

SUBMISSION TO THE
NUNAVUT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT BOARD
FOR

Information:

Decision: X

Issue: Qammartalik Cove Emerging Char Fishery Application

Background:

The Nattivak Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO), Qikiqtarjuaq, NU have requested an exploratory licence for Arctic Char from the Fox Charlie/Qammartalik Cove Area. The HTO is the applicant and has consulted with their membership and Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO). This briefing note and the attached fishing plan are being presented to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board (NWMB) for decision.

According to the application and previous correspondence with the applicant Arctic Char are abundant in the Qammartalik Cove Area (Figure 1 - topographic map). Subsistence fishing takes place annually in this area in the spring. The HTO feels that these lakes have the potential to develop into a viable commercial fishery.

Fox Charlie/Qammartalik Cove Area:

The most current information available was provided by the community of Qikiqtarjuaq. Traditional and local knowledge suggests that the proposed exploratory harvest level of 1000 kg in the attached fishing plan is reasonable. Furthermore, this initial harvest level is consistent with previous exploratory harvest levels recommended by DFO for other areas. The collection of information as per the five-year exploratory protocol would allow DFO science to evaluate harvest levels. DFO recommends the exploratory fishery begin with the 1st year of the 5-year approach due to the limited information currently available.

The five-year exploratory fishery protocol is intended to provide information on the viability of a fishery in a particular waterbody. The protocol requires effort be taken to annually harvest the full quota over the five-year period, and the collection of biological characteristics of the fish caught at, a minimum, the start and at the end of the five-year period. Changes to the population structure following continuous harvest of the maximum quota may indicate that the harvest level is not sustainable. However, if the harvest over that period does not change indicators of population health, then the existing level of harvest is likely sustainable. Harvest of the full quota annually is necessary for this approach.

Recommendations:

Based on a review of the available information and science advice, DFO's view is there would be a moderate risk¹ of harm from fishing if the attached fishing plan was approved.

The fishery should be monitored to assess the effect of the exploratory fishery on the stock and the following conditions implemented:

- The fishery should follow the exploratory fisheries five-year approach, with all samples and data being submitted annually to DFO-Resource Management in Iqaluit;
- Minimum gillnet mesh-size of 5 ½ inches employed.

Consultations: DFO Central & Arctic Region
Nattivak Hunters' and Trappers' Organization

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Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Date: Aug. 11, 2015

Attachment 1:

Qammartalik Cove Emerging Char Fishery Fishing Plan.

Attachment 2:

Nattivak HTO Emerging Fisheries Application Letter of Support – Qammartalik Cove.

¹ Moderate risk: some information is missing which would allow for the assessment of the health of the stock. We think fishing at this level may not adversely affect the stock; however, it is very important to collect data from any harvest that occurs. It is also important to reassess the stock once biological data has been collected and analyzed.

ATTACHMENT 1:

QAMMARTALIK COVE EMERGING CHAR FISHERY PLAN

LICENCE APPLICANT:

Nattivak Hunters' and Trappers' Organization (HTO), Qikiqtarjuaq, NU

PURPOSE:

To develop a sustainable commercial char fishery and promote economic opportunities for Inuit in Qikiqtarjuaq

LOCATION & HARVEST LEVEL:

Water body	Coordinates	Exploratory Harvest Level (kg)
Qammartalik Cove/ Fox Charlie	68°42'N 68°41'W	1000 kg

METHODS:

Fishing will take place during the winter months. The HTO will be the licence holder and as such will coordinate community members to fish the exploratory harvest level. The exploratory char fisheries five-year approach for collecting biological and catch-effort data will be followed. A minimum gillnet mesh-size of 5.5 inches will be employed. Any harvested Arctic Char that is exported across Nunavut's territorial borders will follow the prescribed direction by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency as directed by the "Fish Inspection Act" and "Fish Inspection Regulations."

