Environment and Climate Change Canada | Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

Canadian Wildlife Service Species at Risk Program Update
To the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

For Information

June 2016

1. **Recovery Strategy for Little Brown Myotis, Northern Myotis and Tri-coloured Bat in Canada – Request for Decision (Separate Briefing Note)**
   A separate briefing note provides Request for Decision for the NWMB.

2. **Management Plan for Barren-ground Caribou (Dolphin and Union population) in Canada – Development Update**
   Barren-ground caribou (Dolphin and Union population) was listed as Special Concern under the federal *Species at Risk Act i*n 2011 and CWS is working cooperatively with all co-management partners in Nunavut and the NWT to develop the management plan. A draft framework and a draft management plan were developed following meetings in March 2015 and February 2016. Community consultations were held on the draft management plan in Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk in April 2016. The draft plan will be sent for the First Jurisdictional Technical Review to WMAC, NWMB, and other organizations such as the KRWB, in the spring of 2016. The management plan is due to be posted as proposed on the federal Species at Risk Registry by March 2017.

   Once completed, the collaboratively developed management plan will be adopted by Environment Canada with any additional components added or exemptions in order to make it compliant with the federal *Species at Risk Act*.

3. **Recovery Strategy for Peary Caribou in Canada – Development Update**
   Work is continuing on the collaborative development of the Peary caribou recovery strategy. Community consultations were held in Cambridge Bay, Gjoa Haven, Taloyoak, Kugaaruk, Grise Fiord and Resolute Bay to present and get feedback on key sections of the draft recovery strategy

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in February and March 2016. The presentation that was used in the community consultations is attached to this briefing note. The draft recovery strategy will be sent to the NWMB and other organizations for first Jurisdictional Technical Review in the spring of 2016. The recovery strategy is due to be posted as proposed on the federal Species at Risk Registry by March 2017.

Appendix 1: Community consultation presentation on the draft Recovery Strategy for Peary Caribou Feb-March 2016.

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ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᓰᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ

Recovery Strategy for Peary Caribou in Canada

ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖕᒋᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᒐᒃᓴᐃᑦ
ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᑕᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐃᔨᖕᒋᑦ
ᔭᓗᓇᐃᕝ, ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊᖅ
ᓇᕗᐊᕆ 2016

Species at Risk Program
Canadian Wildlife Service
Yellowknife, NT
February 2016

ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖕᒋᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ – ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ

Federal *Species at Risk Act* (SARA) Process – Peary Caribou

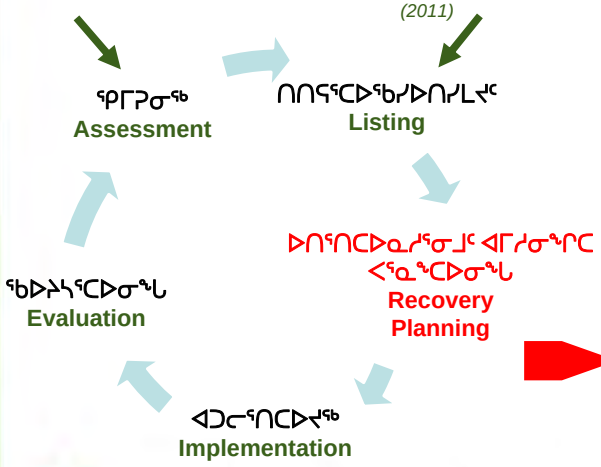
ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖕᒐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ
ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ
(COSEWIC-ᑯᕐ) ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᒻᒪᒋᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ
ᐃᒫᒃ: *COSEWIC assessed as:*
- ᓄᖑᓕᒐᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ (2004) *Endangered (2004)*
- ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒥᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦ (2015) *Threatened (2015)*

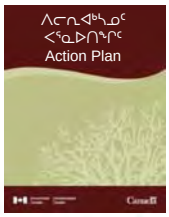
ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖕᒋᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍ (SARA-ᑯᕐ) (2011)

Listed as Endangered under SARA (2011)

ᓄᖑᓕᒫᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑐᑭᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓄᖑᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᒫᓂ ᖃᓇᑕᒥ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓃᑦᑎᐊᒻᒪᕆᒍᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᑕᐃᒪᓐᓂ.

Endangered species is a wildlife species facing imminent extirpation or extinction.





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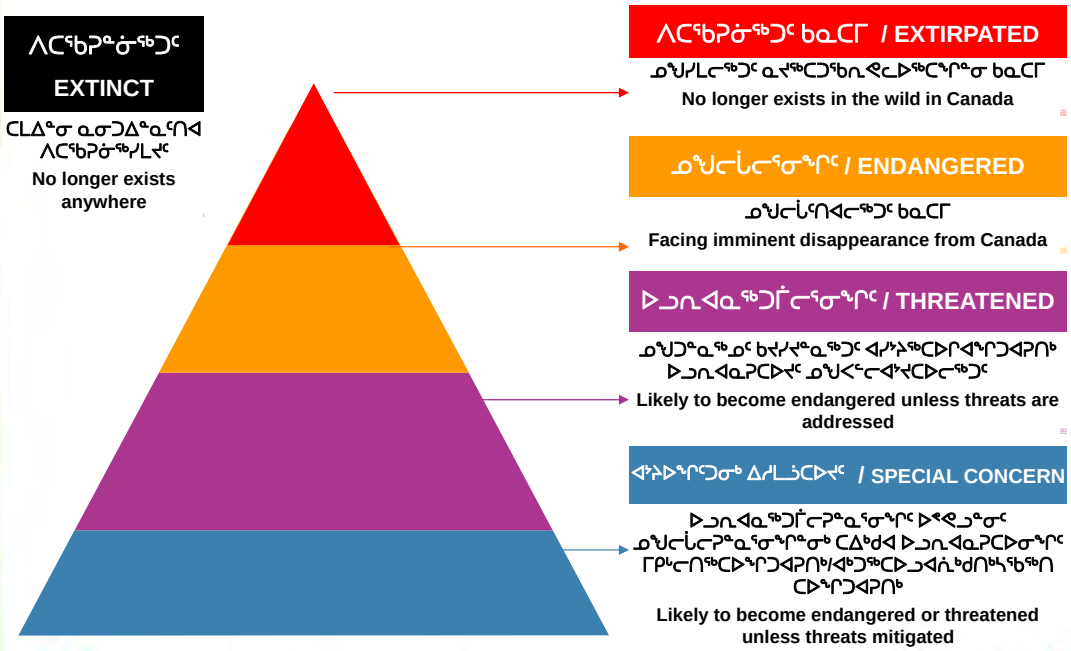
ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖅᒋᓐᓂᖅᒋᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᖅᓂᖅᒋᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ “ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᑐᒥᓂᕋᐃᓂᖅ”

Different levels of “at risk”



ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᖏᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᒫᕐᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᓲᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ:

Key sections of the draft recovery strategy:

1. ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᓂᒃ
   Threats
2. ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦᓗ ᑐᕋᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ
   Population and distribution objectives
3. ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᒻᒪᕆᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ
   Critical habitat
4. ᓂᕈᑐᓈᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᕋᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ
   Broad strategies and general approaches to meet objectives
5. ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑦᑎᓗᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓱᕋᑦᑎᕆᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᕆᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᑐᖃᐅᔪᓂᒃ
   Activities likely to result in destruction of critical habitat

ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᓕᓈᖅᑕᕗᑦ
Our collaborators and partners

- ᐱᓕᕆᔨᖃᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᕗᑦ
  Worked collaboratively with co-management partners
- ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᕋᓛᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊᕐᒥ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᓗ
  Hunters and trappers committees in NWT and Nunavut
- ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ – ᐃᓐᓇᑐᖃᐃᑦ, ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑏᑦ, ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔪᑦ
  Communities – elders, harvesters, key knowledge holders
- ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ – ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ (ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊᕐᒥ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖕᒋᑦ
  Wildlife management boards – WMAC (NWT) and NWMB
- ᒐᕙᒪᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᓯᐊᕐᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ
  Governments of the NWT and Nunavut
- ᒥᖑᐃᖅᓯᕐᕕᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ
  Parks Canada

