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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

GJOA HAVEN

November 21, 2019



Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1 Context.....	3
1.2 Purpose	3
1.3 Methodology.....	3
1.4 Public Awareness	4
1.5 Follow Up	4
2. Breakout Group Questions and Participant Responses.....	5
1. Key Migratory Bird Habitat	5
2. Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary	7
3. On-Ice Community Travel Routes	8
4. Polar Bear Denning	9
5. Caribou Calving Areas	10
6. Caribou Post Calving Areas	11
7. Final wrap up Question	12
Appendix A: Breakout Group Reference Maps.....	14
Appendix B: Breakout Group Map Revisions.....	17
Map 1: Additional On Ice Travel Routes	
Map 2: Additional Polar Bear Denning Areas	
Map 3: Additional Caribou Sea Ice Crossing Areas	
Map 4: Additional Caribou Calving and Post Calving Habitat	

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 Gjoa Haven 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 15 people, held 1 breakout group.
 - **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 25 people, held 2 breakout groups.
 - 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 five proposed migratory bird habitat areas near Gjoa Haven: Rasmussen Lowlands (red knot, buff-breasted sandpiper, pectoral sandpiper, Sabine's gull, tundra swan, greater white fronted goose), Nordenskiöld Islands (common eider), Middle Back River (Canada goose subspecies *maximus*), South East Victoria Island (king eider, Canada goose, long-tailed duck), and Adelaide Peninsula (king eider, long-tailed duck). These areas were identified by Canadian Wildlife Service and are used by migratory birds for breeding, nesting, rearing, feeding, moulting, and staging.

Migratory Bird Habitat: Protected Area

The 2016 DNLUP, recommends that the Rasmussen Lowlands and Nordenskiöld Islands) be designated as Protected Areas with prohibited activities and seasonal conditions (setbacks) for other activities. Activities prohibited year-round are: mining, oil, and gas exploration and production, quarries, hydroelectric and related infrastructure, and all weather roads. 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 terrestrial setback for Rasmussen Lowlands Migratory Bird Habitat is that use must stay 300 metres away from 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?

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

- Group 1 – Participants agreed that these areas are important migratory bird habitat. No changes to boundary for Rasmussen Lowlands and Nordenskiöld Islands protected areas.
- Group 2 – Participants agreed that Rasmussen and Nordenskiöld Islands are key habitat. No changes to delineated PAs.
- Group 3 – Participants agreed that these areas are important migratory bird habitat. No changes to boundary for Rasmussen Lowlands and Nordenskiöld Islands protected areas.

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

➤ ***Gjoa Haven community participants supported the recommended prohibitions and conditions in the 2016 DNLUP for the Rasmussen Lowlands and Nordenskiöld Islands key migratory bird habitat.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed that the prohibitions and conditions are appropriate. Recommended that research and remediation should always be permitted.

- Group 2 – Participants agreed that the prohibitions and conditions are appropriate.
- Group 3 – Participants agreed with the prohibited uses and the conditions in these areas. Would like research and clean-up activities to still be permitted.

Migratory Bird Habitat: Special Management Area

The 2016 DNLUP, recommends that one area (Middle Back River) be designated as Special Management Area with seasonal conditions (setbacks) for activities and no prohibited activities. The conditions or setbacks for aerial 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 aerial setback is that activities must stay 300 metres away from concentrations of birds.

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

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

➤ ***Gjoa Haven community participants agreed that the Middle Back River is important habitat for migratory birds.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed that the area is important migratory bird habitat, and noted it is also important for many other species, including caribou, fox, and wolverine.
- Group 2 - Participants agreed that the designation is appropriate but worried about monitoring of the conditions. Concern was expressed about the potential of activities that are permitted to occur contaminating the environment, the birds, and eggs.
- Group 3- Participants agreed the area is important migratory bird habit as well.

d. Do you support the recommended conditions for protecting this migratory bird habitat area?

