

# **HTO Consultations on Caribou issues in the Kitikmeot Region- Bathurst and Bluenose East Caribou**

February 2013 to February 2015



Department of Environment, Government of Nunavut Iqaluit, Nunavut

## Executive Summary

Government of Nunavut, Department of Environment representatives conducted on going consultations with the Hunters and Trappers Organizations of Kugluktuk, Cambridge Bay, Bay Chimo and Bathurst Inlet from February 2013 to February 2015. The primary purpose of these consultations was to have an ongoing dialogue with one of the co-management partner and revive feedback from HTOs regarding future management strategies. This is important to involve the HTOs in the decisions making process with regards to caribou management. Thus, from October 2014 more specific community consultations on the declining Bathurst and Bluenose East caribou herd took place in aim to get recommendations on implementing interim conservation measures.

HTO members all agree that the Caribou is a fundamental part of their Inuit culture and major constituent of their country food intake. To preserve this resource for the future generations, they understand that some conservation measures are necessary. However, there are opposed to a complete harvest band on this species as it will lead to a lost in their hunting skills and restrict the amount of meat provided for families in need.

The HTOs would like their own management initiatives be recognized. Thus, they understand that more restriction measures on the non-beneficiary are necessary to the preservation of the species and to do so a Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) has to be implemented. Concerns around establishing a TAH were made. It was express that once a TAH is imposed it is hard to remove or update the TAH number with the current population level due to the lengthy management process. Thus, knowing that a population survey will occur in June 2015 for the Bathurst and Bluenose East caribou herd, they would like to wait on the new population number and proper data is collected before any major decisions on TAH is imposed.

This report attempts to summarize the comments made by HTO members during these meetings.

## **Preface**

This report represents the Department of Environment's best efforts to accurately capture and translate all of the information that was shared during consultation meetings with the Hunters and Trappers Organizations.

The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of Environment, Nunavut or Government of Nunavut.

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## **1.0 Report Purpose and Structure**

This report is intended to collate and summarize comments, questions, concerns and suggestions raised during a series of consultations held with West Kitikmeot HTOs to implement conservation measures on the Bathurst and Bluenose East caribou herd. The summary and notes herein only reflect what was shared during the meeting and written communications afterwards are found in Appendix I.

## **2.0 Purpose of Consultations**

The primary purpose of the consultations organized and led by government of Nunavut, Department of Environment (DOE), was first to engage the HTOs in an ongoing dialogue on caribou and second to present more specific interim management action and solicit HTO feedback. These meetings were not intended as negotiations of the DOE position, but rather as an opportunity to record what HTO Board members would like to recommend and record those suggestions for consideration by decision makers. HTOs were consulted as the designated representatives of the hunting community under the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA). Discussions around management initiatives from the community level to the Government dominated the meetings and clarification regarding the management process and status of the interim measure were often highlighted and explained to the HTO board members.

### **2.1 Format of Meetings**

The meetings were held in evenings or afternoon and were between 1 to 3 hours in length depending on HTO engagement. Meetings were facilitated and lead by the Regional Biologist, who was also the primary presenter. The presentation format was informal and HTO Board members were invited to ask questions or raise concerns recommendations throughout the meeting. It was an open dialogue.

## **3.0 HTO Consultation Summary**

For each meeting, the objectives of the meeting were made clear to the HTO members prior to the meeting and at the start of it. There were many similar questions, concerns and suggestions raised by HTO Board members across the region.

Over the years the consultation became more oriented around the Bathurst and Bluenose East decline. Several members from different HTOs stated the importance of sustaining the caribou herd to a certain number to assure the continuation of their harvest right. Caribou has been the central part of the Inuit culture for century, and the HTOs members are opposed to impose any strict harvest regulations on this species to their members, such a complete band, as it will cause the lost of their harvesting skills. However, they understand the need for conservation measures and the need to protect their right by implementing more restrictions measure to the non-beneficiary as there is currently nothing in place.

