



Integrated Fisheries Management Plan for Narwhal in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Hunter & Trapper Organizations
Consultations
March 2012



Discussion Topics

- Why changes are needed to narwhal co-management
- Overview of the draft Narwhal Management Plan
- Marine Mammal Tag Transfer Policy Development
- HTO & hunter roles and responsibilities under the revised management system



Why do we need changes to the Narwhal Management System?

Increased national and international interest in how the narwhal fishery in Nunavut is managed.

Strengthen narwhal co-management consistent with;

- NLCA wildlife harvesting and management provisions such as
 - Establishing Total Allowable Harvest (TAH), Basic Needs Level (BNL)
 - Increased roles for Regional Wildlife Organizations (RWOs) and Hunters and Trappers Organizations (HTOs)
- Available scientific and Inuit knowledge
- Sustainable harvesting
- International trade requirements



Why do we need changes to the Narwhal Management System?

International Exports

- Must conform to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)
- Canadian CITES Export Permits require a Non-Detriment Finding (NDF)
- In 2010 and 2011, exports of narwhal products from some areas were not allowed
- CITES Parties will meet in spring 2013, and may request a review of narwhal trade
 - If trade is deemed harmful to the survival of the species, trade restrictions or bans could be imposed.
 - Important that the Narwhal Management Plan is approved and implemented by January 2013



Importance of Improving the Narwhal Management System

- Improvements to the narwhal management system will assist
 - Co-management organizations to clearly demonstrate that narwhal harvesting is sustainable
 - Continued sustainable harvest for future generations of Inuit
 - Continued trade/export of narwhal tusks and products from Canada
- A formal Management Plan will outline the management objectives for narwhal and the measures to achieve sustainable harvesting.
- This will help to demonstrate that narwhal exports are from legally harvested whales.



Why We Need to Make Changes to the Narwhal Management System

- Proposed changes fall into three areas:
 - Managing narwhal harvest by known summering areas, taking into account harvests from mixed stocks during annual migration
 - Harmonize narwhal management with the NLCA
 - Additional management measures to address management issues and strengthen co-management of the fishery



Integrated Fisheries Management Plan Layout

1. Overview of the Fishery
2. Stock Assessment, Science and Traditional Knowledge
3. Economic, Social and Cultural Importance
4. Management Issues
5. Objectives
6. Harvest Levels and Allocation
7. Management Measures
8. Compliance Plan
9. Performance Review



1) Overview of the Fishery

- History
 - Narwhal have been harvested by Inuit for generations
 - Importance of narwhal harvesting to Inuit
 - History of hunt regulation, establishment of quotas
 - Community Based Management



Overview of the Fishery

- Type of Fishery and Participants
 - Narwhal are harvested by Inuit for economic, social and cultural purposes
 - Inuit of Nunavut Settlement Area are the only harvesters in Canada
- Location of Fishery
 - Throughout Nunavut



Overview of the Fishery

- Governance
 - Narwhal fishery co-managed by Inuit, NWMB and DFO
- *Fisheries Act*
 - *Fisheries General Regulations*
 - *Marine Mammal Regulations*
 - Sustainable Fisheries Framework, Integrated Aboriginal Policy Framework
- *Species At Risk Act* (SARA)



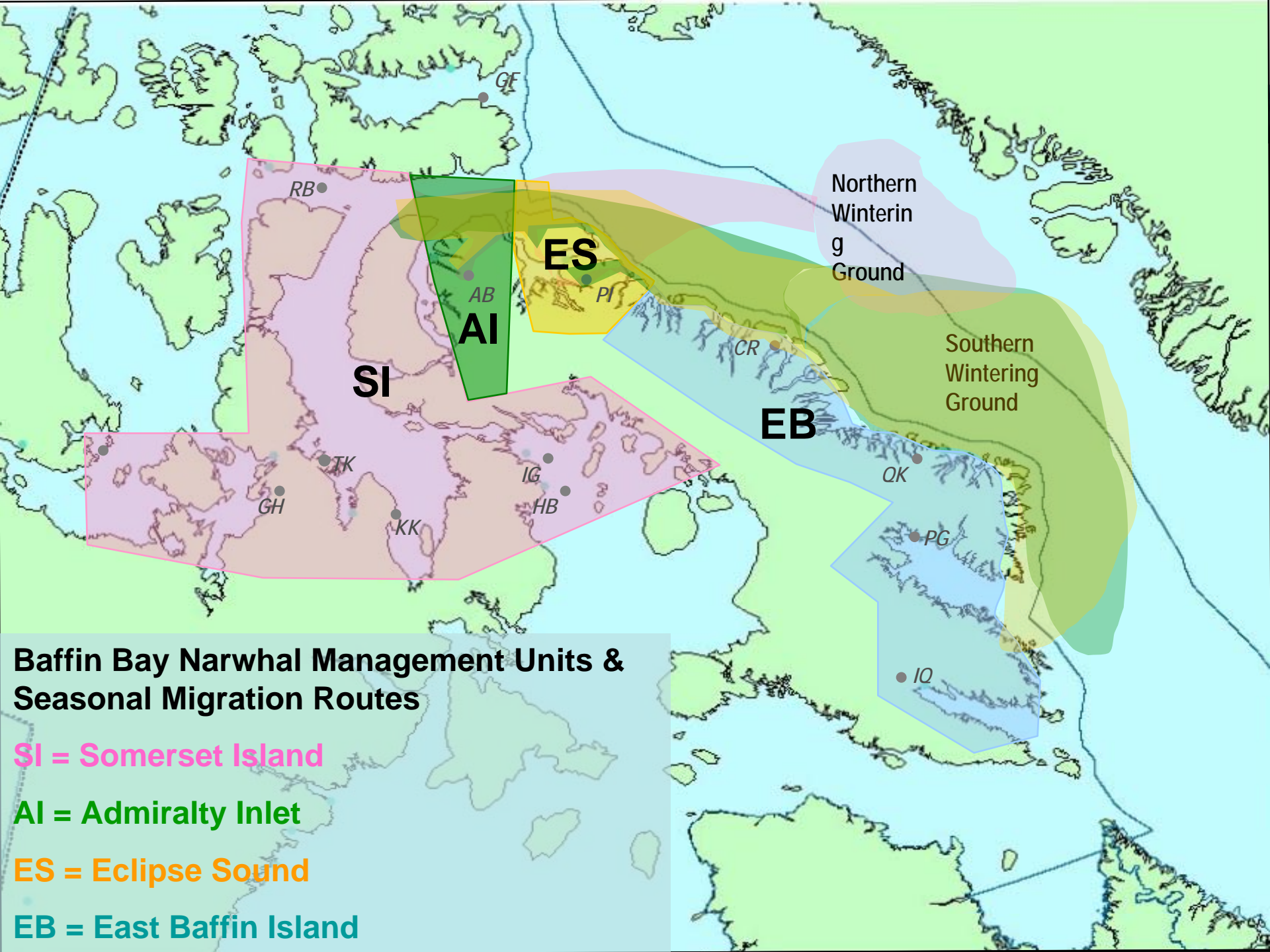
Overview of the Fishery

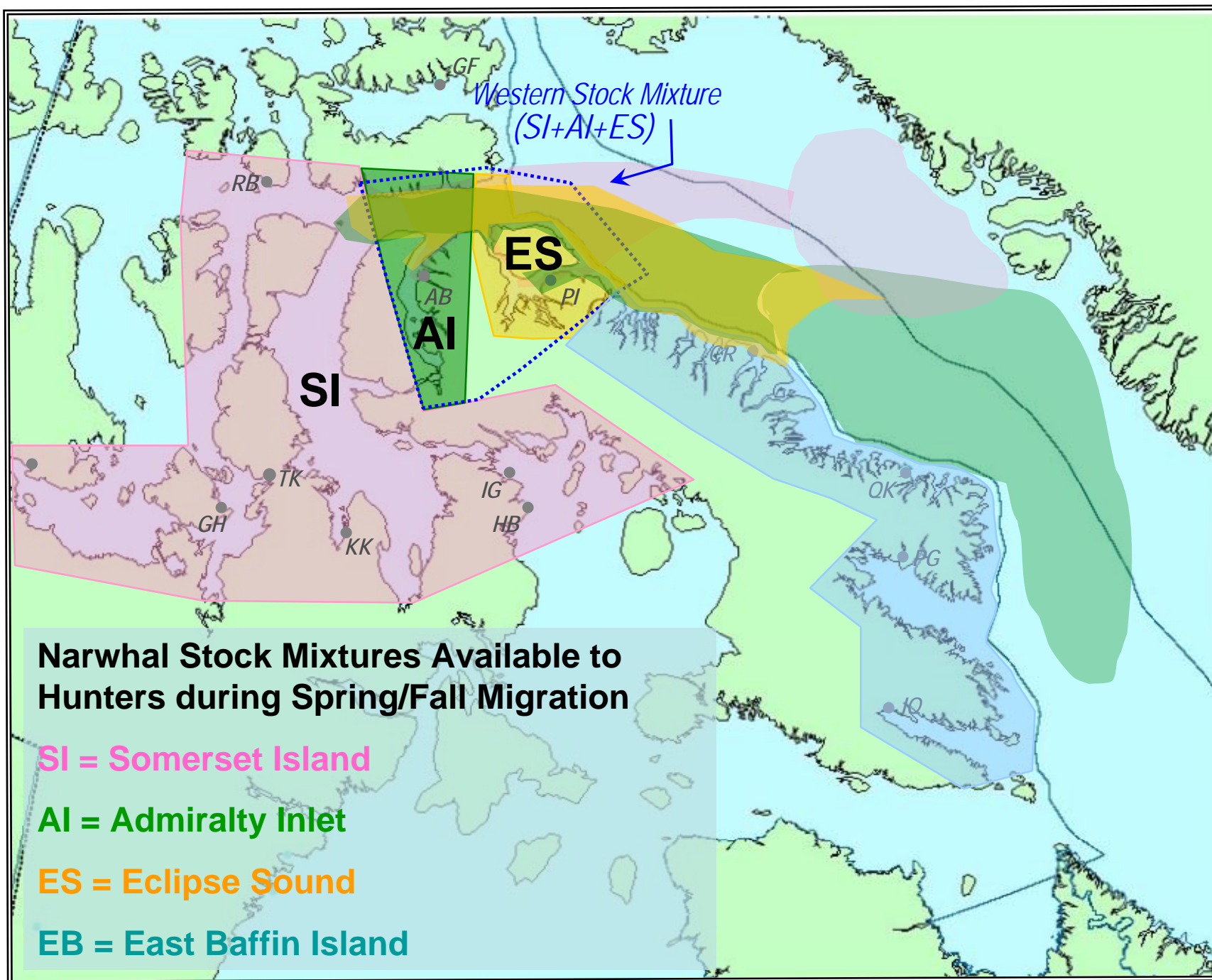
- Governance
 - Nunavut Land Claims Agreement
 - Created priority access and harvesting rights to Inuit and others
 - Roles and Responsibilities of co-management organizations - NWMB, Regional Wildlife Organizations and Hunter and Trapper Organizations

