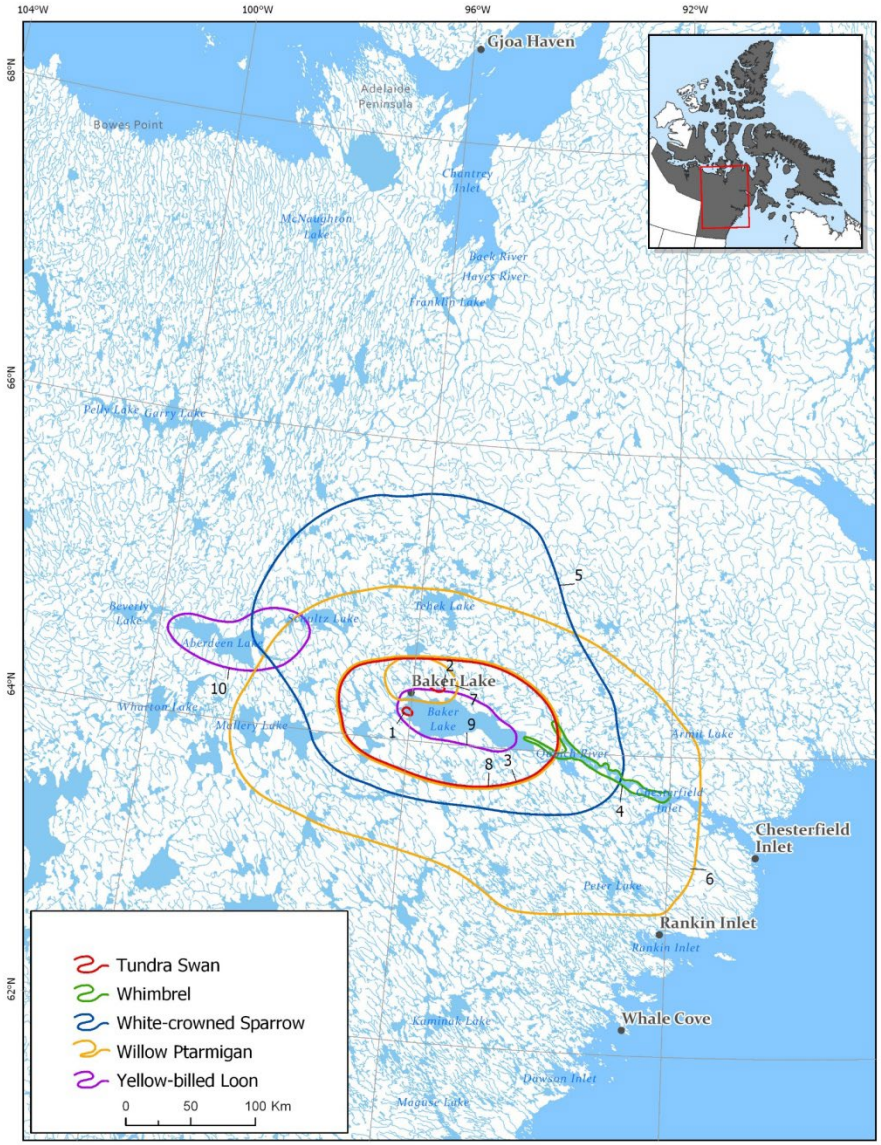
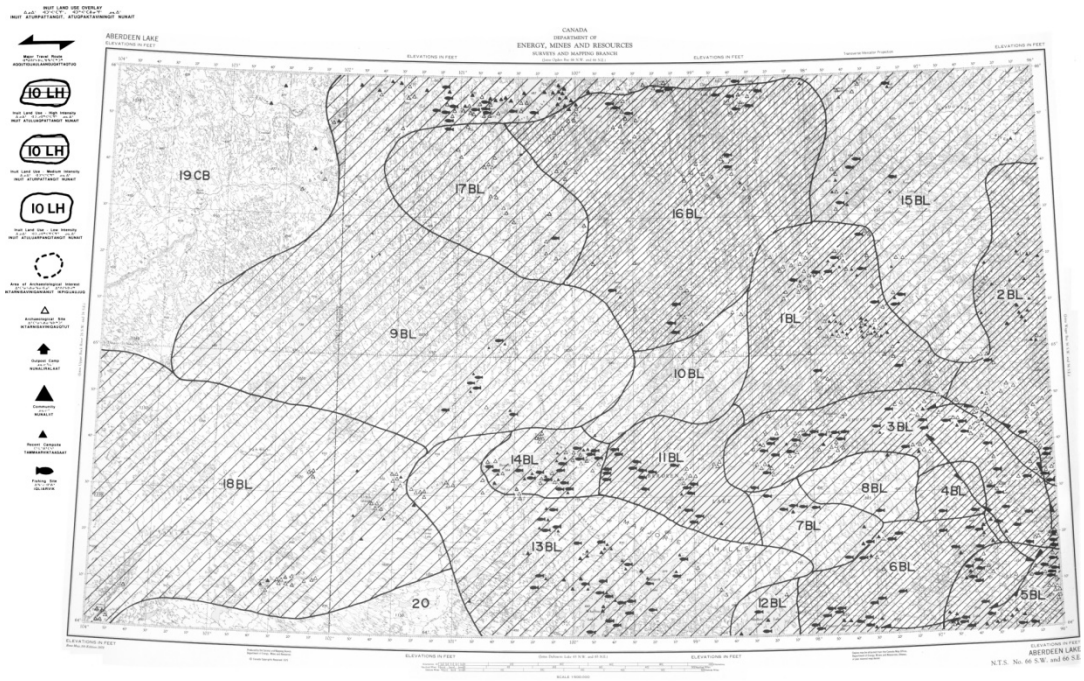


Table 58 Tundra Swan, Whimbrel, White-crowned Sparrow, Willow Ptarmigan and Yellow-billed Loon Areas of Occurrence

Map #	Inter-view	Category	Details	Comments
1	2	Tundra Swan	Nesting	
2	3	Tundra Swan	Nesting	
3	7	Tundra Swan		
4	3	Whimbrel		When you see one it means a storm is coming
5	3	White-crowned Sparrow		
6	2	Willow Ptarmigan		
7	3	Willow Ptarmigan		
8	7	Willow Ptarmigan		
9	3	Yellow-billed Loon		
10	7	Yellow-billed Loon		

Figure 36 Nunavut Atlas – Inuit Land Use Map



ABERDEEN LAKE

NUNAVUT ATLAS: INUIT LAND USE

1BL

Land use in the area north of Schultz Lake has been irregular in recent years. Arctic fox trapping may occur from February to April. Caribou hunts depend on the movements of migrating herds in spring and fall. Domestic fishing in support of hunting or trapping occurs in the larger lakes.

2BL

In some years, significant numbers of barren-ground caribou winter in the Whitehills-Tehek lakes area. In these years, extensive caribou hunting takes place from fall through spring, especially in the vicinity of Whitehills Lake. Trapping for Arctic fox also occurs in February and March of most winters. Domestic fishing, especially in Whitehills Lake, provides food for hunters and trappers. Baker Lake residents commonly travel to Whitehills Lake in spring and summer to occupy seasonal fishing camps.

3BL

The Aberdeen-Schultz-Baker lakes corridor is heavily used year-round by residents of Baker Lake. Seasonal camps are common, especially in summer. In summer and fall, the large numbers of migrating barren-ground caribou which pass through the area are hunted at crossing-points on the Thelon River. The wolves, which normally follow the caribou herds, are also heavily hunted. In recent years, significant numbers of wintering caribou have been killed north and east of the settlement during the winter months. Trapping for Arctic fox in this area occurs from November to April. In November and December, activity is heaviest close to the settlement, whereas in February and March trappers usually are found farther from the settlement. It is common for residents of Baker Lake to travel up the Thelon River or along the shore of Baker Lake in spring or summer to set up weekend or seasonal camps.