Knowing that a population survey will occur in June 2015 for the Bathurst and Bluenose East caribou herd, they would like to wait on that proper data on the new population number is collected before any major decisions on Total Allowable Harvest (TAH) is imposed. From the HTO perspective, there are many concerns and misbelieve around the TAH. They see the establishment of a TAH and its number as impossible to reverse or adjust. For them number will be difficult to modify with the population fluctuation due to the lengthy and demanding management process in place. More importantly, they

consider that a TAH infringes the liberty of the harvesters to provide for their families, and impose unwanted restrictions not conform with their hunting and harvesting rights.

During the meeting, it was explain that a TAH must be establish in order to impose restriction measures on the non-beneficiary as they are currently no harvest restrictions. It was also specify that due to the severe decline experiences by the Bathurst and mimicking decline by the Bluenose East caribou, urgent interim conservation measure, with an interim TAH would be recommended to the Nunavut Wildlife Management board in June 2015. Following the results of the population surveys, the interim TAH would be thereafter revised.

## 3.1 Kugluktuk Public Consultation Summary-2013

### **Purpose of the Consultations:**

A community consultation was organized in Kugluktuk on February 25, 2013 during “the caribou week”. The aim of this meeting was to hear and gather the community members’ knowledge and concerns about caribou to help plan future community-driven research. The objectives were then to work together, listen to local needs and priorities, listen to Inuit, learn from their way of life, and to discuss potential projects for the region.

**Date:** February 25, 2013

### **Representatives:**

GN, DoE, Wildlife Biologist (implementation): Lisa-Marie Leclerc

GN, DoE, Wildlife Supervisors: Peter Hale, Lynda Orman

GN, DoE, Park: Becky Torretti

Gn, DoE, Regional Wildlife Manager: Mathieu Dumond

Conservation Officer: Lee McPhail

HTO Kugluktuk, Chairperson: David Nivingalok

Community members: around 15-20 participants

### **Subjects discussed and community views:**

#### **What do you see?**

In the past, caribou was found in closer proximity of town and their number seems to be higher. Now, the hunters have to go further to be able to find and hunt caribou. The decline in number of caribou could be explain, according to some community members, by the changes in weather pattern, movement of caribou where to food is available, and the growing number of individual living in the communities. In addition, since the 60’s the number of Grizzlies and predators has increased. In the past, elders would control the predators by killing them at out post camps. Today predator control is less.

Community members have also denoted a change in the weather: the summer is getting longer and winter shorter. It is also warmer during the month of December as there is rain during this month (1998). There is less precipitation, less snow and rain, which result in drying up of lakes and rivers.

#### **What are your concerns?**

Concerns among the community are divided in two clear areas, the population and the management of the herds. For them, not only one herd in particular was more important than the others and this regardless their harvesting pressure on the herd. Like they say: “caribou is caribou”.

The main recurring concern for the population are the status of the herds and if whether or not their numbers are declining. The community members are worried that the caribou are declining. According to their observations, they are more dissipated, not many come around Kugluktuk anymore, and there is less caribou every year. Thus, they feel the need to identify the mechanism driving the population cycles and have an updated the number of animal in the herds.

The second main recurring concern was about caribou management. The community members were concerned about the modern technologies in used that facilitate the access to caribou, the increasing number of hunters, and how they used the meat. Habitat conservation from the mining industries and development was also listed. In some, what can we do to protect the caribou?

### **What action could you take?**

On an individual level, the communities seems to be interested in taking action to pass on their skills; teaching others about the caribou (youth, friends, and other hunters). The teaching themes go beyond how to respectfully hunt the caribou, but also include how to not waste meat, how to cook, and how to use the hide for clothing (sew). A way suggested to do so, would be throughout educational videos. Along with teaching, there is a need to collect more Traditional Knowledge and pass it on to the youth and future generations.

