TABLE OF CONTENTS

Map 1. Nunavut's 65 Water Management Areas

LEGEND
- Rivers and Lakes
- Water Management Areas
- ▲ Communities
- Regional Boundaries
- Nunavut Boundaries

Water Management Areas

#	Name	#	Name	#	Name	#	Name
1	Seal Watershed	17	Northern Southampton Island Watershed	33	Rasmussen Watershed- Larsen Sound Watershed	49	Southwestern Baffin Bay Watershed
2	Thlewiaza Watershed	18	Repulse Bay Watershed	34	Gulf of Boothia Watershed	50	Northwestern Davis Strait Watershed
3	Geillni Watershed	19	Barrow Watershed	35	Northwestern Victoria Island Watershed	51	Northern Cumberland Sound Watershed
4	Tha-anne Watershed	20	Kingora Watershed	36	Hadley Bay Watershed	52	Southern Cumberland Sound Watershed
5	Thelon Watershed	21	Gifford Watershed	37	Eastern Victoria Island Watershed	53	Frobisher Bay Watershed
6	Dubawnt Watershed	22	MacDonald Watershed	38	Southern Victoria Island Watershed	54	Melville Island Watershed
7	Kazan Watershed	23	Prince Charles Island Watershed	39	Prince-Albert Sound Watershed	55	Bathurst and Cornwallis Islands Watershed
8	Baker Lake Watershed	24	Koukdjuak Watershed	40	Minto Inlet Watershed	56	Western Devon Island Watershed
9	Quoich Watershed	25	Aukpar Watershed	41	King William Island Watershed	57	Eastern Devon Island Watershed
10	Chesterfield Inlet Watershed	26	Great Bear Lake	42	Western Prince of Wales Island Watershed	58	Sverdrup Islands Watershed
11	Maguse Watershed	27	Amundsen Gulf Watershed	43	Eastern Prince of Wales Island Watershed	59	Nansen Sound and Eureka Sounds Watershed
12	Ferguson Watershed	28	Coppermine Watershed	44	Western Somerset Island Watershed	60	Greely Fiord Watershed
13	Wilson Watershed	29	Coronation Gulf Watershed	45	Eastern Somerset Island Watershed	61	Arctic Ocean and Lincoln Sea Watershed
14	Lorillard Watershed	30	Queen Maud Gulf Watershed	46	Western Brodeur Peninsula Watershed	62	Northeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed
15	Wager Bay Watershed	31	Back Watershed	47	Admiralty Inlet Watershed	63	Southeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed
16	Hudson Bay Islands Watersheds (All Islands HB+7B)	32	Back-Hayes (NU) Watershed	48	Eclipse Sound Watershed	64	Southern Ellesmere Island Watershed
						65	Hudson Strait Watershed (North and West) (All Islands - Qc)

NUNAVUT WATERSHEDS - DESCRIPTIONS

1 – Seal Watershed
GENERAL

The Seal Watershed contains the entire Seal River watershed from its sources in Manitoba and Nunavut to its mouth at 59°04'19"N 94°47'°56"W where it flows into Hudson Bay. The Watershed is almost entirely within Manitoba, with just a small portion (approximately 2%) located within Nunavut. The portion in Nunavut is the drainage into Baralzon Lake (which straddles the Nunavut-Manitoba border) and which drains South through a series of lakes via the Wolverine River, a tributary to the Seal River.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Seal Watershed boundary in Nunavut starts at the Nunavut-Manitoba border at 60°00'00"N 97°54'30"W and follows the border due West to 60°00'00"N 98°39'30"W (crossing Baralzon Lake);

thence the boundary follows the height of land for a short distance in a circular northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Seal and Thlewiaza Watersheds) back to the border at 60°00'00"N 98°40'10"W;

thence in a straight line due West following the Nunavut-Manitoba border to the height of land at 60°00'00"N 98°40'40"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land for a short distance in a circular northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Seal and Thlewiaza Watersheds) back to the border at 60°00'00"N 98°50'40"W;

thence in a straight line due West following the Nunavut-Manitoba border to the height of land at 60°00'00"N 98°51'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land for a short distance in a circular northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Seal and Thlewiaza Watersheds) back to the border at 60°00'00"N 98°54'10"W;

thence in a straight line due West following the Nunavut-Manitoba border to the height of land at 60°00'00"N 98°54'40"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a circular northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Seal and Thlewiaza Watersheds) around the Baralzon Lake drainage back to the border at 60°00'00"N 97°54'30"W.

2 - Thlewiaza Watershed
GENERAL

The Thlewiaza Watershed contains the entire Thlewiaza River watershed from its sources in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Nunavut to its mouth at 60°29'00"N 94°40'00"W where it flows into Hudson Bay. The Watershed is approximately 64% within Nunavut.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Thlewiaza Watershed boundary in Nunavut starts at the mouth of the Thlewiaza River (60°29'00"N 94°40'00"W) and joins the south bank of the Thlewiaza River at 60°27'50"N 94°42'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Thlewiaza and Geillini Watersheds) to the Nunavut-Manitoba border at 60°00'00"N 97°22'10"W;

thence in a straight line due West following the Nunavut-Manitoba border to the height of land at 60°00'00"N 97°54'30"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a circular northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Thlewiaza and Seal Watersheds) to the Nunavut-Manitoba border at 60°00'00"N 98°54'40"W;

There are three (3) small areas of the Thlewiaza Watershed that are within Nunavut but are separated due to the watershed boundary crisscrossing the Nunavut border, as follows:

1. Starting at 60°00'00"N 98°54'10"W the boundary follows the height of land in a circular northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Thlewiaza and Seal Watersheds) back to the Nunavut border at 60°00'00"N 98°51'00"W;
thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border due West back to the height of land at 60°00'00"N 98°54'10"W.

2. Starting at 60°00'00"N 98°50'40"W the boundary follows the height of land in a circular northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Thlewiaza and Seal Watersheds) back to the Nunavut border at 60°00'00"N 98°40'40"W;
thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border due West back to the height of land at 60°00'00"N 98°50'40"W.

3. Starting at 60°00'00"N 98°40'10"W the boundary follows the height of land in a circular northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Thlewiaza and Seal Watersheds) back to the Nunavut border at 60°00'00"N 98°39'30"W;
thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border due West back to the height of land at 60°00'00"N 98°40'10"W.

thence in a straight line due West following the Nunavut-Manitoba border to the height of land at 60°00'00"N 101°40'40"W where it meets the Kazan Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Thlewiaza and Kazan Watersheds) to 60°57'10"N 100°12'40"W where it meets the Tha-anne Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Thlewiaza and Tha-anne Watersheds) to the coast on the north bank of the Thlewiaza River at 60°31'50"N 94°47'10"W;

thence the boundary is a line out the delta back to the mouth of the Thlewiaza River (60°29'00"N 94°40'00"W).

3 - Geillini Watershed
GENERAL

The Geillini Watershed contains the drainage into Hudson Bay, between the Caribou and the Tha-anne Rivers. The Watershed is located within Nunavut and Manitoba, approximately 51% within Nunavut. The watershed is named after the Geillini River, which is the longest river in this watershed.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Geillini Watershed boundary in Nunavut follows the Nunavut-Manitoba border from the shore of Hudson Bay at 60°00'00"N 94°48'40"W due West to 60°00'00"N 97°22'10"W, where it meets the boundary of the Thlewiaza Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Geillini and Thlewiaza Watersheds) to the coast on the South bank of the Thlewiaza River at 60°27'50"N 94°42'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the shoreline of Hudson Bay (crossing each river that flows into Hudson Bay at its mouth) back to the Nunavut-Manitoba border at 60°00'00"N 94°48'40"W.

4 - Tha-anne Watershed
GENERAL

The Tha-anne Watershed contains the entire Tha-anne River watershed from its source to its mouth at 60°31'00"N 94°38'00"W where it flows into Hudson Bay. The boundary at the mouth actually encompasses its delta. The Watershed is entirely within Nunavut.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Tha-anne Watershed boundary starts at the coast on the north bank of the Thlewiaza River at 60°31'50"N 94°47'10"W and follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Tha-anne and Thlewiaza Watersheds) to 60°57'10"N 100°12'40"W where it meets the Kazan Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Tha-anne and Kazan Watersheds) to 62°01'40"N   98°36'10"W where it meets the Maguse Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Tha-anne and Maguse Watersheds) to the coast at 60°38'40"N 94°30'40"W;

thence the boundary follows the shoreline of Hudson Bay (crossing each river that flows into Hudson Bay at its mouth) to the mouth of the Tha-anne River, thence along the line around the North side of the Thlewiaza River Delta, back to the north bank to the mouth of the Thlewiaza River at 60°31'50"N 94°47'10"W.

5 - Thelon Watershed
GENERAL

The entire watershed for the Thelon River has been divided into two watersheds, the Thelon and the Dubawnt (which is a major tributary flowing into the Thelon from the south).

The Thelon Watershed contains the Thelon River from its source in the Northwest Territories to its mouth in Nunavut at 64°16'30"N 96°04'35"W where it flows into Baker Lake. The Watershed is approximately 36% within Nunavut.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Thelon Watershed boundary starts at the mouth of the Thelon River (64°16'30"N 96°04'35"W) and joins the south bank of the river where it follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Thelon and Baker Lake Watersheds) to 64°19'10"N 98°00'50"W where it meets the Kazan Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Thelon and Kazan Watersheds) to 64°10'40"N 98°33'20"W where it meets the Dubawnt Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Thelon and Dubawnt Watersheds) to the east bank of the Dubawnt River at 64°30'40"N 100°05'20"W;

thence the boundary is a line to the west bank of the Dubawnt River at 64°30'30"N 100°05'40"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Thelon and Dubawnt Watersheds) to the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border at approximately 63°17'20"N 102°00'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border "due North to the intersection of 64°14'N latitude and 102°00'W longitude near the south shore of the Thelon River;"

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border west northwesterly in a straight line to the height of land at approximately 64°25'40"N 104°23'00"W where it meets the Back Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Thelon and Back Watersheds) to 64°54'40"N 96°28'50"W where it meets the Baker Lake Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Thelon and Baker Lake Watersheds) back to the mouth of the Thelon River (64°16'30"N 96°04'35"W).

6 - Dubawnt Watershed
GENERAL

The Dubawnt Watershed contains the entire Dubawnt River watershed from its source in the Northwest Territories to its mouth in Nunavut at 64°33'00"N 100°06'00"W where it flows into the Thelon River (Beverly Lake). The Watershed is approximately 33% within Nunavut.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Dubawnt Watershed boundary starts at a narrows of the Dubawnt River on the east bank at 64°30'40"N 100°05'20"W (the mouth of the Dubawnt River at 64°33'00"N 100°06'00"W is actually further out where it flows into the Thelon River (Beverly Lake)). The boundary follows the height of land in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Dubawnt and Thelon Watersheds) to 64°10'40"N 98°33'20"W where it meets the Kazan Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Dubawnt and Kazan Watersheds) to the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border at approximately 61°28'30"N 102°00'00"W;

There are three (3) small areas of the Dubawnt Watershed that are within Nunavut but are separated due to the watershed boundary crisscrossing the Nunavut border, as follows:

1. Starting at 61°27'30"N 102°00'00"W the boundary follows the height of land in a circular southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Dubawnt and Kazan Watersheds) back to the Nunavut border at 61°23'50"N 102°00'00"W;
thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border due North back to the height of land at 61°27'30"N 102°00'00"W.

2. Starting at 61°17'40"N 102°00'00"W the boundary follows the height of land in a circular southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Dubawnt and Kazan Watersheds) back to the Nunavut border at 61°14'00"N 102°00'00"W;
thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border due North back to the height of land at 61°17'40"N 102°00'00"W.

3. Starting at 61°08'50"N 102°00'00"W the boundary follows the height of land in a circular southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Dubawnt and Kazan Watersheds) back to the Nunavut border at 61°07'30"N 102°00'00"W;
thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border due North back to the height of land at 61°08'50"N 102°00'00"W.

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border due North to the height of land at approximately 63°17'20"N 102°00'00"W where it meets the Thelon Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Dubawnt and Thelon Watersheds) to the west bank of the Dubawnt River at 64°30'30"N 100°05'40"W;

thence the boundary is a line back to the east bank of the Dubawnt River at 64°30'40"N 100°05'20"W.

7 - Kazan Watershed
GENERAL

The Kazan Watershed contains the entire Kazan River watershed from its sources in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to its mouth in Nunavut at 64°02'30"N 95°29'05"W where it flows into Baker Lake. The Watershed is approximately 79% within Nunavut.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Kazan Watershed boundary starts at the mouth of the Kazan River (64°02'30"N 95°29'05"W) where it flows into Baker Lake, and joins the east bank of the river at 64°02'40"N 95°27'40"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Kazan and Baker Lake Watersheds) to 63°39'50"N 94°56'50"W where it meets the Chesterfield Inlet Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Kazan and Chesterfield Inlet Watersheds) to 63°38'10"N 95°01'10"W where it meets the Ferguson Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Kazan and Ferguson Watersheds) to 62°28'10"N 97°04'10"W where it meets the Maguse Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Kazan and Maguse Watersheds) to 62°01'40"N 98°36'10"W where it meets the Tha-anne Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Kazan and Tha-anne Watersheds) to 60°57'10"N 100°12'40"W where it meets the Thlewiaza Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Kazan and Thlewiaza Watersheds) to the Nunavut-Manitoba border at 60°00'00"N 101°40'40"W;

thence in a straight line due West following the Nunavut-Manitoba border to the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border at 60°00'00"N 102°00'00"W;

thence in a straight line due North following the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border to the height of land at 61°07'30"N 102°00'00"W where it meets the Dubawnt Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a circular northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Kazan and Dubawnt Watersheds) to the Nunavut border at 61°08'50"N 102°00'00"W;

thence in a straight line due North following the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border to the height of land at 61°14'00"N 102°00'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a circular northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Kazan and Dubawnt Watersheds) to the Nunavut border at 61°17'40"N 102°00'00"W;

thence in a straight line due North following the Nunavut – Northwest Territories border to the height of land at 61°23'50"N 102°00'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a circular northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Kazan and Dubawnt Watersheds) to the Nunavut border at 61°27'30"N 102°00'00"W;

thence in a straight line due North following the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border to the height of land at 61°28'30"N 102°00'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Kazan and Dubawnt Watersheds) to 64°10'40"N   98°33'20"W where it meets the Thelon Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Kazan and Thelon Watersheds) to 64°19'10"N 98°00'50"W where it meets the Baker Lake Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Kazan and Baker Lake Watersheds) to the west bank of the Kazan River at 64°02'30"N 95°30'30"W;

thence the boundary is a line back to the mouth of the Kazan River (64°02'30"N 95°29'05"W).

8 - Baker Lake Watershed
GENERAL

The Baker Lake Watershed is a collector watershed, between the major rivers draining the interior, and Hudson Bay (Chesterfield Inlet). It is comprised of the drainage into Baker Lake (excluding the major rivers – the Thelon River and the Kazan River), but also includes the connecting outlet channels and inlets between Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet, out into the main body of Chesterfield Inlet.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Baker Lake Watershed boundary starts in Chesterfield Inlet (below the connecting outlet channels and inlets between Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet) at 63°58'00"N 93°43'00"W, and joins the south shore at 63°57'10"N 93°43'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet Watersheds) to 63°39'50"N 94°56'50"W where it meets the Kazan Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Baker Lake and Kazan Watersheds) to the east bank of the Kazan River at 64°02'40"N 95°27'40"W;

thence the boundary is a line to the mouth of the Kazan River (64°02'30"N 95°29'05"W);

thence the boundary is a line to the west bank of the Kazan River at 64°02'30"N 95°30'30"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Baker Lake and Kazan Watersheds) to 64°19'10"N 98°00'50"W where it meets the Thelon Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Baker Lake and Thelon Watersheds) to the mouth of the Thelon River (64°16'30"N 96°04'35"W);

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Baker Lake and Thelon Watersheds) to 64°54'40"N 96°28'50"W where it meets the Back Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Baker Lake and Back Watersheds) to 64°58'30"N 96°13'40"W where it meets the Quoich Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Baker Lake and Quoich Watersheds) to 64°00'10"N 93°34'20"W where it meets the Chesterfield Inlet Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet Watersheds) to the north shore of Chesterfield Inlet at 63°58'50"N 93°39'50"W;

thence the boundary ends in Chesterfield Inlet (below the connecting outlet channels and inlets between Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet) by joining a line back to 63°58'00"N 93°43'00"W.

