
Northwest Territories Initiatives Spanning Two or More Claim Areas

Government of the Northwest Territories - Education, Culture and Employment - Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

Northwest Territories' Geographic Names Program

The Geographic Names Program continues its active support of community-based geographic names research projects. The Program also has the responsibility for investigating and preparing decision documents for proposed new names, name

changes, field name submissions, and NWT community name changes. The development of public access to the NWT Geographic Names Data Base, which currently contains information on more than 22,000 official, historic, and proposed geographic names, also continues as a priority of the Program.

Financial, technical, and training support for community-based geographic names research projects is provided through the Geographic Names Research Contribution Program. For the 1996/97 fiscal year, support is

being given to research projects in Pond Inlet, Tsiigehtchic, Iqaluit, Yellowknife and Rae. The supported projects are all gathering, through Elders' interviews, traditional knowledge about local geographic features. An additional 27 geographic name research projects, many also community-based, are currently taking place in the NWT. Support for these projects comes from a wide variety of sources including government and business.

Communities undertaking projects that gather traditional

Protected Areas Strategy

NWT

Systems of protected areas are part of an international commitment to conserving cultural heritage and the natural environment. The United Nations List of Protected Areas defines these as areas "of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal and or other effective means".

The NWT features an extensive area and a variety of boreal and arctic ecosystems. There are 71 ecoregions represented in whole or in part in the NWT. Existing and proposed federally protected areas currently represent 38 of these ecoregions.

In August 1996, the NWT Premier and the Federal Minister for DIAND announced their

intention to work together with Aboriginal groups and other interested parties to have in place a strategy for protected areas in the NWT by the end of 1998. The process of designation of protected areas must respect land claims or treaty entitlement settlements.

The designation of land for protected areas can affect individuals, communities and industries. Each plays a role in the development of a strategy to ensure that economic opportunities are considered.

If the strategy is to be effective it will have to involve people with many different interests. If you would like to know more about this strategy please contact:

Parks and Tourism (address on page 36).

Yukon

The new Yukon Government

is moving quickly to develop a protected Areas Strategy by re-directing resources within the Department of Renewable Resources and preparing for a public participation process to involve the public in the development of the strategy.

An internal committee of senior officials has been struck to oversee progress on the protected spaces strategy. Additional staff have been added to the Parks and Outdoor Recreation Branch to facilitate the strategy's development.

The call for new Yukon parks, in areas where land claims have been settled, was part of the New Democratic Party's election platform issued during last fall's territorial election.

Current expectations call for the Protected Areas Strategy to be completed and in place by 1998.

land-based knowledge are encouraged to develop means by which research data can be used in the community and thus help to ensure this valuable cultural information is not lost with the passing of Elders. Projects receiving funding from the Geographic Names Research Contribution Program are required, as a condition of the contribution, to submit copies of all information to the Geographic Names Program. All other projects are encouraged to submit results of their research so that it can be entered into the Geographic Names Data Base and subsequently used to support the official recognition of traditional geographic names. Official geographic names are the only geographic names that may appear on federally produced maps, charts and legal documents and should, as close-

ly as possible, correspond to 'local reality'.

Additional information on the Geographic Names Program can be obtained from the Territorial Toponymist at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre (address on page 36).

Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development
 - *Wildlife and Fisheries*

Thelon

A draft management plan for the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary was approved by the Akiliniq Planning Committee of Baker Lake in June 1996. It was distributed to the public in three forms: a formal plan to government departments and other major stakeholders; an eight page newsletter summary for nation-wide stakeholders; and a 17 minute video in Inuktitut for

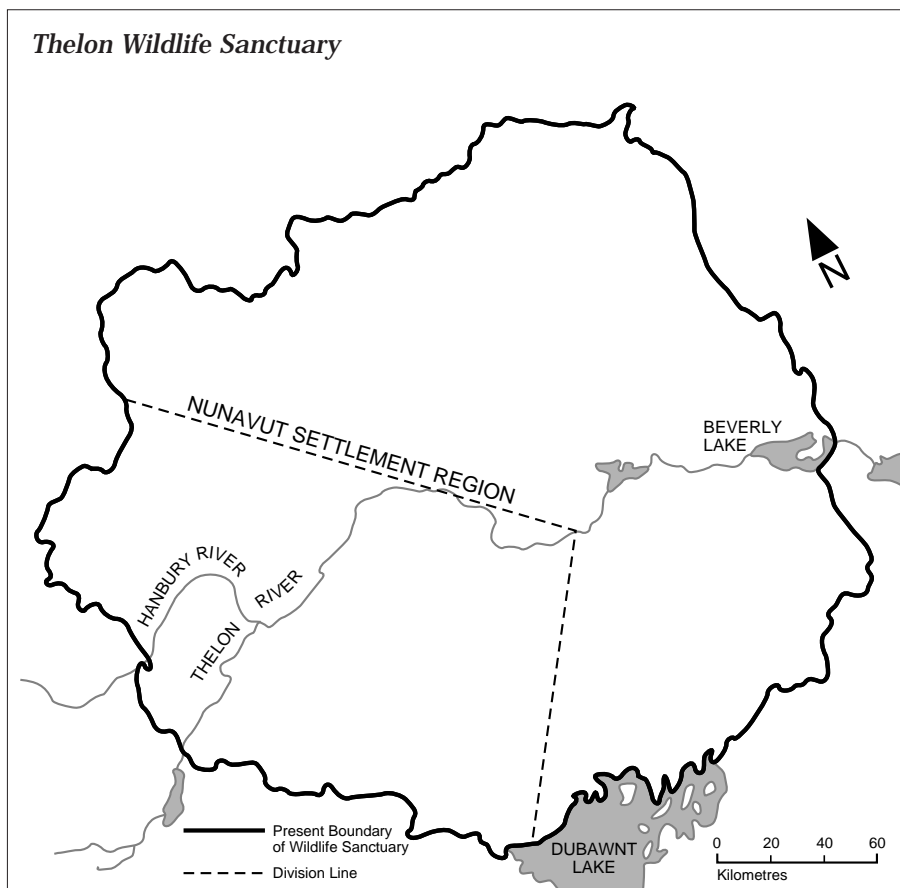
local communities.

Responses to the draft plan were discussed at a meeting of the Akiliniq Planning Committee in November 1996 and drafting instructions for the final version of the plan were approved. The management plan has a number of major provisions. The current boundaries of the Sanctuary are supported and a recommendation is made for "Special Management Areas" (SMAs) in areas abutting the Sanctuary. SMAs will be multiple use areas employing special measures to ensure protection of caribou calving grounds and water resources. A Joint Management Authority is recommended comprised of Dene, Inuit, and government representatives drawing their authority through existing management structures. Subsistence hunting by Aboriginal people travelling within the Sanctuary will be allowed.

The management plan is scheduled for completion in early 1997.

Wildlife Habitat Conservation

The NWT Wildlife Habitat Conservation Program, funded by Wildlife Habitat Canada and the former Government of the NWT (GNWT) Department of Renewable Resources (DRR), concluded in April 1996, leaving many objectives of the Wildlife Conservation Areas Project described in the last issue of *New Parks North* yet to be accomplished. DRR has recently been consolidated with the former departments of Economic Development and Tourism, and Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, forming the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (RWED). The Division of Wildlife and Fisheries in the new department now contains several



specialist positions that will deal with habitat conservation and other issues.

Caribou Calving Grounds

In November 1995 the Habitat Conservation Program, in collaboration with the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board, organized and conducted a workshop for government agencies and organizations responsible for land administration and wildlife management in Nunavut. The workshop was designed to discuss the ecology of caribou and calving grounds in the NWT, the impacts of disturbance on caribou, the effect of recent land use activity, and options for protecting calving grounds in Nunavut.

Workshop objectives emphasized the importance of consulting with all stakeholders before any plans are developed to protect caribou calving grounds in

Nunavut. Participants recommended that the Bathurst caribou calving grounds be the initial focus to assess the need for protection and the approach that should be taken.

RWED has recently distributed a discussion paper *“Management of Caribou Calving Grounds in the Northwest Territories”* to Aboriginal organizations, wildlife resource boards, land management/planning agencies, federal government and non-government groups in the NWT.

Government of Canada - Canadian Heritage - Parks Canada

- National Parks

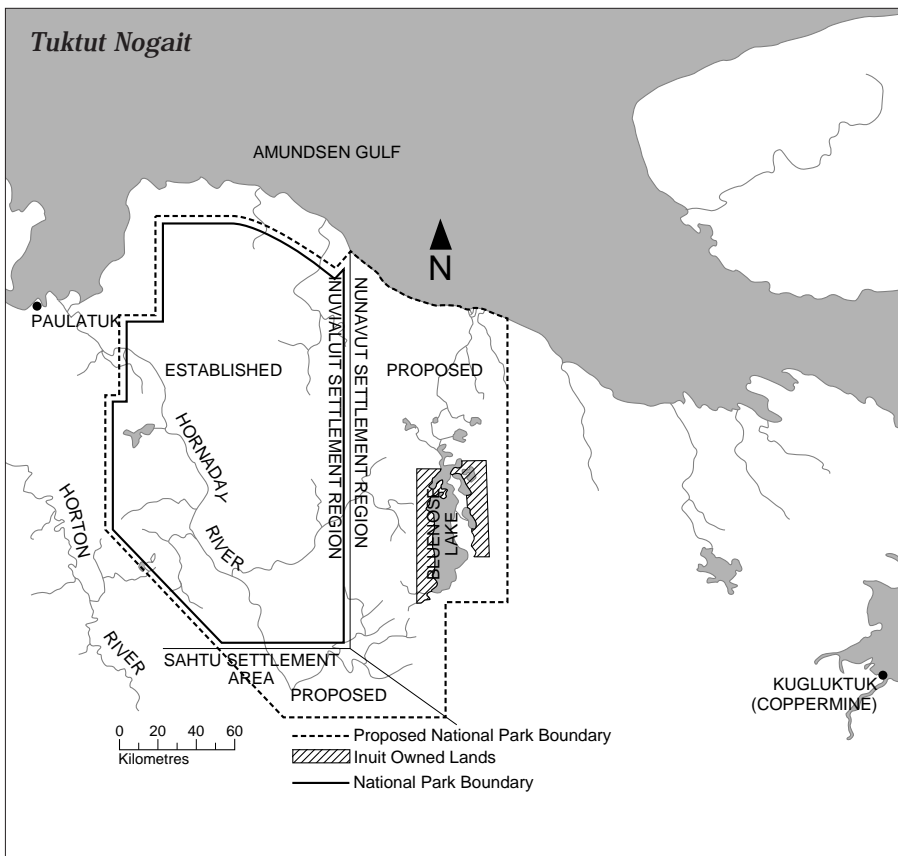
Tuktut Nogait

After seven years of negotiations, representatives of Inuvialuit, and the federal and territorial governments reached agreement on terms to establish this new

national park within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region. The new park includes 16,340 km² and embraces most of the headwaters of the Hornaday and Brock Rivers, including their spectacular canyons and 23 metre high La Roncière Falls. It also protects much of the core calving grounds for the Bluenose herd of barren ground caribou, about 125,000 animals, and thus achieves one of the most important goals of the Paulatuk Community Conservation Plan. Creation of the park acts in the Canadian and NWT Governments’ interests to conserve critical habitat for caribou herds upon which Aboriginal peoples rely. A ceremony celebrating the signing of the Agreement was held in Paulatuk in June 1996, and included a huge community celebration and sumptuous feast. Appointments to the Park Management Board are underway. Legislative amendments to the *National Parks Act* to bring these lands formally under the Act are similarly in progress.

Parks Canada would also like to include in this national park lands that are within the Nunavut Settlement Region and Sahtu Settlement Area. Consultations with the concerned parties are still at an early stage. The land withdrawal for the proposed park in these areas will stay in place until April 1998. This is to allow the parties to consult, and, if appropriate, begin negotiations without new third party interests being registered.

Results of research on the mineral and energy resource potential of the entire park area and lands immediately surrounding are available in the Geological Survey of Canada’s



Open File Series, Numbers 2434 and 2789.

Canada-Northwest Territories Cooperation Agreement for Aboriginal and Official Languages - Parks Canada Supplementary Projects

When the 1994 to 1997 renewal of the Canada-Northwest Territories Cooperation Agreement for Aboriginal and Official Languages was signed in March 1995, it included a "Parks Canada Supplement" worth \$2,000,000. The Supplement was separate from the Agreement, for projects that fit Parks Canada's mandate. It represented an initiative by Parks Canada, in conjunction with the GNWT, both in terms of building new relationships with First Nations and Aboriginal organizations in the NWT and celebrating Aboriginal culture in its many manifestations.

All projects funded under the Supplement met three criteria: they contributed to the understanding, enhancement and/or presentation of Aboriginal culture, including language and history; they were community-based with members of the community involved in their design and management; they related to an existing or proposed National Park, National Historic Site or Canadian Heritage River.

For the first year, three projects were undertaken; in 1995/1996, there were twenty-one projects.

Between April and December 1996, thirty projects were undertaken. The approved projects were:

- *Angik Archaeological Field School, Paulatuk* – see article on page 23.
- *Arctic Bay Cultural Project* –

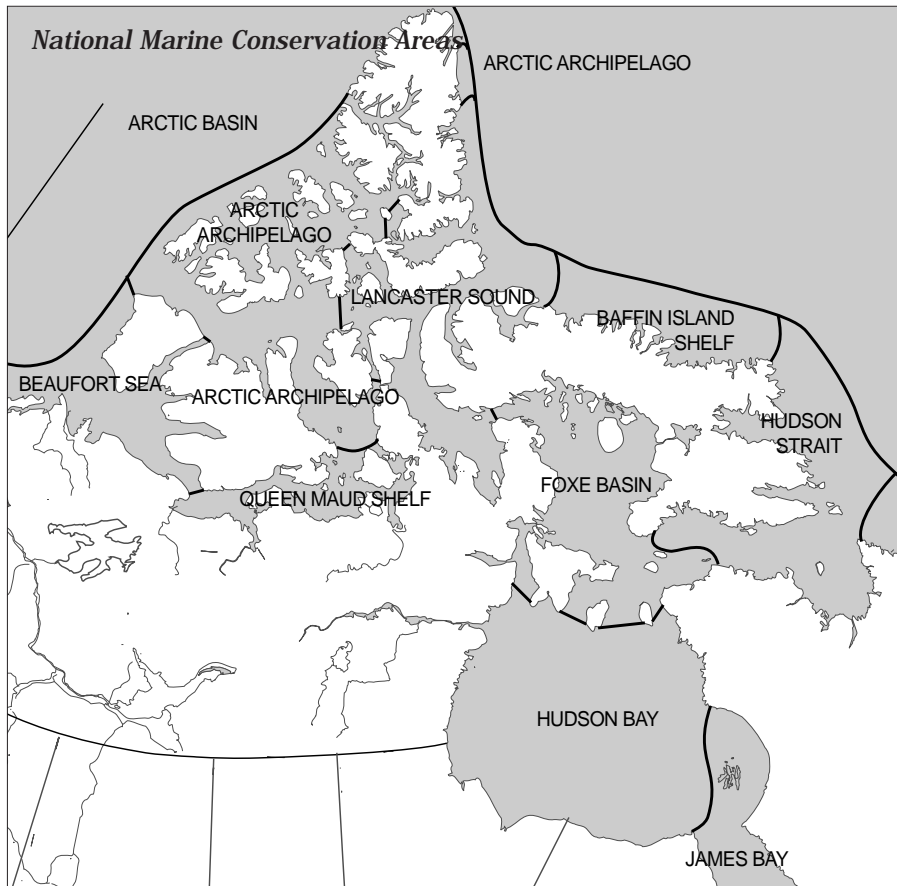
In 1995 the people of Arctic Bay collected oral testimonies on the building of *qarmiat* (plural of *qarmaq* - sod house). They built a *qarmaq* during the summer of 1996. The project gave the Elders an opportunity to pass on traditional skills to the youth of the community in an appropriate setting.

- *Baker Lake and Arviat Historic Site Planning* – See Fall Caribou Crossing National Historic Site and Arvia'juaq National Historic Site article on page 16.
- *Cultural Landscape Documentation, Tibjalik* – The Akiliniq Planning Committee of Baker Lake sought information about the traditional names and cultural significance of sites on Tibjalik (Beverley Lake) in the Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary. Elders were interviewed on site to determine whether several areas should be Inuit-owned lands or part of the Sanctuary.
- *Deh Cho Cultural Heritage Resource Management Project Assessment* – This is the first part of a long term project to develop an accessible Deh Cho Cultural Heritage Index. It evaluated archival, oral and cartographic resources within the Deh Cho.
- *Dene Nation Resource Centre Lands and Resources Files* – This project enabled the Resource Centre to produce a file retrieval inventory of the archival material collected before 1993 relating to lands and resources in Denendeh compatible with the retrieval system developed since 1993.
- *Dene Nation Resource Mapping Collection Catalogue* – This was the first stage of a

long term project to develop a finding aid for the Resource Centre collection of maps on traditional land use compiled over the years through extensive community consultations.

