



# Government of Yukon Style Guide



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## About the Government of Yukon Style Guide

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The Government of Yukon style guide helps government staff provide information that meets the public's needs by being clear, accessible and consistent. We refer to this way of writing as our tone of voice.

## Tone of voice

Our role as a government is to serve the public, so we need our writing to be clear and easy to understand and have a friendly, inclusive and open style. We call this our tone of voice.

There are three main ways we create our tone of voice. We use:

- plain language;
- inclusive language; and
- a consistent style.

As we say in our [brand standards](#), the tone of voice of our communications helps reflect our unified brand. Staff should adopt a clear and consistent approach to all our written materials. We want to leave Yukoners feeling confident, assured, heard, included and empowered.

## The style guide online

We provide this PDF version of the style guide as a handy resource you can keep on your desktop or print as a hard copy. We keep it up to date so for the most current version always visit <https://guide.yukon.ca/style-guide>.

## Three steps to government style

There are three steps to Government of Yukon style.

1. Take a look at [the main things you need to know about Government of Yukon style](#) to see if what you need is there.
2. If it isn't, look for it in the [online style guide](#) or in this PDF version.
3. We base our style on existing reference books as much as possible, so if what you need isn't in the style guide, take a look at these books:
  - [Canadian Oxford Dictionary](#)
  - [The Canadian Style: A Guide to Writing and Editing](#)
  - [The Canadian Press Stylebook](#)
  - [The Canadian Press Caps and Spelling](#)

## Just ask

If you can't find what you're looking for, just ask. Talk to your department's Communications Branch or email the Executive Council Office communications team at [ecoinfo@yukon.ca](mailto:ecoinfo@yukon.ca).

We're always happy to help.

## Where can I get these books?

Your communications colleagues probably have copies you can look at or you can buy these books in all the usual places. You can go to [The Canadian Press site](#) for hard copies of the the Stylebook and Caps and Spelling or for online subscriptions.

## Canadian Press online subscription

If you're a Government of Yukon communications practitioner contact the Executive Council Office at [ecoinfo@yukon.ca](mailto:ecoinfo@yukon.ca) to ask for access to the online Canadian Press style guide and we'll set you up with an account.

## What if I'm writing scientific and technical documents?

If you're writing a scientific report or working on some other type of technical document, follow government style where possible as well as the guidance in *Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers*. CSE is the Council of Science Editors.

## What if I'm working on legislation?

Legislation is drafted by the Government of Yukon's [Department of Justice](#) who follow a standardized style.



## Do you provide style guide information sessions or training?

Yes, we offer shorter information sessions as well as longer workshops. We can provide a general overview or tailor sessions to your team's needs. You can contact us at [ecoinfo@yukon.ca](mailto:ecoinfo@yukon.ca).

## Get in touch

If you have any comments about Government of Yukon style or have any queries, email the Communications team in the Executive Council Office at [ecoinfo@yukon.ca](mailto:ecoinfo@yukon.ca).

## The main things you need to know about Government of Yukon style

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Our role as a government is to serve the public, so our writing needs to be clear, accessible and inclusive and have a friendly and open tone. We also want to all write to the same standard. These are the reasons we have a style guide. We've committed to these things on page eight of the brand standards.

## Accessible language

- Use conversational language and active, shorter sentences.
- Write respectfully and make sure information is accessible.
- Avoid acronyms and abbreviations.

## Government of Yukon

- Our formal name is the Government of Yukon. Our informal name is the Yukon government.
- Note the small “g” for government and always use “the” in a sentence.
- We’re never Yukon Government, Yukon Territorial Government or YTG.

## The Yukon

- Use “the Yukon” not “Yukon” for internal and public-focused products such as reports, flyers, advertisements, speaking notes, news releases, letters, digital content and briefing notes.
- For formal products such as agreements and legislative documents use “Yukon” not “the Yukon.”

## Spellings

- We use Canadian Oxford Dictionary and Canadian Press spellings rather than American spellings. This means we include the extra vowels (colour) and use two “l”s (traveller).
- Write counsellor, traveller, panellist, colour, neighbour, favour, labour, behaviour and centre.
- Write licence and practice for the noun and licensed and practise for the verb. For example, I
- renewed my driver’s licence; the bar is licensed; the doctor’s practice; I’m practising the Safe 6.

## Visual identity

- Use templates for documents such as PowerPoint presentations, letters and reports.

- Follow the quick guide to the visual identity for all external products – use the four elements of the fonts, colours, logo and a supporting graphic.
- Use Arial or the design fonts for day-to-day internal documents but always use the design fonts for public materials – the design fonts are Monserrat, Nunito Sans and Aleo.
- Use Arial for external emails – not everyone has our design fonts installed on their computer.

## Other bits and pieces

- one space after a period, not two
- sentence case for headings (only the first word needs a capital letter)
- First Nation, First Nations governments, Traditional Territory, Settlement Land, Indigenous, Aboriginal, Elder, Citizen, Self-Government Agreement, self-governing
- the Department of Justice, not the Justice Department or Justice department or Justice Yukon
- “the Act” and “the Regulation” when you’re referring to specific legislation
- Communications Unit, Land Management Branch, Motor Vehicles Division
- 2017–18 not 2017/18 (use dashes not hyphens)
- Tuesday, June 29, 2021, not Tuesday June 29th 2019 (note the commas)

## A to Z of government style

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### A

#### Abbreviations and acronyms

Avoid using abbreviations, acronyms and initials if you possibly can. Don’t use them in public information materials. Your readers don’t want to keep having to check what an acronym stands for, plus capital letters are always harder to read.

The exceptions are acronyms that have become part of the culture, such as the RCMP, CBC, MLA.

Write provinces and territories in full if you can. If you do use abbreviations, don't use periods.

**Not:** N.W.T., B.C., P.E.I.

**But:** the NWT, BC, PEI

Rather than use an abbreviation for a program, department or branch, use the name in full, such as “the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program” or “Health and Social Services” and then after that just write “the program” or “the department.”

If you feel you must use an abbreviation, make sure you write the name in full first and then immediately write the abbreviation in brackets afterwards. For example, “the Communications Review Committee (CRC)...”

If you find you need to use several abbreviations, include them in a glossary and put the glossary at the beginning of your document, not at the end. Make it as easy as possible for your readers to understand what you have written.

i.e., and e.g.,

See the guidance on i.e., and e.g., in [Grammar and punctuation](#).

## Aboriginal Peoples

See [Indigenous Peoples](#)

## Acts and regulations

For the proper name of an act or a bill, follow how it's written on the [Yukon Legislative Assembly site](#) or on the Government of Yukon's list of [legislation](#).

Once an act has been assented to or a regulation has been passed, write the full name in italics. If the act or regulation has been passed but not yet proclaimed, still use italics.

**Not:** the Motor Vehicles Regulation has been passed

**But:** the *Motor Vehicles Regulation* has been passed

Only put acts and regulations in italics once they have been passed.

If you're referring to both an act and its regulations and they have been passed, use italics for their titles but not the connecting "and."

**Not:** the Dental Profession Act and Dental Profession Regulations

**But:** the *Dental Profession Act* and *Dental Profession Regulations*

However, if you're referring to an act that has more than one regulation and those regulations have different names, don't put the reference to regulations in italics.

**Not:** The Societies Act and its *Regulations*, the *Societies Act* and *Regulations*

**But:** The Societies Act and its Regulations

As new regulations are being drafted, our style is to use the singular, so when you're referring to a new regulation, use the singular, not the plural. However, if you are citing an existing regulation and it uses the plural, use the plural. The [Department of Justice](#) can help you if you need guidance.

**Not:** Regulations

**But:** Regulation

Until an act has been passed, it should be referred to as a bill.

**Not:** the Archives and Public Records Management Act

**But:** the Archives and Public Records Management Bill

If an act has yet to be passed but for some reason you need to refer to it as an act rather than a bill, don't write it in italics.

**Not:** The Government of Yukon is committed to creating a *Cupcake Act* soon.

**But:** The Government of Yukon is committed to creating a Cupcake Act soon.

Use uppercase, not lowercase, when you are referring to a specific act, regulation or bill, or a schedule in an act.

**Not:** act, regulation, bill, schedule

**But:** Act, Regulation, Bill, Schedule

Once you've used the full name of the act or regulation, you can just refer to it as "the Act" or "the Regulation."

Use lowercase, however, when you're writing about acts and regulations generally.

Whenever a Minister's quotation, for example in a news release, refers to an act or to a regulation, write the name in full.

Don't italicize act acronyms. Only use an acronym for an act if your audience will know what it means.

**Not:** YESAA

**But:** YESAA

If you want to refer to a bill formally, write:

the Bill: *An Act to Amend the Cupcake Act*

Check you're using the correct name of the act you're referring to. Many act and regulation names, for example, don't have "Yukon" in them. If it does, it's because it relates to something that has Yukon in its name, such as Yukon College or Yukon Development Corporation. If you're unsure, check the [Government of Yukon Legislation](#) web page.