4BL

This small area receives similar, but less intensive, hunting and trapping than adjacent areas to the north, east and south.

5BL

Between Baker Lake and Pitz Lake is the most heavily-utilized part of this area. In late spring and early summer, large numbers of geese and some ducks are hunted. Eggs are also collected.

Domestic fishing is also heavy at this time. Jigging is the most common means of catching fish before break-up, while nets are used in summer. Trapping for Arctic fox goes on all winter but is heaviest in November and December when casual and weekend trappers frequent the area. Depending on the movements of the migrating herd, barren-ground caribou are hunted in late summer.

6BL

Arctic fox are trapped in this area each winter, usually in February and March. Camps are established on larger lakes and fish provide an important source of food for trappers. In some years, significant numbers of barren-ground caribou winter in the Princess Mary Lake area, and, in those years, caribou may be hunted from fall through to spring.

7BL

The Judge Sissons Lake area is sometimes used as a travel route westwards to Aberdeen Lake. Use of the area for fox trapping, caribou hunting and domestic fishing is irregular.

8BL

Very little hunting or trapping activity has been reported in these areas in recent years.

9BL

Very little hunting or trapping has been reported in this area in recent years. However, an outpost camp is being established on Pelly Lake and hunting and trapping by Baker Lake residents may increase. Residents of Gjoa Haven have hunted caribou and wolves in the northern part of this map area, in the past.

10BL

Hunting and trapping is irregular throughout this area. Occasionally hunters or trappers working in the Aberdeen Lake area search across this area for game.

11BL

The area surrounding Aberdeen Lake received less-regular use than area 3BL. Depending on the movements of caribou, and their availability closer to the settlement, hunters or trappers may set up camps at the narrows or western end of Aberdeen Lake. In summer and fall, barren-ground caribou may be hunted when they cross the Thelon River. In February and March, Arctic fox may be trapped. Domestic fishing is carried out in support of hunting and trapping.

12BL

Occasionally, small groups of barren-ground caribou winter in the Mallery Lake area. Depending on the availability of caribou closer to the settlement, hunts in this area may occur during the winter. Trapping for Arctic fox often takes place in conjunction with hunting.

13BL

Hunters occasionally travel to Beverly Lake via the Thelon River to hunt caribou in spring or summer. It is also common to hunt ducks or geese and to collect eggs on the island north of the Dubawnt River.

14BL

The delta of the Dubawnt River is a favoured nesting area for ducks and geese. Baker Lake residents occasionally visit here in spring to hunt waterfowl or to collect eggs.

15BL

The area around Amer Lake is used in winter and spring by residents of Baker Lake for hunting, fishing and trapping.

16BL

Moderate hunting and trapping has been reported in this area in recent years. Camps are located on Lower Garry, Deep Rose and Sand lakes and may be used occasionally during fall, winter and spring. Wolves are hunted throughout this area, particularly around Deep Rose Lake.

17BL

Some hunting by residents of Baker Lake has occurred in this area in recent years. Caribou are hunted primarily in late fall, winter and early spring when snowmobile travel is possible. No trapping or fishing occurs in this area, which is the northwestern limit of Baker Lake travel.

18BL

Very little hunting or trapping has occurred in this area in recent years. Inuit from Baker Lake have hunted barren-ground caribou along the Tammarvi and Thelon rivers during the winters of some years.

19CB

Very little hunting or trapping has taken place in recent years. However, in the past, Inuit from Cambridge Bay hunted caribou as far south as Back River.

20

Very little hunting or trapping has taken place in recent years 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 the downstream migrations of Arctic char in May and June. Arctic char, lake trout, cisco and whitefish are caught with gillnets or by jigging and are used for human consumption. Domestic fishing provides a food source for the residents of Baker Lake which is second in importance to that provided by caribou hunting.

Trappers from Baker Lake range as far east as Beverly Lake and sometimes fish to feed themselves and their dogs while on the trap lines.

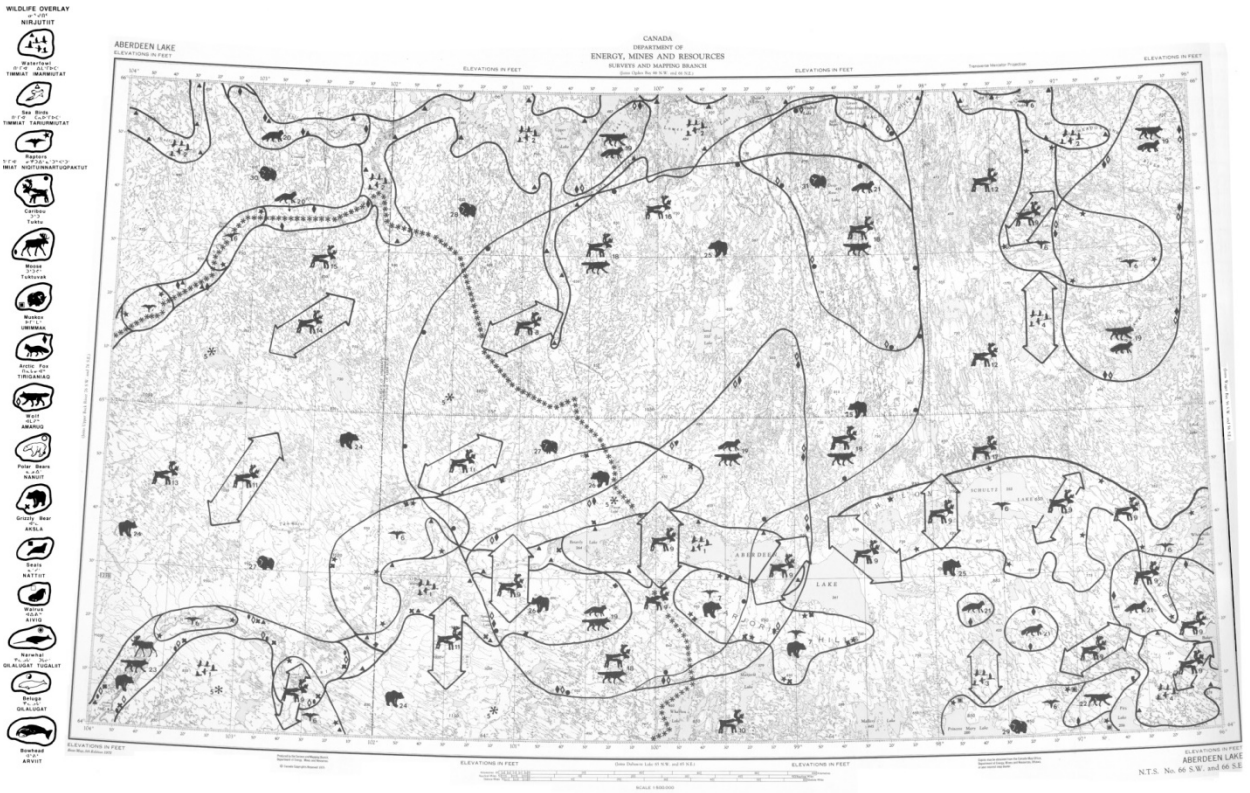
Garry, Macdougall and Pelly lakes are traditional fishing areas for Inuit families from the Baker Lake region. Fishing is of primary importance in summer and is done in conjunction with hunting and trapping at other times of the year.

