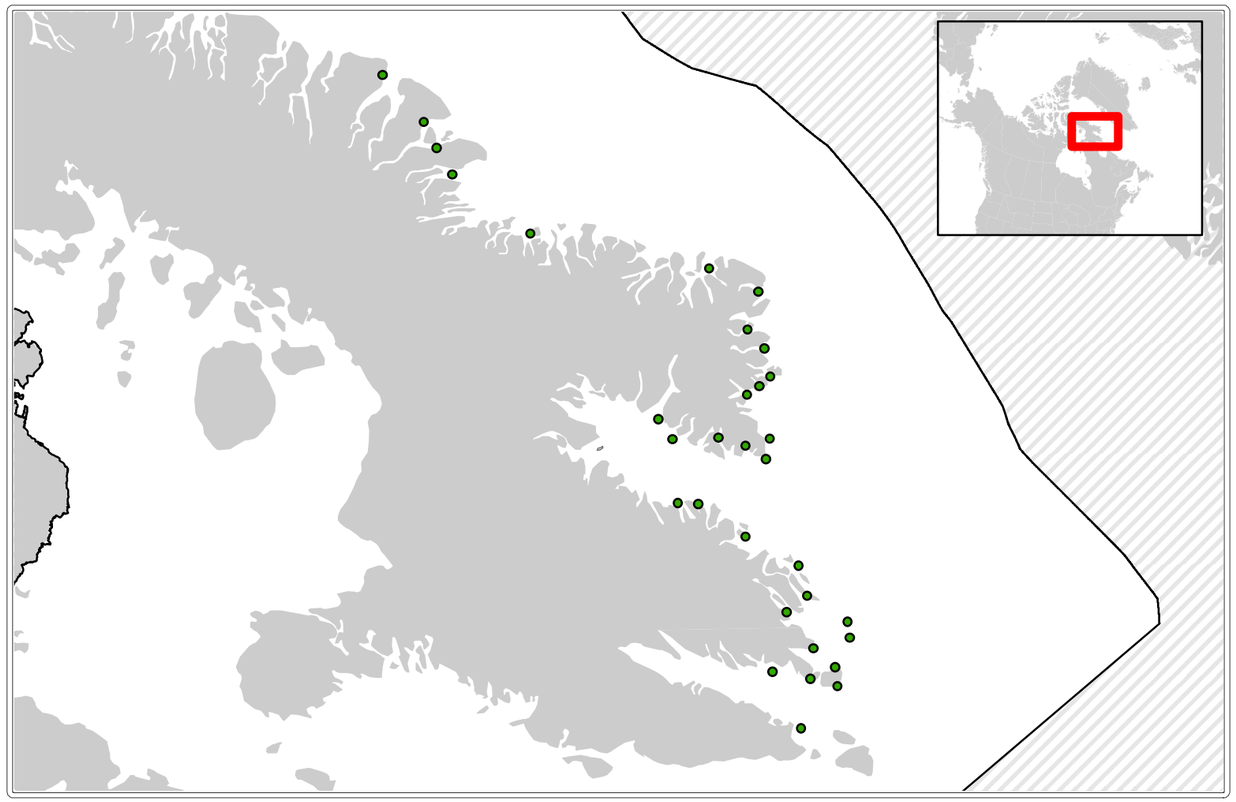
1400: Walrus key habitats



Walrus haulout sites, Canadian Central Arctic (EA)

Date: (1) 2016; (2) 2015

Open Source: No

Organization: (1) Higdon Wildlife Consulting for WWF-Canada; (2) Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: (1) Walrus haulouts in the eastern Canadian Arctic: a database to assist in land use planning initiatives; (2) Estimates of Abundance and Total Allowable Removals for Hudson Bay-Davis Strait and South and East Hudson Bay Atlantic Walrus Stocks

Authors: (1) Jeff W. Higdon; (2) Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian Central Arctic

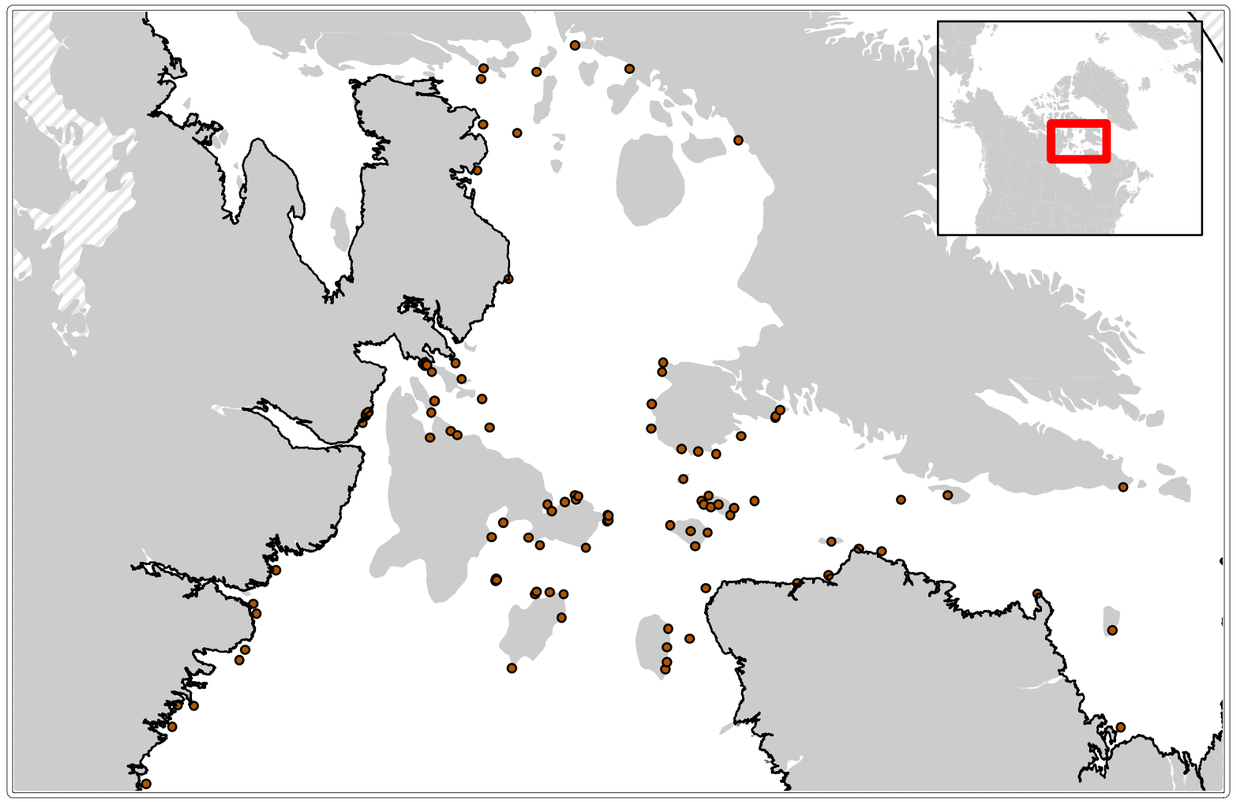
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Two sources were used for developing walrus haulout site data layers: (1) Data from a WWF commissioned report from Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on terrestrial walrus haulout sites within Nunavut. Sources included assessment of the status of Atlantic walrus populations.; and (2) DFO data from aerial surveys flown in September 2014. Walruses were counted in the northern Hudson Bay-Hudson Strait portion of the Hudson Bay-Davis Strait stock, and the South and East Hudson Bay stock. Identified haulout sites were mapped spatially. Haulout sites were split by walrus subpopulation.

Associated Links

(1) N/A;
(2) https://waves-vagues.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/Library/4057491x.pdf

1401: Walrus key habitats



Walrus haulout sites, Canadian Central Arctic (HB)

Date: (1) 2016; (2) 2015

Open Source: No

Organization: (1) Higdon Wildlife Consulting for WWF-Canada; (2) Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: (1) Walrus haulouts in the eastern Canadian Arctic: a database to assist in land use planning initiatives; (2) Estimates of Abundance and Total Allowable Removals for Hudson Bay-Davis Strait and South and East Hudson Bay Atlantic Walrus Stocks

Authors: (1) Jeff W. Higdon; (2) Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian Central Arctic

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Two sources were used for developing walrus haulout site data layers: (1) Data from a WWF commissioned report from Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on terrestrial walrus haulout sites within Nunavut. Sources included assessment of the status of Atlantic walrus populations.; and (2) DFO data from aerial surveys flown in September 2014. Walruses were counted in the northern Hudson Bay-Hudson Strait portion of the Hudson Bay-Davis Strait stock, and the South and East Hudson Bay stock. Identified haulout sites were mapped spatially. Haulout sites were split by walrus subpopulation.

Associated Links

(1) N/A;
(2) https://waves-vagues.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/Library/4057491x.pdf

1402: Walrus key habitats

Walrus haulout sites, Canadian High Arctic (AA)

Date: (1) 2016; (2) 2015

Open Source: No

Organization: (1) Higdon Wildlife Consulting for WWF-Canada; (2) Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: (1) Walrus haulouts in the eastern Canadian Arctic: a database to assist in land use planning initiatives; (2) Estimates of Abundance and Total Allowable Removals for Hudson Bay-Davis Strait and South and East Hudson Bay Atlantic Walrus Stocks

Authors: (1) Jeff W. Higdon; (2) Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian High Arctic

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: Two sources were used for developing walrus haulout site data layers: (1) Data from a WWF commissioned report from Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on terrestrial walrus haulout sites within Nunavut. Sources included assessment of the status of Atlantic walrus populations.; and (2) DFO data from aerial surveys flown in September 2014. Walruses were counted in the northern Hudson Bay-Hudson Strait portion of the Hudson Bay-Davis Strait stock, and the South and East Hudson Bay stock. Identified haulout sites were mapped spatially. Haulout sites were split by walrus subpopulation.

Associated Links

(1) N/A;
(2) https://waves-vagues.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/Library/4057491x.pdf

1403: Walrus key habitats

Walrus haulout sites, Canadian High Arctic (EA)

Date: (1) 2016; (2) 2015

Open Source: No

Organization: (1) Higdon Wildlife Consulting for WWF-Canada; (2) Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: (1) Walrus haulouts in the eastern Canadian Arctic: a database to assist in land use planning initiatives; (2) Estimates of Abundance and Total Allowable Removals for Hudson Bay-Davis Strait and South and East Hudson Bay Atlantic Walrus Stocks

Authors: (1) Jeff W. Higdon; (2) Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian High Arctic

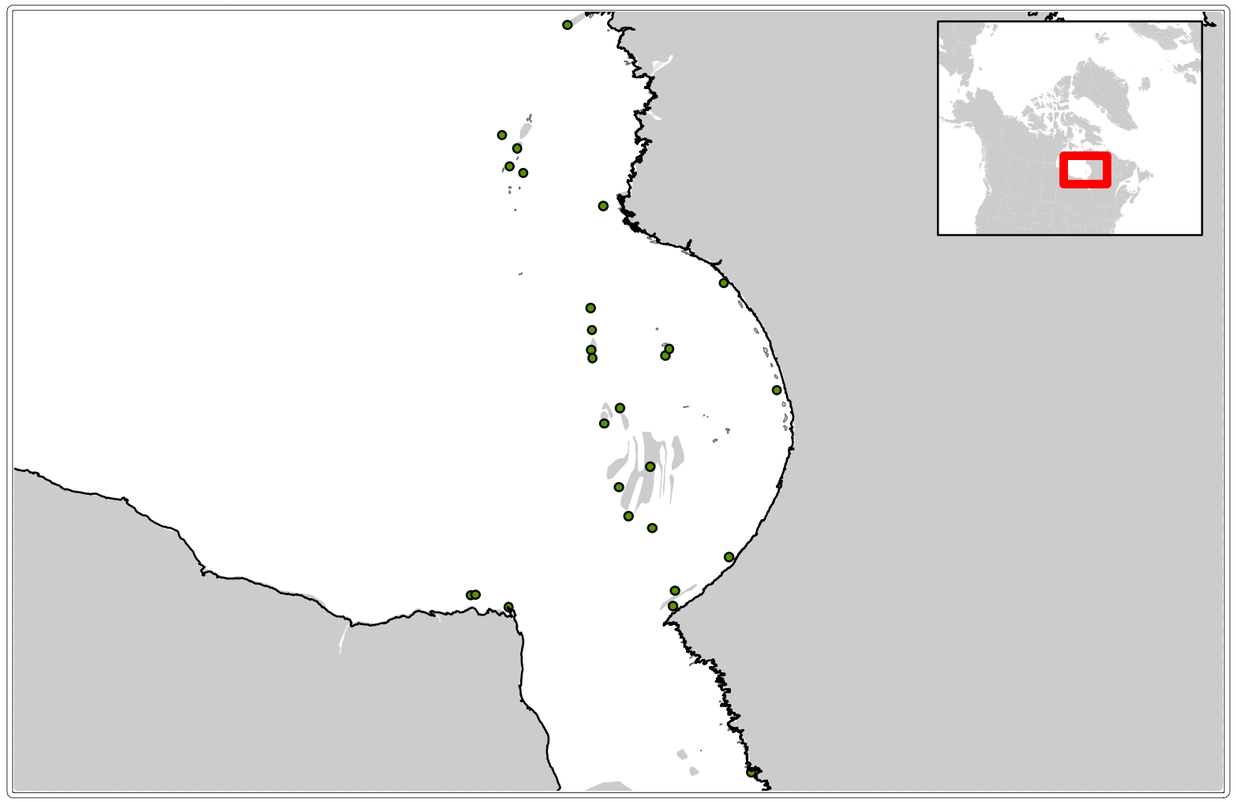
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Two sources were used for developing walrus haulout site data layers: (1) Data from a WWF commissioned report from Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on terrestrial walrus haulout sites within Nunavut. Sources included assessment of the status of Atlantic walrus populations.; and (2) DFO data from aerial surveys flown in September 2014. Walruses were counted in the northern Hudson Bay-Hudson Strait portion of the Hudson Bay-Davis Strait stock, and the South and East Hudson Bay stock. Identified haulout sites were mapped spatially. Haulout sites were split by walrus subpopulation.

Associated Links

(1) N/A;
(2) https://waves-vagues.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/Library/4057491x.pdf

1404: Walrus key habitats



Walrus haulout sites, Canadian Low Arctic (HB)

Date: (1) 2016; (2) 2015

Open Source: No

Organization: (1) Higdon Wildlife Consulting for WWF-Canada; (2) Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: (1) Walrus haulouts in the eastern Canadian Arctic: a database to assist in land use planning initiatives; (2) Estimates of Abundance and Total Allowable Removals for Hudson Bay-Davis Strait and South and East Hudson Bay Atlantic Walrus Stocks

Authors: (1) Jeff W. Higdon; (2) Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian Low Arctic

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Two sources were used for developing walrus haulout site data layers: (1) Data from a WWF commissioned report from Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on terrestrial walrus haulout sites within Nunavut. Sources included assessment of the status of Atlantic walrus populations.; and (2) DFO data from aerial surveys flown in September 2014. Walruses were counted in the northern Hudson Bay-Hudson Strait portion of the Hudson Bay-Davis Strait stock, and the South and East Hudson Bay stock. Identified haulout sites were mapped spatially. Haulout sites were split by walrus subpopulation.

Associated Links

(1) N/A;
(2) https://waves-vagues.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/Library/4057491x.pdf

1700: Seabird colonies

Black guillemot colonies (AA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: UBC Press

Associated Report: Birds of Nunavut

Authors: James M. Richards and Anthony J. Gaston (eds.)

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

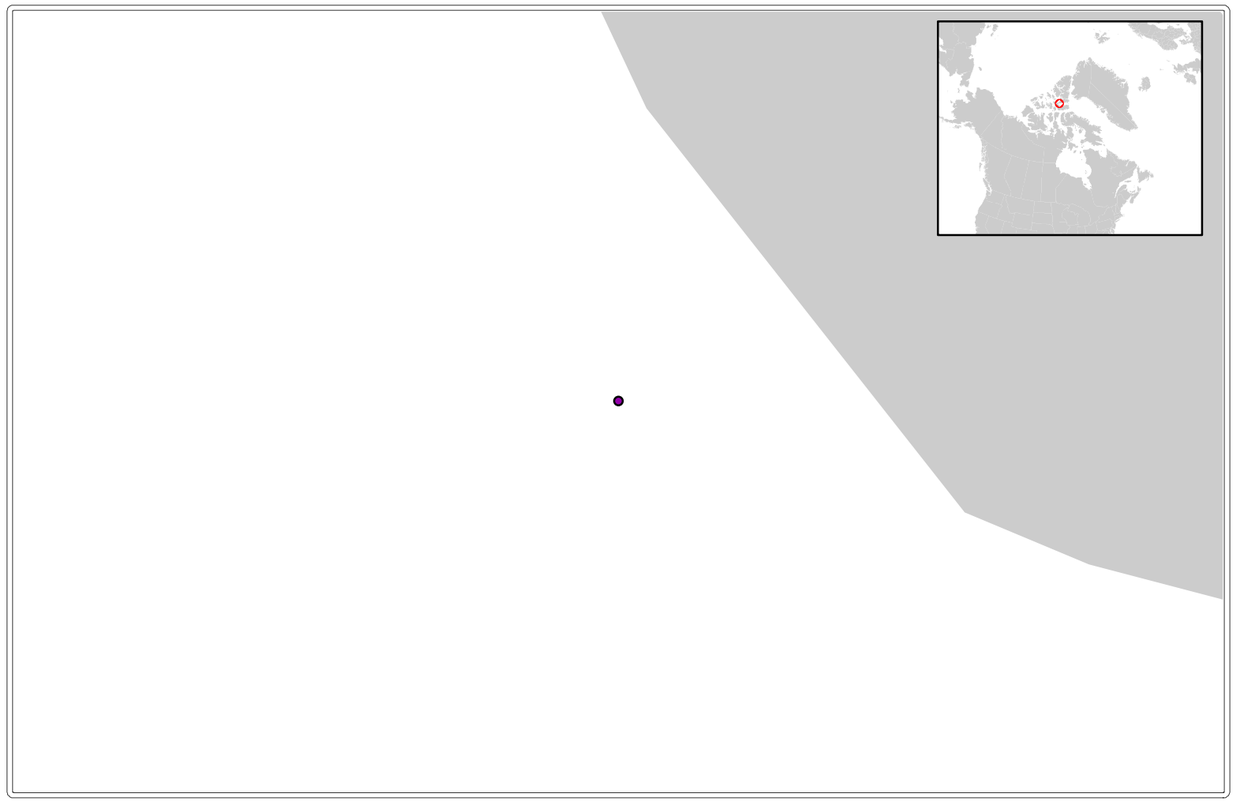
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: Seabird colony locations for the selected species were identified using locations mapped in the 2017 book Birds of Nunavut, which were then digitized manually. The colony locations identified in Birds of Nunavut were recommended by the Canadian Arctic seabird specialists providing advice to the MECCEA team as the best available data on colony locations for Arctic seabirds, compiling the most recent and reliable information on Arctic seabirds available to date.

Associated Links

https://www.ubcpress.ca/birds-of-nunavut

1701: Seabird colonies



Key Habitats

Black guillemot colonies (AB)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: UBC Press

Associated Report: Birds of Nunavut

Authors: James M. Richards and Anthony J. Gaston (eds.)

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

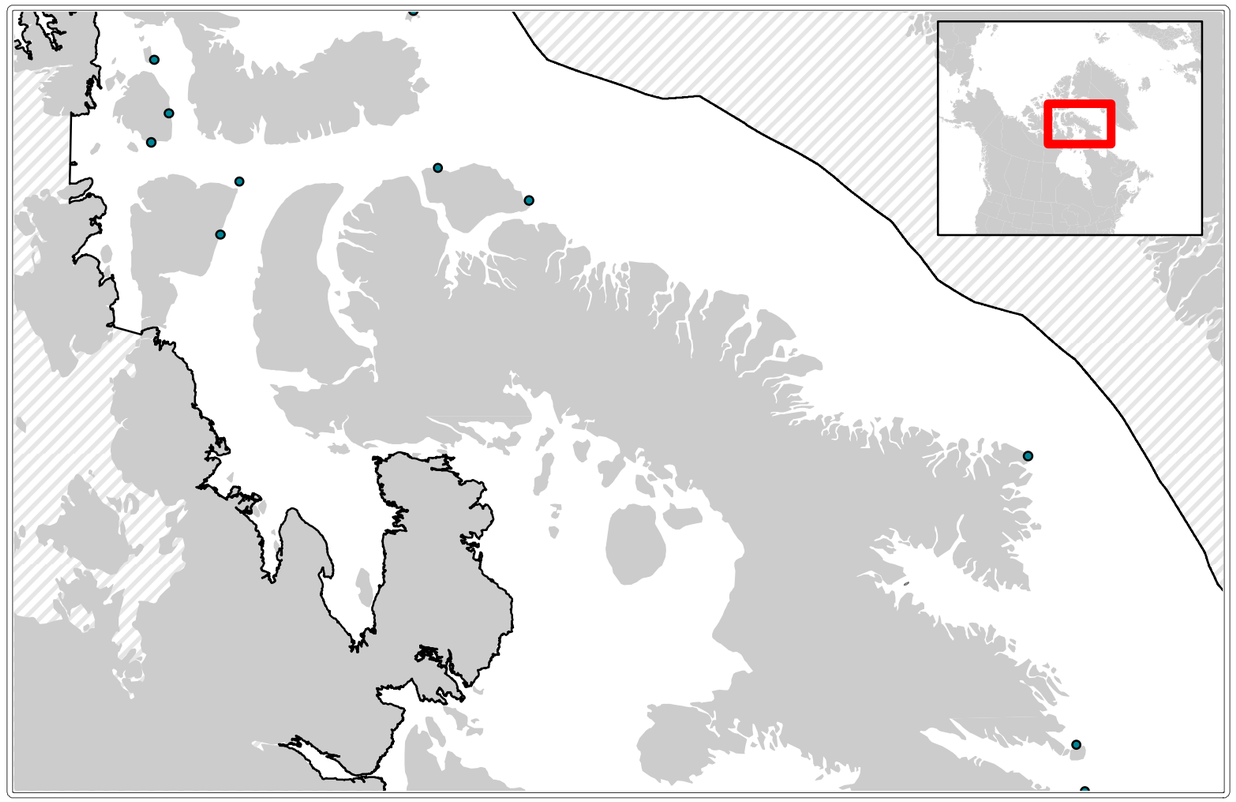
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Basin

Description: Seabird colony locations for the selected species were identified using locations mapped in the 2017 book Birds of Nunavut, which were then digitized manually. The colony locations identified in Birds of Nunavut were recommended by the Canadian Arctic seabird specialists providing advice to the MECCEA team as the best available data on colony locations for Arctic seabirds, compiling the most recent and reliable information on Arctic seabirds available to date.

Associated Links

https://www.ubcpress.ca/birds-of-nunavut

1705: Seabird colonies



Black-legged kittiwake colonies (EA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: UBC Press

Associated Report: Birds of Nunavut

Authors: James M. Richards and Anthony J. Gaston (eds.)

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

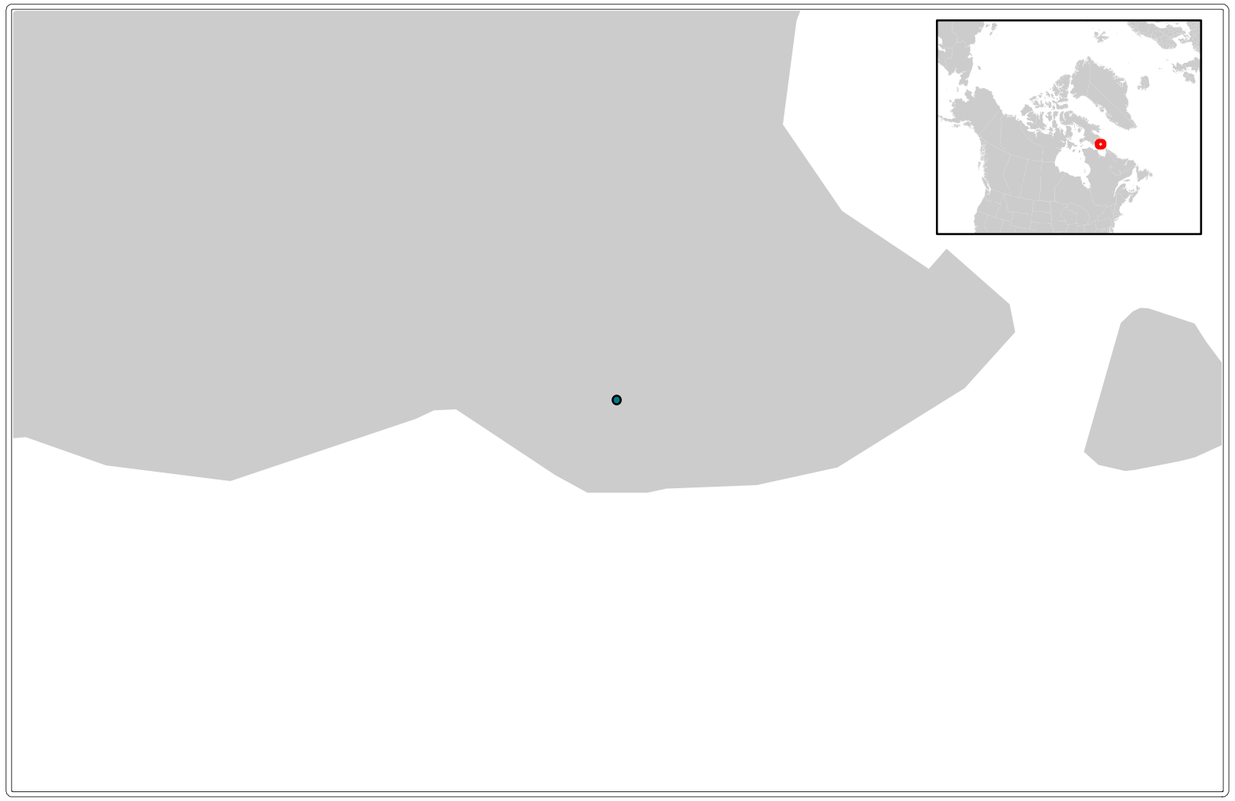
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seabird colony locations for the selected species were identified using locations mapped in the 2017 book Birds of Nunavut, which were then digitized manually. The colony locations identified in Birds of Nunavut were recommended by the Canadian Arctic seabird specialists providing advice to the MECCEA team as the best available data on colony locations for Arctic seabirds, compiling the most recent and reliable information on Arctic seabirds available to date.

Associated Links

https://www.ubcpress.ca/birds-of-nunavut

1706: Seabird colonies



Black-legged kittiwake colonies (HB)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: UBC Press

Associated Report: Birds of Nunavut

Authors: James M. Richards and Anthony J. Gaston (eds.)

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Seabird colony locations for the selected species were identified using locations mapped in the 2017 book Birds of Nunavut, which were then digitized manually. The colony locations identified in Birds of Nunavut were recommended by the Canadian Arctic seabird specialists providing advice to the MECCEA team as the best available data on colony locations for Arctic seabirds, compiling the most recent and reliable information on Arctic seabirds available to date.

Associated Links

https://www.ubcpress.ca/birds-of-nunavut

1710: Seabird colonies

Key Habitats

Dovekie colonies (EA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: UBC Press

Associated Report: Birds of Nunavut

Authors: James M. Richards and Anthony J. Gaston (eds.)

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

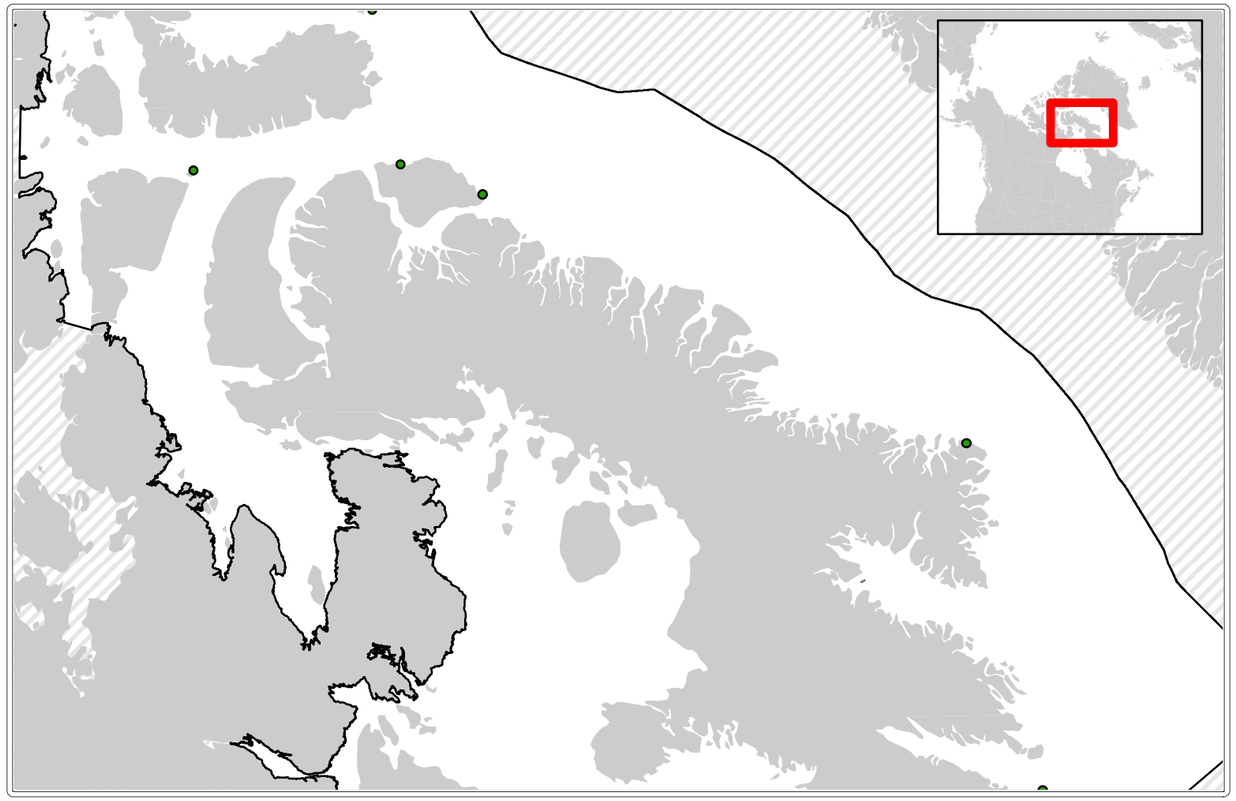
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seabird colony locations for the selected species were identified using locations mapped in the 2017 book Birds of Nunavut, which were then digitized manually. The colony locations identified in Birds of Nunavut were recommended by the Canadian Arctic seabird specialists providing advice to the MECCEA team as the best available data on colony locations for Arctic seabirds, compiling the most recent and reliable information on Arctic seabirds available to date.

Associated Links

https://www.ubcpress.ca/birds-of-nunavut

1715: Seabird colonies



Thick-billed murre colonies (EA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: UBC Press

Associated Report: Birds of Nunavut

Authors: James M. Richards and Anthony J. Gaston (eds.)

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

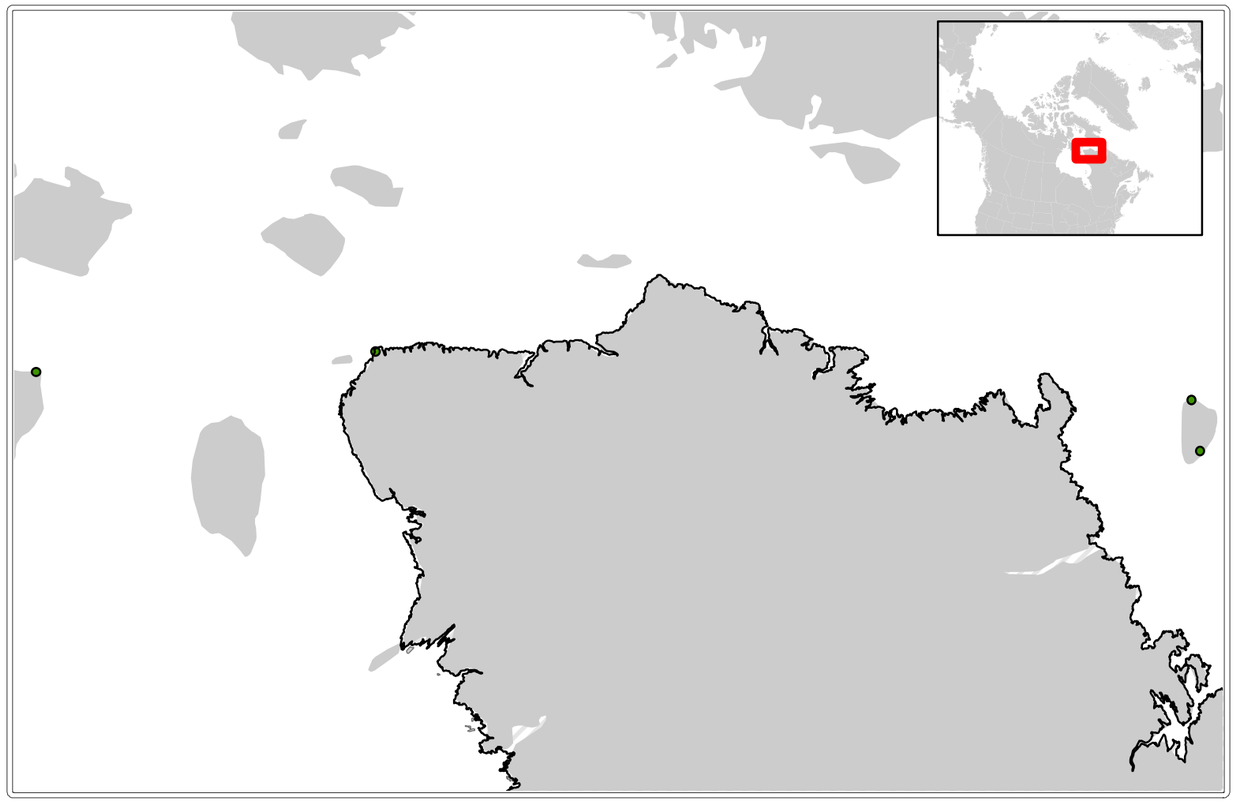
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seabird colony locations for the selected species were identified using locations mapped in the 2017 book Birds of Nunavut, which were then digitized manually. The colony locations identified in Birds of Nunavut were recommended by the Canadian Arctic seabird specialists providing advice to the MECCEA team as the best available data on colony locations for Arctic seabirds, compiling the most recent and reliable information on Arctic seabirds available to date.

Associated Links

https://www.ubcpress.ca/birds-of-nunavut

1716: Seabird colonies



Thick-billed murre colonies (HB)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: UBC Press

Associated Report: Birds of Nunavut

Authors: James M. Richards and Anthony J. Gaston (eds.)

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

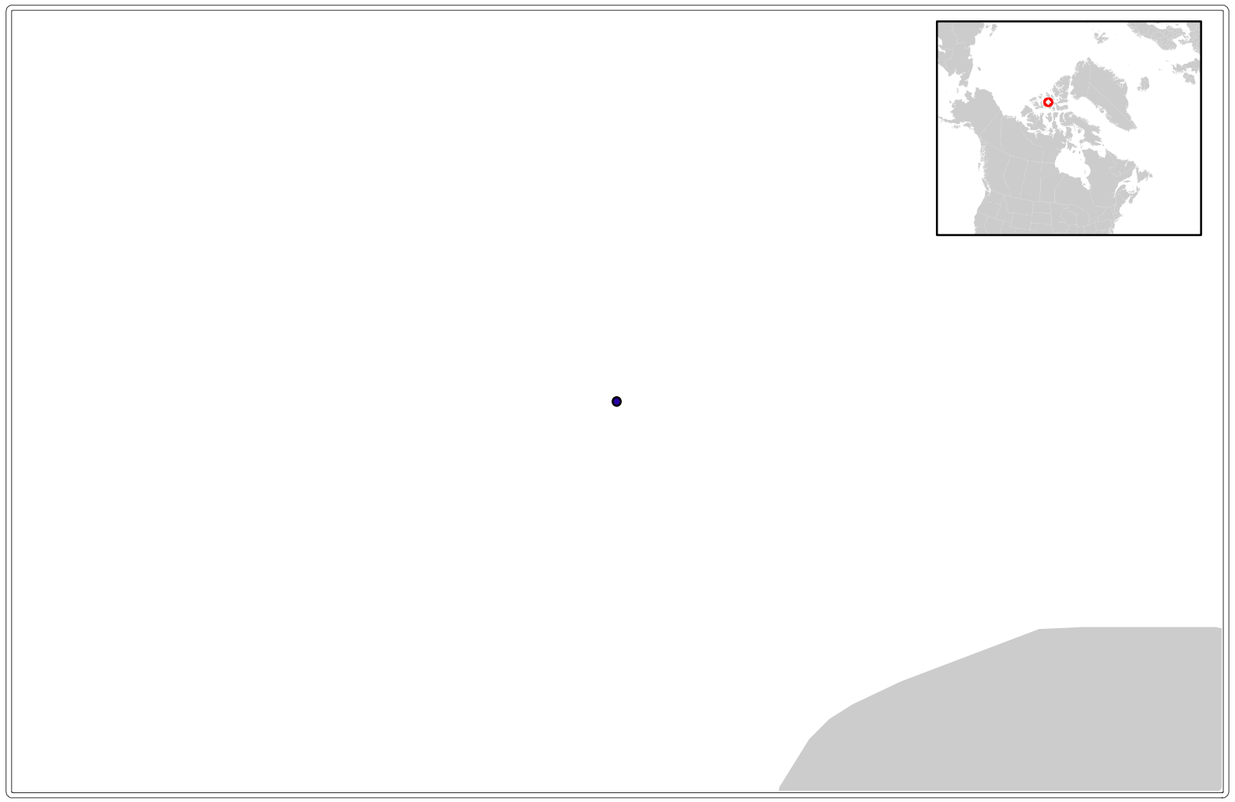
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Seabird colony locations for the selected species were identified using locations mapped in the 2017 book Birds of Nunavut, which were then digitized manually. The colony locations identified in Birds of Nunavut were recommended by the Canadian Arctic seabird specialists providing advice to the MECCEA team as the best available data on colony locations for Arctic seabirds, compiling the most recent and reliable information on Arctic seabirds available to date.

Associated Links

https://www.ubcpress.ca/birds-of-nunavut

1720: Seabird colonies



Ivory gull colonies (AA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: UBC Press

Associated Report: Birds of Nunavut

Authors: James M. Richards and Anthony J. Gaston (eds.)

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

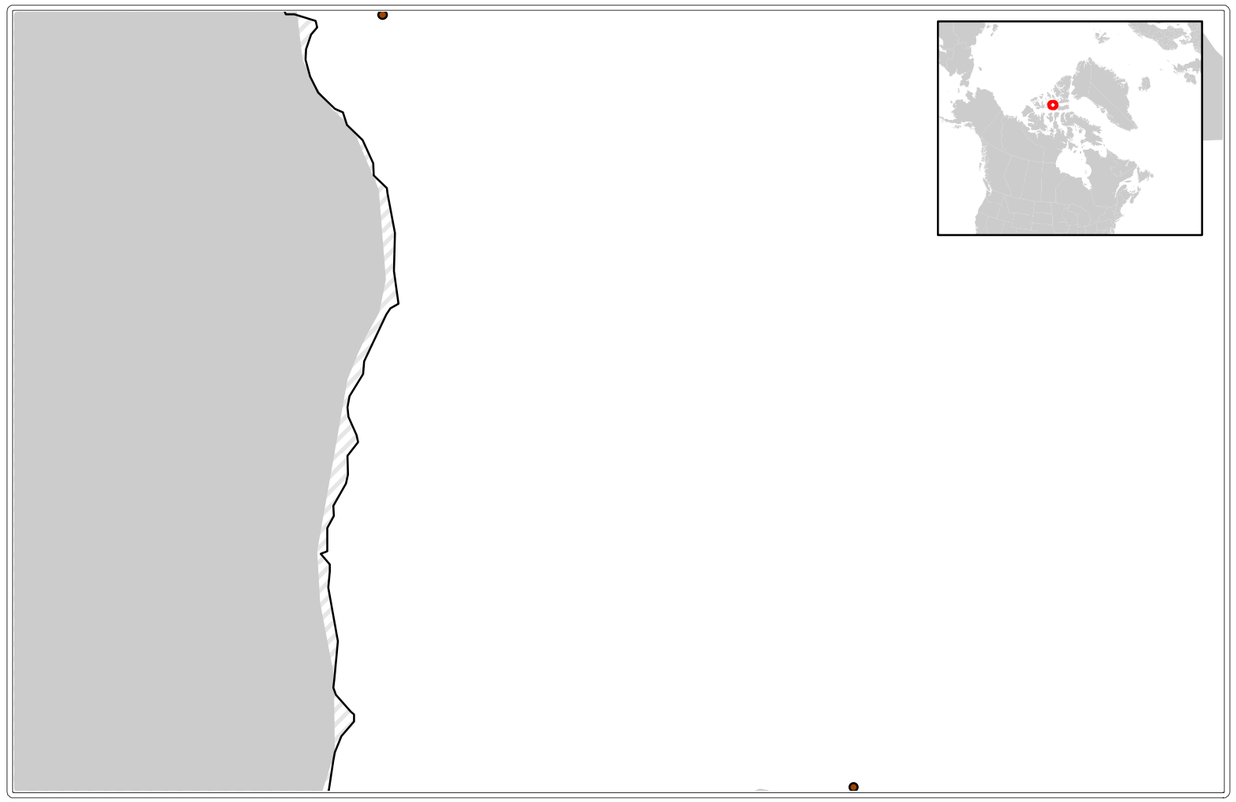
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: Seabird colony locations for the selected species were identified using locations mapped in the 2017 book Birds of Nunavut, which were then digitized manually. The colony locations identified in Birds of Nunavut were recommended by the Canadian Arctic seabird specialists providing advice to the MECCEA team as the best available data on colony locations for Arctic seabirds, compiling the most recent and reliable information on Arctic seabirds available to date.

Associated Links

https://www.ubcpress.ca/birds-of-nunavut

1725: Seabird colonies



Ross's gull colonies (EA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: UBC Press

Associated Report: Birds of Nunavut

Authors: James M. Richards and Anthony J. Gaston (eds.)

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

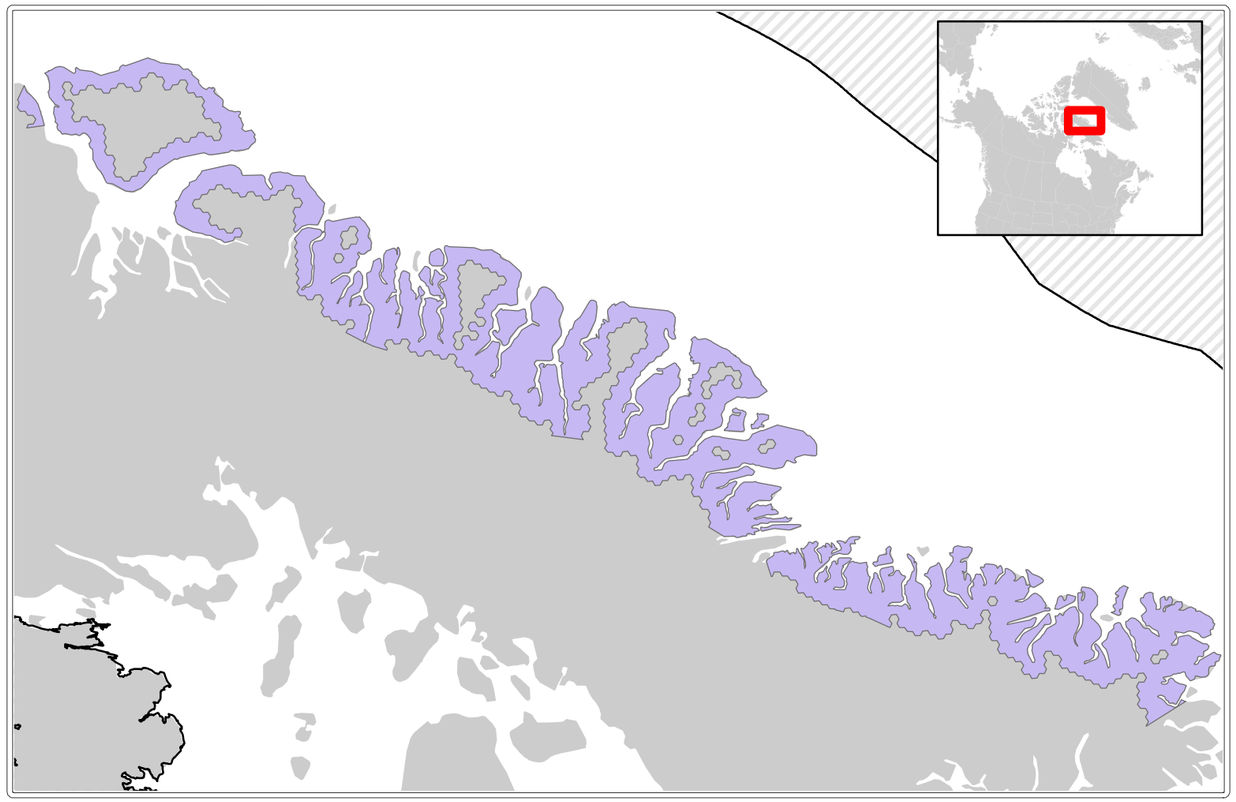
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seabird colony locations for the selected species were identified using locations mapped in the 2017 book Birds of Nunavut, which were then digitized manually. The colony locations identified in Birds of Nunavut were recommended by the Canadian Arctic seabird specialists providing advice to the MECCEA team as the best available data on colony locations for Arctic seabirds, compiling the most recent and reliable information on Arctic seabirds available to date.

Associated Links

https://www.ubcpress.ca/birds-of-nunavut

1000: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear denning, Baffin Bay (EA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: Yes

Organization: International Polar Bear Conservation Center

Associated Report: International Polar Bear Conservation Center (IPBCC) Polar Bear Denning Areas Map for Canada

Authors: Katie R. N. Florko, Andrew E. Derocher, C? Jae C. Breiter, Maha Ghazal, Daryll Hedman, Jeff W. Higdon, Evan S. Richardson, Vicki Sahanatien, Vicki Trim, Stephen D. Petersen

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Baffin Bay

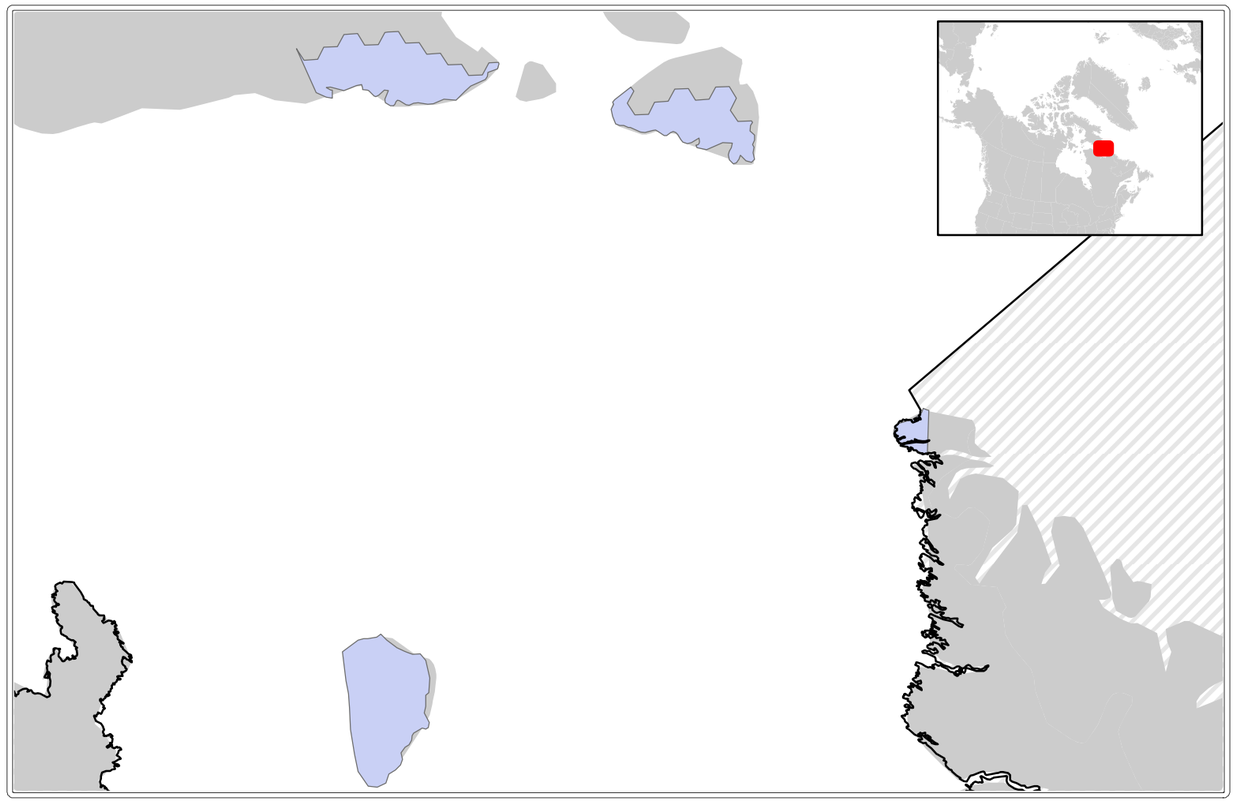
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Polar bear denning data was obtained from a compilation effort conducted by the IPBCC, commissioned by WWF. This work identified 97 sources delineating polar bear denning areas within Canada. Sources came from peer-reviewed research, TEK, government surveys, and local community input. see associated report for comprehensive list and interpretation of underlying sources. The denning areas were then split using polygons of Canadian polar bear subpopulation boundaries, and then by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https ://doi.org/10.1007/s0030 0-020-02657 -8)

1001: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear denning, Davis Strait (HB)

Date: 2018

Open Source: Yes

Organization: International Polar Bear Conservation Center

Associated Report: International Polar Bear Conservation Center (IPBCC) Polar Bear Denning Areas Map for Canada

Authors: Katie R. N. Florko, Andrew E. Derocher, C? Jae C. Breiter, Maha Ghazal, Daryll Hedman, Jeff W. Higdon, Evan S. Richardson, Vicki Sahanatien, Vicki Trim, Stephen D. Petersen

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Davis Strait

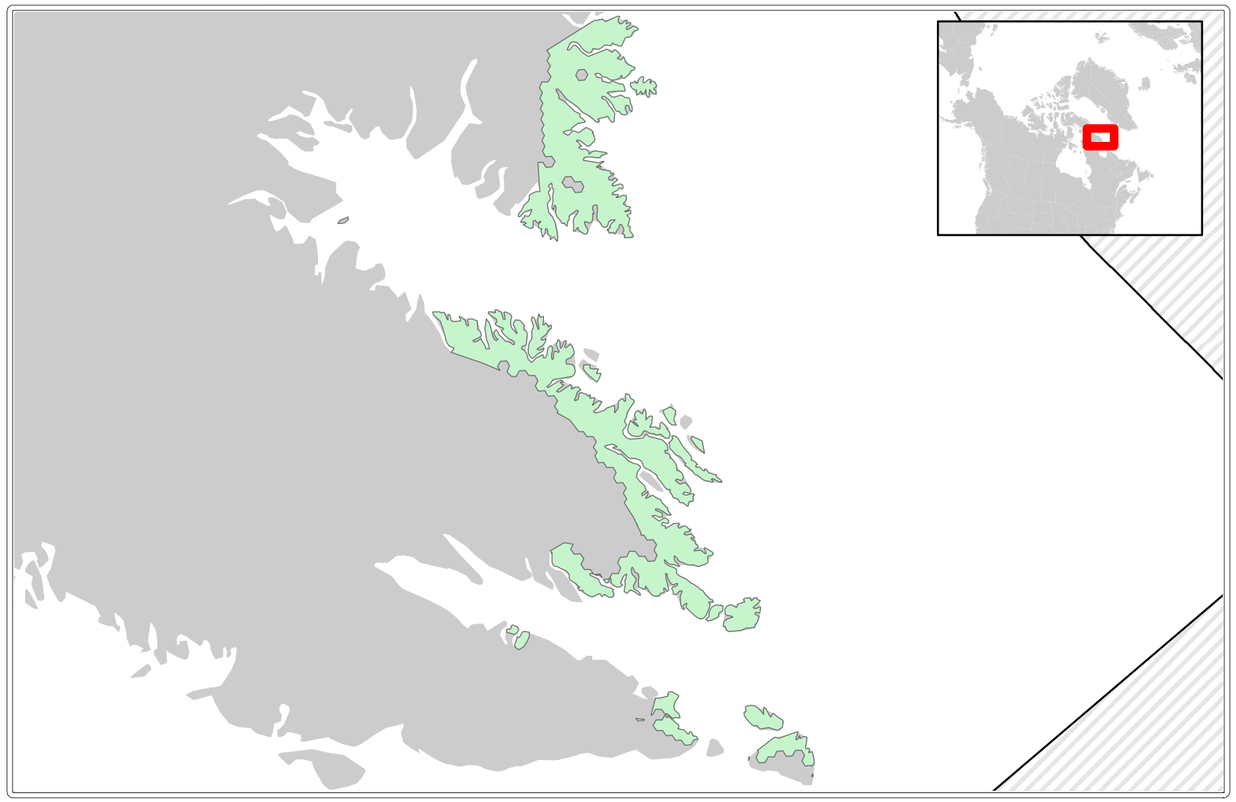
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Polar bear denning data was obtained from a compilation effort conducted by the IPBCC, commissioned by WWF. This work identified 97 sources delineating polar bear denning areas within Canada. Sources came from peer-reviewed research, TEK, government surveys, and local community input. see associated report for comprehensive list and interpretation of underlying sources. The denning areas were then split using polygons of Canadian polar bear subpopulation boundaries, and then by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https ://doi.org/10.1007/s0030 0-020-02657 -8)

1002: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear denning, Davis Strait (EA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: Yes

Organization: International Polar Bear Conservation Center

Associated Report: International Polar Bear Conservation Center (IPBCC) Polar Bear Denning Areas Map for Canada

Authors: Katie R. N. Florko, Andrew E. Derocher, C? Jae C. Breiter, Maha Ghazal, Daryll Hedman, Jeff W. Higdon, Evan S. Richardson, Vicki Sahanatien, Vicki Trim, Stephen D. Petersen

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Davis Strait

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Polar bear denning data was obtained from a compilation effort conducted by the IPBCC, commissioned by WWF. This work identified 97 sources delineating polar bear denning areas within Canada. Sources came from peer-reviewed research, TEK, government surveys, and local community input. see associated report for comprehensive list and interpretation of underlying sources. The denning areas were then split using polygons of Canadian polar bear subpopulation boundaries, and then by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https ://doi.org/10.1007/s0030 0-020-02657 -8)

1003: Polar bear key habitats

Polar bear denning, Foxe Basin (HB)

Date: 2018

Open Source: Yes

Organization: International Polar Bear Conservation Center

Associated Report: International Polar Bear Conservation Center (IPBCC) Polar Bear Denning Areas Map for Canada

Authors: Katie R. N. Florko, Andrew E. Derocher, C? Jae C. Breiter, Maha Ghazal, Daryll Hedman, Jeff W. Higdon, Evan S. Richardson, Vicki Sahanatien, Vicki Trim, Stephen D. Petersen

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Foxe Basin

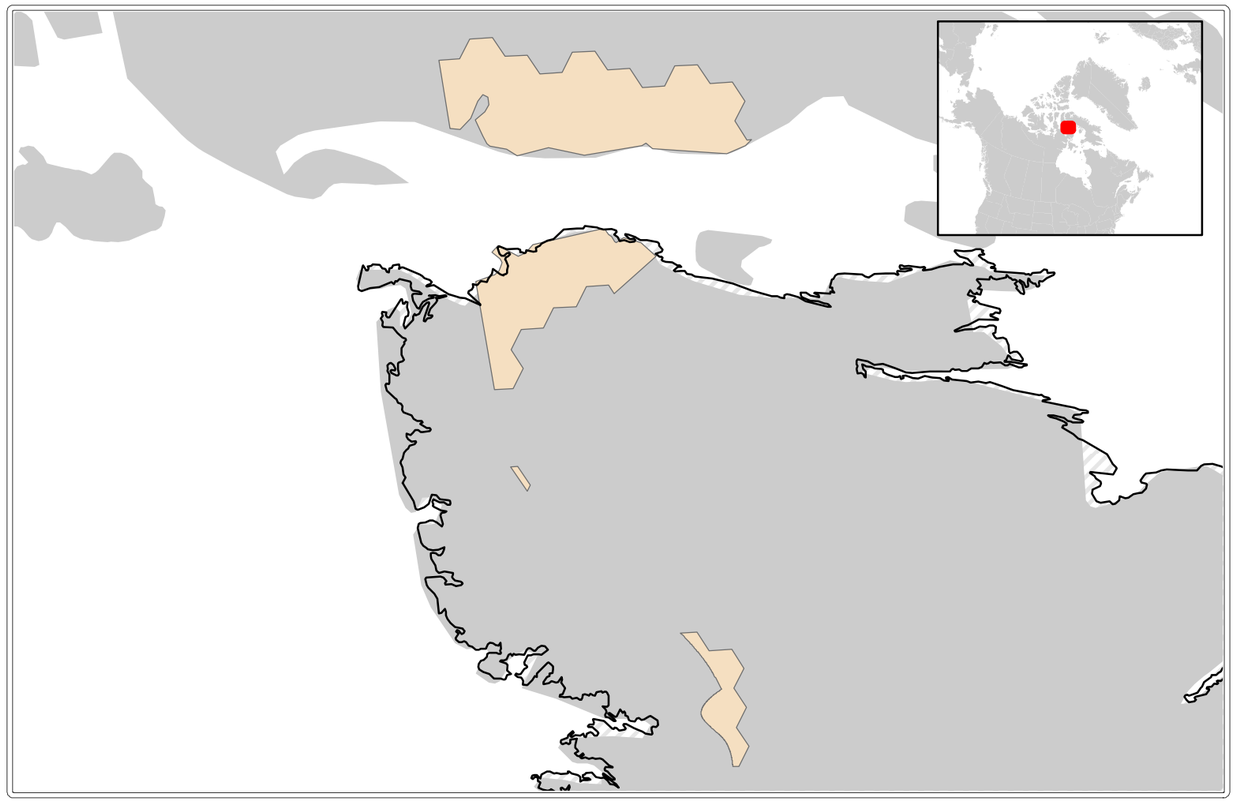
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Polar bear denning data was obtained from a compilation effort conducted by the IPBCC, commissioned by WWF. This work identified 97 sources delineating polar bear denning areas within Canada. Sources came from peer-reviewed research, TEK, government surveys, and local community input. see associated report for comprehensive list and interpretation of underlying sources. The denning areas were then split using polygons of Canadian polar bear subpopulation boundaries, and then by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https ://doi.org/10.1007/s0030 0-020-02657 -8)

1004: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear denning, Foxe Basin (EA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: Yes

Organization: International Polar Bear Conservation Center

Associated Report: International Polar Bear Conservation Center (IPBCC) Polar Bear Denning Areas Map for Canada

Authors: Katie R. N. Florko, Andrew E. Derocher, C? Jae C. Breiter, Maha Ghazal, Daryll Hedman, Jeff W. Higdon, Evan S. Richardson, Vicki Sahanatien, Vicki Trim, Stephen D. Petersen

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Foxe Basin

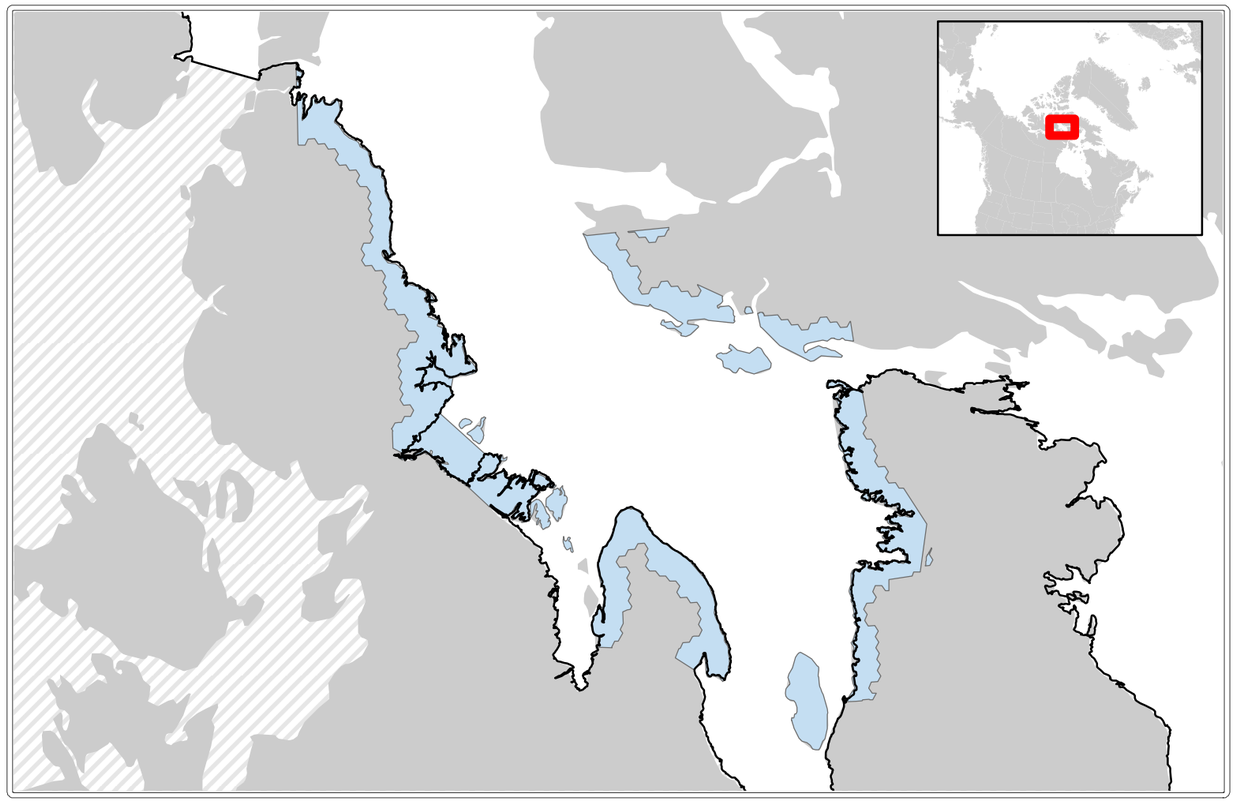
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Polar bear denning data was obtained from a compilation effort conducted by the IPBCC, commissioned by WWF. This work identified 97 sources delineating polar bear denning areas within Canada. Sources came from peer-reviewed research, TEK, government surveys, and local community input. see associated report for comprehensive list and interpretation of underlying sources. The denning areas were then split using polygons of Canadian polar bear subpopulation boundaries, and then by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https ://doi.org/10.1007/s0030 0-020-02657 -8)

1005: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear denning, Gulf of Boothia (EA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: Yes

Organization: International Polar Bear Conservation Center

Associated Report: International Polar Bear Conservation Center (IPBCC) Polar Bear Denning Areas Map for Canada

Authors: Katie R. N. Florko, Andrew E. Derocher, C? Jae C. Breiter, Maha Ghazal, Daryll Hedman, Jeff W. Higdon, Evan S. Richardson, Vicki Sahanatien, Vicki Trim, Stephen D. Petersen

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Gulf of Boothia

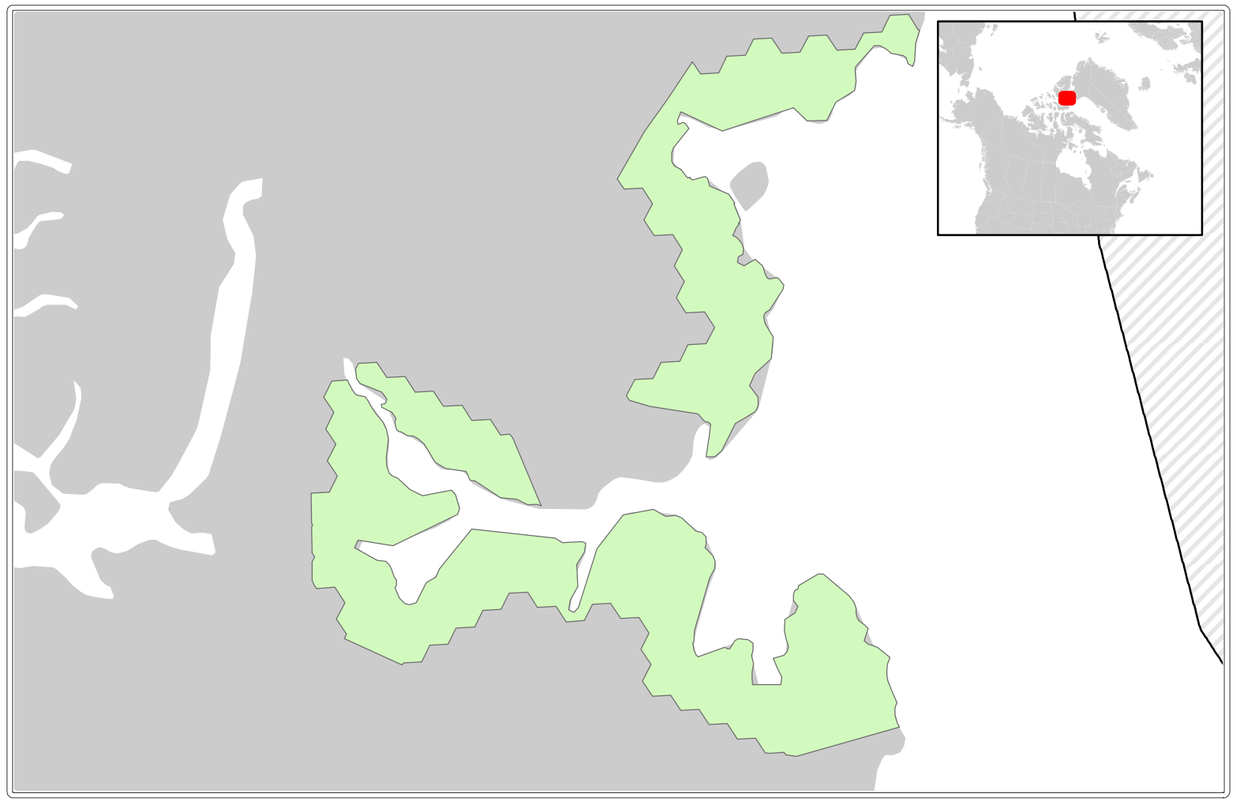
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Polar bear denning data was obtained from a compilation effort conducted by the IPBCC, commissioned by WWF. This work identified 97 sources delineating polar bear denning areas within Canada. Sources came from peer-reviewed research, TEK, government surveys, and local community input. see associated report for comprehensive list and interpretation of underlying sources. The denning areas were then split using polygons of Canadian polar bear subpopulation boundaries, and then by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https ://doi.org/10.1007/s0030 0-020-02657 -8)

1006: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear denning, Kane Basin (EA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: Yes

Organization: International Polar Bear Conservation Center

Associated Report: International Polar Bear Conservation Center (IPBCC) Polar Bear Denning Areas Map for Canada

Authors: Katie R. N. Florko, Andrew E. Derocher, C? Jae C. Breiter, Maha Ghazal, Daryll Hedman, Jeff W. Higdon, Evan S. Richardson, Vicki Sahanatien, Vicki Trim, Stephen D. Petersen

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Kane Basin

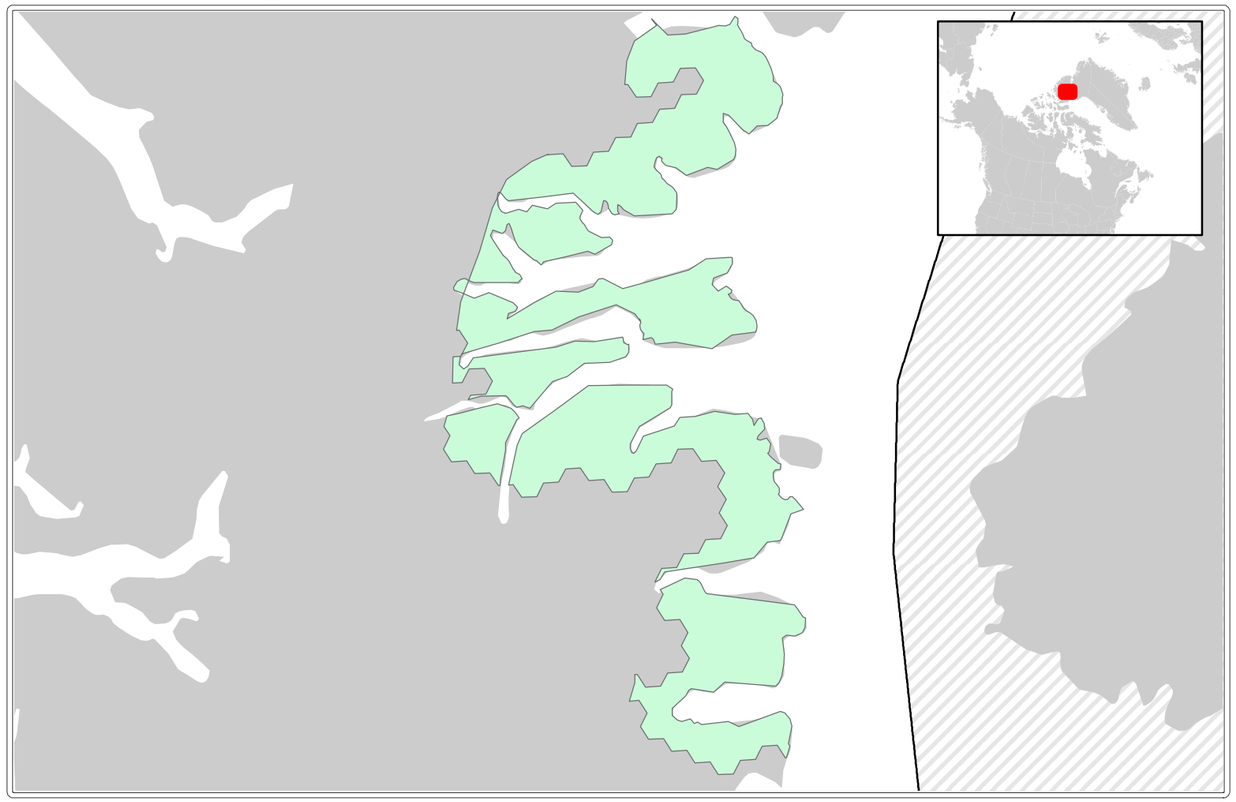
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Polar bear denning data was obtained from a compilation effort conducted by the IPBCC, commissioned by WWF. This work identified 97 sources delineating polar bear denning areas within Canada. Sources came from peer-reviewed research, TEK, government surveys, and local community input. see associated report for comprehensive list and interpretation of underlying sources. The denning areas were then split using polygons of Canadian polar bear subpopulation boundaries, and then by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https ://doi.org/10.1007/s0030 0-020-02657 -8)

1007: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear denning, Kane Basin (AA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: Yes

Organization: International Polar Bear Conservation Center

Associated Report: International Polar Bear Conservation Center (IPBCC) Polar Bear Denning Areas Map for Canada

Authors: Katie R. N. Florko, Andrew E. Derocher, C? Jae C. Breiter, Maha Ghazal, Daryll Hedman, Jeff W. Higdon, Evan S. Richardson, Vicki Sahanatien, Vicki Trim, Stephen D. Petersen

