130°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
110°0'0"W
100°0'0"W
90°0'0"W
80°0'0"W
70°0'0"N


Hudson Bay
Qikiqtani
Quebec
Sanikiluaq
Ontario
James Bay
Area 2

Resolute
McClintock Channel
Qikiqtani
Gulf of Boothia
Taloyoak
Cambridge Bay
Kugluktuk
Gjoa Haven
Kugaaruk
Umingmaktok
Bathurst Inlet
NUNAVUT
Kitikmeot
Repulse Bay
Baker Lake
Area 1

110°0'0"W
100°0'0"W
90°0'0"W
70°0'0"N

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# Nunavut, Canada
## Figure 4.3-2
## Char Species - Kitikmeot

- Arctic Char Range[2]
- Arctic Char Area of Abundance[2]
- Lake Trout Range[4]

**Traditional Harvest Data**

**Arctic Char**[1,3]
- Commercia
- Commercial/Domestic
- Domestic
- Sport

**Lake Trout**[1,3]
- Domestic

**Base Features**
- Community
- Road
- Conservation Area
- Lake / River
- Nunavut Regional Boundary
- National Park
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- National Wildlife Area

1:5,000,000

25 12.50 25 50 75 100 125
Kilometres

Prepared By:
Nunami-Stantec


References:

[1]Canadian Circumpolar Institute. 1992. Nunavut Atlas. In R. Riewe (ed.). Canadian Circumpolar Institute and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut Edmonton, AB.

[2]Mercier, F., F. Rennie, D. Harvey and C.A. Lewis (Eds.). 1994. Arctic Marine Workshop Proceedings. Winnipeg, Manitoba. Park Establishment Branch, National Parks Directorate, Parks Canada Department of Canadian Heritage.

[3]Priest, H. and P.J. Usher. 2004. The Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study. Final Report. Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. 822 pp.

[4]Scott, W.B. and E.J. Crossman. 1973. Freshwater Fishes of Canada. Bulletin of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada 184. xi + 966 pp.


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**Data Sources:** Geogratis Atlas, GNDoE, Parks Canada
**Projection:** Canada Lambert Conformal Conic, NAD83
**Date:** January 27 2012
**Filename:** 123110328_NPC_Fig04_3_2_Arctic_Char.mxd
**Produced By:** R Stohmann
**Verified By:** MM
**Revision:** 05

# Nunavut, Canada
## Figure 4.3-3
## Char Species - Qikiqtani

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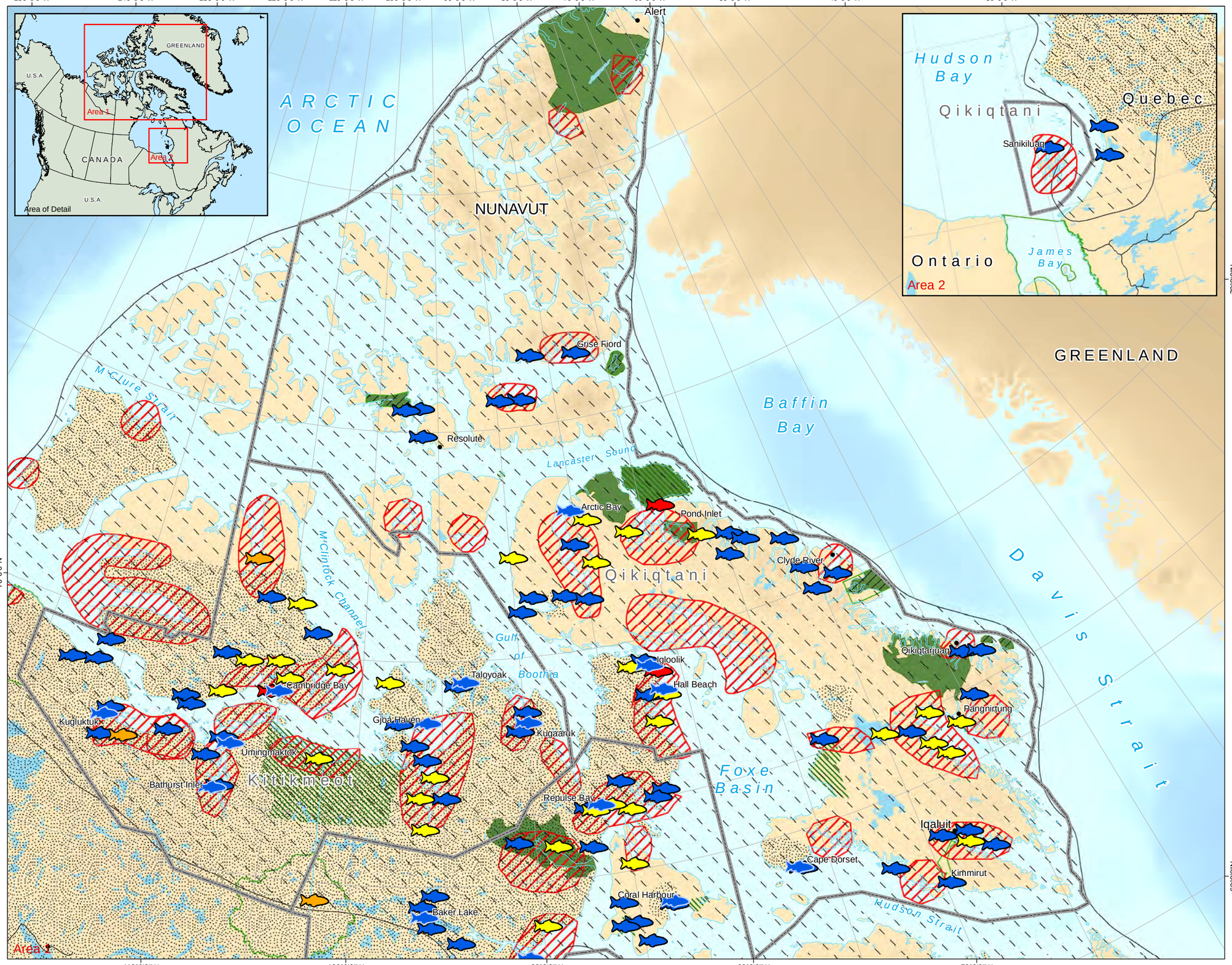


**Base Features**
- Community
- Road
- Conservation Area
- Lakes / River
- Nunavut Regional Boundary
- National Park
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- National Wildlife Area

1:9,000,000

100 50 0 100 200 300 400
Kilometres

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References:


[1]Canadian Circumpolar Institute. 1992. Nunavut Atlas. In R. Riewe (ed.), Canadian Circumpolar Institute and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut. Edmonton, AB.

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[3]Priest, H. and P.J. Usher. 2004. The Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study. Final Report. Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. 822 pp.