9 - Quoich Watershed
GENERAL

The Quoich Watershed contains the entire Quoich River watershed from its source to its mouth at 64°00'00"N 93°30'00"W, where it flows into Chesterfield Inlet. The mouth is a broad reach of Chesterfield Inlet. The Watershed is entirely within Nunavut.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Quoich Watershed boundary starts at the mouth of the Quoich River (64°00'00"N 93°30'00"W) where it flows into Chesterfield Inlet, and joins the west bank of the river at 64°00'00"N 93°31'20"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Quoich and Chesterfield Inlet Watersheds) to 64°00'10"N 93°34'20"W where it meets the Baker Lake Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Quoich and Baker Lake Watersheds) to 64°58'30"N 96°13'40"W where it meets the Back Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Quoich and Back Watersheds) to 66°17'10"N 94°26'40"W where it meets the Back-Hayes (Nunavut) Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Quoich and Back-Hayes (Nunavut) Watersheds) to 66°17'20"N 92°50'50"W where it meets the Wager Bay Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Quoich and Wager Bay Watersheds) to 65°42'40"N 91°10'00"W where it meets the Lorillard Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Quoich and Lorillard Watersheds) to 64°47'40"N 91°38'50"W where it meets the Chesterfield Inlet Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Quoich and Chesterfield Inlet Watersheds) to the east bank of the Quoich River at 64°00'00"N 93°27'00"W;

thence the boundary is a line back to the mouth of the Quoich River (64°00'00"N 93°30'00"W).

10 - Chesterfield Inlet Watershed
GENERAL

Chesterfield Inlet is a long (approximately 190 km) "entrance" into the interior off western Hudson Bay, with an additional approximately30 km of inlet joining Baker Lake. The Chesterfield Inlet Watershed contains the watershed draining into Chesterfield Inlet, but East of the boundaries where the Baker Lake Watershed and the Quoich River Watersheds drain into Chesterfield Inlet.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Chesterfield Inlet Watershed boundary starts at the Hudson Bay coast at Finger Point (63°20'00"N 90°40'00"W) and follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Chesterfield Inlet and Wilson Watersheds) to 63°17'20"N 94°20'30"W where it meets the boundary of the Ferguson Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Chesterfield Inlet and Ferguson Watersheds) to 63°38'10"N 95°01'10"W where it meets the boundary of the Kazan Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Chesterfield Inlet and Kazan Watersheds) to 63°39'50"N 94°56'50"W where it meets the boundary of the Baker Lake Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake Watersheds) to the south shore of Chesterfield Inlet at 63°57'10"N 93°43'00"W;

thence the boundary is a straight line to a point in Chesterfield Inlet (below the connecting outlet channels and inlets between Baker Lake and Chesterfield Inlet) at 63°58'00"N 93°43'00"W;

thence the boundary is a straight line to the north shore at 63°58'50"N 93°39'50"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Chesterfield Inlet and Baker Lake Watersheds) to 64°00'10"N 93°34'20"W where it meets the Quoich Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Chesterfield Inlet and Quoich Watersheds) to the west bank of the Quoich River at 64°00'00"N 93°31'20"W;

thence the boundary is a straight line to the mouth of the Quoich River (64°00'00"N 93°30'00"W);

thence the boundary is a straight line to the east bank of the Quoich River at 64°00'00"N 93°27'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Chesterfield Inlet and Quoich Watersheds) to 64°47'40"N 91°38'50"W where it meets the Lorillard Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Chesterfield Inlet and Lorillard Watersheds) to an unnamed point at the entrance of Chesterfield Inlet at 63°28'10"N 90°37'50"W;

thence the boundary is a straight line across the entrance of Chesterfield Inlet back to Finger Point (63°20'00"N 90°40'00"W).

11 - Maguse Watershed
GENERAL

The Maguse Watershed contains the drainage into Hudson Bay, between the Tha-anne River and (including) the Maguse River. The Watershed is located within Nunavut and is named after the Maguse River, which is the longest river in this watershed.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Maguse Watershed boundary starts at the Hudson Bay coast at 60°38'40"N 94°30'40"W and follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Maguse and Tha-anne Watersheds) to 62°01'40"N 98°36'10"W where it meets the Kazan Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Maguse and Kazan Watersheds) to 62°28'10"N 97°04'10"W where it meets the Ferguson Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Maguse and Ferguson Watersheds) to the coast at 61°25'10"N 93°58'50"W;

thence the boundary follows the shoreline of Hudson Bay south (crossing each river that flows into Hudson Bay at its mouth, including the Maguse River at 61°17'25"N 94°04'00"W) back to 60°38'40"N 94°30'40"W.

12 - Ferguson Watershed
GENERAL

The Ferguson Watershed contains the drainage into Hudson Bay, between the Maguse River and (including) the Ferguson River. The Watershed is located within Nunavut and is named after the Ferguson River, which is the longest river in this watershed.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Ferguson Watershed boundary starts at the Hudson Bay coast at 61°25'10"N 93°58'50"W and follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Ferguson and Maguse Watersheds) to 62°28'10"N 97°04'10"W where it meets the Kazan Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Ferguson and Kazan Watersheds) to 63°38'10"N 95°01'10"W where it meets the Chesterfield Inlet Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Ferguson and Chesterfield Inlet Watersheds) to 63°17'20"N 94°20'30"W where it meets the Wilson Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Ferguson and Wilson Watersheds) to the coast on the north bank of the Ferguson River at 61°58'40"N 93°06'20"W;

thence the boundary follows the shoreline of Hudson Bay south (crossing each river that flows into Hudson Bay at its mouth, including the Ferguson River at 62°03'00"N 93°20'00"W) back to 61°25'10"N 93°58'50"W.

13 - Wilson Watershed
GENERAL

The Wilson Watershed contains the drainage into Hudson Bay, between the Ferguson River and Chesterfields Inlet. The Watershed is located within Nunavut and is named after the Wilson River, which is the longest river in this watershed.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Wilson Watershed boundary starts at the Hudson Bay coast on the north bank of the Ferguson River at 61°58'40"N   93°06'20"W and follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Wilson and Ferguson Watersheds) to 63°17'20"N 94°20'30"W where it meets the boundary of the Chesterfield Inlet Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Wilson and Chesterfield Inlet Watersheds) to the coast at Finger Point (63°20'00"N 90°40'00"W);

thence the boundary follows the shoreline of Hudson Bay south (crossing each river that flows into Hudson Bay at its mouth, including the Wilson River at 62°19'00"N 93°03'00"W) back to the north bank of the Ferguson River at 61°58'40"N 93°06'20"W.

14 - Lorillard Watershed
GENERAL

The Lorillard Watershed contains the drainage into Hudson Bay, between Chesterfields Inlet and Wager Bay. The Watershed is named after the Lorillard River, which is the longest river in this watershed.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Lorillard Watershed boundary starts at the Hudson Bay coast (at an unnamed point at the entrance to Chesterfield Inlet) at 63°28'10"N 90°37'50"W and follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Lorillard and Chesterfield Inlet Watersheds) to 64°47'40"N 91°38'50"W where it meets the boundary of the Quoich Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Lorillard and Quoich Watersheds) to 65°42'40"N 91°10'00"W where it meets the boundary of the Wager Bay Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Lorillard and Wager Bay Watersheds) to the coast of Hudson Bay (Roes Welcome Sound) at Nuvuk Point (65°08'00"N 86°56'00"W);

thence the boundary follows the shoreline of Hudson Bay south (crossing each river that flows into Hudson Bay at its mouth, including the Lorillard River at 64°08'00"N 90°06'00"W) back to 63°28'10"N 90°37'50"W.

15 - Wager Bay Watershed
GENERAL

The Wager Bay Watershed contains the drainage into Wager Bay, but also into Hudson Bay (Rose Welcome Sound) between Wager Bay and Repulse Bay.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Wager Bay Watershed boundary starts at the Hudson Bay coast (Roes Welcome Sound) at Nuvuk Point (65°08'00"N   86°56'00"W) and follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Wager Bay and Lorillard Watersheds) to 65°42'40"N   91°10'00"W where it meets the boundary of the Quoich Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Wager Bay and Quoich Watersheds) to 66°17'20"N   92°50'50"W where it meets the boundary of the Back-Hayes (Nunavut) Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Wager Bay and Back-Hayes (Nunavut) Watersheds) to 66°30'10"N   90°27'10"W where it meets the boundary of the Repulse Bay Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Wager Bay and Repulse Bay Watersheds) to the coast of Hudson Bay (Roes Welcome Sound) at Beach Point (66°11'30"N   85°53'50"W);

thence the boundary follows the shoreline of Hudson Bay south (crossing each river that flows into Hudson Bay at its mouth) back to Nuvuk Point (65°08'00"N   86°56'00"W).

16 - Hudson Bay Islands Watershed
GENERAL

The Hudson Bay Islands Watershed includes all the seas and islands within Hudson Bay, which is defined in the "Limits of Oceans and Seas" published by the International Hydrographic Bureau, Monaco, 3rd Edition, 1953.

The northern boundary of Hudson Bay is "A line from Nuvuk Point (62°21'N 78°06'W) to Leyson Point, the Southeastern extreme of Southampton Island, through the Southern and Western Shores of Southampton Island to its Northern extremity, thence a line to Beach Point (66°03'N 86°06'W) on the mainland.

Note: Nuvuk Point is identified as Pointe d'Ivujivik 62°25'39"N 77°54'55"W by Geographical Names of Canada

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The <u>northern boundary</u> of the Hudson Bay Islands Watershed is a straight line from Beach Point on the mainland (66°11'30"N 85°53'50"W) onto the seas at 66°10'00"N 85°30'00"W;
thence the boundary follows a straight line to Cape Munn, the Northern extremity on Southampton Island (65°55'20"N 85°29'30"W);
thence the boundary follows the height of land through the island in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Hudson Bay Islands and Northern Southampton Island Watersheds) to 63°42'40"N 81°05'00"W where it meets the Hudson Strait Watershed;
thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land through the island in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Hudson Bay Islands and the Hudson Strait Watersheds) to Leyson Point (63°27'05"N 80°56'10"W) the Southeastern extreme of Southampton Island;
thence the boundary is a straight line from Leyson Point to Pointe d'Ivujivik in Quebec (62°25'39"N 77°54'55"W).
The <u>eastern, southern, and western boundaries</u> of the Hudson Bay Islands Watershed are the shorelines of Hudson Bay and James Bay. The boundaries stretch from Pointe d'Ivujivik in Quebec back to Beach Point in Nunavut, crossing each river that flows into these water bodies at its mouth, so as to include all offshore islands that are by definition part of Nunavut.

17 - Northern Southampton Island Watershed

The Northern Southampton Island Watershed contains the drainage from Southampton Island into the Foxe Basin and Foxe Channel, but also extends into Foxe Basin to include many islands.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Northern Southampton Island Watershed boundary on Southampton Island starts at Seahorse Point (63°47'00"N 80°09'00"W) its eastern extreme and follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Northern Southampton Island and Hudson Strait Watersheds) to 63°42'40"N 81°05'00"W where it meets the boundary of the Hudson Bay Islands Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Northern Southampton Island and the Hudson Bay Islands Watersheds) to its Northern extremity at Cape Munn (65°55'20"N 85°29'30"W).

The Northern Southampton Island Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The <u>western boundary</u> is a line from Cape Munn (65°55'20"N 85°29'30"W) to 66°10'00"N 85°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°10'00"N 85°04'00"W in Frozen Strait;
thence in a straight line to 66°07'00"N 84°37'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°08'00"N 84°30'10"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°09'00"N 84°25'50"W in Hurd Channel;
thence in a straight line to 66°08'30"N 84°20'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°06'00"N 83°53'20"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°00'40"N 83°39'10"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°00'20"N 83°34'50"W between the Sturges Bourne Islands and Nunaariatjuaq Island;
thence in a straight line to 66°02'10"N 83°31'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°00'00"N 83°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°00'00"N 80°00'00"W.

The <u>eastern boundary</u> is a straight line from 66°00'00"N 80°00'00"W due South to 63°47'00"N 80°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line back to Southampton Island at Seahorse Point (63°47'00"N 80°09'00"W).

18 - Repulse Bay Watershed
GENERAL

The Repulse Bay Watershed contains the drainage into Repulse Bay. Some offshore islands are included.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Repulse Bay Watershed boundary starts at the Hudson Bay coast (Roes Welcome Sound) at Beach Point (66°11'30"N 85°53'50"W) and follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Repulse Bay and Wager Bay Watersheds) to 66°30'10"N 90°27'10"W where it meets the boundary of the Back-Hayes (Nunavut) Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Repulse Bay and Back-Hayes (Nunavut) Watersheds) to 66°39'00"N 90°16'10"W where it meets the boundary of the Gulf of Boothia Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Repulse Bay and Gulf of Boothia Watersheds) to 66°59'00"N 85°54'30"W where it meets the boundary of the Barrow Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Repulse Bay and Barrow Watersheds) to the coast at Cheyne Point (66°09'00"N 84°20'00"W).

The Repulse Bay Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The southern boundary is a line from Cheyne Point (66°09'00"N 84°20'00"W) to 66°08'30"N 84°20'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°09'00"N 84°25'50"W Hurd Channel;
thence in a straight line to 66°08'00"N 84°30'10"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°07'00"N 84°37'00"W Frozen Strait;
thence in a straight line to 66°10'00"N 85°04'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°10'00"N 85°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line back to Beach Point (66°11'30"N 85°53'50"W).

19 - Barrow Watershed
GENERAL

The Barrow Watershed (located on the East side of Melville Peninsula) contains the drainage into the Foxe Basin, between Repulse Bay (Cheyne Point) and Cape Penrhyn. The Watershed is named after the Barrow River, which is the longest river in this watershed.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Barrow Watershed boundary starts at the Foxe Basin coast (Hurd Channel) at Cheyne Point (66°09'00"N 84°20'00"W) and follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Barrow and Repulse Bay Watersheds) to 66°59'00"N 85°54'30"W where it meets the boundary of the Gulf of Boothia Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Barrow and Gulf of Boothia Watersheds) to 67°43'50"N 85°30'40"W where it meets the boundary of the Kingora Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Barrow and Kingora Watersheds) to the coast at Cape Penrhyn (67°27'00"N 81°12'00"W).

The Barrow Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas into Foxe Basin joining the following points:

The <u>northern boundary</u> is a line from Cape Penrhyn (67°27'00"N 81°12'00"W) to 67°27'00"N 80°00'00"W in Foxe Basin.

The <u>eastern boundary</u> is a line from 67°27'00"N 80°00'00"W in Foxe Basin to 66°00'00"N 80°00'00"W in Foxe Basin.

The <u>southern boundary</u> is a line from 66°00'00"N 80°00'00"W in Foxe Basin to 66°00'00"N 83°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°02'10"N 83°31'50"W between the Sturges Bourne Islands and Nunaariatjuaq Island;
thence in a straight line to 66°00'20"N 83°34'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°00'40"N 83°39'10"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°06'00"N 83°53'20"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°08'30"N 84°20'00"W in Hurd Channel;
thence in a straight line back to Cheyne Point (66°09'00"N 84°20'00"W).

20 - Kingora Watershed
GENERAL

The Kingora Watershed, (located on the East side of Melville Peninsula) contains the drainage into the Foxe Basin (including part of the Fury and Hecla Strait), between the Barrow Watershed on its South and the Gulf of Boothia Watershed on its northwest. The Watershed is named after the Kingora River, which is the longest river in this watershed.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Kingora Watershed boundary starts at the Foxe Basin coast at Cape Penrhyn (67°27'00"N 81°12'00"W) and follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Kingora and Barrow Watersheds) to 67°43'50"N 85°30'40"W where it meets the boundary of the Gulf of Boothia Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Kingora and Gulf of Boothia Watersheds) to an unnamed point on the North coast of Melville Peninsula at 69°50'00"N 84°51'20"W.

The Kingora Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The western boundary is a line from an unnamed point on the North coast of Melville Peninsula at 69°50'00"N 84°51'20"W to 69°50'00"N 84°54'00"W in Fury and Hecla Strait;
thence in a straight line to 69°57'00"N 84°53'30"W.

The northern boundary is a line from 69°57'00"N   84°53'30"W to 69°54'20"N 84°04'00"W in Fury and Hecla Strait;
thence in a straight line to 69°47'00"N 83°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°43'30"N 82°40'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°39'40"N 81°59'40"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°30'00"N 81°10'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°00'00"N 80°00'00"W in Foxe Basin.

The eastern boundary is a line from 69°00'00"N   80°00'00"W in Foxe Basin to 67°27'00"N 80°00'00"W.

The southern boundary is a line from 67°27'00"N 80°00'00"W in Foxe Basin back to the coast at Cape Penrhyn (67°27'00"N 81°12'00"W).

21 - Gifford Watershed
GENERAL

The Gifford Watershed**,** located on Baffin Island, contains the drainage into the Foxe Basin that includes part of the Fury and Hecla Strait and part of Steensby Inlet. The Watershed is named after the Gifford River, which is the longest river in this watershed.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Gifford Watershed boundary starts at an unnamed point on the coast of Baffin Island in Fury and Hecla Strait at 70°00'20"N 84°38'40"W and follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Gifford and Western Brodeur Peninsula Watersheds) to 70°22'40"N 85°25'00"W where it meets the boundary of the Admiralty Inlet Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Gifford and Admiralty Inlet Watersheds) to 71°26'10"N 80°54'20"W where it meets the boundary of the Eclipse Sound Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Gifford and Eclipse Sound Watersheds) to 71°28'00"N 76°56'50"W where it meets the boundary of the Southwestern Baffin Bay Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Gifford and Southwestern Baffin Bay Watersheds) to 71°07'00"N 76°16'10"W where it meets the boundary of the MacDonald Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Gifford and MacDonald Watersheds) to the coast in Steensby Inlet to an unnamed point at 70°12'20"N 78°22'10"W.

