

**Marine Mammal Struck and Loss in Nunavut**

**- Workshop Summary –**

**March 19<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> 2013, Iqaluit NU**

**Nunavut Wildlife Management Board**

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## **I. Executive Summary**

In March of 2013, a workshop was held in Iqaluit, Nunavut to discuss marine mammal struck and loss in the territory. A marine mammal is said to be “struck” when it is hit with a weapon and “lost” if it is injured and escapes, or if it is killed but not landed. The two main topics discussed at the workshop were: (1) marine mammal struck and loss in Nunavut and ways to minimize it, and (2) ways to collect more accurate marine mammal struck and loss data. These two topics are important to harvesters and wildlife managers since minimizing struck and loss is part of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and accurate reporting of struck and lost animals ensures sustainable harvest rates.

The workshop, which was focused on narwhal, beluga and walrus, was attended by representatives from the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Nunavut’s three Regional Wildlife Organizations, and 12 experienced hunters and elders. Workshop participants provided valuable insights into the best hunting practices for reducing struck and loss when hunting narwhal, beluga and walrus. General recommendations for reducing marine mammal struck and loss focused on the implementation of community hunting rules and bylaws, use of appropriate hunting equipment and technique, training for less experienced hunters, and full utilisation of animals. Proper skill and technique were highlighted as most important, affirming the importance of hunter training; though appropriate choice of ammunition and equipment also plays a key role.

Workshop participants also developed recommendations for an independent marine mammal struck and loss monitoring program, which focused on effective consultation and communication with communities, hiring of designated monitors from participating communities, collaboration between community monitors and Fisheries and Oceans Canada staff, and appropriate incentives for reporting of struck and lost animals. The importance of developing a program that would be acceptable to communities was evident.

Next steps resulting from this workshop should include:

- Investigation into options for hunter training, including the development of reference materials;
- Assessment of available funding for struck and loss reporting and monitoring; and
- Collaborative development of a 2-3 year monitoring program that employs local monitors, focusing on species and stocks that already have harvest limits.

## **II. Background**

### **What is struck and loss?**

Struck and loss is perceived as an issue for hunters, managers, and the public. It is clearly understood that hunters make all attempts to reduce struck and loss rates, but struck and loss is an inevitable part of hunting, especially in hunts that take place on water. An animal is said to be “struck” by a hunter when it is hit with a weapon (e.g. harpoon) or a projectile (e.g. bullet). The animal is then said to be “lost” if it is injured and escapes, or if it is killed but not landed (e.g. it sinks and is not retrieved).

### **Workshop overview**

In order to make sustainable management decisions when establishing or modifying total allowable harvests, the managers of marine mammals in Nunavut – The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB or Board), Fisheries and Oceans Canada Regional Wildlife Organizations, and Hunters and Trappers Organizations – require reliable struck and loss information to guide their decisions. Nunavut co-management partners agreed that there was a need to discuss whether improvements could be made to reduce struck and loss rates in marine mammal hunts in the territory, as well as the options for developing reliable independent monitoring and collection of struck and loss data in Nunavut.

A Nunavut workshop, held in Iqaluit on March 19<sup>th</sup>-21<sup>st</sup> 2013, provided a forum to discuss struck and loss in the territory. A steering committee made up of staff from the NWMB, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada organized the workshop, and decided to focus on the hunts for three high profile marine mammal species that are of great importance to Inuit: narwhal, beluga, and walrus. The two main topics discussed at the workshop were: (1) marine mammal struck and loss in Nunavut and ways to minimize it, and (2) ways to collect more accurate marine mammal struck and loss data. The objectives of the workshop were to:

1. Describe marine mammal hunts in Nunavut, specific to different species (beluga, narwhal and walrus), communities/regions, and times of year;
2. Document best marine mammal hunting practices, and how they contribute to struck and loss minimization, at community, regional, and Nunavut-wide levels, by species and time of year;
3. Ensure that marine mammal hunting communities throughout Nunavut are involved, and that the workshop and its products are beneficial to both hunters and managers;
4. Discuss and provide recommendations on minimizing struck and loss in marine mammal hunts at community, regional and Nunavut-wide levels; and

5. Discuss and provide recommendations on developing independent monitoring of struck and loss in marine mammal hunts in Nunavut.

Approximately 30 representatives, including experienced hunters, elders, Regional Wildlife Organization representatives, NWMB members and staff, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated staff, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada staff participated in the workshop. Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, NWMB, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and the Regional Wildlife Organizations collaborated to select 12 hunter and elder delegates from 11 communities across Nunavut. These delegates all had extensive experience and expertise in hunting narwhal, beluga, and/or walrus, and were comfortable in a workshop setting.

The workshop format relied on short presentations to focus discussions on particular topics, but the emphasis was on discussion. For example, the workshop steering committee partners provided brief presentations on past and present monitoring initiatives in the territory and elsewhere to stimulate discussion on possible monitoring program options for marine mammal hunts in Nunavut.

### **Why look at marine mammal struck and loss in Nunavut now?**

Struck and loss in marine mammal hunts had previously been a topic of discussion in Nunavut (e.g. during Community Based Management initiatives for narwhal and beluga in 2000-2004 and 2005-2007, which are described in further detail in Appendix C), but co-management partners have identified the need to revisit the discussion. During the development in 2010-2012 of the Integrated Fisheries Management Plan for Narwhal in the Nunavut Settlement Area, many community members in narwhal hunting communities and co-managers indicated that more accurate numbers for struck and lost narwhals are needed in Nunavut. The North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission frequently holds workshops to address issues surrounding struck and loss in marine mammals, however there had never been a Nunavut forum to discuss issues and solutions. The NWMB proposed that one way to start looking at the issue was to host a Nunavut focused workshop to discuss struck and loss in marine mammal hunts, best hunting practices from across Nunavut to minimize struck and loss, and options for developing a monitoring system for obtaining better data on marine mammal struck and loss.

The results of this workshop will help to inform a number of marine mammal management initiatives for narwhal, beluga, and walrus.

## Narwhal

In 2012/2013, the NWMB and the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans approved the Integrated Fisheries Management Plan for Narwhal in the Nunavut Settlement Area and associated management measures, including a number of associated non-quota limitations and conditions related to struck and loss. These limitations and conditions include a requirement for Hunters and Trappers Organizations to develop written plans with practical measures for reducing the number of struck and lost narwhal (with technical assistance provided by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, NWMB, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated and the Government of Nunavut as needed); the development of a monitoring program by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, along with other co-management partners, for accurate estimation of narwhal struck and loss in floe edge, crack and open water hunts; research into equipment efficiency; and development of training materials.

## Walrus

A new Integrated Fisheries Management Plan is also currently being developed for Atlantic walrus in the Nunavut Settlement Area, as is a new Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada report for the species. The most recent draft of the Integrated Fisheries Management Plan for Atlantic walrus in the Nunavut Settlement Area includes short-term objectives to assess harvesting methods and equipment, and collect data on rates of struck and loss.

## Beluga

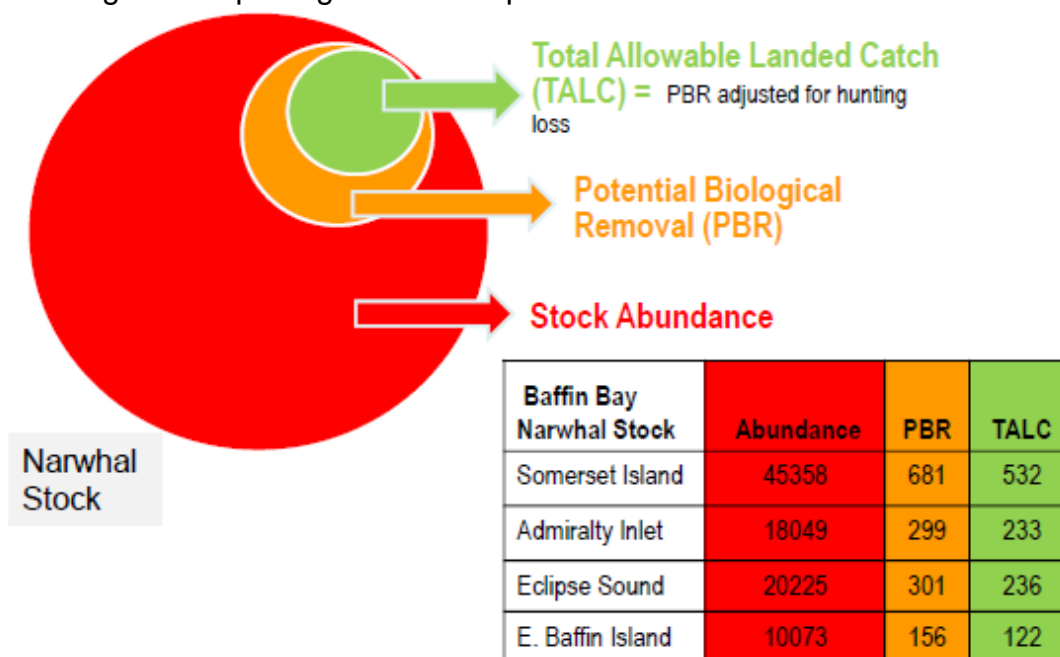
Beluga are also a marine mammal species of high importance and concern to Nunavummiut. An Integrated Fisheries Management Plan is not yet being developed for the species.

## **How do struck and loss estimates affect harvest limits in Nunavut?**

Both hunters and wildlife managers inherently want to minimize struck and loss. Hunters want to take home the animals that they have put time, money, and effort into hunting. It is not part of traditional Inuit practices to waste or to hunt for fun, and minimizing struck and loss is part of the Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit principle Surattittailimaniq/Huqattittailimanik, also called Iksinnaittailimaniq/Ikhinnaittailimanik, which means that hunters should hunt only what is necessary for their needs and not waste the wildlife they hunt. Wildlife managers also want to ensure that the number of struck and lost animals is minimized, and that accurate numbers of struck and lost animals are incorporated into the calculation of sustainable harvest levels. Inaccurate struck and

loss numbers could lead to either unsustainable harvest levels, or harvest levels that are overly restrictive for Inuit.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada includes struck and loss rates in their advice on sustainable harvest levels, or Total Allowable Landed Catch. To calculate a Total Allowable Landed Catch, Fisheries and Oceans Canada first starts with calculated abundance estimates, typically from surveys of stocks. Fisheries and Oceans Canada then uses a conservative formula for estimating the Potential Biological Removal<sup>1</sup>, or the maximum number of animals that can be removed from a stock while still letting the stock achieve its optimum sustainable population level (not including natural deaths). The Potential Biological Removal is then adjusted for struck and loss rates from hunting. The final result of all of these calculations is a sustainable harvest level, or Total Allowable Landed Catch. The estimated percentage of struck and lost animals for the three species is as follows: 28% for narwhal<sup>2</sup>, 30% for walrus<sup>3</sup>, and a percentage is not available for beluga. Struck and loss numbers are not currently reported for annual narwhal hunts, beluga hunts, or walrus subsistence hunts. Struck and loss information has recently been recorded through self-reporting for walrus sport hunts.



**Figure 1. Example of how sustainable harvest levels are calculated by Fisheries and Oceans Canada for Baffin Bay narwhal stocks, with consideration of struck and loss numbers in the sustainable harvest recommendation, or Total Allowable Landed Catch.**

<sup>1</sup> Potential Biological Removal is calculated using the minimum population size, the estimated maximum rate of increase (4% for whales and 12% for pinnipeds), and a recovery factor (smaller for endangered stocks, larger for stocks with a more positive abundance status).

<sup>2</sup> Average calculated by Fisheries and Oceans Canada from Community Based Management reporting from five participating communities in the early to mid-2000s.

<sup>3</sup> Assumed by the North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission.

## Current regulatory framework for marine mammals in Nunavut

Narwhal, beluga, and walrus are managed through four main mechanisms in Nunavut:

1. Harvest limits, for example under the *Fisheries Act* and its regulations, most notably the *Fishery (General) Regulations* and the *Marine Mammal Regulations*. The *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* also has provisions for harvest of marine mammals where a total allowable harvest has been established (S. 5.6.3), and where a harvest level was in place prior to the ratification of the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* (S. 5.6.4). The NWMB is the main instrument of wildlife management in Nunavut and is responsible for establishing, modifying or removing levels of total allowable harvest (S. 5.2.33).
2. Non-quota limitations that affect when, where, or how marine mammal harvests occur. For example, non-quota limitations may include seasonal hunting restrictions, management unit boundaries, or a requirement for marine mammal harvesting communities to have written plans to reduce struck and loss. The NWMB is also responsible for establishing, modifying or removing non-quota limitations (*Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* S. 5.2.33).
3. Hunters and Trappers Organization hunting rules, which are specific bylaws developed by communities for conservation, hunter safety, hunting success and efficiency, and training purposes.
4. Compliance monitoring of the hunts. For example, Hunters and Trappers Organizations and Fisheries and Oceans Canada Conservation and Protection monitor harvest levels and reporting. Fisheries and Oceans Canada and the Convention on the International Trade of Endangered Species monitor the trade of animal parts (e.g. narwhal tusks) between jurisdictions (e.g. between provinces and territories, between countries).

Much of this regulatory information is or will be outlined in Integrated Fisheries Management Plans, which are approved by the NWMB.



### **III. Recommendations for reducing struck and loss in marine mammal hunts in Nunavut**

Workshop participants provided descriptions of hunts in their communities, best hunting practices, what species they hunt, how each species is hunted, how hunting differs by season, and how struck and loss may be reduced. Some of the comments spoke to more general measures, while some described more specific cases.

