

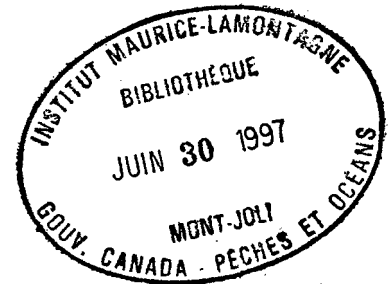
Acknowledgments

The Community Agents continue to play a key role in the dissemination of information and the collection of data. In 1996 the agents were Matthew Napartuk, Amama Jaaka, Ken Jararuse, Charlie Tukiapik, Lasa Kotak (assisted by Lucy Carrier), Johnny Qinuajuak, Joanassie Epoo, Michael Gordon, Johnny Mosesiapik, Moses Tooktoo, Paulusi Padlayat, Juusipi Qaqutuk and Peter Akpahatuk.

The monitoring program is supported by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) through its Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy (AFS). The Department also provides the support of its personnel from the Quebec city and Inukjuak offices.

The Nunavimmi Umajulirijiit Katujiqatigininga (Nunavik Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Association), the Renewable Resource Development Department of Makivik Corporation, and more recently, the Kativik Regional Government continues to provide local and regional institutional support for the work.

Translation was provided by Paul Papigatuk of Salluit and the maps were produced by the Renewable Resource Development Department of Makivik Corporation.



Introduction

This report is part of a continuing series of annual reports intended to provide information on the harvests of beluga (*Delphinapterus leucas*) and walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*) by Nunavik Inuit. Along with the harvest levels, locations and season of capture are included when available. This is a collaborative effort, begun in 1983 by the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and Nunavik Inuit to provide information for the co-management of these species.

The co-management effort has gone through many stages and has evolved into a formal co-management arrangement. In May 1996, a 5-year management plan for northern Quebec beluga was finalized. This plan reflects the results of community and regional consultation sessions, culminating by each community finalizing local management plans in March 1996. The plan sets forth the roles, responsibilities and commitments of the partners in the co-management arrangement, along with the agreed upon quotas, management zones, sanctuaries, seasons and harvesting techniques.

All hunters are responsible for respecting the rules and regulations contained in the management plan. In conformity with the Fisheries Agreements signed under the Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy (AFS), DFO and the communities co-operate to monitor the activities of their hunters and by providing basic data. This is done through the combined efforts of the Fisheries Guardians, the Community Agents, the local Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Associations and DFO personnel both in Inukjuak and Quebec City.

There is no specific management plan or global allocation for walrus for Nunavik hunters. The management of certain walrus populations is a topic, however, that has been discussed at the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board. Nunavik Inuit have two members on that board when issues concerning the areas of overlap, as defined in Article 40 of the Nunavut Final Agreement, are discussed.

Methodology

The methods employed for the collection of information at the community and regional level continue as in past years. This continuity has led to a marked improvement in the quality and consistency of the data. Each Municipal Corporation signs a Fisheries Agreement with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. Among the responsibilities under these Agreements is to hire community agents to collect harvesting information for beluga and walrus, to ensure that local management measures are respected and to provide information on the hunts. This information is recorded on a Weekly Report Sheet by each agent and transmitted, on a weekly basis, to the Inukjuak office.

At the end of the hunting season, the Community Agents prepare an Annual Summary Sheet along with a written annual report. The DFO office in Inukjuak interacts with the Community Agents on a regular basis to ensure that the work is proceeding, to answer questions and to provide advice. Also included in their duties is assistance to the Fisheries Guardians in their patrols and to provide them with regular information on the progress of the hunts. The Community Agents are also responsible for providing information to the hunters concerning quotas and variations orders on the opening and closing of zones.

At year end, the data is all forwarded to the DFO personnel at the Inukjuak office who, along with the Quebec city office, ensure its completeness. Summaries are prepared and any outstanding questions are forwarded directly to the community agents for review with the local hunters. Replies or clarifications are sent back to Inukjuak.

A contract is then given by the Quebec city office to prepare an annual report, compile the written community reports, prepare summary tables and maps in English and Inuktitut for use by the partners in the co-management process.

Unfortunately, the community of Ivujivik chose not to participate in this process for 1996. The data that is provided for beluga is an estimate. There is no similar estimate for walrus.

Although the hunters of Sanikiluaq may harvest beluga from the same population as the eastern Hudson Bay communities of Nunavik, their harvest levels are not included in this report. That responsibility lies with the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board and the Hunters' and Trappers' Association of Sanikiluaq.

Beluga

1. Eastern Hudson Bay Area

The communities of Akulivik, Inukjuak, Umiujaq, Kuujjuaraapik and Puvirnituk are included in this area. The Eastern Hudson Bay summer beluga stock is listed as "Threatened" by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Species in Canada. This means that if the present level of hunting is maintained, over time, the population would decline and eventually become endangered. The Total Allowable Catch for this sub-area is 45 based on current scientific advice.

The 5-year management plan, therefore, provides for a harvest of 90 beluga from this area. However, no more than 45 animals may be harvested from June 15 to September 30 in the Eastern Hudson Bay Summer sub-area. In addition, the Nastapoka River and Little Whale River estuaries are closed to hunting from July 1-31. Each community is assigned a quota of 18.

The total catch for this area was 109 (106 landed and 3 lost). This represents an over harvest of 19 animals. At a community level, Inukjuak exceeded its quota by 4 and Puvirnituk by 20 animals. A harvest of 5 animals occurred in the estuaries during the closed season and one calf was taken. The limit of 45 within the summer sub-area was exceeded by all Umiujaq, Inukjuak and Akulivik.

2. Hudson Strait Area

The communities of Ivujivik, Salluit, Kangiqsuajuaq and Quaqtaq are included in this area. These communities are likely to hunt animals from the Eastern Hudson Bay or the Ungava Bay summer stocks as they migrate through the area in the spring and fall. While there is no Total Allowable Catch assigned to this area, care has to be taken to manage the spring and fall hunts.

The 5-year management plan has assigned a quota of 100 to this area. This regional quota has been divided equally and each community has a quota of 25. Of this amount, only 72 animals can be harvested in the spring and fall (prior to July 15 or after September 14).

The total harvest for this area was 114 (112 landed and 2 lost). This represents an over harvest of 14 animals. The communities of Ivujivik and Salluit exceeded their quotas by 9 and 7 respectively. It must be noted, however, that the harvest for Ivujivik is an estimate only and could, in fact, be higher. Only Quartaq respected the spring and fall limits.

3. Ungava Bay Area

The communities of Kangirsuq, Aupaluk Tasiujaq, Kuujjuaq and Kangisualujjuaq are included in this area. The Ungava Bay Summer beluga stock is listed as "Endangered" by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Species in Canada, meaning that this stock may face extinction if not well protected. Based on current scientific advice, the Total Allowable Catch is recommended at 0. Furthermore, the estuary of the Mucalic River is a sanctuary where no hunting and no disturbance is permitted at any time during the year.

The 5-year management plan does not provide a quota for the Ungava Bay area. Each community, however, has been assigned a quota of 10 for a total of 50. All efforts must be taken to harvest this quota outside of the Ungava Bay area. No hunting is permitted in the Ungava Bay area between August 1-31.

The total harvest for this area was 44 (41 landed and 3 lost). Kangirsuq over harvested by 6 animals and also took 4 calves. None of the other communities reached their quotas. However, based on the seasonal and locational data available from the weekly reports, 21 animals were taken inside the area. Of these, 5 were taken during the closed period. The additional 23 animals were taken outside the area as required by the management plan. Only Kuujjuaq took all their animals outside the Ungava Bay area.

Table 1 provides information on the annual harvest of belugas since 1974. Table 2 presents the community and regional profile of the 1996 beluga harvest, and Table 3 provides information on the seasonal distribution of the 1996 harvest. Figure 1 illustrates the location of harvests.

Walrus

The total harvest for 1996, minus Ivujivik, was 68. Without the figure for Ivujivik it is difficult to compare with previous years. The harvest for Eastern Hudson Bay was 18; for Hudson Strait 25 (minus Ivujivik); Ungava Bay 25. Table 4 presents the harvest levels for walrus since 1974 and Table 5 presents the seasonal distribution of the 1996 harvest, by community.

Management Implications

In 1996 the total harvest of beluga was 267 in relation to a total quota for Nunavik of 240. This represents an over harvest of 27 animals. There were many instances of violations to the seasonal restrictions as well as to limits in the summer sub-areas. Animals continue to be taken in the Ungava Bay area and in eastern Hudson Bay during the summer. A total of 5 calves were reported taken, and not necessarily in conjunction with their mothers. Hunting continues in the Nastapoka River estuary during the closed season. There was no hunting this year in the Mucalic River sanctuary. The prohibition against using nets appears to have been generally respected.

The harvest of walrus continues to be in line with previous years. There were no large, single hunts and no wastage reported. The offshore islands continue to be the favored hunting locations. It is worth repeating, however, that there are no figures for Ivujivik. This community has access to, and is capable of, large harvests of walrus. Without their participation, it is not possible to be totally confident about the management implications of the regional or overall harvests.

This was the first year of implementing the 5-year management. There are both community and regional problems with compliance to the undertakings made in the plan. Partners are encouraged to read the community reports attached as an Annex. Some include some very useful information on the attitude of hunters and community members as well as concrete recommendations for improving compliance with the management plan.

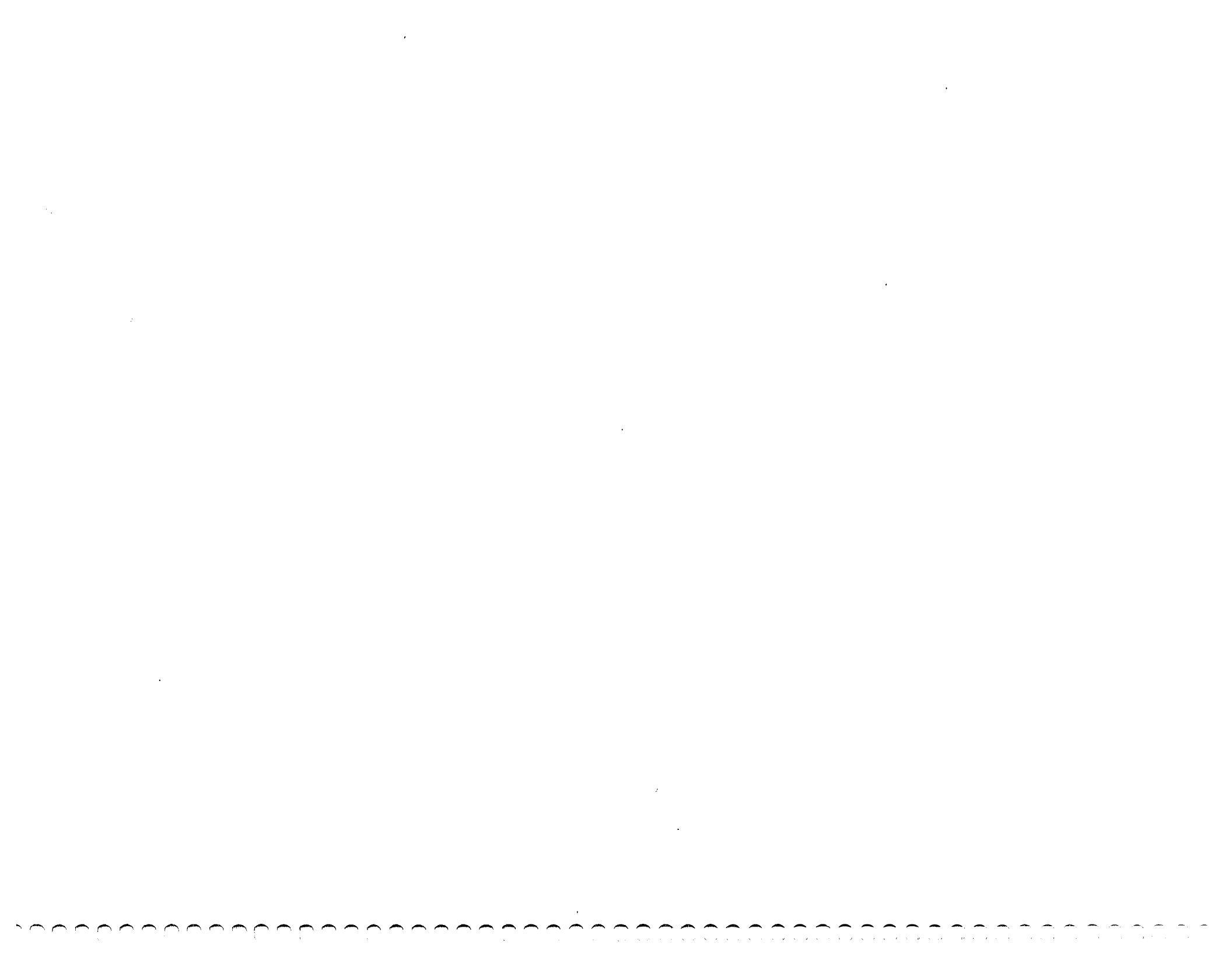


Table 1
Beluga - Harvest Levels 1974-1996

Year	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	
Killiniq/Tarpangajuaq	0	15	9	16	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	8	1	0	4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kangiqaualujuaq	10	27	20	15	10	37	14	26	12	3	5	3	5	2	1	0	0	7	0	4	11	2	9	
Kuujuaq	41	64	102	30	13	34	31	30	29	14	5	2	10	5	2	8	3	3	4	12	9	10	5	
Tasiujaq	4	9	3	23	-	3	11	5	6	13	4	9	14	4	11	9	3	2	2	7	12	11	6	
Aupaluk	-	-	6	31	4	-	-	4	2	3	2	3	3	1	2	3	5	9	0	3	6	6	8	
Kangirsuk	37	48	44	79	10	4	4	14	9	12	3	7	9	8	7	11	10	12	3	12	10	12	16	
Quaqtaq	26	36	55	85	39	30	65	28	25	38	46	32	21	21	15	35	18	29	22	32	35	28	23	
Kangiqaualujuaq	150	174	98	18	62	74	37	14	21	22	26	32	22	28	28	28	24	39	28	29	34	22	25	
Salluit	84	159	66	104	36	42	50	57	41	53	29	22	24	20	16	53	17	28	19	37	46	40	32	
Ivujivik	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	126	69	69	35	5	24	19	118	-	31	2	37	-	38	34	
Akulivik	3	7	4	2	7	28	1	3	10	4	4	11	12	12	12	19	9	18	16	16	20	18	15	
Purvimituq	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	16	23	41	22	50	22	23	23	36	38	
Inukjuak	88	106	79	124	62	120	144	26	18	19	58	11	7	11	17	17	11	20	16	13	19	20	22	
Umiujaq	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	3	15	12	18	12	24	24	19	18	21	19	
Kuujuarapik	28	24	50	55	51	63	75	32	45	46	35	40	10	11	0	8	8	12	16	12	22	14	15	
Sanikiluaq																					***	***	***	
Total	471	669	546	662	294	435	432	297	344	296	286	215	149	179	169	368	142	284	174	256	265	278	267	

(Data Sources N.H.R.C., Anguvigaq, D.F.O./Makivik, K.R.G.)

