

oc > C トレイーへト・イベ らつしゃって Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ለ_dcca_e% >>L<forb d%dnr_J dofncbe%rc a_a %b>Leo%%rc dL_ %b>\forbightering %p>Leo%rc and the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

June 20, 2007

Hon. Patterk Netser Minister of Environment Government of Nunavut FaxED A

Re: Decision of the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board concerning the level of regional total allowable harvest for the Western Hudson Bay Polar Bear Population

Dear Minister Netser:

On April 24th and 25th 2007, the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB or Board) held a public hearing in Arviat, for the purpose of publicly considering proposed modifications to the current regional total allowable harvest for the Western Hudson Bay (WH) polar bear population. In attendance as parties at the hearing were representatives of the Government of Nunavut's Department of Environment, the Government of Canada's Canadian Wildlife Service, Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated, the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, the Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO), the Arviq HTO, the Aqiggiak HTO, the Baker Lake HTO, the Issatik HTO, the Aqigiq HTO, and several Elders from the Kivalliq region. A brief summary of key points made at the hearing is attached to this letter as Appendix A.

On June 14th 2007, the NWMB held a day-long decision-making session at which the Board reviewed the written and oral submissions of the various parties at the hearing, and – after careful consideration – unanimously approved a comprehensive resolution, which is set out below. Pursuant to Section 5.3.8 of the *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement* (NLCA), the NWMB hereby forwards that decision to you.

RESOLVED that the NWMB:

- Pursuant to NLCA Section 5.3.3(a), modify the current annual regional total allowable harvest (TAH) of 56 for the Western Hudson Bay (WH) polar bear population to 38 - for the period from July 1st 2007 to June 30th 2008 - for the following reasons:
 - (a) Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., the Government of Nunavut (GN), the Canadian Wildlife Service and the NWMB agree that the 2004 estimated population total of 1400 upon which the current TAH is based was too high;

- (b) The best available scientific information, based upon population surveys conducted in northern Manitoba over approximately a 20-year period, is that the maximum WH polar bear population in recent years was no more than 1200, reduced to 935 by 2004;
- (c) There is no available Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) information concerning specific WH polar bear population numbers; however, the consensus among Inuit harvesters - based upon their careful observations - is that more bears than ever before, including family groups, are now being sighted throughout the WH population area in Nunavut;
- (d) Scientific and IQ observations agree upon the following significant changes, among others:
 - (i) Ice in Western Hudson Bay is melting significantly earlier and sometimes freeze-up is later, which is having a detrimental effect on the hunting practices of WH polar bears;
 - (ii) There are many more problem bears, the majority of which appear to be young, underweight and hungry; and
 - (iii) The worst bear problems occur in the fall before the ice forms;
- (e) Currently, there is uncertainty about the meaning and consequences of these changes; and
- (f) Faced with both this uncertainty and the risk of serious harm to the WH polar bear population, the NWMB is applying a precautionary approach to the management and conservation of the population.
- Pursuant to NLCA Section 5.3.3(a) and based upon the precautionary approach and if no new significant information becomes available during the next year further reduce the annual TAH to 8 bears, commencing on July 1st 2008.
- Fully support and carefully review the results and analysis of the GN polar bear survey - scheduled for the fall of 2007 - covering the area north of the Seal River to the northern limit of the WH population area.
- Recommend that the GN immediately implement the community-based polar bear deterrent plans promised in section 7.7 of the 2004 Polar Bear Management Memoranda of Understanding.
- 5. Recommend that, within the next 6 months, the GN develop and implement a Western Hudson Bay Polar Bear Compensation Program, to assist Inuit in financially coping with:
 - (a) The sudden and massive reduction, starting on July 1st 2008, of polar bear sport hunts and the revenues generated by those hunts; and
 - (b) Property damage and financial losses resulting from encounters with problem bears.
- 6. Recommend the development of a management plan for the WH polar bear population.
- Recommend and offer funding for an IQ survey of polar bear movements occurring north of the Seal River up to the northern boundary of the WH population area.
- Recommend that the GN approach the Manitoba Government regarding potential modifications to the Churchill Polar Bear Program, designed to reduce the number of problem bears annually killed in Manitoba.

The NWMB is required by NLCA S.5.3.3(a) to limit Inuit harvesting only to the extent necessary to effect a valid conservation purpose. In the current circumstances facing the WH polar bear population, that valid conservation purpose is to considerably reduce the impact of harvesting on the population.

