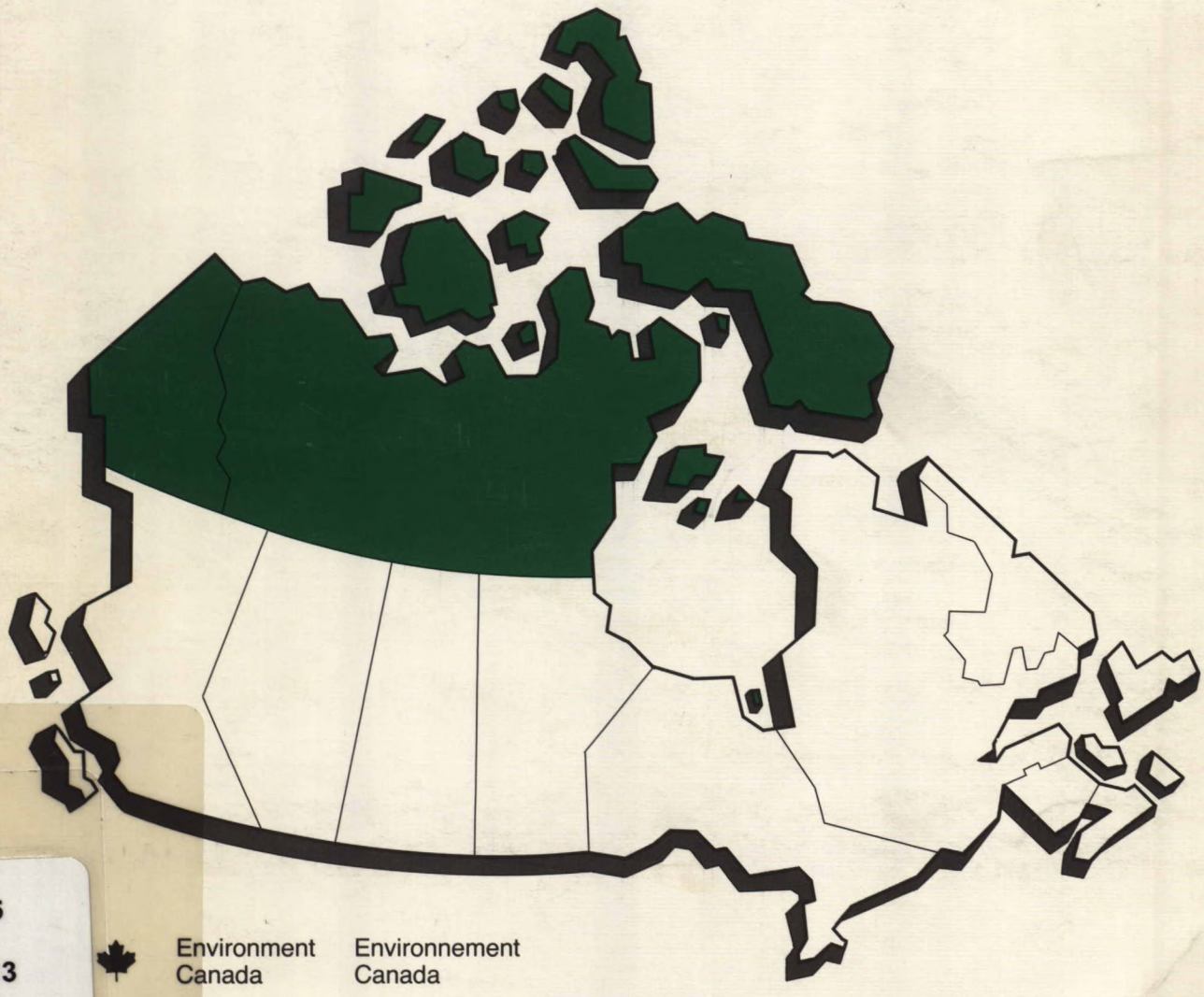
CANADA'S SPECIAL PLACES IN THE NORTH:

AN ENVIRONMENT CANADA PERSPECTIVE FOR THE '80'S



Environment Canada
Environnement Canada

Canada

CANADA'S SPECIAL PLACES IN THE NORTH:

AN ENVIRONMENT CANADA PERSPECTIVE FOR THE '80'S

Cat. No. En72-10/1982E

ISBN 0-662-12289-5

Reprinted 1983

PREFACE

Canada, as the second largest country in the world, is a compendium of landscapes, environments, peoples and resources which, in concert, make for a nation unlike all others in the world. Its population base, while perhaps small compared to that of other nations, has evolved more or less in a pattern reflecting the resource capabilities of its many regions. Yet visions of vast untapped riches persist, tempting us, teasing us to explore further, encouraging us to push back the last frontiers to discover once and for all the resource legacy of the nation.

Recent finds in the non-renewable sector are encouraging, particularly in the North and offshore. The promise of more to come is omnipresent, not to be deterred by present economic conditions plaguing all nations of the world. But with the promise of gain goes the risk of loss: loss of other resources, both natural and cultural; loss of opportunities foregone in the rush to capitalize on tangible entities; loss of a chance to properly husband our resource legacy for present and future generations of Canadians. These risks loom larger in Northern Canada than elsewhere.

Environment Canada is one of several agencies of government which have roles and obligations to the people of Canada for the husbanding of the nation's natural resource legacy and the environment in which we live. The Department has assigned a high priority to the North. Past and present initiatives by its constituent agencies have reflected this priority and, in the process, have established a threshold of knowledge and information which can contribute to a better understanding and management of the northern environment. As part of an ongoing dynamic process, the DOE Northern Conservation Lands Inventory (1980/81) was prepared to indicate Environment Canada's 1981 perspective on significant conservation lands in Northern Canada.

L.C. Munn
Chairperson
Northern Conservation Lands Inventory
Steering Committee

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The completion of Environment Canada's 1980/81 Northern Conservation Lands Inventory was facilitated through the efforts of a Work Group, functioning under the guidance of a Steering Committee. Members and their affiliation were as follows:

Steering Committee:

Mr. L.C. Munn, Lands Directorate, Chairperson
Mr. J.A. Carruthers, Parks Canada
Mr. D. Gillespie, Canadian Wildlife Service

Work Group:

Mr. G. Lee, Lands Directorate, Co-ordinator
Mr. M. McComb, Parks Canada
Mr. T. Kovacs, Parks Canada
Mr. A. Goodman, Canadian Wildlife Service
Mr. M. Dennington, Canadian Wildlife Service

Appreciation is extended to Mr. Ian Joyce and Mr. Don Cooper (Parks Canada) and to Mr. Paul Hess (contracted to Lands Directorate) for their cartographic contributions.

CONTENTS

CANADA'S SPECIAL PLACES IN THE NORTH
AN ENVIRONMENT CANADA PERSPECTIVE FOR THE '80s

Introduction

Yukon and the Northwest Territories, most of which lie north of the 60th parallel of latitude, represent approximately 40 percent of Canada's land mass. Popularly known as the "Canadian North" and "North of 60°", this large region falls under the management and administration of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs (DINA) with the exception of those lands assigned to other federal departments or to the respective Territorial Governments.

Environment Canada has a vital interest and a major role to play in the Canadian North. It has a general concern for the environmentally-sensitive terrain and ecosystems of the North, and a role in monitoring and advising on major, federally-initiated development projects. The Department, through Parks Canada and the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS), also operates land resource conservation programs there. These programs currently incorporate sixteen Migratory Bird Sanctuaries (NWT only), the northern portion of Wood Buffalo National Park, and three National Park Reserves. Land withdrawals for future National Parks on the East Arm of Great Slave Lake, in Northern Ellesmere, and in the northern Yukon for National Park and other conservation purposes have been established by Order-in-Council. Nineteen commemorative plaques recognizing significant historical events or locations have also been established North of 60° under the National Historic Parks and Sites program.

Recognizing that rapidly accelerating development activities in the North might alter key environmental components of the natural resource base, the Minister of the Environment instructed officials of Environment Canada early in 1980 to expedite ongoing inventories of unprotected significant areas in Northern Canada.

The information to follow has been generated from the Department's Northern Conservation Land Inventory (NCLI) undertaken in compliance with the Minister's request. A number of new environmentally and historically significant areas worthy of further study have been uncovered during this inventory. Data generated or compiled for each of them are expected not only to assist Environment Canada in selecting those areas of direct interest to its respective conservation land programs, but should also contribute to other federal, territorial and industrial land use planning initiatives.