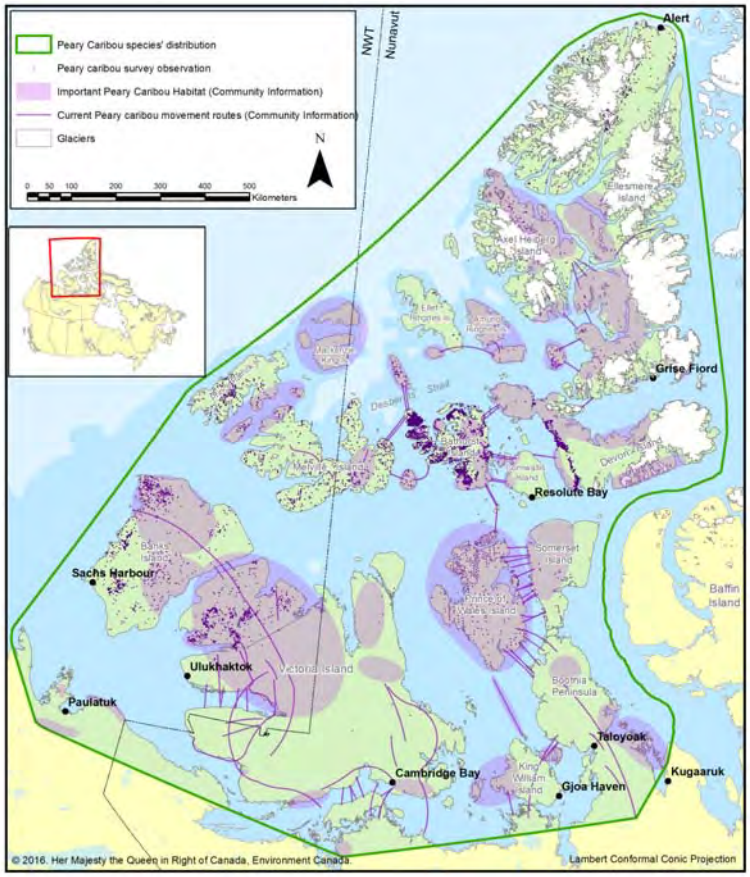
ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ – ᖃᓄᐃᑑᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕈᑏᑦ
Peary Caribou – Description

- ᒥᑭᓐᓂᖅᐹᖑᔪᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᕋᓛᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᓗ ᐊᒥᐊᓗᑲᒥᐅᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᖏᓐᓂ
  Smallest caribou in North America
- ᓴᒡᒍᑭᑦᑐᖅ, ᓇᐃᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᓂᕈᑐᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑯᑭᖏᑦ
  Short muzzles with short, wide hooves
- ᐅᑭᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᖓ: ᑕᑯᓂᖅᓴᐅᓲᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑲᓴᒃ ᖃᐅᓪᓗᖅᑑᓪᓗᓂ
  Winter coat: long and mainly white
- ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᖓ: ᖃᐅᓪᓗᖅᑑᓪᓗᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᐊᕐᓇᒐᓗᐅᕙᒃᓱᑎᒃ ᖁᑦᓛᒍᑦ ᓈᖓᑕ ᓯᓂᕌᒍᑦ
  Summer coat: white below and slate-coloured above
- ᓇᒡᔪᖏᑦ ᒥᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᓵᓐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓪᓗᑎᒡᓗ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓇᖓᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᖃᖏᑦᑐᕐᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᐹᖅᑐᓕᖏᐅᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᓐᓂᒃ
  Smaller and thinner antlers than Dolphin and Union caribou
- ᓯᐊᕐᓈᖓᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᓇᒡᔪᖏᓐᓂ ᒥᕐᑯᑎᖏᑦ
  Grey antler velvet

ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᐸᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ

Use Best Available Data

- ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐱᑕᖃᓱᖑᓂᖏᑦ
- ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᔾᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ
- ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᐃᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ (ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᖏᑦ)
- ᖁᒃᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᖓᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑰᖅᑭᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ (ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᖏᑦ)
- ᐱᖃᓗᔾᔭᕕᓃᑦ



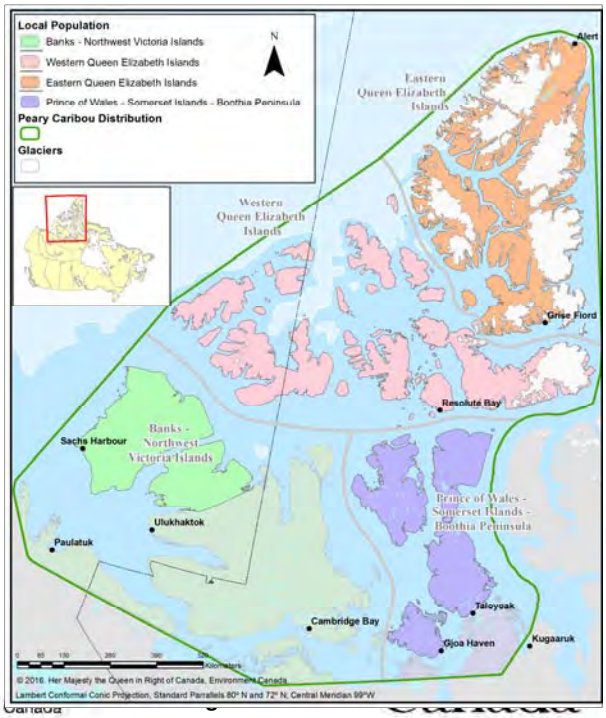
Environment and Climate Change Canada

ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ – ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ

Peary Caribou – Range

- ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᑕᒪᓄᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖃᕐᕕᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ:
  Divided into four local populations:

  - ᐃᑲᒪᐆᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖓᓂ – ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖓᑕ ᐱᖓᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᑭᓪᓕᓂᐅᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒐᓴᖕᖏᓐᓂ
    Banks – Northwest Victoria Islands
  - ᑭᖓᐃᓚᐅᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᕋᓗᐊᑕ ᐱᖓᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒐᓴᖕᓂ
    Western Queen Elizabeth Islands
  - ᑭᖓᐃᓚᐅᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᕋᓗᐊᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖓᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒐᓴᖕᓂ
    Eastern Queen Elizabeth Islands
  - ᑭᖓᐃᓚᐅᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖓᓂ – ᑰᒐᓇᔫᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖓᓂ ᐊᑯᓂᖏᓐᓂ – ᐊᕐᕕᖅᑑᑉ ᓄᕗᐊᓂ
    Prince of Wales – Somerset Islands – Boothia Peninsula



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ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ
Population Sizes and Trends

- ᑕᒻᒪᖅᑕᖅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᓂ ᓇᓚᐅᑦᑖᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᓱᕈᕐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒐᓴᖃᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑑᑎᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᓯᓚᓗ ᐱᐅᖃᑦᑕᖏᓐᓂᖓᓂᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ, ᖁᒃᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖃᑦᑕᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖓᓯᒃᑐᐊᓗᖕᓄᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᒧᖓᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓂᒃ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᒋᖏᑦᑑᑎᐅᔪᓄᑦ
  Accurate local population estimates are challenging because the Arctic Archipelago is remote, difficult weather conditions for surveying, Peary caribou are sparsely populated, and they make large and unpredictable movements between islands.
- ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕐᒥᒍᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᕐᐸᖕᒥᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᕐᑯᕋᓕᖅᐸᒃᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᓛᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᔪᓐᓂᖅᐸᒃᓱᑎᒃ
  Populations naturally cycle and die-offs occur periodically
- ᐊᒥᓲᑎᒋᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᕈᑏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᐹᖑᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ
  Estimates are based on the best available information
- ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᐅᖃᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓃᖅᐸᓕᐊᖏᑲᓗᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓈᓯᒪᑐᐃᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ
  Communities indicated Peary caribou are currently doing well and they may not be declining but moving to different areas

