

Bathurst Caribou



FORMING A PLAN FOR THE FUTURE

Plan looks at the next 15 years

The Department of Renewable Resources is developing a 15-year management plan for the Bathurst caribou herd. The purpose of the plan is to provide guidelines for managers when making management decisions about the herd. It also provides an opportunity to obtain public input on management issues and, in its final form, to inform the public how the herd will be managed.

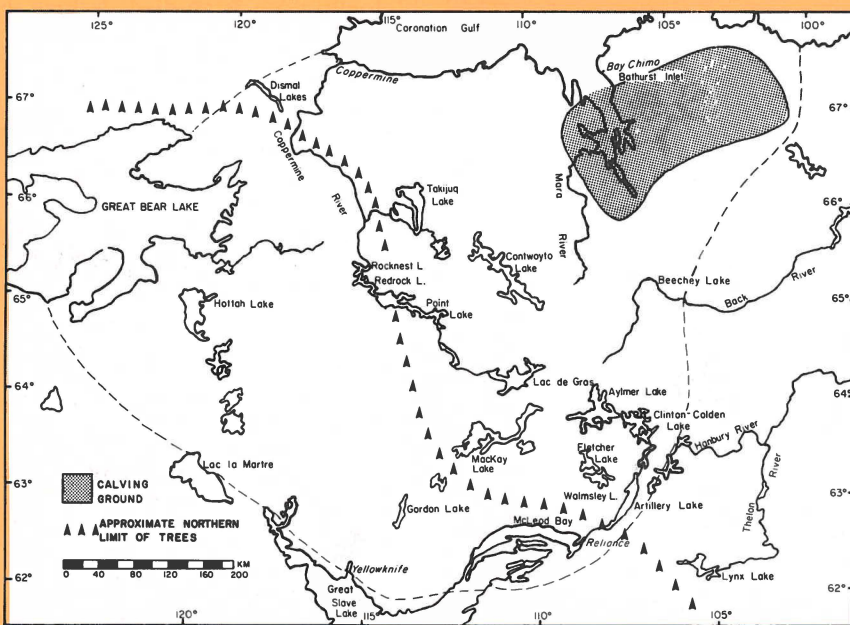
The Bathurst herd plays an important role in the lives of many northerners and is a significant resource to all Canadians. Caribou hunting is a major part of the Inuit, Dene and Metis cultures as well as being a major source of protein. Caribou are also hunted by many other N.W.T. residents, as well as people from outside the N.W.T. Throughout the world, caribou are recognized as one of Canada's abundant natural resources.

The Bathurst caribou herd is the largest herd in the N.W.T. It's accessible to more people than any other herd and can provide benefits to a large number and variety of users.

A number of basic principles have been followed in the development of this draft plan. The Government of the Northwest Territories recognizes its mandate to administer, manage and allocate access to the caribou in cooperation with the people using the herd. The Territorial government also recognizes the dependence of traditional users on caribou for food and the social and cultural importance of caribou to traditional societies. The primary beneficiaries of this resource are N.W.T. residents, particularly those who live in communities on or bordering the range.

This document provides a summary of the draft management plan and tries to answer some of the questions which may be asked about the draft plan.

The Bathurst caribou range and calving ground.



Herd healthy, numbers increasing

The Bathurst herd is one of five major barren-ground caribou herds found on mainland Northwest Territories. The herd was named after Bathurst Inlet, the area traditionally used for calving.

Bathurst caribou occupy a range of about 250,000 square kilometres. The herd usually winters in the trees on the southwest portion of its range north of Great Slave Lake and southeast of Great Bear Lake. Some animals do, however, remain on the tundra portion of their range along the Coronation Gulf coast and around Bathurst Inlet. The calving ground is usually located east of Bathurst Inlet; however, in some years the herd uses the area southwest of the inlet to calve. In the summer, Bathurst caribou can be found throughout the tundra portion of their range. The movements of

caribou are unpredictable. Only large scale movements towards the calving ground in spring and southward in the fall can be predicted with any certainty. Even these movements do not always occur in the same areas.

The Bathurst caribou herd is currently in very good condition. Following a brief decline in numbers in the late 1970s, the herd has steadily increased to an estimated size of 486,000 caribou in 1988.

The number of young animals surviving to be adults has been high since 1980. During counts on the herd conducted in March or April of each year since 1980, calves have made up an average of 18% of the herd. Most of these calves are likely to survive to become adults, resulting in the continued growth of the herd.

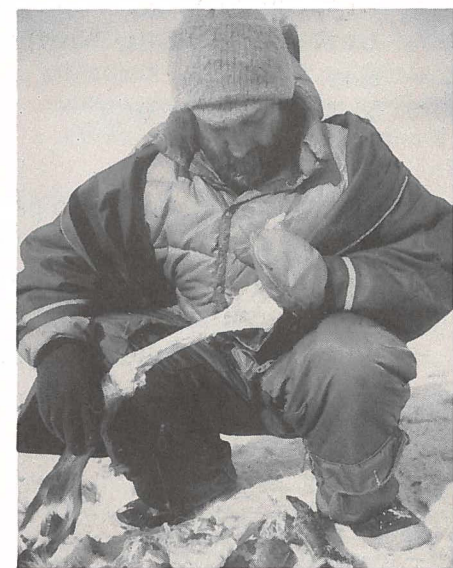
Herd faces number of natural, man-made threats

Natural and man-made dangers affect the size of the caribou herd. These dangers include: predation, disease, parasites, weather, changes in range conditions, hunting, development activities, and fire. They can influence recruitment, mortality, and population growth of the herd.

Predation: Caribou are a major part of a wolf's diet. Between 1,400 and 3,000 wolves live on the Bathurst range. In recent years, wolf hunting has increased due to an increase in hunters, prices for wolf pelts, and proximity of the Bathurst herd to settlements. Biologists estimate that wolves may kill between 21,000 and 80,000 caribou each year.

Grizzly bears also prey on caribou but not as often as wolves.

Disease and parasites: Brucellosis is an infectious bacterial disease of the reproductive tract. It is found in reindeer



Biologist studying wolf-killed caribou.

and caribou herds throughout the Arctic. However, the incidence of the disease in the Bathurst herd is not known. This disease can result in spontaneous abortions late in pregnancy, sterility in males, and

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lameness and generally poor health in newborns and adults. The disease can also be transmitted to humans who come into close contact with caribou or eat infected parts which are undercooked.

Warble flies deposit eggs on caribou hides and the larvae burrow under the skin to develop the following year. Nasal bot flies lay eggs in the nasal passages and throats of caribou. Hundreds of larvae from either or both species can infect one caribou. These parasites do not directly cause death, but they do lower the overall health of the animals and make them susceptible to predation. Other parasites reported in barren-ground caribou are tapeworms which form little white cysts in the meat. Unless there are a lot of these cysts the caribou are usually unaffected. Rabies also may affect caribou.

The extent of effects of disease and parasites on the herd are unknown but biologists believe they are relatively unimportant.

Weather and range conditions: Weather influences plant growth and the availability of food. It can directly affect the herd's energy balance. Lightning can cause fires on the range. Competition with other animals for food also affects range conditions when the populations are at high densities. The Bathurst caribou herd share the tundra area of the range with muskoxen and the forested areas with moose.

Hunting: Between 11,500 and 15,500 Bathurst caribou are killed by hunters every year, including general hunting licence holders, resident, non-resident and commercial hunters. This number is below the total allowable harvest that the herd can sustain. An understanding of harvest numbers helps determine herd size and identify when harvest can be increased.



