OLOKHAKTOMIUT COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PLAN

A PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF RENEWABLE RESOURCES AND LANDS WITHIN THE INUVIALUIT SETTLEMENT REGION IN THE VICINITY OF ULUKHAKTOK, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

GNWT

Prepared by

The Community of Ulukhaktok
The Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT),
and the
Joint Secretariat

July 2008

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following important words and abbreviations have been used in the Community Conservation Plan and are explained below.

Community
Refers to all the Inuvialuit individuals living in the area and the local organizations which represent them. Those organizations include the Hunters and Trappers Committee, Elders, Community Corporation, Community Education Council and Hamlet.

Conservation
Is ensuring that if we take caribou, there will be caribou the next year and the year after that. The same for anything else. This applies to all uses of the land: if it is used and enjoyed now, it must be left and preserved so that it will be there for the next year and for future years.

Ecosystem
Refers to all of the plants and animals in an area, including the air, water and land on which they depend. The parts of the ecosystem are interconnected and influence one another. Food and energy flow through the ecosystem and are returned to it. Successful conservation and management depend on the recognition that changing one part of the ecosystem may affect the other parts.

CCIW - Canadian Centre for International Waters
CWS - Canadian Wildlife Service
DFO - Department of Fisheries and Oceans
DIAND - Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
DOT - Department of Transportation
DENR - Department of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)
EIRB - Environmental Impact Review Board
EISC - Environmental Impact Screening Committee
FJMC - Fisheries Joint Management Committee
GNWT - Government of the Northwest Territories
GRRB - Gwich'in Renewable Resource Board
GTC - Gwich'in Tribal Council
HCC - Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Corporation
HTC - Hunters and Trappers Committee
IBP - International Biological Programme
IFA - Inuvialuit Final Agreement
IGC - Inuvialuit Game Council
ILA - Inuvialuit Land Administration
ILAC - Inuvialuit Land Administration Commission
IRC - Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
ISR - Inuvialuit Settlement Region
NWMB - Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
NWT - Northwest Territories
OHTC - Olokhaktomiut Hunters and Trappers Committee
PWNHC - Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre
RRC - Renewable Resource Committee (Gwich'in)
SRRB - Sahtu Renewable Resource Board
WMAC(NS) - Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)
WMAC(NWT) - Wildlife Management Advisory Council (Northwest Territories)
YTG - Yukon Territorial Government

July 2000

The Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Conservation Plan has been prepared in consultation with the Inuvialuit Community in Ulukhaktok (Holman) and Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit bodies with an interest in the area. The undersigned representatives hereby adopt this document for the purpose of guiding policy and resource management in the planning area.

Joseph Haluksit
Olokhaktomiut Hunters and Trappers Committee

Mary Kudlak
Holman Elders Committee

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Holman Community Wellness Group

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Duane Smith
Chairman,
Inuvialuit Game Council

Robert Bell
Chairman, Fisheries Joint Management Committee

Conservation (Nungorutitailinahuaknik) starts by taking care of the land, if it is looked after it will replenish itself, the same goes for our wildlife. If we limit how much we take and do not waste, future generations will continue to harvest successfully from the land.

Ulukhaktok (Holman) Working Group,
Ulukhaktok (Holman), NWT, 1994

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **Olokhaktomiut (Ulukhaktok (Holman)) Community Conservation Plan** is a community-based planning document that was originally prepared in 1993 by the Olokhaktomiut Hunters and Trappers Committee, Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Corporation, and Ulukhaktok (Holman) Elders Committee. Creation of community-based conservation plans was the first objective of the Inuvialuit Renewable Resource Conservation and Management Plan (1988), a document jointly prepared by the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) and the Fisheries Joint Management Committee in partial fulfilment of their obligations under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. Numerous Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit organizations were consulted during the planning process. A wide range of existing conservation plans were considered by the joint working group and extensive use was made of the Land Use Plan for the Mackenzie Delta Beaufort Sea Region.

The updated 2000 Olokhaktomiut Community Conservation Plan built upon the work of the original document. A Working Group was re-established as part of the review exercise, and extensive consultation was once again undertaken with Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit organizations. Government agencies and co-management bodies also contributed a significant amount of time and effort to update the information in the Plan.

The document is intended to provide guidance to all those with an interest in the planning area, but is not a legally binding document.

The Plan contains a brief description of the current conservation and resource management system in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and describes the strategy to address five broad goals:

1. To identify important wildlife habitat, seasonal harvesting areas and cultural sites and make recommendations for their management.

2. To describe a community process for land use decisions and managing cumulative impacts which will help protect community values and the resources on which priority lifestyles depend.

3. To identify educational initiatives for the Inuvialuit of Ulukhaktok (Holman) and others interested in the area which will promote conservation, understanding and appreciation.

4. To describe a general system of wildlife management and identify population goals and conservation measures appropriate for each species of concern in the planning area using the knowledge of community and others with expertise.

5. To enhance the local economy by adopting a cooperative and consistent approach to community decision making and renewable resource management.

All excerpts of other documents included in this plan are not a substitute for the originals; original source documents should be used for legal accuracy or citation purposes.

The Olokhaktomiut Community Conservation Plan will be subject to a progress review and potential amendment every two years. The HTC is responsible for initiating the review, to be conducted by the Community Conservation Plan Working Group. All feedback should be provided to the Joint Secretariat for integration in updated versions of the Plan. Minor revisions or corrections to the Plan may be sent to the Joint Secretariat at any time, for entry into subsequent versions. A complete review of the Plan by all stakeholders will occur a minimum of every four years.

Copies of the Plan are available from the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT), P.O. Box 2120, Inuvik, NWT, X0E 0T0. Phone (867) 777-2828.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

1994

The Olokhaktomiut Community Conservation Plan results from the efforts of many people. The Community Conservation Plan Working Group was established to represent the community in the development of a local conservation plan. Working Group members were Mark Ekootak (HTC), Annie Goose (HCC), Morris Nigiyok (Elders), Jimmy Memogana (Community) and Joshua Oliktoak (Hamlet). Development of the plan was facilitated by Randal Glaholt. Comments and guidance were also provided by the many other residents of Ulukhaktok (Holman), the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT), Fisheries Joint Management Committee, Environmental Impact Screening Committee, Environmental Impact Review Board, GNWT Department of Renewable Resources, Canadian Wildlife Service, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, the Science Institute of the N.W.T. and others.

2000

Revisions to the 2000 Olokhaktomiut Community Conservation Plan could not have been achieved without the dedicated efforts of: Dan Klengenberg, Gary Bristow, John Kuneyuna, Mary Kudlak, Jim Heather, Laverna Goose, Lena Egotak, and the staff of the Joint Secretariat. Brian Johnston (Resource Person, WMAC(NWT)) and Michael Muller (GIS Specialist, Joint Secretariat) conducted community consultations and drafted the updated document, based on the recommendations of the community. The current plan is produced and distributed by the Joint Secretariat.

2008

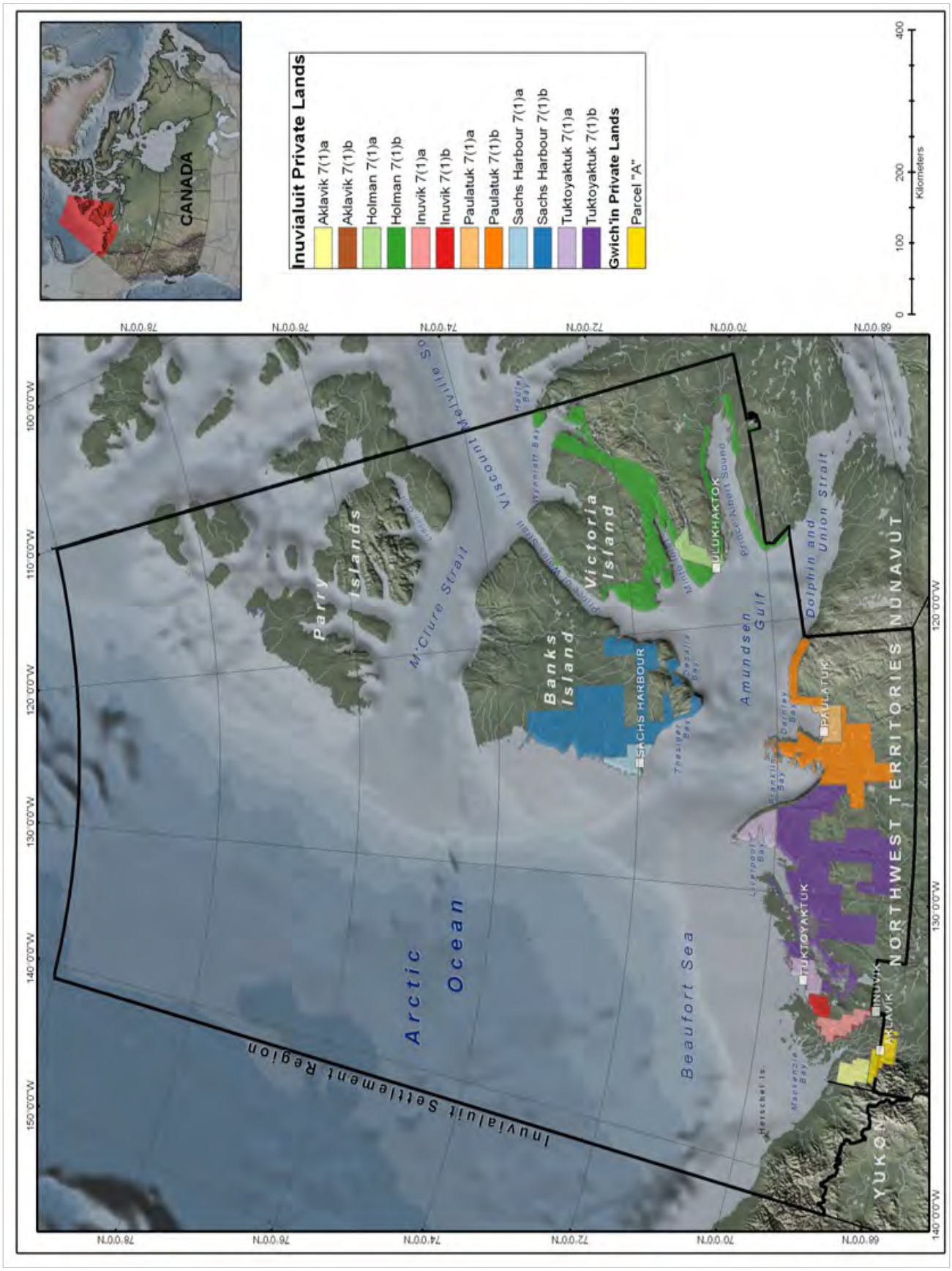
The 2008 Olokhaktomiut Community Conservation Plan would have not been such a success if it were not for the following: The Olokhaktomiut Working Group, the Wildlife Management Advisory Council, Fisheries Joint Management Committee and the Joint Secretariat. Also a very big Thank You to the Environment and Natural Resources Department for making the old maps available to the Working Group and drafting the amended maps.

1 INTRODUCTION

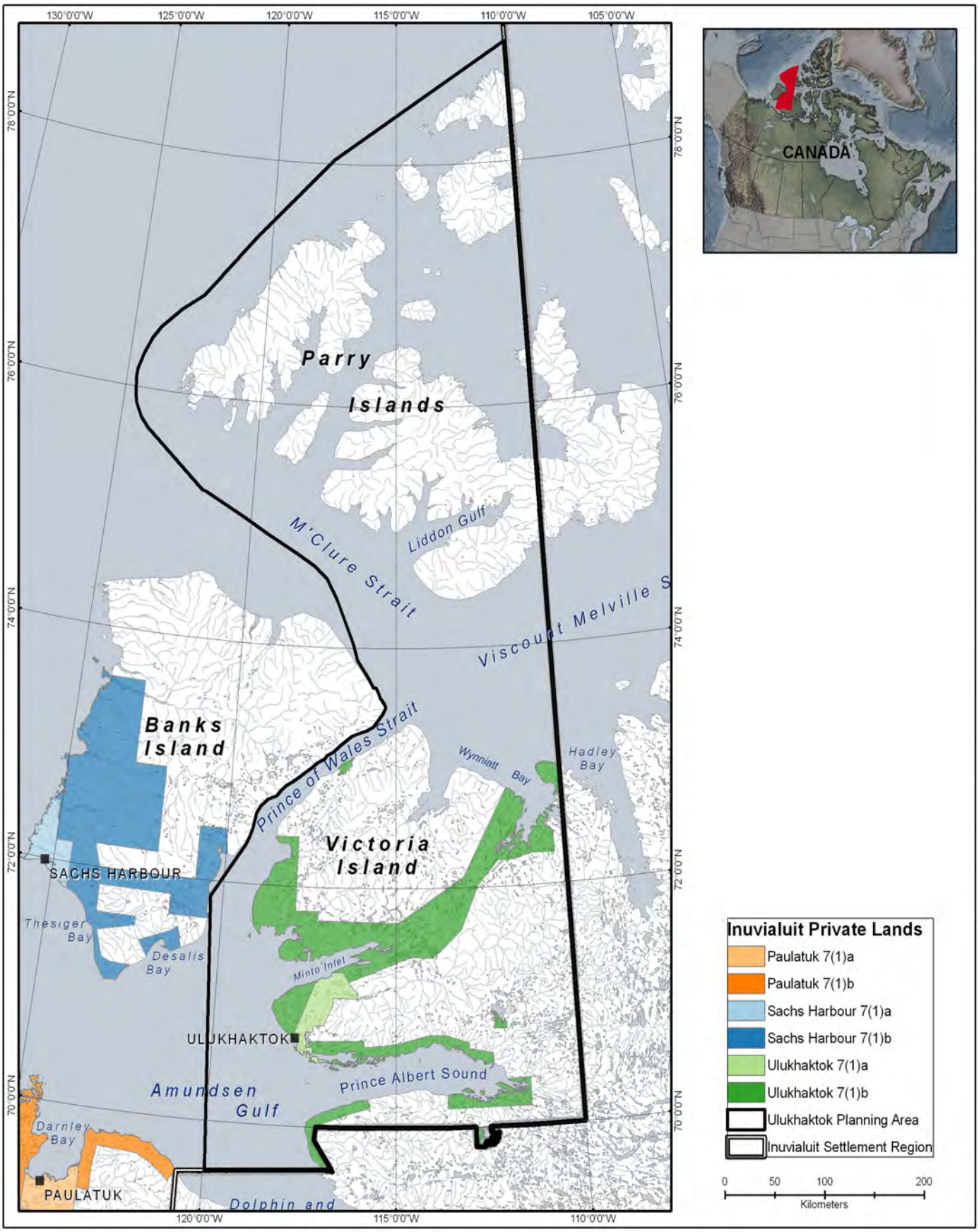
The Inuvialuit of Ulukhaktok (Holman) have always tried to preserve the land and wildlife in the Ulukhaktok (Holman) area, from generation to generation. This Conservation Plan will help to manage the renewable and non-renewable resources on shore and off-shore, to protect the environment of northwestern Victoria Island and to ensure cultural survival of the Community, in accordance with the *Western Arctic (Inuvialuit) Claims Settlement Act* and the Inuvialuit Renewable Resource Conservation and Management Plan.

Development of the original plan has been coordinated by representatives of the Olokhaktomiut Hunters and Trappers Committee, Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Corporation, the Elders Committee, Hamlet Council of Ulukhaktok (Holman) and a local community representative. To initially prepare this plan, the Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Conservation Plan Working Group carefully reviewed conservation plans already completed in other Inuvialuit communities, species management plans, the WMAC (NWT)/FJMC regional plan and the Regional Land Use Plan For the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea Region. In addition, considerable effort was made to obtain opinion and advice from members of the Community. The plan is intended to express the community's specific goals and objectives with respect to conservation of lands, waters and living resources in the vicinity of Victoria Island (Map 1). The plan describes a process for avoiding land use conflicts and dealing with cumulative impacts. We hope the plan will assist the Inuvialuit and others in ensuring conservation and environmental protection of Victoria Island. The Plan will be reviewed every two years by the Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Conservation Working Group and amended at that time if necessary.

The updating exercise of 1998-2000 that has produced the present version of the Plan was spearheaded by the OHTC, a newly re-established Community Working Group, and the staff of the Joint Secretariat. Once again, consultation with Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit organizations and co-management bodies played an important role in the review process. A multi-stakeholder workshop was held in March 1999 to exchange advice and recommendations before the final version of the Community Conservation Plans were drafted.



Map 1: Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Private lands.



Map 2. Ulukhaktok (Holman) Planning Area and Private and

1.1 A BRIEF HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE ULUKHAKTOK (HOLMAN) AREA

Location:
Ulukhaktok (Holman) is located approximately 650 km (403 mi) northeast of Inuvik at approximately 70° 43' N latitude and 117°43'W longitude on the west side of Victoria Island.

History:
Victoria Island is the ancestral home of the Copper Inuit. In 1911, the explorer Viljhalmur Stefansson, visiting the area, reported two Inuit villages with about 250 people in each. These Inuit hunted on Victoria Island and Banks Island (historically known as “Banksland”) and occasionally travelled east to King William Island where they traded copper for wood.

Before the arrival of the whaling ships, the people of Victoria Island were engaged in a purely subsistence lifestyle. This lifestyle required seasonal movements that reflected the climate, availability of food, ease of travel, and the limitations and opportunities imposed by the available technology. Typically, families would move in spring to areas along the rivers and inlets of Minto Inlet and Prince Albert Sound to fish and hunt caribou. Spring and summer were an important time for families to get together. In fall and winter, families were more dispersed. Hunting groups typically moved offshore onto the sea ice where seals and polar bears were hunted.

In the early 1900's, fur trading posts were established by the Hudson Bay Company at Walker Bay and Reed Island. The CanAlaska Fur Company also operated a trading post out of Walker Bay for a brief period. With the arrival of the fur traders and trading posts, traditional lifestyles and harvesting patterns began to change. The people began to settle close to the trading posts and to adopt new technology such as firearms and steel traps. Traditional diets were also changed by the introduction of imported foods. These changes resulted in less but more efficient time spent subsistence harvesting, more time spent harvesting and preparing furs and reduced dependency on traditional foods.

Among the first Inuit to visit the current site of Ulukhaktok (Holman) in conjunction with the fur trade were David Piqtaqana, with his schooner, the "Sea Otter" from Tuktoyaktuk, as well as Fred Carpenter, Bennett Ningaqsiq, Billy Natkusiak (Chief Guide for the Stefansson Expedition, locally known as Billy Banksland) and Jimmy Memogana who came on the schooner "Blue Fox" and other boats out of Sachs Harbour. Unable to reach Tuktoyaktuk from Sachs Harbour due to ice, the two schooners from Sachs Harbour went to Walker Bay for supplies then wintered at the site of what is now Ulukhaktok (Holman). White fox and polar bear were very abundant in the area. A year later Jimmy Memogana wintered by himself at

Ulukhaktok (Holman) after being dropped off along with some sled dogs, by Father Boulliard, a Roman Catholic missionary from Kugluktuk who was travelling from Walker Bay to Tuktoyaktuk. Father Boulliard convinced the Hudson Bay and others living in the Walker Bay area to move to Ulukhaktok (Holman) in 1940. A Roman Catholic Mission was established at Ulukhaktok (Holman) this same year. In 1960 the Reed Island Hudson Bay Store was closed down and its manager, Billy Joss, moved to Ulukhaktok (Holman). The origin of people currently living in Ulukhaktok (Holman) is thus a mix of those from Walker Bay and Minto Inlet, Tuktoyaktuk and Sachs Harbour, and from Kugluktuk and Reed Island.

The first snow machine arrived in Ulukhaktok (Holman) around 1969. This change along with the earlier introduction of the outboard motor had a significant effect on the lifestyle of the local people, further increasing the efficiency of hunters. For example, a hunting trip formerly requiring a week by dog team could now be completed in a day by snow machine. With current technology, hunters can travel faster, pursue game more easily, and carry substantially more gear and harvested wildlife. The increased ability to harvest game has been offset to some extent by the reduced number of dogs to feed and by local consumption of imported and typically expensive foods.

Despite these changes the people of Ulukhaktok (Holman) have a continued dependence and preference for food locally obtained from the land and coastal waters. Ulukhaktok (Holman)'s close linkage to natural resources of the area continues to be strongly reflected in the community's seasonal activity patterns and cultural expression. The Inuvialuit Final Agreement and the creation of the community conservation plans have in part, arisen out of a recognition of this change in community lifestyles and need to carefully and cooperatively manage resources at the local level.

Climate:
Average annual precipitation is 17.8 cm (7 in.) though may be as low as 11 cm (4.3 in.) on other parts of western Victoria Island. The maximum monthly value occurs as summer rains (2-2.5 cm/month). Snowfall peaks in early fall coinciding with the period of largest areas of open water. Lake ice usually remains on about 30% of the lakes until early August. July mean high temperature is 11.4EC (53F), low 3.3°C (38F). January mean high is -26.7°C (-16F), mean low -32.7°C (-27F). Prevailing winds are from the east averaging 18.2 km/h (11 mi/h).

Geology:
Victoria Island lies on a stable Paleozoic platform that includes portions of the Canadian Shield and the Arctic Platform and which are attached to the North American Tectonic plate. Bedrock is comprised of carbonate sedimentary rocks of different ages but all deposited in various marine environments. Most of Victoria Island, the northeastern portion of Banks Island, and the Dundas Peninsula on Melville Island are composed of Ordovician and Silurian sediments which are 400-500 million years old. These rocks lie on Precambrian sediments and older deformed rocks which are exposed in many areas. A large, uplifted area of Precambrian rocks is present on Victoria Island and forms the Shaler Mountains which are both sedimentary and igneous in origin. Igneous intrusions into the Precambrian rocks occurred 675 million years ago as a result of an upwelling in the earth’s mantle.

A large amount of uplift has occurred since Devonian times, less than 345 million years ago. It is this uplift along the fault lines which is responsible for the steep, high cliffs characteristic of the region. A series of uplift and subsidence events has created a series of broad basins, platforms and highs.

These ancient sediments are overlain by a cover of Quaternary sediments left by the last glaciation. The northern boundary of the Laurentide Ice Sheet, which covered most of northern western Canada 18,000 years ago, included Victoria Island. By 10,000 years ago the massive ice sheet had retreated though it is believed to have still covered the east half of Victoria Island, and by 8,000 years ago was completely absent from Victoria Island. Deposition of sediments was controlled largely by topography. Thick glacial drift was deposited on scarps while deposition on the lowlands was thinner. Ice margin deposits consist of till and lateral and end moraines above sea level while stratified sediments were deposited below sea

level. Outcrops of exposed bedrock are common on lowland areas heavily scoured by ice.
Prominent land forms include glacial and ground ice features. Glacial land forms include drumlins, moraines and raised beaches. Victoria Island lies within the zone of continuous permafrost whose freeze-thaw layer ranges from 30-100 cm. Permafrost conditions are reflected in the widespread distribution of patterned ground, solifluction forms, thermokarst scars and lakes, and debris-flow lobes. All soils are cryosolic but few show extensive frost churned development. Many sediments in hummocky moraine deposits are undergoing redistribution as buried ground ice is exposed and melts to form thaw lakes, slump scars and sediment flows. Terrain sensitivity to future development is related mainly to the presence of massive ground ice.

Oceanography and Surface Waters:
Amundson Gulf and Prince of Wales Strait are relatively shallow channels seldom exceeding 200 m (656ft) in depth and generally less than 100 m (328 ft.) deep. Viscount Melville Sound to the north of Victoria Island is connected to the Beaufort Sea via the 400 m (1,312 ft) deep channel of M'Clure Strait.

The most striking feature of tidal waters in the area is the long period of seasonal ice cover. The sea ice around Ulukhaktok (Holman) begins slushing in early to mid-October and is generally frozen enough to travel on mid-November. Open leads can form at anytime during the winter. The presence of old multi-year ice is very uncommon in the Ulukhaktok (Holman) area but is observed more frequently further west toward Banks Island and north toward Viscount Melville Sound.

The first spring shore leads appears around Ulukhaktok (Holman) about mid-May to mid-June. During the summer open water period sheets and rafts of pack ice from Amundsen Gulf may occasionally be blown into shoreline areas.

Viscount Melville Sound is never entirely free of ice. Open water in the sound generally occurs as an open lead along the south coast of Melville Island or north coast of Victoria Island up to 75 km (47 mi) wide. Significant shore leads appear in mid to late August and freeze up occurs by late September. Ice conditions are shorter in duration in the Prince of Wales Strait. Freeze up occurs by mid October and break up begins in late June in the southern portion of the Strait. Summer ice conditions in the north portions of the Strait are variable as pack ice moves in and out from Viscount Melville Sound.

Studies of ocean current in the region show a high degree of variability both seasonally and from year to year which can be dominated by tidal effects. Several investigations in Prince of Wales Strait have all found differing patterns of oceanographic flow. Measurements taken in 1953 indicated a strong southerly flow along the Banks Island coast with a weak counterflow along Victoria Island. However, the Canadian Centre for Inland Water (CCIW) in 1989 found the Strait to be tidally dominated with weak flows trending towards the southwest. Currents in the Ulukhaktok (Holman) area show some tendency for an east to west flow. Tides are generally quite minor in the Ulukhaktok (Holman) area, although shallow depths in Prince Albert Sound have created relatively extensive intertidal and near intertidal zones.

In 1954 investigations in Viscount Melville Sound were conducted by H.M.C.S. Labrador, U.S.S Burton Island and U.S.S Northwind. Negligible flows were found with exception of a strong easterly current along the north coast of Victoria Island. Investigations in 1979 by the CCIW found no evidence of this current indicating that it is not a permanent feature. The flow in this Sound appears to be a slow eastward drift in the northern two thirds with a western counter flow over the southern third. Non-tidal surface flows over the sound are weak but tend to be easterly.

Investigation in M'Clure Strait showed weak surface currents relative to greater depths. There is a weak easterly flow which is dominated by tidal current of up to 10 cm/s (4 in/s). Tides in the region are 70-100 cm (28-39 in) in magnitude.

"Polynya" which are discrete areas of seawater that remain unfrozen year round, do no occur in the vicinity

of Ulukhaktok (Holman), however at least one small polynya occurs at the north end of Victoria Island.

Surface hydrology is strongly influenced by low annual precipitation and permafrost. Frozen ground is not able to absorb large amounts of water during spring thaw so there is a large amount of runoff at this time. Summer rainfall is channelled into shallow waterbodies by permafrost. Because the landscape of the islands is fairly flat a large number of small, shallow lakes is formed. River ice freezes up in lakes in mid to late September and rivers between mid September and mid October. Break-up occurs in late June.

Biological Resources:
The Ulukhaktok (Holman) planning area provides suitable habitat for most species typical of the Western Arctic. Terrestrial environments support perhaps over two hundred species of plants, a variety of invertebrates, and breeding populations of about 50 species of bird and 9 species of mammal. Ulukhaktok (Holman)'s close proximity to the mainland Arctic Coast and adjacent islands, and seasonal presence of a continuous ice connection has also allowed periodic movements of caribou, muskox, grizzly bear and other species from these areas to and from Victoria Island. The coastal waters are home to a remarkable diversity of marine invertebrates including crabs, krill, sea urchins, nudibranchs, clams, over 10 species of fish and 5 species of marine mammal which feed on them. The numerous freshwater lakes and rivers within the planning area support populations of Arctic charr, lake trout and whitefish.

Human Population:
In 1996, the population of Ulukhaktok (Holman) was estimated at 423; 48 percent were male, 52 percent female (Statistics Quarterly Vol. 20, No. 1, Mar. 1998. GNWT Bureau of Statistics).

Economy:
Primary economic activities include government administration and support services, print-making, other arts and crafts, trapping, hunting, fishing, big game outfitting and tourism. The traditional renewable resource harvest includes fish, seals, caribou, muskox, fox, wolf, polar bear, Arctic hare, ptarmigan and waterfowl.

Activities of the anti-fur interest groups have increased community dependence on government support and competition for limited community employment opportunities. Non-renewal resources are not well documented but there is some potential for the discovery of copper and possibly other minerals in the planning area.

Status:
Ulukhaktok (Holman) achieved hamlet status on April 1, 1984.

1.2 INUVIALUIT FINAL AGREEMENT AND RENEWABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1.2.1 Inuvialuit Final Agreement

To secure and protect the homeland of the Inuvialuit in the Beaufort Sea region, known as the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR), the Inuvialuit and the governments of Canada, the Northwest Territories, and the Yukon, negotiated The Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA). Proclaimed on July 24, 1984, the IFA includes the Northern Mackenzie Delta, Yukon North Slope and the western portion of the Arctic Islands. The IFA established several new management bodies to help ensure that the land and its living resources are conserved for the benefit of the Inuvialuit (see Appendices D and E). In addition to the summaries presented below, additional detailed information is available from the organizations described.

1.2.2 Wildlife Management Advisory Councils (NWT and North Slope) and Fisheries Joint Management Committee

The IFA created three new co-management bodies: the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT), (WMAC (NWT)), the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) (WMAC (NS) and the Fisheries Joint Management Committee (FJMC). The WMAC (NWT) provides advice to appropriate government ministers and Inuvialuit agencies on all matters relating to wildlife policy and the management, regulation and administration of wildlife, habitat and harvesting in the Northwest Territories portion of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. The WMAC (NWT) also advises government on wildlife related issues of park planning and management. The WMAC (NS) fills a similar role as the WMAC (NWT) however, its focus is on the Yukon North Slope. In addition to providing advice to government ministers, the WMAC (NS) is also expected to provide advice to the Porcupine Caribou Management Board, the EIRB and other groups. The FJMC assists Canada and the Inuvialuit in a similar fashion, managing the area's marine mammals and marine and freshwater fisheries. The FJMC also coordinates delivery of the HTC registration system for fishing by non-beneficiaries on private land.

1.2.3 Inuvialuit Game Council and Hunters and Trappers Committees

The IFA also created the Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC) and provided for the creation of a Hunters and Trappers Committee (HTC) in each of the six Inuvialuit communities. The IGC is intended to represent the collective or entire Inuvialuit interest in wildlife and to advise the government, often through the WMAC (NWT) and FJMC. The HTC is, among other things, responsible for local resource allocation and is expected to encourage and promote Inuvialuit involvement in conservation, research, management, enforcement and utilization.

1.2.4 Inuvialuit Land Administration

The Inuvialuit Land Administration (ILA) manages and administers access to Inuvialuit 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands (see Maps 1 and 2). Development proposals are screened by the ILA although they may also be referred to the Environmental Impact Screening Committee by the Inuvialuit.

All applications submitted to the ILA are distributed to the local HTC's and Community Corporations for review and comment. Final approval of applications is made by the ILAC who generally will not grant permits without the support and approval of the HTC and Community Corporation. ILAC has the authority to attach a variety of conditions on development proposals on Inuvialuit 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands to ensure that land and resources are not harmed and that the Inuvialuit benefit. Further information is available in the ILA "Rules and Procedures".

1.2.5 Environmental Impact Screening Committee and Environmental Impact Review Board

Under the terms of the IFA, the Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC) screens all development proposals on Crown lands within the ISR to determine if there is potential for significant negative environmental impact (see Appendix H). Projects in the offshore are also screened by the EISC, in response to a request from the Inuvialuit Game Council. Projects which may have significant negative impact are referred to the Environmental Impact Review Board (EIRB) or other equivalent environmental review processes for a public assessment and review. The EIRB has the authority to conduct a detailed

public review and make recommendations to the competent governmental authority, with respect to proposed developments.

The community believes that the existing methods for environmental screening and review can be incorporated as part of the general conservation process for the Planning Area (see also Section 4.4). The community supports development where it is compatible with the Conservation Plan's land use and species management priorities. A copy of the EISC and EIRB "Operating Guidelines and Procedures" has been provided to the HTC for public information.

2 COMMUNITY VALUES

The following principles express Inuvialuit community beliefs and values with respect to conservation and resource management in the planning area (see Map 2).

(a) Conservation is First Priority
All uses of the land in the Planning Area, including renewable and non-renewable resource development, must recognize conservation of the renewable resource base as the foremost priority. This applies to uses of the land by the community and by other interests.

(b) Integrated Management
All parts of the environment are interconnected, so they must be managed together. Conservation, stable economic development and sound resource management can only be achieved if all parties work toward a common goal. The Inuvialuit community of Ulukhaktok (Holman) recognizes the relationship between direct economic security and resource conservation and the importance of maintaining a spirit of cooperation between all people living in the region.

(c) Maximize Community Benefit
Renewable and non-renewable resource development in the Ulukhaktok (Holman) planning area should be of maximum benefit to community residents, with priorities for Inuvialuit as detailed in the IFA. Development projects should be scaled to retain opportunities and ensure the most lasting benefit to the local economy.