➤ ***Gjoa Haven community participants supported the recommended conditions in the 2016 DNLUP for the Middle Back River key migratory bird habitat.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed that conditions are appropriate.
- Group 2 - Participants agreed that the conditions were okay but again the concern about monitoring was expressed.
- Group 3- Participants agreed with the SMA designation and Setbacks, however they would like to be consulted on the projects proposals in the areas.

Migratory Bird Habitat: Valued Ecosystem Component

The 2016 DNLUP, recommends that the Adelaide Peninsula and South East Victoria Island 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.

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

➤ ***Gjoa Haven community participants agreed that the Adelaide Peninsula and South East Victoria Island are important habitat for migratory birds.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed that the Adelaide Peninsula is important bird habitat and deferred comment on the South East Victoria Island area to participants in Cambridge Bay.
- Group 2 – Participants agreed that Adelaide Peninsula and South East Victoria are habitat. No changes to delineated VEC.
- Group 3 – Participants agreed the area is a migratory bird habitat as well it is appropriate to identify the area as a VEC.

General Question for all Key Migratory Bird Habitat

- f. 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 - No further comments
 - Group 3 - No additional areas added, however participants mentioned that there are other bird colonies, everywhere, and that they are moving southeast and southwest, by their indications.

2. Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary

The 2016 DNLUP identifies the Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary as a Protected Area and key migratory bird habitat (American golden plover, dunlin, semipalmated sandpiper, pectoral sandpiper, Ross' Goose, Snow Goose). Prohibited activities recommended by the DNLUP are: mineral exploration and development, oil and gas exploration and development, quarries, hydro-electric and related infrastructure, and all weather roads. In addition, the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, the legislation that created this bird sanctuary prohibits activities that are harmful to migratory birds and their habitat. The DNLUP also recommends seasonal (when the birds are present) conditions or setbacks for aerial, marine, and terrestrial approach distances and specific to the types of birds using the habitat. For example, the recommended aerial setback for Queen Maude Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary is that overflying aircraft must stay 1,100 metres above and 1.5 km away from concentrations of birds.

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

- a. Do you support the recommended prohibitions and conditions for protecting this migratory bird sanctuary?

➤ ***Gjoa Haven community participants supported the recommended prohibitions and conditions in the 2016 DNLUP for the Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary.***

- Group 1 – Participants support including the area in the plan with prohibitions and conditions.

- Group 2 – Participants support including the area in the plan with prohibitions and conditions. Expressed concerns about contaminants and pollution and monitoring in the MBS. Noted Dew Line Site legacy and how that should not happen again.
 - Group 3 - Participants agreed with the PA designation and prohibitions in the Queen Maude Gulf MBS. Would like research and clean-up activities to still be permitted.
- b. Is there anything else NPC needs to know about how the Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary can be protected or how it may be accessed by project proponents?
- Group 1 – No further comments
 - Group 2 – No further comments
 - Group 3 - No further comments

3. On-Ice Community Travel Routes

Sea ice travel routes have not been identified by Gjoa Haven. 2016 DNLUP recommends that the routes be zoned Special Management Area. The travel routes would be protected seasonally from Ukiq 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?
- ***Gjoa Haven 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 routes from ice breaking
 - Group 2 – Participants support the protection of community on ice travel routes. 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 area mapped?
- ***Gjoa Haven community participants identified additional on-ice travel routes.***
- Group 1 – no changes made
 - Group 2 – no changes made
 - Group 3 - Participants identified some minor changes to the routes
- c. Is the correct time frame identified for protecting the sea ice routes in your region?
- ***Gjoa Haven community participants recommended the dates for protecting sea ice routes in July and August be modified.***
- Group 1 – travel routes from the community to the east can no longer be used in July

- Group 2 – recommended change to: 15 October – 01 August
- Group 3 – recommended date could end by July 15.

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

- Group 1 – ice breaking should not be permitted in the region because the noise disturbs animals.
- Group 2- no further comments
- Group 3- no further comments

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?