- *Digitizing the Dene Nation Resource Centre Leadership and Assembly Meetings* – The Resource Centre recorded the transcribed records of 26 years of Dene Nation Leadership and Assembly meetings both for the historical record and to ensure that the Elders' traditional knowledge survives.
- *Dogrib Birchbark Canoe* – see article on page 27.
- *Fort Resolution Oral History* – Oral testimonies were collected from Elders and park users, and archival research was conducted on the areas of Wood Buffalo National Park used by the people of Fort Resolution, Rocher River and Little Buffalo River. Information will be used in developing texts to inform visitors of this history.
- *Grise Fiord Oral History* – This project provided support to the community of Grise Fiord to fly seven Elders to Alexandra Fiord to conduct interviews where they had been stationed as RCMP Special Constables.
- *Gwich'in Environmental Knowledge* – Continued from 1995/96, this project involved collecting traditional environmental knowledge from Elders and other community members about the area of the Tsigehnjik (Arctic Red River), a Canadian Heritage River. The knowledge will be documented and published in a book, laying a foundation for its incorporation into

-
- cooperative management regimes. [Tsiigehtchic is the Gwich'in name for the community formerly known as Arctic Red River.]
- *Historical Caribou Populations, Northern and Northeastern Baffin Island* – This project drew on Inuit traditional knowledge of caribou distribution, density and ecology in five Baffin communities to develop an understanding of changes in caribou populations over the last century on the north and northeastern parts of the island. The information will be used by regional wildlife management boards as a basis for research and management plans and will assist Parks Canada in managing Auyuittuq National Park Reserve and the proposed North Baffin national park.
 - *Inuit Heritage Trust Inc. "Sacred and Spiritual Places" Conference* – The conference identified key management issues relating to sacred and spiritual sites within Nunavut, specifically within National Parks and National Historic Sites. It drew on the cultural knowledge and expertise of Inuit Elders and included representatives from the three regions of Nunavut (including youth) as well as government officials involved in protecting cultural resources.
 - *Inuit History of Northern Foxe Basin* – The Inullariit Society of Arctic Bay is collecting oral histories of the northern Foxe Basin area. During this second year of the project, knowledgeable Elders recorded ten interviews on a variety of topics.
 - *Kitigaryuit Oral History* – see article on page 24.
 - *Kodlunarn Island Oral History* – Kodlunarn Island, location of Martin Frobisher's base in Frobisher Bay in the 1570s, is a unique site in the history of Inuit-European contact over the past four centuries. Considerable archival and archaeological research has been undertaken on the history of Kodlunarn, but until now the oral history of the residents of the area has received little attention. This project ensured that the oral record was not lost and is available to complement the archival and archaeological record of Frobisher's Meta Incognita. It involved video taped interviews on site in the summer, followed by interviews in the community in the fall.
 - *Kugluktuk Community Museum and Visitor Centre* – The Kugluktuk (formerly known as Coppermine) Chamber of Commerce undertook a study to determine the feasibility of establishing a Kugluktuk Community Museum and develop a plan of action.
 - *Martin Zheh Ethno Archaeological Project* – The Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute began an ethno-archaeological program of research and education on the Tsiigehtchic in 1995, and continued the program in 1996. The Institute has documented Gwich'ya Gwich'in oral history, traditional knowledge and archaeological heritage. This year's work focused on excavation and training at Martin Zheh. The results of this and earlier related projects will be published in a booklet describing Gwich'in history and traditional use of the Tsiigehtchic.
 - *Nunakpak ("Summertime Inland Hunting") project* – In association with the Polar Continental Shelf Project, the Inullariit Society of Igloodik took knowledgeable Inuit Elders and youth to Sarcpa Lake on Melville Peninsula. There they conducted interviews with the Elders who were able to pass on their traditional techniques of hunting inland caribou during the summer.
 - *Pond Inlet Oral History* – This was the second year of a project involving the Tuniit Elders' Group, the Polar Continental Shelf Project and Parks Canada, collecting interviews at sites used by Pond Inlet Elders in the past.
 - *Pond Inlet Visitor Centre Interpretive Media* – This is the second year of funding for exhibit design and fabrication support for the Pond Inlet Visitor Centre. The exhibits and presentations are being designed so that they help visitors to the proposed North Baffin national park understand how the people of Pond Inlet relate to the marine and land environments.
 - *Retracing Inuit Footsteps* – Inuvialuit youths, and Parks Canada staff accompanied Danny C. Gordon on two trips from Aklavik through Ivavik National Park to Barter Island (Alaska) along the Yukon North Slope. The first trip was a winter one and took place in April; the second trip occurred in July. Participants had the opportunity to acquire traditional knowledge of the national park, to learn survival



skills, and to renew ties with relatives along the North Slope.

- *Sahtu Dene Oral History of the Canol Trail* – Continuing from 1995, the Norman Wells Historical Centre has worked closely with the Canol Trail Management Planning Committee to collect oral testimonies by Sahtu Dene involved in, or affected by, the Canol project during World War II. These testimonies will be used to ensure that the contribution made by Aboriginal people to the planning and development of the Canol Road and Pipeline is interpreted in the territorial park (see Canol Trail article on page 25).
- *Shetahgotine Oral/Cultural History* – This project was undertaken in association

with the Shetahgotine Oral/Cultural Workshop held at Drum Lake in August 1996. It provided an opportunity for Shetahgotine Elders and others aware of traditional knowledge, the Yamoria legends and Yatsule's 52 Drum Dance songs to meet with researchers and film makers to ensure that the knowledge is preserved accurately and made available for future generations.

- *Traditional Land Use in Wood Buffalo National Park* – The Salt River First Nation and the Smith's Landing Chipewyan First Nation continue to use the area of Wood Buffalo National Park. The project combined oral history research in communities with site visits to trappers who

use the park. Information was gathered on traditional land uses, skills and cultural resources.

- *Videotaping Traditional Activities, Baker Lake Heritage Centre* – see article on page 9.
- *Voices from Baffin Publication* – This was the second year of a project to prepare a community history of the region around Auyuittuq National Park Reserve based on interviews done with Elders between 1989 and 1992. Elders' groups in Pangnirtung and Broughton Island are overseeing the project with an Inuktitut language editor working on the project in Pangnirtung.
- *Wager Bay Oral History* – see Wager Bay article on page 15.
- *Wood Buffalo National Park Genealogical Research* – Undertaken by the Fort Smith Métis Nation, the project developed a data base of Métis people who have historically hunted or trapped within Wood Buffalo National Park. The data base should provide Parks Canada and the Métis Nation with an effective tool to determine ancestral rights as a basis for park hunting and trapping privileges. The project also identified historic sites and provided a historical account of Métis activities in the park.

National Marine Conservation Areas

At the World Conservation Congress in Montreal in October 1996, Prime Minister Jean Chrétien announced that Canada will shortly be consulting with stakeholders and introducing

legislation for the creation and management of national marine conservation areas (NMCA). Consultations should be completed by spring 1997, with the goal of having the legislation drafted and before Parliament by late 1997. The primary objective of the NMCA system is to protect and conserve representative and outstanding samples of Canada's 29 marine regions. In general terms, NMCAs are marine areas managed for sustainable use and

containing smaller zones of high protection. They include the seabed and the water above it, and prohibit mining and oil and gas activities. Given the nature of the marine environment, marine conservation areas can be quite large and can be managed on a partnership basis.

There are ten northern marine regions (see map). Preliminary work that will lead to community consultations at the feasibility stage is proceeding in six areas.

2. Beaufort Sea: Technical studies have identified three marine areas: Yukon North Slope, Cape Bathurst Polynya (Franklin/Darnley Bay) and Western Banks Island.
5. Lancaster Sound: As long ago as 1980, the Lancaster Sound Green Paper called for the protection of the marine resources of the area. A NMCA proposal for the Lancaster Sound/Bylot Island area was prepared in 1987.

Wapusk National Park

The federal-provincial agreement to establish Wapusk National Park was signed on April 24, 1996. (Wapusk – pronounced waa-pusk, rhyming with “tusk” or “musk” – is the Cree word for white bear.) Wapusk National Park becomes Canada's seventh largest national park, protecting an immense lowland area of 11,475 km² south and east of Churchill, Manitoba. This impressive park represents the features of the Hudson-James Lowlands Natural Region. The natural region includes eskers, permafrost and flat inland expanses of tundra.

Wapusk National Park will protect natural and cultural heritage resources that are of international and national significance. It includes one of the world's largest known polar bear denning areas and habitat for hundreds of thousands of waterfowl and shorebirds that nest along the Hudson Bay coast or gather there during annual spring and fall migrations. Caribou, moose, wolves and wolverines are other characteristic wildlife. There is a tradition of seasonal

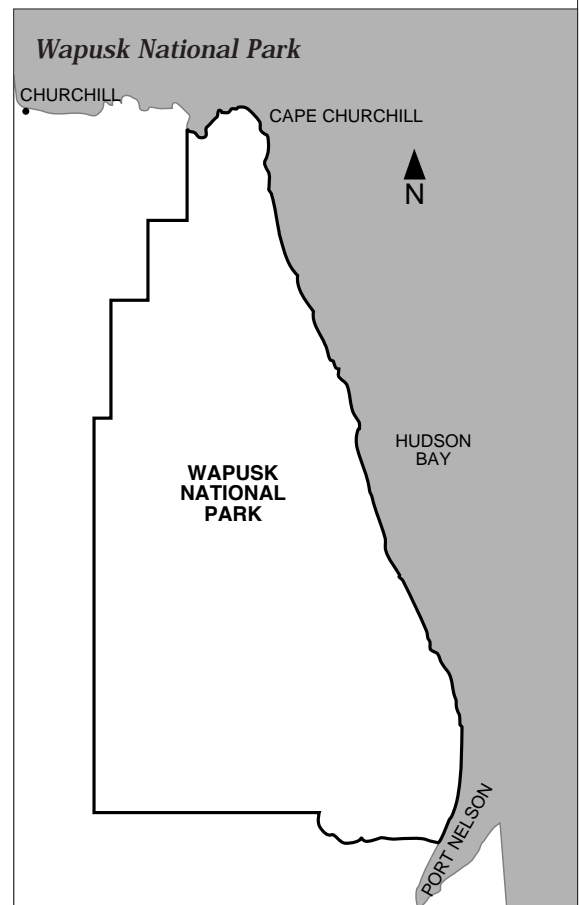
hunting and travel by Aboriginal people in the region.

The park is the result of a successful partnership involving four parties – the Government of Canada, the Government of Manitoba, the Local Government District (LGD) of Churchill, and the First Nations of Fox Lake and York Factory (represented by Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak, a political body for northern Manitoba Cree). The signing of the Agreement is the culmination of this cooperative process to reach consensus on establishing the park.

A management board will be established for this national park. It will have representatives from the Government of Canada, the province of Manitoba, the LGD of Churchill, and the two First Nations of Fox Lake and York Factory, to consider matters relating to park planning and management.

Existing Aboriginal and treaty rights relating to

hunting, trapping and fishing will be respected, and qualified local residents will be able to continue certain traditional land uses for a defined period.



The feasibility assessment for the proposed new marine conservation area was suspended at the request of the local Inuit. The forthcoming Lancaster Sound Land Use Plan discussions may provide a forum to advance this proposal.

6. Baffin Island Shelf: Technical studies have identified three representative marine areas: Isabella Bay/Home Bay, Buchan Gulf/Scott Inlet and

Merchants Bay.

7. Foxe Basin: Although none of the steps in establishing a NMCA has been initiated, Parks Canada is collaborating with the Canadian Wildlife Service to fund scientific studies in Foxe Basin designed to give a better understand of this little known marine region. This year's studies were focused on the Prince Charles Island area.
8. Hudson Bay: Studies indicate

that the Churchill River/Nelson River area would be a good candidate to represent this marine region.

9. James Bay: Technical studies have identified four representative marine areas: Twin Islands/Rivière du Castor Estuary, Akimiski Island/Chickney Point, Richmond Gulf/Nastapoka Islands and the Belcher Islands.

Nunavut Settlement Region

Government of the Northwest Territories - Education, Culture and Employment -

Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

Baker Lake Heritage Centre

The Baker Lake Museum Committee was formed in 1995, with a mandate to represent the unique inland culture of the Baker Lake people. Under the auspices of the Hamlet Council, the Museum Committee planned development of the Baker Lake Heritage Centre in response to needs identified by the community:

- to represent the unique culture of Baker Lake Inuit;
- to research, collect, record and display artifacts, traditional technologies and skills of men and women, oral histories and other traditional knowledge about the way of life of Baker Lake Inuit groups;
- to have a place where Elders can gather to teach youth and others about the traditional way of life, and transfer knowledge of traditional skills;

- to establish a showplace of traditional culture and traditional activities to attract tourists;
- to create employment for Inuit in researching, curating, interpreting, teaching and managing the collection, and in tourism related to the Centre;
- to promote self-reliance and enhance self-esteem of Baker Lake Inuit.

In 1996, interior concept design work and basic facility upgrading was completed on the Old Community Hall, with funding and technical support from the Culture & Heritage Division of the GNWT Department of Education, Culture & Employment. Continued development of the Baker Lake Heritage Centre facility is a cooperative initiative on the part of the community, the Culture & Heritage Division, and the Department of Canadian Heritage.

The Heritage Centre's programs will be aimed at residents of the community, tourists and other visitors to Baker Lake, independent researchers, and heritage organizations. The initial emphasis of the Heritage Centre is to ensure that the

knowledge and skills of the current generation of Elders is preserved through construction of traditional material objects and collection of traditional knowledge. These traditional objects — *qajaq* (kayak), caribou clothing, structures, *qamutiik* (sleds), and tools — will be displayed either in the Heritage Centre gallery or outside the facility.

In 1996, the Museum Committee coordinated projects to build a traditional Kazan River *qajaq* and to sew caribou skin clothing for display in the renovated Heritage Centre. Elders lead the work assisted by students from the community. Funding support for these projects was provided from Human Resources Development Canada and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. Video-documentation of this project will be completed with assistance from the Inuit Broadcasting Corporation.

The immediate goal of the Baker Lake Museum Committee is to have new exhibits prepared and installed in the renovated Heritage Centre by its official opening date of August 1997.

Staff at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre continue to assist the Museum Committee by providing planning and technical resources for exhibit development, general operations, and public program creation for the Heritage Centre.

For more information about the Baker Lake Heritage Centre, please contact:

Ms. Joan Scottie
Project Coordinator
Baker Lake Museum Committee
Hamlet of Baker Lake
Box 149
Baker Lake, NWT X0C 0A0
phone: (819) 793-2598
fax: (819) 793-2509

Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development - Parks and Tourism

Beechey Island

Beechey Island is a tiny island off the southwest tip of Devon Island, some 80 km east of Resolute. It includes graves, a monument, and other historic resources related to the ill-fated Franklin Expedition and to a depot subsequently established to assist those engaged in the search for Franklin. A small historic park has been suggested. The island was not selected by the community during the Nunavut land claim negotiations so that a historic park might be created in the future. Following review of the matter by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, the Minister of Canadian Heritage declared in 1994 that the various camps, depots, cairns, and other historic resources of Beechey Island are individually and collectively of national historic significance. New air photo coverage of the island was obtained in 1995.

Community and regional opinion will be canvassed in the coming year to determine whether there is sufficient support to pursue establishment of a territorial historic park.

Bloody Falls

Bloody Falls on the Coppermine River is 15 km upstream from the community of Coppermine. The Arctic char fishery at the site is particularly important in the fall and has given rise to a rich archaeological record dating back more than 2,000 years. The archaeological resources are the basis of the National Historic Site recognition conferred on Bloody Falls in 1978. This declaration of historic significance was not accompanied by any change in land ownership status.

Nearly all canoeing and rafting parties descending the Coppermine River choose to camp at Bloody Falls. As well, use of the area by community residents is increasing. Fishing is particularly important for residents, thus maintaining the traditional pattern of use.

Given the increasing use of the area, and concerns that the natural and cultural values of the area could be at risk, representatives of the community and the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development (RWED) participated in the development of a park at Bloody Falls. A conceptual park management plan was prepared in 1995 and approved by the community. Throughout the process, a community survey and meetings helped to identify the primary concerns that a park should address. Three major objectives were identified: protecting archaeological sites; maintaining the area free of

litter; and limiting the impact of use of all-terrain vehicles (ATV) by improving a defined route. Facility development has been minimal with construction of outhouses, garbage enclosures and picnic tables. Design work on the ATV trail is continuing. The Department of Transportation will be contributing to the development of the trail outside the park. Further detailed facility and interpretive design are also underway.

Ijiraliq (Meliadine)

The Meliadine River flows into Hudson Bay about 5 km north of the community of Rankin Inlet. An attractive valley, glacial features, important wildlife habitat and impressive Thule sites are the basis of the Territorial Park.

The Hamlet Council of Rankin Inlet expressed its support for the proposal in March 1990 and established a park committee to work on it with RWED staff. Ongoing community consultation sessions were held with RWED, the Parks Committee, and Hamlet representatives. A conceptual park plan was completed in 1992.

The community's expanded Block Land Transfer was approved to include the area of the park in 1994. Lands were reserved for the territorial park prior to 1994.

Park development is now underway. Upgrading of the road to the park has been completed. As well, the Hamlet will be replacing the interpretive signs at the Thule site and marking the park boundary. The Hamlet will prefabricate park facilities such as an Elders shelter, picnic tables, outhouses and signs over the winter and

put them in place in the spring of 1997.