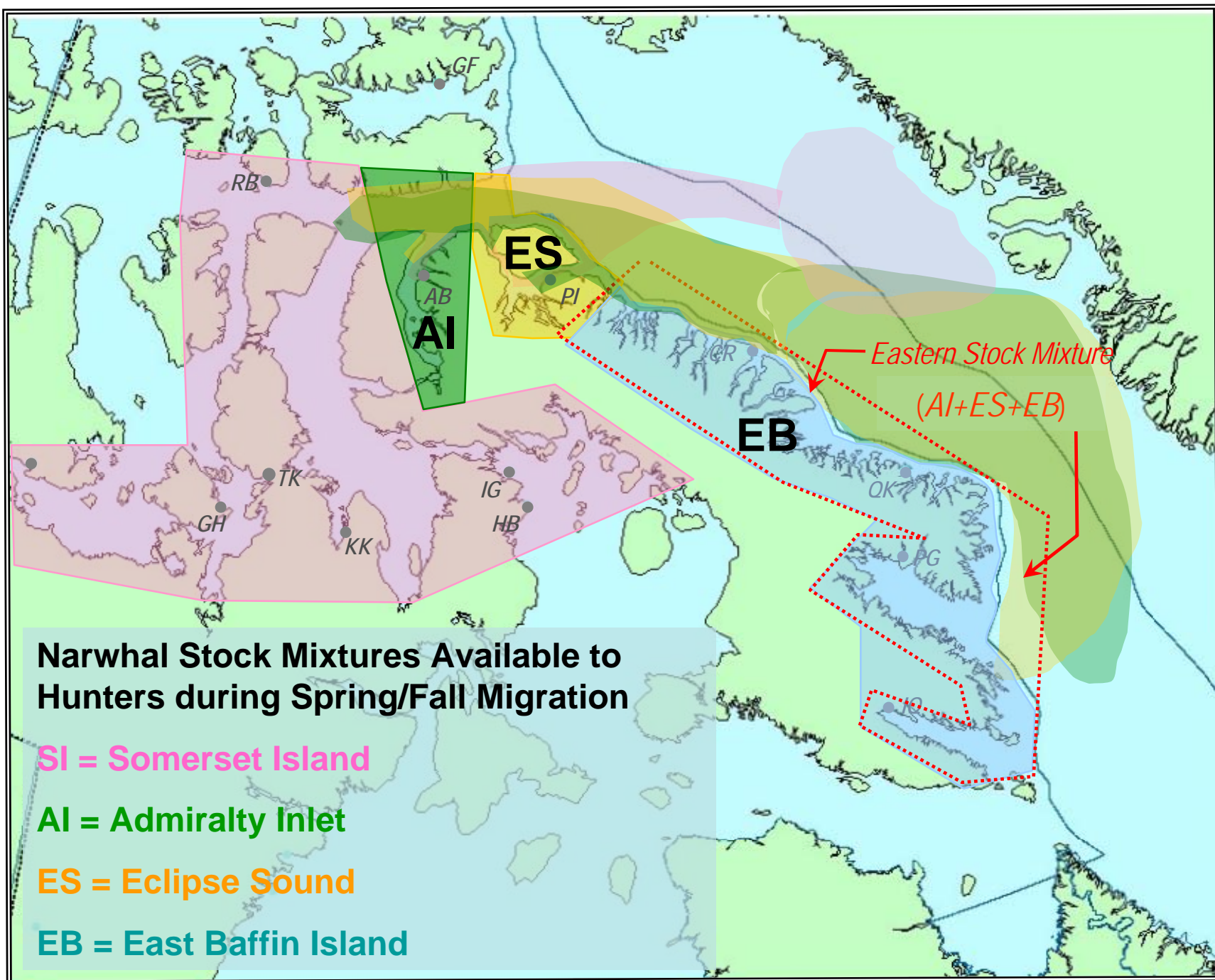


Overview of the Fishery

- Fishery Characteristics
 - Current management regime
 - How the narwhal hunt is conducted
 - Harvest information
 - New management approach based on summering stocks
 - Six Management Units
 - Communities in each Management Unit









Proposed Boundaries for Narwhal Management Units



Baffin Bay Population

SI – Somerset Island

AI – Admiralty Inlet

ES – Eclipse Sound

EB – East Baffin

SJP – Parry Channel, Smith and Jones Sound

Northern Hudson Bay Population

NHB – Northern Hudson Bay



Management Unit

Harvesting Community(s)

Management Unit

Harvesting Community(s)

Somerset Island

Resolute Bay
Taloyoak
Gjoa Haven
Kugaaruk
Cambridge Bay
Igloolik
Hall Beach
Kugluktuk

Northern Hudson Bay

Repulse Bay
Coral Harbour
Chesterfield Inlet
Rankin Inlet
Cape Dorset
Kimmirut
Hall Beach
Arviat
Baker Lake
Whale Cove

Admiralty Inlet

Arctic Bay

Eclipse Sound

Pond Inlet

**Parry Channel, Jones,
Smith Sounds**

Grise Fiord

East Baffin Island

Clyde River
Qikiqtarjuaq
Pangnirtung
Iqaluit



2) Stock Assessment, Science and Traditional Knowledge

- Biology
 - Narwhal distribution, growth rates, age determination, age at sexual maturity, calving intervals, habitat selection and migration



Stock Assessment, Science and Traditional Knowledge

- Stock Delineation
 - Two narwhal populations in the Eastern Canadian Arctic - Baffin Bay and Northern Hudson Bay
 - Within the Baffin Bay population, four stocks have been identified based on known summering areas
 - Smiths Sound/Jones Sound/Parry Channel – relationship to other Baffin Bay stocks to be determined



Stock Assessment, Science and Traditional Knowledge

- Ecosystem Interactions
 - Climate change is being studied; may lead to changes in narwhal distribution and abundance
 - The role of killer whales in narwhal predation and ongoing work with HTOs
- Traditional Knowledge
 - Knowledge has been collected through workshops, interviews, community consultations and questionnaires
 - Inuit recognize different narwhal stocks
 - Inuit have observed that there are fewer whales in some places – ship traffic, exploration, noise
 - A detailed summary of Inuit and scientific observations used to delineate narwhal stocks in Nunavut in Richard 2010/022



Stock Assessment, Science and Traditional Knowledge

- Stock Assessment and the Precautionary Approach
 - Abundance estimates are produced from aerial surveys
 - Potential Biological Removal is used to determine Total Allowable Landed Catch for each Management Unit
 - Total Allowable Landed Catch recommendations



Recommended Harvest Levels (Total Allowable Landed Catch)

Population	Management Unit	Abundance Estimate	Total Allowable Landed Catch (TALC)
Baffin Bay	Somerset Island	45358	532
	Admiralty Inlet	18049	233
	Eclipse Sound	20225	236
	East Baffin Island	10073	122
	Smith/Jones/Parry	None	None
Northern Hudson Bay	Northern Hudson Bay	5053	57

TALC= Total Allowable Landed Catch



Stock Assessment, Science and Traditional Knowledge

- Harvest Allocation Model
 - Assists co-management decisions about allocating the Basic Needs Level for the four known summering stocks within Baffin Bay (Somerset Island, Admiralty Inlet, Eclipse Sound and East Baffin Island)



3) Economic, Social and Cultural Importance

- Cultural Importance
 - For centuries, narwhal have been used as a traditional food for Inuit and have supplied materials for day to day living
 - Significant source of food and income
- Food Source
 - Maktaaq – highly nutritious
 - Narwhal meat is more commonly used as food for dogs
- Ivory
 - Ivory tusks are a valuable by-product of the hunt
 - International trade
- Tourism
 - Whale watching, cruises, photography



4) Management Issues

- Improvements to some aspects of narwhal management are needed to demonstrate sustainable harvesting:
 - Updated abundance estimates
 - Ensuring harvests are within quota
 - Improved harvest reporting
 - Reduced hunting losses
 - Protecting narwhal habitat
 - Improving tusk traceability
- Should other management issues be added to this list?





5) Objectives for the Fishery

- Long Term Objectives
 - To guide management of the fishery. What we want to achieve with our management regime
- Short Term Objectives
 - To address specific management issues over the next 3 to 5 years



Long-Term Objectives for the Fishery

- Maintain vital, healthy narwhal populations capable of sustaining harvesting needs
- The protection of narwhal habitat
- To improve harvesting methods and equipment to reduce stuck and lost
- Continue to document Inuit Traditional Ecological Knowledge of narwhal
- Maintain access to international markets for ivory export
- Manage narwhal consistent with the wildlife harvesting and management provisions under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement



Short-term Objectives for the Fishery

1. Conduct surveys of each narwhal management unit on a 5 year cycle.
Secure funding for these surveys
2. Incorporate community and hunter information into the design, implementation and reporting of narwhal surveys
3. Establish TAH, BNL and required NQLs for each narwhal management unit and complete necessary regulatory changes to implement management by summering stock
4. Develop or improve tools and implement processes for accurate and timely harvest reporting



Short-term Objectives for the Fishery

5. Develop/enhance monitoring programs and training for inexperienced hunters to reduce struck and lost narwhal
6. Implement measures to improve tusk traceability
7. Maintain narwhal over-wintering closure area in NAFO Sub-area 0A
8. Increase public awareness of the importance of narwhal to Inuit
9. Promote economic activities related to narwhal related to this activity
10. Others?



