

# Co-management Plan For Grizzly Bears

IN THE INUVIALUIT SETTLEMENT REGION, YUKON TERRITORY AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES



*with Work Plans for the years  
1997/1998 to 2001/2002*

**Recommended By:**

**Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)**

**Wildlife Management Advisory Council (Northwest Territories)**



Wildlife Management  
Advisory Council  
(North Slope)



Wildlife Management  
Advisory Council  
(Northwest Territories)

June 30, 1998

Hon. Stephen Kakfwi, Minister of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development,  
Northwest Territories

Hon. Eric Fairclough, Minister of Renewable Resources, Yukon

Hon. Sheila Copps, Minister of Canadian Heritage, Ottawa

Dear Ministers:

We are pleased to recommend to you for adoption the Grizzly Bear Management Plan for the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.

Our two Councils, territorial government agencies, Hunters and Trappers Committees and the Inuvialuit Game Council have worked together on the plan to establish management arrangements which will be effective in managing grizzly bear populations across territorial and jurisdictional boundaries in the Northwest Territories and Yukon. Indeed, the grizzly bear research program which has been conducted since 1986 is a good example of the effective partnerships and shared funding arrangements which can be achieved out of a common interest in the conservation of grizzly bear populations in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region consistent with the wildlife management objectives and Inuvialuit hunting rights of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.

We wish to acknowledge the excellent work and effort of officials of the GNWT's Wildlife Branch, Inuvik Region in the development of this plan. They have laboured long and hard in its preparation.

As well, we wish to acknowledge the participation of Inuvialuit hunters and trappers who participated in two workshops in Aklavik to guide the preparation of this plan.

The objectives and actions recommended in this plan for grizzly bear management will require the continued cooperation and effort of all of those who participated in the plan's preparation if it is to be effectively implemented. We are confident that this can be achieved. Our Councils are firmly committed to assisting in the plan's implementation.

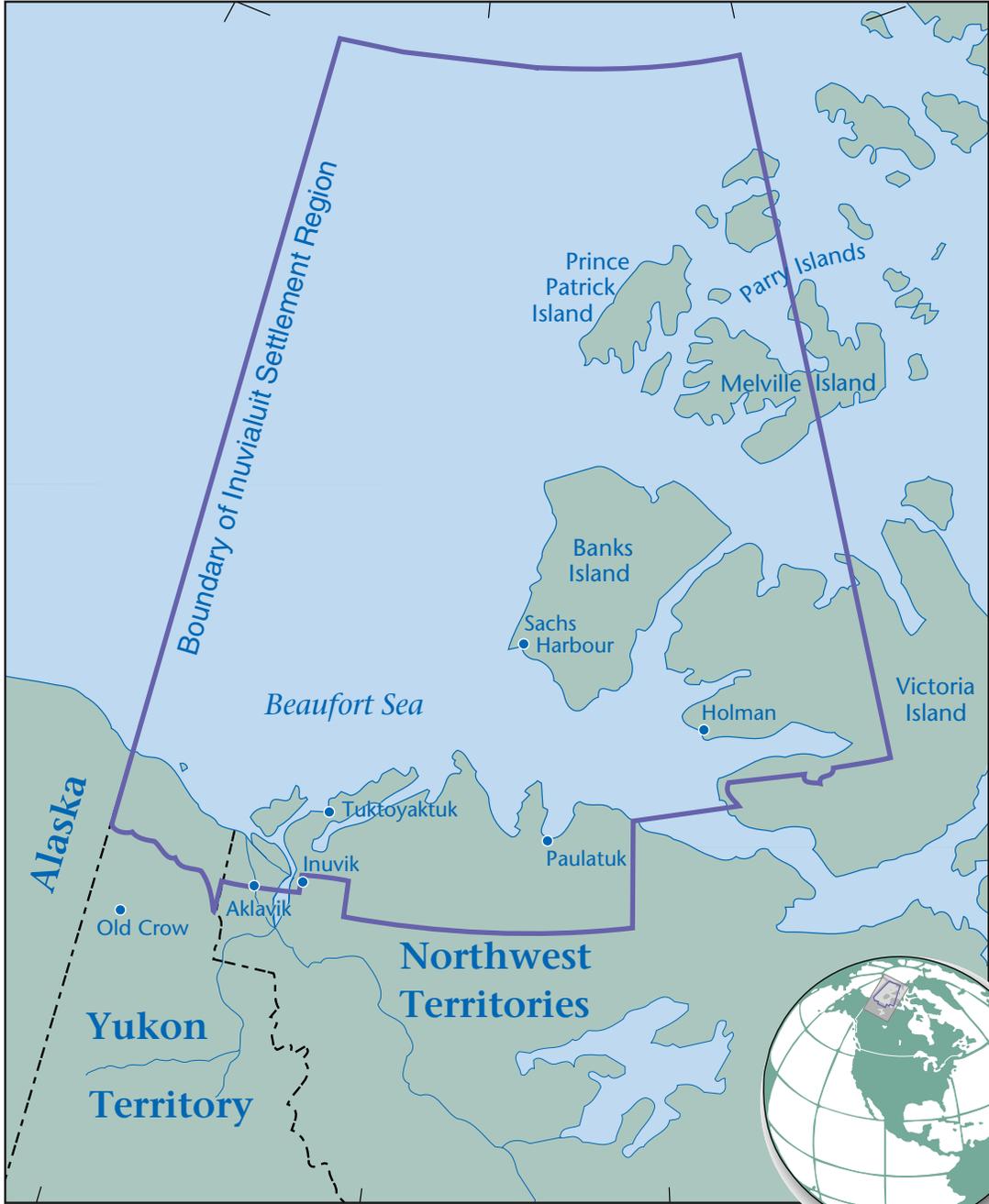
In addition to meeting the needs of Inuvialuit hunters, we are also confident that this plan will demonstrate to those living elsewhere that healthy and productive grizzly bear populations in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region will continue to be a reality which all people can value.

Sincerely,

Lindsay Staples  
WMAC(NS) Chair

Peter J. Usher  
WMAC(NWT) Chair

# Inuvialuit Settlement Region



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## THE PLAN

The best way to manage a grizzly bear population is to make a plan so everyone can agree on what needs to be done and who is going to do it. The Inuvialuit Final Agreement (IFA) says grizzly bears in the Inuvialuit Settlement Region (ISR) will be cooperatively managed to ensure that grizzly bears and their habitat are protected and the harvesting rights of Inuvialuit are preserved.

## THE BEARS

Grizzly bears are classified as vulnerable to population decline by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC). There are about 4,000 to 5,000 grizzly bears in the NWT and 6,000 to 7,000 in the Yukon. Approximately 1000 grizzly bears (*Ursus arctos horribilis*), aged 2 years or older, live in the ISR: 673 in the NWT (about 15 percent of NWT population) and 305 on the Yukon North Slope (about 5 percent of Yukon population). This may seem like a lot of grizzly bears, but very few young are produced each year. Female grizzly bears generally do not produce their first litter of cubs until they are 6 or 7 years old. They usually have 2 or 3 cubs in each litter; not all litters, or even cubs in a litter, survive. If the cubs survive, they usually stay with their mother for 3 or 4 years. If the cubs don't survive the female will breed again, either in the same year that the cubs die or the next year. Some females breed and successfully raise cubs every 3 to 4 years, while some may only have 1 or 2 litters of cubs in their lifetime that survive. Because so few young are produced each year, grizzly bear populations can easily be over-harvested. This occurs when the number of bears harvested, killed in defense actions, or killed illegally each year is greater than the number of bears that are produced and survive to be age 2 years or older. Grizzly bears use annual home ranges of up to 2,000 km<sup>2</sup>. As a result, large tracts of relatively undisturbed habitat are required to maintain healthy populations.

## THE PEOPLE

The Inuvialuit have exclusive harvesting rights for grizzly bears in the Western Arctic Region and in Ivvavik National Park and preferential rights on the eastern portion of the Yukon North Slope. Inuvialuit from Aklavik, Inuvik, Paulatuk, and Tuktoyaktuk hunt grizzly bears for subsistence use. Paulatuk and Tuktoyaktuk also guide non-resident hunting licence holders on sport hunts for grizzly bears. Tourists come to the ISR to view wildlife, including grizzly bears. People outside of the ISR in the NWT, in other areas of Canada, and the world have an interest in grizzly bears. Many people are concerned about the potential impact of illegal hunting of bears for their hides or parts (e.g., gall bladders, paws, claws) on grizzly bear populations in the ISR and other areas of Canada and the world.

## BEARS AND PEOPLE

Any human activity in bear country provides the opportunity for conflict with bears. Bears generally avoid people but they can become 'problem bears' when they are attracted by human foods or activities to camps and industrial sites. People often kill problem bears in defense of life or property. Programs to help prevent bears from becoming problems at camps have been initiated in the ISR. Development and tourism activities need to be managed so that impacts on grizzly bears and their habitat are minimized.

### WHO MANAGES GRIZZLY BEARS IN THE ISR?

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Grizzly bears are co-managed under the IFA by the following agencies and land claim organizations:

- **Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT)**, Department of Resources, Wildlife, and Economic Development (**DRWED**);
- **Government of the Yukon Territory (YTG)**, Department of Renewable Resources (**DRR**);
- **Aklavik, Inuvik, Paulatuk, and Tuktoyaktuk Hunters and Trappers Committees (HTCs)**;
- **Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC)**;
- **Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) (WMAC (NWT))**;
- **Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope) (WMAC (NORTH SLOPE))**; and
- **Heritage Canada/Parks Canada (PARKS CANADA)**.

### THE DESIGN

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The plan has the following sections:

- **Management Principles**  
these are the principles under which grizzly bears and their habitat will be managed.
- **Management Goals**  
these are the general goals of the plan.
- **Current Status**  
a summary of the information that we now have to manage grizzly bears and their habitat.
- **Goals for March 2002**  
specific things that we want to accomplish during the period April 1997 to March 2002.
- **Action Plan, April 1997 to March 2002**  
this section lists our concerns and the solutions and actions required during the period April 1997 to March 2002 to address those concerns.
- **Work Plans for the GNWT, YTG, HTCs, IGC, WMAC(NWT), WMAC (North Slope), and Parks Canada**  
this section lists the actions required by the land claim organizations and government agencies responsible for wildlife management during the period April 1997 to March 2002 to address the concerns listed in the Action Plans. The actions are listed as those that need to be done each year and those that need to be done during specific years.

The information in the **Action Plans** and **Work Plans** is organized under the following 6 column headings:

- **Population Characteristics**
- **Habitat & Range Use**
- **Harvest Management**
- **Co-Management**
- **Culture & Education**
- **Bear-People Management**

This plan covers the five years from April 1997 to March 2002. The GNWT, YTG, HTCs (Aklavik, Inuvik, Paulatuk, and Tuktoyaktuk), IGC, WMAC(NWT), WMAC(North Slope), and Heritage Canada/Parks Canada each have a 5 year work plan. At the end of each year, we will go through the work plans to review what everyone has done and, if we need to, make changes in the work plans for the next year. The plan has been designed so that everyone can read it quickly, understand it easily, and, most of all, use it regularly.

## MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

Co-management and sustainable development will guide management of grizzly bears in the ISR.

### PRINCIPLES OF CO-MANAGEMENT

Effective co-management of grizzly bears requires participation, cooperation, and consensus among users and governments. The principles of co-management include:

1. Recognize and promote the social, cultural, and economic importance of grizzly bears to traditional users and other Canadians;
2. Respect and use both traditional and scientific knowledge about grizzly bear ecology to make informed management decisions;
3. Establish research priorities that are consistent with local concerns and promote involvement of stakeholders;
4. Assist in securing funds for priority research projects;
5. Explain management programs and decisions, and communicate results of studies to interested people; and
6. Distribute technical information and advice to individuals and organizations.

### PRINCIPLES OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development meets the current needs of people, but does not compromise the resource or capacity of the environment to provide for future generations. Principles of sustainable development for grizzly bears in the ISR include:

1. Ensure healthy and viable grizzly bear populations for present and future use.
2. Fair allocation of grizzly bear harvest among user communities; including a way to allocate the annual total allowable harvest and to reduce the harvest if populations decline.
3. Recognize the value of grizzly bears and the importance of their habitats when evaluating potential land-use activities (e.g., tourism; mineral, oil, and gas exploration and development; transportation corridors).

## INTRODUCTION

## MANAGEMENT GOALS

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### BEARS

Goals for managing grizzly bears in the ISR are:

1. to maintain current population size by ensuring that the total number of bears removed through harvest, defense kills, and illegal hunting each year is sustainable,
2. to allow recovery of populations in the event that over-harvest occurs by reducing quotas or closing areas for hunting, and
3. to maintain current areas of grizzly bear habitats.

### PEOPLE

Goals for managing people in the ISR are:

1. to encourage conservation, wise use, and efficient and ethical hunting practices,
2. to increase our knowledge of grizzly bear ecology by promoting research and exchange of traditional and scientific knowledge,
3. to ensure that management decisions and study results are provided to communities and other stake holders in a timely and meaningful way,
4. to reduce the potential for grizzly bear-people conflicts and defense kills by promoting safe conduct in bear country,
5. to manage human activities to prevent disturbance of grizzly bears and important seasonal habitats,
6. to promote co-operation among Territorial and Federal government agencies and Inuvialuit wildlife co-management boards and other land claim organizations, and
7. to promote co-operation among Canadian and American Territorial, Federal, and State government agencies and wildlife co-management boards and other land claim organizations in the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu, Nunavut, Vuntut Gwitchin settlement areas/regions, and Alaska.

## MORE INFORMATION

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If you want more information on grizzly bears in the ISR please contact the DRWED-GNWT, DRR-YTG, Canadian Heritage/Parks Canada, WMAC (NWT), WMAC (North Slope), IGC, or, the Aklavik, Inuvik, Paulatuk, or Tuktoyaktuk HTCs.

## POPULATION INFORMATION

## CURRENT STATUS

Grizzly bear studies have been done in a large proportion of the ISR (Appendix 2). Estimates of bear densities and information on age-structure, litter size, birth interval, age of first successful breeding, and survivorship rates were obtained during those studies.

In the Barn Mountains (1973-1975) there were about 23 bears/1000 km<sup>2</sup>. The oldest female and male captured were 22 and 25 years old, respectively. The largest female weighed 409 lbs (186 kg) in the fall. The largest male weighed 598 lbs (272 kg) in the fall. Females were first seen with cubs when they were 6 years old. The oldest female with cubs was 20 years old. There were 2 cubs per litter on average.

On Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula and Richards Island (1973-1978) there were about 4 bears/1000 km<sup>2</sup>. The oldest female and male captured were 21 and 22 years old, respectively. The largest female weighed 332 lbs (151 kg) in the spring. The largest male weighed 623 lbs (283 kg) in the fall. Females were first seen with cubs when they were 5 years old. The oldest female with cubs was 18 years old. There were 2.3 cubs per litter on average. Most females produced a litter of cubs every 3 to 4 years.

In the Anderson-Horton rivers area (1987-1989) there were about 8 bears/1000 km<sup>2</sup>. The oldest female and male captured were 22 and 23 years old, respectively. The largest female weighed 398 lbs (181 kg) in the fall. The largest male weighed 598 lbs (272 kg) in the spring. Females were first seen with cubs when they were 6 years old. Some 5 year old females were lactating when captured indicating that they had recently lost cubs. The oldest female with cubs was 21 years old. There were 2.3 cubs per litter on average. Most females produced a litter of cubs every 3 to 5 years.

In the Richardson Mountains (1992-1993) there were about 19 bears/1000 km<sup>2</sup>. The oldest female and male captured were 27 and 29 years old, respectively. The largest female weighed 290 lbs (132 kg) in the spring. The largest male weighed 469 lbs (213 kg) in the spring. Females were first seen with cubs when they were 6 years old. Some 5 year old were lactating when captured indicating that they had recently lost cubs. The oldest female with cubs was 26 years old. There were 2 cubs per litter on average.

In the Brock-Hornaday rivers area (1992-1993) there were about 6 bears/1000 km<sup>2</sup>. The oldest female and male captured were 26 and 27 years old, respectively. The largest female weighed 319 lbs (145 kg) in the spring. The largest male weighed 519 lbs (236 kg) in the spring. Females were first seen with cubs when they were 6 years old. Some 5 year females were captured that were lactating indicating that they had recently lost cubs. The oldest female with cubs was 24 years old. There were 1.5 cubs per litter on average.

In Ivvavik National Park (1993-1995) the oldest female and male captured were 20 and 21 years old, respectively. The largest female weighed 363 lbs (165 kg) in the fall. The largest male weighed 385 lbs (175 kg) in the fall. The oldest female with cubs was 19 years old. There were 2.6 cubs per litter on average.

No population studies have been done in the Mackenzie Delta to date. Concern about the number of bear problems at camps prompted preliminary surveys in 1996 to estimate the number of bears in that area.

Studies have been completed, or are underway, to get information on productivity and cub survival. A nine year study was completed in the Anderson-Horton rivers area in (1987-1995); those data are currently being analyzed. A similar study is being done in the Richardson Mountains (1993-1999).

**HABITAT & RANGE USE**

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Grizzly bear habitat is protected in Ivvavik National Park, Tuktut Nogait National Park, and Yukon North Slope (special conservation area) (Appendix 3). These areas together represent approximately 28% of the ISR.

Information on the diet, characteristics and locations of den sites, patterns of movement, and, sizes of home ranges of grizzly bears was obtained during studies done in the Barn Mountains, Yukon, on Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula and Richards Island, in the Anderson-Horton rivers area, and Ivvavik National Park (Appendix 2).

Grizzly bears have large home ranges. In the Barn Mountains, the average annual home range (minimum convex polygons weighted by sample size) was 645 km<sup>2</sup> for adult males and 210 km<sup>2</sup> for females without cubs. On Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula and Richards Island the average annual home range was 1154 km<sup>2</sup> for adult males, 644 km<sup>2</sup> for females without cubs, and 695 km<sup>2</sup> for females with cubs. Females generally stay in the same general area from year to year. In Ivvavik National Park annual home ranges for adult females ranged from 52 to 276 km<sup>2</sup>; while those for males ranged from 69 to 940 km<sup>2</sup>.

Grizzly bears eat a variety of plants and animals during their active period. In the Barn Mountains the main foods eaten during late May were over wintered crowberries and the roots of Eskimo potato. In June and July they ate grasses almost exclusively. In August and September bears mostly ate berries and grasses, but the roots of Eskimo potato and ground squirrels were also important. Caribou remains were found frequently in grizzly bear scats.

On Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula and Richards Island, grizzly bears appeared to feed on herbaceous plants, grasses, and sedges during April and May. Reindeer and the roots of Eskimo potato were also important spring food items. It is not known whether the bears killed reindeer or feed on carrion. Abraham Carpenter (pers. comm.) saw grizzly bears moving into the reindeer herd and killing as many as 15 to 20 calves at one time. In summer bears mostly ate grasses, sedges, and horsetails; although reindeer, crowberries, kinikinik berries, and blueberries were also important. In August and September Arctic ground squirrels were the most important foods; herbaceous plants, berries, and roots of Eskimo potato were also eaten. Arctic ground squirrels may be an extremely important food during August and September. Some bears appeared to concentrate on ground squirrel colonies in the higher, well drained habitats at that time. Many of those sites had the appearance of ploughed fields after the bears had dug out the ground squirrels. One 18 year old female gained almost 4 lbs (1.78 kg) per day over 37 days between mid-August and mid-September. She had been feeding almost exclusively on ground squirrels.

In Ivvavik National Park the roots of alpine Eskimo potato, over wintered crowberries and horsetail shoots were the most common foods eaten in the spring; grasses and caribou were also eaten. In the summer, horsetail shoots and bearflower leaves were eaten most frequently; grasses, blueberries, and wasps (adults and larvae) were also eaten. In the fall, bearflower, blueberries, horsetails, and alpine Eskimo potato were the most important foods, although ground squirrels were also eaten.

In the Barn Mountains grizzly bears dug their dens into the soil or talus on southeasterly facing slopes at an elevation of about 2000 feet above sea level (618 m). Bears denned within their home ranges. Most dens collapsed during the spring melt. Denning habitat was not considered to be limiting.

On Tuktoyaktuk Peninsula and Richards Island grizzly bears dug their dens into south or west facing lake or channel banks. Dens were located between sea level and 100 feet (31 m) above sea level. Bears denned within their home ranges. Most were dug into the soil, although some bears dug snow dens. Most dens collapsed during the spring melt. Denning habitat was not considered to be limiting.

In Ivvavik National Park bears dug their dens into south facing slopes. In the lower Firth dens were located at about 1400 feet above sea level (430 m); in the upper Firth at about 2300 feet above sea level (706 m). All bears excavated dens.

A number of projects have been done to classify and map grizzly bear habitats in selected portions of the ISR using satellite pictures taken in 1989 (Landsat Thematic Mapping data). The YTG has classified and mapped habitats on the Yukon North Slope, including the Richardson Mountains in the Yukon and NWT. That project is in the final stages of completion. The Canadian Wildlife Service classified and mapped the coastal plain in the Yukon. The DRWED-NWT completed field work to verify preliminary habitat maps for the Anderson-Horton and Brock-Hornaday rivers areas. The relative quality of habitat types for grizzly bears was assessed. In addition, preliminary work on a similar project funded by the Northern Oil and Gas Assessment Program (NOGAP) has been completed for the Mackenzie Delta and Richards Island areas.

The DRWED-GNWT Fire Center is developing a standardize vegetation classification system for the NWT. Parks Canada classified and mapped habitats for the Firth River valley and determined grizzly bear movements, activity patterns, and food habits, and identified areas seasonally important for grizzly bears.

## HARVEST MANAGEMENT

The Inuvialuit Game Council established grizzly bear hunting areas for the communities of Paulatuk and Tuktoyaktuk in 1986 and 1989, respectively. In 1994, community grizzly bear hunting areas were established for Inuvik and Aklavik and the boundaries of all hunting areas were extended to conform with the boundaries of the ISR in the Yukon and NWT (Appendix 4). Density estimates obtained from population studies completed in the ISR and similar adjacent areas were used by DRWED-NWT to estimate the number of grizzly bears in each community hunting area (Appendix 4). A sustainable harvest rate of 3% of bears age 2 years and older was used to estimate the annual total allowable harvest for each community hunting area. No more than 33% of the harvest should be females. This was based on a polar bear population model adjusted for the lower survivorship of grizzly bear cubs. Population information obtained during studies done in the Anderson-Horton rivers and Richardson Mountain areas are currently being analyzed by the DRWED-NWT to review the sustainable harvest rates used for grizzly bears in the ISR.

By-laws for the Yukon portion of the Aklavik Grizzly Bear Hunting Area were drafted and approved by the Aklavik HTC (Appendix 5). Amendments must be made to the Yukon Wildlife Act before the Aklavik by-laws can be enforced by DRR-YTG officers. As an interim measure the DRR-YTG currently recognizes the Aklavik by-law by issuing tags under sundry permits based on HTC, WMAC (North Slope), and IGC-approved quotas. Grizzly bear hunting is by special permit only. WMAC (North Slope) recommended that DRR-YTG close the resident hunting season on the North Slope. The DRR-YTG recommends that hunters selectively harvest male grizzly bears. DRR-YTG issues tags that are used in Ivvavik National Park. Draft amendments to the

National Parks Act have been completed that allow provisions to regulate harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people. Preliminary issues analysis has been completed for development of wildlife harvest regulations for Ivvavik National Park.

Community by-laws were drafted and approved for all grizzly bear hunting areas in the NWT. Quotas were approved by IGC, each HTC, and WMAC(NWT) and recommended to the Minister (Appendix 4). The by-laws were then incorporated into the NWT Wildlife Act in 1996 (Appendix 6, 7, 8, and 9). The DRWED-NWT recommends that hunters and outfitters selectively harvest male grizzly bears.

Most HTCs distribute and account for tags allocated to them under their community quota. All bears harvested or killed in defense of life or property in each community's hunting area must be accounted for under their community's quota. Kill return forms are completed and submitted to DRWED-NWT. Date and location of kill, the skull or a premolar tooth are provided. Sex of the animal must be verified; if the sex of the animal is not verified, it is considered to be a female. Paulatuk and Tuktoyaktuk HTCs conduct guided sport hunts for grizzly bears. As outfitters, those HTCs are required to complete a NWT Outfitter Return on Client Success Form for each hunter that they guide. Anyone can kill a bear in defense of life or property, but must report the kill and provide information to an investigating officer. The hide, skull, and claws of the bear are seized and given to the affected HTC or IGC after the officer has completed an investigation.

