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***Catalogue Of Areas Of Special Interest In
The Lancaster Sound Planning Region -
Draft***

Type of Study: Analysis/review

Date of Report: 1988

***Author: Lancaster Sound Regional Planning
Commission***

Catalogue Number: 9-5-261



CATALOGUE **OF**
AREAS OF
SPECIAL INTEREST
IN THE
LANCASTER SOUND
PLANNING REGION

DRAFT

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PREPARED BY: Northern Land Use
Planning Office

August, 1988

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Land Use Planning Office would like to thank the Canadian Wildlife Service in Yellowknife, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in Yellowknife and Winnipeg, and Policy and Planning Division, Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT, in **Yellowknife**, for their support and assistance in reviewing the document and **provdng** maps and information. Their support is gratefully acknowledged.

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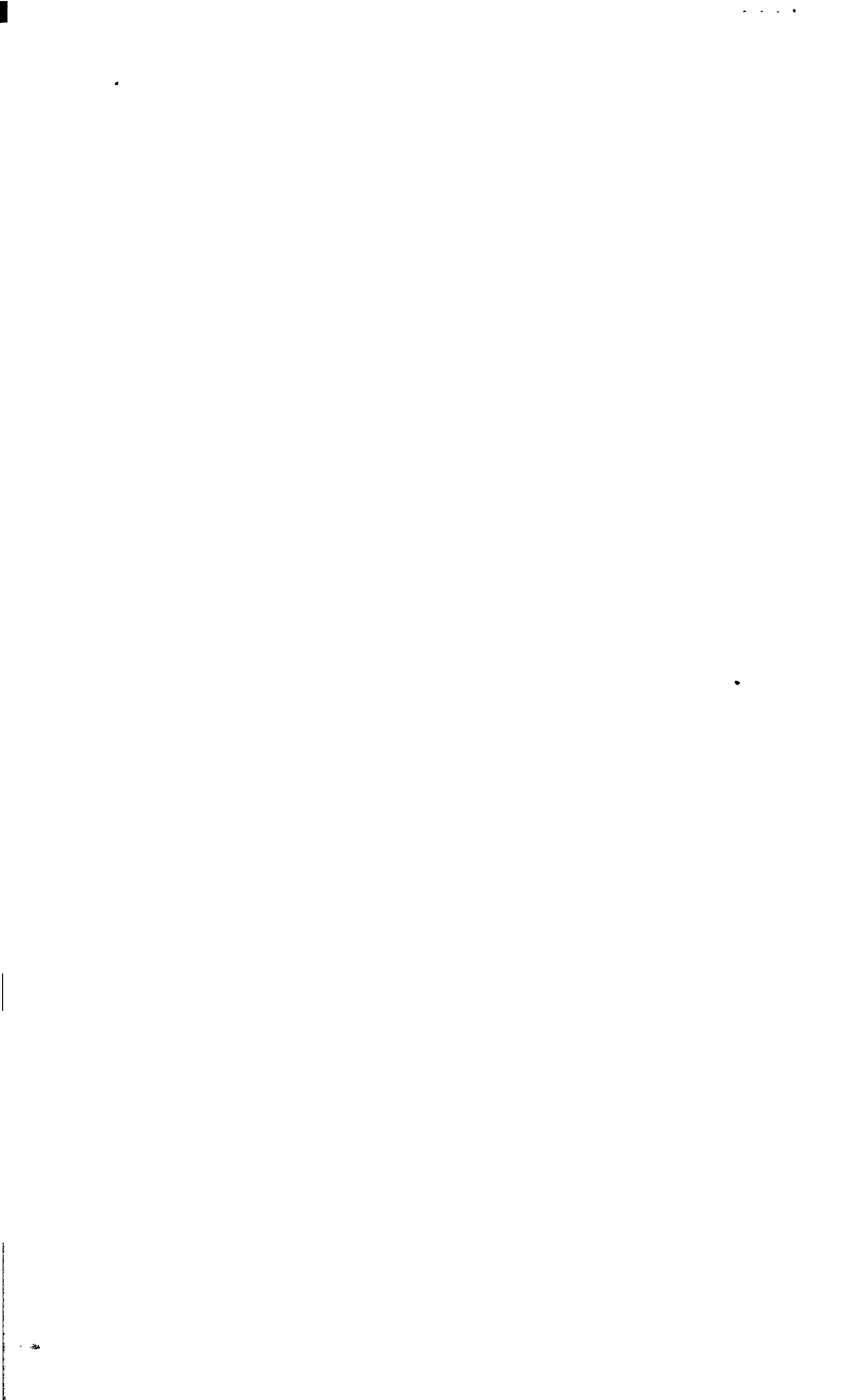
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INTRODUCTION

This **catalogue** identifies areas of interest in the Lancaster Sound Planning Region as identified by:

- 1) International Agencies
International Biological Programme
(IBP), World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Inuit Circumpolar
Conference (ICC)
- 2) Federal Agencies
Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), Environment Canada,
Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS), Environment Canada-
Canadian Parks Service (CPS)
- 3) Territorial Agencies, Government of the Northwest Territories
(GNWT)
Department of Renewable Resources, Department of Culture and
Communications (Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre)
- 4) Regional/Local Agencies
The communities of Grise Fiord, Resolute Bay, Arctic Bay,
Nanisivik, Pond Inlet and Clyde River

The interests encompass the biological, geological, historical and local values of site specific areas and their **boundaries**. The overlap of these interests are illustrated on a 1:2 million scale map titled "Areas of Special Interest in the Lancaster Sound Region", found in the back pocket of this document (to be included in the final version) .

Listed for each specific site within an area is the existing protective status of that site. **Also** included is the legislation that regulates land use activities within the area.

The development potential **of** each area has been **identified** by indicating the hydrocarbon development potential and the known mineral deposits.

The Lancaster Sound Draft Plan supports the development of a systematic approach to identifying a comprehensive set of protected areas within the region. Specifically, the Regional Commission has recommended that the GNWT develop guidelines for the establishment of protected areas in northern Canada, especially endorsing the use of community based criteria. To assist in the development of a comprehensive set of protected areas, the Commission has developed this **catalogue** which document areas of interest in the planning region, and reasons for their importance to various agencies. It is important to note that while international and government sites have been identified in previous documents, in keeping with community based planning, this document also includes areas of interest to the

residents of the region and the reasons for their importance.

It is hoped that this document will be a source of information to assist in the development of a set of guidelines and protected areas. In addition, because this document outlines agency interests, boundaries, reasons for the importance of an area and the protective status of an area, it will be a useful guide for land managers during the land use permitting process, for industry during exploration phases and for governments when reviewing proposed land use activities.

METHOD

To prepare this document, the Land Use Planning Office made use of existing documentation **from** various government agencies **as** well as original documentation developed in 1987 and 1988 for the Regional Commission through community meetings and workshops. The following were the major sources of information for this catalog.

1. International Biological Programme Sites (IBP)

The International Biological Programme was set up in response to the recognition that biological and related values of the world are important scientific and economic resources that have been neglected. Northern panels were established in Canada in **1968/1969** to:

- (1) locate and describe representative examples of natural arctic and sub-arctic ecosystems in co-operation with local residents, industry, and the federal, Northwest Territories and Yukon governments;
- (2) demonstrate how the biological values of each potential site may equal or outweigh all other values of that site; and
- (3) aid the three governments in providing for the preservation of these biologically important areas in the form of ecological sites.

The federal government, in conjunction with the GNWT, is presently conducting a review of the IBP sites in the NWT. This review will clarify and develop recommendations on the disposition of potential IBP sites within the NWT. This review is to be completed by December, **1988**.

2. Department of Fisheries and Oceans: Priority 1 Marine Areas (DFO)

DFO has classified the region into three priorities reflecting the relative importance of each area to fish, marine mammal habitat and for harvesting. DFO stresses that:

- (1) the classification is based on existing information, and this classification may change when and if new information becomes available;
- (2) the boundaries are only a best estimate, and spatial importance usually changes gradually; and
- (3) within sites, importance may vary from site to site, season to season and year to year.

The criteria used in classifying the areas are: the distribution and abundance of harvested and ecologically important species; status of fish and marine mammal stocks; susceptibility of stocks to human activities; importance and susceptibility of habitats to human activities; and location of harvesting.

The areas identified as Priority 1 areas by DFO are included in this **catalogue**. These areas are of the greatest importance and are most susceptible to disturbance. Because of their crucial importance, DFO states that these areas should be provided the ultimate degree of protection, and be candidates for inclusion within a system of protected areas.

3. Canadian Wildlife Service: Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Sites in the Northwest Territories

The migratory bird sites identified by CWS are important in that the degradation or destruction of these sites could have a significant impact upon a particular population. CWS has stated that:

- (1) populations that are geographically widespread or dispersed are less vulnerable to site specific threats since only a small portion of the population would be affected.
- (2) populations that are concentrated for any part of the year, are more vulnerable to site specific threats since a significant portion of the population could be affected. Such sites include staging areas, molting areas, nesting colonies and the foraging areas of some species.
- (3) populations that occupy habitats of restricted geographic distribution are vulnerable if any of their habitat is threatened. The ivory gull is a prime example.

A site must support at least one percent of the national population to meet the minimum requirements for identification as a Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site. These sites are based on the best estimates of populations available. As additional information becomes available, site importance will be re-evaluated.

4. Department of Renewable Resources, GNWT : Wildlife Areas of Special Interest to the Department

The department of Renewable Resources, GNWT has identified candidate areas for the designation "Wildlife Conservation Areas". The sites identified are the department's primary interests in NWT for wildlife conservation purposes. These sites are based on existing information, and as more

information becomes available, the GNWT may identify additional areas of special interest.

5. Northern Land Use Planning Office: Land Values and Community Concerns in the Lancaster Sound Planning Region

The Lancaster Sound Regional Commission has documented areas of importance to the communities of the planning region. The areas identified in this **catalogue** are **only** the areas identified as being essential to the community. The areas are identified as essential because either the communities rely on them for their major hunting, fishing and/or trapping areas or the areas are essential to the biological **productivity** of the wildlife that the community depends upon.

6. Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre: **Archaeological Sites**

All known archaeological sites in the region have been **mapped** at a **1:500,000** scale and these maps are available from the Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre, **Yellowknife, NWT.**

7. Mining Working Group: Report of the Mining Working Group to the Lancaster Sound Regional Land Use Planning Commission

The mining working group documented the known mineral potential within the planning region. The Mining Working Group stresses that the entire region has potential for minerals, however exploration has not taken place throughout the **entire** region. The locations documented are the known areas only.

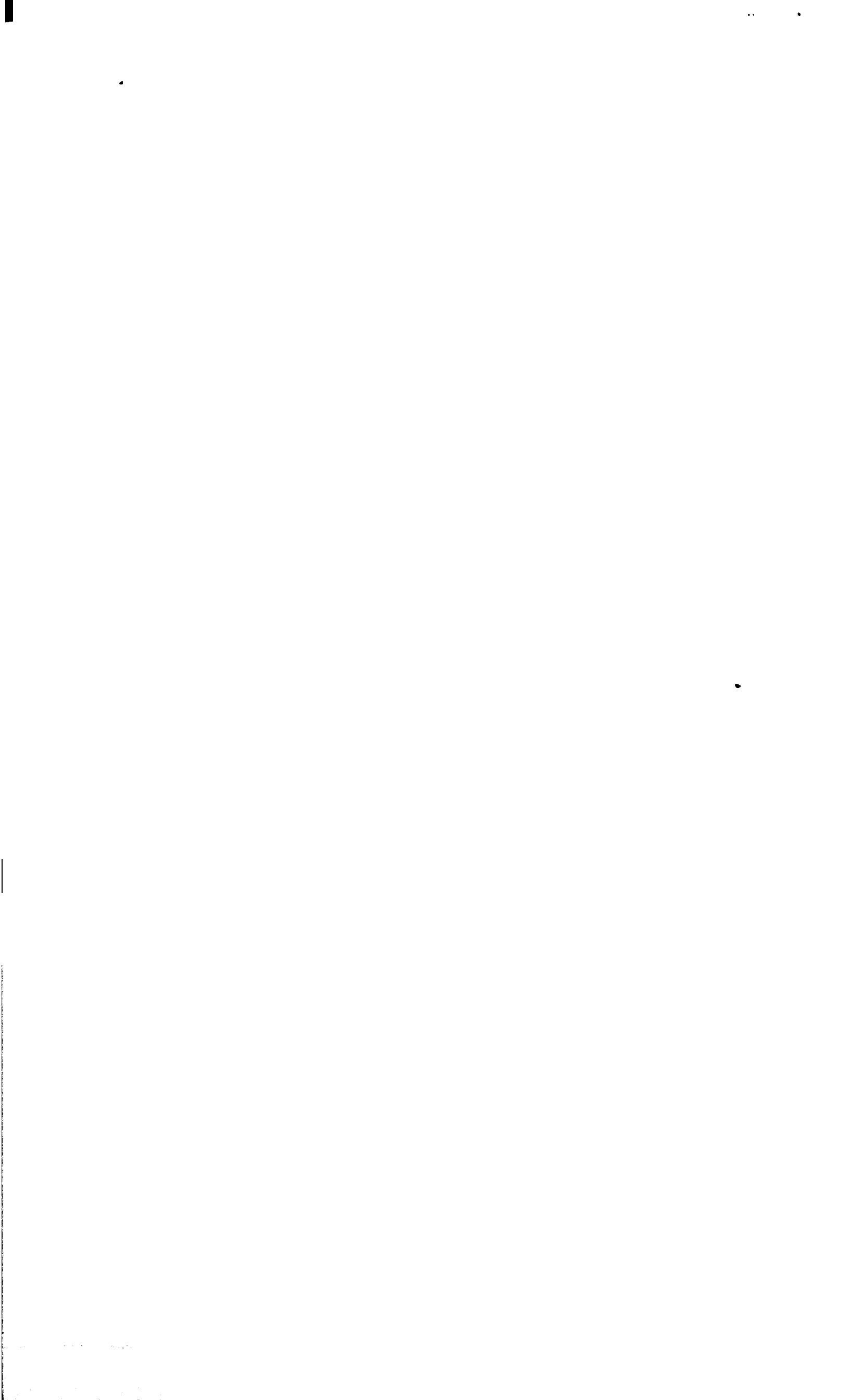
8. Canadian Parks Service

Existing documentation related to the North **Baffin/Lancaster** Sound Park Proposal, the Northern **Ellesemere Island National** Park Reserve and National Areas of Canadian Significance (NACS) were used to document CPS interests.

9. Oil and Gas Working Group: Petroleum Related Activities and Resource Potential of the Lancaster Sound Planning Region

The Oil and Gas Working Group documented hydrocarbon potential, on a scale of 1 (highest potential) to 7 (lowest potential) within the planning region. The rating criteria used is as follows:

Rating Scale	Rating	Criteria
1	Very High	Geological environment very favorable. Significant deposits present. Additional undiscovered deposits very likely.
	High	Geological environment very favorable. Mineral or hydrocarbon occurrences present but no significant deposits known.
3	High-Moderate	
4	Moderate	Geological environment favorable. Minerals or hydrocarbon occurrences may not be present.
5	Low Moderate	
6	Low	Aspects of the geological environment may be favorable, but limited in scope. Few, if any, mineral or hydrocarbon occurrences known. Undiscovered deposits unlikely.
	Very Low	Geological environment unfavorable. No mineral or hydrocarbon occurrences known. Undiscovered deposits very unlikely.



1. NAME OF AREA: Scott Inlet to Home Bay

2. LOCATION: Eastern Baffin Island coast, north and south of Clyde River.

3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

i) IBP Sites:

a) Clyde Foreland (Figure 1, IBP designation 7-2) is a biologically rich area with unique plant species.

Protective Status: none.

b) Scott Inlet (Figure 2, IBP designation 7-8) has a large colony of northern fulmar; glaucous gull nesting area and has a representative selection of passerine bird species.

Protective Status: none.

ii) World Wildlife Fund, in conjunction with the communities of Clyde River and Broughton Island, and DFO, are pursuing the protection of Home Bay/Isabella Bay as the critical feeding and breeding site of the largest known concentration of bowhead whales. As well, the Inuit Circumpolar Conference is interested in this area as a test site for its conservation strategy.

Protective Status: none.

B) Federal

i) DFO has identified Home Bay/Isabella Bay as a Priority 1 marine area. The area is a critical feeding and breeding location for the largest known concentration of bowhead whales (Figure 3).

Protective Status: none.

ii) Cws has identified the Scott Inlet area as a Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat for the northern fulmar population (Figure 4).

Protective Status: none.

C) Territorial

i) The GNWT has identified the area from Cape Hunter to Home Bay as a Wildlife Area of Special Interest. It is a polar bear summer retreat and also has concentration of winter denning site. 25,000 nesting pairs of northern fulmar are found here. In addition, the GNWT acknowledges the need to

protect of the bowhead **whale** in support of the Hunters and Trappers Associations of Clyde River and **Broughton Island** potential harvesting interests (Figure 5).

Protective Status: none.

ii) Numerous archaeological sites found in the area (Figure 6).

Protective Status: Historical Resources Act

D) Regional/Local

i) This area is most important to the people of Clyde River. The inlets and coastal areas are intensively used for caribou, seal, polar bear, sport and domestic hunting. The marine areas are used for charr and halibut fishing. The entire coast is used for camping, with Scott Inlet being a favoured spot of the elders.

The floe edges of Home Bay and Isabella Bay are used for hunting ringed seal in the winter/spring. Henry Kater Peninsula **is sometimes** used for caribou hunting.

The communities of Clyde River and Broughton Island recognize the importance of Isabella Bay to the bowhead whale population and support its proposed designation as a whale refuge. The communities hope the population can be restored to harvestable size (Figure 7).

Protective Status: Except for archaeological sites, none.

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Lowest **(7)** hydrocarbon potential. No known mineral deposits. Local sand and gravel resources.
5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, Fisheries Act, Canada **Shipping Act**, Territorial Lands Act, Historical Resources Act

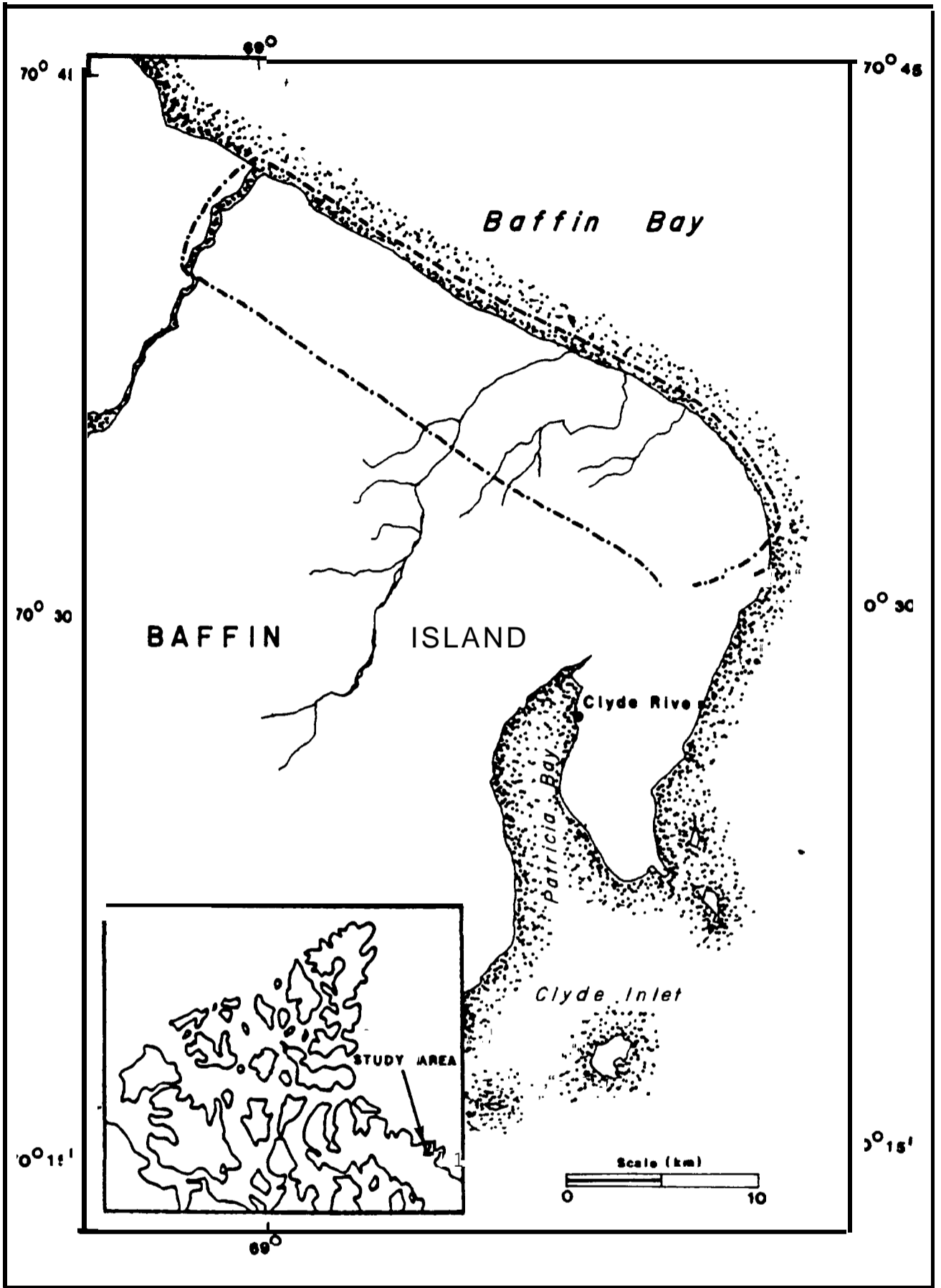


Figure 1: **Clyde** Foreland
IBP Site 7-2

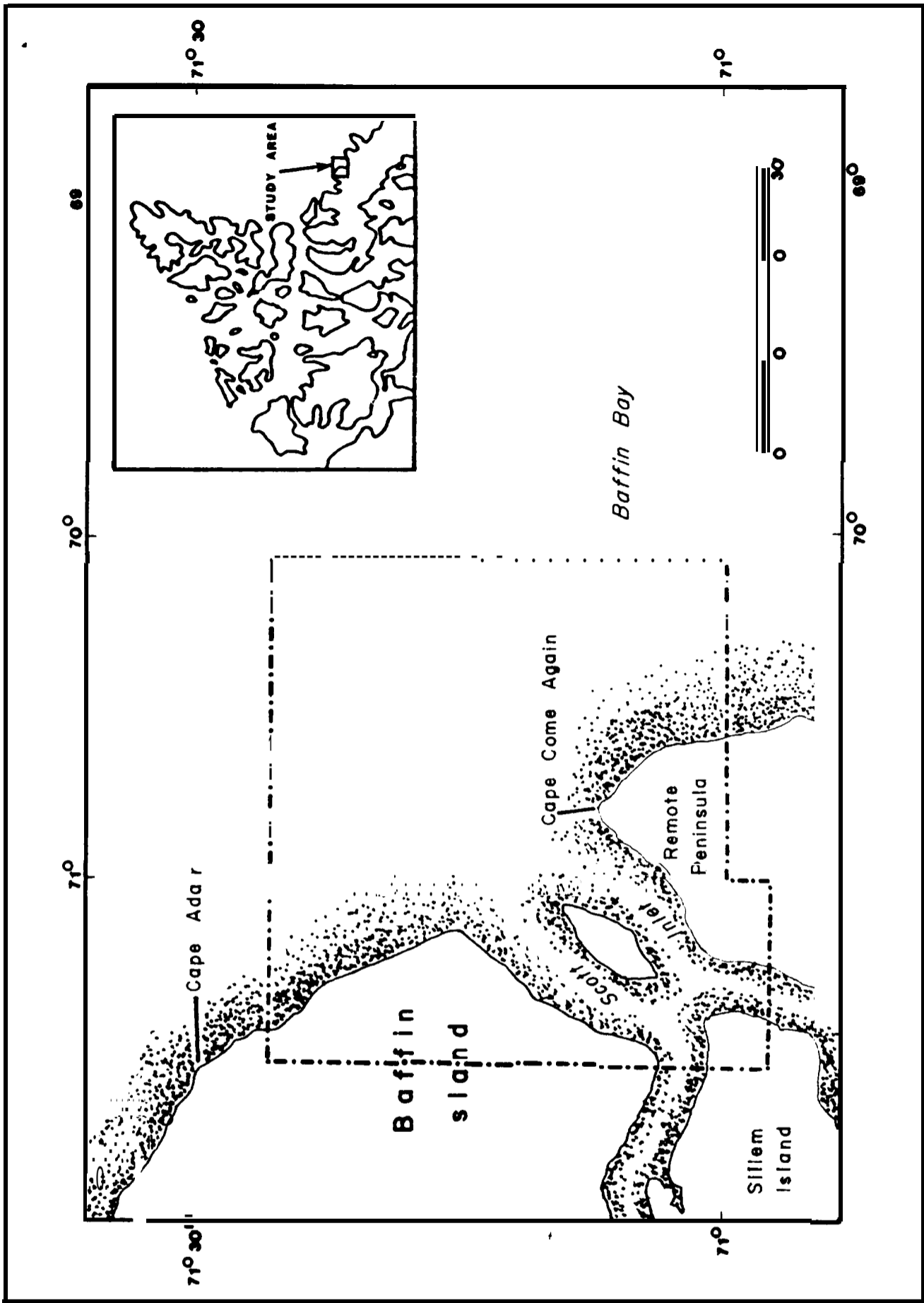


Figure 2: Scott Inlet
IBP Site 7-8

Priority 1 Marine Areas
Department of Fisheries
and Oceans

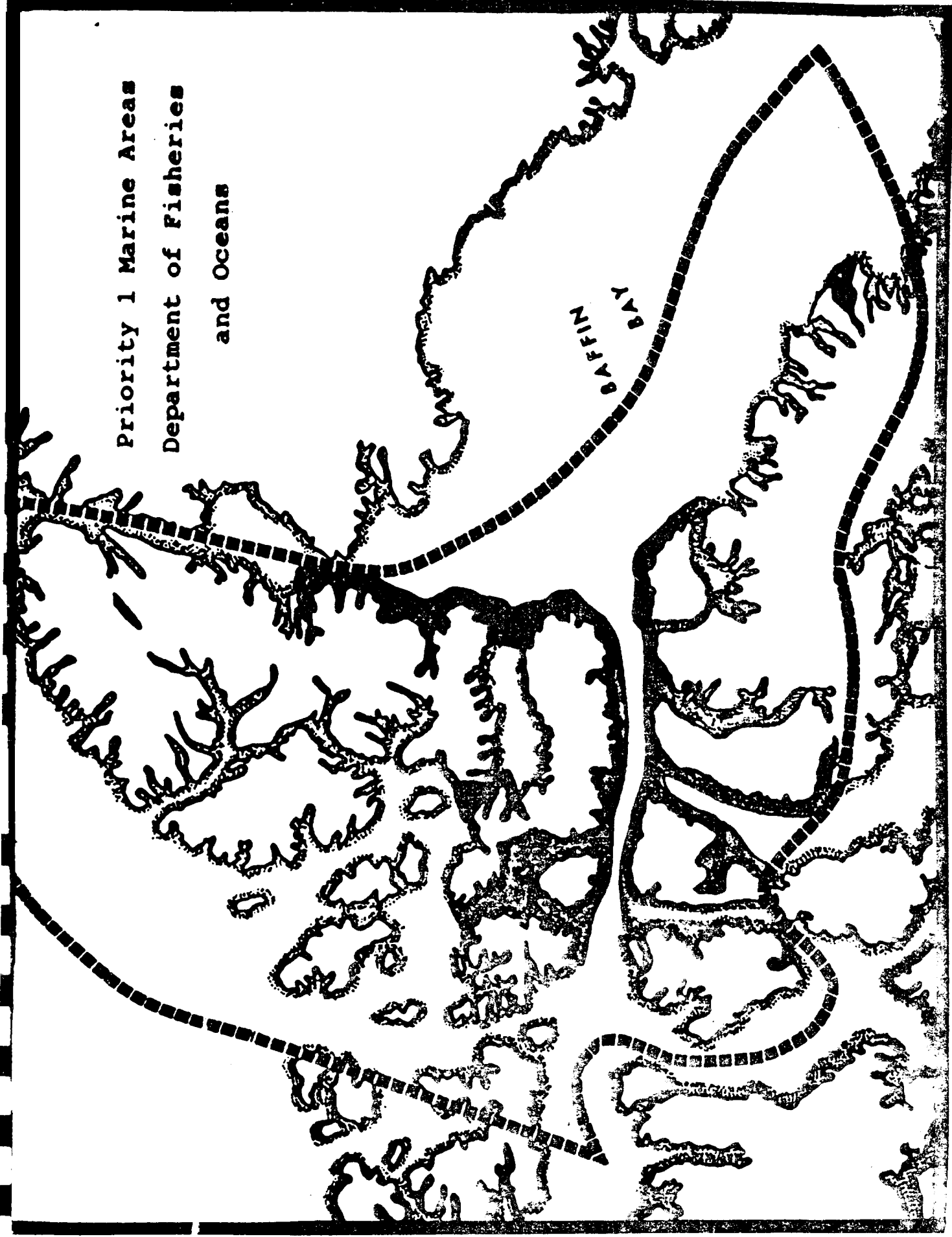


Figure 3: Priority 1 Marine Areas

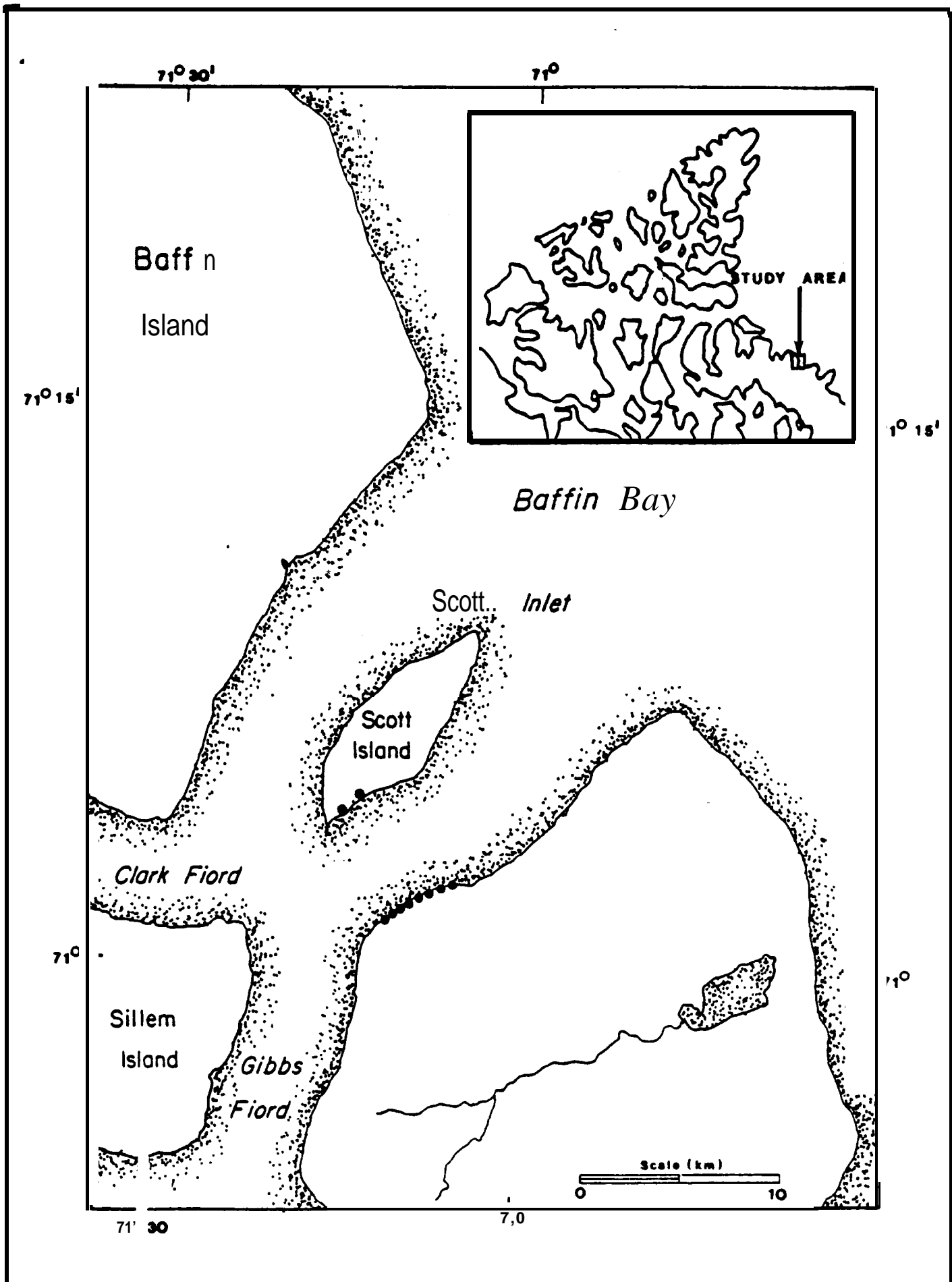


Figure 4: Scott Inlet
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site

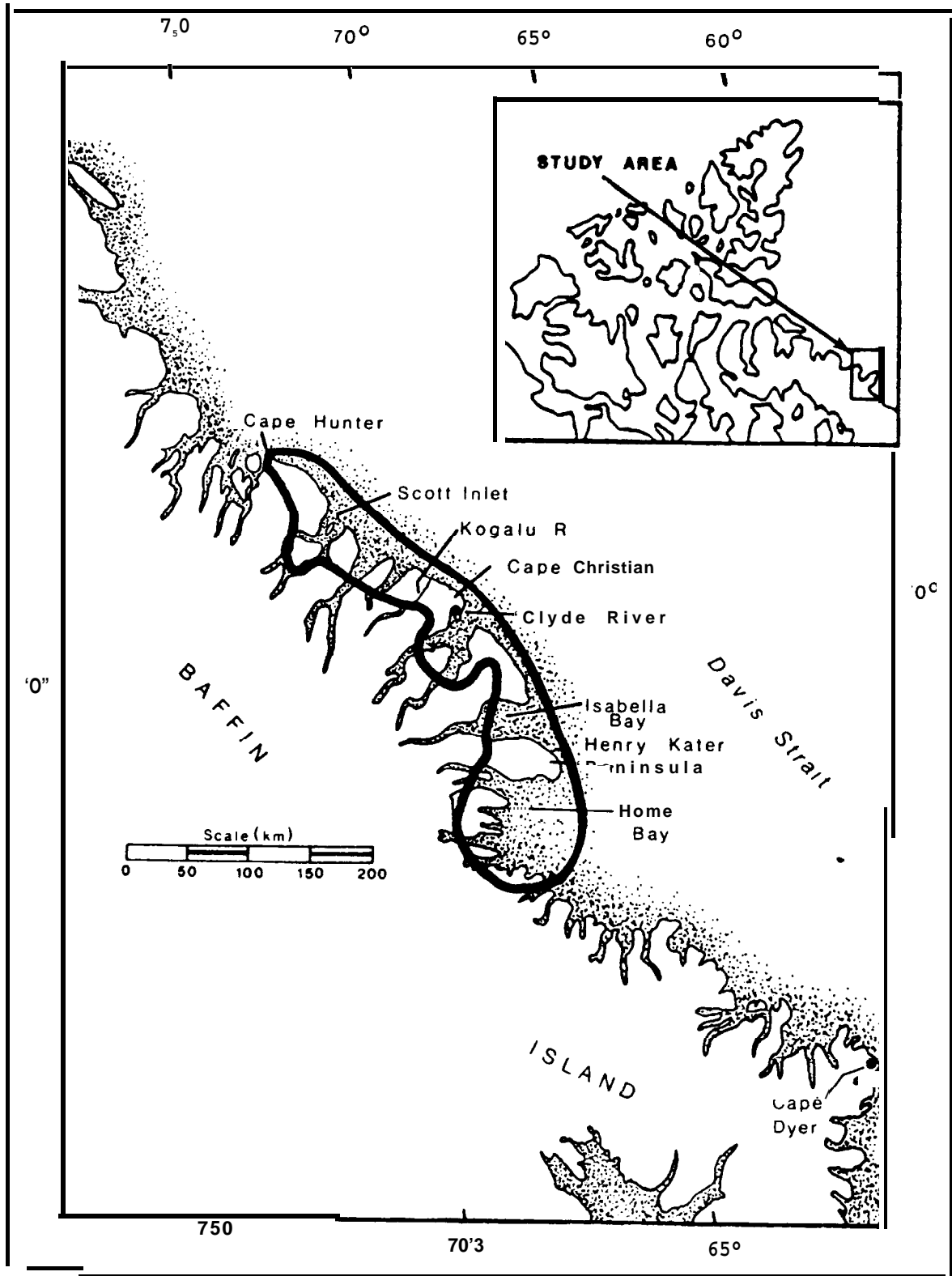
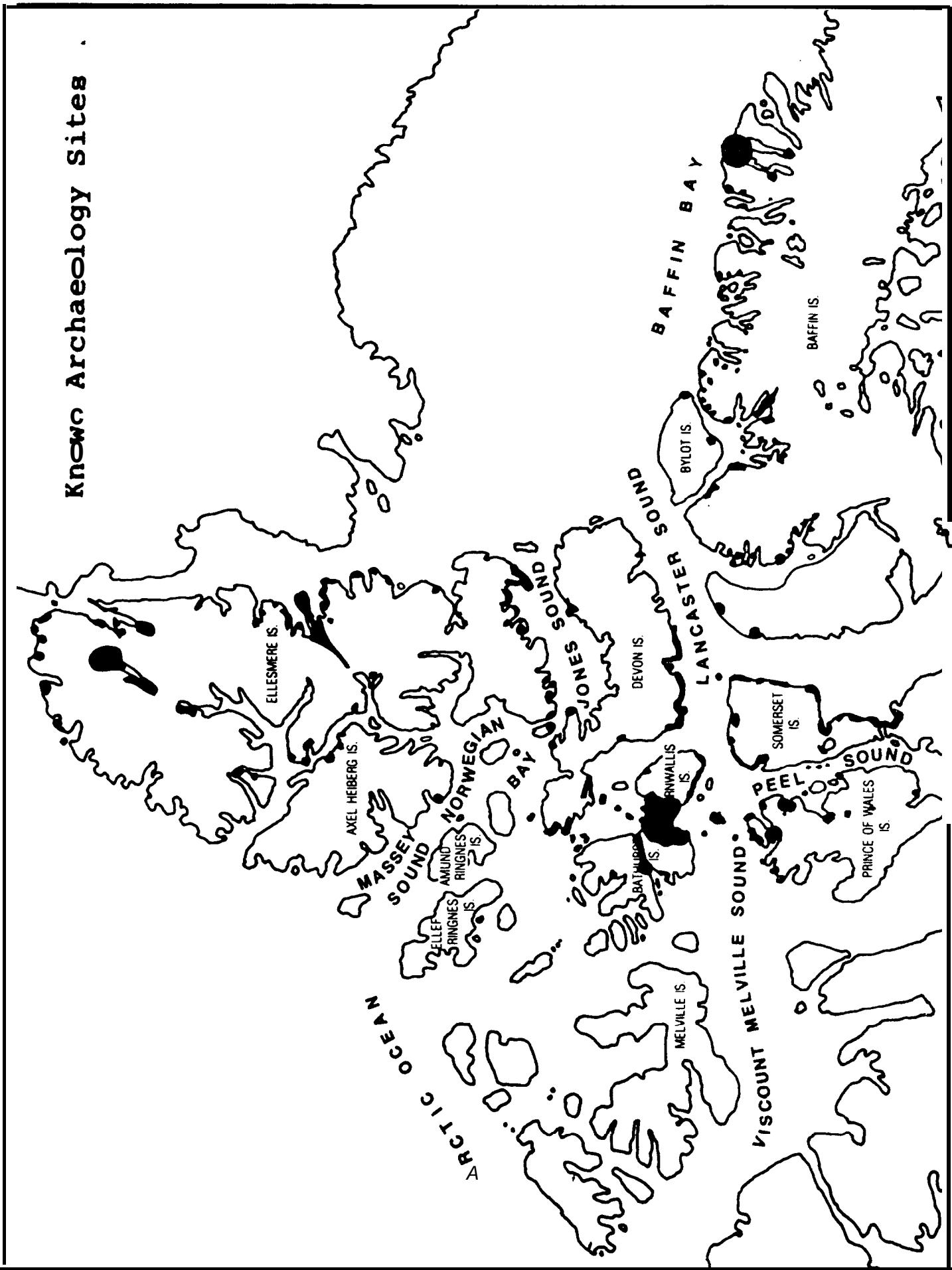


Figure S: Home Bay
 Area of Special Interest to Renewable Resources, GNWT

Known Archaeology Sites



Source: Prince of Wales Northern Heritage Centre

Figure 6: Known Archaeology Sites

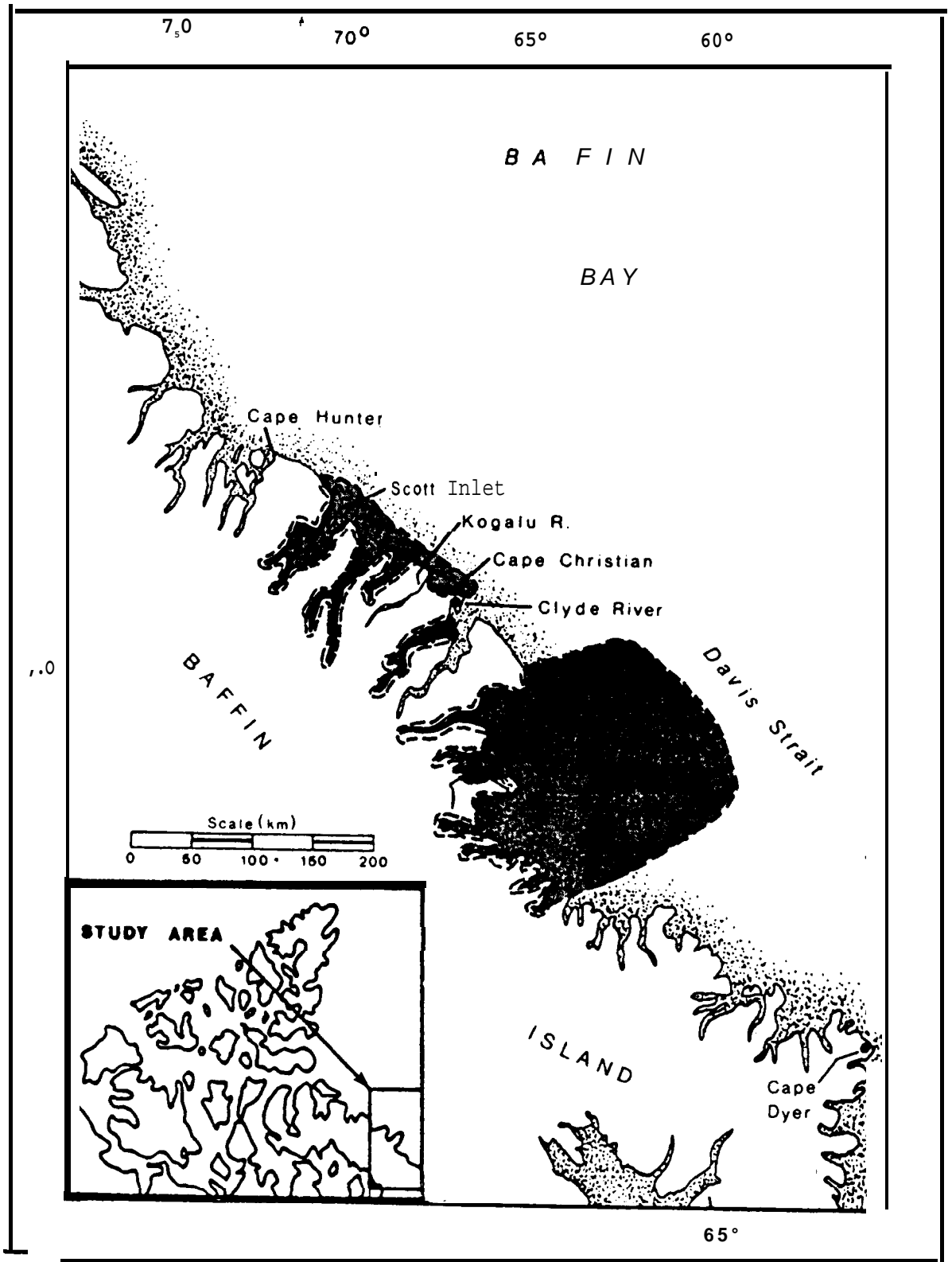


Figure 7: Scott Inlet to Clyde Foreland
Regional/Local Interest

1. NAME OF AREA: Pond **Inlet** Area including **Coutts** Inlet, North Arm, Buchan Gulf and Royal Society Fiord.
2. LOCATION: Northeastern tip of **Baffin** Island.