(d) Protect Priority Community Activities
Priority activities to be protected by the Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Conservation Plan are hunting, fishing, guiding, trapping, tourism and arts and crafts manufacturing.

(e) Cooperative Management of Shared Resources
The Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Conservation Plan recognizes a special need for cooperation in the management of migratory species which are also used by other Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit.

(f) Maintain Healthy Environment
The Inuvialuit of Ulukhaktok (Holman) place a high priority on maintaining air and water quality and the health of the resources.

(g) Consistency
The Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Conservation Plan should be consistent with the Principles of Wildlife Harvesting and Management from the IFA, (Appendix A), the goals and principles of the Inuvialuit Renewable Resource Conservation and Management Plan (1988), (Appendix B), the goals of the North Slope Wildlife Conservation and Management Plan (1993) (Appendix C), the Regional Land Use Plan (1991), the Arctic Environmental Strategy (1991), and other conservation plans or agreements endorsed by the Community's representatives (e.g. Management Agreement for Polar Bears in Population H1 (1991), the Beaufort Sea Beluga Management Plan (1991). The plan has also been developed in consideration of the draft Inuit Regional Conservation Strategy (1986) prepared for the Inuit Circumpolar Conference Environmental Commission.

3 GOALS

The Inuvialuit Community has identified an overall strategy for conservation and resource management in the Ulukhaktok (Holman) Planning Area. This strategy is based on five general goals:

1. Identify and Protect Important Habitats and Harvesting Areas
To identify important wildlife habitat, seasonal harvesting areas and cultural sites (for example, cabin sites) and make recommendations for their management.

2. Land Use Decisions
To describe the community process for making land use decisions and managing cumulative impacts which will help protect community values and conserve the resources on which priority lifestyles depend.

3. Education
To identify educational initiatives for the Inuvialuit of Ulukhaktok (Holman) and others interested in the area which will promote conservation, understanding and appreciation.

4. Define Species Management
To describe a general system for wildlife management and conservation and identify population goals and conservation measures appropriate for each species of concern in the planning area. This will be done using the knowledge of the Community and others with expertise.

5. Enhance Economy
To enhance the local economy by adopting a cooperative and consistent approach to community decision making and resource management. This approach will help ensure economic stability and maintenance of all components of the Arctic ecosystem.

Information and recommendations required to satisfy the above goals for the Planning Area are described in the sections which follow.

4 SPECIAL AREAS AND RECOMMENDED LAND USE PRACTICES FOR THE PLANNING AREA

Most of the areas and recommended land use practices described in this section were originally identified in the Regional Land Use Plan for the Mackenzie Delta-Beaufort Sea Region (1991). These areas have been identified because they contain important wildlife habitat and/or harvesting areas. Recommendations have been revised and in some cases moved to more appropriate sections of this plan. The method by which special areas were identified and designated to one land use category or another is consistent with selection criteria first described in the Report of the Task Force on Northern Conservation (1984) (see Appendix F for criteria).

Guidelines for land use practices to be followed in these areas are included in the area descriptions which follow, as well as in other sections of this plan. A set of general land use recommendations is provided at the end of Section 4.1. A community-based process for arriving at land use decisions is presented in Section 4.2. Processes to assist with the management of cumulative impacts and recommendations for environmental screening and review of development proposals are presented in Sections 4.3 and Section 4.4, respectively.

In designating land use categories, the Inuvialuit community has attempted to recognize priority land uses and activities, as well as areas of special ecological and cultural importance. Land designations may be modified as additional information becomes available and provided the health and biological productivity of the planning area is maintained. Each area of importance has been given a letter designation corresponding to the categories below:

Category A
Lands where there are no known significant and sensitive cultural or renewable resources. Lands shall be managed according to current regulatory practices.

Category B
Lands where there are cultural or renewable resources of some significance and sensitivity but where terms and conditions associated with permits and leases shall assure the conservation of these resources.

Category C
Lands and waters where cultural or renewable resources are of particular significance and sensitivity during specific times of the year. These lands and waters shall be managed so as to eliminate, to the greatest extent possible, potential damage and disruption.

Category D
Lands and waters where cultural or renewable resources are of particular significance and sensitivity throughout the year. As with Category C, these areas shall be managed so as to eliminate, to the greatest extent possible, potential damage and disruption.

Category E
Lands and waters where cultural or renewable resources are of extreme significance and sensitivity. There shall be no development on these areas. These lands and waters shall be managed to eliminate, to the greatest extent possible, potential damage and disruption. This category recommends the highest degree of protection in this document.

Note: Sites which cross the boundary into Nunavut are included in their totality to indicate areas of importance to the peoples of Ulukhaktok (Holman). This is done in the spirit of co-operation with neighbouring land management agencies.

4.1 ULUKHAKTOK (HOLMAN) SUBREGION - SPECIAL DESIGNATED AREAS

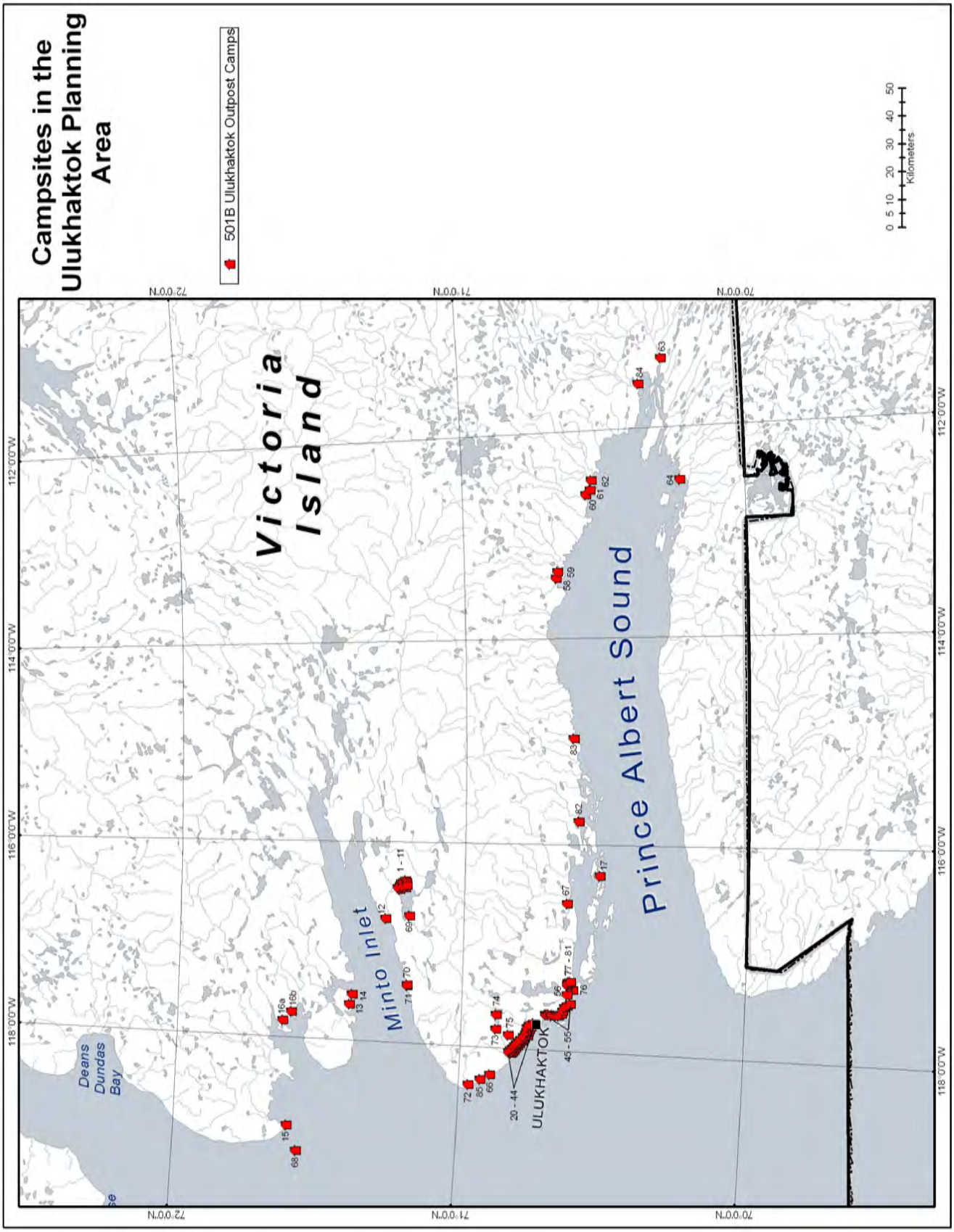
Maps and detailed description of the special designated lands listed below are described in the text which follows:

Site No.	Name	Designated by	Map No.
500E	Culturally Important Sites	Community	6
501B	Ulukhaktok (Holman) Outpost Camps	Community	3
502B	Emangyok Sound Coastline	Community	4
503B	Kangikhokyoak (Liddon) Gulf Coastline	Community	4
504E	Ibbett Bay to McCormick Inlet	Community	4
505E	Prince Patrick Island Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat	CWS	4
506D	Bailey Point Wildlife Area of Special Interest	DRWED	4
507D	Omingmakyok, Ungirut Bay and Okpilik Lake Areas	Community	7
508C	Richard Collinson Inlet and Glenelg Bay	Community	5
509BE	Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet and Shoreline	Community	5
510D	Tahioyak (Safety Channel)	Community	7
511D	Tahikyoak Lakes and Kangikhinik, Kaglokyoak and Engaloak Rivers	Community	6
512E	Kuukyuak River and Diamond Jenness Coastal Zone	Community	5
513E	Tahikpalok Lake Region and North Shore of Prince Albert Sound	Community	5
514D	Habitat / Harvesting Areas South of Wynniatt Bay	Community	6
515C	Anmalokitak Lake and Tahok Lake Region	Community	6
516D	Hikongiyoitok Lake and Kugaluk River	Community	6
517E	Habitat / Harvesting Areas Around Minto Inlet	Community	7
518B	Rivers, Lakes and Streams of Central West Victoria Island	DFO	Not Mapped
519E	Kuukyuak (Kuujjua) River / Minto Inlet System	DFO	7
520E	Kuuk River / Tahikyoak Lake System	DFO	7
521E	Kagluk River / Kuunguk Lake System	DFO	7
522C	Southwest Victoria Island Coastal Zone	DFO	7
523D	Hadley Bay Wildlife Area of Special Interest	DRWED	5
524C	Prince Albert Peninsula Wildlife Area of Special Interest	DRWED	5
525C	Minto Inlet Wildlife Area of Special Interest	DRWED	6
526C	Colville Mountains Wildlife Area of Special Interest	DRWED	7
527E	Kagloryuak River and Associated Tributaries	DFO	7
528E	Beluga Management Plan Zone 1B - Prince Albert Sound	FJMC & Community	6
733C	Southwestern Melville Island & Kangikhokyoak (Liddon) Gulf Coastline	Ulukhaktok (Holman) and Sachs	4
734C	Prince of Wales Strait (Map Only Text Not Available)	Ulukhaktok (Holman) and Sachs	5

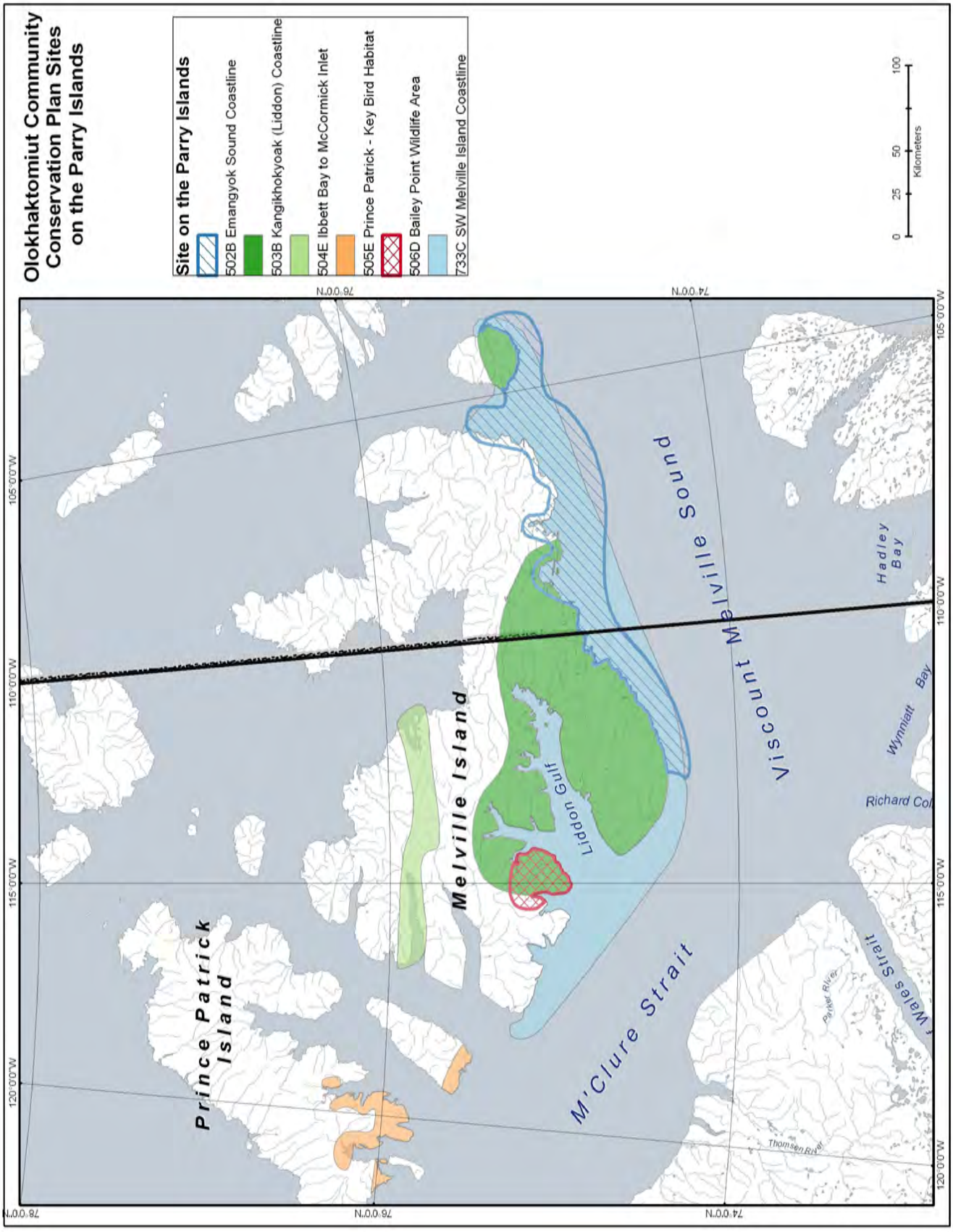
INUVIALUIT CAMPSITES IN THE ULUKHAKTOK (HOLMAN) PLANNING AREA

The following list of campsites and cabins have been identified by the Ulukhaktok (Holman) HTC. Camps are important focal points for subsistence harvesting and cultural activities. The Inuvialuit community is strongly interested in protecting these sites and the quality of the local environment around them.

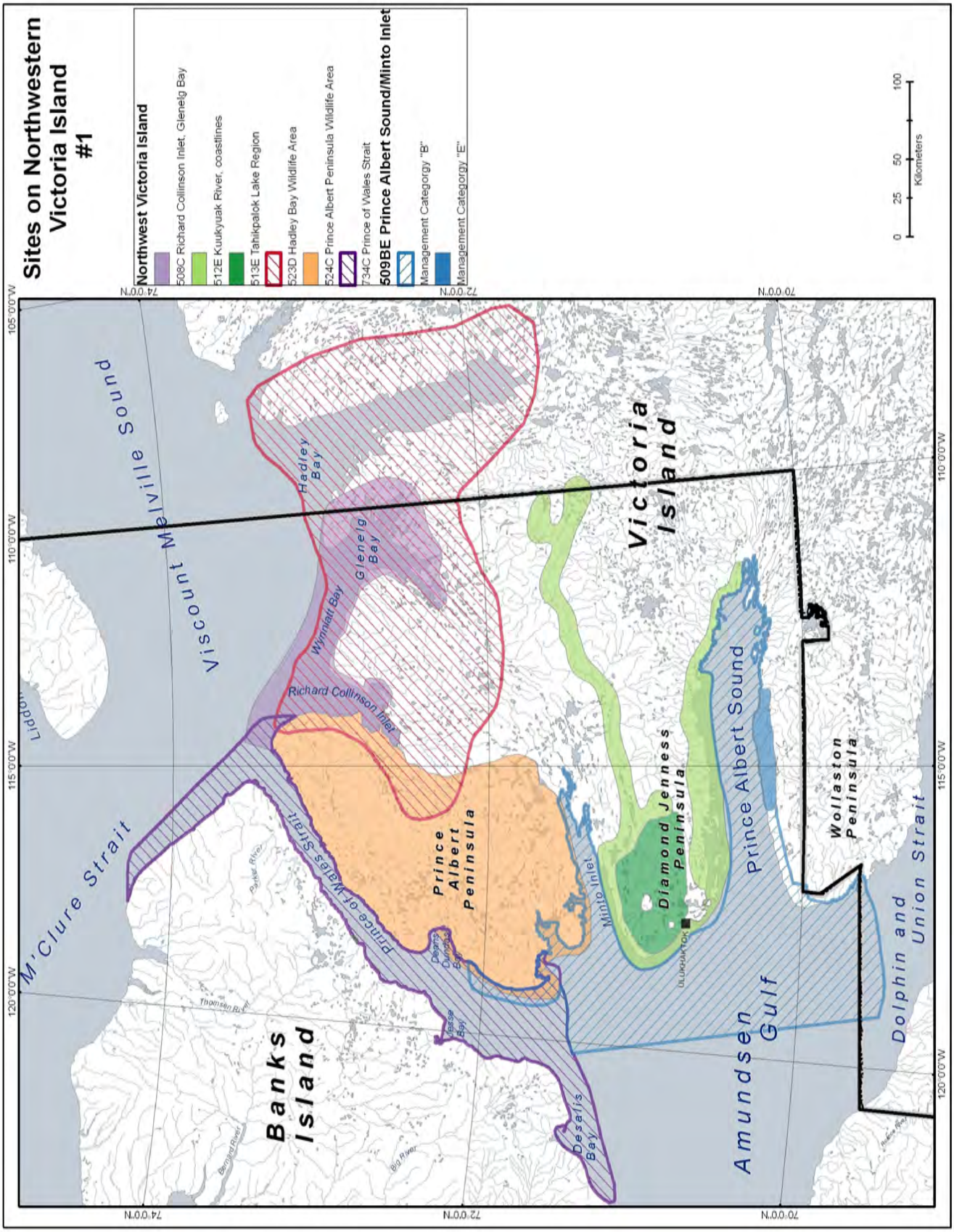
Camp/Cabin Site No.	Owner
1.	Morris Nigiyok (Aimoakatahuk)
2.	George Okheena
3.	Donald Notaina
4.	David Kuptana
5.	Roy Inuktalik
6.	Donald Inuktalik
7.	Wallace Joss
8.	Pat Ekpakohak
9.	Andrew Banksland
10.	Jimmy Memogana
11.	William Kagyut
12.	Agnes Goose (Old R.C. Mission)
13.	HTC Cabin (Umikmakyok)
14.	HTC Cabin (Umikmakyok)
15.	Pat Ekpakohak
16a&b.	Jimmy Memogana (Kikgohook)
17.	Jimmy Memogana (Elovilik)
18.	Morris Nigiyok (Niakongnahok)
19.	Albert Elias
20.	Simon Kataoyak
21.	Morris Nigiyok
22.	William Kagyut
23.	Adam Inuktalik
24.	Annie I. Goose
25.	Joseph Kitekudlak
26.	Pat Ekpakohak
27.	Not in Use
28.	John Kuneyuna
29.	George Okheena
30.	Colin Okheena
31.	Eddie Okheena
32.	Donald Notaina
33.	Matthew Hokanak
34.	Lena Egotak
35.	Harry Egotak
36.	George Egotak
37.	Charlie Egotak
38.	Joe and Emily ?
39.	Ida Kuneyuna
40.	Ida Kuneyuna
41.	Andy Akoakhion
42.	Allen Pogotak
43.	Ida Kuneyuna
44.	Angus Banksland
45.	Adam Inuktalik
46.	Peter Okheena
47.	Isaac Inuktalik
48.	Wallace Joss
49.	David Kuptana
50.	Allen Joss
51.	Jimmy Memogana
52.	Pat Ekpakohak
53.	Jimmy Memogana
54.	John Alikamik
55.	Joseph Kitekudlak
56.	Jack Kuptuna
57.	David Kuptana
58.	HTC Cabin (Halahikvik)
59.	HTC Cabin (Halahikvik)
60.	HTC Cabin
61.	HTC Cabin
62.	Pat Ekpakohak (Kaglokyoak)
63.	Cabin
64.	Naloayok
65.	Glenelg Bay Research Cabin (Ghost Cache) (Not mapped)



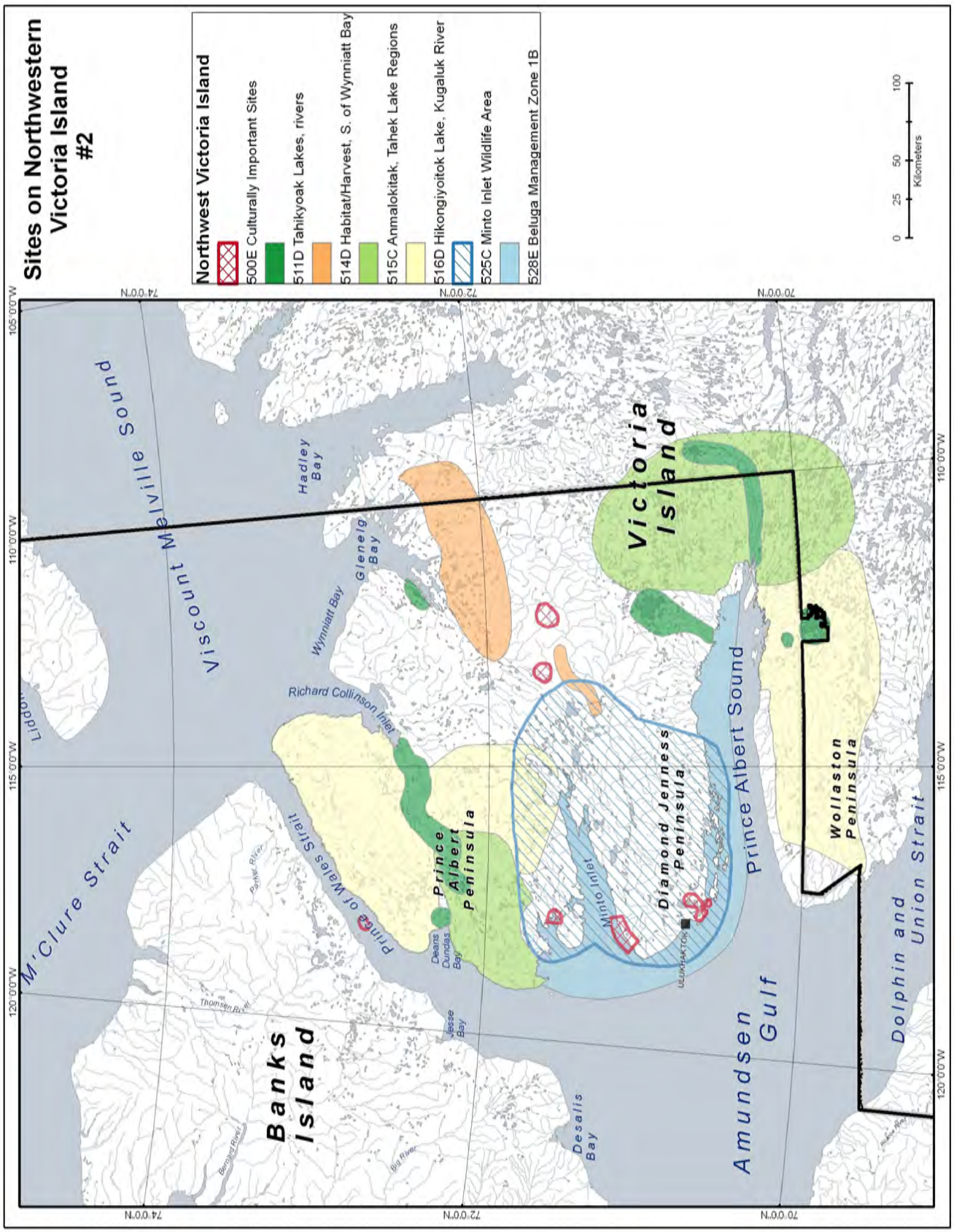
Map 3. Ulukhaktok (Holman)



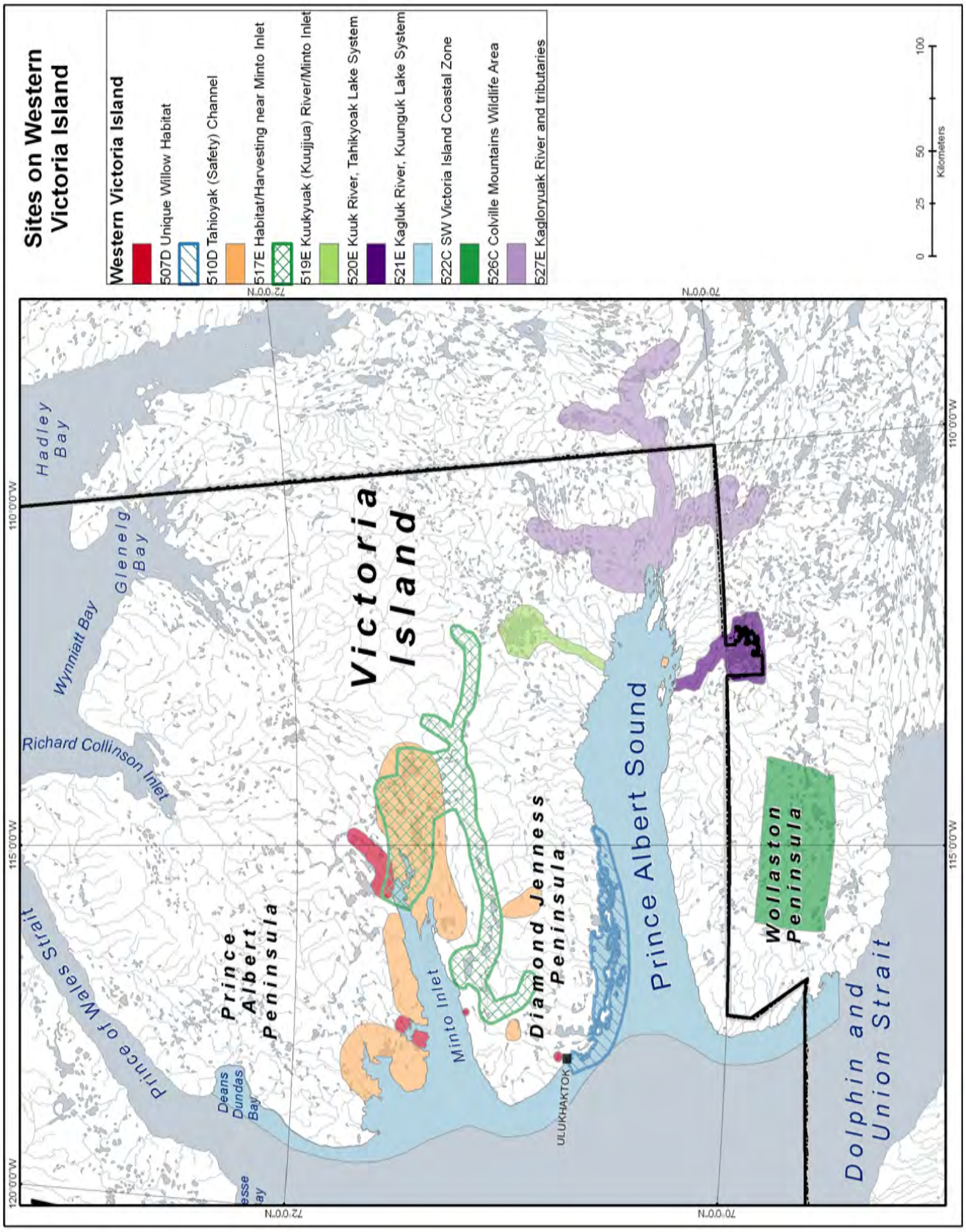
Map 4. Olokhatomiut - Parry Islands



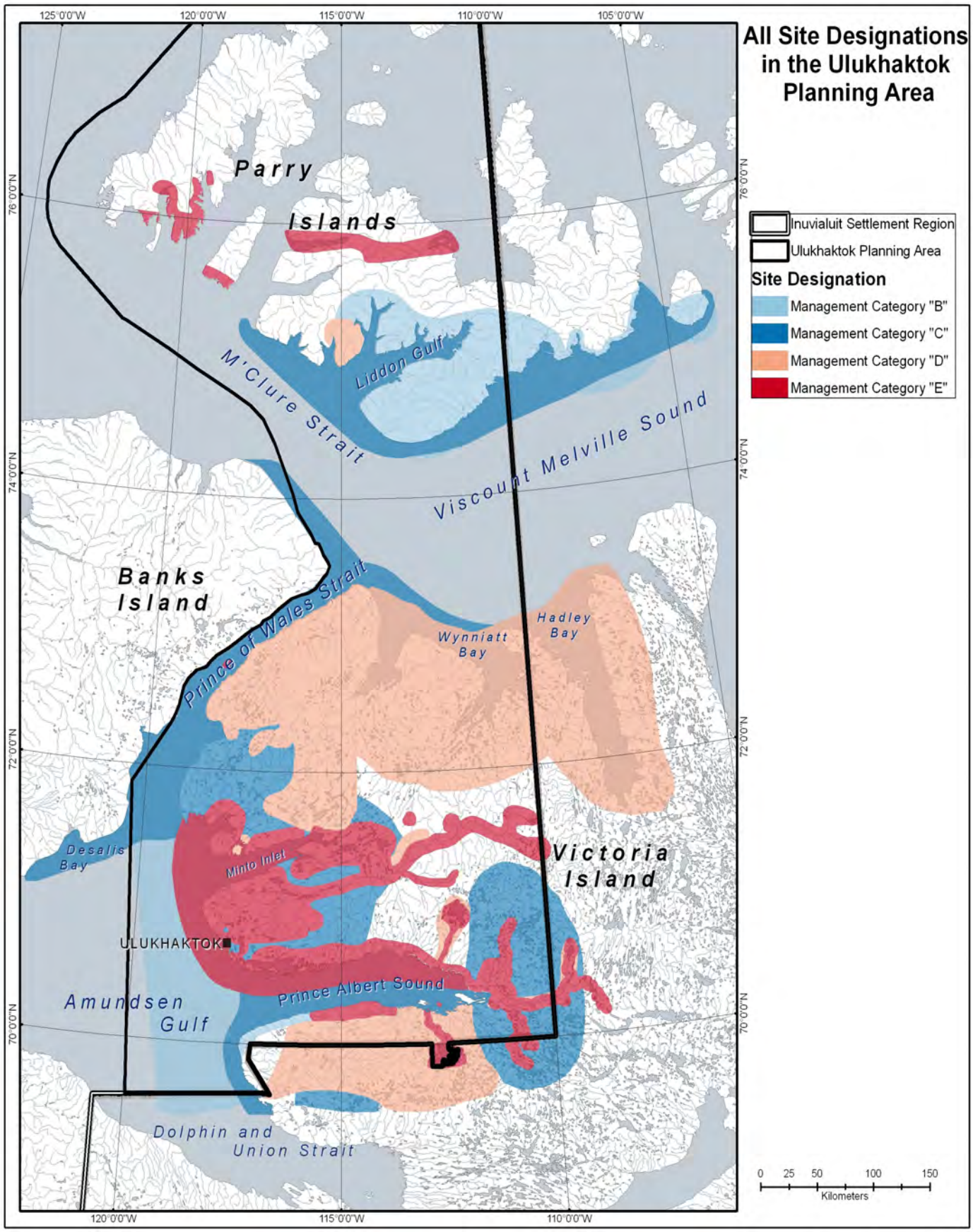
Map 5. Northwestern Victoria Island - #1



Map 6. Northwestern Victoria Island - #2



Map 7. Western Victoria Island



Map 8. Overlay of All Site Designations in the Ulukhaktok (Holman)

SITE NO. 500E CULTURALLY IMPORTANT SITES LOCATED THROUGHOUT THE ULUKHAKTOK (HOLMAN) REGION

Identified By
Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group

Management Category
E

Ownership
Private 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) and Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Maps 1 & 2)

Description
The site consists of six specific sites: two sites northeast of Hikongiyoitok Lake, Naoyat on the south shore of Minto Inlet, Walker Bay, and a site on the Diamond Jenness Peninsula coastline about 20 km (12.4 mi) southeast of Ulukhaktok (Holman). An area on the Diamond Jenness peninsula, 5 km (3 mi) wide that extends north from Freshwater Bay about 20 km (12.4 mi);

Importance of the Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Of historical importance to the community of Ulukhaktok (Holman).

