List of species and associated communities and organizations consulted

Aiviit Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Aqiggiag Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Aqiggiag Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Barn Swallow

Aqigiq Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Arctic Bay Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Barn Swallow
- Red Knot islandica
- Ross's Gull

Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Arviq Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Barn Swallow
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Baker Lake Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Burnside Hunters and Trappers Association
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Short-eared Owl

Cape Dorset Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Red knot rufa (both populations)

Clyde River Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Lesser Yellowlegs

Ekaluktutiak Hunters and Trappers Association
- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Gjoa Haven Hunters and Trappers Association
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Government of Nunavut
- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red Knot islandica
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Grise Fiord Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Red Knot islandica

Hall Beach Hunters and Trappers Association
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Igloolik Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Iqaluit Hunters and Trappers Association
- Red knot rufa (both populations)

Issatik Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Kitikmeot Inuit Association
- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Kitikmeot Regional Wildlife Board

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Kivalliq Inuit Association

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Kivalliq Wildlife Board

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Kugluktuk Hunters and Trappers Association

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red Knot islandica
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red Knot islandica
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Omingmaktok Hunters and Trappers Association

- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Short-eared Owl

Pangirtung Hunters and Trappers Association

- Ross's Gull

Pond Inlet Hunters and Trappers Organization

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red Knot islandica
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Qikiqtaaluk Wildlife Board

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red Knot islandica
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Qikiqtani Inuit Association

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red Knot islandica
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Resolute Bay Hunters and Trappers Association

- Barn Swallow
- Red Knot islandica
- Ross's Gull

Sanikiluaq Hunters and Trappers Association

- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Spence Bay Hunters and Trappers Association

- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Coral Harbour

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Rankin Inlet

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Chesterfield Inlet

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Arctic Bay

- Barn Swallow
- Red Knot islandica
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Arviat

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Naujaat

- Barn Swallow
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Baker Lake

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Cambridge Bay

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Whale Cove

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Kugluktuk

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Pond Inlet

- Barn Swallow
- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Red Knot islandica
- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Resolute Bay

- Barn Swallow
- Red Knot islandica

Hamlet of Clyde River

- Lesser Yellowlegs

Hamlet of Sanikiluaq

- Lesser Yellowlegs
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Grise Fiord

- Red Knot islandica

Qikiqtarjuaq Hunters and Trappers Association

- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Kinngait

- Red knot rufa (both populations)

Hamlet of Gjoa Haven

- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Sanirajak

- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Igloolik

- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Municipality of Iqaluit

- Red knot rufa (both populations)

Hamlet of Qikiqtarjuaq

- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Taloyoak

- Red knot rufa (both populations)
- Ross's Gull
- Short-eared Owl

Hamlet of Pangirtung

- Ross's Gull

Species	Consultation
ᑐᖑᔪᖅᑐᒥᒃ **ᓂᐊᖁᓕᒃ** **ᖁᐸᓄᐊᖅ**	**ᑐᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ:** ᐊᕿᒡᒋᐊᖅ; ᐊᐃᕖᑦ; ᐊᕿᒡᒋᖅ; ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ; ᐊᕐᕕᒃ; ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᖅ; ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ; ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪᒃ; ᐃᓴᑎᒃ; ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᖅ; ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ; ᖃᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖓ; ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ; ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ; ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ; ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ; ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ; ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ; ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ; ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓗᖕᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃ **ᖁᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂ ᓂᐅᓖᑦ**	**ᑐᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ:** ᐊᕿᒡᒋᐊᖅ; ᐊᐃᕖᑦ; ᐊᕿᒡᒋᖅ; ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ; ᖃᒪᓂᑦᑐᐊᖅ; ᑭᙳᐅᒃ; ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ; ᐃᓴᑎᒃ; ᖁᕐᓗᖅᑐᖅ; ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ; ᑲᖏᖅᑐᒑᐱᒃ; ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃᑐᖅ;ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖓ; ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ; ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ; ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ; ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ; ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ; ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ; ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ; ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓗᖕᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ **ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃ** **ᐃᓚᒋᔭᖅ**	**ᑐᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ:** ᐃᒃᐱᐊᕐᔪᒃ; ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑐᖅ; ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ; ᖃᐅᔨᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖓ; ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ; ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ; ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ; ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓗᖕᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
ᓯᐊᕐᓈᖕᒐᔪᖅ **ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃ** (ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑳᓂᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᑕ ᓂᒋᐅᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᐅᑮᕙᒃᑐᑦ)	**ᑐᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ:** ᐊᐃᕖᑦ; ᑭᖖᒐᐃᑦ; ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ; ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ; ᐊᕐᕕᒃ; ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ; ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᖅ; ᓴᓂᕋᔭᒃ; ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃ; ᖁᑕᐃᕈᕐᕈᐊᖅ (ᑰᓪᔪᒃ); ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ; ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃᑐᖅ; ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖓ; ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ; ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ; ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ; ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ; ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ; ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ; ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ; ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓗᖕᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
ᓯᐊᕐᓈᖕᒐᔪᖅ **ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃ**	**ᑐᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ:**

Species	Consultation
ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓱᐊᑕ ᑲᓇᙵᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑉ/ᒥᐊᒃᓱᑰᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖑᓂᐊᓗᐊᓂ/ ᑲᕆᐱᔭᓐᑯᓂᓗ ᐅᑮᕙᒃᑐᑦ)	ᐊᐃᕕᑦ; ᑭᙳᓚᐃᑦ; ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ; ᐊᕿᐊᑦ; ᐊᕿᒃ; ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᑎᐊᖅ; ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᖅ; ᓴᓂᕋᔭᒃ; ᐃᒡᓗᓕᒃ; ᖁᑕᐃᕈᕿᐊᖅ (ᑰᒑᖅᔪᒃ); ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ; ᐅᒥᖕᒪᒃᑐᖅ; ᑕᓗᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᑐᓐᖓᕕᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖓ; ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ; ᓄᓇᕗᑦ ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ; ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ; ᕿᑎᖅᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ; ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓕᒫᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ; ᑭᕙᓪᓕᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ; ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᑦ; ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓗᖕᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓖᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ
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Barn Swallow

Photo: © Gordon Court

Scientific name
Hirundo rustica

Taxon
Birds

COSEWIC status
Special Concern

Canadian range
British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut

Reason for designation

This aerial insectivore is among the world's most widespread birds, with about 6.4 million mature individuals in Canada. It experienced a substantial population decline in North America over more than two decades, beginning in the mid- to late 1980s. However, the Canadian population has remained largely stable over the past ten years (2009-2019), with a substantial increase in Saskatchewan largely offsetting ongoing declines in several other provinces. Key threats include declining populations of insect prey, increasing frequency of severe temperature fluctuations during spring migration and the breeding season, and in some regions, loss of suitable nesting sites. Although the Canadian population remains large and overall declines have abated, the species may once again become Threatened if threats continue or worsen.

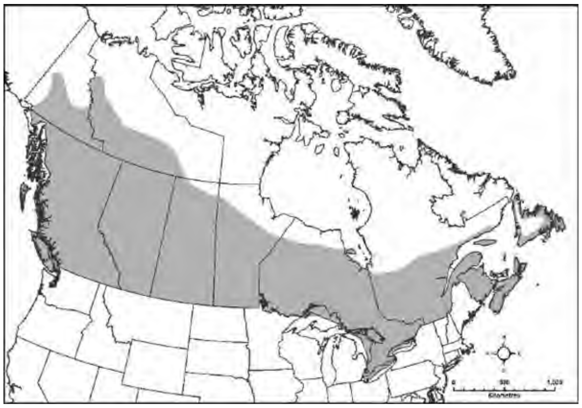
Wildlife Species Description and Significance

Barn Swallow is a medium-sized passerine with metallic blue upperparts, cinnamon underparts, and a chestnut throat and forehead. Its most recognizable feature is a deeply forked tail with long outer feathers. Males have a longer tail, somewhat glossier upperparts and a darker breast.

Barn Swallow is a member of the ecological guild known as aerial insectivores, of which many members are in decline globally.

Distribution

Barn Swallow is the most globally widespread species of swallow, occurring on every continent except Antarctica. In the western hemisphere, it breeds in Canada primarily south of the treeline, the United States and Mexico; Argentina also has a small breeding population. Barn Swallow has been documented breeding in every province and territory. Barn Swallow is a long-distance migrant, overwintering in the southern United States, parts of Mexico, and Central and South America.



Canadian breeding range of Barn Swallow

Source: COSEWIC. 2021. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xii + 60 pp.

Habitat

Before European colonization of North America, Barn Swallows largely nested on fissures in cliffs, rock overhangs, and caves. Thereafter, their preferred nest sites became human-made structures, including barns, stables, houses, sheds, and bridges. Barn Swallows prefer to forage over open spaces such as grasslands, agricultural fields, shorelines, woodland clearings, wetlands, sand dunes, tundra, and roads.

Biology

Barn Swallows nest in colonies or independently. They construct a small cup-shaped nest and affix it to a vertical, or occasionally a horizontal surface. The breeding season in Canada is typically from May through July. Most clutches contain 4-5 eggs; a second brood is often reared, particularly in southern Canada. Some Barn Swallows of both sexes breed in their first year. Barn Swallows forage mostly on the wing, actively pursuing and catching flying insects; however, they may forage on the ground opportunistically. Generation length is estimated to be approximately 3 years.

Population Sizes and Trends

In Canada, the Barn Swallow population is currently estimated to be at least 6.4 million mature individuals. This represents approximately 3.4% of the global Barn Swallow population and 13.6% of the population in the United States and Canada. Over 60% of the Canadian population currently breeds in the Prairie provinces.

Population trend estimates for Barn Swallow are based on Breeding Bird Survey data. For the period 1970-2019, there was a statistically significant annual trend of -2.34% (95% CI = -2.66% to -2.05%) per year in Canada, corresponding to an overall decline of 68.6% over 49 years. During the most recent 10-year period (2009-2019) the Canadian population has been close to stable, changing at -0.12% (95% CI = -1.07% to 0.89%) per year, amounting to a decrease of -1.2% over the decade. However, at a regional scale there has been a large increase in Saskatchewan, offsetting substantial ongoing declines in Ontario and Quebec. Comparisons of first and second generation breeding bird atlases in Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes show results consistent with long-term declines of populations across Canada, with the largest reductions in eastern provinces (Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes).

Threats and Limiting Factors

Substantial research is still required to better understand threats affecting Barn Swallow. Currently the most pertinent concerns are thought to be modifications to the natural system (indirect threats such as pesticides and habitat loss reducing prey quality and quantity), climate change, housing and commercial development, changes in agriculture (annual and perennial non-timber crops, and livestock farming and ranching), roads and railroads, and pollution. These threats are thought to be reducing the quantity and quality of insect prey, causing lowered reproductive success and direct mortality. Threats on the wintering grounds are not currently well understood, but are likely related to changes in land-use, resulting in the destruction of suitable foraging habitat, as well as the intensification of agricultural practices that reduce insect populations. The overall impact of threats on Barn Swallow over the next decade is considered to be medium. Limiting factors for Barn Swallow include a dietary dependence on insect prey and low post-fledging survival rates.

Protection, Status and Ranks

In Canada, the *Migratory Birds Convention Act,* 1994 protects Barn Swallow, its nests, and eggs. The species is also listed as Threatened under Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act, 2002*. In Canada, Barn Swallow is listed as N3N4 (Vulnerable to Apparently Secure) nationally, and S2 (Imperilled) in the Yukon Territory, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, S2? (Imperilled?) in the Northwest Territories, S2S3 (Imperilled to Vulnerable) in Nova Scotia, S3 (Vulnerable) in Alberta and Quebec, S3S4 (Vulnerable to Apparently Secure) in British Columbia, S4 (Apparently Secure) in Manitoba, and S5 (Secure) in Saskatchewan and Ontario. In the United States, Barn Swallow is protected under the *Migratory Bird Treaty Act*, and ranked nationally as N5 (Secure). Globally, Barn Swallow is considered G5 (Secure).

Source: COSEWIC. 2021. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xii + 60 pp.

For more information, please visit www.sararegistry.gc.ca.

Lesser Yellowlegs

Photo: © Gary Donaldson

Scientific Name
Tringa flavipes

Taxon
Birds

COSEWIC Status
Threatened

Canadian Range
British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut

Reason for designation

This medium-sized shorebird has 80% of its breeding range in Canada's boreal region, migrates through the United States and Caribbean, and winters mostly in South America. It has experienced substantial long- and short-term declines, most recently estimated at 25% over three generations (12 years) based on the Breeding Bird Survey, and greater than 50% over 10 years based on International Shorebird Surveys. Declines are expected to continue. Key concerns include the loss of wetland and intertidal habitat used on migration and in winter, and hunting for sport and subsistence, which has been reduced in some areas but likely remains the most significant threat. Additionally, emerging threats from climate change include increased risk of drought in breeding areas, coastal flooding, and greater severity of hurricanes during fall migration..

Wildlife Species Description and Significance

Lesser Yellowlegs is a small, slender shorebird with greyish plumage, a long neck, a straight black bill that is roughly the same length as its head, and long, bright-yellow legs. This migrant travels up to 30,000 km in a round trip between its breeding and wintering grounds. Approximately 80% of Lesser Yellowlegs breed in Canada.

Distribution

Lesser Yellowlegs breeds primarily in the boreal forest of Canada and Alaska, including all provinces and territories except the Maritimes. It winters in coastal areas from the southern United States through South America, with concentrations on the northern coast of South America and in the Pampas region of northern Argentina, Uruguay, and southern Brazil.

Canadian breeding range and estimate of extent of occurrence of Lesser Yellowlegs.

Source : COSEWIC. 2020. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. x + 64 pp.

Habitat

Lesser Yellowlegs nests on dry ground near peatlands, marshes, ponds, and other wetlands in the boreal forest and taiga. In winter and during migration, the species frequents coastal salt marshes, estuaries and ponds, as well as lakes, other freshwater wetlands, and anthropogenic wetlands such as flooded rice fields and sewage lagoons.

Biology

Lesser Yellowlegs can begin breeding at one year old, and is estimated to have a generation length of 4 years. Females typically lay a single clutch of four eggs in mid-May, and may lay a second clutch if the first is lost to predation. Incubation lasts approximately 22 days; the young leave the nest shortly after hatching. Lesser Yellowlegs is monogamous and only defends a small area around the nest or brood. Adults may travel many kilometres from the nest to the wetlands where they forage, so home range may be as large as several dozen square kilometres.

Population Sizes and Trends

The North American population of Lesser Yellowlegs as of 2020 is estimated to be at least 527,000 mature individuals, with 80% (422,000) breeding in Canada. Data from the North American Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) estimate an average annual trend of -2.40% in Canada over the most recent three generations (2007 to 2019), corresponding to a cumulative loss of 25%. From 1970 to 2019, the average annual BBS trend is -2.36%, amounting to a total decline of 69%. This is comparable to the significant 2.75% annual (69% cumulative) decline shown by shorebird migration monitoring data in North America between 1974 and 2016; over the most recent decade (2006 to 2016; slightly less than three generations) the decline based on these surveys accelerated to 7.28% annually, amounting to 53%. This estimate includes the Alaskan population, which BBS results indicate is declining more rapidly than the Canadian population. Periodic surveys at migratory stopovers in the Caribbean and at key wintering regions in South America also indicate steep rates of decline within the past three generations.

Threats and Limiting Factors

Hunting of Lesser Yellowlegs during migration and on wintering grounds in the Caribbean and South America appears to be the greatest threat to the species. Ongoing habitat loss is also a concern, especially with respect to agricultural expansion and shoreline development in South America. Various impacts related to climate change remain poorly understood but may be increasing in importance. Other threats which may contribute to ongoing declines are energy production and mining, increasing abundance of predators, and various forms of pollution.

Protection, Status and Ranks

In Canada, Lesser Yellowlegs and its nests and eggs are protected under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994*. The species was assessed as Threatened by COSEWIC in November 2020. NatureServe considers Lesser Yellowlegs to be Secure or Apparently Secure in Canada, although it is ranked Vulnerable in five provinces and territories, and Imperilled to Apparently Secure in the Northwest Territories. The Western Hemisphere Shorebird Reserve Network (WHSRN) aims to designate and protect migratory stopover sites of significance at regional to hemispheric scales, but offers no legal protection. Quill Lakes in Saskatchewan is the only Canadian WHSRN site with globally significant numbers of Lesser Yellowlegs, but habitat there has been severely degraded as a consequence of unregulated and unlicensed drainage of wetlands.

Source : COSEWIC. 2020. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. x + 64 pp.

Ross's Gull

Photo: © Mark Mallory

Scientific name
Rhodostethia rosea

Taxon
Birds

COSEWIC status
Endangered

Canadian range
Nunavut, Manitoba, Newfoundland and Labrador, Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean

Reason for designation

This small little-known gull nests at 1-3 known colonies in the Canadian High Arctic and likely winters in the Labrador Sea. Fewer than 20 mature individuals are known to breed in Canada, although roughly similar numbers may occur undetected. Large numbers of fall migrants seen annually off northern Alaska likely come from a separate large population in eastern Russia. This species has low productivity in Canada, with frequent breeding deferral, nest abandonment, and no chicks fledged over a period of 14 years at the only known active Canadian colony. These factors contribute to inferred continuing population decline. The abandonment of Low Arctic nesting sites since the last assessment has reduced its range and number of locations in Canada, and its breeding range is now limited to the High Arctic. Major threats impeding reproductive success include the killing of chicks by Arctic Terns at colonies, and contamination from airborne toxic chemicals. Effects of ongoing climatic changes on food availability, reproductive success, and adult survival are largely unknown.

Wildlife Species Description and Significance

Ross's Gull is a small Arctic gull with light, buoyant flight and quick, shallow wingbeats, characterized by a unique wedge-shaped tail. Breeding adults have a distinctive black collar, and the pale head and body feathers take on a light pink cast. Juvenile birds have black outer primaries and a broad black diagonal band across the inner wing.

Ross's Gull is the only member of the genus *Rhodostethia,* and its plumage, vocal repertoire, courtship behaviour, and general ecology are unique among gulls. Scientific studies are largely limited to opportunistic observations at small colonies in Russia and Canada and of migrating gulls at Point Barrow, Alaska. Its winter ecology is largely unknown, although its winter range likely overlaps with pelagic gulls and alcids in subarctic waters. Ross's Gull is known to Inuit in Nunavut and Indigenous residents of Barrow, Alaska, and sought by birdwatchers as a rare winter visitor to lower latitudes.

Distribution

Ross's Gull's breeding stronghold is assumed to lie in eastern Russia, with scattered nesting records from Canada and Greenland. Large flocks of Ross's Gull that annually migrate past Point Barrow each fall are thought to originate in eastern Russia. Birds from the very small Canadian Arctic breeding population likely overwinter in the Labrador Sea.

Extant breeding sites of Ross's Gull in Canada

Source : COSEWIC. 2021. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Ross's Gull *Rhodostethia rosea* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xii + 35 pp.

Habitat

Ross's Gull typically nests in flat, low-lying areas with low vegetative cover, and has nested in two habitat types in Canada. Ross's Gull is now most frequently encountered on High Arctic islands in Queens Channel, Nunavut, on small sparsely vegetated gravel islands adjacent to marine open-water polynyas. Small numbers formerly nested in marshy Low Arctic floodplain habitat near Churchill, Manitoba, where it has not been confirmed breeding since 2005.

Biology

Ross's Gull likely first breeds after 2 years, with a generation time of about 5 years. It lays 1-3 eggs in a scrape on the ground, in loose colonies, typically of 2-10 pairs. Ross's Gull frequently defers or abandons nesting, or relocates to a different nesting site, in response to snow cover, prolonged inclement weather, or terrestrial predators. Studies of tagged birds have shown very low overall breeding success and mate fidelity.

Adult Ross's Gulls feed on small invertebrates in freshwater environments, and on zooplankton and small fish on migration and when overwintering at sea. Its eggs and chicks are vulnerable to terrestrial and avian predators. Sympatrically nesting Arctic Terns have been observed killing Ross's Gull chicks at High Arctic colonies, and are likely an important cause of breeding failure in Canada.

Population Sizes and Trends

Little is known about the population status of Ross's Gull in Canada. It has only been monitored regularly at Nasaruvaalik Island, in High Arctic Nunavut, where 1-6 pairs nest annually. It is likely that much fewer than 250 mature individuals breed in Canada. Extensive areas of apparently suitable habitat may host small undetected colonies. Migration counts and extrapolations from breeding surveys in Siberia suggest a global population of about 50,000 mature individuals.

The number of breeding Ross's Gull in Canada has varied over the past three generations, and has been relatively stable or declining slightly over the short-term. A projected continuing population decline is inferred from lack of reproductive output in 14 years of study at the only known Canadian colony. Ross's Gull is no longer known to breed near Churchill, in Low Arctic Canada, resulting in a significant decline in apparent extent of occurrence. However, surveys of Ross's Gull migrating past Point Barrow do not suggest that global populations have declined overall.

Threats and Limiting Factors

Threats to Ross's Gull in Canada are poorly understood. High rates of chick mortality as a result of attacks by Arctic Terns in shared colonies, and predation and disturbance by Polar Bear and Arctic Fox are major threats. Low hatching rates may be a result of egg infertility linked to high levels of mercury and persistent organic pollutants from airborne sources. Most Ross's Gulls nest in remote areas where human activity is limited or absent. Shipping activity in the Labrador Sea poses a low risk to birds that winter there. Many climate-related changes in terrestrial High Arctic breeding habitats are unlikely to affect this species within three generations, and effects of shifts in marine conditions in breeding and wintering areas are unknown.

Protection, Status and Ranks

Ross's Gull, its eggs and nests are protected in Canada under the *Migratory Birds Convention Act 1994*, and the species was listed as Threatened under the *Species at Risk Act 2002*. It is listed as Endangered under Manitoba's *Endangered Species Act*. Internationally, Ross's Gull is listed as a Threatened or Endangered Species in Russia's Red Book, and is fully protected in Russia and Greenland against deliberate harm or disturbance. It is protected in the United States under the *Migratory Bird Treaty Act*. Ross's Gull is assessed by the IUCN in Canada as Critically Imperilled/Imperilled, and globally as a species of Least Concern.

Source: COSEWIC. 2021. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Ross's Gull *Rhodostethia rosea* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xii + 35 pp.

For more information, please visit www.sararegistry.gc.ca.

Environment and Climate Change Canada | Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

Canada

Short-eared Owl

Photo: © Christian Artuso

Scientific name
Asio flammeus

Taxon
Birds

COSEWIC status
Threatened

Canadian range
Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador

Reason for designation

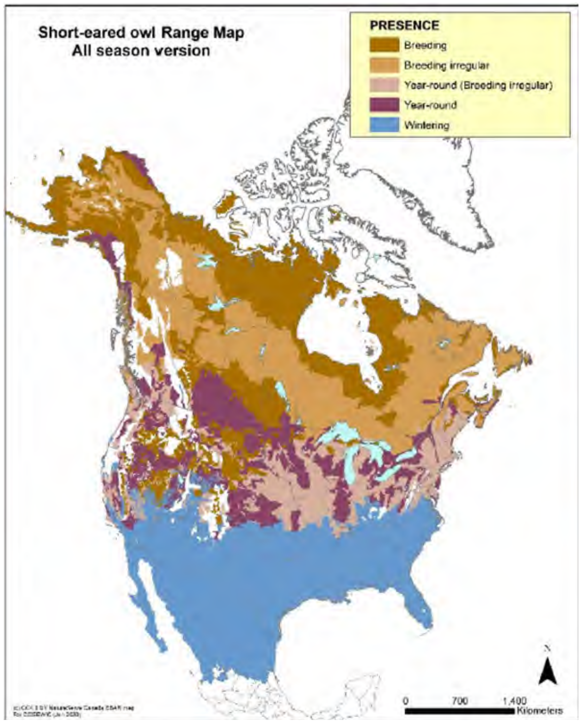
The Canadian population of this widespread nomadic owl breeds in open grassland, tundra, and wetland habitats in all provinces and territories, and winters in southern Canada and the United States. The use of new atlas-based population estimation procedures suggests that the size of the Canadian population is about 31,000 mature individuals, roughly 10% of previous estimates. Its numbers vary over space and time in response to cycles in the availability of small mammals—its main prey. This adds uncertainty to estimates of the rate of decline in the Canadian population. Data from both the Breeding Bird Survey and Christmas Bird Counts indicate a decline of more than 30% over the past three generations. The Canadian population is projected to continue to decline because of future threats, including reduced availability of nesting and wintering habitat resulting from crop conversion, agricultural intensification, urbanization, and invasive plants. In low Arctic habitats, increased growth of shrubs as a result of climate warming (shrubification) will further reduce prey availability and increase predation risk.

Wildlife Species Description and Significance

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) is a medium-sized owl, approximately 34-42 cm in length. Plumage is mottled brown above and buff with heavy streaking below, varying only slightly by sex and age. Short-eared Owl is largely crepuscular and hunts through the evening and into the night, and is recognizable by its agile, moth-like flight over open areas.

Distribution

Short-eared Owl has the broadest global distribution of any owl, with a range that includes most of North America and Eurasia, parts of South America, Africa, and many oceanic islands. North American breeding range extends from the Canadian Arctic south to Nevada in the west and Massachusetts in the east, and the winter range spans from southern Canada to Mexico. It breeds across Canada, regularly in the subarctic tundra and prairies, and more sparsely elsewhere.



Breeding, wintering, and year-round distribution of Short-eared Owl in North America

Source : COSEWIC. 2021. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xiii + 69 pp.

Habitat

Short-eared Owl favours open habitats throughout the year, including grasslands, tundra, and wetlands. Breeding typically occurs in open landscapes at least 50-100 ha in area, and nests are preferentially located on the ground near clumps of taller vegetation that provide concealment. In winter, Short-eared Owls roost in conifers adjacent to open areas used for hunting or on the ground in the shelter of tall grasses or forbs. Declines in the extent and quality of open grassland and wetland habitats have likely reduced the distribution and abundance of Short-eared Owl in southern Canada.

Biology

Age of first breeding is thought to be one year; lifespan is poorly documented but generation time is considered to be about 4 years. A single brood is raised annually, although a replacement clutch may be laid in cases of early nest failure. Diet primarily comprises voles, lemmings, and other small mammals. Short-eared Owls tend to be nomadic, often moving relatively long distances through the year to areas with high rodent abundance. This results in substantial fluctuations in abundance at local and regional scales, complicating the estimation of overall numbers and population trends.

Population Sizes and Trends

The previous COSEWIC estimate of the size of the Canadian Short-eared Owl population of about 350,000 mature individuals was based on Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) data. However, the BBS samples only a small part of the Canadian breeding range with low sample sizes. Interpretation and extrapolation of breeding bird atlas results from the past two decades likely provide a more accurate estimate of approximately 31,000 mature individuals, over half of which breed in Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Short-eared Owl population trends estimated from BBS data indicate declines of -70% between 1970 and 2019, and -31% over the most recent three-generation period, although the BBS does not sample the core of the Canadian population breeding in the tundra. There is greater overlap between the wintering range and coverage by the Christmas Bird Count (CBC). CBC trends for Canada show similar declines of -79% between 1970 and 2019, and -27% over the past three generations, with steepest decreases in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec. The winter distribution of Canadian birds is poorly known, but most individuals likely overwinter in the United States. At a continental scale, CBC trend estimates for 2007 to 2019 range from -6.5% to -33.6%, depending on the method of analysis. Declines in numbers and range have also been documented by breeding bird atlases completed in British Columbia and Quebec since the previous status report.

Threats and Limiting Factors

Natural system modifications, and climate change and severe weather, are the most important threats to Short-eared Owl, and each is expected to have a low to medium impact on populations. In low Arctic habitats, where a large percentage of the population nests, increased growth of shrubs as a result of climate warming (shrubification) will further reduce prey availability and increase predation risk. The cumulative effect of these threats and six others considered to be of low impact is anticipated to have a medium to high overall impact on the species.

Protection, Status and Ranks

Short-eared Owl is listed as a species of Special Concern under Canada's *Species at Risk Act*. It is listed under provincial endangered species legislation in Manitoba (Threatened), Ontario (Special Concern), New Brunswick (Special Concern), and Newfoundland and Labrador (Vulnerable). In Quebec, it is on the list of wildlife species likely to be designated threatened or vulnerable.

In the United States, Short-eared Owl is protected under the *Migratory Bird Treaty Act,* but is not listed under the *Endangered Species Act*. It is considered Endangered in 11 states, and Threatened or Special Concern in five others.

Globally, Short-eared Owl is classified as Least Concern by IUCN. NatureServe ranks Short-eared Owl as Secure (G5) globally, Apparently Secure as a breeder and migrant but Vulnerable as a non-breeding/wintering population in Canada (N4B-N3N-N4M in Canada), and nationally Secure (N5) in the United States. The breeding status of Short-eared Owl is ranked as Critically Imperilled to Vulnerable (S1 to S3) in all provinces and territories, with status having worsened in four provinces and one territory since the previous status report.