3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

i) IBP Site - The north shore of **Buchan Gulf** (Figure 8, IBP designation 7-11) has a major northern **fulmar** colony. Glaucous gulls also nest here.

Protective Status: none.

B) Federal

i) CWS has identified the **Buchan Gulf** as a Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site due to the concentration of northern **fulmar** (Figure 9).

Protective Status: none.

C) Territorial

i) Numerous archaeological sites are found throughout the area (Figure 6).

Protective Status: Historical Resources Act.

D) Regional/Local

i) The area is used by the people of Pond Inlet. The marine area is used for harvesting narwhal, **beluga**, harp, ringed and bearded seals, walrus and fish. Many fish lakes are found throughout the area. The heads of the fiords offer the **best** caribou hunting, although caribou are found throughout the area. The Katiktok Lake area is used for domestic and sport hunting of caribou and **polar** bear (Figure 10).

Protective Status: None.

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Lowest (7) hydrocarbon potential. Some sand and gravel deposits are found in the area, and a coal deposit is located just west of Pond Inlet.
5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, Fisheries Act, Canada Shipping Act, Territorial Lands Act, Historical Resources Act.

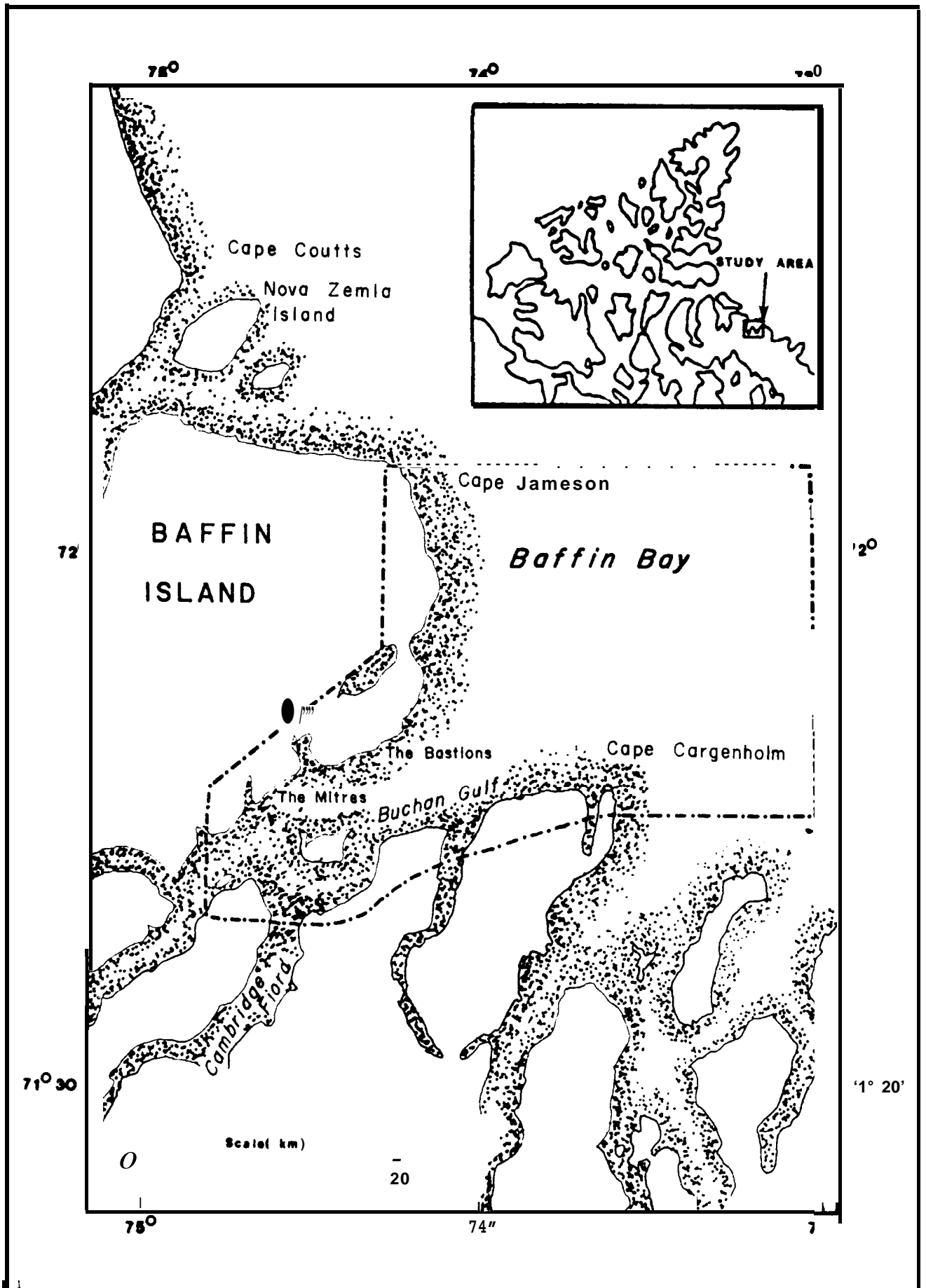


Figure 8: Buchan Gulf
IBP Site 7-11

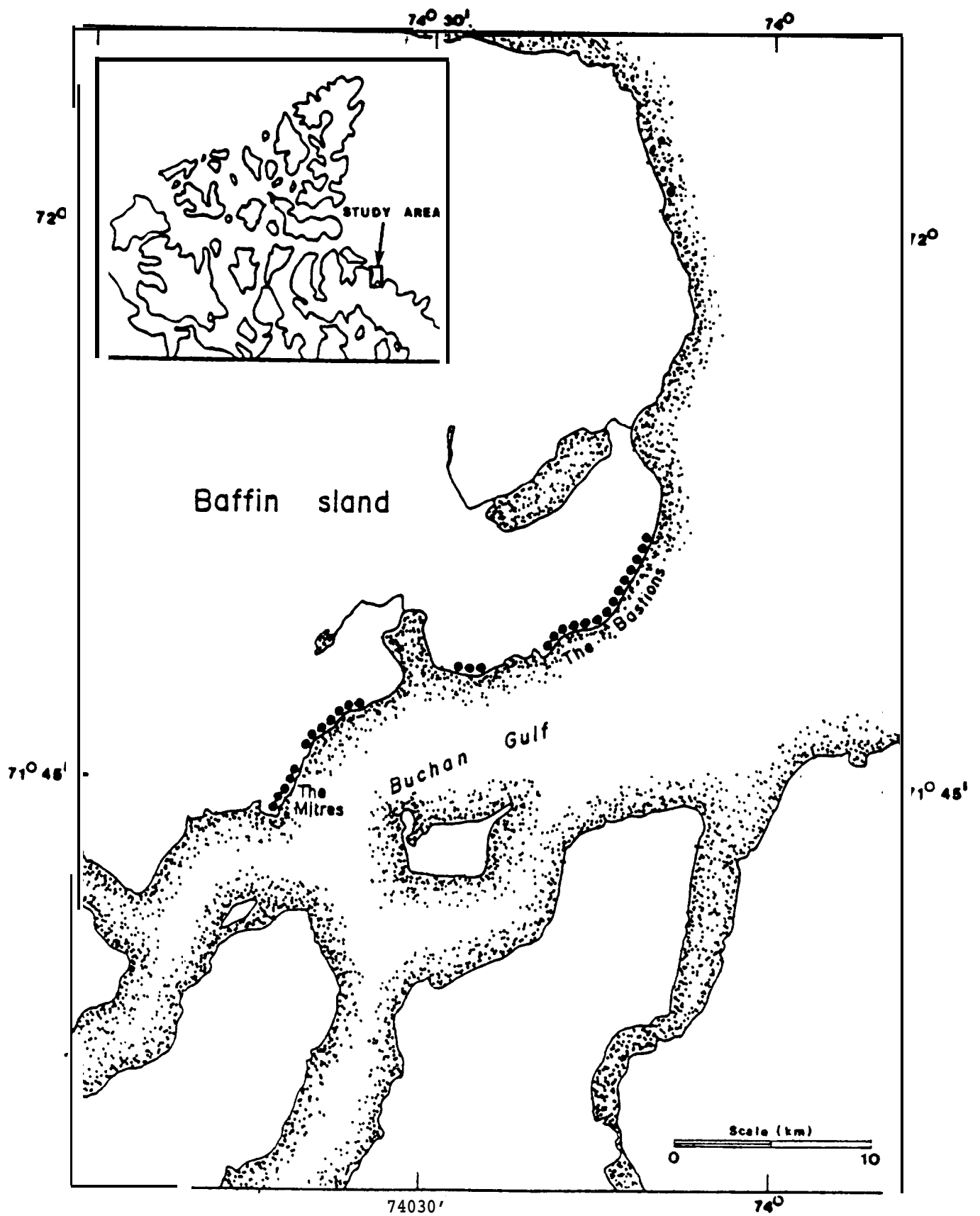


Figure 9: **Buchanan Gulf**
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird **Terrestrial** Habitat Site

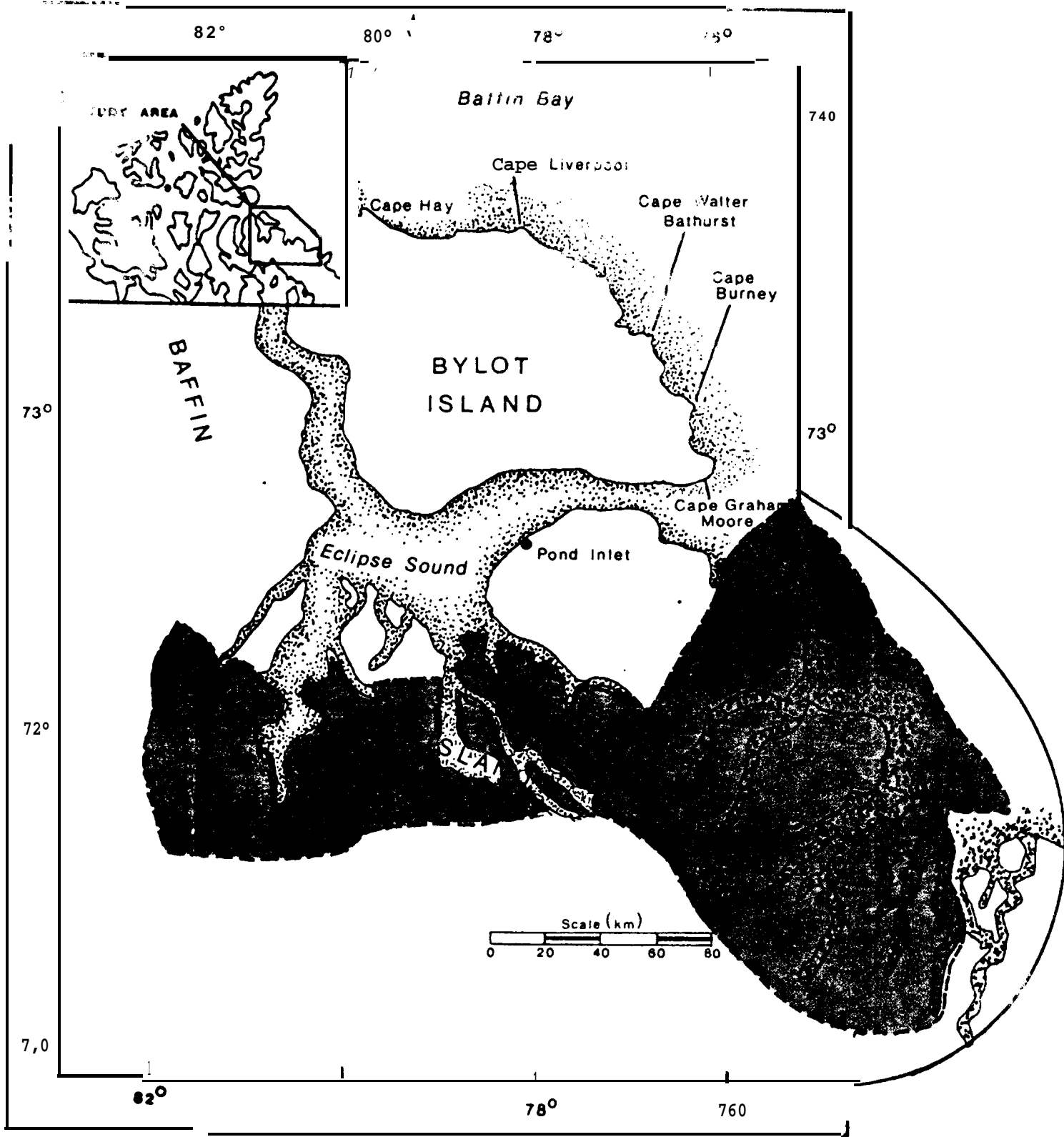


Figure 10 Pond Inlet Area
Regional/Local Interest

1. NAME OF AREA: **Bylot** Island, Eclipse Sound/Navy Board Inlet

2. LOCATION: Pond Inlet Area

30 DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

i) IBP Site - **Bylot** Island (Figure 11, IBP designation 7-5) supports several species of birds including **murres**, **kittiwakes**, **terns**, **old squaw**, **king eider**, and **greater snow geese**.

Protective Status: Migratory Bird Sanctuary.

B) Federal

i) **Cws** has designated **Bylot** Island as a Migratory Bird Sanctuary to protect colonies of the birds mentioned above (Figure 12). Two specific areas of interest on **Bylot** Island are **Cape Hay** (Figure 13) and **Cape Graham Moore** (Figure 14). Both have large colonies of **thick billed murres** and **black legged kittiwakes**.

Protective Status: Migratory Bird Sanctuary.

ii) DFO has designated the coastal waters off north **Bylot** Island as a Priority 1 marine area. This area is a major migration route from **Lancaster Sound** to overwintering areas in **Baffin Bay** and **Davis Strait**. As many as **150,000** harp seals have been observed migrating along the north coast of **Bylot** Island to summer feeding areas (Figure 3).

Protective Status: none.

iii) CPS has included this area in the **North Baffin/Lancaster Sound Park Proposal** (Figure 15).

Protective Status: Except for Migratory Bird Sanctuary, none.

C) Territorial

i) The **GNWT** has identified the coast of **Bylot** Island from **Cape Hay** to **Cape Graham Moore** as an Area of Special Interest. to the Department of Renewable Resources because it is used by **polar bears** for denning, feeding and as a summer retreat. The **GNWT** wish to protect migrating birds as well (Figure 16).

Protective Status: Migratory Bird Sanctuary.

ii) There are numerous archaeological sites throughout the area (Figure 6) .

Protective Status: Historical Resources Act.

D) Regional/Local

i) The **Bylot** Island, Eclipse Sound/Navy Board Inlet area is used by the people of Pond Inlet. It is most intensely used for hunting and traveling, with the floe edges of Navy Board Inlet and Eclipse Sound being especially important. The marine area is used for harvesting narwhal, beluga, harp, ringed and bearded seals, walrus and fish. Koluktoo Bay is used as a major sport fishing area (Figure 17).

Protective Status: Bylot Island is a Migratory Bird Sanctuary, all archaeological sites are protected under the Historical Resources Act, and the remainder of the area has no protective status.

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: There is generally the lowest (7) hydrocarbon potential in this area, with the exception of an area just north of Cape Hatt which has a moderately low (5) potential. Coal outcrops are found on **Bylot** Island, as well as some gravel deposits and at least one **carvingstone** site. Development of **Bylot** Island is restricted due to its designation as a Migratory Bird Sanctuary.
5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: The Migratory Birds Convention Act, Territorial Lands Act, Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, Canada Shipping Act, Historical Resources Act. If a National Park is established the National Parks Act will apply to the park area.

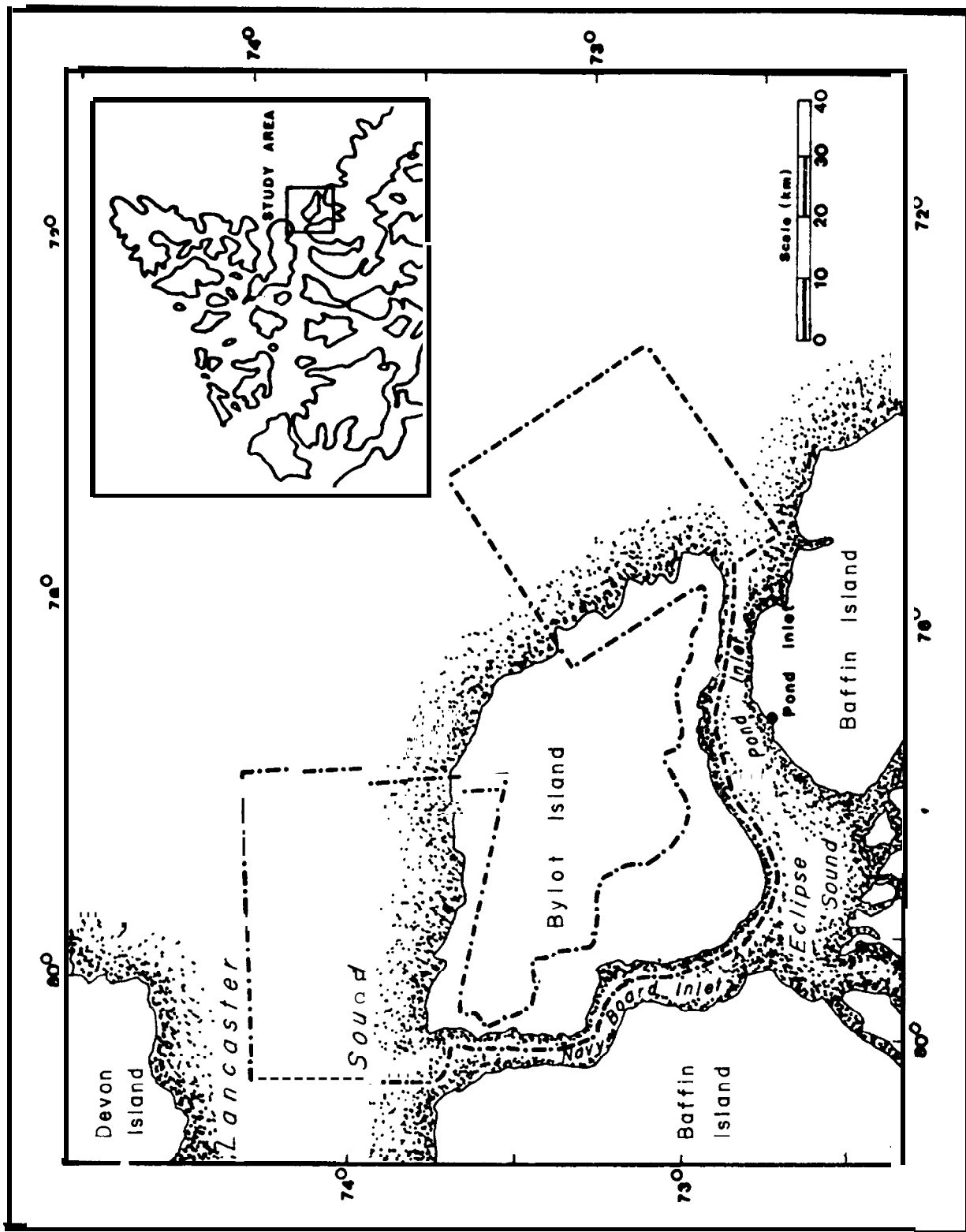


Figure 11: Bylot Island
IBP Site 7-5

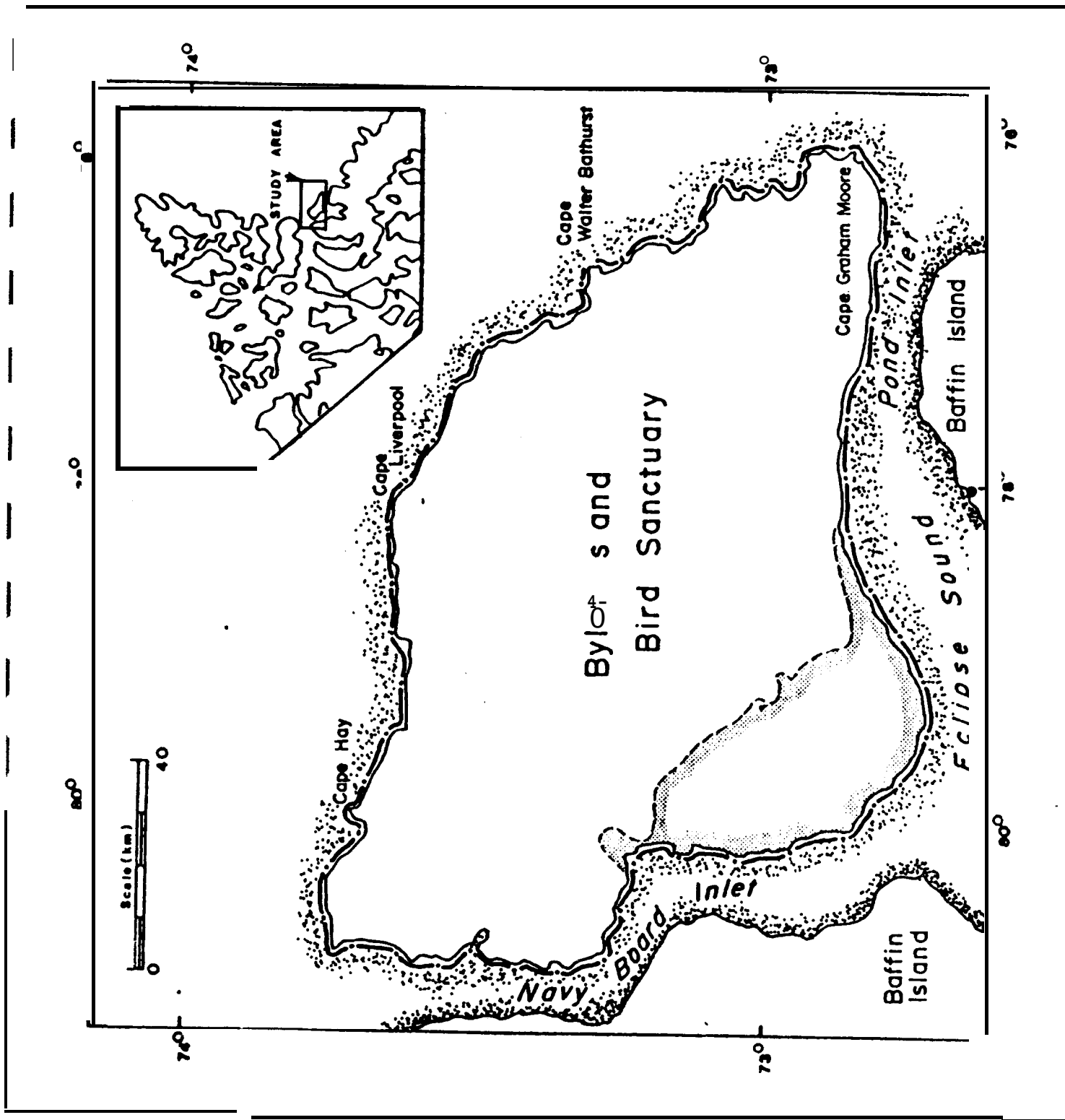


Figure 12: Bylot Island Migratory Bird Sanctuary

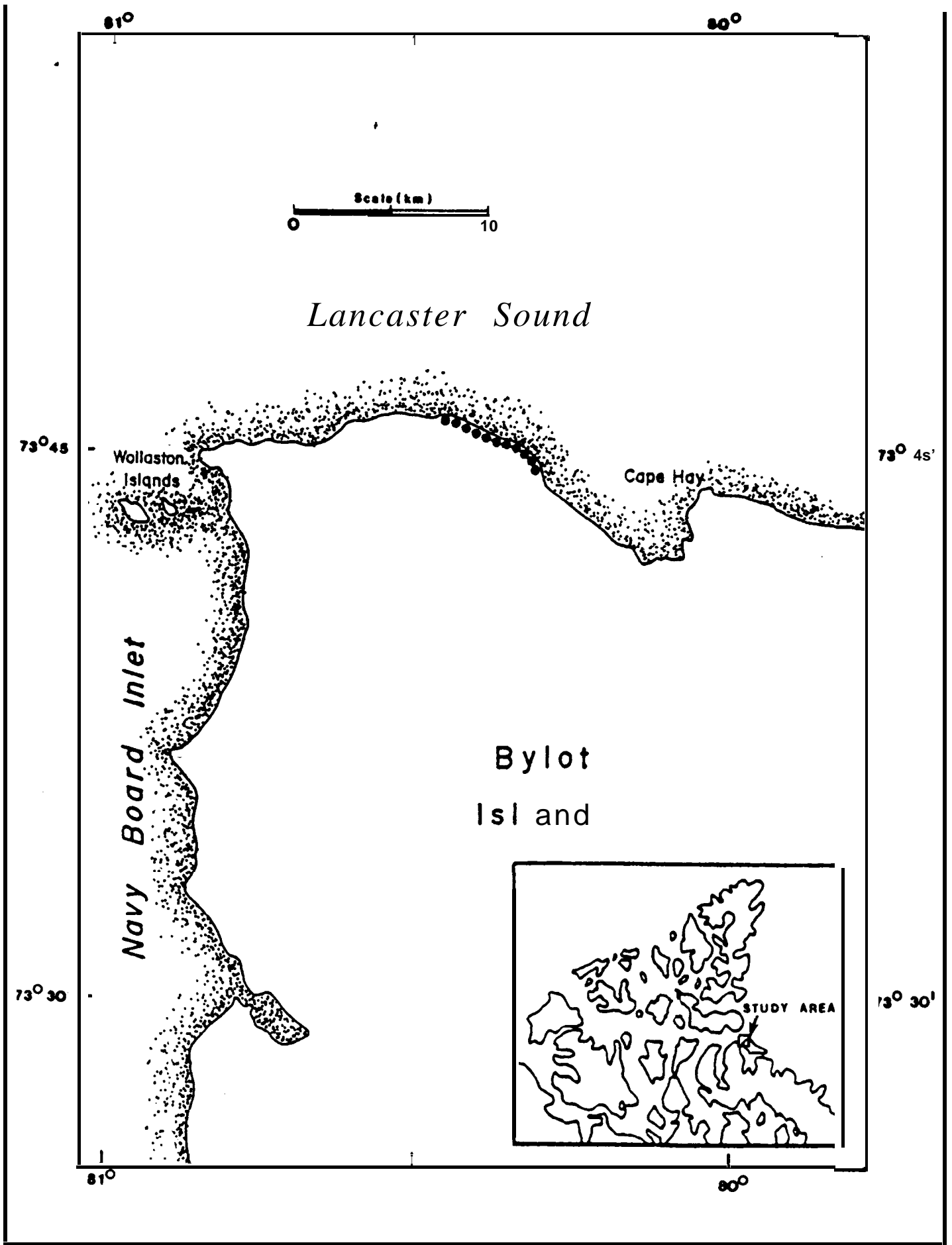


Figure 13: Cape Hay
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site

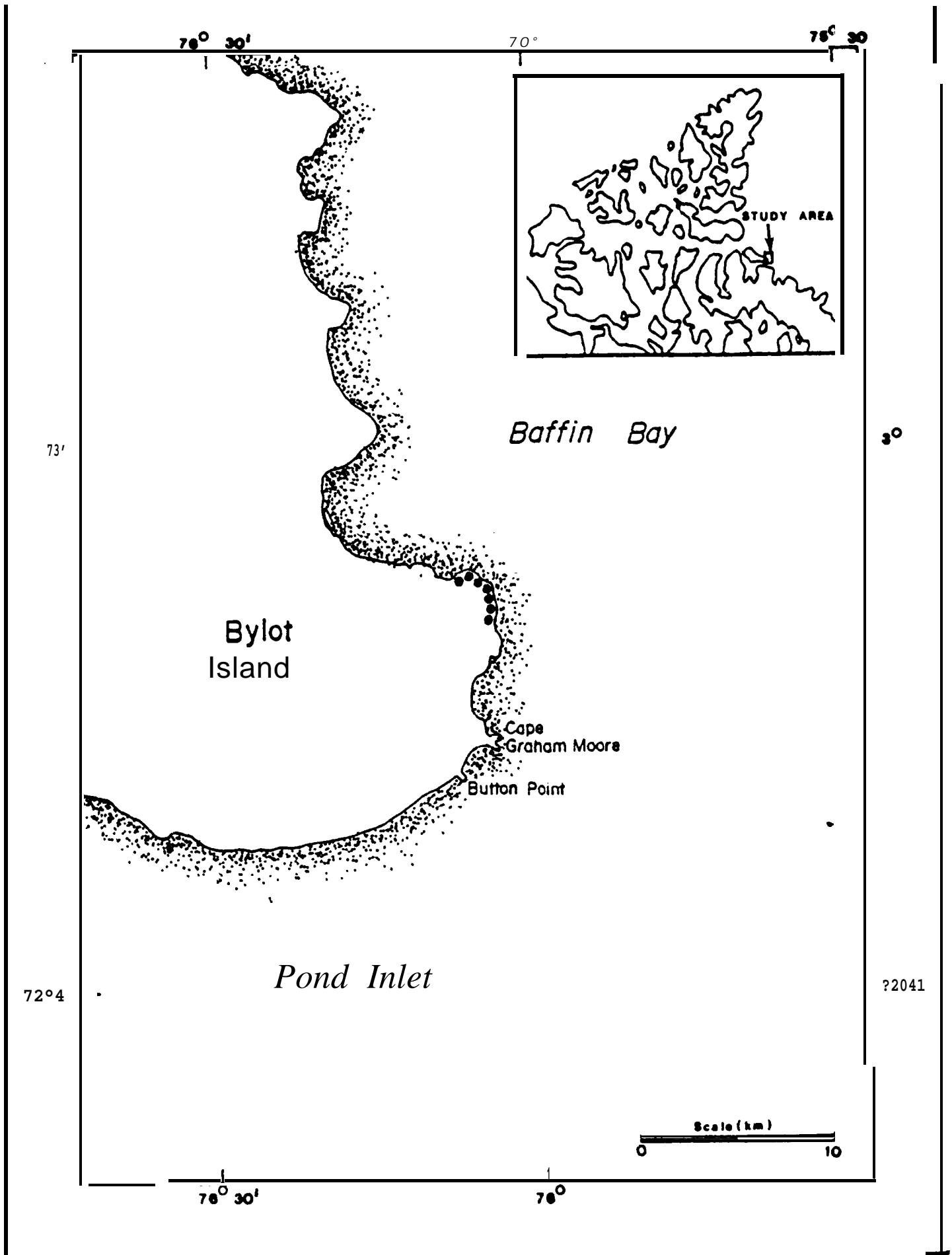


Figure 14: Cape Graham Moore
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site

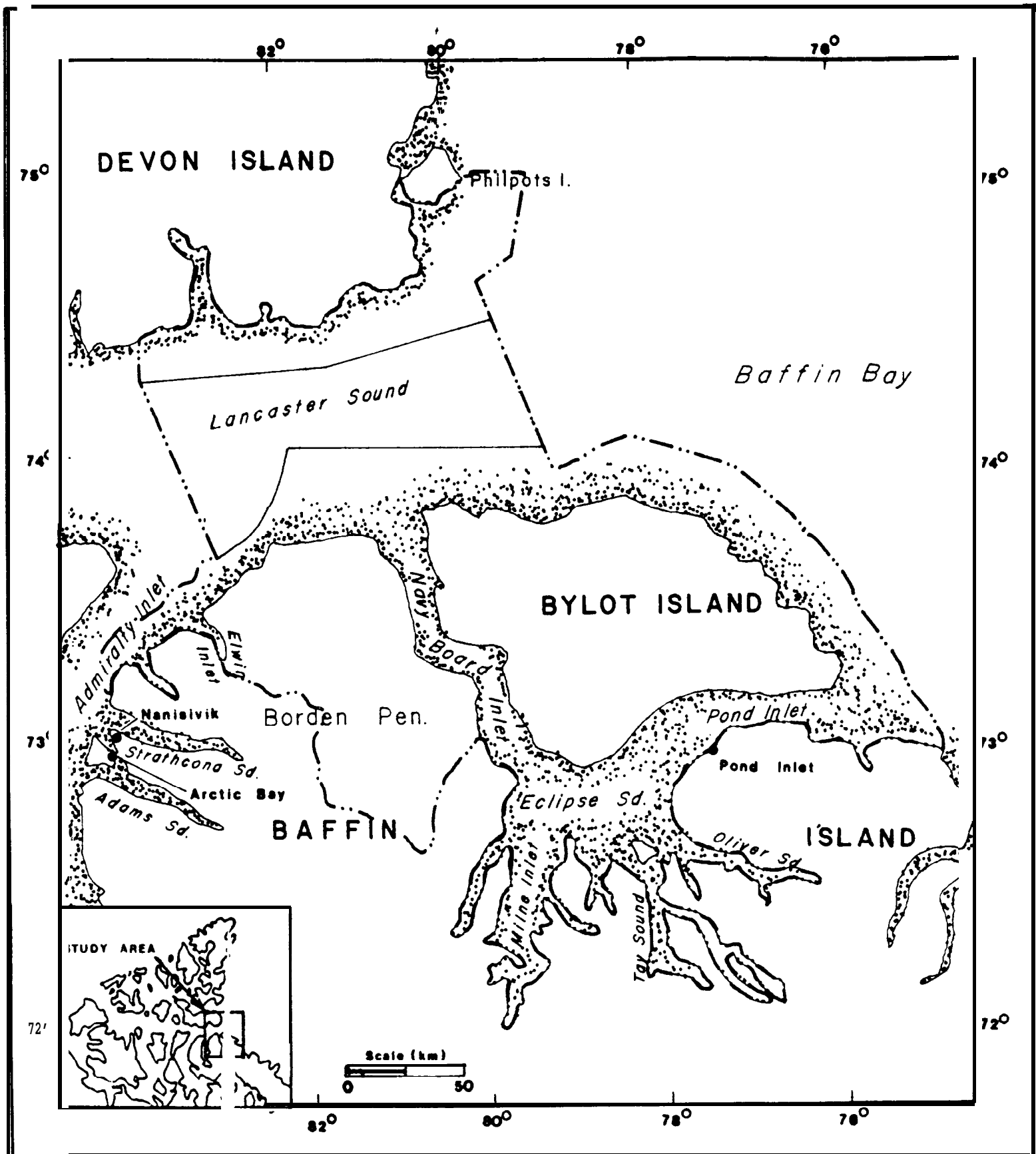


Figure 15: North Baffin / Lancaster Sound National Park Proposal

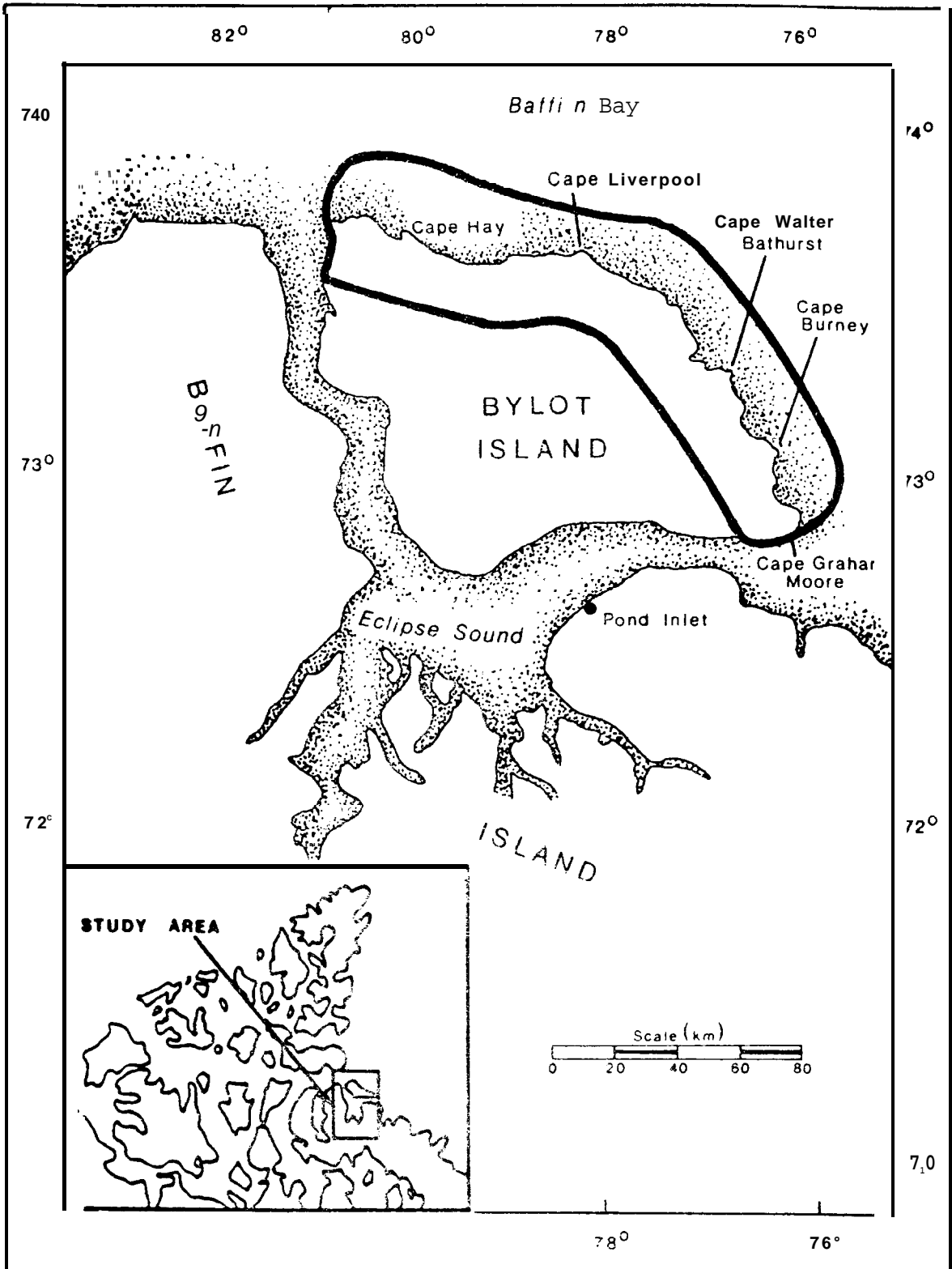


Figure 16: Bylot Island
 Area of Special Interest to Renewable Resources, GNWT

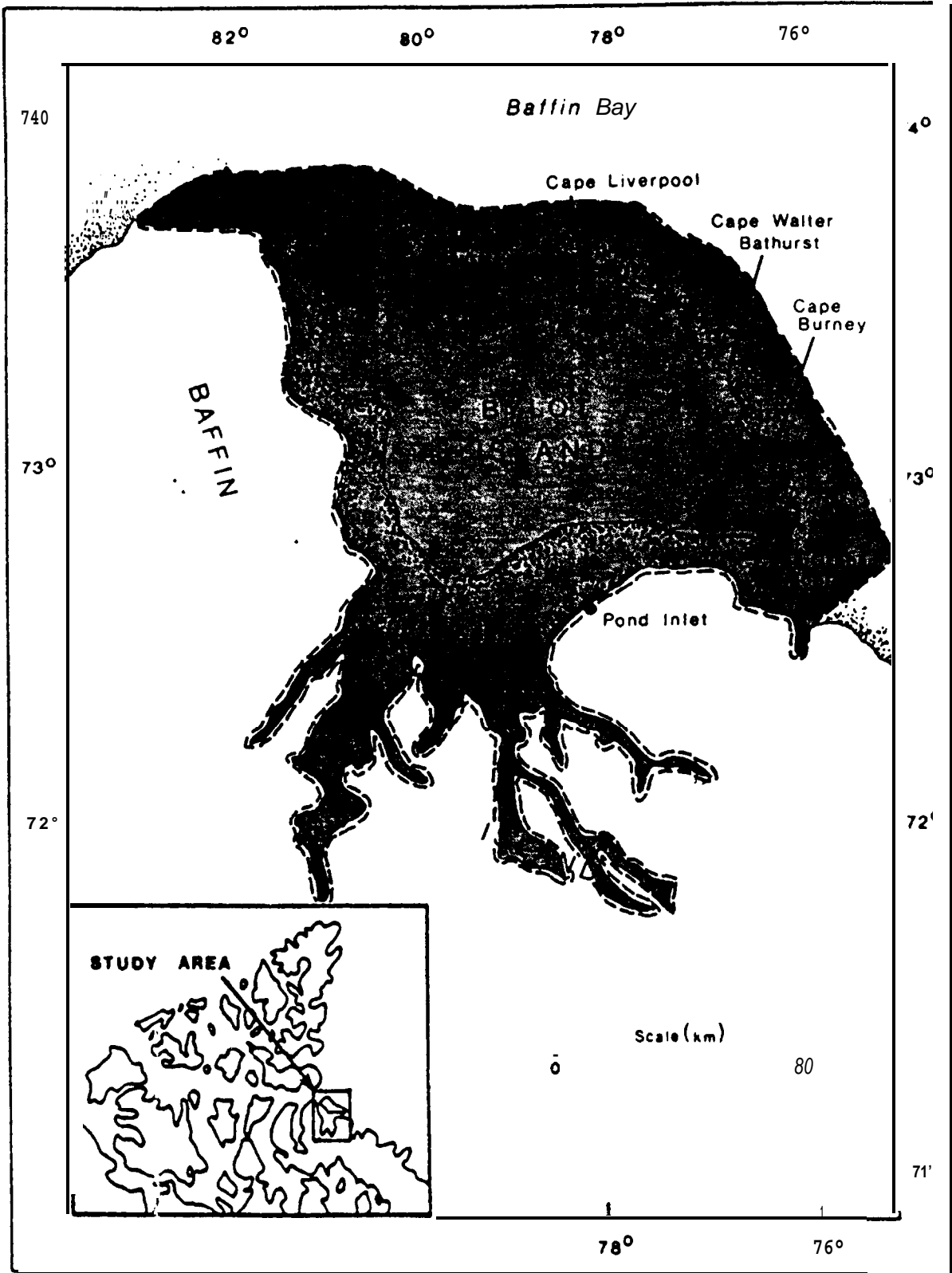


Figure 17: **Bylot** Island, Eclipse Sound, Navy Board Inlet
Regional/Local Interest

1. NAME OF AREA: Admiralty inlet and adjacent land.

2. LOCATION: East of Brodeur Peninsula.

3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

i) IBP Site - **Baillarge** Bay (Figure 18, IBP designation 7-7) is a major breeding ground for northern **fulmar**. Many other bird species are in the area. **Beluga**, narwhal, ringed seal, walrus and polar bear are also abundant.