#### **General Recommendations**

##### Community hunting rules/bylaws

Meeting participants generally agreed that hunting practices are different in each community, with different traditions and techniques that have been developed for the local environmental conditions. They agreed that each community should develop written community-specific hunting rules/bylaws. Hunting techniques and rules were not traditionally written out because Inuit have an oral culture, but many meeting participants agreed that a written list of hunting rules was valuable. Community hunting rules are appended in Appendix E for six narwhal hunting communities (Taloyoak and the five Community Based Management communities – Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Repulse Bay, and Kugaaruk) and three beluga hunting communities (Iqaluit, Kimmirut, and Pangnirtung). Workshop participants agreed it would be useful to share the community hunting rules so that communities that have not yet developed their own can use the existing rules as examples. Some of the community hunting rules were developed in conjunction with Community Based Management, and updating may be necessary. Some participants expressed that, when members of another community come into a community to hunt, they must abide by the latter community's hunting rules. Under section 5.7.3 of the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*, Hunters and Trappers Organizations have the authority to regulate the hunting activities of their members. In turn, Regional Wildlife Organizations can regulate the activities of the Hunters and Trappers Organizations in their region. The community hunting rules/bylaws are one way to implement Inuit regulation of wildlife harvesting as intended in the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement*.

Community hunting rules generally addressed the following topics:

- Criteria for tag distribution or harvest limits;
- Prohibitions around wastage, and guidelines concerning storage and carcass disposal;
- Guidelines for recording and reporting harvested and struck and lost whales;
- Equipment guidelines, which generally specify hunting equipment, but may also specify safety equipment;

- Specifications around humane harvesting;
- Specifications around identifying and responding to safety concerns;
- Requirements for training or accompaniment of inexperienced hunters;
- Prohibitions on harvest (e.g. harvesting calves, using calves to lure adult whales into a specific area);
- Requirements for harvesters from outside the community that want to harvest in the community; and
- Consequences for contravening the community hunting rules.

The plans sometimes also identified specific management areas or periods, and/or season open and close dates.

### Hunting Equipment

Hunting equipment differs by community and by hunter based on local hunting conditions and traditions, equipment availability, and also individual hunter preferences. However, in general, workshop participants agreed that good rope, floats, harpoons and retrieval hooks were necessary for hunting to minimize marine mammal struck and loss. Most participants agreed that good quality bearded seal rope was ideal, but various store-bought ropes were also good in many cases. Floats and harpoon heads that were appropriate to the type and size of the marine mammal being hunted were also important. Hunters indicated their preferences for specifications for equipment, such as rope material and diameter, whether they preferred traditional seal floats or a certain size of round float, the type, installation of and care for harpoon heads, the number of prongs for retrieval hooks, and what type of boat and motor was least disruptive to marine mammals and best for hunting – canoes or aluminum or fibreglass boats. The community harvest rules for some communities also provided specifications on additional equipment, such as harpoons, lines, floats, retrieval hooks, rifles (e.g. calibre), boats, qamutiqs, knives, and safety equipment (e.g. personal flotation devices, paddles, bailing containers, towing lines).

Rifles and ammunition were also discussed at the workshop, and Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated presented a study that indicated that the type of ammunition used to hunt marine mammals is more important than the calibre of rifle. Solid, non-expanding, non-military ammunition that creates channel wounds was found to be most effective, and participants were eager to receive formal recommendations from Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated on the most appropriate bullets for hunting marine mammals, ways to educate hunters about these choices, where to purchase the bullets, how to make these types of bullets more available to hunters in Nunavut, and ways to improve bullets for hunting marine mammals. Participants indicated that access to proper ammunition was

limited in some communities, and there was interest in learning more and accessing bullet reloading kits in the communities so that appropriate shells could be reloaded and reused. Participants also indicated that more powerful equipment was not always favourable for hunting success and reducing struck and loss.

### Technique

Workshop participants emphasized that proper hunting skill and proper hunting techniques are more critical than equipment to hunting success and reducing struck and loss. Accuracy and precision is key when striking an animal. Hunters described specific areas on the three different species of marine mammals that hunters target to elicit different responses (see diagrams in Appendix B), and agreed that it could be useful to more widely distribute this information for educational purposes and for less experienced (often younger) hunters. In line with the principles of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, hunters typically wanted to ensure a quick and humane kill. However, depending on the situation and the hunting conditions, participants indicated that in some cases an instant kill was not preferable to minimize struck and loss, and instead they aimed to disable the animal before killing it. Factors affecting this decision include ice conditions, weather, any kind of immediate danger, difficulties in accessing the target animals, and whether the type of marine mammal typically sinks or floats. Participants indicated that this must be assessed on a case-by-case basis and by the individual hunter, and that some of these skills and techniques can be learned. Participants also emphasized that demonstrating these techniques (e.g. in-person or on film) as opposed to describing them was preferable.

It was also noted by participants that floe edge hunts tend to have the highest struck and loss rates, while ice crack hunts or hunts around breathing holes have the lowest. One participant suggested that floe edge hunts in the winter should be limited to minimize struck and loss, but that this should only be put forward as a suggestion, not a rule.

### Training

The workshop participants from the communities were all expert marine mammal hunters, and discussed the need for training for less experienced hunters in order to reduce struck and loss rates. Training on how to use different rifles and bullets, bullet or harpoon placement, taking the time to ensure the appropriate moment to strike an animal (e.g. after it has taken a breath so it does not sink) would all be beneficial. With knowledge traditionally being passed down orally or through demonstration, some workshop participants suggested that full hunts, proper hunting techniques and butchering techniques should be documented, either on film or in print as reference training materials. However, participants agreed that teaching and learning by showing and doing,

was the most effective method of education. Workshop participants debated incorporating hunter training into school curricula, programs delivered by the Hunters and Trappers Organizations, or separate programs, and indicated the need to find funding sources to train young hunters and trainers. The NWMB also indicated that it has a Conservation Education Program, and Hunters and Trappers Organizations could approach it with ideas for training (e.g. videos). It was also suggested that anatomical models of different marine mammals could be developed for classrooms in the communities to demonstrate where different internal organs are, where the good strike positions are and why.

### Utilisation

Meeting participants stated that, especially for whales, many hunters only focus on harvesting the maqtaaq and tusks, as opposed to the meat of the animal. With food security issues in the territory, workshop participants recommended that hunters and communities should share information on utilisation of all parts of animals, and different ways of preparing and preserving food. Inter-settlement trade of the nutritious whale meat, commercial processing and marketing of the meat, and research and development of new food products with the meat were also suggested.

### **Species specific recommendations**

#### Narwhal

Participants indicated that striking a narwhal with a harpoon and attached float before shooting it helps to minimize struck and loss. When a harpoon is used, any calibre of gun can be used to shoot the animal, but a .338 or .222 calibre is preferable. Additionally, where possible, herding narwhals into shallower areas where it is easier to both hunt and retrieve them can help reduce struck and loss. Recommendations for rifles included .338, .308, .303, and .222 and longer harpoon heads were recommended for hunting narwhal.

In terms of monitoring and determining struck and loss rates, participants indicated a preference for community-based monitors as opposed to monitors from outside the community. They indicated, however, that enforcing harvest limits or reporting within the community was very difficult. It was also recommended that Fisheries and Oceans Canada review the method used for calculating struck and loss, as there is currently no distinction between struck and sunk animals and struck and escaped animals.

## Beluga

For beluga, some meeting participants also suggested that, when possible, the whales should be herded into shallower areas to minimize struck and loss. Recommendations for rifles included .222, .223, .250, and .270. Hunting the first whales to migrate past an area was discouraged.

## Walrus

Workshop participants suggested that walrus hunts on land, solid ice, or through breathing holes were best for minimizing struck and loss. Also hunting walruses when they are fat in the summer/fall instead of the winter, when they are thinner and sink faster, helps to reduce struck and loss. Participants also recommended that walrus should be shot first, then harpooned with a float, and thick rope for the harpoon and solid bullets are preferable.

#### **IV. Recommendations for an independent marine mammal struck and loss monitoring program**

Co-management partners delivered presentations on past and current monitoring initiatives in the territory, and other examples of successful monitoring programs for marine mammal hunts and fisheries. Brief descriptions of the programs are contained in Appendix C. Co-management partners posed a number of questions to stimulate discussion:

- How can co-managers obtain better struck and loss information in narwhal, beluga and walrus hunts in Nunavut?
- In Community Based Management, there was self-reporting by hunters but struck and loss numbers were not always reported. Moreover self-reporting is not seen as credible in peer review or on the international scene as third party monitoring. Who should the harvest/struck and loss monitors be? There are different advantages and disadvantages to different monitors, for example in terms of cost, conflict of interest, logistics, and credibility.
- Are there other ways of getting the struck and loss information besides a monitoring program?
- If we were to develop a program for monitoring struck and loss in the territory, what would it look like so it is acceptable and useful to communities, hunters, scientists, and managers?

Some participants indicated that they would not mind working with Fisheries and Oceans Canada officials or outside observers, but some participants were very much in favour of having monitors from within the community to ensure that all information could be collected on an ongoing basis (e.g. if the weather did not cooperate and additional days were needed) and that they had an understanding of the local community. However, one participant indicated that they should be designated individuals – not RCMP or Conservation Officers. An additional person to the current staff at the Hunters and Trappers Organizations would be needed to do this. With the appropriate training, community members could be the monitors in each community. Numerous workshop participants emphasized the importance of selecting a monitor who was dedicated to the work. One Fisheries and Oceans Canada staff person indicated the importance of having the information collected in a consistent manner year after year, and of the monitor meeting and working with Fisheries and Oceans Canada to exchange information, review data and work in partnership. Meeting participants also indicated that community monitors should be paid for their work. One meeting participant indicated that monitors should be able to have their own boat for monitoring. Also, participants indicated that community-based monitors should work because of trust between the local monitor and hunters.

Hunters and Trappers Organizations also want more written information to consider in regard to monitoring. Participants emphasized that they would like all Hunters and Trappers Organizations/communities to be consulted if a new struck and loss monitoring program is developed. One possible way forward is for Hunters and Trappers Organizations to discuss monitoring options amongst themselves and with their members (guided by a set of discussion questions). Hunters and Trappers Organizations could develop criteria for selecting monitors from the communities.

Some co-managers expressed concern in costs associated with funding ongoing community monitoring projects, given departmental cutbacks and the issues associated with finding funding for Hunters and Trappers Organizations and ongoing monitoring with Community Based Management. It was suggested that a one-time push to monitor in a smaller number of communities may be the most feasible option for collecting the struck and loss data. Participants suggested investigating alternative funding sources, including from non-governmental organizations.

Meeting participants also suggested visual aids, such as booklets with species specific photos that hunters could check off and return to the Hunters and Trappers Organization, monitor, or designated reporting location. Fisheries and Oceans Canada had designed a booklet as part of a pilot project for collection of data on walrus that allowed for anonymous reporting of harvest and struck and loss for marine mammals. Participants indicated that in some communities, hunters did not participate in the project because they felt it would reduce their quota. One community did not return the booklets to Fisheries and Oceans Canada possibly due to misunderstanding about the purpose of the booklets and the need to return them. One community had a designated worker who recorded all harvests in the community, and also collected the booklets. It was suggested that if the booklets are used again, someone in each community should be responsible for collecting them. Participants also indicated that including information on animal condition (e.g. fat or skinny), weather and environmental observations, age of hunter, where the hunt took place (crack, open water, floe edge), and information on strike locations on the animal (e.g. diagrams in Appendix B) would be useful. Information should be in English and Inuktitut. Fisheries and Oceans Canada also suggested including diagrams of the management units in each booklet. It would also be useful to have an explanation of the purpose of the monitoring in the booklets. Fisheries and Oceans Canada officials indicated that data should be collected for a minimum of 2 or 3 years to account for differences between years, and that all of the hunters in the community would have to report their harvests and struck and lost. Thus, Fisheries and Oceans Canada indicated that the booklet would likely not provide a complete monitoring program. One Fisheries and Oceans Canada staff person suggested that a one-time large-scale monitoring project that could be supplemented by self-reporting (e.g. with the booklets)

was perhaps one option for a monitoring program. Participants indicated that in terms of choosing communities for monitoring, it may be most useful to focus on communities that have quotas first; communities without quotas may think the reported numbers will be used to set quotas. Participants also indicated that it would be useful to have the booklets sent to all communities. One participant indicated that this would also be useful for young hunters, but that it would be important to ensure that the booklets did not get too lengthy. Delegates finally decided that they would like to bring the idea back to their Hunters and Trappers Organizations for further discussion.

Meeting participants also advised that it will take time for communities to get used to new programs, such as new monitoring programs. However, meeting participants indicated that if the benefits of the program are made clear to communities, they will collaborate on the programs. Communication by Hunters and Trappers Organization boards to members and local radio can help inform about new programs.

Given the above comments from workshop participants, recommendations for developing a struck and loss monitoring program include:

- Consult with Hunters and Trappers Organizations throughout Nunavut about a monitoring program;
- Begin with species/stocks for which harvest limits already exist. In this case, narwhal may be the most logical;
- Hire designated monitors from interested communities;
- Provide training to monitors;
- Provide clear explanations about the objectives of the monitoring program and the benefits to the community, hunter, and stock sustainability;
- Provide clear and concise written and pictorial/illustrated information and hunt log books, and collect additional information about the hunts;
- Ensure the monitoring program runs for a minimum of 2-3 years;
- Provide incentive to hunters to report harvests as well as struck and loss numbers;
- Promote collaboration amongst the community hunt monitors and Fisheries and Oceans Canada staff;
- Identify whether certain communities would like to participate in a collaborative third party monitoring program, perhaps with additional collaboration with Fisheries and Oceans Canada Conservation and Protection for 2-3 years;
- Continue to work with Fisheries and Oceans Canada Conservation and Protection throughout the monitoring period;
- Have a review of the initiative following the 2-3 year program period; and
- Investigate additional funding sources, including from non-governmental organizations.