### **Recommended actions to the GN:**

Community members wish to see the GN DoE working more closely with the elders and the community members. A proposed way to do so will be to form a working group at the local level to generate insight, give scientific feedback to the community on a more regular basis.

Unexpectedly , the community members present interest in regulating the caribou by implementing tag, set up an amount for female, male, and calf, as well as having a define hunting season. It seems that the community members see the need to regulate the wildlife to better preserve them.

**Commitments:** None



## 3.2 Kugluktuk HTO Consultation Summary-2014

### **Issues:**

Information meeting on the Alarming trends in size of the Bluenose-East caribou herd and the Bathurst Caribou from the 2014 reconnaissance calving ground survey.

### **Purpose of the Consultations:**

A HTO consultation was organized in Kugluktuk on September 09, 2014 as the Bluenose East and the Bathurst herds appear to be in serious decline. The main objective to the meeting was to inform the community members of this decline based on the new reconnaissance calving ground surveys. In addition, this meeting gave a unique opportunity to hear and gather the community members' knowledge and concerns about these herds. The objectives were then to work together, listen to local needs and priorities, listen to Inuit, learn from their way of life, and to discuss potential management recommendations.

**Date:** September 09, 2014

### **Representatives:**

GN, DoE, Wildlife Biologist: Lisa-Marie Leclerc  
HTO Kugluktuk, Chairperson: David Nivingalok  
HTO Kugluktuk, Manager: Barbara Adjun  
HTO Kugluktuk, Board members.

### **Subjects discussed and community views:**

-The difference between a reconnaissance survey and a population estimate was put forward so the participant could know the limitation of the last survey, but understand that it is the "trend" of the decline that is alarming. New population survey will be done in the summer of 2015.

### **Harvest:**

-There is TV hunting shows that consistently present hunting episodes of caribou hunting in Contwoyto Lake.  
-GNWT did stop their sport hunt and Nunavut should be doing the same for uniform management action.  
-During sport hunting each sport hunter could take up to 2 big bulls and this affect the fitness of the herd.  
-We could take what we need and not all the time. In the past caribou was not accessible year round and we should go back to the traditional way and not disturb the caribou at all time- mostly in fall.  
-It is important that we do not chance the harvest pressure to the other herds, such as the Dolphin and Unions.

### **Predators:**

-Predators have the ability to change their diet in fluctuation with prey availability.

### **Concerns:**

-The HTO of Kugluktuk want to be closely informed on the situation and be involve in the discussion for the management recommendations and actions.

**Recommended actions to the GN:**

- The board proposed to have a community consultation as they feel that this issue was important to the community members and all of them should be informed on the status of the herd.
- We would like to be informed of the NWMB, NTI, GNWT position.
- We should educate hunters and youth about the hunting season.

**Commitments:** None

### 3.3 Kugluktuk Public Consultation Summary -2014

#### **Issues:**

Information meeting on the Alarming trends in size of the Bluenose-East caribou herd and the Bathurst Caribou from the 2014 reconnaissance calving ground survey.

#### **Purpose of the Consultations:**

A community consultation was organized in Kugluktuk on September 22, 2014 as the Bluenose East and the Bathurst herds appear to be in serious decline. The main objective to the meeting was to inform the community members of this decline based on the new reconnaissance calving ground surveys. In addition, this meeting gave a unique opportunity to hear and gather the community members' knowledge and concerns about these herds. The objectives were then to work together, listen to local needs and priorities, listen to Inuit, learn from their way of life, and to discuss potential management recommendations.

**Date:** September 22, 2014

#### **Representatives:**

GN, DoE, Wildlife Biologist: Lisa-Marie Leclerc  
HTO Kugluktuk, Chairperson: David Nivingalok  
HTO Kugluktuk, Manager: Barbara Adjun  
Community members: around 15 participants

#### **Subjects discussed and community views:**

-The difference between a reconnaissance survey and a population estimate was put forward so the participant could know the limitation of the last survey, but understand that it is the "trend" of the decline that is alarming. New population survey will be done in the summer of 2015.