**Not:** *Yukon Agricultural Products Act*

**But:** *Yukon's Agricultural Products Act, the Yukon Agricultural Products Act*

## Citations

In Yukon, when we refer to (or "cite") legislation in legal documents, we cite statutes as statutes of Yukon (SY) with the year, followed by the chapter number. For example, SY 2016, c.8. Statutes from the 2002 revision follow the same formula but with RSY 2002. Citations in acts do not include act names. When we cite a regulation, we use its Order-in-Council number. For more information about citations, talk to the [Department of Justice](#).

## Addresses

Follow [Canada Post's guidelines](#).

Government of Yukon  
Main Administration Building  
2071 Second Avenue  
Whitehorse, YT Y1A 1B2

## And (ampersand)

Not: &

But: and

## Appendices

Use appendix sections (appendices) for more detailed information that may be needed by some readers but which would interrupt the flow for most readers.

## B

### Bills

See [acts and regulations](#).

## Boards and committees

We treat boards and committees as proper nouns so they should be capitalized.

**Not:** Accessibility Advisory committee, Mayo Housing Advisory board

**But:** Accessibility Advisory Committee, Mayo Housing Advisory Board

Once you have used the full name, avoid then referring to the board or committee by its acronym. Instead, just write “the board” or “the committee.”

## Branch

See [unit, branch, division](#).

## Bullet point lists

We follow the [Plain English Campaign's guidance](#) when we format bullet point lists. There are two main types of list.

- A list that is a continuous sentence with several points picked out.
- A list of separate points with an introductory statement.

With a list that's part of a continuous sentence, put semicolons (;) after each point and start each point with a lowercase letter. Make sure each point follows logically and grammatically from the introduction.

Jean needed to take:

- a penknife;
- some string;
- a pad of paper; and
- a pen.

Here's an example of a list where each point is separate and not part of one continuous sentence.

Jean needed to take the following.

- A penknife.
- Some string.
- A pad of paper.
- A blue pen.

Note that a colon after "following" isn't necessary in the above example.

Here's an example of a longer list which is a continuous sentence (this example is based on text from a 2014 document called [A Northern Vision: Building a Better North](#)).

The territories continue to work together on a number of fronts, including:

- monitoring our shared renewable resources, such as caribou and polar bears;
- researching the cumulative effects of development projects on the environment and wildlife species;



- researching the effects of climate change on permafrost;
- collaborating on social issues; and
- speaking with a common voice about the infrastructure needs of the North.

Here's an example of a longer list where the points are complete sentences (also based on wording in [A Northern Vision: Building a Better North](#)), which means there doesn't need to be a colon to introduce the list.

Recent changes in the North include the following.

- The Northwest Territories has negotiated a devolution agreement with the federal government to take on responsibilities related to land and water, similar to that in Yukon.
- Canada's term as Arctic Council chair has brought international partners and projects to the nation's northern regions, enhancing our relationships and profile across the circumpolar world, as well as with non-Arctic states.
- The federal government's Statement on Canada's Arctic Foreign Policy delineates many issues in common with the territories, including promoting economic and social development, protecting the Arctic environment and empowering the people of the North through devolution of political power.

It's often better to use bullet points rather than numbers or letters in a list, as bullet points draw your attention to each point without giving you extra information to take in.

## C

### Cabinet

**Not:** cabinet, cabinet submission, Cabinet Submission

**But:** Cabinet, Cabinet submission

### Capital letters (case)

Put nouns in lowercase as much as possible because this makes text easier to read.

General names of things such as driver's licences and occupancy permits are easier to read when we don't give them capital letters. We also write seasons in lowercase: spring, summer, fall, winter.

Also see [spelling and capitalization](#) and [Indigenous Peoples](#).

## Coat of arms

There are restrictions on the ways you can use the Yukon coat of arms.

Email [kings.printer@yukon.ca](mailto:kings.printer@yukon.ca) for guidance.

Also note that the "crest" only refers to the malamute on the snow, not the entire coat of arms.

## Commas

When listing items in a series, don't put a comma before the "and."

**Not:** There were seniors, Elders, and committee members at the meeting.

**But:** There were seniors, Elders and committee members at the meeting.

Sometimes, however, we write lists where one of the items in the list has an "and" in it, such as "Health and Social Services" in this list:

The departments of Economic Development, Health and Social Services and Community Services

In such cases, it might be clearer for the reader if you add a comma before the final "and." (This is called a serial comma or an Oxford comma. We do not follow this style as a rule, only when it's necessary for clarity.)

**Not:** Economic Development, Health and Social Services and Community Services all took part in the project.

**But:** Economic Development, Health and Social Services, and Community Services all took part in the project.

## Commitment

When you write about government commitments, don't refer to them as platform commitments. Once the government is elected they are the government so their commitments then become government priorities.

**Not:** platform commitments

But: government priorities

## Consultation

Email [engageyukon@yukon.ca](mailto:engageyukon@yukon.ca) for guidance on involving the public and stakeholders in your project. If you have a legal obligation to consult First Nations, email [aboriginal.relations@yukon.ca](mailto:aboriginal.relations@yukon.ca) for advice.

## Crown

When referring to public Yukon land, use “public land” rather than “Crown land” and “government corporations” rather than “Crown corporations.”

Not: Crown land, Crown Land, crown land

But: public land

Not: Crown corporation, Crown Corporation, crown corporation

But: government corporation

## D

### Dates

Use a dash (not a hyphen) for overlapping, two-year spans.

See dashes and hyphens under [Grammar and punctuation](#).

Not: 2022/23

But: 2022–23

Also use a dash for multiple year spans.

Not: 2022/25

But: 2022-25

See [how to find dashes on your keyboard](#).

Write months in full wherever you can and write "to" rather than using a dash between dates.

Monday, August 14, 2022

December 4 to 6

December 2022

When dates – including the month, day and year – appear in a sentence, put a comma after the year.

January 1, 2022, was the first day the agreement came into effect.

## Departments

Also see [department-specific spellings](#).

When you're communicating with the public, think from the public's point of view. They're likely to be more interested in the service or program you're writing about, rather than the name of your department. You might not need to mention the department at all.

Also, we want people to know that we're one government working together to serve Yukoners. Therefore, always consider writing "the Government of Yukon" rather than your department's name.

If you do need to refer to a specific department:

Not: Yukon Health and Social Services, Yukon Department of Highways and Public Works, Energy, Mines and Resources department

But: Health and Social Services, Department of Health and Social Services, Highways and Public Works, Department of Highways and Public Works, Energy, Mines and Resources, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources

After the first full mention, just put "the department."

Using just "the Government of Yukon" is particularly handy when you'd otherwise have to list several departments. But if for some reason you do need to refer to more than one department:

Not: the Departments of Environment, Justice, and Energy Mines and Resources

But: the departments of Environment, Justice, and Energy, Mines and Resources  
Don't use other names for departments, such as "Environment Yukon" or "Yukon Education."

If you're writing internal documents and can't use the full names of departments and corporations for any reason, or can't write "the department" or "the corporation," use the following abbreviations. Never use these abbreviations in public materials. (Always avoid using any abbreviations in public materials unless they're very well-known by your readers.)

- Community Services (CS)
- Economic Development (EcDev)
- Education (EDU)
- Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR)
- Environment (ENV)
- Executive Council Office (ECO)
- Finance (FIN)
- French Language Services Directorate (FLS)
- Health and Social Services (HSS)
- Highways and Public Works (HPW)
- Justice (JUS)
- Public Service Commission (PSC)
- Tourism and Culture (TC)
- Women and Gender Equity Directorate (WGED)
- Yukon Energy Corporation (YEC)
- Yukon Development Corporation (YDC)
- Yukon Housing Corporation (YHC – but avoid confusion with the Yukon Hospital Corporation)
- Yukon Liquor Corporation (YLC)
- Yukon Workers' Compensation Health and Safety Board (YWCHSB)
- Yukon Lottery Commission, Lotteries Yukon (LY)

## Design

All public, designed materials must follow the [Government of Yukon brand standards](#)

## Design services

For design services contact [visual.design@yukon.ca](mailto:visual.design@yukon.ca).

## Division

See [unit, branch, division](#).

## E

### Emails

Write email addresses in lowercase. This applies even if there's a name or an acronym or abbreviation in the email address.

For example:

[abc-service@yukon.ca](mailto:abc-service@yukon.ca)

[jane.doe@yukon.ca](mailto:jane.doe@yukon.ca)

### Formatting your email signature

Find out how to format your Government of Yukon email signature in brand applications.

## Engagement

Email [engageyukon@yukon.ca](mailto:engageyukon@yukon.ca) for guidance on involving the public and stakeholders in your project. If you have a legal obligation to consult First Nations, email [aboriginal.relations@yukon.ca](mailto:aboriginal.relations@yukon.ca) for advice.