Currently used for fishing, caribou harvesting, and harvesting of arctic hare, caribou, and trapping of arctic and red fox from mid-October through April.

Specifically, the sites that Ulukhaktok (Holman) wants to protect (on a year-round basis) are fossils of marine animals at the site on the Diamond Jenness Peninsula coastline, an old RCMP cairn at Walker Bay, the site of an old Dorset Inuit settlement at Naoyat, the two native copper deposits northeast of Hikongiyoitok Lake and a cultural site with spiritual significance that occurs in the vicinity of Pitootuk/ Freshwater Bay.

Overlapping Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest
Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet and Shoreline (Site No. 509BE)
Kuukyuak River and Diamond Jenness Coastal Zone (Site No. 512E)
Tahikpalok Lake Region and North Shore of Prince Albert Sound (Site No. 513E)
Habitat / Harvesting Areas Around Minto Inlet (Site No. 517E)
Southwest Victoria Island Coastal Zone (Site No. 522C)
Minto Inlet Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 525C)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
None.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities
None.

Community Concerns
The Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group is concerned that any development will disturb the historical, spiritual, and cultural significance of these areas. In recent years, there has been vandalism and removal of artifacts from these sites and others.

Community Recommendations
1. The removal of fossils and cultural artifacts will only be done where endorsed by the HTC, Community Corporation and Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre.

2. The community requests that an Historical Resources Impact Assessment be done as part of any development proposal in these areas and that the consultant doing such assessment be approved by the HTC and involve a community representative as a field assistant.

3. An Historical Resources Impact Assessment should be prepared as part of any development proposal in the vicinity of Pitootuk (Freshwater Bay).

SITE NO. 501B ULUKHAKTOK (HOLMAN) OUTPOST CAMPS

Identified By
Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group

Management Category
B

Ownership
Crown lands and private 7(1)a and 7(1)b lands

Description
The site is made up of outpost camps used by families from Ulukhaktok (Holman).

Importance of the Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Extremely important to the families of Ulukhaktok (Holman) for hunting, fishing and trapping.

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
None.

Overlapping Military, Transportation and Tourism Interests and Activities
Sport hunting for caribou, muskox and wolf takes place in the vicinity of some of these outpost camps.

SITE NO. 502B EMANGYOK SOUND COASTLINE

Identified By
Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group

Management Category
B

Ownership
Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

Description
The site includes the offshore areas of Kangikhokyoak Gulf (Liddon Gulf) and extends 10-15 km (6.2-9.3 mi) offshore into M'Clure Strait and Emangyok Sound over to Byam Martin Island. It also includes the coastline along the entire area.

Importance of Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Important habitat for polar bear, ringed and bearded seals from year-round.

Important feeding area for beluga.

The people of Ulukhaktok (Holman) and Sachs Harbour use the area for subsistence hunting from November to May.
Important traditional and cultural site since it was used by Inuvialuit ancestors of the people of Ulukhaktok (Holman) and Sachs Harbour.

Overlapping Territorial, National, and International Conservation Lands
Kangikhokyoak (Liddon) Gulf Coastline (Site No. 503B)
Southwestern Melville Island & Kangikhokyoak (Liddon) Gulf Coastline (Site No. 733C)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
Nearby proposed Melville Island gas pipeline.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, Tourism Interests and Activities
Sport hunting for polar bear.

Community Concerns
The Ulukhaktok (Holman) and Sachs Harbour Community Working Groups are concerned that marine traffic through Emangyok Sound will have a negative impact on the wildlife and traditional use in the area. Specific concerns relate to the impact of ship noise on polar bear denning sites, ship track hazards to hunters, and the potential for spills if tanker traffic is allowed.

Community Recommendations
1. DOT should amend the appropriate legislation to support seasonal restriction on ship traffic in sensitive areas.

2. Management plans and agreements for polar bears and muskox should consider the importance of this site.

3. WMAC(NWT) should discuss any changes in polar bear quotas for this area in joint meetings between Ulukhaktok (Holman) and Sachs Harbour.

4. DFO should have increased the ranking of this habitat to a priority 2.

5. ENR should undertake a population census of polar bears in this area.

SITE NO. 503B KANGIKHOKYOAK GULF (LIDDON GULF) COASTLINE

Identified By
Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group

Management Category
B

Ownership
Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

Description
The site includes an area, approximately 10 km (6.3 mi) in diameter, at Emnakyoak (Cape Smith) and an additional area extending from Kangikhoalok (Hardy Bay) around Murray Inlet, Kangikhokyoak Gulf and all of Dundas Peninsula.

Importance of Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Important habitat for polar bear, muskox, wolf, fox, lemming, gyrfalcon, and Peary caribou as well as for subsistence harvesting from November to May.
Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest
Emangyok Sound Coastline (Site No. 502B)
Bailey Point Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 506D)
Southwestern Melville Island & Kangikhokyoak (Liddon) Gulf Coastline (Site No. 733C)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
Proposed Melville Island gas pipeline.

Overlapping Military, Transportation and Tourism Interests and Activities
Sport hunting for muskox.

Community Concerns
The Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group is concerned that future oil and gas development in the area will have a negative impact on the habitat of the wildlife found in this site. As well, the Community Working Group is concerned that there has been very little consultation with the community of Ulukhaktok (Holman) regarding the future of oil and gas development.

Community Recommendations
1. Canadian Coast Guard should seek a way to seasonally restrict ship traffic in this sensitive area.

2. WMAC (NWT) should address this area in the course of developing species management plans or agreements for polar bear, muskox and Peary caribou.

3. ENR should undertake a population census of polar bears in this area.

SITE NO. 504E IBBETT BAY TO MCCORMICK INLET

Identified By
Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)

Management Category
E

Ownership
Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

Description
On northwestern Melville Island, it includes the mouth of Ibbett Bay and its shoreline, inland heading east to the mouth of McCormick Inlet.

Importance of Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Extremely dense arctic willow communities.

Important habitat for caribou and muskoxen year round. High densities of muskoxen in eastern part.

Large populations of wolves and foxes.

Dorset encampment site is most northwesterly known Inuit site in Canadian Arctic.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, International Conservation Interest
None.

SITE NO. 505E PRINCE PATRICK ISLAND KEY MIGRATORY BIRD TERRESTRIAL HABITAT

Identified By
Canadian Wildlife Service

Management Category
E

Ownership
Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

Description
Includes various sections of land on the southern tip of Prince Patrick Island, and Eglinton Island.

Importance of Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Coastal lowlands are important nesting and moulting areas for brant. Brant found here are possibly a subspecies.

Birds are present during part of year; nesting season is May to August. Wetland habitat is sensitive year round.

Important area for polar bear habitat and subsistence harvesting.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, International Conservation Interest
None.

Community Recommendations
1. ENR and/or CWS should undertake a population census of polar bears in this area.

2. CWS should put forth recommendations for the protection of this area. These recommendations will be reviewed for inclusion in the conservation plan.

SITE NO. 506D BAILEY POINT WILDLIFE AREA OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Identified By
DRWED

Management Category
D

Ownership
Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

Description
Includes a parcel of land on the northern shore of the mouth of Liddon Gulf.

Importance of Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)

Among the best habitats for muskoxen in the Canadian High Arctic. Refugium for muskoxen during periods of extreme climatic conditions November to March.

Important area for polar bear habitat and subsistence harvesting.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, International Conservation Interest
Kangikhokyoak (Liddon) Gulf Coastline (Site No. 503B)
Southwestern Melville Island & Kangikhokyoak (Liddon) Gulf Coastline (Site No. 733C)

Community Recommendations
ENR should undertake a population census of polar bears in this area.

SITE NO. 507D OMINGMAKYOK, UNGIRUT BAY AND OKPILIK LAKE AREAS

Identified By
Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group

Management Category
D

Ownership
Private 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Maps 1 & 2)

Description
The site is composed of four areas. One site (Okpilik) is located approximately 10 km (6.2 mi) north of Ulukhaktok (Holman) and two other sites (Omingmakyok and Ungirut Bay) are located on the north side of Minto Inlet. Kiyuktugak River (western river) and Kiyuktuluak River (eastern river) are located at the northeast end of Minto Inlet.

Importance of the Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
The areas all have an unusual landscape feature (willow bushes) for this geographic region.

Important habitat for Peary caribou, muskox, wolf, arctic and red fox, arctic hare, and fish such as trout and charr year-round.

Important subsistence harvesting sites for the people of Ulukhaktok (Holman) year round.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, International Conservation Interest
Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet and Shoreline (Site No. 509BE)
Tahikpalok Lake Region and North Shore of Prince Albert Sound (Site No. 513E)
Hikongiyoitok Lake and Kugaluk River (Site No. 516D)
Habitat / Harvesting Areas South of Wynniatt Bay (Site No. 517E)
Southwest Victoria Island Coastal Zone (Site No. 522C)
Prince Albert Peninsula Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 524C)
Minto Inlet Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 525C)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
None.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities
None.

Community Concerns
Ulukhaktok (Holman) is concerned that these sites are very environmentally sensitive, especially where the willow bushes are located, and any development in the area will destroy the unique landscape.
Community Recommendations
ILA should consider the sensitivity of this site when dealing with land use permits for the area.

SITE NO. 508C RICHARD COLLINSON INLET AND GLENELG BAY

Identified By
Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group

Management Category
C

Ownership
Onshore Private 7(1)(b) lands and offshore and onshore Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and Nunavut.

Description
The site includes marine and coastal areas at the northern end of Victoria Island. It includes all of Glenelg Bay and Richard Collinson Inlet and extends approximately 10 km (6.2 mi) offshore.

Importance of the Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Used for subsistence hunting of polar bear by the community of Ulukhaktok (Holman) from beginning of November to May.

The area south of Glenelg Bay is important habitat for wolves, caribou, muskox and other animals from November to May.

Prince of Wales Strait is an important travel route for beluga from June to September. This travel route is not necessarily used every year.

The waters north of Glenelg Bay are important summer feeding areas for beluga and bowhead.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interests
Habitat / Harvesting Areas South of Wynniatt Bay (Site No. 514D)
Hikongiyoitok Lake and Kugaluk River (Site No. 516D)
Habitat / Harvesting Areas Around Minto Inlet (Site No. 517E)
Hadley Bay Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 523D)
Prince Albert Peninsula Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 524C)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
Proposed gas pipeline from Melville Island.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities
Part of the Northwest Passage shipping corridor.

Used for sport hunting of polar bear.

Community Concerns
The Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group is concerned that potential marine traffic in this area will have a negative impact on polar bear denning and on a critical community harvesting area.

Specifically, the Community Working Group is concerned that ships will destroy polar bear dens in multi-year ice, that the noise from ship traffic will disturb denning bears and that ship tracks will pose dangers to hunters in the area.

Community Recommendations

1. As a general guideline, the community would prefer no ship traffic in the area from November to June.

2. Species management planning should consider the importance of this area for polar bear.

3. DFO should give Glenelg Bay a higher priority rating because of a possible future fish project by Ulukhaktok (Holman).

4. The information for this site should be cross referenced with Sachs Harbour Conservation Plan Site 13.

5. Consult with Canadian Coast Guard to discuss limiting ship traffic during periods of ice cover (November to June). These consultations should include the Community Conservation Plan Working Group, the Hunters and Trappers Committee, and the Inuvialuit Game Council.

SITE NO. 509BE PRINCE ALBERT SOUND AND MINTO INLET

Identified By
Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group

Management Category
B
E: public lands on shoreline

Ownership
Shoreline Public and Private 7(1)(b) lands; offshore Public Lands in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Maps 1 & 2)

Description
The site encompasses the offshore areas of Minto Inlet, Prince Albert Sound and extends into Amundsen Gulf. It also includes the southern coastal area of Prince Albert Sound.

Importance of the Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Important habitat for bearded and ringed seal, polar bear, beluga, migratory birds and charr year-round. These species are harvested for subsistence by the people of Ulukhaktok (Holman) year-round.

A number of archaeological sites located along the coast.

Overlapping Waters of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest
Culturally Important Sites (Site No. 500E)
Omingmakyok, Ungirut Bay and Okpilik Lake Areas (Site No. 507D)
Tahioyak (Safety Channel) (Site No. 510D)
Kuukyuak River and Diamond Jenness Coastal Zone (Site No. 512E)
Habitat / Harvesting Areas Around Minto Inlet (Site No. 517E)
Kuuk River / Tahikyoak Lake System (Site No. 520E)
Kagluk River / Kuunguk Lake System (Site No. 521E)
Southwest Victoria Island Coastal Zone (Site No. 522C)
Minto Inlet Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 525C)
Kagloryuak River and Associated Tributaries (Site No. 527E)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
None.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities
Polar bear sports hunting; sports fishing.

Shipping, community resupply and tanker traffic through the Amundsen Gulf.

Community Concerns
The Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group is concerned that marine traffic will have a negative impact on the area's resources and resource users. These impacts may be caused by the disruption of ice, from noise disturbances to marine life, or interference to traditional land use activities. In addition, if tanker traffic occurs, the Community Working Group is concerned about the impact that an oil spill will have on the renewable resource base in the region.

A second concern of the Community Working Group is the disruption and vandalism of archaeological sites and heritage resources along the shoreline.

Community Recommendations
1. ILA should consider the impacts of any land use activity that affects the shoreline and near shore of this site.

2. The community requests that an Historical Resource Impact Assessment be done as part of any development proposed along coastal sites in this area.

3. Consult with Canadian Coast Guard to discuss limiting ship traffic during periods of ice cover (November to June). These consultations should include the Community Conservation Plan Working Group, the Hunters and Trappers Committee, and the Inuvialuit Game Council.

SITE NO. 510D TAHIOYAK (SAFETY CHANNEL)

Identified By
Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group

Management Category
D

Ownership
Private 7(1)(b) lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Maps 1 & 2)

Description
The site includes the shallow marine areas known as Tahioyak (Safety Channel) southeast of the community of Ulukhaktok (Holman) and includes Albert and Ulukhaktok (Holman) Islands, among others.

Importance of the Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Important wildlife habitat for caribou, muskox, seals, migratory birds and various species of fish and shellfish year round.

Beluga whale occasionally use the area June to October.

Currently used by the people of Ulukhaktok (Holman) for the subsistence harvesting of these species year-round.

Contains archaeological, cultural and historic sites.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest
Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet and Shoreline (Site No. 509BE)
Tahikpalok Lake Region and North Shore of Prince Albert Sound (Site No. 513E)

Southwest Victoria Island Coastal Zone (Site No. 522C)
Minto Inlet Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 525C)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
None.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities
None.

Community Concerns
The Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working group is concerned that any type of development would have a negative impact on this sensitive location.

Community Recommendations
1. FJMC and WMAC should ensure there is adequate information necessary to develop specific management guidelines for ringed and bearded seals, capelin, halibut, shellfish, charr, trout, caribou, eider ducks, swans, geese and other ecosystem components.

2. An Historical Resources Impact Assessment should be done as part of any development proposal along coastal sites in this area.

3. Review as potential Marine Protected Areas site.

SITE NO. 511D TAHIKYUAK LAKES (SOUTH, EAST) AND KANGIKIHNIK LAKE, AND KAGLOKYUAK, ENGALOAK RIVERS

Identified by
Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group

Management Category
D

Ownership
Private 7(1) (b) and Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region; Kaglokyuak River runs into Tungavik Federation of Nunavut Settlement Region (Maps 1 & 2).

Description
The site is composed of six areas: the Kaglokyuak River at the head of Prince Albert Sound; Engaloak River at the head of Richard Collinson Inlet Kangikihnik Lake east of Deans Dundas Bay; Ikaluktutiak Lake on west shore of Glenelg Bay; Tahikyoak Lake (south) (Tahikyoak hivugakhik) south of Prince Albert Sound; Tahikyoak Lake (east) (Tahikyoak kivalik) northeast of Prince Albert Sound.

Importance of the Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Important habitat for a variety in fish including charr, trout and whitefish year round.

Habitat for Peary caribou, muskox, wolves and foxes year round.

Bearded seal feed in the area in July.

Kaglokyuak River is important as a breeding area during spring and summer for eider, brant, and Canada goose.

Tahikyoak hivugakhik (south) was a traditional trading area. Significant archaeological, cultural and historic sites in the area.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest
Kuukyuak River and Diamond Jenness Coastal Zone (Site No. 512E)
Anmalokitak Lake and Tahok Lake Region (Site No. 515C)
Hikongiyoitok Lake and Kugaluk River (Site No. 516D)
Kuuk River / Tahikyoak Lake System (Site No. 520E)
Kagluk River / Kuunguk Lake System (Site No. 521E)
Southwest Victoria Island Coastal Zone (Site No. 522C)
Hadley Bay Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 523D)
Prince Albert Peninsula Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 524C)
Kagloryuak River and Associated Tributaries (Site No. 527E)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
Proposed gas pipeline from Melville Island.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities
Fly-in fishing for commercial tourism and sport fishing is common in these areas.

Community Concerns
As well, the Community Working Group is concerned about the impact that commercial tourism is having on the sites.

Community Recommendations
1. DFO should exclude these lakes and rivers from sports fishing and commercial tourism. The community of Ulukhaktok (Holman) has already identified areas where these land use activities can occur.

2. DFO and FJMC should send all fishing licences to the Ulukhaktok (Holman) HTC so that all permit applications can be reviewed.

3. FJMC should ensure that the sport fishing guide, which is included with a fishing licence, give a better description of the ISR and its related licencing requirements.

SITE NO. 512E KUUKYUAK (KUUJJUA) RIVER AND DIAMOND JENNESS PENINSULA COASTAL ZONE

Identified By
Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group

Management Category
E

Ownership
Private 7(1)(a) 7(1)(b) and Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Maps 1 & 2)

Description
The site includes the coastal region (extending approximately 5 km (3 mi) offshore) along the north shore of Prince Albert Sound, and at the head of the Sound near the Kaglokyuak River, and extending around the tip of the Diamond Jenness Peninsula from southeast of Ulukhaktok (Holman) to the mouth of the

Kuukyuak River in Minto Inlet. The site also includes the Kuukyuak River itself.

Importance of the Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Important habitat for migratory birds, caribou, muskox, wolves, foxes and a variety of fish year-round.

Used by the people of Ulukhaktok (Holman) for: fishing whitefish, lake trout, charr and flatfish (Spring to early Fall); hunting caribou, muskox (year-round); ducks, geese and swans (mid-May to September).

Many archaeological, cultural and historic sites located along the coastlines and Kuukyuak River shoreline.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest
Culturally Important Sites (Site No. 500E)
Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet Shoreline (Site No. 509BE)
Tahikpalok Lake Region and North Shore of Prince Albert Sound (Site No. 513E)
Habitat / Harvesting Areas South of Wynniatt Bay (Site No. 514D)
Anmalokitak Lake and Tahok Lake Region (Site No. 515C)
Habitat / Harvesting Areas Around Minto Inlet (Site No. 517E)
Kuukyuak (Kuujjua) River / Minto Inlet System (Site No. 519E)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
Proposed gas pipeline from Melville Island.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities
Fly-in fishing for commercial tourism and sport fishing is common in these areas, along with sport hunting for caribou and muskox. Shipping and community resupply.

Community Concerns
The Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group is concerned about the negative impacts that sport and commercial fishing is having on the community fish lakes/rivers.

Community Recommendations
1. ILA should ensure adequate protection of Tatik Lakes (Fish Lakes) and the lakes and rivers located in the vicinity of Ulukhaktok (Holman) and exclude lakes and rivers on private lands from sports fishing and commercial tourism.

2. EISC should carefully consider the importance of the lakes and rivers in this area for aquatic resources and resource harvesting.

3. FJMC should ensure that the sport fishing guide, which is included with a fishing licence, give a better description of the ISR and its related licensing requirements.

4. See also Section 4.1.1.

SITE NO. 513E TAHIKPALOK LAKE REGION AND NORTH SHORE OF PRINCE ALBERT SOUND

Identified By
Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group

Management Category
E

Ownership
Private 7(1)(a) 7(1)(b) and Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Maps 1 & 2)

Description
The site includes an on-land corridor approximately 5 km (3 mi) wide that extends from Kuuk River to Freshwater Bay along the north shore north of Prince Albert Sound. The site also includes the section at the end of the Diamond Jenness Peninsula that is north of Ulukhaktok (Holman) and west of the Kuukyuak River.

Importance of the Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Important habitat to migratory birds, peregrine falcons, rough-legged hawks (May-September); and various species of fish, arctic hare, arctic fox, wolf, caribou and muskox during winter.

The people of Ulukhaktok (Holman) use these areas for: harvesting caribou and muskox; fishing for trout and charr; hunting migratory birds; and harvesting arctic hare and trapping arctic and red fox year-round.

Many archaeological, cultural and historic sites are located along the coastlines.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National and International Conservation Interests
Culturally Important Sites (Site No. 500E)
Omingmakyok, Ungirut Bay and Okpilik Lake Areas (Site No. 507D)
Tahioyak (Safety Channel) (Site No. 510D)
Kuukyuak River and Diamond Jenness Coastal Zone (Site No. 512E)
Habitat / Harvesting Areas Around Minto Inlet (Site No. 517E)
Kuukyuak (Kuujjua) River / Minto Inlet System (Site No. 519E)
Southwest Victoria Island Coastal Zone (Site No. 522C)
Minto Inlet Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 525C)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
None.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities
Sport hunting for muskox takes place in the Diamond Jenness Peninsula area from October to April.

Community Concerns
The Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group is concerned that any kind of development will have a negative impact on these critical community harvesting areas.

Community Recommendation
ILA and EISC should consider the importance of this site when reviewing land use applications.

SITE NO. 514D HABITAT / HARVESTING AREAS SOUTH OF WYNNIATT BAY

Identified By
Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group

Management Category
D

Ownership
Private 7(1)(b) and Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region; and within Nunavut.

Description
The site is made up of two critical habitat and species areas: a large area southeast of Glenelg Bay, which extends half way across Natkusiak Peninsula towards Hadley Bay and then extends southwest along the bottom of Glenelg Bay. The area is 175 km (109 mi) long and 50 km (30 mi) wide. An area along the Kuukyuak River 5 km (3 mi) wide and 50 km (30 mi) long.

Importance of the Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Important habitat for wildlife species including caribou, muskox, migratory birds, fish, arctic hare and fox year-round.

The area south of Glenelg Bay is used for hunting/trapping of wolves November to April.
Subsistence fishing occurs along the Kuukyuak River as well as subsistence muskox hunting.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest
Richard Collinson Inlet and Glenelg Bay (Site No. 508C)
Kuukyuak river and Diamond Jenness Coastal Zone (Site No. 512E)
Habitat / Harvesting Areas Around Minto Inlet (Site No. 517E)
Kuukyuak (Kuujjua) River / Minto Inlet System (Site No. 519E)
Hadley Bay Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 523D)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
Possible route of proposed Melville Island gas pipeline crosses the area along the Kuukyuak River.

Community Concerns
The Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group is concerned that any development will have a negative impact on critical habitat and species (especially raptors) as well as disturb an area of spiritual significance.

Community Recommendation
Further research is needed for this site, so that habitat size and range for the wildlife species can be determined. Once this research has been completed, the community HTC may make recommendations for protection. These recommendations will be incorporated into the Community Conservation Plan.

SITE NO. 515C ANMALOKITAK LAKE AND TAHEK LAKE REGION

Identified By
Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group

Management Category
C

Ownership
Private 7(1)(b) and Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and within Nunavut.

Description
The site contains two areas on Victoria Island. The first is a large area east of Prince Albert Sound. The second is located on Prince Albert Peninsula between Walker Bay and Deans Dundas Bay, and extends approximately one hundred miles inland.

Importance of the Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Important habitat for caribou, muskox, wolf, arctic fox and charr year round.

Important area for harvesting caribou and muskox; trapping wolves and and arctic and red fox during winter; and fishing for charr in the Kaglokyuak River in summer until October.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interests
Tahikyoak Lakes and Kangikhinik, Kaglokyoak and Engaloak Rivers (Site No. 511D)
Kuukyuak River and Diamond Jenness Coastal Zone (Site No. 512E)
Hikongiyoitok Lake and Kugaluk River (Site No. 516D)
Habitat / Harvesting Areas Around Minto Inlet (Site No. 517E)
Kuuk River / Tahikyoak Lake System (Site No. 520E)
Southwest Victoria Island Coastal Zone (Site No. 522C)
Prince Albert Peninsula Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 524C)
Kagloryuak River and Associated Tributaries (Site No. 527E)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
Proposed gas pipeline from Melville Island.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities
None

Community Concerns
The Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group is concerned that any development in this site will have a negative impact on the caribou, muskox, arctic fox and wolf.

SITE NO. 516D HIKONGIYOITOK LAKE AND KUGALUK RIVER REGION

Identified By
Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group

Management Category
D

Ownership
Private 7(1)(b) and Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region; and within Nunavut.

Description
The site is two large areas: on Wollaston Peninsula south of Prince Albert Sound, which includes the Kugaluk River, and an inland area on the Prince Albert Peninsula north of Minto Inlet and south of the Engaloak River.

Importance of the Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Important habitat for caribou, specifically calving grounds, and for fish such as charr and trout year-round. The people of Ulukhaktok (Holman) use the area for subsistence hunting and fishing year round.

There has been testing for the feasibility of commercial fishing.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interests
Omingmakyok, Ungirut Bay and Okpilik Lake Areas (Site No. 507D)
Richard Collinson Inlet and Glenelg Bay (Site No. 508C)
Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet and Shoreline (Site No. 509BE)
Tahikyoak Lakes and Kangikhinik, Kaglokyoak and Engaloak Rivers (Site No. 511D)
Anmalokitak Lake and Tahok Lake Region (Site No. 515C)
Habitat / Harvesting Areas South of Wynniatt Bay (Site No. 517E)
Kagluk River / Kuunguk Lake System (Site No. 521E)
Southwest Victoria Island Coastal Zone (Site No. 522C)
Hadley Bay Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 523D)
Colville Mountains Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 526C)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
Proposed gas pipeline from Melville Island.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities
None.

Community Concerns
The Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group is concerned that development will have a negative impact on the habitat of the caribou, trout and charr.

Community Recommendation for Protection
Any development proposals should carefully consider impacts to caribou, trout, charr and the ecosystems which support them.

SITE NO. 517E HABITAT / HARVESTING AREAS AROUND MINTO INLET

Identified By
Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group

Management Category
E

Ownership
Private 7(1)(b) lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region; except Nigiyok Naghak, which is Public lands (Maps 1 & 2)

Description
The site includes six areas: Kikitalok Island (George Island) at the east end of Prince Albert Sound; Tahikyohok on the north shore of Minto Inlet; the Tahiyoak north area at the end of Minto Inlet; Pingokyoak, which is the area surrounding Walker Bay; Nigiyok Naghak on the south side of the Kuukyuak River; and Akolgotak, which is southwest of Tatik Lakes.

Importance of the Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
Important habitat for a variety of wildlife including: caribou, muskox, migratory birds, arctic hare, fox and wolf, trout, charr and whitefish year-round.

The people of Ulukhaktok (Holman) use these areas for hunting, fishing and trapping year round. They hunt caribou and muskox on George Island July to December. Nigiyok Naghak contains a local hunting

area that is utilized regularly July to December and a sensitive calving area for Peary caribou.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest
Culturally Important Sites (Site No. 500E)
Omingmakyok, Ungirut Bay and Okpilik Lake Areas (Site No. 507D)
Richard Collinson Inlet and Glenelg Bay (Site No. 508C)
Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet and Shoreline (Site No. 509BE)
Kuukyuak River and Diamond Jenness Coastal Zone (Site No. 512E)
Tahikpalok Lake Region and North Shore of Prince Albert Sound (Site No. 513E)
Habitat / Harvesting Areas South of Wynniatt Bay (Site No. 514D)
Anmalokitak Lake and Tahok Lake Region (Site No. 515C)
Hikongiyoitok Lake and Kugaluk River (Site No. 516D)
Kuukyuak (Kuujjua) River / Minto Inlet System (Site No. 519E)
Southwest Victoria Island Coastal Zone (Site No. 522C)
Minto Inlet Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 525C)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
Nearby proposed gas pipeline from Melville Island.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests
Sport hunting for muskox.

Community Concerns
The Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Working Group is concerned that development will have a negative impact on the habitat of the caribou, muskox, furbearers, and fish, and a negative impact on raptors and their habitat.

Community Recommendations
1. ILA and EISC should ensure that this site is adequately protected.

2. The community of Ulukhaktok (Holman) should be consulted on any proposed land use activities in Nigiyok Naghak area.

3. Further research is needed for the north Minto Inlet area so that habitat size and range for the wildlife species can be determined. Once research is completed, the HTC may make recommendations for protection which will be incorporated into the Community Conservation Plan.

SITE NO. 518B RIVERS, LAKES, AND STREAMS IN CENTRAL WEST VICTORIA ISLAND

Identified By
Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Management Category
B

Ownership
Private 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands and Public lands within Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Maps 1 & 2)

Description
All fresh water habitat excluding the Kuujjua, Kuuk, Kagluk and Kagloaryuak Rivers.

Importance of Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)

Contain anadromous arctic charr stocks. Location of some spawning, overwintering, nursery areas are not known. The streams and lakes of Wollaston and Diamond Jenness peninsulas contain anadromous arctic charr stocks and may be the migration route and feeding areas of the spawning and other high priority areas.

Community Recommendations

1. DFO should provide a more complete site description and justification. This information would then be included in the conservation plan.

2. DFO should put forth recommendations for the protection of this area. These recommendations will be reviewed for inclusion in the conservation plan.

SITE NO. 519E KUUKYUAK (KUUJJUA) RIVER/MINTO INLET SYSTEM

Identified By
Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Management Category
E

Ownership
Private 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands and Public lands within Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Maps 1 & 2)

Description
Five kilometre buffer around the Kuujjua river and associated drainages.

Importance of Site
Freshwater rivers and lakes are overwintering, spawning, and rearing habitat for anadromous charr.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, International Conservation Interest
Kuukyuak River and Diamond Jenness Coastal Zone (Site No. 512E)
Tahikpalok Lake Region and North Shore of Prince Albert Sound (Site No. 513E)
Habitat / Harvesting Areas South of Wynniatt Bay (Site No. 514D)
Habitat / Harvesting Areas Around Minto Inlet (Site No. 517E)
Southwest Victoria Island Coastal Zone (Site No. 522C)
Minto Inlet Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 525C)

Community Recommendations
1. DFO should provide a more complete site description and justification. This information would then be included in the conservation plan.

2. DFO should put forth recommendations for the protection of this area. These recommendations will be reviewed for inclusion in the conservation plan.

3. The size of the five kilometre buffer can vary depending on the slope of the land and the type of development. The community recognizes that the potential for impact varies with the location and the development.

SITE NO. 520E KUUK RIVER / TAHIRYUAK LAKE SYSTEM

Identified By
Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Management Category
E

Ownership
Private 7(1)(b) lands and Public lands within Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Maps 1 & 2)

Description
Freshwater rivers and lakes are overwintering, spawning, and rearing habitat for anadromous charr.

Importance of Site
Anadromous arctic charr stock fished for subsistence use by people from Ulukhaktok (Holman).

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, International Conservation Interest
Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet and Shoreline (Site No. 509BE)
Tahikyoak Lakes and Kangikhinik, Kaglokyoak and Engaloak Rivers (Site No. 511D)
Anmalokitak Lake and Tahok Lake Region (Site No. 515C)
Hadley Bay Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 523D)

Community Recommendations
DFO should put forth recommendations for the protection of this area. These recommendations will be reviewed for inclusion in the conservation plan.

SITE NO. 521E KAGLUK RIVER / KUUNNGUK LAKE SYSTEM

Identified By
Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Management Category
E

Ownership
Private 7(1)(b) lands and Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Maps 1& 2)

Description
Freshwater rivers and lakes are overwintering, spawning, and rearing habitat for anadromous charr.

Importance of Site
Anadromous arctic charr stock supports a small test commercial fishery by Olokhaktomiut Hunters and Trappers Committee.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, International Conservation Interest
Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet and Shoreline (Site No. 509BE)
Tahikyoak Lakes and Kangikhinik, Kaglokyoak and Engaloak Rivers (Site No. 511D)
Southwest Victoria Island Coastal Zone (Site No. 522C)

Community Recommendations
DFO should put forth recommendations for the protection of this area. These recommendations will be reviewed for inclusion in the conservation plan.