- * Community not in existence
- ** New community inaugurated in 1986
- *** Sanikiluaq reported harvests to the Nunavut Wildlife Management Board

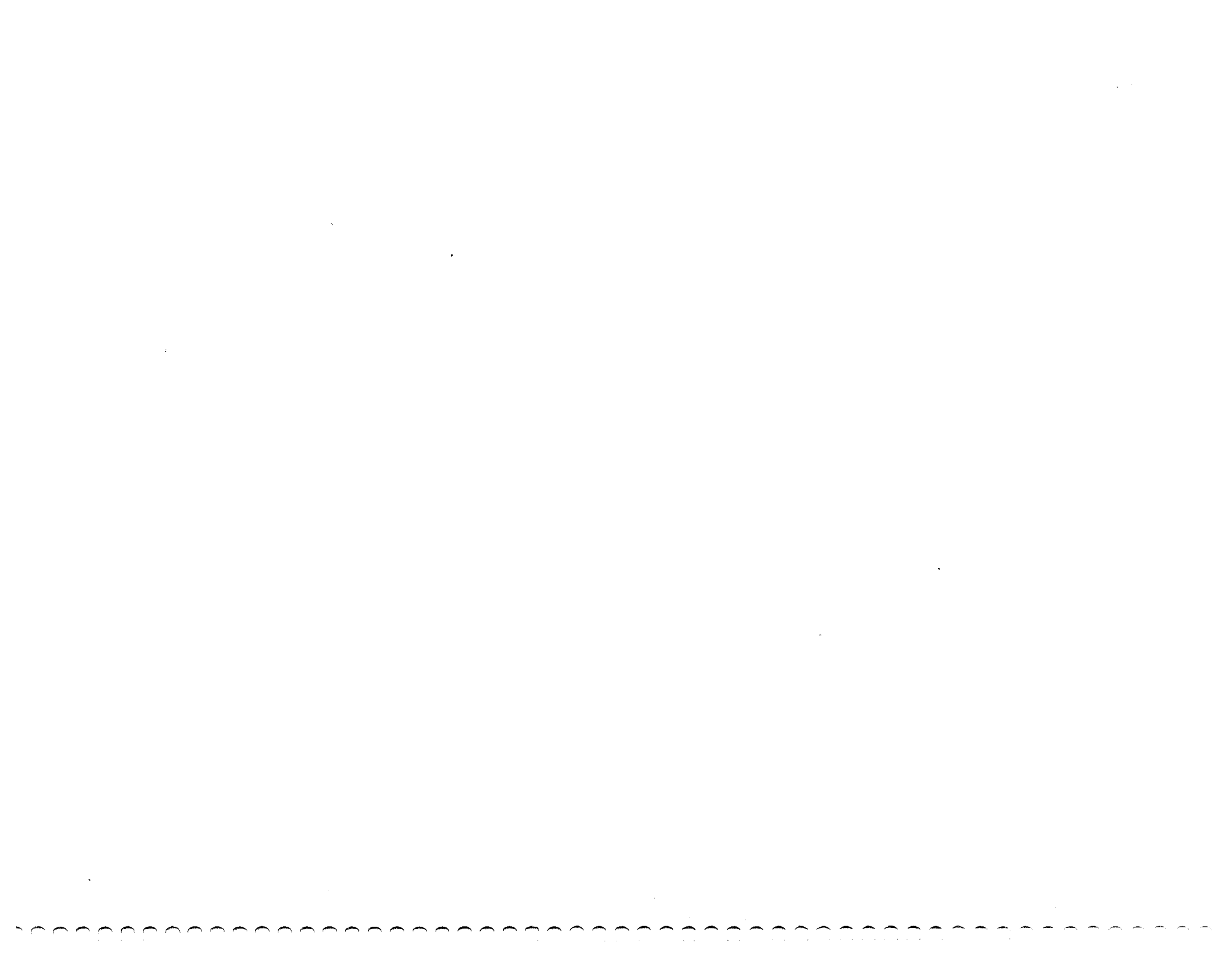


Table 2

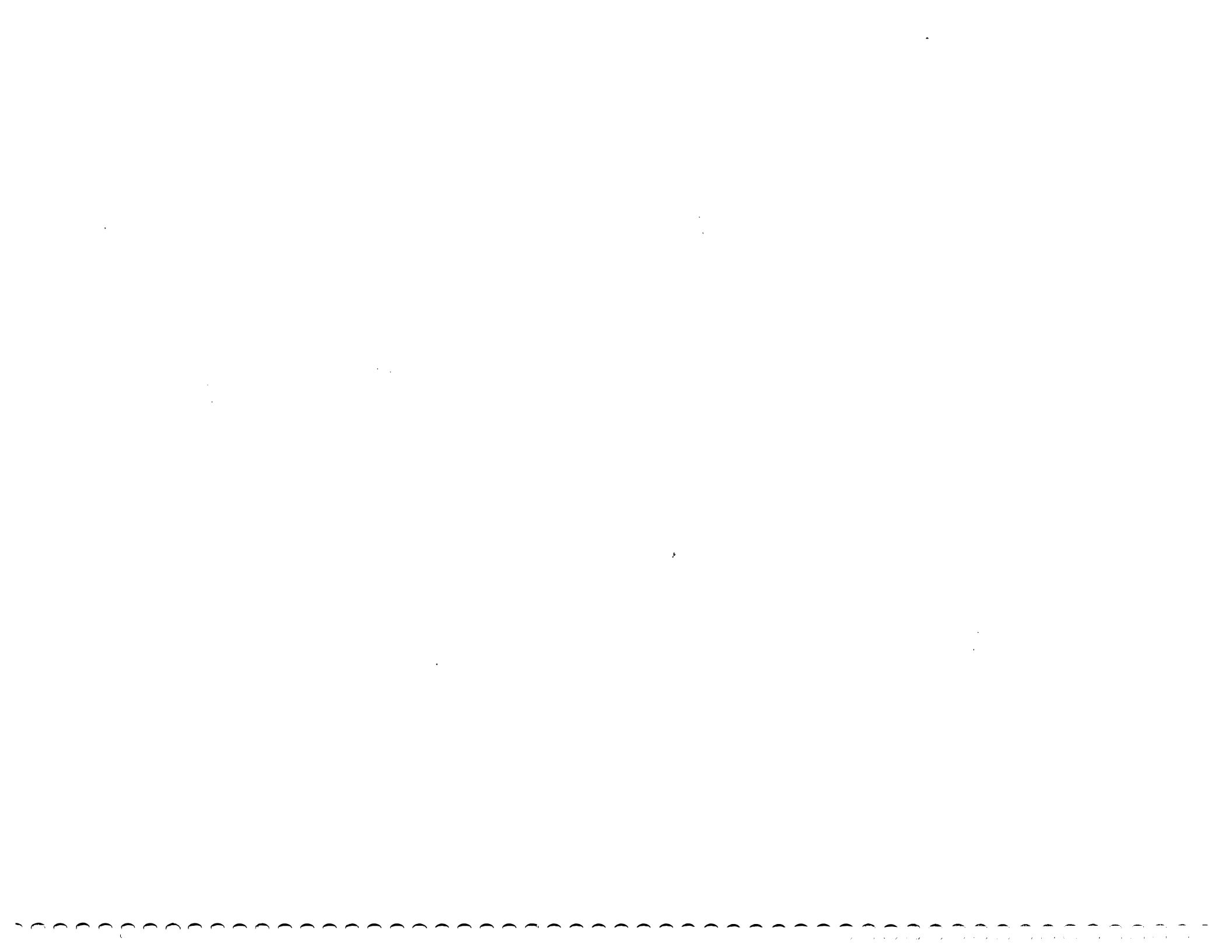
Beluga - Community and Regional Profile 1996 Harvest

Community	Quota	Landed	Lost
Kangiqsualujuaq	10*	9	0
Kuujuuaq	10*	5	0
Tasiujaq	10*	5	1
Aapatuk	10*	8	0
Kangirsuk	10*	14	2
Total Ungava Bay Region	60*	41	3
Quaqtaq	25	23	0
Kangiqsujuaq	25	25	0
Salluit	25	30	2
Ivujivik	25	34	N/A
Total Hudson Strait Region	100	112	2
Akulivik	18	15	0
Puvimituk	18	36	2
Inukjuak	18	22	0
Umiujaq	18	18	1
Kuujuarapik	18	15	0
Total Hudson Bay Region	90	106	3
Total Nunavik	240	259	8

* There is no hunting permitted in the Ungava Bay Area in August: a quota of 10 is assigned to each community if efforts are made to hunt outside of the Ungava Bay summer distribution area (*1996 Management Plan*).

** A maximum of 72 can be harvested prior to July 15 or after Sept 14. During this summer closure, a maximum of 28 can be harvested from the Hudson Strait summer stock

*** A maximum of 45 belugas can be taken between July 1 and Sept. 30 in the eastern Hudson Bay sub-area



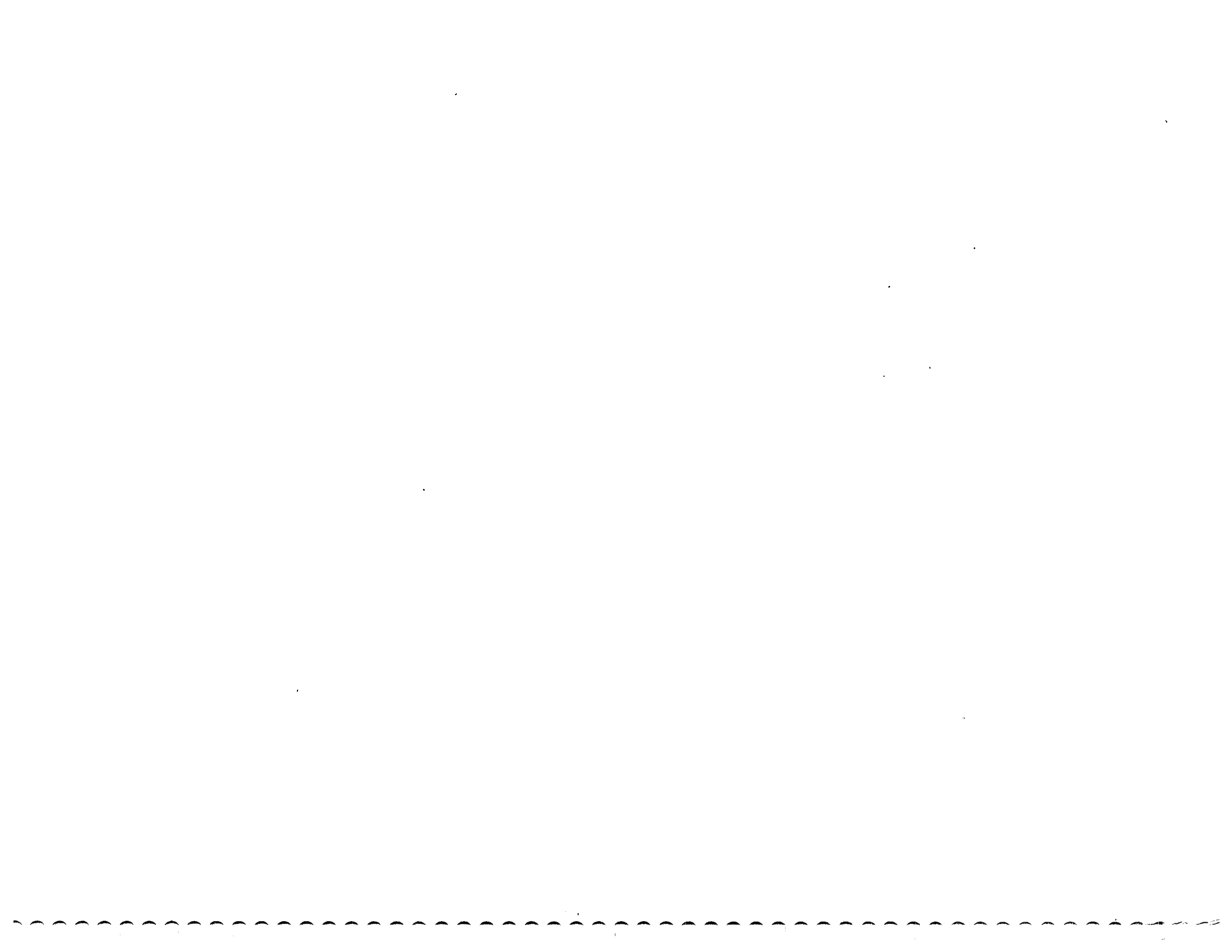


Table 3**Beluga - Seasonal Distribution of the 1996 Harvest**

<i>Month</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>
Kangiqaatujuaq		6			1	1		1
Kuujuaq							2	4
Tasiujaq				2	2			2
Aupaluk				6	2			
Kangirsuk			5	6		3		2
Quaqtaq			4				5	10
Kangiqaqjaq			10	14				
Salluit			6	7	3			
Ivujivik								
Akulivik				1		6	2	
Puvimittuq				3	2		33	
Inukjuak			2	2	18			
Umiujaq	1		2	10	6			
Kuujuarapik				6	3	5	1	
Total	1	6	37	57	37	15	43	19

