ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
IQALUIT, NUNAVUT

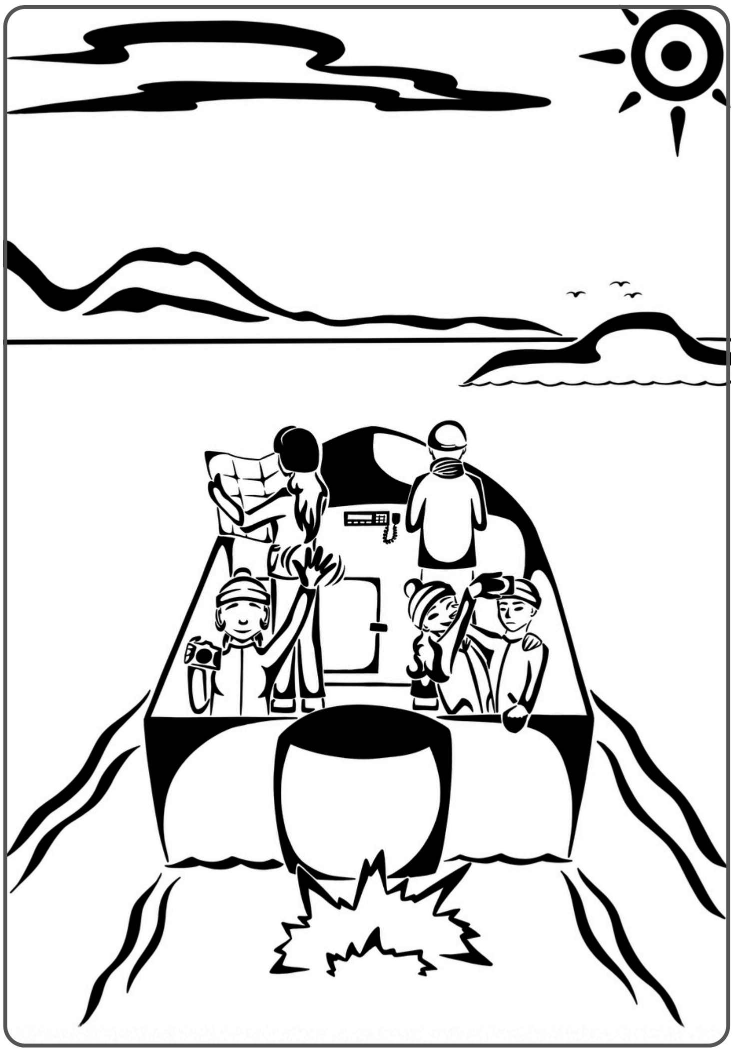
ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ
ᐊᕙᑎᒨᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᖖᒨᒪᓇᖅᑐᒃᓗ

Results of a community survey on environmental forecasting uses and needs

ᑏᓯᒻᕙ 2023
DECEMBER 2023

66ᓂᑦ
ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ
Iqalungmiut Participated

ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕆᔪᖅ: ᐋᓕᓴᓐ ᐱᕆᓐ
Photo: Alison Perrin



ᑎᑎᕋᐅᔭᕐᓂᖅ ᐆᒧᖓ: ᔭᐃᒥᓯ ᐃᑦᑐᓗ
Art work by: Jamesie Itulu

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ:
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ ᑳᐸᓐᑕ

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᑯ ᐋᖅᑭᒃᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ:
ᓈᑕᓕ ᑳᖅᑐᖅ
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ ᑳᐸᓐᑕ
ᓵᖅᓛᑦ ᐸᑐᓪ
ᕆᔩᓇ ᓯᓐᑯᓕᖅ
ᐃᒥᓕ ᐸᑭᑦ
ᒌᑕ ᓗᐱᓯᒃ

LOCAL RESEARCH COORDINATOR:
JASON CARPENTER

REPORT PREPARED BY:
NATALIE CARTER
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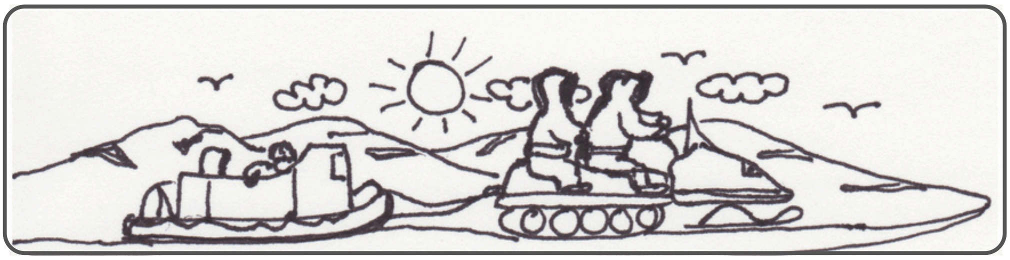

ᑎᑎᕋᐅᔭᖅᓂᖅ ᐆᒧᙵ: ᕉᑕ ᕼᐃᖅᑭᓂᖅ
Art work by: Rhoda Hiqiniq

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Thank you! ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦᒃ

ᐃᓕᑕᖅᓯᒍᒪᔪᒍᑦ **66−ᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓂᒃ** ᐃᓚᐅᖃᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᖓᓂ ᓅᕙᐃᕝᕙ 2019 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᑦᑑᕝᕙ 2020. ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦᒃ ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᐱᕕᖃᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖃᖅᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᑑᑎᓯᒪᔭᒥᓂᒃ.

ᐋᓐᓄᓲ ᒪᕼᐅ
ᕚᓚᐃᓐ ᕼᐊᕗᓇᓐ
ᑕᐃᕕᑎ ᐊᒡᓗᑲ
ᑏᐋᓐ ᕕᖦᐸᑐᓇᒃ
ᒋᑕᐊᓐ ᐅᐃᑕᐊᒻᔅ
ᔭᐃᓵᓐ ᐊᕿᐊᕈᒃ
ᔭᐃᓵᓐ ᐊᓕᖅᑲᑐᖅᑐᖅ
ᔭᐃᓵᓐ ᓴᓪᓗᕕᓂᖅᑫ
ᔮᐅᓗᒥ ᕕᖁᐃᓱ

ᔩᓐ ᒨᓇᔅ
ᔩᓐ ᓃᑕ
ᔩᓯᐱ ᒫᓐᑏᑦ
ᔩᕓᓐ ᓯᒥᒃ
ᑖᕙᐃ ᓇᐅᓪᓚᖅ
ᓘᒃ ᐅᐃᓪᒪᓐ
ᑖᓐ ᐸᑉᑕᓐᓴᑭ
ᒥᐊᑕ-ᑖ ᓅᓐᑎ-ᐊᑕᔭᒃ

ᓚᐃᑯ ᑎᒪᐃᔪ
ᑹᑕ ᐅᖕᒫᑖᖅ
ᓈᓐ ᖃᐸᐱᒃ
ᓴᐃᒥᓯ ᐋᒻᔅᑐᕆᖕ
ᓯᑏᕝ ᐱᓐᖕᓴᓐ
ᑏᕖ ᖀᐊᑦᓱᒃ
ᑑᓂ ᑖ
ᑐᐊᔅᑕᓐ ᑏᓱᓪ
ᐅᐃᑕᐊ ᕚᓚᕼᐅᑎ

ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 40 ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑎᕐᒥᓂ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᖁᔨᙱᑦᑐᑦ

ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᑮᓇᐅᔭᖃᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ (ArcticNet), ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ (ArcticNet), ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᒃᓯᒪᓂᖅ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᑐᕌᖓᔪᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ (CIRNAC), ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐃᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒃᓯᕙᐅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎ_ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (ECCC) ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᐅᒪᔭᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᓪᓗ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᒥ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒨᖓᔪᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ.

ArcticNet
ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᖃᑎᒌᑦ

Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada

YOPP YEAR OF POLAR PREDICTION

CANADA RESEARCH CHAIRS
CHAIRES DE RECHERCHE DU CANADA

Environment and Climate Change Canada

ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᓪᓚᕆᑦᑐᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᓯᑯ (SmartICE), ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᒥᑎᓪᒥᐅ (Arctic Eider Society), ᐃᑦᑕᖅ ᐃᑦᑕᕐᓂᓴᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᕕᒃ, ᑲᓇᑕᒥᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓕᕆᔾᔪᑎᑦ, ᑳᓪᑕᓐ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᖅᓴᕐᕕᐊᓗᐊᖅ, ᒥᒨᕆᐊᓪ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᖅᓴᕐᕕᐊᓗᐊᖅ ᓂᐅᕚᓐᓛᓐᒥᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐋᑐᕚᒥᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᖅᓴᕐᕕᐊᓗᐊᖅ. ᖁᔭᓐᓇᒦᖢᒪᓗᐊᙳᐊᕐᒥᔭᕗᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᓂ ᐊᖅᑭᐅᒪᕝᕕᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᑎᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᕐᒥ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ.

SMARTICE

ARCTIC EIDER SOCIETY

AQQIUMAVVIK SOCIETY

Carleton UNIVERSITY

uOttawa

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY

Environment and Climate Change Canada

Thank you! Qujannamiik

We wish to acknowledge the **66 Iqalungmiut** who participated in this survey between November 2019 and October 2020. Thanks to everyone for their time and sharing their experiences.

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Shamus Armstrong
Steve Pinksen
Tiivi Qiatsuk
Tony Lee
Torsten Diesel
William Flaherty

And 40 Iqalungmiut who asked to remain anonymous.

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ᐃᓗᓕᖏᑦ

01 ᓛᑦᓱᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ

02 ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓖᑦ

04 ᐊᐅᓚᓂᓪᓗᐊᑕᐃᑦ

05 ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓛᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᕙᓐᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ 19 ᐊᑑᑎᑎᓪᓗᒍ

06 ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ

07 ᑐᓴᕋᓴᓪᓗᐊᑕᐃᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕋᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᓐᓄᓪᓗ

09 ᑐᑭᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂ

12 ᑐᑭᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᓅᓇᙳᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂ

13 ᐃᓘᓐᓇᐃᓐᓅᖓᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᓇᑭᙶᕐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ

16 ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓃᑦ

22 ᓯᓚ, ᐃᒪᖅ, ᓯᑯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒨᖓᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ ᓅᒋᐊᖅᑐᖃᙱᓐᓂᖓᓂ

26 ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᓲᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᖅᑕᓚᖓᔪᓄᑦ

27 ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᑦᓴᓂᒃ

29 ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᓗᓂ

30 ᐊᒥᖅᑲᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ

32 ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒨᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓃᑦ

36 ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᓯᓚ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᖅ

40 ᐊᑦᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᒐᓱᐊᖅᓱᒋᑦ ᓂᕐᑭᑦᓴᐃᑦ

41 ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑯᓃᖅᑐᒨᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᑉᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ

43 ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ

ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᖅ: ᔭᐃᓴᓐ ᑳᐸᓐᑕ

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Photo: Jason Carpenter

ᑖᕐᓱᒪ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᕐᓵᓄᑦ

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑎᒌᑦᑐᑎᒍᑦ ᐅᑯᐊᖑᔪᒍᑦ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᖅᓯᑎᒃ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ, ᖃᓪᓗᓈᓂᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖃᑎᒌᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᕋᓴᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᓐᓂ. ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂ ᑐᓴᖅᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᐅᑏᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᓚ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᖅ, ᐃᒪᖅ, ᓯᑯᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑭᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕆᐊᖏᑦ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᖏᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᖏᓪᓗ. ᑐᓴᖅᓯᒪᓪᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓈᒪᓈᖅᓯᒪᕐᓴᐃᓐᓇᐸᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓯᓚᒧᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ, ᓯᓚᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᑕᓕᖅᓯᓂ, ᓯᑯᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᑦ, ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑦᑐᐃᓯᒪᓪᒪᑦ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᓯᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓯᒋᐊᕐᔭᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᓗ ᓇᖏᐊᕐᓇᖏᑦᑐᑯᑦ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᐱᒋᐊᖅᑎᓯᒪᔭᕗᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᒪᑦᓯᑕ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᓪᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᙵᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᖅᑑᓇᐊᕈᑎᒋᓗᒋᑦ ᓅᕙᔭᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ (ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᓪᓗ).

ᑐᕌᒐᔭᕗᑦ ᐱᕚᓪᓕᑎᑦᓯᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᒃ, ᖃᓄᕐᓗ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᕙᓪᓕᖔᕐᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ. ᑎᑭᐅᑎᓂᐊᕈᑎᒍ ᑐᕌᒐᕗᑦ, ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᕗᓕᒫᒥ. ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑏᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᓱᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖃᑎᒋᑦᑐᓕᒫᓂᒃ, ᐊᕙᑎᒨᖓᔪᓄᓪᓗ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑎᓄᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑎᒥᖁᑎᖏᓐᓄᑦ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᒐᕙᒪᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᓪᓗ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ.

ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖃᑎᒌᓲᖑᔪᒍᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᒋᑦᓯᒋᑦ [ᐋᔩᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᖓᑦ], ᓇᐅᓇᐃᔭᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᐅᒪᕖ ᑲᑐᔾᔭᖃᑎᒌᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐃᓄᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᑦᓕᒫᒥᒃ. ᑖᓐᓇ ᑐᙵᕕᐅᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᑕᓇᓲᕗᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑑᕈᑎᑦᓴᖃᓕᖅᑕ, ᐊᖏᖃᑎᒋᓐᓂᖃᖅᓯᑕ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓇᓂᐊᖅᑕᑦᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂᓪᓗ. ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑦᓯᔨᓄᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓪᒥᓐᓂ. ᑲᑐᔾᔭᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᖃᔪᓪᒥᔪᒍᑦ ᒪᕐᕉᓐᓄᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖅᓗᐊᑕᐅᕆᐊᓖᓪᓗ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓗᒋᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ.

ᐃᒪᐃᒍᒪᔪᒍᑦ, ᓂᕆᐅᑦᓯᒪᔪᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᙵᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᕐᓂᐊᕆᐊᖏᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖅᑎᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᖅᑑᕈᑎᓴᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᑎᑕᖏᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑕᓪᒪᐅᖅᑲᖏᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ, ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖏᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᒍᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᑲᑐᔾᔭᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓚᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᕐᕕᐊᓂ, ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ (ᐅᑐᐱᕆ 2021, ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑎᖓ: ᑮᑕ ᓘᐱᓯᒃ)

ABOUT THIS PROJECT

Our research team includes Inuit, northern, and southern researchers who have worked together for many years in Nunavut communities. Over the years we have heard from Nunavummiut (people of Nunavut) that services providing information on weather, water, and ice conditions are not easy to use, access, or understand. We have also heard that the information is not always accurate for local conditions. This, along with increasingly unpredictable weather, and changing sea ice conditions, has made it harder and riskier for Nunavummiut to hunt and travel safely. We developed this project to learn how Nunavummiut are using environmental information to make decisions about safe travel on the land (including water and ice).

Our goal is to help improve the information that is available, and how it is communicated in northern communities. To accomplish this goal, we created a survey to get feedback from communities across Nunavut. Survey questions were developed together with input from all team members, as well as from environmental service providers, Inuit organizations, and northern governments and research organizations.

We work together according to the Aajiiqatigiingniq research framework, outlined by the Aqqiumavvik Society working with Elders from across Nunavut. This framework guides how we make decisions, and build consensus on our research approach and results. Surveys were facilitated by Local Research Coordinators working in their home communities. We also worked together in two collaborative analysis workshops to interpret survey results and decide on key messages for service providers and for Nunavut communities.

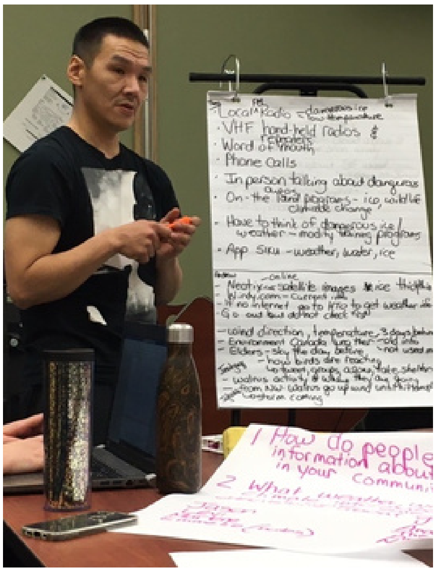
Ultimately, we hope that the results of this project will help service providers and decision-makers make their information more relevant and accurate for Nunavummiut, in support of safe travel.

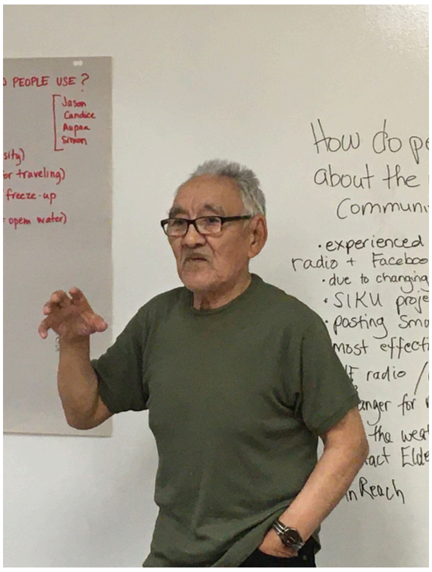
Collaborative analysis workshop in Arviat, Nunavut
(October 2021, photo: Gita Ljubicic)

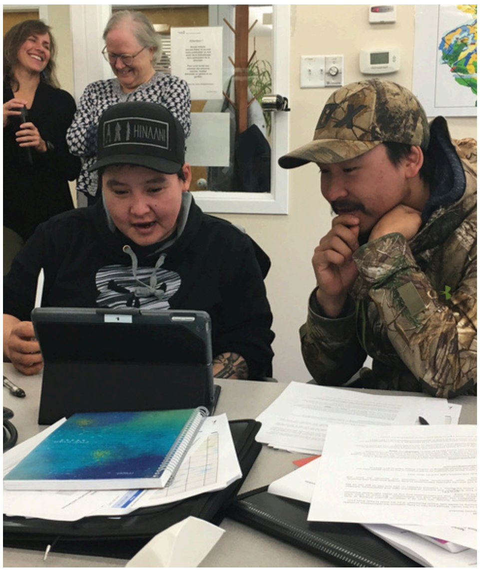
ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓖᑦ
PARTNER COMMUNITIES

ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖓᔅᑎᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ 8 ᓄᓇᓕᓖᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ: ᐊᕐᕕᐊᑦ, ᐃᖃᓗᒃᑑᑦᓯᐊᖅ, ᑲᖏᖅᑐᒡᕕᒃ, ᓴᓪᓕᖅ, ᐅᖅᓱᖅᑑᖅ, ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᒥᑦᑎᒪᑕᓕᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᖅ.

Our project involved 8 communities in Nunavut: Arviat, Cambridge Bay, Clyde River, Coral Harbour, Gjoa Haven, Iqaluit, Pond Inlet, and Sanikiluaq.







ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕆᔪᖅ:
ᓈᑕᓕ ᑳᕐᑐᕐ,
ᒌᑕ ᓘᐱᓯᒃ

Photos:
Natalie Carter,
Gita Ljubicic

ᐱᓕᒻᒪᒃᓴᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑏᑦ ᑲᒪᔨᖏᑦ, ᐃᓄᓕᒫᓅᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᖅᑎᐅᓪᓗᑎᑦ ᐃᓕᓴᐃᔨᖏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᓕᕆᐊᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᓕᕆᖃᑎᒋᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᖓᒋᖕᓂ ᐊᒃᑐᐱᕆ 2019 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑎᓰᐱᕆ 2022.

Training and collaborative analysis workshops with Local Research Coordinators, Elder mentors, and project partners between October 2019 and December 2022.

ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒧᐊᑕᐃᑦ (2018 - 2022)

ᐱᕕᖅᑲᖅᓂᖅ	ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᑦ
ᑏᓯᕝᕙ 2018	• **ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐸᕐᓇᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᖅ ᐋᑎᒃᓂᐊᑦ–ᑯᑦ** ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᐋᑐᕚ, ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᐅᒥ
ᔫᓐᓄᐊᓕᒥᒃ-ᓅᕕᕝᕙᒧᑦ 2019	• **ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ** (ᐃᓚᒋᔭᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕋᐅᓯᐆᖅᑎᕗᑦ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔾᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑕᖅᑳᓂ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔾᔪᑦ) ◦ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᒍᑕᐅᑦᓱᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ, ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖕᒋᓐᓄᑦ, ᓇᓖᕋᕋᑦᓴᓄᑦᑐ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᕐᓂᖅᓴᐅᓕᖅᓱᑎᒃ, ᐊᑑᑎᖅᑲᖅᓱᑎᒃ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ. ◦ ᑐᑭᖃᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔾᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑑᑎᖃᓇᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓂᖅᑲᖅᑐᑎᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑎᓂᒃ, ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥᐅᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐊᓚᓕᐅᖅᑎᓂᓪᓗ
ᐅᑦᑑᕙᒥᒃ - ᓅᕕᕝᕙᒧᑦ 2019	• **ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᑦᓯᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔨᓂᒃ** ᓴᓂᐊᓂ ᒫᓐᑐᕆᐊ, ᑯᐸᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
ᑏᓯᕝᕙ 2019 - ᒫᑦᓯ 2020	• **ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ** ᓄᓇᓖᒻᒥᓂ
ᒫᑦᓯ 2020	• **ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᖅᑲᖅᑎᑕᐃᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᕙᓐᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ 19 (ᑕᑯᓗᒍ ᒫᑉᐱᒐᖅ 45ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎᑦ)** ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒋᒍᑎᖃᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓕᔪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖕᒋᑦᑐᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᑎᒍᓐᓇᕐᒪᖕᖔᑦᑎᒍ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅ
ᔫᓂ 2021	• **ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔾᔪᑦ ᐱᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᕐᒥᒃ** ◦ ᐊᑑᑎᒍᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᑭᓯᐊᓂ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᖅᑐᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓚᐃᓴᓐᓰᑦ / ᐱᐅᓯᐅᕆᐊᓖᑦ ᐱᕙᖅᑎᑦᓯᒍᑕᐅᓕᕐᒪᑕ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ◦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔾᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᒃᖅᓯᒪᓪᒥᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᕐᖓᓂ ᐃᓚᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᖅᑲᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ
ᐅᑦᑑᕝᕙ 2021	• **ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ** ᐊᕙᐊᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᑦ
ᓅᕕᕝᕙ 2022	• **ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᓯᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᒍᓐᓃᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ** ᓄᓇᓕᒻᒥᓂ
ᑏᓯᕝᕙ 2022	• **ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᐅᓇᔅ, ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᐅᒥ** • ᐅᓂᒃᑲᖕᒍᔪᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐋᑎᒃᓇᑦᑯᑦ ᑲᑎᒪᓂᕐᔪᐊᕐᕕᖓᓂ ᑐᕌᓐᑐ, ᐋᓐᑎᐅᕆᐅᒥ

KEY PROJECT ACTIVITIES (2018 - 2022)

Timeline	Activities
December 2018	• **collaborative project planning** meeting at ArcticNet conference in Ottawa, Ontario

January – November 2019	• **collaborative survey development** (involving our project proposal team, Local Research Coordinators, and a number of external reviewers)
	  ◦ this led to survey questions, wording, and options that were much more clear, relevant, and accessible for Nunavummiut
	  ◦ it also means results can be more meaningful and impactful to researchers, northerners, and policy-makers

October – November 2019	• **training sessions with Local Research Coordinators** near Montreal, Quebec and in Iqaluit, Nunavut
December 2019 – March 2020	• **Local Research Coordinators facilitated surveys** in their home communities
March 2020	• **surveys put on hold due to the COVID-19 pandemic (see page 5 for more details)** ◦ we started working together on a plan for how to safely continue the project

June 2021	• **Local Research Coordinators restarted survey facilitation**
	  ◦ this could only happen after public health and research license/ethics restrictions allowed it, and with local community organizations' support
	  ◦ Local Research Coordinators also followed up with some earlier participants to clarify answers

October 2021	• **collaborative analysis workshop** in Arviat, Nunavut
November 2022	• **Local Research Coordinators stopped facilitating surveys** in their home communities
December 2022	• **collaborative analysis workshop** in Paris, Ontario, • presentations of refined results at ArcticNet conference in Toronto, Ontario

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᖅ ᓄᕙᒡᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ 19 ᐊᑑᑎᑎᓪᓗᒍ

ᒫᑦᓯ 2020

ᓄᖅᑲᖓᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᔾᔪᐊᑦ ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᑎᑦᓯᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔫᑎᓗᑎᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ

ᐃᐳᑮ - ᐅᒡᑑᕗ 2020

ᐋᖅᑭᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᔾᔪᐊᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᕆᐊᓕᖓᓄᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᖅᑲᐅᖓ ᒪᓕᒐᐅᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑲᔪᓯᓗᓂᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ

ᓄᕖᐱᓇ 2020

ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔾᑯᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᓄᖅᑲᖓᓕᕐᒥᑦᓱᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᔾᔪᑕᐅᓪᓗᓂ ᓄᓇᕗᓕᒫᑉ ᒪᑐᔭᐅᓂᖓ

ᔫᓂ 2021

ᑲᔪᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔾᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔫᑎᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᓕᒫᓂᓪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᑎᒃ

ᔮᓐᓄᐊᕆ 2022

ᓄᖅᑲᖓᔪᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᕗᓕᒫᖅ ᒪᑐᔭᐅᓯᒪᓂᖓᓄᑦ

ᒫᑦᓯ2022

ᑲᔪᓯᒃᑲᓐᓂᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔾᑯᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᔫᑎᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓃᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᒋᐊᓕᓕᒫᓂᓪᓗ ᐋᓐᓂᐊᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᒪᓕᑦᓯᑎᒃ

ᓅᕕᐱᓇ 2022

ᐃᓱᓕᑦᑐᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ

SURVEY TIMELINE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

March 2020 — **PAUSED SURVEY FACILITATION** due to universities prohibiting travel and in-person research

April - October 2020 — **REVISED UNIVERSITY AND NUNAVUT ETHICS** to follow public health protocols and resume survey

November 2020 — **RESUMED ONLINE SURVEY FACILITATION then PAUSED SURVEY FACILITATION** due to territory-wide shutdown

June 2021 — **RESUMED ONLINE AND IN-PERSON SURVEY FACILITATION** and followed all public health protocols

January 2022 — **PAUSED SURVEY FACILITATION** due to territory-wide shutdown

March 2022 — **RESUMED ONLINE AND IN-PERSON SURVEY FACILITATION** and followed all public health protocols

November 2022 — **ENDED SURVEY**

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓂᖓᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ

ᑲᑎᑦᓱᑎᒃ, **19 ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ** ᐃᓚᐅᔪᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐱᔭᓈᖅᓱᑎᓪᓗ **360−ᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ 8−ᓂ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ** ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ.

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᖃᐃᖁᔨᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᐅᖁᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᖃᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓗᓕᕆᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ. ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ, ᑐᑭᓯᒍᒪᓯᒪᒐᑦᑕ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᙴᒪᒋᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᒨᖓᔪᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ, ᓯᑯᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᓚᒨᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐱᔭᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓂᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓅᒐᔪᑉᐸᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ (ᐱᖅᑲᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂ ᐃᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᓪᓗ) ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐱᖓᓱᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂ (2017−ᒥᓂᑦ). ᐱᖅᑲᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᙳᑏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᓪᓗ ᖃᑦᓯᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓖᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓖᑦ ᐱᓕᒻᒪᑦᓯᒪᓂᓖᓪᓗ, ᐊᓯᕙᖅᑎᒻᒪᕆᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᓯᑎᒃ, ᐊᕐᕌᒎᑉ ᐃᓚᐃᓐᓇᖓᓂ ᓅᑦᑎᐅᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᔾᔪᐃᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᓅᓯᒪᒋᐊᖅ.

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑦᓯᔩᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓪᓗᓈᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᐅᑦᓯᓂ ᐊᑐᕈᒪᔭᖓ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔫᑉ. Qualtrics−ᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑖᔭᐅᓰᓂᒃ ᐃᑖᑦᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᑭᐅᔾᔨᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᕋᓛᕐᓄᑦ. ᐊᐅᓚᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᓪᓚᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᖏᓐᓂ, ᑐᙵᕕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔫᑉ ᐊᑲᕐᓇᓂᖏᑦ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑎᓕᓇᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ, ᓄᕙᓐᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ 19−ᒧᑦ ᓇᔫᑎᒍᓐᓇᑎᓐᓇᒋᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ. ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᑭᓕᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑲᕐᕋᖏᓐᓄᑦ. ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᐅᒋᐊᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᒧᑦ ᑐᑦᓯᕌᓇᑦᓯᒋᑦ ᓯᕗᕐᕋᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᑉ.

ᐅᑯᓄᖓ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓄᑦ, ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᒍᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᙵᕕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑏᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᓱᑎᒃ 66 ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ = 100%

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᒍᕕᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ ᒥᔅᓴᐃᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᓪᒪᓇᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᕙᖓ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᓇᕐ:

ᓰᕐᓕ ᑕᕐᕋᓕᒃ, ᐊᕐᕕᐊᓂ ᐊᖅᑭᐅᒪᕝᕕᒃ, 204-218-0866, inukpaujaq@gmail.com

ᓈᑕᓕ ᑳᕐᑐᕐ, ᒪᒃᒫᔅᑕ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᔾᔪᐊᖅy, carten7@mcmaster.ca

ᒌᑕ ᓗᐱᓯᒃ, ᒪᒃᒫᔅᑕ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᔾᔪᐊᖅ, gita.ljubicic@mcmaster.ca

ᐱᒍᒪᒍᕕᒋᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᓕᒫᒨᖓᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᑦ, ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓅᖓᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑲᑦ, ᑕᑯᓂᐊᙳᐊᑕᖅᓯᓐᓇᓇᑦ ᐅᕗᖓ
https://straightupnorth.ca/community-wwic-uses_and-needs/

SURVEY FACILITATION BY LOCAL RESEARCH COORDINATORS

In total, **19 Local Research Coordinators** were involved in the project, and they completed **360 surveys** across **8 communities** in Nunavut.

Local Research Coordinators invited community members to participate based on certain criteria. Specifically, we wanted to learn about uses and needs of weather, water, ice, and climate information and services from community members who were actively travelling on the land (including water and ice) in the last three years (since 2017). This included men and women of all ages and experience levels, and they could be experienced hunters, seasonal travellers, or people who just like to get out on the land.

Local Research Coordinators facilitated the surveys in English or Inuktut based on participant preference. They used Qualtrics survey software to enter responses on iPads. They facilitated the survey in a community office or in participants' homes, based on individual comfort level. Some participants did the survey on their own using an online survey link, when COVID-19 pandemic public health restrictions prevented in-person surveys. Participants were compensated for their time. We obtained research ethics and license approvals before we started the survey.

For this report, we present the results based on survey answers from a total of 66 Iqalungmiut = 100%.

For more information about this report and the larger study please contact:

Shirley Tagalik, Aqqiumavvik Society, 204-218-0866, inukpaujaq@gmail.com

Natalie Carter, McMaster University, carten7@mcmaster.ca

Gita Ljubicic, McMaster University, gita.ljubicic@mcmaster.ca

To access a Nunavut-wide report, and other community reports, please visit:
https://straightupnorth.ca/community-wwic-uses-and-needs/

ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓪᓗᐊᑕᐃᑦ ᐱᕓᑦᓯᕋᖅᑎᓄᑦ

2021 ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 2022-ᒥ ᕿᒥᕈᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑦᓯᔫᑦ ᓴᖅᑮᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖁᓕᓪᓗ ᒪᕿᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓪᓗᐊᑦᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᐱᕓᑦᓯᕋᖅᑎᓄᑦ:

- ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᒥᐊᒃᑲᓐᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᕐᒨᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᕌᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ
- ᓴᖅᑮᓂᖅ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᙱᑦᑎᒍᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᒃᑯᑦᑕᕐᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓱᐊᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ
- ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓪᓕᒥᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᒪᑉᐱᒐᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᐃᓪᓗ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒨᕐᒐᔪᓄᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑎᓄᑦ
- ᐊᑑᑎᓪᓚᓇᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖃᓇᐊᓕᒃ (ᓄᑖᕈᓕᐅᒥᔫᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ)
- ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᕐᕝᖃᒃᑲᓐᓂᓇᐊᓖᑦ ᐊᙳᓇᓱᕝᕕᓪᓗᐊᑦᑕᐃᑦ
- ᔪᑲᓐᓂᖅᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑭᑐᓗᐊᙱᑦᑐᓂᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᐃᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᔪᒪᔅᓯᑎᒃᑲᕐᓂᖅ (ᖃᓄᐃᒥᐊᑭᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᑭᖕᒥᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᒫᓃᑉᐳᖓᕈᑎᓅᖓᔪᑦ)
- ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᒥᐊᒃᑲᓂᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓕᕐᓂᕐᓗ
- ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔫᖑᐃᓐᓇᕐᓗᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᐅᖅᑲᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᖅ (ᕿᓚᒥᒨᖕᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᒨᖕᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᕆᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᓂ ᐊᔪᕆᒨᖕᒪᔪᖅ) ᓱᓕᔪᕐᓇᖅᑐᖑᑎᒋᔭᐅᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᔫᑦ
- ᓴᖅᑮᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᐃᓂᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕆᐊᓕᓐᓂᐅᙱᓪᓗᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕆᐊᑭᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ
- ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔭᐅᑎᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᕓᑦᓯᕋᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᓪᓗ
- ᐊᒥᓱᙳᖅᑕᐅᒥᐊᕐᓗᑎᒃ VHF-ᒧᑦ ᓇᐸᔪᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᕋᓖᕐᓄᓪᓗ (ᖃᓄᐃᒥᐊᑭᑕᐅᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᑦᓴᐃᓕᕿᓂᕐᒧᑦ)
- ᓯᑯᒨᖕᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᑎᑎᖅᑑᔭᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐱᔭᓇᐊᑭᓪᓕᑎᕐᓗᒍ ᐊᑐᓇᐊᖓ (ᑲᓱᕐᕕᑦᑖᕐᓗᓂ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᓂᒃ)

KEY MESSAGES FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS

At the 2021 and 2022 collaborative analysis workshops, Local Research Coordinators developed twelve key messages for service providers:

KEY MESSAGES FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS

- Provide more tide information that is specific to communities
- Create colour-coded visuals for ease of interpretation
- Reduce number of pages and sites to go to when accessing online environmental products
- Need more real time weather information (update more often)
- Need more weather stations in key hunting areas
- Faster and more affordable internet (address cost and subsidize northern InReach/SPOT subscriptions)
- Expand support for community programs and leadership
- Continue to work on accuracy (short term forecast and more detailed wind information), leads to trust in products
- Create forecast products that are easy to interpret and use
- Increase awareness of local services and programs
- Increase the number of VHF repeaters and cell towers (address calling for help)
- Make ice charts and satellite images simpler to use (add links for tutorials)

ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓪᓗᐊᑕᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓕᓐᓄᑦ

2022-ᒥ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥ, ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑐᑭᒧᐊᑦᑎᑦᓯᔾᔫᑦ ᓴᖅᑮᔪᔪᑦ 7-ᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓪᓗᐊᑕᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ:

KEY MESSAGES FOR COMMUNITIES

At the 2022 collaborative analysis workshop, Local Research Coordinators developed seven key messages for community organizations:

ᑐᑭᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᑦᑕᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂ

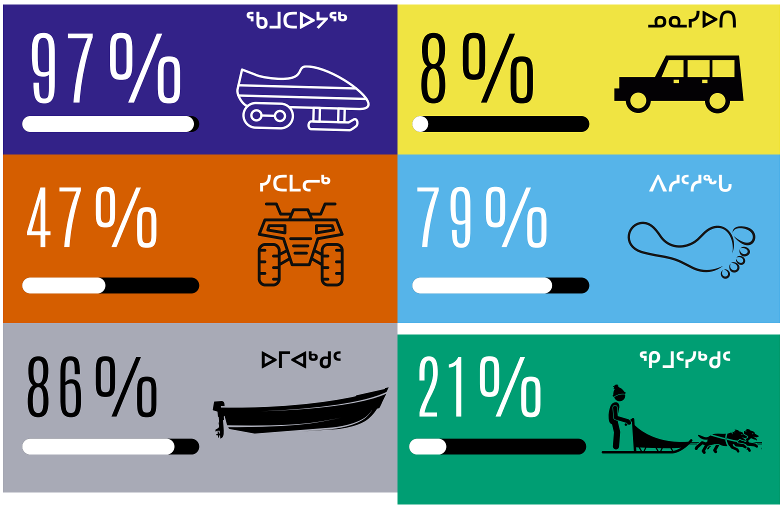
ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖓ

100% = ᐃᓅᓐᓇᑎᒃ 66 ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ
ᐃᓅᓐᓇᕆᓚᑎᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ % (ᐳᓴᓐᑎ) 100% ᑐᑭᖃᖅᓱᓂ ᐃᓅᓐᓇᑎᒃ 66 ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᙱ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᓂᒃ

ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᕈᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑕᐅᓯᐅᙱᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᒥᒃ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᑎᑭᐅᑎᙱᑦᑐᑦ 100%–ᒧᑦ.

ᐅᑯᓂ ᐆᑦᑐᑕᐅᔪᒥ **ᒪᐸᓗᖅ 16–ᒥᒃ**, ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᖃᕋᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᒧᑦ ᐅᑦᑕᓅᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᑐᑦ 97% –ᙱᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ (64 ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ).

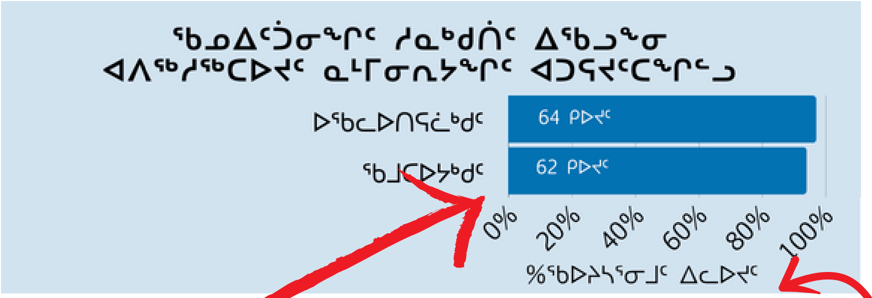
ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔾᔪᑎᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᓅᔾᔪᑕᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᓄᑦ



ᓈᓴᐃᓂᖅ

ᓈᓴᐃᓂᖅ = ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᙱᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᑖᑦᓱᒧᖓ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ

ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᙱᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑏᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᙱ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᙱᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᔪᑦᑕᙱᑦᓗ



ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑑᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᙱᓐᓂᒃ **ᐳᓴᓐᑎ** ᐊᒻᒪᓗ **ᓈᓴᐃᓂᖅ** (ᖃᑦᓯᓪᓚᕆᐅᓂᙱᑦ) ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒫᒃ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑎᓂᑦ.
ᐅᑯᓂ ᐆᑦᑐᑕᐅᔪᒥ **ᒪᐸᓗᖅ 15–ᒥᒃ**, ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᖃᕋᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᒧᑦ ᐅᑦᑕᓅᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᑐᑦ 97%–ᙱᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ (64 ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ).

