

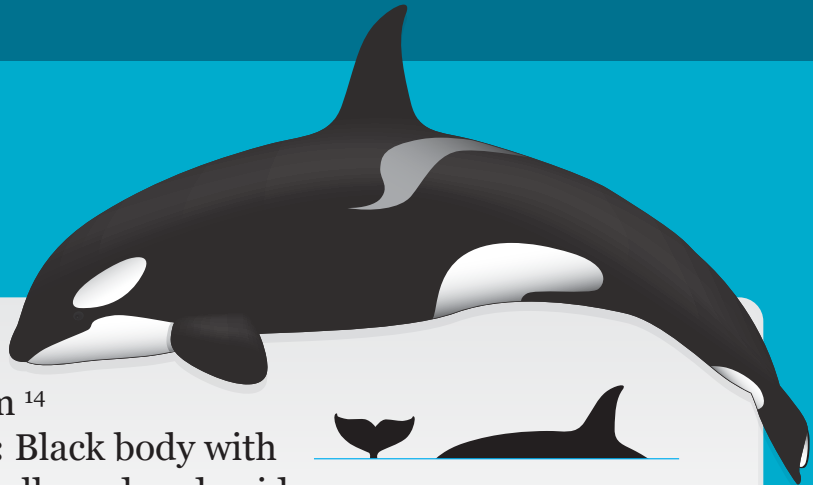


Hudson Bay Complex Mariners' Guide 1

The following mammals are common in the Hudson Bay Complex area; however, other species may also be seen. It is possible for marine mammals to venture outside of their common habitat ranges and be seen elsewhere.

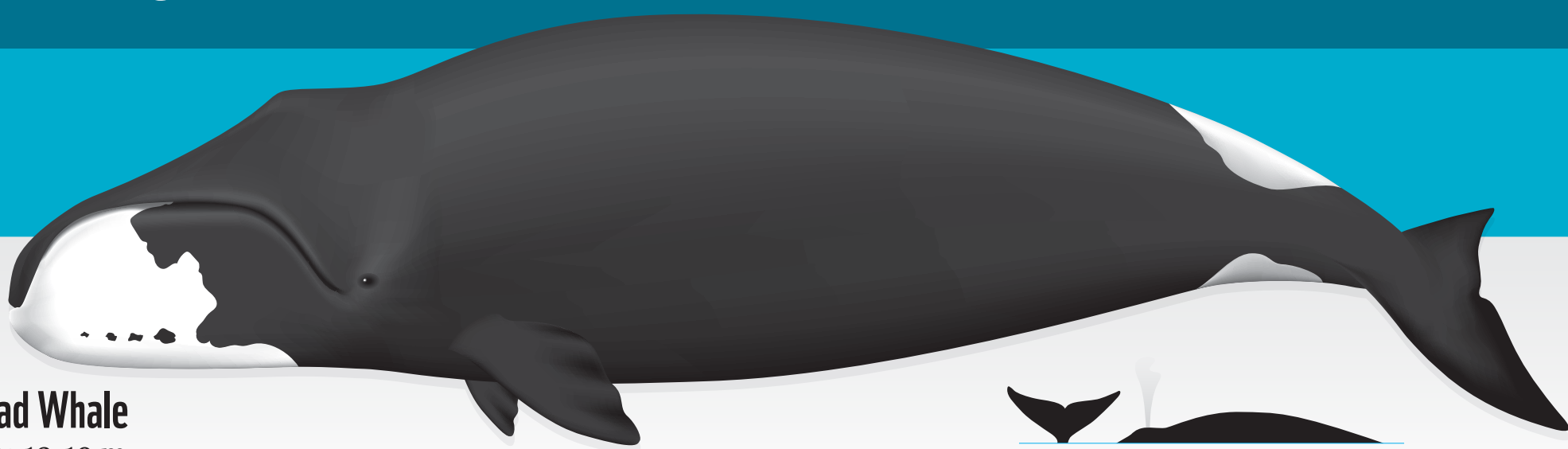
Killer Whale

Length: 7-9 m¹⁴
Appearance: Black body with white throat, belly and underside, and white patch behind eye. Triangular dorsal fin up to 2 m tall.¹⁴
Behaviour: Typically form groups of 2-25.¹⁵
Sensitive months (calving and foraging activities and risk of ice entrapment): J F M A M J J A S O N D
Status: Special concern¹⁴



