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Kitikmeot Regional Plan
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STRATEGY FOR THE INUIT SEALING ECONOMY

KITIKMEOT REGIONAL PLAN

Colin Dickie

Submitted to the Kitikmeot Inuit Association

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Section I - Seals as a Resource

The most important seal within the Kitikmeot region is the ringed seal. Ringed seals are found in greatest abundance in the eastern part of Amundsen Gulf just south of Holman, where areas of stable land-fast ice provide a consistent breeding habitat from year to year (Smith 1987: viii).

Bearded seals are also found within the region, but represent much less than 10% of the total harvest of seals. The two other types of seals, harp seals and harbour seals, are found only very occasionally (Smith and Taylor 1977).

According to the work of Dr. Thomas Smith of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, it is not possible at this time to obtain an estimate of the population of ringed seals inhabiting the region. Each year in autumn there is a major migration of younger seals out of Amundsen Gulf into the Beaufort Sea and beyond. In addition, other factors which determine population size such as the rate of predation by foxes vary greatly from one year to the next. The result is very large fluctuations in the number of seals found from year to year, which precludes reliable population modelling and estimation of overall population size. (Smith 1987: vii, 1, 57)

It is possible to obtain a general idea of levels of harvest within the region by looking at the some of the statistics that

have been published on the number of seal skins traded by hunters to fur dealers. These are frequently used in place of actual harvest statistics. However, the figures on skins traded represent a considerable underestimate of actual harvest, since they do not take into account seals shot but not retrieved, nor do they include skins used domestically.

Using the Traders Fur Record Books for the 1960s and the Fur Export Tax Returns for the early 1970s, Peter Usher has provided a series of historical statistics on skins traded (Usher 1975). Usher's figures for each fur trade district in the Kitikmeot are given in Table 1. The figures are not complete for all years, so in calculating averages for each period, I have indicated the number of years for which records exist.

The period 1961 to 1968 includes years of rising prices for seal skins at the start of the period as well as sharply falling prices towards the end (see Table 2). This is reflected in the Kitikmeot figures in Table 1 by the generally lower levels of skins traded at the beginning and end of the period. (It should be noted that in this table the Spence Bay fur district includes the Pelly Bay area, and the Read Island area between Holman and Coppermine was recorded separately at the beginning of the period.)

The figures for 1971 to 1974 represent years of sharply increasing prices, but the series ends before the peak price

TABLE 1

SEAL SKINS TRADED IN THE 1960s AND 1970s
(From Usher 1975)

	No. of Years Recorded								Average	
	1961-2	1962-3	1963-4	1964-5	1965-6	1966-7	1967-8	Recorded	Average	
Bathurst Inlet	400	304	236	370	147	136	44	6	211	
Cambridge Bay		37	53		684	504	318	6	328	
Coppermine		1337	3885		3458	2306	1068	5	2411	
Gjoa Haven	13	124	420	500	490	283	575	7	344	
Holman Island	362	1726	3479	3712	3963	2520	1734	7	2499	
Read Island	299	79						2	189	
Spence Bay (Pelly Bay)	122	401	1500	3280	2102	1768	2558	7	1676	
Bathurst Inlet	1971-2								No. of Years Recorded	Average
Cambridge Bay	233	28	241						3	167
Coppermine	1987	1086	2146						3	1740
Gjoa Haven	249	219	312						3	260
Holman Island	1096								1	1096
Read Island										0
Spence Bay (Pelly Bay)	1551	110	602						3	754

TABLE 2

**SEAL SKINS TRADED AND AVERAGE PRICE PAID
FOR THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AS A WHOLE
1961-1984**

Year	No. of Pelts	Average Price
1961-62	10,470	4.65
1962-63	27,884	8.49
1963-64	46,962	14.78
1964-65	68,332	11.08
1965-66	51,197	5.97
1966-67	46,355	6.82
1967-68	19,460	3.80
1968-69	27,479	7.68
1969-70	31,185	8.64
1970-71	37,282	9.22
1971-72	30,819	9.81
1972-73	26,363	15.10
1973-74	36,391	17.36
1974-7s	40,468	17.10
1975-76	34,270	23.65
1976-77	48,407	16.99
1977-78	26,726	11.86
1978-79	29,352	14.16
1979-80	30,860	19.05
1980-81	42,120	21.13
1981-82	24,556	19.42
1982-83	14,837	14.86
1983-84	7,689	9.95

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories. Submission to the Royal Commission on Seals and Sealing in Canada (Draft)

level in 1975-76 (see Table 2). Thus the figures for the 1970s are lower than the previous averages, especially in the case of Holman where a figure is only available for the first year.

Smith and Taylor have calculated the average number of ringed seal skins traded between 1940 and 1972 from the records of the Hudson Bay stores, and these give a longer term perspective on levels of seal harvesting from which the skins have been utilized commercially. These figures are presented in Table 3. Once again the figures for Spence Bay include skins from the Pelly Bay area.

Finally, the number of seal skins traded between 1980 and 1984 is given in Table 4. These are taken from the Fur Traders Record Books and were included in the submission of the Government of the Northwest Territories to the Royal Commission on Seals and Sealing in Canada. These figures cover a span of time which includes a high point in price in 1980-81 and a subsequent period of both falling prices and shrinking volume of sales (see Table 2).

For the purpose of comparison, the average numbers of seal skins traded from all of these sources have been listed side by side in Table 5. This allows us to make some general observations on the levels of harvesting where skins are sold, and these can be summarized as follows.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF RINGED SEAL SKINS TRADED
ACCORDING TO HUDSON BAY CO. RECORDS

1940 - 1972

(from Smith and Taylor, 1977)

	Maximum Traded	No. of years Recorded	Average
Bathurst Inlet	151	2	150
Cambridge Bay	1074	12	515
Coppermine	7273	12	2434
Gjoa Haven	550	15	216
Holman Island	4922	25	1258
Spence Bay (Pelly Bay)	2401	21	683

Kitikmeot Total			5256

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF SEALSKINS TRADED IN THE 1980s

	1980-1	1981-2	1982-3	1983-4	Average
Bathurst Inlet	72	31	0	7	28
Cambridge Bay	110	497	86	39	183
Coppermine	1996	798	962	355	1028
Gjoa Haven	212	5	6	15	60
Holman	5702	2294	1505	1363	2716
Pelly Bay	106	59	0	1	42
Spence Bay	505	376	196	68	287
Kitikmeot Total	8707	4060	2755	1848	4343

Source: Government of the Northwest Territories. Submission to the Royal Commission on Seals and Sealing in Canada (Draft)

TABLE 5

COMPARISON OF FIGURES ON SKINS TRADED

	Usher 1962-86	Usher 1971-74	S&T 1940-72	GNWT 1980-84
Bathurst Inlet			150	28
Cambridge Bay	328	167	515	183
Coppermine	2411	1740	2434	1028
Gjoa Haven	344	260	216	60
Hoiman Island	2499	1096	1258	2716
Pelly bay				42
Spence Bay	1676	754	683	287
Kitikmeot Total	7258	4017	5256	4344

Bathurst Inlet shows historical averages of a couple of hundred skins traded. The more current average from the 1980s is only 28.

Cambridge Bay shows historical levels of 500 or less, with the more current average from the 1980s under 200.

Coppermine and Holman have by far the largest levels of skins traded among all the communities in the region. For Coppermine, up to the 1970s, the figures suggest that skins traded numbered over 2000. However, in the 1980s, the average dropped by more than half to around 1000.

Holman also shows a level of 2000 in the average for the 1960s, although the other historical levels are much lower, partly for the reason indicated earlier. In the 1980s, on the other hand, Holman's level of skins traded averages over two and a half times that of Coppermine, around 2700.

Gjoa Haven shows average levels in the two to three hundred range up to the early 1970s. In the 1980s, the average falls to 60.

Together, Pelly Bay and Spence Bay have a level of over 1600 in the average for the 1960s, and around 700 in the other historical statistics. In the average for the 1980s, Pelly Bay averages only 42 and Spence Bay just under 300.

It is not possible to state definitely that these levels of harvest are sustainable because of the lack of information on overall population. However, allowing for the large annual variation in abundance of seals, there is no longer-term indication of a general decline in population of seals within the region. (See Usher 1970: 51) Thus, given the current level of information available, the historical levels of commercial utilization of skins can serve as a rough guide to the number of skins that can be considered to be available currently for commercial utilization on a sustainable basis.

Section II - Hunting Issues

Handling Of **Meat** For Commercial Use

The following recommendations have been made concerning the handling of seal meat for commercial resale.*

As little fat as possible should be left on the meat as it produces a off taste and shortens shelf life.