Verification of the community reporting by an independent third party would be key. One major challenge identified for this approach is funding to pay hunt monitors and to fund the third party monitoring (if it occurs outside of Fisheries and Oceans Canada monies committed for conservation and protection activities).

## **V. Conclusions**

The goals of this workshop were to develop recommendations for both minimizing struck and loss in marine mammal hunts and for developing and implementing a monitoring program to collect information on struck and loss in Nunavut. Additionally, co-managers and participants sought to describe and document best practices for marine mammal hunts in Nunavut, through the involvement and participation of experienced hunters from various marine mammal hunting communities. A greater understanding of how struck and loss can be reduced and monitored will benefit both hunters and managers of wildlife, by improving the efficiency of hunts and ensuring the sustainability of harvest levels.

Workshop participants provided valuable insights into the best hunting practices for reducing struck and loss when hunting narwhal, beluga, and walrus, as well as general hunting guidelines. In general, proper skill and technique were highlighted as most important in minimizing struck and loss, affirming the importance of hunter training; though appropriate choice of ammunition and equipment also plays a key role.

Several options for monitoring struck and loss were discussed and the importance of developing a program that would be acceptable to communities was evident. Effective communication of the purpose and benefits of the program to the communities will be essential, as will collaboration between community monitors and Fisheries and Oceans Canada staff. Challenges identified during the workshop include available funding for implementing a program, and ensuring third-party verification of reporting.

Next steps resulting from this workshop should include:

- Investigation into options for hunter training, including the development of reference materials;
- Assessment of available funding for struck and loss reporting and monitoring; and
- Collaborative development of a 2-3 year monitoring program that employs local monitors, focusing on species and stocks that already have harvest limits.

## Appendix A. Workshop agenda and participant list

**DRAFT AGENDA**  
**Workshop: Marine Mammal Struck and Loss in Nunavut**  
**March 19<sup>th</sup> -21<sup>st</sup> 2013**  
**Koojesse Room, Frobisher Inn, Iqaluit**

\*Lunch will not be provided but refreshments will be served at morning and afternoon breaks.

### **Day 1 (Tuesday March 19<sup>th</sup>)**

#### **Morning (9am - 12pm)**

1. Welcome/Prayer
2. Introductions
3. Presentation: Opening remarks and introductory presentation on struck and loss
- \*\* Break: 10:15-10:30 am \*\**
4. Presentation: Current marine mammal management: management tools and community harvest rules

#### **Lunch break (12-1:30pm)**

#### **Afternoon (1:30-5pm)**

5. Focused discussion session: narwhal
  - a. Brief overview
  - b. Participant discussion:
    - i. Descriptions of hunts in different communities, regions, and different times of year
    - ii. Best practices
    - iii. Utilization, handling, processing and preservation of the catch
    - iv. Struck and loss and recommendations to reduce it
- \*\* Break – 3:00-3:15pm \*\**
- c. Continued discussion

### **Day 2 (Wednesday March 20<sup>th</sup>)**

#### **Morning (9am - 12pm)**

6. Focused discussion session: beluga
  - a. Brief overview
  - b. Participant discussion:
    - i. Descriptions of hunts in different communities, regions, and different times of year
    - ii. Best practices

- iii. Utilization, handling, processing and preservation of the catch
- iv. Struck and loss and recommendations to reduce it
- \*\* Break – 10:15-10:30 am \*\***
- c. Continued discussion

**Lunch break (12-1:30pm)**

**Afternoon (1:30-5pm)**

- 7. Focused discussion session: walrus
  - a. Brief overview
  - b. Participant discussion:
    - i. Descriptions of hunts in different communities, regions, and different times of year
    - ii. Best practices
    - iii. Utilization, handling, processing and preservation of the catch
    - iv. Struck and loss and recommendations to reduce it
- \*\* Break – 3:00-3:15pm \*\***
- c. Continued discussion

**Day 3 (Thursday March 21<sup>st</sup>, 9am-5pm)**

**Morning (9am -12pm)**

- 8. Summary discussion session: recommendations to minimize struck and loss in marine mammal hunts in Nunavut
- \*\* Break – 10:15-10:30 am \*\***
- 9. Presentation: Monitoring marine mammal hunts and struck and loss
  - a. Past and current initiatives in Nunavut
  - b. Case studies: other successful initiatives

**Lunch break (12-1:30pm)**

**Afternoon (1:30-5pm)**

- 10. Presentation and discussion session: Designing an independent marine mammal struck and loss monitoring program
  - a. Overview of importance of independent struck and loss monitoring
  - b. Discussion and recommendations
    - i. Potential different program designs
    - ii. Types of information to be collected
    - iii. How to collect the information
- \*\* Break – 3:00-3:15pm \*\***
- c. Continued discussion and recommendations
- 11. Closing Remarks

**NWMB Nunavut Marine Mammal Struck and Loss Workshop - March 19<sup>th</sup> -21<sup>st</sup>  
2013**

**PARTICIPANT LIST**

***Regional Wildlife Organizations***

- James Qillaq, Chairperson, QWB
- Attima Hadlari, Chairperson, KRWB
- Michel Akkuardjuk, Vice-Chairperson, KWB

***Hunters and Elders***

- Simeonie Keenainak, Hunter, Pangnirtung
- Joanasee Kuniliusee, Hunter, Qikiqtarjuaq
- Abraham Kunnuk, Hunter, Pond Inlet
- Olayuk Naqitarvik, Hunter, Arctic Bay
- Simon Idlout, Hunter, Resolute
- Solomon Qanatsiaq, Hunter, Hall Beach
- Samueli Ammaq, Hunter, Igloolik
- David Tukturjak, Hunter, Repulse Bay
- Thomas Ubluriak, Hunter, Arviat
- Noah Kadluk, Hunter, Coral Harbour
- Ovide Alakannuark, Hunter, Kugaaruk
- Bruno Qavviq, Hunter, Kugaaruk

***Nunavut Wildlife Management Board***

- Manasie Audlakiak, A/ Chairperson
- Jim Noble, Executive Director
- Rebecca Jeppesen, Director of Wildlife Management
- Anna Magera, Fisheries Management Biologist
- Peter Kydd, Wildlife Management Biologist
- Tina Rose, Executive Assistant
- Evie Amagoalik, Interpreter/Translator
- Leetia Janes, Interpreter/Translator

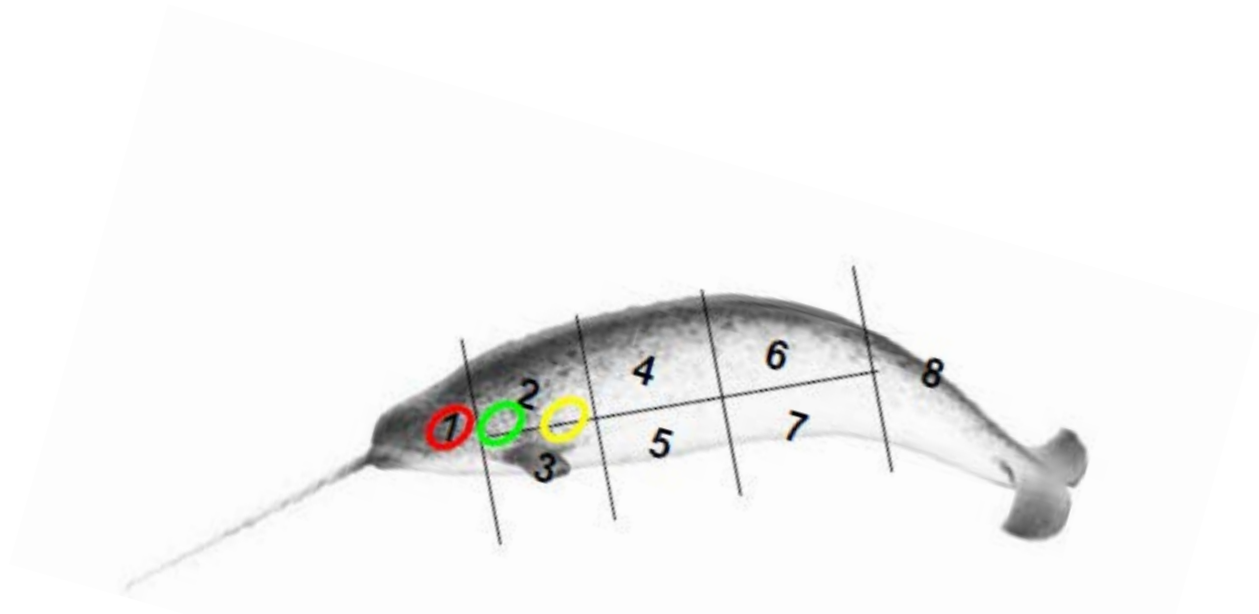
***Nunavut Tunngavik Inc.***

- James Eetoolook, Vice-President
- Glenn Williams, Wildlife Advisor

***Fisheries and Oceans Canada***

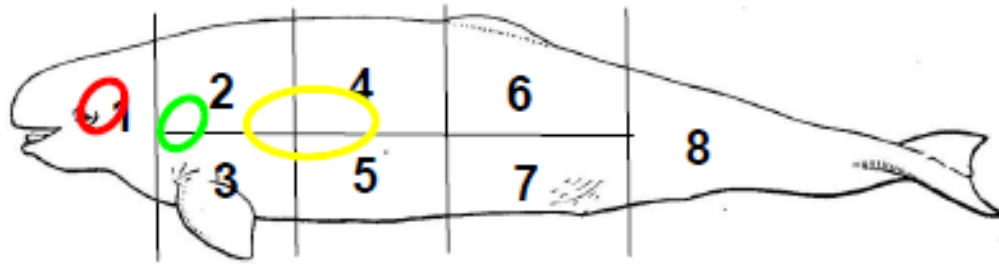
- Chris Lewis, Fisheries Management Biologist, Iqaluit
- Steve Schmidt, Marine Mammal Technician, Iqaluit
- Patt Hall, Senior Regional Officer, Winnipeg
- Stacey Frame, Fisheries Management Coordinator, Winnipeg
- Jack Orr, Marine Mammal Management Technician, Winnipeg

## Appendix B. Target areas for marine mammals



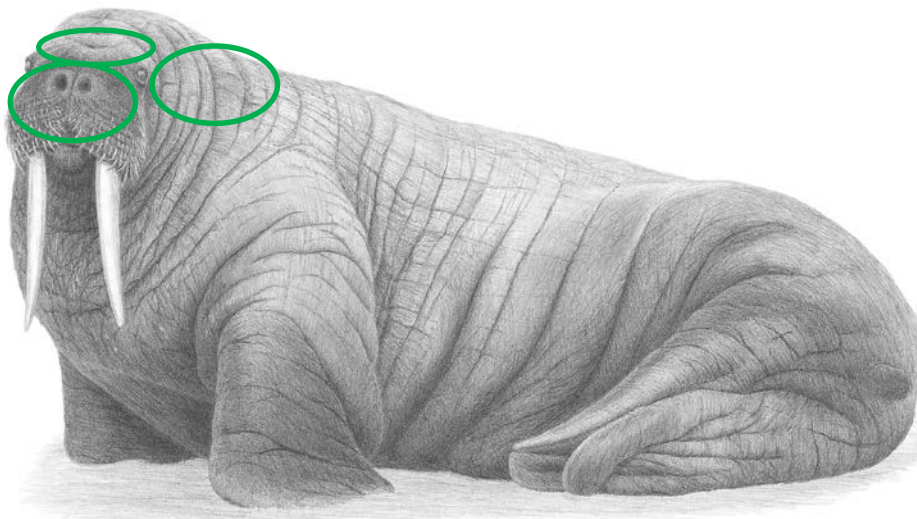
Narwhal hunters preferred rifle target areas. The red circle indicates position of the brain, the green circle indicates position of the neck and the yellow circle indicates the thorax and upper abdominal area.

To immobilize and instantly kill a narwhal, the neck (green circle) is the best place to shoot. Some communities indicated that the best place to harpoon for immobilizing is the upper neck (top left of the green circle); however some communities do not have a specific spot where they harpoon. Shooting just behind the pectoral flipper (yellow circle) causes the whale to dive, but it should resurface and can still be retrieved.



Beluga hunters preferred rifle target areas. The red circle indicates position of the brain, the green circle indicates position of the neck and the yellow circle indicates the thorax and upper abdominal area.

Participants indicated that beluga should be struck on the lower spine by the pectoral flipper.



Walrus hunters preferred rifle target areas. The green circles indicate preferred target areas.

Walrus should be struck in the upper neck, beard or nose, or gland in the mid-section to instantly kill and immobilize the animal. There is also an option to shoot the animal in the lung area. If the walrus is facing the hunter, it should be shot in the mouth. If it is in the water, it should be shot slightly higher on the head right above the eye for an instant kill.

## Appendix C. Monitoring initiatives

### Past and current marine mammal monitoring initiatives in Nunavut

#### Community Based Management (Narwhal)

Nunavut co-management partners made efforts to address struck and loss in narwhal hunts under Community Based Management initiatives in 2000-2004 and 2005-2007. Hunters and Trappers Organizations in five Nunavut communities - Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Repulse Bay and Kugaaruk - agreed to establish and enforce local hunting rules, as well as reporting systems for monitoring landed, and struck and lost animals, on an annual basis. NWMB harvest limits replaced the pre-existing regulatory quotas. Average struck and loss rates were calculated from numbers reported in each community over periods of 2 to 6 years, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada used these numbers to calculate the current struck and loss rate of 28%. Fisheries and Oceans Canada asked hunters to report the number of narwhal landed, wounded and escaped, and sunk and lost to calculate a minimum and maximum range of the number of narwhal killed each year as a result of hunting activities. In two communities – Repulse Bay and Qikiqtarjuaq – community members and Fisheries and Oceans Canada staff worked together to monitor narwhal hunts in trial projects. Funding to address some of Community Based Monitoring's challenges hampered the continuation of the program. However, the final review and recommendation report on the program stated that many of the participating communities indicated that it was useful to have community-developed hunting rules written down and that hunting had improved since they were established. Many participating communities also recommended that funding be allocated to initiatives such as staffing at a Hunters and Trappers Organization level to collect reporting data, organize outreach, education and training, and monitor the hunts.

