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Nunavunmi Parnaiyiit
Nunavut Planning Commission
Commission d'Aménagement du Nunavut

Summary of Community Meetings on the 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan

TALOYAOK

November 20, 2019



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1. Introduction

1.1 Context

The Nunavut Planning Commission prepared a 2016 Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (2016 DNLUP) for public comment and consideration. Following the release of the 2016 DNLUP, the Commission received a significant amount of written comments and oral feedback during an in-person public hearing in Iqaluit in March 2017 for communities in the Qikiqtani region as well as transboundary Nunavik communities. In August 2019, the Commission received funding to complete consultations on the 2016 DNLUP by holding Information Sessions under rule 17 of the Commission's new Rules for Public Proceedings in the Kivalliq and Kitikmeot regions.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the Information Sessions was to hear the views of community residents on the 2016 DNLUP. This report summarizes feedback received during the Information Sessions held in Taloyoak and is prepared under rule 15(5) of the *Rules for Public Proceedings*. The purpose of the report is to inform revisions to the 2016 DNLUP ensuring that the plan reflects the priorities and values of residents.

It is important to note that the information contained in this community report will be considered in conjunction with all other feedback when revising the 2016 DNLUP.

1.3 Methodology

During the community visit the following events took place:

- **Elected Officials Meeting;** (10:00-12:00) Attended by Hamlet council and HTO members
 - The Commission Chairperson and staff met with the Hamlet Council and Hunters and Trappers Organization in Council chambers to provide a brief overview of the NPC's role and responsibility in Nunavut's regulatory system, process history, and preparation for the Information Sessions to be held in the afternoon and evening. An opportunity for questions and answers was provided, but no formal feedback on the 2016 DNLUP was provided or recorded during this meeting.
- **Afternoon Information Session;** (1:30 to 4:30) Attended by approximately 30 people, held 2 separate breakout groups.
 - **Posters;** Multi-lingual posters for each chapter of the Draft Plan were posted in the Community Hall for review.
 - **Presentation;** The Commission chairperson and staff provided an introductory presentation that included a brief overview of some background information, the Commission role and responsibility, role in Nunavut's regulatory system, process history, 2016 DNLUP chapter overview, and preparation for breakout groups including the types of questions that would be asked.
 - **Breakout Groups;** Held breakout group discussions to review community-specific maps (see Appendix A) and ask questions on priority issues (see section 2). Recorded oral feedback and mapped suggested revisions and additions to geographic boundaries (see Appendix B)

- **Evening Information Session;** (6:30 to 9:30) Attended by approximately 30 people, held 1 breakout group.
 - Repeat same format as afternoon session

1.4 Public Awareness

Letters of invitation were sent to the Mayor and Council and HTO in advance of the NPC's visit to request a meeting with elected officials, advise of the public meetings and to encourage participation. Follow up phone calls were also made. Public notice of the meetings was provided in the following ways:

- **Nunatsiaq News;** notice of community meetings was posted in the newspaper in advance of the meetings.
- **Community radio;** notices were read by the hosts.
- **Community bulletin boards;** notices were posted on bulletin boards around the community in advance of the meetings.
- **Facebook;** information was posted on the NPC's Facebook page as well as on local community group pages in advance of the meetings.
- **nunavut.ca;** the schedule of community visits, the Draft Plan, and supporting information was available on the Commission's website.

1.5 Follow Up

This summary report will be provided to the Hamlet Council and HTO for review and posted on the NPC's Public Registry for consideration by all participants who may provide comments on it until February 28, 2020. The report and any comments on it will be considered by Commissioners when revising the 2016 DNLUP along with all other feedback that has been received.

2. Breakout Group Questions and Participant Responses

This section summarizes the notes and questions that were used by NPC staff during the breakout groups and well as the participant responses to each question.

1. Key Migratory Bird Habitat

There are three proposed migratory bird habitat areas near Taloyoak: Rasmussen Lowlands (red knot, buff-breasted sandpiper, pectoral sandpiper, Sabine's gull, tundra swan, greater white fronted goose), Nordenskiöld Islands (common eider), and Adelaide Peninsula (king eider, long-tailed duck). These areas are used by migratory birds for breeding, nesting, rearing, feeding, moulting, and staging.