Industrial development: Industrial activities now carried out on the Bathurst range include operating mine sites, mineral exploration camps, winter access roads, and air strips. Associated with these activities and facilities are considerable movements of vehicles, aircraft, and people; noise; and discharge of mining wastes into tailings areas. Airborne pollutants from industrial and non-industrial areas outside the N.W.T. also affect the range.

One mine is currently in operation on the Bathurst range. Access to Lupin Mine on Contwoyto Lake is mainly by aircraft, with road access from mid to late winter. There are three operating mines in the Yellowknife area — Giant Yellowknife Mine, Nerco Con Mine, and Treminco Mine. There are also two mines which have just been closed — Salmita Mine and Bullmoose Mine.

Initial development has started on two mines on the winter range. These are the Colomac gold deposit near Indin Lake (Neptune Resources) and the Thor Lake beryllium deposit (Highwood Resources). Winter roads and airstrips are used to support work at both sites.

Mineral exploration activities have been conducted at a number of locations on the Bathurst range over the past 10 years. Work included diamond drilling, mapping, and a variety of reconnaissance, geophysical, and magnetic surveys.

Winter roads, which are a part of most developments, affect caribou on the Bathurst range. A substantial percentage of the annual harvest of Bathurst caribou is obtained through access provided by the Lupin winter road and the winter road system running north to Terra and Indin Lake.

There is some renewed concern about the impact of pollution following the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the U.S.S.R. Tests of Bathurst caribou to date have indicated that there is no cause for concern. Monitoring of radioactivity levels in the animals is on-going.

Fire: The most significant effect of fire is the changes in plant growth. Fires on the Bathurst range result in a 40- to 60-year loss of lichens, which are an important part of a caribou's winter diet. However, the current frequency of fire has no real effect on caribou productivity. Fires can affect the availability of the animals to some users, as caribou will avoid burnt areas.

We need to hear from you

The most important thing you can do for the management of the Bathurst Caribou herd is to provide your comments on this plan. We need to know what you feel is important in order to provide for the best use of this valuable resource. There are a number of ways you can provide your input. One is to write to the Department of Renewable Resources with your comments. The address is:

**Director
Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Box 1320
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
X1A 2L9**

You are also encouraged to participate in community meetings when they are held in your community. Departmental representatives will be on hand to obtain your input and to answer questions regarding the plan. Meetings are being planned for the following communities:

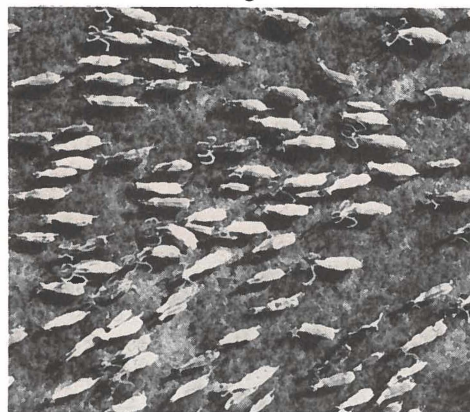
Rae/Edzo	Rae Lakes
Yellowknife	Coppermine
Detah	Bay Chimo
Snare Lake	Cambridge Bay
Lac La Martre	

This plan is also being reviewed by the Kitikmeot Hunters' and Trappers' Association, the Denendeh Conservation Board and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. You can provide your comments to members of these boards.



Technology used to study the herd

Herd size, and changes in it, are the best indicators of the status of the herd. This information is vital for anyone managing the herd. Population estimates for caribou herds have involved both visual and photographic techniques. Photography is now the most common method used for determining herd size.



A photographic survey of the calving ground is used to estimate herd numbers. The calving ground is photographed from 2,000 feet above ground and all caribou in the photograph are counted. This number is then used to estimate the number of caribou on the whole calving ground. The biologists then determine the proportion of the animals on the calving ground which are breeding females. From this information the total population of the herd can be estimated.

Recruitment and immigration are the most common causes of large increases in herd size. Recruitment refers to the number of young caribou reaching

breeding age. Biologists use an index of recruitment to determine this figure. The proportion of calves between nine and ten months old in March or April is used as the index. Done on an annual basis, this information is used to monitor the status of the herd between population estimates. It can indicate whether the herd is increasing, decreasing, or remaining stable.

Immigration (the movement of animals out of the herd) and emigration (the movement of animals into the herd) are studied by radio collaring animals and following their movements. This type of study is not being done on the Bathurst herd at this time, but is being done on other N.W.T. barren-ground caribou herds.

Another important aspect of caribou biology which is studied, is how many caribou die of natural causes. This information is very hard to get and requires studies of wolves and following individual radio collared animals. Estimates of the number of animals being removed from the herd naturally are used to determine the hunting levels which can be sustained by the herd.

Biologists also conduct studies to determine what is being harvested from the herd. Non-resident hunters are required to report their kill to their outfitter, who then provides the data to the Department. Resident hunters are surveyed using a mailed questionnaire on which they write in their harvest and hunting location. General Hunting Licence holders in the Kitikmeot Region and in the North Great Slave Lake area are now being interviewed monthly on their hunting activities. All the information collected from hunters is kept confidential by the Department.

Hunters, outfitters, tourists all use herd

General Hunting Licence Holders: General hunting licence holders (GHLs) are mainly native hunters. There are 5,019 GHL holders in those communities with access to the Bathurst caribou herd. The annual harvest is valued at about \$6.5 million based on replacing the harvest with store bought meat. The harvest also has strong social and cultural value which cannot be measured in dollars and cents.



Ed Hall

Hunting season for GHLs runs from July 1 to June 30. There is no bag limit or tag or trophy fees. Peak hunting seasons are mid-summer, late fall, and mid- to late winter. Inuit hunters from Coppermine, Bay Chimo, and Cambridge Bay hunt in mid- to late summer when the herd is on the tundra at the northern edge of the range. Dogrib communities north of Great Slave Lake conduct organized hunts in late fall, just before or just after freeze-up, as the caribou move onto the winter range. Hunters from communities on the highway system hunt from winter roads during mid- and late winter.

The Lupin winter road stretches from Yellowknife to the Lupin mine on Con-woyto Lake and is important for hunter access. Hunters from Rae/Edzo, Yellowknife, Detah, Lac La Martre, Fort Smith, Hay River, Fort Resolution, Pine Point, Fort Providence, Fort Liard, and Fort Simpson have used the road.

GHL holders can sell, trade, or barter caribou meat with other GHL holders only. They can make gifts of meat, restricted to 10 kg or less, to anyone over a 60-day period. They also can export up to 50 kg of meat a year. An export permit is required for all meat taken out of the N.W.T.



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Resident hunters: Resident hunters are Canadians or landed immigrants who have lived in the N.W.T. for at least two consecutive years. They account for about 10 percent of hunters in the area and killed an average of 390 caribou a year since 1981, although this may increase now that 5 tags are available to each hunter. The annual harvest is valued at \$210,600. Most of the meat is used as an alternative to commercially available meat. Spin-off

benefits are received by air charter companies, stores selling hunting and camping equipment, snowmobile dealers, and outfitters.

Hunting season for resident hunters runs from August 15 to April 30, but most resident hunters hunt in early fall or in late December to early January. Many fly north of the treeline to hunt during the fall migration.

Resident hunters are limited to five caribou a year, of any age or sex, and they must pay a \$5 tag fee for each caribou tag. Resident hunters cannot sell, trade, or barter meat. They can, however, make a gift of meat of up to 10 kg, to any person over any 60-day period provided a receipt, including the name and licence number of the hunter, is issued to record the transaction.