People in the NWT and in other areas of Canada and the world are concerned about illegal hunting of bears of all species for their hides or parts, e.g. gall bladders, paws, claws, etc. In 1997, the DRWED-NWT, Inuvik Region, established a Wildlife Watch program with a toll-free line: 1-800-661-0852 so that people can report illegal hunting activities. The DRR-YTG established a Turn In Poachers (TIP) program with a toll-free line: 1-800-661-0525.

DRWED-NWT, Inuvik Region developed and maintains regional harvest/kill information and Geographic Information System (GIS) location databases for harvest dating back to 1986. Information is available, on request, to land claim organizations and government agencies. Harvest information is also collected through the Inuvialuit Harvest Study and similar studies in adjacent land claim areas. These databases are compared each year so that all reported/known kills are included in the DRWED-NWT harvest database.

Government agencies produce and distribute educational materials for hunters.

DRWED-NWT produces and distributes:

“**Firearm Safety**” pamphlets and  
an annual “**Summary of Hunting Regulations**”.

DRR-YTG produces and distributes:

“**Hunt Wisely, A Guide to Male-Selective Grizzly Bear Hunting**”,  
a plain language report for hunters,

“**Field Care of Game**”, a booklet on field dressing game, including bears,

“**Field Dressing Big Game**” (video),

“**How to Avoid Conflicts at Kill Sites**”, and

an annual “**Yukon Hunting Regulations Summary**”.

The Yukon Fish and Game Association (YF&GA) produces and distributes:

“Take a Closer Look”, a video to help hunters determine the sex of bears,

“Yukon Wildlife Identification and Hunting Tips” (video), and

“The Care and Handling of Wild Game Meat” (video)

DRR-YTG and YF&GA give “Hunter Education and Ethics Development” (HEED) hunter training courses which include bear safety.

## CO-MANAGEMENT

The Hunters and Trappers Committees (HTCs), Inuvialuit Game Council (IGC), Government of Northwest Territories (GNWT), Government of the Yukon Territory (YTG), Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS), and Canadian Heritage/Parks Canada (Parks Canada) co-manage grizzly bear populations in the ISR through consultation with, or direct participation on, the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (NWT) or the Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope). WMAC(NWT) and WMAC(North Slope) are co-management boards with members representing the Inuvialuit, NWT or Yukon governments, and Canada. The local/traditional knowledge of the Inuvialuit members is considered in all decisions. The chairs of the WMAC’s regularly consult with HTCs and IGC on wildlife management issues. The chairs of wildlife co-management councils or boards for the Inuvialuit (NWT), Gwich’in, Sahtu, and Nunavut land claims meet periodically to discuss management of wildlife populations shared among land claim areas. No discussions have taken place to date with native people and government agencies in Alaska about the management of shared grizzly bear populations.

WMAC(NWT), WMAC(North Slope), and IGC coordinate grizzly bear research and management in the ISR. The DRWED-NWT, DRR-YTG, and Parks Canada regularly meet with HTCs and IGC to discuss research and management concerns, and to get community input. All research projects and management recommendations must be approved by the affected HTCs and IGC. Consultation by Government with HTCs and IGC is required when land use and wildlife management policies, regulations, and practices are developed, implemented, and enforced.

The Tuktut Nogait National Park Management Board, established in 1997, will advise the Minister on all aspects of Park planning, operation, and management. Among other tasks this board will coordinate the preparation and periodic amendment of the Management Plan for the Park, coordinate and integrate advice on policies, regulations, research, research priorities, and trans boundary issues. Because these responsibilities are subject to the jurisdiction of the EISC, EIRB, FJMC, and WMAC(NWT), a good working relationship among all boards is required.

DRWED-NWT, DRR-YTG, and Parks Canada regularly hire Inuvialuit for jobs in wildlife and land use management and enforcement, and to assist with wildlife research projects. DRWED-NWT hires local users recommended by HTCs.

## CULTURE & EDUCATION

There are no formal cultural or educational programs about grizzly bears in the ISR. A large amount of information is available, including results of population, habitat, and bear-people conflicts research. Some work documenting traditional knowledge about bears has been done in Aklavik and for the North Slope.

## CURRENT STATUS

DRWED-NWT, DRR-YTG, and Parks Canada give presentations on grizzly bears and safe conduct in bear country to schools on request. They produce and distribute educational materials on grizzly bears.

DRWED-NWT has produced:

“**Black Bears and Grizzly Bears of the Northwest Territories**” (pamphlet).

DRR-YTG has produced:

“**Be Bear Aware**”, booklet for children;

“**The Bear Facts**”, a general booklet on biology, habitats, and bear safety; and

“**Yukon Wildlife Series**”, a set of pamphlets on general biology and management for many Yukon species, including grizzly bears.

Parks Canada has produced:

“**Bears and Man**” (video) and

“**You are in Bear Country**” (pamphlet).

DRWED-NWT has hired and trained Inuvialuit recommended by HTC to assist with population surveys, range studies, immobilizing and handling bears, tracking radio-collared bears, and collecting samples. Parks Canada has hired and trained Inuvialuit as patrol people to assist with range studies, immobilizing and handling bears, tracking radiocollared bears, and collecting vegetation samples.

## GRIZZLY BEAR-PEOPLE MANAGEMENT

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All proposed developments that are likely to cause negative environmental impacts in the ISR are screened by the Environmental Impact Screening Committee (EISC) to determine whether the development could have a significant negative impact on present or future harvesting. The Chair of the Committee is nominated by the IGC and appointed by the Government of Canada. The committee has Inuvialuit, GNWT, YTG, and Canada members. The local/traditional knowledge of the Inuvialuit members and comments from affected HTCs are considered in all screenings. If the EISC determines that a proposed development could have a significant negative impact on present or future wildlife harvesting, it refers the proposed development to the Environmental Impact Review Board (EIRB) for public review. After its review, the EIRB can recommend to the government authorities, terms and conditions to mitigate or minimize negative impacts on wildlife harvesting. The EISC typically reviews proposals to ensure that garbage is disposed of properly, advises the proponents to review the “Safety in Bear Country, A Reference Manual” produced by DRWED-NWT, recommends that a bear monitor be hired, and cautions the proponent about the economic impacts on affected HTCs/communities if problem bears are killed.

In the NWT and Yukon it is illegal to persistently or repeatedly chase, weary, harass, or molest wildlife without intending to capture or kill it; or, to cause significant disturbance to a significant number of wildlife. DRWED-NWT and DRR-YTG enforce regulations on wildlife harassment and land use regulations to ensure proper storage of food, disposal of garbage, etc. DRWED-NWT, Inuvik Region, monitors, documents,

and investigates problem bear occurrences and kills in the ISR. In the NWT and Yukon, people must report bears that they kill in defense of life or property. People can report bears killed in defense actions on the DRWED-NWT, Inuvik Region toll free line: 1-800-661-0852 Wildlife Watch or on the DRR-YTG 1-800-661-0525 TIP line. A database of problem bear occurrences and kills reported since 1986 was created and is maintained by DRWED-NWT, Inuvik Region. There are a number of camps in the ISR where people conduct subsistence harvesting activities. Most problem bears are killed in the Mackenzie Delta area where there are approximately 350 camps. Twenty-one portable incinerators were built and distributed among camps in the Mackenzie Delta/North Slope area to help people properly dispose of garbage and reduce bear problems. In addition, 5 electric fences were purchased and installed at a number of camps in the Mackenzie Delta/North Slope area, and have proven effective in keeping bears out of camps. DRWED-NWT continues to provide advice to people on how they can bear proof camps. DRWED-NWT is working closely with people in the ISR to help reduce bear problems and self defense kills. Following the completion of a habitat classification and mapping study in the Firth River corridor, Parks Canada recommended management options to minimize the potential impacts of people on grizzly bears in that area.

Government agencies have produced educational materials to help reduce bear-people conflicts for people who travel on the land, or, stay at camps or industrial sites.

DRWED-NWT has produced:

- “**Safety in Bear Country, A Reference Manual**”,
- “**Problem Bear Sites Operational Plan**”,
- “**Safety in Grizzly and Black Bear Country**”, and
- “**The Hand That Feeds Could Get Eaten**” (poster).

DRR-YTG has produced:

- “**A Field Guide to Yukon’s Bears for Exploration and Placer Industries**”, a booklet on biology, habitats, and ways to reduce problem bears at camps;
- “**Bear Problems? Try Incinerators**” (pamphlet);
- “**Bear Problems? Try Electric Fencing**” (pamphlet);
- “**Guide to Roadside Bear-viewing for Yukon Highway Travellers**” (pamphlet); and
- “**Into the Yukon Wilderness**”, a pamphlet for back country travellers which includes bear safety.

Parks Canada has produced:

- “**Bears and Man**” (video), and
- “**You are in Bear Country**” (pamphlet).

There are currently no major industrial development activities within the ISR. Mining exploration and development activities are in the early stages. Some gas field development is planned. Ivvavik National Park and Tuktut Nogait National Parks attract tourists to the area. There are a number of tourism operators within the ISR.

## GOALS

*for March 2002*

### POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Final reports will be completed on population studies done in the Anderson-Horton, Brock-Hornaday, and Richardson Mountains rivers areas. The status of the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear population will be known. If they are required, plans will be made to do population studies in other areas of the ISR. Sustainable harvest rates will be determined by modeling population, productivity, and survival data obtained during studies done on grizzly bears in the ISR. A plan will be in place to repeat population studies in areas where work was done in the past. A database of information collected during all population studies done in the ISR will be available.

### HABITAT/RANGE USE

Vegetation and habitat classification information will be reviewed and if feasible, one method will have been selected to use in the ISR. Areas mapped prior to 1997 will be reclassified using that method. Additional studies will have been done to get vegetation and habitat information and a vegetation and habitat map will have been produced for the ISR. A central database of vegetation and habitat data will be developed or people will know how they can access existing databases. A regional database of location data obtained during grizzly bear studies done in the ISR will be developed and updated regularly. Important vegetation and habitat types for grizzly bears will be identified.

### HARVEST MANAGEMENT

People will report all grizzly bears harvested or killed in defense of life or property. People will report any illegal hunting of grizzly bears. Co-management boards, IGC, DRWED-GNWT, DRR-YTG, Parks Canada, and Alaska will meet each year to review harvest information and quotas to make sure that the grizzly bear harvest/kill is sustainable in the ISR and adjacent areas. DRWED-NWT, Inuvik Region will have an accurate up-to-date harvest/kill database, and will be able to provide that information to other agencies/organizations on request. The Yukon Wildlife Act will be amended to fully recognize the Aklavik Grizzly Bear Management By-law. A protocol to distribute and account for tags will be in use. The National Parks Act will be amended to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks, and will recognize the Aklavik and Paulatuk HTC Grizzly Bear Management By-laws. People in the region will be familiar with grizzly bear hunting areas, regulations, and quotas in the ISR. The By-laws for the Paulatuk area will be amended in the NWT Wildlife Act to reflect the establishment of Tuktut Nogait National Park. Alternative ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest in the ISR will be explored and possibly implemented.

**CO-MANAGEMENT**

People in the communities, land claim organizations, and government agencies in the ISR will know more about grizzly bear biology, research, and management. HTC's, IGC, WMACs, DRWED-GNWT, DRR-YTG, and Parks Canada will look at the Grizzly Bear Management Plan regularly. They will work and report on their tasks. Local/traditional knowledge will be used to develop research plans. A video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR will be produced. Communities will help develop and enforce land use and wildlife management policies, regulations, and practices. Local users will assist with research projects, work in wildlife management and enforcement positions, and facilitate workshops. Wildlife co-management boards for the ISR and adjacent areas will meet to coordinate grizzly bear research and management. They will report on the results of those meetings to HTC's, IGC, and other land claim organizations in the ISR.

**CULTURE AND EDUCATION**

Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears will be documented. Traditional and scientific knowledge about grizzly bears will be provided to schools and will be used in school curricula. People will be provided with information on grizzly bear biology, research, and management and safe conduct in bear country through instruction provided in schools, through local media, and on posters. Non-technical reports about grizzly bear biology, research, and management will be available to people in the ISR.

**GRIZZLY BEAR-PEOPLE MANAGEMENT**

People will be more "bear aware" and will make their camps less attractive for bears. There will be fewer occurrences of grizzly bear problems at camps. People will report bears that they kill in defense of life or property, illegal grizzly bear hunting activities, and people who harass wildlife. Property damage caused by problem bears will be reduced through the use of portable incinerators and electric fencing. Problem bear occurrence reports will be summarized and reviewed each year to identify problem areas and to recommend ways people can reduce the potential for bear problems. People involved in exploration, development, tourism, research, and development; land use planners; permitting agencies; and, the EISC and EIRB will consider grizzly bears, their habitat, and their users in all development proposals or activities. "Safety in Bear Country" programs will be offered and educational materials will be made available that promote safe conduct in bear country. Impacts from development activities within the ISR and in adjacent areas on grizzly bears will be considered regularly.



## Population Information

## Habitat and Range Use

## Harvest Management

### Concerns

- 1) The final reports for all population studies done in the ISR have not been completed.
- 2) It is not known if the grizzly bear population in the Richardson Mountains has recovered from the large harvest that occurred in 1992.
- 3) Population estimates are not available for grizzly bears in all areas or habitat types in the ISR (e.g., Mackenzie Delta).
- 4) All the available data on grizzly bear productivity and survival have not been completely analyzed.
- 5) The quotas in some areas are based on population work done 20 years ago.
- 6) There is no regional database of information collected during all population studies done in the ISR.
- 7) People in Tuktoyaktuk believe that the grizzly bear population in their area has increased and would like an increase in their quota.

- 1) The same methods have not been used to classify vegetation types in the areas mapped to date in the ISR using Landsat TM imagery.
- 2) A vegetation map has not been produced for the entire ISR.
- 3) There is no central database for vegetation data or information on how to access existing databases.
- 4) Existing radio location and habitat data have not been analyzed to identify areas that are important for grizzly bears.

- 1) Grizzly bear populations can decline in the ISR if the total number of bears harvested, killed in defense of life or property, and shot illegally each year is greater than the total allowable harvest (quotas).
- 2) Grizzly bear populations can decline in the ISR and adjacent areas if the total number of bears harvested, killed in defense of life or property, and shot illegally each year is greater than the total allowable harvest.
- 3) Sustainable harvest rates used to recommend current quotas have not been verified using grizzly bear population data obtained in the ISR.
- 4) An accurate grizzly bear harvest database cannot be maintained unless everyone provides information, in a timely way, on bears killed.
- 5) The Paulatuk Grizzly Bear Management Area and By-law needs to be re-written to reflect the establishment of Tuklut Nogait National Park.
- 6) The Yukon Wildlife Act does not recognize the Aklavik Grizzly Bear Management By-law for the Yukon North Slope.
- 7) The National Parks Act does not recognize the Aklavik Grizzly Bear Management By-law for Ivvavik National Park or the Paulatuk Grizzly Bear By-law for Tuklut Nogait National Parks.
- 8) Not all people are familiar with grizzly bear hunting areas, regulations, and quotas in the ISR.
- 9) Alternative harvest management systems may provide greater harvesting opportunities for hunters.

### Solutions

- 1) Complete the final reports for all population studies.
- 2) Determine if the grizzly bear population in the Richardson Mountains has recovered from the large harvest in 1992.
- 3) Determine if population estimates are required for other areas or habitat types in the ISR.
- 4) Analyze all the available data on grizzly bear productivity and survival.
- 5) Recommend when population studies should be repeated in areas where work was done in the past.
- 6) Establish and maintain a regional grizzly bear population information database.
- 7) Do a study to get a current estimate of the number of grizzly bears in the Tuktoyaktuk area.

- 1) If feasible, select one method to classify and map vegetation types in the ISR using Landsat TM imagery.
- 1) Re-classify Landsat imagery for areas in the ISR mapped to date using this selected method and produce vegetation maps for those areas.
- 2) Produce a vegetation map for the ISR.
- 3) Establish a vegetation database.
- 4) Analyze existing radio location and vegetation data and identify areas that are seasonally important for grizzly bear

- 1) Find out how many grizzly bears are harvested and killed in defense of life or property each year in the ISR and make changes to quotas to make sure that total harvest/kill is sustainable.
- 2) Find out how many grizzly bears are harvested and killed in defense of life or property each year in the ISR and adjacent areas and make changes to quotas to make sure that the total harvest/kill is regionally sustainable.
- 3) Calculate sustainable harvest rates for grizzly bears using population data obtained in the ISR.
- 4) Provide grizzly bear harvest information to DRWED, Inuvik Region.
- 5) Make change to the Paulatuk Grizzly Bear Management Area boundaries and re-write the by-laws to reflect the establishment of Tuklut Nogait National Park.
- 6) Amend the Yukon Wildlife Act.
- 7) Amend the National Parks Act.
- 8) Inform all people about grizzly bear hunting areas, regulations, and quotas in the ISR.
- 9) Explore alternative ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest, e.g., the point system.

## Population Information

- 1) Complete the final reports for Anderson-Horton, Brock- Hornaday, and Richardson Mountains population studies.
- 2) Complete and report the results of the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity and survival study.
- 2) Design and do a study to get a population estimate for the Richardson Mountains.
- 3) Recommend where additional grizzly bear population studies should be done in the ISR and plan for them in the Treasury Board submission for ongoing IFA funding.
- 4) Complete the final report on Anderson-Horton grizzly bear productivity and survival study.
- 4) Estimate productivity and survival rates by sex and age-class using information collected during all studies done to date in the ISR.
- 5) Recommend when population studies should be repeated in areas where work was done in the past and plan for them in the Treasury Board submission for ongoing IFA funding.
- 6) Develop a regional grizzly bear population information database, and update the database as required.
- 7) Design and do a study to get a population estimate for the Tuktoyaktuk area.

## Habitat and Range Use

- 1) Review information on vegetation classification and reports on vegetation studies and recommend a classification method to use in the ISR.
- 1) Complete classification of Landsat data for the Anderson-Horton, Brock-Hornaday, and Mackenzie Delta/Richards Island areas using the recommended classification method.
- 1) If necessary, re-classify Landsat data for Yukon North Slope using the recommended classification method.
- 2) Identify areas where additional studies are required in order to produce a vegetation map for the ISR and plan for them in the Treasury Board submission for ongoing IFA funding.
- 2) Plan and do additional vegetation studies.
- 2) Produce a vegetation map for the ISR.
- 3) Develop a vegetation database; update database as required.
- 4) Develop a database of radio locations of collared bears obtained during studies done in the ISR; update database as required.
- 4) Analyze radio location and vegetation data and identify areas that are seasonally important for grizzly bears.

## Harvest Management

- 1) Inform people that they must report any grizzly bear that they harvest or kill in defense of life or property in the ISR, and provide proof of sex, date and location of the kill, and the skull or a pre-molar tooth for aging.
- 1) Encourage people to watch for illegal grizzly bear hunting activities and to report them.
- 1) Make sure that outfitters complete the NWT Outfitter Return on Client Hunter Success form for each hunter that they guide.
- 1) Summarize harvest data for previous 5 licence years (1 July to 30 June), recommend whether harvest in each grizzly bear management area in the ISR was sustainable, and recommend quota changes if required.
- 2) Work with people in the land claim areas adjacent to the ISR to make sure that they report all grizzly bears that are harvested or killed in defense of life or property each year.
- 2) Summarize harvest data for previous 5 licence years for grizzly bear management areas in the ISR and adjacent areas, recommend whether harvest was sustainable, and recommend quota changes if required.
- 3) Calculate sustainable harvest rates by modeling data obtained during grizzly bear studies done in the Anderson-Horton, Richardson Mountains, and other areas in the ISR, and recommend rate to use for grizzly bears in the ISR.
- 3) Estimate total allowable harvest for each community grizzly bear hunting area and adjust quotas as required.
- 3) Review sustainable harvest rates as new population information becomes available and adjust quotas as required.
- 4) Provide harvest information, including copies of hunter kill return and problem bear kill forms, to the DRWED, Inuvik Region.
- 4) Update the grizzly bear harvest database for the ISR.
- 4) Provide harvest information to other agencies/organizations on request.
- 5) Amend the Paulatuk HTC Grizzly Bear By-law and the Paulatuk Grizzly Bear Management Area By-law in the NWT Wildlife Act to reflect the establishment of Tuktut Nogait National Park.
- 6) Work toward amending the Yukon Wildlife Act so that the definition of "cub" is consistent with the Aklavik Grizzly Bear By-law and so that it includes arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year on the Yukon North Slope.
- 7) Amend the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.
- 7) Complete harvest regulations and implement a protocol to allocate and account for tags used each year in Ivvavik and Tuktut Nogait National Parks that is consistent with those used by YTG and GNWT.
- 8) Use local media to inform land claim beneficiaries and residents about grizzly bear hunting areas, regulations, and quotas in the ISR.
- 8) Prepare and distribute posters that describe grizzly bear hunting areas, quotas, and regulations, and the harvesting rights of Inuvialuit in hunting areas on the North Slope, Yukon; Ivvavik National Park; NWT; and Tuktut Nogait National Park.
- 9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest, e.g., the point system; implement alternate system if appropriate.

**Co-Management****Culture and Education****Grizzly Bear/People Management****Concerns**

- 1) Not all people in the communities, land claim organizations, and government agencies in the ISR know about grizzly bear biology, research, and management.
- 2) Not all people know what their roles and responsibilities are to help manage grizzly bears in the ISR.
- 3) Local/traditional knowledge needs to be used more when planning grizzly bear research.
- 4) Community input has not always been used in the past when developing and enforcing land use and wildlife management policies, regulations, and practices.
- 5) Local users have not always been involved in wildlife research projects.
- 6) Grizzly bear research and management has not always been coordinated in the ISR among co-management boards, GNWT, YTG, and Parks Canada.
- 7) Grizzly bear research and management needs to be coordinated among co-management boards for the ISR and adjacent land claims; and among the GNWT, YTG, Parks Canada, and Alaska.

- 1) The traditional knowledge of elders, documented in interviews done prior to signing of the Western Arctic Land Claim, is not readily available.
- 1) The current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears has not been documented in all communities.
- 2) There are no formal cultural or educational programs about grizzly bears available in the schools.
- 3) There are no non-technical reports available on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR

- 1) People have problems with grizzly bears at camps.
- 2) Human activities within the ISR may negatively impact on grizzly bear populations, their habitat, or both.
- 3) Human activities outside of the ISR may negatively impact on grizzly bear populations, their habitat, or both.

**Solutions**

- 1) Provide information about grizzly bear biology, research, and management to communities, land claim organizations, government agencies, and the public.
- 2) Complete and implement the Grizzly Bear Management Plan for the ISR.
- 3) Get and use local/traditional knowledge when planning grizzly bear research.
- 4) Continue to consult with the communities when developing and enforcing land use and wildlife management policies, regulations, and practices.
- 5) Continue to hire local users to work on wildlife projects, in wildlife management and enforcement positions, and to facilitate workshops.
- 6) Coordinate grizzly bear research and management in the ISR among co-management boards, GNWT, YTG, and Parks Canada.
- 7) Coordinate grizzly bear research and management among co-management boards for the ISR and adjacent land claims; and among the GNWT, YTG, Parks Canada, and Alaska.

- 1) Make the traditional knowledge of elders, documented in interviews done prior to signing of the Western Arctic Land Claim, readily available.
- 1) Document the current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears in all communities.
- 2) Develop formal cultural and educational programs about grizzly bears for schools.
- 3) Prepare and distribute non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR.

- 1) Help minimize grizzly bear problems at camps in the ISR.
- 2) Minimize negative impacts of human activities on grizzly bears and their habitats in the ISR.
- 3) Minimize negative impacts of human activities on grizzly bears and their habitats from activities occurring outside the ISR

## Co-Management

- 1) Provide information about grizzly bear biology, research, and management to HTC's, IGC, co-management boards, other land claim organizations, government agencies, and the public.
- 1) Hold and attend meetings about grizzly bear biology, research, and management, as required.
- 1) Complete and distribute a video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.
- 2) Complete and implement the Grizzly Bear Management Plan for the ISR.
- 2) Complete a report that summarizes all the work done on grizzly bears in the ISR before 1997.
- 2) Review the work done each year and revise the work plan for next year.
- 2) Prepare an annual report for work done each year.
- 2) Prepare a management plan for years 2002/2003 to 2006/2007.
- 3) Consult with the HTC's so that local/traditional knowledge is used to help develop research plans.
- 4) Continue to consult with the communities when developing and enforcing land use and wildlife management policies, regulations, and practices.
- 5) Continue to hire local users to assist with wildlife research projects, to work in wildlife management and enforcement positions, and to facilitate workshops.
- 6) Hold a meeting of WMAC's, IGC, GNWT, YTG, and Parks Canada to coordinate grizzly bear research and management in the ISR, and report the results of this meeting to HTC's, IGC, and other land claim organizations in the ISR.
- 7) Hold a meeting of wildlife co-management boards for the ISR and adjacent land claims, and GNWT, YTG, Parks Canada, and Alaska to coordinate grizzly bear research and management regionally, and report the results of this meeting to HTC's, IGC, and other land claim organizations in the ISR.