## F

### First Nations

See [Indigenous Peoples](#)

## Flag

There are restrictions on how you can use the Yukon flag.

Email [visual.design@yukon.ca](mailto:visual.design@yukon.ca) to find out about these standards.

## Font (typeface)

Use Arial for emails and day to day internal documents follow our [brand standards](#) for all other materials. We can also use Nunito Sans, except that people outside the Government of Yukon tend not to have this font in their computers and devices so this can cause glitches. (If you're a Mac user at work, then use Helvetica, which is the Mac equivalent of Arial, or Nunito Sans.)

We have three main fonts that we use in templates and professionally designed materials that go out to the public. These fonts are Montserrat for headings, Nunito Sans for the main text and Aleo for smaller headings and also as an alternative for main text.

The idea is that we want to use fonts that are friendly, modern and easy to read. Download the [Government of Yukon brand standards](#) for more details.

## Formal titles

For formal titles of office or rank, rather than ordinary job titles, use capitals (uppercase). If you're writing about a Minister, also use capitals for their portfolio.

You might also find useful guidance under [titles in our online style guide](#).

**Not:** premier Jane Doe, minister Jane Doe, Tourism and Culture Minister Jane Doe, minister responsible for the Women's Directorate Jane Doe

**But:** Premier Jane Doe, Minister Jane Doe, Minister of Tourism and Culture Jane Doe, Minister responsible for the Women's Directorate Jane Doe

**Not:** chief Jane Doe, mayor Jane Doe, dr. Jane Doe

**But:** Chief Jane Doe, Mayor Jane Doe, Dr. Jane Doe

If you're writing about Premiers and Ministers in a generic way without referring to specific individuals, use uppercase.

**Not:** The premiers, ministers and chiefs will meet tomorrow with the prime minister

**But:** The Premiers, Ministers and Chiefs will meet tomorrow with the Prime Minister

**Not:** A prime minister, premier and a commissioner have very different roles

**But:** A Prime Minister, Premier and a Commissioner have very different roles

Write “former” and “acting” and so on in lowercase.

**Not:** Acting Deputy Minister Jane Doe, Former Mayor John Doe, Former Commissioner Jane Doe

**But:** acting Deputy Minister Jane Doe, former Mayor John Doe, former Commissioner Jane Doe

When you’re referring to a Minister’s portfolio or a Chief’s First Nation, put the portfolio or First Nation first and don’t use a comma.

**Not:** Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, Jane Doe, Champagne and Aishihik First Nations chief, Jane Doe

**But:** Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources Jane Doe, Champagne and Aishihik First Nations Chief Jane Doe

If you’re referring to a Minister who has more than one department and one or more of the departments have “and” in their name, use a comma to separate the departments.

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, and Highways and Public Works Jane Doe.

## Letters and messages

The format for writing the Premier's or a Minister's name at the end of a message or letter is to put their name on the first line and their title on the second line with no commas.

For example:

Jane Doe

Premier

Jane Doe

Minister of Environment



## Honourable

The title “Honourable” isn’t generally used in the Government of Yukon as our tone of voice is more inclusive and informal.

An exception is when the Premier and Ministers address the Speaker in tributes and ministerial statements in the Yukon Legislative Assembly.

**Not:** Mr. Speaker

**But:** Honourable Speaker

Also, "Honourable" may sometimes be used in joint news releases, if it's another government's preference.

**Not:** Hon. Minister, honorable minister

**But:** the Honourable Jane Brown, Minister of Justice

When federal Ministers are referred to as “the Honourable,” extend the same courtesy to territorial and provincial Ministers. For example, "Minister of Education the Honourable Jane Doe said today..."

If you'd like more guidance about formal titles than we've included here, refer to [The Canadian Style](#). (However, note that the guidance here takes priority over what you'll find in The Canadian Style so make sure you read this first.)

You might also find useful guidance under [job titles](#).

## Forms

Visit the [Digital Services Delivery Guide](#) to find out more about [forms](#) and to [request a new form](#).

## French

Visit the [Digital Services Delivery Guide](#) to find out how to [translate your service or website](#). Contact [french.translation@yukon.ca](mailto:french.translation@yukon.ca) and [french.web@yukon.ca](mailto:french.web@yukon.ca) for all your French translation needs.

There are some variations in style between English and French because the two languages have different rules and approaches.

## G

### Gender

See [How to write inclusively](#).

### Government of Canada

**Not:** the government of Canada, the Federal Government

**But:** the Government of Canada, the federal government

### Government of Yukon

Our preferred, formal name is the Government of Yukon and our informal name is the Yukon government (with a small “g”). Use “the” when you are writing our name in a sentence. Use our formal name for public materials.

**Not:** the Yukon Government, Yukon Government, the Government of the Yukon, Yukon government, Yukon Territorial Government, the government of Yukon

**But:** the Government of Yukon, the Yukon government

Avoid using just “Yukon” or “the Yukon” when you mean the Yukon government. There are many governments in the Yukon so you can’t assume your reader will know whether you’re talking about the Government of Yukon specifically or all governments in the Yukon collectively.

Only write “the Yukon” when you’re referring to the territory itself.

### Lists of governments

When you’re referring to more than one government or municipality, give them parallel treatment. For example:

"The Government of Canada, the Government of Yukon and the City of Whitehorse signed the memorandum of understanding."

"The governments of Yukon, Kwanlin Dün First Nation and Carcross/Tagish First Nation are developing a local area plan."

## Abbreviation

Never use an abbreviation for the Government of Yukon in public materials. Write the full name or, for example, just write "the government" or "we." If you want to use an acronym internally, many staff use YG.

**Not:** YTG, Yg

**But:** YG (internally only)

Also see [territory](#).

## H

### Headings

Use lowercase for headings as this makes them easier to read. Only capitalize proper nouns. This style is called sentence case.

**Not:** Where to Buy an Emergency Kit, apply for the community development fund

**But:** Where to buy an emergency kit, Apply for the Community Development Fund

### He/she

**Not:** he/she

**But:** they

Also see [How to write clearly and inclusively](#).

## Hyphens and dashes

### Hyphens

Dashes and hyphens are easy to get mixed up. Dashes are longer than hyphens and have different uses. Hyphens are mostly used to connect two words that come before and describe a noun.

Not: She worked for a non–profit organization

But: She worked for a non-profit organization

### Dashes

We use dashes instead of commas and parentheses when we want to provide more emphasis.

When the committee discovered the errors – all nine of them – they asked for a new draft.

We use en dashes, not em dashes. En dashes are shorter than em dashes and have a space either side of them.

When you're writing about a span or range of numbers, dates or time, use "to" rather than a dash.

Not: Read pages 11–17 in the report; from 10 am – 2 pm

But: Read pages 11 to 17 in the report; from 10 am to 2 pm

|

## Indigenous Peoples

Terminology matters. In Canada's history, terminology has been used in hurtful and derogatory ways that have caused harm to Indigenous individuals and communities. The Yukon government strives to be respectful and accurate in our language. Use the terminology that an Indigenous group or government prefers. This could include:

- traditional titles;
- traditional place names (while being sensitive that different groups may have different names for the same place); or
- other preferences.

## Indigenous or Aboriginal

The terms "Indigenous" and "Aboriginal" both refer collectively to the three groups (First Nations, Inuit and Métis) recognized in the Constitution of Canada. "Indigenous" is emerging as a preferred term, but you may use "Aboriginal" if:

- it's the preference of a group;
- you're quoting a document that uses the term;
- you've received legal advice to use the term; or
- it's part of a proper name.

Use the term "Indigenous" or "Aboriginal" only when you're referring to groups that could include a mixture of First Nations, Inuit and Métis governments or Citizens, otherwise use the more specific term. For example, First Nations, Yukon First Nations, Inuvialuit, Selkirk First Nation.

## First Nations

First Nations collectively make up the largest category of Indigenous Peoples in Canada. First Nation(s) is a term that came into common use in the 1970s to replace the word "Indian" which many people found offensive. There are 14 Yukon First Nations and several transboundary First Nations who have traditional territory in the Yukon.

**Not:** Indian, Native

**But:** "First Nations"

The term First Nations can refer to the governments or the individuals. Make sure it's clear which meaning you intend when you use the term.

## Inuit

Inuit are the Indigenous Peoples of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (the Northwest Territories, Yukon), Nunavut, Nunavik (Northern Quebec) and Nunatsiavut (Northern Labrador). The Inuvialuit are an Inuit group with treaty rights in northern Yukon.

Use "Inuit" (plural) or "Inuk" (singular). Use "Inuvialuit" (plural) or "Inuvialuk" (singular).

The translation of Inuit is "the people." Therefore it's redundant to add "people" after "Inuit."