➤ ***Gjoa Haven community participants agreed that it was appropriate to identify polar bear denning areas as Valued Components.***

- Group 1 – Participants confirmed the identified areas are used for denning, and that it is appropriate to identify broad areas as a VEC
- Group 2 – Participants agreed VEC is appropriate.
- Group 3– Participants pointed the identified polygons, and agreed that known locations of PB denning areas around Gjoa Haven are generic and that it is appropriate to identify those locations as VECs. The group stated that some kind of protection is needed for PB denning areas but agreed with the VEC designation to provide information to project proponents and for potential terms and conditions on projects.

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?

➤ ***Gjoa Haven community participants identified additional polar bear denning areas that should be identified as VECs.***

- Group 1 – Participants did not identify more specific locations and noted that polar bears can den almost anywhere there is deep snow and they are less aware of specific locations because travel by snowmachine is now too fast to identify the specific locations of dens.
- Group 2 – Participants felt the polar bear denning area near Gjoa Haven needed revision: 3 extensions were added and one new area identified. Also noted 2 local areas of high den density but no additional conditions were recommended. Sea ice denning still occurs in this region in areas with ice bergs and large pressure ridges (snow accumulation).
- Group 3 – None indicated.

5. Caribou Calving Areas

There is Caribou Calving habitat near your community used by the Beverly and Ahiak 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 and subsurface) within the areas, overlapping mineral rights, and overlap with Queen Maude Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary.

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

➤ ***Gjoa Haven community participants agreed with the caribou calving areas identified in the 2016 DNLUP but noted additional areas that should also be included.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed with the mapped areas
- Group 2– Participants noted that additional areas are important for caribou calving: all of King William Island and an area on the mainland south-west of Taloyoak. The mapped areas with the newly identified areas are important “pasture” for caribou. General information: caribou migrate north from the mainland to calve.
- Group 3- Participants agreed with the mapped 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?

➤ ***Gjoa Haven community participants agreed that activities like mining, oil & gas, hydro-electric infrastructure, and quarries should be prohibited in caribou calving grounds but some participants recommended that all-weather roads should not be prohibited.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed with the prohibited uses
- Group 2 – Participants agreed prohibitions are necessary. Also noted by the group that caribou calving areas need to be protected from everything (ie. Very sensitive). In addition, caribou calves are preyed on by wolves and may need to protect from wolves as well. Calving area is generally very good “feeding grounds” for caribou. Anything that could damage the land for foraging should be avoided.
- Group 3- Participants agreed with the proposed prohibited uses except for all-weather roads. The participants felt they should keep their options open.

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

➤ ***Some Gjoa Haven community participants recommended that during calving there should be no loud noises allowed.***

- Group 1 – Participants recommended that during calving there should be no loud noises allowed. Caribou will return to these areas because they are good for calving and there is less disturbance.
 - Group 2 – no further comments
 - Group 3 - no further comments
- d. If restrictions on uses or activities occur, should they be year-round or seasonal? If seasonal, what time frame would you recommend?
- ***Some Gjoa Haven community participants agreed that restrictions on caribou calving areas should be year-round, while other participants recommended seasonal restrictions.***
- Group 1 - Some participants agreed with the year round prohibitions, others indicated that seasonal restrictions would be ok.
 - Group 2 – Participants agreed that the restrictions should be year round.
 - Group 3 – Participants agreed the 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 comments
 - Group 2 - No comments
 - Group 3 - No comments

6. Caribou Post Calving Areas

There is Caribou Post-Calving habitat near your community used by the Beverly 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, overlapping mineral rights, and overlap with Queen Maude Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary.

