

2020

**QAQSAUQTUUQ
MIGRATORY BIRD
SANCTUARY
MANAGEMENT PLAN**



Environment and
Climate Change Canada

Environnement et
Changement climatique Canada

Canada 

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About Environment and Climate Change Canada's Protected Areas and Management Plans

What are Environment and Climate Change Canada Protected Areas?

Migratory Bird Sanctuaries are established under the authority of the *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, 1994 and provide a refuge for migratory birds in the marine and terrestrial environment. Environment and Climate Change Canada establishes marine and terrestrial National Wildlife Areas for the purposes of conservation, research and interpretation. National Wildlife Areas are established to protect migratory birds, species at risk, and other wildlife and their habitats. National Wildlife Areas are established under the authority of the *Canada Wildlife Act* and are, first and foremost, places for wildlife.

How has the federal government's investment from Budget 2018 helped manage and expand Environment and Climate Change Canada's National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries?

The Nature Legacy represents a historic investment over five years of \$1.3B and will help ECCC expand its National Wildlife Areas and migratory bird sanctuaries to contribute to Canada's biodiversity targets and increase ECCC's capacity to manage its protected areas.

ECCC will be conserving more areas, and have more resources to effectively manage and monitor the habitats and species who reside in its protected areas

What is the size of the Environment and Climate Change Canada Protected Areas Network?

The current Protected Areas Network consists of 55 National Wildlife Areas and 92 Migratory Bird Sanctuaries, comprising more than 14 million hectares across Canada.

What is a management plan?

A management plan provides the framework in which management decisions are made. They are intended to be used by Environment and Climate Change Canada staff to guide decision-making, notably with respect to permitting. Management is undertaken in order to maintain the integrity of the protected area and to maintain the attributes for which the protected area was established.

Environment and Climate Change Canada prepares a management plan for each protected area in consultation, or co-written with Indigenous peoples, and in consultation with the public and other stakeholders. In the Nunavut Settlement Area, the management plan is written in partnership with Nunavut Inuit.

A management plan specifies activities that are allowed and identifies other activities that may be undertaken under the authority of a permit. It may also describe the necessary improvements needed in the habitat, and specify where and when these improvements should be made. A management plan identifies Indigenous rights and allowable practices specified under land claims agreements. Further, measures carried out for the conservation of wildlife must be consistent with any law respecting wildlife in the province or territory in which the protected area is situated.

What is Protected Area Management?

Management includes monitoring wildlife, maintaining and improving wildlife habitat, periodic inspections, enforcement of regulations, as well as the maintenance of facilities and infrastructure. Research is also an important activity in protected areas; hence, Environment and Climate Change Canada staff carries out or coordinates research in some sites.

The series

Environment and Climate Change Canada will write management plans for all of the Migratory Bird Sanctuaries administered by the Department. This template can also be used by other agencies and departments to write management plans for Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in other jurisdictions. These management plans will be initially reviewed 5 years after the approval of the first plan, and every 10 years thereafter.

To learn more

To learn more about Environment and Climate Change Canada's protected areas, please visit our website at <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/national-wildlife-areas.html> or contact the Canadian Wildlife Service.

Qaqsauqtuuq Migratory Bird Sanctuary

The Qaqsauqtuuq Migratory Bird Sanctuary (Qaqsauqtuuq MBS) is located 35 km east of Coral Harbour on Southampton Island within the Kivalliq Region of Nunavut. The Qaqsauqtuuq MBS includes the marine waters of East Bay, a 50 km-long inlet, and most of the lowland habitat west towards Native Bay. The MBS is mostly within the Boothia Foxe Shield and is underlain with limestone. Poorly drained, flat, sedge meadow lowlands with irregularly shaped shallow lakes and raised beaches surround East Bay. The dominant vegetation of the sedge meadows consists of sedge, cotton-grass, and a variety of mosses. Sedge-willow meadows are characterized by sedge, cotton-grass, bog-rush and willows border lake edges. Disintegrated limestone outcrops break up the sedge lowland as the elevation increases towards Native Bay. Granite outcrops occur in the northern portion of the MBS. A small rocky island, Qikiqtakuluk, is located in East Bay about 5 km from the south shore.

In 1957, Environment and Climate Change Canada's Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) proposed the establishment of a sanctuary at East Bay to protect the main nesting areas of lesser snow geese from disturbance from potential prospecting and tourist activities on Southampton Island. CWS established the East Bay MBS in 1959. Salliqmiut, present-day Inuit from Coral Harbour, have traditionally referred to the MBS area as "Qaqsauqtuuq" meaning "two loons" for the abundant loon-nesting habitat in the northern portion of the sanctuary. The Inniurviit ACMC proposed an official name change to the MBS in 2015 to recognize the use of its traditional Inuit language name and hereafter refers to the MBS as Qaqsauqtuuq MBS.

Importance of the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS

Recent aerial photo survey results estimate that the MBS and adjacent areas support a nesting population of 234,000 combined light geese (~2% of the lesser snow goose mid-continent population). An estimated 5,000 nesting Atlantic brant (3% of the population) used the MBS in the past, but current use is unknown. The largest single eider colony in the Canadian Arctic is located at Qikiqtakuluk. In some years, up to 8,000 common eider nests are found on the island, representing 5% of the borealis population. Lowland areas of the MBS once provided habitat to some of the highest densities of shorebirds recorded in the Canadian Arctic (e.g. red phalarope, ruddy turnstone, and white-rumped sandpiper).

Over ninety species of birds have been recorded in the MBS. Common breeding species include red-throated and Pacific loon, cackling goose, Sabine's and herring gull, parasitic and long-tailed jaeger,

semipalmated and black-bellied plover, king eider, long-tailed duck, tundra swan, and Arctic tern. Arctic nesting shorebirds use the MBS as a stopover site during their north and southbound migration.

There are twenty-two species at risk (listed under the federal Species at Risk Act or assessed by the COSEWIC) confirmed or suspected to use Qaqsauqtuuq MBS for at least part of the year. The MBS also provides important habitat to polar bear, barren-ground caribou, beluga whale, and walrus.

There is a long history of Inuit use of the MBS. Traditionally, Inuit travelled there to harvest seals, walrus, and whales and to trap Arctic foxes. There are several known archaeological and cultural sites within the MBS, but only one has been officially registered. The Qaqsauqtuuq MBS is more accessible during the winter, and Salliqmiut will occasionally harvest polar bears for subsistence and guide sport hunters there.

Co-Management and Approval Process

As required by the *Nunavut Agreement (NA)*, an *Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area (IIBA)* was first concluded in 2006 for a seven-year term and renegotiated in 2016 for an additional seven years. Article 3 (Co-Management) of the *IIBA* states the following objectives:

- a. effective co-management of NWAs and MBSs by Inuit and CWS in accordance with the NA, and particularly Articles 9 and 5 of the NA;
- b. decision-making for NWAs and MBSs that is substantially informed and influenced by Inuit Qaujimagatugangit; and
- c. local Inuit involvement in the planning and management of NWAs and MBSs.

CWS manages the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS in partnership with the Irniurviit Area Co-Management Committee (Irniurviit ACMC) of Coral Harbour, Nunavut. The ACMC provides advice on all aspects of MBS management, including all significant policy decisions affecting the MBS. This includes advising on the management plan, permit applications, any research conducted within the MBS, the management and protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat, and visitor use. The Irniurviit ACMC has six members, three appointed by the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KivIA), and three appointed by the federal Minister of the Environment. Five of the members are from Coral Harbour and when possible appointed from Community Lands and Resources Committee; the remaining member is a CWS employee.

As per the *IIBA*, the Irniurviit ACMC prepared the management plan for Qaqsauqtuuq MBS in consultation with Inuit, the Kivalliq Inuit Association, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated (NTI) and local interested parties in Coral Harbour. The ACMC shall recommend the completed management plan to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) for approval in accordance with s.5.2.34(c) and s.5.3.16 of the NA. The ACMC shall provide the KivIA and NTI with a copy of the completed management plan when it sends the plan to the NWMB (*IIBA* s.3.6.2). In accordance with the decision-making process set forth in the NA, if the NWMB or the Minister rejects, in whole or part, the completed management plan and returns it to the ACMC for reconsideration, the ACMC shall reconsider the management plan and re-submit it to the NWMB for final decision. Once the Minister has accepted the management plan, the Minister shall proceed forthwith to do all things necessary to implement it.

For greater certainty, nothing in this management plan shall be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from the protection provided for existing Indigenous or treaty rights of the Indigenous peoples of Canada by the recognition and affirmation of those rights in *Section 35* of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

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List of abbreviations

ACMC	Area Co-Management Committee
COSEWIC	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
CWA	<i>Canada Wildlife Act</i>
CWS	Environment and Climate Change Canada's Canadian Wildlife Service
IIBA	Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for National Wildlife Areas and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries in the Nunavut Settlement Area
CIRNAC	Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
GN	Government of Nunavut
HTO	Hunters and Trappers Organization
IHT	Inuit Heritage Trust
IOL	Inuit-Owned Lands
IQ	Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit
KivIA	Kivalliq Inuit Association
MBCA	<i>Migratory Birds Convention Act</i>
MBS	Migratory Bird Sanctuary
MBSR	<i>Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations</i>
NIRB	Nunavut Impact Review Board
NA	Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada, also known as Nunavut Agreement
NPC	Nunavut Planning Commission
NTI	Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated
NuPPAA	<i>Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act</i>
NWA	National Wildlife Area
NWMB	Nunavut Wildlife Management Board
SARA	<i>Species at Risk Act</i>



1.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROTECTED AREA

The Qaqsauqtuuq MBS was established in 1959, under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 (MBCA)*, for the protection and conservation of migratory birds. The Qaqsauqtuuq MBS encompasses approximately 1,124 km² of terrestrial and marine areas on Southampton Island, Nunavut (Figure 1). The eastern boundary of the sanctuary is the junction of East Bay and Foxe Channel. The boundary extends approximately 60 km inland and includes the flat sedge meadows and raised beach ridges surrounding East Bay. Figure 1 also illustrates an existing boundary error, which is further explained in Appendix 1. For developing this management plan, subsequent figures show the corrected MBS boundary.

The sanctuary supports breeding habitat for nationally significant populations (defined as greater than 1%) of lesser snow goose (*Anser caerulescens caerulescens*), Atlantic brant (*Branta bernicla hrota*), and common eider (*Somateria mollissima borealis*). Over ninety species of birds have been recorded, including nine species at risk (listed under the federal *Species at Risk Act* or assessed by the COSEWIC). The Qaqsauqtuuq MBS also serves as year-round or seasonal habitat for thirteen mammal and fish species at risk.

Since 2000, a significant amount of research has been conducted on waterfowl, gulls, eiders, and a variety of shorebirds at Qaqsauqtuuq MBS. The two research stations located within the MBS are important sites for monitoring long-term changes in abundance and distribution of many migratory bird species. The Qaqsauqtuuq MBS is also an important area for marine mammals, in particular beluga whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), bearded and ringed seal (*Erignathus barbatus* and *Pusa hispida*), and walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus*).

The *MBCA* and the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations (MBSR)* allow authorizations to access Qaqsauqtuuq MBS. Only Nunavut Inuit have right of access for the purpose of subsistence harvest and do not require a permit to carry out activities related to subsistence harvesting. For all other users (i.e. non-Inuit), the standard prohibitions under the *MBSR* apply, except under the authority of a permit issued by Environment and Climate Change Canada's Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS). Prohibitions include 1) hunting migratory birds, 2) disturbing or destroying the nest of a migratory bird, 3) the possession of a live migratory bird, carcass, skin, nest or egg of a migratory bird, 4) the possession of firearms or other hunting appliances.

Table 1: Qaqsauqtuuq Migratory Bird Sanctuary Summary Information

Protected Area Designation	Migratory Bird Sanctuary
<p>Criteria for Protected Area Designation</p>	<p>An area will be considered suitable for the establishment of a Migratory Bird Sanctuary if it meets one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It supports populations that are concentrated, for any part of the year, in order to meet one or several essential needs; as such, the area figures prominently in the requirement for the management of regional populations of migratory birds. 2. The area is vulnerable to area-specific threats. As a significant portion of the populations could be affected, threats may include intensive hunting, exploration, development, etc. Such key habitat sites could include areas for nesting, moulting, wintering or staging. 3. It supports populations that occupy habitats of restricted geographical area and that are vulnerable to human disturbance. Areas that support threatened, endangered or rare species are examples. 4. It regularly supports at least 1% of a population of one species or subspecies. In Nunavut, the Northwest Territories and Yukon (north of the Arctic Circle for Yukon), national population totals (when known) will be used as benchmarks. South of the Arctic Circle (including southern Yukon), the provincial or regional population status of featured species will be used.
<p>Criteria Met by this Protected Area</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 4</p>
<p>Province or Territory</p>	<p>Nunavut</p>
<p>Region</p>	<p>Kivalliq</p>
<p>Associated Communities</p>	<p>Coral Harbour</p>
<p>Latitude/Longitude</p>	<p>64°00' N / 82° 00' W</p>
<p>Size</p>	<p>1,124 km², including 286 km² of marine habitat</p>
<p>Elevation (m)</p>	<p>Sea level to 122 m</p>
<p>Year Established (Gazetted)</p>	<p>1959</p>
<p>Protected Area (PA) Designation Criteria</p>	<p>Historically: Established to protect the main nesting areas of the lesser snow goose (3% of population) and Atlantic brant (3% of population)</p> <p>Currently: Area supports over 2% of the mid-continent population of lesser snow goose, 1% of Atlantic brant population (assumed), and 5% of the common eider borealis population</p>

Protected Area Designation	Migratory Bird Sanctuary		
Protected Area Classification System	Category A, high conservation value, species or critical habitat conservation		
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Classification	Category 1b (Wilderness Area)		
Order in Council Number	P.C. 1959-629 (SOR/74-514)		
Directory of Federal Real Property (DFRP) Number	N/A		
Inuit Owned Lands (Parcel ID)	Parcel ID	Rights	Total Area (km²)
	CH-13	Surface	1,734 km ²
Additional Designations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • East Bay/Native Bay Important Bird Area (NU023) • Important Areas for Birds in Nunavut (Site 16) • Key Terrestrial Habitat Site for Migratory Birds (NU Site 44) • Key Marine Habitat Site for Migratory Birds (NU Site 24) 		
Faunistic and Floristic Importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets Important Bird Area criteria for Globally Significant: Waterfowl Concentrations; Continentally Significant: Congregatory Species • 5% of borealis common eiders breed here • 2% of mid-continent snow geese breed here • 3% of Atlantic brant bred here previously • Significant summer calving, molting and foraging habitat beluga • Important polar bear denning and summer foraging habitat • Important barren-ground caribou calving and summer foraging grounds • Important summer foraging habitat for walrus 		
Invasive Species	None Confirmed		

Protected Area Designation	Migratory Bird Sanctuary
<p>Species at Risk</p>	<p>Listed under the federal Species at Risk Act (SARA)</p> <p><u>Endangered:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ivory gull (<i>Pagophila eburnean</i>) Red knot (<i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>) <p><u>Threatened:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank swallow (<i>Riparia riparia</i>) Barn swallow (<i>Hirundo rustica</i>) Northern wolffish (<i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i>) Ross's gull (<i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>) Spotted wolffish (<i>Anarhichas minor</i>) <p><u>Special Concern:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atlantic wolffish (<i>Anarhichas lupus</i>) Peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>) Polar bear (<i>Ursus maritimus</i>) Red-necked phalarope (<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>) Short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>) Wolverine (<i>Gulo gulo</i>) <p>Assessed by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC)</p> <p><u>Threatened:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barren-ground caribou (<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>) Lumpfish (<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>) <p><u>Special Concern:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Atlantic walrus (<i>Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus</i>) Beluga whale (<i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>) Bowhead whale (<i>Balaena mysticetus</i>) Harris' sparrow (<i>Zonotrichia querula</i>) Narwhal (<i>Monodon monoceros</i>) Ringed seal (<i>Pusa hispida</i>) Thorny skate (<i>Amblyraja radiata</i>)
<p>Management agency</p>	<p>Environment and Climate Change Canada's Canadian Wildlife Service in partnership with the Innuirviit ACMC.</p>
<p>Public access & use</p>	<p>Nunavut Inuit have a free and unrestricted right of access for the purpose of harvesting to all lands, waters and marine areas within the MBS (as set forth in Article 5 of the <i>IIBA</i> and subject to s.5.7.18 of the <i>Nunavut Agreement</i>). Permits may be required for Inuit commercial activities. Non-Inuit may access the MBS for recreational or other purposes with appropriate permits as per the MBCA.</p>