Bowhead Whale

Length: 13-19 m
Appearance: The body is predominantly black with some white (non-pigmented) regions appearing on the chin, eyelids, flipper insertions, tail stock and flukes.¹
Behaviour: Often alone but sometimes in groups of 2-10.
Sensitive months (calving and foraging activities and risk of ice entrapment): J F M A M J J A S O N D¹
Status: Special concern²



Minke Whale

Length: 6-10 m¹⁶
Appearance: Dark grey, black or brown back with a white spot on each pectoral fin. Large hook-shaped dorsal fin. Relatively small tail.¹⁶
Behaviour: Mainly solitary. Snout appears first when they surface to breathe. Occasionally breach out of the water.
Sensitive months (calving and foraging activities and risk of ice entrapment): Unknown
Status: Not at risk¹⁷



Hooded Seal

Length: 2-3 m⁷
Appearance: Silvery-white with dark blotches. Males have a black "hood" on forehead and inflatable balloon-like nasal cavity.⁷
Behaviour: Solitary, except during pupping, mating and moulting.⁷
Sensitive months (calving and foraging activities and risk of ice entrapment): J F M A M J J A S O N D⁷
Status: Not at risk



Polar Bear

Length: Up to 3 m¹⁸
Appearance: White, but can appear yellow or light brown.¹⁸
Behaviour: Solitary, except during breeding and cub rearing. Majority of time is spent on sea ice.
Sensitive months (calving and foraging activities and risk of ice entrapment): J F M A M J J A S O N D¹⁹
Status: Special concern¹⁸



Beluga Whale

Length: 2-5 m³
Appearance: Adults are white, and young are grey. No dorsal fin, only a small portion of the body is visible out of the water. Blow is low and hardly visible.³
Behaviour: Found in small groups, but sometimes in groups of hundreds to thousands during annual migrations.
Sensitive months (calving and foraging activities and risk of ice entrapment): J F M A M J J A S O N D³
Status: Special concern³



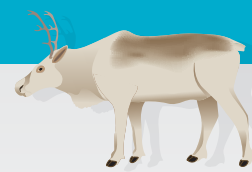
Bearded Seal

Length: 2-3 m⁸
Appearance: Grey with brown tinge on the head and lighter colouring on the underside. Long, white whiskers and square-shaped front flippers.
Behaviour: Solitary but form small groups during mating and moulting.
Sensitive months (calving and foraging activities and risk of ice entrapment): J F M A M J J A S O N D⁸
Status: Data deficient⁹



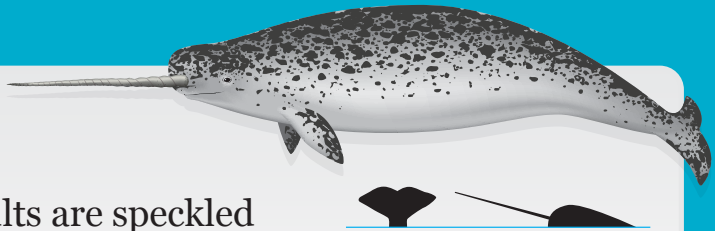
Caribou

Length: Up to 2 m
Appearance: Both males and females have antlers, but males lose antlers after mating season. Barren-ground population (brown and white coat pattern in the fall); Eastern Migratory & Torngat (almost completely white coat in winter and light to medium brown during summer).^{21,22}
Behaviour: Often seen in herds. Each year females return to specific calving geographic areas, despite overlapping in the winter with neighboring subpopulations.²²
Sensitive months (calving and foraging activities and risk of ice entrapment): J F M A M J J A S O N D²¹⁻²³
Status: Endangered (Eastern migratory population and Torngat Mountains population)²¹, Threatened (Barren-Ground population)²²



Narwhal

Length: 4-5 m⁴
Appearance: Adults are speckled grey and white while young are dark grey or black. Males have a spiraled tusk up to 3 m long. No dorsal fin. Blow is puffy. Not much of the body is visible out of the water.
Behaviour: Often in small groups in summer (<10 individuals) but may be hundreds during spring and fall migrations.⁴
Sensitive months (calving and foraging activities and risk of ice entrapment): J F M A M J J A S O N D⁴
Status: Special concern⁴