Most resident hunters on the Bathurst range are from Yellowknife. The number of people hunting and the number of caribou taken varies between years, depending on how close the caribou come to winter roads. Residents from south of Great Slave Lake also hunt Bathurst caribou, especially when the animals are accessible along the Lupin winter road.



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Non-resident hunters: Non-resident hunters are Canadians or landed immigrants who have lived in the N.W.T. for less than two years or who live outside the N.W.T. Non-resident alien hunters normally reside outside Canada.

These hunters must organize their hunts through a Class B Outfitter and must be accompanied by a licensed Class B Guide. Only 13 Class B Outfitters are permitted on the Bathurst range. The hunting season runs from August 15 to November 30. They can hunt only males. Non-resident hunter tag fees are \$10 for the first tag and \$20 for each additional tag.

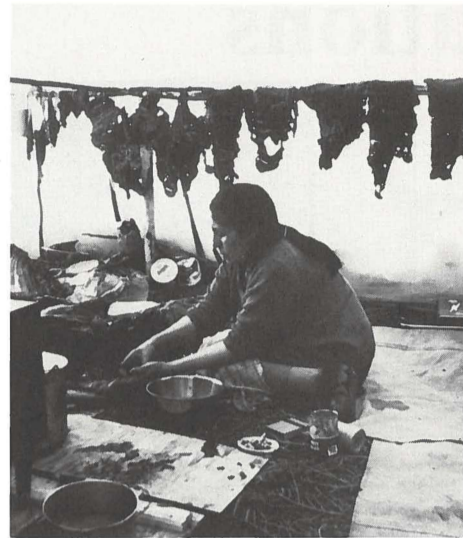
Non-resident alien hunter tag fees are \$25 for the first tag and \$50 for each additional tag. A trophy fee of \$100 must also be paid for each animal exported from the N.W.T. Non-resident hunters cannot sell, trade, or barter meat but they can make a gift of meat to either a GHL holder or anyone with a licence to deal in game meat.

This system for outfitting non-resident hunters started in 1982. Since then the number of hunters, animals harvested, and success rate for hunters has steadily increased.

A new trophy category for "Central Canada Barren-ground Caribou" by the Boone and Crockett Club has contributed to increased demand for hunting opportunities on the range. The quota set for the 1988/89 season will allow for up to 400 hunters.

The economic value of this industry is substantial. Guided hunts generate between \$2,000 and \$3,000 per hunter in outfitter/guide fees. Spin-off benefits are received by travel, lodge, and other recreational/tourism businesses. With a minimum expenditure of \$3,000 per

hunter, this group injected \$183,000 to the N.W.T. economy in 1986 and paid \$6,700 in trophy fees.



Ed Hall

Commercial hunters and retailers: Bathurst caribou may also be hunted for commercial resale of meat. Commercial quotas were first established in 1969. The 1986 commercial quota was set at 650 tags.

Commercial tags are given to Hunters' and Trappers' Associations (HTAs) for distribution. The HTAs can either pass the tags on to GHL holders or conduct organized commercial hunts. Primary uses of the meat are: resale through country food outlets; intersettlement trade; resale in northern restaurants; and supplying schools, hospitals, and other institutions with caribou meat.

The total revenue from the commercial use of the meat could be as much as \$350,000, with meat priced at \$12 per kg. Additional revenue could be generated through the sale of antlers, hides, and handicrafts.

Tourist operators: Many people enjoy observing, studying, and photographing wildlife including the Bathurst caribou herd. Every year photographers and tourists use the Lupin winter road to view this herd.

Federal and Territorial governments control use of land

The federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) is responsible for the management of land in the Northwest Territories. Most land use activities in the N.W.T. are regulated under the Territorial Land Use Regulations. These regulations apply to all land not privately owned or controlled by the Territorial government. A land use permit is required for a variety of activities including the use of explosives, use of heavy off-road vehicles, drilling, large campsites, fuel caching, earthmoving, and clearing. These activities should not disrupt the environment unnecessarily.

The Government of the Northwest Territories can also make regulations concerning activities which will affect the herd. Under the Wildlife Act, the Commissioner can designate areas as Critical Wildlife Areas or Special Management Areas. Regulations can then be made respecting land uses and wildlife management for these areas. This ensures that the Territorial government can manage important wildlife areas to protect their special value.

The core area of the Bathurst calving grounds has been designated as Critical Wildlife Area Number 4. Land use activi-

Three facilities catering to tourists, photographers, and naturalists are located within the Bathurst range. These include a Naturalist Lodge located on Bathurst Inlet and facilities at Courageous and MacKay Lakes, located about 250 km northeast of Yellowknife.

Fifteen lodges and two seasonal camps are also located on the range. These cater to hunters, fishermen, and naturalists and can include a few permanent buildings or frame tents. Most are accessible by float plane and are centered around guided trips on the land, water, and in the air. Trips usually involve small groups of less than 10 people and are restricted to summer months.



Doug Heard

The lodges and camps can provide substantial economic benefits to the northern economy. People using these facilities are likely to spend almost \$3,000 each during their visits.

Two national parks have been proposed on the Bathurst caribou range. The Bathurst Inlet area was identified as a potential park in 1978. This proposal depends on the outcome of the land claims process. The land around the east arm of Great Slave Lake cannot be used for any purpose which may reduce its potential value as a national park. A national park and an adjacent territorial park are proposed for this area but also await the outcome of land claims.



Norm Warville

ties can be restricted in this area during calving.

SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS: The public has expressed concern about hunting close to the Ingraham Trail, following the winter of 1987/88 when part of the Bathurst herd was close to Yellowknife. Concern was also voiced about hunting along the Lupin winter road. Management options are being developed for consultation with management boards and the public.

The Federal Government's Migratory Bird Sanctuaries Regulations also can be used to protect the habitat of the Bathurst caribou. These regulations make it illegal to "carry on any activity that is harmful to migratory birds or the eggs, nests, or habitat of migratory birds except under the authority of a permit" in a sanctuary. The Queen Maud Gulf Migratory Bird Sanctuary is found on the Bathurst caribou range.

Renewable Resources makes recommendations



George Calief

Herd Size: The Bathurst caribou herd must number at least 300,000 animals to sustain a harvest of at least 16,000 caribou a year. A harvest of 16,000 caribou will likely be enough to fill current demand for caribou plus a slight increase.

Photographic surveys of the calving grounds will be conducted every three years to determine the size of the population. The next survey is scheduled for 1990. Recruitment rates will be obtained annually to monitor the status of the herd between population estimates.

The herd should remain below 600,000 animals. This upper limit is a conservative figure based on current information on the caribou range and could likely be increased with further information.

Access to the herd: Bathurst caribou are generally accessible to communities and traditional users on the tundra throughout the year. A larger herd will use more of the winter range and should be accessible to more hunters.

Harvest levels: The total allowable harvest of the herd will be determined every three years and be based on recruitment and population size data. The current allowable harvest level, based on 1986 population estimates, is 30,000

caribou. At this harvest level the herd should remain around 480,000 animals. As information on natural mortality is scarce, the Department of Renewable Resources recommends that the harvest not exceed 25,000 animals. Priority of allocation will be GHL harvest for domestic use; resident hunter harvest; and commercial harvest (including non-resident harvest).

No restrictions will be placed on the harvesting by GHL holders for domestic purposes, unless the herd falls below 300,000 caribou *and* harvesting contributes to the decline or prevents the recovery of the herd. Any harvesting restrictions will be negotiated with users through the Denendeh Conservation Board and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.



