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OUTFITTING

IQALUIT - NUNAVUT - CANADA

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WELCOME TO
Nunavut

Francis Lee photo

NUNAVUT CULTURE

For thousands of years, the Inuit have adapted to extreme conditions – hunting and trapping to ensure their survival. Relying on animals such as seal, whale, caribou and fish, they followed their movements – and their shelter, clothing and traditions reflected this nomadic lifestyle. Hunting, and the connection to the land, is at the very heart of Inuit culture and cultural history.

You'll see it in the animals, legends and lifestyle depicted in world-renowned Inuit carvings. You'll hear it in the ancient beat of a drum, and the haunting sounds of throat singing. You'll marvel at it as you watch participants in traditional games, which tested strength and endurance. You'll even taste it as you sample "country" foods that have sustained the Inuit through the millennia.

It was only around seven decades ago that the Inuit way of life started to undergo extensive change – they were leaving their camps and moving into settlements with permanent buildings. While their lives may

DID YOU KNOW?

The word "Inuit" means "the people" in Inuktitut.

Nunavut has four official languages: Inuktitut and Inuinnaqtun (Inuit languages), English and French.

have changed, the Inuit have not left their complex and ancient culture behind. In fact, the Government of Nunavut sees one of its most important tasks to be the preservation and care of Inuit tradition and culture. Today, Iqaluit has a fascinating, vibrant Inuit culture where residents balance traditional and modern life.

■ INUKTITUT SYLLABICS

About one hundred and fifty years ago, missionaries introduced a system of writing called "syllabics." At first, the missionaries used it as a way of teaching the bible, but the Inuit soon adopted it for many other purposes. There are 32 different syllabic characters in the syllabic writing system, which you can see on stop signs and public buildings in Iqaluit.



ARTS AND CRAFTS

Nunavut is fortunate to have local Inuit artists who are known throughout the world for their unique works of art. Of vital cultural importance to the Inuit people, evidence of Inuit art can be traced back over 2,000 years. Over the centuries, Inuit artwork had been evident in tools or miniature carvings that could be worn or easily carried around. Their art started to evolve in the late 1500s, as Inuit artists began to barter with visiting European and American whalers, producing ivory carvings specifically for this trade. Since that time, Inuit artwork has evolved rapidly, particularly since 1945 when the Inuit of what would become Nunavut began moving into communities. Carvings increased in size as they no longer had to be carried over long distances as in nomadic times. The Inuit also started

working with new media, mastering ceramics and becoming skilled printmakers.

Since ancient times, Inuit art has been inspired by their culture and the family. It reflects the respect they have for the land, the sea, the animals, the plants and the forces of nature.

The family and greater community is the core of Inuit artistic inspiration. These influences have remained strong throughout the generations, and continue to be seen in the Inuit art being produced today.

CARVING

Carving in stone, ivory, antler and bone is likely the most internationally recognized form of Inuit art. Taking pride of place in galleries world-wide, it can range



DID YOU KNOW?

Nunavut has more artists, per capita, than any other place in the world!

from small exquisitely carved works to massive carvings that can be considered sculptures. Subject matter can range from mythical figures like the sea goddess Sedna, marine mammals such as narwhal and walrus, Arctic birds, hunters, mothers and children, plus many forms of dancing, sleeping or prowling polar bears. Today, amazing abstract carvings are also being created. While some masterworks are justifiably very expensive, visitors can still purchase lovely pieces at reasonable prices throughout the city.

PRINTMAKING

Distinctive Inuit prints using stonecut, lithography or stencils, are made in many parts of Nunavut. Some of the very best, gracing the homes of world leaders and the art galleries of numerous nations, come from the small community of Kinngait (formerly Cape Dorset) in southwestern Baffin Island.

NUNAVUT CLIMATE

In the summer, visitors should expect a range of temperatures and weather conditions. Snow in June is not considered unusual, and late spring and early fall have cool, rainy days. Pack a pair of hiking boots or running shoes for travelling around town, as well as a fall or light winter jacket, a hat and mittens. In short, layers! For those venturing outside the city, a pair of rubber boots is a good investment.

Dressing for winter is great exercise. Start with a pair of long thermal underwear and the warmest socks you can find. Then add jeans or other heavy pants, at least one long-sleeved undershirt and a sweater. Mittens are preferable to gloves, as they keep your fingers together for warmth. Depending on the length of your stay, a regular pair of winter boots should be fine if you plan to stay in the city. However, if you plan on going out on the land or sea ice, consider getting a pair of boots rated to -30 C or lower.

You can get away with bundling up under a regular winter coat if you aren't going out



...Continued on page 11



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much, but for trips out onto the tundra, a proper parka is considered essential.

Parkas are warmer and better equipped to deal with freezing Arctic temperatures, and usually include a fur-lined hood to protect skin against frostbite. When you wear a proper parka, you'll feel the difference. Don't forget snow pants over your already well-layered legs.

If your stay is a long one, or you're planning to move to Nunavut, try to find a local seamstress who will take your measurements to make a custom parka. Handmade parkas can be expensive, so be prepared to spend at least a few hundred dollars depending on the design and materials. The cost is worth it though, and you'll be thanking yourself in no time.

NUNAVUT HISTORY

Inuit have made their home in the area surrounding Iqaluit for centuries. They were nomadic people, dependant on caribou, fish, seal and whales as staple sources of food and clothing.

Inuit often travelled long distances, following the wildlife as it moved in response to shifts in local climate. Sites all over Baffin Island, including archaeological remains of early Thule settlements, bear evidence of this ancient culture.