Katannilik

Katannilik Park Reserve in the South Baffin near Lake Harbour includes an area of approximately 1,269 km², almost all of it in the Soper River watershed. A management plan for the park was prepared in 1991 and the land was formally transferred to the territorial government for park purposes in 1995. The park provides opportunities for water-based recreation including rafting, canoeing, and kayaking, as well as hiking, cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling.

Several low key facilities were completed in the park in 1994 intended primarily to address concerns relating to public safety and to limiting the impacts resulting from random camping and other visitor activities.

In 1995 construction started on a new building in Lake Harbour that serves as both a visitor centre and a park operational base. This has been completed in conjunction with the restoration of the Dewey Soper house and the associated warehouse, which will be used for arts and crafts. Exhibit design for the visitor centre is largely complete and the exhibits will be installed before the summer of 1997.

A river guide for canoeists and rafters using the Soper River was published in 1995. It is a companion piece to the trail guide prepared a year earlier. The latter is now available in English, Inuktitut, French and German.

Mallikjuaq (Mallik Island)

Located immediately north of the community of Cape Dorset, Mallikjuaq (Mallik Island)

includes several Thule sites and good vantage points offering panoramic views of the numerous islands and complex coastline of southwest Baffin. In 1991, a feasibility study recommended that park status be pursued, with a focus on cultural resources and activities. In 1992, archaeological and interpretive studies were carried out and plans were developed for a hiking trail. An oral history project and place name study followed in 1993. In connection with further archaeological work in 1994, a Thule sod house was reconstructed.

As well, RWED acquired the old Baffin Trading Company building. This building was relocated and restored for use as a park visitor centre. Exhibit design has been completed and exhibits should be fabricated and installed by March 1998.

A park guide book has also been published in English and Inuktitut during the past year.

Mount Pelly

Mount Pelly is approximately 15 km east of the community of Cambridge Bay. Tourism reports in recent years have highlighted the importance of Mount Pelly for tourism, largely because of its proximity to Cambridge Bay, its interesting mountain and lake landscape, and its characteristic Arctic wildlife, including tundra swans, jaegers, and muskoxen. Although Mount Pelly is currently accessible only by a rough narrow route, it is already the most important day-use destination for local operators who wish to give visitors an appreciation of the Cambridge Bay area.

A conceptual management plan was completed in 1993, and the community wishes to

see park development proceed. However, difficulties have been encountered in acquiring the necessary land base. The proposed park has an area of 1,570 hectares. Of that total, about 500 hectares are within the municipality of Cambridge Bay, and can be made readily available for park purposes. The remaining area of 1,000 hectares lies on the periphery of a Department of National Defence Reserve. The latter reserve, in which the United States Government also has an interest, has a total area of about 139,700 hectares. The proposed park area constitutes 0.8% of the total area of the military reserve. To date, efforts to acquire the land in question for park purposes have been unsuccessful.

However, in preparation for the resolution of land issues, RWED initiated a project in 1996 to conduct an archaeological survey and biophysical inventory within the proposed park. The project also included oral history interviews, primarily with community Elders. This information will be used in park management and in the development of an interpretive program.

The first stage of this information was presented to the community in late November with presentations at the local schools, and to the community as a whole, followed by a community feast.

Plans are also underway for the installation of an entrance sign which will identify Mount Pelly as a proposed park, as an area that residents and visitors are requested to take care of and respect.

Northwest Passage/Franklin Expedition

This is not a park in the conventional sense. Instead it is an effort to link stories from several communities and sites into one broad theme. This theme would interest various parties investigating the potential for Arctic cruises and other tourism initiatives. The two related sub-themes that are most prominent in this regard are the search by Europeans for a Northwest Passage and the search by several expeditions for answers to the disappearance of the Franklin expedition.

Some of the sites involved

include Beechey Island off southwest Devon Island, where the Franklin Expedition wintered in 1845/6; Port Leopold on Somerset Island, where the first Franklin search expedition wintered in 1848/9; and Cape Hotham and Assistance Bay near Resolute, associated with search expeditions of the early 1850s. Cambridge Bay and Gjoa Haven both have associations with Amundsen who successfully navigated the Northwest Passage from 1903 to 1906. For these and other locations, efforts will be made to coordinate identification, protection, and interpretation of sites

associated with the Northwest Passage and Franklin themes.

In Gjoa Haven, the Northwest Passage Historic Park, which was opened in 1988, is a component part of this development. The signage along the walking trail through the town, coupled with the display in the Hamlet complex, concentrates on Amundsen's exploration and time in the community.

In Cambridge Bay, Amundsen's *Bay Maud*, which sank near the original town site, is being considered by the Vancouver Maritime Museum as a historic component of their Northwest Passage project. The

Fossil Forest

The Fossil Forest on the eastern side of Axel Heiberg Island NWT, southwest of Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve, was identified by Dr. B.D. Ricketts of the Geological Survey of Canada in 1985. Dr. Ricketts observed in-situ stumps, logs, wood fragments and leaf litter, including well preserved leaves, seeds and cones. What is truly amazing is that the 40 million year old plant fossils are almost completely non-mineralized.

This site is now regarded as being of international significance as it records very clearly an ancient climatic aberration. 40 million years ago the region was warm and well forested with trees that were adapted to warm and humid conditions in spite of the polar location. The Forest has been the focus of much academic study and several publications are available that describe the species found and the geology in

considerable detail.

The Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI) became involved in 1986 when it was found that specimens rapidly deteriorated on removal from the site. A number of innovative conservation procedures were developed to preserve leaves, cones and wood. Having mapped over 1,000 stumps and completed a contour topographic map of the area, CCI scientists observed that the site was eroding at a rate of 0.4 cm of surface loss per year as a result of natural processes. At that time nobody knew how long the site would persist.

Growing numbers of visitors to the site have increased the threat. There has been vandalism including obscenities spelt out on the ground, helicopters landing in the most sensitive areas, some of the deposits mined and ripped apart, and irreplaceable fossils used for camp fires.

The CCI is trying to combat these problems. A group of territorial and federal agencies has been assembled with the object of obtaining protected status for the site. The eventual aim is to seek World Heritage designation. A pamphlet is being prepared for visitors that will describe the site and explain safe, non-destructive behaviour so that people can see and understand without causing further damage.

For more information see Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 403, 1991, by R.L. Christie and N.J. McMillan, or contact:

David Grattan
Manager, Conservation
Processes and Material
Research
Canadian Conservation Institute
1030 Innes Road
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M5
phone: (613) 998-3721
fax: (613) 998-4721
e-mail:
david_grattan@pch.gc.ca

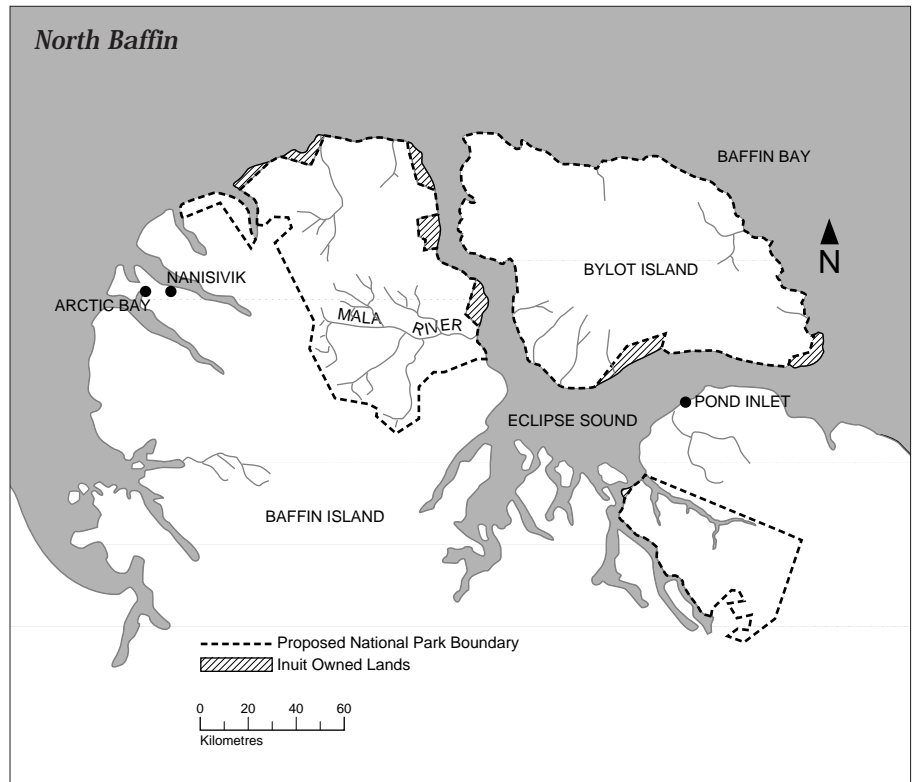
RCMP ship, the *St. Roch*, is also included in the project and is featured graphically in the Arctic Coast Visitor Centre in Cambridge Bay (see Utkuhiksalik Research Project article on page 17).

Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park, Iqaluit

This existing park within the community of Iqaluit allows visitors and residents to readily experience the Arctic landscape. The park area has numerous historical and archaeological points of interest. The area has been used traditionally for fishing at the rapids. Current facilities include a kitchen shelter, outhouses, tent platforms, and several picnic sites.

A master plan in 1991 recommended a link between the park and Qaummarviit Territorial Historic Park (which is based on an Inuit encampment dating back to 1700-1800 B.C.). The plan proposed that Sylvia Grinnell be expanded to include land between the two existing parks. A number of formal council meetings, as well as informal meetings in the community, were held throughout the master planning process.

A contract for the development of design guidelines for the park, and detailed design for all park facilities (including campsites, trails, emergency shelters, board walks, and viewing points) is now complete. Work this past summer included expansion of the parking area, and installation of park signs and a viewing deck. 1997/98 will see the continuation of the five year phased construction program, including trail work,



landscaping and the construction of washrooms.

Canadian Heritage Rivers

Coppermine River

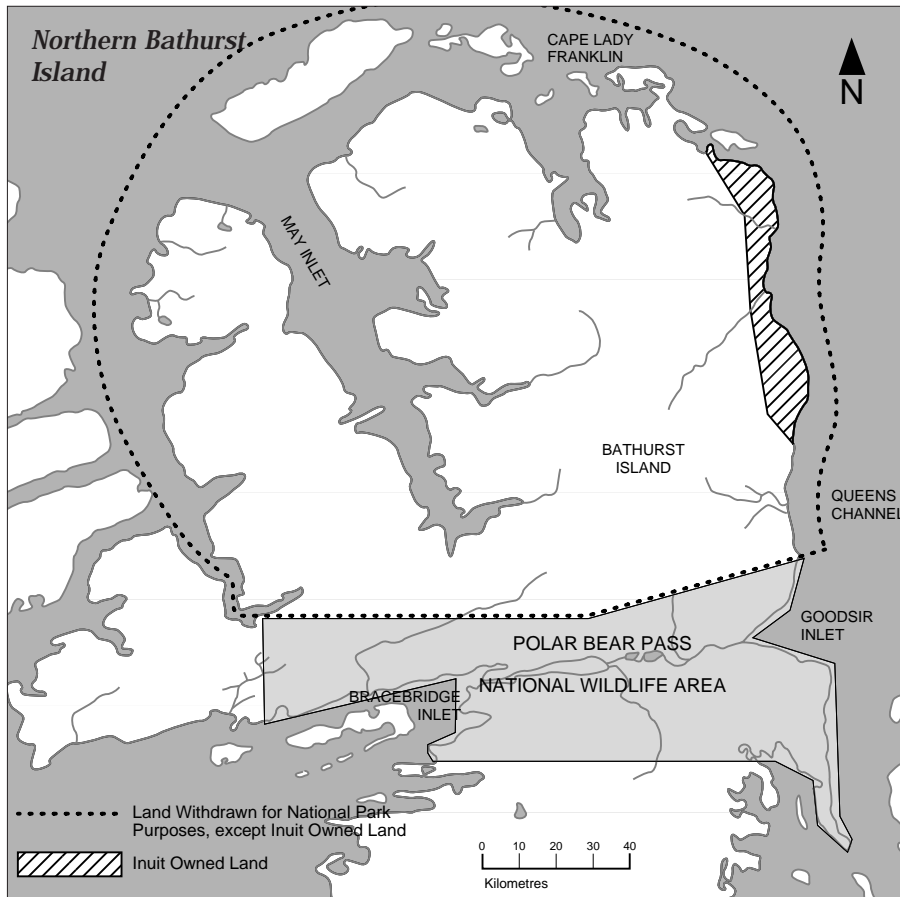
The Coppermine River enters Coronation Gulf at the community of Coppermine, after crossing the boreal forest and the barrens. A study was initiated in January 1991 with a view to gaining Canadian Heritage River status for the Coppermine. However, the project was deferred pending the results of a study undertaken by the Northwest Territories Power Corporation concerning possible generation of hydroelectric power at Bloody Falls. The Power Corporation concluded in October 1992 that use of the site for power purposes was not feasible. The GNWT is interested in pursuing a heritage river nomination, based on the river's outstanding heritage

and recreational opportunities. Any further action awaits community support.

Government of Canada - Canadian Heritage - Parks Canada National Parks

Auyuittuq, Ellesmere Island and North Baffin

The *Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA)* requires Government and Inuit to conclude an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) prior to the establishment of a national park in the Nunavut Settlement Area. The original IIBA deadlines in the *NLCA* were July 1995 for Ellesmere Island and Auyuittuq National Park Reserves and July 1996 for the proposed national park on northern Baffin Island. The *NLCA* has now been amended, extending the deadline for all three IIBAs to



July 1997.

There will be one IIBA covering all three parks but there will be sections dealing with any necessary park-specific provisions. Some sections of the IIBA will be unique for North Baffin because that park will include within its boundaries most of the existing Bylot Island Bird Sanctuary. The conservation regime for the Sanctuary will continue to be in effect after establishment of the national park.

The Government of Canada is represented at the negotiations by a negotiator from Parks Canada named by the Minister of Canadian Heritage. Inuit of Nunavut are represented by the Qikiqtani Inuit Association (QIA, formerly the Baffin Region Inuit Association). At the request of Canada and Inuit, the GNWT has

also agreed to be a party to the negotiations.

Although Government and Inuit first met for IIBA negotiations in March 1995, Inuit negotiators felt they needed time to prepare their position. The parties did not meet again until January 1996 at which time Inuit tabled a detailed IIBA position paper. After two more attempts at a Government response to the QIA Position Paper, Inuit were of the view that the parties were moving farther apart. Consequently the parties met in September and agreed to change the negotiating process. Rather than exchanging and responding to lengthy, formal draft documents, Inuit and Government negotiators would engage in free and open discussion of the issues at the negotiating table and would collaborate in jointly drafting text

for the IIBA. Since then, the parties have met more frequently and have made better progress in the negotiations.

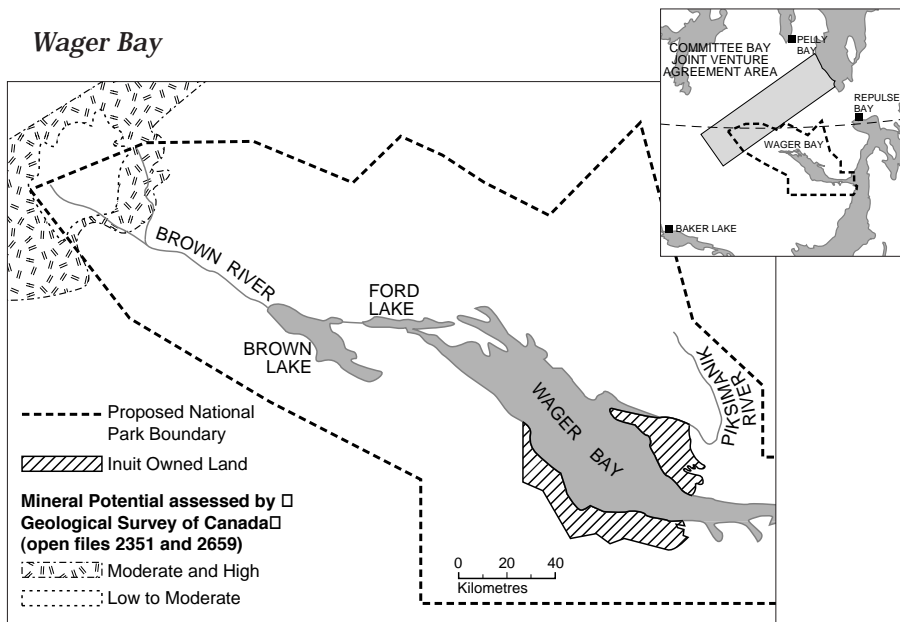
There remain difficult issues to negotiate but the parties are optimistic that, by using the new negotiating process, they will be able to conclude the IIBA by July 1997.

Northern Bathurst Island (Tuktusiuqviauluk)

In the High Arctic, Parks Canada is working with the people of Resolute, the GNWT, Inuit organizations and other federal government departments to assess the feasibility of a new national park at Tuktusiuqviauluk (Northern Bathurst Island).

