



DFO: Ecosystem Impacts Group







Ecosystem Stressors

Ecosystem structure and function, ecosystem health



Ecosystem stressors, drivers and resulting impacts

Understanding the ecosystem signals and its responses to Stressors

Regional

- Climate Change
- Contaminants



Local

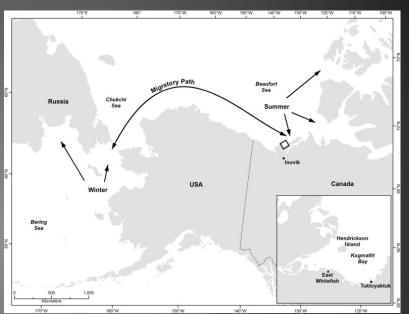
- Oil and gas, mines
- commercial fisheries



Advise for Management and Decision making to fulfil our fiduciary responsibility to protect fisheries resources

Beaufort Sea Beluga

- Estimated at 40,000
- Largest home range
- Shared with Alaska and Russia (IIBWC)
- Aggregate by the 1000's in the Mackenzie Estuary/ Delta (for reasons not fully understood)
- Joint management, monitoring and research





Importance of Beluga Whales to the Culture and Well-Being of Inuvialuit



B.W. Brown/NWT Archives Atungaksaq (skin)

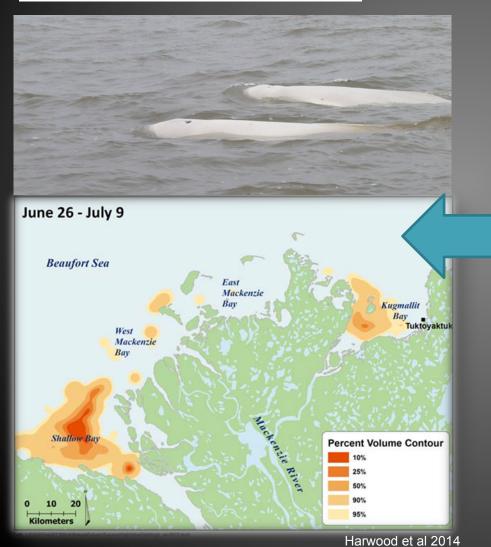


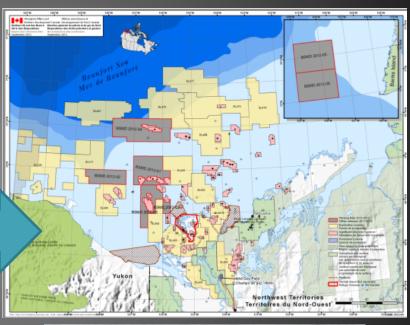
N. Pokiak, S. Pokiak Photo by F. Pokiak 2004

Research & Resource Management

Subsistence Resources

Non- Renewable Resources



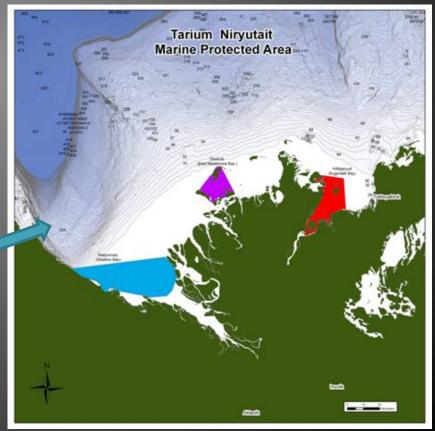




Marine Conservation: Marine Protected Areas

- First MPA in the Arctic: Tarium Niryutait Marine Protected Area (2010)
- Conservation Objective: To conserve and protect Beluga whales and other marine species (anadromous fishes, waterfowl and seabirds), their habitats and their supporting ecosystem