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Resident hunters will maintain the option of harvesting up to five caribou per year unless, as for GHLs, the herd falls below 300,000 caribou *and* harvesting contributes to the decline or prevents the recovery of the herd.

Commercial use of the herd can provide economic benefits to users and their communities particularly through the outfitting of non-resident hunters and resale in country food stores. The commercial quota will not exceed 0.5 percent of the total population. The maximum commercial quota will be set for a three-year period starting with the year following a

population estimate. Requests for commercial quota increases will be considered in the intervening years if existing quotas are less than the maximum.

Based on the current population estimate, the *maximum* commercial quota for 1987-1990 will be 2,400 caribou per year. The Department of Renewable Resources will negotiate with the Denendeh Conservation Board, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, and the communities on the allocation of commercial tags between competing users.

Ecology: Additional information on the ecology of the Bathurst herd is required to improve the management of the herd and its habitat. Several areas have been identified including determining the number, sex, and age of caribou harvested by GHL holders and the season and location of harvest; natural mortality rates among the herd; extent and causes of herd mixing; source and impact of pollutants on the herd and its habitat; timing and location of insect harassment; influence of wildfire on herd distribution, movement, habitat quality, and hunter access; importance of various habitat components; and the relationship between weather conditions, particularly winter weather, and herd ecology.

Conservation: The Department of Renewable Resources will encourage the wise use of caribou. This includes reducing or eliminating wastage which may occur because a hunter's needs are less than the number of animals shot, an inability to transport all harvested animals, or because of poor hunting, handling, or storage techniques.

The department will encourage and support the construction of community meat storage facilities. Educational pro-

grams focusing on conservation ethics will be developed and implemented. These will include: marksmanship; hunting technology and skills; butchering, meat cutting, and handling; traditional meat processing techniques; and preparation of food and hides. Local and regional marksmanship and hunter skills competitions will be started.

Public involvement: The public and wildlife organizations should be involved in the management of the herd. Public input contributes a sense of stewardship and cooperation among those involved and will lead to the development of a meaningful and relevant resource management plan.

Comments on this management plan are requested. Public meetings will be arranged in all communities in the Bathurst range. Periodic discussions on research and management programs will be held with people in affected communities.

Communities will be encouraged to become involved in the production of educational material. Local residents will be encouraged to participate in field data collection programs and research projects. Communities will be involved in deciding the allocation of commercial quotas.

Industrial development: The Department of Renewable Resources will continue to review all applications for land use permits on the Bathurst Caribou range and to provide advice to DIAND on how development activities may affect the herd. Departmental participation in the environmental review process for any proposed developments will continue, as will monitoring the movement of caribou in relation to industrial development.



Doug Heard

More information available

You can obtain a comprehensive technical version of this document by writing the following address:

Director
Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable
Resources
Government of the Northwest
Territories
Box 1320
Yellowknife, N.W.T.
X1A 2L9

This comprehensive version is only available in English.

You can also obtain further information by attending the community meeting on the plan when it is held in your community.

In brief

The highlights of the plan include maintaining the herd population to sustain an annual harvest of at least 16,000 caribou; determining the harvest levels and a fair allocation of the harvest; adding to the knowledge of the herd and its relationship to the land and man; encouraging the wise use of caribou; involving public and wildlife organizations in research and management programs; and ensuring exploration or development activities on or near the herd's range do not threaten the caribou.

Iluilim Tuktuui



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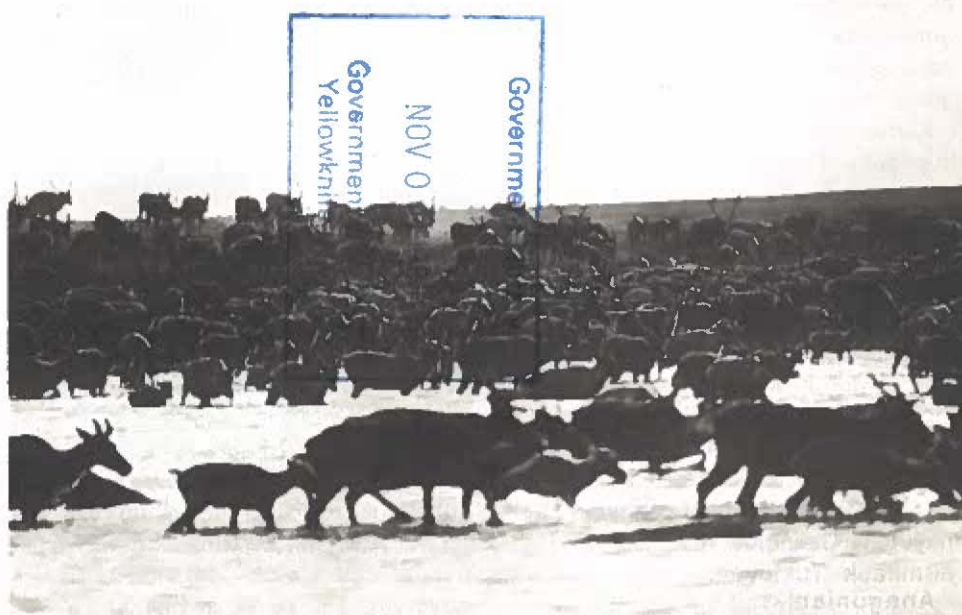
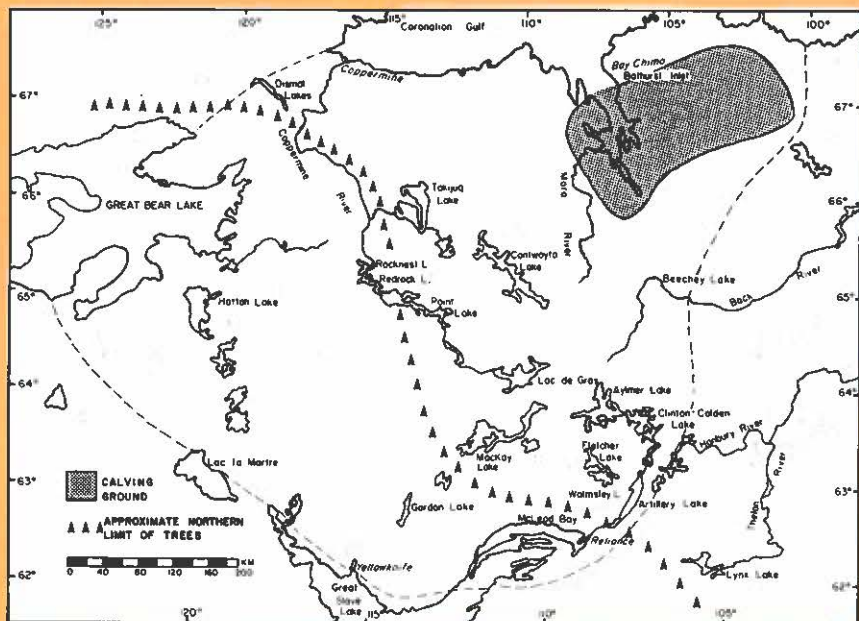
Hivuhnirhak Takugiyuk Hivuniptinun 15-ni Ukiuni

Kangiriyait Anguhikiyitkut havakpialiaiktut 15-ni ukiuni Munakutihamik Hivunihak Iluilim Tuktuinun. Hivuniugutauyum. Whivunirgiyahat atanguyat atuktahait ihumaliugagumak kanuk pijutihamingnik Iluilip Tuktuinun. hulitauk kitumunlika pijutinikuvlugit ukagiyuma yamingnik ukagiyauvaktunik, kingulirmi makpigami, tuhatkuvlugit kitulikaa kanuk tuktut munagiyauniamagaata.