Northern Bathurst Island is a good representation of the geology, landforms, vegetation and wildlife the Western High Arctic Natural Region. It is also important habitat for Peary caribou, an endangered species found only in Canada's Arctic islands. As a result of severe winters the population of Peary caribou has decreased dramatically in the past two years. A major calving area for this species is found on northern Bathurst Island. Establishment of a national park would help to protect this critical habitat.

In October 1996, with the support of the community, GNWT and Qikiqtani Inuit Association, the Prime Minister of Canada announced that all of the lands for the proposed national park had been withdrawn from use and development under the *Territorial Lands Act*. This will prevent the introduction of new third-party interests for a period of three years. During that time it is expected that the technical studies needed to assess park feasi-



bility will be completed, and Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) negotiations can begin.

Bathurst Island is adjacent to Little Cornwallis Island, site of the Polaris Mine, the northernmost base metal mine in the world. The reserves at the Polaris lead-zinc mine are diminishing and the Company is actively exploring in the area for new reserves to extend the mines life. Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) geologists discovered a new showing of lead and zinc mineralization on Bathurst Island (south of the proposed park area) in 1995. Preliminary Mineral and Energy Resource Assessment (MERA) reports by the GSC have noted that parts of northern Bathurst Island, within the proposed park area, have very high potential for lead and zinc mineralization. To the northwest of Bathurst Island is the Sverdrup Basin, which hosts large reserves of oil and gas. Bathurst Island has been considered as a transportation corridor for this resource. In 1996, geologists from the GSC

continued their work on the MERA of the proposed park area.

Also in 1996, a team of archaeologists conducted a survey of archaeological sites within or close to the proposed park. They found twenty sites dating back more than 4,500 years, demonstrating that the proposed park has had a long history of human use and occupation, despite its location at the edge of the polar ice pack.

In 1997, Parks Canada will continue to work with the people of Resolute and other government departments to complete the feasibility study. Work on a Bathurst Island Inuit Knowledge Study will continue with interviews of hunters and Elders who have personal knowledge of the island. Boundary options will be prepared and evaluated.

Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement negotiations could begin as soon as the technical studies are complete.

Wager Bay (Ukkusiksalik)

Eighteen years after the Wager Bay area was first proposed as a national park, lands were withdrawn under the *Territorial Lands Act* for national park purposes in September 1996.

A land withdrawal is an important interim step in the park establishment process. It “freezes” the land – in this case the entire Wager Bay watershed – and protects the area while final negotiations on a park agreement are completed. The withdrawal prevents new conflicting uses and developments that could prejudice a future national park.

The land withdrawal took place following two years of community consultations. In the spring of 1996, the Hamlet Councils of the five affected communities – Repulse Bay, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Baker Lake and Rankin Inlet – passed motions indicating to the Kivalliq Inuit Association (KIA) that they supported the concept of a national park at Wager Bay. KIA in turn passed a resolution in support of the national park indicating that it wished to start Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement (IIBA) negotiations and that a land withdrawal should be put in place for the duration of the negotiations.

A national park was first proposed in the Wager Bay area in 1978. In 1980, Inuit requested that consultations on the park proposal be postponed until after the Nunavut land claim negotiations were completed. During the 1980s and early 1990s Parks Canada conducted various background studies designed to assess the feasibility of creating a national park at

Wager Bay. Studies were conducted on plants, animals, soils, landforms, mineral and energy resource potential, hydroelectric power potential, archaeological resources, visitor expectations, hiking routes, potential hazards for visitors, and oral traditions of the area.

Mineral and Energy Resource Assessment reports prepared by the Geological Survey of Canada (Open File 2351 and 2659) identified areas of moderate to high mineral potential for nickel and copper, and high potential for gold and carving stone, in the western tip of the proposed park area, in rocks known as the Committee Bay Belt. Exploration companies are currently active in the Committee Bay Belt outside of the proposed park area.

Two studies related to Wager Bay are currently underway. In the first project, Parks Canada contractors are looking at the broad tourism potential of the western Hudson Bay area. The study covers all of the Keewatin and northern Manitoba, and will address the new national park near Churchill called Wapusk National Park, the existing national historic sites in the Churchill/York Factory area, the two new historic sites and the Canadian Heritage Rivers in Keewatin, and the proposed national park at Wager Bay. It will also look at existing and proposed territorial and municipal conservation areas in the study area.

The second project is a continuation of oral history interviews that were conducted in 1991/92. In July and August 1996, Parks Canada staff, contractors, and six Inuit Elders with their families, travelled back to Wager Bay where the

Elders had lived and travelled in their youth. Three, and in one case four, generations of Inuit travelled, camped, hunted and fished where their ancestors had been before. Forty-five Inuit participated in the project, designed to collect further oral stories in the places that were important to the Elders. Local Inuktitut place names were documented and areas were identified that might be sensitive for future park management. Both photographic and audio records were made of the trip.

Parks Canada and KIA have agreed to begin IIBA negotiations. Some issues to be dealt with during the negotiations are: a final boundary for the park, access through the park for mineral developments, access to carving stone, and the establishment of outpost camps. The negotiations are to start in the winter of 1997 and are expected to take two years to complete.

National Historic Sites

Fall Caribou Crossing National Historic Site/Arvia'juaq National Historic Site

The Minister of Canadian Heritage designated the Fall Caribou Crossing National Historic Site (NHS) and Arvia'juaq NHS as nationally significant in August 1995. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada recommended to the Minister that Parks Canada staff return to the communities to consult on how to commemorate this site in a way meaningful to the people of Baker Lake (Fall Caribou Crossing) and Arviat (Arvia'juaq).

Consultations began with local planning advisory committees in January 1996. Since that time Parks Canada has been working with the Harvaqtuuq

Historic Site Committee of Baker Lake and the Arvia'juaq Planning Committee of Arviat on the development of management plans for the sites. The management plans are due to be completed by June 1997. Progress to date includes developing vision statements, commemorative integrity statements and "Issues and Proposals" documents. The management plans will form the basis of cost-sharing agreements between Parks Canada and the communities of Baker Lake and Arviat.

The Harvaqtuuq Historic Site Committee and the Arvia'juaq Planning Committee have developed documents outlining the issues involved in management planning and their proposals for addressing the issues. They were very similar and can be summarized as follows:

1. Archaeological artifacts should be protected from removal or disturbance. This may require supervision of visitors, education and enforcement of territorial laws.
2. Only low impact land-uses should be permitted in the historic site area. This may involve developing specific land use policy with the Kivalliq Inuit Association, designating landing sites and trails, requiring everyone to use low impact camping techniques.
3. Inuit use of the historic site area for hunting and fishing will continue but users should adhere to the values and policies of the historic site. No permanent structures should be erected.
4. The sites should be interpreted to local people, visitors, and others. This could occur on site with trained guides; in

- the community through the schools, visitor centres, and other presentations; and elsewhere through video programs, Internet and publications.
5. An ongoing research program should be continued so that the interpretation of the history and culture at Arvia'juaq NHS and Fall Caribou Crossing NHS will be accurate. Continuing research should include: completing an inventory of archaeological sites in the area; continuing oral history recording; recording place names and Inuktitut terminology; and identifying of holdings in museums or archives that are related to the history and culture at the site.
 6. A limited number of licences and certified outfitters should operate in the historic site area so that visitor impact on the land is minimized and visitor experience is excellent.
 7. The historic sites should be managed by the communities of Arviat and Baker Lake. Management committees should be responsible for program development; outfitter and guide selection and training; revenue generation; contact with Parks Canada and other partners, and community consultation.
 8. The management plans for Arvia'juaq NHS and Fall Caribou Crossing NHS will be the basis for cost-sharing agreements between the communities of Arviat and Baker Lake, and Parks Canada and any other partners.

Utkuhiksalik Research Project

In 1995 the Inniturliq Historic Site Committee of Gjoa Haven proposed that the Utkuhiksalik area of the Back River be con-

sidered for national historic site designation. This area was a well known fishery and was used by many different peoples in the region.

Archaeological and oral historical research was conducted in August 1995 at Akuaq and Itimnaarjuq in the Utkuhiksalik area of the Back River. Utkuhiksalingmiut Elders interpreted the historical sites and shared the place names, stories and songs associated with the area. Interviews were recorded using video. The interview transcripts were completed in early 1997. The research will be presented to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada for consideration as a national historic site.

Cultural Heritage Studies

Maktaatujana Archaeological Survey, Auyuittuq National Park Reserve

In July and August, 1996, Parks Canada's Northern and New Parks Archaeologist, Auyuittuq park staff and Tina Price of Iqaluit, conducted an archaeological survey of Maktaatujana in Auyuittuq National Park Reserve southwest of Broughton Island.

Prior to the fieldwork, the archaeologist met with the Broughton Island Hamlet Council, Sapputiit Elders Committee, Baffin Island Hunters and Trappers Organization, Auyuittuq National Park Reserve Advisory Board and park staff to discuss project plans, information on site locations, current use of the study area, types of cultural resources to be found and Inuktitut names for these features.

The objective of the archaeological survey was to record new sites and to evaluate the condition of known sites so that

the "health" of these cultural resources could be monitored. No sites were excavated and artifacts were not collected.

Most sites encountered are temporary campsites and were occupied recently. The Inuktitut name *maktaatujana* means "the place where there is plenty of whale skin". In the fall, people from Broughton Island hunt narwhal and other sea mammals there. The researchers also visited a known Thule site.

In January 1997 the archaeologist met again with community groups to present the draft report, verify information and discuss results of the survey. The information gathered will also be incorporated into a computerized cultural resource management database to provide current, ongoing information on site resources, assessments and vulnerability for park management purposes.

Environment Canada - Canadian Wildlife Service - Existing Conservation Areas

The Nunavut Land Claims Agreement (NLCA) devotes an entire chapter to conservation areas, including National Wildlife Areas (NWA) and Migratory Bird Sanctuaries that are administered by the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS). One of the requirements of the *NLCA* is the production of management plans for all conservation areas within five years of ratification of the *Agreement*. CWS is working on the management plans and related issues for two of these areas, described below.

Nirjutiqavvik - Canadian Wildlife Service

Coburg Island and the surrounding waters were proclaimed a National Wildlife Area

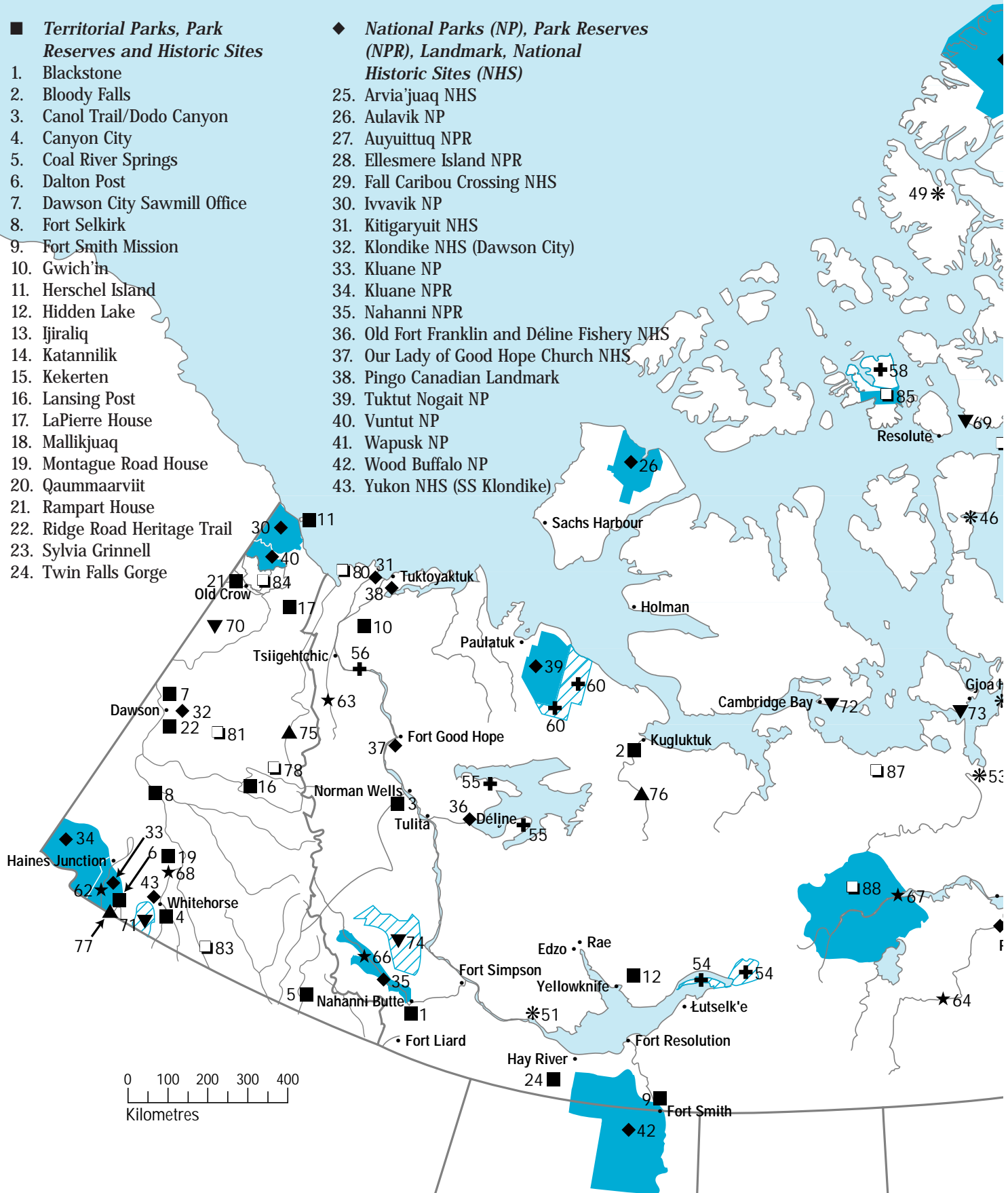
Yukon and Northwest Territories

■ *Territorial Parks, Park Reserves and Historic Sites*

1. Blackstone
2. Bloody Falls
3. Canol Trail/Dodo Canyon
4. Canyon City
5. Coal River Springs
6. Dalton Post
7. Dawson City Sawmill Office
8. Fort Selkirk
9. Fort Smith Mission
10. Gwich'in
11. Herschel Island
12. Hidden Lake
13. Ijraliq
14. Katannilik
15. Kekerten
16. Lansing Post
17. LaPierre House
18. Mallikjuaq
19. Montague Road House
20. Qaummaarviit
21. Rampart House
22. Ridge Road Heritage Trail
23. Sylvia Grinnell
24. Twin Falls Gorge

◆ *National Parks (NP), Park Reserves (NPR), Landmark, National Historic Sites (NHS)*

25. Arvia'juaq NHS
26. Aulavik NP
27. Auyuittuq NPR
28. Ellesmere Island NPR
29. Fall Caribou Crossing NHS
30. Ivvavik NP
31. Kitigaryuit NHS
32. Klondike NHS (Dawson City)
33. Kluane NP
34. Kluane NPR
35. Nahanni NPR
36. Old Fort Franklin and Deline Fishery NHS
37. Our Lady of Good Hope Church NHS
38. Pingo Canadian Landmark
39. Tuktut Nogait NP
40. Vuntut NP
41. Wapusk NP
42. Wood Buffalo NP
43. Yukon NHS (SS Klondike)



* *Areas Under Study*

- 44. Akpatok Island
- 45. Cape Searle and Reid Bay
- 46. Creswell Bay
- 47. Digges Island
- 48. East Bay
- 49. Fossil Forest
- 50. Foxe Basin Islands
- 51. Mills Lake
- 52. Rasmussen Lowlands
- 53. Utkuhiksalik

+ *National Park and National Historic Site Proposals*

- 54. East Arm of Great Slave Lake
- 55. Grizzly Bear Mountain and Scented Grass Hills
- 56. Gwich'ya Gwich'in
- 57. North Baffin

- 58. Northern Bathurst Island
- 59. Torngat Mountains
- 60. Tuktut Nogait
- 61. Wager Bay

★ *Heritage Rivers*

- 62. Alsek
- 63. Arctic Red River
- 64. Kazan
- 65. Soper
- 66. South Nahanni
- 67. Thelon
- 68. Thirty Mile (Yukon River)

▼ *Territorial Park and Historic Site Proposals*

- 69. Beechey Island
- 70. Fishing Branch River
- 71. Kusawa Lake
- 72. Mount Pelly
- 73. Northwest Passage/Franklin Expedition
- 74. Ram Plateau

▲ *Proposed Heritage Rivers*

- 75. Bonnet Plume
- 76. Coppermine River
- 77. Tatshenshini

□ *Other Conservation Areas*

- 78. Horseshoe Slough Habitat Protection Area
- 79. Igalirtuuq National Wildlife Area (proposed)
- 80. Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary
- 81. McArthur Wildlife Sanctuary
- 82. Nirjutiqavvik National Wildlife Area
- 83. Nitsutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area
- 84. Old Crow Special Management Area (proposed)
- 85. Polar Bear Pass National Wildlife Area
- 86. Prince Leopold Island Bird Sanctuary
- 87. Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuary
- 88. Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary

Se Fiord

82

57

Arctic Bay

Pond Inlet

57

Clyde River

79

45*

Broughton Island

27

Pangnirtung

15

Igloolik

Hall Beach

*50

Repulse Bay

23

20

Iqaluit

65★

14

Kimmirut

18

Cape Dorset

61

48

Coral Harbour

*47

44

59+

Chesterfield Inlet

13

Arviat

41

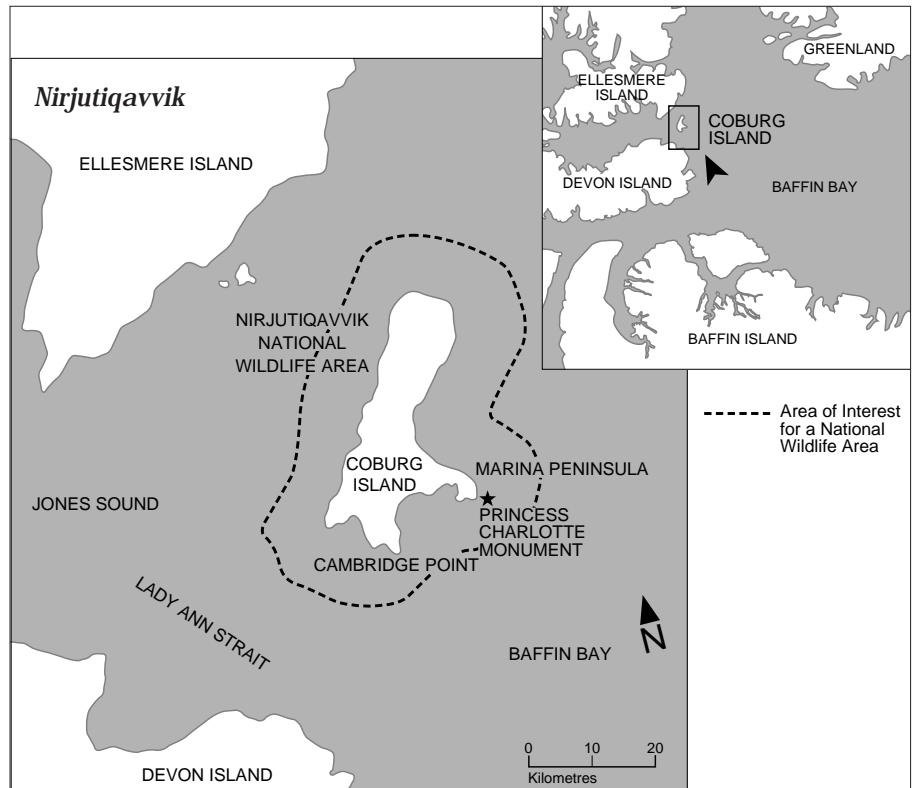
Legend

- Existing parks, park reserves, game sanctuaries
- ▨ Proposed parks
- Territorial Parks, Park Reserves and Historic Sites
- ◆ National Parks (NP), Park Reserves (NPR), Landmark, National Historic Sites (NHS)
- * Areas Under Study
- + National Park and National Historic Site Proposals
- ★ Heritage Rivers
- ▼ Territorial Park and Historic Site Proposals
- ▲ Proposed Heritage Rivers
- Other Conservation Areas

(NWA) in August 1995. The NWA, located off the southeastern tip of Ellesmere Island, is one of the most important seabird nesting areas in the Canadian Arctic. Up to 385,000 thick-billed murres, black-legged kittiwakes, northern fulmars, and black guillemots nest on the precipitous cliffs on the south coast of Coburg Island and on Princess Charlotte Monument, a small islet near the Coburg Island colony. The proximity of Coburg Island to year-round openings in the sea ice (polynyas) in Baffin Bay and Lady Ann Strait provides abundant food for the birds and attractive habitat for polar bears, ringed and bearded seals, walrus, and migrating narwhal and beluga, and hunters.

In 1990, the community of Grise Fiord expressed a desire to have Coburg Island and its seabird colonies protected. The initiative was widely supported, and after a two-year consultation, the legislative process to create the NWA began. An informal management committee of representatives from Grise Fiord, CWS, and the GNWT Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development has been working since January 1996 to develop a management plan for the NWA. In response to community concerns, the management committee directed CWS to prohibit access to the NWA by cruise ships until the management plan is complete. Priorities for 1997 are to complete a first draft of the management plan, obtain formal appointments for committee members, and address the requirement for an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement.

Preliminary field surveys were



conducted in the summer of 1996 by CWS (sea bird colonies) and the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre (archaeological resources).

Nirjutiqavvik - Prince Of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

Poor weather restricted the archaeological field crew to the lowland north of Marina Peninsula – known as the Northern Water Lowland because of its use as a scientific base for studying the North Water polynya. It proved impossible in the short season to have a helicopter brought in for aerial surveys. (In our experience, Coburg Island has two kinds of weather at this time of year – completely fogbound or sunny with exceedingly high winds!) Much of the island's coastline is covered by impassable glaciers or scree slopes dropping into the sea. Therefore only a foot survey around parts of the lowland was completed.

Five archaeological sites were

located on the North Water Lowland, one Dorset site, three Thule sites, and a rock alignment of unknown origin and purpose. There are reports of other sites on the northern tip of the island and at Cape Spencer.

This small, but “conspicuous and dramatic”, island figures significantly in the history of European, Canadian and American exploration in the High Arctic, having been visited or charted by William Baffin (1616), John Ross (1818), Augustus Inglefield (1852), Otto Sverdrup (1904), and J.E. Bernier (1906).

Queen Maud Gulf

In 1986, the Northern Mineral Policy directed the CWS to review the boundaries of all Bird Sanctuaries in the NWT. The review was completed in 1990. One recommendation was that the size of the Queen Maud Gulf Bird Sanctuary (QMGBS) be reduced but only after a thorough field assessment of the Bird Sanctuary's bird

populations and bird habitat was done.

From 1991 to 1994, CWS conducted a study of wildlife habitat in QMGBS. The report from this study was completed in November 1995. CWS, in conjunction with GNWT Renewable Resources biologists, reviewed this study and recommended: that the boundary be adjusted northwards to decrease the size of the Bird Sanctuary by approximately 10 percent; and that the designation be changed to a NWA. The boundary adjustment would exclude from the Bird Sanctuary an area of low value to wildlife. The change in designation would protect all wildlife and wildlife habitat within the boundaries, not just migratory birds. It would also bring management of the conservation area into line with the comanagement approach required by the *NLCA*.

This biology-based recommendation needs the support of local and regional interests before CWS will proceed with changes to the Bird Sanctuary. The Nunavut Wildlife Management Board supports the change in designation, subject to the outcome of local consultations.

CWS and the Kitikmeot Inuit Association are planning regional consultations about the future of QMGBS. When consultations are complete, the appropriate action will be taken with regard to the Bird Sanctuary, including the production of a management plan.

New Conservation Areas and Areas Under Study

CWS has identified priority sites for protection of critical wildlife habitat. As well, communities have nominated other sites to be protected by CWS legislation. The following

work has been initiated or advanced since the last newsletter.

Creswell Bay

The productive lowlands around Creswell Bay, Somerset Island, were identified in the mid-1970s as important habitat for nesting and staging shorebirds and waterfowl. The offshore of Creswell Bay is an important feeding area for seabirds, and marine mammals, such as beluga and narwhal. Given the richness of both land and sea resources, the area is worthy of consideration for protected status. The community of Resolute supports the idea of protection for Creswell Bay provided that any protected area is managed cooperatively by government and Inuit. Before CWS can initiate the official designation process, current information on the biological resources of the area is needed. Surveys of the area's land and marine birds were undertaken in 1995 and 1996, and will be completed in 1997.

East Bay

East Bay is located on the southeast coast of Southampton Island, 50 km east of Coral Harbor. Designated a Migratory Bird Sanctuary in 1959 to protect the breeding habitat of large numbers of lesser snow geese and other waterbird species, the sanctuary also supports mammals such as walrus, beluga whale, polar bear and barren-ground caribou. Residents of Coral Harbour rely heavily on these animals as a source of food and income. A small island, within the bird sanctuary, supports one of the highest breeding densities of common and king eiders in the eastern Canadian Arctic.

Eiders are susceptible to disturbance during the breeding

season and on their wintering grounds, and are heavily harvested in maritime Canada, parts of the NWT and southwest Greenland. Recent surveys in Greenland suggest that eider populations have dramatically declined over the last few decades. In response to these surveys and the lack of knowledge of eider population dynamics, CWS identified the ecological study of both king and common eiders as a key research initiative.

Field studies to provide information on the survival and reproductive ecology of eiders in East Bay were conducted in June and July 1996, the first year of a planned multi-year study. Specific goals for 1996 included:

- establishing a banded population of common eiders which will provide information on adult survival and return to the colony in future years;
- determining the productivity of common and king eiders and identifying factors influencing the breeding success;
- identifying important nesting, molting and brood-rearing sites for common and king eiders;
- determining the effects of research activity on common eider reproduction, colony attendance and nest predation;
- determining the presence and reproductive timing of other breeding species in the area; and
- assessing East Bay as a site for long-term monitoring of eider populations and other avian species.

Plans for 1997 include the banding of more eider pairs and construction of blinds to enable researchers to study all aspects of the eiders' breeding cycles without disturbing the birds.

Polar Bear Research in Western Hudson Bay

General Polar Bear Statistics

- Polar bears have a circumpolar distribution across the Arctic in relatively discrete populations
- In Canada there are 13 populations totalling approximately 15,000 polar bears
- Males weigh 500-600 kg (1,100-1,300 lb) and reach maximum size by eight to ten years
- Females are about half the size of males, weigh 200-300 kg (450-650 lb) and reach maximum size by four to five years
- Polar bears feed primarily on ringed seals although they also take bearded seal and occasionally walrus, beluga whale and narwhal

Life History

- Polar bears mate out on the sea ice in April/May although the fertilized egg does not implant and begin to develop until late September/early October
- Males and females become sexually mature at four to five years although most males probably do not breed until eight to ten years
- Cubs are born late November to early January and weigh about 0.6 kg (1.5 lb) at birth
- Twins are most common (60-70%) although a mother may have from

one to four cubs per litter

- In most areas, cubs remain with their mother for 2.5 years although occasionally they may stay for 3.5 years. In western Hudson Bay, cubs can become independent at only 1.5 years of age
- In the wild, natural longevity for males is 20+ years, and for females, 25+ years

Long-term Monitoring in Hudson Bay (Why We Continue to Tag Polar Bears Each Year)

In Hudson Bay, polar bears are forced to spend three to four months ashore each year because the sea ice melts. During this time, bears do not have access to seals and they must therefore fast and live on stored fat reserves that they acquired during the previous winter and spring. Pregnant females fast for eight months which is one of the longest periods for any mammal. Any factor that influences the timing and pattern of the annual melting and refreezing of the sea ice will necessarily affect polar bears. Polar bears are at the top the food chain and can therefore be valuable indicators of the health of the marine ecosystem. If a polar bear population is healthy, then one can probably safely assume that the rest of the components of that food chain are doing well. However, if prob-

lems develop with polar bears, it may indicate problems elsewhere in the ecosystem.

The Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) has been monitoring the condition, reproductive rates, and cub survival of polar bears in western Hudson Bay since the mid 1960s, but especially since the late 1970s. Although the population has been stable at approximate 1,200-1,300 animals, the condition of adult females and the survival of their cubs has declined since the early 1980s. The reason for the decline is unknown. It could be the consequence of normal environmental fluctuation that will correct itself or it could indicate longer term change such as global warming or other factors. CWS feels it is important to keep monitoring this population because it is the only one for which there is enough information to be able to document trends or change.

*Ian Stirling & Nick Lunn,
Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
5320 - 122 Street NW
Edmonton, AB T6H 3S5
phone: (403) 435-7349/7208
fax: (403) 435-7359
email: ian.stirling@ec.gc.ca
nick.lunn@ec.gc.ca*

Foxe Basin Islands

Prince Charles, Air Force, and Foley Islands have been identified as very important habitats for shorebirds, Brant geese, and Sabine's gulls, but this information is based on only a few, general-scale aerial surveys. To properly assess the priority of the islands for protected status, more detailed surveys are required. In

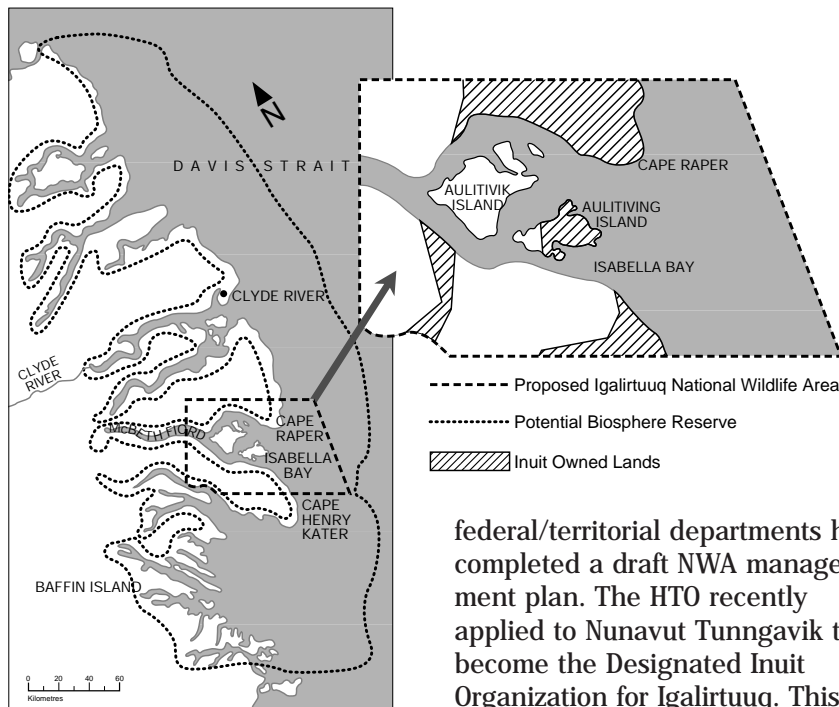
June 1996, CWS began a two-year study of the distribution and abundance of birds on these islands. Researchers conducted ground surveys for nesting shorebirds and helicopter surveys of geese and gulls on Prince Charles Island. In 1997 similar studies will be done on Air Force and Foley Islands. The final product will be a report with recommen-

dations regarding future protected status of the islands.

Igalirtuuq

In 1992, the community of Clyde River proposed the creation of Igalirtuuq National Wildlife Area (NWA) to protect important bowhead whale habitat at Isabella Bay, Baffin Island. The boundaries for Igalirtuuq were approved

Igalirtuuq (Isabella Bay)



by the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board in June 1994. A planning committee of representatives from the Clyde River Hunters and Trappers Organization (HTO) and

federal/territorial departments has completed a draft NWA management plan. The HTO recently applied to Nunavut Tunngavik to become the Designated Inuit Organization for Igalirtuuq. This would give them the authority to act on behalf of Inuit with regards to the planning and management of the NWA. When this status is achieved, formal appointments for the management committee can

proceed and the need for an Inuit Impact and Benefit Agreement for the NWA can be addressed. Although progress on designation of Igalirtuuq is slow, support for the area by all concerned parties remains strong.

Rasmussen Lowlands

The Lowlands south of Taloyoak have been identified as an extremely important area for nesting shorebirds, waterfowl, and passerines, but the small amount of information available is not current (the only bird study in the area was conducted almost 20 years ago). Before CWS can propose protection of the Lowlands, a better grasp of the number and distribution of birds using the area is necessary. CWS concluded a two-year study of Lowland bird populations in August 1995. The study included ground censuses for nesting shorebirds, and aerial surveys for waterfowl, raptors, and other large birds. A final report with recommendations regarding protection of the area will be published in 1997.

Inuvialuit Settlement Region

Government of Canada - Canadian Heritage - Parks Canada - Cultural Heritage Studies

Angik Archaeological Field Project, Paulatuk

The archaeological field program that was started in 1995, continued in 1996 with Grade 7, 8 and 9 students of Paulatuk. The project was accomplished with the support of Angik School and the Community Education Council of Paulatuk, and with funding and in-kind support from the Canada/NWT Language Agreement and the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre (PWNHC). It was directed by the

PWNHC and Angik School. In good weather, the students spent mornings and afternoons on site learning the basic archaeological field methods for artifact recovery and recording, and one day in the classroom learning how to make rubber moulds and plaster casts of objects.

Students were given on-site instruction in excavation methods, use of standard excavation equipment, recovery and two-dimensional recording of artifacts and debris, drawing of floor plans and profiles. Classroom work included viewing a video on excavation methods, instruction in artifact recognition and analysis, and learning defin-

itions of new words related to archaeology. Students were also responsible for recording their daily activities in a journal.

The archaeological site is located on a spit projecting into Darnley Bay just north of the community of Paulatuk. It consists of at least two sod house remains and several pits and was occupied in the 1930s by Inuvialuit families, members of whom still live in the Settlement Region. The family of Asisauna Lester, whose sons were Alec Lester and Fred Lester, occupied the house which the students excavated.

The ruins are a rectangular depression with two wooden

posts rising above ground level. These may have been structural support posts. Sod has been removed from the pits surrounding the features and banked along the walls in a stepped effect. A nearby pit is probably the remains of an ice house or cold pit.