SITE NO. 522C SOUTHWEST VICTORIA ISLAND COASTAL ZONE

Identified By
Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Management Category
C

Ownership
Public lands within Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Maps 1 & 2)

Description
The waters of Prince Albert sound south to William Point, Minto Inlet, North to Ramsey Island and across to Victoria Island shoreline.

Importance of Site
Arctic charr frequent the streams and rivers to feed.

Safety Channel supports subsistence fishing. Ringed seal use good birth-lair habitat.

Moulting seals in the area during May and June.

Throughout ice cover periods where stable fast ice occurs, this is an important breeding and haul-out area for ringed seals.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, International Conservation Interest
Culturally Important Sites (Site No. 500E)
Omingmakyok, Ungirut Bay and Okpilik Lake Areas (Site No. 507D)
Richard Collinson Inlet and Glenelg Bay (Site No. 508C)
Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet and Shoreline (Site No. 509BE)
Tahioyak (Safety Channel) (Site No. 510D)
Tahikyoak Lakes and Kangikhinik, Kaglokyoak and Engaloak Rivers (Site No. 511D)
Kuukyuak River and Diamond Jenness Coastal Zone (Site No. 512E)
Tahikpalok Lake Region and North Shore of Prince Albert Sound (Site No. 513E)
Anmalokitak Lake and Tahok Lake Region (Site No. 515C)
Hikongiyoitok Lake and Kugaluk River (Site No. 516D)
Habitat / Harvesting Areas Around Minto Inlet (Site No. 517E)
Kuukyuak (Kuujjua) River / Minto Inlet System (Site No. 519E)
Kuuk River / Tahikyoak Lake System (Site No. 520E)
Kagluk River / Kuunguk Lake System (Site No. 521E)
Minto Inlet Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 525C)
Kagloryuak River and Associated Tributaries (Site No. 527E)

Community Recommendations
DFO should put forth recommendations for the protection of this area. These recommendations will be reviewed for inclusion in the conservation plan.

SITE NO. 523D HADLEY BAY WILDLIFE AREA OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Identified By
DRWED

Management Category
D

Ownership
Private 7(1)(b) lands and Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Maps 1 & 2)

Description
Encompassing Richard Collinson Inlet, Glenelg Bay and the land between the two bodies of water, to the eastern ISR boundary.

Importance of Site
Coastal areas adjacent to Wynniatt and Hadley Bays and Richard Collinson Inlet are important denning areas for polar bears November to May. Polar bears also concentrate near the coastline in late winter and spring, and may remain there in summer during the open water period. Hadley Bay is an important feeding area for polar bears year round.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, International Conservation Interest
Richard Collinson Inlet and Glenelg Bay (Site No. 508C)
Tahikyoak Lakes and Kangikhinik, Kaglokyoak and Engaloak Rivers (Site No. 511D)
Prince Albert Peninsula Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 524C)

Community Recommendations
1. ENR should provide a more complete site description and justification. This information would then be included in the conservation plan.

2. ENR should put forth recommendations for the protection of this area. These recommendations will be reviewed for inclusion in the conservation plan.

SITE NO. 524C PRINCE ALBERT PENINSULA WILDLIFE AREA OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Identified By
DRWED

Management Category
C

Ownership
Private 7(1)(b) lands and Public lands within Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Maps 1 & 2)

Description
Encompassing the northern and eastern portion of Prince Albert Peninsula, bordering Deans Dundas Bay to the west and Richard Collinson Inlet to the east.

Importance of Site
Calving ground for Victoria Island caribou.

Mount Phayre is an important wintering area for these caribou and muskoxen.

Minto Inlet is also important for polar bears and foxes because of the abundance of seals.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, International Conservation Interest
Omingmakyok, Ungirut Bay and Okpilik Lake Areas (Site No. 507D)
Richard Collinson Inlet and Glenelg Bay (Site No. 508C)
Tahikyoak Lakes and Kangikhinik, Kaglokyoak and Engaloak Rivers (Site No. 511D)
Anmalokitak Lake and Tahok Lake Region (Site No. 515C)
Hikongiyoitok Lake and Kugaluk River (Site No. 516D)
Hadley Bay Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 523D)

SITE NO. 525C MINTO INLET WILDLIFE AREA OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Identified By
DRWED

Management Category
C

Ownership
Private 7(1)(a) and 7(1)(b) lands and Public lands within Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Maps 1 & 2)

Description
A circular area encompassing Minto Inlet, Ulukhaktok (Holman), and the western portion of Diamond Jenness Peninsula.

Importance of Site
Important nesting area for threatened subspecies of peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus tundrius* from May to September.

Coastal areas of Minto Inlet are important habitat for polar bears year round.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, International Conservation Interest
Culturally Important Sites (Site No. 500E)
Omingmakyok, Ungirut Bay and Okpilik Lake Areas (Site No. 507D)
Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet and Shoreline (Site No. 509BE)
Kuukyuak River and Diamond Jenness Coastal Zone (Site No. 512E)
Tahikpalok Lake Region and North Shore of Prince Albert Sound (Site No. 513E)
Habitat / Harvesting Areas Around Minto Inlet (Site No. 517E)
Kuukyuak (Kuujjua) River / Minto Inlet System (Site No. 519E)
Southwest Victoria Island Coastal Zone (Site No. 522C)

SITE NO. 526C COLVILLE MOUNTAINS WILDLIFE AREA OF SPECIAL INTEREST

Identified By
DRWED

Management Category
C

Ownership
Private 7(1)(b) and Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region and within Nunavut.

Description
An area, approximately 80 km (50 mi) by 40 km (25 mi) in the middle of Wollaston Peninsula, south of the ISR boundary.

Importance of Site
Calving ground for the Dolphin-Union caribou herd (taxonomic status unknown).

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, International Conservation Interest
Hikongiyoitok Lake and Kugaluk River (Site No. 516D)

SITE NO. 527E KAGLORYUAK RIVER AND ASSOCIATED TRIBUTARIES

Identified By
Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Management Category
E

Ownership
Private 7(1)(b) lands and Public lands within Inuvialuit Settlement Region (Maps 1 & 2)

Description
Five kilometre buffer around the Kagloryuak river and associated drainages.

Importance of Site
Freshwater rivers and lakes are overwintering, spawning, and rearing habitat for anadromous charr.

Anadromous arctic charr stock fished for subsistence use by people from Ulukhaktok (Holman).

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, International Conservation Interest
Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet and Shoreline (Site No. 509BE)
Tahikyoak Lakes and Kangikhinik, Kaglokyoak and Engaloak Rivers (Site No. 511D)
Southwest Victoria Island Coastal Zone (Site No. 522C)
Anmalokitak Lake and Tahok Lake Region (Site No. 515C)

Community Recommendations
The size of the five kilometre buffer can vary depending on the slope of the land and the type of development. The community recognizes that the potential for impact varies with the location and the development.

SITE NO. 528E BELUGA MANAGEMENT PLAN ZONE 1B - PRINCE ALBERT SOUND

Identified By
FJMC and the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)

Management Category
E

Ownership
Crown waters within the ISR.

Description
Includes Walker Bay, Minto Inlet, and the northern half of Prince Albert Sound.

Importance of the Site to the Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman)
This zone includes areas where beluga are occasionally harvested by residents of Ulukhaktok (Holman).

Occasional summer habitat for beluga whales.

Overlapping Waters of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest
Prince Albert Sound and Minto Inlet and Shoreline (Site No. 509BE)
Kuukyuak River and Diamond Jenness Coastal Zone (Site No. 512E)
Minto Inlet Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 525C)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
None.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities
Marine shipping.

Community Concerns
None.

Recommendations
Guidelines for Zone 1b (as defined in the Beluga Management Plan):

In the review of any development proposal Zone 1 is to be considered a Protected Area according to the guidelines described in the Inuvialuit Renewable Resource Conservation and Management Plan.

The oil and gas industry should not be permitted to explore for resources within Zone 1 waters nor to produce hydrocarbons or construct/operate any type of facility.

No mining activities (e.g. gravel removal) should be permitted from break-up until 15 August.

Development activities such as hydro-electric developments, even if located outside of Zone 1 should be evaluated for their potential deleterious effects on water quality and quantity, or on the stability and integrity of ice in Zone 1a waters.

All shipping activities (including dredging) should be confined to designated routes and areas. Passage through or close to Zone 1 outside of designated routes, even if it's the shortest route, should be avoided from break-up to 15 August.

No port development should be allowed within or on the shores of any Zone 1 waters.

It is recommended that parties proposing industrial development and government agencies evaluating development proposals and other parties interested in development within the zone should seek the advice of the HTCs. To ensure the protection of the beluga resource and harvest, HTCs should be consulted regarding any licenses, permits or operating procedures approved for activities within the zones.

Commercial fishing proposals for Zone 1 should be evaluated and regulated with regard to beluga food species.

SITE NO. 733C SOUTHWESTERN MELVILLE ISLAND & KANGIKHOKYOAK (LIDDON) GULF COASTLINE

Identified By
Ulukhaktok (Holman) and Sachs Harbour Community Working Groups

Management Category
C

Ownership
Public lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region

Description
The site includes Liddon Gulf, Murray Inlet, Hardy Bay, Warrington Bay, and part of Kellet Strait on Melville Island.

Importance of the Site to the Communities of Ulukhaktok (Holman) and Sachs Harbour
Important to past and present subsistence harvesting of seal, primarily during the period from March to May, although the hunting season extends from December to May.

Important habitat for polar bear and ringed seal and contains denning areas for bears and pupping areas for seals from November to May. The people of Ulukhaktok (Holman) and Sachs Harbour use Kangikhokyoak Gulf area up to 10-15 km (6.2-9.3 mi) offshore for subsistence hunting from November to May.

Overlapping Lands of Territorial, National, and International Conservation Interest
Emangyok Sound Coastline (Site No. 502B)
Kangikhokyoak (Liddon) Gulf Coastline (Site No. 503B)
Bailey Point Wildlife Area of Special Interest (Site No. 506D)

Overlapping Nonrenewable Resource Interests and Activities
Proposed Melville Island gas pipeline and related marine tanker traffic.

Overlapping Military, Transportation, and Tourism Interests and Activities
Marine shipping, seismic activity and low level flying.

Community Concerns
The Community Working Group is concerned that ship traffic, seismic activity and low level flying will negatively affect species and habitats of the region.

Community Recommendations
1. HTC and related joint management bodies should protect the habitat and species of this site from December to May.

2. The EIRB should facilitate a meeting between the Canadian Coast Guard and the community to discuss the mutual need for regulatory ship traffic in areas considered environmentally sensitive by the community.

3. The community requests that ship traffic be seasonally regulated to its satisfaction such that sensitive marine ecosystems are not adversely affected.

4. ENR should undertake a population census of polar bears in this area.

ecosystem research.

3. Canadian Coast Guard should pursue the Public Review Panel on Tanker Safety and Marine Spills Response Capability recommendations to amend the Canada Shipping Act; to use the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act; and, to use overland pipelines to transport Arctic crude oil from the Beaufort Sea. Specifically, the Community Working Group recommends that no winter ship traffic be allowed through the Prince of Wales Strait (November to June inclusive).

4. Site should be consistent with other guidelines described in the Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Conservation Plan including those of Sections 6.1.1 through 6.4 and 8.0 through 8.4.

4.1.1 General Land Use Guidelines

These recommended guidelines relate to all lands in the Inuvialuit Community Planning Area for Olokhaktomiut:

1. The Inuvialuit Community, the WMAC (NWT), FJMC, IGC, EISC, EIRB and ILA will rely on their procedures, the Olokhaktomiut Community Conservation Plan and the provisions of the IFA to ensure the protection of the Ulukhaktok (Holman) community harvesting areas that are within the ISR.

2. All Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit bodies with an interest in the planning area acknowledge and actively support the Olokhaktomiut Community Conservation Plan, associated land use designations and recommendations.

3. The Community supports the maintenance of the bird sanctuaries.

4. The protective status of all other candidate areas (areas identified by non-Inuvialuit) for protection be resolved by having the government (e.g. Minister of the Environment, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and GNWT) demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Community, WMAC (NWT), FJMC and IGC that such areas are necessary.

5. All regulatory agencies support the priority land uses as outlined in the Olokhaktomiut Community Conservation Plan.

6. Individuals wishing to build a camp will abide by any camp-building bylaw specified by the HTC.

7. The permission granting authority for camps on private land is ILA. ILA has adopted a practice to canvass for comments from existing cabin owners within a 8 km (5 mi) radius and will base a decision for a permit on the merits of each case and not on an HTC bylaw. Reasonable concerns or comments will be considered.

8. The Community, HTC, WMAC (NWT) and FJMC will encourage the people of Olokhaktomiut and others using and visiting the area to keep the land clean and to bring back any garbage for disposal at the local dump or other appropriate location (as determined by the community).

9. The Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre and DIAND should implement protection of heritage resources through a strengthened *Heritage Resources Act*.

4.2 INUVIALUIT COMMUNITY PROCESS FOR LAND USE DECISIONS

The community land use decision making process involves a number of steps which are described below and also presented geographically in Appendix H.

1. The Community Corporation (for Private Lands) and Hunters and Trappers Committee (for Crown Lands) receive notification of development proposals from the Inuvialuit Land Administration, DIAND and/or the EISC.

2. The Community Corporation and HTC hold separate meetings to discuss the proposal.

3. The Community Corporation and HTC review relevant sections of the Community Conservation Plan with careful consideration of management categories (Section 4) and independently pass on their concerns to the ILA and/or the EISC.

4. The HTC and Community Corporation formally work together to develop a consensus or community-based land use decision in special cases.

5. The HTC and Community Corporation will hold a secret ballot where considered necessary.

6. The Community Corporation and HTC review relevant sections of the Community Conservation Plan with careful consideration of management categories (Section 4).

7. The ILA or EISC (see Section 4.4) review the responses and decide whether to grant approval (where the ILA is involved) or to refer the project to the Environmental Impact Review Board (for further public review) or to DIAND for permitting (where the EISC is involved).

4.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS MANAGEMENT

Cumulative impacts occur when changes to the environment, both good and bad, add to one another over time. Several small impacts may appear unimportant when they occur but, if continued, may result in a large impact over time. Successful management of cumulative impacts involves the following three steps:

- Clearly identify the type of environment and lifestyle you want in the future;
- Monitoring environmental change;
- Appropriate decision making.

In order to better account for gradual losses of wildlife habitat resulting from changes in land use over time, the Community, as represented by the HTC and Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Corporation, will re-designate areas of remaining habitat in a given land use category (Category A, B, C, D) to a more protective category (Category B, C, D, E) in proportion to the amount of effective habitat lost or affected by the authorized land use.

For example, if a proposed land use has negative effects on five percent of Category A wildlife habitat, then five percent (or any other amount) of what Category A habitat remains would be re-designated Category B or higher until such time as the impact of the land use has stopped and the land restored to its original ecological productivity.

This process acknowledges the principle that as wildlife habitat is lost, that which remains becomes more valuable and should require greater public support to alter. Re-designation will be carried out coincident with the four year conservation plan review.

4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING & REVIEW

Review of development proposals within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region is carried out in a cooperative manner and primarily involves the Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC), the Environmental Impact Review Board (EIRB) and Inuvialuit Land Administration (ILA) (as described in Section 1.2 and Appendices F and G). These committees routinely seek the advice and comments of the community in reaching their decisions.

At the present time, the ILA is able to specify enforceable conditions for attachment to ILA Land Use Permits on Inuvialuit 7.1(a), 7.1(b) Lands. On Crown lands within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region non-Inuvialuit bodies, such as DIAND, are responsible for attaching conditions to land use permits. ENR issues wildlife research permits and tourism licences. The Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre issues permits for archaeological research. Within a national park, Parks Canada issues permits.

4.4.1 Recommendations

1. DIAND and ILA work together wherever possible to develop a consistent set of general land use procedures.

2. The Community recommends that the ILA require developers to indicate the extent to which relevant elements of their development are at variance or consistent with Section 19 (Conduct of Operations in ILA Rules and Procedures) (Appendix I of this plan).

3. Environmental Screening Procedures - The HTC, IGC, WMAC (NWT), WMAC (NS) and the FJMC will periodically review the Environmental Impact Screening Committee, Environmental Impact Review Board and Inuvialuit Land Administration operating rules/guidelines and procedures, and offer advice with regard to any changes that may be required to help improve environmental screening and review.

4. Regulatory bodies with jurisdiction over lands within the ISR should work with the Community to ensure that developers are bound to adequately address the Community's environmental concerns. These regulatory bodies should also work with the Community to identify practical state-of-the-art mitigation and reclamation techniques and to involve local people as environmental inspectors (see Section 5.0).

5. Reclamation Plans - As part of land use permits, reclamation plans should be agreed to and a costing mechanism (e.g. bond, promissory note) established to ensure compliance.

6. Consultation - The Community should be consulted on all land use activities in the Ulukhaktok (Holman) Planning Area.

7. Revoke Permits - Where there is a violation of land use permit conditions deemed serious by the OHTC or Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Corporation, the permitting agency (e.g. ILA, DIAND) shall investigate immediately and take appropriate action which, with HTC support, may include revoking permits.

8. Education - The Environmental Impact Screening Committee, Environmental Impact Review Board, and Inuvialuit Land Administration should increase community awareness of their mandates and activities (see also Section 5.0).

9. The Inuvialuit Community in Ulukhaktok (Holman) will:
   (a) Carefully review all land use proposals and only give their support to land use activities where it is consistent with the Olokhaktomiut Community Conservation Plan.

   (b) Through the HTC, IGC or the IRC, refer any projects on Inuvialuit Land that may be in conflict with the Olokhaktomiut Community Conservation Plan to the environmental screening and

review process;

(c) Through its HTC, consult with developers on projects proposed within the Ulukhaktok (Holman) Planning Area;

(d) With the assistance of the IGC, familiarize itself with the terms and conditions of any relevant Wildlife Compensation Agreements prior to signing off by the IGC, HTC and Developer.

(e) Through its HTC, advise the EISC or ILA of community concerns about development projects in the Ulukhaktok (Holman) Planning area;

(f) Develop a monitoring system with industry, transportation companies and local tourist operators to determine the numbers, impacts and rate of increase of activity to provide the data for increased regulations as required.

10. The WMAC (NWT) and FJMC will ensure that community harvest data are kept current in order to facilitate development of practical and fair Wildlife Compensation Agreements.

5 EDUCATION, TRAINING AND INFORMATION EXCHANGE

The successful implementation of the Olokhaktomiut Community Conservation Plan will require ongoing efforts to educate, train and exchange information. The community recommends that the WMAC (NWT) and FJMC work with other Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit agencies to obtain funding and expertise to fulfill the following initiatives:

(a) Prepare an educational audio and video tape or tapes on the local ecosystem, the people, conservation practices and the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.

(b) Organize training for local Inuvialuit in environmental inspection and monitoring as well as proper harvesting techniques.

(c) Prepare summaries (written summaries and as translated audio tapes) of the Olokhaktomiut Community Conservation Plan suitable for school use and for elders.

(d) Prepare home education package (for delivery by parents) to convey cultural values, language and conservation.

(e) Develop and implement a Community information program to present and explain the Olokhaktomiut Community Conservation Plan.

(f) Promote the use of environmentally friendly products and proper handling of hazardous wastes.

(g) Encourage researchers visiting the area to make presentations to the Community, and to convey the results of their studies.

(h) Continue to record and convey traditional knowledge of the land, culture, wildlife, and conservation.

(i) The Community should actively assist with the undertaking of the above initiatives.

(j) Continue to promote the use of the local language among the young and others with an interest.

6 WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH

The Community supports the general wildlife management process as described in the **Inuvialuit Renewable Resource Conservation and Management Plan (1988)** and the **IFA**.

Improvements to the system can be made in terms of more use of local knowledge, more community involvement in wildlife research and better communication between the Community, government agencies, researchers and the joint management groups. To that end, the Community has developed preliminary guidelines for wildlife management and conservation, including subsistence and commercial harvesting, tourism and local enjoyment. The Community has incorporated local knowledge and outside expertise in developing a one page conservation summary for each species of concern in the area (Section 6.4).

6.1 GENERAL GUIDELINES

To implement the strategy for wildlife management and research the following steps will be taken:

1. The Olokhaktomiut HTC will:

(a) Provide advice and information to the IGC and the joint management groups on wildlife management and research programs in the Planning Area.

(b) Through its membership on the IGC and the joint management groups, inform government agencies of its priorities for wildlife research in the Planning Area.

(c) Support conservation initiatives for shared migratory species developed by others, where the Inuvialuit bodies with a mandate for wildlife management endorse those initiatives (see Section 6.1.2(f)).

(d) Participate in wildlife research projects in the Ulukhaktok (Holman) Planning Area, when they have been consulted and support such projects.

(e) Discourage the use of aircraft for low level (<610 m) (<2,000 ft.) wildlife spotting at any time unless being done in conjunction with authorized research to avoid unnecessary disturbance or harassment of wildlife (see also Section 6.3(c)).

(f) Monitor the state of the wildlife and habitats in the Planning Area in cooperation with the biologists employed by the Government of the NWT, FJMC, DFO, and DOE and report any concerns to the WMAC (NWT) and FJMC through the HTC and the IGC.

(g) Regulate Inuvialuit harvesting using bylaws, resolutions and traditional conservation methods as described in this plan (see Section 6.4), or when this is recommended through community monitoring, by the joint management committees or the IGC.

(h) Keep the joint management bodies informed, through the Hunters and Trappers Committee, of education programs (see Section 5.0) which are needed to increase community awareness of conservation, wildlife management and research.

(i) Where appropriate, participate in the development and delivery of education programs (see Section 5.0).

(k) Encourage active participation in implementing the Olokhaktomiut Community Conservation Plan. Membership and privileges associated with membership in the HTC will only be granted where individuals support the plan to the satisfaction of the HTC membership.

(l) Manage all harvests on a sustained yield basis.

2. The WMAC (NWT), FJMC and IGC will:

(a) Assist the Community in obtaining periodic monitoring information on the health of the environment.

(b) Assist the Community in updating its species conservation summaries as required.

(c) Make more use of the media to publicize their activities in the Ulukhaktok (Holman) Planning Area (see 5.0(k)).

(d) Recommend to the Aurora Research Institute of the Northwest Territories, the CWS, the DFO and the GNWT that they continue to work with both groups to develop a consistent process for community consultation on wildlife research and the distribution of research results to the community (see also Section 5.0). They (FJMC, WMAC(NWT), IGC) will further recommend that as part of their research permit, all researchers in the planning area present, mail or fax a one page summary of the work undertaken to the HTC, within one month of leaving the area.

(e) Respond to community initiatives for conservation measures and education programs.

(f) Actively pursue the development of a set of guiding principles for a Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species with jurisdictions sharing wildlife resources.

(g) Develop a consistent set of biological criteria for establishment of harvest quotas in cooperation with the HTC.

(h) Cooperatively review the research on impacts and risks of ship traffic to denning polar bears, seal pupping, migratory birds and hunter activity and determine whether additional research is necessary. Where additional studies are warranted these bodies should pursue funding or other support for such work. Particular attention should be paid to identifying high risk areas and developing appropriate mitigation.

3. Community, the WMAC (NWT), FJMC and IGC will:

(a) Support the development of species management plans for species shared with other jurisdictions, when such plans are prepared in consultation with all groups. In the interim, these bodies and the people represented will endorse and follow conservation guidelines provided in the species summaries (Section 6.4).

(b) Ensure that Inuvialuit are aware that animal numbers typically increase and decrease with the seasons, and over the years, as part of natural cycles. Ensure that harvesting and management programs consider the natural cycles of animals abundance.

(c) Support proposals for renewable resource development in the Planning Area, when they are consistent with the Principles of the IFA, the Regional Conservation Plan, and with the Community Conservation Plan.

(d) Revise the species conservation summaries listed in Section 6.4 during plan review conducted every four years.

6.2 SUBSISTENCE AND COMMERCIAL HARVESTING - GENERAL GUIDELINES

Under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement (Section 14(36)(a)) the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) is required to determine the total allowable harvest for game to ensure long term resource conservation. The effectiveness of this activity is very dependent on the cooperation of local subsistence harvesters in Ulukhaktok (Holman) and those involved in promotion of commercial wildlife harvesting.

Quota and tag allocation within the Community is done as follows: Tags are allocated on a first come first serve basis. If oversubscribed then unsuccessful hunters return the tag and it is given to the next on the list. Where tags are received, the HTC decides how many will be allocated for sport hunts. The HTC Board of Directors are responsible for allocating tags and regulating the practices of its members.

In addition to recommendations and guidelines described elsewhere in this document, the guidelines below will be followed:

(a) Subsistence harvest and traditional patterns of land use associated with subsistence harvesting will take precedence over commercial harvesting.

(b) Subsistence and commercial harvesting will be done in a manner consistent with the Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Conservation Plan, specific population goals and conservation measures stated in the species conservation summaries.

(c) Commercial harvesting of plans and wildlife will be undertaken in a manner developed cooperatively with and endorsed by the FJMC (for crustaceans, fish, seals, whales), WMAC (NWT) (for all other animals and plants), IGC and the GNWT.

(d) Where a commercial quota is identified and considered consistent with conservation for a given species (for example, charr, muskox) a percentage of quota will be retained to preserve the opportunity for small scale operations (for example, sport hunting, individual supply to commercial market).

(e) Harvests will be monitored monthly by the Inuvialuit Harvest Study in order to provide information necessary for compensation resource conservation.

(f) Where fishing areas are closed to allow populations to recover, the HTC will work cooperatively with the FJMC to provide the community with alternate fish resources.

(g) The community will consider and support the use of alternate harvesting methods (e.g. humane traps) where there is a demonstrated need and benefit. In regard to lead vs. steel shot, the use of lead shot for waterfowl hunting in the Ulukhaktok (Holman) area is believed to be a better alternative than steel shot. Given the species of waterfowl harvested and location of harvest, ingestion of lead pellets is unlikely. There is also some evidence to suggest that steel pellets, unlike lead pellets in muscle tissue, prevents healing of the wound and may result in a potential lethal infection.

6.3 TOURISM GUIDELINES

The Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman) believes tourism is a valuable economic activity within the area which is compatible with conservation and cultural needs, provided it is properly managed. The Community recognizes the need to maintain the environment and cultural lifestyles in order to promote tourism. To do this the Community recommends the following:

(a) The total number of tourist operators and/or tourists should be restricted in certain areas at certain times of the year (e.g. nesting and moulting areas for migratory birds, calving areas, denning areas.)

(b) The ILA, and the GNWT Department of Resources Wildlife and Economic Development will request that all tourist operators (Inuvialuit and non-Inuvialuit) be licensed, endorse the Ulukhaktok (Holman) Community Conservation Plan and follow its recommendations as one of the conditions of operators license or permit. Licences may be revoked where operators contravene the recommendations and guidelines of this Plan and the conditions of their permit.

(c) Aircraft should fly no lower than 1,067 m (3,500 ft) over a migratory bird sanctuary during times when nesting birds are present.

(d) Aircraft will not be permitted to land at sites where concentrations of nesting birds may occur, with the exception of emergencies.

(e) Aircraft will not be used for low level (<610 m) (<2,000 ft.) wildlife spotting at any time unless being done in conjunction with authorized research.

(f) Wolf dens should be approached no closer than 500 m (547 yd.) when suspected to be active.

(g) Tourists and tourist operators should not handle or harass wildlife. Do not approach active nests of snowy owls, peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon or rough-legged hawks closer than 150 m (492 ft.). Avoid frequent visits to nesting areas.

(h) DIAND or ILA should establish a Travel Restricted Area to protect heritage resources when necessary. For greater certainty commercial tourism to culturally significant areas should only be allowed where it has the support of the HTC and Community Corporation.

(i) ENR should inform tourist operators of concerns regarding protection of heritage resources when issuing outfitting licences.

(j) Tourists and tourist operators shall respect any bylaws with respect to tourism passed by the HTC or Community Corporation.

6.4 SPECIES CONSERVATION SUMMARIES

The following Species Conservation Summaries have been prepared by the Community in consultation with the WMAC (NWT), FJMC and IGC. Both local indigenous knowledge and that of others with expertise has been used. General conservation measures are provided in addition to those to be followed in the event of declining wildlife populations. Additional information on important wildlife habitat is contained in the Land Use Section (4.1).

The WMAC(NWT) commissions ENR and CWS to provide updated Species Status Reports on an annual basis for species in the NWT portion of the ISR.

Species Conservation summaries will be updated every two years by the WMAC (NWT), with input from the appropriate agencies. In most cases, precise population or threshold levels remain to be specified. The WMAC (NWT), FJMC, IGC, CWS, GNWT and DFO are encouraged to move forward with species management plans, with priority to species of importance to the Community and which may be impacted by likely developments.

ARCTIC HARE (*Lepus arcticus andersoni*) / OKALIK

Biology
Breed in April and May. Young born in June. 2 to 8 young in a litter, average about 5. Adults may weigh from 3.2 kg (7 lb) to 5.4 kg (12 lb). Very important in food chain for other animals (e.g. fox, owls). Appears to be 7 year cycle on Victoria Island. Feed on willows, sedges, grass and flowering plants. Hares are known to take advantage of areas grazed by muskox when snow conditions are severe.

Traditional Use
Good food, fur used occasionally.

Important Habitat
Throughout Victoria Island

Management Plans/Agreements
None.

Recent Research
None.

Research Priority
Low.

Population Status
Cyclical

Population Goal
Unspecified.

Conservation Measures
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.
- Harvest on sustainable basis.
- Share your harvest with others in community.

CARIBOU / TOKTU

Barrenground (*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*)
Peary (*Rangifer tarandus pearyi*)
Barrenground x Peary Hybrid


Environment Canada

Biology
Calving late May early June, single calf, calves particularly vulnerable in first week of life; breed primarily in October and early November; start to migrate north in April and May. In fall animals move south. There appears to be two herds of caribou on Victoria Island. One is more Peary caribou-like and has typically calved north of Minto Inlet. The other is more barren-ground-like and has typically calved in the Prince Albert Sound area. A third herd may calve in the vicinity of Richard Collinson Inlet. Some animals may move across Coronation Gulf and from adjacent islands to and from Victoria Island. Caribou in good condition can calve every year. Sexual maturity occurs between 2 and 4 years of age. May live to 15 years in the wild.

In mid-June caribou show some preference for feeding on moss campion (*Silene acaulis*) or "Ningak" which grows on sandy locations. Toward mid-July after snow has gone feeding more focused on moist sites. Diet includes sedges, grass and willows. Mountain sorel (*Oryria digyna*) or "Kongilik" is also important at this time. Lichen "Akeagonak" becomes important in fall and winter. Rain and associated ground icing can be significant cause of starvation in spring and fall.

Muskox tend to feed in different areas from caribou most of the year though there is some overlap during the growing season. Caribou seem to prefer upland areas and slopes but use lowland meadow communities during the growing season. Just after the turn of the century reports suggest there were hardly any caribou around but were believed to become abundant by the 1920s. A heavy spring rain at this time caused extensive mortality. Very few caribou were present from the 1920s and 30s. In 1937 it was necessary to go to Central Prince Alberta Peninsula toward Richard Collinson Inlet to find caribou. Caribou moved south again in the 1950s.

Traditional Use
Food, sleeping skins (winter use). Local harvest has usually been in Minto Inlet area where Peary caribou predominate, however, harvest shifts to barren ground caribou from Prince Albert Sound area when northern animals are scarce.

Important Habitat
Prince Albert Peninsula; between Prince Albert Sound and Kugluktuk

Management Plans/Agreements
Draft Multi-Species Management Plan for NW Victoria Island

HTC 1993 Agreement. No caribou hunting north of Kuukyuak/Kuujjua River until 1999.

Recent Research
Gunn, A. 1990. The Decline and Recovery of Caribou and Muskoxen on Victoria Island. Science and History in the Canadian Arctic Islands. Vol.II. Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa, pp. 590-607.

Gunn, A. and B. Fournier. Identification and substantiation of caribou calving grounds on the NWT mainland and islands. RWED.

Larter, N. 1999. Northwest Victoria Island caribou satellite tracking. RWED.

Larter, N. 1999. Peary caribou and muskox classification surveys, High Arctic Islands. RWED.

Miller, F.L. 1985. Determine seasonal movements and distribution of Peary caribou and the existence of an inter-island population, western Victoria Island, Prince of Wales Strait, eastern Banks Island. Canadian Wildlife Service.

Miller, F.L. 1986. Investigation of the possible inter-island movements of Peary caribou across the sea ice of Prince of Wales Strait between Banks and Victoria islands. Canadian Wildlife Service.

Nagy, J. 1999-Present. Peary Caribou: Northwest Victoria Island, Range Use. RWED.