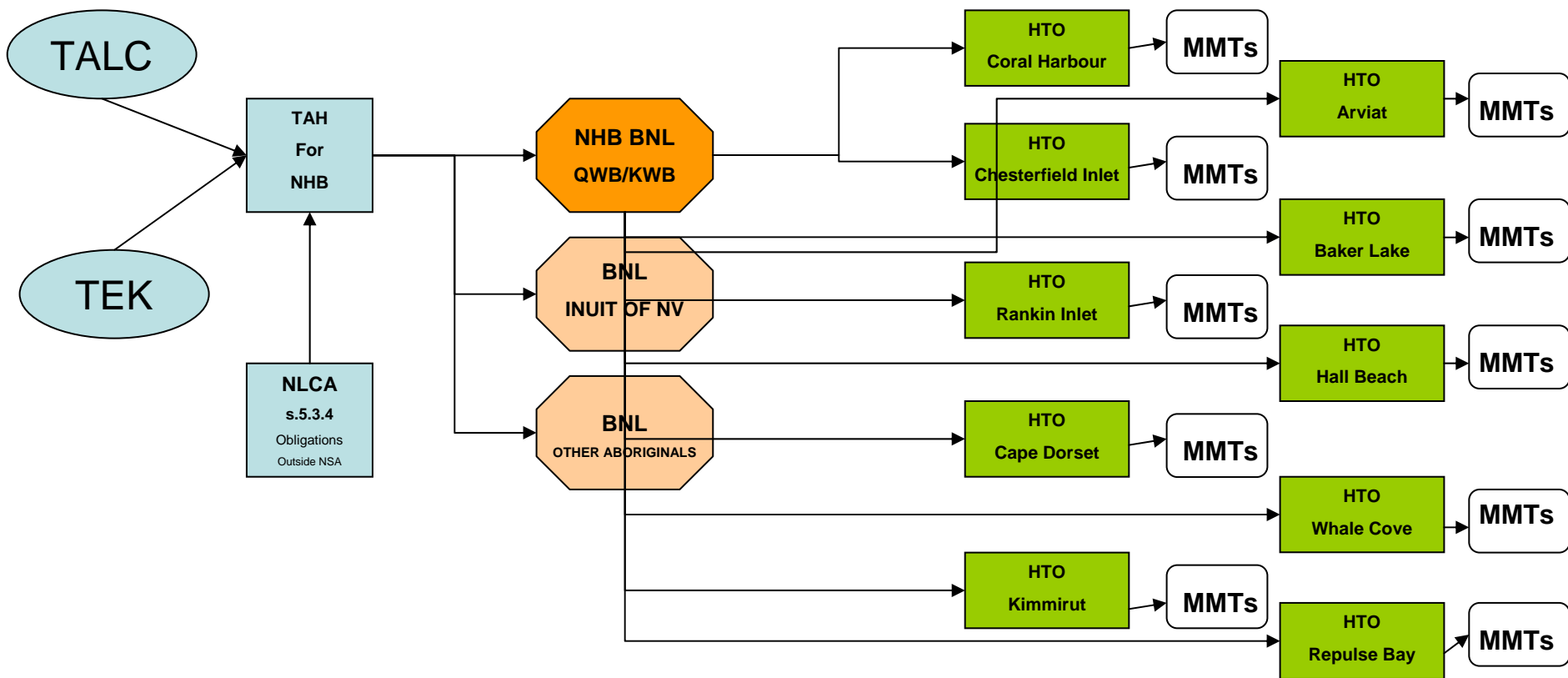
6) Harvest Levels and Allocation

- Outlines the harvest levels and allocations among users.
- We will now review the overall harvest allocation system for Nunavut and the system specific to your HTO.



Narwhal Harvest Allocation-Northern Bay Management Unit

COMMUNITY HARVEST LIMITS

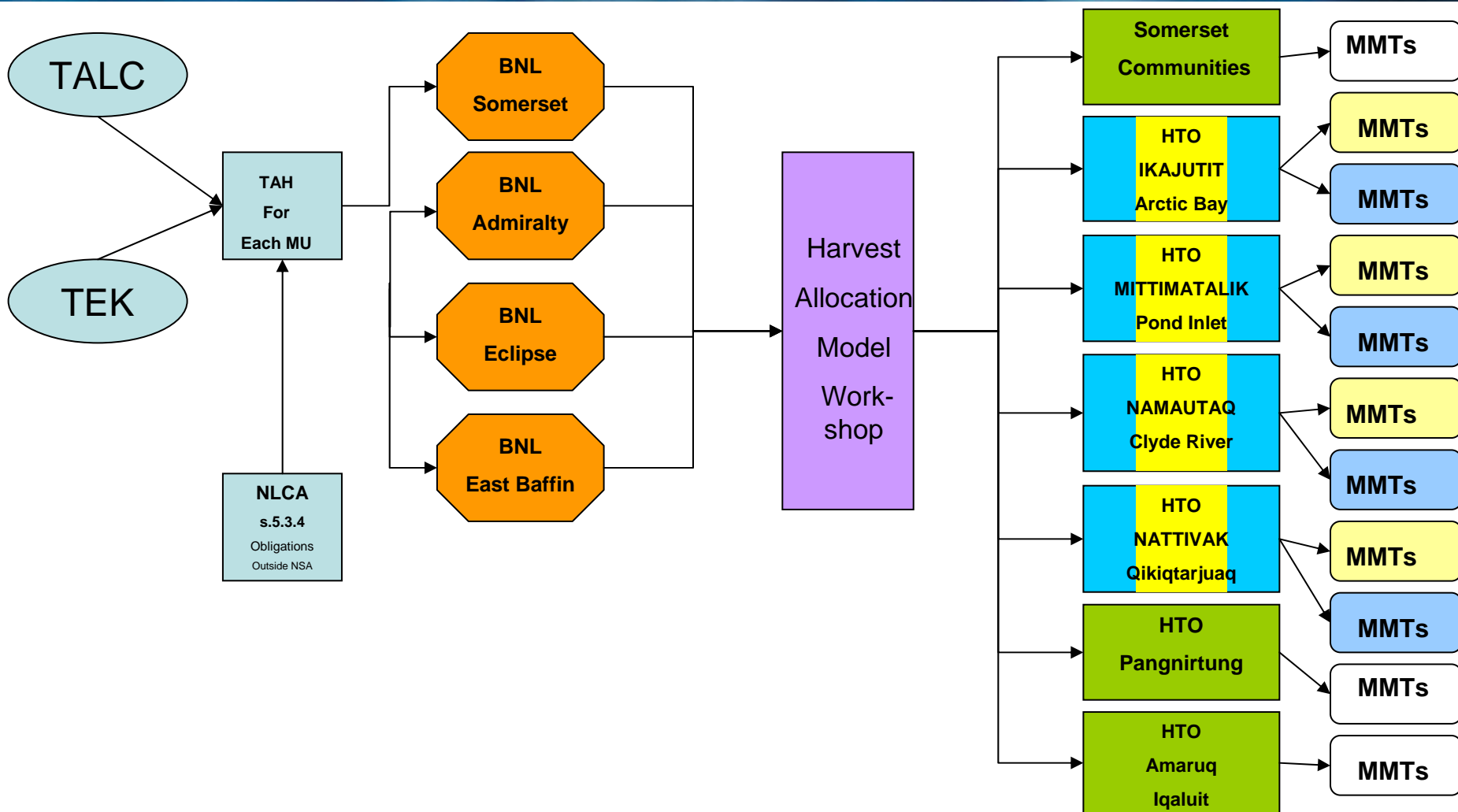


SUM Community Harvest Limits = NHB Basic Needs Level



Narwhal Harvest Allocation – Baffin Bay Stocks

COMMUNITY HARVEST LIMITS





Narwhal Harvest Allocation – Baffin Bay Stocks

- Annual workshop for RWOs to make allocation decisions for the 4 Baffin Bay Management Units
- HTOs in Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River and Qikiqtarjuaq each advise their RWO :
 - The proportion (%) of their total harvest that will be taken in each season (e.g. migratory [spring and fall], summer) the following year
 - The dates that will apply to these hunting seasons
- RWOs use information provided by HTOs to determine Community Harvest Limits, using a computer model