## Culture and Education

- 1) Translate the COPE tapes and make the traditional knowledge of elders, documented in interviews done prior to the signing of the Western Arctic Land Claim, readily available.
- 1) Document the current Inuvialuit traditional and local environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears and make that information available.
- 2) Provide traditional and scientific knowledge about grizzly bears to schools and encourage them to include it in school curricula.
- 2) Review and comment on grizzly bear information in school curricula.
- 2) Give presentations in schools about grizzly bear biology, research, and management, and safe conduct in bear country.
- 2) Continue to hire and train Inuvialuit to assist with grizzly bear studies.
- 3) Give updates on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR through local media.
- 3) Prepare non-technical reports and posters on the biology and management of grizzly bears that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.
- 3) Give the non-technical reports, the management plan, annual reports, and posters to libraries, schools, and the public.

## Grizzly Bear/People Management

- 1) Encourage people to report problem bear occurrences.
- 1) Work with people who have camps in the Mackenzie Delta and along the coast of the Yukon North Slope to help reduce bear problems.
- 1) Investigate reports of problem bear occurrences/kills at camps, and recommend ways that people can bear proof their camps.
- 1) Promote the use of incinerators and electric fences at camps to reduce bear problems.
- 1) Continue to conduct land use inspections and enforce land use regulations; review land use inspections and problem bear occurrence/kill reports annually and make recommendations on how people can reduce bear problems.
- 2) Update, summarize, and review problem bear occurrence database each year.
- 2) Provide information about grizzly bear biology, habitat, and management, and safe conduct in bear country to people involved in exploration, development, tourism, research, and outfitting; to land use planners; to permitting agencies; and, to the EISC and EIRB.
- 2) Make sure that grizzly bears, their habitats, and their users are considered in all development proposals and operational plans, and in management plans for other species and for other resources, parks, special conservation areas, and tourism proposals within the ISR.
- 2) Inform tourists, tourism outfitters, and aircraft companies about the effects of disturbance on grizzly bears.
- 2) Encourage reporting of people who disturb wildlife in contravention of the NWT Wildlife Act or the Yukon Wildlife Act.
- 2) Continue to enforce regulations on wildlife harassment and land use to ensure that people store food properly, incinerate or pack out garbage, and maintain clean camps.
- 2) Continue to offer "Safety in Bear Country" programs, and to produce and to distribute educational materials promoting safe conduct in bear country.
- 3) Monitor activities outside the ISR that may negatively impact on grizzly bears, their habitats, or both, within the ISR.
- 3) Provide information on grizzly bear biology, habitat, and management, and safe conduct in bear country to land use permitting agencies and committees/boards that review developments proposed for areas adjacent to the ISR.
- 3) If necessary, intervene when developments proposed for areas adjacent to the ISR are reviewed.
- 3) Participate in national and international conventions and agreements that promote biological diversity and sustainable development, regulate trade in wildlife or their parts, and limit pollution.



**Population Information**

**Habitat and Range Use**

**Harvest Management**

Each Year

- 1) Inform people that they must report any grizzly bears harvested or kill in defense of life or property in the ISR to DRWED, and provide proof of sex, date and location of the kill, and the skull or a pre-molar tooth for aging.
- 1) Encourage people to watch for illegal grizzly bear hunting activities and to report them to the local Renewable Resource Officer or Call 1- 800-661-0852 Wildlife Watch in the NWT or 1-800-661-0525 TIP in the Yukon.
- 1) If required, help HTC/outfitters complete the NWT Outfitter Returns on Client Hunter Success for each hunter guided.
- 1) Summarize the harvest/kill data for the previous 5 licence years (1 July-30 June) for grizzly bear management areas in the ISR (NWT), recommend whether the harvest/kill was sustainable, and meet with the WMACs, IGC, YTG, and Parks Canada to review that information and recommend quota changes if required.
- 2) Summarize the harvest/kill data for the previous 5 licence years for grizzly bear management areas in the ISR and adjacent areas, recommend whether the harvest/kill was regionally sustainable, and meet with the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu, Nunavut, and Vuntut Gwitchin wildlife co-management boards, IGC, YTG, Parks Canada, and Alaska to review that information and recommend quota changes if required.
- 3) Review the sustainable harvest rates used in the ISR if new information is available, and make recommendations to WMAC (NWT).
- 4) Update the grizzly bear harvest database for the ISR.
- 4) Provide harvest information to other agencies/organizations on request.
- 8) Use the local media to inform land claim beneficiaries and residents about grizzly bear hunting areas, regulations, and quotas in the ISR.
- 8) Help prepare and distribute posters and pamphlets that describe grizzly bear hunting areas, quotas, and regulations, and the harvesting rights of Inuvialuit in hunting areas in the NWT and in Tuktoyaktuk National Park.

**Other Actions**

1997-1998

- 1) Work on the final reports for the Anderson-Horton, Brock-Hornaday, and Richardson Mountains population studies.
- 2) Continue the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity study.
- 3) Recommend where additional grizzly bear population studies should be done in the ISR.
- 4) Analyze the results of the Anderson-Horton grizzly bear productivity and cub survival study and work on the final report.
- 4) Estimate productivity and survival rates by sex and age class using data collected in the ISR.
- 5) Recommend when population studies should be repeated in areas where work was done in the past.
- 6) Start work on a regional grizzly bear population information database.
- 1) Prepare the vegetation data for the Anderson- Horton, Brock-Hornaday, and Mackenzie Delta/Richards Island areas for classification.
- 3) Start work on a vegetation database.
- 4) Develop a regional grizzly bear radio location database.

**Other Actions**

- 3) Calculate sustainable harvest rates by modeling data obtained during grizzly bear studies done in the Anderson-Horton, Richardson Mountains, and other areas in the ISR.
- 5) Work with the Paulatuk HTC to amend the HTC Grizzly Bear By-law.
- 5) Work toward amending the Paulatuk Grizzly Bear Management Area By-law Regulation in NWT *Wildlife Act*.
- 9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.

## Other Actions

1998-1999

- 1) Complete the final reports for the Anderson-Horton, Brock-Hornaday, and Richardson Mountains population studies.
- 2) Design a study to get a population estimate for the Richardson Mountains.
- 2) Continue the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity study.
- 3) Plan for the population studies recommended by the HTC/IGC/WMACs in the Treasury Board submission for ongoing IFA funding.
- 4) Complete the final report on the Anderson-Horton grizzly bear productivity and cub survival study.
- 5) Plan for population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs in the Treasury Board submission for ongoing IFA funding.
- 6) Complete work on a regional grizzly bear population information database.
- 7) Design a study to get population estimate for the Tuktoyaktuk area.

- 1) Prepare the vegetation data for the Anderson-Horton, Brock-Hornaday, and Mackenzie Delta/Richards Island areas for classification.
- 2) Recommend to IGC/WMACs where additional vegetation studies should be done so that a vegetation map can be produced for the ISR.
- 2) Plan for vegetation studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs in the Treasury Board submission for ongoing IFA funding.
- 3) Work on the vegetation database.
- 4) Develop a regional grizzly bear radio location database.

- 3) Recommend to WMAC (NWT) the sustainable harvest rates that should be used to estimate the annual total allowable harvest for grizzly bear management areas in the ISR in the NWT.
- 3) Estimate the annual total allowable harvest (quotas) for grizzly bear management areas in the ISR in the NWT using sustainable harvest rate recommended by WMAC (NWT).
- 5) Complete work amending the Paulatuk Grizzly Bear Management By-law Regulation in the NWT Wildlife Act.
- 9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.

1999-2000

- 2) Do the first year of the Richardson Mountains population study and report the results.
- 2) Complete and report the results of the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity study.
- 3) Plan and do the population studies recommended.
- 5) Plan and do the population studies recommended.
- 6) Update the regional grizzly bear population information database.
- 7) Do the first year of Tuktoyaktuk population study and report results.

- 1) Recommend methods to use to classify vegetation in the ISR to IGC and WMACs.
- 1) Start classifying Landsat imagery for the Anderson-Horton, Brock-Hornaday, and Mackenzie Delta/Richards Island areas.
- 2) Plan and do vegetation studies recommended.
- 3) Complete the vegetation database.
- 4) Develop regional grizzly bear radio location database.

- 9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.

2000-2001

- 2) Do the second year of the Richardson Mountains population study and report the results.
- 3) Complete the final report for the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity study.
- 3) Plan and do the population studies recommended.
- 5) Plan and do the population studies recommended.
- 6) Update the regional grizzly bear population information database.
- 7) Do second year of Tuktoyaktuk population study and report results.

- 1) Continue classifying Landsat imagery for Anderson-Horton, Brock-Hornaday, and Mackenzie Delta/Richards Island areas.
- 2) Do the vegetation studies recommended.
- 3) Update the vegetation database.
- 4) Start analyzing the radio location and vegetation data to identify areas that are important for grizzly bears.
- 4) Update the regional grizzly bear radio location database.

- 9) Implement, if appropriate, alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.

2001-2002

- 2) Do the third year of the Richardson Mountains population study and report the results.
- 3) Plan and do the population studies recommended.
- 5) Plan and do the population studies recommended.
- 6) Update the regional grizzly bear population information database.
- 7) Do the third year of the Tuktoyaktuk population study and report the results.

- 1) Complete the classification of Landsat imagery for the Anderson-Horton, Brock-Hornaday, and Mackenzie Delta/Richards Island areas.
- 2) Complete the vegetation studies recommended.
- 2) Help produce a vegetation map for the ISR.
- 3) Update the vegetation database.
- 4) Identify areas that are important for grizzly bears.
- 4) Update regional grizzly bear radio location database.

- 9) Implement, if appropriate, alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.



## Co-Management

## Culture & Education

## Grizzly Bear/People Management

Each Year

- 1) Provide information about grizzly bear biology, research and management to the HTCs, IGC, co-management boards, other land claim organizations, government agencies, and the public.
- 1) Hold and attend meetings about grizzly bear biology, research and management, as required.
- 2) Review the work completed last year and help revise the work plan for this year.
- 2) Help prepare an annual report for work done last year.
- 3) Continue to consult with the HTCs so that local/traditional knowledge is used to help develop research plans.
- 4) Continue to consult with the HTCs when developing and enforcing land use and wildlife management policies, regulations, and practices.
- 5) Continue to hire local users to assist with wildlife research projects and to work in wildlife management and enforcement positions.
- 6) Meet with the WMACs, IGC, YTG, and Parks Canada to coordinate grizzly bear population research and management in the ISR.
- 7) Meet with the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu, Vuntut Gwitchin, and Nunavut wildlife co-management boards, YTG, Parks Canada, and Alaska to review grizzly bear population status and to coordinate research and management for shared and neighboring populations.

- 2) Provide scientific knowledge about grizzly bears to schools and encourage them to include it in school curricula.
- 2) Review and comment on grizzly bear information in school curricula.
- 2) Give presentations in schools about grizzly bear biology, research, and management, and safe conduct in bear country.
- 2) Continue to hire and train Inuvialuit to assist with grizzly bear studies.
- 3) Give updates on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR through local media.

- 1) Encourage people to report grizzly bears that are causing problems at their camps to the local Renewable Resource Officer or Call 1-800- 661-0852 WILDLIFE WATCH in the NWT or 1-800-661-0525 TIP in the Yukon.
- 1) Work with people who have camps in the Mackenzie Delta and along the coast of northern Yukon to help reduce bear problems.
- 1) Investigate reports of problem bear occurrences/kills, and recommend ways that people can bear proof their camps.
- 1) Promote the use of incinerators and electric fences at camps to reduce bear problems.
- 1) Continue to conduct land use inspections, and enforce land use regulations; review land use inspections and problem bear occurrence/kill reports annually and make recommendations on how people can reduce bear problems.
- 2) Update, summarize, and review problem bear occurrence database review each year; recommend ways that people prevent bear problems.
- 2) Provide information about grizzly bear biology and management, and safe conduct in bear country to people involved in exploration, development, tourism, research, and outfitting; to land use planners; to permitting agencies; and, to the EISC and EIRB.
- 2) Make sure that grizzly bears, their habitats, and their users are considered in all development proposals and operational plans, and in management plans for other species and for other resources, parks, special conservation areas, and tourism proposals within the ISR.
- 2) Inform tourists, tourism outfitters, and aircraft companies about the effects of disturbance on grizzly bears.
- 2) Continue to enforce regulations on wildlife harassment and land use to ensure that people store food properly, incinerate or pack out garbage, and maintain clean camps.
- 2) Continue to offer "Safety in Bear Country" programs, and to produce and distribute educational materials promoting safe conduct in bear country.
- 3) Monitor activities outside the ISR that may negatively impact on grizzly bears, their habitats, or both, within the ISR.
- 3) Provide information on grizzly bear biology, habitats, and management, and safe conduct in bear country to land use permitting agencies and committees/boards that review developments proposed for areas adjacent to the ISR.
- 3) Participate in national and international conventions and agreements that promote biological diversity and sustainable development, regulate trade in wildlife or their parts, and limit pollution.

## Other Actions

1997-1998

- 1) Help work on a video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.
- 2) Complete and help implement the Grizzly Bear Management Plan for the ISR.
- 2) Help work on a report on grizzly bear work done in the ISR pre-1997.
- 3) Work on non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.
- 3) Make the Grizzly Bear Management Plan available to the HTCs, libraries, schools, and the public.

**Promote safe conduct in bear country**

## Other Actions

1998-1999	<p>1) Help work on a video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.</p> <p>2) Complete and distribute the report on work done on grizzly bears in the ISR pre-1997.</p>	<p>1) Work with the IRC and IGC to translate the COPE tapes.</p> <p>1) Help the HTC's document the current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears in Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk.</p> <p>3) Work on non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.</p> <p>3) Give the Grizzly Bear Management Plan and the annual reports to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public.</p> <p>3) Help work on posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in the ISR.</p>	<p><b>Promote the use of electric fences</b></p>
1999-2000	<p>1) Help complete and distribute the video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.</p>	<p>1) Work with the IRC and IGC to translate the COPE tapes.</p> <p>1) Help the HTC's document the current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears in Inuvik and Paulatuk.</p> <p>3) Complete non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.</p> <p>3) Give the Grizzly Bear Management Plan and the annual reports to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public.</p> <p>3) Help work on posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in the ISR.</p>	<p><b>Promote the use of portable incinerators</b></p>
2000-2001		<p>1) Help the HTC's prepare a report on Inuvialuit historical and current traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears.</p> <p>3) Give the non-technical reports, the Grizzly Bear Management Plan, and the annual reports to HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public</p> <p>3) Help complete the posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in the ISR, and give them to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public and display them in public buildings.</p>	<p><b>Encourage people to report problem bear occurrences</b></p>
2001-2002	<p>2) Help prepare a management plan for years 2002 to 2006.</p>	<p>3) Give the non-technical reports, the Grizzly Bear Management Plan, and the annual reports to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public</p> <p>3) Help update the poster on grizzly bear biology and management issues in ISR, and give them to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public and display them in public buildings.</p>	<p><b>Promote proper storage of food, incineration or packing out of garbage, and clean camps</b></p>

## Population Information

## Habitat and Range Use

## Harvest Management

Each Year

- 1) Inform people that they must report any grizzly bear harvested or killed in defense of life or property in the ISR to DRWED(NWT) or DRR(Yukon), and provide proof of sex (the baculum must be attached to the hide), date and location of the kill, and the entire skull.
- 1) Encourage people to watch for illegal grizzly bear hunting activities and to report them to the local Renewable Resource Officer or Call 1- 800-661-0852 Wildlife Watch in the NWT or 1-800-661-0525 TIP in the Yukon.
- 1) Summarize the harvest/kill data for the previous 5 licence years (1 April-31 March) for management areas in the ISR (Yukon North Slope), recommend whether the harvest/kill was sustainable, and meet with the WMACs, IGC, and GNWT to review that data and recommend quota changes if required.
- 2) Summarize the harvest/kill data for the previous 5 licence years for grizzly bear management areas in the ISR and adjacent areas, recommend whether the harvest/kill was regionally sustainable, and meet with the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu, Nunavut, and Vuntut Gwitchin wildlife co-management boards, IGC, GNWT, Parks Canada, and Alaska to review that information and recommend quota changes if required.
- 3) Review the sustainable harvest rates used in the ISR if new information is available, and make recommendations to WMAC (North Slope).
- 4) Provide copies of hunter kill return and problem bear kill forms to DRWED, Inuvik Region.
- 4) Provide harvest information to other agencies/organizations on request.
- 8) Use the local media to inform land claim beneficiaries and residents about grizzly bear hunting areas, regulations, and quotas in the ISR.
- 8) Help prepare and distribute posters and pamphlets that describe grizzly bear hunting areas, quotas, and regulations, and the harvesting rights of Inuvialuit in hunting areas on the North Slope and in Ivvavik National Park.

## Other Actions

1997-1998

- 2) Help with the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity and cub survival study.
- 3) Recommend where additional grizzly bear population studies should be done in the ISR.
- 4) Help estimate productivity and survival rates by sex and age class using data collected in the ISR.
- 5) Recommend when population studies should be repeated in areas where work was done in the past.
- 6) Help work on the regional grizzly bear population information database.
- 1) Complete the Richardson Mountains/ North Slope vegetation classification.
- 3) Start work on a vegetation database.
- 4) Help develop a regional grizzly bear radio location database.
- 3) Help calculate sustainable harvest rates by modeling data obtained during grizzly bear studies done in the Anderson-Horton, Richardson Mountains, and other areas in the ISR.
- 6) Work toward amending the Yukon Wildlife Act so that the definition of "cub" is consistent with the Aklavik Grizzly Bear By-law.
- 6) Work toward amending the Yukon Wildlife Act to include arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year on the Yukon North Slope.
- 9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.

## Other Actions

1998-1999

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Help design a study to get a population estimate for the Richardson Mountains.</li> <li>2) Help with the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity and cub survival study.</li> <li>3) Plan for the population studies recommended by the HTC/IGC/WMACs in the Treasury Board submission for ongoing IFA funding.</li> <li>5) Plan for the population studies recommended by the HTC/IGC/WMACs in the Treasury Board submission for ongoing IFA funding.</li> <li>6) Help complete work on the regional grizzly bear population information database.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Recommend to IGC/WMACs where additional vegetation studies should be done so that a vegetation map can be produced for the ISR.</li> <li>2) Plan for vegetation studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs in the Treasury Board submission for ongoing IFA funding.</li> <li>3) Work on the vegetation database.</li> <li>4) Help develop a regional grizzly bear radio location database.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3) Recommend to WMAC (North Slope) the sustainable harvest rates that should be used to estimate the annual total allowable harvest for grizzly bear harvesting areas in the ISR on the North Slope.</li> <li>3) Estimate the annual total allowable harvest (quotas) for grizzly bear harvesting areas in the ISR on the Yukon North Slope using sustainable harvest rate recommended by WMAC (North Slope).</li> <li>6) Work toward amending the Yukon Wildlife Act so that the definition of “cub” is consistent with the Aklavik Grizzly Bear By-law.</li> <li>6) Work toward amending the Yukon Wildlife Act to include arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year on the Yukon North Slope.</li> <li>9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul> |
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1999-2000

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Help do the first year of the Richardson Mountains population study and report the results.</li> <li>2) Help complete and report the results of the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity and cub survival study.</li> <li>3) Plan and do the population studies recommended.</li> <li>5) Plan and do the population studies recommended.</li> <li>6) Help update the regional grizzly bear population information database.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Recommend methods to use to classify vegetation in the ISR to IGC and WMACs.</li> <li>1) If necessary, start re-classifying Landsat imagery for areas mapped on the Yukon North Slope.</li> <li>2) Plan and do the vegetation studies as recommended.</li> <li>3) Complete work on the vegetation database.</li> <li>4) Help develop a regional grizzly bear radio location database.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6) Work toward amending the Yukon Wildlife Act so that the definition of “cub” is consistent with the Aklavik Grizzly Bear By-law.</li> <li>6) Work toward amending the Yukon Wildlife Act to include arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year on the Yukon North Slope.</li> <li>9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul> |
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2000-2001

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Help do the second year of the Richardson Mountains population study and report the results.</li> <li>2) Help complete the final report for the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity and cub survival study.</li> <li>3) Plan and do the population studies recommended.</li> <li>5) Plan and do the population studies recommended.</li> <li>6) Help update the regional grizzly bear population information database.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) If necessary, continue re-classifying Landsat imagery for areas mapped on the Yukon North Slope.</li> <li>2) Do the vegetation studies recommended.</li> <li>3) Update the vegetation database.</li> <li>4) Help analyze the radio location and vegetation data to identify areas that are important for grizzly bears.</li> <li>4) Help update the regional grizzly bear radio location database.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6) Complete amendment of the Yukon Wildlife Act so that the definition of “cub” is consistent with the Aklavik Grizzly Bear By-law.</li> <li>6) Complete amendment of the Yukon Wildlife Act to include arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year on the Yukon North Slope.</li> <li>9) Implement, if appropriate, alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul> |
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2001-2002

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Help do the third year of Richardson Mountains population study and report the results.</li> <li>3) Plan and do the population studies recommended.</li> <li>5) Plan and do the population studies recommended.</li> <li>6) Help update the regional grizzly bear population information database.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) If necessary, complete re-classification of Landsat imagery for areas mapped on the Yukon North Slope.</li> <li>2) Complete the vegetation studies recommended.</li> <li>2) Help produce a vegetation map for the ISR.</li> <li>3) Update the vegetation database.</li> <li>4) Help analyze identify areas that are important for grizzly bears.</li> <li>4) Help update the regional grizzly bear radio location database.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9) Implement, if appropriate, alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest</li> </ul> |
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## Co-Management

## Culture & Education

## Grizzly Bear/People Management

Each Year

- 1) Provide information about grizzly bear biology, research and management to the HTC's, IGC, co-management boards, other land claim organizations, government agencies, and the public.
- 1) Hold and attend meetings about grizzly bear biology, research and management, as required.
- 2) Review the work completed last year and help revise the work plan for this year.
- 2) Help prepare an annual report for work done last year.
- 3) Continue to consult with the HTC's so that local/traditional knowledge is used to help develop research plans.
- 4) Continue to consult with the HTC's when developing and enforcing land use and wildlife management policies, regulations, and practices.
- 5) Continue to hire local users to assist with wildlife research projects and to work in wildlife management and enforcement positions.
- 6) Meet with the WMACs, IGC, GNWT, and Parks Canada to coordinate grizzly bear population research and management in the ISR.
- 7) Meet with the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu, Vuntut Gwitchin, and Nunavut wildlife co-management boards, GNWT, Parks Canada, and Alaska to review grizzly bear population status and to coordinate research and management for shared and neighboring populations.

- 2) Provide scientific knowledge about grizzly bears to schools and encourage them to include it in school curricula.
- 2) Review and comment on grizzly bear information in school curricula.
- 2) Give presentations in schools about grizzly bear biology, research, and management, and safe conduct in bear country.
- 2) Continue to hire and train Inuvialuit to assist with grizzly bear studies.
- 3) Give updates on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR through local media.