Source: COSEWIC. 2021. COSEWIC assessment and status report on the Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus* in Canada. Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada. Ottawa. xiii + 69 pp.

For more information, please visit www.sararegistry.gc.ca.

Proposed changes to the List of Wildlife Species on the federal *Species at Risk Act*

We would like your input on the proposed changes to the List of Wildlife Species at Risk on the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA). Since adding or reclassifying a species on the SARA List may affect the way you or your community, nation, business or organization interact with the species, the Minister wants to know what these changes could mean to you. It could be that you need to know that the species will be there for future generations, but you also may have concerns about your future activities. Your comments will help the Minister understand what the changes to the List would mean to you.

How changes to the List might affect you

General prohibitions

- In the territories, when a species is listed as threatened, endangered or extirpated, general prohibitions (cannot harm, kill, harass, possess, buy, sell, trade) come into place, protecting the individual and their residence automatically on lands under the authority of the Parks Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada (e.g. Migratory Bird Sanctuaries, National Wildlife Areas, National Parks).
- These general prohibitions do not automatically apply to Inuit or any person exercising a right recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982. Any application of these prohibitions would require separate consultation and a federal order.
- Migratory birds are already provided some protections under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, but these protections do not apply to harvest, collection, and possession by Inuit or any person exercising a right recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

Critical Habitat (Endangered, Threatened and Extirpated species)

- If a species is listed as either Endangered (EN), Threatened (TH), or Extirpated (EX), a recovery strategy and action plan will need to be created
- Critical habitat will need to be identified (habitat needed for the species to survive) and protected at the implementation phase

Special Concern species

- If a species is listed as Special Concern (SC), a management plan is created, there will be no critical habitat identified and there are no general prohibitions (cannot harm, harass, kill, possess, buy, sell, trade)

Reclassifying species

- The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) re-assesses species every 10 years (or sooner), and this can lead to a reclassification on the SARA list
- If the species is downlisted to special concern from threatened or endangered, general prohibitions will no longer apply, critical habitat will no longer be protected, and the species will require a management plan
- If the species is uplisted from special concern to threatened or endangered general prohibitions will come into place, critical habitat will need to be identified, and a recovery strategy will be required

- A reclassification results in the same consultations occurring as would happen for a newly potentially listed species

The following questions are intended to assist you in providing comments. They are not meant to be limiting and any other comments you may have are welcome.

By completing this questionnaire, you understand that this information will be used to inform the Minister of Environment in their recommendation to the Governor in Council. Any information provided here will be shared and could be shared in the public realm.

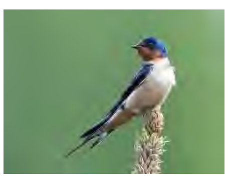
Please send completed forms to Hayley Roberts, Species at Risk Biologist.
Email: hayley.roberts@ec.gc.ca or by fax at (867) 975-4645
Please send forms by October 10, 2022

Name:____ **Date:**________________________

If you are representing an organization please provide the name of the organization:

____

Have you seen these species in your area?



Barn Swallow
Yes ☐

Lesser Yellowlegs
Yes ☐

Red Knot *islandica*
Yes ☐

Red Knot *rufa**
Yes ☐

Ross's Gull
Yes ☐

Short-eared Owl
Yes ☐

***The Red Knot *rufa* subspecies populations are grouped together because they are indistinguishable by sight and are found in the same part of Nunavut**

If yes, where have you seen them and do you see them often?

What do these species and their habitats mean to you or the group for which you are responding?

Could you describe your or your group's relationship with these species (e.g., cultural, spiritual, ceremonial, practicing rights, health, wellbeing, livelihood)?

How might your relationship with these species change if these changes goes through?

Could the recovery of these species support your livelihood, or well-being? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

Do you need more information from Environment and Climate Change Canada to make your decision?

Yes ☐ **No** ☐ ***If yes, a representative from ECCC will contact you.***

What is your or your organization's position/opinion on the proposed listing / reclassification of the following species?

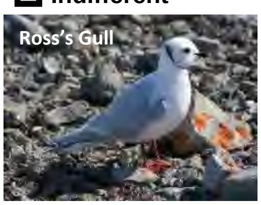
Downlisting TH -> SC
- ☐ Support
- ☐ Do not support
- ☐ Indifferent

New Listing TH
- ☐ Support
- ☐ Do not support
- ☐ Indifferent

Removal from List
- ☐ Support
- ☐ Do not support
- ☐ Indifferent

New Listing TH* -> SC
- ☐ Support
- ☐ Do not support
- ☐ Indifferent

New Listing TH* -> EN
- ☐ Support
- ☐ Do not support
- ☐ Indifferent



Uplisting TH -> EN
- ☐ Support
- ☐ Do not support
- ☐ Indifferent

Uplisting SC -> TH
- ☐ Support
- ☐ Do not support
- ☐ Indifferent

Do you have any additional comments?

*New population structure, currently listed on SARA Schedule 1 as Red Knot *roselaari* type

Environment and Climate Change Canada
Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

Canada

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ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᖓ© Gordon Court

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᖅ
Hirundo rustica

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅ
ᑎᖕᒥᐊᖅ

ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᒋᓕᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ - COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᖓᑦ
ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᓘᑕᐅᓂᖅ

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᓲᑦ
ᐳᓇᑎᔅ ᑲᓚᒻᐱᔭ, ᐋᓪᐴᑕ, ᓭᔅᑳᑦᓯᐊᓐ, ᒫᓂᑑᐸ, ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᔫ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ, ᓂᐅ ᐳᕋᓐᔅᐅᐃᒃ, ᓅᕙ ᔅᑰᓯᐊ, ᐳᕆᓐᔅ ᐃᑐᐊᖅ ᐊᐃᓚᓐ, ᓂᐅᕙᓪᓛᓐ ᓚᐸᑐᐊᕆ, ᔫᑳᓐ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

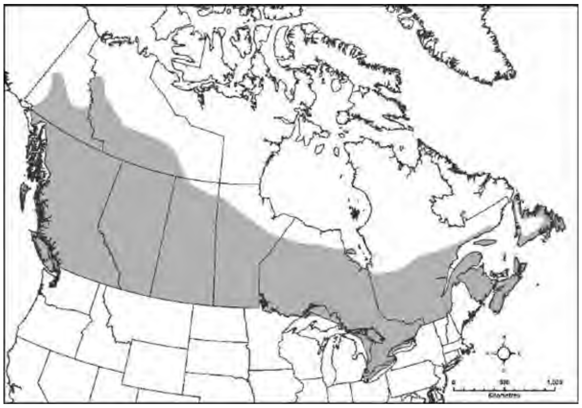
ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᐊᖁᓕᑦ ᑐᙳᔪᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᑦ ᕿᒃᑐᕆᐊᖅᑐᓰᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒋᐊᕐᓂᓪᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᓛᖑᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᐸᖑᓂᖅ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᕐᓂ, ᑕᒪᓃᒪᑕ 6.4 ᒥᓕᔭᓐ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᐊᒥᓲᔫᓃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᓂ ᐅᖓᑖᓂ 20 ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ, ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᕿᑎᐊᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ 1980ᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᑲᓇᑕᒦᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᐃᓇᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑭᑕᒐᑎᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᖁᓕᓂᒃ 10 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ (2009-2019), ᐊᒥᓱᕈᓇᐊᖅᓯᒪᑲᓪᓚᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᓭᔅᑳᑦᓯᐊᓐᒥ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓴᖕᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑖᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ. ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᑲᑦᑎᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᓂᓪᓚᓯᖕᓂᖓᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑭᑕᓗᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᐱᕐᖔᑯᑦ, ᓄᓕᐊᕐᓇᐅᓂᖓᓂᓗ, ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐅᑦᑐᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᖅᑲᑦᑎᐊᖏᓗᐊᖅᑲᑕᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓱᓕ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕋᓗᐊᖅᓯᑎᒃ, ᓱᓕ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒥᓕᕈᓐᓇᕆᕗᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᑎᒃ, ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᑎᒡᓗᓃᑦ.

ᐅᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᑦᑐ

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᙳᔪᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᐊᖁᓖᑦ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓯᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᓂᓖᑦ ᑐᙳᔪᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᒃᓴᖅᓯᖅᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᐅᐸᓗᙳᓂᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᔫᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖁᖓᓯᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᓂᐊᖁᐊᑕᓗ ᓯᕗᐊᒍᑦ. ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᒥᐊᓂ ᑐᓄᐊᒍᑦ ᑕᑭᔪᑯᑖᖕᒥ ᐸᐱᕿᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᖑᓯᑦᑐᐃᑦ ᑕᑭᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᑐᓄᐊᒍᑦ ᐸᐱᕿᓖᑦ, ᕿᑦᑕᖅᓯᓂᖅᓴᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᑎᒥᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᕝᕙᐊᒍᑦ ᓴᖅᑯᑦ ᑲᔫᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᒃᓯᑎᒃ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᑦ ᐃᓚᒥᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᓂᒍᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒥᓲᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ, ᓄᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥ.

ᓇᓃᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ

ᖁᐸᓄᐊᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᑦᑐᑎᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᐸᖑᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᙳᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐊᖁᓕᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᕐᓂ, ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᐱᖏᑦᑐᐊᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐋᓐᑕᒃᑎᑲᒥ. ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ ᐱᖓᓐᓇᖓ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᖏᐊᓂ, ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᓂ, ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑯᒥᓗ; ᐋᔭᓐᑎᓇᒥᓗ ᐊᒥᔾᔨᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᕿᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᔪᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᑖᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑖᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ. ᖁᐸᓄᐊᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᐊᓗᖑᖓᐅᔭᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᑭᐊᒃᑐᑦ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᑉ ᓄᓈᓗᐊᓂ, ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑯᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑎᐊᓂ ᓂᒋᐊᓂᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᓗᖏᓂ.



ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᖑᔪᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᐊᕐᑯᓕᒃ ᕐᑯᐸᓄᐊᖅ ᓇᑭᖕᒐᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ: COSEWIC ᑲᑎᒪᔩᓚᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᔪᓂᖅᑐᑦ-ᑳᓱᐃᒃᑯᑦ. 2021. COSEWIC-ᑳᓱᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᕋᐃᔪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᖑᔪᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᐊᕐᑯᔨᖕᒥᑦ ᕐᑯᐸᓄᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᖑᔪᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᐊᕐᑯᓕᒃ ᕐᑯᐸᓄᐊᖅ ᓇᑭᖕᒐᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ. ᐊᑐᕖ. xii + 60 ᒪᒃᐱᒐᖕᒋᑦ.

ᓇᔪᒐᖕᒋᑦ

ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᓚᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᕐᑯᐸᓄᐊᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᕐᑲᖅᐸᓚᐅᕐᑐᒃ ᐃᕙᕕᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᔭᕋᕐᓂ ᐃᓗᑐᓂᐅᔪᓂᓗ. ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᑕᕆᐊᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐱᕐᑯᑎᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᖃᓪᓗᓂ ᒪᔪᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᕖᒃᑐᓂ ᓯᕐᓗᐊᕐᓂᒃ, ᒪᑐᐃᖕᒐᔪᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᕈᕐᕕᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᓂᓗ ᓯᓪᔭᒨᑦ ᖃᓂᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓂ, ᓇᐸᖅᑐᓕᖕᓂ ᓇᐸᑐᕐᑲᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᑦ, ᒪᓴᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᓯᐅᕋᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᓇᐹᖅᑐᕐᑲᖕᒋᑐᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖅᑯᑎᓂ.

ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ

ᕐᑯᐸᓄᐊᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑲᓲᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᖕᒐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᒍᖅᓯᑎᒃ. ᓴᓇᓯᕐ ᐃᓗᑐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᖕᒐᕕᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥ ᐃᓚᓐᑯᓪᓗ ᓴᖑᖕᒐᓂᕐᒥᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᓂᓚᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑕᒪᒥ ᒪᐃᒥᒃ ᔪᓚᐃᒍᑦ.ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᓕᒫᑲᓴᒃ ᒪᓐᓂᕐᑲᓲᑦ 4-5-ᓂᒃ; ᑐᓪᓕᕆᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᒪᓐᓂᕐᑲᓕᓲᖑᖕᒥᔪᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓂᕿᐊᓂ. ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᕐᑯᐸᓄᐊᑦ ᑐᖑᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐊᕐᑯᓖᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓂ ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᓪᓗ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᒥ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᒥᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ. ᑕᒪᑯᐊᓗ ᓂᕐᑭᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᓱᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᖕᒐᑕᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ, ᕐᑭᒃᑐᕆᐊᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᓇᖕᓂᕐᓂᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐᕈᖅ; ᑭᓱᐊᓂᓕᑕᐅᖅ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᒍᑎ ᐱᓇᓱᓱᖑᖕᒥᔪᑦ. ᐆᒪᔾᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᓕᖕᒥ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓂ 3 ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂᒃ.

ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕚᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ

ᑲᓇᑕᒥᓕ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᕐᑯᐸᓄᐊᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 6.4 ᒥᓕᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᓐᓂᖅ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᑖᒪᓂ 3.4% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒪᒥ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᕐᑯᐸᓄᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᕐᔫᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᓂ 13.6% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓂᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᕐᑯᐸᓄᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ. ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓃᒻᒪᑕ 60% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᑲᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐᓂ, ᓇᐸᖅᑐᕐᑲᖕᒋᓐᓂᐅᔪᓂ.

ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᖑᔪᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᐊᕐᑯᓕᖕᓂ ᕐᑯᐸᓄᐊᓂᒃ ᑐᖕᒐᕕᖅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᕖᒃᑐᓂᒃ. ᑖᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖕᒋᓐᓂ 1970-2019, ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒪᖅ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕚᓪᓕᐊᓕᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ -2.34% (95% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᓂᒃ CI ᓇᓗᓇᖕᒋᓐᓂᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ = -2.66% ᑕᒪᐅᖕᒐ -2.05% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖕᒋᓃᑐᓂᒃ) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ , ᒪᓯᓕᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓐᓃᖅᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑖᒪᓂᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒪᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐊᒥᓲᓐᓃᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᑎᒋ 68.6% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 49-ᓂᒃ. ᒪᓐᓇᓴᖅ ᕐᑯᓕᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᓴᖅᑐᓂ 10 ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᓕᖕᒥ (2009-2019) ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕿᑕᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᒋᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᖕᒐ -0.12% ᐳᓇᓐᑎᓂᒃ (95% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᓂᒃ CI ᓇᓗᓇᖕᒋᓂᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ = -1.07% 0.89% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᓂᒃ) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑖᒥᖅ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᑎᒃᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᓂ -1.2% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᓂᒃ ᕐᑯᓕᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ. ᑭᓱᐊᓂᓕᑕᐅᖅ, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᐳᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓪᓚᑎᒃᑐᑦ ᓴᒃᑦᓯᐊᓐᒥ, ᐊᒥᓲᓐᓂᖅᐸᓕᐊᖕᒐᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᐅᑎᔪᒥᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥᓗ. ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓪᓕᑎᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓐᓇᓚᐅᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑭᖑᕚᑎᔭᖕᒋᑦ. ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓪᐳᑕᒥ, ᐊᓐᑎᐅᑎᔪᒥ, ᑯᐸᐃᖕᒥ, ᑲᓇᖕᓇᒥᐅᓂᓗ ᑕᑎᐅᓕᖕᒥᐅᓂ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑯᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓐᓃᖅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᓂᖅᓖᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᕐᒥᐅᓂ (ᐋᓐᑎᐅᑎᔪ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ, ᑕᑎᐅᓕᖕᒥᐅᓂ).

ᐅᓗᑎᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ

ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓱᓕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᔭᑎᐊᕐᑲᖅᐳᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᑎᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓗᑎᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᖑᔪᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᐊᕐᑯᓕᖕᓂ

ᖁᐸᓄᐊᕐᓂᖅ. ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᓂᖅᐸᖑᕙᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᐃᑦ (ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᖅᓯᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒦᕝᕙᒃᓴᖃᓐᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᓃᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᑎᐊᕈᓃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᐃᒡᓗᖓᓴᐅᕙᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᓇᐅᔭᓕᐅᕐᕕᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᓴᕖᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᓂᒃ (ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒪᕐᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓪᓗ ᕿᔪᓕᕆᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐸᐸᑦᑎᕙᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕝᕙᐊᒃᓴᕆᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ), ᐊᖅᑯᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᓴᕝᕙᖓᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒃᑰᕈᑎᑯᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᑯᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᕈᖅᓴᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑦᑯᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᑯᐊ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᕈᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᕿᒡᒍᕆᐊᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒋᐊᑦ ᐊᓇᓪᓗ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓄᖕᒐᓪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓕᐊᔪᓐᓃᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ, ᑐᖁᕋᕈᑕᐅᕙᓕᖅᓯᑎᒡᓗ. ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᑭᕝᕕᖏᓐᓂ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᓱᖁᖅᑎᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᕆᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᖃᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᖅᓴᐃᕝᕚᑦ ᕿᒃᑐᕆᐊᖅᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ. ᑐᖑᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐊᖁᓕᑦ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᑦ ᑕᒪᓂ ᖁᓕᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓂᕈᐅᕆᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᕐᓂᕐᒥᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ.ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᑐᖑᔪᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᐊᖁᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᕐᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖃᕈᓐᓇᐃᓕᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᑦᑐᑎᓂᒃ ᕿᒃᑐᕆᐊᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᒻᒪᕆᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᕐᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖃᕈᓐᓇᐃᓕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐆᒪᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᐃᓕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, *ᐅᑎᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ*, 1994-ᒥ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᕐᓂᖅ, ᐅᓪᓗᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ. ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂ ᓯᕗᓪᓕᕐᒥ 1-ᒥ ᑕᐃᒍᓇ *ᐅᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ, 2002-ᒥ.* ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᑐᖑᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐊᖁᓖᑦ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᐃᒪᓕᖓᓂᕐᓴᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ N3N4 (ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑐᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ) ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ S2 (ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᒦᑐᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ)ᔫᑳᓐᒥ, ᓂᐅ ᐳᕋᓐᔅᐅᐃᒃ, ᐳᓇᓐᓪ ᐃᑐᐊᖅ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖓᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᐅᕙᓐᓖᓐᒥ, S2? (ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᒦᑐᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ?) ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ, S2S3 (ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᒦᑐᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ) ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓅᕙ ᔅᑰᓯᐊᒥ, S3 (ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ)ᐋᓪᐳᑕᒥᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥᓗ, S3S4 (ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ) ᐳᓇᑎᔅ ᑲᓚᒻᐱᔭᒥ, S4 (ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓐᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ) ᒫᓂᐹᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ S5 (ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓐᓂᖅ) ᓴᔅᑳᑦᓱᐊᓐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᔫᒥ. ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᓂ, ᑐᖑᔪᖅᑐᓂ ᓂᐊᖁᓖᑦ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᕗᑦ *ᐅᑎᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᑭᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ* ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓂ C ᐊᒻᒪᓗ N5 (ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓐᓂᖅ).ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ, ᑐᖑᔪᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐊᖁᓖᑦ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᓃᓐᓂᖅ G5 (ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓐᓂᖅ).

ᓇᕿᖁᑎᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᔪᑦ: COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ. 2021. ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᑦ ᑐᖑᔪᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᐊᖁᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᖁᐸᓄᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. xii + 60 ᒪᒃᐱᒐᐃᑦ.

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ, ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ
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www.sararegistry.gc.ca.

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᕙᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒐᐃᑦ
ᑖᒃᑯᐊ, ᐅᖃᖅᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉᑐ
ᐊᓯᔾᔩᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᐱᖁᑎᓕᕆᓖᑦ
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ᑎᑎᕋᖅᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᕈᑎᖓᓄᑦ ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca

ᓯᒃᔭᓇᐊᖅᔪᐃᑦ ᖁᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᓛᑦ

ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᖓ© Gary Donaldson

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᖅ
Tringa flavipes

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅ
ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ

ᑲᑎᒪᔩᕋᓛᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓕᐊᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂ - COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᖓᑦ
ᐅᑐᓇᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᖅ

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᓰᑦ
ᐳᕆᑎᔅ ᑲᓚᒻᐱᔭ, ᐋᓪᐳᑕ, ᓴᔅᑳᑦᓯᐙᓐ, ᒫᓂᑑᐸ, ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᔫ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ, ᓂᐅᕙᓐᓛᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚᐸᑐᐊᕆ, ᓂᐅ ᐳᕋᓐᔅᐅᐃᒃ, ᐳᕆᓐᔅ ᐄᑐᐊᖅ ᐊᐃᓚᓐᑦ, ᓅᕙ ᔅᑰᓯᐊ, ᔫᑳᓐ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ

ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ

ᐅᓇ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᓂᓛᑦ ᓯᒃᔭᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥᐅᑕᖅ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ 80% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖕᒋᓃᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐᓂ, ᑕᒃᐸᐅᖕᒐᐅᕙᒃᑐᖅ ᓄᓇᒍᖅᓱᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᐱᕆᔭᒥ, ᐅᑮᕙᒃᓱᓂ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦ ᓂᕆᐊᓂ. ᕿᓚᒥᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒥᒡᓗ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓂᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑕᒪᓂ 25% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖕᒋᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᔭᕇᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓯᕗᒧᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᓕᖕᒥ (12 ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ) ᑐᖕᒐᕕᐅᓕᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᔮᐅᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖓᑖᓂ 50% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᓂᒃ ᖁᓕᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ 10 ᐅᖓᑕᓂ ᑐᖕᒐᕕᐅᓕᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᖅᔭᐊᕐᒥ ᓯᒃᔭᓇᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᓇᓴᐃᔾᑦ. ᐊᒥᓯᔪᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᕋᓯᒋᔭᐅᕗ. ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒫᓗᑕᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᒪᓴᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᒃᔭᖅᐸᓰᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᒧᖓᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᓪᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑭᓛᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒋᐊᕈᔾᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓚᐅᖕᒋᓂᖅᓴᐅᓚᕋᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓯᓚ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖅᐸᓃᓂᒃ ᓯᓚ ᐅᑐᓇᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᕗᑦ. ᐊᒻᒪᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐅᑐᓇᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᐳᖅ ᐸᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᕝᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᓯᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᓚᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᖕᒋᓗᐊᖅᑐᐊᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᒪᕐᑯᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᓚᓗᒃᔪᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ.

ᐅᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᑦᑐ

ᓯᔭᓇᐊᖅᔪᐃᑦ ᖁᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᓛᑦ ᒥᑭᔫᕗᑦ, ᓴᑦᓘᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᒃᔭᐅᓂᖅᒥᔫᑦ ᓯᐊᖅᓇᖕᒐᓪᓗᓂ ᖁᖕᒐᓯᑯᑖᑖᑦ, ᓯᒡᒍᑯᑖᓪᓚᒃ ᑕᑭᓂᖅᑲᖅᑎᒋᑲᓴᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᐊᖁᒥᑎᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᔭᐊᓘᖕᓂᒃ ᖁᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᓚᒃ. ᑖᓇ ᓯᒃᔭᓇᐊᖅ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᐊᓗᖕᒧᖕᒐᐅᕙᒃᑐᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᖅᓯᓂᓗ ᑕᐃᒫᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓕᐊᕝᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᒥᓄᑦ, ᐅᑮᕝᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᒥᓄᑦᑐ 30,000 ᑭᓛᒥᑕᓚᖕ. ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂ 80% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖕᒋᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᔭᓇᐊᖅᔪᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ.

ᓇᓃᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓂᖏᑦ

ᓂᐅᓚᑦ ᓯᔭᓇᐊᖅᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂᓯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᓗ ᐊᓚᔅᑲᒥᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᓕᓗ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂ, ᐱᖏᑕᑐᐊᓇᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖏᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᓕᖕᒥᐅᑦ. ᐅᑮᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᒃᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦ ᑕᐅᕗᖓ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓂᒋᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᓂᖃᖅᑕᐅᔫᑉᖅ ᓄᓇᓗᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᔪᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐸᐸᔅᒥ, ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐋᔾᔨᓐᑏᓇᐅᑉ, ᔫᕈᒋᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᓇᓯᐅᑉ-BᐅᓇZᐃᐅᑉ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ.

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᕐᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄ ᓇᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖁᕐᓱᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᓖᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ.

ᓇᑭᖕᒫᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ: COSEWIC ᑳᓱᐃᒃᑯᑦ. 2020. ᑳᓱᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᕐᓯᒪᔾᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᖁᕐᓱᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᓖᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓐᓄᐊᓕᕐᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᐋᑐᕙ x + 64 ᒪᒃᐱᒐᐃᑦ.

ᓇᔪᖓᖏᑦ

ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᖁᕐᓱᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᓖᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕐᑲᓱᑦ ᐸᓂᕐᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᒪᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᑕᓯᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐃᒪᕐᑲᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐹᕐᑐᕐᑲᖏᓐᓂᕐᒥ. ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓕᐊᓕᕆᖓᒥ, ᑕᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᒡᔭᕐᐸᓯᖑᐊᕆᔾᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᒪᓴᐅᓂᕐᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑯᕐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓯᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᓯᕐᓂ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᑕᓇᐅᖑᕆᑦᑐᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᒪᕚᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᐅᓕᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐱᕈᕐᔫᕙᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᑎᕈᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᐅᔪᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᓗᑯᓂ.

ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ

ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᖁᕐᓱᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᓖᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓇᕐᓲᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᕐᑲᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᖑᕙᕐᑖᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓇᕐᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᖑᓂᒃ. ᐊᕐᓇᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᕐᑲᕐᔪᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᓂ ᒪᐃᖑᓕᕐᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓪᓕᕆᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᒃᑖᕈᓇᕆᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᕗᓕᐅᔪᑦ ᔭᒐᐃᔭᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᕐᓯᐅᕐᑐᓄᑦ. ᑎᒥᖏᓂ ᐱᕈᕐᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂ 22-ᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᐃᓚᐅᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂ; ᐱᐊᕋᔭᖏᑦ ᕿᒪᐃᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᓵᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ. ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᖁᕐᓱᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᓖᑦ ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒥᖓᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓄᓚᐊᕐᑲᕐᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᓲᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᑭᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᓗᐊᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᖓᑕ, ᐱᐊᕋᖏᓐᓂᓗᓐᓃᑦ. ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᑯᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᑭᓵᒥᑕᓂᒃ ᑎᖏᔪᓐᓇᕐᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᕐᓯᐅᕐᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᓇᔪᕐᐸᒃᑕᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᖏᓂᕐᑲᕈᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓴᖕᓂᒃ 12-ᖏᓃᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᐸᓗᓐᓇᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᓵᒥᑕᕐᑲᕈᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ.

ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦᓗ

ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂᓲᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᖁᕐᓱᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᓖᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ 2020-ᒥ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᕐᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒫᓃᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅ 527,000 ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ 80% ᐳᓴᖓᑎᓂᒃ (422,000) ᓄᓕᐊᕐᑲᑕᕐᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᖃᐅᔾᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑖᒥᓲᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᕐᑕᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓕᓇᔾᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫᕐ ᑕᒫᓂ -2.40% ᐳᓴᖓᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓂᕐᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᕐ ᑲᓇᑖᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᕚᓅᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐆᒪᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ (2007-ᒥᒃ 2019-ᒧᑦ), ᒪᓕᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕈᓐᓂᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ 25% ᐳᓴᖓᑎᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᖓᑦ 1970-ᒥᒃ 2019-ᒧᑦ, ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒪᕐ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓂᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᓕᓇᔾᖏᑦ ᑕᒫᓐᓂᐊᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ -2.36% ᐳᓴᖓᑎᓂ, ᑲᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᔫᓇᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓂ 69% ᐳᓴᖓᑎᓂᒃ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᒫᓂ 2.75% ᐳᓴᖓᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒪᕐ (69% ᐳᓴᖓᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ) ᐊᒥᓲᔫᓐᓂᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓄᖓᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᕐᑐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᑦ 1974-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2016-ᒥ; ᐊᓂᒍᓵᕐᑐᓂᓗ ᖁᓕᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᕐᑐᓂᒃ (2006-ᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᖓ 2016-ᒧᑦ; ᐊᑖᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᖓᔪᕆᔭᐅᓇᔭᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᕙᕐᑲᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ) ᖃᐅᔾᔭᕐᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᖓᒪᑕ ᐊᒥᓲᔫᓐᓂᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ

ᑕᒪᐅᖓᖅᑐᓂᒃ 7.28% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᖅ, ᑎᑭᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᖓ 53% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᓄᑦ. ᓇᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓇᐅᑕᕆᑎᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᕗᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ, ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓱᑲᓕᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑐᓂᒃ. ᖃᑯᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖏᑦ ᑕᐅᕗᓃᑲᐃᓇᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᐅᕋᐱᔭᓐᓂ, ᐱᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᑭᕕᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᓂᕆᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᓐᓂᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐊᓗᖕᒥᒃ ᑲᑕᒃᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑖᒪᓂ ᐱᖓᔪᖏᓐᓂ ᑭᖑᕚᖅᑖᕐᕕᑭᓯᒪᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᓕᖕᒥ.

ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ

ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᓪᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᕐᑯᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕉᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᒧᖓᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖏᓂᓗ ᑭᐅᕋᐱᔭᒥ ᓂᕆᐊᓂᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑉ, ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᑐᔮᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓂᖅᐹᒥᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᖅᐸᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓱᓪᔭᕆᐊᕐᓄᑦ. ᑕᐃᒪᖓᑦ ᓇᔪᖓᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕈᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᖕᒥᔪᑦ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖅᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᕈᖅᓲᕕᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᓕᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓪᔭᖅᐸᓯᖕᓂ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓂᕆᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦ. ᐊᒥᓱᒐᓴᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕆᕗᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓱᓕ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔭᐅᖏᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐱᓪᓚᐅᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᖕᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓃᕈᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐆᒪᕐᑯᓯᐅᕐᕕᓪᓗ, ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕖᓪᓗ, ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᓂᕐᑭᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᓱᕋᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᓗᒪᖏᑐᓂᒃ.

ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᓱᓪᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᕐᑯᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕉᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ *ᐅᑎᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᔪᐊᕆᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ 1994*. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᖓ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓪᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑖᒪᓂ ᓄᕕᐱᕆ 2020-ᒥ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ NatureServe-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᓱᓪᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᕐᑯᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕉᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑐᕐᓃᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᓃᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᔾᔭᖏᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓪᓚᓗᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᒦᑐᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᓂᖓᑕᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᔾᔭᖏᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ. ᐅᐊᓕᓂᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᓱᓪᔭᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᐅᖃᑎᒋᒃᑐᑦ (ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᐅᖃᑎᒋᑦ) ᑐᕐᖓᕐᑲᖅᐳᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔾᔨᓂᖅ, ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑯᔾᔨᓂᖅ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᒧᖓᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑎᑭᒪᑲᐃᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᓪᓚᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓱᓕ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕆᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ. ᓴᖁᑦᓯᐋᓐᒥ ᑯᐃᓪ ᑕᓯᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑕᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᐅᖃᑎᖠᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓇᐃᖁᐅᔫᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᒃᓚᐅᓂᖅᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᕖᐅᔪᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓱᓪᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᓕᖕᓂᒃ, ᕐᑯᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᕉᖕᓂᒃ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᓇᔪᓕᕆᔭᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᑕᐅᕗᓂ ᓱᕋᖅᑎᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕐᔪᐊᖅᐳ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖏᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓴᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ.

ᓇᑭᖓᑦᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ: COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᑲᑦ. 2020. ᑳᓯᐃᑲᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᖏᓄᑦᑐ ᓯᓴᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᕐᑯᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᓖᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᐋᑐᓅ x + 64 ᒪᒃᐱᒐᐃᑦ.
ᓇᑭᖓᑦᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ:

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ, ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᖃᕕᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ ᑐᕋᕈᑎᓕᖕᒥ: www.sararegistry.gc.ca.

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᕐᑲᓕᒪᒐᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ, ᐅᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉᑐ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᑉᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓕᖕᒥ 1-800-668-6767 (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ) ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ 819-997-2800 ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᕌᑎᖓᓄᑦ ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.c

Environment and Climate Change Canada / Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

Canada

ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃ ᐃᓕᑭᓴᖅ

ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᖓ © *Charles Francis*

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᖅ
Calidris canutus islandica

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅ
ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ

ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕐᓚᓪ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒥᓱᖕᒋᓕᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ - COSEWIC ᑳᓱᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᖓᑦ
ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓃᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅ

ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ
ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᓖᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᒥᓃᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐᓂ, ᐅᖕᒐᓯᑐᒍᓪᓗ ᐅᑮᕙᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᑳᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑦᓚᓐᑎᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᔪᐊᓇᕐᒥ. ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒋᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᓂ 120,000 ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᐸᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐃᓕᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ 40% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓴᖅᑕᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᑭᑕᒎᓂᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᑎᐊᓚᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᓱᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᔭᕆᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐃᖕᒥᒍᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᑉᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᓗᕆᓇᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅᑲᐳᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓇᓗ ᓯᕗᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ.ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᔪᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᒥᖕᓕᖅᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᔪᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᖕᒪᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒪᐃᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᓗᒍ, ᐊᒥᒫᔪᓐᓃᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᓐᓃᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᕙᓚᐅᕐᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒨᒪᔪᖅᓱᐅᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᕕᓗᕐᓂᓪᓗ ᔪᐊᑎᕐᒥ ᐱᓇᓱᑕᐅᓗᐊᕈᓃᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᒋᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᖕᒐᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ.

ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ
ᓴᕋᖅ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᖅᑕᖅ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᓕᒃ ᓯᒡᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᔫᑦ ᐃᓕᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᒥᓕᒃ: ᑕᑭᔪᒥᒃ ᓯᒍᕐᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᒦᓱᖅ ᐃᓕᑦᑕᕐᓇᕐᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᖑᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ: ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᑭᓂᓕᖕᒥᒃ ᓴᒡᒍᐊᓂ, ᒥᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᓂᐊᖁᓕᒃ, ᑕᑭᔪᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᓕᒃ, ᖁᓕᑎᓕᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓴᕈᖕᒋᒃ ᑎᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑭᔪᑖᖕᒍᔫᔭᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᒥᖁᖕᒋᑦ/ᓱᓗᖕᒋᑦ. ᓄᓕᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂ, ᕿᓇᖕᒐ, ᖁᖕᒐᓯᐊ, ᓯᕝᕕᐊᒍᑦ, ᐊᑖᒍᓗ ᑎᒥᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᑐᖅ. ᖁᓖᒍᑦ ᒥᖁᖕᒋᑦ/ᓱᓗᖕᒋᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᖁᕐᓂᕐᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᑲᔫᕗᖅ ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᖅᓴᖁᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᐊᕐᕌᖕᒐᔪᒥᒃ. ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᒥᖁᖕᒋᑦ ᓱᓗᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᑦ ᑖᕙᓂ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᓗᖅᑐᖅᑲᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᑎᒥᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᐊᒍᑦ ᓯᐊᕐᓈᖕᒐᓗᓂ.

ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᖕᒋᑦ "ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ" ᓯᒡᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᔫᖑᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᖕᒐᓯᑐᐊᓗᖕᒍᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑕᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᑎᖕᒋᑦᑐᐊᓗᖕᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᓗᕆᓇᖅᑐᖅᑲᖅᕙᐅᕙᒃᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᒥᓲᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᕝᕙᖅᑲᓲᖕᒍᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᒃᑐᓄᖕᒐᐅᑎᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᕿᕙᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖅᑎᕈᖅᕙᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᓕᖅᑲᖅᕙᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑳᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᓴᐅᕙᓕᖅᓯᒪᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᕆᔨᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕝᕙᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᕙᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖅᑲᖅᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃᑕᐅᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᓚᓴᐅᕙᖕᒥᔪᓂᒃ.

ᓇᓃᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ

ᐱᖓᓲᔪᖅᑰᖕᒪᑕ 6-ᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑑᑎᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓚᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᓚᒦᒥ, ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖏᑦᑑᑎᓄᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓂ ᓇᓅᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫᖅ ᓇᒧᖓᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂ. ᐱᖓᓲᖕᒪᑕ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ: *ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒫᒃ -C. c. islandica*, ᐊᒻᒪ *C. c. roselaari*, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᑮᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑉ - *C. c. rufa-ᓂᒃ*. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂ ᐋᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᓯᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᒃ 2007 ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ - COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖏᓐᓂ, ᐅᑮᕙᒪᑕ ᑎᐅᕋ ᑎᐅᓪ Fᐃᐅᒎᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐅᑮᕙᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐳᓇᓯᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᐅᕙᓂᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᖕᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖓᓂ / ᑕᓄᐃᖑᓂᖓᓂᓗ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑰᑉ / ᑭᐅᕋᐱᔭᓐᒥᓗ, ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ *C. c. roselaari-ᒥᒃ*, ᑕᒪᕐᒥ ᒫᓇᓕ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᕙᓚᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᒫᒃ *C. c. rufa-ᒥᒃ*. ᐱᖓᓲᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑑᑎᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ *rufa-ᒥᒃ* ᐃᖕᒥᒎᖓᑎᑕᐅᓚᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ *islandica-ᐃᑦ* ᐊᔾᔨᑲᓴᖏᑦ ᓄᓚᐊᖅᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖓᓂ, ᐅᑮᕙᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᔪᐊᓇᑉᒥᐅᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᓐᓇᑎᒥᒃ ᑕᓄᐅᓚᖕᓂ.

ᐱᑕᖃᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ, ᐃᖕᒥᒎᖓᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ (ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᖕᓂᒃ DU1-ᒥᒃ).

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᑐᖓᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓚᐊᕐᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖓᓂ.

ᓇᑭᖖᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ: COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ. 2020. ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᕙᓚᖅᑐᓂᒃ *Calidris canutus, islandica* ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔫᖃᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ (*Calidris canutus islandica*), *roselaari* ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔫᖃᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ (*Calidris canutus roselaari*) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *rufa* ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔫᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ (*Calidris canutus rufa*) ᐱᑕᖃᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᐋᑐᕚ. xxxv + 173 ᒪᒃᐱᒐᐃᑦ.

ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑦ

ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᕙᓚᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥ, ᓃᕐᓗ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᓂᕈᕙᖕᓂᕐᒥ ᖃᖅᑲᔮᓂ, ᖃᖅᑲᓂ, ᖁᕝᕙᓯᖕᓂᕐᒥ, ᐱᕈᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᓗᐊᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ. ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ, ᓯᒡᔭᖅᐸᓯᐅᓂᕐᒥᓯᖑᕗᑦ ᓯᐅᕋᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᒪᕋᐃᓇᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᓚᖃᖅᕕᐅᔪᓂ, ᓂᕿᖃᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᓗᖃᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖏᑦᑐᑎᓂᒃ. ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑦᓚᓐᑎᒃ ᓯᒡᔭᖓᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖓᓂ, ᓯᐅᕋᐅᓂᕐᒥ ᓯᒡᔭᒦᓯᑦ, ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖃᓖᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐳᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᓄᐅᕐᒥᓗ ᓯᒡᔭᐅᓂᕐᒦᑦ, ᒪᓴᐅᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᓂ, ᓂᐊᖁᑉᑕᓚᖕᓂ, ᓇᐸᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ, ᐅᕕᓗᖅᑕᓚᖕᓂ, ᐅᔭᕋᓚᖑᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᖅᐱᖕᒥ ᑕᓄᐅᓚᖕᓂ ᑕᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕆᔪᑎᓂ ᐱᕈᖅᓯᐊᖃᖅᕕᐅᔪᓂ.

ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ

ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓲᓐᓇᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓚᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓚᐊᖅᑐᒃ ᒪᓐᓂᒃᑕᕋᔪᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓇᐸᐸᖓᓂ ᑕᖅᑭᖓᓂ ᔫᓐᒥ ᒪᓂᖏᓗ ᐃᓐᓄᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᕿᑎᐊᓂ ᔪᓚᐃᒥ. ᐊᕐᓇᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᖓᑲᐅᑎᕆᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ, ᐊᖑᓯᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᐊᕋᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᖏᔮᓇᖅᓯᐊᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ. ᐊᒥᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓚᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂ, ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖓᓄᓪᓗ

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᓚᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑖᒪᓅᒐᔫᒃᑐᓂᒃ 0.62-0.92 (ᑖᒪᒐᔫᖕᓂᖅᐸᓂᒃ 0.80), ᐊᔾᔨᖕᒋᖅᑲᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑉᐱᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᒨᖓᐅᕚᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ. years.ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᓚᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᕿᖑᕕᖅᑲᕈᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ 7-ᖕᒋᖅᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᕚᓇᔭᖕᒋᑦ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑲᓴᐃᓪᓗ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓃᑦ ᒪᕈᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑲᓕᕈᑎᒃ.

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑎᒥᒥᓪᒋᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᔾᔨᖅᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᑐᓕᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᑲᔪᓯᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᕿᒪᒧᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓲᑲᓕᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᒥᓂ ᓴᖕᒋᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᓕᕈᑎᒃ ᓄᓕᐊᕝᕕᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᑎᒥᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓄᖕᒐᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᖃᖕᒐᑕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᑕᕐᒪᑕ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓇᓗᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᓄᕿᖕᒋᑦ ᒥᕿᓪᓕᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᖅᑕᑦᑕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᓄᕿᖅᑲᕈᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᓲᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑎᑭᑦᑕᕋᖕᒐᒥᒃ ᓄᓕᐊᕝᕕᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᖕᒪᑕ ᐱᕈᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᒥᐅᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ.

ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕗᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ

ᒪᓐᓇᕵᖑᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᑲᓐᓂᖅᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᕈᑎᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ *C. c. islandica* ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᑖᑯᐊ ᐅᑭᐅᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᔪᐊᓇᑉᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒧᐊᖅᑕᖅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᓂᓂᖅ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ 128,00-ᖕᒋᓂᑦᑐᑦ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᓚᓴᖅᐸᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᔪᐊᓇᑉᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᔾᔮᑭᑕᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓈᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖔᓗᓐᓈᑦ ᒥᑭᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᖄᑐᖕᒋᐅᖅᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᕚᓇᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ.

ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ

ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᒪᓗᐊᕆᔪᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᕙᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᓇᐊᕐᔪᖕᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓗᐊᓕᖓᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᒥᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᔾᔨᖅᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕆᔪᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓇᓱᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓇᑎᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓈᕈᓇᓗᐊᖕᒥᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᐃᓐᓇᕈᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᕋᐃᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔩᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᐃᒥᒍᖕᒐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᖕᒋᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ, ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ /ᐆᒪᔾᔪᑎᒋᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖃᓇᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓇᐊᓕᒻᒪᓇᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᖕᒐᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ (ᓰᕐᓗ ᐳᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᒃᓯᐅᖅᕕᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ Delaware Bay ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᖓᓂ, Grunion-ᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒃᓯᐅᖅᕕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑰᒥ, ᓇᔪᒐᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᔾᔨᖅᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᓪᓗ (ᓰᕐᓗ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐊᓇᔭᐅᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓕᐊᕝᕕᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ), ᐊᓯᖕᒋᔾᔨᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥ ᐃᑎᔫᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᔾᔨᖅᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᒪᓗᐊᕆᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐸᓪᕕᒃᓴᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᖕᒥᒍᖕᒐᑎᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᓪᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓪᓚᕖᑦ. ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᖕᒥ ᑯᕕᓯᔪᖅᑲᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓯᓚᓇᐊᔪᖕᓄᑦ. ᓯᓚᓗᓪᔪᐊᖅᑲᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓕᐊᕝᕕᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᓯᖅᑯᑦᑎᓇᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓄᓇᔪᐊᓗᕙᖕᓂᖅ ᑲᐃᕕᑦᑐᐊᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓄᖕᒐᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐃᑖᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᕋᕈᑕᐅᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᓇᐊᓗᖕᓂᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑕᓇᐅᒐᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑳᓇᐊᖅᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓗᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ.

ᓱᕐᔪᖅᐸᓯᐅᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕆᑕᕐᑲᑦᑕᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒥᕿᔫᑎᐅᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒨᒪᔪᖅᓯᐅᕐᕕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ (ᐱᔪᐊᕐᑲᑕᕈᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓚᖅᑐᓂᒃ) ᓱᕐᔪᒥ ᐅᑮᕕᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᔪᐊᕆᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᐱᐅᔪᓃᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕐᑲᐃᖅᓯᕐᕕᕆᔪᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᕐᑲᖓᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᔪᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂ. ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᑦᑐᐊᓂᖓ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓯᒪᖕᒥᔪᖅ ᓄᓚᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓇᔪᓗᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ, ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐊᕆᐊᔭᐅᕙᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓚᐊᕐᕕᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ, ᐃᓂᒃᓴᖃᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓃᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᑦᑐᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐅᑮᕕᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖁᕙᓯᒃᓯᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐱᕈᕈᑕᐅᕐᑲᑕᕈᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᖏᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ.

ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ

ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓱᕐᔪᓇᐊᕐᔪᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᕗᑦ *ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᒥᖓᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ (1994).* ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ 1-ᒥ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ* ᑖᒥᓂ 2012, ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᓂᒃ: ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓱᕐᔪᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ *C. c. rufa* ᓄᖑᓕᒐᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ (ᓂᕆᐊᓈᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᐅᕋ ᑎᐅᓪ Fᐃᐅᒍᒥ / ᐅᑮᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐸᑕᒎᓂᔭᒥ, ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖏᒍᖓᓂᖏᑦ DU3-ᒥᒃ); ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ *C. c. roselaari* ᐅᓗᑭᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᖅ (ᐱᕐᑲᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖏᒍᖓᑎᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ DU2-ᒥ, ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑦ ᓂᕆᖅᐸᓯᖓᑕ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᐅᒃᑮᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂᐳᓇᓯᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖓᓂ and the ᓂᕆᖅᐸᓯᖓᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖓᒥ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦ / ᑕᓇᐅᙱᓐᓂᖓᓂ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑰᑉ / ᑭᐅᕋᐱᔭᒥᓗ ᐅᑮᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ, ᐃᖏᒍᖓᓂᖏᑦ DU4 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ DU5, ᒫᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᙶᓇᓯᕆᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ *C. c. rufa*), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *C. c. islandica* (ᒫᓇ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ DU1) ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᑦ (ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᖏᒍᖓᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ DU-ᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ). ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓱᕐᔪᓇᐊᕐᔪᒃ (C. c. rufa) ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᖕᒥᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᓗᑭᐊᓇᖅᑐᓕᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᔫ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ, ᓂᐅ ᐳᕋᓐᓴᐅᐃᒃ, ᓅᕙ ᔅᑰᓯᐊ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕙᓐᓛᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚᐸᑐᐊᓐ. *C. c. islandica* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *C. c. roselaari* ᓱᕐᔪᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᑉ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᓗᑭᐊᓇᖅᑐᒥᓂᖏᑎᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂ.

ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓱᕐᔪᓇᐊᕐᔪᒃ *(C. c. rufa)* ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒪᖏᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᓂ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᓗᑭᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᒃ ᐅᓗᑭᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᖅ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓂᐅ ᔫᓯᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᔾᔪᐊᔾᔭᒥ. *ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ C. c. rufa-ᒥᒃ ᓱᕐᔪᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕐᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᒃᑳᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ 1-ᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᑎᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᒥᐊᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᓂ 2005-ᒥ.* ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓱᕐᔪᓇᐊᕐᔪᒃ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᒪᑎᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᖑᓕᒐᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐳᓇᓯᐅᕐᒥ ᑖᒥᓂ 2014-ᒥ, ᐃᓕᑕᓇᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᒃ ᓄᖑᓕᒐᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑖᒥᓂ ᐋᔾᔭᓐᑏᓇ, ᒋᓯᓕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔪᐊᕋᒍᐃᒥ. ᕗᕌᓐᓯᒥ ᐃᓕᑕᓇᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᒍᐊᑕᓘᑉᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᐅᑎᓃᒃᒥ ᑖᒥᓂ 2012-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐅᐃᕖᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖓᓂ ᒐᐃᔭᓇᒥ 2014-ᒥ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓱᕐᔪᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ *C. c. roselaari* ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᓄᖑᓕᒐᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑰᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐊᓂ.

NatureServe-ᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓱᕐᔪᓇᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂᒃ *C. c. rufa-ᒥᒃ* ᓄᓇᕐᑲᓕᒦᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑯᑕᖅᑲᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ G4T1-ᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒦᒥᓗ N1B-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ N1N-ᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒪᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑉ N1N-ᒥᒃ. ᓇᓪᓕᖅᑭᔭᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ *C. c. rufa* ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᔪᒥᒃ S1-ᒥᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᖓ S3-ᒥ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅ, ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᔫ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ, ᓴᔅᑳᑦᓱᐋᓐ, ᐳᕆᓐᔅ ᐃᑐᐊᖅ ᐊᐃᓚᓐᑦ, ᓅᕙ ᔅᑰᓯᐊ, ᓂᐅ ᐳᕋᓐᓴᐅᐃᒃ,

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕙᓐᑖᓐ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᑕᐅᕙᓂᓗ ᕗᕐᔾᓂᐊᒥ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᓂ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐅᔾᐅᔪᑦ *C. c. islandica*-ᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔾᐅᕘᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ N3B-ᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ S2B-ᒥ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥ.

ᓇᑭᖕᒑᖅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ: COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ. 2020. ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔾᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖕᒋᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᐢᔾᓇᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔾᐅᕙᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ *Calidris canutus, islandica* ᓯᐢᔾᓇᐊᔫᖃᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ (*Calidris canutus islandica*), *roselaari* ᓯᐢᔾᓇᐊᔫᖃᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ (*Calidris canutus roselaari*) ᐊᒪᓗ *rufa* ᓯᐢᔾᓇᐊᔪᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ (*Calidris canutus rufa*) ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᖅᓯᖕᒋᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᐋᑐᕙ. xxxv + 173 ᒪᒃᐱᒐᐃᑦ.

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ, ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔾᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᑲᕕᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ ᑐᕋᕈᑎᓕᖕᒥ: www.sararegistry.gc.ca.

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒐᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ, ᐅᖃᖅᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᓪᓚᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓕᖕᒥ 1-800-668-6767 (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ) ᐅᖁᕙᓗᓐᓈᑦ 819-997-2800 ᐅᖁᕙᓗᓐᓈᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᕈᑎᖓᓄᑦ ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca

Environment and Climate Change Canada | Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

Canada

ᓯᐊᕿᓐᖓᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᖅ (ᐅᑮᕙᒃᑐᓂ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐᓂ)

ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᖓ © Raymond Belhumeur

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᖅ
Calidris canutus rufa

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅᓯᕐ
ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ

ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᒋᓕᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ - COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᖕᒐᑦ
ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᑦ

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᓲᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅ, ᑍᓪᐸᑕ, ᓴᔅᑳᑦᓱᑍᓐ, ᒫᓂᑑᐸ, ᑍᓐᑎᐅᓇᔫ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ, ᓂᐅ ᐳᕋᓐᔅᐅᐃᒃ, ᓅᕙ ᔅᑰᓯᐊ, ᐳᕆᓐᔅ ᐈᑐᐊᖅ ᐊᐃᓚᓐᑦ, ᓂᐅᕙᓐᑰᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚᐸᑐᐊᕆ

ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ

ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᓖᑦ ᓂᓕᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᖄᑎᐊᓂ, ᐅᖕᒐᓱᒃᑐᐊᓗᒍᐊᖃᑕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᐊᓗᒃ ᑎᑭᓇᓱᒃᓱᒋᑦ ᐅᑮᕖᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓂᒋᐊᑕ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦ, ᕿᑎᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐳᓇᓯᐅᓪ ᓯᒡᔭᖕᒐᓂ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑭᑕᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ, ᑕᒪᓂ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒐᓃᓇᓯᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ 19,800. ᐅᖕᒐᓱᒃᑐᓗᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᓇᔪᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑉ, ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᓕᖕᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐳᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᒃᓯᐅᖅᑲᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ (ᓂᕿᒃᓴᕆᓪᓚᕆᒃᐸᖕᒪᒋᑦ ᑕᒻᑯᐊ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒍᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ Delaware Bay ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᖕᒐᓂ, ᐸᕝᕙᒃᓴᑕᖅᑲᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᕌᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᐊᖑᐃᔭᕐᕕᐅᖅᑲᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᓚᐅᖅᑕᖅᓱᐊᖕᒋᑦ. ᐅᓗᑎᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔫᓇᖅᓂᖅ ᓯᓚᓗᓕᖅᔪᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᐊᓗᒃ ᓇᒍᖕᒐᐅᓇᓯᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᓴᖕᒋᓂᖅᓴᐅᑐᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐱᔪᑕᐅᑐᓂ.

ᐅᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ

ᓯᐊᓇᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᖅ (*Calidris canutus*) ᓯᒡᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᓲᖅ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᒥᓕᒃ: ᑕᑭᔪᒥᒃ ᓯᒡᒍᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓇᕋᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂ ᖅᓯᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᑭᓂᓕᖕᒥᒃ ᓴᒡᒍᓕᒃ, ᒥᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᓂᐊᖁᓕᒃ, ᑕᑯᔪᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᓕᒃ, ᖁᓕᓇᓕᖅᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓴᕈᖕᒋᒃ ᑎᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᑕᑭᔪᑯᑖᖑᔫᔾᔨᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᒥᖁᖕᒋᑦ/ᓱᓗᖕᒋᑦ. ᓄᓕᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂ, ᑮᓇᖕᒐ, ᖁᖕᒐᓯᐊ, ᓯᖅᕕᐊᒍᑦ, ᐊᑖᒍᓗ ᑎᒥᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᖕᒪᑕ. ᖁᑖᒍᑦ ᒥᖁᖕᒋᑦ/ᓱᓗᖕᒋᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᑲᔫᕗᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᖅᓴᑏᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᔪᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᐊᕿᓐᖓᔪᒥᒃ. ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᒥᖁᖕᒋᑦ ᓱᓗᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᑦ ᑕᒡᕙᓂ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᓪᓗᖅᓂᖅᑲᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᑎᒥᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᐊᒍᑦ ᓯᐊᖅᓇᖕᒐᓗᓂ.

ᓯᐊᕿᓐᖓᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃ “ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ” ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᓲᖕᒍᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᖕᒐᓯᑐᐊᓗᖕᒍᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑕᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᑎᕆᖕᒋᑦᑐᐊᓗᖕᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᓪᓗ ᐅᓗᑎᓇᖅᑐᖅᑲᖅᕕᐅᕙᒃᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᒥᓲᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂ ᓄᖅᑲᖕᒐᕝᖃᖅᑲᓲᖕᒍᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖕᒐᓱᒃᑐᓄᖕᒐᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑮᕙᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖅᑎᒌᕝᕙᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᓪᓕᖅᑲᖅᕙᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑳᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᓇᔭᐅᕙᓕᖅᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᖅᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑎᒌᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᒎᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕝᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ

ᑕᒪᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᖅᑲᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃᑕᐅᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᒐᓴᐅᕙᖕᒥᔪᓂᒃ.

ᓇᓃᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ

ᐱᖓᓲᔪᖅᑑᖕᒪᑕ 6-ᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑑᑏᑦ ᓯᐊᕐᓈᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᓕᒫᒥ, ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖏᑦᑑᑎᓄᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓂ ᓇᓃᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫᖅ ᓇᒧᖓᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔩᖏᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂ. ᐱᖓᓲᖕᒪᑕ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᔾᔩᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ: *ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒫᒃ -C. c. islandica*, ᐊᒻᒪ *C. c. roselaari*, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *C. c. rufa-ᓂᒃ*. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᓱᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᒃ 2007 ᑲᑎᒪᔩᕋᓚᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ - COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖏᓐᓂ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᑦ ᐅᑭᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᑎᐅᕋ ᑎᐅᓪ Fᐃᐅᒍᒥ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐅᕙᖕᒥᔪᑦ ᐳᕆᓯᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ;ᓗ ᓂᕆᖅᐸᓯᖓᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒐᒥ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦ / ᑕᕆᐅᖑᓂᖓᓂ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑰᑉ / ᑭᐅᕋᐱᔭᒥᓗ, ᑕᐃᑯᐊ ᓯᖁᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ *C. c. roselaari*-ᒥ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᕙᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᒃ *C. c. rufa*. ᐱᖓᓲᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᑏᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ *rufa-ᒥᒃ* ᐃᖕᒥᒎᖓᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᓯᑎᒃ. ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᔾᔭᑲᓴᖏᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᑲᑦᐳᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖓᑕ ᕿᑎᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂ, ᐅᑮᕙᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓂᕆᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᑦ, ᕿᑎᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᓄᓇᖓᓂ ᒪᕌᓐHᐅᑉ, ᐳᕆᓯᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᐅᓂᕐᒥ.

ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒍᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ, ᐃᖕᒥᒎᖓᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ (ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑕᓕᖓᓂᒃ DU 3, 4 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5-ᒥᒃ) ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᑐᖓᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ.

ᓇᑭᖕᒑᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ: COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ. 2020. ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᕙᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ *Calidris canutus, islandica* ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᔫᖅᑲᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ (*Calidris canutus islandica*), *roselaari* ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᔫᖅᑲᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ (*Calidris canutus roselaari*) ᐊᒪᓗ *rufa* ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᔫᖅᑲᑕᐅᔪᑦ (*Calidris canutus rufa*) ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᔩᕋᓚᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᐋᑐᕚ. xxxv + 173 ᒪᒃᐱᒐᐃᑦ.

ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑦ

ᓯᐊᕐᓇᖅᐸᓲᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᕙᓕᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖅᑲᖏᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅᐸᓯᖓᒥ, ᓲᕐᓗ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᓂᕈᕙᖏᓂᕐᒥ ᖃᖄᔭᓂ, ᖃᖃᓂ, ᖁᕝᕙᓯᖕᓂᕐᒥ, ᐱᕈᕝᕕᐅᓯᒪᓗᐊᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ. ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᒧᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᕕᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ, ᓯᒡᔭᖅᐸᓯᐅᓂᕐᒦᓱᖑᕗᑦ ᓯᐅᕋᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᒪᕋᐃᓇᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᓚᖅᑲᕐᕕᐅᔪᓂ, ᓂᕿᖃᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᓗᖅᑲᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖏᑐᑎᓂᒃ.

ᑕᐅᕗᓂ ᐊᑦᓚᓐᑎᒃ ᓯᒡᔭᖓᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖓᓂ, ᓯᐅᕋᐅᓂᕐᒥ ᓯᒡᔭᒦᓯᑦ, ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖃᓲᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐳᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥᓗ ᓯᒡᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᓲᑦ, ᒪᓴᐅᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᓂ, ᓂᐊᕐᑯᑉᑕᓕᖕᓂ, ᓇᐸᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ, ᐅᕕᓗᖅᑕᓕᖕᓂ, ᐅᔭᕋᓚᖑᓂᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᖅᐱᖕᒥ ᑕᓇᐅᓕᖅᓂ ᑕᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖅᑭᔪᑎᓂ ᐱᕈᖅᓯᐊᖅᑲᖅᕕᐅᔪᓂ.

ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ

ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓲᓐᓇᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᑐᒃ ᒪᓐᓂᒃᑕᕋᔪᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᑖᒪᓂ ᓇᑉᐸᖓᓂ ᑕᖅᑭᖓᓂ ᔫᓐᒥ ᒪᓂᖏᓗ ᐃᓐᓄᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑖᒪᓂ ᖄᑎᐊᓂ ᔪᓚᐃᒥ. ᐊᖑᓴᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐱᐊᕐᖃᖅᑕᖅᓯᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ. ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᖅᓯᕗᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᑐᖅᓂᖅᓴᓐᓄᑦ, ᓯᓚᐅᑉᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐱᑕᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔭᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑖᒪᓃᑦᑐᒃᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ 0.62-0.92 (ᑖᒪᓂᑦᑐᒃᑕᖅᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ 0.80), ᐊᕝᕌᒍᒃᑕᖅᑎᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᖅᑲᓂ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᖅᑲᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖅᑲᓄᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑲᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖅᑲᓯᒃᑐᓗᖅᑲᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑲᓂ. years.ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᕿᖑᕝᕙᖅᑲᕈᓇᓲᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ 7-ᖅᑎᖅᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᕙᓇᔭᖅᑎᑦ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃᓴᐃᓪᓗ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓲᑦ ᒪᕈᖅᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᑎᒃ.

ᓯᐊᕐᓇᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᕐᔪᒃ ᑎᒥᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑐᓕᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑎᖅᓂ, ᑲᔪᓯᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᖅᓱᒃᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑲᓪᓕᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᒥᓂ ᓴᖅᑎᓂᖅᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕐᓇᖅᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᓕᖅᑕᖅᑎᓐᓂ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᕕᑎᓂᐊᖅᑕᖅᑎᓐᓄᑦ. ᑎᒥᖅᑎᓐᓂ ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑕᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒃᑲᓗᐊᖅᑐᒃ ᐃᓚᖓ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑕᖅᓯᒪᓪᓚᑕ ᐱᕈᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᖅᑕᖅᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᑐᕐᓂᖅᑎᖅᓂ ᓂᐅᖅᑎᓐᓂᓗ ᓄᑭᖅᑎᑦ ᒥᑭᓪᓕᑎᐊᖅᓯᒪᖅᑲᖅᑕᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᖅᑎᓂᖅᑎᓐᓂ. ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᑎᓐᓂ, ᓄᑭᖅᑲᕈᑎᖅᑎᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᓲᑦ ᑎᒥᖅᑎᓐᓂ ᑎᑭᑦᑕᖅᓴᖅᓗᒥᒃ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᕕᑎᓂᐊᖅᑕᖅᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓂᐊᕐᒥᖅᒪᑕ ᐱᕈᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓐᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᒥᐅᑕᖅᑎᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᐊᖅᒪᑕ.

ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᑎᓪᓗ

ᑕᒫᓂᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ 32,500-ᓂᒃ ᓯᐊᕐᓇᖅᓯᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᐊᖅᓇᖅᓯᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖅᓯᔪ ᓯᒡᔭᒥᔪ ᐳᓇᓯᐅᓪᒥ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᓐᓂ ᖃᖅᓯᑕᒌᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᒫᓂ 2019. ᑲᑎᑦᑐᑎᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᖁᕝᕙᓯᖅᓂᖅᓴᓪᓚᓇᖅᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ, ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐅᑎᑦᑐᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᑎᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᖅᔭᐊᖅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑏᑦ ᓈᓴᐃᔭᖅᓇᖅᓂᖅᒍᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᕐᔪᖅᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᓲᖅᑎᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑭᑕᓗᐊᕈ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᖅᑎᖅᓂ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑭᑕᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᖅᒪᑕ, ᑕᒪᓂ ᖃᓂᑦᑎᔭᖅᓘᓐᓇᕆᑎᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔭᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ 19,800-ᖅᑎᓃᑦᑐᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᓂᖅᑎᑦ ᑕᐅᕗᓂ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᓇᖅᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖅᐸᖅᓯᔪᖅᒪᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑉ ᓂᒥᐊᓂ.

ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ

ᐊᒥᓯᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᕐᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᒃᑐᓕᐊᓕᖅᓯᒪᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᖅᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᓯᐊᓇᖅᑎᐊᖅᓂᖅᓴᐅᓇᓯᖅᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᖃᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖅᓯᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑎᐊᖅᓂᖅᓄᑦ. ᓇᓂᓗᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᓗᐊᖅᑎᖅᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᖅᓂ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᕋᐃᑉ ᐃᓄᖅᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᖅᑎᖅᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅᑎᖅᓄᑦ. ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᑦᑕᓚᒥᒃ ᐃᒥᒍᓯᑎᑕᐅᓂᖅᑎᓐᓂ ᐊᕝᕌᒍᑎᒥᓪᒪᑕ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐊᕗᑎᒥᒃ, ᐊᕗᑎᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᓂᖅᑎᓐᓂᒃ /ᐆᒪᔾᔭᑎᕆᐅᑉᑕᖅᑎᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᑲᑎᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᑎᐊᓕᓪᓚᑎᖅᓂᒃ

ᖃᖕᒪᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕿᒍᒥ (ᓰᕐᓗ ᐳᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᒫᓂᒃᓯᐅᕝᕕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ Delaware Bay ᑕᓯᕐᔪᐊᖕᒪᓂ, Grunion-ᓂᒡᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᓯᐅᕝᕕᖕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑰᒥ,), ᓇᔪᒪᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔮᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐋᕿᑭᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ (ᓰᕐᓗ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔮᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᔪᒪᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐊᓇᔭᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᒋᕚᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ), ᐊᓯᔾᔮᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᐃᑦ ᓇᔫᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐃᑎᔫᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔮᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐸᒡᕕᒃᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᐃᓐᓇᕐᒪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᖕᒥᒍᖕᒪᑎᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒪᕖᑦ. ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓗᖕᒥ ᑯᕕᓯᔪᖃᕐᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑎᐊᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᖑᔪᖕᓄᑦ. ᓯᓚᓗᒡᔪᐊᖃᑕᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ, ᓯᕐᑯᑎᕆᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓄᕆᔪᐊᓗᕙᖕᓂᖅ ᑲᐃᕕᑦᑐᐊᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᖕᒪᓯᒃᑐᓄᖕᒪᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐃᑳᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᕐᑯᕋᕈᑕᐅᖃᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᖕᓂᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᖕᒥᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᒪᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑳᕆᐊᖃᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᖕᒪᓯᒃᑐᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ.

ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᔪᓰᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐳᔾᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ Delaware Bay ᑕᓯᐊᓗᐊᓂ, ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᑭᒡᒪᕖᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᑕᐅᔫᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔮᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖕᒪ ᓯᓚᓗᒡᔪᐊᖃᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᒋᕚᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ (ᓇᔪᒪᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔮᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐊᓇᔭᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ (ᓰᕐᓗ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐃᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᖁᕙᓯᒃᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒪᓄᑦ.

ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖕᒪᓂᖏᑦ

ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ *ᐅᑎᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒪᐃᑦ (1994).* ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᒪᓕᒪᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ 1-ᒥ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᑕᒪᓂ 2012, ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖕᒪᔪᓂᒃ: C. c. rufa ᓄᖑᓕᒪᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ* (ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᑎᐅᕋ ᑎᐅᑦ Fᐃᐅᒍᒥ / ᐅᑮᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐸᑕᒎᓂᔭᒥ, ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖕᒥᒍᖕᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ DU3-ᒥᒃ); *C. c. roselaari* ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᕆᓐᓂᖅ (ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖕᒥᒍᖕᒪᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ DU2-ᒥ, ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑦ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᖕᒪᑕ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒪᓂ ᐅᒃᑮᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ>ᕆᓯᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᖕᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒪᒥ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦ / ᑕᕆᐅᖑᓂᖕᒪᓂ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑰᒃ / ᑭᐅᕋᐱᔭᒥᓗ ᐅᑭᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ, ᐃᖕᒥᒍᖕᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ DU4 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ DU5, ᒫᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᖑᓇᓯᕆᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ *C. c. rufa*), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *C. c. islandica* (ᒫᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑯᑦᑲᓪᓗᑦ DU1-ᒥᒃ) ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᔪᑦ (ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᒍᖕᒪᓚᐅᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ DU-ᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ). ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃ (C. c. rufa) ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐋᓐᓂᐅᕆᔫ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ, ᓂᐅ ᐳᕋᓐᔅᐅᐃᒃ, ᓅᕙ ᔅᑰᓯᐊ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕙᓐᑳᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚᐸᑐᐊᕆᒥ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔅᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ *C. c. islandica* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *C. c. roselaari* ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᖅᑯᓗᐊᓐᓂᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᑉ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒥᓂᖕᒋᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂ.

ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃ *(C. c. rufa)* ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᓂ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᕆᓐᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᕆᓐᓂᖅ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓂᐅ ᔫᓯᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᔾᔪᐊᔾᔭᒥ. *ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔅᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ C. c. rufa-ᒥᒃ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐊᑦ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᒃᑲᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ 1-ᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᑎᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᓂ 2005-ᒥ.* ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᐊᕝᕚᒪᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᖑᓕᒪᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐳᓇᓯᐅᑉ ᑕᒪᓂ 2014-ᒥ, ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᒃ ᓄᖑᓕᒪᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ in

ᐋᔾᔭᓐᑏᓇ, ᑦᓯᓕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔪᐊᕋᒍᐃᒥ. ᕗᕖᓐᓯᒥ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᒍᐊᑕᓘᑉᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᐅᑎᓃᒃᒥ ᑕᒫᓂ 2012-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐅᐃᕖᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖕᒐᓂ ᒐᐃᔭᓇᒥ 2014-ᒥ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓱᒻᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ *C. c. roselaari* ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᓄᖑᓕᒐᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑰᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐊᓂ.

NatureServe-ᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓱᒻᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂᒃ C. c. rufa-ᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑯᑕᕐᑲᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ G4T1-ᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥᓗ N1B-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ N1N-ᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒪᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑦ N1N-ᒥᒃ. ᓇᓪᓕᖅᑲᒋᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ *C. c. rufa* ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᕐᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ S1-ᒥᒃ S3-ᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ, ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᔫ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ, ᓴᔅᑳᑦᓯᐋᓐ, ᐳᕆᓐᔅ ᐄᑐᐊᖅ ᐊᐃᓚᓐᑦ, ᓅᕙ ᔅᑰᓯᐊ, ᓂᐅ ᐳᕋᓐᔅᐅᐃᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕙᓐᓛᓐᒥ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᑕᐅᕙᓂᓗ ᕗᔾᔨᓂᐊᒥ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᓂ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐅᔭᐅᔪᑦ C. c. islandica-ᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ N3B-ᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ S2B-ᒥ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᒥ.

ᓇᑭᓐᓛᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ: COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ. 2020. ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖕᒋᖕᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᒻᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᖕᒋᖕᒋᐊᕐᔪᒃᑐᓂᒃ-*Calidris canutus, islandica* ᓱᒻᔭᕆᐊᔪᖕᓂ (*Calidris canutus islandica*), *roselaari* ᓱᒻᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂᒃ (*Calidris canutus roselaari*) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ *rufa* ᓱᒻᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂ (*Calidris canutus rufa*) ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖕᒋᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖕᒋᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᐋᑐᕙ. xxxv + 173 ᒪᒃᐱᒐᐃᑦ.

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ, ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᕕᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ ᑐᕋᕈᑎᓕᖕᒥ: www.sararegistry.gc.ca.

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒐᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ, ᐅᖃᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᓕᕆᓖᑦ ᐅᖃᓘᑎᓕᖕᒥ 1-800-668-6767 (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᕿᓯᐊᓂ) ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ 819-997-2800 ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕝᕕᐅᑉ ᑐᕈᑎᖓᓄᑦ ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca

ᑐᑭᓯᒥᐊᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ, ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᕕᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ ᑐᕋᕈᑎᓕᕐᒥ: www.sararegistry.gc.ca.

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓚᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒥᓐᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒐᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ, ᐅᖃᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᓕᕆᓖᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓕᕐᒥ 1-800-668-6767 (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ) ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ 819-997-2800 ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᕈᑎᖕᒐᓄᑦ ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca

Environment and Climate Change Canada Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

Canada

ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᖅᐹ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᖅ (ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᖕᒪᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦ / ᑕᕆᐅᖑᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑰᑉ / ᑭᐅᕋᐱᔨᒥᓗ ᐅᑮᕙᑦᑐᑦ

ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᖕᒪ© Raymond Belhumeur

ᖃᐅᔮᓵᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔦᖅ
Calidris canutus rufa

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔦᖅ
ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ

ᑲᑎᒪᔫᕋᓚᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔦᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒥᓃᖕᒋᓕᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ - COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᖕᒐᑦ
ᓄᖑᓕᒐᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓲᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅ, ᐋᓪᐸᑕ, ᓴᔅᑳᑦᓱᐋᓐ, ᒫᓂᑑᐸ, ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᔫ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ, ᓂᐅ ᐳᕆᓐᔅᐅᐃᒃ, ᓅᕙ ᔅᑰᓯᐊ, ᐳᕆᓐᔅ ᐃᐟᑐᐊᖅ ᐊᐃᓚᓐᑦ, ᓂᐅᕙᓐᓛᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚᐸᑐᐊᕆ

ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔦᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ

ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᓖᑦ ᓂᓕᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᕙᕙᒃᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᓂᖕᒐᑕ ᕿᑎᐊᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑮᕙᒃᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᒡᔭᖅᐸᓯᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓂᒋᐊᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒐᒥ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒐᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑭᐅᕋᐱᔭᐃᑦ. ᐅᖕᒐᓯᒃᑐᐊᓗᖕᒍᖕᒐᐅᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᐅᑮᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᖅᓯᔦᑦ ᐊᒥᓵᔦᓐᓃᖅᓯᒪᕙᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᓈᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ 33-84% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᓂᒃ, ᐱᖕᒐᓱᐃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑭᖑᕚᖅᑕᕆᕙᓪᓕᐊᔭᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑑᔭᕋᑎᒃ. ᒫᓇᐅᔦᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔦᑦ ᑕᒫᓃᓐᓂᖅ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂ 9300 ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔦᓂᒃ. ᐅᖕᒐᓯᒃᑐᓕᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᓇᔦᒐᖃᑲᐃᓐᓇᖅᓱᖑᔦᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒪᑕ ᑕᕆᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓄᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐅᓗᕆᓇᖅᑐᒦᓕᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐳᔦᑏᑦ ᒫᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᒃᓯᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ, (ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᒫᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᕆᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᒻᒪᕆᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᖅᔦᖕᓄ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒍᖕᒐᐅᕙᓪᓕᖕᒋᓐᓂ) ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔦᒥ Delaware Bay, ᐸᒡᕕᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᒥᔦᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐊᕆᔭᐅᕙᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᒡᒐᕗᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᖁᐊᖑᐃᔭᕐᕕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᔦᖅᐸᓚᐅᖅᑕᕋᓗᐊᖕᒋᑦ. ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔦᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔦᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᓯᓚᓗᓕᕐᔦᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᐊᓗᒃ ᓇᒎᖕᒐᐅᓇᓯᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᒥᔦᑦ ᓴᖕᒋᓂᖅᓴᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐ ᐱᔾᔦᑕᐅᓗᓂ.

ᐅᒪᔦᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ

ᓯᐊᕐᓈᖕᒐᔦᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᖅᔦᒃ ᖃᐅᔮᓵᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔦᖅ (*Calidris canutus*) ᓯᒡᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᔫᖅ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑎᒥᓕᒃ: ᑕᕿᔦᒥᒃ ᓱᒡᒍᖅᑲᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓇᕋᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂ ᖅᓱᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑕᕿᓂᓕᖕᒥᒃ ᓴᒍᓕᒃ, ᒥᕿᓐᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᓂᐊᖅᑯᓕᒃ, ᑕᑯᔦᓂᒃ ᓂᐅᓕᒃ, ᖁᓕᕆᓕᖅᓯᒪᕐᑎᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓴᕈᖕᒋᒃ ᑎᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᑕᕿᔦᑯᑖᖑᔦᔫᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᒥᖅᑯᖕᒋᑦ/ᓲᓗᖕᒋᑦ. ᓄᓕᐊᕐᓂᖕᒐᓂ, ᕿᓇᖕᒐ, ᖁᖕᒐᓯᐊ, ᓯᕐᕕᐊᒍᑦ, ᐊᑖᒍᓗ ᑎᒥᖕᒐᑕ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᖕᒪᑕ. ᖁᑖᒍᑦ ᒥᖅᑯᖕᒋᑦ/ᓲᓗᖕᒋᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᕿᓂᕐᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᑲᔫᕗᖅ ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᖅᓴᖓᓗᓂ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑲᔦᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᐊᕐᓈᖕᒐᔦᒥᒃ. ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᒥᖅᑯᖕᒋᑦ ᓲᓗᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᑦ ᑕᓪᓚᓂ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃᑐᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᓪᓗᕐᓂᖅᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᑎᒥᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓄᐊᒍᑦ ᓯᐊᕐᓇᖕᒐᓗᓂ.

ᓯᐊᕐᓈᖓᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃ "ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᑬᑦ" ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᐅᔭᐅᓂᕐᒥᓰᖑᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᖓᓯᑐᐊᓗᖕᒍᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᑎᒋᖏᑦᑐᐊᓗᖕᓂ ᐊᒥᓯᓂᒡᓗ ᐅᓗᕆᓇᖅᑐᖃᕐᕕᐅᕚᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᒥᓰᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂ ᓄᖃᖓᕝᕕᖃᓰᖑᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓄᖓᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑲᕕᖏᓐᓂ. ᐊᒥᓯᐊᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖃᑎᒌᒡᕕᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑭᒡᓕᕐᑲᕐᕕᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᑳᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᓴᐅᕙᓕᖅᓯᑎᒡᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒋᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᖏᓐᓂ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᑯᓄᖓ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᕐᑲᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃᑕᐅᖅ ᓯᐅᔭᕆᐊᒐᓴᐅᕙᕐᒥᔪᓂᒃ.

ᓇᓃᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ

ᐱᖓᓱᔪᖅᑑᖓᒪᑕ 6-ᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑑᑏᑦ ᓯᐊᕐᓈᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᓕᒫᒥ, ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖏᑦᑑᑎᓄᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓂ ᓇᓃᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫᖅ ᓇᒧᖓᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᖏᓐᓂ. ᐱᖓᓲᖓᒪᑕ ᓯᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ: *ᖃᐅᔾᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒫᒃ* -*C. c. islandica*, ᐊᒻᒪ *C. c. roselaari*, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *C. c. rufa-ᓂᒃ*. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᕐᑲᓱᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᐊᖓᓇᖓᓂ ᓯᐅᔭᕆᐊᑦ ᐊᒥᓰᓂᖏᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᒃ 2007 ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ - COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖏᓐᓂ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᓯᐅᔭᕆᐊᑦ ᐅᑭᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᑎᐅᕋ ᑎᐅᑦ Fᐃᐅᒍᒥ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐅᕙᖕᒥᔪᑦ ᐳᓇᓯᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖓᓇᖓᓂ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ;ᓗ ᓂᕆᖅᐸᓯᖓᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖓᒥ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦ / ᑕᕆᐅᖑᓂᖓᓂ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑰᑉ / ᑭᐅᕋᐱᔭᒥᓗ, ᑕᐃᑯᐊ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ *C. c. roselaari-ᒥ*, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᕙᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᒪᒃ *C. c. rufa*. ᐱᖓᓲᖓᒪᑕ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᑏᑦ ᓯᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔾᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ *rufa-ᒥᒃ* ᐃᖕᒥᒎᖓᑎᑕᐅᓕᖅᓯᑎᒃ. ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᑲᓴᖏᑦ (ᓂᕆᖅᐸᓯᖓᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖓᒥ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦ / ᑕᕆᐅᖑᓂᖓᓂ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑰᑉ / ᑭᐅᕋᐱᔭᒥᓗ ᐅᑮᕙᖕᓂᖕᖏᑦ) ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖓᑕ ᕿᑎᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂ, ᐅᑮᕙᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓂᕆᖅᐸᓯᖓᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖓᒥ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦ / ᑕᕆᐅᖑᓂᖓᓂ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑰᑉ / ᑭᐅᕋᐱᔭᒥᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᖑᓂᖓᓂ.

ᐱᑕᕐᑲᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ, ᐃᖕᒥᒎᖓᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ (ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑯᑕᓕᖕᓂᒃ DU 3, 4 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 5-ᒥᒃ) ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᑐᖓᕝᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖓᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖓᓂ.

ᓇᑭᖕᒑᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ: COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ. 2020. ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᑦ the ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃ*Calidris canutus, islandica* subspecies (*Calidris canutus islandica*), *roselaari* subspecies (*Calidris canutus roselaari*) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *rufa* subspecies (*Calidris canutus rufa*) ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᐋᑐᕙ. xxxv + 173 ᒪᒃᐱᒐᐃᑦ.

ᓇᔪᖏᑦ

ᓯᐊᕐᓇᖅᐸᓲᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᕙᓕᖅᑲᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖅᑲᖏᓂᕐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥ, ᓲᕐᓗ ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᓂᕈᕙᖕᓂᕐᒥ ᖃᕐᑳᔭᓂ, ᖃᕐᑲᓂ, ᕐᑯᕝᕙᓯᖕᓂᕐᒥ, ᐱᕈᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᓗᐊᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ.

ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᒧᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᕙᒋᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᓱᙳᖅᐸᓯᐅᓂᕐᒌᓱᖑᕗᑦ ᓱᐅᕋᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᒪᕋᐃᓇᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᔭᕋᓚᖅᑲᕐᕙᐅᔪᓂ, ᓂᕿᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᔪᖅᑲᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᖕᒋᖕᒋᑐᑎᓂᒃ. ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐊᑦᓚᓐᑎᒃ ᓱᙳᖓᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ, ᓱᐅᕋᐅᓂᕐᒥ ᓱᙳᒌᓱᑦ, ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᑲᓲᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐳᔪᑏᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒧ ᓱᙳᐅᓂᕐᒥᓲᑦ, ᒪᓴᐅᔪᓂ ᓄᓇᓂ, ᓂᐊᕐᑯᑉᑕᓕᖕᓂ, ᓇᐸᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᕙᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ, ᐅᕙᓗᖅᑕᓕᖕᓂ, ᐅᔭᕋᓚᖑᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᖅᐱᖕᒥ ᑕᓇᐅᓕᖕᓂ ᑕᓯᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖕᒋᔪᑎᓂ ᐱᕈᖅᓯᐊᖅᑲᕐᕙᐅᔪᓂ. ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᑎᒥᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓄᖓᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᖃᖓᑕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᒡᓕᒋᐊᖅᑕᕐᒪᑕ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓇᓗᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᓄᑭᖕᒋᑦ ᒥᑭᒡᓕᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᓄᕿᖅᑲᕈᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᓲᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑎᑭᑦᑕᕋᖓᒥᒃ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᖓᒪᑕ ᐱᕈᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᒥᐅᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ.

ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ

ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᑦ ᓱᙳᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓲᓐᓇᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᑐᒃ ᒪᓐᓂᒃᑕᕋᔪᒃᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᓇᑉᐸᖓᓂ ᑕᖅᑭᖓᓂ ᔫᓐᒥ ᒪᓂᖕᒋᓗ ᐃᓐᓄᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᕿᑎᐊᓂ ᔪᓚᐃᒥ. ᐊᕐᓇᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᓱᐊᓄᖓᑲᐅᑎᒋᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ, ᐊᖑᓵᓪᓗᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᓇᐊᖅᑲᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐱᐊᕋᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑎᖕᒋᔪᓐᓇᖅᓱᐊᓇᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔫᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐱᑕᖅᑲᐳᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓱᙳᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐱᐳᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑖᓂᓚᔪᒃᑐᓂᒃ 0.62-0.92 (ᑖᓚᔪᖕᓂᖅᐸᓂᒃ 0.80), ᐊᔾᔨᖕᒋᖅᑲᑕᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐅᑲᕙᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᒧᖓᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ. years.ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓱᙳᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᕿᖑᕚᖅᑲᕈᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ 7-ᖏᖅᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᕙᓇᔭᖕᒋᑦ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑲᓴᐃᓪᓗ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓲᑦ ᒪᕐᕈᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑲᓕᕈᑎᒃ.

ᓯᐊᕐᓇᖅ ᓱᙳᓇᐊᕐᔪᒃ ᑎᒥᒥᗩ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᑐᓕᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᑲᔪᓯᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓲᑲᓕᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᑎᒥᒥᓂ ᓴᖕᒋᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᓕᕈᑎᒃ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᑎᒥᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓄᖓᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᖃᖓᑕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᖕᒋᒡᓕᒋᐊᖅᑕᕐᒪᑕ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᓇᓗᐊᖕᒋᑦ ᓂᐅᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᓄᑭᖕᒋᑦ ᒥᑭᒡᓕᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᓄᕿᖅᑲᕈᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᑕᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᓲᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑎᑭᑦᑕᕋᖓᒥᒃ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᒋᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᖓᒪᑕ ᐱᕈᑲᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᒥᐅᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ.

ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕚᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓪᓗ

ᒫᓇᐦᓯᒥ ᓇᓚᐅᖅᑖᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᓂᓇᓱᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂ 10,400 ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓱᙳᓇᐊᕐᔪᒃ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑮᕙᒃᑐᓂ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓂᕆᖅᐸᓯᖓᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥ ᑕᒪᓃᓇᓱᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓱᓕᑲᓐᓂᖅ, 5,000-ᖏᓃᒥᔪᑦ ᓱᙳᓇᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᑮᓇᕆᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓚᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑭᐅᕋᐱᔭᒥ, ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒍᕆᑦ ᑖᓃᓇᓱᕆᔭᐅᓪᓚᓗᑎᒃ 15,400 ᑕᒪᑯᐊ. ᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑖᓃᑦᑐᒃᓴᐅᔪᑦ 60% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑲᑎᓪᓗᕆᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓂᕆᖅᐸᓯᖓᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒥ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦ / ᑕᓇᐅᖑᓂᖓᓂ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑰᑉ / ᑭᐅᕋᐱᔭᒥᓗ ᐅᑭᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ (DU5) ᑕᒪᓂ ᓇᓚᐅᑕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 9,300 ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ. ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓗᐊᖅᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᐅᑮᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᑐᔭᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᖕᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᔫᓂᖅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᑕᐃᑎᒋ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓕᖕᓂᒃ 33-84% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᒦᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᐱᖓᓱᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᔭᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᓚᐅᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒥᓱᕋᖅᐸᓕᐊᔫᔭᕋᑎᓪᓗ.

ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ

ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓱᙳᓇᐊᕐᔪᖕᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓕᐊᓕᕌᖓᒥᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᒥᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖏᕋᔪᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓇᓱᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᖓᑕᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓇᑎᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ.

ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓈᕈᓐᓇᓗᐊᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᕋᐃᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᑦᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᑖᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᐃᒥᒍᖕᒐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᖕᒋᒻᒪᑕ ᐃᓚᖃᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᒃ, ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ /ᐆᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦᑎᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᓕᒻᒪᕆᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᖕᒐᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐊᕿᒍᒥ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᐳᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᒃᓯᐅᖃᐅᖃᑕᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ Delaware Bay ᑕᓯᖅᔪᐊᖕᒐᓂ, Grunion-ᓂᓪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᒃᓯᐅᖃᕐᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑰᒥ,), ᓇᔪᒐᕆᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᐋᖅᑭᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᓪᓗ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒥᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕚᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᕆᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐊᕆᔭᐅᕚᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ), ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᒡᔭᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖅᒥ ᐃᑎᔫᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐸᕝᕕᒃᓴᖅᑕᐅᖅᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᒪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᒃ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐃᖕᒥᒍᖕᒐᑎᑕᐅᕚᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᖅᑕᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᓪᓕᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᓪᓚᕖᑦ. ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓗᖕᒥ ᑯᕕᓯᔪᖅᑲᖅᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦᑎᐊᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᓇᐊᖕᖑᔪᖕᓄᑦ. ᓯᓚᓗᒡᔪᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓂᖅ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᓯᖅᑯᑦᑎᓇᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓄᓇᔪᐊᓗᕙᖕᓂᖅ ᑲᐃᕝᑦᑐᐊᓗᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᒃᑐᓄᖕᒐᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐃᑰᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᖅᑯᕋᕈᑕᐅᖅᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐊᓗᖕᓂᒃ, ᐱᓗᐊᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᖕᒥᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᒐᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᑳᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᒃᑐᓕᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ.

ᐸᕝᕕᓴᑦᑕᐅᖅᑕᖅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐃᖅᑭᐊᖕᖑᐃᔭᕆᐊᖅᑐᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᓯᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓂᒃᕝᕕᖅᑲᕈᓐᓇᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᖅᑲᐃᖅᓯᖅᕝᕕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᑮᕝᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ, ᐅᖕᒐᓯᒃᑐᓕᐊᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅ.ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᔪᓰᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐳᔾᔩᑎᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ Delaware Bay ᑕᓯᐊᓗᐊᓂ, ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᓂᖕᒋᓄᑦᑐ ᑭᓪᓚᕖᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᑦᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᓯᓚᓗᒡᔪᐊᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂ (ᓇᔪᒐᕆᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᐅᑦᑐᑎᒃ, ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐊᕆᔭᐅᕚᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒥᓗᒍ ᑕᕆᐅᖅᒥ ᐃᒪᖕᒐᑕ ᖁᕙᓯᒃᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ.

ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᑦ

ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᖅᔫᒃᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ *ᐅᑎᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᒥᖕᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᖅᔪᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ (1994).* ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ 1-ᒥ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᒋᓗᐊᓕᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ* ᑖᒥ 2012, ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ: *C. c. rufa* ᓄᖕᖑᓕᒐᓕᖅᓂᖅᒥᒃ (ᓂᕆᖅᐸᓯᐊᓂ ᑎᐅᕋ ᑎᐅᑦ Fᐃᐅᒍᒥ / ᐅᑮᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐸᑕᒎᓂᔭᒥ, ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖕᒥᒍᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᑦ DU3-ᒥᒃ); *C. c. roselaari* ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᖅ (ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᑦᑐᒋᑦ ᒫᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐃᖕᒥᒍᖕᒐᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ DU2-ᒥ, ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑦ ᓂᕆᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐᑕ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐅᒃᑮᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂᐳᓇᓯᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕆᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒐᒥ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦ / ᑕᓇᐅᖕᖑᓂᖕᒐᓂ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑰᑉ / ᑭᐅᕋᐱᔭᒥᓗ ᐅᑭᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ, ᐃᖕᒥᒍᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᑦ DU4 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ DU5, ᒫᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᖕᖑᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ *C. c. rufa*), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *C. c. islandica* (ᒫᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑯᑕᖅᑲᓕᑐᑦ DU1-ᒥᒃ) ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑦᑕᐅᔪᑦ (ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᒍᖕᒐᓚᐅᖅᓂᖕᒋᑦ DU-ᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ). ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᖅᔫᒃ (C. c. rufa) ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᓴᖕᒥᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᓂ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᔫ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ, ᓂᐅ ᐳᕋᓐᓴᐅᐃᒃ, ᓅᕙ ᔅᑰᓯᐊ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕙᓐᑳᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚᐸᑐᐊᕆᒥ ᓯᒡᔭᕆᐊᔭᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ *C. c. islandica* ᐊᒻᒪᓗ *C. c. roselaari* ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅ

ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒥᓂᖏᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂ.

ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓱᓪᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃ *(C. c. rufa)* ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᒪᖏᓐᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᓂ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᖅ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓂᐅ ᔫᓯᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᐅᖕᒋᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᔪᐊᕐᔭᒥ. *ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ C. c. rufa-ᒥᒃ ᓱᓪᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑲᐃᑦ ᐃᓚᒃᑲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ 1-ᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᑎᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᓂ 2005-ᒥ.* ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᖅ ᓱᓪᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᒃ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᒪᕆᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᖑᓕᕙᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᔅᓱᑎᒃ ᐸᕆᓯᐅᕐᒥ ᑕᒫᓂ 2014-ᒥ, ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᔅᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᒃ ᓄᖑᓕᕙᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ in ᐋᔭᓐᑏᓇ, ᑦᓯᓕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᔪᐊᕋᒍᐃᒥ. ᕗᕌᓐᓯᒥ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᒍᐊᑕᓅᑉᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᐅᑎᓃᒃᒥ ᑕᒫᓂ 2012-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐅᐃᕖᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᑯᑎᖓᓂ ᕈᐃᔭᓇᒥ 2014-ᒥ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᓱᓪᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ *C. c. roselaari* ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᓄᖑᓕᕙᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᒍᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒪᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐊᓂ.

NatureServe-ᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓱᓪᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂᒃ C. c. rufa-ᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑯᑕᖅᑲᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ G4T1-ᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥᓗ N1B-ᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ N1N-ᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᒪᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑦ N1N-ᒥᒃ. ᓇᑦᑎᖅᑲᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ *C. c. rufa* ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑕᖅᑲᖅᑐᓂᒃ S1-ᒥᒃ S3-ᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᕙᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ, ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᔫ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ, ᓴᔅᑳᑦᓯᐋᓐ, ᐸᕆᓐᔅ ᐄᑐᐊᖅ ᐊᐃᓚᓐᑦ, ᓅᕙ ᔅᑰᓯᐊ, ᓂᐅ ᐳᕋᓐᔅᐅᐃᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᐅᕙᓐᑖᓐᒥ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᑕᐅᕙᓂᓗ ᕗᔾᔨᓂᐊᒥ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᓂ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐅᔭᐅᔪᑦ C. c. islandica-ᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ N3B-ᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ S2B-ᒥ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓄᓇᕙᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ.

ᓇᑭᖕᒫᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ: COSEWIC ᑳᓱᐃᒃᑯᑦ. 2020. ᑳᓱᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦᑐ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᑦ ᐊᐅᐸᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᓪᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᖏᖕᒋᐊᕐᔪᒃᑐᓂᒃ-*Calidris canutus, islandica* ᓱᓪᔭᕆᐊᔪᖕᓂ (*Calidris canutus islandica*), *roselaari* ᓱᓪᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂᒃ (*Calidris canutus roselaari*) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ *rufa* ᓱᓪᔭᕆᐊᕐᔪᖕᓂ (*Calidris canutus rufa*) ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᐋᑐᕙ. xxxv + 173 ᒪᒃᐱᒐᐃᑦ.

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ, ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᕕᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ ᑐᕋᕈᑎᓕᖕᒥ: www.sararegistry.gc.ca.

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᖃᓚᒪᒐᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ, ᐅᖃᕐᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᑦᑕᐊᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᓕᕆᓖᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᖓᒍ 1-800-668-6767 (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ) ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ 819-997-2800 ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᖓᓄᑦ ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca

ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ / ᓇᐅᔭᕙᕋᓛᖅ

ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᖓ © Mark Mallory

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᖅ
Rhodostethia rosea

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅ
ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ

ᑲᑎᒪᔩᕋᓚᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓕᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ - COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᖓᑦ
ᓄᖑᓕᒐᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ

ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᓲᑦ
ᓄᓇᕗᑦ, ᒫᓂᑑᐸ, ᓂᐅᕗᓛᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚᐸᑐᐊᕆ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᕋᓗᐊᓂ, ᐊᑦᓚᓐᑎᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕋᓗᐊᓂ

ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ
ᐅᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕙᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖃᓲᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ-ᐱᖓᓱᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᑰᓂᖓᓂ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑮᕙᓯᑦᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓚᐸᑐᐊᕆᒥ. ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ 20 ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐊᓯᑕᖅᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᒐᓗᐊᕆᓪᓗᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖃᕈᒥᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᓱᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᖑᓕᕋᖓᑦ ᐊᓚᒃᑲᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᓄᖕᒐᐅᓲᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᖕᒑᕋᓯᑦᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᖕᒐᓂᒃ ᕌᓯᐊᑉ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒐᓂ. ᐊᒥᓯᖅᐸᑦᑕᓇᕐᔾᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓇᐃᓕᒃᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐅᓪᓗᒥᓂᒃ ᕿᒪᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᕐᓂᖅᑖᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐊᕋᖕᑦ ᑎᖏᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᕙᖏᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᑕᒫᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂ 14-ᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔫᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ.

ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᐊᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᔅᓵᔪᓐᓂᖅᐸᑦᑕᐊᓚᖕᒐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᕿᒪᒃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᔅᓵᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᒪᓂᓛᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᑦ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᓄᓕᐊᕝᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓪᓗ, ᑕᒪᓃᓐᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᐸ ᖁᑎᖕᓂᖕᒐ. ᐱᒪᓇᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᕈᑎᓕᒃ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖅ ᐱᐊᕋᖅᑖᕈᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᖅᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᑐᕐᑯᑕᐅᖅᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐱᐊᕋᖕᑦ ᐃᒥᖅᑯᑕᐃᓚᕐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᔨᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑐᕐᑯᓇᖅᑐᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᒃᑯᑦ. ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᖕᒥᔪᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᓇᔪᓇᖅᑕᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ, ᒪᓂᖅᑲᕈᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᓗᓐᓇᖅᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓄᓪᓗ ᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓯᒪᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᐊᖕᒋᐊᓗᐊᖅᓯᑎᒃ.

ᐅᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᓪᓗ

ᓇᐅᔭᕚᑦ ᒥᑭᔫᑎᐅᕗᑦ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ, ᑎᖏᑲᐅᑎᑦᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᖕᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᒃᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᒃᑲᓕᔪᒥᒃ ᓱᓗᖏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᕗᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑕᓂᕐᒥ, ᐃᓕᑕᕐᓇᖅᓯᑎᒡᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᓯᕐᓗ ᓄᕗᖕᒐᓂᖅᓴᒥᒃ ᑐᓄᑦᓚᑎᐊᒍᑦ ᒥᕐᑯᖃᕐᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ. ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᑯᒃᓴᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᖁᖕᒐᓯᐊᒍᑦ ᑕᖅᓴᓛᑦ ᕿᓂᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᓂᐊᖁᐊᓗ ᖃᑯᖅᑑᓗᓂ ᑎᒥᐊᒍᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᐸᔭᖅᑑᕗᒃᑐᑦ. ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᕿᓂᕐᓛᕗᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪ ᓂᕈᑐᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᖅᓴᓕᒃ ᕿᕐᓂᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᕿᖕᓂᒃ ᑐᕿᒧᐊᒃᑑᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᐊᒍᑦ ᐃᓯᕈᐊᒍᑦ.

ᓇᐅᔭᕚᖅ ᑕᐃᓐᓇᑑᕗᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᑐᖅ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ *Rhodostethia-ᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᖅᓴᖕᒋᑦ, ᑐᓴᖅᓴᐅᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ, ᓄᓕᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒥᐅᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ.* ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑕᕐᓂᑰᒐᒥᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔭᕆᖕᒐᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᓇᔪᒐᓇᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᕿᓯᐊᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖕᒐᓯᒃᑐᒧᖕᒐᐅᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᐅᕗᖕᒐᑦ ᐅᑦᕿᐊᕝᕕᖕᒧᑦ, ᐊᓚᔅᑲᒥ. ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᑮᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓂᓪᓚᑭᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖏᓪᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᑕᐅᕙᓃᓇᓯᕆᐅᕗᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᖕᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᑐᕙᐃᖕᒐᔪᒥ

ᓇᐅᓴᖃᕕᐅᒐᔪᒃᑐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᐸᖃᓲᖑᔪᓂ. ᓇᐅᓴᕗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᑐᖃᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᑦᑭᐊᕐᕕᖕᒥ, ᐊᓖᓐᑲᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓇᔦᒃᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᑐᕋᓈᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᒃᑲᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒐᔪᐃᓐᓂᖅᑭᓐᓄᓐ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑑᑎᐅᓂᖅᑭᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ.

ᓇᓃᖅᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ

ᓇᐅᓴᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᐊᕈᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᕿᓯᐊᑉ ᓄᓇᖓᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖓᓂ, ᑕᐅᕙᓂᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᖃᕐᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐊᑯᑦᑐᕐᒥᓗ. ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᓇᐅᓴᕙᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑕᒫᖅ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᒥᖕᖑᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᐊᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᑦᑭᐊᕐᕕᐅᑉ, ᐊᓖᓐᑲᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᒃᓴᑖᖅ ᐅᑎᖅᓴᓯᒋᓴᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᕗᖓ ᕿᓯᐊᑉ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖓᓄᑦ. ᓇᐅᓴᕗᑦ ᓄᓇᐊᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᕙᖕᒋᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᓂᖅᑲᓲᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᓂᖕᖓᓃᓯᓐ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᒋᕗᑦ ᐅᑮᕙᖕᓂᖅ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓚᐸᑐᐊᓇᑉ ᑕᓇᐅᖕᖓᓂ.

ᓄᓇᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᐅᓴᕗᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ

ᓇᑭᖕᒫᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ: COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ. 2021. ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᑦ ᓇᐅᓴᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᐋᑐᕚ. xxxv + 35 ᒪᒃᐱᒐᐃᑦ.

ᓇᔪᒐᖏᑦ

ᓇᐅᕖᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖃᕐᔪᒃᐳᑦ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖃᕐᖏᓂᕐᒥ, ᐱᕈᖅᕖᐅᓯᒪᓗᐊᖏᑦᑐᓂ, ᐅᓪᓗᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᖏᑦᑐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᓇᐅᓴᕖᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᕙᖕᓂᖅᓴᐅᕗᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ Queens Channel-ᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓗᒃᓴᓂ ᐊᑭᐊᓂ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᐊᐅᒃᑲᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᑯᔭᐃᑦᑑᓂᕐᒥ. ᐊᒥᓲᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᐃᕙᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᒪᓴᐅᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᑦᑎᖕᓂᐅᔭᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᖓᓂ ᑰᔪᐊᐸ, ᒫᓂᑐᐸᒥ, ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕈᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᑦ 2005-ᒥ.

ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ

ᓇᐅᕖᕋᓛᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᑕᕋᓯᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒎᑦ ᒪᕿᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᑭᖑᕚᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓇᖅᓯᓵᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓂᒃᑖᕈᓇᖅᓯᓕᕆᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑖᓪᓚᒪᐃᑦ 5 ᐊᕋᒍᐃᑦ ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᖏᓐᓂ. ᒪᓐᓂᖃᓲᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ-ᐱᖕᖓᓱᓄᑦ 1-3, ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᓗᑐᓂᖅᓯᐅᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖕᒪᓗᖅᑐᒥ, ᑲᑎᖕᖓᐅᖃᑕᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᒻᒪᑎᒋᐅᖃᔾᔪᒥᒃ ᒪᕐᕈᖕᓂᒃ-ᖁᓕᓄᑦ 2-10 ᐊᐃᑉᐸᓃᒃᑐᓂ. ᓇᐅᓴᕙᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᕙᓈᓴᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᕚᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᕿᒪᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕋᔪᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖕᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᐊᓄᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᐅᕐᕕᖏᓂᐊᓕᖅᑕᒥᓄᑦ, ᐊᐱᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᕐᓂᕈᑎᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᖕᖏᑦ, ᓯᓚᓗᑯᑖᕐᓂᕐᔫᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ, ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖕᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᑯᐊ, ᒫᓂᖏᓗ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᓯᕙᐅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒍᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᐊᖃᑦᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓇᕐᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᖕᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ.

ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᐅᕖᕋᓛᑦ ᓂᕿᖃᑦᑎᖑᔫᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᓗᖃᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᕐᓂᒃ ᑕᓇᐅᖑᖏᓐᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᓴᓴᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᒥᑭᔫᑎᓂᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᕋᓛᓂᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓗᐊᖕᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑮᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᓇᐅᓕᖕᓂ. ᒫᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᐊᕋᖏᓪᓗ ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᕐᓂᕐᒦᑦᑐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐃᒥᖅᑯᑕᐃᓚᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᓂᕐᓴᐃᓇᖅ ᓄᓇᒥ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖕᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᓪᓗᖃᕐᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᖁᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᐅᓴᕖᕋᓛᑉ ᐱᐊᕋᖏᓐᓂᒃ

ᓂᕿᓴᓄᑦ ᖁᒃᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᓂᖓᓂ, ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐅᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃᓗ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᖃᑦᑕᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ.

ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᙱᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓪᓗ

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᖏᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕖᕋᓛᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᓇᐅᑦᑎᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᓇᐊᓕᓵᓚᐅᕐᒪᑕ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᑕᐅᙵ ᓇᓴᕈᕖᓕᕐᒥ, ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ, ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᐃᑉᐸᓃᖕᓂᖕᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᓃᖅᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ-ᐱᖓᓲᔪᖅᑐᓄᑦ 1-6-ᖏᓅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᒫ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ. ᐊᑖᓅᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᕗᑦ 250-ᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᐊᖏᔫᑎᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᓂᕐᒥ ᓈᒪᔪᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᒋᕗᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᓕᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᐸᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐅᙵᓂ ᓄᓅᓗᐊᓂ ᓴᐃᐱᐅᕆᔭᒥ-Siberia-ᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒫᓂᓐᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ 50,000-ᓂ. ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕖᕋᓛᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᔾᔨᑮᖃᑦᑕᖏᓪᒪᑕ ᑭᖑᕙᓃᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᖓᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᑭᑕᓗᐊᖅᓯᒪᒐᑎᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᔫᓐᓃᖅᓯᒪᓗᐊᖏᓯᑎᒃ ᕿᓚᒥᐅᔪᒥ. ᓇᓚᐅᑕᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᕐᓴᓯᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᖓᕕᖃᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᒥᓯᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖏᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ 14-ᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᑑᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ. ᓇᐅᔭᕖᕋᓛᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᐸᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᖅᐸᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ, ᐃᕙᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦᓗ ᑕᐅᙵ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᓂ ᑰᔪᐊᑉ, ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖅᐸᓯᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᓂᒋᓪᒪᓇᕐᒥ, ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕈᑕᐅᓚᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓃᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕᑕᐅᖅ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕖᕋᓛᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓂ ᐅᑦᑭᐊᕐᕕᖕᒥ ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ.

ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ

ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕖᕐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑐᑭᓯᒪᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᖏᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ. ᐊᒥᓱᐊᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐱᐊᓴᖏᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕙᑦ ᑐᖁᑕᐅᖃᑕᐅᒪᑕ ᐱᑭᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᕙᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᒥᖁᑕᐃᓕᕐᓄᑦ, ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᕐᓇᓯᒪᖃᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂ, ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐊᓇᔭᐅᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐸᕝᕕᓴᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓄᕐᓄᑦ, ᑎᕆᒐᓂᐊᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐅᕙᒥᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᖓᒪᑕ. ᒪᓂᖅᑲᓕᕋᔭᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓗᓐᓇᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᑎᒥᒥᒍᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᖃᕈᓐᓇᐃᓕᓯᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐱᑕᖃᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒨᑯᓇ-ᐊᑭᕿᔮᖅᑲᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᖑᐊᐃᑦᑐᖅᐸᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᕿᖃᓇᖅᑐᑦᑕᑦ ᐊᒃᑕᑯᐃᑦ ᐊᓄᓇᒧᑦ ᑎᑭᐸᓪᓕᐊᕗᑦ. ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑲᓴᒃ ᓇᐅᔭᕖᕐᓯᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖃᑦᓯᑦ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᓴᓯᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᖃᕐᑐᑐᓕᖅᓯᕐᒥ. ᐅᒥᐊᖅᐊᖅᑲᐅᔨᒍᑕᓂᖓ ᓚᐸᑐᐊᑉ ᑕᓇᐅᖓᓂ ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᑮᕗᑐᓂ ᑕᐅᕗᓂ. ᐊᒥᓯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᑐᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓗᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑑᕆᑲᓗᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᑕᐅᕗᖓ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒧᑦ ᐱᖓᔪᐃᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᖑᕙᕆᐊᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ, ᑕᓇᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐅᑮᕙᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᓯᓚ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ..

ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ

ᓇᐅᔭᕖᕋᓛᑦ, ᐅᓪᓗᖏᑦ, ᒪᓐᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ *ᐅᑎᖃᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᕐᔪᐊᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ 1994-ᒥ*, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐅᔭᕖᕋᓛᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ 2002-ᒥ.* ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ ᒫᓂᑑᐸᒥ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ *ᓄᖑᓕᒫᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖕᒐᒍᑦ.* ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᓕ, ᓇᐅᔭᕖᕋᓛᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᖑᓕᒫᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂ ᑕᐅᕙᓂ ᕿᓯᐊᒥ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐅᕐᕕᖕᓂ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᐸᓗᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖅᑲᓖᓯᓕᐊᖏᓐᓂ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᕿᓯᐊᒥᐅᓂᓗ, ᐊᑯᑭᑦᑐᐃᓗ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᓂᖅᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐸᕝᕕᓴᒃᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ. ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕗᑦ

ᐊᒥᐊᑲᒥᐅᓂ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᖏᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ. ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕋᓚᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᙶᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᓇᔭᐅᔪᓂ-IUCN-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓛᓐᓇᑲᐅᑎᒋ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓃᖏᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ/ᐊᒥᓃᖏᓂᖏᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᓗ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᖏᓂᖅᐹᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᓂᖅ.

ᓇᑭᖖᕌᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ: COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ. 2021. ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᑦ ᓇᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓚᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖏᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᐋᑐᕙ. xxxv + 35 ᒪᒃᐱᒐᐃᑦ.

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ, ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᕕᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ ᑐᕋᕈᑎᓕᖕᒥ: www.sararegistry.gc.ca.