UNDERSTANDING THE NUMBERS IN THIS REPORT

PERCENT

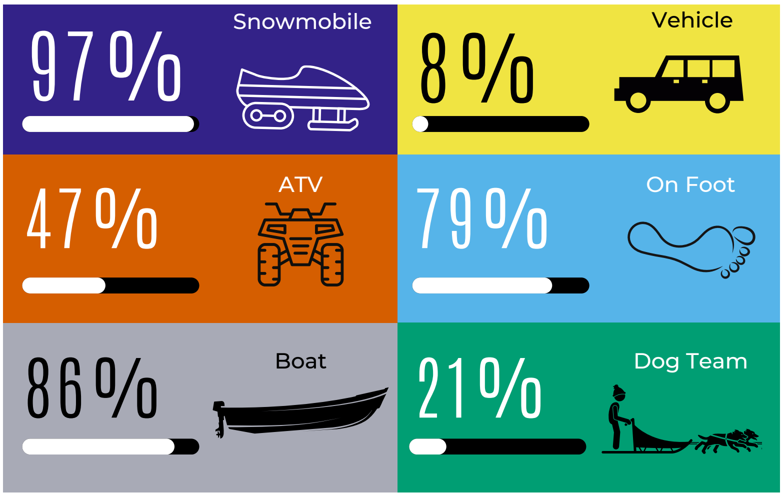
100% = all 66 participants

Most of the survey results in this report are shown as % (percent) where 100% means all 66 participants in Iqaluit who completed the survey.

Sometimes participants could choose more than one answer, so totals in some figures don't add to 100%.

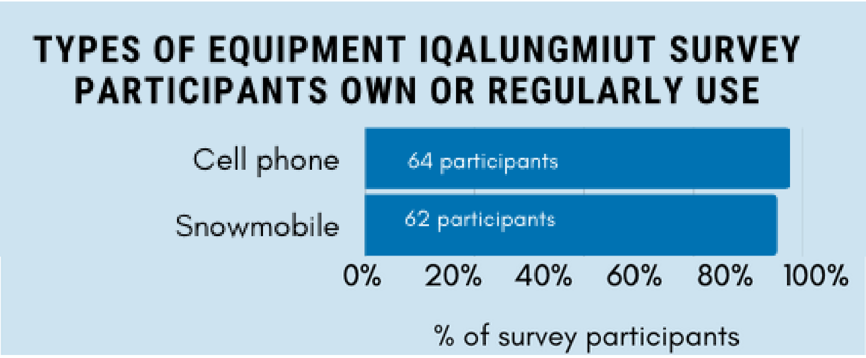
In this example **from p. 16**, participants could choose more than one method of transportation.

METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION SURVEY PARTICIPANTS USE TO TRAVEL ON THE LAND



COUNTS

Count = the number of participants giving that answer



Some of the charts show the results in **percent** and the **count** (actual number) of participants who gave that answer.
In this example **from p. 15**, cell phones are owned or regularly used by 97% of participants (64 participants).

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᖅ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᕙᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂ
(ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ)

ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ

ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ = ᐃᓅᓐᓇᑎᒃ (66 ᐃᓄᐃᑦ) ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᙵ

ᑭᐅᔪᑦ

ᑭᐅᔪᑦ = ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᑭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᙳᕐᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᓚᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᑕᓕᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕈᑎᓂ ᑭᐅᔭᐅᖏᓐᓇᖅᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ. ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ “ᐋᒡᒐ” ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᒧᑦ ᖄᖏᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑭᙵᓕᕐᒨᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᒻᒪᑕ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ “ᐄ” ᑖᑦᓱᒧᖓᑦᓴᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᒧᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᕆᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕋᔭᕐᒥᔪᖅ ᑭᙶᓂᖅᓯᐅᑎᓄᑦ. ᑕᑯᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓕᕐᑦᑕ ᖃᐅᔮᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑭᙳᕐᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑕᐃᑦᑕᖅᑲᕗᑦ “ᑭᐅᔪᑦ”, ᑖᒃᑯᐊᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ.

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᕆᐊᕐᕍᖅᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᔾᔪᓂ

ᐅᕙᓂ ᐆᑦᑑᑕᐅᔪᒥ **ᒪᐸᒐᖅ 29–ᒥᒃ**, 99%–ᖏᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ “ᐄ, ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᒍᓐᓇᖅ ᑐᖓ ᐊᓯᓂ ᓅᒍᓐᓇᐃᓪᓕᒍᒪ”.

ᐃᖃᓗᙵᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓅᒍᓐᓇᐃᓕᑉᐸᑕ ᐱᕐᓗᐊᕿᔪᖅᑲᖅᐸᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᓂ, 99%–ᖏᑦ (ᑲᑎᑦᓱᑎᒃ 66–ᓂᒃ) ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ.

ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ 65-ᓂ **ᑭᐅᔪᓂ** ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂ, ᐃᓅᓐᓇᒐᓚᑎᒃ **ᐃᓚᒥᓄᑦ ᐅᖅᑳᓚᒐᔭᖅᑐᑦ** (74%), ᐅᖁᕙᓅᓐᓃᑦ **ᐱᖃᑎᒥᓄᑦ** (69%).

ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ “ᐄ, ᐅᖅᑳᓚᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᖓ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᔾᔪᖓ”, ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᙳᕐᖓᒍᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ, “ᑭᓇᒧᑦ ᐅᖅᑳᓚᒍᓐᓇᖅᐱᑦ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᔾᔪᑎᑦ?” ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐃᓄᐃᓴᓐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᑭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔪᑦ **ᑭᐅᔪᑦ**. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᒻᒪᑦ ᐳᓴᓐᑎᖓ ᑕᑯᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᒥᒃ, ᑲᑎᑎᑕᐅᒐᑎᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ.

UNDERSTANDING THE NUMBERS IN THIS REPORT
(CONTINUED)

PARTICIPANTS

Participants = everyone (all 66 people) who did this survey in Iqaluit

RESPONDENTS

Respondents = only the participants who answered follow-up questions
There are some questions in the survey that not everyone answered. Participants who answered "no" to a question would skip to the next section. But participants who answered "yes" to the same question would be asked some *related follow-up questions*. When we show the results to follow-up questions, we call this group of participants "**respondents",** because they were the ones who answered the question.

CONTACTING OTHERS FOR HELP

In this example **from p. 29**, 99% of the participants said "yes I can call for help if I get stranded on the land".

If Iqalungmiut participants get stranded or have an accident on the land, 99% (out of a total of 66) can call for help.

Of the 65 ***respondents*** who can call for help, most would call a **family member** (74%), or a **friend** (69%).

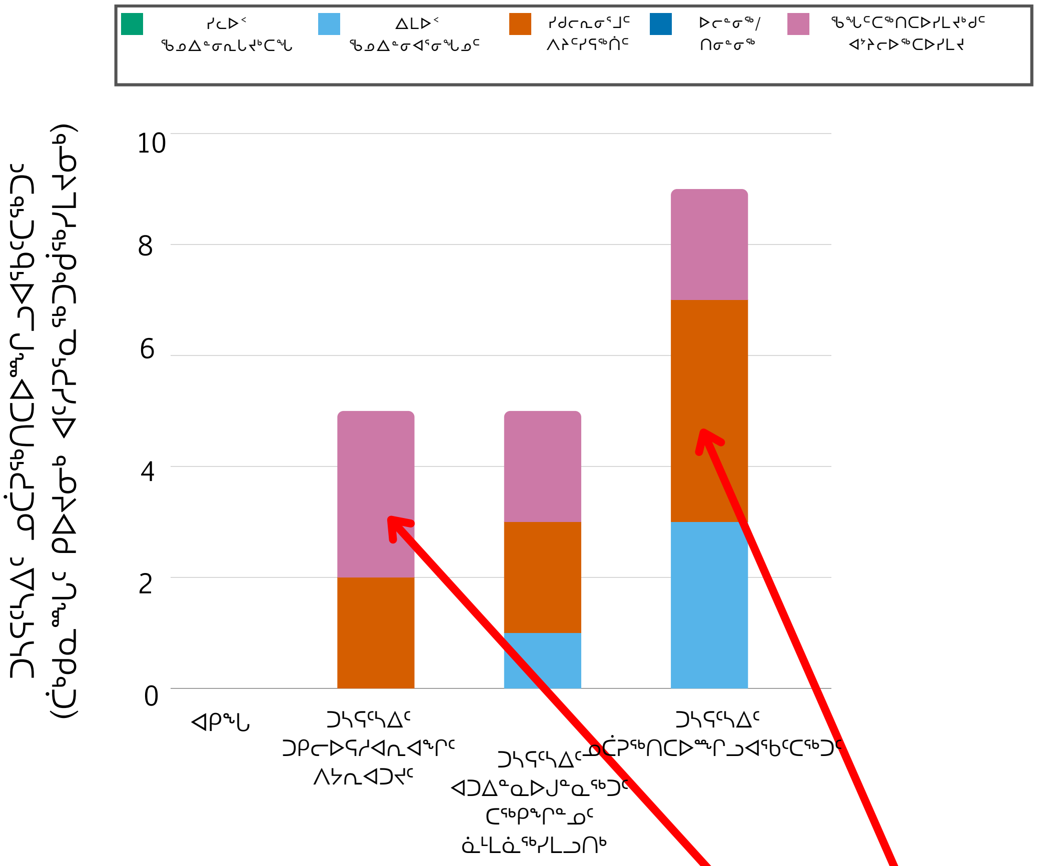
Only the participants who said "*Yes, I can call for help*", were asked the follow-up question, "*Who, can you call for help*?" This smaller group of participants who answered the follow-up question are called **respondents**. So the percent shown for respondents are out of the total who answered the question, and not the total of participants.

ᑐᑭᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᓈᓴᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂ
(ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ)

ᑭᐅᔪᑦ

ᑭᐅᔪᑦ = ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᓲᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓅᖓᔪᓂᒃ

ᐱᔭᕇᐊᕐᑐᐃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓅᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᓴᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᓚᓱᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ



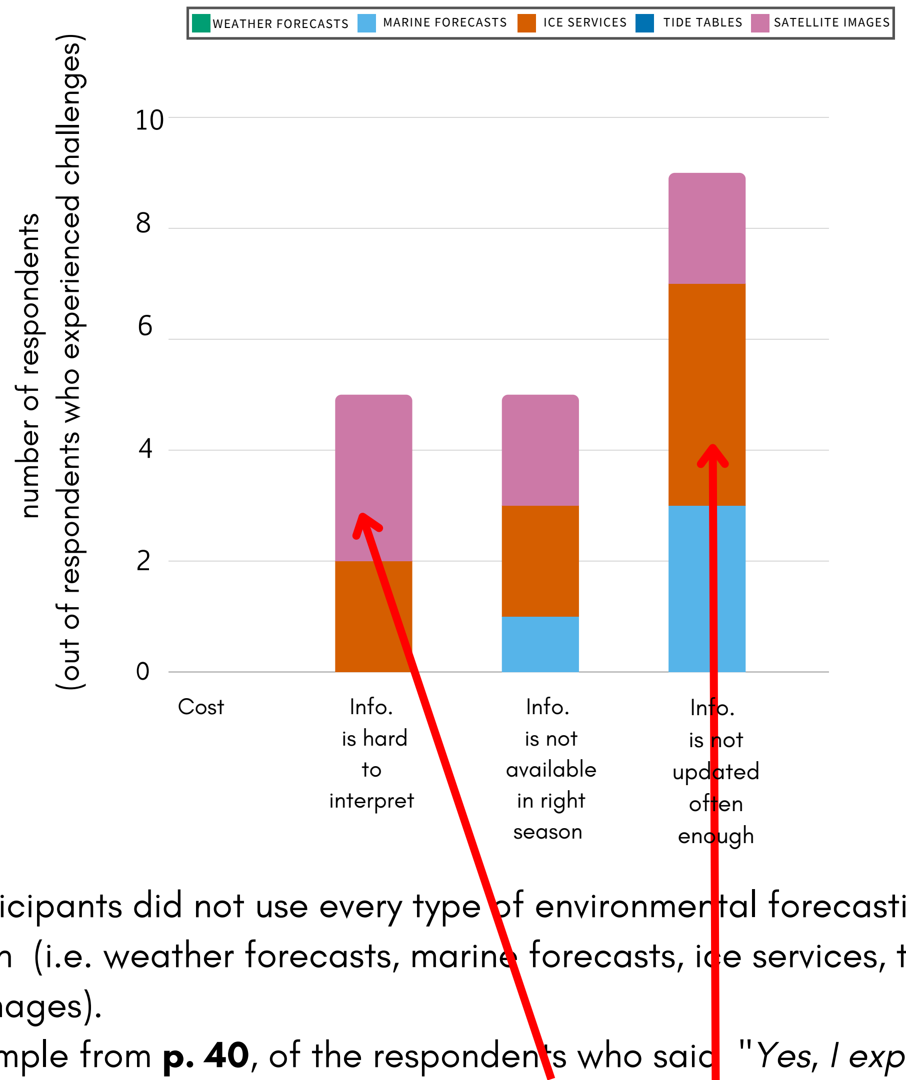
ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᕙᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ, ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ, ᓯᑯᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔾᑦᓯᕋᖅᑏᑦ, ᐅᓕᓐᓃᑦ/ ᑎᓂᓐᓃᑦ, ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ).
ᐅᕙᓂ ᐆᑦᑐᕋᐅᒥᑦ **ᒪᐱᒐᖓᓂ 40**, ᑭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓗᖅᑐᖅ "ᐋ, ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖓ ᐊᓯᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᖁᒻᒧᐊᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔾᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓐᖑᐊᑦ ", ᐱᖓᓱᑦ 3 ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᕈᕈᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᖏᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓇᖅᑐᑦ. ᑭᐅᔪᓂᑦ ᐅᖃᓪᓗᖅᑐᖅ "ᐋ, ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᖓ ᐊᓯᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᖅᑐᒥᑦ ᓯᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᔾᑎᖅᑕᑦ ", ᑎᓴᒪᑦ 4 ᐊᑐᖃᑦᑕᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᕈᕈᑎᖃᖅᑐᑎᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᒍ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕈᑏᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥᒫᖓᓕᖅᑎᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᕆᓐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ.

UNDERSTANDING THE NUMBERS IN THIS REPORT
(CONTINUED)

RESPONDENTS

Respondents = only the participants who use forecasting products

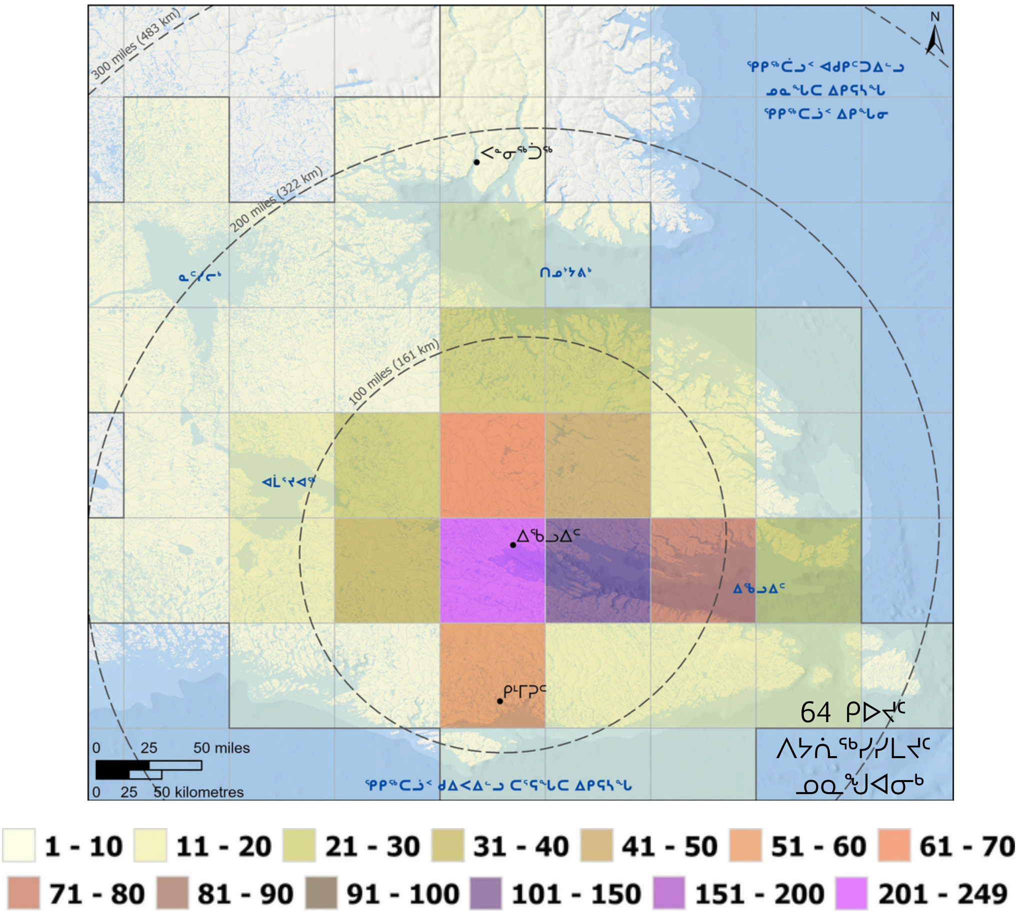
REASONS WHY ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTING INFORMATION IS DIFFICULT FOR IQALUNGMIUT RESPONDENTS TO ACCESS



Some participants did not use every type of environmental forecasting information (i.e. weather forecasts, marine forecasts, ice services, tide tables, satellite images).

In this example from **p. 40**, of the respondents who said "*Yes, I experience challenges when accessing satellite images*", 3 of them experience challenges because the information is hard to interpret. Of the respondents who said "*Yes, I experience challenges when accessing ice services*", 4 of them experience challenges because the information is not updated often enough.

ᑐᑭᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓂᒃ ᑕᑦᕆᓂ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓂ



ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᓃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓄᑦ

ᓄᓇᙳᐊᑦ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖏᑦ ᑐᑭᖏᓪᓗ

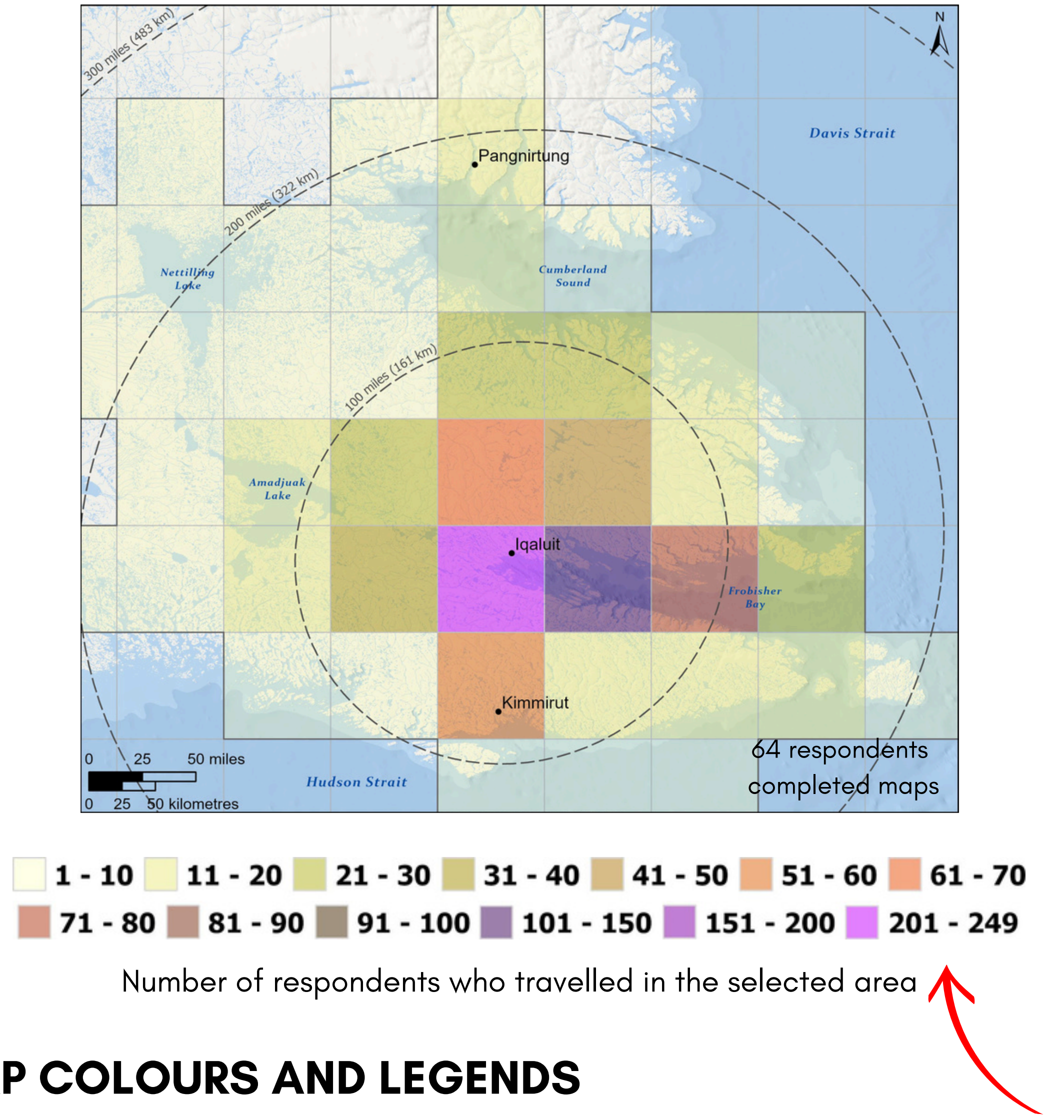
ᐊᑐᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᒃᑭᑦᑕᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓂ ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᓃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᒪᐅᖓ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐃᔫᓇᑎᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᖏᑦ ᐃᖏᕋᕐᔪᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑯᖓ (ᓲᕐᓗ ᑭᐅᔪᖅ ᓯᑕᒪᓕᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᖏᕋᓚᐅᖅᓱᓂ ᖃᒧᑕᐅᔭᓯᑦᑕᖅᑲᖅ, ᓈᓴᖅᑕᐅᓲᖅ ᒪᕉᐊᖅᑎᖅᓱᓂ ᑕᐃᑯᙵᕐᓂᕆᐊᖓ).

ᑖᓂᖅᑐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ/ᑖᓂᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑕᐅᑦᑐᖏᑦ = ᑐᑭᓕᒃ ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑯᙵᖅᓯᒪᒋᐊᖏᑦ.
ᑖᓂᑭᓐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ = ᑐᑭᓕᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᓂᓴᓐᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑯᙵᖅᓯᒪᒋᐊᖏᑦ.

ᑭᐅᔪᑦ = ᐊᐱᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓂᒃ

ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᙵᖏᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓂᒃ (ᐅᐊᔭᒨᖅᑐᑦ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᓪᓗᖏᑦ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ). ᑕᑯᔅᓴᐅᑎᓕᕋᑦᑎᒍ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᑦ, ᑕᐃᓲᕗᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ “**ᑭᐅᔪᑦ**”, ᑖᒃᑯᐊᖑᒻᒪᑕ ᐱᔭᕇᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓂᒃ.

UNDERSTANDING THE MAPS IN THIS REPORT



MAP COLOURS AND LEGENDS

Each coloured box on the maps represents a certain number of respondents who travelled to that area, and all of the types of transportation they used to travel there (e.g. if a respondent went to an area by ATV and by snowmobile, it is counted as having travelled to the area twice).

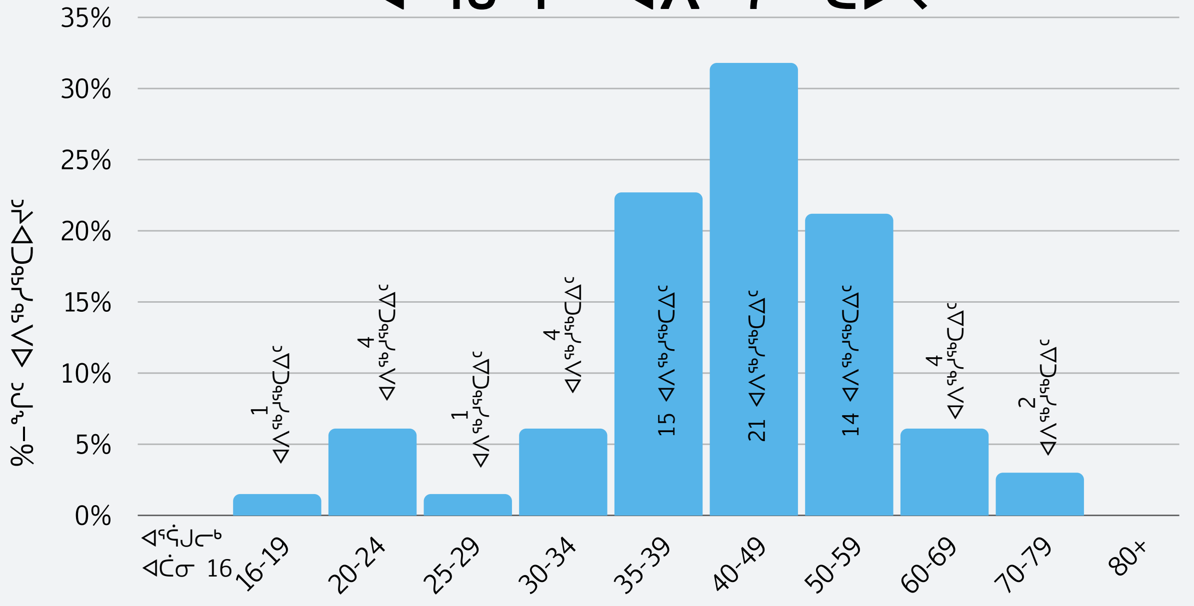
Darker/brighter colours = more respondents went there.
Lighter colours = less respondents went there.

Respondents = only the participants who completed maps

Some participants did not complete travel maps (due to technical issues and other reasons). When we show the maps, we call this group of participants "**respondents**", because they were the ones who completed maps.

ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᕿᆦᒫᖅᓯᒪᓂᖏᑦ

ᐊᕐᕋᒍᖏᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ*



*ᐊᑕᐅᓯᖅ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑭᐅᒍᒪᓯᒪᙱᑦᑐᖅ

ᐊᕐᕋᒍᖏᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑯᖓᓂ 16-79 ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓖᑦ, ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᐸᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᑯᖓᓂ 40-49–ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓖᑦ (32%). 16 ᐊᑖᓂ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᐅᖹᓗᓐᓃᑦ 80–ᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕋᒍᓕᓐᓂᒃ, ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᖃᔾᙱᑦᑐ.

82% ᐊᐱᖅᓱᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᔪᑦ ᐊᖑᑕᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ

18% ᐊᐱᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐅᓂᕐᒥᒃ

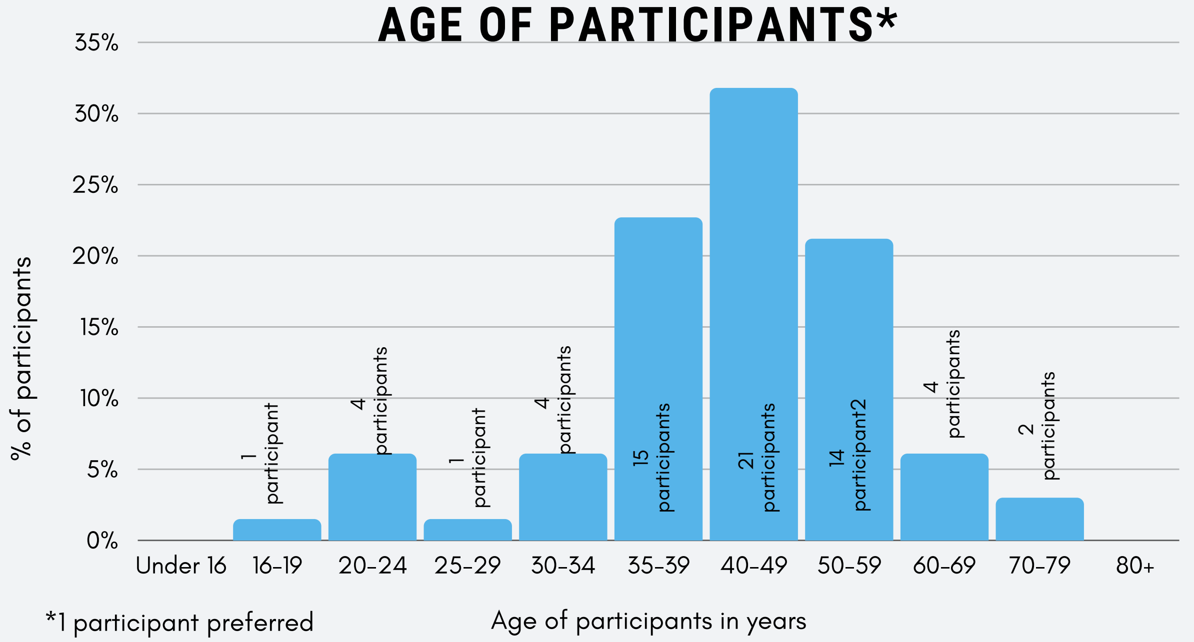
ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᖑᑏᑦ (82%), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 18% ᐊᕐᓇᐅᓂᕋᖅᑐᑦ.

52% ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔫᓂᕐᒥᒃ

100% ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᓂᕋᖅᑐᑦ

ᐊᖏᖦᖢᐊᒐᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔫᓂᕋᖅᑐᑦ (52%), ᐃᓗᓐᓇᑎᖦᖢ ᓄᓇᖃᖅᑳᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓅᖦᖢᑎᒃ.

IQALUNGMIUT SURVEY PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS



*1 participant preferred not to answer

Survey participants ranged in age from 16 to 79 years, with the highest proportion being between 40-49 years old (32%). No one under the age of 16 or 80 years and older, participated in the survey.

82% of participants identify as male

18% of participants identify as female

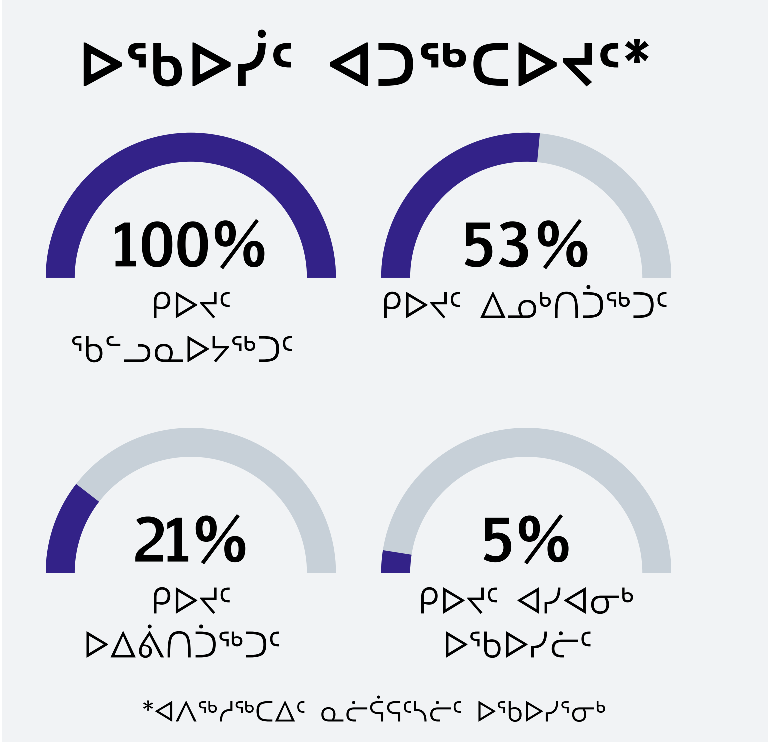
Most participants identify as male (82%), and 18% identify as female.

52% of participants identify as an Indigenous person

100% of Indigenous respondents identify as Inuit

Nearly half of participants identify as an Indigenous person (52%), and all Indigenous respondents identified as Inuit.

ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ
(ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ)

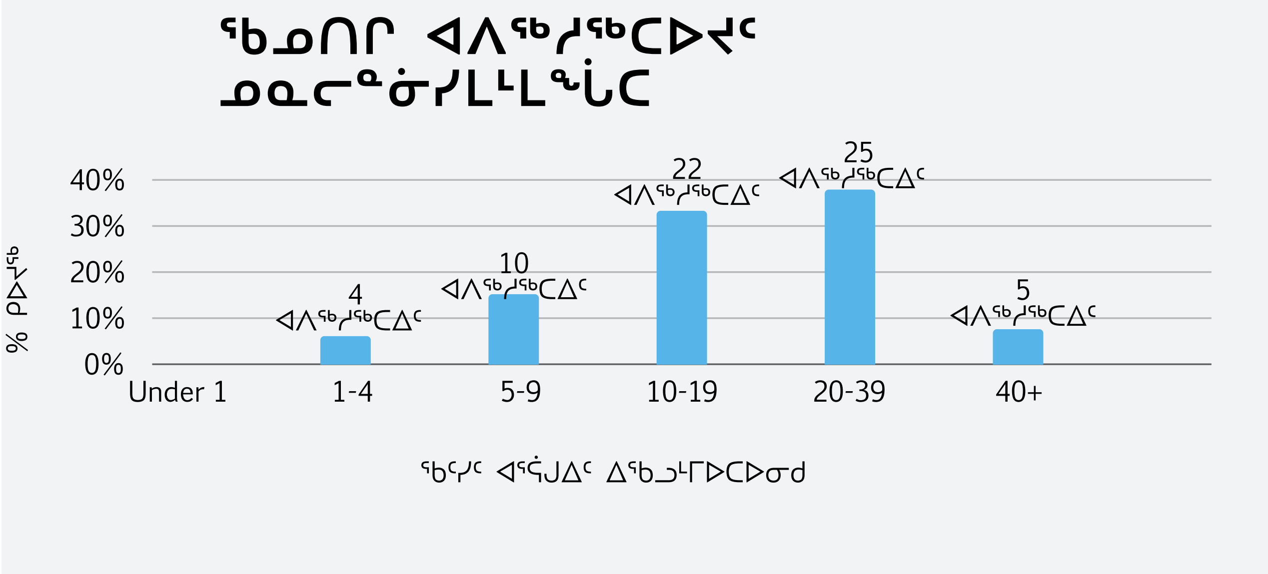


ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᒥᔪᑦ ᓇᓕᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒪᖔᑕ.

ᐃᓘᓐᓇᒋᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᓪᓗᓇᐅᓵᑦ, ᐃᓘᓐᓇᒋᓪᓗᑎᓪᓗ (53%) ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᑦᖅ ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ (21%) ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐅᐃᕖᑎᑐᑦ, ᐃᓄᐃᓴᑦᑐᓪᓗ (5%) ᐅᖃᕈᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᐊᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᕐᒥᒃ (ᓱᕐᕚᐊᓐ, ᕿᓴᓐ, ᓯᐹᓂᔅ).

ᐱᒪᕆᐅᕗᖅ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᕗᓯᒪᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐊᑦᑐᐊᒻᒪᑦ (ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒍᑕᐅᑐᐃᓐᓇᕋᓂᓗ) ᖃᓄᑎᒋ ᐱᓗᒻᒪᕐᓯᒪᓂᖅᑲᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᕕᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᓯᑯᒃᑯᓪᓗ.

ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ (79%) ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᕿᒍᐃᑦ ᖁᓕᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓄᑦ.



IQALUNGMIUT PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS
(CONTINUED)

LANGUAGES SPOKEN*

100% of respondents speak English

53% of respondents speak Inuktitut

21% of respondents speak French

5% of respondents speak another language

*Participants could choose multiple languages

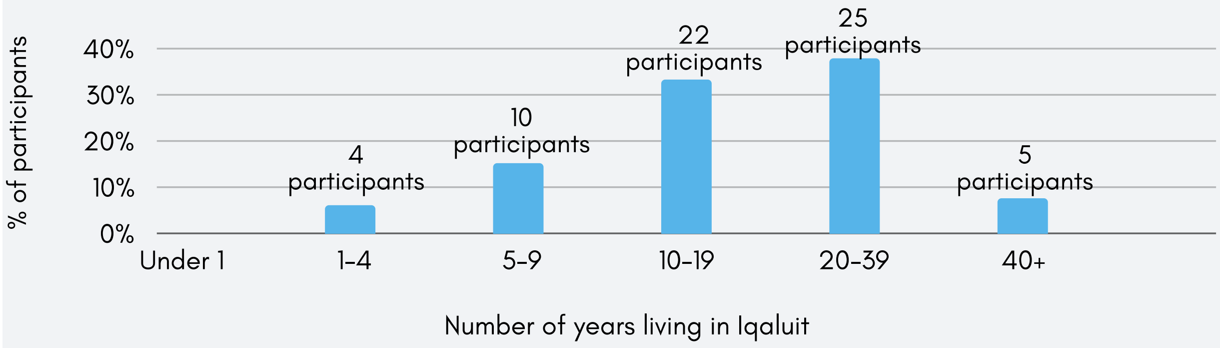
Participants were asked about which languages they speak.

All participants speak English, and most (53%) speak Inuktitut. Some respondents (21%) speak French, and a few (5%) speak another language (Serbian, Russian, Spanish).

It is important to understand how long participants have lived in Iqaluit as this relates to (although does not necessarily determine) how much experience they have with travel on the land, water, or ice.

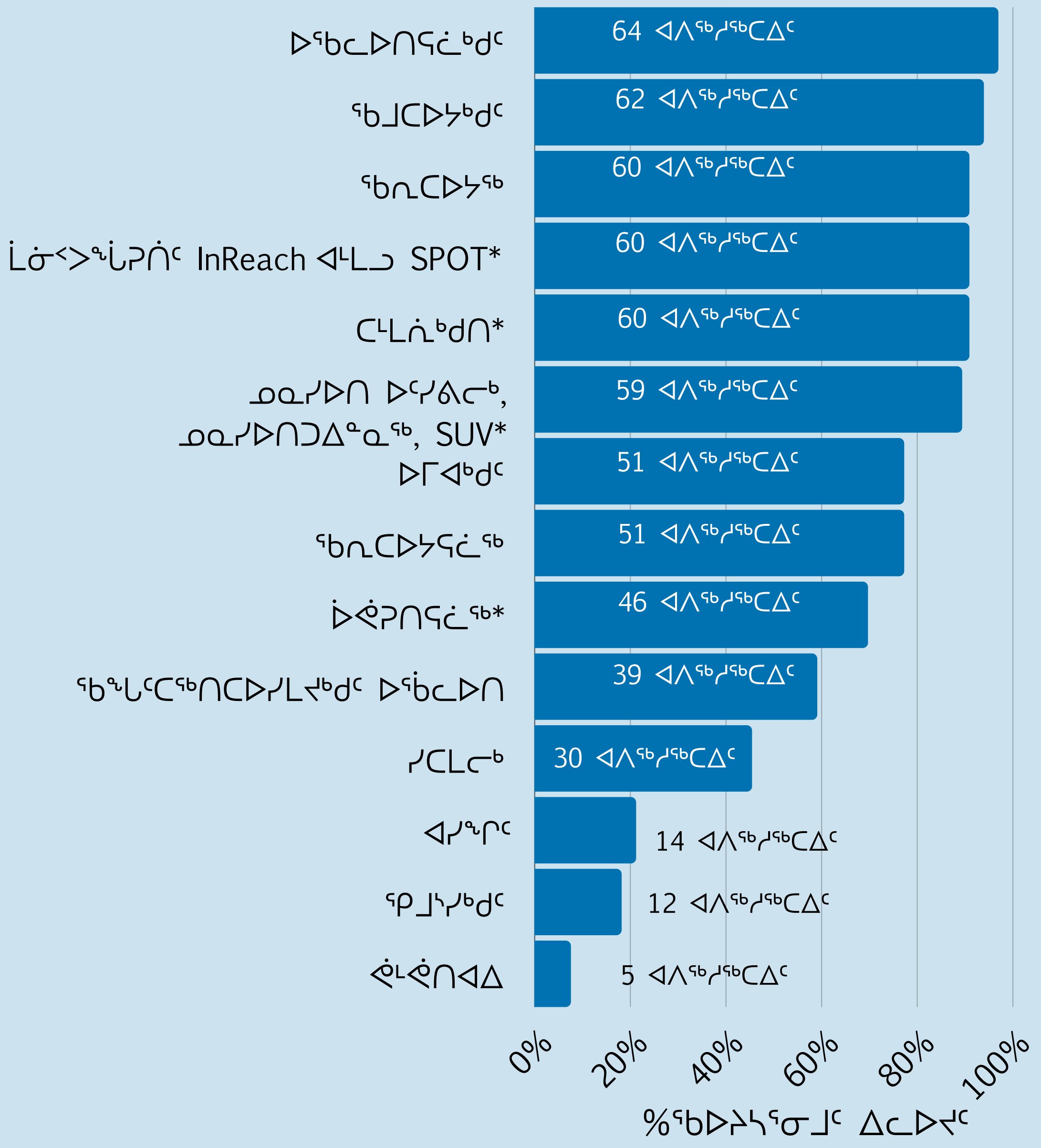
Most participants (79%) have lived in Iqaluit for 10 or more years.

