



Submission to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

FOR DECISION

Issue: Request for approval of the final *Management Plan for Peregrine Falcon in Canada* under the federal *Species at Risk Act*

Background:

- The draft recovery document was sent to the NWMB in August 2014 for the first jurisdictional review.
- Environment Canada presented to the NWMB at their September 2014 meeting to share the proposed path for consultations on the recovery document and requested feedback from the NWMB.
- Community consultations on the recovery document were conducted from September to October 2014. Environment Canada received the following:
 - Support / No concerns: Arviat HTO, Omingmaktok HTA, Aiviit HTO, Amaruq HTO
 - Indifferent / Need more information: Aqigiq HTO, Arviq HTO
- Environment Canada posted a proposed management plan on the Species at Risk Registry in May 2015 for the 60-day public comment period, which ended on July 28, 2015.
- Environment Canada considered the comments received during the 60-day public comment period and revised the document.
- Environment Canada requested NWMB approval of the management plan in December 2015.
- NWMB held a written public hearing to consider the proposal for decision.
- NWMB resolved to approve the Management plan on March 16, 2016 (IC003-2016).
- After the plan was approved by NWMB, Environment Canada received additional feedback and made changes to the management plan.

Next Steps:

- Environment Canada is now prepared to post the recovery document on the Species at Risk Registry as final.
- Since the final version is different from the version previously approved by NWMB Environment Canada is providing the recovery document to the NWMB for final approval decision as per the NLCA s. 5.2.34

Summary of Main Changes to Management Plan:

- New information regarding the size of the population in the northern region has been added.
- The population and distribution objectives have been changed. The objective of this management plan is to maintain a self-sustaining population of the Peregrine Falcon *anatum/tundrius* throughout its Canadian range for the next 10 years.
- Changes related to falconry have been made throughout the document. The threats section now indicates that harvest for falconry is below the level that would affect the species. Under conservation measures an evaluation of harvesting effects is now promoted. The role of falconers and their collaboration in the species management has been integrated into the Broad strategies section.

Recommendation:

- That the NWMB considers whether or not they approve the final Management Plan for the Peregrine Falcon in Canada under the federal Species at Risk Act as per the NLCA s. 5.2.34.

Prepared by:
Dawn Andrews, Species at Risk Biologist
Canadian Wildlife Service
Environment and Climate Change Canada
Yellowknife, NT
Phone: 867-669-4767
May 09, 2017



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Management Plan for Peregrine Falcon *anatum/tundrius* in Canada – Request for NWMB approval of final document