## Métis

The Métis emerged as a distinct Indigenous group in the late 18th century, in fur-trade linked communities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan Alberta and parts of Ontario, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories. First Nations women and European fur traders had children together and then that population of mixed ancestry individuals intermarried and formed culturally unique communities, resulting in a new and distinct Indigenous group. There are people of Métis heritage living in the Yukon, but there's no record of historic Métis communities here, so those individuals are not able to exercise land-based Indigenous rights in the territory. Use "Métis" to refer to people who identify as Métis, are of historic Métis Nation ancestry and who are accepted by the Métis Nation. Do not use the term Métis as a generic term for individuals of mixed Indigenous and non-Indigenous descent.

## Governance

The Government of Yukon works with all Indigenous Peoples on a government-to-government basis and we refer to all Indigenous governments as governments, whether or not they have a treaty.

Some Indigenous organizations we work with are advocacy organizations rather than governments. Consultation with these organizations does not replace direct government-to-government consultation unless the Indigenous governments agree to that. Some examples include the Council of Yukon First Nations and Kaska Dena Council.

## Modern treaties and comprehensive land claim agreements

Comprehensive land claim agreements and modern treaties are different phrases that mean the same thing.

- 11 of 14 Yukon First Nations have signed Final and Self-Government Agreements.
- Yukon First Nation Final Agreements are constitutionally protected modern treaties, or comprehensive land claim agreements, that are based on the Umbrella Final Agreement. The Self-Government Agreements are an additional agreement that define First Nations' self-government powers including law-making, taxation, and programs and services.
- The Inuvialuit and Gwich'in also have modern treaties that provide for rights (and in the Gwich'in case, land) in the Yukon.

**Not:** non-self-governing First Nations, unsettled First Nations, non-settled First Nations

**But:** First Nations with or without treaties, First Nations with or without Final Agreements, treaty First Nations, non-treaty First Nations

## Spelling and pronunciation

If a First Nation requests a different spelling, follow their wishes. Use the full name or write "the First Nation" once you've established which First Nation you're referring to.

Some First Nations:

- use a plural for "Nations" in their name and others do not;
- do not use "First Nation" in their name because their name can be translated as "the people" or "the nation", which makes adding "First Nation" or "people" redundant; or
- use a different name when referring to their government versus their people.

## Yukon First Nations governments

The abbreviations are included for reference, but do not use them in public materials.

We also include the pronunciation for each First Nation.

First Nation and abbreviation	Pronunciation	Community
Carcross/Tagish First Nation (C/TFN)	CAR-cross TAG-ish	Carcross
Champagne and Aishihik First Nations (CAFN)	CHAM-pain and EH-she-ack	Haines Junction

Kluane First Nation (KFN)	clue-AH-nee	Burwash Landing
Kwanlin Dün First Nation (KDFN)	QUAN-lin done	Whitehorse
Liard First Nation (LFN)	lee-ARD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watson Lake</li> <li>• Lower Post (BC)</li> </ul>
Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation (LSCFN)	little salmon CAR-max	Carmacks
First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun (FNNND)	First Nation of Na-Cho Nyäk Dun refers to the government; Na-Cho Nyäk Dun refers to the people NA-cho nye-ack DONE	Mayo
Ross River Dena Council (RRDC)	ross River DEN-a	Ross River
Selkirk First Nation (SFN)	SELL-kirk	Pelly Crossing
Ta'an Kwäch'än Council (TKC)	ta-on QUAA-chaan	Whitehorse
Teslin Tlingit Council (TTC)	tes-lin KLING-kit	Teslin
Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in (TH)	tron-DEK WITCH-in	Dawson
Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation (VGFN) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vuntut Gwitchin Government refers to the government</li> <li>• Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation refers to the people</li> </ul>	vun-TUT GWITCH-in	Old Crow



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gwitchin (when writing about people from Old Crow, Yukon)</li> <li>• Gwich'in language</li> <li>• Gwich'in, Gwich'in Peoples (when writing about the whole nation or Gwich'in Peoples)</li> </ul>		
White River First Nation (WRFN)	White river	Beaver Creek
<b>Transboundary Indigenous groups</b>		
Acho Dene Koe First Nation	Aa-CHO DEN-eh Co	Fort Liard, NT
Gwich'in of the Northwest Territories <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gwich'in Tribal Council (GTC)</li> </ul>	GWITCH-in	Inuvik, NT
Tetlit Gwich'in Council (TGC) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gwitchin (when writing about people from Old Crow, Yukon)</li> <li>• Gwich'in language</li> <li>• Gwich'in Peoples (when writing about the whole nation or Gwich'in Peoples)</li> </ul>	TET-lit GWITCH-in	Fort McPherson, NT
Inuvialuit Regional Corporation (IRC)	In-OO-via-LOO-it	Inuvik, NT
<b>Kaska of British Columbia</b>		

Kaska Dena Council (KDC)	kas-KA DEN-a	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Daylu Dena Council</li> <li>• Dease River First Nation</li> <li>• Kwadacha First Nation</li> </ul>		
Daylu Dena Council (DDC)	DAY-loo DEN-a	Lower Post, BC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DDC is part of the Liard First Nation</li> </ul>		
Dease River First Nation (DRFN)	Dease River	Good Hope Lake, BC
Kwadacha Nation (KN)	KWA-da-CHA	Prince George
Tahltan Central Government (TCG)	TALL-tan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dease Lake</li> <li>• Telegraph Creek</li> <li>• Iskut, BC</li> </ul>
Taku River Tlingit First Nation (TRTFN)	Ta-KU River KLING-kit	Atlin, BC

### Peoples and people

Capitalize "Peoples" but use lower case for "people." "Peoples" indicates a number of distinct communities or nations, whereas "people" indicates a group of individuals. For example, "Indigenous Peoples have constitutionally protected rights in Canada" and "there were a number of Indigenous people at the meeting."

### Possessive language

Avoid possessive language that implies ownership.

**Not:** Canada's Indigenous Peoples, Yukon's First Nations

**But:** Indigenous Peoples in Canada, Yukon First Nations

## Capitalization

Capitalize names of governments, groups and languages:

- Indigenous, Aboriginal
- Indigenous Peoples
- First Nations, Métis, Inuit
- Northern Tutchone, Athabaskan

Capitalize legally defined terms:

- Final Agreement
- Self-Government Agreement
- Traditional Territory (when you're referring to specific, legally defined territories)
- Settlement Land
- Citizen (of a First Nation)
- Inuvialuit Settlement Region
- Umbrella Final Agreement
- Formal titles such as Chief, Elder, Grand Chief

Do not capitalize general terms:

- self-government
- Aboriginal rights
- treaty rights
- traditional knowledge
- transboundary First Nation
- traditional territory (when you're using it generally and not referring to a specific, legally defined territory)

Capitalize:

- Survivor when you're referring to someone impacted by the residential school system in Canada, whether directly or through intergenerational trauma

## Pluralization

Use the plural form to indicate that there are many separate nations in the Yukon and across Canada. Some First Nations use pluralization in their names to indicate more than 1 nation within their government.

**Not:** First Nation governments, First Nation languages, Indigenous government, Champagne and Aishihik First Nation

**But:** First Nations governments, First Nations languages, Indigenous governments or governance, Champagne and Aishihik First Nations

## Acknowledgements

### Events and speaking notes:

Include a traditional territory acknowledgement if you're hosting an event or writing speaking notes. Acknowledge the First Nation whose home community you're in. Remember that Whitehorse is the home community of both Kwanlin Dün First Nation and the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council.

### Examples of common acknowledgments:

- I gratefully acknowledge that we are on the Traditional Territory of [First Nation].
- I thank [First Nation] for welcoming us to their community.
- I thank the community of [First Nation] for hosting us on their Traditional Territory.

### Email signatures:

Government of Yukon employees may want to acknowledge the traditional territory where they work in email signatures. If you choose to do this, some wording options include:

- I respectfully acknowledge that I work within the Traditional Territory of [First Nation].
- I respectfully acknowledge that I work within the traditional territories of Indigenous Peoples. (if you work throughout the territory)

### Legal, policy or consultation materials:

Use "asserted traditional territory" in written legal, policy or consultation materials in relation to First Nations or transboundary Indigenous groups without land claim agreements.

## Words with symbols

Some First Nations' names contain umlauts. To access these symbols either go to "insert" then "symbol" in Word.

## Internet and digital terms

- cyberspace
- cyber-bullying
- e-commerce
- email
- e-waste
- Facebook
- hashtag
- home page
- Instagram
- internet
- intranet
- livestream
- open data
- selfie
- SharePoint
- the web
- tweet
- Twitter
- web
- web page
- website

## ISBNs and ISSN

International Standard Book Numbers (ISBNs) are used to identify one-off, text-based products such as books, DVDs and maps.

International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSNs) are used to identify text-based serial publications such as annual reports and newsletters.

At the Government of Yukon, you are more likely to need an ISSN than an ISBN. Sometimes a publication you are working on will already have an ISSN number from previous editions.