Proposed Boundaries for Narwhal Management Units



Baffin Bay Population

SI – Somerset Island

AI – Admiralty Inlet

ES – Eclipse Sound

EB – East Baffin

SJP – Smith and Jones Sound, Parry Channel

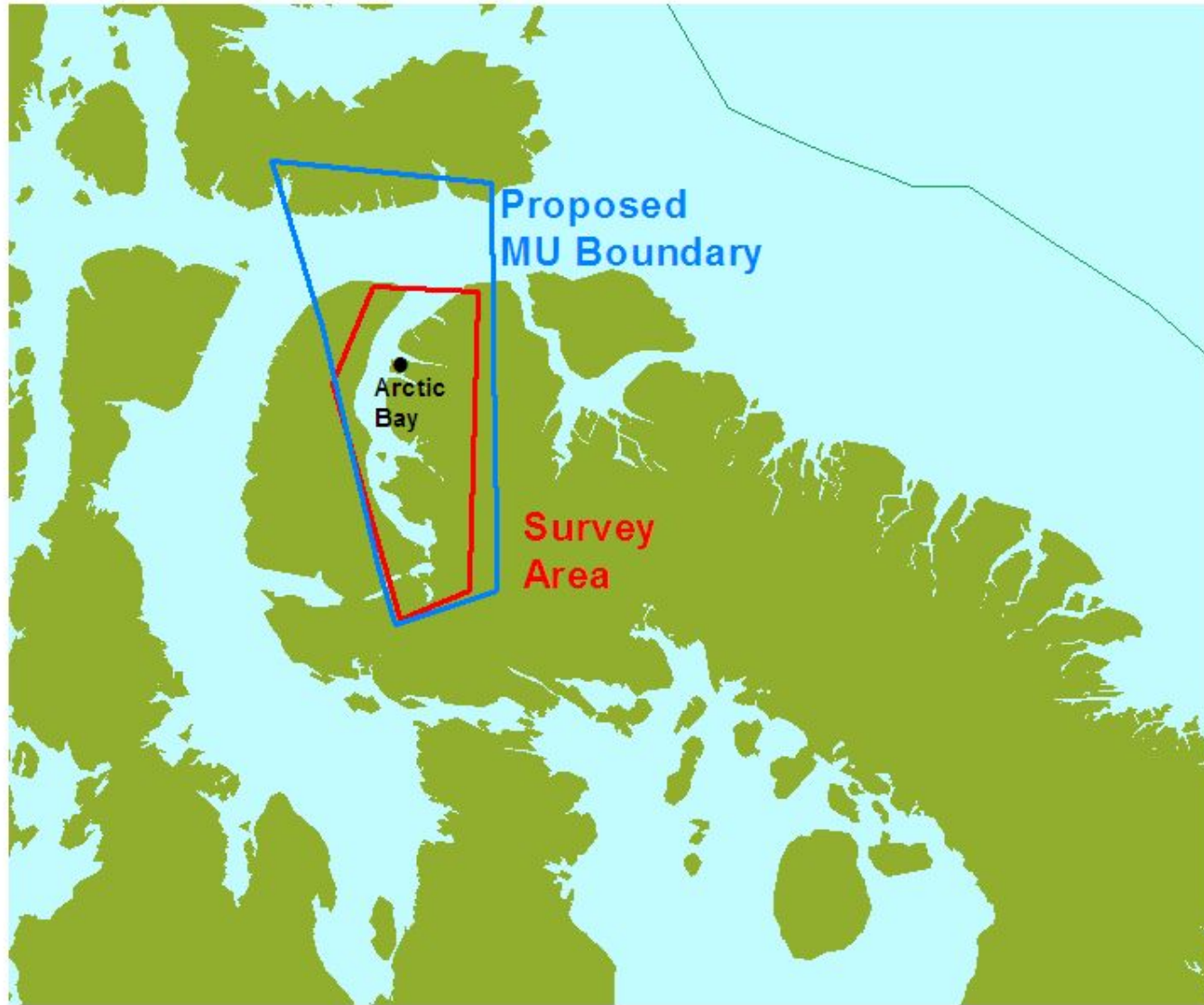
Northern Hudson Bay Population

NHB – Northern Hudson Bay

Admiralty Inlet Management Unit

Admiralty
Inlet
Community

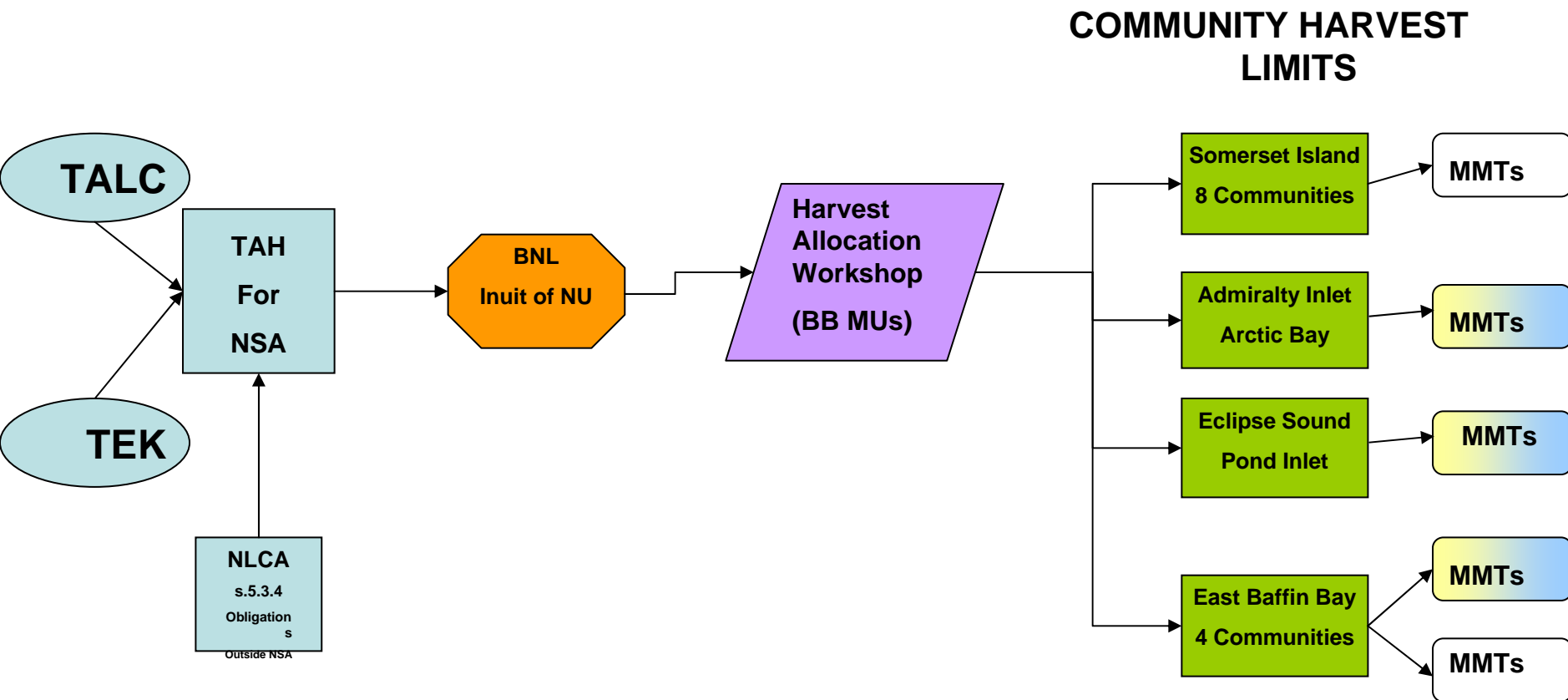
Arctic Bay



200 0 200 400 Miles



Harvest Allocation for each Narwhal Management Unit





Management Unit	Community	Season*	Community Harvest Limit
Admiralty Inlet	Arctic Bay	Migratory Summer	A B

Proposed Boundaries for Narwhal Management Units



Baffin Bay Population

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SJP – Smith and Jones Sound, Parry Channel