The inventory has been aided by the existence of extensive data generated in the 1970's by the northern panels of the International Biological Program (IBP) and by the Canadian Arctic Resources Committee (CARC). As well, both Territorial Governments contributed data and advice as these inventories were underway. The end result represents Environment Canada's 1981 perspective on significant conservation lands in Northern Canada.

Inventory Criteria

The Northern Conservation Lands Inventory was completed with the aid of a wide range of data sources. These sources included several decades of waterfowl observation records; special wildlife and habitat studies such as those completed for the Mackenzie pipeline initiative; interviews with senior scientists familiar with particular areas in the North; territorial Government studies; natural region and natural history theme studies; historic resource studies; and non-government studies such as those completed for IBP and CARC. These data sources, measured against criteria separately established by Parks Canada and the Canadian Wildlife Service, led Environment Canada specialists to the identification of a wide range of new areas in the North which warrant further study. Criteria used by these DOE agencies are as follows.

a) Canadian Wildlife Service

General criteria which guided the Canadian Wildlife Service in its initial identification of areas significant to wildlife included:

1. Ecological Importance - sites that had a special value to migratory birds at a critical stage of their biological cycle e.g., breeding, moulting, etc.;

2. Diversity - sites that contained examples of several different species;

3. Rarity - sites that supported rare and endangered species included in COSEWIC[1]

1. COSEWIC - Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada.

particularly those that supported collections of rarities; these include species which are in danger of extinction, those vulnerable to specific habitat changes, species considered rare because of their small populations or restricted local distribution, and other species needing particular attention because of the specific nature of their habitat;

4. Fragility - sites wherein the intrinsic sensitivity of the ecosystem to environmental pressures was evident; and

5. Historical Records, Research and Educational Value - sites where detailed documentation extending back over a long period of time was available as opposed to sites where very little was known.

Where appropriate, these criteria were supplemented by a series of quantitative measures[2] to further substantiate the value of specific areas. The quantitative measures used were as follows:

1. Regularly supports 10,000 or more geese and swans; 20,000 shorebirds; or 50,000 seabirds;

or 2. regularly supports 5% of the individuals in a population of one species or subspecies;

or 3. regularly supports 1% of the breeding pairs in a population of one species or subspecies;

2. Based on Criteria for Identifying Wetlands of International Importance - Cagliary Conference on the Conservation of Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1980, and modified for Canadian conditions.

The foregoing criteria and quantitative measures were applied by CWS in its field and literature reviews, as part of its continuing assessment of northern wildlife habitats.

b) Parks Canada

Parks Canada, while using many of the same data sources as CWS for portions of its programs, follows its own long-established criteria for identification of areas having significance for conservation purposes. These criteria[3] vary according to the particular Parks Canada program be they for National Parks, National Historic Parks and Sites, Canadian Landmarks, or components of the Agreements for Recreation and Conservation (ARC) program: Heritage Canals, Heritage Trails and Co-operative Heritage Areas.

(i) National Parks

National Parks and National Marine Parks are created according to a nation-wide systems planning process undertaken by Parks Canada in consultation and co-operation with the provincial park agencies, territorial park agencies and DINA. The process includes the identification of Natural Areas of Canadian Significance (NACS) based on a natural regions framework and analyses of these natural regions. Parks Canada's ultimate goal for the National Parks System is to have each

3. These criteria and additional information can be found in the 1979 publication on "Parks Canada's Policy".

of the natural regions represented in the system. From the identified NACS, potential national parks are selected within each region. Then public feasibility assessments, additional studies and new park negotiations are undertaken to determine whether or not new national parks should be established, under what conditions, and having what boundaries. Finally, National Park Reserves are established, but in the North, the final proclamation of such parks must await the settlement of native land claims related to these Reserves.

(ii) Canadian Landmarks

Canadian Landmarks, while not included in the 1980/81 inventory, will be created to protect exceptional natural sites of Canadian significance (NSCS). Parks Canada will not be the only agency to provide protection for these sites; other government agencies and protective measures are expected to play a role as well. The criteria for selection of Canadian landmarks and the means by which they can be established and protected are under discussion with the provinces, territories and DINA.

(iii) National Historic Parks and Sites

National Historic Parks and Sites commemorate persons, places and events which have been declared to be of national historic significance by the Minister of the Environment, on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. Potential national historic parks and sites are first identified following a detailed process of research and reviews, and are subsequently submitted to the Board for its consideration.

The Board is the statutory body appointed by the Governor-in-Council to advise the Minister of the Environment on the commemoration of the nation's history. The Historic Sites and Monuments Act of 1953 provided the statutory base for the operation of the Board and defined its role as advisor to the Minister, whose responsibility it is, through the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch of Parks Canada, to implement and develop a national program of commemorating historic sites. The Board determines whether persons, places or events are of national historic significance and the quality of its advice is therefore crucial.

A Task Force was established in July 1979 to develop a System Plan in close co-ordination and consultation with the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and with the provincial governments. The System Plan is a management tool to establish long-term priorities for the identification and acquisition (and by extension, development) of

new National Historic Parks, based on the more significant themes of Canadian history. The process will identify the "gaps" in theme coverage and rank them to establish the long-term priorities for future action by Parks Canada.

(iv) Cooperative Heritage Areas

Cooperative Heritage Areas (CHA's) are areas which contain significant natural or historical heritage resources which are protected and managed through cost-shared ARC agreements.

The concept of Cooperative Heritage Areas is currently under review. In the future it will be a reactive mechanism for implementation in areas where the regional integration of groups of highly significant resources is desirable. Through regional integration these resources would be managed in a coordinated fashion. A policy definition of CHA's should emerge from discussions with concerned agencies over the next year.

(v) Canadian Heritage Rivers

A Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) proposal is currently being discussed by federal, provincial and territorial authorities. The proposal as it now stands would have responsible governments nominate rivers over which they have jurisdiction and which appear to contain nationally significant

natural, historical or recreational themes and resources to a Canadian Heritage Rivers Board. Designated rivers would remain within the jurisdiction of the nominating government which, after designation, would undertake to protect and manage the river's resources according to the objectives of the CHRS.
Selection guidelines for Canadian Heritage rivers are currently part of the proposal for the establishment of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System. Nominations of rivers in National Park Reserves in the North will therefore be prepared using these proposed guidelines. Once the system is established, area selection guidelines will be finalized and, if necessary, previously prepared nominations modified accordingly. The proposed selection guidelines would require that rivers are of outstanding natural, historical, or recreational value. River environments would be required to meet at least one of the criteria listed below for one or more of the three types of heritage values.