Protective Status: none.

B) Federal

i) CWS has identified the coastal area between **Baillarge** Bay and **Elwin** Inlet as a Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat. It is a major northern **fulmar** colony (Figure 19).

Protective Status: none.

ii) DFO has identified the mouth of Admiralty Inlet as a Priority 1 marine area. Marine mammals migrate along this corridor (Figure 3).

Protective Status: none.

iii) CPS has identified **Baillarge** Bay and **Elwin** Inlet coastal areas as part of the North **Baffin/Lancaster** Sound National Park Proposal (Figure 15).

Protective Status: none.

C) Territorial

i) Numerous archaeological sites have been found along the coasts of Admiralty Inlet (Figure 6).

Protective Status: Heritage Resources Act.

D) Regional/Local

i) The people of Arctic Bay use this area very intensely for **marine mammal** harvesting. Species harvested are: harp, bearded and ringed seal, narwhal, and walrus. The floe edge at the mouth of the inlet is most important, as it gives the **people** their main opportunity for harvesting narwhal (Figure 20).

Protective Status: None.

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Low (6 and 7) hydrocarbon potential. There is a high potential for lead-zinc deposits in the area. Nanisivik lead-zinc mine, located north of Arctic Bay, operates year round.
5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, Fisheries Act, Canada Shipping Act, Territorial Lands Act, Historical Resources Act. If a National Park is created, the National Parks Act will apply to the park areas.

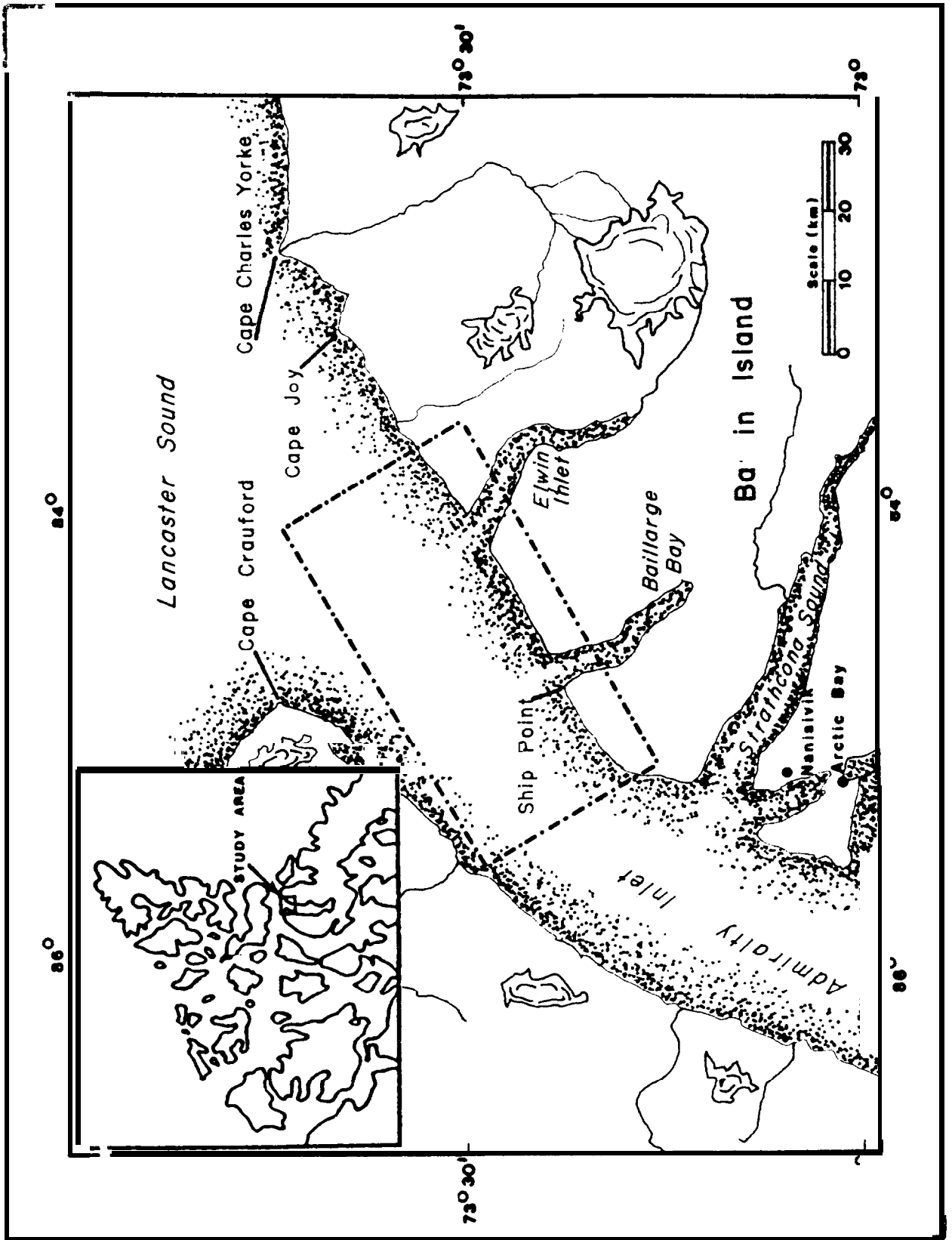


Figure 18: Baillarge Bay
IBP Site 7-7

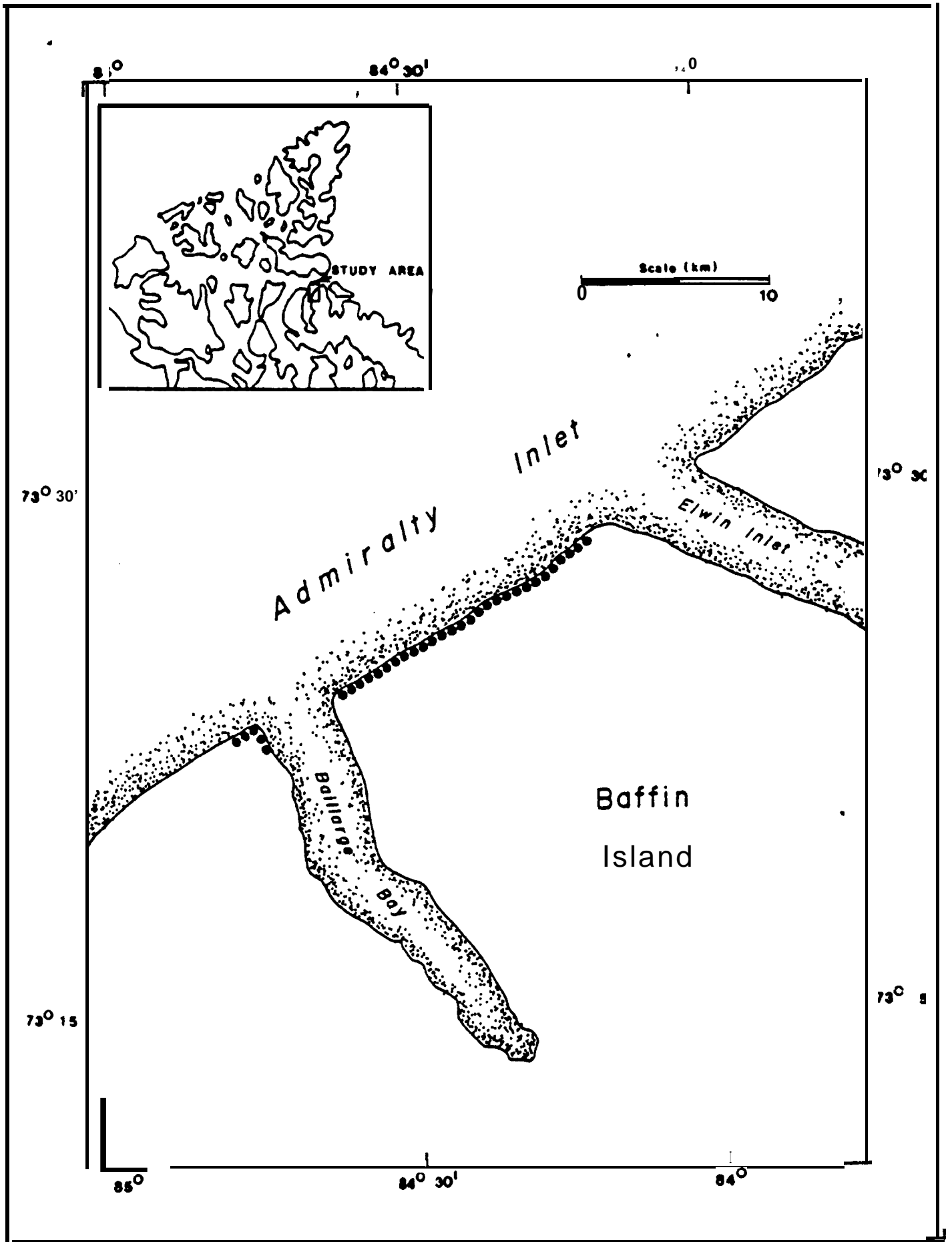


Figure 19: **Baillarge Bay**
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site

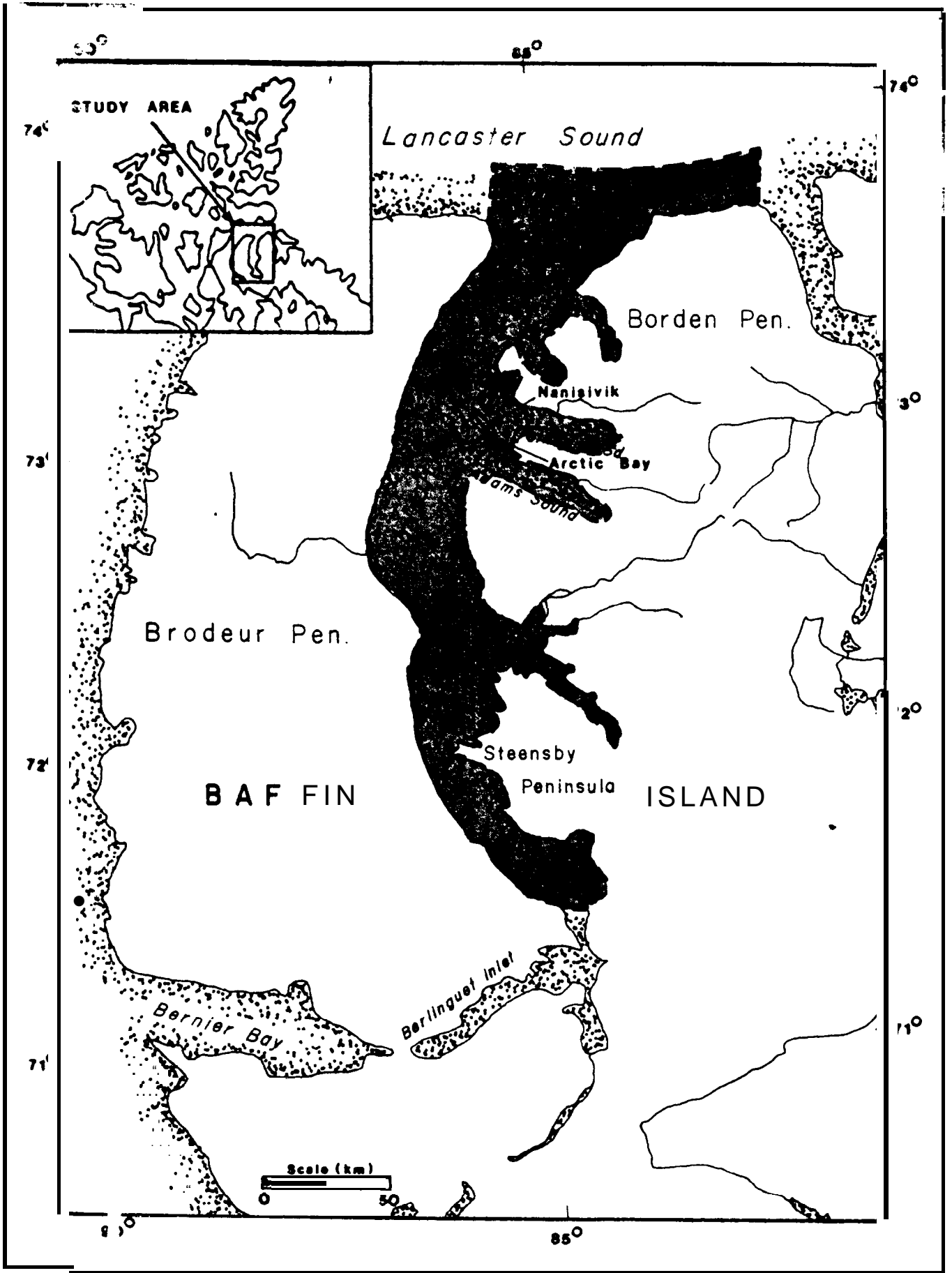


Figure 20: Admiralty Inlet and Adjacent Land.
Regional/Local Interest

1. NAME OF AREA : Steensby Peninsula, Berlinguet Inlet, and the west coast and adjacent waters of Brodeur Peninsula.

2. LOCATION: Brodeur and Borden Peninsulas.

3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

B) Federal

i) DFO has identified the waters off the west coast of Brodeur Peninsula and Bernier Bay as Priority 1. marine area (Figure 3).

Protective Status: none.

ii) CWS has identified the Berlinguet Inlet area as a Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat. It is one of the most important molting and breeding areas for greater snow geese. Terns, gulls, fulmar, ducks, and peregrine falcons nest and feed in the area (Figure 21).

C) Territorial

i) Some archaeological sites have been found on Brodeur Peninsula (Figure 6).

Protective Status: none.

D) Regional/Local

i) The people of Arctic Bay use this entire area. The majority of the community caribou hunting takes place on the land area. The community recognizes the area around Berlinguet Inlet as having a very high tourism potential. Many birds and eggs are harvested from the Berlinguet Inlet/Bernier Bay area. Many fishing lakes are found throughout the area. Polar bear hunting takes place along the west coast of Brodeur Peninsula. There is a commercial harvest of charr in Saputing Lake and at the mouth of the Magda River (Figure 22).

Protective Status: none.

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Lowest (7) hydrocarbon potential. Grave deposits are found on Steensby Peninsula and on the west coast of Brodeur Peninsula.

5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, Fisheries Act, Canada Shipping Act, Territorial Lands Act, Historical Resources Act.

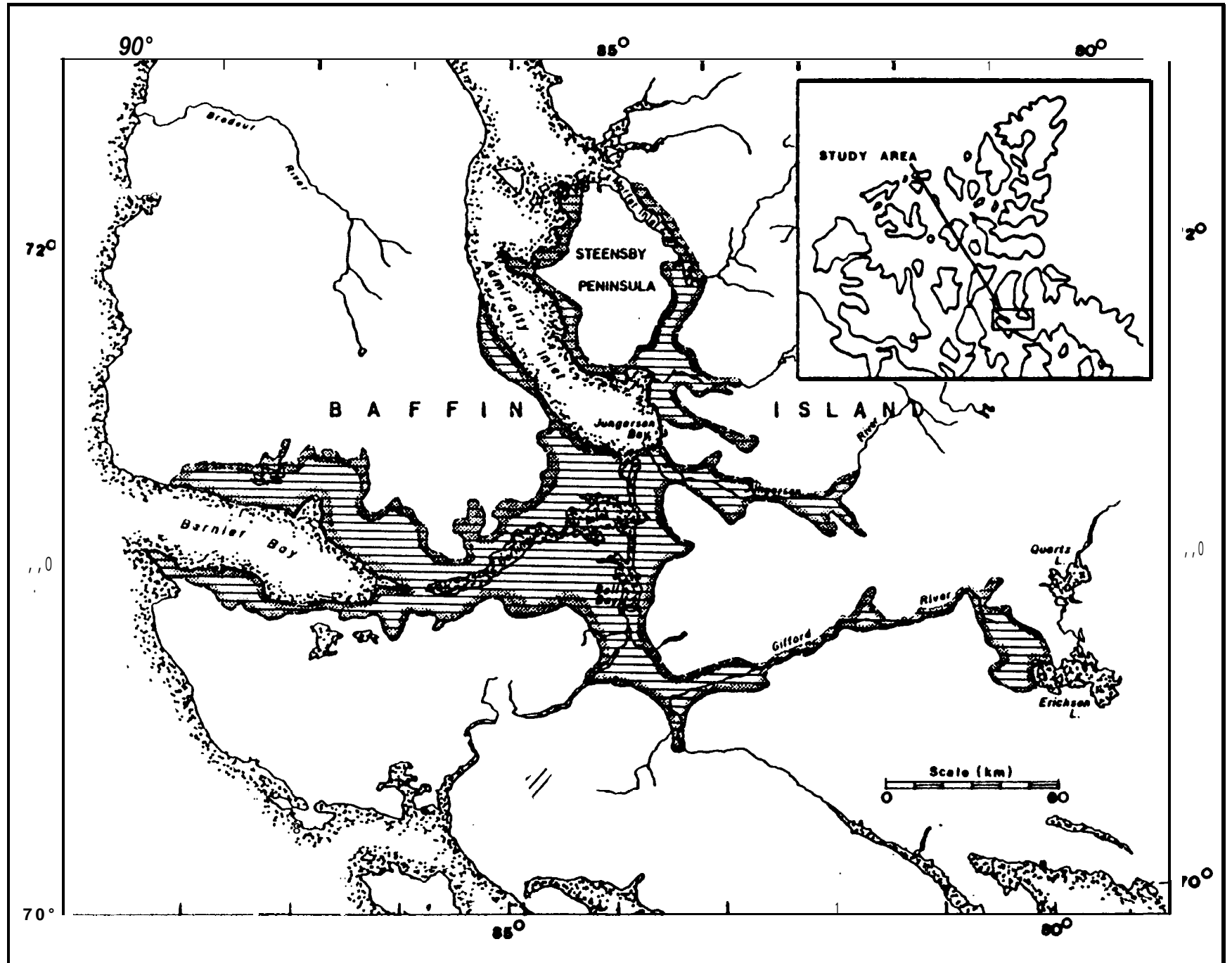


Figure 21: **Berlanguet** Inlet
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site

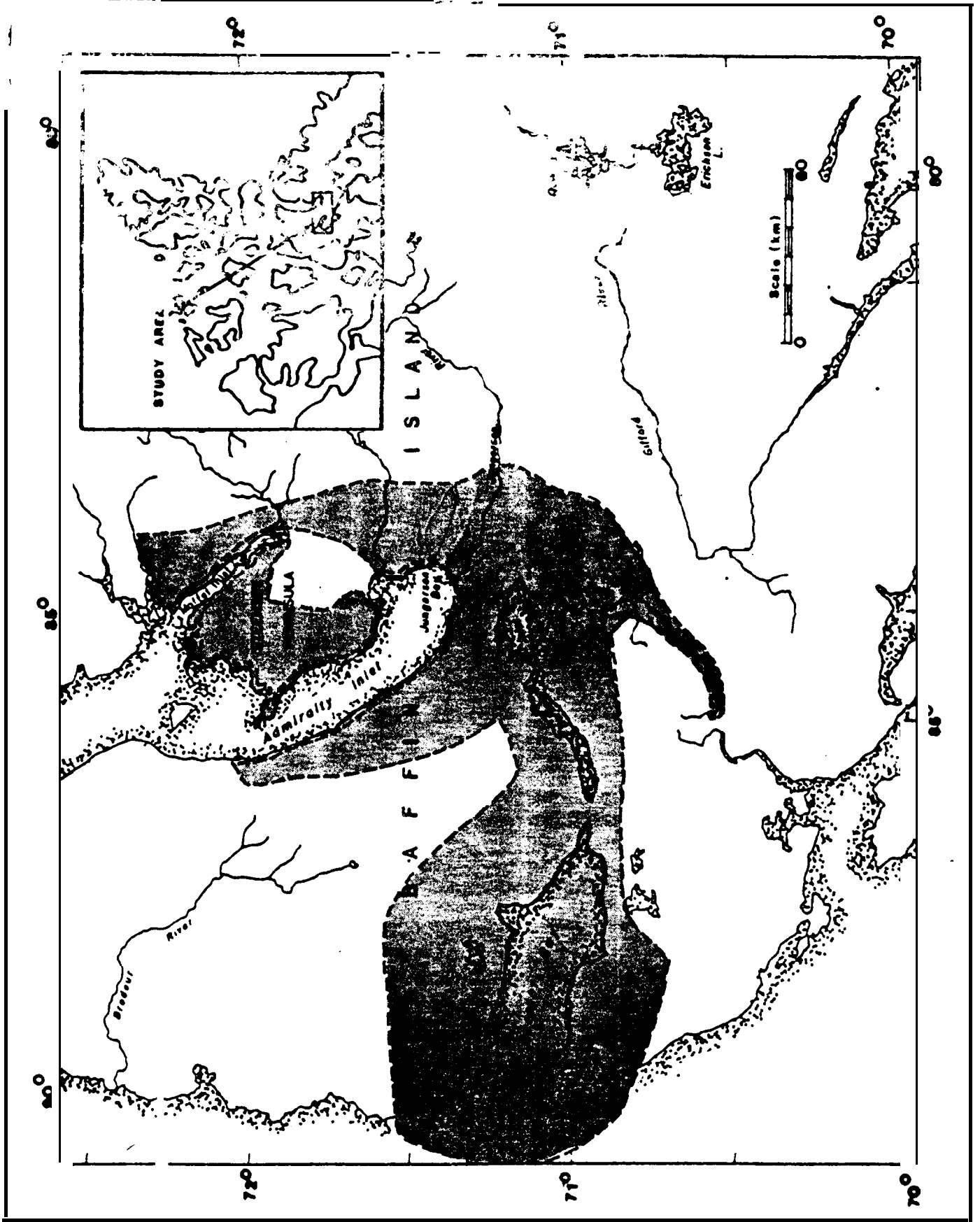


Figure 22: Bering Inlet Area
Regional/Local Interest

1. NAME OF AREA: Coastal waters of southern Lancaster Sound, from Brodeur Peninsula to Somerset Island, including Prince Leopold Island.

2. LOCATION: Lancaster Sound

3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

i) IBP Site - Prince Leopold Island (Figure 23, IBP designation 1-5) has many thousands of nesting fulmars, murre, kittiwakes and guillemots. Many marine mammals frequent the area. Several Inuit archaeological sites have been found.

Protective Status: none.

B) Federal

i) DFO has identified the marine area as a Priority 1 Marine Area. Lancaster Sound is a major spring and fall migration route for the beluga, narwhal, bowhead, walrus and harp seal populations (Figure 3).

Protective Status: none.

ii) CWS has proposed Prince Leopold Island as a Migratory Bird Sanctuary to protect the bird species as outlined above (Figure 24).

Protective Status: none.

C) Territorial

i) Archaeological sites are found in this area (Figure 6).

Protective Status: Historical Resources Act.

D) Regional/Local

i) The people of Arctic Bay use this area. The community supports the establishment of Prince Leopold Island as a Migratory Bird Sanctuary. Although little or no hunting takes place here, the community recognizes the importance of the area as part of the migration route for marine mammals and seabirds. During some springs the floe edge that is normally across the mouth of Admiralty Inlet is found across Lancaster Sound. During these times, people must travel into Lancaster Sound to hunt marine mammals. (Figure 25).

Protective Status: None.

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Low (6) hydrocarbon potential. No known mineral deposits.

5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, Fisheries Act, Canada Shipping Act, Territorial Lands Act, Historical Resources Act. When the Migratory Bird Sanctuary is established, Prince Leopold Island will be protected under the Migratory Birds Convention Act.

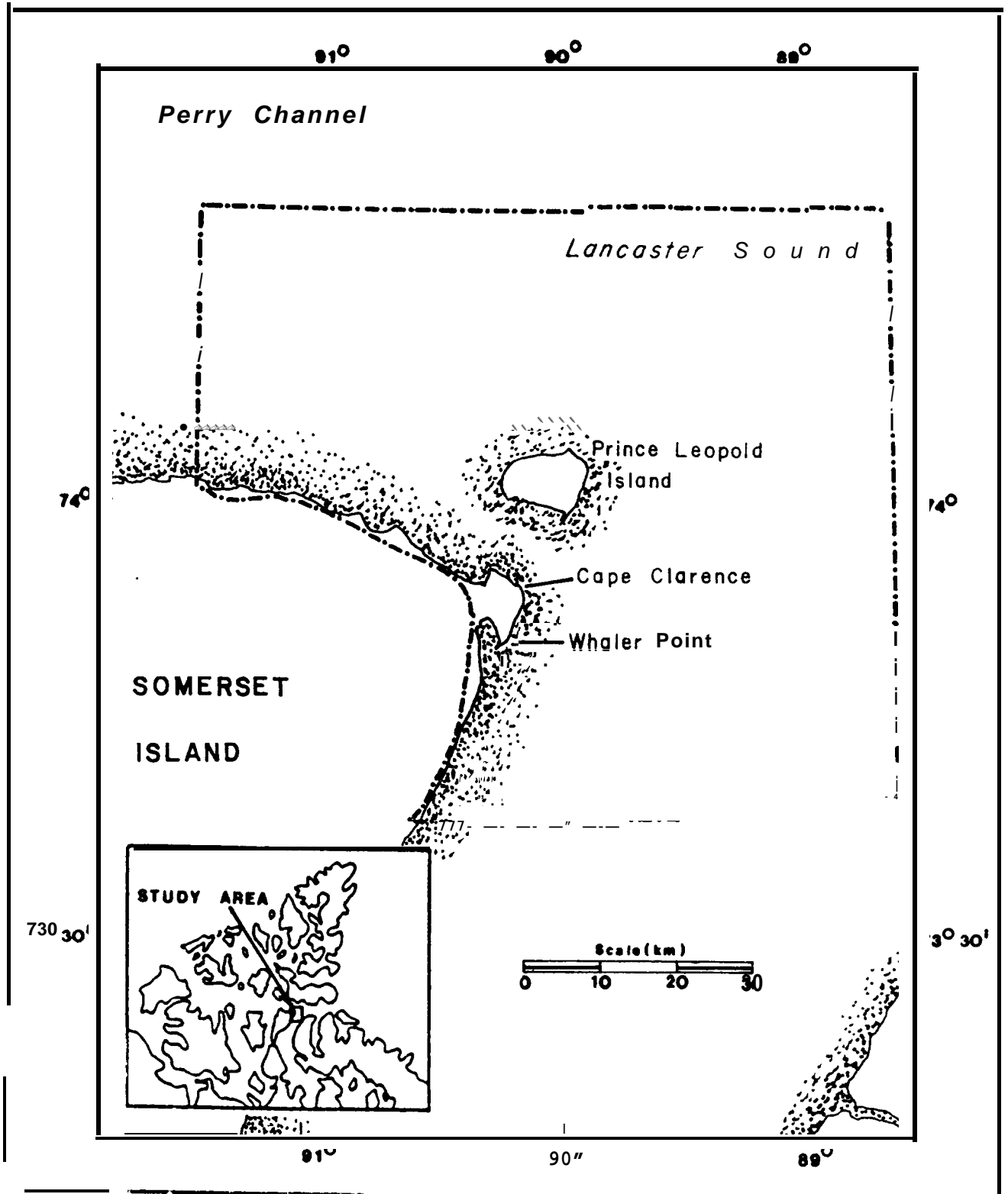


Figure 23: Prince Leopold Island
IBP Site 1-5

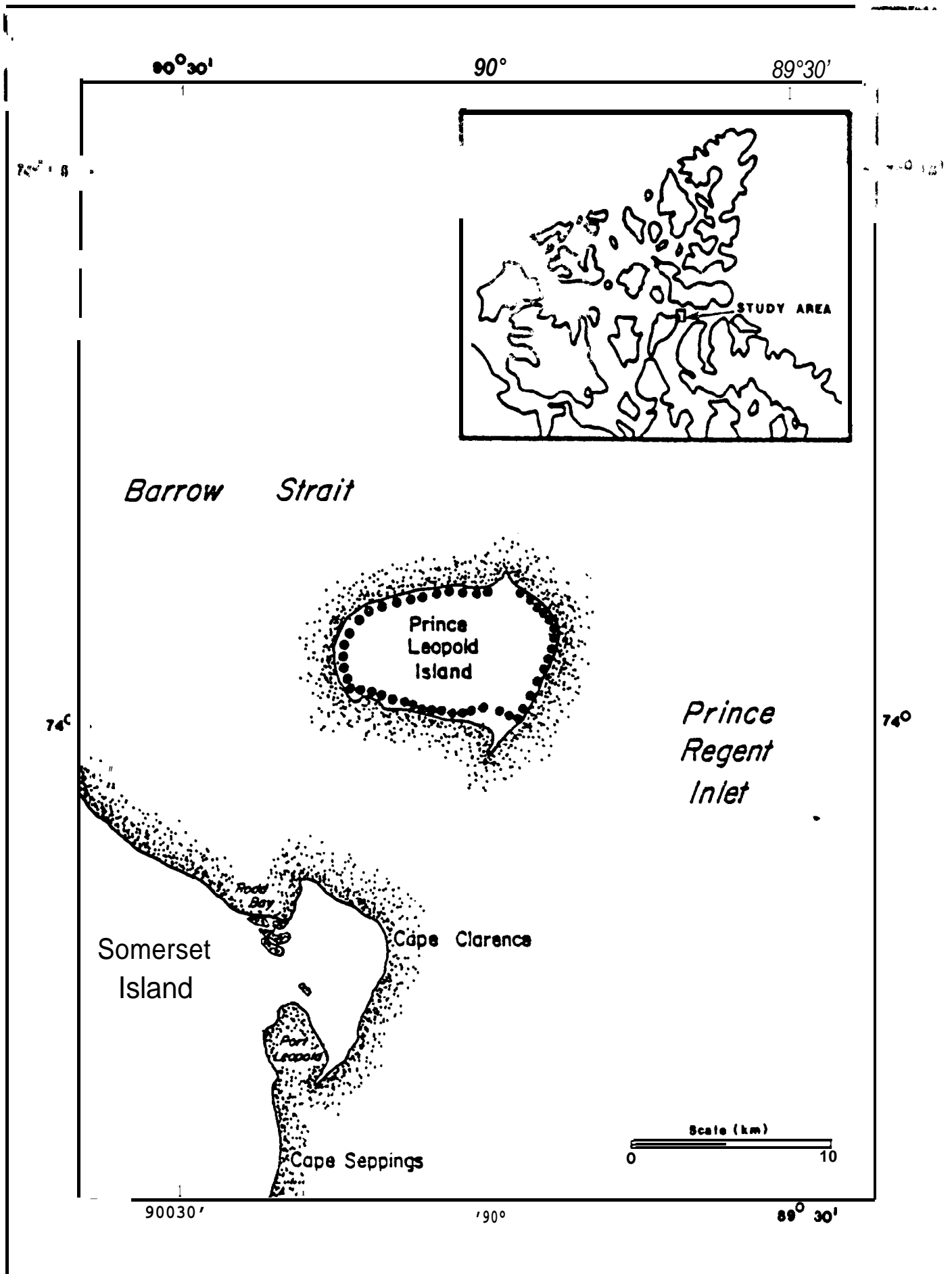


Figure 24: Prince Leopold Island
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird **Terrestrial** Habitat Site

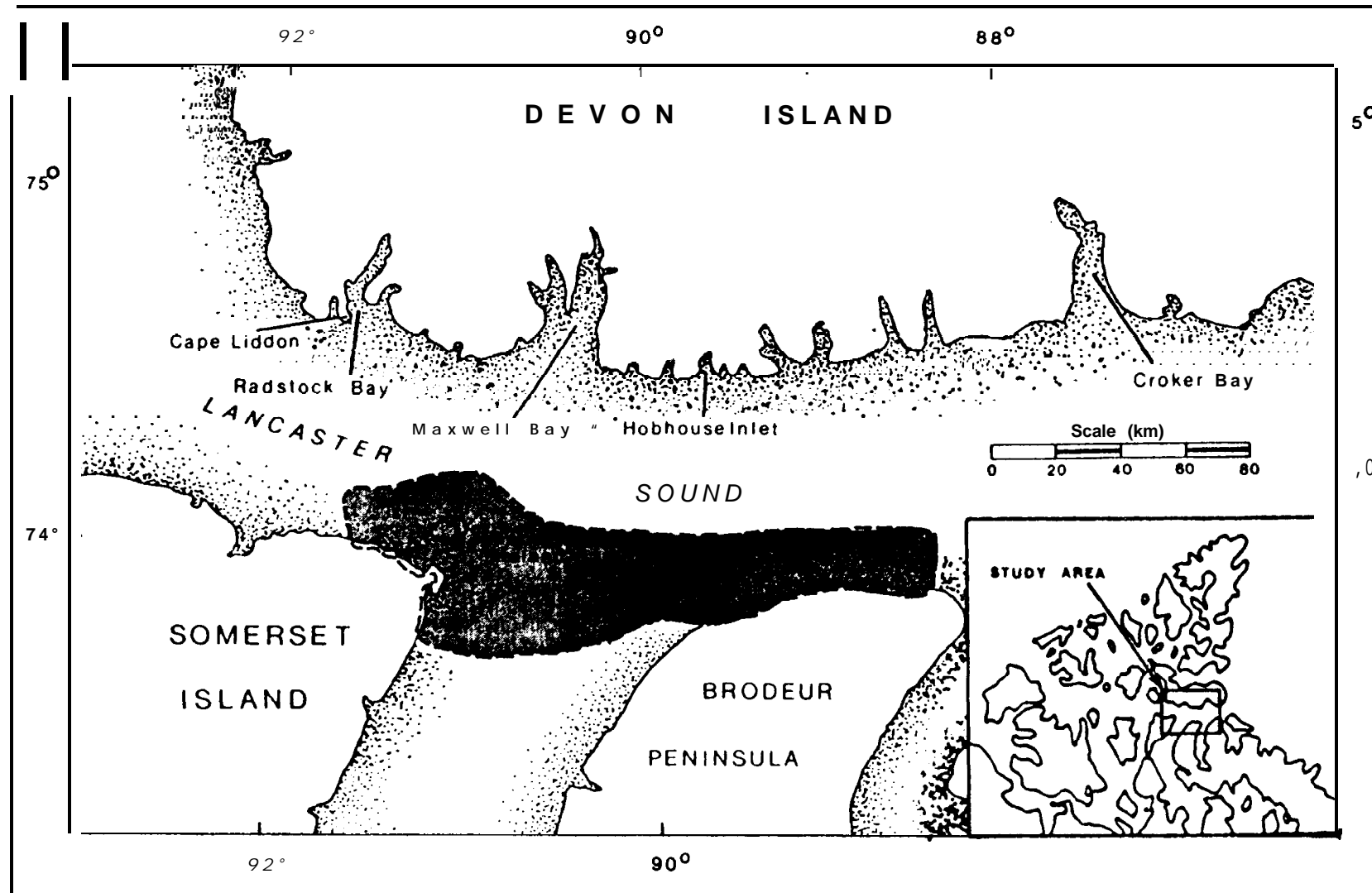


Figure 25: Coastal Water of Lancaster Sound from Brodeur Peninsula to Somerset Island
Regional/Local Interest

1. NAME OF **AREA**: southern Coast of Devon Island and Lancaster Sound.
2. LOCATION: Southern coast of Devon Island.
3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

i) IBP Sites

a) Lancaster Sound Marine Area (Figure 26, IBP designation 2-14) is perhaps the most critical area for a large proportion of the total seabird population in the Canadian High Arctic. Northern **fulmar**, thick billed murre, black legged kittiwakes, glaucous gulls, Thayer's gulls, ivory gulls and snow geese nest in this area. The area is also very important to marine mammals, especially walrus, seal **beluga** and narwhal which migrate through every year. Large numbers of polar bear use this area, especially in the summer, as a sanctuary. There is a small herd of muskox in the Croker **Bay-Dundas** Harbour area.

Protective Status: none.

b) Cape Liddon (Figure 27, IBP designation 2-15) is important for a wide variety of birds, including northern **fulmar**, black guillemots and eider, as well as abundant mammals including: polar bear, **beluga**, harp, bearded and ringed seals, lemming, arctic hare and arctic fox. Archaeological sites are found in this area,

Protective Status: none.

c) Hobhouse Inlet (Figure 28, IBP designation 2-16) is important for northern **fulmar**, black guillemots, glaucous gulls and Thayer's gulls.

Protective Status: none.

B) Federal

i) CWS has identified Hobhouse Inlet as a Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site due to the large numbers of northern **fulmar** (Figure 29).

Protective Status: none.

ii) CWS has identified Cape Liddon as a Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site due to the large number of northern **fulmar** (Figure 30).

Protective Status: none.

iii) DFO has designated these waters as a Priority 1 marine area. Beluga, narwhal, walrus and seals all frequently use this area for migrating and feeding (Figure 3).

Protective Status: none.

iv) CPS has identified the marine waters off the coast of south east Devon Island for inclusion into the proposed Lancaster Sound/North Baffin Park Proposal (Figure 15).

Protective Status: none.

C) Territorial

i) The GNWT has identified the Maxwell Bay area as an Area Of Interest to the Department of Renewable Resources due to its large concentrations of polar bear (Figure 31).

Protective Status: none.

ii) Large concentrations of archaeological sites are found throughout the area (Figure 6).

Protective Status: Historical Resources Act.

D) Regional/Local

i) The people of Arctic Bay use this area. Although it is not intensely used by them, it is recognized as being biologically important. Arctic Bay has a muskox quota on the southern coast of Devon, but due to ice conditions, they reach this area only every few years (Figure 32).

Protective Status: None.