The Amer Lake area is also fished domestically by people from Baker Lake. Lake trout and humpback whitefish are important for human consumption and as dog food.

The Back River, upstream of Franklin Lake, is a traditional fishing area for Inuit families from the Baker Lake region. Fishing is of primary importance in summer and is done in conjunction with hunting and trapping at other times of the year.

Water bodies with combined commercial quotas for whitefish and lake trout in 1970 were Tehek Lake, 22,680 kg round weight (rnd); Whitehills Lake, 8,160 kg md; Princess Mary Lake, 22,680 kg md; Pitz Lake, 13,610 kg md; and Schultz Lake, 18, 140 kg md. Only the Baker Lake area, Pitz Lake, and Schultz Lake have records of recent commercial harvest. Commercial fishermen from the community of Baker Lake also fish many of the areas south of Baker Lake and along Chesterfield Inlet. Fish are sold both within the community and to the Rankin Inlet Fishing Co-operative. The co-operative sends frozen dressed Arctic char to the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation in Winnipeg for distribution.

Figure 37 Nunavut Atlas – Wildlife Map



NUNAVUT ATLAS: WILDLIFE

1 WATERFOWL

Numerous large Canada geese use areas of sandy beaches associated with sedges which flood in spring along the rivers throughout this area but particularly the Thelon, for molting between June 14 and July 30. Once these birds regain flight, they disperse throughout the area, remaining in small scattered flocks until their fall migration south.

Migratory birds including numerous snow, Canada and white-fronted geese and lesser numbers of swans and sandhill cranes use areas of open water along these rivers, particularly the Thelon, for staging during the spring migration.

The rivers, lakes and numerous ponds are used by ducks of several species for molting and nesting. Swans are common nesters in the area and are particularly abundant in areas adjacent to the Thelon River between Hornby and Lookout points. A few white-fronted and Canada geese have been observed nesting in the area.

2 WATERFOWL

Sandy beaches associated with sedge meadows which flood in spring within this area are used by large Canada geese for molting between June 15 and July 30. Population estimates of the number of Canada geese using the entire Back River system are between 5,000 and 10,000. Once these birds regain flight they disperse throughout the area, remaining in small scattered flocks until their fall migrations south.

In spring, areas of open water (fast-flowing and overflow stretches) along the Back and Bullen rivers, may be used by numerous migratory birds, particularly waterfowl for staging during their northward migration.

3 WATERFOWL

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

4 WATERFOWL

This area, which extends east into the adjacent map sheets provides important habitat for several species of birds, especially waterfowl. The southern shoreline of Baker Lake west of the Kazan River is used as a nesting, molting and brood rearing area by snow and Canada geese, whistling swans and sandhill cranes. The lowlands between Baker and Pitz lakes provide excellent nesting habitat for a variety of waterfowl and shorebirds which include snow and Canada geese, whistling swans, pintails, oldsquaws and lesser numbers of sandhill cranes. The area is also used by summering populations of green-winged teal, greater scaup and occasionally king eider. The northernmost portion of this wildlife area is used by nesting Canada geese and molting red-breasted mergansers.

5 NOTE

This critical wildlife area consists of the Thelon Game Sanctuary, which extends for 23,960 km2 to the west, north, east and south. The sanctuary was established in 1927 mainly for the preservation of muskox. Important year-round range is provided for an estimated 600 muskox.

Besides muskox, thousands of migratory birds including Canada, snow and white-fronted geese, whistling swans, sandhill cranes, mergansers and scaup use the many rivers, lakes and ponds throughout the sanctuary for staging, nesting and molting. Scattered steep cliffs, particularly along rivers are used by rough-legged hawks, peregrine falcons and gyrfalcons for nesting. Sandy areas provide optimal denning habitat for barren-ground grizzly, wolves and Arctic and colored foxes. An estimated 75-100 moose find important year-round range within the sanctuary. During spring, post calving and summer migrations, most of the caribou from the

Beverly herd may be found within the sanctuary. Also included is a small portion of the caribou calving ground. If caribou are delayed during spring migration larger numbers of caribou can be expected to calve within the sanctuary.

6 RAPTORS

Small cliff faces throughout these areas may be used by rough-legged hawks, peregrines and gyrfalcons for nesting. Areas used by peregrines and gyrfalcons for nesting are considered critical to their survival.

7 RAPTORS AND GRIZZLY BEARS

Scattered steep cliffs throughout the Marjorie Hills are used by rough-legged hawks, peregrine falcons and gyrfalcons for nesting. Grizzly bears have been reported as frequently denning within this area.

8 CARIBOU

Barren-ground caribou of the Beverly herd migrate into this area in late May and early June to calve. The spring migration of the pregnant cows is especially critical. With the completion of calving by mid-to-late June, the post calving caribou begin to move back west and south to the wintering ranges within treeline to the south. Post calving and summer movements of the Beverly herd within this area may, in some years. continue until as late as August.

9 CARIBOU

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

10 CARIBOU

Throughout, but particularly north and west of Aberdeen Lake, this area is used by large numbers of barren-ground caribou of the Beverly herd during spring, summer and early fall. The area may also provide year-round range for a small resident population.

11 CARIBOU

Barren-ground caribou of the Beverly herd migrate east and northeast through much of this area in spring to reach their calving grounds in the vicinity of Beverly and Aberdeen lakes. Usually by late June and early July the post calving herds will begin moving back west and southwest, and begin to encounter and mix with the bulls migrating up from the south. The migration through this area back to wintering ranges within treeline often continues through the summer and perhaps into early fall.

12 CARIBOU

This unbounded area is generally used by small numbers of barren-ground caribou throughout the year. On occasion, major post calving movements of the Beverly herd, which calves in the area immediately to the west, may result in thousands of caribou being found in this area during parts of June and July.

13 CARIBOU

The area is used often by thousands of caribou of the Beverly herd during spring, summer and early fall.

14 CARIBOU

Barren-ground caribou of the Beverly herd, predominantly cows and calves, often migrate southwest through this area during summer, to their wintering ranges within the treeline to the south.

15 CARIBOU

This area, particularly south of the Back River, is used mainly as summer range by caribou of the Beverly herd. It may also be used year-round by a small resident population of caribou. Numerous trails at the junction of the Back and Bullen rivers indicate that this is a well used water crossing for caribou.

16 CARIBOU

This unbounded area provides year-round range for caribou but is used most extensively by many thousands of the Beverly herd during late May to early July for calving and post calving. The area surrounding Garry Lakes has been identified in the past as an important winter range for small numbers of resident caribou. Many of the narrows throughout the Garry Lakes area serve as important water crossings for them.

17 CARIBOU

The area, west of the Thelon River and north of Schultz Lake may be used by a few caribou of the Beverly herd, predominantly bulls and sub-adults, in summer and fall. No major movements have been documented here in recent times. A few caribou on occasion winter within this area.

18 CARIBOU AND WOLVES

This large area is the calving ground of the Beverly caribou herd which has been estimated at 300,000 animals. 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 documented reports have shown that the majority of the herd has, in recent years, calved in the eastern half, the entire area should be considered critical to the survival of the herd.

19 ARCTIC FOXES AND WOLVES

This area has been identified as an important denning area for Arctic fox and wolf.

20 ARCTIC FOXES

Sandy areas along the Back River are used by foxes for denning. Inuit hunters and trappers report that the Bullen River area is important for fox denning.

21 ARCTIC FOXES

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

22 WOLVES

Inuit hunters and trappers report that wolves den in this area.