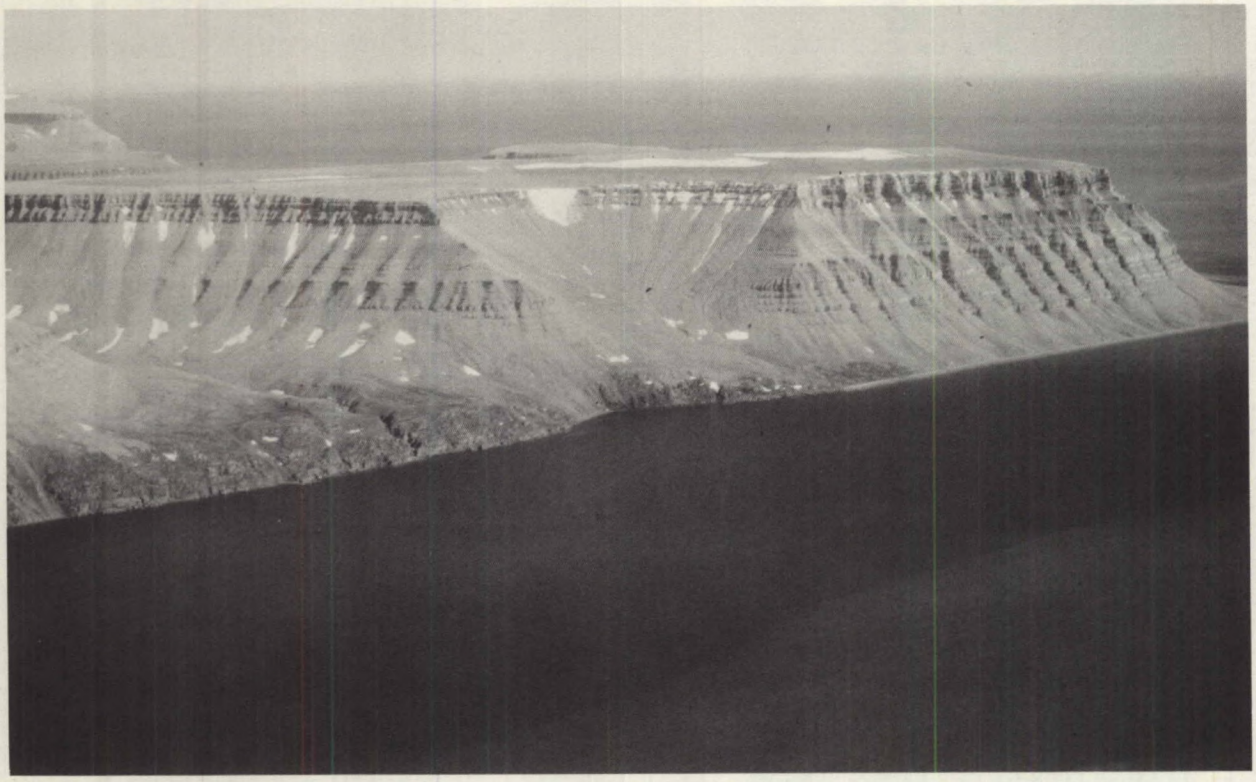
1. Natural Heritage Values. River environments must:
   - be representative of stages of earth history;
   - be representative of natural processes;
   - contain unique, rare or outstanding examples of natural phenomena;
   - contain areas of exceptional natural beauty;
   - contain habitats of rare or endangered species.

2. Human Heritage Values. River environments must:
   - have had outstanding influence on Canadian development;
   - be strongly associated with persons, events, movements, achievements, ideas or beliefs of Canadian significance;
   - contain features representative of Canadian history themes.

3. Recreational Values. River environments must:
   - contain a combination of outstanding recreational opportunities related to natural values;
   - be capable of supporting recreational uses without significant deterioration of natural, historical or aesthetic values.

In addition, all rivers would be required to meet 'integrity guidelines'. They must:

- be of sufficient size to contain theme representations.
- contain viable ecosystem components.
- possess water quality which would allow the continued existence of heritage values.



(vi) Heritage Trails

A proposal which the ARC Branch will initiate in the near future is that of a Canadian Heritage Trail System. It is likely that this system will be developed according to the same principles as the Canadian Heritage Rivers System - a cooperative approach to nominations and designations, and management by responsible authorities. With the cooperation of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the Territorial governments, it is hoped to begin work on a systems approach and on pilot studies in the North, in the next two years. At present, there are no particular trails identified for consideration in the North.

Results of the 1980/81 Inventory

Upon termination of the initial inventory in mid-1981, a large number of new and significant unprotected natural and historic areas had been reported by Environment Canada specialists. While not all of these areas fall within departmental conservation mandates or require formal protection by any level of government legislation or regulation, they are all considered important to the environmental makeup of Northern Canada. The recognition of their significance represents a considerable contribution towards a better knowledge base to be drawn upon in the future allocation of northern land resources.

The map and point-form descriptions of areas identified in the 1980/81 inventory highlight the location and natural or historical essence of a number of new areas in Northern Canada, and locate these new areas against a background of existing sanctuaries, National Parks and Reserves. The map and area descriptions appear at the end of this report.

The Northern Yukon: A Special Case

The Northern Yukon (generally, that area lying north of Dawson) is one of the most significant areas of interest and concern to Environment Canada North of 60°. By all accounts - be they Parks Canada studies, CWS studies, the Berger Inquiry, the Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement (COPE) land claim proposal, IBP Panel reports, the CARC Yukon Report, Canadian Arctic Gas reports, or Yukon Government reports - the Northern Yukon stands out as a very special case. In recognition of these values, approximately 38,000 square kilometres of the Northern Yukon were withdrawn under the Territorial Lands Act in 1978 for National Park and other conservation purposes.

Of particular concern to both Canada and the U.S.A. is the Porcupine caribou herd which utilizes approximately 167,000 km^2 of habitat in its annual migrations between Yukon and Alaska. In Yukon, this range extends from just north of Dawson City in the south to the Beaufort Sea, and from the Mackenzie Delta west to the Yukon-Alaska Boundary and beyond.

Presently the herd numbers about 110,000 animals, and is the subject of ongoing negotiations towards a joint Canada-U.S.A. caribou management agreement. All components of the herd's range, be it summer, fall, winter or spring habitat, are vital to the continuing welfare of the herd.

Old Crow Flats and the entire North Slope are heavily used by waterfowl for spring, summer and fall activities, with an estimated half a million waterfowl using the Flats alone in an average year. Archaeological digs in the area have uncovered some of the oldest human remains ever found in the Western Hemisphere, and the non-glaciated landscape lends itself to the study of ecological evolution and prehistoric ecosystems.

Herschel Island which lies immediately off the North Coast of Yukon is historically significant and has been formally recognized as such by both Parks Canada and Yukon. Use of the coastal waters by large numbers of belugas has also been documented, and significant runs of Arctic char occur in several North Slope rivers.

Clearly, the Northern Yukon represents an important area for Environment Canada, and one which the Department will be examining further in the months to come.

NCLI Area Review Process

With the completion of the 1980/81 Northern Conservation Lands Inventory, Environment Canada agencies moved into the second phase of the Northern Canada initiative, i.e. the further assessment and review of inventory data which will lead to clarification of Parks Canada and CWS conservation land objectives for the 1980's. Staff specialists are now well advanced in follow-up studies and negotiations, in keeping with formally established procedures. One notable advance has occurred since the completion of the inventory: an Ellesmere Park Memorandum of Understanding was signed on February 25, 1982 by Environment Canada Minister the Honourable John Roberts and Mr. Tom Butters, Government representative for the Northwest Territories.

Later in 1982, Parks Canada and the Canadian Wildlife Service expect to complete separate agency reports which will identify and describe in some detail those areas selected from the NCLI which each will be seeking to acquire during the 1980's. Their basis for selection and acquisition will be found in the legislative mandates of Environment Canada, as assigned to Parks Canada and the Canadian Wildlife Service, namely:

National Parks Act
Migratory Birds Convention Act
Canadian Wildlife Act

A fourth piece of federal legislation - the Territorial Lands Act - represents another protective mechanism which may be utilized by DOE. Administered by DINA, this Act has provisions whereby northern conservation lands may be withdrawn for protection and management purposes.

Cooperative initiatives will be the subject of separate negotiations with Territorial Governments and/or the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. They may, as in the case of the Porcupine caribou herd, also be the subject of international negotiations and agreements with the United States where an international resource or conservation land area is involved.

The Decade Ahead: Environment Canada's Commitment

It is hoped through the preparation of this report that special areas of environmental and historical concern and interest as identified by Environment Canada become better known to government, industry and the general public, the objective being to work towards assuring the future integrity of areas while time permits. There is presently a sense of urgency in the North, precipitated by the

rapid acceleration of energy and mineral interests as well as the concerns and aspirations of northern residents and environmental groups. It is essential that this urgency to act be tempered with knowledge of environmental values and consequences. Environment Canada is committed to enhancing this knowledge base, and intends to continue its work in Northern Canada into the '80s with this goal in mind.