The meat should be frozen to -15 C. or lower as soon as possible to kill any parasites present.

* David Ladd **P.Ag.** Science Systems Research & **Development**, Report on the processing of Ring Seal Meat. Sept/88

The following is a detailed description of the steps for butchering a Ring Seal.*

* David Ladd **P.Ag.**, Science **Systems** Research & Development, Report on the processing of **Ring** Seal Meat. **Sept/88.**

Revised Procedure for Slaughter and butcher of Seal for Meat.

NOTE: Once slaughter commenced some changes were required these changes are noted below as compared to the original proposed procedure.

Major Steps: Sequential Operations

- Hunting: a. The seals taken will be Ringed seals.
- Slaughter: a. The Seal will be shot by a professional Inuit hunter.
- Sticking:

Regular bleeding techniques that would work on traditional animals were not effective the blood in the neck coagulated almost immediately upon death. It is recommended that the animal be opened up as quickly as possible exposing its chest cavity. The heart keeps beating for a while after the animal is dead. There are arteries running to the front flippers they can be cut easily once the animal has had its chest cavity opened. This is achieved by running the knife between the chest meat and the shoulder muscle. There is another main artery that runs to the back flippers that can be cut once the intestine has been removed. These arteries are more difficult to find and there is a danger of cutting the visceral in the process until proper procedure is found. By cutting these arteries and veins we seemed to achieve the best bleed possible.

Eviscerating:

A cut will be made from the neck to just before the bung. This cut will be through the skin and blubber exposing the chest muscle and stomach muscles.

The skin opens up exposing the meat.

The chest cavity is cut open exposing the heart and lungs.

The seal will have its belly opened with a skinning knife with the skinning knife held with the blade pointing outward exposing the visceral.

The bleeding operation will be carried out as outlined above.

Once a-bleed has occurred, the visceral is removed as follows.

The diaphragm muscle is cut releasing the internal organs.

The esophagus and wind pipe is cut as close to the throat as possible.

If the animal has food in its intestines then the bung should be tied before cutting around it for its removal.

The bung should be cut before the visceral is removed.

In a female the pelvic bone can be opened to cut out the bung.

In a male the pelvic bone needs to be cut or the bung cut out from the back.

When this is done the whole visceral can be removed in one action without getting any body fluids onto the body cavity. Depending upon the process it is recommended that the kidneys be left in place and not removed with the visceral. The visceral should be placed remote from the body for removal of organ meat.

Section II -Hunting Issues

Handling Of Skins To **Maintain** Quality

Traditional hunting methods differ little when it comes to maintaining the quality of skins for commercial resale. Most hunters surveyed have had experience in the preparation of skins from the preban period. Also from 1978 to 1983 the Hudsons Bay Company sent there Quality Control Officer to the kitikmeot Region on a yearly basis, to instruct hunters on the proper preparation of skins.

The following is a general outline for maintaining the quality of skins.

Skins should be flayed, scraped, stretched, and dried as soon as possible after they are harvested.

Care must be taken not to contaminate the fur with the fat of the animal.

Skins should not be harvested during the haul-out period due to molting and sunburn.

Changes In Harvesting **Techniques**

As stated above traditional hunting methods differ little when it comes to maintaining the quality of skins. However traditional hunting methods for meat may have to be changed as stated under Handling Of Meat For Commercial Use.

Section III -Existing Community Infrastructure

1. (a) Harvesting Capacity By Community

	*Population	*G.H.L.	*S.H.L.
Cambridge Bay'	985	290	5
Coppermine	967	307	5
Holman	387	111	2
Spence Bay	501	300	0
Gj oa Haven	695	165	0
Pelly Bay	294	129	0
Bay Chimo	79	27	0

*Population figures as of September, 1988.

*General Hunting License

*special Hunting License

Equipment

Most hunters surveyed had the necessary equipment for seal harvesting, as the equipment is also used in the harvesting of Caribou, Musk Ox, fish and other wildlife.

The following figures reflect Special A. R. D.A. applications for ,
September, 87-October, 88

Special A.R.D.A.
September 87- October 88

Community	Applicants	Equipment	Approved	Requested
Coppermine	1	Harvest Equipment	5,800.00	9,048.00
Holman	10	"	" 41,400.00	40,015.00
Gjoa Haven	29	"	" 90,209.00	114,510.18
Pelly Bay	10	"	" 26,126.00	29,796.00
Spence Bay	16	"	" 69,344.00	68,189.00
Gjoa Haven	10/8	"	" 29,308.00	71,985.37
Coppermine	1	"	" Rejected	6,175.00
			\$261,387.00	\$339,718.55

*Prepared by Lloyd Jones, Renewable Resources, Ott.25/88.

Strategy For Equipment Improvement

Special A. R. D.A.

Special A.R.D.A. provides financial and training assistance to improve economic opportunities for N.W.T. residents.

Assistance

Funding for the purchase of harvest equipment (boats, snowmobiles radios, sleds), and construction supplies (storage buildings cabins maintenance sheds).

Assistance is also available to attend training programs, teaching improved harvest methods, (Guide Training, Meat Cutting).

Criteria

Applicants must residence of native ancestry who have limited access to regular earnings.

Applicants must be holders of General Hunting Licenses.

Applicants must have sponsorship of a local Hunters & Trappers Association or a Band Council.

Applicants who are applying for assistance for along term project" must demonstrate the project will be financially viable within three years, and be able to pay its bills during" that period.

CAMBRIDGE BAY H.T.A.		IKALUKTUTIAK CO-OP
H. T.A. Freezer:	Walk In Freezer 2,700 sq. ft.	Walk In Freezer & Blast Freezer 960 sq. ft.
Meat Cutting Equipment:	Grinder, Slicer, Meat Saw, Smoker, Scales	Knives, Cleaning Tables Scales.
H.T. A. Building :	Retail & Meat Cutting 1152 sq. ft.	Fish Plant, 875 sq. ft.
Community Freezer:	NIL	NIL
Vacant Buildings:	NIL	NIL
COPPERMINE H.T.A.		COPPERMINE ESKIMO CO-OP
H.T.A. Freezer:	NIL	NIL
Meat Cutting Equipment:	NIL	NIL
H.T.A. Building:	Retail Outlet, 672 sq. ft.	Retail Outlet, 1936 sq. ft.
Community Freezer	360 sq. ft.	
Vacant Buildings	NIL	NIL
HOLMAN H.T.A.		HOLMAN ESKIMO CO-OP
H.T.A. Freezer:	NIL	
Meat Cutting Equipment:	NIL	NIL
H.T.A. Building	Office, 256 sq. ft.	Retail Outlet, 3,200 sq. ft.

	HOLMAN H.T.A.	HOLMAN ESKIMO CO-OP
Community Freezer:	621 sq.ft.	
Vacant Buildings:	NIL	NIL
	GJOA HAVEN H.T.A.	KEKERTAK CO-OP
H.T.A Freezer:	128 sq. ft.	
Meat Cutting Equipment:	NIL	NIL
H.T.A. Building:	NIL	Retail Outlet 1936 sq. ft.
Community Freezer:	532 sq. ft.	
Vacant Buildings:	NIL	NIL
	SPENCE BAY H.T.A.	PALEEAJOOK CO-OP
H.T.A. Freezer:	Two Chest Freezers 32 Cu.Ft.	One Chest Freezer, One Upright Freezer 41 cu. Ft.
Meat Cutting Equipment:	Band Saw, Grinder, Scales	NIL
H.T.A. Building:	563 sq.ft.	Retail Outlet, 18,00 sq. ft.
Community Freezer:	375 Sq. ft.	
Vacant Buildings:	NIL	NIL

PELLY BAY H.T.A.

KOOMIUT CO-OP

H.T.A. Freezer:	NIL	Two Chest Freezers, 21 cu. Ft.
Meat Cutting Equipment:	NIL	NIL
H.T. A. Building:	144, Sq. ft.	Retail Outlet, 960 sq. ft. (New Outlet Under Construction)
Community Freezer:	327, sq. ft.	Fish Plant, 547 sq. ft. (No longer in use)
Vacant Buildings:	NIL	NIL

BAY CHIMO H.T.A.