LENGTH OF TIME SURVEY PARTICIPANTS HAVE LIVED IN THE COMMUNITY



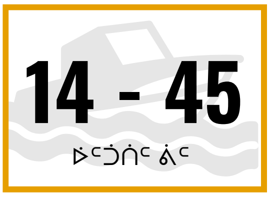
ᐊᕐᕕᖅᑕᕈᑏᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑏᑦ

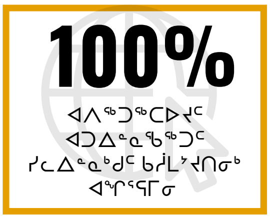
ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᖏᑦ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑏᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᓂ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᖏᑦ ᐊᑐᕋᔪᑦᑕᖏᓐᓗ



*ᑕᒻᒪᕆᒃᑯᑎ: ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᓇᒦᕆᐊᕐᕋᖅ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᒍᑎ; SUV: ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓈᓱᕐᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔾᔪᑎ; ᒫᓂᐸᓪᓚᕈᑎ: ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᔾᔪᑎ; ᐆᕚᕈᑎᕋᖅ ᓱᕐᓗ CB, SBX, VHF

ᐅᒥᐊᑦ ᐊᖏᓕᕆᓚᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᙵᑦ



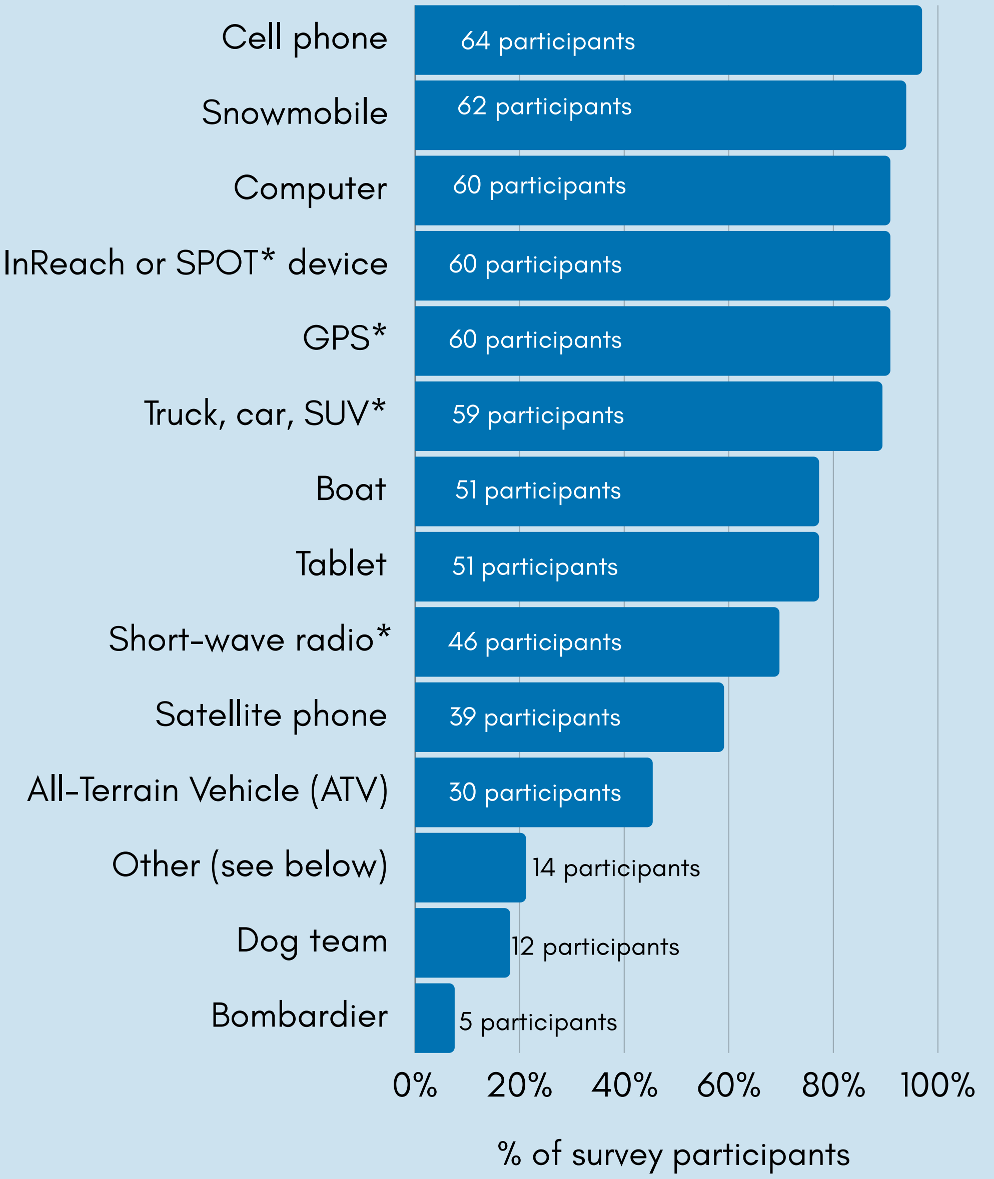


ᐅᖃᓚᐅᑎᕋᓚᑦ ᖃᒧᑕᐃᔭᐅᓪᓗ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑎᒋᔭᐅᕙᓪᓚᑕ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕆᔭᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᔪᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗᓐᓂᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ, ᑭᖑᓕᖅᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ, ᒫᓂᐸᓪᓚᕈᑎᓂᒃ, ᑕᒻᒪᕆᒃᑯᑎᓂᓪᓗ. ᐊᐳᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ “ᐊᓱᐊ” ᐊᑐᕌᖑᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑑᔭᖅᓯᒪᔪᓅᖓᔪᓂᒃ, ᓱᕿᓂᕐᔫᖓᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᑎᓂᖅᓯᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᑐᓵᔪᑎᓂᓪᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓯᑕᒪᓕᐸᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ ᐅᓯᕕᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ

ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᓕᒫᑦ ᓯᓚᐃᓐᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓲᒪᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᒥᓂ. ᑕᒪᓐᓇ ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᒻᒥᔪᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᑎᐊᖓ ᐊᑦᑐᐃᓂᖃᕐᒪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕈᓐᓇᕐᒪᖔᑕ.

TRAVEL EQUIPMENT

TYPES OF EQUIPMENT IQALUNGMIUT SURVEY PARTICIPANTS OWN OR REGULARLY USE



* GPS: Global Positioning System; SUV: Sport Utility Vehicle; SPOT: Satellite Personal Tracker; Short-wave radio e.g. CB, SBX, VHF

BOAT SIZES RANGED FROM

14 - 45 FEET

100%

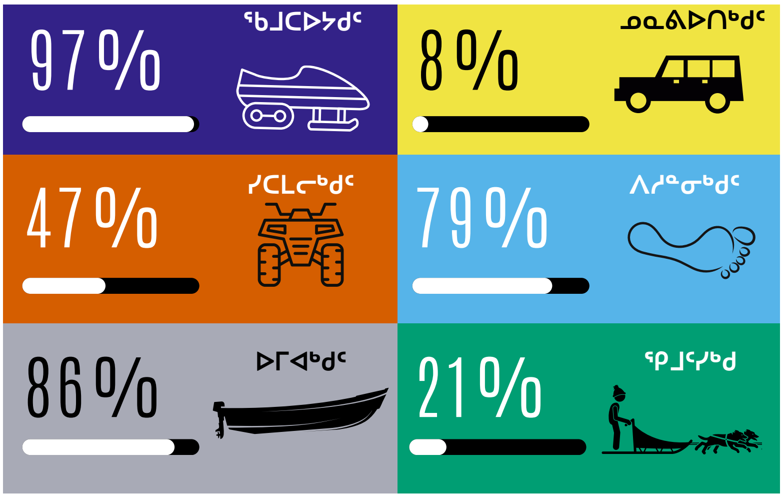
OF PARTICIPANTS HAVE ACCESS TO THE INTERNET IN THEIR HOME

Cell phones and snowmobiles are the types of equipment most often owned or regularly used by participants, followed by computers, inReach or SPOT devices, and GPS. Participants who answered "Other" also use chart plotters, sonars, depth finders and sounders, and side-by-side ATVs with dump box.

All participants have access to the internet in their home. This is important to know because it affects what kinds of information they might be able to access.

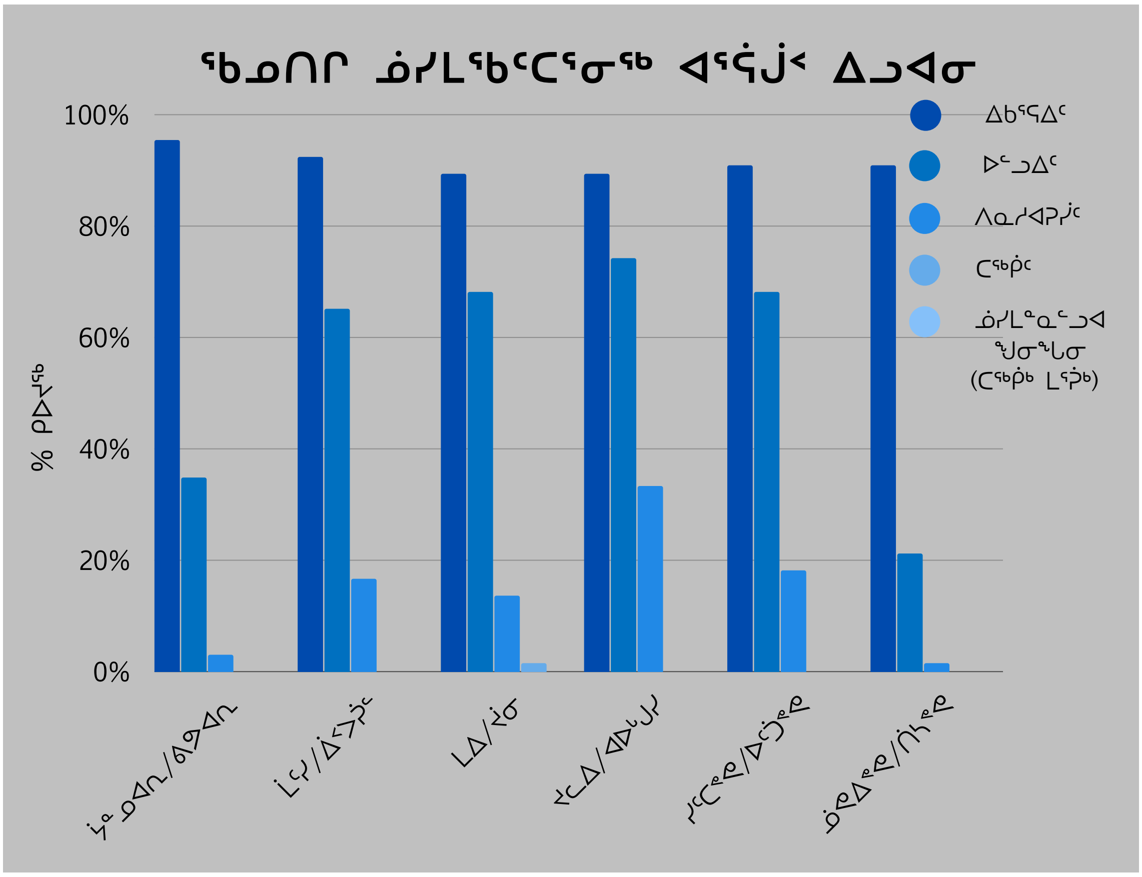
ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓅᑦ

ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᑦᑐᑦ ᓅᔾᔪᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᓄᑦ



ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓅᓕᕋᒥᒃ, ᖃᒧᑕᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒐᔪᓐᓂᖅᐹᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔾᔪᑕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ. ᑭᖑᕙᖕᒐᒍᑦ ᐅᒥᐊᑦ, ᐱᓱᓐᓂᒃᑯᓪᓗ. ᐊᐱᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒥᔪᑦ ᓱᑕᒪᓕᓐᓂᒃ, ᓄᓇᓱᐅᑎᓂᒃ (ᐅᑦᓯᕕᓕᒃ, ᓄᓇᓱᐅᑎ, ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓲᖅ SUV), ᕿᒧᑦᓯᓂᓪᓗ

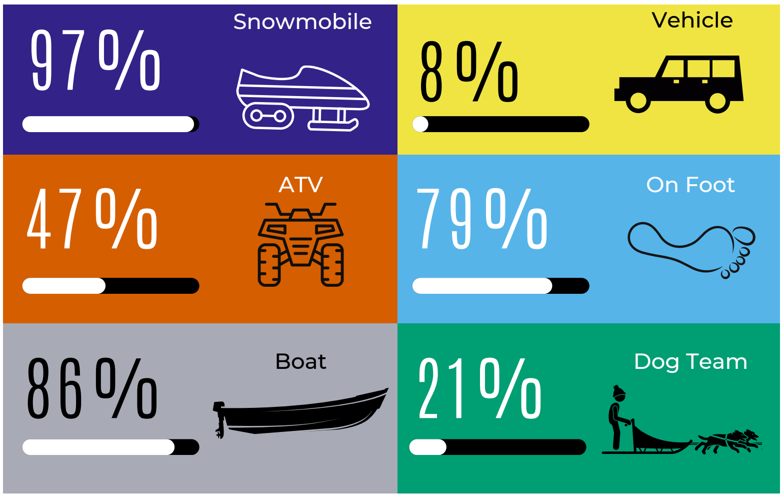
ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔩᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ. ᖃᒧᑕᐅᔭᐃᑦ, ᓱᑕᒫᓕᑦ, ᐅᒥᐊᑦ, ᓄᓇᓱᐅᑏᑦ, ᐱᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔫᑦ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓕᒫᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ



ᖃᖓᒍᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᖅ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᐊᐱᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓇᖅ ᑕᑭᑎᒋᓕᓐᓂᒃ ᓅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓯᓄᑦ. ᐃᒪᐃᖃᔪᑦᑐᑦ, ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᑲᕐᕋᐃᑦ ᓅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᐃᑦ. ᔪᓚᐃᒥ ᐊᐅᒡᒍᓯᒥᒎ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓅᓯᒪᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᓄᑦ ᐱᓇᓱᐊᕈᓰᑦ, ᐊᖏᓪᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᑦᓱᑎᓪᓗ. ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᖅᓴᖅ ᓅᓯᒪᓲᑦ.

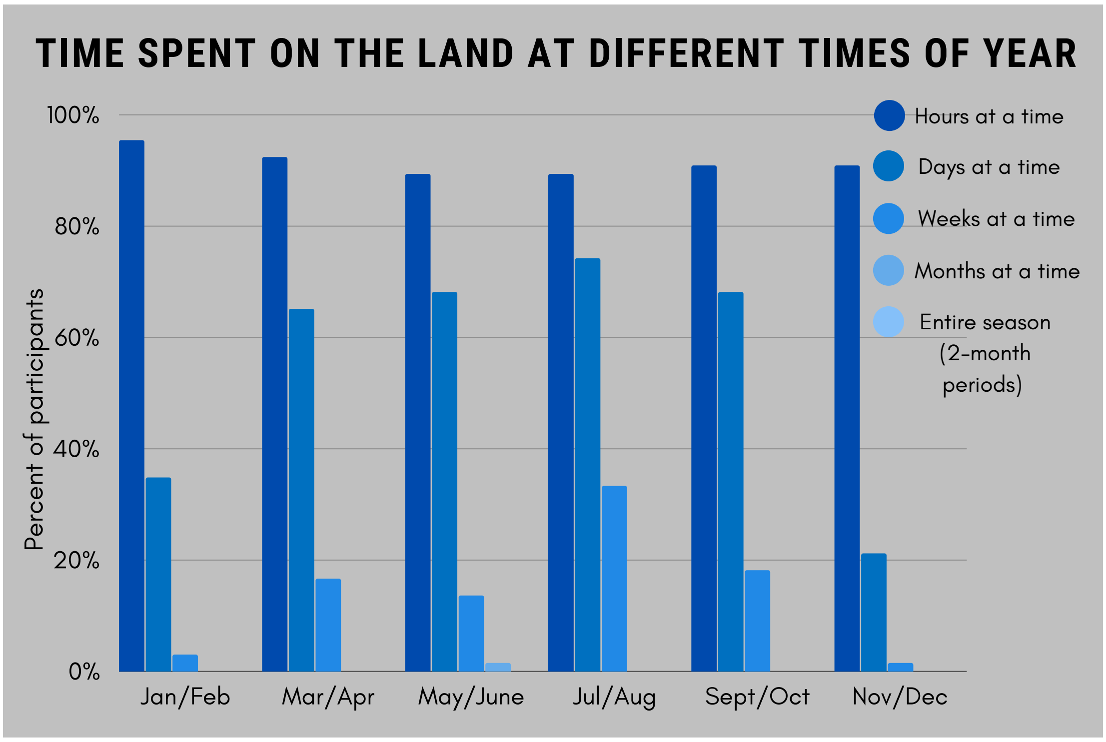
TRAVEL HABITS

METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION SURVEY PARTICIPANTS USE TO TRAVEL ON THE LAND



When survey participants travel, snowmobile is the most common method of transportation used. This is followed by boat, and on foot. Participants also travel by ATV, vehicle (truck, car, SUV), and dog team.

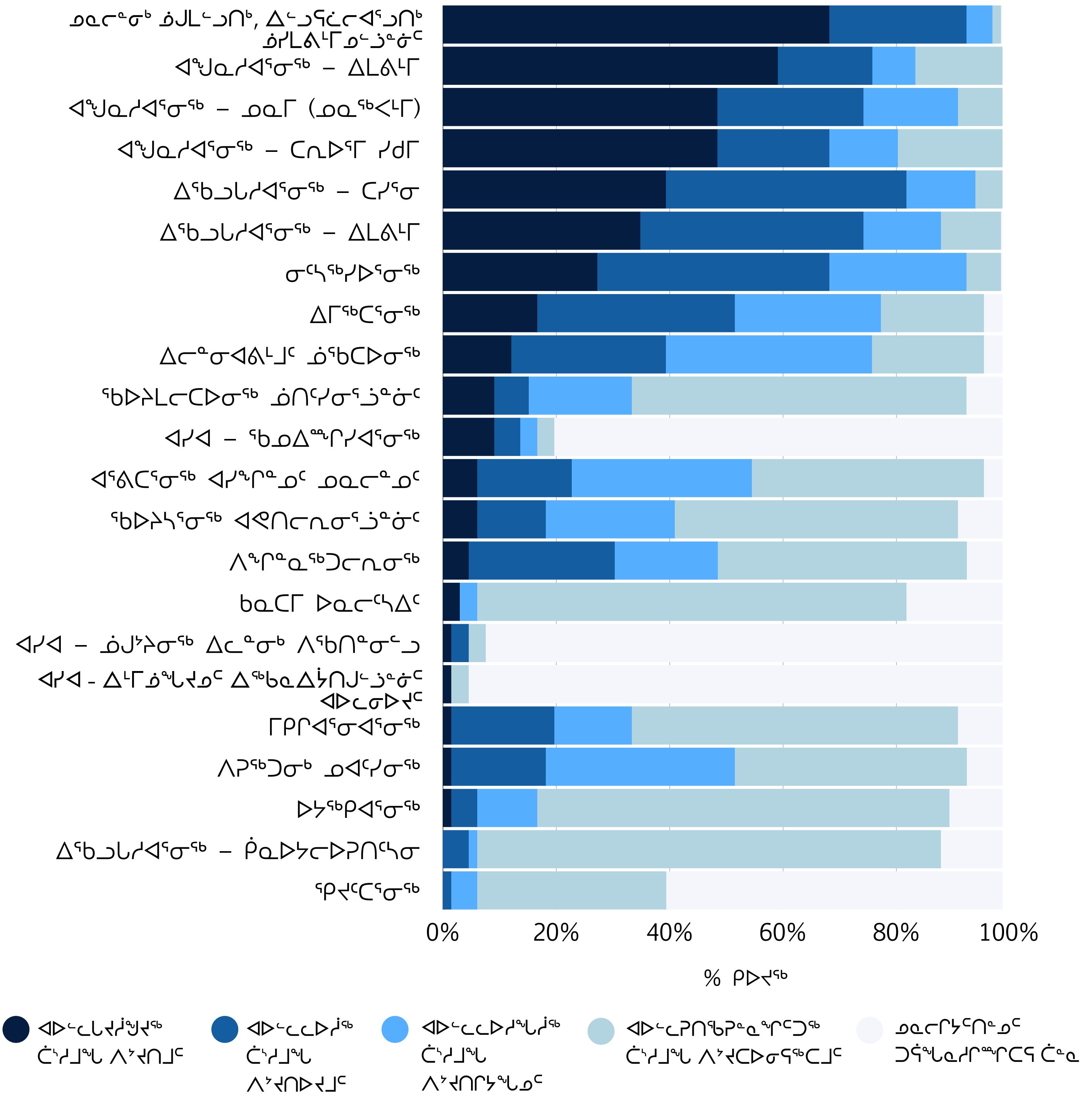
Survey participants use different types of transportation at different times of year. Snowmobiles, ATVs, boats, vehicles, on foot, and dog teams are used all through the year.



In different times of year, survey participants spend different lengths of time on the land. Most commonly, participants are on the land for hours or days at a time. In July and August the number of participants that are out on the land for weeks at a time, increases. Some travel for longer periods of time.

ᐊᕐᕕᑕᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓃᑦ

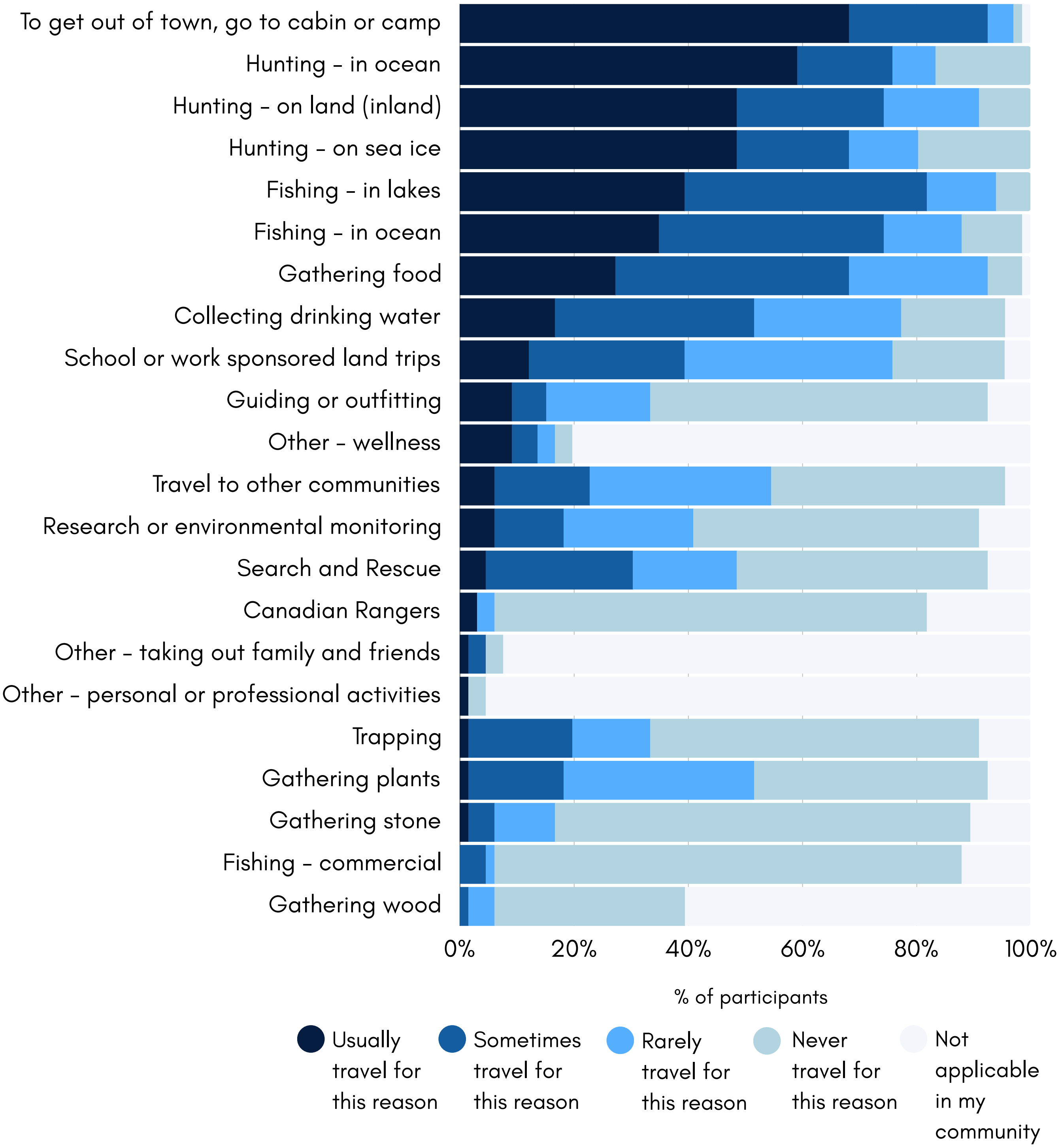
ᓈᓚᕿᒍᑕᐅᒐᔪᑉᐸᕐᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖏᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᓄᑦ



ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓈᓱᑦ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ. ᓈᒐᔪᓱᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓈᑲᐃᓐᓇᕈᒪᓪᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᓪᓗᕋᓛᓕᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᓯᓄᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᒋᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ ᓯᑯᒃᑯᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ. ᑕᐃᑯᐊ ᑭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ "ᐊᓯᐊ" ᓈᓐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᒫᔾᔭᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᕿᒧᑦᓯᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐃᖃᐃᓕᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐱᓱᕋᔮᓐᓂᕐᓄᑦ, ᑎᑕᐅᔭᕆᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᒪᕕᐅᐸ ᓯᑯᖓᓈᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑕᔫᕋᓛᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᓱᒪᓕᕆᓂᕐᒨᖓᔪᓄᑦ, ᖃᔭᖅᑐᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ. ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ, ᐱᔭᕆᐅᖅᓴᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᓯᐊᕐᕆᔮᕐᓂᖅ, ᐱᓃᑎᑲᓪᓛᓐᓄᑦ ᐱᓃᕐᓂᖅ, ᓄᑕᕐᓂᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᑎᑎᕋᐅᑎᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ.

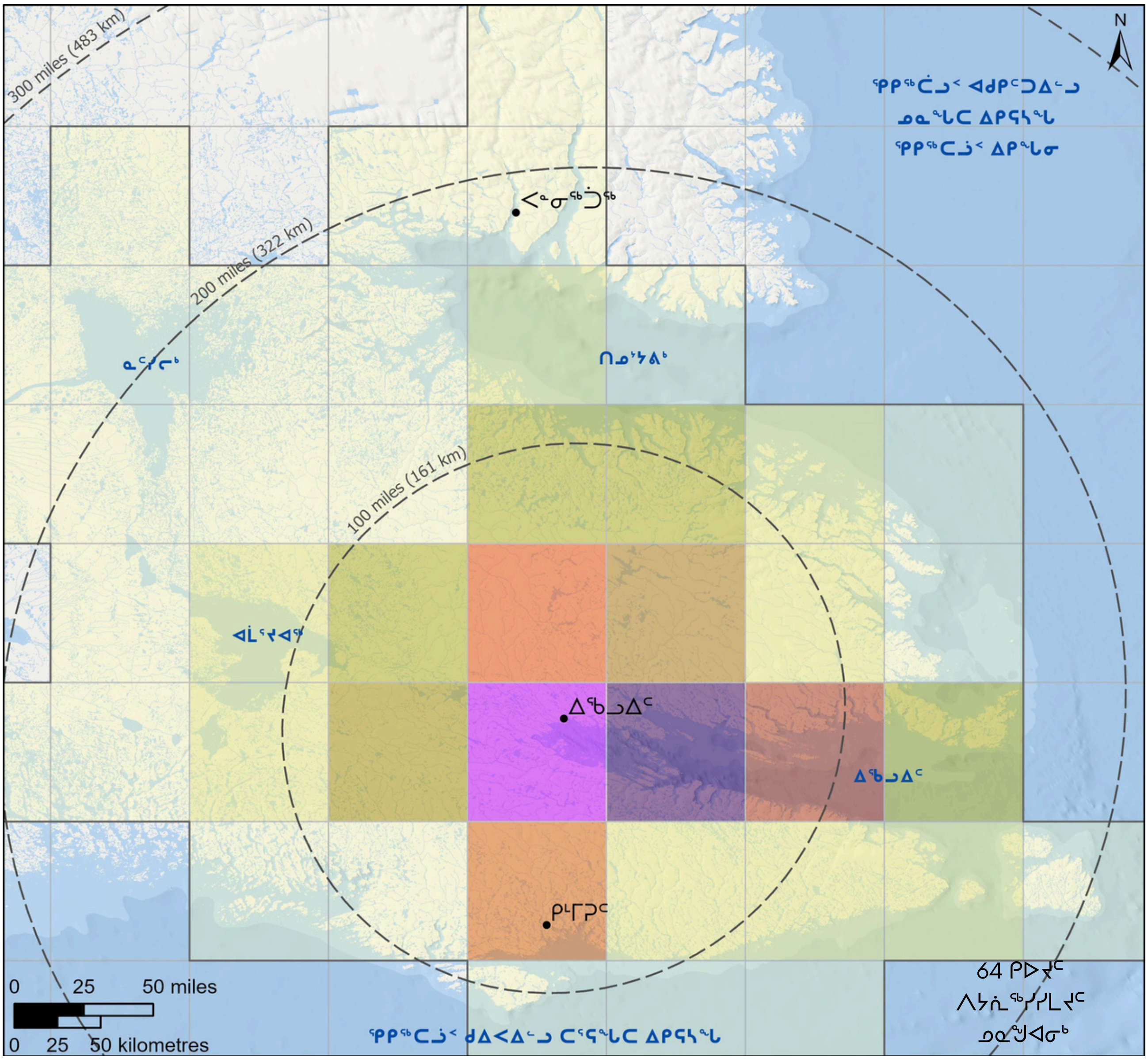
TRAVEL HABITS

REASONS IQALUNGMIUT USUALLY TRAVEL ON THE LAND



Survey participants travel on the land, water, and ice for many reasons. Most often they travel to get out of town/go to a cabin or camp hunt in the ocean, on land, or on sea ice. Those who said "Other" travel for clam digging, dog sledding, exercise, hiking, kiting, mapping sea ice with a drone, mental health, kayaking, photography, practicing Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit, skiing, fat biking, and mobile journalism.

ᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᓅᑉᐸᒻᒪᖕᙱᑕ (ᑲᑎᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓅᓐᓂᑦ)



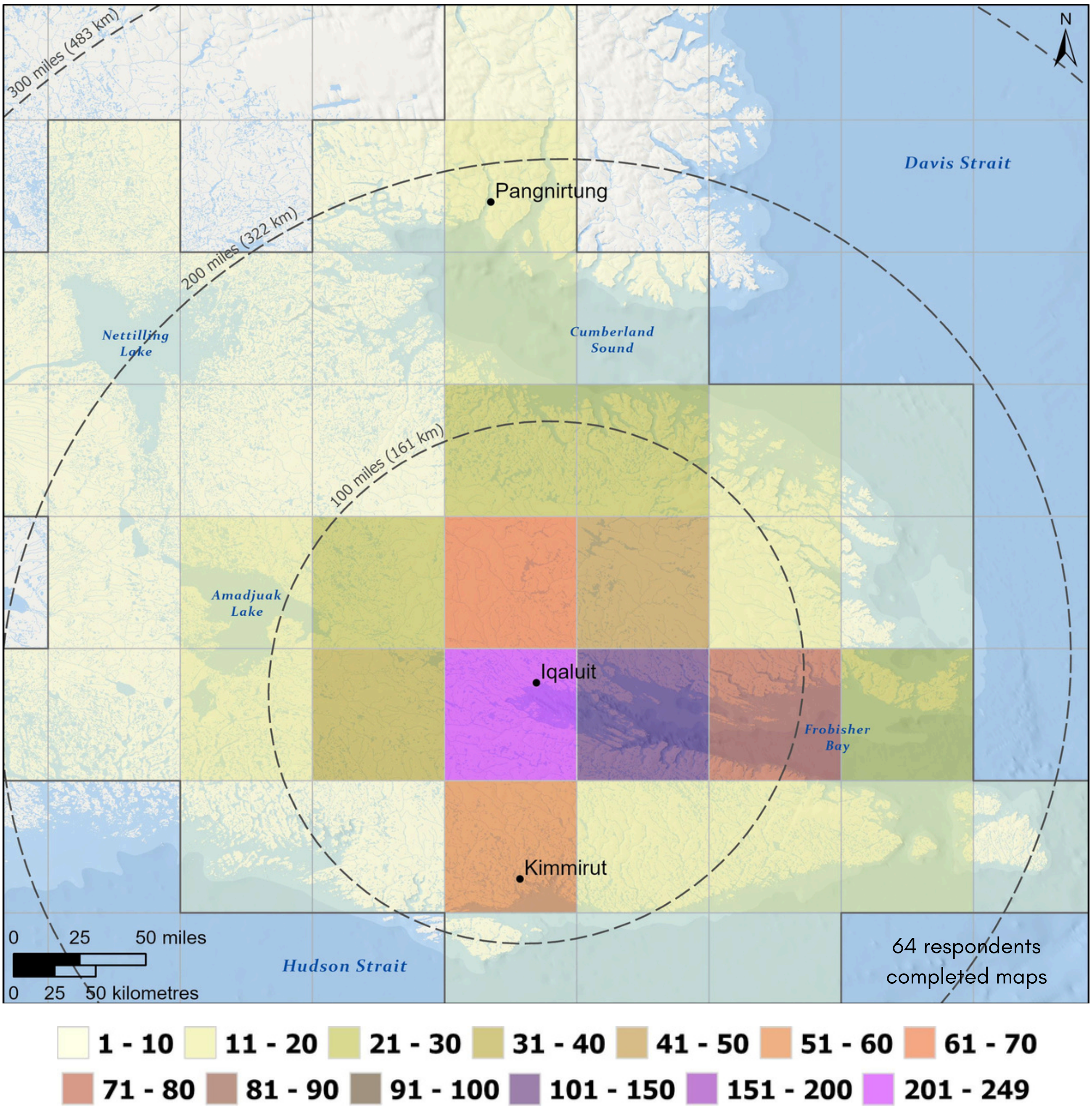
1 - 10 | 11 - 20 | 21 - 30 | 31 - 40 | 41 - 50 | 51 - 60 | 61 - 70
71 - 80 | 81 - 90 | 91 - 100 | 101 - 150 | 151 - 200 | 201 - 249

ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖕᒋᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᒋᔭᒥ

ᐊᑕᖕᒋᕐᑐᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᑦ ᑕᑯᒋᐊᕐᑐᒋᑦ ᐅᕗᙵᓇᕐ:
https://straightupnorth.ca/community-wwic-uses-and-needs/

ᑕᒪᓈᒃᑯᑎᓄᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᔾᔪᑎ: GCS WGS 1984; ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᕐ: Lambert Aximuthal Equal ᐃᓂᖕᒐ; ᓄᓇᙳᐊᑦ ᓴᓇᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᕋᑖᓇ ᓱᓐᑭᓕᐊ, ᔫᓂ 28, 2023; ᐱᕈᕝᓯᖅᑕᐅᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᓕᑕᕆᔭᐅᔪᕐ: HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑏᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ GIS–ᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᑏᑦ

WHERE IQALUNGMIUT RESPONDENTS TRAVEL (TOTAL TRAVEL)



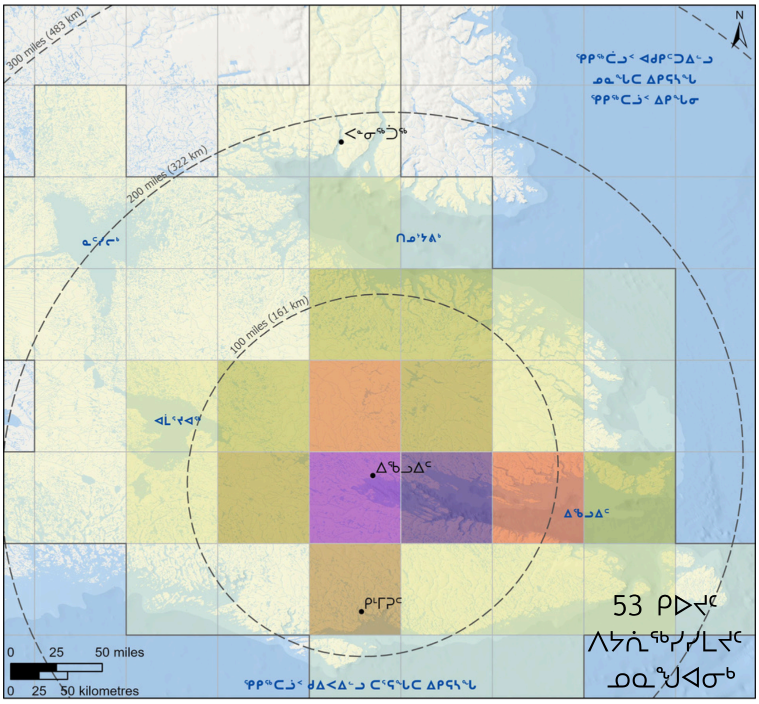
Number of respondents who travelled in the selected area

To access full page maps visit:
https://straightupnorth.ca/community-wwic-uses-and-needs/

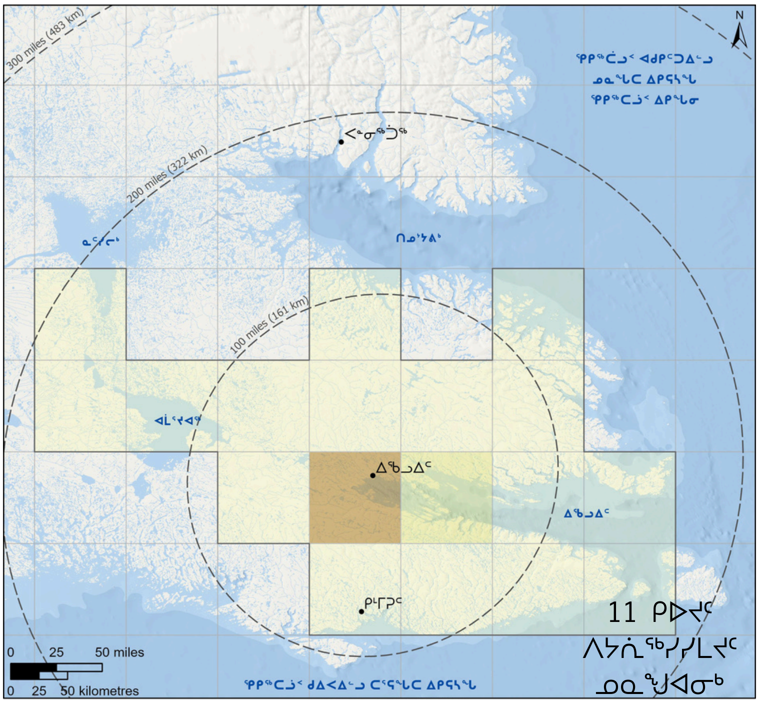
Geographic Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984; Projection: Lambert Azimuthal Equal Area; Maps created by Regena Sinclair, June 28, 2023; Service Layer Credits: HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

ᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᖑᑏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᓪᓗ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᓅᑉᐸᒻᒪᖔᑕ

ᓅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᖑᑏᑦ



ᓅᖃᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᑦ ᐊᕐᓇᐃᑦ

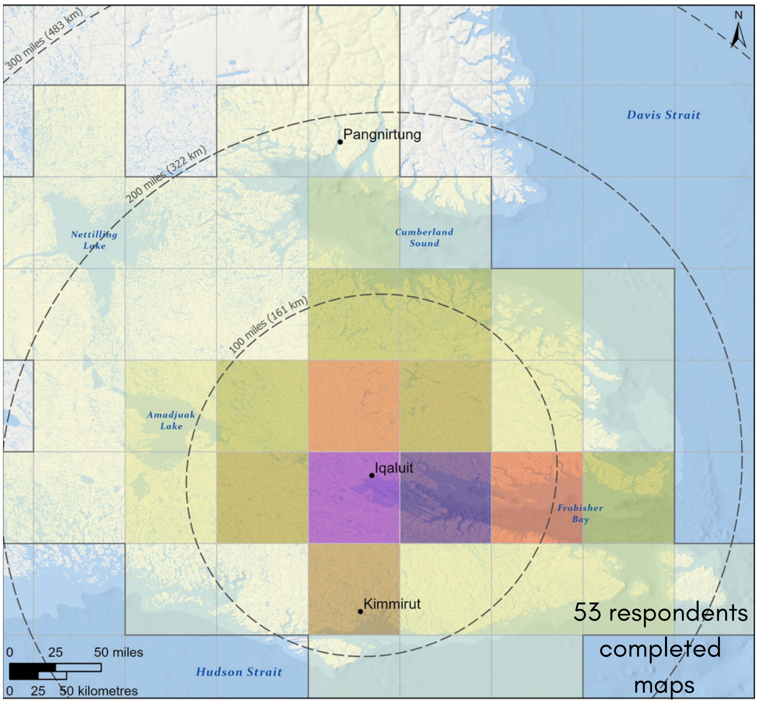


1 - 10 | 11 - 20 | 21 - 30 | 31 - 40 | 41 - 50 | 51 - 60 | 61 - 70
71 - 80 | 81 - 90 | 91 - 100 | 101 - 150 | 151 - 200 | 201 - 249

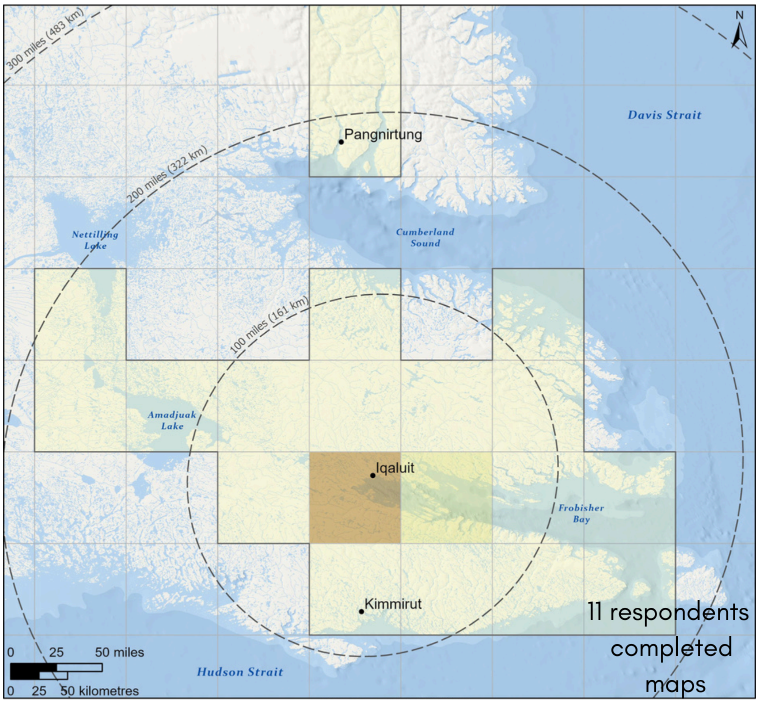
ᖃᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᒋᓯᒥ

WHERE IQALUNGMIUT MEN AND WOMEN RESPONDENTS TRAVEL

TRAVEL BY MEN



TRAVEL BY WOMEN

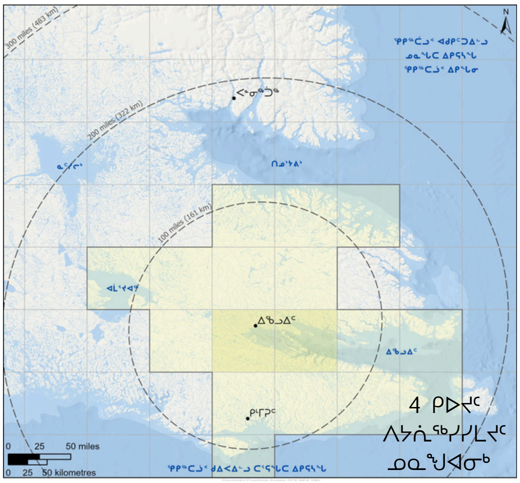


1 - 10 11 - 20 21 - 30 31 - 40 41 - 50 51 - 60 61 - 70
71 - 80 81 - 90 91 - 100 101 - 150 151 - 200 201 - 249

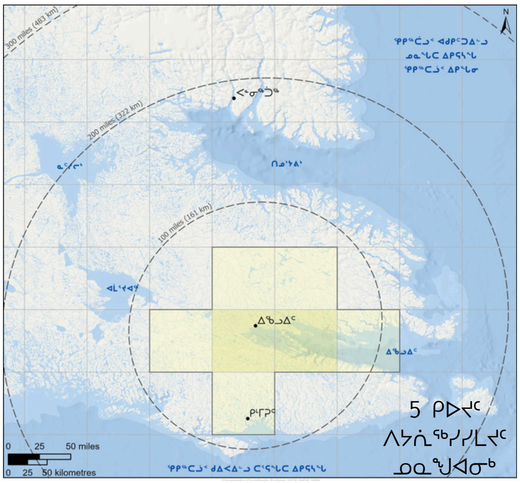
Number of respondents who travelled in the selected area

ᓇᒧᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᓅᓰᙳᒻᒪᙱᑕ (ᐊᕐᕌᒍᙱᑦᑎᒍᑦ)

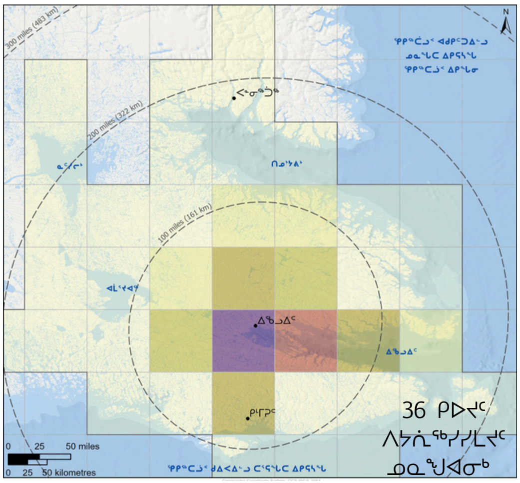
ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓖᑦ 16-24 ᓅᑉᐸᖅᑐᑦ



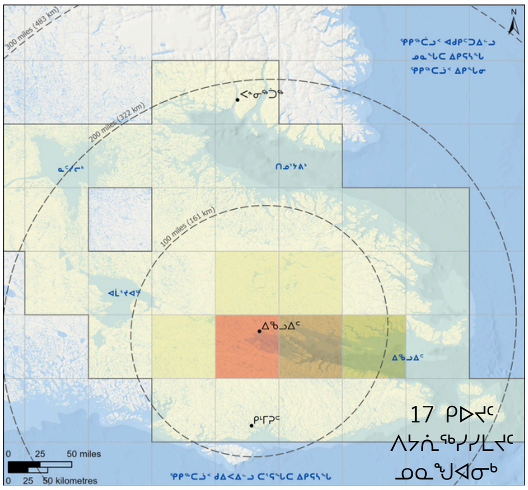
ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓖᑦ 25-34 ᓅᑉᐸᖅᑐᑦ



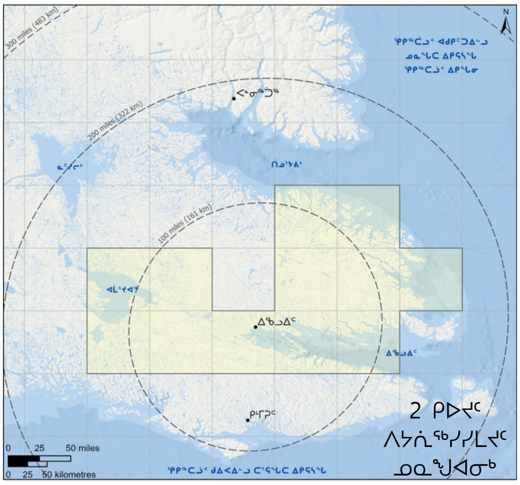
ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓖᑦ 35-49 ᓅᑉᐸᖅᑐᑦ



ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓖᑦ 50-69 ᓅᑉᐸᖅᑐᑦ



ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓖᑦ 70 ᐅᖕᒐᑖᓄᓐᓗ ᓅᑉᐸᖅᑐᑦ

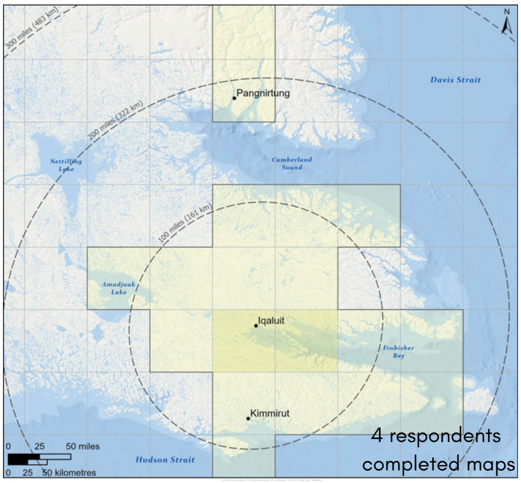


1 - 10 | 11 - 20 | 21 - 30 | 31 - 40 | 41 - 50 | 51 - 60 | 61 - 70
71 - 80 | 81 - 90 | 91 - 100 | 101 - 150 | 151 - 200 | 201 - 249

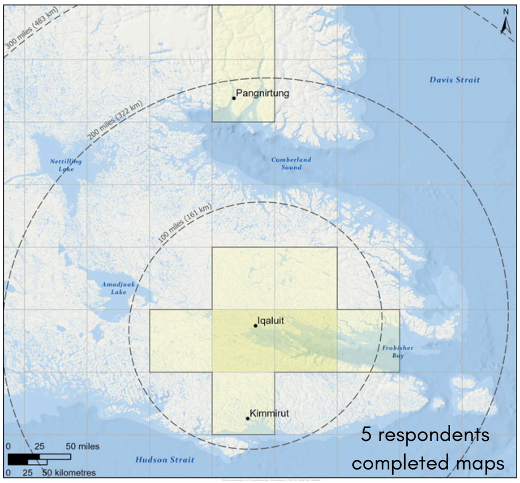
ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᕝᕕᒋᔭᒥ

WHERE IQALUNGMIUT RESPONDENTS TRAVEL (BY AGE)

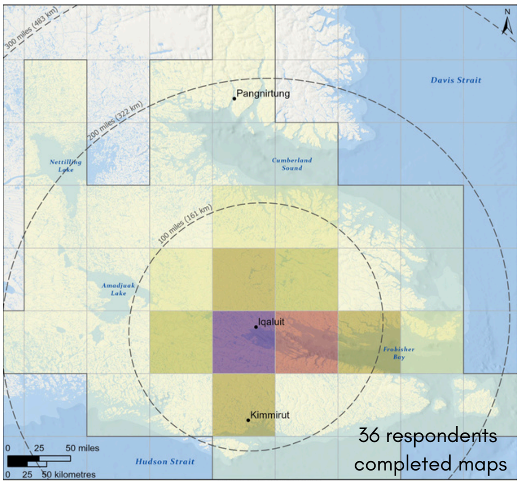
AGES 16 TO 24 TRAVEL



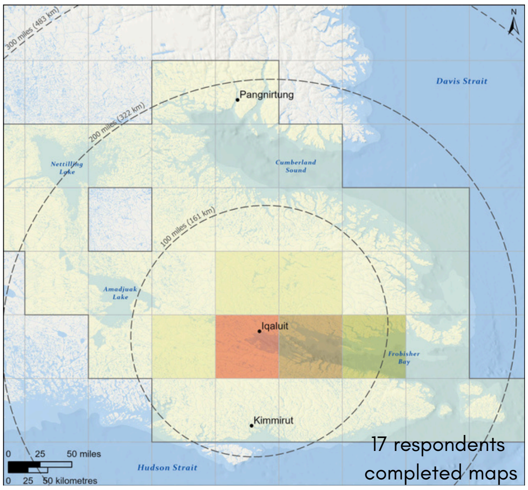
AGES 25 TO 34 TRAVEL



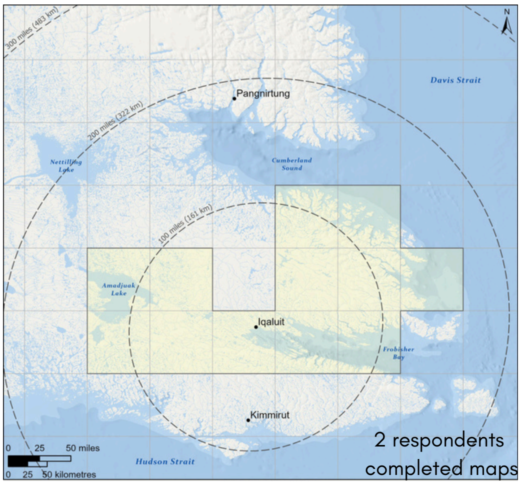
AGES 35 TO 49 TRAVEL



AGES 50 TO 69 TRAVEL



AGES 70 AND ABOVE TRAVEL

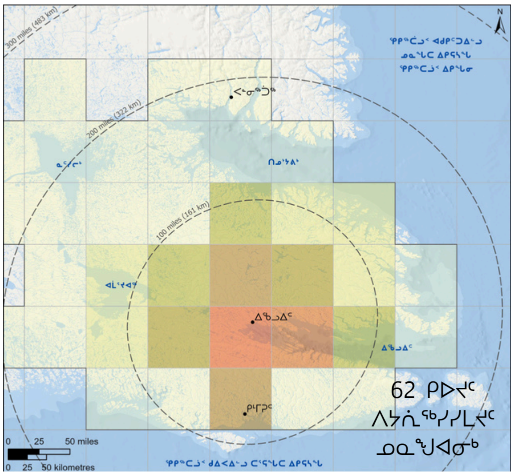


1 - 10 | 11 - 20 | 21 - 30 | 31 - 40 | 41 - 50 | 51 - 60 | 61 - 70
71 - 80 | 81 - 90 | 91 - 100 | 101 - 150 | 151 - 200 | 201 - 249

Number of respondents who travelled in the selected area

ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᒨᕌᐸᒪᖕᖏᑕ (ᐃᖏᖅᑳᔾᔪᑎᒃᑯᑦ)

ᖃᒧᑕᐅᓯᖅ



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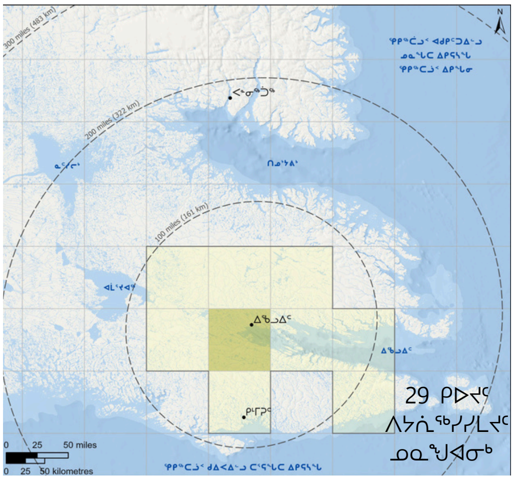

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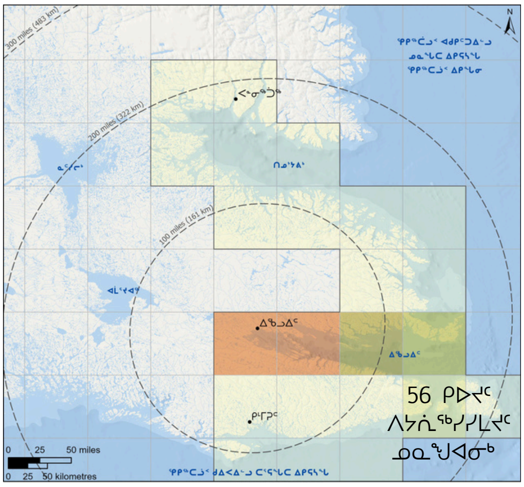
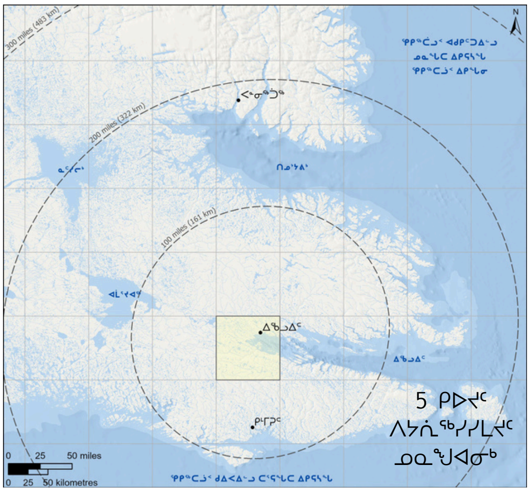
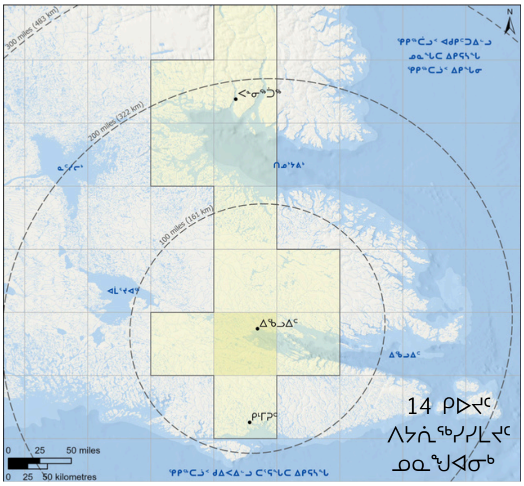


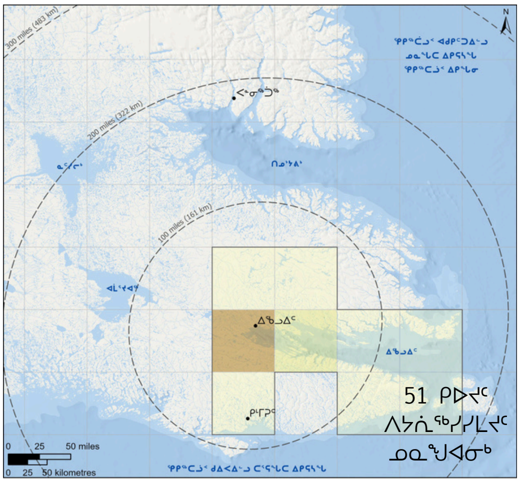
ᓄᓇᓯᐅᑎᒃᑯ



ᕿᒧᑦᓲᑦ



ᐱᓱᓐᓂᒃᑯᑦ

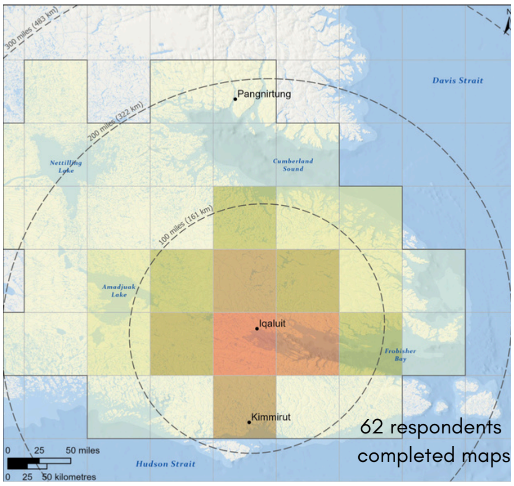


1 - 10 | 11 - 20 | 21 - 30 | 31 - 40 | 41 - 50 | 51 - 60 | 61 - 70
71 - 80 | 81 - 90 | 91 - 100 | 101 - 150 | 151 - 200 | 201 - 249

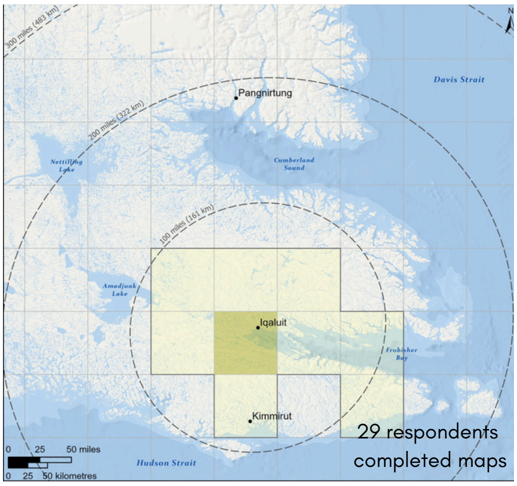
ᖃᔅᓯᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓪᓚᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓂᕈᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᒋᔭᒥ

WHERE IQALUNGMIUT RESPONDENTS TRAVEL (BY MODE OF TRAVEL)

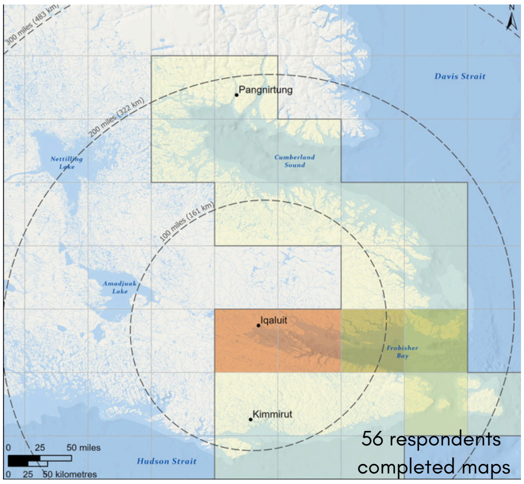
SNOWMOBILE TRAVEL



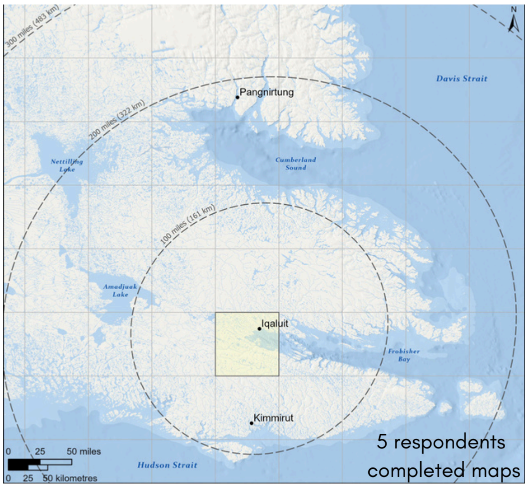
ATV TRAVEL



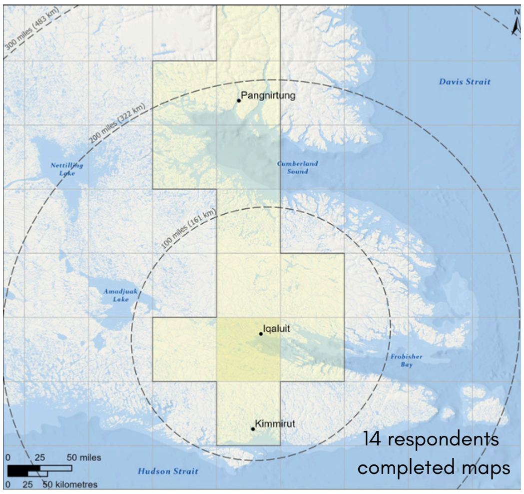
BOAT TRAVEL



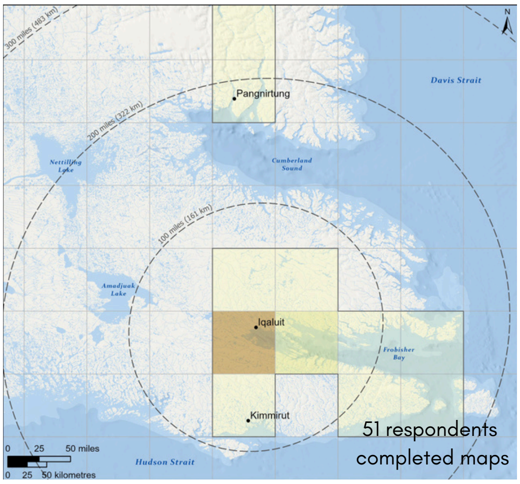
VEHICLE TRAVEL



DOG TEAM TRAVEL



ON FOOT TRAVEL

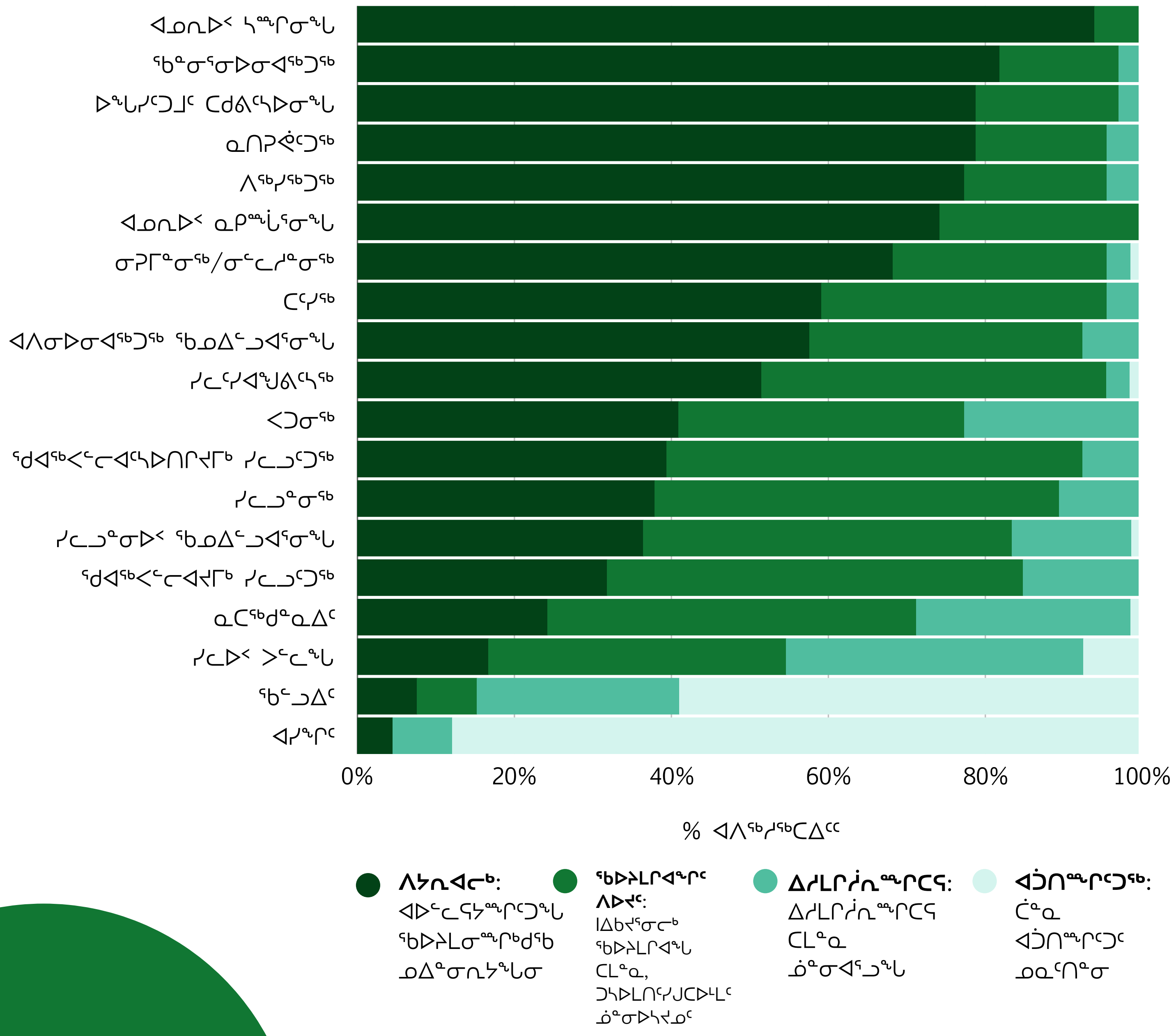


1 - 10 | 11 - 20 | 21 - 30 | 31 - 40 | 41 - 50 | 51 - 60 | 61 - 70

71 - 80 | 81 - 90 | 91 - 100 | 101 - 150 | 151 - 200 | 201 - 249

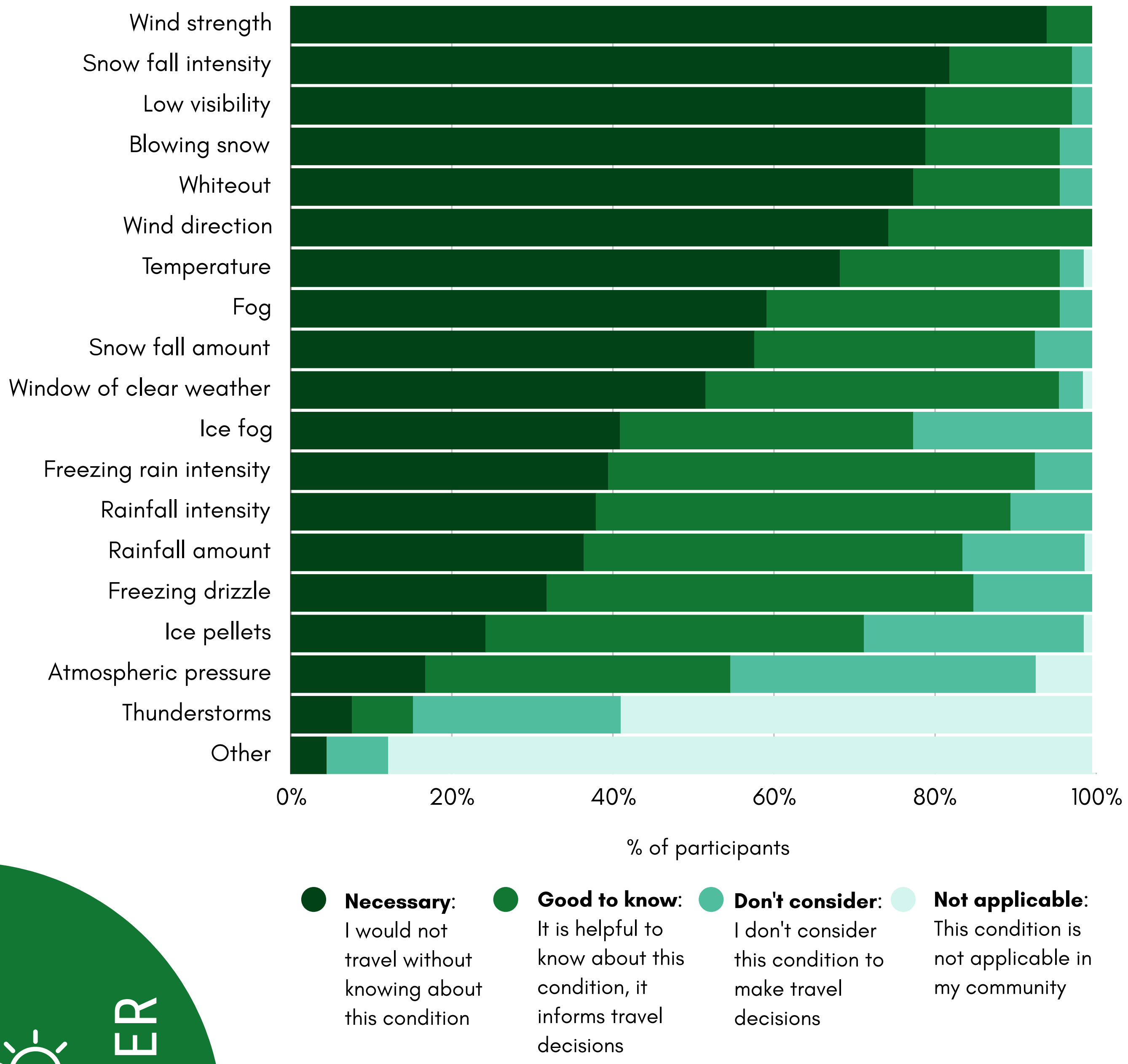
Number of respondents who travelled in the selected area

ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᐸᑦᑕᖓᑦ ᓅᙱᓂᖑᓂ



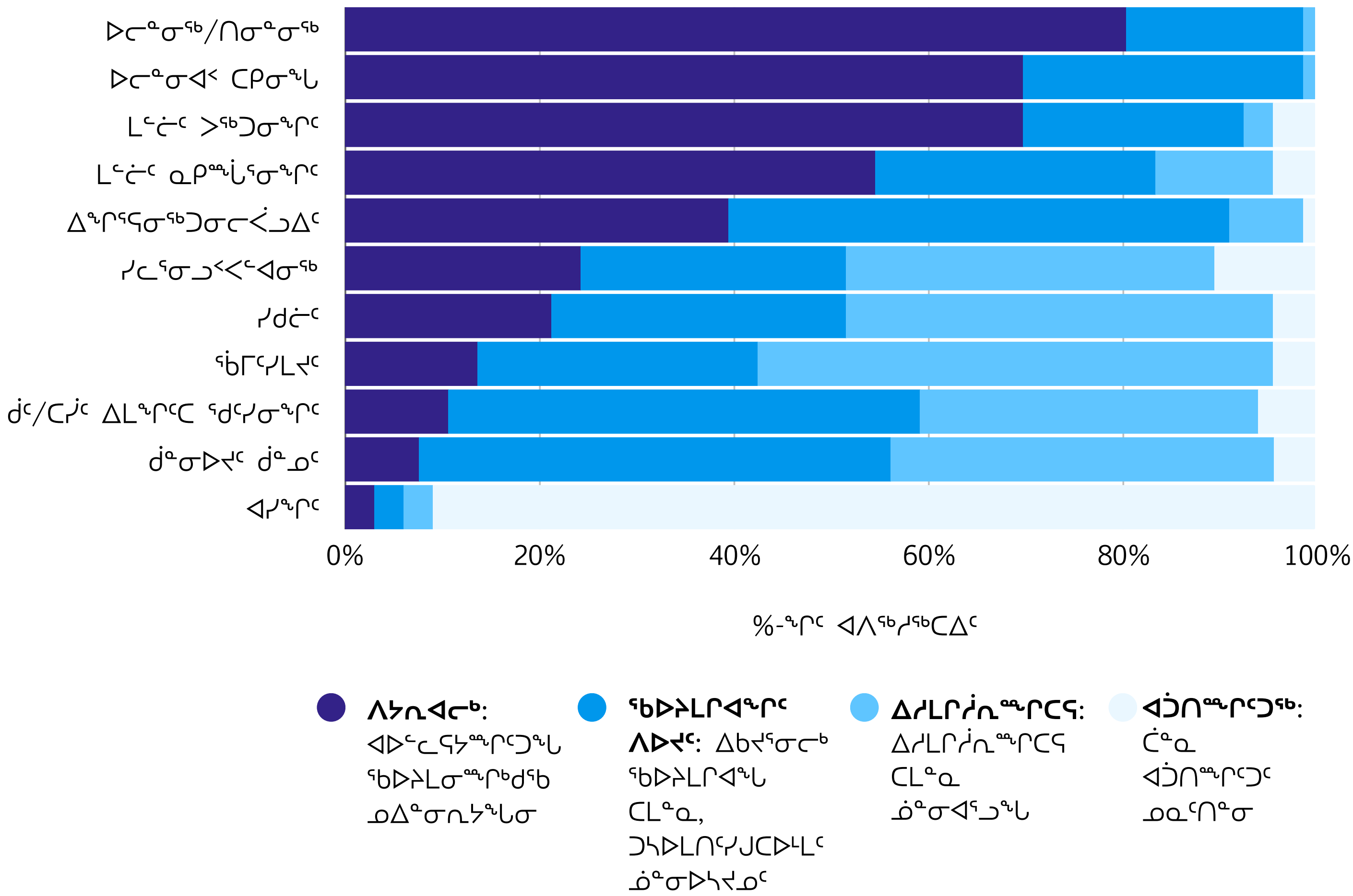
ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᓱᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᒨᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᓅᙱᓂᖑᓂ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ, ᐃᒪᒃᑯᑦ, ᓯᑯᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᐳᑎᒃᑯᓪᓗ. ᐊᓂᓇᐅᑉ ᓴᙲᓂᖓ, ᖃᓐᓂᕐᓂᖅ, ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᑕᑯᕕᖕᓴᐅᓯᐊᖑᑦᑐᖅ, ᓇᑎᕈᕖᑦᑐᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐱᖅᓯᖅᑐᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᒐᔪᓱᑦ ᓅᑦᑐᖃᓚᐅᙱᓂᖑᓂ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ “ᐊᓱᐊ” ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᐱᖅᓯᕐᓂᐅᓴᒻᒪᖕᒫᖅ.

WEATHER CONDITIONS IQALUNGMIUT PARTICIPANTS CHECK BEFORE THEY TRAVEL



Iqalungmiut participants check many types of weather conditions before they travel on the land, water, sea ice and snow. Wind strength, snow fall intensity, low visibility, blowing snow, and whiteout are the weather conditions most commonly considered necessary to check before travelling. Those who said "Other" also check blizzard warnings.

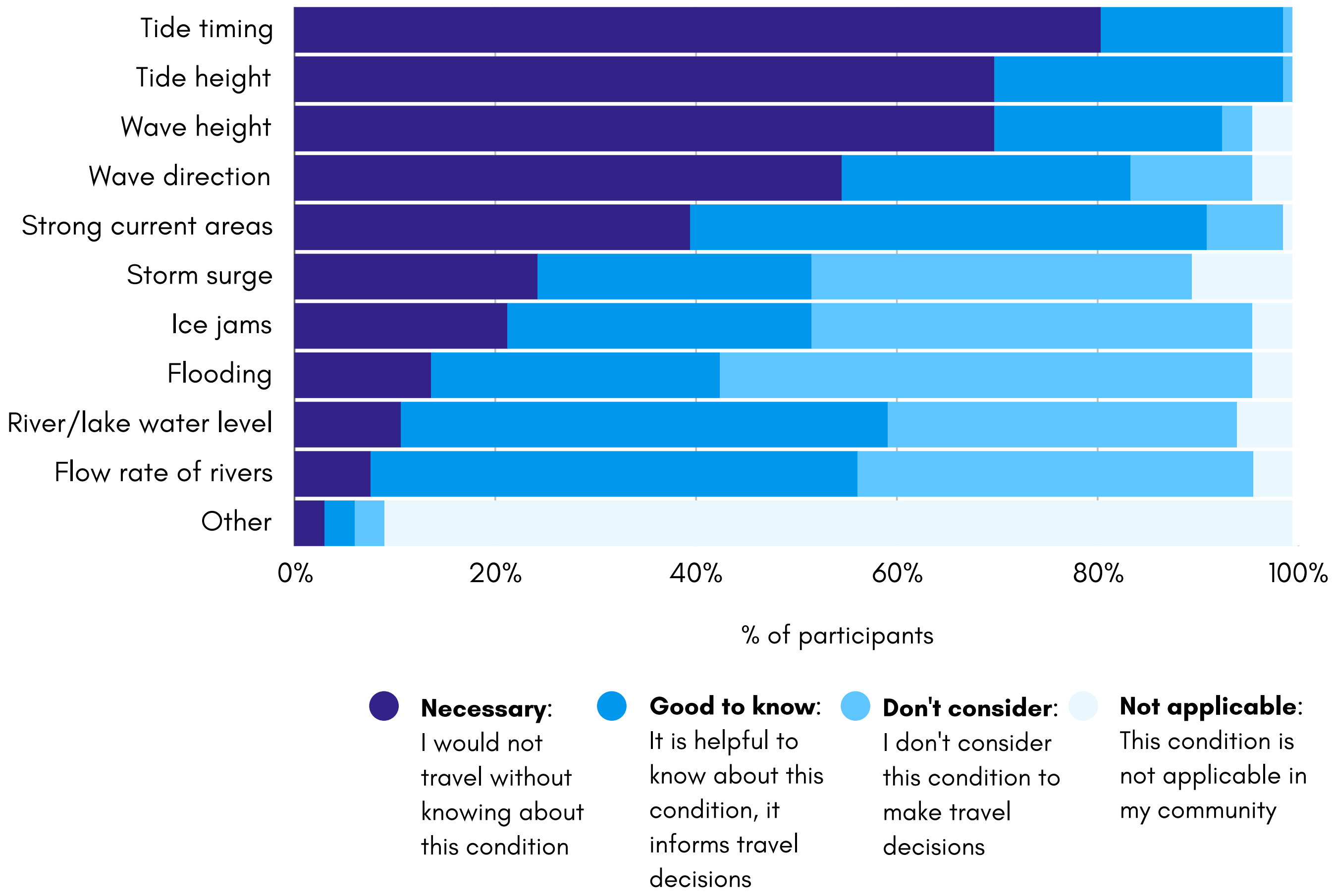
ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖏᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᕐᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᐸᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᓈᙱᓂᕐᒥᓂ



ᐃᖃᓗᖏᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᓲᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᒎᖓᔪᒥᒃ ᐃᒪᒃᑯᑦ ᓈᙱᓂᕐᒥᓂ. ᐅᓪᓚᓐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᖃᖓ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖓᓄ, ᒪᓪᓛᑦ ᐳᖅᑐᓂᖏᑦ ᓇᑭᒦᕐᒪᖔᕐᓗ ᐃᒪᖅ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᔭᐅᔪᓲᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓅᓚᐅᙱᓂᕐᒥᓂ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ “ᐊᓯᐊ” ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᓲᖑᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᒪᓴᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᖄᒥᑦᓯᒪᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ ᑰᑦ ᑕᓲᓪᓗ.