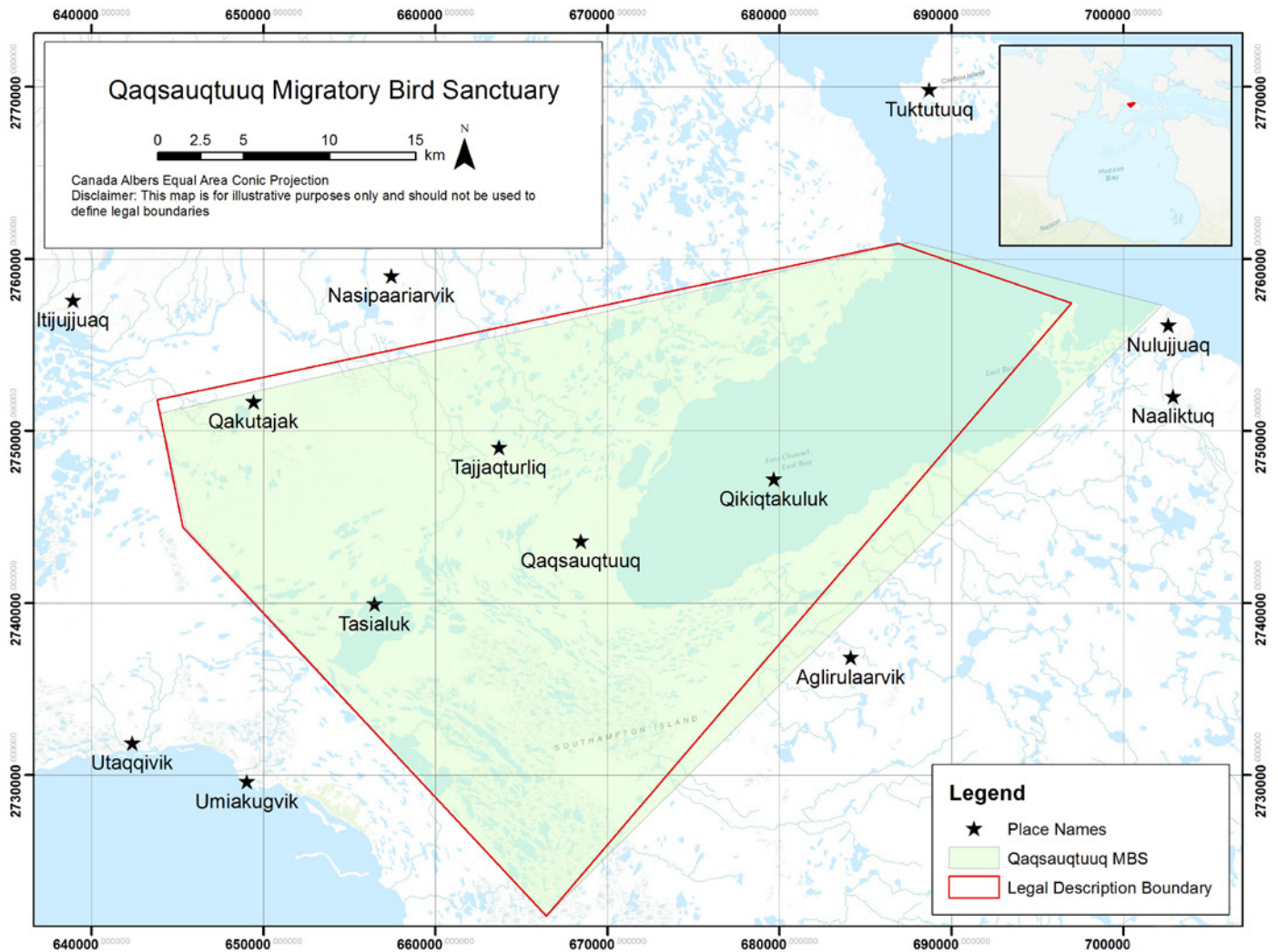


Figure 1: Location of the MBS and traditional place names (adapted from Inuit Heritage Trust data).

1.1 Regional Context

The Qaqsauqtuuq MBS (64°00'N, 82°00'W) is located on the southeast part of Southampton Island, a large island at the northern extent of Hudson Bay. Southampton Island is part of the Kivalliq Region in Nunavut, Canada. Coral Harbour, approximately 30 km from the MBS, is the only settlement on the island and has a population of approximately 891 (Statistics Canada, 2016 Census of Population).

The MBS includes the marine waters of East Bay, a 50-km-long inlet, and most of the lowland habitat west towards Native Bay. The eastern edge of the MBS is the junction of East Bay and Foxe Channel.

Southampton Island, including the MBS, is largely undeveloped and undisturbed. Subsistence harvesting continues to be important cultural, social, and economic activity for Salliqmiut (Section 3.2 and 3.3). The main transportation on the island is by snowmobile and dog sleigh in the winter and all-terrain vehicle (ATV) and boat in the summer. The remoteness of the area and the absence of vehicle infrastructure or facilities make transportation into the MBS difficult without the use of an aircraft.

Qaqsauqtuuq MBS overlaps the Wager Bay Plateau and Southampton Island Plain ecoregions (Table 2). The mean annual temperature is approximately -11°C (summer mean of 2°C; winter mean of -23°C). These ecoregions have a predominantly mid-arctic ecoclimate. Frost and snow can be expected in all months except July. Waters along the south coast of Southampton Island are open most of the year contributing to a relatively high amount of moisture. The annual precipitation in Coral Harbour is 302.9 mm, somewhat higher than areas on the mainland of Nunavut.

Table 2: Physiographic and Ecological Classifications of the MBS

Physiographic Region	Canadian Shield
Geological Province	Hudson Bay Platform Churchill Province
EcoZone	2 Northern Arctic 3 Southern Arctic
EcoProvince	2.5 Boothia-Foxe Shield 3.2 Keewatin Lowlands
EcoRegion	2.5.30 Wager Bay Plateau 3.2.46 Southampton Island Plain
EcoDistrict (Land Resource Areas)	2.5.30.130 East Bay and Islands 3.2.46.184 Fisher Strait and Islands
Marine Bioregion	Hudson Bay Complex

1.2 Historical Background

Inuit reported the goose colony at East Bay to Alan Loughrey of CWS in 1952. CWS biologists conducted aerial reconnaissance surveys in 1952 (A. Loughrey) and 1955 (F. G. Cooch), followed by 2 years of ground-based studies (T.W. Barry). In 1957, an establishment proposal was submitted to protect the main nesting areas of lesser snow geese and Atlantic brant from potential prospecting and tourist activities (Cooch & Barry, 1957). The establishment proposal identified “Kouksauktow” as the Inuit place name for the area, describing it as the Bay of red-throated loons (Cooch & Barry, 1957). On May 21, 1959, the East Bay MBS was established by Order-In-Council (P.C. 1959-629).

A draft management plan was prepared in 1986 prior to the creation of the territory of Nunavut and the signing of an *IIBA* (Stephenson & McCormick, 1986).

1.3 Land Ownership and Interests

The terrestrial portion of the MBS is almost entirely located on Inuit Owned Land (IOL). The single IOL parcel covering the MBS, CH-13, holds surface rights only (Figure 2). Federal crown land is limited to the southwestern corner of the MBS and at Qikiqtakuluk. IOL is private land managed by the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KivIA) on behalf of, and for the benefit of all Inuit. The federal Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada under the *Territorial Lands Act*, holds all subsurface rights. The land surrounding the MBS is a mixture of federal crown land and IOL.

CWS is responsible for the management and protection of migratory birds, nests and eggs everywhere they occur, and for migratory bird habitat on federal crown land within the MBS. Habitat management on IOL within the MBS is the responsibility of the KivIA.

The IOL ends at the ordinary high water mark (*NA s.19.8.13*). The seafloor and marine areas extending beyond the IOL boundary is federal jurisdiction.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) selected the nearshore waters around Southampton Island and Chesterfield Inlet as an area of interest (AOI). This marks the beginning of a Marine Protected Area (MPA) establishment process. The Southampton Island AOI currently includes the marine waters of the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS, however DFO and their partners will determine the final boundary of a potential MPA following further assessments and extensive consultation.

1.4 Facilities and Infrastructure

There are nine government-owned structures within the MBS (Table 3). ECCC maintains two long-term research stations. Dr. Paul Smith (Wildlife and Landscape Science Division, Science and Technology Branch) maintains and operates the mainland camp. Shorebird research is the focus of this camp. There are four permanent structures: a sleeping cabin, a storage cabin, a lab cabin, and an outhouse. The island camp at Qikiqtakuluk focusses primarily on eider research. Infrastructure at the island camp includes a sleeping cabin, a lab cabin, seven observation blinds, and an outhouse. Dr. Grant Gilchrist (Wildlife and Landscape Science Division, Science and Technology Branch) is responsible for the island camp.

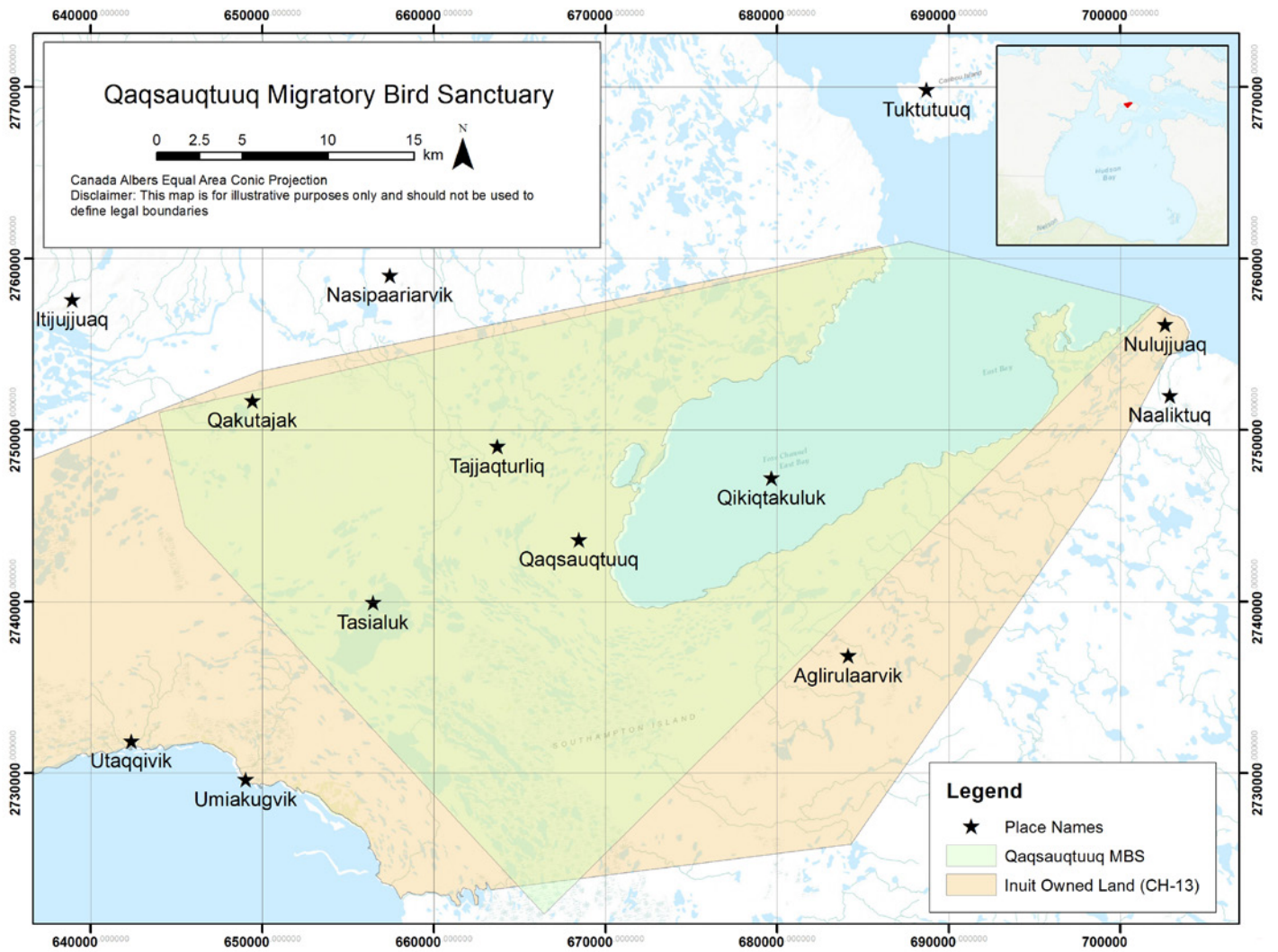


Figure 2: Inuit-Owned Lands within the MBS.

Table 3: Facilities & Infrastructure in the MBS

Type (identifying name)	Condition	Approximate Size (feet)	When Built	Responsibility	Location
Sleeping cabin – mainland camp	Good	16 x 24	2008	ECCC	63° 59' 14", -81° 41' 44"
Storage cabin – mainland camp	Good	12 x 16	2004	ECCC	63° 59' 14", -81° 41' 44"
Kitchen cabin – mainland camp	Good	16 x 24	2013	ECCC	63° 59' 14", -81° 41' 44"
Outhouse – mainland camp	Good	4 x 4	2008	ECCC	63° 59' 14", -81° 41' 44"
Sleeping cabin – island camp	Good	16 x 24	2001	ECCC	64° 01' 47", -81° 47' 17"
Lab cabin – island camp	Good	16 x 24	2010	ECCC	64° 01' 47", -81° 47' 17"
Outhouse – island camp	Good	4 x 4	1998	ECCC	64° 01' 47", -81° 47' 17"
7 Observation blinds – island camp	Good	4 x 4	1998-2012	ECCC	64° 01' 47", -81° 47' 17"
Storage box – goose camp	Good	4 x 8	Unknown	OMNR	63° 57' 35", -81° 51' 17"



2.

ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES

2.1 Terrestrial and Freshwater Habitats

Qaqsauqtuuq MBS includes the marine waters of East Bay, a 50 km-long inlet, and most of the lowland habitat west towards Native Bay. Poorly drained, flat, sedge meadow lowlands with irregularly shaped shallow lakes and raised beaches surround East Bay. Most of the MBS, except the northwest corner, is below 30 m in elevation. Drainage is poor and standing water may remain in some areas all summer.

Fontaine et al. (2011) developed a land cover classification of all Southampton Island providing an important baseline from which habitat change can be monitored. Twenty-one habitat types were identified within the MBS. However, for the purpose of this plan, these habitat types were grouped into four broad habitat classes. Water represents 39% of the habitat in the MBS followed by vegetated tundra, both wet (32%) and moist (13%), and 16% is dry unvegetated (i.e. sand, mud, gravel, or bedrock; Figure 3).

2.2 Birds

The Qaqsauqtuuq MBS is located in Bird Conservation Region 3 – Arctic Plains and Mountains (Environment Canada, 2013). Both its marine and terrestrial habitats support a wide variety of birds. Over ninety species of birds use the MBS, and about half breed within the MBS.

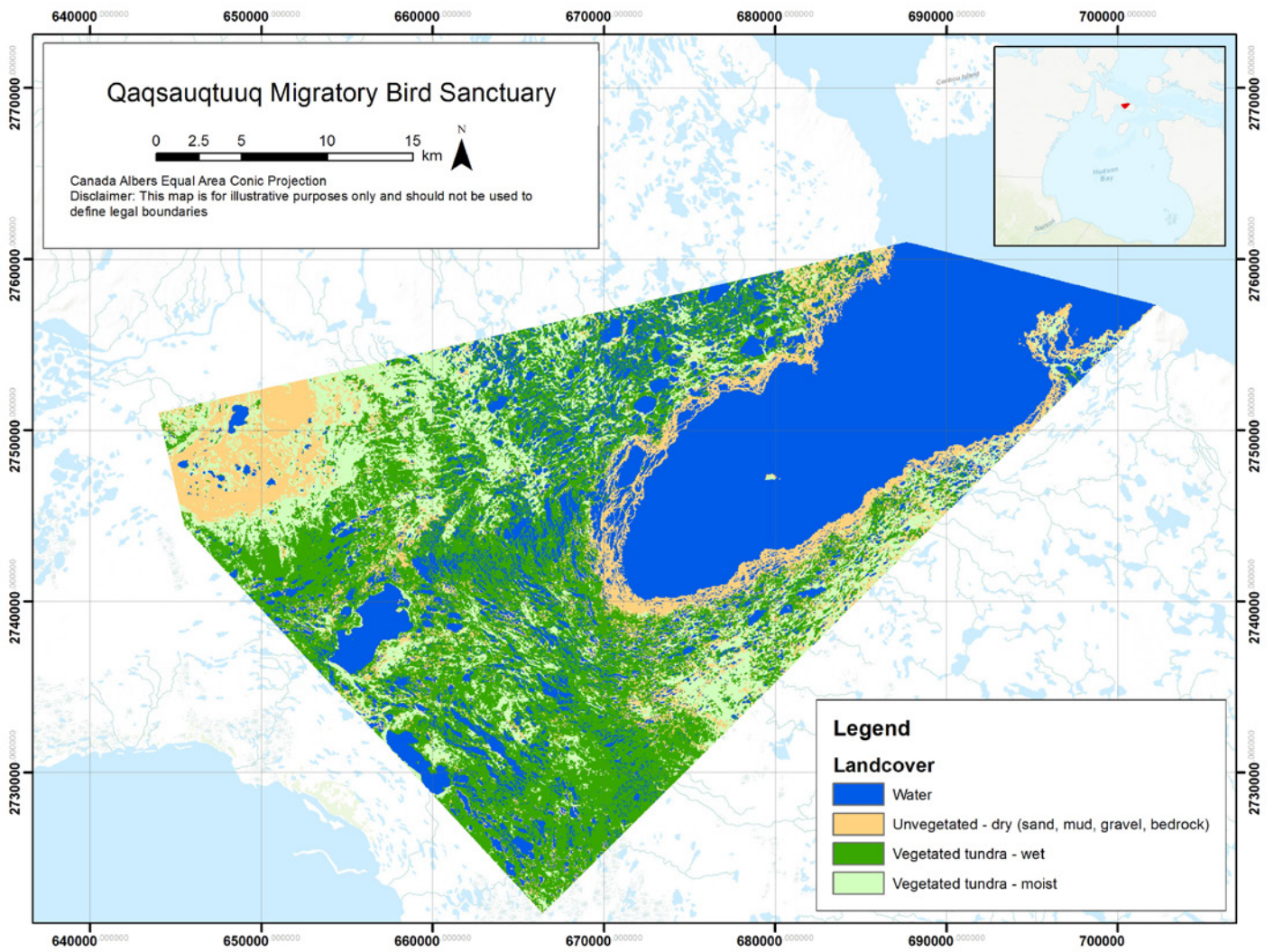


Figure 3: Main habitat classes within the MBS (adapted from Fontaine and Mallory, 2011).