#### Sport hunt data sheets (Walrus)

Nunavut has both sport hunts and subsistence hunts for walrus. Hunters and Trappers Organizations report the landed catch to Fisheries and Oceans Canada, but there is a high level of uncertainty in the estimates. No struck and loss information is reported to Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Two recent initiatives have aimed to improve harvest reporting. Fisheries and Oceans Canada started working with Hunters and Trappers Organizations and individual hunters on using sport hunt report cards to collect information on walrus landings, struck and loss, and biology, and has achieved a return rate of 78-100% since the start of the program in 2010. Starting in 2011, biological sampling kits have also been distributed to hunters, with return rates of 91-100%.



## **Other successful monitoring initiatives**

### Nunavut General Monitoring Program

The Nunavut General Monitoring Program “collects and analyzes information on the long-term conditions of Nunavut’s environment, people, communities and economy”, including both traditional and scientific knowledge. For example, the program helps to fund the Cambridge Bay Arctic Char Monitoring Program to collect catch and effort information in various rivers in the area. Community-based monitors record catch and effort information for commercially fished water bodies, and this information is used to give an indication of long term trends in population numbers. This aids in management of the fisheries in these waterbodies to ensure sustainability of the harvest. Community-based monitors are paid, and the project is led by the Hunters and Trappers Organization in collaboration with the local processing plant, local fishermen, and Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

### North Atlantic Marine Mammal Commission Marine Mammal Monitors

Iceland, Greenland (Denmark), Faroe Islands and Norway all hunt whales, and have agreed to a collaborative monitoring program for their respective hunts. Monitors from each of the outside three countries travel to the fourth country to monitor hunts. Advantages to this system include increased impartiality in hunt monitoring, while disadvantages include the cost and logistics, and the inability of one monitor to observe all of the hunts within a country.

### Fisheries Joint Management Committee beluga monitoring program (Western Arctic)

The Fisheries Joint Management Committee is a co-management board that was established under the Inuvialuit Final Agreement in 1984 to advise on fisheries issues in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. It has worked with Fisheries and Oceans Canada and hunters on a number of harvest monitoring programs. At seasonal whaling camps, local Inuvialuit monitors recorded and reported information from hunters on the number of whales that are harvested, as well as the number that are struck and lost. Before 1980, local hunters or contractors interviewed hunters throughout the hunt season about the number of harvested and struck and lost animals. They often also collected biological data. After 1980, hunters were hired specifically as “beluga monitors” to monitor and record harvest and biological data for each core whaling area (6 in total). Biologists trained the monitors before each season, and some monitors worked with the program long-term. Beluga monitors interviewed hunt captains after each hunt. Since implementation, the stock number appears to have remained stable despite improved hunting practices and equipment, and struck and lost numbers have decreased.

### Alaska beluga harvest monitoring

In Alaska, under an agreement between the US National Marine Fisheries Service and the Alaska Beluga Whale Committee on the Management of the Western Alaska Beluga Whale Population, the Committee collects harvest information and samples from four

management regions and shares this information with the National Marine Fisheries Service. The Alaska Beluga Whale Committee was formed in 1988, and is comprised of representatives from beluga-hunting regions, scientists and managers. Similarly, the Cook Inlet stock is co-managed by the Cook Inlet Marine Mammal Council and the National Marine Fisheries Service. The Council was established in 1994 and is made up of village representatives and beluga hunters from the area.

### Commercial fishery monitoring

In commercial fisheries in Nunavut, and in the south, independent third party observers help to ensure the compliance to catch limits and restrictions around the harvest (e.g. bycatch, threatened species), and ensure that data is collected in a standardized way. The observer records, as well as catch reporting from the captain's logbook, daily hails, and in some cases video or electronic monitoring is used to monitor the fishery. Some advantages of having an independent third-party monitor is the credibility of the reporting and verification (including internationally), typically a standardized protocol, the ability to collect additional information for management and science (in many cases), and having extra hands to record information during busy times during the hunt (i.e. the monitor is not directly involved in the hunt as well). Disadvantages include the extra costs and logistics of accommodating the additional individual and possible changes in harvester behavior.

### NWMB Community Based Monitoring Network

The NWMB has developed a community based monitoring network to collect data, Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and local ecological knowledge on wildlife harvesting in Nunavut. The network is be a way for respected Nunavummiut harvesters to share knowledge and observations about wildlife. Data on wildlife harvests, observations, weather, location of harvests and travel routes is collected by harvesters using hand held computers. The data collected through the network is intended to help address wildlife management issues, identify important harvesting areas, and document species distribution, movement, and health.

NARWHAL

BELUGAWALRUS26



Aluminum boat	ካልሚክ; ካልሚክ
Tags	ሙሉሽር; ካልሚክ
Bullets	ካሚ; ካልሚክ; ራሊክ
Jacket, cartridge	ጋጅ
Calibre	ራሊክ
Powder	ግራኒት
Primer	ካልሚክ
Reloading, cocking	ግራኒት
Expanding	ካልሚክ
Non-expanding	ካልሚክ - ራሊክ

#### HUNTING PLACE NAMES

Admiralty Inlet	ግራኒት ግራኒት (ግራኒት ግራኒት)
Gulf of Boothia	ካልሚክ; ግራኒት ግራኒት
High Arctic Islands	ግራኒት ግራኒት; ግራኒት; ግራኒት ግራኒት; ግራኒት ግራኒት
Melville Peninsula	ግራኒት ግራኒት ግራኒት
M'Clintock Channel	ግራኒት ግራኒት; ካልሚክ ግራኒት ግራኒት
Fury & Hecla Straits	ግራኒት ግራኒት - ግራኒት ግራኒት
Devon Island	ግራኒት ግራኒት
Foxe Basin	ግራኒት ግራኒት ግራኒት; ግራኒት

## Appendix E. Hunters and Trappers Organizations' hunting rules

Narwhal

Arctic Bay



Ikajutit Hunter's & Trapper's Organization

General Public Meeting

May 16, 2007

Narwhal Hunting By-Law

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ᐃᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦᑎᑦ

ᐅᑭ 16, 2007

ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦ ᐅᑭᑭᑦ

Please note that the changes are in **RED**

ᐅᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦ ᐅᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦ ᐅᑭᑭᑦᑎᑦ

**Ikajutit Hunters' and Trappers' Organization  
Revised Rules on Narwhal By-Law on Section 3.3**

1. A member is required to notify the HTO when going out narwhal hunting
2. The HTO Board of Directors and the members will establish the maximum number to tags a hunter can hold;
  - a. for hunting from the ice with Snowmobile and Qamutik, the member can hold no more than two (2) tags. After harvesting two (2) narwhal, the hunter shall return to the community to receive tags and may go narwhal hunting again.
  - b. for hunting during open water a member will hunt according to the size of the boat
    - 20 to 24 ft boat- three (3) tags
    - 20 to 16 ft boat- two (2) tags
    - 15 and under- One (1) tag
3. For each narwhal landed the member must complete the harvest information and return it to the HTO Office within seven (7) days following the landing.
4. A member must also keep an accurate record of the number of Narwhal struck and lost and must provide that record to the HTO office within seven (7) days following each hunt, it will remain anonymous.
5. A member must ensure those that are edible parts are not wasted.
6. A member must on hand the equipment necessary to retrieve, handle and flense Narwhal, including;
  - a. A harpoon with a sufficient line and float.
  - b. A retrieval hook (Kivyuqniuti) and line.
  - c. A rifle of 8.5 (284 cal.) or larger.
  - d. No hunt shall be with a rifle scope when the narwhal is close at hand
7. A member must only attempt to harvest Narwhal in a manner that can kill it quickly. A member will not attempt to harvest a Narwhal what is at a distance greater than his ability to retrieve it with equipment at hand.
8. The Board of Directors of the HTO may temporarily reduce or stop Narwhal hunting by member in order to ensure the following;
  - a. the safety of the members.
  - b. the effective Narwhal management and conservation.
9. The HTO may, pursuant to its by-laws, suspend the membership of, or impose a reasonable penalty on, any member who in the opinion of the Board of Directors has seriously or repeatedly contravened these hunting rules. A reasonable penalty may include;
  - a) one Narwhal Tag made available to the member;
  - b) withdrawal of any other tags license otherwise available to the member.
10. Studies and Filming

- a. During Studies, there shall be no hunter close to the studies and the local guides shall not hunt during guiding.
  - b. On floe edge when the members are on the floe edge the film crew are not to be on the floe edge.
11. The Board of Directors will appoint a member to make sure that the by-law is followed correctly.
  12. If a member is a non resident of Arctic Bay shall come to the HTO office to be informed how many tags they can be given in order to hunt narwhal and if a member will be residing in Arctic Bay will have to wait six (6) months before considered a resident of Arctic Bay.
  13. If the member is not going to put the meat (muktaaq) in the freezer is asked to cache (qingni) the meat where ever the member wants to cache.
  14. No member shall hunt a narwhal when the hunter knows it's with a calf (ugiaq)
  15. These rules and any subsequent amendments will come into effect only after having been;
    - a. adopted by majority of the members of the HTO at the General Public Meeting;
    - b. Broadcast on at least two (2) separate occasions over the local radio station and
    - c. posted publicly for a minimum of one (1) week.
  16. The Board of Directors will appoint a member to the inexperienced hunters on proper Narwhal hunting techniques. The board of Directors will also appoint a member to explain proper method of catching Narwhal to the membership
  17. No member shall put her/himself and others in any danger while hunting Narwhal.
  18. No firearms shall be used to hunt Narwhal within the community and waters up to cemetery (Qakuqtannguut) and fuel tank farm (Nuvuaqjukuluk) for public safety reasons. However, harpoons with floaters are permitted inside the community waters and shooting a rifle is permitted if facing out the community.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2007.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of HTO chairperson (Tommy Kilabuk)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Sub-Committee (Tommy Tatatuapik)



Kugaaruk

**Narwhal Hunting Rules made pursuant to Section 5.3 of  
General by-law of Kurtairojuark Hunters and Trappers Organization  
Schedule "A"**

Whereas the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board has established a narwhal management system that returns much responsibility over the management of narwhals to Inuit hunters.

AND WHEREAS the Kurtairojuark Hunters and Trappers Organization recognizes that this management system places important obligations both on the Organization and on each of its members:

NOW THEREFORE be it re-solved, that Kurtairojuark Hunters and Trappers Organization enacts the following rules which are binding on and enforceable against all the members of the Organization.

1. Every narwhal that is harvested in this area requires a tag.
2. A member is required to have narwhal tag(s) issued from the HTO be registered with the hunt monitor and to be issued an information kit before hunting narwhal.
3. For each narwhal landed, the member must complete the harvest information in the kit and return it to the HTO office with one day of returning to the community, or within 7 days of hunting narwhal.
4. The member must also keep an accurate record of the number of narwhal struck/not landed and killed/not landed, and must provide that record to the HTO office within one day of returning to the community, or within 7 days of hunting narwhal.
5. A member must have on hand the equipment necessary to hunt, retrieve, handle and flense narwhal while hunting narwhals including:
  - i) a rifle of .270 cal or larger
  - ii) harpoon equipped with a line and traditional seal skin float or an inflated red buoy measuring no less than 120 centimeters in diameter, (no plastic 23 litres gasoline containers shall be used during narwhal hunts),
  - iii) a kivijuniut (retrieval hook) with adequate line,
  - iv) a floatation device or life jackets for each person in the boat,
  - v) and a towing line.

6. A member must only attempt to harvest a narwhal in a manner that will kill it quickly. Once a member has struck a narwhal he/she must make every effort to land the narwhal before hunting another narwhal
7. Every member is required to take into consideration the weather and environmental conditions, distance from the community and the safe carrying capacity of the boat being used, to ensure that no edible parts (muktaaq and flippers) of narwhal are abandoned or wasted.
8. A member must ensure that all edible parts are not wasted from narwhals that are harvested.
9. Narwhal carcasses will not be abandoned on sea ice or shore, each carcass is the responsibility of the member who harvested the narwhal and he/she will ensure that the carcass is fleshed and meat cached properly above high water mark .
10. Members will not hunt a female narwhal with a calf or a narwhal calf.
11. Members can not use a narwhal calf to lure other narwhals into the hunting area.
12. All caching of narwhal will be done within 40 kilometers of the community of Kugaaruk to ensure (ready access during the winter and reduce the risk of damage from polar bears and other animals to the caches).
13. To avoid conflict and for the safety of tourists, tour operators, outfitters and guides will ensure that they don't operate tours in areas where members are hunting narwhals.
14. The Board of Directors of the HTO may temporarily reduce or stop narwhal hunting by members for either or both of the following reasons:
  - i) the effective management and conservation of narwhals,
  - ii) and or safety of the members.
15. HTO membership shall not exceed one hundred and eighty (180) narwhals within the three year period effective from the season 2001 to final season of 2003.
16. The HTO may, pursuant to its' bylaws, suspend the membership of, or impose a reasonable penalty on, any member who- in the opinion of directors- has contravened these narwhal hunting rules. A reasonable penalty may include, but not restricted to;

- i) An appearance before the council of elders for discipline and counseling,
  - ii) A decrease in the number of narwhal tags made available to the member,
  - iii) The complete withdrawal of narwhal tags available to the member,
  - iv) A decrease or withdrawal of any other tags or licenses otherwise available to the members.
17. Hunters from other communities that have interest in harvesting narwhals in the Kugaaruk harvesting area.
- i) **must** notify the representative(s) of the **Kurtairojuark Hunters & Trappers Organization** at least one week in advance prior to harvesting narwhals in the area,
  - ii) **must** comply with **Kurtairojuark Hunters & Trappers Organization Rules**,
  - iii) and **must** have narwhal tag(s) from their own community entitling them to hunt in the area; or
  - iv) a completed assignment from Kurtairojuark HTO or one of its members.
18. Inexperienced hunters **must** hunt with experienced hunters.
19. Narwhal tags issue limits during open water harvesting per a boat per a hunt as follows;
- i). 10 to 18 foot boat – two (2) tags,
  - ii) 19 to 22 foot boats – three (3) tags,
  - iii) 23 to 24 foot boats – four (4) tags,
  - iv) and 25 foot boats and over – five (5) tags.