Northern Hudson Bay Population

NHB – Northern Hudson Bay

Eclipse Sound Managment Unit

Eclipse
Sound
Community

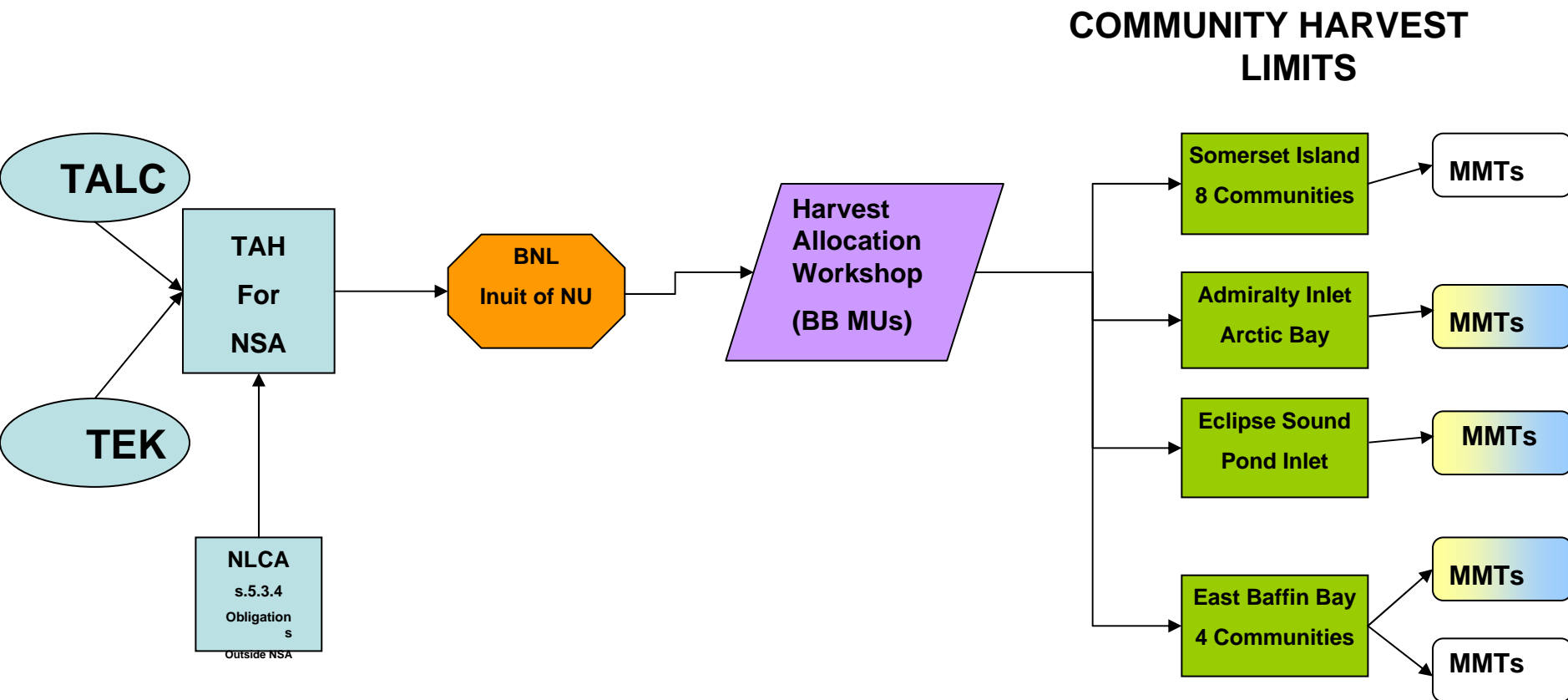
Pond Inlet



300 0 300 Miles



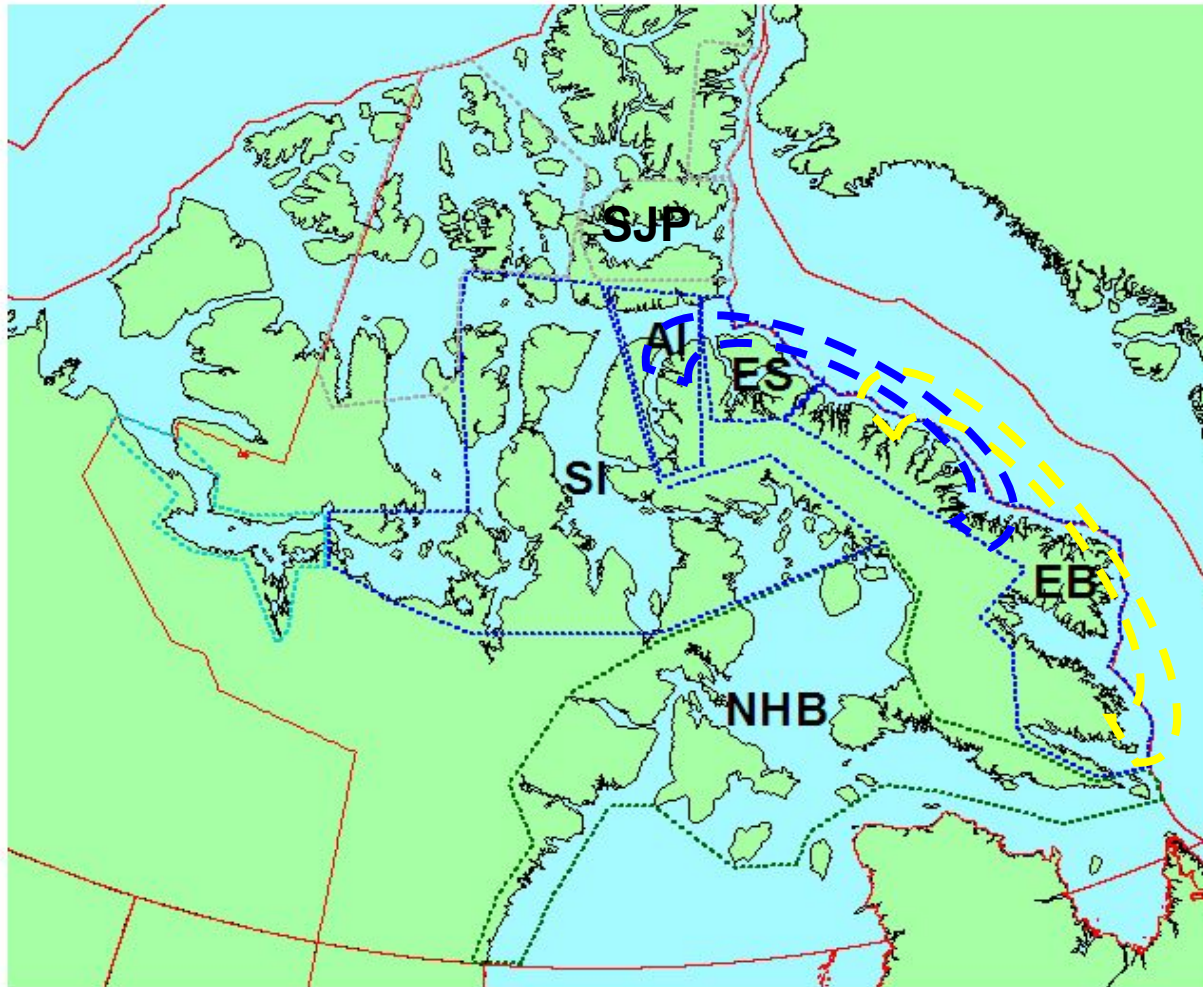
Harvest Allocation for each Narwhal Management Unit





Management Unit	Community	Season*	Community Harvest Limit
Eclipse Sound	Pond Inlet	Migratory Summer	A B

Proposed Boundaries for Narwhal Management Units



Baffin Bay Population

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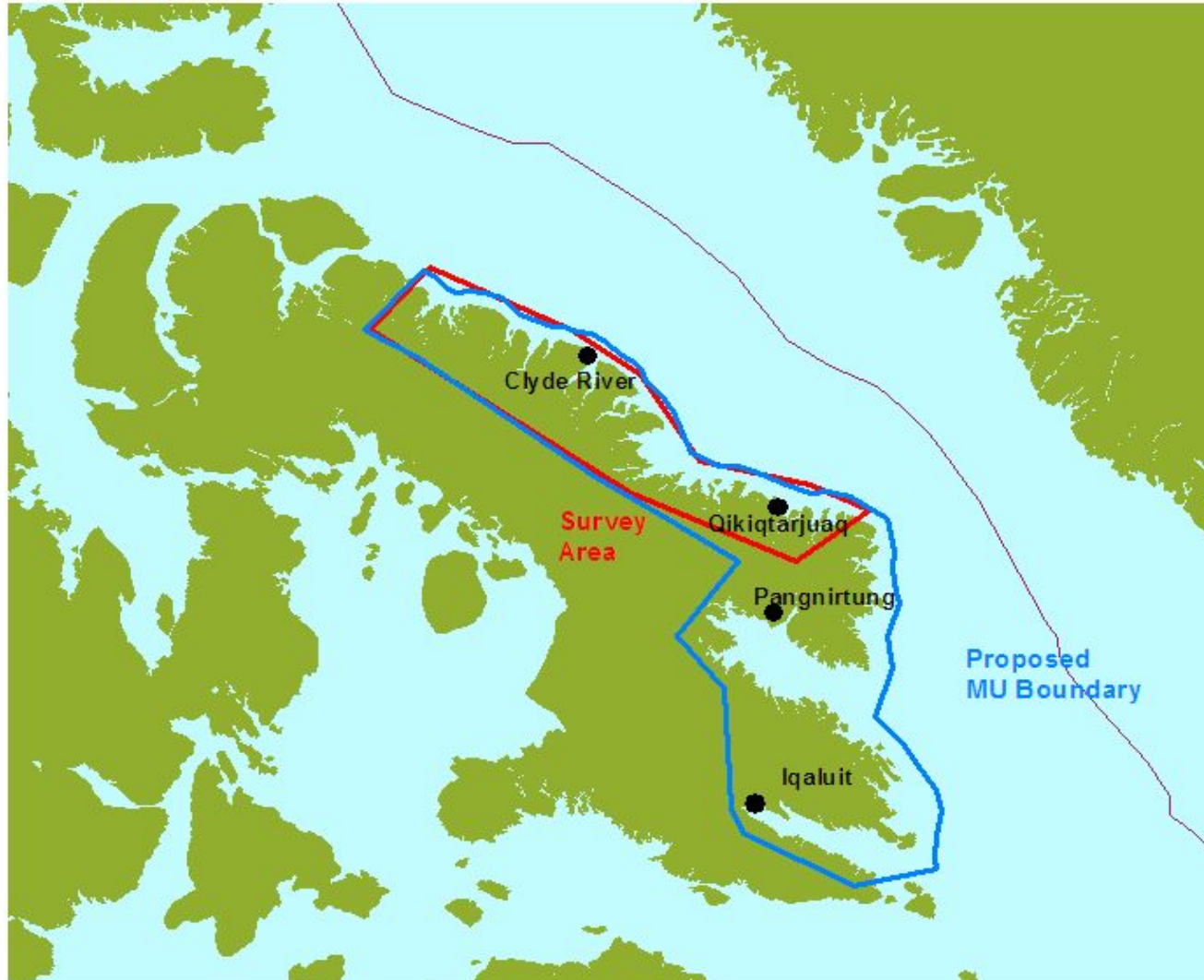
Northern Hudson Bay Population

NHB – Northern Hudson Bay

East Baffin Island Management Unit

East Baffin Island Communities

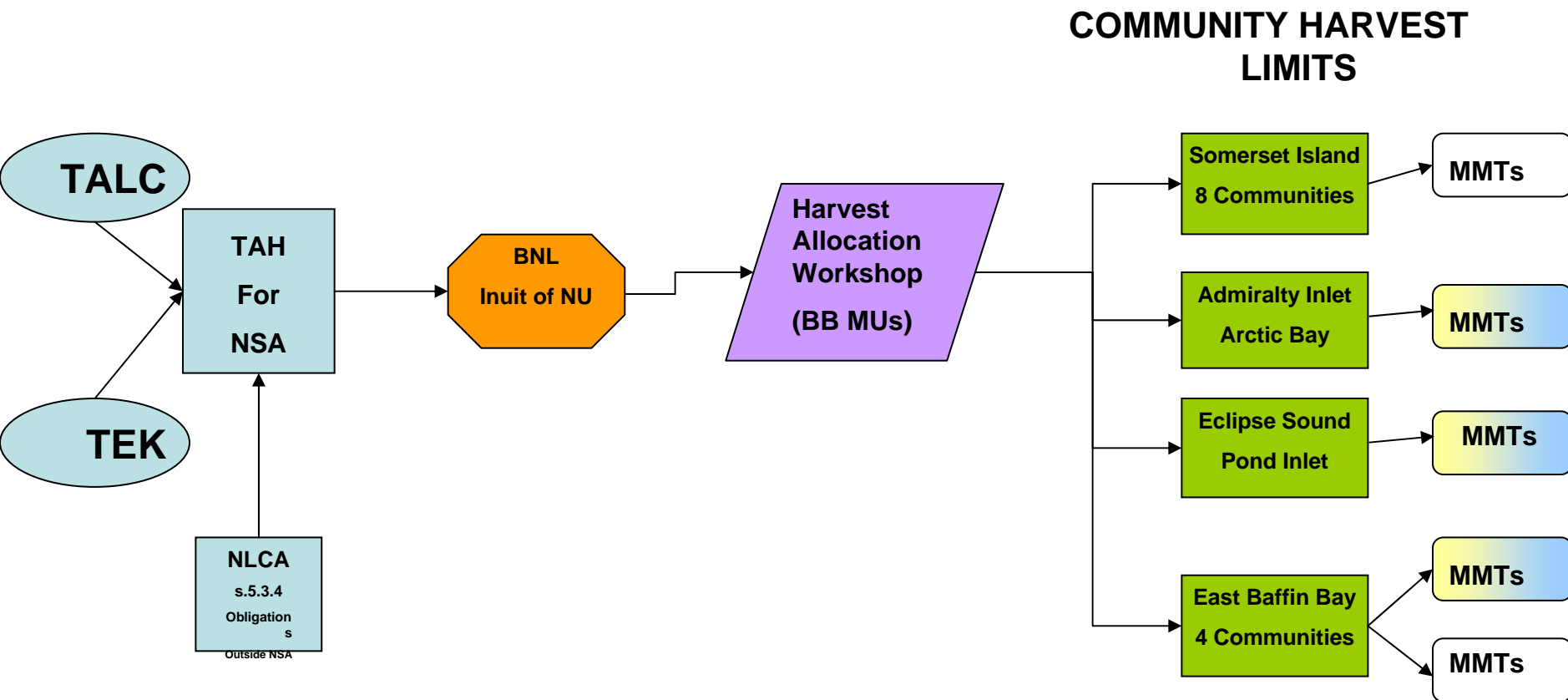
Clyde River
Qikiqtarjuaq
Pangnirtung
Iqaluit