Nagy, J. and N. Larter. 1999-Present. Caribou and Muskox: Northwest Victoria Island, Late Winter Assessment of Range and Body Condition. RWED.

Nagy, N., Larter, N. and A. Lawrence. 1999-Present. Peary Caribou and Muskox: Banks Island, Northwest Victoria Island, Early Summer Classification Survey. RWED.

Peary Caribou Recovery Team. 2000. Draft recovery strategy—Peary Caribou.

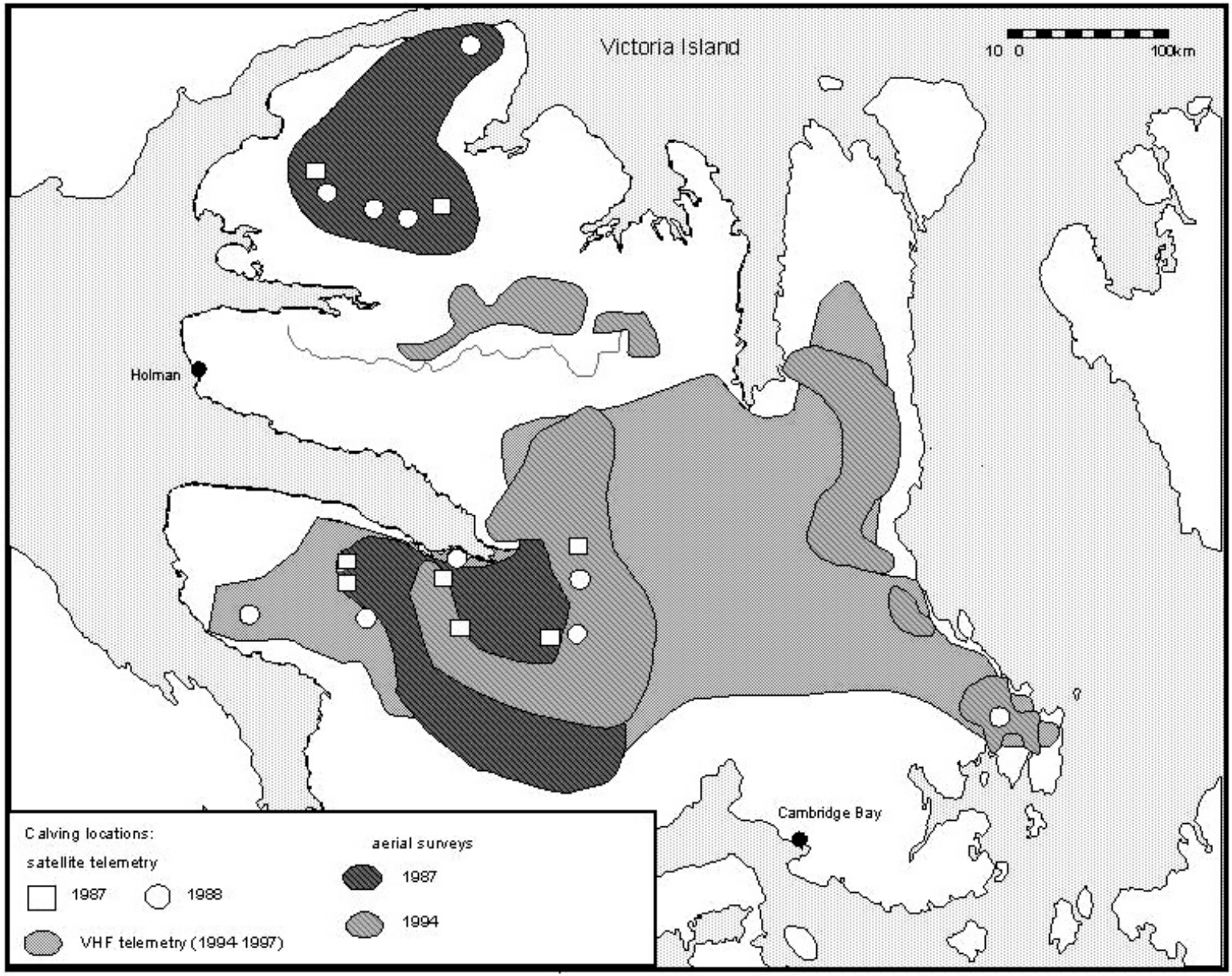
1989 - 1991: GNWT study of caribou taxonomy and health on Victoria Island.
1987 - 1992: GNWT study. Caribou movement and herd identity, Victoria Island and Northeast Kitikmeot Region.
2010: caribou population survey planned for NW Victoria Island

Research Priority
High. Community interest in regular surveys, in knowing more about the location and characteristics of the calving areas, and contaminants monitoring. Surveys should take into account elders' knowledge of seasonal movements of caribou and coincide with periods when visibility is highest (e.g. snow free period). The community is concerned about the accuracy of aerial surveys when populations are at low levels and would like to see them backed up by ground-truthing. Hunters should be interviewed to determine to what extent caribou move across Coronation Gulf. GNWT has proposed to radio collar 20 caribou to monitor movements in Coronation Gulf area. This information should be used to evaluate potential impacts of shipping and offshore ice development.

Population Status
1993 GNWT estimate for NW Victoria Island: 114 $\pm$ 22.
Caribou were considered relatively abundant until about 1988. The Albert Islands were used extensively by caribou at this time. Relatively few young were observed compared to the number of lactating females in 1993. Some people feel the caribou may have moved.

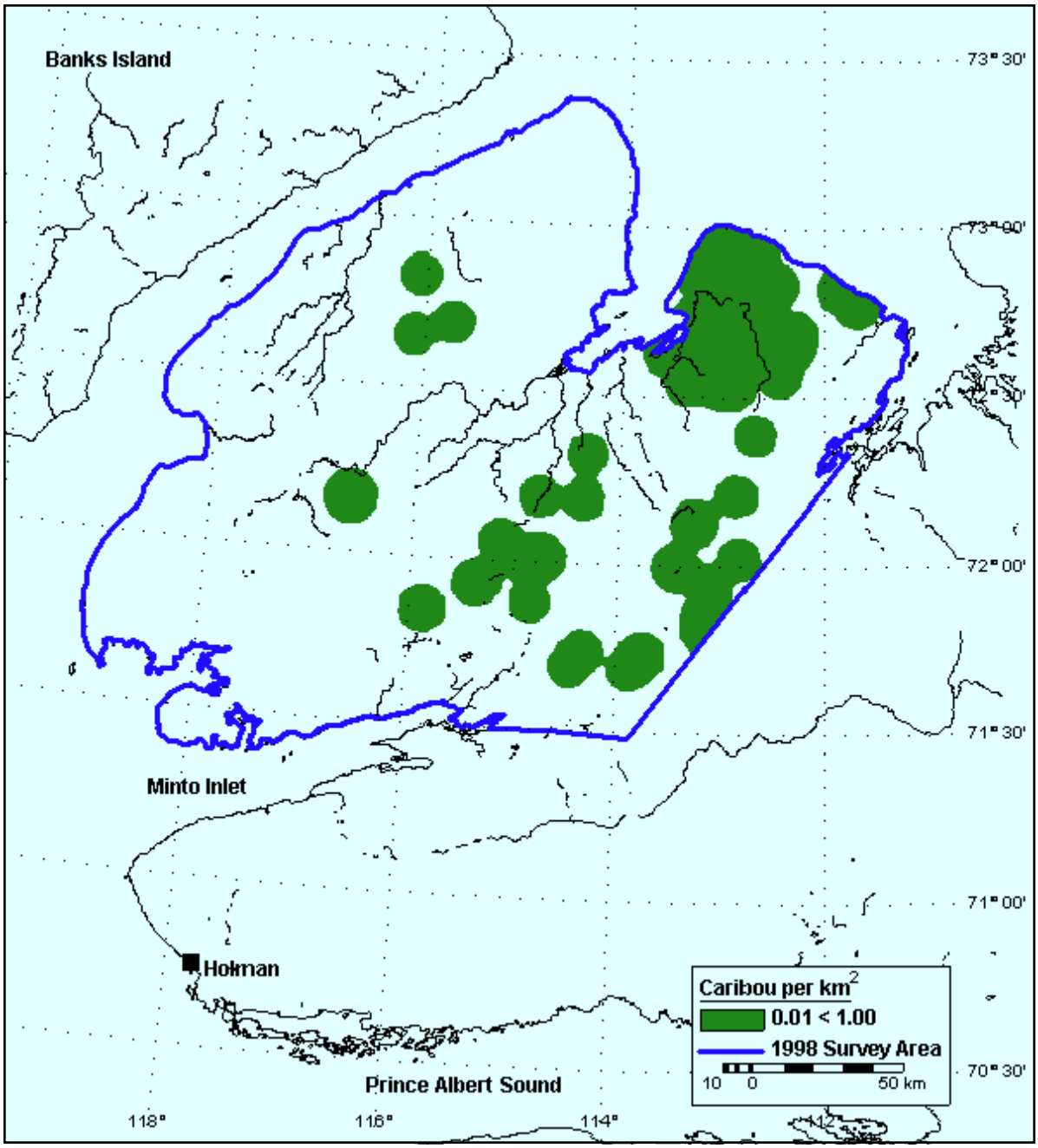
Population Goal
Unspecified, community would like to see more.

Conservation Measures
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.
- Share your harvest with others in the community.
- Do not harvest more than is needed.
- Harvest on sustainable basis, and in manner consistent with recommendations of the HTC.
- The HTC will encourage a voluntary ban on caribou hunting where required.
- A management plan for Victoria Island Caribou will be developed.



Map 9. Caribou Calving Areas, Victoria Island, 1987-1997

Source: Gunn, A. and B. Fournier, 2000, Identification and substantiation of caribou calving grounds on the NWT Mainland and Islands. Northwest Territories Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development. File Report No. 123. 177pp.



Map 10. Known Distribution of Caribou in Northwest Victoria Island, Late July 1998

FOXES
ARCTIC FOX (*Alopex lagopus*)
RED FOX (*Vulpes vulpes)*

White fox = Tigiganeak
Blue fox = Kiangaktok
Cross fox = Kiahigotilik
Silver fox = Marrak/Magak
Red fox = Kayoktuk

Biology
Arctic Fox
Breed in March, denning April, pups active in May; may stay near den until October. May have from 8 to 20 young. Appears to be four year population cycle (likely coincident with cycle in lemmings), have been abundant past five years. Feed on lemmings and birds. May move great distances (e.g. Alaska to Banks Island).

Red Fox
Breed February to April, 1-13 young, average 5. Family stays together until fall. Sexually mature at approximately 10 months. May live up to 12 years of age. Fur may be various colours (coloured, silver (Marraq), cross (Kiahiqotilik).

Traditional Use
Fur.

Important Habitat
Arctic fox are widespread onshore, offshore and inland.

Management Plans/Agreements
Draft Multi-Species Management Plan for NW Victoria Island (2000)

Recent Research
None in ISR

Research Priority
Low.

Population Status
Unspecified

Population Goal
Adequate at present.

Conservation Measures
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.
- Do not disturb denning foxes.
- Only trap in season.

MUSKOX (*Ovibos moschatus*) / OMINGMAK

Biology


Parks Canada

Calving generally occurs from about 15 March to 15 June with approximately 90 per cent being born by May 1. Normally produce a single calf. Approximately 3 weeks before calf can keep up with herd. Breeding throughout August and early September. Females generally sexually mature at 2 years of age, males at 5. May calve annually and can live to at least 24 years of age. Have difficulty travelling on clear ice. In June muskox are often found near rocky places where snow has melted. In summer are found inland along small rivers and creeks where they feed on willow leaves, sedge and grass. In late August early September there is some movement toward coastal areas then back to inland areas at freeze-up. Both muskox and caribou are found in the same area in the summer but feed on different plants.

Traditional Use

Food, clothing, carving.

Important Habitat

Found throughout Victoria Island.

Management Plans / Agreements

Draft Multi-Species Management Plan for NW Victoria Island (2000)

Recent Research

Gunn, A. 1990. The Decline and Recovery of Caribou and Muskoxen on Victoria Island. Vol.II. Canadian Museum of Nature, Ottawa. pp. 590-607.

Nagy, J. 1999. Monitoring of commercial muskox harvest on Northwest Victoria Island. RWED.

Nagy, J. and N. Larter. 1999-Present. Caribou and Muskox: Northwest Victoria Island, Late Winter Assessment of Range and Body Condition. RWED.

Nagy, J., Larter, N. and A. Lawrence. 1999-Present. Peary Caribou and Muskox: Banks Island, Northwest Victoria Island and Melville Island, Early Summer Classification Survey. RWED.

Urquhart, D.R. 1973. The effects of oil exploration activities on the caribou, muskoxen, and arctic foxes on Banks Island, NWT, October 1970 - November 1971. RWED.

Commercial Quota: 1,000
1989 - 1991: GNWT study of muskox seasonal condition and reproduction, Victoria Island.
1990 - 1993: GNWT studies of muskox and caribou foraging strategies, Victoria Island.

Research Priority

High. Periodic aerial surveys. Caribou-Muskox interaction.

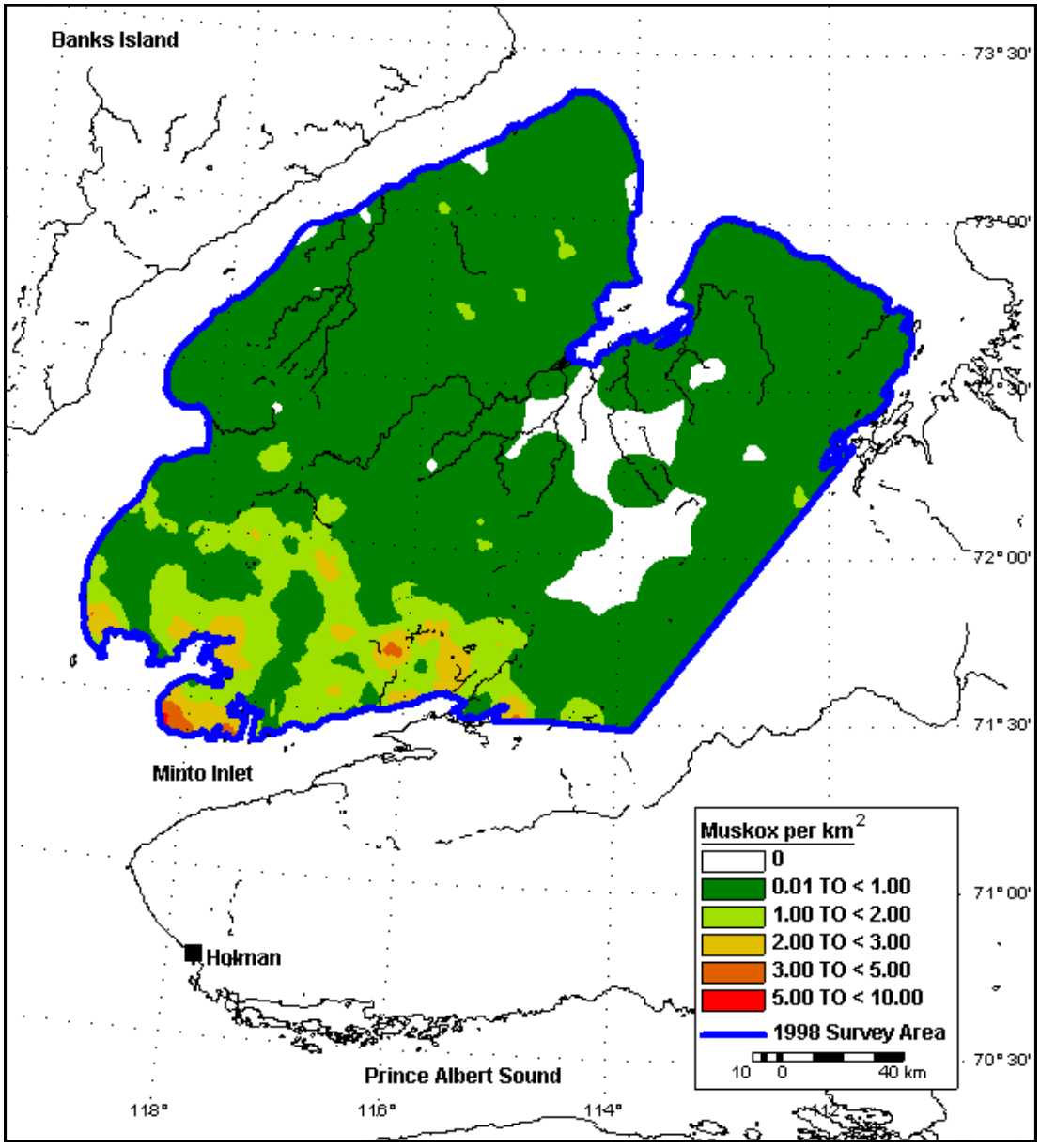
Population Status

1991 Victoria Island Population Estimate: 30,000.
1989 estimate for NW Victoria Island approximately 13,000.

In spring 1993, observed lots of calves, only 2 year olds observed in fall 1993. Has been trend toward increasing numbers in recent years.

Population Goal
Adequate numbers at present.

Conservation Measures
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.
- Harvest on a sustainable basis and in a manner consistent with HTC recommendations.
- Share your harvest with others in the community.
- Only harvest what is needed.
- A management plan for Victoria Island muskox will be developed.



Map 11. Muskox Distribution in Northwest Victoria Island, Late July 1998

POLAR BEAR (*Ursus maritimus*) / NANUQ

Biology

Females den from November to late March, early April; breeding late April early May. Average litter size is between 1 and 2 cubs. Females may have young every 3 to 4 years. Females may successfully breed at 4 years of age but most do not breed until 5 years of age. Though bears can live close to 30 years in the wild, most do not survive beyond 20-25 years of age. Ringed seals are eaten more frequently than bearded seals.

RWED

Traditional Use

Furbearer, occasionally used for clothing.

Important Habitat

Denning areas along North Slope of Yukon, Herschel Island, Kay Point, shear zone offshore from coast.

Management Plans/Agreements

Inuvialuit-Inupiat Polar Bear Management Agreement in the Southern Beaufort Sea (1988 and 2000)
Polar Bear Management Agreement between the Inuvialuit and the Inuit of the western Kitikmeot region (2006)
Management Agreement for Polar Bears in Southern Beaufort Population, Aklavik HTC, Inuvik HTC, Paulatuk HTC, Tuktoyaktuk HTC (1991)
Hunters and Trappers Bylaw written into Regulations under the NWT Wildlife Act.
Draft GNWT– GN Agreement for the management of the shared NB and WM polar bear populations .
All these need to be updated once the boundary between the NB and SB populations is determined.

Recent Research

Mark-recapture studies to provide updated population estimates for the SB and NB sea polar bear populations and information on survival rates and number of cub being born.

Hunter, C.M., H. Caswell, M.C. Runge, E.V. Regehr, S.C. Amstrup, and I. Stirling. 2007. Polar Bears in the Southern Beaufort Sea II: Demography and Population Growth in Relation to Sea Ice Conditions. USGS Alaska Science Center, Anchorage, Administrative Report.

Regehr, E.V., S.C. Amstrup, and I. Stirling. 2006. Polar bear population status in the southern Beaufort Sea: U.S. Geological Survey Open-File Report 2006-1337

Regehr, E.V., C.M. Hunter, H. Caswell, S.C. Amstrup, and I. Stirling. 2007. Polar Bears in the Southern Beaufort Sea I: Survival and Breeding in Relation to Sea Ice Conditions, 2001-2006. USGS Alaska Science Center, Anchorage, Administrative Report.

Rode, K.D., S.C. Amstrup, and E.V. Regehr. 2007. Polar Bears in the Southern Beaufort Sea III: Stature, Mass, and Cub Recruitment in Relationship to Time and Sea Ice Extent Between 1982 and 2006. USGS Alaska Science Center, Anchorage, Administrative Report.

Stirling, I., T.L. McDonald, E.S. Richardson, and E.V. Regehr. 2007. Polar Bear Population Status in the Northern Beaufort Sea. USGS Alaska Science Center, Anchorage, Administrative Report.

Taylor, M.K., J. Laake, H.D. Cluff, M. Ramsay, and F. Messier. 2002. Managing the risk of harvest for the Viscount Melville Sound polar bear population. Ursus 13:185-202.

Collaring of polar bears to look at movements and habitat use

Amstrup, S. C., G. Durner, I. Stirling, N.J. Lunn, and F. Messier. 2000. Movements and distribution of polar bears in the Beaufort Sea. Canadian Journal of Zoology 78:948-966.

Ferguson, S.H., M.K. Taylor, E.W. Born, A. Rosing-Asvid and F. Messier. 2001. Activity and movement patterns of polar bears inhabiting consolidated versus active pack ice. ARCTIC 54:49-54.

Ferguson, S.H., M.K. Taylor, and F. Messier. 2000a. Influence of sea ice dynamics on habitat selection by polar bears. Ecology 81:761-772.
Ferguson, S.H., M.K. Taylor, A. Rosing-Asvid, E.W. Born, and F. Messier. 2000b. Relationships between denning of polar bears and conditions of sea ice. Journal Mammalogy 81:1118-1127.
Mauritzen, M., A.E. Derocher and Ø. Wiig. 2001. Space-use strategies of female polar bears in a dynamic sea ice habitat. Canadian Journal of Zoology. 79:1704-1713.

Predictions and modelling to look at the future
Derocher A.E., N.J. Lunn, and I. Stirling. 2004. Polar bears in a warming climate. Integrative and Comparative Biology 44:163-176.
Durner, G. M., D.C. Douglas, R.M. Nielson, S.C. Amstrup, T.L. and McDonald. 2007. Predicting the future distribution of polar bears in the polar basin from resource selection functions applied to 21st century general circulation model projections of sea ice. USGS Alaska Science Center, Anchorage, Administrative Report.
Stirling, I. and C.L. Parkinson. 2006. Possible effects of climate warming on selected populations of polar bears (*Ursus maritimus*) in the Canadian Arctic. ARCTIC 59:261-275.

Management
Brower, C.D., A. Carpenter, M.L. Branigan, W. Calvert, T. Evans, A.S. Fischbach, J.A. Nagy, S. Schliebe, I. Stirling. 2002. The polar bear management agreement for the Southern Beaufort Sea: An evaluation of the first ten years of a unique conservation agreement. Arctic 55:362-372.

Research Priority
Moderate: Community interest in movements. Population estimates provide information to try to ensure sustainable harvest. International interest very high.

Population Status

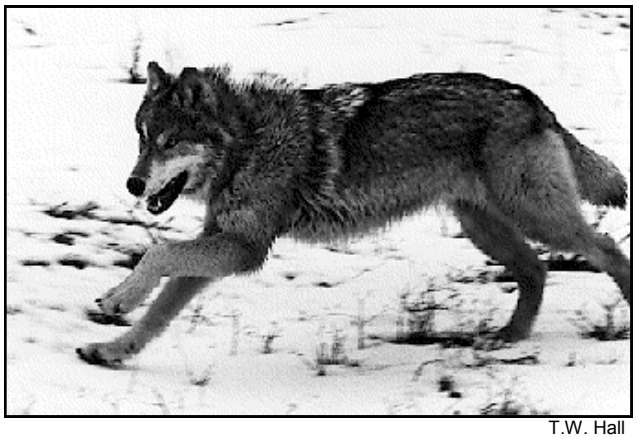
Southern Beaufort:	1526 (1211 – 1841)	(2006)
(Likely declining)	1800	(1998)
Northern Beaufort:	1200	(2008)
(Stable)	980 (825 – 1135)	(2006)
	867 (726 – 1008)	(1987)
	745 (499 – 991)	(1975)
Viscount Melville Sound	230	(1996)
(Likely increasing after decline)		

Population Goal
Unspecified. Maintain at level which can produce the maximum sustained yield.

Conservation Measures
- Follow regulations agreed to in the Management Agreement for Polar Bears in Southern Beaufort Sea Population (1991).
- Do not kill females with cubs and restrict female harvest to no more than 33% of total harvest.
- Do not disturb bears in dens or constructing dens.
- Only hunt from December 1 to May 31. (varies depending on community)
- Collect and report all information requested in Management Agreement after making a kill.
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.

Map 12. Polar Bear Management Zones

WOLF (*Canis lupus*) / **AMAGOK**


T.W. Hall

Biology
Wolves at dens from May to late July, from 2 to 9 pups have been observed at dens. Average litter size on mainland in ISR is 4.5. Wolves may be sexually mature at about 2 years of age though younger and older ages of maturity are possible. Maximum age of wolves observed in ISR has been 12 years old, however the average age of adult wolves is about 3. Local people report that there were many wolves in the 1930s and 1940s. Wolves appeared to decline due to control programs in 1950s, then began to recover in mid 1970s. Density of wolves in Western Richardson areas approximately 3+ wolves/1,000 km^2 (386 mi^2).

Traditional Use
Clothing, crafts

Important Habitat
Widespread throughout Victoria Island.

Management Plans/Agreements
Draft Multi-Species Management Plan for Victoria Island (2000)

Recent Research
Clarkson, P.L. and I. Liepins. 1992. Inuvialuit wildlife studies: western arctic wolf research project progress report April 1989 - January 1991. 32 pp.

Van Zyll de Jong, C.G. and L.N. Carbyn. 1998. Status report on the gray wolf, *Canis lupus*, in Canada (DRAFT). COSEWIC.

Research Priority
Seasonal movements and ecology.

Population Status
Relative low density but population may be increasing.

In the northern Richardson Mountains and Yukon North Slope, numbers ranged from 35-60 wolves between 1987 and 1993.

Population Goal
Maintain a healthy population that can sustain an annual harvest by hunters and trappers.

Conservation Measures
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.
- Do not harvest in summer when fur is poor.
- Hunt by traditional means; do not use aircraft or poison to control wolves.
- Do not disturb wolves or remove pups from den. Keep at least 500 m (547 yd) from active dens.
- If guiding tourists do not hunt wolves.

WOLVERINE (*Gulo gulo*) / KALVIK


Parks Canada

Biology
Breed in March to May, 1-2 young (may have up to 5), young appear in June to July. Young are nursed 8-10 weeks, leave mother in fall. Sexually mature at 2-3 years of age. In North may be active for 3-4 hour intervals between rests. May travel up to 45 km (28 mi) per day. Caves, rock crevices, fallen logs, holes in snow and burrows used for shelter. Home-range sizes in the central Arctic vary between 126 km^2 (females) and 404 km^2 (males). Dispersal distances by females average 133 km (range 69 - 225 km), and males 231 km (range 73 - 326 km). Feed on dead animals, eggs, small and large mammals (lemmings, caribou , sheep). Most large mammals obtained from kills of wolves or bears.

Traditional Use
Fur very important for local use, also important for maintaining balance in nature.

Important Habitat
Vicinity of Ulukhaktok (Holman).

Management Plans/Agreements
Co-management Plan for the Fur Industry (2000)

Recent Research
Carcass collection study of sex, age , diet, and reproductive stats of harvested animals.

DNA mark– recapture work is being done in other areas; may be applicable to ISR.

Research Priority
Low: Some interest in population status, biology, important habitat areas and information from carcass collections.

Population Status
Rarely seen on Victoria Island.

Population Goal
Unspecified.

Conservation Measures
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.
- Do not disturb dens.
- Do not hunt in summer.
- Do not poison.

BELUGA WHALE (*Delphinapterus leucas*) / KILALOGAK

Biology

The beluga is an odontocete, or toothed whale, having up to 40 teeth that are similar in shape and size. They are dark grey and about 1.5 m (5 ft.) in length when they are born. Calving occurs in spring. With each passing year, the skin lightens in colour, by the time a beluga is about 9 years of age, it is white in colour. Adult males are larger than adult females. Belugas feed mainly on squid and fish. They themselves are preyed upon by polar bears, killer whales and humans, and to a limited extent walruses.

They are a very vocal species, having earned the name of "the sea canary". They make sounds which are used for echolocation, that is to help them find their way and their food, as well as sounds to communicate, which are those which can be heard by other whales. They have a habit unique among whales, and that is that they concentrate in estuaries during the summer. This has made them well accessible to hunters and well known to the general public.

Traditional Use

Highly valued food resource. The Community of Ulukhaktok (Holman) would like to harvest beluga near Ramsay Island.

Important Habitat

Prince of Wales Strait
Viscount Melville Sound
Amundsen Gulf

Management Plans/Agreements

Inuvialuit Inupiat Beaufort Sea Beluga Whale Agreement (2000)
Beaufort Sea Beluga Management Plan (1998).
HTC Beluga Bylaws

Recent Research

Beluga Monitoring Program:

- standardized in 1977 in Mackenzie Delta
- Paulatuk added in 1989
- FJMC took over program in 1987
- Continues to present day.
- Samples and enumerates the catch
- Conducted by the HTC representatives and coordinated by the FJMC
- Constitutes the largest and longest database of beluga harvest monitoring in the Arctic.

Aerial Surveys:

- 1970s and 1980s by oil and gas industry contractors

DNA:

- Beaufort Sea beluga constitute one of the largest stocks of beluga in Canada, and one of four that overwinters in the Bering Sea.
- Together these four stocks make up the Bering Sea population.
- Genetic studies have shown the stocks are discreet, with the exception of some wanderings by the large males.

Satellite Telemetry:

- A total of 27 beluga whales were tagged with satellite transmitters in the Mackenzie Delta in 1993 (n=4), 1995 (n=16), 1997 (n=7)
- In two of the study years, when the whales were tagged earlier in the season, the largest males travelled to Viscount Melville Sound where they spent 2-3 weeks diving/feeding, before undertaking their migration back to the Bering Sea
- Females and calves tended to swim counter-clockwise circuits in Amundsen Gulf.

Brennin, R., Murray, B.W., Friesen, M.K., Maiers, D., Clayton, J.W. and B.N. White. 1997. Population genetic structure of beluga whales (*Delphinapterus leucas*): mitochondrial DNA sequence variation within and among North American populations.

Brown-Gladden, J.G., M.M. Ferguson and J.W. Clayton. 1997. Matriarchal genetic population structure of North American beluga whales, *Delphinapterus leucas*, (Cetacea: Monodontidae).

Harwood, L.A., Innes, S., Norton, P. and M.C.S. Kingsley. 1996. Distribution and abundance of beluga whales in the Mackenzie Estuary, Southeast Beaufort Sea, and west Amundsen Gulf during late July 1992. DFO.

Harwood, L.A. and P. Norton. 1996. Aerial survey data from the southeast Beaufort Sea, Mackenzie River estuary and west Amundsen Gulf, July 1992. DFO.

Martin, A.W. and T.G. Smith. 1999. Strategy and capability of wild belugas, *Delphinapterus leucas*, during deep benthic diving. Cdn Jrnl of Zoology 77: 1783-1793.

Muir, D.C.G. et al. 1990. Organochlorine contaminants in belugas, *Delphinapterus leucas*, from Canadian waters.

Richard, P.R., Martin, A.R. and J.R. Orr. 1997. Study of summer and fall movements and dive behaviour of Beaufort Sea belugas, using satellite telemetry: 1992-1995. DFO.

Richard, P.R., Martin, A.R. and J.R. Orr. 2000. Summer and autumn movements of belugas of the Eastern Beaufort Sea. DFO.

Treacy, S.D. 1993-1998. Aerial surveys of endangered whales in the Beaufort Sea, 1992-1997. U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Wagemann, R., Innes, S. and P.R. Richard. 1996. Overview and regional and temporal differences of heavy metals in Arctic whales and ringed seals in the Canadian Arctic. Science and the Total Environment 186: 41-66.

Wagemann, R., Stewart, R.E.A., Beland, P. and C. Desjardins. 1990. Heavy metals and selenium in tissues of beluga whales, *Delphinapterus leucas*, from the Canadian Arctic and the St-Lawrence estuary. Cdn Bulletin of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences 224: 191-206.

Wong, P.L. 1999. Beluga whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), bowhead whale (*Balaena mysticetus*) and ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*) in southeastern Beaufort Sea. DFO.

Research Priority

High - Community interest in the following.

1. Improve collection and analysis of information obtained from harvest, process and summarize all existing data, compare data with other data sets, record traditional knowledge.
2. Regular census including survey of summering range.
3. Inshore and Offshore Movement Study.

Population Status

- index of 1992 stock size 19,629 (95% Confidence Interval: 15,134 - 24,125) (Harwood et al. 1996)
- growth rate 2.5%
- stock is stable or increasing
- present harvests are less than 1% of conservative estimate of stock size

Population Goal

Unspecified, adequate numbers at present.

Conservation Measures

- Support the Beaufort Sea Beluga Management Plan.
- Follow HTC Beluga Bylaw.
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.