Migratory Bird Habitat: Protected Area

The 2016 DNLUP, recommends that two areas (Rasmussen Lowlands, Nordenskiöld Islands) be designated as Protected Areas with prohibited activities and seasonal conditions (setbacks) for other activities. Activities prohibited year-round in Rasmussen Lowlands are: mining, oil, and gas exploration and production; quarries, hydroelectric and related infrastructure, and all weather roads. Activities prohibited year-round in Nordenskiöld Islands are: oil and gas exploration. Conditions or setbacks for aerial, marine, and terrestrial approach distances are seasonal (when the birds are present) and specific to the types of birds using the habitat. For example, the recommended marine setback for Nordenskiöld Islands Migratory Bird Habitat is that boats must stay 500 metres away from colonies and concentrations of birds.

Note for speaker: There are portions of Inuit Owned Land (surface) within Rasmussen Lowlands and no overlapping mineral rights.

a. Do you agree that this is a key migratory bird habitat?

➤ ***Taloyoak community participants generally agreed that the Rasmussen Lowlands and Nordenskiöld Islands are important habitat for migratory birds.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed that Rasmussen and Nordenskiöld Islands are key habitat and said that this is not the only area that migratory birds use. There was also concern about what happens outside the protected areas these areas are also important and should not be “anything goes”; how would activities be managed outside the bird habitat protected areas? No changes to delineated PAs.
- Group 2 – Participants agreed that Rasmussen Lowlands and Nordenskiöld Islands are key habitat.
- Group 3 – Participants generally agreed that these areas are important migratory bird habitat, but noted that birds are everywhere now. In particular birds are expanding northward from Rasmussen Lowlands area and there are many birds north of Taloyoak. Also indicated that there are so many birds that they are contaminating the land. Some participants suggested the entire Boothia Peninsula should be included in the plan rather than individual bird areas on the peninsula.

b. Do you support the recommended prohibitions and conditions for protecting these migratory bird habitat areas?

- ***Two out of three groups of Taloyoak community participants supported the recommended prohibitions and conditions in the 2016 DNLUP for the Rasmussen Lowlands and Nordenskiöld Islands key migratory bird habitat, and one group did not express clear support or opposition.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed that the prohibitions and conditions are appropriate.
- Group 2 – Participants agreed that the prohibitions and conditions are appropriate
- Group 3 – Participants did not express clear support for, or opposition to, the recommended prohibitions and conditions. It was noted that it is important that industry and the environment have a balance.

Migratory Bird Habitat: Valued Ecosystem Component

The 2016 DNLUP, recommends that the Adelaide Peninsula be designated as Valued Ecosystem Components with no prohibited activities or seasonal conditions (setbacks).

Note for speaker: There are portions of Inuit Owned Land (surface) within the areas and no overlapping mineral rights.

- c. Do you agree that this is key migratory bird habitat?

- ***Some Taloyoak community participants agreed that the Rasmussen Lowlands and Nordenskiöld Islands are important habitat for migratory birds.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed that Adelaide Peninsula is key bird habitat. No changes to delineated VEC.
- Group 2 – Participants agreed that there are birds in this area, but defer comment to Gjoa Haven residents.
- Group 3 – No comments

General Question for all Key Migratory Bird Habitat

- d. Is there anything else the NPC needs to know for protecting key migratory bird habitat or how it may be used by proponents?

- Group 1 – No further comments
- Group 2 – participants were interested in what would happen if proponents did not follow conditions or prohibitions. Advised that proponents could be fined for violating requirements of land use plan. Participants suggested the money from any fines should be used to repair any damage or compensate impacted communities. Advised that NPC did not know the specifics of how the money collected from fines would be used. Later confirmed that there are no provisions for a special fund for use in Nunavut and any money paid by a proponent would go to the Receiver General.
- Group 3 – No further comments.

2. On-Ice Community Travel Routes

Sea ice travel routes from Taloyoak were identified and it is recommended in the 2016 DNLUP that the routes be zoned Special Management Area. The travel routes would be protected seasonally from Ukiag to Upingaaq (October 15 – August 14). During that time most ice-breaking across the routes would be prohibited unless an ice bridging plan is in place to ensure community members are able travel safely.

a. Do you support protecting on-ice travel routes that your community uses?