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS:

The proposed Dundas K-56 drill site lies in the middle of Lancaster Sound. Oil companies have identified Croker Bay, Maxwell Bay and Dundas Harbour as possible staging sites for oil and gas development in the Lancaster Sound. Lancaster Sound has a high (6) assumed hydrocarbon potential. The remainder of the area has either the lowest (7) or low (6) hydrocarbon potential. Lancaster Sound is currently being used as a route for export of oil from Bent Horn, and lead-zinc concentrates from Nanisivik and Polaris mines. Lancaster Sound has been proposed as a possible shipping route for oil and gas from the western arctic. There are no known mineral deposits.

5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Territorial Lands Act, Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, Fisheries Act, Canada Shipping Act, Historical Resources Act. If a national park is established, the National Parks Act will apply to the park area.

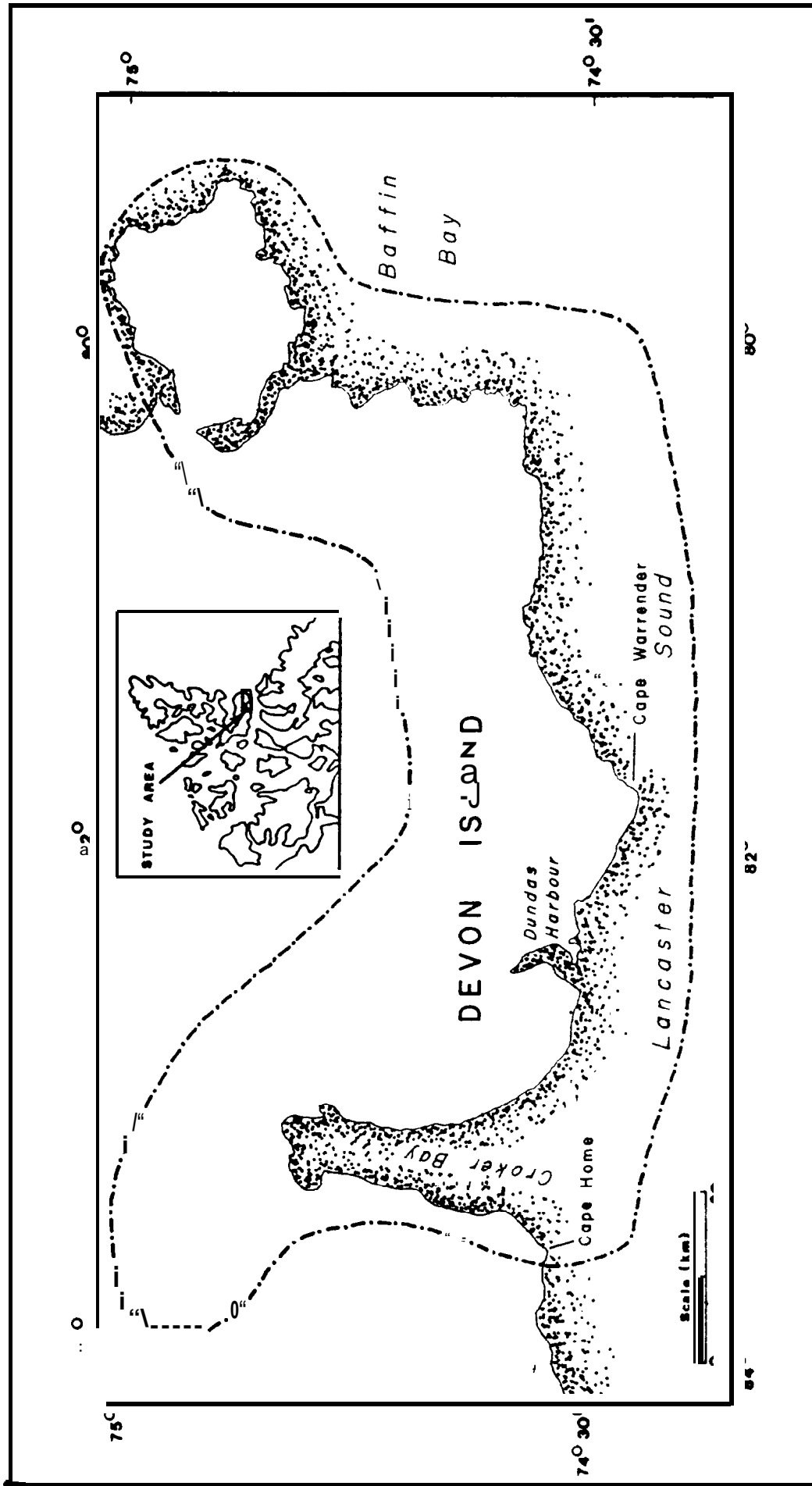


Figure 26: Lancaster Sound Marine Area
IBP Site 2-14

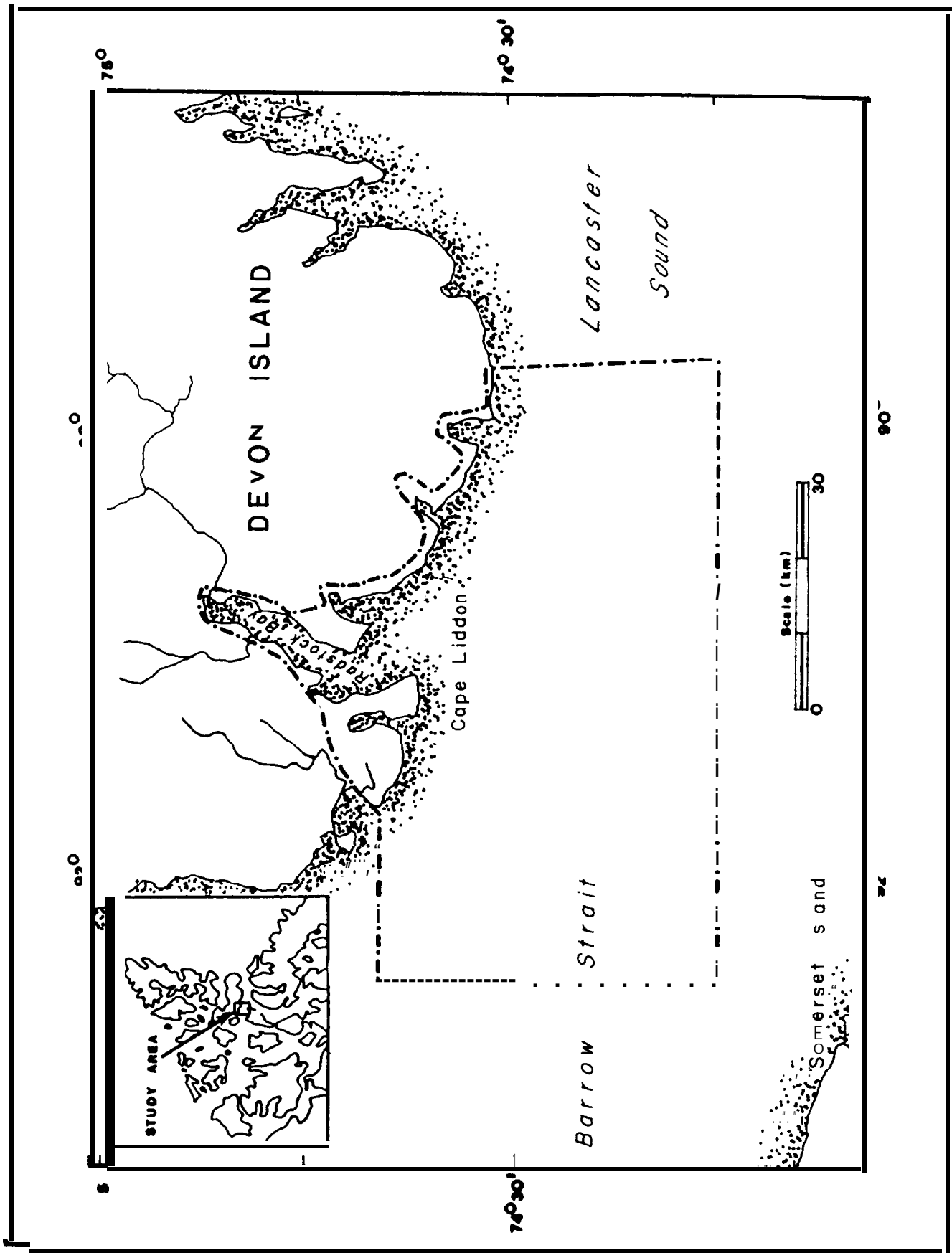


Figure 27: Cape Liddon
IBP Site 2-15

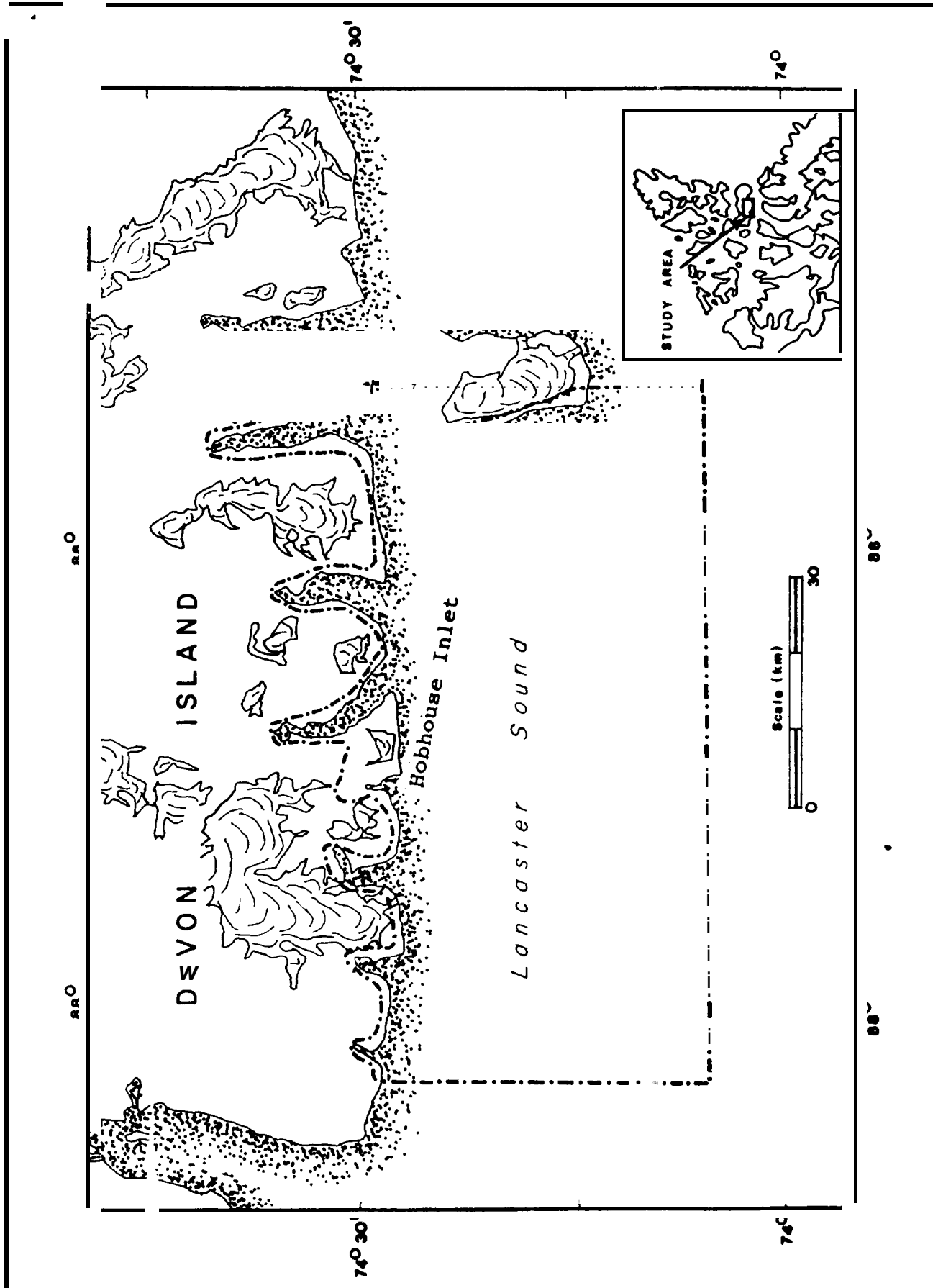


Figure 28: Hobhouse Inlet
IBP Site 2-16

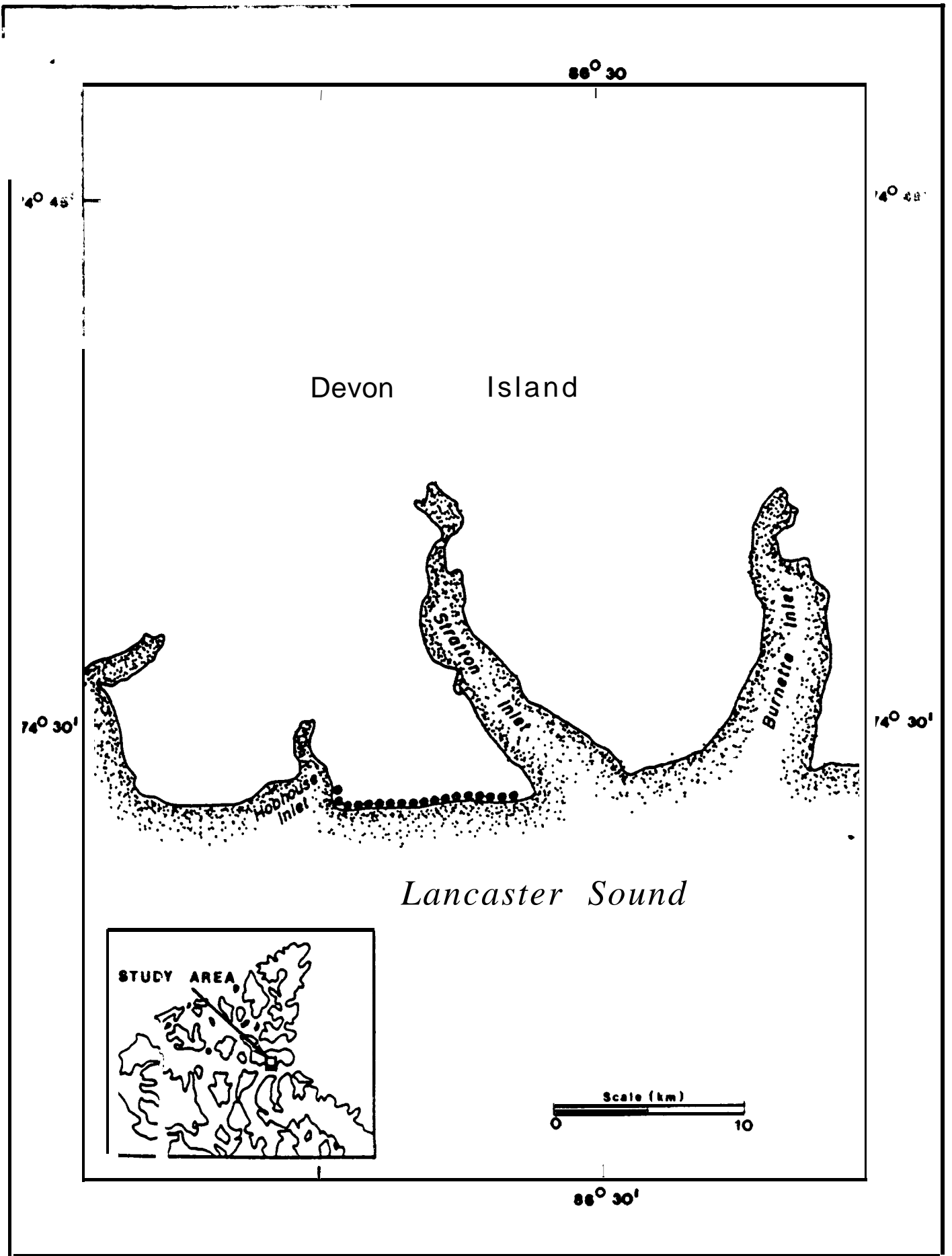


Figure 29: **Hobhouse Inlet**
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site

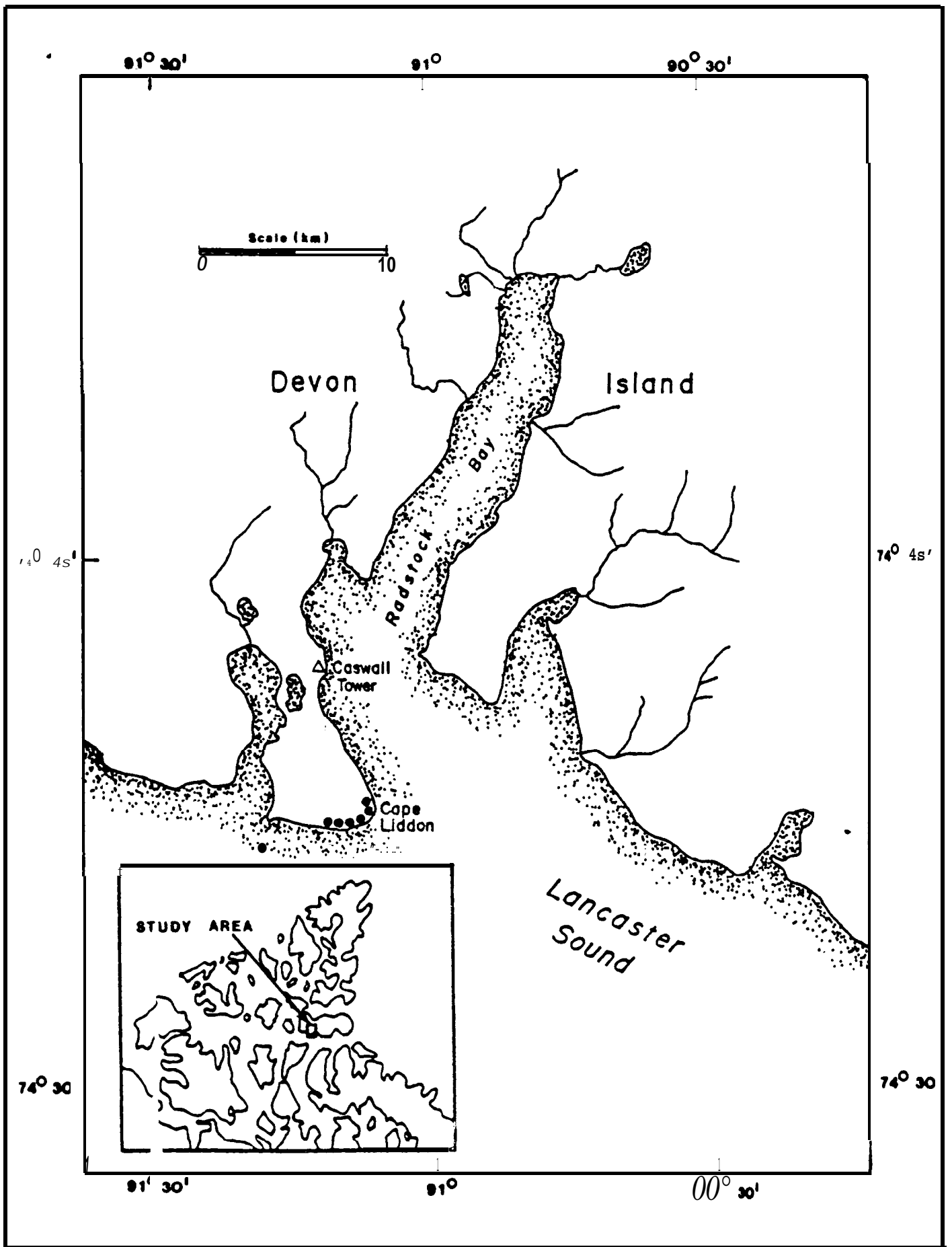


Figure 30: Cape Liddon
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site

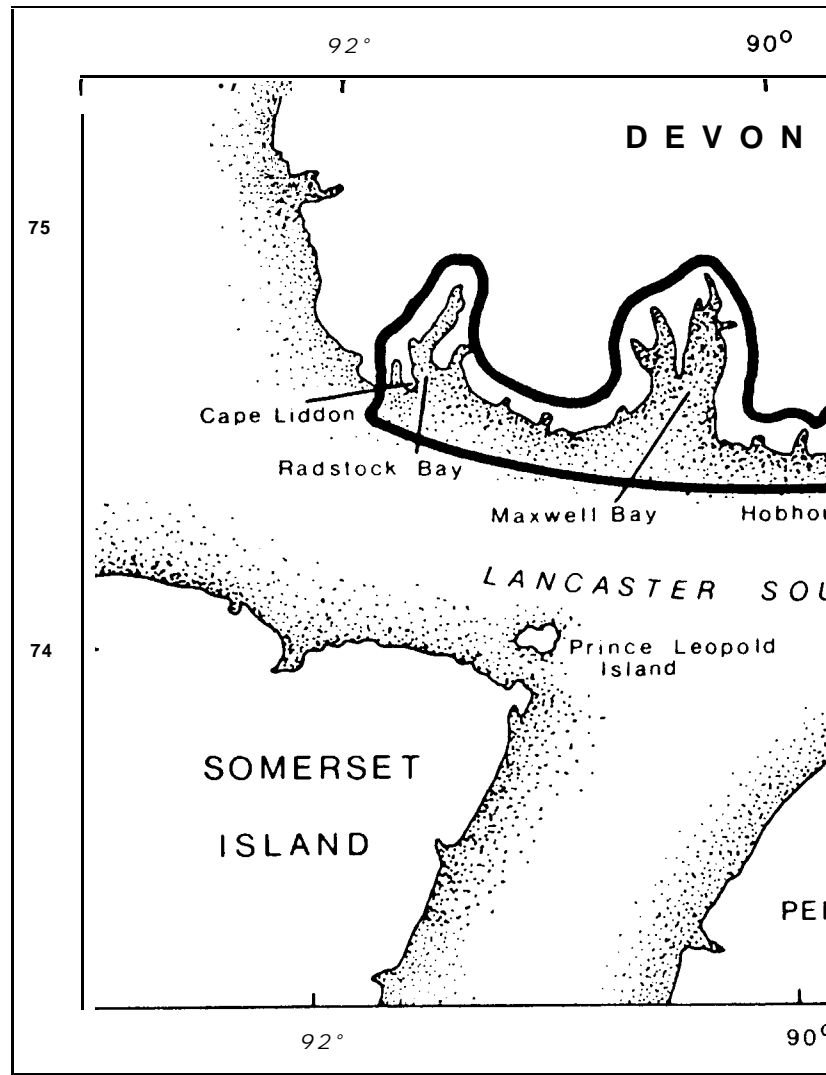


Figure 31: Maxwell Bay
Area of Special Interest to

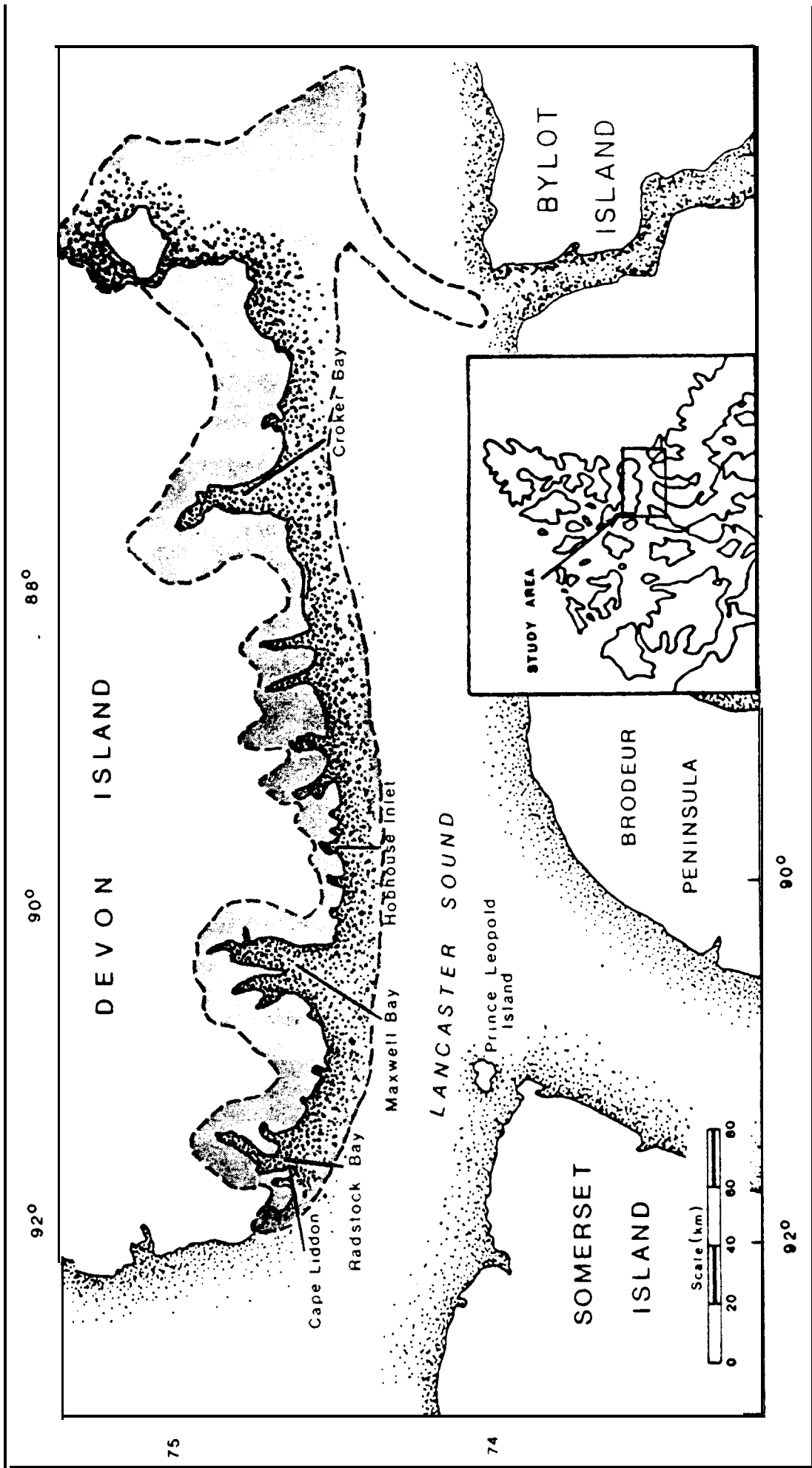


Figure 32 South Coast of Devon Island and Surrounding Water
Regional/Local Interest

1. NAME OF AREA: Somerset Island, adjacent water, and the northern tip of Boothia Peninsula.

2. LOCATION: Somerset Island.

30 DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

i) IBP Sites:

a) **Bellot** Strait (Figure 33, IBP designation 1-6) has large concentrations of marine mammals and is a feeding site for seabirds. **Beluga** and narwhal are present in the summer. An old Hudson Bay Company post is located at Fort. Ross. Some Inuit stone houses remain.

Protective Status: none.

b) **Stanwell-Fletcher** Lake (Figure 34, IBP designation 1-3) contains a wide variety of flowers and rock types. An isolated population of muskox and **Peary** caribou are present. Pre-historic settlement remains are present.

Protective Status: none.

c) **Cunningham Inlet** (Figure 35, IBP designation 1-8) is a concentration area for **beluga**. Polar bear feed on abundant ringed seal in the area.

Protective Status: none.

B) Federal

i) DFO has designated the entire marine area as a Priority 1 Marine Area. **Bellot** Strait has a high density of ringed and bearded seal and is seasonally used by bowhead whales. Cape Clarence is used as a walrus haul-out. Both **Bernier Bay** and **Cunningham Inlet** are important areas for the **beluga**. **Aston** and **M'Clure Bay** are very important for ringed seal. **Stanwell-Fletcher Lake** supports a major stock of arctic charr (Figure 3).

Protective Status: none.

ii) CWS has identified **Batty Bay** as a Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site. **2000** pairs of black legged **kittiwakes** occupy the cliffs at **Batty Bay** (Figure 36).

Protective Status: none.

iii) CWS has identified **Creswell Bay** as a Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site. Snow geese, king eider, shorebirds, northern **fulmar** and black legged kittiwakes use **Creswell Bay**. Peregrine falcons have also been seen in the area (Figure 37) .

Protective Status: none.

iv) CPS has identified **Creswell Bay** as a National Area of Canadian Significance due to the large concentration of marine mammals.

Protective Status: none.

C) Territorial

i) GNWT has identified **Bellot Strait** as an Area of Interest to the Department of Renewable Resources due to its large concentration of polar bear (Figure 38).

Protective Status: none.

ii) The coastal areas of **Stanwell-Fletcher Lake**, **Creswell Bay** and south to **Bellot Strait** have large concentrations of archaeological sites (Figure 6) .

Protective Status: Historical Resources Act.

D) Regional/Local

i) The entire area is used by the people of Resolute Bay and the **Creswell Bay** area is used by the people of **Spence Bay**. A year round outpost camp is found on **Creswell Bay**. Hunting of ringed, bearded and harp seal, **beluga**, **polar bear**, narwhal, caribou and birds takes place here. This is the only caribou hunting area available to the people of Resolute Bay. There are numerous fishing lakes in the area, with **Stanwell-Fletcher Lake** supports both **domestic** and commercial charr fishing. In their hunting activities, the people range as far south as the northern tip of Boothia Peninsula (Figure 39) .

Protective Status: none.

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Lowest (7) and low (6) hydrocarbon potential is found here. The western edge of **Somerset Island** has a high potential for lead-zinc deposits. Numerous sand and gravel locations are identified. Diamonds of industrial quality are found on Somerset Island.

5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, Fisheries Act, Canada Shipping Act, Territorial Lands Act, Historical Resources Act.