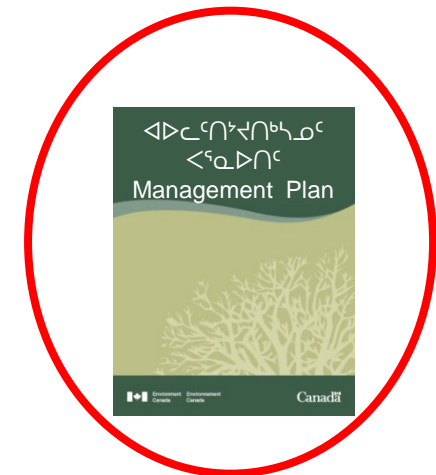
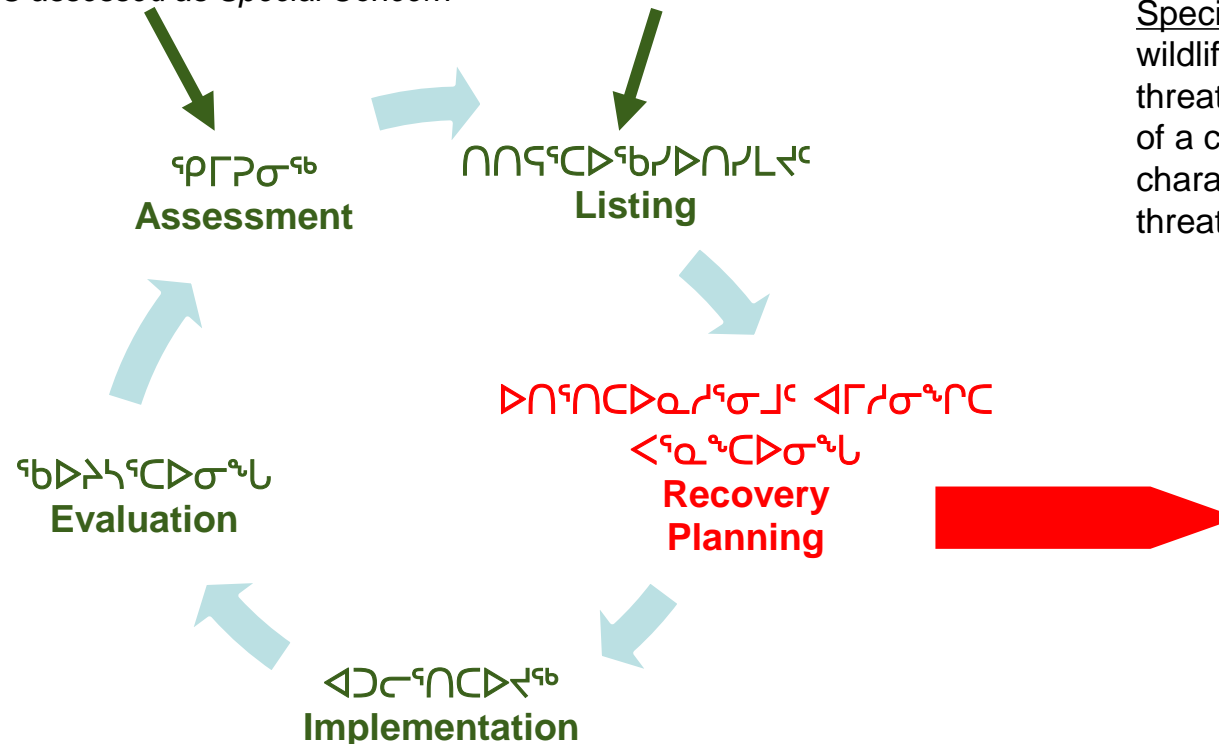
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 ᓴᓐ 2017




Species at Risk Program
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Iqaluit, NU
 June 2017

Federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) Process: Peregrine Falcon

Species of special concern is a wildlife species that could become threatened or endangered because of a combination of biological characteristics and identified threats.



Management Plan

- DRAFT
- Species at Risk Act
Management Plan Series
- Management Plan for the Peregrine Falcon
anatum/tundrius (*Falco peregrinus*
anatum/tundrius) in Canada
- Peregrine Falcon *anatum/tundrius*
- 
- 
-  Environment Canada Environnement Canada
- Canada

ᑭᓄᓐ: ᐃᑭᓐᓇᑭᑎᓐᑦ

Peregrine Falcon : Description

- ᐃᓄᓐᓇᑭᑎᓐ ᐃᓐᑦᓇᓐᓇᑦ ᑭᓄᓐ
Medium-to-large sized falcon
- ᑕᑭᐃᑎᓐ, ᓄᑭᓐᑦᓇᑎᓐ ᐃᓐᓇᑦ
Long, pointed wings
- ᓐᓄᓐᓇᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑦ
Yellow feet



- ᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑦ
ᓄᓐᓇᑦᓇᑦᓇᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑦ
Males and females are most easily distinguished by size.

- ᐃᓄᓐᓇᑭᑎᓐ ᓄᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᓐᓇᓐᓇᑦ
ᐃᓐᓇᑦᓇᑦ ᓐᓇᓐᓇᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᓄᓐᓇᑦ
ᓐᓇᑦᓇᑦᓇᑦ ᓐᓇᓐᓇᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑦ
Adults head and backs are dark bluish-grey or darker, the neck and underbody are whitish with black spotting and barring