Note: All captures/losses not available from community reports

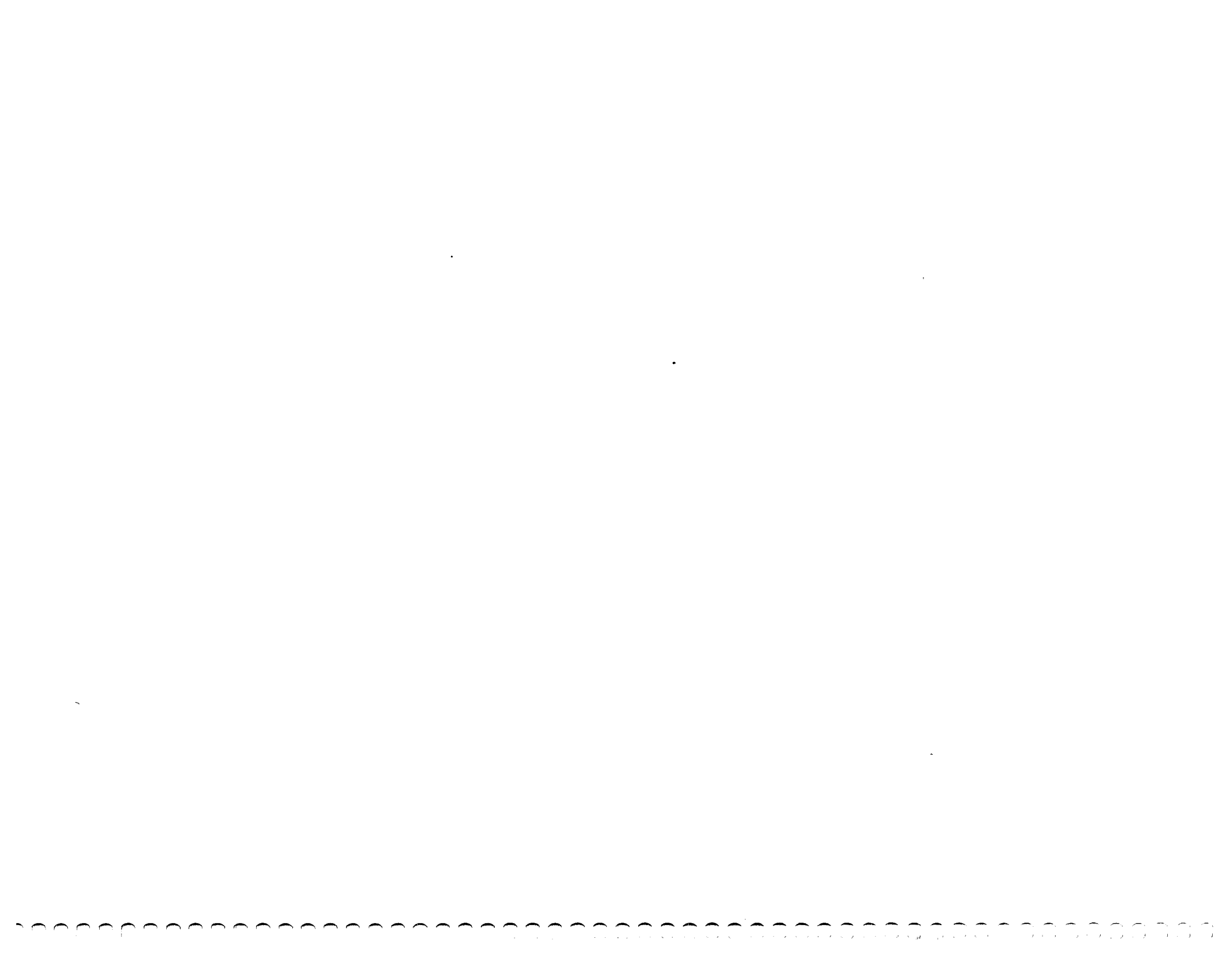


Table 4

Walrus - Harvest Levels 1974 - 1996

Year	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
Killiniq/Tarpangajuq	1	4	0	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Kangiqsualujuaq	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Kuujuuaq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	4
Tasiujaq	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		1	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	4	5	3	9
Aupaluk	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	3	5	2	2
Kangirsuk	7	7	7	9	2	1	8	4	5	7	3	13	3	0	7	5	-	6	7	2	5	10	9
Quaqtaq	13	9	5	7	0	7	10	3	2	6	9	8	7	6	10	4	12	10	9	7	6	20	3
Kangiqsujuaq	2	5	4	7	0	0	9	0	0	1	0	17	41	2	0	0	0	3	6	2	3	2	4
Salluit	57	59	13	1	0	5	36	30	73	2	27	16	91	1	8	0	10	3	15	11	19	19	18
Ivujivik	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	33	29	57	-	16	0	19	8	11	-	13	7	33	-	20	-
Akulivik	12	15	18	0	0	3	5	24	8	1	0	16	1	18	10	1	4	9	12	1	9	0	3
Purvirmituq	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	11	0	16	0	-	6	12	12	3	0	4
Inukjuak	4	7	1	3	2	8	7	7	2	0	15	9	11	12	7	0	8	8	5	9	5	10	11
Umiujaq	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	-	0	0	1	-	0	0	1	0	0	0
Kuujuarapik	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sanikiluaq																					***	***	***
Total	96	108	54	28	4	25	75	102	119	76	55	100	174	68	69	35	41	66	82	86	61	87	68

(Data Sources N.H.R.C., Anguvigaq, D.F.O./Makivik, K.R.G.)

- * Community not in existence
- ** New community inaugurated in 1986
- *** Had a quota of 10 walrus in 1995

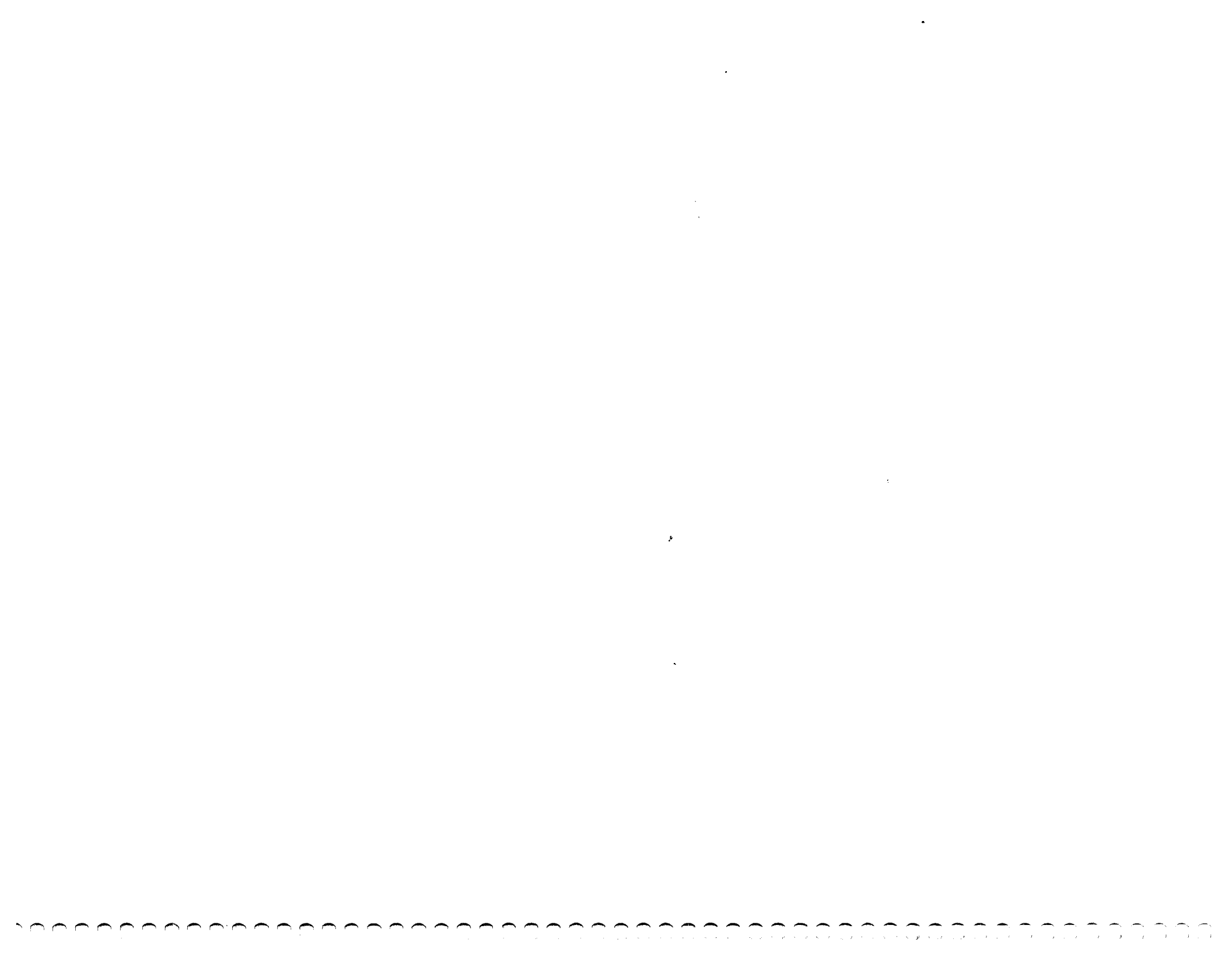
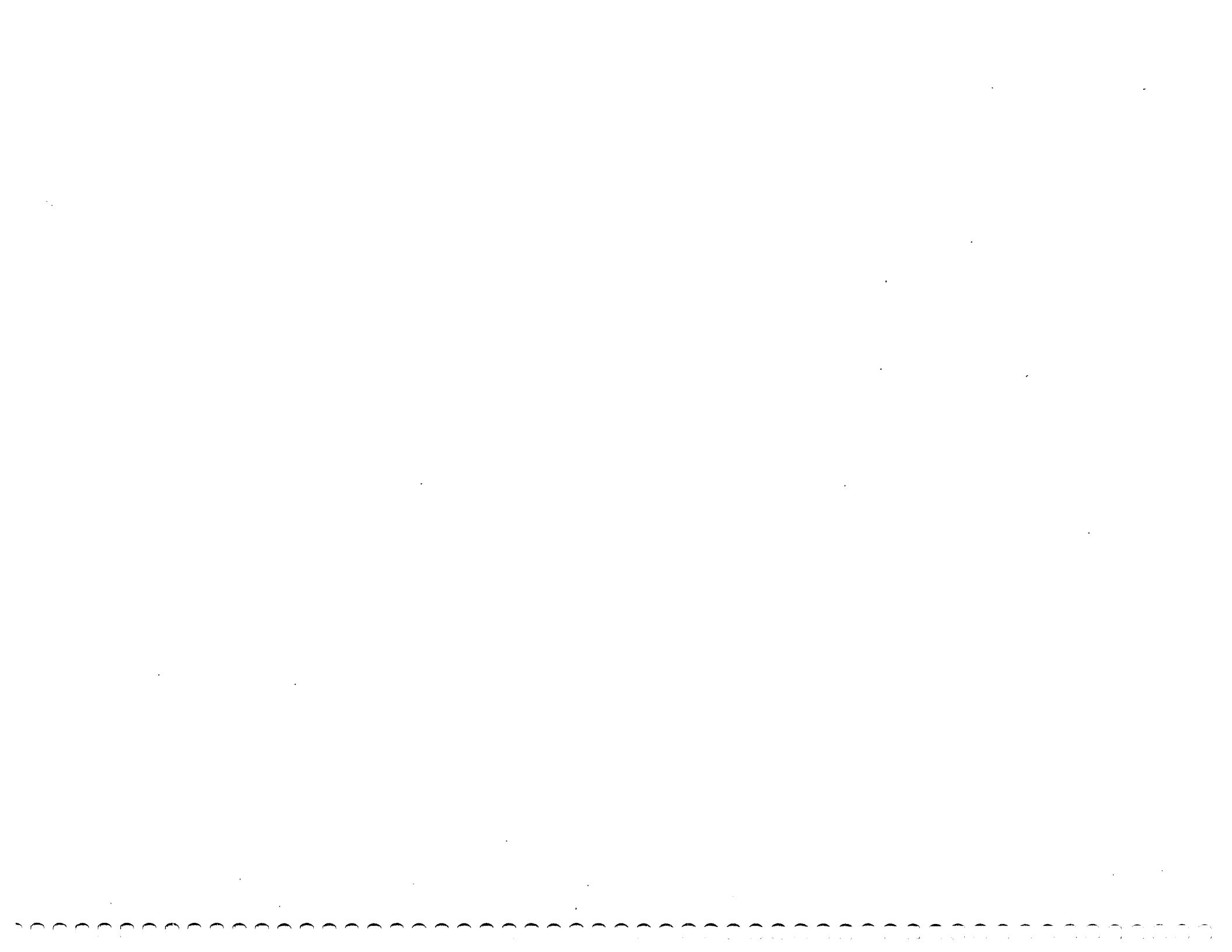