➤ ***Taloyoak community participants support the protection of community on ice travel route from ice breaking.***

- Group 1 – Participants support the protection of community on ice travel route from ice breaking
- Group 2 – Participants support the protection of community on ice travel route from ice breaking. Concern was expressed about the noise and vibrations that ice breakers make and the potential impacts on sea mammals and polar bears.
- Group 3 – Participants support the protection of community on ice travel route from ice breaking.

b. Would you make any changes to the on-ice routes that are mapped?

➤ ***Taloyoak community participants identified additional on-ice travel routes.***

- Group 1 – Participants added 3 more routes and 2 general areas of travel for hunting.
- Group 2 – Participants added more routes
- Group 3 - Participants added more routes

c. Is the correct time frame identified for protecting the sea ice routes in your region?

➤ ***Taloyoak community participants agreed that the dates for protecting sea ice routes are correct.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed the dates for protecting sea ice routes are correct.
- Group 2 – Participants agreed the dates for protecting sea ice routes are correct.
- Group 3 – Participants agreed the dates for protecting sea ice routes are correct.

d. Is there anything else NPC should consider for protecting the on-ice routes in your region?

- Group 1 – no further comments
- Group 2 - no further comments
- Group 3 - no further comments

3. Boothia Peninsula Community Area of Interest

The 2016 DNLUP did not identify the Boothia Peninsula as a Community Area of Interest but in 2016 and 2018, your community submitted maps of the area of interest and the desired type of land use

protection. There are two levels of protection: Protected Area and Special Management Area. If the Boothia Peninsula Area of Interest is designated as a Protected Area in the future, activities such as mining, oil & gas exploration, roads, hydro-electrical infrastructures, and quarries would be prohibited year round. If the Boothia Peninsula area of interest is designated as a Special Management Area, year-round and/or seasonal conditions or restrictions for use would be developed.

Note for participants: There are portions of Inuit Owned Land (surface) within the area and some overlapping mineral rights.

a. Do you still support the protection of the Boothia Peninsula Community Area of Interest?

➤ ***Taloyoak community participants support the protection of the Boothia Peninsula Community Area of Interest.***

- Group 1 – All members of the group emphasized repeatedly that they desired the Boothia Peninsula to be protected. Very important wildlife habitat and community use (current and historic).
- Group 2 – Participants support the protection of the Boothia Peninsula
- Group 3 – Participants generally support the protection of the Boothia Peninsula. Noted that elders have identified this area as being important for the last 30 years. Should be protected for hunters and all the wildlife in the area.

b. Is the area mapped correctly? If No ... then ... describe what changes should be made

➤ ***Some Taloyoak community participants recommended that the Boothia Peninsula Community Area of Interest identified by the HTO be expanded.***

- Group 1 – Recommended that the boundary be enlarged to include more marine and terrestrial areas. The additional areas to encompass whale hunting to the east and north, and terrestrial use areas to the north. Fort Ross is an important area for the community and marine mammals. Participants noted concern with shipping activities in Bellot Strait.
- Group 2 – Participants agreed the area was generally mapped correctly and suggested the NPC contact the HTO regarding any updates.
- Group 3 - Participants agreed the area was generally mapped correctly and noted the area has been identified for a long time. Some participants suggested the area should be expanded north, but specific area was not mapped.

c. What level of protection do you think is most appropriate: Protected Area or Special Management Area?

➤ ***Taloyoak community participants think a Protected Area designation is most appropriate for the Boothia Peninsula Community Area of Interest.***

- Group 1 – All participants think Protected Area designation is most appropriate.
- Group 2 – Participants think Protected Area designation is most appropriate.

- Group 3 – Concerned about active prospecting permits on the peninsula and potential impacts on water. Another participant noted that the active permit is a diamond exploration project, which would not have significant impacts on water.
- d. What prohibitions, conditions or restrictions would be appropriate and should they be year-round or seasonal?
- ***Taloyoak community participants recommend year-round prohibitions for the Boothia Peninsula Community Area of Interest.***
- Group 1 – Participants recommend year-round prohibitions
 - Group 2 – Participants think there should be year-round prohibitions for mining, exploration, oil & gas, all-weather roads, hydro. Participants were interested in whether all-weather roads may be reconsidered in the future. NPC advised that the plan could be amended in the future.
 - Group 3 – Did not clarify whether restrictions should be year-round or seasonal
- e. What other approaches could be used for the protection of Boothia Peninsula Community Area of Interest?
- Group 1 – No other suggestions. All want PA designation
 - Group 2 – No other suggestions.
 - Group 3 - No other suggestions.
- f. Is there anything else NPC needs to know about how the Boothia Peninsula Community Area of Interest and how it may be used by project proponents?
- ***Some Taloyoak community participants noted the importance of consulting with the mining industry.***
- Group 1 – no comments
 - Group 2 – no comments
 - Group 3 - Noted that the mining industry needs to be consulted as well.