- ᐃᓐᓇᑦ ᐃᓐᓇᑦ 15ᓐᓇᑦ 20ᓐᓇᑦ
ᐃᓐᓇᑦ 40ᓐᓇᑦ 50ᓐᓇᑦ ᓐᓇᓐᓇᑦ
ᐃᓐᓇᑦ
Females are 15 to 20% larger and are 40 to 50% heavier than males

ለጥበብና ሥራ ለሚገለጽ

About the Peregrine Falcon

- ድንጋጌዎችን ለመገኘት ይሞክራሉ
በሕንጻዎች ላይ፣ በሕንጻዎች ላይ
በሕንጻዎች ላይ ይገኛሉ፣ በሕንጻዎች ላይ
ይገኛሉ፣ በሕንጻዎች ላይ ይገኛሉ፣ በሕንጻዎች ላይ ይገኛሉ

Generally nest on cliff ledges or crevices, can be found nesting on top of pingos or large man-made structures

- ለሕይወት ይገኛሉ፣ በሕንጻዎች ላይ ይገኛሉ፣ በሕንጻዎች ላይ ይገኛሉ፣ በሕንጻዎች ላይ ይገኛሉ

Nesting sites are most commonly found near good foraging areas

- ለሕይወት ይገኛሉ፣ በሕንጻዎች ላይ ይገኛሉ፣ በሕንጻዎች ላይ ይገኛሉ፣ በሕንጻዎች ላይ ይገኛሉ

Lay 2 to 4 eggs

- ለሕይወት ይገኛሉ፣ በሕንጻዎች ላይ ይገኛሉ፣ በሕንጻዎች ላይ ይገኛሉ፣ በሕንጻዎች ላይ ይገኛሉ

Incubation lasts about 1 month



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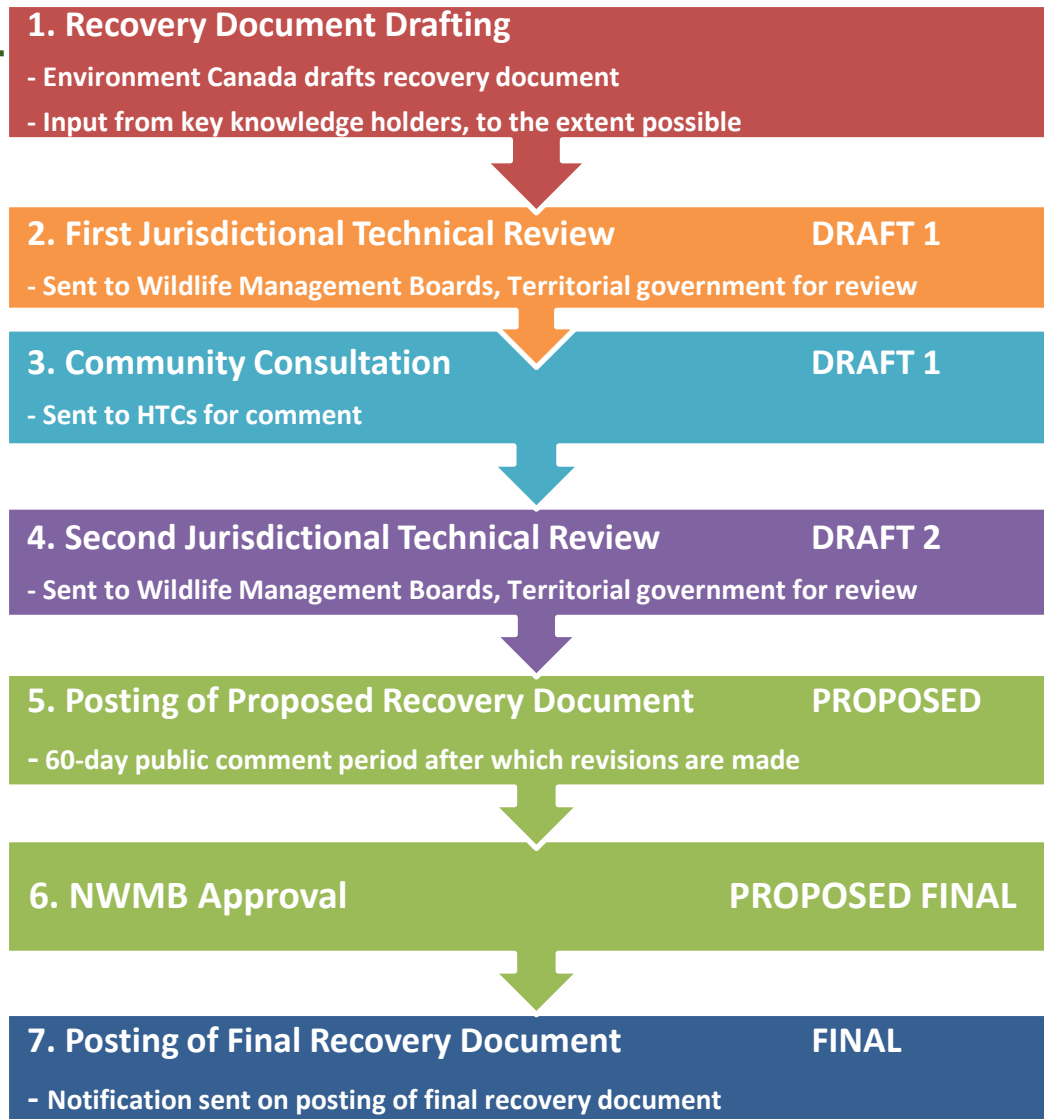
Background