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**Data Sources:** Geogratis Atlas, GNDoE, Parks Canada
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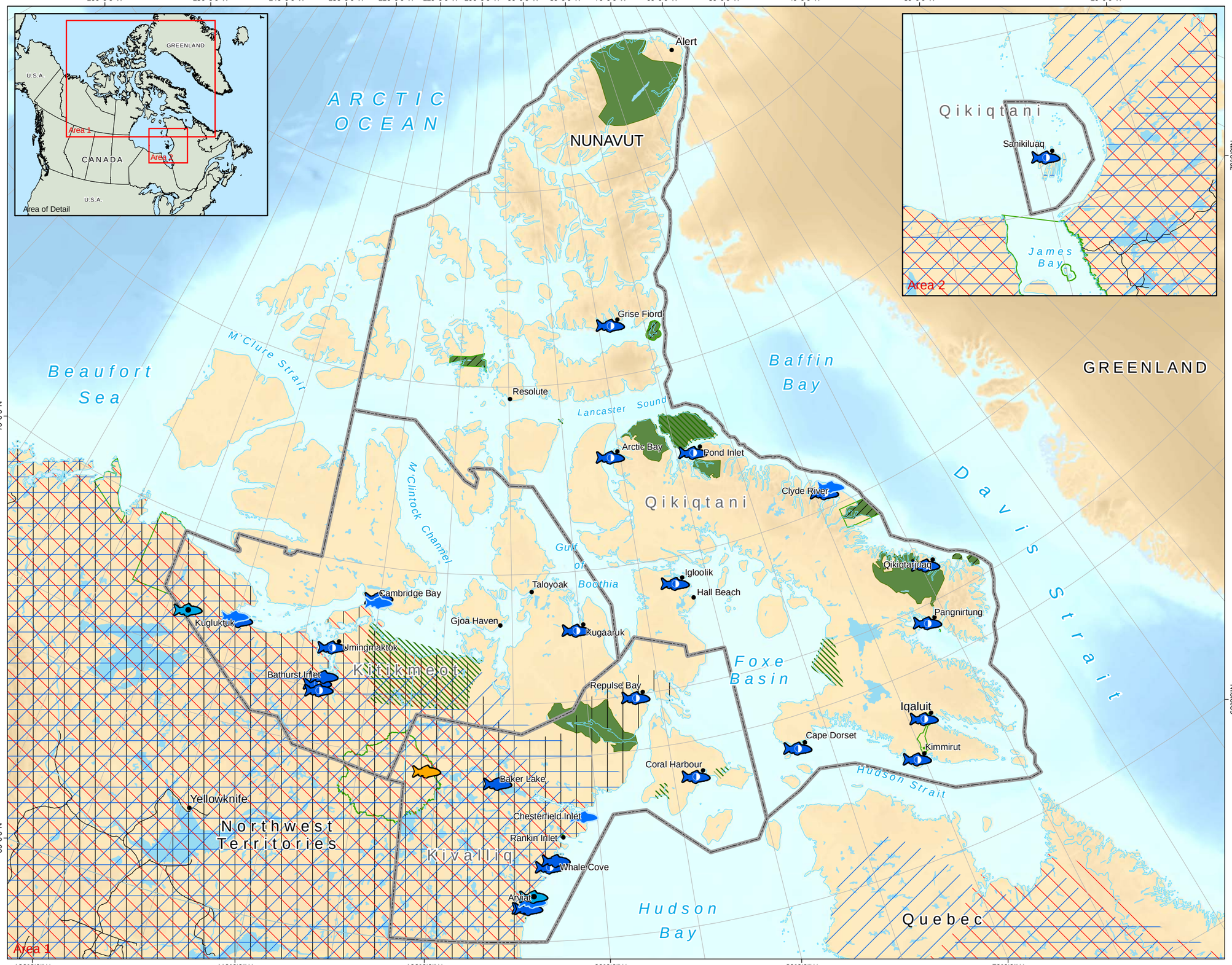
**Verified By:** MM
**Revision:** 05




**Nunavut, Canada**
**Figure 4.3-4**
**Other Freshwater Fish Species**

- Arctic Grayling Range[3]
- Burbot Range[3]
- Northern Pike Range[3]
- Slimy Sculpin Range[3]

**Traditional Harvest Data**

**Arctic Grayling**[1,2]
- Domestic
- Sport

**Burbot**[1,2]
- Domestic

**Northern Pike**[1,2]
- Domestic

**Slimy Sculpin**[1,2]
- Domestic

**Base Features**
- Community
- Road
- Conservation Area
- Lake / River
- Nunavut Regional Boundary
- National Park
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- National Wildlife Area

1:11,000,000

100 50 0 100 200 300 400
Kilometres

Prepared By:
Nunami-Stantec

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[1]Canadian Circumpolar Institute. 1992. Nunavut Atlas. In R. Riewe (ed.), Canadian Circumpolar Institute and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut. Edmonton, AB.

[2]Priest, H. and P.J. Usher. 2004. The Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study. Final Report. Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. 822 pp.

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**Data Sources:** Geogratis Atlas, GNDoE, Parks Canada
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**Nunavut, Canada**
**Figure 4.3-5**
**Whitefish Species**

- Lake Whitefish Range[3]
- Broad Whitefish Range[3]
- Lake Herring Range[3]

**Traditional Harvest Data**
**Unidentified Whitefish**[1,2]
- Commercial (Lake or Broad Whitefish)
- Domestic (Lake or Broad Whitefish)

**Lake Herring**[1,2]
- Commercial
- Commercial/Domestic
- Domestic

**Lake Whitefish**[1,2]
- Commercial
- Domestic
- Sport

**Base Features**
- Community
- Road
- Conservation Area
- Lake / River
- Nunavut Regional Boundary
- National Park
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- National Wildlife Area

1:11,000,000

100 50 0 100 200 300 400
Kilometres

Prepared By:
Nunami-Stantec

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[1]Canadian Circumpolar Institute. 1992. Nunavut Atlas. In R. Riewe (ed.), Canadian Circumpolar Institute and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut. Edmonton, AB.

[2]Priest, H. and P.J. Usher. 2004. The Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study. Final Report. Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. 822 pp.

[3]Scott, W.B. and E.J. Crossman. 1973. Freshwater Fishes of Canada. Bulletin of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada 184. xi + 966 pp.