Canada's Special Places in the North:
Map and Area Descriptions

NORTHERN CONSERVATION LAND INVENTORY, 1980/1981

INVENTAIRE DES TERRES DE CONSERVATION DU NORD, 1980/1981

Areas Identified and their Important Features and/or Species

Caractéristiques et espèces importantes des régions indiquées

Number Numéro	Name Nom	Important Features/Species	Caractéristiques, et espèces importantes
1	Pickhandle Lake	Ducks; swans (trumpeter); geese; loons; grebes.	Canards; cygnes (trompette); oies; huarts; grèbes.
2	Lake Creek Complex	Ducks (scoter); swans (trumpeter).	Canards (macreuse); cygnes (trompette).
3	Kluane Lake Outlet	Ducks (canvasback); swans (whistling); geese (Canada, white-fronted, lesser snow).	Canards (morillon à dos blanc); cygnes (siffleur); oies (bernache du Canada, oie à front blanc, petite oie blanche).
4	Kluane - Aishihik - Kloo - Sulpher Lakes	Glacial landforms; U-shaped valleys, river delta. Boreal forest cover; tundra; grasslands. Moose; mule deer; caribou (woodland); black and brown bears; ducks (harlequin, scaup, wigeons); geese; swans; songbirds.	Relief glaciaire; vallées en U, delta; forêt boréale, toundra; prairie herbeuse. Orignal; cerf mulet; caribou (des bois); ours noirs; ours bruns; canards (arlequin, morillon, siffleurs); oies; cygnes; passériformes chanteurs.
5	Dezadeash Lake Outlet	Ducks; geese; swans.	Canards; oies; cygnes.
6	Taye Lake	Ducks, geese (Canada, lesser snow).	Canards, oies (bernache du Canada, petite oie blanche).
7	Hutshi Lakes	Ducks; swans; geese.	Canards; cygnes; oies.
8	Upper Nordenskiold River Wetlands	Ducks (greater scaup, mallard, baldpate, American goldeneye); swans.	Canards (grand morillon, malard, siffleur d'Amérique, garrot commun); cygnes.
9	Lower Nordenskiold River Wetlands	Ducks; swans; geese.	Canards; cygnes; oies
10	Lake Laberge Outlet	Ducks; swans.	Canards; cygnes.
11	Upper Laberge	Ducks; geese; swans.	Canards; oies; cygnes.
12	M'Clintock Bay	Ducks (canvasback, wigeon, scaup, scoter); geese; swans.	Canards (morillon à dos blanc, siffleur, morillon, macreuse); oies; cygnes.
13	Tagish Narrows	Ducks (pintail, wigeon, merganser, mallard, canvasback, goldeneye, bufflehead); swans (trumpeter, whistling).	Canards (pilet, siffleur, bec-scie, malard, morillon à dos blanc, garrot, petit garrot); cygnes (trompette, siffleur).
14	Bennett Lake Outlet	Swans (trumpeter); ducks.	Cygnes (trompette); canards.
15	Little Atlin Lake Outlet	Geese (Canada); swans; ducks (canvasback, scaup, goldeneye, bufflehead).	Oies (bernache du Canada); cygnes; canards (morillon à dos blanc, morillon, garrot, petit garrot).
16	Teslin Lake Outlet	Ducks (goldeneye, merganser); geese; swans.	Canards (garrot, bec-scie); oies; cygnes.
17	Lower Nisutlin River	Geese (Canada); ducks (scaup, scoter, mallard, pintail, bufflehead, goldeneye, wigeon, green-winged teal); swans; red-winged blackbirds; sora rails.	Oies (bernache du Canada); canards (morillon, macreuse, malard, pilet, petit garrot, garrot, siffleur, sarcelle à ailes vertes); cygnes; carouge à épaulettes; râle de Caroline.
18	Big Salmon - Sandy Lakes	Ducks (pintails); geese; swans.	Canards (pilet); oies; cygnes.
19	Dodo Lakes	Ducks; swans (trumpeter); geese.	Canards; cygnes (trompette); oies.
20	Toobally Lakes	Swans (trumpeter).	Cygnes (trompette).

21	Upper Whitefish River	Swans (trumpeter).	Cygnes (trompette).
22	Frances Lake	Ducks; geese (Canada); swans.	Canards; oies (bernache du Canada); cygnes..
23	Sheldon Lake	Swans; ducks; geese.	Cygnes; canards; oies.
24	Von Wilczek Lakes	Ducks (mallard, pintail, green-winged teal, greater scaup, American goldeneye, bufflehead); geese; American coots.	Canards (malard, pilet, sarcelle à ailes vertes, grand morillon, garrot commun, petit garrot); oies; foulque américaine.
25	Wellesley Lake	Swans.	Cygnes.
26	Willow Creek Complex	Geese; ducks; swans.	Oies; canards; cygnes.
27	Reid Lakes	Ducks.	Canards.
28	Horseshoe Slough	Geese (Canada); ducks.	Oies (bernache du Canada); canards.
29	Keele Peak Area	Rugged serrated mountains; undissected table-lands; broad incised valleys; icefields. Caribou (woodland); moose.	Montagnes accidentées en dents de scie; plateaux non découpés; larges vallées encaissées; champs de glace. Caribou (des bois); orignal.
30	McQuesten Lake	Ducks; geese (Canada, snow, white-fronted).	Canards; oies (bernache du Canada, oie blanche, oie à front blanc).
31	Yukon River Valley-Southern Ogilvie Mountains	Landscape formed by fluvial or water erosion and not by glacial erosion. Boreal forest; alpine tundra. Dall's sheep; caribou (barren-ground); waterfowl.	Relief résultant de l'effet d'érosion des eaux fluviales ou des eaux de ruissellement, mais non des glaces. Forêt boréale; toundra alpine. Mouflon de Dall; caribou (de la toundra); sauvagine.
32	Chappie Lake Complex	Swans (whistling); ducks.	Cygnes (siffleur); canards.
33	Peel Caribou River Complex	Swans (whistling); ducks.	Cygnes (siffleur); canards.
34	Wernecke Mountains	Rugged, angular mountains; cirques; arêtes; cols. Tundra; alpine forest-tundra. Caribou - woodland and barren-ground (Porcupine herd); moose; sheep.	Montagnes accidentées, anguleuses; cirques; arêtes; cols. Toundra; forêt et toundra alpines. Caribou des bois et caribou de la toundra (troupeau Porcupine); orginal; mouflon.
35	Whitefish Lake Complex	Geese (white-fronted, Canada); ducks; swans.	Oies (oie à front blanc, bernache du Canada); canards; cygnes.
36	Northern Yukon	Only non-glaciated landscape in Canada; seacliffs; diverse landscapes. Oldest human remains in western hemisphere. Grizzly, black and polar bears; moose, Dall's sheep, wolves; Porcupine caribou (barren-ground) herd; ducks (scaup, scoter, oldsquaw, canvasback, goldeneye, ring necks, green winged teal, pintail, wigeon, eider, merganser); geese (western Arctic lesser snow, snow, white-fronted, Canada; brant (black); swans (whistling); shorebirds; sandpipers (pectoral, semi-palmated, least); phalaropes (northern, red); plovers (golden); ruddy turnstones; long- billed dowitchers; sanderlings; sandhill cranes; raptors.	Seul relief non glaciaire du Canada; falaises littorales; paysages variés. Restes humains les plus anciens de l'hémisphère occidental. Ours bruns, ours noirs, ours blancs, orignal, mouflon de Dall, loups; troupeau de caribous (de la toundra) Porcupine; canards (morillon, macreuse, kakawi, morillon à dos blanc, garrot, morillons à collier, sarcelle à ailes vertes, pilet, siffleur, eider, bec-scie); oies (petite oie blanche de l'ouest de l'Arctique, oie blanche, oie à front blanc, bernache du Canada); bernache cravant (noire), cygnes (siffleur); oiseaux de rivage; bécasseaux (à poitrine cendrée, semi-palmé, minuscule); phalaropes (hyperboré, roux); pluviers (pluvier doré); tourne-pierres roux; bécasseau à long bec; sanderlings; grues canadiennes; rapaces.
37	Mount Goodenough	Dall's sheep.	Mouflon de Dall.