Mindful of the very significant effect of the necessary TAH reduction on Kivalliq hunters and their communities, as well as the need for further research, the NWMB has decided to take a two-step approach to the reduction in TAH. By limiting the decrease to approximately 32% in year one, the NWMB is allowing a reasonable amount of time for Inuit to commence making meaningful adjustments to their harvesting activities, and for the development of a proposal for the IQ survey recommended in point 7 above.

At the same time, the NWMB's approach provides the GN with an opportunity, prior to the implementation of step two:

- To complete its fall 2007 survey of polar bear movements north of the Seal River, and provide a thorough report of the results;
- · To implement community-based polar bear deterrent plans;
- To develop and implement an appropriate compensation program;
- . To commence the development of a management plan for the population; and
- To commence talks with the Manitoba Government regarding its polar bear program.

The second step - involving a drastic 86% reduction from the current TAH of 56 - will be taken in year two, if no new significant information becomes available during the next twelve months. Thereafter, the NWMB will review the TAH from time to time and as circumstances require.

Finally, Mr. Minister, the NWMB wishes to underline that IQ and science are complementary sources of information that are essential to the management and conservation of wildlife in Nunavut. Currently, there is much agreement between the observations of scientists and hunters concerning the environmental and other changes that are taking place in the Western Hudson Bay area. As more IQ and scientific research is carried out, the Board is confident that a consensus will also emerge as to the meaning and consequences of those changes.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this letter, please do not hesitate to contact the NWMB.

Yours sincerely,

Joe Tigullaraq Chairperson



_ _ ♪ 「 トレイー へ トゥート・ ト

ለചላናርልሮው >>Lፈናው ላጭሰቦጋЈ ላጋናበርኦውኖር ልውልና ጭኦትLውጋጭኖር ላዜጋ ጭኦትኒናበ-Lሊና ጭኦትLውኖር Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

APPENDIX A TO THE NWMB DECISION CONCERNING THE REGIONAL TAH FOR THE WESTERN HUDSON BAY POLAR BEAR POPULATION: A SUMMARY OF KEY POINTS MADE AT THE NWMB'S APRIL 24th AND 25th 2007 HEARING INTO THE MATTER

Environment Canada

Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) Senior Scientist Dr. Ian Stirling presented results from research he and his team have recently completed on the Western Hudson Bay (WH) polar bear population. This research investigated the response of polar bears to environmental changes (e.g., sea ice dynamics) as well as a mark-recapture population estimate. Key points from the presentation are the following:

- The most important feeding period (late spring/early summer) is getting shorter because the ice is breaking up earlier. Thus, bears are able to store progressively less fat to survive through the open water season.
- All bears must fast for at least 4 months. Pregnant females fast for 8 months, during which time they also nurse cubs from 0.6 kg to about 10 kg.
- Not only are bears able to store less fat, they must survive on it for a
 progressively longer period. In addition, they must start their fasting at
 what has traditionally been the best time of the year for hunting and for
 storing fat.
- In 1980, the average weight for a female bear in the fall was 280 kgs. Now (27 years later), that average weight is 230 kgs. CWS estimates that they will not be capable of having cubs if they get any lighter than around 190 kgs.
- The last ice to melt is along the coast of Manitoba and Ontario. The bears go on shore around Churchill for the summer. As freeze-up commences in the fall, the bears start walking up the coast.
- The only known denning area for this population of polar bears is in the area near Churchill, Manitoba.

- More bears are running low on their stored fat before freeze-up so they go to settlements and outpost camps to look for food.
- Thus, it is likely more bears are being seen near settlements and hunting camps because they are in poorer condition and hungrier, not because the population has increased.
- As condition declines, so does survival and recruitment so the present harvest is no longer sustainable. Continued harvest at this rate will increase the decline.
- The most recent mark-recapture estimate shows a decline from 1200 in 1987 to 935 in 2004. Such a decline calls for a reduction of quota.
- Historic harvest numbers at York Factory show a steady decline in harvested bears recorded between 1760 and 1939. Fewer bears were likely caught in later years because there were fewer bears in the population. It is likely that the military at Churchill killed many females and cubs from the main denning area just south of Churchill. After York Factory closed and the military left Churchill, the polar bear population appears to have increased. This is consistent with Elders' and IQ reports of more bear sightings now than in the past.