2.2.1 Geese

A large population of lesser snow geese (*Anser caerulescens caerulescens*) breeds within the colony at East Bay, one of several colonies on Southampton Island. In 2014, the light goose population (i.e. combined lesser snow and Ross's geese) was approximately 234,000 nesting geese (J. Leafloor, CWS, personal communication). Ross's goose (*Anser rossii*) numbers have increased substantially on Southampton Island since the 1970s (Kerbes, et al., 2014), and they account for an increasing proportion of the combined light goose population based on recent banding records. Ross's geese accounted for <1% of all light geese banded annually on Southampton Island before 1980 (Kerbes, et al., 2014), but represent approximately 12.5% of all light geese banded from 2009-2018 (J. Leafloor, CWS, personal communication).

The lesser snow goose population in the colony at East Bay represents close to 2% of the mid-continent population. The colony historically extended beyond the boundaries of the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS (Figure 4; Cooch & Barry, 1957) and now forms one contiguous goose nesting area with the colony near Coral Harbour, which established in the mid-1980s (Figures 4 and 5; Kerbes, et al., 2006).

Lesser snow geese remain an important source of food to Salliqmiut, and particularly in years when caribou were extirpated or scarce on Southampton Island (Carter, et al., 2018). Lesser snow geese arrive in late May to early June, and begin nesting almost immediately on islands and exposed beach ridges, usually 5 m above the high tide level (Nissley, 2016; Abraham & Ankney, 1986). After hatching in mid-July and during the flightless period, they disperse inland towards Native Bay and eastward along the south shore as far as Nulujjuaq (M'Clure Point; Abraham & Ankney, 1986). Non-breeding lesser snow geese leave Southampton Island as early as mid-August, and breeding geese depart in late August or early September (Sutton, 1932).

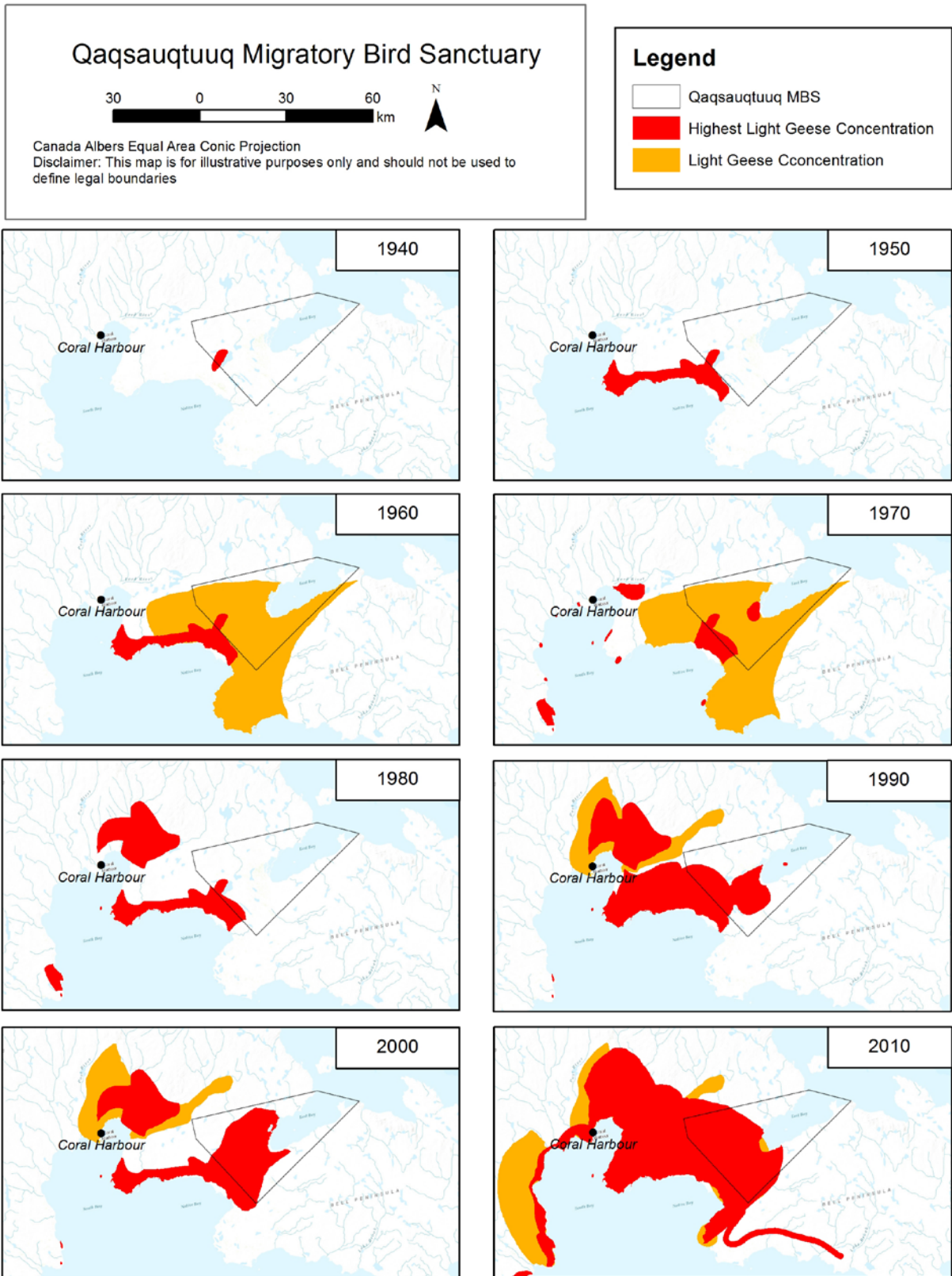


Figure 4: Inuit knowledge on the distribution of light geese within the MBS (adapted from Carter et al. 2018). Areas of concentration represent the collective knowledge of 21 study participants.

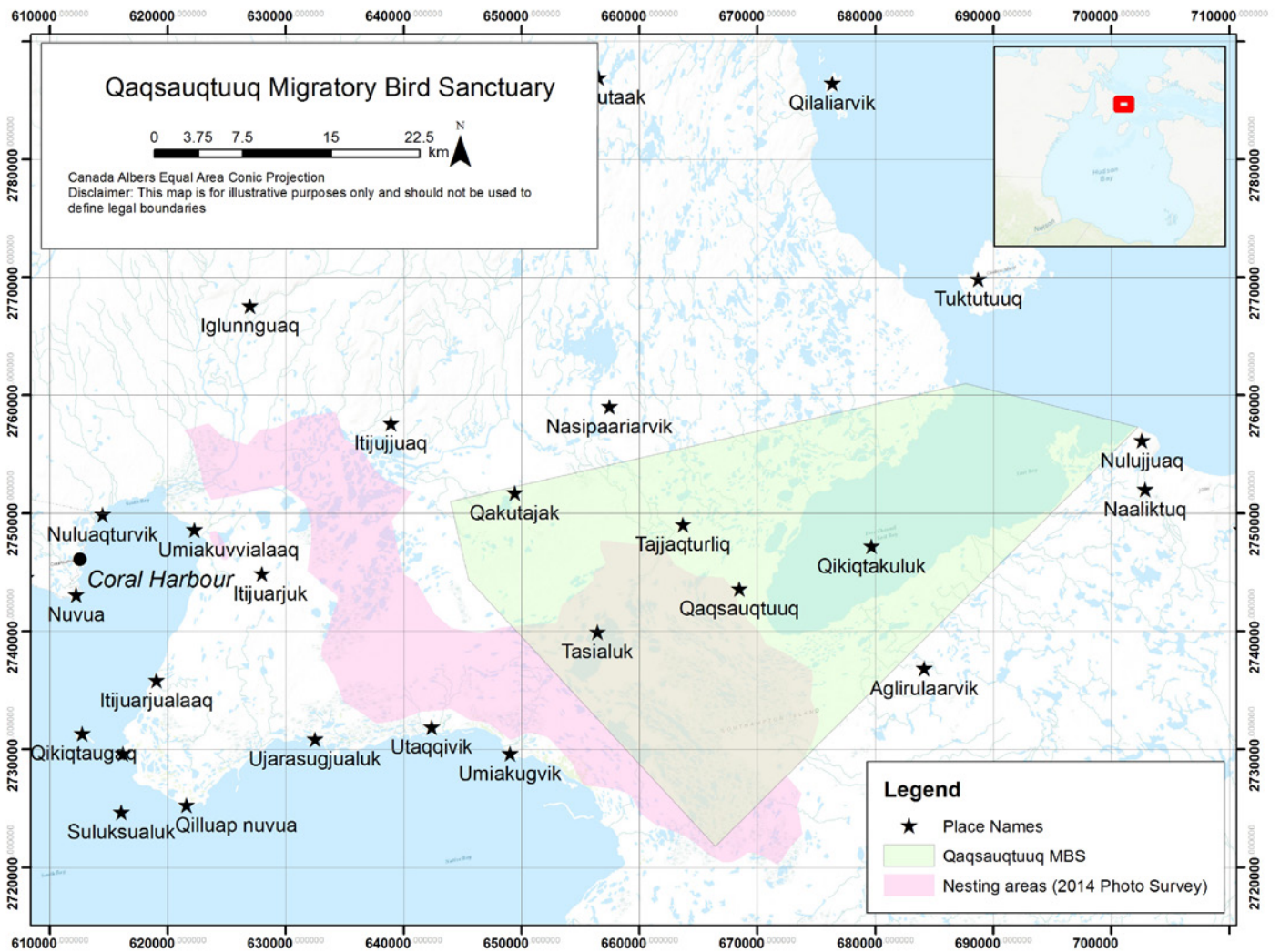


Figure 5: Light geese nesting areas delineated during the 2014 Southamton Island aerial photo surveys.

Qaqsauqtuuq MBS also provides important habitat for Atlantic brant (*Branta bernicla hrota*). Cooch (1957) estimated approximately 5,000 brant in the MBS at establishment, representing approximately 3% of the Atlantic brant population at the time (Atlantic Flyway Council, 2011). The Foxe Basin is the main breeding grounds for Atlantic brant (Atlantic Flyway Council, 2011). During coastal surveys of the Foxe Basin and northern Hudson Bay in 1979, observers recorded the highest sighting frequencies of brant at East Bay (15.7 brant/km; Gaston, et al., 1986). These numbers likely underestimate brant abundance in the area, as they were made by a single observer (Reed, et al., 1980). Ground-based surveys at the main nesting area in the MBS recorded a significant decrease in nesting brant abundance over the last 30 years (Sharp & Abraham, 2010; Nissley, 2016). It is unclear what percentage of the Atlantic brant population currently uses Qaqsauqtuuq MBS and whether similar trends are observed at other key breeding areas of the Foxe Basin. Overall, the population size of Atlantic brant has remained stable over the last few decades, based on winter surveys (Dufour, et al., 2019).

Brant arrive about 2 weeks later than other geese (Nissley, 2016). Brant prefer coastal areas and nest below 5 m of elevation between the high tide line and the first terraces (Abraham & Ankney, 1986). Nests are more common at the head of East Bay. Eggs hatch in mid to late July, and broods disperse along the entire shoreline (Abraham & Ankney, 1986).

High densities of cackling geese (*Branta hutchinsii*) also breed in the MBS. Recent studies indicate that cackling geese numbers have increased significantly since 1980 (Nissley, 2016; Sharp & Abraham, 2010). Cackling geese arrival and nesting phenology closely resembles that of snow geese. However, their preferred nesting habitat within the MBS overlaps both that of snow geese and brant (Nissley, 2016).

2.2.2 Eiders

Common eiders (*Somateria mollissima*) are an integral component of northern ecosystems and one of the most heavily harvested birds in the Arctic, particularly in northern Canada and western Greenland. Common eiders are an important source of food for Salliqmiut (Henri, 2007; Henri, et al., 2018). Qikiqtakuluk supports Arctic Canada's largest single colony of common eiders, with as many as 8,000 nests recorded in 2005 and 2006 (Figure 1; Descamps, et al., 2012). The colony primarily supports the northern subspecies (*borealis*) of common eiders, although individuals of the Hudson Bay subspecies (*sedentaria*) also nest in small numbers. This single site represents at least 5% of the *borealis* population in some years. The population and nesting success of eiders at Qikiqtakuluk fluctuates greatly and is influenced by several factors (Section 5 - Common Eider population). Eiders arrive in late May to early June and their eggs hatch in early to mid-July. Males generally leave the colony by early July (Abraham & Ankney, 1986). Females and young begin leaving the MBS around mid-August, but some tagged individuals have remained until mid-October (Mosbech, et al., 2006).

Common eider movements at the colony have been studied with satellite transmitters since 2001 (Mosbech, et al., 2006). Hudson Strait is an important moulting area and migration corridor. Common eiders winter either in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Newfoundland, or on the western coast of Greenland (Mosbech, et al., 2006).

King eiders (*Somateria spectabilis*) are also common breeders in the MBS. In contrast, king eiders are not colonial and often nest inland beside freshwater lakes and ponds as well as on the coast. King eiders nesting in the MBS have also been tracked by satellite in recent years (2003-2013), and the timing of their movements shows similar phenology to common eiders. However, king eider moulting, staging and wintering areas are quite distinct with most wintering off the coast of Greenland (Janssen & Gilchrist, 2013).

2.2.3 Shorebirds

Shorebird populations are showing widespread declines across North America (Gratto-Trevor, et al., 2011). The Qaqsauqtuuq MBS holds a high diversity of shorebird species and supports some densities characteristic of high quality habitats in the eastern Arctic. Red phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*) is the most common shorebird. It occurs in breeding densities of up to 36 birds/km² searched (Dickie, et al., 2014), but densities vary widely in recent years. Similarly, ruddy turnstones (*Arenaria interpres*) had the highest breeding densities known in their range in the early 2000s (14-18 birds/km²; Perkins, et al., 2007), but are now less common. White-rumped sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*) breeding densities vary widely across years (6-34 birds/km²; Dickie, et al., 2014). Salliqmiut report declines in the abundance of shorebirds, particularly red phalarope, dunlin, and other sandpipers (Carter, et al., 2018). Once frequently observed in high densities in the spring, shorebirds are now rare near Coral Harbour.

Other common species that breed within the MBS include black-bellied plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*), semipalmated plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*), American golden-plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) and to a lesser extent, dunlin (*Calidris alpina*) and semipalmated sandpiper (*Calidris pusilla*). Purple sandpiper (*Calidris maritimus*) is less common but also breeds in the MBS. The area is used regularly for breeding, foraging and staging by the endangered rufa red knot (*Calidris canutus rufa*; (Lathrop, et al., 2018). Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*), Baird's sandpiper (*Erolia bairdii*), and American golden-plover pass through the MBS during migration.

2.2.4 Other waterbirds

The Qaqsauqtuuq MBS is named after the red-throated loon (*Gavia stellata*), which is particularly abundant throughout the breeding season. Other common waterbirds associated with wetlands and ponds in the MBS include herring gull (*Larus argentatus*), Arctic tern (*Sterna paradisaea*), both parasitic and long-tailed jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus* and *S. longicaudus*), Sabine's gull (*Xema sabini*), Pacific loon (*Gavia pacifica*), long-tailed duck (*Clangula hyemalis*), tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus*), and northern pintail (*Anas acuta*). All of these species breed in the MBS. Qikiqtakuluk supports a small colony of approximately 200-300 pairs of black guillemot (*Cephus grylle*).