38	Caribou Hills/Napoiak Channel - Mackenzie River	Mackenzie River delta. Vegetation-scrub, boreal, delta, tundra and post-fire associations. Geese (snow, white-fronted, Canada); swans (whistling); sandhill cranes; brant; seabirds; mammals.	Delta du fleuve Mackenzie. Buissons, végétation boréale, deltaïque, toundra et associations végétales de terrain incendié. Oies (oie blanche, oie à front blanc, bernache du Canada); cygnes (siffleur); grues canadiennes; bernache cravant; oiseaux de mer; mammifères.
39	Campbell Lake Hills	Raptors.	Rapaces.
40	Satah River Wetlands	Ducks.	Canards.
41	Lower Ramparts	Raptors.	Rapaces.
42	Travaillant Lake	Swans (whistling).	Cygnes (siffleur).
43	Mackenzie River - Tree River to Manitou Island	Geese (snow, white-fronted, Canada); swans (whistling); ducks.	Oies (oie blanche, oie à front blanc, bernache du Canada); cygnes (siffleur); canards.
44	Ramparts	Raptors.	Rapaces.
45	Sans Sault Rapids - Bat Hills	Moose; raptors; waterfowl.	Orignal; rapaces; sauvagine.
46	Carcajou River	Surficial deposits; angular mountains; fluvial erosion; carved gullies. Boreal forest. Grebes, loons; waterfowl; Thinhorn sheep; caribou (woodland); moose.	Formations superficielles, montagnes anguleuses; érosion fluviale; ravins sculptés. Forêt boréale. Grèbes, huarts; sauvagine; mouflon thinhorn; caribou (des bois); orignal.
47	Upper Keele River	U-shaped valleys; folding and faulting landforms; cirques; arêtes; periglacial landforms.	Vallées en U; terrains plissés et faillés; cirques; arêtes; relief périglaciaire.
48	Coral Peaks	Terns (Arctic); gray-crowned rosy finch.	Sternes (arctique); roselin brun.
49	Mountain River Headwaters	Raptors.	Rapaces.
50	Twitya River - Tsichu River Barrens	Ducks (oldsquaw); plovers (golden); phalaropes (northern); jaegers (long-tailed); lapland and Smith's longspurs; caribou (woodland); grizzly bears.	Canards (kakawi); pluviers (doré); phalaropes (hyperboré); labbes (à longue queue); bruant lapon; bruant de Smith; caribou (des bois); ours bruns.
51	Carcajou Lake	Raptors; Dall's sheep; diversity of birds and mammals.	Rapaces; mouflon de Dall; divers oiseaux et mammifères.
52	Plains of Abraham	Jaegers (long-tailed); plovers (American golden); wheatears; Townsend's solitaire; horned larks; caribou (woodland); Dall's sheep.	Labbes (à longue queue); pluviers (doré d'Amérique); traquet motteux; solitaire de Townsend; alouettes cornues; caribou (des bois); mouflon de Dall.
53	Mackenzie River - Oscar Creek Gap - Jackfish Lake - Redstone River	Moose; waterfowl; raptors.	Orignal; sauvagine; rapaces.
54	Brackett Lake - Bear Rock	Glacial landforms; swamps; marshes. Tundra; transitional forests. Waterfowl; raptors.	Relief glaciaire; marécages; marais. Toundra; forêts de transition. Sauvagine; rapaces.
55	Caribou Point	Variety of birds and mammals.	Divers oiseaux et mammifères.
56	Conjuror Bay	Glacial features; fiord-like inlets; heavily glaciated shield landscape; falls; rapids.	Relief glaciaire; baies de type fjord; bouclier à relief glaciaire très marqué; chutes; rapides.
57	McVicar Arm	Drift covered slopes; scarps.	Pentes recouvertes de drift; escarpements.
58	Raven's Throat	Dall's sheep; mountain goats; caribou (woodland); grizzly bears.	Mouflon de Dall; chèvres de montagne; caribou (des bois); ours bruns.
59	Southeast Selwyn Mountains	Stone's sheep.	Mouflon de Stone.
60	Logan Mountains - Flat River	Mountain goats.	Chèvres de montagne.
61	Mackenzie River - Camsell Bend	Waterfowl; shorebirds; moose.	Sauvagine; oiseaux de rivage; orignal.

62	Tlogotsho Plateau	Dall's sheep.	Mouflon de Dall.
63	Liard River Floodplains	Moose.	Orignal.
64	Netla River - Rabbit Creek	Moose.	Orignal.
65	Liard River - Fisherman Lake	Moose.	Orignal.
66	Petitot River	Moose.	Orignal.
67	Trout Lake	Bald eagles.	Aigles à tête blanche.
68	Horn Plateau	Caribou (woodland); moose.	Caribou (des bois); orignal.
69	Mills Lake	Geese (white-fronted); ducks; bald eagles.	Oies (à front blanc); canards; aigles à tête blanche.
70	Mink Lake	Swans (whistling); geese (white-fronted).	Cygnes (siffleur); oies (à front blanc).
71	Fawn Lake	Swans (whistling); ducks; geese.	Cygnes (siffleur); canards; oies.
72	Kakisa Lake	Bald eagles.	Aigles à tête blanche.
73	Beaver Lakes	Ducks; swans (whistling); bald eagles.	Canards; cygnes (siffleur); aigles à tête blanche.
74	Lower Buffalo River	Whooping crane.	Grue blanche d'Amérique.
75	Slave River Delta	Geese; swans (whistling); ducks; gulls; terns (Arctic); shorebirds.	Oies; cygnes (siffleur); canards; goélands; sternes (arctique); oiseaux de rivage.
76	Slave River Lowlands	Wood Bison; pelicans; whooping cranes.	Bison des bois; pélicans; grues blanches d'Amérique.
77	Rapids-of-the-Drowned	White pelicans.	Pélicans blancs.
78	West Mirage Islands	Terns (caspian, Arctic); loons (yellow-billed, red-throated); scaups (greater); oldsquaw; jaegers (parasitic); bald eagles.	Sternes (caspienne; arctique); huarts (à bec jaune, à gorge rousse); morillons (grand); canard kakawi; labbes (parasites); aigles à tête blanche.
79	Campbell-Francois-Hearne Lakes	Moose.	Orignal
80	East Arm, Great Slave Lake	Cliffs; canyons; cuestas; waterfalls. Taiga; tundra. Beverly caribou (barren-ground) herd; moose; muskox; coyote; Arctic fox; raptors; terns (Arctic); gulls.	Falaises; canyons; cuestas; chutes. Taïga; toundra. Troupeau de caribous (de la toundra) Beverly; orignal; beouf musqué; coyote; renard arctique; rapaces; sternes (arctiques); goélands.
81	Richards - Garry Island Area	Geese (snow, white-fronted); swans (whistling); brant; shorebirds; gulls (glaucous); grizzly bears; beluga whales.	Oies (blanche, à front blanc); cygnes (siffleur); bernache cravant; oiseaux de rivage; goélands (bourgmestre); ours brun; bélugas.
82	Kidluit Bay to Hendrickson Island Area	Gulls (glaucous); brant; swans (whistling); beluga whales.	Goélands (bourgmestre); bernache cravant; cygnes (siffleur); bélugas.
83	McKinley Bay - Atkinson Point Area	Gulls (glaucous); swans; brant; geese (white-fronted, snow); ducks (oldsquaw, scoter, scaup, eider); seals; grizzly bears; reindeer.	Goélands (bourgmestre); cygnes; bernache cravant; oies (à front blanc, blanche); canards (kakawi, macreuse, morillon, eider); phoques; ours bruns; rennes.
84	Horton/Anderson Rivers - Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula - Franklin Bay	Canyons; waterfalls; pingos; badlands; catastrophically-formed delta; burnt-sulpher coloured deposits along the coast; fluvial landforms; periglacial landforms - ice wedges, polygons, periglacial mass-wasting processes of solifluction, ground ice slumps; estuaries. Dredged harbours. Polar semi-desert boreal forest. Muskox; grizzly and polar bears; fox; marten; otter; Bluenose caribou (barren-ground) herd; ducks (oldsquaw, eider, scoter, merganser, mallard, greater scaup); brant (Pacific); terns (Arctic); geese (white-fronted, Canada, snow,	Canyons; chutes; pingos; badlands; delta formé à la suite de catastrophes naturelles; dépôts de couleur soufre brûlé le long de la côte; relief fluvial; reliefs et phénomènes périglaciaires : coins de glace, polygones, solifluction périglaciaire par mouvement de masse, glissements de glace de sol; estuaires. Ports dragués. Forêt boréale semi-désertique polaire. Boeuf musqué; ours bruns et ours blancs; renard, martre; loutre; troupeau de caribous (de la toundra) Bluenose; canards (kakawi, eider, macreuse,