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Kane Basin

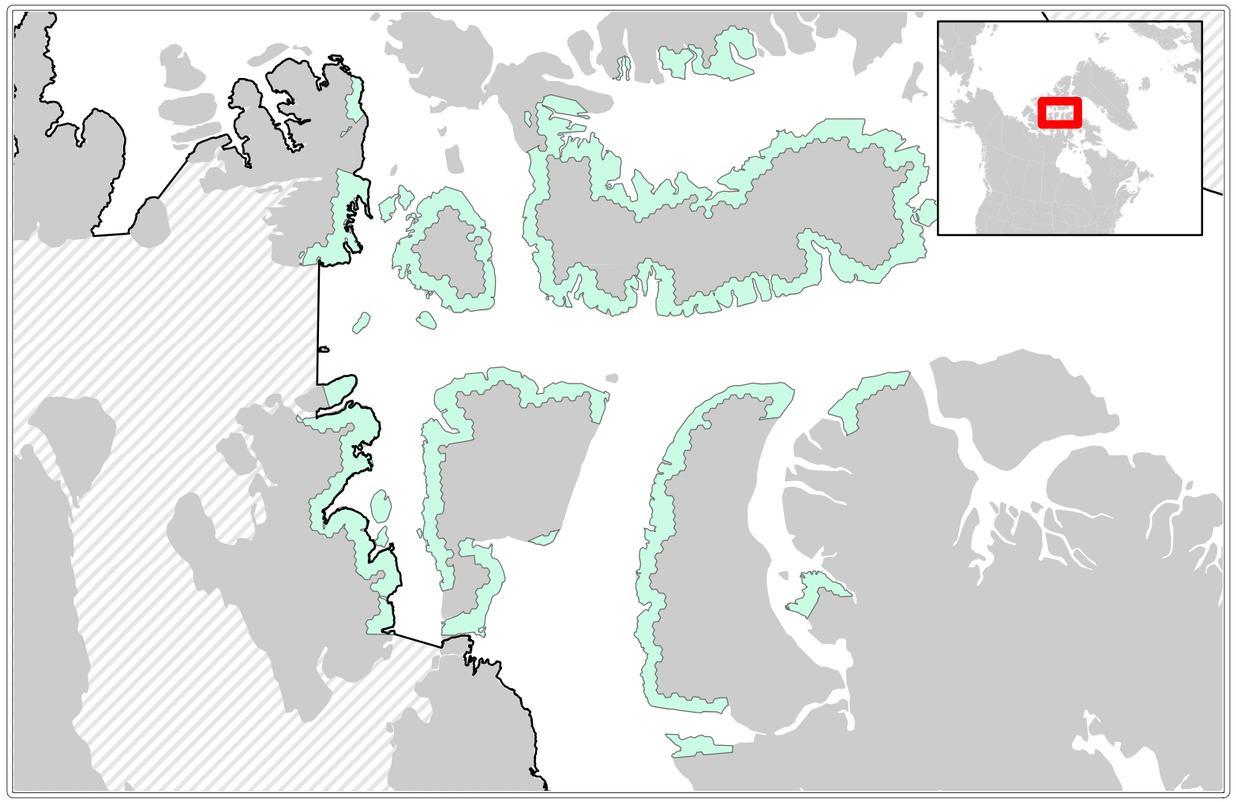
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: Polar bear denning data was obtained from a compilation effort conducted by the IPBCC, commissioned by WWF. This work identified 97 sources delineating polar bear denning areas within Canada. Sources came from peer-reviewed research, TEK, government surveys, and local community input. see associated report for comprehensive list and interpretation of underlying sources. The denning areas were then split using polygons of Canadian polar bear subpopulation boundaries, and then by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https ://doi.org/10.1007/s0030 0-020-02657 -8)

1008: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear denning, Lancaster Sound (EA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: Yes

Organization: International Polar Bear Conservation Center

Associated Report: International Polar Bear Conservation Center (IPBCC) Polar Bear Denning Areas Map for Canada

Authors: Katie R. N. Florko, Andrew E. Derocher, C? Jae C. Breiter, Maha Ghazal, Daryll Hedman, Jeff W. Higdon, Evan S. Richardson, Vicki Sahanatien, Vicki Trim, Stephen D. Petersen

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Lancaster Sound

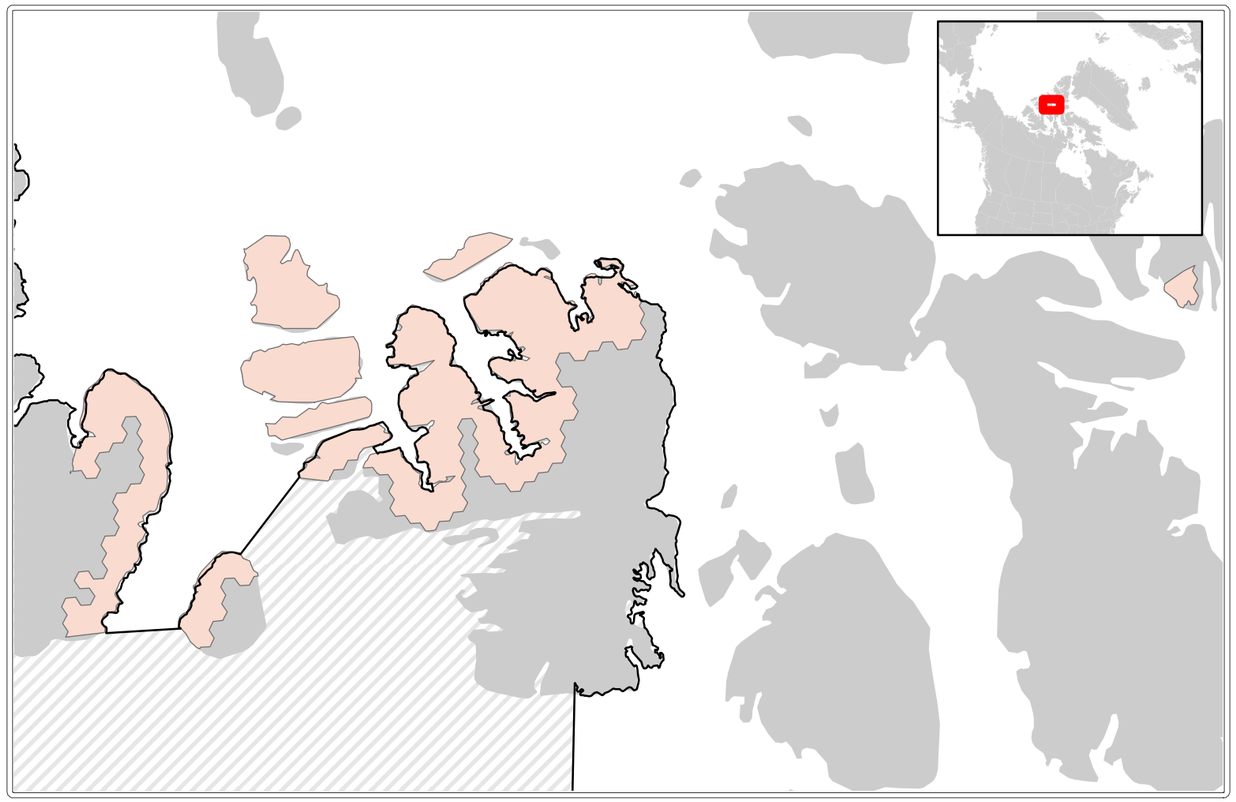
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Polar bear denning data was obtained from a compilation effort conducted by the IPBCC, commissioned by WWF. This work identified 97 sources delineating polar bear denning areas within Canada. Sources came from peer-reviewed research, TEK, government surveys, and local community input. see associated report for comprehensive list and interpretation of underlying sources. The denning areas were then split using polygons of Canadian polar bear subpopulation boundaries, and then by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https ://doi.org/10.1007/s0030 0-020-02657 -8)

1009: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear denning, Lancaster Sound (AA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: Yes

Organization: International Polar Bear Conservation Center

Associated Report: International Polar Bear Conservation Center (IPBCC) Polar Bear Denning Areas Map for Canada

Authors: Katie R. N. Florko, Andrew E. Derocher, C? Jae C. Breiter, Maha Ghazal, Daryll Hedman, Jeff W. Higdon, Evan S. Richardson, Vicki Sahanatien, Vicki Trim, Stephen D. Petersen

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Lancaster Sound

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

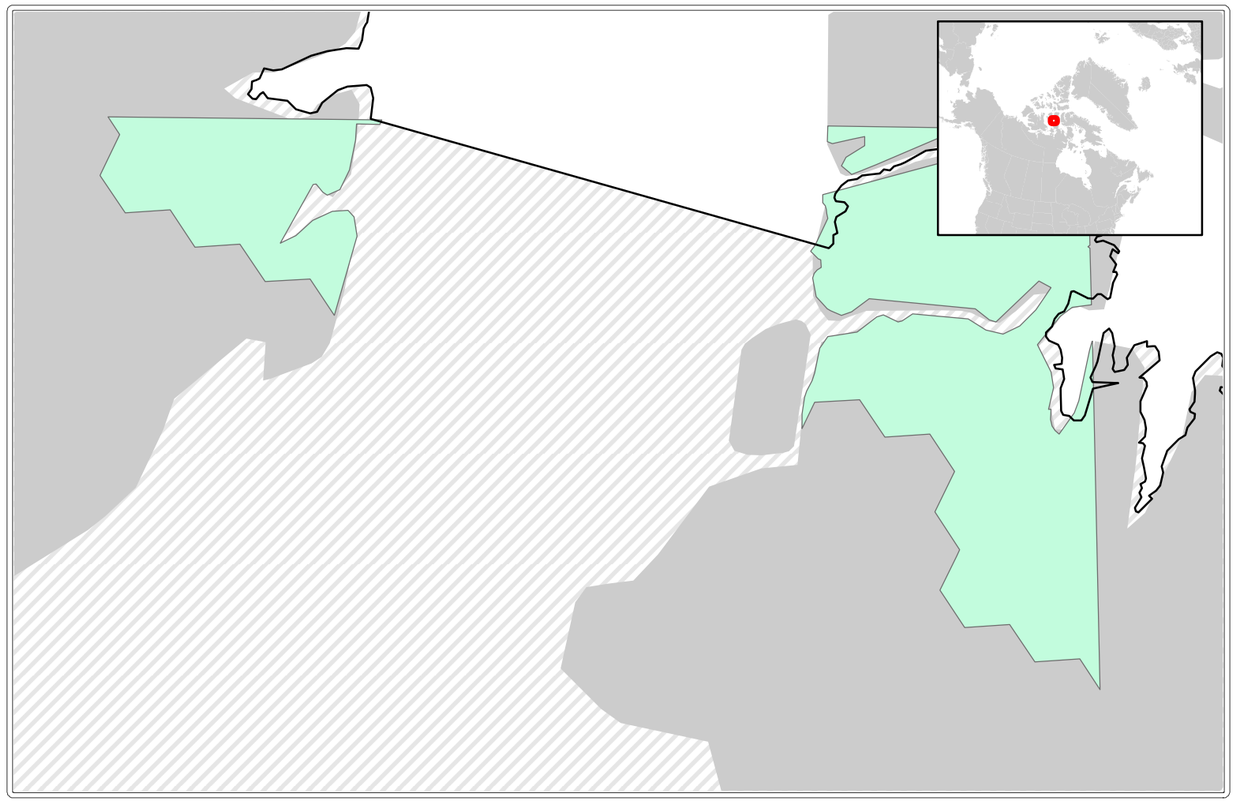
Description: Polar bear denning data was obtained from a compilation effort conducted by the IPBCC, commissioned by WWF. This work identified 97 sources delineating polar bear denning areas within Canada. Sources came from peer-reviewed research, TEK, government surveys, and local community input. see associated report for comprehensive list and interpretation of underlying sources. The denning areas were then split using polygons of Canadian polar bear subpopulation boundaries, and then by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https ://doi.org/10.1007/s0030 0-020-02657 -8)

1010: Polar bear key habitats

Key Habitats



Polar bear denning, Mclintock Channel

Date: 2018

Open Source: Yes

Organization: International Polar Bear Conservation Center

Associated Report: International Polar Bear Conservation Center (IPBCC) Polar Bear Denning Areas Map for Canada

Authors: Katie R. N. Florko, Andrew E. Derocher, C? Jae C. Breiter, Maha Ghazal, Daryll Hedman, Jeff W. Higdon, Evan S. Richardson, Vicki Sahanatien, Vicki Trim, Stephen D. Petersen

Data Summary

Management Unit: M'Clintock Channel

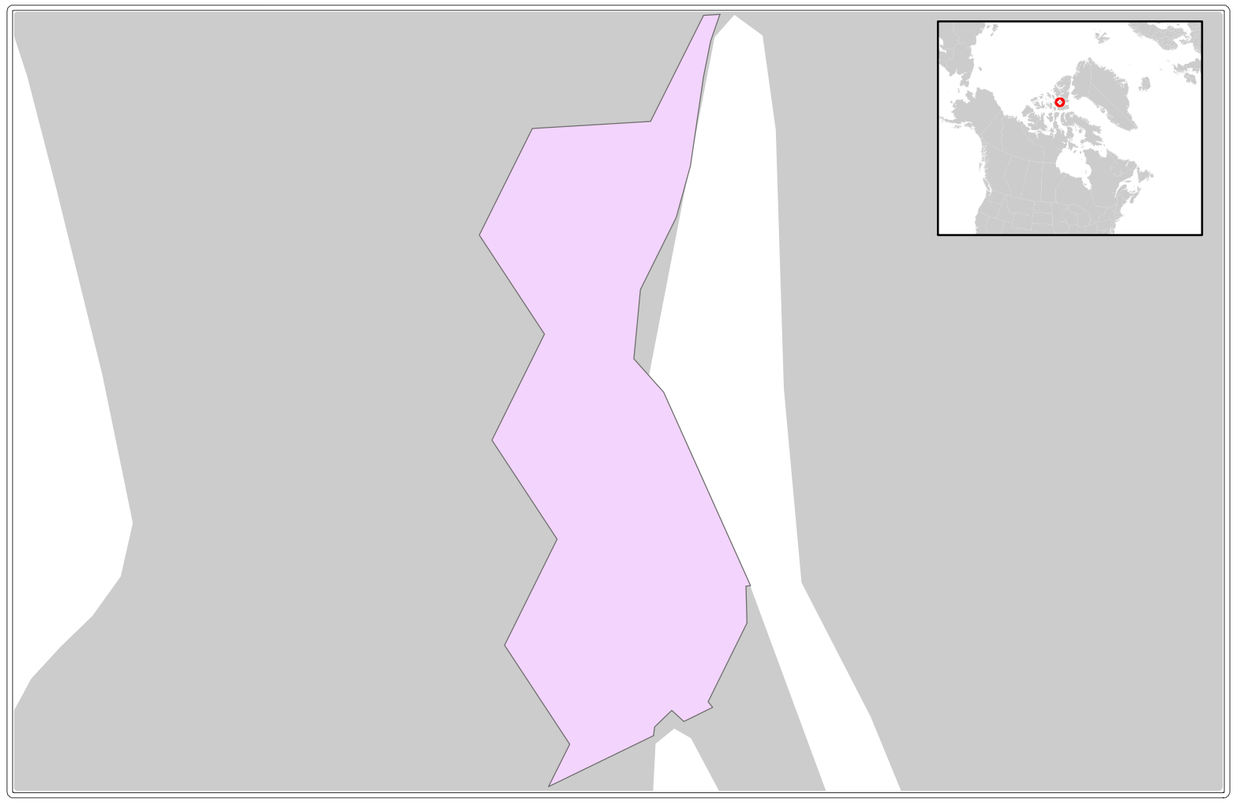
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: Polar bear denning data was obtained from a compilation effort conducted by the IPBCC, commissioned by WWF. This work identified 97 sources delineating polar bear denning areas within Canada. Sources came from peer-reviewed research, TEK, government surveys, and local community input. see associated report for comprehensive list and interpretation of underlying sources. The denning areas were then split using polygons of Canadian polar bear subpopulation boundaries, and then by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https ://doi.org/10.1007/s0030 0-020-02657 -8)

1011: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear denning, Norwegian Bay (EA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: Yes

Organization: International Polar Bear Conservation Center

Associated Report: International Polar Bear Conservation Center (IPBCC) Polar Bear Denning Areas Map for Canada

Authors: Katie R. N. Florko, Andrew E. Derocher, C? Jae C. Breiter, Maha Ghazal, Daryll Hedman, Jeff W. Higdon, Evan S. Richardson, Vicki Sahanatien, Vicki Trim, Stephen D. Petersen

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Norwegian Bay

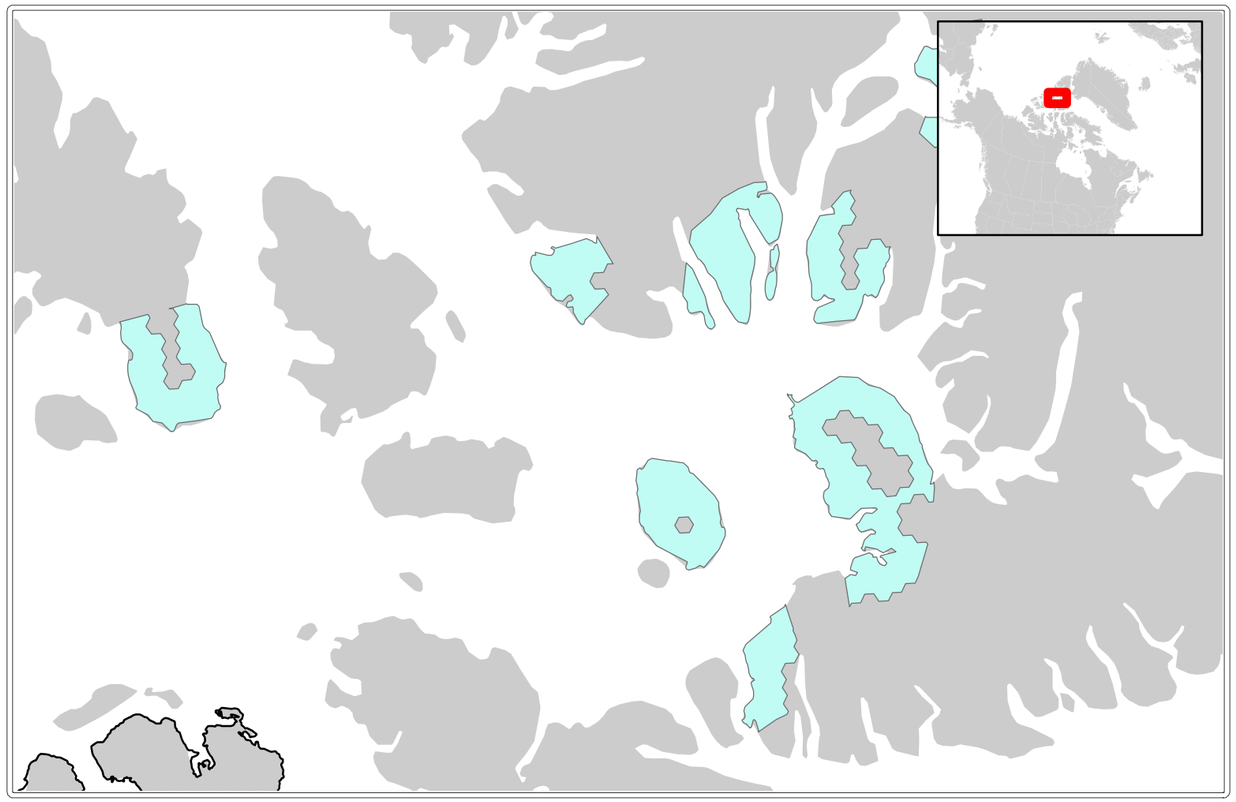
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Polar bear denning data was obtained from a compilation effort conducted by the IPBCC, commissioned by WWF. This work identified 97 sources delineating polar bear denning areas within Canada. Sources came from peer-reviewed research, TEK, government surveys, and local community input. see associated report for comprehensive list and interpretation of underlying sources. The denning areas were then split using polygons of Canadian polar bear subpopulation boundaries, and then by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https ://doi.org/10.1007/s0030 0-020-02657 -8)

1012: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear denning, Norwegian Bay (AA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: Yes

Organization: International Polar Bear Conservation Center

Associated Report: International Polar Bear Conservation Center (IPBCC) Polar Bear Denning Areas Map for Canada

Authors: Katie R. N. Florko, Andrew E. Derocher, C? Jae C. Breiter, Maha Ghazal, Daryll Hedman, Jeff W. Higdon, Evan S. Richardson, Vicki Sahanatien, Vicki Trim, Stephen D. Petersen

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Norwegian Bay

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

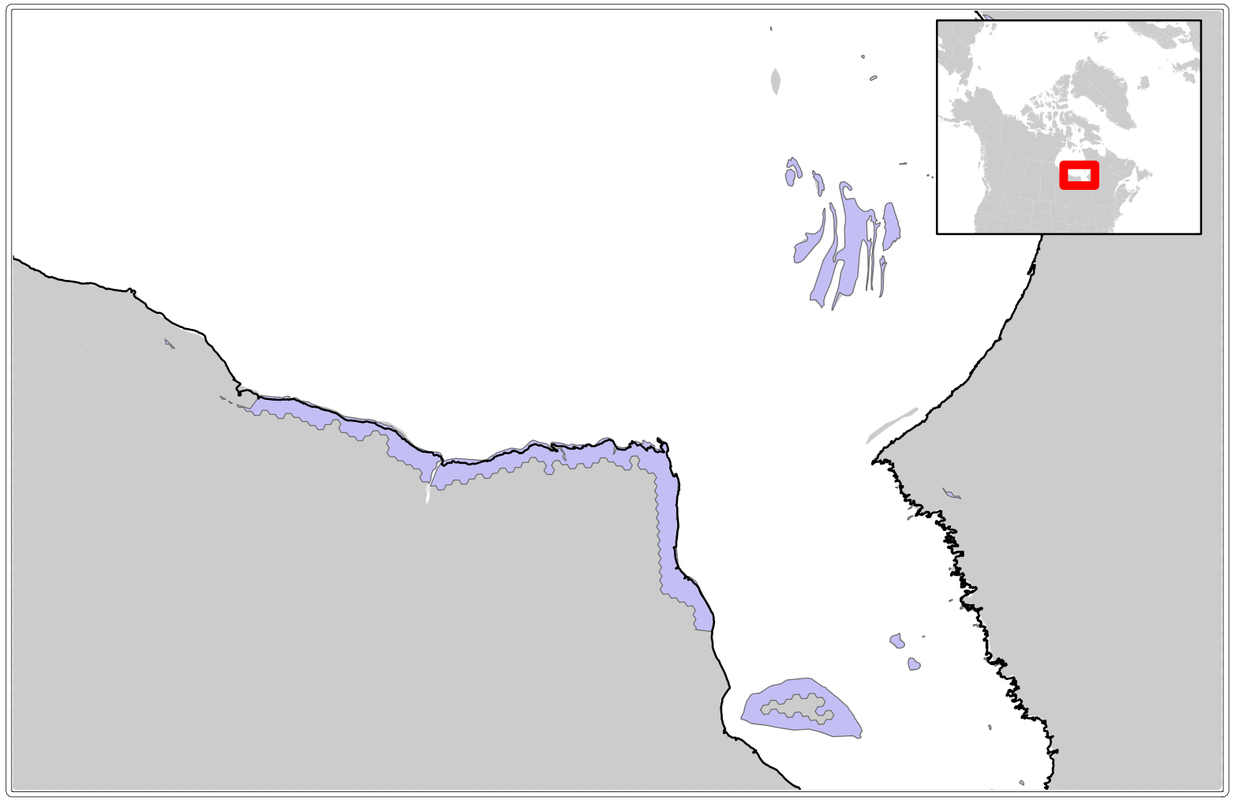
Description: Polar bear denning data was obtained from a compilation effort conducted by the IPBCC, commissioned by WWF. This work identified 97 sources delineating polar bear denning areas within Canada. Sources came from peer-reviewed research, TEK, government surveys, and local community input. see associated report for comprehensive list and interpretation of underlying sources. The denning areas were then split using polygons of Canadian polar bear subpopulation boundaries, and then by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https ://doi.org/10.1007/s0030 0-020-02657 -8)

1013: Polar bear key habitats

Key Habitats



Polar bear denning, Southern Hudson Bay (HB)

Date: 2018

Open Source: Yes

Organization: International Polar Bear Conservation Center

Associated Report: International Polar Bear Conservation Center (IPBCC) Polar Bear Denning Areas Map for Canada

Authors: Katie R. N. Florko, Andrew E. Derocher, C? Jae C. Breiter, Maha Ghazal, Daryll Hedman, Jeff W. Higdon, Evan S. Richardson, Vicki Sahanatien, Vicki Trim, Stephen D. Petersen

Data Summary

Management Unit: Southern Hudson Bay

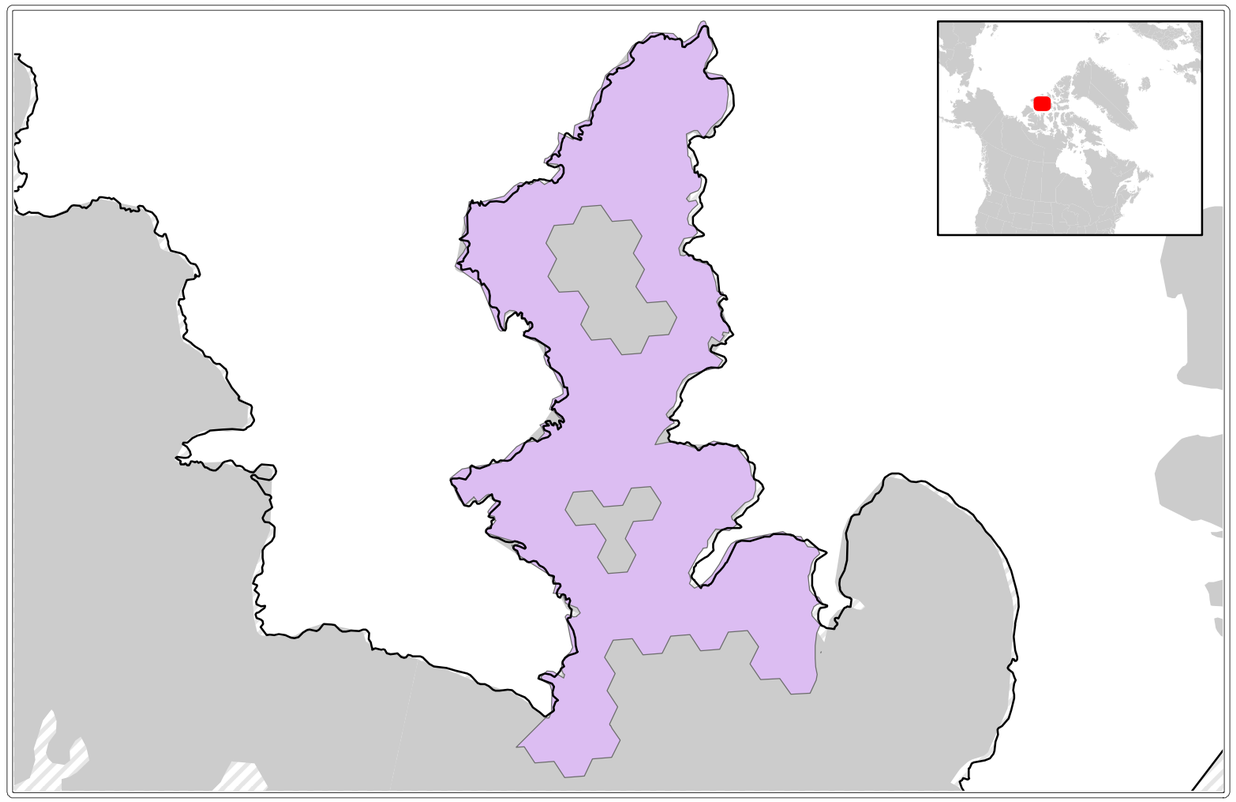
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Polar bear denning data was obtained from a compilation effort conducted by the IPBCC, commissioned by WWF. This work identified 97 sources delineating polar bear denning areas within Canada. Sources came from peer-reviewed research, TEK, government surveys, and local community input. see associated report for comprehensive list and interpretation of underlying sources. The denning areas were then split using polygons of Canadian polar bear subpopulation boundaries, and then by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https ://doi.org/10.1007/s0030 0-020-02657 -8)

1014: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear denning, Viscount Melville Sound (AA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: Yes

Organization: International Polar Bear Conservation Center

Associated Report: International Polar Bear Conservation Center (IPBCC) Polar Bear Denning Areas Map for Canada

Authors: Katie R. N. Florko, Andrew E. Derocher, C? Jae C. Breiter, Maha Ghazal, Daryll Hedman, Jeff W. Higdon, Evan S. Richardson, Vicki Sahanatien, Vicki Trim, Stephen D. Petersen

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Viscount Melville Sound

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

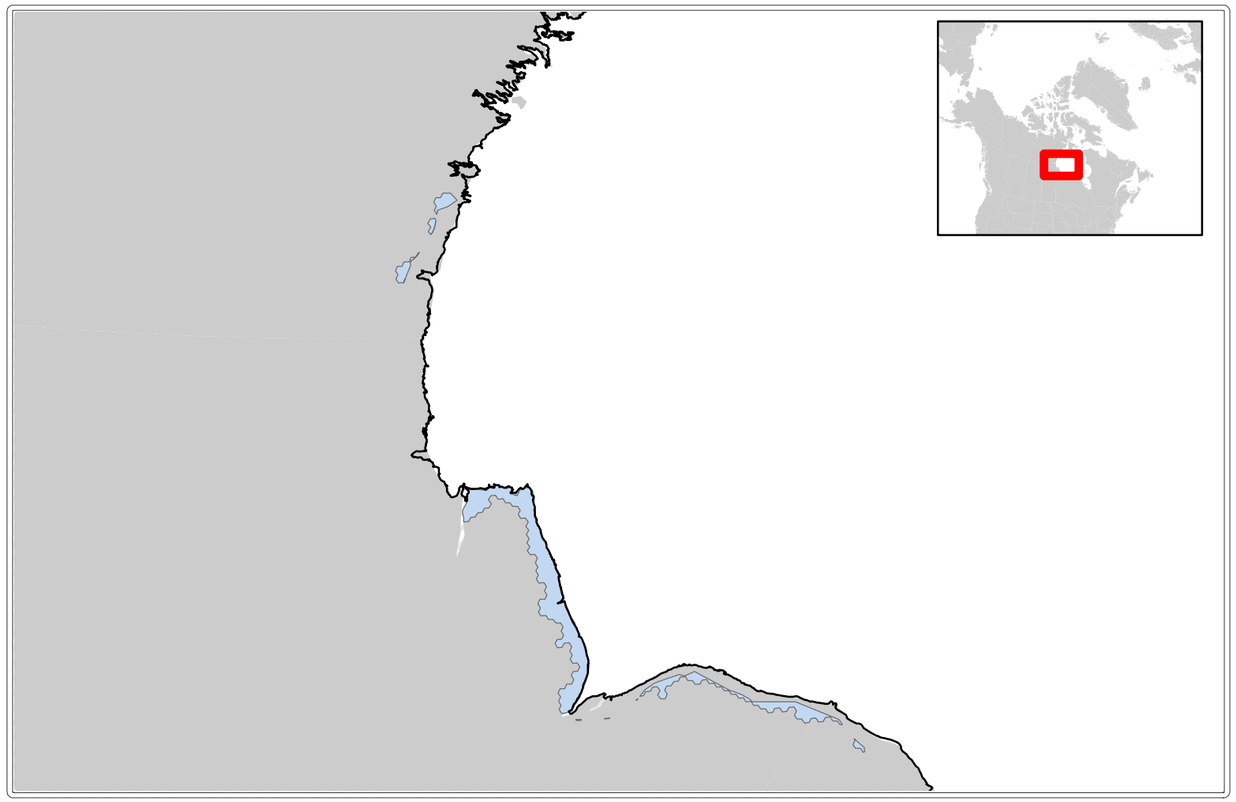
Description: Polar bear denning data was obtained from a compilation effort conducted by the IPBCC, commissioned by WWF. This work identified 97 sources delineating polar bear denning areas within Canada. Sources came from peer-reviewed research, TEK, government surveys, and local community input. see associated report for comprehensive list and interpretation of underlying sources. The denning areas were then split using polygons of Canadian polar bear subpopulation boundaries, and then by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https ://doi.org/10.1007/s0030 0-020-02657 -8)

1015: Polar bear key habitats

Key Habitats



Polar bear denning, Western Hudson Bay (HB)

Date: 2018

Open Source: Yes

Organization: International Polar Bear Conservation Center

Associated Report: International Polar Bear Conservation Center (IPBCC) Polar Bear Denning Areas Map for Canada

Authors: Katie R. N. Florko, Andrew E. Derocher, C? Jae C. Breiter, Maha Ghazal, Daryll Hedman, Jeff W. Higdon, Evan S. Richardson, Vicki Sahanatien, Vicki Trim, Stephen D. Petersen

Data Summary

Management Unit: Western Hudson Bay

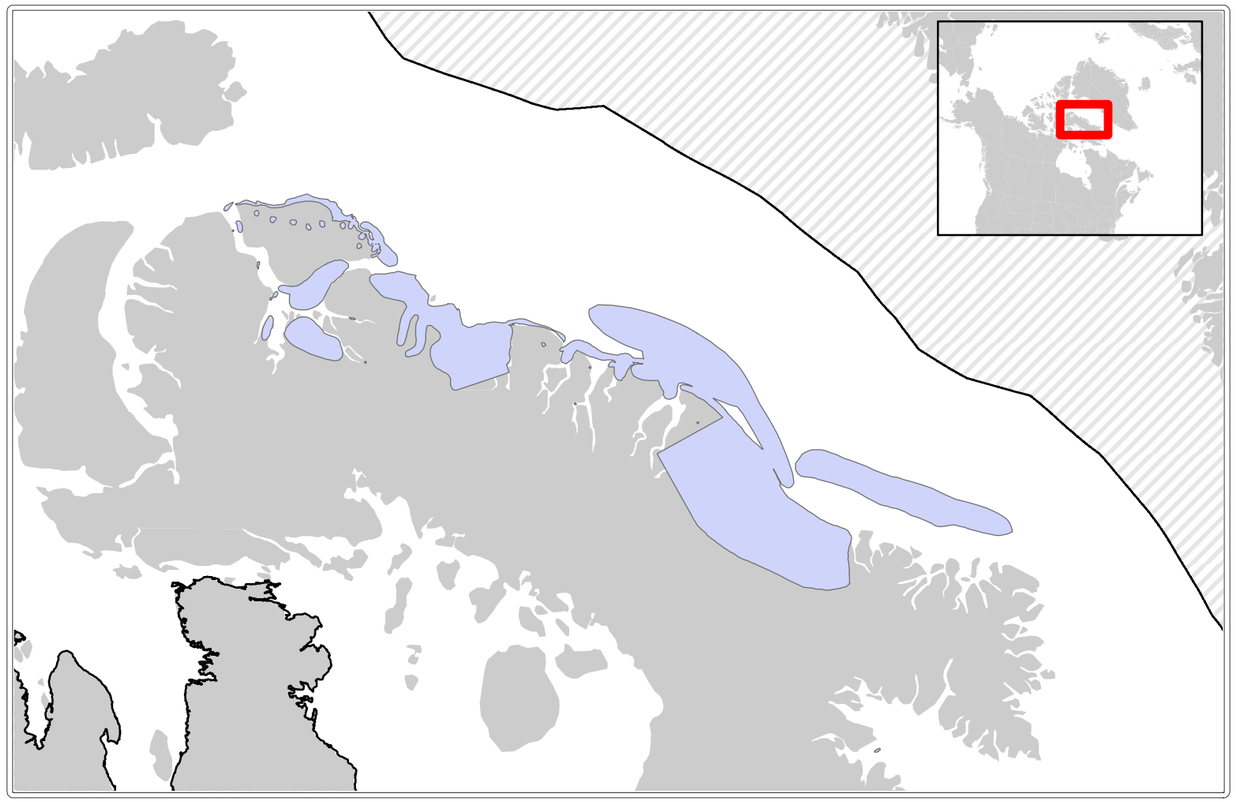
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Polar bear denning data was obtained from a compilation effort conducted by the IPBCC, commissioned by WWF. This work identified 97 sources delineating polar bear denning areas within Canada. Sources came from peer-reviewed research, TEK, government surveys, and local community input. see associated report for comprehensive list and interpretation of underlying sources. The denning areas were then split using polygons of Canadian polar bear subpopulation boundaries, and then by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https ://doi.org/10.1007/s0030 0-020-02657 -8)

1025: Polar bear key habitats



Key Habitats

Polar bear locally identified habitat, Baffin Bay (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Data Summary

Management Unit: Baffin Bay

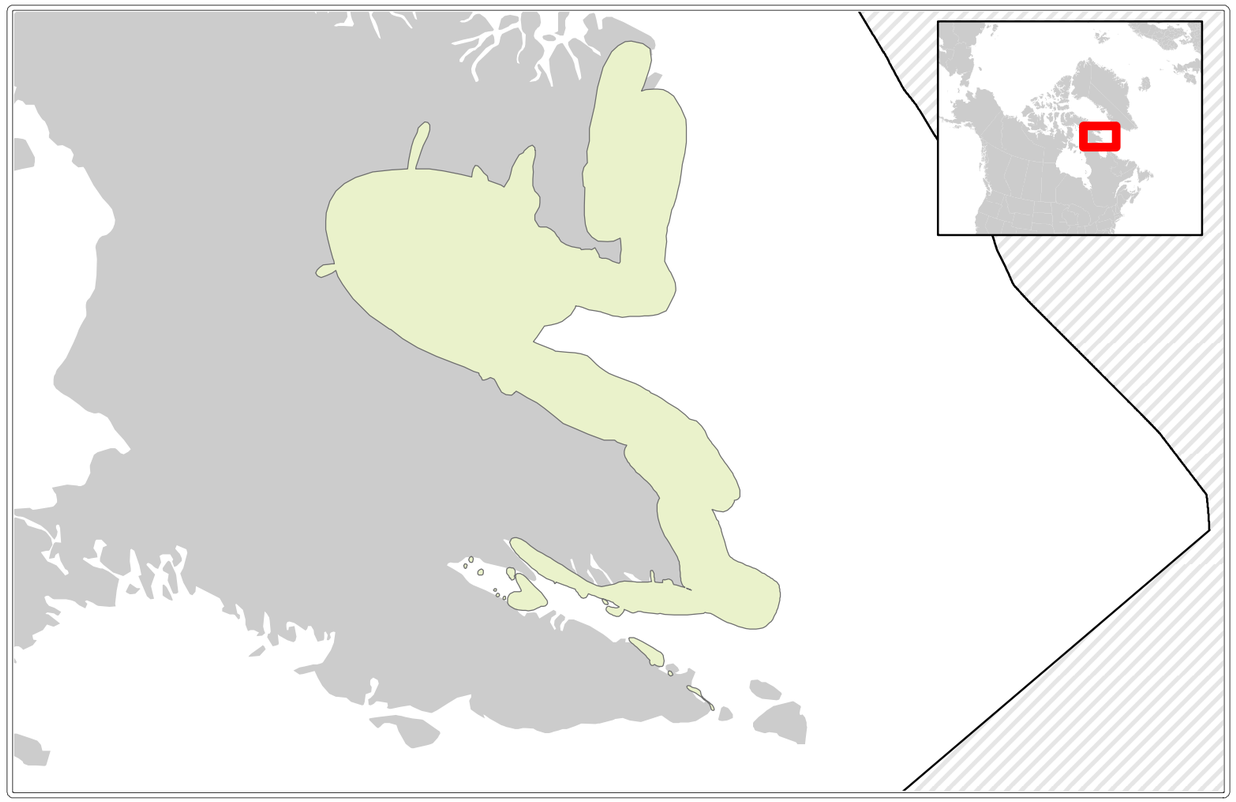
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses polar bear data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, Sanirajak, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Igloolik, and Rankin Inlet.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1026: Polar bear key habitats



Key Habitats

Polar bear locally identified habitat, Davis Strait (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Data Summary

Management Unit: Davis Strait

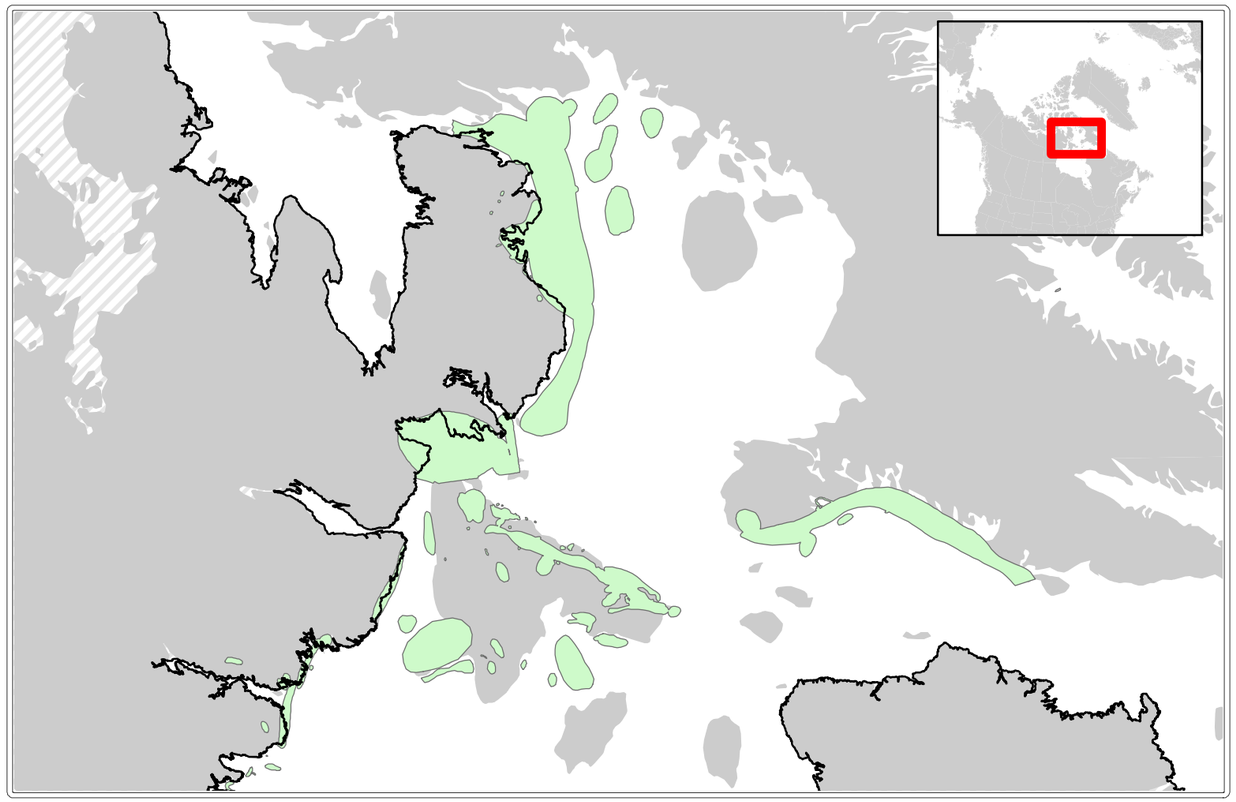
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses polar bear data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, Sanirajak, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Igloolik, and Rankin Inlet.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1027: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear locally identified habitat, Foxe Basin (HB)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Foxe Basin

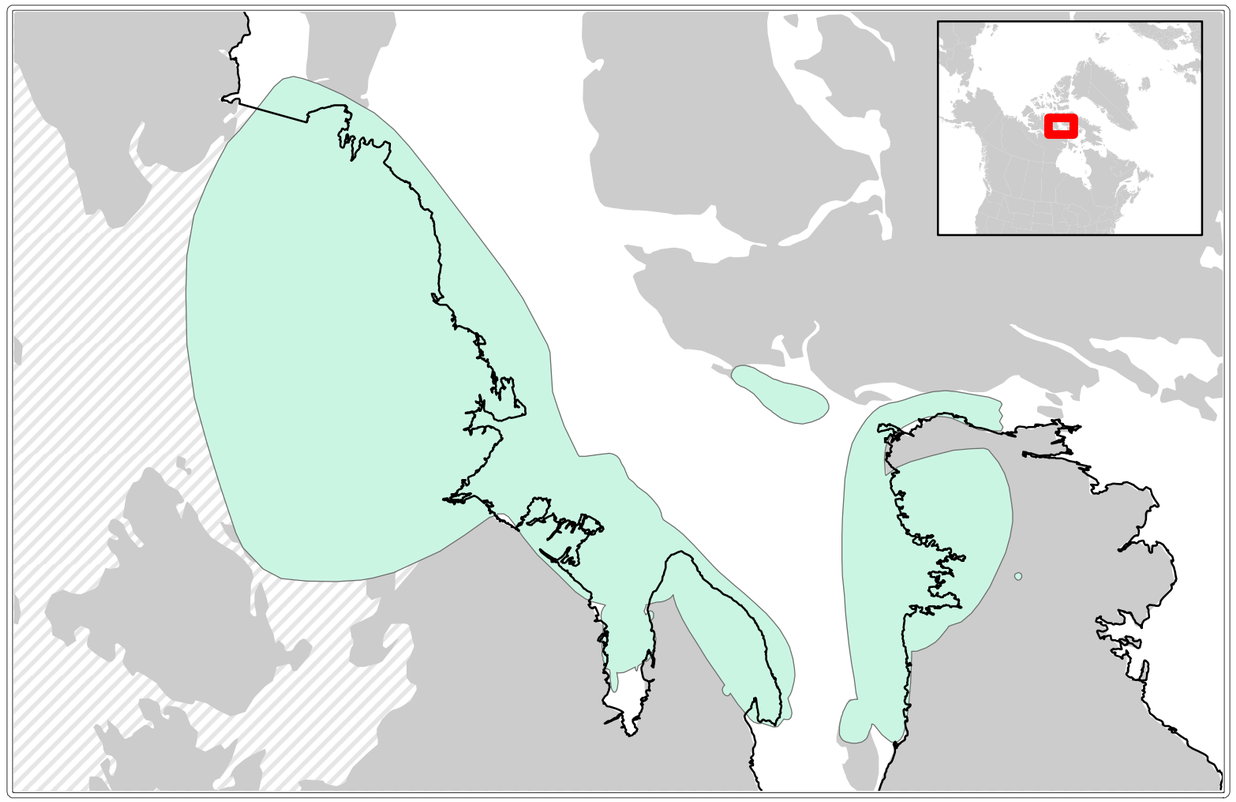
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses polar bear data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, Sanirajak, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Igloolik, and Rankin Inlet.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1028: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear locally identified habitat, Gulf of Boothia (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Gulf of Boothia

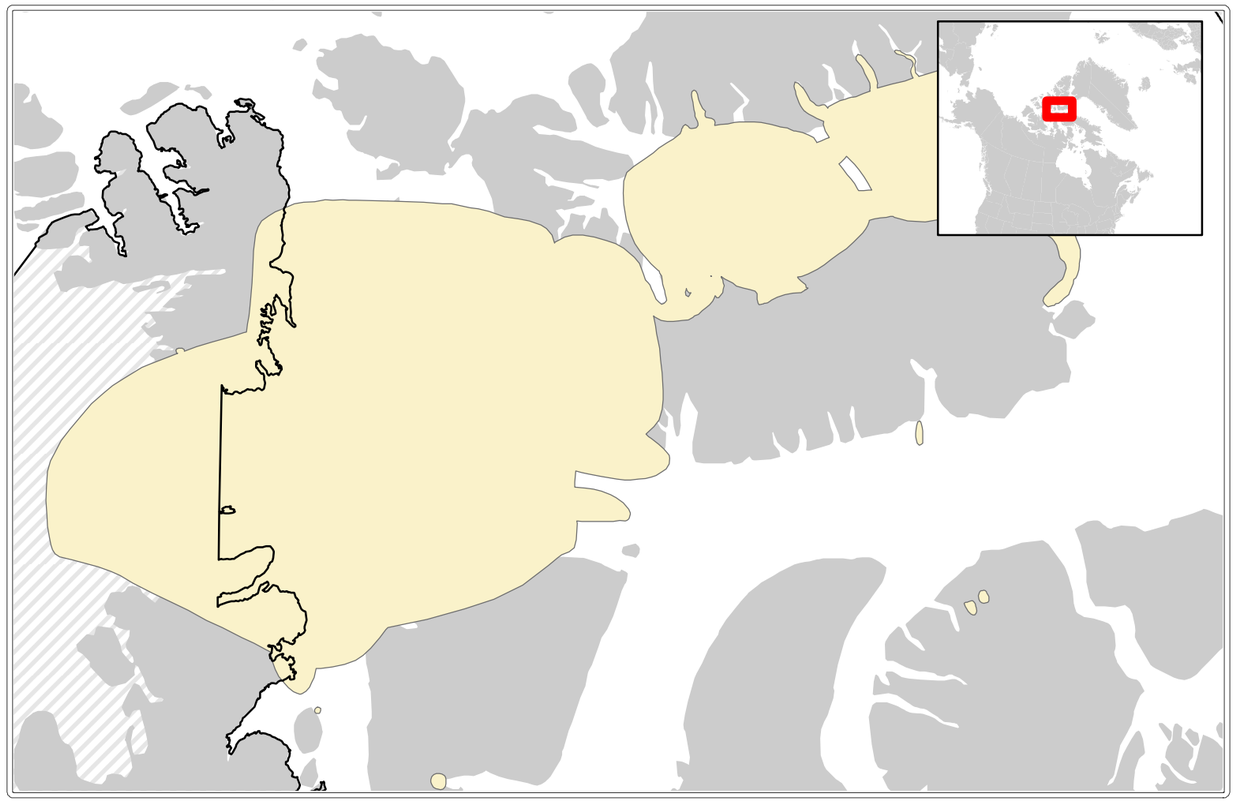
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses polar bear data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, Sanirajak, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Igloolik, and Rankin Inlet.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1029: Polar bear key habitats



Key Habitats

Polar bear locally identified habitat, Lancaster Sound (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Data Summary

Management Unit: Lancaster Sound

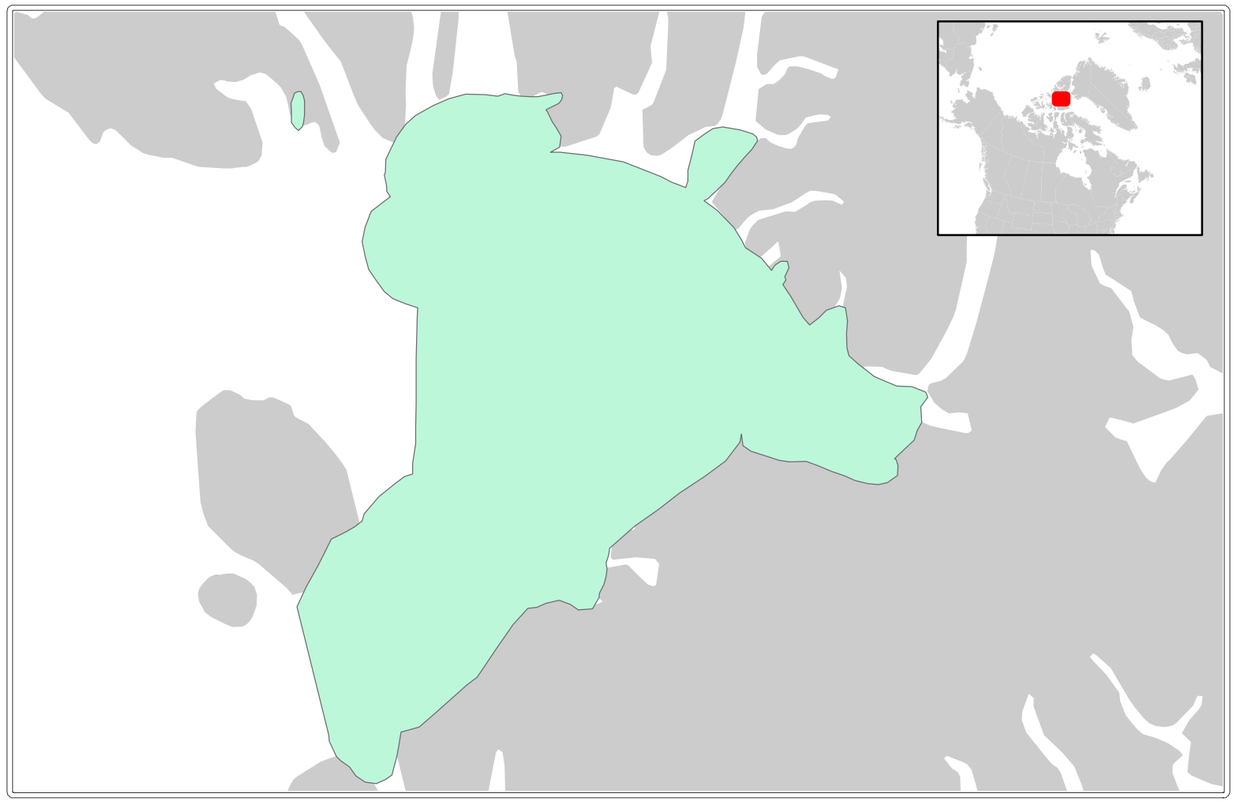
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses polar bear data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, Sanirajak, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Igloolik, and Rankin Inlet.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1030: Polar bear key habitats



Key Habitats

Polar bear locally identified habitat, Norwegian Bay (AA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Data Summary

Management Unit: Norwegian Bay

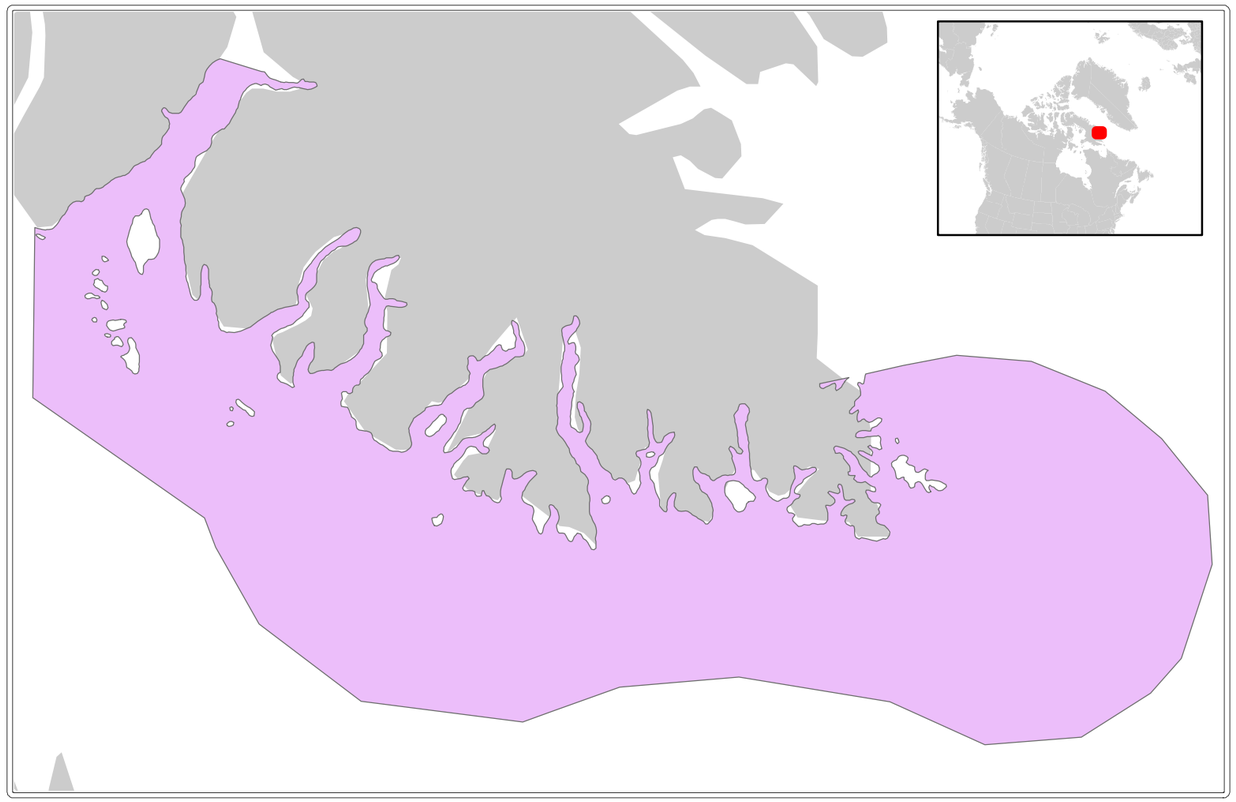
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses polar bear data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Chesterfield Inlet, Coral Harbour, Sanirajak, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Igloolik, and Rankin Inlet.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1100: Beluga key habitats



Beluga overwintering, Cumberland Sound (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Cumberland Sound

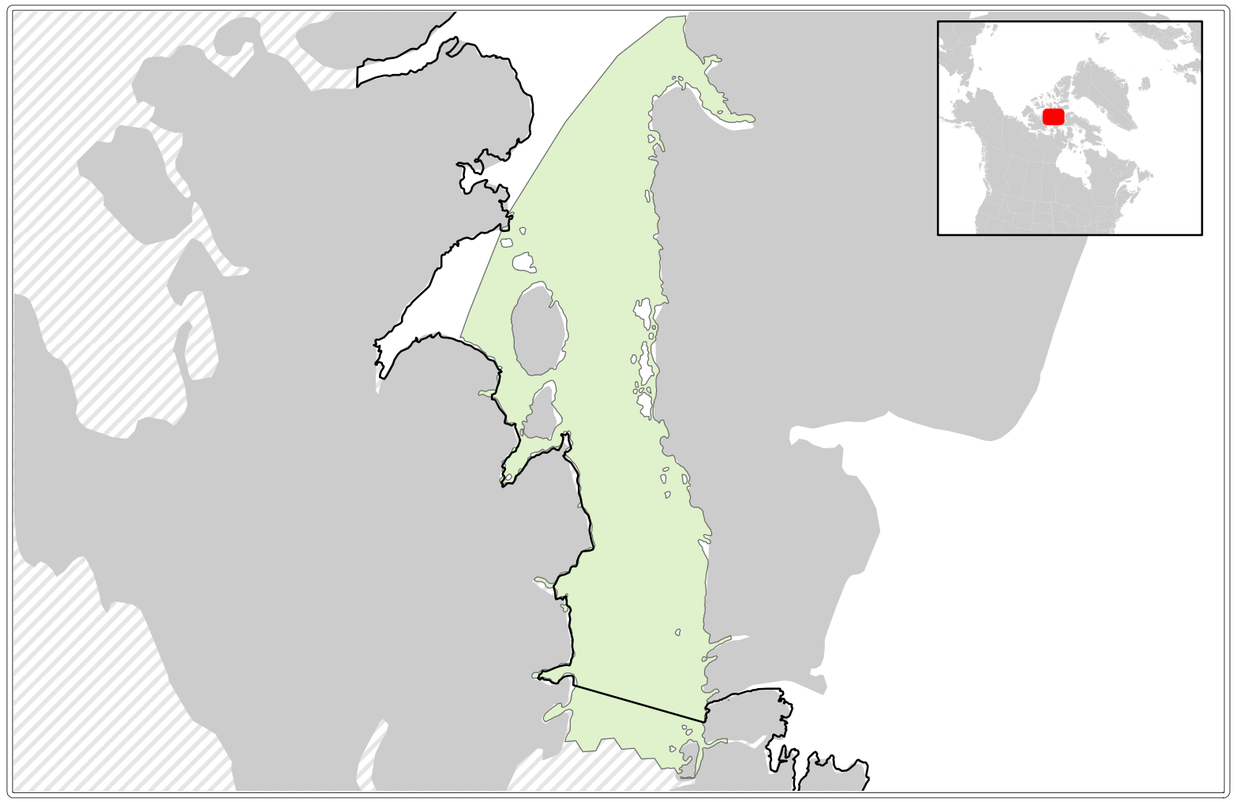
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Overwintering areas were delineated, representing more specific habitat than general winter range areas.

Associated Links

N/A

1101: Beluga key habitats



Key Habitats

Beluga foraging, Eastern High Arctic-Baffin Bay (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Data Summary

Management Unit: Eastern High Arctic-Baffin Bay

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

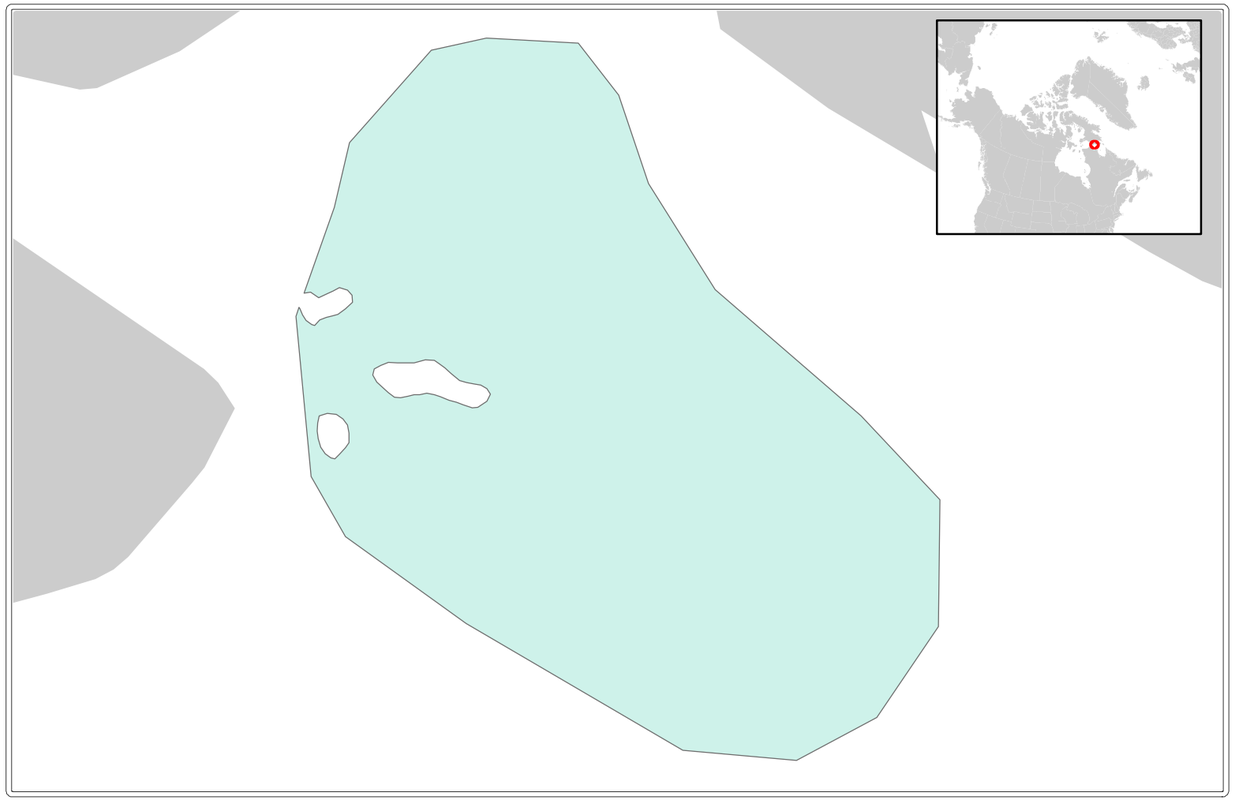
Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Beluga foraging grounds were identified from 2 local community IK surveys (Kimmirut & Iqaluit) and satellite tagging studies in Peel Sound. These foraging polygons were split by beluga stock and by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1102: Beluga key habitats

Key Habitats



Beluga foraging, Eastern Hudson Bay/Western Hudson Bay (HB)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Data Summary

Management Unit: Eastern Hudson Bay, Western Hudson Bay

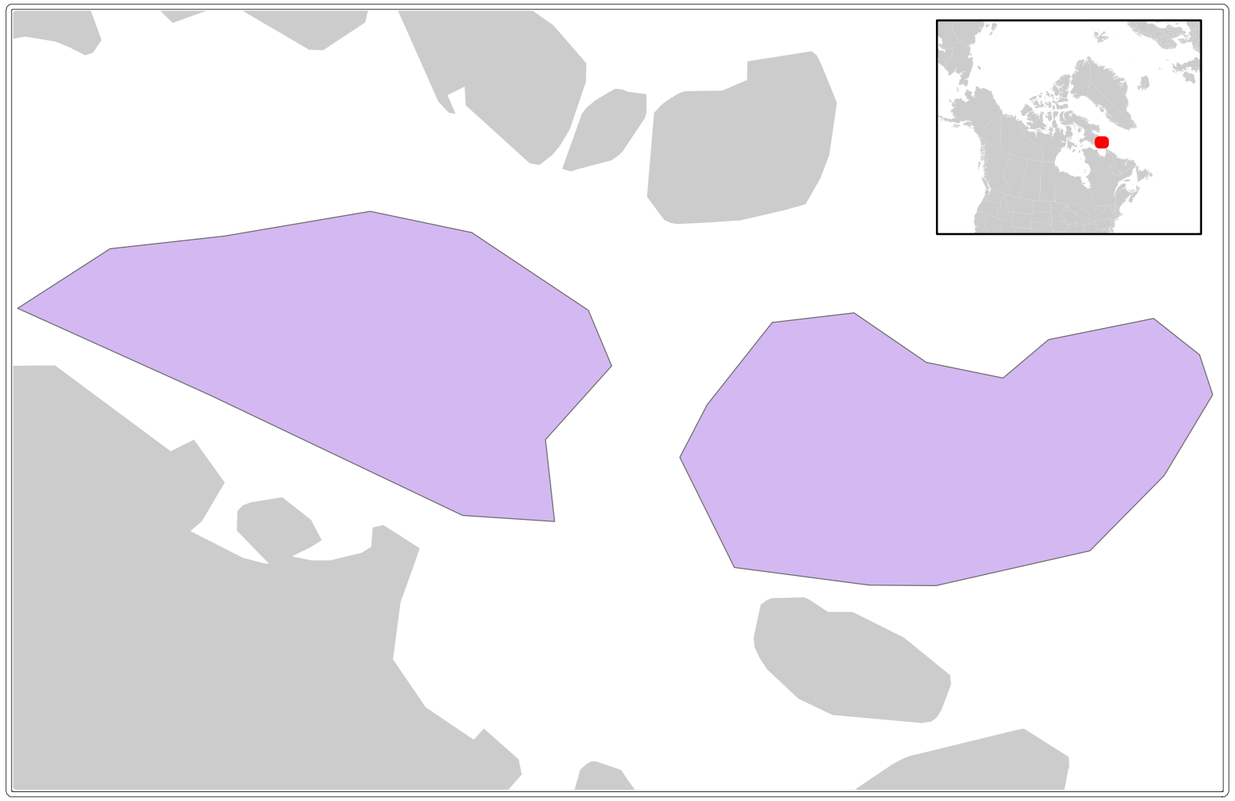
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Beluga foraging grounds were identified from 2 local community IK surveys (Kimmirut & Iqaluit) and satellite tagging studies in Peel Sound. These foraging polygons were split by beluga stock and by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1103: Beluga key habitats



Beluga foraging, Western Hudson Bay (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Western Hudson Bay

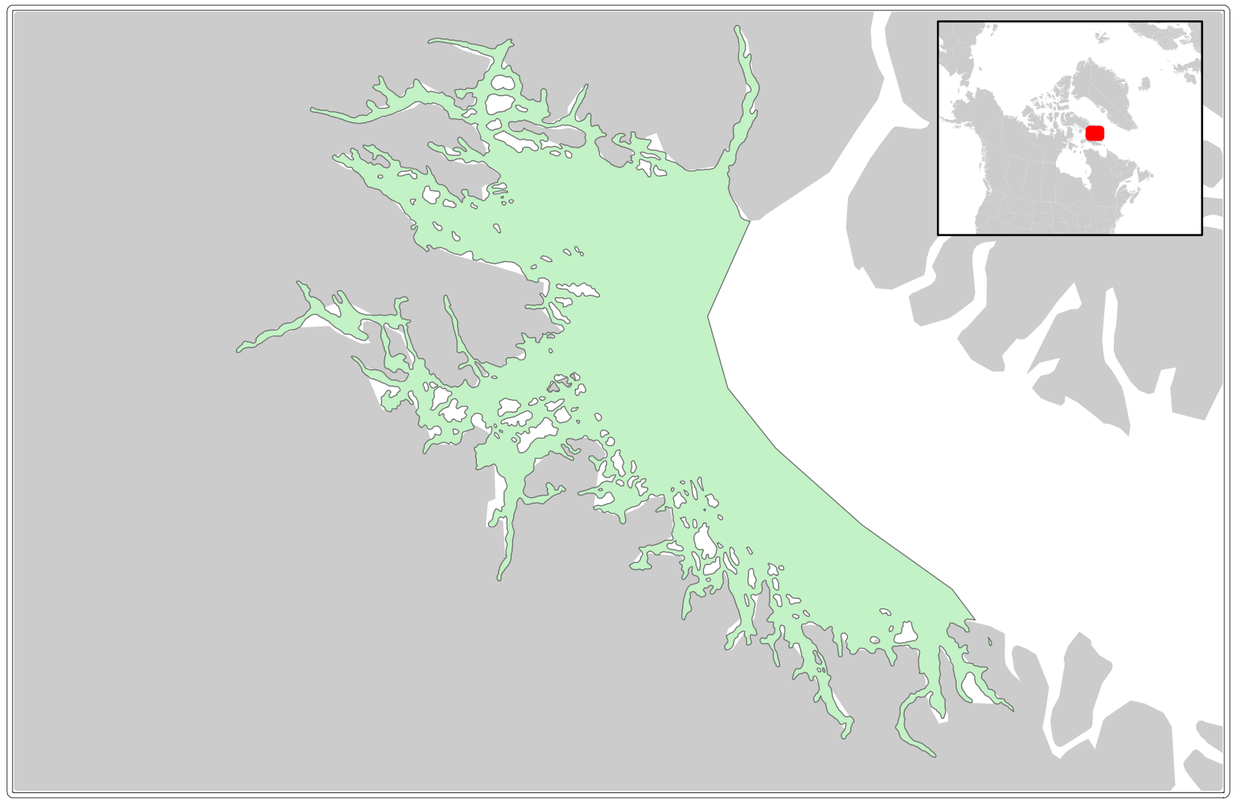
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Beluga foraging grounds were identified from 2 local community IK surveys (Kimmirut & Iqaluit) and satellite tagging studies in Peel Sound. These foraging polygons were split by beluga stock and by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1104: Beluga key habitats



Beluga calving, Cumberland Sound (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Cumberland Sound