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**Data Sources:** Geogratis Atlas, GNDoE, Parks Canada
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**Verified By:** MM
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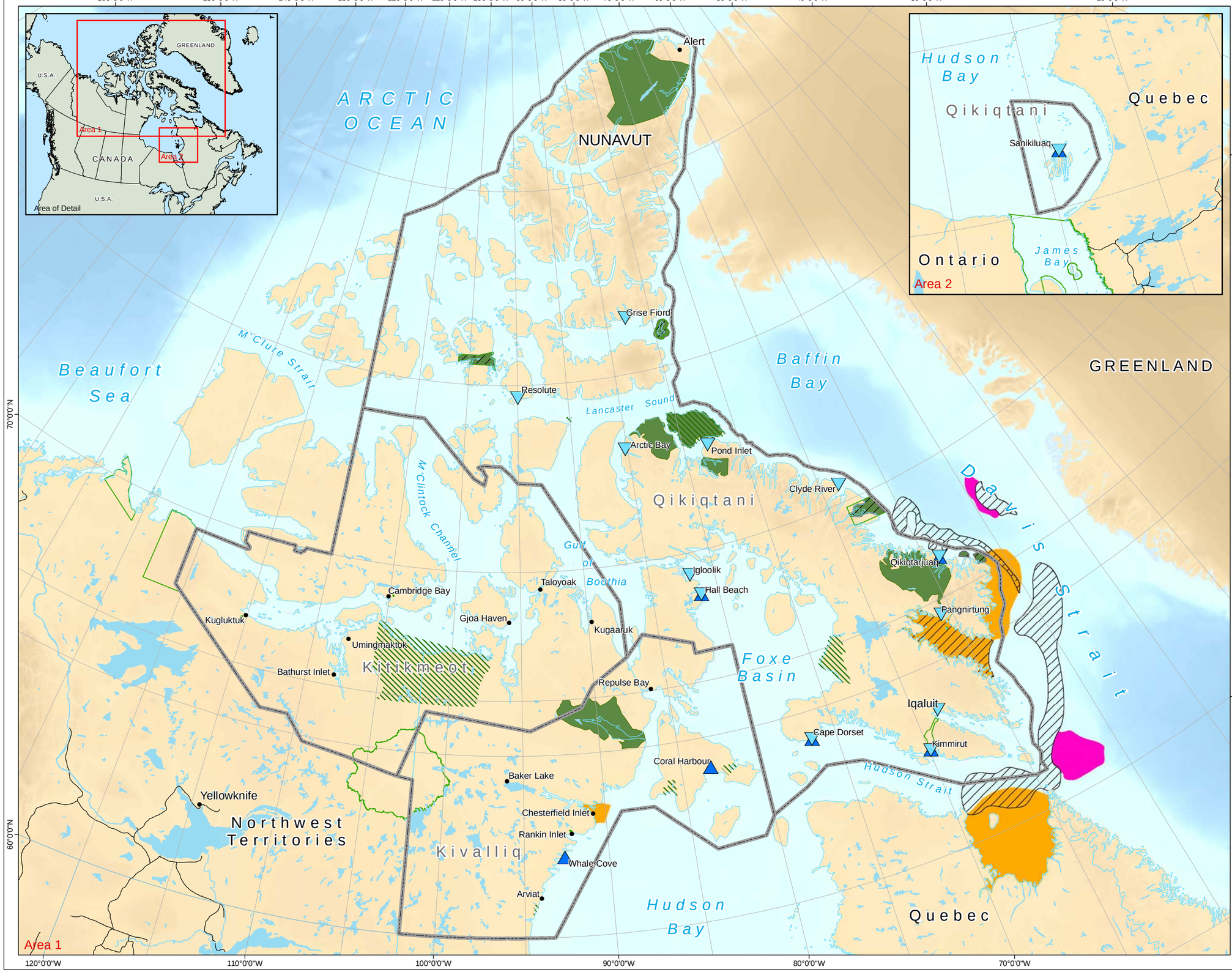


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# Nunavut, Canada
# Figure 4.4-1
# Marine Invertebrates

- Coral and Sponges[4]
- Icelandic Scallop Area of Abundance[2]
- Northern Striped Pink Shrimp Area of Abundance[2,4]

**Traditional Harvest Data**

**Clam**[1,3]
- Domestic

**Blue Mussel**[1,3]
- Domestic

**Base Features**
- Community
- Road
- Conservation Area
- Lakes / River
- Nunavut Regional Boundary
- National Park
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- National Wildlife Area

1:11,000,000

100 50 0 100 200 300 400

Kilometres

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References:

[1]Canadian Circumpolar Institute. 1992. Nunavut Atlas. In R. Riewe (ed.), Canadian Circumpolar Institute and the Tungavik Federation of Nunavut. Edmonton, AB.

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[3]Priest, H. and P.J. Usher. 2004. The Nunavut Wildlife Harvest Study. Final Report. Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. 822 pp.

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(shape files provided by DFO to Nunami Stantec). January 20, 2012.


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**Data Sources:** Geogratis Atlas, GNDoE, Parks Canada
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# Nunavut, Canada
## Figure 4.12-1
## Post 1980 Distribution of Muskox in Nunavut

- Muskox Distribution 1997[1,3,4,5]
- Muskox Distribution 1982[2,4]

**Base Data**

- Community
- Road
- Conservation Area
- Lake / River
- Nunavut Regional Boundary
- National Park
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- National Wildlife Area

1:11,000,000

100 50 0 100 200 300 400

Kilometres

Prepared By:
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References:

[1]Government of Nunavut. 2003. In reference to the Consolidation of Wildlife Management Muskox Areas Regulations R.R.N.W.T. 1990, c. W-11, as duplicated for Nunavut by s. 29 of the Nunavut Act. Department of Environment.

[2]Government of Nunavut. 2004a. Adapted from Uqrquhart, D.R. 1982. Muskox life history and current status of muskoxen in the NWT. Northwest Territories Renewable Resources Wildlife Service. Department of Environment. 39 pp.

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[5]Government of Nunavut. 2005b. Adapted from Case, R. and T. Ellesworth. Government of the NWT, Yellowknife, 1991. Distribution and abundance of muskoxen and Peary caribou on Southern Ellesmere Island, NWT, July 1989: Manuscript Report, No. 41.

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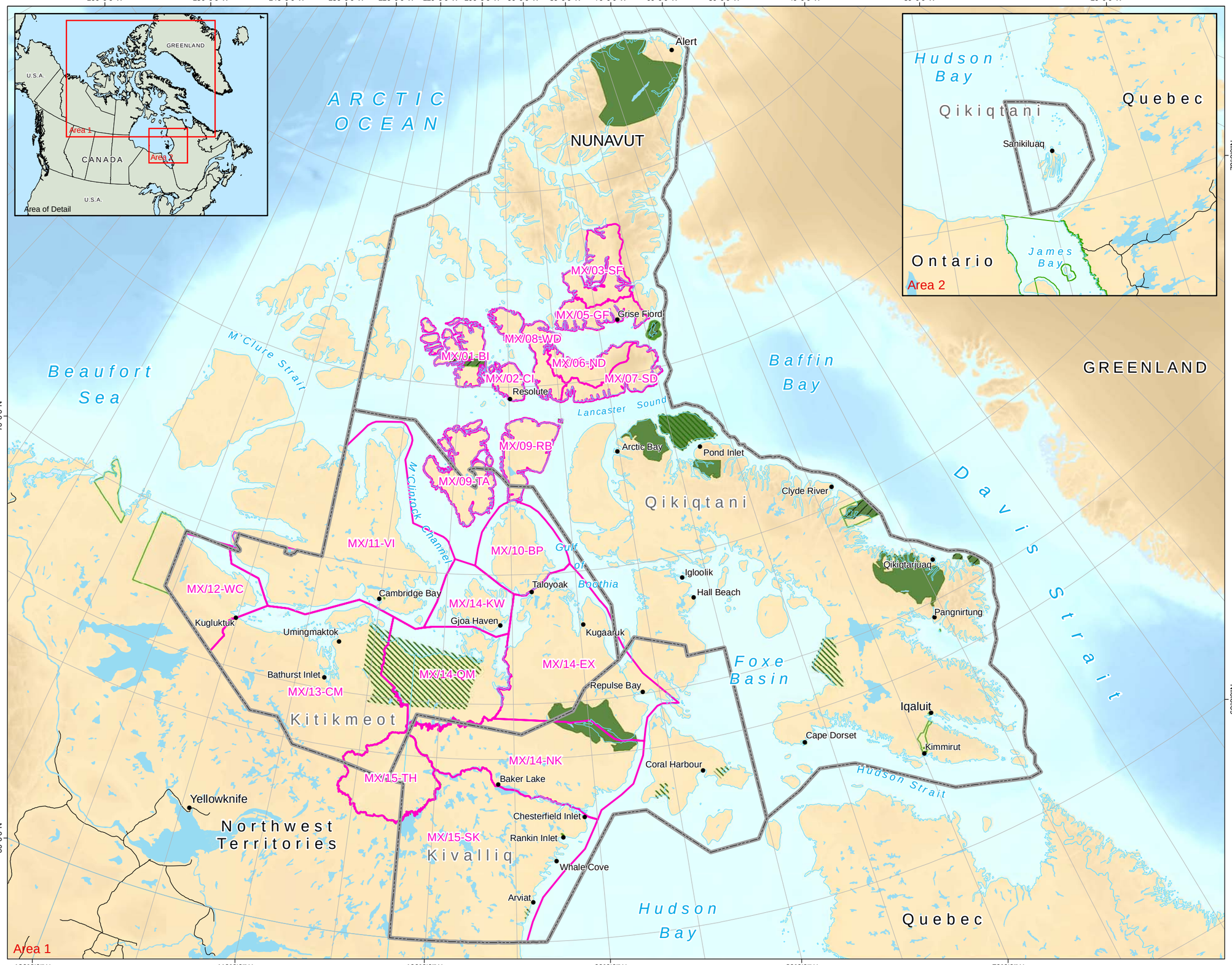
**Revision:** 02