		lesser snow); gulls (glaucous); swans (whistling); loons (yellow-billed); murres (thick-billed); shorebirds; guillemots (black); raptors; yellow warblers; redpoll; beluga and bowhead whales; bearded and ringed seals.	bec-scie, malard, grand morillon); bernache cravant (Pacifique); sternes (arctique); oies (à front blanc, bernache du Canada, blanche, petite oie blanche); goélands (bourgmestre); cygnes (siffleur); huarts (à bec jaune); marmettes (de Brünnich); oiseaux de rivage; guillemots (noir); rapaces; fauvettes jaune; sizerin; béluga et baleine boréale; phoque barbu et phoque annelé.
85	Bluenose Lake Area	Bluenose caribou (barren-ground) herd; muskox.	Troupeau de caribous (de la toundra) Bluenose; boeuf musqué.
86	Coppermine River - Dolphin and Union Strait	Fluvial, glacial, aeolian, coastal, mass-wasting, and periglacial landforms. Arctic vegetation and wildlife. Grizzly bears; ducks (common eider); brant (Pacific); swans; geese (white-fronted, Canada); shorebirds.	Reliefs périglaciaires, reliefs formés par érosion fluviale, glaciaire, éolienne, littorale et par mouvement de masse. Végétation et faune arctiques. Ours bruns; canards (eider commun); bernache cravant (Pacifique); cygnes; oies (à front blanc, bernache du Canada); oiseaux de rivage.
87	Contwoyto River	Bathurst caribou (barren-ground) herd.	Troupeau de caribous (de la toundra) Bathurst.
88	Bathurst Inlet	Waterfalls (highest north of Arctic circle), massive escarpment; numerous islands, ice flows; pack ice, fast ice. Bathurst caribou (barren-ground) herd; muskox; wolves; grizzly bears; raptors; variety of bird species.	Chutes (les plus hautes au nord du cercle polaire), escarpement massif; îles et écoulements de glace nombreux; banquise, glace fixée. Troupeau de caribous (de la toundra) Bathurst; boeuf musqué; loups; ours bruns; rapaces; diverses espèces d'oiseaux.
89	Thelon	Wide rolling plain; waterfalls. Tundra vegetation; extensive marshes; dense willow thickets; black spruce woodlands. Muskox; Beverly caribou (barren-ground) herd ; grizzly bears; wolves; Arctic and red fox; ground squirrels; wolverines; geese (Canada, white-fronted, lesser snow); ducks (black pintail, greater scaup, oldsquaw); swans (whistling); raptors.	Large plaine vallonnée; chutes. Végétation de toundra; marais étendus; fourrés de saules denses; peuplements d'épinettes noires. Boeuf musqué; troupeau de caribous (de la toundra) Beverly; ours bruns; loups; renards arctiques et renards roux; spermophiles; carcajous; oies (bernache du Canada, à front blanc, petite oie blanche); canards (pilets noir, grand morillon, kakawi); cygnes (siffleur); rapaces.
90	Dawson Inlet	Coastlines; islands and bays created by large complex of volcanics and intrusives. Caribou; lemmings; Arctic fox; beluga whales.	Littoral; îles et baies formées par de grands complexes volcaniques et intrusifs. Caribou; lemmings; renard arctique; bélugas.
91	Chesterfield - Ranklin Inlets - Kaminuriak Lake Area	Fluvial, glacial, periglacial, coastal river and lake landforms. Fish; marine mammals; Kaminuriak caribou (barren-ground) herd.	Reliefs périglaciaires, reliefs formés par érosion fluviale, glaciaire, littorale, rivière et lac. Poissons; mammifères marins; troupeau de caribous (de la toundra) Kaminuriak.
92	Lower Back River - Franklin Lake	Geese (Canada, snow, white-fronted); swans (whistling); sandhill cranes; sea ducks; loons; brant.	Oies (bernache du Canada, blanche, à front blanc); cygnes (siffleur); grues canadiennes; canards de mer; huarts; bernache cravant.
93	Rasmussen Lowlands and Escarpment	Swans (whistling); geese (white-fronted, snow); ducks (oldsquaw, king eider); shorebirds; raptors.	Cygnes (siffleur); oies (à front blanc, blanche); canards (kakawi, eider remarquable); oiseaux de rivage; rapaces.
94	Wager Bay	Tundra valleys; granitic hills; rapids; waterfalls; tidal reversing falls. Ringed, bearded and harbour seals; walrus; bowhead and beluga whales; polar bears; Kaminuriak caribou (barren-ground) herd; raptors.	Vallées de toundra; collines de granite; rapides; chutes; chutes inversées par la marée. Phoque annelé, phoque barbu, phoque commun; morse; baleine boréale et béluga; ours blancs; troupeau de caribous (de la toundra) Kaminuriak; rapaces.

95	Melville Peninsula	Coastal features; limestone plain. Melville Peninsula caribou (barren-ground) herd; raptors; walrus; avifauna.	Relief côtier; plaine calcaire. Troupeau de caribous (de la toundra) de la presqu'île Melville; rapaces; morse; oiseaux.
96	Southampton Island	Topography - granite, gneiss limestone; rugged coastline; raised beaches; waterfalls. Moss lichen; moss heath. Geese (lesser snow, Canada, Ross); brant (Atlantic); polar bears; seals; ducks (king eider);raptors; beluga whales; seals; walrus.	Topographie : granite, gneiss, calcaire, littoral déchiqueté; plages soulevées; chutes. Lichen-mousse; lande de mousse. Oies (petite oie blanche, bernache du Canada, oie de Ross); bernache cravant (Atlantique); ours blancs; phoques; canards (eider remaquable); rapaces; bélugas; phoques; morses.
97	Coats Island, Hudson Bay	Arctic wetlands; upland plateaux areas; raised beaches. Caribou (woodland); murres (thick-billed); gulls (glaucous, herring); raptors; polar bears; ringed, bearded and harp seals; walrus.	Terres mouillées de l'Arctique; plateaux des hautes terres; plages soulevées. Caribou (des bois); marmettes (de Brünnich); goélands (bourgmestre, argenté); rapaces; ours blancs; phoque annelé, phoque barbu et phoque du Groenland, morse.
98	Digges Sound Region - Cape Wolstenholme	Cliffs; lowlands; folded belts. Murres (thick-billed); whales; seals.	Falaises; basses terres; chaînes plissées. Marmettes (de Brünnich); baleines; phoques.
99	Foxe Lowlands	Cliffs; headlands; bays; islands; flat, water-logged terrain. Geese (lesser snow, Canada); brant; caribou; smaller bird species; seabirds; seals; polar bears.	Falaises; caps; baies; îles; terrain plat saturé d'eau. Oies (petite oie blanche, bernache du Canada); bernache cravant; caribou; espèces d'oiseaux de petite taille; oiseaux de mer; phoques; ours blancs.
100	Akpatok Island, Ungava Bay	Murres (thick-billed); Atlantic walrus; seals; polar bears.	Marmettes (de Brünnich); morse de l'Atlantique; phoques; ours blancs.
101	Lawson - Button Islands, Hudson Strait	Gulls (glaucous); kittiwakes (black-legged); guillemots (black); ducks (common eider); fulmars (northern); murres (thick-billed); polar bears; bearded and harp seals.	Goélands (bourgmestre); mouettes (tridactyle); guillemots (noir); canards (eider commun); fulmars (boréal); marmettes (de Brünnich); ours blancs; phoque barbu et phoque du Groenland.
102	Frobisher Bay Area	Steep cliffs; beaches; several deep water bays. Murres (thick-billed); kittiwakes (black-legged); gulls (glaucous, herring, Thayer's); fulmars (northern); razorbills; marine mammals.	Falaises escarpées; plages; plusieurs baies profondes. Marmettes (de Brünnich); mouettes (tridactyle); goélands (bourgmestre, argenté, de Thayer); fulmars (boréal); godes; mammifères marins.
103	Cumberland Sound	Indented fiord coast; exposed, semi-exposed and protected headlands and bays; glaciers. Fulmars (northern); murres (thick-billed); guillemots (black); gulls (glaucous); harp seals; walrus.	Côte découpée de fjords; caps et baies exposés, semi-exposés et protégés; glaciers. Fulmars (boréal); marmettes (du Brünnich); guillemots (noir); goélands (bourgemestre); phoques du Groenland; morse.
104	Baird Peninsula	Baffin Upland and Fox Plain physiographic regions; extensive tidal flats.	Régions physiographiques de la terre de Baffin et de la plaine Fox; veys étendus.
105	North Spicer Islands	Brant (Atlantic).	Bernache cravant (Atlantique).
106	Steensby Inlet	Diverse coastline; within four physiographic regions.	Littoral de types variés; quatre régions physiographiques.
107	Scott Inlet, Baffin Island	Fulmars (northern); gulls (glaucous).	Fulmars (boréal); goélands (bourgmestre).
108	Buchan Gulf, Baffin Island	Fulmars (northern); gulls (glaucous).	Fulmars (boréal); goélands (bourgmestre).
109	Bylot Island/ Eclipse Sound	Mountainous; ice cap; fiords. Dense vegetation. Geese (greater snow); ducks (oldsquaw, king eider); seabirds - murres (thick-billed), kittiwakes (black-legged), fulmars (northern), gulls (glaucous), guillemots (black); loons (red throated); polar bears; ringed, bearded and hooded seals; narwhal, beluga and bowhead whales; walrus.	Relief montagneux; calotte glaciaire; fjords. Végétation dense. Oies (grande oie blanche); canards (kakawi, eider remarquable); oiseaux de mer: marmettes (de Brünnich), mouettes (tridactyle), fulmars (boréal), goélands (bourgmestre), guillemots (noir); huarts (à gorge rousse); ours blancs; phoque annelé,