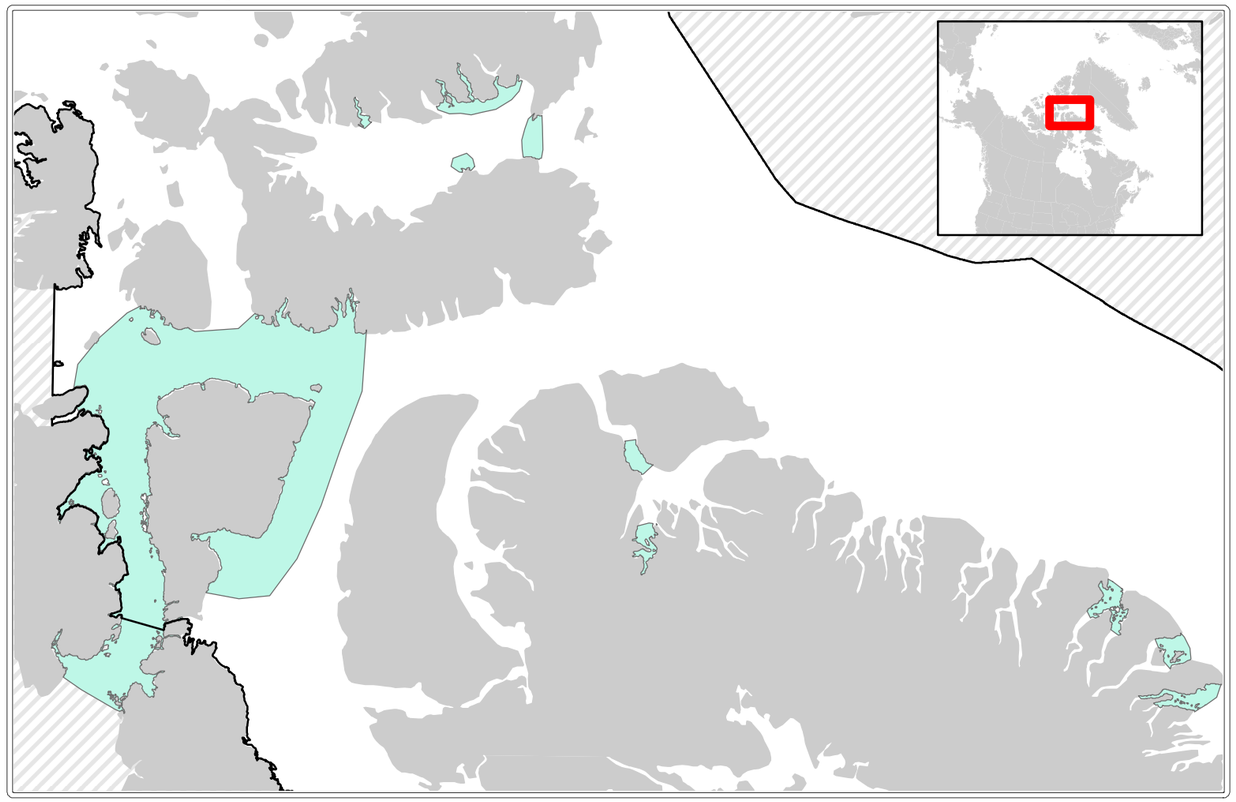
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Written and mapped sources delineated beluga calving grounds. This work drew largely on surveys of IK as well as monitoring data in Prince Regent Inlet. These calving polygons were split by beluga stock and by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1105: Beluga key habitats



Beluga calving, Eastern High Arctic-Baffin Bay (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Eastern High Arctic-Baffin Bay

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

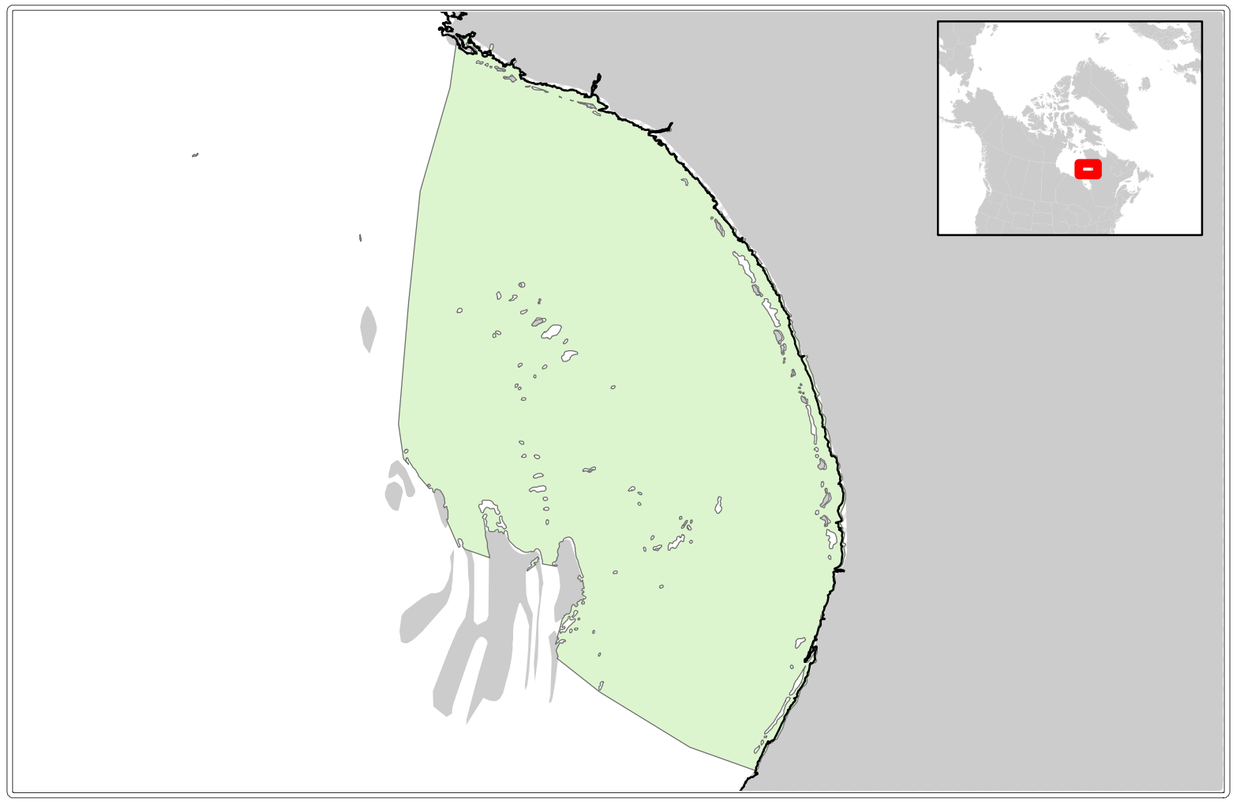
Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Written and mapped sources delineated beluga calving grounds. This work drew largely on surveys of IK as well as monitoring data in Prince Regent Inlet. These calving polygons were split by beluga population and by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1106: Beluga key habitats

Key Habitats



Beluga calving, Eastern Hudson Bay (HB)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Data Summary

Management Unit: Eastern Hudson Bay

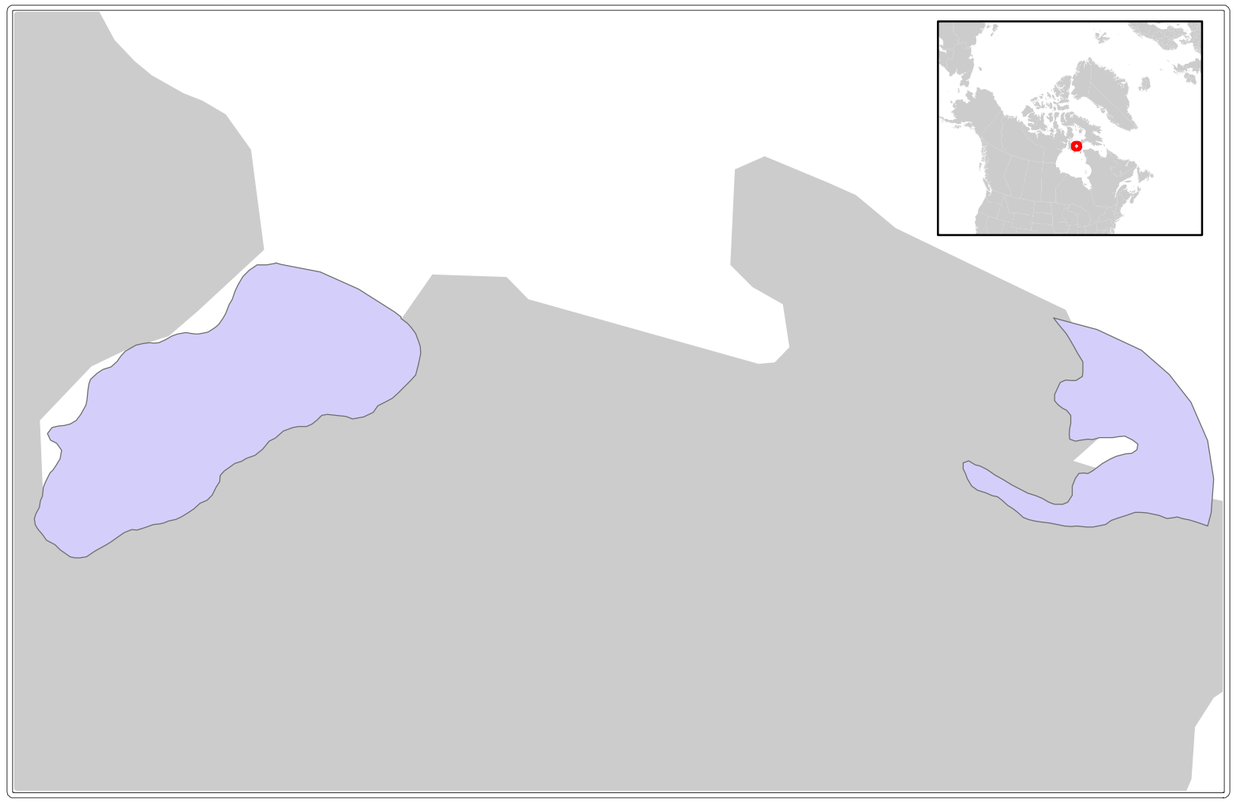
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Written and mapped sources delineated beluga calving grounds. This work drew largely on surveys of IK as well as monitoring data in Prince Regent Inlet. These calving polygons were split by beluga stock and by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1107: Beluga key habitats



Beluga calving, Western Hudson Bay (HB)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Western Hudson Bay

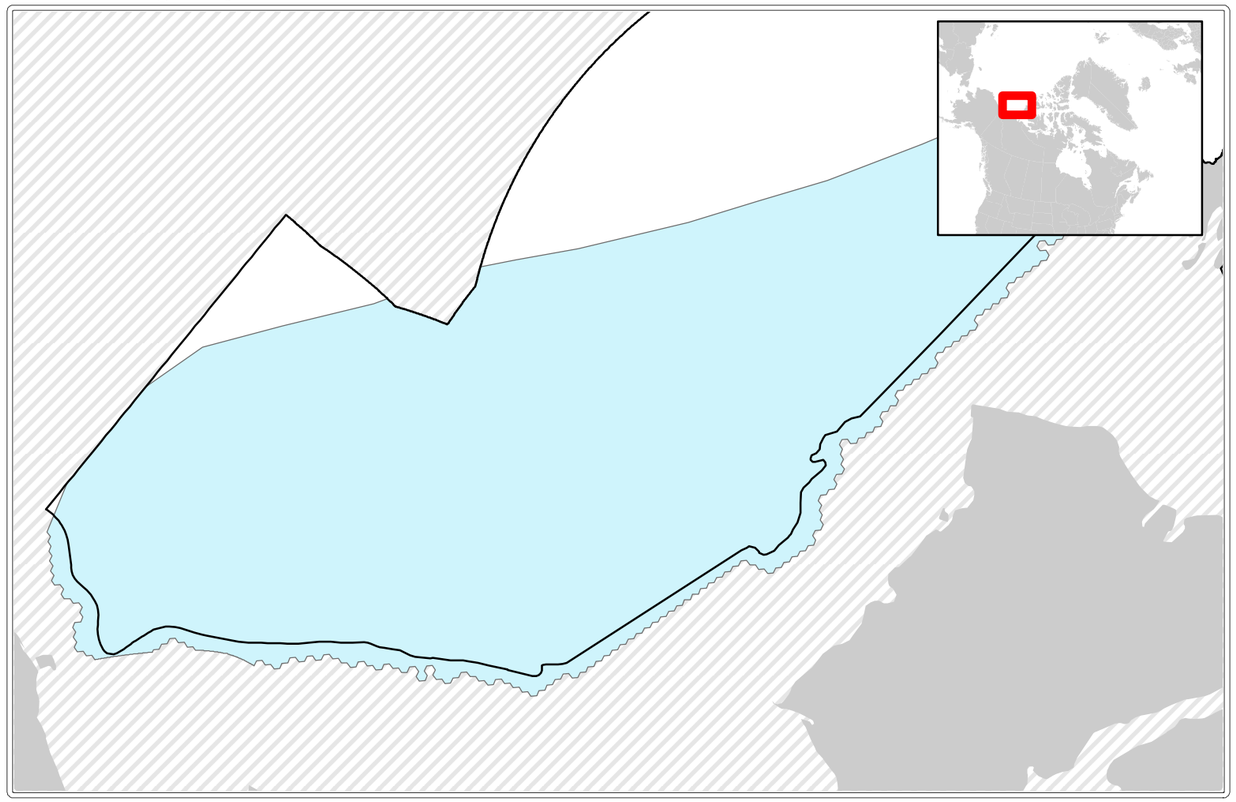
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Written and mapped sources delineated beluga calving grounds. This work drew largely on surveys of IK as well as monitoring data in Prince Regent Inlet. These calving polygons were split by beluga stock and by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1125: Beluga key habitats



Beluga summer range, Eastern Beafort Sea (AB)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Eastern Beafort Sea

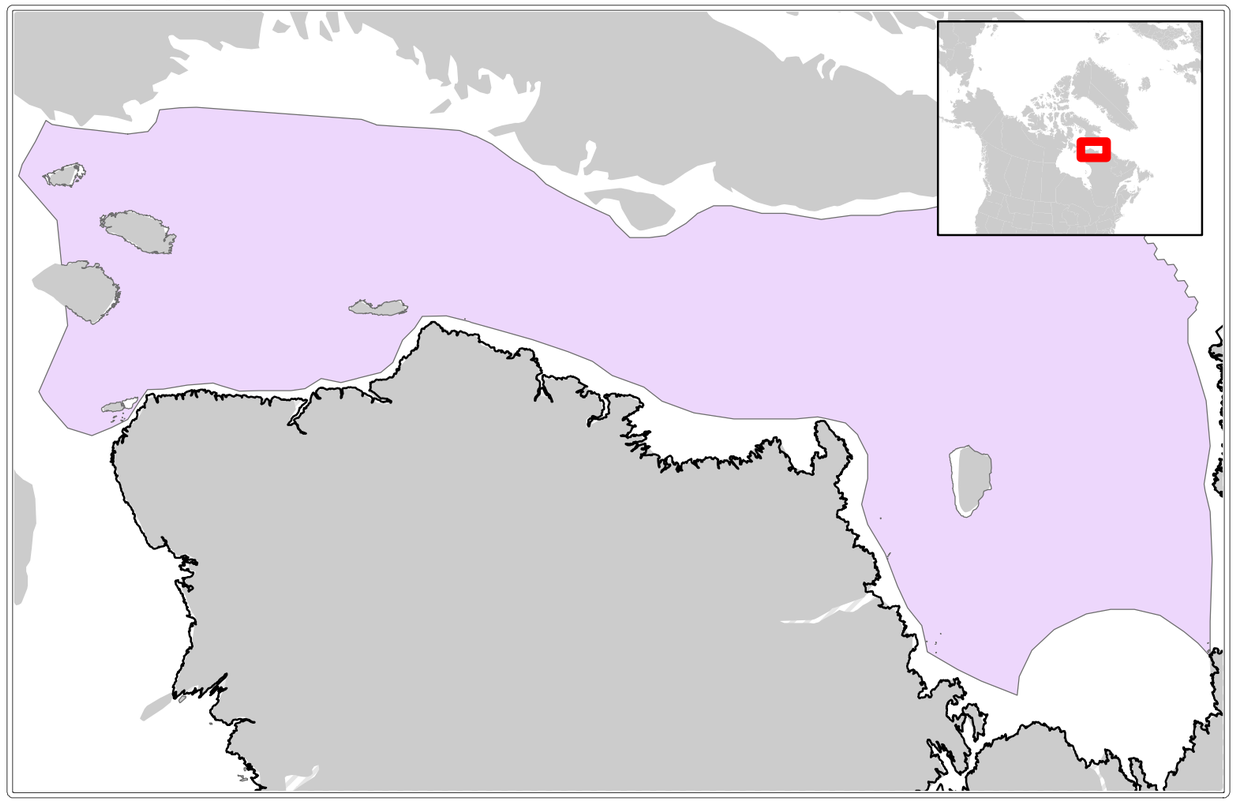
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Basin

Description: Seasonal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups based on their expertise. Beluga ranges were delineated based on synthesis of 28 years of aerial surveys, 20 years of satellite tracking, as well as reports from local Inuit communities. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially by stock and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1126: Beluga key habitats



Beluga winter range, Western Hudson Bay (HB)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Western Hudson Bay

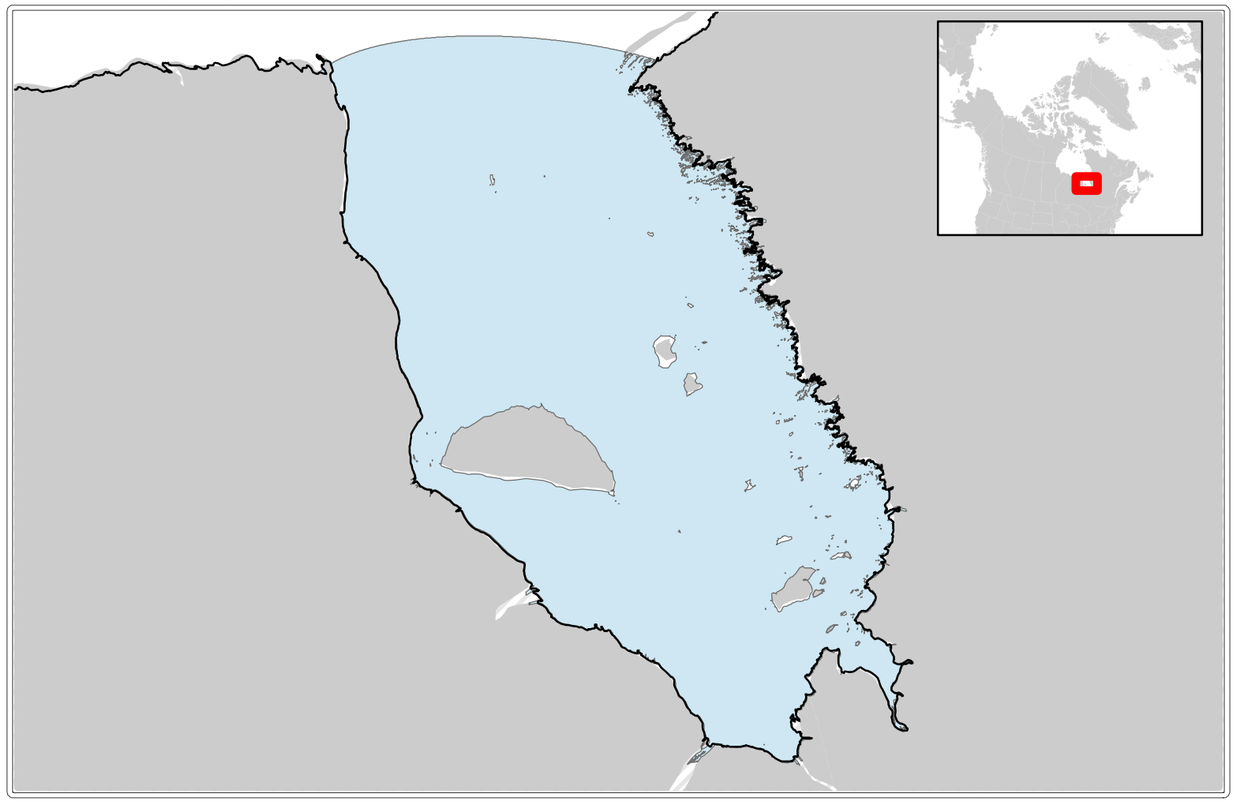
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Seasonal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups based on their expertise. Beluga ranges were delineated based on synthesis of 28 years of aerial surveys, 20 years of satellite tracking, as well as reports from local Inuit communities. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially by stock and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1127: Beluga key habitats



Beluga year-round high density areas (HB)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Multiple

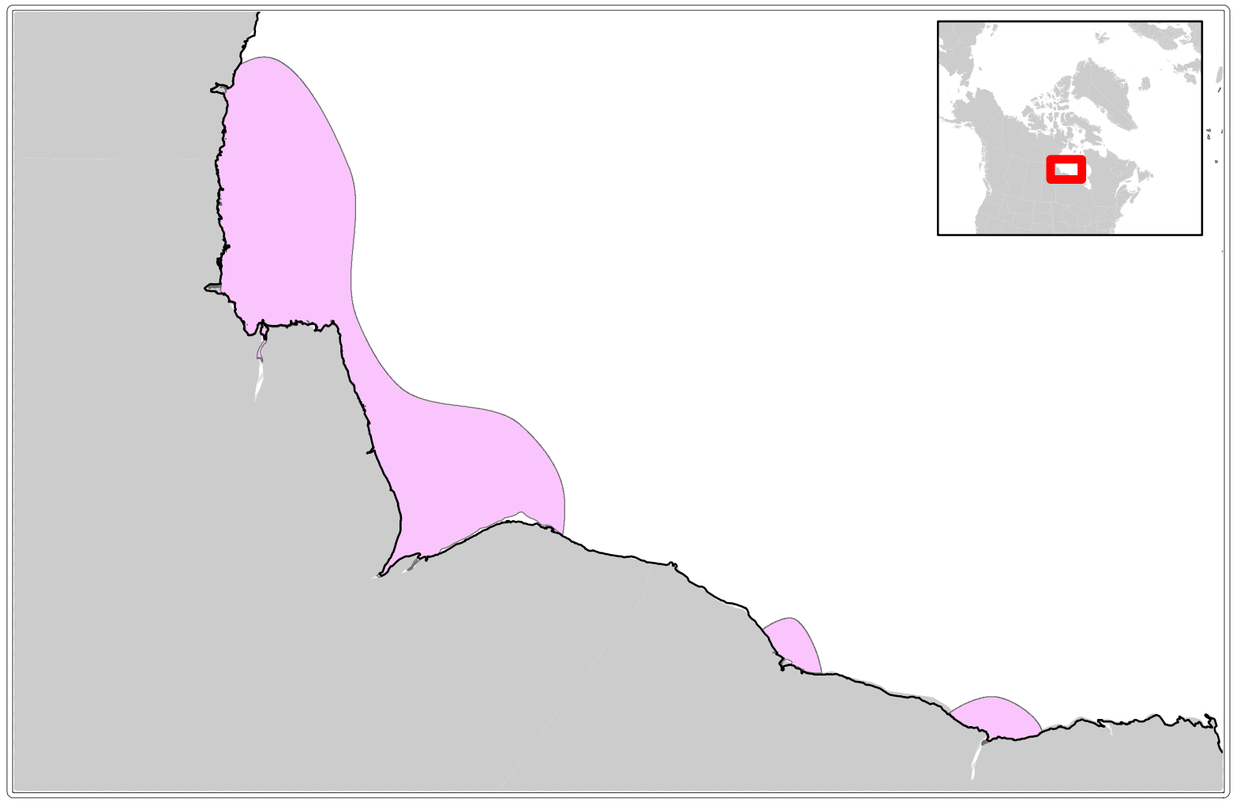
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Seasonal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups based on their expertise. Beluga ranges were delineated based on synthesis of 28 years of aerial surveys, 20 years of satellite tracking, as well as reports from local Inuit communities.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1128: Beluga key habitats



Key Habitats

Beluga summer high density areas, Western Hudson Bay (HB)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Data Summary

Management Unit: Western Hudson Bay

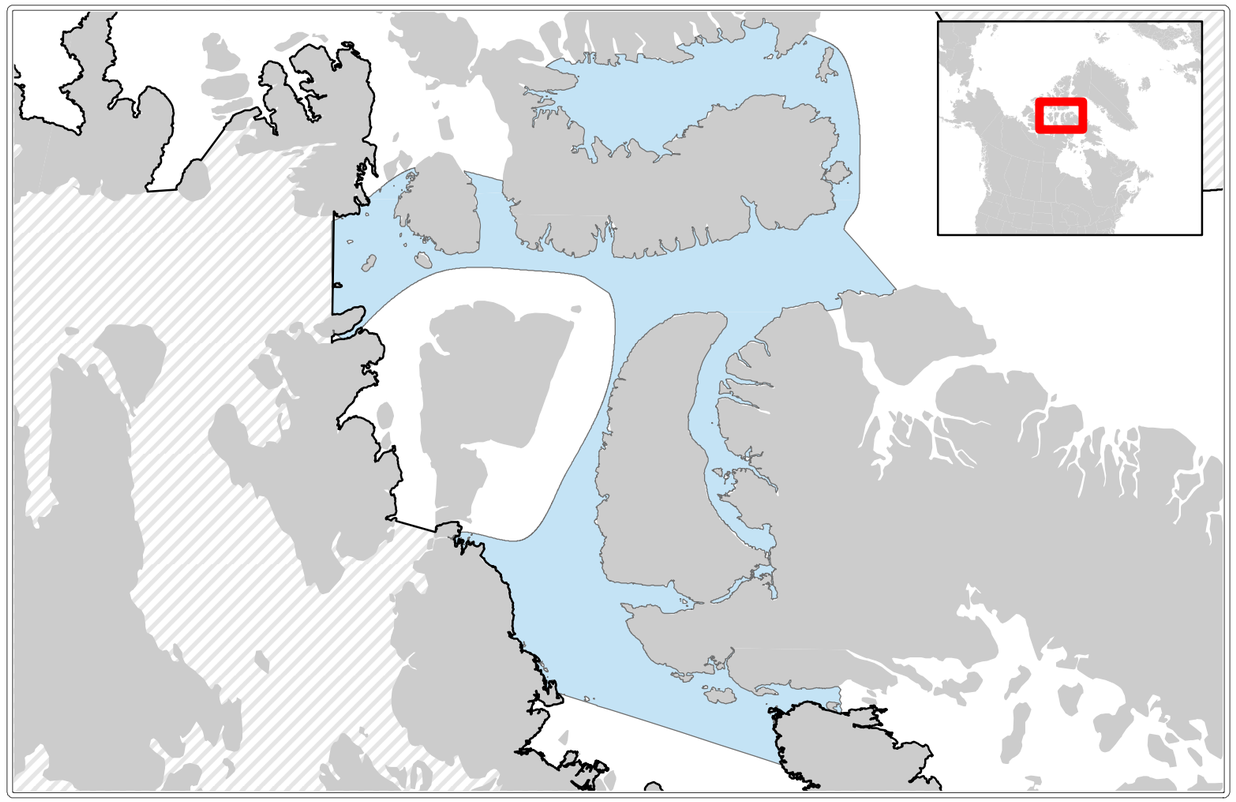
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Seasonal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups based on their expertise. Beluga ranges were delineated based on synthesis of 28 years of aerial surveys, 20 years of satellite tracking, as well as reports from local Inuit communities.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1129: Beluga key habitats



Key Habitats

Beluga summer range, Eastern High Arctic-Baffin Bay (EA)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Data Summary

Management Unit: Eastern High Arctic-Baffin Bay

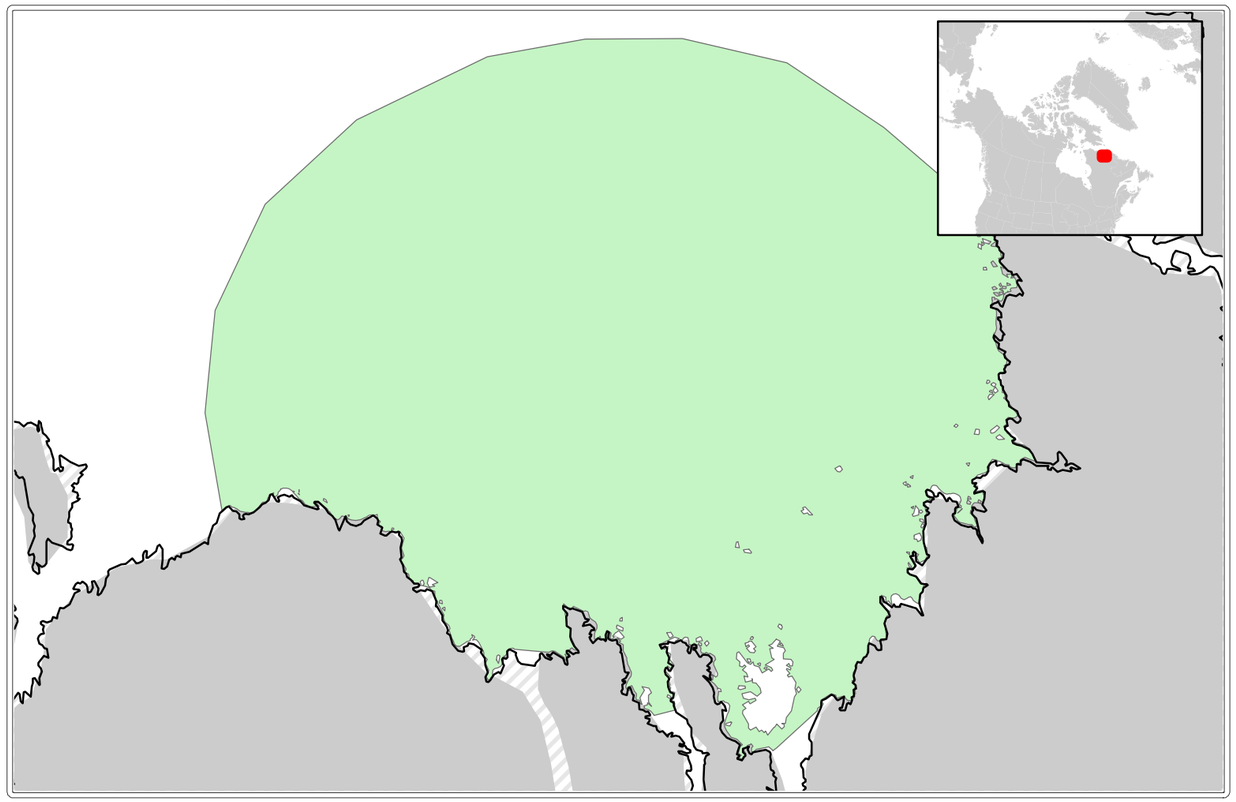
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seasonal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups based on their expertise. Beluga ranges were delineated based on synthesis of 28 years of aerial surveys, 20 years of satellite tracking, as well as reports from local Inuit communities. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially by stock and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1130: Beluga key habitats



Beluga summer range, Ungava Bay (HB)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Ungava Bay

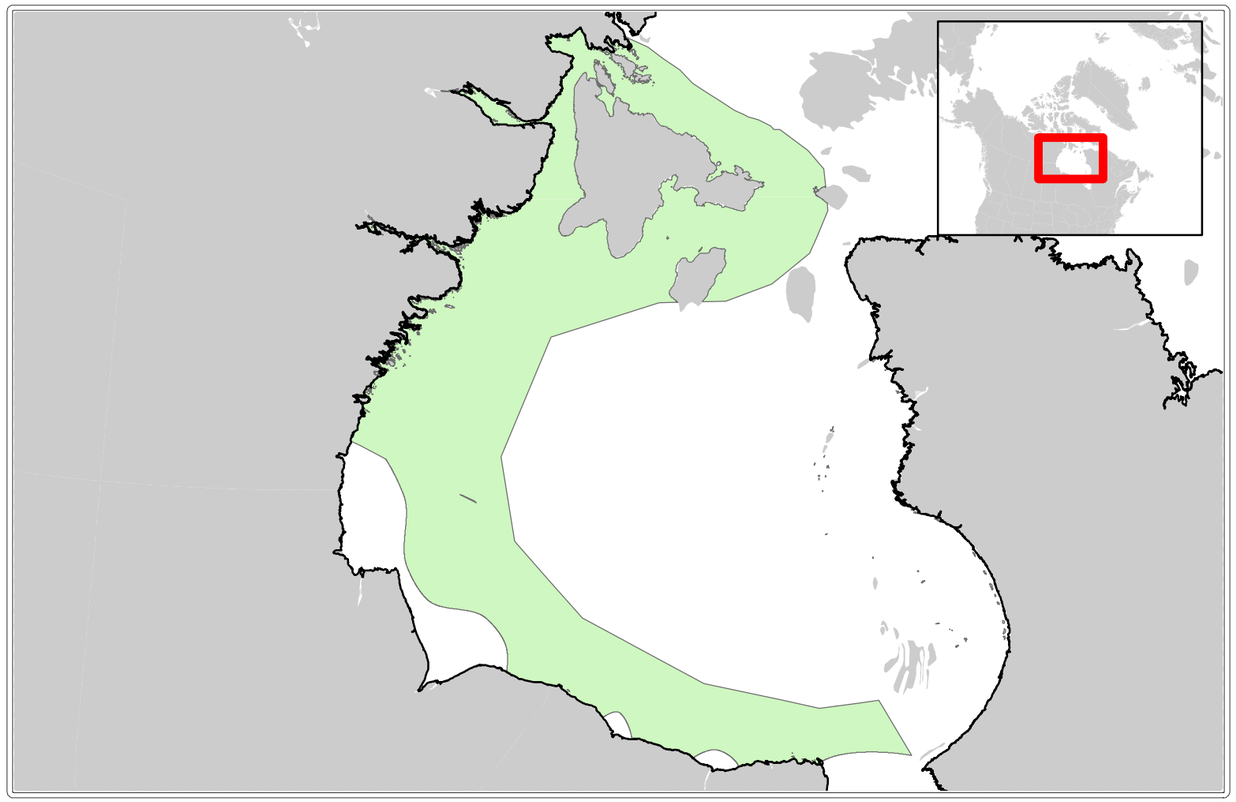
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Seasonal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups based on their expertise. Beluga ranges were delineated based on synthesis of 28 years of aerial surveys, 20 years of satellite tracking, as well as reports from local Inuit communities. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially by stock and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1131: Beluga key habitats



Beluga summer range, Western Hudson Bay (HB)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Western Hudson Bay

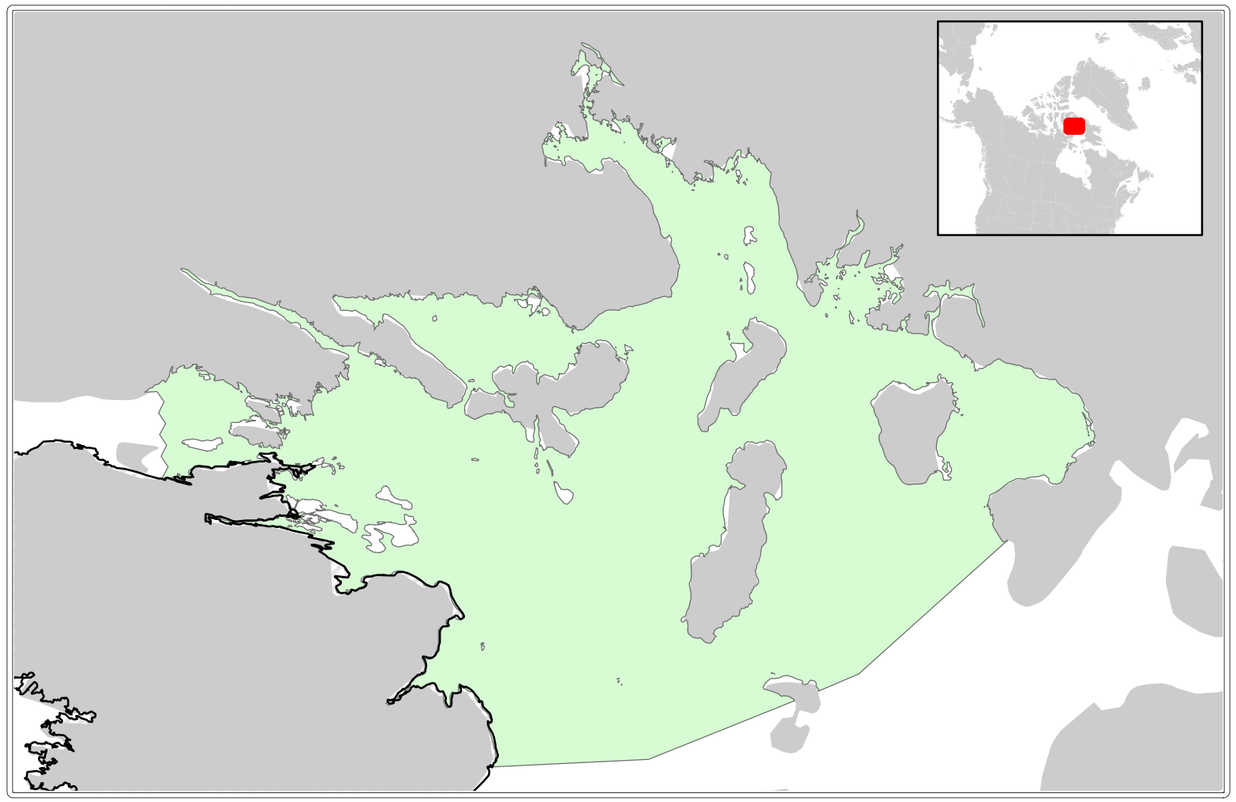
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Seasonal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups based on their expertise. Beluga ranges were delineated based on synthesis of 28 years of aerial surveys, 20 years of satellite tracking, as well as reports from local Inuit communities. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially by stock and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1132: Beluga key habitats



Key Habitats

Beluga summer range, Eastern High Arctic-Baffin Bay (HB)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Data Summary

Management Unit: Eastern High Arctic-Baffin Bay

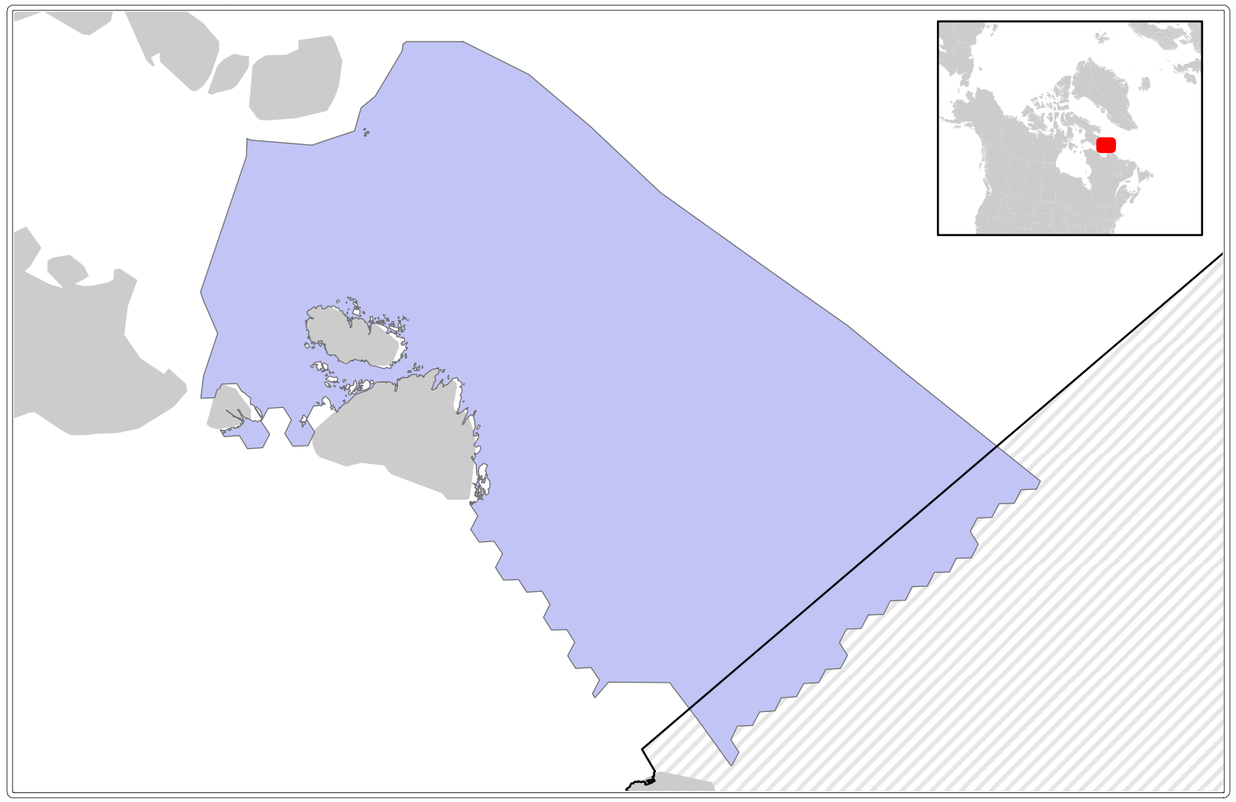
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Seasonal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups based on their expertise. Beluga ranges were delineated based on synthesis of 28 years of aerial surveys, 20 years of satellite tracking, as well as reports from local Inuit communities. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially by stock and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1133: Beluga key habitats



Beluga winter range, Western Hudson Bay (EA)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Western Hudson Bay

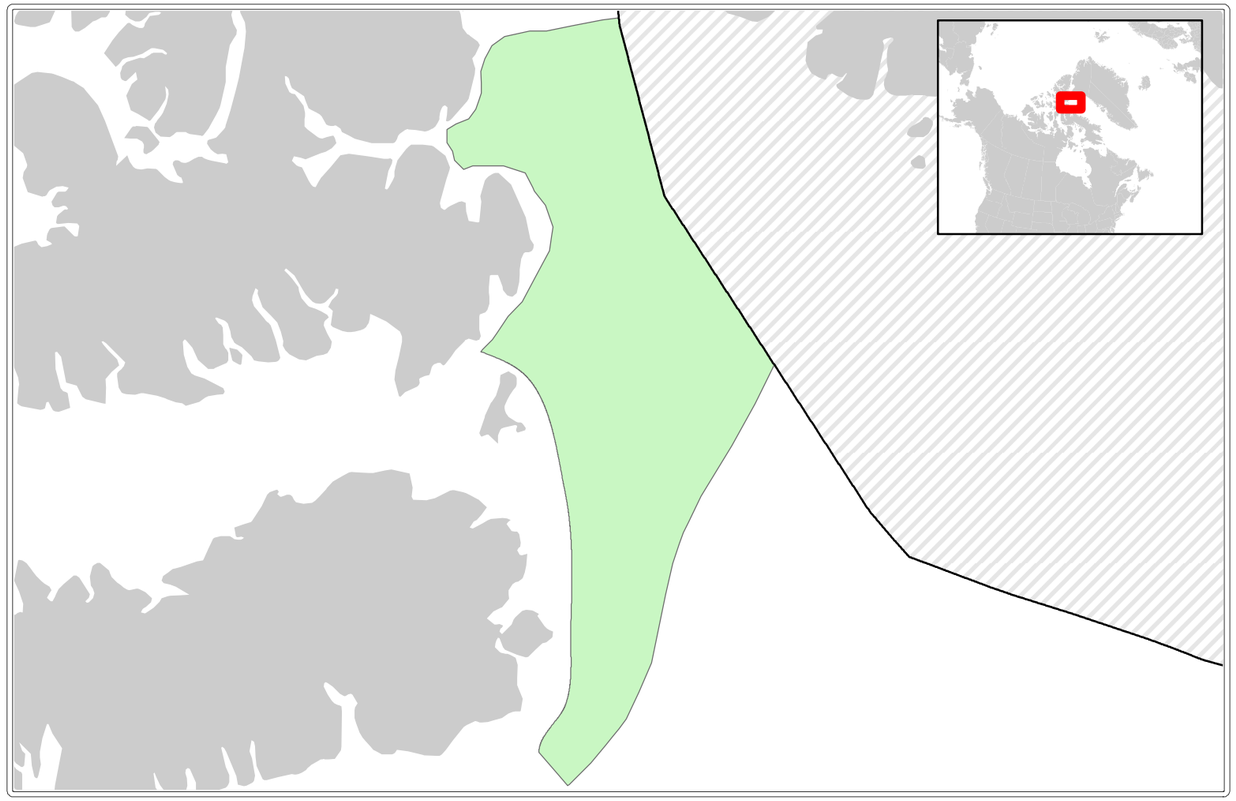
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seasonal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups based on their expertise. Beluga ranges were delineated based on synthesis of 28 years of aerial surveys, 20 years of satellite tracking, as well as reports from local Inuit communities. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially by stock and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1134: Beluga key habitats



Key Habitats

Beluga winter range, Eastern High Arctic-Baffin Bay (EA)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Data Summary

Management Unit: Eastern High Arctic-Baffin Bay

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seasonal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups based on their expertise. Beluga ranges were delineated based on synthesis of 28 years of aerial surveys, 20 years of satellite tracking, as well as reports from local Inuit communities. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially by stock and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1150: Beluga key habitats

Key Habitats

Beluga locally identified habitat, Coastal Baffin Island (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Data Summary

Management Unit: Multiple

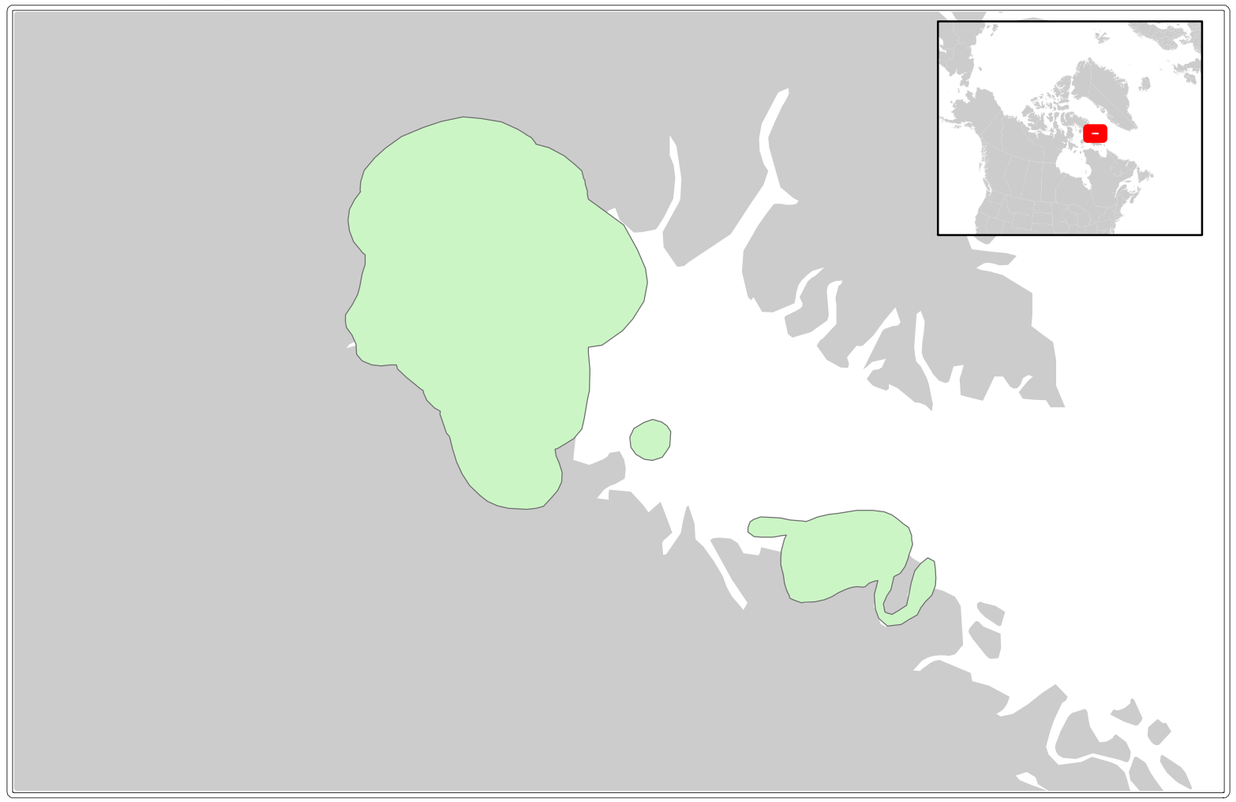
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses beluga data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, and Sanikiluaq.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1151: Beluga key habitats



Beluga locally identified habitat, Cumberland Sound (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Cumberland Sound

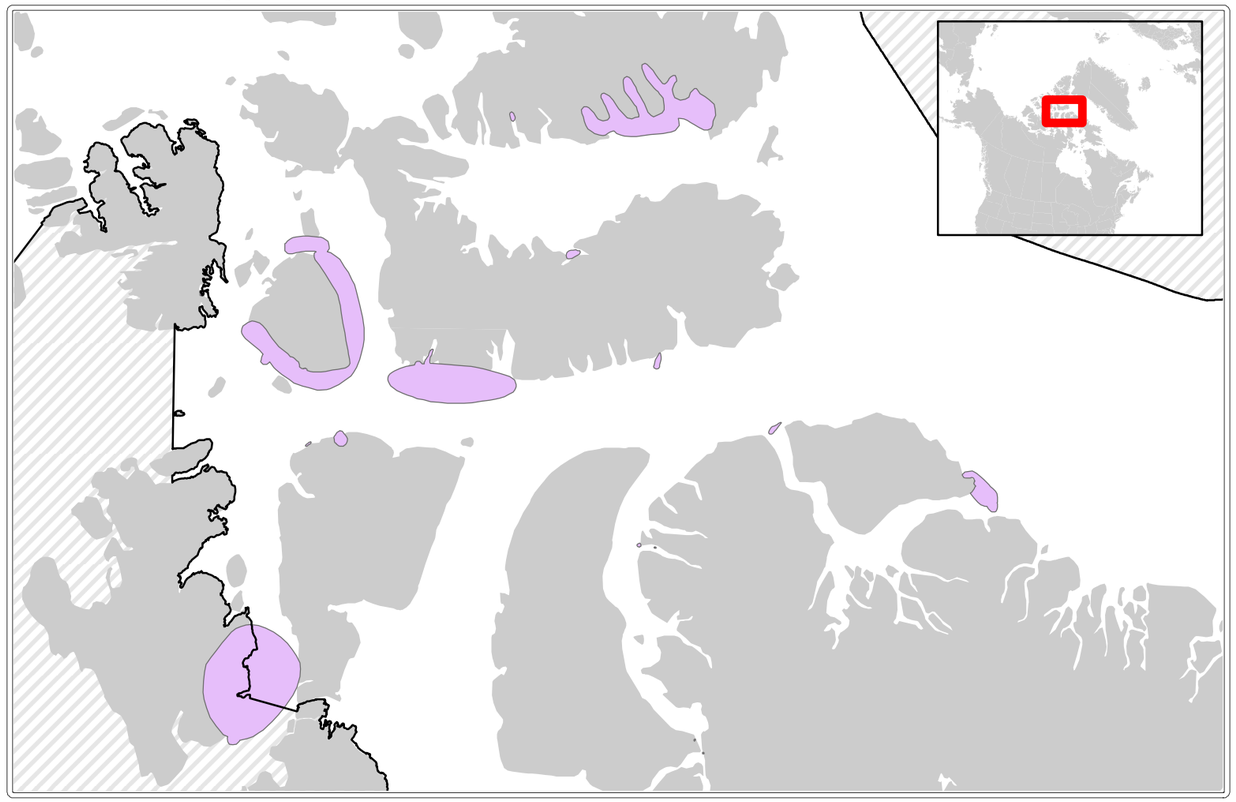
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses beluga data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, and Sanikiluaq.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1152: Beluga key habitats



Beluga locally identified habitat, Eastern High Arctic Baffin Bay (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Eastern High Arctic Baffin Bay

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses beluga data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, and Sanikiluaq.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1153: Beluga key habitats

Beluga locally identified habitat, Eastern Hudson Bay (HB)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Eastern Hudson Bay

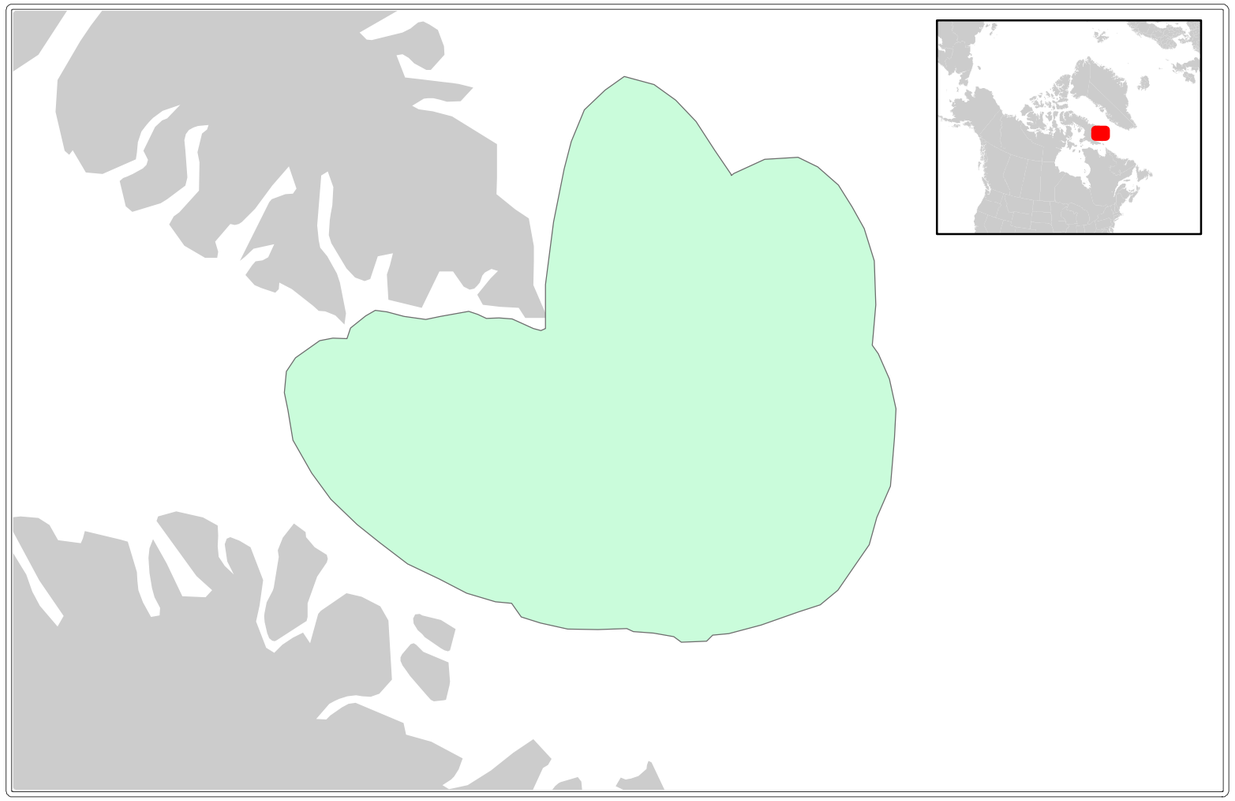
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses beluga data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, and Sanikiluaq.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1154: Beluga key habitats



Beluga locally identified winter habitat, Cumberland Sound (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Cumberland Sound

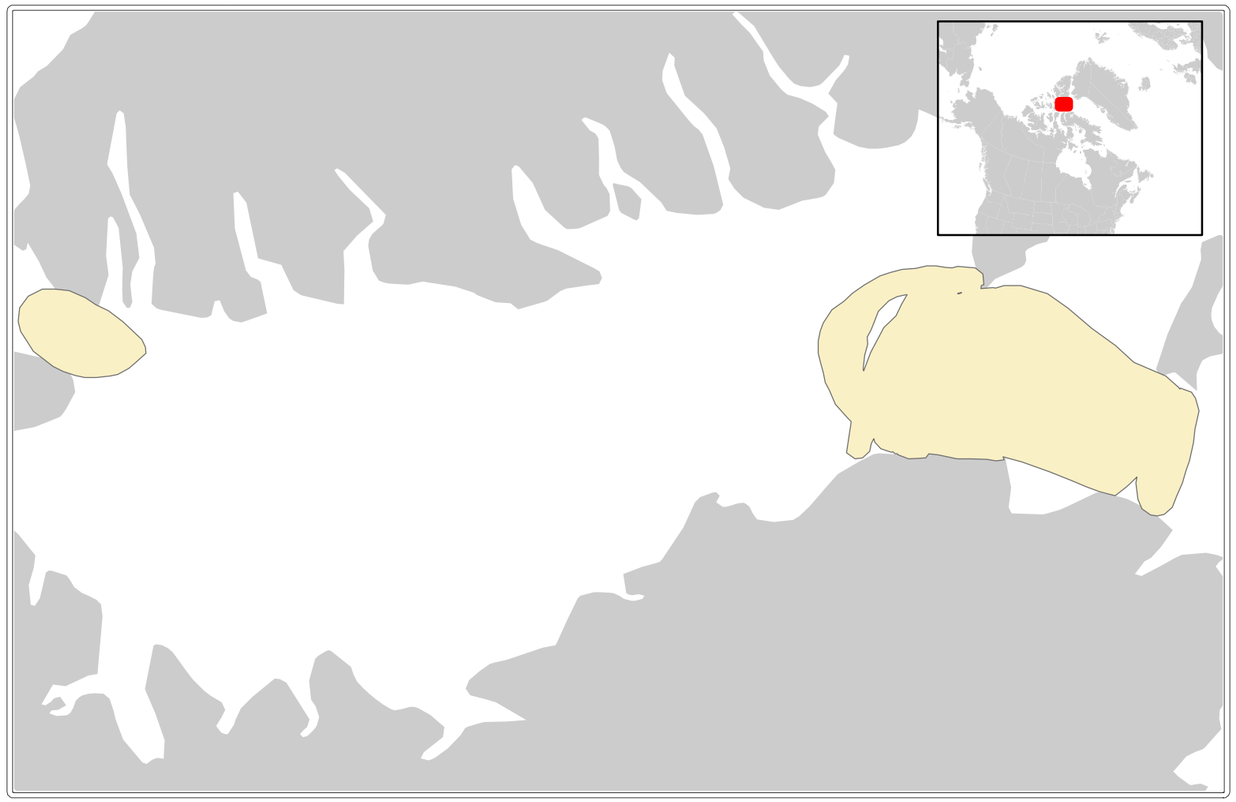
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses beluga data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, and Sanikiluaq.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1155: Beluga key habitats



Beluga locally identified winter habitat, Eastern High Arctic baffin Bay (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Eastern High Arctic - Baffin Bay

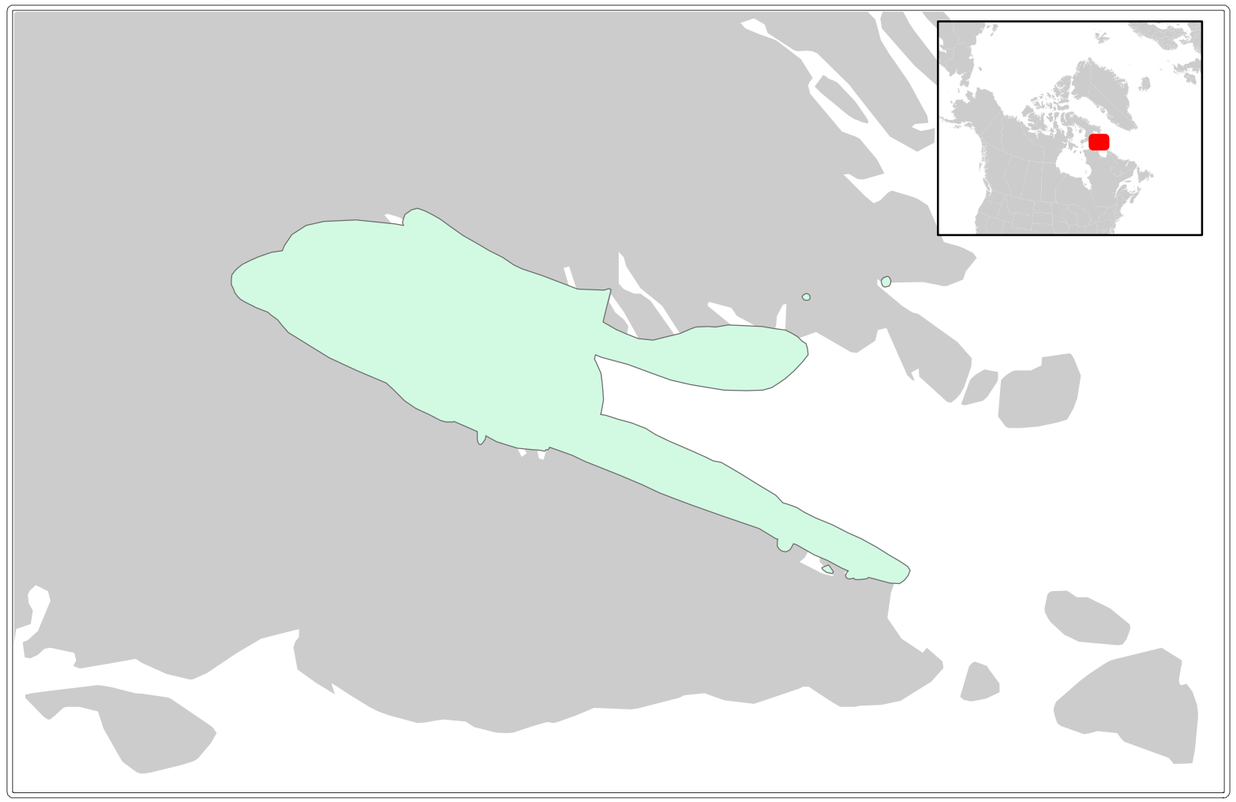
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses beluga data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, and Sanikiluaq.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1156: Beluga key habitats



Key Habitats

Beluga locally identified habitat, Western Hudson Bay (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Data Summary

Management Unit: Western Hudson Bay

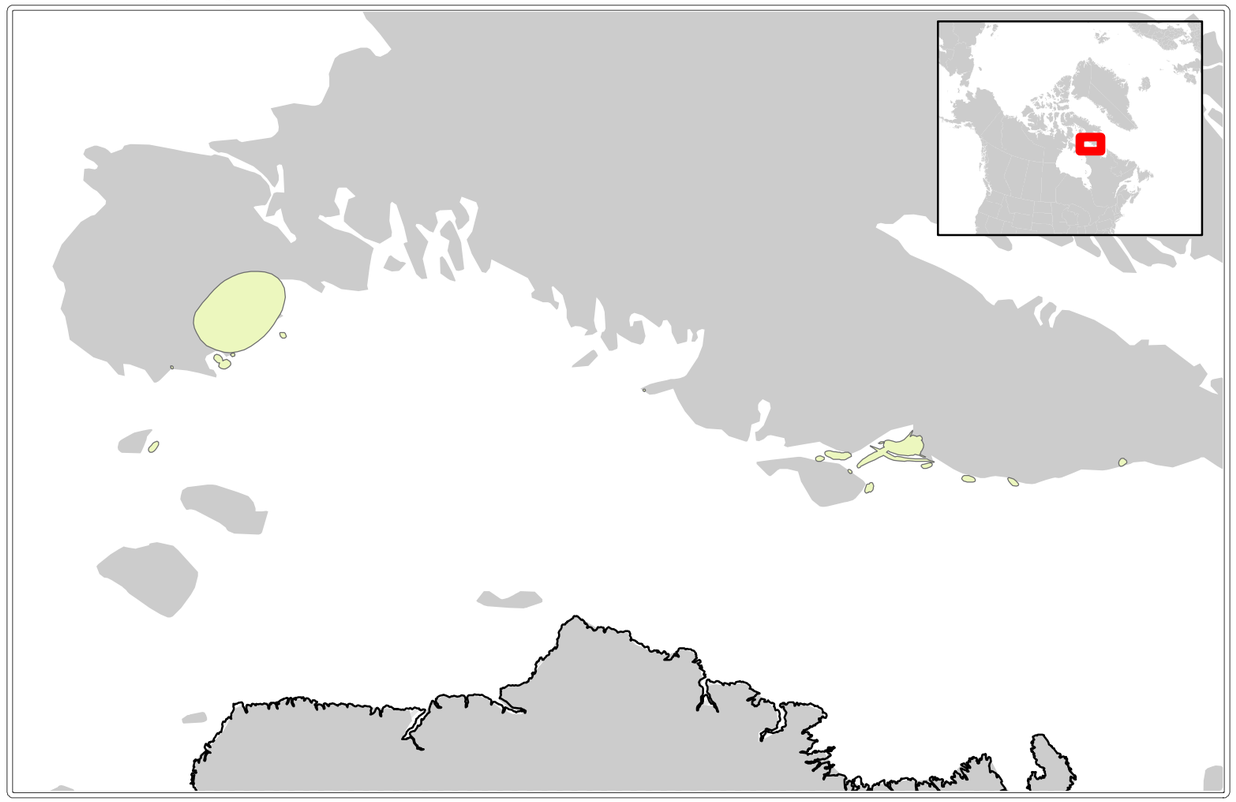
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses beluga data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, and Sanikiluaq.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1157: Beluga key habitats



Beluga locally identified habitat, Eastern Hudson Bay/Western Hudson Bay

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Eastern Hudson Bay, Western Hudson Bay

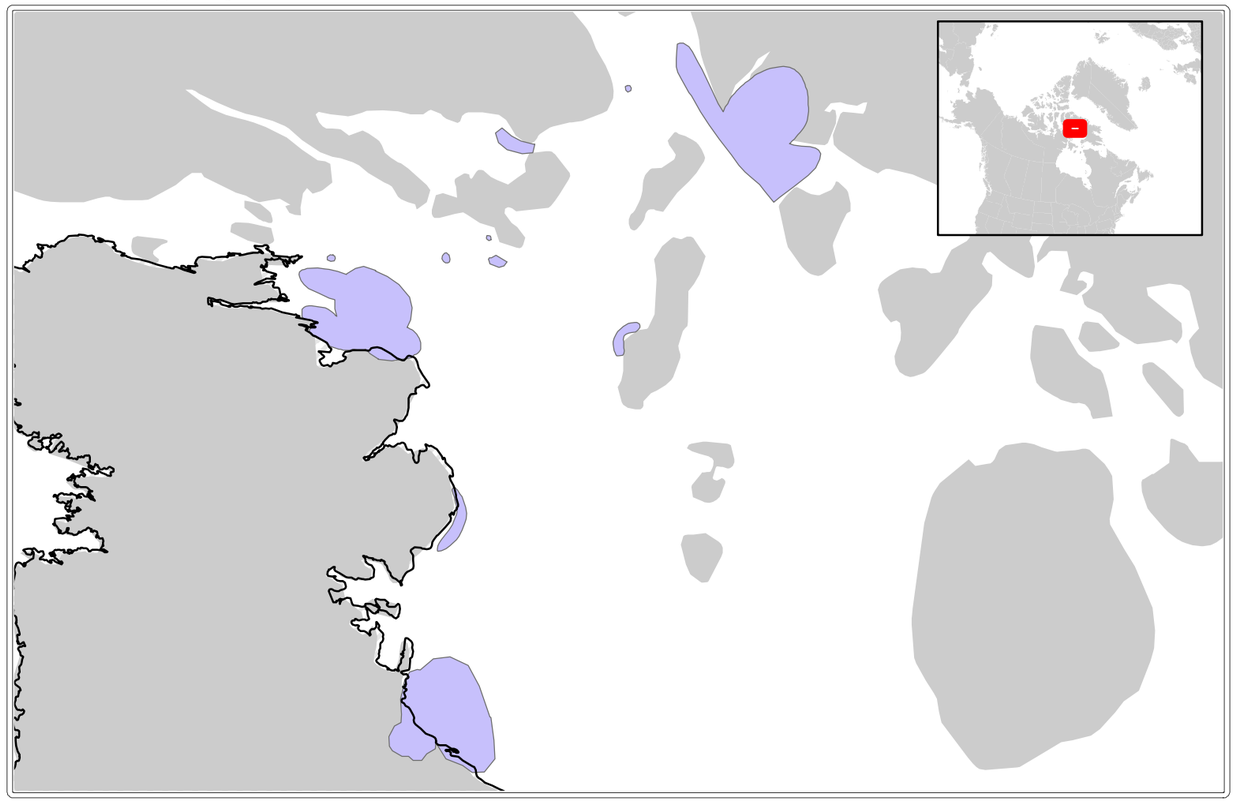
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses beluga data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, and Sanikiluaq.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1158: Beluga key habitats



Beluga locally identified habitat, Eastern High Arctic-Baffin Bay (HB)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Eastern High Arctic-Baffin Bay

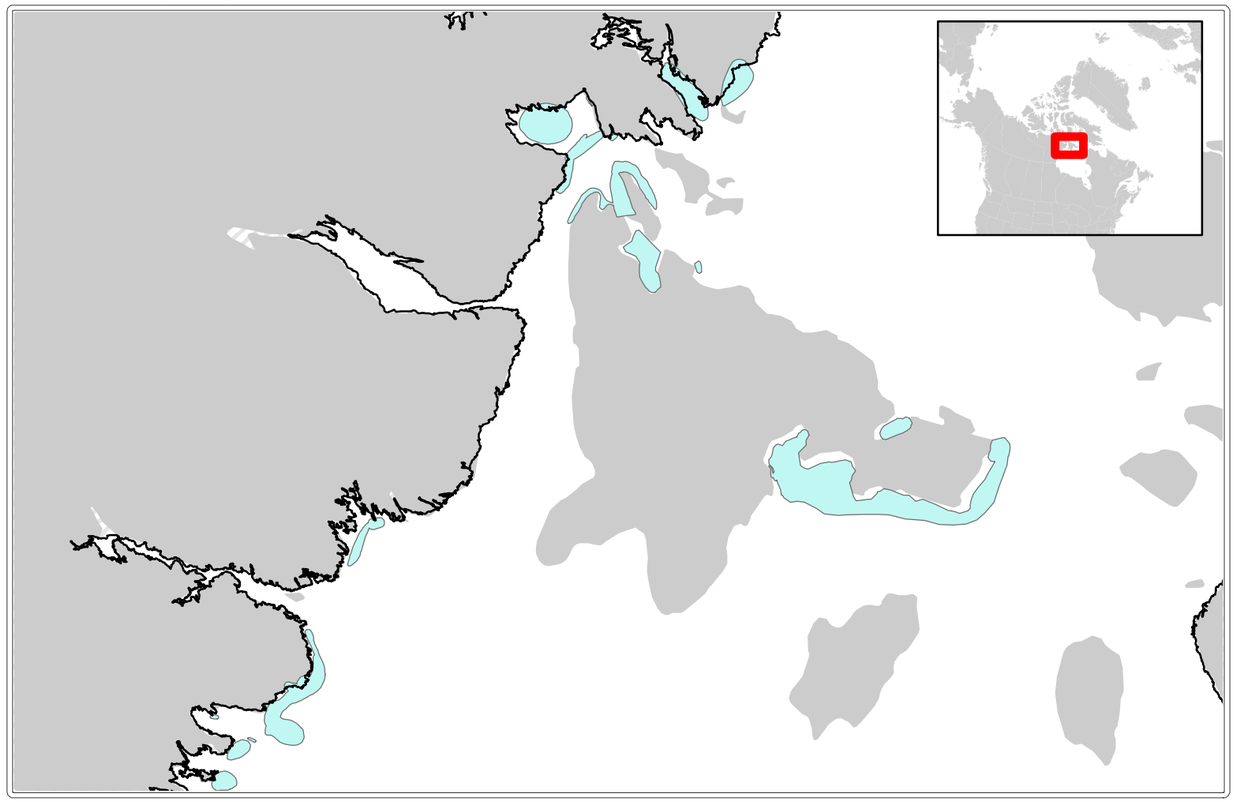
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses beluga data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, and Sanikiluaq.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1159: Beluga key habitats