ULUKHAKTOK (HOLMAN) HUNTERS & TRAPPERS COMMITTEE BELUGA HUNTING BYLAWS

1. Each boat will have the following equipment:
    a) A rifle of not less than .30-30 calibre;
    b) Two harpoons equipped with line and float, or one such harpoon and a “seal hook”;
    c) Two float markers or two 5 gallon jerrycans per harpoon with enough line to reach the ocean bottom in the area being hunted, and equipped with an anchor;
    d) A towing line.

2. Each hunter must attempt to retrieve sunken or wounded whales before hunting another whale.

3. No person shall, at any time, take more whales on a hunt than can adequately be taken care of considering limitations of the boat, weather, the towing distance, and the number of people in the camp available for processing.

4. Beluga hunters must provide Beluga Harvest Monitors with the requested information and reasonable access to harvested whales for measurements and samples.

5. There shall be no hunting in “No Hunting Zones” if applicable.

6. There shall be no interference during the hunt by tourists or others.

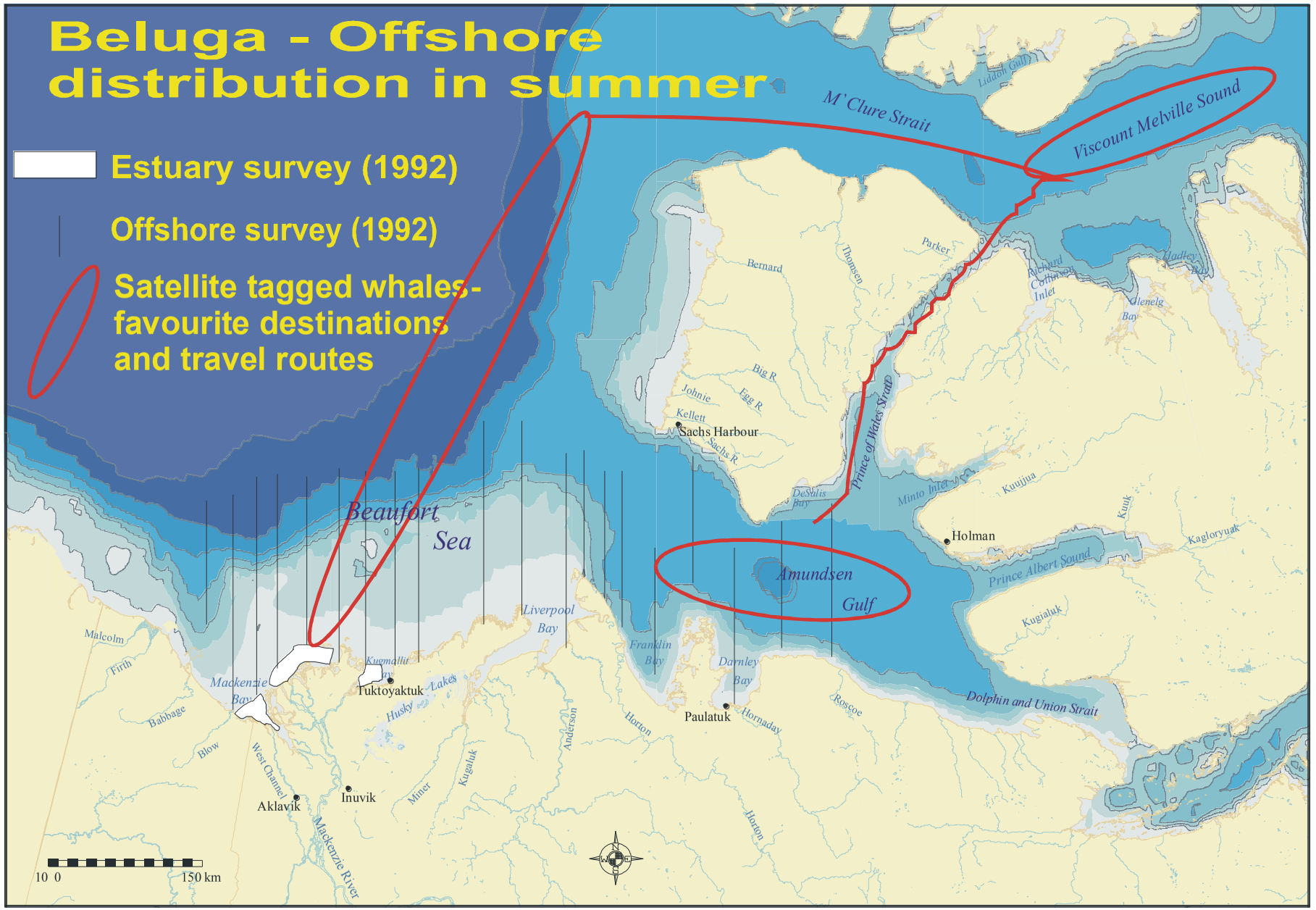
Beluga Hunting Guidelines

1. The recommended method of hunting whales is to first harpoon the whale before shooting. This method reduces losses of sunken or wounded whales.

2. No person shall hunt alone.

3. Each boat should have at least one experienced hunter.

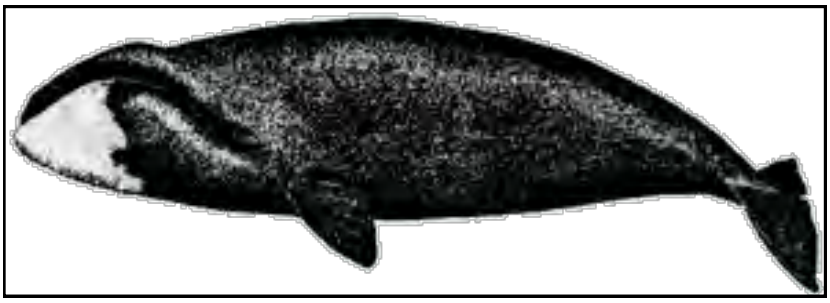
4. These rules may from time to time be changed by the Ulukhaktok (Holman) HTC.



Map 13. Beluga - Offshore Distribution in Summer

BOWHEAD WHALE (*Balaena mysticetus*) / AKVIK

Biology



The bowhead whale is a baleen whale, black in colour except for white markings on chin and tail that usually come with age. Bowheads may reach a length of up to 20 m (65 ft.), with 12-15 m (40-50 ft) being the usual size. A small adult weighs 13,608 kg (30,000 lb). Blubber can be up to 51 cm (20 in.) thick. They reach adulthood at about 20 years, and have one calf every 3 to 5 years. They feed lower in the food chain than the beluga, choosing areas where zooplankton is concentrated. They usually travel singly or in small groups. They make vocalizations which are a lower frequency than beluga.

The Western Arctic population of bowhead whales is one of three remaining in Canada, and constitutes more than 90% of the world's remaining bowhead whales.

The Alaskan Inupiat harvest about 60 whales per year. Aklavik took one bowhead in 1991, and another in 1996.

Important Habitat

De Salis Bay, Franklin Bay, occasionally seen offshore of Ulukhaktok (Holman).

King Point, Shingle Point, Mackenzie Bay, Herschel Island

Management Plans/Agreements

None.

Recent Research

In the 1980s, extensive, multi-year programs were undertaken to monitor distribution of bowheads in both the Canadian and Alaskan Beaufort Sea areas, to study the effects of industry on bowheads, and photogrammetry to identify individuals.

Currently, if a bowhead whale is harvested, the community harvest monitor takes the measurements and samples, with a biologist from DFO.

FJMC Mitochondrial DNA - Stock identity study, 1992 - ongoing.
U.S. Minerals Management Branch - Acoustical playback study scheduled for 1993.
U.S. Minerals Management Branch - Satellite tagging research 1992 - ongoing.

Albert, T.F. 1993. Estimating size of the population of bowhead whales passing Point Barrow, Alaska, based upon an experimental design heavily influenced by Eskimo hunters.

George, J.C. et al. 1999. Age and growth estimates of bowhead whales, *Balaena mysticetus*, via aspartic acid racemization.

Treacy, S.D. 1993-1998. Aerial surveys of endangered whales in the Beaufort Sea, 1992-1997. U.S. Minerals Management Service.

Wagemann, R., Innes, S. and P.R. Richard. 1996. Overview and regional and temporal differences of heavy metals in Arctic whales and ringed seals in the Canadian Arctic. Science and the Total Environment 186: 41-66.

Wong, P.L. 1999. Beluga whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), bowhead whale (*Balaena mysticetus*) and ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*) in southeastern Beaufort Sea. DFO.

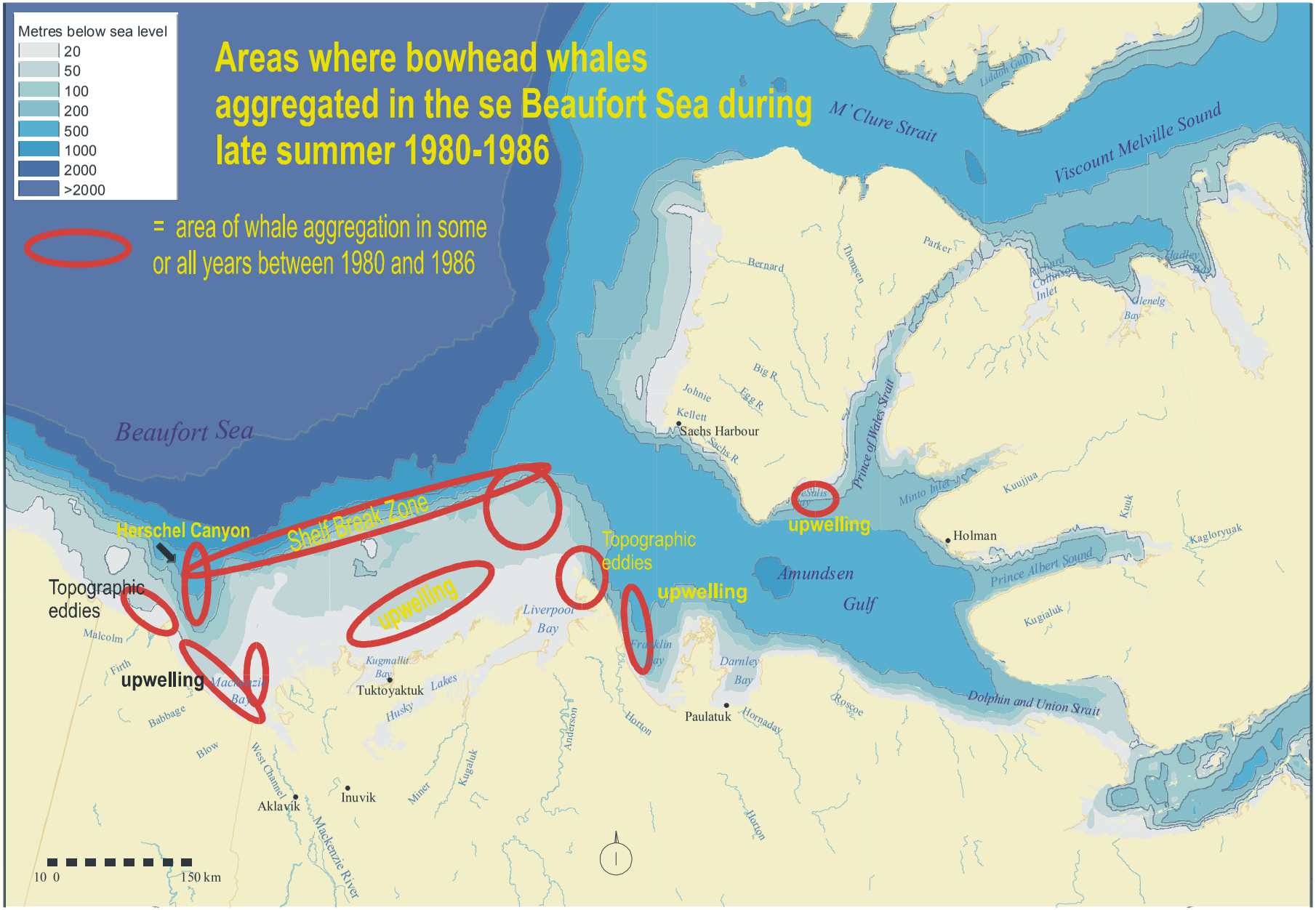
Zeh, J.E. 1995. Population size and rate of increase, 1978-1993, of bowhead whales, *Balaena mysticetus*. International Whaling Commission.

Research Priority
High: Community interested in knowing more about species biology.

Population Status
Approximately 8,200 and increasing at a rate of 3% annually.

Population Goal
Maintain thriving population for subsistence harvest. Unspecified. Currently being managed for population recovery.

Conservation Measures
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive uses.



Map 14. Summer Bowhead Whale Habitat

SEALS

RINGED SEAL (*Pusa hispida)* / NATIK
BEARDED SEAL (*Erignathus barbatus*) / OGYOK


FJMC / DFO

Biology

Ringed seals and bearded seals are important components of the marine ecosystem and serve as the primary prey source for polar bears.

Ringed Seals

Ringed seals are the smallest of all pinnipeds (seals, sea lions, and walruses) with adults in the Beaufort Sea rarely exceeding 1.5 m (5 ft.) in length and 68 kg (150 lb) in weight. Ringed Seals weigh the most in the winter and early spring when they have a thick layer of blubber under their skin. The blubber serves as insulation and as an energy source during the breeding and pupping season. The weight of ringed seals declines with the decrease in feeding during the reproductive and moulting season.

The colouration of ringed seals is quite variable, but the basic pattern is a grey back with black spots and a light belly. The seal gets its name from the black spots ringed with light marks.

Ringed seals eat a variety of invertebrates and fish. The particular species eaten depends on availability, depth of water, and distance from shore. In the Beaufort Sea, the important food species are arctic cod, saffron cod, shrimps and other crustaceans.

The ringed seal is an important element of the arctic marine ecosystem, both as the main prey of polar bears and a major consumer of marine fish and invertebrates. It continues to be an important species in the subsistence harvests and economy of Ulukhaktok (Holman), as well as in Sachs Harbour, Tuktoyaktuk and Paulatuk. Seals are harvested for food, for dog food, and for pelts for handicrafts and clothing. Seal harvests in the ISR between 1988-1996 averaged 1,050 per year, with more than 70% of this coming from Ulukhaktok (Holman). Present day harvests are 20-30% of what they were years ago.

Bearded Seals

The bearded seal is the largest true seal normally found in the Beaufort Sea. Bearded seals are heaviest during winter and early spring when they may attain a weight of more than 340 kg (750 lb). From June through September adults usually weigh from 216-239 kg (475-525 lb). This seasonal loss of weight results from decreased feeding during spring and summer and is most obvious in changes of the thick layer of blubber under the skin. Measured from nose to tip of tail (not including hind flippers), adults average about 2.4 m (93 in.). Colour varies from a tawny-brown or silver-grey to dark brown.

Bearded seals have neither spots nor bands. They have comparatively long whiskers, rounded foreflippers of which the middle one of the five digits is longest, relatively small eyes, and four mammary teats rather than two as in the ringed seal.

Females bear a single pup, usually during late April or early May. The average weight of pups at birth is around 34 kg (75 lb), and average length is about 1.3 m (52 in.). By the end of a brief nursing period lasting from 12 to 18 days, pups increase their weight almost three times, to around 86 kg (190 lb).

Bearded seals eat a wide variety of invertebrates and some fishes found in and on the rich bottom of the shallow Bering and Chukchi seas. The main food items are crabs, shrimp, clams and snails.

Traditional Use

Clothing (boots, mittens), some used for food.

Important Habitat
Amundsen Gulf near Ulukhaktok (Holman).

Management Plans/Agreements
None

Recent Research
Ringed Seal:
Ulukhaktok (Holman): have been monitoring reproduction and condition of seals each year from 1992-1999, and in Minto Inlet for five years in that time period. Satellite tagging program for ringed seals started in Ulukhaktok (Holman) in 1999, with plans to continue in 2000.

Sachs Harbour: seal monitoring programs (reproduction and condition) were conducted from 1987-1989 and in 1992.

Paulatuk: seal monitoring program was conducted from 1993-1994. May be a site of future satellite tagging project with ringed seals (e.g. 2001).

Addison, R.F. and T.G. Smith. 1998. Trends in organochlorine residue concentrations in blubber of ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*) from Ulukhaktok (Holman), NWT, 1972-1989. Arctic 51: 253-261.

Wagemann, R. Innes and P.R. Richard. 1996. Overview and regional and temporal differences of heavy metals in Arctic whales and ringed seals in the Canadian Arctic. Science and the Total Environment 186: 41-66.

Wong, P.L. 1999. Beluga whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), bowhead whale (*Balaena mysticetus*) and ringed seal (*Phoca hispida*) in southeastern Beaufort Sea. DFO.

Bearded Seal:
None at the present time. Vocalizations were studied in the 1970s near Ramsay Island, near Ulukhaktok (Holman).

Research Priority
Moderate priority: interest in biology and in monitoring health and presence of contaminants.

Population Status
Ringed seals generally more abundant than bearded seals.

Population Goal
Adequate supply at present.

Conservation Measures
- Share hunt among elders.
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.
- Only harvest what is needed.

DUCKS / QAUGAIT

King Eider (*Somateria spectabilis*) / **KINGALIK**
Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*) / **AMAOLIK**
Oldsquaw (*Clangula hyemalis*) / **AHANGIK**
Pintail (*Anas acuta*) / **IVUGAK**


Parks Canada

Biology
Arrival and departure of ducks closely tied to breakup and freeze up. Occasional mass die offs of eiders may occur when breakup delayed.

Eider (King and Common)
Winter in northern waters generally not far from breeding areas. Rarely as far south as B.C. and Washington. Leave wintering areas in late April, arrive on breeding grounds early June. Most nests close to sea, often on small islands also near tundra ponds distant from coast. Common eider and king eider will occasionally nest together. Common eider clutch size ranges from 3 to 6 eggs, average about 4 to 6. King eider clutch size ranges from 2 to 6 eggs, average about 5. Common eiders incubate eggs about 26-28 days, king eider about 23-24 days. Common eider have been observed diving to about 6 m (20 ft.) depth to feed while there is a record of a king eider diving about 55 m (181 ft.). Both prefer aquatic organisms for food, e.g. mussels, crabs, aquatic insect larvae and some aquatic plants. Begin fall migration as early as July (e.g. male king eider) and runs through to late fall (immature birds).

Old Squaw
Nest in greater numbers in Arctic than any other duck. Winter along west coast as far as California. Leave wintering areas in mid-March to mid-April, arrive on breeding grounds late May, early June. Prefer to nest on small islands or on upland areas near tundra ponds. May nest up to 200 m (656 ft.) or more from water but most are quite close, average is less than 10 m (33 ft.). Clutch size may range from 2 to 11 eggs, average about 7. Incubate eggs for about 26 days. Begin fall migration late August or early September.

Pintail
Largest number of breeding pintails in the Canadian Arctic occurs in the Mackenzie Delta; large numbers also occur at Anderson River Delta. Winter in Texas, Mississippi Delta, Mexico, California. Leave wintering grounds in late January, early February through March, arrive in delta mid-May. Prefer open areas with low vegetation to nest. May nest up to 1.6 km (1 mi.) from water but average about 40 m (131 ft.). Clutch size ranges from 3-14 eggs, average about 8. Incubate eggs 22 to 23 days. All eggs tend to hatch within about 8 hours. Eat shoreline vegetation, some aquatic plants, cereal grains (in south) and to some extent aquatic invertebrates. Fall migration begins late August.

Important Habitat
King Eider: coastline of Diamond Jenness Peninsula, s.w. Banks Island, Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula, Cape Bathurst
Common Eider: s. Banks Island, n.w. Victoria Island
Oldsquaw: Banks Island, Victoria Island (distribution in the ISR is not well-documented)
Northern Pintail: tundra areas

Management Plans/Agreements
Migratory Birds Conventions Act, 1994
North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP, 1986).
Circumpolar Eider Conservation Strategy and Action Plan (CAFF, 1997)

Recent Research

Standardized annual breeding pair survey conducted jointly by CWS and US Fish and Wildlife.
Migration and harvest of King Eiders, CWS

Dickson, D.L., Cotter, R.C., Hines, J.E. and M.F. Kay. 1997. Distribution and abundance of King Eiders in the western Canadian Arctic. Canadian Wildlife Service.

Dickson, L. 1993. Sea duck monitoring program at Victoria Island. Canadian Wildlife Service.

Dickson, L. and J. Hines. 1997. Use of satellite telemetry to locate the moulting and wintering areas of King Eiders that nest on Victoria Island.

Westover, S.E., Dickson, D.L. and S.A. Alexander. 1993. Spring migration of waterbirds in the Beaufort Sea, Amundsen Gulf and Lambert Channel Polynya, 1992. Canadian Wildlife Service.

Research Priority

High: Local interest in biology, also concern here and elsewhere on impact of changing water levels and water quality.

King Eider

- Monitor King Eider numbers as part of multi-species surveys to determine population trends in the ISR.
- Determine the breeding range limits of the western arctic King Eider population using stable isotope analysis.
- Document importance of staging areas in the southeastern Beaufort Sea of King Eiders during moult migration (aerial surveys).
- Document the migration routes and the distribution of King Eiders in moulting and wintering areas in the Chukchi and Bering Sea (satellite telemetry).

Common Eider

- Document the migration routes and the distribution of Common Eiders in moulting and wintering areas in the Chukchi and Bering Seas.
- Determine the reproductive success and annual survival of Common Eiders, including factors affecting productivity and survival.
- Locate critical habitat for brood-rearing Common Eiders.

All Species of Waterfowl

- Analyze, summarize and map harvest study data to determine the total harvest, spring staging areas, and the biological and management significance of these data.

Population Status

King Eider	371,000 (1996) 802,000 (1976)
Pacific Common Eider	73,000 (1996) 153,000 (1976)
Oldsquaw	406,751 (1993-1998 average) (Western Canadian Arctic and Alaska)
Northern Pintail	2.9 million (North America)
Continental Goal:	5.6 million

Population Trends
King Eider: decreasing
Common Eider: decreasing
Oldsquaw: decreasing
Pintails: decreasing

Population Goal
Maintain thriving population for subsistence harvest.

NAWMP (1986) has a combined goal of 60 million ducks for 29 species of duck in North America. See above continental goals, based on NAWMP (1986).

Conservation Measures
- Do not disturb nesting birds.
- Harvest only what is needed.

GEESE AND TUNDRA SWAN

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*) **/ OLOAGOTLIK**
Snow Goose (*Chen caerulescens)* / **KANGOK**
Brant (*Branta bernicla*) / **NEGLEKNAK**
Tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus*) / **KOGYOK**


W. Lynch / Parks Canada

Biology
Timing of goose, brant and swan arrival and departure is closely associated with availability of open water and freeze up.

Canada Geese - Local birds part of "Shortgrass Prairie" population, winter central U.S. to Colorado and Texas. Arrive in May. Wide varieties of nest sites. Average clutch size about 4-7 eggs. Incubate eggs about 26 days. Feed on grasses, sedges, berries, seeds, cereal grains. Leave early September.

Snow Geese - Winter California and Mexico. Arrive mid-May. Nests made on tussocks built up with mud and grass; depression lined with grass and down. Lay 3-5 eggs first week of June. Incubate approximately 22-33 days, off nest first week of July. Feed on terrestrial and aquatic vegetation. Leave early September. The Western Arctic Population of Lesser Snow Geese (*Anser caerulescens caerulescens*) consists of four major colonies, with 98% of the Snow Geese breeding at the Egg River colony on Banks Island.

Brant - Winter along Pacific Coast of Baja, Mexico to B.C. Arrive late May, early June. Nest close to water, in depressions amid tussocks. Lay 1-10 eggs, average 3-5 eggs, approximately second week of June. Incubate eggs about 24 days, off nest late July. Some local observation that brant will nest near snowy owls to avoid fox predation.

Swans - Winter east coast U.S. Arrive mid-May. Lay 2-6 eggs (average 5) in June. Nests on elevated hummocks of grass and moss. Remain on nest until mid-August and remain in vicinity until fall migration. Prefer marshy areas, aquatic plants. Fall migration in September. Feed mostly on aquatic plants and invertebrates.

Traditional Use
Very important food source in spring, down from waterfowl also traditionally used in pillows and blankets.

Important Habitat

Tundra Swan:	Mackenzie Delta, Yukon North Slope, mainland coast, southern Banks Island
Canada Goose:	old Horton Channel / Harrowby Bay, deltas of the Mason, Smoke/Moose and Anderson Rivers.
Lesser Snow Goose:	Egg River, Kendall Island, Anderson River Delta, Thomsen River
Brant:	Anderson River delta, Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula, Smoke/Moose Delta, Campbell area

Management Plans/Agreements
Migratory Birds Conventions Act, 1994
North American Waterfowl Management Plan (1986) (NAWMP).
Arctic Goose Joint Venture (part of NAWMP).
Eastern Tundra Swan Management Plan.
White Front Goose Management Plan.

Draft Management Plan for the Western Arctic Population of Lesser Snow Geese (1986).
Draft Pacific Coast Brant Management Plan (1991).
Draft Multi-species Management Plan for Northwest Victoria Island (2000)

Recent Research
- Population of Brant on the Mainland of the ISR, CWS
- Productivity of Lesser Snow Geese, Banks Island, CWS
- Monitoring of Snow Goose Habitat on Banks Island, CWS
- Impact of Harvest on Snow Goose Populations in the ISR, CWS

Hines, J. 1993. Distribution, abundance, productivity, survival and habitat of White-fronted Geese, Canada Geese, Pacific Brant and Tundra Swans in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. Canadian Wildlife Service.

Research Priority
High - The community is interested in knowing more about the biology and ecology of these species. Improving census methods, and identifying important habitat.

Snow Goose
- Habitat studies to determine impact of snow geese on the lowland habitat of Banks Island, and to develop a long-term goal for the population.
- Evaluate impacts of increased spring harvest on the different colonies
- Delineate areas where Banks Island geese can be selectively harvested by the mainland communities without impacting the small colonies
- Monitor continuing eastward shift of migrating and wintering geese.
- Carry out air photo surveys at 5-year intervals to document population trends at the three Western Arctic colonies.

Brant
- Complete analysis and write-up of recent studies of the distribution, abundance, survival rates and productivity of brant in the ISR.
- Evaluate the impact of grizzly bear predation and other factors on the colonies of brant and snow geese at Anderson River.

Population Status

Tundra Swan - E. Pop'n	84,000 (1993-98) (North America)
Continental Goal	80,000
Tundra Swan - W. Pop'n	81,000 (1993-98) (North America)
Continental Goal	60,000
Lesser Snow Goose	486,000 (1995) (ISR)
	169,600 (1976) (ISR)
Western Arctic Goal	200,000 breeding population
Canada Goose	500,000 (North America)
Continental Goal	150,000
Brant	137,400 (1993 winter average) (North America)
Continental Goal	185,000

Population Trends

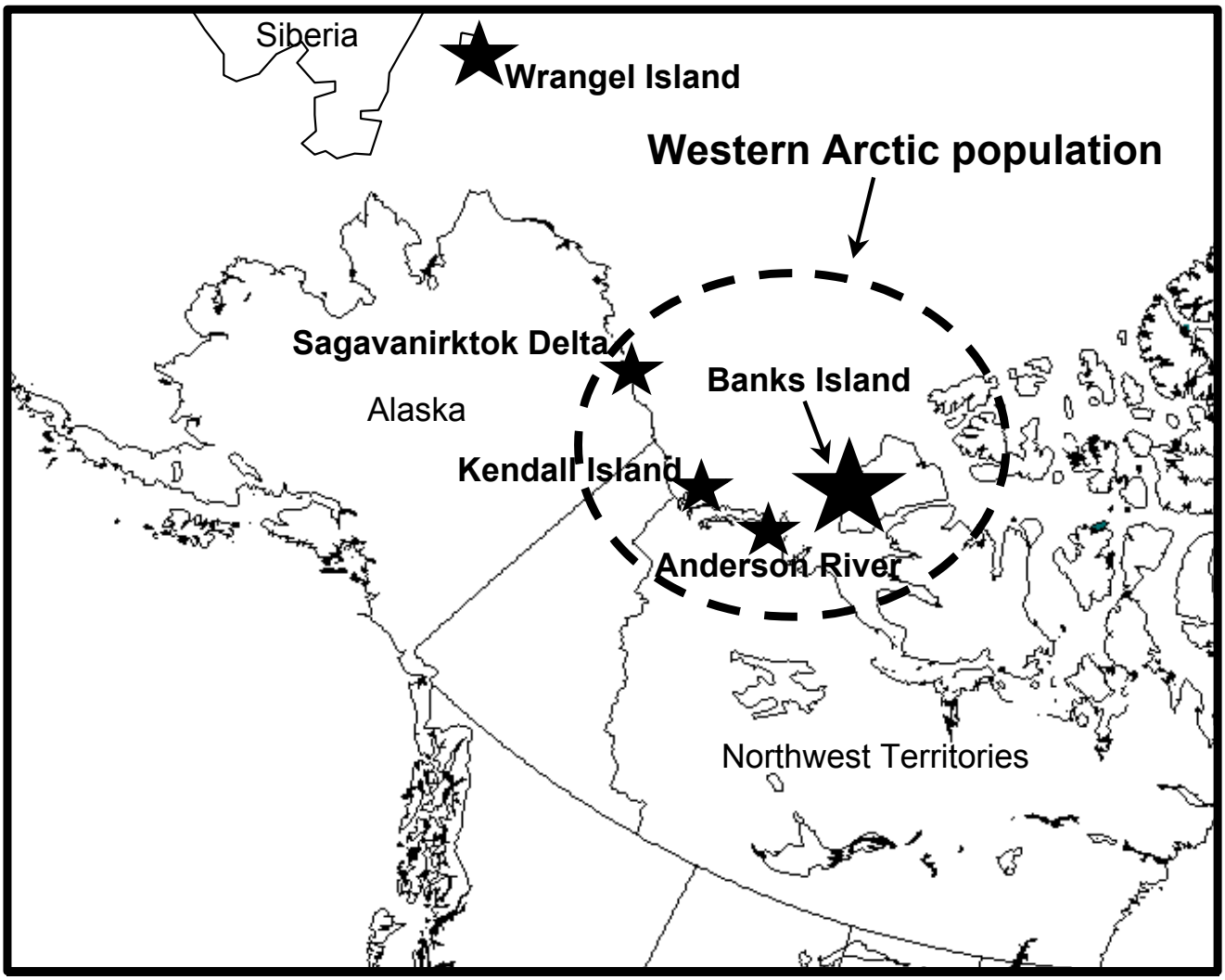
Canada Geese	Increasing
Lesser Snow Geese	Increasing
Brant	Stable
Swans	Increasing

Population Goal

See continental goals above, based on the North American Waterfowl Management Plan, 1986 (NAWMP).

Conservation Measures

- Identify and protect important habitats, including wintering areas and key resting sites, from disruptive land uses.
- Do not harvest more than is needed.
- Support North American Waterfowl Management Plan (1986) and Arctic Goose Joint Venture.
- Support the "Principles for the Conservation of Migratory Birds in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region" WMAC (NWT).



Map 15. Locations of Lesser Snow Goose colonies in the Western Arctic and Wrangel Island

GULLS / NAOYAK

Iceland Gull (*Larus glaucoides*) / **Naoyak**
Glaucous Gull (*Larus hyperboreus*) / **Naoyakik**
Sabine's Gull (*Xema sabini*) / **Ekilgagiak**


Parks Canada

Biology
Iceland gulls winter in southeast Canada and east coast U.S. Iceland gulls generally nest in moss and grass, on coastal cliffs. Nests in colonies which may be pure or mixed. 2-3 eggs.

Glaucous gulls winter on the west coast of Canada and U.S.. Glaucous gulls nest in colonies, on large mounds of soft grass and vegetation. Lay 2-4 eggs. Incubation 27-28 days.

Sabine's gull winters along Pacific coast between Panama and Chile, also some on east coast Atlantic. Sabine's gull nests in small colonies or as single pairs, sometimes associated with Arctic terns. Nests on tundra, coastal or inland near water. Lay 2-3 eggs. Incubation 23-26 days.

Traditional Use
Highly valued food (eggs).

Important Habitat
Albert Islands, other coastal locations.

Management Plans/Agreements
Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994

Recent Research
None.

Research Priority
Unspecified.

Population Status
Undetermined.

Population Goal
Unspecified.

Conservation Measures
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.
- Avoid frequent disturbance of nesting birds.
- Leave at least one or two eggs in nest if collecting eggs.

LOONS

Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) / **Doodlik**
Yellow billed or King Loon (*Gavia adamsii*) / **Qaqauq**
Pacific Loon (*Gavia pacifica*) / **Malirik**
Red-throated Loon (*Gavia stellata*) / **Evitalik**

Biology
Arrive in May, 1-2 eggs laid in June, migrate south in September. Feed on small fish. Arctic and red-throated arrive mid-June, leave late August early September. Different loons will use same habitats.