4. Polar Bear Denning

Polar bear denning areas have been identified near your community and the 2016 DNLUP identifies them as Valued Components, where there are no prohibited uses or conditions because the areas are broadly defined and the Commission did not have enough information to propose specific management for these areas.

- a. Do you think it is appropriate to identify these areas as Valued Components so proponents and other regulatory authorities will be aware that polar bears may be denning in the area?
- ***Taloyoak community participants agreed that it was appropriate to identify polar bear denning areas as Valued Components.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed that it is appropriate to identify these areas as Valued Components.
 - Group 2 – Participants agreed that it is appropriate to identify these areas as Valued Components. Also noted that there are denning areas on the Boothia Peninsula but it was ok to have included denning generally as one of the values identified for the Boothia Peninsula Community Area of Interest without mapping them in more detail at this time.
 - Group 3 – Participants agreed that it was appropriate to identify these areas as Valued Components.
- b. Are there smaller more specific locations within the areas that have been identified where you think the plan should provide more detailed management? If so, what type of management do you think should be included in the plan?
- ***Taloyoak community participants identified additional polar bear denning areas that should be identified as VECs.***
- Group 1 – Participants felt the polar bear denning area northeast of Taloyoak needed revision: it was extended to the southeast.
 - Group 2 – Participants noted that specific locations are hard to define because it depends on snow.
 - Group 3 – Noted that some inland areas were not mapped, but they are on the Boothia Peninsula which has been identified by the HTO as being important for polar bear denning in general.

5. Peary Caribou Sea Ice Crossing Area

The 2016 DNLUP recognizes Peary Caribou use sea ice crossing area from the Boothia Peninsula to adjacent islands. The draft plan recommends that the sea ice crossing area be zoned Special Management Area and be protected seasonally: Ukiaq – Upingaaq (October 15 – July 15).

- a. Do you continue to support restrictions on ice-breaking in the Peary caribou sea ice crossing area.
- ***Taloyoak community participants support restrictions on ice-breaking in the Peary caribou sea ice crossing area.***
- Group 1 – Participants support restrictions on ice-breaking in the Peary caribou sea ice crossing area.
 - Group 2 – Participants support restrictions on ice-breaking in the Peary caribou sea ice crossing area.
 - Group 3 – Participants support restrictions on ice-breaking in the Peary caribou sea ice crossing area. Crossing areas also used by muskox.
- b. Is the caribou sea ice crossing area mapped correctly? If No ... then ... describe what changes should be made.
- ***Taloyoak community participants agreed with the identified Peary caribou sea ice crossing area and identified additional areas used by barren ground caribou.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed that the area is correct for Peary caribou but there are additional sea ice crossings that the barren ground caribou use each year. 2 new areas for caribou sea ice crossing were added to the map.
 - Group 2 – Participants agreed the area is correct for Peary caribou but noted additional sea ice crossings used by barren ground caribou.
 - Group 3 - Participants agreed the area is correct for Peary caribou and noted 4 additional areas.
- c. Are the appropriate time frames (October 15- July 15) identified for Peary caribou to use the sea ice crossing area?
- ***Taloyoak community participants confirmed the dates (October 15- July 15) identified for Peary caribou to use the sea ice crossing area.***
- Group 1 – Participants confirmed the dates are appropriate for Peary caribou. Did not obtain information on when the barren ground caribou sea ice crossing area restriction should be.
 - Group 2 – Participants confirmed the dates are appropriate for Peary caribou and suggested the same dates should apply for additional barren ground caribou crossings.
 - Group 3 - Participants confirmed the dates are appropriate for Peary caribou and suggested the same dates should apply for additional identified crossings.
- d. Is there anything else NPC needs to know for protecting the Peary Caribou Sea Ice Crossing area or how it may be used by project proponents?
- Group 1 – no further comments
 - Group 2 – no further comments
 - Group 3 – no further comments

6. Caribou Calving Areas

There is Caribou Calving habitat near your community used by the Boothia and Ahik caribou herds (see map). The 2016 DNLUP identified Caribou Calving Areas as sensitive habitat and recommends that these areas be zoned Protected Areas with year-round restrictions on mining, oil & gas exploration, roads, hydro-electrical infrastructures, and quarries.