Beluga locally identified habitat, Western Hudson Bay

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Western Hudson Bay

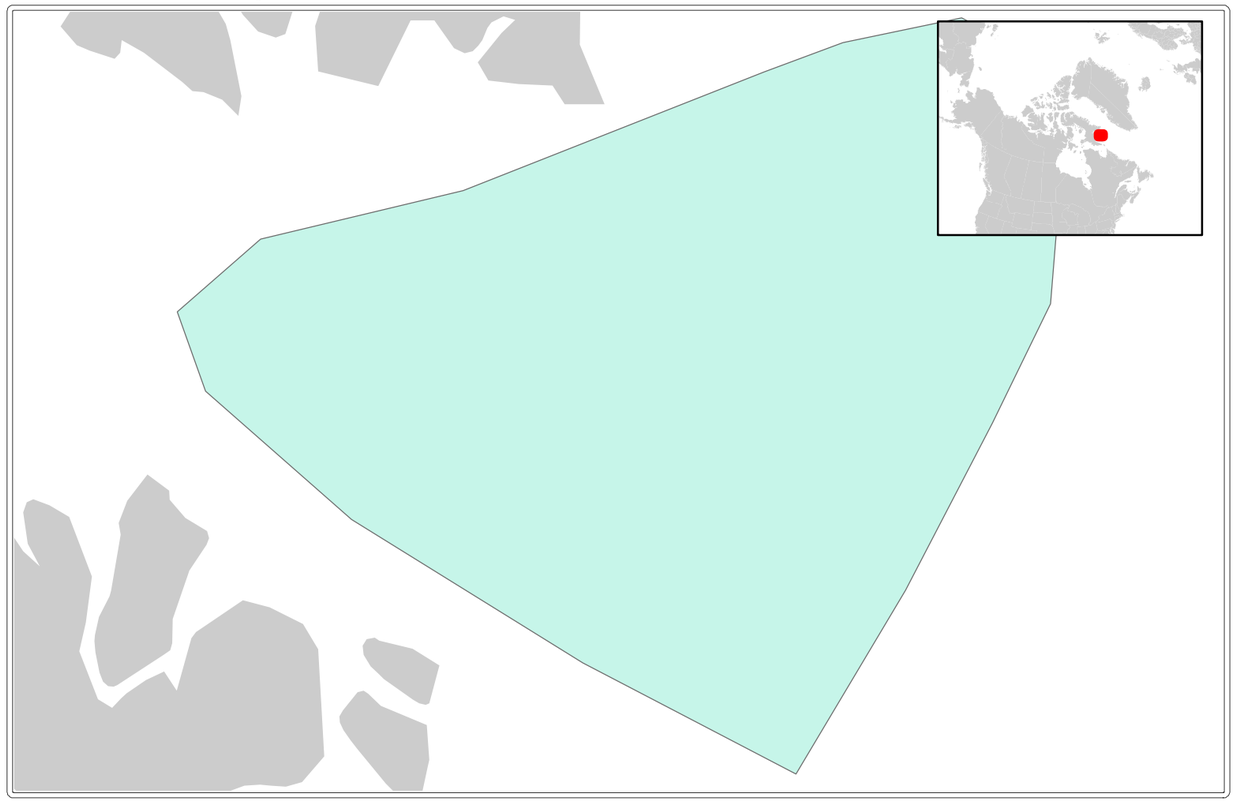
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses beluga data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, and Sanikiluaq.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1200: Bowhead key habitats



Bowhead overwintering, East Canada-West Greenland (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Canada-West Greenland

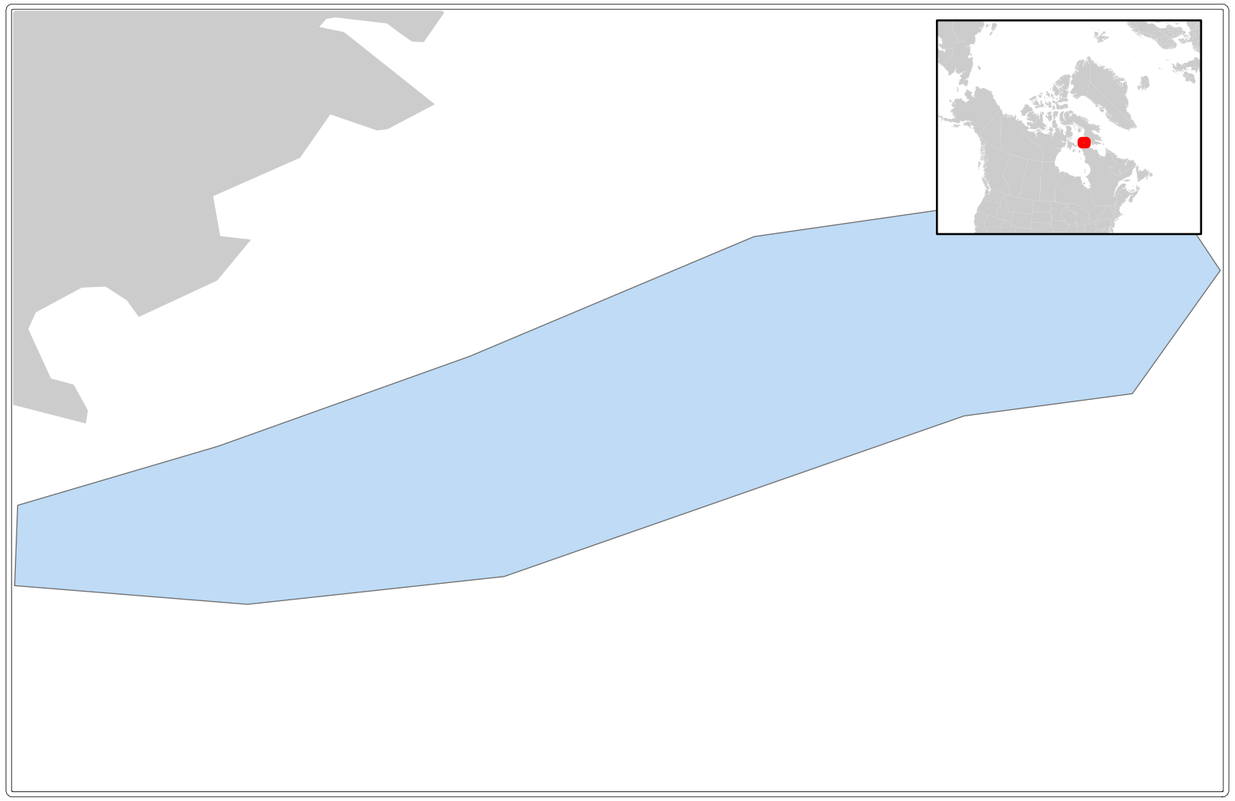
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Overwintering areas were delineated, representing more specific habitat than general winter range areas. These areas were split by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1201: Bowhead key habitats



Key Habitats

Bowhead spring foraging/calving (HB)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Canada-West Greenland

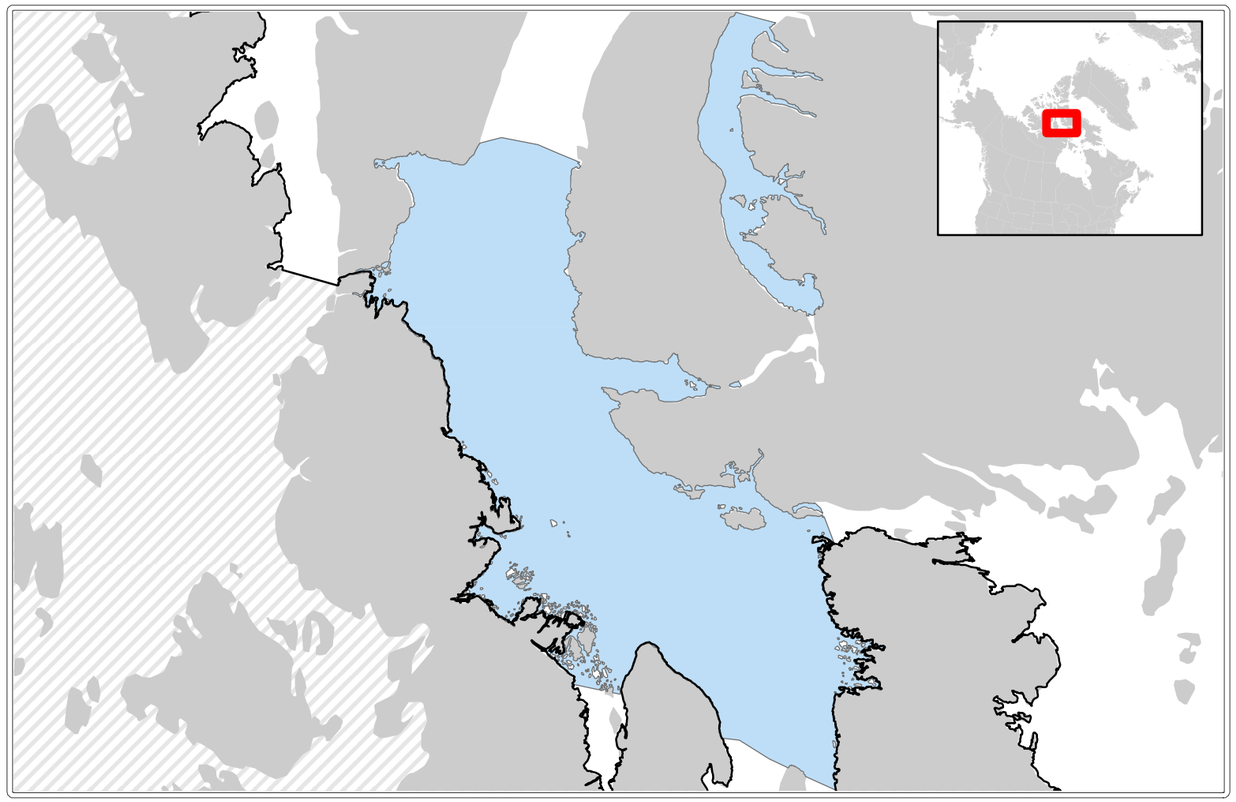
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut, including overwintering sites. These areas represent more specific use areas than the general winter ranges of the species/ stocks. Polygons were split by marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1202: Bowhead key habitats



Bowhead summer foraging/calving, East Canada-West Greenland (Lancaster-Gulf of Boothia -

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Canada-West Greenland

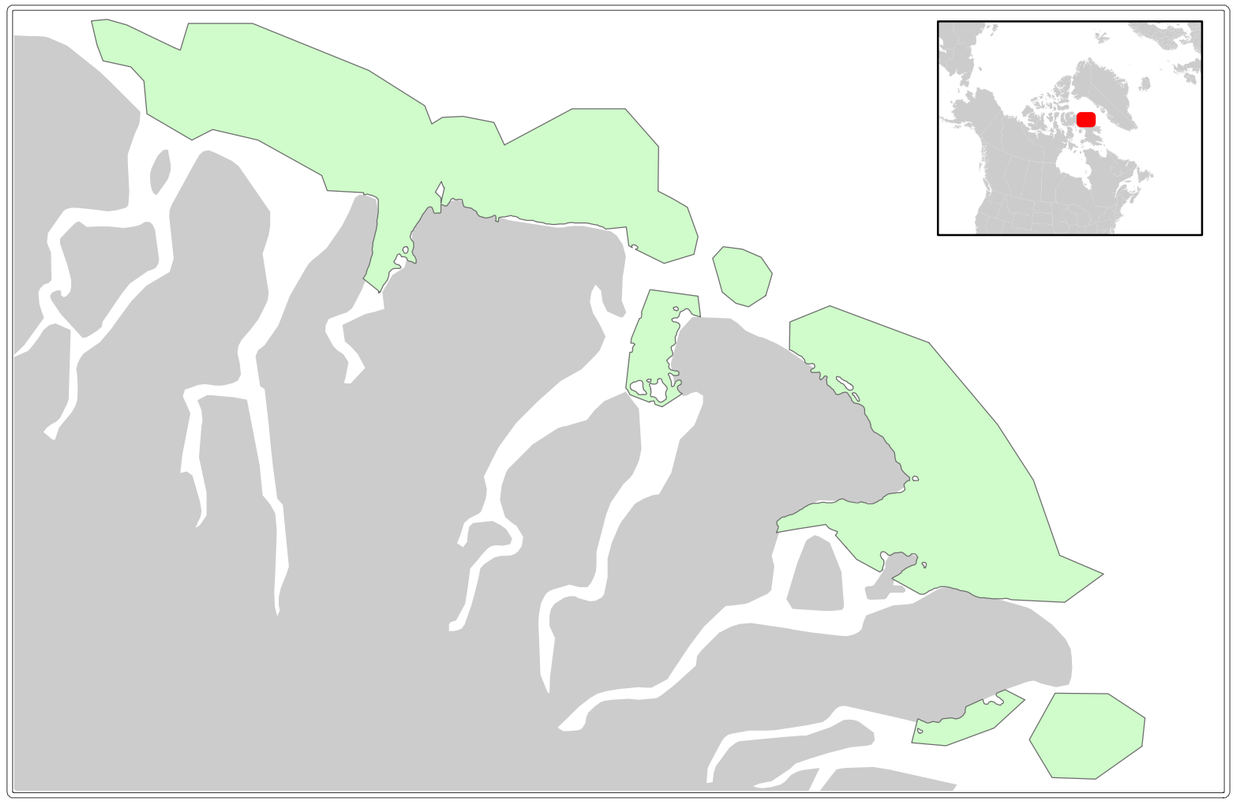
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Reviewed sources for bowhead calving and foraging showed areas important for both activities. Separate polygons for summer foraging and calving were dissolved as they were nested within each other. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1203: Bowhead key habitats



Key Habitats

Bowhead summer foraging/calving, East Canada-West Greenland (Coastal Baffin Island - EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Canada-West Greenland

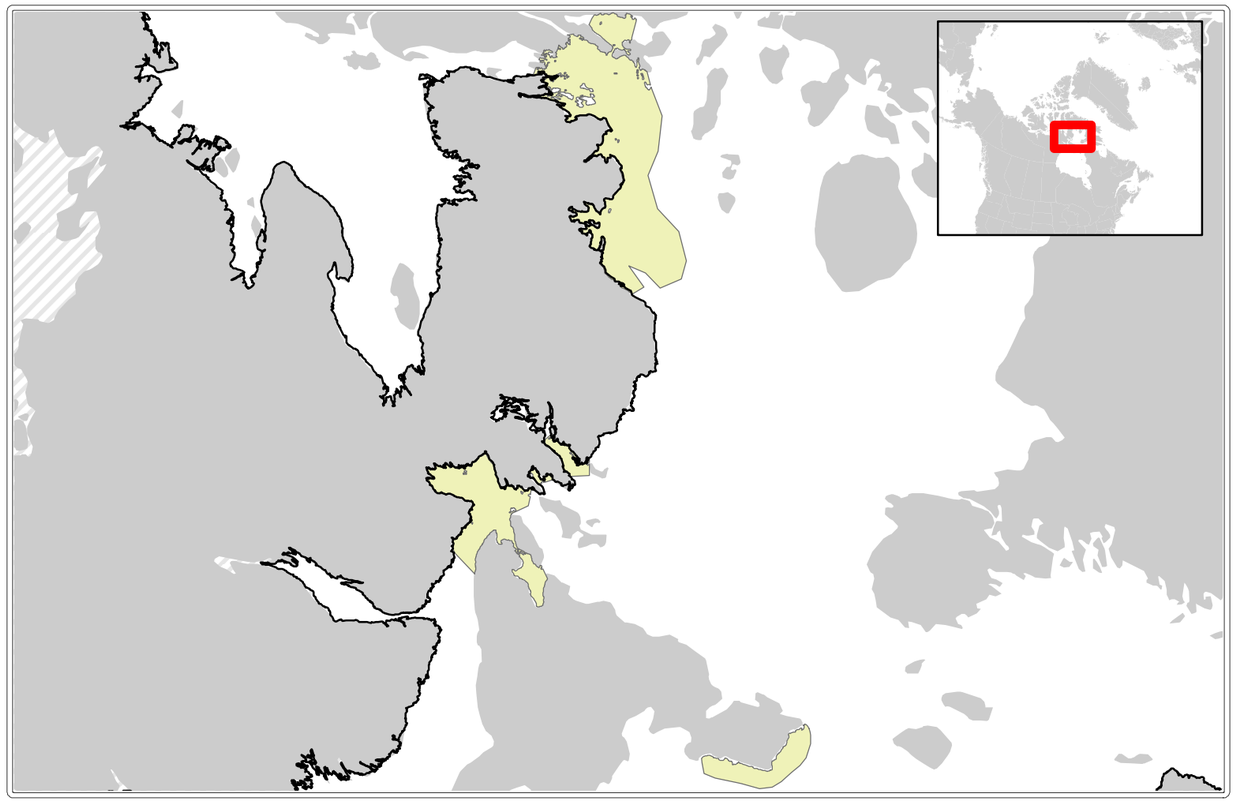
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Reviewed sources for bowhead calving and foraging showed areas important for both activities. Separate polygons for summer foraging and calving were dissolved as they were nested within each other. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1204: Bowhead key habitats



Bowhead summer foraging /calving (HB)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Canada-West Greenland

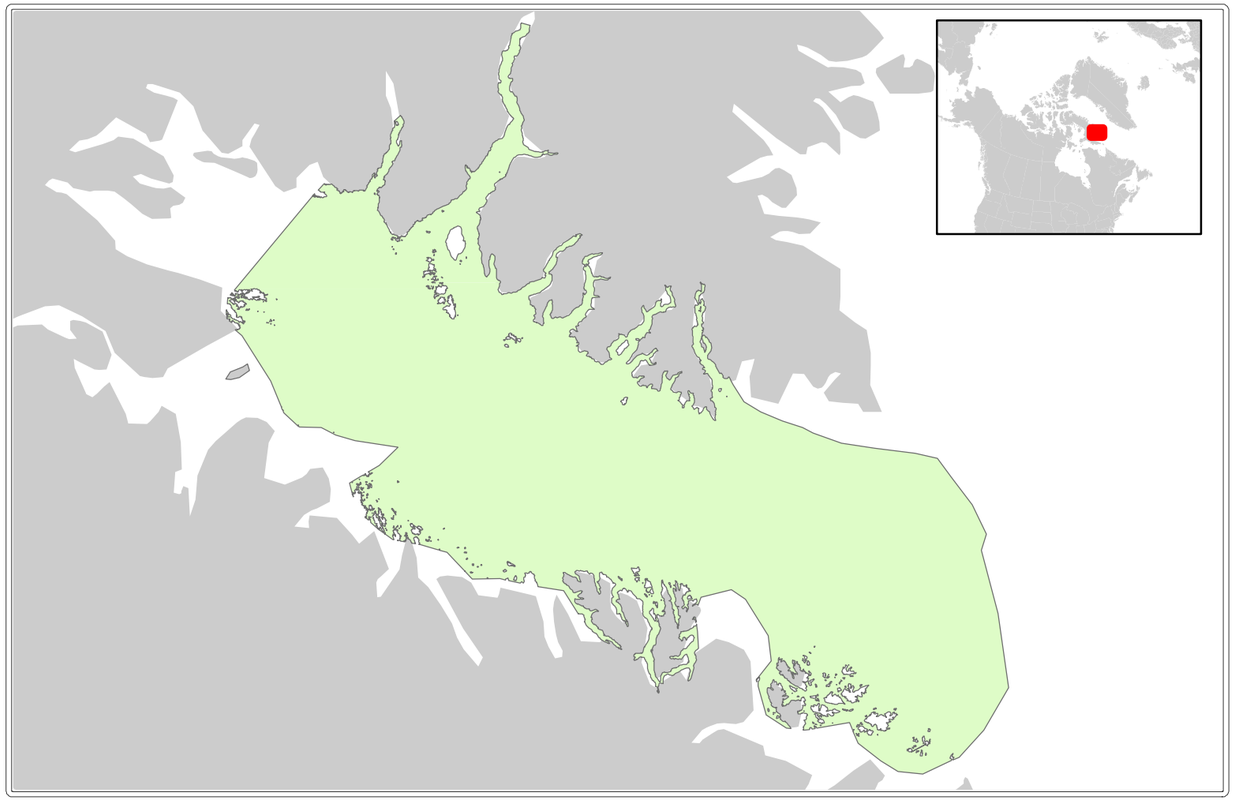
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Reviewed sources for bowhead calving and foraging showed areas important for both activities. Separate polygons for summer foraging and calving were dissolved as they were nested within each other. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1205: Bowhead key habitats



Bowhead summer foraging, East Canada-West Greenland (Cumberland Sound - EA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: University of British Columbia

Associated Report: Diet, feeding behaviour and habitat-use patterns of bowhead whales in the Eastern Canadian Arctic

Authors: Sarah Marie Elizabeth Fortune

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Canada-West Greenland

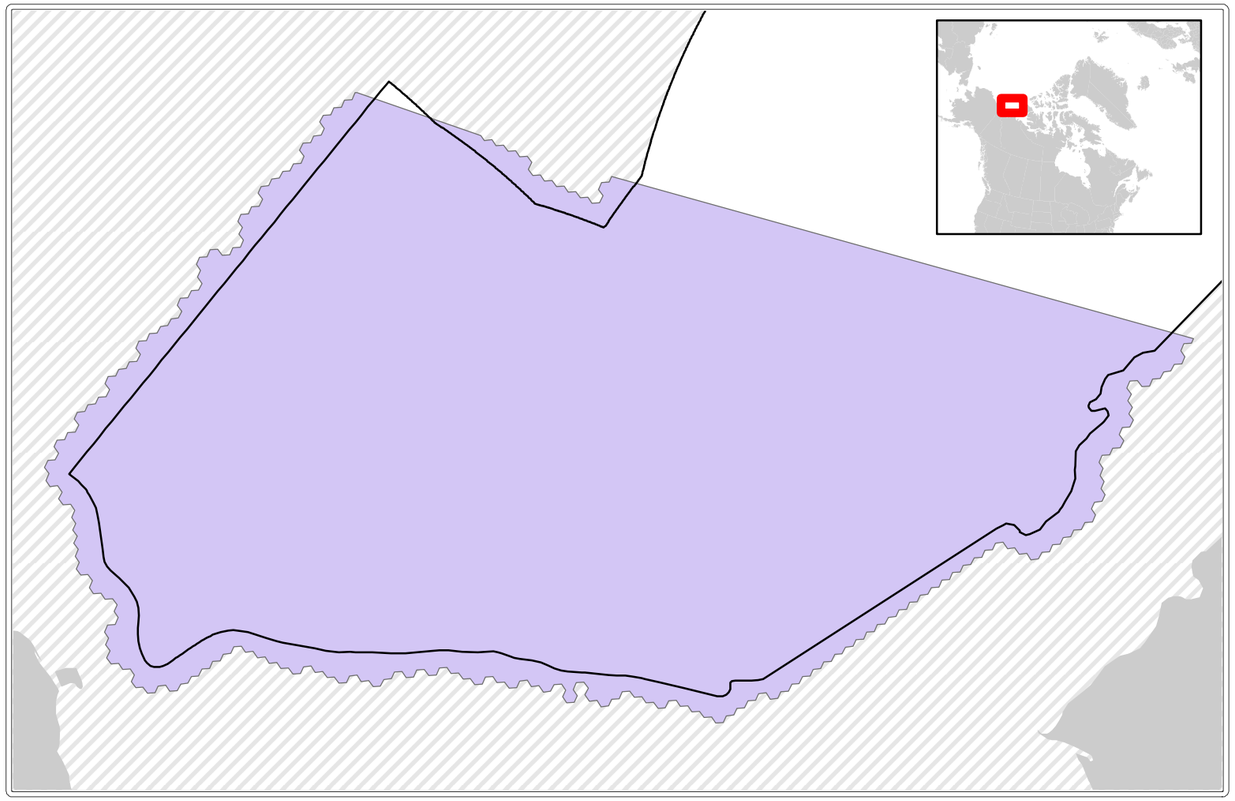
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: As means of investigating feeding patterns of Canada-West Greenland Bowheads, 25 adult individuals were tagged with satellite loggers. Through analysis of bowhead movements logged by the tags, area restricted movement (ARM) was identified from transit movement. Areas of ARM were collated with diet/ prey information and Cumberland Sound was identified as being of high importance for feeding. A generalized polygon was manually constructed to capture the concentration of ARM telemetry points present in Cumberland Sound.

Associated Links

https://open.library.ubc.ca/clRcle/collections/ubctheses/24/items/1.0375660

1225: Bowhead key habitats



Key Habitats

Bowhead summer distribution, Bering-Chukchi-Beaufort (AB)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Data Summary

Management Unit: Bering-Chukchi-Beaufort

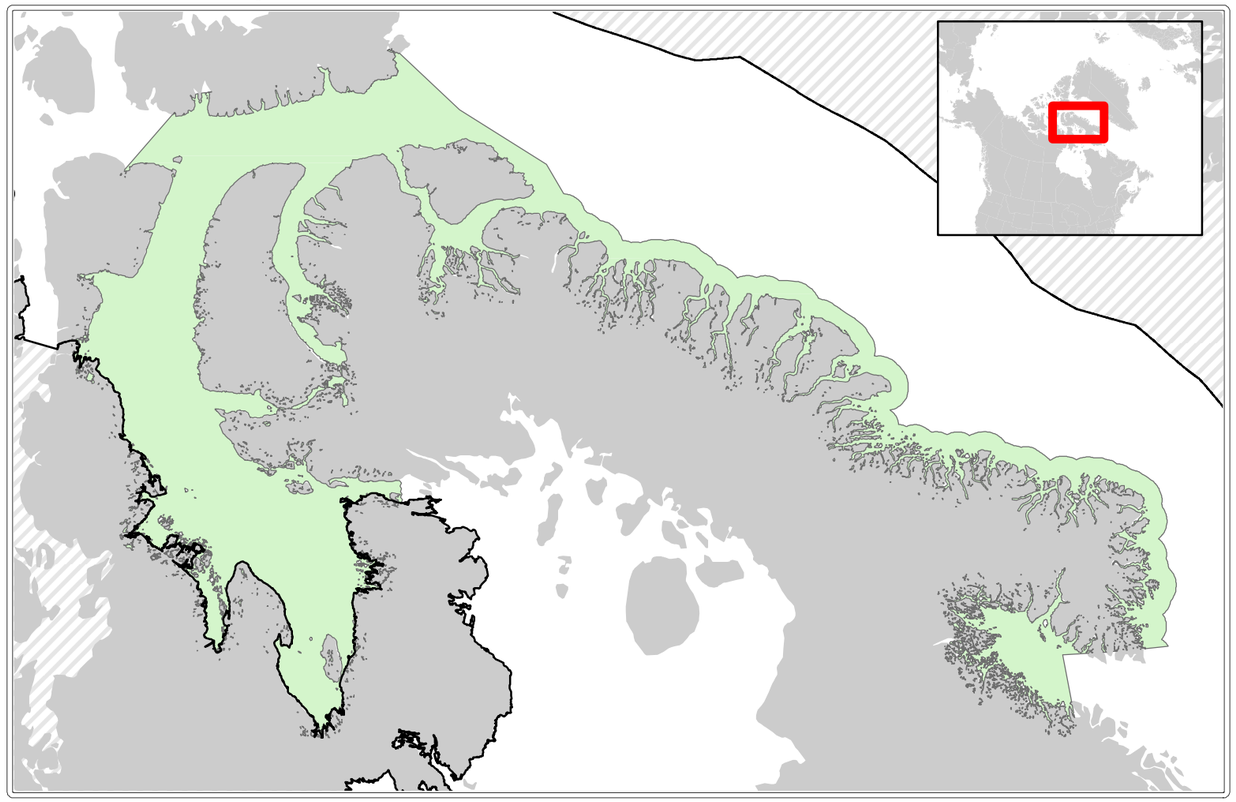
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Basin

Description: Seasonal bowhead ranges were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups, which were reviewed by the workshop. The report notes that Bowhead range is based on scientific survey data, IK and reports from communities with very little extrapolation of range distribution. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially by stock and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1226: Bowhead key habitats



Bowhead summer distribution, East Canada-West Greenland (EA)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Canada-West Greenland

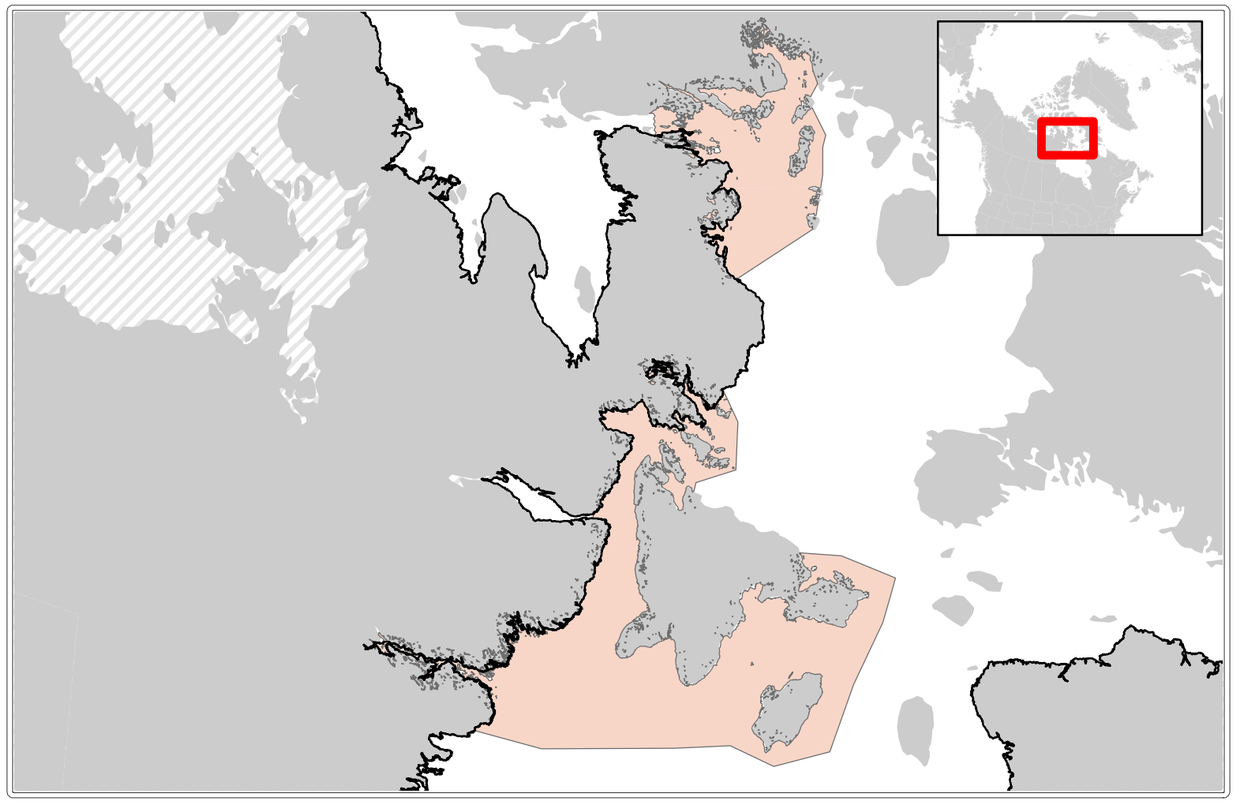
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seasonal bowhead ranges were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups, which were reviewed by the workshop. The report notes that Bowhead range is based on scientific survey data, IK and reports from communities with very little extrapolation of range distribution. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially by stock and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1227: Bowhead key habitats



Bowhead summer distribution, East Canad-West Greenland (HB)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Canada-West Greenland

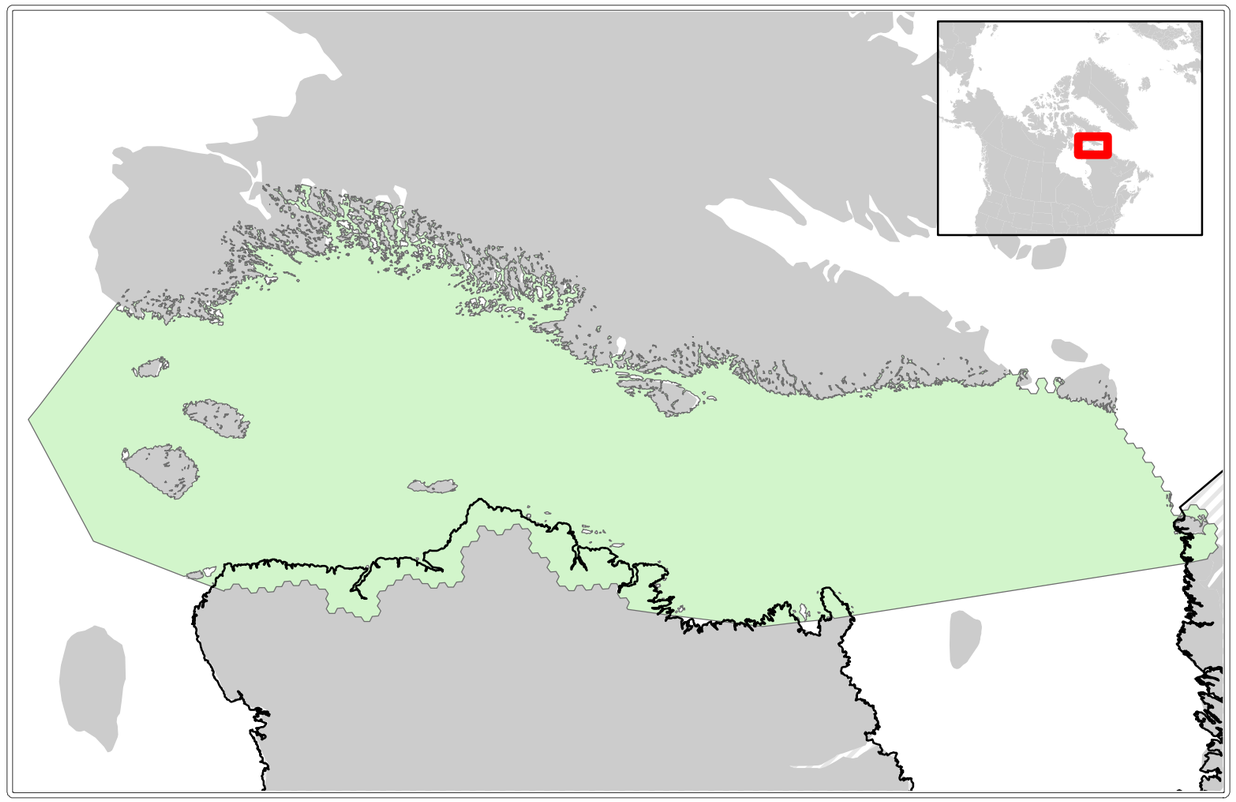
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Seasonal bowhead ranges were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups, which were reviewed by the workshop. The report notes that Bowhead range is based on scientific survey data, IK and reports from communities with very little extrapolation of range distribution. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially by stock and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1228: Bowhead key habitats



Bowhead winter distribution, East Canada-West Greenland (HB)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Canada-West Greenland

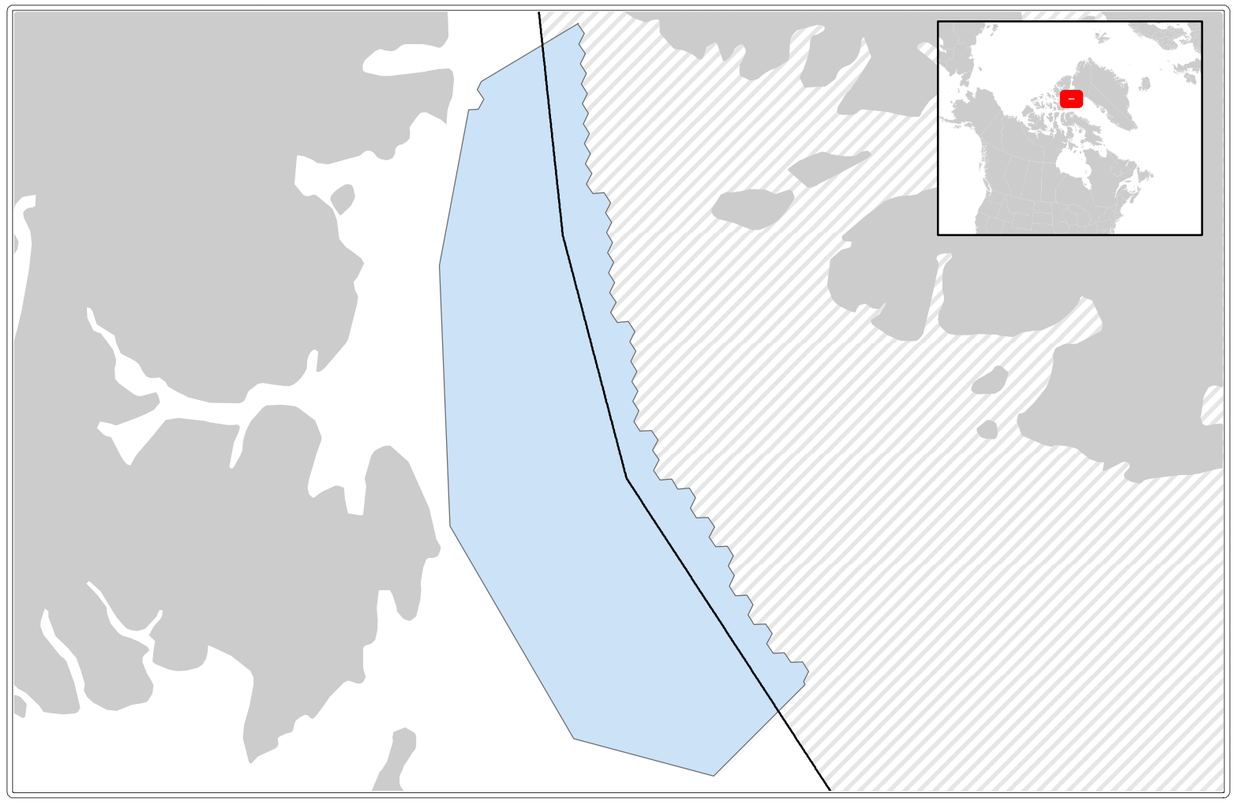
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Seasonal bowhead ranges were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups, which were reviewed by the workshop. The report notes that Bowhead range is based on scientific survey data, IK and reports from communities with very little extrapolation of range distribution. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially by stock and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1229: Bowhead key habitats



Bowhead winter distribution, East Canada-West Greenland (North Baffin Bay - EA)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Canada-West Greenland

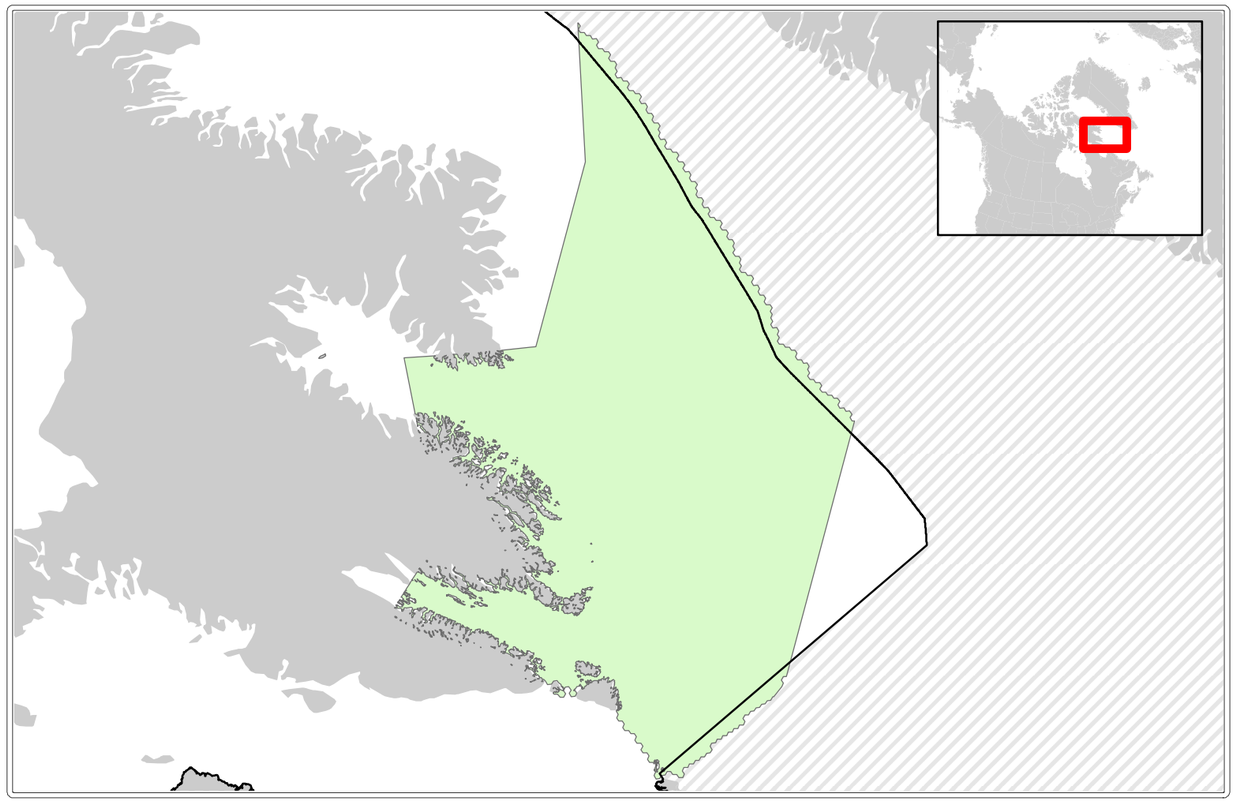
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seasonal bowhead ranges were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups, which were reviewed by the workshop. The report notes that Bowhead range is based on scientific survey data, IK and reports from communities with very little extrapolation of range distribution. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially by stock and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1230: Bowhead key habitats



Key Habitats

Bowhead winter distribution, East Canada-West Greenland (Davis Strait - EA)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Canada-West Greenland

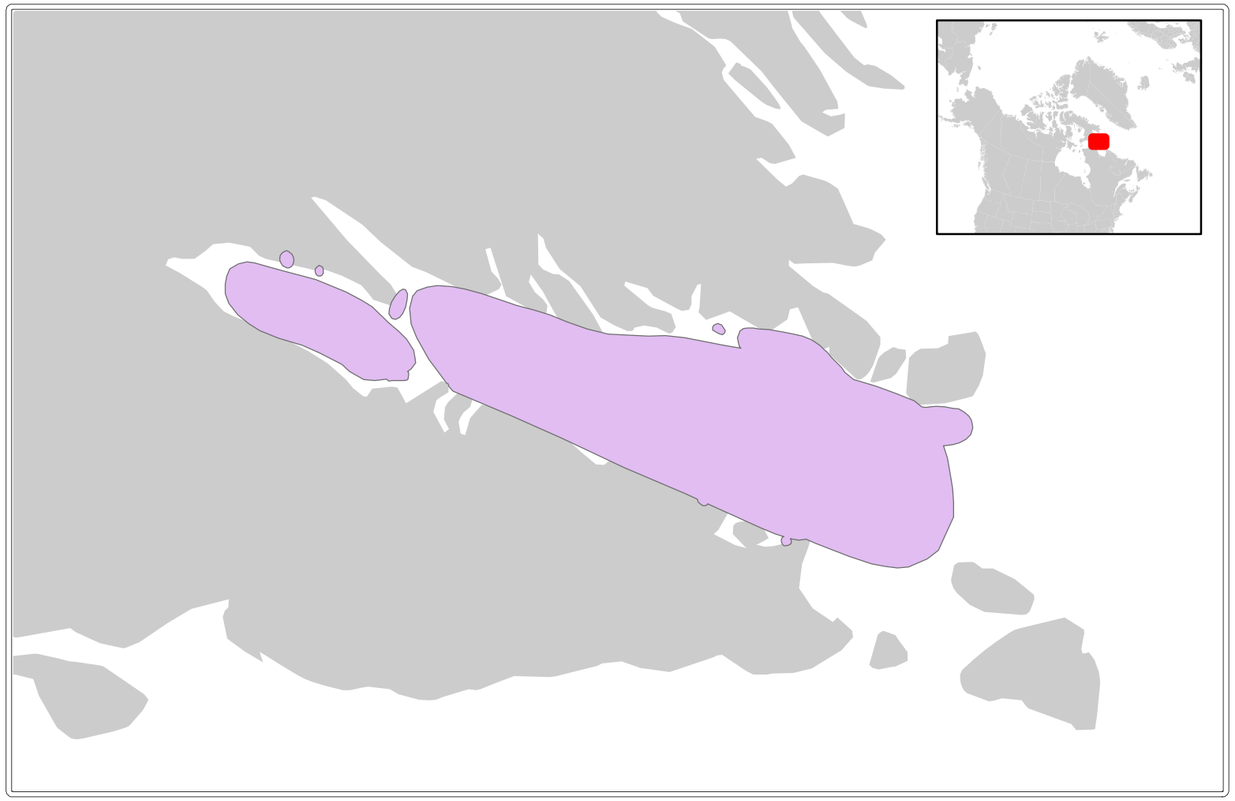
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seasonal bowhead ranges were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups, which were reviewed by the workshop. The report notes that Bowhead range is based on scientific survey data, IK and reports from communities with very little extrapolation of range distribution. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially by stock and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1250: Bowhead key habitats



Key Habitats

Bowhead locally identified habitat (Davis Strait - EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Canada-West Greenland

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses bowhead data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1251: Bowhead key habitats

Key Habitats

Bowhead locally identified habitat (HB)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Canada-West Greenland

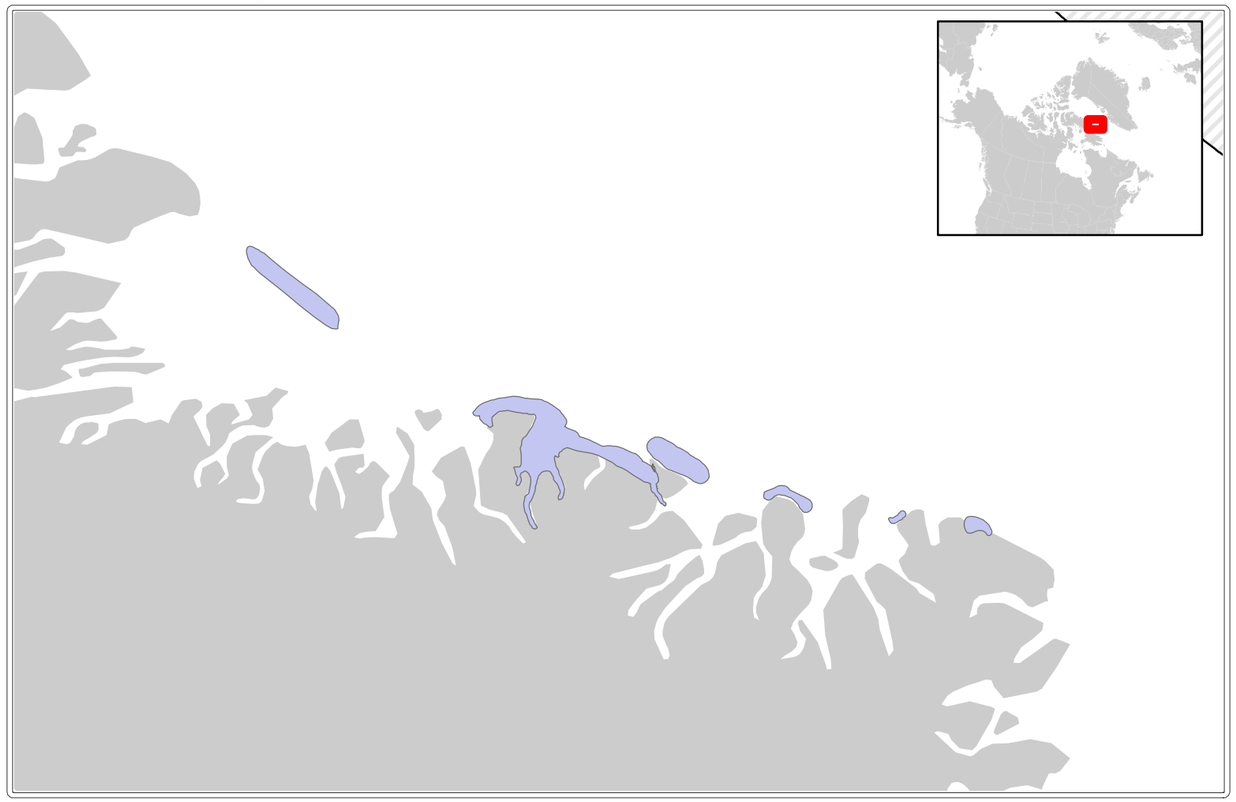
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses bowhead data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1252: Bowhead key habitats



Bowhead locally identified habitat, (Coastal Baffin Bay - EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Canada-West Greenland

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses bowhead data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1253: Bowhead key habitats

Bowhead locally identified habitat, East Canada-West Greenland (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Canada-West Greenland

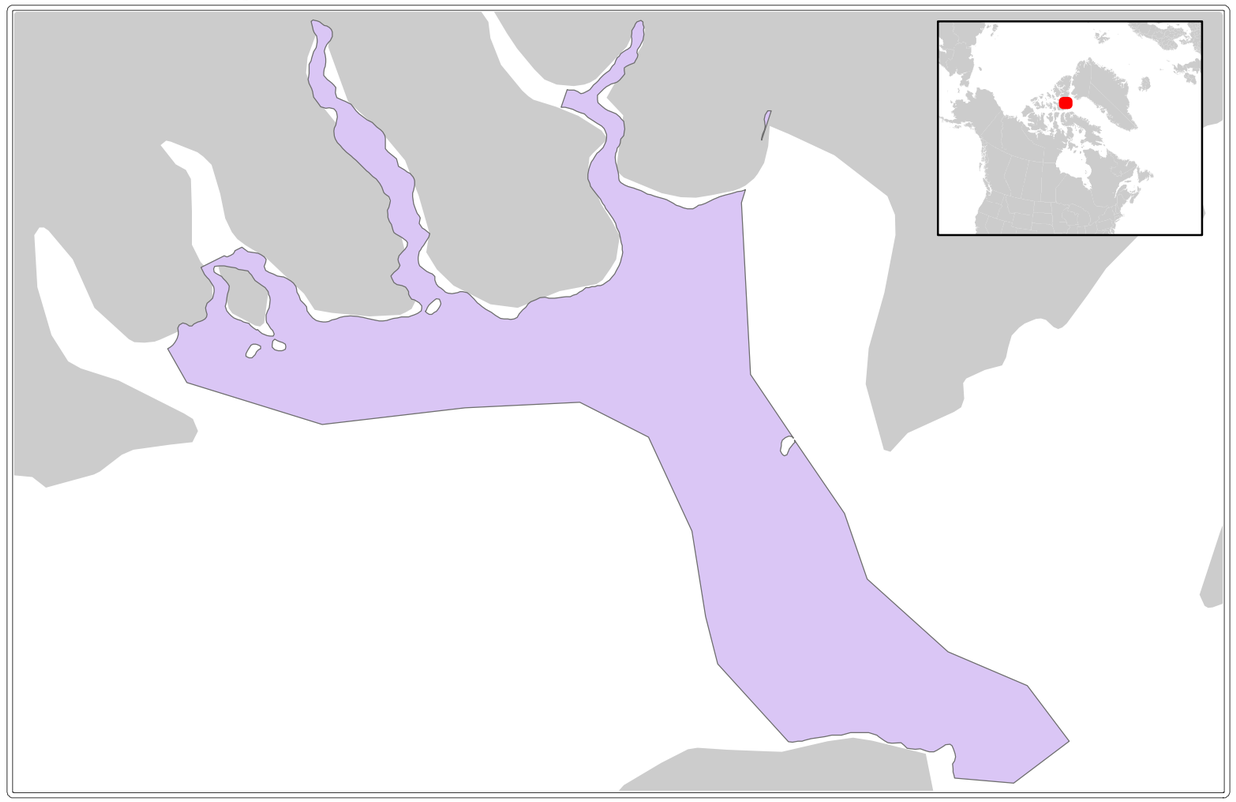
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses bowhead data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1300: Narwhal key habitats



Narwhal summer calving, Jones Sound (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Jones Sound

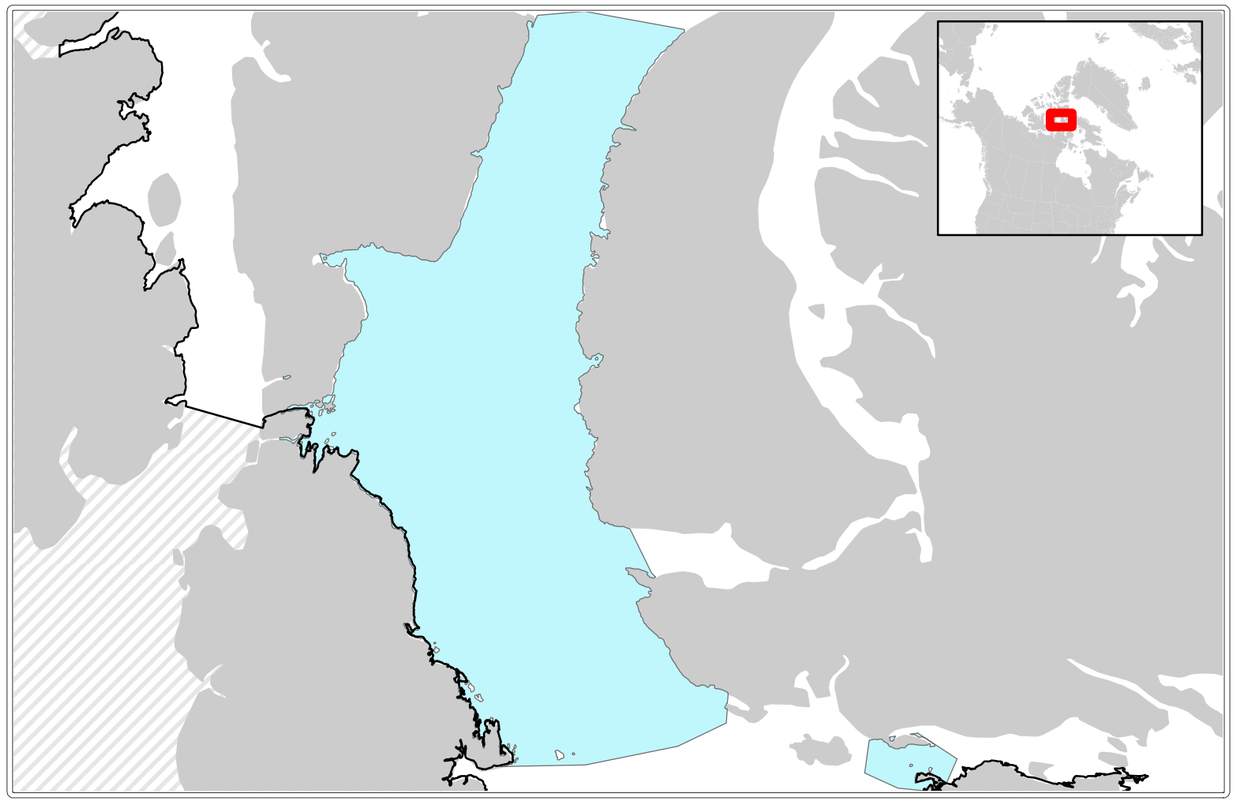
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Narwhal calving areas were identified from existing spatial data and corroborating descriptive sources. Evidence from 24 different studies where used to identify important areas. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks.

Associated Links

N/A

1301: Narwhal key habitats



Narwhal summer calving, Somerset Island (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Somerset Island

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Narwhal calving areas were identified from existing spatial data and corroborating descriptive sources. Evidence from 24 different studies where used to identify important areas. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks.

Associated Links

N/A

1302: Narwhal key habitats

Narwhal summer foraging/calving, Admiralty Inlet (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Admiralty Inlet

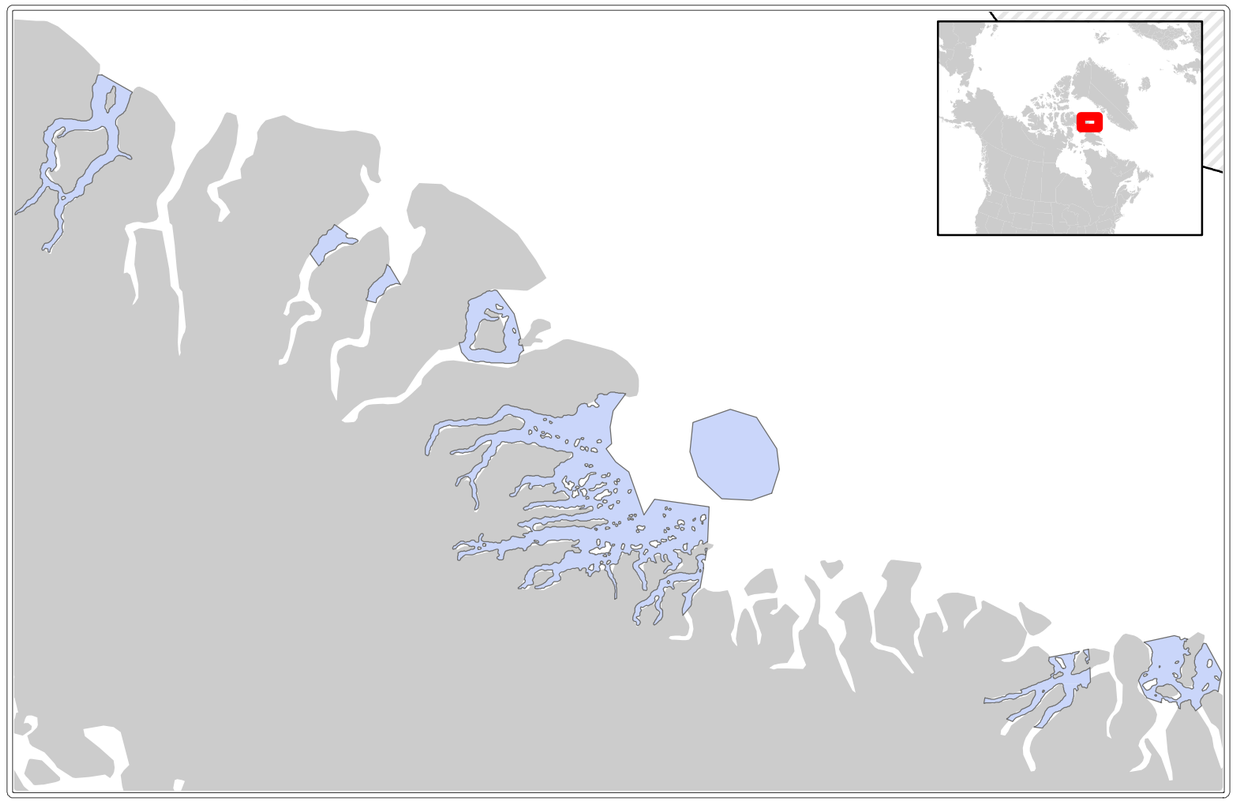
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Narwhal foraging areas where identified from existing spatial data and corroborating descriptive sources. Evidence from 9 different studies where used to identify important areas. Separate polygons for summer foraging and calving in Peel & Eclipse Sound were dissolved as they were nested. within each other. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1303: Narwhal key habitats



Narwhal summer foraging/calving, East Baffin Island (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Baffin Island

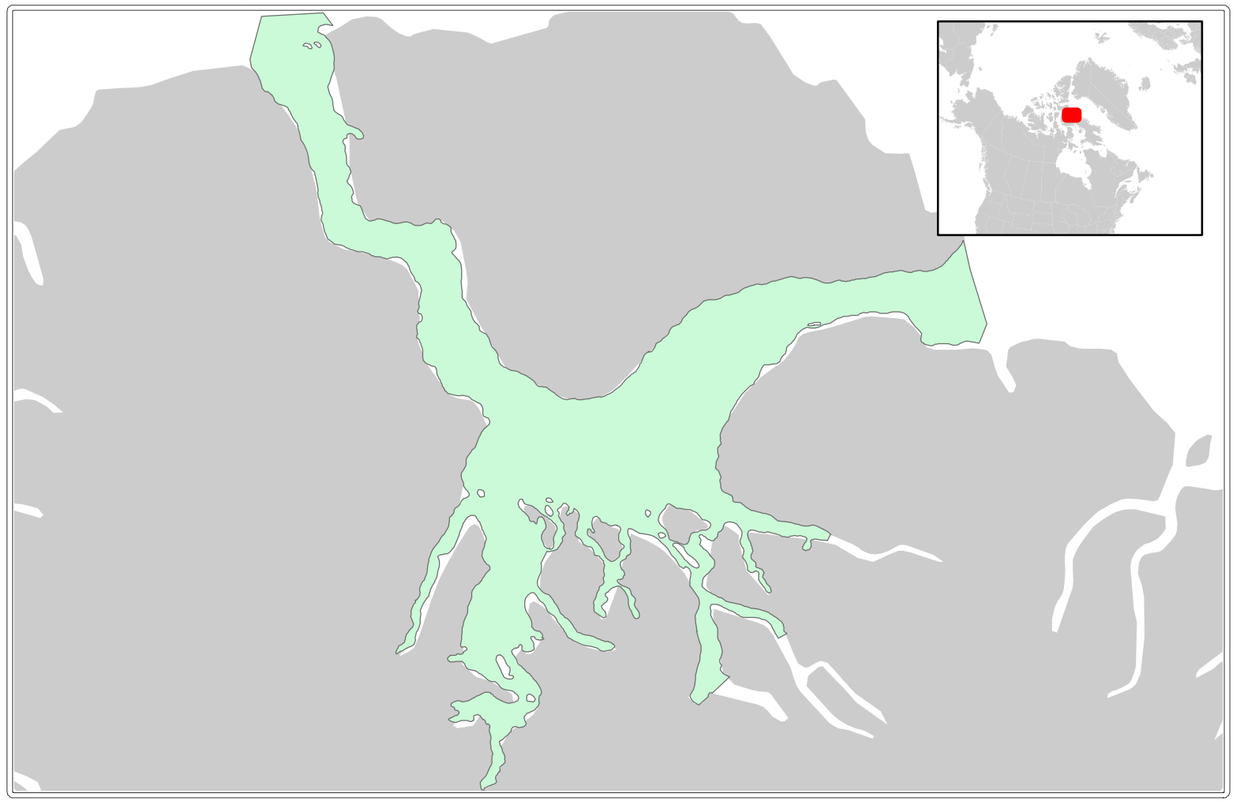
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Narwhal foraging areas where identified from existing spatial data and corroborating descriptive sources. Evidence from 9 different studies where used to identify important areas. Separate polygons for summer foraging and calving in Peel & Eclipse Sound were dissolved as they were nested. within each other. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1304: Narwhal key habitats



Narwhal summer foraging/calving, Eclipse Sound (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Eclipse Sound

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Narwhal foraging areas where identified from existing spatial data and corroborating descriptive sources. Evidence from 9 different studies where used to identify important areas. Separate polygons for summer foraging and calving in Peel & Eclipse Sound were dissolved as they were nested. within each other. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1305: Narwhal key habitats

Narwhal summer foraging/calving, Northern Hudson Bay (HB)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Northern Hudson Bay

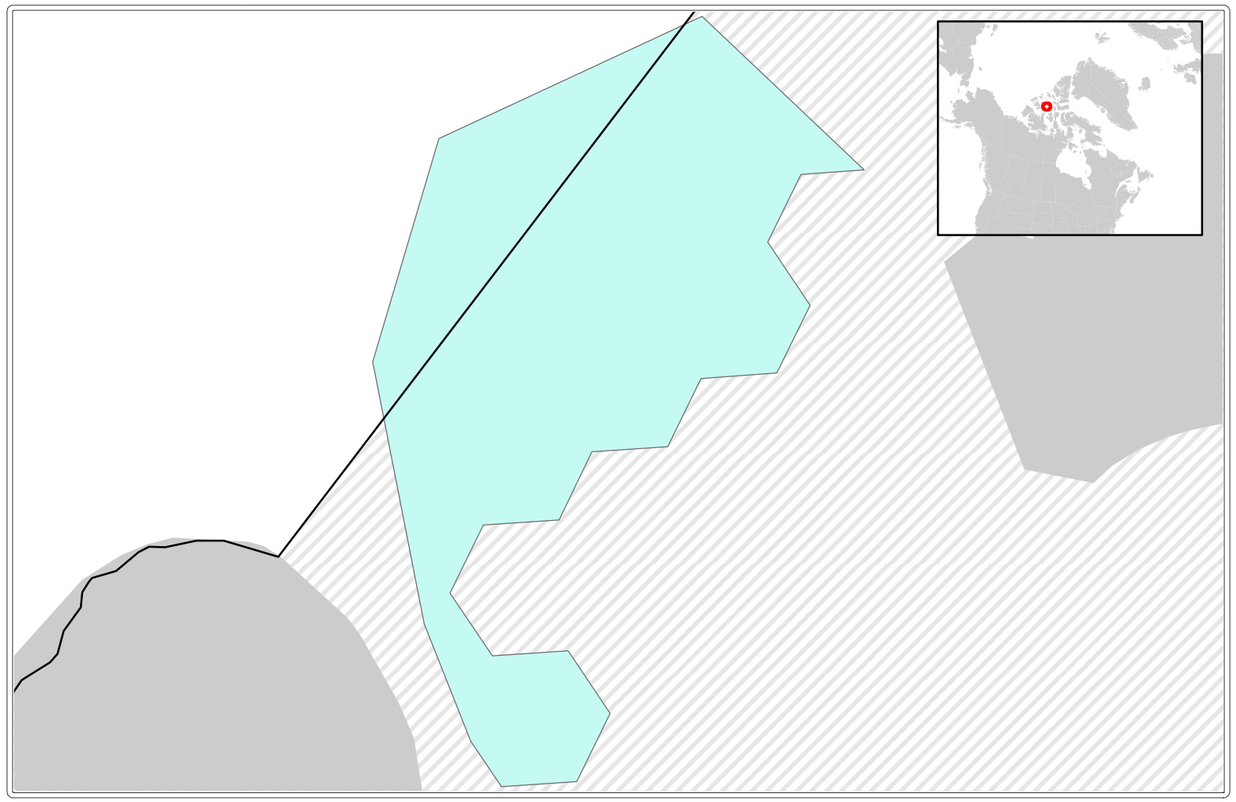
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Narwhal foraging areas where identified from existing spatial data and corroborating descriptive sources. Evidence from 9 different studies where used to identify important areas. Separate polygons for summer foraging and calving in Peel & Eclipse Sound were dissolved as they were nested. within each other. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1306: Narwhal key habitats



Narwhal summer foraging/calving, Somerset Island (AA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Somerset Island

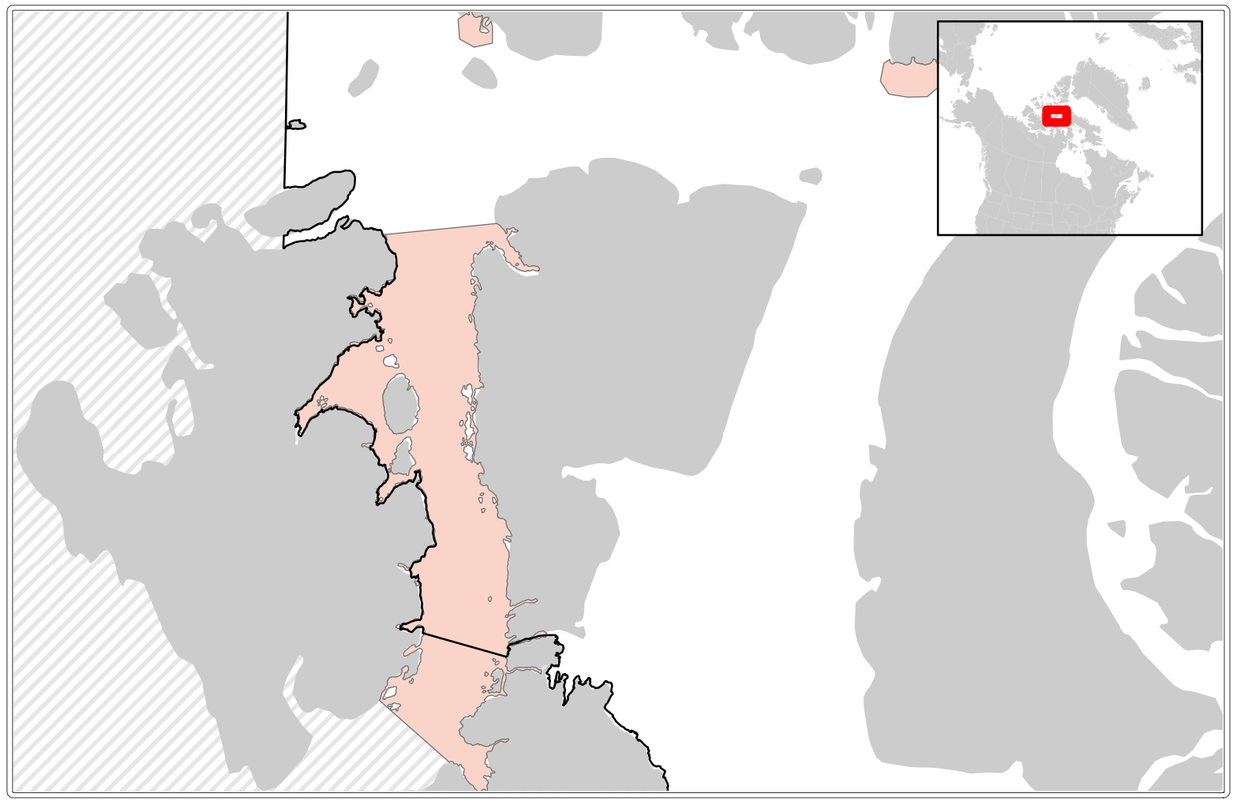
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Narwhal foraging areas where identified from existing spatial data and corroborating descriptive sources. Evidence from 9 different studies where used to identify important areas. Separate polygons for summer foraging and calving in Peel & Eclipse Sound were dissolved as they were nested. within each other. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1307: Narwhal key habitats



Narwhal summer foraging/calving, Somerset Island (EA)