#### **Community knowledge:**

- The Bathurst caribou number must be going down as there were no caribou around Bathurst Inlet this summer.
- Hunters have seen a lot of caribou south of Dismal Lake in late April.
- The Bluenose East caribou are known to have calved north-east of Bluenose Lake and this area should also be taking into consideration for the next population survey.
- 25 km to the East of the community, for the past two years there is not much cow at this location as it used to be.
- We need to be careful about the management goal. They put a TAH on Peary caribou for the number to increase and then they declined due to the limit in the habitat capacity, diseases. So having a too high number is not necessarily healthy.
- The rut is a very exhausting period for the male caribou as they fight with other bulls and mating, and weak bull could be an easy target for predator. A hunter reported to have observed very tired bulls.
- 1 prime bull could get around 20 cows pregnant. So they are to an important factor to consider to make the population increase.
- The caribou are getting used to the high number of wolf in the calving area, they do not seem to be afraid of them.

#### **Harvest:**

- There is currently no sport hunting on the Bluenose and the Dolphin and Union caribou herds
- Kugluktuk HTO sent letters to stop the sport hunt on the Bathurst herds.
- Kugluktuk HTO stopped the sport hunt in the Contwoyto Lake area.
- Hunters do not target prime bulls or pregnant females.
- Nunavut hunters go by snowmobile or ATV to go hunting which restrict the access to the herd due to the terrain. In NWT, they have access to charter plane to hunt the Bluenose Caribou herd.

#### **Predators:**

- There is an increase in number of wolf and grizzly, but there is less hunters harvesting them.
- The interaction predator-prey is very complex as you have three predators (wolf, wolverine, grizzly bears) and two main preys (caribou, muskox).
- The price of the wolf pelt is down which do not support the cost to go out hunting.
- Extend the wolf season.
- In the past, Inuit use to kill the wolf in the den to control the predator.
- You don't want to kill them all, as they are useful to take the diseases animals and maintain the herd healthy.
- We need a balance.

#### **Monitoring information:**

- Community members suggested to have field report booklet to record note, observation and harvest. Someone commented that they used to have it, but nobody was filling them out.
- Hunters do not have all a GPS while out on the land. They will be interested in participating to the MESA program from NWMB.
- Distributing harvesting calendar which could also use as a tool to collect local, community, and traditional knowledge.

#### **Concerns:**

- People feel unsecure to report their harvest, so the number will be used to set up the TAH.
- The participants would like to have some action put together before the population reach a to low level.
- The community members would like to be kept informed about the status of their herd but having a poster that the coop or a wildlife new board.

#### **Recommended actions to the GN:**

- We need to work more closely together
- We can only manage our action and impact, we cannot manage the caribou.
- Establish a caribou board or working group in the community.

**Commitments:** None

## 3.4 Bay Chimo and Bathurst Inlet HTO Consultation Summary-2014

### **Issues:**

Information meeting on the Alarming trends in size of the Bluenose-East caribou herd and the Bathurst Caribou from the 2014 reconnaissance calving ground survey.

### **Purpose of the Consultations:**

A small consultation was organized in Cambridge Bay on October 01, 2014 as the Bluenose East and the Bathurst herds appear to be in serious decline. The main objective to the meeting was to inform the community members of this decline based on the new reconnaissance calving ground surveys. In addition, this meeting gave a unique opportunity to hear and gather the community members' knowledge and concerns about these herds. The objectives were then to work together, listen to local needs and priorities, listen to Inuit, learn from their way of life, and to discuss potential management recommendations.

**Date:** October 01, 2014

### **Representatives:**

GN, DoE, Wildlife Biologist: Lisa-Marie Leclerc  
HTO Bay Chimo, Chairperson: Peter Kapolak  
HTO Bathurst, Chairperson: Martina Kapolak

### **Subjects discussed and community views:**

-The difference between a reconnaissance survey and a population estimate was put forward so the participant could know the limitation of the last survey, but understand that it is the "trend" of the decline that is alarming. New population survey will be done in the summer of 2015.