300 0 300 600 Miles



Harvest Allocation for each Narwhal Management Unit

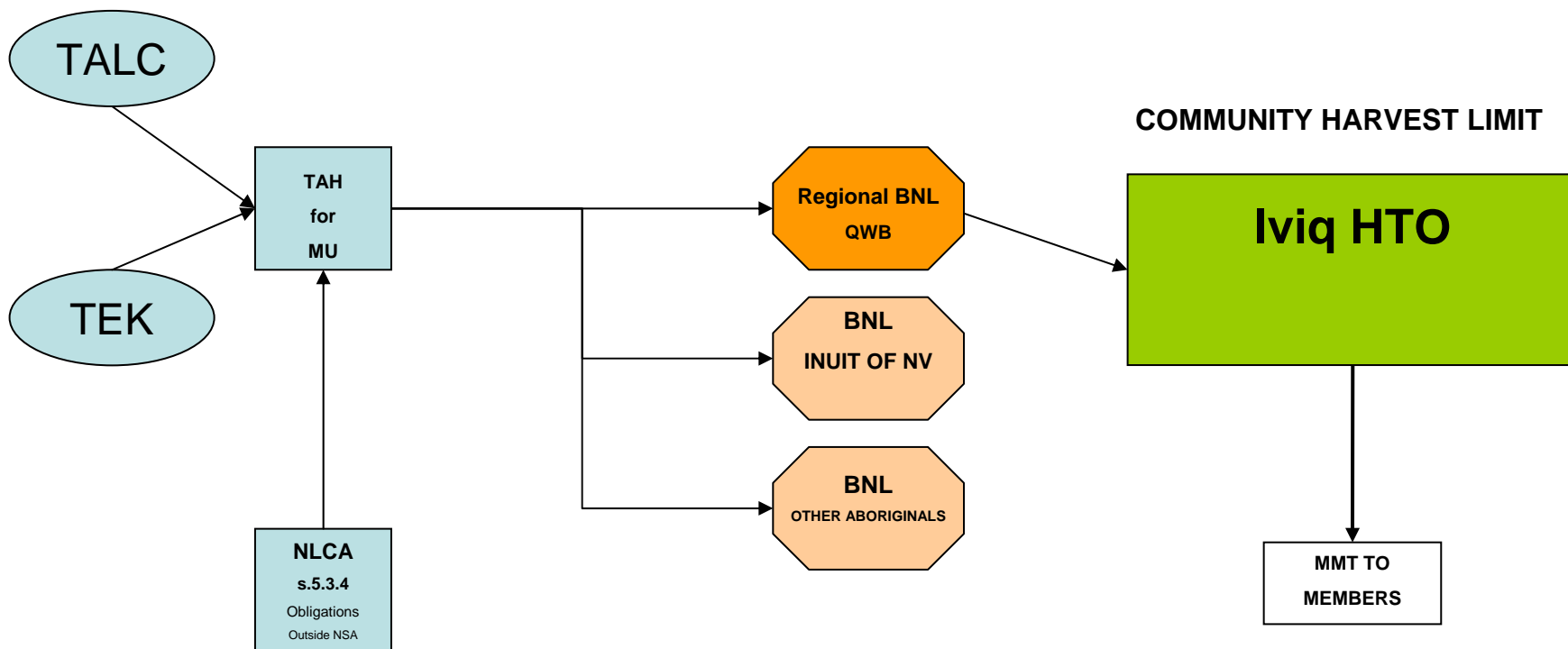




Management Unit	Community	Season*	Community Harvest Limit
East Baffin Island	Clyde River	Migratory*	A
		Summer*	B
	Qikiqtarjuaq	Migratory*	C
		Summer*	D
	Pangnirtung	All season	E
	Iqaluit	All season	F



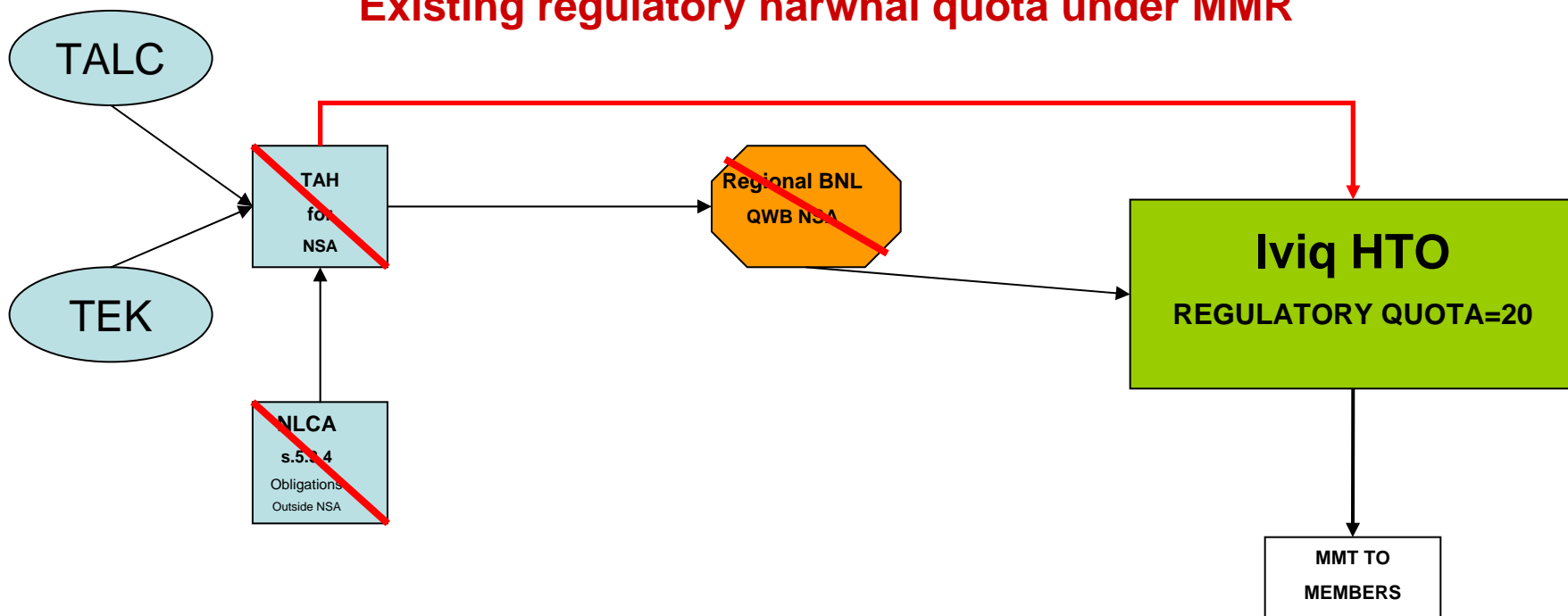
Narwhal Harvest Allocation-Parry Channel/Jones Sound/Smith Sound Management Unit





Narwhal Harvest Allocation - Parry Channel/Jones Sound/Smith Sound Management Unit

Existing regulatory narwhal quota under MMR





7) Management Measures

- Outlines the “controls” for the fishery to ensure sustainable harvesting, including conservation and ecosystem management measures.
 - Many measures are already in place
 - Additional measures and actions are needed to address management issues in the fishery



Management Measures

- Marine Mammal Tags
- Quota/TAH/Community Harvest Levels
- Harvest Reporting
- Protection of calves
- Animal Welfare
- Reducing Loss Rates
- Tusk Traceability
- Habitat/Ecosystem Protection
- Other



Management Measures – Marine Mammal Tags

Regulatory Measures Retained:

- A Marine Mammal Tag is required to hunt each narwhal (MMR s. 5)
- Hunters shall attach the Marine Mammal Tag securely to the tusk of the narwhal, or where there is no tusk, to the carcass of the narwhal (MMR. s. 24)



Management Measures – Marine Mammal Tags

Plus New Management Measures:

- A Marine Mammal Tag can only be used in the Management Unit it was issued for
- Two different types of Marine Mammal Tags will be issued in communities that harvest migrating narwhal from different stocks during spring/fall (Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Qikiqtarjuaq)
 - For the summer period hunt and
 - The migratory period (spring & fall) hunts



Management Measures – Reducing Loss Rates

Regulatory Measures Retained:

- Hunters that kill or wound a narwhal shall make all reasonable efforts to retrieve it without delay, and shall not abandon or discard it (*MMR s. 10(1)*)
- Hunters shall not waste any edible part of a narwhal (*MMR s. 10(2)*)
- Hunters are required to have all necessary equipment on hand to retrieve a hunted narwhal (*MMR s. 9*)



Management Measures – Reducing Loss Rates

- Use of a firearm with the following restrictions (*MMR s. 19*):
 - A rifle and bullets that are not full metal jacketed and produce a muzzle energy of not less than 1,500 foot pounds
 - A shotgun and rifled slugs that produce a muzzle energy of not less than 1,500 foot pounds
- Other measures?