Harp Seal

Length: Up to 2 m¹⁰
Appearance: Light grey body with black or brown head and long, black "harp-shaped" saddle on the back.
Behaviour: When migrating, the seals leap out of the water, like dolphins.
Sensitive months (calving and foraging activities and risk of ice entrapment): J F M A M J J A S O N D^{10,11}
Status: Not assessed



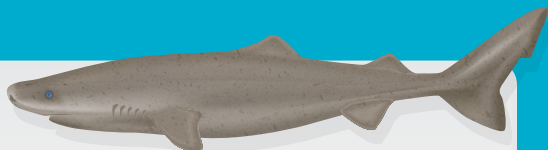
Ringed Seal

Length: Up to 1.5 m¹²
Appearance: Dark grey body with light rings on the back and silver colouring on the front.
Behaviour: Associated with ice floes and pack ice. Maintain breathing holes throughout winter.
Sensitive months (calving and foraging activities and risk of ice entrapment): J F M A M J J A S O N D¹³
Status: Special concern¹²



Greenland Shark

Length: 2-5 m⁵
Appearance: May be brown, black, grey or a spotted mix of all three. Two small dorsal fins and small eyes.⁶
Behaviour: Slow swimming. Usually observed near the surface during the winter and retreats to deeper waters (180-550 m) during the summer.
Sensitive months (calving and foraging activities and risk of ice entrapment): Unknown
Status: Not assessed