Salliqmiut have expressed concerns over the lower abundance of some of these species, particularly Arctic terns and loons (Carter, et al., 2018). No surveys have been conducted to estimate loon or other waterbird populations within or outside the MBS on Southampton Island.

2.3 Other Wildlife

2.3.1 Terrestrial Mammals

Ten species of terrestrial mammals occur or are likely to occur in the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS. Southampton Island is recognized for its high density of Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*). Arctic fox numbers, however, fluctuate with the cycles of its primary prey species collared and brown lemmings (*Dicrostonyx groenlandicus* and *Lemmus sibiricus*; Parker, 1974).

Barren-ground caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) were once common on Southampton Island, but by 1955 overharvesting had caused this species to become locally extirpated (Sutton, 1932). In 1967, biologists transferred caribou to Southampton Island from neighbouring Coats Island (Manning, 1967; Parker, 1975). Since re-introduction, abundance peaked at 30,000 caribou in 1997. The Southampton Island herd has increased between the 2013 and 2015 surveys. The population is approximately 12,300 individuals (Campbell & Boulanger, 2015). The area surrounding East Bay and extending to Native Bay, which overlaps the MBS, is summer range habitat (Parker, 1975). Qaqsauqtuuq MBS also overlies portions of the traditional Southampton Island caribou calving grounds to the northeast (Nunavut Planning Commission, 2000). Recent information suggests that important caribou calving grounds now surround the community of Coral Harbour and overlap the western portion of the MBS (Nunavut Planning Commission, 2012).

Wolves (*Canis lupus*) were once numerous, but were extirpated from Southampton Island by local harvesters due to their impact on the declining caribou. The last resident wolf was shot in 1937 (Manning, 1942). Wolves and red foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) are a rare sighting. Only a couple of wolverines (*Gulo gulo*) have ever been trapped on Southampton Island. These three species occasionally cross Roes Welcome Sound from the mainland.

Arctic hare (*Lepus arcticus*) occur on higher terrain within the MBS near Nulujjuaq. There was an observation of an ermine (*Mustela erminea*) at Qikiqtakuluk in 2015.

2.3.2 Marine Mammals

Nine marine mammal species occur in the waters of East Bay during the summer. Four species of seal (*Pusa hispida*, *Erignathus barbatus*, *Phoca vitulina*, and *Pagophilus groenlandicus*), walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*), polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*), beluga whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*), narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*) and bowhead whale (*Balaena mysticetus*) occupy areas along Southampton Island's coast and the offshore waters of Hudson Bay (Sutton, 1932; Bird, 1953; KivIA Mapping Tool; Stephenson & Hartwig, 2010).

Observations of large groups of beluga whale and walrus are regular in the MBS (Latour, et al., 2008; Allison, 1977; Inniurviit ACMC, 2017). Beluga whale use the shallow areas of East Bay during summer to rub their skin against the rough material to help the molt. East Bay is also a feeding and calving area for beluga whale (KivIA Mapping Tool).

Polar bears commonly move through the MBS. An important summer and denning area exists along most of the eastern coast of Southampton Island (Urquhart & Schwcinsburg, 1984; Riewe, 1992; KivIA Mapping Tool; Stephenson & Hartwig, 2010). Inuit knowledge suggests that the polar bear population increased from 2004-2012, while mark-recapture studies, satellite telemetry data and annual aerial surveys over the past two decades suggest that the Foxe Basin subpopulation is stable. Salliqliut and researchers have noticed an increase in the frequency of polar bear observations within the MBS.

2.3.3 Freshwater and Marine Fish

The numerous lakes, ponds, rivers, and bays in the MBS supply freshwater and marine habitat for a variety of fish. A comprehensive fish inventory is lacking for the MBS. However, at least 80 species of anadromous and marine fish, including five species at risk, have the potential to occur in the MBS (Table 4; Coad and Reist, 2004).

2.4 Vegetation

A series of terraces separated by raised beaches occur along the south shores of East Bay. *Carex subspathacea* and *Saxifraga tricuspidata* dominate the lowest terrace (Abraham & Ankney, 1986). *Puccinellia phryganodes*, once very abundant, has largely disappeared leaving bare mud along much of the south shore. Sedges, grasses, and dwarf willow occur most commonly on the higher, inland terraces. The most frequent species are *Carex misandra*, *C. bigelowii*, *Arctagrostis latifolia*, and *Dupontia fischerii*. On the beach ridges, the dominant vegetation is *Dryas integrifolia*, *Salix reticulata* and several lichen species (Abraham and Ankney 1986).

Mosses are common along the edges of lakes, along streams and floodplains, as are sedges (*Carex bigelowii*, *C. artrofusca*, and *C. misandra*) and willows (*Salix arcticus* and *S. reticulata*).

Stephenson and McCormick (1986) compiled a provisional list of plant species from various sources. The list includes two algae, seven fungi, 23 lichens, 28 bryophytes, and 145 vascular plants species.

2.5 Species at Risk

The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) assesses the conservation status of species in Canada. There are six categories used during the COSEWIC assessment. In order from most at risk to least at risk, the categories are Extinct, Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened, Special Concern, and Not at Risk.

The federal *Species at Risk Act (SARA)* establishes Schedule 1, as the official list of wildlife species at risk. Following a consultation process, the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the federal Minister of the Environment decides on whether species should be added to Schedule 1.

Twenty-two species at risk (either COSEWIC-assessed or SARA-listed) occur or have the potential to occur within Qaqsauqtuuq MBS (Table 4).

Table 4: Species at risk in the MBS

Common and scientific names of species	Status in Canada		Presence in Qaqsauqtuuq MBS
	COSEWIC-assessed	SARA-listed	
Birds			
Ivory gull <i>Pagophila eburnea</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Confirmed
Red knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Confirmed
Ross's gull <i>Rhodostethia rosea</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Confirmed
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Confirmed
Barn swallow <i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Confirmed
Harris's sparrow <i>Zonotrichia querula</i>	Special Concern	No Status	Confirmed
Red-necked phalarope <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Special Concern	Special Concern	Confirmed
Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	Special Concern	Special Concern	Confirmed
Peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Not at Risk	Special Concern	Confirmed

Common and scientific names of species	Status in Canada		Presence in Qaqsauqtuuq MBS
	COSEWIC-assessed	SARA-listed	
Mammals			
Caribou, barren-ground population <i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	Threatened	No Status	Confirmed
Atlantic walrus (Central/Low Arctic population) <i>Odobenus rosmarus rosmarus</i>	Special Concern	No Status	Confirmed
Beluga whale (Western Hudson Bay population) <i>Delphinapterus leucas</i>	Special Concern	No Status	Confirmed
Bowhead whale (Eastern Canada-West Greenland population) <i>Balaena mysticetus</i>	Special Concern	No Status	Confirmed
Narwhal <i>Monodon monoceros</i>	Special Concern	No Status	Potential
Polar bear <i>Ursus maritimus</i>	Special Concern	Special Concern	Confirmed
Ringed seal <i>Pusa hispida</i>	Special Concern	No Status	Confirmed
Wolverine <i>Gulo gulo</i>	Special Concern	Special Concern	Potential
Fish			
Lumpfish <i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	Threatened	No Status	Potential
Northern wolffish <i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Potential
Spotted wolffish <i>Anarhichas minor</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Potential
Atlantic wolffish <i>Anarhichas lupus</i>	Special Concern	Special Concern	Potential
Thorny skate <i>Amblyraja radiata</i>	Special Concern	No Status	Potential

2.6 Invasive Species

Human activity has resulted in species occurring beyond their natural range (Canadian Endangered Species Conservation Council, 2011). The Government of Nunavut has designated 14 species of vascular plants as exotic within Nunavut. None of these species are invasive or a threat to Nunavut's biodiversity. There are no known non-native or invasive plant species within the boundary of the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS.



3.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The focus of a MBS is the conservation of migratory birds and their habitat, but the *IIBA* recognizes that people are also part of the environment. Inuit knowledge and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) provide valuable information regarding the lands, waters, and resources specific to the area, which can lead to more informed decision-making. Accordingly, this section describes past and present land use in the MBS and the surrounding region and includes a review of the known tangible and intangible cultural resources.

Travel routes, place names and knowledge of weather and the ways of animals are a few examples of intangible heritage, while archaeological sites, artifacts, structures (i.e. caches, fox traps, fish weirs, kayak stands, and inuksuit), and the remains of past habitations are all part of the tangible heritage of Inuit land use. Intangible resources are difficult to identify, as there is no physical manifestation of the resource. It is important to remember that there are stories, place names, songs, and traditions associated with many of these archaeological sites.

3.1 Cultural Resources Inventory and Interpretative Materials Study

The Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project (INAC, 1976) report explained and mapped the historical development of Inuit occupancy over much of the surface of Nunavut (including sea ice). The Nunavut Atlas (Riewe, 1992) refined this by showing the most intensively used lands, those which were visited by Inuit every year before the centralization of people into their present communities, along with those lands which were visited regularly, though not necessarily every year. Although valuable resources, the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Project and the Nunavut Atlas focus on subsistence practices rather than other cultural practices.

NTI has obligations under *Article 6* of the *IIBA* to prepare inventories of resources important to Inuit for MBSs and NWA in Nunavut. The purpose of the inventories is to support the management of each protected area, aid the development of interpretive materials, document information of cultural importance to Inuit, and support the development and use of official Inuit language names in management of these protected areas. The Inriurviit ACMC will revise Section 3 of this management plan when an inventory is completed and made available for the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS.

3.2 Historical Inuit Land Use

Inuit have inhabited Southampton Island for thousands of years. Historically, Inuit lived in areas near hunting grounds for marine mammals (Bird, 1953). Early houses were made of snow or sod, depending on the season. Inuit later settled in permanent winter villages with homes made from stone, bone, and sod. During the summer, Inuit moved into skin tents held down by rocks (Collins, 1956).

Inuit made tools from chipped stone, bone, antler, ivory and wood (some tipped in iron); and had a well-developed artistic carving culture. Harpoons, kayaks, and umiaks were used for hunting. Light and heat came from harvested oil.

Explorer journals and diaries refer to Southampton Island as early as the 1600s, but there are few records about the resident Sallirmiut (“island people” or “people living on the island”). After the 1860s, whalers frequented the waters of Roes Welcome Sound. Inuit provided the whalers with food and clothing and helped with various whaling activities (Van Stone, 1960).

In the winter of 1902-1903 disease struck, killing nearly the entire Sallirmiut population on Southampton Island. Whalers likely introduced the disease. With no one to assist the whaling boats, whalers brought Inuit from Repulse and Wager Bay in 1908 to Southampton Island to work in the industry.

In 1924, the Hudson’s Bay Company (HBC) relocated its post from Coats Island to Coral Harbour and Inuit (originally from Southern Baffin) were transferred along with the post. Fox trapping became an important source of income for Inuit who needed to purchase goods from the HBC (tea, ammunition, etc.). In the 1940s, Americans built an Air Force Base just outside of Coral Harbour. Later, federal programs such as education, health and the opportunity for wage employment drew most of the scattered camps along the coastline into the settlement of Coral Harbour.

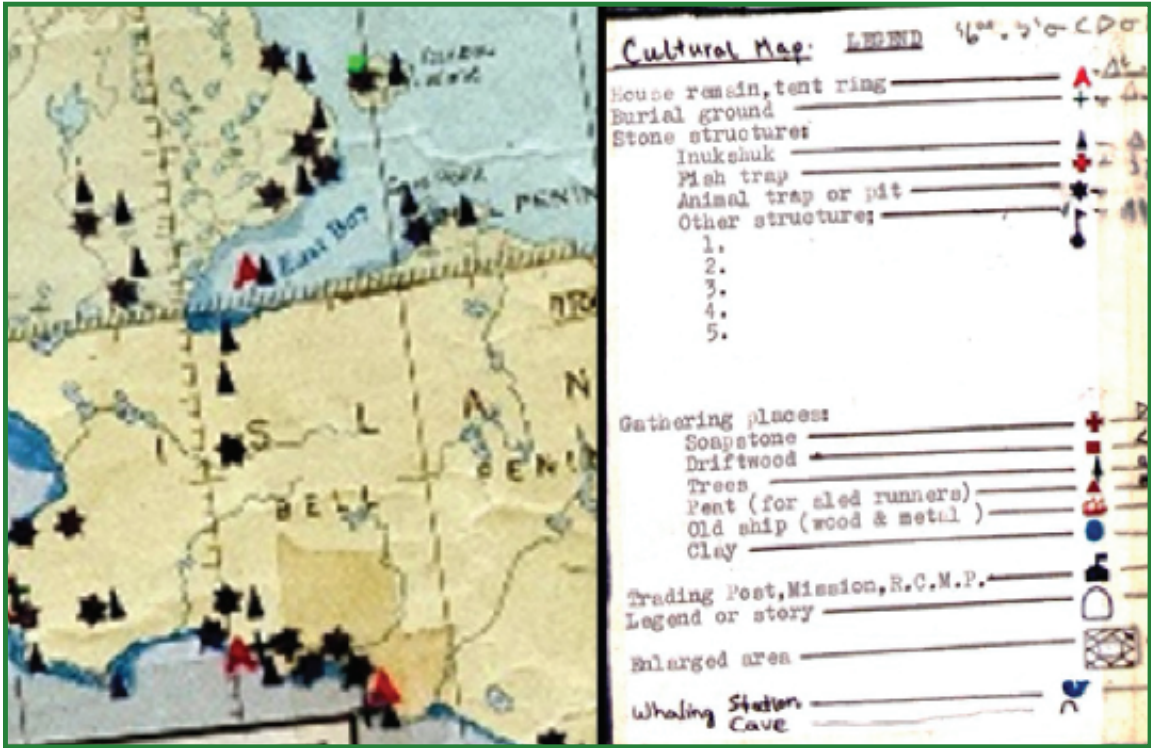
Prior to the establishment of the HBC in Coral Harbour, the Sallirmiut of Southampton Island led a migratory lifestyle moving annually from camp to camp generally following game. They depended almost exclusively on the sea for survival, hunting marine mammals such as seals, whales, and walrus (Bird, 1953; Collins, 1956). Before the goose colonies had become of interest to researchers, marine mammal harvesters traditionally visited the MBS. The HBC’s demand for arctic fox pelts, however, prompted Inuit to establish trap-lines and travel inland. Fox trapping and polar bear hunting became important sources of income during winter. Fishing and sealing provided much of the fresh meat, caribou, and birds to a lesser extent. Traditional trap-lines of Sallirmiut, or present-day Inuit of Coral Harbour, run throughout the southern region of the island, including within the MBS along the East Bay coastlines (Figure 6).

Southampton Island has numerous archaeological sites, cultural features, and artifacts. In 1983, J. Reid registered an archaeological site (LaHf-1) within the MBS. The site is a campsite with tent rings, large caches, and sod houses and is located at Qikiqtakuluk. Reid also reported ruins at Nulujjuaq. The Nunavut Atlas identifies several other archaeological sites and recent campsites within the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS (Figure 6). An occupancy map featuring the region around East Bay also identifies a number of inuksuk and animal traps or pits within the boundaries of the MBS (Source: William Kemp, NTI’s cultural resources inventory consultant; Figure 6).

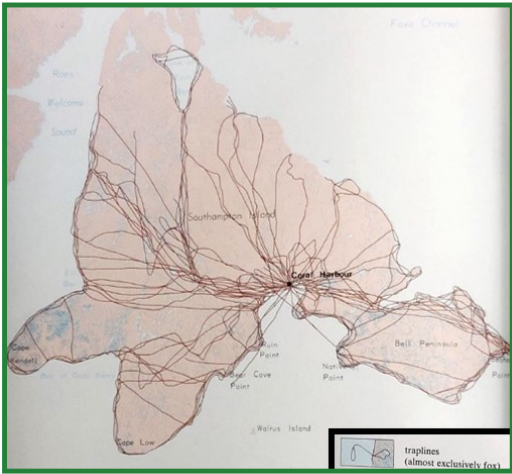
The northern boundary of the MBS intersects with the southern wintering range of caribou and the spring and summer migration routes. As a caribou harvesting area, it is likely to find living sites, blinds, inuksuit, and other cultural features within this area. Since Inuit would have harvested caribou along with their trapping pursuits, associated caches are also very likely. Salliqmiut identified several place names within the MBS, demonstrating intimate knowledge of the area and its abundance of wildlife (Figure 1; Table 5).