On printed materials, the preferred place to put an ISSN is the upper right-hand corner of the cover. Always put the letters ISSN before the number.

Other good locations for the ISSN are the masthead area, the copyright page or in the publishing statement.

On non-printed materials, such as a DVD, try to put the ISSN on the packaging as well on an electronic page.

If a publication has both an ISSN and an ISBN, then print both numbers.

Find out more about [ISSNs](#) and [ISBNs](#).

## J

### Job titles

All positions from Deputy Ministers and “above”, such as Ministers and the Premier, must be in uppercase.

For ordinary job titles “below” Deputy Ministers, such as directors, analysts, officers and assistants, always use lowercase in public materials. This is because capital letters are harder to read.

We recommend that all job titles “below” Deputy Ministers in the government hierarchy are in lowercase in all government materials whether they’re public or internal.

However, we recognize that in reports and internal documents you may prefer to use uppercase for all job titles.

Whatever you decide, you must use a consistent style within one document and related documents.

You might also find useful guidance under [formal titles](#).

## L

### Latin names

See [Spelling/Department-specific spellings/Environment](#).

### Legislative Assembly, Legislature

**Not:** Yukon legislative assembly, legislative assembly

**But:** Yukon Legislative Assembly, Legislative Assembly

**Not:** legislature

**But:** Legislature

The Legislature is not another word for Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly comprises the elected MLAs, while the Legislature comprises the elected MLAs and the commissioner.

For more information about Legislative Assembly and Parliamentary procedures, visit [Yukon Legislative Assembly](#).

**Not:** members of the legislative assembly

**But:** Members of the Legislative Assembly, MLAs

### Letterhead

Order colour letterhead from [Online Store Catalogue](#).

Information about which order numbers to use and other guidance is in the [Government of Yukon brand standards](#).

### Lists

See [bullet point lists](#).

## Logo

We launched a new visual identity for the Government of Yukon on February 19, 2018, and have changed to a new logo as well as introducing colours, fonts, design elements and templates for common products. We've included some general guidance about the logo here but for more details, contact your [visual.design@yukon.ca](mailto:visual.design@yukon.ca).

You must use the Government of Yukon logo on all public communications and marketing materials and follow the [brand standards](#) and this style guide.

When there's more than one logo in a design, the Government of Yukon logo should be positioned on the left. However, if the federal government logo is also displayed, the federal government logo goes on the left with the Government of Yukon logo on the right.

Logos must appear to be of equal size and prominence visually.

Only use the French version of the logo for French materials and the bilingual logo only for bilingual materials.

## News releases

We don't put logos in online versions of news releases but if a news release is being issued jointly with another organization and you are giving out printed copies, then the lead organization's logo goes on the left and the other organization's logo goes on the right.

## M

### Management Board

**Not:** Management board, management board, Management Board Submission

**But:** Management Board, Management Board submission



## Media advisories

Use the template when you write media advisories and [view recent news releases on Yukon.ca](#) for style and formatting guidance.

## Members

**Not:** members of the legislative assembly, member of parliament, member of the senate

**But:** Members of the Legislative Assembly, MLAs, Member of Parliament, MP, Member of the Senate

## Ministers

See [formal titles](#)

## Ministerial Order

**Not:** ministerial order (except when you're referring to ministerial orders generally)

**But:** Ministerial Order (when you're referring to a specific Ministerial Order)

## N

## News releases

Use the news release templates and guidelines.

## Northwest Territories

**Not:** Northwest Territories, N.W.T.

**But:** the Northwest Territories, the NWT

## Numbers

The Government of Yukon takes a flexible approach to the style for writing numbers. It depends what you're writing and who's reading it.

Write numbers one to nine in letters and 10 and above in digits.

When you're writing for technical and scientific reports, write all numbers as digits so that they are visible, distinct, clear and precise.

Whatever approach you choose, make sure you're consistent.

Include a comma in numbers of 1,000 and above.

Not: 2000

But: 2,000

Not: 9-1-1

But: 911

If you cannot rearrange a sentence to avoid starting with a number, write it in letters.

Not: 19 organizations responded to the survey.

But: Nineteen organizations responded to the survey.



## Order-in-Council

Write in full and don't use the acronym (OIC) in any public materials.

## Outside

Yukoners tend to use the word "outside" when referring to anywhere that's not within the Yukon. This can come across as insular, depending on your reader.

Not: Outside

But: outside

## P

### Page numbers

Keep page numbers as simple as possible.

**Not:** p4, p.4

**But:** 4, page four, page 4

Consider helping your reader find their way around a document by including section or chapter headings in the footer.

### Periods

Put one space after a period, not two.

Always put a period at the end of a sentence when it ends with an email or web address (but not when it isn't a sentence).

**Not:** Learn more at [www.yukon.ca](http://www.yukon.ca)

**But:** Learn more at [www.yukon.ca](http://www.yukon.ca).

**Not:** For more information: [www.yukon.ca](http://www.yukon.ca).

**But:** For more information: [www.yukon.ca](http://www.yukon.ca)

### Photographs and videos

For detailed advice about acquiring, using and crediting photographs and video, email [photounit@yukon.ca](mailto:photounit@yukon.ca). This includes multimedia releases, templates for licensing and commissioning multimedia, and a list of local producers.

### News releases

Photographs and captions are part of a news release and need to conform to the same style rules as the rest of the news release.

Images should be supplied as high resolution jpegs (300 dpi and at least 2,000 pixels along the longest axis) and submitted either at the same time as your news release or as soon as possible afterwards.

## Platform

See [commitment](#)

## Precedence (Table of precedence)

Use this order when you are writing news releases or speaking notes or organizing events.

- Prime Minister of Canada
- Commissioner of Yukon
- Premier of Yukon
- federal Cabinet members
- Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Yukon
- Justice of the Supreme Court
- Government of Yukon Cabinet members
- Yukon Leader of the Opposition
- Yukon Members of the Legislative Assembly, listed by date elected
- Yukon Member of Parliament
- Yukon Senator
- Yukon First Nations Chiefs and Council of Yukon First Nations
- Bishops of Roman Catholic and Anglican faiths (in the order of their appointment)
- RCMP Divisional Commander
- Armed Forces Commander
- Territorial Court Judges
- Mayors
- Government of Yukon Deputy Ministers and officials with equivalent status, listed by the date they were appointed
- Presidents, Executive Directors of non-governmental organizations

## Public engagement

Email [engageyukon@yukon.ca](mailto:engageyukon@yukon.ca) for tools and guidance to help you plan public engagement. If you have a legal obligation to consult First Nations, get in touch with [aboriginal.relations@yukon.ca](mailto:aboriginal.relations@yukon.ca) for advice.

## R

### Regulations

See [acts and regulations](#).

## S

### Scientific reports

See [technical and scientific reports](#).

### Spacing

See [periods](#).

### Spelling

Use Canadian spellings, based on:

- [Canadian Oxford Dictionary](#)
- [The Canadian Press Stylebook](#)
- [The Canadian Press Caps and Spelling](#)

Here are some examples, with several others below in the bullet point list.

**Not:** color, neighbor, favor, counselor, traveler, panelist, focussed

**But:** colour, neighbour, favour, counsellor, traveller, panellist, focused

**Not:** license (noun), defense, organise

**But:** licence (noun), license (verb), defence, organize

You can set your computer to Canadian spellings. If you're not sure how to do this you can get help from the ICT support team, email [service.desk@yukon.ca](mailto:service.desk@yukon.ca).

## Words we commonly use

- advisor (but use "adviser" when you're referring to someone who has the necessary credentials under the Securities Act to advise people on investments and buying or selling securities)
- barrier-free
- B&B
- campgrounds (campgrounds have individual campsites)
- can-can
- CBC Yukon
- child care (not childcare), avoid daycare and day care
- *Colourful Five Percent* (use "percent" only when referring to Jim Robb's work otherwise use "per cent")
- communications strategy (not communication strategy)
- cooperate (not co-operate)
- decision making, decision makers, decision-making process, a decision-making body
- driver's licence
- follow up (verb) or follow-up (adjective), (not followup)
- gold rush (generic term), Klondike Gold Rush (specific)
- groundwater (not ground water)
- health care (not healthcare)
- health care card
- health care provider (not health care professional or allied health professional)
- Klondike, Klondikers
- Klondike Gold Rush
- licence (noun), motor vehicle licence
- license (verb), licensed to operate
- long-term care home
- memorandum of understanding
- metre (meter, if referring to the machine)
- Métis
- mould not mold
- neighbourhood (when you're referring to or creating a sense of community or where there's the potential for the availability of services beyond just residential lots – also remember to add where the neighbourhood is, for example, Dawson or Whitehorse, rather than assume everyone will know)
- north (direction)
- North (region)