The first European to document the region was Sir Martin Frobisher, who sailed into the bay in 1576 believing he had found a direct route to China. He named this body of water "Frobisher's Straites," after himself. The American explorer Charles Francis Hall arrived in 1861 while searching for the lost Franklin Expedition. Thanks to a local hunter named



Seth Trynchy Photo



Pierre Ikakhik Photo



Sandra Savakuk Photo

Koojese, whom he named an inlet after, Hall learned that Frobisher's Straites was really a big, long bay, and not the fabled Northwest Passage.

In the 1800s, commercial whaling brought men, ships and trade to the Frobisher Bay area. The whaling industry collapsed in the early 1900s while the fur trade began to

...Continued on page 13

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**NUNAVUT
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LEAVING NUNAVUT WITH ANIMAL PRODUCTS?

**AULLARNIAQQIT NUNAVUNMIT NIRJUTINIT
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QUITTEZ-VOUS LE NUNAVUT AVEC DES PRODUITS ANIMALIERS?



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**YOU MAY NEED A PERMIT
PIJARIAQARUNAQHIJUTIT
LAISIKHAMIK
VOUS POURRIEZ AVOIR
BESOIN D'UN PERMIS**

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- ⚠ Legally killed game
- ⚠ Antlers or skulls
- ⚠ A gift of meat from a hunter
- ⚠ Narwhal tusk
- ⚠ Polar bear hides
- ⚠ Untanned furs

- ⚠ Maligaliqinikkut malikhautiplugit tuqutigiyut angutingnik
- ⚠ Nagyuit niaqup hauniitluuniit
- ⚠ Payuktauhimayut niqinik anguniaqtimin
- ⚠ Tugaaliit tugaanga
- ⚠ Nanuit amingit
- ⚠ Amiqiyaungitun amiit

- ⚠ Gibier abattu légalement
- ⚠ Bois ou crânes d'animaux
- ⚠ Viande donnée par un chasseur
- ⚠ Défense de narval
- ⚠ Peau d'ours polaire
- ⚠ Fourrure non tannée

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Janet Makkigak Photo



weekends crouched over treasured spots, picking alpine bearberries, wild blueberries, cranberries and crowberries to store throughout the winter. These berries can either be eaten as is, or transformed into jams, jellies and delicious baked pies.

SOME COMMON INUKTITUT TERMS FOR NUNAVUT PLANT LIFE:

- plant | ᐱᓴᓴᓂᓴᓂ | piruqtuq
- wild flower | ᐱᓴᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂ | piruqtusajaq
- berry plant | ᓴᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂ | kallaquti
- resinous fuel plant | ᐸᓴᓂᓴᓂ | itsuti
- grass | ᐱᓴᓴᓂᓴᓂ | piitsaq
- sedge | ᐸᐭᐸᓂᓴᓂ | ivik
- lichen (caribou moss) | ᓴᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂ | tingaujaq
- green moss | ᐸᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂ | urjuk
- white moss | ᐸᐭᐸᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂ | ivissugaq
- purple saxifrage | ᐸᐭᐸᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂᓴᓂ | aupaluktunnguat

as wicks for traditional seal-oil lamps known as qulliq in Inuktitut. Summer temperatures allow for the growth of dwarf willow, as well as a variety of mushrooms and shrubs.

The tundra also hosts a variety of wild berries, once a vital part of the Inuit diet. Even today, residents spend entire



Ivalu (Rankin Inlet)

This well-known gift shop specializes in distinctive craft items from across Nunavut. Inuit crafted arts including dolls, tapestries, prints, cards and much more.



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Gene Ritter Photo

Arctic hare | ᐅᑕᑦᑲᑦ | ukaliq
 Found in all parts of Nunavut. Nicknamed the polar rabbit, although it's not a rabbit. They grow to about 5.5 kilograms and 70 centimetres long, and move up to 64 km/h.

Polar Bear | ᑎᑦᑲᑦ | nanuq
 Also known as the sea bear or ice bear. A dangerous carnivore with excellent senses, an adult male can reach three metres in height when standing and weigh 720 kilograms.

Arctic Fox | ᑎᑎᑕᑦᑲᑦ | tiriganniak
 Found throughout Nunavut, the Arctic fox is known for its incredibly thick, white winter fur. They have a keen sense of smell and have been known to travel great distance. They weigh between 2.5 to 5 kilograms.

Wolf | ᐱᑎᑦᑲᑦ | amaruq
 Also known as the polar or white wolf, it is a subspecies of the gray wolf that has called Nunavut home for more than two million years. They are intelligent and difficult to hunt, and cover large ranges in packs of two to 20.

Birdwatchers revel in the more than 100 species that live around the territory. Buntings, cranes, terns, seagulls, snowy owls and ravens are common sights. Ravens are notorious for being incredibly intelligent, and have the ability to create and mimic a variety of sounds. They adapt to the environment and will even rip through garbage bags and investigate anything they think contains food. The territorial bird is the rock ptarmigan, unique for its feathered feet, black eye band to avoid snow blindness, and year-round northern residency.



Iquluk Angela Amaruq Photo

NUNAVUT WILDLIFE

Caribou | ᑕᑦᑲᑦ | tuktu
 Hunted for food, clothing, shelter, and tools by humans since the Stone Age. There are more than 750,000 caribou across all three regions of Nunavut. The male caribou stands on average one metre tall and weighs anywhere from 100 to 140 kilograms.

Walrus | ᐱᑎᑎᑦᑲᑦ | aiviq
 Noted for their prominent tusks of ivory, whiskers and immense size. An adult walrus can reach four metres long and weigh 2,000 kilograms. Graceful swimmers. Rival bulls engage in fearsome battles for dominance. Elders say aged walrus meat tastes like cheese.