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# Nunavut, Canada
## Figure 4.12-2
## Muskox Management Areas in Nunavut post 1985

- Muskox Management Areas: 2006[1]

**Base Features**

- Community
- Road
- Conservation Area
- Lake / River
- Nunavut Regional Boundary
- National Park
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- National Wildlife Area

1:11,000,000

100 50 0 100 200 300 400
Kilometres

Prepared By:
Nunami-Stantec

References:

[1]Government of Nunavut. 2003. In reference to the Consolidation of Wildlife Management Muskox Areas Regulations R.R.N.W.T. 1990, c. W-11, as duplicated for Nunavut by s. 29 of the Nunavut Act. Department of Environment.

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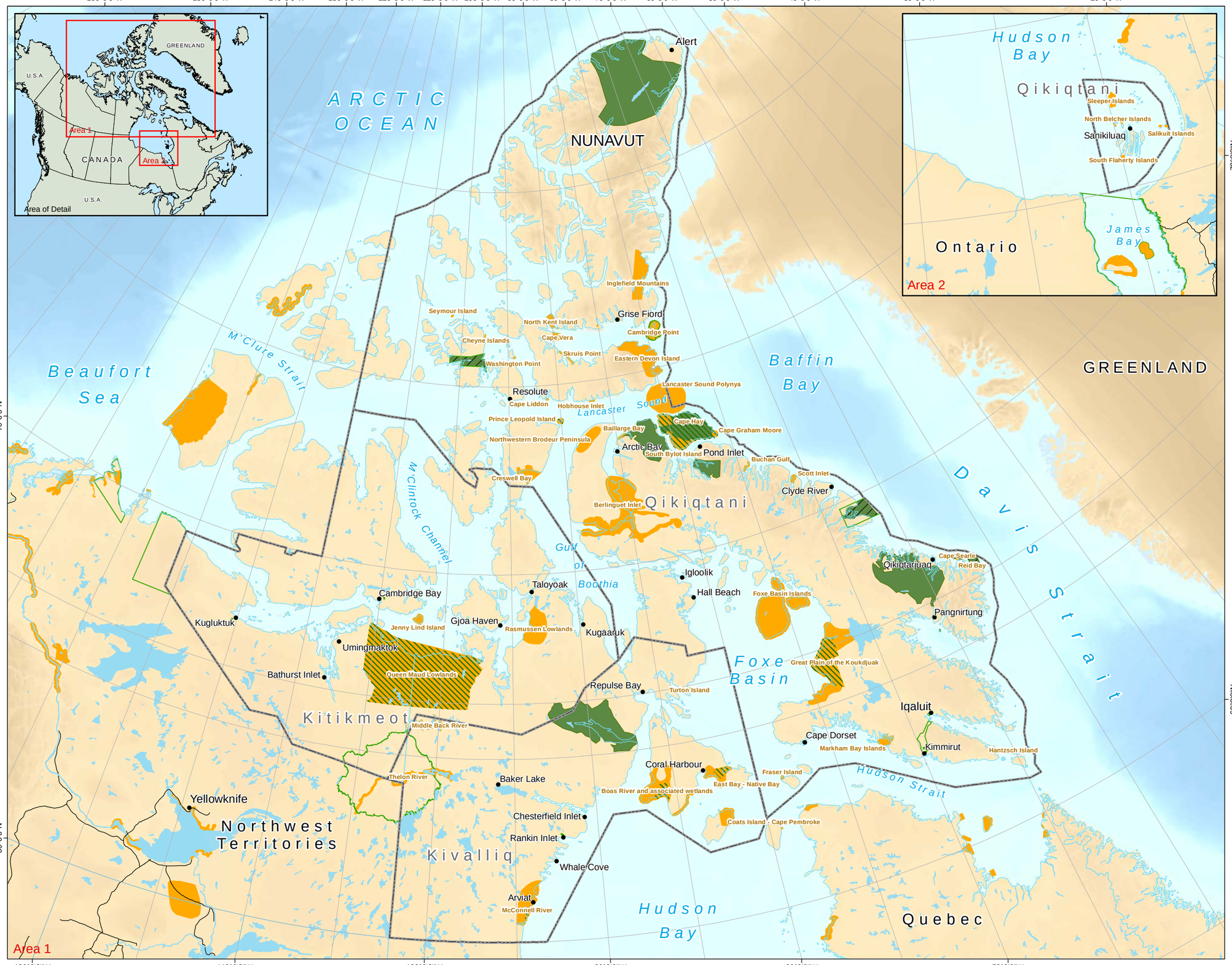


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**Nunavut, Canada**
**Figure 6.1-1**
**Important Bird Areas in Nunavut**

Important Bird Area[1]

**Base Features**

- Community
- Road
- Conservation Area
- Lake / River
- Nunavut Regional Boundary
- National Park
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- National Wildlife Area

1:11,000,000

100 50 0 100 200 300 400
Kilometres

Prepared By:
Nunami-Stantec

References:

[1]BirdLife International. 2008. Important Bird Area. Accessed: November 2008. Available at: http://www.bsc-eoc.org/iba/spmaps.jsp