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GNWT Renewable Resources

Humangituk amigaikpaliayut

Iluilip tuktuui ilauyut amigaitunin tuktuun napaaktuilgumi inmatta nonalugani Nunatiam. tapkua tuktut Umingmaktum kaningani nugivangmata.

Iluilip tuktuui atukpagat aktilanga 250, iluani kilometers tuktut tapkua ukiivaktut napaaktukanimi tunuanni Great Slave Tahiaata hivuganni Great Bear Tahiaanta. ilangit aulayuit napaatui-gumi tarium kaningani Umingmaktuum haniani. nugivaktut kivalingani Umingmaktum. ilaani ukiut uatanni nugivaktut.

Auyagangan iluilip tuktuui kuyaginahutik hiakangamik. tuktut ingutaginagamik huminiagiahaita naunaktut. Amigaihutik tunumuviit

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Talvanganin tapkua tuktut amigaikpaliaginagamik nalauniahugit amigaitilangit 486,000-guyut tuktut 1986-mi nugait amigaitut ininguktut amigaitut 1984-min. kihitayangita March-mi April-milunin ukiuk taman 1984-minganin. nugait amigaiyumi-yutivaktut uktutim 18%-ganik irninigukpaktut taimaitumik tapkua tuktut amigaiyumiyut.

Iluilip Tuktuui hamiyut hivuganaktunik Inuit kanuk iliuktainik.

Hivuganaktut Inuit havaktait kanuk iliyutilayut Tuktut amigaitilanganun hapkua ilauyut: annguniaktavlutik anniagutit. Kupilgut, hila. nayuktaatlu alanguktahuni, annguniaktunin, havaktunin. ikualayumin. kanuk iliyutilayuk. Tuktut katitpaliayutanun. tukugaktut. amigaikpaliayutatlu.

Annguniaktavlutik. Tuktut nirkigiluaktait Amakut. Amigaitilangit Amakut 1,400-min 3,000-mun Umingmaktum haniani, kanikun ukiuni. amaguhiukpaliktut annguniaktut amigaigamik. Amiiitlu akitumata kanilgumiuvlutiklu Iluilip Tuktuui nunanun.

Umayuligiyit (Biologist) ihumayut Amakun tukutivaktut Tuktuinik 21,000-min 80,000-mun ukiuk taman. Akhatlu Tuktutpaktut ikitunik.

Anniagutit. kupilgutlu. anniaganlu hugitivaktuklu hingainirmun



Doug Heard

Umayuligiyit ihivgiuktut amakun tukutainik tuktuinik.

nauyungnaikpahutiklu. naniyauvaktuk Kungini, Tuktuinilu, tunuvaniluktak. ilaa uniin. Anniagutit kanuk itut ilitugiyangit. anniagan tamna irninigluktunun najitagunmingni naji-

tatitilimaikpaktutlu anguhaluit anili-hatlu kappaaguvaktut. Irniniugaluat kappakpaktut. Anniagunlu Inungnun nutaatuk aktuagumiku Tuktut nirgig-umiklunin uitumik.

Kumait mannillivaktut Tuktut amiini ahiin amiita iluani nauvaliav-lutik aipagugangan igutangupaktut. hulitauk kingaini nuviuvait manili-vaktut igianginilu Tuktut. tahapkua tukupkaiyuitut kihimi pikaglitivak-tut Tuktunik amigaigangamik. kupilgungukpaliayut tamaita taimaitumik anniilikpaktut Tuktut ahiin pikaglihutik. Niryutit alat pilahivaktait. alatauk kupilgut napaatuilgumi Tuktunukpaktut kuak-tat kakuhivaktut nirkaini amihuyua-gungitpata Tuktut kanuk iliyuitut. kapungnaktuklu (rabies) anniagutin-gukpaktutlu Tuktunun.

Kanuk hakugiktilangit anniagutit kupilgutlu Tuktuni naluyait. Kihimi umayuligiyit (Biologists) ihumayut kanuk iluagunaitut tahapkunanga. Hilam Nunamlu kanuk ilivagaa nauyutaa:

Hilam kanuk iliukpagaa nunam nauyutaa Tuktulu nirkait. taimaitu-mik Tuktunun kanuktun ilijutayuk ingnikuyak ikipkailayuk nayukpaga-nun. alatlu Niryutit nirginiakpahutik nayukpagani Niryutit amigaiganga-mik. iluilip Tuktuita atukpagat nayugani Umingmait. Napaaktuka-nirmitauk Tuktuvait.

Anngunianik: 11,500-min 15,00-mun Iluilip Tuktunik tukuti-vaktut ukiuk taman annguniaktut tamamik General Hunting Laissilgit. nunanit aulaktutlu. tuniagahaniklu annguniatut. tukupagait nayit huli tukutailiyahata mihanun ikigilivalia-himaitumik Iluilip Tuktui.



Ed Hall

Ikayutauniaktut kafinik tukutiva-giahainik tuhayagangan naunaituklu kanuk amigaitilangit Iluilip Tuktui naunaitkutaavlunilu amigaiyumiyuti-hat Tuktut

Hunanik havaktut: huliyut ha-vaktut Tadjia Iluilip Iluilip Tuktuita atukpagani hapkuninga havaktut uy-agakhiuktut havavit. Uyagakhiuktut tangmaktavit. Ukiumilu apkuhiuktut. mitarvitlu. Atangmata havaktunun huliyunun napaktiktaitlu taimaitumik ahalutiyuat aulavaktut. tingmitit Inuitlu. nipi iktakut uyagahiuktunin nayutamingni. puyumin havaktunin havangituninlu. Nunatiam ahiani. ihuigutivaktut.

Atauhik anngumayuk Iluilip Tuktuita aulavaktani. upakpaktaat Lupin Mine Tahiyuami, tingmitikun ukiugangan-gantauk apkutikun ukiumi kihian atuktamik. pingahutlu tadjia anngumay-

ut uyagahiuvit Yalunaim haniani-Giant mine. Necro con mine Treminco mine-lu malguktauu umiliahak uya-gakhiuvik-salmita mine Bullmoose Mine-lu, kanikun malguk havaliktuk uyagahiuvik Iluilip Tuktuita nayugani ukuak Gold-mik nalvaviuyuk kanin-gani Indian Tahiani. (Neptune Re-sources)

Thor tahianilu alangayuk uyagak havaktat. (Highwood Resources) ukiumi apkutit. mitavilgitlu . atuktauyut agyaktuktauyuk tamaingnun.

Uyagahiuktut talvungauvaktut alatkini iluilip Tuktuita atukpagani kingulirni ukiuni kulirni. hapkua havaagivagait ikutahutik. nunauya-liuhutik tingmitikun ihivgiuhivlutik, ijunianik. ukiumi apkutit. atuktau-vangmata havaktunin. kanuk Iliyu-

tauvaktut Tuktut nayuganun.

Amigaitut Tuktut tukutauvaktut Lupin apkutaat Iluilip Tuktunik tunumungman Terra-mun. Indian Ta-hianunlu. kanuktun ihumaluutitgit pitkukingmata halumainman Chernoboyl nuclear kargaman Russia-mi ihivgiuktauyut iluilip Tuktui tadjia-mun aglan ihumalutigiyahtuk. mu-nagiyauyutlu kapianaitumik pinikpal-angmata Tuktut nutkahimaitumik.

