

2020 Cambridge Bay Arctic Char IFMP Update Changes

All updates and changes are highlighted yellow in the full IFMP document

Section	Amended Text/Summary of Changes	Justification for Change
1 Overview	Section added to explain purpose of an Integrated Fisheries Management Plan (IFMP)	Information added to ensure completeness.
1.1 Cambridge Bay Arctic Char commercial fishery IFMP	Section added to explain the history and process of creating the IFMP in Cambridge Bay and the reason for updating it.	Information added to ensure completeness.
1.2 History	Addition of information about harvest at Paalik (Lauchlin River). River was not commercially harvested from 2010-2017 due to lack of economic viability. The EHTO and Kitikemot Foods Ltd. With support from DFO requested the targeted quota be increased. The NWMB determined the quota was legal and valid	Information added to ensure completeness.
1.3 Type of Fishery and Participants	Addition of information on Kitikmeot Food Ltd., local outfitters, and recreational fishing.	Information added to ensure completeness.
1.5 Fishery Characteristics	Additional information added on the use of weirs	Information was added to provide additional context for use of weir.
1.6.3 Policy on Managing Bycatch	Completion of logbooks is a licence condition to monitor bycatch. The usage of weirs eliminates almost all mortality of bycatch. Bycatch policies implemented for this fishery have ensured there is little concern to other animals other than the targeted Arctic Char.	Updated information to ensure completeness
1.6.4 Ghost Gear Initiative	Addition of information on DFO Ghost Gear Initiative and its implementation in the Cambridge Bay commercial fishery.	Section added to reflect current ghost gear management measures
2.2 Ecosystem Interactions	Addition of information on DFO's Sustainable Fisheries Framework (SFF) which aims to support stock conservation and sustainable use of aquatic resources in Canada. The SFF guides integrated fisheries management planning and also considers aquatic habitat and the species interactions within their ecosystem. Supporting the adoption of ecosystem-based approaches to management that aim to protect biodiversity and fisheries habitats	Information updated to highlight new SFF framework.
2.3 Traditional Knowledge and Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit (IQ)	Details of a collaboration between the Ekalututiak Hunters and Trappers Organization (EHTO) to document the IQ of the Arctic in the Cambridge Bay region. It involved the training of local youth to conduct semi directed ethnocartographic interviews to document the IQ of nune individuals of the community. The IQ that was document was contributed to an IQ database managed by the EHTO and the project finished with a elder-youth knowledge exchange camp for a week in August 2016. There is a plan to organize and host similar events with the community.	Updated information to include new programs.
2.6 Research	There is a need to update stock assessment informatio and advice on sustainable harvest levels for each commercial waterbody and to improve the understanding of the Arctic char biology in the region. The continuation of annual fishery-dependent plant sampling of biological data facilitated through Kitikmeot Foods Ltd is very important, and has been ongoing since the 1970s. Fishery independent surveys are also completed annually to collect biological data to compliment the data collected throught he plant sampling program. DFO is collaborating with the Ocean Tracking Network (OTN), Universite Laval and the University of Windsor to use acoustic telemetry track the migrations of Arctic char in marine and fresh water habitats in the region. Additional research is being done has determined there is significant but weak genetic differentiation among char stock in the region and migratory harshness is an important friver of overwintering dispersal. Other work has focussed on assessing the effects of tempertature on aerobic metabolish and maximum heart rate of upriver migrating Arctic char in the Kitikmeot region. There are also unpublished ecosystem-based studies underway that are evaluating the marine food web in the region, including the trophic position of Arctic char in the marine environment, and assessing and quantifying bycatch the results from the commercial harvest of char in the region and resolving parasites that are common in commercially harvested char.	Updated to reflect current reasearch.
3.2 Economic Importance	Section updated to reflect current information on the economic value of the fishery over the past 5 years, fishery certifications, operation of Kitikmeot Foods Ltd. And market opportunities	Information added to ensure completeness.
4.2 Harvest Reporting	Addition of information on shared stewardship monitoring program involving the Ekalututiak HTO, Kitikmeot Foods Ltd. And DFO that has been funded through the Nunavut General Monitoring Plan from 2011-2017. All current fisheries are monitored for total removals, including commercial landings, bycatch and discards and personal consumption as required by recently updated commercial licence conditions.	Information added to include addition of shared stewardship monitoring program
5. Objectives	Table 2 updated to reflect new objectives identified.	Ensure objectives are clear and up-to-date.
6. Access and Allocation	Information added about the addition of Paalik (Lauchlan River) fishing in 2018 and the use of a reduced, targeted quota at Paalik and other waterbodies in the fishery to ensure harvest rate is sustainable and does not exceed the processing capacity of the fish plant. Table 3 updated to reflect current quotas in use.	Section updated to clarify the sustainable management of quotas and harvest effort in the fishery. Some information removed since it is included in detail in Appendix 1. (below)
7.4 Supplemental Licence Conditions	Section added to have been incorporated into the commercial fishery to improve understanding for fishers, data collection efforts, and improved sustainable management of the fishery overalls.	To support improved monitoring and reporting of targeted catch, bycatch, bird and marine mammal interactions, and lost gear.
8.2 Best Management Practice - Precautionary Approach	Paalik (Lauchlan River) was not commercially harvested from 2010-2017 because of a lack of economic viability. In 2018 Paalik was fished again with a reduced argeted quota to assist with improving stock assessment and economic viability.	Section added to add information on the current approach used to determine quotas for Paalik (Lauchlan) river using the precautionary approach.

8.3 Best Management Practice - Weir Utilization	The weir is a traditional method of Inuit subsistence fishing at the mouths of rivers. The Cambridge Bay commercial fishery utilizes weirs at specific commercial waterbodies. The weir is the preferred method of fishing as it causes fish less stress, is more selective and allows quotas to be filled more quickly.	Section added to add information on the traditional usage of weird and using the weir as a preferred method of char harvest at certain locations
Appendix B Commercial quota and landing report	Tables updated with current data	Ensure analysis is up to date
Appendix D - Economic Analysis	Information added to reflect current fishery	Ensure analysis is up to date
Appendix E - Safety at Sea	Updated contact information for Transport Canada Office of Boating Safety	Updated contact information.