- a. Are the Caribou Post-Calving areas mapped correctly? If No ... then ... describe what changes should be made.
- ***Gjoa Haven community participants agreed with the caribou calving areas identified in the 2016 DNLUP but noted additional areas that should also be included.***
- Group 1 – Participants agreed with the mapped areas.
 - Group 2 – Participants noted that additional areas are important for caribou post-calving: all of King William Island and an area on the mainland south-west of Taloyoak. The mapped areas with the newly identified areas are important “pasture” for caribou.
 - Group 3 – Participants agreed with the mapped 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?

c. ***Gjoa Haven community participants agreed that activities like mining, oil & gas, hydro-electric infrastructure, and quarries should be prohibited in caribou post-calving grounds but some participants recommended that all-weather roads should not be prohibited.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed with these prohibitions
- Group 2 – Participants agreed prohibitions are necessary. Also noted by the group that caribou calving areas need to be protected from everything (ie. Very sensitive). In addition, caribou calves are preyed on by wolves and may need to protect from wolves as well. Calving area is generally very good “feeding grounds” for caribou. Anything that could damage the land for foraging should be avoided.
- Group 3- Participants agreed with the proposed prohibited uses except for all-weather roads. The participants felt they should keep their options open.

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

➤ ***Gjoa Haven community participants did not identify additional specific uses that should be restricted in caribou post-calving grounds.***

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

e. If restrictions on uses or activities occur, should they be year-round or seasonal? If seasonal, what time frame would you recommend?

➤ ***Some Gjoa Haven community participants agreed that restrictions on caribou calving areas should be year-round, while other participants recommended seasonal restrictions.***

- Group 1 – Participants agreed with the year round prohibitions, others indicated that seasonal restrictions would be ok.
- Group 2 – Participants agreed that the restrictions should be year round.
- Group 3 – Participants would like the prohibitions to be year round

f. 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 comments
- Group 2 - No comments
- Group 3 - No comments