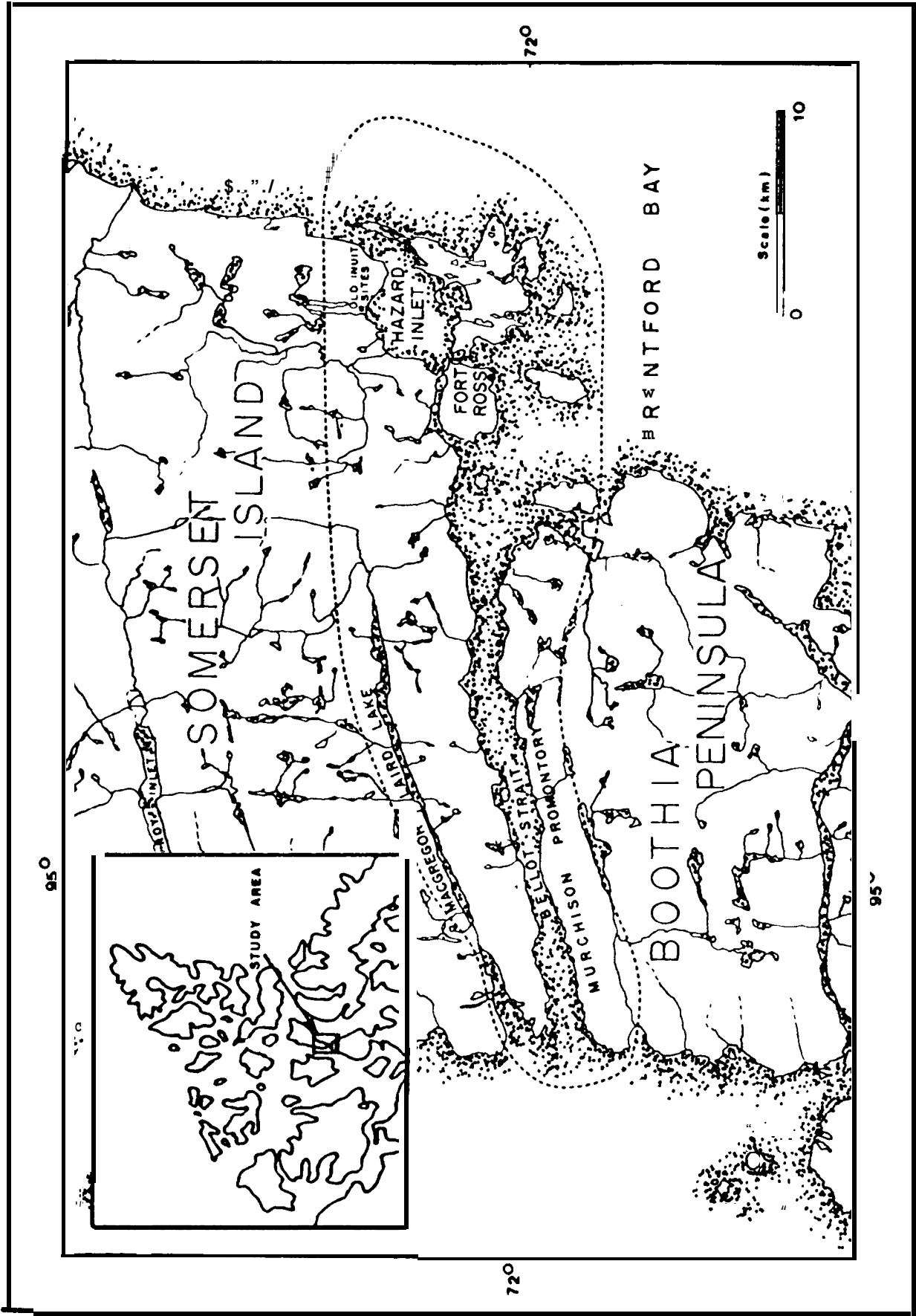


Figure 33: Bellot Strait
IBP Site 1-6

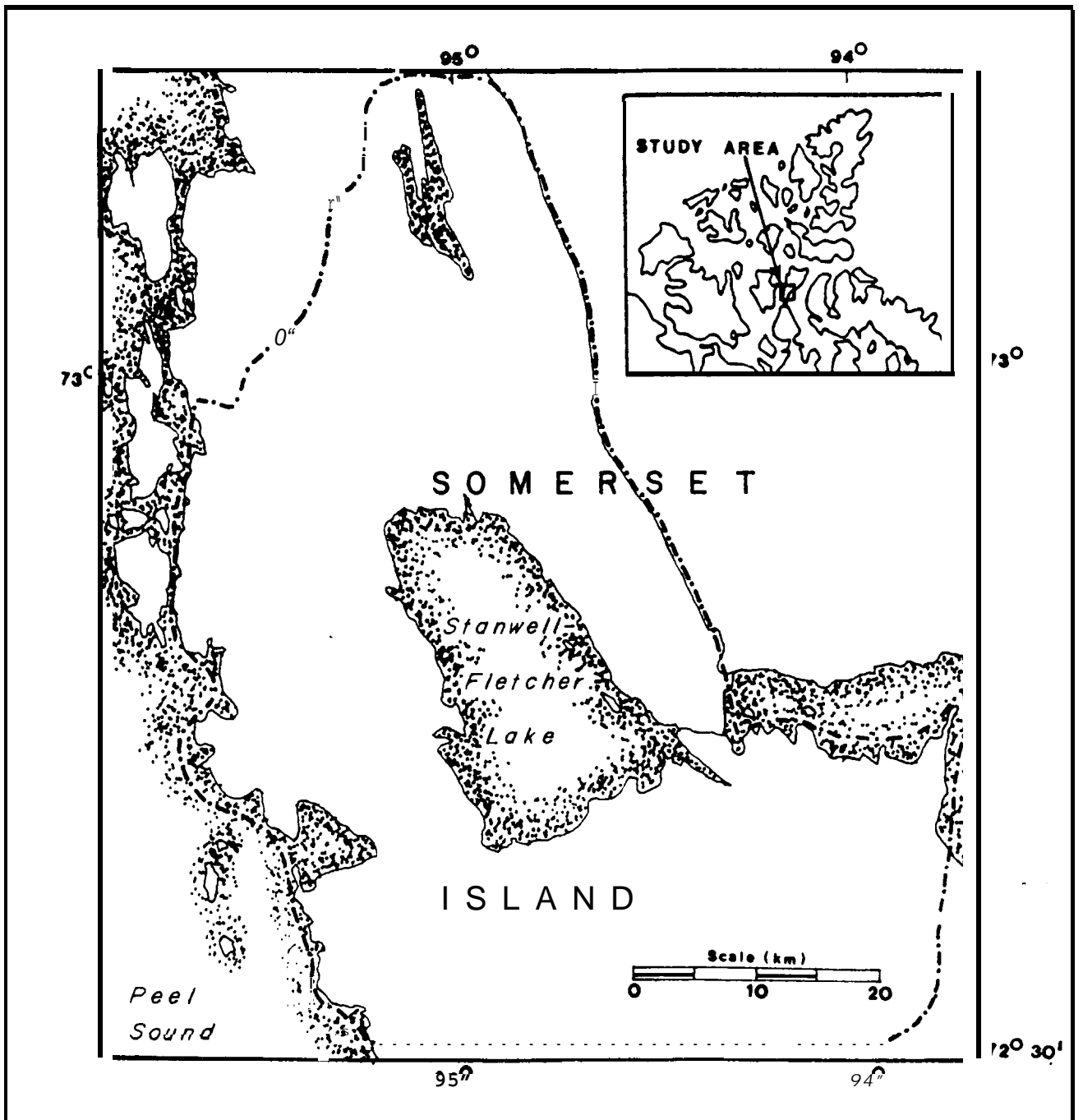


Figure 34: Stanwell-Fletcher Lake
IBP Site 1-3

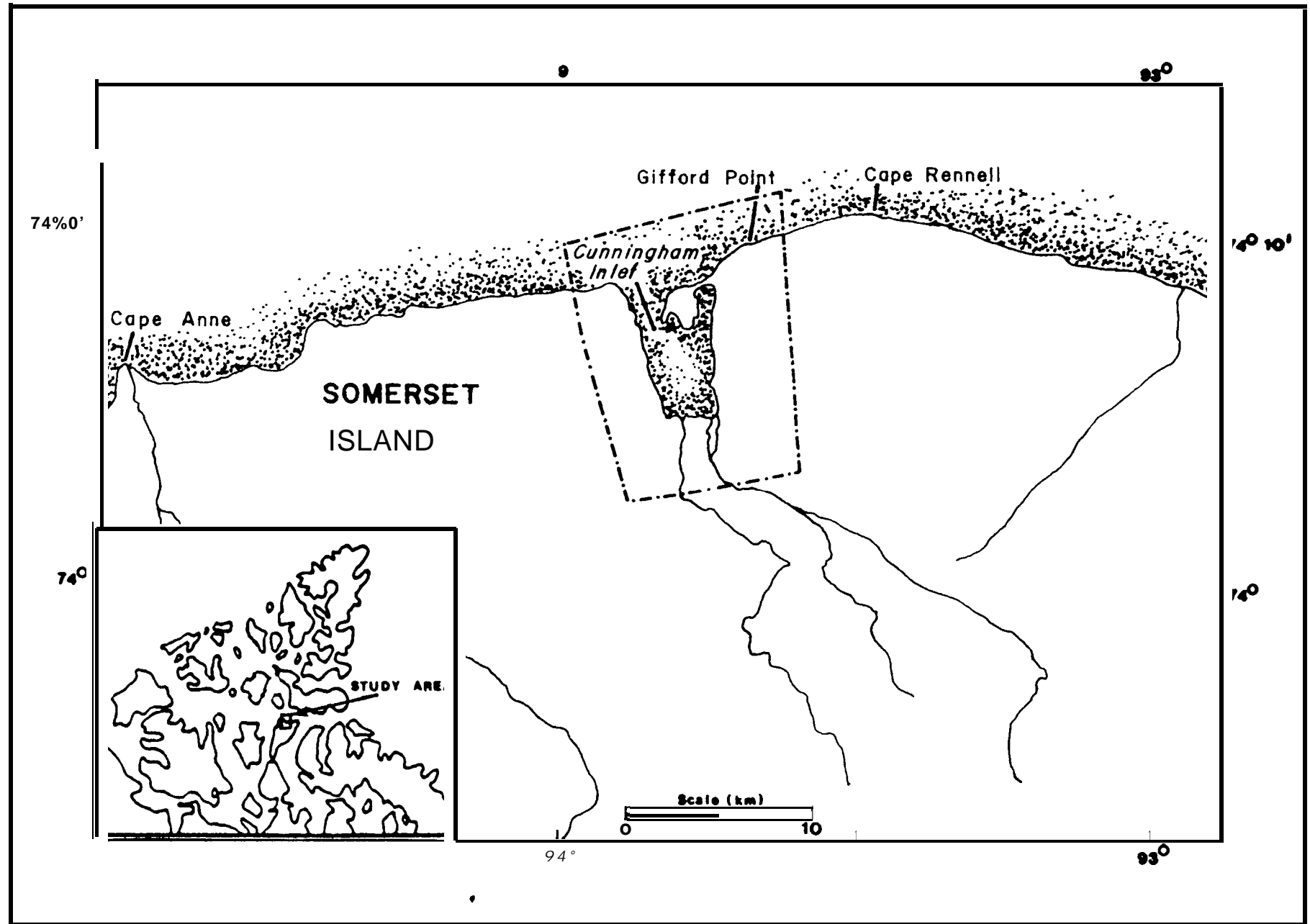


Figure 35: Cunningham Inlet
 IBP Site 1-8

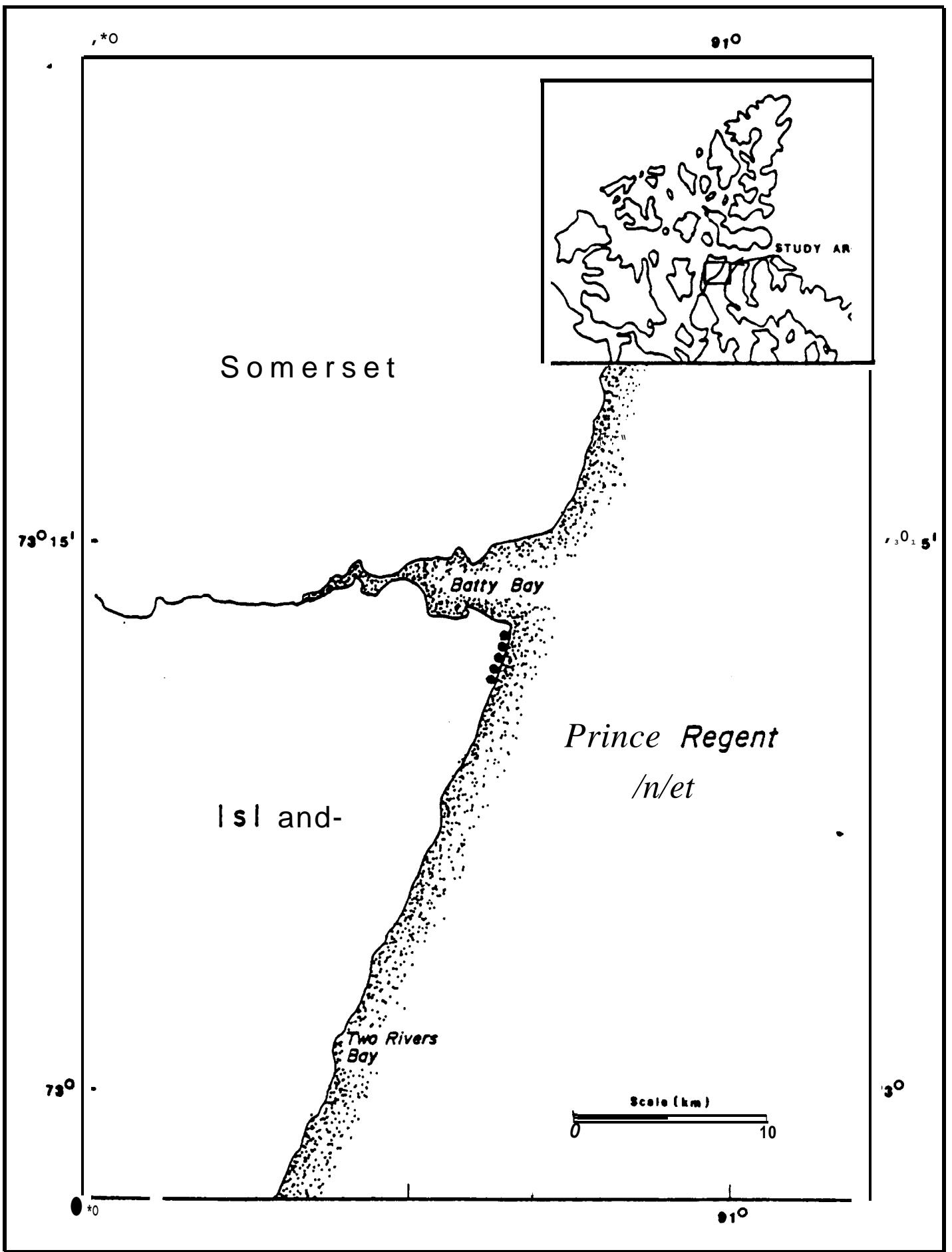


Figure 36: Batty Bay
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site

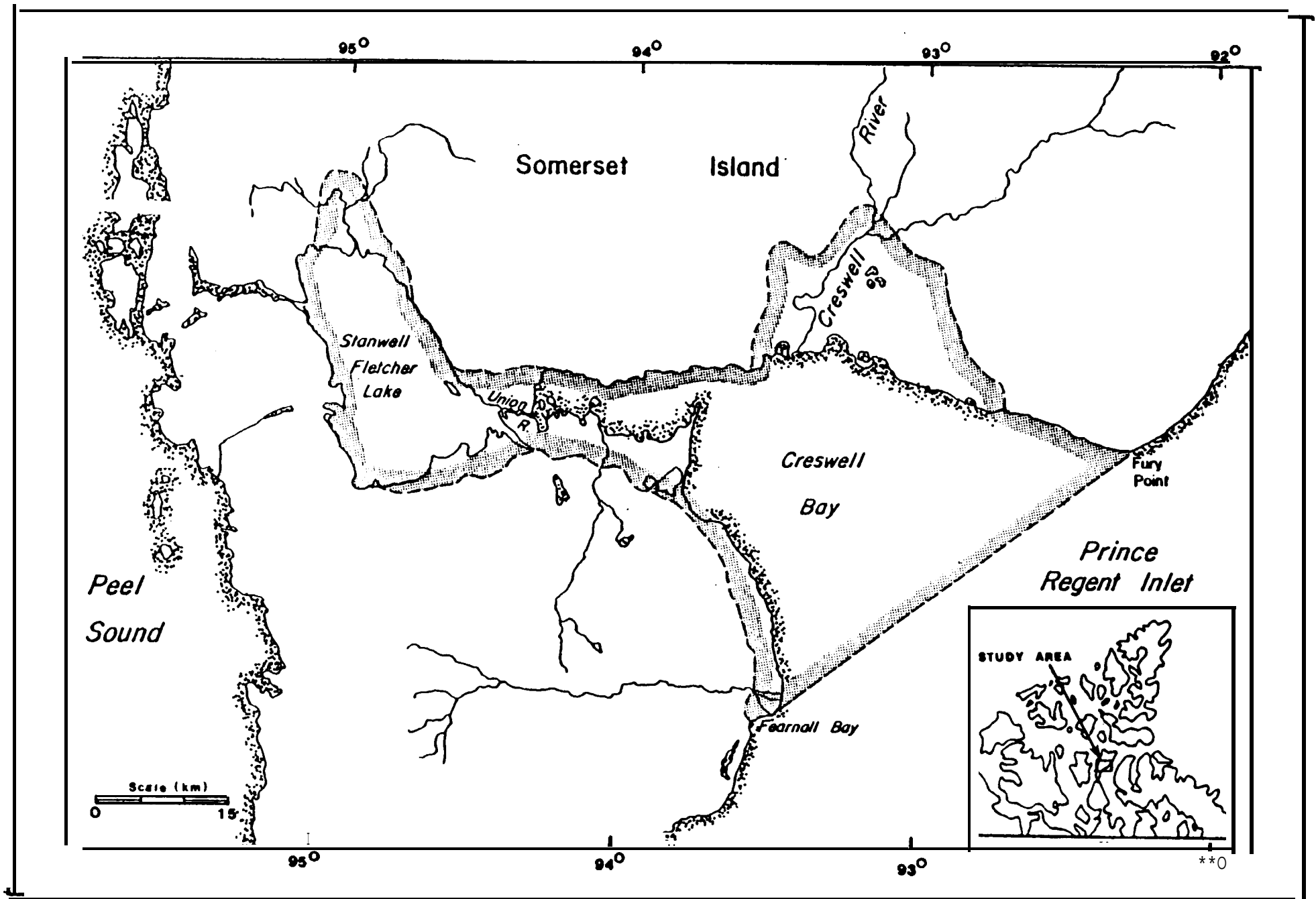


Figure 37: **Creswell Bay**
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird
 Terrestrial Habitat Site

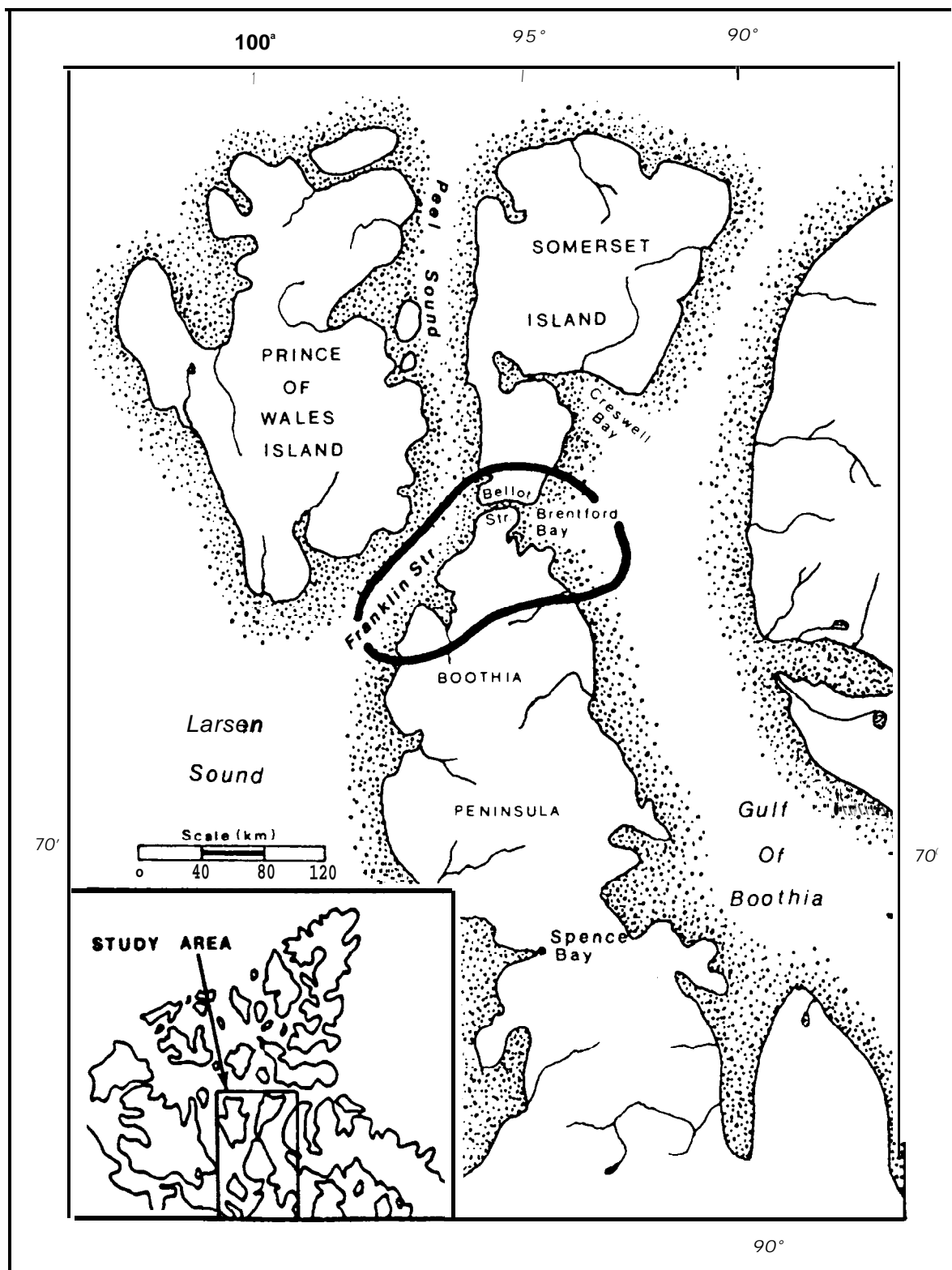


Figure 38: **Bellot Strait**
 Area of Interest to **Renweable** Resources, GNWT

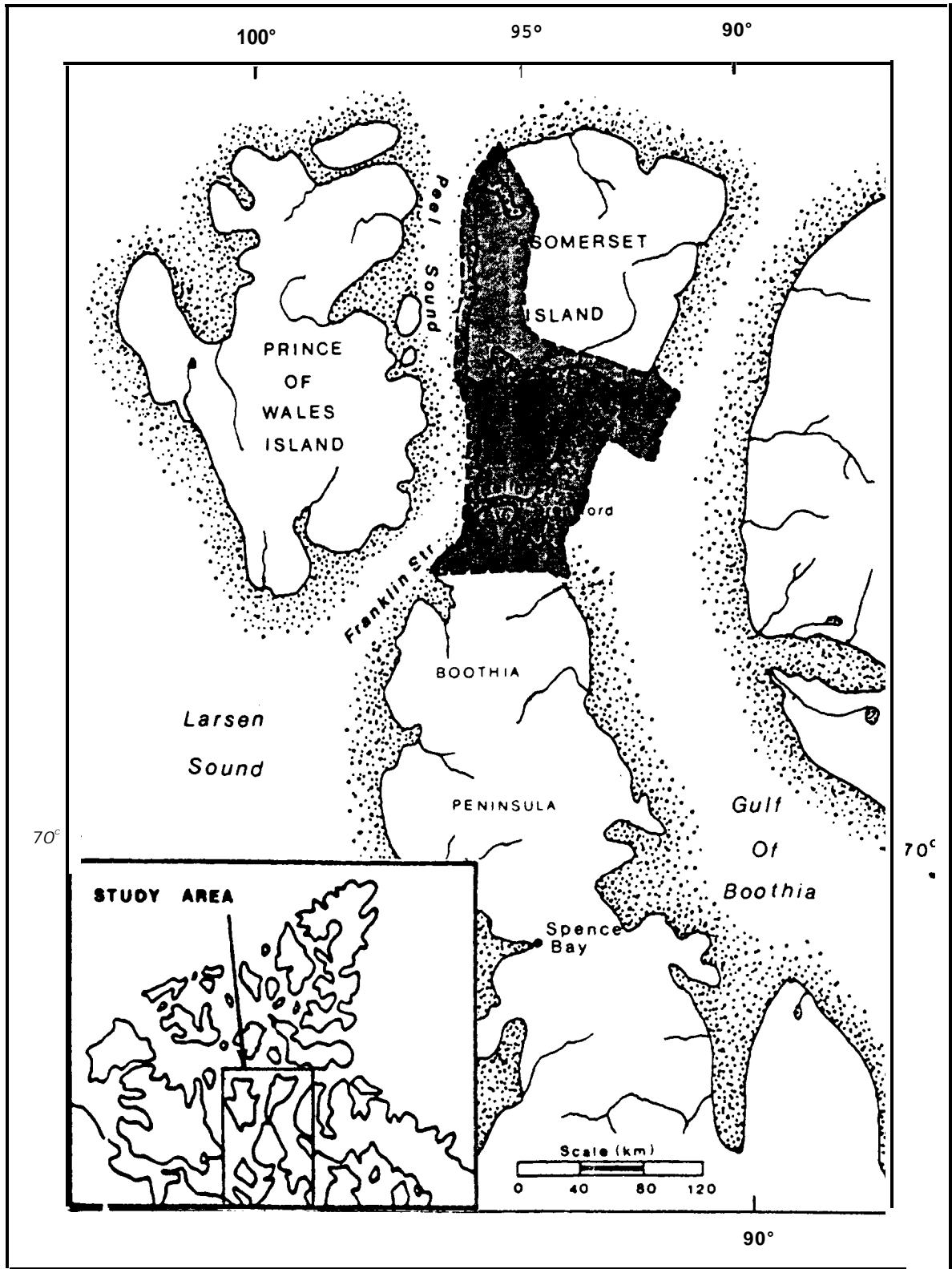


Figure 39: South and West Coasts of Somerset Island and the Northern Tip of Boothia Peninsula
Regional/Local Interest

1. NAME OF AREA: Russell Island, east side of Prince of Wales Island, and surrounding waters.

2. LOCATION: Prince of Wales Island Area.

30 DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

B) Federal

i) DFO has designated the marine area as a Priority 1 area. Narwhal and **beluga** frequent Peel sound as far south as Bellot Strait in the summer. **Beluga** concentrate at Savage Point and bowhead use northern Peel Sound (Figure 3).

Protective Status: none.

C) Territorial

i) Concentrations of archaeological sites are found here (Figure 6).

Protective Status: Heritage Resources Act.

D) Regional/Local

The people of Resolute Bay use this area. An outpost camp is located at Back Bay. Numerous fish lakes are found on Prince of Wales Island. Muskox sport hunting takes place here, and caribou are found, but not hunted. The marine area off Russell Island is important for polar bear hunting (Figure 40).

Protective Status: none.

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Low (6) hydrocarbon potential. The area is found on the edge of an area with high potential for lead-zinc occurrences. Numerous sand and gravel deposits are found on the shoreline of Prince of Wales Island.

5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, Fisheries Act, Canada Shipping Act, Territorial Lands Act, Historical Resources Act.

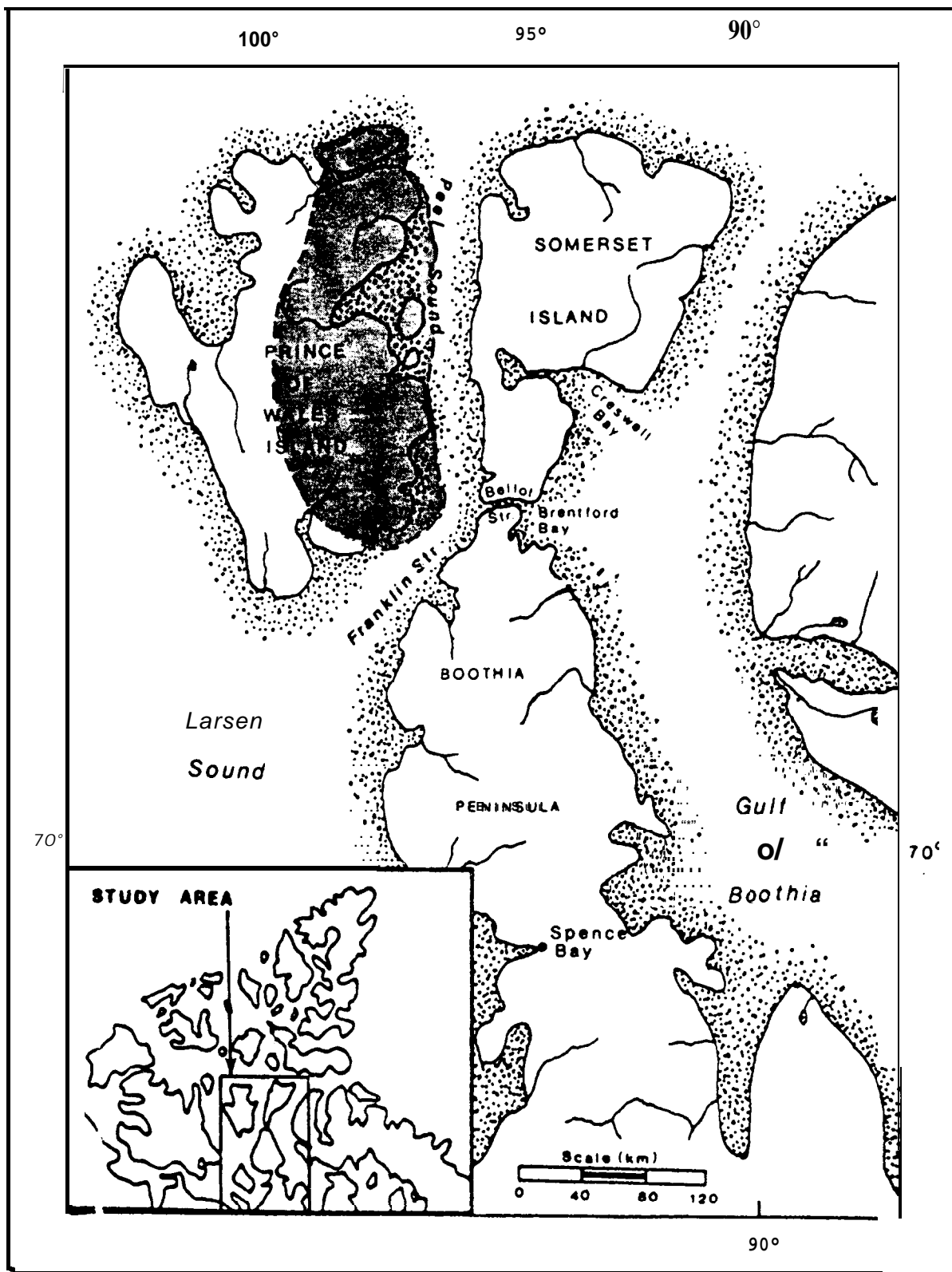


Figure 40: East Side of Prince of Wales Island and Surrounding Waters
Regional/Local Interest

1. NAME OF AREA: Garrett, Lowther, Young and Hamilton Islands and the surrounding waters.
2. LOCATION: Barrow Strait
3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST
 - A) International
 - B) Federal
 - i) There is a National Historic Site of Interest on Lowther Island.

Protective Status: none.
 - C) Territorial
 - 1) Large concentrations of archaeological sites are found on Lowther Island (Figure 6).

Protective Status: Historical Resources Act.
 - D) Regional/Local
 - i) The people of Resolute Bay use **this area**. The islands and surrounding marine areas are very important for domestic and sport hunting of polar bear (Figure 41).

Protective Status: none.
4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Low (6) hydrocarbon potential. The islands are within an area of high **lead-zinc** potential.
5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, Fisheries Act, Canada Shipping Act, Territorial Lands Act, Historical Resources Act.

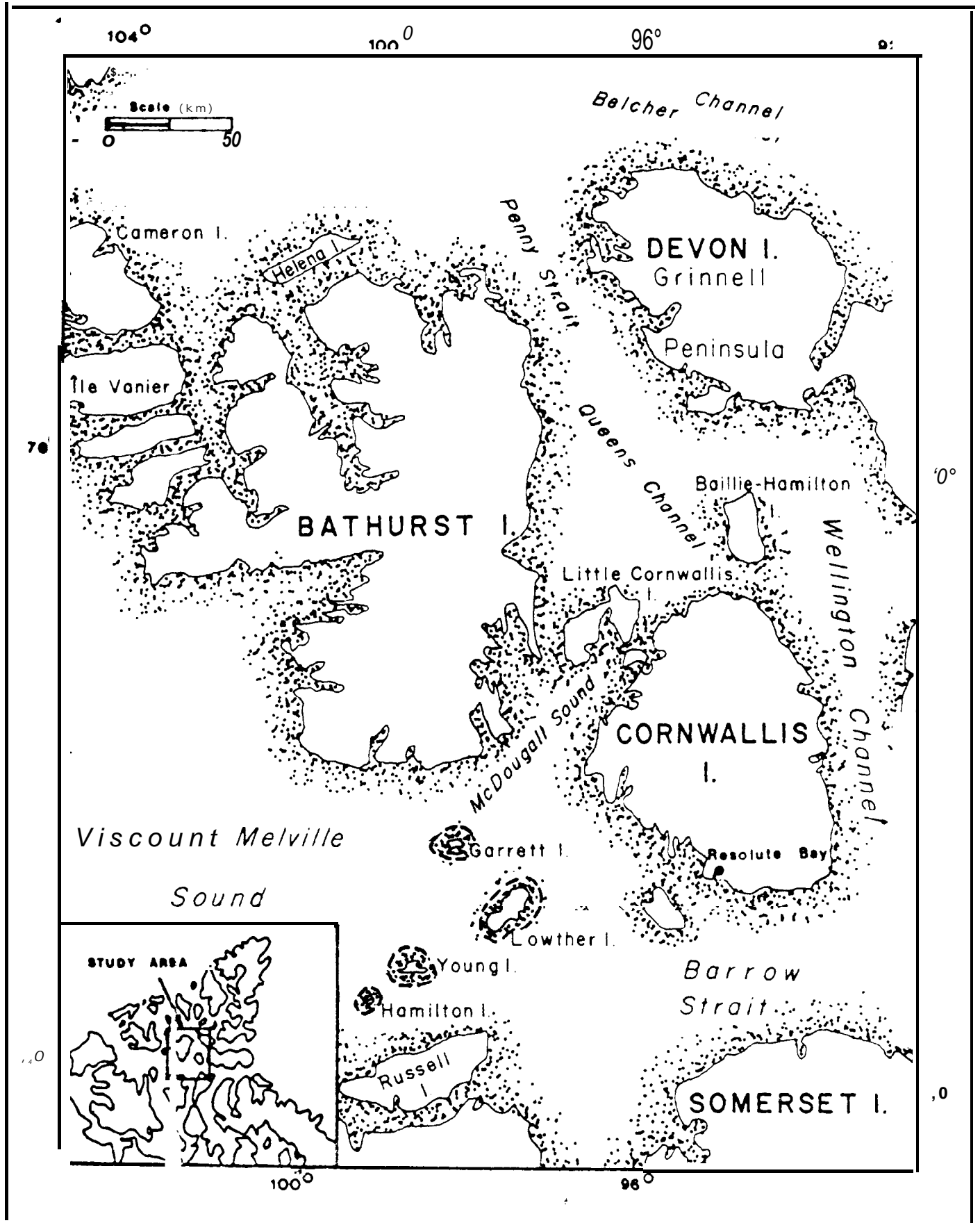


Figure 41: Garrett , Lowther, Young and Hamilton Islands
Regional /Local Interest

1. NAME OF AREA: Bathurst, Little Cornwallis, Baillie-Hamilton and Cornwallis Islands and surrounding waters.

2. LOCATION: West of Devon Island.

3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

i) IBP Sites

a) Washington Point, **Baillie-Hamilton** Island (Figure 42, IBP designation 1-10) provides nesting habitat for about 3,000 pairs of black legged kittiwakes. Some glaucous gulls and black guillemots also nest on the cliffs.

Protective Status: none.

b) Bracebridge-Goodsir Inlet (Figure 43, IBP designation 1-2) overlaps with Polar Bear Pass National Wildlife Area. The area was designated an **IBP** site for the reasons given below.

Protective Status: National Wildlife Area.

B) Federal

i) Polar Bear Pass National Wildlife Area is managed by **Cws**. It has been used for wildlife harvesting for thousands of years and is the most significant area for wildlife on Bathurst Island. At least 42 bird species nest or feed in the area. The most abundant of the eight species of mammals in the area are lemmings, arctic foxes, muskox and Peary caribou. Caribou and polar bear regularly cross the lowland area in seasonal movements. The area is **important** for calving and wintering muskox. Walrus are regularly seen in the waters surrounding Brooman Peninsula and haul out on Brooman Point.. Major archaeological sites are found here (Figure 43).

Protective Status: National Wildlife Area.

ii) **CWS** has identified the **Cheyne** Islands as a Migratory Bird **Terrestrial** Habitat Site because it is the only confirmed nesting site of Ross' gull in the NWT (Figure 44).

Protective Status: none.

iii) **CWS** has identified Browne Island as a Migratory Bird **Terrestrial** Habitat Site due to the large number of black legged kittiwakes nesting here (Figure 45).

Protective Status: none.

iv) **CWS** has identified **Baillie-Hamilton** Island as a Migratory Bird **Terrestrial** Habitat Site due to the **3,000** pairs of black

legged **kittiwakes** found at Washington Point (Figure 42).

Protective Status: none.

iv) DFO has identified the marine area as Priority 1 area. Wellington Channel, McDougall Sound and Penny Strait are used extensively by groups of walrus. Marine mammals range throughout this area during open water and **beluga** and **bowhead** feed here then. There is a walrus haul-out at **Brooman Point**. Walrus also use the **polynyas** at Penny Strait and Queens Channel. Bearded and ringed seals are abundant here year round. Queens Channel supports a small number of **bowhead** during the summer (Figure 3).

Protective Status: none.

C) Territorial

i) Large concentrations of archaeological sites are found throughout the area (Figure 6).

Protective Status: Historical Resources Act.

D) Regional/Local

This area is used by the people of Resolute Bay. The land area (except for **Baillie-Hamilton Island**) is a community endorsed caribou hunting moratorium area. These islands used to be the major caribou hunting area for the people of Resolute Bay until adverse weather conditions destroyed much of the vegetation, thus a decrease in the caribou population. With the moratorium, the people of Resolute Bay hope that the numbers will come back to a harvestable size.

Polar bear hunting (**domestic** and sport) takes place on the marine areas during the spring. These waters are the major **source** of seal and walrus for the people of Resolute Bay (Figure 46).

Protective Status: Except for National Wildlife Area on Bathurst Island, none.

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Little Cornwallis Island, Cornwallis Island and Wellington Channel areas has a low (6) hydrocarbon potential, while the remaining of this area has a moderate (4) hydrocarbon potential. **Panarctic's** Bent Horn oil well is found just west of the area on Cameron Island. The oil export shipping route skirts the west coast of Bathurst Island to Resolute Bay, and then to points south. Lead-zinc occurrences are found throughout the area, with one producing mine (**Polaris**) located on Little Cornwallis Island. Ore shipments leave Little Cornwallis to Lancaster Sound and then south. Sand and gravel deposits are found on Little Cornwallis, **Cornwallis** and Bathurst Islands, with coal outcrops also found on **Cornwallis** Island.

4

5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Canadian Wildlife Act (for the Polar Bear Pass area **only**), Territorial Lands Act, Arctic Water Pollution Prevention Act, Fisheries Act, Canada Shipping Act and Historical Resources Act.

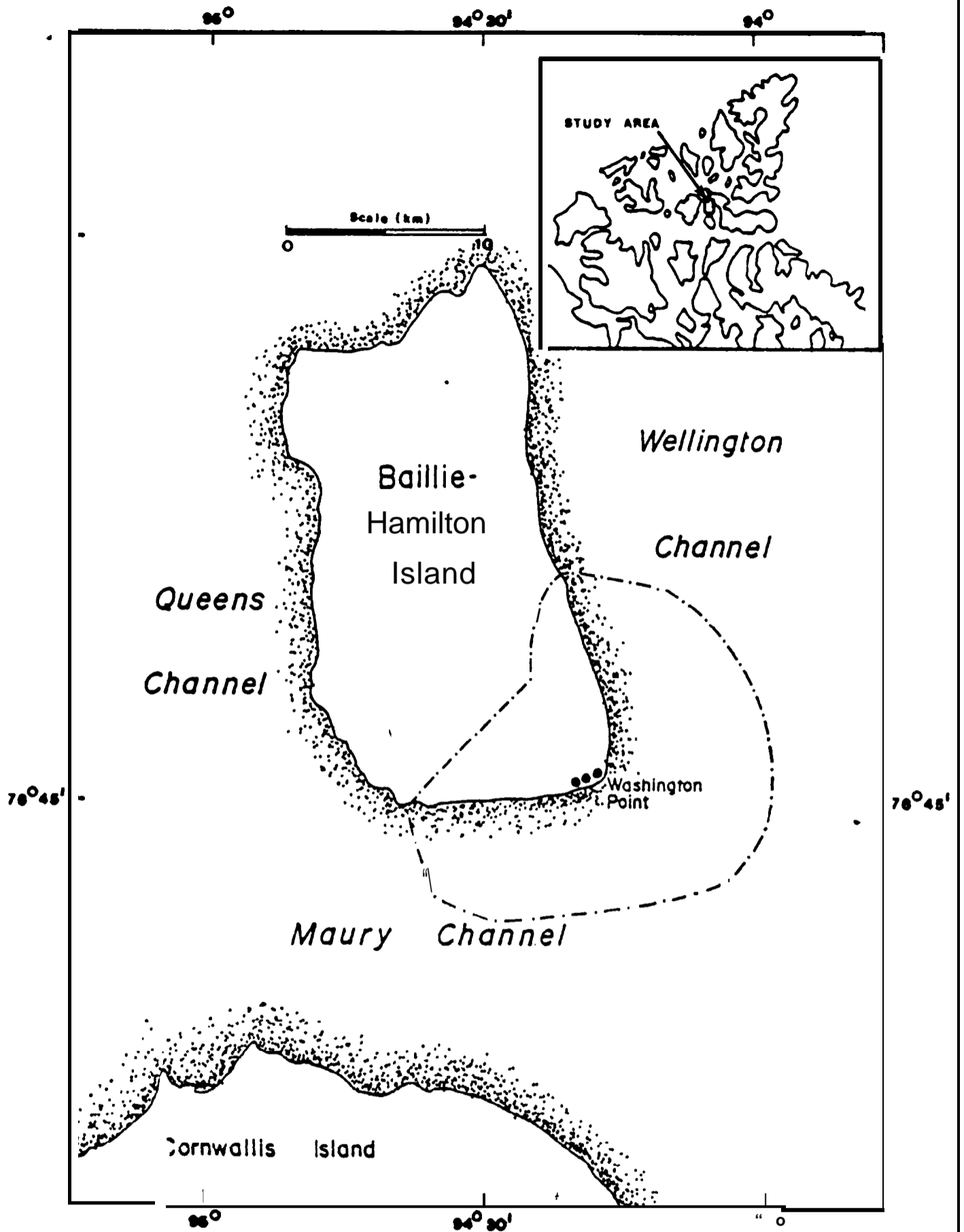


Figure 42: **Baillie-Hamilton** Island
IBP Site 1-10
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird
 Terrestrial Habitat Site

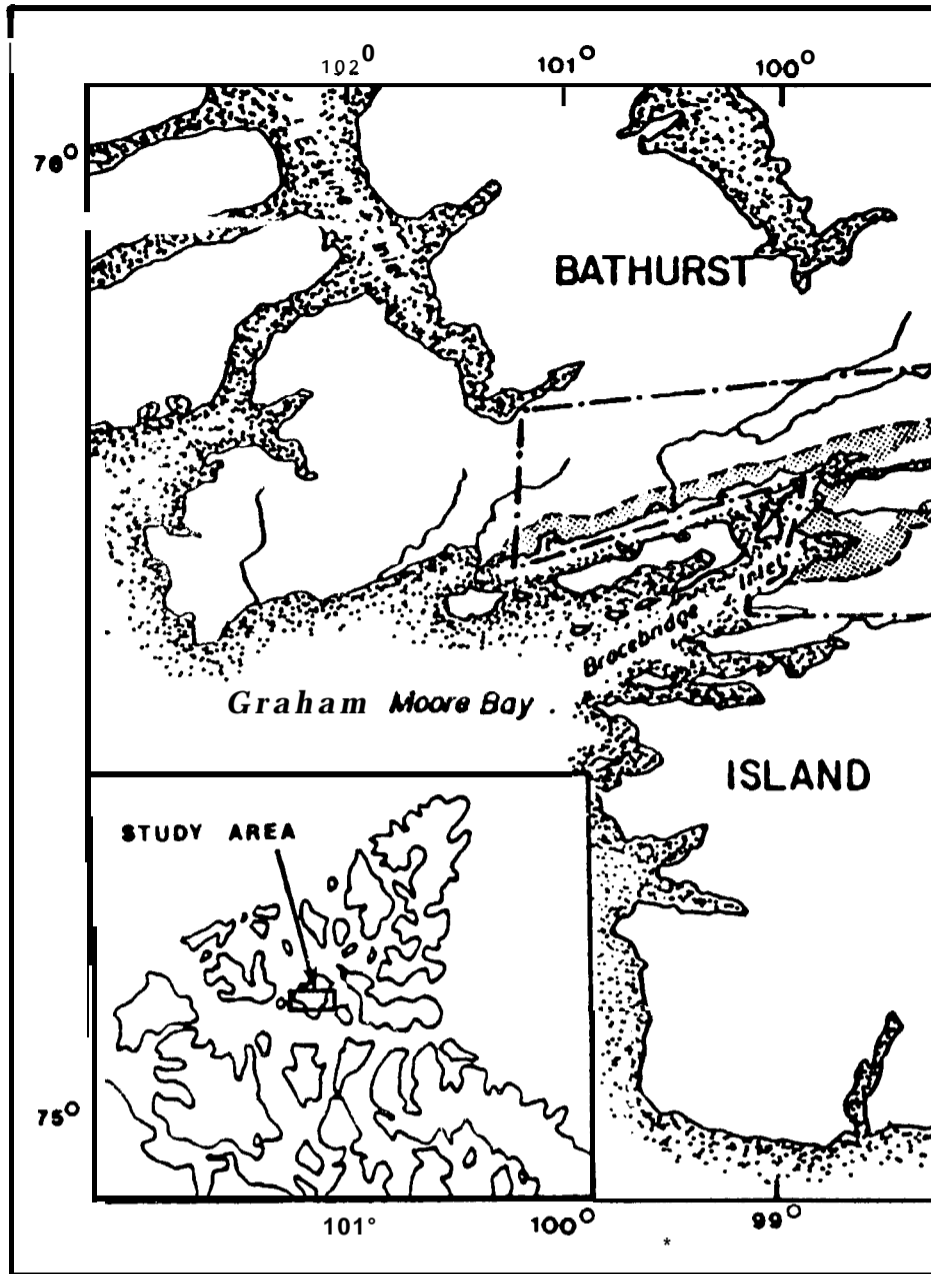


Figure 43: Polar Bear Pass National Wildlife
 IBP Site 1-2
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial H

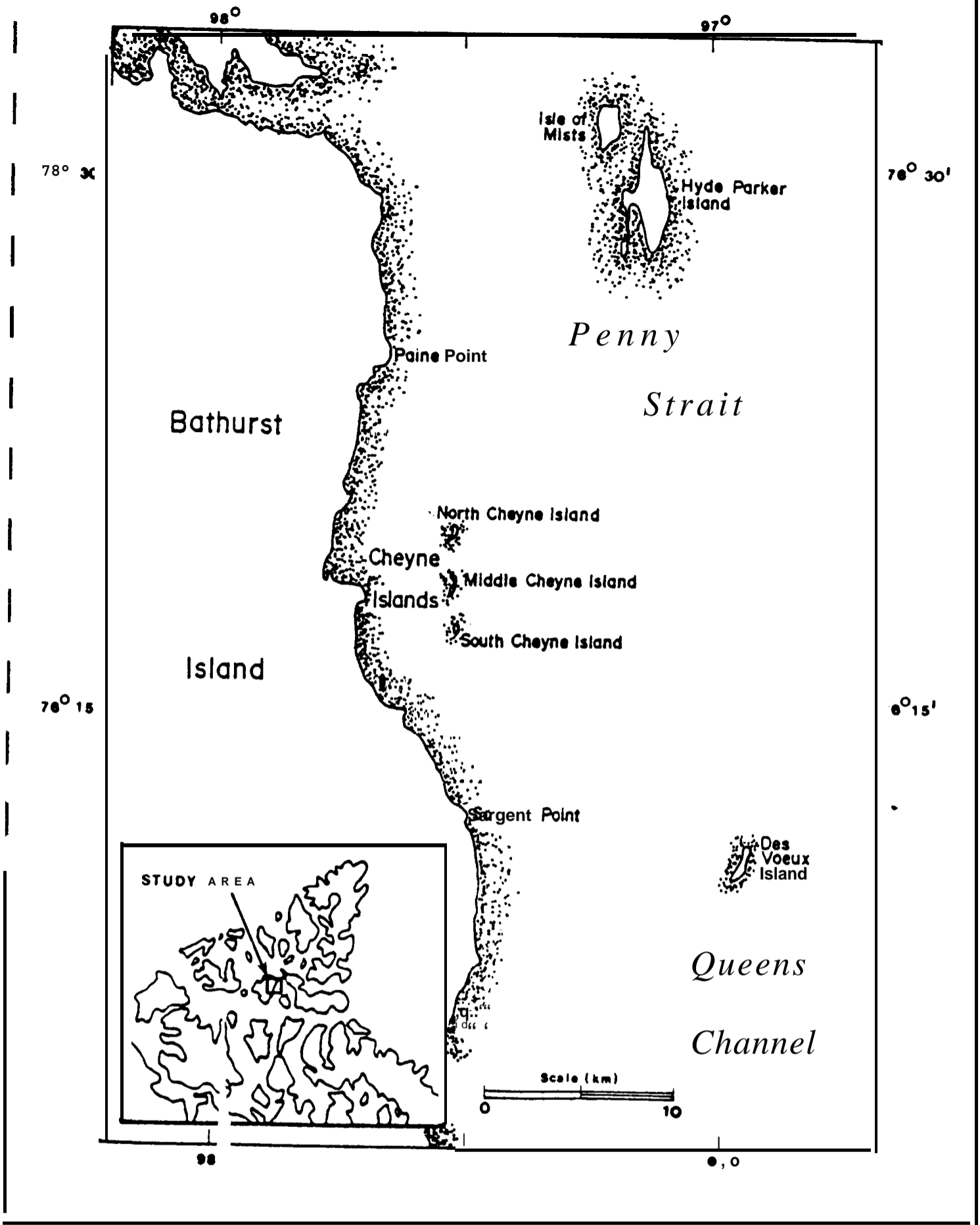


Figure 44: Cheyne Islands
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site

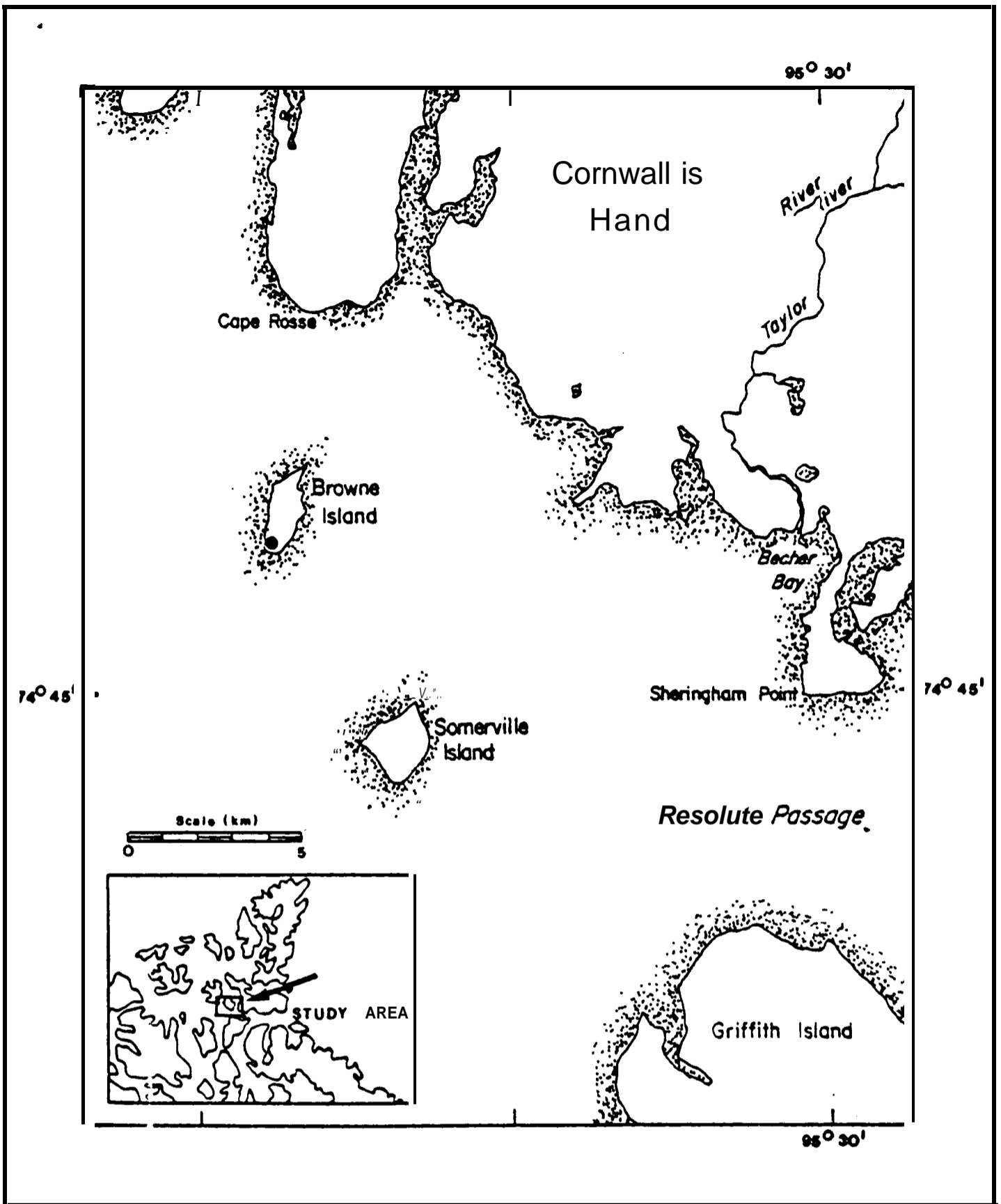


Figure 45: Browne Island
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird **Terrestrial** Habitat Site

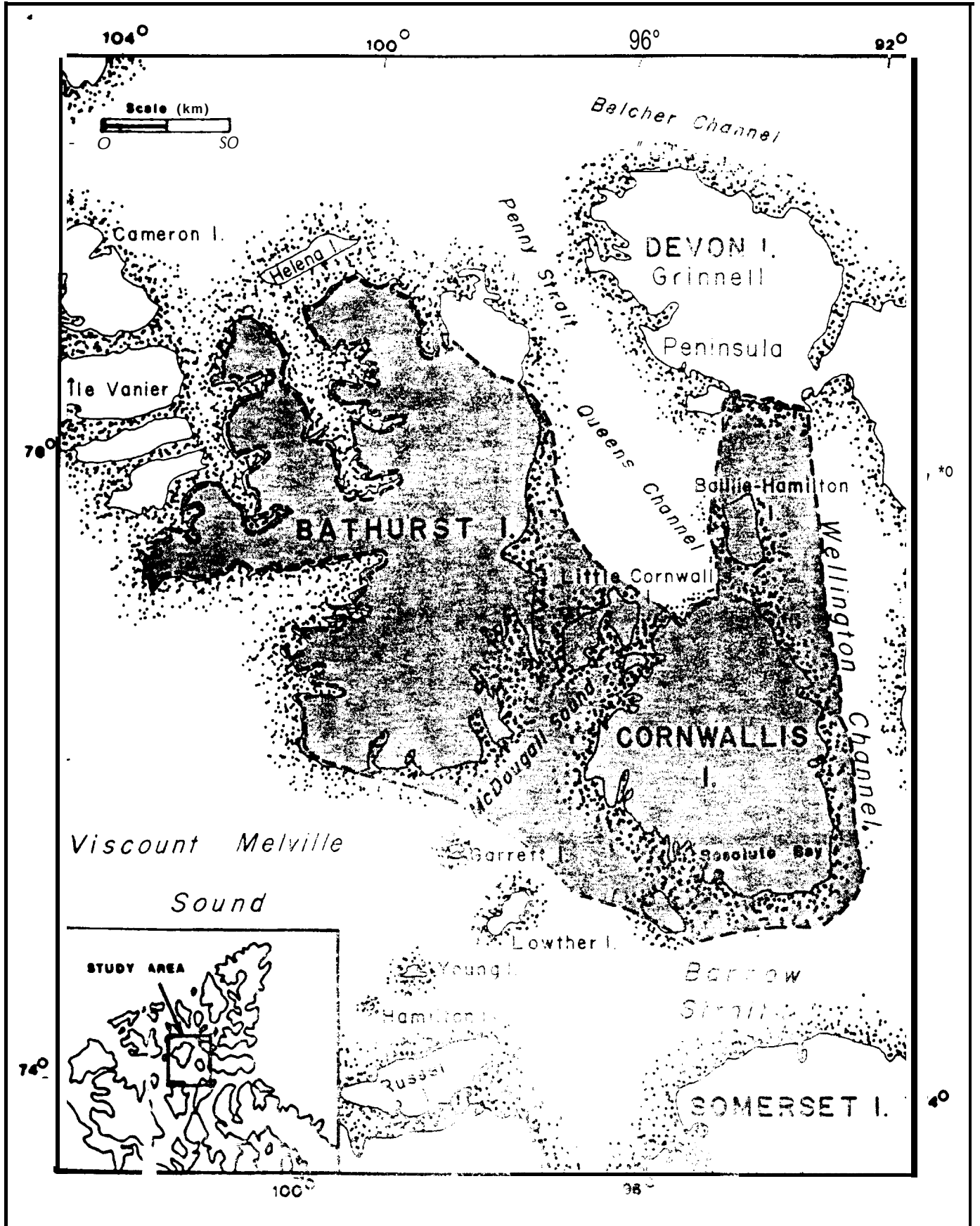


Figure 46: Bathurst, Cornwallis, Little Cornwallis and Baillie-Hamilton Islands
Regional/Local Importance

1. NAME OF AREA: Seymour Island Bird Sanctuary
2. LOCATION: 11 km off the NW coast of Helena Island, which is off the north coast of Bathurst Island.
3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST
 - A) International
 - i) IBP Site - Seymour Island (Figure 47, IBP designation 1-7) supports the most important known breeding colony of the rare ivory gull in the Canadian Arctic.