Management Measures – Calves & Females

Regulatory Measures Retained:

- A narwhal calf or an adult narwhal accompanied by a calf cannot be hunted (*MMR S18*)



Management Measures – Animal Welfare

Regulatory Measures Retained:

- Hunters shall only kill a narwhal in a manner that is designed to kill it quickly (MMR s.8)



Management Measures – Quota

Regulatory Measures Retained:

- If the NWMB is unable to establish a TAH for a management unit, the existing regulatory quota will remain in effect in the interim
- Once the regulatory quota is reached, no further narwhal hunting is allowed (MMR s.23)



Management Measures - TAH

Plus New Management Measures:

- Where a TAH is established for a stock/population, it cannot be exceeded
- Community Harvest Limits
 - Once a Community's Harvest Limit (summer, migratory, all season) has been reached, no further hunting is allowed, unless approved by the RWO, under the Marine Mammal Tag Transfer Policy



Management Measures - Harvest Reporting

Regulatory Measures Retained:

- Harvest reporting for landed narwhal is required (NLCA s.5.7.43; MMR s.17 and s. 24)
- Once a narwhal is landed, the hunter is required to return the harvest information portion of the Marine Mammal Tag as soon as possible to whomever issued the tag (MMR s.24)



Management Measures - Harvest Reporting

Plus New Management Measures:

- HTOs notify RWO and DFO when Community Harvest Limit (Summer, Migratory, All Season) is reached
- RWOs notify DFO when the Sum of the Community Harvest Limits (Summer, Migratory, All Season) is reached in each Management Unit



Management Measures - Harvest Reporting

- HTOs to provide DFO with a completed summary of Marine Mammal Tag returns from their members (monthly and at end of each hunt season)
- Reporting of all other harvested narwhal is required (NLCA s.5.7.43), such as
 - Narwhal caught in fishing nets,
 - Narwhal humanely harvested in entrapments



Management Measures - Tusk Traceability

Regulatory Measures Retained:

- Hunters shall attach the Marine Mammal Tag securely to the tusk of the narwhal, or where there is no tusk, to the carcass of the narwhal (*MMR s. 24*)
- Possession of untagged tusks is illegal (*MMR s. 14*)
- A Marine Mammal Transportation licence is required to transport narwhal or narwhal parts from one province to another (*MMR S. 16(1)*)



Management Measures - Tusk Traceability

Plus New Management Measures:

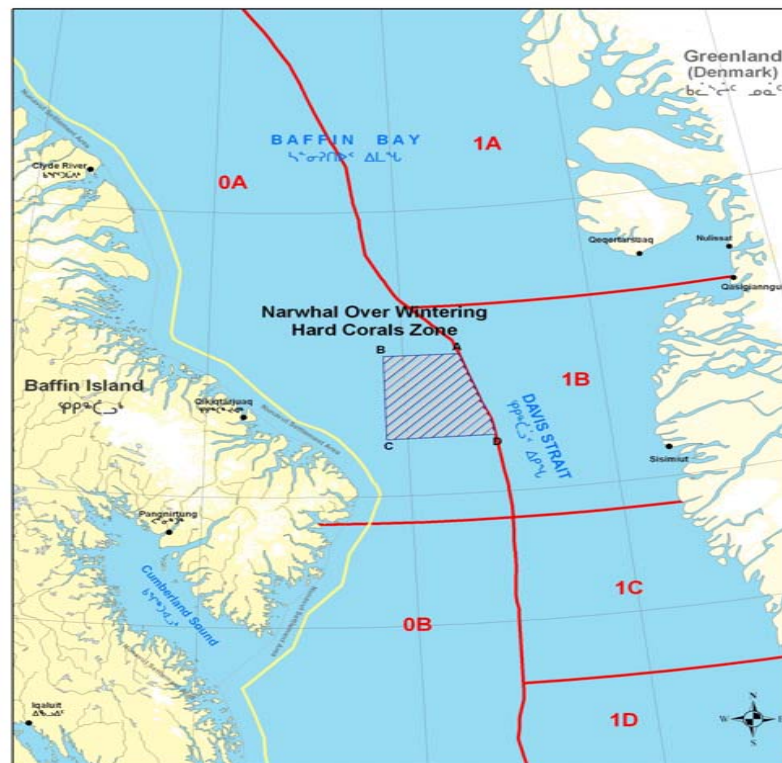
- New operational procedures to assist in tusk certification
- New attachment mechanism to permanently attach the Marine Mammal Tag to the tusk



Management Measures –Habitat & Ecosystems

Regulatory Measures Retained:

- Greenland Halibut fishing is not allowed in the NAFO Division 0A closure area



0 35 70 140 210 280 Kilometers

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Management Measures – Others?

- Could HTOs develop Community Hunting Plans and rules to regulate narwhal harvesting practices and techniques among their members.
 - Practical measures to reduce struck & lost
- Others?



8) Conservation and Protection

Fishery Officers

- Monitor narwhal harvest activities
- Monitor the trade of narwhal tusks in Nunavut and across Canada
- Inspect narwhal products from harvest to export
- Promote compliance with regulations to hunters, the ivory industry, and other stakeholders



9) Performance Review

- Identifies the consultative process for developing the Narwhal Integrated Fisheries Management Plan
- Meetings will be conducted with co-management organizations to monitor progress in achieving objectives and implementation of the management measures to ensure sustainable harvesting



Marine Mammal Tag Transfer Policy (draft)

Why is a Policy Needed?

- Formalized tag transfer procedures need to be in place, so that all communities know what the “rules” are
- A formal policy will help to ensure that narwhal harvesting practices are sustainable



Marine Mammal Tag Transfer Policy (draft)

Phase One – tag transfers allowed for narwhal harvesting when stocks are not mixed, upon RWO approval

- In the 4 Baffin Bay management units, stocks are not mixed when whales are in their summering areas
- In Northern Hudson Bay management unit, the stock is not mixed throughout the entire year

Phase Two – *subject to science advice* - tag transfers allowed for harvesting from unmixed and mixed stocks, upon RWO approval

Phase Three – *subject to science advice* - tag transfers allowed for harvesting from unmixed and mixed stocks, and flex quota system, upon RWO approval



Tag Transfer-Phase 1 Northern Hudson Bay Management Unit

Communities may include:

Repulse Bay, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Rankin Inlet, Cape Dorset, Kimmirut, Whale Cove, Baker Lake, Arviat, and Hall Beach

- Subject to RWO approval, each of these communities can transfer its unused Marine Mammal Tags with each other:
 - To cover off over-harvest of an HTO Community Harvest Limit anytime during the harvest year
 - To maximize harvests up to the Sum of Community Harvest Limits for the Management Unit
- If the RWO cannot cover off an over-harvest of an HTO's Community Harvest Limit with available unused Tags for this Management Unit, it will compensate by decreasing that HTO's Community Harvest Limit for the following year by an amount equal to the over-harvest



Tag Transfer-Phase 1 Somerset Island Management Unit

Communities may include:

Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Gjoa Haven, Kugaaruk, Igloolik, Hall Beach, Cambridge Bay, Kugluktuk

- Subject to RWO approval, each of these communities can transfer its unused Marine Mammal Tags with each other:
 - To cover off over-harvest of an HTO Community Harvest Limit anytime during a harvest season
 - To maximize harvests up to the Sum of Community Harvest Limits for that Management Unit.
- If the RWO cannot cover off an over-harvest of an HTO's Community Harvest Limit with available unused Tags for this Management Unit, it will compensate by decreasing that HTO's Community Harvest Limit for the following year by an amount equal to the over-harvest



Tag Transfer-Phase 1 Admiralty Inlet Management Unit

- **Arctic Bay** is the only community in the Management Unit
- Arctic Bay cannot transfer its unused Marine Mammal Tags with another community because it is the only community that harvests from this Management Unit in summer
- If the Community Harvest Limit for Arctic Bay is exceeded, it can only be addressed by compensatory reduction. The RWO will decrease Arctic Bay's Community Harvest Limit for the following year by an amount equal to the over-harvest



Tag Transfer-Phase 1 Eclipse Sound Management Unit

- **Pond Inlet** is the only community in the Management Unit
- Pond Inlet cannot transfer its unused Marine Mammal Tags with another community because it is the only community that harvests from this Management Unit in summer
- If the Community Harvest Limit for Pond Inlet is exceeded, it can only be addressed by compensatory reduction. The RWO will decrease Pond Inlet's Community Harvest Limit for the following year by an amount equal to the over-harvest



Tag Transfer-Phase 1 East Baffin Management Unit

Communities include:

Clyde River, Qikiqtarjuaq

- Within the summer hunting season defined by the HTO, these two communities can transfer their unused 'Summer' Marine Mammal Tags with each other, subject to RWO approval
- If the RWO cannot cover off an over-harvest of an HTO's Community Harvest Limit (Summer, Migratory) with available unused Tags for this Management Unit, it will compensate by decreasing that HTO's Community Harvest Limit (Summer, Migratory) for the following year by an amount equal to the over-harvest



Tag Transfer-Phase 1 East Baffin Management Unit

Communities include:

Pangnirtung and Iqaluit

- Subject to RWO approval, each of these communities can transfer its unused Marine Mammal Tags with each other:
 - To cover off over-harvest of an HTO Community Harvest Limit anytime during a harvest season
 - To maximize harvests up to the Sum of their Community Harvest Limits
- If the RWO cannot cover off an over-harvest of an HTO's Community Harvest Limit with available unused Tags from these two communities, it will compensate by decreasing that HTO's Community Harvest Limit for the following year by an amount equal to the over-harvest



Tag Transfer-Phase 1- Parry Channel/Smiths Sound/Jones Sound Management Unit

- **Grise Fiord** is the only community in the Management Unit
- Grise Fiord cannot transfer its unused Marine Mammal Tags with another community because it is the only community that harvests from this Management Unit
- If the regulatory quota (or Community Harvest Limit) for Grise Fiord is exceeded, it can only be addressed by compensatory reduction. The RWO will either recommend a decrease in Grise Fiord's regulatory quota to the NWMB or, when a TAH is established for this Management Unit, the RWO will decrease the Community Harvest Limit for the following year by an amount equal to the over-harvest



What are the things that hunters need to do to ensure sustainable harvesting?