- 1) Encourage people to report grizzly bears that are causing problems at their camps to the local Renewable Resource Officer or Call 1-800- 661-0852 WILDLIFE WATCH in the NWT or 1-800-661-0525 TIP in the Yukon.
- 1) Work with people who have camps along the coast of the northern Yukon to help reduce bear problems.
- 1) Investigate reports of problem bear occurrences/kills, and recommend ways that people can bear proof their camps.
- 1) Promote the use of incinerators and electric fences at camps to reduce bear problems.
- 1) Continue to conduct land use inspections, and enforce land use regulations; review land use inspections and problem bear occurrence/kill reports annually and recommend ways people can reduce bear problems.
- 2) Provide copies of problem bear occurrence reports to DRWED, Inuvik; summarize and review each year; and recommend ways that people can reduce bear problems.
- 2) Provide information about grizzly bear biology and management, and safe conduct in bear country to people involved in exploration, development, tourism, research, and outfitting; to land use planners; to permitting agencies; and, to the EISC and EIRB.
- 2) Make sure that grizzly bears, their habitats, and their users are considered in all development proposals and operational plans, and in management plans for other species and for other resources, parks, special conservation areas, and tourism proposals within the ISR.
- 2) Inform tourists, tourism outfitters, and aircraft companies about the effects of disturbance on grizzly bears.
- 2) Continue to enforce regulations on wildlife harassment, and land use to ensure that people store food properly, incinerate or pack out garbage, and maintain clean camps.
- 2) Continue to offer "Hunter Education and Ethic Development" courses, and to produce and distribute educational materials promoting safe conduct in bear country.
- 3) Monitor activities outside the ISR that may negatively impact on grizzly bears, their habitats, or both, within the ISR.
- 3) Provide information on grizzly bear biology, habitat, and management, and safe conduct in bear country to land use permitting agencies and committees/boards that review developments proposed for areas adjacent to the ISR.
- 3) Participate in national and international conventions and agreements that promote biological diversity and sustainable development, regulate trade in wildlife or their parts, and limit pollution.

## Other Actions

1997-1998

- 1) Help work on a video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.
- 2) Help complete and help implement the Grizzly Bear Management Plan for the ISR.
- 2) Help work on a report on grizzly bear work done in the ISR pre-1997.
- 3) Help work on non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.
- 3) Make the Grizzly Bear Management Plan available to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public.

**Promote safe conduct in bear country.**

## Other Actions

1998-1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Help work on a video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.</li> <li>2) Help complete and distribute the report on work done on grizzly bears in the ISR pre-1997.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Work with the IRC and IGC to translate the COPE tapes.</li> <li>1) Help document the current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears in Aklavik.</li> <li>3) Help work on non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.</li> <li>3) Give the Grizzly Bear Management Plan and the annual reports to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public.</li> <li>3) Help work on posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in ISR.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Promote the use of electric fences</b></p>
1999-2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Help complete and distribute the video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3) Help complete the non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.</li> <li>3) Give the Grizzly Bear Management Plan and annual reports to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public.</li> <li>3) Help work on posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in ISR.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Promote the use of portable incinerators</b></p>
2000-2001		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Help the HTC's prepare a report on the historical and current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears.</li> <li>3) Give the non-technical reports, the Grizzly Bear Management Plan, and the annual reports to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public</li> <li>3) Help complete the posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in ISR, and give them to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public and display them in public buildings.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Encourage people to report problem bear occurrences</b></p>
2001-2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Help prepare a management plan for years 2002 to 2006.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3) Give the non-technical report, the Grizzly Bear Management Plan, and the annual reports to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public</li> <li>3) Help update posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in ISR, and give them to HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public and display in public buildings.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Promote proper storage of food, incineration or packing out of garbage, and clean camps</b></p>



**Population Information**

**Habitat and Range Use**

**Harvest Management**

**Each Year**

- 1) Inform people that they must report any grizzly bear harvested or killed in defense of life or property in the ISR to DRWED(NWT) or DRR(Yukon), and provide proof of sex, date and location of the kill, and the skull or a pre-molar tooth for aging. For bears harvested in the Yukon, hunters are required to submit the entire skull and the baculum must be attached to the hide.
- 1) Encourage people to watch for illegal grizzly bear hunting activities and to report them to the local Renewable Resource Officer or Call 1- 800-661-0852 Wildlife Watch in the NWT or 1-800-661-0525 TIP in the Yukon.
- 1) Make sure outfitters complete the NWT Outfitter Returns on Client Hunter Success for each hunter that they guide.
- 4) Provide copies of hunter kill return and problem bear kill forms to DRWED, Inuvik Region.
- 8) Use the local media to inform land claim beneficiaries and residents about grizzly bear hunting areas, regulations, and quotas in the ISR.

**Other Actions**

**1997-1998**

- 2) Continue to support and help with the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity and cub survival study.
- 3) Review the GNWT/YTG/Parks Canada report on where additional population studies should be done in the ISR.
- 5) Amend the Paulatuk HTC Grizzly Bear By-law.
- 5) Work with the GNWT to amend the Paulatuk Grizzly Bear Management Area By-law Regulation in the NWT Wildlife Act.
- 9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.

## Other Actions

<b>1998-1999</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Help design a study to get a population estimate for the Richardson Mountains.</li> <li>2) Support and help with the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity and cub survival study.</li> <li>7) Help a design study to get a population estimate for the Tuktoyaktuk area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Review the recommendations made by GNWT/YTG/Parks Canada on where additional vegetation/habitat studies should be done to produce a vegetation map for the ISR.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5) Help complete work amending the Paulatuk Grizzly Bear Management By-law Regulation in the NWT Wildlife Act.</li> <li>9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul>
<b>1999-2000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support and help do the first year of the Richardson Mountains population study and report the results.</li> <li>3) Support, help plan, and help do the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>5) Support, help plan, and help do the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>7) Support and help do the first year of the Tuktoyaktuk population study and report the results.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support, help plan, and help do vegetation studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul>
<b>2000-2001</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support and help do the second year of the Richardson Mountains population study and report the results.</li> <li>3) Support, help plan, and help do the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>5) Support, help plan, and help do the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>7) Support and help do the second year of the Tuktoyaktuk population study and report the results.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support and help do vegetation studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9) Implement, if appropriate, alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul>
<b>2001-2002</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support and help do the third year of the Richardson Mountains population study and report the results.</li> <li>3) Support, help plan, and help do the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>5) Support, help plan, and help do the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>7) Support and help do the third year of the Tuktoyaktuk population study and report results.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Help complete vegetation studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9) Implement, if appropriate, alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul>



## Co-Management

## Culture & Education

## Grizzly Bear/People Management

Each Year

- 1) Report information about grizzly bear biology, research, and management to communities and other land claim organizations.
- 1) Hold and attend meetings about grizzly bear biology, research, and management, as required.
- 2) Review the work completed last year and help revise the work plan for this year.
- 2) Help prepare an annual report for work done last year.
- 3) Continue to provide local/traditional knowledge to GNWT, YTG, and Parks Canada and help them develop research plans.
- 4) Provide community input to the GNWT, YTG, and Parks Canada when they are developing and enforcing land use and wildlife management policies, regulations, and practices.
- 5) Recommend local users to assist with wildlife research projects and to work in wildlife management and enforcement positions.

- 2) Provide traditional environmental and cultural knowledge to schools and encourage them to include it in school curricula.
- 2) Review and comment on Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears in school curricula.
- 2) Give presentations in schools on Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears.
- 2) Recommend young people to assist with grizzly bear studies.
- 2) Encourage people to participate in cultural and schools programs.
- 3) Give updates on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR through local media.

- 1) Encourage people to report grizzly bears that are causing problems at their camps to the local Renewable Resource Officer or Call 1-800- 661-0852 WILDLIFE WATCH in the NWT or 1-800-661-0525 TIP in the Yukon.
- 1) Work with GNWT and YTG to help reduce bear problems in the Mackenzie Delta and along the coast of northern Yukon.
- 1) Recommend ways that people can bear proof their camps.
- 1) Promote the use of incinerators and electric fences at camps to reduce bear problems.
- 2) Encourage people to report problem bear occurrences.
- 2) Provide information about grizzly bear biology and management, and safe conduct in bear country to people involved in exploration, development, tourism, research, and outfitting; to land use planners; to permitting agencies; and, to the EISC and EIRB.
- 2) Make sure that grizzly bears, their habitats, and their users are considered in all development proposals and operational plans, and in management plans for other species and for other resources, parks, special conservation areas, and tourism proposals within the ISR.
- 2) Inform tourists, tourism outfitters, and aircraft companies about the effects of disturbance on grizzly bears.
- 2) Encourage reporting of people who disturb wildlife in contravention of the NWT Wildlife Act or the Yukon Wildlife Act.
- 3) Monitor activities outside the ISR that may negatively impact on grizzly bears, their habitats, or both, within the ISR.
- 3) Provide information on grizzly bear biology, habitat, and management, and safe conduct in bear country to land use permitting agencies and committees/boards that review developments proposed for areas adjacent to the ISR.
- 3) If necessary, intervene when developments proposed for areas adjacent to the ISR are reviewed.

## Other Actions

- 1) Help work on a video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.
- 2) Help complete and help implement the Grizzly Bear Management Plan for the ISR.
- 3) Help work on non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.

**Promote safe conduct in bear country.**

1997-1998

## Other Actions

1998-1999	<p>1) Help work on a video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.</p> <p>1) Document the current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears in Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk.</p> <p>3) Help work on non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.</p>	<p><b>Bear problems? Try electric fences</b></p>
1999-2000	<p>1) Help complete and distribute the video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.</p> <p>1) Document the current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears in Inuvik and Paulatuk.</p> <p>3) Help work on non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.</p>	<p><b>Bear problems? Try portable incinerators</b></p>
2000-2001	<p>1) Prepare and distribute the report on historical and current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears.</p> <p>3) Give the non-technical reports, the Grizzly Bear Management Plan, and the annual reports to libraries, schools, and the public.</p>	<p><b>Report problem bear occurrences</b></p>
2001-2002	<p>2) Help prepare a management plan for years 2002 to 2006.</p> <p>1) Distribute the report on the historical and current Inuvialuit traditional and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears.</p> <p>3) Give the non-technical reports, the Grizzly Bear Management Plan, and the annual reports to libraries, schools, and the public.</p>	<p><b>Store food properly, incinerate or pack out garbage, and maintain clean camps</b></p>



**Population Information**

**Habitat and Range Use**

**Harvest Management**

**Each Year**

- 1) Inform people that they must report any grizzly bear harvested or killed in defense of life or property in the ISR to DRWED(NWT) or DRR(Yukon), and provide proof of sex, date and location of the kill, and the skull or a pre-molar tooth for aging. For bears harvested in the Yukon, hunters are required to submit the entire skull and the baculum must be attached to the hide.
- 1) Encourage people to watch for illegal grizzly bear hunting activities and to report them to the local Renewable Resource Officer or Call 1- 800-661-0852 Wildlife Watch in the NWT or 1-800-661-0525 TIP in the Yukon.
- 1) Meet with the WMACs, GNWT, YTG, and Parks Canada to review the harvest/kill data for previous 5 licence years for management areas in the ISR, and recommend quota changes if required.
- 2) Meet with the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu, Nunavut, and Vuntut Gwitchin wildlife co-management boards, GNWT, Parks Canada, and Alaska to review the harvest/kill information for previous 5 licence years for the ISR and adjacent areas, and recommend quota changes if required.
- 4) Provide harvest information to other agencies/organizations on request.
- 8) Use the local media to inform land claim beneficiaries and residents about grizzly bear hunting areas, regulations, and quotas in the ISR.
- 8) Prepare and distribute posters and pamphlets that describe grizzly bear hunting areas, quotas, and regulations, and the harvesting rights of Inuvialuit in hunting areas on the North Slope, Yukon; Ivvavik National Park; NWT; and Tuktut Nogait National Park.

**Other Actions**

**1997-1998**

- 2) Continue to support the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity and cub survival study.
- 3) Review with the WMACs, the GNWT/YTG/ Parks Canada report on where additional population studies should be done in the ISR, recommend where additional studies should be done, and support those studies.
- 5) Recommend when population studies should be repeated in areas where work was done in the past.
- 5) Work with the Paulatuk HTC to amend their HTC Grizzly Bear By-law.
- 5) Work with the GNWT to amend the Paulatuk Grizzly Bear Management Area By-law Regulation in the NWT Wildlife Act.
- 6) Work toward amending the Yukon Wildlife Act so that the definition of “cub” is consistent with the Aklavik Grizzly Bear By-law and so that it includes arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year on the Yukon North Slope.
- 7) Work toward amending the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.
- 7) Work on harvest regulations and develop protocol to allocate and account for tags used each year in Ivvavik and Tuktut Nogait National Parks that is consistent with those used by the DRR-YTG and DRWED-GNWT.
- 9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.

## Other Actions

<b>1998-1999</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Help design a study to get a population estimate for the Richardson Mountains.</li> <li>2) Continue to support the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity and cub survival study.</li> <li>7) Help design a study to get a population estimate for the Tuktoyaktuk area.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Review with WMACs, the recommendations made by GNWT/YTG/Parks Canada on where additional vegetation/habitat studies should be done to produce a vegetation map for the ISR, recommend where studies should be done, and plan for those studies in the Treasury Board submission for ongoing IFA funding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5) Help complete work amending the Paulatuk Grizzly Bear Management By-law Regulation in the NWT. Wildlife Act.</li> <li>6) Work toward amending the Yukon Wildlife Act so that the definition of “cub” is consistent with the Aklavik Grizzly Bear By-law and so that it includes arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year on the Yukon North Slope.</li> <li>7) Work toward amending the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.</li> <li>7) Work on harvest regulations and make arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year in Ivvavik and Tuklut Nogait National Parks that is consistent with those used by the DRR-YTG and DRWED-GNWT.</li> <li>9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul>
<b>1999-2000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support the first year of the Richardson Mountains population study.</li> <li>3) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>5) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>7) Support the first year of the Tuktoyaktuk population study.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Review with WMACs, the GNWT/YTG/Parks Canada recommendations on habitat classification methods, and select a method to use for ISR.</li> <li>2) Support vegetation studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6) Work toward amending the Yukon Wildlife Act so that the definition of “cub” is consistent with the Aklavik Grizzly Bear By-law and so that it includes arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year on the Yukon North Slope.</li> <li>7) Work toward amending the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.</li> <li>7) Work on harvest regulations and make arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year in Ivvavik and Tuklut Nogait National Parks that is consistent with those used by the DRR-YTG and DRWED-GNWT.</li> <li>9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul>
<b>2000-2001</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support the second year of the population study in the Richardson Mountains.</li> <li>3) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>5) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>7) Support the second year of the Tuktoyaktuk population study.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support vegetation studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6) Help complete amendment of the Yukon Wildlife Act so that the definition of “cub” is consistent with the Aklavik Grizzly Bear By-law and so that it includes arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year on the Yukon North Slope.</li> <li>7) Help complete amendment of the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.</li> <li>7) Help complete harvest regulations and make arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year in Ivvavik and Tuklut Nogait National Parks that is consistent with those used by the DRR-YTG and DRWED-GNWT.</li> <li>9) Implement alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul>
<b>2001-2002</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support the third year of the Richardson Mountains population study.</li> <li>3) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>5) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>7) Support the third year of the Tuktoyaktuk population study.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support vegetation studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>2) Support the production of a vegetation map for the ISR.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9) Implement alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul>



## Co-Management

## Culture & Education

## Grizzly Bear/People Management

Each Year

- 1) Report information about grizzly bear biology, research, and management to communities and other land claim organizations.
- 1) Hold and attend meetings about grizzly bear biology, research, and management, as required.
- 2) Review the work completed last year and help revise the work plan for this year.
- 2) Help prepare an annual report for work done last year.
- 4) Provide input to the GNWT, YTG, and Parks Canada when they are developing and enforcing land use and wildlife management policies, regulations, and practices.
- 6) Meet with the WMACs, GNWT, YTG, and Parks Canada to coordinate grizzly bear population research and management in the ISR, and report results of meeting to communities, HTC's, and other land claim organizations.
- 7) Meet with the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu, Vuntut Gwitchin, and Nunavut wildlife co-management boards, GNWT, YTG, Parks Canada, and Alaska to review grizzly bear population status and to coordinate research and management for shared and neighboring populations, and report results of meeting to communities, HTC's, and other land claim organizations.

- 2) Provide traditional environmental and cultural knowledge to schools and encourage them to include it in school curricula.
- 2) Review and comment on Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears in school curricula.
- 2) Give presentations in schools on Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears.
- 2) Encourage people to participate in cultural and schools programs.
- 3) Give updates on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR through local media.

- 1) Encourage people to report grizzly bears that are causing problems at their camps to the local Renewable Resource Officer or Call 1-800- 661-0852 WILDLIFE WATCH in the NWT or 1-800-661-0525 TIP in the Yukon .
- 1) Promote the use of incinerators and electric fences at camps to reduce bear problems.
- 2) Provide information about grizzly bear biology and their management and safe conduct in bear country to people involved in exploration, development, tourism, research, and outfitting; to land use planners; to permitting agencies; and, to the EISC and EIRB.
- 2) Make sure that grizzly bears, their habitats, and their users are considered in all development proposals and operational plans, and in management plans for other species and for other resources, parks, special conservation areas, and tourism proposals within the ISR.
- 2) Inform tourists, tourism outfitters, and aircraft companies about the effects of disturbance on grizzly bears.
- 2) Encourage reporting of people who disturb wildlife in contravention of the NWT Wildlife Act or the Yukon Wildlife Act.
- 3) Monitor activities outside the ISR that may negatively impact on grizzly bears, their habitats, or both, within the ISR.
- 3) Provide information on grizzly bear biology, habitat, and management and safe conduct in bear country to land use permitting agencies and committees/boards that review developments proposed for areas adjacent to the ISR.
- 3) If necessary, intervene when developments proposed for areas adjacent to the ISR are reviewed.
- 3) Participate in national and international conventions and agreements that promote biological diversity and sustainable development, regulate trade in wildlife or their parts, and limit pollution.

## Other Actions

- 2) Help complete and implement the Grizzly Bear Management Plan for the ISR.
- 3) Help work on non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.

**Promote safe conduct in bear country.**

1997-1998

## Other Actions

1998-1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Help with the project to translate the COPE tapes and make that information available.</li> <li>1) Support the study to document the current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears in Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk.</li> <li>3) Give the Grizzly Bear Management Plan and the annual reports to libraries, schools, and the public.</li> <li>3) Help work on non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Promote the use of electric fences</b></p>
1999-2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Help with the project to translate the COPE tapes and make that information available.</li> <li>1) Support the study to document the current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears in Inuvik and Paulatuk.</li> <li>3) Give the Grizzly Bear Management Plan and the annual reports to libraries, schools, and the public.</li> <li>3) Help complete the non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Promote the use of portable incinerators</b></p>
2000-2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Help the HTC's prepare and distribute the report on the historical and current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears.</li> <li>3) Give the non-technical reports, the Grizzly Bear Management Plan, and the annual reports to libraries, schools, and the public.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Encourage people to report problem bear occurrences</b></p>
2001-2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Help prepare a management plan for years 2002 to 2006.</li> <li>1) Distribute the report on the historical and current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears.</li> <li>3) Give the non-technical reports, the Grizzly Bear Management Plan, and the annual reports to libraries, schools, and the public</li> </ul>	<p><b>Promote proper storage of food, incineration or packing out of garbage, and clean camps</b></p>

**Population Information**

**Habitat and Range Use**

**Harvest Management**

**Each Year**

- 1) Inform people that they must report any grizzly bear harvested or killed in defense of life or property in the ISR to DRWED(NWT), and provide proof of sex, date and location of the kill, and the skull or a pre-molar tooth for aging.
- 1) Encourage people to watch for illegal grizzly bear hunting activities and to report them to the local Renewable Resource Officer or Call 1- 800-661-0852 Wildlife Watch in the NWT or 1-800-661-0525 TIP in the Yukon.
- 1) Meet with the WMAC (North Slope), IGC, GNWT, YTG, and Parks Canada to review the harvest/kill data for the previous 5 licence years for management areas in the ISR (NWT), and recommend quota changes to the Minister (NWT) if required.
- 2) Meet with the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu, Nunavut, and Vuntut Gwitchin wildlife co-management boards, IGC, GNWT, YTG, Parks Canada, and Alaska to review the harvest/kill data for the previous 5 licence years for the ISR and adjacent areas, and recommend quota changes to the Minister (NWT) if required.
- 3) Review the GNWT recommendations on sustainable harvest rates as required.
- 4) Provide harvest information to other agencies/organizations on request.
- 8) Use the local media to inform land claim beneficiaries and residents about grizzly bear hunting areas, regulations, and quotas in the ISR.
- 8) Help prepare and distribute posters and pamphlets that describe grizzly bear hunting areas, quotas, and regulations, and the harvesting rights of Inuvialuit in hunting areas in the NWT and Tuktu Nogait National Park.

**Other Actions**

**1997-1998**

- 2) Continue to support the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity and cub survival study.
- 3) Review with IGC and WMAC (North Slope), the GNWT/YTG/Parks Canada report on where additional population studies should be done in the ISR, recommend where additional studies should be done, and support those studies.
- 5) Recommend when population studies should be repeated in areas where work was done in the past.

- 5) Work with the Paulatuk HTC to amend their HTC Grizzly Bear By-law.
- 5) Work with the GNWT to amend the Paulatuk Grizzly Bear Management Area By-law Regulation in the NWT Wildlife Act.
- 7) Work toward amending the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.
- 7) Work on harvest regulations and develop protocol to allocate and account for tags used each year in Tuktu Nogait National Park that is consistent with those used by the DRR-YTG and DRWED-GNWT.
- 9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.

## Other Actions

1998-1999

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Help design a study to get a population estimate for the Richardson Mountains.</li> <li>2) Continue to support the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity and cub survival study.</li> <li>7) Help design a study to get a population estimate for the Tuktoyaktuk area.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Review with IGC and WMAC (North Slope), the GNWT/YTG/Parks Canada recommendations on where vegetation studies should be done to produce a vegetation map for the ISR; recommend what studies should be done, and plan for those studies in the Treasury Board submission for ongoing funding.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5) Help complete work amending the Paulatuk Grizzly Bear Management By-law Regulation in the NWT Wildlife Act.</li> <li>7) Work toward amending the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.</li> <li>7) Work on harvest regulations and make arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year in Tuklut Nogait National Park that is consistent with those used by the DRR-YTG and DRWED-GNWT.</li> <li>9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul> |
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1999-2000

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support the first year of the Richardson Mountains population study.</li> <li>3) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>5) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>7) Support the first year of the Tuktoyaktuk population study.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Review with IGC and WMAC (North Slope), the GNWT/YTG/Parks Canada recommendations on habitat classification methods, and select method to use for ISR.</li> <li>2) Support the vegetation studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7) Work toward amending the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.</li> <li>7) Work on harvest regulations and make arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year in Tuklut Nogait National Park that is consistent with those used by the DRR-YTG and DRWED-GNWT.</li> <li>9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul> |
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2000-2001

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support the second year of the Richardson Mountains population study.</li> <li>3) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>5) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>7) Support the second year of the Tuktoyaktuk population study.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support the vegetation studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7) Help complete amendment of the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.</li> <li>7) Help complete harvest regulations and make arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year in Tuklut Nogait National Park that is consistent with those used by the DRR-YTG and DRWED-GNWT.</li> <li>9) Implement alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul> |
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2001-2002

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support the third year of the Richardson Mountains population study.</li> <li>3) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>5) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>7) Support the third year of the Tuktoyaktuk population study.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support the vegetation studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>2) Support the production of a vegetation map for the ISR.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9) Implement alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul> |
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## Co-Management

## Culture & Education

## Grizzly Bear/People Management

Each Year

- 1) Provide information about grizzly bear biology, research and management to HTC's, IGC, co-management boards, other land claim organizations, government agencies, and the public.
- 1) Hold and attend meetings about grizzly bear biology, research, and management, as required.
- 2) Review the work completed last year and help revise the work plan for this year.
- 2) Help prepare an annual report for work done last year.
- 3) Continue to consult with the HTC's so that local/traditional knowledge is used to help develop research plans.
- 4) Continue to consult with the HTC's and IGC when developing wildlife management policies, regulations, and practices.
- 5) Hire local people to work on wildlife management issues for the Council.
- 6) Meet with the WMAC (North Slope), IGC, GNWT, YTG, and Parks Canada to coordinate grizzly bear population research and management in the ISR, and report results of meeting to communities, HTC's, and other land claim organizations.
- 7) Meet with the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu, Vuntut Gwitchin, and Nunavut wildlife co-management boards, GNWT, YTG, Parks Canada, and Alaska to review grizzly bear population status and to coordinate research and management for shared and neighboring populations, and report results of meeting to communities, HTC's, and other land claim organizations.