Questions about Dr. Stirling's presentation were primarily concerned with the effects of capture and marking on bears. There was concern that this activity may be a factor in the decline of the population. Dr. Stirling assured the parties and the NWMB that the well-being of captured bears was also a concern of his. He reported other research showing no differences between the body condition or behavior of bears that are captured and marked for the first time compared to those that have been marked and recaptured.

Nunavut Tunngavik Inc. (NTI) asked if the CWS study had been peer reviewed and published. Dr. Stirling answered that it was in process and he expected it to be formally accepted soon. (Dr. Stirling recently informed NTI, NWMB, and Government of Nunavut (GN) personnel that this research has been accepted for publication in the Journal of Wildlife Management, and will appear later this year.)

There was no formal response from the GN to Dr. Stirling's presentation. However the GN representative commented during his submission that they found no problems with the mark-recapture analysis presented.

GN Department of Environment

The Manager of Wildlife Research, Dr. Mitchell Taylor, presented the GN submission. Below are key points from his presentation.

- Dr. Taylor expressed his concern over the portion of the coast that wasn't included in the mark-recapture study.
- The GN views the CWS population estimate in doubt until there is an opportunity to understand why hunters are reporting seeing more bears than ever.
- Dr. Taylor ran a simulation using the population model RISKMAN (risk management). In this simulation he used a population estimate of 825. This is the number he calculated for the population, given the estimate of 935 in 2004 and the current TAH for WH. The results of this simulation predict a continued population decline to approximately 400 bears in 15 years time.
- Dr. Taylor argued that the survival rate should be 1.5% higher than it was reported to be, since this rate brings agreement between his model and the decline from 1200 bears to 935.
- Dr. Taylor went on to state that there are two considerations for the Board when making its decision. First, the population level (1200 or 935) and second, the survival rate. These factors are important because they will influence what a sustainable TAH will be. He gave possible sustainable Nunavut harvest numbers that ranged from 3 to 30 depending on which case the Board chooses.
- Speaking as the GN representative, Dr. Taylor said that, "Even if there's 1200 still there, we're still quite a ways over with [the Manitoba quota plus Nunavut TAH of] 66 from the 27 or the 40 that would be sustained."

NTI had questions about the percentage of marked bears in the harvest and where the unmarked bears in the harvest come from. Dr. Taylor explained that the proportion of unmarked bears in the harvest was the same as in the CWS study. NTI representatives summarized Elders' statements asking the NWMB not to reduce the TAH before the coast north of the Seal River is surveyed.

Dr. Stirling disagreed with the GN conclusion that the survival estimate from the mark-recapture study was low. He encouraged the NWMB to take a precautionary approach to addressing the conservation concern brought forward by the GN and CWS.

Nunavut Tunngavik Incorporated

NTI presented the results of a workshop it held in response to international concerns over how the TAH for WH was increased in 2004. Concerns addressed were that Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ) that was cited as justification for

the increased TAH was not documented. The workshop participants were five Elders that hunt WH polar bears. Main points of the presentation were:

- Hunters said there were very few polar bears in the regions near Churchill, Arviat, Whale Cove, Rankin Inlet, and Chesterfield Inlet in the early part of the 20th century. In recent decades, Inuit began noticing an increase. During the last few years, Inuit feel that the population has increased substantially from the past.
- In the days before quotas, most bears were caught down in the Churchill area beyond the Nelson River. Workshop participants reported a substantial increase in the polar bear population in the Churchill region when an Army base was established there.
- Hunters have noticed major changes in wildlife abundance that may be associated with global climate change. They also stated that there may be a change in the distribution of polar bears in Western Hudson Bay. However, they do not believe that the recent sightings are only a change in distribution due to global climate change.
- The participants in the IQ workshop expressed their concern that the geographical area upon which the scientific research on the WH polar bear population is based is not comprehensive enough to cover the entire region.
- The workshop participants felt that more knowledge is required of changes that are occurring north of the Seal River up to the northern boundary of the WH polar bear population.
- The workshop participants recommended an Inuit-driven IQ project to collect this information.

Dr. Stirling had left the hearing by the time the NTI submission was given, and therefore did not comment on it. Dr. Taylor had no questions or comments on the NTI submission.