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**Data Sources:** Geogratis Atlas, GNDoE, Parks Canada
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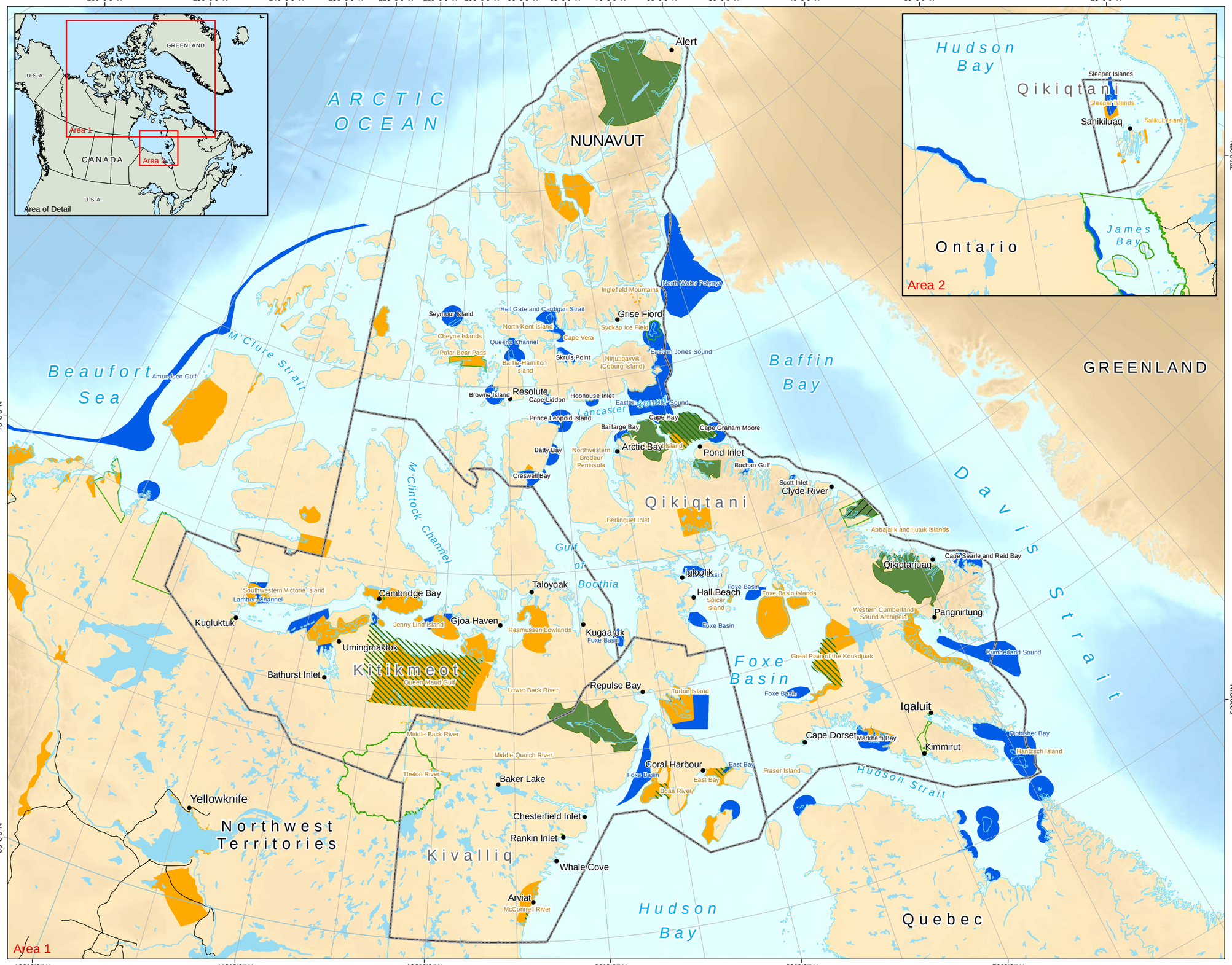
**Verified By:** MM
**Revision:** 04

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# Nunavut, Canada
# Figure 6.1-2
# Key Migratory Bird Habitat Sites in Nunavut

- Key Migratory Bird Marine Habitat Sites [1,3]
- Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Sites [1,2]

**Base Features**

- Road
- Conservation Area
- Lakes / River
- Nunavut Regional Boundary
- National Park
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- National Wildlife Area

1:11,000,000

100 50 0 100 200 300 400

Kilometres

Prepared By:
Nunami-Stantec

References:


[1]CWS. 2010. CWS key migratory bird habitat sites in Nunavut (amended shape files provided to Nunami Jacques Whitford). March 22, 2010.

[2]Latour, P.B., J. Leger, J.E. Hines, M.L. Mallory, D.L. Mulders, H.G. Gilchrist, P.A. Smith and D.L. Dickson. 2006. Key migratory bird terrestrial habitat sites in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. 3rd ed. Canadian Wildlife Service Occasional Paper No. 114.

[3]Mallory, M.L. and A.J. Fontaine. 2004. Key marine habitat sites for migratory birds in Nunavut and the Northwest Territories. Canadian Wildlife Service Occasional Papers 109.

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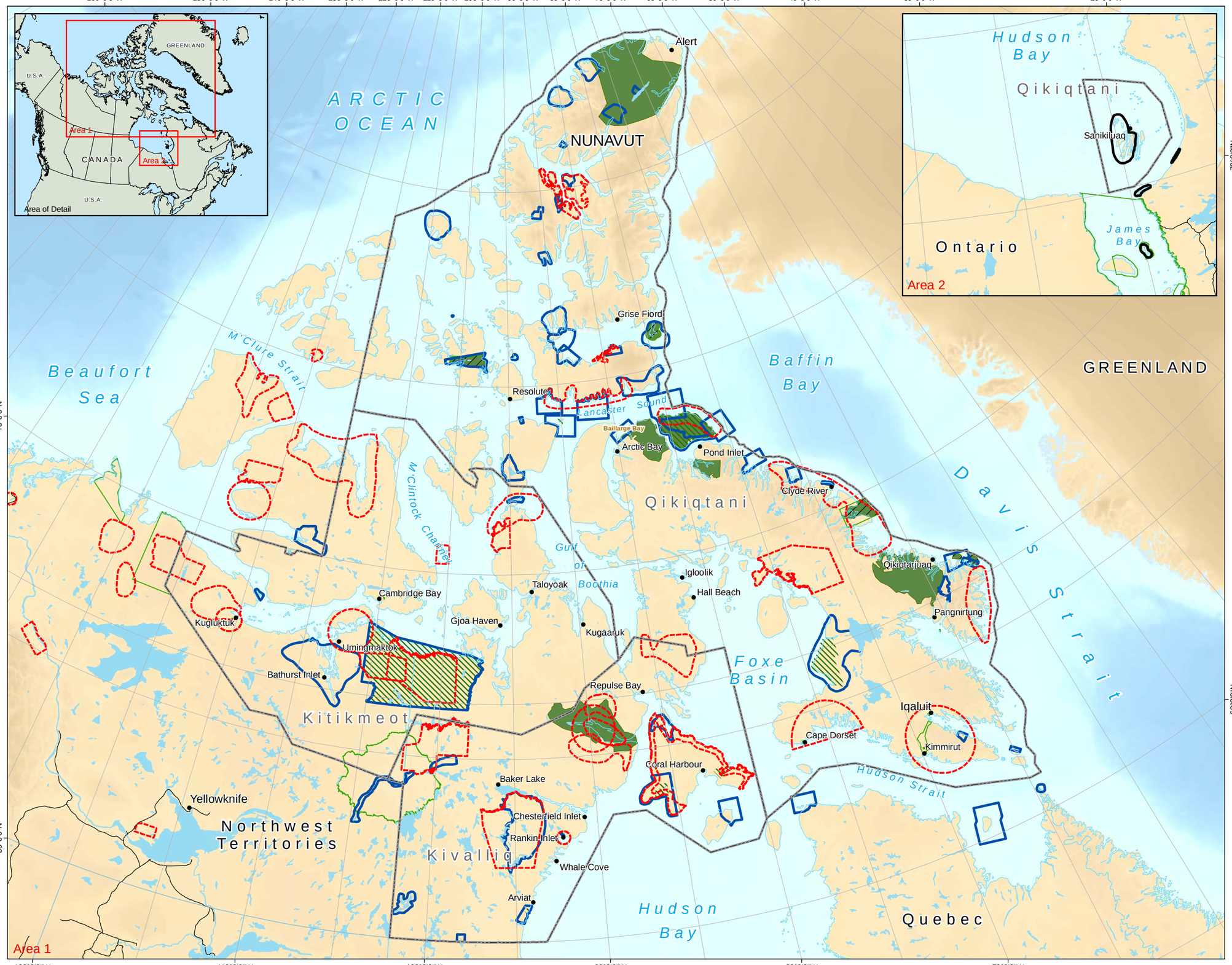