- northerner (not Northerner)
- north of 60
- outside not Outside (as in outside Yukon)
- practice (noun), doctor's practice
- practise (verb), licensed to practise
- request for proposal
- roundtable
- State of Emergency (always capitalized)
- subdivision (when you're referring specifically to the process of subdividing land)
- toll-free
- UK or United Kingdom, not U.K.
- US, USA or United States, not U.S. or U.S.A.
- wastewater (not waste water)
- wellbeing (not well-being)
- Yukon.ca (not yukon.ca or www.yukon.ca but Yukon.ca/wild-discoveries)
- Yukon *Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act*
- Yukoner

## Associations and non-government organizations

- Association franco-yukonnaise (l'AFY)
- Boys and Girls Club
- Empowering Youth Society (BYTE), formerly Bringing Youth Towards Equality
- Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society (CPAWS)
- Committee on Abuse in Residential Schools (CAIRS)
- Dawson City Arts Society
- Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Society Yukon (FASSY)
- Gwaandak Theatre Society
- Kaushee's Place
- KIAC School of Visual Arts now Yukon School of Visual Arts
- Klondike Institute of Art and Culture, KIAC
- Klondike Visitors Association (KVA) (note no apostrophe on the s)
- Learning Disabilities Association of Yukon (LDAY)
- Leaping Feats Creative Danceworks studio, Leaping Feats
- Les EssentiElles
- Liard Aboriginal Women's Society (LAWS)
- MacBride Museum
- Nakai Theatre
- Northern Lights School of Dance (NLSD)

- Society of Yukon Artists of Native Ancestry (SYANA)
- Teegatha'Oh Zeh
- TIA Yukon (Tourism Industry Association of the Yukon)
- Victoria Faulkner Women's Centre
- Yukon Aboriginal Women's Council
- Yukon Arts Fund
- Yukon Art Society (YAS), Yukon Art Society Gallery (Arts Underground)
- Yukon Artists @ Work (YAAW)
- Yukon International Storytelling Festival
- Yukon Historical & Museums Association
- Yukon Outfitters' Association
- Yukon Women's Transition Home Society (an entity of Kaushee's)
- Yukon Writers' Festival

## Businesses

- Air North, Yukon's Airline
- dāna Näye Ventures (note lowercase d)
- Gray Line Yukon
- Greyhound Canada
- Hougen Centre, Hougen's Sportslodge
- Jacob's Industries but Paul Jacobs
- Inkspirationz Graphix
- Klondyke Dental Clinic
- Klondyke Medical Clinic
- Integra Tire (formerly Yukon Tire)
- Integraphics Ltd.
- Lackowicz, Shier & Hoffman
- Mac's Fireweed Books
- McCrae Service
- Northwestel (not NorthwesTel)
- Pine Medical Center (American spelling)
- Super A Foods
- The Real Canadian Superstore (Just "Superstore" on subsequent references).
- ATCO Electric Yukon
- Triple J's Music



## Events

- Kids Kreate
- Spruce Bog
- Yukon Sourdough Rendezvous

## Facilities and buildings

- Canada Games Centre
- Copper Ridge Place
- Da Kų Cultural Centre
- Dredge No. 4
- École Émilie-Tremblay
- École Whitehorse Elementary School
- Guild Hall
- Lion's Aquatic Centre
- Norman D. Macaulay Lodge
- Mae Bachur Animal Shelter
- Odd Gallery, Odd Fellows Hall
- S.S. Klondike
- Swan Haven Interpretation Centre
- Takhini Hot Springs
- The Old Fire Hall
- Thomson Centre
- Tombstone Interpretive Centre
- Yukon Arts Centre
- Yukon Beringia Interpretive Centre
- Yukon College (Ayamdigut Campus in Whitehorse)

## First Nations

See [Indigenous Peoples](#).

## Municipalities

- City of Whitehorse (use uppercase when you're writing just "City" and referring to the municipality informally, for instance, "the Yukon government and the City agreed today...")
- City of Dawson (preferred by the City of Dawson)
- Town of Watson Lake
- Village of Carmacks

## Jurisdictions and countries

Follow the common practice or preferred style of the jurisdiction, region or country you're writing about. For example:

- B.C. not BC
- the Northwest Territories, the NWT, not Northwest Territories, NWT
- UK not U.K.

## Place names

- ANWR (Arctic National Wildlife Refuge)
- Arctic Circle, the Arctic, but arctic wildflowers
- Bonnet Plume River (Tsaih Tl'ak Njik)
- Dempster Highway
- Dawson (official geographical name, City of Dawson for the municipality)
- Dezadeash Lake
- Eagle Plain (basin for oil and gas development)
- Eagle Plains Hotel (on the Dempster Highway)
- Ethel Lake (Takwánt'ye)
- Frances Lake
- Canyon Mountain (locally known as Grey Mountain)
- Hot Springs Road
- Lake Laberge
- Macmillan River
- M'Clintock River
- MacRae Industrial Area (known locally as McCrae Industrial Area)
- Mount McIntyre

- Nałasìn River (Nisutlin River)
- Peel watershed
- Takhini Hot Springs
- Tetl'ámān (Tatmain Lake)
- Wellesley Lake
- Whistle Bend subdivision

## National and territorial parks and protected areas

(\*awaiting designation)

- Agay Mene Territorial Park\*
- Asi Keyi Territorial Park\*
- Coal River Springs Territorial Park
- Ddhaw Ghro Habitat Protection Area\*
- Devil's Elbow and Big Island Habitat Protection Areas
- Herschel Island - Qikiqtaruk Territorial Park
- Horseshoe Slough Habitat Protection Area
- Ivvavik National Park
- Kluane National Park and Reserve
- Kusawa Territorial Park\*
- Lewes Marsh Habitat Protection Area
- Łútsäw Wetland Habitat Protection Area
- Ni'iinlii Njik (Fishing Branch) Habitat Protection Area
- Ni'iinlii Njik (Fishing Branch) Territorial Park
- Nisutlin River Delta National Wildlife Area
- Tsâwnjik Chu (Nordenskiöld) Habitat Protection Area
- Old Crow Flats Habitat Protection Area
- Pickhandle Lakes Habitat Protection Area\*
- Ta'Tla Mun Habitat Protection Area
- Tagish Narrows Habitat Protection Area
- Tombstone Territorial Park
- Vuntut National Park
- Whitefish Wetland Habitat Protection Area\*

## Department-specific spellings

Departments sometimes have their own specialist language and phrases. If this is the case in your department, see if your department has an approved list of spellings or a

style sheet. If it does, email this list to [ecoinfo@yukon.ca](mailto:ecoinfo@yukon.ca) and we'll add it to this guide as a resource for everyone.

### Economic Development

- Community Development Fund (CDF)
- Film & Sound Commission (not Film and Sound Commission)

### Education

- French First Language
- French Second Language

### Energy, Mines and Resources

- silviculture
- use "oil and gas", as in "oil and gas wells" or "oil and gas companies" ("oil and gas" is the industry standard for "oil well or company", "gas well or company", "oil or gas well" or "oil or gas company")

**Not:** EM and R, EM&R, E.M.R.

**But:** EMR

**Not:** Energy, Mines, and Resources

**But:** Energy, Mines and Resources

### Environment

When you use Latin names, include both the genus and species name, such as *Ursus americanus* and italicize both words. Only put the first word (the genus name) in capitals.

When you write species' names, write them in lowercase, unless a proper noun forms part of their name, such as Dall's sheep.

For more detailed advice, talk to Environment's communications branch.

- black bear, black bears (plural)
- collared pika, collared pikas (plural)
- Dall's sheep

- grizzly bear, grizzly bears (plural)
- tundra swan, tundra swans (plural)
- lake trout (singular and plural)
- human-wildlife conflict
- Leave No Trace (but no-trace practices)
- Porcupine caribou herd but Porcupine Caribou Harvest Management Plan
- RV dump station
- *Ursus americanus*

Note that the Department of Environment may capitalize species' names in materials intended for educating people about wildlife. For example, the Wildlife Viewing Program capitalizes species' names in a number of their educational publications to help readers distinguish between species, such as Black Bear, so that it's clear that a Black Bear is a species of bear, not necessarily a bear that is black. These materials are published with a small note providing this explanation.

#### French Language Services Directorate

**Not:** Bureau of French Language Services

**But:** French Language Services Directorate

#### Health and Social Services

**Not:** Health & Social Services

**But:** Health and Social Services

**Not:** long-term care home

**But:** long term care home

#### Highways and Public Works

**Not:** Highways & Public Works

**But:** Highways and Public Works

#### Tourism and Culture

- artists- and writers-in-residence
- Cultural Industry Training Fund

**Not:** Department of Tourism & Culture

**But:** Department of Tourism and Culture

## Misspelled words

Here are some words we sometimes spell incorrectly.