Note for participants: There are parcels of Inuit Owned Land (surface) within the areas and overlapping mineral rights.

- a. Are the Caribou Calving areas mapped correctly? If No ... then... describe what changes should be made.
- ***Taloyoak community participants agreed that the identified areas in the 2016 DNLUP are important caribou calving areas, but also noted that the entire Boothia Peninsula should be considered caribou calving and post-calving areas.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed the mapped area included calving habitat but needed to be expanded to include all of the Boothia and area to the south of Taloyoak
 - Group 2– Participants agreed that the identified areas are important caribou calving areas, but also noted that the entire Boothia Peninsula should be considered caribou calving and post-calving areas.
 - Group 3 - Participants agreed that the identified areas are important caribou calving areas, but also noted that the entire Boothia Peninsula (as identified by HTO) should be considered caribou calving and post-calving areas.
- b. Do you agree it is necessary to restrict certain uses and activities like mining, oil & gas, roads, hydro-electric infrastructure, and quarries in Caribou Calving areas?
- ***Taloyoak community participants agreed that activities like mining, oil & gas, roads, hydro-electric infrastructure, and quarries should be prohibited in caribou calving grounds.***
- Group 1 – Participants agreed that activities like mining, oil & gas, roads, hydro-electric infrastructure, and quarries should be prohibited.
 - Group 2 – Participants agreed that activities like mining, oil & gas, roads, hydro-electric infrastructure, and quarries should be prohibited.
 - Group 3 - Participants agreed that activities like mining, oil & gas, roads, hydro-electric infrastructure, and quarries should be prohibited.
- c. Are there other uses or activities that should be restricted?
- ***Some Taloyoak community participants noted that that low-level flying and blasting should be prohibited in caribou calving grounds.***
- Group 1 – no comments
 - Group 2 – low-level flying and blasting should be prohibited
 - Group 3 - no comments
- d. If restrictions on uses or activities occur, should they be year-round or seasonal? If seasonal, what time frame would you recommend?
- ***Taloyoak community participants agreed that restrictions on caribou calving areas should be year-round, rather than seasonal.***
- Group 1 – Participants agreed that restrictions should be year round.
 - Group 2 – Participants agreed that restrictions should be year round.
 - Group 3 - Participants agreed that restrictions should be year round.
- e. Is there anything else NPC needs to know for protecting the Caribou Calving habitat or how it may be used by project proponents?
- Group 1 - No further comments
 - Group 2 - No further comments
 - Group 3 - No further comments

7. Caribou Post Calving Areas

There is Caribou Post-Calving habitat near your community used by the Boothia and Ahiak caribou herds (see map). The 2016 DNLUP identified Caribou Post-Calving Areas as sensitive habitat and recommends that these areas be zoned Protected Areas with year-round restrictions on mining, oil & gas exploration, roads, hydro-electrical infrastructures, and quarries.

Note for participants: There are parcels of Inuit Owned Land (surface and subsurface) within the areas and overlapping mineral rights.

- a. Are the Caribou Post-Calving areas mapped correctly? If No ... then... describe what changes should be made.

➤ ***Taloyoak community participants agreed that the identified areas in the 2016 DNLUP are important caribou post-calving areas, but also noted that the entire Boothia Peninsula should be considered caribou calving and post-calving areas.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed the mapped area included post-calving habitat but needed to be expanded to include all of the Boothia and area to the south of Taloyoak
- Group 2 – Participants agreed that the identified areas are important caribou post-calving areas, but also noted that the entire Boothia Peninsula should be considered caribou calving and post-calving areas.
- Group 3 - Participants agreed that the identified areas are important caribou calving areas, but also noted that the entire Boothia Peninsula (as identified by HTO) should be considered caribou calving and post-calving areas.