Marie Nagray Photo

FISHING IN NUNAVUT

Welcome to sport fishing paradise! Inuit have fished in this tough, ruggedly beautiful environment for over a thousand years, and have been richly rewarded for their efforts. Our territory's many pristine waters are teeming with trophy trout, pike, and arctic grayling, or the ultimate prize – Arctic char.

Nunavut's waters are teeming with seals, beluga whales, walrus and plenty of species of fish.

Land mammals include Arctic hares, lemmings, Arctic foxes and, of course, polar bears. These massive carnivores hunt seals with their keen senses, 12-inch-wide paws and claws measuring two inches or longer. Iqaluit – like many other Arctic communities – happens to lay within their hunting range. Though bear sightings near the city are rare, the times you do happen to spot one will often be near the municipal dump and Sylvia Grinnell River area. It's important to remember that polar bears are dangerous; as much as snapping a photo of one might be tempting, you should never approach a bear. Steer clear of any areas where one has been spotted until it's safe to go there.

The animals of the Arctic sustained Inuit for thousands of years, and many people today still rely on the materials they provide. Seals are hunted for food and clothing, and their fat was used to fuel soapstone lamps – the only source of heat and light in an iglu. Caribou meat is nutritious, and can be dried and stored for long periods of time. Their fur and hide make excellent clothing, and their bones and antlers were used to make tools.

Arctic char, which can grow to weigh more than 30 pounds, will eagerly take a fly or lure and display fighting spirit on the end of a line. It's also one of the most delicious species of cold-water fish – no wonder it's a Nunavut specialty and coveted by anglers around the world. The beloved char is so popular with the Inuit people that it is usually just called 'fish' – 'iqaluk' in Inuktitut.

A relative of the salmon, char is considered superior by many chefs – its orange-red flesh and rich, distinct flavour makes for a gourmet meal, whether it's fresh dressed, dried as jerky or smoked.

Char are found in the rivers, lakes, and saltwater in and around the city, and throughout Baffin Island. Head down to Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park to



Jeffrey Oanaq Photo



NNSL Photo

...Continued on page 21



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Curtis Jones

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Katannilik Territorial Park, Kimmirut
Katannilik Nunavunmi Unaguighirviit, Kimmirut
Parc territorial Katannilik, Kimmirut

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Department of Environment Photo

NUNAVUT PARKS

Sylvia Grinnell Territorial Park

This park was formed by ice age glaciation approximately 7,100 years ago, creating a ruggedly artistic landscape. It is one of the most popular and easily accessible parks in the territory. It's only a 30-minute walk from downtown Iqaluit and makes a perfect half-day trip or scenic picnic spot. If you're driving, be sure to stay on the road, as vehicles can easily damage the fragile tundra.

The Sylvia Grinnell River meanders through the park and features a waterfall and Arctic char fishing spots. Pick up a sport fishing licence at one of Iqaluit's retail stores, or contact the wildlife office.

The park has a pavilion and many places to barbecue or camp, and easy access to gentle hiking trails and a spot to relax and watch the river. Information panels along the trails guide visitors through the park's history, and even include a guide

to plants used by the Inuit for traditional medicine. Geocaching enthusiasts can take advantage of the puzzle set up at the park, and guided tours can be arranged throughout the summer.

Learn about the area's history through Dorset and Thule archaeological sites and watch for wildlife, such as caribou, Arctic hare, Arctic foxes, and a variety of bird species.

Qaummaarviit Territorial Park "the place that shines"

Located 12 kilometres west of Iqaluit, the small, rocky island of Qaummaarviit can be found near Peterhead Inlet. This park is home to some of the most fascinating and plentiful archaeological sites in Nunavut, dating back to the ancient Thule culture. Numerous recovered artifacts include sled runners, dog harness equipment, hide scrapers and soapstone lamps.

The rocky landscape is broken up by patches of lush vegetation that contains the remains of sod houses, giving visitors an idea of the living conditions at the time of the Thule people.



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Mathieu Dumond

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Kugluk Territorial Park, Kugluktuk
Kugluk Nunavunmi Min'nguiqhirvik, Kugluktuk
Parc territorial Kugluk, Kugluktuk

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www.nunavutparks.com

Signs are scattered throughout the park and provide visitors with detailed information about the history and culture of the island. You can pick up a guidebook at the Unikkaarvik Visitors Centre.

You can get to Qaummaarviit by ski, dogsled or snowmobile in winter, or by boat in the summer. It's recommended that visitors take advantage of local outfitting services to plan their excursions. Guided tours can be arranged in the summer with Nunavut Parks & Special Places.

Taqaiqsirvik Territorial Park

Just minutes away from Kimmirut, this campground features tent pads, outhouse facilities, picnic tables and fire pits for cooking. Journeys through Katannilik Territorial Park or Soper River Valley usually end here. Take your time before heading back to Iqaluit to tour the small community of Kimmirut and enjoy the sites and activities, including the Katannilik Park Visitors Centre and the Soper Heritage House.

Kekerten Territorial Park

Just 50 kilometres south of Pangnirtung you'll find the historical remains of past lives. The area was first used by Europeans as a Scottish whaling station in the 1840s. Now

you can see the foundation of a storehouse built in 1857, the remnants of an antique whaling ship, and a whaler's graveyard.

Katannilik Territorial Park
"where there are waterfalls"

Katannilik is the crown jewel of Nunavut parks and home to some of the most amazing waterfalls on Baffin Island. The largest is Soper Falls, where the water descends into a white marble chasm.

The park extends northwards from Pleasant Inlet near Kimmirut toward the southern shore of Frobisher Bay near Iqaluit. You can book a charter flight or boat ride from Iqaluit to explore the park's many cliffs, valleys and waterfalls that cascade down into the 100 kilometre Soper Heritage River, designated a Canadian heritage river for its cultural significance and natural beauty.