Table 5: Traditional place names in the MBS (adapted from Inuit Heritage Trust data)

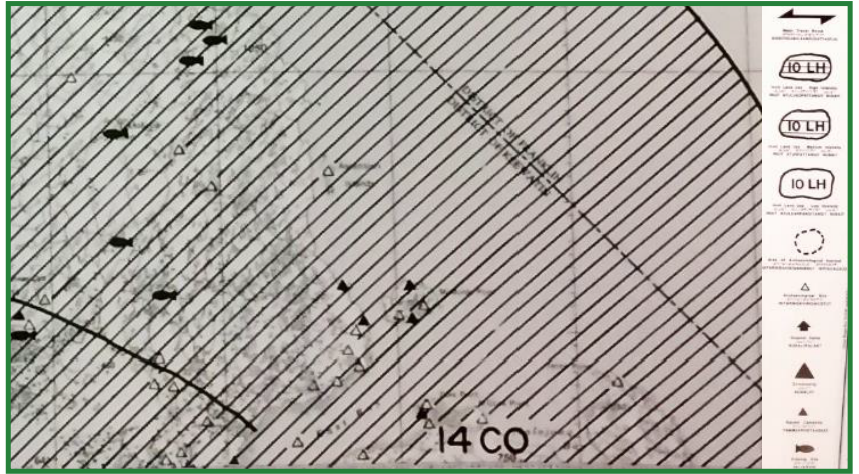
Roman	Inuktitut	Feature	Official Name	Description
Itijuarjuaaq	ΔΝϳϳϳϳϳϳ ^ϳ	Bench		
Umiakugvik	▷Γϳϳϳϳ ^ϳ	Point	Umiakuvik Point	Place to leave the boat and begin to travel inland
Utaqqivik	▷C ^ϳ ρΔ ^ϳ	Camp		Place to wait in spring for birds to nest and lay eggs. Camping area
Agilirulaarvik	ϳϳϳϳϳϳ ^ϳ	Ridge Section		Name has to do with jaw trembling or chattering when a person is chilled with the cold
Naaliktuq	ϳϳϳ ^ϳ	River Section		Part of the river that bulges into a concave shape in winter
Nulujjuaq	▷▷ϳϳϳ ^ϳ	Point	M'Clure Point	Buttocks
Qikiqtakuluk	ϳρρ ^ϳ Cd▷ ^ϳ	Island		Nesting place for eiders
Itijujjuaq	ΔΝϳϳϳϳϳ ^ϳ	Cliff	Big Corner Cliff	Big corner. The steepest part at the end of the cliff
Nasipaariarvik	ϳϳϳϳϳϳ ^ϳ	Hill		A lookout. The only slightly high point in this low-lying area
Qakutajak	ϳbdC ^ϳ	Hill	Qakutajaq Hill	White rocks and limestone gravel
Qaqsauqtuuq	ϳb ^ϳ ϳ ^ϳ ▷ ^ϳ ▷ ^ϳ	Breeding Ground		Means two loons. Part of the MBS, includes part of the bay. All kinds of migratory birds: snow and Canada geese, eiders. People used to gather eggs here
Tajjaqturliq	C ^ϳ ϳ ^ϳ ▷ ^ϳ ϳ ^ϳ	Plateau		Place where people used to go caribou hunting
Tasialuk	C ^ϳ ▷ ^ϳ	Lake	Tasialuk Lake	There are land-locked char here



Source: NTI, 2014



Source: Inuit Land Occupancy Project. INAC, 1976



Source: Nunavut Atlas. Riewe, 1992

Figure 6: Historical Inuit land use of Southampton Island.

3.3 Current Inuit Land Use

Today, Salliqmiut still rely on the meat and skins of wild animals for subsistence purposes. Subsistence harvesting is a species-based seasonal activity on Southampton Island, including gathering eggs, goose hunting, and hunting of land and sea mammals including polar bear, caribou, seals, whales, and walrus (Figure 7). Salliqmiut do not commonly travel as far as Qaqsauqtuuq MBS for goose and egg harvesting as these are now available much closer to the community (Figures 4 and 5).

However, Salliqmiut still use the MBS for camping and harvesting activities periodically. Camping typically occurs within the far eastern portion of the MBS along the coast, outside of the main bird nesting and feeding areas. Salliqmiut hunt fox, caribou, and waterfowl within the MBS. Qaqsauqtuuq MBS is used infrequently for polar bear hunts (subsistence and sport hunts) and to harvest other marine mammals.

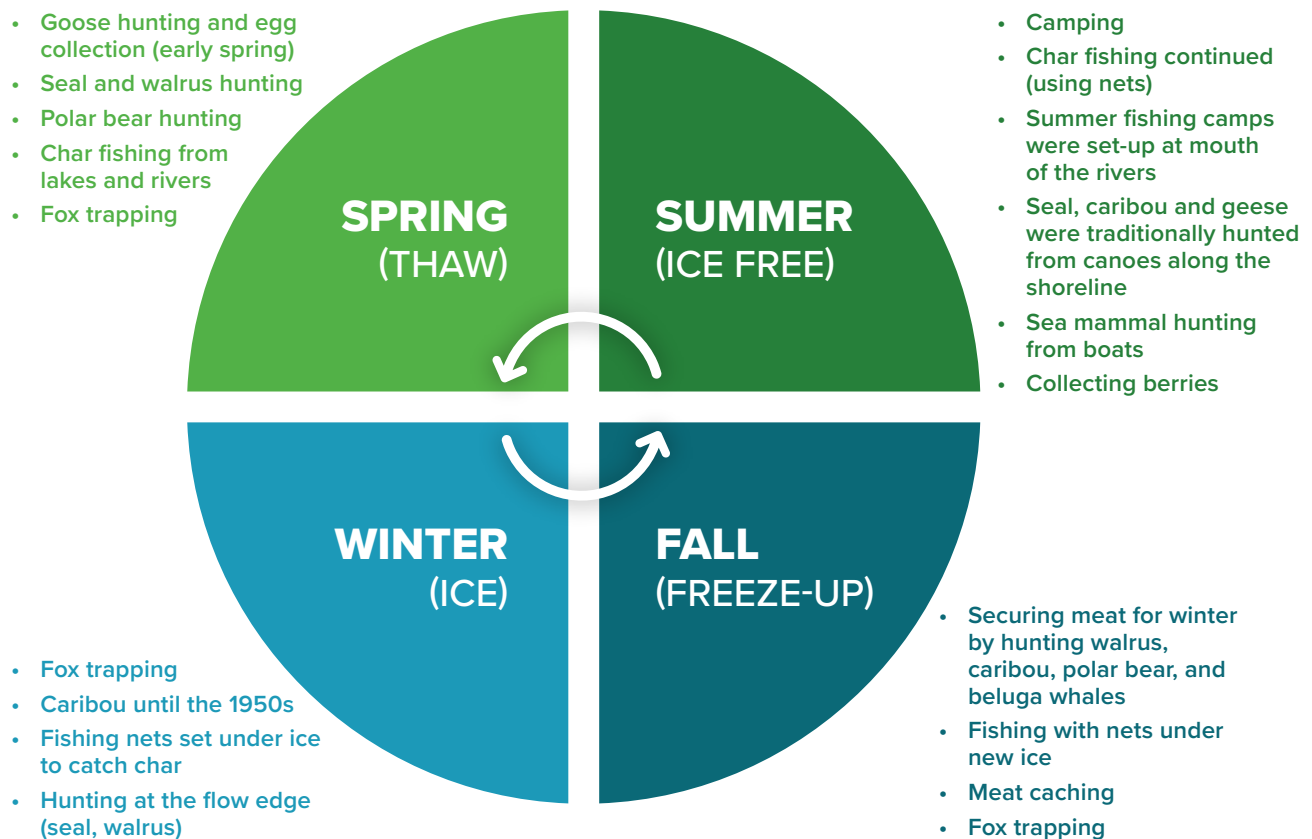


Figure 7: Past and current seasonal subsistence harvesting activities on Southampton Island.



4.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Vision

The vision for the MBS is:

The Qaqsauqtuuq MBS is managed to ensure the long-term conservation and protection of the land and water for all wildlife, Inuit rights, and their heritage while considering Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit in all decisions.

The long-term vision for the management of the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS takes into account these values:

- Conservation of wildlife and protection of their habitat, including migratory birds and species at risk;
- Protection of archaeological and cultural resources (as per *Article 2 – IIBA*);
- Inuit rights to use and harvest; and ensuring Inuit benefits (as per *Article 2 – IIBA*);
- Recognition of IQ principles in conservation, management, research decisions;
- Increase awareness of the importance of the MBS;

4.2 Goals and Objectives

The management goals for the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS are critical to achieve and maintain the vision (Table 6). The Irniurviit ACMC developed management objectives in Table 6 to (i) meet the goals, and (ii) address management challenges and threats to the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS (Section 5.0 – Management Considerations).

The goals appear in order of importance to the ACMC.

Table 6: Management Goals and Objectives

Goals	Objectives
<p>Goal 1: Protect the land and water for all wildlife, Inuit rights and heritage</p>	<p>Objective 1.1: Work towards converting the MBS to a National Wildlife Area to ensure it is best suited to co-management and to the year-round protection of habitat for all wildlife, and especially species at risk.</p> <p>Objective 1.2: Encourage and support research or monitoring, including the collection of Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit, which informs the management of the MBS or serves to fill knowledge gaps.</p> <p>Objective 1.3: Coordinate with and support partner organizations (IHT/GN/NTI) to document the cultural resources within the MBS.</p> <p>Objective 1.4: Increase awareness of the MBS and the significance of the natural and cultural resources within the MBS.</p>
<p>Goal 2: Ensure local awareness, participation and benefits</p>	<p>Objective 2.1: Develop a communication plan with Salliqmiut to facilitate sharing information and knowledge, discuss concerns, and input into research priorities.</p> <p>Objective 2.2: Encourage Salliqmiut employment and mentorship in research and monitoring and increase awareness of opportunities</p> <p>Objective 2.3: Increase local awareness of permitted activities within the MBS.</p>
<p>Goal 3: Minimize the impacts of human activities on the natural and cultural resources</p>	<p>Objective 3.1: Ensure everyone follows the permitting processes</p> <p>Objective 3.2: Promote best practices to minimize the disturbance or destruction of natural and cultural resources.</p> <p>Objective 3.3: Participate in regional processes or initiatives that support the conservation of the MBS and surrounding areas.</p>

4.3 Evaluation

CWS will conduct annual monitoring within the limits imposed by the availability of financial and human resources. The Inniurviit ACMC will review the management plan 5 years after its initial approval and review and update it every 10 years thereafter. The evaluation will be a review of management activities for the MBS and data obtained from the monitoring and research projects. CWS and the ACMC will then establish priorities for action and allocate resources.



5.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Presently, there are no significant or immediate threats to the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS. Habitat is mostly intact, and the MBS is relatively isolated. However, the following management considerations have the potential to affect the MBS.

Light geese population and habitat

When CWS established the MBS in 1959, it was one of a few relatively small goose colonies throughout northern Canada and had approximately 24,300 light geese (Cooch & Barry, 1957). The colony at East Bay extends beyond the boundaries of the MBS and now forms one contiguous goose nesting area with the colony near Coral Harbour (Figures 4 and 5). Most recent surveys in 2014 estimated over 289,700 nesting light geese within these two colonies (J. Leafloor, CWS, personal communication). At a continental scale, populations of light geese experienced exponential growth over the past 50 years and are now “overabundant” in Canada and the United States. Midcontinent snow geese, which includes geese nesting on Southampton Island, averaged 12.6 million adults (Alisauskas, et al., 2018a), and Ross’s geese averaged 1.6 million adults from 2006-2015 (Alisauskas, et al., 2018b).

Increases in population size have led to concerns about potential impacts to the Arctic’s coastal and lowland habitats caused by the foraging activities of large numbers of geese (Batt, 1997). Studies on Southampton Island report alteration of foraging habitats used by geese in coastal lowlands in the colony at East Bay (Carter, et al., 2018; Fontaine & Mallory, 2011). Habitat changes are similar to that observed in the Hudson Bay Lowlands (Jano, et al., 1998; Kotanen & Jefferies, 1997). ECCC researchers are currently studying habitat loss due to grubbing and over-grazing to understand what effect it may have on other bird species in terms of reduced food availability and loss of nesting habitat (Flemming, et al., 2016). The impact on other wildlife species is still unclear.

Common eider population

Common eiders are an integral component of arctic ecosystems and are an important part of the subsistence harvest in northern Canada and western Greenland (Harms, 2011; Henri, 2007). Concerns about overharvesting on eider wintering grounds in western Greenland in the 1990s resulted in new harvest regulations. By 2002, Greenland had harvest quotas in place. The eider colony at Qikiqtakuluk subsequently rebounded but concerns over its fate remain as eiders face other threats.

The largest known outbreak of avian cholera in common eiders occurred at Qikiqtakuluk in 2005 and has been present every year since to varying degrees. This virulent disease resulted in declines

ranging from 33-56% in the abundance of eiders over a 3-year period from 2006-2008 (Buttler, 2009; Iverson, 2015; Descamps, et al., 2009). The number of females dying from avian cholera has steadily declined since 2009 (Iverson, 2015). Inuit from communities near affected eider colonies in Nunavut had never observed large die-offs due to infectious disease before (Henri, et al., 2018). Salliqmiut have suggested that the presence of the disease at Qikiqtakuluk is a result of nesting eiders being too numerous and causing them to move to other areas, including closer to the community. Henri (2007) documented similar Inuit knowledge about natural processes regulating large populations.

In recent years, ECCC researchers have recorded polar bear predation of eider eggs and chicks. In 1997, predation by two polar bears resulted in near complete destruction of the eider colony at Qikiqtakuluk. These bears ate over 14,000 eider eggs in seven days (Gilchrist & Heise, 1997). In 2012 and 2015, predation led to the total reproductive failure of the colony (Gilchrist & Jassen, 2015; Dey, et al., 2018; Dey, et al., 2019). A decline in nest success has prevented the eider colony from recovering following the avian cholera outbreak and harvesting regulations in Greenland.

Climate Change

Climate change, by itself and acting together with other factors, is playing a role in observed changes to habitat in the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS. Changes to the extent and duration of sea and freshwater ice, permafrost and snow cover, as well as increased air temperatures measured across the Arctic is leading to growing habitat shifts and corresponding responses in species (CAFF, 2010). For example, progressive earlier ice break-up in Hudson Bay has forced polar bears ashore much earlier (Lunn, et al., 2016) leading to documented increases in predation of eider nests in the MBS (Iverson, et al., 2014) and other breeding birds on Southampton and Coats Islands (Smith, et al., 2010). A warming climate will equally increase the likelihood of eiders breeding in a given year and the numbers of eggs laid allowing their populations to be maintained (Dey, et al., 2018).

Other observations of habitat changes in the MBS include drying of the land, lower water levels, and erosion in some places. These habitat changes were documented in other studies in the Arctic (Smol & Douglas, 2007; Kokelj, et al., 2005) and linked to climatic warming. Salliqmiut are also observing new species and changes to the distribution and migration patterns of other species (Carter, et al., 2018).

Community participation and awareness

In general, Salliqmiut feel well engaged with respect to research activities in Qaqsauqtuuq MBS. However, Salliqmiut have expressed concerns about the recurring presence of researchers and the greater need for the inclusion of Inuit Qaujimagajatuqangit in both research and management decisions. Salliqmiut also want to fully benefit and participate in economic and other opportunities arising from the management of the MBS. The successful co-management of the MBS depends on addressing these challenges.

Human Activities

There is increased interest in natural resource development and the establishment of new shipping routes through the Foxe Channel. An approved mining project plans to use approximately 100 ships per year through the Foxe Channel in support of their operations. Although this planned shipping is delayed until 2025, the future threat of an oil spill entering the MBS is a concern.

Salliqmiut have also expressed interest in developing two ATV trails that may have impacts on the MBS. The first proposed route is adjacent to the boundary avoiding the extensive wetlands in the western portion of the MBS and continuing along the southern border to the coast near Nulujjuaq. The other proposed route would enter the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS from the northwest area near Qakutajak and proceed to the northern shore of East Bay.

Improved access to the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS could lead to increased interest in local outfitting and tourism opportunities. There is also the potential for increased ship-based ecotourism in the MBS to observe the abundance of marine mammals. These future considerations will need careful planning to minimize impacts to wildlife and their habitat in the MBS.

Table 7: Summary of management considerations and approaches

Management Consideration	Corresponding Goals/ Objectives from Table 6	Management Approaches
Converting MBS to a National Wildlife Area to ensure it is best suited to co-management and to the year-round protection of habitat for all wildlife, and especially species at risk	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4	6.1 Cultural Resources Management 6.2 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Management 6.3 Monitoring and Research 6.4 Public Awareness and Information Management
Light geese population which could be causing habitat alteration and negatively affecting other wildlife	1.2	6.2 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Management 6.3 Monitoring and Research
Avian cholera outbreaks affecting the common eider population	1.2	6.2 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Management 6.3 Monitoring and Research
Polar bear predation affecting the common eider population	1.2	6.2 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Management 6.3 Monitoring and Research
Salliqmiut concerns about research	2.1	6.4 Public Awareness and Information Management
Salliqmiut concerns about inclusion of Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit in research and management decisions	2.1	6.4 Public Awareness and Information Management 6.3 Monitoring and Research

Management Consideration	Corresponding Goals/ Objectives from Table 6	Management Approaches
Salliqmiut concerns about benefitting and participating in economic and other opportunities arising from the management of the MBS	2.2	6.4 Public Awareness and Information Management
Effects of climate change on management of the MBS	1.2	6.3 Monitoring and Research
Increased shipping in Foxe Channel and risks of oil spills	1.2, 3.2, 3.3	6.3 Monitoring and Research 6.4 Public Awareness and Information Management
Potential ATV access trails inside and adjacent to MBS	2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	6.4 Public Awareness and Information Management
Potential increased interest in sport hunting/outfitting with increased access	2.3, 3.1, 3.2	6.4 Public Awareness and Information Management
Potential ship-based ecotourism in East Bay	1.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3	6.4 Public Awareness and Information Management



6.

MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

CWS, in partnership with the Irniurviit ACMC, will manage the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS by focusing on four main management approaches: Cultural Resource Management (Section 6.1), Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Management (Section 6.2), Monitoring and Research (Section 6.3), and Public Awareness and Information Management (Section 6.4). These approaches will support meeting the vision, goals, and objectives of this management plan while being cognizant of the management considerations. CWS will implement these management actions through the annual work planning process, as human and financial resources allow.

6.1 Cultural Resources Management

6.1.1 Cultural and Heritage Resources

The management of the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS will include the protection of archaeological and cultural heritage of Inuit (*IIBA s.2.1.7*). This includes protection and conservation of archaeological sites, artifacts, and cultural sites of importance to Inuit. All activities within the MBS must comply with the requirements of the *Nunavut Archaeological and Palaeontological Sites Regulations* and *Article 33* of the *NA*. If any permittee encounters a new archaeological site, specimen, or artifact, they will photograph it and records its geographic coordinates. This information must then be provided to the Government of Nunavut's Department of Culture and Heritage, the Inuit Heritage Trust, and NTI as soon as reasonably practicable.

The management of the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS should avoid social and cultural disruption to Inuit and their relationship with and use of the lands (including IOL), the waters, and the resources of the MBS (*IIBA s.2.1.4*). The management of the MBS will preserve, support, and promote the use of traditional place names and the use of Inuit-language (*IIBA s.2.1.6*). CWS and the Irniurviit ACMC will seek information from NTI with respect to Archaeological Sites, and Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit obtained through the inventories conducted under *s.6.4-6.7* of the *IIBA*, when necessary to manage the MBS.

CWS and the ACMC will need field surveys, conducted by qualified professionals, to document, assess, and preserve cultural resources within the MBS. This will help inform management decisions.

6.1.2 Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit

NTI will identify Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit within the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS, through *Article 6* of the *IIBA*, and provide them to CWS. These areas shall be managed in cooperation with other agencies having jurisdiction over wildlife and in a manner consistent with *Article 5* of the *NA (IIBA s.12.2)*. In managing the MBS and Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit, CWS shall:

1. Minimize disturbance to wildlife and wildlife habitat, and promote the maintenance of vital, healthy wildlife populations;
2. Make all reasonable efforts, consistent with the Minister's jurisdiction under the *MBCA* and *SARA* to respect the cultural significance of Wildlife Areas of Importance to Inuit, taking into account any Inuit Qaujimagatuqangit documented and presented to it by Inuit, the Irniurviit ACMC and other knowledgeable parties;
3. Investigate public concerns regarding the protection or management of wildlife and document the response, or refer the matter to the wildlife management agency having jurisdiction; and,
4. As appropriate, consult Inuit organizations about issues pertaining to the effective management of wildlife and wildlife habitat within the MBS.

6.1.3 Place Names

An objective of the *IIBA (s.2.1.6)* is to document Inuit place names and promote the use of these place names in the management of the protected area. Place names were documented on two occasions for Southampton Island (2006 and 2012). CWS and the Irniurviit ACMC will also promote any additional information collected and will incorporate revisions brought to their attention.

6.2 Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat Management

6.2.1 Change in designation of the protected area

Although the current level of protection of the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS serves well for migratory bird species, other species at risk and wildlife would benefit from year round protection. A National Wildlife Area would provide better protection for all wildlife and cultural resources, and better enable CWS to meet its commitments under the *IIBA*. There are criteria for designation of an area as a National Wildlife Area that the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS meets (Section 8).

The Irniurviit ACMC wholly supports the designation change. The ACMC has written letters to CWS, NTI, and KivIA (06 July 2015) formally requesting CWS pursue the option of a status change. *Article 13* of the *IIBA* outlines this process and includes (but is not limited to) notification and consultation with NTI, KivIA, the associated communities and the ACMC, and will involve the establishment of an assessment group to consider the status change. A boundary change discussion may accompany this process.

6.2.2 Overabundant Light Geese

The severity, extent, and ecological impacts of overgrazing geese within the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS are not well understood, but CWS is considering all viable management approaches and tools to address the issue. Light geese are an over-abundant species, and studies have documented some impacts on the habitat within the MBS near the colony (Carter, et al., 2018; Fontaine & Mallory, 2011). Liberal hunting regulations designed to increase light goose harvest in the midcontinent region of Canada and the United States have been in place since 1999. Though harvests have increased substantially,

growth of goose populations have outpaced increases in harvest, and harvest rates have actually declined overall. Nonetheless, there is evidence that recruitment of young geese has declined over time as the population has grown, and population growth has levelled off on its own in recent years (Ross, et al., 2017).

The Inniurviit ACMC supports several strategies to increase the local harvest of light geese. These include the promotion of harvest, inter and intra community sharing, sport hunting and commercial opportunities (Carter, et al., 2018). However, the ACMC also recognizes that light geese are important components of the ecosystem and wildlife heritage within the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS. Ongoing research and monitoring are key to help understand the dynamics of breeding geese and other species within the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS. The Inniurviit ACMC will base its advice on the best available knowledge, and support a wide range of research and monitoring. ECCC researchers are investigating concerns about the effects of habitat loss on other species of migratory birds and other ecosystem components.

6.2.3 Common Eider Colony

Factors such as avian cholera, polar bear predation, harvest levels, climate, contaminants, and habitat and food resources should continue to be priorities for ongoing research and monitoring of eiders. These factors have significant management implications for eider populations, both in the MBS and across the Arctic (Dey, et al., 2018; Iverson, 2015; Provencher, et al., 2014). As the largest single common eider colony in the Canadian Arctic and having a long-term research station, Qikiqtakuluk offers a unique opportunity to investigate the various factors influencing eider populations.

6.2.4 Species at Risk

When a species is listed under the federal *Species at Risk Act*, a recovery strategy (for species listed as ‘Endangered’ or ‘Threatened’) or a management plan (for species listed as ‘Special Concern’) is developed for that species. These recovery documents describe the habitats that species at risk need to survive.

Knowledge of habitat use by species at risk in the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS will aid in the development and implementation of recovery documents. The MBS will protect habitat that species at risk need to survive and recover to healthy population sizes. A change in designation of the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS from a Migratory Bird Sanctuary to a National Wildlife Area (Section 8) will aid in the year-round protection of this area for all wildlife (in particular non-bird species at risk; Table 4).

6.2.5 Non-native and Invasive Species

There are no observations or records of non-native (introduced) or invasive species of concern within the boundary of the MBS. As climate change alters Arctic ecosystems and enables greater human activity, biological invasions are likely to increase. CWS, in consultation with the Inniurviit ACMC, will develop an action plan should any monitoring detect the presence of invasive species.

6.2.6 Harvesting

The Innuirviit ACMC recognizes that hunting is an important source of food, income, and connectivity to the land for Inuit. In this regard, the ACMC will increase local awareness of permitted activities in the MBS (*Section 7.1*) to help dispel past and currently perceived infringements to Inuit rights to harvest. The management of the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS shall be consistent with Inuit harvesting rights under the NA as per the *IIBA s.2.1.5*. Management of hunting activities for waterfowl and other game birds will be consistent with the NA, the *MBCA*, and its associated regulations.

6.2.7 Air Traffic

Seasonally (i.e. when birds are present), air traffic above the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS will be managed to avoid and minimize flights in sensitive areas and during vulnerable periods (migration, nesting and moulting). Specifically, air traffic will:

1. Keep a minimum flight altitude of 650 m (2,100 ft.);
2. Plan flight paths to avoid known concentrations of birds (e.g., bird colonies, moulting areas) by a lateral distance of at least 1.5 km;
3. If avoidance is not possible, maintain a minimum flight altitude of 1,100 m (3,500 feet) over areas where birds are known to concentrate; and,
4. Avoid staging areas used by flocks of coastal waterfowl and seaducks during spring and fall migration by a lateral distance of 3 km.

Depending on the nature of the work being conducted, these minimum flight altitudes may not be practical (e.g., wildlife surveys) and will be considered during the permitting process.

6.2.8 Marine Traffic

CWS and the Innuirviit ACMC will manage the marine habitat in Qaqsauqtuuq MBS in consultation with federal, territorial, and local governments and agencies, as well as local fishermen/harvesters. This will minimize impacts to marine habitat from vessels travelling through the waters within and adjacent to the MBS.

Year-round, vessels should:

1. Comply with the *Arctic Shipping Pollution Prevention Regulations of the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act (1985)*;
2. Not dump bilge water, exchange ballast water or dump sewage within the MBS boundary;
3. Minimize noise emissions (such as sudden engine noise from acceleration and avoiding using horns) from vessels within 1 km of the MBS (subject to safety considerations); and,
4. Consult with the CWS office in Iqaluit before project commencement to discuss ship routing and appropriate emergency preparedness requirements.

Seasonally (i.e. when birds are present), all vessels will, at a minimum:

1. Avoid activity near nesting birds (May-August);
2. Keep a 500 m setback distance from aggregations of birds and/or colonies (ECCC, 2016).

Larger vessels are at high risk of grounding from the submerged reefs at the mouth of East Bay. Cruise ships should anchor outside the MBS and proceed with smaller vessels (e.g. zodiacs).

6.3 Monitoring and Research

Effective and efficient monitoring requires a coordinated approach and will be carried out through liaison with researchers and partner agencies in a manner that contributes to the goals and objectives outlined in this plan and relevant recovery documents for species at risk.

In order of priority, ongoing monitoring and research needs include:

1. The distribution and abundance of light geese, and the annual survival and harvest rates influencing the population;
2. The nature, intensity and geographic extent of habitat change as well as the rate of recovery of habitat;
3. The distribution and abundance of common eiders and factors influencing the population, including polar bear predation, avian cholera and other diseases, contaminants, habitat and food resource requirements;
4. Surveys to document Archaeological sites in the MBS;
5. The distribution and abundance of shorebirds and other waterbirds; and,
6. The impacts of climate change on ecosystems and species, including changes to their distribution, reproduction, and survival.

The Innuirviit ACMC will consider unsolicited monitoring and research activities for permitting when it:

1. Contributes to research priorities identified by Salliqmiut;
2. Increases knowledge of the abundance and distribution of ecological resources within the MBS to mitigate potential impacts from planned human activities;
3. Improves knowledge of IQ and cultural resources and heritage; and,
4. Informs about the effects of habitat change on other wildlife populations.

CWS and the Innuirviit ACMC will examine proposals to ensure compatibility with management goals and objectives. The Innuirviit ACMC does not support projects that require extensive collecting, excessive depletion of any population, and significant disturbance of animals or disruption of habitat. The Innuirviit ACMC will encourage researchers to integrate or collect IQ as part of their project proposals. Applicants must submit all monitoring and research proposals to Environment and Climate Change Canada's Canadian Wildlife Service. Refer to Section 7 of this management plan for information related to permitting. Permit holders are required to provide a summary of findings to the Innuirviit ACMC and report on any identified issues that have the potential to affect the management of the species and habitats.

6.4 Public Awareness and Information Management

The Innuirviit ACMC plays a key role in promoting the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS and facilitating dialogue and understanding surrounding management of the MBS between Salliqmiut, researchers, Inuit organizations, government, and industry. Increasing awareness among Salliqmiut and the public about the MBS will be an annual and ongoing management responsibility of the ACMC.

6.4.1 Local awareness and understanding

For the successful co-management of the MBS, the Irniurviit ACMC will need to balance the monitoring and research needs of the MBS with Salliqmiut concerns. The ACMC will develop a communication plan, in consultation with Salliqmiut, to increase local awareness of current and permitted activities in the MBS as well as disseminating any important health or safety issues. One objective of the plan could be to provide regular and meaningful opportunities to share information and knowledge among users, and to discuss concerns and evaluate research priorities. This may also involve facilitating a community workshop. The Irniurviit ACMC will also encourage permit applicants to translate project summaries and annual reports as a standard recommendation for permit approval in order to increase accessibility to Salliqmiut.

6.4.2 Public Awareness

CWS and the Irniurviit ACMC will promote the natural, cultural and heritage resources of Qaqsauqtuuq MBS to Salliqmiut, Nunavummiut, visitors to Nunavut and all Canadians (*IIBA s.6.1.1(d)*). NTI will develop interpretive materials, such as signs, displays, brochures, and other information about the natural and cultural resources in and around the MBS (*IIBA s.6.8.1*). The primary purpose of interpretive materials is to facilitate the development of environmentally sustainable tourism and guiding in and around the MBS.

All materials (written, audio and video) to educate or inform the public about the MBS will be available in the Inuit Languages (*IIBA s.6.2.1*). CWS and the ACMC will also preserve Inuit language by supporting and promoting it in the management of the MBS. For example, maps, signs, or interpretive materials will feature traditional place names. All materials should incorporate IQ, with special regard to the MBS's physical features, ecology, wildlife, and Inuit heritage and culture (*IIBA s.6.8.4*) and will be reviewed by CWS, to ensure the accuracy of the biological and ecological information contained within the interpretive materials (*IIBA s.6.8.5*).

If CWS displays information on the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS, it will make use of visitor centres or similar facilities in Coral Harbour (e.g. airport) in accordance with *s.6.9.1* of the *IIBA*. Information may also be made available online through the Government of Canada's website or an ACMC-hosted website.

6.4.3 Student Initiatives

Student initiatives such as youth participation in research and the management of the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS is an important component in fostering a close relationship with the land as well as promoting conservation-related work. CWS has agreements in place to hire, train, and mentor Inuit students (*IIBA s.9.2*). CWS also co-operates with the GN in the development of materials and information designed to explain conservation-related jobs, career and business opportunities to Nunavut youth (*IIBA s.9.2.1*). ECCC is a participating federal department in the Inuit Learning Development Program, which aims to help Nunavut Inuit develop skills for potential employment in the federal public service in Nunavut. The Irniurviit ACMC will encourage permit applicants to hire Inuit students and Nunavut youth (e.g. Nunavut Sivuniksavut, Inuit Mentoring Program and Inuit Field Research Assistant Program) as a standard recommendation for permit approval. The Irniurviit ACMC will also support other initiatives that serve to build local capacity for youth to participate in research and management of the MBS.

6.4.4 Tourism Activities

In accordance with the *IIBA*, NTI administers funds to build capacity among Inuit Tourism Providers in Coral Harbour and develop effective community-based tourism services. These services include training or mentoring for interested Inuit Tourism Providers; developing local services for tourists; and developing strategies, tourism packages, and marketing plans (*IIBA* s.7.2). The Innuviit ACMC recognizes tourism as a legitimate land use and supports sustainable tourism operations within the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS. The season, location, and intensity of the tourism activity are subject to periodic review. CWS and the ACMC may impose limits if deemed necessary to avoid adverse impacts on the ecological and cultural resources within the MBS. Tourism activities within the MBS may also be subject to other applicable licenses or authorizations under the *Nunavut Travel and Tourism Act*, the *Nunavut Wildlife Act*, the *Nunavut Archaeological and Paleontological Sites Regulations*, and the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*. Inuit should fully benefit from and fully participate in the economic and other opportunities arising from the management of the MBS (*IIBA* s.2.1.3).

6.4.5 Camps

The Innuviit ACMC will maintain a list of existing cabins (camps) within the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS. If a visitor wishes to visit an outpost camp, the ACMC shall advise the visitor on the appropriateness of the visit and provide owner contact information to seek permission of use (*IIBA* s.5.5.5).

New outpost camps in the MBS are permitted subject to the approval of the appropriate HTO or HTOs (*NA* s.7.2.2). Inuit intending to establish a new outpost camp in the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS shall discuss the intended location of the camp with the Aiviit HTO and the Innuviit ACMC, to minimizing impacts on wildlife or wildlife habitat (*IIBA* s.5.5.4). At this time, the Innuviit ACMC has identified no areas where the establishment of a new outpost camp would be inconsistent with the conservation of wildlife and wildlife habitat, including the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations (*IIBA* s.5.5.2). ECCC staff and the ACMC may inspect camps and other permanent infrastructure periodically to ensure they are in good condition and there is no negative impact on the habitat around them.

6.4.6 Inuit Owned Lands

Inuit Owned Lands within the MBS will be managed in accordance with Article 4 of the *IIBA* which states that the natural resource values will be maintained. Article 4 also defines the roles and responsibilities of the KivIA and the Minister in managing IOL within the MBS, outlines the dispute resolution process and ensures access considerations (by CWS agents, employees and contractors), as well as access across the MBS to IOL.