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐊᕐᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒐᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ, ᐅᖃᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᐱᖁᑎᓕᕆᓖᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓕᖕᒥ 1-800-668-6767 (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ) ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ 819-997-2800 ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕝᕕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᕋᑎᖓᓄᑦ ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada.ca

Environment and Climate Change Canada / Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

Canada

ᓱᐅᑎᑉᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ

ᐊᔾᓚᑦᑐᖅᑕᖓ © Christian Artuso

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᖅ
Asio flammeus

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᖅ
ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ

ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ - COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᖓᑦ
ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᖅ

ᔫᑳᓐ, ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᖅ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦᒪ ᐳᓇᑎᔅ ᑲᓚᒻᐱᔭ, ᐋᓪᐳᑕ, ᓵᔅᑳᑦᓱᐋᓐ, ᒫᓂᑑᐸ, ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᔫ, ᑯᐸᐃᒃ, ᓂᐅ ᐳᕋᓐᔅᐅᐃᒃ, ᐳᕆᓐᔅ ᐃᑐᐊᖅ ᐊᐃᓚᓐᑦ, ᓅᕙ ᔅᑰᓯᐊ, ᓂᐅᕙᓐᓛᓐ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓚᐳᕐᐊᕆ,

ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ
ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᓲᑦ ᐅᒃᐲᑦ ᓄᓚᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᐃᕙᖕᓂ ᐱᕈᕐᕙᐅᔪᓂ, ᓄᓇᒥ ᓇᐸᑑᖅᑲᖏᑦᑐᒥ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᒥ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᖓᑕ ᐊᕙᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐅᑭᕙᑭᑦᓗᑎᒃ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᑲᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂ. ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅᑲᑦᑐᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑮᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖅᐊᒥ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᕆᑎᑦ ᐊᒥᔅᓰᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓯᒪᓇᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑎᕆᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂ 31,000-ᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᖓᑕᓃᑦᑐᓂ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᑕᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᕌᖏᒻᒪᑕ ᐅᖓᓯᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᖓᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᒪᓕᒃᓯᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᖃᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᖅᑭᓴᓇᕙᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᒥᑭᔪᑏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ-ᓂᖅᑭᓴᓇᓪᓗᐊᑕᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ. ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓇᓗᓇᕈᑕᐅᑎᕗᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐊᒥᔅᓲᔭᓐᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ. ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔭᑎᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᓄᓚᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᓂ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᒐᓴᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᕙᐊᓯᒻᕙᖕᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓄᓇᐃᔭᐃᓯᒪᔫᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓐᓂᓇᐊᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᑐᒪᐅᑉ 30% ᐳᓴᓐᑏᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᓕᖕᒥ ᐱᖓᓯᐃᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᑭᖑᕞᖅᑕᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᔪᒥᒃ. ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᔅᓰᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᕐᓯᑎᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥᒃ ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᓕᐅᕈᑎᑦᕚᒃᑕᕐᓗᐊᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑮᕙᑦᕚᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᕐᓗᐊᖏᑦ, ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᓯᐊᒃᑯᕙᕈᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᕐᔪᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ, ᐱᕈᖅᓲᕙᐅᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ, ᐊᖏᒡᓕᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᖏᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ, ᐃᓄᒋᐊᒃᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓄᓪᓗ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓅᕈᑎᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᕙᐅᖃᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ. ᖃᖃᔭᖃᖏᓐᓂᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ, ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᓂᐊᖏᑦ ᕿᔪᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᒃᓴᐅᔫᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᖕᒥᖕᒪᑕ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓄᖏᑦ (ᐱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᐸᔫᒃᓴᔭᐅᔫᖅᑐᑦ) ᑲᔪᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓂᖅᑭᓴᖅᑲᖏᓂᖅᓴᐅᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᓂᖅᑭᓴᓇᔭᐅᓇᓯᒍᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

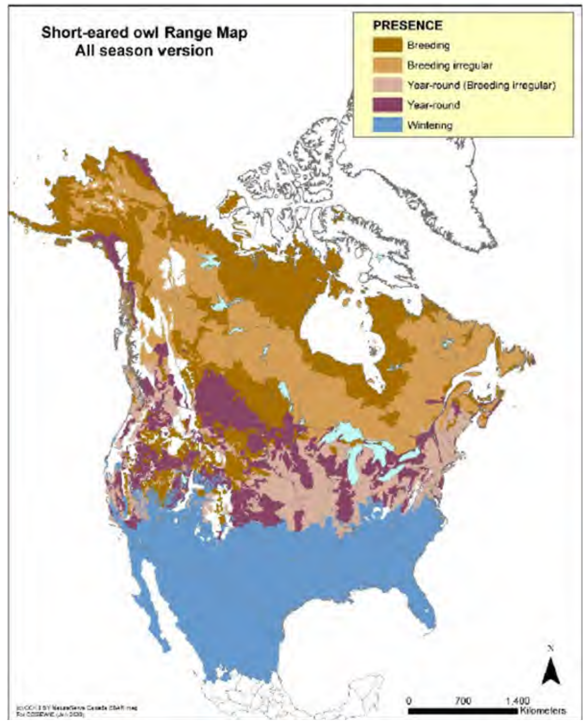
ᐅᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᒪᓇᐅᓂᖏᓪᓗ

ᓱᐅᑎᑉᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ (*Asio flammeus*) ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᖏᓂᓕᒃ, ᑕᑭᓂᓕᖕᒥ ᑕᒫᓂ 34-42 ᓴᓐᑎᒦᑕᓂᒃ. ᒥᖁᐊᒍᑦ ᑲᔫᕗᖅ ᖃᐅᓪᓗᓛᓪᓗᓂᓗ, ᑎᒥᐊᑕᓗ ᓯᕗᐊᒍ ᑕᖅᓴᓛᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ, ᐊᔾᔨᖕᖏᐊᖅᔮᒃᑕᖕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒥᑭᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᖃᓪᓘᓂᖕᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᖅᓂᖕᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᐅᑐᓖᑦ. ᓱᐅᑎᑉᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ ᐅᓐᓄᐊᖅᓯᐅᑎᐅᕗᖅ,

ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᓯᕆᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᖅ ᐅᓐᓄᓴᒃᑯᑦ, ᐅᓐᓄᐊᒃᑯᓪᓗ, ᐃᓚᑕᕐᓇᖅᓱᓂᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᔪᓐᓇᑎᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᓄᑦ, ᕐᑯᓚᐅᑎᔪᓐᓇᑦᑎᐊᖅᓱᓂ ᑕᕋᓚᑭᑖᖅᑎᑐᑦ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᕐᑲᕐᕆᓂᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ.

ᓇᓃᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᕆᑦ

ᓯᐅᑎᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓚᒦᒥ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓈᕐᓂᖅᐹᖑᖪᖅ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᒃᐱᖕᓂ, ᑕᒪᓃᓲᖑᒐᒥ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᑲᓴᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ, ᔪᐊᓅᓯᐊᒥᓗ, ᐃᓚᖕᒐᓂ ᓂᒋᐊᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑉ, ᐊᕗᓚᑲᒥᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᓗ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒐᓴᖕᓂ. ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ ᓄᓚᐊᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᐅᕙᖕᒐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᓂᖕᒐᒃ ᑕᐅᕗᖕᒐ ᓂᕚᑕᒧᑦ, ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐃᑦ ᐱᖕᒐᖕᓇᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐅᕗᖕᒐ ᒫᓇᑦᓲᓯᐊᓪᒧᑦ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ, ᐅᑮᕙᒃᓱᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓂᒋᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᐅᕗᖕᒐ ᒥᐊᒃᓯᑯᒧᑦ. ᓄᓚᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᓂᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᑕᐃᒪᖕᒐᓪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᓂᙯᖅᑕᐅᔫᑉ ᐊᑖᓂᖅᐸᓯᒃ, ᓇᐹᑐᖅᑲᖕᒋᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓪᓗᓇᓂ ᓇᐸᖅᑐᖅᑲᖕᒋᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᒋᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᖕᒥᔪᓂ ᐊᓯᖕᒋᓐᓂ.



ᓄᓚᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ, ᐅᑮᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓚᒦᕐᓗ ᓇᓃᕐᑲᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓯᐅᑎᑭᑯᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᐅᑉ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᓪᓗ ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖕᒐᓂ

ᓇᑭᖕᒫᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ: COSEWIC ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ. 2021. ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓄᓪᓗ ᓯᐅᑎᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖕᒋᒍᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᐋᑐᕖ x + 69 ᒪᒃᐱᒐᐃᑦ.

ᓇᔪᒐᖕᒋᑦ

ᓯᐅᑎᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ ᓇᔪᒐᕐᑲᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕙᒃᑐᖅ ᒪᑐᐃᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᕐᑲᖕᒋᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖕᒐᓗ ᐃᕕᓕᖕᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᒥᒃ, ᒪᓴᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᓗ. ᓄᓚᐊᕋᔪᒃᐳᑦ ᓇᐹᑐᕐᑲᖕᒋᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᖕᒋᓂᓕᖕᓂ 50-100 Hᐃᐊᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓪᓗᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓈᒥᒐᔪᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᑭᔪᑯᑖᖑᓂᖅᓴᓂ ᐱᓘᖅᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᕐᒥ, ᓂᐊᕐᑯᑉᑕᓚᖕᓂᓗ ᑕᓚᖕᒐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂ. ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᐅᑎᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ ᓄᕐᑲᖕᒐᕕᕐᑲᓰᑦ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᓚᖕᓂ ᑲᑭᓚᓈᖅᑐᕐᑲᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᕐᑲᓂᒋᔭᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᓇᐹᑐᕐᑲᖕᒋᓂᐅᔪᓂ, ᐊᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᒪᒋᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕐᕕᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕝᕗᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐅᖅᑯᐊᖕᒍᓂᕐᒥ ᑕᑭᔪᑯᑖᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᕈᕐᕕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᕕᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᕕᒃᓴᔭᕐᓂᓗ ᕿᔪᒃᓴᔭᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ. ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᒪᑐᐃᖕᒐᔪᒥ ᐃᕕᓕᖕᓂ ᐱᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓴᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓐᓇᓯᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ

ᓇᓃᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᓯᐅᑎᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ ᑕᒪᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᓂᒋᖅᐸᓯᖕᓂ.

ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ

ᓄᓚᐊᕈᓇᖅᓯᖃᑕᕋᓯᒋᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖃᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ; ᐆᒪᑯᑖᒍᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᖏᓗᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᕿᑐᖏᕆᐅᓕᖅᓵᕈᓇᕋᓯᒋᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᑭᖑᕚᓇᓚᐅᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᒪᓂᖃᓕᕈᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᓂᒃ 4 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᑕᐅᓲᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᖃᓲᑦ ᒪᓐᓂᖃᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓐᓄᒃᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᑕᓖᖅ, ᐊᓯᖕᒑᖅᑎᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓐᓂᒃᑖᒃᑲᓐᕈᓇᖅᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᓈᒻᒪᒍᓐᓅᖅᑐᕙᓂᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᒪᓐᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᖓᓃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ. ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᑲᓲᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᕕᖓᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᕕᖓᕐᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᒥᑭᔫᑎᓂᒃ. ᓯᐅᑎᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ ᓇᒧᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐅᖓᓯᑐᐊᓗᖕᓄᖓᐅᔪᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᖑᒥ ᓄᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᕕᖓᓚᐊᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓂᖓᓄᑦ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᕙᒃᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᖅᑐᕈᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖅ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᑎᒋᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᓇᕐᓂᖅ.

ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕚᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓪᓗ

ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᑳᓯᐃᒃᑯᑦ COSEWIC ᓇᓚᐅᑖᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᐅᑎᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂ 350,000 ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓚᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓯᒪᔭᖏᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕᑕᐅᖅ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᐃᓚᐃᓐᓈᐱᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᓇᓚᐅᖅᐳᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐊᒥᓵᖏᑦᑐᒻᒪᓇᖅᓂᒃ. ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓚᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᑕᒦᓂ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᓚᖕᒥ 20-ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂᒃ ᓱᓕᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒦᓃᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅ 31,000-ᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᕈᐊᓂᒃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᒃᐲᑦ, ᐊᕝᕗᓪᓗᐊᖏᑦ/ᓇᑉᐸᓪᓗᐊᖏᑦ ᓄᓚᐊᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ.

ᓱᐅᑎᑭᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᒃᐲᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᓅᓇᓱᒋᔭᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓃᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᑎᒋ -70%>ᓴᓐᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ 1970 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2019, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒦᓂ -31% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖏᓃᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᓐᓇᓵᖅ ᐱᖓᓱᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᕚᕆᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᓕᖕᒥ, ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᖃᐅᓴᖅᑲᓗᐊᖏᑲᓗᐊᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓄᓚᐊᖅᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓂᑦᑐᓂᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓇᐹᑐᖅᑲᖏᓂᕐᒥ. ᖁᓕᓃᓕᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᐅᑮᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒻᕕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ. ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒻᕕᖕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐱᕚᓪᓚᐊᓂᐊᕐᕿᓯᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᒪᓅᑐᓂᒃ -79% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂ 1970 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2019, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᓅᑦᑐᓂᒃ -27% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᓂᒃ, ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᓕᖅᑲᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᕿᑐᖑᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄ ᑭᖑᕚᕐᒥᓄᑦ, ᐊᓂᒎᖅᑐᓂ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᐹᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓃᖅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᓂ ᐋᓪᐳᑕᒥ, ᒪᓂᑑᐸ, ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᔪ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃ. ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓃᓲᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᖕᒥᒎᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᑮᖃᑕᕋᓱᒋᔭᐅᕗᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅ ᓄᓇᖓᓐᓂ. ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ ᑕᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᖁᕕᐊᓱᒻᕕᖕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᓅᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 2007-ᒥᒃ 2019-ᒧᑦ, ᐃᒪᐃᓕᖓᓂᖅ ᑲᑕᒃᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ -6.5% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᖓᓗ - 33.6% ᐳᓴᓐᑎᒦᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᖓᕕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᖃᓄᖅ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ. ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓃᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᒥᐅᑕᐅᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᓚᐊᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᑎᒃ ᑕᐅᕗᓂ ᐳᕆᑎᔅ ᑲᓚᒻᐱᔭᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᕚᓂᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ.

ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔪᕐᓇᖅᑕᐅᔪᓪᓗ

ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᕚᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᓗᒡᔪᐊᖅᑐᐊᓘᕙᓪᓕᖅᑐᖅ, ᐱᓪᓚᑦᑐᓂᖅᐹᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᑦᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᕗᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓯᐅᑎᑭᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᒃᐱᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓂ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᒋᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᓪᓚᑦᐅᖏᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᑦ. ᐊᒥᓲᓗᐊᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐊᖏᔪᒥᒃ ᐳᓴᖓᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᖃᕐᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᓇᐸᑐᔭᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᖃᖅᑐᐊᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓚᕿᕗᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐆᓇᖅᓯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ, (ᐱᖃᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ) ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖃᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖃᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓃᑦᑐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᕆᔭᐅᕙᓕᖃᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᓕ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᔪᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦ ᐱᓪᓚᑦᐅᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᑎᑭᐅᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᐱᓪᓚᑦᐊᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ.

ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᑦ

ᓯᐅᑎᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᓂᖅ, ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ *ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒎᑦ.* ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᒋᕗᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᐊᓇᔭᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᓕᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᐅᕗᓂ ᒫᓃᑑᐸᒥ, (ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓐᓂᖅ), ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᔫᒥ (ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᓂᖅ), ᓂᐅ ᐳᕋᓐᓯᐅᐃᒃᒥ (ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᓂᖅ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᕙᓐᑖᓐᒥ ᓚᐸᑐᐊᕆᒧ (ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ). ᑯᐸᐃᒃᒥ, ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑎᒃᑯᐊᖅᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᓂᓕ, ᓯᐅᑎᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᐃᓯᒪᕗᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᖕᒎᑦ *ᐅᑎᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒎᑦ* ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐃᓕᔭᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑕᒍᑦ *ᓄᖑᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖏᓐᓄᑦ.* ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᑦ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᓄᖑᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ 11-ᖑᔪᓂ ᐊᒥᐊᑲᐃᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑑᑎᓕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᐅᖏᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᓕᑉᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᓪᓕᒪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ.

ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᓕᒫᒥ, ᓯᐅᑎᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑕᐅᖏᓐᓂᖅᐹᖑᔪᒥᒃ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖅᑲᑎᒌᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᓂᒃ - IUCN-ᑯᓐᓄᑦ. ᐱᐅᓯᑐᕐᑲᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ-NatureServe-ᑯᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᓯᐅᑎᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᖕᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓐᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ (G5-ᒥ) ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ, ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕋᓯᕆᔭᐅᒐᑎᒡᓗ ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᕋᐃᑦᑐᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᒋᕙᕆᖕᒋᓂ/ᐅᑉᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᐊ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (N4B-N3N-N4M-ᒥᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑕᑖᑦ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ (N5) ᐊᒥᐊᓕᑲᒥᐅᓂ. ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᓯᐅᑎᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᕙᖅ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᑲᐅᑎᒋ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ/ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒧ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᑲᐅᑎᒋ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ (S1-ᒥᒃ S3-ᒧᑦ) ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᓂᖓᑕ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᐅᔪᓐᓃᕆᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᑕᒪᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᑉ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓂ ᑕᐃᒪᖓᓂᒃ ᑭᖑᓪᓕᕐᒥ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐊᖑᔪᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ.

ᓇᕿᖔᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ: COSEWIC ᑳᓱᐃᒃᑯᑦ. 2021. ᑳᓱᐃᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᓯᒪᔾᔪᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓯᐅᑎᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ. ᐋᑐᕚ x + 69 ᒪᒃᐱᒐᐃᑦ.

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ, ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕿᒃᐳᑦ ᐅᕙᓂ ᑐᕋᕈᑎᓕᖕᒥ: www.sararegistry.gc.ca.
ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᖃᓕᒪᒐᐃᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ, ᐅᖃᕿᐅᓂᐊᖅᐳᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᐊᐱᖁᑎᓕᕆᓖᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓕᖕᒥ 1-800-668-6767 (ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ) ᐅᕘᕗᓐᓃᑦ 819-997 2800 ᐅᕘᕗᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕿᐅᑐᑎᒃ ᑐᕈᑎᖓᓄᑦ ec.enviroinfo.ec@canada

Environment and Climate Change Canada | Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

Canada

ᑐᑭᓯᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᑭᕐᓗᒍ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑎᒃ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᑕᐃᓕᔪᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᒡᓕᓗᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ

ᓂᓪᓕᕈᑎᖃᕈᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕐᓗᑕ ᐊᓯᕈᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓗᒍ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᒡᓕᓗᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ. ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᓯᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᑲᓐᓂᖅᓯᓂᖅ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓇ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓯᒡᓕᓗᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔭᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ, ᐱᔅᓂᔅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ, ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᔪᒪᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᓯᑦᔨᕈᑎᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᐸᑦ. ᐃᒪᖃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᕆᐊᖃᕋᕕᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓃᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᐃᓅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓄᑦ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᑎᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᑎᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᑦᑎᓐᓂ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᓴᑎᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᓂᔅᑕ ᑐᑭᓯᓗᓂ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᓯᑭᕐᑎᑦᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᓯᑭᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᐃᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᕋᔭᖅᐸᑦ

ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑐᑦ

- ᑎᐅᓕᑐᐊᓕᔅ, ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕈᓐᓂᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓕᕐᒪᑕ, ᓄᖑᑕᐅᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᖑᕚᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕈᓐᓃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ, ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᖅᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ (ᐋᓂᖅᑕᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ, ᑐᕐᑯᑦᑕᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ, ᐸᕝᕙᓴᒃᑕᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓐᖑᐊᕆᑦᑕᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ, ᓂᐅᕚᖅᑕᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ, ᓂᐅᕐᕈᑎᒋᑦᑕᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ, ᑕᐅᖅᓰᔾᔨᑎᒋᑕᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ) ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᒐᔭᖅᑐᑦ, ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᔨᑎᓕᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐃᖕᖏᓇᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᒥ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑎᑦᑎᔭᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᕐᖑᐃᖅᓯᕚᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᐊᓯᑭᖅᑐᖅ ᑲᓇᑕ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓂᕐᔪᑎᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᖏᑦ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᒥᕐᖑᐃᖅᓯᕐᕕᑦ).
- ᐅᑯᐊ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᖕᖏᓇᖅ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᐅᑎᕆᔫᖑᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᓇᐃᓐᓇᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᔪᖅ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᓕᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᔪᕆᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᒃᑯᑦ 35 ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᔪᐊᖓ, 1982. ᓇᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐋᑐᑎᔪᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖓ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔪᖅᑎᑦᑎᔪᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᓴᓂᖓᒍᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓱᒃᑎᕆᒍᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒐᕙᒪᑐᖃᒃᑯᓂᑦ ᑎᓕᔾᔨᑎᓄᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ.
- ᑎᑭᑉᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᒍᑦ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᔨᑎᖃᓕᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑖᒍᑦ ᑎᑭᑉᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᔪᐊᖅ, ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐅᑯᐊ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐋᑐᑎᖃᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒐᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᓄᐊᑦᑎᔪᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑭᓇᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᔪᕆᑎᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᒃᑯᑦ 35 ᑲᓇᑕᐅᑉ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᔪᐊᖓ, 1982.

ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ (ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓕᕐᒪᑕ, ᓄᖑᑕᐅᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᖑᕚᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕈᓐᓃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ)

- ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᒍᑎᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᑕᐃᓕᔭᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓕᖓᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓕᕐᒪᑕ (EN), ᓄᖑᑕᐅᓕᕐᒪᑕ (TH), ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᖑᕚᓐᓂᐊᓯᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᖃᕈᓐᓃᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ (EX), ᐅᓄᖅᓯᑎᑦᑎᑲᓐᓂᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᐃᒐᔭᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᓗᒋᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊᓗ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ.
- ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᓇᐊᖃᕋᔭᖅᑐᑦ (ᓇᔪᖅᑕᖏᑦ ᑭᓯᐊᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᕕᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔾᔨᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᖅᐅᔭᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ

ᐃᓱᒫᓗᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ

- ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒫᓗᕆᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᑖᓂ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᓂ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᔪᑦ (SC), ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᙵᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᓴᕿᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ, ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐃᓂᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕᕐᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒋᐊᖃᖅᑕᕐᕆᓐᓂᒃ (ᐋᓐᓂᖅᑕᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ, ᑐᖁᑦᑕᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ, ᐸᒡᕕᓴᒃᑕᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓐᖑᐊᕆᑦᑕᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ, ᓂᐅᕕᖅᑕᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ, ᓂᐅᕐᕿᑎᒋᑦᑕᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ, ᑕᐅᖅᓰᙵᑎᒋᑕᐃᓕᓗᒋᑦ)

<u>ᓇᒦᓕᕐᒪᖓᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᕐᑎᒍᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ</u>

- ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᓄᖑᓕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᖄᐅᔨᓴᑳᓂᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᕌᖓᑕ 10 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᑦ (ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓃᑦ ᕿᓚᒻᒥᐅᓂᖅᓵᒥᒃ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓇ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖃᕐᑎᑦᑎᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᖅ ᐋᕿᑎᐊᖄᓂᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᒦᓕᕐᒪᖓᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᑎᒍᑦ *ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓵᓕᓗᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᕐᒍᑦ ᐱᑦᑕᐃᓕᑎᑦᑎᓂᖓ.*
- ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᓱᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᒦᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᑕ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓃᑦ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᕕᓕᕐᒪᑕ, ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᐋᑐᑎᖃᕈᓐᓃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᖓ ᓴᐳᒻᒥᔭᕆᐊᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᙵᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒥᒃ.
- ᑕᐃᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒃᓱᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᒦᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᖅᐸᑕ ᐃᓱᒫᓘᑕᐅᓗᐊᕈᓐᓃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᓕᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓃᑦ ᓄᖑᑕᐅᕕᓕᕐᒪᑕ, ᑭᒃᑯᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒃᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᑦ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᒪᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᓚᐅᖅᑐᖅ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᖓ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᓇᓱᒃᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ.
- ᓇᒦᓕᕐᒪᖓᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓇᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓱᖃᑎᒌᒃᓗᑎᒃ ᐋᕿᒃᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᑖᓂ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕈᓐᓃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ.

ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᑖᓂ ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒋᔪᒪᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑭᐅᓯᓂᐊᕋᑦᓯ. ᐅᑯᐊ ᐊᔪᓕᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᓐᖏᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᕈᑦᓯ ᑐᓐᖓᓱᒃᑎᑦᑎᕗᒍᑦ.

ᐱᔭᕇᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᒍ ᐅᓇ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᑎ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎ, ᑐᕌᖅᑎᑦᑎᓗᒍ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒥᓂᔅᑕᒧᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᔨᓂᐊᕐᒪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᒃᑎᓄᑦ. ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᑎᑦ ᑖᒃᑲᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᕐᑎᑦᑎᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᑭᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᓄᑦ.

ᐊᐅᓚᕐᑎᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑕᑎᑦ ᑕᑕᑎᖅᑕᑎᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ Hᐃᓕ ᐅᕚᐳᑦᓯ, ᐆᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᕐᓇᖅᑐᒦᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨ.
ᖃᕆᓴᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ: hayley.roberts@ec.gc.ca ᐅᖓᓯᓐᓂᓃᑦ ᓱᒃᑲᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ (867) 975-4645
ᐊᐃ ᐊᐅᓚᖅᑎᓯᒪᕗᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓚᐅᕐᓂᖓᓂ ᐅᒃᑑᐸ 10, 2022

ᐊᐃᑦ:____ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ:_________________________

ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᐃᕕᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᒥᒃ ᐊᐃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᑎᖓ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔨᑦ:

ᐅᑯᐊ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᕕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᑦᓯ ᖃᓂᒋᔭᖓᓂ?


ᓂᕐᔪᑎᖄᕐᕕᖕᓂ ᕐᑯᐸᓄᐊᖅ
ᐄ ☐


ᕿᕐᓕᒃ ᐃᓯᒐᔾᔭᓕᒃ
ᐄ ☐


ᑲᔪᖅᓚᒃ *islandica*
ᐄ ☐


ᑲᔪᖅᓚᒃ *rufa* (ᑲᔪᕐᓚᒃ) *
ᐄ ☐


ᓇᐅᔭᕚᕋᓛᖅ (ᓇᐅᔭᖅ)
ᐄ ☐


ᓯᐅᑎᑭᑦᑐᖅ ᐅᒃᐱᒃ
ᐄ ☐

*** ᐅᑯᐊ ᑲᔪᕐᓚᒃ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᑲᑎᙵᓱᑦ ᑭᑎᐊᒥ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᓐᖏᑦᑐᐊᕐᔪᒃᑐᑦ ᓯᓪᔭᓇᐊᕐᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᐃᑲᓂᑦᑕᐃᓈᓱᑦ ᓇᓂᔭᐅᓱᑦ ᐃᓚᖓᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ.**

ᑭᐅᒍᕕᑦ ᐃᐧ, ᓇᓂ ᑕᑯᓯᒪᕕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᑯᒐᔫᑉᐱᒌᑦ?

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐅᑯᐊ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔫᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᔪᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᑭᐅᓯᔾᔫᑎᒋᔭᕐᓄᑦ?

ᓇᓗᓇᐃᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᐱᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᔪᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔩᑦ ᖃᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᒌᒍᓯᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᑕᓂᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᑖᒃᑯᓄᖕᒐ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᓄᑦ (ᓅᕐᓗ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᖅ, ᑕᕐᓂᖅ, ᓇᓪᓕᐅᑎᓯᒪᔫᑦ, ᐱᔫᓇᐅᑎᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ, ᐋᓂᐊᖃᖅᑕᐃᓕᓂᖅ, ᒪᒥᓴᕐᓂᖅ, ᐃᓅᓯᑦᑎᐊᕆᒍᑎᑦ)?

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓚᒌᒍᓯᖃᖅᐱᑦ ᐊᑖᔾᔫᑎᖃᖅᐱᑦ ᐆᒪᔫᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖑᕋᔭᖅᐸ ᐊᓯᖑᕆᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔫᒪᔫᖅ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓇᐅᒃᐸᑕ?

ᐅᑯᐊ ᐅᓄᖅᓯᑎᑕᐅᑲᓐᓂᖅᐸᑕ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒐᔭᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᓅᔾᔫᓯᕆᔭᕐᓄᑦ, ᐅᓪᓚᔪᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᕈᑎᒃᓴᕐᓄᑦ? ☐ ᐃᐧ ☐ ᐋᒃᑲ

ᑐᓴᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᑲᓐᓂᕆᐊᖃᖅᐱᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᓕᐅᕆᑦᑎᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓗᑎᑦ?