- council (as in city, or the Executive Council Office) and counsel (as in Crown, or the Legislative Counsel Office)
- councillor (as in city)
- counsellor (a person who gives guidance)
- palette as in “colour palette” (not “pallet” unless you mean a platform for moving things, or a “palate” as in the roof of your mouth)
- publicly (not publically)

## Misused words

Here are some words we sometimes use incorrectly. For more information about these common errors and other guidance, visit [Grammar Girl](#). (It’s an American site but much of the guidance still applies.)

- among and between (generally speaking, use “between” for specific, one-to-one relationships and “among” for less defined, collective relationships)
- cement and concrete (concrete is the mixture; cement is an ingredient of concrete)
- comprised (don’t add “of” to “comprised”, e.g., “the committee comprises six members”)
- English and French (always write them with capital letters at the beginning, in all instances)
- fewer and less (use “fewer” for things you can count one by one, “less” for things you can’t count individually)
- fulsome (“fulsome” means excessive and offensive to good taste; it doesn’t have positive connotations)
- linkages and links (keep things simple and use “links” unless you specifically mean a system of links or linking different issues in political negotiations)
- usage and utilize ([all you probably need is "use"](#))
- podium and lectern (a podium is what you stand on and a lectern is what you stand behind)

- reactionary (“reactionary” means extremely conservative, resisting change; it doesn’t mean “reactive”)
- unveil (only use “unveil” when something is literally going to be unveiled, for example, at an event)

## T

### Telephone numbers

Use hyphens and no brackets.

**Not:** (867) 633-2949

**But:** 867-633-7949, call toll-free 1-800-661-0408, extension 7949

### Territory

While Yukon is a territory constitutionally, our preference is to refer to simply “the Yukon” (or “Yukon” in agreements and legislative documents) rather than “the Yukon territory.” This helps to reflect the devolution process that took place in 2003 when the Government of Yukon gained direct control over a much wider variety of provincial-type programs, responsibilities and powers.

**Not:** Yukon Territory, the Territory

**But:** Yukon, the territory

Also see [Yukon and the Yukon](#).

### Technical and scientific reports

If you’re writing a scientific report or working on some other type of technical document, follow government style where possible as well as the guidance in [Scientific Style and Format: The CSE Manual for Authors, Editors, and Publishers](#). CSE is the Council of Science Editors.

## Time

In 2020, new regulations took effect in Yukon that ended the practice of "falling back" an hour in November and "springing forward" an hour in March. Yukon now observes Pacific Daylight Time year-round. It's called Yukon Standard Time.

**Not:** Yukon Time, Yukon time, UTC -7

**But:** Yukon Standard Time, UTC-7

Write "to" between times rather than a dash or hyphen.

**Not:** 10:00 am, 10:00 am – 11:00 am

**But:** 10 am, 10:15 am, 10 to 11 am

## Titles

Also see [job titles](#) and [formal titles](#).

## Reports

Capitalize the titles of Government of Yukon reports, strategies and plans once they have been approved and published (whether publicly or internally). Only capitalize the nouns and verbs (this style is called title case). Don't use italics or quotation marks.

Climate Change Action Plan

Energy Strategy for Yukon

If "Government of Yukon" forms part of the title, remember to write the "Government of Yukon", not the "Yukon government" or the "Yukon Government."

If a publication is in the planning phase and hasn't yet been published or given a definite title, put it in lowercase. Once it is published, you can write it in title case.

**Not:** We will publish a Poverty Reduction Strategy in the spring

**But:** We will publish a poverty reduction strategy in the spring



## What We Heard reports

When you write the full title of a What We Heard report, use title case and omit the word "report":

What We Heard: Sewage Lagoon Engagement

What We Heard: Internet Connectivity Engagement

What We Heard: Design of Community Garden Engagement

If you're referring to the report in text, use "What We Heard report":

The What We Heard report was first published in May 2021.

We have captured the comments we received at community meetings and in the online survey in the What We Heard report.

## Campaigns and slogans

Use title case for campaign titles and slogans but not italics or quotation marks.

**Not:** stop pushing or *Stop Pushing* or 'Stop Pushing' or "Stop Pushing"

**But:** Stop Pushing

## Books, song and plays

Capitalize the nouns and verbs in titles of books, songs and theatre productions. Also put these titles in italics.

*Gone with the Wind*

*The Taming of the Shrew*

If the words in a title are hyphenated, capitalize both words.

*The Well-Brought Up Child*

*The Six-Fingered Ape*

## Headings

See [headings](#).

## 2SLGBTQIA+

Use 2SLGBTQIA+ unless you're referring to the LGBTQ2S+ Inclusion Action Plan.

When you're formally communicating with the Government of Canada, match their style.

2SLGBTQIA+ stands for Two-Spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer or questioning, intersex and asexual.

See "gender" in [How to write clearly and inclusively](#).

## U

### Unit, branch, division

Use uppercase when you write the full name of a unit, branch or division.

**Not:** Communications unit, Land Management branch, Motor Vehicles division

**But:** Communications Unit, Land Management Branch, Motor Vehicles Division

Use lowercase when you are not using the full name of a unit, branch, division or department.

**Not:** the Unit, the Branch, the Division

**But:** the unit, the branch, the division

Try to refer to the Government of Yukon rather than your department or unit, branch or division. But if you need to refer to a department, write "Highways and Public Works' Motor Vehicles Division."

## Y

### Yukon and the Yukon

"The Yukon" is the recommended language to use in government materials. This is to recognize that for many people referring to "the Yukon" is part of the territory's unique culture. We want Yukoners to feel represented by the public service that serves them.

Also see [territory](#).

### (the) Yukon government

See [Government of Yukon](#).

## Grammar and punctuation

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There are plenty of resources online to help you check grammar and punctuation, such as [Grammar Girl](#) and the Plain English Campaign's [grammar guides](#). Here are a few areas we often need reminding about.

### Apostrophes

For guidance on how to use apostrophes, see *The Canadian Press Stylebook* (page 378 in the 17th edition). If you don't have a copy, this from [The Oatmeal](#) might help or [Grammar Girl](#).

Apostrophes aren't needed for plural words or acronyms or for dates.

**Not:** PDF's, Q's and A's, First Nation's

**But:** PDFs, Qs and As, First Nations

**Not:** 1950's, 1960's, 1970's

**But:** '50s, '60s, '70s

## Dashes and hyphens

Dashes and hyphens are easy to get mixed up. Dashes are longer than hyphens and have different uses. Hyphens are mostly used to connect two-part words.

**Not:** She worked for a non–profit organization.

**But:** She worked for a non-profit organization.

We use dashes instead of commas and parentheses when we want to provide more emphasis.

When the committee discovered the errors – all nine of them – they asked for a new draft.

When you're writing about a span of numbers, dates or time, use "to" rather than a dash.

**Not:** Please read pages 11–17 in the report.

**But:** Please read pages 11 to 17 in the report.

## Using dashes in sentences

There are two types of dash: the em dash and the en dash. Our style is to use the en dash.

This is an en dash:

The office will re-open at Taylor House – with limited services – on the February 26.

This is an em dash:

The office will re-open at Taylor House—with limited services—on the February 26.

## Writing number spans

Use "to" rather than a dash when you write a span of numbers. This is often be easier and clearer.

**Not:** See pages 11–14.

**But:** See pages 11 to 14.

## How to find dashes on your keyboard

How to find an en dash:

- Add a space after the word.
- Type two hyphens.
- Add a space.
- Type the next word.

Or:

Alt + 0150 (use the number pad on your keyboard)

The federal government's [The Canadian Style](#) has helpful guidance on when to use hyphens and different types of dashes.

## e.g., and i.e.,

It's often better to avoid using abbreviations as not everyone understands them. If you do use them, include a comma.

**Not:** e.g. or eg

**But:** For example, e.g.,

**Not:** i.e. or ie

**But:** that is, specifically, e.g.,

E.g. is short for *exempli gratia*, which means “for example” and i.e. is short for *id est*,

which means “that is.”

There are several communities in Yukon, e.g., Whitehorse, Mayo and Haines Junction.

There are three communities in Yukon with a population of more than 1,000, i.e., Whitehorse, Watson Lake and Dawson.

## Who

Use “who” not “that” when referring to people.

**Not:** Two people that didn’t previously know about the services have now registered.

**But:** Two people who didn’t previously know about the services have now registered.

## Writing in plain language

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Government writing needs to be accessible for everyone. It needs to be easy to understand, concise and relevant.