			phoque barbu et phoque à capuchon; narval, béluga et baleine boréale; morse.
110	Western Borden Peninsula - Berlinguet - Moffet Inlets	Small ice caps; turbulent streams; mature, sluggishly-moving meandering rivers; waterfalls; fiords. Polar desert. Fulmars (northern); gulls (glaucous, larus, Thayer's); kittiwakes (black-legged); murres (thick-billed); guillemots (black); geese (snow, greater snow); ducks (oldsquaw, eider); beluga and narwhal whales; ringed seals; walrus; polar bears.	Petites calottes glaciaires; cours d'eau turbulents; rivières parvenues à maturité à écoulement lent formant des méandres; chutes; fjords. Désert polaire. Fulmars (boréal); goélands (bourgmestre, larus, de Thayer); mouettes (tridactyle); marmettes (de Brünnich); guillemots (noir); oies (blanche, grande oie blanche); canards (kakawi, eider); béluga et narvals; phoques annelés; morse; ours blancs.
111	Prince Leopold Island and Adjacent Cape Clarence	Fulmars (northern); murres (thick-billed); kittiwakes (black-legged); guillemots (black); gulls (glaucous); jaegers (parasitic); beluga and narwhal whales; ringed seals; polar bears.	Fulmars (boréal); marmettes (de Brünnich); mouettes (tridactyle); guillemots (noir); goélands (bourgmestre); labbes (parasite); béluga et narval; phoques annelés; ours blancs.
112	Creswell Bay	Faulted Precambrian and Palaeozoic rocks; down-faulted valley; rock dessert; sheltered bay. Varied floral composition including richly vegetated talus slopes. Muskox; caribou (Peary); geese (snow); ducks (oldsquaw); loons (yellow-billed); shorebirds; seabirds; raptors; beluga, bowhead and narwhal whales; walrus; seals; polar bears. Archaeological interest.	Roches précambriennes et paléozoïques faillées; vallée de faille normale; désert rocheux; baie protégée. Flore variée, talus à végétation importante. Boeuf musqué; caribou (Peary); oies (blanche); canards (kakawi); huarts (à bec jaune); oiseaux de rivage; oiseaux de mer; rapaces; béluga; baleine boréale et narval; morse; phoques; ours blancs. Sites archéologiques.
113	Bellot Strait	Tectonic and fluvial landforms. Sea mammals; caribou.	Reliefs tectonique et fluvial. Mammifères marins; caribou.
114	Northern Prince of Wales Island	Muskox; caribou (Peary); geese (snow).	Boeuf musqué; caribou (Peary); oies (blanche).
115	Washington Bay to Collinson Inlet, King William Island	Swans (whistling); geese (Canada, white-fronted, snow); brant.	Cygnes (siffleur); oies (bernache du Canada; à front blanc, blanche); bernache cravant.
116	Anderson Bay, Dehaven Point to Western Albert Edward Bay	Brant (Pacific); geese (lesser snow).	Bernache cravant (Pacifique); oies (petite oie blanche).
117	Wynniatt - Hadley Bays	Glacial, periglacial, mass-wasting, coastal and lake landscapes. Caribou.	Reliefs glaciaire, périglaciaire, formé par mouvement de masse, littoral et lac. Caribou.
118	Holman and Investigator Islands	Ducks (common and king eider); geese (Canada); gulls.	Canards (eider commun, eider remarquable); oies (bernache du Canada); goélands.
119	Berkeley Point Region	Geese (snow); brant; swans (whistling); ducks (king eider).	Oies (blanche); bernache cravant; cygnes (siffleur); canards (eider remarquable).
120	Southern Banks Island - Nelsonhead	Glacial, periglacial, mass-wasting, soil, river and lake landscapes. Polar bears; raptors.	Reliefs glaciaire, périglaciaire formé par mouvement de masse, sol, rivière et lac. Ours blancs; rapaces.
121	Northern Banks Island - Thomsen River Region	Plateau; rolling hills; lagoons; sandbars; deltas. Muskox; caribou (Peary); polar bears; geese (lesser snow); brant (Pacific); little brown cranes; raptors; snowy owls; Arctic fox.	Plateau; collines vallonnées; lagunes; barres de sable; deltas. Boeuf musqué; caribou (Peary); ours blancs, oies (petite oie blanche); bernache cravant (Pacifique); petites grues brunes; rapaces; harfangs des neiges; renard arctique.
122	Mould Bay - Central Prince Patrick Island	Caribou (Peary); seals; waterfowl	Caribou (Peary); phoques; sauvagine.
123	Bailey Point, Melville Island	Muskox; caribou (Peary); polar bears; Arctic wolves; avifauna.	Boeuf musqué; caribou (Peary); ours blancs; loups arctiques; oiseaux.

124	McDougall Sound - Central Bathurst Island	Coastal landscape - cliffs, continuous presence of ice; "Arctic Oasis", rich tundra wetlands; tundra ponds. Muskox; caribou (Peary); polar bears; Arctic fox, lemmings; seals; walrus; kittiwakes (black-legged); ducks (king eider); gulls (glaucous); geese (greater snow); guillemots (black); jaegers; shorebirds (sanderling); many other species.	Relief côtier: falaises, glace toujours présente; "oasis arctique", terres mouillées à toundra luxuriante; étangs de toundra. Boeuf musqué; caribou (Peary); ours blancs; renard arctique, lemmings; phoques; morses; mouettes (tridactyle); canards (eider remarquable); goélands (bourgmestre); oies (grande oie blanche); guillemots (noir); labbes; oiseaux de rivage (sanderling); nombreuses autres espèces.
125	Cheyne Islands	Gulls (Ross).	Mouettes (rosée).
126	Radstock/Maxwell Bay	Cliffs; some beaches and deltas. Bowhead, beluga and narwhal whales; seals; marine birds.	Falaises; plages et deltas. Baleine boréale, béluga et narval; phoques; oiseaux de mer.
127	Cape Liddon, Devon Island	Fulmars (northern); guillemots (black); ducks (common eiders); gulls (glaucous, Thayer's, ivory); murres (thick-billed); kittiwakes (black-legged); geese (snow); muskox; Arctic hares; lemmings; Arctic fox; polar bears; beluga and narwhal whales; harp, bearded and ringed seals; walrus.	Fulmars (boréal); guillemots (noir); canards (eider commun); goélands et mouettes (goélands bourgmestre, de Thayer, mouette blanche); marmettes (de Brünnich); mouettes (tridactyle); oies (blanche); boeuf musqué, lièvre arctique; lemmings; renard arctique; ours blanc; béluga et narval; phoque du Groenland, phoque barbu et phoque annelé; morse.
128	Jones Sound Area	Polynyas; drifting and fast ice. Guillemots (black); fulmars (northern); gulls (glaucous); ducks (common eider); whales; seals; walruses; polar bears; muskox; fox. Archaeological sites.	Polynies; glace de dérive et glace fixée. Guillemots (noir); fulmars (boréal); goélands (bourgmestre); canards (eider commun); baleines; phoques; morses; ours blancs; boeuf musqué; renard. Sites archéologiques.
129	North Devon Lowlands	Muskox; Arctic fox; weasels; polar bears; Arctic wolves; caribou; Arctic char.	Boeuf musqué; renard arctique; belettes; ours blancs; loups arctiques; caribou; omble chevalier.
130	Coburg Island	Murres (thick-billed); kittiwakes (black-legged); fulmars (northern); ducks (eider, oldsquaw); walrus; narwhal whales; polar bears.	Marmettes (de Brünnich); mouettes (tridactyle); fulmars (boréal); canards (eider, kakawi), morse; narval; ours blancs.
131	Bjorne Peninsula	Rolling hills; valleys; lowlands; raised beaches; deltas; terraces. Marshes; meadows; polar deserts. Polar bears; caribou; muskox; hare; lemmings; wheatears.	Collines vallonées; vallées; basses terres; plages soulevées; deltas; terrasses. Marais; prés; déserts polaires. Ours blancs; caribous; boeufs musqués; lièvres; lemmings; traquets motteux.
132	Axel Heiberg Island - Fosheim - Mokka Fiord Region	Ice-capped mountains; fiords; coastal lowlands. Muskox; Arctic hare; polar wolf; caribou (Peary); geese (snow).	Montagnes à calotte glaciaire; fjords; basses terres côtières. Boeuf musqué; lièvre arctique; loup polaire; caribou (Peary); oies (blanche).
133	Northern Ellesmere Island	Rugged mountains; ice caps; glaciers; fiords. Polar desert; sedge meadows. Muskox; caribou (Peary); polar wolf; Arctic fox; geese (snow); raptors; twenty-five species of birds; Arctic char. Archaeological interest.	Montagnes accidentées; calottes glaciaires; glaciers; fjords. Désert polaire; prés à carex. Boeuf musqué; caribou (Peary); loup polaire; renard arctique; oies (blanche); rapaces; 25 espèces d'oiseaux; omble chevalier. Sites d'intérêt archéologique.
134	Belcher Islands, Hudson Bay	Long, rocky peninsulas; spectacular cuestas. Geese (Canada); ducks (eider, oldsquaw, pintail, scoter); shorebirds; bearded walrus; harp, ringed and bearded seals; beluga whales; polar bears. Archaeological interest.	Longues péninsules rocheuses; cuestas spectaculaires. Oies (bernache du Canada); canards (eider, kakawi, pilet, macreuse); oiseaux de rivage; morses barbus; phoque du Groenland, phoque annelé et phoque barbu; bélugas; ours blancs. Sites d'intérêt archéologique.