H.T.A. Freezer:	NIL
Meat Cutting Equipment:	NIL
H.T.A. Building	NIL
Community Freezer:	NIL
Vacant Buildings:	NIL

2. TRANSPORTATION COSTS

FIRST AIR:

Between	And	Price per/kg.
Cambridge Bay	Gjoa Haven	\$1.50
" "	Pelly Bay	\$2.00
" "	Spence Bay	\$1.75
" "	Yellowknife	1.75
Gjoa Haven	Pelly Bay	\$1.50
" "	Spence Bay	\$0.60
" "	Yellowknife	\$2.00
Pelly Bay	Spence Bay	\$1.00
" "	Yellowknife	\$2.50
Spence Bay	Yellowknife	\$2.25

CANADIAN AIRLINES:

Cambridge Bay	Yellowknife	\$1.85
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N.W.T. AIRLINES:

Cambridge Bay	Coppermine	\$1.46
" "	Gjoa Haven	\$1.94
" "	Holman	\$2.97
" "	Pelly Bay	\$2.76
" "	Spence Bay	\$2.25
" "	Yellowknife	\$2.09
Coppermine	Gjoa Haven	\$4.36
" "	Holman	\$1.07

2 Transportation Costs

N.W.T. Airlines:

Between	And	Price per/kg.
Holman	Pelly Bay	\$6.55
" "	Spence Bay	\$5.83
" "	Yellowknife	\$2.93
Gjoa Haven	Holman	\$5.43
" "	Pelly Bay	\$1.31
" "	Spence Bay	\$0.65
" "	Yellowknife	\$2.66
Spence Bay	Yellowknife	\$2.90
Pelly Bay	Spence Bay	\$0.78
Pelly Bay	Yellowknife	\$3.95

3. Operation And Maintenance Costs

	Gas	Heating oil	Electricity
Coppermine	.65/Litre	0.52/litre	0.3268/kWh
Holman	.65	0.54	0.4135
Cambridge Bay	.82	0.66	0.3858
Gjoa Haven	.69	0.61	0.4086
Spence Bay	.69	0.61	0.3585
Pelly Bay	.83	0.72	0.6058
Bay Chime.	.82	0.66	No Power Plant

● Prices quoted are for 1988

SECTION IV, HUMAN RESOURCES

1. Levels of unemployment

These figures are based on U.I.C claims made as of August, 1988.

Coppermine...	27
Ho-	3
Spence Hay	9
Pelly Bay	11
Cambridge Bay	18
Gjoa Haven	9

Current Skill Levels Within The Community

	PELLE BAY H.T.A.	SPENCE BAY H.T.A.
management & Financial Control:	*One part-time	*One Part-time
Processing & Meat Cutting:	NIL	*NIL
fanning:	NIL	NIL
Commercial Harvest Retraining:	NIL	NIL

*The Dept. of Renewable Resources is working with Canada Employment and Immigration under the Job Development Program to train and create full time positions as H.T.A. Managers. At this time ,this , is still in the planning stage.

*The Spence Bay H.T.A. has Meat Cutting Equipment, (Grinder, Meat Saws). There is also a trained Meat Cuter in Spence Bay. At this time there is no funding available for training.

	BAY CHIMO H.T.A.	CAMBRIDGE BAY H.T.A.
Management & Financial Control:	NIL	Two Full-time, One Part-time
Processing & Meat Cutting:	NIL	Five Full-time, Seasonal
fanning:	NIL	NIL
Commercial Harvest Retraining:	NIL	One person ,

Current Skill Levels Within The Community

	GJOA HAVEN H.T.A.	COPPERMINE H.T.A.
management & Financial Control:	One Part-time	Two Part-time
Processing & Meat Cutting:	NIL	NIL
Tanning:	NIL	NIL
Commercial Harvest Retraining:	NIL	*NIL

The Dept. of Economic Development is currently working on bringing a trained meat cutter from Cambridge Bay to Coppermine in a effort to establish a Meat Plant.

	HOLMAN H.T.A.
management & Financial Control:	One Part-time
Processing & Meat Cutting:	NIL
Tanning:	*NIL
Commercial Harvest Retraining:	NIL

Two people have had experience with home tanning kits, provided by Dept. of Economic Development. (Robert Lagrasse, Arts & Crafts, Economic Development, Yellowknife)

Section V - Community Surveys

a) Questionnaires

Survey of Hunters in Communities

Questions:

- 1) Does your family usually consume most of the meat from the seals that you harvest?
- 2) Or do you normally sell most of the meat that you harvest?
- 3) If you sell the meat that you harvest, could you please explain what it is used for, once it has been bought?
- 4) If you do receive a form of income from the seals that you harvest could you please give an estimate of the average price that you earned from each seal?
- 5) a) If you could get a good price for all the meat of a seal that you sold, what would you think would be a good price?
b) If you could get the price for seal meat that you seek, would you harvest more seals (how many)?
- 6) Would you think that creating a seal meat processing plant would be a good idea for your community?
- 7) Would you think that people in your community would be willing to buy more seal meat if it were in the form of fast food convenience products, such as burgers, sausages, etc.
- 8) Do you normally use most of the skins that you harvest for you and your relatives?
- 9) Or are the skins usually sold, and if so what was the average price per skin?
- 10) If you could get a good price for the skins that you sold, what do you think would be a fair price?
- 11) Could you please give an estimate of how many of the skins from the seals that you harvest currently go to waste.
- 12) Would you like to see a tannery in your community?
- 13) If you could get a good price for a whole seal that you sold, what would you think would be a fair price?

- 14) What kind of equipment do you currently own (please indicate how many): snowmobile, all terrain vehicle, outboard, boat?
- 15) What kind of equipment do you require to harvest seals?
- 16) Do you currently own a dogteam that you use for hunting?
- 17) Does your dogteam consume most of the seals that you harvest?
- 18) Would you like to add or suggest anything in regard to sealing?

Survey of Hamlet Councils

Questions:

- 1) Would your Council endorse the creation of a seal meat processing plant within the community?
- 2) Would your Council rather see a local business person own or operate a seal meat processing plant over a person from out of the community?
- 3) However, if there was no alternative within the community would your Council be prepared to support a business person from out of the community to own or operate a seal meat processing plant?
- 4) Would your Council endorse the sale of seal meat in the form of fastfood convenience products within the community?
- 5) Would your Council rather see a local business person own or operate the sale of seal meat in the form of fastfood convenience products over a non-local business person within the community?
- 6) However, if there was no alternative within the community would your Council be prepared to support a business person from out of the community to own or operate the business of selling seal meat in the form of fast food convenience products?
- 7) Would your Council support the creation of a tannery in the community if it was environmentally sound?
- 8) However, if the creation of a tannery in the community could cause some damage to the environment, would your Council still be prepared to endorse the project.
- 9) Would your Council favour a local business person over a non-local business person to own or operate a tannery in the community?
- 10) However, if there was no alternative but to let a non-local business person own or operate a tannery within the community would your Council still be supportive of the project?

Survey of Renewable Resource Based Businesses

Questions:

- 1) What type of renewable resource products are used for the business?
 - a) Do you import any of the renewable resource products that you supply from some of the other communities and could you specify which products come from where?
 - b) Do you get any special rates for bringing the products in from the other settlements?
- 2) Where are the products marketed?
- 3) Is the business a year-round operation or seasonal? Which season does it operate in? If some of your products are seasonal and some aren't, could you please explain?
- 4) How much volume of production does the business create in a year or season in lb./kg or dollars?
- 5) How many people are employed by the business, either full or part-time?
- 6) What type(s) of equipment are required to operate the renewable resource products sector of the business?
- 7) How is the business financed? Is it a joint venture operation? Please specify the type of ownership (optional).
- 8) How long has the renewable resource sector of the business been in operation?
- 9) Do you intend to expand your renewable resource sector of the business? Please specify how (i.e. the operation, market, employees, etc.) .
- 10) Has the renewable resource sector of your business been a successful venture?
- 11) What type of problems if any have you experienced with your business (i.e. management, employees, equipment, financing, not enough renewable resource supplies, quality of produce, etc.)?
- 12) Any suggestion for solving your problems?

Survey of H.T.A. Committees

Questions:

- 1) Does your H.T.A. committee intend to get involved in the future or is it currently operating a renewable resource based business in the community?
- 2) If so, what kind of business does your committee intend to or currently operate in the community? (Please specify) .
- 3) Does your committee currently own or operate any major equipment to carry out renewable resource based commercial activities within the community?
- 4) Does your committee permit the use of the H.T.A.'s equipment to local hunters that don't have the necessary equipment to practice renewable resource based commercial activities?
- 5) If so, does your committee charge a fee to the hunters that utilize the H.T.A. equipment, and at what rates?
- 6) Would your committee support the creation of a seal meat processing plant within the community?
- 7) Would your committee still support the creation of a seal meat processing plant in the community even if it was owned or operated privately from out of the community, if there was no alternative within the community?
- 8) If not, would your H.T.A. endorse a local business person to own or operate the business instead of a non-local business person?
- 9) Or would your committee rather own or operate the seal meat processing plant in the community?
- 10) Would your committee support the sale of seal meat in the form of fastfood convenience products in the community?
- 11) Would your committee still support the sale of seal meat in the form of fastfood convenience products even if the business was owned and operated from out of the community, if there was no alternative within the community?
- 12) If not, would your committee endorse a local business person to own or operate the business?
- 13) Or would your committee rather own operate the business of selling seal meat as fastfood convenience products within the community?
- 14) Would your committee endorse the creation of a tannery in the community?