Ingnik: alanguyumiyutivaktut nauniit. nauyutanun. ikualayagangan Iluilip Tuktuita atukpagani 40-min 60-mun ukiunun nauyungnaikpaktuk Tuktut nirkautait, nirkituagingma-jung ukiumi. tadjia humangitugalauk ikualakatanginami ikualanik kanuktun iliyutilayuk Tuktut ikualanimuli-mainmata.

Tuhayuhauyugut Ilingnin

Ikayunihauniaktutin munahiyunun Iluilip Tuk-tuinik ukaguvit ihumagiyanik. ilihimayuhagapta kanuk nakutkiyamik piyuminamangata Tuktunun. alatkinik ikayuguminaktutin. tirtigalutin Anngu-hikiyit kanginun ukagumayanik. tugagutaa uvva:

**Director,
Wildlife Management Division,
Department of Renewable Resources,
Government of the N.W.T.
Box 1320,
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9**

Huli katimalikata nunangni ikayuinagiakaktutin. kanginin annguhikiyit inniamata tuhayumayut ilingnin kanuk ihumagiyanik hivunihata kiuyumi-naktutlu apikutihakaguvit. katimayutihat nau-naiktauyut nunani ukunani:

Rae/Edzo	Rae lakes
Yellowknife	Kugluktuk
Detah	Umingmaktuak
Snare Lake	Ikaluktuutiak.
Lac La Martre	

Tahamna hivuniuktak takuktauyuk Kitikmiot Annguniaktut katimayinin' Denendeh Conserva-tion Board, Nunavut Wildlife management Board ukagiyumayatin tapkununga ukaginagiakaktatin.



Ilitugiyutit atulugit ihivgiuniagait Tuktut

Iluilip Tuktuita amigaitilangit alangutatlu. nakutkiyayut kanuk ijutainik Iluilip Tuktuinun. hamna ililitugiyat ilihimayahauyuk kitununlika munahiyunun tapkuninga Tuktunik. amigaitilangit naunaiktuktait Iluilip Tuktuinun takuvlugit ajiliugutikunlu naunaiktuktait. tadjia atliugutit atutayut naunaiktuyagangamik amigaitilanginik tuktut.



Doug Heard

Atjiliuhugit Ilituginahuakpagait amigaitilangit tuktut nugiviani nugivit atjiliuktauvaktut kulaanin 2,000 feet kingiktilanganin ahiit atjiliuktamin tuktut taimaita kihitauvaktut. hulitauk kihijun naunaiktutauvaktut amigaitil- anginik tuktut nugivingmitut tahaffu- munga tamaita tuktut kafuutilangit naunaiktutauvaktut.

Katitpaliyaganamik aulaligangamik amigaigutivaktut Iluilip tuktutinun. katitpaliyutait nukatukat anguhaluitlu katitkangamik nuliaguminahiligangamik. umayuligiyim kihitpagait katitpalia- tilugit tahaffumunga kihitamangnun.

naunaiktugluakpagait kulinik takti-hiutiniktut March-mi April-milu ilimanamata. aipagugangan taimailiuk-paktut. tahamna ilitugiyat atuktau- vaktut nautiugutivlugit amigaitil- anginun. tuktut ikigilivaliangma- tagatalunin aulangiyutaniklu. Aulayutainun tuktut aulayutatlu (ingutaningit tuktut) ihivgiuktauyut nalauhiktuhugit nuilaganmik malihimaahugit ingutaningit. taimaitumik ilituhun atuktaungituk iluilip tuktuinun tadjia kihimi atuktauyut alanun tuktunun Nunatiami napaaktuil- gunitunun.

Alatauk ihivgiuktaat tuktunun nainaigahuahugit tuktrut kaffit tukuvangmagata inmikun. tahamna ilituginahuaktat ayunaktuk amakut ihivgiukanagit malihugitlu nalautitgit tuktut nuilaguhihirmayut. naunaiktuktat kaffiyut inmikun tukuyut naunaiktuhugitlu kaffinik tuktuviung- magata annguniaktunin akigilivalia- himaitumik.

Umayuligiyit ihivgiuhivaktut naunaigumavlugit hunat tuktutaung- magata tapkunaga. Nunatiamiutaungit uniktuhayut annguniavingmingnun ahiin annguniaktituyut unnigiagani annguhikiyimin ahiin annguhikiyi unniktuhayuk annguhikiyit kanginun.

Nunatiamiyut annguniaktut ihivgiuktauyut titirkatigun tuyuktuhugit apihutinik titirgahimayuhat tukutatik humilu tukutatik. General Hunting Lissikaktut Kitikmeoni North great Slave Lake-milu apihuktauvaktut tatkhiunmi tamaini annguniagutaitigun. tamaita ilitugiyatik annguniaktunin tutkuhi- mayut kialika lilitugilimaitait annguhikiyit kangianin.

Angunitut, aulagujyut nunanitut atuktait Tuktu

General hunting Laissikatut: (GHL) Inutukayut annguniaktut. 5,019 GHL-nik Laissilgit nunani Iluilip Tuktuinik Tuktulayut. ukiuk taman Tukut tukutpagait akitutilangit \$6.5 Million tala niuviktugumikik niuva-vingnin. anngunianikl pikuhikaktuk akitutilaktaulimaituk maniktigun.



Ed Hall

Anngunianik GHL laissilingnun angma- vaktuk july1-mi june 30-mun kafinanik tukutiyahaitut atataniklunin. Akiliktilutiklunin. anguniaglu-akpaktut auyaluagangan, ukiaminlu ukiumun. Inuinait anguniaktut Kugluk-tumin, Umingmaktumin, Ikaluktutiaminlu annguniakpaktut auyalihamin ukialiniagutanun Tukut napaatuil-gumukangata tunuvagangata. Dogrib-miutauk nunat tunuani Great Slave Lake Tuktuhiuktitivaktut ukialigan-gan, hikuligangan hikutinagulunin Tukut tikitagangata ukiiving- ming-nun annguniatutauk anngunialikpaktut nunanin apkutilingni ukiumi upingahaliganganlu.

Lupin apkutaa ihivtpaktuk Yellowknife-min Lupin-mun Tahiyuami atuktauvaktuklu annguniaktunin. Annguniaktut Rae-min. Edso-minlu, Yellowknife-min, Detah, Lac La Marte, fort Smith, Hay Revir, Fort Resolution, Pine Point, Fort Providence, Fort Liard Fort Simpson, atukpagat apkut.

GHL-nik Laissilgit tuniukailayut, himihilitiklunin nirkimik. 10 Kg-mun mikitkiyaniklunin, kitumulika 60-uvluni hulitauk aulaulilayut 50 kg-mik ukiumi atauhirmi. angigumik pihimayuhayut piyuhat Nunatiamin. piniagamiku



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Hivikitumik nunanitut: hivikitumik itut Kanatamiuguyut nagalunin alanin Nunanin kaihimayut Nunatiamun, itutik malgunni. tukutivaktut 10% nalagun tukutivaktut 390-nik tukutnik 1981-minganin amigaiyunahiyugalua- at talimanik havikutinik pilahingmata annguniak-

tut. nirki atuktauvaktuk naunaituhugu akitutilanga \$210,600. nirki taman nirkiyauvaktuk himautauvluni niuvavingmin. Kuyalitauyuklu himauhiutivaktuk niuviktunin niuvingnin tuniukaivlutik annguniagutini- tangmagutiniklu, ahalutinik aulagujyutlu. Anngunialayut hivikitumik nunanitut August 15-min April 30-mun kihimi hivikitumik itut Tuktuhiukpaktut ukiami December-min january-mun. amigaitut tingmitikun tuktuliakpaktut ukiami napaatuilgumun Tukut aulaligangata.