The Itijjagiq Trail is a traditional path that runs from Iqaluit to Kimmirut, and is a popular trek with skiers, snowmobilers, dog teams, and hikers. The trip takes about a week to complete in the summer, and leads travellers over 120 kilometres of rough terrain.

The Soper River Valley, which runs through the park, is a sheltered Arctic oasis that typically boasts temperatures four to five degrees warmer than the surrounding area.

Wilderness Adventure #57
- The Coppermine River, NU

The Coppermine River follows the treeline from the central Barren Lands to the Arctic Ocean. Renowned for its wildlife and fascinating history, it has been designated a Canadian Heritage River. We begin the trip downstream from "diamond country," where mineral discoveries have transformed the economy of the region. We'll re-live the route traveled by early European explorers, Samuel Hearne and Sir John Franklin, as they discovered the great north and the people who lived there.

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NNSL Photo



Susie Baines Photo

This unique climate allows for the growth of unusually tall willows and a large variety of wildflowers and berries. If you're paddling the river, keep an eye out for archaeological sites, as well as wildlife, such as Arctic and red foxes, Arctic wolves, caribou, and ptarmigan, gyrfalcons, loons, and peregrine falcons.

You can plan your trip by visiting the Unikkaarvik Visitors Centre in Iqaluit or the Katannilik Visitors Centre in Kimmirut.

Katannilik Territorial Park has a mandatory registration system in place. Visitors are required to register prior to entering the park at the local visitor centre. Some safety communication equipment is mandatory for a trip through Katannilik.

Kitikmeot Regional Parks

There are four parks in the Kitikmeot region: Ovayok (Mount Pelly) Territorial Park near Cambridge Bay, Kugluk (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park near Kugluktuk, Northwest Passage Trail in Gjoa Haven and the Queen Maud Gulf (Ahiak) Migratory

Bird Sanctuary on the mainland.

Ovayok, covering 16 square km, is known for its majestic Mount Pelly, which rises 200 metres. The park, 16 km east of Cambridge Bay, has five hiking trails: Neakoa Trail,

Neakoa Kengmetkoplo (Head to Heel) Trail, Cycle of the Seasons Trail, Tolemaqk Trail and Ovayok Trail. You'll travel more than 20 km if you follow each of the routes. If you'd prefer to make camp for the night, there are spots to put up a tent.

Kugluk (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park, 15 km from Kugluktuk, encompasses 8.5 square km. The Coppermine River flows over the falls, deemed "Bloody" because of a violent historic battle between the Inuit and the Dene. Archeological clues from ancestors of today's Inuit and Dene can still be found in the park, including past camps and homes.

Colourful wildflowers bloom in the summer, giving the national historical site an entirely different feel.



Mosesie Ikkiidluak Photo

Nunavut laws and common sense require that artifacts - including rocks, vegetation, antlers, bones and animal parts, or human remains - not be disturbed or removed from the sites.

time. Bird species include plovers, ducks, geese, loons, sandpipers, gulls, Arctic terns, Jaegers, sparrows, hawks, falcons, swans and snowy owls. Terrestrial animals found in the park include barren-ground caribou, muskoxen, foxes, wolves and wolverines.

Be advised, a permit is required to access the sanctuary.

Kivalliq Regional Parks

The only road that leaves Rankin Inlet leads towards Iqalugaarjuup Nunanga Territorial Park. Here you'll find Qamaviniqtaalik - "place with ancient sod houses" in Inuktitut - the park's main archaeological feature and one of Nunavut's treasures.

This road passes by many beautiful lakes and rock formations, as well as the Meliadine River, where you can find numerous Arctic grayling, for which the park is named. The distance is perfect to drive or walk to for a picnic or half-day trip.

Ukkusiksalik National Park, named for the area's plentiful soapstone, is located just west of Nauyasat. The park contains Wager Bay, a saltwater inlet that features waterfalls and more than 500 archaeological sites. Residents still camp here during the summer.

Nearby cliffs provide crucial nesting areas for various birds, such as seagulls - the community's traditional namesake. You'll also find gyrfalcons and peregrine falcons, as well as jaegers and eider ducks. Tours are available to go polar bear and narwhal watching in the area.

A campsite exists beneath the falls. You may spot birds of prey, like the golden eagle, hawks and falcons. Grizzly bears periodically pass through the area as well, so don't leave food or garbage out.

Gjoa Haven's Northwest Passage Trail is an educational experience, informing visitors of European efforts to navigate the Northwest Passage centuries ago, and the community's role in some of those expeditions. Particular attention is given to Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen, whose sojourn in the community spanned three summers and two winters in the early 1900s.

The largest of the parks is the Queen Maud Gulf (Ahiak) Migratory Bird Sanctuary (MBS) at nearly 63,000 square km. This huge expanse was designated as a protected area in 1961 to nurture geese, but it has provided sanctuary to a broad range of migratory birds and land-based animals since that



The talented Kiluk seamstresses produce some of the finest sealskin clothing pieces. Sealskin vests, jackets, hats and mitts and many other unique items are produced here.

Kiluk (Arviat)



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Kivalliq Arctic Foods (Rankin Inlet)



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This iconic craft center promotes the works of the many well-known Baker Lake artists. The Jessie Oonark Center is famous for its internationally renowned wall hangings, stone carvings and jewellery.

Artist: Victoria Mamnguqsualuk

Jessie Oonark Ltd. (Baker Lake)



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Qikiqtaaluk Region



NNSL Photo

The Baffin Region
Time Zone: Eastern
Population: 20,856

IQALUIT

Nestled at the northern end of Frobisher Bay on Baffin Island, you'll find a dynamic city steeped in deep-rooted Inuit culture.