Date: 2017

Open Source: No

Organization: Higdon Wildlife Consulting, for WWF-Canada

Associated Report: Mapping Critical Whale Habitat in the Nunavut Settlement Area

Authors: Jeff W. Higdon

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Somerset Island

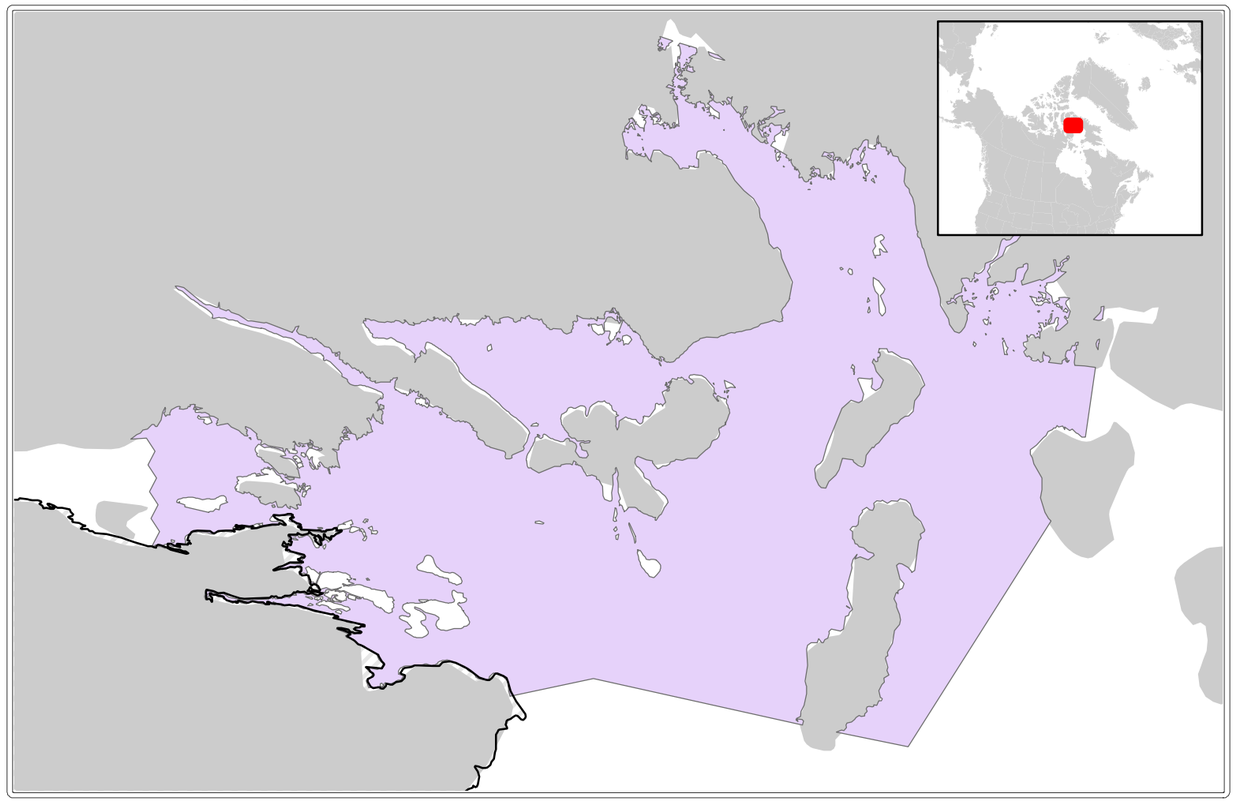
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: WWF commissioned Higdon Wildlife Consulting to compile existing knowledge on critical cetacean habitat within Nunavut. Narwhal foraging areas where identified from existing spatial data and corroborating descriptive sources. Evidence from 9 different studies where used to identify important areas. Separate polygons for summer foraging and calving in Peel & Eclipse Sound were dissolved as they were nested. within each other. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

N/A

1325: Narwhal key habitats



Key Habitats

Narwhal summer range, Baffin Bay stocks (HB)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Data Summary

Management Unit: Baffin Bay stocks

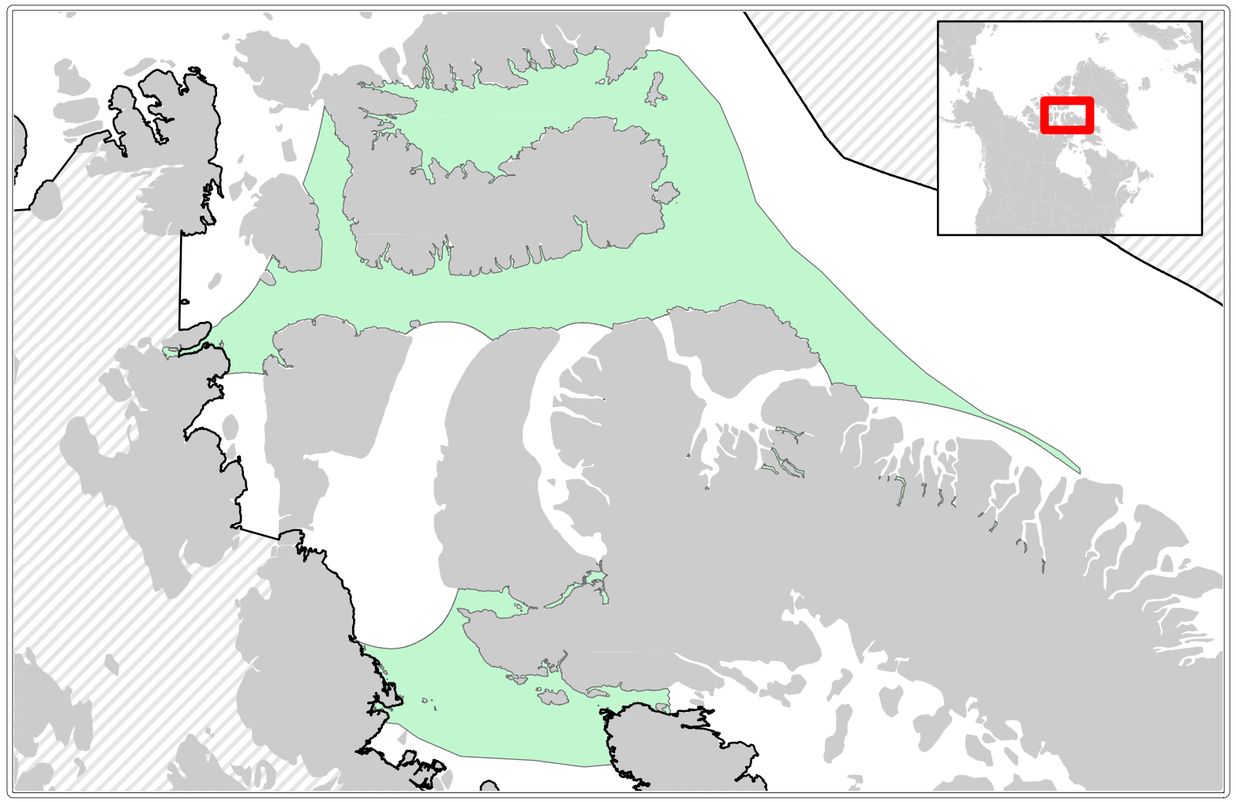
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Seasonal narwhal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups, which were reviewed by the workshop. Narwhal ranges were delineated based on a synthesis of summer/ winter aerial surveys, and satellite tagging studies. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1326: Narwhal key habitats



Key Habitats

Narwhal summer range, Baffin Bay stocks, (Lancaster Sound area - EA)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Data Summary

Management Unit: Baffin Bay stocks

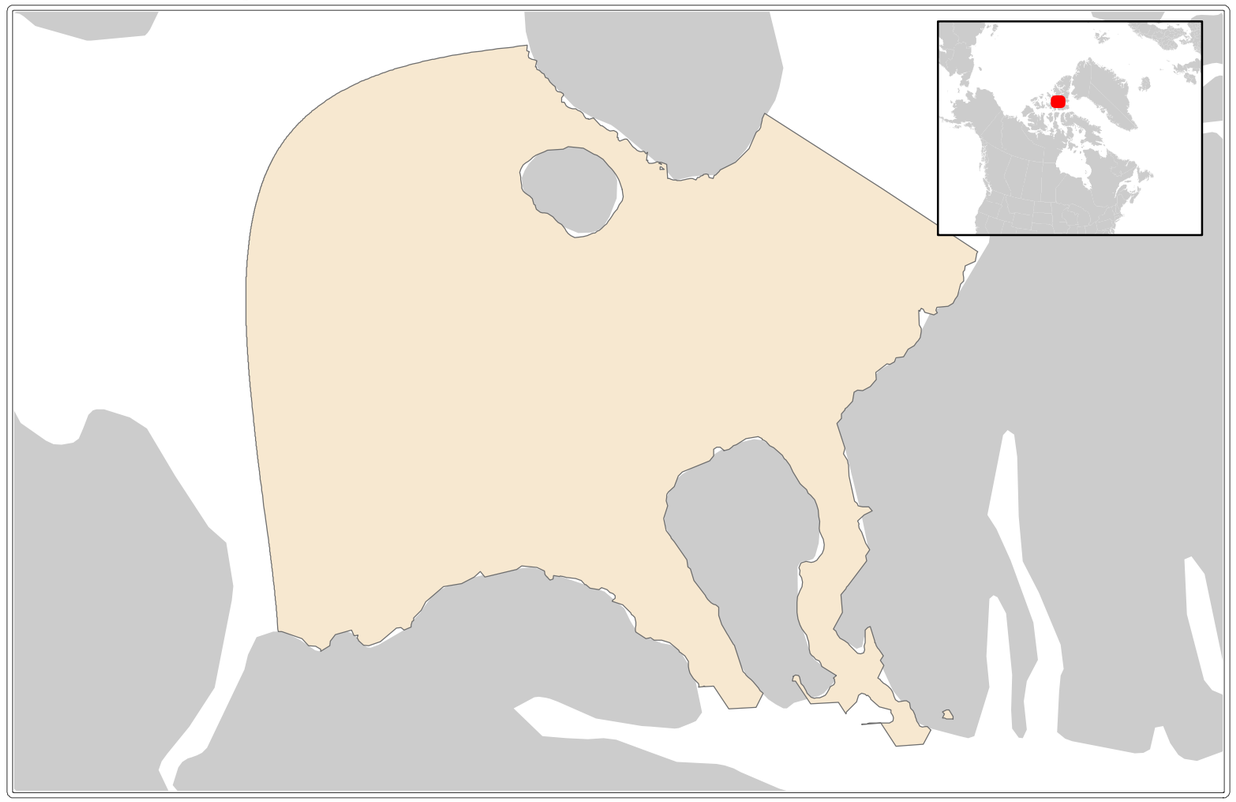
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seasonal narwhal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups, which were reviewed by the workshop. Narwhal ranges were delineated based on a synthesis of summer/ winter aerial surveys, and satellite tagging studies. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1327: Narwhal key habitats



Narwhal summer range, Baffin Bay stocks (AA)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Baffin Bay stocks

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

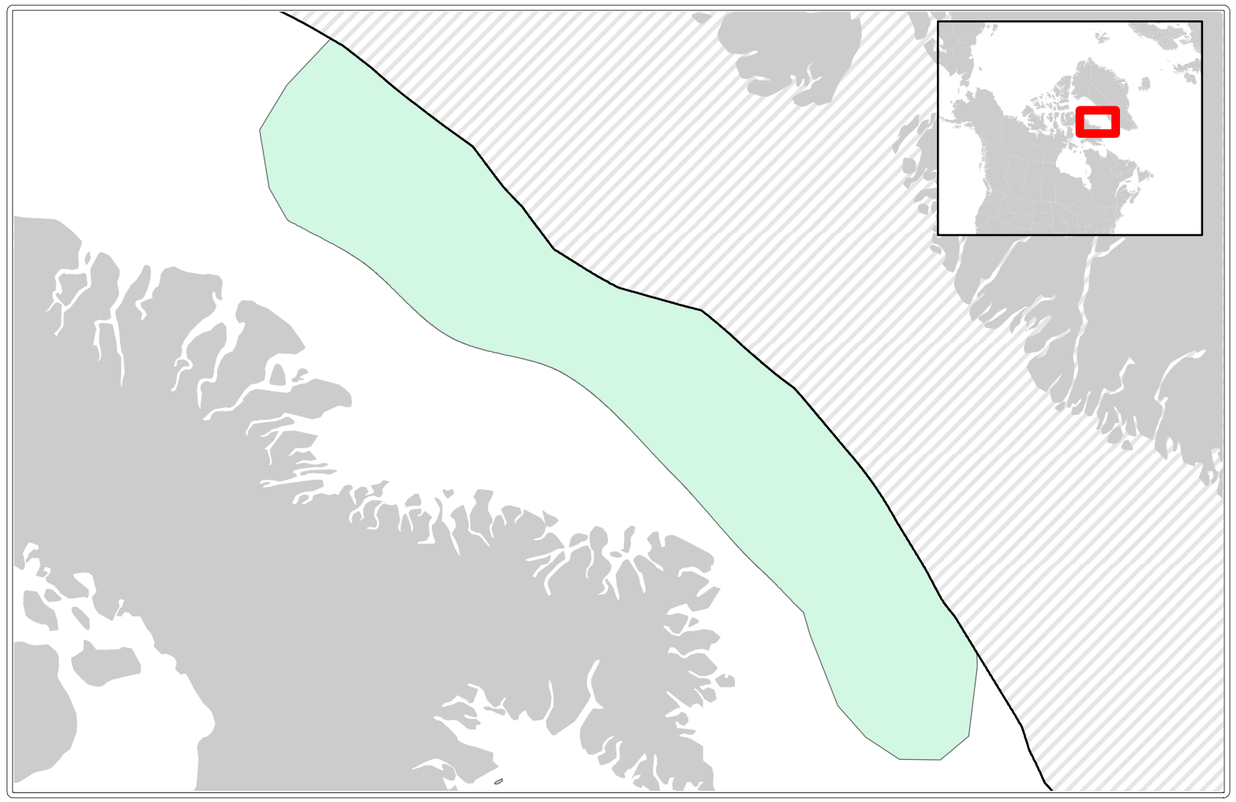
Description: Seasonal narwhal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups, which were reviewed by the workshop. Narwhal ranges were delineated based on a synthesis of summer/ winter aerial surveys, and satellite tagging studies. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1328: Narwhal key habitats

Key Habitats



Narwhal winter high density areas, Baffin Bay stocks (EA)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Data Summary

Management Unit: Baffin Bay stocks

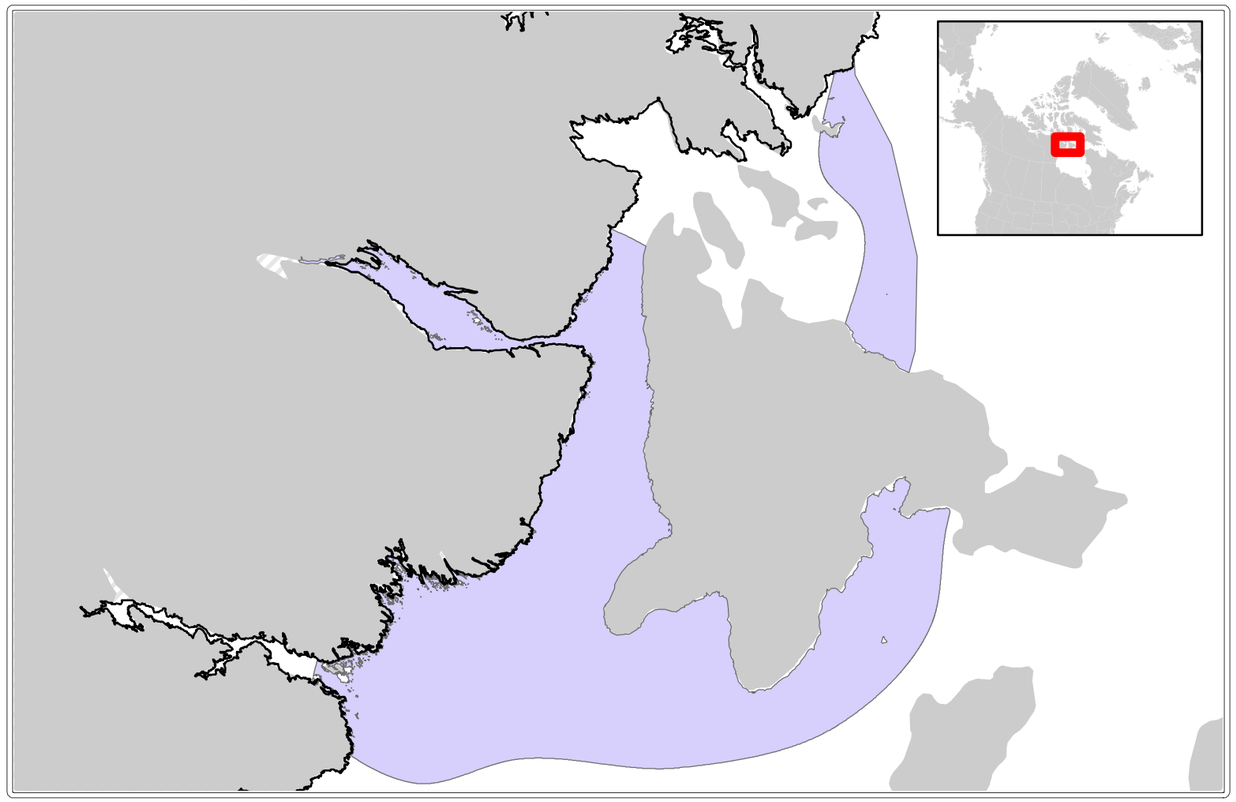
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seasonal narwhal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups, which were reviewed by the workshop. Narwhal ranges were delineated based on a synthesis of summer/ winter aerial surveys, and satellite tagging studies. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1329: Narwhal key habitats



Narwhal summer range, Northern Hudson Bay (HB)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Northern Hudson Bay

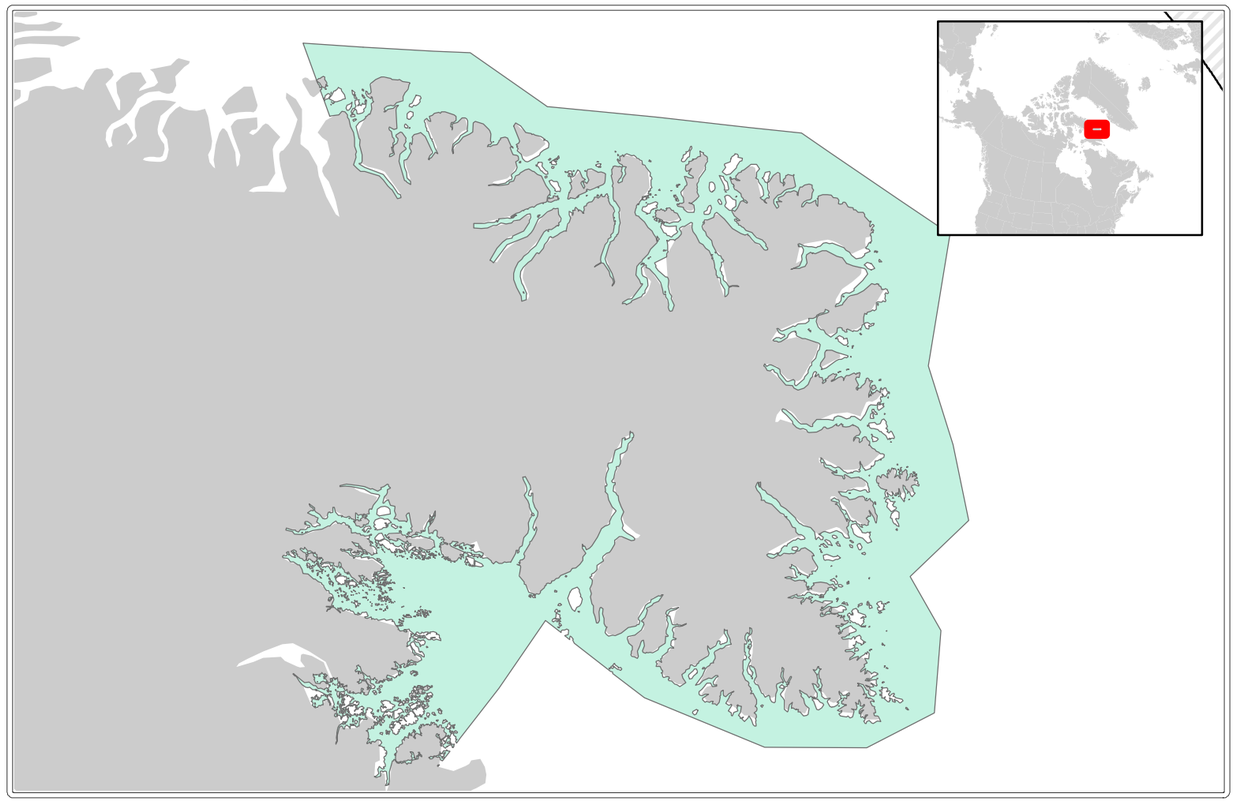
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Seasonal narwhal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups, which were reviewed by the workshop. Narwhal ranges were delineated based on a synthesis of summer/ winter aerial surveys, and satellite tagging studies. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1330: Narwhal key habitats



Key Habitats

Narwhal summer range, Baffin Bay stocks (South - EA)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Data Summary

Management Unit: Baffin Bay stocks

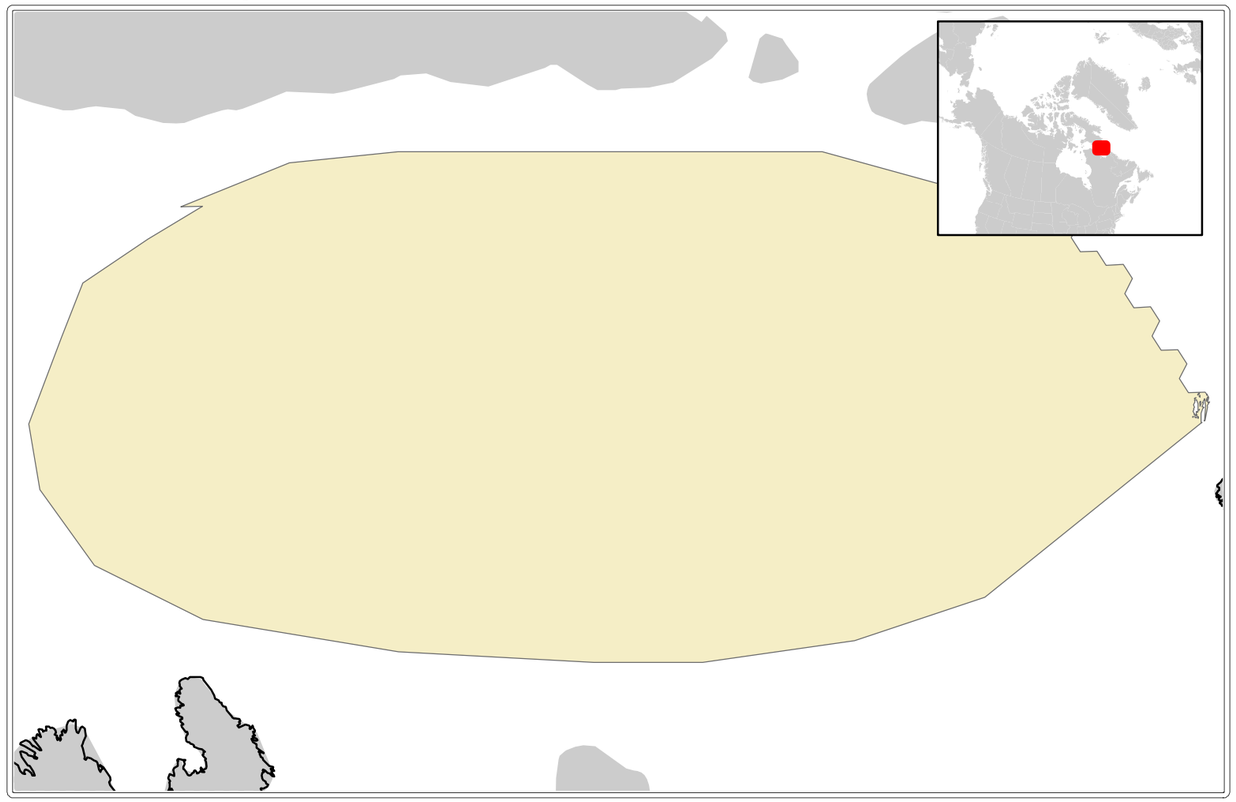
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seasonal narwhal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups, which were reviewed by the workshop. Narwhal ranges were delineated based on a synthesis of summer/ winter aerial surveys, and satellite tagging studies. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1331: Narwhal key habitats



Narwhal winter range, Northern Hudson Bay (HB)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Northern Hudson Bay

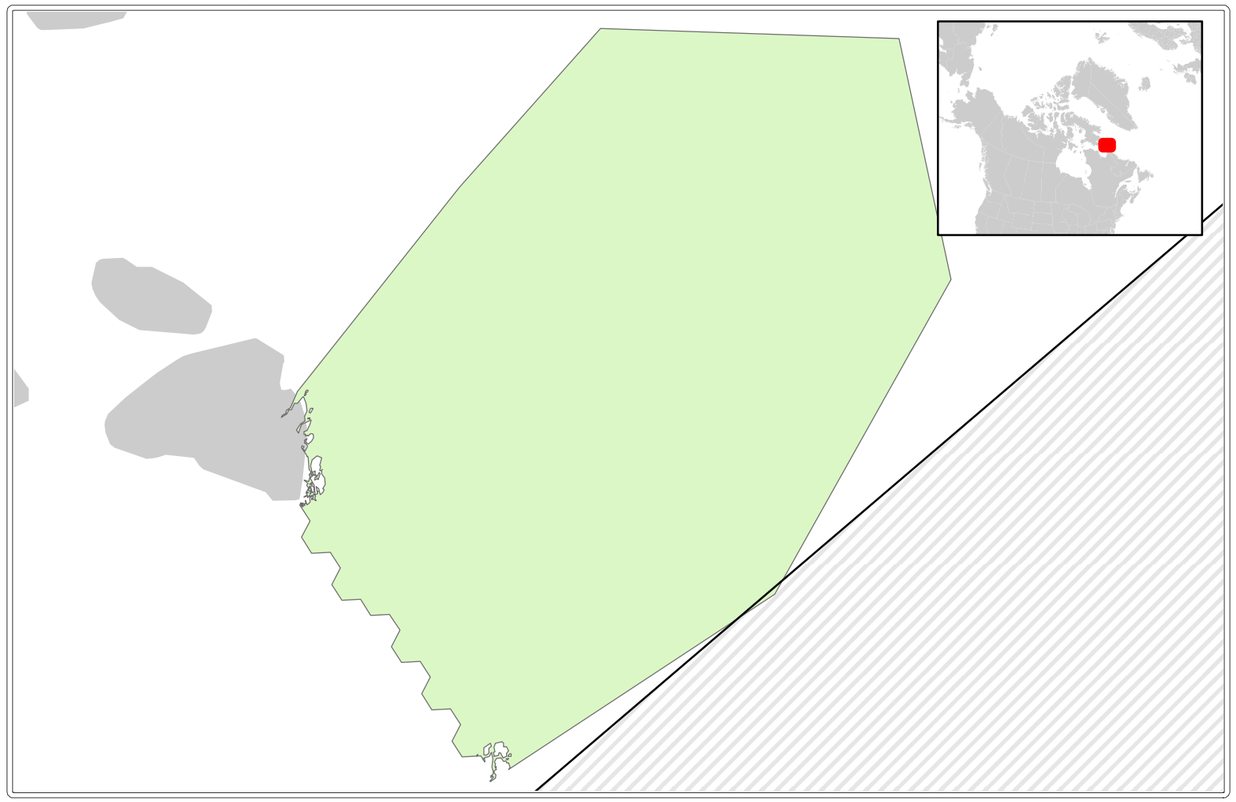
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Seasonal narwhal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups, which were reviewed by the workshop. Narwhal ranges were delineated based on a synthesis of summer/ winter aerial surveys, and satellite tagging studies. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1332: Narwhal key habitats



Narwhal winter range, Northern Hudson Bay (EA)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Northern Hudson Bay

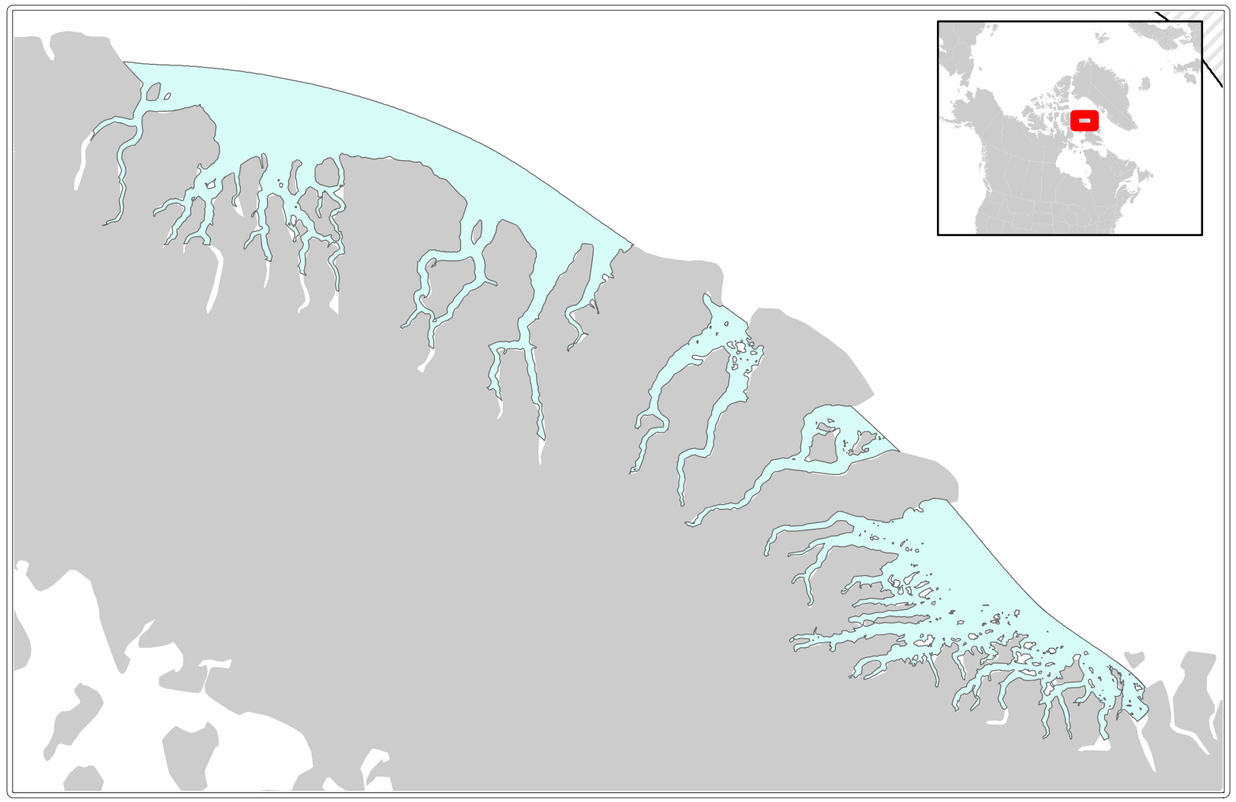
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seasonal narwhal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups, which were reviewed by the workshop. Narwhal ranges were delineated based on a synthesis of summer/ winter aerial surveys, and satellite tagging studies. Polygons were split into separate conservation features spatially based on stocks and marine bioregion.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1333: Narwhal key habitats



Narwhal summer high density areas, East Baffin Island (EA)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: East Baffin Island

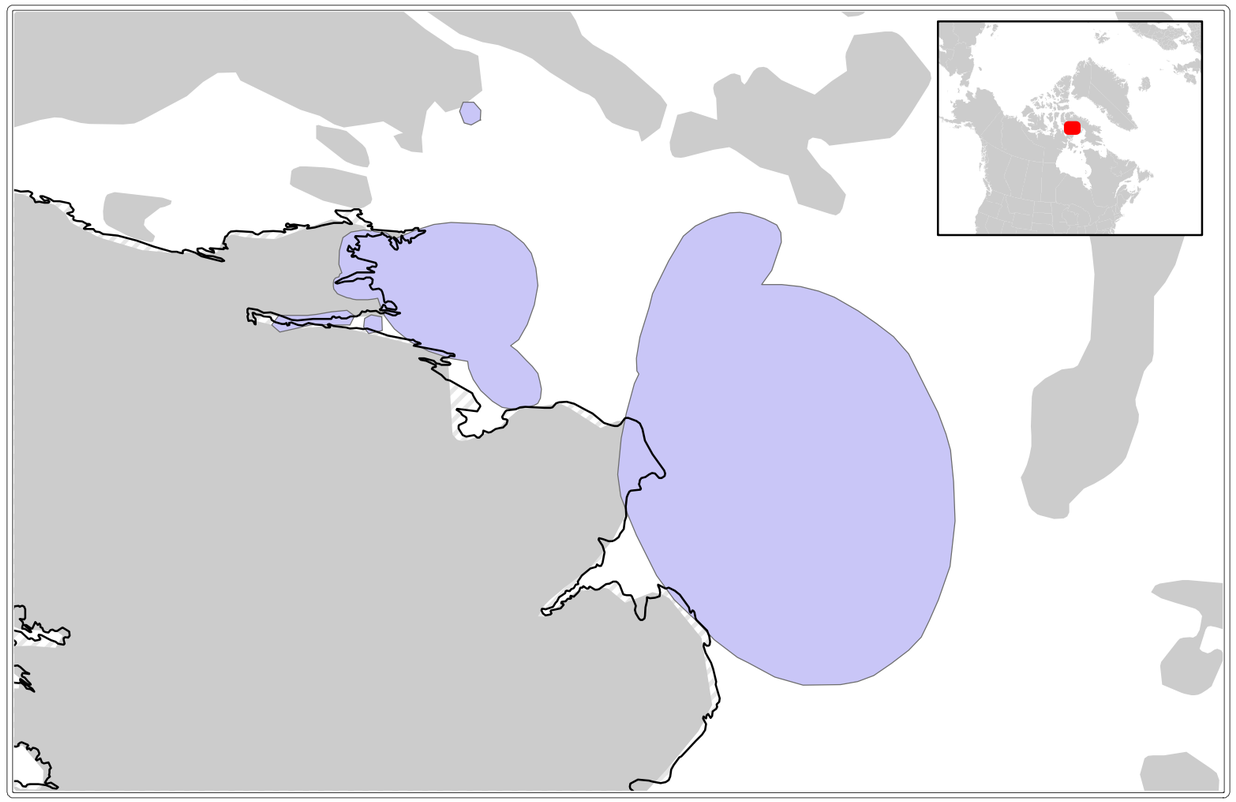
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seasonal narwhal use areas were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups, which were reviewed by the workshop. Narwhal ranges were delineated based on a synthesis of summer/ winter aerial surveys, and satellite tagging studies.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1350: Narwhal key habitats



Key Habitats

Narwhal locally identified habitat, Baffin Bay stocks (HB)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Data Summary

Management Unit: Baffin Bay stocks

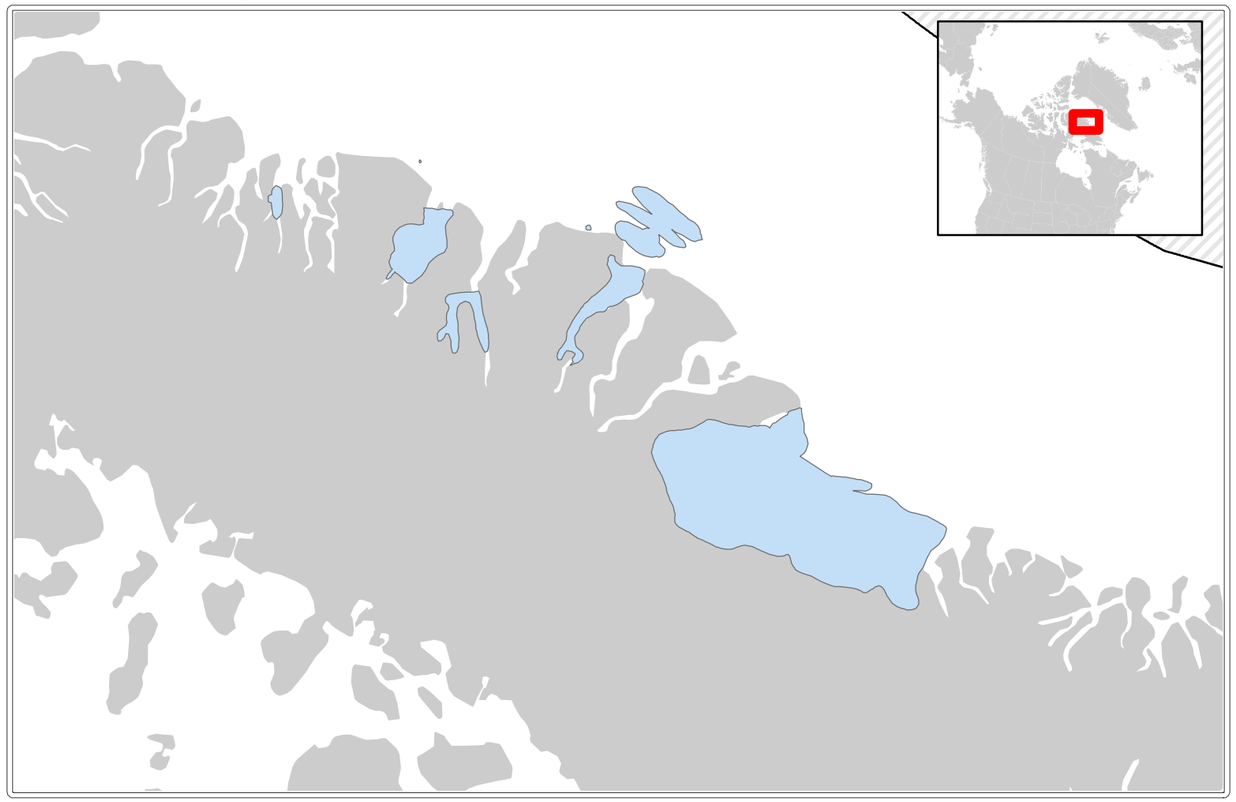
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses narwhal data from NCRI reports from Grise Fiord, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, and Rankin Inlet.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1351: Narwhal key habitats



Narwhal locally identified habitat, Baffin Bay stocks (East Baffin Island - EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Baffin Bay stocks

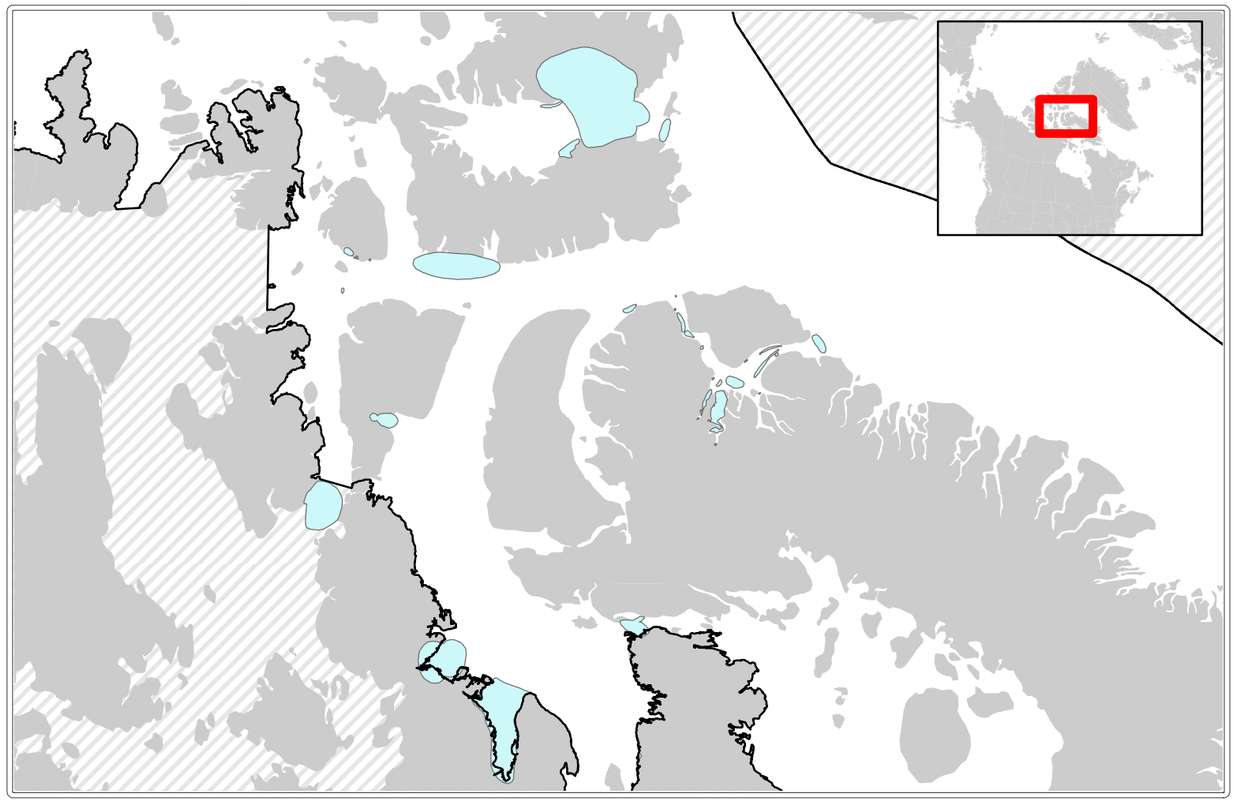
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses narwhal data from NCRI reports from Grise Fiord, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, and Rankin Inlet.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1352: Narwhal key habitats



Key Habitats

Narwhal locally identified habitat, Baffin Bay stocks (Lancaster Sound Area Baffin Bay - EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Data Summary

Management Unit: Baffin Bay stocks

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses narwhal data from NCRI reports from Grise Fiord, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, and Rankin Inlet.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1353: Narwhal key habitats

Narwhal locally identified habitat, Northern Hudson Bay (HB)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Northern Hudson Bay

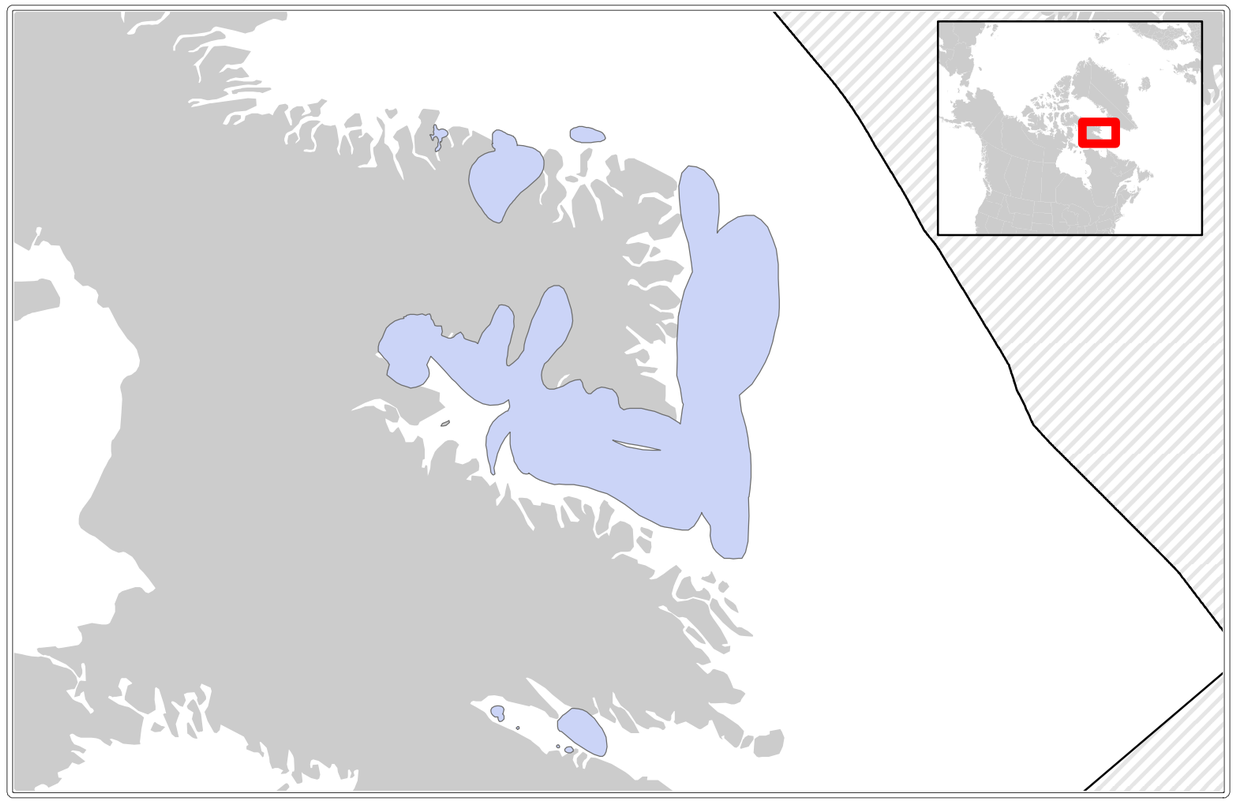
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses narwhal data from NCRI reports from Grise Fiord, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, and Rankin Inlet.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1354: Narwhal key habitats



Narwhal locally identified habitat, Baffin Bay stocks (South Baffin Bay - EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Baffin Bay stocks

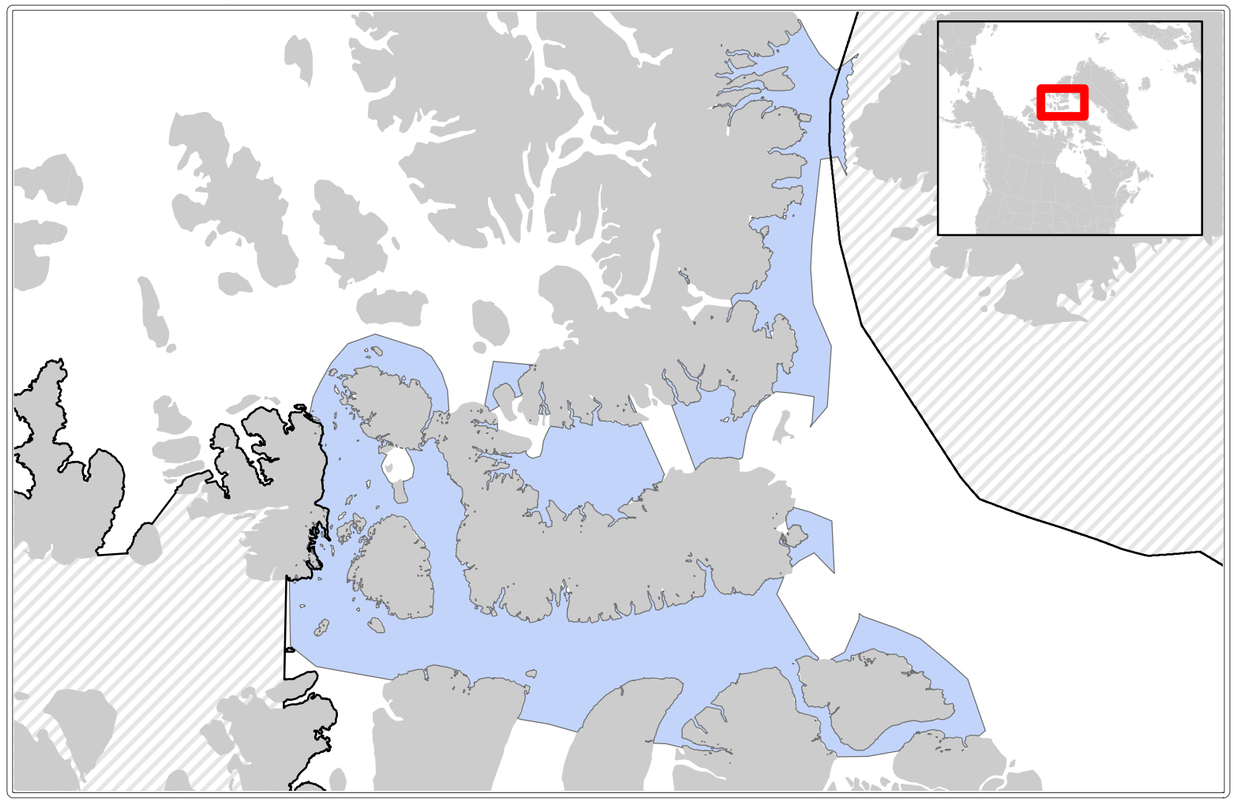
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses narwhal data from NCRI reports from Grise Fiord, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, and Rankin Inlet.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1410: Walrus key habitats



Key Habitats

Walrus distribution, Canadian High Arctic

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian High Arctic

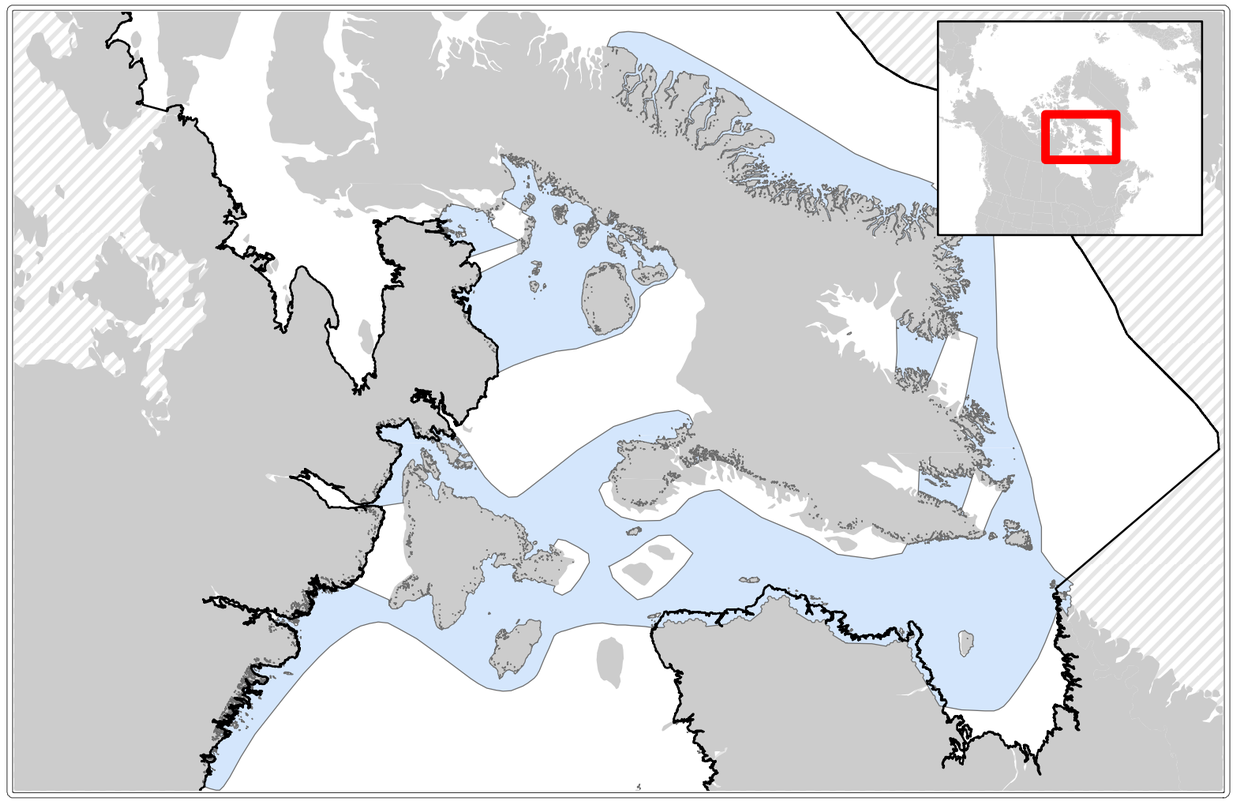
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago, Eastern Arctic

Description: Seasonal Walrus use areas and walrus distributions were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps, which were reviewed by the workshop. Walrus stock ranges were developed based on synthesis of scientific research and IK surveys conducted between 1995-2010, organized by subpopulation.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1411: Walrus key habitats



Key Habitats

Walrus distribution, Canadian Central Arctic

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian Central Arctic

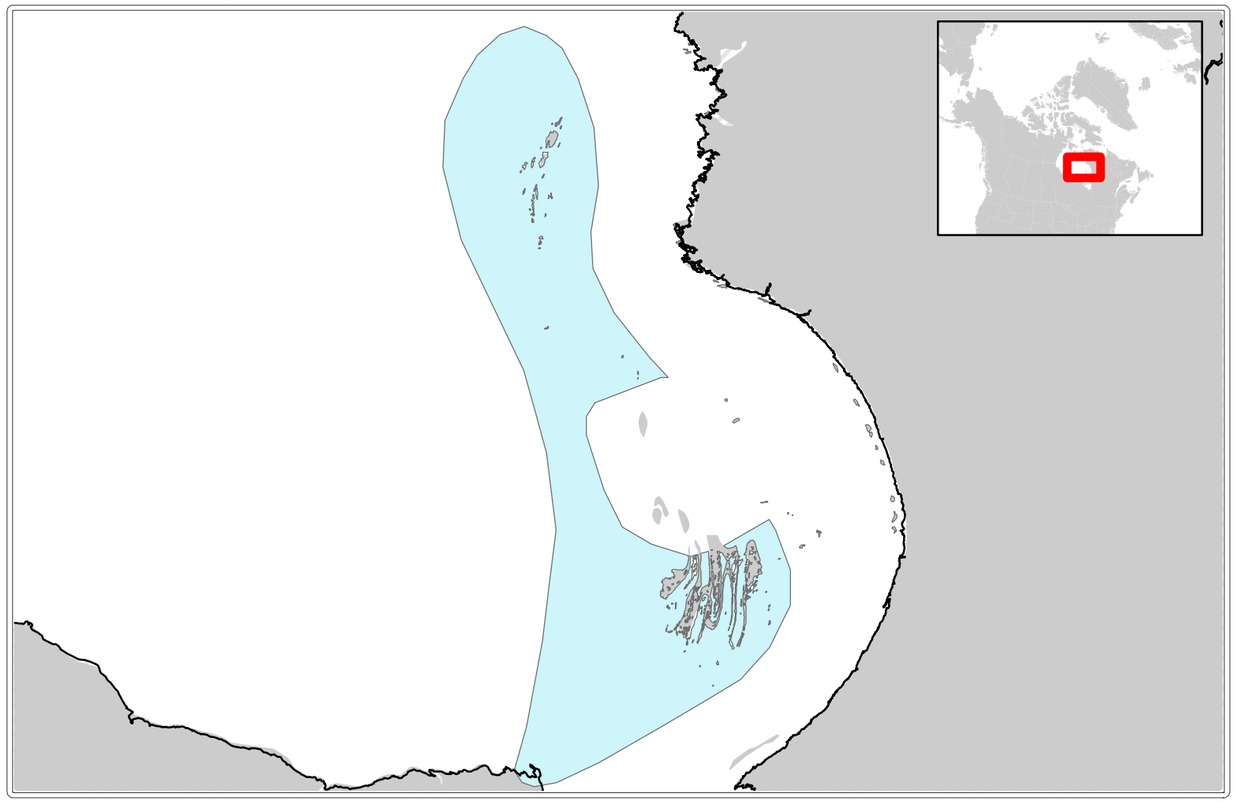
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic, Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Seasonal Walrus use areas and walrus distributions were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps, which were reviewed by the workshop. Walrus stock ranges were developed based on synthesis of scientific research and IK surveys conducted between 1995-2010, organized by subpopulation.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1412: Walrus key habitats



Walrus distribution, Canadian Low Arctic

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian Low Arctic

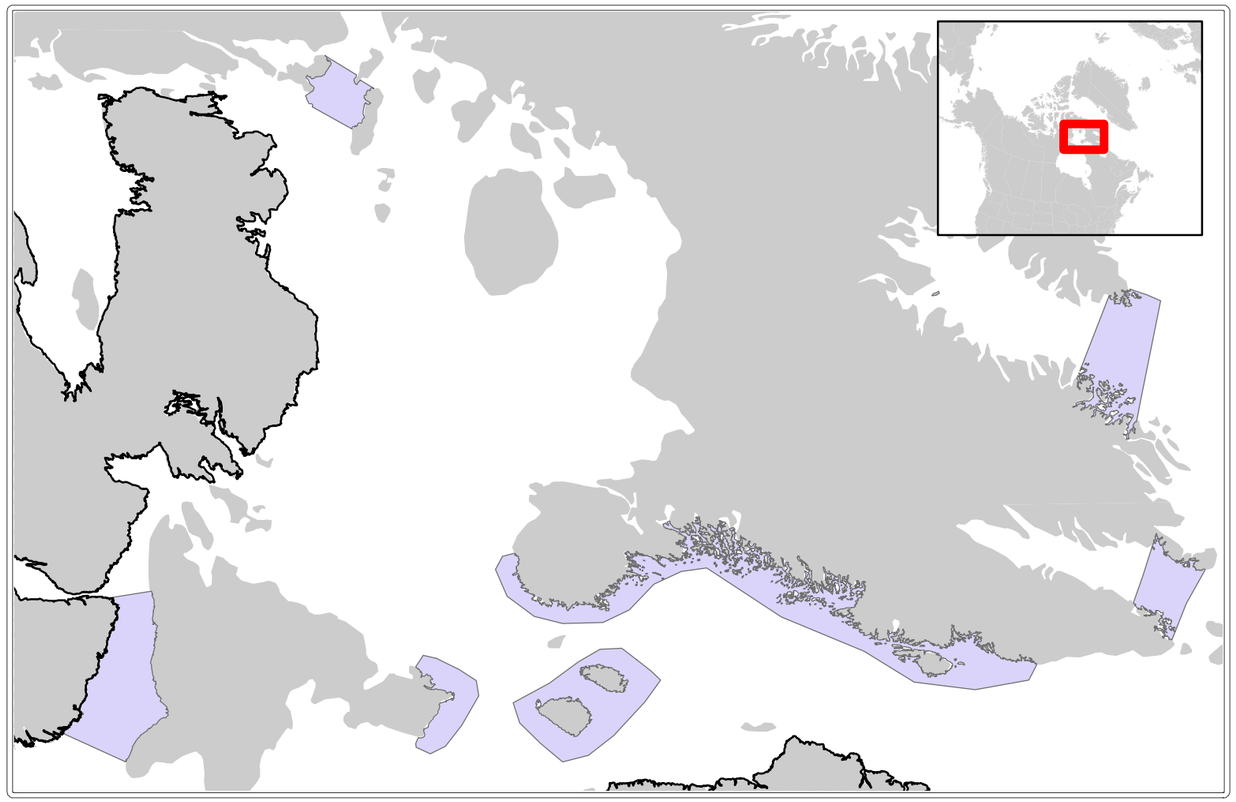
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Seasonal Walrus use areas and walrus distributions were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps, which were reviewed by the workshop. Walrus stock ranges were developed based on synthesis of scientific research and IK surveys conducted between 1995-2010, organized by subpopulation.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1413: Walrus key habitats



Walrus wintering areas, Canadian Low Arctic (HB)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian Low Arctic

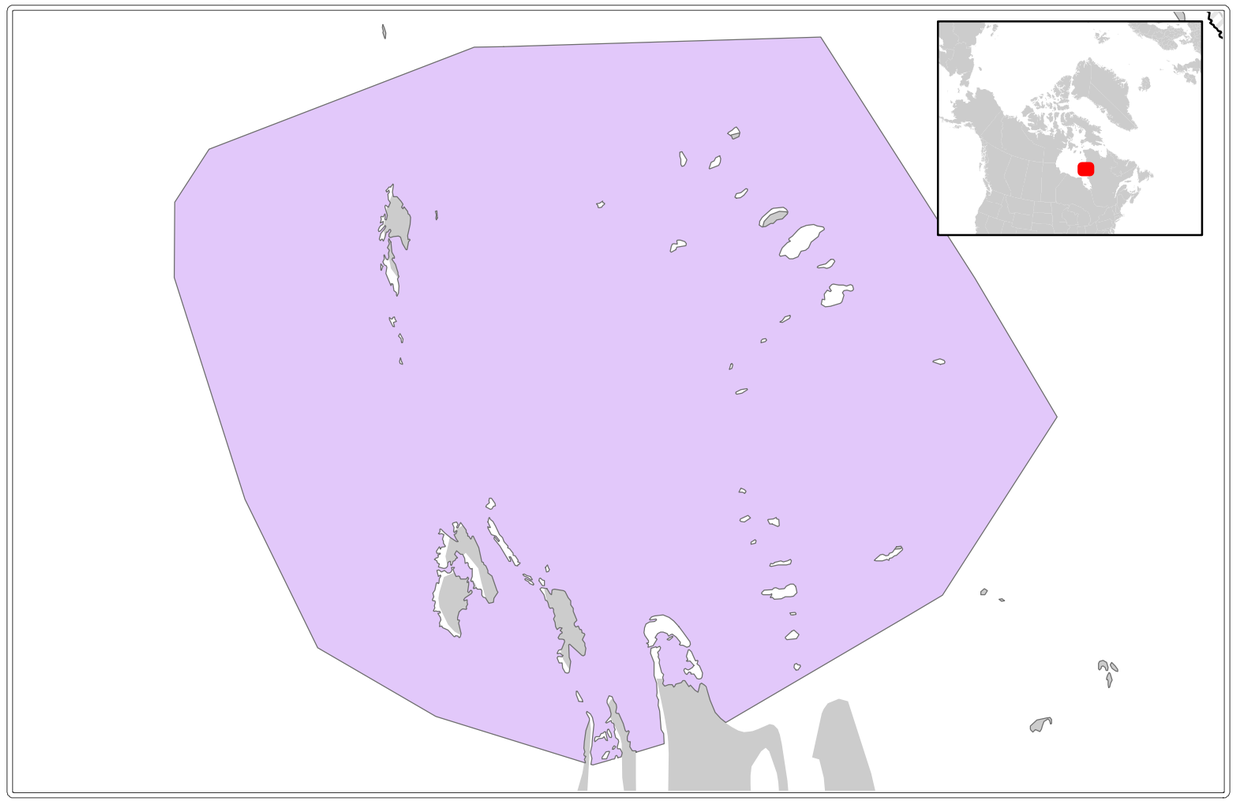
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Seasonal Walrus use areas and walrus distributions were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps, which were reviewed by the workshop. Walrus stock ranges were developed based on synthesis of scientific research and IK surveys conducted between 1995-2010, organized by subpopulation.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1414: Walrus key habitats



Walrus wintering areas, Central Arctic (EA)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian Central Arctic

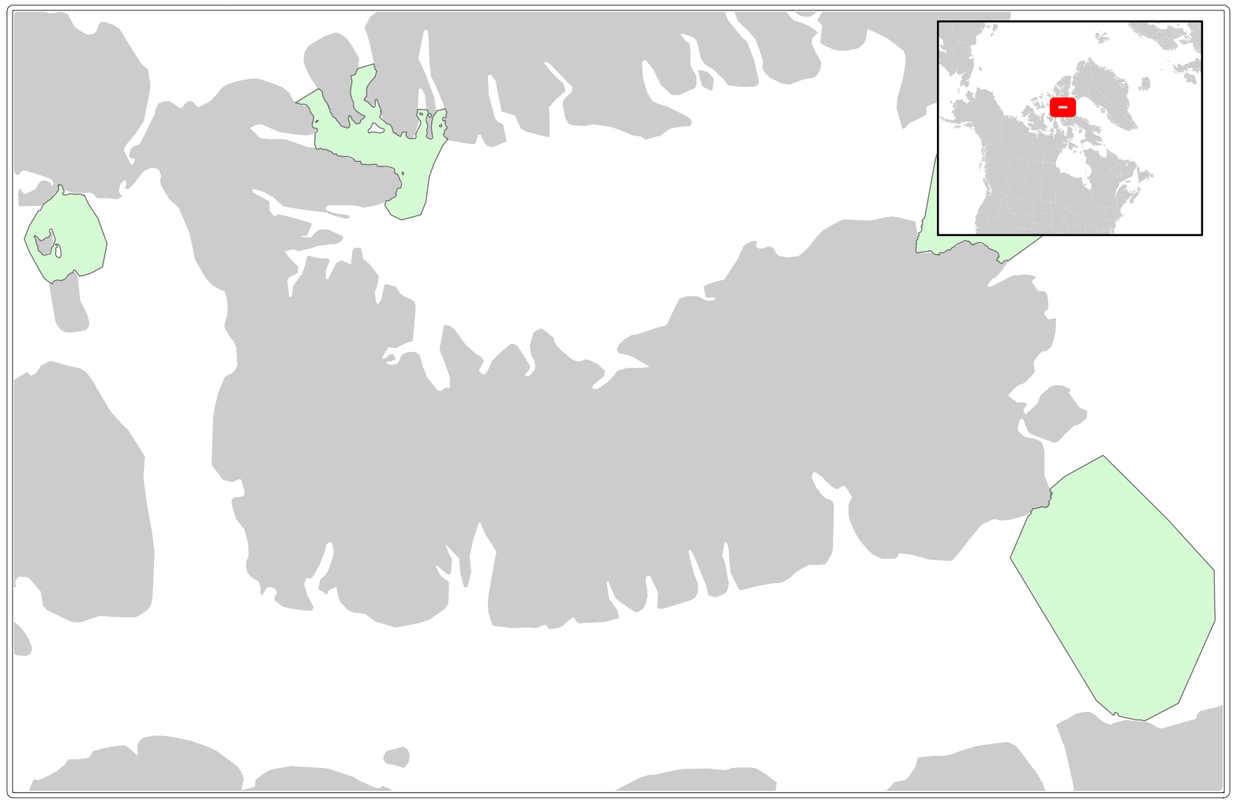
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seasonal Walrus use areas and walrus distributions were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps, which were reviewed by the workshop. Walrus stock ranges were developed based on synthesis of scientific research and IK surveys conducted between 1995-2010, organized by subpopulation.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1415: Walrus key habitats



Key Habitats

Walrus wintering areas, Canadian High Arctic (EA)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian High Arctic

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Seasonal Walrus use areas and walrus distributions were obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps, which were reviewed by the workshop. Walrus stock ranges were developed based on synthesis of scientific research and IK surveys conducted between 1995-2010, organized by subpopulation.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1420: Walrus key habitats

Walrus locally identified year-round habitat, Canadian Central Arctic (HB)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian Central Arctic

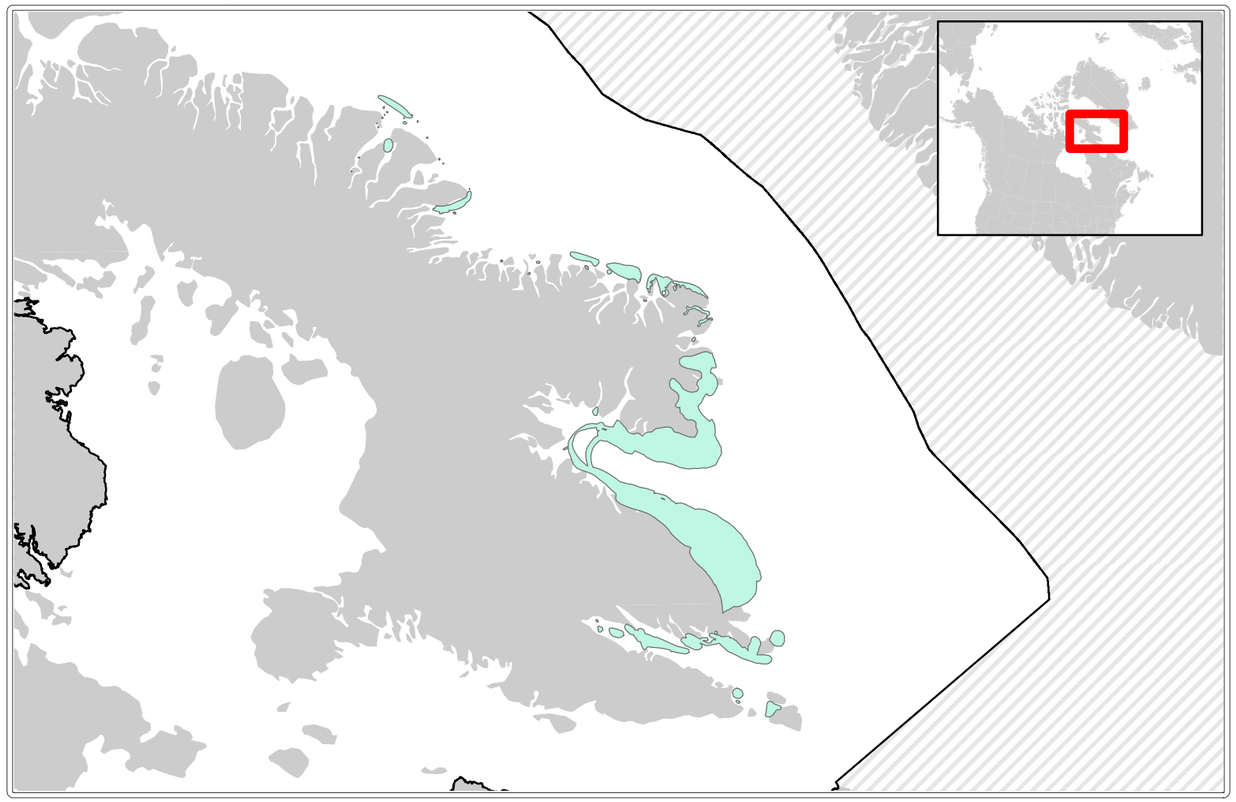
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses walrus data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1421: Walrus key habitats



Walrus locally identified habitat, Canadian Central Arctic (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian Central Arctic

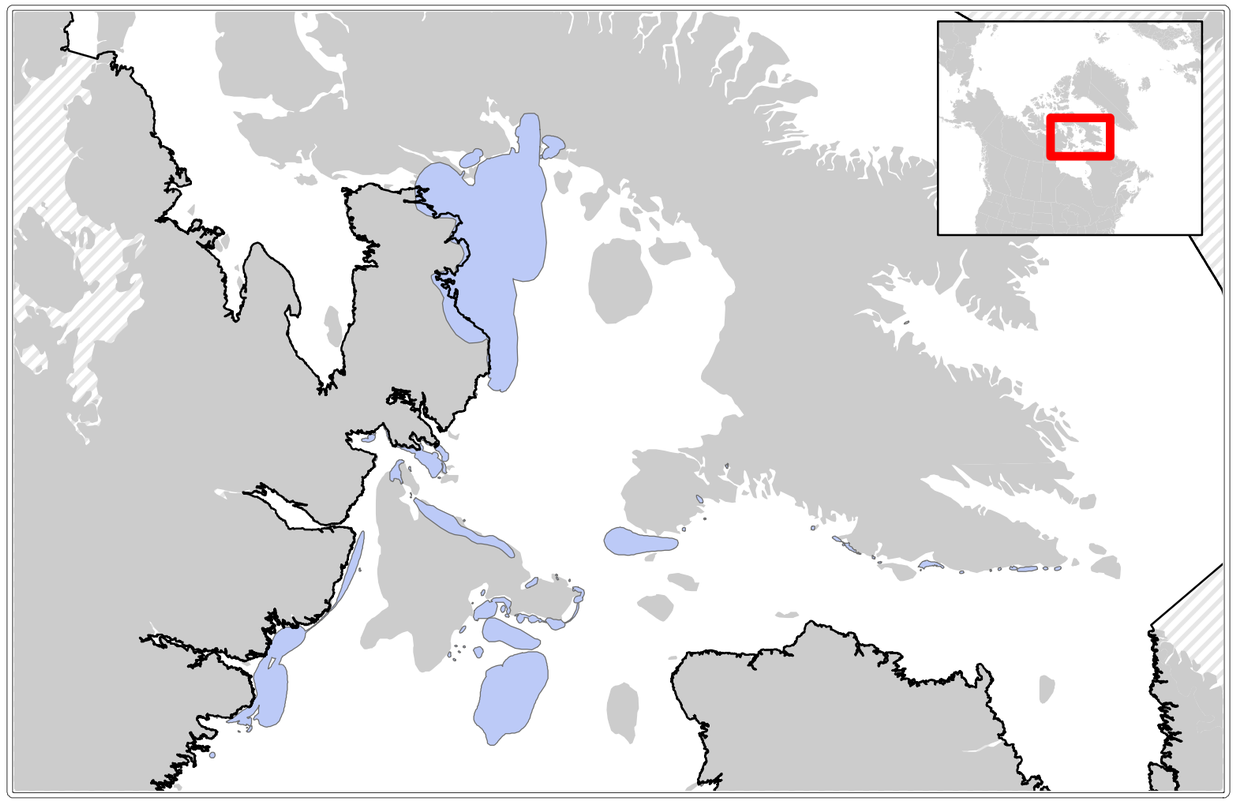
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses walrus data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1422: Walrus key habitats



Walrus locally identified habitat, Canadian Central Arctic (HB)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian Central Arctic