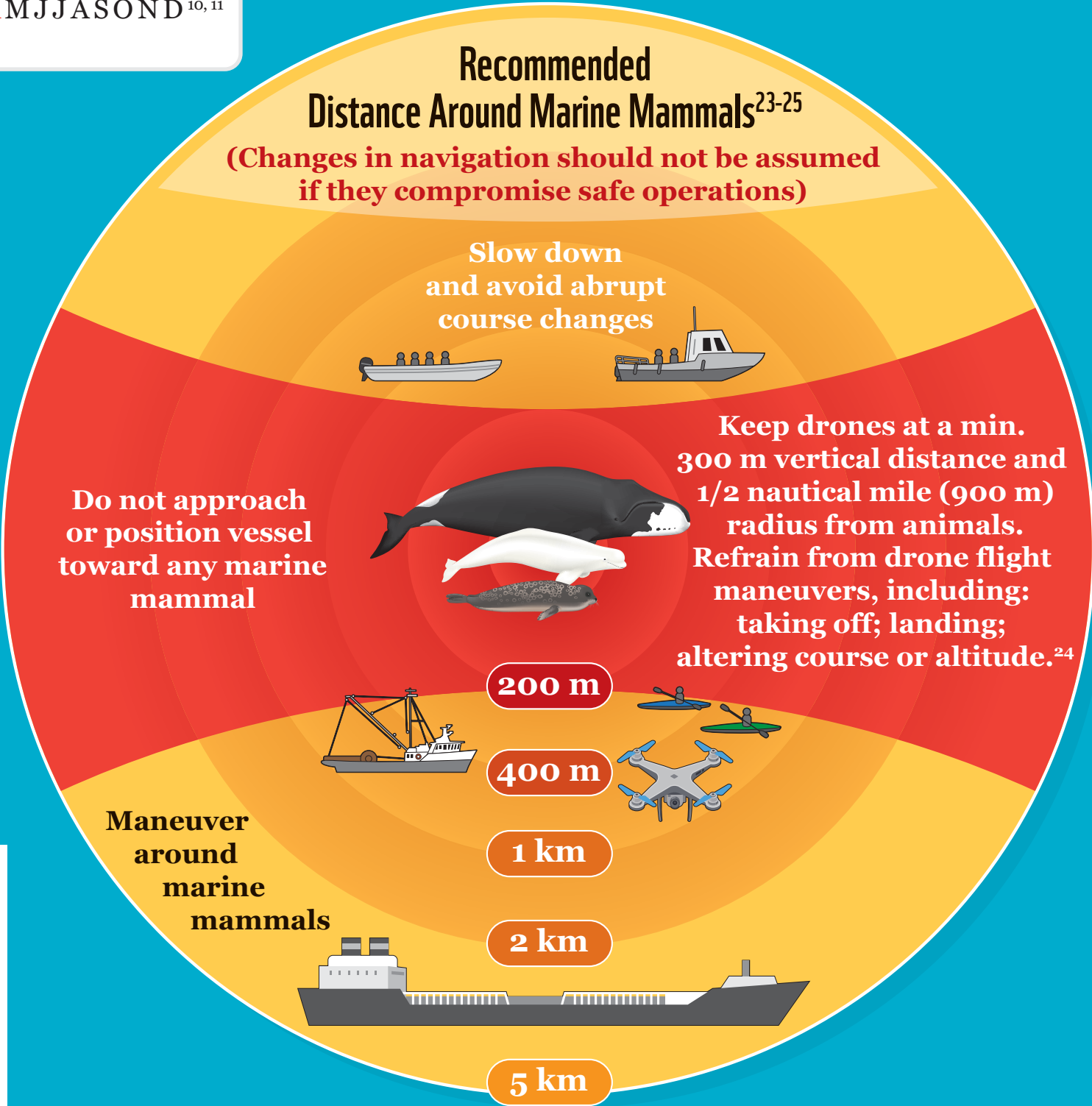


Walrus

Length: 2-4 m
Appearance: Brown skin. Broad flat muzzle, white whiskers and two distinctive tusks.²⁰
Behaviour: Occur in tight groups on ice floes or on land.
Sensitive months (calving and foraging activities and risk of ice entrapment): J F M A M J J A S O N D²⁰
Status: Special concern²⁰



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Hudson Bay Complex Mariners' Guide 2

WWF RECOMMENDATIONS

Walrus Haulouts

- Maintain a setback of 5 km seaward of a walrus haulout, any time during the year.

Whale Sensitive Habitats

- Be cautious in whale calving, foraging and migration areas from mid-July to mid-September and follow mitigation procedures in the vicinity of marine mammals:¹⁹
 - Wildlife will be given right of way.
 - Adhere to setback distances (see chart on first page).
 - Maintain a straight course and constant speed, avoiding erratic maneuvers.
 - When marine mammals appear to be trapped or disturbed by vessel movements, implement appropriate measures to mitigate disturbance, including stopping movement until wildlife have moved away from the immediate area.

Polynyas (Ikirasaq)

- Avoid shipping and icebreaking activities, particularly through inlets, between mid-November to mid-July (Ukiaq to Upingaaq seasons).¹⁹

Floe edges (Sinaaq)

- Avoid shipping through and around floe edges during mid-March to mid-July (Upingaksaq and Upingaaq seasons).²⁶

Discharges and Dumping

- Avoid discharging operational wastes within or near protected area boundaries.²⁷

Reduce Black Carbon

- Avoid using heavy fuel oil and use distillate fuels and a particulate filter or cleaner alternative fuels.²⁷

Icebreaking

- Avoid icebreaking during ice formation and breakup.²⁸
- Avoid crossing Inuit on-ice community travel routes, unless accompanied by ice bridging plan and having consulted with municipal councils, HTOs and regional wildlife organizations within a 300 km radius of the route.¹⁹
- Avoid icebreaking through caribou sea-ice crossings during mid-November to mid-July (beginning of Ukiaq to end of Upingaaq seasons).¹⁹

Speeds

- When within 100m of a marine mammal, reduce speed to less than 7 knots. Avoid abrupt course changes.²⁹