**Nunavut, Canada**
**Figure 6.1-3**
**WASI and IBP Site Boundaries in Nunavut**

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- IBP Site Boundaries[2]
- WASI Site Boundaries[1]

**Base Features**

- Community
- Road
- Conservation Area
- Lake / River
- Nunavut Regional Boundary
- National Park
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- National Wildlife Area

1:11,000,000

100 50 0 100 200 300 400
Kilometres

Prepared By:
Nunami-Stantec

References:

[1]Ferguson, S.H. 1995. Wildlife Areas of Special Interest to the Department of Renewable Resources. Wildlife Management Division, Department of Renewable Resources, Government of the Northwest Territories. Nunavut Wildlife Management Board version adapted from original 1987 publications. 80 pp.
*digitized by Government of Nunavut 2005

[2]Nettleship, D.N. and P.A. Smith. 1975. Ecological sites in northern Canada. Canadian Committee for the International Biological Programme. 330 pp.
*digitized by Government of Nunavut 2005

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**Data Sources:** Geogratis Atlas, GNDoE, Parks Canada
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# Nunavut, Canada
## Figure 6.1-4
## Nunavut National Parks

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- Proposed National Park[2,3]
- National Parks[4]
- Proposed Lancaster Sound National Marine Conservation Area[1]

**Base Features**

- Road
- Conservation Area
- Lake / River
- Nunavut Regional Boundary
- National Wildlife Area
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary

1:11,000,000

100 50 0 100 200 300 400

Kilometres

Prepared By:
Nunami-Stantec

References:

[1]Shape provided by Parks Canada to Nunami Stantec. December 2010.

[2]Bathurst Island Land Withdrawl. Map Depiction of Northern Bathurst Island National Park of Canada. Shape provided by Parks Canada to Nunami Stantec. July 2009.

[3]Tuktut Nogait shape provided by Parks Canada to Nunami Stantec.

[4]National Parks. Shapes extracted by Nunavut Planning Commission from data provided by Parks Canada. 2010.

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# Nunavut, Canada
## Figure 6.2-1
## Potentially Important Ecologically or Biologically Sensitive Areas in Nunavut

- Areas of Special Interest[1]
- Biological Hot Spots[1]

**Base Features**

- Community
- Road
- Conservation Area
- Lake / River
- Nunavut Regional Boundary
- National Park
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- National Wildlife Area

1:11,000,000

100 50 0 100 200 300 400

Kilometres

Prepared By:
Nunami-Stantec

References:

[1]Mercier, F., F. Rennie, D. Harvey and C.A Lewis (Eds.). 1994. Arctic Marine Workshop Proceedings. Winnipeg, Manitoba. Park Establishment Branch, National Parks Directorate, Parks Canada Department of Canadian Heritage.

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**Data Sources:** Geogratis Atlas, GNDoE, Parks Canada
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**Revision:** 02

# APPENDIX C

## References for Wildlife Habitat Figures

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Urquhart, D.R. and R.E. Schweinsburg. 1984. Polar bear life history and known distribution of polar bear in the Northwest Territories up to 1981. Northwest Territories Renewable Resources. Yellowknife NWT. 70 pp. *digitized by Government of Nunavut 2005.

# APPENDIX D

## Additional Information on Important Bird Habitat Areas from CWS

# Appendix D Additional Information on Important Bird Habitat Areas from CWS

## Coats Island Lowlands

62º46'N, 82º56'W

Size: 2669 km²

Description: Coats Island is located in northern Hudson Bay, approximately 100 km south of Coral Harbour on Southampton Island and 110 km west of Mansel Island. Coats Island lies at the north end of Hudson Bay, with an area of approximately 5500 $km^2$. Exposed outcroppings of Precambrian metamorphic rock dominate the northeast corner, while the remainder of the island is composed primarily of lowland tundra and exposed Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks (Heywood and Sanford 1976). Smaller areas of upland heath tundra, and raised beach deposits are also common across the island.

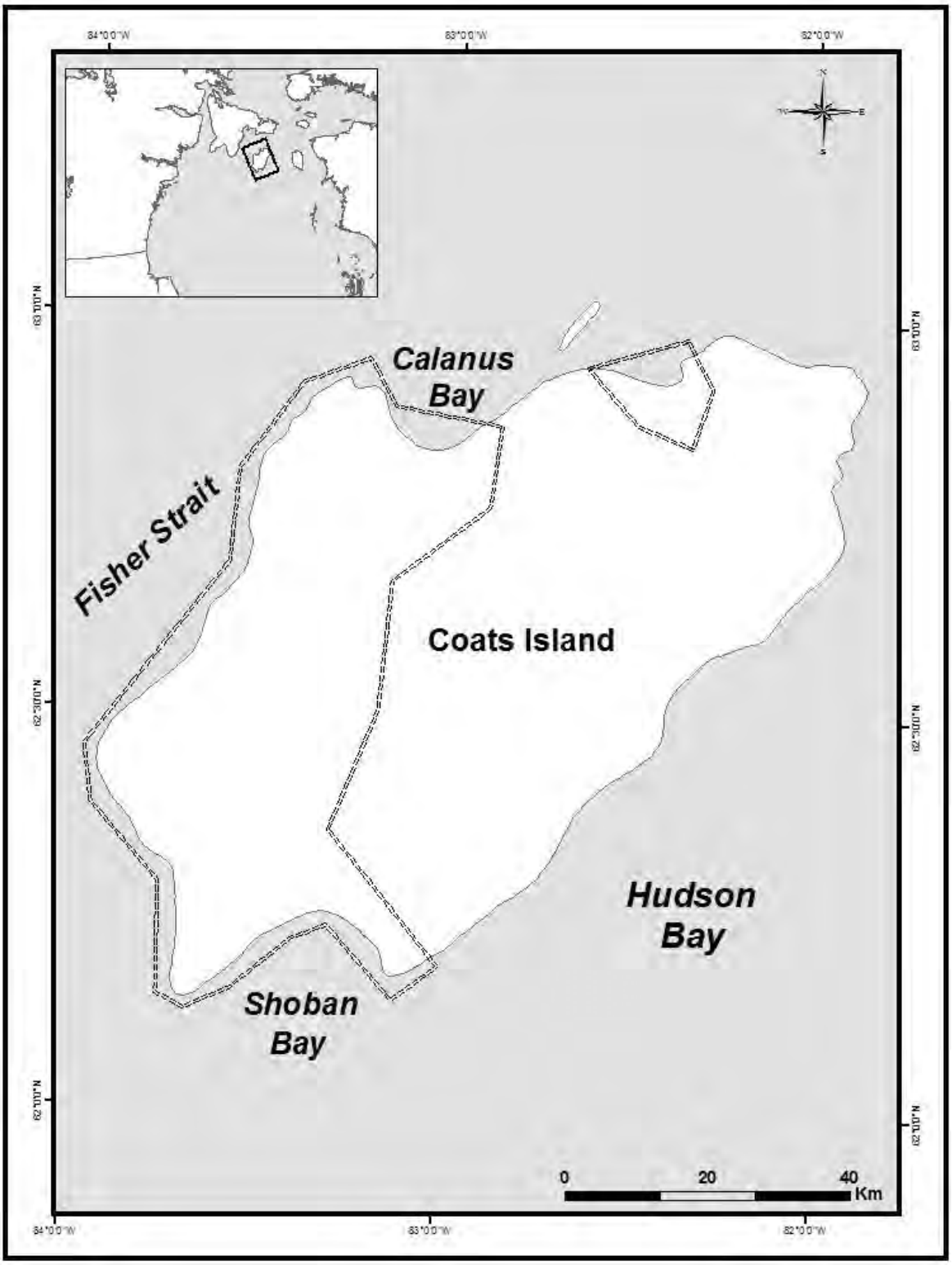
The key terrestrial habitat site comprises large tracts of wetlands on the western and northern parts of the island.