What you write should be:

- specific
- informative
- to the point but not terse
- clear – as sometimes a friendly style can lead to a lack of precision and unnecessary words
- serious but not pompous
- objective – adjectives can be subjective and make the text sound more emotive and like spin
- focused on the facts – this makes it easier for you to remove irrelevant information and help people get the details they need

You should:

- aim for a reading level of Grade 6 to 9 – this is our standard for Yukon.ca but it's also a good guide for all public materials
- use contractions like "we're" and "you're"
- use the language people are using – use Google Trends to check for terms people search for online
- write conversationally – picture your audience and write as if you were talking to them 1-to-1 and with the authority of someone who can actively help
- avoid words ending in "-ion" and "-ment" as they tend to make sentences longer and more complicated than they need to be
- avoid using long sentences – check any sentences with more than 25 words to see if you can split them up to make them clearer
- not let caveats dictate unwieldy grammar – for example, say "You can" rather than "You may be able to"
- for web content, avoid negative contractions such as "can't" and "won't" by writing them out as "cannot" and "will not" – this is because they're easy to misread when we scan web content

[Find out about how people read.](#)

## Active voice

Name the action you want your user to take. For example – apply for funding, find an office, register for a workshop, get your Yukon health care card.

Use the active rather than passive voice.

The active voice makes it clear who's responsible. In active voice the subject performs the action expressed by the verb.

Active voice: Register your personal property lien through a professional.

In passive voice the subject receives the action expressed by the verb.

Passive voice: Personal property liens can be registered through a professional.

## Address the user as 'you'

Address the user as "you" where possible. Content on the site often makes a direct appeal to citizens and businesses to get involved or take action. For example, "You can contact us by phone and email" or "Pay your vehicle registration".

## Using 'we'

When you write "we", make it clear as much as possible who the "we" is. Do not assume the audience will know. It's not obvious who "we" is in all content. For example, web users might enter the content in the middle of a page or section. They could arrive at a heading from the navigation bar on the side or skim read from the top until they find the section they want. Use the full name of the department or program area if there's ambiguity who "we" refers to.

## Writing for Yukon.ca

Plain language is mandatory for all of Yukon.ca. Yukon.ca needs to be accessible for everyone. We can do this by simply being very, very clear.

## How to write inclusively

There are no set rules for writing inclusively. It's more a matter of being aware that using a word can sometimes have unintended consequences and reduce the perceived value of individuals and groups or of people's experiences. The consequences of using certain words or phrases can have very real impacts on thoughts, behaviour, culture and organizational priorities.

However, when it comes to gender and other identities, we must also make sure we distinguish between "inclusive" and "neutral" language. For example, when we're gathering information from Yukoners, it's important that we include all gender and other identities. We mustn't avoid collecting information about diverse identities and we mustn't avoid complex discussions in favour of a more neutral approach. Email [ecoinfo@yukon.ca](mailto:ecoinfo@yukon.ca) for guidance on this.



## Places

Do not assume that everyone will know where a location or address is. Also be careful not to be Whitehorse-centric. If you're writing about a neighbourhood or subdivision or providing an address, include the name of the community as well.

**Not:** the COVID-19 Testing and Assessment Centre, the Community Health Centre

**But:** the COVID-19 Testing and Assessment Centre in Whitehorse, the Community Health Centre in Dawson

## Deaf

Capitalize Deaf when you're referring to people who are part of Deaf Culture. For example:

The American Sign Language Interpreting Program will benefit the Deaf community in Yukon.

Capitalize “Sign language” and “Sign languages.”

Find out more at Canadian Association of the Deaf:

- [Deaf Culture vs. medicalization](#)
- [Terminology](#)

## First Nations

See [Indigenous Peoples](#).

## Gender

LGBTQ2S+

2SLGBTQQIA+

Write out the full abbreviation in words then include the abbreviation in brackets afterwards. Do this the first time you write it and then after that you can just use the abbreviation.

lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer, Two-Spirit plus (LGBTQ2S+)

Two-Spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer, questioning, intersex and asexual (2SLGBTQQA+)

Do not assume that your readers will understand the acronym without it being spelled out in full.

Find more guidance:

- [Gender and sexual diversity glossary](#) (Government of Canada)
- [Trans Pride Canada guide](#)
- [GLAAD media guide](#)
- [Conscious style guide](#)
- [The Association of LGBTQ Journalists Stylebook on Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer Terminology](#)
- [Style Guide – Trans Journalists Association](#)

## He and she

Not: he/she, his or her

But: they, their

## Names

Not: Christian name, first name

But: given name

Not: surname, last name

But: family name

## Objects

Use “it” rather than “she” or “her” to describe ships, nature, nations, cars, engines, gas tanks and so on.

## Parallel treatment

Avoid highlighting gender and ethnicity if it’s not relevant.

Avoid unnecessary descriptions.

**Not:** Aboriginal woman Minister of Justice Jane Doe tabled a bill.

**But:** Minister of Justice Jane Doe tabled a bill.

## Use gender neutral words.

**Not:** actress, fireman, businessman, spokesman, chairman, foreman

**But:** actor, firefighter, businessperson, spokesperson, chair, foreperson

**Not:** man a booth

**But:** staff a booth

The word “ombudsman” is an exception and is accepted by many people as being gender neutral. It’s actually a Scandinavian word and so gender-neutral in its origin.

The word “grandfathering” is also not a word that can be simply switched for a gender neutral term (“grandparenting”). It has a complicated story with roots in the history of voting rights for people in the US who were formerly slaves.

Tips to help you avoid describing people differently because of their gender or ethnicity.

- When you do not know who you’re addressing or don’t know someone’s preferred pronoun or self-identification, use “they” or their job title or role, such as manager, councillor, director, committee member, home owner, parent, reader, teacher, delegate, participant.
- If you’re using a title (honorific), use Ms. when referring to a woman unless she has indicated a preference for Mrs. or Miss.
- To check for descriptions that may be sexist, try substituting a man for a woman in the situation or role.

- Avoid hidden sexism or words that have been traditionally used only to describe specific genders, such as the word “shrill” to describe a woman’s voice rather a man’s, or the phrase “working mom” rather than “working parent.”
- Beware of stereotypes, such as assuming child care is only delivered by women. This applies to choosing images as well as words.

## People with disabilities

Also see [Deaf](#) above.

Always put the person first, not someone’s condition or whether they use a particular aid or tool. Stress people’s abilities rather than their disabilities and only refer to someone’s disability if it’s relevant.

Avoid phrases such as “the disabled” and “the blind” because they lump people into a type. Also avoid “handicapped” as it is considered offensive by many people.

Use language that respects people with disabilities as active individuals who have control over their lives.

**Not:** handicapped, afflicted with a disability, confined to a wheelchair, wheel-chair bound

**But:** a person living with a disability, people with disabilities, disabled people, people with visual impairments, people with hearing impairments, people who are differently abled, people who are cognitively impaired

If you need specific information, for example if you are organizing an event, you can ask questions such as: “Do you need wheelchair access?” or “Do you have any audio or visual requirements?”

**Not:** handicapped parking

**But:** accessible parking

## Personal pronouns

Personal pronouns are words we use to refer to people without using their name, such as she/her, he/him or they/them. Pronouns are an important part of who we are and how we identify.

Using someone's correct personal pronouns is a way to respect them and create an inclusive environment, just like using a person's name is a way to respect them. Sharing your own name and pronouns signals to other people that you're interested in learning their preferred pronouns.

People do not always use the pronouns that you may expect. It's important not to assume someone's gender based on their name or appearance. When a person shares their pronouns, respect and use them when you refer to that person.

## Share your pronouns in your email signature

Adding the pronouns you use to your email signature is a clear and simple way to communicate that information to the people you interact with internally and externally.

By adding your pronouns to your signature, you:

- communicate that you're aware that this is an important piece of information; and
- help create a work culture where it's the norm to inquire about people's pronouns so you do not accidentally use the wrong ones.

To add your pronoun information, cut and paste an email signature template from the How to create your email signature document on the [visual identity](#) page.

## How do I ask someone what pronouns they use?

### Asking an individual:

You can simply ask. For example,

- "My name is Reina and my pronouns are she and her. What about you?"  
(This is probably the most respectful way to ask.)

- "What pronouns do you use?"
- "How would you like me to refer to you?"

### Asking in a group:

You can invite people to share their name and pronouns during an introduction round. It's a good idea to go first so you can model how to say it in case you're with a group of people who may not be familiar with the practice.

While these are good ways to normalize asking for pronouns, remember that some people may:

- use different pronouns in different settings;
- change what pronouns they use over time; or
- prefer not to share their pronouns.

### What if I get someone's pronouns wrong?

Apologize briefly, correct yourself and continue speaking. Most importantly, ensure that you use the correct pronouns next time.

### Why should I use the gender-neutral 'they' when someone's gender is irrelevant or unknown?

We already do this naturally when we do not know the gender of the person we're referring to. For example, "I think someone left their wallet behind in the waiting room."

In some cases, you may see the terms "s/he" or "he/she." However, these are not inclusive of people who use other pronouns. Never use these in government materials. Use the gender-neutral "they" in sentences when you do not know the gender of the person or it's irrelevant.

## Queries and comments

The Government of Yukon Style Guide is managed and produced by the Executive Council Office. The guide is also online at <https://guide.yukon.ca/style-guide>. If you have any queries or comments, you can reach us at [ecoinfo@yukon.ca](mailto:ecoinfo@yukon.ca).