- 3) Give updates on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR through local media.

- 1) Encourage people to report grizzly bears that are causing problems at their camps to the local Renewable Resource Officer or Call 1-800- 661-0852 WILDLIFE WATCH in the NWT or 1-800-661-0525 TIP in the Yukon .
- 1) Promote the use of incinerators and electric fences at camps to reduce bear problems.
- 2) Provide information about grizzly bear biology and management and safe conduct in bear country to people involved in exploration, development, tourism, research, and outfitting; to land use planners; to permitting agencies; and, to the EISC and EIRB.
- 2) Make sure that grizzly bears, their habitats, and their users are considered in all development proposals and operational plans, and in management plans for other species and for other resources, parks, special conservation areas, and tourism proposals within the ISR.
- 2) Inform tourists, tourism outfitters, and aircraft companies about the effects of disturbance on grizzly bears.
- 3) Monitor activities outside the ISR that may negatively impact on grizzly bears, their habitats, or both, within the ISR.
- 3) Provide information on grizzly bear biology, habitat, and management and safe conduct in bear country to land use permitting agencies and committees/boards that review developments proposed for areas adjacent to the ISR.
- 3) If necessary, intervene when developments proposed for areas adjacent to the ISR are reviewed.
- 3) Participate in national and international conventions and agreements that promote biological diversity and sustainable development, regulate trade in wildlife or their parts, and limit pollution.

## Other Actions

**Promote safe conduct in bear country.**

1997-1998

- 1) Start work on a video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.
- 2) Help complete and implement the Grizzly Bear Management Plan for the ISR.

- 3) Help work on non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.

## Other Actions

1998-1999	<p>1) Work on a video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.</p>	<p>1) Support and help with the project to translate the COPE tapes.</p> <p>1) Support the project to document the current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears in Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk.</p> <p>3) Help work on non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.</p> <p>3) Give the Grizzly Bear Management Plan and the annual reports to libraries, schools, and the public.</p> <p>3) Start work on posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in ISR.</p>	<p><b>Promote the use of electric fences</b></p>
1999-2000	<p>1) Complete and distribute the video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.</p>	<p>1) Support and help with the project to translate the COPE tapes.</p> <p>1) Support the project to document the current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears in Inuvik and Paulatuk.</p> <p>3) Help complete non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.</p> <p>3) Give the Grizzly Bear Management Plan and the annual reports to libraries, schools, and the public.</p> <p>3) Work on posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in ISR.</p>	<p><b>Promote the use of portable incinerators</b></p>
2000-2001		<p>3) Give the non-technical report/publication, the Grizzly Bear Management Plan, and the annual reports to libraries, schools, and the public.</p> <p>3) Complete the posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in the ISR, and give them to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public and display them in public buildings.</p>	<p><b>Encourage people to report problem bear occurrences</b></p>
2001-2002	<p>2) Help prepare a management plan for years 2002 to 2006.</p>	<p>3) Give the non-technical reports, the Grizzly Bear Management Plan, and the annual reports to libraries, schools, and the public.</p> <p>3) Update the posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in ISR, and give them to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public and display them in public buildings.</p>	<p><b>Promote proper storage of food, incineration or packing out of garbage, and clean camps</b></p>

**Population Information**

**Habitat and Range Use**

**Harvest Management**

**Each Year**

- 1) Inform people that they must report any grizzly bear harvested or killed in defense of life or property in the ISR to DRWED(NWT) or DRR(Yukon), and provide proof of sex ( the baculum must be attached to the hide), date and location of the kill, and the entire skull.
- 1) Encourage people to watch for illegal grizzly bear hunting activities and to report them to the local Renewable Resource Officer or Call 1- 800-661-0852 Wildlife Watch in the NWT or 1-800-661-0525 TIP in the Yukon.
- 1) Meet with the WMAC (NWT), IGC, GNWT, YTG, and Parks Canada to review the harvest/kill data for the previous 5 licence years for management areas in the ISR (Yukon North Slope) and recommend quota changes if required.
- 2) Meet with the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, and Vuntut Gwitchin wildlife co-management boards, IGC, GNWT, YTG, Parks Canada, and Alaska to review the harvest/kill data for the previous 5 licence years for the ISR and adjacent areas, and recommend quota changes to the Minister (YTG) if required.
- 3) Review the YTG recommendations on sustainable harvest rates, as required.
- 4) Provide harvest information to other agencies/organizations on request.
- 8) Use the local media to inform land claim beneficiaries and residents about grizzly bear hunting areas, regulations, and quotas in the ISR.
- 8) Help prepare and distribute posters and pamphlets that describe grizzly bear hunting areas, quotas, and regulations, and the harvesting rights of Inuvialuit in hunting areas on the North Slope and in Ivvavik National Park.

**Other Actions**

**1997-1998**

- 2) Continue to support the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity and cub survival study.
- 3) Review with IGC and WMAC (NWT), the GNWT/YTG/Parks Canada report on where additional population studies should be done in the ISR, recommend where additional work should be done, and support those studies.
- 5) Recommend when population studies should be repeated in areas where work was done in the past.
- 6) Work toward amending the Yukon Wildlife Act so that the definition of “cub” is consistent with the Aklavik Grizzly Bear By-law and so that it includes arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year on the Yukon North Slope.
- 7) Work toward amending the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.
- 7) Work on harvest regulations and develop protocol to allocate and account for tags used each year in Ivvavik National Park that is consistent with those used by the DRR-YTG and DRWED-GNWT.
- 9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.

## Other Actions

1998-1999	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Help design a study to get a population estimate for the Richardson Mountains.</li> <li>2) Continue to support the Richardson Mountains grizzly bear productivity and cub survival study.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Review with IGC and WMAC (NWT), the GNWT/YTG/Parks Canada recommendations on where vegetation studies should be done to produce a vegetation map for the IS; recommend where studies should be done, and plan for those studies in the Treasury Board submission for ongoing funding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6) Work toward amending the Yukon Wildlife Act so that the definition of “cub” is consistent with the Aklavik Grizzly Bear By-law and so that it includes arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year on the Yukon North Slope.</li> <li>7) Work toward amending the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.</li> <li>7) Work on harvest regulations and make arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year in Ivvavik National Park that is consistent with those used by the DRR-YTG and DRWED-GNWT.</li> <li>9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul>
1999-2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support the first year of the Richardson Mountains population study.</li> <li>3) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>5) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Review with IGC and WMAC (NWT), the GNWT/YTG/Parks Canada recommendations on habitat classification methods, and select method to use for ISR.</li> <li>2) Support the vegetation studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6) Work toward amending the Yukon Wildlife Act so that the definition of “cub” is consistent with the Aklavik Grizzly Bear By-law and so that it includes a arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year on the Yukon North Slope.</li> <li>7) Work toward amending the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.</li> <li>7) Work on harvest regulations and make arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year in Ivvavik National Park that is consistent with those used by the DRR-YTG and DRWED-GNWT.</li> <li>9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul>
2000-2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support the second year of the population study in the Richardson Mountains.</li> <li>3) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>5) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support the vegetation studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6) Help complete amendment of the Yukon Wildlife Act so that the definition of “cub” is consistent with the Aklavik Grizzly Bear By-law and so that it includes arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year on the Yukon North Slope.</li> <li>7) Help complete amendment of the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.</li> <li>7) Help complete harvest regulations and make arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year in Ivvavik National Park that is consistent with those used by the DRR-YTG and DRWED-GNWT.</li> <li>9) Implement alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul>
2001-2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support the third year of the Richardson Mountains population study.</li> <li>3) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>5) Support the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Support the vegetation studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs.</li> <li>2) Support the production of vegetation map for ISR.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9) Implement alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul>



### Co-Management

### Culture & Education

### Grizzly Bear/People Management

Each Year

- 1) Provide information about grizzly bear biology, research and management to HTC's, IGC, co-management boards, other land claim organizations, government agencies, and the public.
- 1) Hold and attend meetings about grizzly bear biology, research, and management, as required.
- 2) Review the work completed last year and help revise the work plan for this year.
- 2) Help prepare an annual report for work done last year.
- 3) Continue to consult with the HTC's so that local/traditional knowledge is used to help develop research plans.
- 4) Continue to consult with the HTC's and IGC when developing wildlife management policies, regulations, and practices.
- 5) Hire local people to work on wildlife management issues for the Council.
- 6) Meet with the WMAC (NWT), IGC, GNWT, YTG, and Parks Canada to coordinate grizzly bear population research and management in the ISR, and report results of meeting to communities, HTC's, and other land claim organizations.
- 7) Meet with the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in and Vuntut Gwitchin wildlife co-management boards, GNWT, YTG, Parks Canada, and Alaska to review grizzly bear population status and to coordinate research and management for shared and neighboring populations, and report results of meeting to communities, HTC's, and other land claim organizations.

- 3) Give updates on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR through local media.

- 1) Encourage people to report grizzly bears that are causing problems at their camps to the local Renewable Resource Officer or Call 1-800- 661-0852 WILDLIFE WATCH in the NWT or 1-800-661-0525 TIP in the Yukon.
- 1) Promote the use of incinerators and electric fences at camps to reduce bear problems.
- 2) Provide information about grizzly bear biology and management and safe conduct in bear country to people involved in exploration, development, tourism, research, and outfitting; to land use planners; to permitting agencies; and, to the EISC and EIRB.
- 2) Make sure that grizzly bears, their habitats, and their users are considered in all development proposals and operational plans, and in management plans for other species and for other resources, parks, special conservation areas, and tourism proposals within the ISR.
- 2) Inform tourists, tourism outfitters, and aircraft companies about the effects of disturbance on grizzly bears.
- 3) Monitor activities outside the ISR that may negatively impact on grizzly bears, their habitats, or both, within the ISR.
- 3) Provide information on grizzly bear biology, habitat, and management and safe conduct in bear country to land use permitting agencies and committees/boards that review developments proposed for areas adjacent to the ISR.
- 3) If necessary, intervene when developments proposed for areas adjacent to the ISR are reviewed.
- 3) Participate in national and international conventions and agreements that promote biological diversity and sustainable development, regulate trade in wildlife or their parts, and limit pollution.

### Other Actions

1997-1998

- 1) Start work on a video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.
- 2) Help complete and implement the Grizzly Bear Management Plan for the ISR.
- 3) Help work on non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.

**Promote safe conduct in bear country.**

## Other Actions

1998-1999	<p>1) Work on a video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.</p>	<p>1) Support and help with the project to translate the COPE tapes.</p> <p>1) Support the project to document the current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears in Aklavik.</p> <p>3) Help work on non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.</p> <p>3) Give the Grizzly Bear Management Plan and the annual reports to libraries, schools, and the public.</p> <p>3) Start work on posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in ISR.</p>	<p><b>Promote the use of electric fences</b></p>
1999-2000	<p>1) Complete and distribute the video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.</p>	<p>1) Support and help with the project to translate the COPE tapes.</p> <p>3) Help complete non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.</p> <p>3) Give the Grizzly Bear Management Plan and the annual reports to libraries, schools, and the public.</p> <p>3) Work on posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in ISR.</p>	<p><b>Promote the use of portable incinerators</b></p>
2000-2001		<p>3) Give the non-technical reports, the Grizzly Bear Management Plan, and the annual reports to libraries, schools, and the public.</p> <p>3) Complete the posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in ISR, and give them to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public and display them in public buildings.</p>	<p><b>Encourage people to report problem bear occurrences</b></p>
2001-2002	<p>2) Help prepare a management plan for years 2002 to 2006.</p>	<p>3) Give the non-technical reports, the Grizzly Bear Management Plan, and the annual reports to libraries, schools, and the public.</p> <p>3) Update the posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in ISR, and give them to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public and display them in public buildings.</p>	<p><b>Promote proper storage of food, incineration or packing out of garbage, and clean camps</b></p>

**Population Information**

**Habitat and Range Use**

**Harvest Management**

**Each Year**

- 1) Inform people that they must report any grizzly bear harvested or killed in defense of life or property in the ISR to DRWED(NWT) or DRR(Yukon), and provide proof of sex, date and location of the kill, and the skull or a pre-molar tooth for aging. For bears harvested in the Yukon, hunters are required to submit the entire skull and the baculum must be attached to the hide.
- 1) Encourage people to watch for illegal grizzly bear hunting activities in National Parks and to report them to a Park Warden or Call 1- 800-661-0852 Wildlife Watch in the NWT or 1-800-661-0525 TIP in the Yukon.
- 1) Meet with the WMACs, IGC, GNWT, and YTG to review the harvest/kill data for the previous 5 licence years for management areas in the ISR.
- 2) Meet with the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu, Nunavut, and Vuntut Gwitchin to review the harvest/kill data for the previous 5 licence years for the ISR and adjacent areas.
- 3) Review the GNWT and YTG recommendations on sustainable harvest rates, as required.
- 4) Provide copies of problem bear kill reports to the DRWED, Inuvik Region.
- 8) Use the local media to inform land claim beneficiaries and residents about grizzly bear hunting areas, regulations, and quotas in the ISR.
- 8) Help prepare and distribute posters and pamphlets that describe grizzly bear hunting areas, quotas, and regulations, and the harvesting rights of Inuvialuit in hunting areas on the North Slope; Ivvavik National Park; NWT; and Tuktut Nogait National Park.

**Other Actions**

**1997-1998**

- 3) Recommend where additional grizzly bear population studies should be done in the ISR.
- 4) Help estimate productivity and survival rates by sex and age class using data collected in the ISR.
- 5) Recommend when population studies should be repeated in areas where work was done in the past.
- 6) Help work on regional grizzly bear population information database.
- 1) Help YTG complete the classification of vegetation on the North Slope.
- 3) Start work on a vegetation data base.
- 4) Help develop a regional grizzly bear radio location database.
- 7) Work toward amending the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.
- 7) Work on harvest regulations and develop protocol to allocate and account for tags used each year in Ivvavik and Tuktut Nogait National Parks that is consistent with those used by the DRR-YTG and DRWED-GNWT.
- 9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.

## Other Actions

1998-1999

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3) Plan for the population studies recommended by HTC/IGC/WMACs in the Treasury Board submission for ongoing IFA funding.</li> <li>6) Help complete work on the regional grizzly bear population information database.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Recommend to IGC/WMACs where additional vegetation studies should be done so that a vegetation map can be produced for the ISR.</li> <li>2) Help plan for vegetation studies in the Treasury Board submission for ongoing IFA funding.</li> <li>3) Work on a vegetation database.</li> <li>4) Help develop a regional grizzly bear radio location database.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7) Work toward amending the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.</li> <li>7) Work on harvest regulations and make arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year in Ivvavik and Tuktut Nogait National Parks that is consistent with those used by the DRR-YTG and DRWED-GNWT.</li> <li>9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul> |
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1999-2000

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|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3) Plan and do the population studies recommended.</li> <li>5) Plan and do the population studies recommended.</li> <li>6) Help update the regional grizzly bear population information database.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Help re-classifying Landsat imagery for areas already mapped on the Yukon North Slope.</li> <li>1) Help re-classify Landsat imagery for Brock-Hornaday area.</li> <li>2) Plan and do the vegetation studies recommended.</li> <li>3) Complete work on vegetation/habitat database.</li> <li>4) Help complete the regional grizzly bear radio location database.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7) Work toward amending the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.</li> <li>7) Work on harvest regulations and make arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year in Ivvavik and Tuktut Nogait National Parks that is consistent with those used by the DRR-YTG and DRWED-GNWT.</li> <li>9) Explore alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul> |
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2000-2001

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3) Plan and do the population studies recommended.</li> <li>5) Plan and do the population studies recommended.</li> <li>6) Help update the regional grizzly bear population information database.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Help re-classifying Landsat imagery for areas mapped on Yukon North Slope.</li> <li>1) Help re-classify Landsat imagery for Brock-Hornaday area.</li> <li>2) Do the vegetation studies recommended.</li> <li>3) Update the vegetation database.</li> <li>4) Help analyze the radio location and vegetation data to identify areas that are important for grizzly bears.</li> <li>4) Help update the regional grizzly bear radio location database.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7) Complete amendment of the National Parks Act to include provisions for regulations to manage the harvest of wildlife by aboriginal people in National Parks.</li> <li>7) Complete harvest regulations and make arrangements to allocate and account for tags used each year in Ivvavik and Tuktut Nogait National Parks that is consistent with those used by the DRR-YTG and DRWED-GNWT.</li> <li>9) Implement alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul> |
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2001-2002

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3) Plan and do the population studies recommended.</li> <li>5) Plan and do the population studies recommended.</li> <li>6) Help update the regional grizzly bear population information database.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Help re-classifying Landsat imagery for areas mapped on Yukon North Slope.</li> <li>1) Help re-classify Landsat imagery for Brock-Hornaday area.</li> <li>2) Help complete the vegetation studies recommended.</li> <li>2) Help produce a vegetation map for the ISR.</li> <li>3) Update the vegetation database.</li> <li>4) Help analyze the radio location and vegetation data to identify areas that are important for grizzly bears.</li> <li>4) Help update the regional grizzly bear radio location database.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9) Implement alternate ways to manage the grizzly bear harvest.</li> </ul> |
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## Co-Management

## Culture & Education

## Grizzly Bear/People Management

Each Year

- 1) Provide information about grizzly bear biology, research and management to the HTC's, IGC, co-management boards, other land claim organizations, government agencies, and the public.
- 1) Hold and attend meetings about grizzly bear biology, research, and management, as required.
- 2) Review the work completed last year and help revise the work plan for this year.
- 2) Help prepare an annual report for work done last year.
- 3) Continue to consult with the HTC's so that local/traditional knowledge is used to help develop research plans.
- 4) Continue to consult with the HTC's when developing and enforcing land use and wildlife management policies, regulations, and practices.
- 5) Continue to hire local users to assist with wildlife research projects and to work in wildlife management and enforcement positions.
- 6) Meet with the WMAC's, IGC, GNWT, and YTG to coordinate grizzly bear population research and management in the ISR.
- 7) Meet with the Inuvialuit, Gwich'in, Sahtu, Vuntut Gwitchin, and Nunavut wildlife co-management boards, GNWT, YTG, and Alaska to review grizzly bear population status and to coordinate research and management for shared and neighboring populations.

- 2) Provide scientific knowledge about grizzly bears to schools and encourage them to include it in school curricula.
- 2) Review and comment on grizzly bear information in school curricula.
- 2) Give presentations in schools about grizzly bear biology, research, and management, and safe conduct in bear country.
- 2) Continue to hire and train Inuvialuit to assist with grizzly bear studies.
- 3) Give updates on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR through local media.

- 1) Encourage people to report grizzly bears that are causing problems at their camps to a National Park to a Park Warden or Call 1-800-661- 0852 WILDLIFE WATCH in the NWT or 1-800-661-0525 TIP in the Yukon.
- 1) Work with people who have camps along the coast of the northern Yukon to help reduce bear problems.
- 1) Investigate reports of problem bear occurrences/kills, and recommend ways that people can bear proof their camps.
- 1) Promote use of incinerators and electric fences at camps to reduce bear problems.
- 1) Continue to conduct land use inspections, and enforce land use regulations; review land use inspections and problem bear occurrence/kill reports annually and make recommendations on how people can reduce bear problems.
- 2) Provide copies of problem bear occurrence reports to DRWED, Inuvik; summarize and review each year; and make recommendations on how people can reduce bear problems.
- 2) Provide information about grizzly bear biology and management, and safe conduct in bear country to people involved in tourism, research, and outfitting; to land use planners; to permitting agencies; and, to the EISC and EIRB.
- 2) Make sure that grizzly bears, their habitats, and their users are considered in all development proposals and operational plans, in management plans for other species and for other resources, parks, special conservation areas, and tourism proposals within the ISR.
- 2) Inform tourists, tourism outfitters, and aircraft companies about the effects of disturbance on grizzly bears.
- 2) Continue to enforce regulations on wildlife harassment, and land use to ensure that people store food properly, incinerate or pack out garbage, and maintain clean camps.
- 2) Continue to offer "Safety in Bear Country" programs, and to produce and distribute educational materials promoting safe conduct in bear country.
- 3) Monitor activities outside the ISR that may negatively impact on grizzly bears, their habitats, or both, within the ISR.
- 3) Provide information on grizzly bear biology, habitat, and management, and safe conduct in bear country to land use permitting agencies and committees/boards that review developments proposed for areas adjacent to the ISR.
- 3) Participate in national and international conventions and agreements that promote biological diversity and sustainable development, regulate trade in wildlife or their parts, and limit pollution.

## Other Actions

1997-1998

- 1) Help work on a video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.
- 2) Help complete and implement the Grizzly Bear Management Plan for the ISR.
- 2) Help work on a report on grizzly bear work done in the ISR pre-1997.
- 3) Help work on non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.

**Promote safe conduct in bear country.**

## Other Actions

<b>1998-1999</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Help work on a video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.</li> <li>2) Help produce and distribute the report on work done on grizzly bears in the ISR pre-1997.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Support and help with the project to translate the COPE tapes.</li> <li>1) Support the project to document the current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears in Aklavik and Tuktoyaktuk.</li> <li>3) Help work on non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.</li> <li>3) Give the Grizzly Bear Management Plan and the annual reports to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public</li> <li>3) Help work on posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in ISR.</li> </ul>	<b>Promote the use of electric fences</b>
<b>1999-2000</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Help complete and distribute the video about grizzly bears and their management in the ISR.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Support and help with the project to translate the COPE tapes.</li> <li>1) Help the HTC's document the current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears in Inuvik and Paulatuk.</li> <li>3) Help complete non-technical reports on the biology and management of grizzly bears in the ISR that includes traditional and scientific knowledge.</li> <li>3) Give the non-technical reports, the Grizzly Bear Management Plan, and the annual reports to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public</li> <li>3) Help work on posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in ISR.</li> </ul>	<b>Promote the use of portable incinerators</b>
<b>2000-2001</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Help the HTC's prepare a report on the historical and current Inuvialuit traditional environmental and cultural knowledge about grizzly bears.</li> <li>3) Give the non-technical reports, the Grizzly Bear Management Plan, and the annual reports to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public</li> <li>3) Help complete the posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in ISR, and give them to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public and display them in public buildings.</li> </ul>	<b>Encourage people to report problem bear occurrences</b>
<b>2001-2002</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2) Help prepare a management plan for years 2002 to 2006.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3) Give the non-technical reports, the Grizzly Bear Management Plan, and the annual reports to HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public.</li> <li>3) Help update the posters on grizzly bear biology and management issues in ISR, and give them to the HTC's, libraries, schools, and the public and display them in public buildings.</li> </ul>	<b>Promote proper storage of food, incineration or packing out of garbage, and clean camps</b>