Welcome to Iqaluit, Canada's youngest and smallest city, with a population of approximately 8,200. It was formerly known as Frobisher Bay, named for British explorer Sir Martin Frobisher.

A traditional fishing location used by the Inuit for thousands of years, today Iqaluit offers visitors the opportunity to witness traditional Arctic life alongside the conveniences of a southern centre. You'll find shopping, modern hotels, high-end cuisine, banking, and phone and internet services. But you'll also be immersed in a culture like no other – Elders and locals wearing traditional sealskin clothing, art galleries displaying one-of-a-kind

soapstone carvings, artwork, jewelry and handicrafts. You can listen to the haunting sounds of Inuit throat singing or witness ancient traditions come to life through drum dancing. Or sample foods that have sustained the Inuit for thousands of years at a community feast.

The friendly people of Iqaluit – the 'Iqalungmiut' – embrace the land, sea and ice at all times of the year. The landscape will become etched in your memory – vast open spaces carpeted by endless tundra, which bursts into colour in summer as wildflowers embrace the warmth of continuous daylight. Gentle rolling hills cradle Frobisher Bay and its clear, pristine waters. This is the land of massive herds of caribou, and the home of the majestic polar bear. In winter, the northern sky seems to stretch on for an eternity, hosting the aurora borealis – dazzling ribbons of colour dancing through the night.

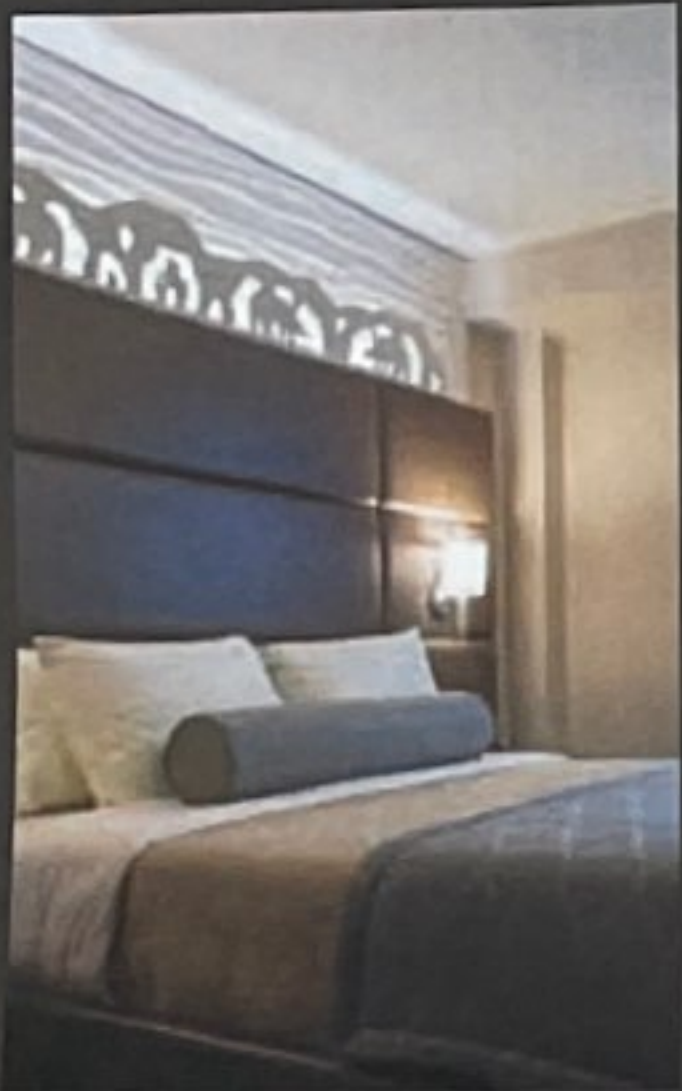
Welcome to Iqaluit – a city straddling two worlds, embracing the future while keeping its rich history alive.

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ATTRACTIONS:

Apex

Apex got its start as an Inuit community near the Frobisher Bay military base after it was founded in the 1940s. Only a short drive from the city centre, the view is well worth the trip.

Apex is known to be a little more traditional than Iqaluit, and is a great spot to get a glimpse of traditional Inuit life. Old Hudson's Bay Company buildings can be found along the beach, which has an incredible view and is a great place to witness the tides shifting. Frobisher Bay has some of the largest tides in the world, and exploring the beach is a

wonderful way to spend an afternoon.

Nunatta Sunakkutaangit Museum

A definite must-see! Formerly a Hudson's Bay Company building, the museum displays traditional Inuit clothing and tools alongside modern works of art. Many Nunavut jewelry makers and artists showcase their work here. Entrance to the museum is free and self-guided tours are available.

Legislative Assembly

Tradition meets modern design at the Legislative Assembly of Nunavut. The centre of Nunavut's government, the legislative assembly has many unique features, including an iglu-inspired construction, door frames that look like qamutik rails, and sealskin chairs.

Free tours of the legislative assembly are available throughout the year by appointment. Call 867-975-5000 for more information.

The mace of Nunavut is made from narwhal tusk and includes gemstones, such as quartz, garnet, amethyst, white marble, green citrine, and blue lapis lazuli. A 2-¼ carat diamond from the Jericho Diamond deposit in Western Nunavut adorns the tip. The lapis is from Kimmirut and one

of only three lapis lazuli deposits in the world. All the materials and the mace's artists are from Nunavut.

Unikkaarvik Visitor Centre

Located next to the Nunatta Sunakkutaangit Museum, this centre is the perfect place to kick off your Iqaluit visit. Maps and brochures are available to get you started, and staff can help arrange anything from trips with local outfitters to your own personalized adventure. Take your time at the centre and explore the Inuit artifacts, interpretive displays and art.