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ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕆᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ
Population Sizes and Trends

#	ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖅ Terr	ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖅᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦLocal Population Unit	ᕿᑭᖅᑕᐃᑦ Island	ᒫᓐᓇᓴᖑᓂᖅᐸᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ Most Recent Population Estimate		ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕆᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ Population Trend		ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᕿᓚᒥᐅᔪᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ Local Short Term Assessment (community)2
				ᐊᕐᕌᒍ Year	ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐋᕿᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᖏᑦ1 Area Corrected Estimate 1	ᕿᓚᒥᐅᔪᒧᑦ (ᖁᓖᑦ 10 ᐊᕐᕌᒍᐃᑦ) Short-term (10 year)	ᐊᑯᓂᐅᔪᒧᑦ (30–ᓄᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓄᑦ) Long-term (30 year)	
1	ᓄᓇᕋᐊᖅ NT	ᐃᑲᕼᐅᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖕᒪᓂ – ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒪᑕ ᐱᖓᖕᓇᖕᒪᓂ ᑭᑦᓕᓂᐅᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒐᓴᖕᖏᓐᓂ Banks - Northwest Victoria Islands	ᐃᑲᕼᐅᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖕᒪ Banks	2014	2742	ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓕᓕᐊᔪᑦ Increasing	ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓃᖅᐸᓕᓕᐊᔪᑦ Decreasing	ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓕᓕᐊᔪᑦ Increasing
			ᐅᐊᖕᓇᖅᐸᓯᖕᒪᑕ ᐱᖓᖕᓇᖕᒪ ᑭᑦᓕᓂᐅᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒐᓴᖕᖏᓐᓂ NW Victoria	2010	299			
2	ᓄᓇᕋᐊᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᑦ NT-NU	ᑭᖓᐃᓚᐅᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᓗᐊᑕ ᐱᖓᖕᓇᖕᒪᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒐᓴᖕᓂ Western Queen Elizabeth Islands	ᐅᖅᓱᕆᐊᖅ Melville	2012	3224	ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖏᑦ ᑐᑦ Unknown	ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓕᓕᐊᔪᑦ Increasing	ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓕᓕᐊᔪᑦ Increasing
			ᐳᕆᓐᓯ ᐸᑐᓕᒃ Prince Patrick	2012	3067			
			ᐃᒡᓕᓐᑕᓐ Eglinton	2012	214			
			ᐃᒥᕈᑦ Emerald	2012	45			
			ᑲᐊᐃᔭᒻ ᒪᕐᑎᓐ Byam Martin	2012	153			
			ᐃᓗᕕᐊᓗᒃᑕᓕᒃ Devon	2008	17			
			ᓚᒡᕼᐃᑦ Lougheed	2007	375			
			ᑐᒃᑐᓕᐊᕐᕕᒃ Bathurst	2013	1463			
			ᒪᕐᕈᓕᖅᑭ Cornwallis	2013	4			
			ᒪᕐᕈᓕᖅᑭ ᒥᑭᓂᖅᓴᖅLittle Cornwallis	2013	1			
			ᕼᐊᓚᓇ Helena	1997	0			
3	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ NU	ᑭᖓᐃᓚᐅᑉ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᓗᐊᑕ ᑲᓇᖕᓇᖕᒪᓂ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒐᓴᖕᓂ Eastern Queen Elizabeth Islands	ᐅᒥᖕᒪᐃᑦ ᓄᓈᑦ Axel Heiberg	2007	2255	ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖏᑦ ᑐᑦ Unknown	ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ Unknown	ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ Unknown
			ᐊᐅᓯᐃᑦᑑᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑖᓗᐊ Ellesmere	2006	918			
4	ᓄᓇᕗᑦ NU	ᑭᖓᐃᓚᐅᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖕᒪᓂ – ᑰᒐᓇᔫᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖕᒪᓂ – ᐊᕕᖅᑐᑉ ᓄᕗᐊᓂ Prince of Wales – Somerset Islands – Boothia Peninsula	ᑭᖓᐃᓚᖅ Prince of Wales	2004	0	ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖏᑦ ᑐᑦ Unknown	ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓃᖅᐸᓕᓕᐊᔪᑦ Decreasing	ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖕᖏᑦᑐᑦ Unknown
			ᑰᒐᓇᔫᑉ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᖕᒪ Somerset	2004	0			
			ᕋᓱᑦ Russell	2004	0			
			ᐊᕐᕕᖅᑐᖅ Boothia	2006	1			

[1] The original survey results were area-corrected meaning that they were extrapolated from study areas to whole islands using a consistent island area measurement to aid in comparison across years.
[2] Local Short Term Assessments are from community technical meetings

ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔭᐅᒋᐊᕈᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᔅᓯᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ… ᑐᒃᑐᑕᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ

Seeking your advice on… Population Trends

- ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖁᑎᔅᓯᓐᓂ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᕚᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓂᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓯᒪᕙᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓂ

  Have Peary caribou been increasing or decreasing in your area over the past
  - ᖁᓕᓂᒃ 10-ᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂᒃ

    10 years
  - 30−ᓂᒃ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂᒃ

    30 years

- ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓚᕿᔪᔾᖅᐸᑦ ᐃᕐᓂᐊᖑᓂᖏᓐᓂ/ᑐᖁᕋᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓂᖕᒐᖅᓯᒪᓗᑎᒃ?

  Are the changes in population most likely from births/deaths or from Peary caribou moving from one area to another?

ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ – ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ

Peary Caribou – Threats in Canada

- ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᖕᓃᓐᓂᕐᒥᒃ – ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᓗ

  Overall threat impact for Peary caribou is **Very High – Medium**
- ᐳᖅᑐᓂᐹᖑᔪᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ

  Highest impact threats are from a changing climate

ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ - THREAT	ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᑎᒋᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ - IMPACT
ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ **Climate Change**	**ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ – ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ** **High - Medium**
ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᖃᕐᑕᓕᕐᓂᖅ Marine traffic	ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ – ᐊᑎᒃᑐᓄᑦ Medium - Low
ᑯᒪᐃᓪᓗ ᖃᓂᒻᒪᒍᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓪᓗ Parasites and Disease	ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᓱᖅᑐᓂᒃ – ᐊᑎᒃᑐᓄᑦ Medium - Low
ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᒃᓴᐃᔭᐃᓂᖅ Resource extraction	ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒦᑦᑐᑦ (ᖁᑦᑎᒃᓯᕐᔪᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓱᑎᒃ) Low (with potential to become High)
ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᖃᑕᐅᕙᖕᒥᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᓇᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᐸᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕿᑐᓲᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᑐᓱᑦ Competition and Predation	ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᑦᑐᑦ Low
ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐸᒡᕕᓴᒃᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ Human Disturbance	ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᑦᑐᑦ Low
ᑐᒃᑐᓯᐅᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ Harvesting	ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᑦᑐᑦ Low
ᓱᕈᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓂᒃ / ᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᖃᖅᑐᑦ Pollution / Contaminants	ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖏᑦᑐᑦ Unknown

ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ – ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ
Threat – Climate Change

- ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᖃᑦᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ
  Communities are observing effects of climate change
- ᓯᑯᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓖᑦ
  Icing events may increase
- ᑕᕆᐅᒥ ᓯᑯᐃᔭᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᖅ
  Sea ice loss
  - ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐃᐱᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᖅᒥ
    Caribou drowning
  - ᐊᔪᖅᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐅᑎᖅᑕᕈᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᓂᖅ ᖅᑭᖅᑕᒐᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖅᑭᖅᑕᒐᓴᐅᔪᓄᑦ
    Restricts caribou travel between islands
- ᐃᑎᒡᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᑕᕆᐅᖅᒥ ᐃᒪ, ᖁᕙᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᓂ
  Sea level rise
- ᓂᖅᑭᒃᓴᕆᔭᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ
  Vegetation changes
- ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᓄᕆ (ᓴᖏᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᒧᓪᓗ ᑐᕋᖓᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ)
  Changes in wind (strength and direction)

ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᓂᖏᑦ – ᑕᕆᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᑦ
Threat – Marine Traffic

- ᑕᕆᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᑦ ᐅᐱᖕᒫᒃᑯᑦ/ᐅᑭᐊᒃᓵᒃᑯᑦ ᓱᕋᐃᔪᓐᓇᖅᒪᑕ ᑕᕆᐅᖅᒥ ᓯᑯᒥᒃ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᑯᔪᓐᓇᐃᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᒪᑕ
  Marine traffic in spring/fall can break up sea ice or prevent sea ice from forming
- ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓂᕈᑭᑦᑐᒻᒪᕆᐊᔫᒐᓗᐊᕈᑎᒃ ᓯᑯᓯᒪᔪᓐᓃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᖅᔪᐊᒃᑰᖅᕕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖅᒧᑦ ᐊᔪᓕᕈᑕᐅᕙᖕᒪᑕᖕᒥᒪᑕ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᒃ (ᐃᑳᖅᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖅ)
  Even narrow open water ship tracks are a barrier to caribou
- ᑕᕆᐅᖅᒥ ᓯᑯ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᒪᓗᖕᒥᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᖕᒪᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᖅᓂᖅ ᐃᑳᖅᕆᐊᖅᑐᖅᕕᒋᕙᖕᒪᒋᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᖅᑭᖅᑕᓄᑦ
  Sea ice is an important part of Peary caribou habitat allowing migrations between islands.
  - ᓂᖅᑭᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
    Access to forage
  - ᖅᑭᒫᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᓐᓄᒃ ᓯᓚᓗᓕᖅᔪᐊᖅᑐᖃᕋᖕᒐᑦ
    Escape from severe weather events
  - ᓄᓕᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᒥᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᖏᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᑲᑎᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ
    Access to wider selection of mates

ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ – ᑯᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓂᒻᒪᒍᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ

Threat – Parasites and Disease

- ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᑦᑎᐊᖅᑐᑦ
  Peary caribou currently healthy
- ᐃᓱᒪᔫᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓂᒻᒪᒍᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᒪᑯᓂᖓᑦ:
  Concern that climate change could increase disease through:
  - ᓯᓚᒥ ᐅᖁᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕈᓂ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖁᐱᕐᕈᐃᓪᓗ ᕿᒃᑐᓇᐊᐊᒐᓚᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ, ᑯᒪᐃᓪᓗ
    Warmer temperatures allowing more insects and parasites
  - ᑲᑎᒐᔪᒃᓯᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓂᒻᒪᒍᑕᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᕋᐃᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᓱᕐᓗ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓇᒡᒍᐊᕐᓗᓕᕈᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ/ᓄᑭᒡᓗᓕᓇᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ, ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᐸᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᓕ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ
    Increased contact with other caribou species could spread diseases like brucellosis not currently common in Peary caribou

ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ – ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᖅᑐᖃᕐᓂᖅ

Threat – Resource Extraction

- ᒪᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᑦᑎᒃᑐᒦᑦᑑᒐᓗᐊᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᖃᕐᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ. ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒦᑦᑐᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂ
  Currently low impact when considered across entire Peary caribou range. Impact within a particular area can be high
- ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓃᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ 1970–ᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᕋᕐᒍᓂ
  Resource extraction activities thought to be linked to Peary caribou declines in the 1970s
- ᖁᑦᑎᒃᓯᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᓕᖅᑐᑦ
  Potential to become a high impact threat with increasing resource extraction activities
- ᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᓕᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᕈᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᕿᒪᒃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕝᕕᐅᕙᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᓕ ᑲᔪᓯᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᕙᖕᒪᑕ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ
  Pollution and contaminants left behind from previous activities continue to impact caribou

ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ – ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᕐᑲᖅᐸᖕᒥᔪᑦ/ᓂᕿᑐᓲᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓯᐅᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ

Threat – Competition / Predation

- ᐊᒪᕈᐃᑦ
  Wolves
  - ᐊᒪᕈᐃᑦ ᐱᓂᖅᐹᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᑎᐅᕙᖕᒪᑕ
    Wolves are the main predator of caribou
  - ᐊᒪᕈᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᔪᓐᓇᖃᑦᑕᐃᓐᓇᖅᐳᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᓲᖑᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᕆᕙᖕᒥᔭᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖃᖏᑦᑎᓪᓗᒍ
    Wolf populations are maintained by muskoxen and other prey when caribou not available
  - ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑦᑎᐊᖕᒋᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᑎᒋᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒪᕈᐃᑦ
    Little information on numbers of wolves

- ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᑐᓲᖑᖕᒥᔪᑦ
  Other Predators
  - ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᐸᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓲᕐᓗ ᓇᓄᐃᑦ, ᐊᒃᓚᐊᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᕝᕕᑦ
    Increasing predation from predators such as polar bears, grizzly bears and wolverines

- ᐅᒥᖕᒪᐃᑦ
  Muskoxen
  - ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᓂᒡᓕᑕᐃᓕᒪᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᓕᖕᓄᑦ
    Caribou avoid muskoxen
  - ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᕙᒥᖕᒪᑕ ᐅᒥᖕᒪᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᖃᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᕆᕙᖕᒥᔭᖏᓐᓂᒃ
    In some areas muskoxen are believed to compete with caribou for forage.

ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ – ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐸᒡᕕᓴᒃᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ

Threat – Human Disturbance

- ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐸᒡᕕᒃᓴᒃᑕᐅᕙᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᖕᒪᑕ
  Human disturbance is increasing
- ᐃᓚᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᒡᕕᓴᒃᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᖃᖓᑕᓲᖅᑕᖃᓲᖑᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖁᓕᒥᒍᓕᖕᓂᒃ, ᓯᕿᑑᕐᓂᒃ, ᐅᓇᑕᖅᑐᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐆᒃᑐᕋᕐᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐳᓚᕋᑦᑐᓕᕆᔨᑦ
  Includes disturbance from unscheduled aircrafts and helicopter flights, snow machines, military exercises and tourism
- ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐸᒡᕕᓴᒍᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᕿᒪᓯᔾᔪᑕᐅᕙᖕᒪᑕ, ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐅᑎᓚᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓃᓲᖑᓪᓗᑎᒃ, ᓂᕿᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕐᕕᒃᓴᐃᕈᑎᕙᖕᒪᑕ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓂᕿᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ
  Human disturbance can cause caribou to avoid the disturbance or leave the area altogether, interrupt foraging, and impact the health of the caribou
- ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᕋᐃᑦᑑᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐸᒡᕕᒃᓴᒃᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐊᓗᓖᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ, ᓲᕐᓗ ᓄᕐᓇᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᕝᕙᓪᓕᐊᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᒧᖓᐅᓕᖅᐸᖕᓂᖏᓐᓂ
  Caribou may be particularly sensitive to human disturbance at critical life stages such as calving or migration

ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ – ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ
Threat – Harvesting