Kivalliq Wildlife Board, the Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO), the Arviq HTO, the Aqiggiak HTO, the Baker Lake HTO, the Issatik HTO, the Aqigiq HTO, and several Elders from the Kivalliq Region

A number of senior representatives of the Kivalliq Wildlife Board, the Arviat Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO), the Arviq HTO, the Aqiggiak HTO, the Baker Lake HTO, the Issatik HTO, the Aqigiq HTO, as well as several Elders from the Kivalliq Region, participated in the hearing. Their comments are summarized below.

- More bears are seen now than 50 years ago.
- More bears are showing up at outpost camps, communities, and meat caches. Not just single bears are being sighted, but female bears with cubs as well. The population numbers are increasing and not decreasing.
- The reason that the CWS population estimate reports fewer bears is because some bears have moved north out of the main study area.
- There are more skinny bears. Skinny bears are more dangerous. Thus, there is a public safety issue that needs to be considered.
- There are not so many seals around Arviat now, and that's the reason for the polar bear decline in the Arviat area.
- The seals have shifted, and so have the polar bears in response. They hunt where their food is.
- There is an overpopulation of polar bears. That is why the seals are depleting in numbers and why the bears are very skinny.
- The only way to get a better understanding of the situation is to do a full survey of all the polar bears in the region. More information is needed.
- Inuit are concerned about the need for compensation for injuries and property damage from problem bears.



o><Γ ▷L≺⊂ヘト・イ⊲< b∩Lトペー
Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ለጋላናርልሮዎቴ >PLጚናዎቴ ላቴժበՐጋЈ ላጋናበርኮዎኖቦና ልቃልና ቴኮንትርዎጋቴኖቦና ላካርጋ ቴኮንትኒስካርሊና ቴኮንትርዎኖና Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

₹ 20, 2007

۲۵۰ و د انسلان

ኦኖԺ $\frac{1}{4}$, 2007, $\frac{1}{6}$ L $\frac{1}{4}$ C $\frac{1}{4}$ C

۵۴٬۲۵۶ ۵۲، ۲۲ کا حرک ۱۶۸۶

- - (Δ) Δαδ΄ Γημάν ΠΓης, ισιής Δαδίς, βαίς βιταλήτας αισ βιταλήταθα αγιθηνίιο Δίο 2004ς αιριής βισού Λοθός βηγορι Δίης 1400 (644 40) (βιρούς Γρα αθαλήταθη αγισού αγιδού σην Δελίσασης:
 - (Λ) \dot{a}^{L} Lσ' \dot{c}^{C} 40Δ° \dot{a} Δ \dot{c}^{C} 6DPL\Π'LΛ° \dot{c}^{C} 0L(δ'5) \dot{c}^{C} \dot{a} LΔJΠσ \dot{c}^{C} 6LΓ \dot{c} D \dot{c}^{C} 0D-4' \dot{c} Jσ \dot{c}^{C} , ΔLΔ \dot{c}^{C} U'LC

۵۲، ۱۴ مار میل و میرونی می ۱۶ میرونی می میرونی میرونی میرونی میرونی میرونی میرونی میرونی میرونی میرونی میرونی

 $(U) \lor U$ $(V) \lor U$ علام المرد - عدد المعدد والمدرورة - علم حلال علي علي مرب م معلى الد Λ^{NL} a No by 740^{L} a 20^{L} a 20^{L} ;

(P) ቕ⊳ት፟፟፟ነበሇኒሶ ላተገን ∇ግላሪ ያስተከትጋይ አሀሀኒ ርዓት ልፈን ላዲ ውርን ዕብዲ ሰ

- 742 $^{\circ}$ $^$ Λ^{NL} a No by 743' a $2\Delta^{\text{C}}$:
- لــاله ۱۰۵۲ فا ۱۰۵۲ فال ۱۰۵۲ فال

(iii) میک طهک حکورک عربی که طربه و کرو کی هی دوری (iii)

(١) ١٥- مـ ١٠١٥ ١٥٠ ١٥٠ مد ١٥٠

בינכסטדים שני אינים שם שלי סינילשטי בשם. סבל לבל שלי שליווילים י b^{1}

- 2. Lc/JJ $_{\Delta}$ ሬህበር/ሰ፡ Δ ር% $5.3.3(\Delta)$ ላዛ $_{\Delta}$ ላርልቦ $_{\Delta}$ J ኦንፖላንታ $_{\Delta}$ ይ ነት $_{\Delta}$ 2008.
- _a>°Γ a=>6 a\Δ6°° - Δσ->°C>L+° >P<°\%+5 2007 - a-=σ

4. 4) -64 -30 -3

DO 2004 2004 2066 ADCYOY NOBO DPYL BON'JOS.