The Gifford Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The <u>southern boundary</u> is a line from an unnamed point on the coast of Steensby Inlet at 70°12'20"N 78°22'10"W to 70°11'50"N 78°24'20"W in Steensby Inlet;
thence in a straight line to 70°00'00"N 78°27'40"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°45'40"N 78°40'00"W in Foxe Basin;
thence in a straight line to 69°00'00"N 80°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°30'00"N 81°10'00"W in Fury and Hecla Strait;
thence in a straight line to 69°39'40"N 81°59'40"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°43'30"N 82°40'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°47'00"N 83°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°54'20"N 84°04'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°57'00"N 84°53'30"W;
thence in a straight line back to an unnamed point on the coast of Baffin Island at 70°00'20"N 84°38'40"W.

22 - MacDonald Watershed
GENERAL

The MacDonald Watershed, located on Baffin Island, contains the drainage into the Foxe Basin between the Gifford Watershed on its West and the Koukdjuak Watershed on its East. The Watershed is named after the MacDonald River, which is the longest river in this watershed.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The MacDonald Watershed boundary starts at an unnamed point on the coast of Baffin Island in Steensby Inlet at 70°12'20"N 78°22'10"W and follows the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the MacDonald and Gifford Watersheds) to 71°07'00"N 76°16'10"W where it meets the boundary of the Southwestern Baffin Bay Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the MacDonald and Southwestern Baffin Bay Watersheds) to 69°25'00"N 71°19'10"W where it meets the boundary of the Northwestern Davis Strait Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the MacDonald and Northwestern Davis Strait Watersheds) to 68°01'20"N 68°58'50"W where it meets the boundary of the Koukdjuak Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the MacDonald and Koukdjuak Watersheds) to the coast in Foxe Basin to an unnamed point at 67°12'30"N 72°15'30"W.

The MacDonald Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The western boundary is a line from an unnamed point at 67°12'30"N 72°15'30"W to 67°15'00"N 72°30'00"W in Foxe Basin;
thence in a straight line to 67°15'00"N 73°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°45'00"N 73°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°02'00"N 73°17'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°06'20"N 74°02'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°13'20"N 74°18'40"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°16'00"N 74°57'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°30'50"N 75°49'10"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°27'30"N 76°28'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°00'00"N 79°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°00'00"N 80°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°00'00"N 80°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°45'40"N 78°40'00"W;

thence in a straight line to 70°00'00"N 78°27'40"W in Steensby Inlet;

thence in a straight line to 70°11'50"N 78°24'20"W;

thence in a straight line back to an unnamed point on the coast of Baffin Island in Steensby Inlet at 70°12'20"N 78°22'10"W.

23 - Prince Charles Island Watershed
GENERAL

The Prince Charles Island Watershed contains the drainage of a number of islands in the Foxe Basin (including Prince Charles Island and Air Force Island). The Watershed is named after Prince Charles Island, which is the largest island in this watershed.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Prince Charles Island Watershed boundary is entirely on the seas joining the following points:

The <u>northern boundary</u> is a line from a point in Foxe Basin at 68°00'00"N 80°00'00"W to 68°00'00"N 79°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°27'30"N 76°28'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°30'50"N 75°49'10"W.

The <u>eastern boundary</u> is a line from 68°30'50"N   75°49'10"W to 68°16'00"N 74°57'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°13'20"N 74°18'40"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°06'20"N 74°02'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°02'00"N 73°17'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°45'00"N 73°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°15'00"N 73°00'00"W.

The <u>southern boundary</u> is a line from 67°15'00"N   73°00'00"W to 67°00'00"N 74°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°30'00"N 76°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°30'00"N 80°00'00"W.

The <u>western boundary</u> is a line from 66°30'00"N   80°00'00"W to 67°27'00"N 80°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line back to 68°00'00"N 80°00'00"W;

24 - Koukdjuak Watershed
GENERAL

The Koukdjuak Watershed, located on Baffin Island, contains the drainage into the Foxe Basin between the MacDonald Watershed on its North and the Aukpar Watershed on its South (including Bowman Bay). The Watershed is named after the Koukdjuak River, which is the major river in this watershed.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Koukdjuak Watershed boundary starts at an unnamed point on the coast of Baffin at 67°12'30"N 72°15'30"W and follows the height of land in an easterly and northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Koukdjuak and MacDonald Watersheds) to 68°01'20"N 68°58'50"W where it meets the boundary of the Northwestern Davis Strait Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Koukdjuak and Northwestern Davis Strait Watersheds) to 67°24'40"N 66°27'40"W where it meets the boundary of the Northern Cumberland Sound Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Koukdjuak and Northern Cumberland Sound Watersheds) to 66°32'30"N 68°19'00"W where it meets the boundary of the Southern Cumberland Sound Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Koukdjuak and Southern Cumberland Sound Watersheds) to 64°25'10"N 68°31'50"W where it meets the boundary of the Frobisher Bay Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Koukdjuak and Frobisher Bay Watersheds) to 63°50'30"N 70°19'00"W where it meets the boundary of the Hudson Strait Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Koukdjuak and Hudson Strait Watersheds) to 64°37'30"N 72°24'20"W where it meets the boundary of the Aukpar Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Koukdjuak and Aukpar Watersheds) to the coast in Foxe Basin to an unnamed point at 65°32'20"N 73°53'30"W.

The Koukdjuak Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The <u>western boundary</u> is a line from an unnamed point at 65°32'20"N 73°53'30"W to 65°45'00"N 75°00'00"W in Foxe Basin;

thence in a straight line to 66°00'00"N 76°00'00"W;

thence in a straight line to 66°30'00"N 76°00'00"W;

thence in a straight line to 67°15'00"N 73°00'00"W;

thence in a straight line to 67°15'00"N 72°30'00"W;

thence in a straight line back to the coast in Foxe Basin to an unnamed point at 67°12'30"N 72°15'30"W.

25 - Aukpar Watershed
GENERAL

The Aukpar Watershed, located on Baffin Island, contains the drainage Northwest into the Foxe Basin that includes part of the Foxe Channel. The Watershed is named after the Aukpar River, which is the longest river in this watershed.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Aukpar Watershed boundary starts at an unnamed point on the coast of Baffin Island (just East of the Aukpar River) at 65°32'20"N 73°53'30"W and follows the height of land in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Aukpar and Koukdjuak Watersheds) to 64°37'30"N 72°24'20"W where it meets the boundary of the Hudson Strait Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Aukpar and Hudson Strait Watersheds) to the coast of Baffin Island at Lloyd Point (64°26'15"N 78°01'55"W).

The Aukpar Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The southern boundary is a line from Lloyd Point (64°26'15"N   78°01'55"W) to 63°47'00"N 80°00'00"W in Hudson Strait-Foxe Channel.

The western boundary is a line from 63°47'00"N   80°00'00"W in Hudson Strait-Foxe Channel to
66°00'00"N 80°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°30'00"N 80°00'00"W in Foxe Basin.

The northern boundary is a line from 66°30'00"N 80°00'00"W in Foxe Basin to
66°30'00"N 76°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°00'00"N 76°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 65°45'00"N 75°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line back to the coast to the unnamed point at 65°32'20"N 73°53'30"W.

26 - Great Bear Watershed
GENERAL

The Great Bear Watershed contains the entire Great Bear River watershed from its sources in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories to its mouth in the Northwest Territories at 64°54'05"N 125°36'06"W, where it flows into the Mackenzie River. The Watershed is almost entirely within the Northwest Territories with just a small portion (five areas) of the headwaters located within Nunavut. The Watershed is approximately 2% within Nunavut.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Great Bear Watershed boundary is described for the portions of the watershed that are in Nunavut, just north of the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border. There are five (5) small areas of the Great Bear Watershed that are within Nunavut but are separated due to the watershed boundary crisscrossing the Nunavut border, as follows:

1. Starting at the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border at approximately 67°52'00"N 120°14'50"W the boundary follows the height of land in a circular southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Great Bear and Amundsen Gulf Watersheds) to the Nunavut border at 67°38'20"N 119°29'50"W;
thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border in a northwesterly direction back to the height of land at 67°52'00"N 120°14'50"W.

2. Starting at the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border at approximately 67°29'00"N 118°59'20"W the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Great Bear and Amundsen Gulf Watersheds) to 67°29'40"N 118°16'20"W where it meets the boundary of the Coppermine Watershed;
thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Great Bear and Coppermine Watersheds) to the Nunavut border at 67°03'10"N 117°34'50"W;
thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border in a northwesterly direction back to the height of land at 67°29'00"N 118°59'20"W.

3. Starting at the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border at approximately 67°01'10"N 117°28'10"W the boundary follows the height of land in a circular southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Great Bear and Coppermine Watersheds) to the Nunavut border at 66°53'50"N 117°04'10"W;
thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border in a northwesterly direction back to the height of land at 67°01'10"N 117°28'10"W.

4. Starting at the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border at approximately 66°53'10"N 117°02'00"W the boundary follows the height of land in a circular southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Great Bear and Coppermine Watersheds) to the Nunavut border at 66°48'00"N 116°45'30"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border in a northwesterly direction back to the height of land back at 66°53'10"N 117°02'00"W.

5. Starting at the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border at approximately 66°37'00"N 116°09'20"W the boundary follows the height of land in a circular southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Great Bear and Coppermine Watersheds) to the Nunavut border at 66°23'40"N 115°25'30"W;
thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border in a northwesterly direction back to the height of land back at 66°37'00"N 116°09'20"W.

27 - Amundsen Gulf Watershed
GENERAL

The Amundsen Gulf Watershed, located on the North mainland coast of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, between the Beaufort Sea and the Coppermine River, contains the drainage into the Amundsen Gulf, Dolphin and Union Strait, and part of the Coronation Gulf. The Watershed is approximately 44% within Nunavut.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Amundsen Gulf Watershed boundary starts at the coast on the west bank of the Coppermine River at 67°49'40"N   115°06'10"W and follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Amundsen Gulf and Coppermine Watersheds) to 67°29'40"N   118°16'20"W where it meets the boundary of the Great Bear Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Amundsen Gulf and Great Bear Watersheds) to the Nunavut– Northwest Territories border at approximately 67°29'00"N   118°59'20"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border in a northwesterly direction to the height of land at 67°38'20"N   119°29'50"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a circular northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Amundsen Gulf and Great Bear Watersheds) to the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border at approximately 67°52'00"N   120°14'50"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border in a northwesterly direction to 68°00'00"N   120°40'51"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border due North to the coast at Amundsen Gulf at approximately 69°33'40"N   120°40'51"W.

The Amundsen Gulf Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The <u>northern boundary</u> is a line from an unnamed point on the mainland (on the Nunavut border) at 69°33'40"N   120°40'51"W (easterly in a straight line towards the intersection of the northerly bank of Kugalak River on Victoria Island) to a point in Amundsen Gulf at 69°36'40"N   118°26'20"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°15'00"N   117°00'00"W in Dolphin and Union Strait;
thence in a straight line to 69°05'00"N   115°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°55'00"N   114°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°23'00"N   113°15'20"W in Coronation Gulf;
thence in a straight line to 68°04'40"N   113°00'10"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°06'00"N   113°26'30"W;

thence in a straight line to 68°03'40"N 114°20'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°57'50"N 114°56'40"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°55'10"N 114°58'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°54'10"N 115°06'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°50'30"N 115°06'30"W;
thence in a straight line back to the coast at the west bank of the Coppermine River at 67°49'40"N 115°06'10"W.

28 - Coppermine Watershed
GENERAL

The Coppermine Watershed contains the entire Coppermine watershed from its source in the Northwest Territories to its mouth in Nunavut at 67°49'10"N 115°03'50"W, where it flows into Coronation Gulf. The Watershed is approximately 47% within Nunavut.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Coppermine Watershed boundary starts at the coast at the east bank of the Coppermine River at 67°48'00"N 115°00'50"W and follows the height of land in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Coppermine and Coronation Gulf Watersheds) to the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border at 65°30'00"N 111°15'50"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border due West to 65°30'00"N 112°30'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border in a northwesterly direction to the height of land at 66°23'40"N 115°25'30"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a circular northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Coppermine and Great Bear Watersheds) to the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border at approximately 66°37'00"N 116°09'20"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border in a northwesterly direction to the height of land at 66°48'00"N 116°45'30"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a circular northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Coppermine and Great Bear Watersheds) to the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border at approximately 66°53'10"N 117°02'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border in a northwesterly direction to the height of land at 66°53'50"N 117°04'10"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a circular northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Coppermine and Great Bear Watersheds) to the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border at approximately 67°01'10"N 117°28'10"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border in a northwesterly direction to the height of land at 67°03'10"N 117°34'50"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a north and westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Coppermine and Great Bear Watersheds) to 67°29'40"N 118°16'20"W where it meets the boundary of the Amundsen Gulf Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Coppermine and Amundsen Gulf Watersheds) to the coast at the west bank of the Coppermine River at 67°49'40"N 115°06'10"W.

The Coppermine Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas around the delta islands (around the mouth of the Coppermine River at 67°49'10"N 115°03'50"W) joining the following points:

The northern boundary is a line from the coast at the west bank of the Coppermine River at 67°49'40"N 115°06'10"W to a point in Coronation Gulf at 67°50'30"N 115°06'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°54'10"N 115°06'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°55'10"N 114°58'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°49'10"N 114°58'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°48'30"N 114°59'20"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°48'30"N 115°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line back to the coast at the east bank of the Coppermine River at 67°48'00"N 115°00'50"W.

29 - Coronation Gulf Watershed
GENERAL

The Coronation Gulf Watershed, located on the North mainland coast of Nunavut, between the Coppermine River and the Queen Maud Gulf, contains the drainage into part of the Coronation Gulf and Dease Strait. The Watershed is approximately 99.97% within Nunavut, with just a small portion of the headwaters in the Northwest Territories.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Coronation Gulf Watershed boundary starts at a northeast point on Kent Peninsula at Trap Point (68°53'05"N 105°46'05"W) and follows the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Coronation Gulf and Queen Maud Gulf Watersheds) to 65°36'50"N 106°35'40"W where it meets the boundary of the Back Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Coronation Gulf and Back Watersheds) to the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border at approximately 65°30'00"N 110°48'50"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border in a westerly direction to the height of land at 65°30'00"N 111°00'50"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a circular northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Coronation Gulf and Back Watersheds) to the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border at approximately 65°30'00"N 111°08'50"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border in a westerly direction to the height of land at 65°30'00"N 111°15'50"W where it meets the boundary of the Coppermine Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Coronation Gulf and Coppermine Watersheds) to the coast on the east bank of the Coppermine River at 67°48'00"N 115°00'50"W.

The Coronation Gulf Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The western boundary is a line from the coast on the east bank of the Coppermine River at 67°48'00"N 115°00'50"W to a point in Coronation Gulf at 67°48'30"N 115°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°48'30"N 114°59'20"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°49'10"N 114°58'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°55'10"N 114°58'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°57'50"N 114°56'40"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°03'40"N 114°20'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°06'00"N 113°26'30"W;

thence in a straight line to 68°04'40"N 113°00'10"W.

The northern boundary is a line from 68°04'40"N 113°00'10"W to 68°05'10"N 111°59'40"W in Coronation Gulf;
thence in a straight line to 68°30'00"N 109°29'45"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°45'00"N 108°30'00"W in Dease Strait;
thence in a straight line to 69°00'00"N 106°45'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°02'45"N 106°14'40"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°55'15"N 105°42'30"W.

The eastern boundary is a line from 68°55'15"N 105°42'30"W back to the northeast point on Kent Peninsula at Trap Point (68°53'05"N 105°46'05"W).

30 - Queen Maud Gulf Watershed
GENERAL

The Queen Maud Gulf Watershed, located on the North mainland coast of Nunavut, between Trap Point and the Back River, contains the drainage into Queen Maud Gulf, Simpson Strait and the West side of Chantrey Inlet.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Queen Maud Gulf Watershed boundary starts at the coast of Chantry Inlet (at the delta on the West side of the Back River) at 67°13'30"N 95°31'20"W and follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Queen Maud Gulf and Back Watersheds) to 65°36'50"N 106°35'40"W where it meets the boundary of the Coronation Gulf Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Queen Maud Gulf and Coronation Gulf Watersheds) to the coast at a northeast point on Kent Peninsula at Trap Point (68°53'05"N 105°46'05"W).

The Queen Maud Gulf Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The western boundary is a line from Trap Point (68°53'05"N 105°46'05"W) to a point in Dease Strait at 68°55'15"N 105°42'30"W.

The northern boundary is a line from 68°55'15"N 105°42'30"W in Dease Strait to 68°45'00"N 105°00'00"W in Queen Maud Gulf;
thence in a straight line to 68°15'00"N 102°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°12'00"N 101°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°12'00"N 100°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°12'00"N 99°32'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°40'40"N 99°32'00"W in Stories Passage;
thence in a straight line to 68°41'00"N 98°30'00"W in Simpson Strait;
thence in a straight line to 68°40'00"N 98°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°31'30"N 97°21'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°27'20"N 96°59'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°23'00"N 96°32'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°23'00"N 96°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°20'00"N 95°30'00"W in Rasmussen Basin.