Excavations were carried to an approximate depth of 25 centimetres. Some structural information was revealed through the excavation. The remains of boards and glass fragments, likely from a window, were found.

Artifacts recovered include the fourth leg from a wood burning stove (three were found last year), buttons, a reworked handle made from an early form of plastic, cut caribou antler, a chewing tobacco can and lid, a

bowhead whale vertebral disc, and a medal commemorating the 250th anniversary of the Hudson's Bay Company in 1920.

National Historic Sites

Kitigaryuit Oral History

This was the second year of oral history, archaeological research, and mapping of the area, by the Inuvialuit Social Development Program. The Inuvialuit community of Kitigaryuit was declared of national historic significance in 1978, but was never commemorated as a National Historic Site. It is anticipated that the completion of this work will lead to a Cultural Resource Management Plan that will make fuller commemoration of this site possible.

Pingo

The Pingo (Canadian Landmark) National Historic Site (NHS) is located six kilometres south-southwest of Tuktoyaktuk. Included within its boundaries is the largest pingo in Canada and a number of others at different stages of evolution. Created over a number of years, a pingo is an ice-cored mound produced when ice grows in or below permafrost as a result of water pressure.

The agreement to create the Pingo NHS is contained in the 1984 *Inuvialuit Final Agreement*. Final legislation was passed in 1996 enabling the creation of the Pingo NHS. Work is now underway to obtain funding from a number of sources to support the development and presentation of the Site.

Gwich'in Settlement Area

Government of the Northwest Territories - Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development - Parks and Tourism

Gwich'in (Campbell Lake)

Gwich'in Territorial Park is approximately 20 km south of Inuvik on the east and south shores of Campbell Lake. The area is recognized internationally under the International Biological Program. The land and waters of this area contain many significant natural, cultural and recreational features in this extension of the Mackenzie Delta.

Following passage of the *Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement Act* in 1992, Gwich'in and the GNWT negotiated a Memorandum of Agreement concerning a territorial

park. The area has now been reserved for park purposes. The park is classified as an Outdoor Recreation Park and encompasses an area of approximately 8,800 hectares. Two existing wayside parks and one existing campground have been incorporated within this park.

A Park Management Committee was established in 1994 consisting of two representatives of the Gwich'in Tribal Council, two representatives of the GNWT, and a chair chosen by those four members. A master plan was completed in 1995 by a Gwich'in company as part of the Memorandum of Agreement.

Major resource inventories were completed in 1995. An archaeological survey yielded evidence of past occupancy of the land going back many centuries. Historically, the area has

been used seasonally for hunting, trapping and fishing, as it is today. Any proposed developments will not be permitted to affect sites associated with the past and present uses of the land. There will be a new focus on tourism but the traditional use will continue and is considered an asset to park development.

A botanical survey has also been completed identifying some sensitive species of plants, several being at the northern limit of their range. (This area is also the northern limit of the wood frog). The botanical survey also documented Gwich'in names of these plants for use in future interpretive programs.

All existing sites within the park boundaries are being renamed in the Gwich'in language. Park site identification

signs will use these names.

Site development of the recreational vehicle (RV) campground has started at an abandoned gravel pit. This will provide road access to Campbell Lake by the summer of 1997. The RV campground should be operational within two years. Hiking trails are planned for the future.

A facility conceptual plan for the park is being prepared under contract with Gwich'in Geographics Ltd. This will define a theme and style for park infrastructure based on cultural and natural influences. Douglas Cardinal, a renowned Canadian architect, is working with the contractor on the theme and conceptual design.

Government of Canada - Canadian Heritage - Parks Canada - National Historic Sites

Gwichya Gwich'in Commemoration Project

Following the signing of the *Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement* in 1992, Gwich'in intensified the research into their traditional culture and history. The Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute, set up to guide this research process, has carried out several studies documenting traditional land use among Gwichya Gwich'in. These studies

have compiled extensive oral history collections documenting Gwichya Gwich'in traditional knowledge.

In collaboration with Parks Canada, the Gwichya Gwich'in are developing a proposal for commemoration of their history through a national historic site. To guide this process, a steering committee of community residents, that includes both Elders and youths, was set up. The committee oversaw the selection of sites to be considered for commemoration.

To demonstrate the historical significance of various sites, the oral history collection was reviewed for relevant information. The committee considered several suggestions of important sites, trails and other aspects of Gwichya Gwich'in culture and history that addressed a wide range of cultural and historical themes. These themes include: history of contact between Gwichya Gwich'in and European explorers, fur traders and missionaries; post-contact history focussing on the development of the community of Tsiigehtchic; intercultural relations, in particular the relations between Gwichya Gwich'in and Inuvialuit; and transportation. The cultural theme of transportation is not connected to a specific site, but

to characteristics of Gwichya Gwich'in culture.

After careful consideration and discussion, the committee decided to focus the proposed commemoration project on a 100 kilometre section of the Mackenzie River, extending from Thunder River, south of the community of Tsiigehtchic, to Point Separation, north of the community. A joint meeting between Parks Canada and the steering committee was held in January 1997 to discuss the Mackenzie River concept. To the Gwichya Gwich'in, this section of the river captures many themes representing the historical and cultural importance of the Mackenzie River. The area also provides an important perspective on the unity of the traditional culture in the precontact period and on the historical experience of the Gwichya Gwich'in after the arrival of European explorers.

At the direction of the steering committee, additional traditional knowledge is now being compiled. At the same time, background research is being carried out in archives and museums for a narrative overview of Gwichya Gwich'in history. The Gwich'in Social and Cultural Institute will now prepare a project proposal that will be presented to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada in 1997.

Sahtu Settlement Area

Government of the Northwest Territories - Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development - Parks and Tourism

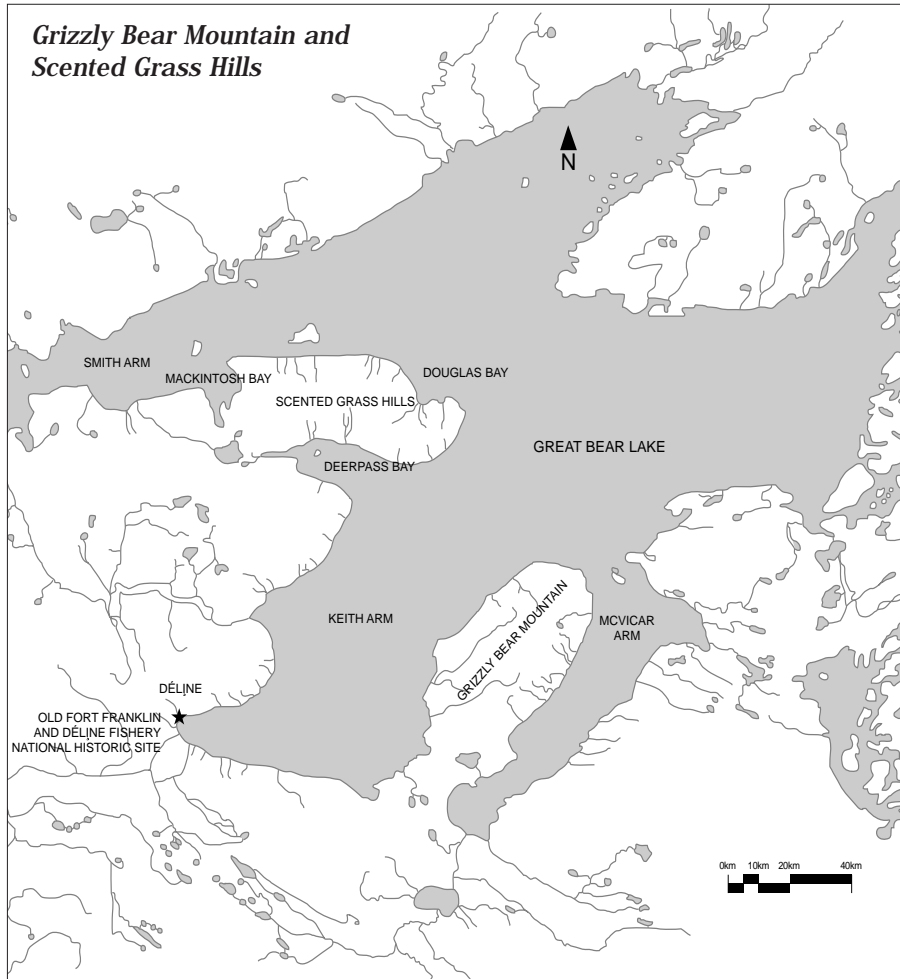
Canol Trail

The Canol (short for Canada Oil) Trail follows the access road for the pipeline built during

World War II to carry oil from Norman Wells southwest to Whitehorse on the Alaska Highway. Much of the pipeline route in turn followed trails used traditionally by the Mountain Dene. The Road, designated a National Historic Site in 1983, was plaqued on the NWT side in

October 1996. The NWT segment of the Trail runs 355 km from the Mackenzie River to MacMillan Pass on the Yukon border, traversing impressive wilderness terrain of the Mackenzie Mountains.

Development of the NWT part of the route as a heritage trail



**Government of Canada -
Canadian Heritage - Parks
Canada**

- National Historic Sites

**Grizzly Bear Mountain and Scented
Grass Hills**

In the summer of 1996, Parks Canada conducted the second year of an archaeological survey at Great Bear Lake. Included in the survey were the shores of Grizzly Bear Mountain peninsula from Keith Arm to McVicar Arm, and the shores of Scented Grass Hills peninsula from Deerpass Bay to Douglas Bay. To supplement work done in 1995, 51 previously unrecorded sites were mapped and recorded and three known sites were revisited. Elders from Déline were interviewed about Dene place names, legends, stories and the significance of numerous locations identified through the project. Both audio and video recordings were made.

Researchers made a number of valuable discoveries including early projectile forms, isolated graves, historic cabins, birchbark canoe remains, and numerous camps with associated tipi and log shelter remains. The Mackintosh Bay and Douglas Bay areas of Scented Grass Hills stand out as places that were heavily used for several thousand years by Sahtu Dene and their ancestors.

Collaboration between the community of Déline and Parks Canada started in 1990, with preliminary oral history interviews and continued in 1991 with a study on the traditional geography of the Keith and McVicar Arms of Great Bear Lake. That work provided the basis for the archaeological survey that was conducted in 1995 and 1996.

for back-country hikers has been discussed for some years. The level of development anticipated would be minimal and would include such things as brush clearing, signage, and cable crossings of major streams.

The Sahtu Dene and Métis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement, passed in June 1994, provides for establishment of a territorial park that is to include a narrow corridor along the Canol Trail and a larger node in the scenic Dodo Canyon area, 40 km southwest of Norman Wells.

A Management Planning Committee was established in 1995 to oversee preparation of the park management plan and address other park related

matters. The committee is comprised of three representatives of Aboriginal organizations in the Sahtu, and three representatives of government. These six persons selected the Curator of the Norman Wells Historical Society as their chair.

The Board has held several planning and community meetings. A public newsletter has been circulated and a series of others will follow in the next year. Key issues to be resolved are how to balance historical and environmental concerns, and whether development efforts should be spread along the entire trail or concentrated at key points such as Dodo Canyon.

Assistance for the survey was provided by Leroy Andre, Paul Baton, Alfred Taniton, Jacqueline Kenny, David Tetso, and Jason Baton from the community of Déljine, and was directed by Parks Canada. Reports on the archaeology, place names, legends and stories will be produced by March 1997.

All of the research since 1990, including preliminary results from the 1996 field season, was incorporated into a proposal to commemorate Grizzly Bear Mountain and Scented Grass Hills as a national historic site. This proposal was considered by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada at their November 1996 meeting. The Minister of Canadian Heritage is considering the Board's recommendations.

Old Fort Franklin and the Déljine Fishery

The 1825/26 wintering place of Sir John Franklin's Second Expedition in the community has been a point of interest for Dene for decades. Since the late 1980s, the community and the Prince of

Wales Northern Heritage Centre (PWNHC) have worked closely together to protect the remains of Old Fort Franklin. The importance that the Dene assigned to the old site led to its inclusion as one of the six heritage sites identified in the 1993 Sahtu Dene and Métis Comprehensive Land Claim. In 1995, Parks Canada began working with the community of Déljine to explore the national significance of Old Fort Franklin. A major part of the project was the collection of oral histories and archival information documenting the role of the Dene in the Second Expedition.

In June 1996, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (HSMBC) considered the possible national significance of the Déljine traditional fishery and Old Fort Franklin. A background paper was prepared for the HSMBC, documenting the historic significance of these places. At the meeting, Chief John Tetso and Elder Andrew John Kenny from the community of Déljine, with the support of current and former Parks Canada staff, pre-

sented a strong case for designation. The two sites together clearly illustrate the relationship that evolved in the 19th century between Aboriginal people in the north and Euro-Canadian parties determined to explore it. The success of the Second Franklin Expedition and other expeditions that used Great Bear Lake as a base for exploration, can be attributed to the richness of the fishery and the support and assistance of Dene and Métis people.

The HSMBC recommended the national historic site proposal to the Minister of Canadian Heritage who, in December 1996, advised the community of Déljine that: "...the traditional Dene fishery at Déljine, its use over time and the long history of sharing its resources, as well as the remains of Fort Franklin, the wintering quarters of Sir John Franklin's Second Expedition, are of national historic significance and should be the subject of a joint commemoration." In 1997, the parties will consider the best means of presenting this information.

Dene and Métis Claims Areas (South Mackenzie)

Government of the Northwest Territories - Education, Culture and Employment - Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

Dogrib Birchbark Canoe

In June 1996, six Dogrib Elders built a traditional birchbark canoe. The project was as an extension of a larger, collaborative research initiative focussing on completing heritage

resource inventories for two Dogrib traditional canoe routes. During the course of trail inventories from 1991 to 1994, the remains of thirty birchbark canoes were located and recorded, indicating the important role the birchbark canoe played in traversing the Dogrib region. In order to better understand this, and to document details pertinent to canoe construction, the canoe building project was developed. The last Dogrib

birchbark canoe was built over thirty years ago by Chief Jimmy Bruneau, and is now on display at the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre (PWNHC).

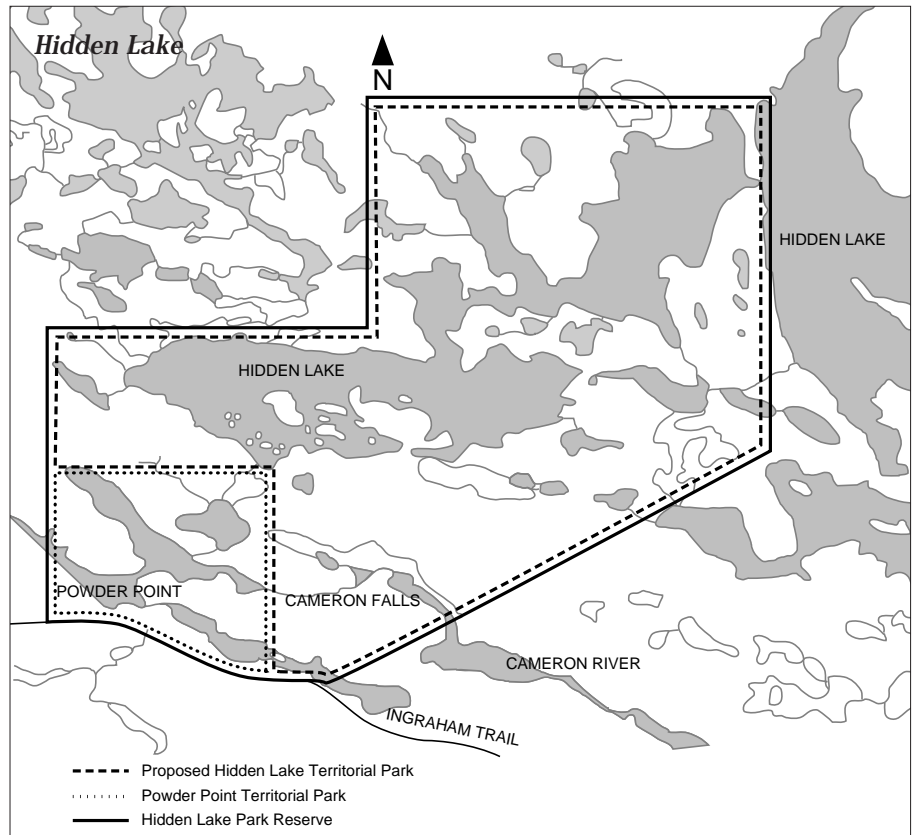
Many parties contributed to and funded the longer term heritage resource inventory project and the canoe building: Elders of Rae Lakes and Rae; Dogrib Treaty 11 Council; Dogrib Divisional Board of Education; Rae/Edzo Friendship Centre; GNWT Education, Culture and

Employment (Archaeology Program at PWNHC and Cultural Enhancement Program); and Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (Environmental Action Program).

The project took place over two weeks and involved Elders Joe and Julie Mackenzie, Paul and Elizabeth Rabesca, Nick and Annie Black from Rae. Six students from Chief Jimmy Bruneau School in Edzo also participated as assistants and apprentices. Don Gardner, a professional canoe builder from Calgary and the Subarctic Archaeologist from the PWNHC assisted with the project. The canoe has become an important cultural icon within the Dogrib community and has been used in several important ceremonies and events since its construction.