- 3 -

20. These Rules and any subsequent amendments or annulments will come into

effective after having been;

- i) adopted by majority of the members of the HTO at a Special or Annual (General) Meeting of the HTO.
- ii) broadcast on at least two separate occasions over the community radio station,
- iii) and posted publicly for minimum of one week.

21. On behalf **Kurtairojuark Hunters & Trappers Organization:**

\_\_\_\_\_ signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2001  
Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_ signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2001  
Vice Chairman

\_\_\_\_\_ signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2001  
Ema Qaggutaq  
Manager

**Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization  
PO Box 189, Pond Inlet, NT X0A 0S0**

**Narwhal Harvesting Rules -Tununiq Land Use Region  
Background Information**

Within the Tununiq region, Inuit harvested Bowhead whales and other marine mammals throughout the year depending on the local availability for subsistence purposes. With the reduction of the Bowhead whale population due to large scale commercial whaling, Inuit depended on the Narwhal and Beluga whales even more to guarantee their survival for the upcoming winter.

For survival, Inuit had to account for their needs. These included the family, their dogs, heating and cooking and raw materials and thus, Inuit cached most of their harvest for winter. Meat was also dried in the open for future usage. Other uses included certain body parts for materials, i.e., adult Narwhal male belly for harpoon and float lines and cover for the drag, tusks as ice picks, harpoons and other hunting implements and sinew from the back of the animal.

Inuit harvested narwhal with specialized equipment to ensure that there would be less chances of losing the animal. These creations of the Inuit hunters were the only equipment available for the harvest and it showed the depth of the knowledge of Inuit on the characteristics of narwhal and beluga. Even with the advent of the rifle, the hunters used this equipment to ensure retrieval of their quarry.

Inuit had an unwritten system to govern their harvesting of these marine mammals based on their deep respect for the animals and a strict adherence to the traditional law of "waste not, want not". Inuit would only catch what they could carry to shore, even amongst pods of narwhal. Only after the catch was safely covered onshore, could they return to the harvest. This unwritten law was based on traditional knowledge and experience. It was believed that if Inuit killed for sport or treated the animals disrespectfully, sooner or later that Inuk would face hardship or death as a result of the maltreatment.

Government imposed their system of wildlife management which is based on a different belief system and without consulting Inuit. Their policies have been based on scientific studies and research without incorporating traditional knowledge and this has created difficulties between the users and the managers. Inuit involvement in wildlife research and in the selection of the priority species to be studied has remedied the situation somewhat. With these important food species at the top of the list, Inuit wish to continue their involvement in research and management of the resources available to their members.

Today, the traditional life and teachings of the Inuit has been largely replaced with Government sanctioned structures in certain corners of the Inuit Land Use region. Inuit practices and training for the harvesting of these species has diminished with the introduction of the "quota system" and modern technology. It forced changes in the way of harvesting the species and different reasons for the harvest. With the modern technological advantages, it is easier for any individual to hunt animals. This creates uncertainty for the future of the narwhal stock without the adoption of rules to govern the harvest.

It is imperative that Inuit retain some of the hunting practices and skills and the training for harvesting narwhal for the sake of conservation and knowledge of the characteristics of the species.

Inuit also wish to reinstate the traditional law governing the harvest of animals and incorporate these laws with the existing regulations and policies of the present government.

The Inuit will also reinstate the elders' role in the enforcement of the traditional laws and in the discharge of penalties for non-compliant members of the HTO. As well, without the pressure of a quota, Inuit will be able to police their own members and teach them the proper timing for shooting and traditional techniques for the successful harvesting of narwhal.

With the incorporation of traditional knowledge and within the spirit and intent of co-management as stipulated in the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, Inuit in the Tununig region want to establish rules in relation to the harvesting of narwhal upon which their livelihood depends. Commercialization of the harvest is a continual concern along with non-resident beneficiary status and effects on the management of the harvest.

These rules will deal with:

- the harvest and usage of the species;
- conservation and preservation of the usable parts of the narwhal;
- education and knowledge of the species;
- basic needs levels;
- monitoring and research;
- assignment of rights and beneficiaries from other land use regions;
- trade and other economic opportunities; and
- management and enforcement.

Other items to be included will be the identification and delineation of management zones to correlate with the availability of the species within different areas along with the local characteristics and its' corresponding hunting techniques.

Rules for harvesting of narwhal are applicable to all non-resident beneficiaries or assignees wishing to harvest within the Tununig region and special consideration will be made on plans for usage of the animal by the MHTO in reviewing all requests. As well, this will take into account the requirements for visitors and researchers and establish rules in relation to the harvest of the species in these zones.

It is drafted with the view to reinstating Inuit knowledge, hunting practices and laws, training and education on the species while respecting the requirement for monitoring and reporting valued by Government wildlife managers and meeting the cultural and economic needs of the residents and community of Pond Inlet.

The Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization hereby declares the following to be the MHTO Narwhal Hunting Rules:

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**Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization  
PO Box 189, Pond Inlet, NT X0A 0S0**

**Harvesting Rules 01-99**

**1.0 Preamble**

Whereas the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB), representing the parties to the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA), has made the decision to regulate the Narwhal harvest, on a trial basis via a co-management system and not the quota system; and

Whereas 5.7.3 of the NLCA authorizes the HTO to enact and enforce regulations to govern the harvesting practices amongst its members within the community and region; and

Whereas the Inuit of Mittimatalik, as represented by the Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization (MHTO), wish to incorporate their traditional values and beliefs into the management of the Narwhal Stock; and

Whereas the MHTO have demonstrated their commitment to conservation and preservation of their renewable resources through cooperative research initiatives and through the administration of the quotas for several species harvested in the region; and

Whereas the MHTO in recognition of the continued dependence on marine mammals and other species by Inuit for subsistence and economic benefits in the region; and

Whereas the MHTO is in support of the re-utilization of traditional knowledge regarding narwhal behavioural characteristics and dynamics affecting them and of the hunting conditions in the different seasons;

Therefore the Inuit of Mittimatalik, as represented by the Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization, at their duly assembled special meeting, and in consultation with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, enact the following;

**1.1 Short Title**

These narwhal harvesting rules may be cited as the Narwhal Management Rules.

**1.2 Definitions**

in these rules;

"Agreement"	means the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA);
"Aklunaaq"	means a line made out of marine mammal leather utilized for attaching floats and drags to harpoons when harvesting narwhal
"Avataq"	means a float made out of seal skin used for hunting or a recognized Buoy;
"Beneficiary"	means an Inuk enrolled under the NLCA;
"Board"	means the Board of Directors of the Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization, duly elected pursuant to the Local Authorities Elections Act of the NWT;
"Calf"	means a newborn or premature narwhal less than 2 metres in length
"Committee"	means the Marine Mammal Committee as appointed by Resolution of the Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization;
"DIO"	means the Designated Inuit Organization as defined in the NLCA;
"DFO"	means the Department of Fisheries and Oceans of the Government of Canada;
"Harpoon"	means the traditional designed spear with harpoon head and rope and attached to a drag and avataq;
"Hunter"	means an Inuk or other resident dependent on marine and other species for subsistence and economic purposes;
"HTO"	means the Hunters' and Trappers' Organization as defined in the NLCA and in the case of Pond Inlet is the "MHTO";
"LUP"	means the Lancaster Sound Land Use Plan;
"Maktaa"	means the outer skin of the narwhal
"MHTO"	means the Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization;
"Narwhal Season"	



	means the period from April 1 <sup>st</sup> - October 1 <sup>st</sup> of any calendar year or as determined from time to time via resolution by the MHTO Board;
"Niutaq"	means the traditional designed drag attached to the float and the harpoon;
"NLCA"	means the Agreement between the Inuit of the Nunavut Settlement Area and her Majesty, the Queen, in right of Canada;
"NWMB"	means the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board as defined in Article 5 of the NLCA;
"Officer"	means a Fisheries Officer or a Wildlife Officer as appointed by the Government of Canada and the Government of the NWT;
"RWO"	means the Regional Wildlife Organization as defined in the NLCA and which, in the case of Pond Inlet and the Baffin region is the "QWB";
"Secretary – Manager"	means the senior administrative officer of the "MHTO" as duly appointed by the Board;
"Tununiq Narwhal Management Area"	means the Pond Inlet land use area as defined in the Lancaster Sound Land Use Plan;
"Tuukkaq"	means the harpoon traditionally designed and utilized specifically in narwhal harvesting from the ice and kayaks;
"QWB"	means the Qikitaalik Wildlife Board as incorporated under that name under the Societies Act of the GNWT;
"Yearling"	means a young narwhal with dark colour in nature, tusk may be visibly growing.

### 1.3 Application

- 1.31 These harvesting rules are applicable in the Tununiq region respecting the management of the Narwhal stock as it relates to:

- (a) Narwhal hunting and prohibitions / restrictions in the area as defined in these rules;
- (b) Conservation and education within Tununiq Narwhal Management Area;
- (c) Integration and equal consideration of Inuit knowledge into scientific endeavours;
- (d) Awareness and training on Narwhal behavioural and physical characteristics;
- (e) Monitoring, research and co-management of the Narwhal stock with NWMB, DFO and other applicable government agencies.

### 1.4 General

No person shall harvest narwhal or conduct research without the express written consent of the MHTO in the Tununiq Narwhal Management Area. This written consent shall be via a Board resolution or a motion commencing the Narwhal season approving the research application;

- 1.41 An Inuk member, beneficiary or assignee may harvest narwhal without a tag for subsistence, cultural or socio-economic purposes in the Tununiq region only in conjunction with these rules.
- 1.42 The MHTO may authorize narwhal research or scientific studies in the Tununiq region. Proposals shall be screened for viability and application of the study in the decision making process of the MHTO Board as it relates to narwhal management. Terms and conditions will be included in all approvals for research. Any accidental deaths associated with narwhal research will follow the process as set out in these rules and the NLCA.
- 1.43 The DFO, upon the request of the MHTO, shall allocate tags to the region on a quarterly basis throughout the Narwhal season. The MHTO and DFO shall determine an appropriate number of tags suitable for the season prior to the opening of the season based on the previous harvest data.
- 1.44 The MHTO shall, upon request of the Committee, set opening and closing dates for floe-edge and open water hunting and harvesting of narwhal in the management zones contained in the Tununiq Narwhal Management Area.
- 1.45 Any Inuk, beneficiary or assignee who hunts and lands a narwhal for subsistence, cultural or socio-economic purposes shall obtain a tag or tags from the MHTO office.
- 1.46 The MHTO may, upon the recommendations of the Committee, set and enforce rules relating to the sale and transportation of maktaq and meat to surrounding communities and in accordance with laws of general application.

- 1.47 The MHTO may, upon the recommendation of the Committee, authorize the harvesting of a calf for cultural purposes if an elder or group of elders makes the request to harvest a young animal for cultural purposes.
- 1.48 The authorization for use of nets for the subsistence purposes by members of the MHTO shall be determined annually at the MHTO AGM via a resolution or motion outlining the season, specific sites, management zones and conditions applicable for the usage of a net.
- 1.49 Inuit oral history relates occasional trapping of narwhal as sea ice is forming. Traditional beliefs will be adhered to as dictated in oral history in respect to all and any trapped narwhal. Such occurrences, where discovered by members of the MHTO, shall immediately be reported to the MHTO office. The Committee shall recommend to the MHTO the terms and conditions for guiding harvest of the trapped animals. The MHTO will determine the course of action for the trapped narwhal.

## **2.0 Inuit Land Use Region**

The Lancaster Sound Land Use Plan defines the Inuit Land Use regions via communities. The Pond Inlet Land Use Area and more specifically, the Inuit land use in the land fast ice zone is the area of the Tununig Narwhal Management Area.

### **2.1 Traditional Inuit Areas**

- 2.11 The Inuit in Pond Inlet originally were from the surrounding area and had their roots in different areas. The Ikiparjukmiut, Iglukissamiut, Aulativingmiut, Anaulinialingmiut, Iqalungmiut, Qinguarmiut, Iqarjuarmiut, Ipiutalingmiut, Sannirumiut and Nalluarmiut were just some of the families who called Tununig home.
- 2.12 The extent of the Inuit harvesting areas, since time immemorial, has depended on the transportation requirements and restrictions caused by weather. The Tununigmiut Inuit generally ranged from Dundas Harbour on Devon Island down to Tay Sound (Iqaluit) and then east to Cape Hunter on Baffin Island.
- 2.13 Inuit oral history relates to hunting expeditions to Ellesmere, Axel Heiburg and various Arctic islands during early spring and returning by summer with the collection of furs and other by-products of their harvest. These hunting expeditions were repeated as the traders arrived, however in the last generation, less utilization of the far reaches of the traditional areas is evident. Overlapping land use with some communities now exist in the Tununigmiut traditional area with the technological advances in transportation.