Hivikitumik itut talimanik Tuktulayut ukiumi atauhirmi, kanuk itunilika \$5-tulalugit akilihiyuhayut piyuhayut. ihvikitumik itut tuniuka-ailimaitut himihilitiklunin nirkimik, kihimi aituilayut nirkimik 10 kg-mun 60-ni uvluni makpigakalutik atitiklu tirtigaglugit laissimiklu namba tirtigalugu, aituiyumun piyahak.

Annguniagluakpaktut hivikitumik itut Nunatiami Iluilip Tuktuinik Yalunaimingaktut. amigaitilangit annguniaktut amigaitilangitluTuktu- tait ukiumi ajikiyuitut kanuk kanitila gaguktut apkunmin ilaani apkun kanitpangman Tukunun. Inuitlu Great Slave Lake hivuganin annguniakpaktut Iluilip Tuktuinik ingatakpaktut tikituminagangata Lupin apkutanin.



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Nunatiamiutaungit Annguniaktut: Nunatiamiutaungit Kanatamiutat, kailihanlunin Inuyut Nunatiami nahimaitumik malguk ukiuk nagalunin Nunatiangugitumi inuyut alamiutat tuyumiat Kanatami Inuyut.

Tahapkua annguniaktut aulayhayut laissikaktumik Class B-mik aulagujinmik aulagutilugulu Inum Laissikaktum Class B-mik aulagujinmik. 13-guyut Class B-nik pilayut Iluilip Tuktuinun. Angmakpaktut annguniagutait August 15-min November 30-mun. Anguhalunik kihian anngunialayut. Nunatiamiutaungitumun \$10 hivulik pifagumagumi \$20 tallatuktut ahinintauk Nunanin kaihimayut hivulik \$25 pifagumagumi havikutinik \$50 tukut. umayuyahaktagumagumi \$100 huli akilihiyuhayuk aulautinahuagumiuk Nunatiamin, Nunatiamiutaungit tunihilimaitut, hamihilitiklunin nirkimik kihimi aitutinagiakaktat GHL laissilingmun kimunlunin laissilingmun nirkinun.

Tahamna aulagujinik tuyumianik ihagutiyuk 1982-mi. talvanganin kafiyut annguniaktitituyut, amigaik-paliayut annguvaliyutlu amigaihu- ti.

Nutaalu akimayumun itkakun napaman atilik "Central Canada Barren-ground Caribou" pipkaktituyut Boone Crockett-lu

Club taimaitumik amigaikpaliayut annguniaktut Iluilip Tuktuinun. amigaitilangit anngunialayut 1988/89-milu 400 annguniaktit. Kuyalita- ulayuk aulaktitirnimun qinauyaliukpaktat \$2,000-min \$3,000-mun annguniaktimin atauhirmi aulatituyunun aulagujyunun- lu. kuyalivaktut piyauvaktut aulani- kun, tangmaaktutpulaaktutlu niu- vaayutlu. Akikinihungmak akilihiv- angman \$3,000-mik annguniakti atauhik tapkua akilihiyut \$183,000-mik Nunatiamun. 1986- mi akilihiyut akimayum naunaitku- tanik (trophy Fee;s) \$6,700-mik.



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Tuniahani Annguniaktut niuva- yutlu: Iluilip Tuktu annguniaktau- layut niuvayunun nirkinik. taniaga- hat kafinik tukutahat hivulimik nau- naiktauvaktut 1969.-mi. 1986-mi tuniagananun nauaiktat 650-tiuyut havikutit.

Havikutihat kaitauvaktut annguni- atit Katimayinun (HTA) hiaktikuvlugit. ahiin HTAit laissi- lingnun kaiginagiakaktait nagalunin taniagahanik annguniaktitilayut. ahiin nirkait tuniayuvaktut niuvi-

Kanatam Kavamayuagit Nunatiamlu Kavamaita Angalatait Nunat

Kavamayuaktut Inuligiyit (DIAND) munahiyut Nunatiami. Amigaitunik maliguagit Territorial Land Use at- uhugit. maliguat atutauvaktut Kia piutigingmaung munagiyaungma- talunin Nunatiam Kavamagin. nu- namik atutihak pihimayahagiya (permit) nunakuagahuagumik alati- nun kaktutinun. Ahalutiyuanun. ikuutautinun. angyut tangmavit. uq- huyuakavit.nunamik aputaiyailu. tahapkua hulyut.

Hungiyainahualutik piyuhangit. Kavamangit Nunatiam maligualiu- layut kanuk iliyutiniakpata Tuktu- nun. atuglugit maliguagit Wildlife Act, Commssioner hanikpaiginagia- kaktuk naunaiglugit Niryutit atug- luaktat humi nagalunin munagiya- uhat. muliguaginagalakiniaktut nu- nam atutihagun Niryutinunlu hani- kpahimayunun. taima pikpan Nuna- tiam Kavamangita munagilayait Niryutikanigit munagiya- ukuvlugit piunigat. Nugiviati Iluilip Tuktu- ita hanipaktauyuk Niryutit atugluat- at tahamna 4. nunamik atuktut taha- mani havaktitaulimaitut Nugitlugit.

vingnin.alanunnunun tuniuka- nik.tuniukainik nirginavingnun- vingnun, anniavingnun alanunl mayununTuktut nirkinik.

Taman qiniuyaliuktauyut tar- nirmin \$350,000-gulayuk nir \$12-tulugu kg. hulitauk qinau- gutaulayut naryuit amiitlu mihunikunlu.

Akuiyunun aulaguyiyut: ami- Inuit kuviagiyat kungianik ihiv- hivlutik ajiluhutik Anngutinik iluiliplu Tuktuinik. ukiuk taman ajiliuktit akuiyutlu atukpagat L- apkutaa ukiumi takuhugit Tuk- t

Pingahut akuiyunun atuktaul- ajiliuktinun ihivgiuhiyunun itu- iluilip Tuktu ita atukpagani. Iglu- Umingmaktumi, hulitauk Cour- geous, Mackaylu tahingni tunu- Yallonaim unghiktalanga 250-

15-guyut Iqaluhivut malgul- angmakpaktuk auyami. Tahapki- annguniaktunun Iqaluhiktununl- atuktauvaktut ihivgiugiyununlu- Igluukaktut Tupiitlu tamamik t- mitikun tikitaulayut.

aulagujyut Nunami aulaktut u- kun tingmitikunlu amihuluayuit- auyainami kihiani anmayut. Iqaluhivut tangmaktavitlu kuy- taulayut angiyumik Nunatiam- qinauyaliugutanun.