Important Habitat
Throughout inland lakes of Victoria Island.

Management Plans/Agreements
Migratory Bird Convention Act, 1994.

Recent Research
Barr, J.F. 1997. Status report on the yellow-billed loon, *Gavia adamsii*, in Canada. COSEWIC.

Dickson, D.L., 1992. The Red-throated loon as an indicator of environmental quality. CWS. Occasional Paper No. 73.

Dickson, D.L, 1993. Breeding biology of red-throated loons in the Canadian Beaufort Sea Region. Vol. 46, No. 1.

Vogel, H. 1997. COSEWIC status report on the common loon (*Gavia immer*) in Canada. COSEWIC.

Research Priority
Moderate: Community interested in more information on biology.

Population Status
Local observation suggests that yellow-billed loons used to be abundant but now are less so.

Population Goal
Thriving population.

Conservation Measures
- Do not disturb nesting birds.
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.

PTARMIGAN (*Lagopus spp.*)

Rock Ptarmigan (*Lagopus mutus*) / **AKILGIK**
Willow Ptarmigan (*Lagopus lagopus*) / **NIKHAKTOK**


Parks Canada

Biology
Breed in early May, lay eggs in June. Willow ptarmigan lay 5-10 eggs, rock ptarmigan lay 6-15 eggs.

Traditional Use
Ptarmigan are a well-liked food source within the community.

Important Habitat
Willow ptarmigan use willow sorb, muskeg areas, sheltered valleys.

Wind-swept coastline in the vicinity of Ulukhaktok (Holman).

Management Plans/Agreements
None.

Recent Research
Study of contaminant levels in willow ptarmigan from Anderson River Delta and Kittigaaryuit Bay area conducted in 1989. GNWT Department of Renewable Resources, Yellowknife. Report in progress.

Numerous YTG surveys in northern Yukon for past twenty years.

Research Priority
Low.

Population Status
Varies from year to year.

Population Goal
Unspecified though community would be interested in having more around.

Conservation Measures
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.

SANDHILL CRANE (*Grus canadensis*) / TATILGAK


Parks Canada

Biology
Winters in southern U.S. to Mexico. Arrive end of April or early May before snow geese. Nest is grass mound in marsh or wet meadow. Lay 2 eggs around middle of May, hatching in mid-June. Feed on insects, lemmings, aquatic plants, grains, amphibians. Fall migration late August early September.

Important Habitat
Throughout Victoria Island.

Management Plans/Agreements
Migratory Bird Convention Act, 1994

Recent Research
Austin, J. 1997. Delineation of Sandhill Crane subspecies and their distributions. Canadian Wildlife Service.

Reed, J.R. 1988. Arctic adaptations in the breeding biology of Sandhill Cranes, *Grus canadensis*, on Banks Island, Northwest Territories. Canadian Wildlife Service.

Research Priority
Unspecified.

Population Status
Appear to be increasing.

Population Goal
Unspecified.

Conservation Measures
- Do not disturb nesting birds.
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.

PEREGRINE FALCON (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) / KILGAVIK
GYRFALCON (*Falco rusticolus*) / KILGAVIKPAK
ROUGH LEGGED HAWK (*Buteo lagopus*) / KALLAK


Richard Fyfe

Biology
Peregrine Falcon: May nest in cliffs. Lay 2-4 eggs. Feed on small to medium sized birds.

Gyrfalcon: Nest in cliffs and occasionally trees, lay 3-4 eggs. Feed on ground squirrels, ptarmigan, and occasionally hare. Populations cycle with prey availability.

Rough-legged Hawk: Nest on cliffs. Lay 2-5 eggs. Feed on lemmings, ground squirrels.

Important Habitat
Cliff edges; Prince Albert Sound

Management Plans/Agreements
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES); Peregrine Falcon - Appendix 1.

GNWT and Yukon Birds of Prey Regulations.

Recent Research
Bromley, R.G. 1987. Updated status report on the gyrfalcon, *Falco rusticolus*, in Canada. COSEWIC.

Johnstone, R.M. 1997. Update of status report on the American peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus anatum*, in Canada. COSEWIC.

Poole, K. and R. Bromley, 1985. Aspects of the ecology of the gyrfalcon in the Central Arctic, Northwest Territories. GNWT, Department of Renewable Resources File Report No. 52.

Research Priority
Moderate - Interest in ecological relationships, role in food chain.

Population Status
Sparsely distributed throughout Victoria Island.

Population Goal
Unspecified, adequate numbers at present.

Conservation Measures
- Do not export.
- Do not harass or disturb nesting birds.
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.

SNOWY OWL (*Nyctea scandiaca*) / OKPIK

TW Hall / Parks Canada

Biology
Most migrate to region in spring, however, a few may overwinter. Arrive in April, nesting mid to late May. Prefer to nest on elevated ground. Off nest in late August. Lay 5-7 eggs, some reports of 12, incubation 32 to 33 days. May feed on lemmings, birds, fishes. Variable numbers year to year. Appear to have ecological association with brant. Usually low numbers.

Traditional Use
Have been used as food in past.

Important Habitat
Widespread. Often found along the coast.

Management Plans/Agreements
None

Recent Research
Kirk, D.A. 1995. Status report on the snowy owl, *Nyctea scandiaca*, in Canada. COSEWIC.

Research Priority
Low.

Population Status
Population is very cyclical.

Population Goal
Unspecified. Adequate numbers for community needs.

Conservation Measures
- Hunt only when needed.
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.

BIRD SPECIES LIST

Approximately 50 species of birds may visit and nest on Victoria Island. Some may only rarely occur and do not routinely breed in the area. A list of birds which may occur in the area is presented below. These species are important components of the ecosystem, contribute to the quality of life in the area and are an attraction for tourists. Many of these species migrate to wintering areas outside of the planning area and Inuvialuit Settlement Region. Their conservation depends on cooperative work with people outside the region. It has been said that when a hunter sees a raven in the distance making noise and swooping down low, that game is nearby.

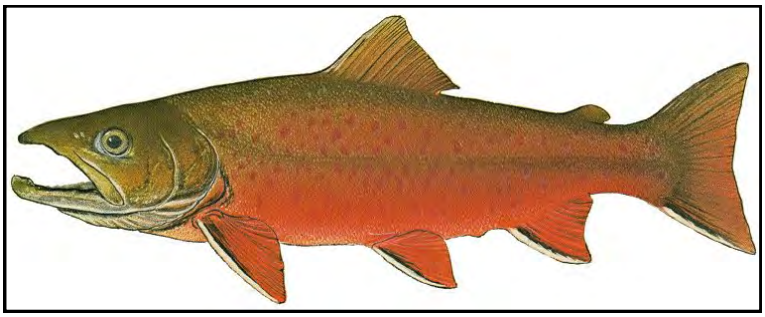
Species	Wintering Area
Arctic Tern / **Emit Kotailak**	Sub-Antarctic seas.
Baird's Sandpiper / **Taligogiak**	South America.
Black-bellied Plover / **Kelleyok**	Coastal U.S. to Southern Hemisphere.
Brant / **Negleknak**	Local concentrations on west coast of Mexico.
Buff-breasted Sandpiper /	South America, especially Argentina.
Canada Goose / **Oloagotlik**	North Mexico north to limits of open water.
Common Eider / **Amaolik**	West coast of Alaska and Aleutians.
Common Loon / **Doodlik**	East and west coast North America.
Dunlin /	West coast Canada and U.S.
Glaucous Gull / **Naoyakik**	West coast of Alaska, Canada, U.S. to southern California.
Ross' Gull /	
Gyrfalcon / **Kilgavikpak**	West coast of Alaska and northern B.C.
Horned Lark / **Kobunaobayok**	Vancouver Island, Mexico, South America.
Iceland Gull / **Naoyak**	Great Lakes and east coast to Maryland.
King Eider / **Kingalik**	Aleutians and northern west coast of North America.
Lapland Longspur / **Nahaolik**	Southern Canada to southern U.S.
Lesser Golden Plover / **Toodlik**	Mainly east of Rockies, southern South America.
Long-tailed Jaeger / **Enhongalhuk**	Migrant at sea, well off-shore, Southern Hemisphere.
Northern Pintail / **Ivugak**	Along Pacific coast, Texas, Mississippi Delta, California, Mexico.
Oldsquaw / **Ahangik**	Aleutians and west coast of North America.
Pacific Loon / **Malirik**	Along coast S.E. Alaska to N.W. Mexico.
Parasitic Jaeger / **Ehongak**	At sea from southern U.S. to Tierra del Fuego.
Pectoral Sandpiper / **Koyaomiktak**	South America.
Peregrine Falcon / **Kilgavik**	Sparingly along west coast of Canada and throughout U.S.
Pomarine Jaeger / **Ehongak**	At sea from southern U.S. to southern hemisphere.
Raven / **Tolugakyoak**	Year round in North America - widespread.
Red Knot / **Tottok**	Coast of southern U.S., Mexico, also S. Hemisphere.
Red Phalarope / **Havrak**	At sea, mainly South America, West Africa.
Red-necked Phalarope /	Coast of California south, range at sea poorly known.
Red-throated Loon / **Evitalik**	Along coast to northern Mexico and Florida.
Rock Ptarmigan / **Akilgivik**	Some withdrawal from higher to lower elevations.
Rough-legged Hawk / **Kallak**	Southern Canada to southern U.S. but rarely to Mexican
Ruddy Turnstone / **Kivik Kivik**	Coastal U.S., Hawaii.
Sabine's Gull / **Ekilgagiak**	In Pacific to Chile, local in Atlantic.
Sanderling	West coast of North America.
Sandhill Crane / **Tatilgak**	Mexico, locally in southern U.S.
Semi-palmated Sandpiper / **Higyagiak**	Mainly east of Rockies to South America.
Semipalmated Plover / **Kolik Kolik**	West coast of southern North America to South America.
Short-eared Owl	Southern U.S. to central Mexico.
Snow Bunting / **Amaolikak**	West coast and central North America, in open country.
Snow Goose / **Kangok**	California, New Mexico, northern Mexico.

Snowy Owl / **Okpik** - Cyclic winters to central U.S., Canada except Arctic.
Stilt Sandpiper / - South America.
Tundra Swan / **Kogyok** - Seaboards of eastern North America, end of Alaskan peninsula and locally throughout U.S.
Water Pipit (American) / **Koyaomiktak** - West coast of U.S., southern U.S. south to El Salvador.
White-fronted Goose - Mexico, Gulf states and occasionally north to Dakotas.
White-rumped Sandpiper / **Taligogiak** - South America.
Willow Ptarmigan / **Nikhaktok** - Resident year-round.
Yellow-billed Loon / **Doodlik** - Along coast of northwestern North America.

Note: Species in brackets have been reported or are otherwise suspected to occasionally occur on Victoria Island.

ARCTIC CHARR (*Salvelinus alpinus*) / EKALUKPIK

Biology



Spawn in August or early September, males mate with several females. In some locations, only 5-10 per cent of the population spawns annually. Females spawn every second or third year, eggs sensitive to warm temperatures. Depending on location, females may mature at different sizes. Young migrate to see after 5-7 years, usually before or at break-up. Most charr return to home stream to overwinter. Maximum size reached in about 20 years; slow growing, slow maturing. Nothing known of historical trends, studies show that populations appear to be stable and less productive than other areas in the ISR.

Traditional Use

Very important food source.

Important Habitat

Kuukyuak (Kuujjua) River (overwintering/spawning), Kuuk River/Tahiryuak Lake, Kagluk River. Reed Island (south of ISR).

Management Plans/Agreements

Has been FJMC/HTC agreement to reduce catch. Fish Lakes closed for 3 years (1993-1996).

Recent Research

- Ongoing studies of the life history, migration, genetics, reproduction, harvest rates (tagging), community-monitoring, at the Kuujjua and four Prince Albert Sound rivers (Kuuk, Kagloryuak, Nalogyoak and Kagluk).
- Radio-tagging and tracking of silver charr in Kuuk River and over-wintering in Tahiryoak Lake in 1998 and 1999.
- Study of charr and charr habitats at Fish Lake in fall of 1999.
- Monitoring of Fish Lake harvest in 1998 and 1999.

Harwood, L. 1992. Monitoring domestic harvest of arctic charr taken from the Kuujjua River (Tatik Lake) by the residents of Ulukhaktok (Holman), NWT in 1992. DFO.

Harwood, L. 1992. Enumeration of the upstream run of anadromous arctic charr at Kuujjua River, Victoria Island, NWT in 1992. DFO.

Harwood, L. 1998. Kuujjua River arctic charr studies. DFO.

Research Priority

High: The community is very interested in knowing more about the biology and movement of Arctic Charr.

Population Status

Stable.

Population Goal

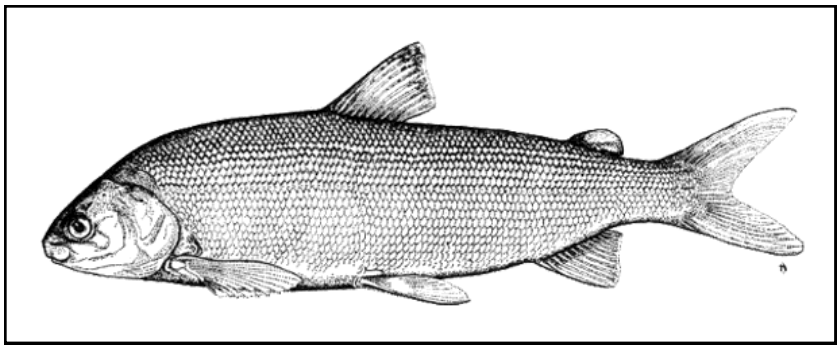
Unspecified. Maintain adequate numbers to sustain (current/ increased) harvest. Would generally like more.

Conservation Measures

- Ensure harvest is sustainable.
- Do not take more than needed.
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.

BROAD WHITEFISH (*Coregonus nasus*) / ANGNAKLIK

Biology



Distributed in fresh and brackish waters of arctic drainages of northwestern North America and northern Eurasia, south to approximately the 60th parallel. Spawn mainly over gravel areas in rivers in October or November. Downstream migration of post-spawning fish may occur gradually over the winter. May mature at approximately seven years of age. More frequently encountered in rivers than lakes, although distinct anadromous and non-migratory lake dwelling stocks are known from the Mackenzie River basin. Often found in coastal areas of the Beaufort Sea. Feed on aquatic insects, small molluscs and crustaceans. It is a deep-bodied fish with a blunt snout and short head. Average length is near 45 cm (18 in.).

Important Habitat

Tahikyoak Lake (south), Tahikgoak Lake (east), Tahikyoak Kivalik Kaglokyuak River, Kuukyuak River.

Management Plans/Agreements

Broad whitefish will be the second species for an Integrated Fisheries Management Plan for this area. Discussions will begin in 2001.

Recent Research

None.

Research Priority

Unspecified.

Population Status

Uncommon.

Population Goal

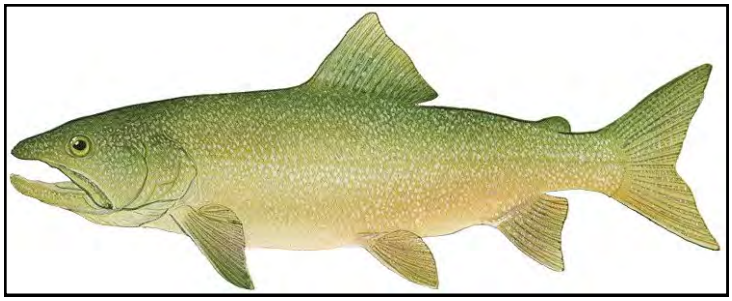
Unspecified.

Conservation Measures

- Only harvest what is needed.
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.

LAKE TROUT (*Salvelinus namaycush*) / EHOHOK

Biology



Lake trout are most common in large, deep lakes, but are occasionally captured in large rivers or brackish (salty) water. Lake trout are slow growing, fall spawning fish (early-September) that, unlike salmon and other charr, do not build redds for their eggs. Spawning rarely occurs in rivers, but typically occurs over the shoals of lakes or along the shore of windswept islands. Spawning takes place over clean, rocky lake bottoms, most often at night. Eggs hatch early in the following spring. Lake trout are long-lived and the largest of the local charrs and may reach weights of over 20 kg (44 lb). Sexual maturity is reached at different ages in different areas, but in many populations, spawning may not take place until fish reach 13-16 years. Spawning by individual fish likely occurs only every second or third year. In most areas, lake trout feed on cisco, smelt, sticklebacks and sculpins, but in some lakes they may feed mainly on plankton and crustaceans. Lake trout are distinguished from other charr and salmon by their deeply forked tail and light-coloured spots. Lake trout are very sensitive to ecological disturbances.

Important Habitat

Omingmakyok Bay, Ugirut Lake, Okpilik Lake, Kiyuktugak River, Kiyuktaluak River; common in most deep freshwater lakes on Victoria Island.

Management Plans/Agreements

None. HTC/FJMC ban any fishing in Fish Lake for 3 years (1993-1996).

Recent Research

None.

Research Prority

High. Community is interested in fishery information about local lakes which will allow management of subsistence harvests. Fish population appears to have declined in Fish Lake and some other lakes near Ulukhaktok (Holman).

Population Status

Community would like to see fish population increased in Fish Lake and other local lakes.

Population Goal

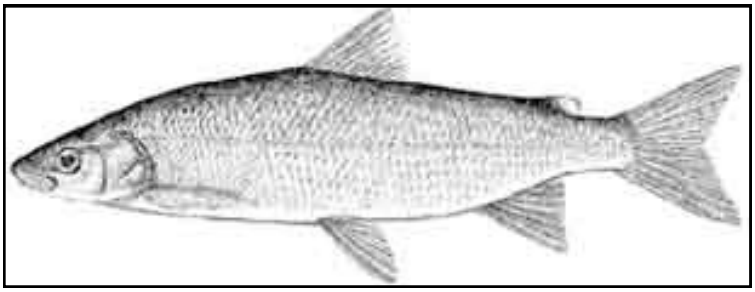
Unspecified. Maintain adequate population to support current harvest.

Conservation Measures

- Where commercial fishing is undertaken mesh size should be no smaller than 14 cm (5.5 in.).
- Ensure harvest is sustainable.
- Do not take more than is needed.
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.

LAKE WHITEFISH / CROOKED BACKS (*Coregonus clupeaformis*) / KAPIHILIK

Biology



Lake whitefish are also called “crooked back” or “humpback whitefish” in this area. They are widely distributed across Canada as far south as the Great Lakes in large rivers and lakes. Lake whitefish in the Mackenzie Delta tend to have softer flesh and more parasites than broad whitefish and are thus less sought after by area fishermen. Lake whitefish spawn in late September or early October in this area and individual fish may spawn only every second or third year. Lake dwelling and anadromous fish can often by distinguished by differences in colour and physical characters. Feed on aquatic insects, molluscs, amphipods and a variety of small fish and fish eggs. They reach a maximum weight of approximately 13kg (29 lb) and can live for at least 16 years. Most lake whitefish captured in area fisheries range from 6-10 years.

Important Habitat

Tahikyoak Lake (south), Tahikgoak Lake (east), Tahikyoak Kivalik Kaglokyuak River, Kuukyuak River.

Management Plans/Agreements

None.

Recent Research

None.

Research Priority

Unspecified.

Population Status

Uncommon.

Population Goal

Unspecified.

Conservation Measures

- Only harvest what is needed.
- Identify and protect important habitats from disruptive land uses.

FJMC / DFO

FISH SPECIES LIST

Many species of fish occur within the freshwater and marine environments of the western Arctic. Most lakes and rivers support fish populations. A partial list of those species that reside in the Victoria Island region is presented below. It is recognized that these species may be important components of the food chain on which other species (e.g. arctic charr, seals, polar bear) depend. As with other species, protection should be given to important habitats or ecological relationship where these become known.

Marine Species

Arctic Cod (*Boreogadus saida*) / **Ogak**
Blue Herring (*Clupea pallasi*) / **Pikoaktitak**
Capelin (*Mallotus villosus*) / **Anmagiak**
Fourhorn Sculpin, Deepwater Sculpin or Devil Fish (*Myoxocephalus quadricornis*) / **Kanayogak**
Greenland Cod (*Gadus ogac*) / **Ogak**
Saffron Cod (*(Elegiums navaga*) / **Ogak**
Sand Lance (*Amodytes sp.*)
Starry Flounder (*Platichthys stellatus*) / **Natangnak** / Site Number - 34
Tom Cod (*Microgadus proximus*) / **Ogak**

Freshwater

Arctic Charr (land locked) (*Salvelinus alpinus*) / **Ekalukpik**
Arctic Cisco (*Coregonus autumnalis*) / **Angmagiak**
Broad Whitefish (*Coregonus nasus*) / **Angnaklin**
Lake Trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*) / **Ehohok**
Lake Whitefish (*Coregonus clupeaformis*) / **Kapihilik**
Least Cisco or Big-eyed Herring (*Coregonus sardinella*)[1] / **Angmagiak**
Nine-spine Stickleback (*Pungitius pungitius)*

1. These fish spend part of their life in salt water and part in fresh water. This lifestyle is called "anadromous".

Note: Capelin or "Angmagiak" harvesting has been a traditional activity in Ulukhaktok (Holman) for many years. They are a valued food fish.

MARINE INVERTEBRATES

The coastal waters of Victoria Island around Ulukhaktok (Holman) support a great variety of marine invertebrates that are viewed as very important components of the environment. These include sea urchins ("Itkoyak"), spider crabs ("Pudjogiak"), Krill ("Kinguk"), Starfish ("Ublugioyak"), jellyfish ("Novalhik"), clams ("Ovilok") and mussels. Site Numbers 31 and 32 (see Section 4.1) have been identified as having particularly high diversity of marine invertebrates.

Conservation Measures

- Identify and protect important habitat from disruptive land uses (including offshore activities).
- Ensure any future harvesting does not significantly interfere with other components of marine ecosystem.
- Management of resources should be done on the basis of a community endorsed management plan. Priority should be given to shellfish in Walker Bay.

INSECTS / KUPILGUT

A number of terrestrial and aquatic insects and other invertebrates occur on Victoria Island. It is recognized that these species may form an important part of the food chain on which other animals depend and may perform important functions, such as flower pollination and the breakdown of organic matter. Some species such as bees (Egotak), mosquitoes also have a significant effect on the behaviour and habitat use patterns of by other animals (e.g. caribou) while others, such as butterflies may be a potential tourist attraction. Certain species of insect are only found in northern regions, for example, four species of pardosid wolf spider have ranges largely restricted to the Arctic Coast and Archipelago. The community recognizes that the unregulated collection of certain rare insects can be a problem.

Key Habitats

None identified.

Conservation Measures

- Protect important habitats and ecological relationships (as appropriate) where these become known.
- Become more familiar with the insect life of the region.

A story has been told of how, many years ago, a spider saved a person who was being chased by bad people. Having no trees or rocks to hide behind, the person took shelter in a shallow hole in the ground. A spider, seeing the person was sure to be discovered, hid the person with a silken spider web. From that day on spiders were never harmed.

A local legend also exists with respect to bees. It has been said that bees have a special life force or healing power which they will sometimes share with humans. Morris Nigiyok of Ulukhaktok (Holman) recalls being told this story by his parents and also seeing his sister apparently made healthy when a bee came into their tent and suddenly died. Prior to that event, Morris's sister had had long term heart problems but apparently was healthy from that day on.

Parks Canada

PLANTS OF VICTORIA ISLAND

A large number of plant (**nauriat**) species occur on Victoria Island. The flora of the area may include over 248 species of vascular plants, at least 63 mosses, 68 lichen, 6 species of liverwort and 3 species of fern. Plants provide an essential component of the ecosystem on which all animals depend. They provide wildlife with food such as the lichen or "Akeagonak" eaten by caribou in fall, and shelter for wildlife, influence water quality, provide food for humans and make a valued contribution to the overall appearance of the land. The picking of berries (**ahiat**) is an important summer activity.

Recent Research

Aiken, S. 2000. Flora of the Canadian Archipelago. Canadian Museum of Nature.

O'Brien, D. 2000. Measuring Tundra Productivity and Vegetation Structuring Using Satellite Imagery. University of Manitoba.

Research Priority

Community would like to know more about dietary value and medical composition of locally harvested plants. Community also interested in edibility of local mushrooms.

Conservation Measures

- Protect important habitats and ecological relationships when these become known.
- Commercial harvesting of plants would only be acceptable when the ecological importance of the plant was known and the HTC and WMAC had provided approval.

A partial list of plants which have been or may be found in the area is provided below. Not included are the many species of moss, lichen and liverwort referred to above. Plants used for food or other purposes by the Inuit are marked with an asterisk (*). Those which are considered rare are marked with a "+" sign. Where an asterisk is in brackets, there is uncertainty about the plant's identification.

PLANT SPECIES LIST

Agropyron boreale subsp. *boreale*
A. b. subsp. *hyperarcticum*
Alopecurus alpinus subsp. *alpinus*
Androsace chamaejasme subsp. *Lehmanniana*
A. septentrionalis
Anemone parviflora
A. Richardsonii
Antennaria Friesiana subsp. *compacta*
Arabis arenicola
Arctagrostis latifolia var. *latifolia*
Arctophila fulva
Arctostaphylos alpina (Black bearberry/ **Kablak** - food)*
A. rubra (Bearberry / **Kablak** - food)*
Armeria maritima subsp. *arctica*
Armeria maritima subsp. *arctica*
Arnica alpina subsp. *angustifolia*
A. a. subsp. *attenuata*
Artemesic borealis
A. furcata
A. Tilesii subsp. *Tilesii* (Wormwood -medicine)*
Aster yukonensis
Astragalus aboriginum
A. alpinus subsp. *alpinus*
A. alpinus subsp. *arcticus*
Betula glandulosa
B. nana subsp. *exilis* (Dwarf Arctic Birch - food)*
Braya humilis subsp. *arctica*
B. purpurascens
Bromus Pumpellianus var. arcticus
Calamagrostis neglecta
C. purpurascens subsp. *purpurascens*
Caltha palustris subsp. *arctica* (Marsh marigold - food)*
Campanula uniflora
Cardamine bellidifolia
C. hyperborea
C. pratensis subsp. *angustifolia*
Carex amblyorhyncha
C. aquatilis subsp. *stans*
C. atrofusca
C. bicolor
C. Bigelowii
C. capillaris
C. chordorrhiza
C. glacialis
C. glareosa subsp. *glareosa*
C. lugens
C. maritima
C. membranacea
C. misandra
C. nardina
C. Oederi subsp. *viridula*
C. petricosa
C. rariflora (var. *androgyra considered rare*)+
C. rupestris
C. saxatilis subsp. *laxa*
C. scirpoidea
C. subspathacea
C. ursina
C. vaginata
C. Williamsii
Cassiope tetragona subsp. *tetragona* (White Arctic Heather / **Eghotik** or **Keghok** - fire)*
Castilleja elegans
Cerastium Beeringianum var. *grandiflorum*
C. Regelii
Chrysanthemum arcticum subsp. *polare*
C. integrifolium
Chrysosplenium tetrandrum
Cochlearia officinalis subsp. *arctica*
Colpodium Vahlianum
Crepis nana var. *nana*
Cystopteris fragilis subsp. *Dickieana*
C. f. subsp. *fragilis*
Deschampsia brevifolia
D. c. subsp. *orientalis*
D. pumila
Draba alpina
D. cinerea
D. hirta
D. lactea
D. macrocarpa
D. micropetala
D. nivalis
D. subcapitata
Descurainia sophioides
Diapensia lapponica
Draba alpina
D. caesia
D. cinerea
D. hirta
D. macrocarpa
Dryas integrifolia subsp. *integrifolia*
Dryopteris fragrans
Dupontia Fischeri subsp. *Fischeri*
D. F. subsp. *psilosantha*
Elymus arenarius subsp. *mollis* var. *mollis* / **Evik**
E. a. subsp. *mollis* var. villosissimus
Empetrum nigrum subsp. *hermaphroditum* (Crowberry/**Paungat** - food, fuel)(*)
Epilobium davuricum
E. latifolium (River beauty, willowherd - food)*
Equisetum arvense (Horsetail - food, medicine)*
E. scirpoides
E. variegatum subsp. *variegatum*
Erigeron compositus
E. eriocephalus
E. grandiflorus subsp. *grandiflorus*
E. humilis
Eriophorum angustifolium subsp. *triste* (Lettergrass / **Kangoyak** - food, weaving)*
E. callitrix / **Kangoyak**
E. Scheuchzeri var. *Scheuchzeri* / **Kangoyak**
E. russeolum var. *albidum* / **Kangoyak**
E. vaginatum subsp. *spissum* / **Kangoyak**
Erysimum Pallasii
Eutrema Edwardsii
Festuca baffinensis
F. brachyphylla
F. rubra
Gentiana propinqua subsp. *arctophila*
G. p. subsp. *propinqua*
Geum rossii
Halimolobus mollis
Hedysarum alpinum subsp. *americanum* (Licorice root, Eskimo potato, **Masu** - food)*
H. Mackenzii

Plant Species List (cont'd)

Hierchloe alpina
H. odorata
H. pauciflora
Hippuris tetraphylla
H. vulgaris (Mare's tail - food)*
Honckenya peploides (Seabeach sandwort - food)*
Juncus biglumis
J. castaneus subsp. *castaneus*
J. triglumis subsp. *albescens*
J. triglumis subsp. *triglumis*
Kobresia myosuroides
K. sibirica
K. simpliciuscula
Lathyrus maritimus subsp. *pubescens*
Ledum palustre subsp. *decumbens*
Lesquerella arctica
Linum perenne subsp. *Lewisii*
Loiseleuria procumbens
Lomatogonium rotatum
Lupinus arcticus
Luzula arctica
L. confusa
L. Wahlenbergii subsp. *Wahlenbergii*
Lycopodium selago subsp. *appressum*
L. s. subsp. *selago*
Melandrium affine
M. apetalum subsp. *articum*
M. taimyrense
M. triflorum
Mertensia Dromondii
M. maritima subsp. *maritima*
Minuartia biflora
M. Rossii
M. rubella
Montia fontana subsp. *fontana*
Oxyria digyna (Mountain sorrel / **Kongolik** - food, medicine)*
Oxytropis arctica
O. campestris subsp. *gracilis*
O. Maydelliana
O. nigrescens subsp. *arctobia*
Papaver lapponicum subsp. *occidentale*
Parrya nudicaulis subsp. nudicaulus
Pedicularis capitata
P. Kanei subsp. *Kanei* (Wooly Lousewort - food)*
P. Langsdorffii subsp. *arctica* (Lousewort - food)(*)
P. sudetica subsp. albolabiata
Petasites frigidus (Sweet Coltsfoot - food)*
Phippsia algida
Phlox sibirica subsp. *Richardsonii*
Platanthera hyperborea
P. obtusata
Poa abbreviata
P. alpigena
P. arctica subsp. *arctica*
P.a. subsp. *caespitans*
P. glauca
Polemonium acutiflorum
P. boreale subsp. *boreale*
Pleuropogon Sabinei
Polygonum viviparum(Eskimo rhubarb / **Qauga** - food)*
Potentilla Egedii subsp. *Egedii*
P. Hookeriana subsp. *Chamissonis*
P. H. subsp. *Hookeriana* var. *Hookeriana*
P. hyparctica
P. pulchella
P. rubricaulis
P. Vahliana
Primula stricta
Puccinellia Andersonii+
P. angustata
P. Langeana
P. phryganodes
P. vaginata
Pyrola grandiflora
P. secunda subsp. *obtusata*
Ranunculus confervoides
R. cymbalaria
R. Gmelini subsp. *Gmelini*
R. hyperboreus
R. nivalis
R. pedatifidus subsp. *affinis*
R. pygmaeus subsp. *pygmaeus*
R. p. subsp. *Sabinei*
R. sulphureus var. sulphureus
Rhododendron lapponicum
Rumex arcticus (Arctic Dock - food)*
Sagina intermedia
Salix alaxensis subsp. *alaxensis* (Alaska willow - food, additive to chewing tobacco)* (all willows referred to as "**Olaoyak**")
S. arctica subsp. arctica
S. arctophila

+ Listed as rare vascular plants in: Argus, G.W. and K.M. Pryer 1990 Rare Vascular Plants in Canada. Canadian Museum of Nature.
* Locally used food or medicine plant.

Source: Hulten, E., 1968. Flora of Alaska and Neighboring Territories. A Manual of the Vascular Plants. Stanford University Press. Stanford, California.
Argus G.W. and K. Pryer, 1990. Rare Vascular Plants in Canada. Canadian Museum of Nature. Ottawa.