### **Community knowledge:**

-The Bathurst caribou used to calve on the East side of Bathurst Inlet and they move west 30 years ago. Mostly they change calving area is due to vegetation that deplete by grazing at the same place.  
-Bathurst Inlet is a place of moving caribou.  
-This is now less caribou during the summer around Bay Chimo.  
-The caribou seem to have continue to have move west.

### **Harvest:**

-The sport hunt takes place at Contwoyto Lake.  
-The meat from the sport hunt is kept by the guide and use as subsistence.

### **Predators:**

-There is an increase in bear sighting around the calving ground.

### **Recommended actions to the GN:**

-Suggestion of a local hunter survey and monitoring during winter.

**Commitments:** None

## 3.5 Kugluktuk HTO Consultation Summary -2014

### **Issues:**

Information meeting on the Alarming trends in size of the Bluenose-East caribou herd and the Bathurst Caribou from the 2014 reconnaissance calving ground survey.

### **Purpose of the Consultations:**

A HTO consultation was organized in Kugluktuk on October 31, 2014 as the Bluenose East and the Bathurst herds appear to be in serious decline. The main objective to the meeting was to discuss with the HTO members the potential actions that GN-DOE could be implemented and identify more clearly what action the Kugluktuk HTO already identify. The objectives were then to work together, listen to local needs and priorities, listen to Inuit, learn from their way of life, and to discuss potential management short-term action.

**Date:** October 31,2014

### **Representatives:**

GN, DoE, Wildlife Biologist: Lisa-Marie Leclerc and  
GN, DoE, Wildlife Technician: Myles Lamont  
HTO Kugluktuk, Assistant Manager: Johnny  
HTO Kugluktuk, Board members (4 members).

### **Subjects discussed and community views:**

- Recommendation to prevent HTO from buying meat due to encouraging people to harvest more than they need
- Upcoming trapping program on wolves, wolverine, grizzly, etc
- Concerns regarding collaring wolves addressed
- Wanting to see pelt prices on wolves increased to encourage harvest
- Agreeance that hunters will bring in skulls of trapped carnivores in exchange for compensation
- 80/20 program not believed to work due to hunters not willing to wait for a particular sex or age to show up while hunting
- Bulls avoided this time of year due to taste, and a mixed harvest is taken according to season due to the taste of meat and thickness of the hide
- Restricting exploration camps/activity during the caribou migration
- Sign or posters to encourage people to think about hunting only what they need
- Possible funding for getting youth involved in butchering to learn how to properly harvest and collect a kill in the field.
- March/april suggested to be the best time of year for such a program
- Concerns regarding the Bluenose and Union herds discussed
- Local community members are aware of where some wolf dens are located
- Wolf pelts worth \$300-350
- Increasing interest in living out in outposts in community members
- Expression of interest in providing gut samples on harvest caribou

**Recommended actions to the GN:** None

**Commitments:** None

## 3.6 Bay Chimo and Bathurst Inlet HTO Consultation Summary-2015

### **Issues:**

Information meeting on the Alarming trends in size of the Bathurst Caribou from the 2014 reconnaissance calving ground survey.

### **Purpose of the Consultations:**

A HTO consultation, with the HTO of Bay Chimo and Bathurst Inlet, was organized in Cambridge Bay on January 29, 2015 as the Bathurst herd appear to be in serious decline. The main objective to the meeting was to discuss with the two HTO boards on the GN position of establishing an interim measure of 100 TAH for the Bathurst caribou. The TAH will be reviewed after the next population survey happening in June 2015.