- NWMB resolved to approve the Management plan on March 16, 2016 (IC003-2016).

Background

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Recovery Document Development and Approval Process



ፌዴራል ሪፖርት ላይ ለተደራጀው የጥገና ስልጣን ምሳሌዎች፡
ፋይናንስ ሪፖርት ላይ የተደራጀው የጥገና ስልጣን ምሳሌዎች፡
Main Changes to Management Plan:

Section 3.2 Population and Distribution

- [illegible]

New information regarding the size of the population in the northern region has been added.

Old text (2015 document):

By 1969, the population in northern Canada was estimated at 7,500 pairs (Fyfe 1969). According to a recent analysis based on mark-recapture data from banded Peregrine Falcons in North America and Greenland between 1970 and 2010, the breeding population migrating along the Atlantic and Central flyways was estimated at approximately 93,000 adults. At the turn of the century, the number of adult and juvenile Peregrine Falcons using these two flyways was roughly 125,500 (A. Franke, pers comm. 2015).

New text (2017 document):

In 1969, Fyfe (1969) estimated the population in northern Canada at 7,500 breeding pairs. Based on a recent analysis using mark-recapture data for banded Peregrine Falcons in northern North America and Greenland between 1970 and 2010, the northern breeding population has been estimated at more than 15,000 pairs (Franke 2016). In addition, there could be up to 30,000 non-breeding adults (Franke 2016).

Main Changes to Management Plan:

Section 4.2 Description of threats

Old text (2015 document):

Population modelling results indicate that the allowed harvest limits in the United States do not have a significant impact on the size of the population and that available estimates of vital rates justify a harvest rate of juvenile Peregrine Falcon *anatum/tundrius* in North America of up to 5% of annual production (Millsap and Allen 2006). It is recommended that the model be validated to ensure that the harvest does not compromise the species' recovery. Doing so is difficult, however, due to logistical and financial constraints and to the time required to collect the necessary data. The USFWS proposed monitoring the number, sex and geographic distribution of captured falcons. Falcon population and harvest data in Canada, the United States and Mexico will be reviewed every five years, or at the request of the flyway councils, to reassess the allowed harvest limits (USFWS 2008b).

It should be noted that falconry was added to the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 2012 (UNESCO 2010).

New text (2017 document):

Population modelling results indicate that the allowed take in the United States does not have a significant impact on the size of the population and that available estimates of vital rates permit the harvest of a certain number of juvenile Peregrine Falcon *anatum/tundrius* (Millsap and Allen 2006). It is recommended that the model be validated to ensure that this harvest does not compromise the species' recovery. More recently, based on the USFWS harvest guidelines and the annualized estimate of hatch-year falcons, Franke (2016) concluded that a small harvest could take place without a negative impact on the breeding population.