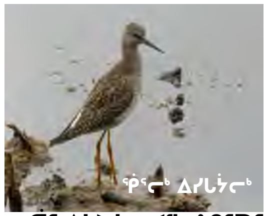
ᐃᐧ ☐ ᐋᒃᑲ ☐ *ᐃᐧ ᑎᑎᕋᕈᓐᓂ, ᑭᒡᒐᖅᑐᖅᑎᖕᒐ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᑲᓇᑕ ᐃᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖃᓗᓪᓗᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ.*

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᓪᕕᑦ ᐅᓪᓚᔪᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔾᔨᑦ ᐃᓂᖕᒐ/ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᑦ ᑐᒃᓯᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕈᓐᓃᖅᑐᓄᑦ / ᓇᒦᓕᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᑯᓂᖕᒐ ᐊᑖᓂ ᓴᕿᔮᖅᑐᑦ ᑎᖕᒥᐊᑦ?

ᐱᔭᐅᔭᓇᐊᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᔪᑦ

ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᖅᑐᖅᒥᑐᑦ →
ᐱᑐᐃᓇᐅᖠᑐᕐᒥᒃ
ᐃᓱᒫᓗᓇᕐᑐᑦ

☐ **ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᕋ**
☐ **ᐃᑲᔪᓐᖏᑕᕋ**
☐ **ᐃᓱᒫᓘᓐᖏᑦᑐᖓ**



ᓄᓘᑦ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᓇᐊᖄᓐᖏᑦᑐᑦ

ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᖅᑐᖅᒥᑐᑦ

☐ **ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᕋ**
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ᐲᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

☐ **ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᕋ**
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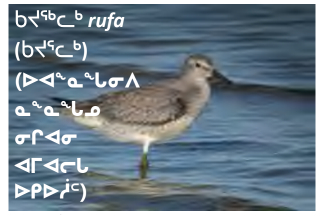

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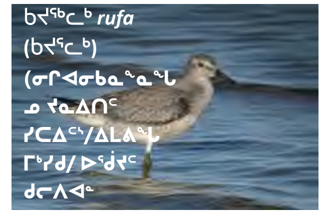

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*ᓄᓚᖅ ᐅᓄᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᖅ, ᒫᓐᓇ ᐱᔭᐅᔭᓇᐊᖃᕈᓃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᓪᓗᒍ ᐱᕐᑯᔭᖅ ᐃᓂᖕᒐ 1 ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓱᖕᔭᓇᐊᖅ ᐃᒪᓐᓇᐃᑐᑦ

ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᖅᐱᑦ?

Government of Nunavut Review of Proposed SARA amendments

Barn Swallow, Lesser Yellowlegs, Red Knot (subspecies), Ross's Gull and Short-eared Owl

June 2022

Barn Swallow

- Proposed down listing from Threatened to Special Concern
- Regular breeding range does not include Nunavut, and occurs irregularly in the territory
- Government of Nunavut position: No position, primary range does not include Nunavut

Lesser Yellowlegs

- Proposed listing to Threatened (not previously listed)
- If listed, will require national Recovery Strategy and the identification of critical habitat
- Breeds in the Kitikmeot and Kivalliq regions of Nunavut, primarily restricted to treed regions
- Population trends derived from Breeding Bird Survey (BBS) data, which is not typically optimal for shorebirds. However, due to the highly vocal nature of Lesser Yellowlegs, it is possible that BBS does effectively monitor the species. But BBS does not representatively sample the entire Canadian population and provides limited coverage of the Lesser Yellowlegs range.
- Due to limited survey coverage in Nunavut, no trend data is available for Nunavut
- Comments for Figure 5:
    - Annual population change based on the North American BBS plotted on BCR shows Nunavut declining by 1% to 2% annually, whereas Table 1 indicates that trends couldn't be derived for Nunavut. Its misleading to fill in whole BCR with trend based on very few eastern BBS routes when none exist in Nunavut. Nunavut should be white. BCR in south divided by province, however, in north not divided by territory. This is misleading.
    - Issues with southern BCRs reporting trends where Lesser Yellowlegs doesn't breed (BCR 11), therefore, there is concern that BBS trends in southern BCRs are likely reporting non-breeding birds
- Figure 1 inaccurate for southern range of the species
- Additional data provided by the International Shorebird Survey (ISS) monitor trends in the relative abundance of shorebirds during migration at regional and continental scales, where its not possible to tell which migrating birds are Canadian
- Migration counts are problematic to determine population abundances
- The 25% decline in mature birds in over three generations inferred from BBS data doesn't meet the 30% cut off, and the associated large credible intervals make taking precautionary measures surprising
- The projected 3-70% over 3 generations based on is a huge range, and indicates that the population may be stable and not precipitously declining (as concluded by the report)
- Listing is suggested due to apparent declines, however, the data provided from BBS and ISS are not substantial to suggest listing
- Government of Nunavut position: Do Not Support

Red Knot *islandica*

- Proposed down listing from Special Concern to Not At Risk
- Breeds in the Canadian High Arctic and winters in the European Atlantic seaboard
- Numbers appear stable based on surveys on the wintering grounds

- Winter in regions of Europe and breed in the High Arctic
- Government of Nunavut position: Support

Red Knot *rufa*

- Unclear why the subspecies is being separated into three designations. COSEWIC standards require designatable units to be evolutionarily distinct and evolutionarily significant, and there is insufficient support for this and therefore the division of this subspecies into three designatable units.
- No evidence of segregations on breeding grounds, or evidence that inbreeding is not occurring
- Prior to separating additional information is required
- The three designatable units use the same migration route and the only characteristic that is being used to differentiate them is the wintering ground location which could be unrelated
- Declines in aerial winter surveys could be the result of low wintering site fidelity or movement between sites. Ideally, wintering surveys would be done simultaneously between the three wintering grounds.
- The evidence provided is not compelling to the splitting into three designable units. Although this may be reasonable, without additional information it is premature.
- Government of Nunavut position on splitting to three designations: Do Not Support

Red Knot *rufa* (Northeastern South America wintering population)

- Proposed listing to Special Concern (previously listed as Endangered as one designatable unit)
- Population seemingly stable, is threatened by harvesting of Horeshoe Crab, disturbance, and predation during migration
- Based on the lack of evidence for the separation into three designatable units, with steep declines in the other two designatable units, its unlikely that this designatable unit is no longer at risk
- Government of Nunavut position: Do Not Support

Red Knot *rufa* (Southeastern USA/Gulf of Mexico/Caribbean Wintering population)

- Proposed listing to Endangered (previously listed as Endangered as one designatable unit)
- Decline inferred by ISS and Christmas Bird Count (CBC) counts
- Migration abundance data is difficult to attribute to one specific wintering population
- Government of Nunavut position: Do Not Support

Red Knot *rufa* (Tierra del Fuego/Patagonia wintering population)

- Proposed listing to Endangered (previously listed as Endangered as one designatable unit)
- Wintering surveys indicate large declines in the population, however, declines in wintering surveys could be the result of movements to other wintering grounds. Not sufficient evidence to substantiate the perceived decline.
- Breeding habitat quality is listed to be decreasing for this designatable unit, and not for the others. Very little disturbance occurs for much of their breeding range, and as the breeding range is shared between the three, this should be consistent.
- Government of Nunavut position: Do Not Support

Ross's Gull

- Proposed up listing from Threatened to Endangered

- If listed, will require the identification of critical habitat, which hasn't been possible due to lack of data
- Three nesting locations have been found in Nunavut, in the High Arctic, and one in Churchill, MB
- Little information during the last 15 years to indicate if the global population is stable
- Up listing is suggested due to the low number in few locations
- Genetic evidence to differentiate Siberian and Canadian breeders is inconclusive and the listing to Endangered hinges on the genetic differences between the Siberian and Canadian species
- Government of Nunavut position: Do Not Support

Short-eared Owl

- Proposed up listing from Special Concern to Threatened
- If listed, will require national Recovery Strategy and the identification of critical habitat
- Poorly surveyed by BBS due to the species' habitat requirements, additionally the species rarely vocalizes and is crepuscular in nature. The BBS sample size is small, with low reliability.
- CBC surveys are conducted on the wintering grounds. Wintering ground selection depends on environmental conditions, and there is little wintering site fidelity between years, therefore CBC is not a reliable data source for abundance information for this species.
- Information available for the species is lacking in northern Canada, density estimates for Nunavut are not based on any empirical data and are based on densities from Ontario and Alberta
- The up listing is suggested based on inferences from CBC and BBS data (30% declines over 3 generations) which are inadequate in demonstrating such a decline
- Government of Nunavut position: Do Not Support

Archived: August 24, 2022 4:01:10 PM
From: Mona Okalik
Sent: June 13, 2022 3:02:04 PM
To: Roberts,Hayley (ECCC)
Subject: RE: Follow-up Proposed SARA amendments (Note new Due Date: October 10, 2022) Inuktitut and English Email
Sensitivity: Normal
Attachments:
Proposed Changes to the List of Wildlife Species on the federal species at Risk Act 2022.pdf

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Good afternoon,

Please find attached.

Thank you,

Mona Okalik
Manager
Issatik Hunter and Trappers
P.O. Box 119±
Whale Cove, NU
X0C 0J0
Ph: 867-896-9944

From: Roberts,Hayley (ECCC) <Hayley.Roberts@ec.gc.ca>
Sent: Thursday, May 12, 2022 8:49 AM
To: Roberts,Hayley (ECCC) <Hayley.Roberts@ec.gc.ca>
Subject: Follow-up Proposed SARA amendments (Note new Due Date: October 10, 2022) Inuktitut and English Email

Hello,

This is to follow up on a previous email about the opportunity to provide the federal Minister of the Environment and Climate Change with comments on proposed amendments to the List of Wildlife Species at Risk ("Schedule 1") under Canada's *Species at Risk Act* (SARA).

I have included the original materials to this email as well as an updated questionnaire, which provides additional information on the implications of changes to the List of Wildlife Species at Risk and questions to help guide feedback. Most of these materials are also available online (Consultation on Amending the List of Species under the Species at Risk Act: Terrestrial Species January 2022 - Public consultation search - Species at risk registry (canada.ca)).

There is also a correction to the original email and we requesting comments by **October 10, 2022**. If you require additional time to provide comments, please inform us prior to this deadline.

If you have any questions about the SARA process or the species under review or would like to provide comments, please contact me directly.

Kind Regards,

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Hayley Roberts / Hᐊ?ᐃ?ᓕ? ᕋ?ᐳ?ᑦ?ᔅ?
Pronouns: She/Her

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NOTE NEW EMAIL ADDRESS ENDING

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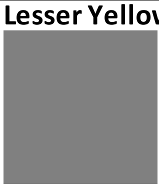
From: Roberts,Hayley (ECCC)
Sent: January 27, 2022 9:31 PM
To: Roberts,Hayley (ECCC) <Hayley.Roberts@ec.gc.ca>
Subject: FOR REVIEW: Proposed SARA amendments Barn Swallow, Lesser Yellowlegs, Ross's Gull and Short-eared Owl (Due:

June 30, 2022) Inuktitut and English email

Good day,

Every year the Government of Canada considers the scientific assessments of terrestrial species by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) that are eligible either to be added to Schedule 1 of the *Species at Risk Act* (*SARA*)or to have their current status changed. There are several species that occur within the range of your community in Nunavut. At this time, we are seeking comments and a position on the proposed listing for the 2022 species.

Briefly, the species found in Nunavut included in the proposed amendments to Schedule 1 are (to see more details see attached species summaries):

Species	Status	Reason for designation	Range	Listing Implications	More Information
Barn Swallow 	Under consideration for listing at lower risk category. COSEWIC status – Special Concern (2020) *SARA* status – Threatened (2017)	This species was reassessed as special concern mainly due to a stabilization in Canadian population trends.	It breeds irregularly in Nunavut, although it has been observed in nearly every region of the territory as far north as Nasaruvaalik Island, and has been documented nesting on Akimiski Island and nest building in Arviat. The regular breeding range excludes Nunavut.	If listed as Special Concern, a national Management Plan will be required.	[Barn Swallow (Hirundo rustica) - Species search - Species at risk registry (canada.ca)]
Lesser Yellowlegs 	Under consideration for listing. COSEWIC status – Threatened (2020) *SARA* status – Not listed	This species was assessed as threatened due to substantial long- and short-term declines and predicted on-going threats from loss of habitat, hunting pressure, and climate change.	The breeding range of Lesser Yellowlegs in Canada extends through most of the boreal forest from northern Yukon to western Labrador. In Nunavut, it is mainly restricted to the forested portions of the territory though observations have been made north of the tree line.	If listed as Threatened, a national Recovery Strategy will be required, including identification of critical habitat	[Lesser Yellowlegs (Tringa flavipes) - Species search - Species at risk registry (canada.ca)]
Ross's Gull 	Under consideration for listing at higher risk category. COSEWIC status – Endangered	This species was reassessed as Endangered due to a restricted Canadian population, inferred	This species nests at 1-3 known colonies in the Canadian High Arctic and likely winters in the Labrador Sea. Fewer than 20 mature	Currently a Recovery Strategy exists for Ross's Gull. However, the Recovery Strategy could be	[Ross's Gull (Rhodostethia rosea) - Species search - Species at risk registry (canada.ca)]

	(2020) *SARA* status – Threatened (2003)	population declines and a retraction of the breeding range paired with on-going threats from climate change, toxic airborne chemicals, and predation of chicks.	individuals are known to breed in Canada, although roughly similar numbers may occur undetected.	updated to include the identification of Critical Habitat which has not yet been identified due to a lack of data.	
Short-eared Owl 	Under consideration for listing at higher risk category. COSEWIC status – Threatened (2020) *SARA* status – Special Concern (2012)	This species was reassessed as Threatened due to new data that suggests the Canadian population is roughly 10% of the estimate from the initial assessment paired with projected declines from future threats related to loss of habitat.	Short-eared Owl has the broadest global distribution of any owl. It breeds across much of mainland Nunavut, and portions of southern Victoria Island, and northern Baffin Island.	If listed as Threatened, a national Recovery Strategy will be required, including identification of critical habitat	Short-eared Owl (Asio flammeus) - Species search - Species at risk registry (canada.ca)

For more information please refer to the attached "Part 1: Consultation on Amending the List of Species under the Species at Risk Act: Terrestrial Species", the "Part 2: List of Species Eligible for an Amendment to Schedule 1" and the Part 3: Species Summaries. These documents explain the process and contain the species profiles for the species found in Nunavut under consideration.

More information can also be found on the registry here.

You are invited to submit comments regarding the potential impacts of these proposed amendments to the List of Wildlife Species at Risk. Your comments will be considered and will inform the Minister's recommendation to Cabinet. Please provide comments by **June 30th, 2022**. There will also be an opportunity to provide comments during the 30-day public consultation period associated with pre-publication in Canada Gazette Part I, before any amendments to SARA are made. If you require additional time, please inform us prior to the requested deadline. ***Please note that as a result of the COVID-19 situation, it is currently not possible to have in-person meetings. We will work to ensure that all the known, potentially affected parties have the opportunity to contribute to the consultations and that the consultation process is flexible and sensitive to the current context.***

Please contact Hayley Roberts, (Hayley.roberts@ec.gc.ca, 867-222-0112) directly if you would like to provide comments, if you have questions about the SARA process or the species under review, or if you would like to request an online presentation of this material.

Please indicate your decision on the listing of these species under SARA. We would appreciate your response by **June 30th, 2022**.

I welcome your participation in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

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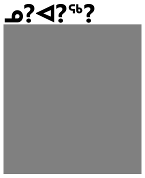
ᑐ?ᖑ?ᔪ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᒥ?ᒃ? ᓂ?ᐊ?ᕐᑯ?ᓕ?ᒃ? ᕐᑯ?ᐸ? ᓄ?ᐊ?ᖅ? 	ᐃ?ᓱ?ᒪ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᖅ? ᓯ?ᐅ?ᕈ?ᑎ?ᒃ?ᓴ? ᖅ? ᐃ?ᓕ?ᔭ?ᐅ? ᓂ?ᐊ?ᕐ?ᒪ?ᖔ? ᑦ? ᐅ?ᓗ?ᓇ?ᐊ? ᓇ?ᖏ?ᓂ?ᖅ?ᓴ? ᐅ?ᓕ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᕐ?ᒨ? ᑦ? ᐃ?ᓕ?ᑕ?ᕇ? ᔭ?ᐅ?ᓗ?ᓂ?. ᑲ?ᑎ?ᒪ?ᔾ?ᕋ?ᓛ? ᑦ? ᖃ?ᓄ?ᐃ?ᓕ? ᖓ?ᓂ?ᖏ?ᓐ?ᓄ? ᑦ? ᐊ?ᒥ?ᓱ?ᖏ? ᓗ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᑦ? ᐆ?ᒪ?ᔪ?ᐃ?ᑦ? COSEWIC-ᑯ? ᑦ? ᑳ?ᓱ?ᐃ?ᒃ?ᑯ? ᑦ? ᖃ?ᓄ?ᐃ?ᓕ? ᖓ?ᕐᑯ?ᔭ?ᖏ?ᑦ? -– ᐊ?ᔾ?ᔨ?ᐅ? ᖏ?ᑦ?ᑐ?ᒥ?ᒃ? ᐃ?ᓱ?ᒫ?ᓘ?ᑕ? ᐅ?ᓂ?ᕐ?ᒥ?ᒃ? (2020) ***ᐅ?ᐊ?ᒪ?***-ᑯ?ᑦ? ᒪ?ᓕ?ᒐ?ᖅ?ᑎ?ᒍ? ᑦ? ᖃ?ᓄ?ᐃ?ᓕ? ᖓ?ᓂ?ᖓ? ᒪ? ᓐ?ᓇ?ᐅ?ᔪ?ᖅ? – ᐅ?ᓗ?ᓇ?ᐊ?ᓇ?	ᐅ?ᑯ?ᐊ? ᐆ?ᒪ?ᔪ?ᐃ?ᑦ? ᖃ?ᐅ?ᔨ?ᓴ?ᖅ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᑎ? ᐊ?ᒃ?ᑲ?ᓂ?ᓚ?ᐅ?ᕐ?ᒪ?ᑕ? ᐃ?ᓱ?ᒪ?ᒋ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᓕ?ᖅ?ᓱ? ᑎ?ᒃ? ᐊ?ᔾ?ᔨ?ᐅ?ᖏ?ᑦ? ᑐ?ᒥ?ᒃ? ᐃ?ᓱ?ᒫ?ᓘ?ᑕ? ᐅ?ᓂ?ᖅ? ᐱ?ᔾ?ᔪ?ᑕ?ᐅ? ᓂ?ᕐ?ᒧ?ᑦ? ᐊ?ᓯ?ᔾ?ᔨ?ᕿ? ᑕ?ᒍ?ᓐ?ᓅ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᖏ?ᑦ? ᐊ?ᒥ?ᓰ?ᓂ?ᖏ?ᓐ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᑲ?ᓇ?ᑕ?ᒥ? ᖃ?ᓄ?ᐃ?ᓕ? ᕚ?ᓪ?ᓕ?ᐊ?ᓂ?ᖏ?ᓐ?ᓂ?.	ᑕ?ᒪ?ᒃ?ᑯ?ᐊ? ᓄ?ᓕ?ᐊ?ᖃ?ᑦ? ᑕ?ᓰ?ᑦ? ᖃ?ᑯ? ᑎ?ᒃ?ᑯ?ᐊ?ᓗ?ᒃ? ᓄ?ᓇ?ᕗ?ᓪ?ᒥ?, ᑕ?ᑯ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᖃ?ᑦ? ᑕ?ᖅ?ᓯ?ᒪ?ᒐ?ᓗ? ᐊ?ᖅ?ᓱ?ᑎ?ᒃ? ᑕ?ᒪ?ᐃ?ᓐ?ᓂ? ᓕ?ᒪ?ᑲ?ᓴ?ᒃ? ᐊ?ᕕ?ᒃ?ᑐ?ᖅ?ᓯ? ᒪ?ᓂ?ᖏ?ᓐ?ᓂ? ᑕ?ᐅ?ᕙ?ᓂ? ᐅ?ᐊ?ᖓ?ᓇ?ᖅ? ᐸ?ᓯ?ᐊ?ᓂ?ᖓ? ᓂ?ᒃ? ᓇ?ᓴ?ᕈ? ᕚ?ᓕ?ᖓ?ᒥ? ᕿ? ᑭ?ᖅ?ᑕ?ᖓ?ᓂ? ᒃ? ᐊ?ᒻ?ᒪ?ᓗ? ᐅ?ᓪ?ᓗ?ᖃ?ᓲ? ᖑ?ᓪ?ᓗ?ᑎ?ᒃ? ᐃ?ᕙ?ᕙ?ᖓ?ᓂ? ᖏ?ᓐ?ᓂ? ᖃ? ᐅ?ᔨ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᓯ?ᒪ? ᔪ?ᖅ? ᑕ?ᐅ?ᕙ? ᓂ? ᐊ?ᑭ?ᒥ?ᔅ? ᑭ?ᐅ?ᑉ? ᕿ?ᑭ? ᖅ?ᑕ?ᖓ?ᓂ? ᐊ?ᒻ?ᒪ?ᓗ? ᐅ? ᓪ?ᓗ?ᖃ?ᕐ?ᓂ? ᖏ?ᓐ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᐊ?	ᐃ?ᓕ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᒍ?ᑎ?ᒃ? ᐊ?ᔾ?ᔨ?ᐅ?ᖏ?ᑦ?ᑐ? ᒥ?ᒃ? ᐃ?ᓱ?ᒫ?ᓘ?ᑕ? ᐅ?ᓂ?ᕐ?ᒥ?ᒃ?, ᑲ? ᓇ?ᑕ?ᓕ?ᒦ?ᒥ? ᐊ? ᐅ?ᓚ?ᑦ?ᑎ?ᓂ?ᕐ?ᒧ? ᑦ? ᐸ?ᕐ?ᓇ?ᐅ?ᑎ? ᓂ?ᒃ? ᓴ?ᓇ?ᓯ?ᒪ?ᔭ? ᓈ?ᐊ?ᖃ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᐊ? ᖅ?ᑐ?ᑦ?.	ᖃ?ᓈ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᔭ? ᒃ?ᑯ?ᑦ? ᑕ?ᑯ? ᓂ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᑕ?ᐅ? ᕕ?ᖕ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᑐ? ᕋ?ᕈ?ᑎ?ᖏ?ᑦ?: Barn Swallow (Hirundo rustica) - Species search - Species at risk registry (canada.ca)