Marine Mammal Tags

- Narwhal hunters should pick up a Marine Mammal Tag from the HTO office prior to hunting
- Number of Marine Mammal Tags available will be equal to the Community Harvest Limit or regulatory quota



Marine Mammal Tags

When hunting narwhal,

- A Marine Mammal Tag is required to hunt narwhal (male and female)
- Each Marine Mammal Tag provides for harvesting of one narwhal (male or female)



Marine Mammal Tags

When hunting narwhal in Pangnitung and Iqaluit,

- *Hunting can occur at any time during the year (April 1 – March 31)*
- *Hunting can occur only in the Management Unit identified on the Marine Mammal Tag.*

Marine Mammal Tag

	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Pêches et Océans Canada	ᑭᓇᐱᕋ ᑲᓴᒪᔨ ᓂᓯᕋ ^c ᐃᐸᑦᐅ ᐸᓚᓵᓯᕋ ^c		Fisheries and Oceans Canada Pêches et Océans Canada ᑭᓇᐱᕋ ᑲᓴᒪᔨ ᓂᓯᕋ ᐃᐸᑦᐅ ᐸᓚᓵᓯᕋ ^c
MARINE MAMMAL TAG MANAGEMENT UNIT:			SI-2013-XXX-A ALL SEASON SOMERSET ISLAND	MARINE MAMMAL TAG SI-2013-XXX-A ALL SEASON SOMERSET ISLAND	
This Licence authorizes the harvest of one (1) NARWHAL at any time between April 1, 2013 and March 31, 2014.					
A Marine Mammal Licence (Tag) is required to fish for narwhal. If you harvest a narwhal, attach this Licence immediately to the tusk or, if there is no tusk, to the carcass. Return this portion of the Licence as soon as possible to the person who issued the Licence. THIS LICENCE IS VOID IF ALTERED.			This Marine Mammal Tag must remain permanently attached to the tusk. THIS LICENCE IS VOID IF ALTERED.		
Sex	Male	Female	Tusk Length (cm)		
Date Harvested:			Tusk Length Certified By:		
Hunter Name + NTI #			Date Certified:		
Signature of Hunter			Date Certified:		



Marine Mammal Tags

When hunting narwhal in Arctic Bay, Pond Inlet, Clyde River and Qikiqtarjuaq

- *Hunting can only occur during the time period identified on the Marine Mammal Tag*
- *Hunting can occur only in the Management Unit identified on the Marine Mammal Tag.*



Marine Mammal Tags

- For the communities that have Marine Mammal Tags for harvest seasons, it is recommended that unused Marine Mammal Tags be returned to the HTO at the end of each season (by dates established by the HTOs), prior to the HTO issuing the following season's Marine Mammal Tags:
 - End of spring
 - End of summer
 - End of fall

Marine Mammal Tag

[illegible]



When is narwhal hunting over for the year?



When is hunting over?

- Once the Community Harvest Limit has been reached, no further hunting is allowed, unless authorized by the RWO, as per the Marine Mammal Tag Transfer Policy:
 - The RWO may approve transfer of Marine Mammal Tags between communities in the Management Unit
 - If approved, additional Tags will be provided to the HTO, by the RWO, to allow hunting of additional narwhal



Clyde River and Qikiqtarjuaq Summer Fishery Closure

For Clyde River and Qikiqtarjuaq, the narwhal hunt in the summer hunt season will be closed when either of the following conditions is reached:

- When the sum of the **summer** Community Harvest Limits (for Clyde River and Qikiqtarjuaq) is reached, OR
- When the hunt season is over



Clyde River Migratory Fishery Closure

- The migratory season hunt will be closed when:
 - the migratory Community Harvest Limit is reached (spring + fall = migratory Community Harvest Limit) OR
 - The season established by the HTO is over.



Qikiqtarjuaq Migratory Fishery Closure

- The migratory season hunt will be closed when:
 - the migratory Community Harvest Limit is reached (spring + fall = migratory Community Harvest Limit), OR
 - When the season established by the HTO is over



Pangnirtung and Iqaluit Fishery Closure

- For Pangnirtung and Iqaluit the narwhal hunt in the Management Unit will be closed when either of the following conditions is reached:
 - When the sum of the Community Harvest Limits (for all harvests in Pangnirtung and Iqaluit) is reached, OR
 - When the hunt season is over



Eclipse Sound Management Unit Fishery Closure

- The **migratory hunt** will be closed when the migratory Community Harvest Limit is reached (spring + fall = migratory Community Harvest Limit) **OR** the season established by the HTO is over.
- The **summer hunt** will be closed when the summer Community Harvest Limit is harvested **OR** the season established by the HTO is over



Admiralty Inlet Management Unit Fishery Closure

- The **migratory hunt** will be closed when the migratory Community Harvest Limit is reached (spring + fall = migratory Community Harvest Limit) OR the season established by the HTO is over.
- The **summer hunt** will be closed when the summer Community Harvest Limit is harvested OR the season established by the HTO is over



Fisheries and Oceans
Canada

Pêches et Océans
Canada

Narwhal Harvest Reporting and Tusk Tracking





Harvest Reporting and Tusk Tracking

Once a narwhal is harvested the following procedures should be followed:

Narwhal without a tusk

- Marine Mammal Tag is filled out by the hunter.
- Marine Mammal Tag is attached to carcass by the hunter.
- Marine Mammal Tag return portion is returned by the hunter to the HTO office and all harvest information is recorded by the HTO.

Marine Mammal Tag

	Fisheries and Oceans Canada	Pêches et Océans Canada	ᑭᓐᓇ ᑲᓕᒫ ᓂᓯᓐ ᐃᒪᓦᑳ ᑕᓚᓂᓐᓐ		Fisheries and Oceans Canada Pêches et Océans Canada ᑭᓐᓇ ᑲᓕᒫ ᓂᓯᓐ ᐃᒪᓦᑳ ᑕᓚᓂᓐᓐ
MARINE MAMMAL TAG			SI-2013-XXX-A	MARINE MAMMAL TAG SI-2013-XXX-A	
ᓂᓯ ᓂᑎᑳᓐ ᐃᒪᓦᑳᑕᑖᓐ ᓂᓄᓇᐃᓐ ᓂᑕ				ᓂᓯ ᓂᑎᑳᓐ ᐃᒪᓦᑳᑕᑖᓐ ᓂᓄᓇᐃᓐ ᓂᑕ	
MANAGEMENT UNIT:			SOMERSET ISLAND	MANAGEMENT UNIT: SOMERSET ISLAND	
This Licence authorizes the harvest of one (1) NARWHAL at any time between April 1, 2013 and March 31, 2014.				This Marine Mammal Tag must remain permanently attached to the tusk. THIS LICENCE IS VOID IF ALTERED.	
A Marine Mammal Licence (Tag) is required to fish for narwhal. If you harvest a narwhal, attach this Licence immediately to the tusk or, if there is no tusk, to the carcass. Return this portion of the Licence as soon as possible to the person who issued the Licence. THIS LICENCE IS VOID IF ALTERED.					
Sex	Male	Female	Tusk Length (cm)		
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Date Harvested:			Tusk Length Certified By:		
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Hunter Name + NTI #			Date Certified:		
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Signature of Hunter					
ᓂᑎᓐᓂᓴᓐᓐ					

Marine Mammal Tag

[illegible]



Harvest Reporting and Tusk Tracking

Narwhal with a tusk

- Marine Mammal Tag is filled out by the hunter, leaving tusk length blank.
- Tusk is removed from skull by the hunter
- Tusk and Marine Mammal Tag are brought to the Wildlife Officer or Fishery Officer for tusk measurement.
- The Officer will measure the tusk, record the tusk length on the Marine Mammal Tag and then sign the Marine Mammal Tag for certification.



Harvest Reporting and Tusk Tracking

Narwhal with a tusk

- The Officer will attach the Marine Mammal Tag to the tusk using a permanent attachment device.
- The hunter will then bring the tusk (with complete Marine Mammal Tag and permanent attachment device) to HTO office.
- HTO will remove the return portion from Marine Mammal Tag and record all the harvest information.

Marine Mammal Tag

[illegible]

Marine Mammal Tag

[illegible]



Harvest Reporting

- The HTO records all harvest information from hunters and
 - provides DFO with a completed summary of Marine Mammal Tag Returns (monthly and at the end of each hunt season)
 - advises the RWO and DFO when the Community Harvest Limit is reached
 - returns all used Marine Mammal Tag returns and unused (if harvest limits are not met) Marine Mammal Tags to DFO for verification and reconciliation once the hunt season is over.



Exporting Tusks

- Possession of untagged tusks is illegal
- Tusks that are destined for export outside of the Territory need to be inspected and certified by a Wildlife Officer or Fishery Officer
- A Marine Mammal Transportation Licence is required to transport your tusk out of Nunavut. It is free and can be obtained from a Wildlife or Fishery Officer
- To export tusks outside of Canada, a CITES Export Permit is required. Contact the DFO CITES Management Authority (613) 949-8562.



What do hunters need to do so tusks can be sold and legally exported?

- Demonstrate good stewardship
 - Staying within the Community Harvest Limits
 - Follow Marine Mammal Tag requirements and narwhal management measures
 - Report all harvests (male and female) – timely and accurately
 - Respect all local hunting rules as set by the HTO
- Adopt procedures for tusk certification



Information Booklets

DFO will develop an information booklet annually which will identify:

- Community Harvest Limits
 - Marine Mammal Tag requirements and procedures
 - Management Measures
 - Harvest Reporting procedures
 - Tusk certification and export procedures
-
- HTOs should send out these information booklets to each household prior to the hunting season



Comments or questions?



Next Steps

- Afternoon meeting – seek community views
- Evening meeting – seek further community views
- Develop a “what we heard document”
- NWMB public hearings and decision process
- Approve Narwhal Management Plan by January 2013
- Implement Management Plan by hunters and co-management organizations
- Continue improvements to narwhal management