23 MOOSE, WOLVES AND GRIZZLY BEARS

Moose are common throughout this area. In summer, they are more widespread and are most commonly observed on the islands in the Thelon River. In winter, they tend to concentrate in areas of favourable food supply and shelter and have been observed along the Thelon River north of Hornby Point and at the river junction at Lookout Point. Wolves and barren-ground grizzly den in the area.

24 GRIZZLY BEARS

Barren-ground grizzly bear occur throughout this unbounded area but are most commonly observed in close proximity to the rivers, particularly the Thelon. Sandy areas adjacent to the rivers provide denning habitat.

25 GRIZZLY BEARS

Barren-ground grizzly bears have been commonly observed throughout the area. There is no boundary associated with this area.

26 GRIZZLY BEARS

Grizzly bear have been reported as denning within this area.

27 MUSKOX

This large area contains important range for muskox. During the spring, summer and early fall, muskox are found concentrated along the rivers, particularly the north shore of the Thelon and the region between the Tammarvi and Thelon rivers. During the winter, muskox are more widespread in their distribution, but even then they do not appear to range very far from the Thelon or its tributaries. In fall, muskox are thought to move to the nearest satisfactory winter range, often elevated areas of windward slopes or hilltops where snow depths are at a minimum. Sometimes, during winter, they return to the forested areas along the rivers to forage. A few muskox may also be found in areas outside of the boundary of this area.

28 MUSKOX

Within this area an estimated 150-200 muskox may be found. These animals tend to concentrate in areas adjacent to Pelly and Gariy lakes and along the unnamed river emptying into Upper Gariy Lake and running through the central portion of the map sheet.

29 MUSKOX

The area represented on this and adjacent map sheets to the south may be considered as the most important muskox range south of the Thelon River and outside of the Thelon Game Sanctuary. It likely provides year-round habitat for up to 250 muskox. A limited number of muskox may also be found in adjacent areas.

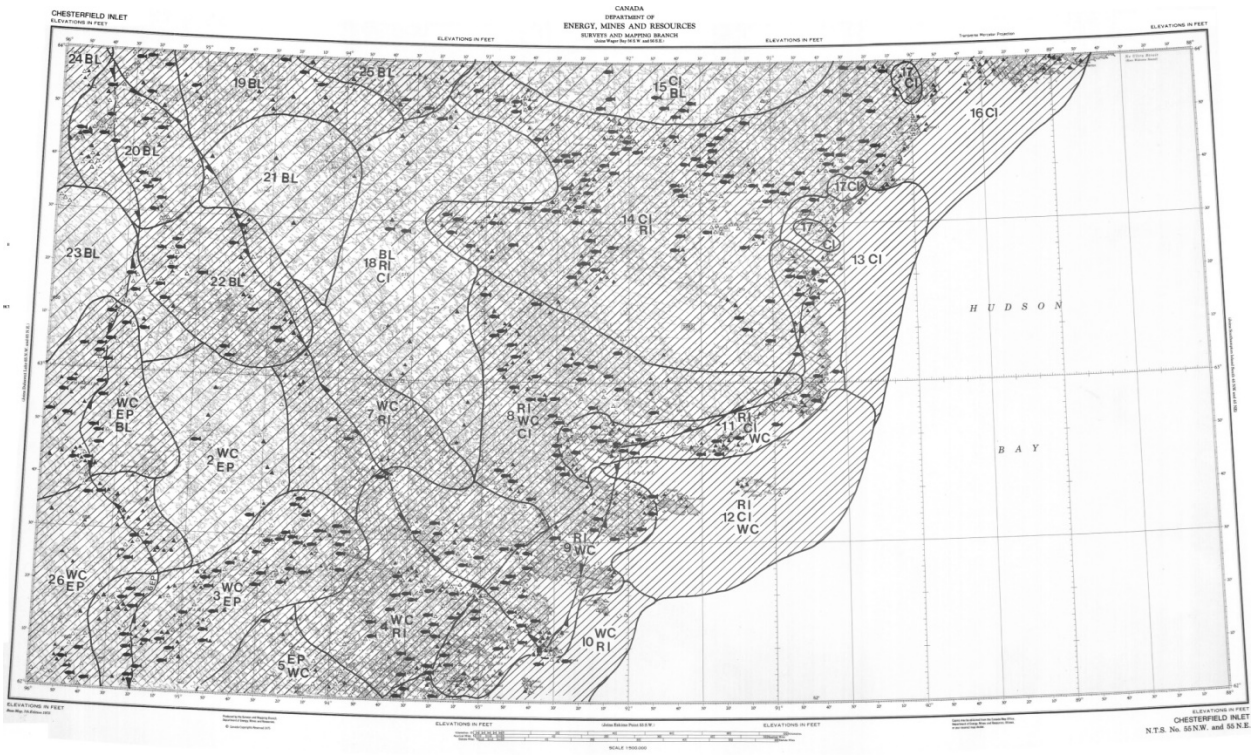
30 MUSKOX

This unbounded area which extends in all directions contains important range for small numbers of muskox. Within this area, muskox are found mainly concentrated in areas along the Bullen and, to a lesser extent, the Back rivers. A few muskox may also be found, on occasion, outside this area.

31 MUSKOX

A small resident population of muskox may be found within this unbounded area. Muskox have been observed recently near Sand and Deep Rose lakes.

Figure 38 Nunavut Atlas – Inuit Land Use Map



CHESTERFIELD INLET

NUNAVUT ATLAS: INUIT LAND USE

1WC, EP & BL

The Kamiuriak Lake area, which is considered to be rich, supported several groups of Inuit before centralization. In recent years, residents of Whale Cove, Eskimo Point 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 camp in the Kamiuriak or Kaminak Lake 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 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 Gill 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 and Whale Cove hunt caribou and wolf and fish in the vicinity of the Copperneedle River.

6EP

This route is used by the 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 intensively 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 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.

13CI

The entire coast, from Whale Cove in the south, to Winchester Inlet in the north, is hunted by Inuit from Chesterfield Inlet. Ringed and bearded seal are hunted year-round, but primarily in springtime when they bask on the ice. In winter, residents of Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet and Chesterfield Inlet hunt polar bears throughout. The Cape Silumiut area is popular for weekend hunting trips and people often hunt at the floe edge near the settlement. White whales are

hunted as they migrate along the coast in summer, and geese and ducks are hunted on many of the offshore islands, where several camps are located.

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 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 harbor seals are harvested year-round, primarily during spring. Polar bears are hunted throughout the area in winter. Walrus are hunted by boat during 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 are used annually, primarily in spring and summer. In summer, barren-ground caribou are hunted and birds' eggs are gathered.

18BL, RI, & CI

This large area, north and west of Gibson Lake, receives irregular use by residents of 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 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 Bissett 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 the 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 1and 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 or 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 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 the late fall.

In the 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 set up summer-fishing camps on Kaminuriak, Kaminak and Quartzite lakes.

Water bodies with commercial quotas for anadromous Arctic char in 1979 were 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 sometimes as far afield as Barbour Bay, inside Chesterfield Inlet.

Diana 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 2,270 kg rnd. This quota is harvested regularly by Whale Cove residents.