15) Would your committee still support the creation of a tannery within the community, even if the tannery was owned and operated by a business person from out of the community, if there was no alternative within the community?

16) Would your committee rather have a local business person own or operate the tannery, if that was an option?

17) Or would your committee rather own or operate the tannery within the community?

18) Would your committee support the creation of an arts and crafts shop within the community?

19) Would your committee still support the creation of an arts and crafts shop even if it was owned or operated from out of the community, if there was no alternative within the community?

20) Would your committee rather have a local business person own or operate the business, if that was an option?

21) Or would your committee rather own or operate the arts and crafts shop in the community?

22) If *your* committee was approached and requested to support an application by a business person from out of the community for government assistance in getting any of the business ventures mentioned above started, would your committee be prepared to approve a request if there was no alternative within the community?

23) However, if there was a business person within the community that applied for the same type of government assistance and your committee had to support one of them which one would your committee endorse?

b) Responses

Bay Chimo

Interview On Renewable Based Businesses

Bay Chimo Hunters & Trappers Association

Background:

Population: 74

1.(a) **Caribou, Musk Ox, Grizzle Bear.**

1.(b) No we do not.

2. Mainly to local people and Sports Hunters.

3. **Seasonal, Fall and Spring.**

4. **Unknown.**

5. **Six** guides, seasonal, full time.

6. **Snowmobiles, Camping Equipment, Radios.**

7. We get a grant from Dept. of Renewable Resources every year.

8. **Since 1969.**

9. **Yes we plan working on getting more sports hunts with the Cambridge Bay H.T.A. .**

10. Yes it **has** created seasonal employment.

11. Bad weather during sports hunts.

12. **None.**

Cambridge Bay

Survey of Hunters, Cambridge Bay

1) Does your family usually consume most of the meat from the seals that your harvest?

Of the five hunters interviewed, four reported eating most of the meat; one of these said they just eat the young ringed seals as well as bearded seals. The fifth hunter just used the seals for dogfood.

2) Or do you normally sell most of the meat that you harvest?

None of the hunters sold any of the meat. .

3) If you sell the meat that you harvest, could you please explain what it is used for, once it has been bought?

Not applicable.

4) If you do receive a form of income from the seals that you harvest could you please give an estimate of the average price that you earned from each seal?

The hunters do not make any income from the seals currently. One has never made income from seals, three said there is no market locally since the price for skins went down.

5) a) If you could get a good price for all of the meat of a seal that you sold, what do you think would be a good price?

Based on a figure of 31 pounds for the amount of meat that can be derived from an average ringed seal (see Pelly Bay study) , the average price per pound suggested by the hunters is \$1.47.

b) If you could get the price of the seal meat that you seek, would you be prepared to harvest more seals (how many)?

All said they would harvest more seals.

6) Would you think that creating a seal meat processing plant would be a good idea for your community?

4

Four hunters said yes: one on condition that it employed local people. The other hunter said there already is a plenty processing meat in the community.

7) Would you think people in your community would be willing to buy more seal meat if it were in the form of fast food convenience products, such as burgers, sausages, etc.

Most felt that people would buy it in the form of jerky. One said people wouldn't buy it.

8) Do you normally use most of the skins from the seals that you harvest for you and your relatives?

Four out of the five use the skins. One hunter said there is nowhere to sell the skins.

9) Or are the skins usually sold, and if so what was the average price per skin?

None sell the skins since there is not market locally.

10) If you could get a good price for the skins that you sold, what do you think would be a fair price?

The average price per skin that the hunters suggested is \$38.50.

11) Could you please give an estimate of how many of the skins from the seals that you harvest currently go to waste.

The five hunters reported a wastage of only 7 or 8 skins over the course of a year.

12) Would you like to see a tannery in your community?

All said yes, one on condition it hired local people.

13) If you could get a good price for a whole seal that you sold, what do you think would be a fair price?

The average of the prices suggested by the hunters is \$84.00.

14) What kind of equipment do you currently own (please indicate how many): snowmobile, all terrain vehicle, outboard, boat?

Only one hunter required a boat and motor; the others were all well equipped.

15) What kind of equipment do you require to harvest seals?

See question 15.

16) Do you currently own a dogteam that you use for hunting?

One of the five hunters owns a dogteam.

17) Does your dogteam consume most of the seals that you harvest?

The hunter said the dogteam consumes most of the sealmeat he harvests.

18) Would you like to add or suggest anything in regard to sealing?

Two of the hunters commented they would like to see skin prices go back up to where they were.

Hunter	six	seven	eight	nine	ten	eleven	twelve
1	No, already have nest plant	Not really	Yes	No	ben	5 or 6	Yes, if it hires local people
2	Yes	Yes, as forking	Yes, since no one buys them	No one buys them here	\$30.00 spring seal	2	Yes
3	Yes	Yes, mainly forking	Yes	No, not lately	\$10.00	None	Yes
4	Yes, if employs local people	Yes	No	No	\$10.00	None	Yes
5	Yes	Yes, mainly forking	Yes	No, not now	\$10.00	None	Yes
6	one	one	two	three	four	five a	five b
1	30	No, use them for dogfood	No	No	No market	\$30.00	Yes
2	23	Yes, just young ones and square flippers	No	No	Not since price went down	\$2.00-\$3.00/lb.	Yes, 10 per summer
3	33	Yes	No	No		\$50.00	Yes
4	47	Yes	No, not for quite awhile		Have not harvested for awhile	\$20.00	Yes
5	39	No	Yes	No	Never has	\$50.00	Yes

hunter	fourteen	fifteen	sixteen	seventeen	eighteen
1	\$70.00-\$75.00 1 snowmobile 1 boat 1 outboard	None	No		Wish prices would go back up
2	\$30.00 per skin and \$2.00-\$3.00 per pound \$30.00 1 snowmobile 2 ATVs, 1 boat 1 outboard	None	No		
3	\$30.00 1 snowmobile 1 ATV, 2 boats 2 outboards	None	No		
4	\$50.00 1 snowmobile 1 ATV	Boat and motor	Yes	Yes	Would like to see felt prices go up
5	\$90.00 2 snowmobiles, 2 ATVs, 1 boat 1 outboard	None	No		

Interview On Renewable Resource Based Business.

Ikaluktutiak Co-op, Cambridge Bay

Background

The Fish Plant has been in operation since 1978. The plant its self is 875 sq.ft. and contains,two storage freezers, a blast freezer and four cleaning tables. So far it is the most profitable venture the Co-op has undertaken .

1. Char.
 - (a) From four local rivers.
 - (b) Does not apply.
2. **Freshwater Fish Marketing Board, Native Meat Stores,Local Sales, and Restaurants.**
3. Seasonal, (Summer, Fall)
4. 45,000 lbs. Spring, 60,000 lbs. Fall.
 (a) Fishermen, 60¢/lbs. Plant Workers \$6.00/hr.
5. Ten Plant Workers, Twentyfive Fishermen.
6. Transportation to the site, food,plus salary in advance for the fishermen. Fish Plant and equipment.
7. Co-operative.
8. Since 1978.

9. A addition to the Fish Plant is planned for next year.

10. Most successful operation so far.

11. Weather delays to aircraft picking up fish at the sites.

12. Nil.

Central Arctic Meats, Cambridge Bay.

Background

Cental **Arctic Meats was established** on Nov.15th. ,1987.
It is a Limited Company, owned and operated by the
Ikaluktutiak Hunters & Trappers Association.

There present facility is **1152 sq.ft.** and contains a Office,
meat cutting **area,and** a retail area for hardware and finished
meat products.

In talking with the Manager Mr. **Bill Tarr,I** was **told** that
they had made Seal Meat Jerky, which was a popular item but
have had problems securing a supply this year.

In the future they are planning on purchasing a Bone Crusher
to make dog food out of animal by products.