Road to Nowhere

While not an official tourist destination, the Road to Nowhere is well-known amongst locals. Winding its way through lakes across the tundra, this road ends a few kilometres outside the city. You can hike or walk it year-round, ski it in the winter or drive in the summer. It's a popular camping spot, and you can often see tents pitched beside the shallow lakes. While the sign that marks the Road to Nowhere makes for a great photo opportunity, people have been known to steal it as a souvenir from time to time. You can always buy your own Road to Nowhere sign from one of the city's many gift shops.



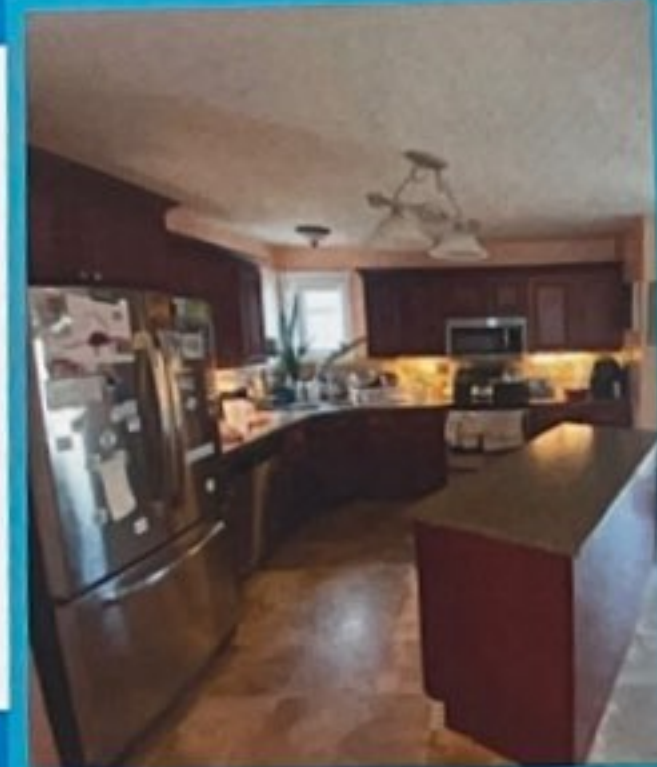
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...Continued on page 39



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Timkai Wapikoniuk Commons Photo

SANIRAJAQ (HALL BEACH) • ᓄᓂᓴᓴᓂ

Sanirajaq - "the shoreline place"
Population: 978

Sanirajaq is the oldest known permanent inhabited community north of the Arctic Circle. Find a guide to take you to see the 800-year-old whale skeleton, the WWII bomber aircraft and archaeological sites of the Thule (pronounced "too-lee") people and their ancient artifacts.

The community is a must-see for nature lovers, as thousands of walrus, seals and whales congregate near the rich waters of the Foxe Basin throughout the year. The area boasts one of the largest populations of walrus in the Arctic and migrating birds take shelter in the many lakes and ponds near the community.

SANIKILUAQ • ᓂᓯᓴᓴᓂ

"home of Sandy Kiluaq"
Population: 1,009

Sanikiluaq is Nunavut's southernmost settlement and is the only permanent settlement on the archipelago that is Hudson Bay's Belcher Islands. A unique community, it's home to thousands of migratory birds. Inuit here have been using

ARCTIC BAY • ᓄᓂᓴᓴᓂ

Ikpiarjuk - "the pocket"
Population: 989

Arctic Bay is a traditional community in the High Arctic. Located on the northernmost point of Baffin Island along a sheltered gravel beach, it's a land of deep valleys and stunning fjords. The community is nestled between several hills and is known in Inuktitut as ikpiarjuk, meaning "the pocket." Hoodoos and red rock cliffs set off this beautiful tundra landscape.

Narwhal and other marine mammals can be seen here, as well as the occasional pod of orcas. Polar bears are also common, drawn by the abundance of food found in the area.

IGLULIK • ᓄᓂᓴᓴᓂ

Iglulik - "place of igloos"
Population: 2,057

The island that Iglulik now calls home has been inhabited for over 4,000 years - first by the Dorset people, followed by the Thule Inuit.

A vibrant arts community includes Inuit film making company Isuma Productions, and Artcirq, the world's first and only Inuit circus troupe.

Due to its location in the Foxe Basin, Iglulik is a haven for migrating bowhead whales and other marine wildlife.



Sarah Meeko Photo

...Continued on page 41

A glacier provides water to this tiny and close-knit community, and the sun shines for 24 hours a day from April until August.

Grise Fiord is also a stop-over point for any travel to the Fossil Forest on Axel Heiburg Island, where 45 million years ago, the area was covered in a tropical forest. Today, you can still see its fossilized tree stumps and leaves. www.grisefiord.ca

CLYDE RIVER • ᑕᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ

Kangiqtugaapik - "nice little inlet"

Population: 1,204

Clyde River is nestled in a sheltered cove in Patricia Bay. It is famous among rock and ice climbers for its world-class glaciers, vertical walls and access to the Baffin Mountains. There are 10 different fjords within 100 kilometres of the community, and you can find the Barnes Ice Cap, the oldest ice cap in Canada, nearby.

Narwhals, seals and bowhead whales traverse the waters of Patricia Bay, and the community's traditional artwork uses whalebone for carvings. The Ninginganiq National Wildlife Area is nearby, and was established to protect bowhead whales in the region.