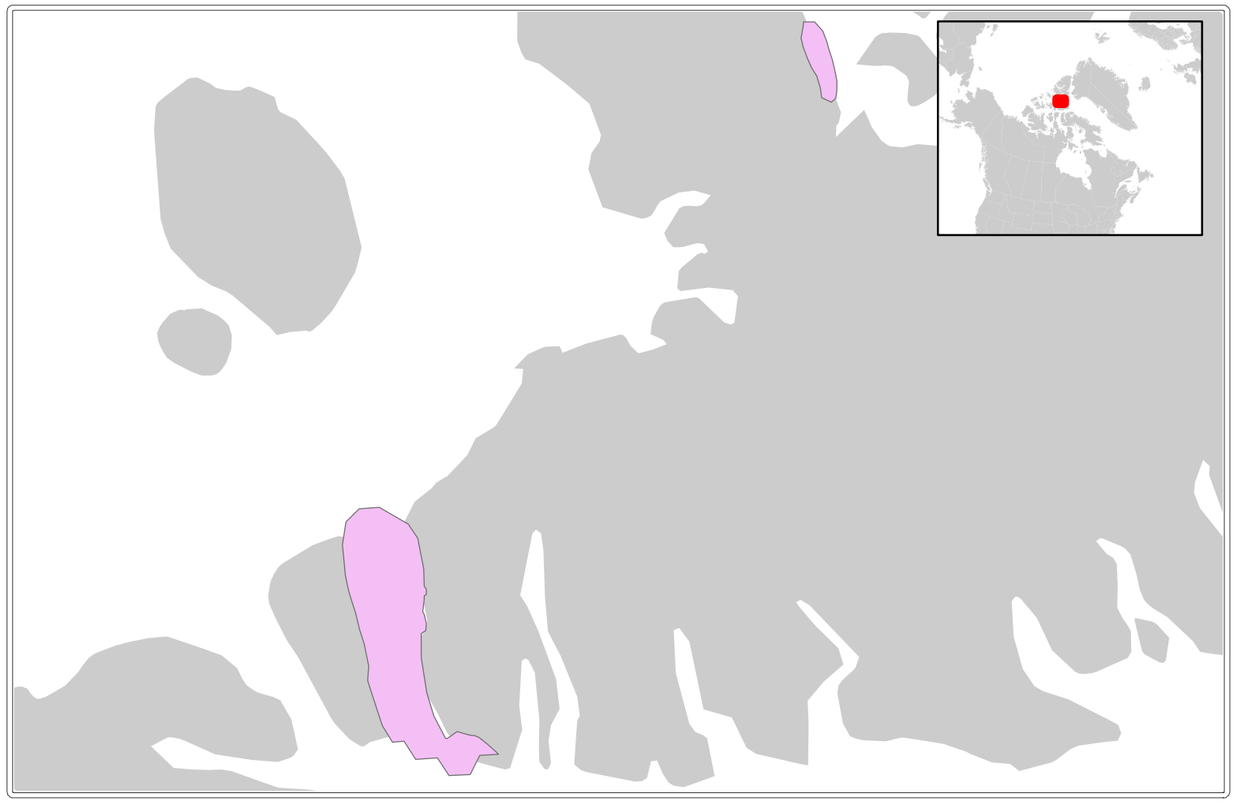
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses walrus data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1423: Walrus key habitats



Walrus locally identified habitat, Canadian High Arctic (AA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian High Arctic

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses walrus data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1424: Walrus key habitats

Walrus locally identified habitat, Canadian High Arctic (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian High Arctic

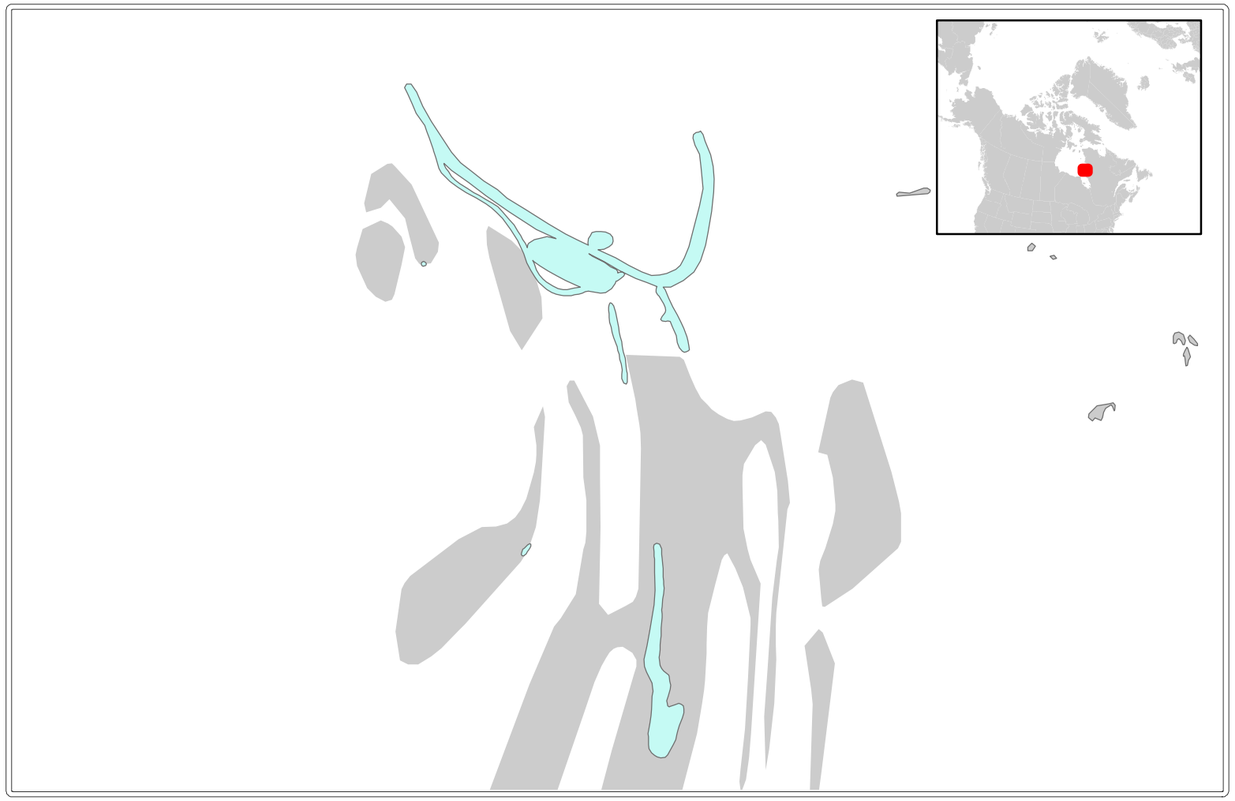
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses walrus data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1425: Walrus key habitats



Walrus locally identified habitat, Canadian Low Arctic (HB)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Canadian Low Arctic

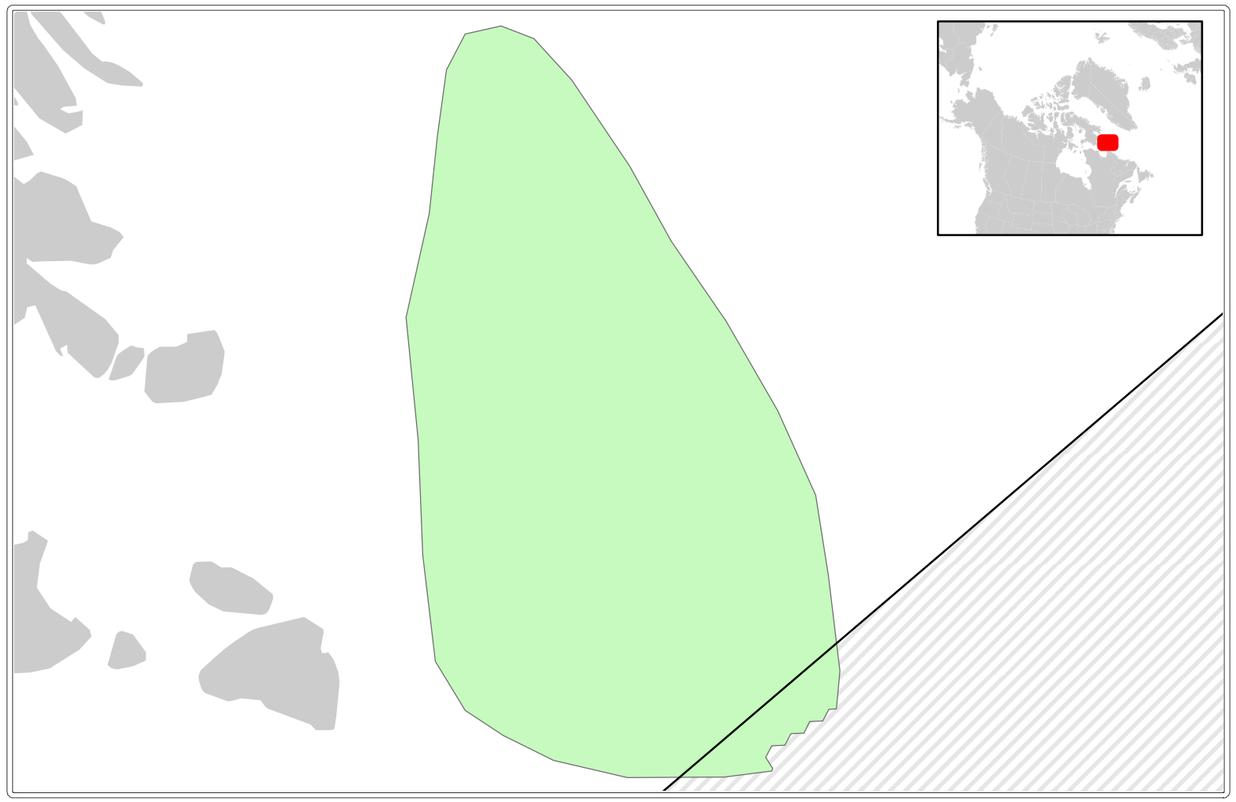
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses walrus data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1430: Hooded seal key habitats



Hooded seal whelping patch (EA)

Date: 2010

Open Source: No

Organization: Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: The Arctic Marine Workshop, 2010

Authors: S.A. Stephenson and L. Hartwig

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Northwest Atlantic

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

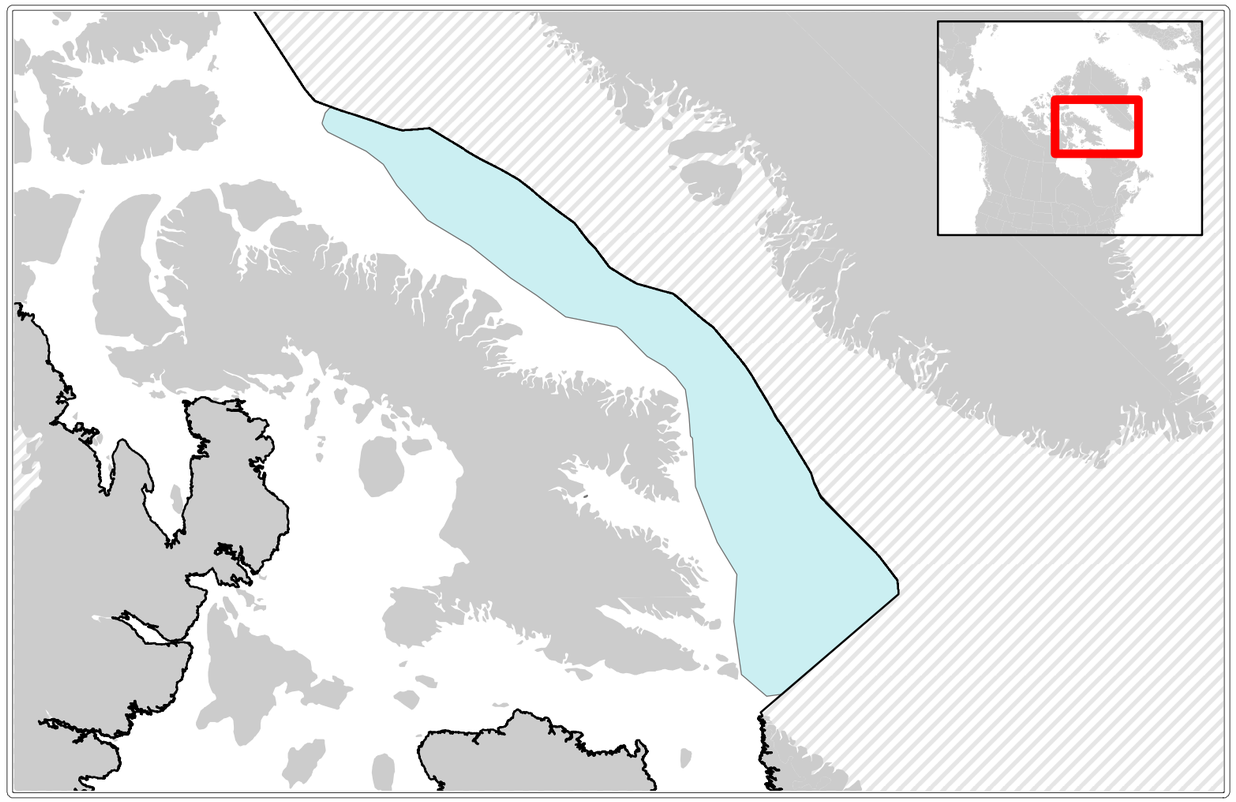
Description: Hooded seal whelping patch was obtained from data produced at the 2010 DFO Arctic Marine Workshop. Species experts prepared reports and maps for species/groups, which were reviewed by the workshop. Hooded seals are known to whelp on the pack-ice of southern Davis Strait. The report notes that exact location and shape varies annually with ice conditions.

Associated Links

https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/dfo-mpo/cdn_manuscript_report/no2934/Fs97-4-2934-eng.pdf

1431: Hooded seal key habitats

Key Habitats



Hooded seal feeding area (EA)

Date: 2014

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Drift Diving by Hooded Seals (Cystophora cristata) in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean

Authors: Julie M. Andersen, Garry B. Stenson, Mette Skern-Maurizen, Yolanda F. Wiersma, Aqqalu Rosing-Asvid, Mike O. Hammill, Lars Boehme

Data Summary

Management Unit: Northwest Atlantic

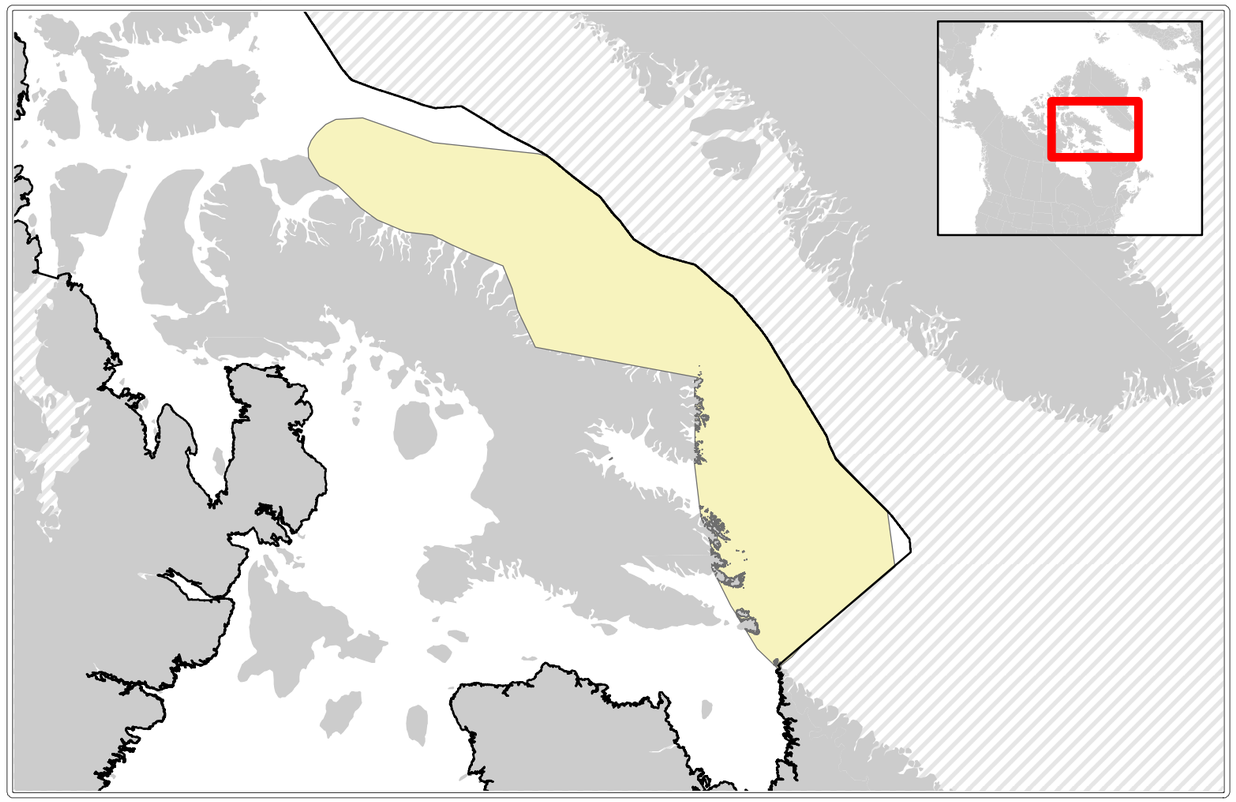
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Through use of Satellite Relay Loggers, 51 adult seals were tagged between 2004-2008. Changes in dive rates were mapped spatially and can be used as a proxy of feeding behavior/success. A generalized polygon was manually constructed to capture the concentration of telemetry points present in the known summer feeding range of the species. After delineation, polygons were reviewed by the data provider for accuracy.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0103072

1441: Harp seal key habitats



Key Habitats

Harp seal feeding area (EA)

Date: 2005

Open Source: No

Organization: fIsheries and Oceans Canada

Associated Report: Unpublished harp seal tagging data

Authors: Garry B. Stenson

Data Summary

Management Unit: Northwest Atlantic

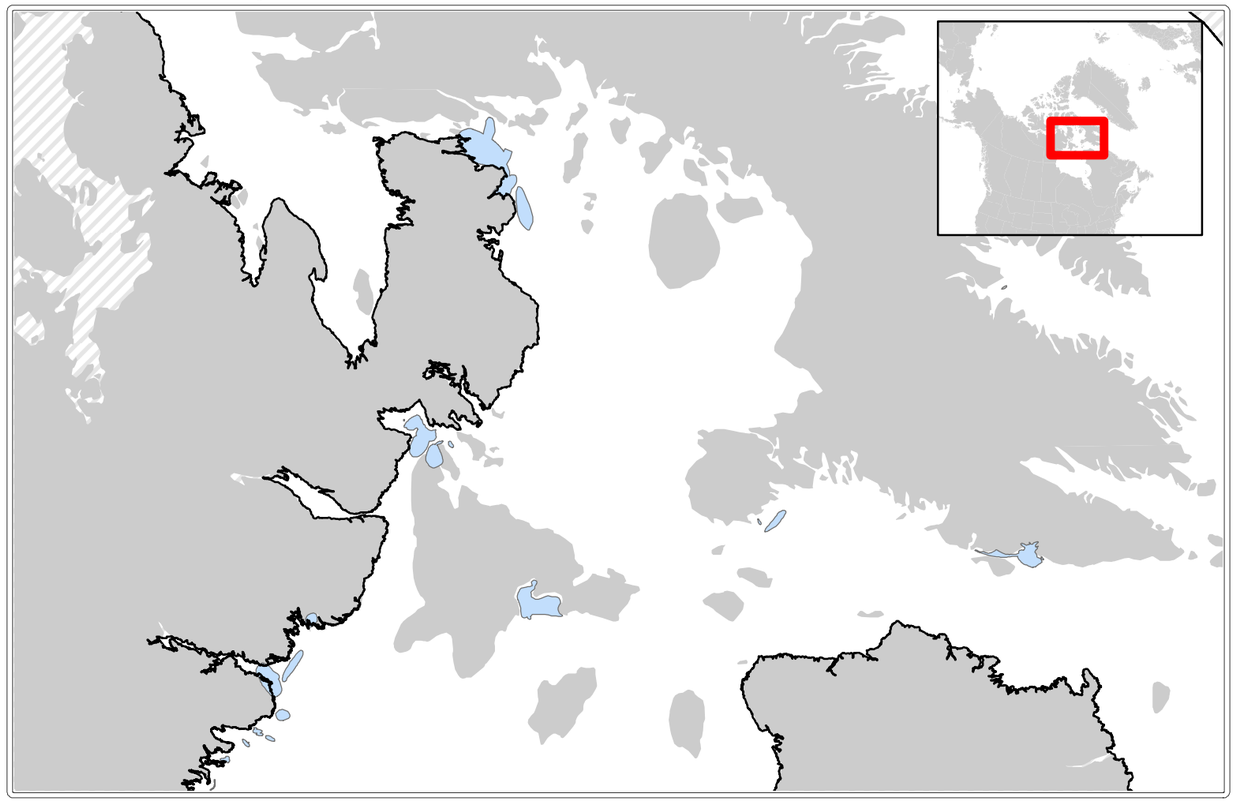
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Time-series spatial location data from tagged harp seals in the Northeast Atlantic was obtained from the DFO. Tagging occurred in 1995-97 (n= 21) & 2004-05 (n =13). Individuals were tagged in the Maritimes and tracked to their summer feeding zones in Baffin Bay. A generalized polygon was manually constructed to capture the concentration of telemetry points present in the known summer feeding range of the species. After delineation, polygons were reviewed by the data provider for accuracy.

Associated Links

N/A

1442: Harp seal key habitats



Key Habitats

Harp seal locally identified habitat (HB)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Data Summary

Management Unit: Northwest Atlantic

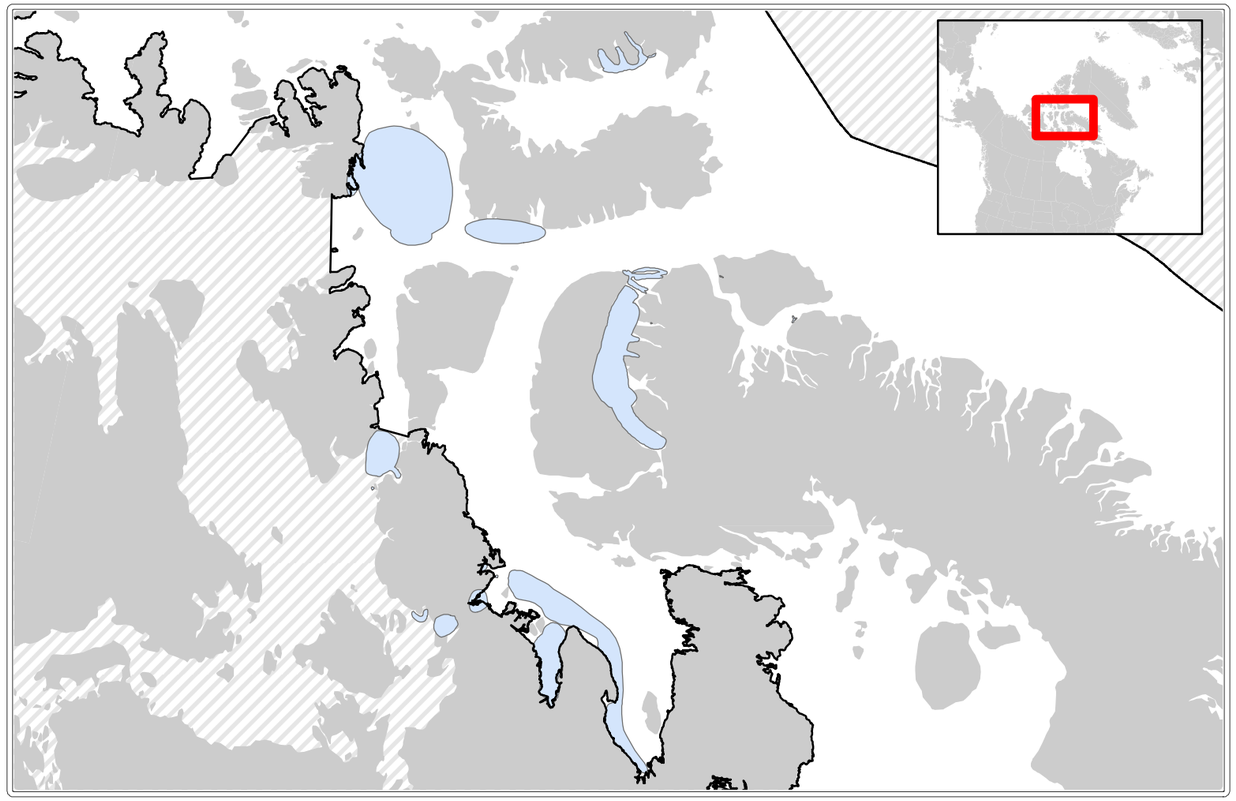
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses harp seal data from NCRI reports from KInngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, Sanikiluaq, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1443: Harp seal key habitats



Harp seal locally identified habitat (Lancaster-Boothia Area - EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Northwest Atlantic

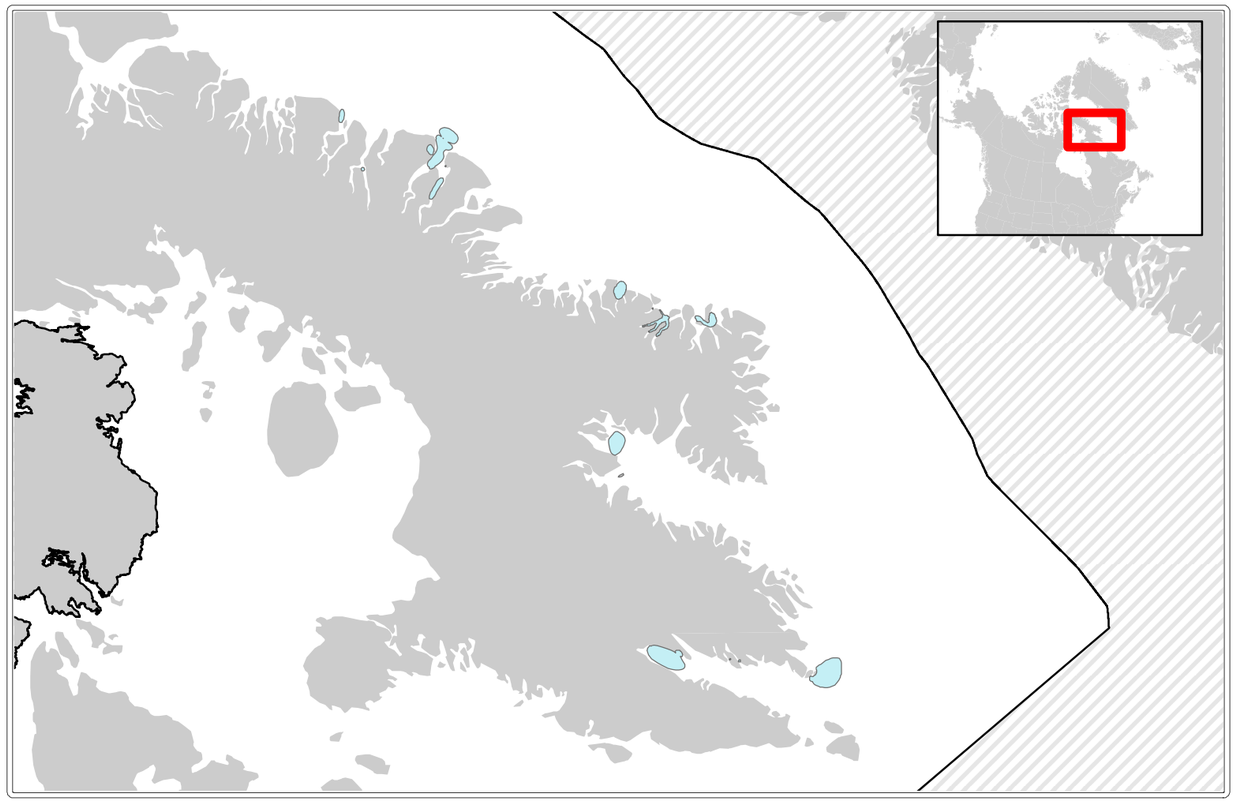
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses harp seal data from NCRI reports from KInngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, Sanikiluaq, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1444: Harp seal key habitats



Harp seal locally identified Habitat (South Baffin Bay - EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Northwest Atlantic

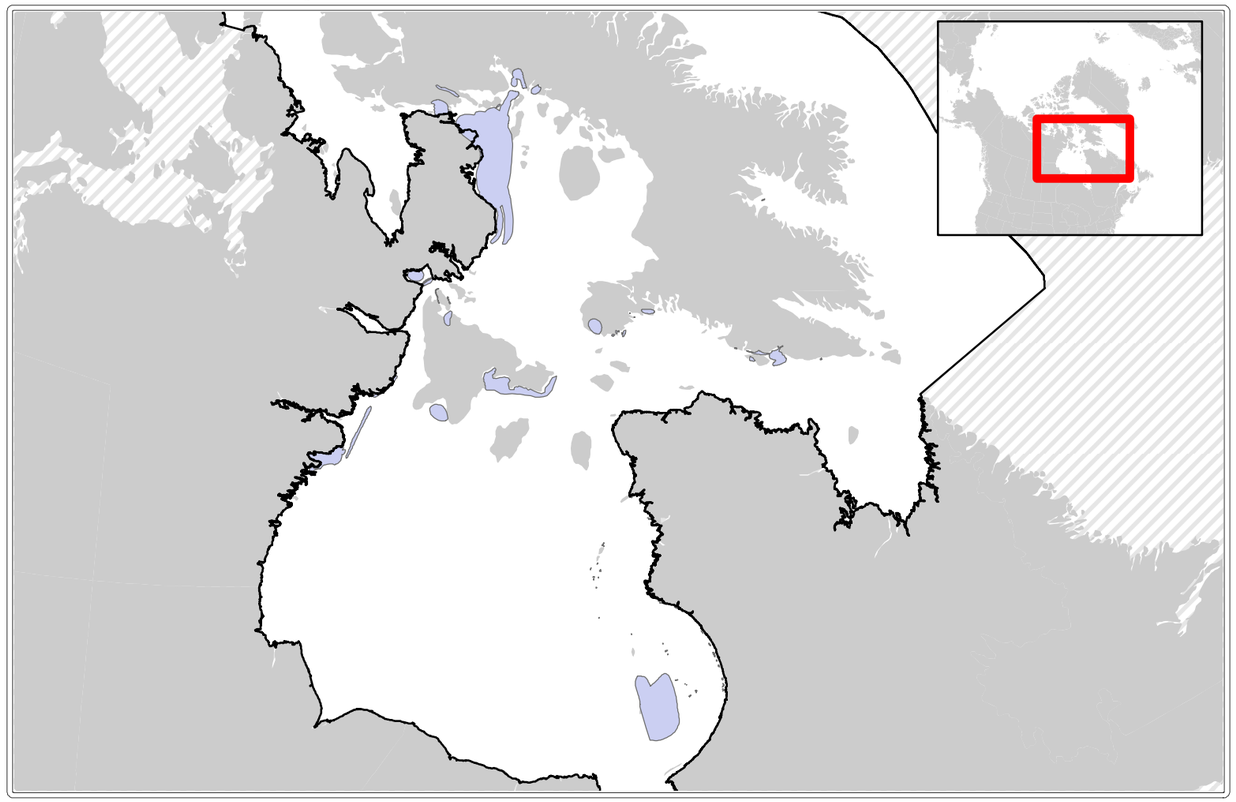
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses harp seal data from NCRI reports from KInngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, Sanikiluaq, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1450: Bearded seal key habitats



Bearded seal locally identified habitat (HB)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

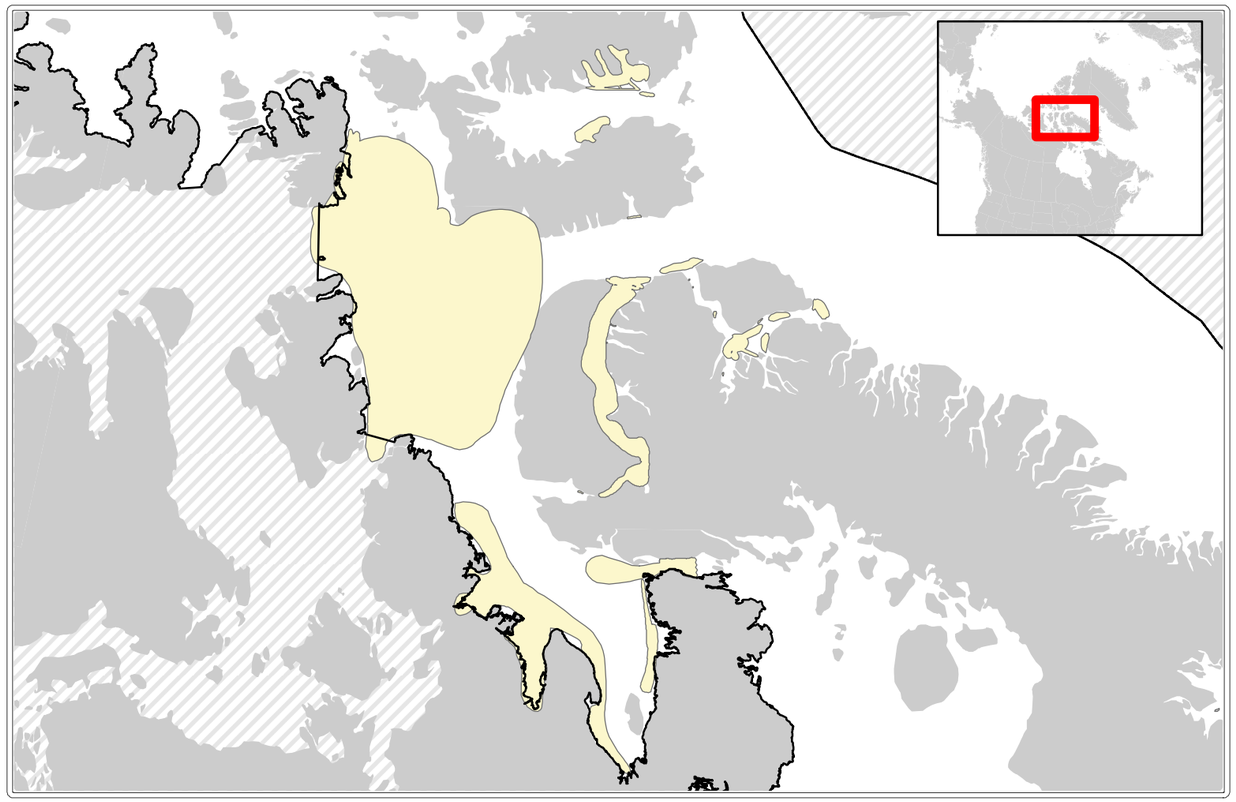
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses bearded seal data from NCRI reports from Kugaaruk, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, and Sanikiluaq.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1451: Bearded seal key habitats



Bearded seal locally identified habitat (Lancaster-Boothia Area - EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

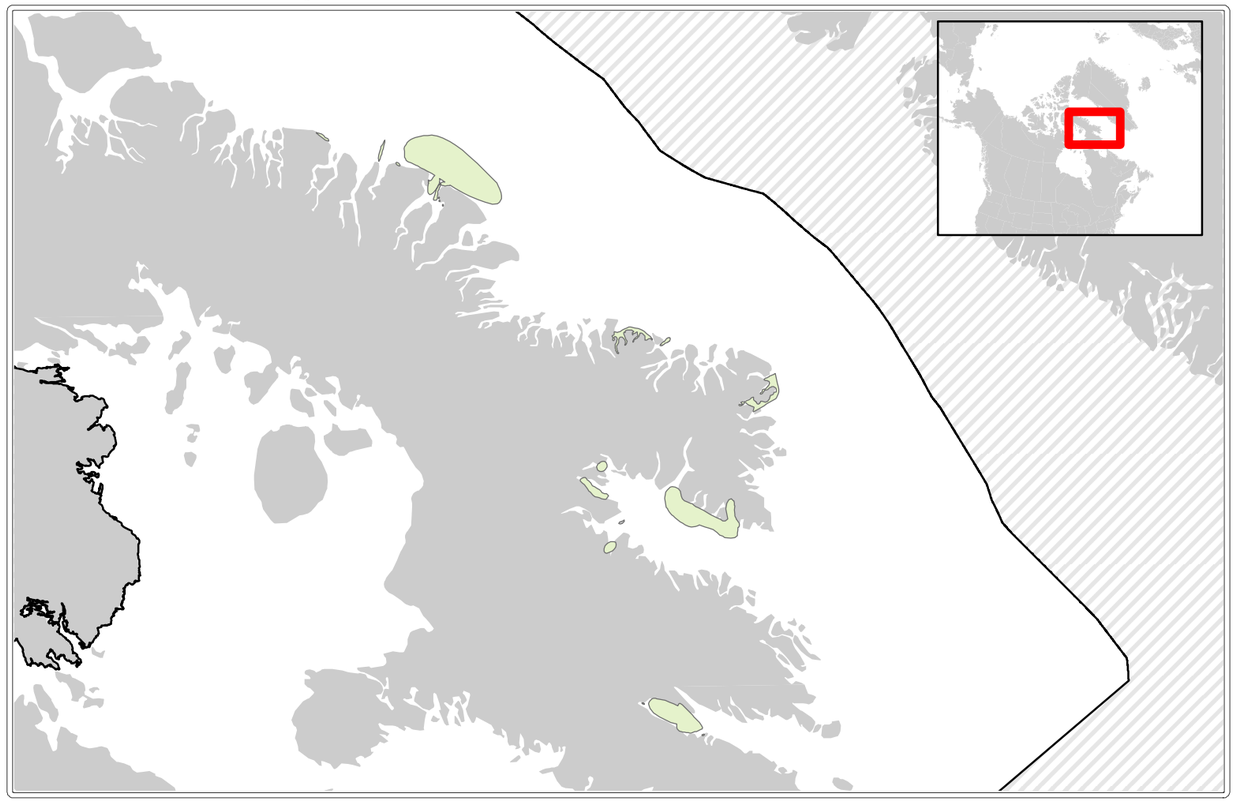
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses bearded seal data from NCRI reports from Kugaaruk, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, and Sanikiluaq.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1452: Bearded seal key habitats



Bearded seal locally identified habitat (South Baffin Bay - EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses bearded seal data from NCRI reports from Kugaaruk, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Taloyoak, Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, and Sanikiluaq.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1460: Ringed seal key habitats

Ringed seal locally identified habitat (AA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

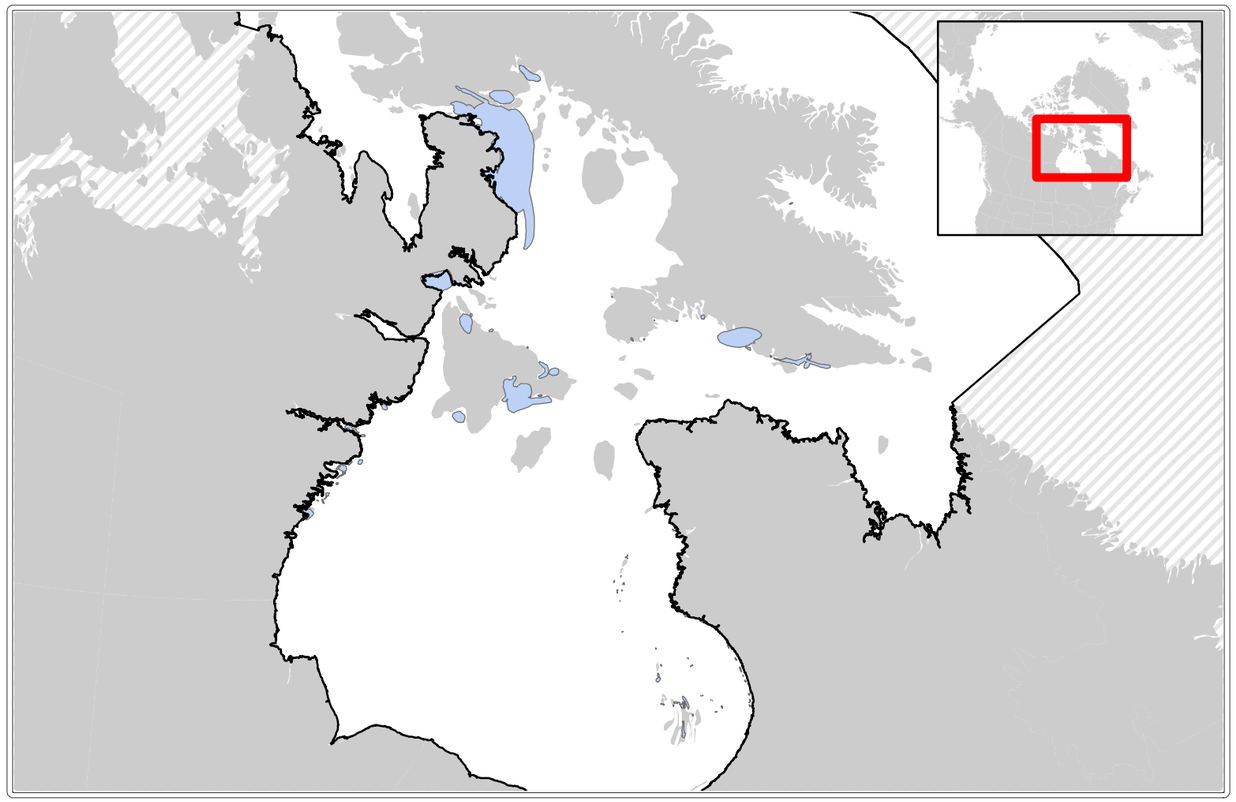
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses ringed seal data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1461: Ringed seal key habitats



Key Habitats

Ringed seal locally identified habitat (HB)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

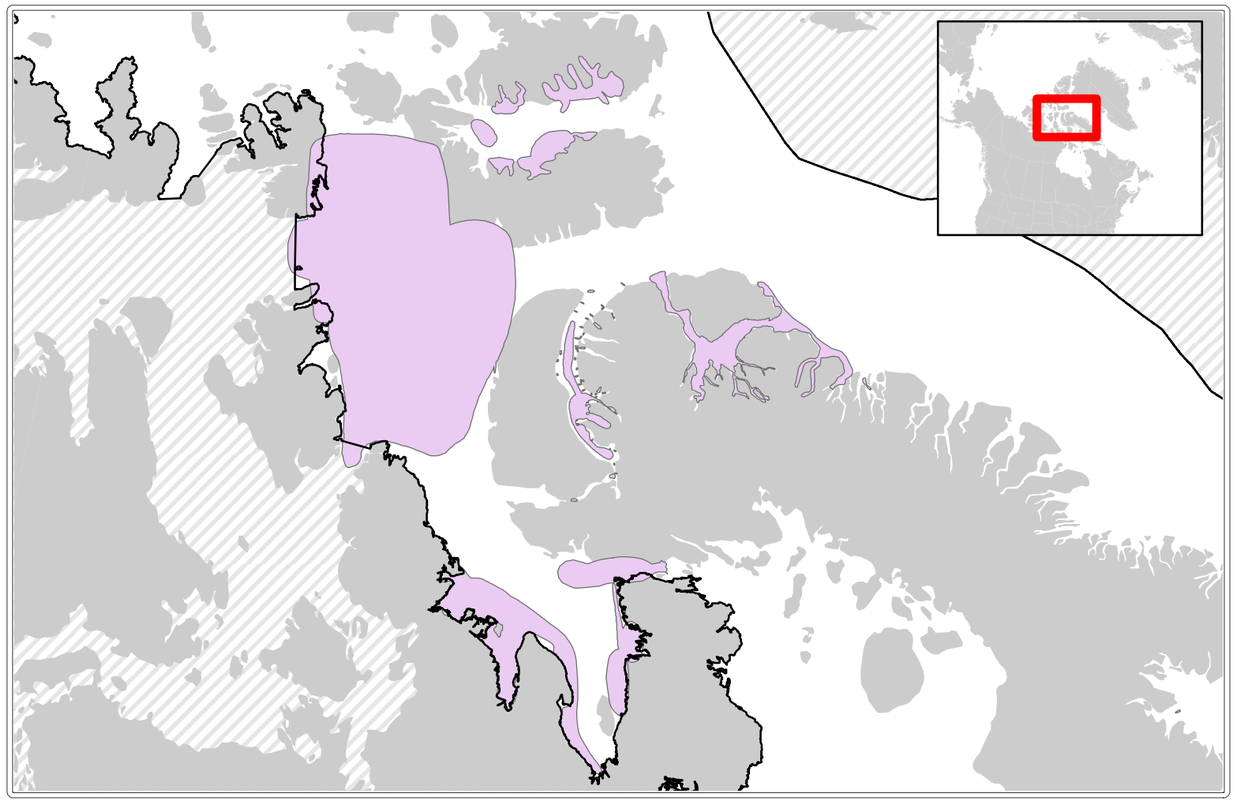
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses ringed seal data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1462: Ringed seal key habitats



Ringed seal locally identified habitat, Lancaster-Boothia area (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

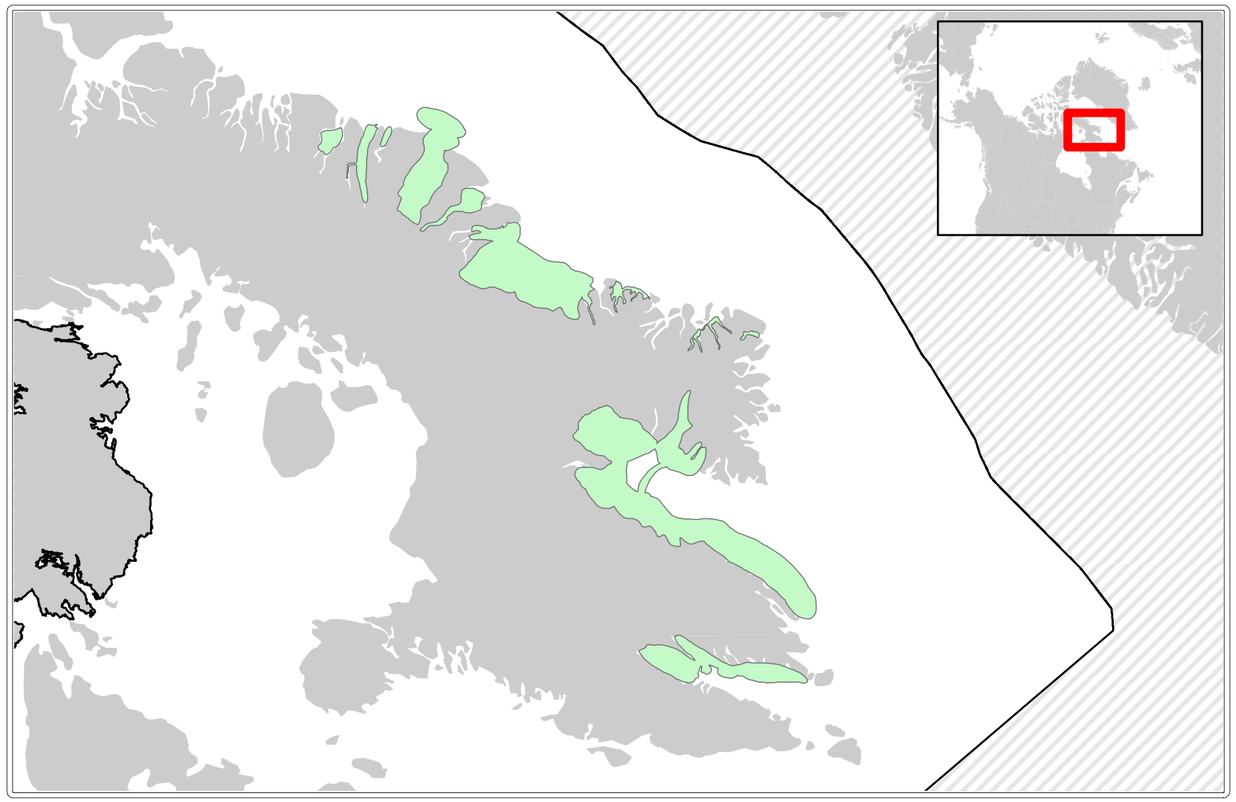
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses ringed seal data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1463: Ringed seal key habitats



Ringed seal locally identified habitat (AA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

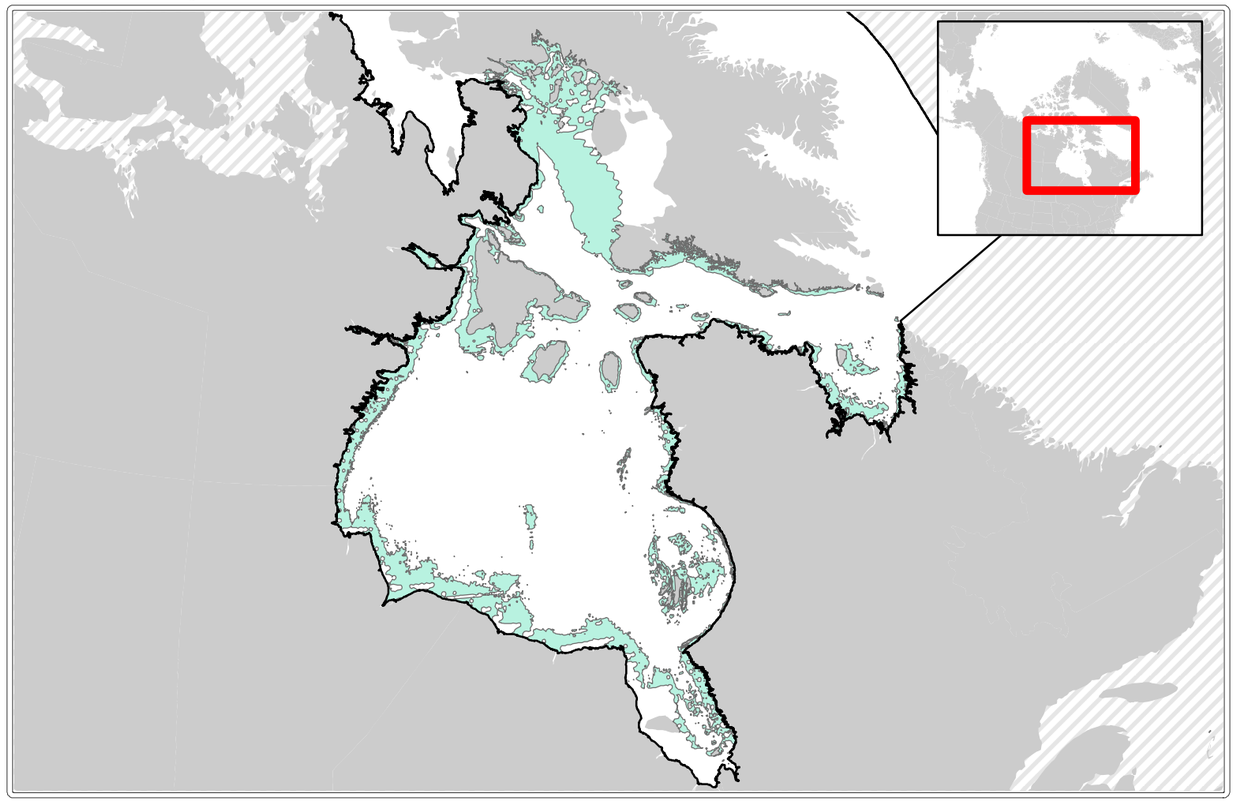
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses ringed seal data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1557: Fish key habitats



Arctic Char habitat (HB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

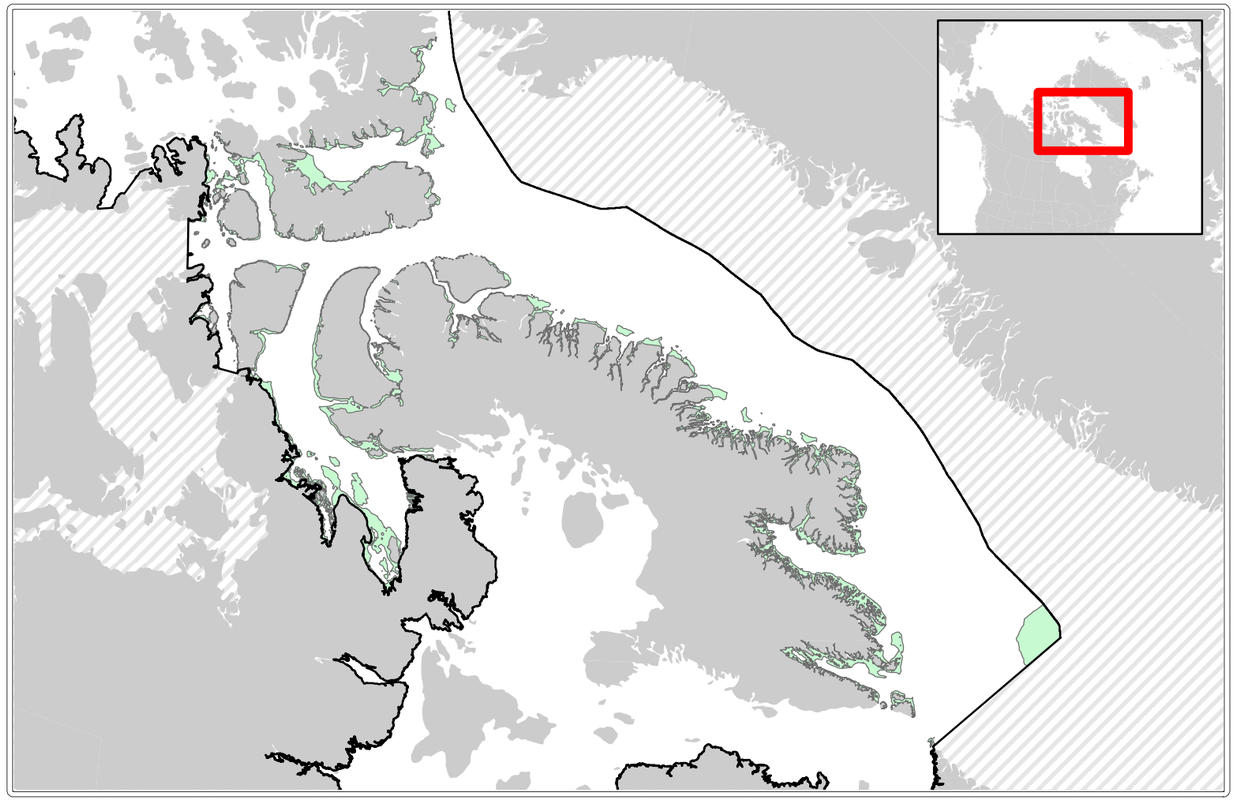
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1558: Fish key habitats



Key Habitats

Arctic Char habitat (EA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

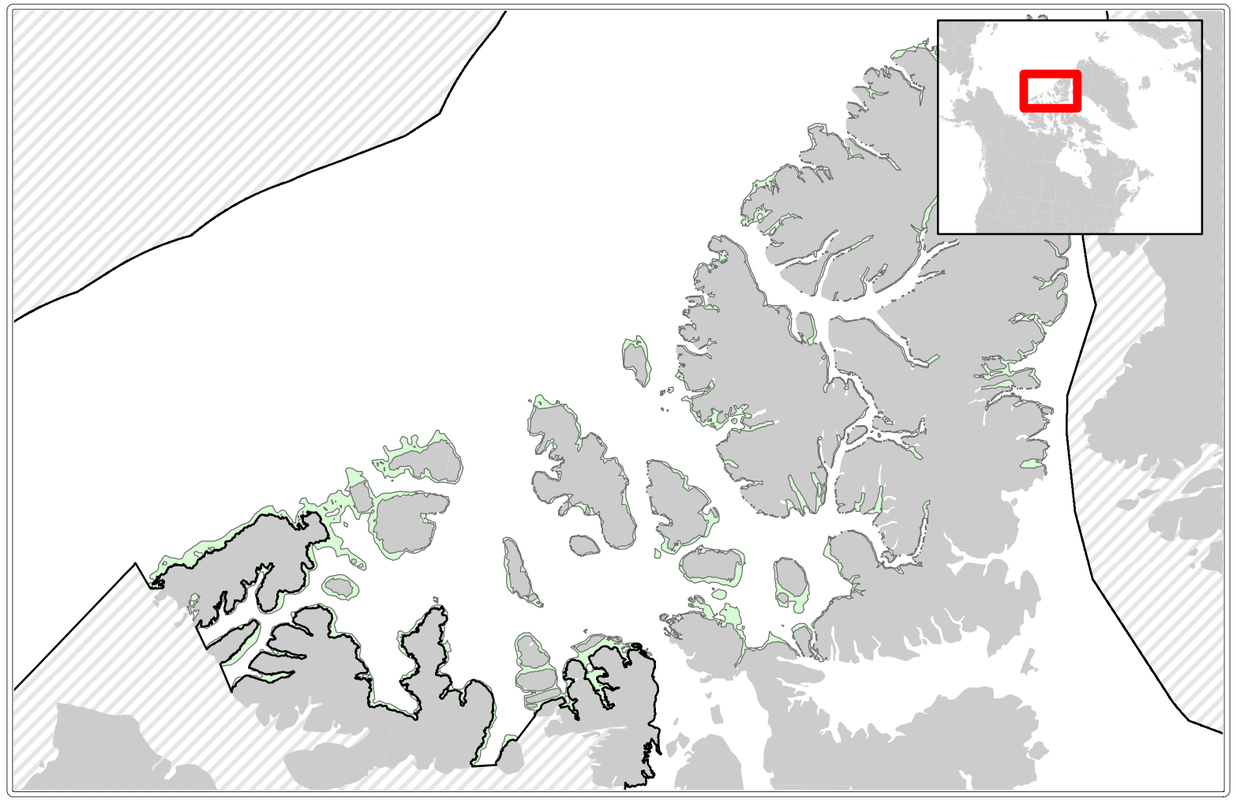
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1559: Fish key habitats



Arctic Char habitat (AA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

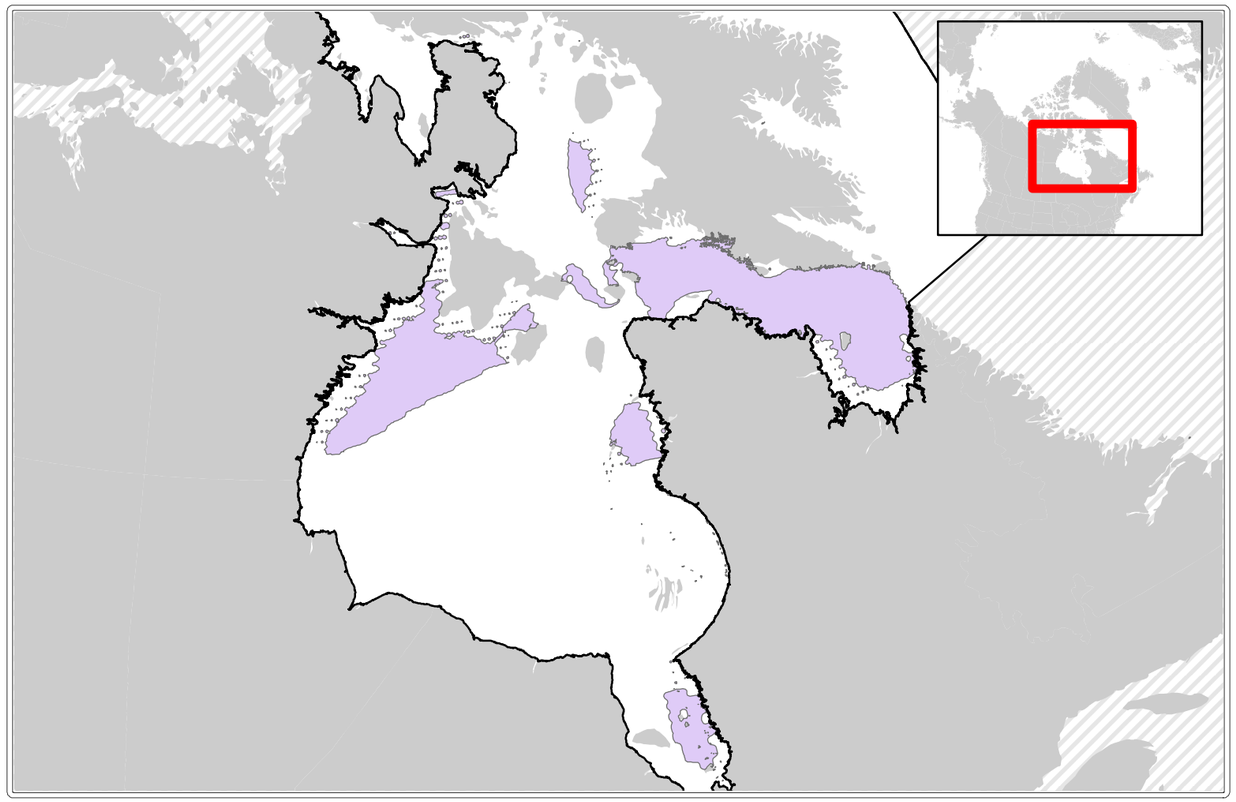
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1577: Fish key habitats



Lumpfish (Cyclopterus lumpus) habitat (HB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

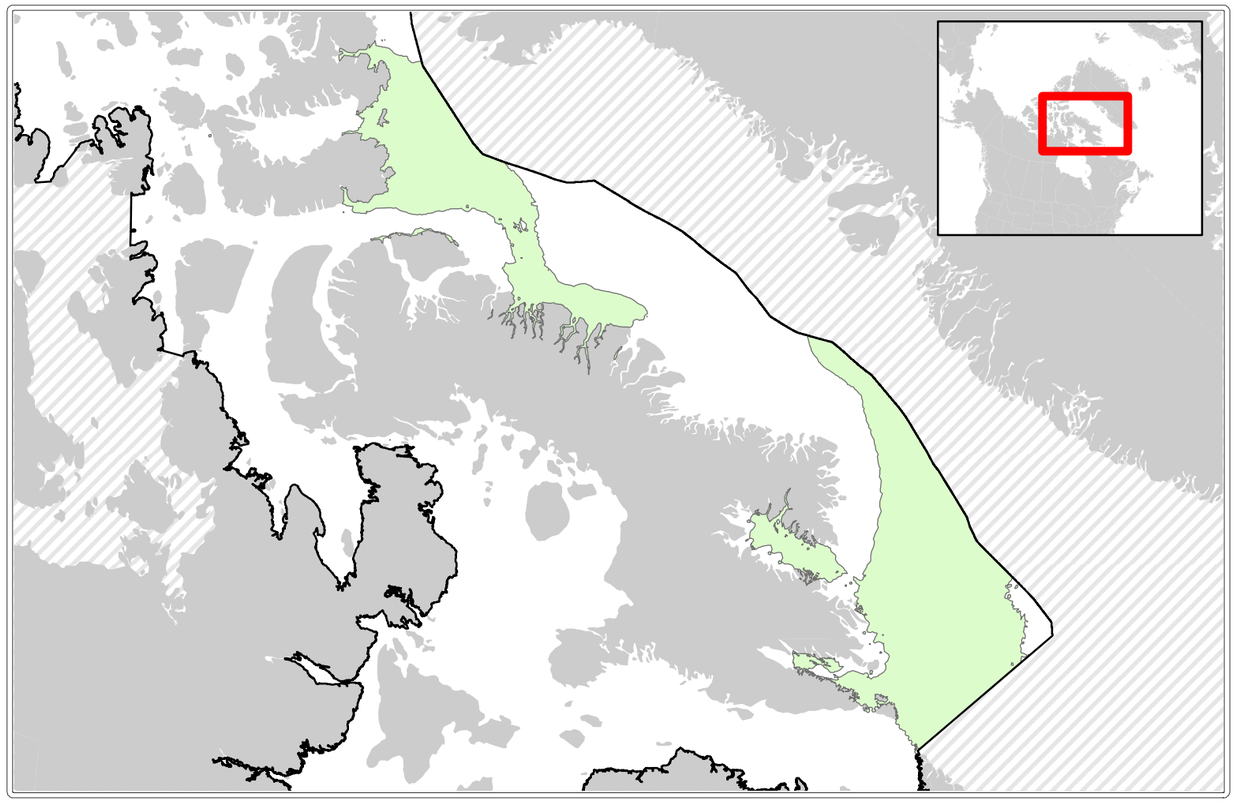
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1578: Fish key habitats



Lumpfish (Cyclopterus lumpus) habitat (EA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1579: Fish key habitats

Lumpfish (Cyclopterus lumpus) (AA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

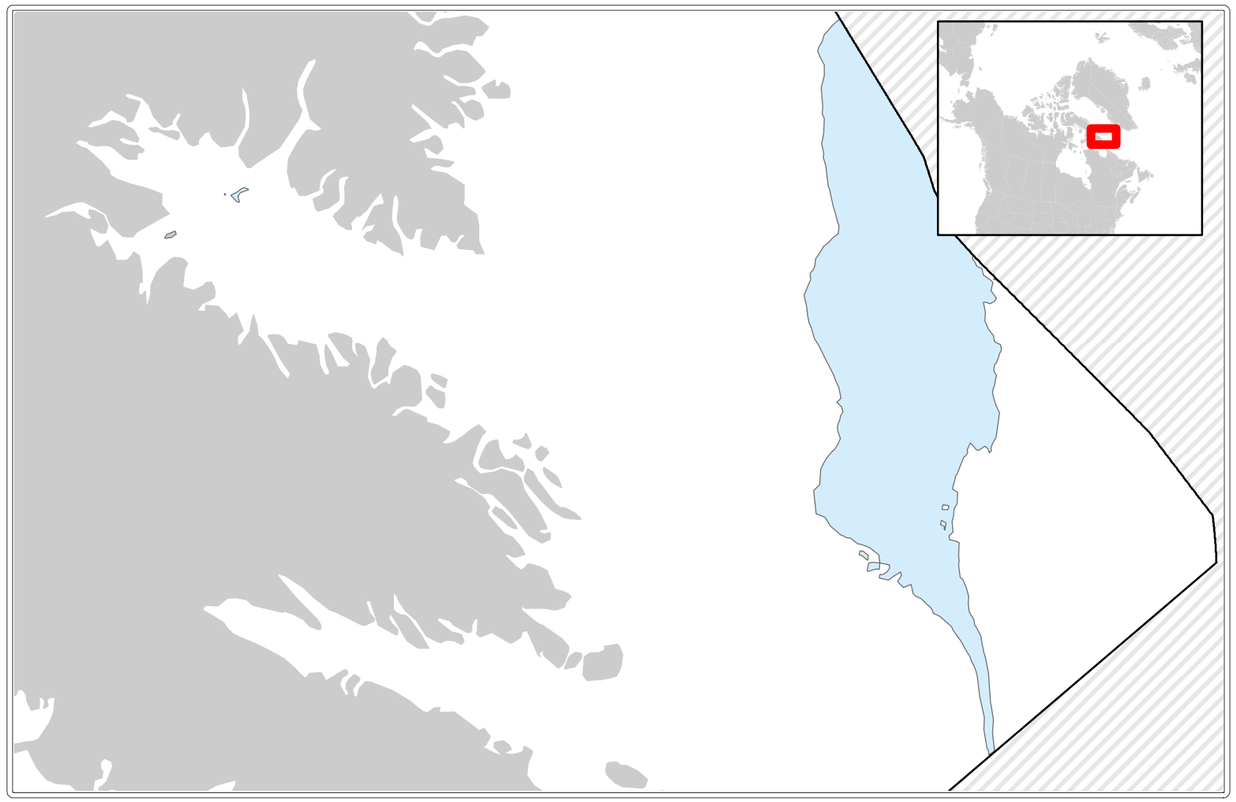
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1580: Fish key habitats



Rock grenadier (Coryphaenoides rupestris) habitat (EA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

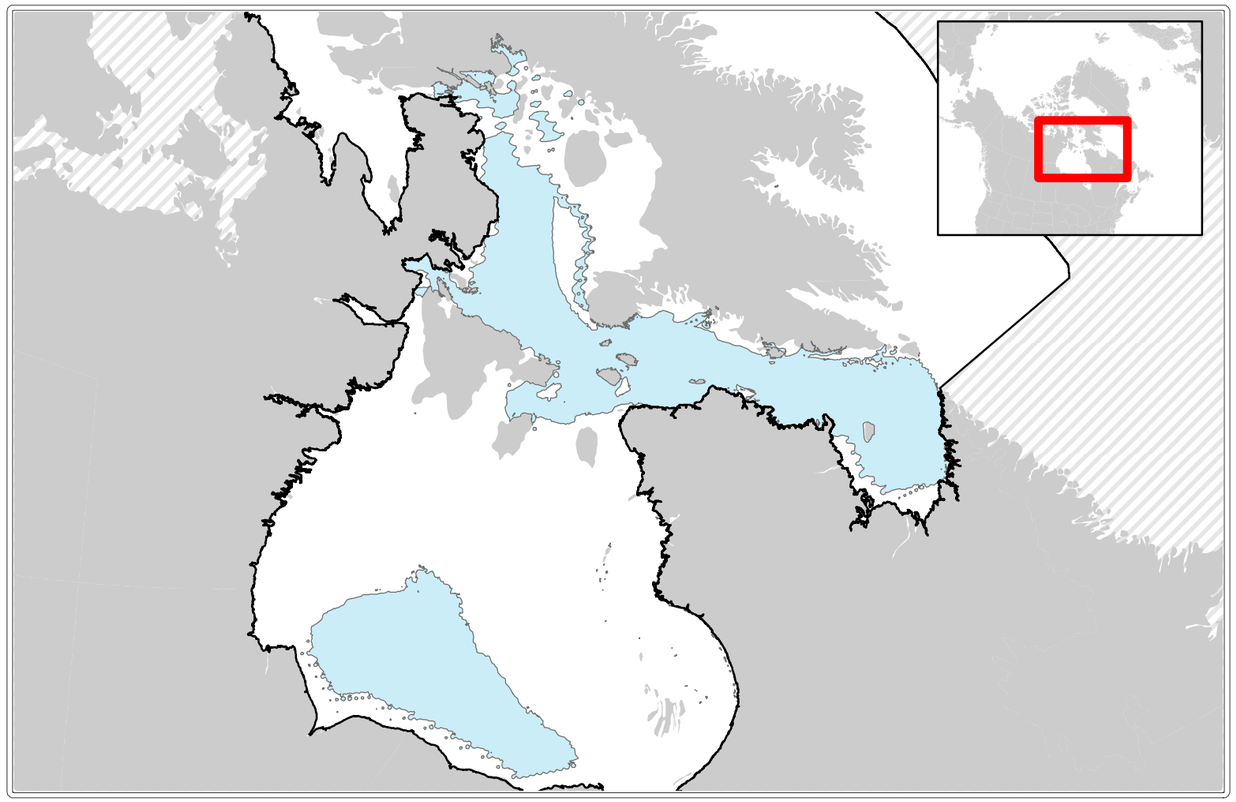
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1596: Fish key habitats