### **2.2 Tununig Narwhal Management Area**

- 2.21 The Tununig Narwhal Management Area is defined as being within the same geographical area as the offshore areas utilized by the Inuit of Pond Inlet and outlined in the historic ITC land use maps of the early 70's.
- 2.22 For greater certainty, this management area encompasses the marine areas of; Lancaster sound from Dundas Harbour across to Cape Charles York and eastward; All of Navy Board Inlet, Eclipse Sound, Pond Inlet and surrounding fiords, Cambridge Fiord and Baffin Bay extending to the outer limits of the landfast ice zone from Cape Hunter north to Cape Liverpool.
- 2.23 Certain parts of the Tununig Narwhal Management Area are subject to overlap with several communities, namely; Arctic Bay and Clyde River. Management decisions shall be made in conjunction with the affected HTOs' when implementing restrictions or prohibitions in these areas.

## **3.0 Management Zones**

The Narwhal is available seasonally within the Tununig Narwhal Management Area at different times and at differing feeding areas along with summering and calving areas. This has led to the establishment and delineation of management zones that account for the availability and specific narwhal uses of the marine area. These zones will be separated into floe edge and open water management areas.

### 3.1 Floe Edge Management Zones

- 3.11 Sannirut Floe-edge Management Zone: Floe-edge from Cape Liverpool to Cape Hunter generally abutting the north-east coast of Bylot Island and Baffin Island, as delineated in the 20 year Maximum Outer Land Fast Ice Zone in Article 16 of the NLCA. For greater certainty, this is known locally as 'Sinaangat' and may be referred to from time to time.
- 3.12 Uglit Floe-edge Management Zone: Floe-edge from Cape Charles York abutting Borden Peninsula and the northern coast of Bylot Island to Cape Liverpool. For greater certainty, this is known locally as 'Igluat Sinaangat' and may be referred to from time to time.

### 3.2 Open Water Management Zones

- 3.20 Anaulirialik Management Zone: All of the marine area from Cape Hunter extending to the boundary of the outer limits of the land fast ice zone down to Cape Macculloch (Qaangiqrirtuq) and associated fiords. The western portion of this zone is to be co-managed with the Clyde River HTO.
- 3.21 Sannirut Management Zone: All of the marine area from Cape Macculloch (Qaangiqrirtuq) to Guys Bight (Ikpiarjuk) across to Button Point on Bylot Island then to Cape Liverpool and extending to the boundary of the outer limits of the land fast ice zone.
- 3.22 Tuusukattak Management Zone: All of the marine area in Pond Inlet, from Button Point west to Kapurrtalik on Bylot Island and across to Mount Herodier on Baffin Island then east to Guys Bight (Ikpiarjuk).
- 3.23 Tasiyuaq Management Zone: All of the marine area in Eclipse Sound from Mount Herodier to Iqirirtalik point on Baffin Island across to Imiakkuayuktuq on Emmerson Island jumping to Frechette Island including White Bay. From Cape Hatt then abutting Ragged and Piskirtalik Islands across to Alfred Point onto Seatut then to Ujarasukjuk on Bylot Island then east to Kapurrtalik and back to Mount Herodier.
- 3.24 Mittimatalik Management Zone: Adjacent marine area to the Hamlet of Pond Inlet extending to 2 miles offshore, from Salmon River east to Jones Creek (Ivisat) and including the shore area. Decisions in respect to shooting from within the municipal boundary unto the marine area shall take into account the recommendations of the Hamlet Council of Pond Inlet.
- 3.25 Kangirqluit Management Zone: All of the marine areas in Tay Sound (Iqaluit), Pacquet Bay (Tuniit), and Oliver Sound (Kangirqluruk).
- 3.26 Quglurtuk Management Zone: All of the marine area in Milne Inlet, Koluktoe Bay, from Cape Hatt across to Athole Point.
- 3.27 Kangirqluarjuk Management Zone: All of the marine area in Tremblay Sound, from Athole Point across to Alfred Point.
- 3.28 Nalluat Management Zone: All of the marine area in Navy Board Inlet from Seatut across to Ujarasukjuk up to Qungulirtuu on Bylot Island adjacent to Wollaston Island across to Bluff Head and down the coast of Baffin Island to Seatut.
- 3.29 Lancaster Sound Management Zone: The marine area abutting Cape Charles York on Borden Peninsula, to Cape Liverpool on Bylot Island, extending to the boundary of the outer limits of the land fast ice zone. Then, across to Philpots Island, along the coast of Devon Island to Dundas Harbour and across to Cape Charles York. The northern portion of this zone is to be co-managed with the Arctic Bay HTO.

### 4.0 Membership and Enforcement

Membership in the Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization is constituted of Inuit hunters and beneficiaries in the Tununig region. A non-member may attain membership in the MHTO following criteria set out in Article 5 of the NLCA. Enforcement shall be via a Marine Mammal Committee established by the MHTO comprised of Board members, elders and experienced hunters of the Tununig region.

4.01 All Inuit beneficiaries enrolled in the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement, associated with the community of Pond Inlet and eligible to vote in Inuit organization elections

comprise the membership of the Mittimatalik Hunters' and Trappers' Organization.

4.02 Members of the MHTO shall police the rules amongst themselves following Inuit traditional knowledge and practices. Failure to heed these rules shall be reported to the Marine Mammal Committee.

4.03 The MHTO shall establish the Marine Mammal Committee to enforce these rules and to recommend:

Opening and closing dates;  
basic needs levels  
commercial sales of maktaq and meat;  
management zone restrictions and prohibitions;  
training curriculum and sessions for hunters on narwhal behaviour;  
conservation measures and preservation techniques;  
municipal zone restrictions and conditions;  
narwhal researchers' terms and conditions for research, and;  
Non-resident beneficiary / assignee applications for harvest in the Tununig region.

4.04 Non compliance with these rules shall incur a first verbal warning from an elder representing the Marine Mammal Committee in respect to the infraction.

4.05 Continued non-compliance with these rules shall incur a meeting with an elder and the Chairperson representing the Marine Mammal Committee in respect to the infraction.

4.06 If a member continues to transgress these rules, a meeting will be held with the Marine Mammal Committee. A penalty shall be recommended to the MHTO Board, whereupon the Board shall determine the extent of the punishment.

4.07 Further non-compliance with these rules and the corresponding penalty shall be determined by a regular meeting of the MHTO Board in respect to the member's actions and the previous attempts to correct these infractions.

4.08 Board may ask for legal advice before determining the extent of the punishment applicable to the transgressing member. This advice shall be used in determining the course of action.

#### **4.1 Non-Resident Beneficiary allocation**

4.11 Subject to approval by the MHTO and the terms and conditions of harvest as listed in these rules, a non-resident Nunavut beneficiary or Assignee may strike and land one narwhal in the Tununig region.

4.12 A non-resident beneficiary or Assignee must make an application to the MHTO requesting the harvest of a narwhal for subsistence purposes within the Tununig region. Plans on removal and preservation of the by-products of the harvest shall be taken into account, including transportation back to their home community.

#### **4.2 Overlap areas**

4.21 Inuit subject to another HTO's regulations utilize parts of management zones of the Tununig Narwhal Management Area. Consultation of the affected HTO shall be mandatory for areas of overlap. Certain management zones may be co-managed with other HTOs.

4.22 Where there is disagreement over restrictions or prohibitions, the matter will be sent to QWB for resolution.

4.23 If the matter cannot be settled at the RWO level, the matter will be sent to the NWMB for resolution. This may contain terms and conditions deemed relevant by the NWMB.

#### **5.0 Narwhal Season**

Traditionally, Inuit in the Tununig region harvested narwhal throughout the year starting in early spring lasting into fall. Inuit seasons will be used to outline the narwhal hunting season and corresponding management zones.

5.01 For greater certainty, the dates for the season shall generally be from April 01-October 31 within any calendar year.

- 5.02 The MHTO shall open and close the floe-edge season annually within the two floe-edge management zones, based on the recommendations of the Committee.
- 5.03 The MHTO shall open and close the open water season annually within the open water management zones, based on the recommendations of the Committee. The MHTO shall open and close the open water season for Anaulirialik and Lancaster Sound Management Zones in consultation with the Clyde River and Arctic Bay HTOs.
- 5.04 Members of the MHTO shall report any strikes and landings of narwhal within the different management zones to the MHTO office.
- 5.05 For reporting strikes and landings of narwhal in the overlapping management zones, the overlapping HTO office will convey their information to the MHTO office for compilation of data for these zones.
- 5.1 Upirngaksaaq**
- 5.10 Generally, this season starts in early April. For greater certainty, in these rules, this season will commence April 1<sup>st</sup> to May 31<sup>st</sup>.
- 5.11 The Management zones for this season are; Sannirut Management Zone and Ugliit Management Zone.
- 5.2 Upirngaaq**
- 5.20 Generally, this season starts in June. For greater certainty, in these rules, this season will commence June 1<sup>st</sup> to July 1<sup>st</sup>.
- 5.21 The Management zones for this season are; Sannirut Floe-edge Management Zone and Ugliit Floe-edge Management Zone.
- 5.3 Auyaaq**
- 5.30 Generally, this season starts in July. For greater certainty, in these rules, this season will commence July 2<sup>nd</sup> to August 31<sup>st</sup>.
- 5.31 The Management zones for this season are; Anaulirialik Management Zone, Sannirut Management Zone, Tuuqsukattak Management Zone, Tasiuyaq Management Zone, Mittimatalik Management Zone, Kangirquait Management Zone, Quglurtuk Management Zone, Kangirquarjuk Management Zone, Nalluat Management Zone and Lancaster Sound Management Zone.
- 5.4 Ukiaksaaq**
- 5.40 Generally, this season starts in September. For greater certainty, in these rules, this season will commence September 1<sup>st</sup> to September 30<sup>th</sup>.
- 5.41 The Management zones for this season are; Anaulirialik Management Zone, Sannirut Management Zone, Tuuqsukattak Management Zone, Tasiuyaq Management Zone, Mittimatalik Management Zone, Kangirquait Management Zone, Quglurtuk Management Zone, Kangirquarjuk Management Zone, Nalluat Management Zone and Lancaster Sound Management Zone.
- 5.5 Ukiaq**
- 5.50 Generally, this season starts in October. For greater certainty, in these rules, this season will commence October 1<sup>st</sup> to October 31.
- 5.51 The Management zones for this season are; Sannirut Management Zone, Tuuqsukattak Management Zone, Nalluat Management Zone, Tasiuyaq Management Zone, Mittimatalik Management Zone and Lancaster Sound Management Zone.
- 6.0 Harvesting within Narwhal Season (Floe-edge)**
- 6.00 Sannirut Floe-edge Management Zone shall be opened and closed via MHTO resolution or motion, based on the recommendations of the Committee. Applicable restrictions and prohibitions shall be included for the harvesting of narwhal from the floe-edge.
- 6.01 Any member, non-resident beneficiary or assignee who wishes to hunt narwhal at the Sannirut floe-edge shall do so only with the essential equipment and proper caliber rifle as set out in the appendices to these rules.

including, but not limited to: Disposal of remains, preservation of edible parts, site cleanup and reporting of strikes and landings.

- 6.23 No person shall conduct experimental or scientific projects on live or dead narwhal without the consent of the MHTO and the proper licenses or permits from the NWMB, DFO and Nunavut Territorial Government.
- 6.24 Any person engaged in scientific research shall observe the terms and conditions contained in the MHTO resolution or motion in regards to the narwhal. Such terms and conditions will address camp sites, net size and setup, observation watches and accidental deaths due to unforeseen circumstances. Any mitigable deaths will result in censure and a meeting with the MHTO.
- 6.25 Disagreements on the terms and conditions of the approval, along with compensation for accidental deaths of narwhal will be submitted to the NWMB for their decision. The DFO for implementation of the NLCA will be consulted as to the applicable provisions pertaining to the disagreement over research.
- 6.26 No person shall remove or cause to be removed, a dead narwhal from the immediate vicinity in which it is found without contacting the MHTO office. This contact may be via VHF or CB radios or upon arrival to Pond Inlet, direct contact with the Secretary-Manager.
- 6.27 Any Harvester/hunter may take a tusk of the narwhal unless the avataq and/or the harpoon is attached to the dead carcass.

#### **7.0 Preservation and usage of harvest by-products**

- 7.01 Any Inuk, non-resident beneficiary or assignee who hunts and lands a narwhal during the seasons, shall make all efforts to preserve edible parts of the narwhal.
- 7.02 Preservation methods shall include caching, drying or transportation of the edible parts to the community for consumption or delivery to a dog team owner.
- 7.03 Within the floe-edge management zones, each hunter is allowed to hunt and land two narwhal. The hunter shall remove all edible parts of the narwhal and return to the community upon landing two narwhal.
- 7.04 Within the open water management zones, each hunter may hunt and land one narwhal. Upon delivery of the narwhal to the shore, the hunter may return to the harvest. For greater certainty, each hunter is allowed to harvest up to three narwhal within the open water seasons for subsistence purposes.