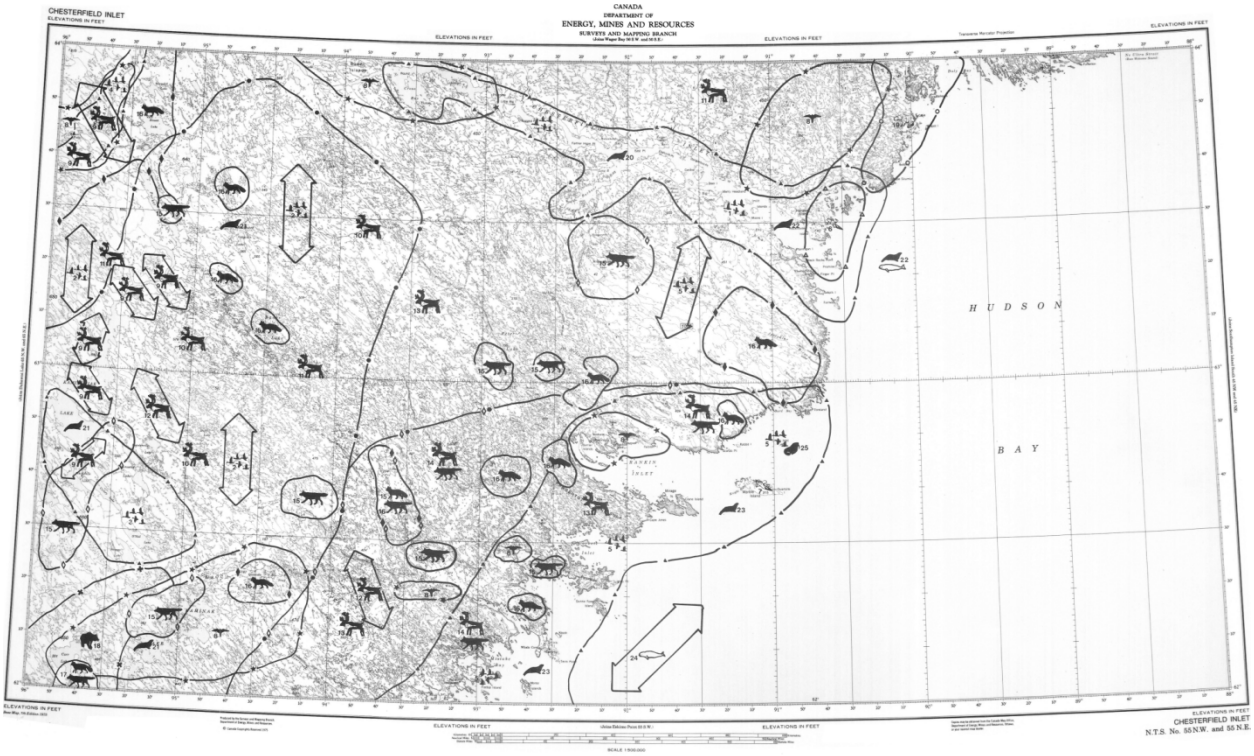
Water bodies with combined commercial quotas on lake trout and whitefish, in 1979 were Banks Lake 8, 160 kg rnd; Blakely Lake 2,270 kg rnd; MacQuoid Lake 5,900 kg rnd; the northern part of Parker Lake 11,340 kg rnd; the southern part of Parker Lake 9,070 kg rnd; and Kaminuriak Lake 45,400 kg rnd. Only Blakely and MacQuoid lakes have no record of recent 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 the 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 1,600 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 the 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 recent commercial fishing.

Figure 39 Nunavut Atlas – Wildlife Map



NUNAVUT ATLAS: WILDLIFE

1 WATERFOWL

Chesterfield Inlet, particularly along its south shore, is an important molting area for several thousand oldsquaw. 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 predominantly 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 lesser 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 guilliemots 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 roughlegged hawks, peregrine falcons, and possibly gryfalcons for nesting. Nesting areas used by peregrines and gryfalcons 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 sheet 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 MacQuiod 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 numbers 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 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 bear. 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 lesser 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.

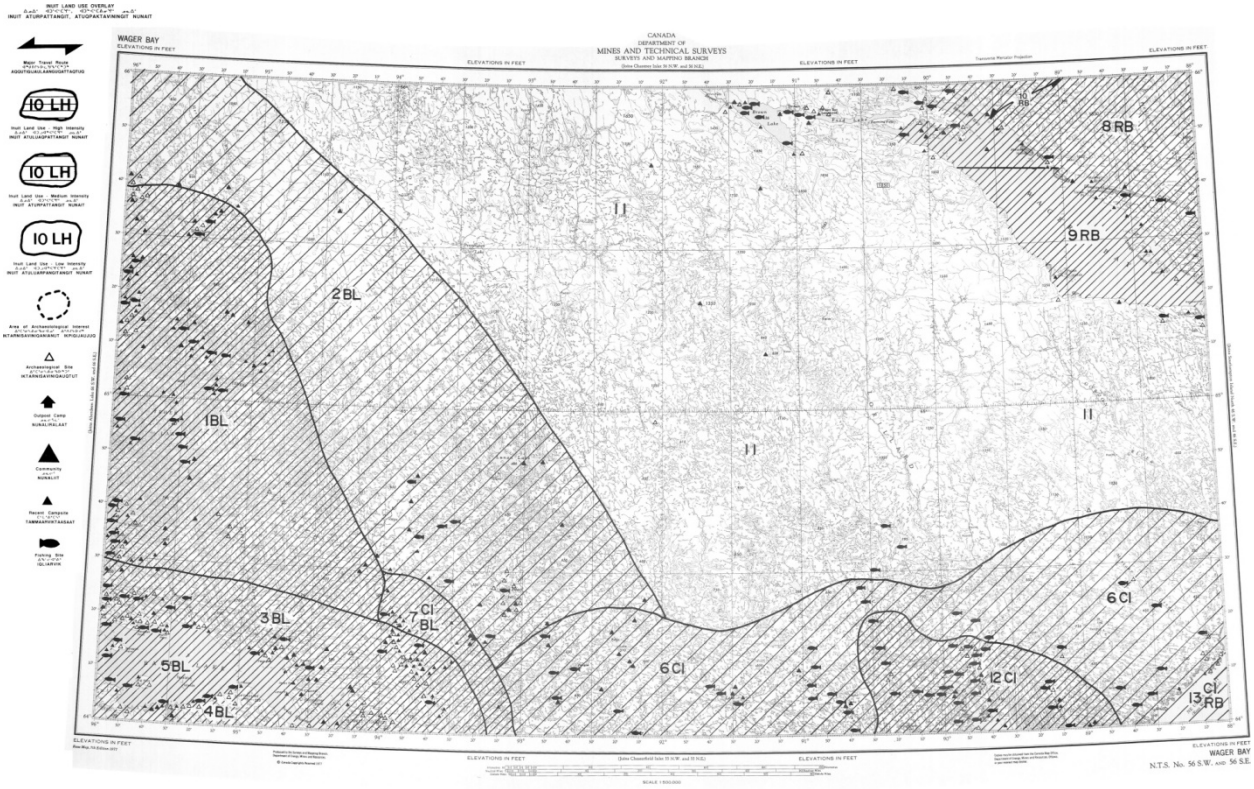
24 BELUGAS

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.

Figure 40 Nunavut Atlas – Inuit Land Use Map



WAGER BAY

NUNAVUT ATLAS: INUIT LAND USE

BL

This area is used regularly by residents of Baker Lake for caribou hunting. Barren-ground caribou spend the winter in part of this area. In some years, significant numbers of barren-ground caribou winter in the Whitehills-Tehek lakes area. In those years, caribou hunting is extensive from fall through spring, especially in the vicinity of Whitehills Lake. Trapping for Arctic fox occurs in February and March of most winters. Several camps located on Tehek Lake and the Meadowbank River system are used during these hunting and trapping activities. Domestic fishing, especially in Whitehills Lake and the southeast end of Tehek Lake, provides food for hunters and trappers, Baker Lake residents commonly travel to Whitehills Lake in spring and summer to occupy seasonal fish camps.