A 30 minute video of the entire project will be completed by March 1997. This video, the first feature length production detailing the construction of a Dogrib traditional birchbark canoe, will be an important contribution to the ethnographic and educational record of Dene material culture. Being produced in Dogrib, the video will help foster pride in Dogrib language skills, traditional technology and culture, and will provide an important source of Dogrib language educational material, to be used in school programs throughout the region. With English subtitles, the program should appeal to a wide sector of Canadian society, including other educational institutions.

The video project was administered by the staff of Chief Jimmy Bruneau School, the Elders who constructed the canoe and the students who contributed, acted as advisors to



the documentary. Students in language studies at Chief Jimmy Bruneau School assisted with translation.

Plans are currently underway to construct a mobile display for the canoe so it may be moved to any classroom within Chief Jimmy Bruneau School in Edzo.

Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development - Parks and Tourism

Fort Smith Mission Historic Park

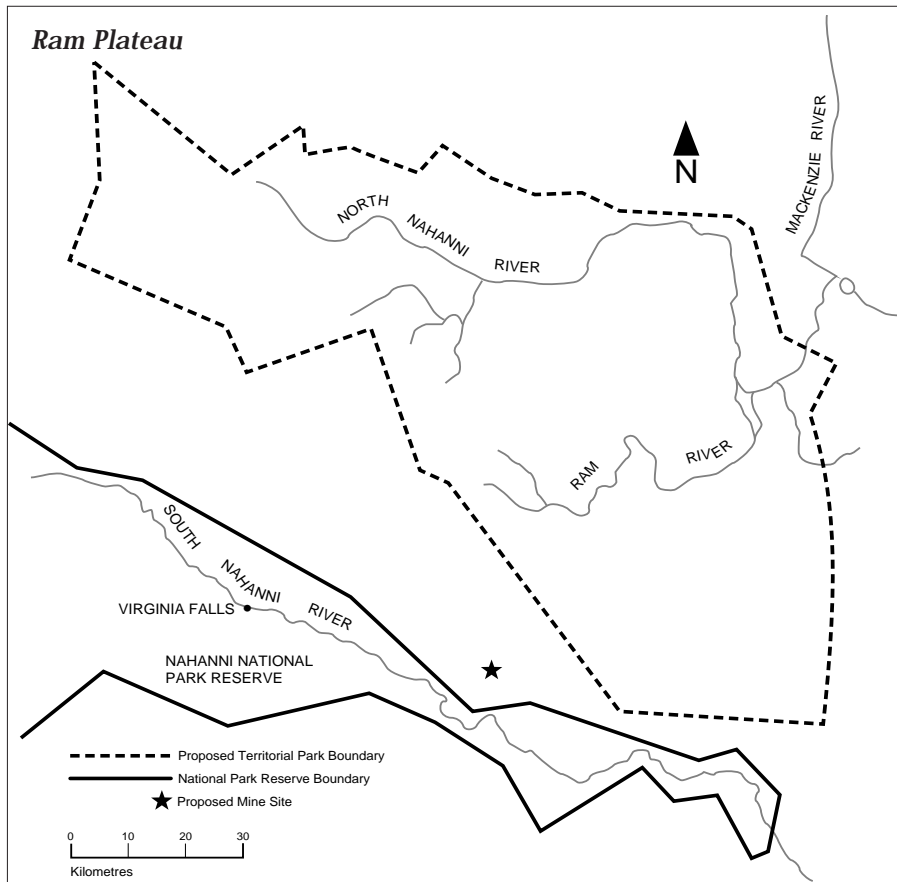
The Bishop's Residence in Fort Smith was built during the 1920s. For much of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, almost all Euro-Canadian activity in the Western Arctic that related to transportation, health care, education, and missionary work, centred on the residence and the complex that grew up around it.

In 1993, the site officially

became Fort Smith Mission Historic Park. A master development plan was prepared in consultation with the community. The plan has guided the restoration and development of the site, so that it will become both a heritage resource valued by the community and an important tourism destination.

Work from 1993 to 1995 has included building repairs and the planting of garden plots using crops and methods in use three generations ago. Tours have been offered to give residents and visitors an appreciation both of the role that the Mission played in Western Arctic history and of the status of the restoration work.

In 1996 various outbuildings were repainted and ideas for a community garden were discussed. A hazardous waste assessment was initiated. This will develop a strategy for the



identification and removal of substances such as loose asbestos fibres and two buried fuel tanks in buildings in the archaeologically sensitive area. St. Isadore's church, originally on the site and moved when the Cathedral was built, is being moved back onto the site. The Grotto is being refurbished.

Hidden Lake

Hidden Lake was established as a park reserve under the *Territorial Lands Act* in 1987. It is approximately 19.5 km² in size, and consists of an area of scattered lakes and rugged forested hills typical of the Precambrian Shield. The popular Cameron Falls Trail is within the park. Otherwise the main users are canoeists, whose primary access is from Powder Point, 35 km east of Yellowknife on the Ingraham Trail.

A park management plan and park operational plan were completed in the spring of 1995 in consultation with the public. Most participants at public meetings placed a high value on the quality of Hidden Lake's natural setting. The management plan reflects these concerns.

Facility development will be minimal and emphasis will be placed upon protecting the park's natural values. Following a public survey in the spring of 1996, minor improvements were made to upgrade portage routes and walking trails. Development in 1997 will include a foot bridge across the Cameron River, trail improvements, the addition of minor site amenities and the implementation of an education program to inform users of the fragile environment and expected etiquette within the park.

Given the park's proximity to Yellowknife and relative ease of access, Hidden Lake provides excellent recreational opportunities for canoeists of widely varying levels of capability. It is intended that the park continue to play this role. It is an "accessible wilderness", and can in some ways serve as a training ground where people can hone their canoeing and back-country skills before taking on more challenging and lengthy trips in more remote areas.

Ram Plateau

The Ram Plateau lies in the Mackenzie Mountains west of Fort Simpson and north of the eastern end of Nahanni National Park Reserve. A pre-feasibility study for a possible territorial park in the Ram Plateau was completed in 1988. The study concluded that given its outstanding and unusual karst landscape features, the area has the potential to become an international tourism destination.

The GNWT has suggested a territorial park and associated wilderness area that would accommodate a wide range of users including backpackers, heli-hikers and big game hunters. Given uncertainties concerning the future of land claim negotiations in the Deh Cho region, any further action on both the proposed territorial park and the proposed national park expansion would require extensive consultation with Dene and Métis of the area.

A mining company has expressed interest in developing the former Cadillac mine property on Prairie Creek. The mine site is between the existing northern boundary of Nahanni National Park Reserve, and west

of the possible southwestern boundary of the suggested territorial park. The mining company has indicated that development of the Prairie Creek site would require that an all-weather road be constructed to link the Liard Highway with the mine site. Such an all-weather road would have major implications both for Nahanni National Park Reserve and for the proposed territorial park.

Twin Falls Gorge

Twin Falls Gorge Park was established in 1991 with the acquisition of small parcels of land linking three small existing parks near Enterprise. The impressive Alexandra Falls, Louise Falls, and Escarpment Creek, all within a distance of eight kilometres, provided an opportunity to create a major destination park at the primary highway entrance to the NWT.

In 1995, new viewing platforms overlooking the two major waterfalls were completed, as were new systems of stairs to enable visitors to reach the river level both above and below Louise Falls.

A manager's residence was constructed in 1996 along with a parking area and wood/water outbuildings. The walking trail, which has been completed between Alexandra Falls and Louise Falls, will be cleared all

the way to Escarpment Creek by the summer of 1997. In addition to the trail from Alexandra Falls to Louise Falls, this will provide a walking trail of approximately eight kilometres with spectacular views of the falls and gorge.

Work planned for the next year also includes installing electrical outlets in one campground loop and constructing a sewage dump station. Playground equipment will also be installed and a new day use shelter constructed.

Government of Canada - Canadian Heritage - Parks Canada - National Parks

East Arm of Great Slave Lake

Progress on this national park proposal has been stalled for some time. The Aboriginal people who will be most affected by the proposal want to deal with it in the context of their treaty land entitlement negotiations.

Lands have been withdrawn for possible national park purposes since 1970, but there is no local consensus on whether a park would be appropriate. The federal and territorial governments have assured the people of Lutselk'e that a national park will not be established without their agreement. Parks Canada expects to resume discussion on this park proposal with the people

of Lutselk'e at the appropriate time in the Treaty 8 land entitlement negotiations.

Environment Canada - Canadian Wildlife Service

Mills Lake

Mills Lake is a widening of the Mackenzie River, 50 km downstream from Great Slave Lake. Due to annual changes in the level of the Mackenzie River there are extensive wetlands around much of the lake. This site is one of the most important spring and fall staging areas for migrating swans, geese and ducks anywhere in the Western Arctic; however, prior to 1994, the most recent information on numbers of waterfowl using Mills Lake was over 20 years old. From 1994 to 1996, the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS) conducted surveys to measure the importance of Mills Lake to migrating waterfowl. Continuing in 1997, CWS will conduct shorebird surveys to determine the area's importance during the spring and fall shorebird migration. The study results will assist the CWS in deciding whether to propose Mills Lake as a protected area. Any such proposal would be developed in consultation with relevant government agencies and with the local public, for whom Mills Lake is an important hunting and fishing area.

Council for Yukon First Nations Claims Area

Government of Yukon - Renewable Resources - Parks

Fishing Branch River

The Fishing Branch River is the most important salmon spawning stream in the Canadian

portion of the Yukon River system. It supports unusually large runs of chinook, coho and chum salmon. The area is protected for its diversity of wildlife, particularly the salmon and grizzly bears.

Public lands on the north side of the Fishing Branch River near

Bear Cave Mountain have been designated an ecological reserve under the *Vuntut Gwitchin Final Agreement*. The Yukon Government and the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation are now working to develop a management plan for the Reserve and for settlement

lands on the opposite side of the river.

Horseshoe Slough

Horseshoe Slough is an important waterfowl breeding and staging area in the traditional territory of the Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation in the central Yukon. The slough itself is a side channel of the Stewart River at the mouth of No Gold Creek, about 80 km upstream of Mayo.

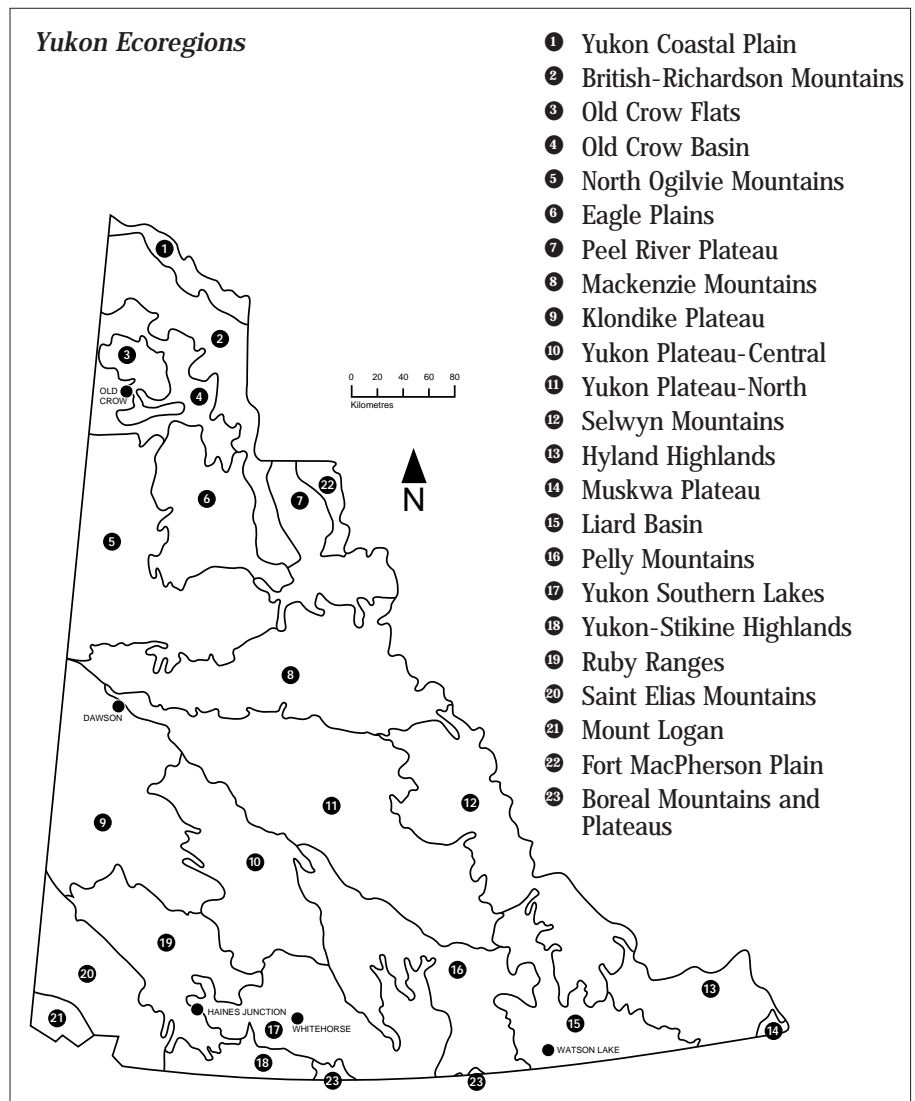
Horseshoe Slough has been designated a habitat protection area within the Nacho Nyak Dun Final Agreement. The Yukon Government and the Mayo District Renewable Resource Council are now working to develop a management plan for Horseshoe Slough.

Kusawa Lake

Kusawa Lake is a major recreation area located in the southern Yukon, situated in the Yukon Stikine Highland ecoregion which is also partially represented by Kluane National Park Reserve. Work on the Kusawa Lake park proposal has been suspended until all First Nations with an interest in the area have ratified their agreements. The Yukon Government will pursue park designation following completion of these agreements.

Old Crow Flats

Old Crow Flats is the Yukon's largest wetland complex. Located on the Old Crow River system north of the Arctic Circle, the Flats contain more than 2,000 ponds and marshes ranging in size from one-half to 4,700 hectares. The area is an important breeding and moulting ground for 500,000 waterbirds. Waterfowl, muskrats and other wildlife of the Flats are of great



importance to Vuntut Gwitchin.

Under the terms of the *Vuntut Gwitchin Final Agreement*, the southern part of Old Crow Flats was designated a Special Management Area and the northern part was included in the new Vuntut National Park.

Old Crow Flats will be managed to maintain the integrity of the area as one ecological unit with the conservation of fish, wildlife and their habitats, and the protection of traditional use by Vuntut Gwitchin, as guiding principles. A three-year study of waterfowl and wetland habitats on the Flats is now underway.

Information from this study will be used in the development of a management plan to be prepared jointly by the Yukon and federal governments and the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation.

Parks System Plan

The Yukon Department of Renewable Resources is continuing its work on implementing the Parks System plan released in 1992. Implementation work is closely linked to progress on the 14 First Nation Final Agreements that cover the Yukon First Nations' claim area. These Agreements can include provisions for joint management of

some protected areas. Detailed park planning for a specific region can only begin after the appropriate First Nation has ratified its Final Agreement.

The land claim agreements of the Teslin Tlingit Council, the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation, the First Nation of Nacho Nyak Dun, and the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations were proclaimed into law on February 14, 1995. Special management areas set up through those agreements are described in this report.

One of the goals of the Parks System Plan is to ensure that all 23 of the Yukon's ecoregions are represented in the completed park system. Six ecoregions are adequately represented by existing protected areas: Yukon Coastal Plain, Saint Elias Mountains, British Richardson Mountains, Mount Logan, Old Crow Basin and Old Crow Flats. Areas of interest have been inventoried in another six ecoregions: Eagle Plains, Peel River Plateau, Ruby Ranges, Yukon Southern Lakes, Selwyn Mountains, and Pelly Mountains. Inventory work is underway for an additional six ecoregions. Identifying areas of interest rather than specific park proposals will provide room for consideration of other interests.

Canadian Heritage Rivers

Bonnet Plume River

The Bonnet Plume River passes through the remote wilderness of the Ogilvie Mountains. It was nominated as a Canadian Heritage River in January 1993 with participation of the Nacho Nyak Dun First Nation. A draft management plan, which will identify the final boundaries of the heritage river corridor, is now being developed in consultation with a stakeholder

Advisory Committee. It is anticipated that the draft plan will be available to the broader public for review and comment early in 1997.

Tatshenshini River

The Tatshenshini River is an internationally renowned river that cuts through the spectacular coastal mountains on its way from the Yukon through British Columbia to the Alaskan coast. The Canadian Heritage River nomination document is being prepared jointly with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Yukon Government, Champagne and Aishihik First Nations and stakeholders. Public consultations will occur before the document is signed by the responsible Ministers and the Chief of the Champagne and Aishihik First Nations. The nomination is then expected to be presented to the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board in the summer of 1997.