Interview On Renewable Resource Based Business

Central Arctic Meats, Cambridge Bay

1. Caribou, Musk Ox, Char, Lake Trout, Whitefish, Muk-tuk
 - (a) Muk-tuk from Spence Bay and Whale Cove.
Caribou from Bathurst and Bay Chime.
 - (b) First Air, when space available, 88¢/klg.
2. Kitikmeot Region and Yellowknife.
3. Fishing is seasonal, (Spring, Fall), the rest is all year round as it can be stock piled.
4. Musk Ox, 18,000 lbs. at \$2.55 per pound.
Caribou, 10,000 lbs, at \$2.55 per pound.
Fish, 5,000 lbs. at a average price of \$2.75 per pound.
 - (a) \$1.00 per pound.
5. Two Full time , (Office) , Three Seasonal, (Meat Plant), and Ten Harvesters.
6. Meat Cutting Equipment, (Meat Saw, Splitting Saw, Grinder, Meat Slicer, Smoker Dryer, Weight Scale, Freezer, Air Conditioning)
7. Financed by Department of Economic Development. It is a Limited Company, owned and operated by the Hunters & Trappers Association.
8. November 15th., 1987.

9. Product will increase as quota increases . They are also planning to apply for a loan for a Walk In Freezer.

10. Yes it has been.

11. Were short of Caribou and Musk Ox last year. Quota for these has been increased this year. Manager said he has had problems with absenteeism, and lack of drive with his staff.

12. Quota has been increased for this year.



Survey of Hunters, Coppermine

1) Does your family usually consume most of the meat from the seals that you harvest?

Of the seven hunters interviewed, all said they consume most of the meat. Three said they only eat the young seals.

2) Or do you normally sell most of the meat that you harvest?

None of the hunters sell seal meat.

3) If you sell the meat that you harvest, could you please explain what it is used for, once it has been bought?

Not applicable.

4) If you do receive a form of income from the seals that you harvest could you please give an estimate of the average price that you earned from each seal?

The average price for five of the hunters was \$26.50 for skins sold at the co-op. The other two reported no income.

5) a) If you could get a good price for all the meat of a seal that you sold, what would you think would be a good price?

The average price was \$1.78 per pound.

b) If you could get the price for seal meat that you seek, would you harvest more seals (how many)?

The hunters reported that they would harvest substantially more seals.

6) Would you think that creating a seal meat processing plant would be a good idea for your community?

Most replied yes, since it would create employment: one didn't know.

7) Would you think that people in your community would be willing to buy more seal meat if it were in the form of fast food convenience products, such as burgers, sausages, etc.

Only two out of seven replied yes. Others felt that most people cook seal meat at home and wouldn't buy it.

8) Do you normally use most of the skins that you harvest for you and your relatives?

Three said yes; the others said they use the ones they can't sell to the co-op.

9) Or are the skins usually sold, and if so what was the average price per skin?

The price reported by two hunters was \$25 to \$30 at the co-op.

10) If you could get a good price for the skins that you sold, what do you think would be a fair price?

The average price was just over \$40 per skin.

11) Could you please give an estimate of how many of the skins from the seals that you harvest currently go to waste.

A total of 7 to 9 skins were reported wasted by the hunters over the period of a year.

12) Would you like to see a tannery in your community?

All said yes. One said yes, if could be run at a profit.

13) If you could get a good price for a whole seal that you sold, what would you think would be a fair price?

The average price was \$75.00.

14) What kind of equipment do you currently own (please indicate how many): snowmobile, all terrain vehicle, outboard, boat?

All hunters were equipped and didn't require additional equipment to harvest seals.

15) What kind of equipment do you require to harvest seals?

See number 14.

16) Do you currently own a dogteam that you use for hunting?

None of the hunters own a dogteam currently.

17) Does your dogteam consume most of the seals that you harvest?

See number 16.

18) Would you like to add or suggest anything in regards to sealing?

Most said they wished prices and sales of skins would go up again.

Hunter	Age	Employed	Sex	Species	Four	Five a	Five b
1	21	Yes	Male	Only young ones	\$25-\$30 per skin 56	\$25-\$29	Yes
2	32	Yes	Male	Yes	the co-op \$20-\$30	\$10 per skin	Yes, 20-30 per year
3	49	No	Male	Only young ones	\$25-\$30 per skin	\$30	Yes, 10ks
4	31	Yes	Male	Yes		\$3.00-\$1.00/lb.	Yes, all I could get
5	43	No	Male	Yes	\$25-\$30 at co-op	\$3.00/lb.	Yes, all I could get
6	23	Yes	Male	Yes, only young ones	\$25-\$30 from co-op	\$10	Yes
7	42	Yes	Male	Yes	No income from seals for some time	\$10	Yes, 30-40 per year

Hunter	six	seven	eight	nine	ten	eleven	twelve
1	Yes	No	No, sell them to the co-op	16 skins	\$45.00	None	Yes, if prices go up
2	Yes, would create employment	No, most cook seal at home	Yes	14 to co-op	\$40 per skin	None	Yes, would create employment
3	Yes, if could be used for other things	No	One do not sell		\$40	2 or 3	Yes
4	Don't know	Don't know	Yes		\$30-\$45	None	Yes
5	Yes, would create	Yes	What we can't sell	4 skins, \$30/skin	\$35-\$40	None	Yes
6	Yes	Don't know	One's don't sell to co-op	12, \$25-\$30 per skin	\$10-\$45	5-6	Yes
7	Yes, would create employment	Yes, definitely	Yes, for families		\$10	None	If could be run at a profit

hunter	fourteen	fifteen	sixteen	seventeen	eighteen
1	\$30.00 1 snowmobile 1 boat 1 outboard	None	No		Would like to see prices go up
2	\$30 1 snowmobile 1 ATV, 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	No		Would like to see seal hunting return to way it was Would like to see prices go up
3	\$70 2 snowmobiles 1 ATV, 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	No		prices go up
4	\$30 1 snowmobile 1 ATV, 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	No		Wish more people would buy seal skins
5	\$50-\$60 2 snowmobiles, 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	No		
6	\$30 1 snowmobile 1 ATV, 1 boat, 1 outboard		No		Would like to see increase in price of skins
7	\$30 1 snowmobile 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	No		

Survey of Hamlet Council, Coppermine

1) Would your Council endorse the creation of a seal meat processing plant **within** the community?

No.

2) Would your Council rather see a local business person to own or operate a seal meat processing plant over a person from out of the community?

No.

3) However, if there was no alternative within the community would your Council be prepared to support a business person from out of the community to own or operate a seal meat processing plant?

No

4) Would your Council endorse the sale of seal meat in the form of fastfood convenience products within the community?

No.

5) Would your Council rather see a local business person own or operate the sale of seal meat in the form of fastfood convenience products over a non-local business person within the community?

No

6) However, if there was no alternative within the community would your Council be prepared to support a business person from out of the community to own or operate the business of selling seal meat in the form of fast food convenience products?

No.

7) Would your Council support the creation of a tannery in the community if it was environmentally sound?

Yes.

8) However, if the creation of a tannery in the community could cause some damage to the environment, would your Council still be

prepared to endorse the project.

No.

9) Would your Council favour a local business person over a non-local business person to own or operate a tannery in the community?

Yes, a local person.

10) However, if there was no alternative but to let a non-local business person own or operate a tannery within the community would your Council still be supportive of the project?

Yes.

Gjoa Haven

Survey of Hunters, Gioa Haven

1) Does your family usually consume most of the meat from the seals that you harvest?

Of the two hunters interviewed, one reported eating young seals only, the other said most of the meat is eaten by the family.

2) Or do you normally sell most of the meat that you harvest?

The meat is eaten, or given away as dog food .

3) If you sell the meat that you harvest, could you please explain what it is used for, once it has been bought?

Not applicable.

4) If you do receive a form of income from the seals that you harvest could you please give an estimate of the average price that you earned from each seal?

One hunter received no income, the other \$10 for the skin at the co-op.

5) a) If you could get a good price for all the meat of a seal that you sold, what would you think would be a good price? "

One said \$5.00 per pound, the other \$2.00 per pound.

b) If you could get the price for seal meat that you seek, would you harvest more seals (how many)?

Both said yes they would.

6) Would you think that creating a seal meat processing plant would be a good idea for your community?

Both said yes.

7) Would you think that people in your community would be willing to buy more seal meat if it were in the form of fast food convenience products, such as burgers, sausages, etc.

Both said yes.

8) Do you normally use most of the skins that you harvest for you and your relatives?

Both said yes, they are used to make boots.

9) Or are the skins usually sold, and if so what was the average price per skin?

They said no one is really buying skins locally now.

10) If you could get a good price for the skins that you sold, what do you think would be a fair price?

The average was \$40.00.

11) Could you please give an estimate of how many of the skins from the seals that you harvest currently go to waste.

They estimated 11 skins for the two of them over the year.

12) Would you like to see a tannery in your community?

Both said yes. One said has had skins tanned before.

13) If you could get a good price for a whole seal that you sold, what would you think would be a fair price?