Monitoring Beluga in the MPA

- Indicator approach to beluga and supporting ecosystem
 - Both CBM and other
- Harvest monitoring partnered with communities
- At over 4 decades of monitoring the beluga data set is the longest for an Arctic cetacean
- Linked with 'ecosystem' indicators
- Supporting ecosystem model



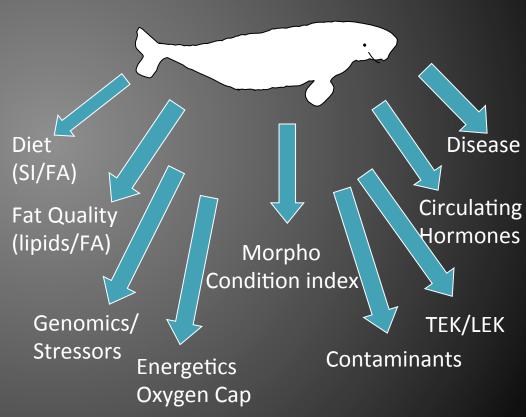


Source: LGL 1973

Holistic Approach: Beluga Health

Partnered Harvest Monitoring



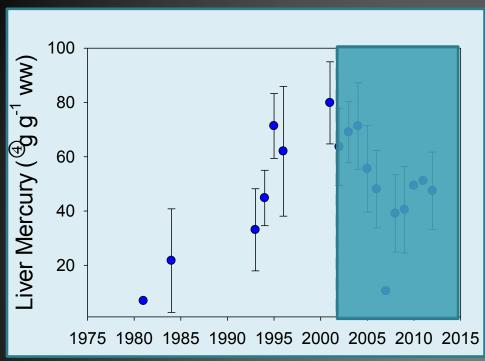


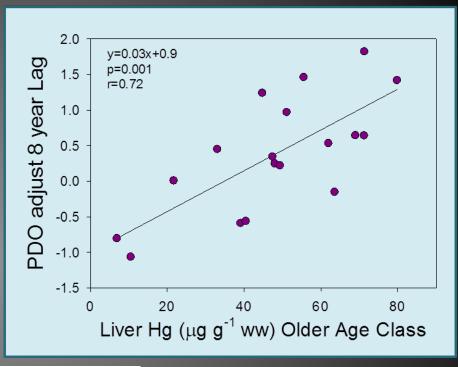
The Growth of a Community: Hendrickson Island Beluga Team

- Monitors
- Scientists
- Students (graduate/ undergraduate)
- Youth
- Hunters
- Elders
- Co-management Boards
- Non-Hunters
- Schools/teachers
- Built a community and foundation for knowledge exchange...

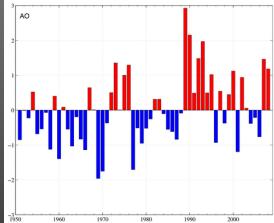


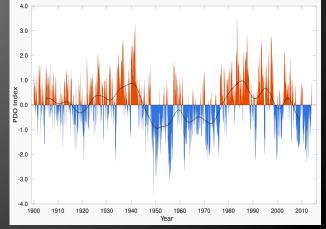
Long term Mercury Temporal Trends











Linking Coastal and Offshore Ecosystems



Western + TEK = Rapid Knowledge Growth

- Learning the more we share the more we learned
- Knowledge exchange between western science and TEK/LEK resulting in cumulative growth
- NEEDED to enhance and communicate more...