The eastern boundary is a line from 68°20'00"N 95°30'00"W in Rasmussen Basin to 67°44'30"N 95°53'30"W in Chantrey Inlet;
thence in a straight line to 67°37'30"N 95°47'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°26'50"N 95°41'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°26'30"N 95°32'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°24'30"N 95°26'50"W;

thence in a straight line to 67°20'10"N 95°25'50"W;

thence in a straight line to 67°15'40"N 95°32'40"W in Tariunnuaq Bay;

thence in a straight line to 67°14'00"N 95°33'10"W;

thence in a straight line to 67°13'50"N 95°32'00"W;

thence in a straight line to 67°13'40"N 95°31'20"W;

thence in a straight line back to the coast of Chantry Inlet (Tariunnuaq Bay) (at the delta on the West side of the Back River) at 67°13'30"N 95°31'20"W.

31 - Back Watershed
GENERAL

The entire Back River watershed has been divided into two, the "Back River Watershed" and the "Back - Hayes (Nunavut) Watershed."

The Back Watershed contains the drainage from its source in the Northwest Territories to its mouth in Nunavut, where it flows into the Chantrey Inlet. The Back has more than one entry into Chantrey Inlet, so the boundary has been drawn to include the entire delta area. This watershed (not including the Hayes) is approximately 88% within Nunavut.

Just before the Back River flows into Chantrey Inlet it is joined by its lower tributary, the Hayes River, that drains from the East and is 100% within Nunavut. This Hayes River has been identified as a separate watershed, the Back - Hayes (Nunavut) Watershed.

NOTE: The Hayes River has been named "Hayes (Nunavut)" to distinguish it from the "Hayes (Man.)," and it is also identified as being part of the Back River drainage.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Back Watershed boundary in Nunavut starts at the mouth of the Back River (67°16'00"N 95°15'00"W) in Chantrey Inlet and follows a straight line to the East bank of the Back River at 67°16'30"N 95°14'30"W, where it meets the Rasmussen Basin - Larsen Sound Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Back and the Rasmussen Basin - Larsen Sound Watersheds) to 67°13'00"N 95°05'20"W where it meets the Back - Hayes (Nunavut) Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Back and the Back - Hayes (Nunavut) Watersheds) to the mouth of the Hayes River (67°08'00"N 95°17'00"W);

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly and southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Back and the Back - Hayes (Nunavut) Watersheds) to 66°17'10"N 94°26'40"W where it meets the Quoich Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Back and Quoich Watersheds) to 64°58'30"N 96°13'40"W where it meets the Baker Lake Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Back and Baker Lake Watersheds) to 64°54'40"N 96°28'50"W where it meets the Thelon Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Back and Thelon Watersheds) to the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border at approximately 64°25'40"N 104°23'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border "west northwesterly in a straight line to the intersection of 64°50'N latitude and 109°20'W longitude, North of Gloworm Lake;"

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border "northwesterly in a straight line to the intersection of 65°30'N latitude and 110°40'W longitude, West of Contwoyto Lake;"

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut–Northwest Territories border due West to the height of land at 65°30'00"N 110°48'50"W, where it meets the Coronation Gulf Watershed;

There is one small area of the Back Watershed that is within Nunavut but is separated by the watershed boundary crisscrossing the Nunavut border, as follows:

1. Starting at 65°30'00"N 111°00'50"W the boundary follows the Nunavut border due West to the height of land at 65°30'00"N 111°08'50"W;
thence the boundary follows the height of land in a circular northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Back and Coronation Gulf Watersheds) back to the Nunavut border at 65°30'00"N 111°00'50"W.

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Back and Coronation Gulf Watersheds) to 65°36'50"N 106°35'40"W where it meets the Queen Maud Gulf Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Back and Queen Maud Gulf Watersheds) to the coast at the delta of the Back River at 67°13'30"N 95°31'20"W.

The Back Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:
The boundary is a line from 67°13'30"N 95°31'20"W to 67°13'40"N 95°31'20"W in Chantrey Inlet (Tariunnuaq Bay);
thence in a straight line to 67°13'50"N 95°32'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°14'00"N 95°33'10"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°15'40"N 95°32'40"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°20'10"N 95°25'50"W in Chantrey Inlet;
thence in a straight line to 67°17'40"N 95°15'00"W in Chantrey Inlet (Cockburn Bay);
thence in a straight line to the mouth of the Back River (67°16'00"N 95°15'00"W).

32 - Back - Hayes (Nunavut) Watershed
GENERAL

The entire Back River watershed has been divided into two, the "Back River Watershed" and the "Back - Hayes (Nunavut) Watershed."

Just before the Back River flows into Chantrey Inlet it is joined by its lower tributary, the Hayes River, that drains from the East and is 100% within Nunavut. This Hayes River has been identified as a separate watershed, the Back - Hayes (Nunavut) Watershed.

NOTE: The Hayes River has been named "Hayes (Nunavut)" to distinguish it from the "Hayes (Man.)," and it is also identified as being part of the Back River drainage.

The Back - Hayes (Nunavut) Watershed contains the entire Hayes (Nunavut) watershed from its source to its mouth at 67°08'00"N 95°17'00"W, where it flows West into the Back River. The Watershed is entirely within Nunavut.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Back - Hayes (Nunavut) Watershed boundary starts at the mouth of the Hayes River (67°08'00"N 95°17'00" W) where it flows into the Back River, and follows the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Back - Hayes (Nunavut) and the Back Watersheds) to 67°13'00"N 95°05'20"W where it meets the Rasmussen Basin - Larsen Sound Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Back - Hayes (Nunavut) and the Rasmussen Basin - Larsen Sound Watersheds) to 67°41'40"N 93°14'00"W where it meets the Gulf of Boothia Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Back - Hayes (Nunavut) and the Gulf of Boothia Watersheds) to 66°39'00"N 90°16'10"W where it meets the Repulse Bay Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Back - Hayes (Nunavut) and the Repulse Bay Watersheds) to 66°30'10"N 90°27'10"W where it meets the Wager Bay Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Back - Hayes (Nunavut) and the Wager Bay Watersheds) to 66°17'20"N 92°50'50"W where it meets the Quoich Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Back - Hayes (Nunavut)   and the Quoich Watersheds) to 66°17'10"N 94°26'40"W where it meets Back Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Back - Hayes (Nunavut) and the Back Watersheds) back to the mouth of the Hayes River (67°08'00"N 95°17'00"W).

33 - Rasmussen Basin - Larsen Sound Watershed
GENERAL

The Rasmussen Basin - Larsen Sound Watershed is located on the mainland coast of Nunavut and the West coast of Boothia Peninsula, between the Back River and Hepburn Point (at the western entrance to Bellot Strait). It contains the drainage into the East coast of Chantrey Inlet, Rasmussen Basin, St. Roch Basin, Larsen Sound and many other bays and straits and includes offshore islands.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
The Rasmussen Basin - Larsen Sound Watershed boundary starts at the coast of Bellot Strait near Hepburn Point at 71°57'30"N 95°10'10"W and follows the height of land in a southerly direction down through the Boothia Peninsula and on down the mainland (which is the boundary between the Rasmussen Basin - Larsen Sound and the Gulf of Boothia Watersheds) to 67°41'40"N 93°14'00"W where it meets the boundary of the Back - Hayes (Nunavut) Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Rasmussen Basin - Larsen Sound and the Back - Hayes (Nunavut) Watersheds) to 67°13'00"N 95°05'20"W where it meets the boundary of the Back Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Rasmussen Basin - Larsen Sound and the Back Watersheds) to 67°16'30"N 95°14'30"W where it meets the coast in Chantrey Inlet (Cockburn Bay) on the East bank of the Black River.

The Rasmussen Basin - Larsen Sound Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The western boundary is a line from the coast on the East bank of the Back River at 67°16'30"N 95°14'30"W to the mouth of the Back River (67°16'00"N 95°15'00"W);
thence in a straight line to 67°17'40"N 95°15'00"W in Chantrey Inlet (Cockburn Bay);
thence in a straight line to 67°20'10"N 95°25'50"W in Chantrey Inlet;
thence in a straight line to 67°24'30"N 95°26'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°26'30"N 95°32'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°26'50"N 95°41'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°37'30"N 95°47'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 67°44'30"N 95°53'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°20'00"N 95°30'00"W in Rasmussen Basin;
thence in a straight line to 68°28'00"N 95°13'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°48'00"N 94°55'00"W in Rae Strait;
thence in a straight line to 69°20'45"N 94°55'00"W in St. Roch Basin;
thence in a straight line to 69°37'45"N 95°20'15"W in James Ross Strait;
thence in a straight line to 69°39'45"N 95°39'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°42'20"N 95°51'50"W;

thence in a straight line to 69°46'30"N 96°02'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 70°00'00"N 97°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 70°30'00"N 97°30'00"W in Larsen Sound;
thence in a straight line to 71°00'00"N 97°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 71°30'00"N 97°00'00"W in Franklin Strait;
thence in a straight line to 71°50'00"N 96°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 71°56'30"N 95°30'00"W in Peel Sound;
thence in a straight line to 71°58'00"N 95°10'00"W in Bellot Strait;
thence in a straight line back to 71°57'30"N 95°10'10"W on the northern end of Boothia
Peninsula.

34 - Gulf of Boothia Watershed
GENERAL

The Gulf of Boothia Watershed is located on the mainland coast of Nunavut between Hepburn Point (on Boothia Peninsula at the western entrance to Bellot Strait) and near East Cape (on Melville Peninsula in Fury and Hecla Strait). It contains the drainage into the West and Southeast coasts of the Gulf of Boothia and its many bays and includes offshore islands.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION
The Gulf of Boothia Watershed boundary starts at the coast of Fury and Hecla Strait at an unnamed point on Melville Peninsula at 69°50'00"N 84°51'20"W and follows the height of land in a southerly direction down through the Melville Peninsula (which is the boundary between the Gulf of Boothia and Kingora Watersheds) to 67°43'50"N 85°30'40"W where it meets the boundary of the Barrow Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Gulf of Boothia and Barrow Watersheds) to 66°59'00"N 85°54'30"W where it meets the boundary of the Repulse Bay Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Gulf of Boothia and Repulse Bay Watersheds) to 66°39'00"N 90°16'10"W where it meets the boundary of the Back - Hayes (Nunavut) Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Gulf of Boothia and the Back - Hayes (Nunavut) Watersheds) to 67°41'40"N 93°14'00"W where it meets the boundary of the Rasmussen Basin - Larsen Sound Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northerly direction up the Boothia Peninsula (which is the boundary between the Gulf of Boothia and the Rasmussen Basin - Larsen Sound Watersheds) to the coast of Bellot Strait near Hepburn Point at 71°57'30"N 95°10'10"W.

The Gulf of Boothia Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The <u>northern and eastern boundary</u> is a line from 71°57'30"N 95°10'10"W to a point in Bellot Strait at 71°58'00"N 95°10'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 72°00'00"N 94°48'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 72°00'30"N 94°37'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 72°00'20"N 94°25'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 71°57'50"N 94°19'40"W;
thence in a straight line to 71°50'00"N 93°30'00"W in Prince Regent Inlet;
thence in a straight line to 71°45'00"N 91°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 70°00'00"N 90°00'00"W in Gulf of Boothia;

thence in a straight line to 69°40'00"N 88°40'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°30'00"N 88°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°54'40"N 85°45'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°57'30"N 85°19'00"W in Fury and Hecla Strait;
thence in a straight line to 69°57'00"N 84°53'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°50'00"N 84°54'00"W;
thence in a straight line back to an unnamed point at 69°50'00"N   84°51'20"W on Melville Peninsula.

35 - Northwestern Victoria Island Watershed
GENERAL

The Northwestern Victoria Island Watershed is located on the Northwest side of Victoria Island, between an unnamed point at the western extremity of Natkusiak Peninsula and an unnamed point on the southwesterly end of Prince Albert Peninsula. It contains some of the drainage from Victoria Island and many offshore islands into the Prince of Wales Strait and Viscount Melville Sound. The Watershed is almost entirely within the Northwest Territories, with just a small portion (approximately 6%) located within Nunavut. The portion in Nunavut drains into Viscount Melville Sound (Wynniatt Bay).

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Northwestern Victoria Island Watershed boundary on Victoria Island in Nunavut starts at the Nunavut - Northwest Territories border at 72°51'30"N 110°00'00"W and follows the height of land in a circular southeasterly-southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Northwestern Victoria Island and Hadley Bay Watersheds) until it returns to the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border at 71°57'40"N 110°00'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border due North (crossing Wynniatt Bay three times: from 72°26'40"N 110°00'00"W to 72°30'00"N 110°00'00"W; from 72°31'10"N 110°00'00"W to 72°37'10"N 110°00'00"W; and from 72°42'40"N   110°00'00"W to 72°45'00"N   110°00'00"W) back to 72°51'30"N 110°00'00"W.

36 - Hadley Bay Watershed
GENERAL

The Hadley Bay Watershed is located on the northern side of Victoria Island, between an unnamed point at the northern extremity of Storkerson Peninsula (in Nunavut) and an unnamed point at the western extremity of Natkusiak Peninsula (in the Northwest Territories), which drains into Hadley Bay. The Watershed is almost entirely within Nunavut (approximately 95%), with just a small portion located within the Northwest Territories.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Hadley Bay Watershed boundary on Victoria Island in Nunavut starts at an unnamed point at the northern extremity of Storkerson Peninsula at 73°21'00"N 108°01'30"W and follows the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Hadley Bay and Eastern Victoria Island Watersheds) to 70°26'40"N 106°38'30"W where it meets the Southern Victoria Island Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Hadley Bay and Southern Victoria Island Watersheds) to 70°26'40"N 109°17'30"W where it meets the Prince Albert Sound Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Hadley Bay and Prince Albert Sound Watersheds) to the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border at 70°40'50"N 110°00'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut Territories border due North to 70°51'00"N 110°00'00"W, where the Hadley Bay Watershed boundary crosses the Nunavut border;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is still the boundary between the Hadley Bay and Prince Albert Sound Watersheds) until it meets the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border at 70°52'20"N 110°00'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut Territories border due North to 70°53'20"N 110°00'00"W, where once again the Hadley Bay Watershed boundary crosses the Nunavut border;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is still the boundary between the Hadley Bay and Prince Albert Sound Watersheds) until it meets the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border at 70°54'10"N 110°00'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut Territories border due North to 70°55'30"N 110°00'00"W, where once again the Hadley Bay Watershed boundary crosses the Nunavut border;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is still the boundary between the Hadley Bay and Prince Albert Sound Watersheds) until it meets the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border at 70°56'30"N 110°00'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut Territories border due North to 71°31'00"N 110°00'00"W, where once again the Hadley Bay Watershed boundary crosses the Nunavut border;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is now the boundary between the Hadley Bay and Minto Inlet Watersheds) until it meets the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border at 71°50'50"N 110°00'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut Territories border due North to 71°57'40"N 110°00'00"W, where once again the Hadley Bay Watershed boundary crosses the Nunavut border;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a circular northerly and westerly direction (which is now the boundary between the Hadley Bay and Northwestern Victoria Island Watersheds) until it meets the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border at 72°51'30"N 110°00'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border due North to the coast at 72°58'50"N 110°00'00"W.

The Hadley Bay Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The western boundary is a line from 72°58'50"N   110°00'00"W following the Nunavut border due North to 74°15'00"N   110°00'00"W in Parry Channel (Viscount Melville Sound).

The northern boundary is a line from 74°15'00"N 110°00'00"W due East to 74°15'00"N 109°30'00"W in Viscount Melville Sound.

The eastern boundary is a line from 74°15'00"N 109°30'00"W due South to 74°00'00"N 109°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 73°30'00"N 108°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line back to Victoria Island to the northern extremity of Storkerson Peninsula at 73°21'00"N 108°01'30"W.

37 - Eastern Victoria Island Watershed
GENERAL

The Eastern Victoria Island Watershed is located on the eastern side of Victoria Island, between an unnamed point at the northern extremity of Storkerson Peninsula and the southeastern extremity of Victoria Island at De Haven Point. It contains some of the drainage from Victoria Island and many offshore islands into Viscount Melville Sound, M'Clintock Channel and Victoria Strait. The Watershed is entirely within Nunavut.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Eastern Victoria Island Watershed boundary on Victoria Island starts at the southeastern extremity of Victoria Island at De Haven Point (69°00'30"N 101°47'00"W) and follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Eastern Victoria Island and Southern Victoria Island Watersheds) to 70°26'40"N 106°38'30"W where it meets the Hadley Bay Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Eastern Victoria Island and Hadley Bay Watersheds) to the coast at an unnamed point at the northern extremity of Storkerson Peninsula at 73°21'00"N 108°01'30"W.

The Eastern Victoria Island Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The western boundary is a line from the northern extremity of Storkerson Peninsula at 73°21'00"N 108°01'30"W to 73°30'00"N 108°30'00"W in Viscount Melville Sound; thence in a straight line to 74°00'00"N 109°30'00"W; thence in a straight line due North to 74°15'00"N 109°30'00"W.