Seabird Colonies

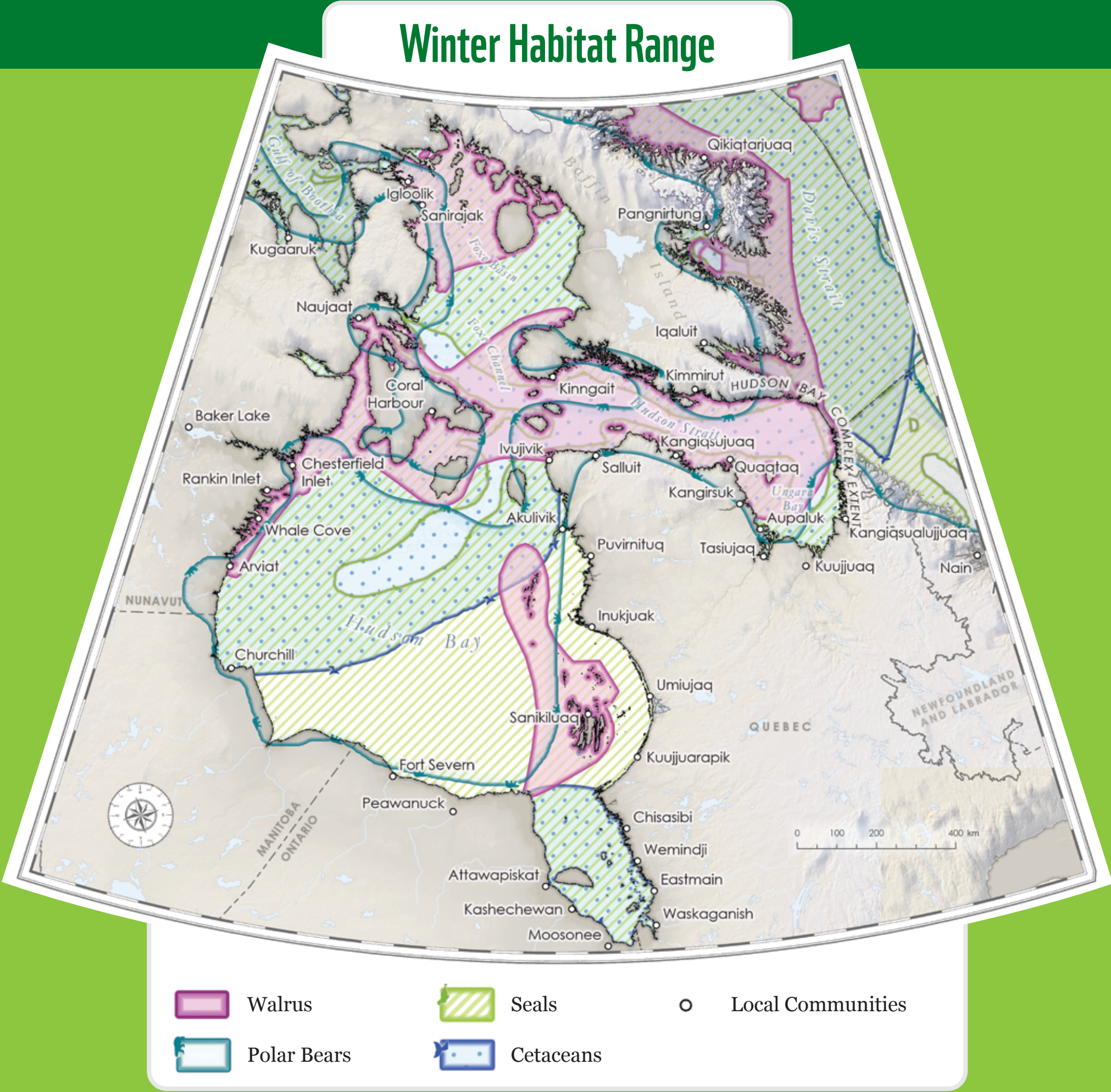
- When birds are present, year round:
 - 500 m setback for ships from seabird colonies.
 - 100 m setback from seabird colonies for zodiacs, kayaks and other small launch vessels.
 - 2 km setback distance from Ivory gull breeding sites.

Seal Pupping (Whelping)