DETICAN ALAST ATTENDED ATTENDED ATTENDED ACTION ACTIONS $\Delta P + \Delta P$

 (Δ) /b() (Δ) (Δ) 6ab>c'4doc dyadh(b)fa')c dLo fab>c dcb<()c (ΔĹb

4⁴/₁α₂ Δ¹/₂ Δ¹/₂

(١) מאחשי אייחת פישיי שיבש וים ארש איי מבישיטי שכרשלי מבישיטי שוחינשישי **46Δ⁴CP?Nσ⁶ a_σ⁶σ⁶.**

7. 4)-የጋጋ ላይ - 4)-የጋጋ የ - 4)-የጋጋ የ - 4)- 4) የ - 5) የ - 6) የ - 7) የ - 6) የ - 7) የ - 8) የ - 9) የ - 8) የ - 9) የ - 9 ለ[%]ኒ-ሬ-[%]ሪ የአን[%] የተለጋ[%] የ

 $\Lambda(\mathcal{G})\Delta^{\circ}$ and \mathcal{G} in the particular density of the particular density \mathcal{G} Lb_{A}

עשבאו פינירי פי פאספ ארטי אנישרערי אטיטראקישן אראי אשמינ ∇ רפין איטראקישן ארישיאיי ۸۶۲۸ - ۱- و حد المحدد المحدد المعرف المراح ا ചമ'൳ഄ഻.

d(D'') d(D''), bLd(D) d(D) d(D)

- Φ) (1)
 (1)
 (2)
 (2)
 (3)
 (4)
 (4)
 (4)
 (4)
 (4)
 (5)
 (6)
 (6)
 (6)
 (6)
 (6)
 (6)
 (6)
 (6)
 (6)
 (6)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)
 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

 (7)

የህጎሩፕ - ለርቴንን ላኄተላኮ 86% Δ $_{\Delta}$ Δ\ጎሩተላጎጋቦ ኒቴል ላህልሥርኦንቴል ΔἰΠΡ 56 - ላጋነርኦታላንን ላኒጎፓ ላ $_{\Delta}$ ረጓሁራ, ለርቴኄፕረና $_{\Delta}$ ርቴኑ ላኄተላታ ጋ\ኒናኒታኑ ላጋ $_{\Delta}$ ሪት ርኒታ ላኒቦንታ ህረጎ $_{\Delta}$ ርዮታ ርቴዮታ. ($_{\Delta}$ ርት ላኒቦንታ ህረጎ $_{\Delta}$ ርት ላኒቦን ላህልሥርኦንቴ የነጋ $_{\Delta}$ ሪት ላኒኮን ላህልሥርኦንቴ የነጋ $_{\Delta}$ ሪት ላኒኮን ላይኦንና ($_{\Delta}$ ር

የህ' - '〈Γ', Γ'(Γσ'Ć, ÞL+CA'+CA' +CAC' +C

 $4\Lambda^*4\Pi^{c}$ ትያልና ኦናሮኌ፟ቱና Δ /LJ Π^* ትያልና ለጎጋቦና ኦ4ላ Π^* ት የኦትክናታላናርቦና ኦLՎ Π^* ት የአስር ኦናሮኔጎት የ

3



oc > C トレイーへトペイペ b トレートペート Nunavunmi Anngutighatigut Aulapkaijitkut Katimajiat Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

ለጋሳርሊሮው >>Lላናው ሳየዕበቦጋЈ ላጋናበርኦውኖና ΔውΔና የኦንትLውጋየትናና ላዜጋ የኦንትኒናበትLሊና የኦንትLውኖና Tammaqtailinahuarniriit anngutighat atuqhugit Inuit qaujimajatuqangillu ilihimaniillu ilitquhiannin Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

ኦልJሢ ል ኦժላ ኦኒ-ረ-ռትኚተላና ል/ኒ-ር-ኦንበሢ ለጎጋናና ላልናጋና/ኒ-ተራ ላህፈሥርኦታጌናንና ኒው ለሢቴሚታው ቴዥፕታላጋና ፌይልና ለርቴንጋ:
 ፌልቅንስና ላጋጋላናንውና ኦቴኦርኦ-ኦንጋውና ርልክው ኦኒ-ረ-ռትኚተላና ልጎሔር 24 ላይጋ 25, 2007 ጋኒናበና/ኒታላናው ፕሮው ርኒ-ፌ ለጎጋታ

deucype por

baCC bLdCAPCDC Wedge Constraints of the position of the property of the position of the property of the pr