Sharing Knowledge and Communication









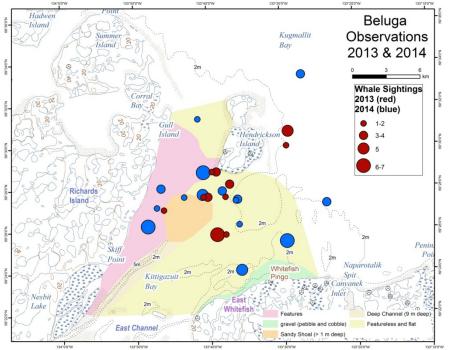
Noel et al., 2014; Desforges et al., 2013a,b, 2012; Frouin et al., 2012; Ostertag et al., 2014a, b

Local Observational Indicators

C-1	Land Programme	
Category	Indicator	
Health	Condition of muktuk and meat Presence of lesions, sores, scars or signs of illness Health status of whales (i.e. healthy or unhealthy)	
Diet	 Stomach contents Colour of blubber Presence of lateral folds (i.e. 'love handle Feeding activity observed 	,,
Group composition	Presence of calvesSize and colour of whales	
Habitat use	 Activity observed (e.g. spouting, rolling, spyhopping, feeding) Location Ice, weather and tide characteristics ass beluga observations 	Hadwen Island
		10283 B

- Boat Based observations
- Harvest and food prep observations



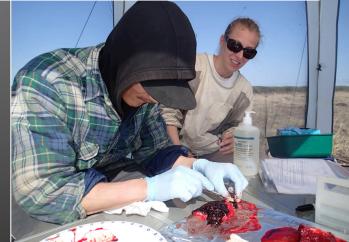


Capacity Building and Community led Research & Monitoring

- Capacity in 5 of the 6 communities
- Paulatuk Hunters and Trappers Committee
- Nunavut communities







Future Directions: Bridging Knowledge groups to enhance EBM



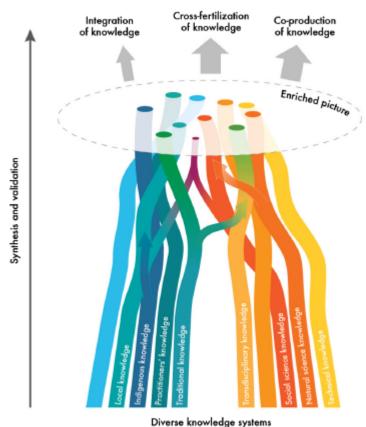


Fig. 1 An illustration of a multiple evidence base approach, where diverse knowledge systems contribute to generate an enriched picture of a selected problem or issue of concern. The enriched picture can serve as a legitimate starting point for further analysis and knowledge generation

Thank You

S. Ostertag, C. Hoover, E. Choy, C. Hornby, J. Brewster, K. Snow, K. Hansen-Craik

F. Pokiak, D. Swainson, K. Hynes, G. Stern, D. Ruben, N. Pokiak, V. Pokiak, B. Joe, L.

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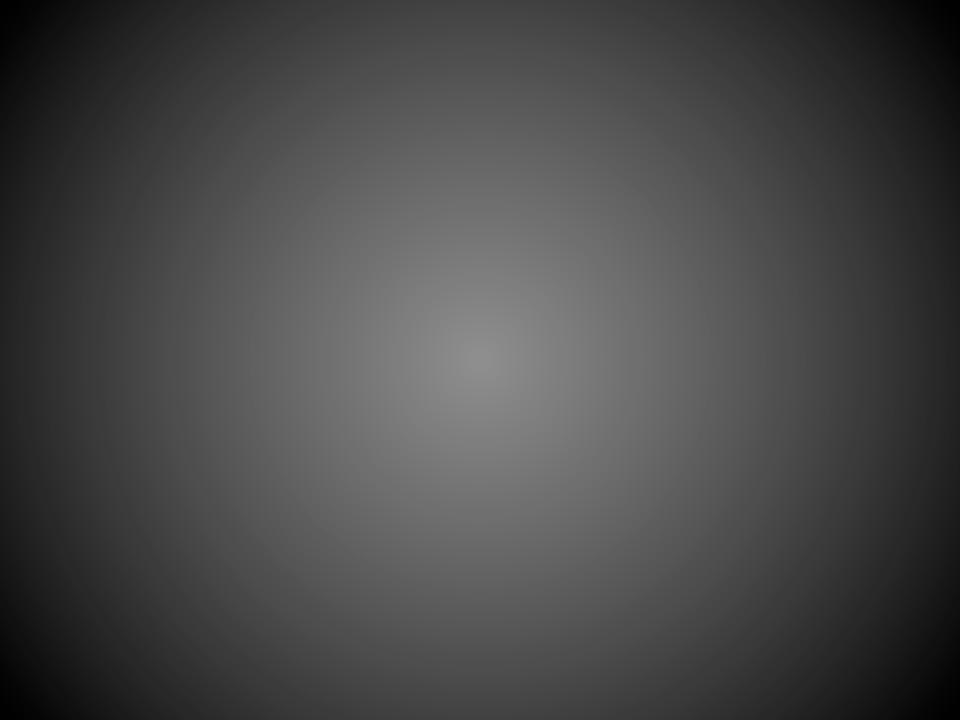