The northern boundary is a line from 74°15'00"N 109°30'00"W due East to 74°15'00"N 105°00'00"W in Viscount Melville Sound; thence in a straight line due East to 74°15'00"N 103°30'00"W.

The eastern boundary is a line from 74°15'00"N 103°30'00"W due South to 72°30'00"N 103°30'00"W in M'Clintock Channel; thence in a straight line to 72°00'00"N 103°00'00"W; thence in a straight line to 71°00'00"N 100°00'00"W; thence in a straight line to 70°30'00"N 99°00'00"W in Larsen Sound; thence in a straight line to 70°00'00"N 99°00'00"W; thence in a straight line to 69°00'00"N 101°00'00"W in Victoria Strait.

The southern boundary is a line from 69°00'00"N 101°00'00"W in Victoria Strait due West to 69°00'00"N 101°46'30"W; thence in a straight line back to the southeastern extremity of Victoria Island at De Haven Point (69°00'30"N 101°47'00"W).

38 - Southern Victoria Island Watershed
GENERAL

The Southern Victoria Island Watershed is located on the southern side of Victoria Island, between the western extremity of the Wollaston Peninsula at Cape Baring in the Northwest Territories to the southeastern extremity of Victoria Island in Nunavut at De Haven Point. It contains the drainage from Victoria Island and many offshore islands into Dolphin and Union Strait, Coronation Gulf, Dease Strait, Queen Mary Gulf and many other bays and straits. The Watershed is almost entirely within Nunavut (approximately 98%), with just a small portion located within the Northwest Territories.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Southern Victoria Island Watershed boundary on Victoria Island starts at the border between Nunavut and the Northwest Territories at the mouth of the Kugaluk River (69°38'30"N 116°49'30"W);

thence the boundary follows the western Nunavut border, as follows: "the intersection of the northerly bank of Kugalak River and the shoreline of Penny Bay in Amundsen Gulf;

thence generally easterly following the northerly bank of Kugalak River to the intersection of that bank and 116°38'10"W longitude at approximate 69°38'N latitude;

thence northwesterly in a straight line to the intersection of 69°53'20"N latitude and 117°08'40"W longitude";

thence in a northerly direction in a straight line to the intersection with the height of land at 69°59'55"N 117°07'10"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southeasterly-northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Southern Victoria Island and Prince Albert Sound Watersheds) until it meets the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border at 70°00'00"N 116°10'50"W;

thence the boundary follows the border due East until it meets the height of land at 70°00'00"N 115°55'20"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land first in a southerly direction, then in a northerly direction back to the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border at 70°00'00"N 115°37'40"W;

thence the boundary follows the border due East until it meets the height of land at 70°00'00"N 115°37'10"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land first in a southeasterly direction, then in a northeasterly direction back to the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border at 70°00'00"N 115°36'30"W;

thence the boundary follows the border due East until it meets the height of land at 70°00'00"N 115°35'20"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land first in a southeasterly direction, then in a northeasterly direction back to the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border at 70°00'00"N 115°33'10"W;

thence the boundary follows the border due East until it meets the height of land at 70°00'00"N 114°04'10"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Southern Victoria Island and Prince Albert Sound Watersheds) to 70°26'40"N 109°17'30"W where it meets the Hadley Bay Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Southern Victoria Island and Hadley Bay Watersheds) to 70°26'40"N 106°38'30"W where it meets the Eastern Victoria Island Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Southern Victoria Island and Eastern Victoria Island Watersheds) to the coast at the southeastern extremity of Victoria Island at De Haven Point (69°00'30"N 101°47'00"W).

The Southern Victoria Island Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The northern boundary (east) is a line from De Haven Point (69°00'30"N 101°47'00"W) to 69°00'00"N 101°46'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°00'00"N 101°00'00"W in Victoria Strait.

The eastern boundary is a line from 69°00'00"N 101°00'00"W to 68°30'00"N 101°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°15'00"N 102°00'00"W in Queen Maud Gulf.

The southern boundary is a line from 68°15'00"N 102°00'00"W to 68°45'00"N 105°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°55'15"N 105°42'30"W in Dease Strait;
thence in a straight line to 69°02'45"N 106°14'40"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°00'00"N 106°45'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°45'00"N 108°30'00"W in Dease Strait;
thence in a straight line to 68°30'00"N 109°29'45"W in Coronation Gulf;
thence in a straight line to 68°05'10"N 111°59'40"W;

thence in a straight line to 68°04'40"N 113°00'10"W.

The western boundary is a line from 68°04'40"N   113°00'10"W to 68°23'00"N 113°15'20"W in Coronation Gulf;
thence in a straight line to 68°55'00"N 114°00'00"W in Dolphin and Union Strait;
thence in a straight line to 69°05'00"N 115°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°15'00"N 117°00'00"W in Dolphin and Union Strait;
thence in a straight line to a point in Amundsen Gulf at 69°36'40"N 118°26'20"W (on the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border).

The northern boundary (west) is a line from a point in Amundsen Gulf at 69°36'40"N 118°26'20"W (on the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border) back to the mouth of the Kugaluk River (69°38'30"N 116°49'30"W) on Victoria Island.

39 - Prince Albert Sound Watershed
GENERAL

The Prince Albert Sound Watershed is located on the West side of Victoria Island in the Northwest Territories, between Cape Ptarmigan at the western extremity of Diamond Jenness Peninsula and Cape Baring at the western extremity of the Wollaston Peninsula. It contains the drainage from Victoria Island and many offshore islands into Prince Albert Sound and out into Amundsen Gulf. The Watershed is almost entirely within the Northwest Territories, with just a small portion (approximately 24%) of the headwaters located within Nunavut.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Prince Albert Sound Watershed boundary in Nunavut straddles the Nunavut-Northwest Territories boundary, and consists of eight individual portions of the Watershed, as follows:

Portion 1 – The watershed boundary starts at the junction of the Nunavut border and the height of land at 70°56'30"N 110°00'00"W and follows the height of land in a circular southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Prince Albert Sound and Hadley Bay Watersheds) to the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border at 70°55'30"N 110°00'00"W;
thence the boundary follows the border due North back until it meets the height of land at 70°56'30"N 110°00'00"W.

Portion 2 – The watershed boundary starts at the junction of the Nunavut border and the height of land at 70°54'10"N 110°00'00"W and follows the height of land in a circular southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Prince Albert Sound and Hadley Bay Watersheds) to the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border at 70°53'20"N 110°00'00"W;
thence the boundary follows the border due North back until it meets the height of land at 70°54'10"N 110°00'00"W.

Portion 3 – The watershed boundary starts at the junction of the Nunavut border and the height of land at 70°52'20"N 110°00'00"W and follows the height of land in a circular southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Prince Albert Sound and Hadley Bay Watersheds) to the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border at 70°51'00"N 110°00'00"W;
thence the boundary follows the border due North back until it meets the height of land at 70°52'20"N 110°00'00"W.

Portion 4 – The watershed boundary starts at the junction of the Nunavut border and the height of land at 70°40'50"N 110°00'00"W and follows the height of land in a circular southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Prince Albert Sound and Hadley Bay Watersheds) to 70°26'40"N 109°17'30"W where it meets the Southern Victoria Island Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in southerly and westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Prince Albert Sound and Southern Victoria Island Watersheds) until it meets the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border at 70°00'00"N 114°04'10"W;

thence the watershed boundary follows the Nunavut border:
"due East to the intersection of 70°00'N latitude and 112°53'W longitude;
thence due South to the intersection of 112°53'W longitude and 69°50'N latitude;
thence due East to the intersection of 69°50'N latitude and 112°39'W longitude;
thence due North to the intersection of 112°39'W longitude and the shoreline of Quunnguq Lake at approximate 69°51'N latitude;
thence easterly, northerly and westerly following the sinuosities of the shoreline of Quunnguq Lake to the intersection of that shoreline and 112°30'W longitude at approximate 69°54'50"N latitude;
thence due North to the intersection of 112°30'W longitude and 70°00'N latitude;
thence due East to the intersection of 70°00'N latitude and 110°00'W longitude; and finally
thence due North along 110°00'W longitude" back to the junction of the Nunavut border and the height of land at 70°40'50"N 110°00'00"W.

Portion 5 – The watershed boundary starts at the junction of the Nunavut border and the height of land at 70°00'00"N 115°33'10"W and follows the height of land in a circular southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Prince Albert Sound and Southern Victoria Island Watersheds) to the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border at 70°00'00"N 115°35'20"W;
thence the boundary follows the border due East back until it meets the height of land at 70°00'00"N 115°33'10"W.

Portion 6 – The watershed boundary starts at the junction of the Nunavut border and the height of land at 70°00'00"N 115°36'30"W and follows the height of land in a circular southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Prince Albert Sound and Southern Victoria Island Watersheds) until it meets the border at 70°00'00"N 115°37'10"W;
thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border due East back to 70°00'00"N 115°36'30"W.

Portion 7 – The watershed boundary starts at the junction of the Nunavut border and the height of land at 70°00'00"N 115°37'40"W and follows the height of land in a circular southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Prince Albert Sound and Southern Victoria Island Watersheds) until it meets the border at 70°00'00"N 115°55'20"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border due East back to 70°00'00"N 115°37'40"W.

Portion 8 – The watershed boundary starts at the junction of the Nunavut border and the height of land at 70°00'00"N 116°10'50"W and follows the height of land in a circular southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Prince Albert Sound and Southern Victoria Island Watersheds) until it meets the border at 69°59'55"N 117°07'10"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border due North to 70°00'00"N 117°07'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border due East back to 70°00'00"N 116°10'50"W.

40 - Minto Inlet Watershed
GENERAL

The Minto Inlet Watershed is located on the West side of Victoria Island in the Northwest Territories, between an unnamed point on the southwesterly end of Prince Albert Peninsula and Cape Ptarmigan at the western extremity of Diamond Jenness Peninsula. It contains the drainage from Victoria Island and many offshore islands which drain into Minto Inlet and part of Prince of Wales Strait. The Watershed is almost entirely within the Northwest Territories, with just a small portion (approximately 1%) of the headwaters located within Nunavut.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Minto Inlet Watershed in Nunavut consists of one area that drains the headwaters of the Kuujjua River. The watershed boundary starts at the junction of the Nunavut border and the height of land at 71°50'50"N 110°00'00"W and follows the height of land in a circular southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Minto Inlet and Hadley Bay Watersheds) until it meets the border at 71°31'00"N 110°00'00"W;

thence the boundary follows the Nunavut border due North back to 71°50'50"N 110°00'00"W.

41 - King William Island Watershed
GENERAL

The King William Island Watershed consists of King William Island and many offshore islands which drain into Victoria Strait, Larsen Sound, St. Roch Basin, Rasmussen Basin, Queen Maud Gulf, and many other bays and straits. The Watershed is named after King William Island, which is the largest island in this watershed.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The King William Island Watershed boundary is entirely on the seas joining the following points:

The northern boundary is a line from 71°00'00"N 100°00'00"W in M'Clintock Channel to 71°00'00"N 98°30'00"W in Larsen Sound;
thence in a straight line to 71°00'00"N 97°30'00"W.

The eastern boundary is a line from 71°00'00"N 97°30'00"W to 70°30'00"N 97°30'00"W in Larsen Sound;
thence in a straight line to 70°00'00"N 97°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°46'30"N 96°02'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°42'20"N 95°51'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°39'45"N 95°39'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°37'45"N 95°20'15"W in James Ross Strait;
thence in a straight line to 69°20'45"N 94°55'00"W in St. Roch Basin;
thence in a straight line to 68°48'00"N 94°55'00"W in Rae Strait;
thence in a straight line to 68°28'00"N 95°13'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°20'00"N 95°30'00"W in Rasmussen Basin.

The southern boundary is a line from 68°20'00"N 95°30'00"W in Rasmussen Basin to 68°23'00"N 96°00'00"W in Simpson Strait;
thence in a straight line to 68°23'00"N 96°32'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°27'20"N 96°59'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°31'30"N 97°21'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°40'00"N 98°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°41'00"N 98°30'00"W in Storis Passage;
thence in a straight line to 68°40'40"N 99°32'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°12'00"N 99°32'00"W in Queen Maud Gulf;
thence in a straight line to 68°12'00"N 100°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°12'00"N 101°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 68°15'00"N 102°00'00"W.

The western boundary is a line from 68°15'00"N 102°00'00"W in Queen Maud Gulf to 68°30'00"N 101°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°00'00"N 101°00'00"W in Victoria Strait;
thence in a straight line to 70°00'00"N 99°00'00"W in Larsen Sound;

thence in a straight line to 70°30'00"N 99°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line back to 71°00'00"N 100°00'00"W in M'Clintock Channel.

42 - Western Prince of Wales Island Watershed
GENERAL

The Western Prince of Wales Island Watershed consists of the western half of Prince of Wales Island and many other offshore islands which drain into Larsen Sound, M'Clintock Channel, Viscount Melville Sound and many other bays and straits.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Western Prince of Wales Island Watershed boundary on Prince of Wales Island starts at the northern end of the island at an unnamed point on the East side of Arabella Bay (and West of Forsyth Point) at 73°45'15"N 99°05'50"W. The boundary follows the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Western Prince of Wales Island and Eastern Prince of Wales Island Watersheds) to its southern extremity at an unnamed point (East of Cape Swinburne) at 71°17'40"N 98°33'00"W.

The Western Prince of Wales Island Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The eastern boundary (south) is a line from 71°17'40"N   98°33'00"W to 71°00'00"N 98°30'00"W in Larsen Sound.

The southern boundary is a line from 71°00'00"N   98°30'00"W to 71°00'00"N 100°00'00"W in M'Clintock Channel.

The western boundary is a line from 71°00'00"N 100°00'00"W in M'Clintock Channel to 72°00'00"N 103°00'00"W; thence in a straight line to 72°30'00"N 103°30'00"W; thence in a straight line due North to 74°15'00"N 103°30'00"W in Parry Channel.
The northern boundary is a line from 74°15'00"N 103°30'00"W due East to 74°15'00"N 99°30'00"W.
The eastern boundary (north) is a line from 74°15'00"N   99°30'00"W due South to 73°53'45"N 99°30'00"W in Baring Channel; thence in a straight line back to Prince of Wales Island at 73°45'15"N 99°05'50"W.

43 - Eastern Prince of Wales Island Watershed
GENERAL

The Eastern Prince of Wales Island Watershed consists of the eastern half of Prince of Wales Island and many other offshore islands which drain into Barrow Strait, Peel Sound, Franklin Strait and many other bays and straits.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Eastern Prince of Wales Island Watershed boundary on Prince of Wales Island starts at an unnamed point at its southern extremity (East of Cape Swinburne) at 71°17'40"N 98°33'00"W. The boundary follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Eastern Prince of Wales Island and Western Prince of Wales Island Watersheds) to its northern end at an unnamed point on the East side of Arabella Bay (and West of Forsyth Point) at 73°45'15"N 99°05'50"W.

The Eastern Prince of Wales Island Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas to joining the following points:

The western boundary (north) is a line from Prince of Wales Island at 73°45'15"N 99°05'50"W to 73°53'45"N 99°30'00"W in Baring Channel;
thence in a straight line due North to 74°15'00"N 99°30'00"W in Parry Channel (Barrow Strait).

The northern boundary is a line from 74°15'00"N   99°30'00"W to 74°15'00"N 96°00'00"W in Parry Channel (Barrow Strait).

The eastern boundary is a line from 74°15'00"N 96°00'00"W due South through Peel Sound to 71°50'00"N 96°00'00"W in Franklin Strait;
thence in a straight line to 71°30'00"N 97°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 71°00'00"N 97°30'00"W in Larsen Sound.

The southern boundary is a line from 71°00'00"N   97°30'00"W to 71°00'00"N 98°30'00"W in Larsen Sound.

The western boundary (south) is a line from 71°00'00"N 98°30'00"W in Larsen Sound back to Prince of Wales Island at 71°17'40"N 98°33'00"W.

44 - Western Somerset Island Watershed
GENERAL

The Western Somerset Island Watershed is located on the western side of Somerset Island, between Cape Clarence (at the northeastern extremity of Somerset Island) and Leask Point (at the southwestern extremity of Somerset Island and at the western entrance to Bellot Strait). It contains the drainage into the East side of Peel Sound and the South side of Parry Channel (Barrow Strait), and includes many offshore islands.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Western Somerset Island Watershed boundary on Somerset Island starts at the northeastern end of the island at Cape Clarence (73°54'00"N 90°10'00"W) and follows the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Western Somerset Island and Eastern Somerset Island Watersheds) to its southern extremity at Leask Point (71°58'00"N 95°11'00"W) (at the western entrance to Bellot Strait).

The Western Somerset Island Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The eastern boundary (south) is a line from Leask Point (71°58'00"N 95°11'00"W) to 71°58'00"N 95°10'00"W in Bellot Strait.

The southern boundary is a line from 71°58'00"N 95°10'00"W in Bellot Strait to 71°56'30"N 95°30'00"W in Peel Sound; thence in a straight line to 71°50'00"N 96°00'00"W in Franklin Strait.

The western boundary is a line from 71°50'00"N 96°00'00"W due North to 74°15'00"N 96°00'00"W in Parry Channel (Barrow Strait).