- Λ'L\\
 \(\righta\righta^\cdot\) \(\righta\righta\righta\righta\cdot\) \(\righta
- Δጏኄቈበነ ቈዾልና σሒቴናርዥኒLር በኣLσι ርየም. ΔʹϲϷቴንና ጳናቈኌልና σሒቭኄኄኁናንና 8σι ርየም, ርἰσናርኦቱ ጳἰἰιናርኦኖኒፒቲና ጳበናርፑኔና ኦኖኄኄና 0.6 የጋነናኒ ኦጵኄ 10 የጋነናኒ.
- ΔLΔ)Δ°α, β΄τις α.Δς διδιη διανονος διστικος διστικος
- 1980F, ΦΡΙ ΠΡΙΚ ΡΊΙΔ ΤΟ ΦΙΔΟ ΔΟ ΔΑΟ ΡΟΙΊΝΟ ΕΝΟΙΝΟΝ ΕΝΟΙΝ
- ቴሪትLa⁵ንጋላ[®] Δ¹ ኌቴአስኖ
 ቴራተት ¹ ፊት ፈላጎ ነ, ἰσύ

- (ΔLΔ°σ%νως, «Πλσήνως» αωίσε (d+%ί<-()) (\>» %σΓλ%ρ°σ ωαίσε αντωρίς (d+%) δεργήνες (d+%) δεργήν

 $\Lambda(\bC)^*\Upsilon')^*PO'+\Pi^*\Gamma'-\sigma'UCL^*G'Da^G\GammaDL''(C'C')^*C'^*Da'b'^*C'$ P'' ABD'-DP'' ABD'-

לפנים שבשיר ארתימיני ספחרתהי

(°C (Δ)' >%>% Δ/L) JΠΓσ Δεθσ γ'>% (Δε>°σ°γ')'
 ('\-'(σ'-Π)>>%σ')σ' %>>\'σ']'.

- (৬) (Δ) 4Δ
 (Δ) Δ
 (Δ) Δ
- (°C (Δ)' Þ%LÞ'T+* ΔĹ' L'Þ'Lħ' ΔΖLՐՐՎ-" ÞħLÞ' ἀΨ'ΖΔ-ʔħ' ΔΖL-Þʔ'T'. Τ>"-", Λ(%)' %ΔΔ'-Δ'σ" (1200 Þ'«")" σ' 935)
 4L ΔΔ'<%, Δὼ" α'σ" (4dcΔ"σ" (. Ć'd4 Λ(%)' Λ'LλÞ' ÞΛ' α'σ Δ')ΔσΔ'Lħ' Δ" (Δ) α Δ' Δ" (Þ) α')'
 %Δ΄-Δ'σΔ'Lħ' Δ" (Δ) Δ" α Δ ("σ' Δ" Δ" (Δ) α' Δ (
- ▷ ኮጐርት ጋታ ኦኖትኒንታ ሀኖርት ፊደንና ዮሁህና, ሶር (ΔΔ' ▷ቴሬኦንት Δἰ ካል/Δ 4ናሪ 1200 ሖሮ, ሖሮ ▷ ህርታንተሊኦሁር Λርቴክት Ј [Læጛ<ና Λጵኒና Δε ጋና ወደንና ላህፈሥርኦንቴ Δἰρς] 66 ▷ ዕደ ፕሮ 27 ▷ የድታት 40 ፴ ህና የተመለከት ነነን።

ውድ^ንና ጋ⁻ሢልኑ በ୮ሢና

ጋትህልነሪና ኦታነት ክር ኦንና ቴኦኦኦ Γታናታት ል፫ ታላና ነው ነው ላጋና Γታናት ለንፈርኦ ታታ ታልነሪና አላተ ልደር ይደር ነው የተለተልነት የአለርኦ ነው የአለርኦ ነው

- ላህ교ሥስና ኦቴሬኦናንና ΔΔΔΥ·ϽσʹͰϹ 교Δα Γίλσ ἐγϞαςὑς, Ϥʹϗλας,
 Πρείτας, ৬ዮኖσσρς, ϤͰϽ Δμοσίντο Λρασικό Κορλωνί Δω 20 θι
 Ϥʹ;ͿͿͰϒʹϞας. ἰρωρσίλς ἀνζίλλος, ΔΔα βρρωρίνο αΓλγίζος απαγίς.
 (ἰσ ασθός ανζίλο, ΔΔα ΔλΕτ Δἰν ωΔα αΓλγίζος νη Ανγασικό ραγαγού.