- ᐊᖑᓇᒃᑕᐅᖃᑦᓂᖅ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᖕᒋᓚᖅ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓯᐅᖃᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ
  Harvesting is not a threat to Peary caribou under current management conditions
- ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᒐᔪᐃᑦᑐᒻᒪᕆᐊᔫᕗᑦ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ
  Harvest levels are currently low
- ᐃᓱᒪᖅᓲᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑕᐅᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑕᐅᖕᒪᑕ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᐊᒥᓱᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ
  Voluntary harvest restrictions have been put in place by many communities

ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ – ᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᓖᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᕈᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ
Threat – Pollution and Contaminants

- ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᐸᓯᖕᒥ ᑎᑭᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᒪᑕ ᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒡᒋᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᓄᕆᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᒥ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᓇᑭᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ
  Arctic may receive pollution brought in by air currents

- ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᕿᒪᐃᕕᐅᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᖕᒪᑕ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᖕᒋᓐᓂᖕᒋᓂᒃ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ
  Past activities have left pollution and contaminants that are thought to effect the health of Peary caribou

ᐅᖃᐅᔭᐅᒋᐊᕈᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᔅᓱᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ... ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᒃ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ

Seeking your advice on… Threats to Peary Caribou

- ᐱᑕᖃᖅᐹᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᔅᓯᓂ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓱᓕ?
  Are there any threats that exist in your region that we have not identified?
  - ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓕᖅᑐᒥᒃ?
    Current or historical?

- ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕐᓂᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᓇᖅᐸᑦ ᐱᓂᖅᐹᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᔅᓱᓐᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᕆᔭᔅᓱᓐᓂ?
  Which threats stand out to you as having the most impact on Peary caribou in your area?

- ᐊᖏᕈᑎᖃᖅᐱᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐋᕿᐅᒪᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᒪᕆᐅᓂᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᕈᑕᐅᔪᑦ?
  Do you agree with the ranking of the threats?

ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓃᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᑎᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕆᔭᐅᒐᓱᒃᑐᑦ, ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ

Population and Distribution Objectives

- ᖁᑦᓱᒃᑑᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐃᓂᒋᔭᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᓄᑎᑦᑕᐃᓕᒐᓱᓪᓗᒋᑦ.
  Maintain Peary caribou in all areas of Canada where they currently exist
- ᑕᒪᕐᒥᑦᓯᐊᖅ ᖁᑦᓱᒃᑐᒥ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖃᓕᖅᑎᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᒐᓱᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ (ᐃᒻᒥᓂᒃ ᒪᑭᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ) ᓱᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥᓗ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑭᖑᕙᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᓯᒍᒫᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ.
  Peary caribou local populations fluctuate within the normal bounds of population cycles
- ᖁᑦᓱᒃᑑᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦᑕ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᕋᖅᑕᕐᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓱᖅᓱᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᕙᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᖑᐸᐋᓕᖅᐸᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ.
  All Peary caribou local populations are healthy (self-sustaining) and available for future generations
- ᖁᑦᓱᒃᑑᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᕐᓱᕐᓂᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓈᑭᑕᒍᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ ᓱᑯᒥᓗ (ᕿᑭᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖏᑦᑎᒍᑦ) ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓱᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᓱᔾᔨᓗᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓪᓛᕐᕕᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᓱᕋᓗᐊᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ (ᐃᓕᖅᑯᓱᕆᒐᔪᓐᓇᖏᑕᖏᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑕᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᒐᓱᓪᓗᑎᒃ/ᓈᑎᑕᐅᒐᕐᒐᕋᓱᓐᓇᖏᓪᓗᑎᒃ), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓈᑎᑕᐅᒐᓱᒐᔭᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᐸᐱᐊᓇᖅᑐᖅᑲᓕᕋᔭᕐᐸᑦ ᓱᓚ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᑎᓪᓗᒍ.
  Peary caribou are able to move freely on the land and sea ice (within and between islands) to ensure natural habitat use and migration (not forced to move), as well as migration during catastrophic events such as weather
- ᖁᑦᓱᒃᑑᑉ ᑐᒃᑐᖏᑦ ᓄᖑᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᑕᐅᓯᓐᓈᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓄᕕᐊᓗᓐᓄᓪᓗ ᒪᓕᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᒍᓐᓃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ.
  Peary caribou local populations are able to support a sustainable Inuit/Inuvialuit harvest that is responsive to fluctuations in populations

ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᓕᑦ
Critical Habitat

- ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᒻᒪᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᕐᒪᑕ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᐃᓂᒃᓴᖃᕐᕕᐅᔭᕆᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓂᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᒪᓕᒐᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᓯᐊᕆᔭᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓂ
  Critical habitat is habitat needed for survival or recovery of a wildlife species that is identified in a recovery strategy or action plan

- ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᒦᓕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ/ᓄᖑᓕᒐᓕᖅᑐᒦᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᖃᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
  Required for Endangered/Threatened species

- ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋ ᕐᑯᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᓇᔪᕐᕕᒃᓴᖃᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
  Suggesting Partial identification of Peary caribou critical habitat
  - ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐊᔪᓇᖏᓐᓂᓕᒫᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᐸᖑᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ
    Identified to the extent possible given the best available information

- ᖃᖓᐅᓕᖅᐸᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᕕᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖏᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ
  A schedule of studies will be developed to address the information gaps

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑦᓇᓪᓕᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ
Knowledge Assessment to Inform Critical Habitat Identification (1)

- ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᕐᕈᑎᒃᓴᓕᕆᔨᖏᓐᓂᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᕙᖓᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑎᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ
  The Science and Technology Division analyzed available community and science knowledge to determine important habitat areas
- ᐊᑐᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖏᐅᑕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᓇᓕᒧᒋᒃᑎᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ
  Used community and western science information equally
- ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑰᖓᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᕆᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᔾᔪᐊᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᐅᖃᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᖓᒻᖔᑕ
  Computerized habitat models were developed to predict what habitat Peary caribou use

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᑕ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑦ/ᓇᓪᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᖅᑕᐅᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᕕᒃᓴᐅᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᓴᓂᕐᕙᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ

Knowledge Assessment to Inform Critical Habitat Identification (2)

- ᐃᔾᔪᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ (ᖃᐅᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ) ᐃᓕᐅᖃᖅᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓕᖃᑦᑕᖅᐳᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᕈᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᖓᓱᐃᖅᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᖕᒍᓕᖕᒐᖕᒐᑦ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ

  Models predicted what habitat caribou use in 3 different seasons
- ᐃᔾᔪᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᐃᓇᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᕐᕕᐅᕙᖕᓂᖕᒋᓐ

  Model results were summarized as zones
- ᐱᑕᖃᒃᑲᓐᓂᓕᕐᒥᒍᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᑭᓯᔾᔪᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᐊᕐᒥᔪᑦ

  When more information is available the model results can be improved

ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᕐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᕆᔭᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂ

Candidate Critical Habitat Zones

ᓄᓇᐃᑦ - ZONE	ᐅᓂᒃᑳᕐᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᑏᑦ - DESCRIPTION
ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᒻᒪᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᕈᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕ ᖕᒋᑦ **Land Habitat**	ᓄᓇᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᕐᒥᒡᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᔫᖕᓂᒃ ᐃᕐᓂᕕᐅᓕᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ (ᓄᕐᕆᕕᐅᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓕᐊᓕᖅᑎᓪᓗᒋᑦ) ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᖓᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᖕᒋᕐᕋᕕᒋᕙᖕᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ Land areas predicted to be used by Peary caribou in at least one of the two reproductive seasons (calving or rutting) or as movement corridors
ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᒻᒪᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᕈᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕ ᖕᒋᑦ **Sea Ice Habitat**	ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑰᕐᕕᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᑕᓄᑦ Movement corridors on sea ice identified by communities
ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᒃᑯᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓇᔪᕈᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖅᑕ ᖕᒋᑦ **Remaining Habitat**	ᐊᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦᑕᐅᖅ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᑎᑭᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ/ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓇᓃᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒃᑐᓂᒃ. Remaining habitat within the species distribution.