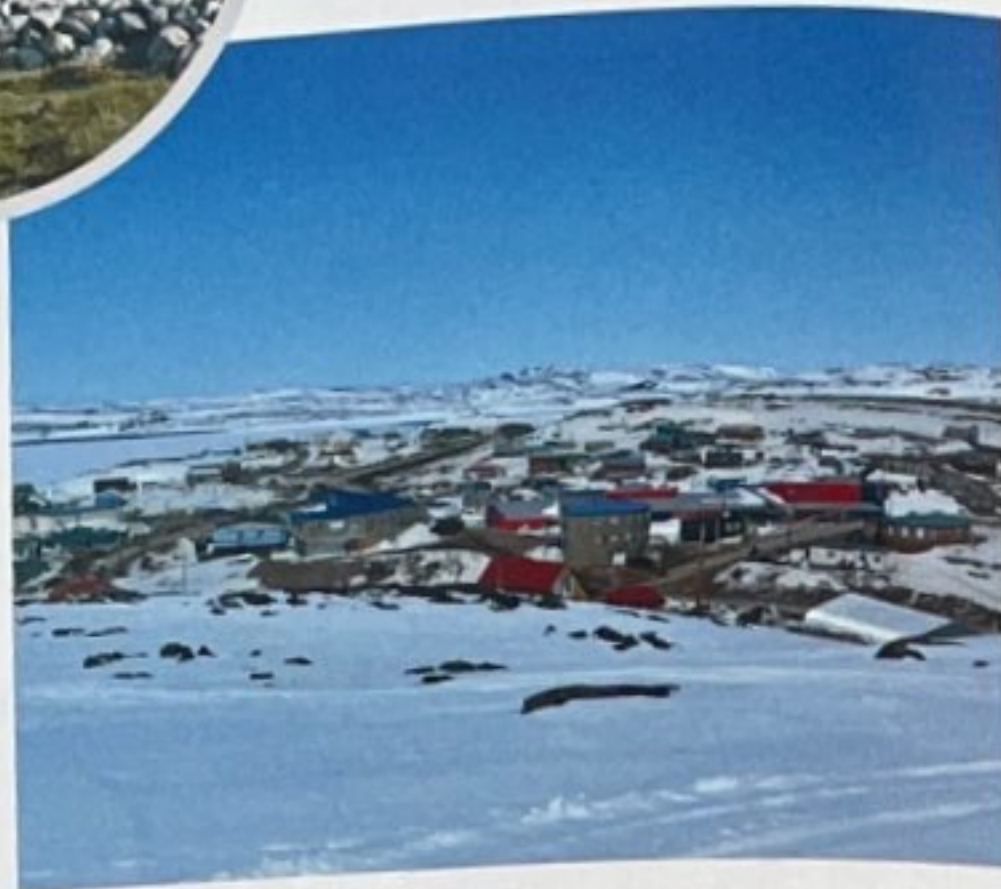
KINNGAIT (CAPE DORSET) • ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ

Kinngait - "mountains"

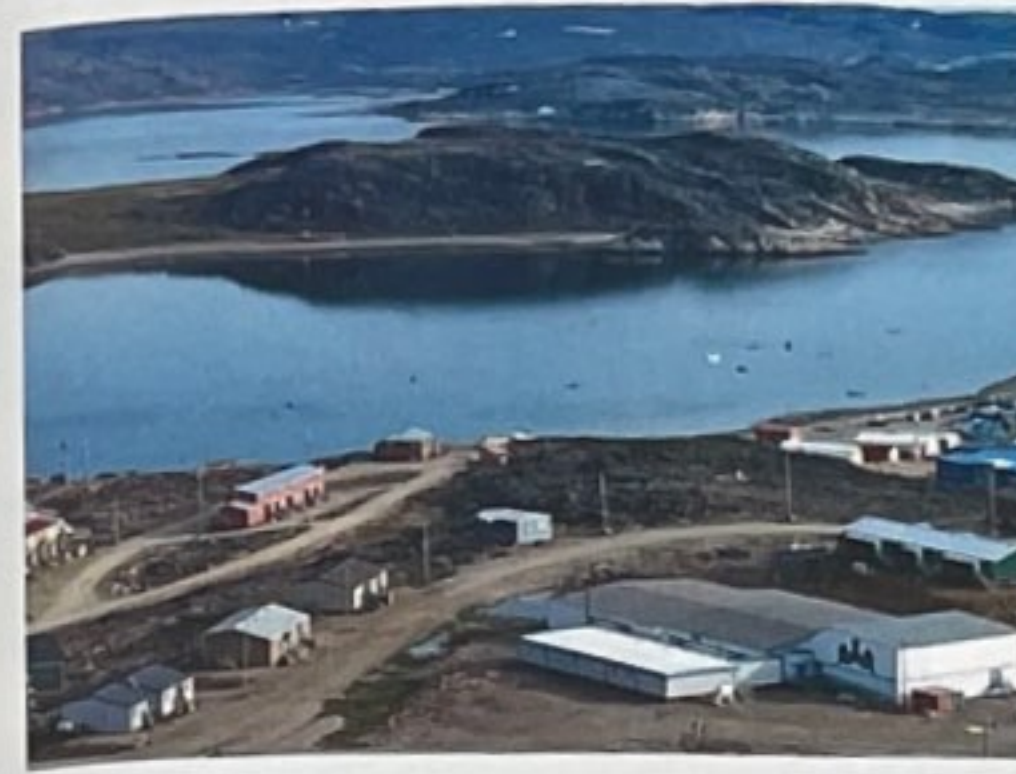
Population: 1,548

Kinngait is considered the Inuit art capital of the world and was home to many of Nunavut's first artists. The West Baffin Eskimo Cooperative was established here in the 1950s and has been producing world-famous works of art ever since.

The economy of this community is dependent on the sale of this artwork, and cruise ships sailing the Northwest Passage never miss an opportunity to stop by to purchase some of the one-of-a-kind art, including drawings, prints and carvings.