Inuit atuktut tahapkuninga at- paktut nalagun \$3,000-mik ak- gangamik. Malguk Nunaak hani- tuhak Iluilip Tuktu ita upakpagat- Umingmaktuk nauaiktauvaktul- Nunanun hanikpaktahanun 197- tahamna nauaiktauyuk kanuk- itjanuk nunanatagahuit. Nuna- kivalingani Kangiyuak Great Sl- tahiata atuktaulimaiktuk haniv- ktaulimaihunilu Nunanun haniv- hanun ilauyugaluak Irmangalu. mi utakirliktut nunanaktatuhar-



MUNAHIYUT NAYUGAAT: Kitk- utlikaa ukauhigiyaat kaniipalaami- anguniagutaat apkutanun Ingraha- apkutaa, aipaguman ukiungani 19- ilangit Iluilip tuktu kaniglihimangr- yallunaimun. hulitauk ihumagingr-

Lupin ukiumi apkutaa. munagij- upalungaiyaktaungmata ukautigiy- munahiyut katimayinun Inungnunl-

Kanatam Kavamayuagita-lu- maliguangit atuglugit tingmianu- munagiyutinagiakaktat iluilipl- tuinun. tahapkua muliguat "hav- tilimaitut kapianakata Niryutinu- maningnunlu, uvlunin nirkinur- tingmiat kihiani mulilugu havaur- angigun" manilikpik. (the Queen- Maud Gulf Migratory Sanctuar- paktuk iluilip Tuktu ita atukpage-

Annguhikiyitkut kanuk pijutihani ukalaujiyut



George Califf

Iluilip Tuktuuta amigaitilangit: Iluilip Tuktui amigaitilangit 300,000-guyuhauyut 16,000-nik tukutivangniakpata ukiuk taman amigaiyumilugilu piyuminaktut mikiyumik.

Agiliuglugit Tukut pivangniagait ukiut pingahut naatagaikpata Nugiviani naunaitumik Tukut amigaitilangit. ihivgiuniamigait 1990-mi. katitpaliayutait ukiuk taman muna-giyauniaktut naunaitumik ikiliyutait amigaiyumiyutaitlu.

Iluilip Tuktuuta avatkutahagingit 600,000 Tukut. tamna amigainihamun ihmagiyauyuk ihuaktutun ituk malihugu taja ilitugiyaktik aulajutanun amigaiyumilayuklu alanik ilitugiyamingnin.

Tuktunik piyuminaktut: Iluilip Tuktuunik piyuminaktut nunaniitut ahiniitutlu aulaktut ukiugaluk. amigaiyumigumik angitkiyamik nunamik atuniaktut amigaitkiyanunlu anguniaktunun piyauniatut.

Tukutat amigaitilagit: kaffinik tukutiyuminamangata ukiut pigahut natkaikpata katipaliayutatlu Iluilip Tuktui. Taja tukutuminaktait, 1986-mi kihitainin amigaitilanginin. 30,000-guyut Tukut. taimatun

Huli ilitugiyutihat piyunagialgit

Pinagiakaktan unipkayagihimayaa umma makpagam tirtigalutin ukununga tugaagayunun:

Director
Wildlife Management Division
Dept. of Renewable Resources
Government of the N.W.T.
Box 1320
Yellowknife, N. W. T. X1A 2L9

Unna tirtihimayuk kavulunatun kihiani. Huli tuhaginagiakaktuin katimakpata nunangni.

amigaitigiyunik Tukutpaniakpata 480,000-guniaktut. kaffit.

Tukuvangmagata nalugamikik Annguhikiyit kangiit ukaktut 25,000 avatkulugu tukutailtkuyait. hivuliuniaktut anngunialayut GHLgit irnmingnin Tuktuhat itkitkiyautingitpata 300,000-min Tukut tukutigiynin Tukut ikiglivaliangitpata amigaigutihainlu ayunahitingitpan Tukut. Kanuktun maliguat atuktahat angiguntikun piyauniaktut atuglugit Denendeh Conservation Board Nunavut Wildlife Management Boardlu.



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Kaikafuhimayut annguniakpaktut Tuktulaniaktut talimanik ikligitkiyautingitpata GHL-tun 300,000-min Tukut ikiglivaliayutingitpata nagalunin amgainirmun ayunahingitpan.

Tuniagahanik Tuktuhiuktut kuyalitauniaktut Tukutpaktunun nunamingnilu aulagujiyutigin tuniukainirmunlu. Naunaiktat tukutahat Tukut tuniyahat avatkulimaitat %5 amigaitilanginin Tukut. tuniagahanun tukutahat naunaiktauniaktut pigahunun ukiunun apagukpanlu naunailugit.

Amigaiyumiyumakpatagik tuniagahat amigaiyuhaimaitpata. ilitugiyamingnin taja tukutahat avatkulimaitait 1987-1990-mun 2.400 ukiumi atauhimi. Annguhikiyit

kangiit katimaniaktut anginirmun Denendeh Conservation katimayit, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Katimayitlu. nunatlu atuktut tuniagahanik havikutihaktut alatkini.

Avanmun inuyut: ilitugiyagihiyuhauyut Iluilipp tuktuunik nakuguyumiyumagumikuu munagiyutaa nirkigiyatlu. kaffiuyut naunaiktauyut amaigaitilangitlu, kanuk itungmagata utukautilangit Tukut tukutat annguniaktutigin laissilingnin GHL-nik ukium hunuani humilu Tukuttat; inmikunlu tukuyut Tukut, ihuigutyut Tukunun nirkainunlu; kanga piyuta kanuk iliyutauvaktut Tukut aulaninganun, nirkigiyatalu nakuninga annguniaktutlu; nirkigingnitlu; ahugutauyuk ukiumi hilam kanuk ijutaa, Tukutlu avanmun inuyutat.

Pimagihagun: Annguhikiyit kangit ukiujivaktut ihuaktumik atuktaukvugit Tukut. kirmagaitailkuvlugit hungitumik tukutaitlu amigaiyuhaimaitumik. agitilimaiglugit kanuktun annguniaguhit pimaglugaigaitumik avguinik hanaiyutat nirkinik amitlu nuna ahinilu annguniagutait tutkuvitlu.

Annguhikiyit kangita ikayuniagait

tutkuhivinirkuvlugit nirkinun nunani ayuitut annguniaktutlu ayuilgutilaniaktut tahamna aulaniaktut.

Kitutlikaa ilauyut: kitutlikaa annguniaktutlu katimayit ilauyuhauyut munagiyutani Tukut. kinalika ikayuktuk ikayuktuk avanmun kuvianaktuk hivunikaniaktut tutkiktumik munagiyutiham hivunianun. tuhayumayut kanuk munahiyutiham mihanun. katimapkainiaktut nunani tamaini Iluilip Tuktuuta atukpagani.

Katimalaniaktut ilitugiyamikun munagiyutikunlu Inungnik nunani tapkuninga Tuktulgit. nunat apigiyauniaktut ilautkulugit makpiganik ilhautihanik pitkulugit. Inuitlu apigiyauniaktut ilautkulugit kanuk anngugainik naunaiktuilitik ilituginahuamatalu.

Havaktut hullyut: Annguhikiyit kangita takukpangniagait havagumayut tamaita apihiyut Nunamik atugumayutata angigutanik (permits) Iluilip Tuktuuta nayugani ukalauyuilutiklu DIAND-mun havaktut kanuk ilijutiniaktunTukunun. annguhikiyit kangit ilauniaktut hunamunlika kanuk iliyutihani havaktunin munagilugit Tukut aulanit havaktunin.



Doug Heard

Mikiyumik

Hivunirgiluaktait hivuniuktata aulatknagit tukutatlu amigaitilangit aipagugaikpan 16,000-gulugit Tukutat; nainaituglugit tukutat tukutahatlu kafinik nau-naiktuglugit; ilitugiyumilugitlu Tukut kanuklu ijuhiit Nunami Inungnilu; nakuyumik atuktaukvugit Tukut; ikayuktigilugit kitutlika Niryutinunlu katimayit ilituginahuagunmun munahiyunlu havaktainun; ukautilugitlu havaktut hulyutlu Tukut nayugata kaningani kanuk kapianahitailitkulugit Tukut.