The northern boundary is a line from 74°15'00"N 96°00'00"W due East to 74°15'00"N 93°00'00"W; thence in a straight line due East to 74°15'00"N 89°40'00"W in Parry Channel.

The eastern boundary (north) is a line from 74°15'00"N 89°40'00"W due South to 74°00'00"N 89°40'00"W in Prince Regent Inlet; thence in a straight line back to Somerset Island at Cape Clarence (73°54'00"N 90°10'00"W).

45 - Eastern Somerset Island Watershed
GENERAL

The Eastern Somerset Island Watershed is located on the eastern side of Somerset Island, between Leask Point (at the southwestern extremity of Somerset Island and at the western entrance to Bellot Strait) and Cape Clarence (at the northeastern extremity of Somerset Island). It contains the drainage into Bellot Strait and Prince Regent Inlet and includes many offshore islands.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Eastern Somerset Island Watershed boundary on Somerset Island starts at its southern extremity at Leask Point (71°58'00"N 95°11'00"W) (at the western entrance to Bellot Strait) and follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Eastern Somerset Island and Western Somerset Island Watersheds) to the northeastern end of the island at Cape Clarence (73°54'00"N 90°10'00"W).

The Eastern Somerset Island Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The northern boundary is a line from Cape Clarence (73°54'00"N 90°10'00"W) to a point at 74°00'00"N 89°40'00"W in Prince Regent Inlet.

The eastern boundary is a line from 74°00'00"N 89°40'00"W to 71°45'00"N 91°00'00"W in Prince Regent Inlet.

The southern boundary is a line from 71°45'00"N 91°00'00"W in Prince Regent Inlet to 71°50'00"N 93°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 71°57'50"N 94°19'40"W in Bellot Strait;
thence in a straight line to 72°00'20"N 94°25'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 72°00'30"N 94°37'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 72°00'00"N 94°48'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 71°58'00"N 95°10'00"W.

The western boundary is a line from 71°58'00"N 95°10'00"W in Bellot Strait back to Leask Point (71°58'00"N 95°11'00"W) on Somerset Island.

46 - Western Brodeur Peninsula Watershed
GENERAL

The Western Brodeur Peninsula Watershed is located on the western end of Baffin Island, between Cape Crauford (at the northeastern extremity of Brodeur Peninsula) and an unnamed point at the southwest end of Baffin Island in Fury and Hecla Strait. It contains the drainage into Fury and Hecla Strait, Gulf of Boothia, Prince Regent Inlet and Lancaster Sound, and includes many offshore islands.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Western Brodeur Peninsula Watershed boundary on Baffin Island starts at Cape Crauford (the northeastern extremity of Brodeur Peninsula) at 73°44'00"N 84°51'00"W. The boundary follows the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Western Brodeur Peninsula and Admiralty Inlet Watersheds) to 70°22'40"N 85°25'00"W where it meets the Gifford Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Western Brodeur Peninsula and Gifford Watersheds) to an unnamed point at the southwest end of Baffin Island in Fury and Hecla Strait at 70°00'20"N 84°38'40"W.

The Western Brodeur Peninsula Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The eastern boundary (south) is a line from an unnamed point at the southwest end of Baffin Island at 70°00'20"N 84°38'40"W to 69°57'00"N 84°53'30"W in Fury and Hecla Strait.

The southern boundary is a line from 69°57'00"N 84°53'30"W in Fury and Hecla Strait to 69°57'30"N 85°19'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 69°54'40"N 85°45'00"W in Gulf of Boothia;
thence in a straight line to 69°30'00"N 88°00'00"W.

The western boundary is a line from 69°30'00"N 88°00'00"W in Gulf of Boothia to 69°40'00"N 88°40'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 70°00'00"N 90°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 71°45'00"N 91°00'00"W in Prince Regent Inlet;
thence in a straight line to 74°00'00"N 89°40'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 74°15'00"N 89°40'00"W in Parry Channel.

The northern boundary is a line from 74°15'00"N 89°40'00"W in Parry Channel due East to 74°15'00"N 84°45'00"W in Lancaster Sound.

The eastern boundary (north) is a line from 74°15'00"N 84°45'00"W back to Cape Crauford on Baffin Island (Brodeur Peninsula) at 73°44'00"N 84°51'00"W.

47 - Admiralty Inlet Watershed
GENERAL

The Admiralty Inlet Watershed is located on the northwestern side of Baffin Island, between Cape Charles Yorke on Borden Peninsula and Cape Crauford on Brodeur Peninsula, which drains into Admiralty Inlet and Lancaster Sound.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Admiralty Inlet Watershed boundary on Baffin Island starts at Cape Charles Yorke (the northern extremity of the Borden Peninsula) at 73°44'00"N 82°49'00"W. The boundary follows the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Admiralty Inlet and Eclipse Sound Watersheds) to 71°26'10"N 80°54'20"W where it meets the Gifford Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Admiralty Inlet and Gifford Watersheds) to 70°22'40"N 85°25'00"W where it meets the Western Brodeur Peninsula Watershed;

thence the boundary follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Admiralty Inlet and Western Brodeur Peninsula Watersheds) to Cape Crauford (the northeastern extremity of Brodeur Peninsula) at 73°44'00"N 84°51'00"W.

The Admiralty Inlet Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The western boundary is a line from Cape Crauford on Brodeur Peninsula (73°44'00"N 84°51'00"W) to 74°15'00"N 84°45'00"W.

The northern boundary is a line from 74°15'00"N 84°45'00"W due East to 74°15'00"N 83°00'00"W.

The eastern boundary is a line from 74°15'00"N 83°00'00"W due South to 73°45'00"N 83°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to back to Cape Charles Yorke on Baffin Island (Borden Peninsula) at 73°44'00"N 82°49'00"W.

48 - Eclipse Sound Watershed
GENERAL

The Eclipse Sound Watershed is located on the northeastern corner of Baffin Island between Cape Macculloch (the northeastern tip of Baffin Island) and Cape Charles Yorke (on Borden Peninsula west of the mouth of the Charles Yorke River). It drains into Eclipse Sound, Lancaster Sound, Baffin Bay and many bays and straits. The watershed boundary extends out into Lancaster Sound and to the Canadian border in Baffin Bay and includes many offshore islands, such as Bylot Island.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Eclipse Sound Watershed boundary on Baffin Island starts at Cape Macculloch, the northeastern tip of Baffin Island, at 72°29'00"N 75°09'00"W and follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Eclipse Sound and Southwestern Baffin Bay Watersheds) to 71°28'00"N 76°56'50"W where it meets the Gifford Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Eclipse Sound and Gifford Watersheds) to 71°26'10"N 80°54'20"W where it meets the Admiralty Inlet Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Eclipse Sound and Admiralty Inlet Watersheds) to Cape Charles Yorke (the northern extremity of the Borden Peninsula) at 73°44'00"N 82°49'00"W.

The Eclipse Sound Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The western boundary is a line out from Cape Charles Yorke (73°44'00"N 82°49'00"W) to 73°45'00"N 83°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 74°15'00"N 83°00'00"W in Parry Channel (Lancaster Sound).

The northern boundary is a line from 74°15'00"N   83°00'00"W to 74°15'00"N 80°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to the Canadian border at approximately 74°15'00"N 70°44'40"W.

The eastern boundary is a straight line from the Canadian border at approximately 74°15'00"N   70°44'40"W back to Baffin Island at Cape Macculloch at 72°29'00"N 75°09'00"W.

49 - Southwestern Baffin Bay Watershed
GENERAL

The southern boundary of Baffin Bay is defined in the "Limits of Oceans and Seas" published by the International Hydrographic Bureau, Monaco, 3rd Edition, 1953, as "The parallel of 70°North between Greenland and Baffin Land."

The Southwestern Baffin Bay Watershed is located on the northeastern side of Baffin Island. It lies between an unnamed point on the coast at latitude 70°- the boundary between Baffin Bay and Davis Strait (just North of Cape Aston and the Kuuktannaq River) and Cape Macculloch, the northeastern tip of Baffin Island. This watershed drains into Baffin Bay and its many bays and straits, but the watershed boundary extends out to the Canadian border in Baffin Bay and includes many offshore islands.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Southwestern Baffin Bay Watershed boundary on Baffin Island starts at an unnamed point on the coast at latitude 70°00'00"N - the boundary between Baffin Bay and Davis Strait (just North of Cape Aston and the Kuuktannaq River) at 70°00'00"N 67°20'40"W, and follows the height of land in a southwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Southwestern Baffin Bay and Northwestern Davis Strait Watersheds) to 69°25'00"N 71°19'10"W where it meets the MacDonald Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Southwestern Baffin Bay and MacDonald Watersheds) to 71°07'00"N 76°16'10"W where it meets the Gifford Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Southwestern Baffin Bay and Gifford Watersheds) to 71°28'00"N 76°56'50"W where it meets the Eclipse Sound Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Southwestern Baffin Bay and Eclipse Sound Watersheds) to Cape Macculloch, the northeastern tip of Baffin Island, at 72°29'00"N 75°09'00"W.

The Southwestern Baffin Bay Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The northern boundary is a line from Cape Macculloch (72°29'00"N 75°09'00"W) to the Canadian border at approximately 74°15'00"N 70°44'40"W.

The eastern boundary follows the Canadian border from approximately 74°15'00"N 70°44'40"W to approximately 70°00'00"N 61°02'52"W (the boundary between Baffin Bay and Davis Strait).

The <u>southern boundary</u> is a line from 70°00'00"N 61°02'52"W following the 70°Latitude back to Baffin Island at an unnamed point (just North of Cape Aston and the Kuuktannaq River) at 70°00'00"N 67°20'40"W.

50 - Northwestern Davis Strait Watershed
GENERAL

The Northwestern Davis Strait Watershed is located on the eastern side of Baffin Island, but comprises the drainage into the northwestern portion of Davis Strait. It lies between Cape Dyer on Cumberland Peninsula (the most eastern tip of Baffin Island in Davis Strait) and an unnamed point on the coast at latitude 70°- the boundary between Baffin Bay and Davis Strait (just North of Cape Aston and the Kuuktannaq River). This watershed on Baffin Island drains into Davis Strait and its many bays and straits, but the watershed boundary extends out to the Canadian border in Davis Strait and includes many offshore islands.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Northwestern Davis Strait Watershed boundary on Baffin Island starts at Cape Dyer on Cumberland Peninsula (the most eastern tip of Baffin Island in Davis Strait) at 66°37'00"N 61°16'00"W and follows the height of land in a westerly and northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Northwestern Davis Strait and Northern Cumberland Sound Watersheds) to 67°24'40"N 66°27'40"W where it meets the Koukdjuak Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Northwestern Davis Strait and Koukdjuak Watersheds) to 68°01'20"N 68°58'50"W where it meets the MacDonald Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Northwestern Davis Strait and MacDonald Watersheds) to 69°25'00"N 71°19'10"W where it meets the Southwestern Baffin Bay Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Northwestern Davis Strait and Southwestern Baffin Bay Watersheds) to an unnamed point on the coast at latitude 70°00'00"N - the boundary between Baffin Bay and Davis Strait (just North of Cape Aston and the Kuuktannaq River) at 70°00'00"N 67°20'40"W.

The Northwestern Davis Strait Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The northern boundary is a line out from 70°00'00"N 67°20'40"W following the 'Davis Strait – Baffin Bay' boundary to the Canadian border in Davis Strait at approximately 70°00'00"N 61°02'52"W.

The eastern boundary follows the Canadian border from approximately 70°00'00"N 61°02'52"W to approximately 66°30'00"N 57°37'53"W in Davis Strait.

The <u>southern boundary</u> is a line from 66°30'00"N   57°37'53"W to 66°30'00"N 60°44'40"W;

thence in a straight line back to Baffin Island at Cape Dyer on Cumberland Peninsula (the most eastern tip of Baffin Island in Davis Strait) at 66°37'00"N 61°16'00"W.

51 - Northern Cumberland Sound Watershed
GENERAL

Cumberland Sound is a large inlet from Davis Strait into Baffin Island. The watershed has been divided into two, Northern Cumberland Sound Watershed and Southern Cumberland Sound, approximately equal in size and divided up the middle of the Sound.

The Northern Cumberland Sound Watershed is located on the southeastern side of Baffin Island. It lies between an unnamed point within Cumberland Sound (Kangilo Fiord) West of False Passage Peninsula and Cape Dyer on Cumberland Peninsula (the most eastern tip of Baffin Island in Davis Strait). This watershed on Baffin Island drains into Cumberland Sound and many other bays and straits, but the watershed boundary extends out to the Canadian border in Davis Strait and includes many offshore islands.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Northern Cumberland Sound Watershed boundary on Baffin Island starts at an unnamed point within Cumberland Sound (Kangilo Fiord) west of False Passage Peninsula at 66°30'30"N 67°56'20"W and follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Northern Cumberland Sound and Southern Cumberland Sound Watersheds) to 66°32'30"N 68°19'00"W where it meets the Koukdjuak Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Northern Cumberland Sound and Koukdjuak Watersheds) to 67°24'40"N 66°27'40"W where it meets the Northwestern Davis Strait Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Northern Cumberland Sound and Northwestern Davis Strait Watersheds) to Cape Dyer on Cumberland Peninsula at 66°37'00"N 61°16'00"W (the most eastern tip of Baffin Island in Davis Strait).

The Northern Cumberland Sound Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The northern boundary is a line from Cape Dyer (66°37'00"N 61°16'00"W) to 66°30'00"N 60°44'40"W;
thence in a straight line to the Canadian border in Davis Strait at approximately 66°30'00"N 57°37'53"W.

The eastern boundary follows the Canadian border from approximately 66°30'00"N 57°37'53"W to 64°00'00"N 57°51'45"W.

The southern boundary is a line from the Canadian border at 64°00'00"N 57°51'45"W to 64°00'00"N 62°00'00"W;

thence in a straight line to 64°30'00"N 64°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 65°00'00"N 65°15'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 65°30'00"N 66°15'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°45'30"N 66°15'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°00'00"N 66°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°04'40"N 66°44'40"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°07'10"N 67°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°08'00"N 67°14'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°11'30"N 67°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°15'00"N 67°38'40"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°22'40"N 67°44'50"W;
thence in a straight line back to Baffin Island at an unnamed point within Cumberland Sound (Kangilo Fiord) west of False Passage Peninsula at 66°30'30"N 67°56'20"W.

52 - Southern Cumberland Sound Watershed
GENERAL

Cumberland Sound is a large inlet from Davis Strait into Baffin Island. The watershed has been divided into two, Northern Cumberland Sound Watershed and Southern Cumberland Sound, approximately equal in size and divided up the middle of the Sound.

The Southern Cumberland Sound Watershed is located on the southeastern side of Baffin Island. It lies between an unnamed point on Hall Peninsula and an unnamed point within Cumberland Sound (Kangilo Fiord) West of False Passage Peninsula. This watershed on Baffin Island drains into Cumberland Sound and many other bays and straits, but the watershed boundary extends out to the Canadian border in Davis Strait and includes many offshore islands.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Southern Cumberland Sound Watershed boundary on Baffin Island starts at an unnamed point on Hall Peninsula (west of Cape Haven and east of Cape Farrington) at 62°52'30"N 64°42'20"W and follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Southern Cumberland Sound and Frobisher Bay Watersheds) to 64°25'10"N 68°31'50"W where it meets the Koukdjuak Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Southern Cumberland Sound and Koukdjuak Watersheds) to 66°32'30"N 68°19'00"W where it meets the Northern Cumberland Sound Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Southern Cumberland Sound and Northern Cumberland Sound Watersheds) to an unnamed point within Cumberland Sound (Kangilo Fiord) west of False Passage Peninsula at 66°30'30"N 67°56'20"W.

The Southern Cumberland Sound Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The <u>northern boundary</u> is a line out Cumberland Sound from 66°30'30"N 67°56'20"W to 66°22'40"N 67°44'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°15'00"N 67°38'40"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°11'30"N 67°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°08'00"N 67°14'50"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°07'10"N 67°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°04'40"N 66°44'40"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°00'00"N 66°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 66°45'30"N 66°15'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 65°30'00"N 66°15'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 65°00'00"N 65°15'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 64°30'00"N 64°00'00"W;

thence in a straight line to 64°00'00"N 62°00'00"W;

thence in a straight line to the Canadian border at approximately 64°00'00"N 57°51'45"W.

The eastern boundary follows the Canadian border from 64°00'00"N 57°51'45"W to 62°00'00"N 57°21'00"W.

The southern boundary is a line from the Canadian border at approximately 62°00'00"N 57°21'00"W to 62°00'00"N 60°00'00"W;

thence in a straight line to 62°48'30"N 64°27'10"W;

thence in a straight line back to Baffin Island at an unnamed point on Hall Peninsula at 62°52'30"N 64°42'20"W.

53 - Frobisher Bay Watershed
GENERAL

On the East. "A line from East Bluff, the Southeast extreme of Baffin Island (61°53'00"N 65°57'00"W) to Point Meridian, the Western Extreme of Lower Savage Islands, along the coast to its Southwestern extreme and thence a line across to the Western extreme of Resolution Island, through its Southwestern Shore to Hatton Headland, its Southern point, thence a line to Cape Chidley, Labrador (60°24'00"N 64°26'00"W)."