6.4.7 Compliance Promotion

Promotion of compliance with the laws, regulations, and agreements related to protected areas in Nunavut is a key tool in managing these protected areas. CWS and the ACMC will conduct compliance promotion through sharing information to increase public awareness and education about the protected area, the legislation, and policies affecting the area and the goals and objectives for management of the area.

Management actions for compliance promotion in Qaqsauqtuuq MBS should include:

- Distribution of this management plan;
- Implementation of the communication plan developed in consultation with Salliqmiut;
- Installing signage at primary entry points to the MBS;

- Ensuring information is available at strategic locations in Coral Harbour;
- Ensuring marine traffic is aware that they may require a permit to access the waters of the MBS;
- Ensuring air traffic is aware that they may require a permit to land within the boundaries of the MBS;
- Ensuring Salliqmiut and the public, including local businesses, are aware that permits may be required for certain activities within the MBS;
- Encouraging Salliqmiut and the public to report illegal activities within the MBS or involving migratory birds to CWS or another authority (see Section 10 for contacts); and,
- Encouraging regular patrol visits or desktop patrols (such as reviewing track log files from marine vessels or aircraft) of the MBS.

6.4.8 Regional Processes and Initiatives

While outside influences are not within the scope of this management plan or the mandate of the Iriurviit ACMC, participation in regional processes or initiatives may be essential for effective management of the MBS and for the conservation of migratory birds and other wildlife.

The Iriurviit ACMC may participate, as a party or through public input opportunities, in regional regulatory processes. These may include:

- Review of projects, as defined under *NuPPAA*, that may affect wildlife and habitat within the MBS; and,
- Nunavut Land Use Plan and future revisions.

Other initiatives and opportunities occasionally arise to further regional conservation of migratory birds and other wildlife, including:

- Establishment of conservation areas in the Kivalliq region; and,
- NWA Strategy and Action Plan (*IIBA* s.3.4.3).

The ACMC will discuss and determine its level of participation in these processes and initiatives on a case-by-case basis. The level of risks to the MBS, potential conservation benefits, and capacity may influence the extent of the ACMC's involvement. Other unanticipated opportunities may warrant the ACMC's participation as well.



7.

AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES, PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS

The *MBCA* is the regulatory framework that protects migratory birds, and their nests and eggs, from destruction, collection, disturbance, and injury. The *MBSR* stem from the *MBCA*, enable the establishment of MBSs, and provide the basis for their management. The *MBSR* set out activities that are prohibited (*MBSR* s.3-5, and s.10) and provide authority to the Minister of the Environment to authorize or permit activities in MBSs that are otherwise prohibited (*MBSR* s.9).

As provided for in the *NA* and subject to certain limitations, “Inuit have a free and unrestricted right of access for the purpose of harvesting to all lands, waters and marine areas within the Nunavut Settlement Area” (*NA* s.5.7.16). This includes the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS. The *NA* also exempts Inuit from the requirement to obtain a permit to harvest migratory birds and engaging in activities reasonably incidental to the harvesting of migratory birds in a MBS.

This management plan, the *IIBA*, and ECCC’s Policy when Considering Permitting or Authorizing Prohibited Activities in Protected Areas Designated Under the *Canada Wildlife Act* and *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994* will guide the authorization or permitting of activities in the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS.

The *MBSR* do not allow the following activities except under authority of a permit (note the Inuit harvesting exception mentioned above):

- No person shall hunt migratory birds.
- No person shall disturb destroy or take the nests of migratory birds.
- No person shall have in his possession a live migratory bird, or a carcass, skin, nest, or egg of a migratory bird.
- No person shall have in his possession any firearm or hunting appliance.
- No person shall permit their cat or dog to run at large,
- No person shall carry on any activity that is harmful to migratory birds or their eggs, nests or habitat of migratory birds.

7.1 Authorizations

7.1.1 Authorizations by Permit

Under the *MBSR* and upon application, the Minister of the Environment may authorize a prohibited activity under the *MBSR* through the issuance of a permit. That activity must meet one or both of the following purposes and pre-conditions as described in *ECCC's Policy when Considering Permitting or Authorizing Prohibited Activities in Protected Areas Designated Under the Canada Wildlife Act and Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*.

Purposes:

- The activity is not harmful to migratory birds, their eggs, nests, or habitats; or
- The activity is not inconsistent with the purpose and criteria used for which the MBS was established and is consistent with the most recent management plan for the MBS.

Pre-conditions:

- Alternatives to the project/activity have been considered, and;
- Mitigation measures have been considered and adopted.

Terms and conditions governing the activity, which the Minister considers necessary for protecting and minimizing the impact of the authorized or permitted activity on migratory birds and their habitat, may be added to a permit. Refer to Section 7.1.7 for more information on permits.

7.1.2 Nunavut Inuit Activities Authorized Without a Permit

Nunavut Inuit have a right of access to MBSs, without fee or permit, for the following activities:

- Harvesting and activities incidental (*NA s.5.7.18* and *IIBA s.5.2*),
- Removal of up to 50 cubic yards of carving stone within the MBS and any amount from IOL within the MBS (*NA s.19.9.4* and *IIBA s.5.4*), and
- Establishment of new outpost camps (so long as consistent with Section 6.4.5, *IIBA s.5.5*, as well as the *NA*).

The *IIBA* (s.5.3) gives Inuit a further right of access without permit to guide sport hunters in or across the Sanctuary, and to carry a firearm for self-protection or the protection of clients. It also extends the right of access without permit for harvesting and covers activities that are reasonably incidental to harvesting.

Non-Inuit cannot be assigned this right of access and exemptions, even if harvesting rights are assigned to that person pursuant to *NA s.5.7.35*.

7.1.3 Nunavut Inuit Activities Authorized Only By Permit

Commercial ventures or businesses require a permit to conduct commercial activities within the MBS even if the commercial venture or business is Nunavut Inuit-owned. The one exception to commercial activities is guiding sports hunters or sport fishermen. A Nunavut Inuit guide does not require a permit, but the non-Inuit hunters or fishermen he or she is guiding do require a permit. Refer to Section 7.1.5 for non-Inuit. Other types of guiding (eco-tourism, canoeing, etc.) by Nunavut Inuit may require a permit. Refer to Section 7.1.7 for more information on permits.

7.1.4 Non-Inuit Activities Authorized Without a Permit

All activities, including entry and access, may require a permit for non-Inuit when migratory birds are present (April through October), and at any time of year if the activities may result in the destruction of migratory bird habitat. This applies even if harvesting rights are assigned to that person under s.5.7.35 of the *NA*. Refer to Section 7.1.7 for more information on permits.

7.1.5 Non-Inuit Activities Authorized Only By Permit

Non-Inuit must have a permit to carry a firearm in a MBS. Non-Inuit also require a permit to shoot and have dead migratory birds in their possession. This includes non-Inuit hunters on guided hunts for any wildlife species (even when the guide is a Nunavut Inuk and he or she does not require a permit; *IIBA* s.5.3.1; Section 7.1.2). Refer to Section 7.1.7 for more information on permits.

7.1.6 Activities Authorized by Permit on Inuit Owned Lands

The *MBCA* and its Regulations apply on Inuit Owned Lands that are within MBSs. The Minister of the Environment may issue permits to undertake activities on Inuit Owned Lands, in consultation with the Kivalliq Inuit Association. There is a special process for determining whether to issue a MBS permit on Inuit Owned Lands, where the Kivalliq Inuit Association expressly supports the permit application. Article 4 of the *IIBA* describes this process.

In addition to the MBS permit, a proponent must also obtain permission from the Kivalliq Inuit Association to enter any Inuit Owned Lands within the MBS.

7.1.7 CWS Permit Application Process

For project proposals located in the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS, the CWS is a regulatory authority under the *Nunavut Planning and Project Assessment Act*, which defines Nunavut's integrated regulatory system. All project proposals in Nunavut must be first submitted to the Nunavut Planning Commission (NPC). The NPC assesses project proposals for conformity with the Keewatin Land Use Plan and sends a conformity determination and any recommendations to the CWS. The NPC also sends the project proposal, with its determination and any recommendations, to the Nunavut Impact Review Board (NIRB) for screening, unless the project proposal is exempt. The NIRB determines whether the project has the potential to result in significant ecosystemic or socio-economic impacts and whether further review is required. The NIRB submits a screening decision report to the CWS.

The CWS cannot issue a permit until it has received either a positive conformity determination with notification that the project is exempt from screening from the NPC or a positive screening assessment from the NIRB stating that the project may proceed. In addition, in its role to advise the Minister on all aspects of the planning and management of the MBS, the Irniurviit ACMC reviews CWS permit applications and provides recommendations prior to CWS issuing a permit (*IIBA* s.3.3). Figure 8 illustrates the permitting process.

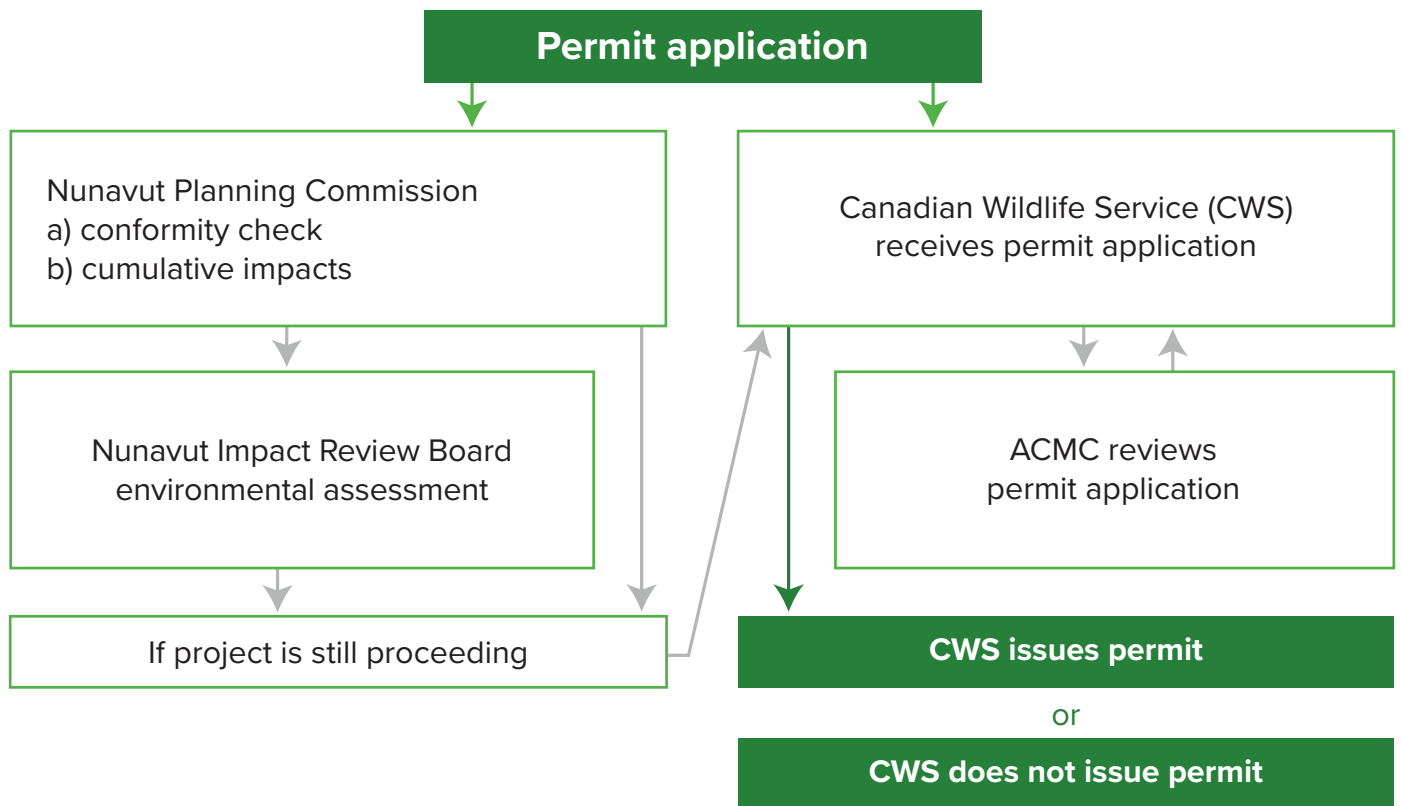


Figure 8: Migratory Bird Sanctuary permit application process

Permit requests must be made to:

Canadian Wildlife Service
 Environment and Climate Change Canada
 Prairie and Northern Region
 PO Box 1870
 Qilaut Building, 933 Mivvik Street, 3rd Floor
 Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0
 Email: ec.cwspermitnorth-nordpermisscf.ec@canada.ca

Contact ec.cwspermitnorth-nordpermisscf.ec@canada.ca or 1-800-668-6767 (in Canada only) if you have any questions, comments, or concerns about federal wildlife permits in Nunavut or if you need assistance completing an application form.

7.2 Other Federal and Territorial Authorizations and Permits

Depending on the type of activity, other federal or territorial authorizations or permits may be required to undertake an activity in the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS. For example, research may require a Scientific Research Licence from the Nunavut Research Institute or a Wildlife Permit from the Government of Nunavut – Department of Environment. Contact your regional federal and territorial permitting offices for more information.



8.

SITE DESIGNATION

Qaqsauqtuuq is currently a Migratory Bird Sanctuary; however, the year-round protection afforded to the wildlife and cultural resources as a National Wildlife Area would be better.

The original designation of the conservation area as a MBS suited the species conservation at the time, protecting the snow goose colony during the breeding season. However, over the past 60 years, the needs for conservation of other nationally important migratory bird populations, other wildlife habitat and wildlife at risk, as well as Inuit cultural resources of the area have changed.

When CWS established the MBS in 1959, federal tools to protect federal land that had value as habitat for wildlife were limited. The *Canada Wildlife Act* did not receive Royal Assent until 1973. This Act allows for the creation, management and protection of NWAs for wildlife research activities, conservation, or interpretation.

An area must meet at least one of the below criteria for proposal as a NWA. Qaqsauqtuuq MBS currently meets three of the criteria for designation as a NWA (Table 8).

Table 8: Criteria assessment for the designation of Qaqsauqtuuq as a NWA

Criteria for eligibility as a NWA	Qaqsauqtuuq criteria assessment
<p>1. The area supports at least 1% of the Canadian population of a species or subspecies of migratory bird or species at risk¹.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over 2% of the Canadian population of lesser snow goose nests within the MBS • Over 5% of the common eider borealis population nests within the MBS • Over 1% of the Atlantic brant population may be nesting within the MBS based on historical surveys
<p>2. The area supports an appreciable assemblage² of species or subspecies of migratory birds or species at risk, or an appreciable number of individuals of any one or more of these species or subspecies where total populations are not known or the assemblage represents a regionally significant area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13 species at risk listed under the federal Species at Risk Act, and an additional 8 COSEWIC assessed species • Over 90 different species of birds have been recorded to use the MBS • Approximately 200,000 breeding and non-breeding marine birds use the MBS each year • Lowlands have supported some of the highest recorded densities of red phalaropes, ruddy turnstones, and white-rumped sandpipers in the Canadian Arctic. • Arctic nesting shorebirds use the MBS as a stop-over site during north and southbound migration • Significant summer calving, molting and foraging habitat for several hundred beluga whales (Western Hudson Bay population) • Important polar bear denning and summer foraging habitat • Important barren-ground caribou calving and summer foraging grounds • Important summer foraging habitat for walrus (Central-Low Arctic population, North and West Hudson Bay DU)
<p>3. The area has been identified as critical habitat for a listed migratory bird or other species at risk population, subspecies, or species.</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>
<p>4. The area is a rare or unusual wildlife habitat of a specific type in a biogeographic region, or has special value for maintaining the genetic and ecological diversity of a region because of the wide range, quality, and uniqueness of its flora and fauna³.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supports the single largest common eider colony in the Canadian Arctic.

Criteria for eligibility as a NWA	Qaqsauqtuuq criteria assessment
5. The area possesses a high potential for restoration or enhancement, now or in the future, such that wildlife populations could be increased or managed to meet national objectives.	Not applicable.

¹ This criterion includes areas on which species or subspecies depend to complete any part of their life cycle, such as nesting, feeding, migration, and wintering areas.

² An "appreciable assemblage" of species or subspecies would be a grouping that, in relative terms, is generally accepted as being sufficient to warrant conservation action, such as waterfowl.

³ This criterion allows for habitats that always have been rare in a region, as well as habitats reduced to a remnant of their former extent.

In addition to the above criteria, the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS is a site of international research and an important long-term monitoring site for geese, eiders and shorebirds as well as a variety of other bird species. Table 9 summarizes the research and monitoring history in the MBS from available permitting files and a literature review.