Main Changes to Management Plan:

Section 4.2 Description of threats

Old text (2015 document):	New text (2017 document):
The effects of disturbances [from exploration and development] are comparable to those identified for recreational activities.	(sentence removed)
The species could also be indirectly affected by natural changes in climate conditions or by the effects of climate change on food availability.	The species could also be indirectly affected by the effects of climate change on food availability or by natural changes in climatic conditions such as El Niño, if there is an increase in their frequency or intensity.

Section 5 Management Objective



Main Changes to Management Plan:

Section 6.2 Broad Strategies

Old text (2015 document):	New text (2017 document):
Such measures can be implemented by various stakeholders (governments, land use managers, non-governmental organizations, citizens).	Such measures can be implemented by various stakeholders (governments, land use managers, non-governmental organizations, falconers, citizens)

Section 6.3 Conservation Measures

Old text (2015 document):	New text (2017 document):
Participate in the assessment of effects of authorized harvesting in the United States, Canada and Mexico on the North American Peregrine Falcon populations and work with stakeholders, provinces, territories and international authorities to establish a harvest level based on scientific data that does not affect the achievement of the management objective. - Low	Participate in the assessment of effects of authorized harvesting in the United States, Canada and Mexico on the North American Peregrine Falcon populations and work with stakeholders, provinces, territories and international authorities to maintain a harvest level that does not affect the achievement of the management objective. - Medium

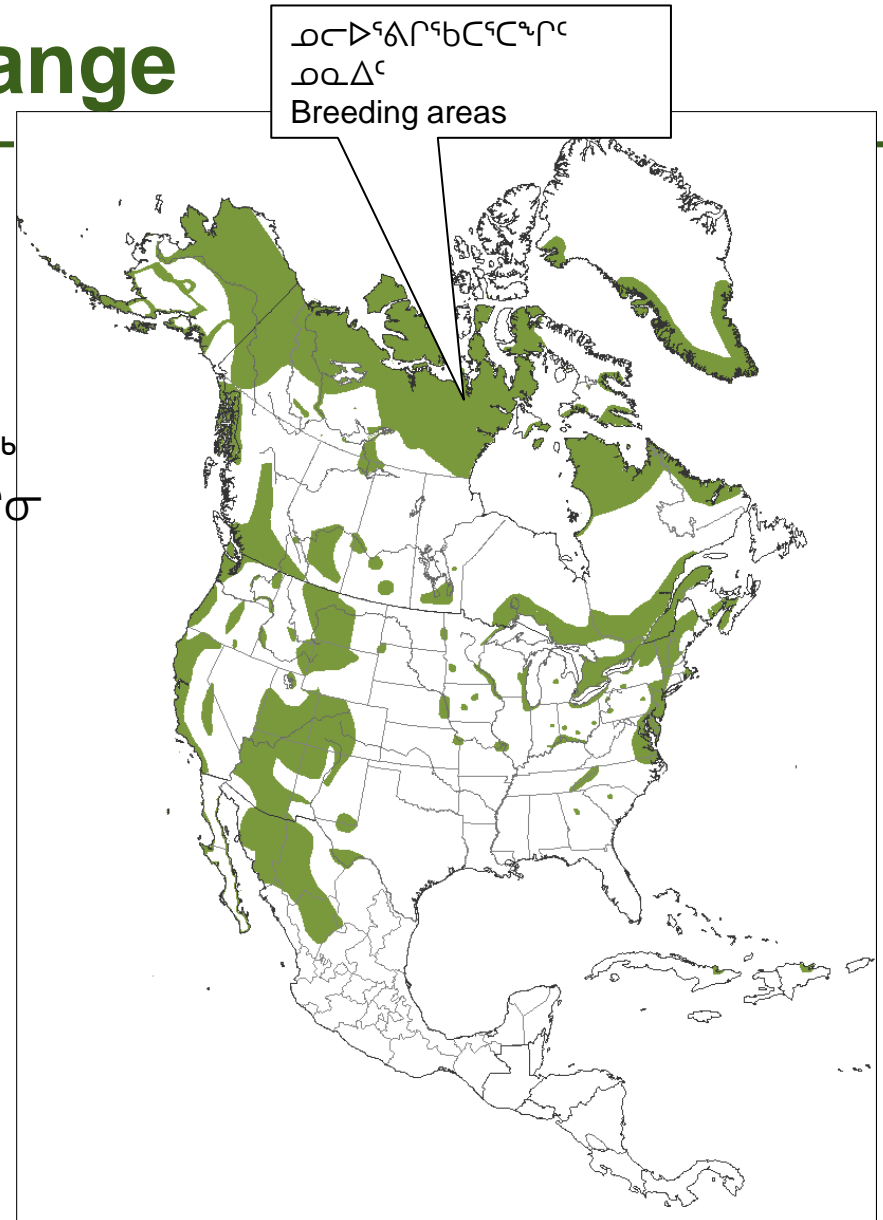
Main Changes to Management Plan:

Section 7 Measuring Progress

Old text (2015 document):	New text (2017 document):
By 2026, the entire Peregrine Falcon anatum/tundrius population is stabilized at or has exceeded the population level reached in 2010.	By 2026, the entire Peregrine Falcon anatum/tundrius population remains self- sustaining and has maintained or exceeded the population level reached in 2010.
	By 2026, the entire Peregrine Falcon anatum/tundrius population in Canada has maintained or increased its Canadian range as identified in 2010.
By 2026, the number of young Peregrine Falcons anatum/tundrius produced annually in Canada is sufficient to maintain or increase the population.	By 2026, the number of young Peregrine Falcon anatum/tundrius produced annually in Canada is sufficient to maintain or increase the population throughout its Canadian range.

ᐃᓂᓂᐱᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦ ᑭᐪᐱᖃ Peregrine Falcon Range

- ᐃᑕᑭᐱᖃᑦ ᑭᐪᐱᖃ ᐃᑕᑭᐱᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦ ᑲᐃᑕᑦ
50% of Peregrine Falcon's breeding range is in Canada
- ᐃᑕᑭᐱᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦ ᑕᐪᐃᓂ ᐱᑭᑦᑕᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦ ᐃᐃᑕᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦ ᑲᐃᑕᑦ ᑭᑦᑕᖃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦ
>ᐱᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦ ᖃᑭᑕᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦ ᓂᑭᑦᑕᖃᑦ
Breeds in every province and territory in Canada with the exception of PEI and the Island of Newfoundland
- ᑭᐱᑕᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦ ᓂᑭᑦᑕᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦ ᑲᐃᑕᑦ
ᓂᑭᑦᑕᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦ ᑦᐱᑕᖃᑦᑕᖃᑦ
Typically winters from southern Canada to South America



Peregrine Falcon Range in Nunavut



Threats to the Peregrine Falcon

- Canada

Management Objective

- [illegible]

The objective of this management plan is to maintain a self-sustaining population of the Peregrine Falcon *anatum/tundrius* throughout its Canadian range for the next 10 years.



Broad Strategies and Conservation Measures

በዚህ ልማት ላይ ለሚሳተፉ ሰራተኞች ማሳሰቢያ ማድረግና ለሚገቡ ስልጠናዎች ማሳተፍ ይገባል፡

There are five general strategies identified to achieve the management objective:

- [illegible]

ዕቅድ ጥበቃ ስራዎች ለግራን ሽብርት Conservation Measures

16-ኛው የጥበቃ ስራዎች ዝርዝር ስር ያገኘው ከአጠቃላይ ስራዎች ጋር ለተያያዘው የግራን ሽብርት ማስጠበቅ ስራዎች አካል ነው። ለእነዚህ ስራዎች ዝርዝር ዝርዝር ያገኘው ከአጠቃላይ ስራዎች ጋር ለተያያዘው የግራን ሽብርት ማስጠበቅ ስራዎች አካል ነው።

There are 16 specific conservation measures proposed under the four general strategies. Some of the high priority conservation measures are:

- ለጥናትና ለጥበቃ ስራዎች የሚያስፈልጉትን የጥናትና ለጥበቃ ስራዎች ማስጠበቅ ስራዎች አካል ነው። ለጥናትና ለጥበቃ ስራዎች የሚያስፈልጉትን የጥናትና ለጥበቃ ስራዎች ማስጠበቅ ስራዎች አካል ነው።
Carry out research activities on direct and indirect effects of toxic chemicals on adult survival and reproductive success
- የጥናትና ለጥበቃ ስራዎች የሚያስፈልጉትን የጥናትና ለጥበቃ ስራዎች ማስጠበቅ ስራዎች አካል ነው። ለጥናትና ለጥበቃ ስራዎች የሚያስፈልጉትን የጥናትና ለጥበቃ ስራዎች ማስጠበቅ ስራዎች አካል ነው።
Fill knowledge gaps on the abundance and location of northern populations
- ለጥናትና ለጥበቃ ስራዎች የሚያስፈልጉትን የጥናትና ለጥበቃ ስራዎች ማስጠበቅ ስራዎች አካል ነው። ለጥናትና ለጥበቃ ስራዎች የሚያስፈልጉትን የጥናትና ለጥበቃ ስራዎች ማስጠበቅ ስራዎች አካል ነው።
Develop and implement an information and outreach program for affected northern communities (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) and promote information exchange between government authorities and northern communities
- የጥናትና ለጥበቃ ስራዎች የሚያስፈልጉትን የጥናትና ለጥበቃ ስራዎች ማስጠበቅ ስራዎች አካል ነው። ለጥናትና ለጥበቃ ስራዎች የሚያስፈልጉትን የጥናትና ለጥበቃ ስራዎች ማስጠበቅ ስራዎች አካል ነው።
Reassess and modify, as needed, the inventory methodology to support the National

Peregrine Falcon Survey

**ከፊት ጋር የሚመለከቱትን ስራዎች እና ዓላማዎች
How will success be measured?**

በየአምስት ዓመቱ ጊዜ የሥራው ፍጥነትና ውጤት ለመገምገም ለሥራ ርዕሰ ሪፖርት ለማድረግ ይሆናል፡፡
Success of the management objective will be evaluated every five years to determine if:

- 2026-ህገብዓት ፊርማውንም አስተያየት የሚሰጠው (anatum / tundrius) ቀዳሜ ዘመናዊ
በአለም አቀፍ መካከል በሕይወት እንዲጓዝ የሚችል ነው፡፡
By 2026, the entire Peregrine Falcon anatum/tundrius population is stabilized at or has exceeded the
population level reached in 2010.
-
- በዋነኛው የፖለቲካና የፆቃ ቦታዎች (እንደሁለቱም አካባቢ የሚገኙት *anatum/tundrius*)
በፊርማው ይጨምሩና ይቆያሉ፡፡
By 2026, the entire Peregrine Falcon anatum/tundrius population in Canada has maintained or
increased its Canadian range as identified in 2010.
-
- 2026-ፍሬም የፊርማውንም አስተያየት የሚሰጠው (anatum / tundrius)
በአለም አቀፍ መካከል በሕይወት እንዲጓዝ የሚችል ነው፡፡
By 2026, the number of young Peregrine Falcons anatum/tundrius produced annually in Canada is
sufficient to maintain or increase the population.

ለጥራት ማረጋገጫ/ካህን ጥበቃ ማረጋገጫ ርዕሰ ምክር ቤቱ

Consultation Process/Results

- [illegible]

Consultation Process/Results

ᠳᠦ᠋ᠷᠡᠭᠤᠨ ᠰᠣᠩᠭᠣᠯᠠᠵᠢ ᠬᠡᠴᠢᠨ

[illegible]

בנלג' כ"הגדורר-פכ"ר

Request of the Board

- [illegible]

That the NWMB considers whether or not they approve the final *Management Plan for the Peregrine Falcon in Canada* under the federal *Species at Risk Act* as per the NLCA s. 5.2.34.