Biological value: A river drainage basin in the northeast, and an extensive area of productive wetlands on the west of the island contain high densities of shorebirds. Nine species of shorebirds and 12 other bird species were recorded during surveys in 2006. Survey results suggest that densities of shorebirds on Coats Island are significantly higher than on nearby Southampton Island. Semipalmated Sandpipers comprised over 50% of the shorebirds recorded; Red Phalaropes and Dunlin were also abundant. Habitat-specific densities show a strong association with wetlands for all species except the White-rumped Sandpiper.

Sensitivities: the well-vegetated wetlands that support the highest bird densities in the area are sensitive to physical disturbance, and recovery would be slow. Most bird species are sensitive to disturbance during nesting season, when human activity could seriously jeopardize their breeding success. Habitat changes due to climate warming in the arctic poses a potential risk to shorebird species that rely on wetlands for both food and nesting habitat.

Potential conflicts: None at the present time. However, moderate to high hydrocarbon potential has been identified in Fisher and Evans Strait, between Coats Island and Southampton Island. The community of Coral Harbour has requested that the current moratorium on oil and gas exploration in that area be lifted. The matter will be discussed in fall 2009 as part of the Nunavut General Land Use Plan planning process.

Status: A proposal to designate all or parts of Coats Island as a National Wildlife Area was turned down by the community of Coral Harbour. There are two bird research stations on the Island, one of which is within CWS' area of interest.


84°0'0"W
83°0'0"W
82°0'0"W
N
W
E
S
65°0'0"N
64°30'0"N
64°0'0"N
Calanus Bay
Fisher Strait
Coats Island
Hudson Bay
Shoban Bay
0
20
40
Km

# Eastern Axel Heiberg Island

79º52'N, 87º46'W

Size: 2222 km²

Description: The area of interest lies between Skraeling Point and Buchanan Lake, and extends inland from the coast approximately 30 km at its widest point. The area is centred on the Chain of Three Lakes, a lowland valley that lies between two gypsum domes north of Mokka Fiord. To the west is a broad wet north-south valley stretching between Gibs and Mokka fiords. At the watershed in this valley is an extensive area of patterned ground. The area north to the southern tip of the Schei Peninsula is also included.

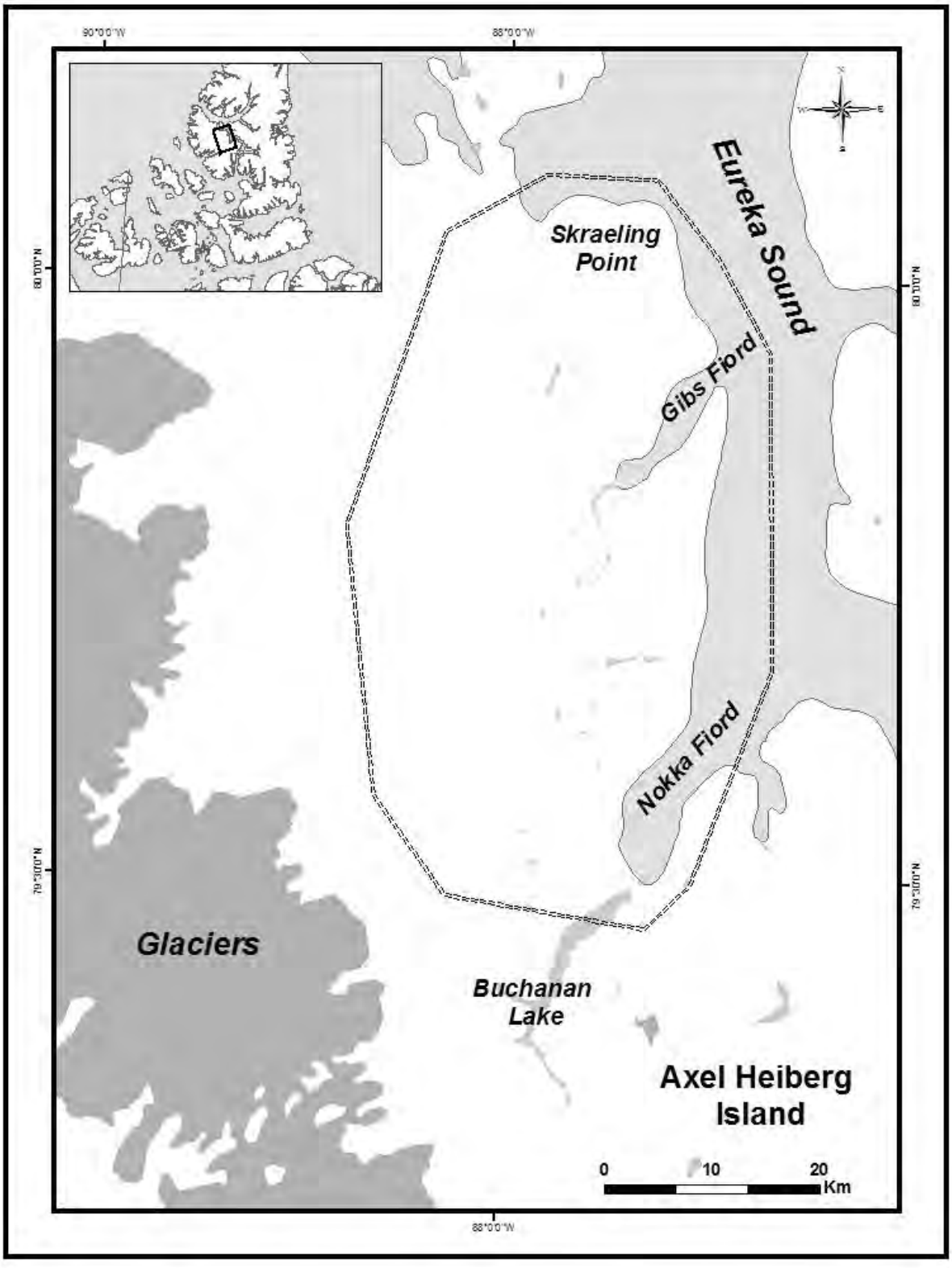
Biological Value: The valleys support rich sedge meadow vegetation. Slope are covedred with a Dryas-Salix community and the upper slopes are barrens. Valleys support a high density of shorebirds, particularly the Red Knot ssp. islandica (classified as 'vulnerable' by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada) and the Ruddy Turnstone. Other nesting shorebird species include Sanderling, Purple Sandpiper, and Red Phalarope. Other birds such as Greater Snow Goose, Red-throated Loon, and two species of Jaeger use the area.

The valleys are also extensively used by muskox and Peary caribou.

Sensitivities: Arctic-breeding shorebirds are dependent on wetlands for food and/or breeding habitat. Recent studies have documented drying of ponds on Ellesmere Island that is correlated to local climate warming.

Potential conflicts: none at present.

Status: The core of this area is recognized as the Chain of Three Lakes International Biological Program site.