Protective Status: Migratory Bird Sanctuary.
 - B) Federal
 - i) CWS established a Migratory Bird Sanctuary on this island to protect the colony of rare ivory gulls. The site is unique because the gulls breed on raised beaches (Figure 47).

Protective Status: Migratory Bird Sanctuary.
 - C) Territorial
 - d) Regional/Local
4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Seymour Island lies within a larger area of highest (1) hydrocarbon potential. Panarctic's Bent Horn oil and gas fields lie just west of this site on Cameron Island. No known mineral deposits. Development is restricted due to its designation as a Migratory Bird Sanctuary.
5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Migratory Bird Conventions Act, Territorial Lands Act, Territorial Land Use Regulations.

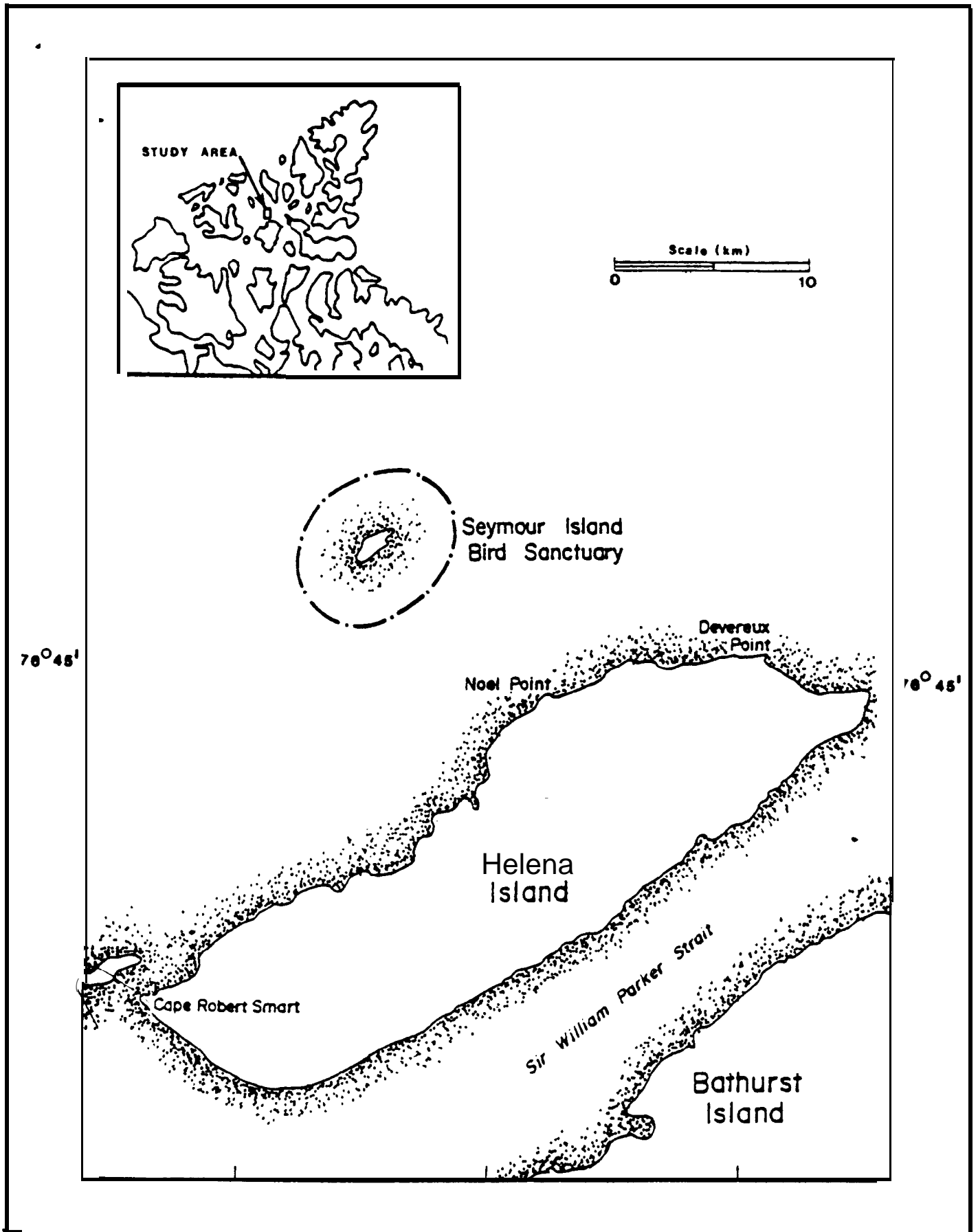


Figure 47: Seymour Island
 CWS Migratory Bird Sanctuary
 IBP Site 1-7

1. NAME OF AREA: North Devon Island, from West Fiord to Cape Hardy.

2. LOCATION: Devon Island

3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

i) IBP Sites

a) Cape **Sparbo**, Devon Island (Figure **48**, IBP designation **2-5**) has lush vegetation providing food for a large population of muskox. Weasel, polar bear, fox and the occasional wolf and caribou frequent the area. A series of small lakes contain **charr**. There are archaeological sites from pre-Dorset times in the area, and the remains of Dr. F. Cook's camp from his 1908 venture to the North Pole. The Arctic Institute of North America maintains a research station at Cape **Sparbo**.

Protective Status: none.

b) **Skruis** Point, Devon Island (Figure **49**, IBP designation **2-17**) supports what is probably the largest black guillemot colony in the Canadian Arctic.

Protective Status: none.

B) Federal

i) CWS has identified **Skruis** Point as a Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site for the reasons given above (Figure 49).

Protective Status: none.

C) Territorial

i) The GNWT has identified the **Truelove** Lowlands as an Area of Interest to the Department of Renewable Resources. This area has year round range for muskox. The area also provides good habitat for greater snow geese. Many seabirds are present (Figure **50**).

Protective Status: none.

ii) Archaeological sites have been found in the Cape **Sparbo** area (Figure 6).

Protective Status: Historical Resources Act.

d) Regional/Local

i) The people of Resolute Bay and Grise Fiord use this area. The Thomas Lee Inlet Area is used for muskox hunting by both communities, and it is the only muskox hunting area available to the people of Resolute Bay. The entire marine area is used by the people of **Grise** Fiord for hunting ringed, bearded and harp seal, polar bear and walrus (Figure 51).

Protective Status: none.

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Lowest (7) hydrocarbon potential. Some sand and gravel deposits are found around the Sverdrup Inlet.
5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Territorial Lands Act, Arctic Water Pollution Prevention Act, Fisheries Act, Canada Shipping Act and Historical Resources Act.

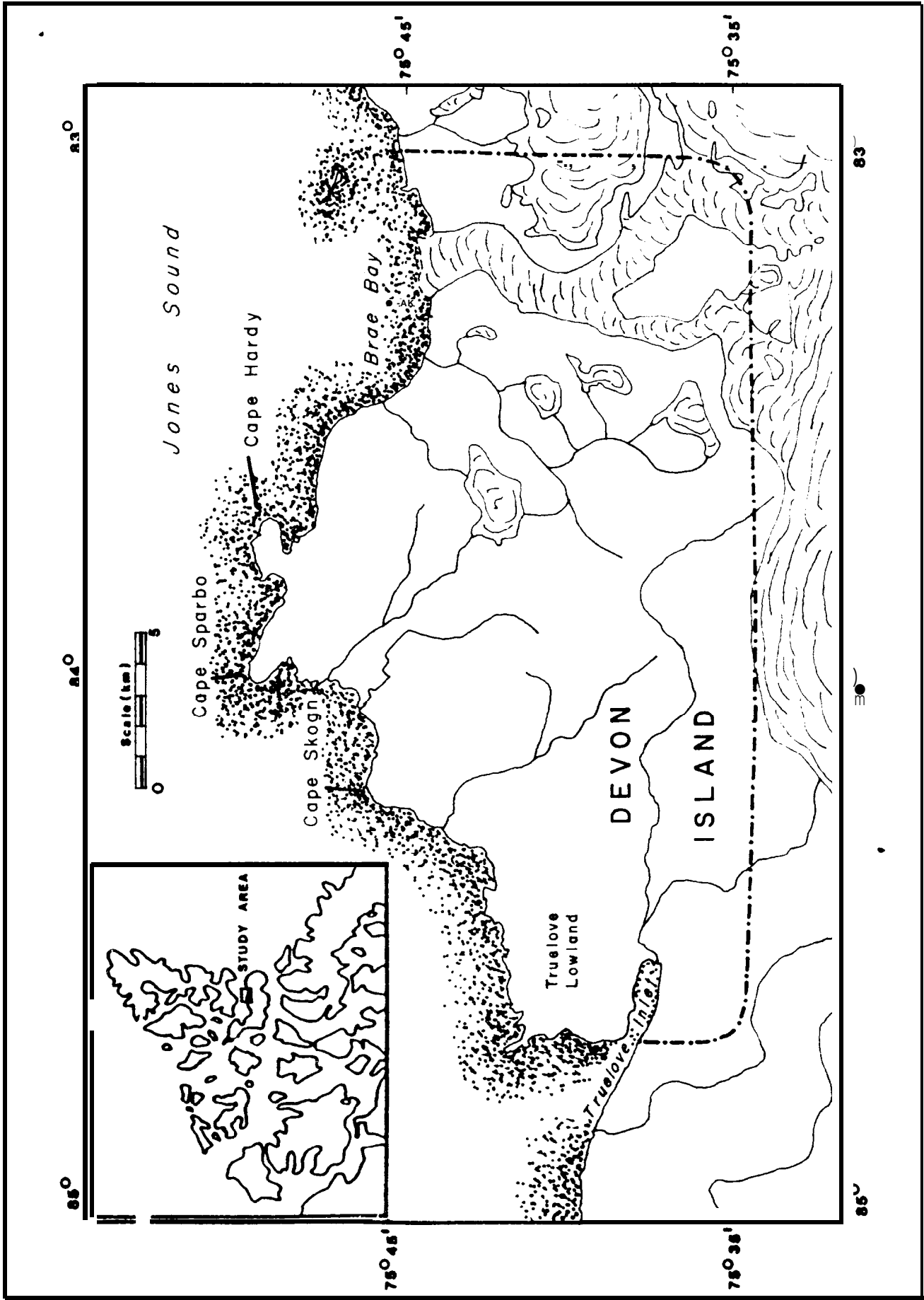


Figure 48: Cape Sparbo, Devon Island
IBP Site 2-5

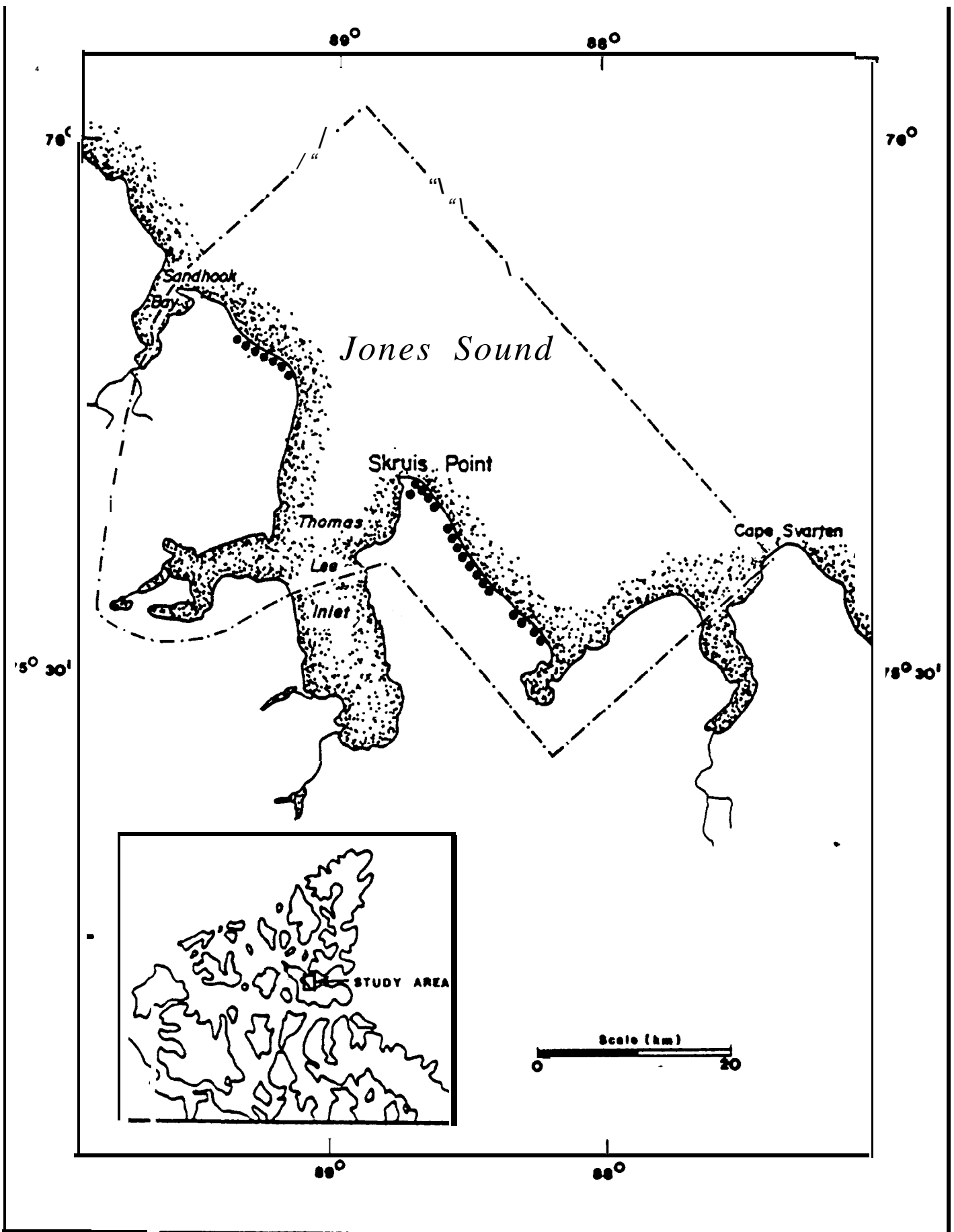


Figure 49: **Skruis Point**
 IBP Site 2-17
 Canadian "Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site

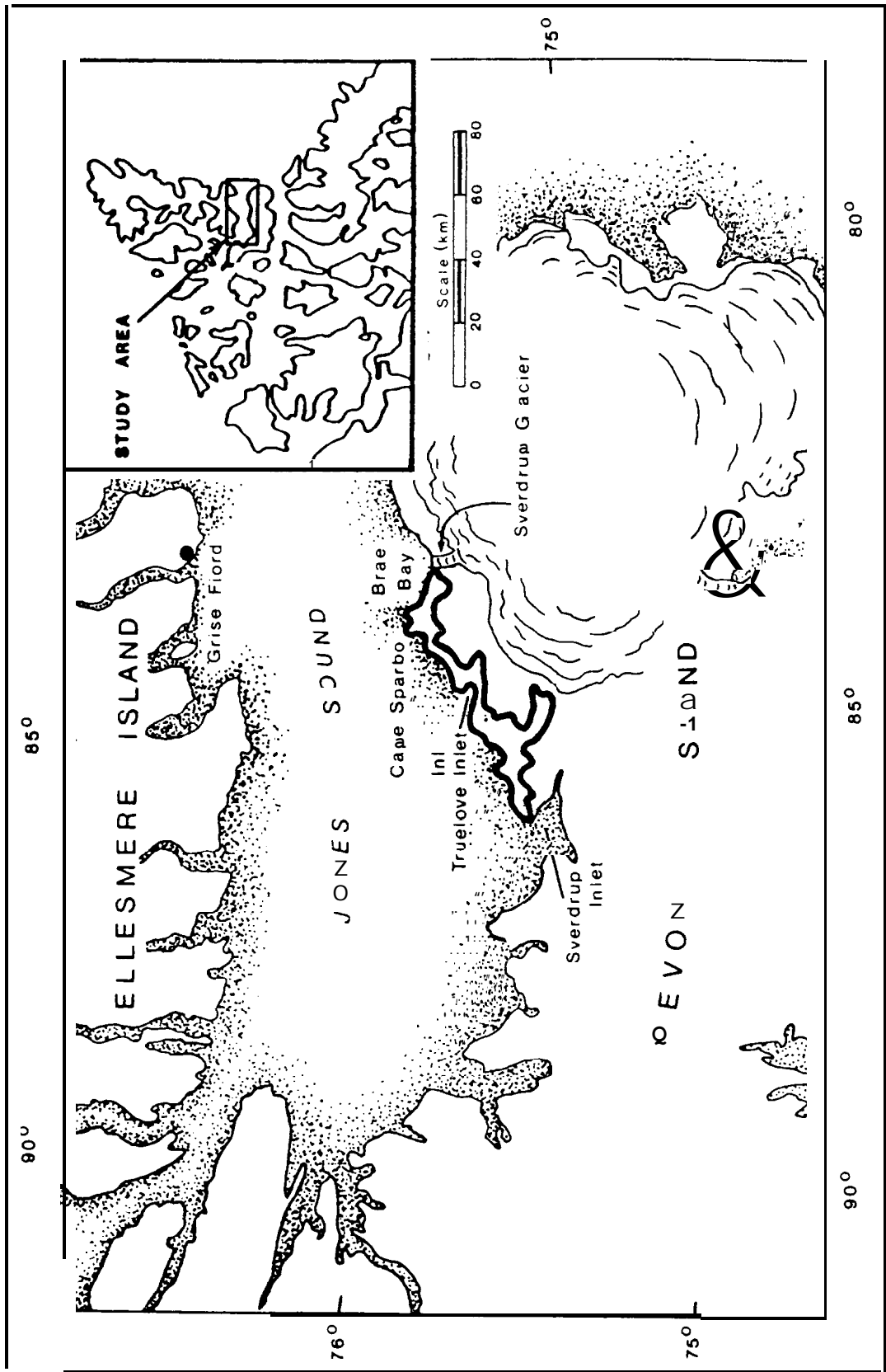


Figure 50: Truelove Lowlands
Area of Interest to Renewable Resources, GNWT

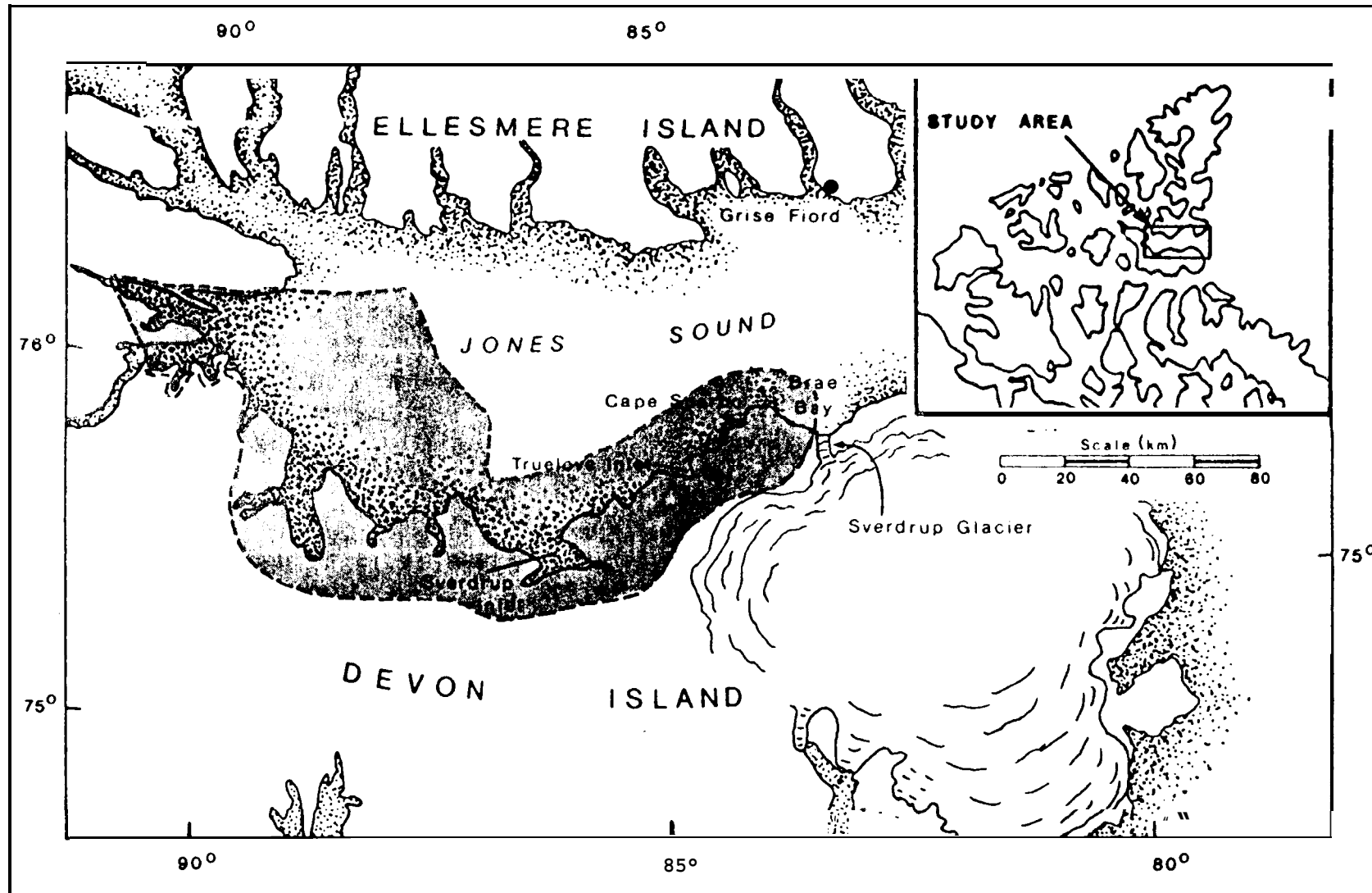


Figure 51: Northern **Devon** Island
Regional/Local Interest

•

1. NAME OF AREA: Hell Gate and Cardigan Strait area including Simmons Peninsula, North Kent and Calf Islands and Colin Archer Peninsula.

2. LOCATION: North and west of Jones Sound.

3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

i) IBP Sites

a) North Kent Island and Calf Island (Figure 52, IBP designation 2-10) have unusually large concentrations of black guillemots. **Polynyas** are found in these areas, resulting in high concentrations of marine mammals, especially seal, walrus and polar bear.

Protective Status: none.

b) Cape Vera, Devon Island and St. Helena Island (Figure 53, IBP designation 2-11). Cape Vera is the breeding site of a large northern **fulmar** colony. St. Helena has large populations of nesting marine birds: common eiders, glaucous gulls and black guillemots. The marine area east of Calf Island is important habitat for polar bear. Several archaeological sites are found in the area.

Protective Status: none.

B) Federal

i) CWS has identified North Kent Island and Calf Island as Key Migratory Terrestrial Bird Habitat for the reasons given above (Figure 52).

Protective Status: none.

ii) **Cws** has identified Cape Vera as a Key Migratory Terrestrial Bird Habitat for the reasons given above (Figure 54).

Protective Status: none.

iii) DFO has identified these waters as a Priority 1 marine area. **The polynya** is used as an overwintering area by walrus

C) Territorial

i) This area has a large concentration of archaeological sites (Figure 6).

Protective Status: Historical Resources Act.

D) Regional/Local

This area is used by the people of Grise Fiord. The entire marine area and ice edges are used in the winter for marine mammal harvesting. Simmons Peninsula is **sometimes** used for muskox hunting, and **Colin Archer Peninsula is sometimes** used for caribou hunting (Figure 55).

Protective Status: none.

40 DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Moderate (4) hydrocarbon potential. No known mineral deposits in the area. Possible transits by tanker of oil and gas through this area from the Ellef Ringnes area and Lougheed Island, **in** the future.

5. **LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES:** Territorial Lands Act, Arctic Water Pollution Prevention Act, Fisheries Act, Canada Shipping Act, Historical Resources Act.

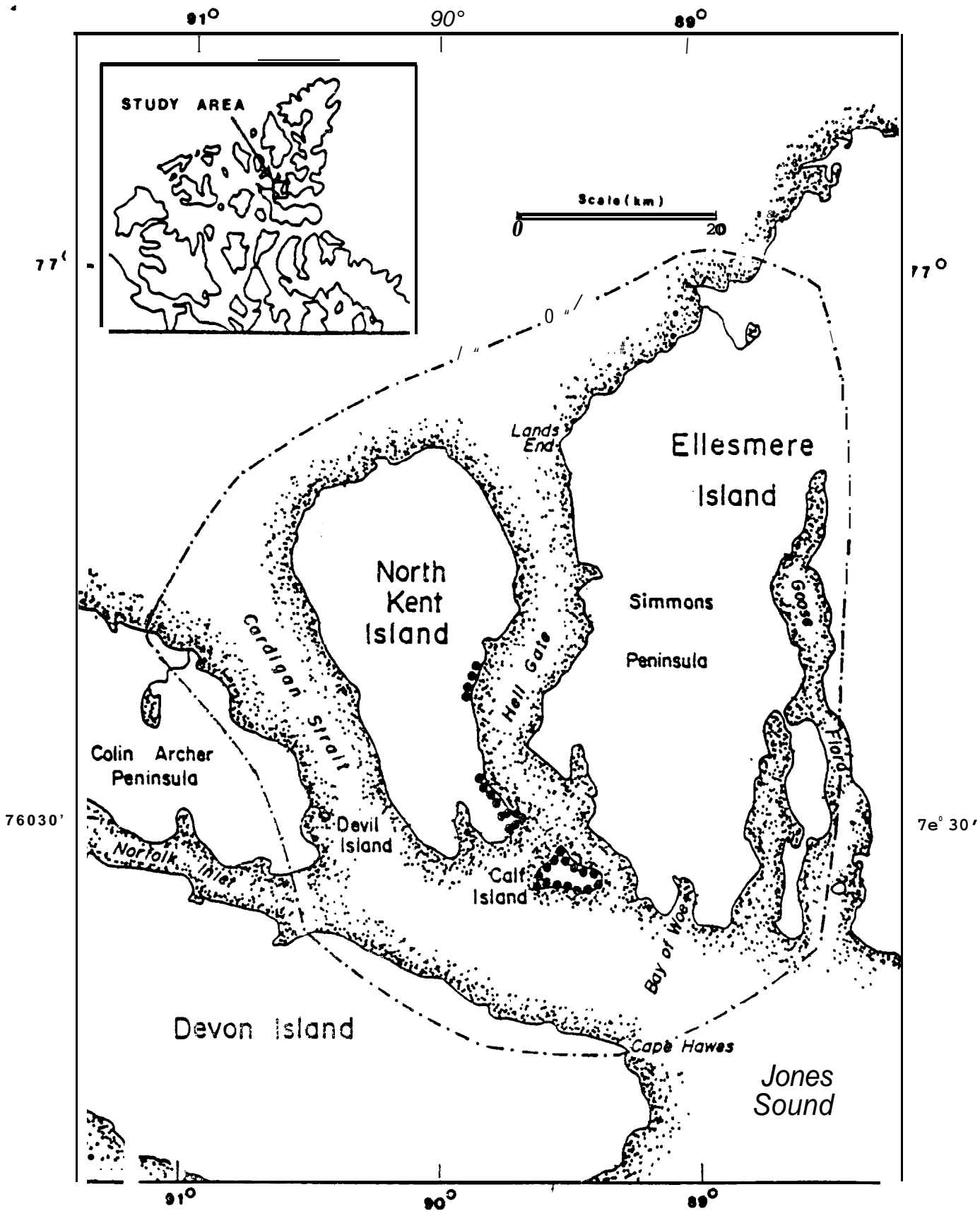


Figure 52: North Kent and Calf Islands
 IBP Site 2-10
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site

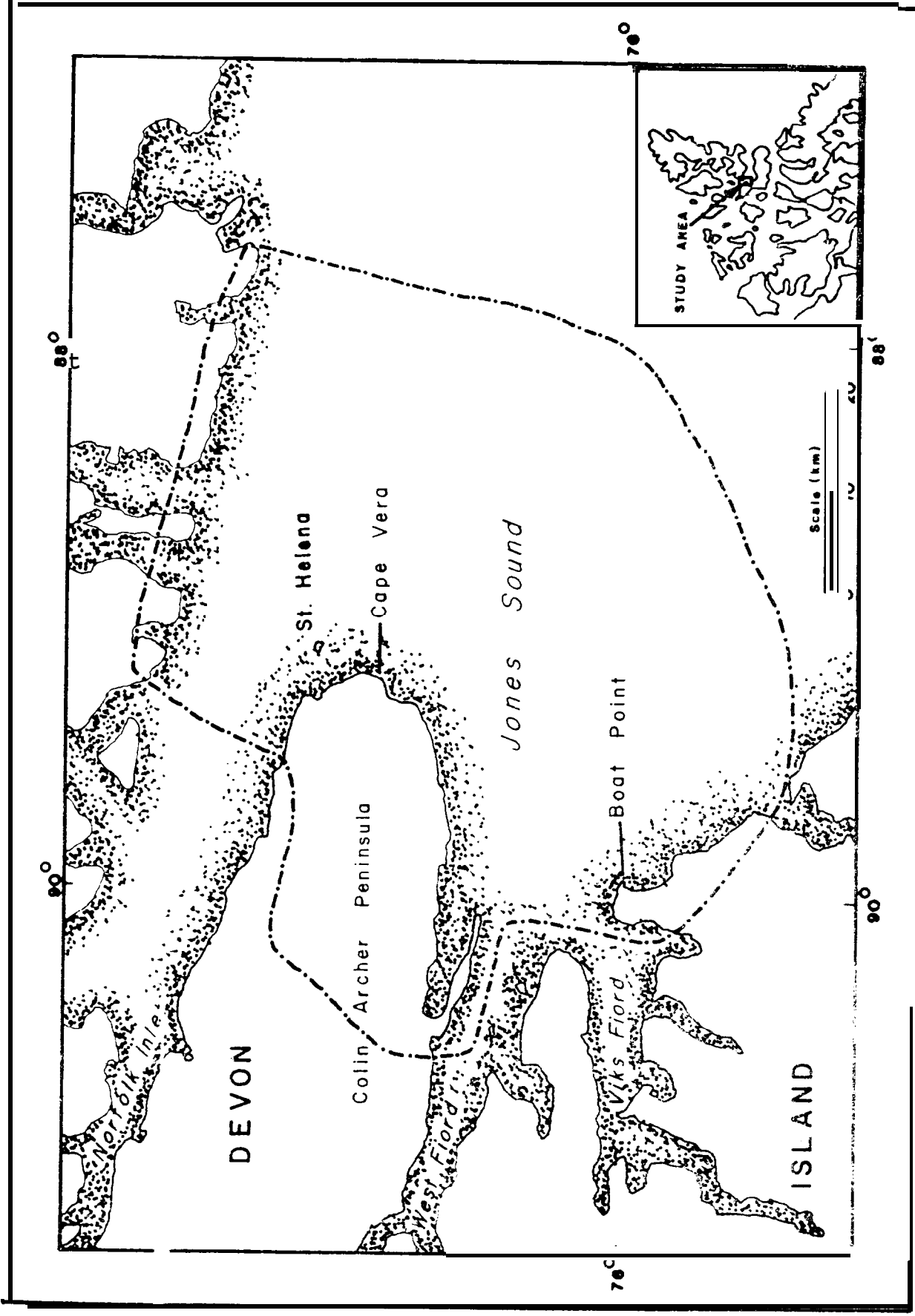


Figure 33: Cape Vera, Devon Island, and St. Helena Island
IBP Site 2-11

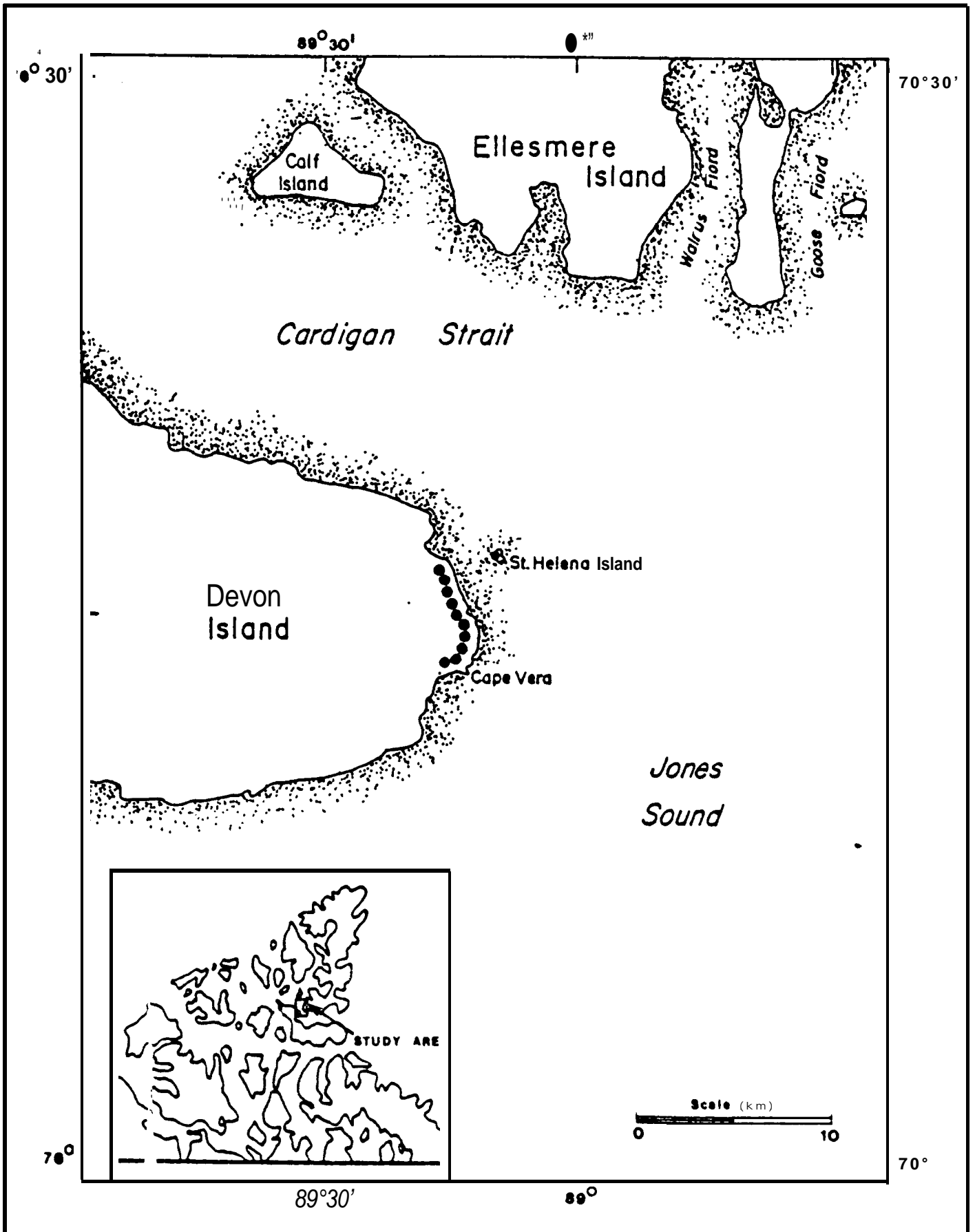


Figure 34: **Cape Vera**
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird
 Terrestrial Habitat Site

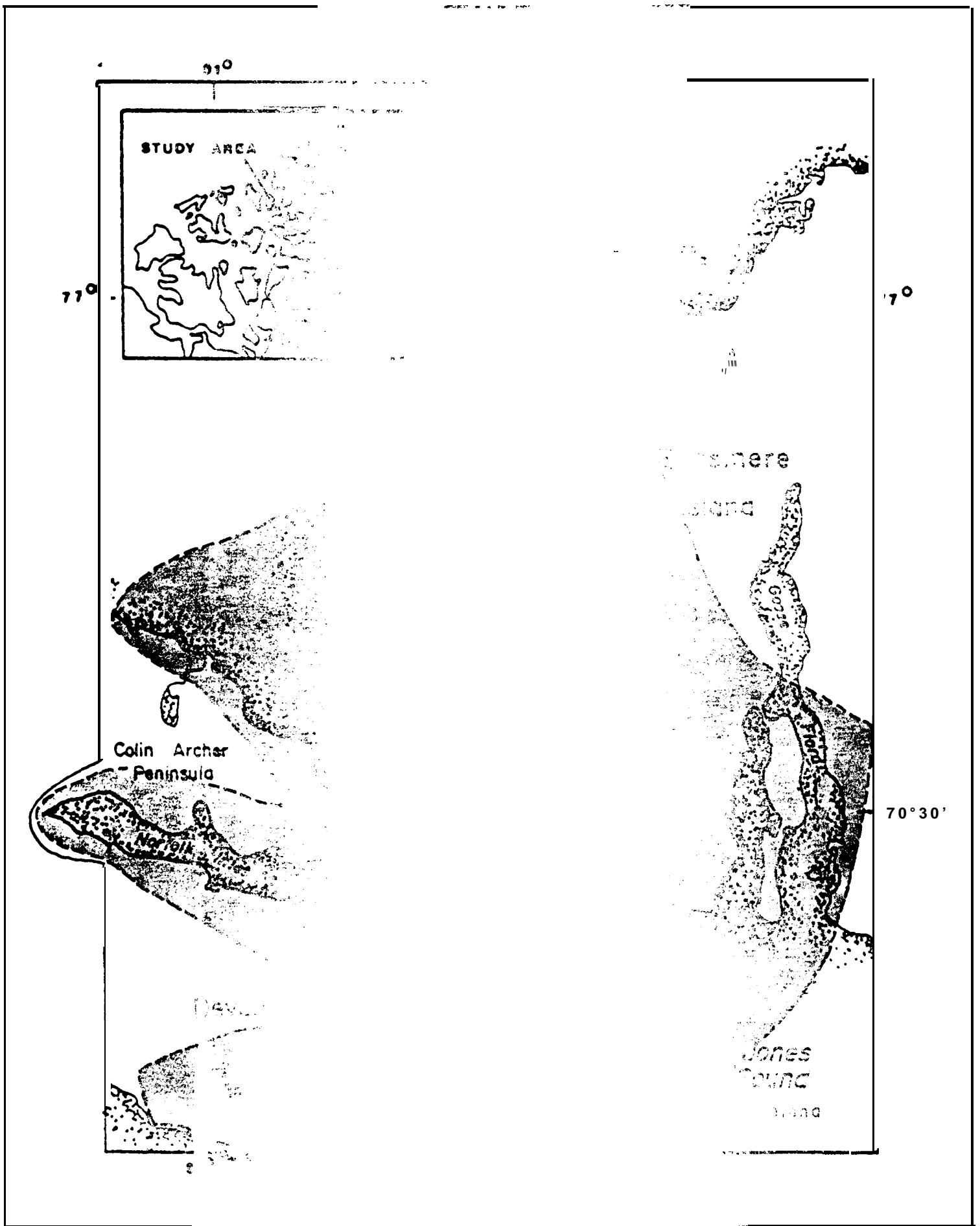


Figure 55 The
Region

1. NAME OF AREA: **Coburg** Island and surrounding waters.

2. LOCATION: East entrance to Jones **Sound**.

3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

i) IBP Site - **Coburg** Island (Figure 56, IBP designation 2-12) supports about 200,000 pairs of thick billed murre and about 1,000 pairs of black legged kittiwakes. Walrus, **beluga** and narwhal are abundant. Several archaeological sites exist.