One gave a price of \$140 for the whole seal.

14) What kind of equipment do you currently own (please indicate how many): snowmobile, all terrain vehicle, outboard, boat?

Both hunters do not need additional equipment.

15) What kind of equipment do you require to harvest seals?

See number 14.

16) Do you currently own a dogteam that you use for hunting?

Both said no.

17) Does your dogteam consume most of the seals that you harvest?

See number 16.

18) Would you like to add or suggest anything in regards to sealing?

One wished prices would go up so young people could have employment through hunting: the other wished markets were larger.

four five a five b

was \$10 to \$5.00 for

to \$2.00 for

ten eleven twelve

\$10 yes

\$30-\$50 1 skin yes, has had soles tanned before

seven eighteen

High skin prices would go up so young people have some form of employment People should buy more skins

Interview On Renewable Resource Based Business

Gjoa Haven

Population 863

Dog Teams 12

Hunters & Trappers Walk In Freezer, 128 sq. ft.

Community Freezer, 532 sq. ft.

Kekertak Co-op

At the present time the Co-op does not harvest or utilize any Renewable Resources. In the future they plan to try Commercial Fishing in conjunction with the Hunters & Trappers Association.

Holman

Door to Door Seal Survey, Holman

On August 7th/88, I met with the Hamlet Council of Holman. At that time, the Council stated that they felt a more accurate survey could be completed by going door to door and surveying active hunters.

In order to streamline the survey, I approached the Co-op and compiled a list of hunters with more than three skins sold to the Co-op. The total number of active hunters was twentyone.

1. Does your family usually consume most of the meat from the seals that you harvest?

Of the 21 hunters, only three did not consume any of the seals that they shot, but instead gave them away for dog food. The remainder all ate only young seals in the spring. After that the seal meat was used for dog food for the remainder of the summer.

2. Or do you normally sell most of the meat that you harvest?

None of the hunters sold any of the meat. It was used for there own dog teams or given to someone else for there dog team.

- ³ - Not aplicable.

4. If you do recieve a form of income from the seals that you harvest could you please give a estimate on the average price that you earned from each seal.

All of the hunters sold there seals to the Co-op. The average price per seal was from \$25.00-\$30.00 per skin, the difference being unstrapped or scrapped skin.

5. If you could get a good price for all the meat of a seal that you sold, what do you think would be a good price?

13 hunters based there price on the whole seal with the acumulated average price of \$27.50.
4 hunters based there price per pound with the average being \$2.00 per pound.

5. Two hunters said they would not sell any of there meat as they need it for dog food.
One hunter failed to comment.

5. (a) **If you could get the price for seal meat that you seek, would you harvest more seals, (How Many).**

All hunters said they would harvest more seals , but could not give a estimate on how many.

6. **would you think that creating a seal meat processing plant would be a good idea for your community.**

Eighteen hunters said yes, the majority said it would create employment .

Two hunters said no, as they said most people like cook there own food.

One hunter said only if there was a good supply and demand

7. **Would you think people in your community would be willing to buy more seal meat if it was in the form of a fastfood convenience product such as burgers, sausages, etc.**

Fifteen hunters said **yes,**the majority wanted Seal Jerky. "
Three hunters said no , as they felt that people like to cook there own meat.

One hunter said it might be better in a central location.

Two hunters said they were undecided.

8. **Do you normally use most of the skins that you harvest for you and your relatives.**

Fifteen sell all there skins to the Co-op only.

Four said only what they don't sell to the Co-op.

One said he saves them for his dogs.

9. Or are the skins usually sold, and if so what was the average price per skin ?

Average price per skin at the Co-op. \$25.00 unstrapped.
\$30.00 scrapped

10. If you could get a good price for the skins that you sold what do think would be a fair price ?

Average price per skin \$36.00

11. Could you please estimate on how many skins from the seals that you harvest currently go to waste.

Out of twentyone hunters only twentynine skins were wasted This is probably due to the Co-op letting the people know in advance, when they are nearing there capacity. Also skins harvested from this year can be saved for next year.

12. Would you like to see a tannery in your community ?

Eighteen hunters said yes, as it would create employment in the community. They also said it would bring the price of tanned skins for handicrafts down
One hunter said only if they hire local people.
One more favored a more central location.
One hunter, said he wasn't sure.

13. If you could get a good price for a whole seal that you sold, what do you think would be a fair price.

Out of eighteen hunters the average price was \$65.00.
Two other hunters averaged \$25.00-\$30.00 per skin and \$2.00-\$3.00 per pound.
One other hunter kept his seals for dog food.

14. What kind of equipment do you currently own, Snowmobile,
A. T.V., Boat, and engine?

Only two hunters required boats and outboards. The rest were all equipped.

15. What kind of equipment do you require to harvest seals ?

See question 14.

16. Do you currently own a dogteam that you use for hunting ?

Seven hunters owned dogteams.

17. Does your team consume most of the seals, that you harvest ?

All seven hunters said their dogs consume most of their seal meat plus they get more meat from other hunters.

18. Would you like to add or suggest anything in regards to sealing ?

Most hunters surveyed said that they would like to see prices return to the way they were, (\$35.00-\$45.00 per skin).

How many 1	Type 20	Employed No	one Get young ones, give rest away for dog food Yes and for dogs	two No	three No	four \$25-\$30 at co-op	five a Don't know	five b Yes
1	20	No	Get young ones, give rest away for dog food Yes and for dogs	No	No	\$25-\$30 at co-op	Should be low, see retail low as well \$20.00	Yes, definitely
2	24	No	Only young ones in spring Yes, but rest for dog food	No	No	\$25-\$30 at co-op \$15-\$25 at co-op	\$40	Yes, definitely Yes, would have at least all summer 100-175 seals Yes, as many as could get
3	29	No	Yes, dry and smoke heads, give away rest for dog food Yes	No	No	\$25-\$30 at co-op	\$10	Yes, as many as could get
4	29	Yes	Only young ones, about half of catch Only young ones, rest to dog food	No	No	\$28-\$30 at co-op \$30 at co-op	\$1.50-\$2.00/lb.	Yes, probably
5	40	Yes	Yes, young seals	No	No	\$20-\$30 per skin	\$20	Yes
6	26	Yes	Only a little, rest goes for dog food	No	No	\$30 on average	\$40	Yes, 40-50 seals found
7	22	No	Only young seals, rest for dog food	No	No	\$25-\$30 fresh co-op	\$30	Yes, as many as could get
8	44	Yes	Give rest away for dog food	No	No	\$25-\$30 at co-op	Wouldn't sell it since have dogs	Yes
9	43	No	Only young seals, rest for dog food	No	No	\$25-\$30 per skin at co-op	\$1.20/lb.	Yes
10	24	Yes	Yes	No	No	\$28-\$30	No idea	Yes
11	43	No	Only young ones in spring; give away rest No, only small part	No	No	\$25-\$30 per skin at co-op	\$40	Yes
12	20	Yes	Yes	No	No	\$28-\$30 at co-op	\$20	Yes
13	27	Yes	Yes	No	No	None	\$20	Yes
14	20	No	Yes	No	No	\$15-\$25 at co-op	\$50	Yes, would have work then give food, 50-75 seals Yes, all summer 60 seals Yes, if you had freezer for skins and work
15	20	No	Yes	No	No	\$25-\$30 at co-op	\$20	Yes
16	27	Yes	Yes	No	No	None	\$20	Yes
17	20	No	Yes	No	No	\$25-\$30 at co-op	\$20	Yes
18	27	Yes	Yes	No	No	None	\$20	Yes
19	20	No	Yes	No	No	\$15-\$25 at co-op	\$50	Yes, would have work then give food, 50-75 seals Yes, all summer 60 seals Yes, if you had freezer for skins and work
20	45	No	Yes	No	No	\$25-\$30 at co-op	\$20	Yes
21	42	No	Yes	No	No	\$15-\$20 at co-op	\$1.00-\$2.00/lb.	Yes