Arctic Cod habitat (HB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

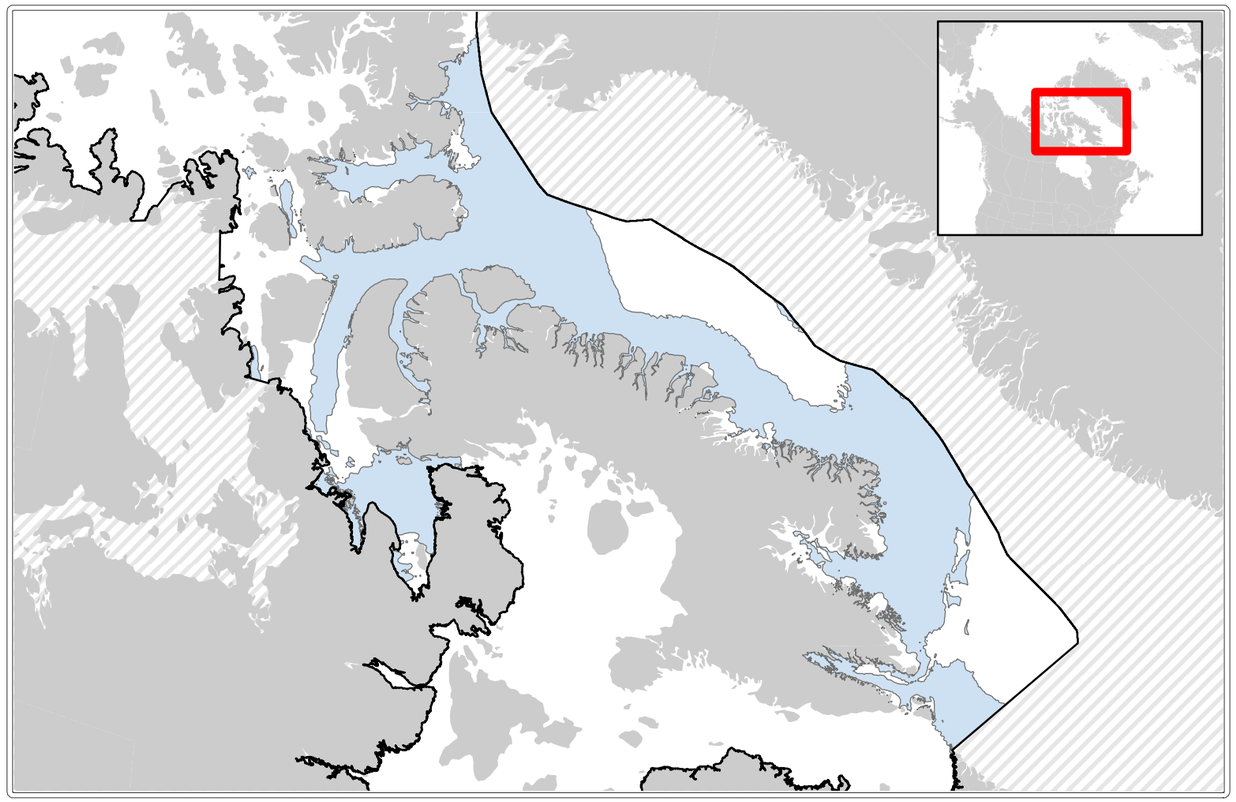
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1597: Fish key habitats



Arctic Cod habitat (EA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1598: Fish key habitats

Arctic Cod habitat (AA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

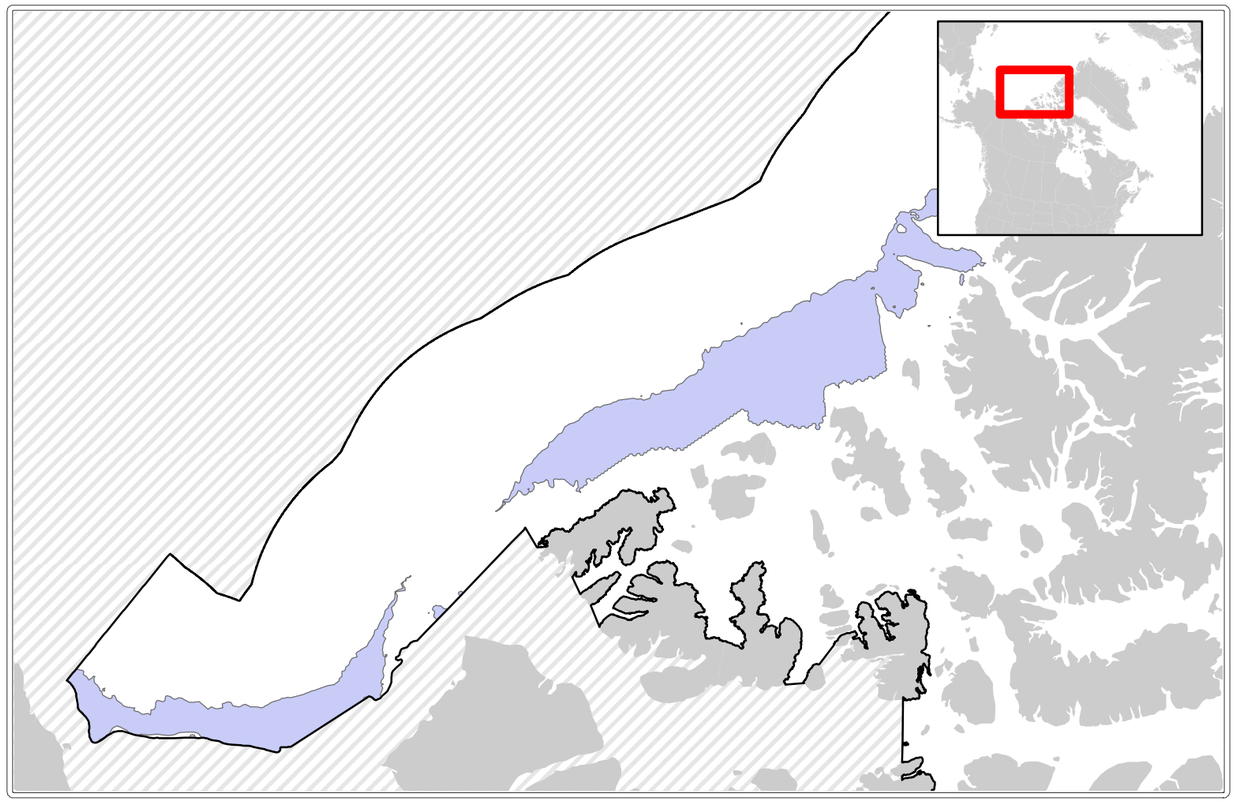
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1599: Fish key habitats



Arctic Cod habitat (AB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Basin

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

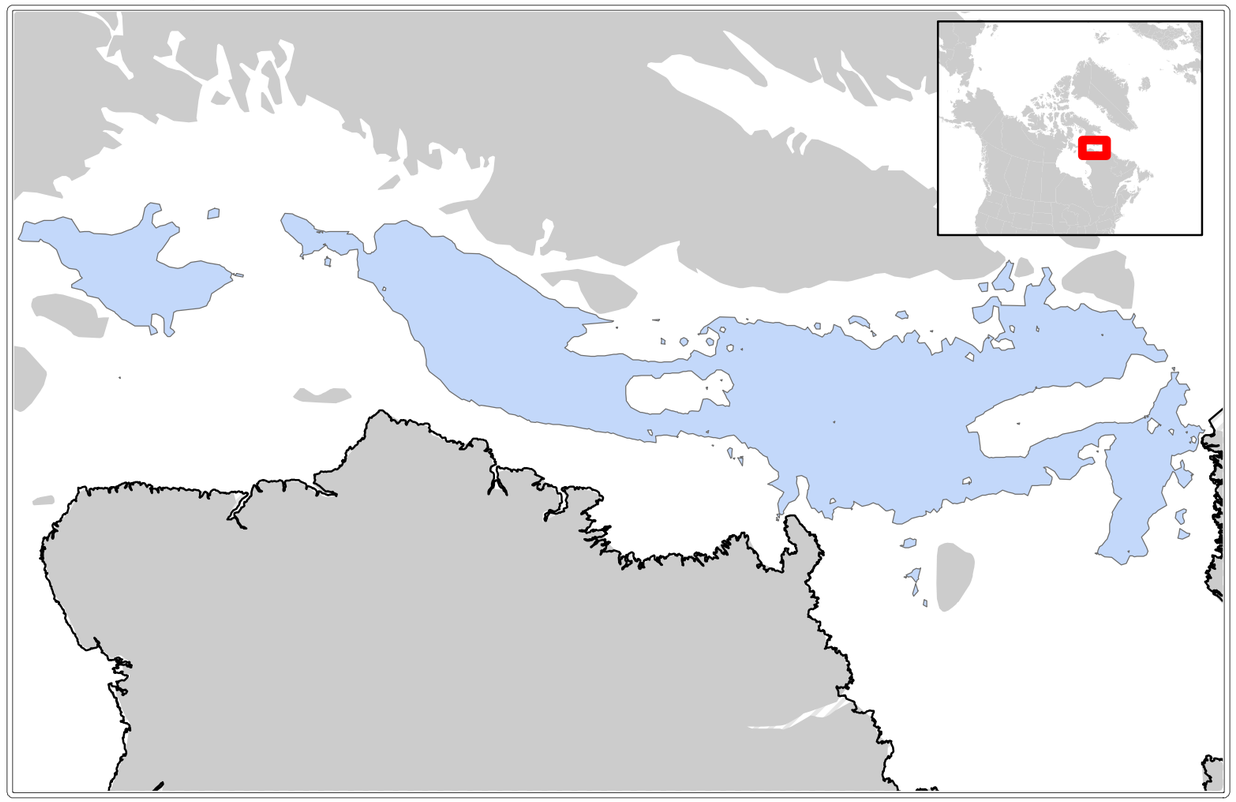
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1600: Fish key habitats



Spotted wolffish (Anarhichas minor) habitat (HB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

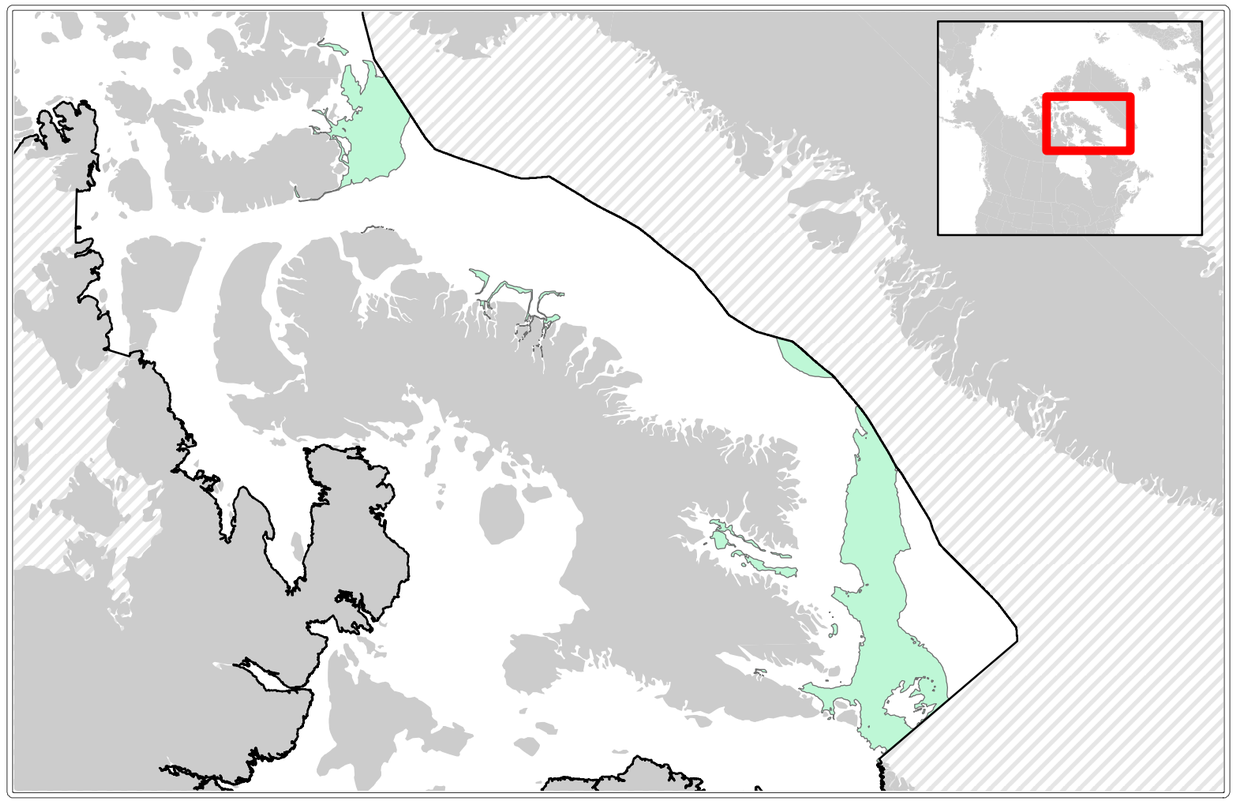
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1601: Fish key habitats



Key Habitats

Spotted wolffish (Anarhichas minor) habitat (EA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

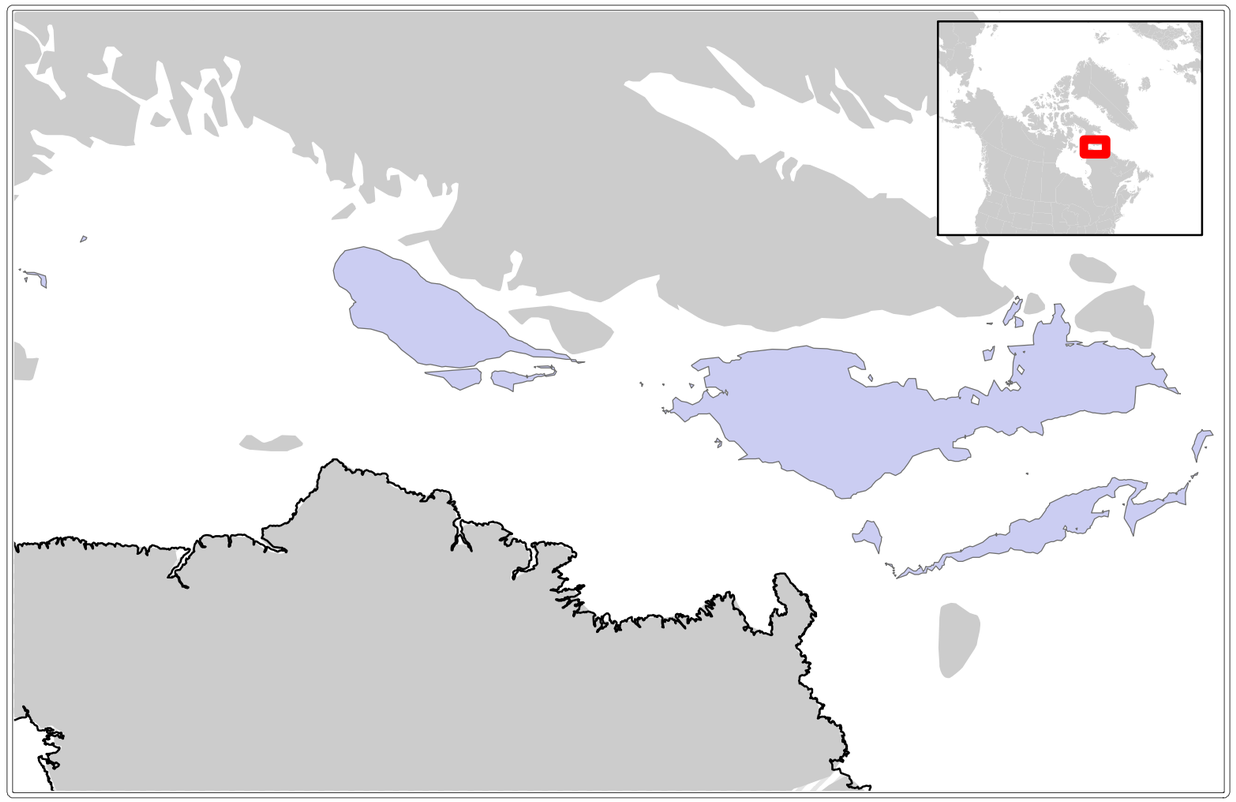
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1602: Fish key habitats



Key Habitats

Atlantic wolffish (Anarhichas lupus) habitat (HB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

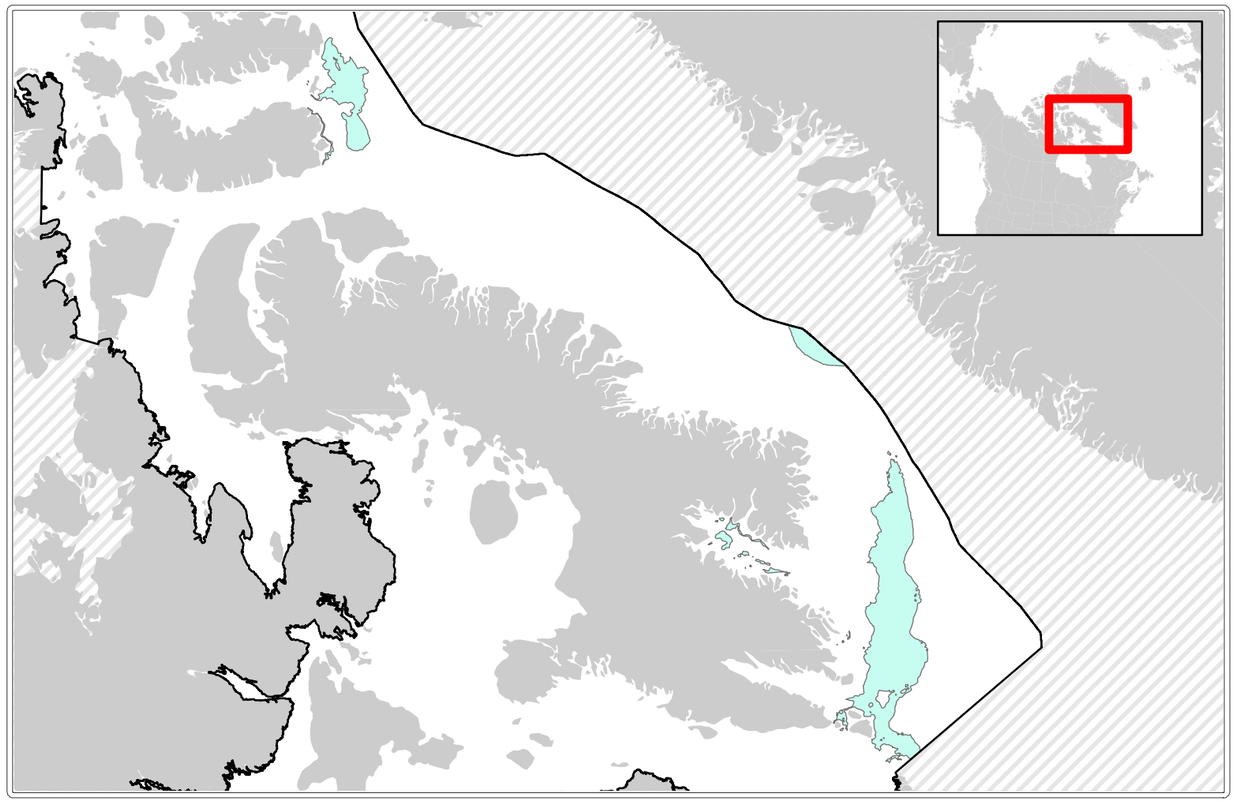
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1603: Fish key habitats



Atlantic wolffish (Anarhichas lupus) habitat (EA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

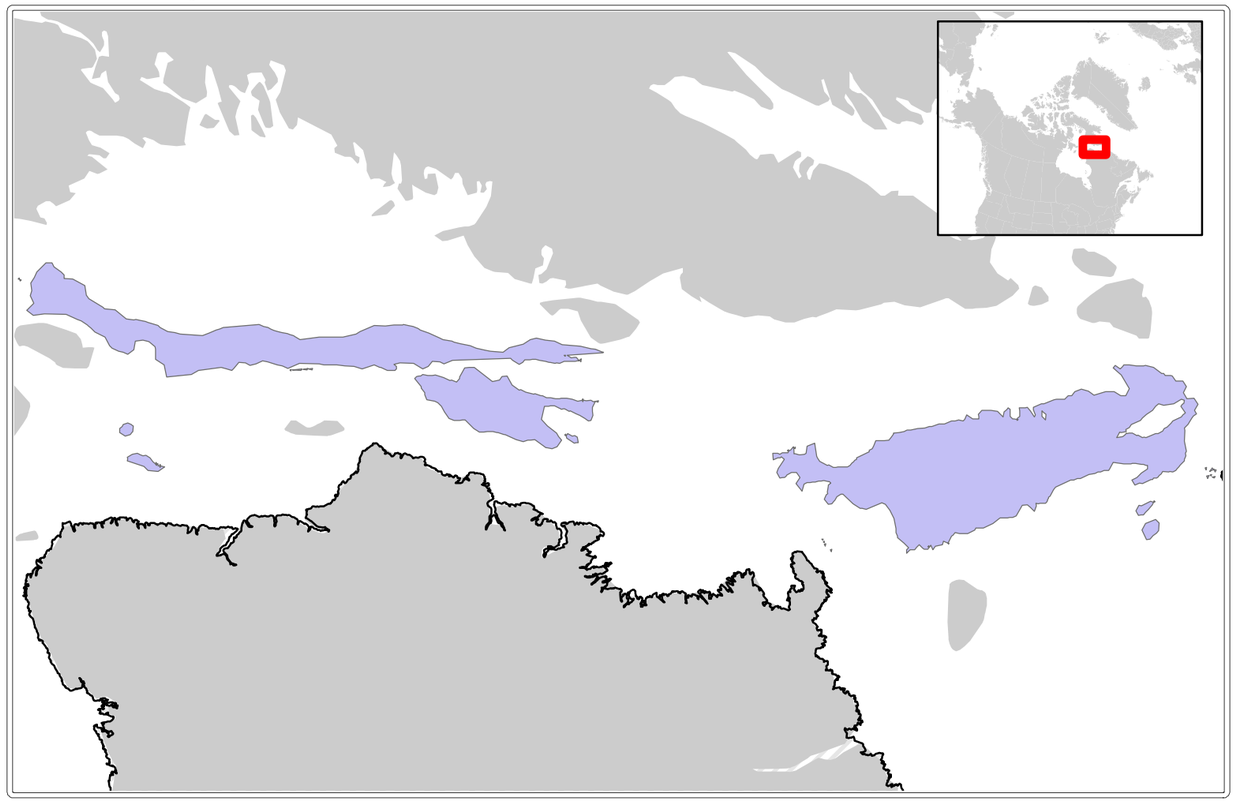
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1604: Fish key habitats



Northern wolffish (Anarhichadidae denticulatus) habitat (HB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

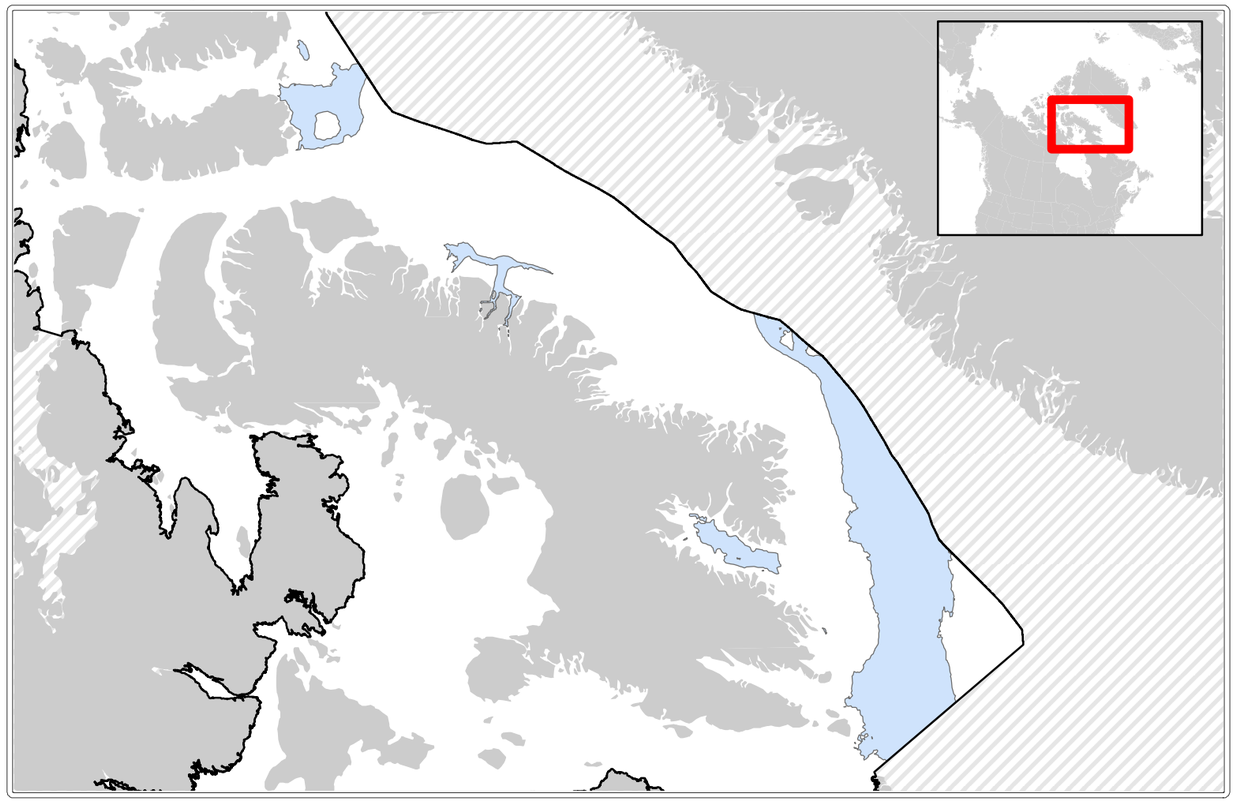
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1605: Fish key habitats



Northern wolffish (Anarhichadidae denticulatus) habitat (EA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

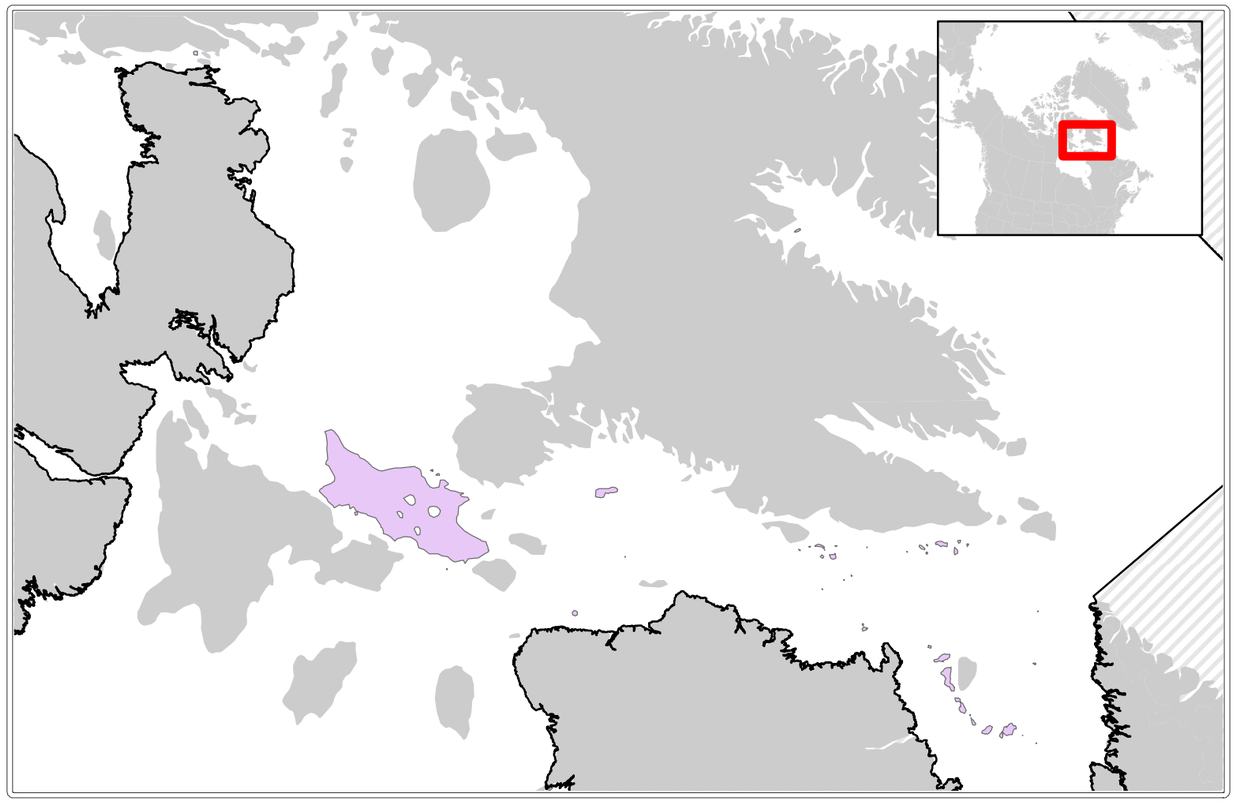
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1650: Fish key habitats



Rajiformes (order) habitat (HB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

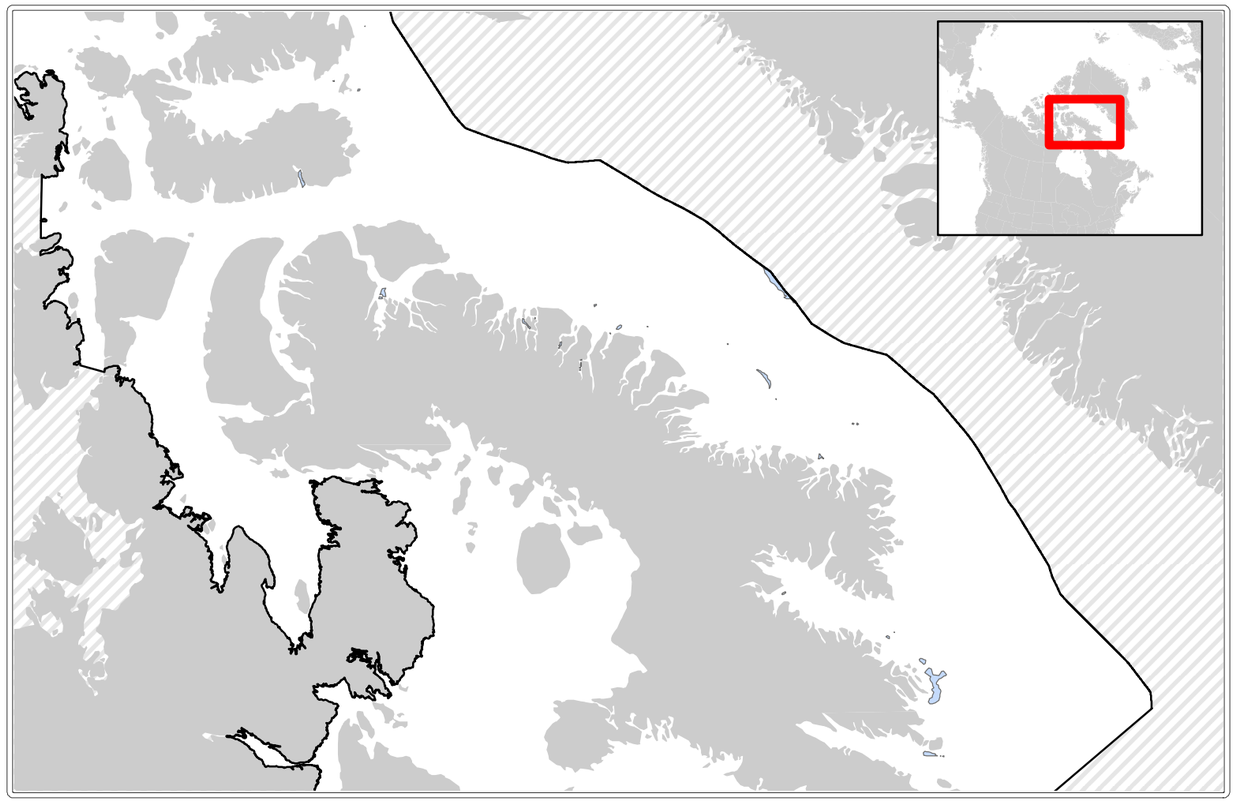
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1651: Fish key habitats



Key Habitats

Rajiformes (order) habitat (EA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1652: Fish key habitats

Key Habitats

Rajiformes (order) habitat (AA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

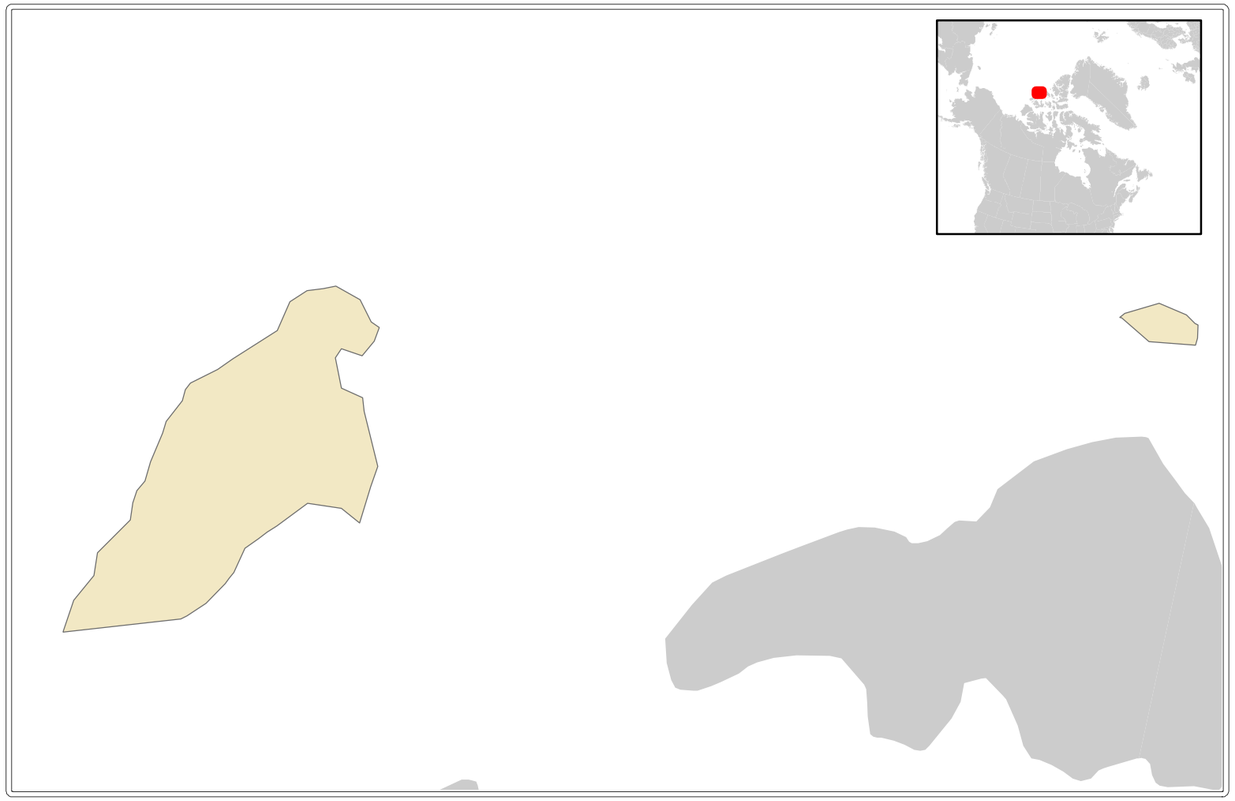
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1653: Fish key habitats



Rajiformes (order) habitat (AB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Basin

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

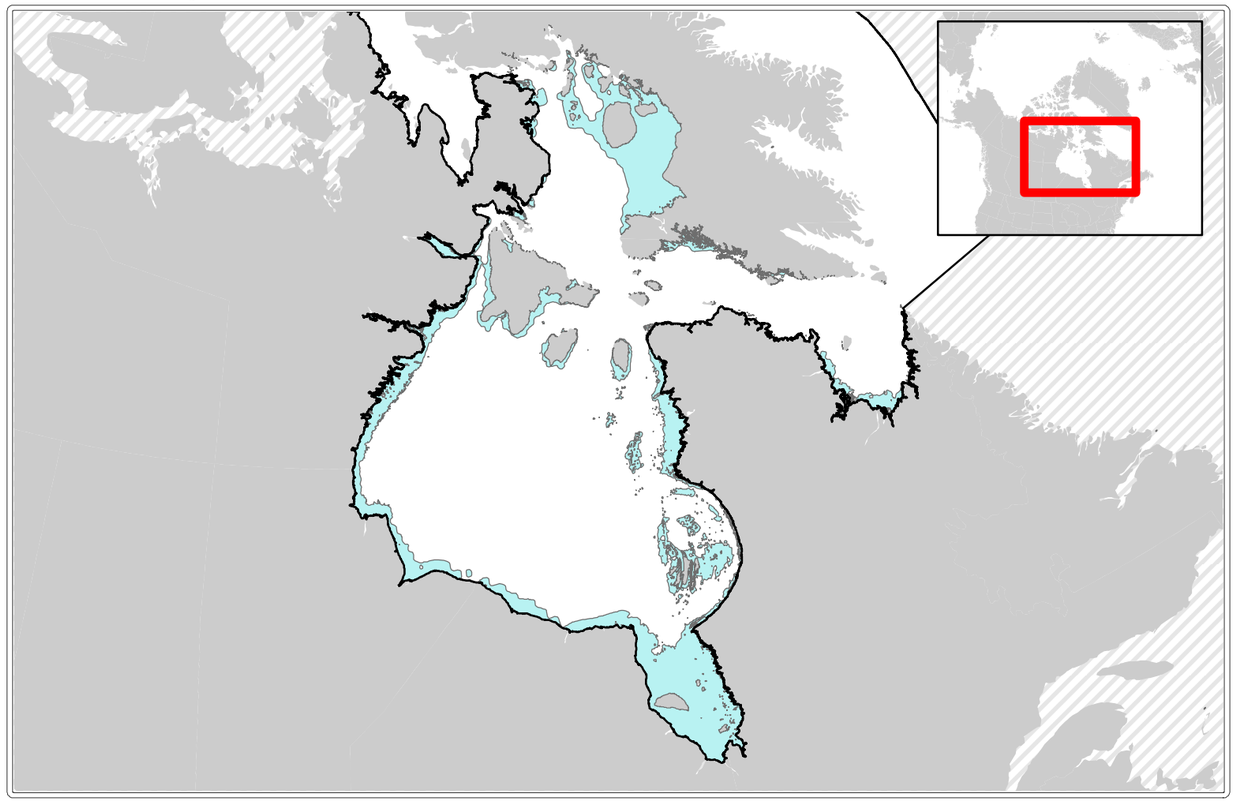
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1654: Fish key habitats



Coregonus (genus) habitat (HB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

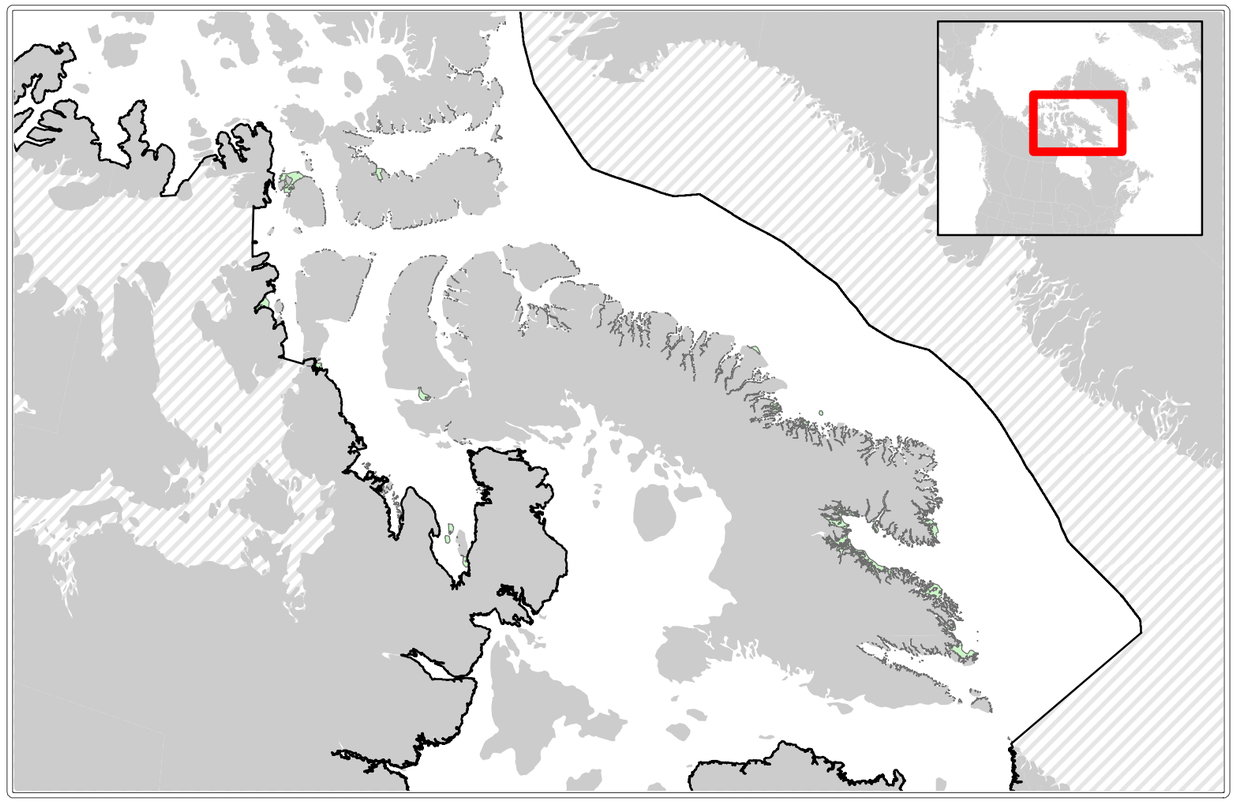
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1655: Fish key habitats



Coregonus (genus) habitat (EA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

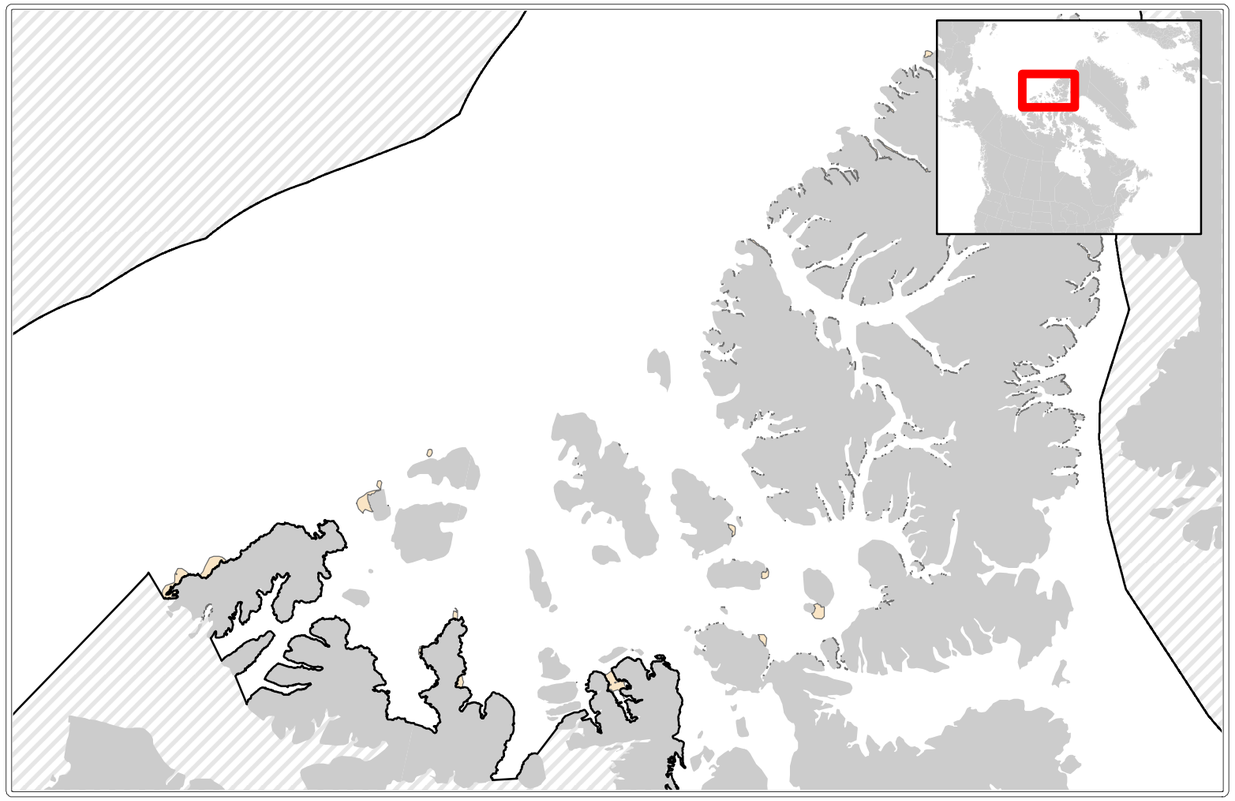
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1656: Fish key habitats



Coregonus (genus) habitat (AA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

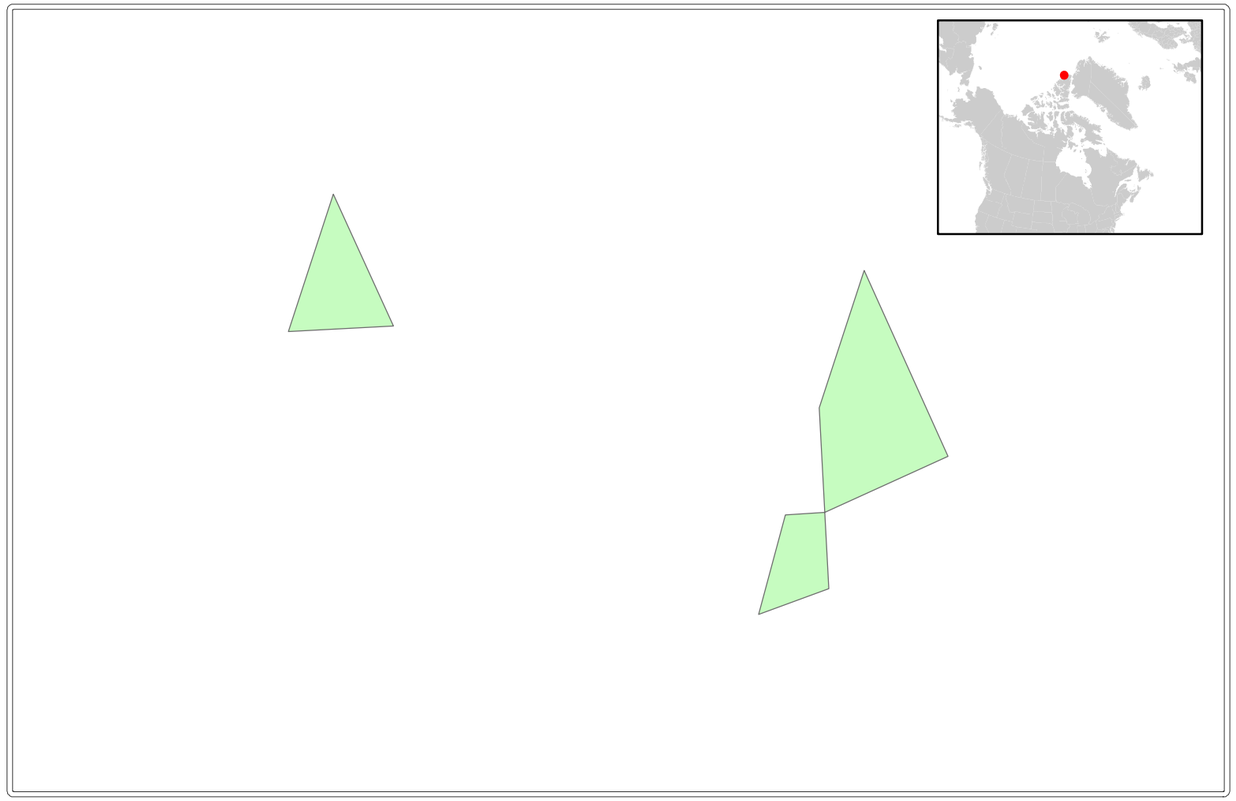
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1657: Fish key habitats



Coregonus (genus) habitat (AB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Basin

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

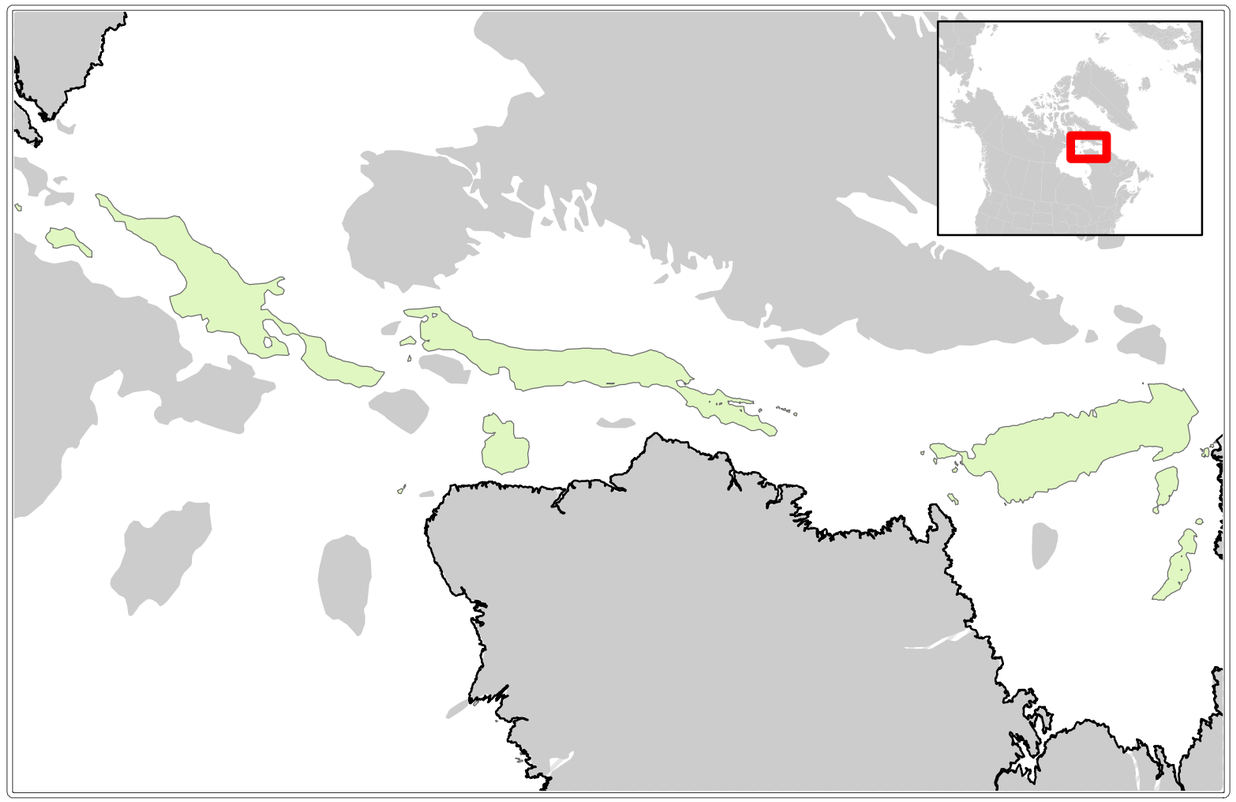
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1658: Fish key habitats



Glacier lanternfish (Benthosema glaciale) habitat (HB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

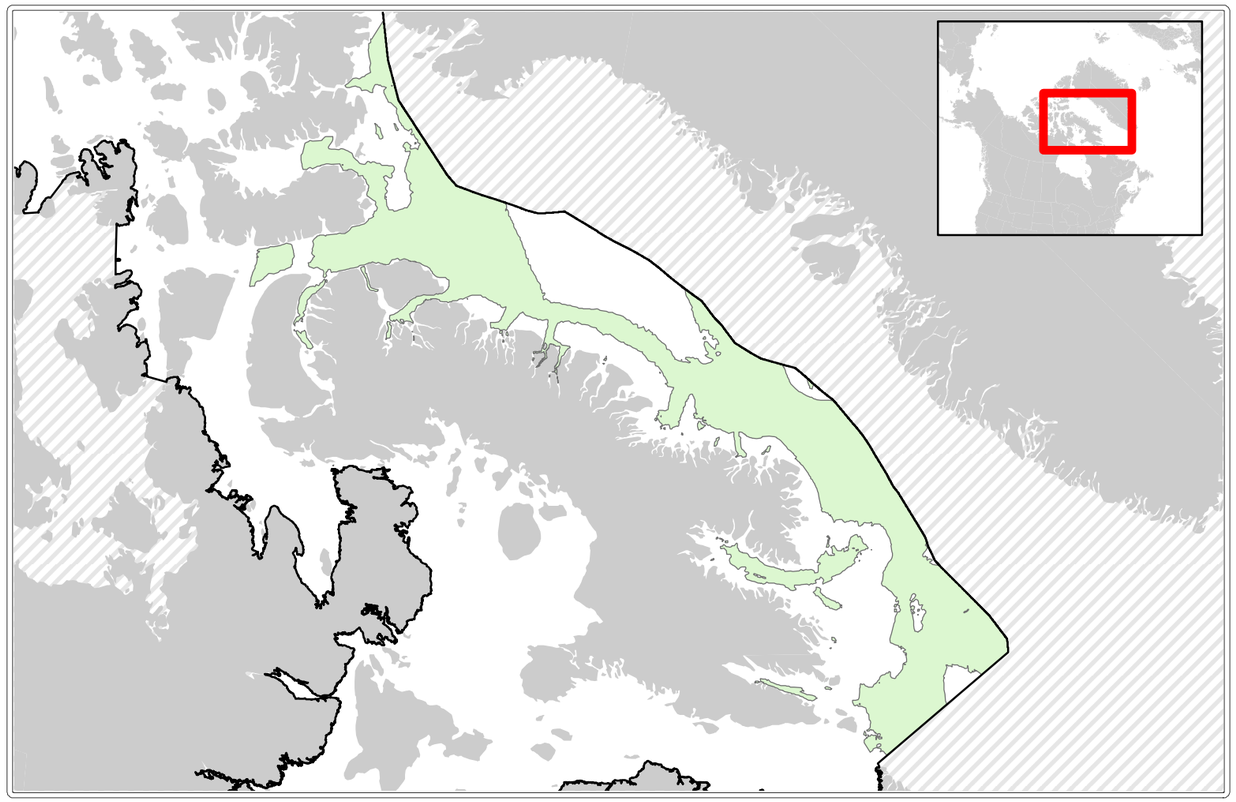
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1659: Fish key habitats



Glacier lanternfish (Benthosema glaciale) habitat (EA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

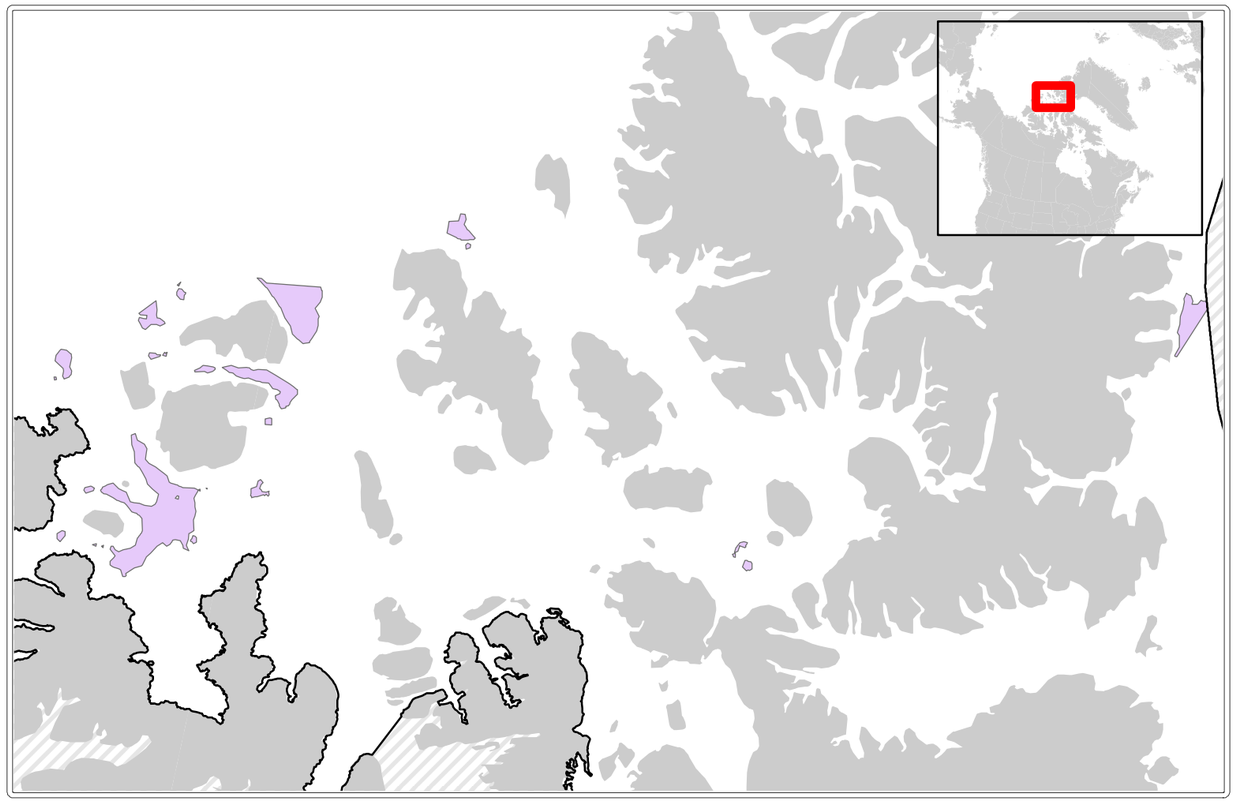
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1660: Fish key habitats



Glacier lanternfish (Benthosema glaciale) habitat (AA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

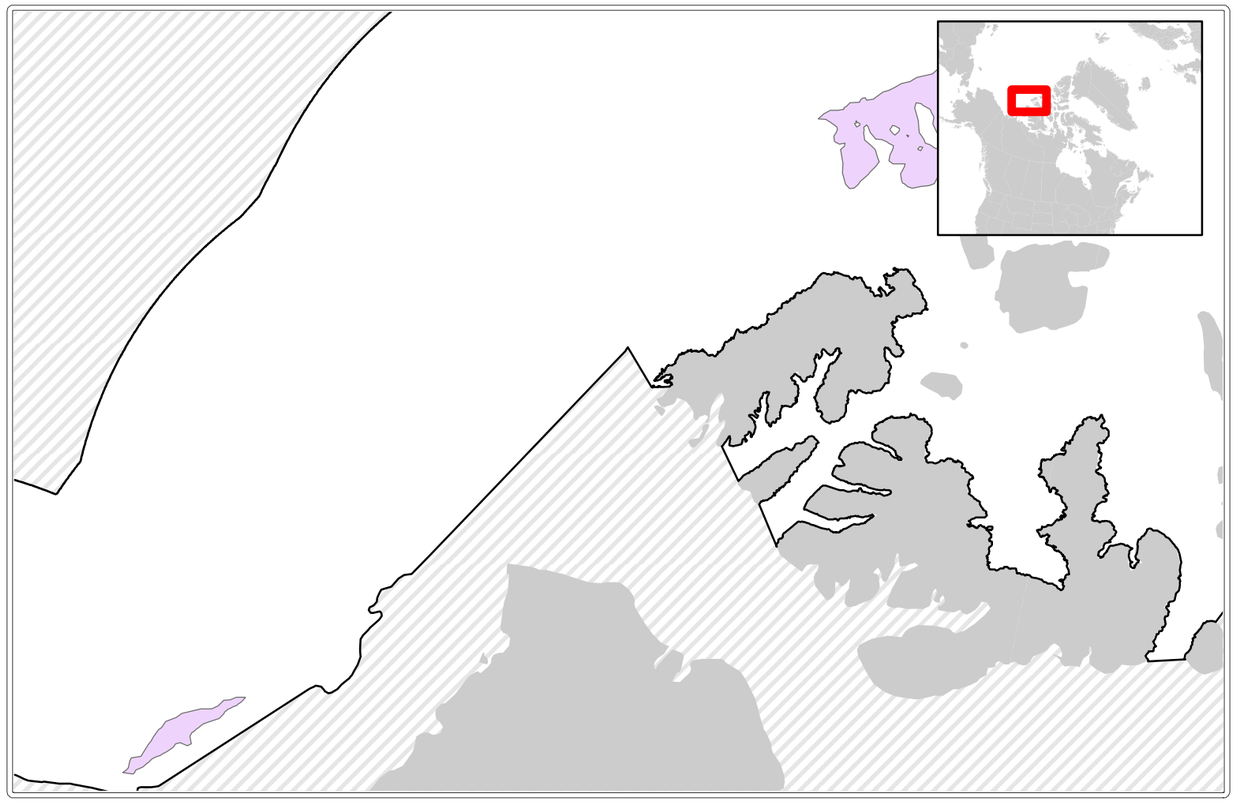
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1661: Fish key habitats



Glacier lanternfish (Benthosema glaciale) habitat (AB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Basin

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

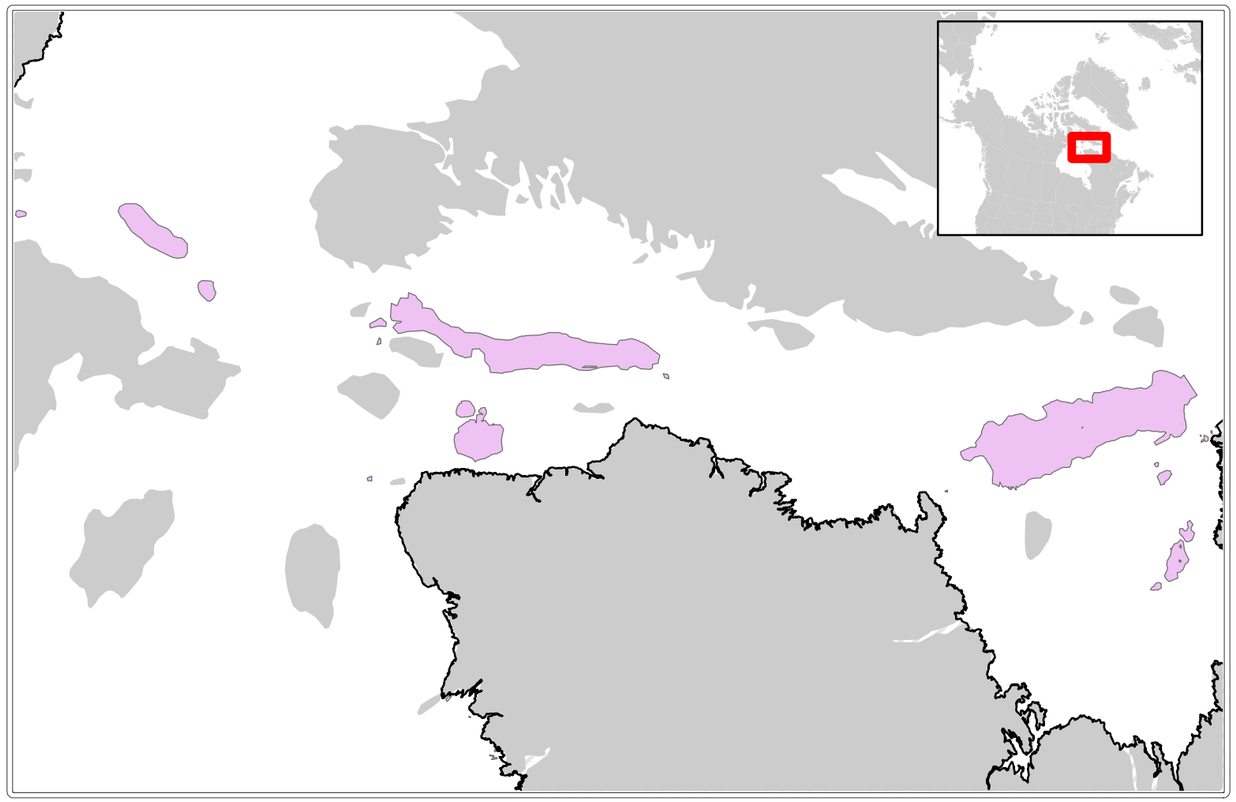
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1662: Fish key habitats



Arctic skate (Amblyraja hyperborea) habitat (HB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

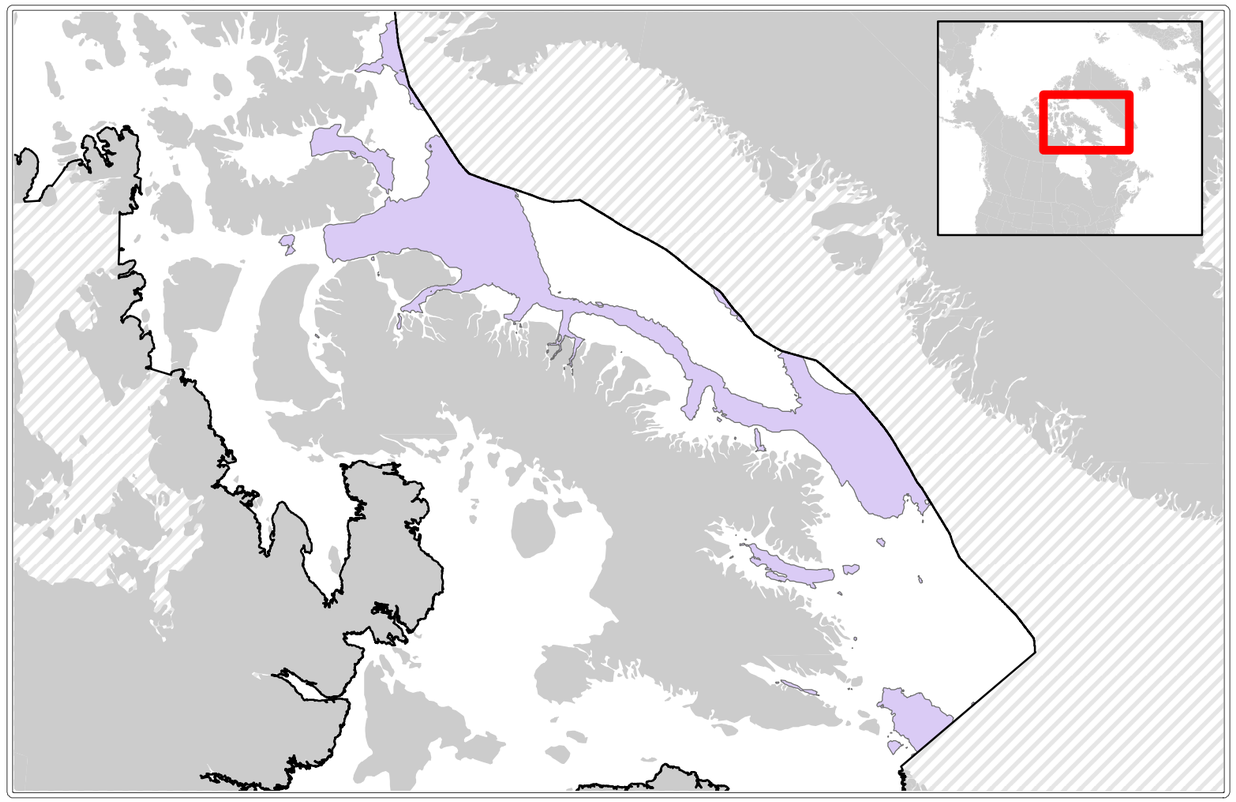
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1663: Fish key habitats



Arctic skate (Amblyraja hyperborea) habitat (EA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

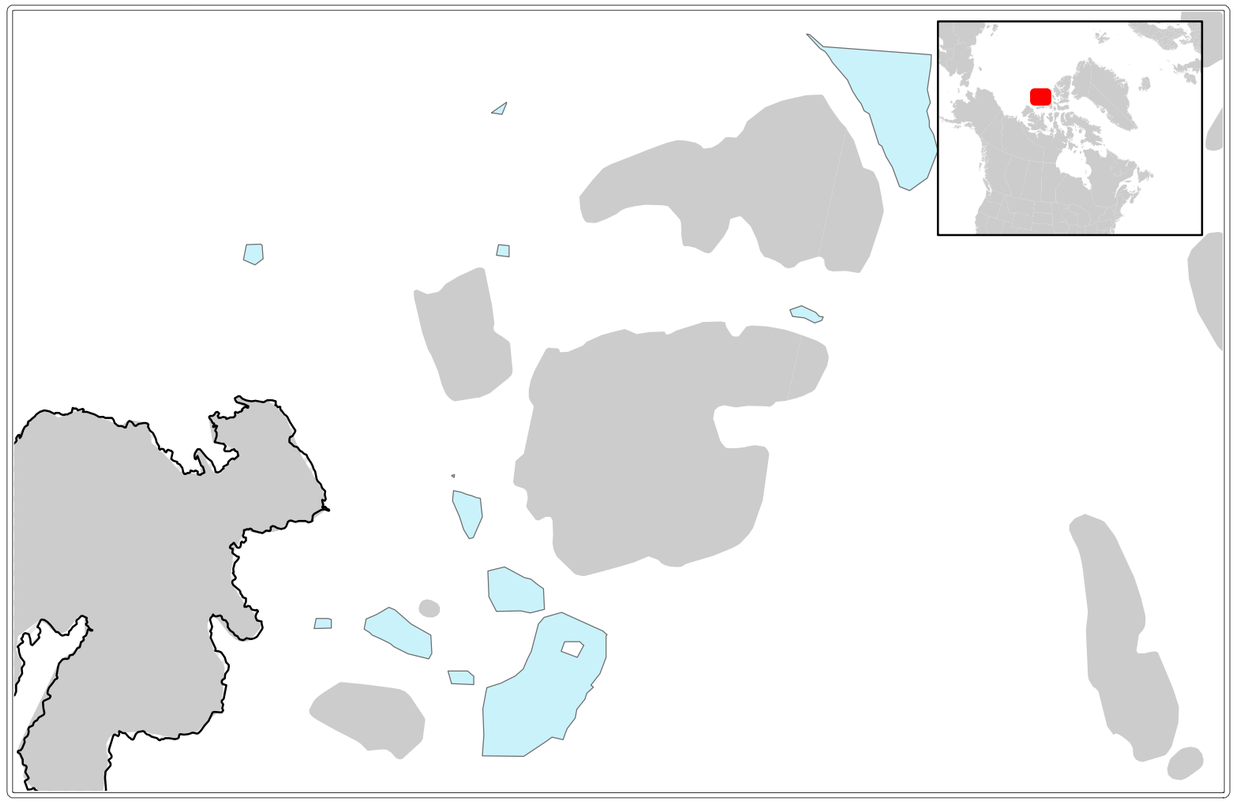
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1664: Fish key habitats



Arctic skate (Amblyraja hyperborea) habitat (AA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1665: Fish key habitats

Arctic skate (Amblyraja hyperborea) habitat (AB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Basin