Protective Status: none.

B) Federal

i) DFO has designated the marine area as a Priority 1 marine area. They wish to protect the marine **mammals** in the **area, which includes: narwhal, beluga, walrus and seals**. These are present year round but concentrated in the spring time in this area. (Figure 3).

Protective Status: none.

ii) **CWS** has identified this area as a Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site. Birds found here include: the black legged kittiwake, thick billed **murre**s, northern **fulmar**, black guillemots, glaucous gull, eiders, and old squaws. **Beluga**, walrus, narwhal, bowhead and polar bear feed off the coast of the island (Figure 57).

Protective Status: none.

C) Territorial

i) Archaeological sites have been found on **Coburg** Island (Figure 6).

Protective Status: Historical Resources Act.

D) Regional/Local

i) The people of Grise Fiord use this area. They have proposed that the island and surrounding waters become a Migratory Bird Sanctuary. Hunting of marine **mammals takes** place on the floe edge at the mouth of Jones Sound during the **spring** (Figure 58).

Protective Status: none.

4. **DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS**: Lowest (7) hydrocarbon potential. No known **mineral** deposits. Possible transits by tanker of oil and

gas through this area from the Ellef Ringnes area and Lougheed Island, in the future.

50 LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Territorial Lands Act, Arctic Water Pollution Prevention Act, Fisheries Act, Canada Shipping Act.

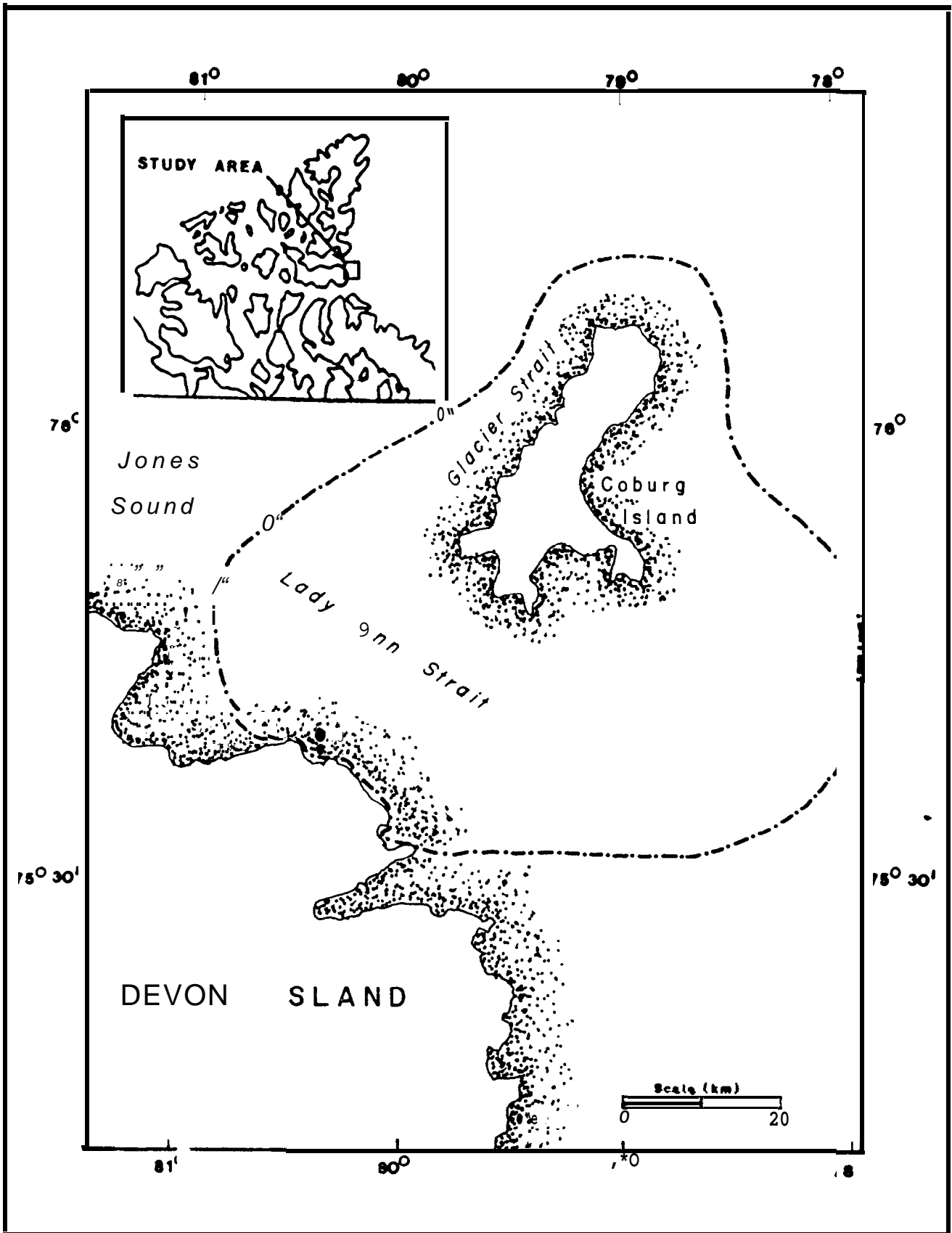


Figure 55: Coburg Island
IBP Site 2-12

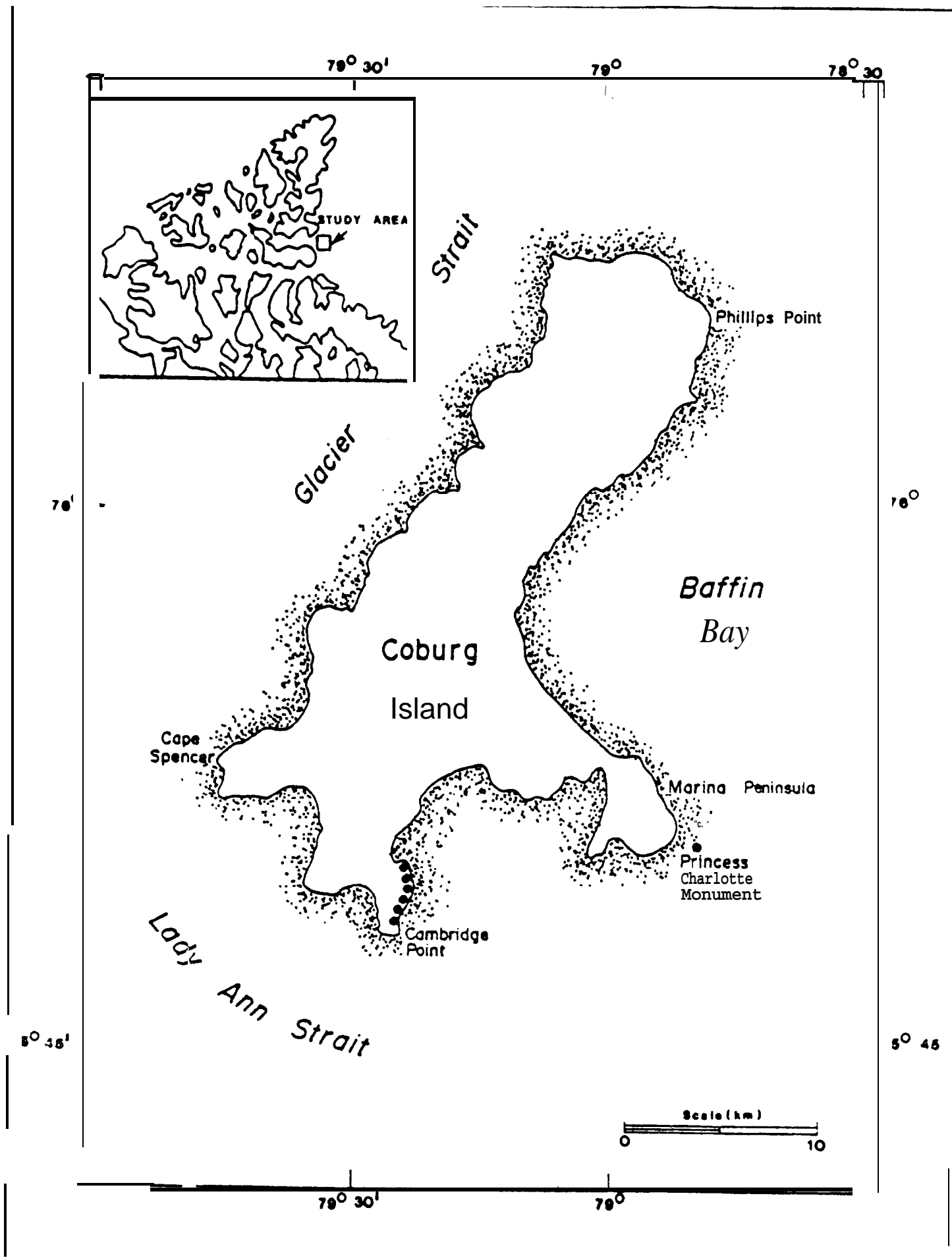


Figure 5": Coburg Island
 Canadian Wildlife Service
 Key Migratory Bird Terrestrial Habitat Site

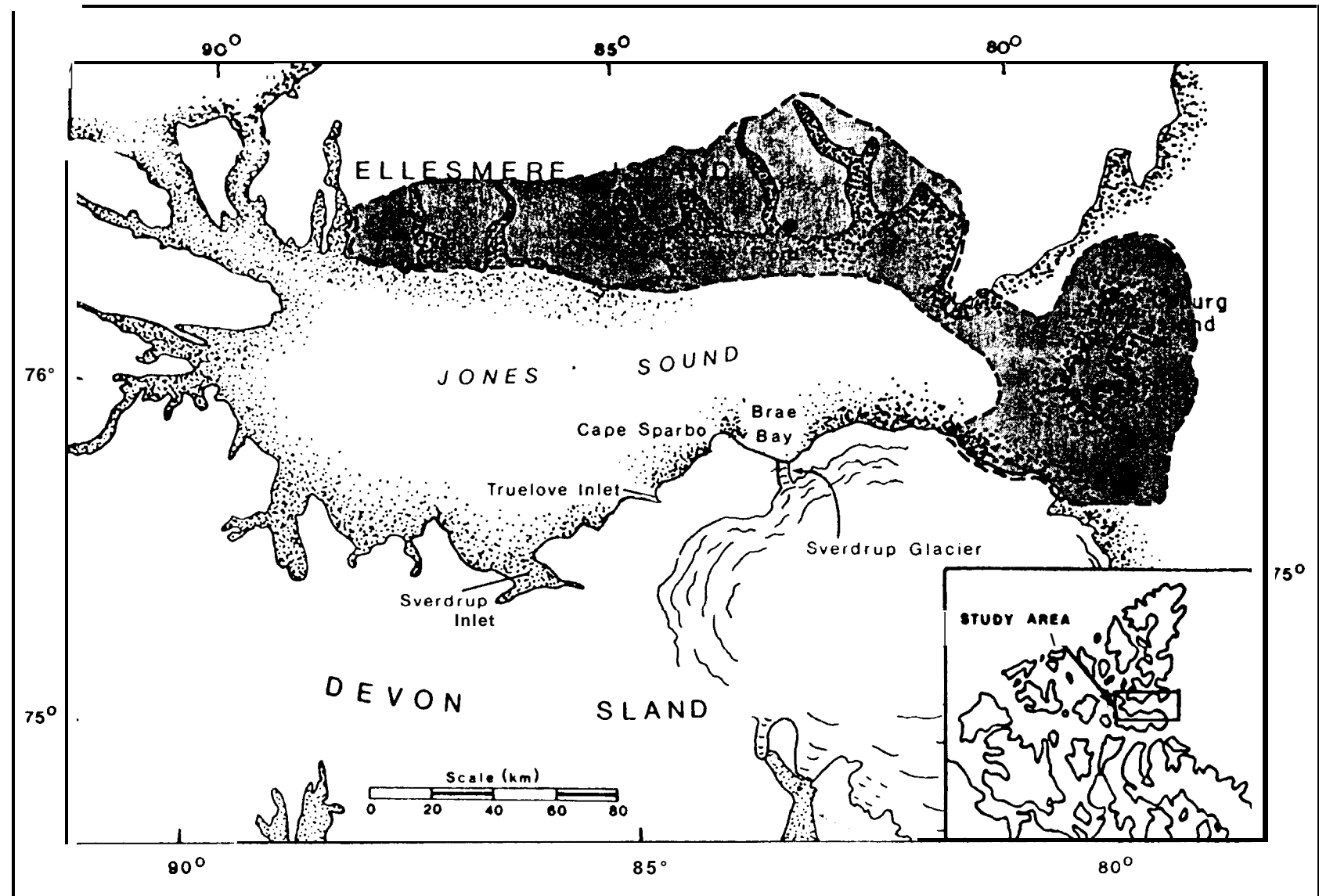


Figure 58: Southern Ellesmere Island, Coburg Island and Waters of Jones Sound
Regional/Local Interest

1. NAME OF AREA: Southern Ellesmere Island and adjacent waters of Jones Sound.

2. LOCATION: Southern Ellesmere Island

3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

B) Federal

C) Territorial

i) The area has a high concentration of archaeological sites (Figure 6).

Protective Status: Historical Resources Act.

D) Regional/Local

i) This area is used by the people of Grise Fiord. It is important to the community for a number of reasons including: proximity to the community for hunting; richness and variety of wildlife for hunting; aesthetic beauty and wildlife variety for the tourist trade. The area is very intensely used year round for hunting and fishing. Numerous bird species, muskox, polar bear, walrus, beluga, narwhal, hooded, bearded and harp seals are harvested in this area. Tourists are brought to the Jakeman Glacier area, and sport hunting takes place throughout the area. Harbour Fiord is an historical site, as it was an overwintering site for Otto Sverdrup. The "old" town site of Grise Fiord is found to the west of the existing townsite (Figure 58).

Protective Status: none.

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Lowest (7) hydrocarbon potential. No known mineral deposits.

5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Territorial Lands Act, Arctic Water Pollution Prevention Act, Canada Shipping Act, Historical Resources Act.

1. NAME OF AREA: Bjerne and Svendsen Peninsulas and the waters off the east coast of Ellesmere Island.

2. LOCATION: South-eastern coast of Ellesmere Island.

3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

B) Federal

i) CPS has designated Bjerne Peninsula as a National Area of Canadian Significance.

Protective Status: none.

ii) DFO has designated the waters off Makinson Inlet and the coastal waters off the east coast of Ellesmere Island to Hayes Fiord as a Priority 1 marine area. Populations of walrus are found here, with many haul-out sites (Figure 3).

Protective Status: none.

C) Territorial

D) Regional/Local

i) The people of Grise Fiord use this area. Bjerne Peninsula is the major caribou hunting area for the community and the closest to the community. It is also an important muskox hunting area. Muskox and some caribou hunting takes place east of Bjerne Peninsula and on Graham Island. The Bjerne Peninsula area is intensely used and numerous camping sites and cabins are found. An area at the head of Makinson Inlet is of cultural importance to the Inuit because people from Greenland lost their lives from starvation in the 1800's. There is soapstone quarrying in the Makinson Inlet area. Tourists are brought to the icecaps of Makinson Inlet (Figure 59).

Protective Status: none.

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Bjerne Peninsula, Graham Island and Svendsen Peninsula have the highest (7) hydrocarbon potential. The remainder of the area has either a moderately low (5) potential or the lowest (7) potential. Coal is found in the Makinson Inlet area.

5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Territorial Lands Act .

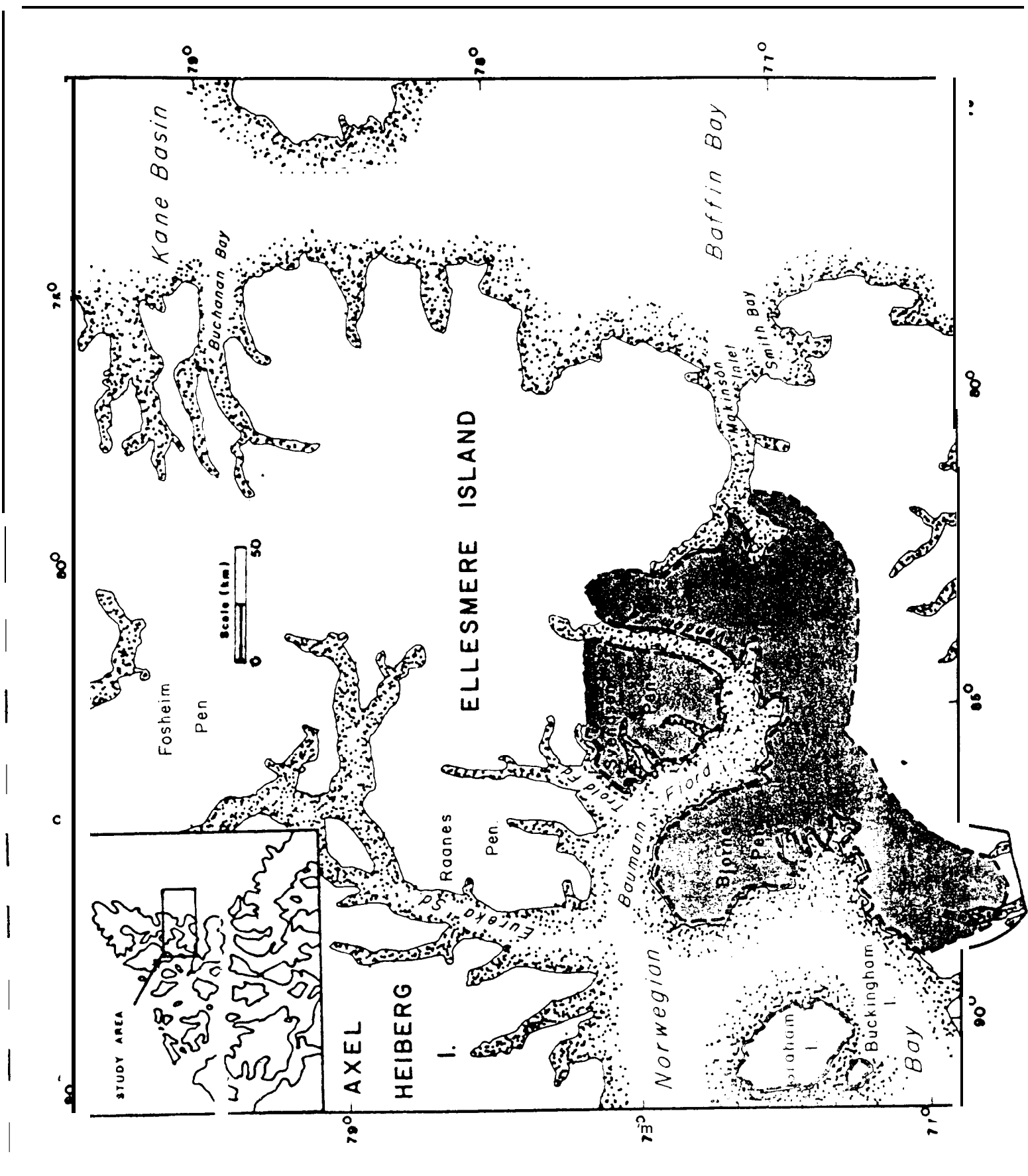


Figure 5): Bjerne and Svendsen Peninsulas
Regional/Local Interest

1. **NAME OF AREA:** Sherwood Head - Surprise Fiord

2. **LOCATION:** Southern tip of Axel Heiburg Island.

3. **DOCUMENTED INTEREST**

A) **International**

i) IBP Site - Sherwood Head - Surprise Fiord (Figure 60, IBP designation 2-2) contains a wide variety of vegetation. Caribou, muskox, wolf, fox, hare and ptarmigan occur in the area and polar bear may den here.

Protective Status: none.

B) Federal

C) Territorial

D) Regional/Local

40 **DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS:** Moderately low (5) hydrocarbon potential. No known mineral deposits.

5. **LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES:** Territorial Lands Act.

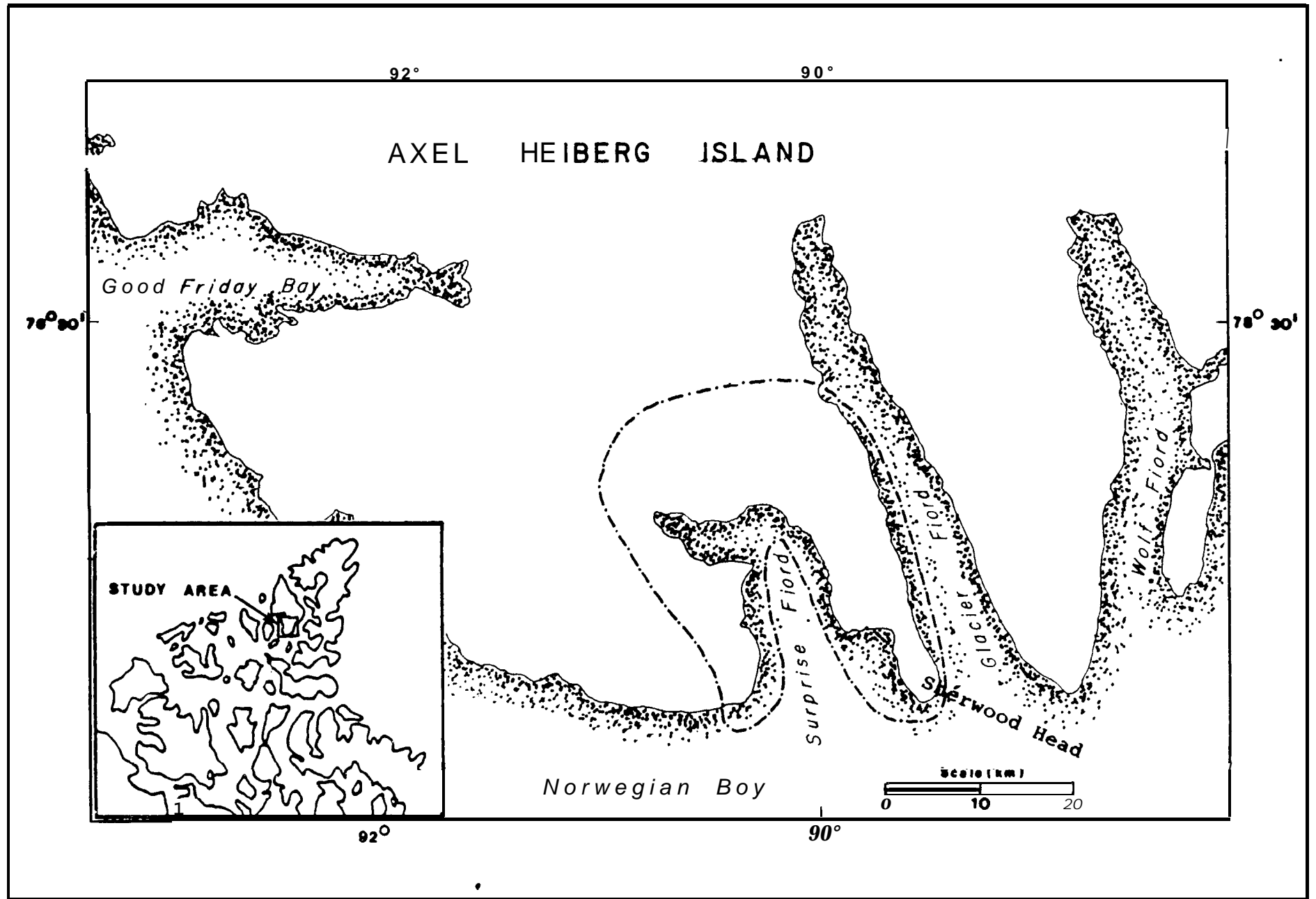


Figure 60: Sherwood Head-Surprise Fiord
IBP Site 2-2

1. **NAME OF AREA:** Isachsen Peninsula

2. **LOCATION:** Northern Ellef Ringnes Island

3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

i) IBP Site - **Isachsen** Peninsula (Figure 61, IBP designation 1-1) is an well documented example of a high arctic ecosystem developed on a variety of substrates. No true plant communities exist and plant cover is less than 1%. Flora is extremely limited with only **48** vascular plant species. Wildlife is scare.

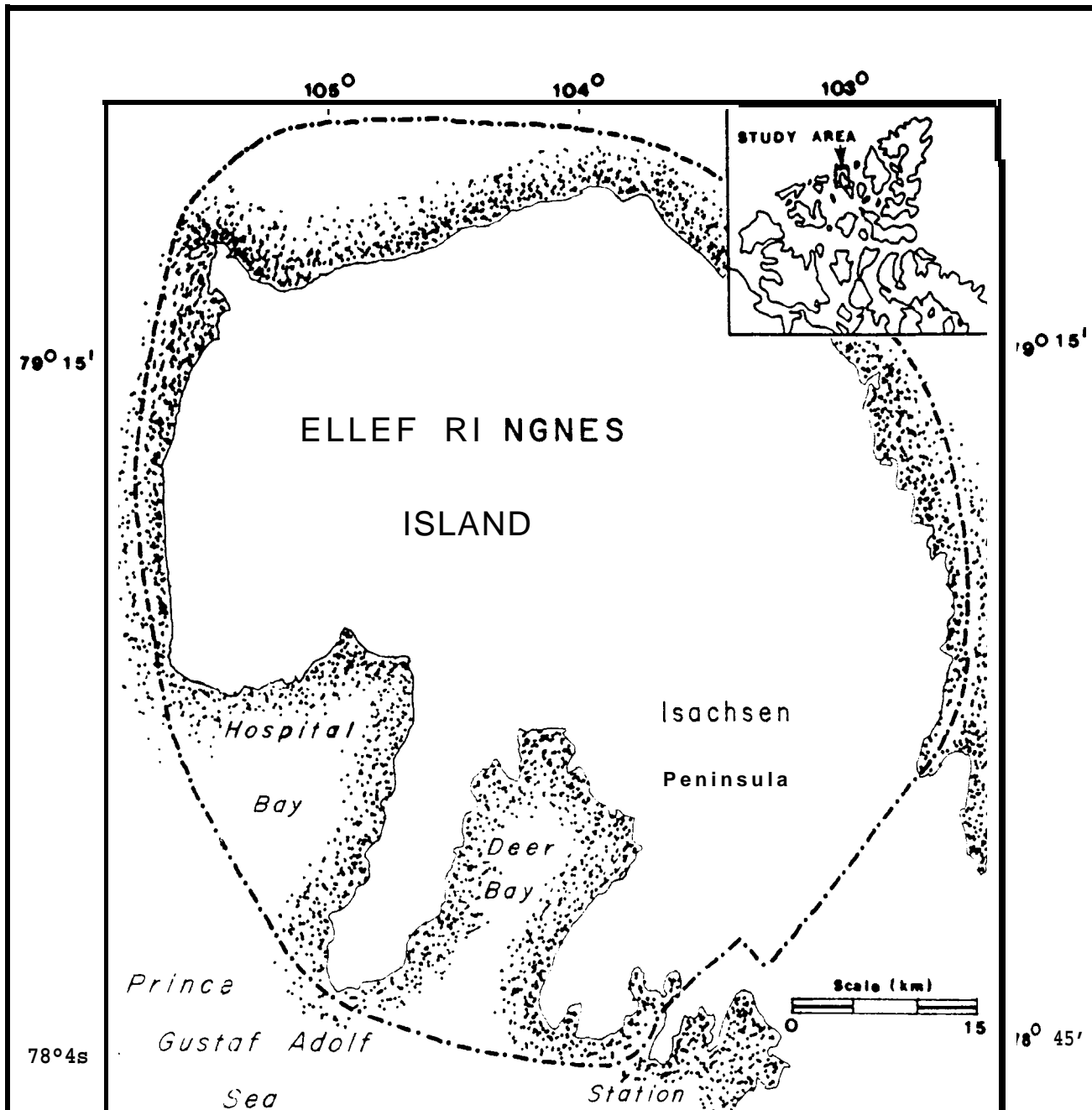
B) Federal

C) Territorial

D) Regional/Local

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: The IBP site is within two areas of hydrocarbon potential: the southern portion of the site has the highest (7) hydrocarbon potential, and the northern portion has a moderately low (5) potential. Many oil and gas discoveries have been made on the island. There are no known mineral deposits.

5. **LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES:** Territorial Lands Act.



1 . NAME OF AREA: **Mokka** Fiord

2. **LOCATION:** 385 km northwest of Grise Fiord on the northeast coast of Axel Heiburg Island.

30 DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) **International**

i) IBP Sites

a) Chain of Three Lakes (Figure 62, IBP designation 2-13) is an important area for snow geese, snowshoe hare, and for grazing of muskox and caribou. Many bird species are present. Archaeological sites are found in the area.

Protective Status: none.

b) Expedition Fiord (Figure 63, IBP designation 2-8) supports a rich flora. Sulfur springs remain open year round.

Protective Status: none.

B) **Federal**

i) CPS has designated parts of Axel Heiburg Island as a National Area of Canadian Significance. The area contains muskox, snow geese, snowshoe hare and ruddy turnstones. The area is of outstanding beauty and contains a number of Thule Eskimo archaeological sites.

Protective Status: none.

C) **Territorial**

i) The GNWT has identified this area as an Area of Interest to the Department of Renewable Resources due to the number of muskox in the area. Greater snow geese are also of interest to the department (Figure 64).

Protective Status: none.

ii) Numerous archaeological sites are found in the area (Figure 6).

Protective Status: Historical Resources Act.

Territorial Lands Act, Historical Resources Act.

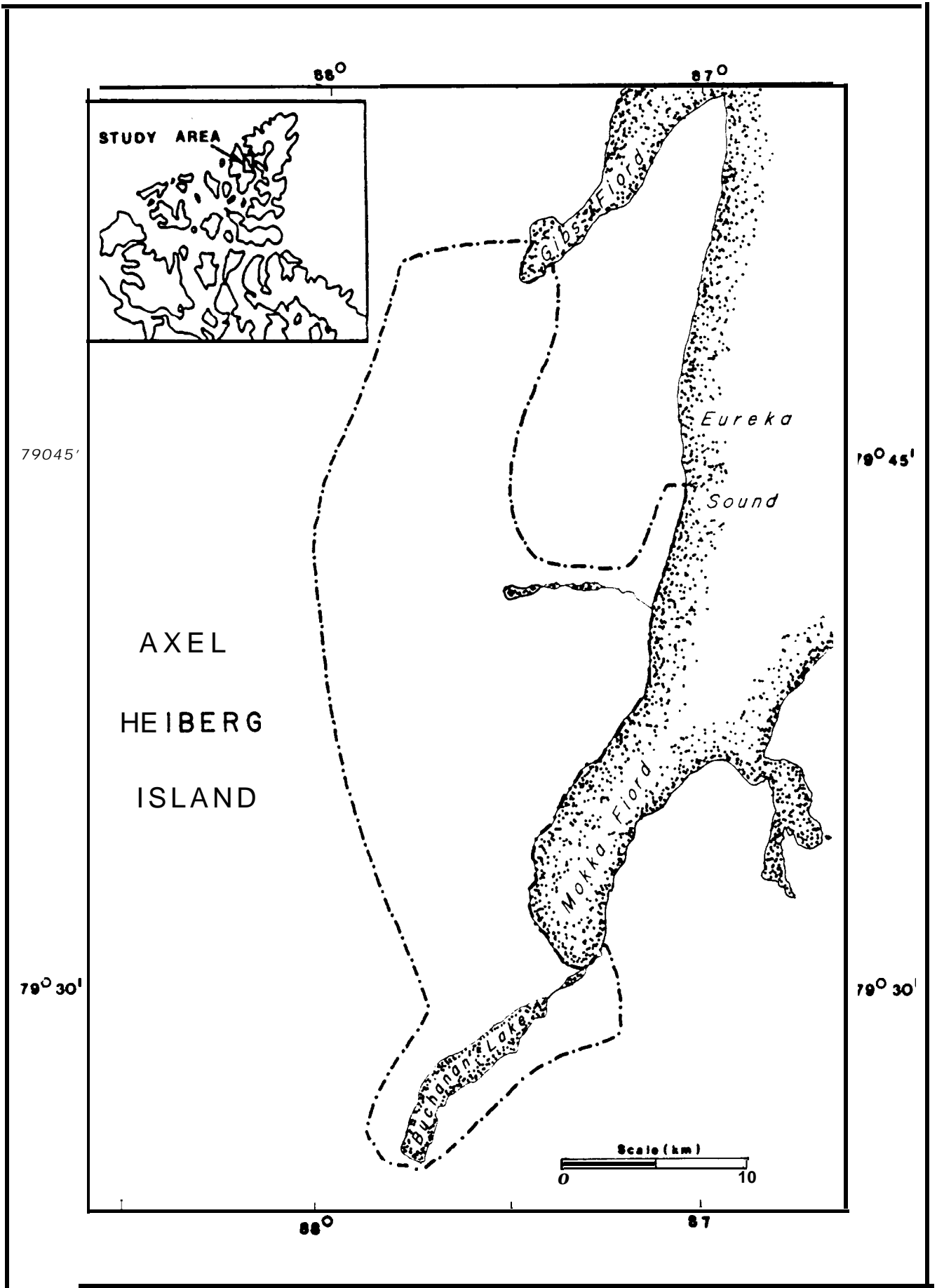


Figure 62: Chain of Three Lakes
 IBP Site 2-3

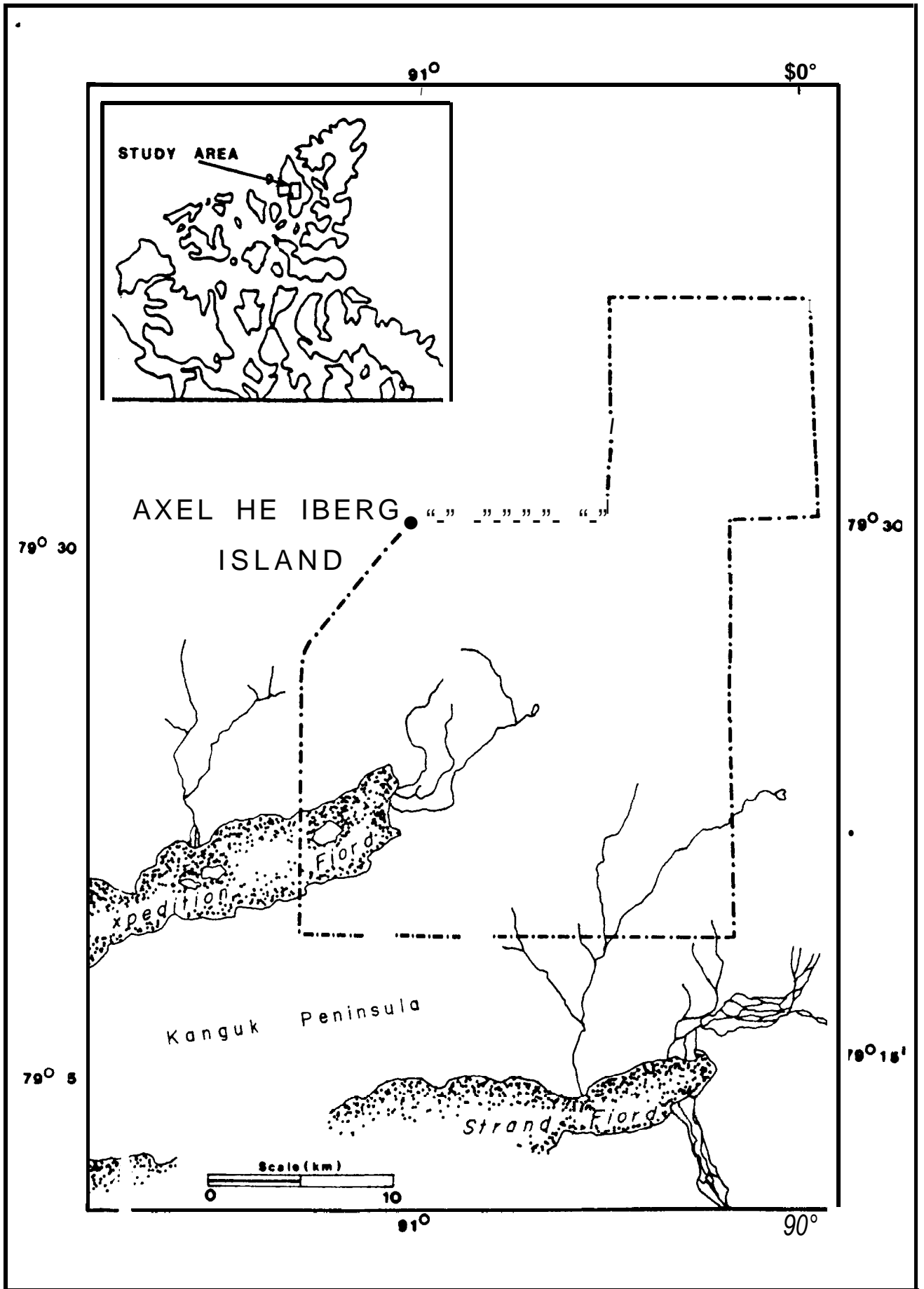


Figure 63: Expedition Fiord
IBP site 2-8

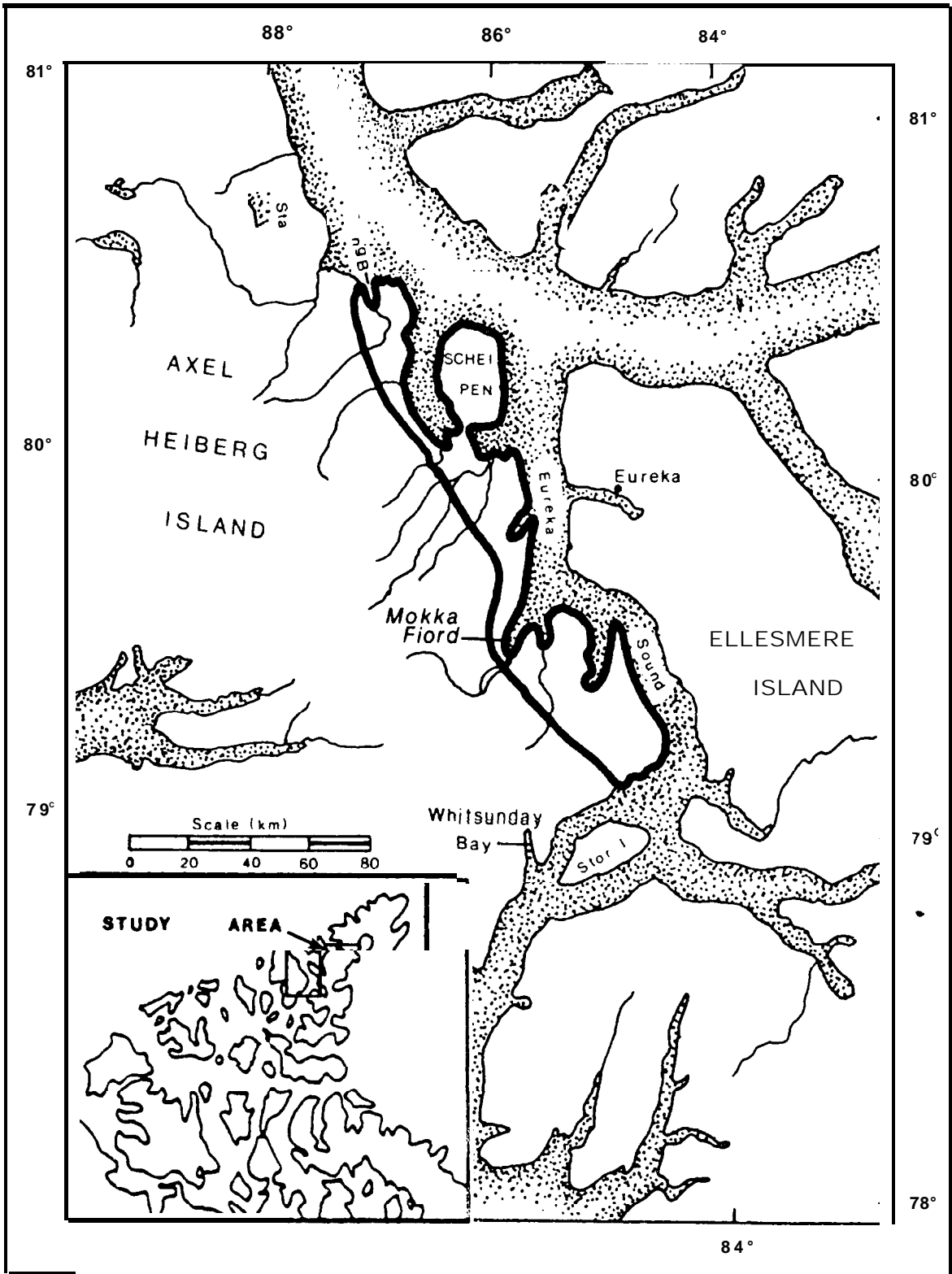


Figure 64: Mokka Fiord
 Area of Interest to
 Renewable Resources, GNWT

1. NAME OF AREA: **Fosheim Peninsula**

2. LOCATION: **Ellesmere Island**

3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

i) IBP Site - Fosheim Peninsula (Figure 65, IBP designation 2-4) is one of the richest biological areas in the high arctic. Thousands of arctic hare feed and breed here. Muskox are **common**. **Caribou, wolf and fox are occasionally seen**. Many birds and waterfowl nest in the area.