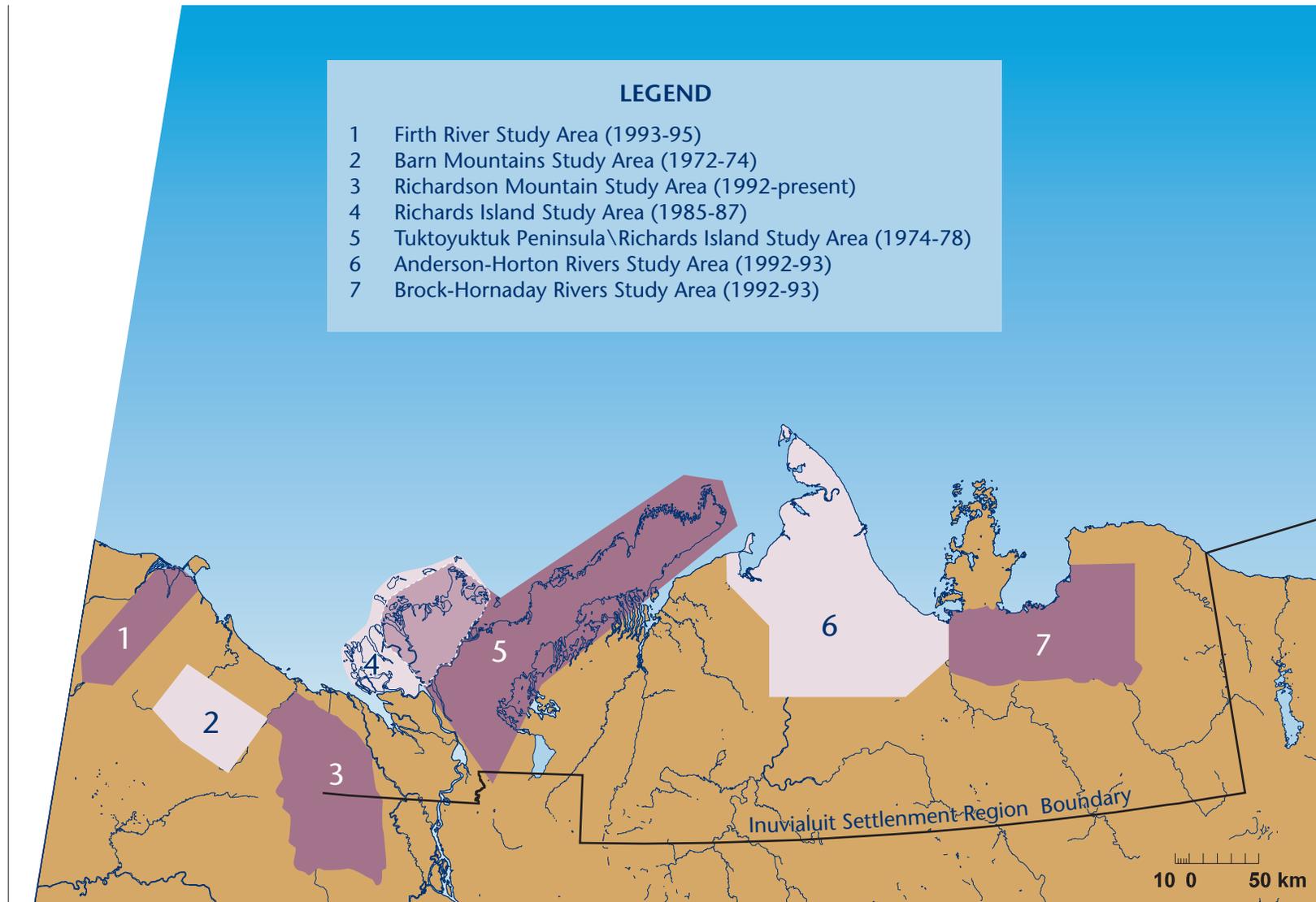
## APPENDIX 1: ACRONYMS USED IN THE PLAN

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<b>COPE</b>	Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement
<b>COSEWIC</b>	Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada
<b>CWS</b>	Canadian Wildlife Service
<b>DIAND</b>	Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
<b>DRR - YTG</b>	Department of Renewable Resources, Yukon Territorial Government
<b>DRWED - GNWT</b>	Department of Resources, Wildlife, and Economic Development, Government of the Northwest Territories
<b>EIRB</b>	Environmental Impact Review Board
<b>EISC</b>	Environmental Impact Screening Committee
<b>FJMC</b>	Fisheries Joint Management Committee
<b>GNWT</b>	Government of the Northwest Territories
<b>HEED</b>	Hunter Education and Ethics Development
<b>HTC</b>	Hunters and Trappers Committees
<b>IFA</b>	Inuvialuit Final Agreement
<b>IRC</b>	Inuvialuit Regional Corporation
<b>IGC</b>	Inuvialuit Game Council
<b>ISR</b>	Inuvialuit Settlement Region
<b>NOGAP</b>	Northern Oil and Gas Assessment Program
<b>TIP</b>	Turn In Poachers
<b>WMAC(NS)</b>	Wildlife Management Advisory Council (North Slope)
<b>WMAC(NWT)</b>	Wildlife Management Advisory Council (Northwest Territories)
<b>YF&amp;G</b>	Yukon Fish and Game
<b>YTG</b>	Yukon Territorial Government



**APPENDIX 2: GRIZZLY BEAR STUDIES DONE TO DATE IN THE INUVIALUIT SETTLEMENT REGION.**



## LIST OF REFERENCES FOR GRIZZLY BEAR STUDIES DONE IN THE ISR.

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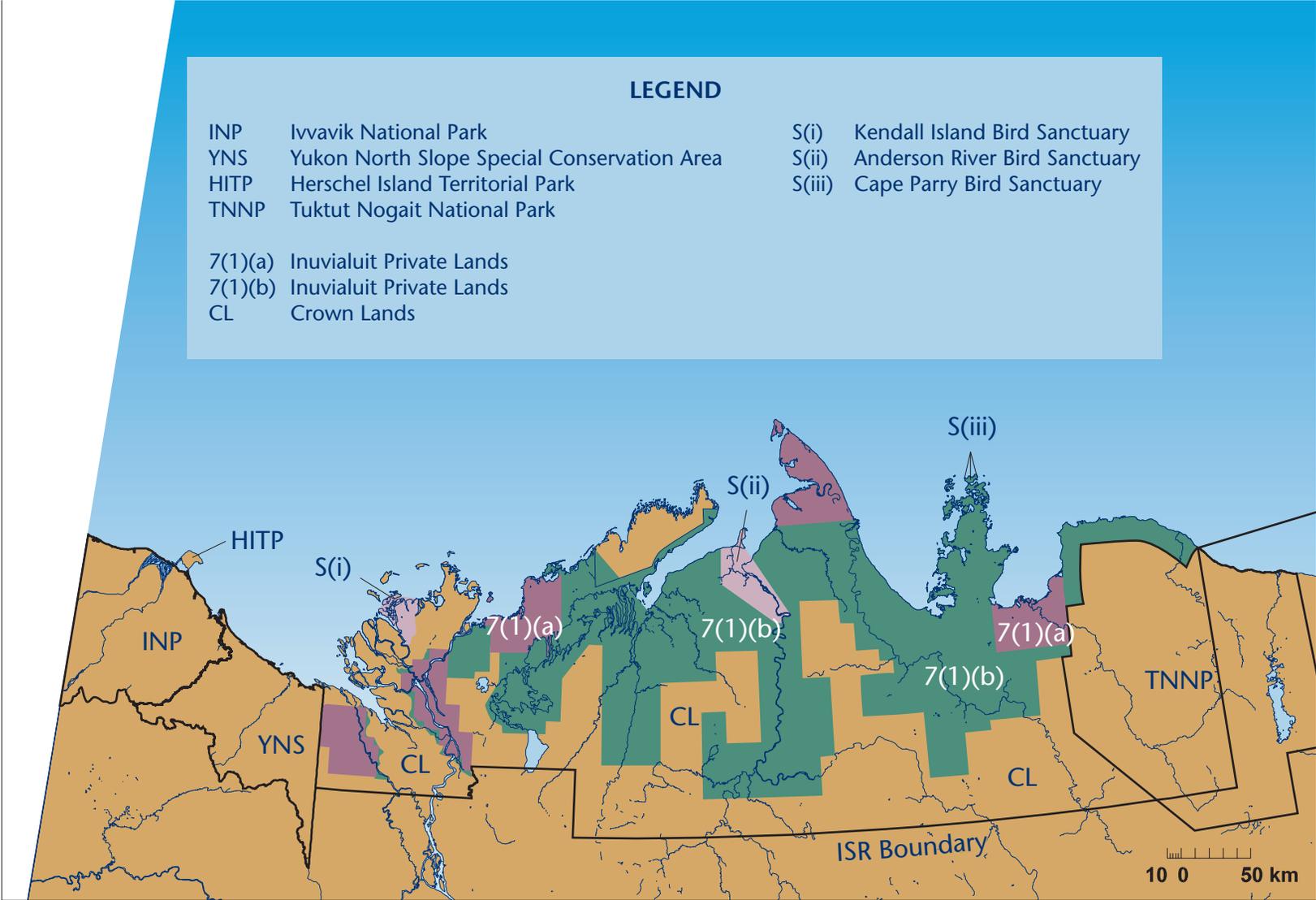
- 1 **MacHutchon, A.G.** 1996. Grizzly bear habitat use study, Ivvavik National Park, Yukon: Final report. Western Arctic District, Parks Canada, Inuvik 142 pp.  
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- 2 **Nagy, J.A., R.H. Russell, A.M. Pearson, M.C. Kingsley, and B.C. Goski.** 1983. Ecological studies of grizzly bears in the arctic mountains, northern Yukon Territory, 1972 to 1975. Can. Wildl. Serv. Report. Edmonton. 104 pp.
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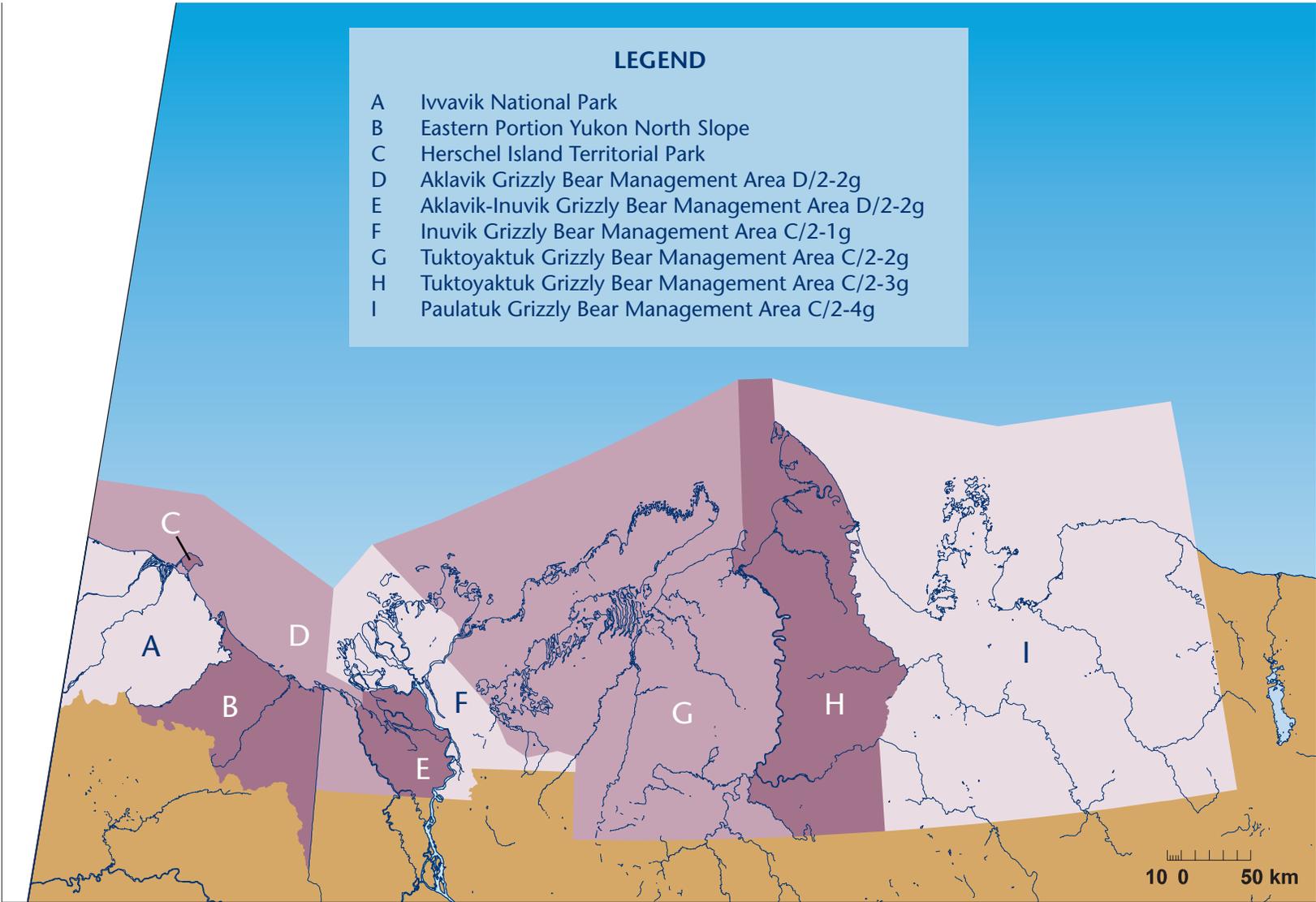
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**APPENDIX 3: LAND MANAGEMENT IN THE INUVIALUIT SETTLEMENT REGION**



	<b>Land Management Area</b>	<b>LAND AREA (KM<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>PURPOSE</b>	<b>MANAGEMENT REGIME</b>
<b>INP</b>	Ivvavik National Park	9,684	To protect for all time a representative natural area of Canadian significance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protect fish and wildlife habitat as a first priority. Ecosystems allowed to evolve naturally.</li> <li>- Maintain natural fish and wildlife populations.</li> <li>- Recognize aboriginal rights to harvest for subsistence. Prohibit mining and oil and gas development.</li> </ul>
<b>YNS</b>	Yukon North Slope -Special Conservation Area	8,340	To conserve wildlife, habitat, and traditional native use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All developments are screened to determine if there could be any significant impact on wildlife, habitat, or native harvest.</li> <li>- Any proposal that will potentially impact the above is subject to review by the Environmental Impact Review Board established under the IFA, and other environmental reviews by the appropriate regulatory authorities.</li> </ul>
<b>HITP</b>	Herschel Island Territorial Park	116	To conserve and preserve the unique and representative historical, cultural, and natural resources for the Yukon North Slope for their recreational, educational, cultural and interpretive use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Activities controlled to preserve the natural environment and protect historical, archaeological and heritage sites.</li> <li>- Visitors must not carry firearms or allow their pets to run at large.</li> <li>- Maintain traditional use by Inuvialuit.</li> </ul>
<b>S(i)</b>	Kendall Island Bird Sanctuary	610	To protect migratory birds against physical disturbance and hunting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All disturbance, hunting, and collection of migratory birds and their eggs prohibited.</li> <li>- Visitors must not carry firearms or allow their pets to run at large.</li> <li>- Activities controlled only when migratory birds present—no protection of habitat.</li> <li>- Land use permits issued by CWS.</li> </ul>
<b>S(ii)</b>	Anderson River Bird Sanctuary	1,269	To protect migratory birds against physical disturbance and hunting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All disturbance, hunting, and collection of migratory birds and their eggs prohibited.</li> <li>- Visitors must not carry firearms or allow their pets to run at large.</li> <li>- Activities controlled only when migratory birds are actually present and do not provide protection of habitat.</li> <li>- Land use permits issued by CWS.</li> </ul>
<b>S(iii)</b>	Cape Parry Bird Sanctuary	2.3	To protect migratory birds against physical disturbance and hunting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All disturbance, hunting, and collection of migratory birds and their eggs prohibited.</li> <li>- Visitors must not carry firearms or allow their pets to run at large.</li> <li>- Activities controlled only when migratory birds present—no protection of habitat.</li> <li>- Land use permits issued by CWS.</li> </ul>
<b>7(1)(a)</b>	7(1)(a) Inuvialuit Lands	7,650	Inuvialuit Private Lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land use activities regulated by the Inuvialuit Land Administration.</li> </ul>
<b>7(1)(b)</b>	7(1)(b) Inuvialuit Lands	41,350	Inuvialuit Private Lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land use activities regulated by the Inuvialuit Land Administration.</li> </ul>
<b>TNNP</b>	Tuktut Nogait National Park	16,990	To protect the Bluenose caribou herd and its calving and post-calving habitat. To protect for all time a representative natural area of Canadian significance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protect fish and wildlife habitat as a first priority. Ecosystems allowed to evolve naturally.</li> <li>- Maintain natural fish and wildlife populations.</li> <li>- Recognize aboriginal rights to harvest for subsistence. Prohibit mining and oil and gas development.</li> </ul>
<b>CL</b>	Crown Lands	47,640		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Land use activities regulated by the DIAND.</li> </ul>

**APPENDIX 4: ANNUAL TOTAL ALLOWABLE HARVEST AND CURRENT QUOTAS FOR GRIZZLY BEAR HARVEST\MANAGEMENT AREAS IN THE INUVIALUIT SETTLEMENT REGION.**



A  
B  
C  
D  
E  
F  
G  
H  
I

Grizzly Bear Harvest \ Management Area	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Estimated Number Bears older than 2	Estimated Annual Total Allowable Harvest	Quotas Established in 1994
Ivvavik	9,684	150	5	3
North Slope (Eastern)	8,337	155	5	5
Herschel Island	116	N/A	0	0
Aklavik, NWT (D/1-1g)	2,545	35	1	3
Aklavik-Inuvik (D/1-2g)	3,496	11	0	0
Inuvik	6,905	29	1	2(1)
Tuktoyaktuk - West (C/2-2g)	35,512	214	6	7
Tuktoyaktuk - East (C/2-3g)	18,391	140	4	5
Paulatuk (C2-4g)	44,183	244	7	7
Total -ISR		977	29	32(33)

- A-D Quotas were allocated so that hunters would have more hunting opportunities near Aklavik but the harvest is regionally sustainable.
- F Inuvik has a maximum quota of 3 bears; the first 2 bears must be males before the third tag is issued

### Calculation of Annual Total Allowable Harvest

The annual total allowable harvest (ATAH) for each grizzly bear harvesting/management area (GBH\MA) was calculated as follows:

$$\text{ATAH} = (\text{number of bears} > 2\text{-yrs-old in each GBH\MA}) \times \text{sustainable harvest rate}$$

1. Number of bears age > 2-yrs-old in each GBH\MA was calculated as follows:

$$\text{Number of bears age} > 2\text{-yrs-old} = (\text{bear density}) \times (\text{land area of GBH\MA})$$

Bear density

- number of bears age >2-yrs-old per 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>
- densities used for each habitat unit were based on studies done in the ISR or in areas with similar habitat

Land area of GBH\MA

- each GBH\MA was divided into habitat units
- land area of each habitat unit was measured using a Geographical Information System (GIS)

2. Estimate of Sustainable Harvest Rate

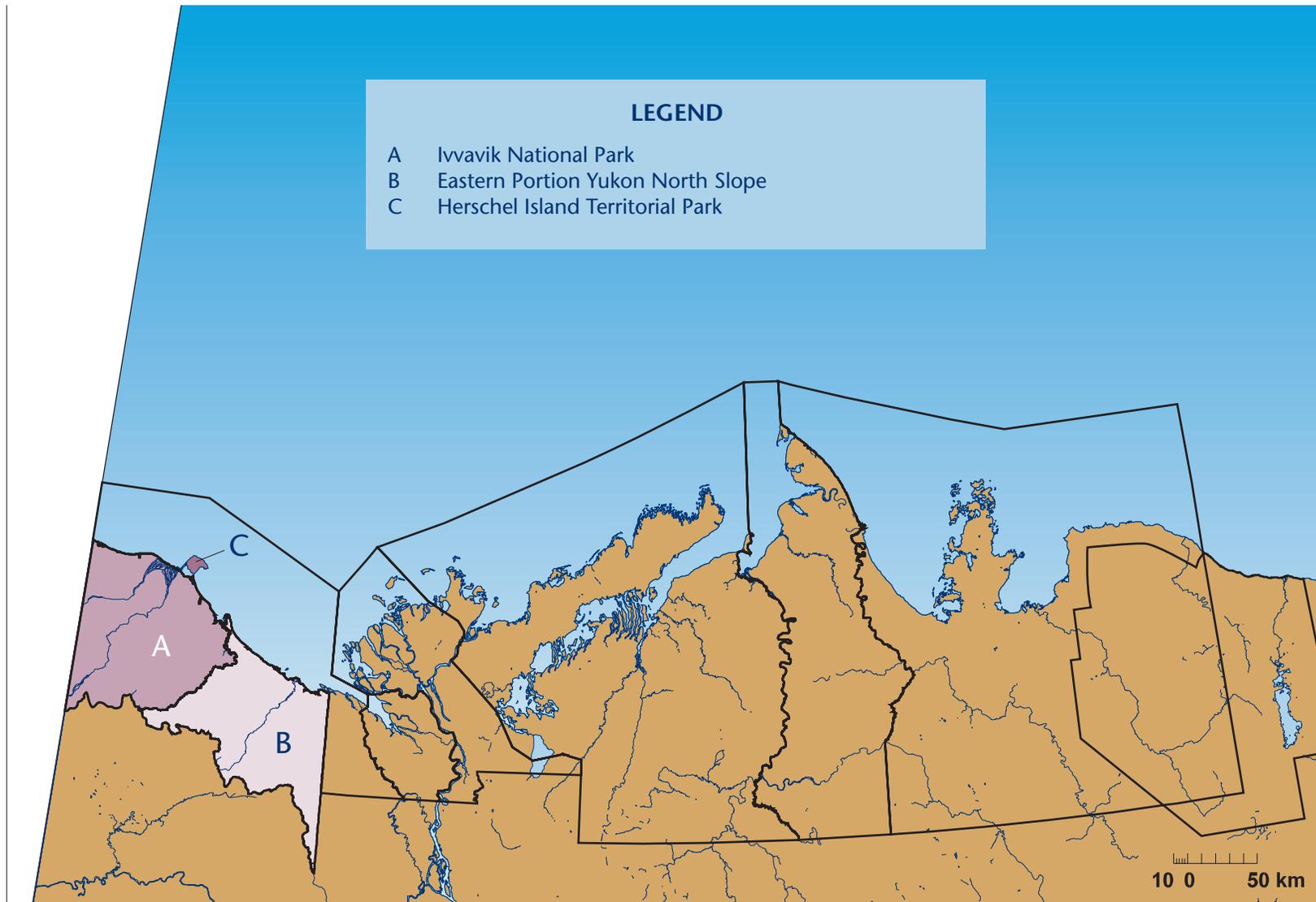
- have not calculated an ISR-specific estimate for the sustainable harvest rate
- currently using 3%, for bears > 2-yrs-old
- this rate is based on a population model for polar bears in North America with an adjustment for the lower survival rate of grizzly bear cubs
- no more than 33% of the annual total allowable harvest should be female.

### Current Quotas and Harvest

- data analysis is underway to determine ISR-specific sustainable harvest rate
- quota adjustments may be necessary when ISR-specific sustainable harvest rate has been determined
- total harvest is the reported number of bears harvested combined with those killed in defense of life and property
- under the current by-laws, people are required to report and submit samples for bears harvested or killed in defense of life and property



## APPENDIX 5: AKLAVIK HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS COMMITTEE BY-LAW RESPECTING THE HARVESTING OF GRIZZLY BEARS ON THE YUKON NORTH SLOPE



## Authority, Jurisdiction and Application

1. This By-law is made in accordance with the rights and obligations afforded the Aklavik HTC by paragraph 14(76) of the **Inuvialuit Final Agreement**.
2. Within the Yukon North Slope this By-law is enforceable pursuant to subsection 12(39) of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.
3. This By-law applies to the area of the Yukon North Slope assigned as the **Aklavik Grizzly Bear Harvesting Area** by the Inuvialuit Game Council in accordance to the rights and obligations pursuant to paragraph 14(74)(c) of the Inuvialuit Final Agreement. The area is shown in Schedule A to this By-law and is generally described as the area north of the Inuvialuit Settlement Region Boundary, west of the Yukon\NWT border to the Yukon\Alaska border and including offshore islands and spits on the Yukon coast.

## Interpretation

4. For the purposes of this By-law:
  - (1) "Cub" means a young grizzly bear
    - (a) that is 1.4 m in length, measured from the tip of the nose to the tip of the last vertebra of the tail,
    - (b) the hide of which is less than 1.4 m in length measured from the tip of the nose to the tip of skin of the tail before being stretched and/or dried, or
    - (c) the hide of which is less than 1.6 m in length measured from the tip of the nose to the tip of skin of the tail after being stretched and/or dried.
  - (2) "Inuvialuit" means Inuvialuit as defined in the Inuvialuit Final Agreement.
  - (3) "Officer" means any person(s) appointed to enforce the legislation pertaining to this By-law.
  - (4) any other terms used in relation to those used in the IFA shall have the meaning as used in the IFA.

## Prohibition

5. No person shall harvest a grizzly bear without obtaining authorization from the Aklavik HTC in the form of a tag allocation and subject to the terms of the allocation as detailed in this By-law.
6. No person shall be in possession of a grizzly bear or any of its parts without authorized proof of a tag allocation.
7. No person shall harvest a grizzly bear:
  - (1) if it is a cub, or
  - (2) if it is a bear accompanied by a cub, or
  - (3) if it is a bear in a den, or
  - (4) except in the case of emergencies, without first obtaining authorization from the Aklavik HTC in the form of a tag allocation and subject to the terms of the allocation as detailed in this By-law.

## Penalties

8. If a person holds a tag within two (2) days of receiving it without going on a hunt or if a person does not return a tag within two (2) days of being back from a hunt without good reason, they will be prohibited from hunting grizzly bears for the remaining year and the following year.

The same rule applies to any or all of the prohibitions.