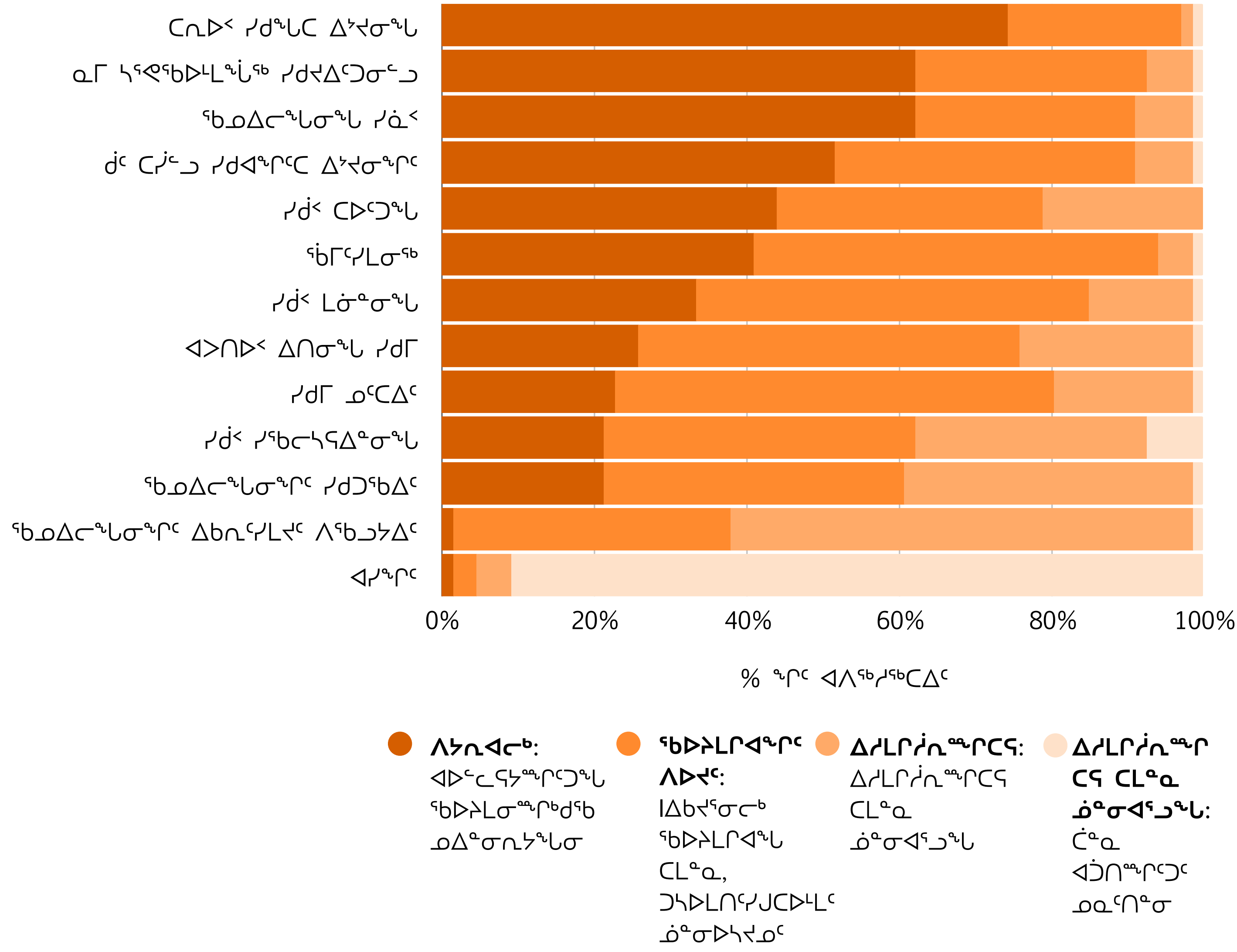
ᐃᒪᖅ

WATER CONDITIONS IQALUNGMIUT PARTICIPANTS CHECK BEFORE THEY TRAVEL



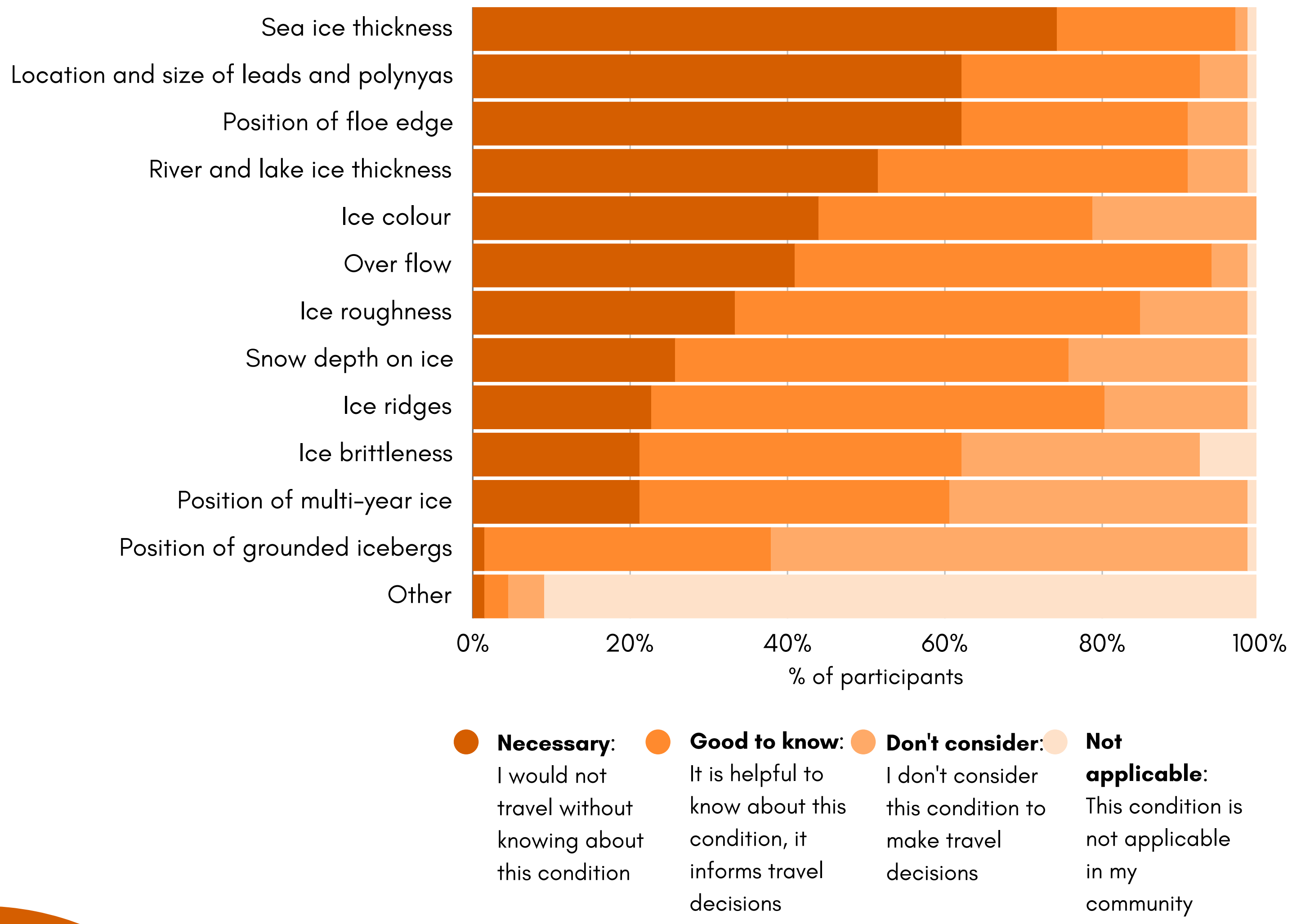
Iqalungmiut participants check many types of water conditions before they travel on the water. Tide timing and height, and wave height and direction are the water conditions most commonly considered necessary to check before travelling. Those who said "Other" also check slush and overflow on rivers and lakes.

ᓯᑯᐃᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓈᙱᓂᕐᒥᓂ



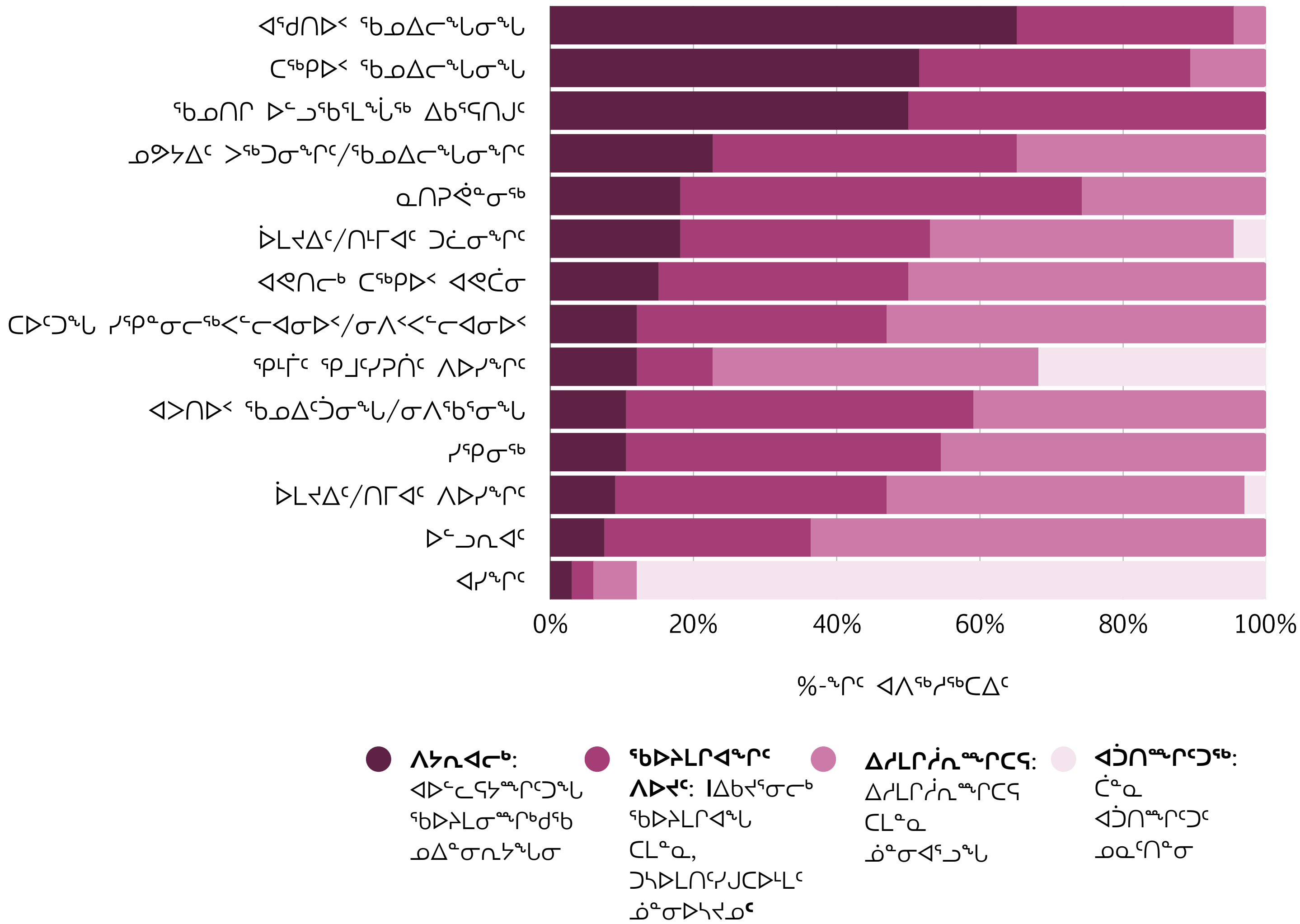
ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑐᑐᐃᓐᓇᕐᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᓲᑦ ᓯᑯ ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᖔᖅ ᓈᙱᓂᕐᒥᓂ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ. ᑕᕆᐅᑉ ᓯᑯᖓᑕ ᐃᔾᔪᓂᖓ, ᓇᒥ ᐊᖏᓂᖏᓪᓗ ᐋᔪᖃᐃᑦ ᓴᕿᐃᓪᓗ, ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ ᓯᓈᑉ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑰᑉ ᑕᓯᐅᓪᓗ ᓯᑯᐊᖏᑦᑕ ᐃᔾᔪᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᑕᐅᕙᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᓈᑦᑐᖃᓚᐅᙱᓐᓂᖓᓂ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ “ᐊᓯᐊ” ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᐸᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᖃᓐᓂᕐᓂᐅᓴᓂᕐᒥᒃ (ᖃᓐᓂᐊᕐᔪᐃᑦ ᐊᖏᔫᑏᓪᓗ).

ICE CONDITIONS IQALUNGMIUT PARTICIPANTS CHECK BEFORE THEY TRAVEL



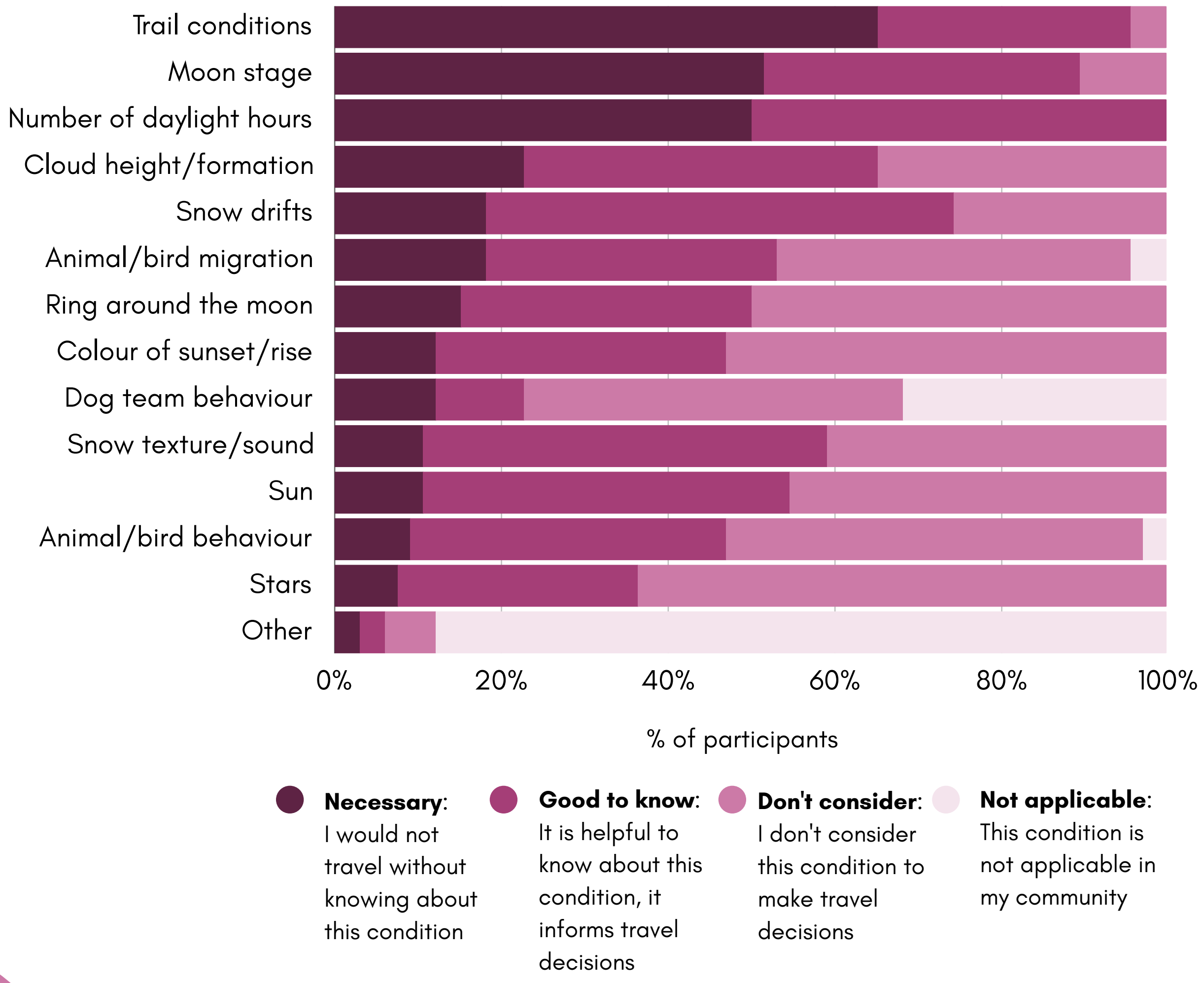
Iqalungmiut check many types of ice conditions before they travel on the land. Sea ice thickness, location and size of leads and polynyas, position of the floe edge and river and lake ice thickness are the ice conditions most commonly considered necessary to check before travelling. Those who said "Other" also check snowing conditions (if flakes are small or large).

ᐊᓯᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒨᖓᔪᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᐸᑦᑕᖕᒋᑦ ᓅᙱᓐᓂᕐᒥᓂ



ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓯᐊᓂᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒨᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᓅᙱᓂᕐᒥᓂ ᐊᓯᓄᑦ. ᐊᒃᑯᑎᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖏᑦ, ᑕᖅᑭᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᖓᓂᖓ, ᖃᓄᑎᒋᓗ ᓯᓚ ᖃᐅᒪᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᐱᓪᒪᕆᐅᓂᖅᐸᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᒋᐊᖅᓯᒋᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᒨᖓᔪᑦ ᓅᙱᓂᕐᓂ. ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ “ᐊᓯᐊ” ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᐸᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᓯᕐᓇᐅᓂᖓᓂ ᖁᐊᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᕐᒥᓪᓗ, ᐊᓄᓇᓂᒃ ᖁᕙᓯᓐᓂᖅᓴᓂ ᐃᓐᓅᕈᕐᓂ ᓄᓇᓂᓗ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᓇᓄᖅᑕᖃᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᓄᓇᓪᓚᓐᓂ.

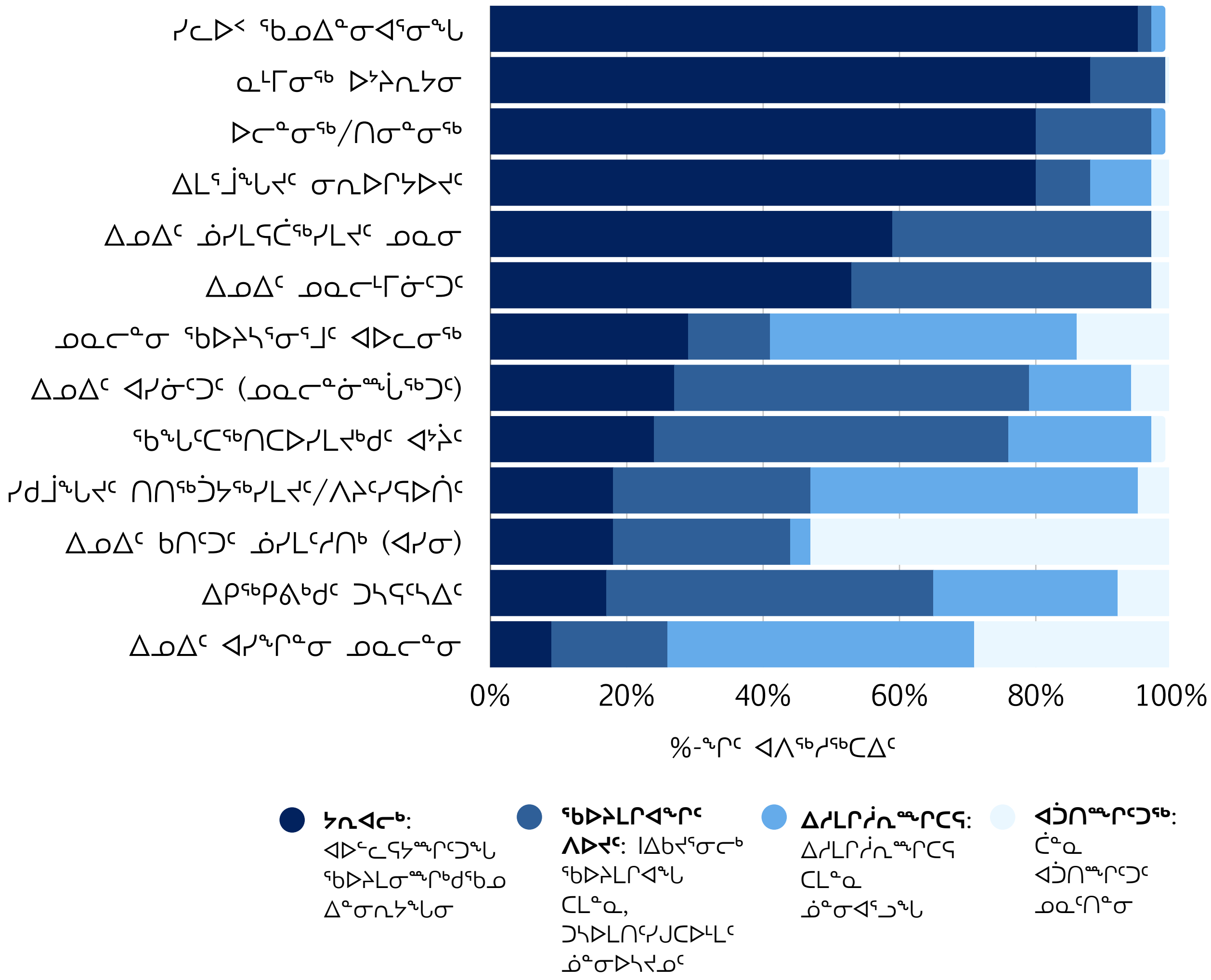
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS IQALUNGMIUT PARTICIPANTS CHECK BEFORE THEY TRAVEL



OTHER

Iqalungmiut check many other environmental conditions before they travel on the land. Trail conditions, moon stage, and number of daylight hours are the most important environmental conditions to check before travelling. Participants who said "Other" also check humidity and frost, winds on higher mountain peaks and ranges, as well as polar bear reports around town.

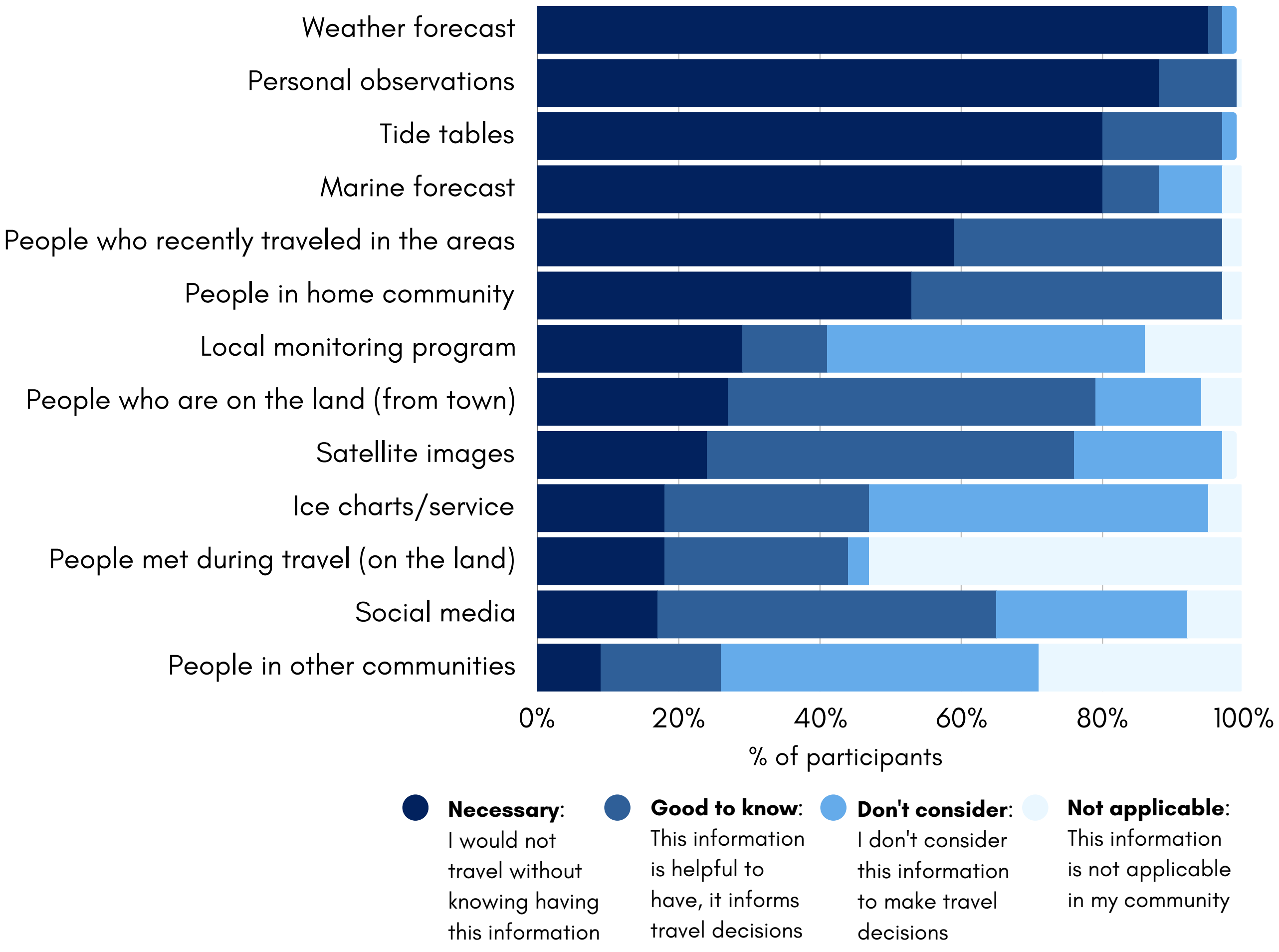
ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᒐᓱᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᓯᕋᒥᒃ ᓅᒐᔭᕆᐊᑦᓴᖅ



ᐸᕐᓇᓯᕋᐃᒐᒥᒃ, ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓅᑭᐊᖏᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᓯᓄᑦ. ᓯᓚ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᖅ, ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᔾᔨᖅᑐᕐᓂᖅ, ᐅᓕᓐᓃᑦ, ᐃᒪᐅᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᒐᓱᐊᓲᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᐃᓱᒪᒋᒐᔪᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕆᐊᑦᓴᖅ. ᖃᑦᓲᓐᓇᐃᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ (9%) ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᖃᖅᑐᕆᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᑭᒻᒥᕈᒻᒥ, ᑭᙵᒐᕐᓂ, ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᒥ, ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥᓗ ᓅᑭᐊᙱᓂᕐᒥᓂ.

ᐊᓯᓃᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᓂᐅᓴᓕᕈᑎᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᔾᔨᕆᔭᓂ, ᐅᖃᖃᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓂᒃ ᐸᖅᑕᒥᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᓂ, ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑖᑯᖕᒐᖃᑖᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ, ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᐊᕈᑕᐅᔾᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓚᐅᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ.

INFORMATION SOURCES IQALUNGMIUT PARTICIPANTS USE WHEN PLANNING A TRIP

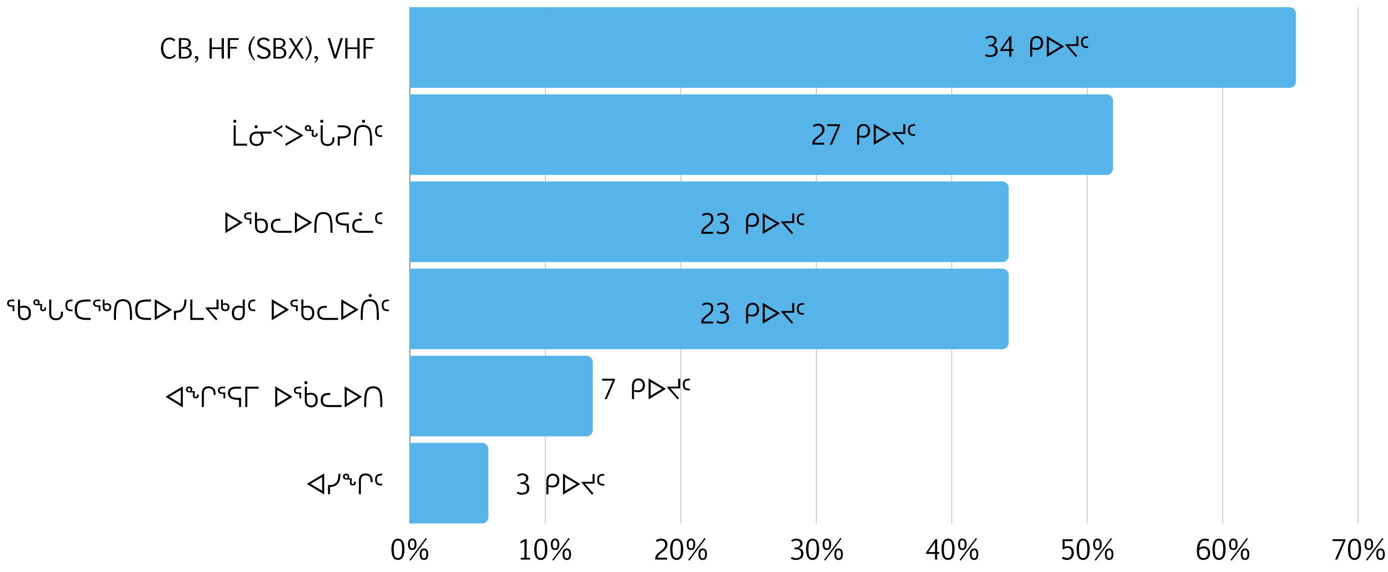


When planning a trip, Iqalungmiut participants access many sources of information before they travel on the land. Weather forecast, personal observations, tide tables, and marine forecast are information sources that participants most often consider necessary to check. A few (9%) participants consider it necessary to contact people in Kimmirut, Kinngait, Pangnirtung, and Qikiqtarjuaq, before they travel.

While on the land and when deciding to return home personal observations, talking to people met during travel on the land, people who recently traveled in the areas, weather forecast, and tide tables are the information sources that are used most by Iqalungmiut participants.

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᒃᑲᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᑦᓴᓂᒃ

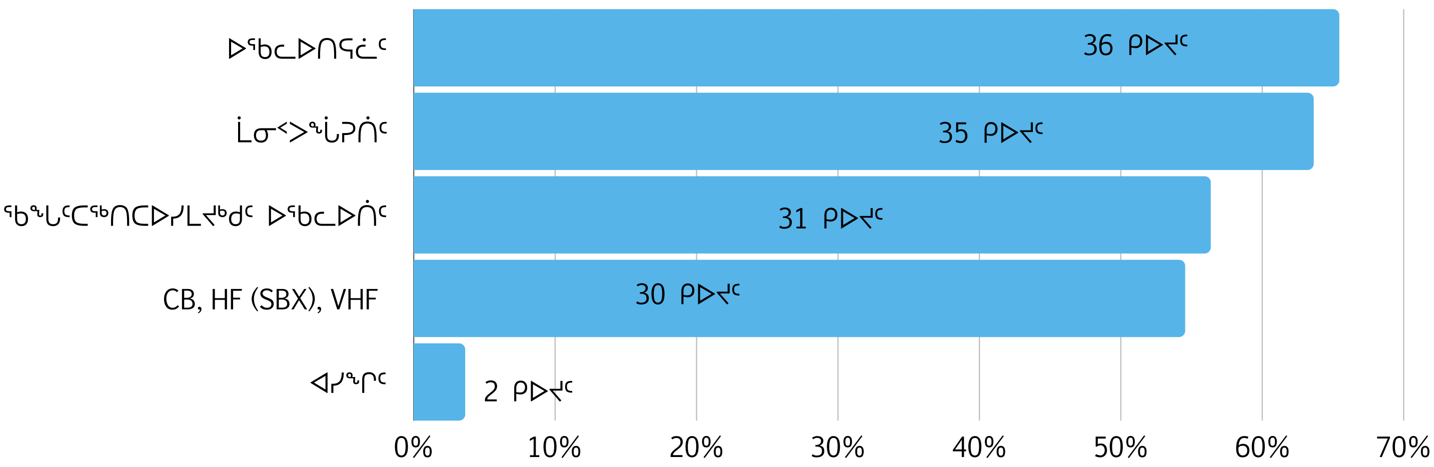
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓃᓂᕐᒥᓂ



%-ᖏᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ (ᑲᑎᑦᓱᑎᒃ 52 ᑭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᓯᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ)

ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᖔᖅ ᓯᓚ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓃᓐᓂᕐᒥᓂ ᐊᑐᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐆᕚᕈᑎᕋᓛᓂᒃ (CB, (SBX), VHF), ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᒫᓃᑉᐳᖕᑳᕈᑎᓂᒃ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ “ᐊᓯᐊ”–ᓚᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᕉᑦ ᕿᐃᓭᒃ, ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᓯᒥᓂᒃ ᐅᖄᓚᑎᑦᓯᑦᓱᑎᒃ.

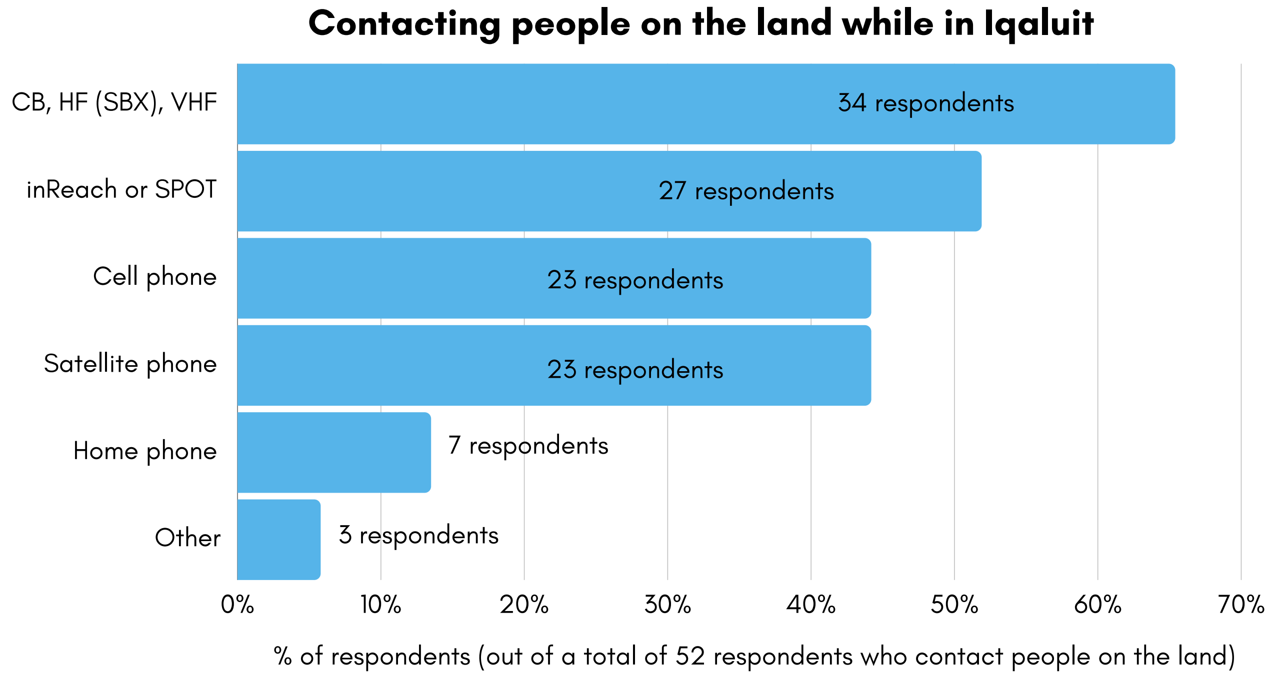
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓃᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᓯᓃᓐᓂᕐᒥᓂ



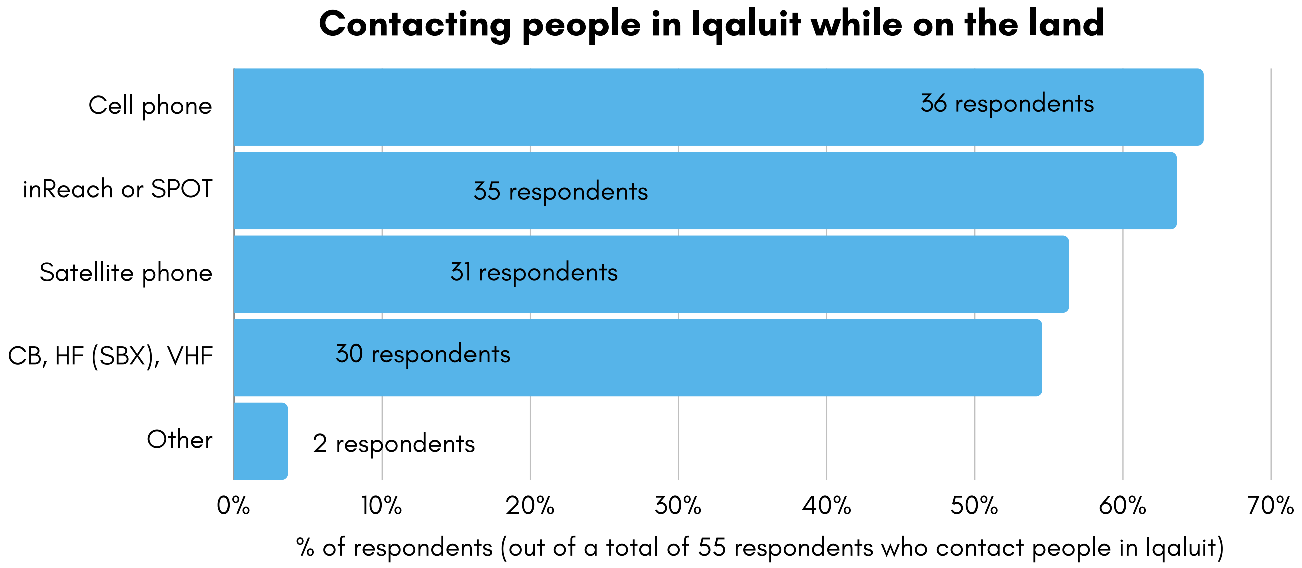
% ᑭᐅᔪᓂᑦ (ᐅᑯᓇᓂ ᑲᑎᑦᑐᒥᑦ 55 ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕕᖃᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓂᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂᑦ)

ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᓲᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓄᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᒻᒪᖔᖅ ᓯᓚ ᓇᒥᓂᖅ ᐊᓯᓃᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᑐᕉᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᕋᓛᕐᓂᖅ, ᒫᓃᑉᐳᖕᑳᕈᑎᓂᒃ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔅᑯᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ, ᐆᕙᕈᑎᕋᓛᓂᑦᓗ (CB, HF(SBX), VHF). ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ “ᐊᓯᖏᑦ” ᐊᑐᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᕿᐃᓭᒥᒃ.

CONTACTING COMMUNITY INFORMATION SOURCES



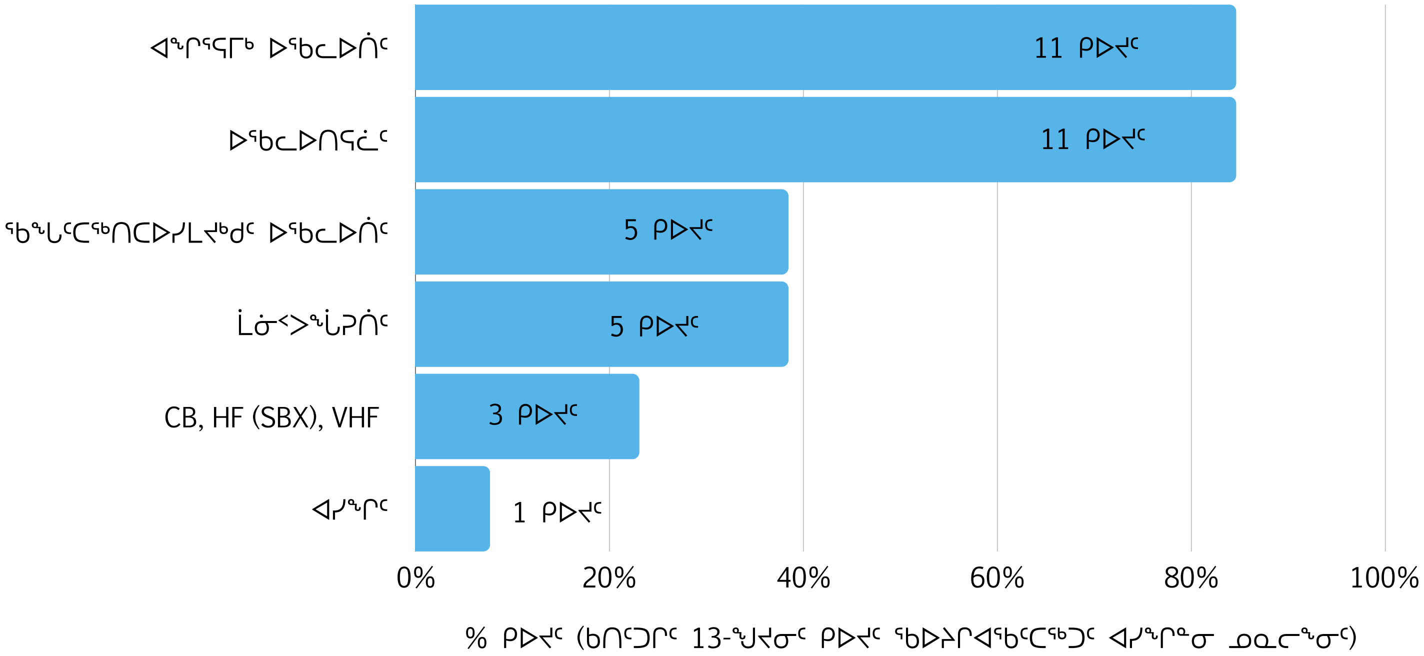
Respondents who contact people on the land to ask about environmental conditions while they themselves are in Iqaluit mostly use short-wave radios (CB, HF(SBX), VHF), and inReach or SPOT. Those who said "Other", use Facebook, drive over in person, or get someone else to call .



Respondents who contact people in Iqaluit to ask about environmental conditions while they themselves are on the land use cell phones, inReach or SPOT, satellite phone, and short-wave radios (CB, HF(SBX), VHF). Those how answered "Other" use Facebook messenger.

ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓕᐅᖅᑎᓂᒃ
(ᑲᔪᓯᔪᑦ)

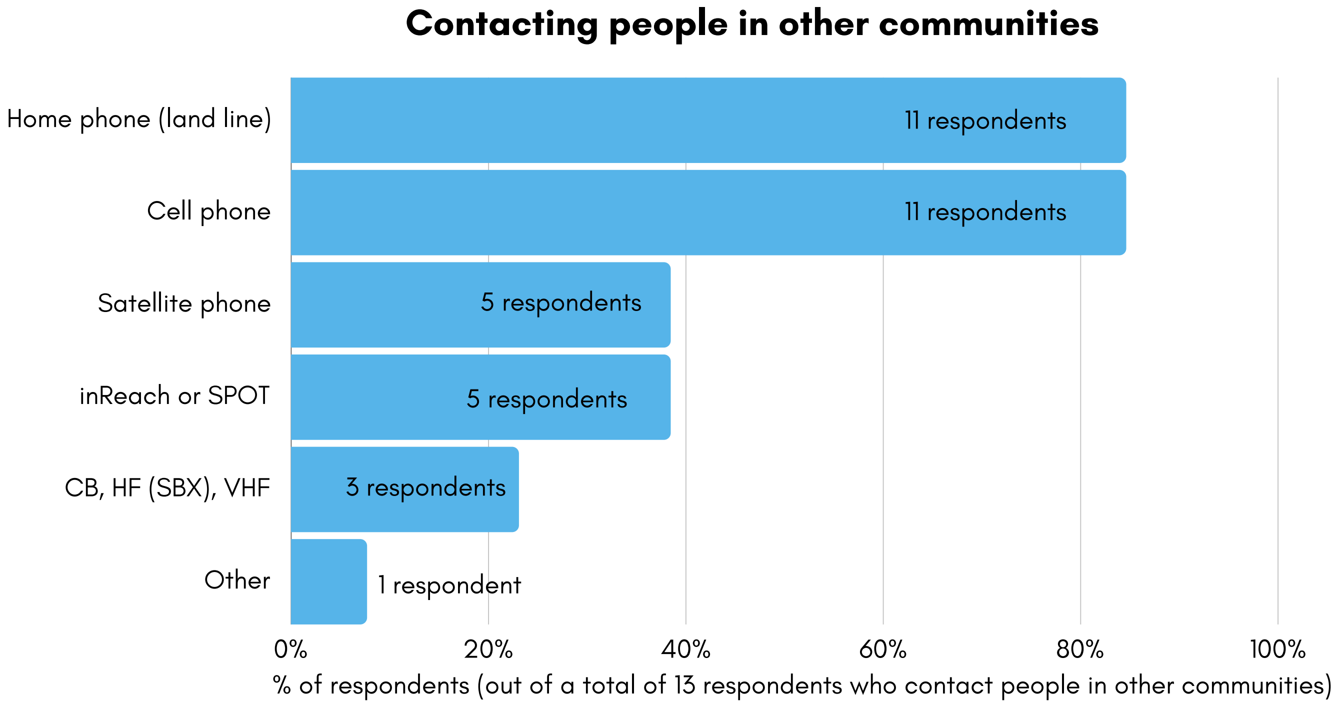
ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ



ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓕᒋᐊᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑎᖃᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᕋᔪᓲᑦ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᒥ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᕋᓛᕐᓂᓪᓗ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ “ᐊᓯᐊ”–ᓚᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᓲᑦ ᑕᖅᑲᐅᖓ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐊᓯᖏᑦ ᓄᓇᓖᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᕐᕕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᑯᐊ: ᑭᒻᒥᕈᑦ, ᑭᙵᐃᑦ, ᐸᓐᓂᖅᑑᖅ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᕿᑭᖅᑕᕐᔪᐊᖅ.

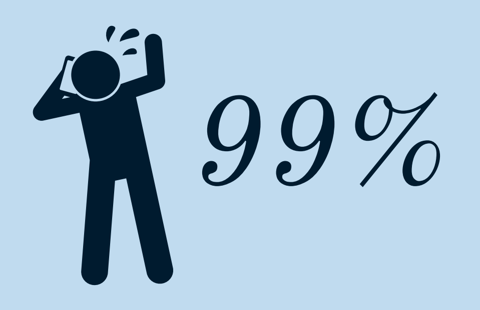
CONTACTING COMMUNITY INFORMATION SOURCES
(CONTINUED)



Respondents who contact people in other communities to ask about environmental conditions mostly use home phones (landline) and cell phones to contact them. Those who said "Other" use social media.

The other communities contacted are: Kimmirut, Kinngait, Pangnirtung, and Qikiqtarjuaq.

ᖃᓄᐃᓕᑎᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᓗᓂ

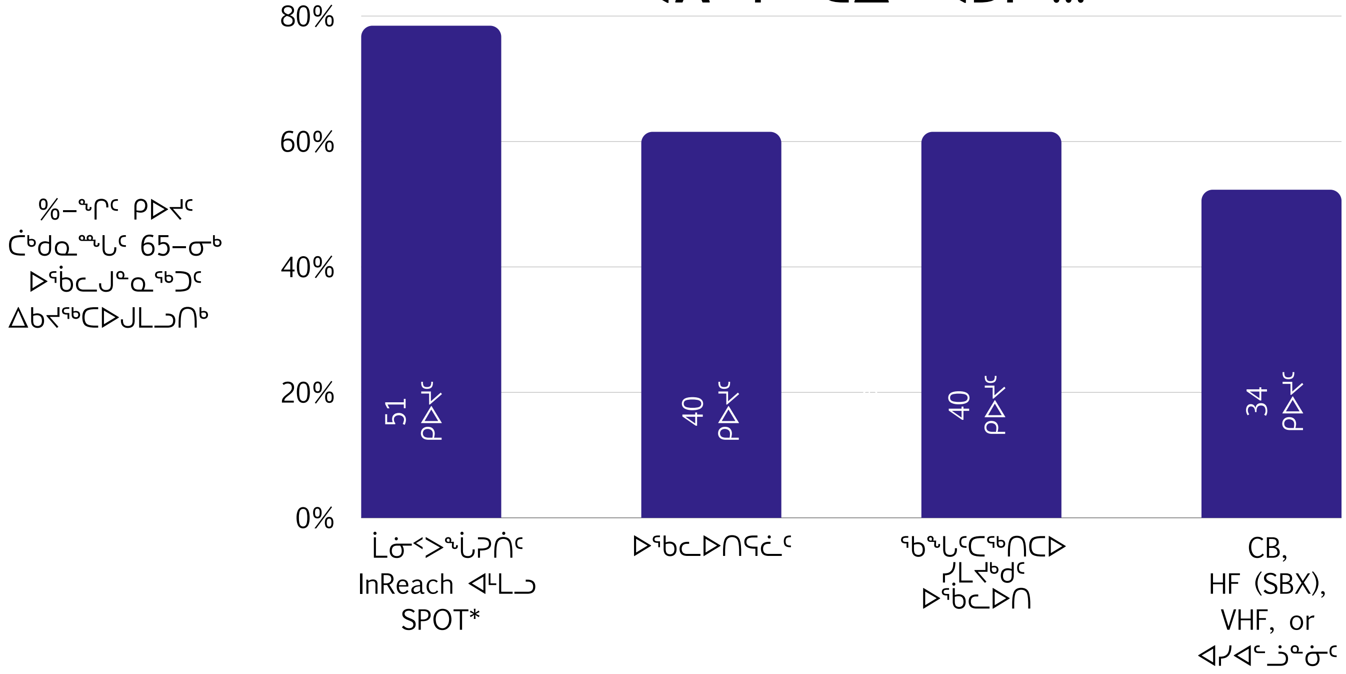


ᐃᖃᓗᙱᐅᑦ ᐊᔪᖅᓱᐅᖅᑳᒃᐸᑕ ᐱᕿᓗᐊᕿᒃᐸᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓄᓇᒥ, 99% (ᑲᑎᕐᓗᒋᑦ 66–ᖑᓗᑎᒃ) ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᔪᒪᔪᓇᖅᑐᑦ.

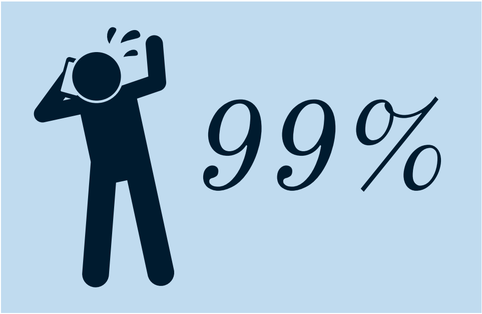
ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ 65–ᓂ ᑭᐅᔪᓂ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᓐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑎᓵᐃᓕᕿᓗᑎᒃ, ᐅᖄᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ **ᐃᓚᒥᓄᑦ** (74%), **ᐱᖃᑎᒥᓄᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ** (69%). ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᑐᐊᕕᕐᓇᖅᑐᓕᕈᔾᔪᑦ (20%), ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ **ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐱᙳᓐᓇᖅᑐᓕᕈᔾᔪᑦ** (20%). ᒥᑦᓵᓂᑦᑐᑦ 14% ᐅᖄᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᑐᕐᓗᑎᒃ **ᒫᓃᑉᐹᙱᕈᑎᓂᒃ** 8% ᐅᖄᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ ᐸᓖᓯᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ 5% ᐅᖄᓚᐅᖅᑐᑦ **ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕐᑎᒥᓄᑦ** 2%–ᓗ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᖅᓯᑎᒃ **ᐊᖑᓇᓱᐊᖅᑏᑦ ᒥᑭᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏᓪᓗ ᑲᑎᒪᔨᙱᓐᓄᑦ**.

ᑭᐅᔪᓂ ᐅᖄᓚᐅᖅᑐᓂ ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᓗᑎᒃ, ᐃᓅᓐᓇᐅᓚᑎᒃ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑎᑦ ᒫᓃᑉᐹᙱᕈᑎᓂᒃ (79%), ᐅᖄᓚᐅᑎᕋᓛᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ (62%), ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᒃᑯᑦ (62%)

ᐃᑲᔪᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᙱᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᓲᑦ...



CONTACTING OTHERS FOR HELP

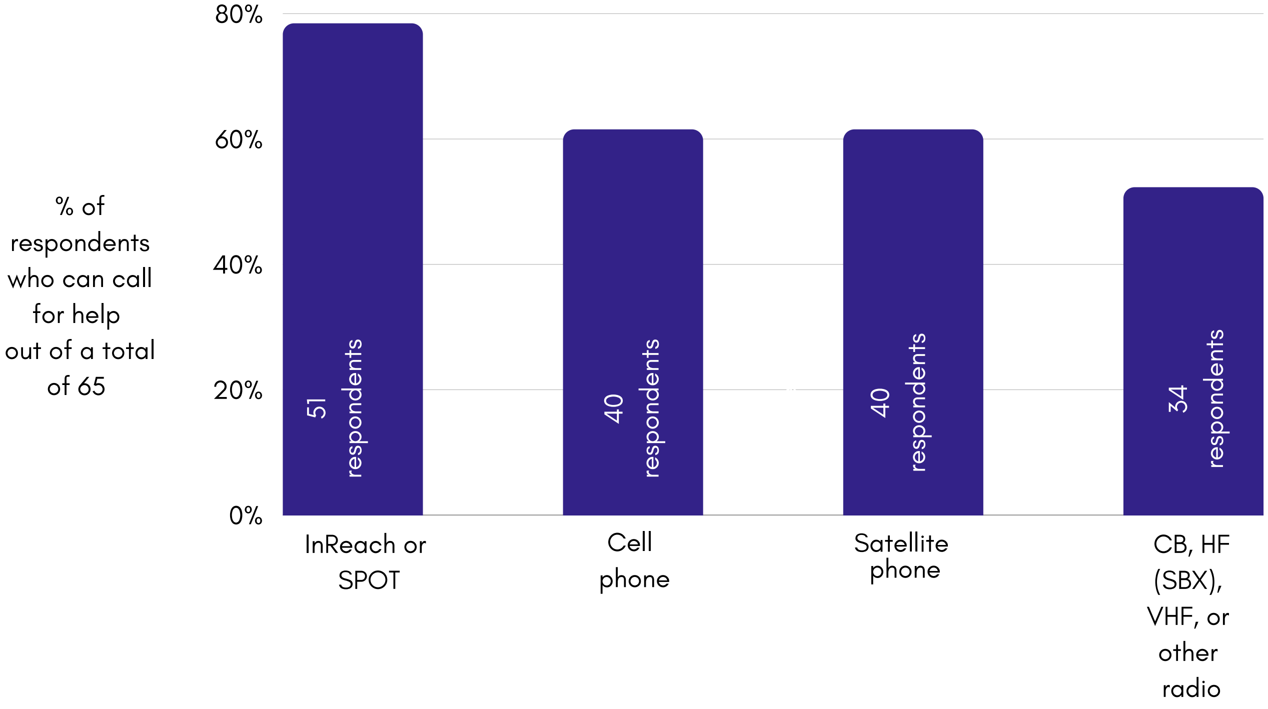


If Iqalungmiut participants get stranded or have an accident on the land, 99% (out of a total of 66) can call for help.

Of the 65 respondents who can call for help, most would call a **family member** (74%) , or **friend** (69%). Some would call **Nunavut Emergency Management** (20%), or **Local Search and Rescue** (20%). About 14% would call for help using **inReach or SPOT**, 8% would call the **RCMP**, 5% would call a **co-worker**, and 2% would call the **Hunters and Trappers Organization**.

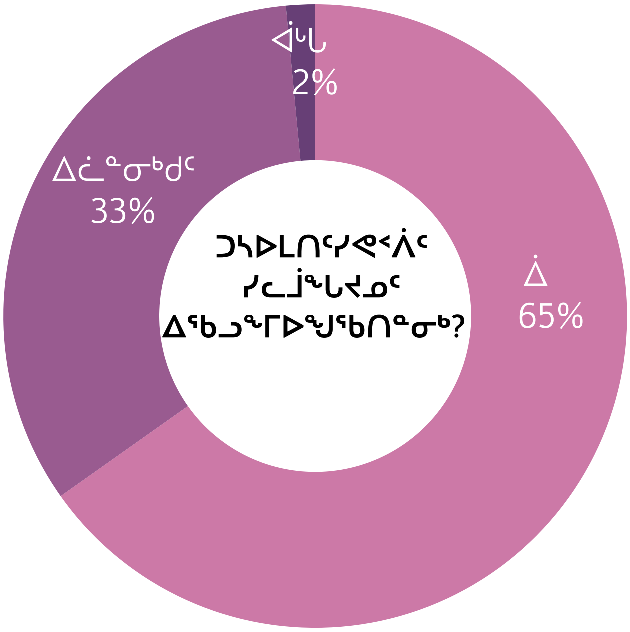
Of the respondents who can call for help, most respondents use an inReach or SPOT device (79%), or cell phone (62%), or satellite phone (62%).

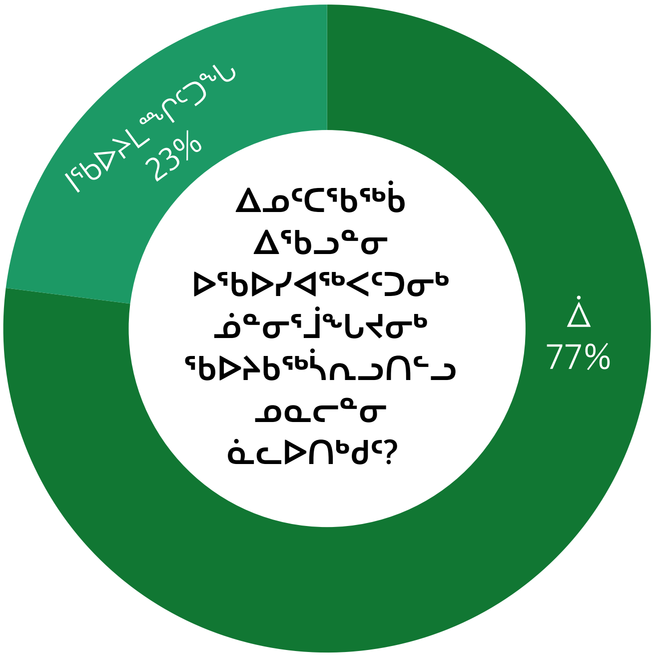
TO CALL FOR HELP IQALUNGMIUT RESPONDENTS USE ...



ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖅᑲᑎᒌᓐᓂᖅ ᐅᔾᔨᖅᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᒧᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ, ᓯᑯᒧᑦ, ᐊᐳᑎᒧᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᖕᒥᐅᓂᒃ

ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ (98%) ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᖅᑲᑎᖅᑲᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᒨᖓᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ, ᓯᑯᒧᑦ, ᐊᐳᑎᒧᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᒻᒥᐅᖑᖅᑲᑎᒥᓄᑦ



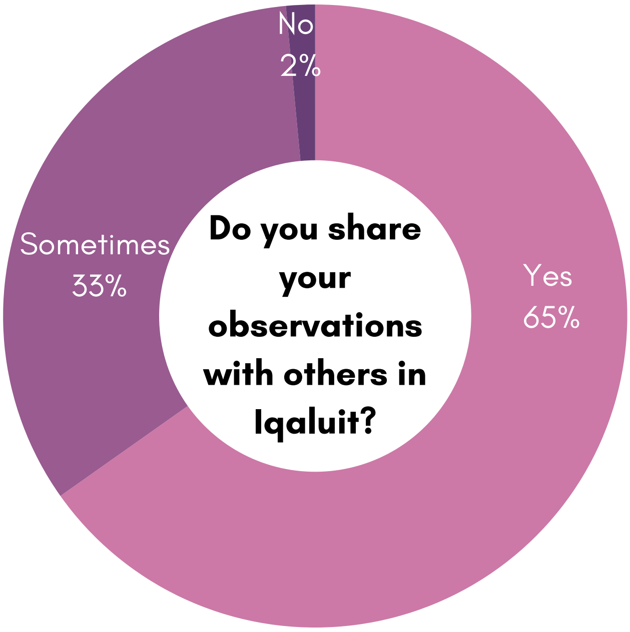


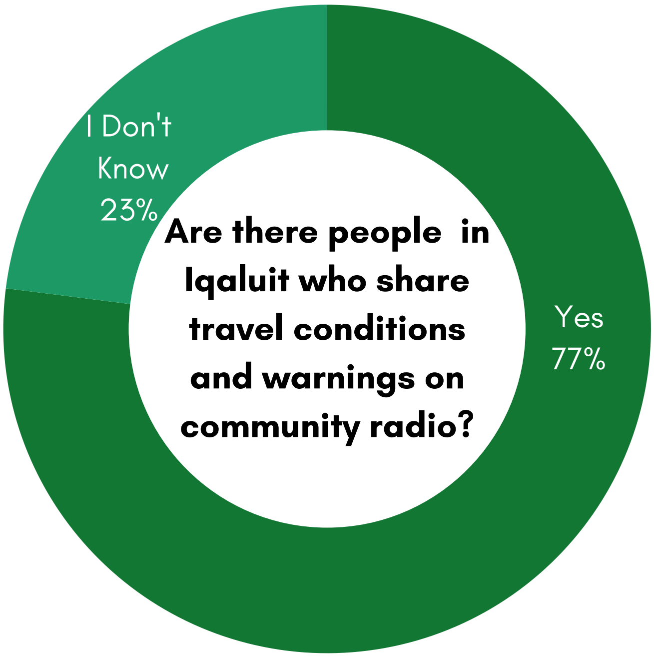
ᐃᓘᓐᓇᒐᓚᑎᒃ (77%) ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᓯᐅᓲᖑᒋᐊᖓ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ CB/HF(SBX)/VHF ᐆᕚᕈᑏᑦ, ᖃᐅᔨᑲᖅᓵᓇᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ, ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᓯᑰᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ.

ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ (23%) ᖃᐅᔨᒪᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᓈᓚᐅᑎᒃᑰᓕᐅᒥᔨᖅᐸᒻᒪᖕᒑᑕ ᐃᖅᑲᓗᓐᓂ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐆᕚᕈᑎᒃᑯᑦ CB/HF(SBX)/VHF, ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᖅᓵᓇᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖅᑲᐅᔾᔨᒋᐊᖅᓗᑎᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓄᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ, ᓯᑯᐃᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ.

SHARING OBSERVATIONS OF WEATHER, WATER, ICE, OR SNOW CONDITIONS WITH OTHERS IN IQALUIT

The majority (98%) of the participants share their observations of weather, water, ice, or snow conditions with others in Iqaluit.



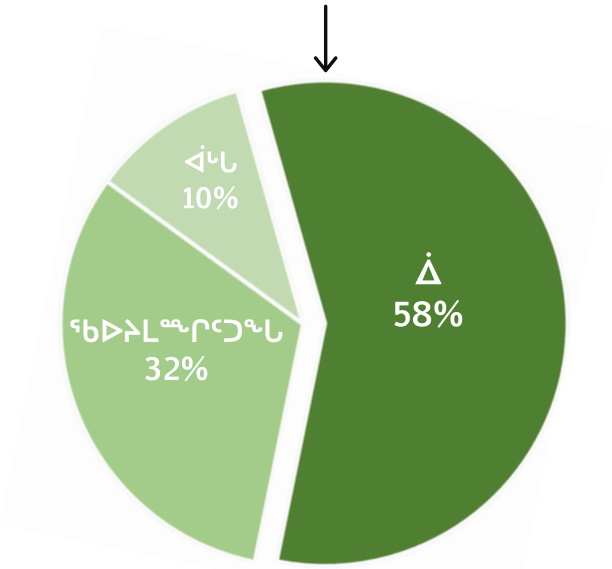


Most (77%) participants said there are people regularly going on community radio in Iqaluit, or CB/HF(SBX)/VHF radio, to share warnings or provide advice about weather, water, or ice conditions.

Some participants (23%) did not know if people regularly go on community radio in Iqaluit, or CB/HF(SBX)/VHF radio, to share warnings or provide advice about weather, water, or ice conditions.

ᑲᑎᓐᓂᖅ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓈᓐᓂᕐᒨᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᑦᖃᑕᐅᔪᓄᑦ

ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᐃᓄᑦᑕᖅᑲᖅᑲ ᑲᑎᑉᐸᕐᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᖅᑲᑎᒌᒍᑎᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓈᓐᓂᐅᕙᕐᑐᑦ ᒥᕐᓵᓄᑦ?



ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ 38–ᓂ ᑭᐅᔪᓂ "ᐄ, ᐱᑕᕐᒃ"

21(55%)

ᐅᑉᐸᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᓈᓚᒋᐊᖅᑐᖅᓗᑎᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᒋᐊᖅᓗᑎᓪᓗ

7(18%)

ᑕᑯᓂᐊᖅᓗᑎᑦ ᐅᓯᓈᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᒋᐊᕈᑎᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ

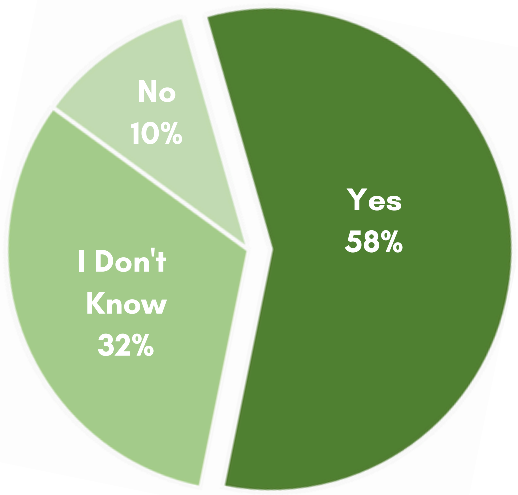
ᐃᓘᓐᓇᒐᓚᑎᒃ (58%) ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᐸᒋᖕᖅᑕᖃᓇᐊᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᑲᑎᕝᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᒫᓐᓇ ᓈᓐᓂᕐᒨᖓᔪᓂᒃ, ᓯᓚ, ᐃᒪᖅ, ᓯᑯ ᐊᓯᖏᓪᓗ ᐊᕙᑎᒨᖓᔪᑦ.
ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ 38–ᓂ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᓂ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᑲᑎᕝᕕᖃᓇᐊᖏᑦ, ᐃᓚᖏᑦ ᐅᐸᒍᑎᓲᑦ ᓈᓚᒋᐊᖅᑐᖅᓱᑎᒃ (55%), ᖃᑦᓯᒐᓛᓪᓗ ᐅᐸᒍᑎᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᓇᐊᖅᑐᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᓯᓈᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ (18%).

ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᕝᕕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᓈᓐᓂᐅᑉ ᒥᑦᓵᓈᖓᔪᓂᒃ

- ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ
- ᐃᒥᕋᒪᕝᕕᓐᓂ
- ᓄᓇᓕᐸᐅᔭᐃᑦ ᐊᓚᕝᕕᖓᓐᓂ/ᓄᓇᓱᐅᑎᒃᑯᕕᖓᓐᓂ
- ᑳᐱᑐᖅᕕᒻᒥ
- ᑐᓚᑦᑕᕕᒻᒥ ᐅᒥᐊᒃᑯᕕᒻᒧᓐᓃᑦ
- ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᖅᓂᐊᖅᑏᓪᓗ ᐊᓪᓚᕝᕕᖓᓐᓂ
- ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᒥᙳᐃᖅᓯᕕᕆᓇᕕᒻᒥ
- ᓄᓇᒥᒃ, ᓅᓯᒪᓪᓗᑎᑦ
- ᑎᑎᖅᑲᓂᐊᖅᕕᒻᒥ
- ᐃᓄᓐᓄᑦ ᑲᑎᑦᑕᖅᕕᓐᓂ
- ᖀᒻᒥᖅᑲᖅᕕᒻᒥ
- ᓂᐅᕕᖅᕕᓐᓂ ᐅᖅᓱᐊᓗᑦᑖᖅᕕᓂᓗ ᓄᓇᒥᐅᑕᕆᓇᔾᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕝᕕᖓᓐᓂ
- ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖅᕕᒻᒥ

GATHERING TO TALK ABOUT TRAVEL CONDITIONS WITH OTHERS IN IQALUIT

Are there places in Iqaluit where people tend to meet and talk about recent travel conditions?



Of the 38 participants who answered "yes there are places"

21(55%)

go to these places to listen or ask for advice

7(18%)

go to share observations or advice

Most (58%) participants said there are places in Iqaluit where people tend to meet and talk about recent travel conditions, or weather, water, ice and other environmental conditions.

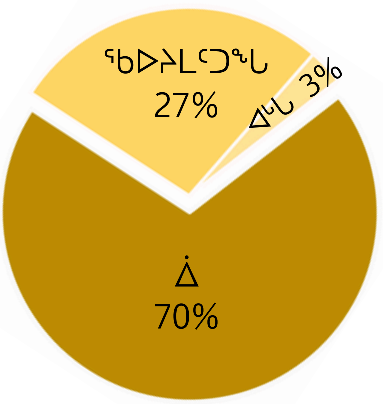
Of the 38 participants who said there are places where people meet, some go to those places to listen or ask for advice (55%), and a few go to those places to share observations or advice (18%).

PLACES IQALUNGMIUT GATHER TO TALK ABOUT TRAVEL CONDITIONS

- Around town
- Bars and pubs
- City office/garage
- Coffee shop
- Causeway and breakwater
- Hunters and Trappers Organization
- Nunavut Parks office
- On the land
- Post office
- Public gatherings
- Sled dog yard
- Stores and gas stations
- Wildlife office
- At work

ᑕᖅᑲᐅᖕᒐ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓕᕆᓃᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᔾᔪᑕᐅᓕᓗᑎᒃ ᓅᓐᓂᕐᒨᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ

ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᒃᐸᑦ ᑕᖅᑲᐅᖕᒐ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᖃᓯᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓅᓐᓂᕐᒨᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ?



ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ 46–ᓂ ᐱᕈᔨᓂ
“ᐄ” ᐃᒪᐃᓕᔪᑦ

43 (94%)

ᐊᑐᓲᑦ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ
ᑕᖅᑲᐅᖕᒐ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᑎᒍᑦ

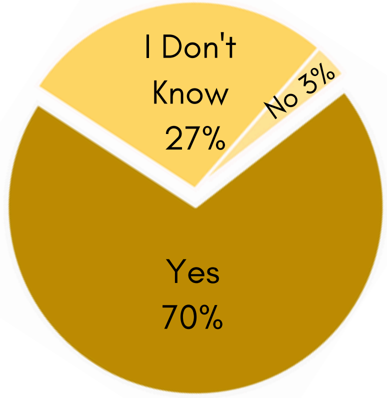
ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ 46–ᓂ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᔾᔨᕈᓱᓐᓂᕋᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑕᖅᑲᐅᖕᒐ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᐅᖃᐅᓯᖃᕐᕕᒋᕙᑦᑕᕐᒋᓐᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᒥᦷᓱᓄᑦ, ᐃᒪᐅᑉ, ᓯᑯᐃᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᕙᐃᔅᕗᒃᒥᒃ.

ᐱᒻᒪᕆᐅᕗᖅ ᐅᔾᔨᕈᓱᓐᓂᖅ ᐃᓚᖕᒋᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓂᖅᑲᕐᒪᑕ ᓯᓚᒨᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ, ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ, ᓯᑯᒧᑦ, ᐊᐱᑎᒧᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᖅᐸᖕᒋᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᒨᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐱᓪᓗᒋᑦ.

ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᖃᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᑕᖅᑲᐅᖕᒐ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᔾᔪᑏᑦ	ᐃᓗᓕᖕᒋᑦ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᔾᔨᔪᑦ
ᕙᐃᔅᕗᒃ • ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᑕᖅᑲᐅᖕᒐ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓕᕆᓃᑦ • ᓇᒻᒥᓂᖅ ᐃᑖᔪᑦ • ᓄᓇᕗᒻᒥ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᖅᑎᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᒥ • ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᙳᐊᑦ – ᐊᔾᔩᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ • ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᕿᒧᑦᓯᑦ • ᐊᒪᕈᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᑦᑏᑦ ᒥᑭᒋᐊᕐᓂᐊᖅᑏᑦᓗ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ	• ᐱᖅᓯᕐᓂᕐᒨᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ • ᓯᑯᒨᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ • ᐊᐳᑎᒨᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ • ᐊᖅᑯᑎᒨᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ • ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ (ᒪᓪᓖᑦ) • ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖕᒋᑦ • ᓇᓄᐃᑦ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᔪᑦ

SOCIAL MEDIA IQALUNGMIUT USE TO SHARE TRAVEL CONDITIONS

Do Iqalungmiut use social media to talk about travel conditions?



Of the 46 respondents who said "yes"

43 (94%)

use the information shared over social media

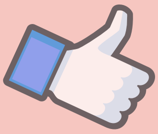
There were 46 Iqalungmiut participants who identified being aware of social media pages or groups where people share observations or advice about weather, water, and ice conditions mentioned using Facebook.

It is important to note that some respondents have their own knowledge of the weather, water, ice, and snow conditions so do not check social media for this information.

Commonly used social media

Facebook

- Iqaluit Public Service Announcements
- Personal Feed
- Nunavut Hunting Stories of the Day
- Iqaluit Ajjinguat- Photos of Iqaluit
- Iqaluit Dog Teams
- Amaruq Hunters and Trappers Association

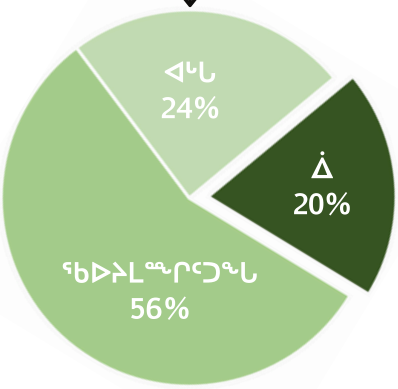


Topics include

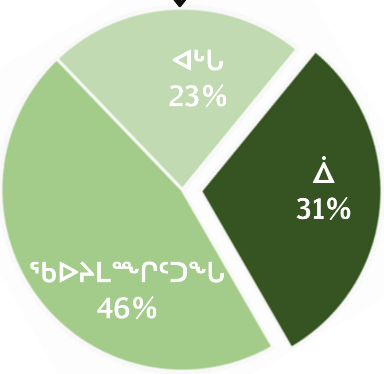
- Blizzard conditions
- Ice conditions
- Snow conditions
- Trail conditions
- Water conditions (waves)
- Weather conditions
- Polar Bear Sightings

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒨᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓃᑦ

ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᖅᕕᑦᑕᖃᖅᑲ?



ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᕕᒻᒥᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᓱᒃᑕᖃᖅᑲ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ?



ᐊᑐᓲᖑᕖᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᒋᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᓐᓄᑦ?

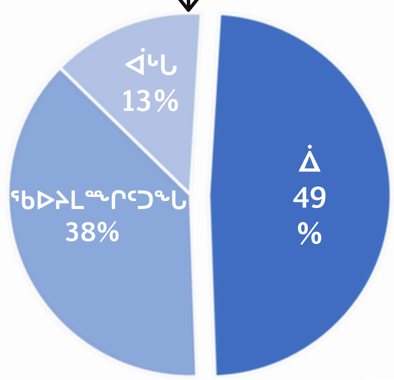
ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᓯᑕᒪᓂ ᑭᐅᔪᓂ "ᐋ, ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ"

4 (100%)

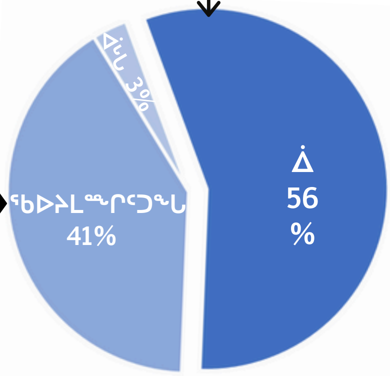
ᐊᑐᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᐅᑉ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐅᑎᖏᑦ

ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᔾᔨᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ 37 ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᙱᓐᓂᕋᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᑦᑕᖃᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ 29 ᐅᕐᑲᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖃᙱᓐᓂᕋᖅᓱᑎᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ 13−ᓂ ᐊᐃᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖃᕐᓂᕋᐃᔪᓂ, ᓯᑕᒪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᐅᒥᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ, ᓯᑕᒪᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓈᕐᒐᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ.

ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ/ᓯᑯᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒨᖓᔪᖃᖅᑲ ᓴᓪᓕᕐᒥ?



ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ/ᓯᑯᒧᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᕚᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ?



ᐊᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᖅᑭᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ/ᓯᑯᒧᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ?

ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ ᑭᐅᔪᓂ 18−ᓂ ᐋ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓄᑦ"

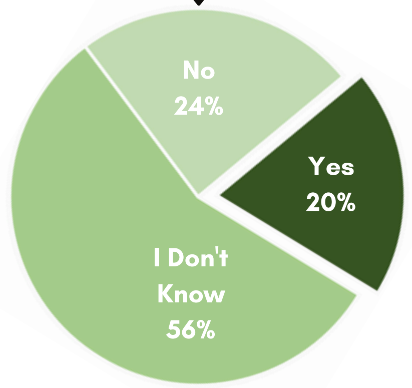
9 (50%)

ᐊᑐᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ/ᓯᑯᒧᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ

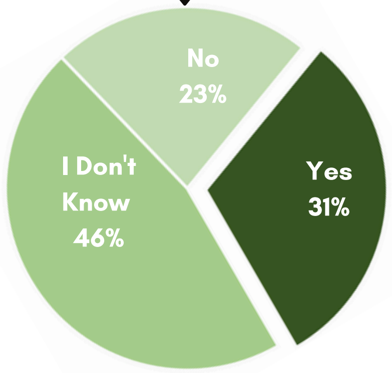
ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ ᓯᑯᒧᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓚᕐᑲᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᐅᔾᔨᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ 32 ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ / ᓯᑯᒧᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᑕᕝᕙᐅᒥᐊᖏᑦ 25−ᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᙱᓐᓂᕋᖅᓱᑎᒃ. ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ 32−ᓂ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᑲᕐᓂᕋᐃᔪᑦ, 18 ᐅᕐᑲᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᓂᕋᐃᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ, 9−ᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᑲᑦᑕᕐᓂᕋᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑕᒥᓐᓂᒃ.

COMMUNITY MONITORING PROGRAMS

Are there local weather stations in Iqaluit?



Is the local weather station information available to the community?



Do you use the local weather station information?

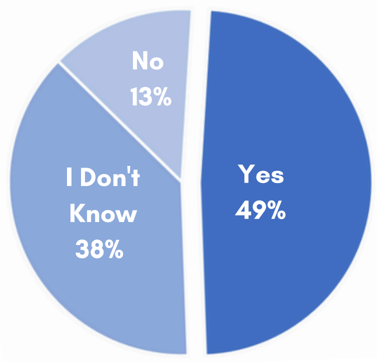
Of 4 respondents who answered "yes the info. is available to the community"

4 (100%)

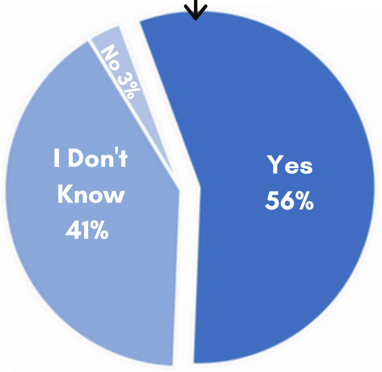
use the local weather station information

When asked about local weather stations it is notable that 37 participants said that they do not know if there are local weather stations and 29 said that local weather stations do or do not exist. Of the 13 participants who said there are local weather stations, 4 said the information is available in Iqaluit, and all 4 said they use the information.

Are there local water/ice monitoring programs in Iqaluit?



Is the water/ice monitoring information available to the community?



Do you use the local water/ice information?

Of 18 respondents who answered "yes the info. is available to the community"

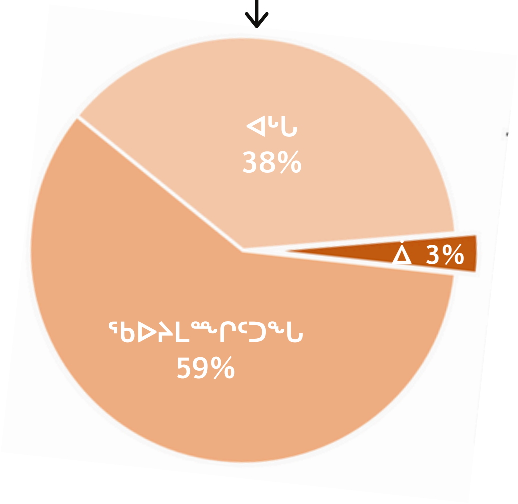
9 (50%)

use the local water/ice information

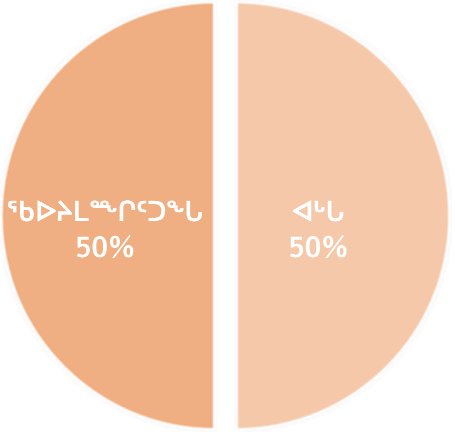
When asked about local water and ice monitoring programs it is notable that 32 participants said that local water/ice programs exist and 25 said that they do not know. Of the 32 participants who said there are local water/ice monitoring programs, 18 said the information is available in Iqaluit, and 9 said they use the information.

ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᑦ (ᑲᔪᓯᔪᑦ)

ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑎᑕᖃᖅᑲ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓅᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ?



ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑎᑕᖃᖅᑲ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᖓᓅᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᐅᑉ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ?



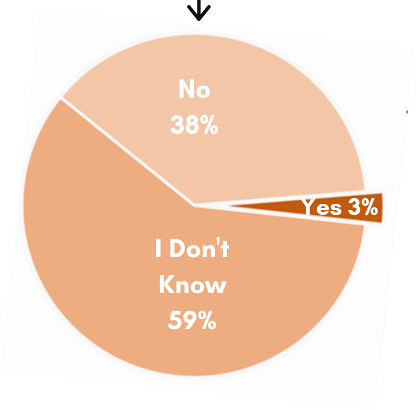
ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒧᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕆᔨᒥᒃ ᓇᔾᑎᔪᖃᕋᓂ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑎᒥ. ᐅᖓᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑏᑦ ᓯᕿᙳᔭᖃᕋᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕆᒍᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ. ᐆᑦᑑᑎᖕᓴᐅᔪᖅ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑎ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᖅ ᓯᓈᖅᐸᓯᒻᒥ. ᓯᕿᙳᔭᓕᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕆᒍᓐᓇᕐᑯᓪᓗᒋᑦ ᐅᓪᓗᕈᒻᒥᑕᕐᓇᕈᖅᐸᑦ ᖃᐅᑕᒫᑦ.

ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᒐᒥᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑎᓅᖓᔪᓂᒃ, ᐅᔾᔨᖅᑐᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅ 39 ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᖃᙱᓐᓂᕋᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑎᓂᒃ ᐃᖃᓗᐃᑦ ᓯᓚᑖᓂ, ᒪᕿᑦᓗ ᐅᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑎᑕᖃᕆᐊᖓ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᐅᖃᖅᑑᒃ ᒪᕿᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑎᑕᖃᕆᐊᖓ, ᐊᐃᑉᐸᖓ ᐅᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒥᒃ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕈᑎᒎᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕋᕐᓴᖅᑕᖃᙱᑦᑎᐊᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ, ᐊᐃᑊᐹᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᒐᓂ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᒪᖔᑕ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᖏᒪᖔᑕᓘᓐᓃᑦ.

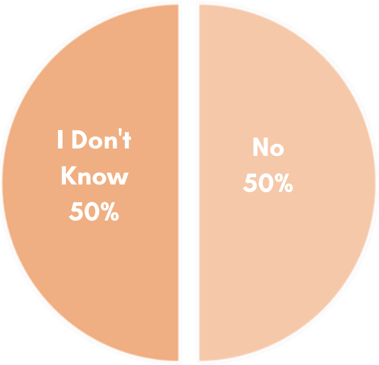
ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᓯᑯ (SmartICE) ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑕᐅᔪᖅ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᕐᒥ, ᑖᒃᑯᑎᒍᓪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓪᓗᑕ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᖅᑕᖃᕆᐊᖓ ᐃᖃᓗᓐᓂ, ᑐᙵᕕᐅᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓯᑯ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᓯᑯ (SmartICE). ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᑭᐅᔾᔪᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᕈᑎᖕᓅᔪᑦ ᐊᒥᓱᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᕋᒃ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑲᒪᑦᓯᑭᓯᒪᙱᑦᑕᖏᑦ ᑐᙵᕕᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐊᐱᖅᑯᑕᐅᔪᑦ.

COMMUNITY MONITORING PROGRAMS
(CONTINUED)

Are there remote cameras recording environmental conditions in Iqaluit?



Is the remote camera information available to the community?



Remote cameras are cameras placed in areas where a photographer cannot be at the camera to take photos. Remote cameras often have a self-timer built into the camera so photos can be taken at specific times. An example is a remote camera mounted somewhere near a floe edge. A built-in timer is set to take a photo at noon each day.

When asked about remote cameras, it is notable that 39 participants said that they do not know if there are remote cameras around Iqaluit, and 2 participants said there are remote cameras. Of the 2 participants who said that there are remote cameras, 1 said the remote camera information is not available in Iqaluit, and all 1 did not know if it is available or not.

SmartICE is a partner in this project, and through them we know there are local monitoring programs in Iqaluit, including SIKU and SmartICE. However, survey responses suggest that community members are not widely aware of these programs, or they did not associate them with the way the questions were asked in the survey.

ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᑦ (ᑲᔪᓯᔪᑦ)

ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᒐᓛᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᑐᙵᕕᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᑎᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᒐᓛᓄᑦ ᑎᒥᐅᔪᓄᑦ. ᒪᓕᑦᑕᐅᕆᐊᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᐱᑕᖃᖅᑐᖅ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᒥᒃ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᓯᑯᒥᓪᓗ.

ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᓯᓚᖕᓂᐊᕐᕖᑦ	ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ	ᓱᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒪᖔᑕ
ᑳᐱᑕᓐ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᔾᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᓯᓚᖕᓂᐊᕐᕕᒃ (ᐊᐳᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᐅᑉᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᖓᓅᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᕕᒃ)	ᒪᓃ ᓇᑦᓯᑦᓴᓐ	ᓂᐳᒥᖕᓂᖅ, ᖃᐅᓯᕐᓇᕐᓂᖅ, ᐊᓄᓇ, ᐊᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᓇᑭᙳᕐᓂᖓ, ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᐳᓪᓚᖓᑦ, ᑭᐊᒻᒥᒃ ᐊᓂᖅᑎᓇᓂᖅ, ᐊᐱᕙᓪᓚᐊᓂᖅ

ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ/ᓯᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᑦ	ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ	ᓱᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒪᖔᑕ
ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᓯᑯ (SmartICE)	ᒋᓕᐊᓐ ᐅᐃᓕᐊᒻᔅ, ᑐᓇᕗ ᕕᐅᑦ, ᒪᒧᐊᓇᐅ ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᔾᔪᐊᖅ	ᑕᓇᐅᕐᒥ ᓯᑰᑉ ᐃᔾᔪᓂᖓ, ᐊᐳᓛᓂᖓ ᓯᑰᑉ, ᓯᑐᖃᐃᑦ ᓯᑯᑖᖅᑲᐅᓪᓗ, ᐊᖅᑯᑕᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
ᓯᑯ (ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᓯᑯ (SmartICE) ᑐᓴᕐᓴᐃᑦ)	ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᒥᑎᓕᓇᔩᑦ ᑲᑐᔾᔨᖃᑎᒌᖕᒋᑦ (ᓴᓂᑭᓗᐊᕐᒥ)	ᑕᓇᐅᑉ ᓯᑰᑉ ᐃᔾᔪᓂᖓ, ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓ ᓯᑰᑉ ᐃᔾᔪᓂᖓᑕ, ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖅᑐᑦ, ᐅᓕᖓᓂᑦ, ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖏᑦ

ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᐅᖓᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕆᒌᑦ	ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᒥᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ	ᓱᓇᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᖅᑕᐅᒪᖔᑕ
ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᑉ ᑕᐃᔭᐅᔾᔪᓯᖓ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᖏᑦᑐᖅ	ᐅᑭᐅᑕᖅᑐᒥ UAV/Tibo	ᓯᑯᕙᓪᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᓯᑯᐃᔭᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᕐᓗ. ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ UAV ᑕᑯᑦᓴᐅᑎᑦᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᔫᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᐅᓚᔩᓕᐊᕐᑯᓯᒪᔪᓂᓪᓗ ᐊᕐᕌᒍᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂ, ᕿᐃᔅᑯᒃᑯᑦ, ᐊᓚᒃᑲᐃᑦᑐᓄᑦ ᓵᓪᓕᕙᓪᓕᐊᔪᓄᑦ ᓯᑯᓄᑦ, ᐃᑭᕐᒧᓪᓗ. ᑕᐃᒪᐃᓚᔪᐃᑦᑐᑦ, ᓇᒥᓕᒫᕐᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᓂ.

COMMUNITY MONITORING PROGRAMS (CONTINUED)

Iqalungmiut identified several community-based monitoring programs that are run by a number of organizations. A wide range of conditions are monitored related to weather, water, and ice.

LOCAL WEATHER STATIONS	PROGRAM PROVIDER	WHAT IS MONITORED
Carleton University meteorology station (snowmelt hydrology research station)	Murray Richardson	Temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, wind direction, atmospheric pressure, eddy covariance (vapour flux), snow accumulation

LOCAL WATER/ICE PROGRAMS	PROGRAM PROVIDER	WHAT IS MONITORED
SmartICE	Glen Williams, Trevor Bell, Memorial University	Sea ice thickness, snow pack on ice, multi-year versus new ice, historical travel corridors
SIKU (SmartICE information)	Arctic Eider Society (based in Sanikiluaq)	Sea ice thickness, dangerous areas, changing ice thickness, danger spots, tides, environmental changes

LOCAL REMOTE CAMERAS	PROGRAM PROVIDER	WHAT IS MONITORED
Program name unknown	Arctic UAV/Tibo	Ice formation and breakup. Arctic UAV has posted some drone photos and videos over the past few years, on Facebook, to highlights areas of thinning/rotting ice, and open water. They don't do it regularly, and they don't do it everywhere.

ᐊᑐᕋᔅᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᖃᐅᔨᒋᐊᕐᕖᑦ ᓯᓚ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᐊᕐᒪᖕᒑᖅ

ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᑦᓴᐅᔪᑦ, ᐊᑦᑕᓇᖕᒋᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖕᒑᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᒻᑯᑕᐅᓚᖕᒐᔪᖅ ᕿᒥᕐᕈᔭᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐃᒪᐅᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᒋᑦ, ᓯᑯᐃᓪᓗ ᑎᑎᖅᑑᔭᖅᓯᒪᓂᖕᒋᑦ/ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕋᐅᑏᓪᓗ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕋᖅᑎᓄᑦ.

ᓯᓚᐅᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ

- Accuweather (https://www.accuweather.com)
- Aurora forecast (https://auroraforecast.com)
- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (https://weather.gc.ca)
- inReach
- EOSDIS Worldview (NASA) (https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov)
- NAV CANADA-ᑯᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑕᔫᓄᑦ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᐊᕐᕕᖕᒐᑦ
- Navionics app ᐃᑳᒐᔅᓴᐃᑦ ᖃᓇᑕᐅᔭᕐᒧᑦ
- Norwegian Meteorological Institute - YR (https://www.yr.no)
- Spot Wx (https://spotwx.com)
- ᑐᐃᑐ
- ᓯᓚᓕᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐃᑳᒐᔅᖅ ᐅᖄᓚᕕᔅᕐᓅᓐᓃᑦ
- ᓯᓚᓕᕆᕕᒃ
- ᓯᓚᓕᕆᕕᒃ ᓄᓇᐅᑉ ᐃᑭᐊᖕᒐᓄᑦ (https://www.wunderground.com)
- ᐊᓄᕆ (https://www.windy.com)

ᐃᒪᕐᒥᒃ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕈᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ

- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔨᒃᑯᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (https://weather.gc.ca/marine)
- InReach
- ᐊᓄᕆ (https://www.windy.com)
- YR (https://www.yr.no)

ᓯᑰᑉ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᖕᒋᑦ/ᐱᔨᑦᑎᐅᑎᖕᒋᓪᓗ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᑦ

- ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᑯᓕᕆᔩᑦ
- EOSDIS Worldview (NASA) (https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov)

PRODUCTS AND ACCESSING ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTS

Along with community sources of information, to decide if it is safe to travel Iqalungmiut use a wide range of weather and marine forecasts, and ice charts/services from polar service providers.

WEATHER FORECAST PRODUCTS USED

- Accuweather (https://www.accuweather.com)
- Aurora forecast (https://auroraforecast.com)
- Environment Canada (https://weather.gc.ca)
- inReach
- EOSDIS Worldview (NASA) (https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov)
- NAV CANADA's Aviation Weather
- Navionics app
- Norwegian Meteorological Institute – YR (https://www.yr.no)
- Spot Wx (https://spotwx.com)
- Twitter
- Weather app on phone
- Weather Channel/Network
- Weather Underground (https://www.wunderground.com)
- Windy (https://www.windy.com)

MARINE FORECAST PRODUCTS USED

- Environment Canada (https://weather.gc.ca/marine)
- InReach
- Windy (https://www.windy.com)
- YR (https://www.yr.no)

ICE CHARTS/SERVICES USED

- Canadian Ice Services
- EOSDIS Worldview (NASA) (https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov)

ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᕐᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓃᖓᔪᓂᒃ (ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ)

ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᑦᓱᑎᒃ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᑦᓴᐅᔪᖅ, ᖃᓄᖅᑑᕈᑎᒋᓗᒍ ᐊᑕᓐᖏᒃᑲᓗᐊᕐᒪᖔᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᙱᐅᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᑐ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᕐᔫᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᓂᒃ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᔾᑦᓯᕆᖅᑎᓂᒃ.

ᐅᓕᓐᓂᕐᔫᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ

- ᐅᓕᓐᓂᕐᔫᖓᔪᑦ ᐃᑖᒐᑦᓴᐃᑦ
- ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᕐᔫᖓᔪᑦ ᐆᒪᔪᓕᕆᔾᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᓪᓚᕝᕙᖓᓐᓂᒃ
- ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔾᔭᒃᑯᓪᓗ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ Tides.gc.ca
- Tide-forecast.com

ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᖅᑕᐅᕗᑦᑐᑦ

- ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᔩᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓕᐊᔪᓕᕆᔨᖏᑦ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ (https://weather.gc.ca/satellite/index_e.html)
- EOSDIS Worldview (NASA) (https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov)
- FATMAP ᐃᓕᐅᖅᑲᕋᑦᓴᖅ
- Garmin ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓕᕆᔩ
- ᒍᒍᓪ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᖅ
- NASA MODIS (ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᑦᓯᓂ Rapid Fire) (https://modis.gsfc.nasa.gov)
- ViewRanger (ᒫᓐᓇ Outdooractive) (https://www.outdooractive.com)
- ᐊᓄᕆ (https://www.windy.com)

PRODUCTS AND ACCESSING ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTS (CONTINUED)

Along with community sources of information, to decide if it is safe to travel Iqalungmiut use a wide range of tide table and satellite image products from polar service providers.

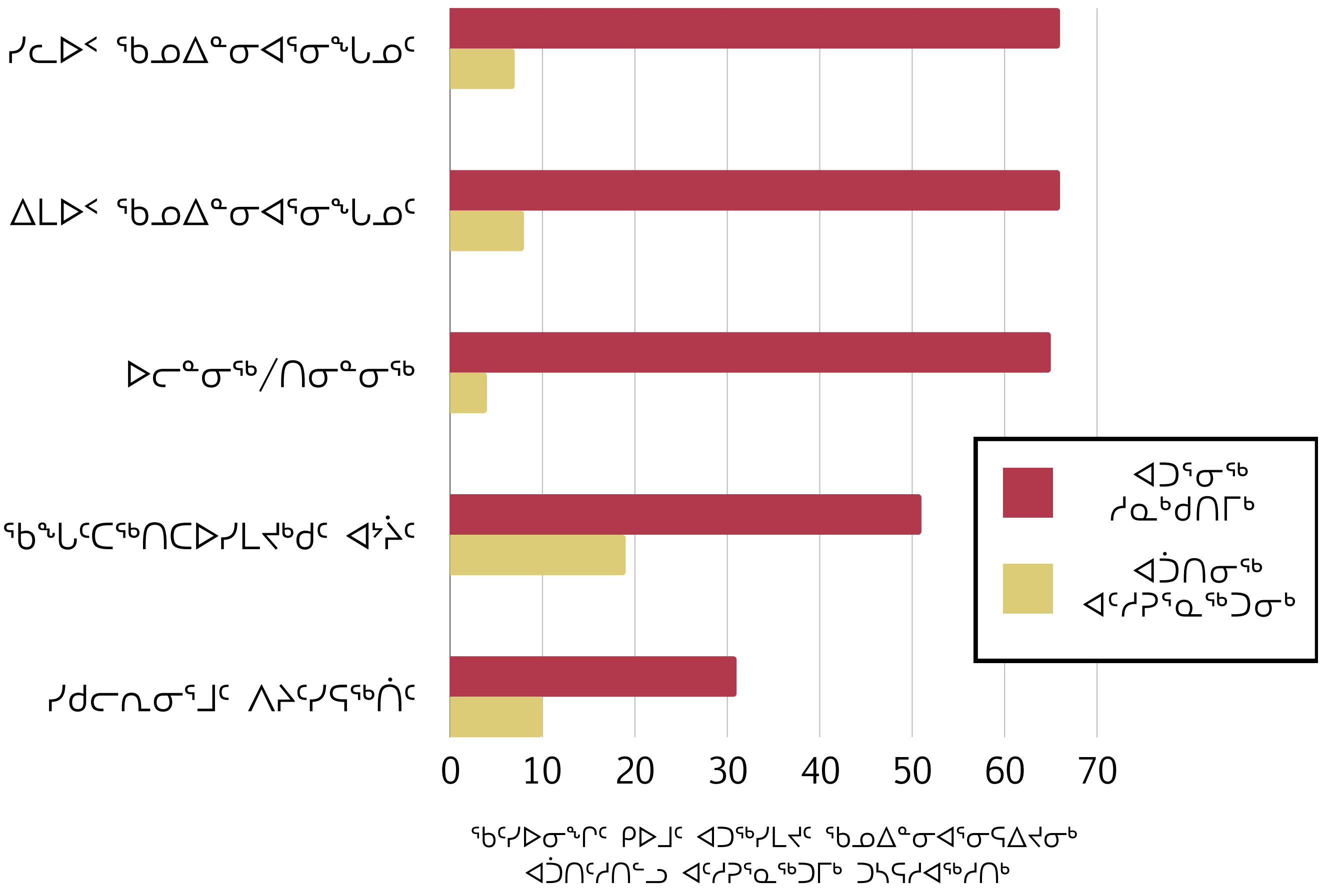
TIDE TABLE PRODUCTS USED

- My Tide Times app
- Printed Tide Tables from Wildlife Office
- Fisheries and Oceans Canada Tides.gc.ca
- Tide-forecast.com

SATELLITE IMAGE PRODUCTS USED

- Environment and Climate Change Canada (https://weather.gc.ca/satellite/index_e.html)
- EOSDIS Worldview (NASA) (https://worldview.earthdata.nasa.gov)
- FATMAP app
- Garmin MapSource
- Google Earth
- NASA MODIS (includes Rapid Fire) (https://modis.gsfc.nasa.gov)
- ViewRanger (now Outdooractive) (https://www.outdooractive.com)
- Windy (https://www.windy.com)

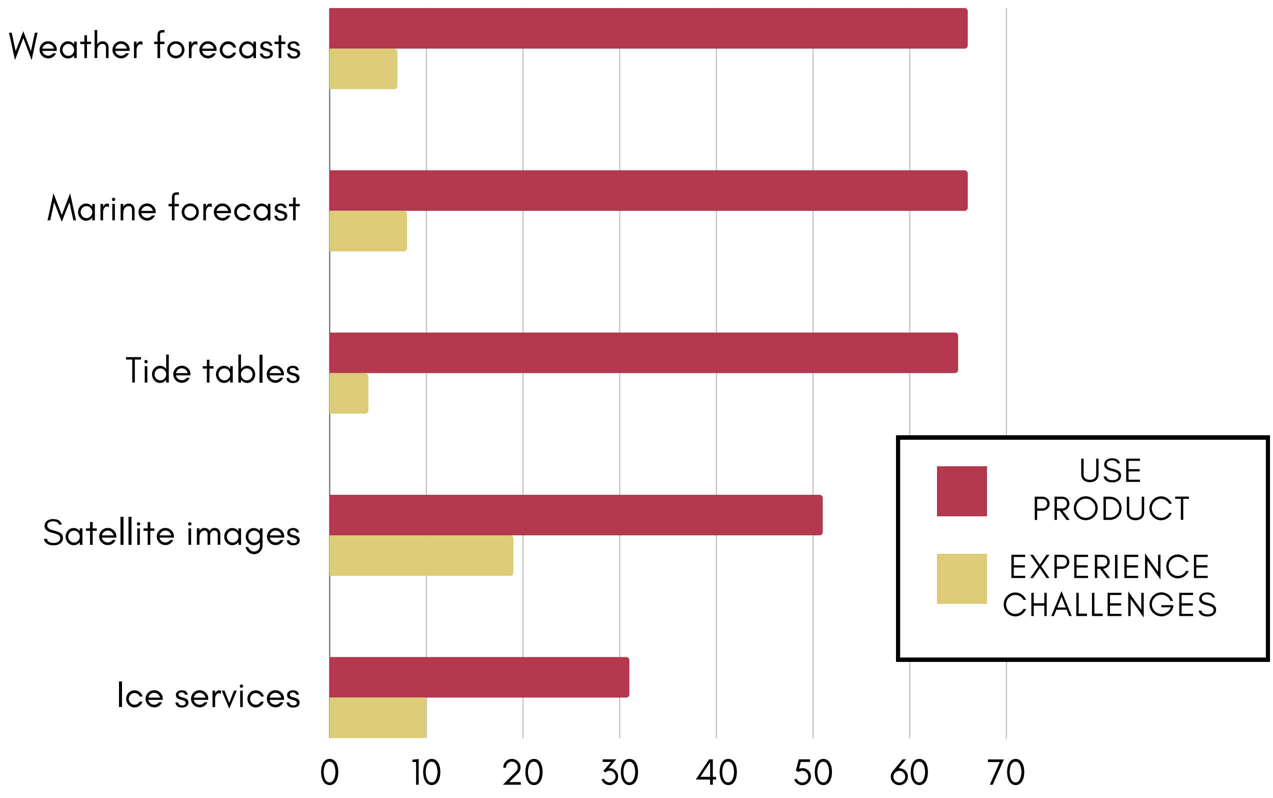
ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᕐᒧ ᓱᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓅᖓᔪᓂᒃ
(ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ)



ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒨᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᕙᑦᑐᑦ, ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᓱᖏᖅᑑᑎᕐᑲᕋᔪᑦᑐᑦ ᓱᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᐃᒪᐅᑉ, ᐅᓚᓐᓃᐅᑦ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᑦ ᓱᑯᓚᕆᔾᔫᑉᓗ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᖏᑦ.

ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ 100%−ᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ **ᓱᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᕋᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ**, 11% ᐋᑎᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᑖᒃᑯᓂᖓ. ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂ 100%−ᖏᓐᓂ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ **ᐃᒪᕐᒨᖓᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ**, 12% ᐊᑦᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᒃᑯᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᓱᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ. **ᐅᓚᓐᓂᕐᒨᖓᔪᑦ** ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 98%−ᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂᒎ, 6% ᐊᑦᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᒃᑯᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ. **ᓱᑯᓚᕆᓂᕐᒧᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᑦ** ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ 47%−ᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ, ᑖᒃᑯᓇᓂᒎ, 32%−ᖏᑦ ᐋᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑦᓱᕈᕐᓇᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓇᓱᐊᖅᓱᑎᒃ

PRODUCTS AND ACCESSING ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTS
(CONTINUED)

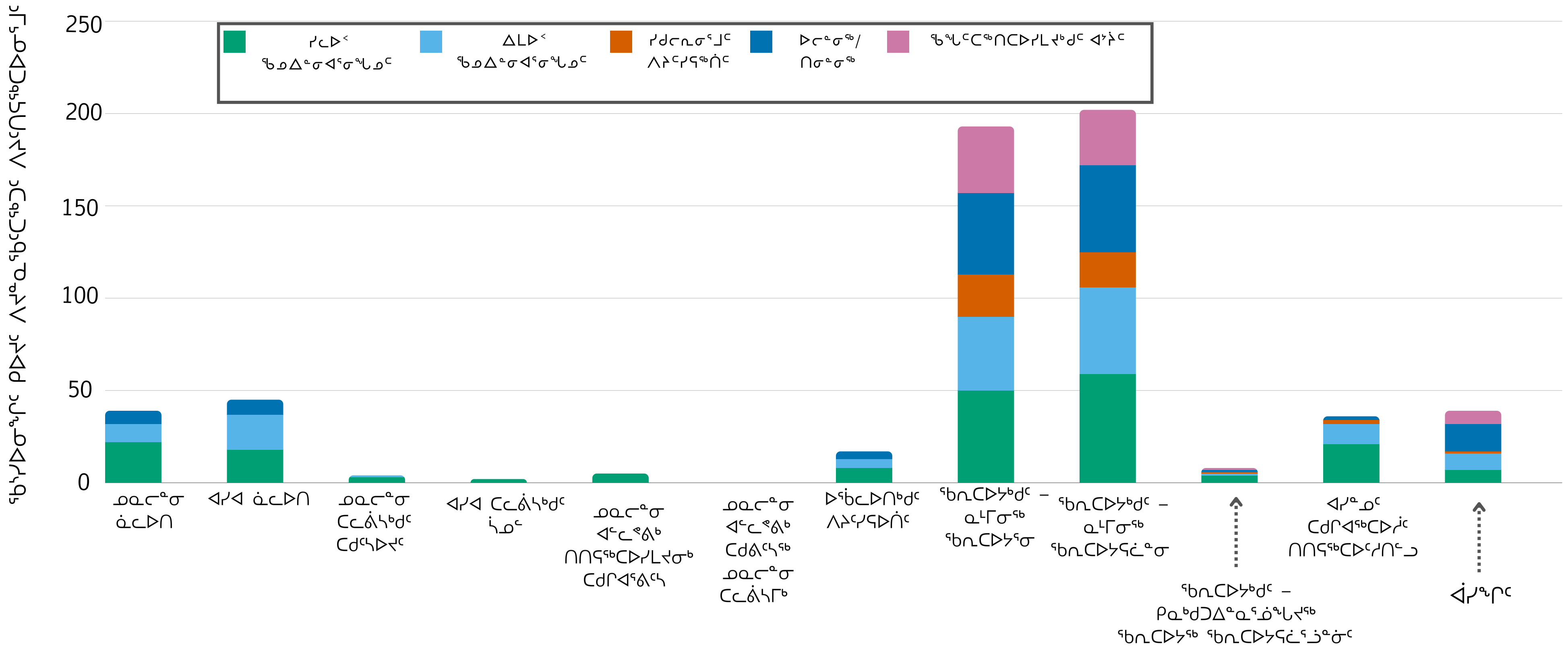


number of respondents who use forecast products and experience challenges when accessing them

Of the forecasting products used, respondents most often rely on weather forecasts, marine forecasts, and tide tables, followed by satellite images, and ice services.

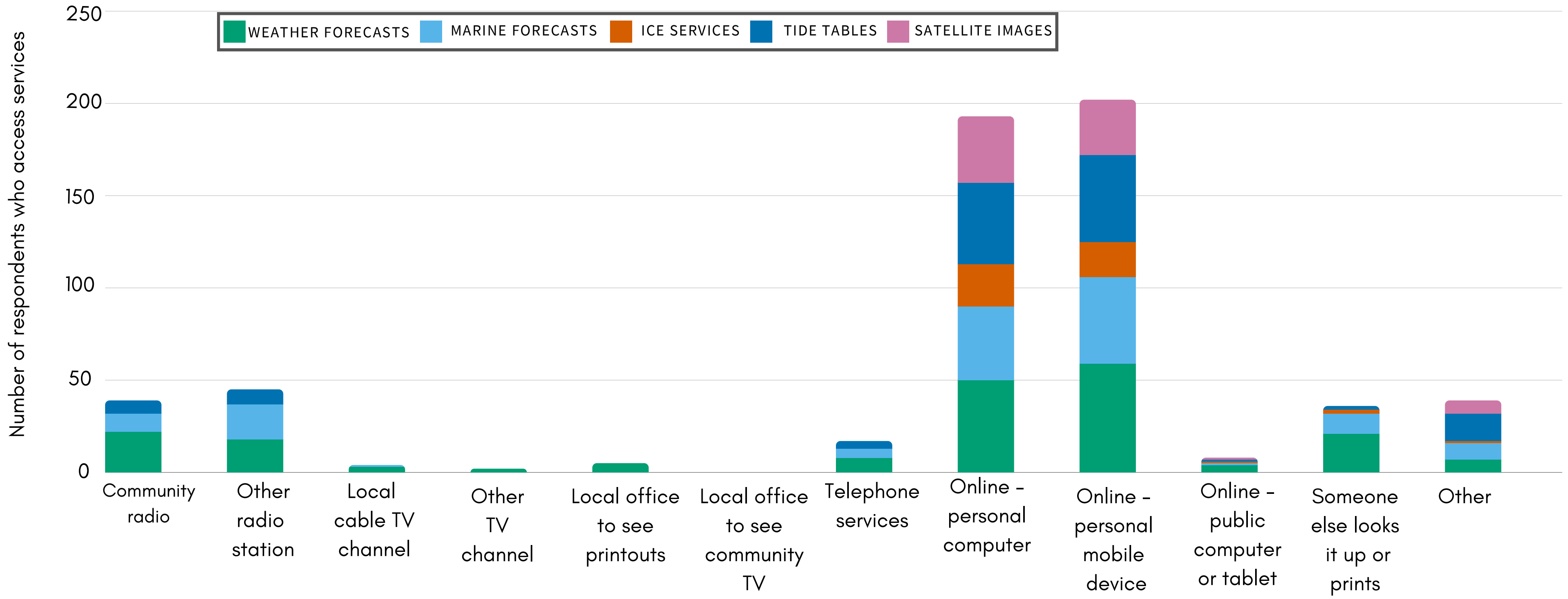
Of the 100% of participants who use **weather forecasts**, 11% experience challenges when accessing them. Of the 100% of participants who use **marine forecasts**, 12% experience challenges when accessing them. **Tide tables** were used by 98% of participants and of these, 6% experienced challenges. **Satellite images** were used by 77% of participants, 137% of whom experience challenges when accessing them. **Ice services** were used by 47% of participants and of these, 32% experience challenges when accessing them.

ᖃᓄᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᒻᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᖅᐸᒪᖕᒫᑕ ᐅᑭᐅᖅᑕᖅᑐᒥ ᐱᔾᔪᑎᒋᐅᑎᓂᒃ



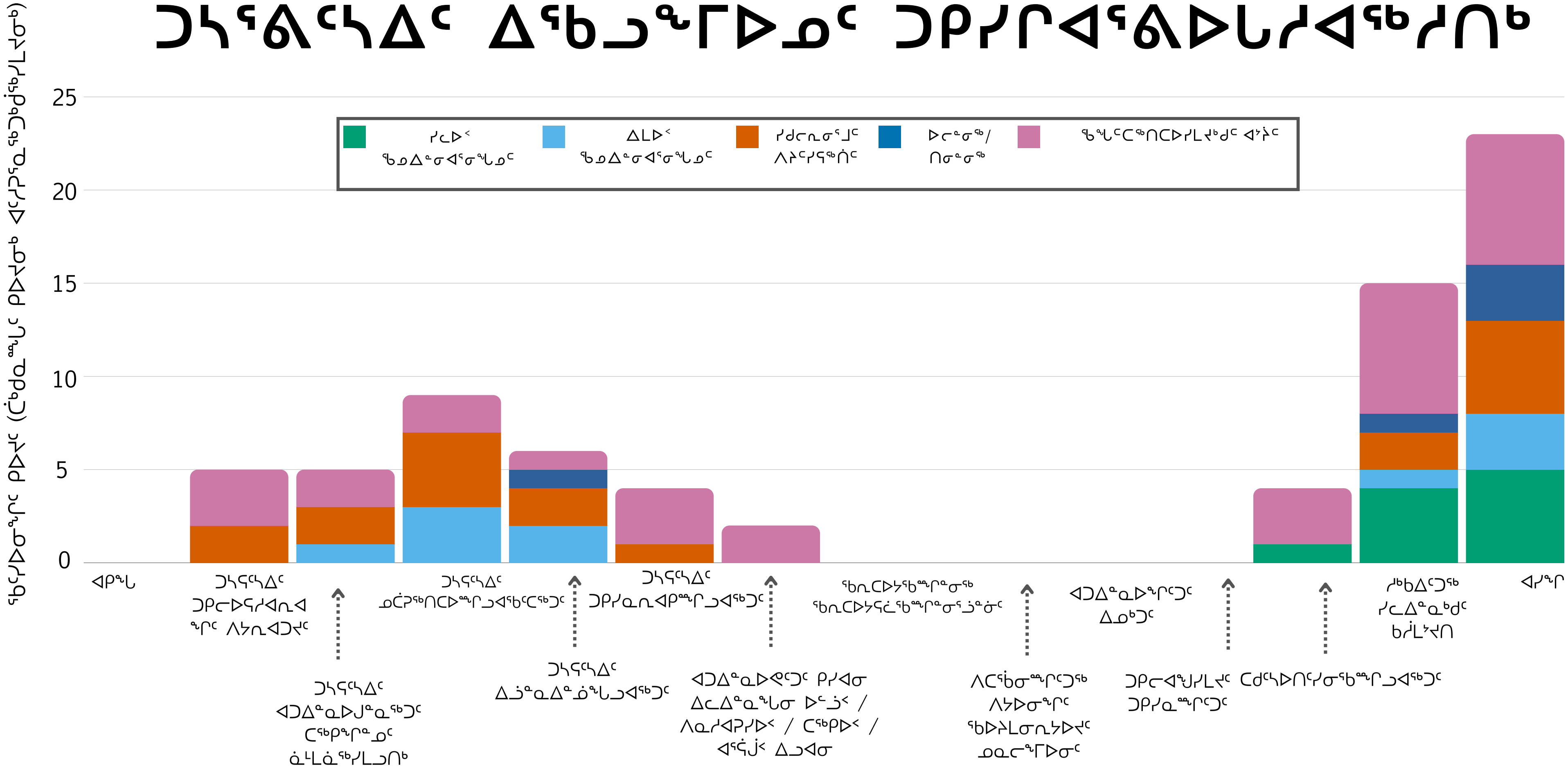
ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᖏᓐᓃᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᓇᐅᒃᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅ, ᐱᓗᐊᖅᑐᒥᒃ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᓇᒻᒥᓂᕐᒥᓂᒃ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᕐᒥᓘᓐᓃᑦ. ᑕᐃᒃᑯᐊ ᑭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ "ᐊᓯᐊ" ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᖏᓐᓃᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᖅᓯᑎᒃ Delorme (ᒫᓐᓇ Garmin–ᖑᓕᖅᑐᖅ), ᒫᓃᑉᐳᖕᒑᕈᑏᑦ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐅᕐᑲᓚᐅᑎ, ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᒻᒪᕆᒻᒥᓂᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ. ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖕᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᑎᒃ Delorme (ᒫᓐᓇ Garmin-ᖑᓕᖅᑐᑦ). ᐅᓕᓐᓂᕐᔫᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᖅᐸᑦᑐᑦ ᑎᑎᕋᖅᓯᒪᔪᒥ ᐸᐸᑦᓯᑦᓯᑎᒃ (ᐃᓚᖏᑦ, ᑎᑎᕋᖅᑕᐅᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐆᒪᔪᓂᐊᖅᑎᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᓚᕝᕕᖓᓂ), ᐊᑐᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᑕᒪᓇᒃᑯᑎᓂᒃ ᐅᓕᓐᓂᓕᕆᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐅᕙᓗᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᕆᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᒪᐸᒐᕐᒥᒃ ᓇᕐᕋᖅᓯᒍ. ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᒧᑦ ᓯᑯᓕᕆᓂᕐᔫᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᕝᕕᒥ ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐃᔾᔨᑎᑎᒧᑦ. ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᖅᐸᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓂᒃ ᐱᖃᓐᓇᕆᔭᕐᒥᑎᒧᑦ ᐃᖅᑲᓇᐃᔭᖃᑎᒥᑎᒧᑦᑐᓐᓃᑦ ᑎᑭᑎᑦᓯᕙᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᓂᒃ, ᖃᐅᔨᒃᑲᐃᔪᑎᓂᒃ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᔭᕐᒥᐅᑕᓕᕆᔾᔪᑯᓐᓄᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᓕᕆᔾᔪᑯᓐᓄᑦᑐ ᑲᓇᑕᒥ, ᐅᕝᕙᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᓯᑎᒃ ᐊᖏᕐᕋᒥᓂ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᕐᓂᒃ.