Protective Status: none.

B) Federal

C) Territorial

i) The GNWT has identified the Fosheim Peninsula as an Area of Interest to the Department of Renewable Resources due to the **muskox**, nesting greater snow geese and arctic hare that use the area (Figure 66).

Protective **Status**: none.

ii) Archaeological sites have been found in this area (Figure 6).

Protective Status: Historical Resources Act.

D) Regional/Local

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Moderately low **(5)** hydrocarbon potential. Coal deposits are found here.

5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Territorial Lands Act .

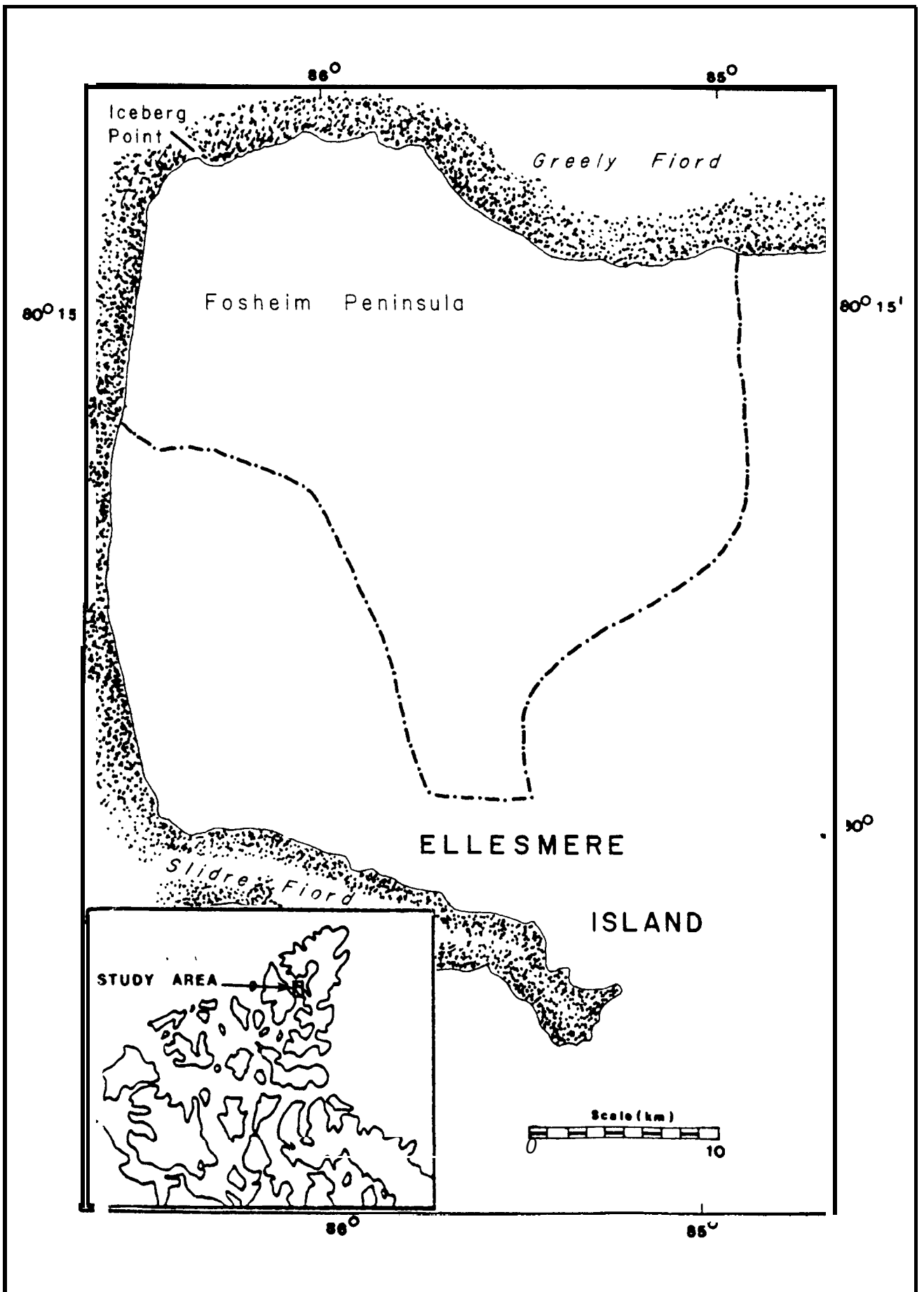
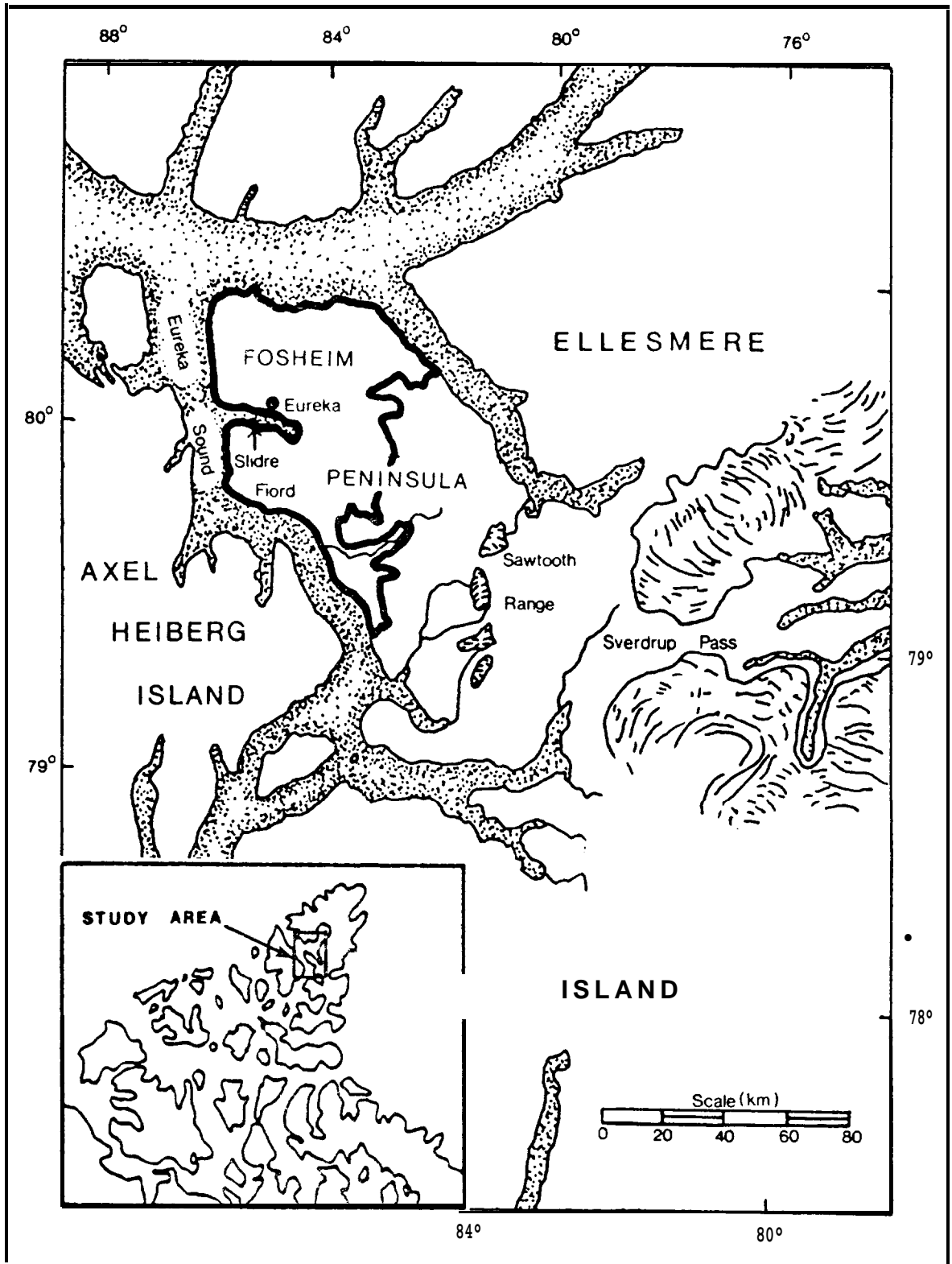


Figure 65: Fosheim Peninsula
IBP Site 2-4



**Figure 66: Fosheim Peninsula
Area of Interest
to Renewable Resources, GNWT**

1. NAME OF AREA: Van Hauen Pass

2. LOCATION: Between Otto and Hare Fiords, NW Ellesmere Island.

3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) **International**

i) IBP Site - Van Hauen Pass (Figure 67, IBP designation 2-9) contains diverse vegetation. The area is important for herbivores, especially muskox and lemmings.

Protective Status: none.

B) **Federal**

C) **Territorial**

i) Archaeological sites have been found here (Figure 6) .

Protective Status: Historical Resources Act.

D) **Regional/Local**

4. **DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Moderately low (5) hydrocarbon potential. No known mineral potential.**

5. **LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Territorial Lands Act, Historical Resources Act.**

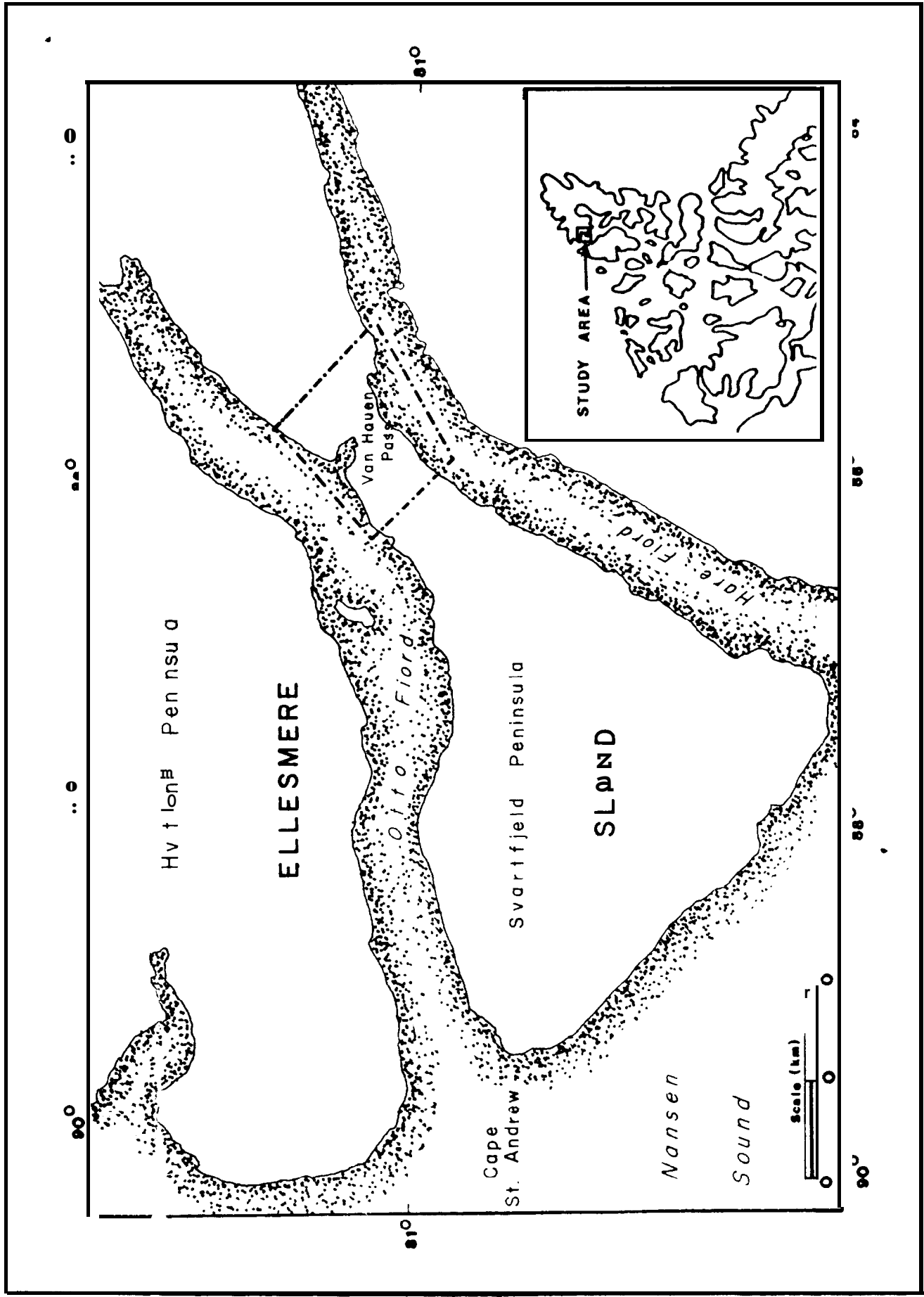


Figure 67 Van Hauen Pass
IBP Site 2-9

1. NAME OF AREA: Phillips Inlet

2. LOCATION: Northwestern coast of Ellesmere Island.

3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) International

i) IBP Site - Phillips Inlet (Figure 68, IBP designation 2-7) offers a large variety of habitat and vegetative cover over a short distance. Vegetation is diverse, ranging from extreme polar desert to high arctic tundra. Large ice islands in the area may be an important mechanism for plant migration.

Protective Status: none.

B) Federal

C) Territorial

D) Regional/Local

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Low (6) hydrocarbon potential. No known mineral deposits.

5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, Fisheries Act, Territorial Lands Act.

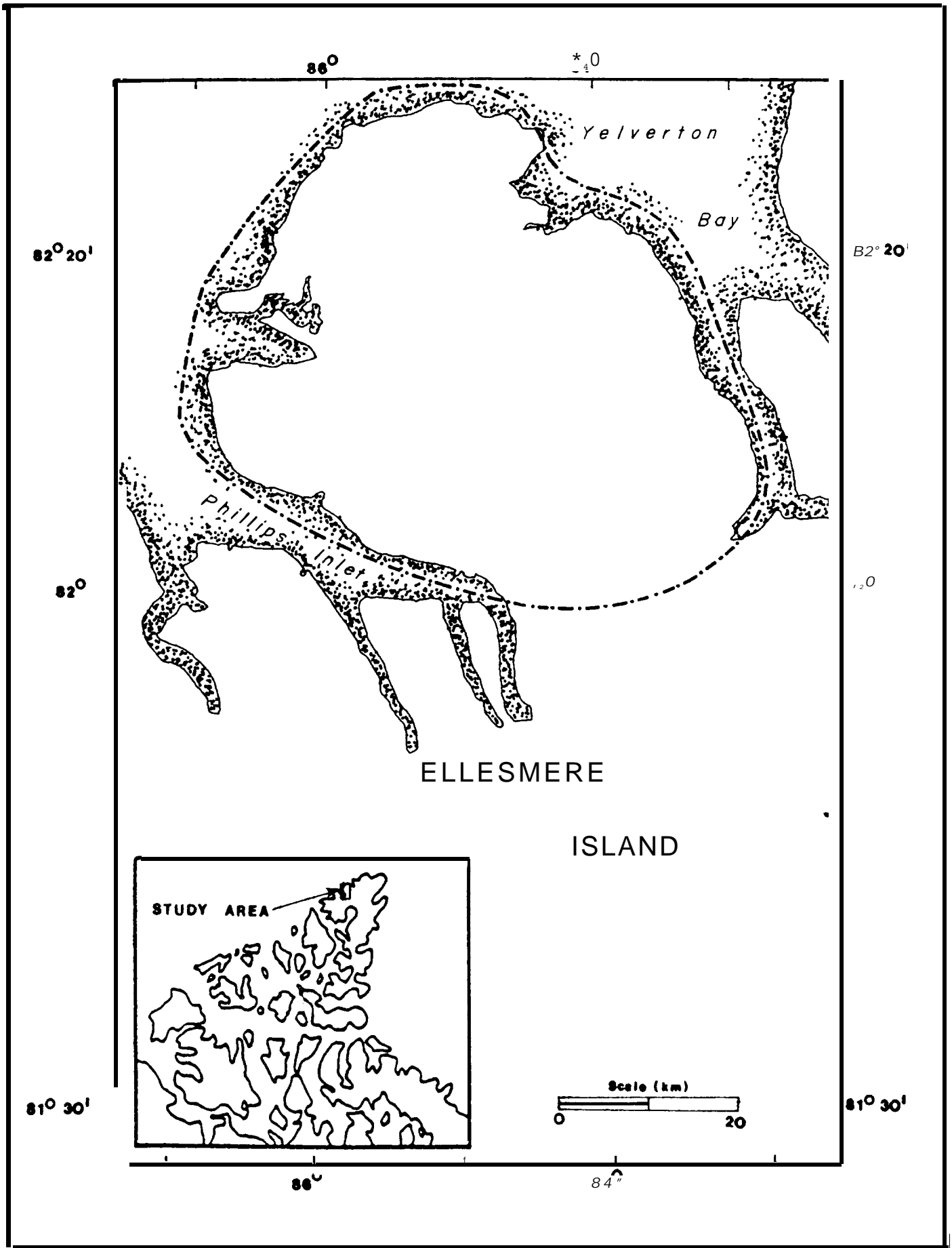


Figure 68: Phillips Inlet
IBP Site 2-7

1. NAME OF AREA: Ayles Fiord

2. LOCATION: North central coast of Ellesmere Island.

3. DOCUMENTED INTEREST

A) **International**

i) IBP Site - Ayles Fiord (Figure 69, IBP designation 2-6) is representative of extremely high arctic desert in a mountainous region.

Protective Status: none.

B) **Federal**

i) The IBP site overlaps slightly with the Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve (Figure 72).

Protective Status: National Park Reserve.

C) **Territorial**

D) Regional/Local

4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Low (6) hydrocarbon potential. No known mineral deposits.

5. LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, Fisheries Act, Territorial Lands Act, National Parks Act.

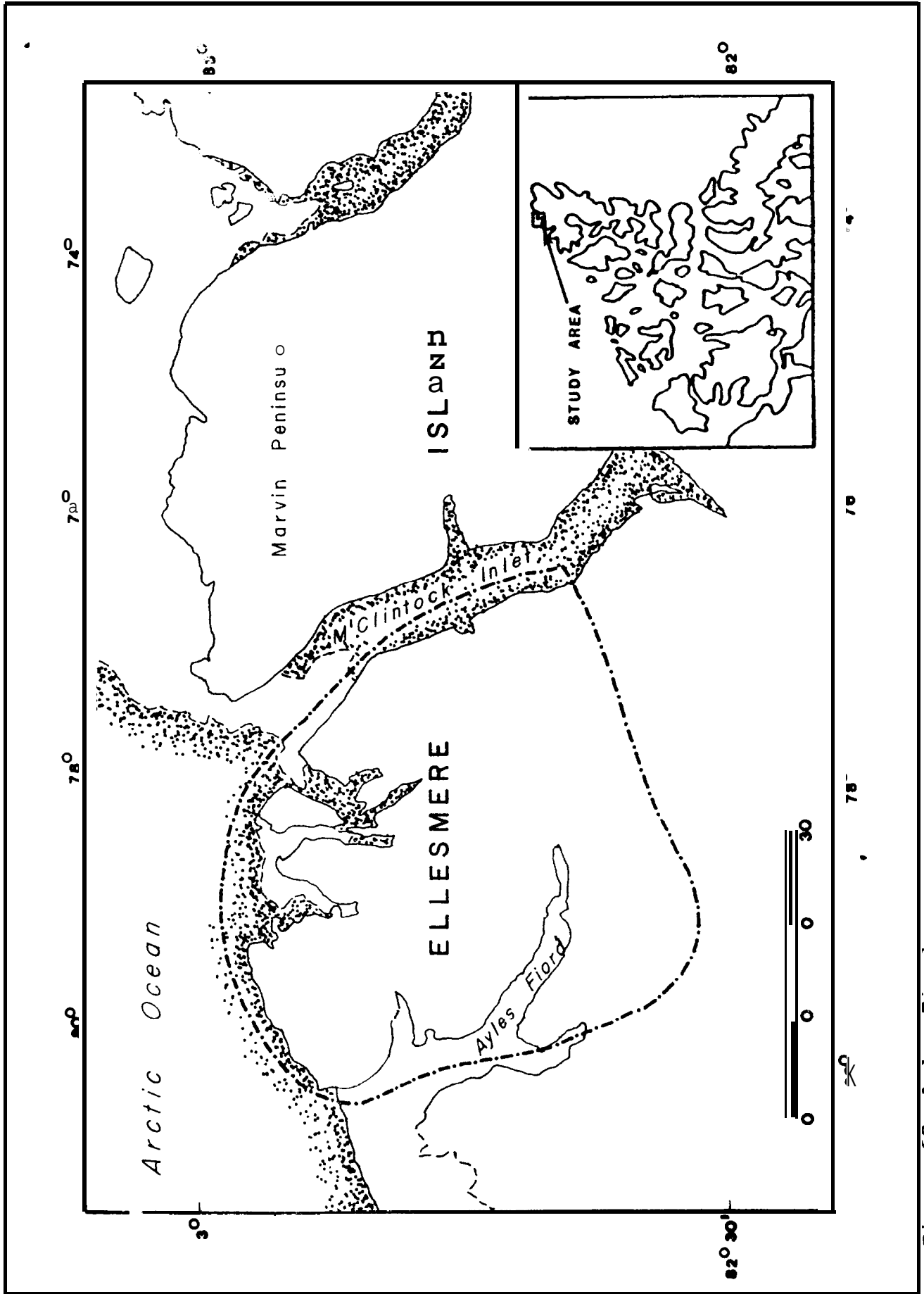


Figure 69: Ayles Fiord
IBP Site 2-6

1. **NAME OF AREA:** Northern Ellesmere Island Park Reserve.
2. **LOCATION:** Northern Ellesmere Island.
3. **DOCUMENTED INTEREST**

A) **International**

i) **IBP Sites**

a) Lake Hazen (Figure 70, IBP designation 2-3) has the most extensive information base of any high arctic site. The range of elevation creates a wide variety of flora, fauna and insects. Large populations of knots, ruddy turnstones, muskox and arctic wolves are present. Lake Hazen also supports a large population of arctic charr.

Protective Status: National Park Reserve.

b) Tanquary Fiord (Figure 71, IBP designation 2-1) has remarkably warm and dry summers. As a result, the flora is very diverse, with species found that are rare in the arctic. At least two species are unique in North America. Muskox and arctic hare are plentiful. Numerous Inuit ruins remain virtually intact.

Protective Status: National Park Reserve.

B) **Federal**

i) **DFQ** has designated Lake Hazen as a Priority 1 area (freshwater) because it is the Canada's most northerly lake, and it supports the world's most northerly population of arctic charr (Figure 3).

Protective Status: National Park Reserve.

ii) **CPS** has designated this area as the Northern Ellesmere National Park Reserve. Besides its outstanding biological diversity and abundance of wildlife, many archaeological artifacts and sites can be found throughout the area. The off-shore house a great number of marine mammals. Hundreds of migratory birds use the area each year.

Wildlife includes: muskox, caribou, arctic fox, wolf, hare, ermine, lemmings, bearded and ringed seal, polar bear, walrus, and at least 30 species of birds (Figure 72).

Protective Status: National Park Reserve.

C) **Territorial**

D) **Regional/Local**

"4. DEVELOPMENT PROSPECTS: Any development is prohibited within the boundaries of a National Park Reserve.

50 LEGISLATION REGULATING LAND USE ACTIVITIES: National Parks Act .

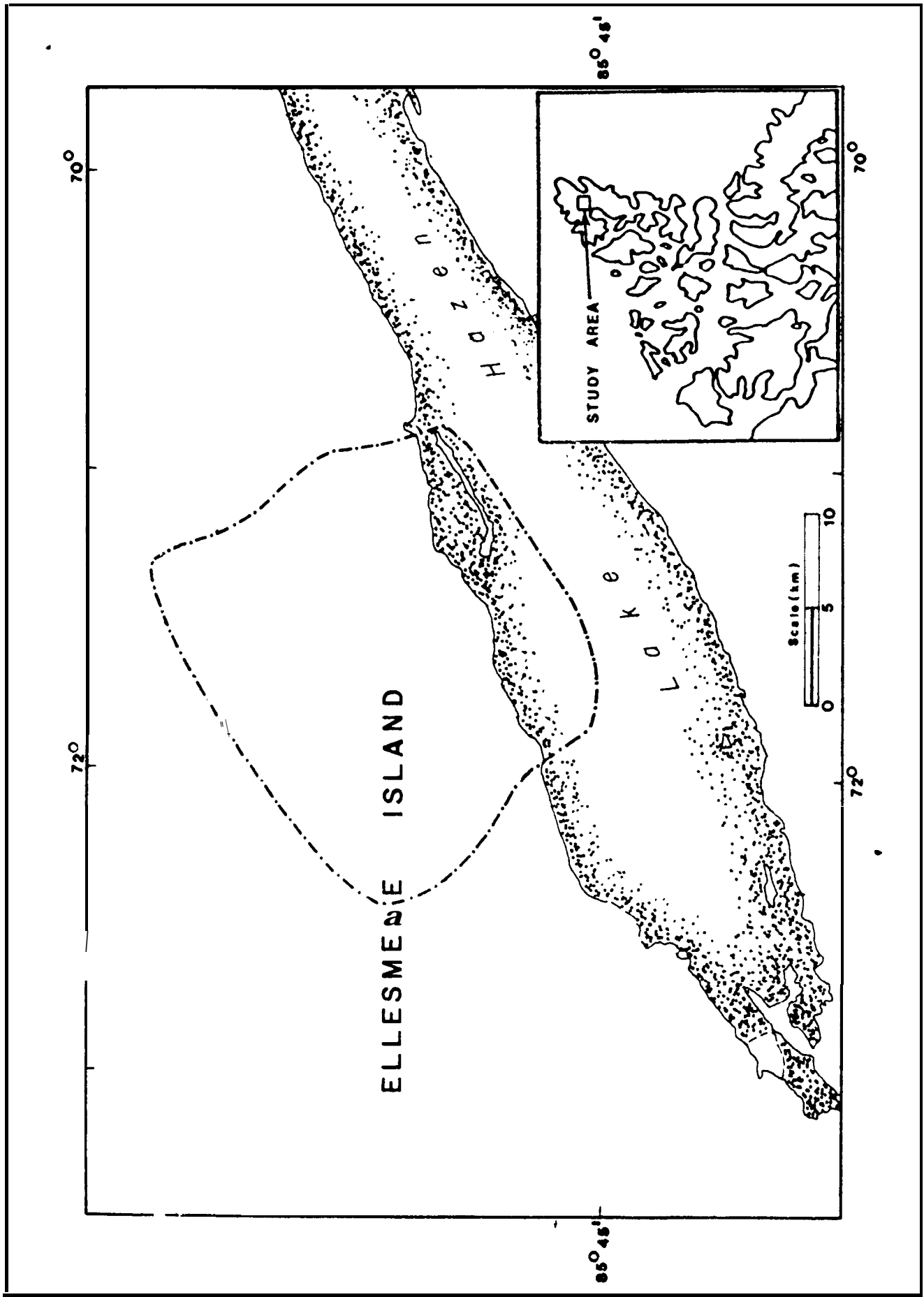


Figure 70: Lake Hazen
IBP Site 2-3

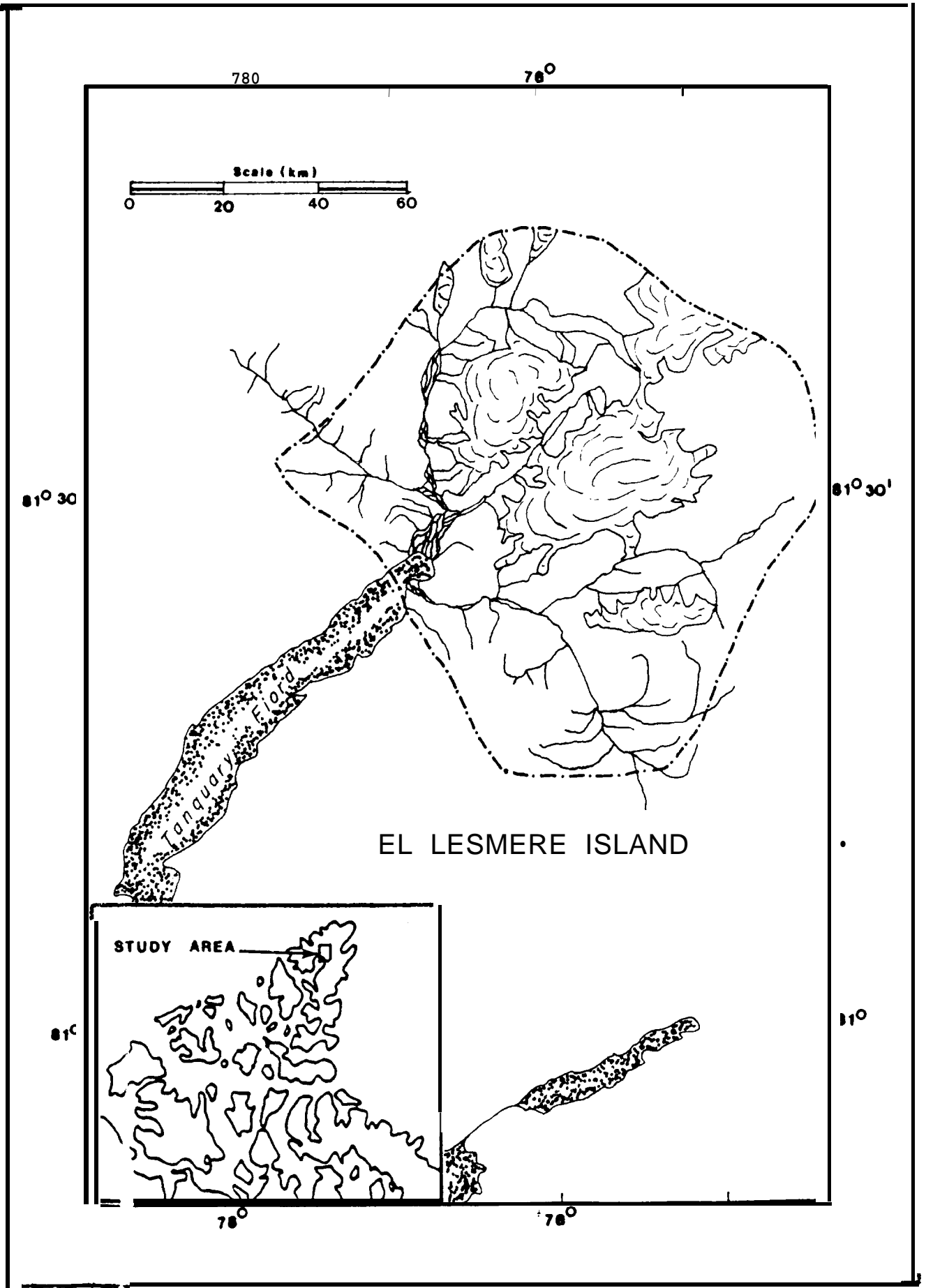


Figure 71: Tanquary Fiord
IBP Site 2-1

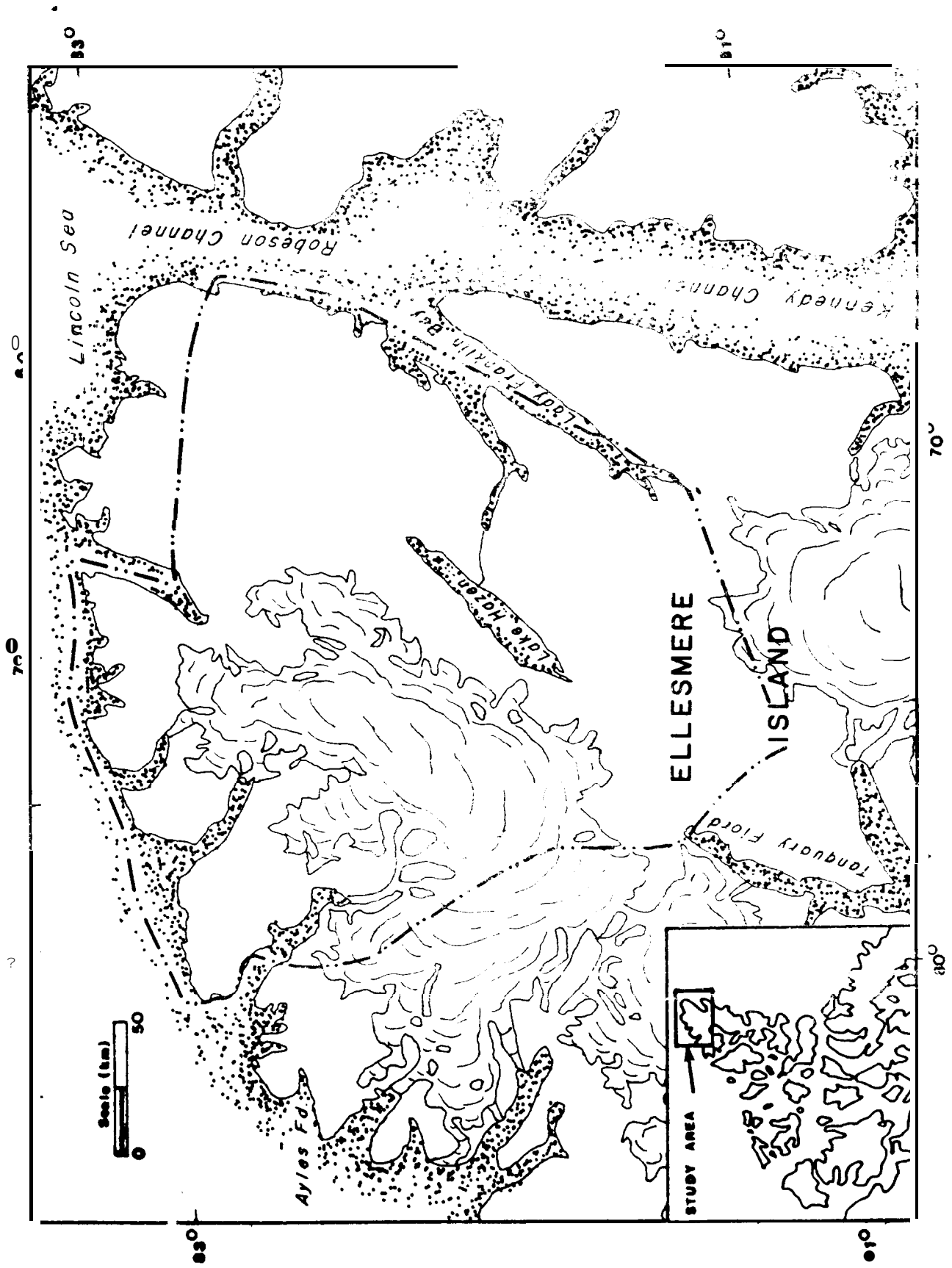
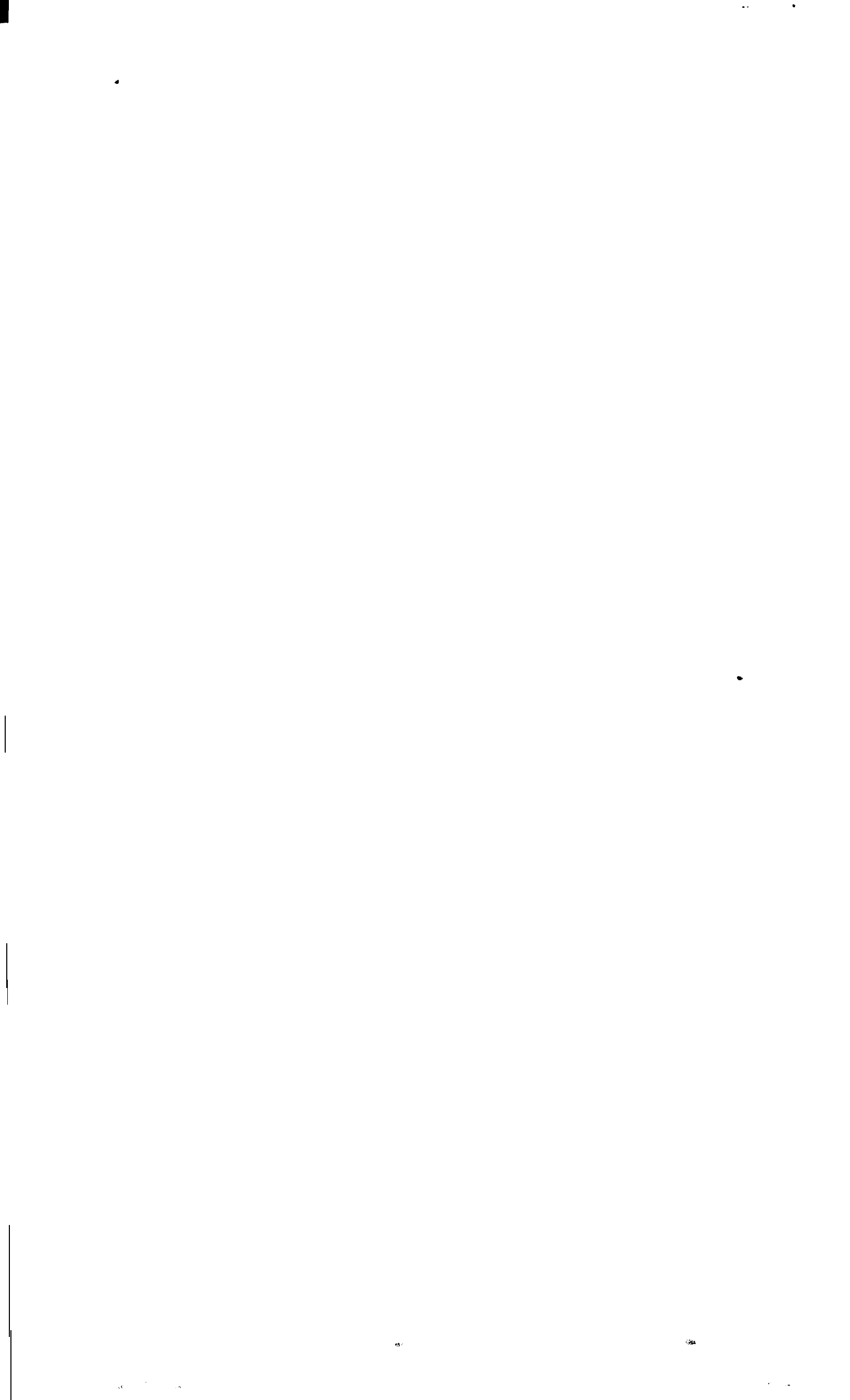


Figure 72: Ellesmere Island National Park Reserve



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