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

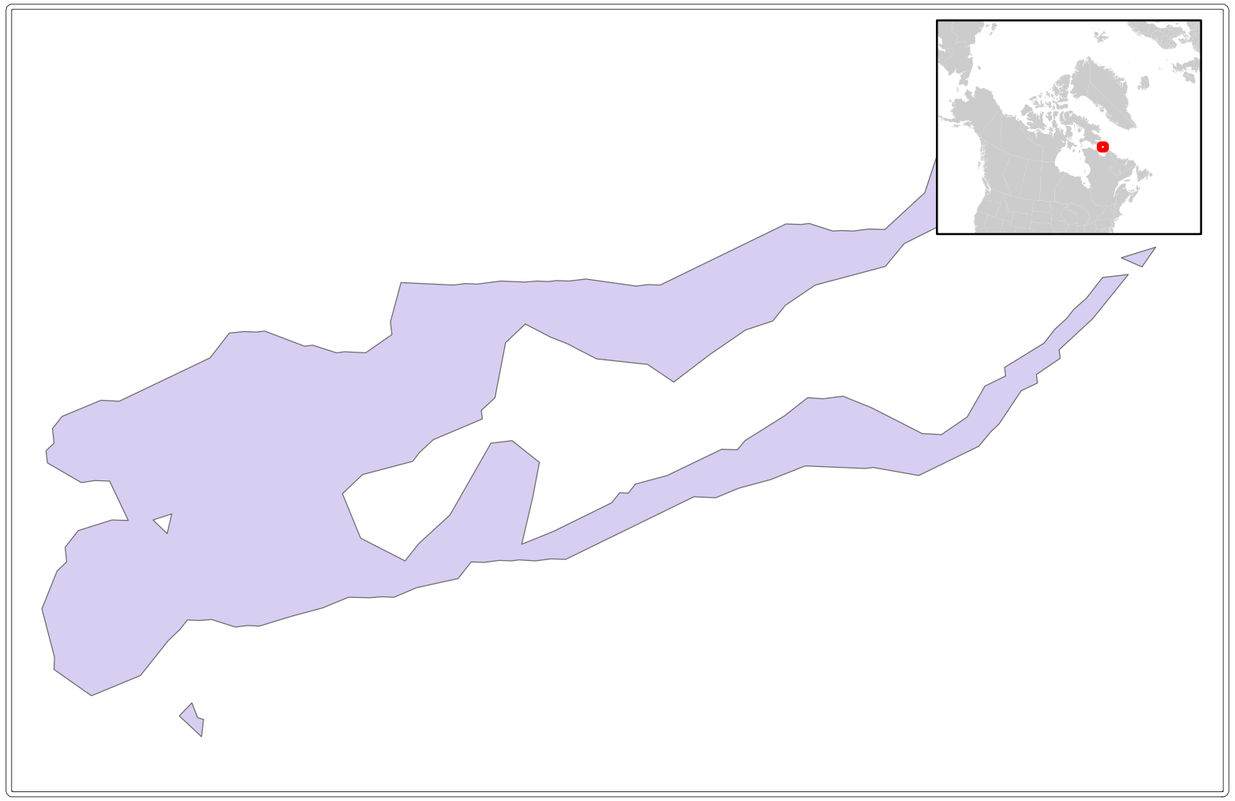
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1666: Fish key habitats



Spinytail skate (Bathyraja spinicauda) habitat (HB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

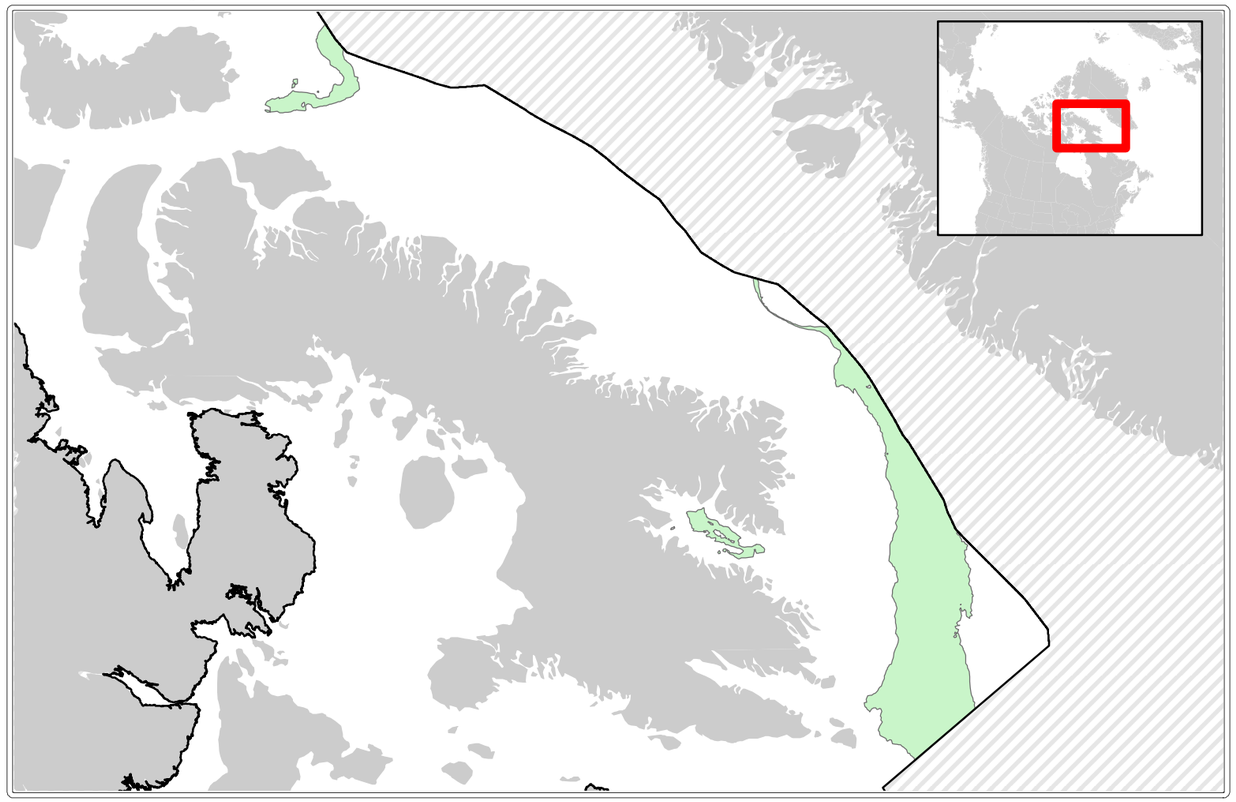
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1667: Fish key habitats



Spinytail skate (Bathyraja spinicauda) habitat (EA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

Associated Links

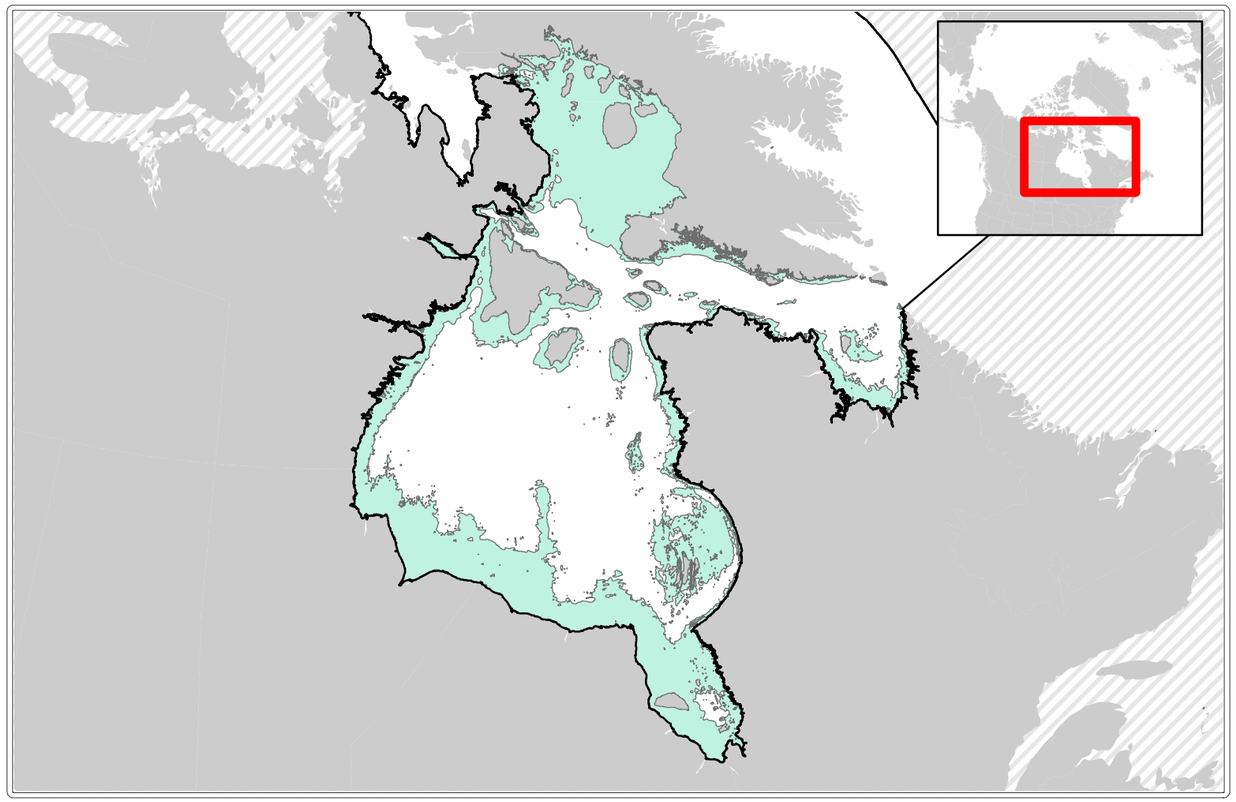
(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1668: Fish key habitats

Key Habitats



Fourhorn sculpin (Myoxocephalus quadricornis) habitat (HB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

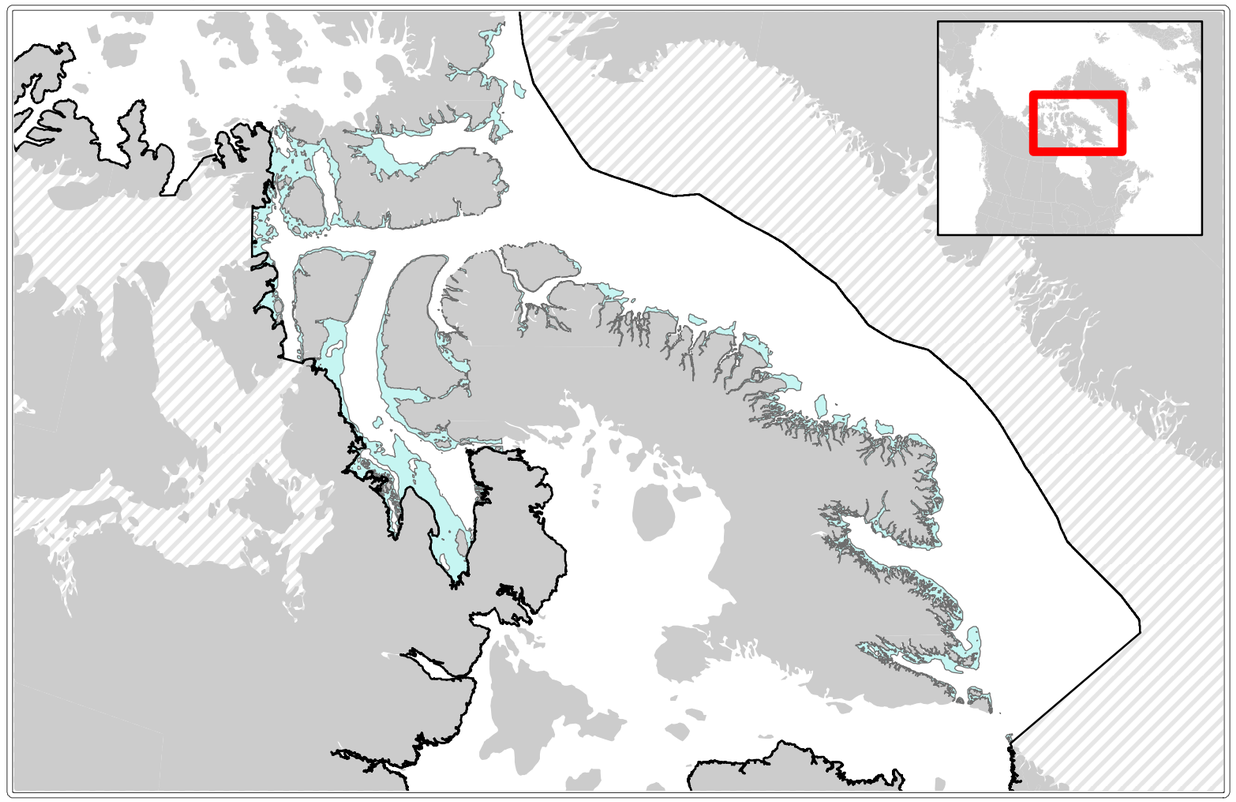
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1669: Fish key habitats



Fourhorn sculpin (Myoxocephalus quadricornis) habitat (EA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

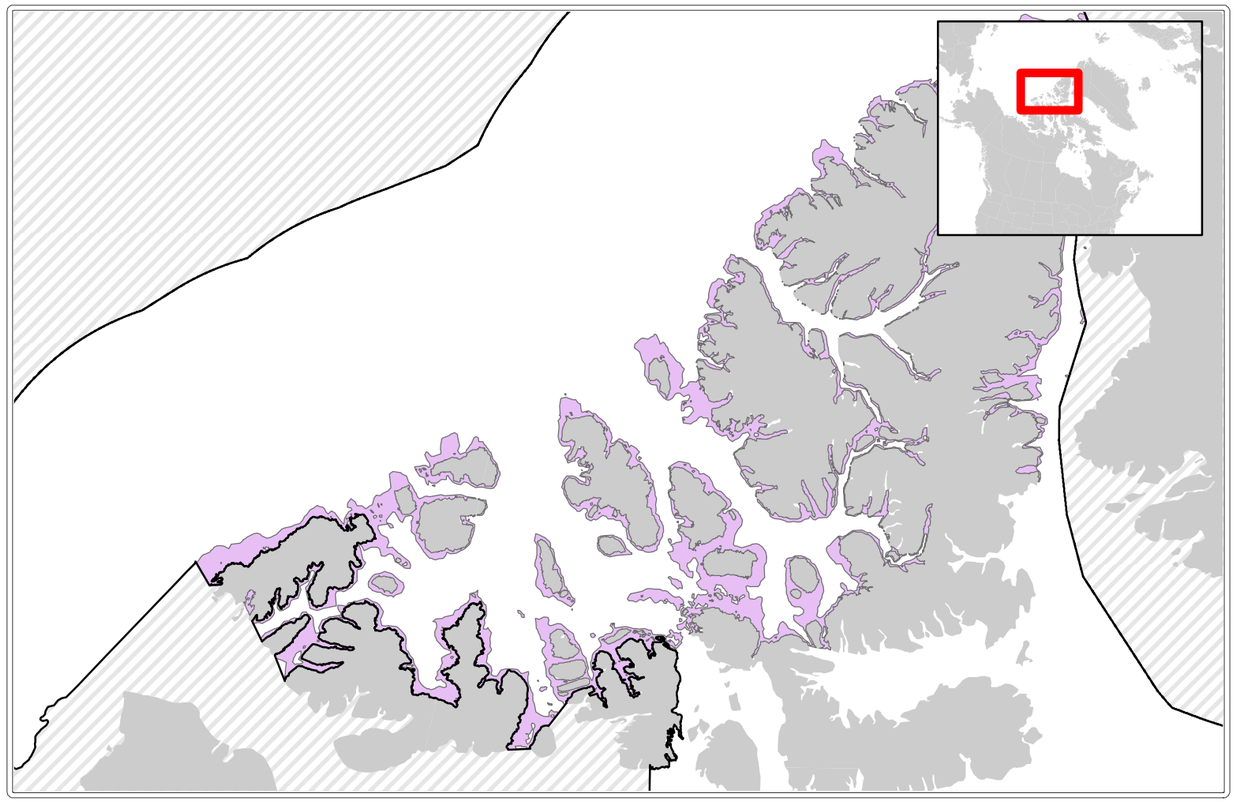
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1670: Fish key habitats



Fourhorn sculpin (Myoxocephalus quadricornis) habitat (AA)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

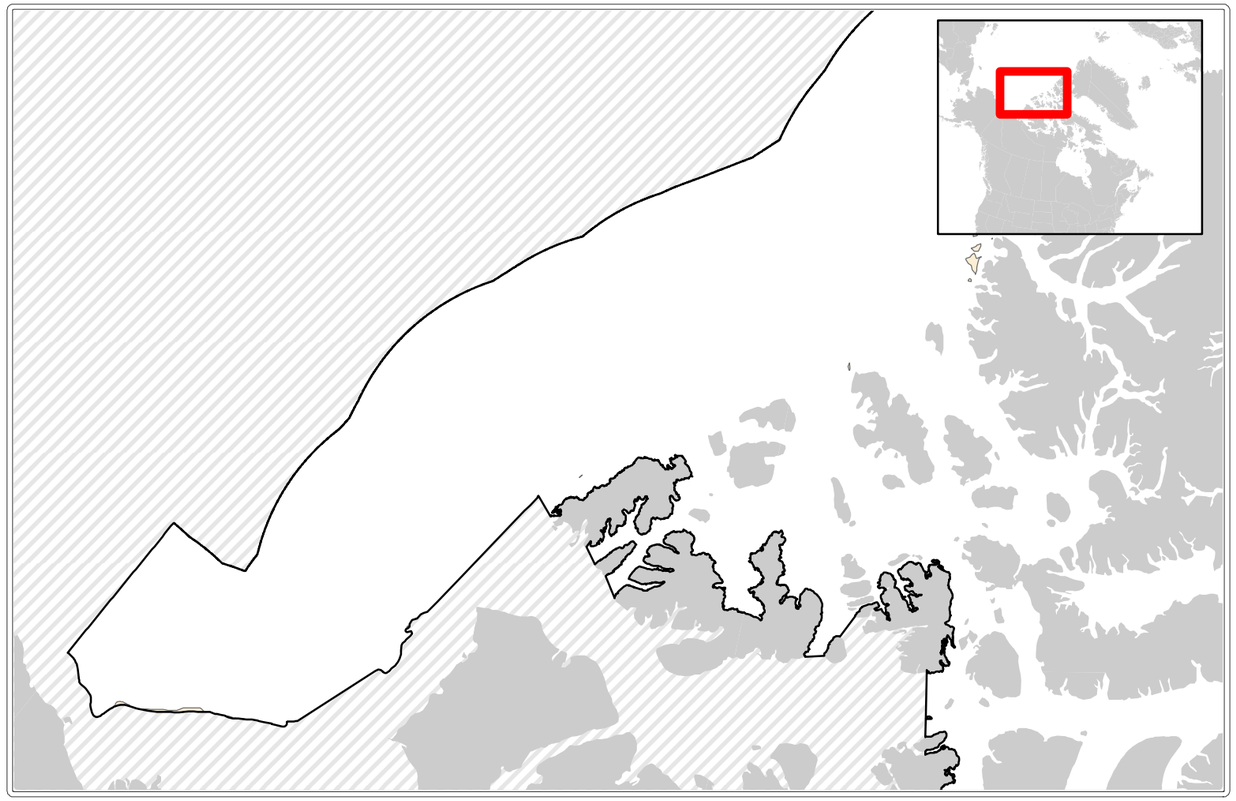
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1671: Fish key habitats



Fourhorn sculpin (Myoxocephalus quadricornis) habitat (AB)

Date: (1) 2018; (2) Accessed June 2018; (3) Accessed June 2018

Open Source: (1) No; (2) Yes; (3) Yes

Organization: (1) University of Toronto Press; (2) Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO; (3)

Associated Report: (1) Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada; (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Authors: (1) Brian W. Coad & James D. Reist (eds.); (2) OBIS; (3) GBIF

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Basin

Description: To produce polygons representing the probable range of select Arctic fish species, the software Maxent was used to produce distribution models. Maxent works by using presence-only occurrences and background environmental data to predict the species' distribution based on maximum entropy. Fish species were selected from a list of Arctic species based on Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada (1). Point data representing observations of fish were obtained from the Ocean Biographic Information System (OBIS) (2) and the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) (3). Bathymetry data were obtained from the International Bathymetric Chart of the Arctic Ocean (IBCAO) and the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Sea surface temperature and sea surface salinity data were obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)'s World Ocean Atlas. These environmental variables were used in the modeling software Maxent to predict the species ranges. These environmental data were originally obtained and formatted by WWF staff. Polygons were then split by bioregion.

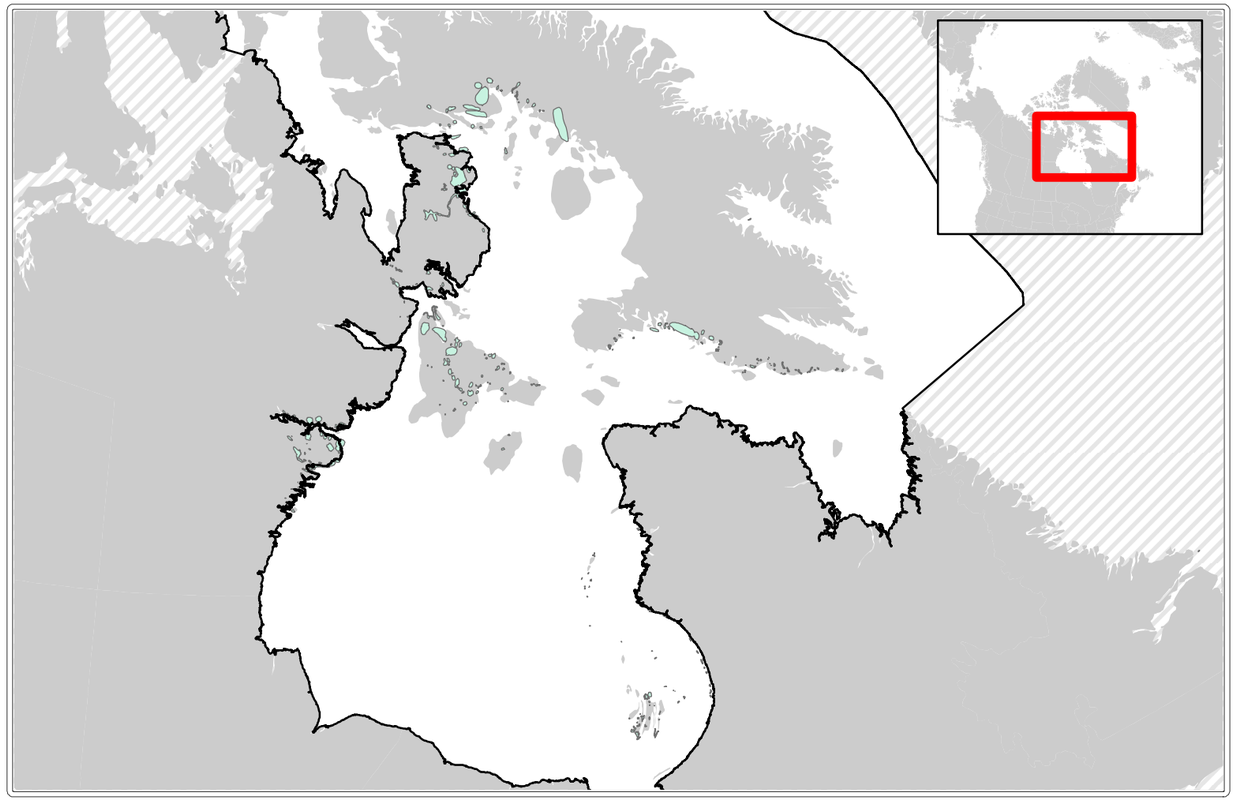
Associated Links

(1): Marine Fishes of Arctic Canada: https://utorontopress.com/ca/marine-fishes-of-arctic-canada-1;

(2) OBIS: https://obis.org/;

(3) GBIF: https://www.gbif.org/

1675: Fish key habitats



Key Habitats

Arctic char locally identified habitat (HB)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

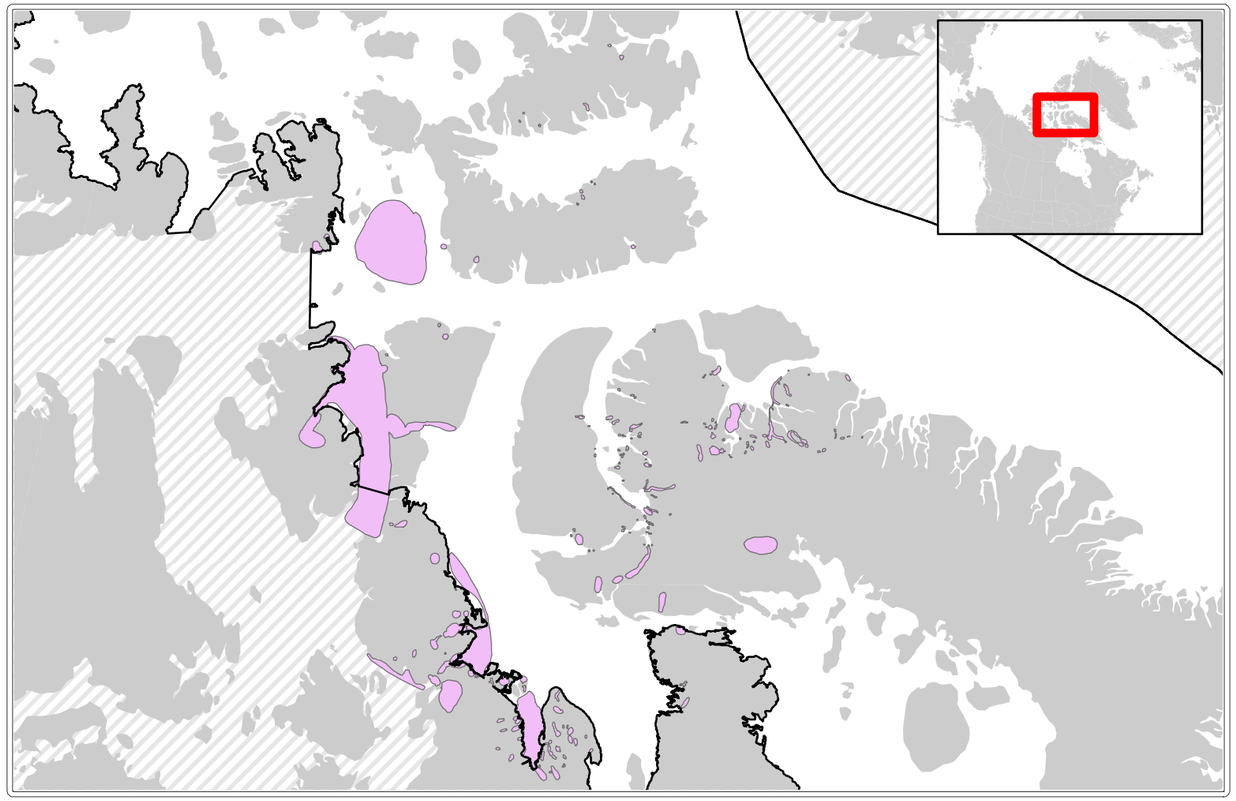
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses Arctic char data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, Sanikiluaq, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1676: Fish key habitats



Arctic char locally identified habitat (Lancaster-Boothia Area - EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

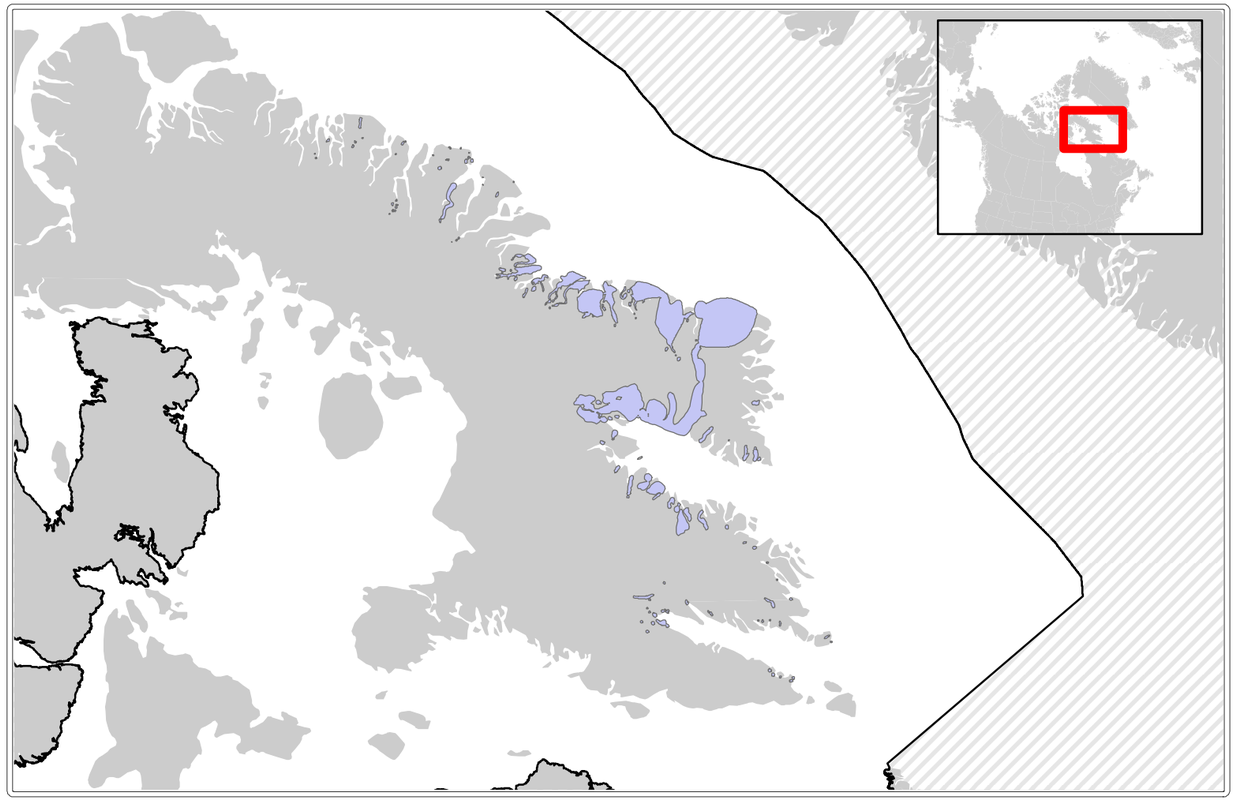
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses Arctic char data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, Sanikiluaq, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1677: Fish key habitats



Arctic char locally identified habitat, South Baffin Bay (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

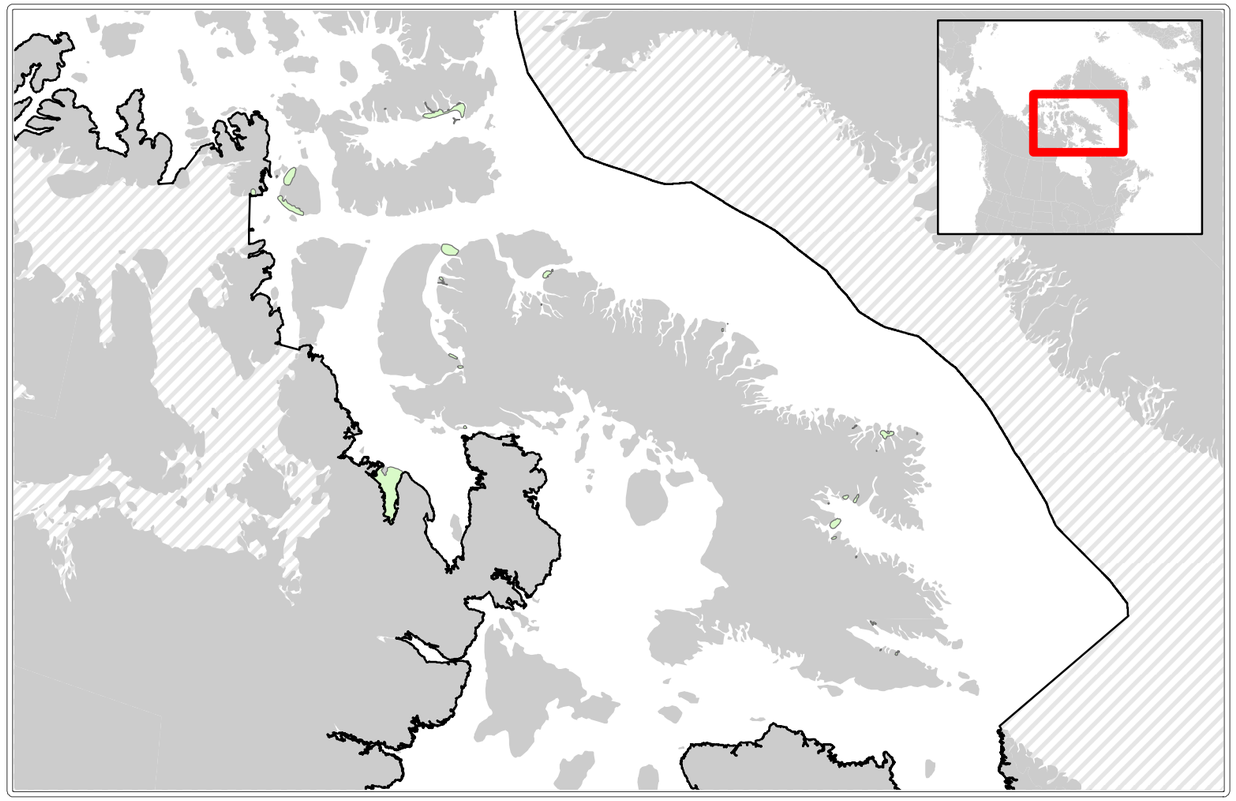
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses Arctic char data from NCRI reports from Kinngait, Coral Harbour, Chesterfield Inlet, Sanirajak, Igloolik, Kimmirut, Naujaat, Rankin Inlet, Sanikiluaq, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1680: Fish key habitats



Arctic cod locally identified habitat (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

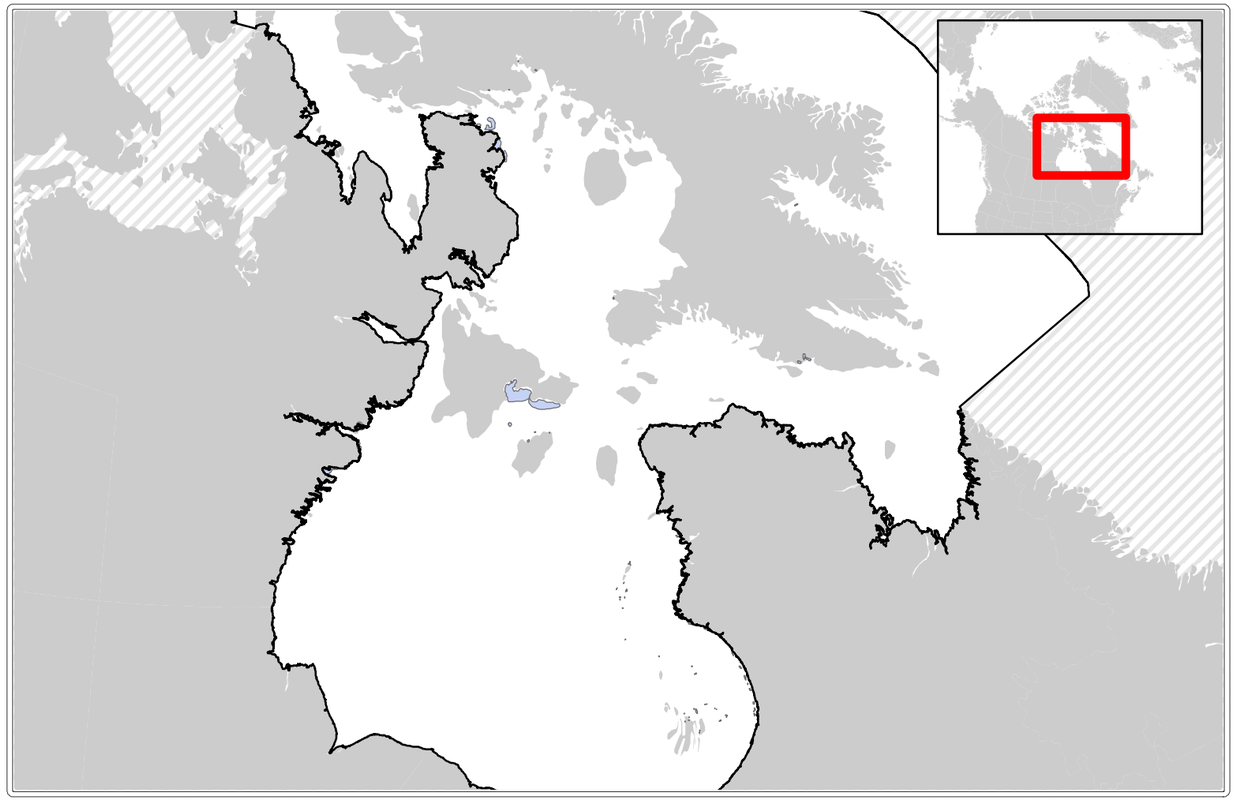
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses Arctic cod data from NCRI reports from Resolute Bay, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1681: Fish key habitats



Arctic cod locally identified habitat (HB)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

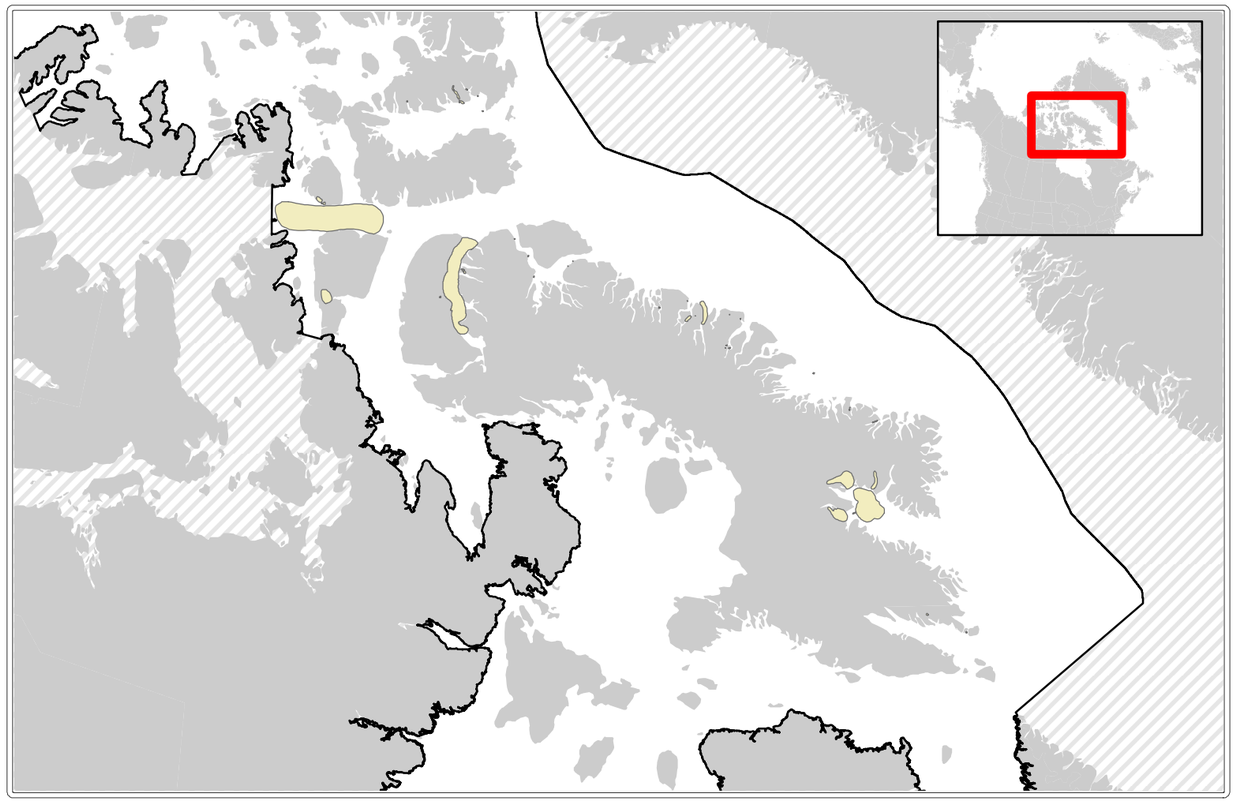
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses Arctic cod data from NCRI reports from Resolute Bay, Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Kugaaruk, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, and Taloyoak.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

1685: Fish key habitats



Greenland shark locally identified habitat (EA)

Date: Community-specific inventories developed between 2008-2017.

Open Source: No

Organization: Government of Nunavut Department of Environment, Fisheries and Sealing Division

Associated Report: Nunavut Coastal Resource Inventory

Authors: Government of Nunavut

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: N/A

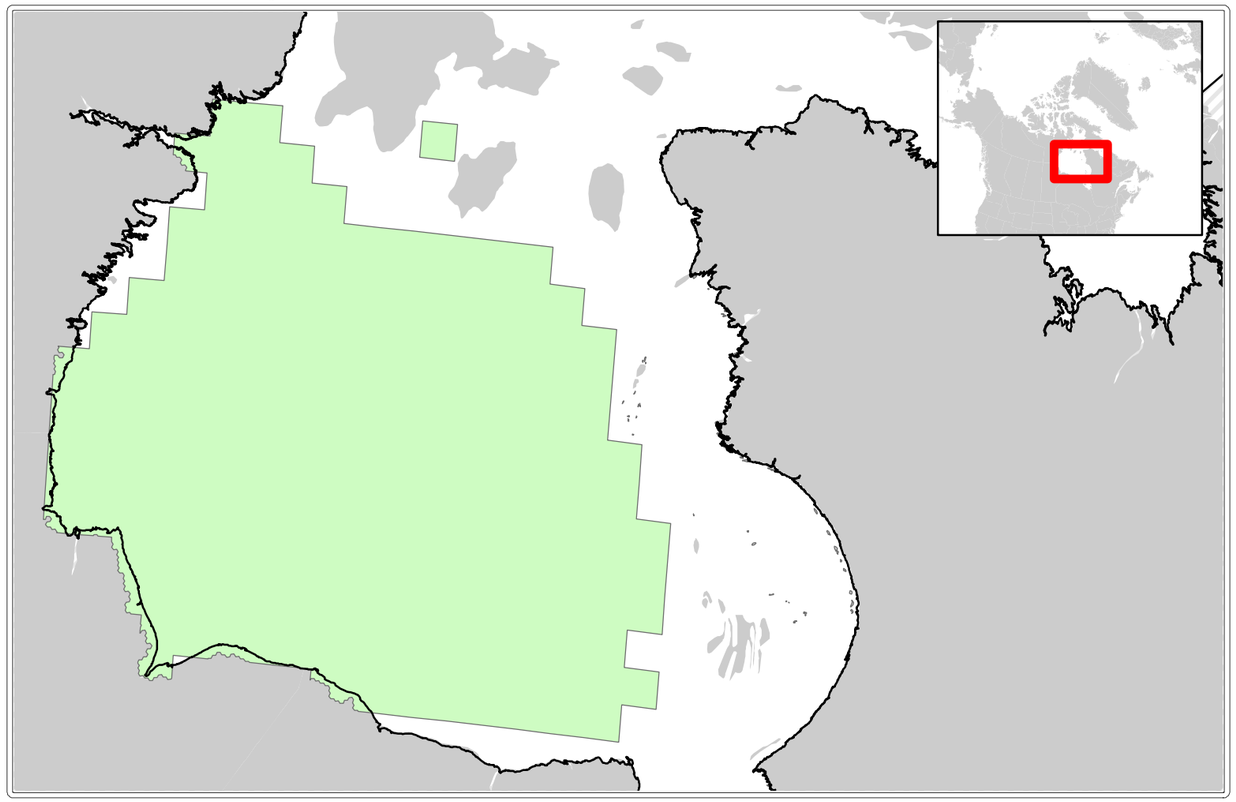
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: The NCRI datasets (e.g. Government of Nunavut, 2008) include information on a broad range of species. Data from the communities within the MECCEA study area where inventories were completed between 2008 and 2017 were used to create layers of locally identified habitats for each species included in MECCEA. These layers were then divided by bioregion and, where relevant, by sub-population/management unit. Some layers were subdivided into clusters within marine bioregions to enhance replicability of the feature in the network design. MECCEA uses Greenland shark data from NCRI reports from Arctic Bay, Clyde River, Grise Fiord, Iqaluit, Pangnirtung, Pond Inlet, Qikiqtarjuaq, Resolute Bay, Kinngait, Sanirajak, Kimmirut, and Rankin Inlet.

Associated Links

https://www.gov.nu.ca/environment/information/nunavut-coastal-resource-inventory

2000: Polar bear key habitats



Key Habitats

Polar bear hotspots, winter (HB)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Abundance and species diversity hotspots of tracked marine predators across the North American Arctic

Authors: David J. Yurkowski, Marie Auger?Méthé, Mark L. Mallory, Sarah N. P. Wong, Grant Gilchrist, Andrew E. Derocher, Evan Richardson, Nicholas J. Lunn, Nigel E. Hussey, Marianne Marcoux, Ron R. Togunov, Aaron T. Fisk, Lois A. Harwood, Rune Dietz, Aqqalu Rosing?Asvid, Erik W. Born, Anders Mosbech, Jérôme Fort, David

Data Summary

Management Unit: Multiple

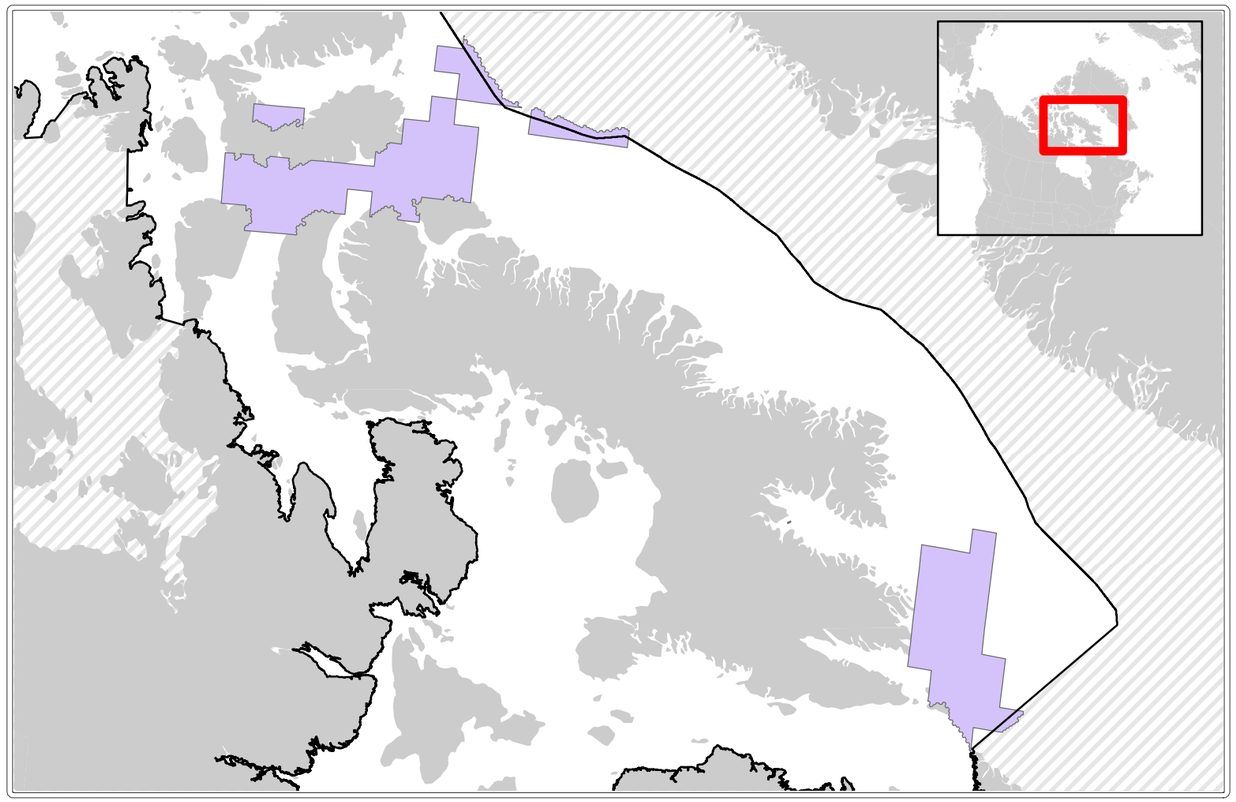
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Hotspot polygons were based on Yurkowski et al.'s 2019 study of predator guilds that defined regions where groups of priority Arctic species at higher trophic levels are disproportionately abundant because of seasonal availability of food resources. Yurkowski et al. (2019) compiled the largest existing dataset of telemetry data for Arctic marine predators, consisting of 1,282 individuals from 21 species. They identified abundance and species diversity hotspots for four species groups: cetaceans and pinnipeds; seabirds; polar bears; and fishes, during summer-autumn and winter-spring in Baffin Bay, Davis Strait, Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. The polygons were clipped to the study area and split by bioregion.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1111/ddi.12860

2001: Polar bear key habitats



Key Habitats

Polar bear hotspots, winter (EA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Abundance and species diversity hotspots of tracked marine predators across the North American Arctic

Authors: David J. Yurkowski, Marie Auger?Méthé, Mark L. Mallory, Sarah N. P. Wong, Grant Gilchrist, Andrew E. Derocher, Evan Richardson, Nicholas J. Lunn, Nigel E. Hussey, Marianne Marcoux, Ron R. Togunov, Aaron T. Fisk, Lois A. Harwood, Rune Dietz, Aqqalu Rosing?Asvid, Erik W. Born, Anders Mosbech, Jérôme Fort, David

Data Summary

Management Unit: Multiple

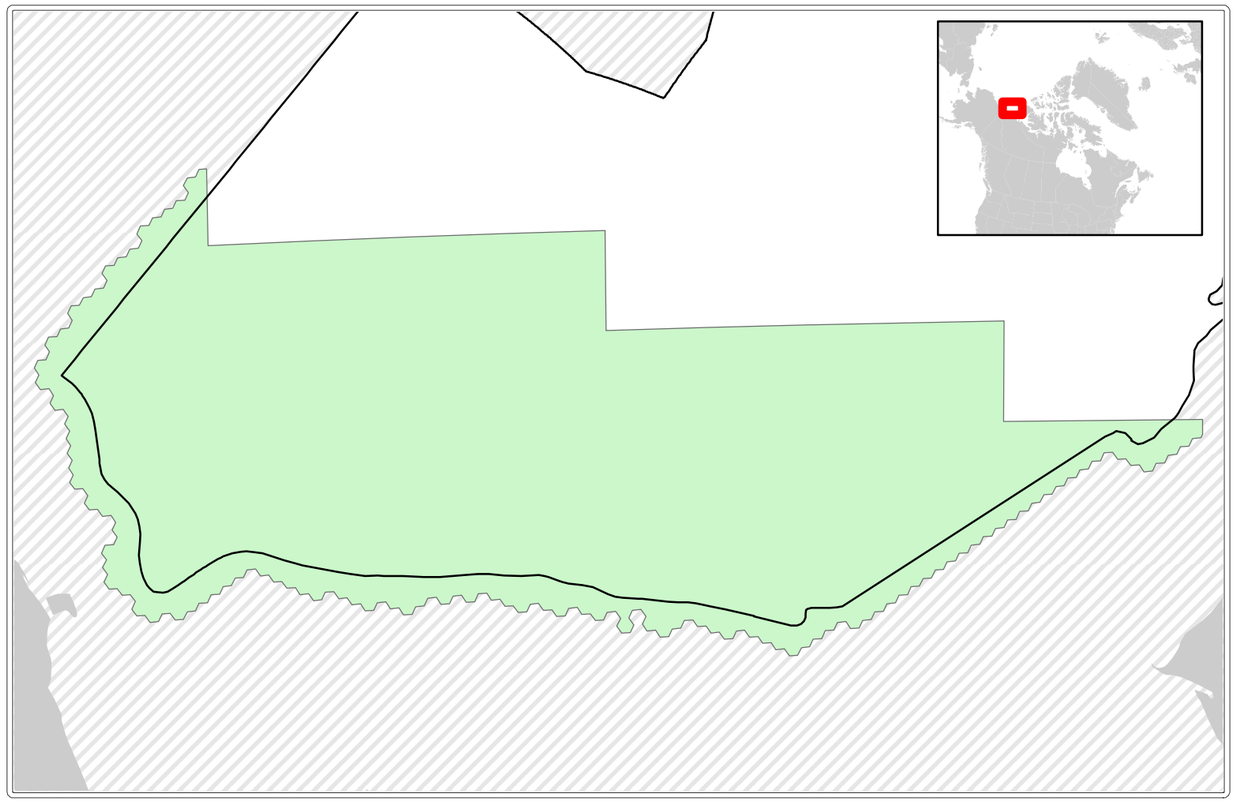
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Hotspot polygons were based on Yurkowski et al.'s 2019 study of predator guilds that defined regions where groups of priority Arctic species at higher trophic levels are disproportionately abundant because of seasonal availability of food resources. Yurkowski et al. (2019) compiled the largest existing dataset of telemetry data for Arctic marine predators, consisting of 1,282 individuals from 21 species. They identified abundance and species diversity hotspots for four species groups: cetaceans and pinnipeds; seabirds; polar bears; and fishes, during summer-autumn and winter-spring in Baffin Bay, Davis Strait, Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. The polygons were clipped to the study area and split by bioregion.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1111/ddi.12860

2002: Polar bear key habitats



Key Habitats

Polar bear hotspots, winter (AB)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Abundance and species diversity hotspots of tracked marine predators across the North American Arctic

Authors: David J. Yurkowski, Marie Auger?Méthé, Mark L. Mallory, Sarah N. P. Wong, Grant Gilchrist, Andrew E. Derocher, Evan Richardson, Nicholas J. Lunn, Nigel E. Hussey, Marianne Marcoux, Ron R. Togunov, Aaron T. Fisk, Lois A. Harwood, Rune Dietz, Aqqalu Rosing?Asvid, Erik W. Born, Anders Mosbech, Jérôme Fort, David

Data Summary

Management Unit: Multiple

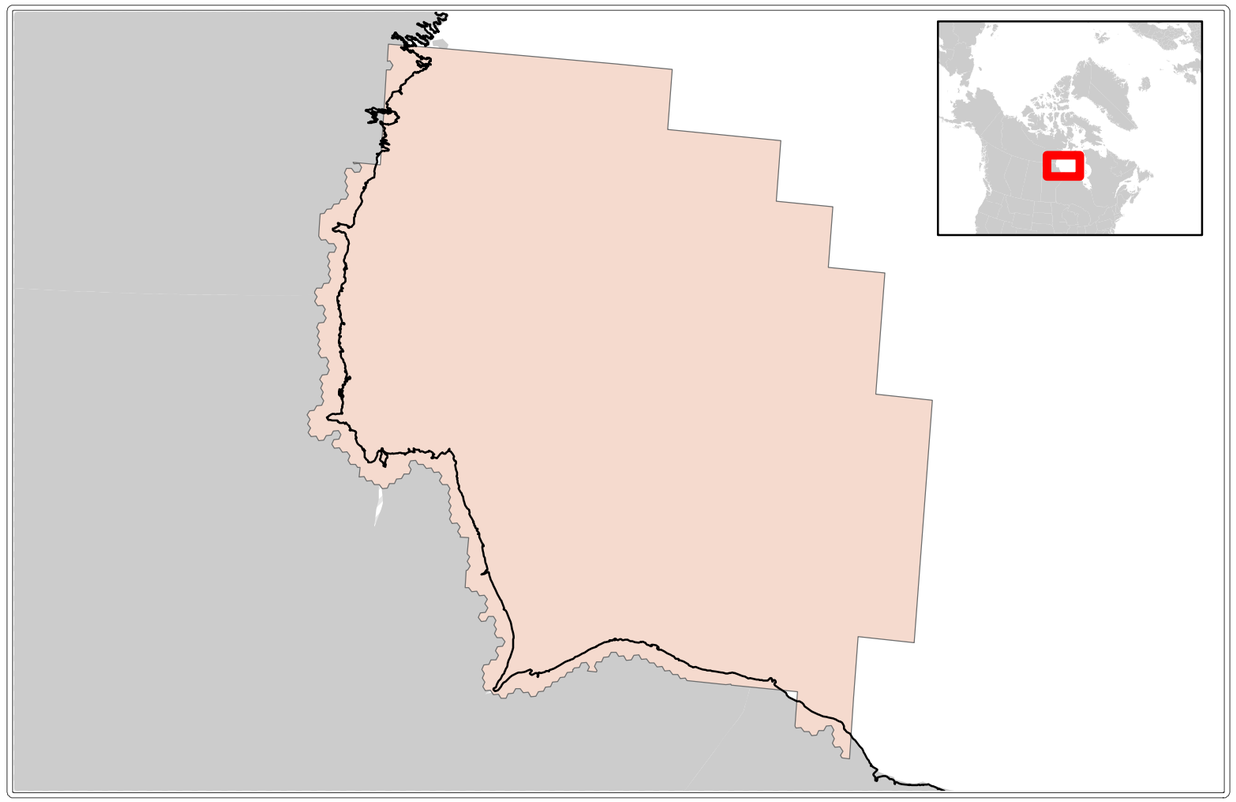
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Basin

Description: Hotspot polygons were based on Yurkowski et al.'s 2019 study of predator guilds that defined regions where groups of priority Arctic species at higher trophic levels are disproportionately abundant because of seasonal availability of food resources. Yurkowski et al. (2019) compiled the largest existing dataset of telemetry data for Arctic marine predators, consisting of 1,282 individuals from 21 species. They identified abundance and species diversity hotspots for four species groups: cetaceans and pinnipeds; seabirds; polar bears; and fishes, during summer-autumn and winter-spring in Baffin Bay, Davis Strait, Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. The polygons were clipped to the study area and split by bioregion.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1111/ddi.12860

2003: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear hotspots, summer (HB)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Abundance and species diversity hotspots of tracked marine predators across the North American Arctic

Authors: David J. Yurkowski, Marie Auger?Méthé, Mark L. Mallory, Sarah N. P. Wong, Grant Gilchrist, Andrew E. Derocher, Evan Richardson, Nicholas J. Lunn, Nigel E. Hussey, Marianne Marcoux, Ron R. Togunov, Aaron T. Fisk, Lois A. Harwood, Rune Dietz, Aqqalu Rosing?Asvid, Erik W. Born, Anders Mosbech, Jérôme Fort, David

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Multiple

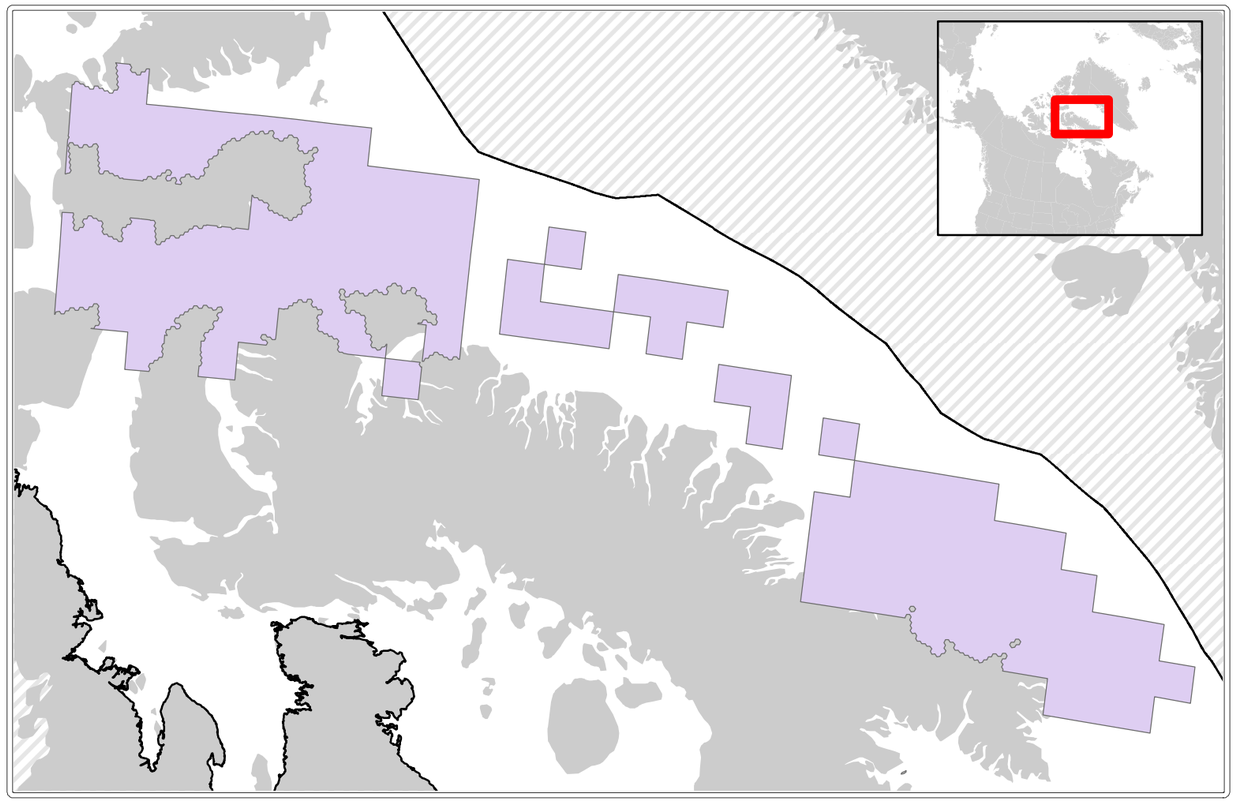
Marine Bioregion: Hudson Bay Complex

Description: Hotspot polygons were based on Yurkowski et al.'s 2019 study of predator guilds that defined regions where groups of priority Arctic species at higher trophic levels are disproportionately abundant because of seasonal availability of food resources. Yurkowski et al. (2019) compiled the largest existing dataset of telemetry data for Arctic marine predators, consisting of 1,282 individuals from 21 species. They identified abundance and species diversity hotspots for four species groups: cetaceans and pinnipeds; seabirds; polar bears; and fishes, during summer-autumn and winter-spring in Baffin Bay, Davis Strait, Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. The polygons were clipped to the study area and split by bioregion.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1111/ddi.12860

2004: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear hotspots, summer (EA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Abundance and species diversity hotspots of tracked marine predators across the North American Arctic

Authors: David J. Yurkowski, Marie Auger?Méthé, Mark L. Mallory, Sarah N. P. Wong, Grant Gilchrist, Andrew E. Derocher, Evan Richardson, Nicholas J. Lunn, Nigel E. Hussey, Marianne Marcoux, Ron R. Togunov, Aaron T. Fisk, Lois A. Harwood, Rune Dietz, Aqqalu Rosing?Asvid, Erik W. Born, Anders Mosbech, Jérôme Fort, David

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Multiple

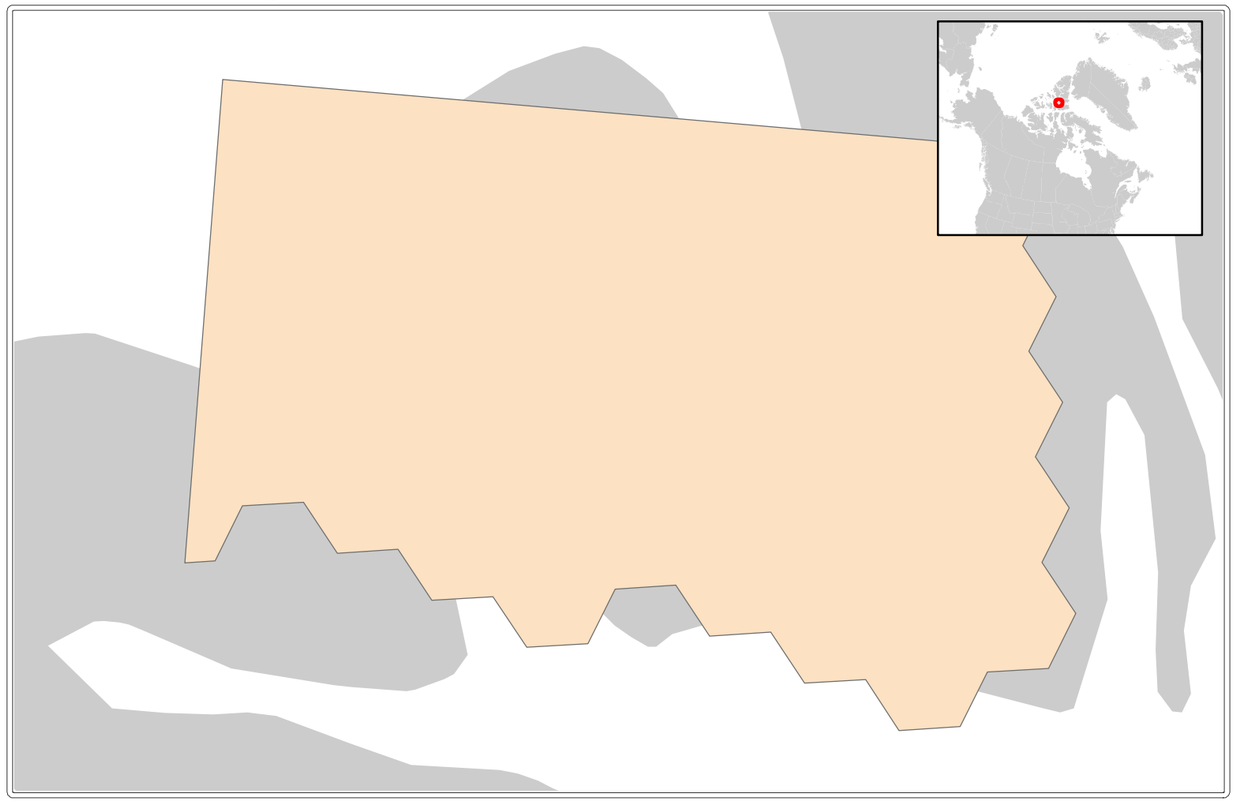
Marine Bioregion: Eastern Arctic

Description: Hotspot polygons were based on Yurkowski et al.'s 2019 study of predator guilds that defined regions where groups of priority Arctic species at higher trophic levels are disproportionately abundant because of seasonal availability of food resources. Yurkowski et al. (2019) compiled the largest existing dataset of telemetry data for Arctic marine predators, consisting of 1,282 individuals from 21 species. They identified abundance and species diversity hotspots for four species groups: cetaceans and pinnipeds; seabirds; polar bears; and fishes, during summer-autumn and winter-spring in Baffin Bay, Davis Strait, Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. The polygons were clipped to the study area and split by bioregion.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1111/ddi.12860

2005: Polar bear key habitats



Polar bear hotspots, summer (AA)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Abundance and species diversity hotspots of tracked marine predators across the North American Arctic

Authors: David J. Yurkowski, Marie Auger?Méthé, Mark L. Mallory, Sarah N. P. Wong, Grant Gilchrist, Andrew E. Derocher, Evan Richardson, Nicholas J. Lunn, Nigel E. Hussey, Marianne Marcoux, Ron R. Togunov, Aaron T. Fisk, Lois A. Harwood, Rune Dietz, Aqqalu Rosing?Asvid, Erik W. Born, Anders Mosbech, Jérôme Fort, David

Key Habitats

Data Summary

Management Unit: Multiple

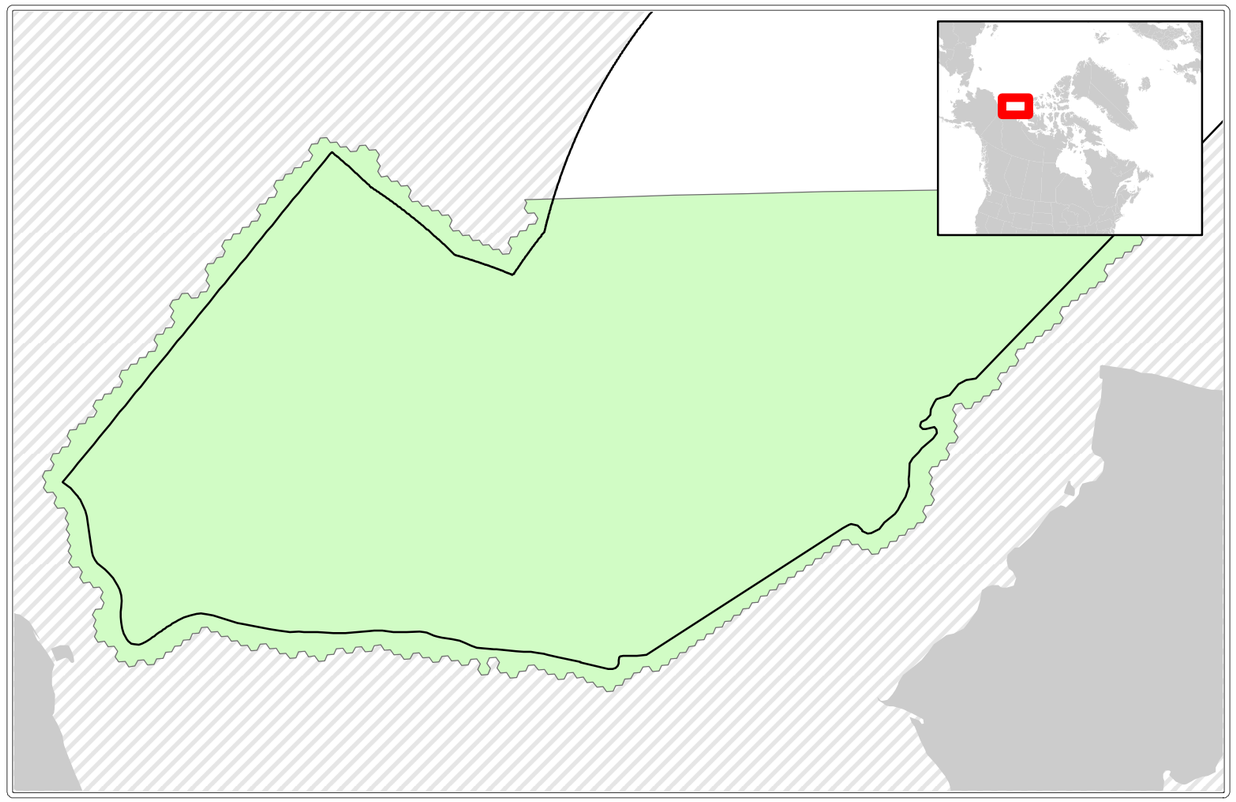
Marine Bioregion: Arctic Archipelago

Description: Hotspot polygons were based on Yurkowski et al.'s 2019 study of predator guilds that defined regions where groups of priority Arctic species at higher trophic levels are disproportionately abundant because of seasonal availability of food resources. Yurkowski et al. (2019) compiled the largest existing dataset of telemetry data for Arctic marine predators, consisting of 1,282 individuals from 21 species. They identified abundance and species diversity hotspots for four species groups: cetaceans and pinnipeds; seabirds; polar bears; and fishes, during summer-autumn and winter-spring in Baffin Bay, Davis Strait, Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. The polygons were clipped to the study area and split by bioregion.

Associated Links

https://doi.org/10.1111/ddi.12860

2006: Polar bear key habitats



Key Habitats

Polar bear hotspots, summer (AB)

Date: 2018

Open Source: No

Organization: Multiple

Associated Report: Abundance and species diversity hotspots of tracked marine predators across the North American Arctic

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Data Summary

Management Unit: Multiple

Marine Bioregion: Arctic Basin

Description: Hotspot polygons were based on Yurkowski et al.'s 2019 study of predator guilds that defined regions where groups of priority Arctic species at higher trophic levels are disproportionately abundant because of seasonal availability of food resources. Yurkowski et al. (2019) compiled the largest existing dataset of telemetry data for Arctic marine predators, consisting of 1,282 individuals from 21 species. They identified abundance and species diversity hotspots for four species groups: cetaceans and pinnipeds; seabirds; polar bears; and fishes, during summer-autumn and winter-spring in Baffin Bay, Davis Strait, Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait. The polygons were clipped to the study area and split by bioregion.

Associated Links

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