The Frobisher Bay Watershed is located on the southeastern corner of Baffin Island. It lies between East Bluff (the southeastern extreme of Baffin Island on the Meta Incognita Peninsula), at the southern entrance to Frobisher Bay and an unnamed point on Hall Peninsula, at the northern entrance to Frobisher Bay. The watershed on Baffin Island drains into Frobisher Bay, but the watershed boundary extends out to the Canadian border and includes all the islands and portions of islands in Davis Strait East of Hudson Strait.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Frobisher Bay Watershed boundary on Baffin Island starts at East Bluff (the southeastern extreme of Baffin Island on the Meta Incognita Peninsula) at 61°53'00"N 65°57'00"W and follows the height of land in a northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Frobisher Bay and Hudson Strait Watersheds) to 63°50'30"N 70°19'00"W where it meets the Koukdjuak Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Frobisher Bay and Koukdjuak Watersheds) to 64°25'10"N 68°31'50"W where it meets the Southern Cumberland Sound Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Frobisher Bay and Southern Cumberland Sound Watersheds) to an unnamed point on Hall Peninsula (west of Cape Haven and East of Cape Farrington) at 62°52'30"N 64°42'20"W.

The Frobisher Bay Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The <u>northern boundary</u> is a line from Baffin Island at an unnamed point on Hall Peninsula at 62°52'30"N 64°42'20"W to 62°48'30"N 64°27'10"W;
thence in a straight line to 62°00'00"N 60°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to the Canadian border at approximately 62°00'00"N 57°21'00"W.

The <u>eastern boundary</u> follows the Canadian border from approximately 62°00'00"N 57°21'00"W to 60°00'00"N 56°37'06"W (which is on the boundary between Davis Strait and Labrador Sea).

The southern boundary is a line following the 'Davis Strait – Labrador Sea' boundary due west from 60°00'00"N 56°37'06"W to 60°00'00"N 63°30'00"W.

The western boundary is a line from 60°00'00"N 63°30'00"W to 60°22'40"N 64°00'00"W;

thence in a straight line to the southern extreme of Resolute Island (actually an island just off Resolute Island) at Hatton Headland (61°19'00"N 64°47'00"W);

thence the boundary follows the height of land (crossing to Resolute Island at 61°22'00"N 64°45'50"W) to the western extreme of Resolution Island at 61°37'10"N 65°28'10"W;

thence in a line to the southwestern extreme of the Lower Savage Islands at 61°45'20"N 65°50'20"W;

thence the boundary follows the height of land through the island to Point Meridian, the western extreme of Lower Savage Islands (61°47'00"N 65°57'00"W);

thence in a straight line back to East Bluff, the southeast extreme of Baffin Island on the Meta Incognita Peninsula (61°53'00"N 65°57'00"W).

54 - Melville Island Watershed
GENERAL

The Melville Island Watershed consists of Melville Island and many offshore islands which drain into Hazen Strait, Hecla and Griper Bay, Byam Martin Channel, Viscount Melville Sound, M'Clure Strait, Kellett Strait, Fitzwilliam Strait and many other bays and straits. The Watershed is named after Melville Island, which is the largest island in this watershed. The entire watershed is divided by the Nunavut-Northwest Territories border with approximately 37% of the land within Nunavut.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Melville Island Watershed boundary in Nunavut is mainly on the seas, but cuts across the Island along 110°Longitude joining the following points:

The Melville Island Watershed boundary on Melville Island starts on the south coast on Dundas Peninsula at 74°50'30"N 110°00'00"W (a point just East of Cape Halse - 74°50'02"N 110°02'08"W);
thence the boundary follows the border due North across the Island to the coast on Sabine Bay at 75°32'50"N 110°00'00"W;
thence the boundary follows the border due North across Sabine Bay to cut across a tip of Sabine Peninsula (between Sabine Bay and Eldridge Bay) just to the East of Cape Mudge from 75°53'10"N 110°00'00"W to 75°54'10"N 110°00'00"W;
thence the boundary follows the border due North across Eldridge Bay to again cut across part of Sabine Peninsula from 76°14'30"N 110°00'00"W (a point just West of Chads Point (76°12'00"N 109°54'00"W) to 76°29'15"N 110°00'00"W (on the coast of Sabine Peninsula at Hoyle Bay).

The Melville Island Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The western boundary (north) is a line from Sabine Peninsula on Melville Island at 76°29'15"N 110°00'00"W due North following the Nunavut border to 77°10'00"N 110°00'00"W in Hazen Strait.

The northern boundary is a line due West from 77°10'00"N 110°00'00"W to 77°10'00"N 108°00'00"W in Hazen Strait;
thence in a straight line to 76°55'00"N 105°00'00"W in Desbarats Strait.

The eastern boundary is a line due South from 76°55'00"N 105°00'00"W through the Byam Martin Channel to 75°00'00"N 105°00'00"W in Byam Channel (West of Byam Martin Island);
thence in a straight line due South to 74°15'00"N 105°00'00"W in Viscount Melville Sound.

The <u>southern boundary</u> is a line from 74°15'00"N   105°00'00"W to 74°15'00"N 110°00'00"W.

The <u>western boundary (south)</u> is a line from 74°15'00"N   110°00'00"W in Viscount Melville Sound back to the south coast of Melville Island on Dundas Peninsula at 74°50'30"N 110°00'00"W.

55 - Bathurst and Cornwallis Islands Watershed
GENERAL

The Bathurst and Cornwallis Islands Watershed consists of both Bathurst and Cornwallis Islands and many offshore islands. It drains into Desbarats Strait, Penny Strait, Wellington Channel, Barrows Strait, Viscount Melville Sound, Byam Martin Channel and many other bays and straits.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Bathurst and Cornwallis Islands Watershed boundary is entirely on the seas, joining the following points:

The northern boundary is a line from a point at 76°55'00"N 105°00'00"W in Desbarats Strait to 76°55'00"N 104°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 77°00'00"N 103°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 77°10'00"N 102°00'00"W in Maclean Strait;
thence in a straight line to 77°15'00"N 101°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 77°20'00"N 100°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 77°20'00"N 98°00'00"W in Belcher Channel.

The eastern boundary is a line from 77°20'00"N 98°00'00"W due South to 77°00'00"N 98°00'00"W in Penny Strait;
thence in a straight line to 76°30'00"N 96°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 76°00'00"N 96°20'00"W in Queens Channel;
thence in a straight line to 75°53'00"N 96°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 75°45'00"N 95°00'00"W in Maury Channel;
thence in a straight line to 75°40'00"N 94°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 75°30'00"N 93°00'00"W in Wellington Channel;
thence in a straight line to 74°15'00"N 93°00'00"W in Parry Channel (Barrow Strait).

The southern boundary is a line from 74°15'00"N   93°00'00"W in Barrow Strait 74°15'00"N 96°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 74°15'00"N 99°30'00"W in Parry Channel;
thence in a straight line to 74°15'00"N 103°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 74°15'00"N   105°00'00"W in Parry Channel (Viscount Melville Sound).

The western boundary is a line from a point in Viscount Melville Sound at 74°15'00"N 105°00'00"W to 75°00'00"N   105°00'00"W in Byam Channel (West of Byam Martin Island);
thence in a straight line to due North through the Byam Martin Channel back to 76°55'00"N 105°00'00"W in Desbarats Strait.

56 - Western Devon Island Watershed
GENERAL

Devon Island is a large island located between Ellesmere Island and Baffin Island. The island has been divided into two watersheds: Western Devon Island Watershed (which includes the Grinnell Peninsula, western and southern Devon Island); and Eastern Devon Island Watershed (which includes the northern coast of Devon Island draining into waters South of Ellesmere Island, and eastern Devon Island draining into Baffin Bay). These two watersheds are approximately equal in size (54% and 46% respectively) and extend out onto the seas including many offshore islands.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Western Devon Island Watershed boundary on Devon Island starts at Cape Pakington (at the North end of Devon Island in Norwegian Bay, West of Cardigan Strait and North Kent Island) at 76°41'00"N 91°42'00"W and follows the height of land in a southerly and easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Western Devon Island and Eastern Devon Island Watersheds) to Cape Sherard (at the southeast end of Devon Island in Baffin Bay) 74°36'00"N 80°13'00"W.

The Western Devon Island Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The eastern boundary is a line from Cape Sherard (74°36'00"N 80°13'00"W) to a point at 74°34'20"N 80°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to a point in Parry Channel (Lancaster Sound) at 74°15'00"N 80°00'00"W.

The southern boundary is a line in Parry Channel following the 74°15' Latitude from 74°15'00"N 80°00'00"W to 74°15'00"N 83°00'00"W in Parry Channel (Lancaster Sound);
thence in a straight line to 74°15'00"N 84°45'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 74°15'00"N 89°40'00"W in Parry Channel (Barrow Strait);
thence in a straight line to 74°15'00"N 93°00'00"W;

The western boundary is a line from 74°15'00"N 93°00'00"W in Parry Channel (Barrow Strait) to 75°30'00"N 93°00'00"W in Wellington Channel;
thence in a straight line to 75°40'00"N 94°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 75°45'00"N 95°00'00"W in Maury Channel;
thence in a straight line to 75°53'00"N 96°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 76°00'00"N 96°20'00"W in Queens Channel;
thence in a straight line to 76°30'00"N 96°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 77°00'00"N 98°00'00"W in Penny Strait;
thence in a straight line due North to 77°20'00"N 98°00'00"W in Belcher Channel.

The <u>northern boundary</u> is a line from 77°20'00"N 98°00'00"W in Belcher Channel to 77°20'00"N 92°00'00"W in Norwegian Bay;

thence in a straight line due South to 77°00'00"N 92°00'00"W;

thence in a straight line back to Devon Island at Cape Pakington (76°41'00"N 91°42'00"W).

57 - Eastern Devon Island Watershed
GENERAL

Devon Island is a large island located between Ellesmere Island and Baffin Island. The island has been divided into two watersheds: Western Devon Island Watershed (which includes the Grinnell Peninsula, western and southern Devon Island); and Eastern Devon Island Watershed (which includes the northern coast of Devon Island draining into waters South of Ellesmere Island, and eastern Devon Island draining into Baffin Bay). These two watersheds are approximately equal in size (54% and 46% respectively) and extend out onto the seas including many offshore islands.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Eastern Devon Island Watershed boundary on Devon Island starts at Cape Sherard (at the southeast end of Devon Island in Baffin Bay) (74°36'00"N 80°13'00"W) and follows the height of land in a westerly and northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Eastern Devon Island and Western Devon Island Watersheds) to Cape Pakington (at the North end of Devon Island in Norwegian Bay, West of Cardigan Strait and North Kent Island) (76°41'00"N 91°42'00"W).

The Eastern Devon Island Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The western boundary (north) is a straight line almost due North from Cape Pakington (76°41'00"N 91°42'00"W) to 77°00'00"N 92°00'00"W in Norwegian Bay.

The northern boundary is a straight line from 77°00'00"N   92°00'00"W to 77°00'00"N 90°50'00"W in Norwegian Bay;
thence in a straight line to 76°41'50"N 90°43'30"W in Cardigan Strait;
thence in a straight line to 76°25'50"N 90°08'20"W in Fram Sound;
thence in a straight line to 76°23'00"N 89°39'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 76°20'40"N 89°20'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 76°20'40"N 89°05'00"W in Jones Sound;
thence in a straight line to 76°00'00"N 87°23'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 76°00'00"N 81°24'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 75°47'50"N 79°57'40"W in Lady Ann Strait;
thence in a straight line to 75°40'00"N 79°38'50"W in Lady Ann Strait;
thence in a straight line to the Canadian border in Baffin Bay at approximately 75°40'00"N 73°54'20"W.

The eastern boundary follows the Canadian border from approximately 75°40'00"N 73°54'20"W to approximately 74°15'00"N 70°44'40"W in Baffin Bay.

The southern boundary is a straight line from 74°15'00"N   70°44'40"W to 74°15'00"N 80°00'00"W in Parry Channel (Lancaster Sound).

The <u>western boundary (south)</u> is a straight line from 74°15'00"N   80°00'00"W to 74°34'20"N 80°00'00"W;

thence in a straight line back to Devon Island at Cape Sherard (74°36'00"N 80°13'00"W).

58 - Sverdrup Islands Watershed
GENERAL

The Sverdrup Islands Watershed is located in the northwest corner of Nunavut and contains all the Sverdrup Islands from the Nunavut-Northwest Territories to the western coast of Axel Heiberg Island. The Nunavut border at 110°Longitude cuts across a couple of islands. The Sverdrup Islands Watershed boundary is mainly on the seas. Of the entire Sverdrup Islands Watershed, approximately 86% of the land is within Nunavut.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Sverdrup Islands Watershed boundary on <u>Axel Heiberg Island</u> starts at an unnamed point at 80°54'20"N 95°27'00"W (on the northwestern end of Axel Heiberg Island) and follows the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Sverdrup Islands and the Nansen and Eureka Sounds Watersheds) to Hyperite Point at 78°09'00"N 88°53'00"W (on the southern end of Axel Heiberg Island).

The Sverdrup Islands Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The <u>eastern boundary</u> is a line out from Hyperite Point at 78°09'00"N 88°53'00"W (on the southern end of Axel Heiberg Island) to 78°00'00"N 90°00'00"W in Norwegian Bay; thence in a straight line to 77°40'00"N 92°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 77°20'00"N 92°00'00"W.

The <u>southern boundary</u> is a line from 77°20'00"N 92°00'00"W in Norwegian Bay to 77°20'00"N 98°00'00"W in Belcher Channel;
thence in a straight line to 77°20'00"N 100°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 77°15'00"N 101°00'00"W in Maclean Strait;
thence in a straight line to 77°10'00"N 102°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 77°00'00"N 103°00'00"W in Desbarats Strait;
thence in a straight line to 76°55'00"N 104°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 76°55'00"N 105°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 77°10'00"N 108°00'00"W in Hazen Strait;
thence in a straight line to the Nunavut border at 77°10'00"N 110°00'00"W.

The <u>western boundary (South)</u> is a line from 77°10'00"N 110°00'00"W due North to the South coast of Mackenzie King Island at 77°55'10"N 110°00'00"W.

The Sverdrup Islands Watershed boundary on <u>Mackenzie King Island</u> starts at 77°55'10"N   110°00'00"W and follows the border due north to the North coast of Mackenzie King Island 78°07'00"N 110°00'00"W.

The <u>western boundary (central)</u> is a line from the North coast of Mackenzie King Island at 78°07'00"N   110°00'00"W due North across Wilkins Strait to the South coast of Borden Island at 78°19'10"N 110°00'00"W.

The Sverdrup Islands Watershed boundary on <u>Borden Island</u> starts at 78°19'10"N 110°00'00"W and follows the border due north to the North coast of Borden Island at 78°41'40"N 110°00'00"W.

The <u>western boundary (North)</u> is a line from the North coast of Borden Island at 78°41'40"N   110°00'00"W due North to a point in the Arctic Ocean at 81°00'00"N 110°00'00"W.

The <u>northern boundary </u>is a line from 81°00'00"N   110°00'00"W back to an unnamed point on Axel Heiberg Island at 80°54'20"N 95°27'00"W.

59 - Nansen and Eureka Sounds Watershed
GENERAL

The Nansen and Eureka Sounds Watershed is located on Ellesmere Island between Iceberg Point (on the western coast of Ellesmere Island at the northwestern extreme of Fosheim Peninsula) and Lands End (at the southwestern end of Ellesmere Island in Norwegian Bay facing North Kent Island). It also includes its many offshore islands. It drains West into Eureka Sound, Baumann Fiord, Norwegian Bay, and many other bays and straits.

The Nansen and Eureka Sounds Watershed then extends to Axel Heiberg Island between Hyperite Point (on the southern end of Axel Heiberg Island, the largest of the Sverdrup Islands, into Norwegian Bay) and an unnamed point on the northwestern end of Axel Heiberg Island. The watershed drains East into Norwegian Bay, Eureka Sound, Nansen Sound, the Arctic Ocean, and many other bays and straits.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Nansen and Eureka Sounds Watershed boundary on Ellesmere Island starts at Iceberg Point at 80°19'00"N 86°22'00"W (on the western coast of Ellesmere Island at the northwestern extreme of Fosheim Peninsula) and follows the height of land in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Nansen and Eureka Sounds and Greely Fiord Watersheds) to 79°23'40"N 79°54'10"W where it meets the Southeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Nansen and Eureka Sounds and Southeastern Ellesmere Island Watersheds) to 77°00'50"N 83°15'00"W where it meets the Southern Ellesmere Island Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Nansen and Eureka Sounds and Southern Ellesmere Island Watersheds) to Lands End at 76°51'00"N 89°32'00"W (at the southwestern end of Ellesmere Island in Norwegian Bay facing North Kent Island).