2BL

Very little hunting or trapping has occurred in this remote area. However, residents of Baker Lake anticipate using this area in the future. The area extends unbounded some distance north and west.

3BL

This area, along the north shore of Baker Lake is heavily used year-round. Local residents commonly set up weekend or seasonal camps here, usually for domestic fishing. In those years when barren ground caribou winter in the Whitehills Lake or Quoich River areas, caribou hunting may also be high in summer and fall as caribou migrate southwards. Trapping for Arctic fox occurs from November to April. In November and December , it is heaviest close to the settlement, whereas in February and March trappers use the Whitehills Lake and lower Quoich River areas.

4BL

Although it is not as easily accessible as the north shore, the southern shore of Baker Lake is visited regularly by Baker Lake residents. Seasonal camps along the shoreline are common, usually associated with domestic fishing. Caribou hunting most likely occurs in late summer at the eastern end of the area when barren ground caribou migrate southwards. Trapping for Arctic fox may occur in late winter.

5BL

The mouth of the Kazan River is one of the most popular locations for seasonal camps. In late spring and early summer, large numbers of geese and some ducks are hunted. Eggs are also collected. The area is also popular for domestic fishing. Trapping for

Arctic fox occurs in the area during late winter.

6CI

Chesterfield Inlet residents use this area occasionally for caribou and wolf hunting and Arctic fox trapping during winter. Inland hunting was more intense in previous years. A camp on Armit Lake is used occasionally as a base for hunting, trapping and fishing.

7CI & BL

This area is used in most years by residents of Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake. Occasionally, barren-ground caribou winter in this area and are hunted in spring and fall.

8RB

While most of this area is currently unused, Repulse Bay hunters have used part of this area for caribou hunting during recent winters. The Tinittuktug Flats vicinity, Kuugaarjuk Creek and Piksimanik River have been used for Arctic char fishing during the summer and fall. Several families from Repulse Bay used the Wager Bay area as a year round outpost camp in the recent past, for caribou, wolf, wolverine, polar bear and seal hunting, fishing, and Arctic fox trapping.

9RB

Wager Bay has been used by Repulse Bay hunters in the recent past for both ringed and bearded seal, and polar bear hunting. Wager Bay has an annual polar bear quota of 2. A cabin on Savage Islands is used as a base for winter polar bear, wolf and wolverine hunting. Walrus were hunted on Nuvudlik Island in the recent past. Handkerchief Inlet has been used for Arctic char fishing during summer and fall.

10RB

This route is used by residents of Repulse Bay for winter travel to and from the Bennett Bay area of Wager Bay.

11

There has been no hunting or trapping in this area in recent years.

12CI

This area, extending to the south is used regularly by residents of Chesterfield Inlet for hunting caribou. The barren -ground caribou migrate through this area and are hunted frequently. Several trappers operate occasionally in this area and wolves are hunted when encountered. Fishing takes place in the spring and fall in the Lorillard River and several nearby lakes. 13CI and RB This portion of Roes Welcome Sound is used for resource harvesting by hunters travelling between Repulse Bay and Chesterfield Inlet.

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 the downstream migration of Arctic char in May and June. Arctic char, lake trout, cisco, and whitefish are caught with gill-nets or by jigging and are used for human and canine

consumption. Domestic fishing provides a food source for the residents of Baker Lake which is second in importance only to caribou hunting.

Important domestic fishing areas are the mouths of the Kazan and Prince Rivers, and Tehek, Whitehills, and Baker Lakes.

In November and December , residents of Repulse bay travel by snowmobiles to the Piksimanik River and a lake on Masivak Creek to gillnet anadromous Arctic char through the ice.

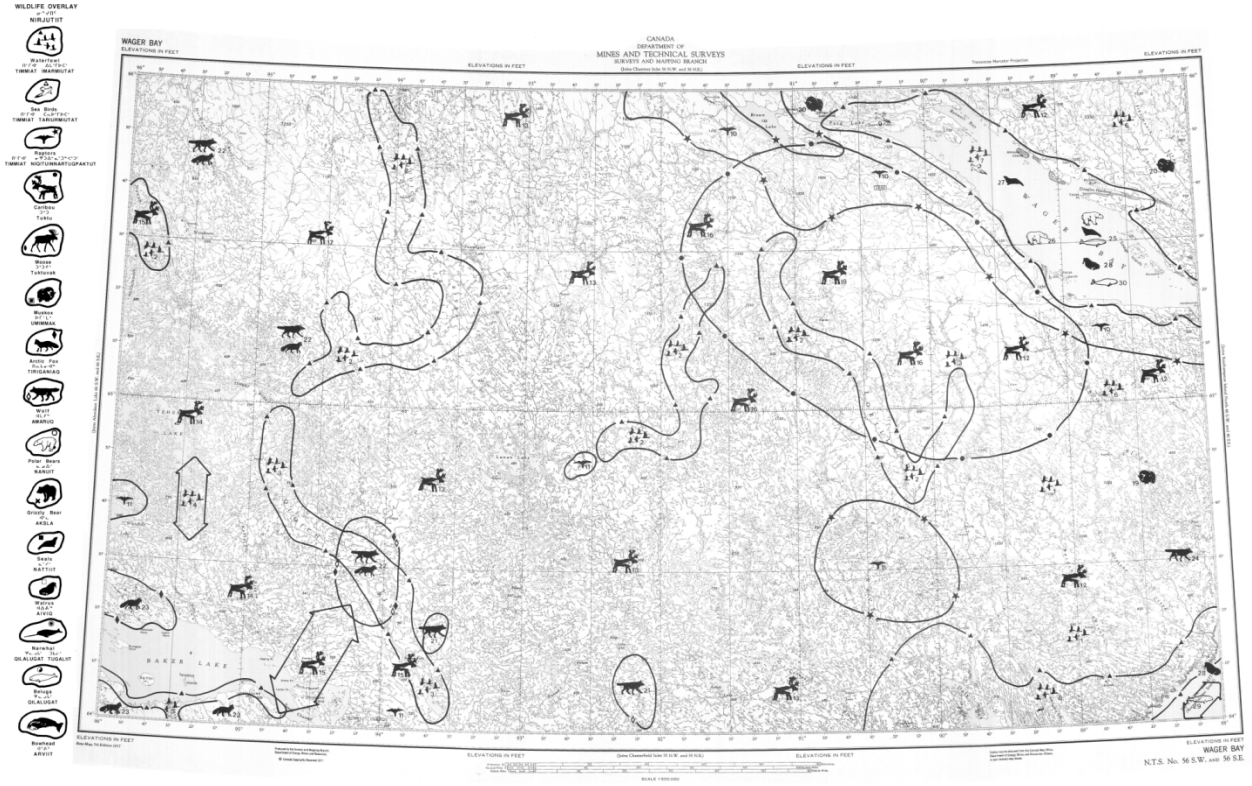
Water bodies with combined commercial quotas for whitefish and lake trout in 1979 were Tehek Lake, 22,680 kg round weight (rnd); Whitehills Lake, 8,160 kgrnd; and the Baker Lake area, 22,680 kgrnd. Only the Baker Lake area has a record of recent commercial harvest. Commercial fishermen from the community of Baker Lake also fish many of the areas south of Baker Lake and along Chesterfield Inlet. Fish are sold both within the community and to the Rankin Inlet Fish Co-operative. The co-operative sends frozen dressed Arctic char to the Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation in Winnipeg, for distribution.

Daly Bay has a quota on commercially caught anadromous Arctic char of 454 kg rnd. This last record of commercial fishing at Daly Bay was in 1965, when fishermen employed by a Department of Northern Affairs and Natural Resources pilot cannery on Winchester Inlet caught 1,878 kg of char.