Rank	Sex	Age	Occupation	Region	Income	Education	Stevens	Welfare
1	Yes		Yes, if employed	Sell most to the co-op	\$25-\$30 per skin	Happy with present price	8	Yes
2	Yes		Not buy meats to other settlements	All skins sold to co-op	\$25-\$30	Current price is all right	None	Yes, would create jobs
3	Yes, if have local people		Not know	Not only a few, rest go to co-op	29 skins, \$25-\$30 Over 70 to co-op, \$25-\$30		None	Yes, if did not pollute
4	Yes, but doubt people would buy it		Yes	No	\$30		5-6	Yes
5	Yes, but prices should be low so people will buy		Yes, if prices low	Not sell then to co-op	\$30-\$35		None	Yes, if made a profit
6	Yes, or somewhere in region		Yes	No	\$40		2-3 go to dogs	Yes
7	If good demand in other settlements		Cannot tell unless try it	Usually all go to co-op	\$30-\$50		2-3	Somewhere in the region
8	Yes, would create employment		No, people have their own meat	Only few, rest go to co-op	\$35-\$40		None	Yes, if creates employment
9	Yes		Yes	No, sell then all to co-op	15 skins, \$25-\$30		4	Yes
10	Yes, would create employment		Yes	No, sell most to co-op	\$20-\$30		1-2 (body shots)	Yes
11	Yes, would create employment		Yes, jerky	No, sell then to co-op	\$35-\$40		None	Yes
12	Yes		Yes	No, for dogfood	\$30-\$40		None	Yes, because price for tanned skins would go down
13	Yes		Yes	No, sell then to co-op	18 skins this year, \$25-\$30		None	If it would hire local people
14	Yes		Don't know	No, sell to co-op	27 skins this year, \$25-\$30		2-3	Don't know at this time
15	Yes		Yes, as seal jerky	Only what don't sell to co-op	\$35-\$40		None	Yes, if could be used for different products
16	Yes, if could be used for other products		Yes, maybe seal jerky	Yes, what don't sell to co-op	\$40		None	Yes
17	Yes		Yes	No	9 this year, \$20-\$30		2-3, goes to dogs	Yes
18	Yes		Don't know	No	\$28-\$30/skin at co-op	\$40	None	Yes
19	Yes, would create employment		Yes, as sausage maybe jerky	No, sell then to co-op	\$30-\$40		None	Yes, if it is profitable
20	Yes, if people buy it		No	No, sell then to co-op	\$20		5-6	Yes, would create employment
21	Yes		Yes	No	\$25-\$50			Yes

1	\$25-\$30 for skin \$20.00-\$27.00/lb. for meat	1 snowmobile 1 boat	None	Yes	Yes				
2	\$25-\$30 for skin \$20.00-\$27.00/lb. for meat	2 snowmobiles 2 ATVs, 2 boats, 2 outboards	None	Yes	Yes				
3	\$70	1 snowmobile, 1 ATV 1 canoe, 1 outboard 1 snowmobile, 1 boat,	None	Yes, for sports hunts	Yes				
4	\$70	1 outboard 2 snowmobiles, 1 ATV, 1 canoe, 1 outboard	None	No	No				
5	\$45-\$50	1 outboard 2 snowmobiles, 2 AT 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	No	No				
6	\$70	2 snowmobiles, 1 ATV, 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	No	No				
7	\$60-\$80	1 ATV, 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	No	No				
8	\$80	2 snowmobiles, 1 ATV, 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	Yes, sports hunts	Yes				
9	\$40-\$50	3 snowmobiles, 1 ATV, 1 boat, 1 outboard	No	Yes, 11 dogs	Yes				
10	\$70	1 snowmobile, 1 ATV, 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	Yes, for sports hunts	Yes				
11	\$80	2 snowmobiles, 2 ATVs, 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	Yes, for sports hunts	Yes				
12		2 snowmobiles, 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	Yes, for sports hunts	Yes				
13	\$60-\$70	1 snowmobile, 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	No	No				
14	\$50	1 snowmobile, 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	No	No				
15	\$80	1 snowmobile, 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	No	No				
16	\$70	1 snowmobile, 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	No	No				
17	\$60	2 snowmobiles	Snowmobiles	No	No				
18	\$70	1 snowmobile, 1 ATV	Needs boat and motor	No	No				
19	\$60	1 snowmobile, 1 boat	Need new outboard	No	No				
20	\$60	1 snowmobile, 1 ATV 1 boat, 1 outboard	None	No	No				
21	\$70	1 snowmobile, 2 boats, 2 outboards	None	No	No				

Hope price go
up

Good to see
price go up
again
Would like price
of skins to go up
Would like to see
scaling return to
way it was
Would like to see
prices go up since
will create employment
equipment should stay
out of our business
Always been against
Greenpeace; don't like
to see waste in hunting
Would like to see price
of skins go back up to
\$25-\$40 where it was

A temporary would create
employment in community
could create more jobs
in community

Interview On Renewable Resource Based Businesses

HOLMAN

Background

Population: 387
Dog Team: 11

Seal sales, 1986-1987

Holman Eskimo Co-op, 400
Hudsons Bay Company, 3

Holman Eskimo Co-op

1. Char, Seal Skins, White Fox, Wolf, Wolverine

(a) Char, Sealskin, and White Fox are caught locally.
Wolf and Wolverine are purchased already tanned in Edmonton because of lower cost price.

(b) The Co-op does not receive any special rates on shipping.

2. Mainly to southern markets for handicrafts.

3. Char and White Fox are seasonal , (Spring, Fall, Winter) the rest are not.

4. Sealskins

Manager plans to purchase 600 skins this year, which will be sent to Winnipeg for tanning.

Average price per skin \$30.00
Tanning \$20.00
Transportation \$10.00

Tanned Sealskins are used in Wallhangings, Parkas, and Handicrafts.

4. **White Fox.**

Manager purchased a total of 300 skins last year, which were sent to Winnipeg for tanning.

Average price per skin \$20.00
Tanning \$11.00
Transportation \$ 4.00

4. char.

Manager purchased a total of 1700 lbs. from local H.T.A. Test Fishery, at a price of \$1.00 per pound and sold it for \$ 1.35.

5. Craft People 4 full time

Homeworkers 25 part time

Harvestors 25 seasonal

6. Handicraft based products.

7. Co-operative Organization.

8. 25 years.

9. Depends on the availability of the resource. Animals are sometimes hard to harvest due to weather conditions, and peak and lean cycles

10. Yes especially the handicrafts.

11. Has had problem with the storage of Seal Skins , as they do not have proper cold storage . Manager would buy more skins if he had.

12. Try and establish a bigger market for the product.

Interview On Renewable Resource Based Business

Holman Hunters & Trappers Association

1. Musk Ox, Polar Bear, Caribou, Char.

(a) Muk-Tuk from Tuktoyaktuk.

(b) No special rates.

2. Residence of Holman and Sports Hunters from the south.

3. Sports Hunts are seasonal, winter, spring and fall. Char and Muk-Tuk are seasonal, spring and fall.

4. Sport Hunts, 15 Polar Bears at \$ 12,500 .
 20 Musk Ox at \$3,250
 6 Caribou at \$1,500

Test Fishery in operation at \$1.75 per pound for Char, this is the first year of this operation.

Muk-TuK, 15-20 pails, at \$75.00 per pail.

5. Manager, One Fulltime
Test Fishery, Two people, seasonal full time .
Harvesters , Thirty people, **seasonal**.

6. Dog Teams, Snowmobile, Camping Equipment, Boats and Airplane Charters.

7. Association , which receives a grant from the Inuvialuit Hunters & Trappers Association and the Dept. of Renewable Resources. Total grant , **from** both \$ 25,00.00

8. Sports Hunts, Since 1979.
Test Fishery, Since 1985.

9. Possibility of additional Caribou Hunts in the fall.
Also the development of a Commercial Fishery, depending on the results of this years Test Fishery.

10. Depends on the abundance of game.

Holman Hunters & Trappers Association

08/08/88

47 Members.

1. They are currently operating a Test Fishery in the Prince Albert Sound area.
2. The H.T.A. is currently operating Sports Hunts for Polar Bear, Caribou, and Musk Ox. Depending on the results of the Test Fishery they may establish a Commercial Fishery.
3. H.T.A. Office, Camping Equipment for Sports Hunts, and Radios.
4. Only Radios.
5. \$2.00 per day for each radio.
6. Yes if it would create employment in the community.
7. Only if no one in the **community** could be found to operate it.
8. Yes we would.
9. **We would rather** have someone else run it at the present time as the H.T.A. is too **involved** in other projects.
10. The H.T.A. feels that local people would not support a Fast Food Outlet, as most local people like to cook there own Seal Meat.
11. N/A.

12. N/A.

13. N/A.

14. Only if the project was a viable operation. The Dept. of Economic Development has done a study on this and they say it is not .
The **H.T.A.** also said they felt this type of operation would be better situated in a more central location such as Cambridge Bay.

15. Only after a search had been made of the community to find someone locally to do it.

16. Yes they would as it would create employment in the community.

17. See question 14.

18. We already have one, the **Holman** Eskimo Co-op.

19. See question 18.

20. See question 18.

21. See question 18.

22. Yes but only if there was no one from the community.

23. The local person as it would create employment.

Pelly Kay

Survey of Hunters, Pelly Bay

1) Does your family usually consume most of the meat from the seals that you harvest?