Table 9: Summary of research and monitoring in the MBS

Year	Researcher Last Name (Organization)	Purpose or Topic
1952	Loughrey (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Aerial reconnaissance
1955	Cooch (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Aerial waterfowl reconnaissance
1956-1957	Barry (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Goose research
1966	Kerbes (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Goose research
1972-1973	Kerbes (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Photo survey of goose colony
1979	Reed, Dupuis (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Photo survey of goose colony
1979-1980	Abraham, Ankney (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, University of Western Ontario)	Goose, Gull, Tern research
1987	Unknown	Terrain Surveys
1992	Caswell (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Goose research
1997	Kerbes (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Photo survey of goose colony
1997-2002	Gilchrist, Wayland, Mallory (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Eider, contaminants and water chemistry

Year	Researcher Last Name (Organization)	Purpose or Topic
1999-2001	Bazin (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Goose research
1999-2019	Gilchrist (Science and Technology Branch, ECCC)	Bird research (Eiders, seabirds, shorebirds, landbirds), disease, contaminants, polar bear.
2002-2003	Perkins (University of Maine)	Shorebird research
2002-2020	Leafloor (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Goose research
2003-2019	Smith (Science and Technology Branch, ECCC)	Shorebird research
2005-2008	Caswell (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Goose research
2007-2009	Pienitz (University Laval)	Limnology and hydrology
2008-2013	Gaston (Science and Technology Branch, ECCC)	Seabird research
2011	Leafloor (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Waterfowl surveys
2014-2015	Nissley, Williams (University of Delaware)	Goose research
2014-2020	Rausch (Canadian Wildlife Service, ECCC)	Shorebird research
2017-2019	Gurney (Science and Technology Branch, ECCC)	Bird contaminants research

A National Wildlife Area designation would also help protect areas of cultural and historical importance like former settlements and traditional camping areas that the Innuviit ACMC would like to see better preserved. The spirit and intent of the *IIBA* was to provide a framework for managing conservation areas in Nunavut for all wildlife and cultural resources. However, a MBS designation does not offer the legislation with which to carry out these management activities, while that of a NWA does.

The Innuviit ACMC wholly supports the designation change. The ACMC sent letters to CWS, NTI and KivIA (06 July 2015) formally requesting that CWS pursue the option of a status change. Article 13 of the *IIBA* outlines this process. It includes, but is not limited to, notification and consultation with NTI, KivIA, Salliqmiut, and the ACMC, and will involve the establishment of an assessment group to consider the status change.

Consultations on potential boundary changes should accompany the conversion process. There have been past recommendations to consider changing the MBS boundary (CACNMP, 1990; Allison, 1977). Additional cultural and heritage sites located just outside the current MBS boundary as well as important caribou calving and polar bear denning habitat may be considerations. Various surveys would be required to inform a boundary change to maximize protection and conservation outcomes for cultural and wildlife resources.



9.

SECURITY, HEALTH AND SAFETY

**In the case of environmental emergencies, please contact the Canadian Environmental Emergencies Notification System for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut:
1-867-920-8130**

CWS will protect the health and safety of the public by informing users and visitors of any known or anticipated hazards or risks, using all reasonable means. Further, CWS staff will take all necessary precautions to protect their own health and assure their safety as well as that of their co-workers. However, any person or group must make all reasonable efforts to inform themselves of risks and hazards and must be prepared and self-sufficient. Natural areas contain some inherent dangers. All should be aware that CWS staff do not regularly patrol or offer services for public safety in Migratory Bird Sanctuaries.

Any person or group should report all incidents within the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS to the below offices, and may request anonymity:

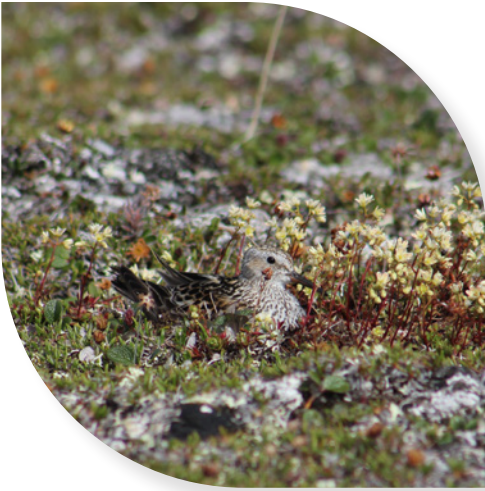
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachment in Coral Harbour: 867-925-0123, or during an emergency 867-925-1111
- Government of Nunavut Wildlife Office in Coral Harbour: 867-925-8823
- Environment and Climate Change Canada's Wildlife Enforcement Office (Yellowknife or Iqaluit): ec.dalfnord-wednorth.ec@canada.ca
- Environment and Climate Change Canada's Canadian Wildlife Service Permitting Office (Iqaluit): ec.cwspemnitnorth-nordpermisscf.ec@canada.ca
- Any member of the Irniurviit ACMC in Coral Harbour

9.1 Avian Cholera

The largest known outbreak of avian cholera in common eiders occurred at Qikiqtakuluk in 2005 and has been present every year since. In people, the risk of disease from avian cholera is very low. However, everyone should take precautions when handling any birds found sick or dead, including the down of those birds. For up-to-date information, contact the [Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre](#) at 1-800-567-2033.

9.2 Bear Kills

Any person that kills a bear within the MBS, because of an emergency or accident, must report it as soon as possible. The primary contacts are the Government of Nunavut's Wildlife Conservation Officer in Coral Harbour (867-925-8823) and Environment and Climate Change Canada's Canadian Wildlife Service Permitting Office (ec.cwspemith-nordpermisscf.ec@canada.ca). Disposal of any valuable parts of wildlife killed in an emergency, illegal, or accidental kill should be in accordance with s.5.6.55 of the *NA*. Compensation to the Aiviit HTO for a bear kill within the MBS will follow s.12.3 of the *IIBA*. Persons entering the MBS should take training in bear awareness and firearms safety, or have a bear monitor accompany them.



10.

ENFORCEMENT

For the administration of the *MBCA* and *MBSR*, ECCC Wildlife Officers possess the powers of a police constable. Designated territorial Conservation Officers and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police have the authorization to enforce the *MBSR* under the *MBCA*.

ECCC Wildlife Officers monitor compliance with authorizations and permits issued under the *MBCA* and the *MBSR* on an ongoing basis and will initiate investigations as required. ECCC Wildlife Officers also universally enforce the *MBSR* for prohibited activities without a permit, and when necessary, will lay charges.

In the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS, the general prohibitions of the *SARA* (s.32 and s.33) apply everywhere for migratory birds and aquatic species, and to all wildlife species on parcels of federal lands and waters. These prohibitions apply to all species listed on Schedule 1 as extirpated, endangered, or threatened. It is illegal to kill, harm, harass, capture, or take individuals of such listed species, and to damage or destroy their residences. If CWS identifies critical habitat of a listed species within the MBS, there is a requirement to publish a description of that habitat in the *Canada Gazette*. *Section 58* of the *SARA* prohibits the destruction of critical habitat.

Anyone can report suspected illegal activities within the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS to any federal or territorial wildlife officer, RCMP detachment, CWS at ec.cwspemnitnorth-nordpermisscf.ec@canada.ca or directly to any of the Innuviit ACMC members in Coral Harbour.



PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

CWS and the Innuurviit ACMC will implement the management plan over a 10-year period. Implementation will be contingent on annual work planning, as well as human and financial resources. CWS and the ACMC will favor an adaptive management approach.

The ACMC will direct implementation efforts based on the mutual commitment of all parties involved (*IIBA s.2.1.9*). CWS will evaluate the implementation of the plan five years after initial acceptance and every ten years thereafter based on the management activities identified in Table 10. This section of the management plan does not replace annual work planning but helps establish priorities.

CWS and the ACMC will review data obtained from monitoring and research projects, and use it to inform future management decisions. When appropriate, they will also consult Salliqmiut. CWS will also use this information to evaluate federal contributions towards achieving the goals of the protected area, including future designation goals.

Table 10: Five-year management plan implementation schedule

Activity	Year				
	1	2	3	4	5
Advise the Minister of Environment, as appropriate, on all aspects of management planning; carefully considering any Inuit Qaujimagatuuqangit brought forward by members (<i>IIBA s.3.3</i>).	X	X	X	X	X
Fulfill the other functions of the ACMC set forth in the <i>IIBA</i> , including advising on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The NWA Strategy and Action Plan for Nunavut (<i>IIBA s.3.4</i>); • Management Plans (<i>IIBA s.3.5 to 3.7</i>); • Regional Inuit Association-Supported Permit Applications (<i>IIBA s.4.3</i>); • Camps and cabins in Qaqsauqtuuq MBS (<i>IIBA s.5.5</i>); • The inventories of resources important to Inuit, including oral history projects, archaeological projects and Inuit Language place names (<i>IIBA s.6.4 to 6.7</i>); • Research within Qaqsauqtuuq MBS (<i>IIBA s.10.2</i>) • CWS’s role in the protection of Archaeological Sites, Artifacts and Specimens and Cultural Sites of Importance to Inuit (<i>IIBA s.11.3</i>); • The management and protection of wildlife and wildlife habitat within the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS (<i>IIBA s.12.2</i>); • The Establishment, Enlargement, Status Change, Reduction or Disestablishment of Qaqsauqtuuq MBS, as appropriate (<i>IIBA s.13.5</i>); and • Visitor use of Qaqsauqtuuq MBS (<i>IIBA s.14.2 and 14.4</i>). 	X	X	X	X	X
Encourage and support research or monitoring, including the collection of IQ, which informs the management of the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS or serves to fill gaps.	X	X	X	X	X
Develop a communication plan, in consultation with Salliqmiut, to increase local awareness of current and permitted activities in the MBS, important health of safety issues, and provide meaningful opportunities to have discussions among users.	X	X	X		
Implement local communication plan.			X	X	X
Increase public awareness of the importance of the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS for all wildlife and cultural resources.			X	X	X
Document and report incidents of illegal activities.	X	X	X	X	X
Participate in regional processes or initiatives that support the conservation of the MBS and surrounding areas	X	X	X	X	X
Maintain a list of existing cabins with the MBS and coordinate with the Aiviit HTO	X	X	X	X	X

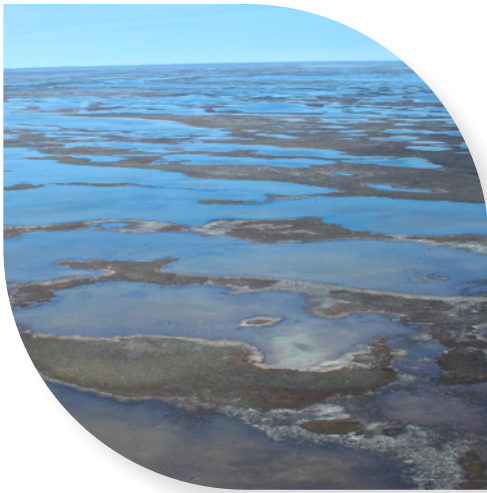
11.1 Management Plan Amendment

CWS may amend a management plan at any time. Any government or person affected by this management plan may propose an amendment by contacting CWS (*IIBA s.3.7.1*). Management plans and any subsequent revisions are subject to the approval of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board.

The Irniurviit ACMC will finalize any revisions or changes to the management plan. CWS will then coordinate external consultation and review of the plan. Any changes to the review process and approval steps will be in accordance with *s.5.3.34(c)* and *s.5.3.16* of the *NA*.

11.2 Management Authorities & Mandates

The authority of the federal Minister of the Environment under the *MBCA* and *MBSR* allows ECCC to establish and manage MBSs. CWS administers this authority within ECCC. In Nunavut, Inuit have a significant role in the decision making of wildlife and wildlife habitat through the *NA*. The Irniurviit ACMC enacts many provisions of the *NA* and as the advisory committee responsible for the day-to-day management of the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS.



12.

COLLABORATION

The ultimate success of this management plan depends on collaboration and consultation between CWS, Salliqmiut, other federal agencies and departments, the Government of Nunavut, non-government organizations; who by virtue of their objectives, have a role to play in the protection of the Qaqsauqtuuq MBS and the long-term conservation of wildlife species and their habitats. This includes collaboration in research, land management, and wildlife and fisheries management. Successful implementation and operation of programs, research projects, monitoring, and protection described for the MBS would not be possible without these formal and informal collaborative arrangements. The Inniurviit ACMC and CWS will ensure coordination of efforts.

12.1 Inuit and Public Partners

The Inniurviit ACMC will advise on the management of migratory bird populations in consultation with regional institutions of public government (i.e. NWMB, NPC, and NIRB) as well as local resource co-management boards and authorities. The NWMB plays a key role in wildlife management within Nunavut including regulating harvesting activities within the MBS. Other local and regional partners include the Kivalliq Inuit Association, the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, the Aiviit HTO, the Hamlet of Coral Harbour, the Paqquitiit Elders Committee, the Inuit Heritage Trust, and Travel Nunavut.

12.2 Government of Nunavut

The GN Department of Environment - Wildlife Management Division has a legislated mandate for the management of terrestrial wildlife species in Nunavut. In addition to the Nunavut Wildlife Act, the Wildlife Management Division is responsible for fulfilling government responsibilities under a wide range of federal legislation and both national and international agreements and conventions, including on-going responsibility for the co-management of Nunavut wildlife as obligated under the NA. One of the primary goals of the Division is to achieve a balanced approach to wildlife management that meets legislative requirements, uses both science and IQ and reflects the values and needs of Nunavummiut.

The GN Department of Culture Heritage develops and implements policies, programs, and services. These services aim to strengthen and the culture, language, heritage, and physical activity of Nunavummiut. The GN Department of Culture and Heritage maintains close working relationships with the professional archaeology and palaeontology communities, with Nunavut communities, with the Inuit Heritage Trust, and with other territorial and federal government agencies.

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APPENDIX A: LEGAL DESCRIPTION

The legal description as copied directly from the *Migratory Bird Sanctuary Regulations* (C.R.C., c. 1036; 1958) is as follows:

“East Bay Bird Sanctuary

All those portions of Southampton Island and the waters of Hudson Bay, in the District of Keewatin, in the Northwest Territories, said portions being more particularly described as follows:

COMMENCING at the centre of the observation monument on Gore Point, said monument being a 15 foot triangular wood beacon; THENCE, northwesterly in a straight line to the most southerly extremity of a small unnamed island at latitude sixty-four degrees eight minutes and longitude eighty-one degrees thirty-four and one-half minutes; THENCE, due west to longitude eighty-two degrees thirty minutes; THENCE, due south to latitude sixty-four degrees four minutes; THENCE, southeasterly in a straight line to a point at latitude sixty-three degrees fifty minutes and longitude eighty-two degrees ten minutes; THENCE, northeasterly in a straight line to the point of commencement said portions containing together 450 square miles, approximately.

All being described with reference to the latest appropriate map sheets of the National Topographic Series on a scale of 8 miles to 1 inch, available on the 2nd day of March, 1959.”

There is an error in the legal land description in the MBSR that should be corrected (see bolded text for correction).

“East Bay Bird Sanctuary

All those portions of Southampton Island and the waters of Hudson Bay, in the District of Keewatin, in the Northwest Territories, said portions being more particularly described as follows:

*COMMENCING at the centre of the observation monument on **M’Clure Point at latitude sixty-four degrees four minutes and longitude eighty-one degrees and seventeen minutes**, said monument being a 15 foot triangular wood beacon; THENCE, northwesterly in a straight line to the most southerly extremity of a small unnamed island at latitude sixty-four degrees eight minutes and longitude eighty-one degrees thirty-four and one-half minutes; THENCE, due west to longitude eighty-two degrees thirty minutes; THENCE, due south to latitude sixty-four degrees four minutes; THENCE, southeasterly in a straight line to a point at latitude sixty-three degrees fifty minutes and longitude eighty-two degrees ten minutes; THENCE, northeasterly in a straight line to the point of commencement said portions containing together 450 square miles, approximately.*

All being described with reference to the latest appropriate map sheets of the National Topographic Series on a scale of 8 miles to 1 inch, available on the 2nd day of March, 1959.”

The establishment proposal refers to an “*observation monument at Gore Point located at 64o4’N and 81o17’W*” (Cooch & Barry, 1957). When mapped, these geographic coordinates represent Nulujjuaq, also known as M’Clure Point. This error is exacerbated in the *MBSR* by only referring to this location by place name (i.e. “Gore Point”) without including geographic coordinates. Salliqmiut refer to Nulujjuaq as Gore Point in English. Older maps in the literature, including the 1986 draft management plan, also identify M’Clure Point as Gore Point (Parker, 1975; Abraham & Ankney, 1986; Dupuis, 1979; Stephenson & McCormick, 1986). The significant elevation difference between these two locations is also suggestive that the elevated M’Clure Point was the intended boundary location, as it is a more suitable location for an observation monument. Figure 1 illustrates the difference between the boundary taken directly from the description in the *MBSR* and the correct MBS boundary. This boundary error will be officially corrected. The boundaries in Figure 1 are for clarity and display purposes. All other figures in this management plan show the correct MBS boundary.