- b. Do you agree it is necessary to restrict certain uses and activities like mining, oil & gas, roads, hydro-electric infrastructure, and quarries in Caribou Post-Calving areas?

➤ ***Taloyoak community participants agreed that activities like mining, oil & gas, all-weather roads, hydro-electric infrastructure, and quarries should be prohibited in caribou post-calving grounds.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed that activities like mining, oil & gas, roads, hydro-electric infrastructure, and quarries should be prohibited.
- Group 2 – Participants agreed that activities like mining, oil & gas, roads, hydro-electric infrastructure, and quarries should be prohibited.
- Group 3 - Participants agreed that activities like mining, oil & gas, roads, hydro-electric infrastructure, and quarries should be prohibited.

- c. Are there other uses or activities that should be restricted?

➤ ***Some Taloyoak community participants noted that that low-level flying and blasting should be prohibited in caribou calving grounds.***

- Group 1 – no comments

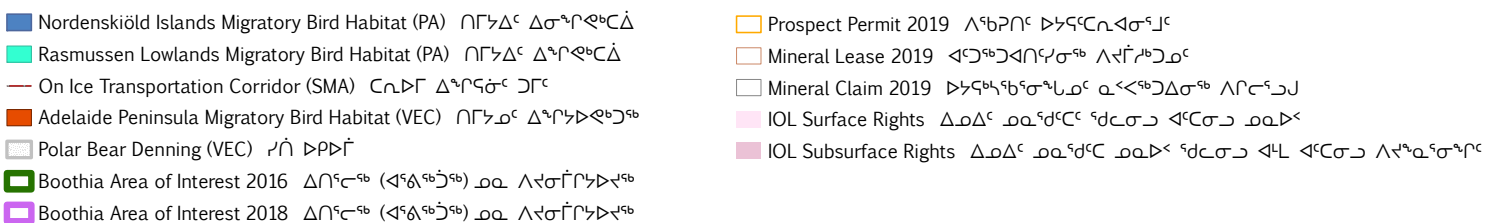
- Group 2 – low-level flying and blasting should be prohibited
 - Group 3 - no comments
- d. If restrictions on uses or activities occur, should they be year-round or seasonal? If seasonal, what time frame would you recommend?
- ***Taloyoak community participants agreed that restrictions on caribou post-calving areas should be year-round, rather than seasonal.***
- Group 1 - Participants agreed that restrictions should be year-round.
 - Group 2 - Participants agreed that restrictions should be year-round.
 - Group 3 - Participants agreed that restrictions should be year-round.
- e. Is there anything else NPC needs to know for protecting the Caribou Post-Calving habitat or how it may be used by project proponents?
- Group 1 - No further comments
 - Group 2 - No further comments
 - Group 3 - No further comments

8. Final wrap up Question

- a. Are there other areas so important to your community that the land use plan should tell others how they should be used? Identify the area, the importance of the area, how the plan should manage the area.
- Group 1 – no additional comments
 - Group 2 – participants enquired about beacons that were being used in the area to deter marine mammals from going to certain locations. NPC advised that it was not aware of such beacons but would note the concern and pass it along to other agencies.
 - Group 3 – A participant noted that we've had the Nunavut Agreement for 20 years and there is still no land use plan for the Kitikmeot Region. Article 11 is not being met. When we agreed to the NLCA we had the understanding that these provisions were going to be met. The federal government is going to have to step up and get this plan done and honour the contract between Inuit and the federal government. It took a long time to come up with a land use plan and NTI is going to have to start pressuring the federal government to provide adequate funding so that it can go forward. It's NTI's responsibility to make sure that the NLCA provisions are being met. Another participant noted that it's important that the plan is made in Nunavut and is something that is workable for everyone.