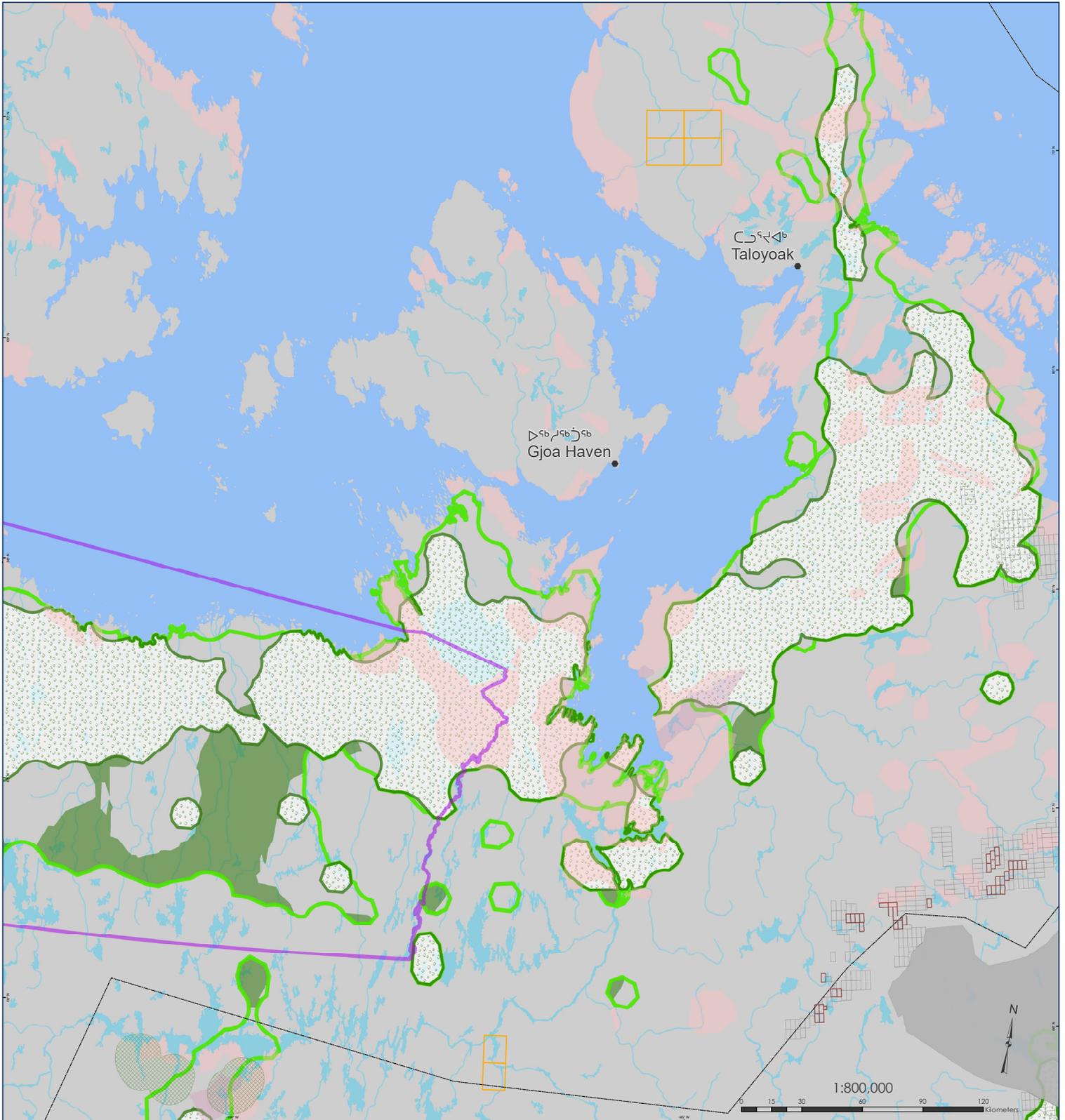
7. Final wrap up Question

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 area, how the plan should manage the area.

➤ ***Gjoa Haven community participants identified two barrenground caribou sea ice crossing areas where there should be seasonal restrictions.***

- Group 1 – No further comments.
- Group 2 – added 2 barrenground caribou sea ice crossing areas. They agreed that the same level of protection should be given to these as is provided for Peary Caribou sea ice crossings: Special Management Area and that the restrictions should be applied in spring and fall. The areas identified are the main concentrated crossing areas. People noted that caribou use the sea ice extensively especially in spring as they are regularly harvested on the ice between King Willian Island and Victoria Island.
- Group 3- participants indicated they would like their marine mammals around their community protected for future generation but did not map any area.

Appendix A: Breakout Group Reference Maps



- Calving Area (PA) ᐅᐅᑦ ᓄᓄᐃ
- Post Calving Area (PA) ᐅᐅᑦ ᓄᓄᐃᑦ ᐃᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ
- Key Access Corridor (PA) ᐅᐅᑦ ᓄᓄᐃ
- Water Crossing (PA) ᑕᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᐅᑦ ᓄᓄᐃ
- Established Park ᐃᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᐅᑦ ᓄᓄᐃ
- Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary (PA) ᐃᐃᐃᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᐅᑦ ᓄᓄᐃ
- Prospect Permit 2019 ᐃᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᐅᑦ ᓄᓄᐃ
- Mineral Lease 2019 ᐃᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᐅᑦ ᓄᓄᐃ
- Mineral Claim 2019 ᐅᐅᑦ ᓄᓄᐃ ᐃᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᐅᑦ ᓄᓄᐃ
- IOL Surface Rights ᐃᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᐅᑦ ᓄᓄᐃ
- IOL Subsurface Rights ᐃᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦᓴᑦ ᐅᐅᑦ ᓄᓄᐃ

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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, 07 November 2019

Appendix B: Breakout Group Map Revisions

Map 1: Additional On Ice Travel Routes

Map 2: Additional Polar Bear Denning Areas

Map 3: Additional Caribou Sea Ice Crossing Areas

Map 4: Additional Caribou Calving and Post Calving Habitat