Table 5

Walrus – Seasonal Distribution of 1996 Harvest by Community

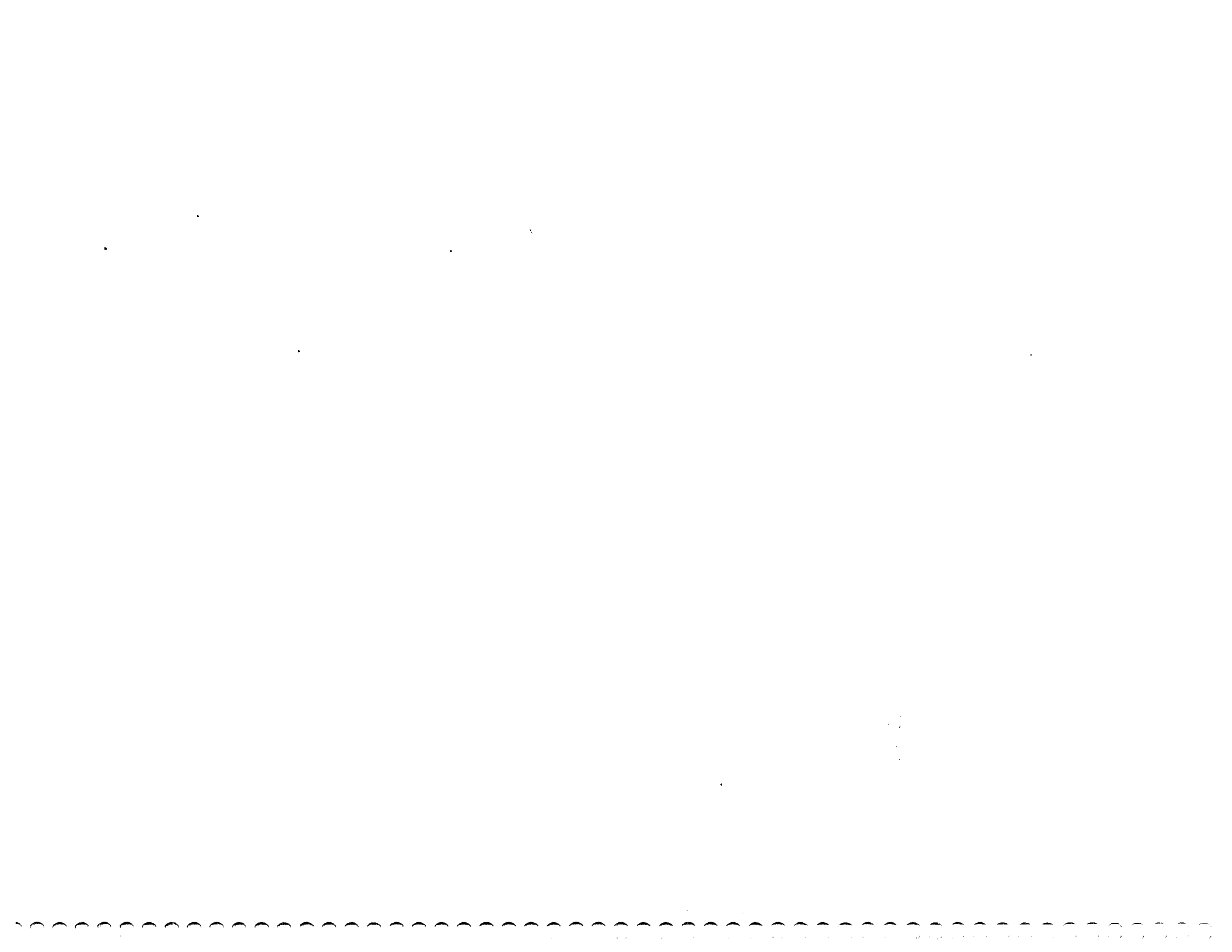
Month	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Landed	Lost
Kangihsualujuaq		1			1	0
Kuujuaq		3	1		4	0
Tasiujaq		9			7	2
Aupaluk		2			2	0
Kangirsuk		9			8	1
Quaqtaq			3		3	0
Kangihsujuaq		4			3	1
Salluit		4		14	18	0
Akulivik				3	3	0
Puvirnituq	1			3	4	0
Inukjuak	1			10	11	0
Total	2	32	4	30	64	4



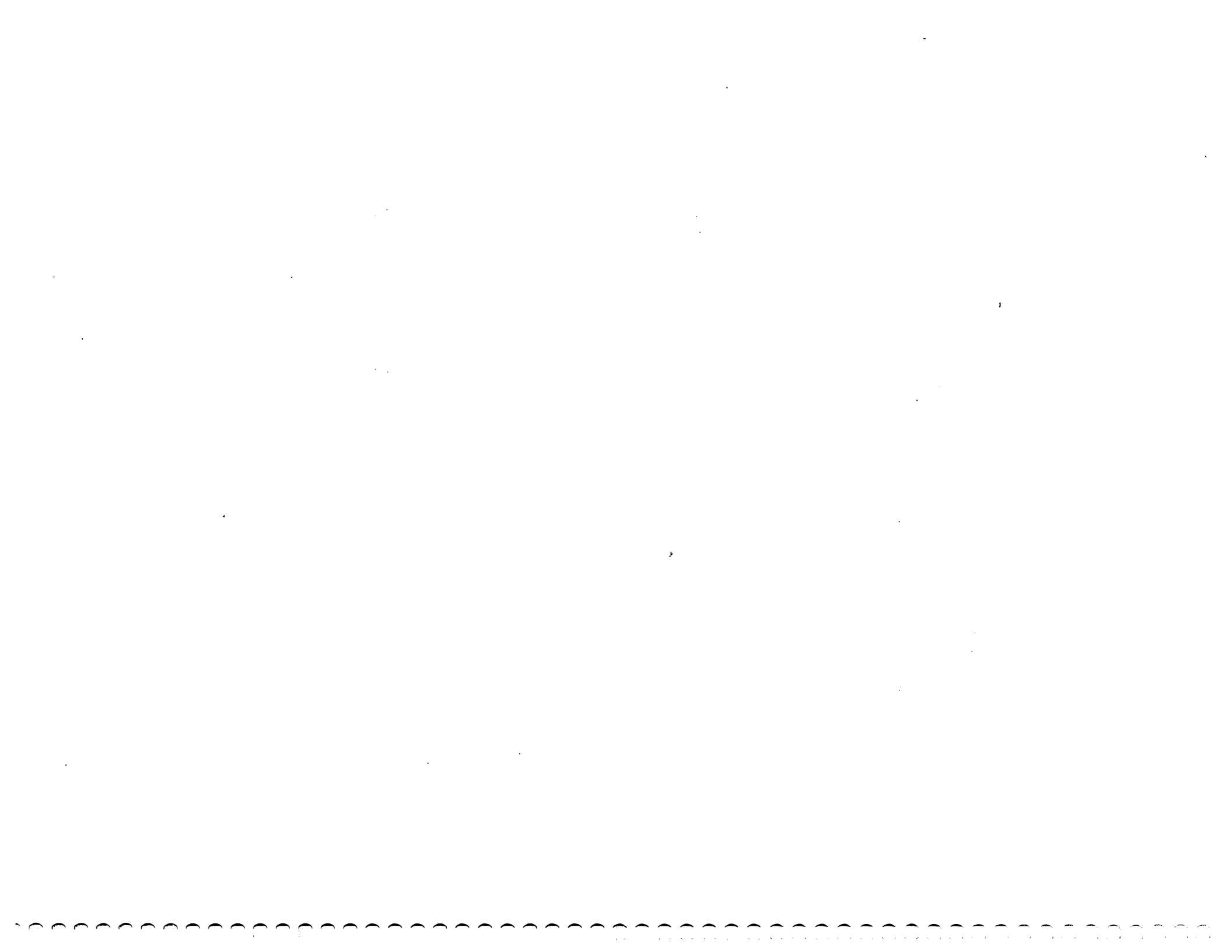
Summary

The quality of the information provided by the community agents continues to improve each year. Particularly, managers now have available to them good information on location of most kills, season and increasingly, on the sex and relative age of the animals. Community reports, prepared by the agents, appear in as an Annex. Many contain very useful information on the hunt and on community attitudes concerning the management plan and the co-management process. They also contain some useful recommendations for improving the implementation of the management plan.

Clearly, problems remain with the implementation of management efforts with respect to beluga for all zones. It is not the purpose of this report to comment on the source of these problems, however, steps will be required to improve compliance once all partners have agreed to the details of the 5-year management plan.



Community Reports



Umiujaq

Matthew Napartuk

As per your request for more information I will try to answer your questions.

The hunters in Umiujaq usually complain about us including the wounded whales to our quota, that they feel it is not right to do that since the wounded mammals are not eaten since they are lost. And it is normal to wound an animal for hunters, but on the beluga's side the hunters don't usually miss their whales. I think we can make an option concerning this situation, we just have to tell them to check their hunting equipment if they are secure before going hunting and to make sure they kill the belugas before going off to another one.

But I think we should give them their wish not include the wounded belugas to the quota, since they now-a-days try to keep the secret that they have wounded the whale like someone tried this summer, in having our way we could miss that there was a lost whale to report.

This kind of regulation is not too popular here in Umiujaq, I think because of that the hunters don't really like to report to us in what they kill or see.

And there is another thing too about closed rivers, like the one I have reported this summer that someone sort of complain about the white people who don't respect the closure of the rivers, I think you should write some kind of letters to the Umiujaq Outfitters management, to Isaac Anowak because they one of the people especially with white people they sometimes go to the closed rivers to work.

And the white people who work with Joshua Sale, same thing for them.

I do not know if there is complaint about the Multi-Disciplinary guardians but I wish they can be closure to the Nastapoka River during their surveys, because in the past I have felt that in camping way-off in the islands was too far away and make our observing difficult in what's going on in the river.

I was able see them this summer few times and they were able to report of the things they did, and they seems to enjoy what they are doing.

The way they travel by the boat is good idea because they have feel how the hunters feel too. But if they want to try helicopter that would be good too especially when lot of boats from all over the communities are traveling by the closed areas.

As for announcing the end of the whaling seasons, I find it useless especially when our quota has ran out here in Umiujaq. And when the hunters like year saw a whale in Tutsuyook open water they catch it because they were looking for something to eat, and we don't have whales every year in the winter time.

So the closed season is little out of question for Umiujaq people.

Also the local Hunter's, Fisher's, Trapper's Association wants to ran the D.F.O.'s financial operation, we never really talk about it with the municipality of Umiujaq.

I guess I will end my comments here, if any of you have question I am here in my office at the Municipal Corporation as a Mental Health Worker.

My office phone number is: (819) 331-7611 or 7000

Again I say Have a happy holidays during Christmas...

December 11, 1996. I will start with the very first whale harvested in winter time this year on April 13th.

Mr. James Kasudluak got one white whale in the open water of Tutsuyook in the mouth of the Richmond gulf. It was female white beluga, there were two of them and the hunters used one boat, no lost.

To my knowledge the belugas have never been sighted out there in the winter time ever since we moved to Umiujaq in eleven years.

Before the beluga was caught the other hunter from Great Whale have seen them during the earlier winter in the area.

The lines are from my first reports also on June 17...

June 2. The young man William Tunic and others saw the first group of whales around Umiujaq about 8 of the mammals heading south. No whales were harvested that time due to the ice.

June 3. The ice broke off that day, there was lot of water in between the islands and lot of ice beyond the islands and it was sunny day. That same day Isaac Anowak saw about 10 whales with 3 calves going south, none were harvested here in Umiujaq area yet.

June 25. No whales were harvested yet that time but I found out the whales have been sighted 3 times to that date in Umiujaq. Yesterday I went with Billy Tooktoo by the boat to the north of Umiujaq and there was too much ice around the islands of Nastapoka River we could not go further.

July 2. On June 26 Robbie Tookalook got the first two whales from Richmond Gulf, both light grey male and female, no lost with one boat, and the number of whale were 10 to 12. He saw another 20 to 30 whales also from Richmond Gulf at time, and in the Kilualuk got two whales. And that time Billy Tooktoo was on his way for camping he saw these Inukjouac people cutting up the two whales on Saturday, about two miles south of Iviagirnaq.

July 2. I went by FM concerning the closure of the Nastapoka and Little Whale plus the rules of beluga hunt.

July 2. Moses Inukkpuk within the week have been seeing whales around Anderson Island, which were heading south more than once. One time he saw 9 whales passing by their camp.

July 3. Nellie Napartuk saw whales going north in Umiujaq.

July 3. Willie Kumariuk saw 12 whales with calf, harvest none by one boat in Kilualuk Richmond Gulf.

July 4. Willie Kumariuk saw possibly the same group, harvest 0 by one boat in Kilualuk Richmond Gulf.

July 15. On July 12 Willie Kumarluk got 2 whales, 3-year-old gray and big light grey male, by two boats wounded 0 and no lost in the north side of Ross Island.

July 13. Danidee Niviaxie saw 10 whales in the north side of Sallikuit Island, one boat lost 0 the whales got scattered.

July 13. Adamie Inukpuk of Inukjouac saw one whale, possibly just observing with one other boat in the Nastapoka River.

July 14. Matthew Napartuk saw from the land a mother and a calf in the Umiujaq area. During the second week of July the large number of whales were in Little Whale River up in the river and down to the small island.

Noah Inukpuk said the three Multi-Disciplinary Guardians of P.O.V., Akulivik and Inukjuak were in Little Whale and now in Nastapoka, they arrived to Umiujaq in July 12 Friday then to Little Whale and back to Umiujaq on Sunday and on the same day went to the Nastapoka, then they are suppose go back to Umiujaq today.

July 20. Davidee Niviaxie got two whales from Nastapoka both white males from the total of 14 whale with one other boat and no lost. And Daniel Kumarluk got one whale, light grey male a year old, from group of 40 to 50 whales in the west side of Ross Island by one boat and no lost.

July 13. Jimmy Tookalook saw lots of whales in the west side of Gillies Island the large ones.

July 14. Jobie Crow saw about 40 whales in the west side of Gillies Island the large ones.

July 15. Willie Kumariuk saw one whale heading south in the islands north side of Great Whale.