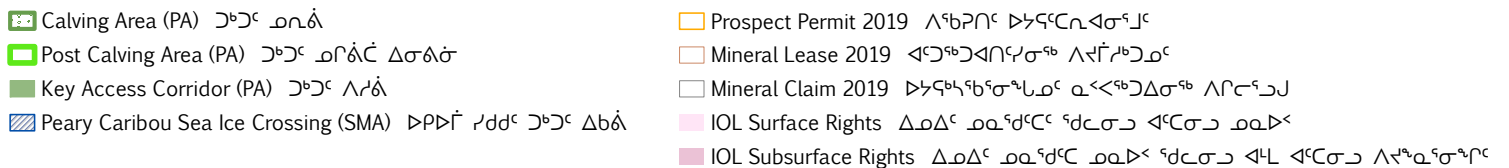
Appendix A: Breakout Group Reference Maps

Migratory Birds, Polar Bear Denning, On-Ice Travel, & Area of Interest



To be used for illustration purposes only and with the Options and Recommendations, Draft Nunavut Land Use Plan (2016). Sources: see Table 6. Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic, NAD 1983. Produced by the Nunavut Planning Commission, 31 October 2019.

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Caribou Habitat: Protected and Special Management Areas



Appendix B: Breakout Group Map Revisions

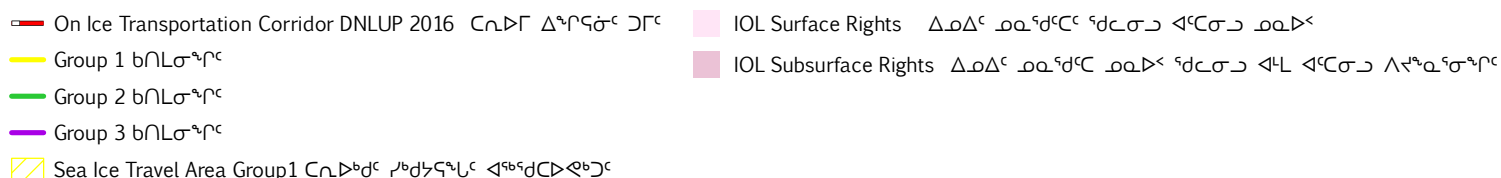
Map 1: Additional Sea Ice Travel Routes

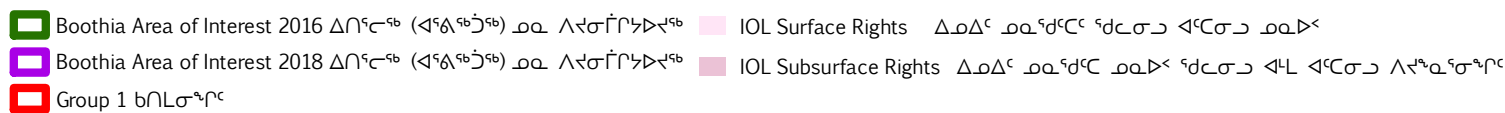
Map 2: Additional Community Area of Interest Area