There are quota on commercially caught anadromous Arctic char of 900 kg md at Alda Lake and of 2,300 kg at both Bennett Bay and the Piksimanik River. There are no records of commercial fishing at Alda Lake or at Bennett Bay, but 363 kg of char were caught in the Piksimanik River in 1982.

In 1979, the Brown River had a commercial fishing quota on anadromous Arctic char of 6,800 kg rnd. This quota had no record of commercial harvest.

Figure 41 Nunavut Atlas – Wildlife Map



NUNAVUT ATLAS: WILDLIFE

1 WATERFOWL

Upwards of several thousand Canada geese are here during spring, summer and fall, scattered, usually in small flocks. Most of these geese belong to a large race of Canada geese that occur in the area only as non-breeding molt migrants from populations that breed in southern Canada. A few small (Hutchins) Canada geese may also breed within the map area, most likely along the coast.

The coastal area, large lakes and rivers with adjacent lakes and tundra ponds tend to be the favoured molting area for Canada geese. The water bodies are important in that they provide a refuge for geese from most predators. Lowlands immediately adjacent to these water bodies are important feeding sites for geese. The Gordon and Borden rivers appear to be particularly favoured as molting areas for Canada geese. Over 1,800 Canadas were utilizing these two rivers in July 1983. With the completion of the molt by late summer, the geese likely disperse throughout the area.

2 WATERFOWL

Sandy beaches along these rivers, associated with sedge meadows which flood in spring, are used by large Canada geese for molting between June 15 and July 30. Once these birds regain flight, they disperse throughout the area, remaining in small scattered flocks until their fall migration south.

3 WATERFOWL

This area is used by several thousand molting Canada geese. Molting activity occurs on sandy beaches along the Quoich River associated with sedge meadows which flood in spring. Molting occurs between June 15 and July 30. Once the birds regain flight they disperse throughout the area and particularly along the northern shore of Baker Lake, where they remain in small scattered flocks until the fall migration.

4 WATERFOWL

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

5 WATERFOWL

This area, which extends west and south into the adjacent map sheets, provides important habitat for several species of birds, especially waterfowl. The southern shoreline of Baker Lake west of the Kazan River is used for staging by numerous ducks, geese, and shorebirds prior to dispersal to the nesting grounds. A small colony of snow geese has been reported nesting at the mouth of the Kazan River. The southern shoreline of Baker Lake east of the Kazan River is used as a brood-rearing, molting, and staging area by some Canada geese and lesser numbers of whistling swans and snow geese.

6 WATERFOWL

Numerous small flocks of Canada geese are found during spring, summer and fall scattered throughout much of the area. Most of these geese belong to a large race of Canada geese that occur in the area only as non-breeding molt migrants from populations that breed in southern Canada. A few small (Hutchin's) Canada geese may also breed in the area.

The coast of Wager Bay, large lakes and rivers with adjacent tundra lakes and ponds tend to be the favoured molting area for Canada geese. The water bodies are important in that they provide a refuge for geese from most predators. This is particularly important during the flightless period of the molt when geese are most vulnerable to predators. Lowlands immediately adjacent to these water bodies are important feeding sites for geese. The Gordon

and Piksimanik rivers appear to be particularly favoured as molting areas. With the completion of the molt by late summer, geese likely disperse throughout much of the map area.

7 WATERFOWL AND SEABIRDS

A significant variety of aquatic birds are found in the immediate area of Wager Bay. Some of the more common, although not numerous, breeding species include common eiders, herring gull and black guillemot, oldsquaw, Arctic loon and red-throated loon. Nesting activity appear to be confined mainly to some of the offshore islands. Loons and oldsquaw are more widespread in their nesting distribution. Canada geese, mostly non-breeders , are common and widespread along the coast. Some of the other less common species that occur in the area include Arctic tern, sandhill cranes, king eiders whistling swans, lesser snow geese, brant, pintail and red breasted merganser. A variety of shorebirds also breed within the area.

8 WATERFOWL AND SEABIRDS

The coastal area provides important habitat for a large number and diversity of birds, particularly aquatic species. Waterfowl are abundant within the area. Canada geese, mostly belonging to a large race that occur in the area only as non-breeding molt migrants from populations that breed in southern Canada are numerous and widespread. A few other Canada geese, likely belonging to Hutchin's race, probably breed throughout. Other species of waterfowl that breed within this area include king eider, common eider, brant and whistling swan.

Lesser snow geese occur in the area either as non-breeders or during migration. Pintail and red breasted mergansers likely breed in the area in small numbers.

Herring gulls are numerous, particularly along the coast and nest throughout the entire area usually as scattered isolated pairs or occasionally in small colonies. Favoured nesting sites are usually offshore boulders or small islands along the coast or in tundra lakes and ponds. Many nesting colonies of Arctic terns are found in scattered locations along this coast. In areas where colonies occur, such as Whale Point, Arctic terns are locally very abundant. Nesting activity by Arctic terns within this map area is generally restricted to the small coastal islands.

Red-throated loons are very common and widespread. Small numbers of sandhill cranes likely nest in the area. Other species that are thought to breed here include: Arctic loon, parasitic jaeger, long tailed jaeger and black guillemot.

A large number and variety of shorebirds are probably found in this area; most are associated with localized habitats. Some of the more common species of shorebirds that likely breed within this area include semipalmated plover, golden plover , ruddy turnstone, white rumped

sandpiper, dunlin, semipalmated sandpiper, sanderling, northern phalarope and red phalarope. The coastal lowlands and adjacent tidal flats may be important staging area for shorebirds during migration.

9 SEABIRDS

A colony of up to 300 pairs of black guillemots nest on the small islands near the reversing falls.

10 RAPTORS

The numerous cliffs throughout the rugged areas bordering Wager Bay provides optimal nesting habitat for raptors, including peregrine falcons, rough legged hawks, gryfalcons, and the occasional golden eagle. The Wager Bay area has been identified as one of the most productive nesting areas for the endangered peregrine falcon. Because of their relatively small overall population size, nesting success for peregrine and gryfalcons is particularly critical. Rough legged hawks are likely abundant in the area at times. Breeding activity of rough legged hawks is highly cyclical, and is dependent upon the abundance of its main prey, lemmings. The cliffs within this area also provides suitable nesting sites for ravens which likely nest in the area.

11 RAPTORS

Scattered steep cliffs throughout these areas are used by rough legged hawks, peregrine falcons, and possibly gryfalcons, for nesting.

12 CARIBOU

This area provides important year round range for barren-ground caribou of both the Wager herd and the Lorillard herd. The most recent population estimates (1986 have placed the sizes of the Wager and Lorillard herds at 100,000 to 300,000.

The seasonal distribution of these two caribou herds, particularly during winter, is largely undocumented. Generally, the seasonal range of the Wager herd is considered to encompass the region between Wager Bay and south end of Committee Bay. These caribou have been reported, on a number of occasions, to calve in the vicinities of Pearce, Curtis and Stewart Lake, to the north of this map area. The overall importance and fidelity of the Wager herd to this calving area is not known. The seasonal ranges of the Lorillard herd are considered to encompass the region between Wager Bay and Chesterfield Inlet to the south. Calving by the Lorillard herd is believed to be confined mainly to the area of rolling uplands to the south and southwest of Wager Bay. The rugged, wind swept uplands on both sides of Wager Bay likely provide important wintering range for caribou. In summer, many caribou concentrate in the coastal lowlands, and are particularly abundant along the north side of Wager Bay.