Only one hunter was interviewed. This hunter gave all the meat away for dog food.

2) Or do you normally sell most of the meat that you harvest?

The meat is not sold.

3) If you sell the meat that you harvest, could you please explain what it is used for, once it has been bought?

Not applicable.

4) If you do receive a form of income from the seals that you harvest could you please give an estimate of the average price that you earned from each seal?

No.

5) a) If you could get a good price for all the meat of a seal that you sold, what would you think would be a good price?

The price given was 75 cents per pound.

b) If you could get the price for seal meat that you seek, would you harvest more seals (how many)?

The hunter would harvest more seals.

convenience products, such as burgers, sausages, etc.

Yes.

8) Do you normally use most of the skins that you harvest for you and your relatives?

Yes.

9) Or are the skins usually sold, and if so what was the average price per skin?

No answer.

10) If you could get a good price for the skins that you sold, what do you think would be a fair price?

\$35 for the skin.

11) Could you please give an estimate of how many of the skins from the seals that you harvest currently go to waste.

The hunter estimated 10 to 12 skins are wasted annually.

12) Would you like to see a tannery in your community?

Yes.

13) If you could get a good price for a whole seal that you sold, what would you think would be a fair price?

No answer.

14) What kind of equipment do you currently own (please indicate how many): snowmobile, all terrain vehicle, outboard, boat?

No additional equipment is required.

15) What kind of equipment do you require to harvest seals?

See number 14.

16) Do you currently own a dogteam that you use for hunting?

No.

17) Does your dogteam consume most of the seals that you harvest?

See number 16.

18) Would you like to add or suggest anything in regards to sealing?

No.

Interview On Renewable Resource Based Business

Pelly Bay

Background:

Population 327. Dog Team 10.

Community Freezer, 327 sq. ft.

Fish Plant, 547 sq. ft. , no longer in use

Koomiut Co-op

1. Walrus Tusks from Igloodik for carving and Char from local lakes.No Freight subsidy.
2. Local Community.
- 3.Tusks are year round while Char is fall time only.
- 4.1987, 1400 lbs.
 - (a) Buy at 80¢ per pound, Sell at \$1.10 per pound.
 - (a) Walrus Tusk, \$ 75.00 per pound, Sell at \$ 110.00 per pound.
5. Five or six people, part-time.
6. Snowmobile, fish nets, camping gear.
7. **Cooperative.**
8. Twelve years.
9. Depends on if test fisherys are conducted to increase quota. If these prove positive, the Co-op may look into opening the fish plant again.
- 10.At present the Char fishery is not profitable, but creates employment in the community.
- 11.The present quota is not big enough to be a money making operation.

Koomiut Co-op

12. Have contacted Renewable Resources to see if they can conduct a Test Fishery to establish a larger quota or a quota in a different place.

Interview On Renewable Resource Based Business
Pelly Bay Hunters & Trappers Association

1. Commercial Char Fishing.
 - (a). Caribou Jerky from Cambridge Bay H.T.A. .
 - (b). None.
2. Local Community.
3. Fall & Winter.
4. Total amount 1987, 570 lbs.
 - (a). Buy \$1.10 per lbs., Sell at \$1.60 per lbs.
5. One local person.
6. Two Freezers, Meat Grinder, Smoker, and Twenty Fishnets.
7. Association .
8. Four years.
9. We may attempt Sports Hunts for Polar Bear and Caribou next year.
We may also ask for a Test Fishery to increase our Commercial Fishing Quota.
10. Yes so far.
11. Our present Office space is not big enough for our freezers and retail outlet. Also we feel our present Commercial Fish Quota is too small.
12. Have approached Hamlet Council concerning donating a larger building to the H.T.A. . Have also approached Renewable Resources concerning a Test Fishery to increase the Quota.

Spence Bay

Interview On Renewable Resource Based Businesses

Spence Bay Hunters & Trappers Association

Joe Larose, Renewable Resource Officer

1. Char, **Muk-tuk**, Caribou and Musk Ox Jerkey.
 - (a) Caribou and Musk Ox are imported **from Cambridge Bay H.T.A.** .
 - (b)
2. Local **population** mainly.
3. Char, **seasonal** , fall and winter.
Muk-tuk, seasonal, **summer**.
Caribou and Musk Ox Jerky, year round.
4. Char, total quota **available** 24,000 kgs.
Buying Price \$1.00 per pound.
Selling Price \$1.60 **per pound**.

Fishing Quota is not being harvested due to distance to **commercial lakes**
frun communit y.
- Muk-tuk**, total sales (1987) 3,338 **lbs.** at \$3.00 per pound.
5. **Thirty** people were hired on a **seasonal bases** to **harvest Muk-Tuk and Char**.
6. **Boats** , Charter Aircraft, Camping **Equipment**, Snowmobiles and nets.
The H.T.A. also has on hand a meat saw and meat grinder, but they are not
in current use.
7. Association which is funded by Renewable Resources.
8. Since 1978.
9. The **H.T.A.** plans on hiring a full time Manager, as they plan to
expand there operation to include **Sports Hunts** and **some** local hardware
retail.

10. It changes every year depending on the **avilable** resources.
11. The H.T.A. has had problem **in** the past due to improper **managment**.
12. The H.T.A. will be approaching the Dept. of **Economic** Development for funding to hire a full **time** Manager to coordinate all there projects.

Interview On Renewable Resource Based Businesses

Spence Bay -

1. char
 - (a) Locally from Commercial Fishermen.
 - (b) All product sold locally.
2. Local people and sane tourists.
3. Fall and Winter.
4. Last current year (1985), 3000 lbs.,
Bought at \$1.00 per lbs.
Sold at \$1.75 per pound.
5. 3 Full time, 2 Part time, (Store Staff)
6. 2 upright freezers.
7. Co-operative Owned.
8. 1983
9. Will try buying more fish this year.
10. No we did not make much profit.
11. Not much local market other than tourists.
12. Will try and market more fish to local people.

Section VI - Commercial Development Based on Seal Products

There were two main areas of development based on seal products that were discussed in the community surveys -- a seal meat processing plant and a tannery for seal skins.

The reaction of people interviewed in the survey to the establishment of a seal processing plant was quite mixed. Many felt that it would be a good idea. However, a significant number felt that it would not be worth pursuing, and the Hamlet Council in Coppermine rejected the idea. The general feeling was that people in the communities would not buy convenience products such as sausages and burgers made of seal meat, but would rather cook seal meat at home. They felt that the only product that would really sell would be seal jerky.

According to the survey responses, most of the seal meat from the current harvest is consumed. It is not clear at this point how much the harvest of seals could be increased above the current level of domestic consumption in the communities to provide meat for commercial processing, while still maintaining a level of harvesting that is sustainable. In Cambridge Bay the HTA apparently had trouble obtaining a supply of meat for processing into jerky. Since there are no population figures available for seals, it is up to the HTAs in the communities to consider the question of supply.

Given the uncertainty of markets for seal meat products, it may well be best for the HTAs or other businesses to develop seal meat products as a complement to other food product lines rather than looking at the establishment of a separate facility for processing seal meat. This type of approach has been suggested in Gjoa Haven, where a group recently recommended to the Hamlet Council that a co-operative be established to process fish and to look into the processing of seal products as well.

The responses of all people interviewed, whether hunters or HTA Committee members or Hamlet Council members, to the idea of establishing a tannery for seal skins were universally positive. There is clearly a strong feeling that a tannery would not only provide income to the hunters and employment for people in the community, but would also provide a supply of tanned skins for use in craft production.

Under its sealing project, ITC has been reviewing a small-scale tanning process which would be suitable for operation in northern communities, and which would be able to compete in price with southern tanneries at a production level of about 4000 skins. If such a facility were located in the Holman/Coppermine area, it would have access to a sufficient supply of seal skins, according to the figures in Table 5 in section I of this report.

If it were established in Holman, the tannery would have a local market in Holman immediately of at least 600 skins,

according to the survey. Dried skins could be shipped from Coppermine to Holman for only 54 cents per skin, and thus the tannery could easily cater to the demand for tanned skins in that community as well. From Cambridge Bay, the price of shipping per skin, one way, would be \$1.47. For the other communities of Gjoa Haven, Spence Bay, and Pelly Bay however the price of shipping per skin is considerable higher, \$2.72, \$2.92, and \$3.28 respectively.

It is not possible at this point to draw any conclusions on the ability of markets within the region to support a seal skin tannery on a viable basis. However, consideration can be given to the possibility of combining the tanning of seal skins with the tanning of other furs such as fox, which would give the tannery access to wider fur.

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