WAYS THAT IQALUNGMIUT RESPONDENTS ACCESS POLAR SERVICES



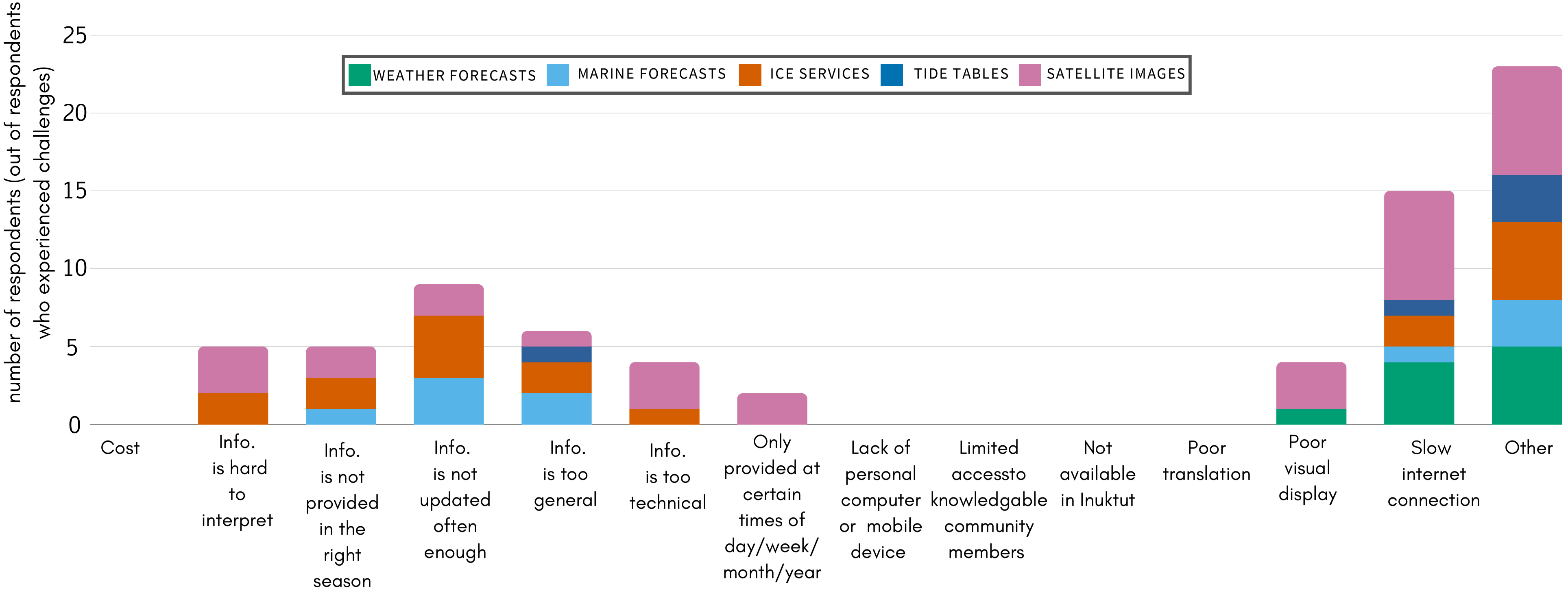
Iqalungmiut respondents access environmental forecast products in a range of ways, and mostly by going online using a personal mobile device or personal computer. Those who said "Other" access weather forecasts using Delorme (now Garmin), inReach, a satellite phone, or their work desktop. They access marine forecasts using Delorme (now Garmin). They access tide tables by carrying a print out with them (which for some, is printed by the Wildlife Office), using a GPS to calculate tide levels, or by taking a screenshot of the page and carrying it with them. They access ice services through work notifications. And they access satellite images through friends or colleagues who send them images, work notifications provided by Canadian Coast Guard and Fisheries and Oceans Canada, or using their workplace desktop computer.

ᐱᔭᕆᐊᕐᑐᐃᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓅᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᖕᐃᑦ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑐᑭᓯᑎᐊᕐᕕᐅᒪᓯᐊᖅᓯᑎᒃ



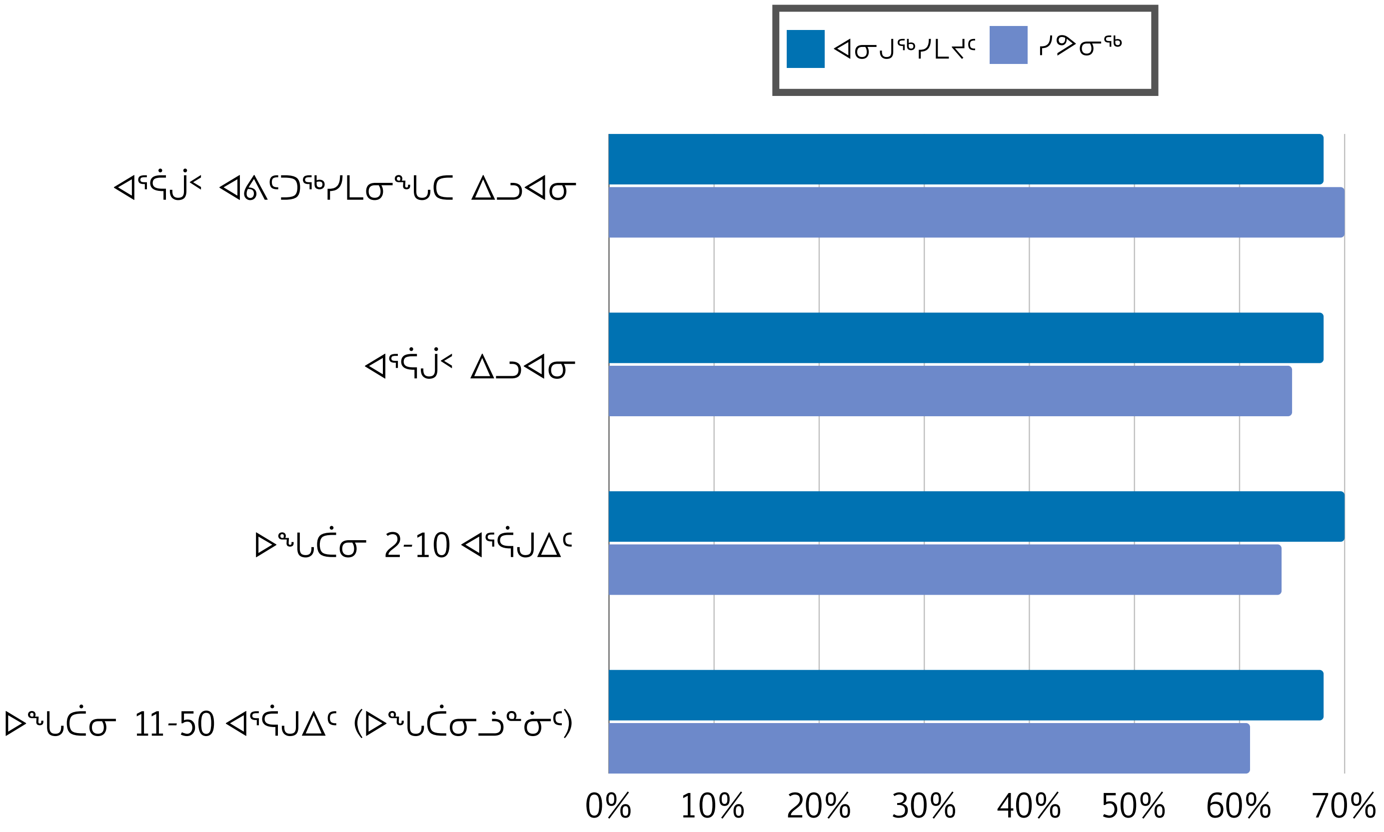
ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᖃᑦᓯᒐᓛᓂᒃ ᐱᕚᑕᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕐᕕᐃᑦ ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᓂᖏᓐᓄᑦ ᑐᓴᕋᐊᕆᐊᖏᑦ. ᓇᐃᓕᑎᕐᑐᑦ ᐊᑦᓱᕋᕐᓇᖅᑐᓪᓗᐊᑕᐅᔪᑦ: ᑭᐅᔪᑦ “ᐊᓯᐊ”–ᓕᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ **ᓯᓚ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᒪᖔᖅ** ᑐᓴᕐᕕᐃᑦ ᑕᐃᒪᐃᕝᔭᐊᖏᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓖᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᑯᓂᐅᓂᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᓈᒻᒪᖏᑦᑐᑦ, ᓄᓇᙳᐊᑦ/ᐊᔾᔨᑦ ᐋᖅᑭᑦᓯᒪᑦᓯᐊᖏᑦᑐᑦ. ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ **ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖏᑦ** ᑕᒻᒪᐅᖅᑲᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ, ᑐᓴᕐᕕᐃᑦ ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᑎᑕᐅᓕᐅᒥᔅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᑎᒃ. ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᒥᔪᑦ **ᓯᑯᒨᖓᔪᑦ ᑎᑎᖅᑐᒐᐃᑦ**, ᐊᔾᔨᙱᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᙱᑦᑐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᐅᒪᑎᑦᓯᔪᑦ, ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕈᒪᑦᓯᑎᓪᓗ ᐅᓪᓚᓂᕐᔫᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᕌᒎᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ. **ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᑦ** ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᐅᙱᓗᐊᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᓪᓗ ᐊᓯᓃᑦᓯᑎᒃ, ᐃᒪᕐᒥ, ᓯᑯᒥᓗ; ᓄᕗᔭᑎᓪᓗᒍ ᑕᑯᕚᓴᐅᓯᐊᖏᑦᑐᖅ, ᓄᑖᖅᑎᑦᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕆᐊᖏᑦ; ᐱᔭᕆᐊᑐᑦᓯᓂᓗ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᒐᓯᐊᕆᐊᕐᓴᖅ ᖃᓕᓖᓕᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂ ᑕᑯᒐᓯᐊᖅᓯᒍ ᑕᑯᔭᐅᒍᒪᔪᖅ. **ᑐᓴᕐᕕᐃᑦ ᓈᒃᑲᖅᑎᑕᓕᐅᒥᔅᑐᐃᓐᓇᖅᓯᑎᒃ** ᐊᑦᓱᕋᕐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᓴᕐᓯᐊᖅᓯᓂ ᐃᒪᐅᑉ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖓᓂᒃ, ᓯᑯᓄᑦ ᐱᕝᕝᓯᕋᐅᑏᑦ/ ᑎᑎᖅᑐᒐᐃᑦ, ᖃᖓᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᔨᑦ. ᑖᒃᑯᐊ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒦᖔᖅᑐᑦ ᑐᑭᑐᐊᕆᓐᖏᑦᑕᖓᑦ ᐊᑦᓱᕋᕐᓇᖅᑐᖅᑲᙱᑎᐊᖓ ᑕᕝᕙᓂ.

REASONS WHY ENVIRONMENTAL FORECASTING INFORMATION IS DIFFICULT FOR IQALUNGMIUT RESPONDENTS TO ACCESS



Iqalungmiut respondents identified a number of reasons why information is difficult to access. To summarize the main challenges: Respondents who said "Other" said **weather forecast** information is not accurate enough, the forecast duration is insufficient, and maps/images are not oriented in the right direction. They said **marine forecasts** are not accurate enough, and the information is only provided seasonally. They also said **ice charts/services** are not accessible when travelling on the land, water, and sea ice. They also said the ice charts/services are hard to find sometimes, the images are not always clear due to clouds, the information is not provided for the area of interest (the inner bay), and the scale is not good. For **tide tables**, they said that different sources provide different information, and they would like to be able to access seasonal tide charts. They said **satellite images** are not accessible while respondents are out on the land, water, and ice; cloud cover prevents clear, updated images and can make interpretation difficult; it is difficult to remember which websites to use; and it is difficult to navigate through layers to get to the image of interest. **Information that is not updated often enough** creates a challenge for accessing marine forecasts, ice services/charts, and satellite images. These survey results do not necessarily mean that there are no challenges in other areas.

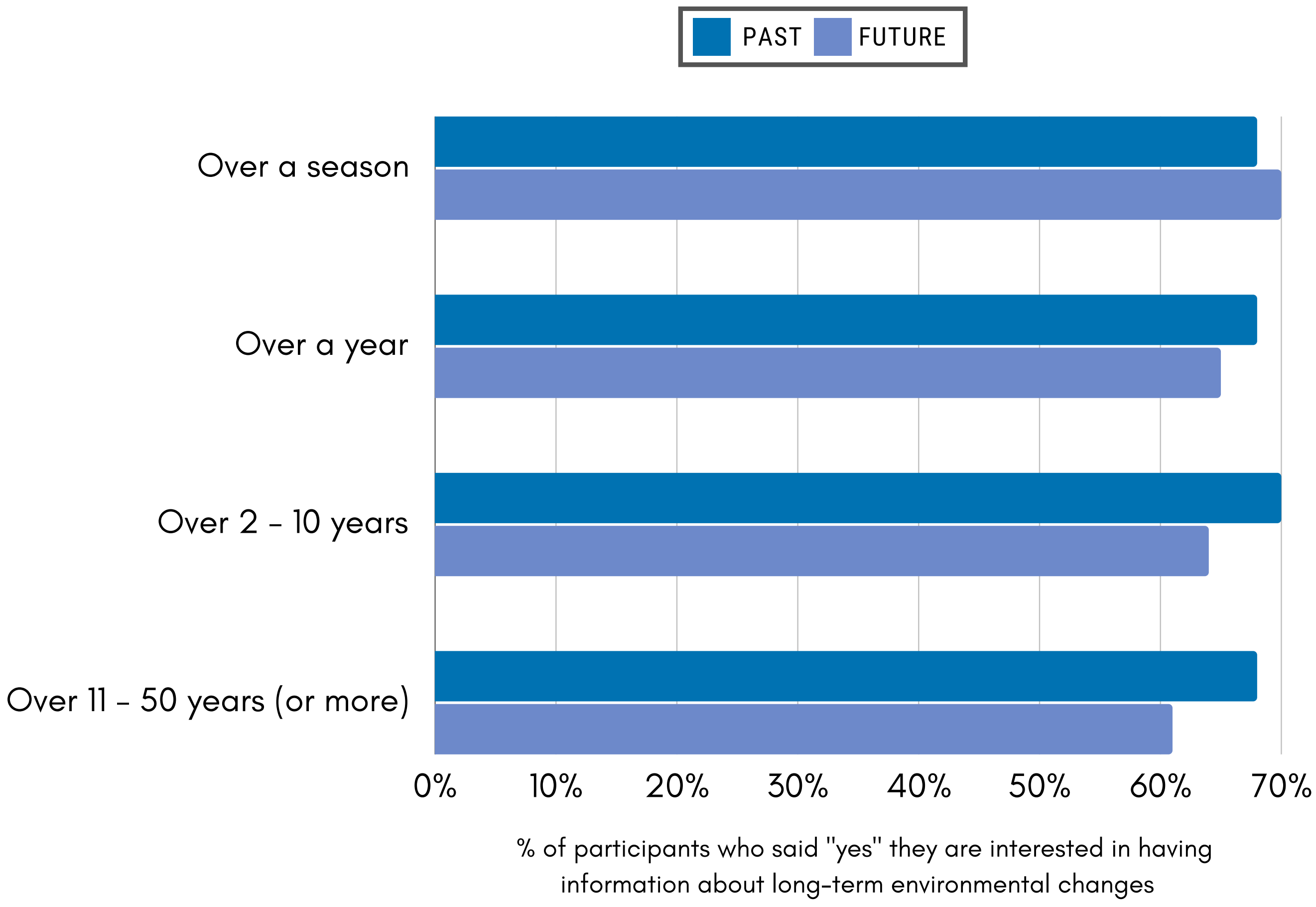
ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥᓗ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᑦ



%–ᖕᒋᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ "ᐊᖕᒋᖅᑐᑦ" ᑐᓴᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑯᓐᓂᖅᑐᒨᖓᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖕᒋᓐᓂᒃ

ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᓛᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᓇᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓯᓚᒧᑦ, ᐃᒪᕐᒧᑦ, ᓯᑯᓄᓪᓗᓐᓃᑦ (ᐊᑦᑐᐊᔪᑦ ᓯᓚᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᐸᓪᓕᐊᓂᖓᓄᑦ) ᑐᓴᕈᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᖃᓄᐃᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᓂᕈᐅᑎᔾᔪᔪᓂᓪᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᐊᕐᖁᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, 2-10 ᐊᕐᖁᑎᑦ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐅᖓᑖᓂ 11-50 ᐊᕐᖁᑎᑦ ᐅᖓᑖᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ. ᑭᓯᐊᓂᓕ, ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐅᓛᑦ ᐊᐱᖅᓱᖅᑕᐃᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᓯᕗᓂᕐᒥ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᕐᖁᑉ ᐃᓗᐊᓂ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᑐᓂᐅᙱᑦᑐᖅ.

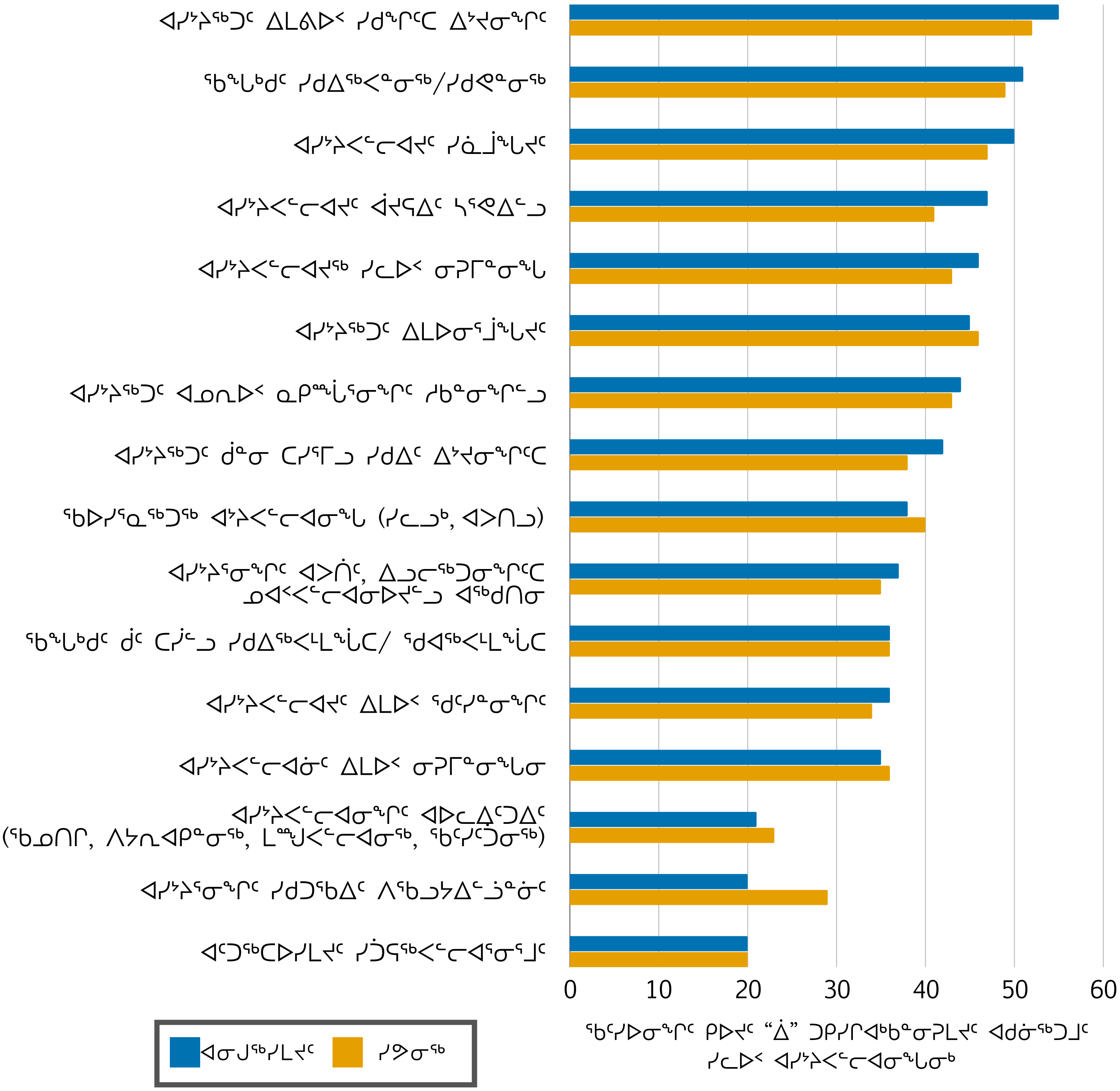
INTEREST IN INFORMATION ABOUT PAST AND FUTURE ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES



Slightly more participants are interested in information about past changes to weather, water, or ice conditions (related to climate change) than are interested in forecasting or predictions over a year, over 2-10 years, and over 11-50 years or more. However, slightly more participants are interested in information about future changes over a season than are interested in past changes over a season.

ᑐᓴᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᔪᑦ ᐊᑯᓃᖅᑐᒨᖓᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᑉᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᖏᑦ

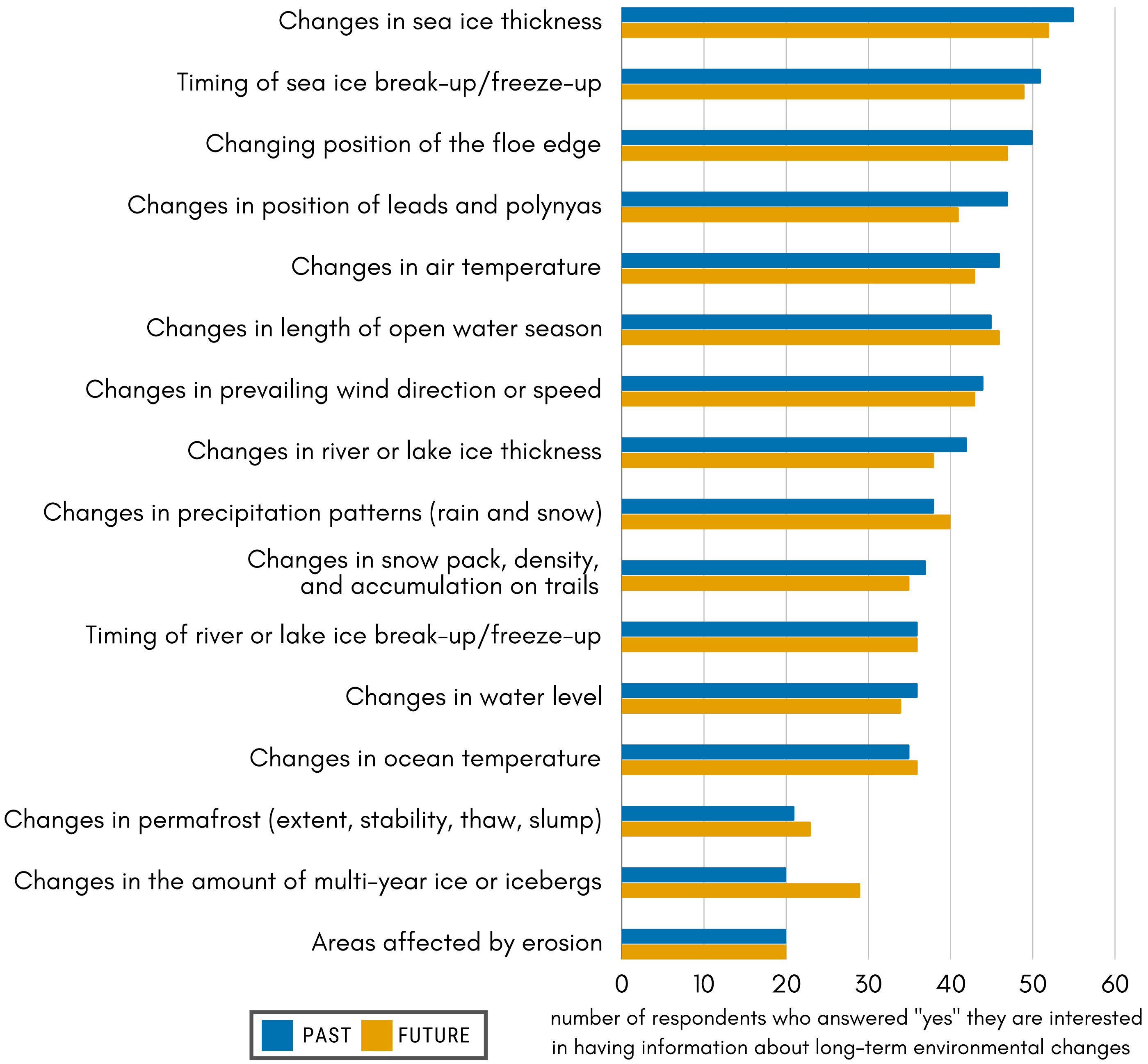
ᑐᓴᕋᓴᐃᑦ ᐊᓂᒍᖅᓯᒪᔫᓄᑦ ᓱᕗᓂᒥᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᖃᓄᖅᑑᕈᑕᐅᒋᐊᓖᑦ



ᐊᒥᓲᓂᖅᓴᐃᑦ ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᒪᔪᑦ ᑕᐃᑲᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᐅᑉ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᖓᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᕈᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᐊᕆᐊᖏᑦ. ᐅᖃᐅᓯᐅᓚᒍᑦᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᖓ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓯᑰᑉ ᐃᔾᔪᓂᖓᑕ, ᖃᖓᒃᑯᑦ ᓱᑯᐃᔭᖅᐸᓪᓚᐊᖃᑦᑕᓪᓚᕆᒪᖖᑲᖅ ᓱᑯᖃᑦᑕᕆᒪᖖᑲᕐᓗ, ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓚᐊᔪᕐᓗ ᓯᓈᖓ. ᑭᐅᔪᑦ "ᐊᓯᐊ" ᐅᖃᖅᑐᑦ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᖅᓯᒪᑎᐊᖏᑦ ᐃᒪᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᖏᕋᓃᑦ, ᓄᓇᕗᐊᑉ ᑲᔾᔨᖓᓅᖓᔪᑦ, ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᕐᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᕙᑕᒥ ᐊᓯᖏᑦᑐ ᖃᓚᓈᑦᑐᑦ ᓄᓇᕗᐊᒥ. ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᒻᒥᔪᑦ ᑐᓴᕈᕐᒪᑦᓯᑎᒃ ᐅᓚᓐᓂᐅᖃᑦᑕᖅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐊᓯᔾᔨᐸᓪᓚᐊᓂᖏᓐᓂᑦᑐ.

INTEREST IN LONG-TERM ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES

INFORMATION ABOUT PAST OR PRESENT CHANGES FOR MAKING DECISIONS



More respondents are interested in having information about past environmental changes than are interested in predictions of change. Common topics of interest include changes in sea ice thickness, timing of sea ice break=up/freeze-up, and changing floe edge position. Respondents who answered "Other" said past changes in ocean currents, magnetic fields around the North Pole, and changes in the atmosphere and other layers around the earth. They also expressed interest in past and future changes in tide levels.

ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᑎᓯᒍᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᖃᓗᖕᒥᐅᓄᑦ ᑭᐅᔾᔭᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᖅᑕᐅᒍᒪᑦᓱᑎᒃ

ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᐅᖃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᒪᓂᖃᖅᓱᑎᒃ ᐊᓐᓇᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᕐᒥᓪᓗ ᓄᓇᒃᑯᑦ (43 ᑭᐅᔪᑦ), ᐅᔾᔨᖅᑐᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᒻᒪᓗ ᑐᑭᓯᐊᓂᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᒧᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ (47 ᑭᐅᔪᑦ), ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓃᑦ (33 ᑭᐅᔪᑦ), ᐊᑐᐃᓐᓇᖃᕐᓂᕐᓗ ᐊᑐᕐᓂᓘᓐᓃᑦ ᑕᖅᑲᐅᖕᒐ ᑐᓴᕋᖅᓂᒃ (20 ᑭᐅᔪᑦ), ᐃᓇᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᖁᔭᐅᓪᓗᑎᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᒪᔭᕆᓐᓂᒃ. ᑭᐅᔪᑦ ᐊᐱᕆᔭᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᑭᓇᒃᑯᓐᓂᒃ ᑐᓴᖅᑎᑦᓯᒍᒪᒻᒪᕚᑕ ᐃᓕᖕᕕᖃᕈᒪᒻᒪᕚᑕᓗ, ᐊᕙᑎᐅᓪᓗ ᖃᓄᐃᑦᑑᓂᕆᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᒪᔭᕆᓐᓂᒃ. ᓈᓴᐅᑏᑦ ᐊᑖᓃᑦᑐᑦ ᐸᕐᓇᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐅᓂᒃᑳᓕᐅᖅᑎᓄᑦ ᐃᒻᒥᒃᑯᐊᖅᑎᑕᐅᓗᑎᓪᓗ ᐊᔾᔨᒌᓐᓂᕆᑦ ᐃᓗᓕᕆᑦ.

ᐱᕚᓪᓕᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᓅᓯᒪᕐᓂᒥᒃ ᐊᓯᓂ

- ᓇᓗᓇᐃᔭᐃᓂᖅ/ᓄᓇᙳᐊᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ ᐊᕙᑎᒨᕐᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐅᓗᕆᐊᓇᖅᑐᓂᒃ, ᐊᖅᑯᑎᓂᓪᓗ
- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᖃᓄᖅ ᓇᐅᒃᑯᕆᐊᕐᕕᑦᓴᐅᒻᒪᕐᒫᖅ, ᐃᖏᕐᕋᕕᑦᓴᐅᒻᒪᕐᒫᖅ ᓄᓇᙳᐊᒥᓪᓗ
- ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖅ ᓯᓚᓐᓂᕐᓗᒻᒥ
- ᑕᐃᑦᓱᒪᓂᑎᑐᑦ ᐃᖏᕐᕋᓂᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᓱᒍ ᓯᕿᓂᖅ ᐅᓪᓗᕆᐊᓪᓗ

ᐊᑦᑕᓇᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᖅ ᐊᓐᓇᒐᓱᐊᕐᓂᕐᓗ ᐊᓯᓂ

- ᐅᒥᐊᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᑦᑕᓇᑦᑕᐃᓕᒪᓂᖅ
- ᐋᓐᓂᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᖅ
- ᐱᕆᓐᓇᖅᑐᓕᕆᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ
  - ᐱᖅᑯᓯᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐊᓯᓂ ᐊᓐᓇᒐᓱᐊᕈᑏᑦ
  - ᓄᓇᒥ ᐃᒪᕐᒥᓗ
  - ᓯᓚᒥ ᐱᔭᕆᐅᕆᐊᓖᑦ
  - ᓱᓂᑦᑕᕙᑦᓯᓕᐅᕐᓂᖅ
  - ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᑦ ᐱᕈᖅᑐᐃᑦ

ᖃᐅᔨᒪᓕᖅᐸᑦᓕᐊᓂᖅ ᓯᓚᒨᕐᒐᔪᓂᒃ

- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᖃᕐᓂᖅ ᑕᕆᐅᕐᒥ ᓱᑯᒥᒃ ᐱᖃᓯᐅᑎᑦᓱᓂ ᐅᔾᔨᖅᑐᕐᓂᖅ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕆᓂᕐᓗ ᓱᑰᑉ ᐃᔾᔫᕐᒐᓂᒃ
- ᐃᓂᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᑦᑕᕐᓃᓪᓗ ᐋᔪᕋᕐᓄᑦ ᓴᕿᓄᓪᓗ
- ᓯᓚᑦᑐᓴᕐᕕᒻᒥ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕋᑦᓴᐃᑦ (ᐊᕙᑎᓕᕆᓂᖅ)

ᓴᙱᓕᖅᐹᓪᓕᑎᑦᓯᓂᖅ ᐊᖑᓇᓱᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐃᓄᐃᓪᓗ ᐱᖅᑯᓯᖅᑎᒍᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖏᑦ ᐱᔪᓐᓇᕐᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ

- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕈᑎᖃᕆᐊᒃᑲᓐᓂᕐᓂᖅ ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᓐᓂᒃ ᐃᓄᒃᑎᑐᓪᓗ
  - ᐃᓄᐃᑦ ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᑐᖃᖏᑦᑕ ᑐᙵᕕᖏᑦ
  - ᑐᑭᑦᔭᐅᔪᑦ
  - ᐆᒪᔪᐃᑦ ᐱᐅᓯᖏᑦ/ᓄᑦᑕᕐᓂᖏᓪᓗ
- ᒥᖅᓱᕆᐅᖅᓴᓂ

TRAINING TRAINING TOPICS IQALUNGMIUT RESPONDENTS ARE INTERESTED IN

Respondents who said they were interested in receiving training on survival skills and navigating the land (43 participants), observing and understanding environmental conditions (47 participants), local environmental monitoring programs (33 participants), and accessing or using social media pages or groups (20 participants), were invited to describe the kinds of training they are interested in.Respondents were also asked to share about who they would like to learn from, and environmental conditions they would like to learn more about. The points below were organized by report writers to group them into similar topics.

Improving Navigation Skills

- Identifying/mapping navigational hazards, and trails/routes
- Learning how to wayfind, navigate, and map
- Navigating in bad weather
- Traditional navigating including by sun and stars

Developing Safety and Survival Skills

- Boat safety
- First aid
- Search and rescue training
- Traditional land and survival skills
  - On land and water
  - Outdoor skills
  - Shelter building
  - Uses of plants

Increasing Knowledge of Environmental Conditions

- Learning about sea ice including observing/interpreting ice thickness
- Locations and movements of leads and polynyas
- College land programs (Environmental Technology Program)

Strengthening Hunting and Inuit Cultural Practices and Skills

- Learning more about Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit and Inuktitut
  - Inuit Qaujimajatuqangit principles
  - Terminology
  - Animal behaviour/movements
- How to sew

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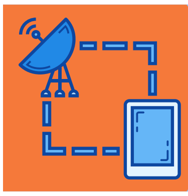
(ᑲᔪᓯᔪᖅ)



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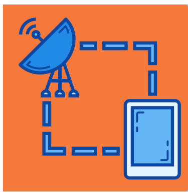
- ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᕋᕐᓴᐅᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕐᓗᑎᑦ ᖃᖕᒐᑦᑕᖅᑎᑕᐅᓯᒪᔪᒃᑯᑦ ᐊᔾᔩᑦ
  - ᓈᓴᒃᑯᑦ ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᒥ ᑕᐅᑐᑦᑕᖕᒋᑦ
  - ᓄᓇᕐᔪᐊᕐᔫᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᑲᑎᖅᓱᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ
- ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᕋᕐᓴᐅᒻᒪᖔᑕ
  - ᑲᓇᑕᒥ ᓯᑯᓕᕆᔾᔪᑦ
  - ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᓯᑯ (SmartICE)
- ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᕋᕐᓴᐅᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᑐᑭᓕᐅᕐᓗᒋᓪᓗ ᓯᓚᒨᖕᒐᔪᑦ ᐃᒪᕐᒧᓪᓗ
- ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᕋᕐᓴᐅᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᓇᓗᓇᐃᖅᓯᒪᔪᑦ ᐃᑭᐊᖅᑭᕖᑦ
  - ᐃᒪᕐᒨᖕᒐᔪᑦ
  - ᓯᑯ
  - AIS
- ᐃᓘᓐᓇᒍᑦ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᕐᓅᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ
  - ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᐃᑦ
  - ᐃᑭᐊᖅᑭᕖᑦ
  - ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᕋᕐᓴᐅᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᖃᕆᑕᐅᔭᕋᓛᑦ ᑕᒻᒪᕇᒃᑯᑏᓪᓗ
- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓱᓇᒃᑯᑏᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᒃ, ᒪᑭᒪᔭᐅᓂᖏᓐᓂᓪᓗ
  - ᐊᐅᓚᐅᑎᕋᓛᓕᕆᓂᖅ
  - ᖃᓄᖅ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᑦᓯᐊᓲᖑᒻᒪᖔᑕ ᐅᐊᔾᔫᖅᑐᑦ

ᑲᓱᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᐊᐅᓚᓂᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐱᔨᑦᓯᕋᐅᑎᓄᓪᓗ

- ᐃᓕᓐᓂᐊᕐᓂᖅ ᓄᓇᓕᓐᓂ ᖃᐅᔨᓴᕐᓂᕐᒨᖕᒐᔪᓂᒃ
  - ᐅᖕᒍᓯᑦᑐᒥ ᓯᓚᕐᓂᐊᕐᕖᑦ
  - ᖃᐅᔨᒪᔭᐅᓂᖓ ᓯᑯ (SmartICE)

INTEREST IN TRAINING
(CONTINUED)

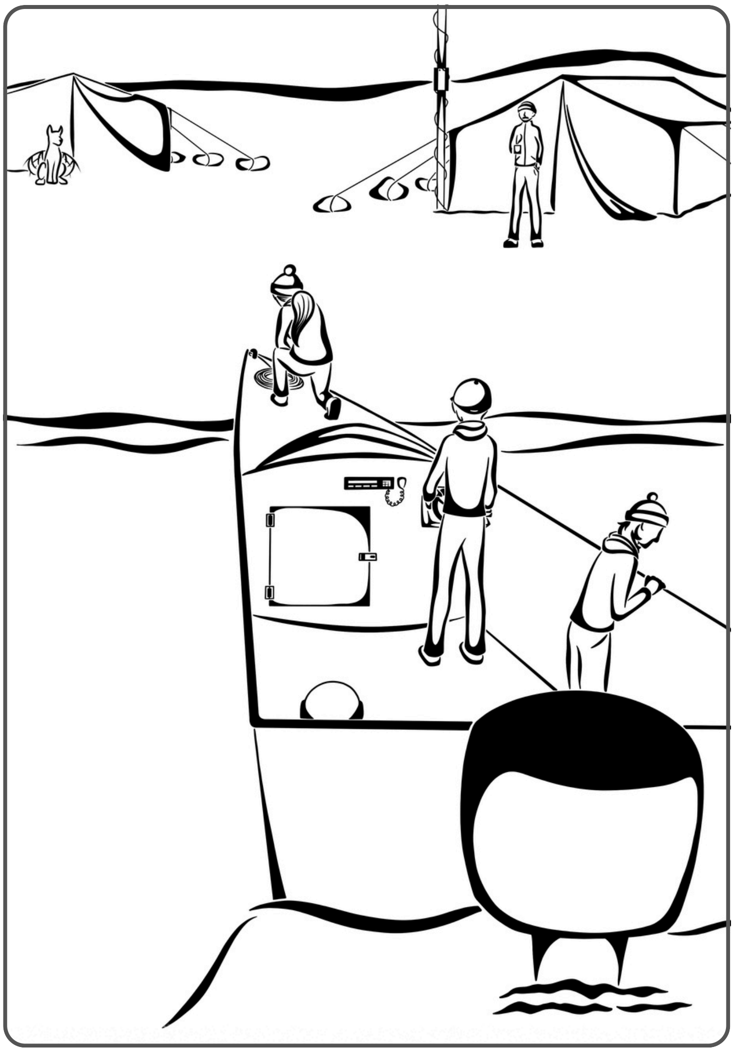


Gaining Familiarity with Technology

- How to use and interpret satellite images
  - NASA Worldview
  - Earthdata
- How to use and interpret ice charts/data
  - Canadian Ice Service
  - SmartICE
- How to use and interpret weather and marine forecasts
- How to use specific web sites
  - Navionics
  - SIKU
  - AIS
- General/basic computer training
  - Computers
  - Websites
- How to use personal devices and GPS
- Learning proper equipment use, maintenance and repair
  - Small engine repair
  - How to properly use electronic devices

Connecting to Local Programs and Services

- Learning about local monitoring programs
  - Remote weather stations
  - SmartICE



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Art work by: Jamesie Itulu

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Iqaluit, Nunavut

ᐊᔾᔨᓕᐅᓇᔪᖅ/Photo:
ᔭᐃᓴᓐ ᑳᐸᓐᑕ
Jason Carpenter

ᖃᐅᔨᓴᐅᔪᑦ ᓄᓇᓕᖕᓂᒃ ᑐᑭᓯᓂᐊᕐᓂᕐᒥᒃ ᐊᕙᑎᒨᖓᔪᓄᑦ ᓂᕆᐅᒋᔭᐅᔪᓄᑦ ᐊᑐᖅᑕᐅᒍᓐᓇᖅᑐᑦ ᑭᖖᒨᒪᓇᖅᑐᓪᓗ

Results of a community survey on environmental forecasting uses and needs

ᑏᓯᒻᕙ 2023

DECEMBER 2023