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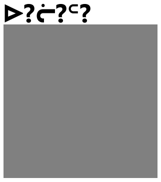
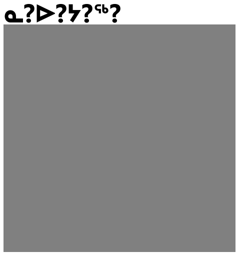
ᓱ?ᖓ?ᔭ?ᕆ?ᐊ?ᕐ?ᔪ?ᒃ? ᖁ?ᖅ?ᓱ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᓂ? ᓂ? ᐅ?ᓖ?ᑦ? 	ᐃ?ᓯ?ᒪ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᖅ? ᓯ?ᐅ?ᕈ?ᑎ?ᒃ?ᓴ? ᖅ? ᐃ?ᓕ?ᔭ?ᐅ? ᓂ?ᐊ?ᕐ?ᒪ?ᖓ? ᑦ?. COSEWIC-ᑯ? ᓯ?ᐃ?ᒃ?ᖁ?ᑦ? ᖃ?ᓄ?ᐃ?ᓕ?ᖓ? ᖁ?ᔭ?ᖏ?ᑦ? – ᐅ?ᓗ?ᕆ?ᐊ?ᓇ? ᖅ?ᑐ?ᒦ?ᓕ?ᕐ?ᓂ? ᖅ? (2020) ***ᐅ?ᐊ?ᒪ?***-*ᖁ?ᑦ? ᒪ?ᓕ?ᒑ?ᒍ?ᑦ? ᖃ?ᓄ?ᐃ?ᓕ?ᖓ? ᓂ?ᖓ?* – ᐃ? ᓕ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᓯ?ᒪ? ᖏ?ᑦ?ᑐ?ᑦ? ᒪ? ᓕ?ᒐ?ᖅ?ᑎ?ᒍ?ᑦ?	ᐅ?ᖁ?ᐊ? ᐅ?ᒪ?ᔪ?ᐃ?ᑦ? ᖃ?ᐅ?ᕘ?ᓴ?ᖅ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓚ? ᐅ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᑦ? ᐃ?ᓕ?ᑕ?ᑎ? ᔭ?ᐅ?ᓚ?ᐅ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᑦ? ᐅ? ᓗ?ᑎ?ᐊ?ᓇ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᒦ?ᓕ?ᓚ? ᕿ?ᓂ?ᖅ? ᐱ?ᕝ?ᔪ?ᑕ?ᐅ? ᓂ?ᕿ?ᒧ?ᑦ? ᐊ?ᖁ?ᓂ?ᐊ? ᓗ?ᒃ? ᐊ?ᒻ?ᒪ?ᓗ? ᒋ?ᓚ? ᒥ?ᐅ?ᖁ?ᓗ?ᖕ?ᒥ?ᒃ? ᐊ?ᒥ? ᒃ?ᓯ?ᔪ?ᓐ?ᓃ?ᖅ?ᓯ?ᒪ?ᓂ? ᖕ?ᒋ?ᓐ?ᓂ?ᑦ?, ᓇ?ᓚ?ᐅ? ᑖ?ᖅ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓂ?ᖏ?ᓄ?ᓪ? ᓗ? ᑲ?ᔪ?ᓯ?ᔪ?ᒥ?ᒃ? ᐅ? ᓗ?ᑎ?ᐊ?ᓇ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᒦ?ᓕ? ᖓ?ᓂ?ᖏ?ᑦ? ᓇ?ᔪ?ᖅ? ᐸ?ᒃ?ᑕ?ᖏ?ᑦ? ᐱ?ᑕ?ᖃ?ᒃ?ᒥ? ᕈ?ᓐ?ᓃ?ᖅ?ᓯ?ᒪ?ᓂ?ᖏ?ᓐ? ᓄ?ᑦ?, ᐱ?ᓇ?ᓯ?ᒃ?ᑕ?ᐅ? ᖃ?ᑕ?ᐃ?ᓐ?ᓇ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᖏ? ᓐ?ᓂ?ᑦ? ᐊ?ᒻ?ᒪ?ᓗ? ᓯ? ᓚ?ᐅ?ᑉ? ᐊ?ᓯ?ᔾ?ᔨ?ᖅ? ᐸ?ᓪ?ᓕ?ᐊ?ᓂ?ᖓ?ᓄ?ᑦ?.	ᓄ?ᓕ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᐸ? ᖕ?ᓂ?ᖏ?ᑦ? ᓯ? ᒃ?ᔭ?ᑎ?ᐊ?ᕐ?ᔪ? ᐃ?ᑦ? ᖁ?ᖅ?ᓯ? ᖅ?ᑐ?ᓂ? ᓂ?ᐅ? ᓖ?ᑦ? ᑲ?ᓇ?ᑕ? ᒥ? ᑕ?ᐅ?ᒪ?ᓃ? ᒪ?ᑕ? ᓇ?ᐸ?ᖅ? ᑐ?ᓕ?ᖕ?ᓂ? ᔪ? ᑲ?ᓐ? ᐅ?ᐊ?ᖕ? ᓇ?ᖓ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᑕ? ᐅ?ᕗ?ᖓ? ᓚ? ᐸ?ᑐ?ᐊ?ᑎ?ᑉ? ᐱ?ᖓ?ᖕ?ᓇ?ᖓ? ᓄ?ᑦ?. ᓄ?ᓇ?ᕘ? ᒻ?ᒥ?, ᑕ?ᒪ?ᓂ? ᓱ?ᑦ? ᓇ?ᐸ?ᖅ? ᑐ?ᓕ?ᖕ?ᓂ? ᑕ? ᖁ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᖃ?ᑕ?ᕐ? ᓂ?ᖏ?ᓐ?ᓄ?ᑦ? ᐅ?ᐊ?ᖕ?ᓇ?ᖓ? ᓂ?ᒃ? ᓇ?ᐸ?ᖅ? ᑐ?ᓕ?ᖕ?ᒥ?ᐅ? ᑕ?ᐅ?ᖕ?ᖏ?ᓐ?ᓂ? ᖏ?ᓂ?.	If listed as ᐅ? ᓗ?ᑎ?ᐊ?ᓇ?ᖅ?ᑐ? ᒥ?ᓕ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᖅ?, a national Recovery Strategy will be required, including identification of critical habitat	ᖃ?ᓇ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᔭ? ᒃ?ᖁ?ᑦ? ᑕ?ᖁ? ᓂ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᑕ?ᐅ? ᕙ?ᖕ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᑐ? ᕋ?ᕈ?ᑎ?ᖏ?ᑦ?: Lesser Yellowlegs (Tringa flavipes) - Species search - Species at risk registry (canada.ca)
ᓇ?ᐅ?ᔭ?ᕝ?ᕋ?ᕐ?ᖅ?/ ᓇ?ᐅ?ᔭ?ᖅ? 	ᐃ?ᓯ?ᒪ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᖅ? ᓯ?ᐅ?ᕈ?ᑎ?ᒃ?ᓴ? ᖅ? ᐃ?ᓕ?ᔭ?ᐅ? ᓂ?ᐊ?ᕐ?ᒪ?ᖓ? ᑦ?. ᖁ?ᑦ?ᑎ?ᖕ? ᓴ?ᐅ?ᔪ?ᒧ?ᑦ? ᐅ?ᓗ?ᑎ?ᐊ?ᓇ? ᕐ?ᓂ?ᓐ?ᓂ?ᕐ?ᒧ? ᑦ?. COSEWIC-ᑯ? ᓯ?ᐃ?ᒃ?ᖁ?ᑦ? ᖃ?ᓄ?ᐃ?ᓕ?ᖓ? ᖁ?ᔭ?ᖏ?ᑦ? – ᓄ?ᖑ?ᓕ?ᒫ?ᓕ? ᓂ?ᖅ? (2020) ***ᐅ?ᐊ?ᒪ?***-*ᖁ?ᑦ? ᒪ?ᓕ?ᒐ?ᖅ?ᑎ?ᒍ? ᑦ? ᖃ?ᓄ?ᐃ?ᓕ? ᖓ?ᓂ?ᖓ?* – ᐅ?ᓗ?ᑎ?ᐊ?ᓇ? ᖅ?ᑐ?ᒦ?ᓕ?ᕐ?ᓂ? ᖅ? (2003)	ᐅ?ᖁ?ᐊ? ᐅ?ᒪ?ᔪ?ᐃ?ᑦ? ᖃ?ᐅ?ᕘ?ᓴ?ᖅ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᑎ? ᐊ?ᒃ?ᑲ?ᓂ?ᓚ?ᐅ?ᕐ?ᒪ?ᑕ? ᐃ?ᓯ?ᒪ?ᒋ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᓕ?ᖅ?ᓯ? ᑎ?ᒃ? ᓄ?ᖑ?ᑐ?ᓐ?ᓇ?ᖅ? ᓯ?ᓂ?ᖅ? ᐱ?ᕝ?ᔪ?ᑕ?ᐅ? ᓂ?ᕿ?ᒧ?ᑦ? ᑲ?ᓇ?ᑕ?ᒥ? ᐱ?ᑕ?ᖃ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᖏ?ᑦ?, ᐊ?ᒥ?ᓲ?ᓂ?ᖅ?ᐸ?ᓐ?ᓕ? ᐊ?ᓂ?ᖏ?ᓂ? ᐊ?ᒻ?ᒪ?ᓗ? ᓄ?ᓕ?ᐊ?ᕿ?ᕙ?ᐃ?ᓕ? ᓂ?ᖏ?ᑦ?as ᐊ?ᒻ?ᒪ?ᓗ? ᐊ?ᓯ?ᖏ?ᓐ?ᓄ?ᑦ? ᐱ?ᑦ? ᔪ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᔪ?ᓄ?ᑦ?, ᓯ?ᓚ? ᐅ?ᑉ? ᐊ?ᓯ?ᔾ?ᔨ?ᖅ?ᐸ?ᓪ? ᓕ?ᐊ?ᓂ?ᖓ?ᓄ?ᑦ?, ᑐ? ᖁ?ᓇ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᖃ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᓂ? ᓯ?ᓚ?ᒃ?ᖁ?ᖃ?ᑕ?ᓕ?ᖅ?ᑐ? ᓂ?ᒃ? ᐊ?ᒻ?ᒪ?ᓗ? ᐱ?ᖃ? ᕋ?ᖏ?ᑦ? ᓂ?ᕿ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᖅ? ᓯ?ᐊ?ᑎ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᕝ?ᖓ?ᓂ? ᖏ?ᓐ?ᓄ?ᑦ?.	ᑖ?ᖁ?ᐊ? ᐅ?ᒪ? ᔪ?ᐃ?ᑦ? ᐅ?ᓐ? ᓗ?ᖃ?ᔫ?ᒍ?ᕘ? ᑦ? ᐊ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓯ? ᒥ?ᒃ?-ᐱ?ᖓ?ᓯ? ᓄ?ᑦ? 1-3 ᖃ? ᐅ?ᕝ?ᒪ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᔪ? ᓂ? ᑕ?ᒪ?ᒃ?ᖁ? ᓄ?ᖓ? ᓇ?ᔪ?ᖅ? ᑕ?ᐅ?ᕚ?ᒃ?ᑐ? ᓂ? ᑲ?ᓇ?ᑕ?ᐅ? ᐸ? ᐅ?ᐊ?ᖕ?ᓇ? ᖅ?ᐸ?ᔾ?ᔪ?ᓂ? ᖁ?ᑦ?ᑎ?ᒃ?ᑐ?ᒥ?, ᑮ?ᖃ?ᑕ?ᕋ?ᓯ?ᒥ? ᔭ?ᐅ?ᓐ?ᓗ?ᑎ?ᒃ? ᓚ?ᐸ?ᑐ?ᐊ?ᐸ? ᑕ?ᑎ?ᐅ?ᖓ? ᓂ?. ᐊ?ᑖ?ᓃ? ᓕ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᑦ? 20- ᓂ?ᒃ? ᐱ?ᕈ?ᐊ? ᓂ?ᒃ?ᓯ?ᒪ?ᔪ?ᑦ? ᓇ?ᐅ?ᔭ?ᕞ?ᑦ? ᖃ?ᐅ?ᕘ?ᒪ?ᔭ?ᐅ? ᔪ?ᑦ? ᓄ?ᓕ?ᐊ? ᕈ?ᓐ?ᓇ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᑦ? ᑲ?ᓇ?ᑕ?ᒥ?, ᑭ? ᓯ?ᐊ?ᓂ? ᐊ?ᔾ? ᕘ?ᑲ?ᓴ?ᖏ?ᓐ?ᓂ? ᒃ?ᓈ?ᓴ?ᐅ?ᑎ?ᓕ? ᖓ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᑕ?ᐃ? ᒪ?ᐃ?ᓕ?ᖓ?ᔪ? ᓂ?ᒃ? ᖃ?ᐅ?ᕘ? ᔭ?ᐅ?ᓯ?ᒪ?ᖏ?ᑦ? ᑐ?ᖃ?ᕈ?ᓐ?ᓇ? ᑎ?ᓗ?ᓂ?.	ᒪ?ᓇ?ᐅ?ᔪ?ᖅ? ᐊ? ᒥ?ᓯ?ᕈ?ᖅ?ᓰ?ᓂ?ᕐ? ᒧ?ᑦ? ᖃ?ᓄ?ᐃ?ᓕ? ᐅ?ᕈ?ᑎ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᓕ?ᐅ? ᒐ?ᓗ?ᐊ?ᑦ? ᓇ?ᐅ? ᔭ?ᕚ?ᕋ?ᓚ?ᕐ?ᓄ?ᑦ?. ᑭ?ᓯ?ᐊ?ᓂ?ᓕ?, ᑕ? ᐃ?ᒃ?ᖁ?ᐊ? ᓄ?ᑖ? ᕈ?ᑎ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᑕ?ᐅ? ᔪ?ᓐ?ᓇ?ᖅ?ᐳ?ᑦ? ᐱ?ᖃ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓕ?ᕐ? ᓗ?ᑎ?ᒃ? ᐃ?ᓕ?ᑕ? ᑎ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᔭ?ᑎ?ᐊ? ᖃ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᖏ?ᑦ? ᐱ? ᑕ?ᖃ?ᑎ?ᐊ?ᓕ?ᒻ? ᒪ?ᓈ?ᑦ? ᓇ?ᔪ?ᕈ?ᓐ? ᓇ?ᑎ?ᐊ?ᓕ?ᖓ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᐃ?ᓕ?ᑕ?ᑎ?ᔭ?ᐅ? ᓯ?ᒪ?ᖏ?ᒪ?ᑕ? ᓯ? ᓕ? ᖃ?ᐅ?ᕝ?ᒪ?ᔭ? ᐅ?ᖏ?ᓗ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᓂ? ᖏ?ᓐ?ᓄ?ᑦ?.	ᖃ?ᓇ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᔭ? ᒃ?ᖁ?ᑦ? ᑕ?ᖁ? ᓂ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᑕ?ᐅ? ᕙ?ᖕ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᑐ? ᕋ?ᕈ?ᑎ?ᖏ?ᑦ?: Ross's Gull (Rhodostethia rosea) - Species search - Species at risk registry (canada.ca)
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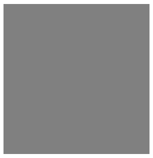	ᖅ?ᓴ?ᒍ?ᑦ? ᐅ? ᓗ?ᓇ?ᐊ?ᓇ?ᖅ? ᑐ?ᒦ?ᓕ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᕐ? ᒍ?ᑦ?. ᖁ?ᑦ?ᑎ? ᖕ?ᓂ?ᖅ?ᓴ?ᒥ?ᒃ? COSEWIC-ᑳ? ᓵ?ᐃ?ᒃ?ᑯ?ᑦ? ᖃ?ᓄ?ᐃ?ᓕ?ᖓ? ᖁ?ᔭ?ᖕᒋ?ᑦ? – ᐅ?ᓗ?ᓇ?ᐊ?ᓇ? ᖅ?ᑐ?ᒦ?ᓕ?ᕐ?ᓂ? ᖅ? (2020) ***ᐅ?ᐊ?ᒪ?**-ᑯ?ᑦ? ᒪ?ᓕ?ᒐ?ᖅ?ᑎ?ᒍ? ᑦ? ᖃ?ᓄ?ᐃ?ᓕ? ᖓ?ᓂ?ᖓ? –* ᐊ?ᔾ?ᔨ?ᐅ?ᖕᒋ? ᑦ?ᑐ?ᒥ?ᒃ? ᐃ? ᓱ?ᒫ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓂ? ᖅ? (2012)	ᐅ?ᓂ?ᕐ?ᒍ?ᑦ? ᓄ?ᑖ?ᓂ? ᒃ? ᖃ?ᐅ?ᔨ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᓯ?ᒪ?ᔪ? ᑦ? ᐃ?ᓱ?ᒪ?ᓇ?ᕐ?ᒪ?ᑕ? ᑲ?ᓇ?ᑕ?ᒥ? ᐱ?ᑕ?ᖃ?ᕐ? ᓂ?ᖕᒋ?ᑦ? ᑕ?ᒪ?ᓅ?ᓕ?ᕐ? ᒪ?ᑕ? ᖃ?ᓂ?ᒋ?ᔭ?ᖕᒋ?ᓐ? ᓂ? 10% ᐳ?ᓴ?ᓐ?ᑎ?ᓂ? ᒃ? ᓇ?ᓚ?ᐅ?ᑖ?ᖅ?ᑕ?ᐅ? ᓯ?ᒪ?ᓂ?ᖕᒋ?ᓐ?ᓂ? ᓯ?ᕗ? ᓪ?ᓕ?ᕐ?ᒥ? ᖃ?ᐅ?ᔨ?ᓴ?ᖅ? ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓚ?ᐅ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᐊ?ᒥ?ᓵ?ᖕᒋ?ᓂ?ᖅ?ᓴ?ᐅ? ᓕ?ᖅ?ᓱ?ᑎ?ᒃ? ᑕ?ᐃ?ᒃ?ᑯ? ᓇ?ᖓ?ᑦ? ᓯ?ᕗ?ᓂ?ᒃ?ᓴ? ᒥ? ᐅ?ᓗ?ᓇ?ᐊ?ᓇ?ᕈ?H? ᐅ?ᔪ?ᓄ?ᑦ? ᓇ?ᔪ?ᕈ?ᓐ? ᓇ?ᐃ?ᓕ?ᑎ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓯ?ᒪ? ᓂ?ᖕᒋ?ᓐ?ᓄ?ᑦ? ᓇ?ᔪ?ᖅ? ᐸ?ᒃ?ᑕ?ᑐ?ᖃ?ᖕᒋ?ᓐ?ᓂ? ᒃ?.	ᑐ?ᐃ?ᓈ?ᖃ?ᑦ? ᑕ?ᕈ?ᓐ?ᓇ?ᕐ?ᓂ? ᖅ?ᐹ?ᖑ?ᕗ?ᑦ?. ᓄ?ᓕ?ᐊ?ᕈ?ᓐ? ᓇ?ᓲ?ᑦ? ᓄ?ᓇ? ᖅ?ᐱ?ᖕ?ᓂ? ᓄ? ᓇ?ᕗ?ᓪ?ᒥ?, ᐃ? ᓚ?ᖕᒋ?ᓐ?ᓂ?ᓗ? ᕿ?ᑎ?ᖅ?ᒥ?ᐅ? ᓂ? ᑭ?ᓪ?ᓕ?ᓂ? ᕐ?ᒥ?ᒃ? ᐊ?ᓪ?ᒪ? ᓗ? ᕿ?ᑭ?ᖅ?ᑖ? ᓘ?ᑉ? ᐅ?ᐊ?ᖕ? ᓇ?ᖓ?ᓂ?.	ᐊ?ᒥ?ᓲ?ᕈ?ᖅ?ᓰ?ᓂ? ᕐ?ᒍ?ᑦ? ᖃ?ᓄ?ᐃ? ᓕ?ᐅ?ᕈ?ᑎ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᓂ? ᒃ? ᓴ?ᓇ?ᔭ?ᓇ?ᐊ? ᖃ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᑦ? ᐊ?ᓪ?ᒪ?ᓗ? ᐃ?ᓚ? ᖃ?ᕐ?ᓗ?ᑎ?ᒃ? ᓄ? ᓇ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᓇ?ᔪ?ᒐ? ᓇ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᔪ?ᓐ?ᓇ?ᖅ? ᑐ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᐃ?ᓕ?ᑕ? ᓇ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᓗ?ᑎ?ᒃ? ᐱ?ᑕ?ᖃ?ᓇ?ᐊ?ᓕ? ᓪ?ᒪ?ᓇ?ᖕ?ᓂ?ᒃ?.	[Short-eared Owl (Asio flammeus) - Species search - Species at risk registry (canada.ca)](https://www.canada.ca)

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ᐃ?ᓚ?ᐅ?ᖁ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᕗ?ᑎ?ᑦ? ᐅ?ᖃ?ᐅ?ᓯ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᓂ?ᖁ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᓂ?ᖅ? ᑕ?ᒪ?ᒃ?ᑯ?ᐊ? ᐊ?ᒃ?ᑐ?ᖅ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓯ?ᒪ?ᔪ?ᓐ?ᓇ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᖅ? ᐱ?ᕆ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᑎ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᔪ?ᒪ?ᓂ?ᖕ?ᒋ?ᓐ?ᓄ?ᑦ? ᐋ?ᖏ?ᕆ?ᐊ?ᕈ?ᑎ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᐃ?ᑦ? ᐃ?ᓕ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᓯ?ᒪ?ᓂ?ᖕ?ᒋ?ᓐ?ᓄ?ᑦ? ᑎ?ᑎ?ᖃ?ᖁ?ᑎ?ᖕ?ᒋ?ᓐ?ᓂ? ᐆ?ᒪ?ᔪ?ᐃ?ᑦ? ᐆ?ᓗ?ᓇ?ᐊ?ᓇ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᒦ?ᓂ?ᖕ?ᒋ?ᑦ?. ᐅ?ᖃ?ᐅ?ᓯ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᓕ?ᐊ?ᓇ?ᔭ?ᓯ? ᐃ?ᓱ?ᒪ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᖅ?ᓯ?ᐅ?ᕈ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᕐ?ᒪ?ᑕ? ᐊ?ᓪ?ᒪ?ᓗ? ᖃ?ᐅ?ᔨ?ᒪ?ᔾ?ᔪ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᓯ?ᑎ?ᒃ? ᒥ?ᓂ?ᒃ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᔪ?ᖅ? ᐊ?ᑐ?ᓕ?ᖁ?ᔭ?ᓕ?ᐅ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᓕ?ᖅ?ᐸ?ᑦ? ᒥ?ᓂ?ᒃ?ᑕ?ᐃ?ᑦ? ᑲ?ᑎ?ᒪ?ᔨ?ᖕ?ᒋ?ᓐ?ᓄ?ᑦ?. ᐊ?ᑏ?ᑐ?ᖅ? ᑐ?ᓂ?ᓯ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᐳ?ᓯ? ᐅ?ᖃ?ᐅ?ᓯ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᒃ?ᓯ?ᓐ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᑕ?ᒫ?ᓂ? **ᔫ?ᓐ? 30th, 2022-ᒥ?**. ᐱ?ᕕ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᖃ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᕐ?ᒥ?ᔪ?ᓯ? ᐅ?ᖃ?ᐅ?ᓯ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᓂ?ᒍ?ᓐ?ᓇ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᖅ? ᑕ?ᐃ?ᑲ?ᓂ? ᐱ?ᕕ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᓂ?ᒃ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓯ?ᒪ?ᓂ? ᐊ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᓂ? 30-ᓂ?ᒃ? ᐅ?ᓪ?ᓗ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᐃ?ᓄ?ᓕ?ᒫ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᑐ?ᑭ?ᓯ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᕐ?ᕕ?ᖃ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᑲ?ᓇ?ᑕ?ᒥ? ᒪ?ᓕ?ᒐ?ᓕ?ᐊ?ᓇ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᑐ? ᓂ?ᒃ? ᐅ?ᖃ?ᓕ?ᒫ?ᒐ?ᓕ?ᐅ?ᓇ?ᐊ?ᓚ?ᐅ?ᖕ?ᒋ?ᓐ?ᓂ?ᖕ?ᒋ?ᓐ?ᓂ? ᑲ?ᓇ?ᑕ?ᒥ? ᒪ?ᓕ?ᒐ?ᓕ?ᐊ?ᖑ?ᔪ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᑕ?ᐃ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᔪ?ᓂ?ᒃ? Canada Gazette ᐃ?ᓚ?ᖕ?ᒋ? ᓐ?ᓂ? I-ᒥ?, ᓯ?ᕗ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᒍ?ᑦ? ᖃ?ᓄ?ᑐ?ᐃ?ᓐ?ᓇ?ᖅ? ᐋ?ᖏ?ᕆ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓚ?ᐅ?ᖕ?ᒋ?ᓂ?ᖕ?ᒋ?ᓐ?ᓂ? **ᐅ?ᐊ?ᒪ?**-ᑯ?ᑦ? ᒪ?ᓕ?ᒐ?ᖅ?ᑎ?ᒍ?ᑦ?. ᐱ?ᕕ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᖃ? ᖃ?ᒃ?ᑲ?ᓐ?ᓂ?ᓇ?ᐊ?ᖃ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᕈ?ᕕ?ᑦ?, ᐊ?ᑏ?ᑐ?ᖅ?, ᑐ?ᓴ?ᖅ?ᑎ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᐳ?ᒍ?ᑦ? ᖃ?ᐅ?ᔨ?ᑎ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓗ?ᑕ? ᓯ?ᕗ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᒍ?ᑦ? ᐅ?ᖃ?ᐅ?ᓯ?ᒃ?ᓴ? ᖃ?ᕐ?ᕕ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᓕ?ᐊ?ᓇ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᓯ?ᒪ?ᔪ?ᑦ? ᒪ?ᑐ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᕕ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᖓ?ᓂ?ᒃ?. ***ᖃ?ᐅ?ᔨ?ᒪ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᑎ?ᑦ? ᓄ?ᕙ?ᖕ?ᓇ?ᕐ?ᔪ?ᐊ?ᖅ? ᐱ?ᔾ?ᔪ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓂ?ᖓ?ᓄ?ᑦ? ᓖ?ᓐ?ᓇ?ᐅ?ᔪ?ᖅ? ᓇ?ᖕ?ᒥ?ᓂ?ᖅ? ᖃ?ᐃ?ᓯ?ᒪ?ᓗ?ᑕ? ᑲ?ᑎ?ᒪ?ᔪ?ᓐ?ᓇ?ᖅ?ᑎ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᖕ?ᒋ?ᓇ?ᑦ?ᑕ? ᐱ?ᓕ?ᓇ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᒍ?ᑦ? ᐅ?ᔾ?ᔨ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᑦ?ᑎ?ᐊ?ᕐ? ᓂ?ᖅ? ᑕ?ᒪ?ᕐ?ᒥ?ᒃ? ᖃ?ᐅ?ᔨ?ᒪ?ᔭ?ᐅ?ᔪ?ᑦ?, ᐊ?ᒃ?ᑐ?ᖅ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓯ?ᒪ?ᔪ?ᓐ?ᓇ?ᖅ?ᑐ?ᓪ?ᓗ? ᐃ?ᓄ?ᐃ?ᑦ? ᐃ?ᓚ?ᐅ?ᔭ?ᓇ?ᐊ?ᓖ?ᑦ? ᐱ?ᕕ?ᒃ?ᓴ?ᖃ?ᖅ?ᑎ?ᑕ? ᐅ?ᔭ?ᓇ?ᐊ?ᖃ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᖕ?ᒋ?ᓐ?ᓂ?ᒃ? ᑐ?ᑭ?ᓯ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᕐ?ᕕ?ᐅ?ᔭ?ᓇ?ᐊ?ᖃ?ᕐ?ᓂ?ᖅ? ᐊ?ᓪ?ᒪ?ᓗ? ᑕ?ᒪ?ᒃ?ᑯ?ᐊ? ᑐ?ᑭ?ᓯ?ᓂ?ᐊ?ᕈ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᓂ?ᖕ?ᒋ?ᑦ? ᐊ?ᖏ?ᕆ? ᐊ?ᖅ?ᑕ?ᐅ?ᖃ?ᑕ?ᕈ?ᓐ?ᓇ?ᕐ?ᓗ?ᑎ?ᒃ?, ᐃ?ᒃ?ᐱ?ᒍ?ᓯ?ᑦ?ᑎ?ᐊ?ᕐ?ᓗ?ᑕ?ᓗ? ᒪ?ᓐ?ᓇ?ᐅ?ᔪ?ᖅ? ᖃ?ᓄ?ᐃ?ᓕ?ᖓ?ᓂ?ᖕ?ᒋ?ᓐ?ᓄ?ᑦ? .***

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Hayley Roberts / Hᐊ?ᐃ?ᓕ? ᕋ?ᕌ?ᑦ?ᔅ?
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Proposed changes to the List of Wildlife Species on the federal *Species at Risk Act*

We would like your input on the proposed changes to the List of Wildlife Species at Risk on the federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA). Since adding or reclassifying a species on the SARA List may affect the way you or your community, nation, business or organization interact with the species, the Minister wants to know what these changes could mean to you. It could be that you need to know that the species will be there for future generations, but you also may have concerns about your future activities. Your comments will help the Minister understand what the changes to the List would mean to you.

How changes to the List might affect you

General prohibitions

- In the territories, when a species is listed as threatened, endangered or extirpated, general prohibitions (cannot harm, kill, harass, possess, buy, sell, trade) come into place, protecting the individual and their residence automatically on lands under the authority of the Parks Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada (e.g. Migratory Bird Sanctuaries, National Wildlife Areas, National Parks).
- These general prohibitions do not automatically apply to Inuit or any person exercising a right recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982. Any application of these prohibitions would require separate consultation and a federal order.
- Migratory birds are already provided some protections under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, but these protections do not apply to harvest, collection, and possession by Inuit or any person exercising a right recognized and affirmed by section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

Critical Habitat (Endangered, Threatened and Extirpated species)

- If a species is listed as either Endangered (EN), Threatened (TH), or Extirpated (EX), a recovery strategy and action plan will need to be created
- Critical habitat will need to be identified (habitat needed for the species to survive) and protected at the implementation phase

Special Concern species

- If a species is listed as Special Concern (SC), a management plan is created, there will be no critical habitat identified and there are no general prohibitions (cannot harm, harass, kill, possess, buy, sell, trade)

Reclassifying species

- The Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) re-assesses species every 10 years (or sooner), and this can lead to a reclassification on the SARA list
- If the species is downlisted to special concern from threatened or endangered, general prohibitions will no longer apply, critical habitat will no longer be protected, and the species will require a management plan
- If the species is uplisted from special concern to threatened or endangered general prohibitions will come into place, critical habitat will need to be identified, and a recovery strategy will be required

- A reclassification results in the same consultations occurring as would happen for a newly potentially listed species

The following questions are intended to assist you in providing comments. They are not meant to be limiting and any other comments you may have are welcome.

By completing this questionnaire, you understand that this information will be used to inform the Minister of Environment in their recommendation to the Governor in Council. Any information provided here will be shared and could be shared in the public realm.

Please send completed forms to Hayley Roberts, Species at Risk Biologist.
Email: hayley.roberts@ec.gc.ca or by fax at (867) 975-4645
Please send forms by October 10, 2022

Name: Simon Enuapik **Date:** June 13, 2022

If you are representing an organization please provide the name of the organization:

Issatik Coop Hunter's & Trappers Organization

Have you seen these species in your area?


Barn Swallow
Yes ☐


Lesser Yellowlegs
Yes ☐


Red Knot *islandica*
Yes ☐


Red Knot *rufa**
Yes ☒


Ross's Gull
Yes ☐


Short-eared Owl
Yes ☒

***The Red Knot *rufa* subspecies populations are grouped together because they are indistinguishable by sight and are found in the same part of Nunavut**

If yes, where have you seen them and do you see them often?

Spring and late fall for short eared owl

What do these species and their habitats mean to you or the group for which you are responding?

Always ~~that~~ good to see different species

Could you describe your or your group's relationship with these species (e.g., cultural, spiritual, ceremonial, practicing rights, health, wellbeing, livelihood)?

How might your relationship with these species change if these changes goes through?

Could the recovery of these species support your livelihood, or well-being? Yes ☒ No ☐

Do you need more information from Environment and Climate Change Canada to make your decision?

Yes ☐ No ☒ *If yes, a representative from ECCC will contact you.*

What is your or your organization's position/opinion on the proposed listing / reclassification of the following species?

Downlisting TH -> SC
- ☐ Support
- ☐ Do not support
- ☐ Indifferent

New Listing TH
- ☐ Support
- ☐ Do not support
- ☐ Indifferent

Removal from List
- ☐ Support
- ☐ Do not support
- ☐ Indifferent

New Listing TH* -> SC
- ☐ Support
- ☐ Do not support
- ☐ Indifferent

New Listing TH* -> EN
- ☐ Support
- ☐ Do not support
- ☐ Indifferent

Uplisting TH -> EN
- ☐ Support
- ☐ Do not support
- ☐ Indifferent

Uplisting SC -> TH
- ☐ Support
- ☐ Do not support
- ☐ Indifferent

Do you have any additional comments?

*New population structure, currently listed on SARA Schedule 1 as Red Knot *roselaari* type

Archived: August 24, 2022 4:03:32 PM
From: Roberts,Hayley (ECCC)
Sent: June 17, 2022 5:27:00 PM
To: issatik@kivalliqhto.ca
Subject: FW: Follow-up Proposed SARA amendments (Note new Due Date: October 10, 2022) Inuktitut and English Email
Response requested: No
Sensitivity: Normal
Attachments:
Proposed Changes to the List of Wildlife Species on the federal species at Risk Act 2022.pdf

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Good afternoon Mona,

Thank you for your response. I was just wondering if the Issatik HTO had any opinions on the listing/reclassification of the species within the questionnaire?

Specifically the question on page 3: What is your or your organization's position/opinion on the proposed listing/reclassification of the following species?

Have a good weekend!

Thanks/Nakurmiik

Hayley Roberts / Hᐊ?ᐃ?ᓕ? ᕋ?ᐳ?ᑦ?ᔅ?
Pronouns: She/Her

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From: Mona Okalik <issatik@kivalliqhto.ca>
Sent: June 13, 2022 3:01 PM
To: Roberts,Hayley (ECCC) <Hayley.Roberts@ec.gc.ca>
Subject: RE: Follow-up Proposed SARA amendments (Note new Due Date: October 10, 2022) Inuktitut and English Email

Good afternoon,