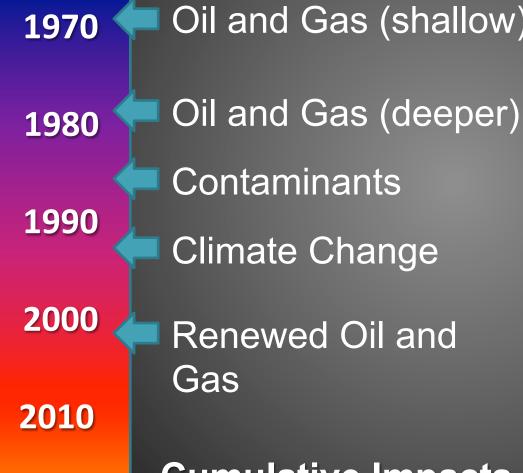




Activity and Stressors in the Beaufort Sea

Oil and Gas (shallow)

Cumulative Impacts





Sharing knowledge to Guide on Beluga Indicators (Local Ecological Indicators)







Co-Management of Resources





Inuvialuit Final Agreement

INUVIALUIT **ORGANIZATIONS**

Aklavik **Hunters and Trappers** Committee (HTC)

Inuvik HTC

Olokhaktomiut

Tuktoyaktuk HTC

Paulatuk HTC

Sachs Harbour

HTCs appoint members to form the IGC

IGC appoints members to management

INUVIALUIT

GAME

COUNCIL

(IGC)

CO-MANAGEMENT **GROUPS**

EISC

EIRB

FJMC

WMAC (NS)

WMAC (NT)

Co-management is government and Inuvialuit

AGENCIES

CANADA **YUKON TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT**

CANADA (DFO)

YUKON TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT

CANADA (CWS) **GOVERNMENT OF THE NWT**

Government agencies appoint members to co-management



GOVERNMENT

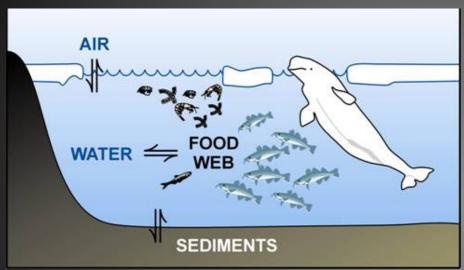
CANADA

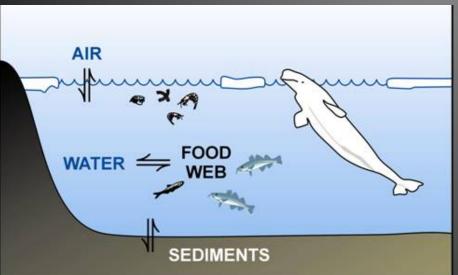
YUKON TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT GOVERNMENT OF THE NWT

GOVERNMENT OF THE NWT

CANADA (CW\$)

Climate change, diet, contaminants, Health





- Climate change may impact the ecosystem via multiple means
- Changing habitat
- Changing prey availability
- Changing prey quality and contaminant levels...