- Λ%(▷
 (Δbσ ΔοΔ΄ %▷>L+)% Υˆσ Δσ̄σ
 ΔΑἰΔΟΠση Δἰη σολ ΕθΑ ΑΡΑΚΟΙΕΚ΄ ΑΡΑΚΑΓΚΟ Εἰσ
 Ληση Αρακουρος
 Ληση Αρακουρ
- Δc°σ4٬γ° å ′σ·Γ ΛδC>
 Δγ'>>∩ρ΄ Λ(δ΄)ρ΄ > Δ° α ∿σ α °γ c ὁ Πρ΄ σ > Δ° α ∿σ ρ° c ∿ δ
 Λ∿ α ∿σ 6 % °γ / Δ)
 Δκ' α ∿σ δ °γ / Δ)

(ጐ(γ)ጐ ላቃሬኦኒና ጋኣ'በናፖኒፖላጐፕ ኦժላ ጋ"ሢልነሪና ኦታቴራ'በ'ጔናና, ላካሬ ርΔLΔ¹Lና ኦቴፕልՐሬኦ "ፕርሢ. (ጐ(ርΔΔ) ላለ "ժበ'ኣቴሬኦ "ፕናጋ» ኦናኖፌ ትና ኦቴኦፖርኣቴናቃ ጋ "ሢልነሪና ኦታቴ "ዮታ.

የኖ'-ና ኦL-ፈ-ኢት' አበLት ነ', ላቴለላር ላህ ፈ-ሥስ' ላዜጋ Γየየላ' ተርሰ በርነና (ላህ ፈ-ሥ) - ኢት'), ላቴለት ላህ ፈ-ሥ) - ኢት', ላት የነርት ላህ ፈ-ሥ) - ኢት', አነርት ላህ ፈ-ሥ) - ኢት', ላት የነርት ላህ ፈ-ሥ) - ኢት', ላር ላይ የራ' - ነርት ለነርት የድ' - ነርት የተርሰ ነርት

 4Γ ላህ ላህ የነር የሁኖ የላላ የኖሩና ኦር ላሌ የነር ለነር ላህ ልነና ላህ ልነና ላህ ልነና ላህ ልነና ለህ ልነና

- ΔΓλσηση σορο (94.β, <
 ΔΓλσηση σορο (94.β, <
 ΔΓλσηση σορο (94.β, <
 ΔΓλσηση σορο (94.β,
 ΔΓλσηση σορο (94.β, </l

- « « « « « « » » « « » » « « « » » « « » » « « » » « « » » « » » « « » » « « » » « « » » « » » « « » » » « « » » » « « » » » « » » » « » »

- ΔΔΔ٬ ΔΖΙΔΙΠϑιΚ Λ(ϑλαϑισϑω Φρ÷διλή ἀσυνθίζι Φιλω Λίθησ Ζίγηλλθίζι ΔδΔ-σλημια σωνω.



בישאיר bldcabide Management Board Nunavut Wildlife Management

ለጋኆናልድቃች አውርላዎች ላማብበጋታ ላጋጥርኦቃችና ልልልና ዄኦትርቃጋጜችና ላዲጋ ዄኦትኒጥኒሊና ዄኦትርቃችና Conserving wildlife through the application of Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and scientific knowledge

From:

Annie Aningmiuq, Secretary

aaningmiuq@nwmb.com

Date:

June 25, 2007

To:

Hon. Patterk Netser, Minister of Environment

Fax: 975-5095

Re:

Decision of the NWMB Concerning the Level of Regional Total

Allowable Harvest for the Western Hudson Bay Polar Bear

Population

17 pages total

Please Note: The documents accompanying this transmission may contain confidential information intended for a specific inidividual and purpose. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any disclosure, copying, distribution, or the taking of any action in reference to the contents of this telecopied information is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by telephone and return the original to us by mail.