I also went by FM up-dating our quota on the July 19th and about the closure of the Nastapoka and Little Whale, so up to now 11 belugas have been harvested in Umiujaq.

July 15. Three Multi-Disciplinary guardians of Inukjouac, P.O.V. and Akulivik visit me at my office and report what they did from July 11 to 15, during their surveying near the Nastapoka River, they arrived on July 11 to Umiujaq, perhaps they went to Little Whale that same day. Then on the 12, they saw about more than 100 whales with lots of calves and they were white and grey ones..

Then on the 13, the whales increased to about 300 to 500 and about more than hundred calves in the group, and there was one new-born calf. The large ones stayed further down the sea, their guide was Joshua Sala of Umiujaq. Then on the 14, the whales in Little Whale were still there but fewer, this time about 150 to 200. That day they went back to Umiujaq, and in the same day went to Nastapoka, they saw one canoe going to Great Whale on the 12.

They went to Christie Island on the 14 and stayed there till the 15, they did not see any whale out there.

For adjustment on July 15th, please take note that on July 12 Moses Inukpuk's name to be replaced by Willie Kumarluk's name, Willie harpooned the whale but Moses saw the whale way off the sea about to get lost, Willie did not say Mosses have to be the person in getting the whale, even if it was his right to claim the whale, anyway Moses was given the whale.

Reports from July 29. On the July 24, Robbie Tookalook got two whales along the Anderson Island, out of 2 he got both of them, both light grey males by one boat and no lost.

More from July 29 reports. On July 6? Jobie Crow wounded one whale in Little Whale, there was one other boat too, number of whales are unknown.

July 21. Jobie Crow got one whale female out of 45 whales near Is. of Kilualuk Richmond gulf with one other boat.

Up-to-date Umiujaq have harvested 14 whales and one lost.

On July 25 I went by FM about the closed rivers and other thing too plus we still have 3 to go on our quota and I talked about that we should not kill a whale with a calf.

On July 27/28, David Tooktoo saw some whales near the Anderson Island.

On July 28, Noah Inukpuk saw 15 whales going north around Umiujaq.

I saw two Multi-Disciplinary guardians yesterday and today, Zack and Andrew with Joanassie Epoo of Inukjouac as their guide, they came from Inukjuak sleep over night in Kikittalukon the 26, then on the 27 to Nastapoka point, then on the 28, to Umiujaq. And on the 29th to Little Whale then towards Inukjouac, Andrew saw one whale in Kikittaluk. They are going to take a week off before continuing in their work.

From August 05 reports. I had accidentally repeat the July 29 reports in this report.

But on July 27 Ernest Tumic saw about 100 plus whales in Little Whale, it was foggy on his way to Great Whale.

On July 29, Willie Kumarluk saw one white whale in the boat opening Ekirasaayuq between the Umiujaq and Great Whale, it was heading towards south.

And I overheard that the 11 boats were in Nastapoka from Inukjouac, they harvested 4 whales, then some of them said they saw Joshua Sala of Umiujaq who acting as a guide to the white people in the Nastapoka they do not seems to know if the river is closed for the month.

Reports from August 09. This report was for the next week Monday as Annie Alaku asked me to make an advanced report.

On August 03, Isaac Anowak got one white whale-female, by one boat, and not lost from 100 plus belugas in Little Whale.

On August 04 Isaac Anowak saw the same group of whale out there.

August 05. Jobie Crow got one light grey male whale from the north side of Umiujaq, with one other boat and no lost or wounded there was about 8 whales altogether.

Billy Tooktoo got two from the same group, one mother whale and its calf that was very small which was also female.

Therefore we are over limit by one whale, we now have harvested 19 whales this year. I went by FM on August 06 about our quota that have exceeded by one whale in Umiujaq.

From reports of August 19. I did this report in Great Whale, I have not heard any more belugas harvested in Umiujaq or about sightings, but here in Great Whale some belugas have been sighted during the last week Saturday. We are suppose to go back by the boat (canoe) to Umiujaq that day but it was windy in Great Whale.

From reports of August 26. On August 22, boats from P.O.V. and Akulivik got one whale each in Umiujaq, from 5 to seven whales.

And some whales were sighted in Little Whale I think during the weekend, and they got some whales that time out.there I did not get the amount maybe one or two? Maybe me and my family got stuck on our way to Umiujaq from Great Whale we just came back yesterday due to the bad weather we taste hunger in the last three days or so.

From reports of September 03, It have been quiet since the quota run out in Umiujaq, no whales have been sighted either or harvested during the last week, even though the weather finally gets better. Our mayor recently came back last Saturday, he was stuck in Great Whale too by the boat (canoe) due to the weather.

From reports on September 09. No beluga have been sighted or harvested up this report in Umiujaq but the weather and the sea have been better now than the other weeks. And also with this report I have sent three maps as requested by Annie and Joanassie the maps indicating where the Umiujaq people have harvested the whales, but I did not include the sightings in these maps.

From reports on September 16. No beluga reported, nothing harvested or sighted, but the weather have been not too bad smooth sea in the mornings rougher in the afternoons. There may be people seeing belugas but they are not talking.

I will be going to P.O.V. for meeting until the 20th.

From reports on September 23rd, Josie Cookie said that he saw one white whale going north along Umiujaq yesterday and another one the day before. And I stayed in P.O.V. from Sept 16 to 21 for meetings.

From reports on September the 30th. Joanassie or Annie, on Sept. 21th Robbie Tookalook saw 2 whales in Umiujaq, and on Sept 22nd he saw white whale and light grey one in Noaqinnak between here and Inukjouac, and on Sept 23rd he saw about 10 whales going north near Kuukallak area north of Bastapoka mixed with light grey ones. It's windy from the sea today. I include the map in this report where the whales have been sighted.

From reports on October 7. It have been windy in Umiujaq and some snow which does not stay. The hunters in the north had to be helped by the helicopter for food supplies.

Zack Niviaxie on Oct. 01 saw one white whale going north near Bamialluk north of Nastapoka. I have included the map.

From reports on October 15. On Oct 10 Joshua Sala saw one light grey whale going north in Umiujaq. I went hunting by the boat on Saturday we went as far as Nastapoka River, there were no belugas or none reported, the weather or the sea has started to be nice too, lot of snow here.

From reports on October 21st. The weather here have been windy in the week-end but nice yesterday. No whales reported to me I will be in Montreal for a week until next Monday. Check how may more weeks I need to report to you, thank-you.

From reports on October 29th. I recently cam back yesterday from Montreal Meetings. On the day I leaved on Oct 22nd, I saw one white whale floating just south of Umiujaq, it seems go head towards south. But today is snowing form the south which is mushy, windy, and rough water. I included the map of my whale sighting.

From reports on Nov 04. On October 30th, Clara Tunic saw one white whale heading south in the Umiujaq sea. The week-end was nice hardly any wind, but today is a bit windier, some snow here not too much. I included the map too.

From reports on Nov. 11. Hi Joanassie and Annie no whale report for now, but there was strong wind from the inland which started in Saturday afternoon, it shifter to the west in Sunday morning, that's the time I lost my canoe again along with three others and about three more were blown away too but they manage to go to the small river on our north side, plus...

From reports on Nov. 18th. The week-end was cloudy but the water was not too rough, the snow is melting here it's not too cold. I talked with Jack Anowak he said he have seen some group of belugas here in Umiujaq heading north, the water was rough he did not have good look so the numbers were hard to tell, that was sometime last week. I have included the map. I just want to add to my reports that on Nov. 14th, on of the elders here in Umiujaq Mr. Paulossie Nuktie the husband of Nellie Nuktie passed away, anyway that was also my last weekly report for this year 1996.

This year in 1996 the Umiujaq people have exceeded by one whale, but I think that is not too bad since we are in the land of lot of belugas in our area, and the whale is as I always say is one of the most popular to eat for us Inuit people.

Without the quota we would have catch much more than what we get this year for sure, upon those situations I say again we did pretty good.

I try to put the beluga harvested and the sightings in more easy to read list.

There is two different list, one for the people who harvested whales and the ones who saw whales who did not harvest any, and I want you to know that I did not include the whales harvested by the people from other communities who catch whales in our area by the boat.

It's December 17 and still no ice here in Umiujaq sea, but the Richmond Gulf have ice now since a month ago, but some area out there is still too thin to travel on by the snowmobile.

An I want to say have a Merry Christmas plus a Happy New Year.

If any of you have any question please do not hesitate to call me anytime.

Inukjuak

Joanassie Epoo

I have completed annual summary sheets and there's twenty-four, but there's two dated same week. I had no choice but to use two sheets. We had a busy whaling summer, after many hunts someone finally landed two whales on June 24, 1996 in a place we call Iviangirnaaq, in English it's Broughton Island. Simeonie Nalkkturka's group got the two whales. They were both white males. They harpooned them first and then shot them. There was none wounded or wasted. No samples were taken all summer because of instructions not to sample the whales.

July 7, 1996. One whale was landed by yours truly, Joanassie Epoo and two friends on one boat. We went whale hunting in the Bastapoka Islands all the way to Christi Island where we finally saw three whales. It is a while but we harpooned one and shot it dead. The line of the harpoon snapped and broke, so the whale sank about twenty feet down. We had a hard time trying to bring it back to the surface. After a half hour of trying we got discouraged because we lost our only hook in the deep water trying to hook the whale. We had no choice, but to dive down to the whale to tie a line of rope to the harpoon which was still on the whale. I did it and made it and we got the whale. So we finally landed the whale, cut it up and we wasted nothing.

On July 9, 1996 one canoe went hunting to a far-off island called Mansel Island in English Putjunuk in Inuuktitut. Andrew Iqualuk and friends saw 20 whales and they landed one on N.W.T. turf. It was a male white whale. Since it was landed on N.W.T. I was not sure if I should include it in our quota of 18 whales but I did it anyway. It took a while for Andrew and

company to make it back home to broken outboard motor. They finally went back home after borrowing a motor from Akulivik. When they got back the whale was still good to eat. Andrew and company also saw one walrus on Mansel Island and they shot it, killed it. It was the only one they saw. It was a big male walrus, but they did not sample it because they had no kit. It was still edible when they got back home.

On October 10, 1996, Inukjuak's two big boats Kakivak and Qairulik went on the Sleeper Islands on their annual walrus hunt. The next day on October 11, 1996 they saw one walrus and they shot and landed it. It was a big male and they did some samples on it. It was all good to eat. October 12, 1996 the two boats continued to hunt for walrus and they saw more walrus, about 30 or more. They shot and killed 9 walrus that day. All the 9 walrus were sampled and all the walrus turned out to be edible. Nothing was wasted. And that's what happened this summer. All sightings:

June 11. 40 or more were sighted and on the same day 7 more were seen in a place we call Egrisaabick, five miles northwest from Inukjuak.

June 12. 4 beluga whales were sighted at the same place.

June 14. 4 whales were sighted at the same place.

June 13. 1 walrus was seen about 10 miles northwest in Egrisaabick.

June 21. 7 belugas were seen in Egrisaabick.

June 29, 1996. 3 belugas were seen in Broughton Island far to the south of Inukjuak.

July 7. E whales were seen near Christi Island.

July 7. 40 or more whales were sighted near Elsie Island.

July 9. 20 beluga whales were sighted on Mansel Island.

August 1. 40 or more were seen in Nastapoka River.

August 7. 20 or more were seen in Nastapoka River.

August 10. 4 whales were sighted.

August 6. 30 or less were sighted in the Nastapoka River.

On August 1, 1996 eight canoes went whale hunting to Nastapoka River. Daniel Nulukie's group saw 40 whales, maybe more and they harpooned and shot four whales and lost none. Three of the whales were males and one was a white female and one of the males was light grey. Nothing was wasted from the harvest. And then on August 7, 1996 on the Nastapoka River 2 boats went whale hunting. Adamie Inukpuk's group saw 20 or

more whales and they landed two and lost none. Both were white males and they were both eaten in Inukjuak people mmmmmmm.

August 10. Joe Palliser's group went whale hunting to Nastapoka River. They saw 40 or more whales and they landed five belugas. No whales were lost, 4 of the whales they landed were male, one was light grey. The fifth whale was a female, light grey. Nothing was wasted from those whales.

August 6. 4 canoes went whale hunting to Nastapoka River. Nowra Echalook's group saw 30 or more whales and they landed 3 whales. All were male and white. Nothing was wasted. And on the next day they saw 40 or more whales and they harpooned and shot one. It was a light grey female. They were very sorry about that one. All four canoes got one whale each, nothing was wasted.

August 12. Right after we said no more whaling for Inukjuak, someone caught one with a fish net by accident. It was Josie Nastapoka's fish net. It was a white male whale. Nothing was wasted. There was a big music festival in G.W.R. in August 12–18, 1996. There was so many people from everywhere that there was hardly any country food. So on August 19, there were 4 canoes ahead of many other canoes and boats. They saw many beluga whales in Whale River and decided to catch one, but the four canoes got separated while trying to catch the whales and they ended up with two dead belugas. Josephie Nalukturak, Daniel Nulukie, Eli Elijassiapaik, Noah Aculiak, were very sorry that they landed two. One was a white male and the other light grey male. Pretty well everything was eaten and not wasted. Hunger made these people forget about the quota. We were glad.

August 7. 40 or more or less were seen in Nastapoka River.

August 10. 40 or more were seen in Nastapoka River in the evening.

August 12. 1 whale was seen and caught in Harrison Island.

August 19. 40 or less or more were seen in the whale River.

September 14. 60 or more were sighted in Egirasaaluk.

October 12. 30 something walrus were seen on Sleeper Island.

October 22. 1 whale was seen near Harrison Island.

The hunters of Inukjuak, to tell the truth don't like the Management Measures, they never did. We are still not used to being told how much to harvest and eat from our own food source, since hundreds of years, but we try our best to go along with the Management Measures, like it or not Inukjuak people respect the measures. The quota is fair, if all other communities can respect it, if not, we're slowly losing respect for quota. The protection of females and calves is now highly respected and exercised.