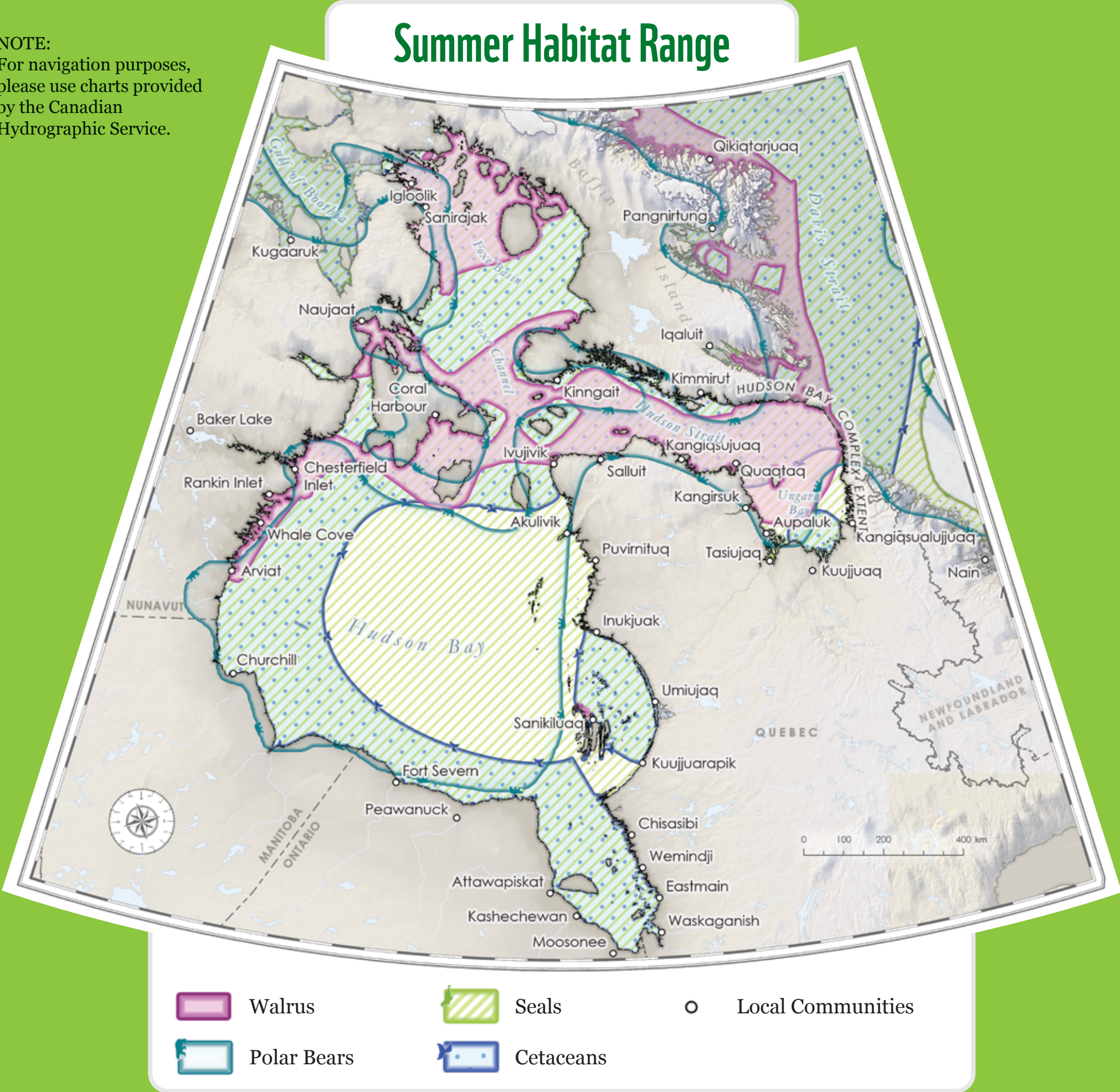
- Avoid seal whelping (delivery and nursing of seal pups) areas from late-February to early-July.³⁰

Local Community and Livelihood Areas

- Give right of way.
- Do not approach or take photographs of harvesting activities.



NOTE:
For navigation purposes,
please use charts provided
by the Canadian
Hydrographic Service.



Scan for a
digital version
with references



Hudson Bay Complex Mariners' Guide

LOCAL COMMUNITY PHONE NUMBERS & HUNTER AND TRAPPER ORGANIZATIONS:

- Contact the nearest community Hunters and Trappers Organization/Association for local knowledge of marine mammals:³¹
- Aiviit Hunters & Trappers, Coral Harbour: 867-925-8622
 - Aiviq Hunters & Trappers, Kinngait: 867-897-8214
 - Amaruq Hunters & Trappers, Iqaluit: 867-979-6848
 - Aqigiq Hunters & Trappers, Chesterfield Inlet: 867-898-9063
 - Arviat Hunters & Trappers, Arviat: 867-857-2636
 - Ivujivik Municipality Hall: 819-922-9940
 - Kangiqsujuaq Municipality Hall: 819-338-3342
 - Mayukalik Hunters & Trappers, Kimmirut: 867-939-2355
 - Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board: 819-254-8667
 - Pangnirtung Hunters & Trappers, Pangnirtung: 867-473-8751
 - Rankin Inlet Hunters & Trappers, Rankin Inlet: 867-645-2350
 - Regional Nunavimmi Umajulirijiit Katujiqatigininga / Nunavik Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Organization: 819-964-0645
 - Sanikiluaq Hunters & Trappers, Sanikiluaq: 867-266-8709
 - Town of Churchill: 204-675-8871

ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY CONTACT

Canadian Coast Guard Marine Communication and Traffic Services Iqaluit (Iqaluit MCTS)