135	Great Whale Basin	Various climatic, vegetative and wildlife systems.	Climats, végétation et faunes variés.
136	Twin Islands, James Bay	Polar bears; geese (Canada); ducks (black); passerines; raptors; willow ptarmigan, Arctic fox, beluga whales.	Ours blancs; oies (bernache du Canada); canards (noir); passériformes; rapaces; lagopède des saules, renards arctique, bélugas.

Existing National Historic Sites

Lieux historiques nationaux actuels

1 Sir Martin Frobisher
2 Sir James Clark Ross
3 Sir John Ross
4 Arctic Archipelago
5 Slave River Rapids
6 Fort Resolution
7 Bush Pilots of Canada
8 Discovery of the Mackenzie River
9 The Uranium Industry
10 Fort Simpson
11 Fort McPherson
12 Herschel Island
13 S.S Klondike
14 Discovery Claim
15 Dawson City
16 William Ogilvie
17 Joseph Burr Tyrrell
18 Dawson City Buildings
19 Notre Dame De Bonne Espérance

CANADA'S SPECIAL PLACES IN THE NORTH
An Environment Canada Perspective for the 80's.

LEGEND

- National Park or National Park Reserve
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- Land set aside for Parks Canada by Order-in-Council
- Other Federal and/or Territorial Areas of Conservation Interest
- International Boundary
- Provincial or Territorial Boundary
- Boundary Undemarcated
- Territorial Capital
- Settlement
- Area of Interest (larger than 2500 km²)
- Area of Interest (smaller than 2500 km² or size unknown)
- National Historic Site
- National Historic Site (with extant resources)

The numbers within the symbols relate to the list of area descriptions

- Highway
- Motor Road
- Winter Road
- Railway

This map was produced by the Lands Directorate with the advice and assistance from the Canadian Wildlife Service and Parks Canada. Drafting was completed by the Environmental Conservation Service's Drafting Division, 1982

SCALE

50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600

Kilometres

LES ENDROITS DE CHOIX DANS LE NORD DU CANADA
Une perspective d'Environnement Canada pour la décennie 80.

LÉGENDE

- Parc national ou réserve de parc national
- Refuges d'oiseaux migrateurs
- Terre réservée par décret du Conseil pour Parcs Canada
- Autres aires fédérales ou territoriales susceptibles d'être conservées
- Frontière internationale
- Frontière provinciale ou territoriale
- Frontière non démarquée
- Capitale territoriale
- Agglomération
- Aire susceptible d'être conservée (d'une superficie supérieure à 2,500 km²)
- Aire susceptible d'être conservée (d'une superficie inférieure à 2,500 km² ou superficie inconnue)
- Lieux historiques nationaux
- Lieux historiques nationaux (y compris les monuments)

Les numéros dans les symboles renvoient à la liste de la description des aires

- Route
- Voie carrossable
- Voie d'hiver
- Chemin de fer

Cette carte a été produite par la Direction générale des terres avec l'aide du Service canadien de la faune et de Parcs Canada. Elle a été tracée par le division du dessin (Service de la conservation de l'environnement). 1982

ÉCHELLE

50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600

Kilomètres

All islands lying within Hudson, James, and Ungava Bays are part of the Northwest Territories

Toutes les iles dans les baies d'Hudson, James et d'Ungava font partie des Territoires du Nord-Ouest

BASE MAP PRODUCED BY SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

CARTE DE BASE ÉTABLIE PAR LA DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES

CANADA'S SPECIAL PLACES IN THE NORTH
An Environment Canada Perspective for the 80's.

LEGEND

- National Park or National Park Reserve
- Migratory Bird Sanctuary
- Land set aside for Parks Canada by Order-in-Council
- Other Federal and/or Territorial Areas of Conservation Interest
- International Boundary
- Provincial or Territorial Boundary
- Boundary Undemarcated
- Territorial Capital
- Settlement
- Area of Interest (larger than 2500 km²)
- Area of Interest (smaller than 2500 km² or size unknown)
- National Historic Site
- National Historic Site (with extant resources)

The numbers within the symbols relate to the list of area descriptions

- Highway
- Motor Road
- Winter Road
- Railway

This map was produced by the Lands Directorate with the advice and assistance from the Canadian Wildlife Service and Parks Canada. Drafting was completed by the Environmental Conservation Service's Drafting Division, 1982

SCALE

50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600

Kilometres

LES ENDROITS DE CHOIX DANS LE NORD DU CANADA
Une perspective d'Environnement Canada pour la décennie 80.

LÉGENDE

- Parc national ou réserve de parc national
- Refuges d'oiseaux migrateurs
- Terre réservée par décret du Conseil pour Parcs Canada
- Autres aires fédérales ou territoriales susceptibles d'être conservées
- Frontière internationale
- Frontière provinciale ou territoriale
- Frontière non démarquée
- Capitale territoriale
- Agglomération
- Aire susceptible d'être conservée (d'une superficie supérieure à 2,500 km²)
- Aire susceptible d'être conservée (d'une superficie inférieure à 2,500 km² ou superficie inconnue)
- Lieux historiques nationaux
- Lieux historiques nationaux (y compris les monuments)

Les numéros dans les symboles renvoient à la liste de la description des aires

- Route
- Voie carrossable
- Voie d'hiver
- Chemin de fer

Cette carte a été produite par la Direction générale des terres avec l'aide du Service canadien de la faune et de Parcs Canada. Elle a été tracée par le division du dessin (Service de la conservation de l'environnement). 1982

ÉCHELLE

50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600

Kilomètres

All islands lying within Hudson, James, and Ungava Bays are part of the Northwest Territories.

Toutes les îles dans les baies d'Hudson, James et d'Ungava font partie des Territoires du Nord-Ouest

BASE MAP PRODUCED BY SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES

CARTE DE BASE ÉTABLIE PAR LA DIRECTION DES LEVÉS ET DE LA CARTOGRAPHIE, MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉNERGIE, DES MINES ET DES RESSOURCES

SEP 11 1992