Levi Ollilaq Photo



Kinngait is on an island, and you can walk to the mainland during low tide. There are several ancient archaeological sites that tell stories of the ancient Dorset people. There are stone structures dating back 3,000 years. Naturalists, hikers and photographers will enjoy Mallikjuaq Territorial Park. www.capedorset.ca

PANGNIRTUNG • ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ

"the place of many bull caribou"

Population: 1,638

Pangnirtung is a ruggedly beautiful hamlet known to locals as "Pang." Located on the coast of the Pangnirtung Fjord at the north end of Cumberland Sound, Pang is surrounded by mountains and sits only 50 kilometres south of the Arctic Circle. One look and you will be charmed and lured by its breathtaking landscape and scenery. Hear the echoes of the past as you travel the Akshayuk Pass, a traditional travel corridor used by Inuit for thousands of years.

Pang is a gateway to Auyuittuq National Park, 19,089-square-kilometres of trails, glaciers and tall granite cliffs which are loved by hikers and climbing enthusiasts from around the world. The park is about 28 kilometres north of Pangnirtung and entry is possible from March to May, and mid-July to August, dependent on the weather.

Pangnirtung artists are world famous for their lithographs, prints and tapestries. The Uqqurmiut Centre for Arts and Crafts showcases the area's many talented artisans. Check out the hand-crocheted "Pang Hat," a topper that entered the international spotlight after Scottish actor and comedian Billy Connolly wore one when visiting the hamlet in 2008.

The community has a small fishing industry that contributes to the local economy, and as of 2013, Pangnirtung became home to Nunavut's first small craft harbour. www.pangnirtung.ca

RESOLUTE • ᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭᑭ

Gausuittuq - "place with no dawn"

Population: 217

Resolute is found on the southern coast of Cornwallis Island in the middle of the Northwest Passage. It's the starting point for any journey to the

North Pole. It's also the second most northerly community in Canada and the headquarters for polar scientific research missions, acting as the jumping off point for scientists and researchers on their way to Ellesmere Island.

Tupirvik Territorial Park is a campsite located in an ancient seabed, and fossil hunters will be eager to find the area's 400-million-year-old fish fossils.

Residents of Resolute Bay are friendly, so don't be surprised if someone offers to show you the town. All excursions to Quttinirpaaq National Park, the Eureka research base, or the Canadian Forces Station Alert, include a stop-over in this community.



Kitikmeot Region

Time Zone: Mountain
Population: 7,098

KUGAARUK • ᑕᑭᑭᑦᑲᑦ
“little stream”
Population: 1,108

Inuit in the Kugaaruk area specialize in making qayaq (kayak) and Elders today still teach the younger generations the proper way to construct them. The community is found near some of the most important bowhead whale habitats in the territory and visitors can book a sea kayak tour to paddle along the Gulf of Boothia to witness these whales, as well as seals and walrus.

GJOA HAVEN • ᑭᑭᑭᑦ ᑲᑭᑭᑦ
Uqsuqtuuq - “lots of fat”
Population: 1,410

Gjoa Haven was named after a ship called the Gjoa, which was used by Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen who was the first to successfully traverse the Northwest

Passage in 1906. The community is located on King William Island, which is famous in its own right for its role in the Franklin Expedition.

Visitors can set aside time to explore the hamlet and read information plaques that explain the role Inuit played in helping explorers over the centuries.

The Northwest Passage Territorial Trail is a walking tour that tells the stories of dozens of European explorers who desperately wanted to find the Northwest Passage and locate the lost Franklin expedition.

TALOYOAK • ᑕᑭᑭᑦᑲᑦ
Talurjuaq - “large caribou hunting blind”
Population: 1,144

Taloyoak has the unique distinction of being the northernmost community on Canada's mainland. It has long been an important destination for explorers navigating the Northwest Passage due to its location on the south coast of the Boothia Peninsula. Trails leading from the community reveal prime fishing spots and hunting areas.

Traditional clothing here is different than in other Nunavut communities and women's amauti are often beaded and brightly decorated. Taloyoak is also known for its “packing dolls,” which depict animals carrying their young in amauti. Artists often create carvings from stone, whalebone, caribou antler and walrus ivory.

KUGLUKTUK • ᑭᑭᑭᑦᑲᑦ
Qurluktuk - “the place of moving water”
Population: 1,607

North of the Arctic Circle you'll find Kugluktuk. Formerly named after the Coppermine River, this community is found just north of the border between Nunavut and the Northwest Territories and is known to have the warmest summer temperatures in the territory – sometimes reaching 30 C.

Kugluktuk was an important area for the Copper Inuit, who created tools and decorations using the region's copper deposits. The Inuit of Kugluktuk speak Inuinnaqtun – a slightly different language from Inuktitut – because they



are Copper Inuit people, descendants of the ancient Thule with distinct cultural traditions.

Local hunters harvest barren-ground grizzly bears, caribou and ringed seal.

Kugluk (Bloody Falls) Territorial Park features 25 acres of terrain near the waterfalls of the Coppermine River where it narrows into a cascade of swirling water. It was designated a National Historic Site in 1978. The Inuinnaqtun name Kugluk means waterfall and the campsite below the falls is called Onoagahiovik, meaning ‘the place where you stay all night’ because the fishing is so good – not a surprise around here.

UMINGMAKTOK
“they caught a muskox”
Population: 0 (as of 2016 Census)

This tiny community, periodically inhabited, is located at the site of an abandoned Hudson's Bay Company post in Bathurst Inlet. Inuit moved here seeking to return to a traditional way of life, and the community is sustained by the area's abundant wildlife which includes caribou, muskoxen, wolves, grizzly bears and seals.