Except in an emergency (e.g. Problem bear).

## Emergencies

9. In the case of emergencies, including the protection of life or property, no person(s) requires prior authorization from the Aklavik HTC to harvest a grizzly bear, however:
  - (1) immediately after such unauthorized harvest, the person must report the situation and submit the hide,

claws, skull, and all commercially valuable parts to the first enforcement officer with jurisdiction, who shall investigate and provide an official report to the Aklavik HTC and the IGC, and may request the hide back with council approval.

- (2) upon notification by the officer or Aklavik HTC of an emergency killed bear, the Aklavik HTC shall immediately allocate an unused tag to be affixed to the hide.
- (3) where the Officer or Aklavik HTC is satisfied that the bear was harvested in an emergency, the Officer or Aklavik HTC shall give the hide, claws, skull and all other commercially valuable parts to the Aklavik HTC, or
- (4) where the Officer or Aklavik HTC is not satisfied that the grizzly bear was harvested in an emergency he or she shall, upon completion of any investigation, deliver the hide, claws, skull and all other commercially valuable parts to the Aklavik HTC.

## Reporting of Harvest Information

10. A person who harvests a grizzly bear shall provide the following to the appropriate officer or the Aklavik HTC:
  - (1) the person's name,
  - (2) tag authorization,
  - (3) date and location the of harvest,
  - (4) whether the harvest was an emergency or subsistence harvest or other,
  - (5) present the lower jaw in order that the premolar can be removed for determining the age, returning the skull to the hunter,
  - (6) evidence of sex of the grizzly bear (includes genitals attached to the hide)
  - (7) other information required for management purposes.

## Other

11. For the purposes of management, where evidence of sex for the harvested grizzly bear is not available to the HTC, the bear shall be considered a female, which may result in reduced harvest levels in the future, if circumstances warrant.

## Quotas

12. (1) for Ivvavik National Park (GMZ 1-02, 1-03, 1-06, 1-07, 1-08, 1-09, 1-10): the quota will be three (3) bears for the period from April 1, 1997 to June 30, 1997. For each year thereafter, for the period from July 1st to June 30th, the quota will be three (3) bears.
- (2) for the eastern portion of the Yukon North Slope (from east of Ivvavik National Park to the Yukon\NWT border) (GMZ 1-04, 1-05, 1-12, 1-13, 1-14): the quota will be five (5) bears for the period from April 1, 1997 to June 30, 1997. For each year thereafter, for the period from July 1st to June 30th, the quota will be five (5) bears.
- (3) for Herschel Island (GMZ 1-01): the quota will be zero (0) bears.

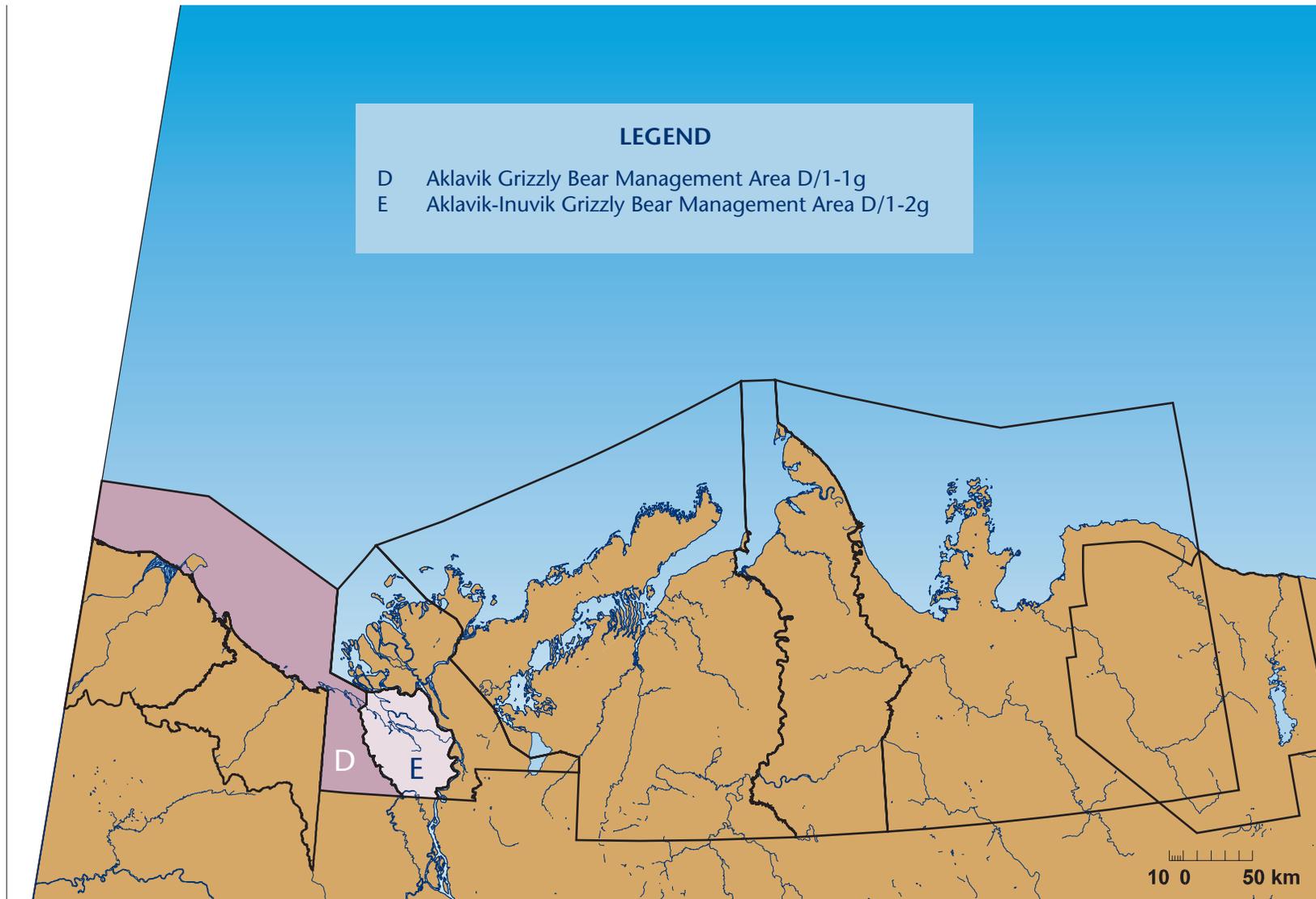
## Schedules

13. Schedule A: Aklavik Grizzly Bear Harvesting Areas for the Yukon North Slope, within the Inuvialuit Settlement Region.  
(SAME AS ABOVE MAP)
14. Schedule B: Aklavik Grizzly Bear Harvesting Areas on the Yukon North Slope, showing quota allocations.  
(NOT INCLUDED)

Passed, adopted, and duly signed Feb. 19,1997



**APPENDIX 6: AKLAVIK HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS COMMITTEE REGULATIONS,  
NWT WILDLIFE ACT: SCHEDULE C GRIZZLY BEAR BY-LAW**



1. For the purposes of this by-law,
  - “cub” means a grizzly bear
    - (a) that is less than 1.4 m in length, measured from the tip of the nose in a straight line to the tip of the last vertebra in the tail,
    - (b) the hide of which is less than 1.4 m in length, measured from the tip of the nose in a straight line to the tip of the skin of the tail, before being stretched or dried, or
    - (c) the hide of which is less than 1.6 m in length, measured from the tip of the nose in a straight line to the tip of the skin of the tail, after being stretched and dried;
  - “native persons” means the members of native groups that have entered into agreements under subsection 3(10) or 14(15) of the IFA.
2. This by-law applies to the hunting of grizzly bear by Inuvialuit and native persons who have received tags from the HTC and who are hunting
  - (a) within the Aklavik Grizzly Bear Management Area (D/1-1g) described in section 10 of this by-law; or
  - (b) within the Aklavik/Inuvik Grizzly Bear Management Area (D/1-2g) described in section 11 of this by-law.
3. (1) The quota for the hunting of grizzly bear in the Aklavik Grizzly Bear Management Area (D/1-1g) is three.  
(2) Grizzly bear may be hunted from July 1 to June 30.
4. The quota for the hunting of grizzly bear in the Aklavik/Inuvik Grizzly Bear Management Area (D/1-2g) is zero.
5. Except where an officer verifies the sex of the grizzly bear, the baculum of the male grizzly bear must be provided for the purposes of determining sex.
6. No person shall hunt a grizzly bear that is
  - (a) in a den; or
  - (b) accompanied by a cub.
7. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a person who kills a grizzly bear shall, as soon as practicable after the bear is killed, provide the following information and specimens to an officer or, if an officer is unavailable, to a person designated by the HTC, with the approval of an officer:
  - (a) the person’s name;
  - (b) the person’s tag number;
  - (c) the date and location where the bear was killed;
  - (d) the lower jaw or undamaged post-canine tooth and, when present, lip tattoos and ear tags from the bear;
  - (e) evidence of the sex of the bear;
  - (f) any other information required by an officer or a person designated by an HTC.
- (2) A person who kills a grizzly bear for a purpose referred to in subsection 8(1) shall only provide the information and specimens required under subsection (1) to an officer.
- (3) Where evidence of the sex of a bear killed is not provided to an officer or to a person designated by the HTC and where an officer has not verified the sex of the bear, the bear shall be deemed to have been female.
8. (1) A person who kills a grizzly bear shall, in addition to providing the information and specimens required under subsection 7(1), give the hide, claws and skull of the bear to an officer where the bear was killed
  - (a) to prevent the starvation of a person; (b) preserve the life of a person; or (c) to protect property.
- (2) Where the officer is satisfied that the bear was killed for a person referred to in subsection (1) and where the bear was killed in the Aklavik Grizzly Bear Management Area (D/1-1g), the officer shall give the hide, claws and skull to the HTC and the HTC shall issue a tag and affix the tag to the hide.
- (3) Where the officer is satisfied that the bear was killed for a purpose referred to in subsection (1) in the Aklavik/Inuvik Grizzly Bear Management Area (D/1-2g).
  - (a) either the HTC or the Inuvik Hunters and Trappers Committee will issue a tag and affix the tag to the hide; and
  - (b) the officer shall give the hide, claws and skull to the Hunters and Trappers Committee that provided the tag.
9. The HTC shall issue a tag and affix the tag to the hide where a grizzly bear hide has been forfeited to the HTC

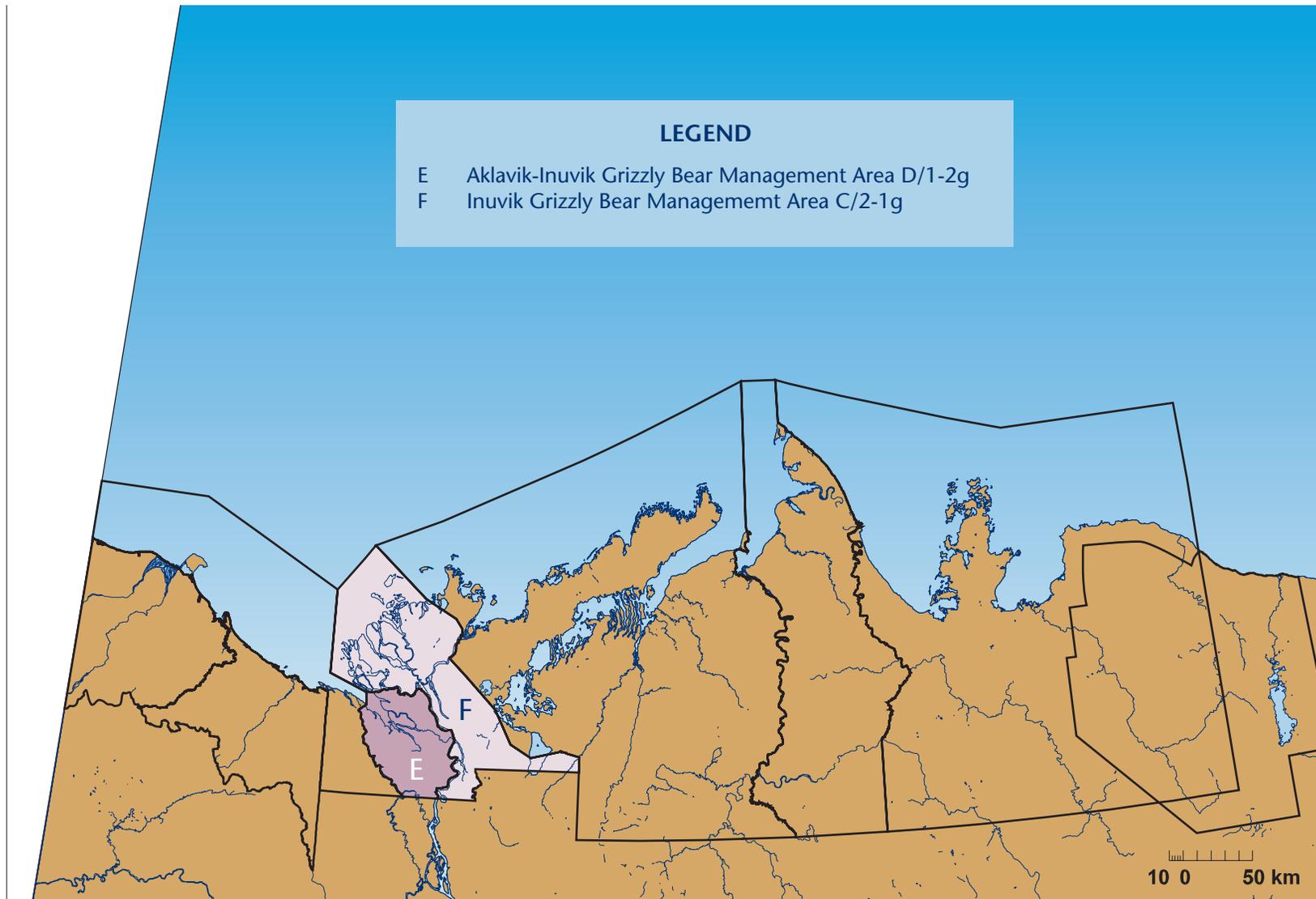
as the result of a conviction.

10. The Aklavik Grizzly Bear Management Area (D/1-1g) is described as:
  - (a) All that portion of the Northwest Territories, as shown on the National Topographic Series Maps 107B of Aklavik, Edition 2, 117A of Blow River, Edition 2, 117C of Demarcation Point, Edition 2 and 117D of Herschel Island, Edition 2, produced at a scale of 1:250,000 by the Canada Map Office, Department of Natural Resources, Ottawa, and being more particularly described as follows:
    - (b) Commencing at the point of intersection of 68°13.N and the Yukon Territory - Northwest Territories border;
    - (c) thence north along the Yukon Territory - Northwest Territories border to its intersection with the low water mark of the Beaufort Sea;
    - (d) thence westerly following the low water mark of the Yukon Territory to its intersection with 141°W;
    - (e) thence north along 141°W to its intersection with 70°N;
    - (f) thence east along 70°N to its intersection with 139°W;
    - (g) thence southeasterly in a straight line to its intersection with 69°30.N and 136°27.W;
    - (h) thence south along 136°27.W to its intersection with 68°59.N;
    - (i) thence southeasterly in a straight line to its intersection with 68°52.N and 135°47.30/W;
    - (j) thence southerly in a straight line to its intersection with the low water mark of Shallow Bay and the west bank of an unnamed stream that joins Shallow Bay and the West Channel of the Mackenzie River at approximately 68°47.N and 135°46.10/W;
    - (k) thence southerly following the west bank of said unnamed stream to its intersection with the east bank of the West Channel of the Mackenzie River at approximately 68°45.N and 135°50.30/W;
    - (l) thence west in a straight line to its intersection with the west bank of the West Channel of the Mackenzie River;
    - (m) thence southerly following the west bank of the West Channel to its intersection with 68°13.N;
    - (n) thence west along 68°13.N to the point of commencement.
11. The Aklavik/Inuvik Grizzly Bear Management Area (D/1-2g) is described as:
  - (a) All that portion of the Northwest Territories, as shown on the National Topographic Series Map 107B of Aklavik, Edition 2, produced at a scale of 1:250,000 by the Canada Map Office, Department of Natural Resources, Ottawa, and being more particularly described as follows:
    - (b) Commencing at the point of intersection of 68°13.N and the west bank of the West Channel of the Mackenzie River;
    - (c) thence northerly following the west bank of the West Channel of the Mackenzie River to a point west of the intersection of the east bank of the West Channel of the Mackenzie River and the west bank of an unnamed stream that joins the West Channel of the Mackenzie River to Shallow Bay at approximately 68°45.N and 135°50.30/W;
    - (d) thence east in a straight line to the intersection of the west bank of said unnamed stream and the east bank of the West Channel of the Mackenzie River;
    - (e) thence northerly following the west bank of said unnamed stream to its intersection with the low water mark of Shallow Bay at approximately 68°47.N and 135°46.10/W;
    - (f) thence northerly in a straight line to its intersection with 68°52.N and 135°47.30/W;
    - (g) thence northeasterly in a straight line to its intersection with the north bank of the Reindeer Channel at approximately 68°55.16/N and 135°20.W;
    - (h) thence easterly following the north bank of the Reindeer Channel to its intersection with 68°55.N and approximately 134°54.W;
    - (i) thence northeasterly in a straight line to its intersection with 68°56.25/N and the east bank of the Middle Channel of the Mackenzie River;
    - (j) thence southerly following the east bank of the Middle Channel of the Mackenzie River to its intersection with 68°13.N;
    - (k) thence west along 68°13.N to the point of commencement.