90°0'0"W
88°0'0"W
80°0'0"N
79°30'0"N
Eureka Sound
Skraeling Point
Gibs Fiord
Nokka Fiord
Glaciers
Buchanan Lake
Axel Heiberg Island
0
10
20
Km

# Melbourne Island

68º29'N, 104º42'W

Size: 447 km ²

Description: Melbourne Island is located in the Queen Maud Gulf, approximately 15 km west of the Kent Peninsula. Over 20% of Melbourne Island is covered in flat graminoid (mostly sedge) wetlands that frequently contain ponds and standing water. The rest of the island is dry graminoid or heath tundra and barren tundra.

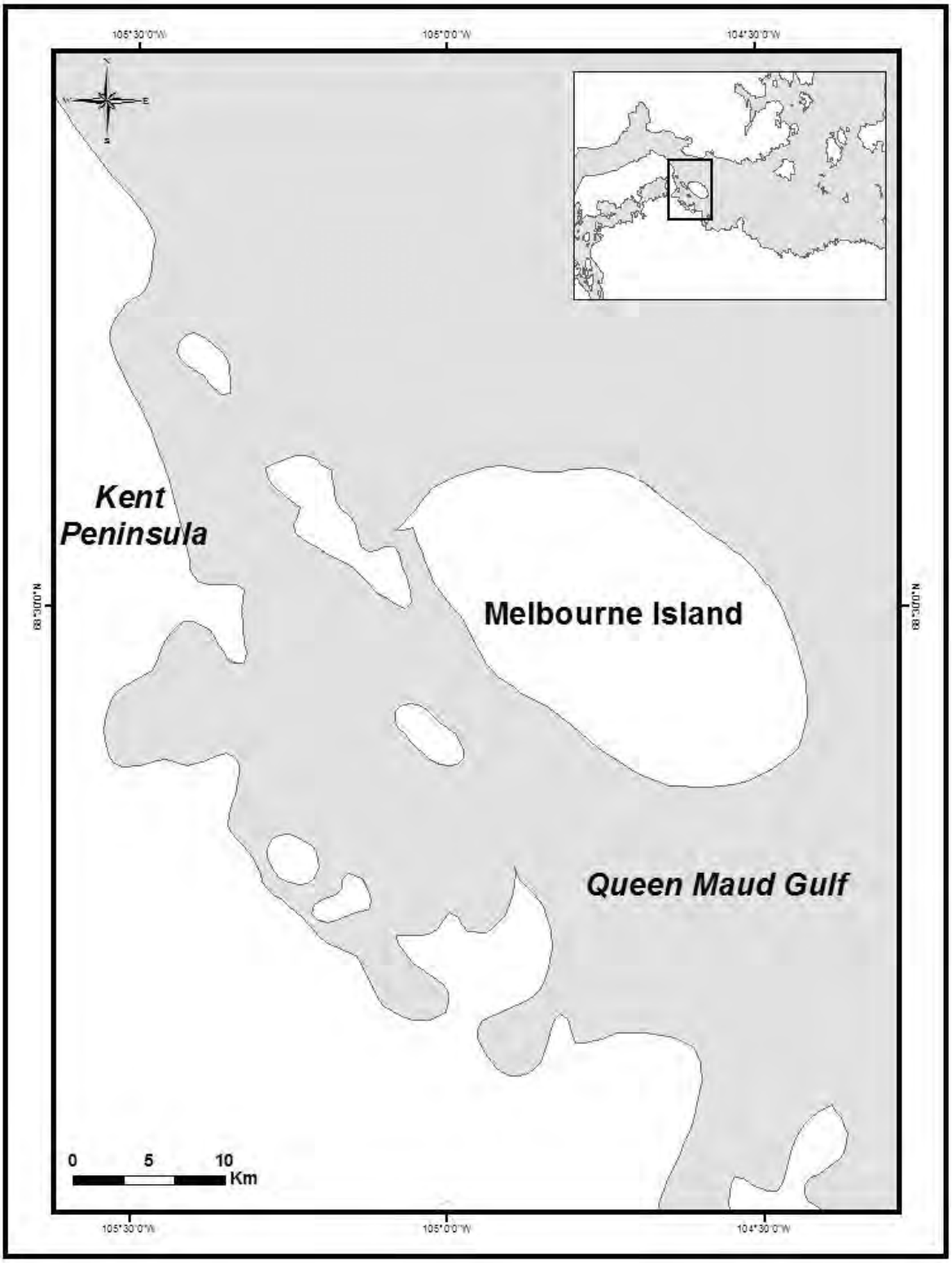
Biological value: The wetlands of Melbourne Island contain large numbers of White-fronted Geese and shorebirds. Twenty species of birds were observed there during surveys in 2001 and 2002, including significant densities of Dunlin, Stilt Sandpipers, and Red Phalaropes. The island's shorebird community is of particular significance because it contains both high- and low-arctic species while the adjacent Kent Peninsula and the Queen Maud Gulf mainland host primarily low arctic species.

Melbourne Island had roughly three times higher density of birds than does the Kent Peninsula or adjacent mainland.

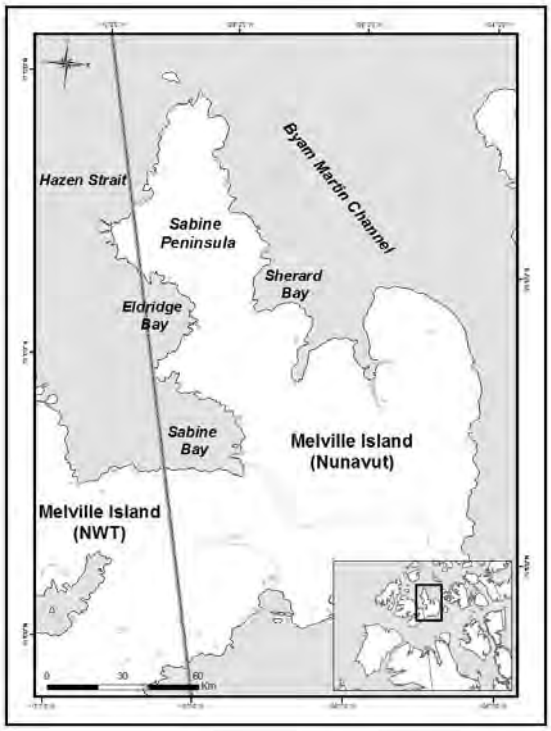
Sensitivities: Melbourne Island is located northeast of an area of intensive mineral exploration and development activity. There is potential for greatly increased ship traffic from the proposed Baffin Inlet Port and Road Project, and from an increasingly lengthy ice-free season in Coronation Gulf and Queen Maud Gulf. This increases the potential for human-induced disturbance to nesting birds, and the potential for marine based pollution (e.g. plastics and petroleum products).

Potential conflicts: An increase in marine ship traffic could impact negatively on the nesting bird population on Melbourne Island.

Status: none


105°30'0"W
105°0'0"W
104°30'0"W
N
W
E
S
Kent
Peninsula
Melbourne Island
Queen Maud Gulf
0
5
10
Km
68°30'0"N

# SABINE PENINSULA, Melville Island




## What is important here?

- Rich wetland that spans the Peninsula, Sherard Bay to Eldridge Bay
- High numbers and diversity of birds this far north

## Why is it important?

- One of a limited number of wetland 'oases' in the High Arctic

## Of special consideration

- Intense oil and gas activity on Sabine Peninsula in the past: could it happen again?