

Fish Passage/ Fish habitat

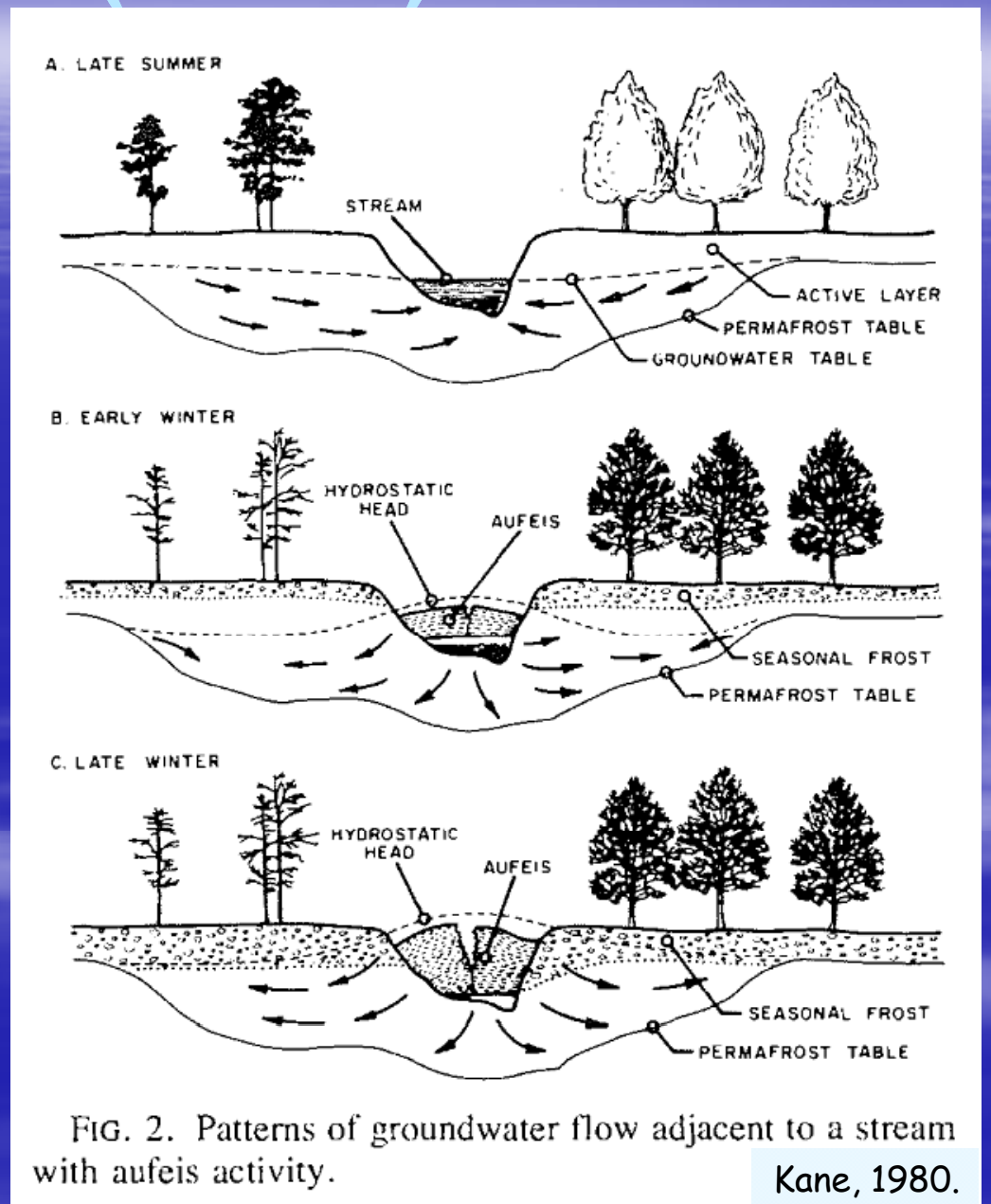


Special considerations for working in the Arctic

- Placement of culverts to prevent thawing of the permafrost and subsequent settling of the culvert
- Culverts not placed at correct depths halt juvenile fish to pass at low flows, or upstream migration of arctic grayling
- low flow during late summer can also restrict movements to critical wintering habitats.

ICINGS (Aufeis)

- Mass of surface ice formed by successive freezing of sheets of water seeping from the ground.
- Groundwater Driven
- Natural event, crossings tend to exacerbate





Marine Resources

- Habitat creation:
 - Artificial Reefs
 - SAV beds
 - Restoring Log Transfer Facilities
 - Shellfish
- Marine Mammal:
 - Restoration of food sources
 - Protection/restoration out of area but in migration route
- Environmental Contamination
 - Marine Debris
- Habitat Protection
 - Marine Protected Areas
 - Easements

Marine Debris



Cultural Resources

- Kuroshima: Camp Qunqaayu



CampQ-Whale Rearticulation



CampQ-Intertidal Study

Tariuq (Ocean) Monitoring Program

- Arctic communities have partnered with Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) to develop programs based on science and traditional knowledge.
- community-based program has been active in Tuktoyaktuk and Aklavik since early 2000.
- working groups include representatives from the Inuvialuit hunter and trapper, elder and youth committees, Ehdiitat Renewable Resource Council and DFO.
- Baseline: water temp, fish health, abundance data