It is very hard to know which is female and which is male when females are not with calves visible. That is the only reason Inukjuak hunters harvest females. Inukjuak people do not net for beluga whales, however we caught one beluga whale with a fish net by accident. This summer 1996, we decide to open whaling season for canoes only, this summer Hunter Support Program did not involve the two big community boats Kakivak and Qairulik for beluga whale hunting, mainly on the request of Inukjuak people. It went fine, but I went on the air to see if they liked it better, but more people said they want the big boats to get involved in 1997. So we're thinking about splitting the quota in half, half for the big boats of H.SP. and half for canoe hunters and that's including the camps. We are still looking for the best way to evenly split all the belugas that hunters bring back from hunting.

This summer I was involved with Fishery Guardians more than ever. In the last two or one week of July, 1996, I took two F.G.s to patrol the Nastapoka & Whale Rivers and we really liked working together and I hope we do it again. Andrew Novalinga and Sakariasi Napatuk were the ones I worked with that time. I am fortunate to be based in Inukjuak where the main office is and that I can go there whenever I need information concerning belugas. I like working with all Fishery Guardians. As for enforcement measures I think it was the best we could do and I don't know how else we can make it more relevant and effective because it is usually the weather that keeps D.F.O. from doing all they can. All I can say is I hope the weather is better next summer, for better patrols. I went on the F.M. radio in late July just before opening of Nastopoka River, I went through F.M. radio only three times to this date, Dec. 3, 1996. I cannot remember all dates. Inukjuak hunters respect for management plan is smaller than in 1995, possibly from hearing that other communities seem to go way over their quotas and that it seems that D.F.O. seems to turn the other way for them We're saying that if other communities go over their quota on purpose and if D.F.O. don't do anything about it, it makes some people think that they can do the same thing. Inukjuak people have always tried to respect the quota, so please make sure all communities are treated with the same amount of 18 whales per community.

Puvirnituk

Johnny Qinuajuak

Comments on 1996 zones beluga management and management measures.

That were submitted by the community of Puvirnituk via F.M. Radio call in December 5, 1996

Comments of us working towards beluga management plan

The community agrees with what is being done if it is for a good cause

Respect of the Measures by the community

The community seems to respect the measures but not over harvested, saying they need enough for population, and comments the harvest in 1996 was enough for the community.

Quota

The community did not respect the designated quota 18 beluga it disagrees with quotas given to community in Nunavik for example: big communities with less harvest quotas and smaller communities with big harvest quotas. The community of Puvirnitug is pushing for even quotas for all communities in Nunavik. That way they say they would respect the quota more or give to larger communities.

Protection of females & calves

The community favors to the protection of female and calves. But Inuit been harvesting them before in the past, they are a delicacy too. Also proposed teach young hunters and/or everybody involved in the hunt. Be taught which is which to enforce the protection of these.

Netting

No comments, because nobody does any netting around the area of the community.

Code of conduct (no wastage)

This year 1996, they were more aware of the by-laws regarding no wastage due from experiences from the previous year and favors cleanliness in harvesting areas. Also seems this year in the fall hunt. The harvest was just enough load for each of the four Peter head boats involved in the hunt, the harvest was brought to the community.

Harvest statistics

Beluga: The community of Puvirnitug harvested 2 in Nastapoka area and 3 in Mansel Islands and the rest 31 in Digges Island close to the Community of Dvujivik, this year in 1996 it seemed all the most of the harvest was done in Digges Island.

Walrus

Harvested 3 walrus, in '96

Salisbury Islands

Mansel Islands 1

Salisbury is 3

Mansel is 1

Total harvest 4

Beluga

- 2 Nastapoka area
- 3 Mansel Islands
- 31 Digges Islands
- 36 Harvested 1996
- 2 lost
- 38 Belugas total

Communication

The community is well informed whenever there is a opening & closure of zones, variation orders in areas such as Nastapoka river & Little Whale River. Also respects them all for the cause of the beluga migrating to those areas. Also they are sort of new to this kind of going on in the area.

Comments on 1996 zones management plans

The community comments on zones, they want communities closest to the zones such as Nastapoka River and Little Whale River to respect the beluga zone management. Since they are closest to these areas. Also the community proposes the closed sub-zones should be in those areas only to be able to hunt anywhere besides areas at closed date example: reduce zone to those area only.

Fishery Guardian role

During mid-September and early October I did two trips patrolling with The Fishery Guardian Andrew Novalinga to Cape Smith Island close to the community of Akulivik which amounted to a total of 10 days and observed the beluga hunt taking place by the hunters of Akulivik it experimental on my behalf. Also I patrolled on the helicopter with the Game Warden and two Fishery Guardians to Digges Island to observe the harvest area and patrolled shore along Ivujivik area and Akulivik area. Comments, the Fishery Guardian is away most of the summer well aware of the role, I work everything together with the F.G.

Enforcement

The community of Puvirnituq is new to this sort of enforcement or measures taken in 1996, with Fishery Guardians and Community Agents working this field it seems everything went through. But the weather was always windy during patrolling by boat.

Suggestion and Recommendations

To improve the role of C.A. and F.G. Each community should have a C.A. Also there should be extra F.G.s in a large community.

To ensure that the local management plan measures are respected.

The community proposes that all the communities in Nunavik get even harvest quotas, enough harvests according to the populations.

Other: rumor in question

During F.M. call in the public, we heard someone mention that in the past someone has used, if it has been done. Used a tape recording with the sound of a killer whale (ORGA) for derouting or diverting purposes, to avoid the hunted areas during migrations of beluga if such an instrument has been used. The community of Puvirnituk strictly opposes such use of the instrument for the sake of beluga migrating routes.

Kangijsujuuaq

Ammama Jaacka

I am going to write my comments, that I have been thinking for a while now. At the beginning of the season, belugas usually start to migrate around June and July. It is always very hard for me to watch out for people who are hunting because they place where they hunt belugas are far apart. Between Kangiisuapik and Ittivia is about 30 miles apart, good thing people are very cooperative and they give me all the information I need. Last season it was best for me to collect information from people. But, at the end of the season an elder have told me that it is going to be very hard for him to respect the management plan in future because of the informations he got from other communities that they are not respecting the management plan. It is very hard for an elder being stopped from the netting because an elders have been netting for belugas all their lives and it does not feel good when you have to stop them from netting.

The youth are trying to respect the beluga management but when they hear an elder complaining or saying that they are not going to respect the management, they follow the footsteps of an elder and start not to respect the plan and it is very hard to stop them and sometimes they even say even if I am going to the court, I am going to break the rules. Inuit people go camping by snowmobiles around June and July and then they stay there to hunt birds, belugas and seals when the animals start to migrate in spring and then hunt around the camping area by canoe. To me, I think it would be a good idea if there was a Fishery Guardian or officer around the camping area, but even if they are around it does not seem to help because they don't say anything why they are around and they don't come very often to our community and I think they should come more often. I also think the guardians or officers should watch Puvirnituk and Ivujivik people because they do not respect the management plan.

Although that I know no one is stopping us from netting but I am saying it because it cannot be helped, if we have reached our quota. The elder that I know have been putting out his net all his life and it does not seem right for me to stop him from netting.

I am not saying these things just to be nasty and I am not against anyone but I am just writing down on what I think. Lot of people listen to HF radio and they get information when they are listening to the radios and they hear people breaking the rules and they start to break them because they have ears and say people are breaking them and why should I be different? And this is a reason that communities start to go over their quota by listening to the HF radio.

In June 22, the first belugas sighted were at Ittiviani, no one was sure how many were sighted because there were lot of ice at that time and the wind was blowing from north for whole week.

Between 22nd and 30th, 3 were harvested and lot of belugas were sighted but we cannot tell exactly how many were sighted because of lot of ice packed in and in Tupiquikalak lot of belugas were sighted too but could not know how many there were because of lot of ice. One male beluga was harvested there and I did not get the color because no one mentioned it and in Kangiqsujuaq, again lot of belugas were sighted and could not tell because of lot of ice, 6 were harvested 4 male, 2 female, 5 white and 1 light grey and in Akulivik, none were sighted. In the month of June, 10 were harvested altogether and in Kangiqsuapik no one sighted any belugas because of ice. Lot of people were camping and a lot were sighted but no one could tell how many because the ice was packed in and the wind was blowing from north all the time.

From July 1 to 7, 30 belugas were sighted in Ittiviani in that week, no harvest and in Tupiquikalak 35 were sighted and no harvest because of too much ice and weather was good at that week and no harvest of walrus up to that week and from July 8 to 14 in Kangiqsuapik, 18 were sighted, no harvest because of ice and in Kangiqsujuaq, no sightings and in Akulivik 2 were sighted and no harvest and in Tupiquikalak 10 were sighted and 1 white/male was harvested. Some belugas have been sighted but not near the land because of ice and no sighting in Ittiviani in that week by campers and no walrus harvest.

From July 15 to 21, 10 were sighted in Ittiviani and 1 white/male was harvested and there are still lot of ice on some of the places, mostly in Kangiqsuapik because the wind is blowing from north all the time and no harvest of walrus and July 22 to 28, 5 were sighted and no harvest in Ittiviani.

Sometimes people do not bother belugas even when they see them because they want to save them for later on, they wait mostly while they are drying the meat and harvest again once the meat is dry and in Tupiquikalak, 20 were sighted and 1 white/male was harvested and 30 were sighted in Akulivik and 2 were harvested with no details and in Kangiqsujuaq, were sighted and no harvest and in Kangiqsuapik 15 were sighted and

3 white/male were harvested and it has been a while since they harvested any because the ice have finally gone towards the end of July. This is what happened in the month of July.

From July 29 to August 5, 100+ were sighted in Ittiviani and 2 were harvested and in Tupiquikalak 17 whales 17 belugas and 1 walrus were sighted and 1 beluga harvested and 1 sighted in Kangiqsujuaq and no harvest and 45 were sighted in Akulivik and 2 harvested and in Kangiqsuapik 12 were sighted and no harvest and in Kangiqsualuk 75 were sighted by canoe and 1 harvested. The ice have finally gone because the wind have been blowing from south and the wind was blowing from north most of the summer and the weather have been fairly good in the last week and the campers have started to come back to the community and it is starting to rain most of the time now and the vegetation is starting to grow in Tupiquikalak 1 walrus was sighted but not harvested and from August 5 to 11, no sightings in Ittiviani, Tupiquikalak, Akulivik, Kangiqsujuaq and Kangiqsuapik. The Peterhead (M.V. Nuqrqujaq) have gone walrus hunting over the Quaqtaq in Akpatok Island they sighted 200+ walruses and harvested 3 walruses and 1 lost. The have been nice in the last week and sometimes rainy. The wind is blowing from north all week but fairly good and become stronger in the middle of the day, each day of the week.

From August 11 to 18, No sightings in Ittiviani, Tupiquikalak, Kangiqsujuaq, Akulivik and Kangiqsuapik not even walrus. Our weather have been fairly good, not too much wind and a little wind from east or west. Maybe there will only be sightings when the belugas are migrating back, no sightings up to now.

From August 19 to 25, No sightings of belugas and walruses in Ittiviani, Tupiquikalak, Kangiqsujuaq and Kangiqsuapik. Today, the weather have been raining most of the time and a bit wind from west and east. There are usually no belugas around in August, so there is no sightings up to now.

August 26 to September 1. No sightings anywhere (The places are repeated so I am not writing them down, but Ammana keep repeating them) The weather have been good most of the week and just a little wind and slowly the fall is starting to come and no activities.

From September 2 to 8, No sightings in Ittiviani, Tupiquikalak, Akulivik and Kangiqsuapik. 3 sighted but no harvest Kangiqsujuaq. The weather have been fairly good and a little wind from north, sometimes rain. 3 belugas have finally been sighted because there is no migration yet, maybe we will sight some more when they are migrating back.

From September 9 to 15, 1996. No sightings in Ittiviani, Tupiquikalak, Kangiqsujuaq and Kangiqsuapik. 10 belugas sighted in Akulivik but no harvest. The weather is windy now from north-westerly wind. The weather is not good and we cannot sight anything but it is foggy and misty,

not good for sighting. Some belugas have been sighted but not bothered because we have reached our quota. Not even walrus have been sighted.

From September 16 to 22. No sightings in Ittiviani, Tupiquikalak, Kangiqsujuaq and Kangiqsuapik. 5 sighted in Akulivik but no harvest. The weather have been not too bad this week and wind from north and it has been northerly wind most of the season. 5 were sighted and no one is bothering them. These are the activities which took place in the month of September.

From September 23 to 29. No sightings in Ittiviani, Tupiquikalak, Kangiqsujuaq, Akulivik and Kangiqsuapik. No sightings up to now and the wind is still blowing from the north. And lots of clouds.

September 30 to October 6. No sightings in Ittiviani, Tupiquikalak, Kangiqsujuaq, and Kangiqsuapik. 2 sighted in Akulivik. The weather is windy all the time from west and reason for it is winter is on the way. If the weather was nicer there would have been sightings but it is so windy all week long, not even 1 have been sighted.

October 7 to 15. No sightings in Ittiviani, Tupiavikalak, Akulivik and Kangiqsuapik. 2 sighted in Kangiqsujuaq but not harvested. Northerly wind all week and snowing not even fit to see anything and it is cold now.

October 14 to 10. (I did not translate places because they are same) No sightings anywhere except 7 are sighted in Kangiqsujuaq. Snowing and northerly wind all week maybe we should have sighted some but it is not even fit to see anything because of snow and wind not even any walrus.

October 21 to 27. No sightings anywhere. (Places remain same) The weather have improved a lot but no sightings. There use to be lot of sightings in fall but I think belugas have changed their route in fall because we do not see much anymore in fall.

October 28 to November 3. In Ittiviani 4 belugas have been sighted but no sightings in all the rest of the places. The weather is good all week but not much sightings we are still expecting to see some but not yet. Little wind coming from south.