- Contact information to report a marine environmental emergency, such as an oil spill or oiled wildlife: 867-979-5269

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE

Canadian Wildlife Service contact information:

- Phone: 1-800-668-6767
- Email: ec.priseaccessoire-incidentaltake.ec@canada.ca

NATIONAL PARKS

Ukkusiksalik National Park:

- Phone: 867-462-4500
- Email: ukkusiksalik.info@pc.gc.ca

Auyuittuq National Park:

- Pangnirtung Office
 - Phone: 867-473-2500
 - Email: nunavut.info@pc.gc.ca
- Qikiqtarjuaq Office
 - Phone: 867-927-8834
 - Email: nunavut.info@pc.gc.ca

WWF-CANADA CONTACT

Please contact for errors, omissions, comments or additions.
Sam Davin, Senior Specialist, Wildlife & Industry, WWF-Canada:
sdavin@wwfcanada.org

MARINE WILDLIFE SIGHTINGS, ENCOUNTERS & INCIDENTS

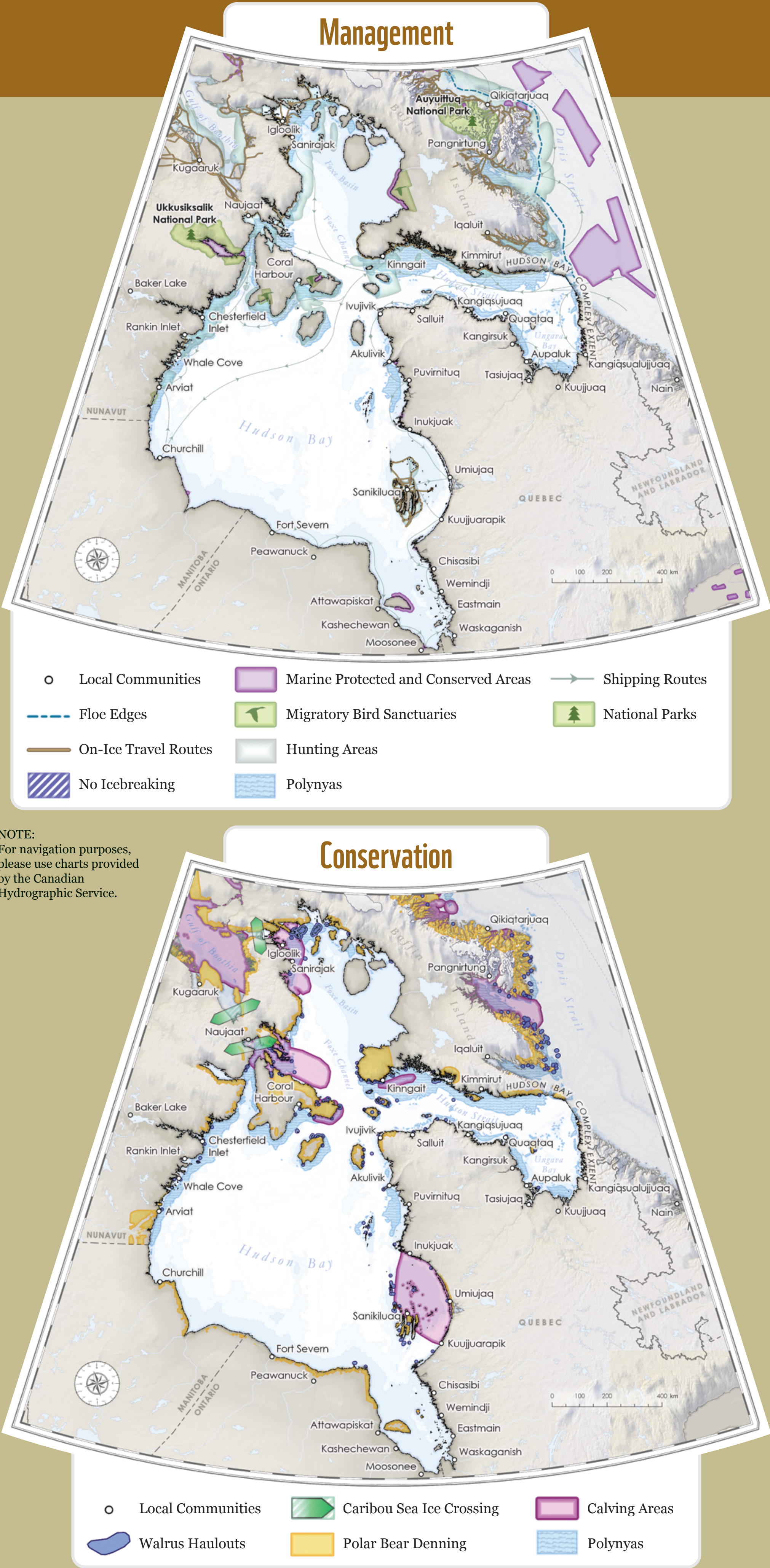
Report to: Department of Fisheries and Oceans, **Steve Ferguson**,
204-983-5057, steve.ferguson@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