The Nansen and Eureka Sounds Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:
The western boundary (south) is a line out from Lands End (76°51'00"N 89°32'00"W) to 77°00'00"N 89°50'00"W in Norwegian Bay;
thence in a straight line to 77°00'00"N 90°50'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 77°00'00"N 92°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 77°20'00"N 92°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 77°40'00"N 92°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 78°00'00"N 90°00'00"W;

thence in a straight line to Hyperite Point (78°09'00"N 88°53'00"W) (on the southern end of Axel Heiberg Island, a point of land between Glacier Fiord and Eureka Sound [Wolf Fiord]).

The Nansen and Eureka Sounds Watershed boundary on Axel Heiberg Island starts at Hyperite Point (78°09'00"N 88°53'00"W) (on the southern end of Axel Heiberg Island) and follows the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Nansen and Eureka Sounds and the Sverdrup Islands Watersheds) to an unnamed point at 80°54'20"N 95°27'00"W (on the northwestern end of Axel Heiberg Island, into Sverdrup Channel and the Arctic Ocean).

The Nansen and Eureka Sounds Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The southern boundary is a line out from an unnamed point at 80°54'20"N 95°27'00"W to the Nunavut border at 81°00'00"N 110°00'00"W in the Arctic Ocean.

The western boundary (north) is a line following the Nunavut border due North from 81°00'00"N 110°00'00"W to 81°30'00"N 110°00'00"W.

The northern boundary is a line in the Arctic Ocean due East from the Nunavut border at 81°30'00"N 110°00'00"W to 81°30'00"N 93°00'00"W.

The eastern boundary is a line from 81°30'00"N   93°00'00"W in the Arctic Ocean to 81°15'00"N 91°00'00"W in Nansen Sound;
thence in a straight line to 81°00'00"N 90°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 80°45'00"N 90°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 80°30'00"N 88°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line back to Iceberg Point at 80°19'00"N 86°22'00"W (on the western coast of Ellesmere Island at the northwestern extreme of Fosheim Peninsula).

60 - Greely Fiord Watershed
GENERAL

The Greely Fiord Watershed is located on Ellesmere Island between Cape Colgate (on the northwestern coast of Ellesmere Island on the Arctic Ocean) and Iceberg Point (on the western coast of Ellesmere Island at the northwestern extreme of Fosheim Peninsula in Nansen Sound or Eureka Sound),
including its many offshore islands. It drains West into Greely Fiord, Nansen Sound, the Arctic Ocean, and many other bays and straits.
WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Greely Fiord Watershed boundary on Ellesmere Island starts at Cape Colgate at 81°49'00"N 91°02'00"W (on the northwestern coast of Ellesmere Island on Kleybolte Peninsula) and follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Greely Fiord and the Arctic Ocean and Lincoln Sea Watersheds) to 81°50'30"N 76°52'00"W where it meets the Northeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Greely Fiord and Northeastern Ellesmere Island Watersheds) to 79°25'00"N 79°44'20"W where it meets the Southeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a southerly direction (which is the boundary between the Greely Fiord and Southeastern Ellesmere Island Watersheds) to 79°23'40"N 79°54'10"W where it meets the Nansen and Eureka Sounds Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in an northwesterly direction (which is the boundary between the Greely Fiord and the Nansen and Eureka Sounds Watersheds) to Iceberg Point at 80°19'00"N   86°22'00"W (on the western coast of Ellesmere Island at the northwestern extreme of Fosheim Peninsula).

The Greely Fiord Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The southern boundary is a line from Iceberg Point at 80°19'00"N 86°22'00"W (on the western coast of Ellesmere Island at the northwestern extreme of Fosheim Peninsula) to 80°30'00"N 88°00'00"W in Nansen Sound;
thence in a straight line to 80°45'00"N 90°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 81°00'00"N 90°30'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 81°15'00"N 91°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 81°30'00"N 93°00'00"W;
thence in a straight line due West to the Nunavut border in the Arctic Ocean at 81°30'00"N 110°00'00"W.

The western boundary is a line in the Arctic Ocean following the Nunavut border due North from 81°30'00"N 110°00'00"W to 81°50'00"N 110°00'00"W.

The <u>northern boundary</u> is a straight line from the Nunavut border at 81°50'00"N 110°00'00"W back to Ellesmere Island at Cape Colgate (81°49'00"N 91°02'00"W).

61 - Arctic Ocean and Lincoln Sea Watershed
GENERAL

The southern boundary of Lincoln Sea is defined in the "Limits of Oceans and Seas" published by the International Hydrographic Bureau, Monaco, 3rd Edition, 1953, as "Cape Columbia through Northeastern shore of Ellesmere Island to Cape Sheridan to Cape Bryant (Greenland) through Greenland to Cape Morris Jesup."

The boundary of the Arctic Ocean is defined in the "Limits of Oceans and Seas" published by the International Hydrographic Bureau, Monaco, 3rd Edition, 1953, as "… to Cape Colgate the extreme West point of Ellesmere Island; through the North shore of Ellesmere Island to Cape Columbia thence a line to Cape Morris Jesup (Greenland)."

The Arctic Ocean and Lincoln Sea Watershed is the most northern watershed in Canada, located on the North coast of Ellesmere Island, between Cape Sheridan and Cape Colgate, including its many offshore islands. It drains North into both the Arctic Ocean and the Lincoln Sea and many bays and straits and extends to the North Pole.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Arctic Ocean and Lincoln Sea Watershed boundary on Ellesmere Island starts at Cape Sheridan at 82°28'00"N 61°30'00"W (the divide between Lincoln Sea and Baffin Bay) and follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Arctic Ocean and Lincoln Sea and the Northeastern Ellesmere Island Watersheds) to 81°50'30"N 76°52'00"W where it meets the Greely Fiord Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Arctic Ocean and Lincoln Sea and the Greely Fiord Watersheds) to Cape Colgate (on the northwestern coast of Ellesmere Island on Kleybolte Peninsula) at 81°49'00"N 91°02'00"W.

The Arctic Ocean and Lincoln Sea Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The southern boundary is a line out from Cape Colgate (81°49'00"N 91°02'00"W) to the Nunavut border at 81°50'00"N 110°00'00"W in the Arctic Ocean.

The western boundary is a line following the Nunavut border due North from 81°50'00"N 110°00'00"W to the North Pole at 90°00'00"N 00°00'00"W.

The eastern boundary is a line following the Canadian border from the North Pole (90°00'00"N 00°00'00"W) to approximately 82°22'00"N 59°16'00"W (which is on the boundary between the Lincoln Sea and Baffin Bay [Nares Strait]);
thence in a straight line back to Ellesmere Island at Cape Sheridan at 82°28'00"N 61°30'00"W.

62 – Northeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed
GENERAL

The northern boundary of Baffin Bay is defined in the "Limits of Oceans and Seas" published by the International Hydrographic Bureau, Monaco, 3rd Edition, 1953, as "A line from Cape Sheridan, Grant Land (82°35'N 61°45'W) to Cape Bryant, Greenland."

The Northeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed is located on the northeastern coast of Ellesmere Island, between Cape Albert and Cape Sheridan (the divide between Lincoln Sea and Baffin Bay), including its many offshore islands. It drains East into Baffin Bay (Nares Strait, Kennedy Channel and Kane Basin) and many other bays and straits.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Northeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed boundary on Ellesmere Island starts at Cape Albert at 79°03'00"N 74°24'00"W (on the eastern coast of Ellesmere Island on Bache Peninsula) and follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Northeastern Ellesmere Island and Southeastern Ellesmere Island Watersheds) to 79°25'00"N 79°44'20"W where it meets the Greely Fiord Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Northeastern Ellesmere Island and Greely Fiord Watersheds) to 81°50'30"N 76°52'00"W where it meets the Arctic Ocean and Lincoln Sea Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Northeastern Ellesmere Island and the Arctic Ocean and Lincoln Sea Watersheds) to Cape Sheridan at 82°28'00"N 61°30'00"W (the divide between Lincoln Sea and Baffin Bay).

The Northeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The northern boundary is a line out from Cape Sheridan (82°28'00"N 61°30'00"W) in an easterly direction (following *"A line from Cape Sheridan, Ellesmere Island (82°28'00"N 61°30'00"W) to Cape Bryant, Greenland"*) to the Canadian border at approximately 82°22'00"N 59°16'00"W.

The eastern boundary is a line following the Canadian border from 82°22'00"N 59°16'00"W south to 79°03'20"N 72°00'00"W in Nares Strait.

The southern boundary is a line from the Canadian border at 79°03'20"N 72°00'00"W back to Ellesmere Island at Cape Albert at 79°03'00"N 74°24'00"W.

63 - Southeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed
GENERAL

The Southeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed is located on the southeastern coast of Ellesmere Island, between Cape Norton Shaw (at the southeastern end of Ellesmere Island in Baffin Bay) and Cape Albert, including many offshore islands. It drains East into Baffin Bay (Smith Sound) and many bays and straits.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Southeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed boundary on Ellesmere Island starts at Cape Norton Shaw at 76°27'40"N 78°23'00"W (at southeastern end of Ellesmere Island in Baffin Bay) and follows the height of land in a westerly direction (which is the boundary between the Southeastern Ellesmere Island and Southern Ellesmere Island Watersheds) to 77°00'50"N 83°15'00"W where it meets the Nansen and Eureka Sounds Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Southeastern Ellesmere Island and the Nansen and Eureka Sounds Watersheds) to 79°23'40"N   79°54'10"W where it meets the Greely Fiord Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Southeastern Ellesmere Island and Greely Fiord Watersheds) to 79°25'00"N   79°44'20"W where it meets the Northeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Southeastern Ellesmere Island and Northeastern Ellesmere Island Watersheds) to Cape Albert at 79°03'00"N 74°24'00"W (on the eastern coast of Ellesmere Island on Bache Peninsula).

The Southeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The northern boundary is a line out from Cape Albert (79°03'00"N 74°24'00"W) in an easterly direction to the Canadian border at approximately 79°03'20"N 72°00'00"W in Nares Strait.

The eastern boundary is a line following the Canadian border from 79°03'20"N 72°00'00"W south to 76°27'40"N 74°44'20"W.

The southern boundary is a line due West from the Canadian border at 76°27'40"N 74°44'20"W back to Ellesmere Island at Cape Norton Shaw at 76°27'40"N 78°23'00"W.

64 - Southern Ellesmere Island Watershed
GENERAL

The Southern Ellesmere Island Watershed is located on the southern coast of Ellesmere Island, between Lands End (at the southwestern end of Ellesmere Island) and Cape Norton Shaw (at the southeastern end of Ellesmere Island in Baffin Bay), including many offshore islands. It drains South into Jones Sound and East into Baffin Bay and many bays and straits.

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Southern Ellesmere Island Watershed boundary on Ellesmere Island starts at Lands End at 76°51'00"N   89°32'00"W (at the southwestern end of Ellesmere Island in Norwegian Bay facing North Kent Island) and follows the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Southern Ellesmere Island and the Nansen and Eureka Sounds Watersheds) to 77°00'50"N   83°15'00"W where it meets the Southeastern Ellesmere Island Watershed;

thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land in an easterly direction (which is the boundary between the Southern Ellesmere Island and Southeastern Ellesmere Island Watersheds) to Cape Norton Shaw at 76°27'40"N 78°23'00"W (at southeastern end of Ellesmere Island in Baffin Bay).

The Southern Ellesmere Island Watershed boundary then extends onto the seas joining the following points:

The northern boundary (east) is a line out from Cape Norton Shaw (76°27'40"N 78°23'00"W) due East to the Canadian border at 76°27'40"N 74°44'20"W.

The eastern boundary is a line following the Canadian border from 76°27'40"N 74°44'20"W south to 75°40'00"N 73°54'20"W.

The southern boundary is a line from the Canadian border at 75°40'00"N 73°54'20"W to 75°40'00"N 79°38'50"W in Lady Ann Strait;
thence in a straight line to 75°47'50"N 79°57'40"W;
thence in a straight line to 76°00'00"N 81°24'30"W in Jones Sound;
thence in a straight line to 76°00'00"N 87°23'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 76°20'40"N 89°05'00"W;
thence in a straight line to 76°20'40"N 89°20'00"W in Fram Sound;
thence in a straight line to 76°23'00"N 89°39'30"W;
thence in a straight line to 76°25'50"N 90°08'20"W;
thence in a straight line to 76°41'50"N   90°43'30"W in Cardigan Strait west of North Kent Island;
thence in a straight line to 77°00'00"N 90°50'00"W in Norwegian Bay.

The <u>northern boundary (west)</u> is a straight line from 77°00'00"N   90°50'00"W to 77°00'00"N 89°50'00"W in Norwegian Bay;

thence in a straight line back to Ellesmere Island at Lands End (76°51'00"N 89°32'00"W).

65 - Hudson Strait Watershed – North and West

NOTE: THE WATERSHEDS WHICH COMPRISE HUDSON STRAIT ARE SHOWN ON THE "CANADA'S WATERSHEDS" MAP AS "WESTERN HUDSON STRAIT," "NORTHERN HUDSON STRAIT" AND NINE (9) WATERSHEDS IN QUEBEC. THE DRAINAGE INTO HUDSON STRAIT AND ALL OFFSHORE ISLANDS IN NUNAVUT WILL BE COMBINED INTO ONE WATERSHED, THE "HUDSON STRAIT WATERSHED."

GENERAL

The Hudson Strait is defined in the "Limits of Oceans and Seas" published by the International Hydrographic Bureau, Monaco, 3rd Edition, 1953, as follows:

On the West. "A line from Nuvuk Point to Leyson Point, thence by the Eastern Shore of Southampton Island to Seahorse Point, its Eastern extreme, thence a line to Lloyd Point (64°25'00"N 78°07'00"W) Baffin Island."

Note: Nuvuk Point is identified as Pointe d'Ivujivik 62°25'39"N 77°54'55"W by Geographical Names of Canada.

On the North. "The South Coast of Baffin Island between Lloyd Point and East Bluff."

On the East. "A line from East Bluff, the Southeast extreme of Baffin Island (61°53'00"N 65°57'00"W) to Point Meridian, the Western Extreme of Lower Savage Islands, along the coast to its Southwestern extreme and thence a line across to the Western extreme of Resolution Island, through its Southwestern Shore to Hatton Headland, its Southern point, thence a line to Cape Chidley, Labrador (60°24'00"N 64°26'00"W)."

On the South. "The mainland between Cape Chidley and Nuvuk Point."

WATERSHED BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The western boundary of the Hudson Strait Watershed is a line from Pointe d'Ivujivik in Quebec (62°25'39"N 77°54'55"W) to Leyson Point (63°27'05"N 80°56'10"W) the southeastern extreme of Southampton Island;
thence the boundary follows the height of land through the island in a northerly direction (which is the boundary between the Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay Islands Watersheds) to 63°42'40"N 81°05'00"W where it meets the Northern Southampton Island Watershed;
thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land through the island in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Hudson Strait and Northern Southampton Island Watersheds) to Seahorse Point (63°47'00"N 80°09'00"W) its eastern extreme;
thence the boundary continues to follow a straight line from Seahorse Point onto the seas at 63°47'00"N 80°00'00"W;

thence the boundary continues to follow a straight line to Lloyd Point (64°26'15"N 78°01'55"W) on Baffin Island.

The northern boundary of the Hudson Strait Watershed on Baffin Island follows the height of land from Lloyd Point in a northeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Hudson Strait and Aukpar Watersheds) to 64°37'30"N 72°24'20"W where it meets the Koukdjuak Watershed;
thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land through the island in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Hudson Strait and Koukdjuak Watersheds) to 63°50'30"N 70°19'00"W where it meets the Frobisher Bay Watershed;
thence the boundary continues to follow the height of land through the island in a southeasterly direction (which is the boundary between the Hudson Strait and Frobisher Bay Watersheds) to East Bluff, the southeast extreme of Baffin Island (61°53'00"N 65°57'00"W).

The eastern boundary of the Hudson Strait Watershed is a line from East Bluff, the southeast extreme of Baffin Island (61°53'00"N   65°57'00"W) to Point Meridian, the western extreme of Lower Savage Islands (61°47'00"N 65°57'00"W);
thence the boundary follows the height of land through the island to its southwestern extreme at 61°45'20"N 65°50'20"W;
thence the boundary follows a line across to the western extreme of Resolution Island at 61°37'10"N 65°28'10"W;
thence the boundary follows the height of land (crossing to another island at 61°22'00"N 64°45'50"W) to its southern extreme at Hatton Headland (61°19'00"N 64°47'00"W);
thence the boundary follows a straight line onto the seas at 60°22'40"N 64°00'00"W;
thence the boundary follows a straight line to Cape Chidley, Nunavut on Killiniq Island (60°23'00"N 64°26'00"W);
thence the boundary follows the height of land (which is the border between Nunavut and Labrador) through the island to the coast at 60°18'30"N 64°30'50"W;
thence the boundary crosses to the mainland (which is the border between Quebec and Labrador) at 60°18'00"N 64°31'30"W.

The southern boundary of the Hudson Strait Watershed is the Quebec shoreline of Ungava Bay and Hudson Strait. It stretches from the Quebec-Labrador border to Pointe d'Ivujivik in Quebec, crossing each river that flows into these water bodies at its mouth, so as to include all offshore islands that are by definition part of Nunavut.