November 3 to 10. No sightings in Akulivik, Kangiqsujuaq and Kangiqsuapik. 6 sighted in Ittiviani and 3 sighted in Tupiquikalak. Lot of wind this week not even fit to see anything and lot of snow.

November 11 to 17. I sighted in Ittiviani but no sightings in all the rest. Snow and windy this week. Since we have used all of our quota, no one has bothered any beluga even though we have seen some. We are still expecting to see some because the freeze-up is late this year and it is not even close to freeze-up yet. The weather is not cold enough yet to freeze.

Quaqtaq

Charlie Tukkiapik

Weekly report sheets

I do not have any comments on weekly report sheets because when I use them they are not hard to understand.

Beluga management measures

The people of Quaqtaq are beginning to respect the management measures and they even ask me before they go hunting beluga to see what kind of beluga they are allowed to hunt and how many they should catch for spring and fall. People are expecting the measures and it is becoming easier to make them understand because they are starting to cooperate with me.

Use of community quota

We have splitted the quota for spring and fall, but we only harvested 5 in the spring because there were lot of ice packed until late spring (early summer). We harvested 18 in fall and we thought we have harvested 20 in fall but when we have recounted our harvest, we only found out we have only harvested 18 because we have counted 2 more for us but these 2 were harvested by Kuujjuaq people and the total we have harvested is only 23. Like I said people are starting to respect the management plan.

Fishery Guardian

I have patrol with Joanassie Ningiuk 2 times this year and I do not have any comments about it because every time I was working with him, he always helped me a lot and always gave me instructions on my work this is reason I do not have any comments.

I also do not have any comments on enforcement because we did not need any enforcement in Quaqtaq.

No comments on samples because we did not do any samples last year.

Communications

I went through FM radio to Quaqtaq 2 times last year concerning the management plan. The reason I do not go through FM is because I am always close to the hunters and I give them information by speaking to them directly.

To end this report, I do not mind being changed because I am not getting any younger now and if you need anything you can always contact me.

Kangirsuk, Nunavik

Lasa Kotak

Additional Information regarding unfinished report

The hunters have heard the belugas management plans for few years have more or less thing to say toward its contend except for the fact they should have freedom as Inuk to hunt to meet their needs as they used to before the James Bay Agreement. Usual comment, nobody owns the animals and that Inuit respect Inuit tradition. Inuit believes that the more you hunt the animal the more animals will multiply according to the needs of the people.

Generally the population respect the Belugas Management during its course.

Quota is always nuisance for older people, more or less accepted by younger generation. The hunters says that it is very difficult to differentiate male and female unless the female is with calf which makes hard to really follow protection of all female. Netting is not usually use in Kangirsuk and there is hardly ever meat wasted when the hunters go to Quartaq to hunt whale, they are instructed to give the meat to the people of Quartaq and bring what they can. The belugas is usually split into all houses when it's brought in from hunting camp or caught by hunter during hunting. The persons who have camp above the line are told to kill five in spring and the five can be kill in the fall. Most of the time the people camping above the line are told to kill five in spring and the five can be kill in the fall. Most of the time the people camping above the line ever caught whales during their camping. Go in the fall certain hunters are mandated to go to Quartaq to hunt for the community.

Forms needs to be improve in areas where to report large gray, almost turning white, grayling which is about three years old and calf which is nearly born. I don't think there is better way other than the one that is in existence unless someone come up better solution. The one that people are used to and aware of seems to have worked so far. There is always room for improvement.

As for the sampling of the whale and belugas which are done under by Makivik Corporation, it would be best to directly ask somebody to do the sampling. Most of the time the sample box comes too late for walrus hunting and people who hunt walrus are too much in rush to actually take sample due to many obstacles which can occur during the hung e.g. ice can form so fast they have to rush to cut the walrus as fast as possible before being engulf by ice. As for belugas sampling its almost the same thing, when cutting beluga, there are sometimes many people at cutting site that interfere with the thoughts of taking samples, or tide can be interference. If

there is absolute quiet and no rush or cutting or any kind of interference then it is possible to take samples.

Fishery Guardian

Some people felt the helicopter patrol interfere with whale migrating pattern and that it scares the whale or interrupt its migrating route.

The working relation between Fishery Guardian and the agent works pretty well together, except when fishery guardian has to travel to summer camps where it would take away the agent from his duty unless the guardian has ask some else to travel with him because sometime it falls on Monday where agent has to send his report to Inukjuak. Fishery Guardian, mayor, and agent sometime go on FM when receive bulletins from DFO. Agent go on FM when receive bulletins from DFO. Agent go on FM before any people go out to their summer of beluga management plans.

Sea patrol by Fishery Guardians with agent was very educational for Fishery Guardian because it was their first trip to camp and Aupaluk. Now they will have knowledge and experience when they go on their own to patrol with guide.

Recommendation for Fishery Guardian: To have him supplied with canoe, motor and other necessities he require as Fishery Guardian. He still needs to have guidance with experience of the sea, islands, gulf, Ikkaruit. He has mature very much since he started. It is very unpredictable weather we have this past five years and it's still increasing in its unpredictability which makes it requirement for Fishery Guardian to have companion when he for sea patrol. No helicopter patrol. Use other form.

Now the people are familiar with beluga management and its content the pattern has set in. Only the change people would really want is to really go back to their traditional whale hunting.

To give community agent and Fishery Guardian office which would indicate to the people the Beluga Management Measure are serious and DFO mean business. This would indicate DFP will intention toward working relation in harmony with people of the north keeping beluga in its existence for many many years. They can share the office only for six months or however it is required by them.

The report covers all pertinent information I can give and I hope it is helpful.

P.S. DFO must hire a person for Ungava Bay which was occupy by Tommy Iqaluk and move it to Kangirsuk hiring Etua Putalik. He can cover all Ungava.

Before spring break-up on June 17th, 1996 there was an opening in middle of the Kangirsuk River and in it were six belugas swimming around unable to move to another opening or open sea due to low tide at the time. There were six belugas and two or three hunters went with dozen or so spectators. Four were lost, one landed, and one got away.

June 17–24. 1 female calf landed, four white lost, 1 got away unwounded in Kangirsuk. Same day at summer camp 1 white sighted at Qaanait.

June 24–July 21. 7 sighted, 2 white and 4 large gray at summer camp Tikigatt. 2 sighted, 1 white, 1 calf at Kangirsuk. 1 calf sighted Qaanait.

July 1–July 8. 5 sighted, 2 white, 1 large gray, 2 calf at Kangirsuk. 3 sighted, 2 white, 1 calf at Qaanait. 3 sighted, 2 white, 1 calf at Kangirsuk.

July 7–15. 2 sighted, 1 large gray, 1 calf at Alaksivik, 5 sighted going out at Kangirsuk. 23 sighted, 1 male and 1 female large gray landed, one was band close to its tail and the sample was taken which was sent to Kuujjuaq research lab. The rest of the belugas split into two groups, larger group traveling toward north and smaller group entering to Kangirsuk. The sample came back and the results of the finding were that the belugas was eatable.

July 22–29. 5 sighted, 2 white, 1 large gray, 2 calf at Nuvuajuk.

July 29 to August 5. 2 sighted, 1 white male landed at Kangirsuk. 2 sighted, male white at Nuvuajuk.

July 29–August 5. 2 sighted, 1 white male landed at Kangirsuk. 1 sighted white male at Nuvuajuk.

August 1. 1 walrus landed at Irmilik. 3 walrus landed, 1 lost at Akpatuuk Island. 1 walrus landed at Irmilik.

August 5–15. No whale sighted. 10 walrus sighted, 3 landed.

August 12–19. 2 sighted white and large gray males at Kangirouk.

August 19–26. Not whale sighted.

August 29–September 2. 2 sighted, 1 landed male calf at Qingua.

September 2–9. 1 sighted and landed male calf at Qingua.

September 9–16. 1 sighted large gray male at Qingua.

September 16–23. No sighting.

September 40–October 7. No sighting.

October 7–14. No sighting.

October 14–21. 2 sighted white going up the river from Kangirsuk.

October 21–26. No sighting.

October 26–November 4. No sighting

November 4–11. Many many sighted, 1 landed calf at Quartaq. This whale caught Nov. 1. None sighted in end around Kangirsuk.

November 11–18. 1 landed large gray male, 1 lost large gray at Quartaq.

There were 73 sightings

9 landed, 4 large gray, 1 white, 4 calf.

5 lost

1 wounded.

8 walrus landed and 1 lost.

There were many walrus at Akpatuuk Island sleeping on floating ice.

There were four large boats hunting from Kuujjuaq, Tasiujaq, Aupaluk, Kangirsum and two canoes.

I will send you the rest of the report after the holidays.

Tasiujaq

Johnny Mosesiapik

Last August, there was an elders' conference here in Tasiujaq. At that time everyone was looking for any kind of animals that Inuit can eat and hunted every day before the elders come to our community. The only thing that elders can eat is country food. The hunters saw some beluga and harvested two. Everyone in our community had a feast and ate the belugas and nothing was wasted. We, as Inuit, need to eat country food because it is our traditional to take care of our elders and we can't just leave the animals alone when we need to do so. I hope you understand our reason for harvesting 2 belugas.

1. There were five belugas harvested this summer, four males and one female. The three belugas were harvested in Tasiujaq and the other two were harvested in Quartaq, There were eight walruses harvested and two lost. The walruses were caught in Apatok island.

2. I don't have much comments on our local management plan and prefer not to change them. I totally agree with the management plan. Even though some hunters are aware of the management plan and quotas they

sometimes don't respect them anywhere. The protection of female and their calves are more respected in our community so as to ensure that the population of the beluga whales will increase for our future generations to harvest. We here in Tasiujaq never use any nets to catch whales and never waste any part of the whales or walrus. The weekly harvest reports are okay and I prefer not to change them,

3. Fishery Guardians. I have not worked with Fishery Guardians because they never visit Tasiujaq. This coming summer I would like them to visit Tasiujaq more often. I also would like to see fishery guardians and community agents working together so as to help each other more to do our duties.

4. The enforcement procedures are pretty much okay in my opinion but they could do it more often and when traveling to each community on helicopter, they should bring along a local community representative. That way they would know more about the land and the sea. It would help a great deal for the Fishery Guardians and the community agents so they would know where to make improvements.

Every year at spring time I go on the local FM station and the HF radio to inform the public and the hunters of the openings and closures of beluga harvest season. Also I ask them to respect the enforcement procedures here in Tasiujaq that the population of beluga should not be diminished for our future generations' sake.

Kuujuaq

Michael Gordon

This report consists of the beluga and walrus harvests made by the hunters from Kuujuaq and summarizes the activities of the community agent for 1996. It will start with a short definition of the role of the community agent and then it will turn to the actual harvests. It will also mention how well the beluga management measures were respected, the working relation the Fishery Guardian with the Community Agent, the enforcement of the measures, FM Radio reports, and finally there will also be a few recommendations made at various times in the report.

Role of the Community agent

In short, the role of the community agent is to collect data pertaining to beluga and walrus harvests for the community in which he/she resides: this in my case is Kuujuaq. The community agent has to report harvest data each week to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans office in Inukjuak. He/she has to inform the community periodically through the FM Radio about the arrangement measures and the quota. Public announcements

have to be posted in various buildings upon request by the DFO. The last thing on the list of duties for the Community Agent is to produce a final report.

Annual Harvest Summary

In total, there were six beluga whales and four walrus harvested by Kuujjuamiut Inuit. in 1996. OF the four walrus caught; three were taken near Akpatok Island in early August by the crew of Umiakallak. The fourth walrus appeared on a small island at the mouth of the Koksoak river during a dense fog and was harvested soon thereafter.

Of the ten beluga set aside for Kuujjuaq's quota, six were successfully landed in 1996. All of them were caught near Quartaq. Approximately 10 to 15 hunters from Kuujjuaq stayed in Quartaq for varying periods of time during the spring and fall beluga hunts. The six whales were caught in a one month span between the last week of October to the third week of November. The catch consisted of three adults (whites) and three juveniles (light grey). The successful hunters did not specify the sex of the whales.

The list of beluga sightings near Kuujjuaq is quite exhaustive save for those seen by the fishery guardians while on their patrols to Mucalic Sanctuary. I neglected to list the number of beluga whales sighted near Quartaq due to the fact that our hunters did not keep records of what they saw. They did however, remember the few whales that they did catch.

The harvest data sheet is an efficient and coherent tool for keeping track of beluga whale sightings and harvests in the community. The Inuttitut version is legible and understandable. The comments section, however is too small to make more than one or two cursory remarks.

Implementation and respect of management measures Comments of hunters in Kuujjuaq

At a recent public meeting held by Kuujjuaq's Landholding Corporation, one elder made a comment that sums up the opinion of many hunters in Kuujjuaq:

The Mucalic Sanctuary is the main Beluga hunting area for Kuujjuamiut. Animals come and go as they wish: some years there are only a few, while in others they are plentiful. I fail to see or understand why it has to be Closed off all the time, I fee1 that it should he open as it used to be.

Many Inuit in Kuujjuaq do not understand the reasons for having their only beluga hunting area closed when other communities continue to hunt in their traditional areas.

There is some animosity towards the beluga management measures. This is evidenced by the fact that some hunters continue to go to the Mucalic

Sanctuary in the hopes of harvesting a beluga. The Beluga whale is a delicacy and hunters harbor strong feelings about regulations restricting access to them. Some hunters in Kuujjuaq would most, likely not hesitate to harvest a beluga if the chance came knocking regardless of the measures, This year however. the chance did not arise.

Respect of the measures by the people of Kuujjuaq

Although there are some Inuit who harbor animosities towards any regulations restricting traditional pursuits, the beluga management measures for 1996 were respected by the people of Kuujjuaq. As mentioned earlier, all six out of a possible ten beluga were harvested near Quartaq.