Tourism - Heritage

The *Yukon Historic Resources Act* (1991) with Amendments was proclaimed on April 29, 1996 by the Commissioner of the Yukon. The *Act* dovetails with provisions of the *Yukon First Nations Umbrella Final Agreement (UFA)* and the *(Tetlit) Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement* to provide for the protection and preservation of heritage resources in the Yukon. Heritage Branch of Yukon Tourism will be developing new regulations and educational materials to put the legislation into effect. New archaeological and palaeontological research permitting regulations will also be developed jointly with Yukon

First Nations and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Once developed, the regulations will be reviewed by the Yukon Heritage Resources Board who will make recommendations to the Minister of Tourism responsible for heritage. The Board, with equal representation from First Nations and the Government of Yukon, was established in 1995 under the *UFA* and advises the Minister on heritage matters.

Canyon City

In 1996, the Kwanlin Dun First Nation once again provided assistance to Heritage Branch in carrying out archaeological investigations and interpretation at Canyon City Historic Site in Whitehorse. This was the third year of a public archaeology program in partnership with the Yukon Conservation Society. Canyon City was a boom town on the "Trail of '98". Located on the Yukon River just above the treacherous Miles Canyon and White Horse Rapids, it proved a vital transportation link during the Klondike Goldrush. Prehistorically, the site had been a seasonal fish camp.

Dalton Post

Under terms of the *Champagne and Aishihik First Nations (CAFN) Final Land Claims Agreement*, Heritage Branch and CAFN representatives have begun working on the development of a management plan for Dalton Post and surrounding area (Shawshe). This historic site is located on the Tatshenshini River in southwest Yukon. The area has been used traditionally for salmon harvesting and as a meeting/trading place. Its position on a route leading from the Pacific coast to the Yukon

interior brought the area further importance as a staging point on a transportation corridor during the Klondike Goldrush. Planning must consider protection and interpretation of the heritage resources along with use by fishers, campers and river rafters, and wildlife habitat protection for salmon and grizzly bears. The Tatshenshini River is being proposed for designation as a Canadian Heritage River (see article on page 30).

Dawson City Sawmill Office

Also in 1996, Heritage Branch carried out improvements to the foundation of the Yukon Sawmill Office building in Dawson City as the initial phase of exterior restoration. Research is being carried out to study the feasibility of using the 1901 structure to interpret the Klondike lumber industry. At the turn of the last century, Dawson City almost overnight became the largest city west of Winnipeg and north of San Francisco. The lumber industry had to provide building materials for the 30,000 people who came looking for gold. In doing so, the industries contributed to denuding the creek and river valleys.

Fort Selkirk

The Selkirk First Nation (SFN) and Heritage Branch continue to work together on the preservation, maintenance and interpretation of Fort Selkirk Historic Site. An illustrated booklet, *A Look Back in Time*, was printed in 1996 and describes the prehistoric archaeological record of Fort Selkirk.

Representing a broad span of prehistoric and historic themes, and containing over 40 historic structures, Fort Selkirk is Yukon's premier historic site. It has her-

itage resources that range from prehistoric times to the last days of Yukon River stern wheelers in the 1950s. Religion, trade, transportation, policing and traditional use can all be interpreted here. The *SFN Final Land Claim Agreement* will see Fort Selkirk jointly owned and managed by the SFN and Yukon Government. The site will be designated as a site of territorial importance under the terms of the *Yukon Historic Resources Act (1991)*.

Herschel Island

Work to preserve the historic buildings and heritage resources in Herschel Island Territorial Park continues. This site is Yukon's first territorial park and was created under terms of the *Inuvialuit Final Agreement*. Herschel Island provides an exotic haven for arctic flora and fauna in the Beaufort Sea off Yukon's North Slope. Before use as an American whaling camp, the island hosted over 1,000 years of human occupation.

Highway Corridor Interpretation

Heritage Branch has put together a number of highway corridor interpretive plans following guidelines of the Yukon Interpretive Signage Strategy, produced in 1995. The plans deal with interpretive signs at pullouts along highways. Each highway corridor is planned so that its characteristics and features are clearly presented in a balanced manner. Natural and human heritage themes are identified, as are design and maintenance requirements, so that travellers can easily appreciate and explore Yukon's special heritage. Highway corridor interpretive plans have been completed for the Dempster,

North and South Klondike, and Campbell highways, and the South Canol Road. In 1997, plans for additional corridors will be developed.

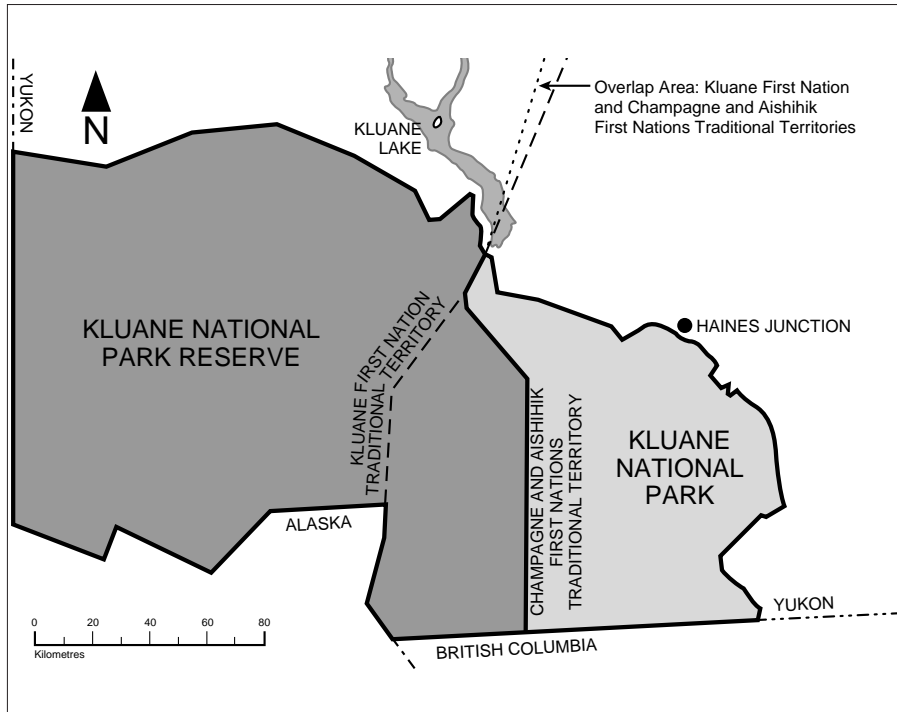
Rampart House and LaPierre House

With a newly appointed Heritage Resource Officer, the Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation (VGFN) has begun working with Heritage Branch on the development of management plans for Rampart House and LaPierre House Historic Sites. The *VGFN Final Land Claim Agreement* calls for the VGFN and Government of Yukon to jointly own and manage the two sites and for the sites to be designated under the *Yukon Historic Resources Act (1991)*. Rampart House is on the Porcupine River at the Alaska border. It was a centre of trade after being originally established by the Hudson's Bay Company in the 1890s. LaPierre House was also an important trading post. It is positioned on a traditional route through the Richardson Mountains between Fort McPherson, NWT, and the Old Crow area of the Yukon.

Ridge Road Heritage Trail

The Ridge Road Heritage Trail was officially opened in July 1996. The 32 km hiking and biking trail follows the route of an 1899 wagon road from the outskirts of Dawson City into the Klondike goldfields. The original road was the first ever built by the fledgling Yukon government, offering a "high road" to the outlying gold bearing creeks during the goldrush. Heritage Branch worked with community groups and the Department of Renewable Resources to develop the trail as an educational/recreational

Kluane National Park and Park Reserve



opportunity. Along the trail, which ranges in elevation from 350 to 1,100 metres, are two campgrounds and interpretive signage describing the natural and human heritage of the area.

Yukon Beringia Interpretive Centre

Heritage Branch has been working intensely to open the Yukon Beringia Interpretive Centre in Whitehorse for the 1997 summer visitor season. The Centre will display the Ice Age heritage of Yukon when it was on the eastern edge of the land mass called Beringia, which linked North America to Asia. A combination of scientific evidence and First Nation mythology will be used to tell stories about the peopling of North America and the creatures that roamed the Mammoth Steppe. Life-sized skeletons and sculptures will be on exhibit along with models, large dioramas and interactive displays. Enormous woolly mammoths along with the giant short-faced

bears, camels, beavers, sloths, bison and lions will be highlighted. The Centre is being developed under the guidance of Yukon Palaeontologist Dr. John Storer and Yukon Archaeologist Dr. Ruth Gotthardt using an expert team of world renowned scientists and Yukon First Nation Elders. Dr. Storer came to the Yukon in 1996 to establish the Heritage Branch's Palaeontology Program. Yukon is famous for its abundance of Pleistocene specimens, being one of the few areas of North America unglaciated during the last Ice Age.

Yukon River Heritage Booklet

In 1996, Heritage Branch published "Yukon River Heritage - an illustrated introduction for river travellers". The 45 page booklet gives an overview of the people, stories and places that contribute to the heritage of one of the world's great rivers. It provides basic tips about what you need to know to travel the

river and where to go for answers. Well illustrated with historic photos and maps, the booklet travels from the headwaters of the Yukon, near Whitehorse, to the Alaska border, some 900 km.

Government of Canada - Canadian Heritage - Parks Canada - National Parks

Kluane National Park and Park Reserve

The *Yukon First Nations Land Claims Settlement Act*, proclaimed in February 1995, established approximately 7,655 km², or one third, of the original Kluane National Park Reserve as a national park. Kluane National Park is an area south and east of the Slims River, which flows into the south end of Kluane Lake. The Champagne and Aishihik First Nations are the only Yukon group to have negotiated an agreement related to Kluane.

The Kluane First Nation has a traditional territory that includes the remainder of Kluane National Park Reserve, except for any area that may be identified as an overlap or the territory of the White River First Nation. Negotiations between the Kluane and White River First Nations and the Governments of Canada and Yukon are underway and are scheduled to be completed in 1997. Possible management options for the northern portion of the Kluane Wildlife Sanctuary (outside the Park Reserve) are a negotiating priority. Here the Klutlan glacier area has been considered in the past as a candidate area for addition to Kluane National Park, or for establishment as a territorial park.

Natural Region 7 Northern Interior Mountains and Plateaux

No national parks exist in this region which covers much of central Yukon and the northern interior of British Columbia. Establishment of a national park in this natural region will require an agreement with the Government of British Columbia or the Yukon Territorial Government and the support of the affected First Nations. A review of the area identification work previously undertaken in the natural region by Parks Canada is underway. The purpose is to determine a revised list of potential park areas from which to select a preferred national park candidate.

Land claims in much of the area of the natural region in Yukon are complete or very close to final. However Kaska Dena, who have a traditional territory covering much of the natural region in Yukon and British Columbia, are still in the early stages of their land claim. Land use planning exercises underway in British Columbia and planned for southeastern Yukon make it a critical time to identify possible candidate areas for a national park in this region.

Vuntut National Park

Vuntut National Park was established in February 1995 through the *Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation Land Claim Agreement* which is a component of the *Yukon First Nations Land Claims Settlement Act*. In recognition of the conservation values of the Old Crow Flats, the provisions of the *Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation Final Agreement* established a Special Management Area for the entire Old Crow Flats of which Vuntut National Park is one component.

Parks Canada, in accordance

with the *Agreement*, has started planning for the park operation with Vuntut Gwitchin. The Vuntut Gwitchin Impact and Benefit Plan, called for in the *Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation Final Agreement*, has been completed. The objective of this plan is to ensure that the impacts and benefits of the establishment and operation of Vuntut National Park are managed in such a way that the community of Old Crow and Vuntut Gwitchin people benefit to the greatest extent possible. To date tourism in the area has been very limited. The Agreement stipulates that the majority of staff employed to operate and manage Vuntut National Park will be Vuntut Gwitchin.

The Vuntut Gwitchin Renewable Resources Council has been established. This cooperative management body will advise the Minister of Canadian Heritage on the management of Vuntut National Park. Local Renewable Resource Councils have been set up in the traditional territories of the four Yukon First Nations with completed land claim agreements. These Councils will consider local fish and wildlife issues, consult with community residents and make recommendations to the appropriate Minister, First Nations and the Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board.

National Historic Sites

Yukon First Nation National Historic Sites Program

Parks Canada is seeking to improve representation of Aboriginal sites in its National Historic Sites system in the Yukon. Kwanlin Dun First Nation has received Parks Canada funding for research on the human history of their traditional

lands. This research by the First Nation will assist in the preservation and commemoration of community heritage by developing information that may later be submitted to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada by Kwanlin Dun. The work contributes to the heritage provisions of the *Council for Yukon Indians Umbrella Final Agreement* and any future Kwanlin Dun First Nation Final Agreement.

In developing a land use plan, the Kwanlin Dun First Nation is collecting information on the lineages of members' families and is researching the life histories of individual Kwanlin Dun Elders in the Whitehorse area. In 1995, initial work completed included a preliminary genealogical information package, a detailed bibliography of archival research sources and a twentieth century chronology of First Nation activities in the Whitehorse region.

The 1996 research extends to include traditional land use mapping and oral interviews with Elders to obtain more detailed cultural information and Kwanlin Dun place names. The products will be: a narrative human history describing the sites and associated land use of the inhabitants; a data base of the family lineage charts; and an organized collection of records, maps and data related to this work.

The 1996 work is a partnership arranged by the Kwanlin Dun First Nation with funding from the Gordon Foundation, Yukon Heritage Branch, Parks Canada and the Arctic Environment Strategy.

For more information ...

Additional information on the initiatives described in *New Parks North* can be obtained from the following offices:

NWT Territorial Parks and Heritage Rivers

Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development

*Parks and Tourism
Government of the NWT
Box 1320
Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9*

*Attention: Mike Morris,
Special Advisor,
Parks Development*

*phone: (403) 873-7903
fax: (403) 873-0163
e-mail: claudiak@edt.gov.nt.ca*

NWT Thelon Wildlife Sanctuary and Other Conservation Projects

Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development

*Wildlife and Fisheries Division
Government of the NWT
600, 5102 - 50th Avenue
Yellowknife, NT X1A 3S8*

*Attention: Ray Case,
Manager, Technical Support*

*phone: (403) 920-8064
fax: (403) 873-0293
e-mail: ray_case@gov.nt.ca*

NWT Cultural Resources

*Education, Culture and Employment
Culture and Heritage Branch
Prince of Wales Northern Heritage
Centre*

*Government of the NWT
Box 1320
Yellowknife, NWT X1A 2L9*

*Attention: Boris Atamanenko,
Culture and Heritage Advisor*

*phone: (403) 920-6370
fax: (403) 873-0205
e-mail: boris_atamanenko@learnnet.nt.ca*

Yukon Territorial Parks and Heritage Rivers

*Renewable Resources
Parks and Outdoor Recreation
Government of Yukon
Box 2703*

Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6

*Attention: Dave Ladret,
Special Projects Officer*

*phone: (403) 667-3595
fax: (403) 393-6223*

Yukon Historic Sites

*Tourism
Heritage Branch
Government of Yukon
Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2C6*

*Attention: Doug Olynyk,
Historic Sites Coordinator*

*phone: (403) 667-5295
fax: (403) 667-8023*

National Parks and National Historic Sites

*Department of Canadian Heritage
Parks Canada
Box 1166
Yellowknife, NWT X1A 2N8*

*Attention: Elizabeth Seale,
Specialist, New Park Proposals*

*phone: (403) 669-2820
fax: (403) 669-2829
e-mail: elizabeth_seale@pch.gc.ca*

National Marine Conservation Areas

*Department of Canadian Heritage
National Parks Directorate
Parks Canada
25 Eddy St, 4th floor, Room 325
Hull, QC K1A 0M5*

*Attention: Francine Mercier,
Senior Planner, Marine Studies*

*phone: (819) 997-4916
fax: (819) 994-5140
e-mail: francine_mercier@pch.gc.ca*

Auyuittuq and Ellesmere Island National Park Reserves

*Department of Canadian Heritage
Nunavut District
Parks Canada*

*Box 353
Pangnirtung, NWT X0A 0R0*

Attention: Yves Bosse, Manager

*phone: (819) 473-8828
fax: (819) 473-8612
e-mail: yves_bosse@pch.gc.ca*

Aulavik National Park

*Department of Canadian Heritage
Western Arctic District
Parks Canada
Box 1840
Inuvik, NWT X0E 0T0*

*Attention: Bill Fox,
Manager*

*phone: (403) 979-3248
fax: (403) 979-4491
e-mail: bill_fox@pch.gc.ca*

Vuntut National Park

*Department of Canadian Heritage
Yukon District
Parks Canada
c/o Box 5434
Haines Junction, Yukon Y0B 1L0*

*Attention: Duane West,
Ecological Integrity Coordinator*

*phone: (403) 634-7269
fax: (403) 634-7277
e-mail: duane_west@pch.gc.ca*

Migratory Bird Sanctuaries and National Wildlife Areas

*Northwest Territories
Environment Canada
Canadian Wildlife Service
Northern Conservation Division
Box 637
Yellowknife, NWT X1A 2N5*

*Attention: Vicky Johnston,
Habitat Biologist, East NWT*

*phone: (403) 920-6789
fax: (403) 873-8185
e-mail: vicky.johnston@ec.gc.ca*

All of the agencies listed here have contributed to this publication. Our goal is to provide a single, annual publication of interest to everyone following new northern natural and cultural heritage conservation issues in a convenient and economical medium.

We welcome your comments addressed to the Editors.