6.5 PRIORITIES FOR BIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RESEARCH

The tasks which follow describe Ulukhaktok (Holman)'s current priorities for biological monitoring and research. These tasks are felt to be important for local resource management and will assist with the successful implementation of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. Research on other topics of interest described in this plan or brought forward by others is also seen to potentially be of value. These additional projects will also be welcomed depending on the nature and perceived value of the project, progress in priority areas, requirements for project funding, and overall Inuvialuit benefit.

Wildlife

Caribou
Systematic surveys and population estimates; identification of calving areas; identification of important forage species and feeding areas; information on what factors govern local caribou movements.

Muskoxen
Systematic surveys and population estimates; disease monitoring and related ecology.

Eider Duck
Systematic surveys and population estimates; information on factors governing the seasonal distribution and abundance of eiders.

Fisheries

Arctic Charr
Identification and assessment of other charr stocks, with first priority on Boot Inlet and Walker Bay areas; ongoing studies and management of Kuukyuak (Kuujjua) River stock.

Deepwater Fisheries
Identification and assessment of other marine fishery resources, e.g. shrimp, crabs, arctic cod, etc.

Ecosystem

Ecological Land Classification
Focus on inland and coastal zone (including aquatic and terrestrial components). Priority coastal zone areas are Deans Dundas Bay and Safety Channel areas.

Contaminants Monitoring
Community supports the ongoing monitoring of contaminants in the ecosystem.

HARVEST SEASONS IN THE ULUKHAKTOK (HOLMAN)

Jan 1-15	Jan 15-31	Feb 1-15	Feb 15-28	Mar 1-15	Mar 15-31	Apr 1-15	Apr 15-30	May 1-15	May 15-31	Jun 1-15	Jun 15-30
furbearers	furbearers	furbearers	furbearers	furbearers	furbearers						seal
muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox
	polar bear	polar bear	polar bear	polar bear	polar bear	polar bear	polar bear	polar bear	polar bear		
				fish	fish	fish	fish	fish	fish	fish	fish
									birds	birds	birds

Jul 1-15	Jul 15-31	Aug 1-15	Aug 15-31	Sep 1-15	Sep 15-30	Oct 1-15	Oct 15-31	Nov 1-15	Nov 15-30	Dec 1-15	Dec 15-31
seal	seal	seal	seal	seal	seal			furbearers	furbearers	furbearers	furbearers
muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox	muskox
fish	fish	fish	fish	fish	fish	fish	fish	fish	fish		
caribou	caribou	caribou	caribou			caribou	caribou	caribou	caribou		
birds	birds	birds	birds	birds	birds						

APPENDIX A

PRINCIPLES OF WILDLIFE HARVESTING AND MANAGEMENT FROM THE INUVIALUIT FINAL AGREEMENT

1. A basic goal of the Inuvialuit Land Rights Settlement is to protect and preserve the Arctic wildlife, environment and biological productivity through the application of conservation principles and practices.

2. In order to achieve effective protection of the ecosystems in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region, there should be an integrated wildlife and land management regime, to be attained through various means, including the coordination of legislative authorities.

3. It is recognized that in the future it may be desirable to apply special protective measures under laws, from time to time in force, to lands determined to be important from the standpoint of wildlife, research or harvesting. The appropriate ministers shall consult with the Inuvialuit Game Council from time to time on the application of such legislation.

4. It is recognized that one of the means of protecting and preserving the Arctic wildlife, environment and biological productivity is to ensure the effective integration of the Inuvialuit into all bodies, functions and decisions pertaining to wildlife management and land management in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.

5. The relevant knowledge and experience of both the Inuvialuit and the scientific communities should be employed in order to achieve conservation.

APPENDIX B

GOALS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE INUVIALUIT RENEWABLE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN

GOALS

1. **Conserve Resource Base**. To conserve arctic animals and plants and their associated ecosystems within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.

2. **Integrated Management**. To provide for integrated renewable resource and land management.

3. **Co-operation**. To co-operatively manage shared resources.

4. **Enhance Understanding**. To enhance understanding and appreciation of arctic ecosystems.

PRINCIPLES

1. **Diversity**. Maintaining the great variety of animals and plants will help ensure the stability and productivity of the arctic ecosystem.

2. **Productivity & Culture**. Maintenance of productive arctic ecosystems is essential for the survival of Inuvialuit cultural values, social systems, local economy and sense of well being.

3. **Communication and Co-operation**. Long term protection of ecosystems can best be achieved through active communication and co-operation of all parties concerned, including the combination of renewable resource and land management activities.

4. **Future Options**. Maintenance of the renewable resource base and its enhancement, where appropriate, will maximize Inuvialuit future options.

5. **Protection**. Special conservation measures, including new legislation, may be necessary from time to time, to protect the renewable resource base.

6. **Population Management**. Management of fish and wildlife resources as discrete populations, where these can be identified is essential to their conservation.

7. **Habitat**. Careful management of habitat is vital to the maintenance of abundant fish and wildlife populations.

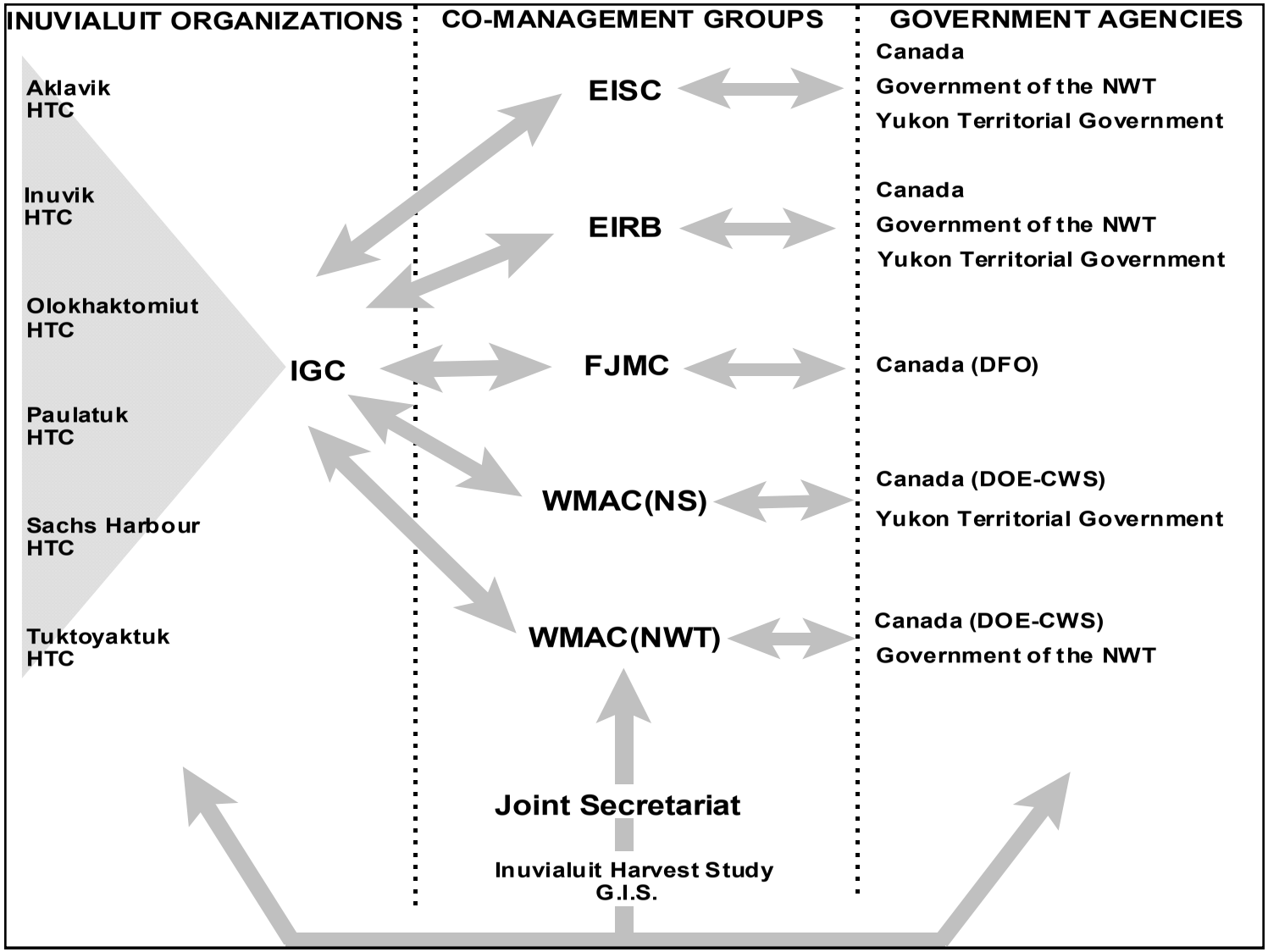
8. **Resource Use**. Subsistence and recreational use of well managed renewable resources is desirable and consistent with their conservation.

9. **Participation**. Participation of the Inuvialuit in renewable resource and land management is essential for the conservation of Arctic plants and animals and the habitats on which they depend.

10. **Indigenous Knowledge**. Inuvialuit knowledge and experience are essential elements in the proper management of renewable resources in the Settlement Region.

APPENDIX C

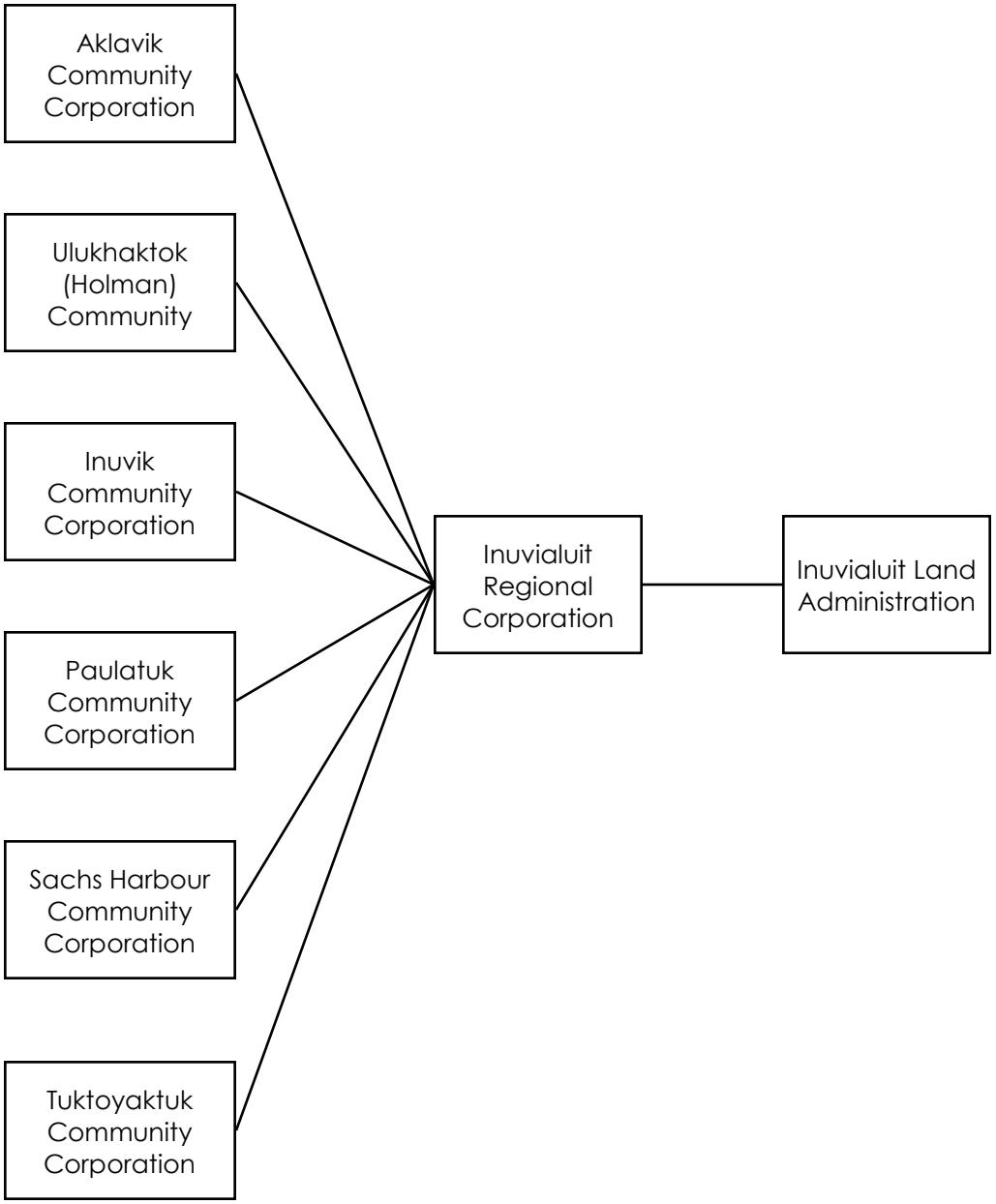
ORGANIZATION CHART FOR RENEWABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT UNDER THE INUVIALUIT FINAL AGREEMENT



* Arrows represent the flow of information between organizations

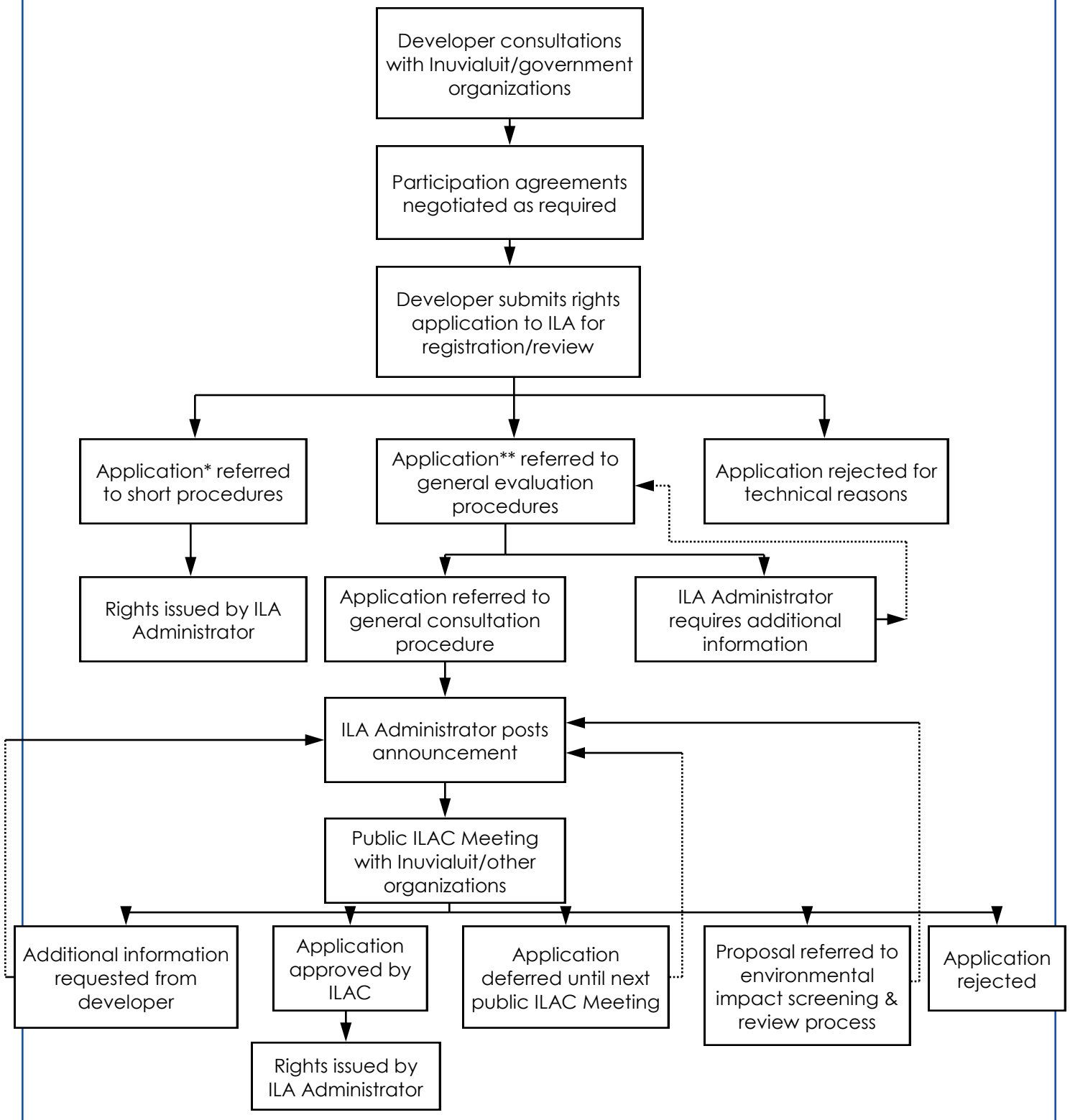
APPENDIX D

ORGANIZATION CHART FOR PRIVATE LAND MANAGEMENT UNDER THE INUVIALUIT FINAL AGREEMENT



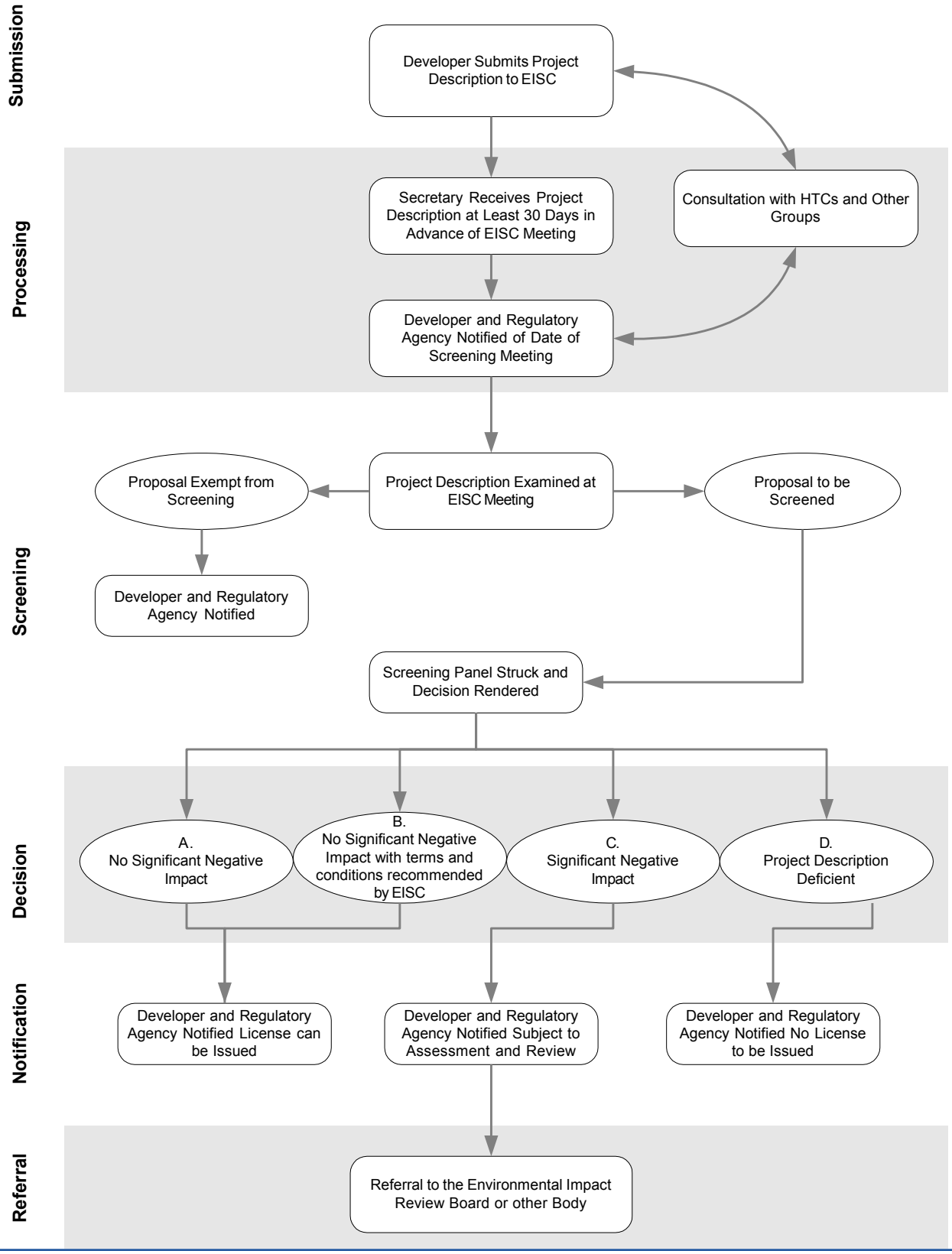
APPENDIX E

INUVIALUIT LAND ADMINISTRATION APPLICATION REVIEW PROCESS



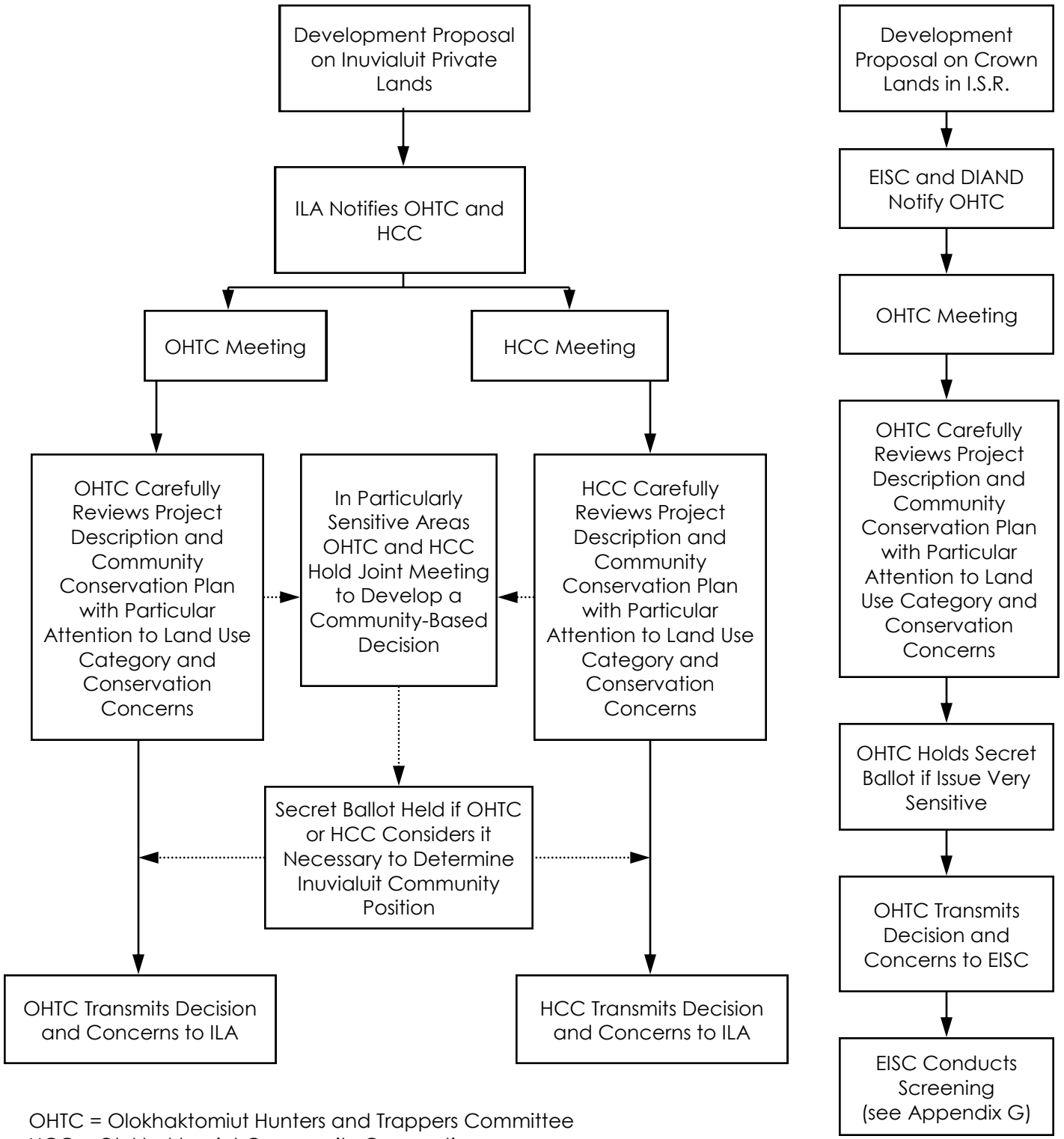
APPENDIX F

INUVIALUIT SETTLEMENT REGION ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT SCREENING AND REVIEW PROCESS



APPENDIX G

ULUKHAKTOK (HOLMAN) LAND USE DECISION PROCESS



OHTC = Olokhaktomiut Hunters and Trappers Committee
HCC = Olokhaktomiut Community Corporation
ISR = Inuvialuit Settlement Region
EISC = Environmental Impact Screening Committee
DIAND = Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

APPENDIX H

CONDUCT OF OPERATIONS

Section 19. From Inuvialuit Land Administration Manual of Rules and Procedures

19(1) Activities Prohibited on Inuvialuit Land
19(2) Excavation
19(3) Water Crossings
19(4) Clearing of Lines, Trails or Rights of Way
19(5) Survey Monuments
19(7) Contingency Plans
19(8) Pingos
19(9) Archaeological Sites
19(10) Campsites
19(11) Sewage
19(12) Restoration of an Area
19(13) Removal of Buildings and Equipment
19(16) Emergencies
19(17) Display of Rights
19(18) Staking
19(19) Cutting of Trees
19(20) Availability of Rules and Procedures

CONDUCT OF OPERATIONS

ACTIVITIES PROHIBITED ON INUVIALUIT LAND

19(1) No Holder shall, unless expressly authorized in his Right or in writing by the Administrator or Inspector:

(a) conduct an operation within 30 m (98 ft.) of a known monument or a known or suspected archaeological site or burial ground;

(b) when excavating Inuvialuit Land within 100 m (328 ft.) of any stream excavate at a point that is below the normal high water mark of that stream, except for buried pipelines;

(c) deposit on the bed or on the ice of any waterbody any excavated material; or

(d) when placing a fuel or supply cache within 100 m (328 ft.) or any stream or waterbody, place the fuel or supply cache below the normal high water mark of that stream or waterbody;

EXCAVATION

19(2) Subject to the terms and conditions of his Right or the express written authority of an Inspector, every Holder, other than the Holder of a Quarry Licence, Quarry Concession or Concession, shall replace all materials removed by him in the course of excavating, other than rock trenching, and shall level and compact the area of excavation, except for backfill over buried pipelines and sumps.

WATER CROSSINGS

19(3) Subject to the terms and conditions of his Right or the express written authority of an Inspector, every Holder shall:

(a) remove any material or debris deposited in any stream or waterbody in the course of an operation, whether for the purpose of constructing a crossing or otherwise, and

(b) restore the channel and bed of the stream or waterbody to their original alignment and cross-section, prior to the completion of the operations or prior to the commencement of spring break-up, whichever occurs first.

CLEARING OF LINES, TRAILS OR RIGHTS OF WAY

19(4) Unless expressly authorized in a Right, no Holder shall:

(a) clear a new line, trail or right-of-way where there is an existing line, trail or right-of-way that can be used;

(b) clear a line, trail, or right-of-way wider than 10 m (33 ft.); or,

(c) while clearing a line, trail or right-of-way, leave leaners or debris in standing timber.

19(5) Where, in the opinion of an Inspector, serious erosion may result from an operation, the Holder shall adopt such measures to control erosion as may be required by the Inspector.

SURVEY MONUMENTS

19(6) Where a boundary, geodetic or topographic monument is damaged, destroyed, moved or altered in the course of an operation, the Holder shall, in accordance with these Rules and laws generally applicable:

(a) report the fact immediately to the Administrator and respective authorities, and pay the costs of:
  (i) investigating such damage, destruction, movement or alteration, and
  (ii) restoring or re-establishing the monument to its original condition or its original place; or
(b) cause the monument to be restored or re-established at his own expense.

CONTINGENCY PLANS

19(7) Holders of a Land Use Permit Class A, Commercial Lease Class 1, Well-Site Lease, Public Lease, Quarry Concession, Concession, Reconnaissance Permit, or Right of Way shall submit to the Administrator and, from time to time, update comprehensive contingency plans to cope with possible major accidents, disasters or catastrophic events during the operations.

PINGOS

19(8) No vehicle shall have access to any Pingo, including a zone of 100 meters (328 ft.) surrounding such Pingo.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

19(9) Where in the course of an operation, a suspected archaeological site or burial ground is unearthed or otherwise discovered, the Holder shall immediately:
(a) suspend the operation on the site; and
(b) notify the Administrator or an Inspector of the location of the site and the nature of any unearthed materials, structures or artifacts.

CAMPSITES

19(10) Subject to the terms and conditions of the Right, every Holder shall dispose of all garbage, waste and debris from any campsite used in connection with an operation by removal, burning or burial or by such other method as may be directed by an Inspector.

SEWAGE

19(11) Sanitary sewage produced in connection with operations, shall be disposed of in accordance with the Public Health Ordinance of the Northwest Territories and any regulations made under the

applicable Ordinance, or as stipulated by the Administrator.

RESTORATION OF AN AREA

19(12) Subject to the terms and conditions of the Right, every Holder shall, after completion of the operations, restore the area as nearly as possible to the same conditions as it was prior to the commencement of the operations.

REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

19(13) Subject to subsections 19(14) and 19(15) hereof, every Holder shall, on completion of the operation, remove all buildings, machinery, equipment, materials and fuel drums or other storage containers used in connection with the operations.

19(14) A Holder may, with the prior written approval of the Administrator, leave on Inuvialuit Lands such buildings, equipment, machinery and materials as the permittee deems may be required for future operations or other operations in the area, but any equipment, machinery or materials so left shall be stored in a manner, at a location and for a duration approved by the Administrator, and apply for the reduction of the Land Occupancy Rent as provided for in subsection 17(14) hereof. Where applicable, the Holder may also make an Application for the reclassification of his Right.

19(15) Subject to any applicable mining legislation on 7(1)(b) Lands, a Holder may, without the prior approval of the Administrator, leave diamond drill cores at a drill site on Inuvialuit Lands.

EMERGENCIES

19(16) Any person may, in an emergency that threatens life, property or the natural environment, carry out such operations as he deems necessary to cope with the emergency, whether or not the operation is carried out in accordance with these Rules or any Right that he may have and such person shall immediately thereafter send a written report to the Administrator describing the duration, nature and extent of the emergency operation.

DISPLAY OF RIGHTS

19(17) Every Holder engaged in a work or undertaking authorized by a Right shall display:

(a) an exact copy of the Right, including the conditions thereof, in a prominent place of the operations; and
(b) the ILA number assigned to the Right on such articles and equipment, in such a manner and at such places as the Administrator may require.

STAKING

19(18) A person who desires to obtain a Quarry Concession, Coal Concession or Mineral Concession, shall stake such lands in the following manner:

(a) the area shall not exceed the maximum area permitted by these Rules and the length of any areas shall not exceed twice its width;

(b) the area shall be rectangular in form except where a boundary of a previously staked tract is adopted as common to both areas;

(c) the land shall be marked by the applicant with posts firmly fixed in the ground, one at each corner; alternatively, rock cairns may be used in lieu of posts;

(d) each post shall be at least 25 sq. cm (4 sq. in.) and when firmly planted shall not be less than 1.25 m (4 ft.) above the ground;

(e) each post shall bear markings showing the number of the post, the name of the applicant, the date of the staking and the kind of materials which it is desired to remove;

(f) when rock cairns are used they shall be well constructed and shall not be less than two feet high and two feet in diameter at the base and a metal container shall be built into the cairn, and a notice bearing the number of the cairn, name of the applicant, the date of the staking and the kind of material which it is desired to remove shall be placed therein;

(g) in a timbered area the lines between the posts shall be clearly marked; and in treeless areas mounds of earth or rock not less than 6 m (2 ft.) high and 6 m (2 ft.) in diameter at the base may be used to mark the lines between the cairns;

(h) the applicant shall post a written or printed notice on a post or in a cairn setting out his intention to apply for a Quarry Concession within the time prescribed by these Rules; or

(i) if two or more persons apply for the same area, the person who first staked the area in accordance with these Rules shall be entitled to priority in respect to the issuance of a Quarry Concession.

CUTTING OF TREES

19(19) Holders shall only cut trees where there is no reasonable alternative than cutting trees for the creation of seismic lines, Right-of-Ways, or areas necessary for work camps or buildings. Otherwise, Holders shall under no circumstances cut trees unless specifically authorized in writing by the Administrator.