Comments on quota, protection of females and calves, netting, and code of conduct

As in other years, the total quota of ten allotted to Kuujjuamiut was enough for this year. However, a few hunters felt that the town of Kuujjuaq should send a party to harvest the four remaining beluga before the hunting season ends. There are also people who believe that the leftover quota should be transferred to next year's allotment.

There were no calves caught by our hunters although there were three light gray beluga harvested. The hunters find it difficult to determine the sex of a what that is in the water and once landed, the butchering starts almost immediately and no inspection takes place to determine its sex.

The management measure that prohibits the use of beluga nets was respected: that is, with an asterix. The asterix being that there were attempts to put nets out. The DFO Fishery Guardians stopped the crew of a Peterhead boat from setting up their nets at Ungunniavik in the Mucalic Sanctuary. There was also the case of a hunter from Kuujjuaq who tended the nets of a hunter from Quartaq which created some friction between a couple of hunters in Kuujjuaq. However, these nets did not catch any whales.

The code of conduct was also respected. When the six whales were caught, the butchering of the whale took place with people from Quartaq. This ensured that whatever meat that may have been too heavy to transport through an airplane was taken by local Inuit.

Recommendations to facilitate collection of beluga harvest statistics

I feel that there should be a regional radio report done through CBC Tuttavik in Kuujjuaq or through Qittaisaut (TNI radio) in Salluit by one of the Inuit DFO coordinators. This radio report should be done twice: once during the spring hunt and the other immediately before the fall hunt. It could mention that the colour (W, LG, G), the sex, the date of harvest should be written down or kept by the hunter.

It would also be a good idea for the Kuujjuaq Community Agent to go to Quartaq during the Fall Beluga Hunt in order to better assess and collect the beluga harvests. I went to Quartaq this fall for a weekend but it was not to collect data. My trip however, turned out to be useful in my efforts to collect data as there were hunters from Kuujjuaq in Quartaq. On the other hand, it was an inconvenience for myself and the hunter when I had to inquire about a beluga harvest that occurred one or two weeks previous to their arrival.

Fishery Guardian Patrols/Enforcement

I went on one canoe patrol with a Fishery Guardian this summer to Ungunniavik in the Mucalic Sanctuary.

We left Kuujjuaq on a Friday (Sept. 7) and returned on the following Sunday (Sept. 9). A Peterhead boat from Kuujjuaq had preceded us by about an hour. The crew set up gill nets on the shore but they did not catch any fish or beluga with them. No hunting of whales occurred due to the fact that there were none sighted and that there was a visible presence of the DFO. This crew was apprised of the fact that beluga hunting is prohibited in the Sanctuary.

The weekend was windy and rainy at first and then very foggy on Sunday. We eventually had to be towed back to Kuujjuaq by the Peterhead boat due to the thick fog that enveloped the region.

This was the one and only experience that I had with a patrol. When on a patrol to the Mucalic Sanctuary, you hope that the hunter will not see any belugas because there would inevitably be friction between the patrol and the hunters when whales are spotted. On this patrol, we were fortunate that this group of hunters did not locate any belugas.

Regarding patrols in general, I would like to add that there should be some patrols by the community agents and/or Fishery Guardians in the Ungava Bay (not just the Sanctuary) during August when all beluga hunting is prohibited. The community agents should be accorded the means to conduct weekend patrols for example at the mouth of the Koksoak River when there was mention of a sighting even though they were reminded that the whole of Ungava Bay including the Koksoak River is a Sanctuary in August.

Safety first

In addition, there should be two canoes instead of one that go on any patrols to the Mucalic Sanctuary. Some people expressed their concern that a DFO patrol to as far away as Ungunniavik was comprised of one canoe. Two canoes is better for reasons of safety: the mouth of the False River gets real rough at certain times during the ebb tide; the weather is

unpredictable especially during the fall; and it is a long way from home if and when there is a mechanical failure.

The two Fishery Guardians that I came across this summer, Willie Annanack and Etua Putulik were easy to work with. They did pretty much everything on their own when getting ready for the patrol. It was a good practice by Fishery Guardian coordinator, Tommy Gray, to tell myself as community agent when the next patrol would take place. It would have been better however, if the Kuujjuaq community agent was told for certain when he/she should go on a patrol instead of being on "stand-by": waiting to see if one of the Fishery Guardians would not show up.

In general, the patrols to the Sanctuary were effective mainly because there was a presence: hunters in Kuujjuaq talked about "the DFP being at Ungunniavik".

Communication

Here is a summary of my FM Radio reports on the beluga management measures.

16 July 96)

- introduced myself as community agent for 1996;
- like last year: August closure of Ungava Bay;
- 10 quota for Kuujjuaq;
- if any sightings/hunts of beluga—please report to me (note: where, #, colour and date)
- 222 rifles and weaker are not supposed to be used when hunting beluga)

1 Aug 96)

- closure of hunt in all of Ungava Bay, boundary is past Kangirsuk. Even if we see beluga in our rivers, we are advised not to hunt due to the fact that those protected beluga from the Mucalic Sanctuary traverse the Ungava during this month.

13 Aug 96)

- after a sighting, people were ready to go hunting. Two senior members of the community called me for clarification on whether or not hunting is allowed at this time: I told them no;
- went on FM radio to remind the people that there is no beluga hunting allowed during August in the Ungava Bay;
- I also went on a walkie-talkie used by water, sewage, and garbage truck drivers to explain the same thing.

6 Sept 96)

- reopening of Ungava except for Mucalic Sanctuary which includes Ungunniavik. Now you can hunt if you see beluga in the Koksoak.

6 Nov 96)

- update on the # of beluga caught by Kuujjuamiut. At the time this number was still at five.

In summary, I made five radio reports during the summer and fall. I felt that it would get tedious for the listener if I made an FM announcement every week when there had been no recent hunting. The first report was mainly to introduce myself as the community agent for this year. The second was to announce the closure of the Ungava Bay. The third was partly an emergency announcement as a few hunters were ready to do beluga hunting during the closure of the Ungava. The fourth report was to announce the reopening of the Ungava Bay hunt and to mention that the Mucalic as well as Ungunniavik are still closed. The last report in November was to announce the number of whales that have been harvested from our community quota of ten.

During the year, I also received calls and had visits from various hunters who wanted clarification on beluga management measures. Most of these centered around the Mucalic Sanctuary which in itself is misleading because its wording does not include the Ungunniavik. There are usually some hunters at a loss when there is mention of openings and closures of the Ungava Bay. People confuse the Mucalic Sanctuary and the closure of the Ungava Bay. In the end however, everybody seemed to have received the message.

In conclusion, I would like to add that it was a rewarding experience being Kuujjuaq's Community Agent. This year I noticed that the hunters of Kuujjuaq are unhappy with the continued closure of the Mucalic Sanctuary. This situation is predictable and should be kept in mind by those working on the beluga management measures. I also recognize a willingness by the hunters to cooperate with the measures when I see that all harvests were taken in Quartaq.

Kangiqualujjuaq

Ken Jarariusi

A word from C.A.

This is second year I am working as Community Agent for Kangiqualujjuaq and it has been another exciting and rewarding experience.

Myself and Fishery Guardian Willie Annanack gain more experience and knowledge of our work. We gain little more respect from all hunters and community officials as well as from people we work with, i.e. Inukjuak DFO officers, Quebec City DFO Administrators, local hunters of Kangiqualujjuaq and Makivik Research Department.

We Inuit will always need traditional food and clothing due to harsh and unpredictable climate and my strong believe is protection of wild animal is key to happy future. Our children, and then their children will need and enjoy beluga muktuk as it has been since Inuit migrate to northern hemisphere from Asia many thousands of years ago.

Many of our people do not understand the purpose of the law Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) impose but now begins to understand very slowly and some hunters even starts to respect Fishery Guardians, Community Agents, and DFO officers, and the law in general.

General comments

Annual summary sheet: Included in this report. Summary of the beluga and walrus catch and Kangiqsualujuaq, and Killiniq including date, sex, calve, juvenile or adult, location of catch, etc.: Weekly summary sheet included. Comments on the weekly report sheet (Harvest data sheet): Comment: Weekly report sheet content is A-OK but comments section should be made larger. Yes, I understand the Inuktitut version.

Comments on the implementation and respect of your 1996 Community Management Measures.

Comment of you and hunters of your community concerning the beluga management measures:

The Kangiqsualujuaq hunters are much more respectful since now they understand little more of our work and our purpose of doing the jobs. We had no law breakers during this season. In November month there was a possibility of over-killing but the weather condition did not allow this.

Respect of the measures by the members of the community

Although I myself have not heard any of community officials talking about management measure the Hunter & Fishing & Trapping Association (HFTA) 1ST Vice-President Bobby Baron often help in making general people understand the variation orders given out by DFO.

Comments on the quota, protection of females and calves, netting, code of conduct (no wastage), hunt coordination and split quota between hunters and camps:

We, including general public, was made to understand that there was no quotas in Ungava Bay region by HFTA 1ST Vice-President. I was only after DFO held meetings in Kuujjuaq that quota in Ungava Bay is a reality. I have always urge hunters not to kill beluga females with pups for humane reason and this had been respected probably due to unavailability of beluga during open season. There have been no netting but there is always possibility this will happen in future during summer month when most people are netting for char and salmons. There had been no wastage of belugas including other sea mammals. Usually there are no hunt

coordinators unless Community Council request the hunts, and certainly no split quotas between hunters and camps at this time.

Your point of view or recommendation in order to facilitate the collect of beluga and walrus harvest statistic:

The harvest statistics of beluga and walrus given out by DFO is quite efficient and satisfactory. I think collection of sample should come back for health purpose though.

Fishery Guardian

Comment your word or participation to patrols with Fishery Guardian (FG) or others:

This year, I have twenty days patrol time for my record. Some of patrol duties had to be cancelled due to weather conditions, lack of engine and vessel. The area of my patrol with FG Willie Annanack covers from Kuujjuaq to Killiniq.

Comment on the working relation and coordination of the FG during the season, understanding of the role, collaboration between you and the FG, etc.

FG Willie Annanack and I have always worked very well together.

Whether it be patrol duties or any other type of work This year, FGs are being coordinated by Tommy Grey of Kuujjuaq. Mr. Grey's office is in the Kativik Regional Government (KRG) and his telephone number is (819) 964-2961 extension 205. During patrol duties FG Willie Annanack's coordinations are more than satisfactory buy need more navigational training for 0-0 fog conditions.

If we have to make decision together, then we always makes the right ones.

Enforcement: Comments on enforcement measures taken this year (helicopter, patrol FGs, land/sea patrol, etc.

The enforcement this year is somewhat better than last year due to the fact we know what we are doing from experiences we had from last year.

Although I was not assigned to participate in air patrol. FG Willie Annanack went on Helicopter patrol 3-4 times usually with FG Edward Putulik of Kangirsuk and regular DFO officer from south and DFO officer Juansie Ningiuk of Inukjuak. Although I had not known if land patrol had been taken sea patrols were taken regularly if weather and equipment allow it.

There patrols are effective since now the hunters are wary and careful not to hunt in estuary areas. On such patrol, FGs caught couple of men from Kuujjuaq with intention to put nets in estuary zone but change their mind because of presence of Fishery Guardians.

Your point of view; was it relevant, effective, how could it be improved for next year:

As I already mention above that it is relevant and becoming effective but still need a lot more improvement. To improve enforcement we need more Fishery Guardians and DFO officer especially near estuary zones. The CAs should participate more in enforcement duties but remain neutral between hunters and enforcement officers. We need regulations for safety of hunters and travellers and need more air patrols in estuary zones and in various camps. Another improvement we need for enforcement is to get regulation patrol vessels complete with navigational system and communication system. Another is to have patrol towers where hunters and travellers usually take routes.

Communication

Give a summary of the information given to the members of your community on FM radio, including; date when you went on radio, what was talk about (for example, discussion on zones, opening or closures, variation orders, local or zone management plan, conservation measures, etc.:

One of my job description is to go on FM station to give news releases and the mandate is to go on air every Tuesday noon. I had not gone on FM every Tuesday due to patrol duties, absent for other reasons or lack of new news and orders. My FM time are as follows:

June 13, 1996

12:00 hrs: Announcing the opening of beluga hunt in Ungava Region and distributing news releases to local stores, i.e., Northern Coop, local hospital, etc. Beluga hunt opened June 12, 1996. I also announce my employment as Community Agent also starts as well as for FG Willie Annanack.

June 18, 1996

Did not go on FM due to my final business trip to Kuujjuaq for Income Tax Agency purposes.

June 25, 1996

Contract still not signed so I did not go on FM.

July 2, 1996

12:00 hrs. Went on FM to up-date situation on beluga hunt to make sure local people understand that Mucalic Estuary area remains closed for all seasons.

July 9, 1996

On patrol duty to Mucalic Estuary zone. Also going to Kuujjuaq to pick FG Willie Annanack's engine.

July 12, 1996

12:00 hrs: Went on FM to talk about estuary zone and talk about boating safety.

Above are examples of air time I went on but my main concern is always safety of boaters and travellers and making sure our hunters get news releases, variation orders and make them happy by telling them they are the best lot for never breaking the law, etc.

Suggestions and Recommendation to improve the role of the CA/FG
To improve our operation CA and FG we need a patrol vessel, proper radio communication system and certainly an office complete with telephone, fax machine, photo-copier and more pay for CAs. FGs received big improvement by being coordinated by KRG, CAs should be coordinated, paid, by same outfit since we do the same job except we are not police officers. Community Agent with intention to stay as CAs should be given navigational basic training, i.e., knowing how to use and read compass, radio communication, knowing how to use GPS, and rescue operations. During patrol duties there should be no civilians following due the nature of very dangerous weather conditions, possibility of aggressive retaliation of frustrated drunken hunters, etc. There is much room for improvement.

To ensure that local management plan measures are respected:

To do this we need more patrol duties and better communication, participation between all CAs and FGs and exchange patrol areas for purpose of training and obtaining experiences. Always be clean and respectful to all people.