You may be asked to provide:

- Date and time you found the animal or witnessed the incident
- Specific location, including latitude and longitude (if available) or driving directions (if accessible by land)
- Species or type of animal, including a description of the size, colour, features
- Condition of the animal: alive, sick, injured, recently dead, badly rotting
- Number of animals involved
- Your contact information, including name and phone number



Scan for a digital version with references and additional community contacts





Hudson Bay Complex Mariners' Guide

COMMUNITY CONTACTS

- Aiviit Hunters & Trappers, Coral Harbour: 867-925-8622
- Aiviq Hunters & Trappers, Kinngait: 867-897-8214
- Akulivik Hunters, Fishermen & Trappers Association: 819-496-2222
- Amaruq Hunters & Trappers, Iqaluit: 867-979-6848
- Aqigiq Hunters & Trappers, Chesterfield Inlet: 867-898-9063
- Arviat Hunters & Trappers, Arviat: 867-857-2636
- Attawapiskat First Nation: 705-997-2375
- Aupaluk Municipality Hall: 819-491-7070
- Baker Lake Hunters & Trappers, Baker Lake: 867-793-2520
- Chisasibi Local Cree Trappers' Association, Chisasibi: 819-855-2878
- Eastmain Local Cree Trappers' Association, Eastmain: 819-977-2165
- Fort Severn First Nations: 807-478-2515
- Hall Beach Hunters & Trappers, Sanirajak: 867-928-8994
- Igloodik Hunters & Trappers, Igloodik: 867-934-8807
- Inukjuak Administration: 819-254-8822
- Issatik Hunters and Trappers, Whale Cove: 867-896-9944
- Ivujivik Municipality Hall: 819-922-9940
- Kangiqsualujuaq Municipality Hall: 819-337-5271
- Kangiqsujuaq Municipality Hall: 819-338-3342
- Kangirsuk Municipality Hall: 819-935-4388
- Kashechewan First Nation: 705-275-4440
- Kurtairujuark Hunters & Trappers, Pelly Bay, Kugaaruk: 867-769-7002
- Kuujuaq Municipality Hall: 819-964-2943
- Mayukalik Hunters & Trappers, Kimmirut: 867-939-2355
- Moose Cree First Nation, Moosonee: 705-658-4619
- Nain Inuit Community Government: 709-922-2842
- Nattivak Hunters & Trappers, Qikiqtarjuaq: 867-927-8836
- Naujaat Hunters & Trappers, Naujaat: 867-462-4334
- Northern Village of Umiujaq: 819-331-7191
- Nunavik Marine Region Wildlife Board: 819-254-8667
- Pangnirtung Hunters & Trappers, Pangnirtung: 867-473-8751



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- Puvirnituk Municipality Hall: 819-988-2825
- Quaqtaq Municipality Hall: 819-492-9912
- Rankin Inlet Hunters & Trappers, Rankin Inlet: 867-645-2350
- Regional Nunavimmi Umajulirijiit Katujiqatigininga / Nunavik Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Organization: 819-964-0645
- Salluit Municipality Hall: 819-255-8953
- Sanikiluaq Hunters & Trappers, Sanikiluaq: 867-266-8709
- Tasiujaq Municipality Hall: 819-633-9924
- Town of Churchill: 204-675-8871
- Waskaganish Local Cree Trappers' Association Office, Waskaganish: 819-895-2030 EXT; 3822
- Weenusk First Nation, Peawanuck: 705-473-2554
- Wemindji Local Cree Trappers' Association Office, Wemindji: 819-978-3005
- Whapmagoostui First Nation, Kuujjuarapik: 819-929-3384



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