DRAFT

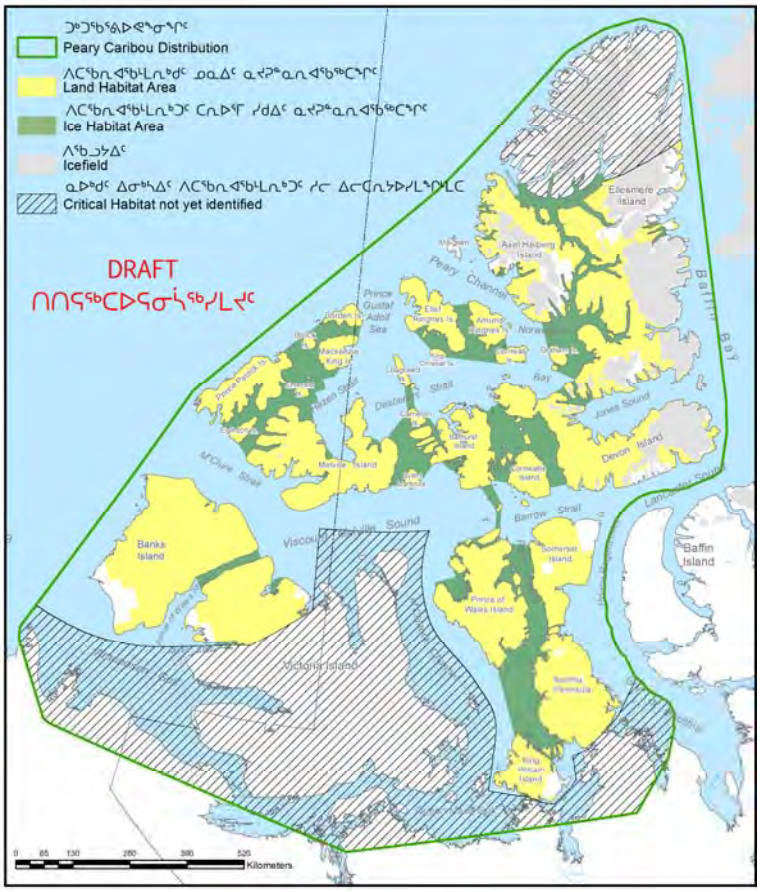
ᑐᒃᑐᖅᑲᕐᒋᔪᓂᖕᒋᑦ
Peary caribou Distribution

ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖅᑕᒻᒪᕆᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᕈᓐᓇᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ
Land Habitat Area

ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖅᑕᒻᒪᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᕈᓐᓇᕆᐊᖅᑲᖅᑕᖕᒋᑦ
Ice Habitat Area

ᐱᖃᓗᔭᐃᑦ Icefield

ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᓂᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖅᑕᒻᒪᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᓱᓕ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᖕᒋᒻᒪᑕ
Habitat not yet identified



ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᓲᓂᕐᒧᑦ
Strategic Direction for Recovery

ᓯᑕᒪᐃᓕᖃᖓᖕᒪᑕ ᓂᕈᑐᓈᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᓯᐊᕆᔭᐅᔪᒪᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓃᓕᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᕌᒐᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ:

There are four broad strategies identified for achieving the population and distribution objectives:

- ᓇᐅᑦᑎᖅᑐᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᖅ
  Monitoring and research
- ᓇᔪᒐᕆᕙᒃᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ
  Habitat and species conservation and management
- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ, ᓱᕐᓗ ᐸᕿᔨᐅᕐᖃᑕᐅᓂᖅ/ᒥᐊᓂᕆᔨᐅᕐᖃᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒋᒃᑯᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᕐᖃᑎᒋᒃᓗᑎᒃ
  Education and awareness, stewardship, and partnerships
- ᒪᓕᒐᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᓪᓗ
  Law and policy

ᓇᐅᑦᑎᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑏᑦ (ᐆᒃᑑᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᕐ)
Monitoring and research (examples)

- ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓄᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓗᓈᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖏᓗᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖅᑐᓂᒃ
  Utilize traditional knowledge, community and local information as well as western science to address knowledge gaps
- ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᒧᖓᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒐᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᖏᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᖃᕐᕕᐅᒐᔪᒃᑐᑦ
  Investigate population structure and movement patterns between Islands and local populations
- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᕐᕆᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ
  Identify all important calving areas
- ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᓕᖅᑐᖅ / ᓯᕗᓂᒃᓴᒥᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ
  Assess current / future impacts of climate change
- ᐊᑕᖃᑎᒋᒃᐸᖕᓂᖏᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ, ᐅᒥᖕᒪᐃᓪᓗᑦ, ᐊᒪᕈᐃᓪᓗᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᒃᑐᓯᐅᓲᖑᖕᒥᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ
  Relationship between Peary caribou and muskoxen, wolves, other caribou and predators
- ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ ᓂᕿᑐᓲᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ
  Trends in Predators
- ᐊᒥᓲᑎᒋᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓇᓚᐅᑖᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᓪᓗ
  Population estimates and trends
- ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐸᒡᕕᒃᓴᖃᖅᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
  Effects of human disturbance
- ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᔾᔪᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᐅᑦᑎᖅᑐᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᒥᑭᒡᑎᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐸᒡᕕᓴᒃᑕᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ
  Develop Monitoring techniques that minimize disturbance

ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ (ᐆᒃᑑᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᕐ)
Habitat and species conservation and management (examples)

- ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᐱᑕᖃᕆᐊᖃᒻᒪᕆᒃᑐᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᕝᕕᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ (ᓄᕐᕆᕙᖕᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐊᒥᓱᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᑲᑎᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᓇᒧᖓᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᓕᕋᖓᒥᒃ, ᐊᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᑦ, ᓄᓕᐊᕐᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑮᕕᒋᕙᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ)
  Conserve habitat necessary for all life stages (calving, migration routes, summer, rut and winter)
- ᐸᒡᕕᓴᒃᑕᐅᓗᐊᖅᑕᐃᓕᒪᑎᒋᐊᕐᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᓄᕐᕆᕕᓂᐅᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓴᕋᐃᒡᓕᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᒥ
  Minimize disturbance especially in calving areas and during sensitive periods
- ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᕐᔪᐊᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐸᒡᕕᓴᒃᑕᐅᕐᑯᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑕᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᓇᒧᖓᐅᕙᓕᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ
  Manage timing of shipping to minimize disruption of migration routes
- ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒋᑦᑎᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖃᑎᒋᒡᓗᑎᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᕕᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᒋᖏᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᒐᕙᒪᓂᒡᓗ
  Coordinate planning and management across jurisdictions
- ᓴᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᒧᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᕝᕕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ
  Develop a long-term protected areas strategy for Peary caribou

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ; ᓱᕐᓗ ᐸᕿᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᖅ/ᒥᐊᕆᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒌᒍᑕᐅᓕᖅᐸᖕᓂᖅ (ᐆᒃᑑᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ)

Education and awareness, stewardships and partnerships (examples) (1)

- ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ, ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᐊᓈᑯᑎᒃᓴᖃᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ
  Develop outreach products on the importance of Peary caribou, their habitat and how to mitigate threats

- ᐱᕕᒃᓴᐅᓕᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᕝᕕᐅᓕᕐᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᕈᑕᐅᒋᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ
  Create opportunities for public involvement in habitat and species conservation and other conservation initiatives

- ᐱᕈᖅᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᒍᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᐅᑎᖃᖃᑕᐅᔪᓂ/ᐃᓚᐅᔭᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᐊᓈᒃᑯᑎᒃᓴᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂ
  Foster cooperative relationships with key rightsholders/stakeholders to mitigate threats to Peary caribou and their habitat

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ; ᓱᕐᓗ ᐸᕿᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᖅ/ᒥᐊᕆᔨᐅᖃᑕᐅᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓚᒌᒍᑕᐅᓕᖅᐸᖕᓂᖅ (ᐆᒃᑑᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ)

Education and awareness, stewardships and partnerships (examples) (2)

- ᐱᔫᒥᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑎᓂᒃ, ᐱᐅᓯᑐᖃᕆᔭᐅᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᐅᓂᖅᐸᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒃᑕᑯᓕᐅᕈᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖃᖏᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᒋᔭᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓂᕿᒃᓴᕆᔭᐅᔪᖕᒑᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᐃᑦ ᓱᕋᐃᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒃᑐᖃᕋᔭᖅᐸᑦ
  Promote education amongst harvesters about traditional and best practices to minimize wastage, alternative food sources, and awareness of illegal harvest

- ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ/ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓂᕐᓗᒃᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᓂᒃ/ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᖃᑕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔭᐅᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᖕᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᖃᑦᑕᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ (ᓱᕐᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂ, ᒐᕙᒪᓂ, ᐊᖏᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᓈᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ)
  Promote the collection/sharing of incidental observations of Peary caribou, and publicize the need for public reporting of caribou observations (e.g. researchers, government, industry)

ᒪᓕᒐᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᐊᒐᐃᓪᓗ (ᐆᒃᑑᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᕐ)

Law and Policy (examples)

- ᐃᓚᐅᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᒃᐱᔭᐅᑎᑦᑎᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᑕᖃᓕᐊᓂᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᓪᓗᑐᓇᔭᐅᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓴᖏᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᑖᖑᔪᓂᒃ ᒪᓕᒐᓪᓗᑐᖃᐅᑦᑎᐊᓇᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᔾᔪᑎᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓂᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᑕᐅᒋᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ, ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑑᖓᓂ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂ ᐊᕕᒃᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂ, ᑲᓇᑕᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᓕᒫᒥ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂ

  Engage and influence existing regulatory structures to ensure that strong and up-to-date regulations are in place for protecting Peary caribou and their habitat at local, regional, territorial, national, and international scales

- ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᑎᑦᑎᓂᖅ, ᐊᑐᓕᖅᑎᑦᑎᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᑐᓕᕐᑯᔨᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔫᑎᒃᓴᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᓇᔭᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓂᒃ (ᓱᕐᓗ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ, ᐆᒪᔪᓕᓇᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓕᓇᓂᖅ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᓄᑦ/ᐅᖅᓯᐊᓗᖕᓂᐊᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᒐᓴᓖᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐅᔭᕋᖕᓂᐊᒐᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᖅᑐᓂᒃ/ᐊᖏᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᓴᓈᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᓯᖏᓐᓂᒡᓗ)

  Develop, implement and promote beneficial management practices for the species and its habitat (e.g. wildlife plans for the mining/oil and gas exploration/industry, etc.)

- ᐃᑲᔪᖅᓱᐃᓂᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᑦᑎᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᒫᓐᓇᐅᔪᖅ ᒪᓕᒐᓇᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒪᓕᒐᓪᓗᑐᓇᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᓇᐊᓇᓂᖃᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᖅᐸᒃᑕᖏᓐᓄᑦᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᔫᒥᓴᐃᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᒃ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᖃᓕᕈᑎᒃ (ᓱᕐᓗ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒍ, ᓄᓇᓖᖕᓂ ᓴᐳᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ, ᓄᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᒃᓴᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᓃᓂᖏᑦ)

  Support enforcement of existing acts and regulations pertaining to threats facing Peary caribou and their habitat, and encourage additional protection where necessary (e.g. community conservation plans, land use plans)

ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔭᐅᒋᐊᕈᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓕᔾᓯᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᒪᑯᓂᖓ ... ᓂᕈᑐᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓂᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ

Seeking your advice on. . . Broad Strategies and General Approaches

- ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒋᒃᑯᒡᓯ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᖅᐸᑦ ᑕᐃᒃᑯᓂᖓ ᓂᕈᑐᓇᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᒪᐃᓐᓄ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᑎᑕᐅᓂᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ?

  Does your organization have any comment on the broad strategies and general approaches?

- ᐊᓯᑕᖃᓇᕙᑦ ᐱᓕᓇᐊᖑᔪᓐᓇᕐᒥᔪᓂᒃ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᑕᐅᔭᓇᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ?

  Are there other things that should be done?

ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓕᖅᐸᒃᑐᑦ ᓱᕈᖅᑎᕆᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᑲᕆᐊᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᓇᔪᖅᑕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ (ᐆᒃᑑᑎᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᕐ)

Activities Likely to Destroy Critical Habitat (examples)

- ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᐃᓕᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᖁᑦᑎᒃᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓄᑦ ᓇᔪᒐᑐᖃᐅᔾᕆᐊᓖᑦ (ᓱᕐᓗ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᔾᕋᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᑦ, ᐊᖏᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᓈᖅᑲᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ, ᐱᖁᑎᕐᔪᐊᓕᐅᕐᕕᐅᓕᖅᑐᓪᓗᓐᓂᑦ)
  Any activity resulting in the direct loss of Peary caribou critical habitat (eg. Mines, industrial and infrastructure development)
- ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᔪᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᑳᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓄᐊᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᒐᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖓᒍᕐᕕᐅᕙᒃᑐᓂᒃ (ᓱᕐᓗ ᓱᕋᒃᑎᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑕᕆᐅᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑯᕙᓪᓕᐊᕙᒃᑐᑐᖅᑲᐅᓂᖏᑦ, ᓂᐱᖅᑯᖅᑐᓗᐊᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᓴᐅᔪᖅᑲᐃᓐᓇᕈᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓂᓕᒐᐅᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᔾᔪᑕᐅᓕᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐱᐅᓯᖃᓕᕈᑕᐅᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ)
  Any activity resulting in a reduced ability for inter- and intra-island migration (eg. Disrupting sea-ice formation, loud noises that cause avoidance behaviour)
- ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᐃᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᔪᑦ ᓱᕈᖅᑎᕆᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᒃᑐᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᖏᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ (ᓱᕐᓗ ᐆᒃᑑᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᐳᔫᖏᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐳᔪᕐᓗᓕᐅᖅᑐᓪᓗ ᓴᓃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᓂᒃ ᐊᒧᖃᐃᔪᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐊᒃᑕᑯᓕᐅᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᖃᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᒪᐃᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᕗᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐊᖏᔪᓂᒃ ᓴᓇᕝᕕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ, ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓇᖅᑕᖅᑐᒃᓴᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ)
  Any activity resulting in the degradation of caribou health (eg. Smoke and dust from resource extraction, waste and contaminants left behind by past industrial, research, community, and military activities)

ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐅᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ

Next Steps (1)

1) ᐃᓕᔅᓯᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᑐᒍᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕋᓂᓵᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᒃᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᓂᒃ
   Seek input on the draft recovery strategy
   - ᓄᓇᓕᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ
     Community review
   - ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (ᓄᓇᑦᓯᐊᕐᒥ) ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᕐᔪᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᖏᑦ (ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ) ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᓯᒪᓕᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓇᑦᑎᐊᕆᐊᖃᕐᓂᖏᑦ
     WMAC (NWT) and NWMB conduct technical review
   - ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ; ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᓕᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᕋᓂᓵᖅᓯᒪᓚᐅᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᖑᐊᓂᒃᐸᑕ
     Comments received and considered; *proposed* draft developed

2) ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᔪᒪᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᓯᔪᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᖏᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᒃᓴᓕᐊᕆᔭᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓲᖏᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ SARA-ᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒪᓄᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᕝᕕᖓᓂᒃ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ, 60-ᓂᒃ ᐅᓪᓗᓂᒃ ᐱᕕᒃᓴᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒃᓴᖃᕐᕕᐅᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖅ
   Proposed recovery strategy posted on the SARA public registry for a 60-day public comment period
   - ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᖃᕐᕕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᖃᐃᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᓱᒪᒃᓴᖅᓯᐅᕈᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ; ᑭᖑᓪᓕᖅᐸᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᓱᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᓕᐅᕐᓗᑎᒃ
     Comments received and considered; *final* recovery strategy developed

ᑭᖑᓂᐊᒍᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᐅᓂᐊᓕᕐᒥᔪᑦ
Next Steps (2)

3) ᑭᖑᑦᓕᖅᐸᓂᒃ ᐊᒥᓱᕈᖅᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᐅᕈᑎᒃᓴᐅᓂᐊᓕᖅᑐᑦ ᓴᕿᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖕᒋᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᒐᖅᑎᒍᑦ SARA-ᑯᑦ ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓂᒃ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᕝᕕᖕᒐᓐᓂ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ
Final recovery strategy posted on the SARA public registry

5) ᐊᐅᓚᑦᑎᔨᐅᕕᖃᖅᑐᓕᒪᑦ ᑕᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᑎᑎᕋᕐᓗᑎᒃᒃ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᒃᓴᒥᓂᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᒃᓴᕆᓂᐊᖅᑕᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ
Jurisdictions produce Action Plans

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᑦᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ...
For More Information…

ᐊᐱᕐᑯᑎᒃᓴᖃᕈᕕᑦ ᐅᕝᕙᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᑕᐅᑦᑎᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ, ᐊᑏᑐᖅ ᐅᕙᑦᑎᓐᓄᒃ ᐅᖃᕐᓂᐊᖅᐳᓯ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐃᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂ:

If you have questions, or would like to receive more information, please contact us at the Canadian Wildlife Service:

ᐅᐊᓐ ᐋᓐᑐᕈ
ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᖕᒋᓗᐊᓕᕐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔨᖕᒐ
ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕕᖕᒥ
ᑲᓇᑕᒥ
- ᑲᓇᑕᒥᐅᓂ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᑎᕋᐃᔨᖕᒋᓐᓂ
ᑎᑎᖃᕐᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃ 2310
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ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒥᒃ!

Thank you!

Appendix 2: COSEWIC assessment schedule for species found in Nunavut. (http://www.cosewic.gc.ca/eng/sct2/sct2_4_e.cfm)

Taxonomic Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Last Assessment	Stage of Current Assessment
November 2016 (4 species)				
Arthropods	Transverse Lady Beetle	Coccinella transversoguttata richardsoni	Not applicable	Revision to initial report
Birds	Rusty Blackbird	*Euphagus carolinus*	Special Concern, April 2006	Revision to initial report
Mammals (terrestrial)	Barren-ground Caribou	*Rangifer tarandus groenlandicus*	Not applicable	Revision to final report
Mammals (terrestrial)	Barren-ground Caribou (Dolphin and Union population)	*Rangifer tarandus*	Special Concern, May 2004	Revision to final report
April 2017 (2 species)				
Birds	Harris's Sparrow	*Zonotrichia querula*	Not applicable	Revision to initial report
Mosses	Porsild's Bryum	*Haplodontium macrocarpum*	Threatened, November 2003	Initial report in preparation
April 2018 (1 species)				
Mammals (terrestrial)	Polar Bear	*Ursus maritimus*	Special Concern, April 2008	Initial report in preparation
November 2018 (1 species)				
Fishes (marine)	Roughhead Grenadier	*Macrourus berglax*	Special Concern, April 2007	Initial report in preparation

Appendix 3: Listed and COSEWIC assessed species and recovery document status for Nunavut species.

SARA Status	Taxon	Common Name	Last COSEWIC Assessment Date and Change	SARA Listing Date	Recovery Document Type	Recovery Document Status	Recovery Document Due (Legislated)	Recovery Document Target Year	Comment
Endangered	Mammals (terrestrial)	Peary Caribou	May 2004 (Reassigned)	2011-02-04	Recovery Strategy	Drafting	2014-02-04	2016-2017	1st Jurisdictional Review spring 2016
Endangered	Birds	Eskimo Curlew	November 2009 (No Change)	2003-06-05	Recovery Strategy	Final	---		Historic range
Endangered	Birds	Ivory Gull	April 2006 (In a higher risk category)	2003-06-05	Recovery Strategy	Final	---		
Endangered	Birds	Red Knot rufa subspecies	April 2007 (New)	2012-06-20	Recovery Strategy	Proposed on registry (Public Consultation period ends May 29.)	2013-06-20	2015-2016	
Threatened	Birds	Ross's Gull	April 2007 (No Change)	2003-06-05	Recovery Strategy	Final	---		
Threatened	Mosses	Porsild's Bryum	November 2003 (New)	2011-02-04	Recovery Strategy	Proposed on registry (Finalization Delayed)	2013-02-04	2014-2015	2nd Jurisdictional Review of the Action Plan spring 2016
Special Concern	Birds	Harlequin Duck (Eastern population)	November 2013 (No Change)	2003-06-05	Management Plan	Final	---		
Special Concern	Mammals (terrestrial)	Polar Bear	April 2008 (No Change)	2011-10-27	Management Plan	Drafting	2014-10-27	2015-2016	
Special Concern	Vascular Plants	Felt-leaf Willow	May 2000 (New)	2003-06-05	Management Plan	Final	---		
Special Concern	Mammals (terrestrial)	Barren-ground Caribou (Dolphin and Union population)	May 2004 (Reassigned)	2011-02-04	Management Plan	Drafting	2016-02-04	2016-2017	1st Jurisdictional Review spring 2016
Special Concern	Birds	Short-eared Owl	April 2008 (No Change)	2012-06-20	Management Plan	Proposed on registry (Public Consultation period ended April 23.)	2017-06-20	2015-2016	
Special Concern	Birds	Red Knot islandica subspecies	April 2007 (New)	2012-06-20	Management Plan	Proposed on registry (Public Consultation period ends May 29.)	2015-06-20	2015-2016	
Special Concern	Birds	Peregrine Falcon anatum/tundrius	April 2007 (Reassigned)	2003-06-05	Management Plan	Proposed on registry (NWMB approved proposed final)	2015-06-20	2015-2016	

SARA Status	Taxon	Common Name	Last COSEWIC Assessment Date and Change	SARA Listing Date	Recovery Document Type	Recovery Document Status	Recovery Document Due (Legislated)	Recovery Document Target Year	Comment
Special Concern	Birds	Rusty Blackbird	April 2006 (New)	2009-03-05	Management Plan	Final (Posted 2015-07-31)	2012-03-05	2013-2014	
No Status	Birds	Horned Grebe (Western population)	April 2009 (New - Special Concern)						
No Status	Mammals (terrestrial)	Grizzly Bear (Western population)	May 2012 (Reassigned - Special Concern)						
No Status	Birds	Buff-breasted Sandpiper	May 2012 (New - Special Concern)						
No Status	Mammals (terrestrial)	Wolverine	May 2014 (Reassigned - Special Concern)						
No Status	Birds	Red-necked Phalarope	Nov 2014 (New - Special Concern)						

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