**Date:** January 29, 2015

### **Representatives:**

GN, DoE, Wildlife Biologist: Lisa-Marie Leclerc  
HTO Bathurst, Board member (4 members)  
HTO Bay Chimo, Board members (4 members).  
KRWB: Ema and Attima Haldari  
NTI: Bert Dean

### **Subjects discussed and community views:**

- Bathurst HTO is concerned to have caribou for the future generations.
- KWRB mentioned that the Inuit harvest is not a problem as they take only a negligible harvest.
- Lisa: GN-DOE takes care of regulating not only the Inuit harvest, but also the non-beneficiary and as of right now there is nothing that stop 20 none-beneficiaries to take 5 tags each and harvest more caribou than what the Inuit presently take.
- Lisa: GN-DoE position was an interim TAH of 100 to reflect what the Inuit are actually harvesting.
- Bathurst Inlet came back with a TAH of 150.
- Inquiry about a wolf control program: Not supported by the GN
- The 100-150 TAH will be a temporary measure until the June survey is done and then we can revisit the TAH.
- They also want to be part of this survey and I spoke with GNWT to reserve them a place as observer.
- Due to the status of the Bathurst herd, the monitoring effort will increased and they will be opportunity to review the TAH every 3 years to readjust with the new population number.
- There seem to be some concerns about the sport harvest from the Bay Chimo HTO.
- Thus, when the TAH is given to the HTO, they have free disposition of the TAH and this will be up to them how to allocate it.

**Recommended actions to the GN:** None

**Commitments:** None



## 3.7 Kugluktuk HTO Consultation Summary-2015

### **Issues:**

Information meeting on the Alarming trends in size of the Bluenose-East caribou herd and the Bathurst Caribou from the 2014 reconnaissance calving ground survey.

### **Purpose of the Consultations:**

A HTO consultation was organized in Kugluktuk on February 02, 2015 as the Bluenose East and the Bathurst herds appear to be in serious decline. The main objective to the meeting was to discuss with the HTO boards on the GN position of establishing an interim measure of 100 TAH for the Bathurst caribou and an interim measure of 1,000 for the Bluenose-East caribou. The TAH will be reviewed after the next population survey happening in June 2015.

**Date:** February 02, 2015

Representatives:

GN, DoE, Wildlife Biologist: Lisa-Marie Leclerc  
GN, DoE, Wildlife Technician, Myles Lamont  
HTO Kugluktuk, Assistant Manager: Johnny  
HTO Kugluktuk, Board members (5 members).

### **Subjects discussed and community views:**

- Point made that fewer people on the land despite community increase
- Mention that Bathurst caribou showing empty stomachs when cleaned
- Mention of GN focusing only on Iqaluit instead of Kugluktuk and the herds that have been declining here for multiple years.
- Discussion regarding setting up a caribou group composed of local hunters, harvesters, GN, HTO and expanding that idea to other communities.
- Concern regarding 100 tags being distributed just to Bathurst area only
- Request for any NWMB public hearings to be held in Kugluktuk
- Questions regarding the frequency and span caribou fluctuations.
- Mention of HTO of Kugluktuk's' voluntary actions to halt all sport hunting on Bluenose-east prior to any mention of pop decline
- Displeasure expressed regarding the efforts to consult on Baffin issues and lack of support and initiative from the GN shown in the Kitikmeot
- Frustrations regarding trophy tag (sport harvest) allocation from Cam Bay and Bathurst Inlet when people are hunting western herds around Kugluktuk which are voluntarily withheld here.
- Concern regarding enforcement of legislation and preventing hunting in some areas due to lack of staff and the vast and remotes area to cover.
- Partial distribution of tags
- Displeasure expressed regarding Maliks poster presentation in Ottawa and not being informed of that project despite having their names attached to it.