#### **8.0 Conservation and Education**

- 8.01 Conservation measures will be developed by the MHTO, based on the recommendations of the Committee, for specific management zones. For greater certainty, these areas will correspond with calving sites.
- 8.02 No person, without the permission or authorization from the MHTO, shall:
  - 1. tag or attach any instrument to a narwhal
  - 2. hunt, harvest or otherwise kill a female narwhal accompanied by a calf;
  - 3. hunt, harvest or otherwise kill a calf;
  - 4. hunt and harvest narwhal in Tremblay Sound during open water season if scientific studies are being conducted.
- 8.03 No person who kills or wounds a narwhal shall:
  - 1. fail to make a reasonable effort to retrieve it without delay; or
  - 2. abandon or discard it;
  - 3. waste any edible part of it;
  - 4. buy, sell or trade narwhal parts without the appropriate permits and tags.
- 8.04 Training and educational curriculum shall be developed by the Committee regarding:
  - I. Inuit categories for narwhal
  - II. Narwhal behavioural characteristics
  - III. Proper kill zones of narwhal
  - IV. Hunting and retrieval methods
  - V. Preservation techniques for edible parts
  - VI. Traditional harvesting equipment
- 8.05 Training and educational curriculum developed shall be used to teach young Inuit, non-resident beneficiaries and assignees the proper harvesting techniques.

including, but not limited to: Disposal of remains, preservation of edible parts, site cleanup and reporting of strikes and landings.

- 6.23 No person shall conduct experimental or scientific projects on live or dead narwhal without the consent of the MHTO and the proper licenses or permits from the NWMB, DFO and Nunavut Territorial Government.
- 6.24 Any person engaged in scientific research shall observe the terms and conditions contained in the MHTO resolution or motion in regards to the narwhal. Such terms and conditions will address camp sites, net size and setup, observation watches and accidental deaths due to unforeseen circumstances. Any mitigable deaths will result in censure and a meeting with the MHTO.
- 6.25 Disagreements on the terms and conditions of the approval, along with compensation for accidental deaths of narwhal will be submitted to the NWMB for their decision. The DIO for implementation of the NLCA will be consulted as to the applicable provisions pertaining to the disagreement over research.
- 6.26 No person shall remove or cause to be removed, a dead narwhal from the immediate vicinity in which it is found without contacting the MHTO office. This contact may be via VHF or CB radios or upon arrival to Pond Inlet, direct contact with the Secretary-Manager.
- 6.27 Any Harvester/hunter may take a tusk of the narwhal unless the avataq and/or the harpoon is attached to the dead carcass.

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- 7.02 Preservation methods shall include caching, drying or transportation of the edible parts to the community for consumption or delivery to a dog team owner.
- 7.03 Within the floe-edge management zones, each hunter is allowed to hunt and land two narwhal. The hunter shall remove all edible parts of the narwhal and return to the community upon landing two narwhal.
- 7.04 Within the open water management zones, each hunter may hunt and land one narwhal. Upon delivery of the narwhal to the shore, the hunter may return to the harvest. For greater certainty, each hunter is allowed to harvest up to three narwhal within the open water seasons for subsistence purposes.

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- 8.02 No person, without the permission or authorization from the MHTO, shall:
  - 1. tag or attach any instrument to a narwhal
  - 2. hunt, harvest or otherwise kill a female narwhal accompanied by a calf;
  - 3. hunt, harvest or otherwise kill a calf;
  - 4. hunt and harvest narwhal in Tremblay Sound during open water season if scientific studies are being conducted.
- 8.03 No person who kills or wounds a narwhal shall:
  - 1. fail to make a reasonable effort to retrieve it without delay; or
  - 2. abandon or discard it;
  - 3. waste any edible part of it;
  - 4. buy, sell or trade narwhal parts without the appropriate permits and tags.
- 8.04 Training and educational curriculum shall be developed by the Committee regarding;
  - I. Inuit categories for narwhal
  - II. Narwhal behavioural characteristics
  - III. Proper kill zones of narwhal
  - IV. Hunting and retrieval methods
  - V. Preservation techniques for edible parts
  - VI. Traditional harvesting equipment
- 8.05 Training and educational curriculum developed shall be used to teach young Inuit, non-resident beneficiaries and assignees the proper harvesting techniques.

## **9.0 Miscellaneous**

- 9.01 The Secretary-Manager of the MHTO, along with the Fisheries officer or Wildlife officer shall notify Inuit hunters and the general public that the narwhal season has commenced or has been closed by posting 'notices' in the appropriate public places and via the community radio station.
- 9.02 Prior to the commencement of the narwhal season, the MHTO shall make every effort to consult elders and hunters on the condition and safety of the landfast ice zone. Based on these consultations and extrapolation of prior breakage dates in similar conditions, the MHTO will set a closing date for the floe-edge management zones to ensure the safe return of the hunters to the community.
- 9.03 The MHTO shall make every effort to notify all hunters in the vicinity of the floe-edge management zones that the hunting season has been closed via VHF and CB radio, the community radio station and any other means available to them.

## **10.0 Appendices**

### **10.0 Floe-edge zones**

- 1) Each Harvester shall have the following equipment:
- a) small boat, no smaller than 8' with orts
  - b) Two sets of harpoons, with;
    - harpoon head/tuukkaa
    - float/avataqat least one of them with complete set.
  - c) knife
  - d) hook (kivijumiut) with rope of 100 feet or longer or long enough for the depth of the area hunted;
  - e) float with at least 100 feet of line or rope or long enough for the depth of the area hunted;
  - f) towing rope or line
  - g) at least 10' qamutiks

### **10.1 Open water zones**

- 1) Each boat shall have the following tools and equipment:
- a) Knife
  - b) Two sets of harpoons, with;
    - harpoon head
    - floatat least one of them with complete set.
  - d) hook with rope of 100 feet or longer or long enough for the depth of the area hunted;
  - e) avataq/float with at least 100 feet of line or rope or long enough for the depth of the area hunted;
  - f) towing rope or line

### **10.2 Essential equipment and tools**

- 1) Any Harvester, at any season shall have the following tools and equipment:
- a) two sets of harpoons, with;
    - harpoon head
    - floatat least one of them with complete set.
  - b) knife
  - c) hook
  - d) hook with rope of 100 feet or longer or long enough for the depth of the area hunted;
  - e) float with at least 100 feet of line or rope or long enough for the depth of the area hunted;
  - f) towing rope or line

### **10.3 Minimum Rifle Calibers**

- a) Rifle with calibre 30/30 or .303 and no less 1500 foot pound

### **10.4 Mittimatalik zone cleanup rules**

- a) Any Harvester shall take every effort to retrieve and salvage any part of carcass including the skeleton parts out of the site.
- b) any person, who spots any un-finished carcass shall report the sighting to MHTO office.

### **10.5 Preservation methods for edible parts**



2007 Hunting Rules

**Narwhal Hunting Rules pursuant to Section 3.3 of the General By-law of the**

WHEREAS The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board has established a narwhal Management system that returns much responsibility over the management of narwhal to Inuit hunters;

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AND WHEREAS the Nativak Hunters & Trappers Association recognizes that this management system places important obligations both on the Association and on each of its members;

NOW THEREFORE be it resolved that the Nativak Hunters & Trappers Association enacts the following rules, which are binding on and enforceable against all the members of the Association.

- [illegible]

- Amendment  
DPO 2006/2007  
and beyond.

- [illegible]

**Narwhal Hunting Rules made pursuant to Section 5.3 of  
General By-law of Arviq Hunters and Trappers Organization**

WHEREAS the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board has established a narwhal management system that returns much responsibility over the management of narwhals to Inuit hunters;

AND WHEREAS the Arviq Hunters and Trappers Organization recognizes that this management system places important obligations both on the Organization and on each of its members;

NOW THEREFORE be it resolved that the Arviq Hunters and Trappers Organization enacts the following rules, which are binding on and enforceable against all the members of the Organization. These rules amend and supercede previous "Narwhal Hunting Rules" of Arviq Hunters and Trappers Organization.

1. Every narwhal that is harvested in this HTO's hunting area requires a tag.
2. A member is required to have narwhal tag(s) issued from the HTO, be register with the hunt monitor and be issued an information kit before hunting narwhal.
- 3 For each narwhal landed, the member must complete the harvest information in the kit and return it to the HTO office within one day of returning to the community.
4. The member must also keep an accurate record of the number of narwhal wounded and escape, killed and sunk, landed, record fresh/old wounds and must provide that record to the HTO office within one day of returning to the community.
5. A member must have on hand the equipment necessary to hunt, retrieve, handle and have fleshing equipment while hunting narwhals, including;
  - i). a rifle no less then .270 caliber or larger,
  - ii). a harpoon equipped with a line and traditional seal skin float or an inflated buoy measuring no less then 120 centimeters in diameter, (plastic 23 litres gasoline containers, Styrofoam's, steel drums or any other floatation devises not approved by Arviq HTO shall not be used during narwhal hunts),
  - iii). a klvjuniutit (retrieval hook) with adequate line,

- iv). a floatation device for each person in a vessel,
  - v). a towing line,
  - vi). bailing devise (can/container, electric pump) for each vessel,
  - vii). paddles for each vessel,
  - viii). an anchor for each vessel
  - iv). and a snow knife or any other knives capable of cutting lines.
6. A member must only attempt to harvest a narwhal in a manner that will kill it quickly. Once a member has struck a narwhal he/she must make every effort to land the narwhal before hunting another narwhal. All hunters shall be encourage to harpoon first prior to shooting.
  7. Every member is required to take into consideration the weather and environmental conditions, distance from the community and the safe carrying capacity of a vessel being used, to ensure that no edible parts (muktak and flippers) of narwhal are abandoned or wasted.
  8. Narwhal carcasses shall not be abandoned on sea ice or shore, each carcass is the responsibility of the member who harvested the narwhal and he/she will ensure that the carcass fleshed and meat cached properly above high water mark. In case where immediate caching will not occur, each hunter must affix a tag immediately with his/her name in order for the hunt monitor to identify, these tags shall be provided by the HTO. No harvester will leave a carcass abandon for no more then two (2) days.
  9. Members shall not hunt a female narwhal with a calf or a narwhal calf.
  10. Members can not use a narwhal calf to lure other narwhals into the hunting area. In case of accidental harvest of a female narwhal with a calf, the calf (which in opinion that it will not survive on its' own) shall be killed Immediately and be reported to Fisheries/Conservation Officer. All calves harvested will utilize community narwhal tag.
  11. All caching of Narwhal will be done within 43 kilometers of the community of Repulse Bay to ensure ready access during the winter and reduce the risk of damage from Polar Bears to the caches. All caches locations shall be reported to the hunt monitor.

12. To avoid conflict and for the safety of tourists, tour operators, outfitters and guides will ensure that they don't operate tours in areas where members are hunting narwhals.
13. No member shall discharge a rifle from the shoreline, from a beached vessel or shoot narwhal in between vessels,
14. Any member (including all crew on board at the time) who caused a collision with other vessel (s) during narwhal hunting will automatically be imposed a penalty of complete withdrawal of being issued narwhal tags for the season and also may be restricted of other HTO programs for a period of one (1) year. Member (s) imposed such penalties may appeal to HTO Board of Directors no later then three (3) days after being imposed such penalties.
15. The Board of Directors of the HTO may temporarily reduce or stop narwhal hunting by members for either or both of the following reasons;
  - i). the effective management and conservation of narwhals,
  - ii). and or the safety of the members.
16. The HTO membership shall not harvest more then seventy-two (72) narwhals annually effective in the seasons 2006 and 2007.
17. The HTO may, pursuant to its by-laws, suspend the membership of, or impose a reasonable penalty on, any member who – in the opinion of the Board of Directors – has contravened these narwhal hunting rules. A reasonable penalty may include, but is not restricted to:
  - i). an appearance before the council of elders for discipline and counseling,
  - ii). a decrease in the number of narwhal tags made available to the member,
  - iii). the complete withdrawal of narwhal tags available to the member,
  - iv). a decrease or withdrawal of any other tags or licences otherwise available to the member.

18. Hunters from other communities that have interest in harvesting narwhals in the Repulse Bay harvesting area must have in their possession:
  - i). a narwhal tag or tags from their own community entitling them to hunt in the area; or
  - ii). a completed assignment form from the Arviq HTO or one of its members,
  - iii). and encourage to respect and comply with "Arviq HTO Narwhal Hunting Rules".
19. Flow Edge narwhal hunters must have the same equipment including a vessel (s) as indicated on Section 5 of the "Narwhal Hunting Rules".
20. No more the ten (10) tags will be made available for flow edge hunts.
21. That no netting for narwhals be rendered from June 1<sup>st</sup> to August 31<sup>st</sup> exclusively.
22. First time narwhal harvesters must go with experience hunters at least three (3) times prior hunting on their own.
23. To be considered as a member of Arviq HTO for hunting narwhals, a person must reside in the community of Repulse Bay for no less then three (3) months, but still must go with a experienced narwhal hunter for at least three (3) times prior to hunting alone.
24. No members shall hunt narwhals during restricted visibilities such a heavy fogs and darkness. Under no circumstances, no members shall hunt narwhals using "spotlights" or any other devises that can be used during darkness.
25. Narwhal tags issue limits shall be no more then four (4) tags a season per person for eligible members of Arviq HTO before quota is filled.
26. These Rules and any subsequent amendments or annulments will come into effect only after having been:
  - i). adopted by a majority of the members of the HTO at a Special, or Annual General meeting of the HTO,
  - ii). broadcast on at least two separate occasions over the community radio station,

iii). and posted publicly for a minimum of one week.

**27. On behalf of Repulse Bay Arviq Hunters and Trappers Organization:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2006  
President – John Kaunak

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2006  
Vice President



**Narwhal Hunting Rules made pursuant to Section 5.3 of  
General by-law of Spence Bay Hunters and Trappers Association  
Schedule "A"**

WHEREAS the Spence Bay Hunters and Trappers Association recognize a need for Narwhal Hunting Rules

AND WHEREAS the Spence Bay Hunters and Trappers Association need hunting rules to increase the Narwhal Quota

NOW THEREFORE be it re-solved, that Spence Bay Hunters and Trappers Association enacts the following rules which are binding on and enforceable against all the members of the Organization.

1 Every narwhal that is harvested in this area requires a tag.

2 A member is required to have narwhal tag(s) issued from the HTO be register with the hunt monitor and to be issued an information kit before hunting narwhal.

3 For each narwhal landed, the member must complete the harvest information in the kit and return it to the HTO office with one day of returning to the community, or within 7 days of hunting narwhal.

4 The member must also keep an accurate record of the number of narwhal struck/not landed and killed/not landed, and must provide that record to the HTO office within one day of returning to the community, or within 7 days of hunting narwhal.

5 A member must have on hand the equipment necessary to hunt, retrieve, handle and flense narwhal while hunting narwhals including:

- i) a rifle of .303 cal or larger /
- ii) harpoon equipped with a line and traditional seal skin float or an inflated red buoy measuring no less than 120 centimeters in diameter, (no plastic 23 litres gasoline containers shall be used during narwhal hunts),
- iii) a kivijuniut (retrieval hook) with adequate line,
- iv) a floatation device or life jackets for each person in the boat,
- v) and a towing line.

- 1 -

6. A member must harpoon the Narwhale first before shooting the Narwhale. A member must only attempt to harvest a narwhal in a manner that will kill it quickly. Once a member has struck a narwhal he/she must make every effort to land the narwhal before hunting another narwhal
7. Every member is required to take into consideration the weather and environmental conditions, distance from the community and the safe carrying capacity of the boat being used, to ensure that no edible parts (muktaaq and flippers) of narwhal are abandoned or wasted.
8. A member must ensure that all edible parts are not wasted from narwhals that are harvested.
9. Narwhal carcasses will not be abandoned on sea ice or shore, each carcass is the responsibility of the member who harvested the narwhal and he/she will ensure that the carcass fleshed and meat cached properly above high water mark .
10. Members will not hunt a female narwhal with a calf or a narwhal calf.
11. Members can not use a narwhal calf to lure other narwhals into the hunting area.
12. All caching of narwhal will be done within 40 kilometers of the community of Taloyoak to ensure (ready access during the winter and reduce the risk of damage from polar bears and other animals to the caches).
13. To avoid conflict and for the safety of tourists, tour operators, outfitters and guides will ensure that they don't operate tours in areas where members are hunting narwhals.
14. The Board of Directors of the HTO may temporarily reduce or stop narwhal hunting by members for either or both of the following reasons:
  - i) the effective management and conservation of narwhals,
  - ii) and or safety of the members.
15. HTO membership shall not exceed ten (10) narwhals per hunting season
16. The HTO may, pursuant to its' bylaws, suspend the membership of, or impose a reasonable penalty on, any member who- in the opinion of directors- has contravened these narwhal hunting rules. A reasonable penalty may include, but not restricted to;

- i) An appearance before the council of elders for discipline and counseling.
  - ii) A decrease in the number of narwhal tags made available to the member,
  - iii) The complete withdrawal of narwhal tags available to the member,
  - iv) A decrease or withdrawal of any other tags or licenses otherwise available to the members.
17. Hunters from other communities that have interest in harvesting narwhals in the Taloyoak harvesting area.
- i) **must** notify the representative(s) of the **Spence Bay Hunters & Trappers Association** at least one week in advance prior to harvesting narwhals in the area,
  - ii) **must** comply with **Spence Bay Hunters & Trappers Association Rules**,
  - iii) and **must** have narwhal tag(s) from their own community entitling them to hunt in the area; or
  - iv) a completed assignment from Taloyoak HTO or one of its members.
18. Inexperienced hunters **must** hunt with experienced hunters.
19. These Rules and any subsequent amendments or annulments will come into effect after having been;
- i) adopted by majority of the members of the HTO at a Special or Annual (General) Meeting of the HTO.
  - ii) broadcast on at least two separate occasions over the community radio station,
  - iii) and posted publicly for minimum of one week.

20. On behalf of Spence Bay Hunters & Trappers Association:

Abel Aqqaq signed this 26 day of March, 2002  
Chairman - Abel Aqqaq

Sam Tuhrialik signed this 26 day of MARCH, 2002  
Vice Chairman - Sam Tuhrialik

David Irqin signed this 26 day of March, 2002  
David Irqin  
HTO Manager







ᐃᓂᓂᓂ

OTHERS

- Each Amarok HTA member shall bring back their garbage disposables back to Iqaluit.

405-250-250 250-250

▷▷▷ Date June 27 2005

ᓄᓇᑦᓴᐅ ᐃᒪᔭᕋᓂᓗᑦᓴᐃᐃᓂᓂᓗᑦ ᐱᓚᓂᓗᑦ Nunavut Wildlife Management Board Representative

Department of Fisheries and Oceans Representative

Department of Environment Representative

ᐱᓄᓇ ᐸᓂᓇ ᐸᓂᓇ ᐸᓂᓇ      Amarak HTA Representative



**Mayukalik, H.T.O., Kimmirut, NT**

“Building a Traditional Economy”

‘የሮጋህናውላኖች’ ለጋራ ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች  
ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች.

**Beluga Hunting Rules  
of the Mayukalik Hunters & Trappers Organization.**

ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች  
ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች  
WHEREAS The Nunavut Wildlife Management board has established a Beluga  
Management system that returns much responsibility over the management of beluga to  
Inuit Hunters;

ላሊ ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች  
ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች  
ΔΕΙΝΟΝΤΕΣ  
WHEREAS The Mayukalik Hunters & Trappers Organization that this management  
system places important obligations both on the Organization and on each of it's  
members;

ΔΕΙΝΟΝΤΕΣ ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች  
ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች  
NOW THEREFORE be it resolved that the Mayukalik Hunters & Trappers Organization  
enacts the following rules, which are binding on and enforceable against all the members  
of the Organization.

1. ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች

The effective management and conservation of beluga.

2. ‘የሮጋህናውላኖች’ ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች  
ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች ለሮጋህናውላኖች

For each beluga landed, the member must complete the harvest information and return  
it to the HTO office the day after returning from the hunt.

- [illegible]

The member must also keep an accurate record of the number of beluga struck and lost, and must provide that record to the HTO office within the next day upon returning.

4. ᐃᑦᑎᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ ᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ, ᐱᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦᑭᑦ.

A member must ensure that edible parts are not wasted, from belugas that are harvested

- [illegible]

To encourage the education and proper training of beluga hunters.

- [illegible]

To minimize the loss and wastage of beluga.

7. ልክናገለገሎት ለጋራ ደረሰችበት ሁኔታ ለሀገራችን ለሀገራችን ለሀገራችን

To encourage humane and effective hunting practices; and

- [illegible]

To maximize the safety of beluga hunters.

- [illegible]

A member must have on hand the equipment necessary to hunt, retrieve, handle and flense beluga while hunting beluga, including:

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. 'ዕዋጋን ካሳሙሃ 243 ልርሙኖጋብ | 1. A rifle of 243 or larger  |
| 2. ዓገዕን ልሂ ልጅርጃ          | 2. Harpoon with float  |
| 3. ያልኑሪዎን ልሂ ልራጃ ዓሂቦላጃጋ  | 3. Retrieval hook with adequate line.                                      |
| 4. ጎርጎን ዓሂጋጅ ልጃጃ ልገላገጃጃ. | 4. Required to have enough floatation devices for each person in the boat. |

10. ልዩነታዊ የሥራ አፈጻጸም ማሻሻያ ስራዎች ላይ ለሚሳተፉ ሰራተኞች ልዩ ስልጠናዎች ማድረግ፡

A member must only attempt to harvest a beluga in a manner that will kill it quickly. Once a member has struck a beluga he must make every effort to land the beluga before hunting another beluga.

- [illegible]

Every member is required to take into consideration the weather and environmental condition, distance from community and the safe carrying capacity of the boat being used to ensure that no edible parts of beluga are abandoned or wasted.

- [illegible]

Beluga carcasses will not be abandoned on sea ice or shore, each carcass is the responsibility of the member how they harvest the beluga and they will ensure the carcass is disposed of in deep water.

- [illegible]

To avoid conflict and for the safety of tourists, tour operators, outfitters and guides will ensure that they don't operate tours in area where members are hunting beluga.

14. ከቢረኛ ስራዎች ጋር ማሳሰቢያ ለማድረግ ለሚችሉት ሰራተኞች ማረጋገጫ ሰነድ ማቅረብ ይገባል፡፡

The Board of directors of the HTO may temporarily reduce or stop beluga hunting by members in order to ensure one or both of these reasons:

1.  $\nabla^c C_{\alpha}{}^{\rho} \nabla^{\alpha} b^{\sigma} \nabla_{\rho} b^{\sigma} \Delta C_{\rho}{}^{\lambda} \nabla^{\rho} b^{\sigma}$ .

## The safety of the members

2. ለኅዝብ ጋር ለሚገናኙበት ሁኔታ ለሚፈጸም ምርመራ ማድረግ።

## The effective management and conservation of beluga.

- [illegible]

The HTO may pursuant to it's by- laws, suspend the membership of, or impose a reasonable penalyon, any member who- in the opinion of the board of directors has contravened these beluga hunting rules. A reasonable penalty may include, but is not restricted to:

- [illegible]

To be directed to the council of elders for discipline and counseling.

- [illegible]

These rules and any subsequent amendments will come into effect only after having been:

1. ላከው የሚችል ብዙ አባላት በተፀደቀበት ዓመት ማኅበራዊ  
የአባላት ጥያቄ መሠረት ማስታወቂያ ማድረግ;  
Adopted by a majority of the members of the HTO at a Special AGM or AGM;
2. በማንኛውም ሁለት የተለያዩ ጊዜዎች ላይ በማዕከላዊ ሪዲዮ;  
Broadcast on at least two separate occasions over the community radio station;  
and;
3. ለአንድ ሳምንት ይቆያል፡፡  
Posted publicity for a minimum of one week.

**Beluga Hunting Rules  
Of the Pangnirtung Hunter's & Trappers Organization**

WHEREAS The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board has established a Beluga Management system that returns much of the responsibility over the management of Beluga to Inuit Hunters;

WHEREAS The Pangnirtung Hunters & Trappers Organization recognizes that this management system places important obligations both on the Organization and on each of its members;

NOW THEREFORE be it resolved that the Pangnirtung Hunters & Trappers Organization enacts the following rules.

1. For each Beluga landed, the member must complete the harvest information and return it to the HTO office the day after from returning from the hunt. (Harvest information kits are available at the Hunters' & Trappers office, provided by DFO)
2. The attached copy of Action plan for whale Entrapment (produced by DFO ) will be followed.

## **Beluga Hunting Rules of the Pangnirtung Hunters & Trappers Association**

1. The Board of Directors of the Pangnirtung HTO may Temporarily reduce or stop beluga hunting by members in order to ensure one or both of these reasons;
  - 1) The safety of the members.
  - 2) The effective management and conservation of Beluga.  
ie. If the sunk & lost rate is considered to be too high, etc.
2. According to Elder's Traditional knowledge, No hunter is allowed To just wound whales and no hunter is allowed to just let whales Sink. A member must only attempt to harvest a Beluga in a manner that Will kill it quickly, Once a member has struck a beluga he must make every effort to land the Beluga.
3. A person who shot the whale first would be the one to get the Whale after it is killed. A person who hasn't shot at the whale wouldn't be considered getting the whale even if they have put a harpoon with a float on it.
4. HTO membership shall not exceed forty-one (41) Beluga harvested during each period of April 1<sup>st</sup> until March 31<sup>st</sup> .
5. No hunting of Beluga will occur in Clearwater Fiord.

6. A member must ensure that edible parts are not wasted from Beluga that are harvested. (All the meat on the whale is considered edible.)
7. A member must have on hand the equipment necessary to Hunt And retrieve while hunting beluga, including;
  - 1) A rifle of .243 or stronger
  - 2) Harpoon with float (avataq), but not a 5 gallon jerry can
  - 3) Retrieval hook with adequate line
  - 4) Enough floatation devices for each person on the Boat
  - 5) Monitoring kits available at the HTA office and a copy of the Beluga hunting rules.
8. The use of nets will be permitted before the quota has been reached but not after the quota has been reached.
9. Every member is required to take into consideration the weather and environmental conditions, distance from community and the safe carrying capacity of the boat being used, to ensure that no edible parts of the Beluga are abandoned or wasted.
10. Beluga carcasses will not be abandoned on sea ice or shore. The hunter should give the rest of the carcass which he no longer needs to people with dog teams.
11. Members will not hunt a female whale with a calf or a calf.
12. Lottery will be drawn when 30 whales have been harvested from the quota for the remaining whales and only hunters who haven't harvested a whale will be allowed to be part of the draw.

13. The HTO may pursuant to it's By-laws, suspend the membership of, or impose a reasonable penalty on any member who in the opinion of the Board of Directors has contravened these Beluga hunting rules. A reasonable penalty may include, but is not restricted to;
  - 1) To be directed to the council of elders for discipline and counseling.
  - 2) A member can be denied a Beluga from next years Quota
14. Any member will be allowed only one beluga from the quota in a year provided that the quota hasn't been reached, this includes any member from Pangnirtung and the Outpost camps operators.
15. Younger hunters should be accompanied by older hunters to ensure proper method of hunting and the proper method of butchering harvested whales.
16. These rules and any subsequent amendments will come into effect only after having been;
  - 1) Adopted by a majority of the members of the HTO at a Special AGM or AGM;
  - 2) Broadcast on at least two separate occasions over the Community radio station and Posted publicly for a minimum of one week.



As approved by the Board of Directors of the Pangnirtung HTA this  
2<sup>nd</sup> day of August 2001

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**Mosesee Qappik, Chairman**

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**Jaypetee Angmarlik, Sec./Treasurer**

Approved as read at the Annual General Meeting January 24, 2002  
Alookie School

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**Mosesee Qappik, Chairman**

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**Mathewsie Maniapik, Vice-Chairman**