R-150-96 July 16, 1996



**APPENDIX 7: INUVIK HUNTER AND TRAPPERS COMMITTEE REGULATIONS,  
NWT WILDLIFE ACT: SCHEDULE C GRIZZLY BEAR BY-LAW**

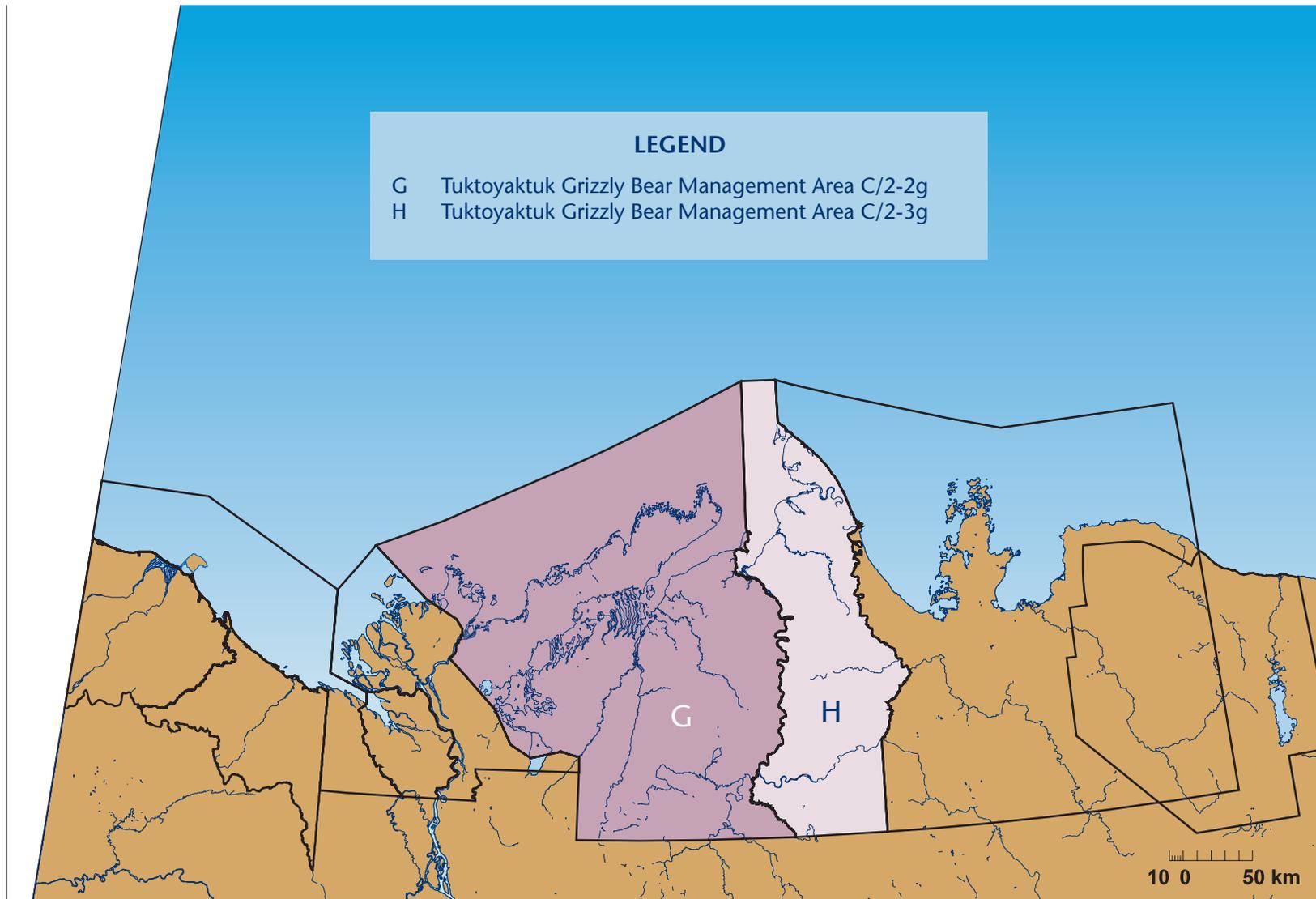


1. For the purposes of this by-law,
  - “cub” means a grizzly bear
    - (a) that is less than or 1.4 m in length, measured from the tip of the nose in a straight line to the tip of the last vertebra in the tail,
    - (b) the hide of which is less than or 1.4 m in length, measured from the tip of the nose in a straight line to the tip of the skin of the tail, before being stretched or dried, or
    - (c) the hide of which is less than or 1.6 m in length, measured from the tip of the nose in a straight line to the tip of the skin of the tail, after being stretched and dried;
  - “native persons” means the members of native groups that have entered into agreements under subsection 3(10) or 14(15) of the IFA.
2. This by-law applies to the hunting of grizzly bear by Inuvialuit and native persons who have received tags from the HTC and who are hunting
  - (a) within the Inuvik Grizzly Bear Management Area (C/2-1g) described in section 10 of this by-law; or
  - (b) within the Aklavik/Inuvik Grizzly Bear Management Area (D/1-2g) described in section 11 of this by-law.
3. (1) The quota for the hunting of grizzly bear in the Inuvik Grizzly Bear Management Area (C/2-1g) is (a) two if either of the first two bears killed are female; or (b) three if the first two bears are killed are male.
  - (2) Grizzly bear may be hunted from July 1 to June 30.
4. The quota for the hunting of grizzly bear in the Aklavik/Inuvik Grizzly Bear Management Area (D/1-2g) is zero.
5. Except where an officer verifies the sex of the grizzly bear, the baculum of the male grizzly bear must be provided for the purposes of determining sex.
6. No person shall hunt a grizzly bear that is (a) in a den; or (b) accompanied by a cub.
7. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a person who kills a grizzly bear shall, as soon as practicable after the bear is killed, provide the following information and specimens to an officer or, if an officer is unavailable, to a person designated by the HTC, with the approval of an officer: (a) the person’s name; (b) the person’s tag number;
  - (c) the date and location where the bear was killed; (d) the lower jaw or undamaged post-canine tooth and, when present, lip tattoos and ear tags from the bear; (e) evidence of the sex of the bear; and (f) any other information required by an officer or a person designated by an HTC.
- (2) A person who kills a grizzly bear for a purpose referred to in subsection 8(1) shall only provide the information and specimens required under subsection (1) to an officer.
- (3) Where evidence of the sex of a bear killed is not provided to an officer or to a person designated by the HTC and where an officer has not verified the sex of the bear, the bear shall be deemed to have been female.
8. (1) A person who kills a grizzly bear shall, in addition to providing the information and specimens required under subsection 7(1), give the hide, claws and skull of the bear to an officer where the bear was killed (a) to prevent the starvation of a person; (b) to preserve the life of a person; or (c) to protect property.
  - (2) Where the officer is satisfied that the bear was killed for a purpose referred to in subsection (1) and where the bear was killed in the Inuvik Grizzly Bear Management Area (C/2-1g), the officer shall give the hide, claws and skull to the HTC and the HTC shall issue a tag and affix the tag to the hide.
  - (3) Where the officer is satisfied is that the bear was killed for a purpose referred to in subsection (1) in the Aklavik/Inuvik Grizzly Bear Management Area (D/1-2g), (a) either the HTC or the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee will issue a tag and affix the tag to the hide, and (b) the officer shall give the hide, claws and skull to the Hunters and Trappers Committee that provided the tag.
9. The HTC shall issue a tag and affix the tag to the hide where a grizzly bear hide has been forfeited to the HTC as the result of a conviction.
10. The Inuvik Grizzly Bear Management Area (C/2-1g) is described as:
  - (a) All that portion of the Northwest Territories, as shown on the National Topographic Series Maps 107B of Aklavik, Edition 2, 107C of Mackenzie Delta, Edition 2, 117A of Blow River, Edition 2 and 117D of Herschel Island, Edition 2, produced at a scale of 1:250,000 by the Canada Map Office, Department of Natural Resources, Ottawa, and being more particularly described as follows:
  - (b) Commencing at the point of intersection of 68°13.N and the east bank of the Middle Channel of the Mackenzie R;
  - (c) thence northerly following the east bank of the Middle Channel of the Mackenzie River to its intersection with 68°56.25/N;
  - (d) thence southwesterly in a straight line to its intersection with the north bank of the Reindeer Channel at 68°55.N and approximately 134°54.W;
  - (e) thence westerly following the north bank of the Reindeer Channel to its intersection with approximately 68°55.16/N and 135°20.W;
  - (f) thence southwesterly in a straight line to its intersection with 68°52.N and 135°47.30/W;
  - (g) thence northwesterly in a straight line to its intersection with 68°59.N and 136°27.W;
  - (h) thence north along 136°27.W to its intersection with 69°30.N;
  - (I) thence northeasterly in a straight line to its intersection with 69°48.N and 135°49.W;
  - (j) thence southeasterly in a straight line to the east bank of the Harry Channel at approximately 69°29.N and 134°50.W;
  - (k) thence southeasterly in a straight line to its intersection with 69°22.N and 134°16.W;
  - (l) thence southeasterly in a straight line to its intersection with 69°18.30/N and 134°09.W;
  - (m) thence south along 134°09.W to its intersection with the west bank of the East Channel of the Mackenzie River;
  - (n) thence southerly following the west bank of the East Channel of the Mackenzie River to its intersection with 69°06.45/N;
  - (o) thence easterly in a straight line to its intersection with the east bank of the East Channel of the Mackenzie River and the south bank of Holmes Creek;
  - (p) thence southeasterly in a straight line to its intersection with 68°48.N and the west shore of Eskimo Lakes;
  - (q) thence southeasterly in a straight line to its intersection with 68°35.N and 133°12.W;
  - (r) thence southeasterly in a straight line to its intersection with 68°30.N and the west shore of Sitigi Lake;
  - (s) thence northeasterly in a straight line to its intersection with the westerly extremity of Williams Lake;
  - (t) thence easterly following the south shore of Williams Lake to its intersection with the west bank of an unnamed stream that flows into the southeast corner of Williams Lake;
  - (u) thence southeasterly in a straight line to its intersection with the south bank of the Miner River and 132°W;
  - (v) thence south along 132°W to its intersection with 68°25.N;
  - (w) thence west along 68°25.N to its intersection with the west bank of the East Channel of the Mackenzie River;
  - (x) thence southerly following the west bank of the East Channel of the Mackenzie R to its intersection with 68°13.N;
  - (y) thence west along 68°13.N to the point of commencement.
11. The Aklavik/Inuvik Grizzly Bear Management Area (D/1-2g) is described as:
  - (a) that portion of the Northwest Territories, as shown on the National Topographic Series Map 107B of Aklavik, Edition 2, produced at a scale of 1:250,000 by the Canada Map Office, Department of Natural Resources, Ottawa, and being more particularly described as follows:
  - (b) Commencing at the point of intersection of 68°13.N and the west bank of the West Channel of the Mackenzie River;
  - (c) thence northerly following the west bank of the West Channel of the Mackenzie River to a point west of the intersection of the east bank of the West Channel of the Mackenzie River and the west bank of an unnamed stream that joins the West Channel of the Mackenzie River to Shallow Bay at approximately 68°45.N and 135°50.30/W;
  - (d) thence east in a straight line to the intersection of the west bank of said unnamed stream and the east bank of the West Channel of the Mackenzie River;
  - (e) thence northerly following the west bank of said unnamed stream to its intersection with the low water mark of Shallow Bay at approximately 68°47.N and 135°46.10/W;
  - (f) thence northerly in a straight line to its intersection with 68°52.N and 135°47.30/W;
  - (g) thence northeasterly in a straight line to its intersection with the north bank of the Reindeer Channel at approximately 68°55.16/N and 135°20.W;
  - (h) thence easterly following the north bank of the Reindeer Channel to its intersection with 68°55.N and approximately 134°54.W;
  - (I) thence northeasterly in a straight line to its intersection with 68°56.25/N and the east bank of the Middle Channel of the Mackenzie River;
  - (j) thence southerly following the east bank of the Middle Channel of the Mackenzie River to its intersection with 68°13.N;
  - (k) thence west along 68°13.N to the point of commencement.

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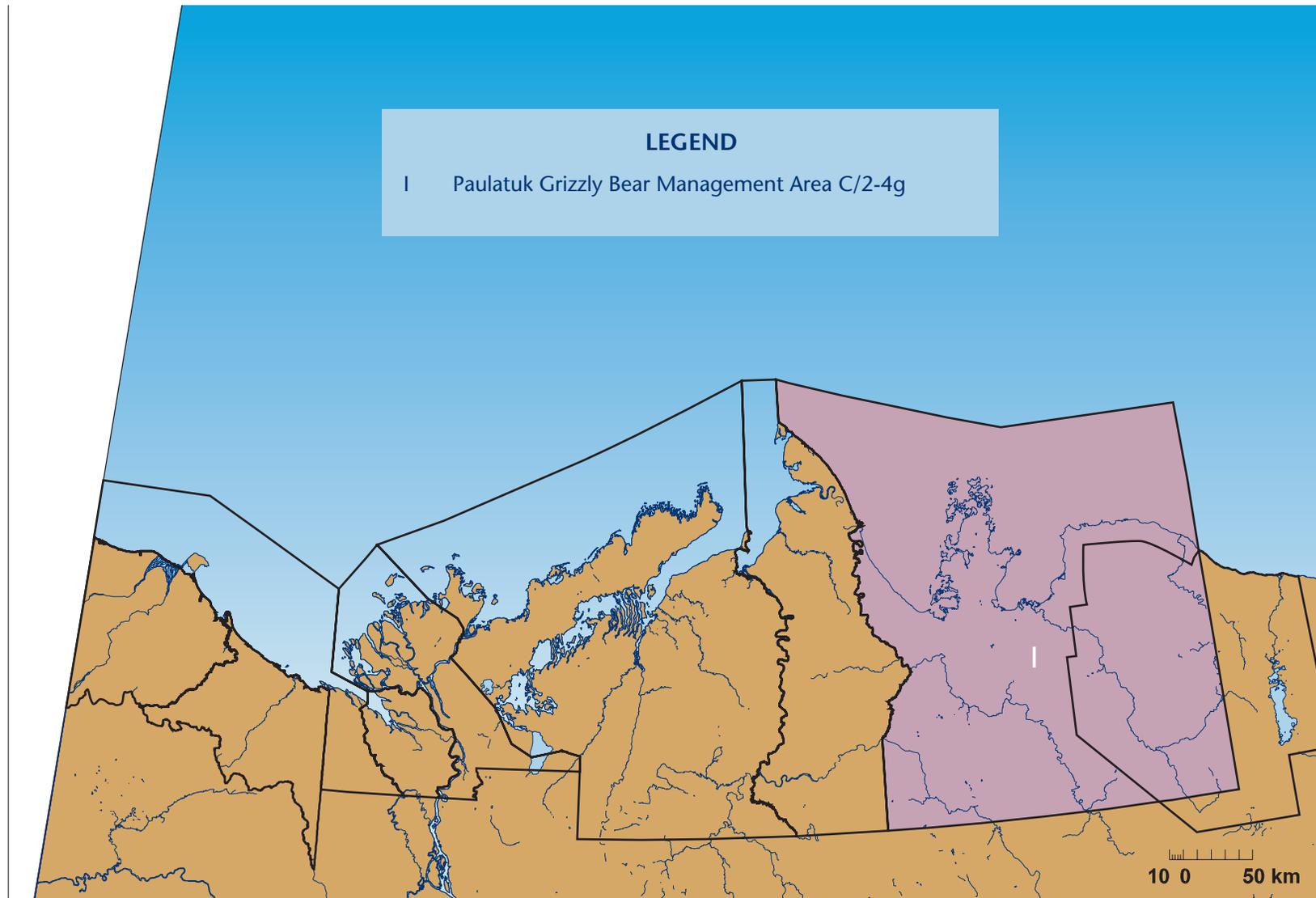
**APPENDIX 8: TUKTOYAKTUK HUNTER AND TRAPPERS COMMITTEE REGULATIONS,  
NWT WILDLIFE ACT: SCHEDULE A GRIZZLY BEAR BY-LAW**



1. For the purposes of this by-law,  
“cub” means a grizzly bear
- that is less than 1.4 m in length, measured from the tip of the nose in a straight line to the tip of the last vertebra in the tail,
  - the hide of which is less than 1.4 m in length, measured from the tip of the nose in a straight line to the tip of the skin of the tail, before being stretched or dried, or
  - the hide of which is less than 1.6 m in length, measured from the tip of the nose in a straight line to the tip of the skin of the tail, after being stretched and dried;
- “native persons” means the members of native groups that have entered into agreements under subsection 3(10) or 14(15) of the IFA.
2. This by-law applies to the hunting of grizzly bear by Inuvialuit and native persons who have received tags from the HTC and who are hunting
- within the Tuktoyaktuk Grizzly Bear Management Area (C/1-2g) described in section 10 of this by-law; or
  - within the Tuktoyaktuk Grizzly Bear Management Area (C/1-3g) described in section 11 of this by-law.
3. (1) The quota for the hunting of grizzly bear in the Tuktoyaktuk Grizzly Bear Management Area (C/1-2g) is seven.  
(2) Grizzly bear may be hunted from July 1 to June 30.
4. (1) The quota for the hunting of grizzly bear in the Tuktoyaktuk Grizzly Bear Management Area (C/1-3g) is zero.  
(2) Grizzly bear may be hunted from July 1 to June 30.
5. Except where an officer verifies the sex of the grizzly bear, the baculum of the male grizzly bear must be provided for the purposes of determining sex.
6. No person shall hunt a grizzly bear that is (a) in a den; or (b) accompanied by a cub.
7. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a person who kills a grizzly bear shall, as soon as practicable after the bear is killed, provide the following information and specimens to an officer or, if an officer is unavailable, to a person designated by the HTC, with the approval of an officer:
- the person’s name; (b) the person’s tag number; (c) the date and location where the bear was killed;
  - the lower jaw or undamaged post-canine tooth and, when present, lip tattoos and ear tags from the bear;
  - evidence of the sex of the bear; (f) any other information required by an officer or a person designated by an HTC.
- (2) A person who kills a grizzly bear for a purpose referred to in subsection 8(1) shall only provide the information and specimens required under subsection (1) to an officer.
- (3) Where evidence of the sex of a bear killed is not provided to an officer or to a person designated by the HTC and where an officer has not verified the sex of the bear, the bear shall be deemed to have been female.
8. (1) A person who kills a grizzly bear shall, in addition to providing the information and specimens required under subsection 7(1), give the hide, claws and skull of the bear to an officer where the bear was killed (a) to prevent the starvation of a person; (b) preserve the life of a person; or (c) to protect property.
- (2) Where the officer is satisfied that the bear was killed for a person referred to in subsection (1) and where the bear was killed in the Aklavik Grizzly Bear Management Area (D/1-1g), the officer shall give the hide, claws and skull to the HTC and the HTC shall issue a tag and affix the tag to the hide.
- (3) Where the officer is satisfied that the bear was killed for a purpose referred to in subsection (1) in the Aklavik/Inuvik Grizzly Bear Management Area (D/1-2g).
- either the HTC or the Inuvik Hunters and Trappers Committee will issue a tag and affix the tag to the hide; and
  - the officer shall give the hide, claws and skull to the Hunters and Trappers Committee that provided the tag.
9. The HTC shall issue a tag and affix the tag to the hide where a grizzly bear hide has been forfeited to the HTC as the result of a conviction.
10. The Tuktoyaktuk Grizzly Bear Management Area (C/2-2g) is described as:
- All that portion of the Northwest Territories, as shown on the National Topographic Series Maps 97B of Simpson Lake, Edition 2, 97F of Mallock Hill, Edition 3, 107A of Crossley Lakes, Edition 3, 107B of Aklavik, Edition 2, 107C of Mackenzie Delta, Edition 2, 107D of Stanton, Edition 2 and 107E of Cape Dalhousie, Edition 2, produced at a scale of 1:250,000 by the Canada Map Office, Department of Natural Resources, Ottawa, and being more particularly described as follows:
  - Commencing at the point of intersection of 68° N and 132° W;
  - thence north along 132° W to its intersection with the north bank of the Miner River;
  - thence northwesterly in a straight line to its intersection with the west bank of an unnamed stream that flows into the southeast corner of Williams Lake and the shore of Williams Lake;
  - thence westerly following the south shore of Williams Lake to its westerly extremity;
  - thence southwesterly in a straight line to its intersection with 68°30. N and the west shore of Sitidgi Lake;
  - thence northwesterly in a straight line to its intersection with 68°30. N and 133°12. W;
  - thence northwesterly in a straight line to its intersection with the west shore of Eskimo Lakes at 68°48. N;
  - thence northwesterly in a straight line to its intersection with the east bank of the East Channel of the Mackenzie R. and the south bank of Holmes Creek;
  - thence westerly in a straight line to its intersection with 69°06.45/ N and the west bank of the East Channel of the Mackenzie R.;
  - thence northeasterly following the west bank of the East Channel of the Mackenzie R. to its intersection with 134°09. W;
  - thence north along 134°09. W to its intersection with 69°18.30/ N;
  - thence northwesterly in a straight line to its intersection with 69°22. N and 134°16. W;
  - thence northwesterly in a straight line to its intersection with 69°29. N and 134°50. W;
  - thence northwesterly in a straight line to its intersection with 69°48. N and 135°49. W;
  - thence northeasterly in a straight line to its intersection with 70°55. N and 128°56. W;
  - thence southerly in a straight line along 128°56. W to its intersection with the low water mark of the northern extremity of Nicholson Peninsula at approximately 69°57.30/ N and 128°56. W;
  - thence following the low water mark along the east shore of Nicholson Peninsula to its intersection with the east shore of Nicholson Peninsula and the west bank of the Anderson R.;
  - thence southerly following the west bank of the Anderson R. to its intersection with the west bank of the Carnwath R.;
  - thence southerly following the west bank of the Carnwath R. to its intersection with 68°23.30/ N and 128°57.30/ W;
  - thence southerly in a straight line to its intersection with the east bank of the Carnwath R. and the west bank of the Andrew R.;
  - thence southerly following the west bank of the Andrew R. to its intersection with 68° N;
  - thence west along 68° N to the point of commencement.
11. The Tuktoyaktuk Grizzly Bear Management Area (C/2-3g) is described as:
- All that portion of the Northwest Territories, as shown on the National Topographic Series Maps 97B of Simpson Lake, Edition 2, 97C of Franklin Bay, Edition 2, 97F of Malloch Hill, Edition 3, 107A of Crossley Lakes, Edition 3, 107D of Stanton, Edition 2, and 107E of Cape Dalhousie, Edition 2, produced at a scale of 1:250,000 by the Canada Map Office, Department of Natural Resources, Ottawa, and being more particularly described as follows:
  - Commencing at the point of intersection of the west bank of the Andrew R. and 68° N;
  - thence northerly following the west bank of the Andrew R. to its intersection with the east bank of the Carnwath R.;
  - thence northerly in a straight line to its intersection with the west bank of the Carnwath R. and 68°23.30/ N and 128°57.30/ W;
  - thence northerly following the west bank of the Carnwath R. to its intersection with the west bank of the Carnwath R. and the west bank of the Anderson R.;
  - thence northerly following the west bank of the Anderson R. to its intersection with the west bank of the Anderson R. and the east shore of the Nicholson Peninsula;
  - thence northerly following the low water mark along the east shore of the Nicholson Peninsula to the northern extremity of the Nicholson Peninsula at approximately 69°57.30/ N and 128°56. W;
  - thence north along 128°56. W to its intersection with 70°55. N;
  - thence east in a straight line along 70°55. N to its intersection with 128°16. W;
  - thence south in a straight line along 128°16. W to its intersection with the low water mark of the most northerly extremity of Baillie Island at Observation Point;
  - thence southeasterly following the low water mark of the northeast shore of Baillie Island to the most eastern extremity of Baillie Island;
  - thence southeasterly in a straight line to the most northwesterly extremity of Cape Bathurst;
  - thence southerly following the low water mark of the east shore of Cape Bathurst to its intersection with the west bank of the Horton River at approximately 126°48.30/ W;
  - thence southerly in a straight line along 126°48.30/ W to its intersection with the east bank of the Horton River at approximately 69°56.49/ N and 126°48.30/ W;
  - thence southerly following the east bank of the Horton River to a point opposite the east bank of an unnamed stream at approximately 69°01.21/ N and 126°07.19/ W, that joins the Horton River to Bekere Lake;
  - thence southerly in a straight line to the east bank of said unnamed stream that joins the Horton River to Bekere Lake;
  - thence southwesterly following the east bank of said unnamed stream and the east shore of Bekere Lake to the most southerly extremity of Bekere Lake;
  - thence southwesterly in a straight line to the most northerly extremity of an unnamed lake north of Luemat Lake at approximately 68°49.30/ N and 126°32.24/ W;
  - thence southerly following the west shore of the said unnamed lake north of Luemat Lake, the east bank of an unnamed stream that joins the aforementioned unnamed lake and Luemat Lake, the east shore of Luemat Lake to its intersection with the east bank of an unnamed stream that joins Luemat Lake and an unnamed lake south of Luemat Lake;
  - thence southerly following the east bank of the unnamed stream that joins Luemat Lake and an unnamed lake south of Luemat Lake, the east shore of said unnamed lake, the east bank of an unnamed stream that joins the aforementioned unnamed lake with a second unnamed lake, the east shore of the second unnamed lake and the east bank of the unnamed stream that joins the second unnamed lake to the north bank of the Anderson River at approximately 68°35.20/ N and 126°42. W;
  - thence southerly in a straight line following along 126°42. W to its intersection with 68° N;
  - thence west along 68° N to the point of commencement.



**APPENDIX 9: PAULATUK HUNTER AND TRAPPERS COMMITTEE REGULATIONS,  
NWT WILDLIFE ACT: SCHEDULE C GRIZZLY BEAR BY-LAW**



1. For the purposes of this by-law,

“cub” means a grizzly bear

- (a) that is less than or 1.4 m in length, measured from the tip of the nose in a straight line to the tip of the last vertebra in the tail,
- (b) the hide of which is less than or 1.4 m in length, measured from the tip of the nose in a straight line to the tip of the skin of the tail, before being stretched or dried, or
- (c) the hide of which is less than or 1.6 m in length, measured from the tip of the nose in a straight line to the tip of the skin of the tail, after being stretched and dried;

“native persons” means the members of native groups that have entered into agreements under subsection 3(10) or 14(15) of the IFA.

2. This by-law applies to the hunting of grizzly bear by Inuvialuit and native persons who have received tags from the HTC and who are hunting within the Paulatuk Grizzly Bear Management Area (C/2-4g) described in section 9 of this by-law.

3. (1) The quota for the hunting of grizzly bear in the Paulatuk Grizzly Bear Management Area (C/2-4g) is seven.

4. Except where an officer verifies the sex of the grizzly bear, the baculum of the male grizzly bear must be provided for the purposes of determining sex.

5. No person shall hunt a grizzly bear that is (a) in a den; or (b) accompanied by a cub.

6. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a person who kills a grizzly bear shall, as soon as practicable after the bear is killed, provide the following information and specimens to an officer or, if an officer is unavailable, to a person designated by the HTC, with the approval of an officer:

- (a) the person’s name;
- (b) the person’s tag number;
- (c) the date and location where the bear was killed;
- (d) the lower jaw or undamaged post-canine tooth and, when present, lip tattoos and ear tags from the bear;
- (e) evidence of the sex of the bear; and
- (f) any other information required by an officer or a person designated by an HTC.

(2) A person who kills a grizzly bear for a purpose referred to in subsection 8(1) shall only provide the information and specimens required under subsection (1) to an officer.

(3) Where evidence of the sex of a bear killed is not provided to an officer or to a person designated by the HTC and where an officer has not verified the sex of the bear, the bear shall be deemed to have been female.

7. (1) A person who kills a grizzly bear shall, in addition to providing the information and specimens required under subsection 7(1), give the hide, claws and skull of the bear to an officer where the bear was killed (a) to prevent the starvation of a person; (b) to preserve the life of a person; or (c) to protect property.

(2) Where the officer is satisfied that the bear was killed for a purpose referred to in subsection (1) and where the bear was killed in the Inuvik Grizzly Bear Management Area (C/2-1g), the officer shall give the hide, claws and skull to the HTC and the HTC shall issue a tag and affix the tag to the hide.

(3) Where the officer is satisfied that the bear was killed for a purpose referred to in subsection (1) in the Aklavik/Inuvik Grizzly Bear Management Area (D/1-2g), (a) either the HTC or the Aklavik Hunters and Trappers Committee will issue a tag and affix the tag to the hide, and (b) the officer shall give the hide, claws and skull to the Hunters and Trappers Committee that provided the tag.

8. The HTC shall issue a tag and affix the tag to the hide where a grizzly bear hide has been forfeited to the HTC as the result of a conviction.

9. The Paulatuk Grizzly Bear Management Area (C/2-4g) is described as:

- (a) All that portion of the Northwest Territories, as shown on the National Topographic Series Maps 97A of Erly Lake, Edition 2, 97B of Simpson Lake, Edition 2, 97C of Franklin Bay, Edition 2, 97D of Brock

River, Edition 2, 97F of Malloch Hill, Edition 3 and 107E of Cape Dalhousie, Edition 2, produced at a scale of 1:250,000 by the Canada Map Office, Department of Natural Resources, Ottawa, and being more particularly described as follows:

- (b) Commencing at the point of intersection of 68°N and 126°42.W;
- (c) thence north along 126°42.W to its intersection with the north bank of the Anderson River and the east bank of an unnamed stream at approximately 68°35.20/N;
- (d) thence northerly following the east bank of said unnamed stream, the east shore of an unnamed lake, the east bank of an unnamed stream that joins the aforementioned unnamed lake and a second unnamed lake, the east shore of said second unnamed lake and the east bank of an unnamed stream that joins the said unnamed lake to Luemat Lake at its south shore;
- (e) thence northerly following the east shore of Luemat Lake to its intersection with the east bank of an unnamed stream at the north end of Luemat Lake, the east bank of said unnamed stream and the west shore of an unnamed lake north of Luemat Lake to its most northerly extremity at approximately 68°49.30/N and 126°32.24/W;
- (f) thence northeasterly in a straight line to the most southerly extremity of Bekere Lake;
- (g) thence northeasterly following the east shore of Bekere Lake and the east bank of an unnamed stream that joins Bekere Lake to the Horton River, to its intersection with the south bank of the Horton River;
- (h) thence north in a straight line to the east bank of the Horton River;
- (i) thence northerly following the east bank of the Horton River to its intersection with the low water mark of the mainland at approximately 69°56.49/N and 126°48.30/W;
- (j) thence northwesterly following the low water mark of the mainland to the most westerly extremity of Cape Bathurst;
- (k) thence northwesterly in a straight line to its intersection with the low water mark of the most eastern extremity of Baillie Island;
- (l) thence northwesterly following the low water mark of the northeast shore of Baillie Island to its northern extremity at Observation Point;
- (m) thence north in a straight line to its intersection with 70°55.N;
- (n) thence southeasterly in a straight line to its intersection with 70°30.N and 124°W;
- (o) thence east along 70°30.N to its intersection with 120°40.51/W;
- (p) thence south along 120°40.51/W to its intersection with 68°N;
- (q) thence west along 68°N to the point of commencement.

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