- Displeasure expressed regarding the stop of the wolf sample collection program, when GNWT have increased their incentive from \$350 to \$800 for pelt.
- Price incentives for females over males due to the ease of accessing male reproduction organs. During the winter time it is impossible to collect female organs and the sample will be biased.
- Bluenose-East TAH, 1000 animals for Kugluktuk didn't sit well with the chair and is concerned regarding community members breaking the law.
- Request to see "taking care of caribou" (Bluenose management plan) document for the next meeting in April.
- Between the 23-27<sup>th</sup>, community consultation in town for Bluenose/Bathurst- Caribou Week.
- Local hunters are willing to limit harvest if asked.

**Recommended actions to the GN:** None

**Commitments:** None

## **4.0 Conclusion- Next Steps**

The Department of Environment will consider the comments and suggestions made during the consultation tour when preparing the management recommendation to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board for their June 2015 meeting.

## Appendix 1- Future correspondence



Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association • Hunters' and Trappers' Organization  
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May 6, 2015

**FAXED**

Director of Wildlife Management  
Nunavut Wildlife Management Board  
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Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0

NUMB  
FAXED  
M. K. (1/15)

Re: "Taking Care of Caribou" position by the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association  
Hunters & Trapper Organization

The Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association, Hunters & Trappers Organization (HTO), Board of Directors would like to express their position on the "Taking Care of Caribou - Management Plan".

During a discussion in February 2015, regarding the "Taking Care of Caribou - Management Plan" the Kugluktuk Angoniatit Association wanted to submit their position to some points:

- In the management plan, it suggests that the TAH (total allowable harvest) be set. The Kugluktuk HTO does not agree that a TAH be set for the Bluenose East Caribou herd until all the proper population data and studies have been done on the herd, and to better know the herds' situation. There has to be more data collected.
- Kugluktuk HTO also believes that if there was a TAH set on the Bluenose East Caribou herd at 1,800, this would not be enough to sustain the community for a year. In one year alone, the community of Kugluktuk can easily harvest 1,000 caribou.
- If a TAH was imposed on any herd, it would make it too hard to reverse and this would make it too hard for our community, who have the right to hunt and harvest, to sustain them with country food.
- Surveys scheduled in June 2015 on the caribou calving grounds should provide better estimates on population size for this herd and help determine a sustainable harvest level.
- The Kugluktuk HTO has already made a statement in 2009 that they no community harvest will be conducted by the Kugluktuk HTO, as previous done in the past on the Bluenose East Caribou herd. This is the HTO commitment to assist the herd (and other herds).
- In place of the caribou harvest, the Kugluktuk HTO conducts a community muskox harvest twice a year, once in December and again in March/April to assist the community with country food.
- To ensure that low income families and elders within the community are provided with country food, the country food program provides other country food in place of caribou, i.e. fish and dry fish, seal, any birds, muskox, as well as reindeer meat.

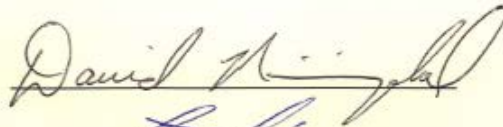
- The Kugluktuk HTO continually educates the youth, and community residents of the importance of the preservation of caribou by educating them on the meat preparation of other animals, in place of caribou, through a caribou education week.
- These are serious concerns that must be considered for any TAH proposals.

We ask the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board to consider the Kugluktuk Angoniatic Association, Board of Directors concerns with regards to the Total Allowable Harvest that is considered in the "Taking Care of Caribou - Management Plan " submitted by the Advisory Committee for Cooperation on Wildlife Management (May 7, 2014).

We need to ensure our hunters and harvesters are considered when creating a management plan that will infringe on the hunting and harvesting rights to provide for the families. We need to consider that proper data is collected and provided before any major decisions as TAH is imposed on our community(ies).

With regards,

David Nivingalok  
Chairperson



Colin Adjun  
Vice-Chairperson



Kevin Klengenber  
Secretary Treasurer

(unavailable). Supported.

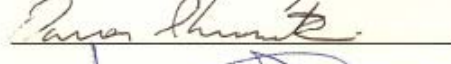
Board of Directors:  
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Stanley Carpenter



Darren Ihumatak



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