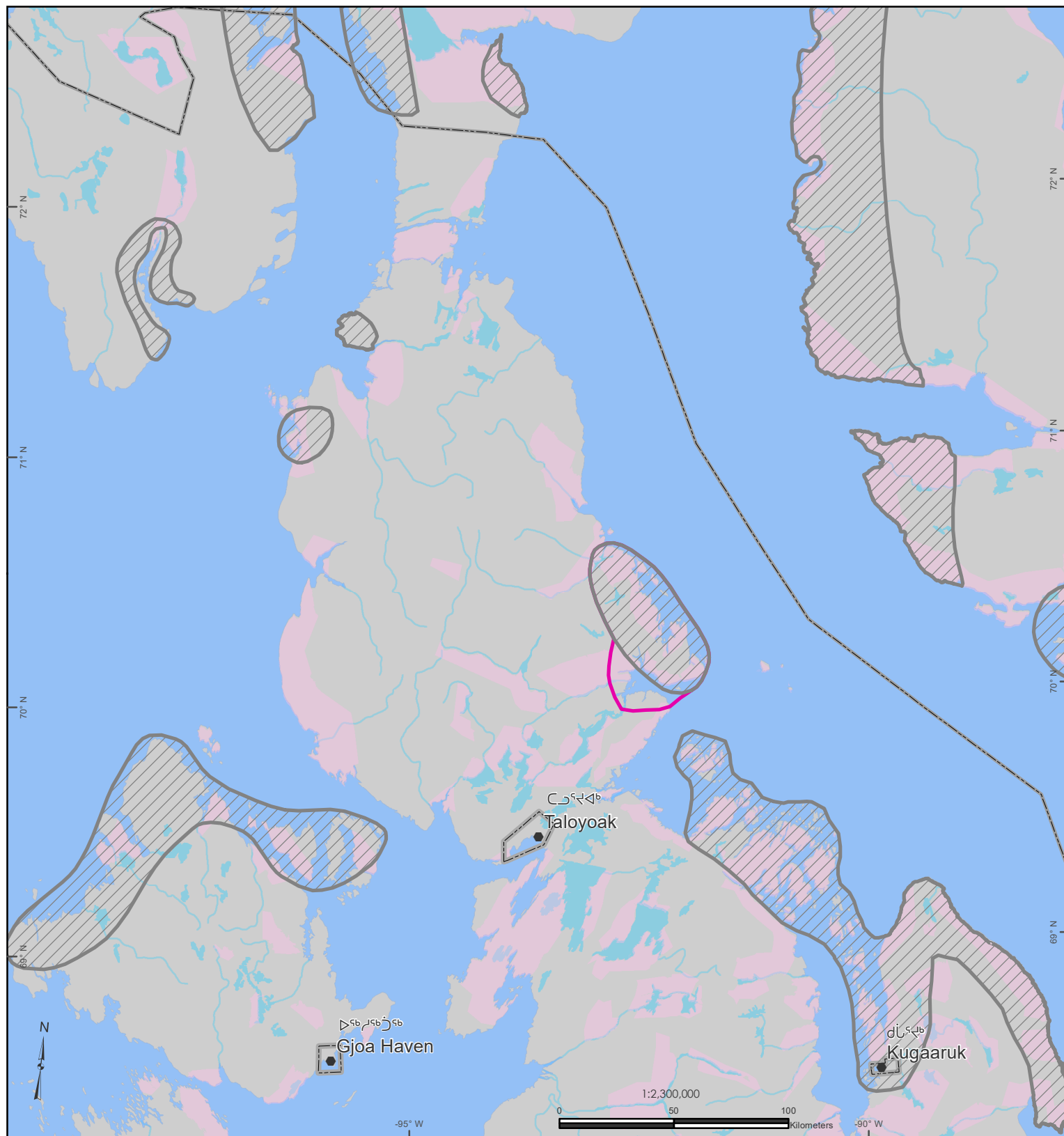
Map 3: Additional Polar Bear Habitat

Map 4: Additional Caribou Sea Ice Crossing Areas

Map 5: Additional Caribou Calving and Post Calving Habitat



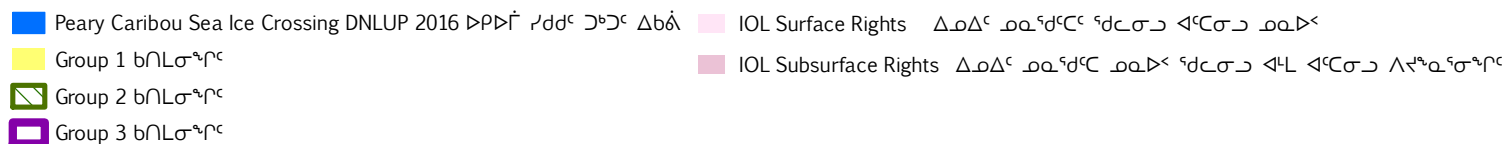


 Polar Bear Denning DNLUP 2016 ᐃᐅᐃᑦ ᑭᑦᑎᑭᑦ

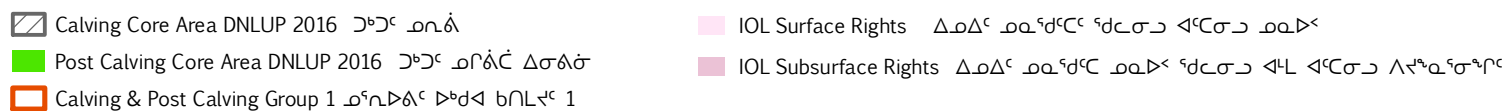
☐ Polar Bear Denning Group 1

IOL Surface Rights $\Delta\phi\Delta^c$ $\mu\alpha^c\delta^c\mathbb{C}^c$ $\delta^c\mathbb{C}\sigma\gamma$ $\mathbb{A}^c\mathbb{C}\sigma\gamma$ $\mu\alpha\mathbb{D}^c$

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Additional Caribou Calving & Post Calving Habitat



* Ծծմ և զննությունները քննարկելու և քննարկելու