13 CARIBOU

This unbounded area comprises the range of the Lorillard caribou herd which may number up to 26,000 animals and which calves in the uplands south of Wager Bay. Caribou are thought to be found in greatest numbers within this area during fall and winter, little information is known on their seasonal movements

14 CARIBOU

The area north of Baker Lake is used by a few caribou, probably associated with the Lorillard herd. The greatest number of caribou is thought to occur at the east end of Baker Lake during fall and winter. Caribou of the Kaminuriak herd can be found on occasion in large numbers immediately south of Baker Lake, during spring and summer. During one year (1977), Kaminuriak caribou crossed Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake and thousands wintered throughout this unbounded area.

15 CARIBOU

This area had been identified as important to caribou for traditional water crossings.

16 CARIBOU

Caribou of the Lorillard herd can be found throughout the year south from the south shores of Wager Bay, Brown and Ford lakes. Caribou of the Wager herd occupy the area to the north. Caribou from both herds generally concentrate in the northeastern portion of this unbounded area during spring and summer. The remaining area may be used more extensively as wintering range.

17 CARIBOU

Caribou can be found, usually in small numbers, year-round throughout this unbounded area.

18 CARIBOU

This large area is the calving ground of the Lorillard caribou herd. Only certain portions of the outlined area may be used in any one year, and segments of the herd may even calve outside the boundary indicated.

19 MUSKOX

Although inconclusive, there is some evidence that muskox in the past ranged within this map area. Hunting likely eradicated this population. A dramatic increase in the muskox population in the Queen Maud Gulf region to the west may result in future reestablishment of muskox within

this area. The extensive well vegetated lowlands associated with the Borden River, Mistake Creek and Gordon River drainages appear to be particularly well suited for muskox grazing.

20 MUSKOX

In the past, muskox have occupied areas in the vicinity of Wager Bay. Hunting likely eradicated this population. The last report of muskox in the Wager Bay area was of a single bull observed along the Brown River in 1977. The dramatic increase in the muskox population in the Queen Maud Gulf region to the west, may result in future reestablishment of muskox within this area.

Within the map area the well vegetated valley that extends along the lower Piksimanik River appears to be particularly favorable for muskox. In the past, muskox have been reported to occupy this area.

21 WOLVES

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

22 WOLVES AND ARCTIC FOX

Sandy areas, particularly eskers, throughout this unbounded area may be used by wolves and foxes for denning.

23 ARCTIC FOXES

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

24 WOLVES

Sandy deposits near the south end of Boal Lake provide optimal conditions for wolf denning. One active and one inactive wolf den were located in this area in 1983. The entire central portion of this map area may be an important denning area for wolves which are associated with the Lorillard caribou herd. The availability of suitable denning sites in areas with concentrations of caribou during spring and summer provide ideal denning conditions.

25 POLAR BEARS, SEALS AND BELUGAS

The Wager Bay area is an important summering area for polar bears with reported estimates of the summer population ranging from about 50 to 130 bears. It is also a denning area for polar bears. Ringed seals are very abundant throughout the marine portion of this area. The ringed seal population of Wager Bay has been estimated at a minimum of 2,500. Bearded seals and lesser numbers of harp and harbor seals are found in the area, with harbor seals more

frequently being seen in Ford Lake. Beluga Whales are reported to be numerous in Wager Bay during the summer.

Numerous common eiders can be found nesting along the north shore of Wager Bay and Ford Lake.

26 POLAR BEARS

Aerial surveys along the shorelines of Wager Bay during the summers of of 1976 and 1977 indicated a minimum population of 54 polar bears. The number of bears along the coastline increased from June to September as the Bay became ice-free. They were found to be more common on the high cliffs of the south shore than on the more gently sloping north shore. The greatest concentration being between Paliak Islands and Reversing Falls. Dens were found on the leeward side of hills and in ravines where snow accumulates in long, deep cliffs. This high density of polar bears may be related to the abundance and availability of seals. Because of the shape of the Bay, ice persists longer into the summer and refreezes earlier in the fall relative to surrounding areas. This extended hunting period makes Wager Bay an important breeding area for polar bears particularly for females with cubs.

27 SEALS

An aerial survey conducted in June 1977 indicated populations of at least 2,584 ringed seals and 28 bearded seals in Wager Bay. This relatively high density of ringed seals may be due to the persistence of stable ice in Wager Bay and may be responsible for the concentration of polar bears observed here in summer and fall.

28 WALRUS

A small population of walrus occurs along the coast from Eskimo Point to Wager Bay. Variable currents usually prevent extensive fast ice formation enabling the walruses to remain year round.

29 BELUGAS

Beluga whales tagged at Seal River north of Churchill, Manitoba have been harvested at both Whale Cove and Repulse Bay, suggesting that the whales migrate north along the coast and into Roes Welcome Sound in September and October. Some belugas may overwinter in Roes Welcome Sound in years when there is plenty of open water, but recent data indicates that the bulk of the western Hudson Bay population overwinters in Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay.

30 BELUGAS

Beluga were harvested in Wager Bay by Repulse Bay hunters between 1921 and 1962.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Community of Baker Lake

Hamlet of Baker Lake

Baker Lake HTO Board Members and Chairpersons

Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut

Interviewees –Baker Lake

Salomonie Pootoogook, Peter Owingayak, Timothy Evviuk, Joedee Joedee, Hugh Tulurialik, David Owingayak, and Basil Aptanik.

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APPENDIX 1 INTERVIEWEE BIOGRAPHIES

INTERVIEW	NAME	BIOGRAPHY
1	Salomonie Pootoogook	Salomonie was born in 1954 and grew up in the Cape Dorset area. He moved to Baker Lake in 1991. He has been hunting seals, walrus, whales, birds and fish since he was a kid. He finds that animals taste different in Baker Lake compared to Cape Dorset and can tell if a bird is from the treeline or tundra just by its taste.
2	Peter Owingayak	Born in 1963, Peter has lived in Baker Lake his entire life. He started hunting and fishing at age 5 and is still an active harvester today.
3	Timothy Evviuk	Born in 1960, Timothy grew up just outside of Baker Lake. He started hunting and fishing with his family at 3 or 4 years old and is still an active harvester today.
4	Joedee Joedee	Joedee was born in Ukusalik in 1947. He grew up in the Ukusalik area until his family was relocated to Baker Lake when he was 16 or 17. He remembers when he speared his first fish (which wasn't very big) he was too small to pull it up. Due to health reasons Joedee stopped hunting in 2013.
5	Hugh Tulurialik	Hugh was born at a camp outside of Baker Lake in 1944. He and his family moved to Baker Lake in 1953 when his grandmother got sick. He caught his first caribou when he was 14 years old and is still an active harvester today.
6	David Owingayak	David was born in 1941 at Sandy Point. He spent some time in Sandy Point and Churchill growing up and moved to Baker Lake in 1949. He started hunting and fishing when he was between 20-30 years old but is no longer an active harvester.
7	Basil Aptanik	Basil was born in 1952 in the Beverly Lake Area. He grew up close to Baker Lake and has been residing in the community since 1959. He has been hunting and fishing since he could walk and still actively harvests when the weather is not too cold.

APPENDIX 2 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CRI – COASTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

DOE – DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

GIS – GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

HTO – HUNTER/TRAPPER ORGANIZATION

IHT – INUIT HERITAGE TRUST

INAC – INDIGENOUS AND NORTHERN AFFAIRS CANADA, GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

IQ – INUIT QAUJIMAJATUQANGIT

IPCC – INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE

NTI – NUNAVUT TUNNGAVIK INCORPORATED

NWMB – NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD