































**TABLE/ᐊᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ/NAUNAIKUTA 478**

Number of hunters harvesting each species

Year 5 (June 2000 - May 2001)

ᑕᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᐊᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᐊᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᐊᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᐅᑦᑦᑦᑦ

ᐊᑦᑦᑦᑦ 5 (ᑦᑦᑦ 2000 - ᐅᑦᑦ 2001)

Amigaitiginigin angunahukpaktun anguvaktaitlu kanugitugiagin

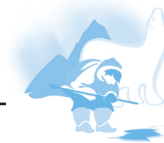
Ukiunga 5 (June 2000 - May 2001)

Month/ᑦᑦᑦᑦ/Tatkia		JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	Total	
		ᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦ	ᐊᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	ᐅᑦᑦ	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ Tamakiklugin	
<b>Species</b>	<b>ᑦᑦᑦᑦ</b>														
	<b>Umajuin</b>														
Caribou	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ		2	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	1		1	2	8
Tundra grizzly	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ			1											1
Wolf	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ		1					1							2
Wolverine	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ							2	2	2					4
Arctic ground squirrel	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ				1	2									2
Seals (unspecified)	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ				1										1
Geese (unspecified)	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ		1	1											2
Duck eggs	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ			2											2
Tundra swan eggs	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ		1												1
Seagull eggs	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ		1												1
Arctic char	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	4	2	2	3	3	2				1	1	1	7	
Lake trout	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ	3	2	1	1	4	1			1	1		1	6	
Whitefish	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ				1	2								2	
Cod	ᑦᑦᑦᑦᑦ					3	2	2						4	









## 6.2.7 Community Results Discussion: Umingmaktok

### The survey frame:

An assessment of under-enumeration indicated that there were very few hunters who were not registered in the Harvest Study.

The population of Umingmaktok declined over the course of the Harvest Study resulting in very low numbers of active hunters registered by the end of the study. There were no intensive hunters registered. The occasional and active classifications were joined and harvest estimates were calculated for all hunters together; there was no stratification used.

### Survey coverage and non-response bias:

Response rates were very good to excellent in all years except for the last five months of year 5 where rates fell below 75% due to Fieldworker staffing difficulties. Readers should exercise caution when using the data collected during these final five months. As seen in Table 9 the consistent intentional non-response rate in Umingmaktok was nil and therefore was not a potential source of non-response bias.

Response rates were felt to be high enough and non-response bias low enough during years 1 to 4 to ensure that n did in fact constitute a sufficiently representative sample of N hunters. Readers should exercise caution when using the data collected during the latter months of the study (January – May 2001) since the potential for both sampling error and non-response bias increases as response rates fall.

### Measurement issues and response error:

As seen in the recall period tables, the vast majority of harvest records were collected within three months of the harvest. However, long recall periods of over six months were encountered during the last few months of the study. This was due to Fieldworker staffing difficulties. Recall error in these instances is more likely.

During the time of the community visits held in the Kitikmeot region in the winter of 2003 most hunters from Umingmaktok were living in other communities and the HTO was not active. It was not possible to hold consultations on the data. Readers will note that there is a steady decline in harvest estimates during the study. This is likely an accurate change and due to the decline in the population of this community over the five years of the study. The number of hunters registered declined from 31 to 11 over this period, a drop of over 60%.





## 6.2.7 Nunanit Iniktigutait Ukauhiit: Umingmaktok

### Ihivgiuktit Atugutait:

Ihivgiufaakhimayuni ataani naunaiyakhimayut Kingaumut pulaakhimapluni nalunaiyakhimayuk ikitut umayukhiuktit titigaktauhimaitut Umayukhiukhimayut Ihivgiuktini.

Inugiagutait Umingmaktuumi mikhivaktut pitlugit Umayukhiukhimayut Ihivgiuktitlugit pipkaihimayuk mikiyunik amigaitjutainik umayukhiukataktunik titigakhimayut iniktilimat ihivgiuktut. Pikangituk umayukhiukatainaktunik titigakhimayuni. Ilaani umayukhiukataktut ovalo umayukhiukataktut katitikhimayut ovalo umayukhiukhimayut naunaiyautait tamamik umayukhiuktit kati-tivlugit; pikangituk aviktukhimatjutikhainik atuktainik.

### Ihivgiugutingit ovalo kiuyuitut ihumagiyait:

Kiuhimayut naunaiyautait nakuukpiaktut tamamik ukiuni kihimi kinguliit talimat tatkihhiutit ukiuni 5mi naunaiyautait katakhimayut ataanut 75%mit nunani havaktit havaktukhanik ayokhagutihimamata. Taiguaktut ihumagiyukhat atuligumik katitikhimayut katitigutaini hapkoa iniktigutaini talimat tatkihhiutini. Takukhauyut ikpatauyami 9 pikatainaktut kiuyuitut naunaiyautaini Umingmaktuumi pikangituk ovalo pilaaktaini atugutait kiuyuitut ihumagiyaini.

Kiuhimayut naunaiyautait angiyut ovalo kiuyuitut mikiyut ukiuni 1mit 4mut piyaami nni pihimayut naamaktumik uktugutini Nni umayukhiuktini. Taiguaktut ihumagyukhat atugumik katitikhimayut katitigutaini kinguani tatkihhiutini ihivgiuktuni (Januarymit Maymut 2001) pilaaktuni tamamik uktugutit ihuinaagutainik ovalo kiuyuitut ihimagiyainik angiliniakat kiuhimayut naunaiyautait katakpata.

### Atugutingit ihumagiyait ovalo kiuhimayut ihuinaagutait:

Takuhimayut utiktitihimayuni ubluit ikpatauyani, amigaktut umayukhiukhimayut titigakhimayut katitikhimayut iluani pingahuni tatkihhiutini. Kihimi takiyut utiktitihimayut ubluit avataanut siksit tatkihhiutit pikatakhimayut kingulimi tatkihhiutini ihivgiuktuni. Hamna pihimayut nunani havaktiit havaktukhanik ayokhakhimagamik. Utiktitihimayut ihuinaagutait hapkoa piyuni pilaaktut.

Nunamut pulaakhimapluni Kitikmeonut ukiuni 2003 amigaktut umayukhiuktit Umingmaktuumit inuulikhimayut aalani nunani ovalo HTOkut nutkaumahimayut. Pilaimata ukakatigilugit katitikhimayunik. Taiguaktut nalungitukhat ikilikatainaktut umayukhiukhimayut nau-naiyautini ihivgiuktitlugit. Hamna nakuuyuk aalangugutait ovalo ikilili-mata inugiagutait hamani nunami talimani ukiuni ihivgiuktitlugit . Amigaitjutait umayukhiuktit titigakhimayut katakhimayuk 31nit 11mut hamani ubluini, katakhimayut avataanut 60%nik.